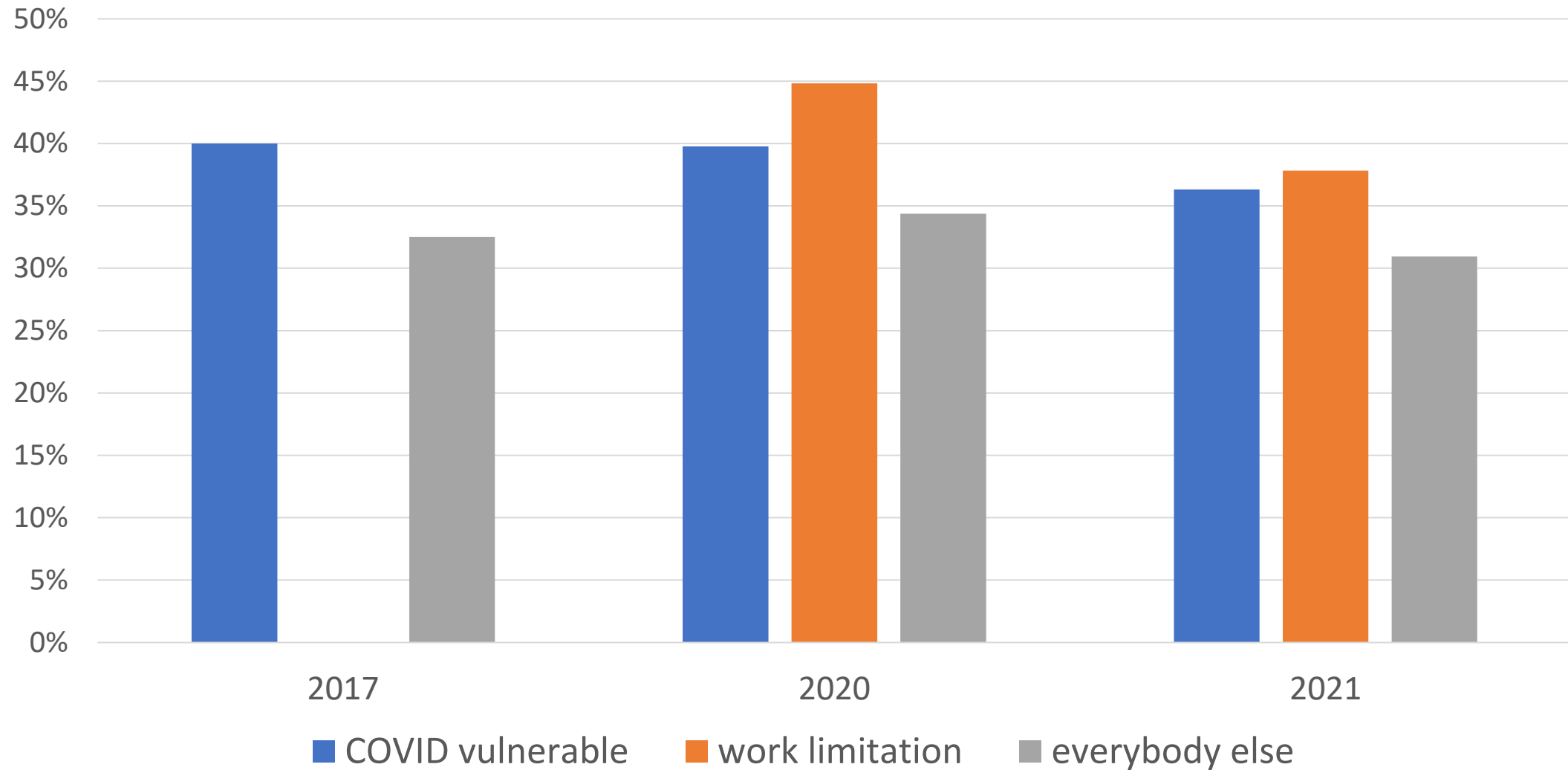


# Technology Disrupted Work and Access to Employment Opportunities

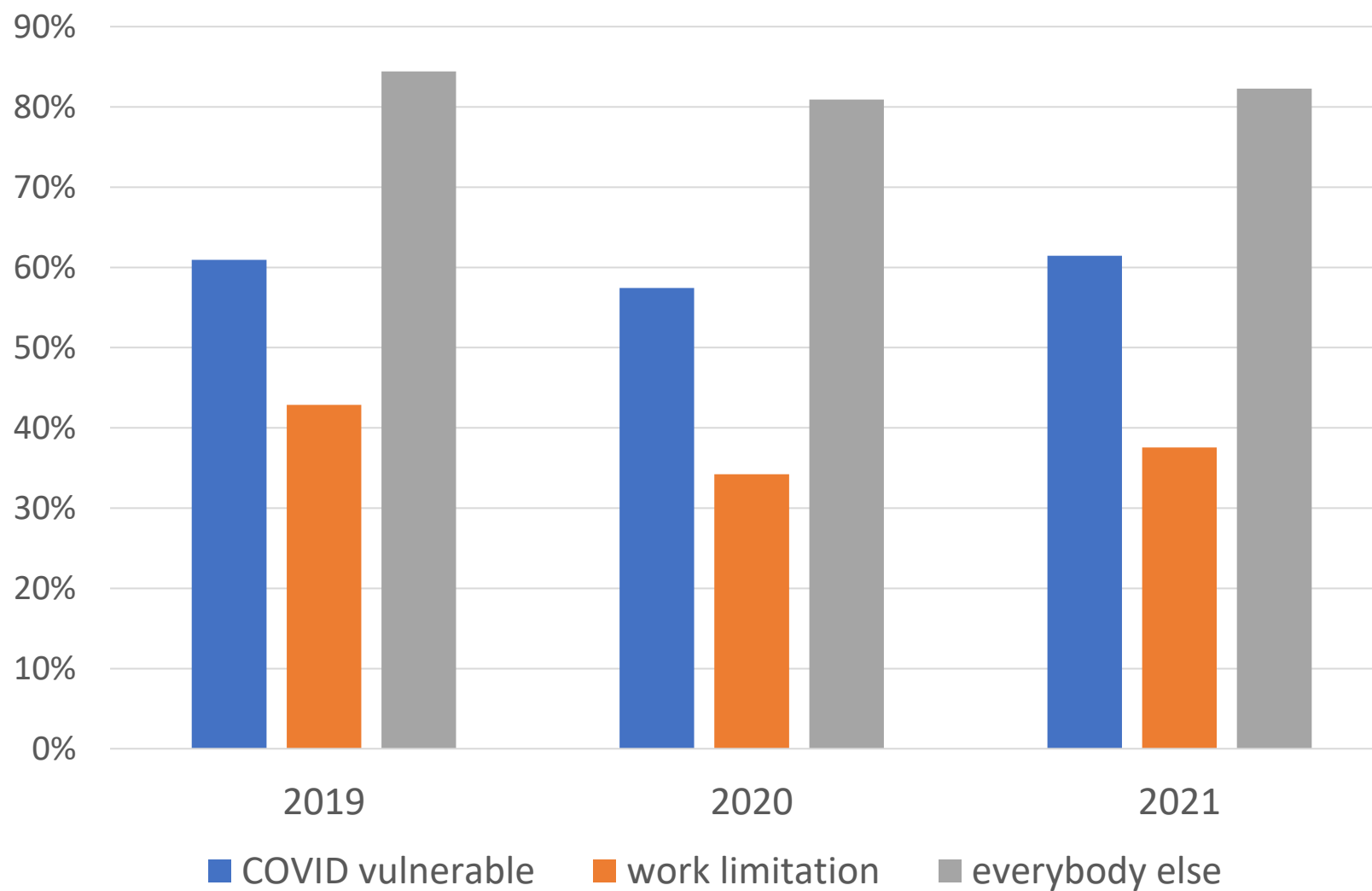
Amanda Michaud  
FRB-Minneapolis

These views are those of the author and not necessarily of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis or the Federal Reserve System.

## Share of employed in occupations that can be remote

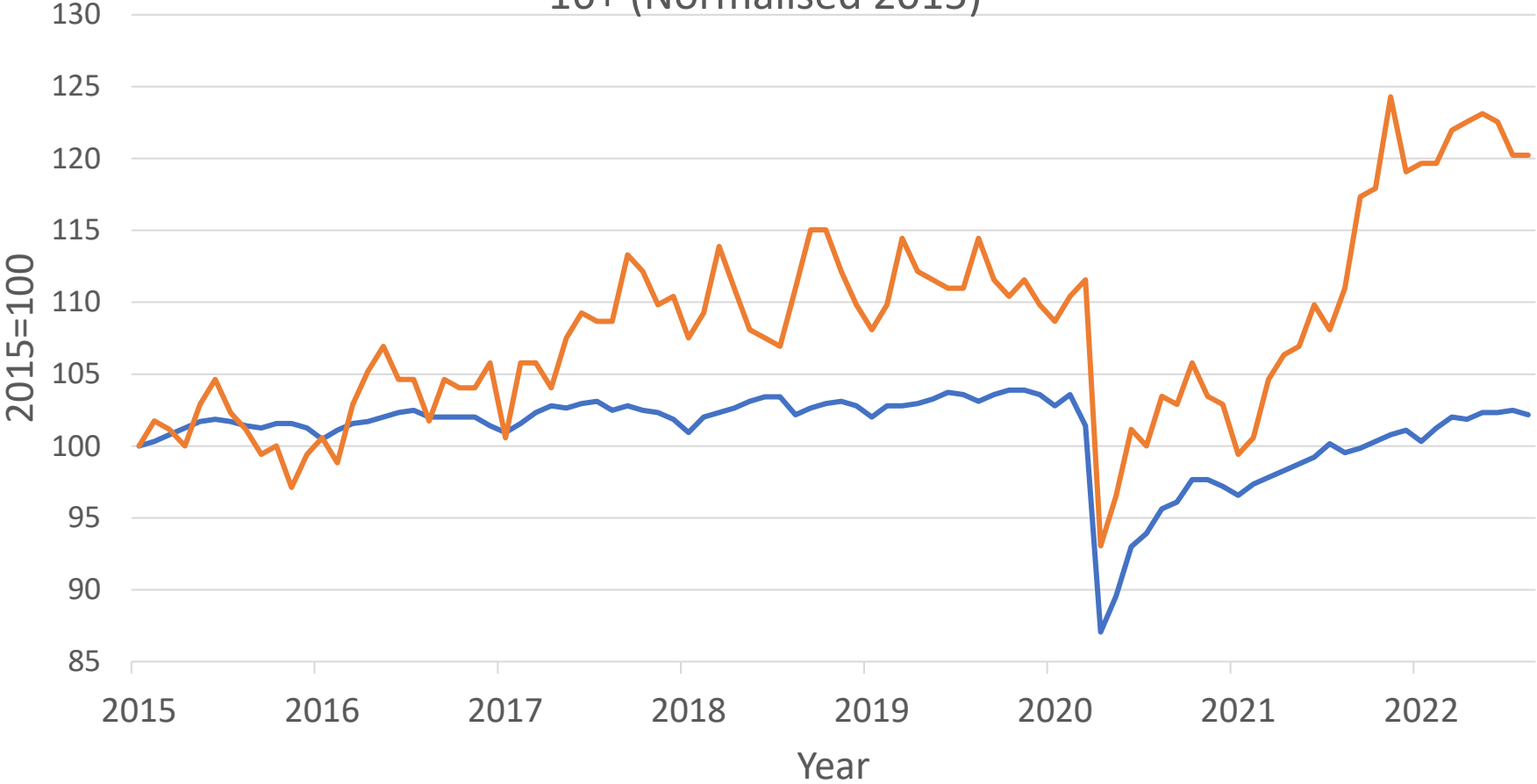


Employed/population in category



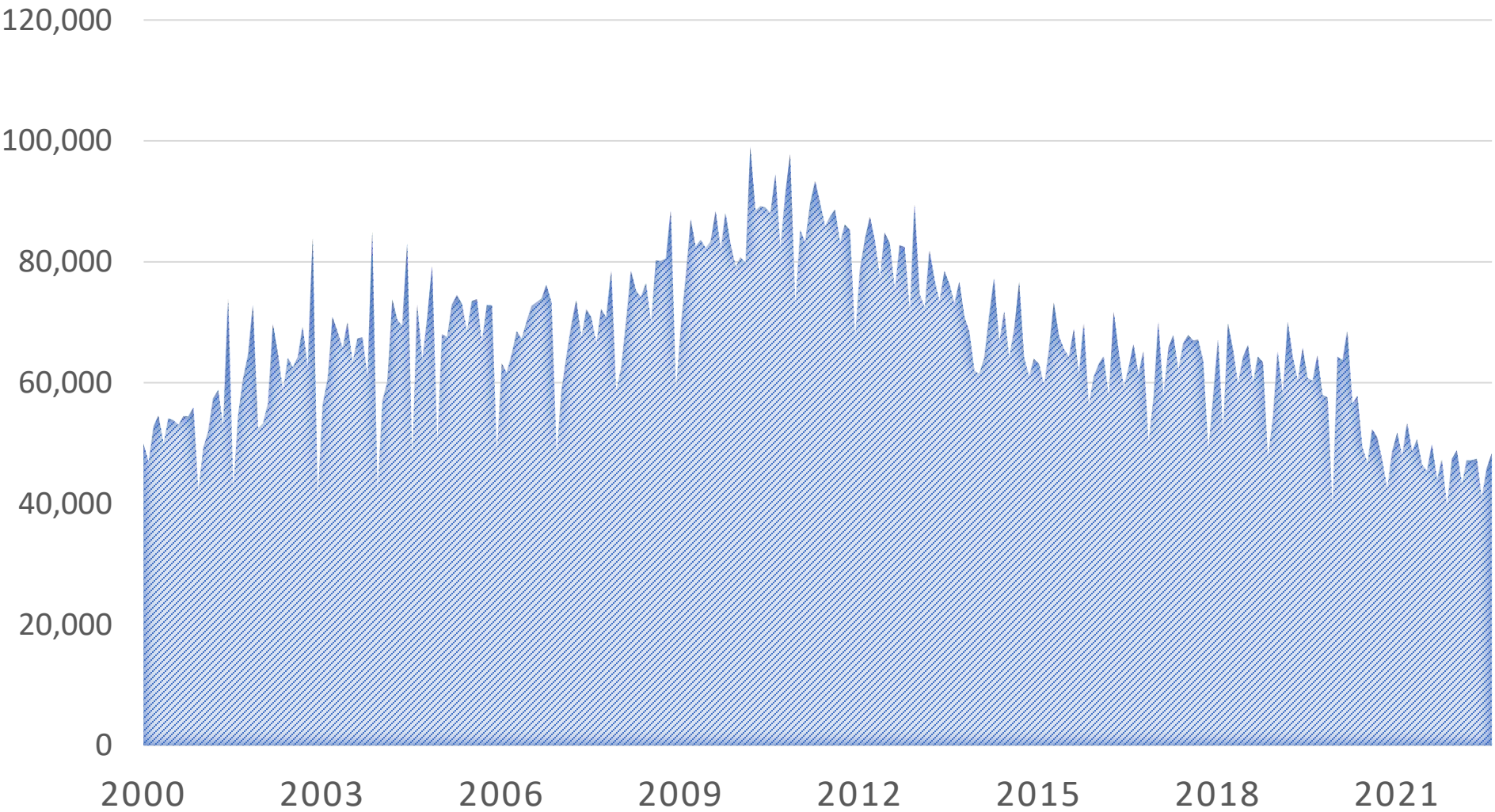
# Employment-Population Ratio

## 16+ (Normalised 2015)

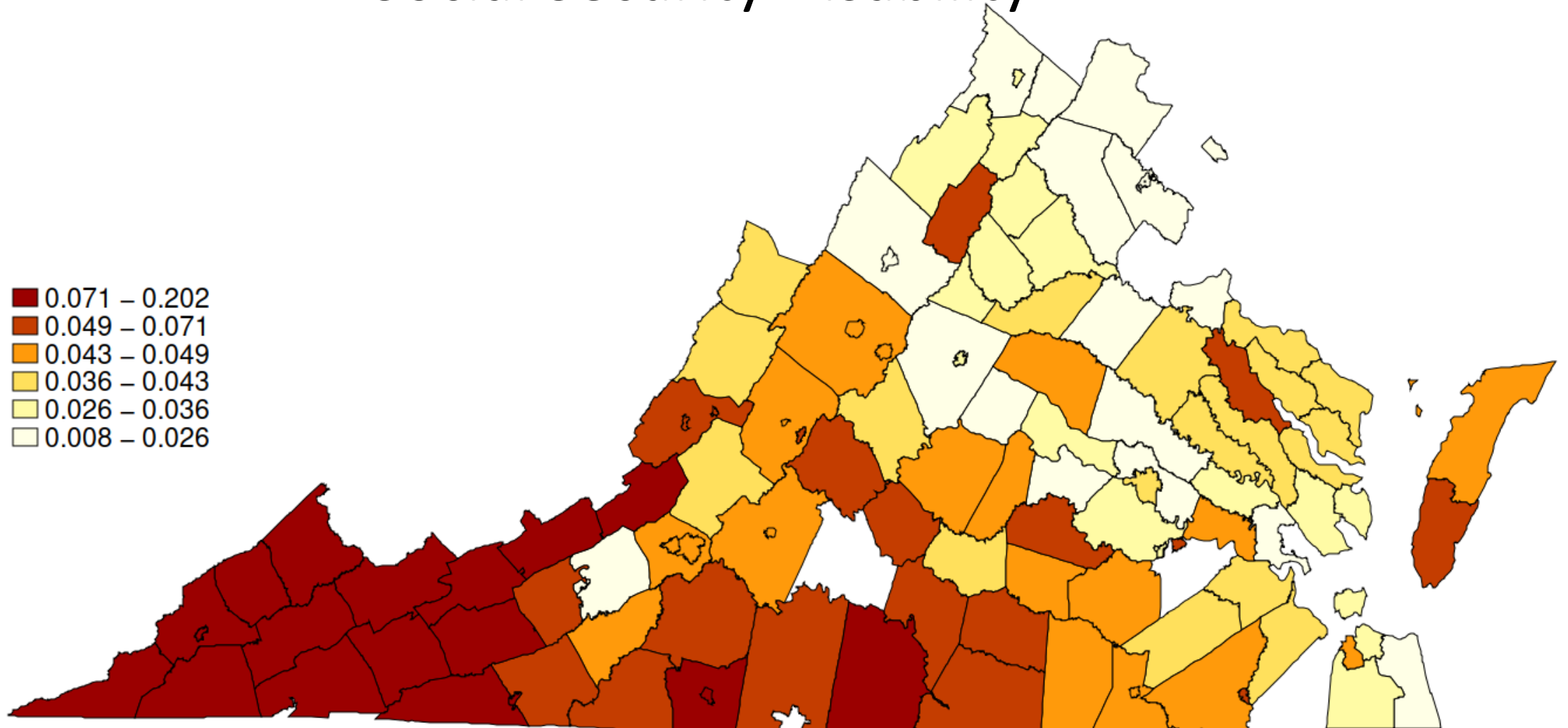


- Normalised employment/population with no disability
- Normalised employment/population with disability

# NO. OF NEW SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY AWARDS



# Percent of the Working Age Population on Social Security Disability



# Access to Technological Disrupted Work with a Criminal Record

- Technology is disrupting the space where individuals with criminal records work.
  - Those with criminal records often piece together temporary & part time jobs.
  - Those with criminal records are 50% more likely to report entrepreneurial activity
- Yet technology may be increasing barriers to these types of work
  - Trust seen as a critical ingredient into making these platforms work.
  - Air BnB, Taskrabbit, Rideshare all exclude those with criminal records
  - Some states mandate exclusion of those with records in some of this work.
- Old way of work discouraged crime
  - High autonomy jobs correlated with higher deviance for young adults & recently released

# Technology has expanded access to employment opportunities for some and limited access for others.

This is just one way in which the impact of technology on inequality is unclear.

- Access to training
- Disconnect between wages and productivity
- Fodder for research for decades, even centuries, to come!