

Putting AI to Work

Andrew McAfee
MIT and Workhelix

Even economists are excited about generative AI.

Why?

It's a *general purpose technology*



General Purpose Technologies have three characteristics:

1. Rapid improvement

The Evolution of Midjourney — A Journey From V1 to V6 (Feb 22 to Dec 23)

Female and male, couple, striking eyes, soft
lighting –ar 2:3



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General Purpose Technologies have three characteristics:

1. Rapid improvement

2. Complementary innovations

Speaking robot: Our new AI model translates vision and language into robotic actions

Jul 28, 2023

3 min read

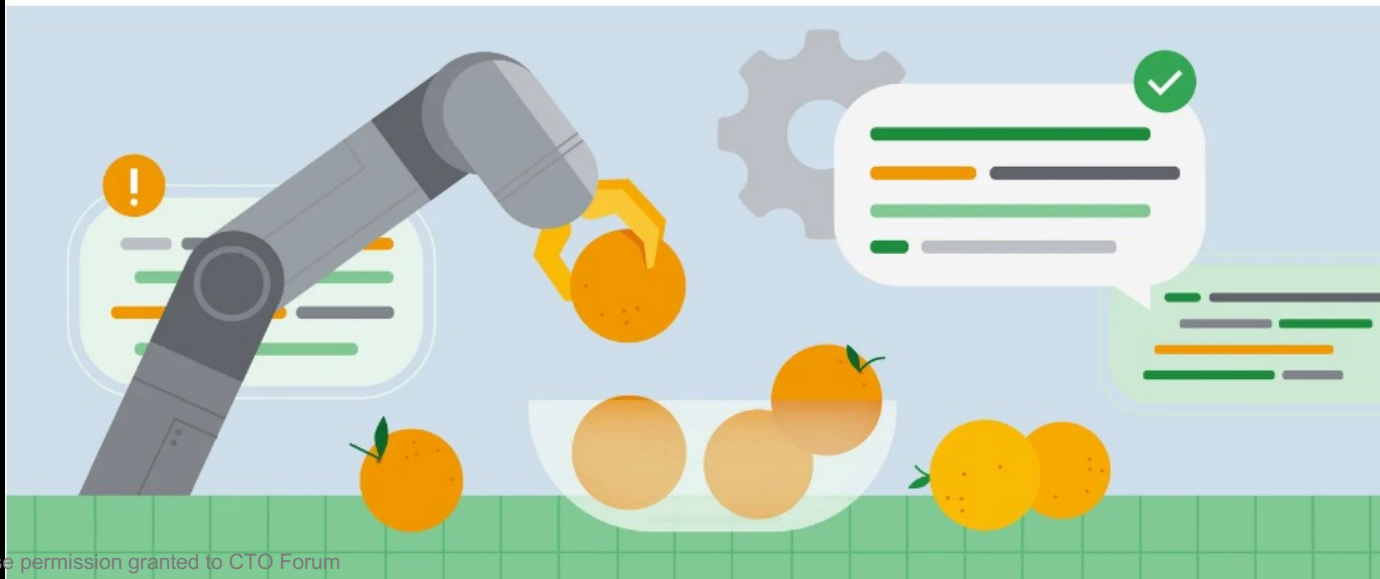
RT-2, our new vision-language-action model, helps robots more easily understand and perform actions — in both familiar and new situations.



Vincent Vanhoucke

Distinguished Scientist and Head of Robotics, Google DeepMind

Share





EvolutionaryScale

JUNE 25, 2024 // RESEARCH

Introducing ESM3, esmGFP, and EvolutionaryScale

ESM3: A frontier language model for biology

Today we are sharing ESM3, the first generative model for biology that simultaneously reasons over the sequence, structure, and function of proteins.

General Purpose Technologies have three characteristics:

1. Rapid improvement
2. Complementary innovations
- 3. Broad diffusion**



GPTs are GPTs: Labor market impact potential of LLMs

Abstract

We propose a framework for evaluating the potential impacts of large-language models (LLMs) and associated technologies on work by considering their relevance to the tasks workers perform in their jobs. By applying this framework (with both humans and using an LLM), we estimate that roughly 1.8% of jobs could have over half their tasks affected by LLMs with simple interfaces and general training. When

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We propose a framework for evaluating the potential impacts of large-language models (LLMs) and associated technologies on work by considering their relevance to the tasks workers perform in their jobs. By applying this framework (with both humans and using an LLM), we estimate that roughly 1.8% of jobs could have over half their tasks affected by LLMs with simple interfaces and general training. When accounting for current and likely future software developments that complement LLM capabilities, this share jumps to just over 46% of jobs. The collective attributes of LLMs such as generative pretrained transformers (GPTs) strongly suggest that they possess key characteristics of other “GPTs,” general-purpose technologies (1, 2). Our research highlights the need for robust societal evaluations and policy measures to address potential effects of LLMs and complementary technologies on labor markets.

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Another reason to be excited about AI:

It's a powerful tool for upskilling

Generative AI at Work

Erik Brynjolfsson, Danielle Li & Lindsey R. Raymond

New AI tools have the potential to change the way workers perform and learn, but little is known about their impacts on the job. In this paper, we study the staggered introduction of a generative AI-based conversational assistant using data from 5,179 customer support agents. Access to the tool increases productivity, as measured by issues resolved per hour, by 14% on average, including a 35% improvement for novice and low-skilled workers but with minimal impact on experienced and highly skilled workers. We provide suggestive evidence that the AI model disseminates the best practices of more able workers and helps newer workers move down the experience curve. In addition, we find that AI assistance improves customer sentiment, increases employee retention, and may lead to worker learning. Our results suggest that access to generative AI can increase productivity, with large heterogeneity in effects across workers.



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Navigating the Jagged Technological Frontier: Field Experimental Evidence of the Effects of AI on Knowledge Worker Productivity and Quality

Harvard Business School Technology & Operations Mgt. Unit Working Paper No. 24-013

58 Pages • Posted: 18 Sep 2023 • Last revised: 27 Sep 2023

Fabrizio Dell'Acqua

Harvard University - Business School (HBS)



However, there's a lot of confusion at present around generative AI

Companies are spending billions on AI, yet ROI remains elusive

CIO

Where's the ROI for AI? CIOs struggle to find it

Nearly half of all AI leaders question how to estimate or demonstrate the value of AI-related technologies — and for good reason, based on early implementations at many companies.

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Early Adopters of Microsoft's AI Bot Wonder if It's Worth the Money

Artificial-intelligence aide handles email, meetings and other things, but its price and limited use have some skeptical



The New York Times

Will A.I. Boost Productivity? Companies Sure Hope So.

Economists doubt that artificial intelligence is already visible in productivity data. Big companies, however, talk often about adopting it to improve efficiency.



Companies know AI is critical, yet are struggling to succeed with it

85%

Of executives plan to **increase their spending on AI** and GenAI

47%

Cite an **unclear AI and GenAI roadmap** and investment priorities as the primary **reason for their dissatisfaction**

66%

Of leaders are **ambivalent or dissatisfied with their company's progress** on AI and GenAI so far

Why all the confusion?
Because GenAI Is So New
Technology has not settled down
Neither has vendor landscape
Risks seem high to some
Are best practices clear?

Are best practices clear? Yes.

Don't sit on the sidelines when a GPT appears

We know to manage large, complex, high-payoff projects where change is fast, uncertainty is high, and risks exist

Are best practices clear? Yes.

Waterfall vs. Agile

“Waterfall amounts to a pledge by all parties not to learn anything while doing the actual work” - Clay Shirky

Legacy vs. Geek

Steve Jurvetson (interview in *The Geek Way*):

“The agile way we’ve learned to build software is becoming **the agile way we build everything.**”

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“The agile way we’ve learned to build software is becoming **the agile way we build everything**. I sometimes feel like I have a sixth sense. I can see **dead companies**. They don’t know they’re dead, but they’re dead because **they’re not responsive enough**. And **the companies that iterate more quickly will just run circles around them**. They’re innovating every couple of years on something that you might take seven years to do.”

Agile Generative AI: A Four-Step Process

Step 1: Create a “minimum viable plan”

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POLICY FORUM

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE



GPTs are GPTs: Labor market impact potential of LLMs

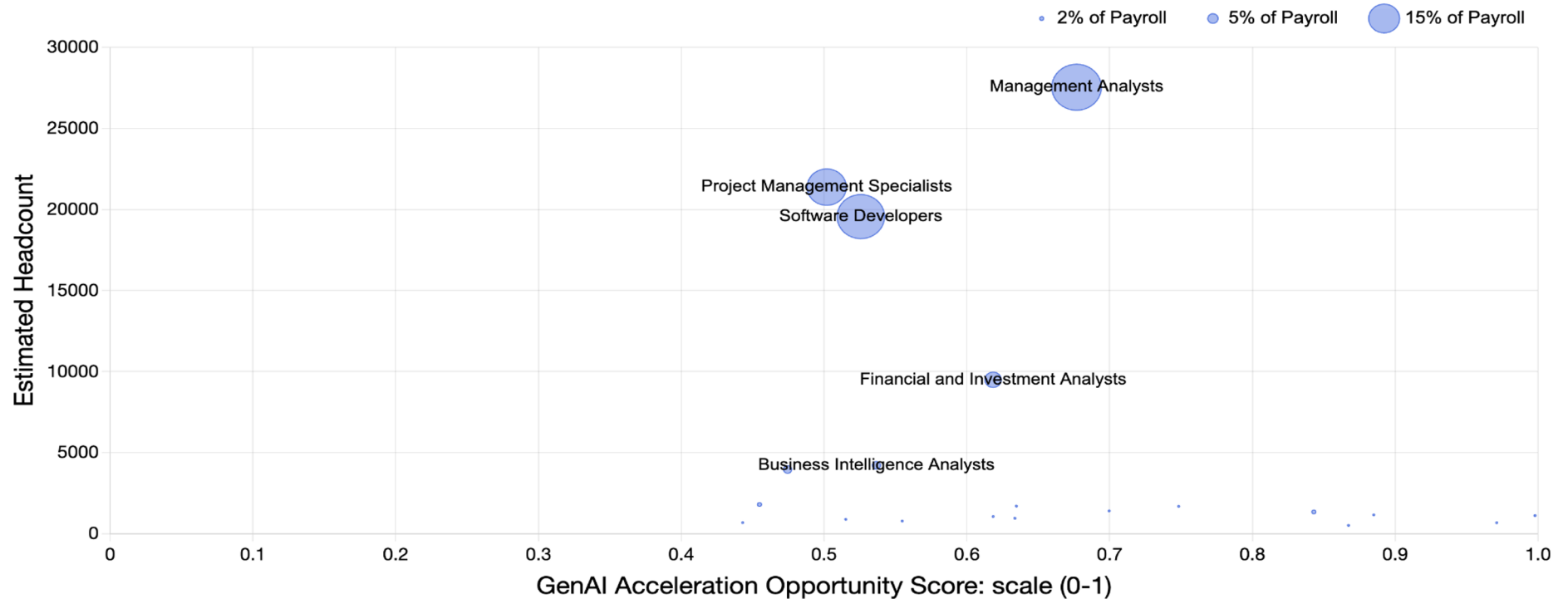
Abstract

We propose a framework for evaluating the potential impacts of large-language models (LLMs) and associated technologies on work by considering their relevance

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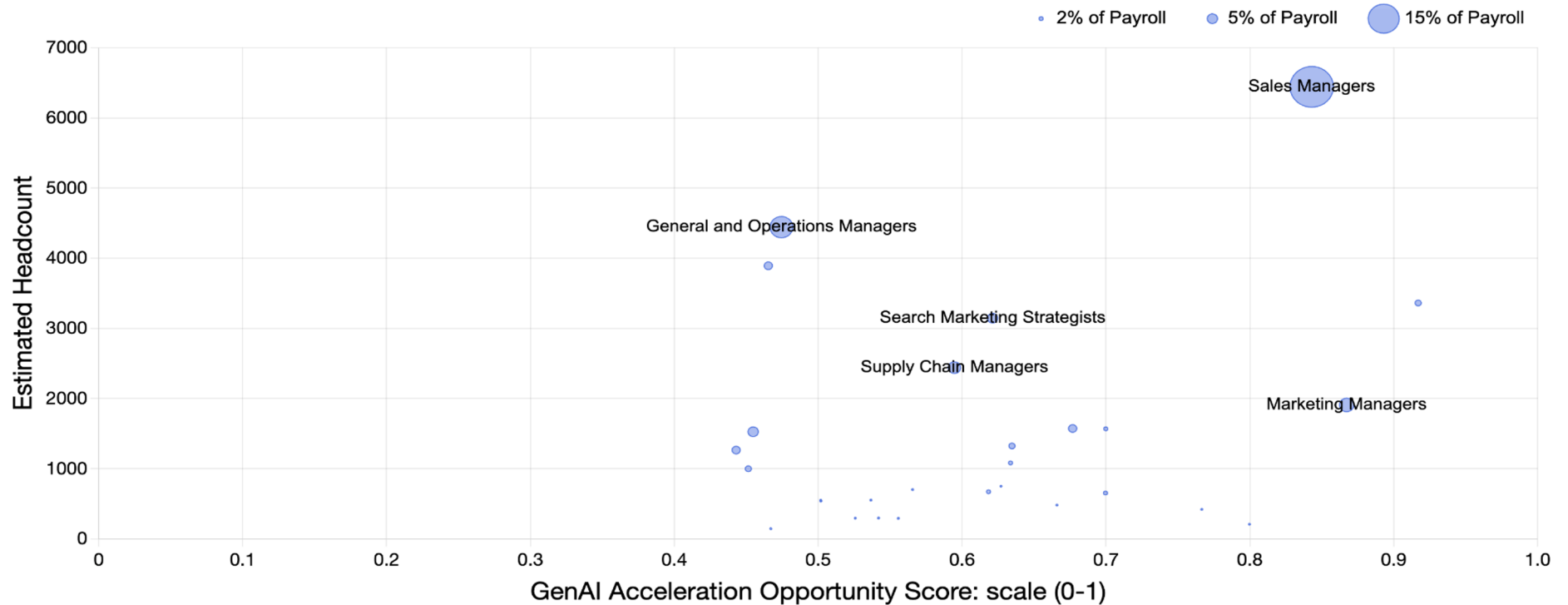
Step 1: Create a "minimum viable plan"

Highest Opportunity Jobs



Step 1: Create a "minimum viable plan"

Highest Opportunity Jobs



Step 2: Deploy technology and *measure results*

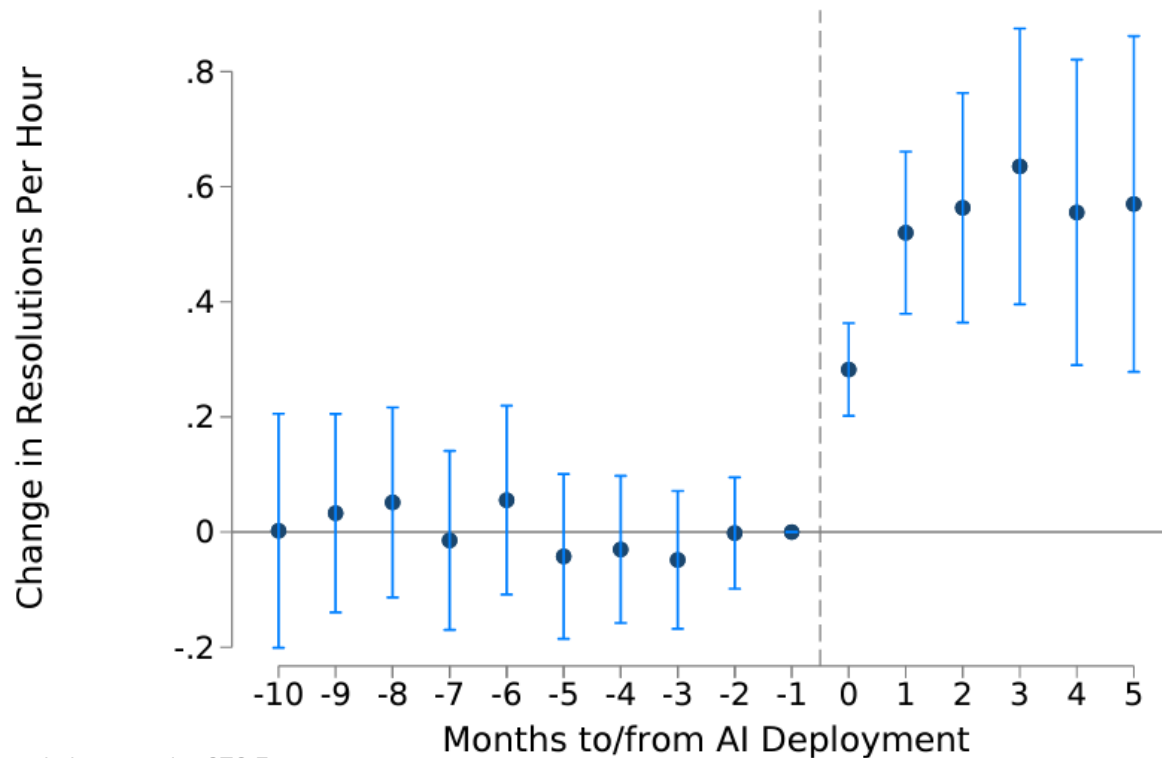
Generative AI at Work

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Step 2: Deploy technology and *measure results*

A. RESOLUTIONS PER HOUR



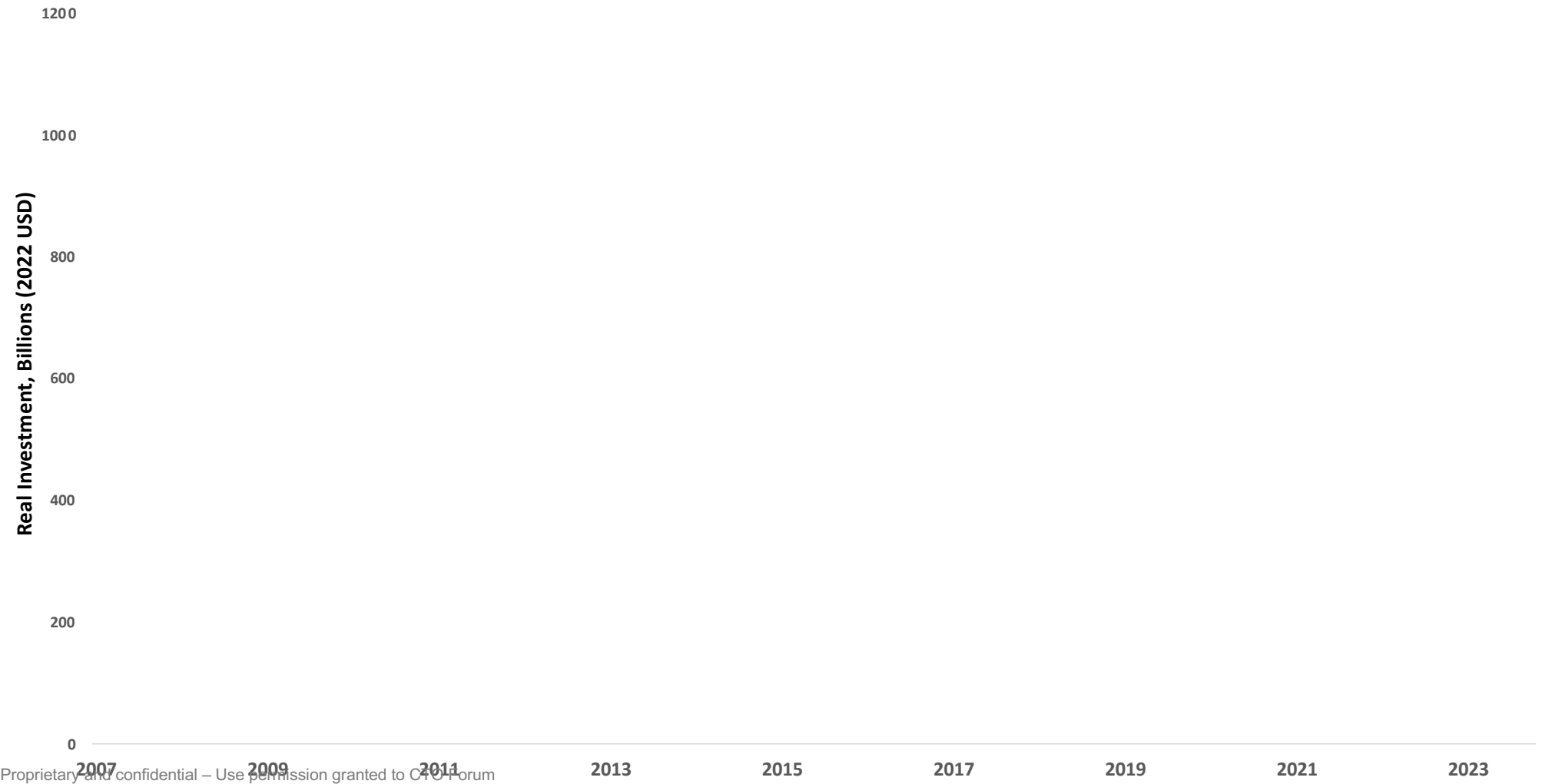
Step 3: Assess results; adjust and pivot as necessary

Step 4: Repeat steps 1-3

How Will AI Affect Competition?

**How Will AI Affect Competition?
It Will Accelerate “The Geek
Takeover”**

US Corporate Investment in Software + Hardware vs. All Other Equipment, 2007-2023



Where, on average, are the 50 most valuable companies in the US headquartered?

1926



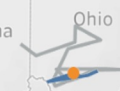
Where is the average HQ of the 50 most valuable companies in the US?

1926-1939
Great Depression



Where is the average HQ of the 50 most valuable companies in the US?

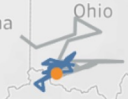
1940-1945
World War II



Where is the average HQ of the 50 most valuable companies in the US?

1946-1964
Baby Boom

United States



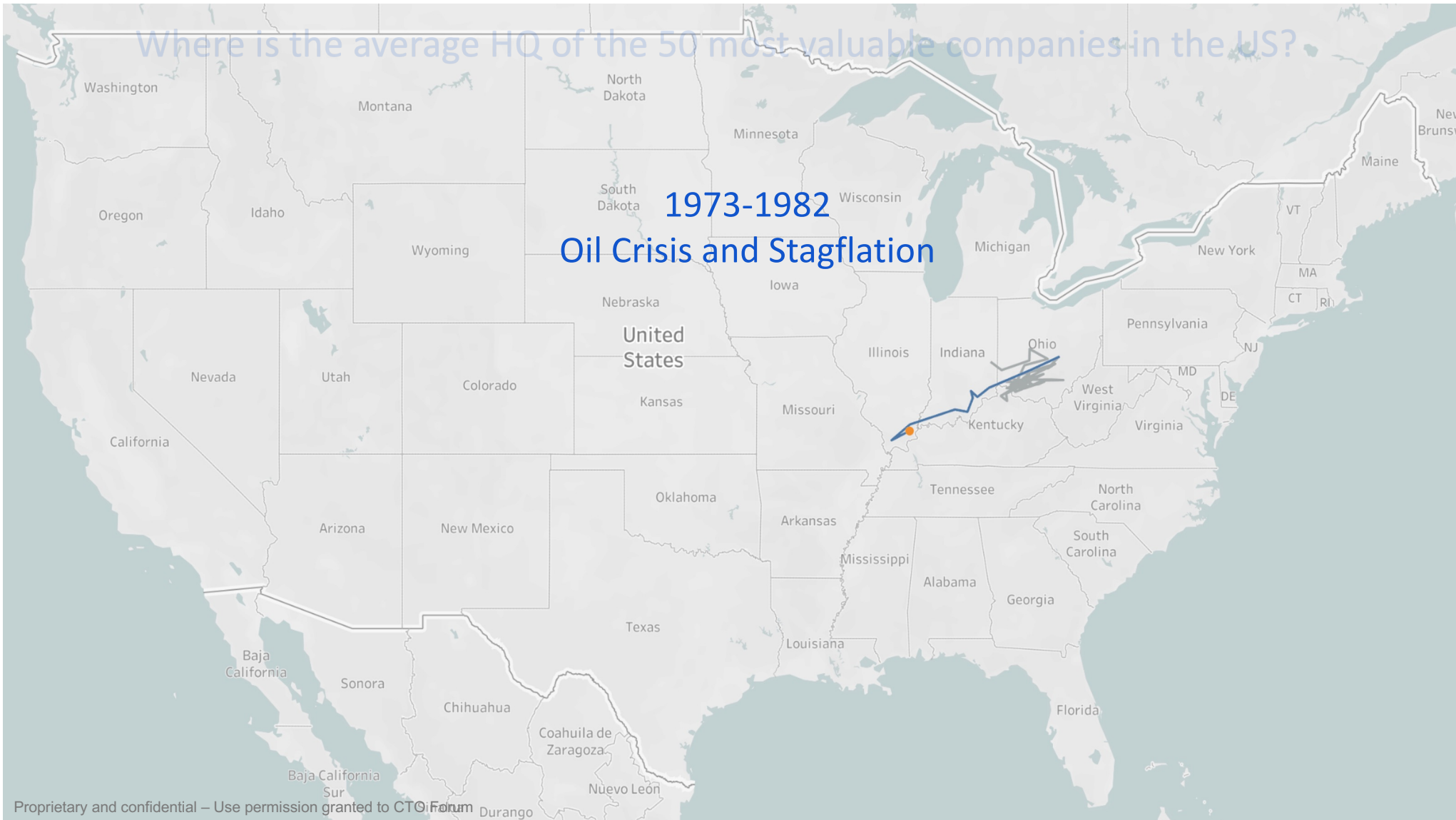
Where is the average HQ of the 50 most valuable companies in the US?

1965-1972
The Sixties



Where is the average HQ of the 50 most valuable companies in the US?

1973-1982 Oil Crisis and Stagflation



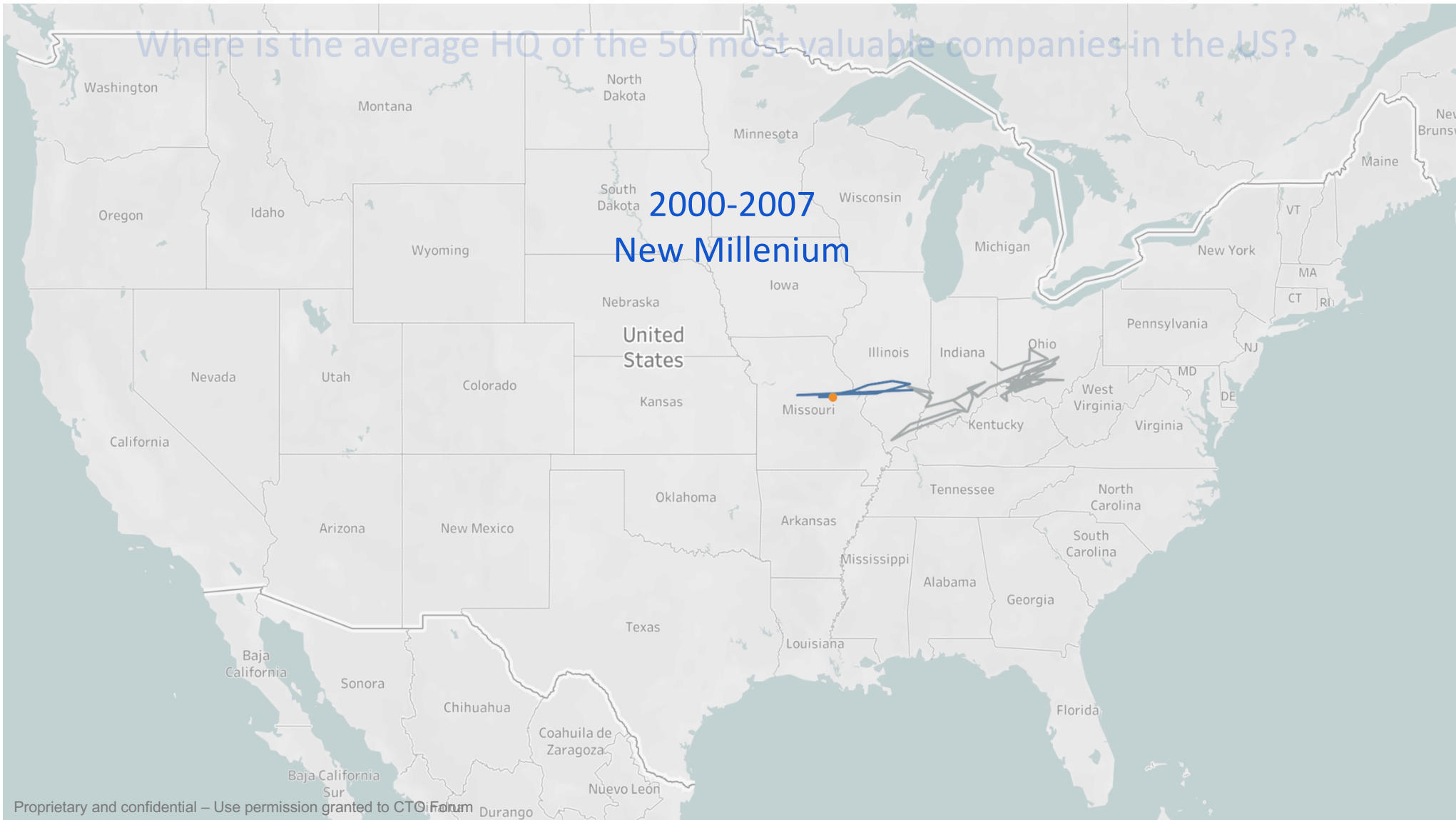
Where is the average HQ of the 50 most valuable companies in the US?

1983-1999
Pax Americana

United States

Where is the average HQ of the 50 most valuable companies in the US?

2000-2007
New Millenium



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Where is the average HQ of the 50 most valuable companies in the US?

2008-2017
Smartphone Era

United States

Kansas

Missouri

Illinois

Indiana

Ohio

Kentucky

West Virginia

Virginia

Tennessee

North Carolina

South Carolina

Georgia

Florida

Oklahoma

Arkansas

Mississippi

Alabama

Louisiana

Texas

New Mexico

Arizona

Sonora

Chihuahua

Coahuila de Zaragoza

Nuevo León

Durango

Baja California

Baja California Sur

Nevada

Utah

Colorado

Nebraska

Iowa

South Dakota

Minnesota

Wisconsin

Michigan

New York

VT

MA

CT

RI

NJ

DE

Maine

New Brunswick

Washington

Montana

North Dakota

Oregon

Idaho

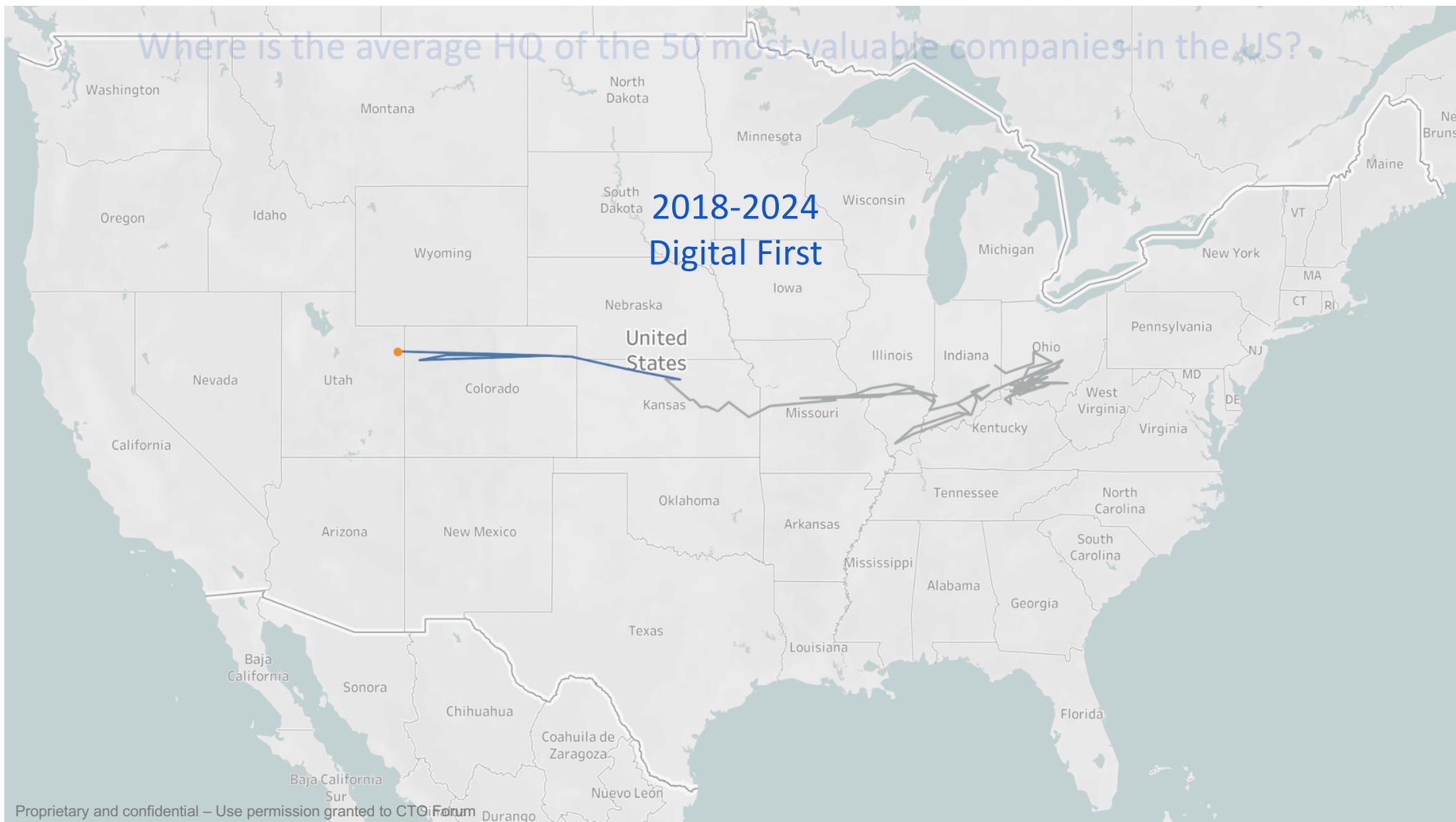
Wyoming

California

Where is the average HQ of the 50 most valuable companies in the US?

2018-2024
Digital First

United States

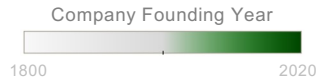


100 Most Valuable US Companies Grouped By Headquarters Location

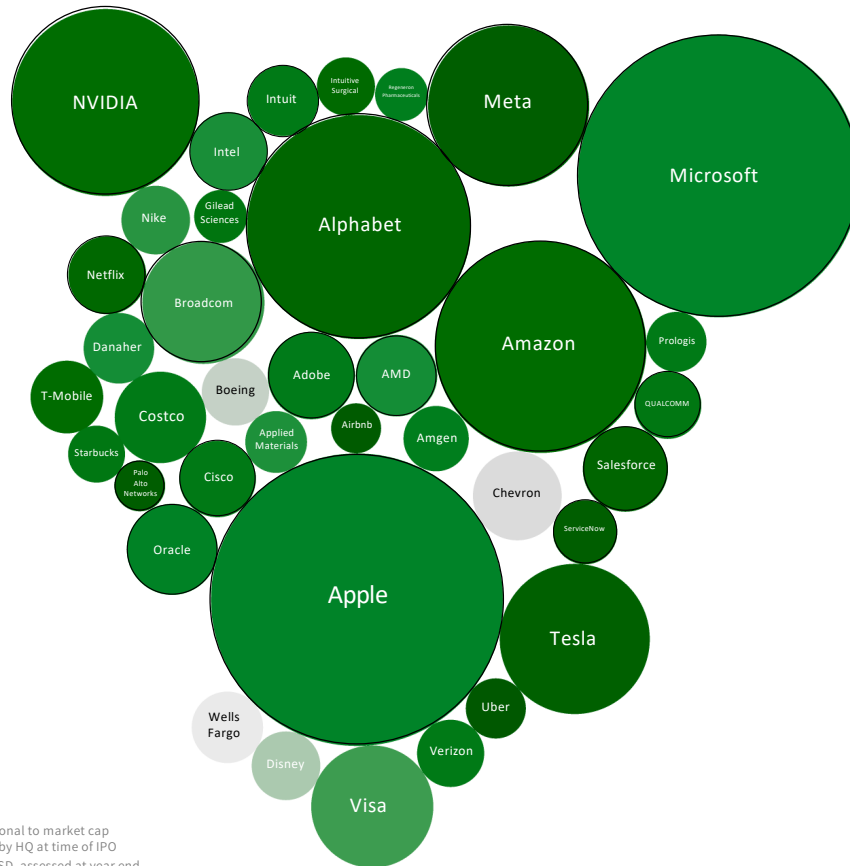
2000

100 Most Valuable US Companies Grouped By Headquarters Location

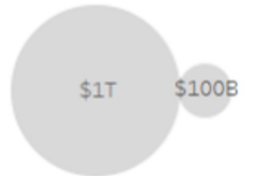
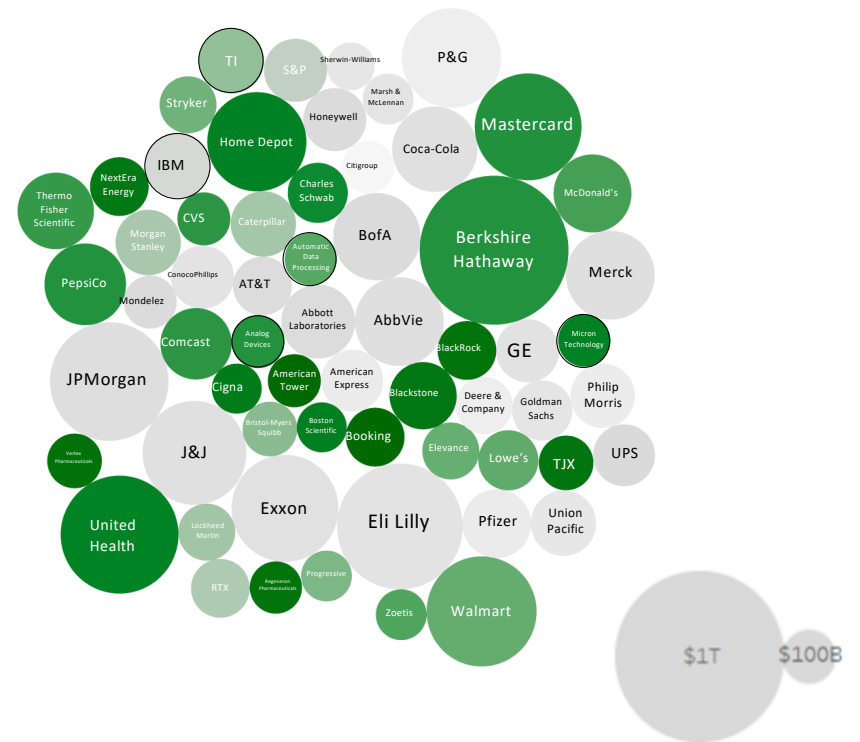
2024



West Coast



Rest of US



Bubble area proportional to market cap
Companies grouped by HQ at time of IPO
Market cap in 2015 USD, assessed at year end

Dark bubble border indicates a company in a "tech" industry: Interactive Media & Services, Internet & Direct Marketing Retail, Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment, Software, Technology Hardware Storage & Peripherals

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Andrew McAfee (@amcafee), MIT

World's 100 most valuable public companies grouped by headquarters location, 2000-2024

Tech Share of total
number of companies

17%

Tech Share of total
Mrk Cap of companies

26.5%

2000

Company Founding Year

1800 2010

Number of companies

11

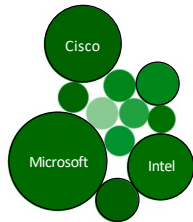
Total real Mrk Cap

2,372

% of total Mrk Cap

15.43%

US West Coast

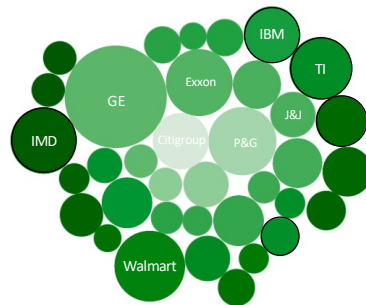


Rest of US

36

6,627

44.11%

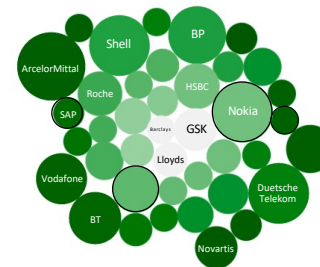


Europe

40

4,740

43.09%

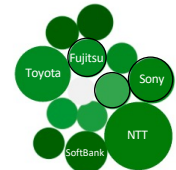


Asia

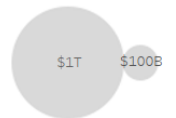
7

1,620

30.95%



Bubble's border for tech companies
Bubble area proportional to market cap
Companies grouped by HQ at time of IPO
Market cap in 2015 USD, assessed at year end



Andrew McAfee (@amcafee), MIT

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World's 100 most valuable public companies grouped by headquarters location, 1999-2023

Tech Share of total
number of companies
27%

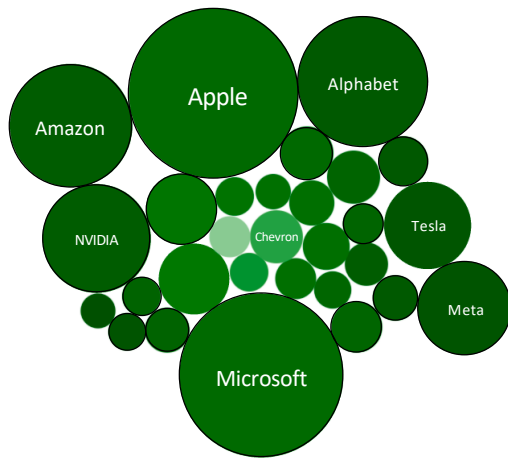
Tech Share of total
Mrk Cap of companies
48.1%

2024

Company Founding Year
1800 2010

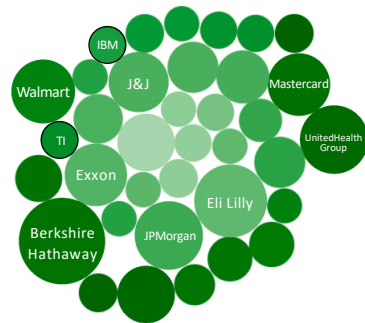
US West Coast

Number of companies	29
Total real Mrk Cap	12,206
% of total Mrk Cap	49.6%



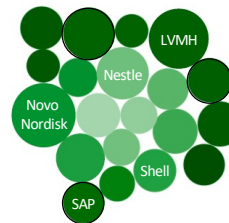
Rest of US

Number of companies	36
Total real Mrk Cap	6,449
% of total Mrk Cap	26.6%



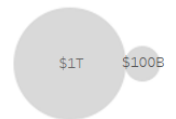
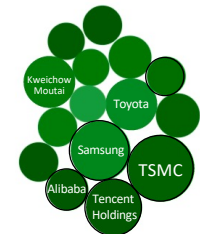
Europe

Number of companies	20
Total real Mrk Cap	3,191
% of total Mrk Cap	13.2%



Asia

Number of companies	15
Total real Mrk Cap	2,565
% of total Mrk Cap	10.6%



Bubble's border for tech companies
Bubble area proportional to market cap
Companies grouped by HQ at time of IPO
Market cap in 2015 USD, assessed at year end
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Andrew McAfee (@amcafee), MIT

Conclusion #1:
**AI is a GPT. It will change the world,
and the business world**

Conclusion #2:

Technological change like AI exposes organizational quality

Conclusion #2:
Technological change like AI exposes
organizational quality
management
leadership

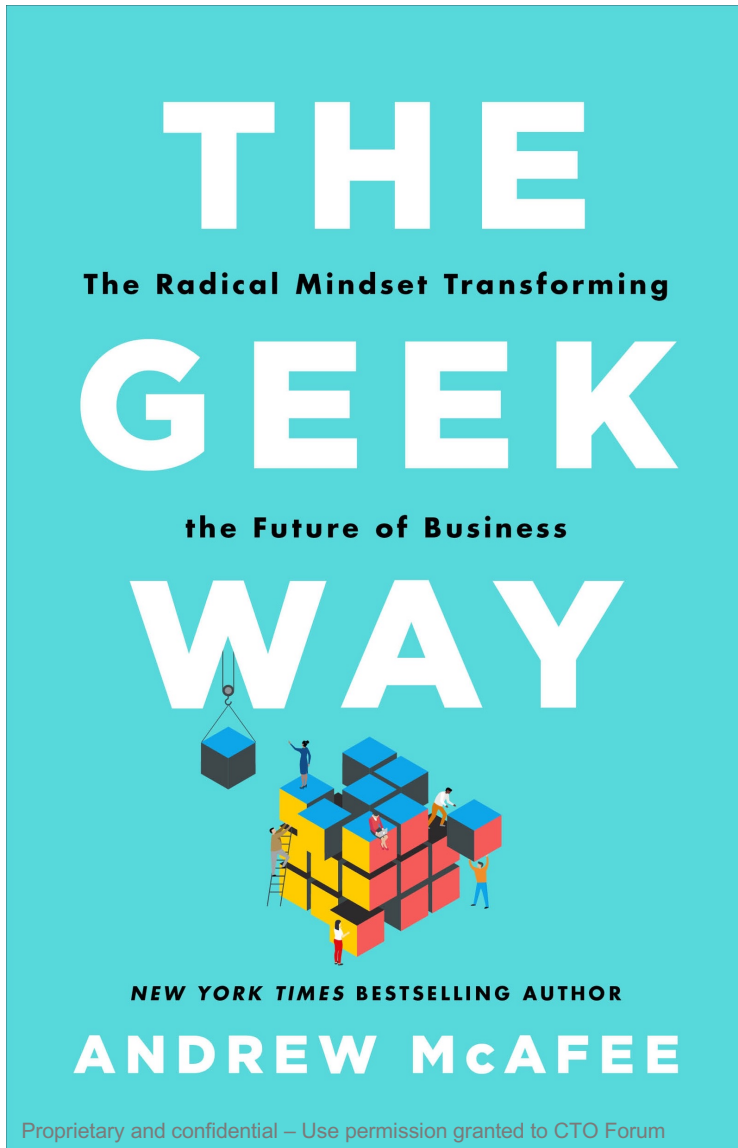
Conclusion #3:

Many “best practices” of the 20th century are handicaps in the 21st.

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Many “best practices” of the 20th century are handicaps in the 21st.

**The geeks haven't just created AI;
they've also upgraded the company**



Thank you!

Andrew McAfee, MIT