

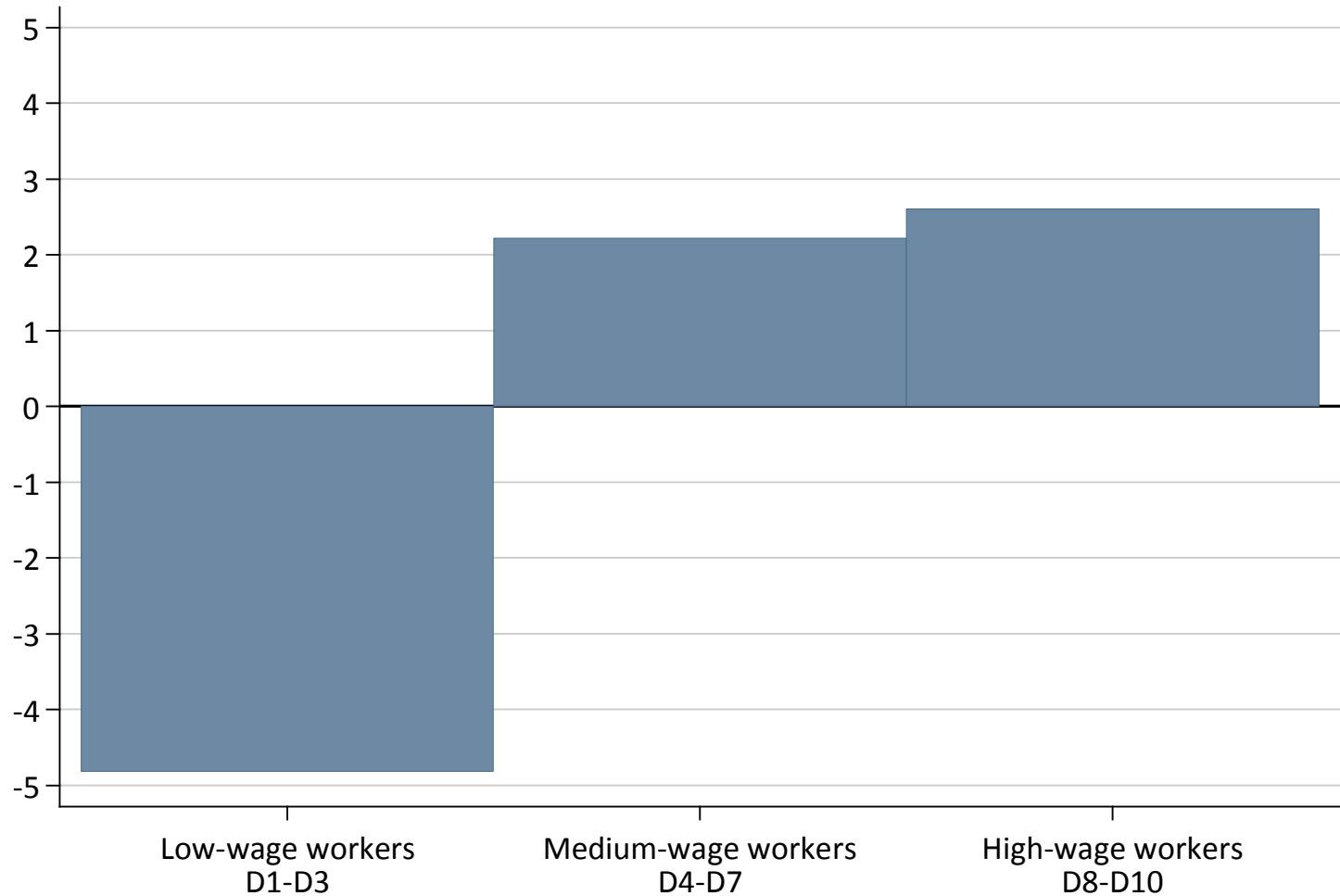
# Technological change and inequality

Comment

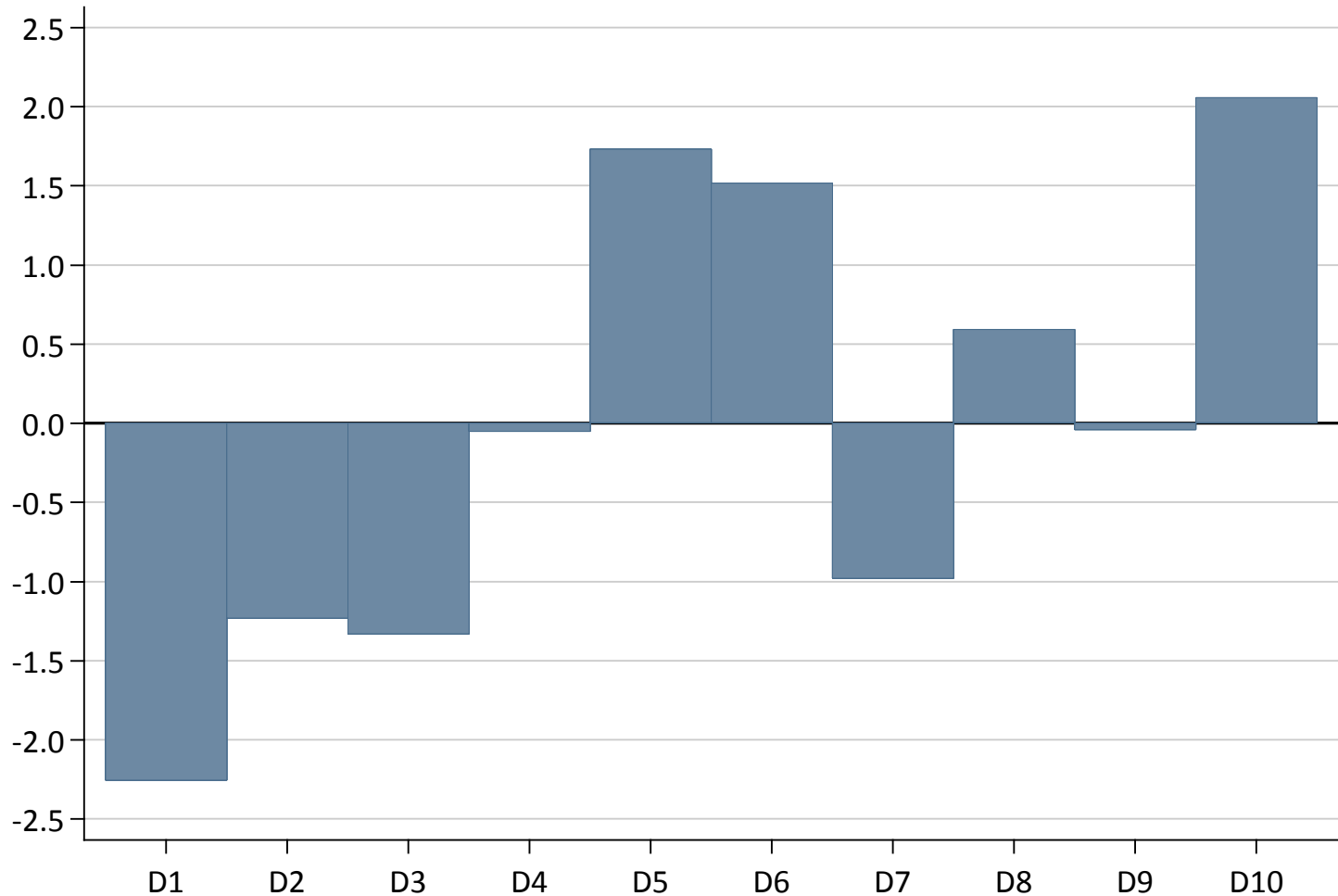
Kalevi Sorsa Foundation, Helsinki, 3.11.2014

Rita Asplund, ETLA

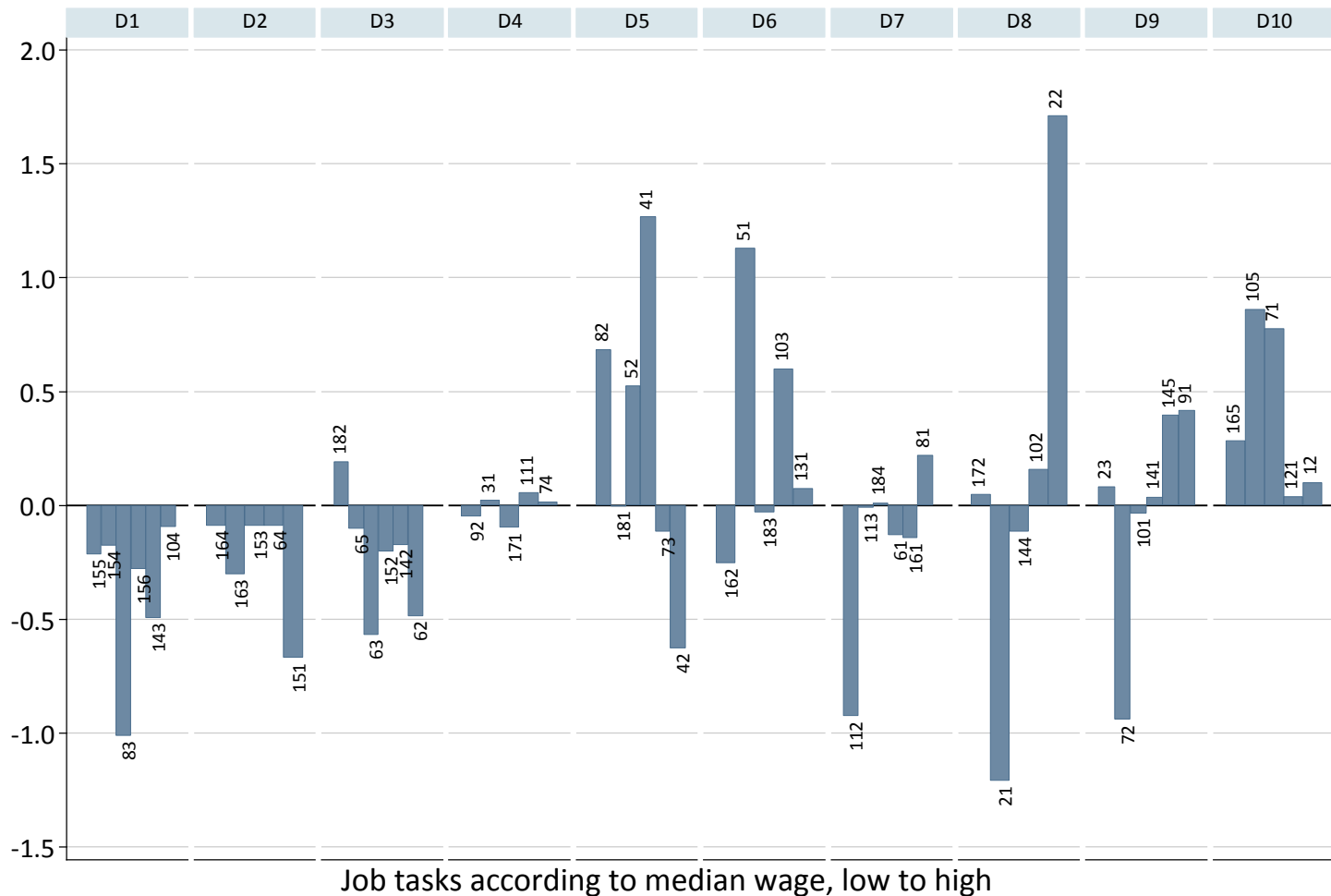
# Illustrative example: Finland, white-collar industry workers 2002-2009 (1/4)



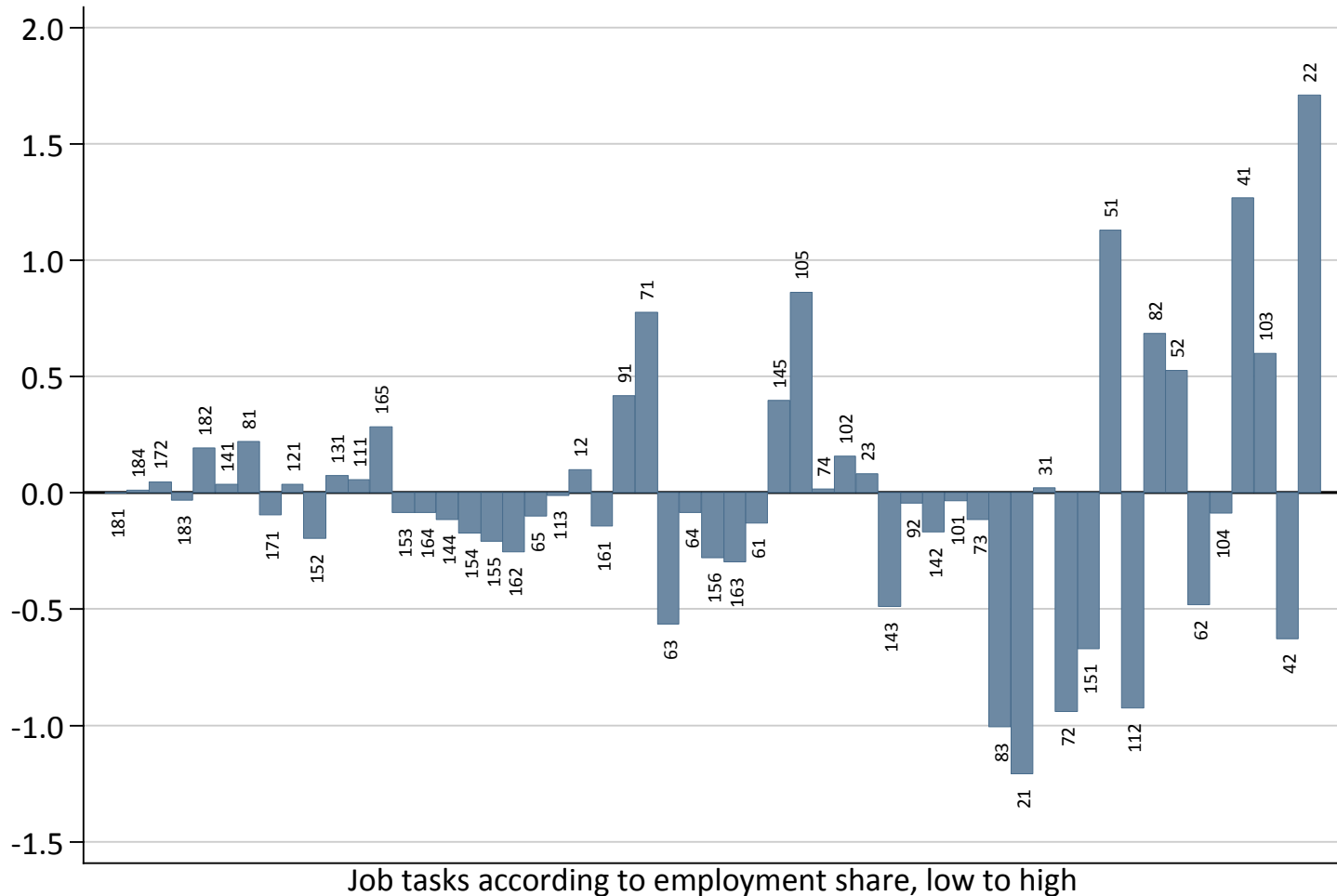
# Illustrative example: Finland, white-collar industry workers 2002-2009 (2/4)



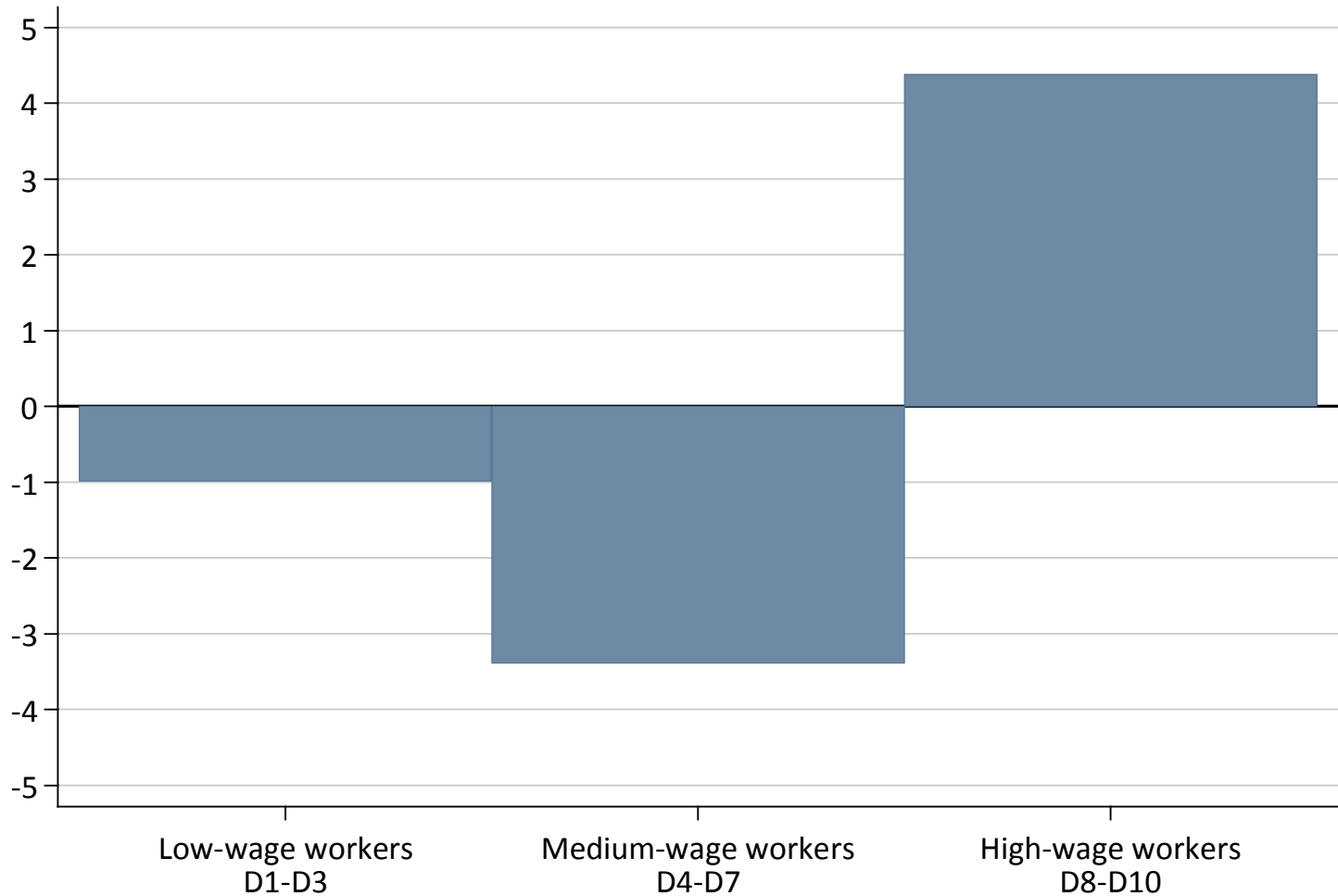
# Illustrative example: Finland, white-collar industry workers 2002-2009 (3/4)



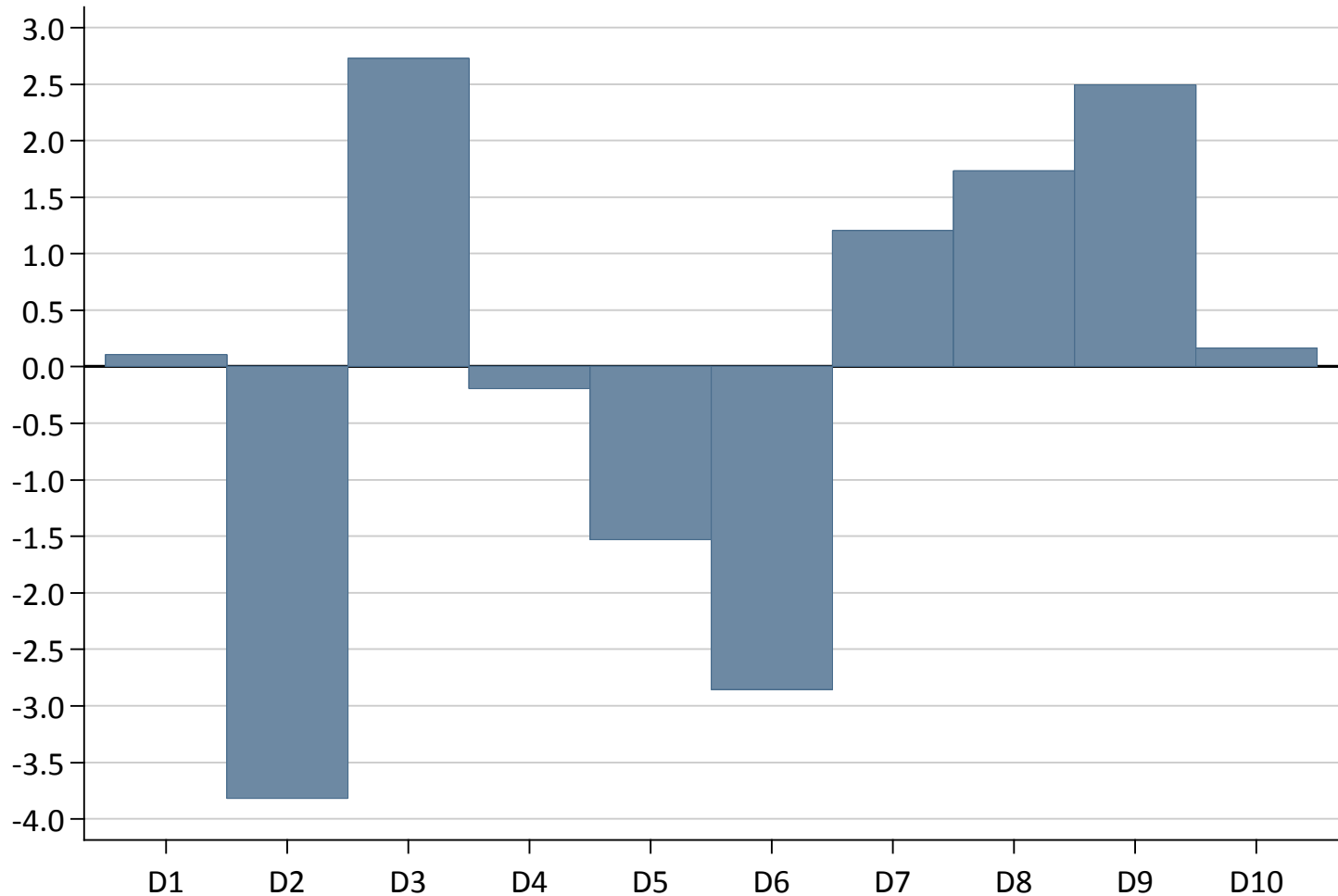
# Illustrative example: Finland, white-collar industry workers 2002-2009 (4/4)



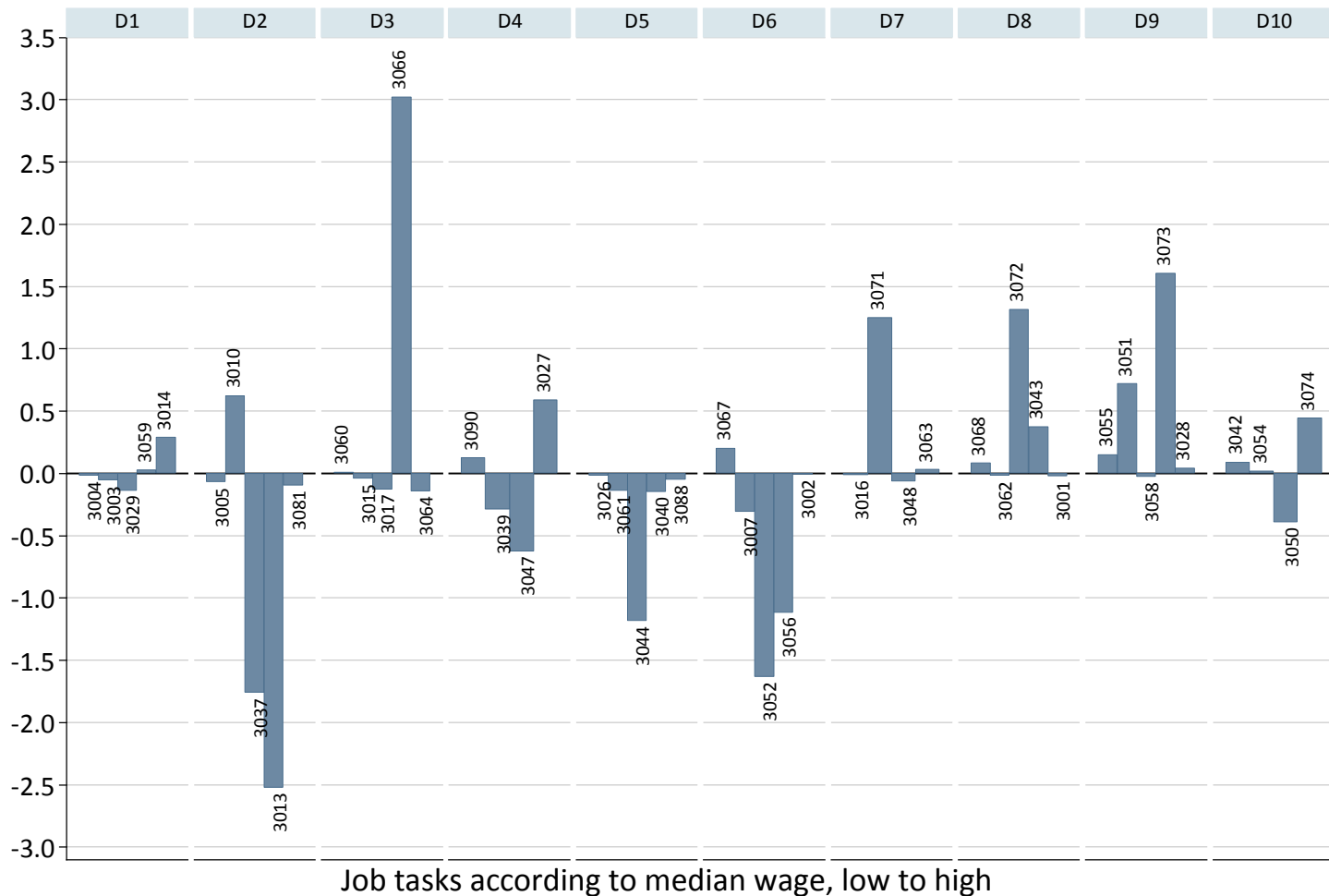
# Illustrative example: Finland, private-sector service workers 2002~2009 (1/4)



# Illustrative example: Finland, private-sector service workers 2002~2009 (2/4)

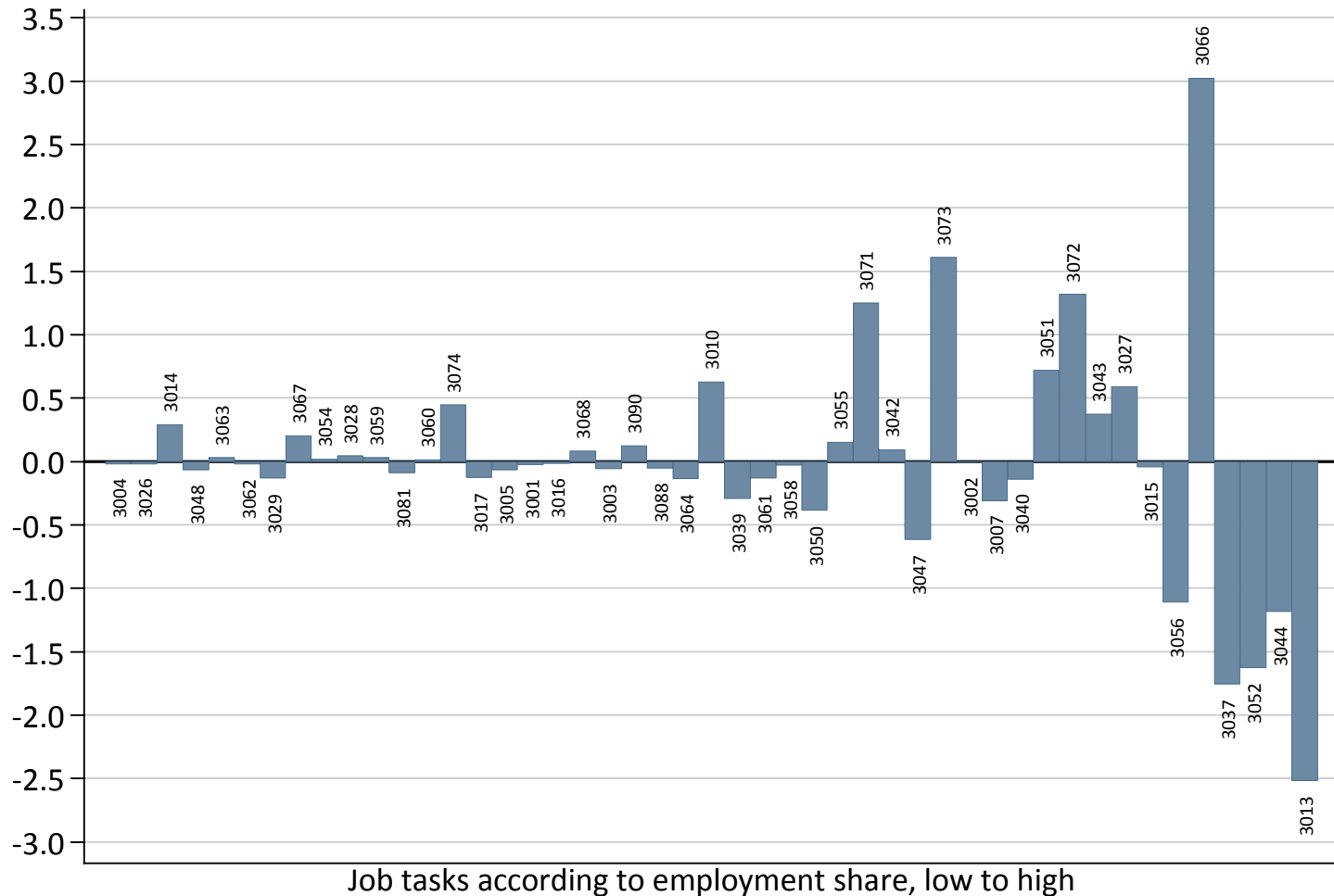


# Illustrative example: Finland, private-sector service workers 2002~2009 (3/4)





# Illustrative example: Finland, private-sector service workers 2002~2009 (4/4)



Polarization of change in occupational  
structures

**CONSEQUENCES?**

## Whole-economy level, for instance:

- Employment; impact of business cycles?
  - e.g. jobless recovery (Jaimovich & Siu 2012)
- Changing wage and income inequality?
  - only indicative evidence so far (e.g. Firpo et al. 2011; Boehm 2013)
- Gender segregation and gender wage gaps?
- Educational system – youth and adult education?
  - mismatch and bumping down (of university graduates)? (minor and contradictory evidence, e.g. Cardoso 2007; Liu et al. 2012; Oreopoulos et al. 2012)
  - polarization weak when measured by educational levels ~ fields?

## Individual level, for instance:

- What happens to those in shrinking / disappearing jobs in terms of careers and wages?
  - Downgrading, upgrading, unemployed, marginalized?
  - Are they increasingly competing for low-paid jobs with young labour market entrants (e.g. Smith, 2011)?
- Does the shrinking / disappearance of middling jobs create career breaks from lower-paid jobs?

**Thank you!**