



**FORUM
DISUGUAGLIANZE
DIVERSITÀ**

MATERIALI

**15 PROPOSTE PER
LA GIUSTIZIA SOCIALE**

**Ispirate dal Programma
di Azione di Anthony Atkinson**

Cambiamento tecnologico e disuguaglianze: cosa succede e cosa si può fare

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Forum Disuguaglianze Diversità, L'Aquila, 15 novembre 2018

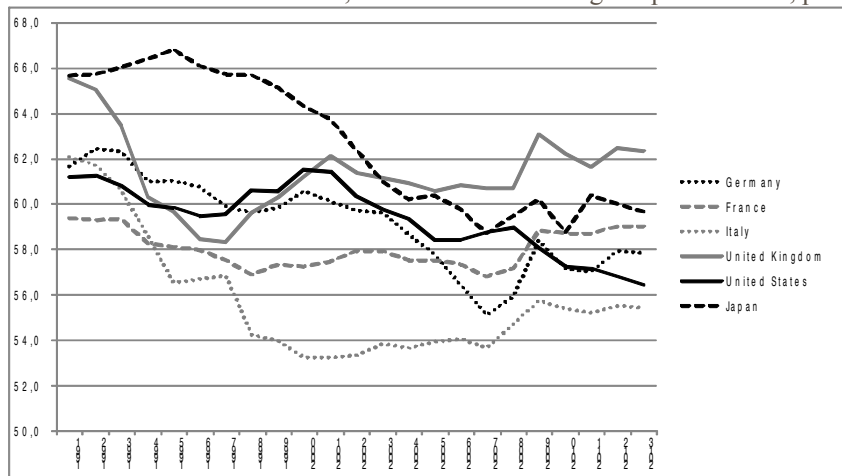
The power of capital over labour

10-15% of GDP moved from labour to capital

- The power of finance
- Control over labour
- **Technological change**
- International production

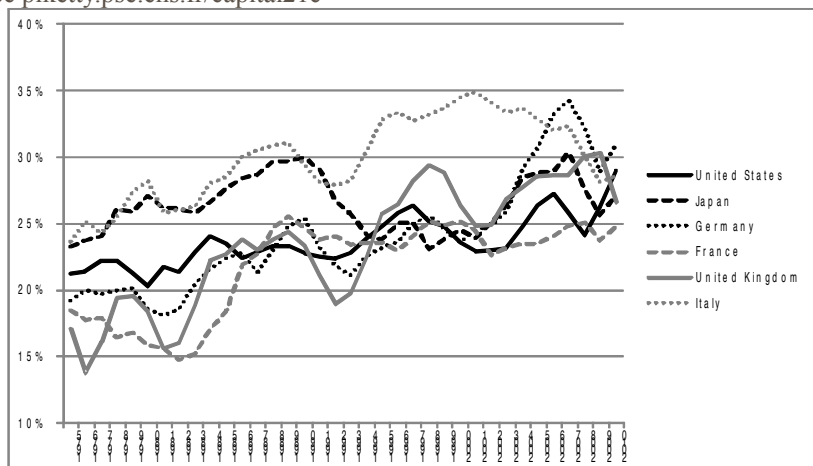
Labour income share, 1991-2013

Wage share of GDP adjusted for the income of the self-employed
 (compensation per employee as a percentage of GDP at market prices per person employed).
 Data from European Commission AMECO database, from: ILO Global Wage Report 2014/15, p.11



The capital share in advanced countries, 1975-2010

Adapted from Piketty (2013), Figure 6.5, p.351.
 For sources and data see piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c

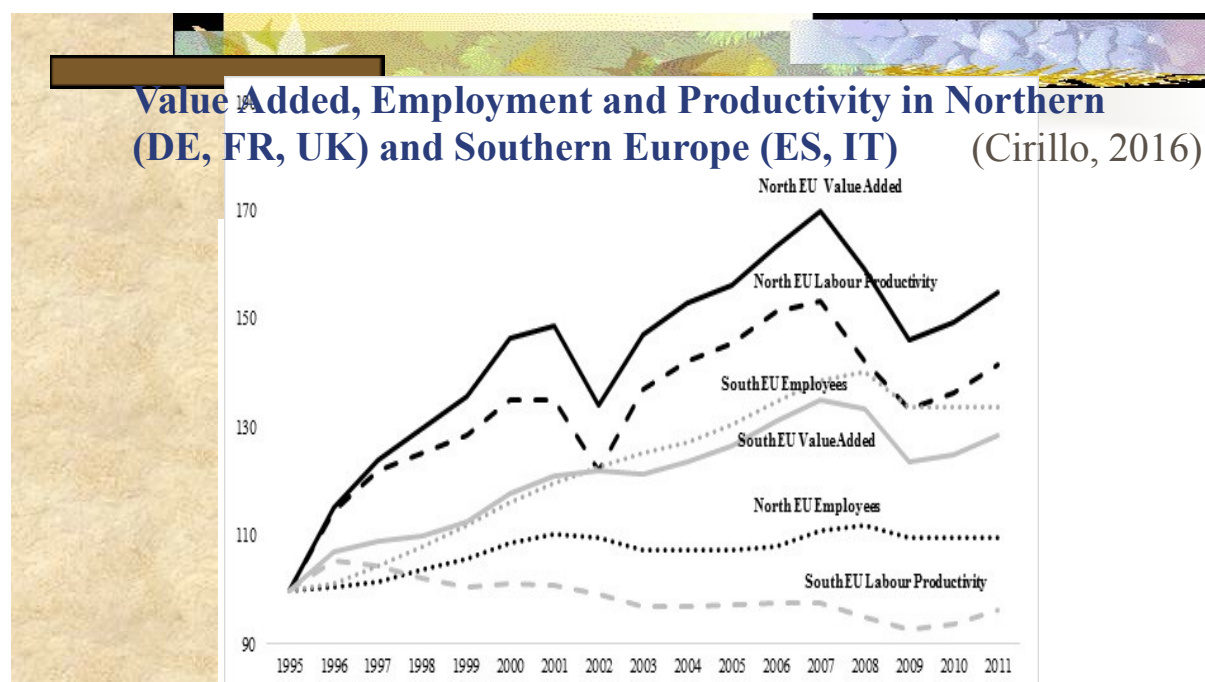
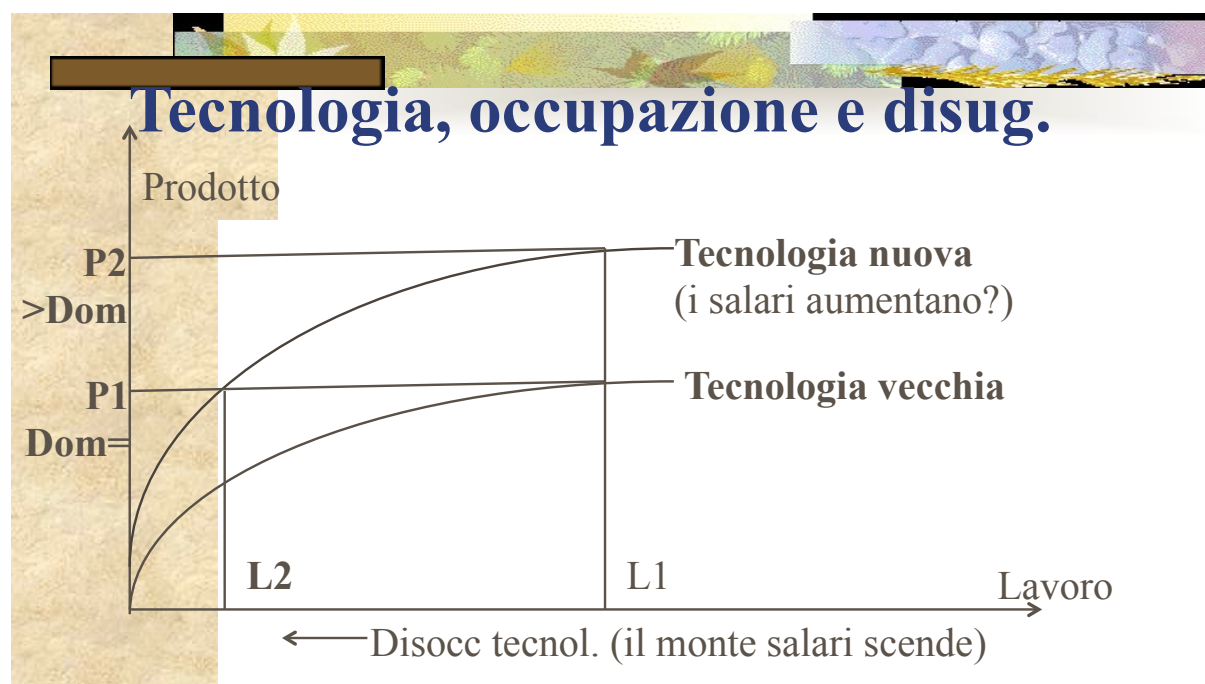


Come la tecnologia crea disuguaglianza (tra salari e profitti)

- - **sostituzione diretta di lavoro con capitale**, aumento della quota dei profitti e riduzione della quota dei salari. Aumenta la produttività del lavoro: che succede ai salari?
- - **riduzione dell'occupazione** e del monte salari; inadeguati meccanismi di compensazione attraverso nuova domanda capaci di creare nuova occupazione
- - **polarizzazione dei posti di lavoro** in termini di qualifiche e salari: maggiori disparità interne ai salari

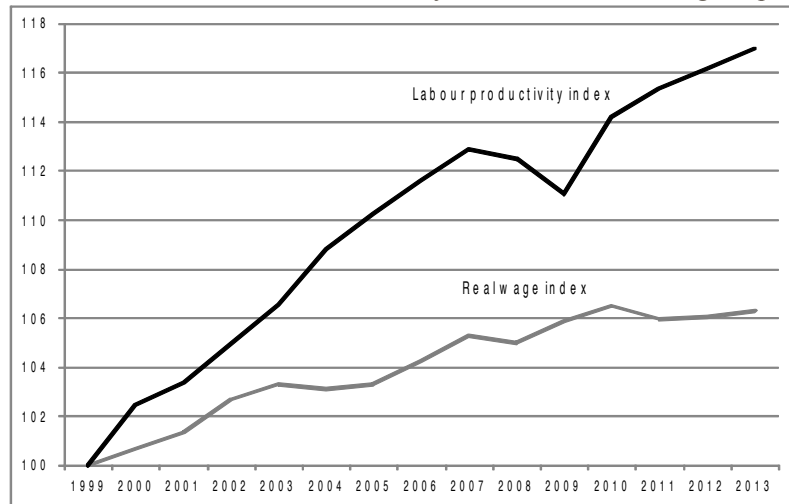
Tecno-disug

- - **i benefici della maggior produttività non vanno più ai salari**
- - **uso delle tecnologie per aumentare il controllo** dell'impresa sui lavoratori
- - **il cambiamento tecnologico si intreccia con la globalizzazione**
- - **la logica finanziaria influenza la tecnologia**: pressione della finanza sulle imprese in termini di alti profitti e di quotazioni di borsa
- - **il caso delle piattaforme digitali**

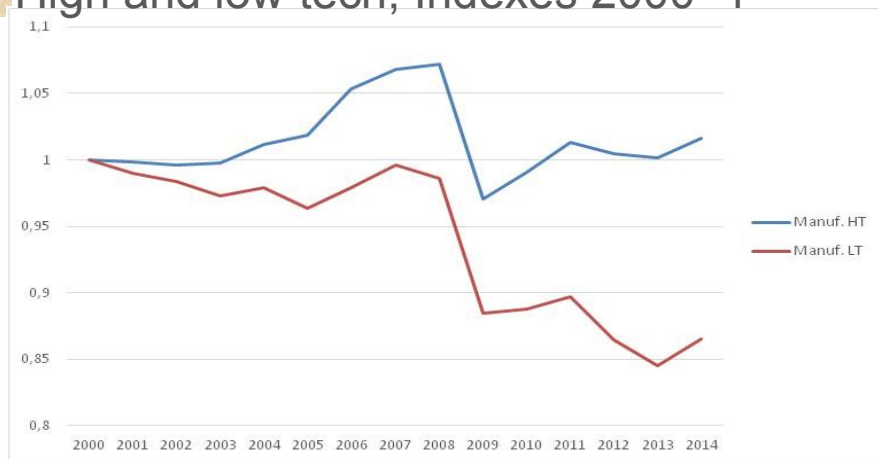


Growth of labour productivity and average wages

Wage growth is calculated as a weighted average of year-on-year growth in average monthly real wages in 36 economies. Index is based to 1999 because of data availability. From: ILO Global Wage Report 2014/15, p.8.

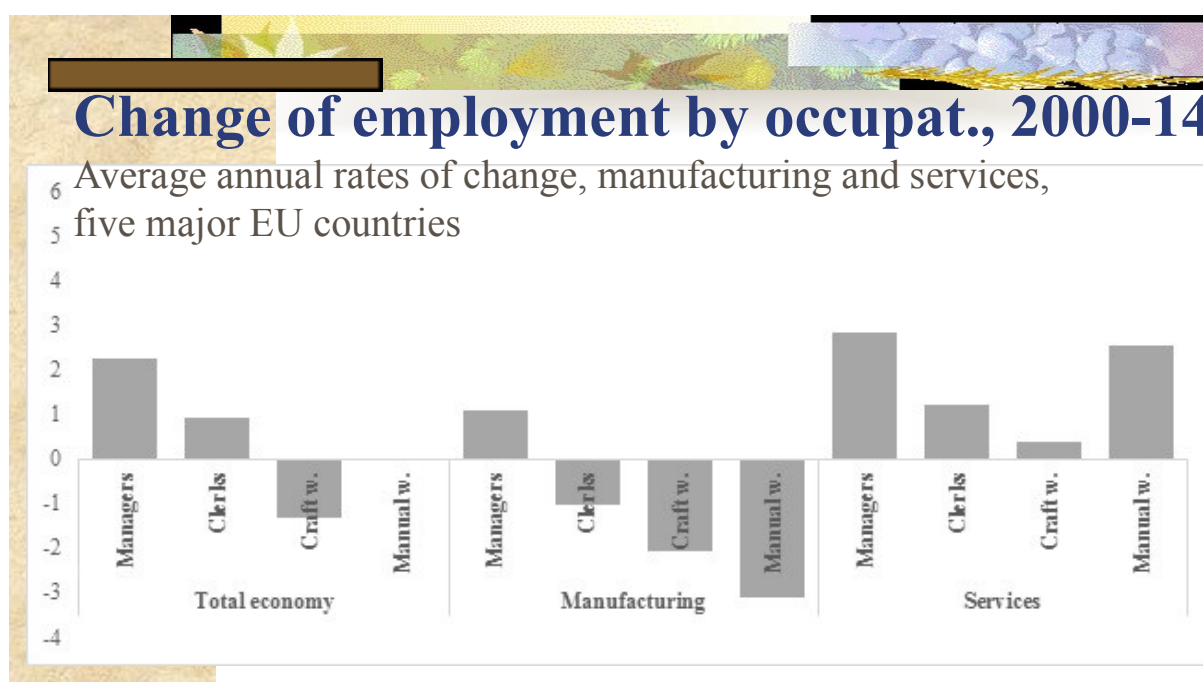
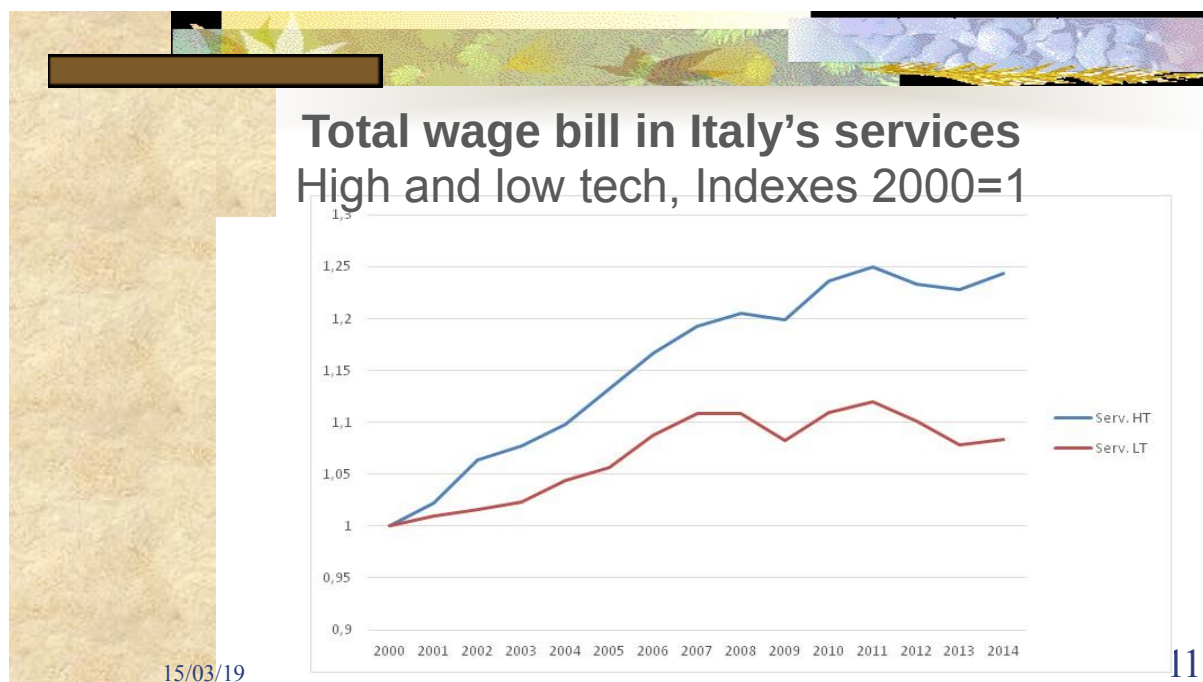


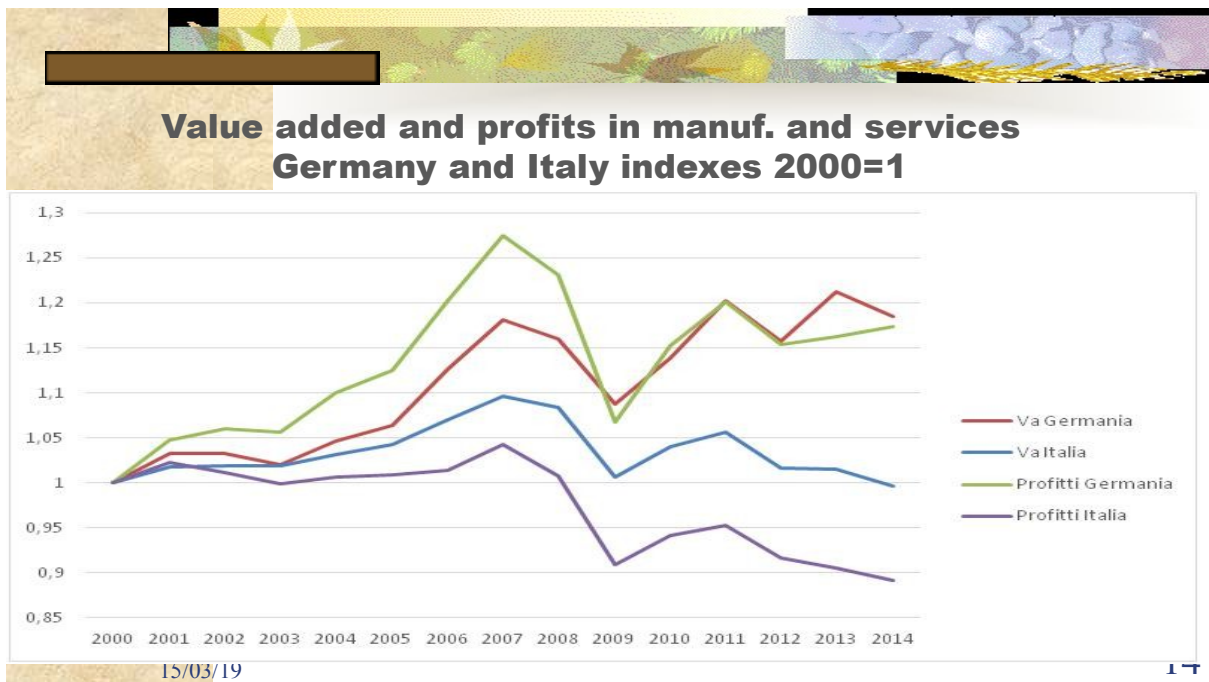
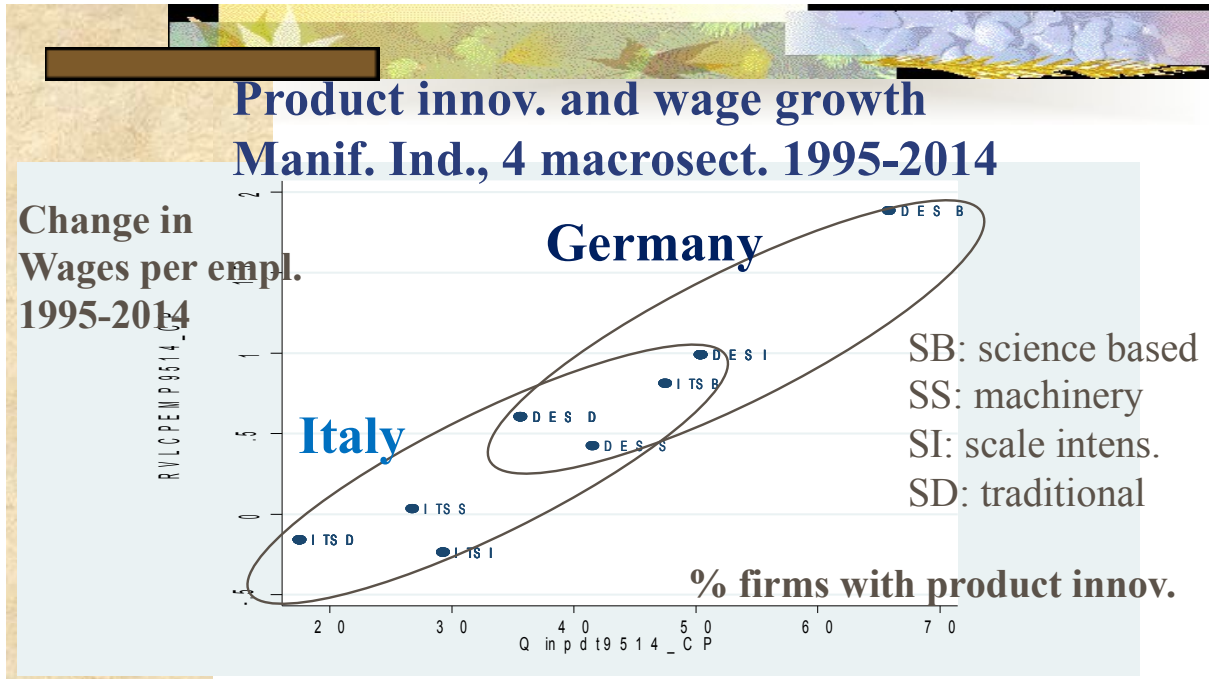
Total wage bill in Italy's manuf. Ind. High and low tech, Indexes 2000=1



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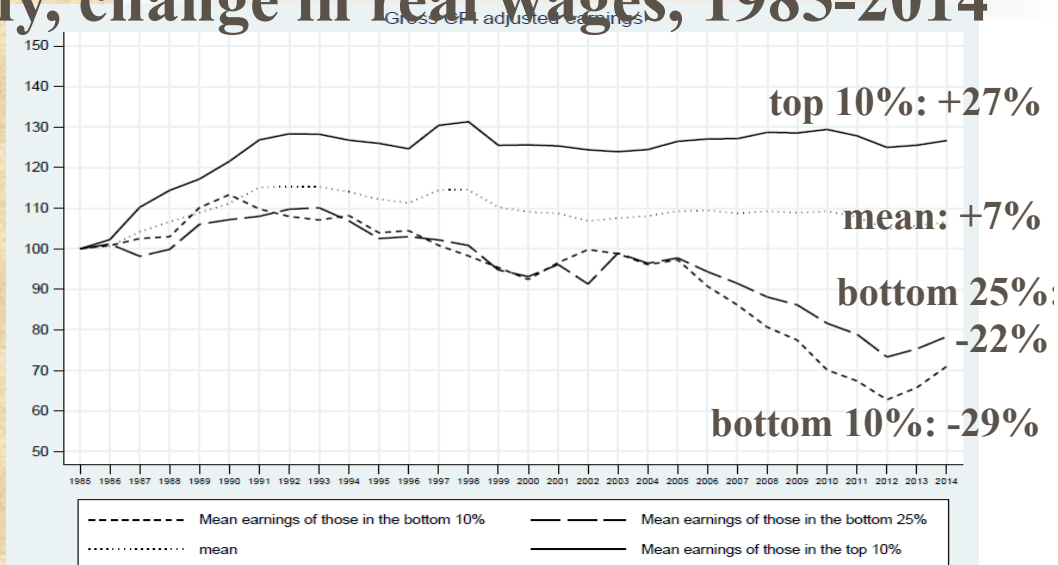


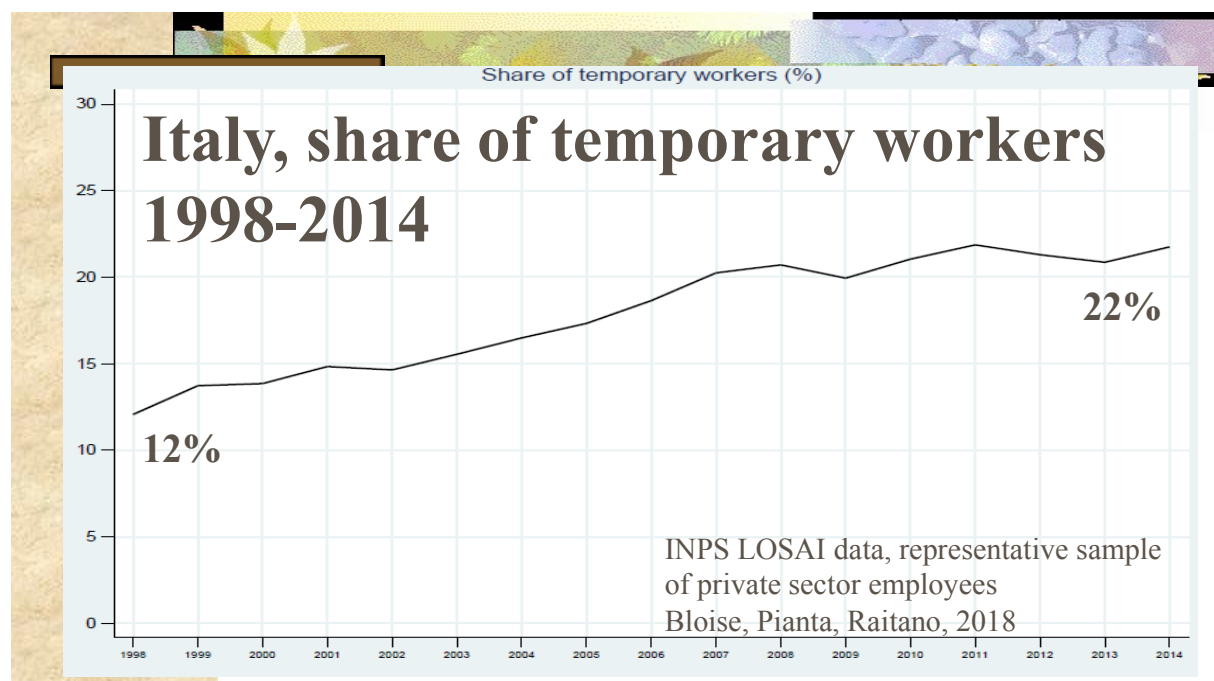
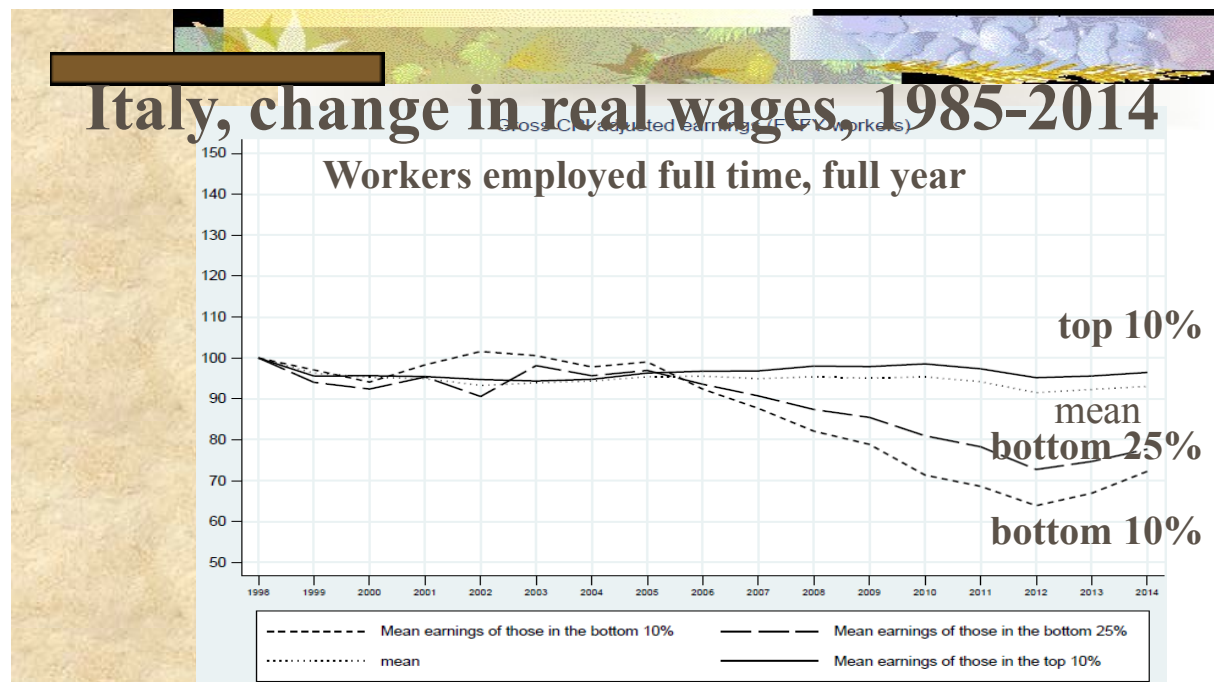


Inequality within wages, Italy

- INPS database LOSAI (one fifteenth of all Italian workers with a labour contract)
- 1985 to 2014, Italy only
- pre-tax earnings in real terms (using consumer price index; top earners with more than 250,000 euros are assigned with that income)
- Full time, full year, temporary, perman. workers

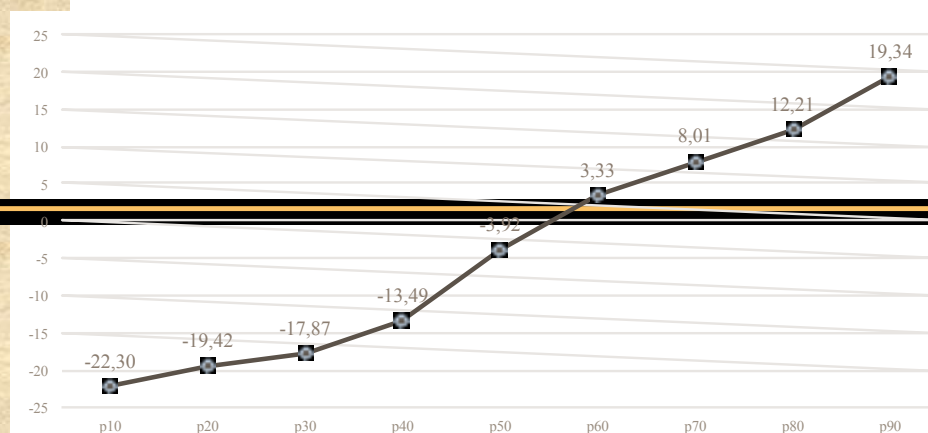
Italy, change in real wages, 1985-2014





Earnings variation by decile in Italy, 1985-2014

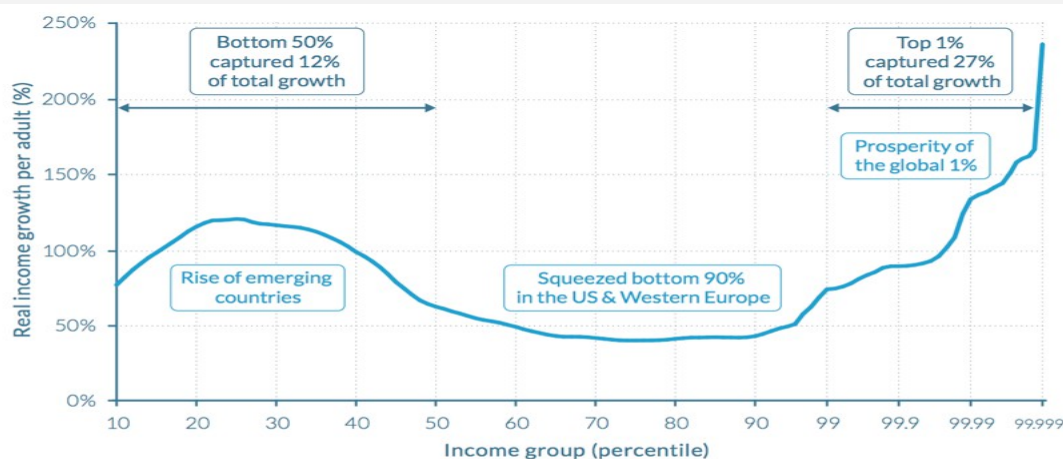
% variation of gross real earnings between 1985 and 2014 at each decile



Poor losers

The elephant curve of global inequality, 1980-2016

Source: Alvaredo et al. [World Inequality Report 2018](#), licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 4.0



Source: WID.world (2017). See [wir2018.wid.world](#) for more details.

On the horizontal axis, the world population is divided into a hundred groups of equal population size and sorted in ascending order from left to right, according to each group's income level. The Top 1% group is divided into ten groups, the richest of these groups is also divided into ten groups, and the very top group is again divided into ten groups of equal population size. The vertical axis shows the total income growth of an average individual in each group between 1980 and 2016. For percentile group p99p99.1 (the poorest 10% among the world's richest 1%), growth was 74% between 1980 and 2016. The Top 1% captured 27% of total growth over this period. Income estimates account for differences in the cost of living between countries. Values are net of inflation.

Le proposte: il quadro

- Riequilibrare i rapporti capitale-lavoro
- Ridurre l'estensione dei processi di mercato che creano disuguaglianze (ad es. servizi pubblici)
- Aumentare istruzione, conoscenza, qualifiche
- Mantenere processi decisionali su tecnologia e lavoro nel paese
- Trasferire ai salari l'aumento di produttività

Le proposte: il lavoro

- Difesa della quantità di occupazione
- Innovazione 'amica dell'occupazione':
- Non sostituzione di lavoro come priorità,
- Non riduzione delle qualifiche/competenze
- Non polarizzazione all'interno dei salari
- Contratti collettivi di settore, non liv d'impresa
- Meno precarizzazione (peggiora l'innovaz)

Le proposte: la tecnologia

- Innalzamento del contenuto tecnologico, cambiam strutturale verso tecnol avanzate
- Innovazioni di prodotto più che di processo
- Politiche di domanda
- Mission-oriented R&D policy
- Evitare concentrazione di potere e controllo (ad es. nelle piattaforme)

Le proposte: la politica industriale

- Non politiche orizzontali
- Non Industria 4.0
- Priorità: diffus ICT, sostenibilità, salute, attività con alto lavoro, qualifiche, salari
- Varietà di strumenti da utilizzare

The policy space in Europe

- Europe2020, Structural Funds/cohesion
- *Flagship initiative* “An integrated industrial policy”, ‘Smart specialisations’
- Environmental actions and the Energy Union
- EFSI and EIF, role of European Investm Bank
- Industry 4.0, 2017 actions for digital economy
- Social infrastructure report by Public investm banks, 2017
- Mazzucato report on Mission-oriented research, 2018

A progressive industrial policy in Europe

- Europe-wide industrial policy
- 2% of Europe’s GDP (about EUR 260 billion) for a decade,
- greater national policy space with a ‘golden rule’ for public investment.
- reduce the divergence between Europe’s centre and periphery, concentrate resources in weaker regions and weaker countries.
- Integration with tax harmonisation (Irish report)

Funds

- Role for the ECB,
- Long-term, high-risk public capital is needed to fund investment financial markets do not fund
- Role of EIB, EFSI, Public Investment Banks

Key fields to be targeted

- **environmental sustainability;**
- **appropriate ICT applications;**
- **health and public services**
(coherent with EU2020)
- innovative and efficient new economic activities employing high-skill, high-wage labour
- no focus on manufacturing alone, no focus on whole industries

Tools

- Greater general support for R&D, education, horizontal actions
- Public investment programmes,
- Public procurement
- public enterprises,
- support of private firms,
- mission-oriented innovation programmes
- Link to environmental and other policies

Implementation

- Implemented at the national and regional levels, with bottom-up efforts and democratic processes
- Reinventing the governance of public-interest economic activities, political and social consensus
- Need for new arrangements for the governance of public interest economic activities,
- Transparency, monitoring, avoid collusion, corruption, waste

What if nothing can be done?

- Divergence and inequality continue to grow

Hypotheses on the political consequences:

- Inequalities, impoverishment, insecurity (and the fear of becoming poorer) are relevant in changing voting behaviour

Italy, change in real wages, 1985-2014

