

# Aspetti economici e storici della mobilità sociale

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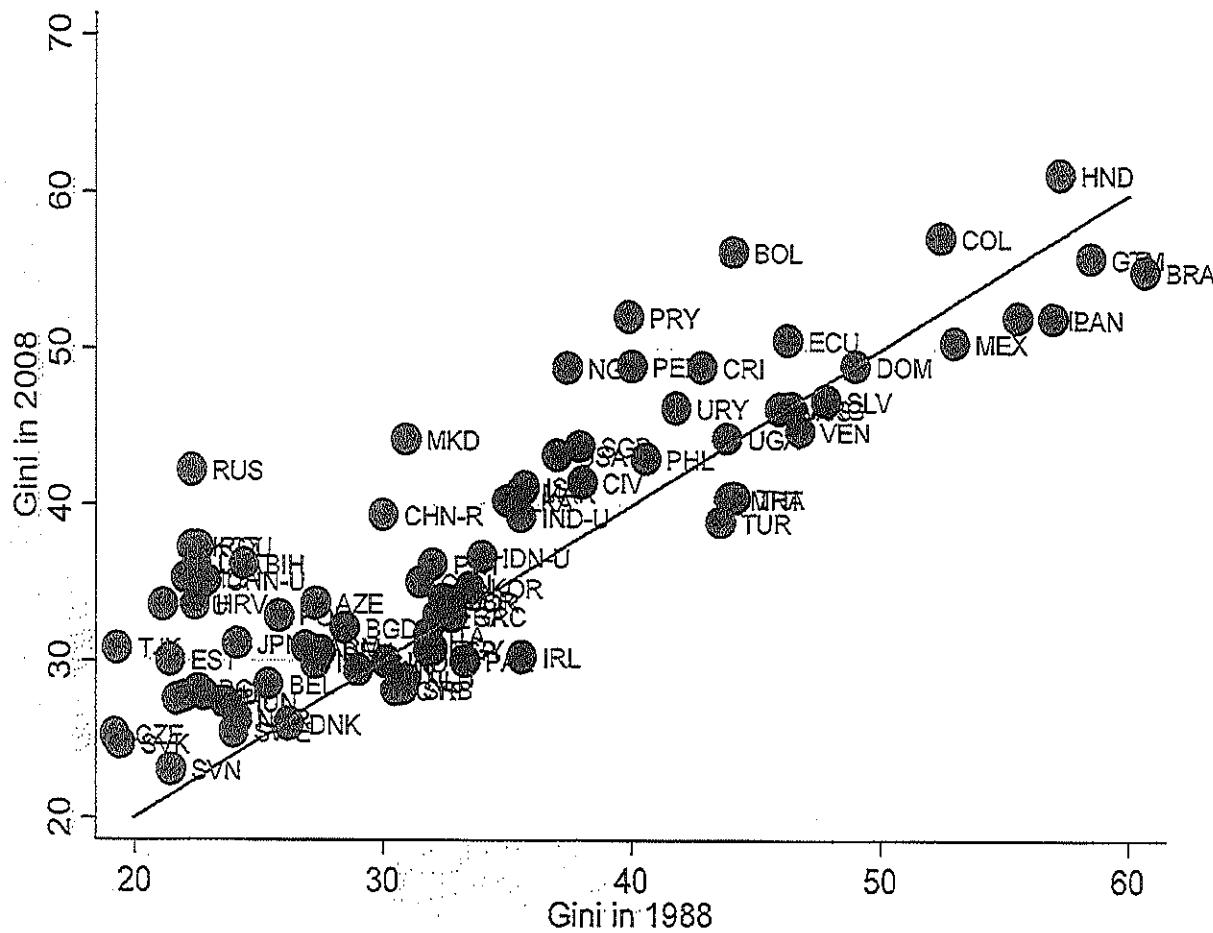
# Ginis in 1988 and twenty years later

	1988	2008	Change
Average Gini	36.0	38.5	+2.5
Pop-weighted Gini	33.9	37.3	+3.4
GDP-weighted Gini	32.2	36.4	+4.2
Countries with higher Ginis (38)	33.7	38.5	+4.8
Countries with lower Ginis (20)	40.5	37.7	-2.7

From final-complete3.dta and key\_variables\_calcul2.do

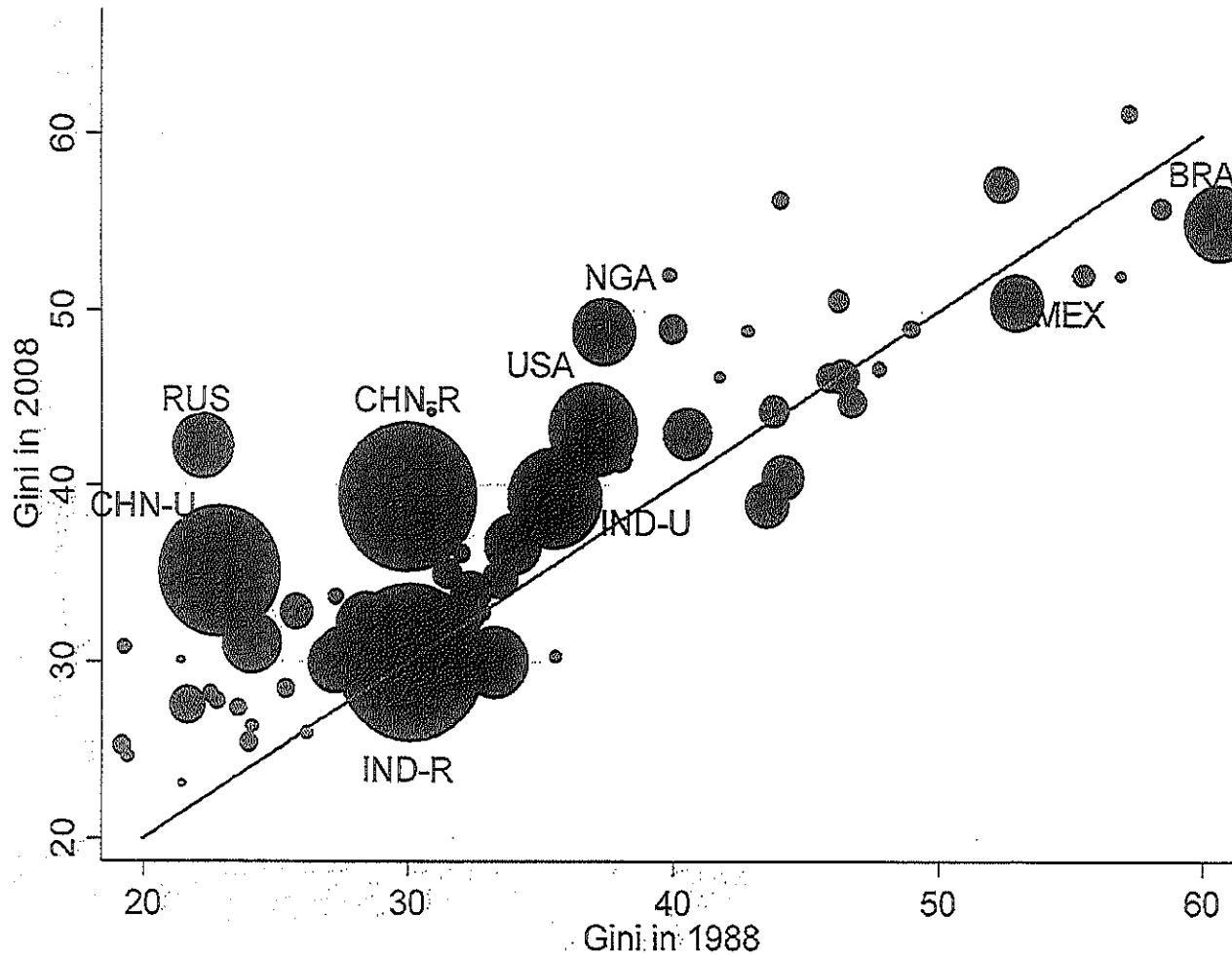
Branko Milanovic

# Ginis in 1988 and 2008



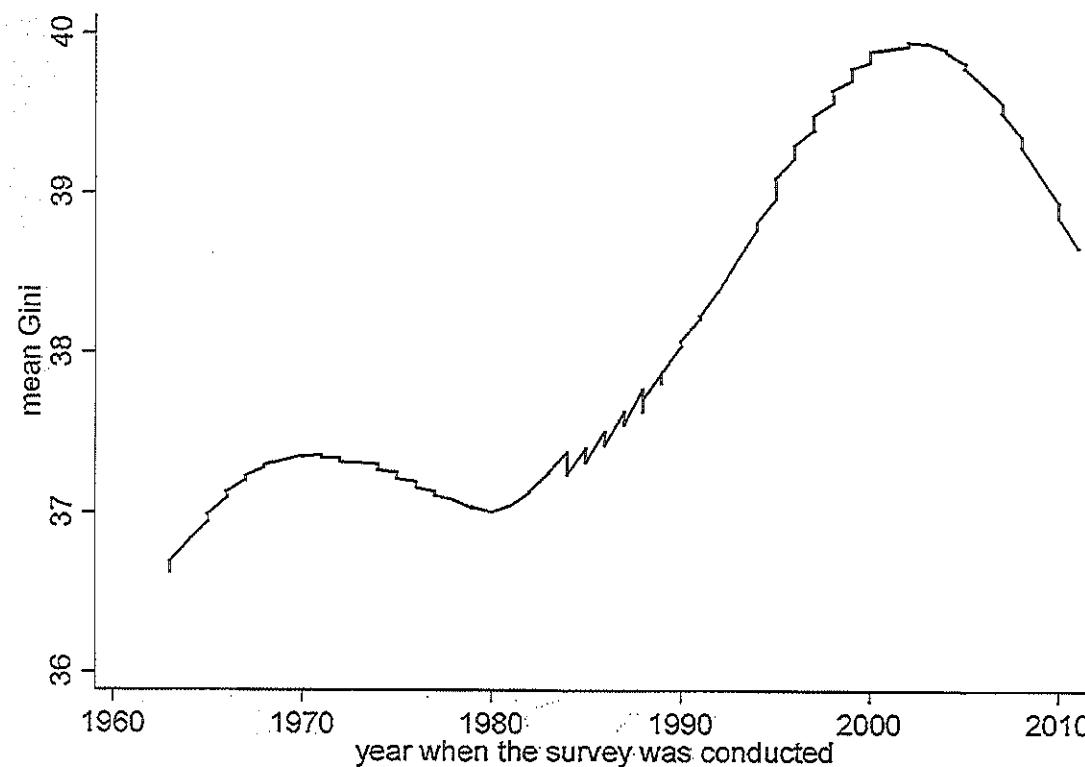
From key\_variables\_calcul3.do

## Ginis in 1988 and 2008 (population-weighted countries)



From `key_variables_calcul3.do`

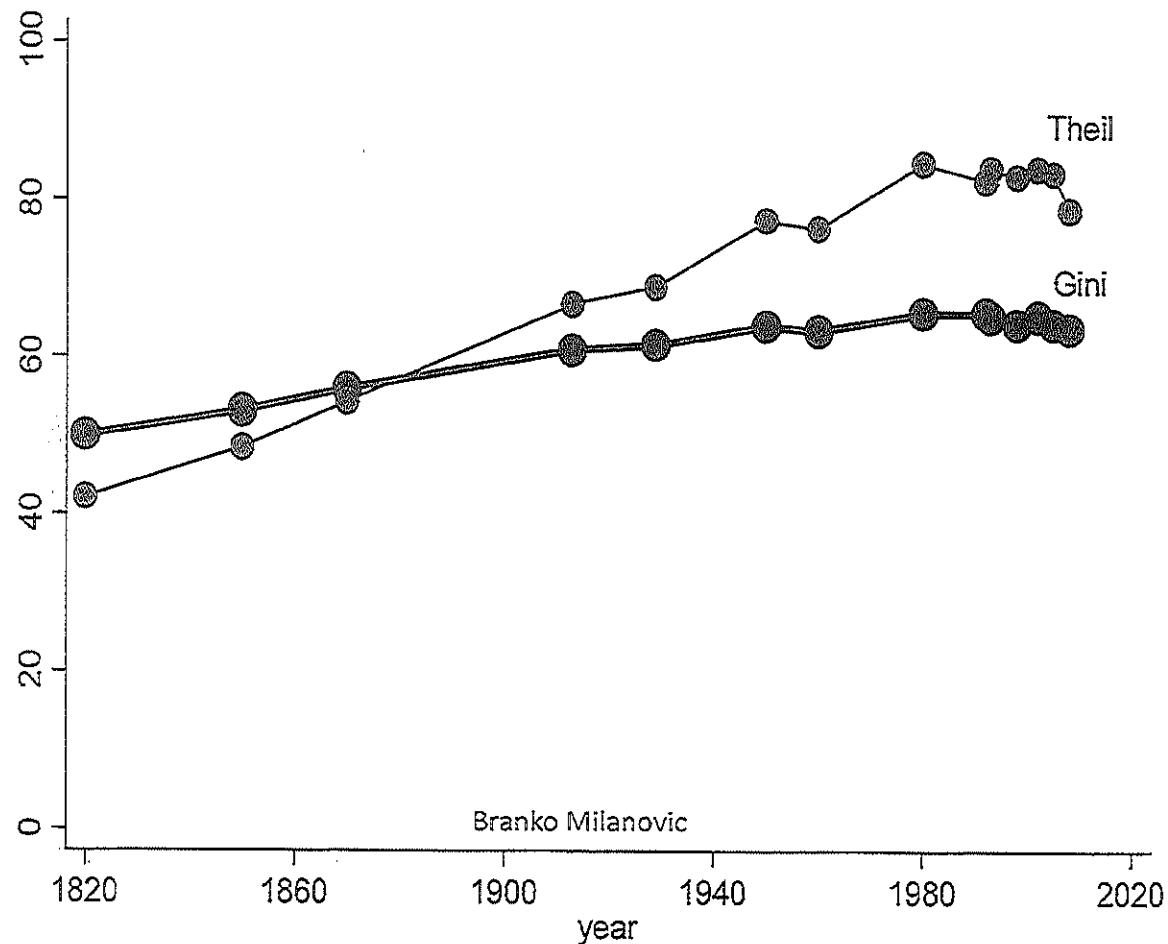
# Mean Gini by year, 1962-2012 (unbalanced country panel)



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twoway (scatter cc year if year>1962 & year<2012, connect(l)) (lowess cc year if year>1962 & year<2012, legend(off) ytitle(mean Gini))  
Using all_the_ginis
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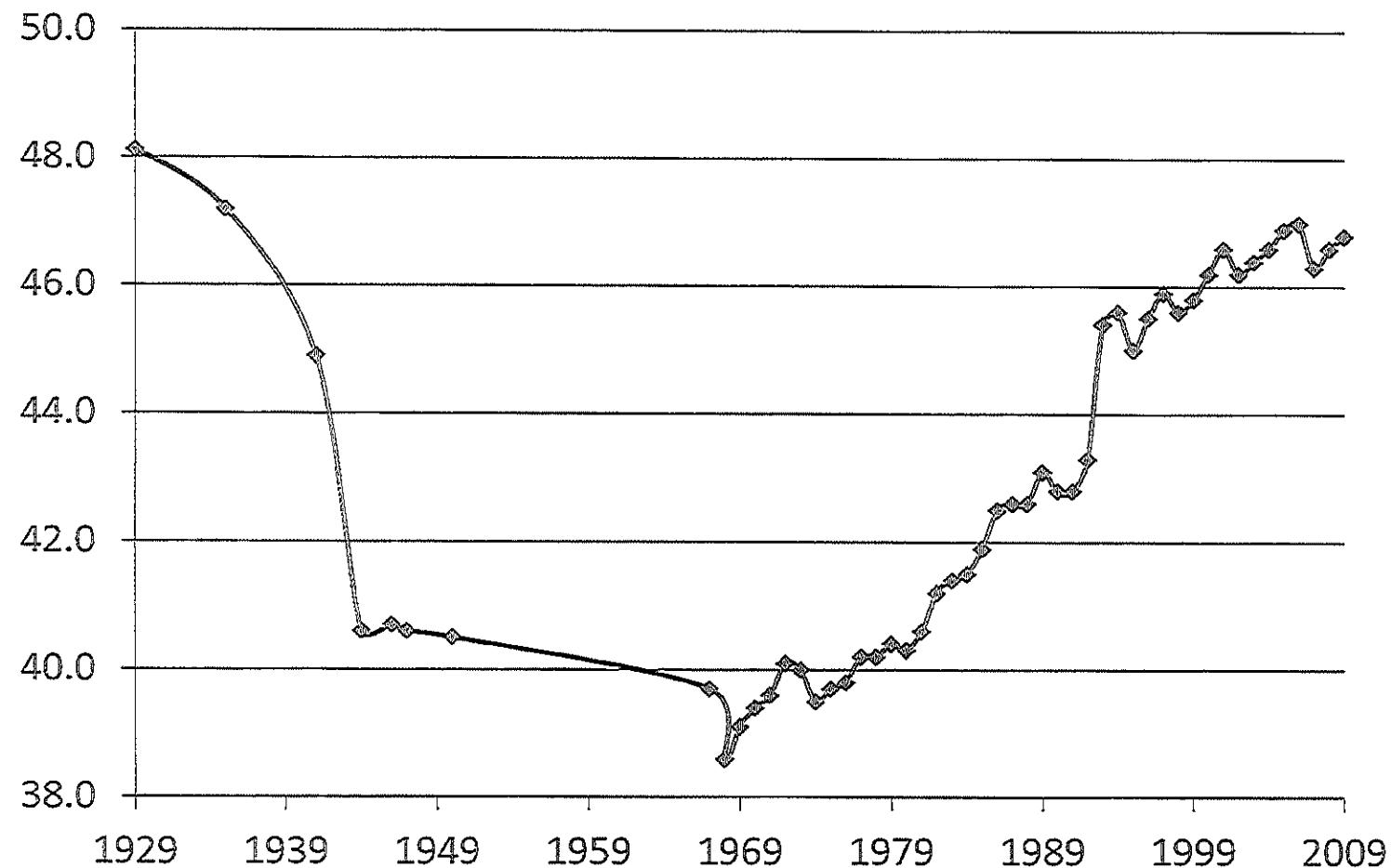
# Global income inequality, 1820-2008

(Source: Bourguignon-Morrisson and Milanovic; 1990 PPPs )



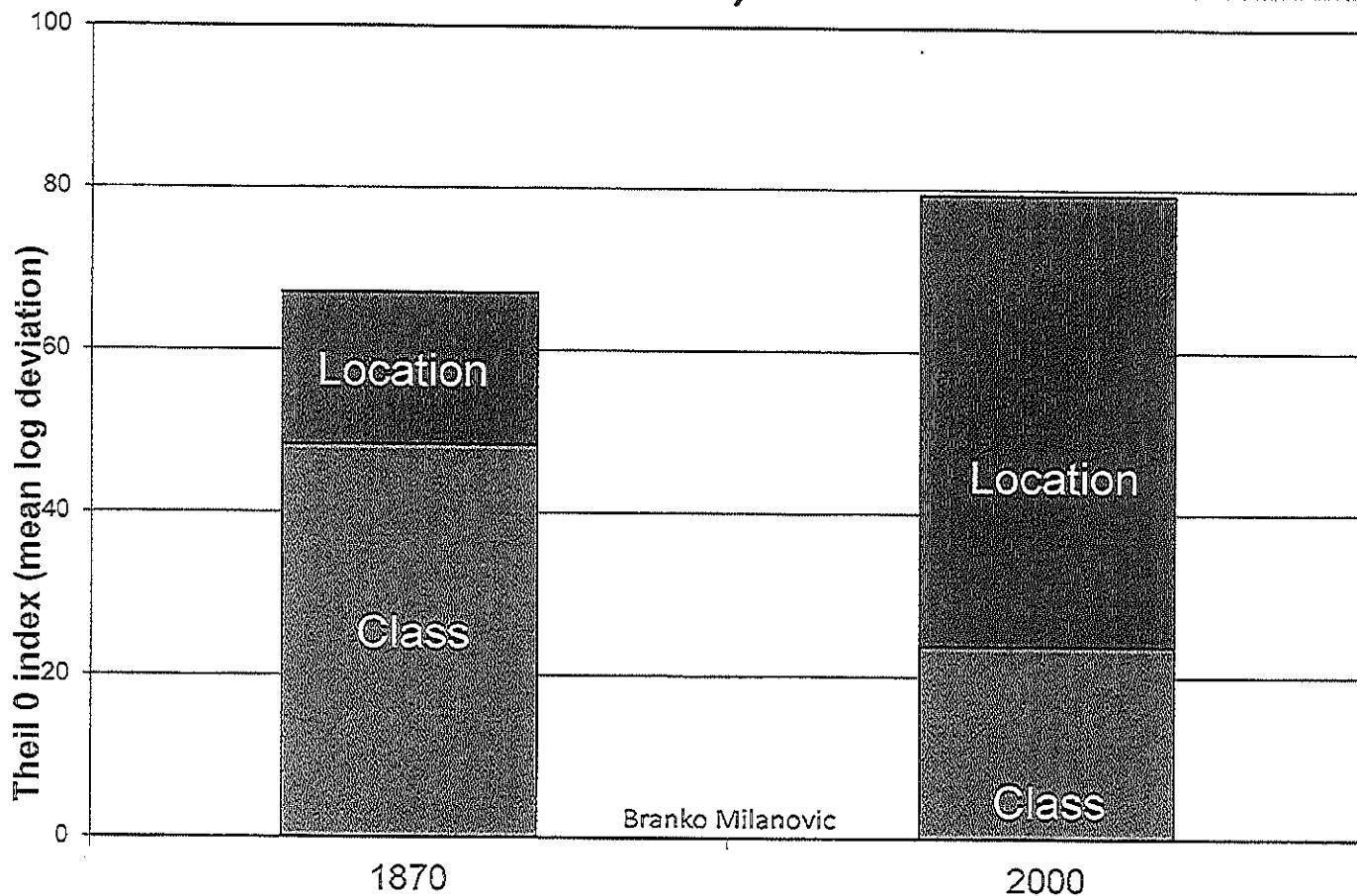
```
twoway (scatter Gini year, c(l) xlabel(1820(40)2020) ylabel(0(20)100) msize(vlarge) clwidth(thick)) (scatter Theil year, c(l) msize(large) legend(off) text(90 2010 "Theil") text(70 2010 "Gini"))
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## Inequality (Gini) in the USA 1929-2009 (gross income across households)



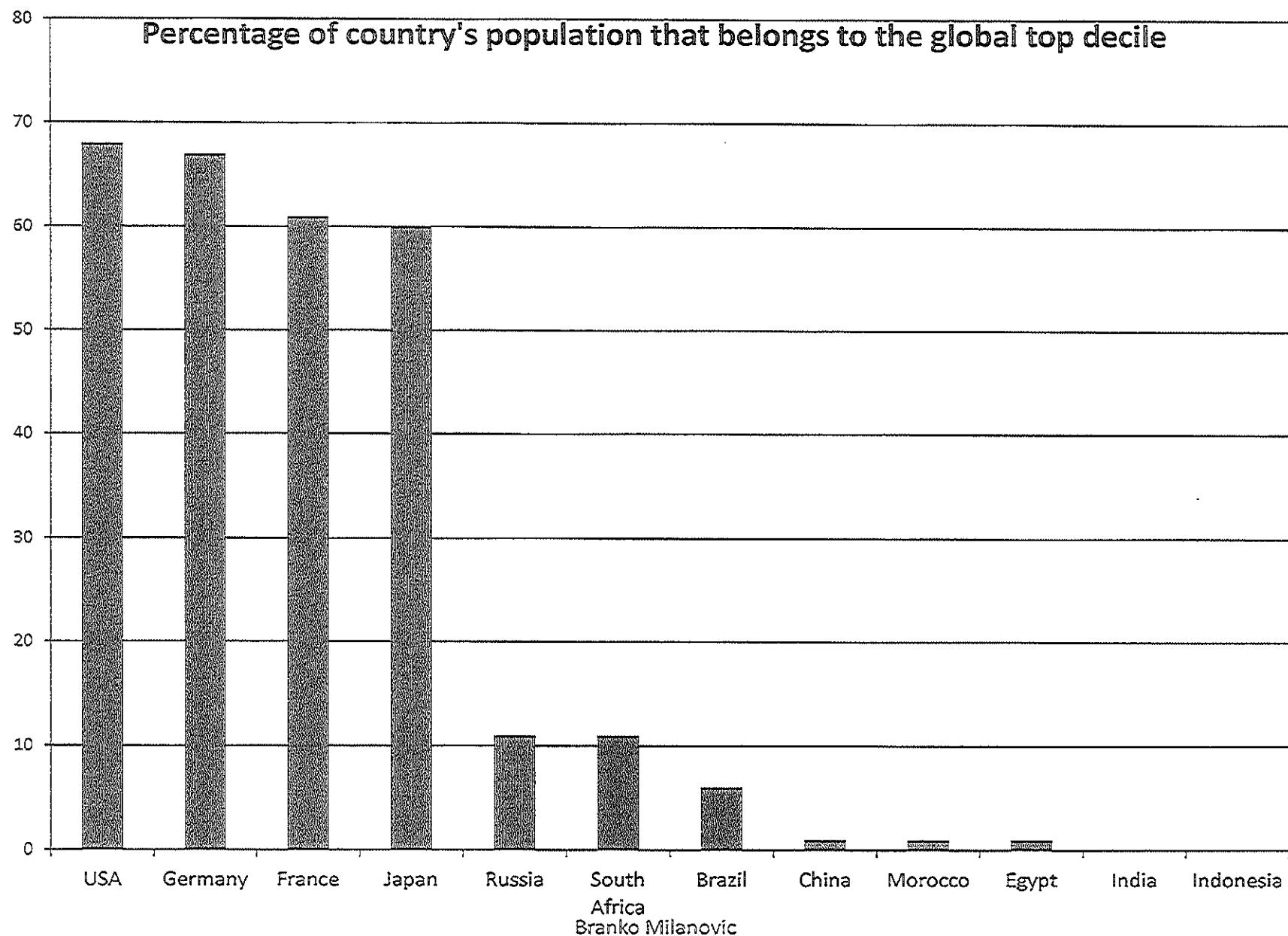
From ydisrt/us\_and\_uk.xls

Composition of global inequality changed: from being mostly due to “class” (within-national), today it is mostly due to “location” (where people live; between-national)



Based on Bourguignon-Morisson (2002), Maddison data, and Milanovic (2005)

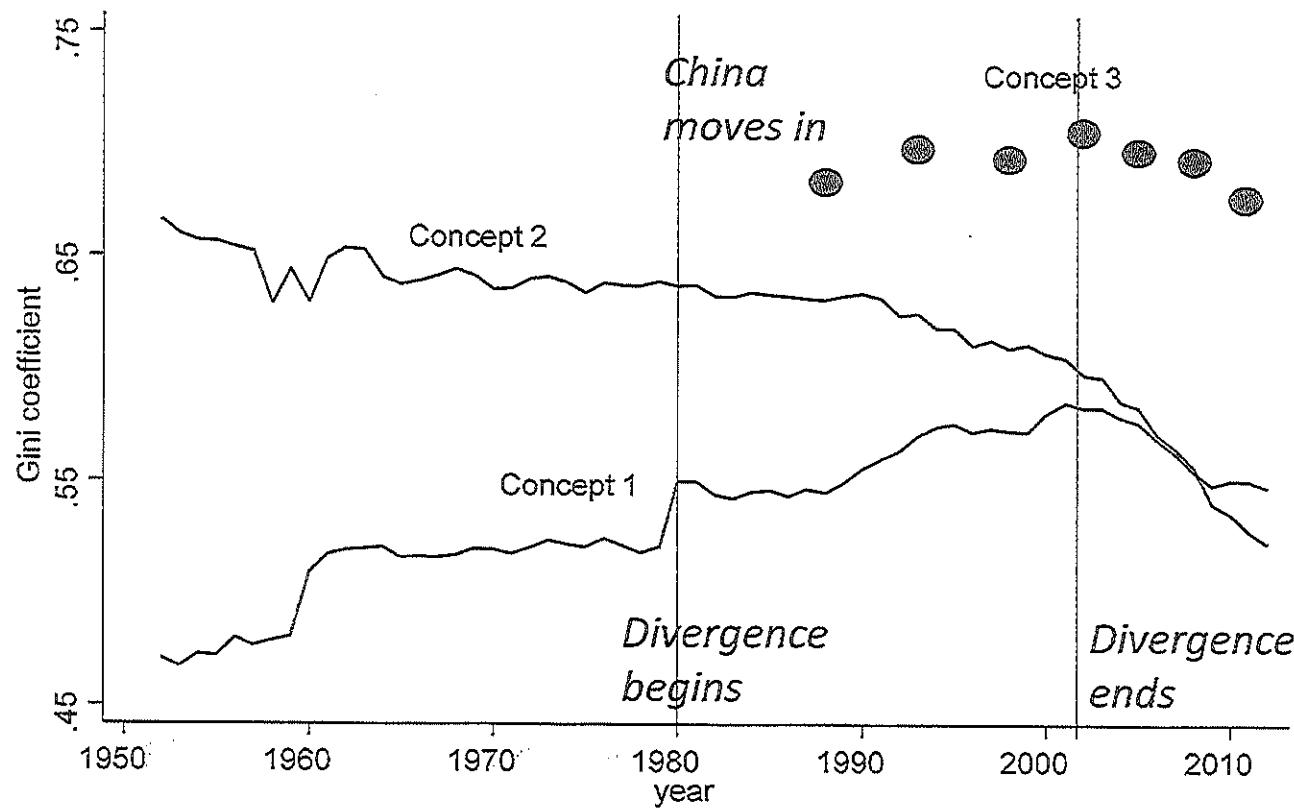
From thepast.xls



# Tre concetti di disuguaglianza

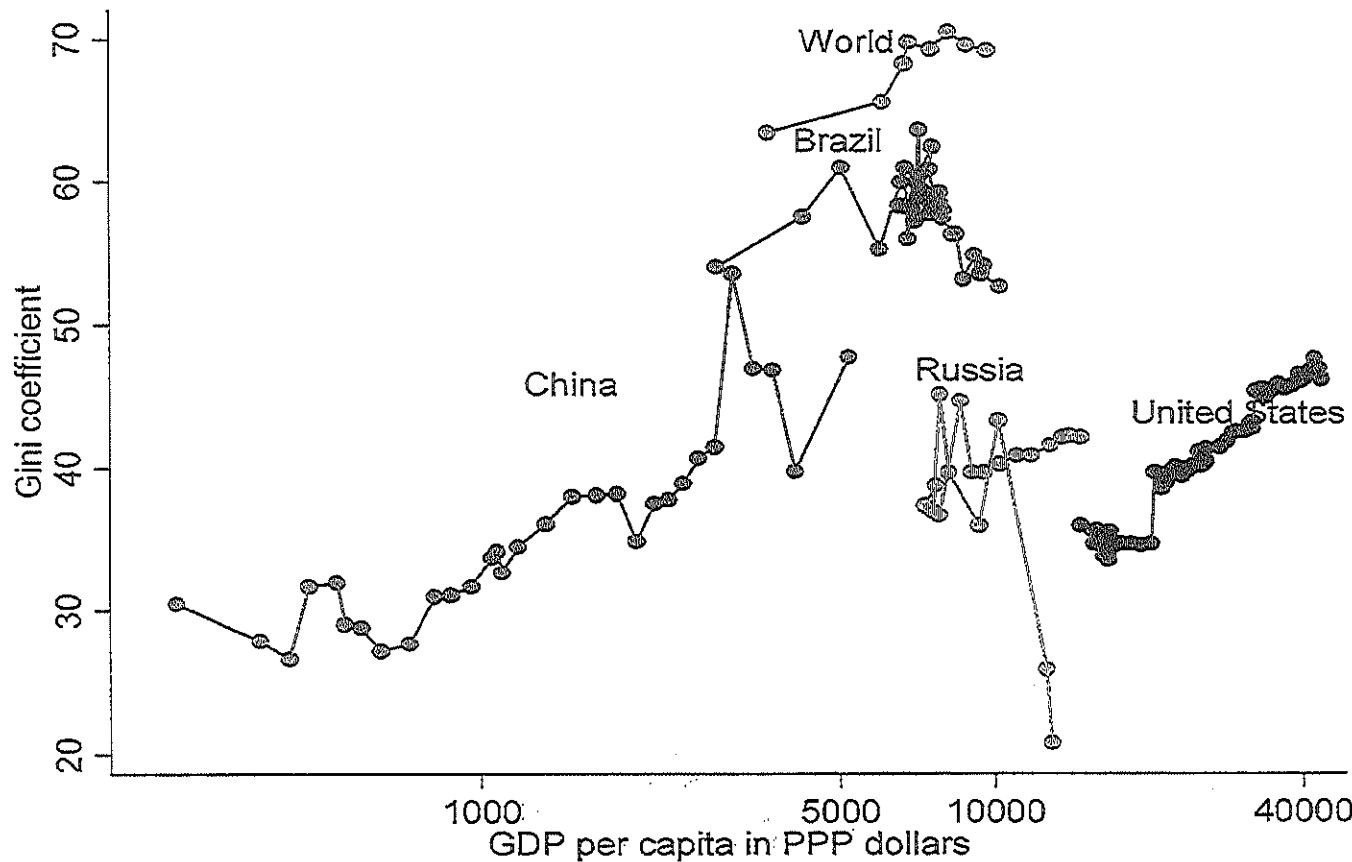
- Concetto 1: disuguaglianza internazionale non ponderata. L'unità di osservazione è il singolo paese, ed ognuno ha lo stesso peso.
- Concetto 2: disuguaglianza internazionale ponderata per la popolazione. Se la Cina e la Mauritania diventano più ricche, l'impatto della prima sulla disuguaglianza mondiale è maggiore dell'impatto della seconda. L'unità di osservazione rimane il singolo paese.
- Concetto 3: disuguaglianza calcolata tra tutti gli individui nel mondo.

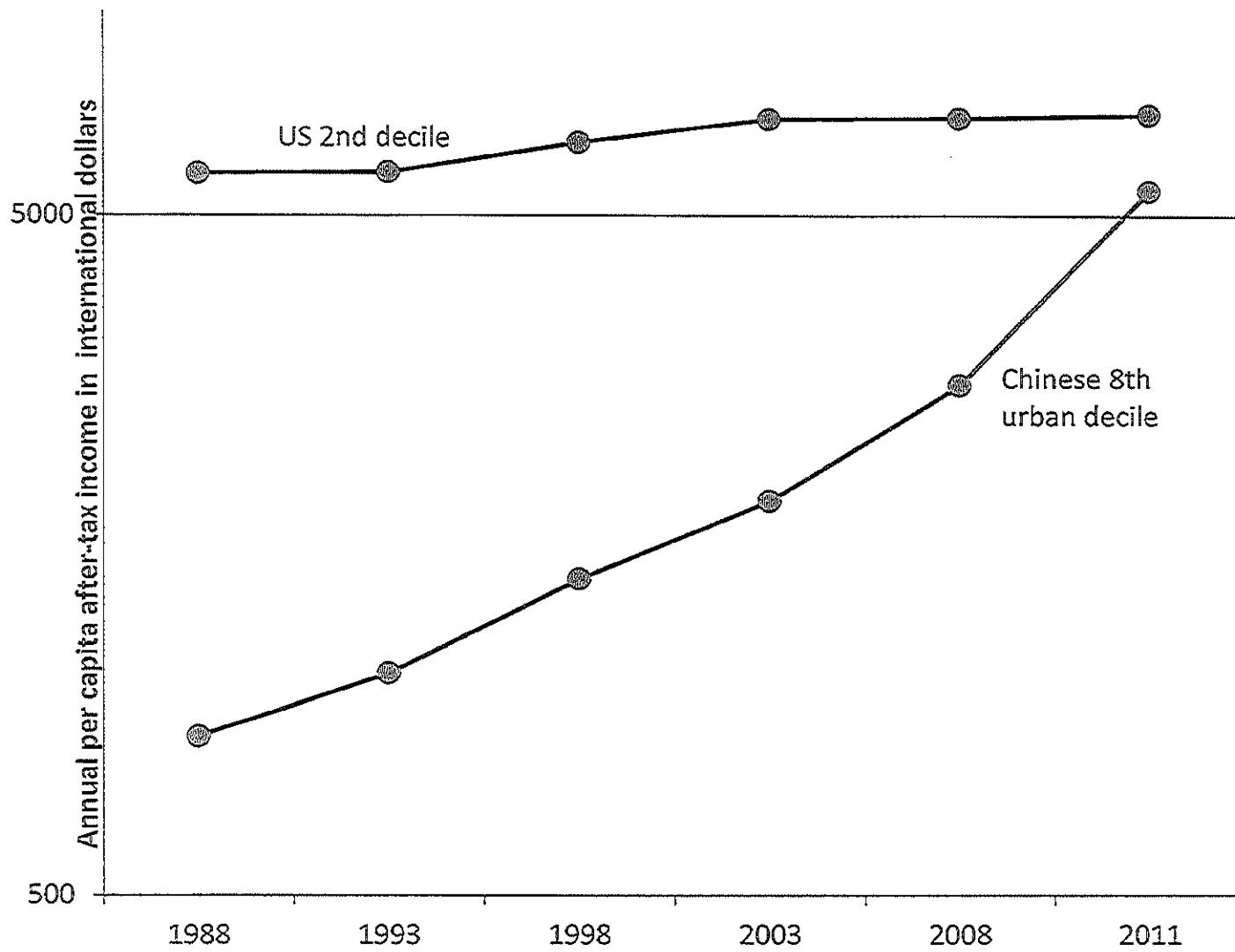
# Global inequality 1950-2012: three concepts



Branko Milanovic

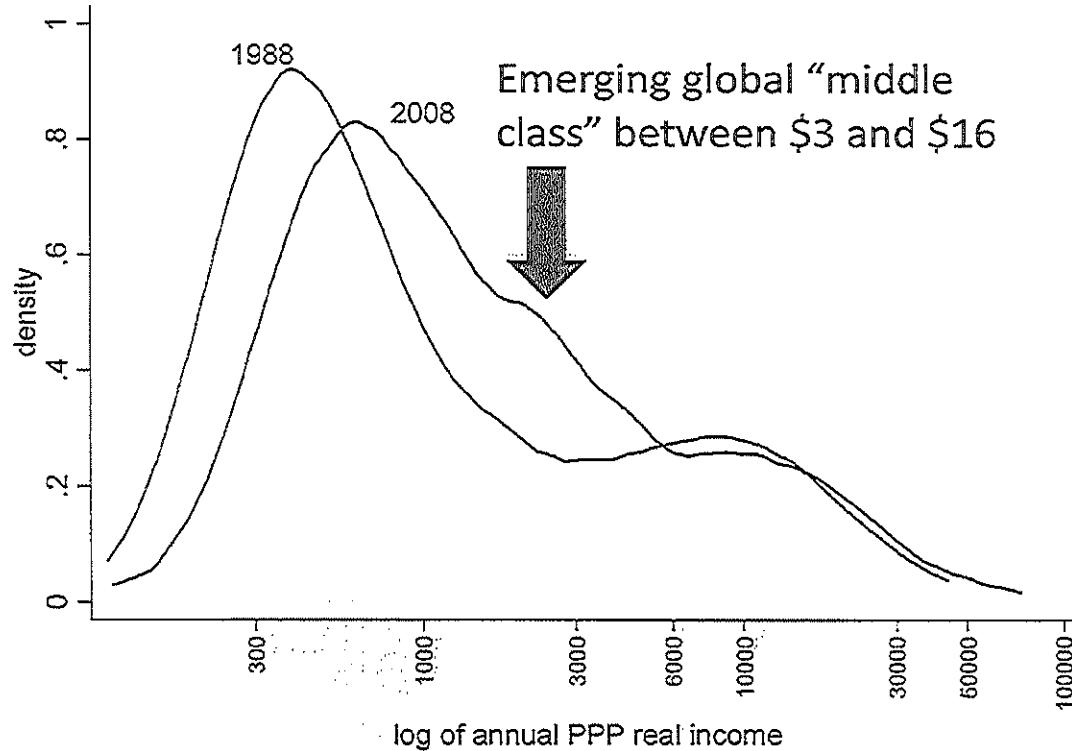
# Large countries and the world, from 1950-60s to today





From summary\_data.xls

# Global income distributions in 1988 and 2008

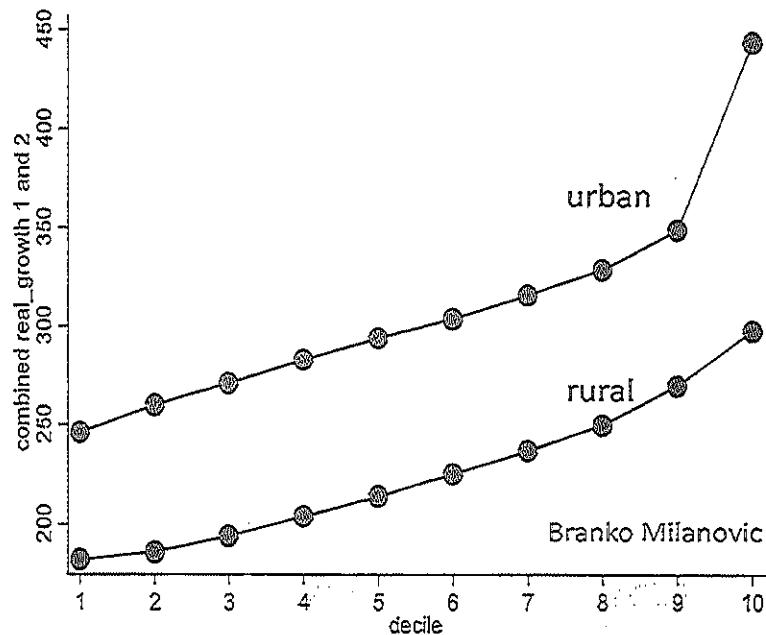


```
twoway (kdensity logRRinc [w=pop] if logRRinc>2 & bin_year==2008 & keep==1 & mysample==1) (kdensity logRRinc [w=pop] if logRRinc>2 & bin_year==1988 & keep==1 & mysample==1, legend(off) xtitle(log of annual PPP real income) ytitle(density) text(0.95 2.5 "1988") text(0.85 3 "2008"))  
Branko Milanovic
```

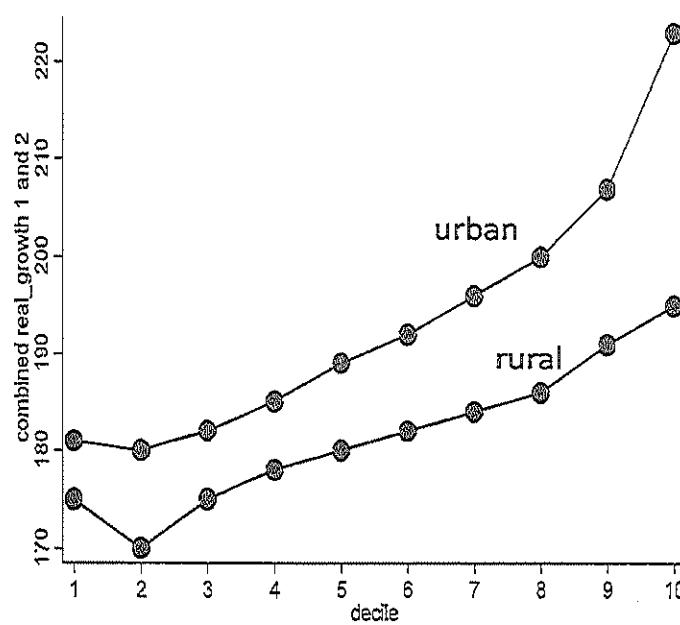
Or using adding\_xlabel.do; always using final\_complete7.dta

# Increasing gains for the rich with a widening urban-rural gap

Urban and rural China



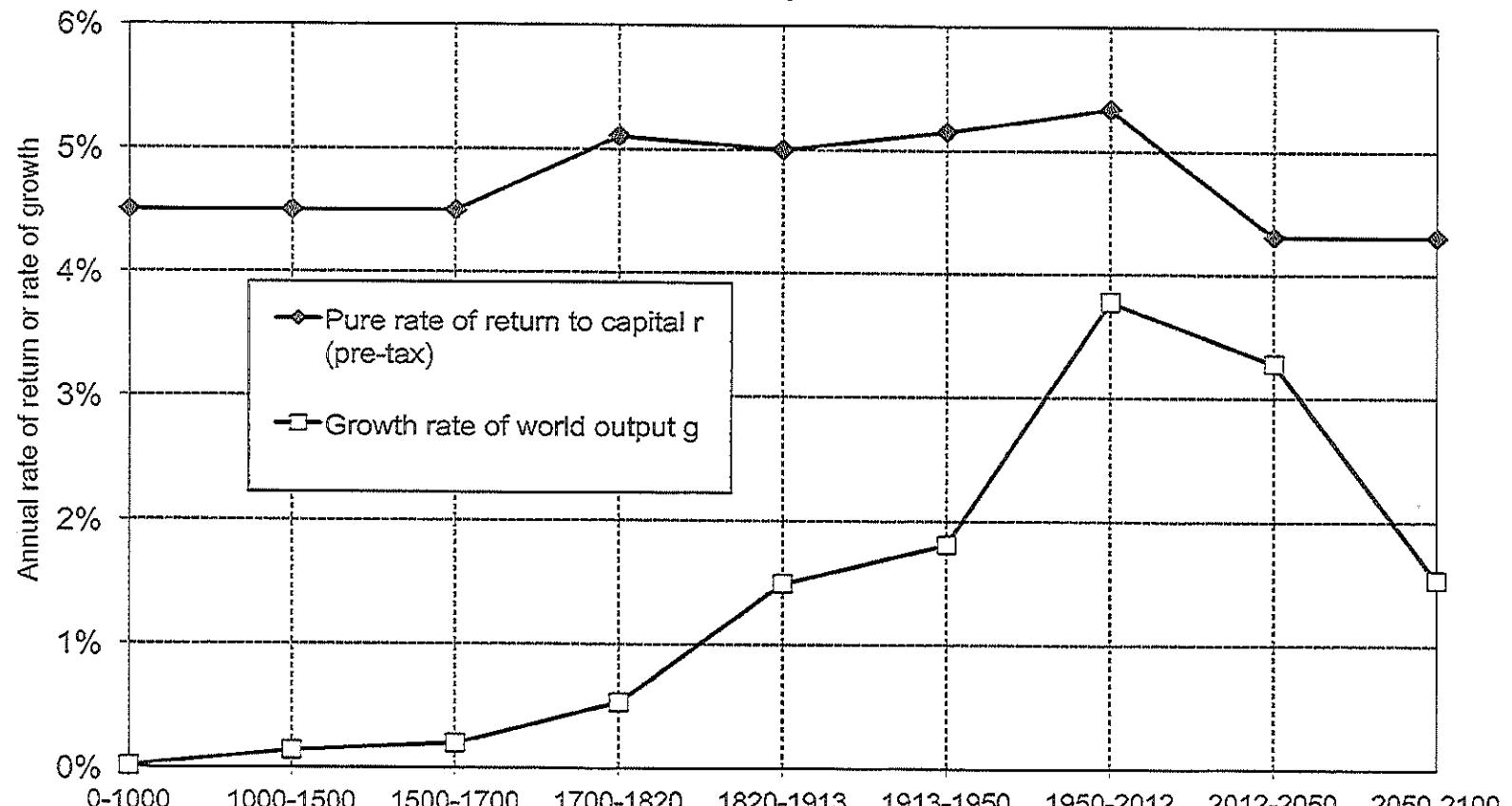
Urban and rural Indonesia



From key\_variables\_calcul2.do

Piketty

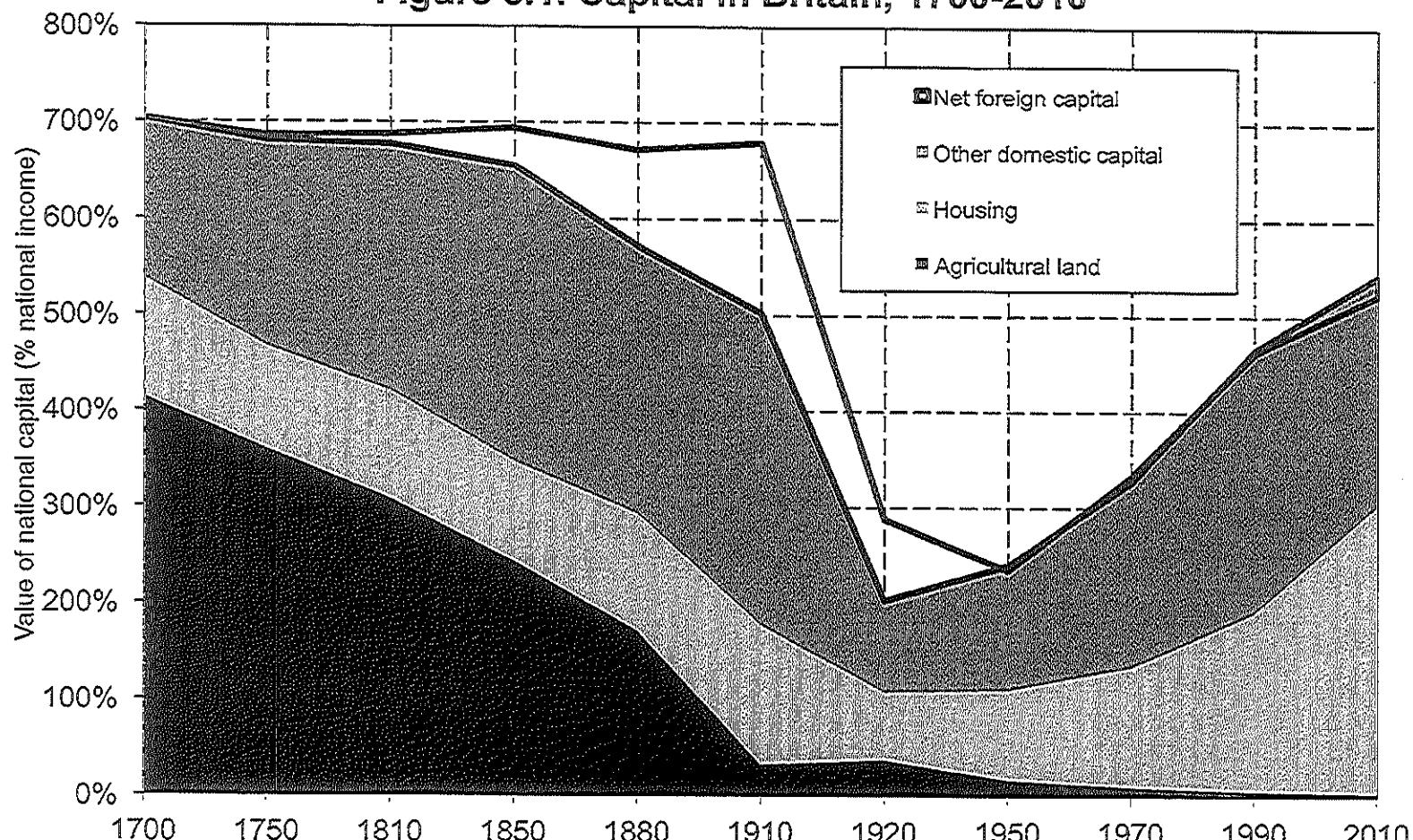
**Figure 10.9. Rate of return vs. growth rate at the world level,  
from Antiquity until 2100**



The rate of return to capital (pre-tax) has always been higher than the world growth rate, but the gap was reduced during the 20th century, and might widen again in the 21st century.

Sources and series: see [piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c](http://piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c)

**Figure 3.1. Capital in Britain, 1700-2010**



National capital is worth about 7 years of national income in Britain in 1700 (including 4 in agricultural land).

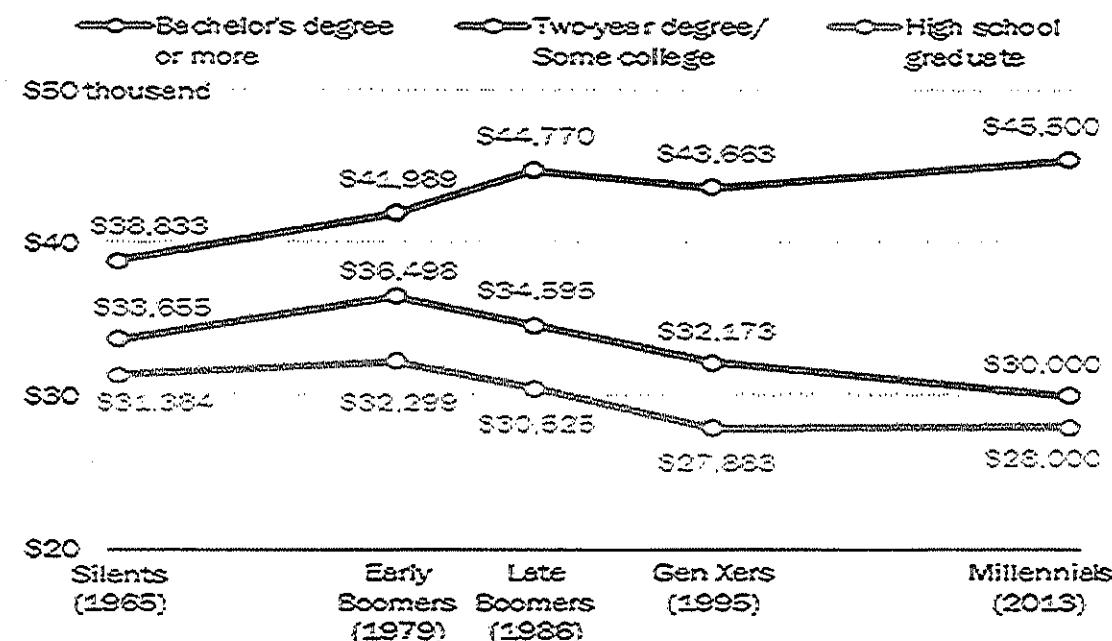
Sources and series: see [piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c](http://piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c).

# Cause dell'incremento della disuguaglianza

- Cambiamento tecnologico
  1. premia alcuni skill elevati – per i quali il salario aumenta – e punisce quelli mediobassi, i cui salario si riducono (college premium)
  2. sostituisce capitale al lavoro

## Rising Earnings Disparity Between Young Adults with And Without a College Degree

Median annual earnings among full-time workers ages 25 to 32, in 2012 dollars



Notes: Median annual earnings are based on earnings and work status during the calendar year prior to interview and limited to 25- to 32-year-olds who worked full time during the previous calendar year and reported positive earnings. "Full time" refers to those who usually worked at least 35 hours a week last year.

Sources: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013, 1995, 1986, 1979 and 1965 March Current Population Survey (CPS) Integrated Public Use Micro Samples.

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- **Globalizzazione**

1. Modello Heckscher-Ohlin
2. Modello Krugman

Sostituzione di beni prodotti nei paesi sviluppati da lavoratori unskilled con prodotti realizzati nei paesi in via di sviluppo a salari molto più bassi

- a) Tasso di crescita del commercio internazionale maggiore del tasso di crescita dell'economia mondiale
- b) Evidenza di salari crescenti in Cina

- **Mobilità fattori produttivi**

Il capitale è più mobile del lavoro:

1. ricerca di rendimenti più elevati (riduzione della repressione finanziaria a partire dagli anni '80)
2. riduzione della tassazione sul capitale (concorrenza fiscale)

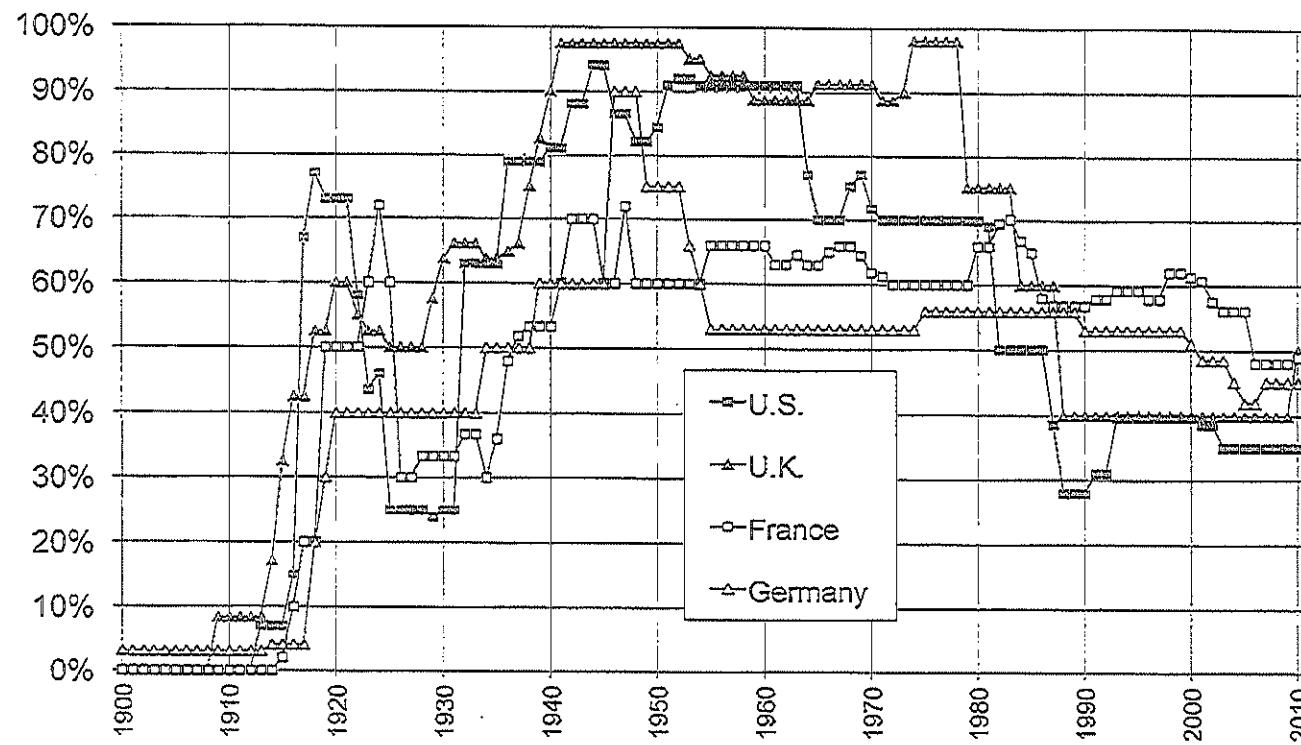


Figure 3. Top Marginal Income Tax Rates, 1900-2011

Notes: Source is Piketty and Saez (2013). Figure 1. The figure depicts the top marginal individual income tax rate in the US, UK, France, Germany since 1900. The tax rate includes only the top statutory individual income tax rate applying to ordinary income with no tax preference. State income taxes are not included in the case of the United States. For France, we include both the progressive individual income tax and the flat rate tax "Contribution Sociale Généralisée".

# Conclusioni

- Reddito e occupazione sono prevalentemente determinati da forze globali...
- ...ma le decisioni di policy redistributiva avvengono prevalentemente al livello nazionale
- La stagnazione/sostegno globalizzazionePer ridurre la disuguaglianza globale: crescita paesi poveri e migrazione
- Redistribuzione (pre-distribuzione) nei paesi ricchi