

Good Jobs for All

Alternatives to Inequality and Austerity

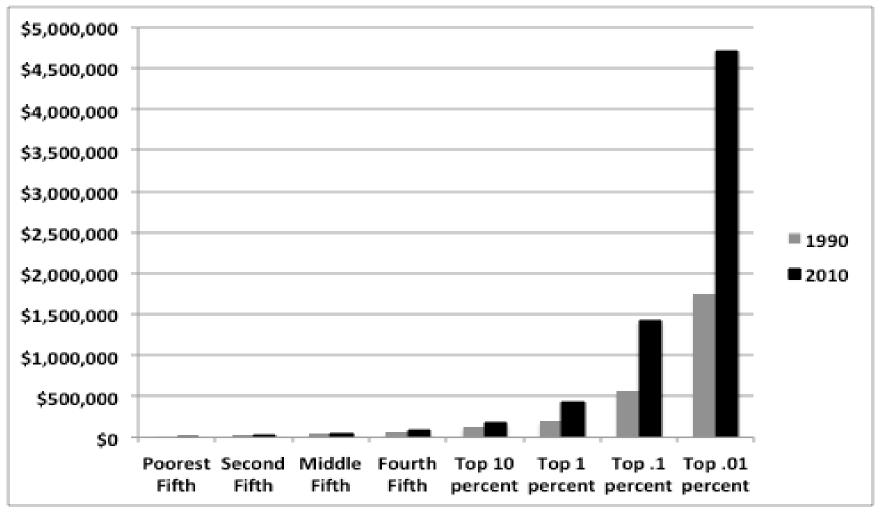
John Peters Laurentian University, Canada

The First AltAusterity Workshop – December 14-15, 2016 McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada





Rising Income Inequality in Canada



Canada (Average Household and Top-Income Earner After-Tax Income, 1990-2010



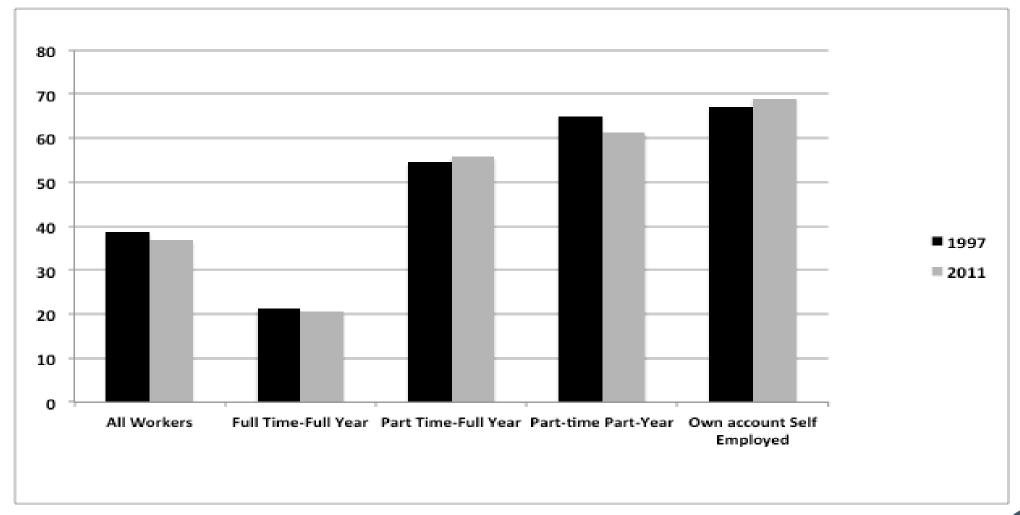
Rising Income Inequality in Canada

- Rapid rise in income inequality in the 1990s and 2000s
 - richest 1%: incomes more than doubled
 - poorest 20% of workers: incomes fell
 - another 20% of workers saw no increase
 - those in the middle fifth experienced only a 13% increase (to \$53,709)





Canada and Low-Wage Work, 1997-2011



(% of workers below 2/3 of the median full-time hourly wage)

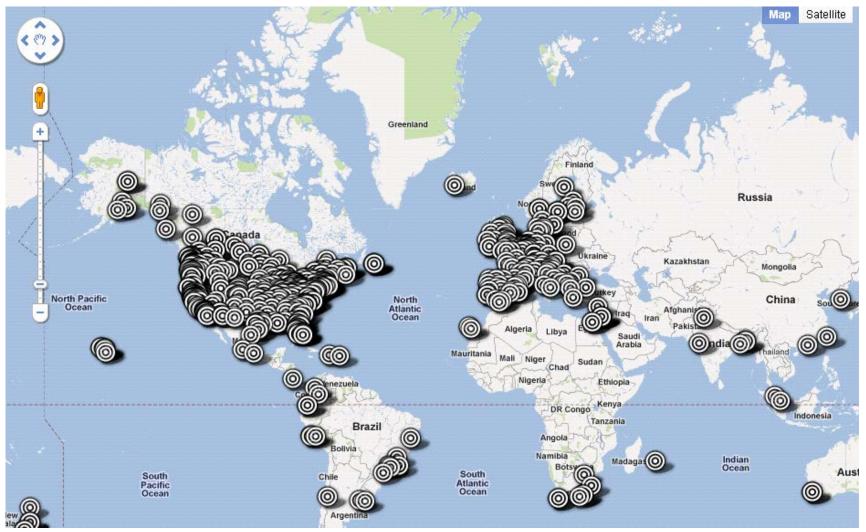


Canada and Low-Wage Work, 1997-2011

- Canada's workforce:
 - Over 35% routinely in low-wage work (low wage cut-off: 1997=\$11.20; 2011=\$16.25)
 - 21% of those in full-time full-year employment in low-wage work
 - Over 60% of those in non-standard work earn less than 2/3 the median full-time wage



Occupy Protests Around the World





Increasing Recognition of the Problems with Inequality?

- EU 2020 Inequality is costing us money more prison, more police, more mental illness, more drug abuse
- OECD and IMF Inequality is undermining economic growth
- Richard Wilkinson and Kate Pickett Wasting our skills and education, hurting our health and well being
- Political Science Political parties and governments are focusing more and more on the priorities of business, finance, and the affluent





New Critical Perspectives on How Government Have Fuelled 'Winner Take All' Economies?

Anthony Atkinson –

Inequality – What Is to
Be Done?

(2015)

Jacob Hacker and Paul Pierson – Winner-Take-All Politics (2010); American Amenesia (2016)

Costas LapavitsasProfiting Without
Producing: How Finance
Exploits Us All (2014)

Government is doing much less to reduce inequality through taxes and benefits at the very top of the income ladder. Now more than ever are new tax and redistributive policies required

Government is not responding to the shifting realities of the economy and their impacts on middle class and working families had different economic and social outcomes. Governments have enacted financial, trade, and tax policies that favour the upward distribution of 'market income' in immediate and substantial ways



What Policies Can Governments Use to Address Poverty and Inequality?

- Better labour law
 - higher unionization; stronger labour boards
- Higher minimum wages
 - Two-thirds of national median wage
- Family Policy
 - universal public day care, and extended parental leave
- Active labour market policy
 - training and public apprenticeship
- Economic security
 - better and more accessible unemployment insurance and adequate public pensions



Why Should Countries Enact Better Labour and Safety Net Policies?

- Smart Thing to Do Policies are All Affordable
- We Have the Wealth and Knowledge to Do Better
- Inequality and Poverty are Solvable Problems
- Democracy should mean policies that help all citizens
- Capitalism as Currently Configured is Unsustainable



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