economic inequality

economic inequality is a pervasive issue that affects societies worldwide, influencing social dynamics, economic growth, and political stability. This phenomenon refers to the unequal distribution of income, wealth, and opportunities among individuals or groups within a population. Economic inequality manifests in various forms, such as disparities in wages, access to education, healthcare, and living standards. Understanding its causes and consequences is crucial for policymakers aiming to create more equitable economic systems. This article explores the multifaceted nature of economic inequality, including its key drivers, impacts on society, measurement methods, and potential solutions to address the growing divide. The following sections will provide a comprehensive overview, highlighting the complexity and urgency of tackling economic inequality.

- Causes of Economic Inequality
- Impacts of Economic Inequality
- Measuring Economic Inequality
- Solutions and Policy Approaches

Causes of Economic Inequality

Economic inequality arises from a combination of structural, social, and economic factors that influence how resources are distributed. Identifying these causes is essential to understanding why disparities exist and persist over time.

Income Disparities and Labor Market Dynamics

One of the primary drivers of economic inequality is the variation in income levels resulting from labor market conditions. Differences in education, skills, and experience contribute to wage gaps among workers. Additionally, globalization and technological advancements have altered labor demand, often favoring high-skilled workers and leaving low-skilled workers with fewer opportunities and stagnant wages.

Wealth Accumulation and Inheritance

Wealth inequality tends to be more pronounced than income inequality due to the accumulation of assets such as property, stocks, and savings. Families with significant wealth can pass it down through generations, reinforcing economic disparities. This intergenerational transmission of wealth often limits social mobility and perpetuates economic divides.

Educational Inequality

Access to quality education significantly affects economic opportunities. Unequal educational resources and outcomes contribute to disparities in earnings and employment prospects. Regions or communities with underfunded schools experience lower educational attainment, which translates into reduced economic potential for individuals within those communities.

Discrimination and Social Exclusion

Systemic discrimination based on race, gender, ethnicity, or other social categories exacerbates economic inequality. Marginalized groups often face barriers to education, employment, and financial services, limiting their ability to accumulate wealth and improve their economic status.

Impacts of Economic Inequality

The consequences of economic inequality extend beyond financial disparities, affecting social cohesion, economic development, and political structures.

Social and Health Outcomes

High levels of economic inequality are associated with worse health outcomes, increased crime rates, and reduced social trust. Unequal societies often experience higher levels of stress, mental health issues, and limited access to healthcare, all contributing to poorer quality of life for disadvantaged populations.

Economic Growth and Stability

While some inequality can incentivize innovation and productivity, excessive economic inequality may hinder sustainable economic growth. Concentration of wealth can reduce aggregate demand, as lower-income individuals have less spending power. Moreover, inequality can lead to economic instability through increased financial crises and reduced social mobility.

Political Influence and Governance

Economic inequality often translates into unequal political influence, where wealthy individuals or groups can shape policies in their favor. This dynamic undermines democratic processes and can lead to governance challenges, including corruption and reduced public trust in institutions.

Measuring Economic Inequality

Accurate measurement of economic inequality is vital for assessing its extent and designing effective interventions. Several metrics and tools are used to quantify disparities in income and wealth.

Gini Coefficient

The Gini coefficient is one of the most widely used indicators of economic inequality. It measures income or wealth distribution on a scale from 0 (perfect equality) to 1 (maximum inequality). Although it provides a summary measure, the Gini coefficient does not capture all dimensions of inequality.

Income Quintiles and Deciles

Dividing the population into income quintiles or deciles allows analysts to examine the share of total income or wealth held by different segments. This approach highlights disparities between the richest and poorest groups and tracks changes over time.

Palma Ratio and Other Metrics

The Palma ratio compares the income share of the top 10% to that of the bottom 40%, focusing on extremes of the distribution. Other measures, such as the Theil index and Atkinson index, offer alternative perspectives on inequality by emphasizing different parts of the income spectrum.

Solutions and Policy Approaches

Addressing economic inequality requires comprehensive policy measures and social reforms tailored to local contexts and challenges.

Progressive Taxation and Redistribution

Implementing progressive tax systems is a common approach to reducing economic inequality. Higher tax rates on wealthy individuals and corporations can fund social programs and public services that benefit lower-income groups. Redistribution policies aim to balance resource allocation and improve equity.

Investment in Education and Healthcare

Expanding access to quality education and healthcare is critical in leveling the playing field. Policies that target underprivileged communities with improved schooling, vocational training, and health services can enhance human capital and economic opportunities.

Labor Market Reforms

Strengthening labor protections, raising minimum wages, and encouraging collective bargaining can help reduce income disparities. Supporting job creation in sectors that provide stable and well-paying employment opportunities also contributes to narrowing economic gaps.

Social Safety Nets and Inclusion Programs

Robust social safety nets, including unemployment benefits, food assistance, and affordable housing, protect vulnerable populations from economic shocks. Programs aimed at reducing discrimination and promoting social inclusion further mitigate the effects of economic inequality.

1. Implement progressive taxation to fund social services
2. Increase access to quality education and healthcare
3. Enhance labor rights and wage policies
4. Develop inclusive social safety nets
5. Address systemic discrimination and promote equity

Frequently Asked Questions

What is economic inequality and why is it important?

Economic inequality refers to the unequal distribution of income and wealth among individuals or groups within a society. It is important because high levels of inequality can impact social cohesion, limit economic mobility, and lead to disparities in access to education, healthcare, and opportunities.

What are the main causes of economic inequality?

The main causes of economic inequality include differences in education and skills, globalization, technological change, labor market dynamics, tax policies, and inheritance. Structural factors like discrimination and unequal access to resources also contribute to economic disparities.

How does economic inequality affect economic growth?

Economic inequality can both positively and negatively affect economic growth. Moderate inequality may incentivize innovation and productivity, but excessive inequality can reduce social mobility, limit consumer demand, and create political instability, ultimately hindering sustained economic growth.

What policies can governments implement to reduce economic inequality?

Governments can reduce economic inequality through progressive taxation, increased access to quality education and healthcare, minimum wage laws, social welfare programs, affordable housing initiatives, and policies promoting equal opportunities and labor rights.

How has the COVID-19 pandemic influenced economic inequality globally?

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated economic inequality globally by disproportionately impacting low-income workers, increasing unemployment, and widening the gap in access to healthcare and education. Wealthier individuals and those with remote work capabilities generally fared better, intensifying existing disparities.

Additional Resources

1. *Capital in the Twenty-First Century* by Thomas Piketty
This landmark book explores the dynamics of wealth and income inequality over the past few centuries. Piketty argues that when the rate of return on capital exceeds the rate of economic growth, inequality inevitably rises. Using extensive historical data, the author proposes progressive wealth taxes as a solution to curb growing disparities.

2. *The Spirit Level: Why More Equal Societies Almost Always Do Better* by Richard Wilkinson and Kate Pickett
Wilkinson and Pickett present compelling evidence that societies with more equal income distribution tend to have better health, social cohesion, and overall well-being. The book examines various social issues such as crime, education, and mental health, linking them to levels of inequality. It advocates for policies that promote greater equity as a means to improve societal outcomes.

3. *Evicted: Poverty and Profit in the American City* by Matthew Desmond
This Pulitzer Prize-winning book provides a vivid, human-centered look at the eviction crisis in the United States. Desmond follows several families struggling to keep their homes amidst rising rents and stagnant wages. The book highlights how housing insecurity deepens economic inequality and

traps people in poverty.

4. *Winners Take All: The Elite Charade of Changing the World* by Anand Giridharadas
Giridharadas critiques the global elite's approach to philanthropy and social change, suggesting that their efforts often preserve the status quo rather than addressing root causes of inequality. He explores how wealthy individuals and corporations promote market-based solutions that benefit themselves. The book calls for more systemic changes to tackle economic disparities effectively.

5. *The Price of Inequality: How Today's Divided Society Endangers Our Future* by Joseph E. Stiglitz
Nobel laureate Stiglitz examines the economic and social consequences of rising inequality in the United States. He argues that inequality undermines democracy, stifles economic growth, and fuels political polarization. The author proposes policy reforms such as fairer taxation and stronger social safety nets to create a more equitable society.

6. *Unequal Gains: American Growth and Inequality since 1700* by Peter H. Lindert and Jeffrey G. Williamson
This book provides a historical analysis of economic inequality in America from colonial times to the present. Lindert and Williamson explore how wealth distribution has shifted alongside economic growth, technological changes, and policy decisions. Their work offers insight into the structural forces driving inequality over centuries.

7. *Global Inequality: A New Approach for the Age of Globalization* by Branko Milanovic
Milanovic offers a comprehensive overview of inequality on a global scale, comparing disparities between and within countries. He introduces the concept of the "elephant chart" to illustrate income shifts among different global populations. The book discusses the impacts of globalization and suggests ways to address widening economic gaps worldwide.

8. *How Inequality Harms the Middle Class* by Robert Kuttner
Kuttner explores how growing economic inequality negatively affects the middle class's economic security and social mobility. He argues that policies favoring the wealthy have weakened institutions and eroded the bargaining power of workers. The book advocates for reforms to restore fairness and opportunity for the broader population.

9. *The Divide: American Injustice in the Age of the Wealth Gap* by Matt Taibbi
Taibbi investigates the disparities in how the American justice system treats the rich versus the poor. The book reveals how economic inequality extends into legal inequalities, with the wealthy often evading accountability. Through detailed reporting, Taibbi exposes systemic biases that perpetuate social and economic divides.

Economic Inequality

economic inequality: Equal Is Unfair Don Watkins, Yaron Brook, 2024-05-01 Shows that government intervention in all areas of our lives—not income inequality—is what's really threatening the American Dream. —Mallory Factor, New York Times–bestselling author of Shadowbosses We've all heard that the American Dream is vanishing, and that the cause is rising income inequality. The rich are getting richer by rigging the system in their favor, leaving the rest of us to struggle just to keep our heads above water. To save the American Dream, we're told that we need to fight inequality through tax hikes, wealth redistribution schemes, and a far higher minimum wage. But what if that narrative is wrong? What if the real threat to the American Dream isn't rising income inequality—but an all-out war on success? In Equal is Unfair, a timely and thought-provoking work, Don Watkins and Yaron Brook reveal that almost everything we've been taught about inequality is wrong. You'll discover: • why successful CEOs make so much money—and deserve to • how the minimum wage hurts the very people it claims to help • why middle-class stagnation is a myth • how the little-known history of Sweden reveals the dangers of forced equality The critics of inequality are right about one thing: the American Dream is under attack. But instead of fighting to make America a place where anyone can achieve success, they are fighting to tear down those who already have. The real key to making America a freer, fairer, more prosperous nation is to protect and celebrate the pursuit of success—not pull down the high fliers in the name of equality.

economic inequality: Economic Inequality and Income Distribution D. G. Champernowne, F. A. Cowell, 1998 Economic inequality has become a focus of prime interest for economic analysts and policy makers. This book provides an integrated approach to the topics of inequality and personal income distribution. It covers the practical and theoretical bases for inequality analysis, applications to real world problems and the foundations of theoretical approaches to income distribution. It also analyses models of the distribution of labour earnings and of income from wealth. The long-run development of income - and wealth - distribution over many generations is also examined. Special attention is given to an assessment of the merits and weaknesses of standard economic models, to illustrating the implications of distributional mechanisms using real data and illustrative examples, and to providing graphical interpretation of formal arguments. Examples are drawn from US, UK and international sources.

economic inequality: *Inequality* James K. Galbraith, 2016 An introduction to economic inequality--

economic inequality: Economic Inequality in the United States Lars Osberg, 2015-12-22 Originally published in 1984, this study explores multiple theoretical perspectives as well as critically analysing the most recent evidence at the time to try and find a full explanation for inequality in the United States. Arguments of neoclassical economists and Marxist and institutional structuralists are considered by Osberg as well as putting forward his own model. Osberg uses his findings to attempt a complete explanation of the issue and advises on policies which could be undertaken by the government to try and lessen the gap. This title will be of interest to students of Economics.

economic inequality: Economic Inequality and Policy Control in the United States M. Stelzner, 2015-01-23 The income share of the top one percent of the population in the United States has increased from a little over nine percent of national income in the 1970s to 22.46 percent in 2012 a 144 percent increase. What is driving this astronomic growth in incomes for some? Is it possibly the result of non-meritorious forces? If so, how has this incredibly unequal development coexisted, and indeed worsened, in a political system based on equality? In Economic Inequality and Policy Control in the United States, Stelzner tackles each of these questions, and, in order to further develop understanding, Stelzner looks to the past and analyzes our experience with income inequality and the orientation of laws and institutions from the Gilded Age through the New and Fair Deal. He concludes that we have the tools to tackle inequality at present the same policies we used during the New and Fair Deal. However, in order to make change durable, we have to eliminate the undemocratic elements of our political system.

economic inequality: *Understanding Economic Inequality* Todd A. Knoop, 2020-01-31 In Understanding Economic Inequality, the author brings an economist’s perspective informed by new, groundbreaking research on inequality from philosophy, sociology, psychology, and political science and presents it in a form that it is accessible to those who want to understand our world, our society, our politics, our paychecks, and our neighbors' paychecks better.

economic inequality: *Income Inequality* Janet C. Gornick, Markus Jäntti, 2014-08-01 This state-of-the-art volume presents comparative, empirical research on a topic that has long preoccupied scholars, politicians, and everyday citizens: economic inequality. While income and wealth inequality across all populations is the primary focus, the contributions to this book pay special attention to the middle class, a segment often not addressed in inequality literature. Written by leading scholars in the field of economic inequality, all 17 chapters draw on microdata from the databases of LIS, an esteemed cross-national data center based in Luxembourg. Using LIS data to structure a comparative approach, the contributors paint a complex portrait of inequality across affluent countries at the beginning of the 21st century. The volume also trail-blazes new research into inequality in countries newly entering the LIS databases, including Japan, Iceland, India, and South Africa.

economic inequality: The Causes and Consequences of Increasing Inequality Finis Welch, 2001-06-15 Despite the economic boom of the 1990s, the gap between the wealthy and the poor in the United States is growing larger. While ample evidence exists to validate perceived trends in wage, income, and overall wealth disparity, there is little agreement on the causes of such inequality and what might be done to alleviate it. This volume draws together a panel of distinguished scholars who address these issues in terms comprehensible to noneconomists. Their findings are surprising, suggesting that factors such as trade imbalances, immigration rates, and differences in educational resources do not account for recent increases in the inequality of wealth and earnings. Rather, the contributors maintain that these discrepancies can be attributed to workplace demand for high-skilled labor. They also insist that further research must examine the organization of industry in order to better understand the concurrent devaluation of manual labor. Addressing a topic that is of considerable public interest, this collection helps move the issue of increasing economic inequality in America to the center of the public policy arena. Contributors: Donald R. Deere, Claudia Goldin, Lawrence F. Katz, James P. Smith, Franco Peracchi, Gary Solon, Eric A. Hanushek, Julie A. Somers, Marvin H. Kosters, William Cline, Finis Welch, Angus Deaton, Charles Murray, Kevin Murphy

economic inequality: The Broken Ladder Keith Payne, 2017-05-02 A timely examination by a leading scientist of the physical, psychological, and moral effects of inequality. Today's inequality is on a scale that none of us has seen in our lifetimes, yet this disparity between rich and poor has ramifications that extend far beyond mere financial means. In The Broken Ladder psychologist Keith Payne examines how inequality divides us not just economically, but has profound consequences for how we think, how our cardiovascular systems respond to stress, how our immune systems function, and how we view moral ideas like justice and fairness. Experiments in psychology, neuroscience, and behavioral economics have not only revealed important new insights on how inequality changes people in predictable ways, but have provided a corrective to our flawed way of viewing poverty as the result of individual character failings. Among modern, developed societies, economic inequality is not primarily about money, but rather about relative status: where we stand in relation to other people. Regardless of their average income, countries or states with greater levels of income inequality have much higher rates of all the social problems we associate with poverty, including lower average life expectancies, serious health issues, mental illness, and crime. The Broken Ladder explores such issues as why women in poor societies often have more children, and have them younger; why there is little trust among the working class that investing for the future will pay off; why people's perception of their relative social status affects their political beliefs, and why growing inequality leads to greater political divisions; how poverty raises stress levels in the same way as a physical threat; inequality in the workplace, and how it affects performance; why unequal societies become more religious; and finally offers measures people can take to lessen the harm done by inequality in their own lives and the lives of their children.

economic inequality: *Inequality* Folke Dovring, 1991-07-30 A worsening economic crisis due to the shift in wealth over the past decade is the central concern of this carefully documented study. It profiles the current status of income inequality in this country and discerns disturbing trends for the future. A wealth of data are collected, evaluated, and simplified into a straightforward view of the variables of income distribution. Dovring asserts that these must be examined in order to reverse the economic decline that threatens our democratic system. The study clarifies the problems associated with income inequality and formulates a consistent system for measuring its effects.

economic inequality: The Politics of Inequality Michael J Thompson, 2007-11-16 Since the early days of the American republic, political thinkers have maintained that a grossly unequal division of property, wealth, and power would lead to the erosion of democratic life. Yet over the past thirty-five years, neoconservatives and neoliberals alike have redrawn the tenets of American liberalism. Nowhere is this more evident than in our current mainstream political discourse, in which the politics of economic inequality are rarely discussed. In this impassioned book, Michael J. Thompson reaches back into America's rich intellectual history to reclaim the politics of inequality from the distortion of recent American conservatism. He begins by tracing the development of the idea of economic inequality as it has been conceived by political thinkers throughout American history. Then he considers the change in ideas and values that have led to the acceptance and occasional legitimization of economic divisions. Thompson argues that American liberalism has made a profound departure from its original practice of egalitarian critique. It has all but abandoned its antihierarchical and antiaristocratic discourse. Only by resuscitating this tradition can democracy again become meaningful to Americans. The intellectuals who pioneered egalitarian thinking in America believed political and social relations should be free from all forms of domination, servitude, and dependency. They wished to expose the antidemocratic character of economic life under capitalism and hoped to prevent the kind of inequalities that compromise human dignity and freedom-the core principles of early American politics. In their wisdom is a much broader, more compelling view of democratic life and community than we have today, and with this book, Thompson eloquently and adamantly fights to recover this crucial strand of political thought. In this impassioned book, Michael J. Thompson reaches back into America's rich intellectual history to reclaim the politics of inequality from the distortion of recent American conservatism. He begins by tracing the development of the idea of economic inequality as it has been conceived by political thinkers throughout American history. Then he considers the change in ideas and values that have led to the acceptance and occasional legitimization of economic divisions. Thompson argues that American liberalism has made a profound departure from its original practice of egalitarian critique; it has all but abandoned its antihierarchical and antiaristocratic discourse. Only by resuscitating this tradition can democracy again become meaningful to Americans. The intellectuals who pioneered egalitarian thinking in America believed political and social relations should be free from all forms of domination, servitude, and dependency. They wished to expose the antidemocratic character of economic life under capitalism and hoped to prevent the kind of inequalities that compromise human dignity and freedom—the core principles of early American politics. In their wisdom is a much broader, more compelling view of democratic life and community than we have today, and with this book, Thompson eloquently and adamantly fights to recover this crucial strand of political thought.

economic inequality: *Economic Inequality and Poverty: International Perspectives* Lars Osberg, 2017-07-28 This title was first published in 1991: This collection focuses on the concepts and measurements of inequality, poverty, the concentration of wealth, and the implications of these issues for social policies. A special feature of this work is the international comparisons of the evidence on economic inequality.

economic inequality: Economic Inequality – Trends, Traps and Trade-offs Medani P. Bhandari, Shvindina Hanna, 2022-09-01 The book “Economic Inequality – Trends, Traps and Trade-offs” presents the unexplored issues of economic inequality, including case studies of various countries. Inequality is a chronic divisive factor of society. It is well known that inequalities (such as economic, social, cultural, religious, geographical, etc.) have been omnipresent in human society. Inequalities can be found within each family, each community, and each nation and thus globally. Inequality is a major cause of political, economic, social instability, and creates crisis and conflict within society. A major cause of inequality is unequal, uneven, biased, power centric distributions of human economic, social, political, cultural and spiritual human necessities.The edited book examines the major parameters of the socio-economic issues of inequality and focuses on the key economic issues of inequality, namely, income and wealth distribution, equity & equality of outcome, and equality of opportunities. Economic inequality is measured by wealth, income dsiproportions in distribution and consumption patterns in a specific area. Mostly, inequality is measured using various statistical tools including the Gini Coefficient, inequality adjusted human development index, 20:20 ratio, Palma ratio, Hoover index, Galt score, Coefficient of variation, Theil index, wage share etc. However, not all income can be measured by these tools. By using case studies, this book encourages us to reframe economic development through the lens of growing inequalities and disparities. Economic growth per se is disproportional, and the efforts of scholars, practitioners and policymakers should be directed to empower the marginalized of society in a way that 'no one should left behind' (UN Slogan).

economic inequality: *Inequality and Instability* James K. Galbraith, 2012-04-02 As Wall Street rose to dominate the U.S. economy, income and pay inequalities in America came to dance to the tune of the credit cycle. As the reach of financial markets extended across the globe, interest rates, debt, and debt crises became the dominant forces driving the rise of economic inequality almost everywhere. Thus the super-bubble that investor George Soros identified in rich countries for the two decades after 1980 was a super-crisis for the 99 percent-not just in the U.S. but the entire world. Inequality and Instability demonstrates that finance is the driveshaft that links inequality to economic instability. The book challenges those, mainly on the right, who see mysterious forces of technology behind rising inequality. And it also challenges those, mainly on the left, who have placed the blame narrowly on trade and outsourcing. Inequality and Instability presents straightforward evidence that the rise of inequality mirrors the stock market in the U.S. and the rise of finance and of free-market policies elsewhere. Starting from the premise that fresh argument requires fresh evidence, James K. Galbraith brings new data to bear as never before, presenting information built up over fifteen years in easily understood charts and tables. By measuring inequality at the right geographic scale, Galbraith shows that more equal societies systematically enjoy lower unemployment. He shows how this plays out inside Europe, between Europe and the United States, and in modern China. He explains that the dramatic rise of inequality in the U.S. in the 1990s reflected a finance-driven technology boom that concentrated incomes in just five counties, very remote from the experience of most Americans-which helps explain why the political reaction was so slow to come. That the reaction is occurring now, however, is beyond doubt. In the aftermath of the Great Financial Crisis, inequality has become, in America and the world over, the central issue. A landmark work of research and original insight, Inequality and Instability will change forever the way we understand this pivotal topic.

economic inequality: What Do We Know and What Should We Do About Inequality? Mike Brewer, 2019-06-10 A brilliantly clear and concise guide. Highly recommended. – Ben Chu Economic inequality in the UK is currently at historically high levels and the rise in income inequality over the last 30 years is one of the largest across developed nations. But what caused this sustained increase in inequality and what does it mean for modern society in the UK? In this book, Economist Mike Brewer discusses the causes and consequences of these high levels of economic inequality, outlining why the UK became so unequal in the 1980s and how this has developed further since the 2008 financial crash and the austerity that followed. Brewer then presents new analysis of the top 1% and 0.1%, before assessing the relevance of Thomas Piketty's landmark work and predictions around wealth inequalities. The author then outlines six key areas that need addressing to move the UK off its high-inequality path and towards a fairer society, including wealth redistribution, social mobility, and excessive pay at the top. ABOUT THE SERIES: The 'What Do We Know and What Should We Do About...?' series offers readers short, up-to-date overviews of key issues often misrepresented, simplified or misunderstood in modern society and the media. Each book is written by a leading social scientist with an established reputation in the relevant subject area. The Series Editor is Professor Chris Grey, Royal Holloway, University of London

economic inequality: What's Income Inequality? Joseph Stanley, 2018-07-15 Income inequality is a complex topic, but readers are able to explore this issue using language and examples they can easily understand. The economic, social, and political realities of income inequality are explained through simple main text, fact boxes filled with helpful statistics, and accessible graphic organizers. Detailed photographs are included to give readers a clearer picture of this important issue. Young people are also introduced to ways they can do their part to take on this issue and make the world a more fair place.

economic inequality: *Inequality in America* Robert S. Rycroft, Kimberley Kinsley, 2021-06-18 This authoritative reference work explores the factors driving the much-debated increase in economic inequality in U.S. society, as well as the impact that this divide is having on U.S. culture, politics, families, communities, and institutions. This reference work provides an authoritative and comprehensive resource for both students and scholars who are interested in learning more about the rich-poor divide in the United States-a divide regarded by many lawmakers, researchers, pundits, and concerned citizens as one of the nation's most serious problems. The book provides important historical background for understanding how the nation has grappled with (or ignored) this issue in the past, examines specific causes of inequality identified by observers across the political spectrum, and summarizes the potential consequences (both present and future) of economic inequality. This book examines more than 25 issues frequently cited as factors contributing to the rapidly widening gap between socioeconomic classes in the U.S., ranging from such demographic factors as race and gender to tax code provisions and differences in access to quality education and health care. The book also provides both a retrospective and prospective look at government policies aimed at addressing inequality or assisting the poor. Finally, the book looks ahead to survey the future of inequality in America.

economic inequality: Handbook of Income Inequality Measurement Jacques Silber, 2012-12-06 Amartya Sen Equality, I spoke the word As if a wedding vow Ah, but I was so much older then, I am younger than that now. Thus sang Bob Dylan in 1964. Approbation of equality varies not only with our age (though it is not absolutely clear in which direction the values may shift over one's life time), but also with the spirit of the times. The 1960s were good years for singing in praise of equality. The spirit of the present times would probably be better reflected by melodies in admiration of the Federal Reserve System. And yet the technical literature on the evaluation and measurement of economic inequality has grown remarkably over the last three decades. Even as actual economic policies (especially in North America and Europe) have tended to move towards focusing on virtues other than the avoidance of economic inequality, the professional literature on assessing and gauging economic inequality has taken quite a jump forward. A great many different problems have been addressed and effectively sorted out, and new problems continue to be posed and analyzed. The Contents: A Review Jacques Silber has done a great service to the subject by producing this collection of admirablyhelpful and illuminating papers on different aspects of the measurement of income inequality. The reach of this collection is quite remarkable. Along with a thorough overview from the editor himself, the major areas in this complex field have been carefully examined and accessibly discussed.

economic inequality: Inequality Anthony B. Atkinson, 2015-05-11 Winner of the Richard A. Lester Award for the Outstanding Book in Industrial Relations and Labor Economics, Princeton University An Economist Best Economics and Business Book of the Year A Financial Times Best Economics Book of the Year Inequality is one of our most urgent social problems. Curbed in the decades after World War II, it has recently returned with a vengeance. We all know the scale of the problem—talk about the 99% and the 1% is entrenched in public debate—but there has been little discussion of what we can do but despair. According to the distinguished economist Anthony Atkinson, however, we can do much more than skeptics imagine. "[Atkinson] sets forth a list of concrete, innovative, and persuasive proposals meant to show that alternatives still exist, that the battle for social progress and equality must reclaim its legitimacy, here and now... Witty, elegant, profound, this book should be read." —Thomas Piketty, New York Review of Books "An uncomfortable affront to our reigning triumphalists. [Atkinson's] premise is straightforward: inequality is not unavoidable, a fact of life like the weather, but the product of conscious human behavior. —Owen Jones, The Guardian

economic inequality: Meritocracy and Economic Inequality Kenneth Arrow, Samuel Bowles, Steven N. Durlauf, 2000-01-24 A collection of 12 original papers contributed by scholars, with an introduction by the editors.

Related to economic inequality

Global Risks Report 2025 | World Economic Forum The Global Risks Report 2025 analyses global risks to support decision-makers in balancing current crises and longer-term priorities

The Future of Jobs Report 2025 | World Economic Forum Technological change, geoeconomic fragmentation, economic uncertainty, demographic shifts and the green transition – individually and in combination are among the

In charts: 7 global shifts defining 2025 so far | World Economic 2025 has been marked by significant global shifts, including increased geopolitical instability, the accelerating impact of AI and a changing labour market

World Economic Forum After several years of slow momentum, energy transition progress has accelerated, according to the World Economic Forum's Fostering Effective Energy Transition 2025 report.

China's 40-year history of economic transformation A historical analysis of China's economic rise, emphasizing the continuity between Mao-era foundations and post-1978 reforms

Davos 2025: What to expect and who's coming? - The World Davos 2025, the Annual Meeting of the World Economic Forum, takes place from 20-24 January under the theme, Collaboration for the Intelligent Age

Global Gender Gap Report 2024 | World Economic Forum The Global Gender Gap Index 2024 benchmarks the current state and evolution of gender parity across four key dimensions (Economic Participation and Opportunity,

Chief People Officers Outlook – September 2025 - The World The Chief People Officers Outlook, written in consultation with the World Economic Forum's community of more than 130 global people leaders, explores priorities for building

US trade policy turmoil shakes the global economy, and other key This regular roundup brings you essential news and updates on the global economy from the World Economic Forum's Head of Economic Growth and Transformation.

The World Economic Forum Learn about World Economic Forum's latest work and impact through the latest key messages on our Homepage

Global Risks Report 2025 | World Economic Forum The Global Risks Report 2025 analyses global risks to support decision-makers in balancing current crises and longer-term priorities

The Future of Jobs Report 2025 | World Economic Forum Technological change, geoeconomic fragmentation, economic uncertainty, demographic shifts and the green transition – individually and in combination are among the

In charts: 7 global shifts defining 2025 so far | World Economic 2025 has been marked by significant global shifts, including increased geopolitical instability, the accelerating impact of AI and a changing labour market

World Economic Forum After several years of slow momentum, energy transition progress has accelerated, according to the World Economic Forum's Fostering Effective Energy Transition 2025 report.

China's 40-year history of economic transformation A historical analysis of China's economic rise, emphasizing the continuity between Mao-era foundations and post-1978 reforms

Davos 2025: What to expect and who's coming? - The World Davos 2025, the Annual Meeting

of the World Economic Forum, takes place from 20-24 January under the theme, Collaboration for the Intelligent Age
Global Gender Gap Report 2024 | World Economic Forum The Global Gender Gap Index 2024 benchmarks the current state and evolution of gender parity across four key dimensions (Economic Participation and Opportunity,
Chief People Officers Outlook – September 2025 - The World The Chief People Officers Outlook, written in consultation with the World Economic Forum’s community of more than 130 global people leaders, explores priorities for building
US trade policy turmoil shakes the global economy, and other key This regular roundup brings you essential news and updates on the global economy from the World Economic Forum’s Head of Economic Growth and Transformation.
The World Economic Forum Learn about World Economic Forum's latest work and impact through the latest key messages on our Homepage

Related to economic inequality

What Archaeology Can Teach Us About Extreme Inequality (2dOpinion) Today’s state of extreme economic inequality is a problem best approached with science — using it to make specific
What Archaeology Can Teach Us About Extreme Inequality (2dOpinion) Today’s state of extreme economic inequality is a problem best approached with science — using it to make specific
New studies reveal two factors that mask economic inequality (Medicine Buffalo10mon) The beliefs someone holds and the environment in which they live and work shape how much economic inequality people report seeing, according to new research from the School of Management. Two studies
New studies reveal two factors that mask economic inequality (Medicine Buffalo10mon) The beliefs someone holds and the environment in which they live and work shape how much economic inequality people report seeing, according to new research from the School of Management. Two studies
Strengthening collective labor rights can help reduce economic inequality (Yahoo2mon) Despite the strength of the U.S. economy, the gap between rich and poor Americans is increasing. The wealthiest 1% of Americans have more than five times as much wealth as the bottom 50%, according to
Strengthening collective labor rights can help reduce economic inequality (Yahoo2mon) Despite the strength of the U.S. economy, the gap between rich and poor Americans is increasing. The wealthiest 1% of Americans have more than five times as much wealth as the bottom 50%, according to
The Triumph Of Economic Freedom: A Timely Defense Of Markets (5d) A review of the new book on market economics and history by Phil Gramm and Donald Boudreaux. The authors call for less
The Triumph Of Economic Freedom: A Timely Defense Of Markets (5d) A review of the new book on market economics and history by Phil Gramm and Donald Boudreaux. The authors call for less
Pew study shows growing global concern over economic inequality (Courthouse News Service8mon) File - A worker counts money at a grocery store in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Nov. 21, 2023. Prices have surged so dramatically that the government has multiplied the size of its biggest banknote in
Pew study shows growing global concern over economic inequality (Courthouse News Service8mon) File - A worker counts money at a grocery store in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Nov. 21, 2023. Prices have surged so dramatically that the government has multiplied the size of its biggest banknote in
Alarming Surge in U.S. Depression Rates Linked to Loneliness and Inequality (Wellbeing Whisper on MSN1d) What happens to a society when sadness becomes the norm?” That’s what many

mental health experts are wondering following
Alarming Surge in U.S. Depression Rates Linked to Loneliness and Inequality (Wellbeing Whisper on MSN1d) What happens to a society when sadness becomes the norm?” That’s what many mental health experts are wondering following
Opinion | Economic inequality isn’t going away anytime soon (Univeristy of Iowa Daily Iowan4mon) The world will never be completely equal. And maybe it shouldn’t be — let me explain. Egalitarianism, the idea of equality for all, certainly seems morally right. Or at least “inequality” seems
Opinion | Economic inequality isn’t going away anytime soon (Univeristy of Iowa Daily Iowan4mon) The world will never be completely equal. And maybe it shouldn’t be — let me explain. Egalitarianism, the idea of equality for all, certainly seems morally right. Or at least “inequality” seems
Globally, 60% Blame Political Influence Of The Rich As A Key Driver Of Inequality (Benzinga.com7mon) According to the survey, a median of 54% of adults across the countries polled see the wealth gap as a very big problem, while an additional 30% consider the issue moderately big. There is also a wide
Globally, 60% Blame Political Influence Of The Rich As A Key Driver Of Inequality (Benzinga.com7mon) According to the survey, a median of 54% of adults across the countries polled see the wealth gap as a very big problem, while an additional 30% consider the issue moderately big. There is also a wide

Back to Home: https://ns2.kelisto.es