

Robots to take 20 mn jobs, worsening inequality: study

June 26 2019



Robots are taking over millions of industrial jobs and now gaining in services, a trend that helps the overall economy but may worsen inequality, a new study finds

Robots are expected to take over some 20 million manufacturing jobs



worldwide by 2030, extending a trend of worsening social inequality while boosting overall economic output, a new study shows.

The forecast set to be released Wednesday highlights growing concerns that automation and robots, while offering economic benefits, are disproportionately killing low-skill jobs and aggravating social and economic stress.

The study by Oxford Economics, a private British-based research and consulting firm, said job displacement from the rise of robots will not be evenly spread around the world, or within countries.

Robots have already taken over millions of <u>manufacturing jobs</u> and are now gaining in services, helped by advances in computer vision, <u>speech recognition</u> and <u>machine learning</u>, the study noted.

In lower-skilled regions, job losses will be twice as high as those in higher-skilled regions, even in the same country, the study concluded.

The research comes amid intense debate on the rise of technologies such as self-driving cars and trucks, robotic food preparation and automated factory and warehouse operations and their impact on employment.

Many analysts point out that automation has generally led to more job creation than it destroys, but that in recent years the trend has created a skills gap that leaves out many workers.

According to the latest study, the current wave of "robotization" is likely ultimately to boost productivity and economic growth, generating roughly as many new jobs as it destroys.





A robot mounts a windshield on a Mercedes Benz A Class on the assembly line at the Daimler AG factory in Rastatt, southwestern Germany, an example of the numerous tasks that are being automated as a result of new technologies

At the high end of the forecast, the researchers see a \$5 trillion "robotics dividend" for the global economy by 2030 from higher productivity.

"We found that <u>jobs</u> where repetitive functions are required are most affected, with those such as warehouse work at imminent risk," the authors wrote.

"Jobs in less structured environments and which demand compassion, creativity or social intelligence are likely to be carried out by humans for decades to come."



It added that "robots will increasingly play in sectors including retail, healthcare, hospitality, and transport as well as construction and farming."

The impact will be uneven depending on the country and regions within each country, the study said.

"Automation will continue to drive regional polarization in many advanced economies—and this trend will intensify as automation spreads to services," the authors wrote.

But they cautioned against policymakers acting to slow the adoption of robotic technology.

"Instead the focus should be to use the robotics dividend to help those in vulnerable regions ready themselves for the major upheaval ahead," they wrote.

"Preparing for and responding to the social impacts of automation will be the defining challenge of the next decade."

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Citation: Robots to take 20 mn jobs, worsening inequality: study (2019, June 26) retrieved 17 April 2024 from

https://techxplore.com/news/2019-06-robots-mn-jobs-worsening-inequality.html

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