



AI and the Future for Workers: Labor Union Responses to Artificial Intelligence

January 29, 2025

The Use of AI is Growing in Call Centers and other CWA Industries

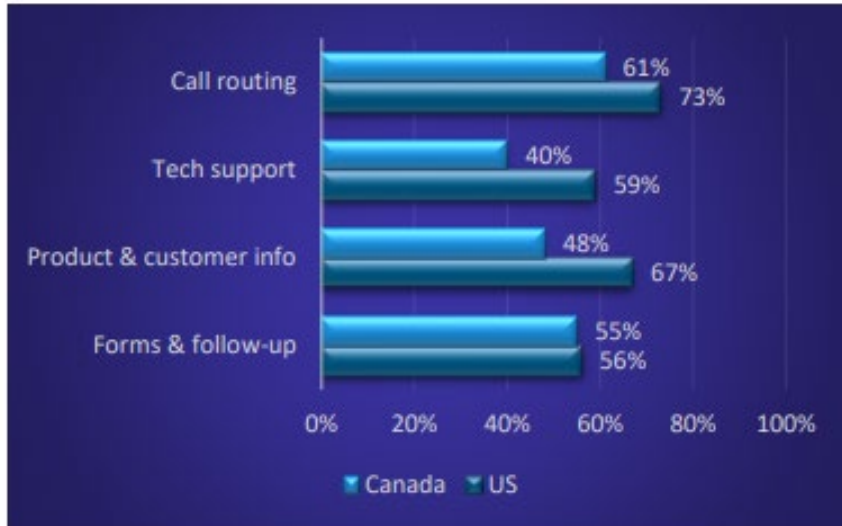


Figure 1: % reporting their employer uses work automating AI – Call routing [US (N=1049) and Canada (N=148)]; Tech support [US (N=914) and Canada (N=133)]; Product & customer info [US (N=1042) and Canada (N=156)]; Forms & follow-up [US (N=897) and Canada (N=154)]

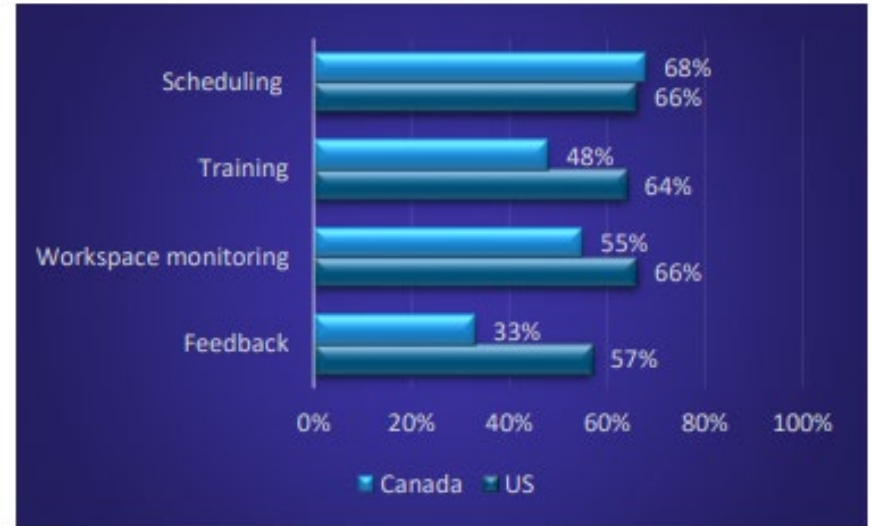


Figure 2: % reporting their employer uses management automating AI – Scheduling [US (N=992) and Canada (N=136)]; Training [US (N=922) and Canada (N=129)]; Workspace monitoring [US (N=804) and Canada (N=120)]; Feedback [US (N=927) and Canada (N=129)]

Assembly lines are only in factories. Right? *Wrong!*



The employees in the picture on the left are as much a part of an assembly line operation as the employees in the picture on the right.

In both cases, they are constantly pushed toward greater and greater productivity, are subjected to over-supervision, harsh absentee control programs and they must adhere to strict, unyielding schedules.

The telephone worker in your town and the auto worker in Detroit have a lot in common: Both are an appendage to a machine.

Your telephone operator—like mil-

lions of other American workers—suffers from job pressures . . . pressures that exact a toll both on the worker and his or her family and friends.

Many telephone operators have a pleasant work environment—bright lights, soft music, a comfortable chair and a carpet on the floor.

But, so long as there is monotony, boredom and repetition — machine-like qualities—job pressures exist . . . whether you work in a phone factory or a car factory.

We want the bosses of business to know:

“We are people, not machines.”



COMMUNICATIONS
WORKERS OF
AMERICA, AFL-CIO
(Place Local number,
address, names here.)



On Bargaining: *Our goal in bargaining is not to stop new technologies but to ensure the benefits of new technologies are broadly shared... A comprehensive approach is needed. Worker voices should be represented at every stage of the development and implementation process.*

On Policy: *Government policy should recognize the need for collective bargaining and worker consultation to play central roles in adoption of AI and other new technologies, and seek to strengthen and complement workers' bargaining power. Workers are the experts on their jobs and workplaces, and are therefore best positioned to identify risks and guardrails needed.*



International Case Studies of AI Bargaining and Co-Determination

- International unions are reaching agreements that balance employer and employee concerns around AI adoption
- Agreements are supported by a range of frameworks for worker empowerment, including industrial bargaining, works councils, and policy guardrails on workplace safety.
- These case studies illustrate how “high-road” approaches to workplace AI can be fostered when workers have a voice.



Unions Mobilizing and Bargaining on Workplace AI

- Unions are centering workplace tech in bargaining campaigns, educating members and the public to win new protections
- Frontline members report misguided AI hurts jobs but also customers, patients, and communities
- Workers are key stakeholders in the development of safe and effective AI

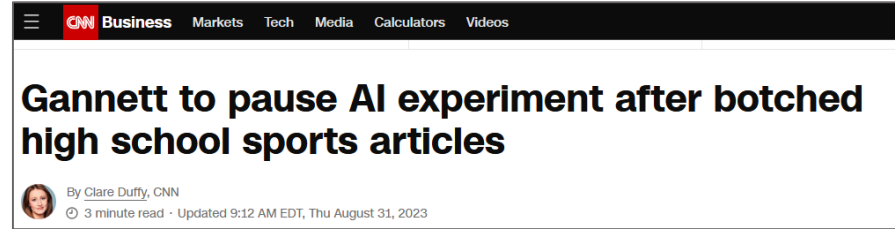


Policy landscape

- Bargaining can be quicker than policy to address new issues, but policy can be critical to raising the floor and prohibiting abusive practices
- EU AI Act
 - Three year process; labor unions engaged but were largely sidelined
 - Learnings for US
 - Banned recognition of emotions in workplaces and educational settings
 - Created risk framework that addresses AI used in employment decisions
- US context
 - DOL principles for worker well-being in AI – see [archive.org](https://www.archive.org)
 - Bipartisan Congressional proposals do not address worker concerns
 - State bills are seeking to rein in abusive surveillance, algorithmic decision-making, and other harmful uses of AI systems

Media workers rein in GAI

- Actors and writers raised awareness of the risks of GAI in 2023 strike.
- SAG-AFTRA negotiated rules for use of “digital replicas” and “synthetic performers”.
- Journalists are winning protections against job cuts and ensuring editorial control over AI use
 - The NewsGuild-CWA has made bargaining over AI a priority



Tech workers challenge the Masters of AI

- Alphabet Workers Union-CWA represents both full-time Google employees and outsourced vendor workers, all of whom are critical to Google's AI ambitions.
- Workers called “raters” evaluate the quality of AI outputs and train the LLM models.
 - Raters face low pay, lack of any guaranteed amount of work, unstable employment
 - Can be suspended by an algorithm without pay
- Software workers employed by Google see harms from the “vendorized” business model and fear for their own job security.