Online Appendix for

Regional Employment and Artificial Intelligence in Japan

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This online appendix provides additional results.

✤ Figures OA.1 and OA.2

Figure OA.1 presents the histogram of probability of computerization for occupations. Figure OA.2 presents disaggregated histograms into four categories.

✤ Figure OA.3

Figure OA.3 presents correlation between average years of schooling and probability of computerization, which corresponds to Figure 4 of the paper. Note that marker size represents the weight, which is proportional to the sample size of each occupation by gender and city size.

✤ Figure OA.4

Figure OA.4 presents correlation between daily wage and probability of computerization, which corresponds to Figure 5 of the paper. Note that marker size represents the weight, which is proportional to the sample size of each occupation by gender and city size.

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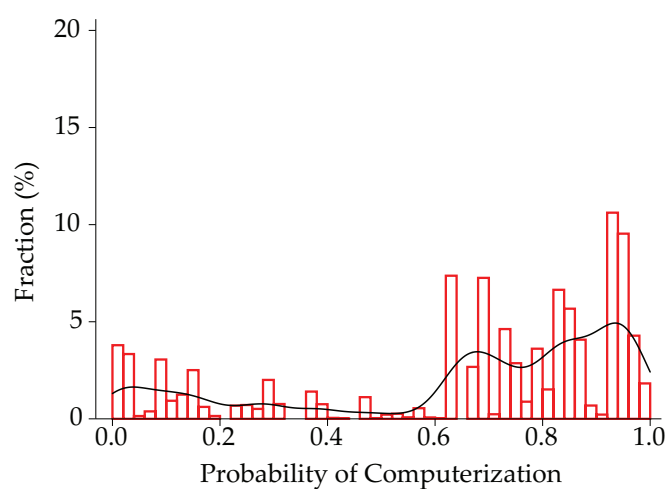
Figure OA.1: Distribution of Probability of Computerization

NOTE: Created by authors using micro data of the 2007 and 2012 Employment Status Surveys and the probability of computerization estimated by Frey and Osborne (2017). Fraction represents the share of the employed. The bin width is 0.02. Each panel includes the kernel density estimate with Gaussian kernel and band with 0.04.
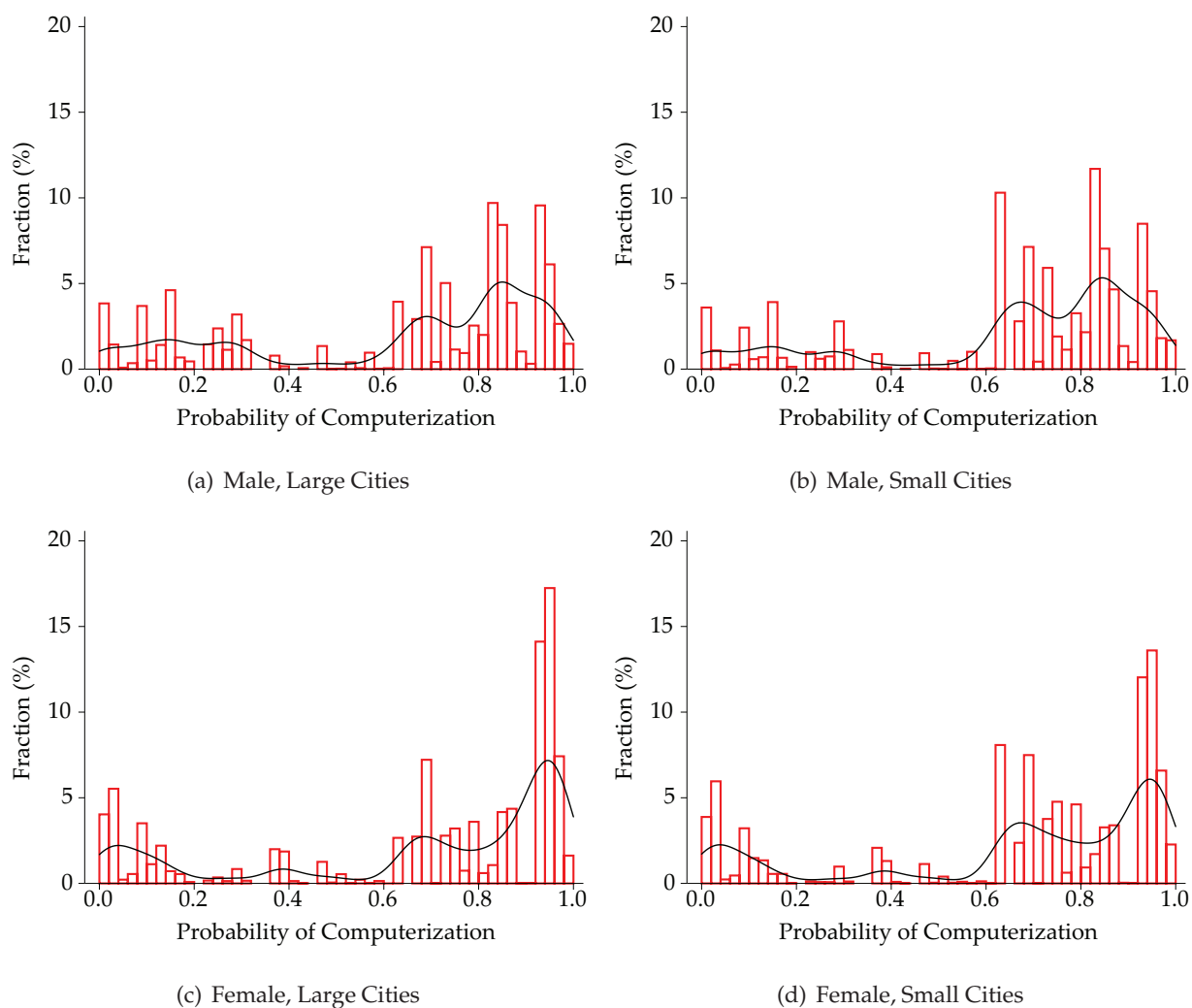
(a) Male, Large Cities

(b) Male, Small Cities

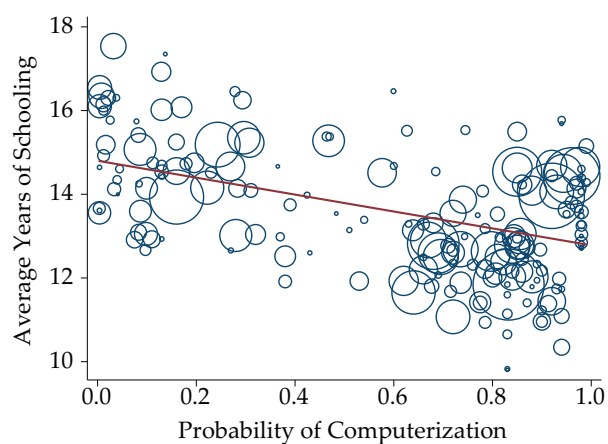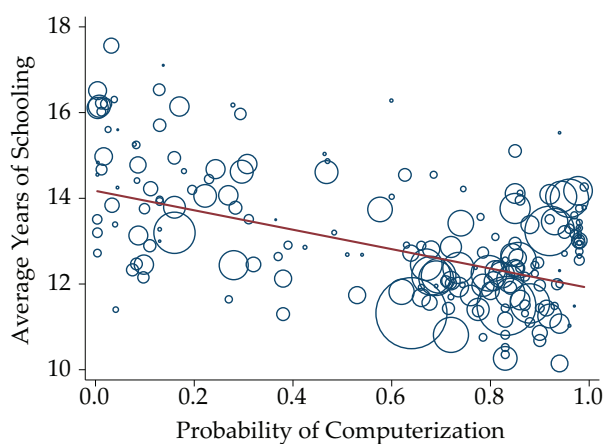(c) Female, Large Cities

(d) Female, Small Cities

Figure OA.2: Distribution of Probability of Computerization by Gender and City Size
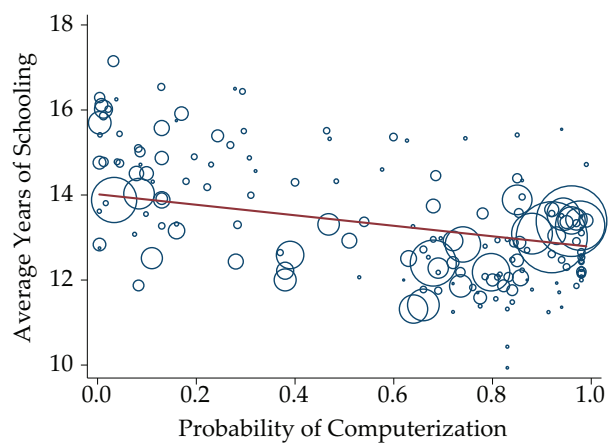
Note: Created by authors using micro data of the 2007 and 2012 Employment Status Surveys and the probability of computerization estimated by Frey and Osborne (2017). Fraction represents the share of the employed by gender and city size. The bin width is 0.02. Each panel includes the kernel density estimate with Gaussian kernel and band with 0.04.
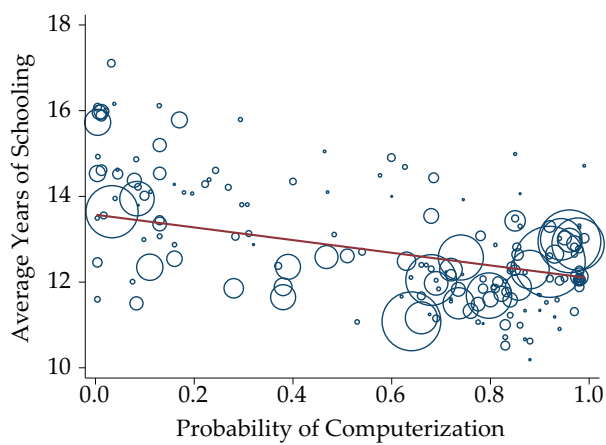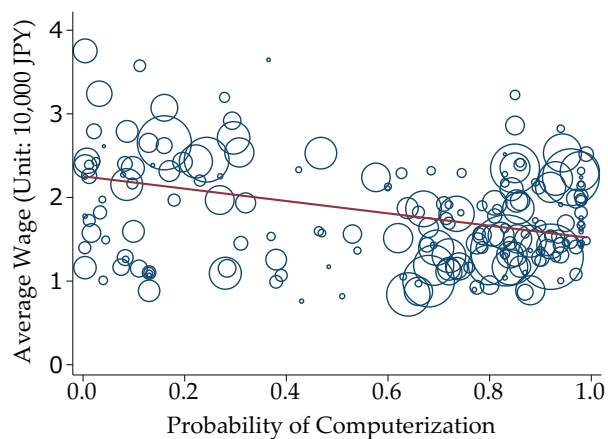
(a) Male, Large Cities
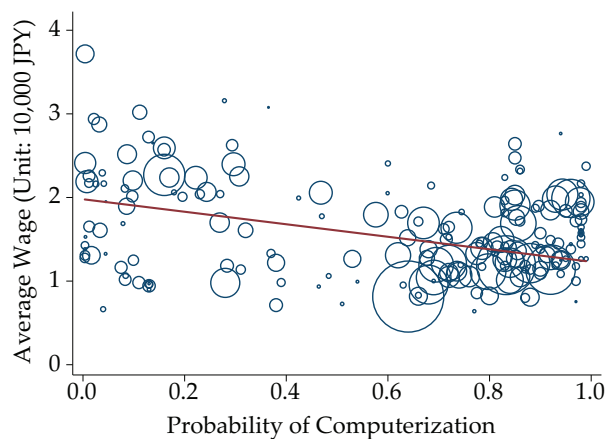
(b) Male, Small Cities

(c) Female, Large Cities

(d) Female, Small Cities

Figure OA.3: Average Years of Schooling and Probability of Computerization
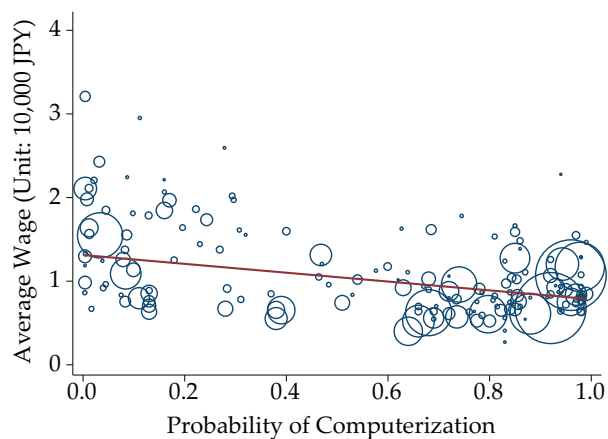
Note: Created by authors using micro data of the 2007 and 2012 Employment Status Surveys and the probability of computerization estimated by Frey and Osborne (2017). Occupations that do not include 20 workers and over by gender and city size are excluded from the sample. Marker size represents the weight, which is proportional to the sample size of each occupation by gender and city size.
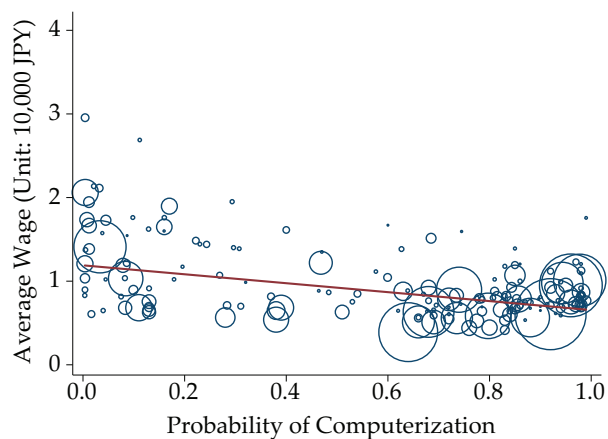
(a) Male, Large Cities

(b) Male, Small Cities

(c) Female, Large Cities

(d) Female, Small Cities

Figure OA.4: Average Wages and Probability of Computerization

Note: Created by authors using micro data of the 2007 and 2012 Employment Status Surveys and the probability of computerization estimated by Frey and Osborne (2017). Occupations that do not include 20 workers and over by gender and city size are excluded from the sample. Marker size represents the weight, which is proportional to the sample size of each occupation by gender and city size.