Two crisis, two welfare
In the 2000s
Two different, global, crisis

- in the early years of the new millennium, 2008-2009, a devastating financial and economic crisis crossed the world economy causing extensive damage to production systems and employment levels. Ten years later a dramatic new crisis hit the world economy.

- in both situations, Italy reacted with massive economic policies to increase public spending in order to contain the effects of the collapse, trying to preserve employment levels and the productive economic firms.

- measures have been taken by the Italian governments in two crisis, to stop the fall in employment and produce pubblic income schemes for the workers.

- paper analyses the nature of this programs, outlining its structure and implementation dynamics.
The 2008-09 financial crisis

- the model implemented to contrast crisis effects was CIG (Short Time Work Schemes)
- Two potential objectives:
  - Insure workers against variations in employment
  - Prevent potentially excessive layoff in response to shock and stabilize unemployment
- system in its original form, able to support both firm and worker, fully entered in the working and production labour status of the fordist era (Supiot, 1999)
- by the middle of the 2000s, the context of the Italian labor market had clearly changed
- this situation had several surprising effects on the institution of the CIG which amplified and altered its original function
- this dynamic was produced by a disproportionate use of the cassa in deroga not ordinary CIG
CIG hours authorized from 2008 to 2009. Annual data.
mdm2  Fonte: nostra elaborazione su dati INPS – Osservatorio statistico
massimo de minicis; 09/12/2020
CIG hours authorized from 2008 to 2010. Annual data.
The 2020 health crisis and measures to support workers' incomes

- system of income protection for workers it's more composite
- there is a lack of integration, rationalization of the system between these policies
- once again, radically contingent and fissured work is excluded
- yet again there is a necessity for contingent emergency measures on universal welfare schemes
Income support measures for workers in the 2020 health crisis (individual benefits accepted)
Fonte: Inps - Per la cassa integrazione dati al 19.06.2020, per le indennità e bonus dati al 19.06.2020, per Naspi - DIS-COLL dati maggio 2020, per il Rem dati al 19.06.2020, per l'RDC dati annuali.

massimo de minici; 09/12/2020
The impact of crisis measures to protect workers income on the labor market

the different structure of the two welfare has also affected on the labour market

opposite trends unemployment rate

opposite trends in the inactivity rate

greater public income support influenced the inactivity rate. For millions of atipic workers public income support absent in the 2008 crisis. (Parasubordinati, Self-employed, Seasonal workers tourism, agricultural employed workers, workers in the entertainment industry, on-call workers, casual workers) more the policies of minum income/ partial basic income only partially regard the labour market (RDC not inclusion ordinary, REM emergency)
Diversified trends in unemployment and inactivity rate

Opposite trends in inactivity and unemployment rates for the social distancing. But deeper causes. Different system of the UI
elaborazione grafica su dati ISTAT- serie storiche mensili 3/06/2020
massimo de minicis; 09/12/2020
Conclusions and proposal

- Stress of current systems
- Overlapping different measures in the absence of a unitary scheme
- Absence of a general unemployment insurance (UI in the labour market) combined with a general public basic income (UBI, MI, PBI) system
- Trade off security flexibility does not limit the effects of the crisis (Tangian, 2011)
- Random alteration of the welfare system caused by the crisis
New Model

LABOUR MARKET UI

INDENNITÀ DI DISOCCUPAZIONE
PREVIDENZIALE
CIG, NASpI, DIS-COLL

SUSSIDIO NEL MERCATO DEL LAVORO
ASSISTENZIALE
Indennità, Bonus, Fondo ultima istanza, Rem, RDC non inclusione