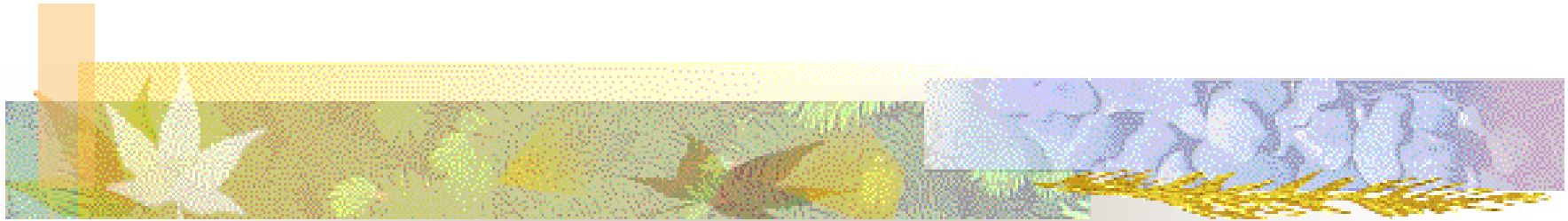


Il benessere equo e sostenibile in Italia



Mario Pianta

Università di Urbino Carlo Bo

Istat, 14 dicembre 2016



Il BES Italia

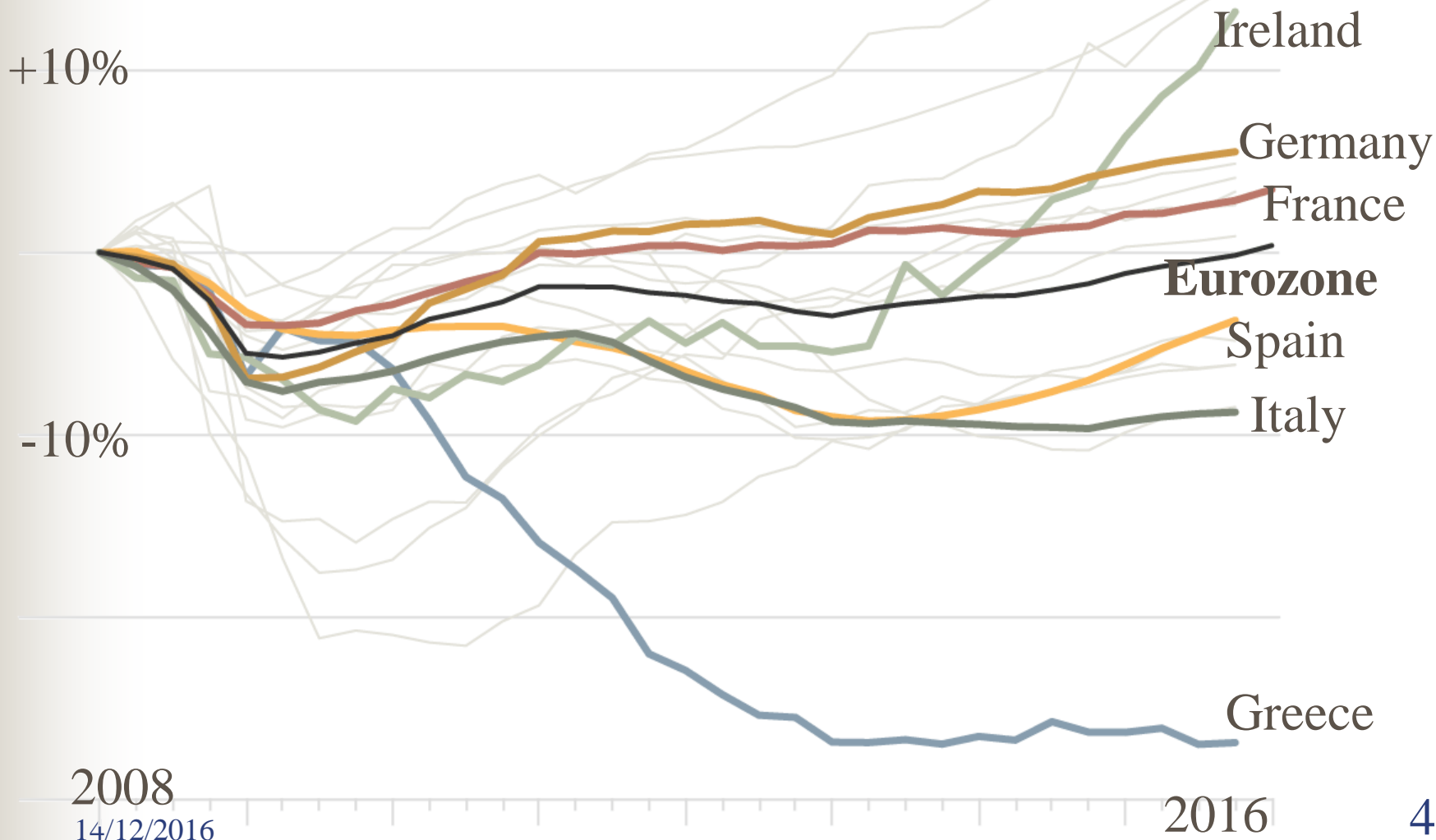
- Ottima base di documentazione
- Spinta della società civile a andare oltre il PIL
- Importanza crescente con gli SDGs
- Attenzione internazionale oltre il PIL
- Uso da parte del processo di bilancio in Italia
- **Non c'è ancora un salto di rilievo, uso, impatto**
- Manca un indicatore aggregato, ma si può costruire



La fotografia del BES

- Metodo:
ambiente, CO2, disuguaglianze, qualità del lavoro, benessere soggett. discutibile
- Confronto 2013-2016 non centrale, declino di lungo periodo, crollo con la crisi, ristagno
- Nord e Sud: due mondi

Europe's GDP 8 years after the crisis

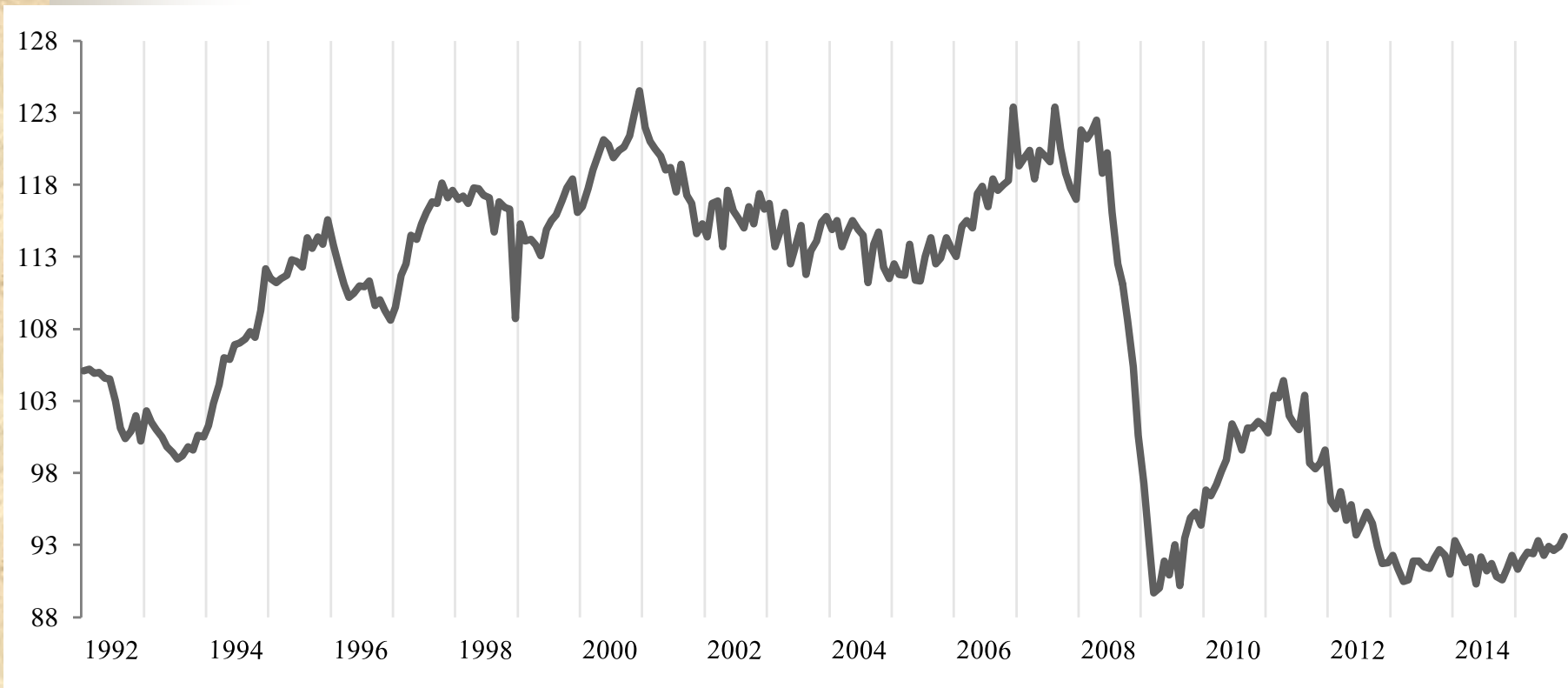


2008
14/12/2016

2016



Figure 1. Italy's production in industry, volume index of production
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted and adjusted by working days, 2010=100

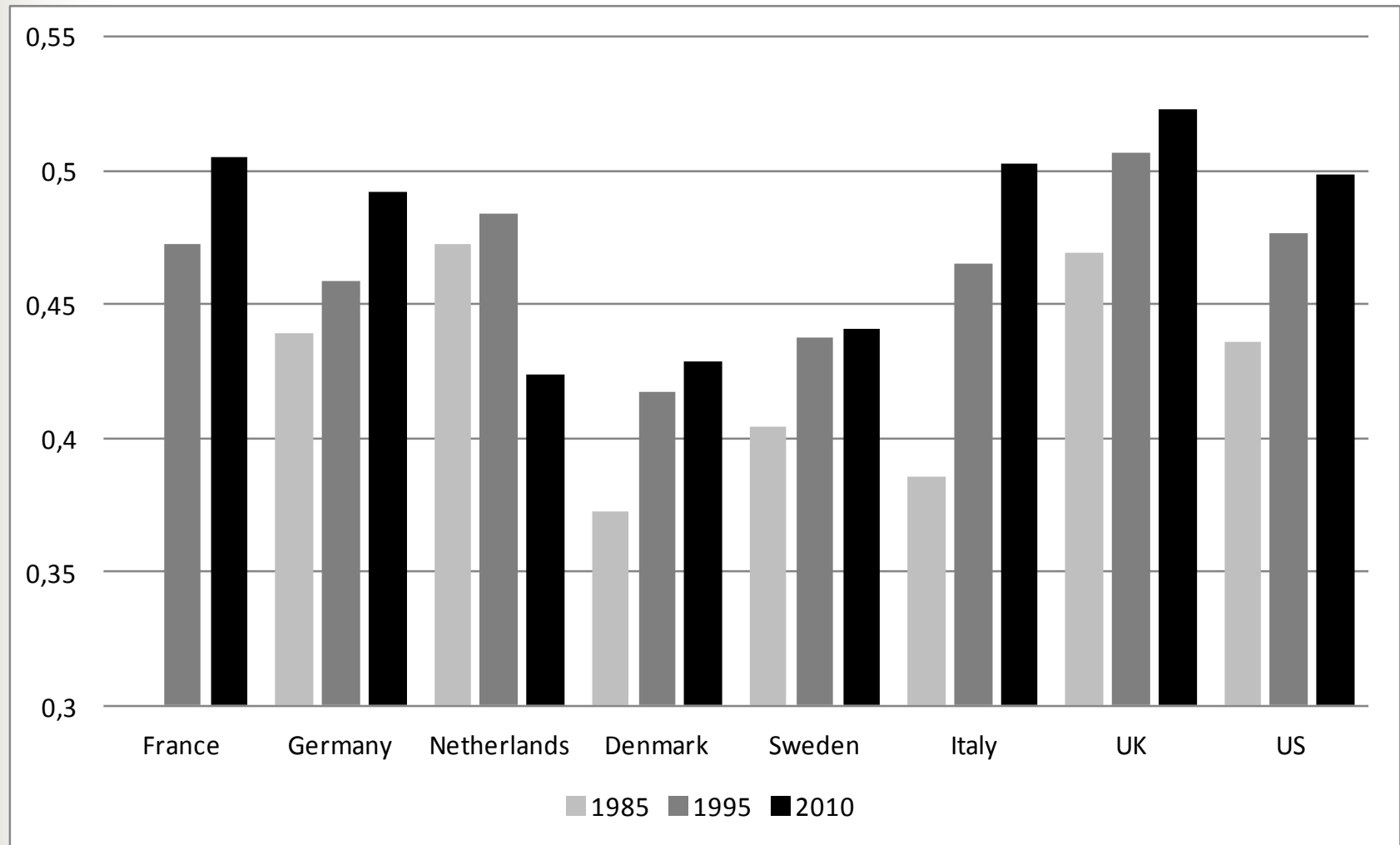


Fonte: Istat, Indagine sulla Produzione Industriale (release October 2015).

Gini index of inequality in household market incomes, 1985-2010

Gini index on equivalised household market incomes.

Calculations on OECD data, <http://www.oecd.org/social/income-distribution-database.htm>






Un tentativo di aggregazione e calcolo monetario degli indicatori di benessere è in

Mirko Armiento, A monetary alternative to GDP: The Sustainable Welfare Index for Italy, 1960-2013, Ph.D. Thesis, Sapienza Università di Roma, 2016

- Ascesa e declino del benessere sostenibile in Italia, 1960-2013, *Rivista delle Politiche Sociali / Italian Journal of Social Policy*, 4/2015 205
- *Ecological Economics (under revision)*



Calcolo dell' **Indice di Benessere Sostenibile**
che modifica l'Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare
(ISEW), Daly and Cobb (1989) **sintetico e monetario**

$$\text{ISEW} = C + S - D - E - N - L \text{ +/- } K$$

- C = **private consumption expenditure**

S = **services**: household work, durable goods (annual stock value minus expenses), half of public expenditure in health and higher education, streets and highways

- D = **“defensive” expenditures and social costs**: income inequality, half of private expenses in health and education, vehicle accidents, commuting and national advertising

E = **environmental degradation costs**: water, noise and air pollution, urbanization

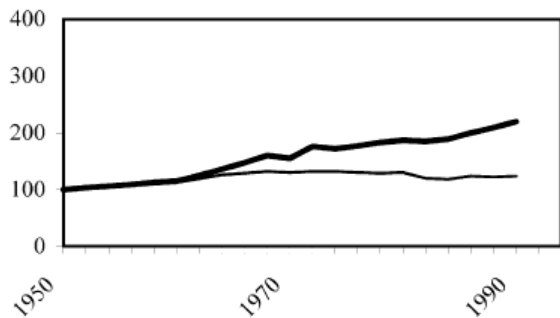
+/- N = **natural capital depletion**: cumulative loss of wetlands and farmlands

L = **long term damages**: depletion of non-renewable resources and cost of climate change

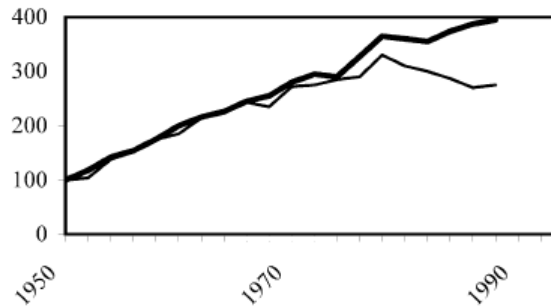
K = **capital adjustments**: net capital growth and variation of net international investment position

ISEW: a review

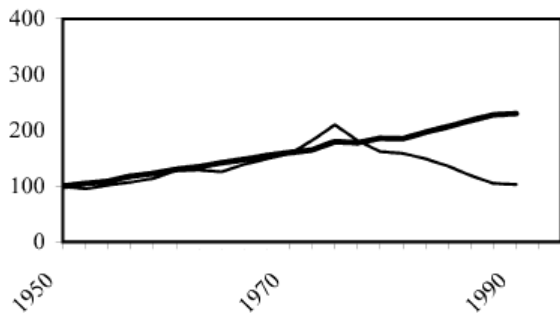
US



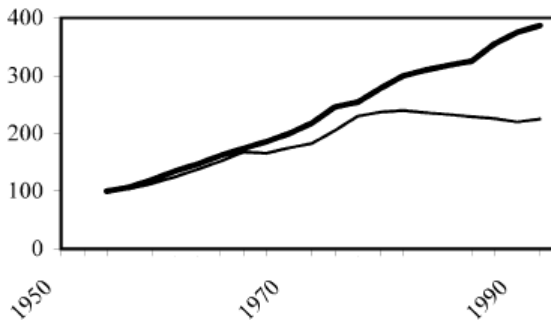
Germany



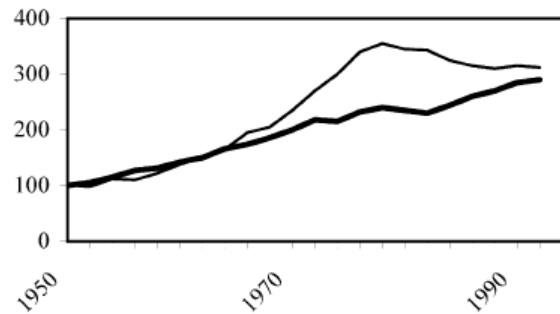
UK



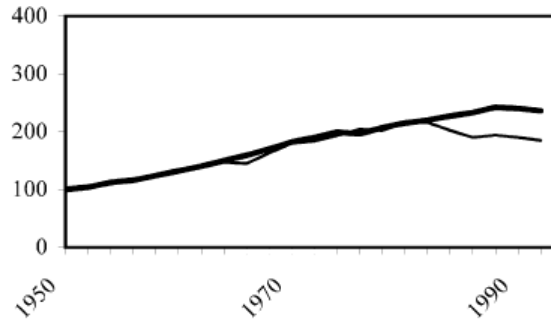
Austria



The Netherlands



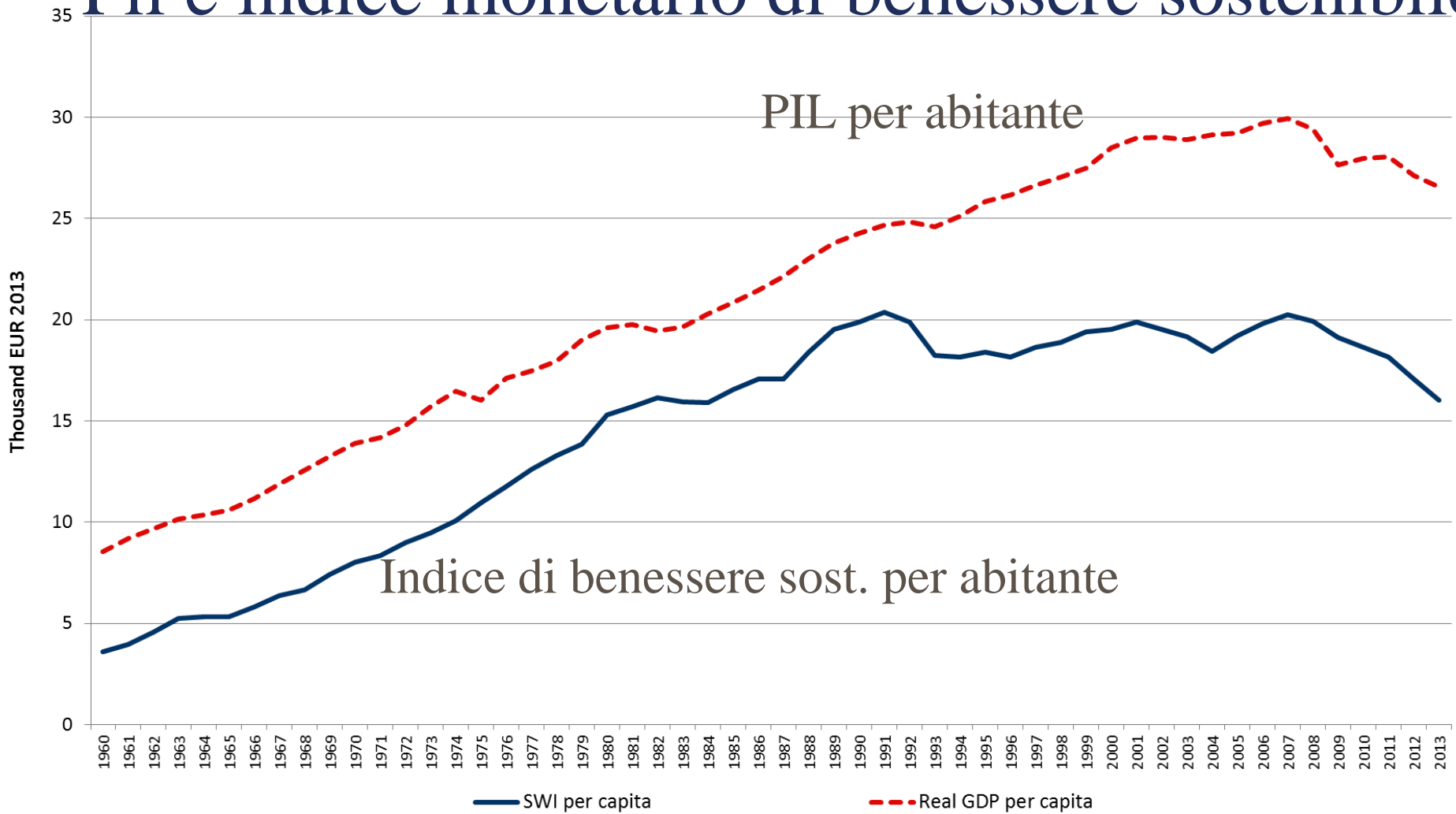
Sweden



— GDP
— ISEW

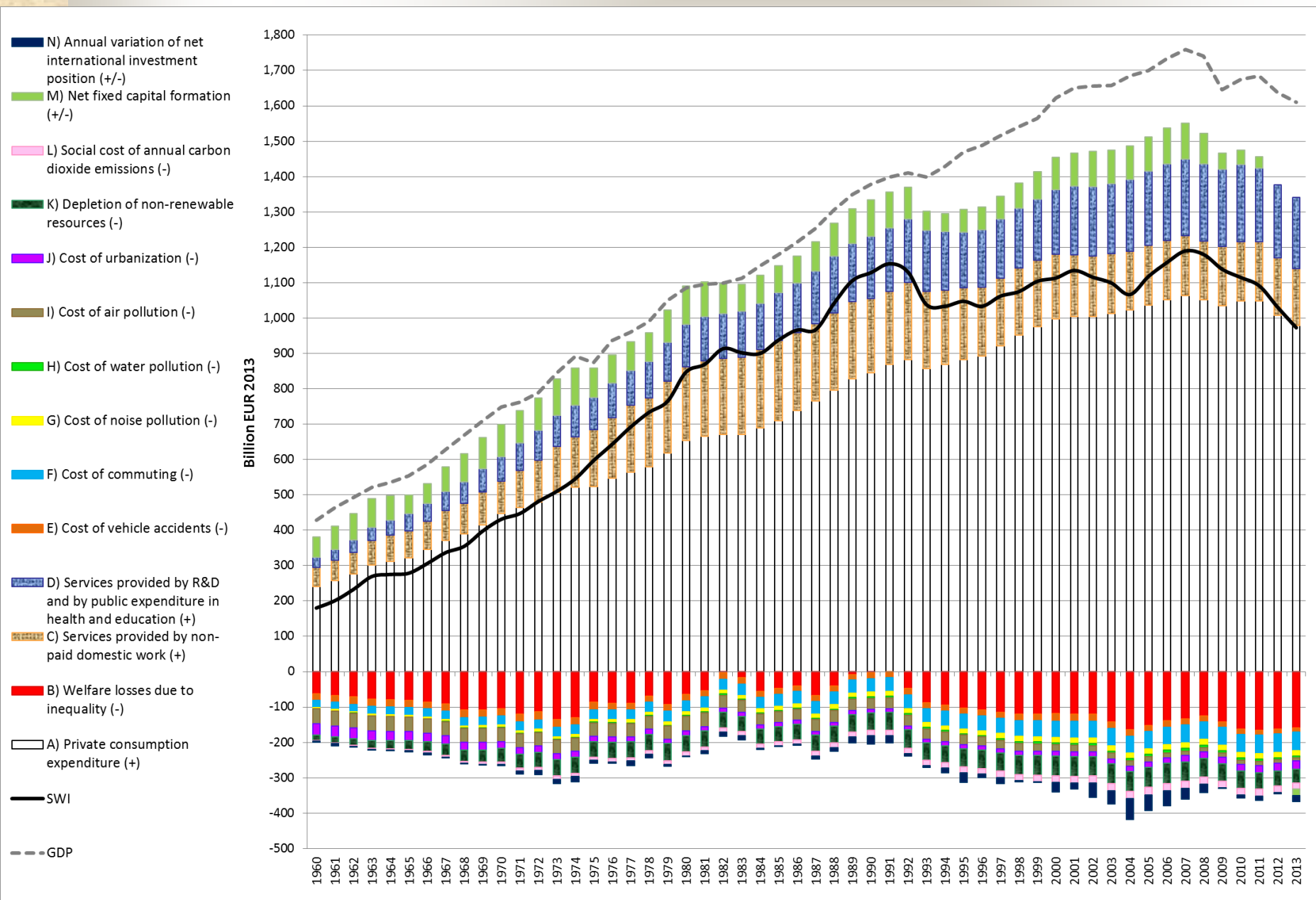
Il lungo declino italiano

Pil e indice monetario di benessere sostenibile



The components of Italy's SWI

Absolute values





Disuguaglianze

Aspetto chiave:

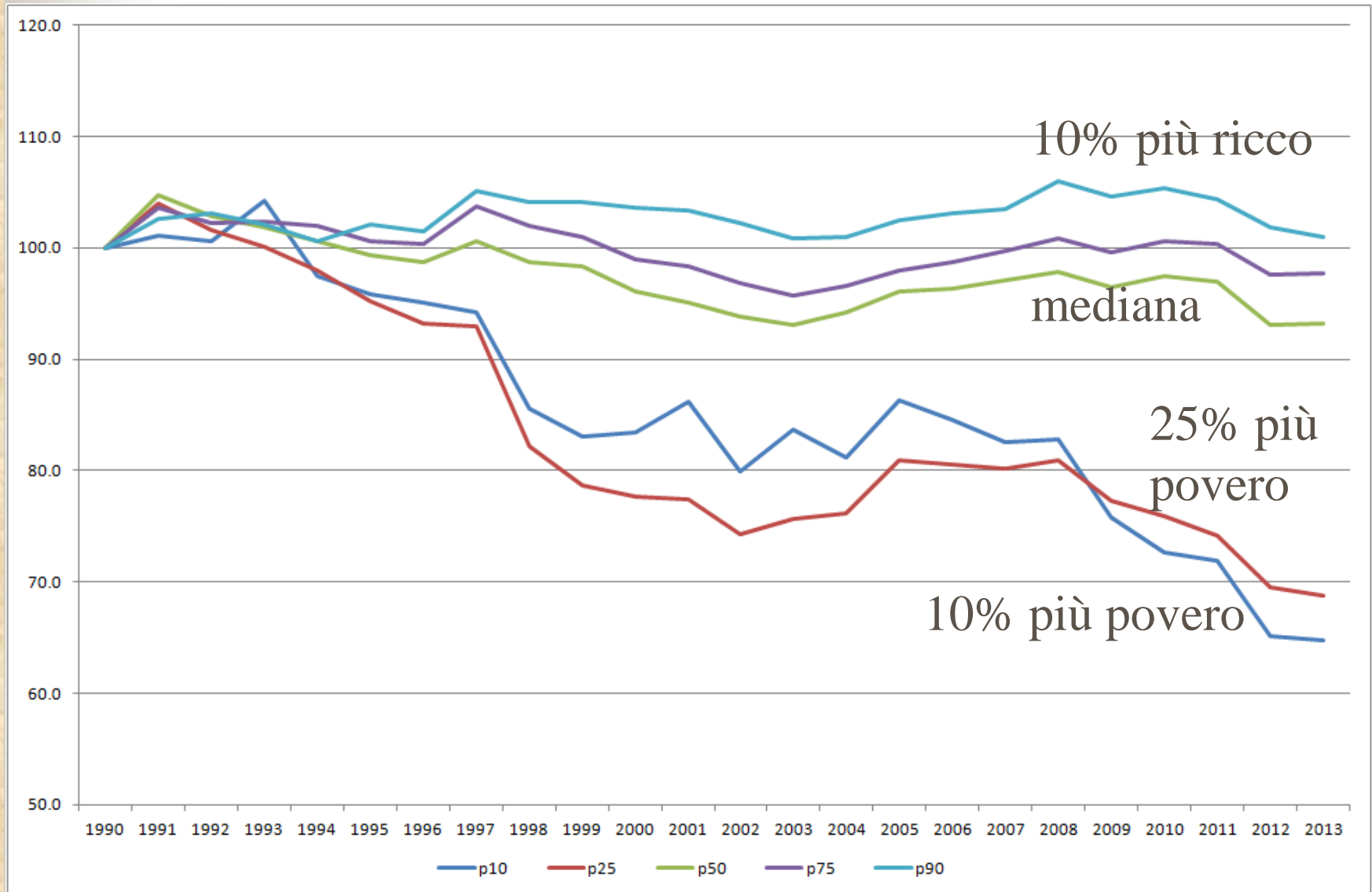
- influisce sul livello di benessere
- È un modo di interpretare i dati
- La distribuzione funzionale del reddito conta, i salari contano
- 20% più ricco-20% più povero non coglie la dinamica, EUSILC si perde gli estremi
- Il reddito medio è sempre meno significativo, i dati devono essere riaggregati per quintili di reddito, per gruppi sociali rilevanti



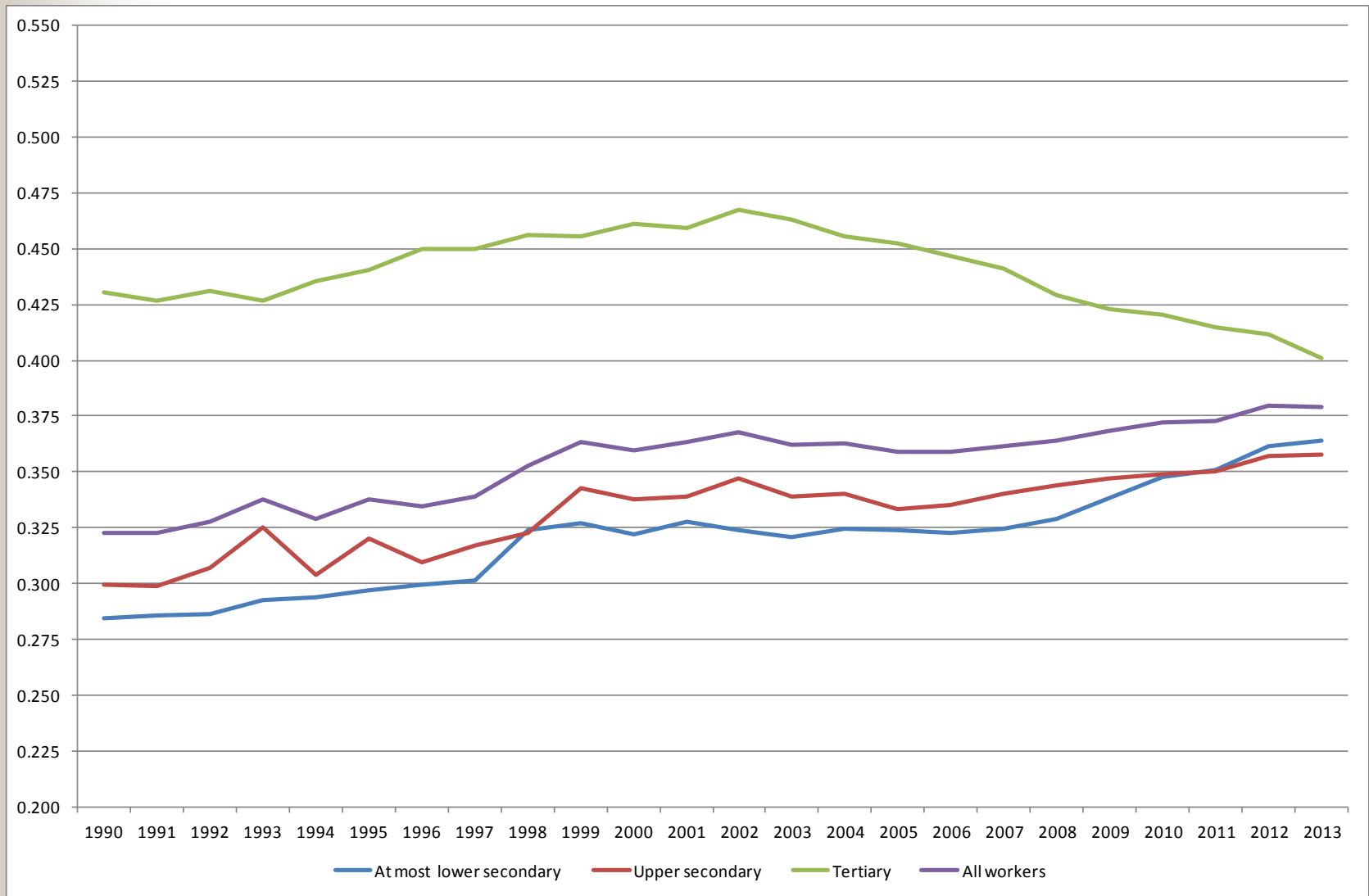
Dati sull'Italia

- **MICHELE RAITANO**
- **L'ANDAMENTO DELLA DISEGUAGLIANZA SALARIALE IN ITALIA: IL RUOLO DELL'ISTRUZIONE**
- **CONVEGNO ISTAT LA SOCIETÀ ITALIANA E LE GRANDI CRISI ECONOMICHE 1929-201**
- **Focus on gross earnings of private employees aged 25-54 in 1990-2013**
- **INPS archives on all individuals interviewed in IT-SILC 2004-2012 => merge variables collected in SILC (at most for 4 years) with longitudinal variables recorded in INPS archives.**

Percentiles of annual earnings: 1990=100



B) Gini of annual earnings by education





Da M. Pianta, Nove su dieci (Laterza, 2013)

- Mid-1980s to 2010, **real disposable income** working-age population increased by **€126 b.** Top 10% took 42 b. Bottom 10% €8 b. (OECD data)
- Total increase +0.8% per year (lowest in EU)
- **Top 10% +1.1% €11,000 each**
- **Bottom 10% +0.2% €200 per capita**



Super-rich and ultra-rich

- **Richest 1%** of working age Italians - 380,000 super-rich - had **10%** of income in 2008 (7% in 1980s). One “super-rich” for 40 poors.
- **Richest 0.1%** – 38,000 “ultra-rich” – **2.6%** of income (1.8% in 1980s), €19 b, over €500,000 each. **One “ultra-rich” for 100 poors.**



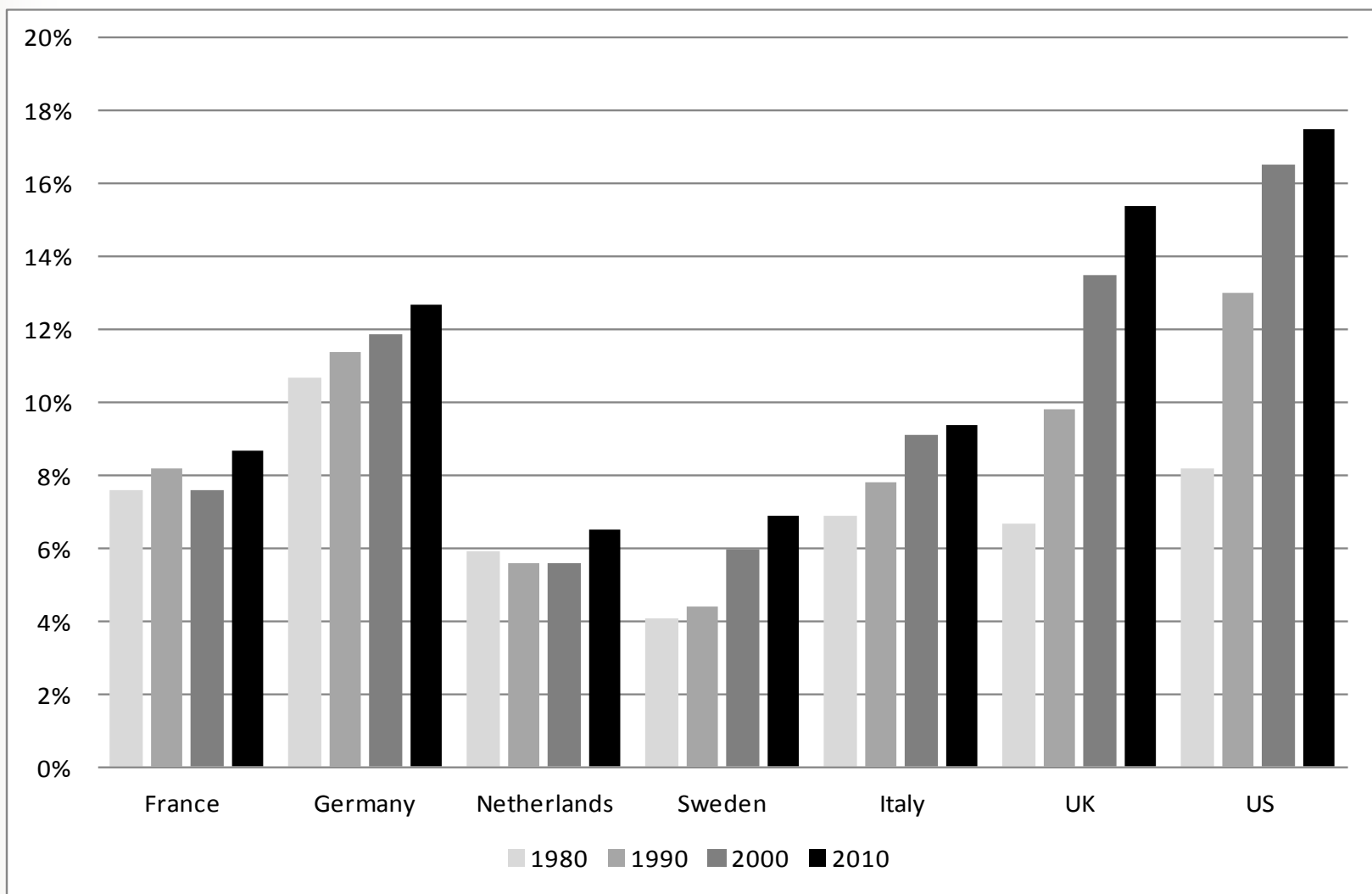
La ricchezza in Italia

- Total wealth in Italy €9.5 trillion in 2010, **7.5 times than 1965** (inherit, sav., cap. gain) per capita wealth 143,000
- **1985: net wealth equal to GDP**
2009 5.7 times GDP (4.5 net of public debt).
- Wealthiest 10% of households 45% of wealth, 27% of income.
- **Ten richest have wealth equal to poorest three million (Cannari and D'Alessio, 2006).**
One rich for 300,000 poors

The top 1% income share in advanced countries, 1980-2010

Calculations on data from the World Top Income Database

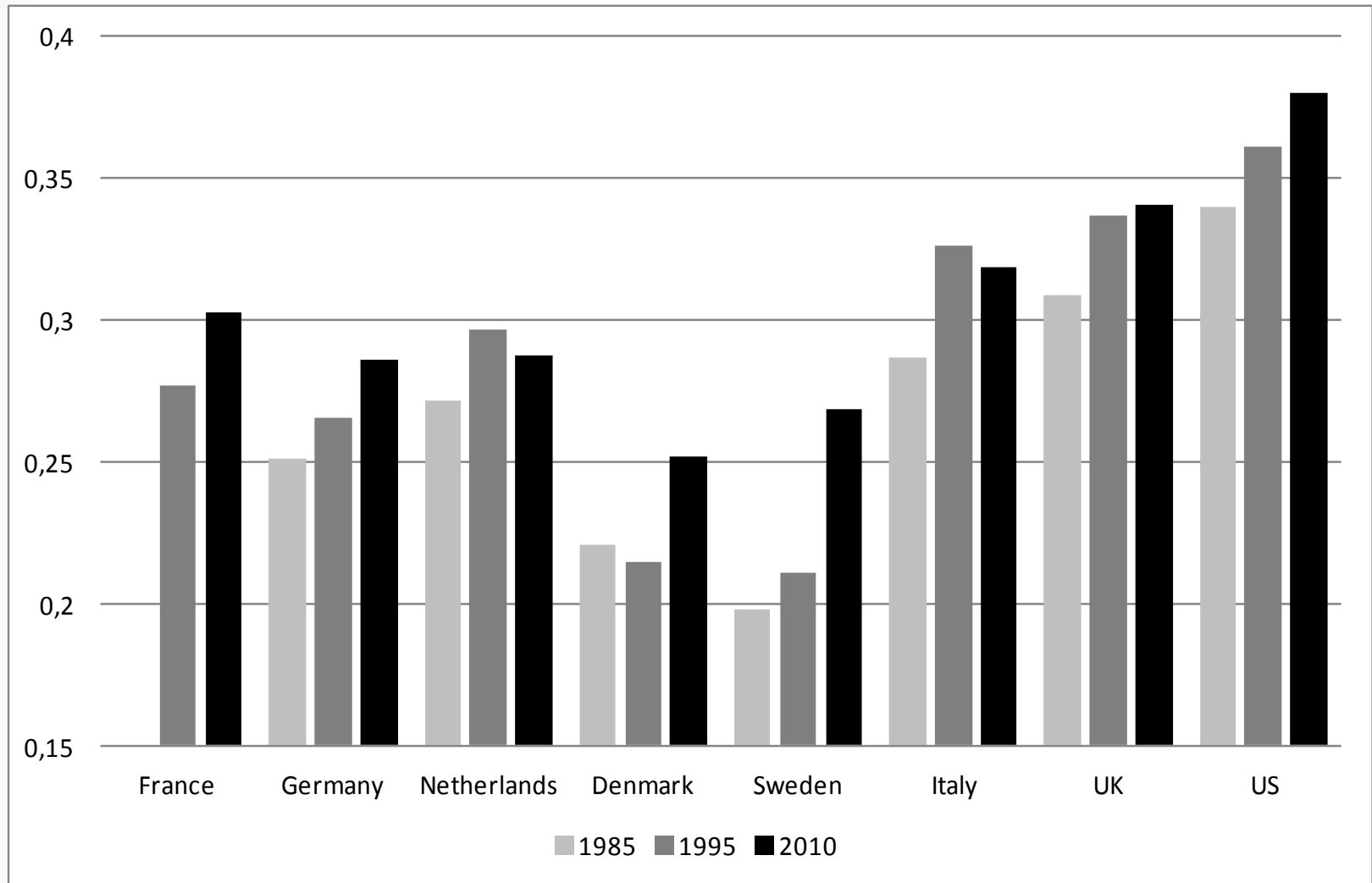
<http://topincomes.parisschoolofeconomics.eu/>



Gini index of inequality in household disposable incomes

Gini index on equivalised household disposable incomes, after taxes and monetary transfers.

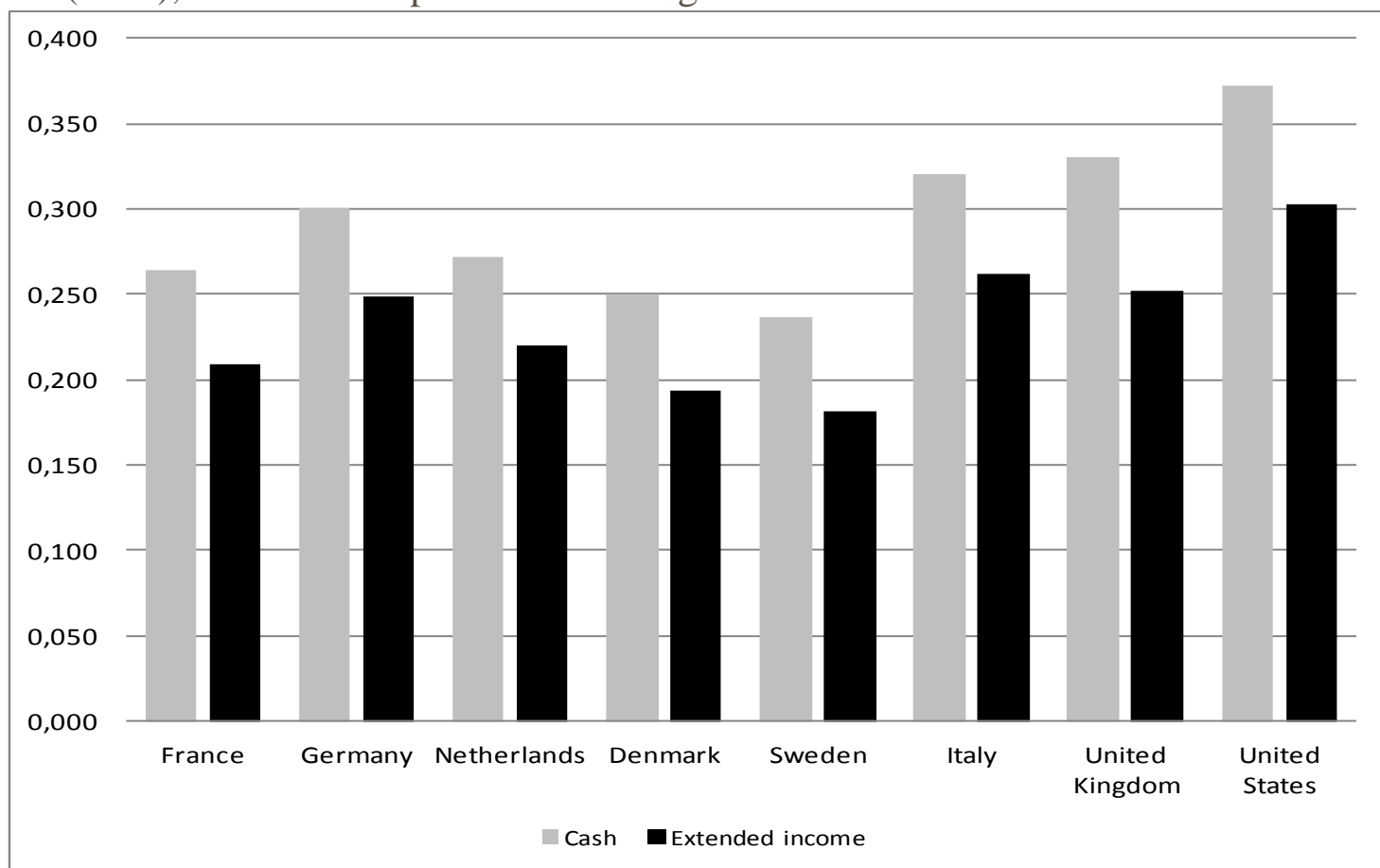
Calculations on OECD data, <http://www.oecd.org/social/income-distribution-database.htm>




Gini index of inequality in cash disposable incomes and in extended income considering public services, 2007

Gini index on equivalised household market incomes (after taxes and monetary transfers) and on extended income (including the value of public services obtained).

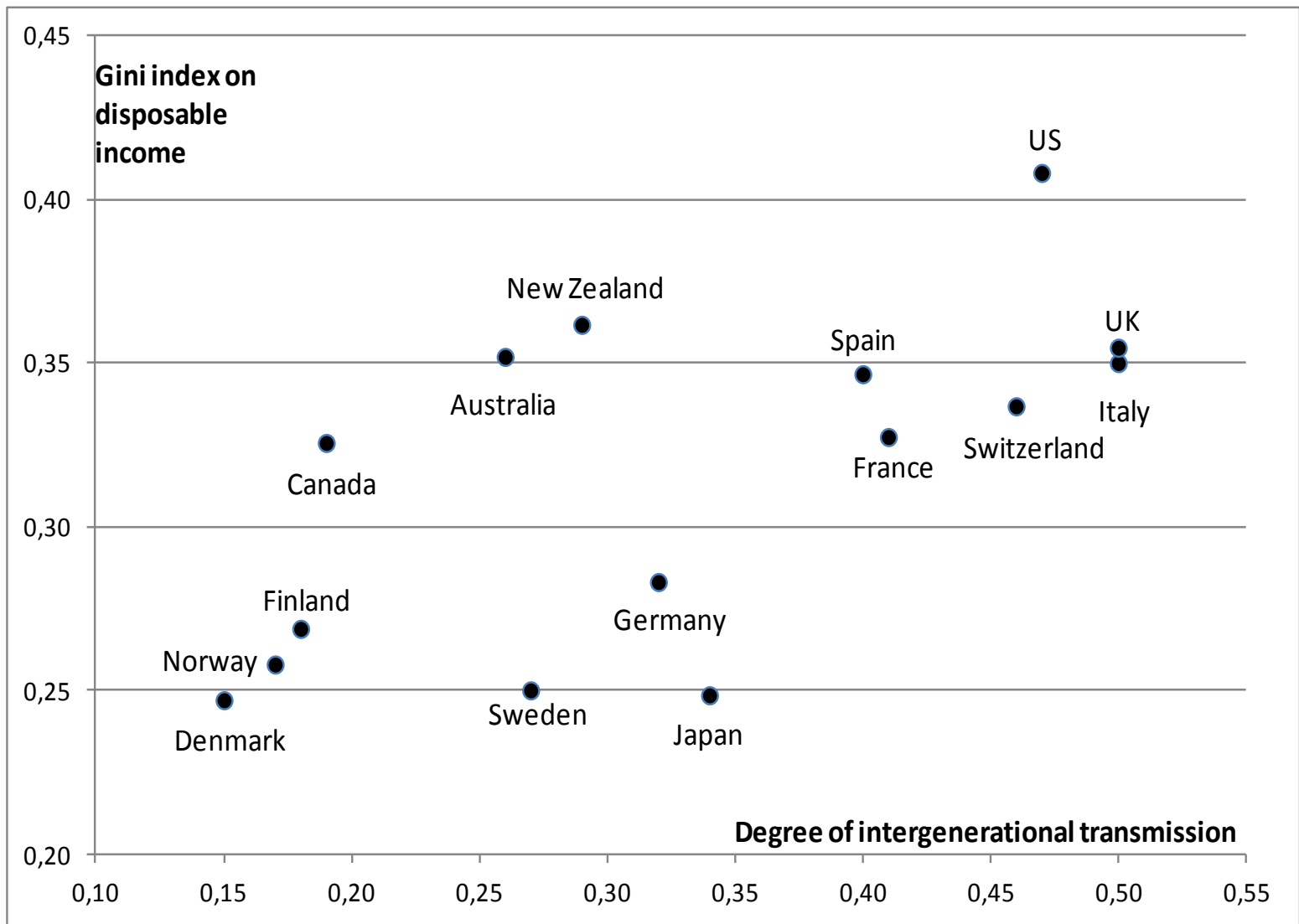
Adapted from OECD (2011), data from <http://www.oecd.org/social/income-distribution-database.htm>



- 
- **Reddito reale 2012 ai liv di 10 anni fa**
 - **Reddito reale procapite ai liv di 15 anni fa**
 - 2002 -2011 crescita media 0.3%, 1.1% in Germania, Francia.
 - 2000-2009 **labour produttività del lavoro - 0.5%**, ora ai livelli primi anni 90.

The reproduction of inequalities

“Great Gatsby curve” (Corak,2013, Krueger,2012).





Conclusioni

- Un indice aggregato di benessere è utile, sia monetario che come numero indice
- Vanno esplicitate le teorie/interpretazioni dietro gli indicatori considerati
- I fenomeni rilevanti e oggetto di politiche (CO₂, disuguaglianza) devono essere colti appieno
- I pesi delle diverse dimensioni sono oggetto di valutazione politica e dibattito nella società
- La politica deve utilizzare questi indicatori
- Diffusione dati e accesso

Saggi Tascabili

MARIO
PIANTA

NOVE *su* DIECI

PERCHÉ STIAMO (QUASI) TUTTI
PEGGIO DI 10 ANNI FA

EDITORI LATERZA 

MAURIZIO FRANZINI AND MARIO PIANTA

EXPLAINING

INEQUALITY

ROUTLEDGE 

Saggi Tascabili

Maurizio
Franzini
Mario
Pianta

DISUGUA GLIANZE

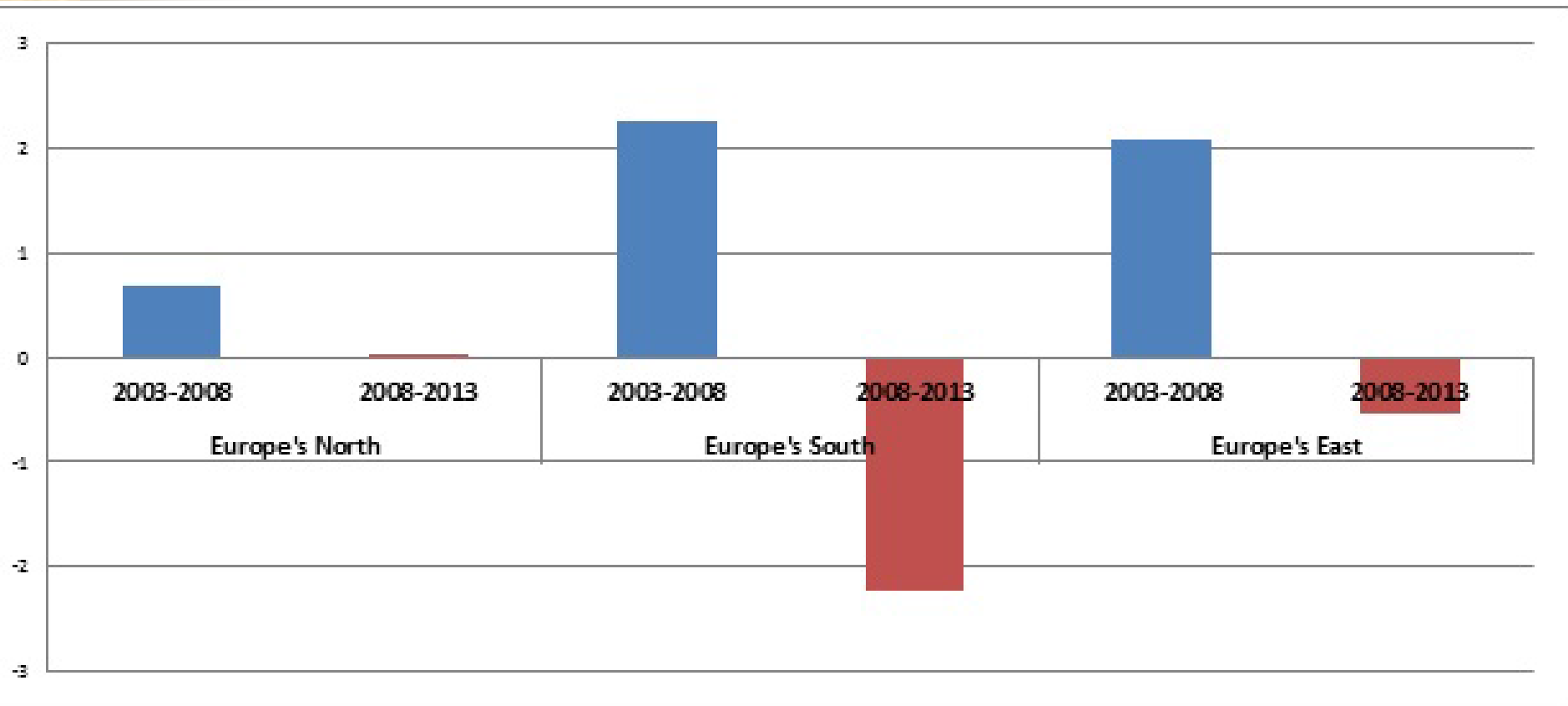
QUANTE SONO, COME COMBATTERLE

Editori  Laterza

Employment change in North, South, Eastern Europe

Upswing and Downswing

Annual rates of growth (2003-2008; 2008-2013)

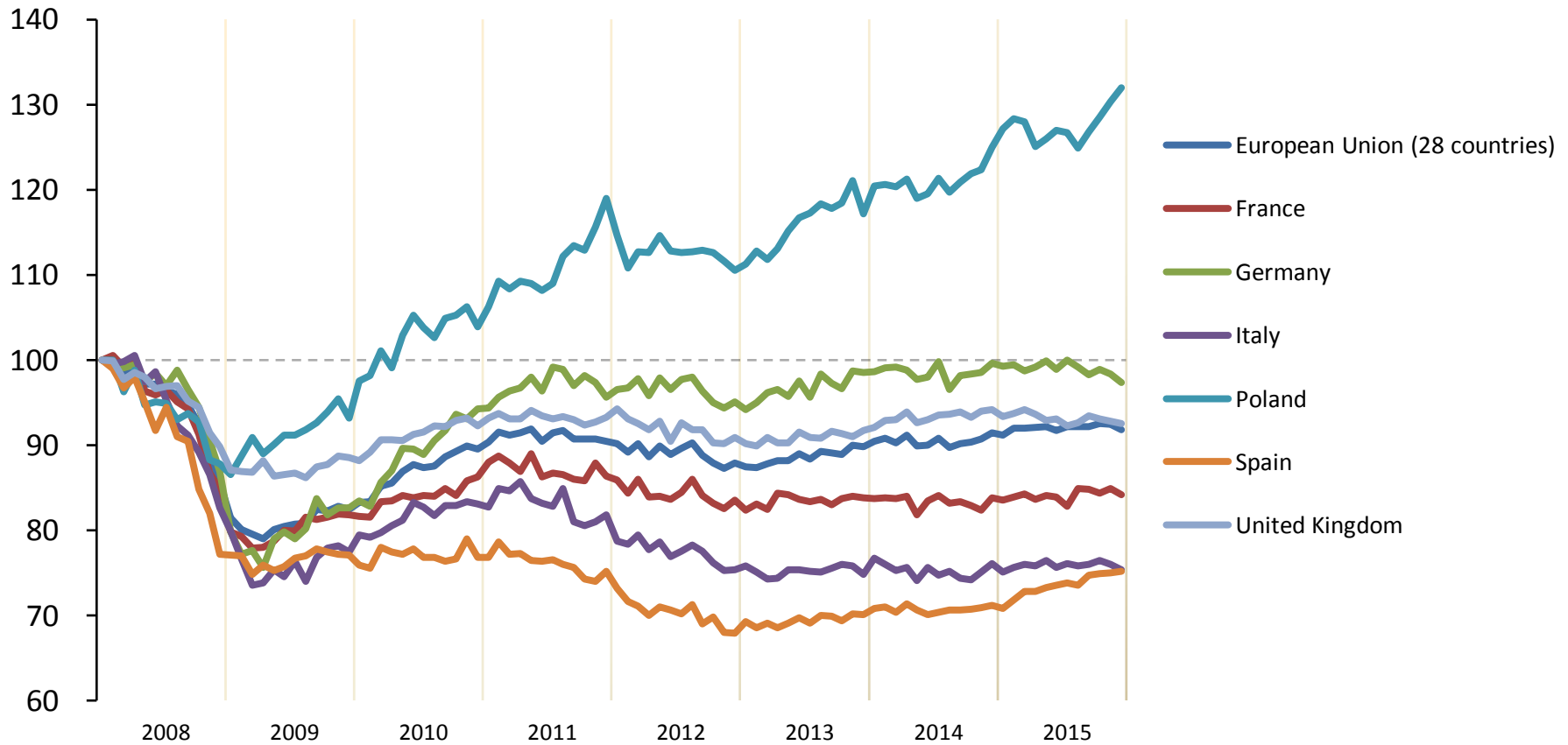


Countries	Industrial Production - Manufacturing (Nace C)	Youth Unempl. rate (Less than 25 years)	Youth Unempl. rate (Less than 25 years)
	2015 volume index of production (annual data) 2008 = 100	Change in the % 2015-2008	% in 2015
Germany	102	-3.1	7.3
Austria*	102	1.8	10.3
Netherlands*	100	2.7	12.7
Poland	134	3.7	20.9
Ireland	145	7.3	20.6
Denmark	99	2.6	10.6
Finland	80	5.9	22.4
Sweden	82	0.2	20.4
France	89	6.1	25.1
United Kingdom*	97	1.9	16.9
Italy*	79	21.5	42.7
Portugal	92	10.4	32
Spain	80	23.8	48.3
Greece*	74	30.5	52.4

*2014

Figure 3. Index of production in manufacturing for EU28 and selected European economies, January 2008=100.

Monthly data, seasonally adjusted and adjusted by working days.



Source: Eurostat, Short-term business statistics, Industry.