



ECONOMY IN TRANSITION: HOW TO PROCEED

The future of work-- An Era in the Making

The 2020-2021+ pandemic economic disruption aggravated a condition steadily progressing for three decades—a transformation of work and revision of working practices in industrial economies. Aggravating the adverse employment has been rising numbers of underemployed persons in the labor force. Is a full employment economy a realistic aim in an advancing era of autonomous productive capacity.

wolfgang price
[Email address]

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SUMMARY STATEMENT FOR COLLOQUIUM

The 2020-2021+ pandemic economic disruption aggravated a condition steadily progressing for three decades—a transformation of work and revision of working practices in advanced industrial economies. A Colloquium (June 8-9, 2021) “**Economy in Transition-How to Proceed**” aims to formulate a **Vision Statement** for a workforce in a transforming economy. Sought is a relevant visualization of human purposeful, gainful, and beneficial activity amidst an upsurge of autonomous (deep learning, machine learning, expert systems) work practices.

Where the predecessor industrial revolution was characterized by the extension of human activity and economies with the use of human brawn and cognition, the innovation of the Digital Revolution is the extension of critical aspects of intelligence (i.e., memory, processing, retrieval, and communication of data) to empowerment of inanimate presence. What are relevant economic precepts for engagement of workforce resources beyond commerce jobs for preserving a vital civil society?

The economic and social activity of work has been politicized into legislative directives committing governing authorities to policies coercing individuals to undertake trade work for livelihood. “Full employment” has emerged as a public imperative for economic policymakers¹.

Into a 21st century with diffusing autonomous productive technologies producing scarce, essential, goods and services does the *efficient*² use of *all* available human resources in industry organized work (i.e., jobs) remain a relevant precept? Bygone Notion? Does a *job* remain the defining experience for human endeavor? Is a full wage employment economy a realistic social aim in an era of intensified autonomous productive means with digital cognitive capabilities expanding exponentially?

Absent a consensus for a formative and redefined relevant rationale enlarging the concept of labor’s economic value, the Continent cannot begin to take beneficial advantage of new era prospects for human development based on long-term human wellbeing³. Sought is a Declaration on labor economics and workforce goals in an era of “expert systems”.

¹ Full employment has been a stated goal of many governments since World War II, and a variety of programs have been devised to attain it.

² “If there is any unemployment, then the economy is not producing at full potential, and some improvement in economic efficiency may be possible.” INVESTOPEDIA definition.

³ The Years of Good Life (YoGL) indicator.

BACKGROUND

The Triple Revolution: “An Appraisal of the Major US Crises and Proposals for Action” (1964) addressing the economic consequence of **Cybernation** with its foreseeable effects on the structure of the workforce served as the basis for the present assessment of concepts, precepts, measures in the economic and social development of Western industrial economies into a 21st century era of an **autonomous** oriented socio-economic civil society⁴. Particularly, to what aims should human endeavors in a future workforce be directed. The 1964 Report had been a model for the Council’s assessment of the advanced stages of **autonomous** industrial processes and Council **Report: “Economy in Transition--Are We Prepared”**.

Whereas the predecessor industrial revolution was characterized by the extension of human activity and economics with the use of human brawn and cognition, the innovation of the Digital Revolution encroaches on capabilities once exclusive to human beings (i.e., memory, processing, retrieval, and communication of data) to empowerment of inanimate presence. And where human cognitive capabilities climaxed over millennia, digital cognitive capabilities expand exponentially⁵.

In a Colloquium it is sought to extend the assessment toward a **Vision Statement** for a reformed socio-economic order in progress, **“Economy in Transition-How to Proceed”**. Sought is a visualization of human purposeful, gainful, and beneficial activity amidst an upsurge of autonomous (expert systems) that enhance the means for producing scarce, essential, goods and services with labor inputs redefined in a relevant economic rationale enlarging the concept of economic value.

POLITICS OF FULL EMPLOYMENT

The economic and social activity of work has been politicized into legislative directives

⁴ See National Commission on Technology, Automation, and Economic Progress, U.S. House of Representatives. <https://books.google.at/books?id=YlhMqKcySN4C&pg=PA130&lpg=PA130&dq=of+the+4,300,000+jobs+created+in+this+period,+only+about+200,000+were+provided+by+private+industry+through+its+own+efforts.&source=bl&ots=08S4aCr5A4&sig=ACfU3U0TCVL6TjaoZJ4s7O7DZG5Uws6sFg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewiNxd690ebvAhXizYUKHUY6DagQ6AEwAXoECAAQAQ#v=onepage&q&f=false>

⁵ Moore’s law, with a doubling of the density of transistors and thus the doubling of storage capacities has not yet come to an end. Computing technologies such as quantum computers that will open new doors to algorithmic complexity, encryption, and machine learning.

committing governing authorities to policies coercing individuals to undertake *commercial* work for livelihood. Its economic rationale is the *efficient* use of all able human presence. It has emerged as an imperative public aim for economic policymakers⁶ and as a precept for the school of neo-liberal economics.

As economic precept for **US Employment Act of 1946**, it mandates every person should be able to obtain a **job** if he wishes. This job will provide resources adequate to live and maintain a family decently.

Treaty on European Union calls for principles, objectives, and activities in the promotion of a high level of employment, particularly with regard to labor markets responsive to economic change. Article 9 of the TFEU, cites the objective of a high level of employment in the definition and implementation of EU policies and activities.

UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8: “Decent Work and Economic Growth” does not redefine a rationale for structural/institutional components for a socially beneficial workforce alongside autonomous productive means, citing only the **private sector** for its role.

“To secure equal access to the labor market, and create sustainable, decent jobs for displaced and host community members. This is done in **close collaboration with private sector partners.**”

In these policy statements the social experience of work has been codified as an economic precept and wage “employment” as the prescriptive state for individuals in a modern industrial system. A **market-based economy is deemed** inherently to provide ever new jobs through economic growth.

In “**Rewriting the Rules of the American Economy**”, Joseph E. Stiglitz, addressed elements of structural/institutional **components for an evolving economy.**

“But the problems of today’s Europe stem *from decisions based on a blind worship of markets* in too many areas of policy.”

⁶ Full employment has been a stated goal of many governments since World War II, and a variety of programs have been devised to attain it.

Into a 21st century with diffusing autonomous productive technologies does the *efficient*⁷ use of all available human resources in industry organized work (i.e., jobs) remain a relevant precept? Does a *job* remain the defining experience for human craft and shared endeavor?

Sought is a **Vision Statement**, for “**How to Proceed**”. What are relevant economic precepts for engagement of workforce resources beyond jobs for preserving a vital civil society?

The pandemic has induced aspects of a workforce transition. Yet response remains rationalized for economic precepts and measures stemming from past era perspectives even as their dictums become unsound. Digital technology applications (e.g., IT, expert systems, remote work⁸) proliferate altering employee productivity, composition of employment⁹, and the reliability and dependability of GDP. Remote work will be common, with fewer commuters in central business districts, a decline in demand for restaurant, transit, and professional services (office management and general office services), commercial construction (office buildings), and commercial leases on property. The household will further become the work center. What economic precept distinguish a worker in the meat packing sector from worker in the home on ZOOM connected to a worker in Taiwan writing software for APP? About one-fifth (21.0%) of the workforce teleworked during the coronavirus pandemic.

If humans are to compete with robots and AI (expert systems) these workers will likely possess a high school diploma. However, on the basis of present US trends 30% of students will be high school dropouts in this decade. What economic precept sustain workers who lack aptitude for knowledge-based studies? Memantine 43 % of college graduates report being under-employed for their level of education.

⁷ “If there is any unemployment, then the economy is not producing at full potential, and some improvement in economic efficiency may be possible.” INVESTOPEDIA definition.

⁸ Fusion of online and physical work of humans and machines is transformative of the nature of industry/commercial work and its organization.

⁹ Professional, managerial, clerical, sales, and service workers jobs identified by David Praeger as inessential will become redundant in the transition to remote (hybrid) work settings.

THE AUTONOMOUS REVOLUTION – FACTS AND FIGURES

The changing complexion of workforce utilization is discernable in 4 indigenous economic phenomenon: (a) declining work periods in the production and trade for goods and services; (b) proliferation of paid employment that is often pointless, unnecessary, or pernicious¹⁰; (c) spread of expert system productive processes and reorganization of work; and (d) lifestyle health risks increase even as economic growth expands and “standard of living” increases¹¹; and (e) increasing household debt and employment for debt servicing. Some aspects of this revolution are clear from the components of recent growth and deployment of worker resources in the U.S. and E.U.

1. Employment intensity of growth is a macroeconomic indicator that examines growth in economic output and growth in employment evolve together over time¹². The measure say nothing about (a) overall changes in the quality of jobs, (b) growth in “decent” jobs, or (c) essential communal activity that is not wage labor. For every 1-percentage point of additional GDP growth, total employment has grown between 0.3 and 0.38 percentage points globally during the three periods between 1991 and 2003. Two-thirds of the economic growth realized between 1991 and 2003 can be attributed to capital investment in productivity, while one-third resulted from increased labor supply. In advanced economies, the relation has steadily declined i.e., economic growth necessitates ever fewer workers for a given level.

In countries such as Poland, Hungary and Slovenia, employment growth appears closely linked with GDP growth, as evidenced by relatively high employment elasticities. In the second group, including the Baltic States, the Slovak Republic and the Russian Federation, the elasticity is much lower. In the third country group, made up by Bulgaria, Romania and Ukraine, no statistically significant relationship between employment and GDP was detected. GDP figures used were not representative of actual output for their exclusion of the informal economy activity.

¹⁰ “Graeber’s anthropological eye and skepticism about capitalism are useful in questioning some parts of the economy that the West has come to accept as normal”. The New York Times

¹¹ The Census measure of money income, used to calculate official poverty rates, misses noncash government-provided benefits that boost living standards, viz., Medicare, Medicaid, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, public housing, Earned Income Tax Credit and the Additional Child Tax Credit.

¹² https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---emp_elm/documents/publication/wcms_143163.pdf

2. Zero Marginal Cost –the cost to produce each additional unit of a good or service approaches zero. Digital technology is a disruptive element in enterprise growth and human employment potential. For instance, anyone can instantly and freely of virtually any document in any language. Renewable energy can generate electricity with near-zero marginal cost. All necessary information can be obtained with a smartphone free of charge. Consumers can produce on their own by using a 3-D printer anything they want. Amazon has built an online platform for others to buy, sell and distribute product. Adding products, buyers and sellers to the Amazon platform is an example of zero marginal cost. Amazon accrues almost zero cost to add buyers, sellers, and products to its platform.
3. Productive capacity—Capacity utilization for the industrial sector decreased 1.7 percentage points in February 2021 to 73.8 percent, a rate that is 5.8 percentage points below its long-run (1972–2020) average¹³.
4. Amount of foodstuff wasted—Each day in the U.S. approx. one pound of food per person is wasted. This equates to 103 million tons (81.4 billion pounds) of food waste generated in America in 2017, or between 30-40 percent of the food supply. Food waste is estimated at between 30-40 percent of the food supply. 72 billion pounds of food is lost each year, not including waste at home. Approximately 72 billion pounds of perfectly good food—from every point in the food production cycle—ends up in landfills and incinerators every year.
5. Lifestyle customs—Over the past four decades, the U.S. and E.U. economies shifted from nations of workers amidst scarcity to nations of indulging consumers with access to an unprecedented cheap surplus of consumer products and services. U.S. (and increasingly Europe’s) economic performance is largely abetted by effects of that transition in lifestyle indulgence, debilitating risks, expansion of incidental¹⁴ (novelty) enterprise activity. A major source for future economic growth is from individual’s

¹³ Industrial Production and Capacity Utilization - G.17,
<https://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/g17/current/default.htm>

¹⁴ Hotels in the theater district added a scam called "resort fee". These fees are for *incidentals* that come with the room, a swimming pool and entertainment.

failure to adjust to new health risks, from potentially harmful consumer goods and activities and their ensuing dependencies.

U.S. health care system generates annual costs of \$3 trillion, or 18 percent of GDP, while accounting for only 10 percent of the factors that affect human health. While leading the world in medical technology, it is No. 97 in access to quality health care.

In 2016 13,090,000 were employed in the U.S. health care industry. Healthcare workers now account for a larger share of the employed workforce (11.5%). More than 1 million additional medical care jobs are expected by 2022¹⁵.

Obesity reach \$51.64 billion for direct medical costs in 1995. Medical care included 89.5 million bed-days, and 62.6 million physician visits. Compared with 1988 NHIS data, in 1994 the number of restricted-activity days (36%), bed-days (28%), and work-lost days (50%) increased substantially. Obesity-related cirrhosis or scarring of the liver has increased steadily with rates of liver cancer increased. The number of physician visits attributed to obesity increased 88% from 1988 to 1994. Direct costs associated with obesity represent 5.7% of US national health expenditure. Overeating has become a far worse problem than famine. In 2014 2.1 Bil. people were overweight compared to 850 Mil. who suffered from malnutrition. Half of humankind is expected to be overweight by 2030¹⁶.

\$201 Bil. is spent on mental disorders (\$79 Bil. in 1996) like anxiety and depression, making it the costliest medical condition in the country. Depression, dysthymic disorder, and bipolar disorder are the 3rd most common cause of hospitalization for both youth and adults aged 18–44. The share of Americans reporting every day is a bad mental health day has doubled over 25 years¹⁷. 43.8 million, or 18.5%, (1 in 5 adults) experiences mental illness in a given year. 9.8 million, or 4.0%—experiences a serious mental illness in a given year that substantially interferes with or limits one

¹⁵ “Here’s What Recovery from Covid-19 Looks Like for Many Survivors”, NYT, Pam Belluck, 1 July 2020.

¹⁶ “How the World Could Better Fight Obesity”, McKinsey & Co., Nov. 2014

¹⁷ “We’re No. 28! And Dropping!”: A measure of social progress finds that the quality of life has dropped in America over the last decade, even as it has risen almost everywhere else.” Nicholas Kristof, NYT, 9 Sept. 2020

or more major life activities. 1 in 5 youth aged 13–18 (21.4%) experiences a severe mental disorder at some point during their life. For children aged 8–15, the estimate is 13%.

In Europe mental disorders are the largest contributor to chronic conditions afflicting the population. 27% of adult population (age 18–65) experienced at least one of a series of mental disorders (substance abuse, psychoses, depression, anxiety, eating disorders) in 2017. Neuropsychiatric disorders are 3rd leading cause of disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) in Europe and account for 15.2% of outlays.

Discretionary goods and services— Examples of incidental growth sector services are: U.S. nail salons are a growing industry. Total revenue in 2015 reached \$4.4 Bil. up 15% from the previous year. Over the next decade, employment in the industry is expected to grow by 13%. Skateboard branding is a growing industry sector with 2.0 Bil, in revenue and projected CAGR of 3.1% from 2019 to 2025. Golf industry's total economic impact is \$191.90 Bil. There is an increase of 22%. Total wage income from two million U.S. job. Video gaming revenue is up 50 percent driven by widening bandwidths that make digital games fun to play on mobile phones. 2018 US Revenues were \$18.4 Bil. with total of 220,000 people employed. 25 percent of teenagers in U.S. spend 8 or more hours in front of a screen. 2.7 billion people play video games regularly, including two-thirds of American household¹⁸. Gaming revenues have risen steeply from under \$20 billion in 2010 and are on track to hit \$180 billion in 2020. Sunglasses sector was forecasted to reach \$5.81 billion in 2018, which would be a 3.4% increase over 2017. 8,200 firms in U.S. classify themselves as a sunglasses store employing 46,000. Celebrity and sports agents are a \$10 Bil. sector employing 61,380. Celebrity Gossip sector tops more than \$3 Bil per year and is expected to grow.

6. Industrial Accidents—U.S. job injuries¹⁹ reach 23,000 each day. Annually, this adds up to 8.5 million injuries and a cost to the economy of \$192 billion. Employers workers' compensation costs of \$62 billion in 2013. The number

¹⁸ Entertainment Software Association

¹⁹ https://www.cpsc.gov/s3fs-public/2017-Neiss-data-highlights.pdf?3i3POG9cN.rlyu2ggrsUkD1XU_zoiFRP

of occupational illness and injury deaths in 2007 (59,102) was greater than the number of deaths from causes such as motor vehicle crashes (43,945), breast cancer (40,970), prostate cancer (29,093), and homicide (18,361).

US fatal and nonfatal job injuries in 2007 was estimated to be more than 5,600 and almost 8,559,000, respectively, at a cost of \$6 billion and \$186 billion. The number of fatal and nonfatal illnesses was estimated at more than 53,000 and nearly 427,000, respectively, with cost estimates of \$46 billion and \$12 billion. For injuries and diseases combined, medical cost estimates were \$67 billion (27% of the total), and indirect costs were almost \$183 billion (73%). Injuries comprised 77 percent of the total, and diseases accounted for 23 percent. The total estimated costs were approximately \$250 billion, compared with the inflation-adjusted cost of \$217 billion for 1992.

7. U.S. Labor Force Participation Rate²⁰--The number of people who have voluntarily removed themselves from the labor force is not constant but increases continuously.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



While some of the decline represents cyclical factors, research suggests that most of the fall in the overall participation rate can be attributed to demographics. Key determinants of the economy's longer-run growth rate are labor force growth and structural productivity growth — how effectively the economy combines its labor and capital inputs to create output. Demographics suggest labor force growth will be considerably slower than it has been in recent decades, and this will weigh on long-run

²⁰ <https://www.epi.org/indicators/unemployment/>

economic growth. Demographics-induced slower growth of the labor force and dampening effect on productivity growth suggest autonomous applications will be a source of longer-run output growth.

8. Social Progress Index –measures three dimensions: Basic Human Needs (food, water, shelter, safety); Foundations of Wellbeing (basic education, information, health and a sustainable environment); and Opportunity (do people have rights, freedom of choice, freedom from discrimination, and access to higher education.) The index does not measure life satisfaction. Austria is 13 and U.S. 16 in the rankings even though their GDP per capita are higher than those with superior Index scores²¹.

NEED FOR A NEW CONSENSUS

Popular public policy continues to assume that its bystanding measures (e.g., innovation/technology, lifelong learning, work sharing, STEM education, etc.) will temper unemployment and so preserve, justify, the overall viability of an abiding market economy and the indispensable expertise of labor in its productive system.

Western industrial economies are being swept up in an evolution of commoditizing expertise and prediction and shrinking need for extensive human analytics and management infrastructure in the industrial economy while assuming the conventional economic precepts, institutions, and regulatory measures along with comprehensive system of social security and welfare schemes have the disruption under control.

In the absence of insight on the course of autonomous (expert systems) presence into 21st century era, an efficient but dehumanized workforce may be allowed to emerge by default²². Diverse technologies enabling “expert systems” embedded in productive processes exert the body politic to address the consequential questions: What is man’s tenure when he is not bound to market employment for the material basis of his life? What variant compensation measures suit best prospects for non-market-based work? Are there other proper claims on

²¹ <https://wpvip.ted.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2015/04/slide-14-michael-green.jpg>

²² “Management will need to ensure that their workforces have access, where possible, to all relevant technologies so that they’re able to work at any time of day or in any place.” McKinsey, Reimagining US Federal Work for a Post pandemic Work World.

goods and services besides a job?

With proliferation of autonomous productive processes 'needs' for human advancement assume a new dimension²³. No longer is lifelong employment (job) the destining feature of human endeavor and existence. Formulation of the economic transformation with its pertinent precepts, institutions and regulatory measures is the central mission of political leadership in the post epidemic phase. Vamping the *status quo* orthodox economic parameters yields steadily marginal qualitative augmentation of workforce resources and communal life. *Society can now afford for its worker resources more inclusive choices for purposeful work from transformative innovative social technologies* affording a wide range of high value community-based activities now misprized by a dated utility model and prevailing pattern of commercial work²⁴.

Social innovation and social enterprise models for the healthcare sector, as it seeks to improve responsiveness to the hazards and lifestyle trends of individuals into 2100 affords diverse means for workforce activity. Fragmentation of care sites, integration of care around the patient, technology-enabled healthcare services is underway. **Buurtzorg** NGO in the Netherland is a model of social innovation and reorganization with its concept of community nursing for healthcare services and deployment of healthcare workers.

HBC (Howard Brown Clinic) NGO is one of the largest community clinic networks in the Midwest, serving neighborhoods of Chicago It is the most respected clinic network for STIs, HIV, and many other health problems requiring mutual sensitivity in doctor-patient relation. The patient-directed and community *volunteer* assisted contact tracing method is a model for cost-effective contact tracing during the COVID pandemic. The volunteer outreach has relieved scarce medical resources and staff deployed to contain the pandemic.

²³ Autonomous technologies will start having a significant effect on reduction of labor input when it has reached a 50 percent penetration rate. Paul David, Economist, Oxford University.

²⁴ Example: **Ecosia** is a search engine like Google but uses its ad revenue to plant trees where nature and people need them. The Ecosia community has planted millions of trees in Ethiopia, Brazil, Indonesia, Spain, and other biodiversity hotspots.

Absence consensus for a formative socio-economic vision for a new era workforce the Continent cannot begin to take beneficial advantage of prospects for human endeavor based on longer-term distinctly human oriented work within civil society²⁵.

AGENDA DISCUSSION TOPICS

- Discussions will reassess economic policies and measures for defining purposeful, gainful, beneficial work under new labor market conditions in the era of diffusing autonomous productive technologies. Explore and contextualize what is a new scope for labor market economic policy in socio-economic work?
- How does a new era for industry structure in producing goods and services effect full employment policy? what constitutes “full employment²⁶” (for all mixes of labor) as digital, ai, robotics, 3-d fabrication, etc.) diffuse to their full potential? what economic concepts extend purposeful, gainful, personal rewarding, work to essential civil society services?
- Does economic growth (\$ GDP) serve as fundamental/essential policy objective and measure for advancing employment, prosperity, and “standard of living” in a new era for human activity in the socio-economic order? is there a need to conceptualize GDP for the era of digital technology and “zero marginal cost”? How to account for essential volunteer work? How to address the qualitative, time saving, and convenience components in growth determinant? Policy?
- How to restate “standard of living” in socio-economic terms assessing trends in quality of human condition amidst adjustments to technology. how to integrate social indices (social progress index, civil society index, OECD social indicators, distress index, etc.) in evaluating economic performance²⁷?
- How to increase the presence of NGO and volunteer sectors as valued components for

²⁵ The Years of Good Life (YoGL) indicator.

²⁶ **The 2000, Lisbon European Council agreed on the new strategic goal of making the EU ‘the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world’, embracing full employment as an overarching objective of employment and social policy, and on concrete targets to be achieved by 2010 (the Lisbon strategy).**<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/factsheets/en/sheet/54/employment-policy>.

²⁷ **International Sociological Association Working Group / Research Committee on Social Indicators Heinz-Herbert Noll & Alex C. Michalos,** https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Heinz-Herbert_Noll/publication/273448278_International_Sociological_Association_Working_Group_Research_Committee_on_Social_Indicators/links/5501c1160cf24cee39f8f182.pdf

civil society work. what "compensation" measures for communal non-market-based work (i.e., human-centered economics.) would extend volunteer and NGO work into the federal administered "social benefit structure'.

- What interim measures ease transition to a new order of socio-economic work?

PROPOSAL FOR ACTION

National policy has hitherto been aimed at inclusive full employment (jobs) and policies that "create" permanent income through promoting market-based productive activity. Industry subsidies and trade restrictions (tariffs, quotas, embargoes, licensing requirements) seeking to preserve domestic employment. EU policy relies on SME sector development and employment. They are said to be essential to Europe's competitiveness and prosperity, economic and technological sovereignty, and resilience to external shocks. Most of the increase in EU-28 SME value added and employment²⁸ has been generated in less knowledge-intensive industries: Wholesale/retail trade, Construction, Manufacturing, Accommodation/Food. In only two Member States (United Kingdom and Denmark) do the SMEs in the five key sectors account for the less than 75 percent of SME employment. Part-time employment remains substantial across all stages of SME development²⁹. A fact to be considered in assessing prospects for future job creation amongst startups.³⁰

Present economic policy that support innovation in the EU encourage activities which lead to "growth", innovative manufacturing technologies, employment, new business models. and commercial enterprise.

E.U. Policy extends to promoting *social innovation* as a source of growth and jobs. **Horizon 2020** includes support for an innovative public sector. The European Innovation Council (EIC) affords support for research and innovation programs yielding technologies for improving the quality of conditions within civil society³¹. The orientation for the application of social innovation remains in the context of the E.U. goal for sustainable and inclusive "growth", industry competitiveness, full

²⁸ EU SME employment was expected to grow by 1.6% in 2019 and 1.4% in 2020.

²⁹ Annual Report on European SMEs 2013/2014 – A

³⁰ http://www.europeanstartupmonitor2019.eu/EuropeanStartupMonitor2019_2020_21_02_2020-1.pdf

³¹

employment, and more and better jobs³². Inclusive remains implicitly employment, wage earning, context.

There is no acknowledgement that social innovation, social enterprise (for profit and NGOs) Or Volunteer activities³³ assume an integral component for socio-economic goods and services within a transformed working civil society. **EU Aid Volunteers program** engages 4.000 European volunteers and 10.000 on-line volunteers in humanitarian aid actions worldwide between 2014 and 2020. It was formally launched in 2014.

“There are very few national regulations promoting or encouraging EV. Some countries also lack the infrastructure to promote and support EV. For these reasons, the European Parliament has urged all Member States to promote EV in their national strategies, highlighting it as a relevant issue in Europe¹ .”

In 2018, 63 million Americans served about 8 billion hours to support communities. Voluntary service has a financial value to the economy of **\$24.69** per hour, which is equivalent to **\$297.5 billion/year**.

Limitless has recently launched a project that aims to develop the first online **Social Innovation Academy** in Europe. The Social Innovation Academy will be the first fully online management training program focusing exclusively on social innovation³⁴. The Academy aims for status of paid and voluntary work are at least at the same socially beneficial level for inclusion in social protection for the future of work³⁵.

³² These goals are at the core of the [Europe 2020](#) strategy for generating smart, sustainable and inclusive growth in the EU.

³³ “Employee Volunteering and Employee volunteering in humanitarian Aid in Europe.”
https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/euaidvolunteers/EUAV_Study_Employee_Volunteering_Europe_FINAL_en.pdf

³⁴ **Singapore** is in the midst of an AMoD trial for its inner city. A 2015 tutorial paper examines the operational and economic aspects of autonomous mobility-on-demand (AMoD) systems, a mode of personal transportation wherein robotic, self-driving vehicles transport individuals in a given environment. An AMoD system can meet the personal mobility need of the entire population of Singapore with a number of robotic vehicles that is less than 40% of the current number of passenger vehicles. **The Dutch** are innovating with vertical farming (urban agriculture). The Netherlands has a range of applied and scientific research locations for vertical farming. Applied research leads to operational knowledge for the industry.

³⁵ file:///C:/Users/danuta/Downloads/national_service_recognition_day_2021.pdf

Investing in community health workers (CHWs) and community-based organizations can help address the social determinants of poor health that are magnified in periods of crisis. New England Journal of Medicine.

To be considered are patterns of income distribution that will replace those of the past full employment system; and, relevant institutions³⁶ for engaging the jobless (beyond unemployment compensation) in beneficial activities within civil society.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a blueprint to achieve a better life for all. A group of researchers have proposed a new, tailor-made metric that measures development *based on long-term human wellbeing*³⁷.

Sought as political imperative is a Declaration on labor force goals to rally those confronting displacement in an era of advances in application of “expert systems”.

³⁶ Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS) is a U.S. federal agency that engages more than 5 million Americans in service through its core volunteer programs - CNCS plays a critical role in strengthening America's nonprofit sector and addressing our nation's challenges through service. The SIF targets millions in public-private funds to expand effective solutions across three issue areas: economic opportunity, healthy futures, and youth development and school support.

³⁷ “The Years of Good Life (YoGL) indicator”. <https://iiasa.ac.at/web/home/about/210316-html>