Income Distribution, Bargaining Power, and Structural Change in Developed Economies

Carlos Aguiar de Medeiros (IE-UFRJ)

Nicholas Trebat (IE-UFRJ)

AFEE/ASSA 2022 Conference Session

Crises, Instabilities, and Upheavals

Saturday, Jan. 8, 2022

Main argument

Technical progress (and globalization) <u>not to blame</u> for rise in inequality in recent decades.

What is to be blame?

Decline in workers' bargaining power, especially union power.

Two brief observations from paper:

1. Labor Unions Combat Workplace Segmentation (Reich, Gordon, Edwards 1973; Braverman 1974)

- unions fight for standardization of tasks and broad occupational categories; allows higher-wage workers to transmit greater bargaining power to lower-wage workers (Rubery and Piasna 2016)
- enforce compliance with labor laws.

Result: lower wage dispersion across skill levels as well as along racial/ethnic lines (in US especially).

2. Comparison US/UK with continental Europe

Inequality rose much less in European countries where <u>committment to social democracy</u> (worker power in politics) was firm and where workers retained <u>collective bargaining</u> <u>rights</u> (worker power in the workplace).

What de we conclude from this? Technical progress and globalization, which affected structure of US/European economies in similar ways, not direct causes of rise in inequality. Worker power is the key.

The End

Thank you very much!