90 10 ratio economics

90/10 Ratio Economics: A Critical Analysis of its Impact on Current Trends

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Abstract: This article provides a critical analysis of the "90/10 ratio economics," a concept reflecting the ratio of the income of the top 10% of earners to the bottom 90%. We examine the historical trends of this ratio, its determinants, and its implications for economic stability, social cohesion, and policy responses. The analysis assesses the impact of 90/10 ratio economics on current economic trends, exploring the role of globalization, technological change, and policy choices in shaping income distribution. We also discuss the limitations of using the 90/10 ratio as a sole measure of inequality and consider alternative metrics.

1. Understanding 90/10 Ratio Economics

The 90/10 ratio in economics represents the ratio of the aggregate income of the top 10% of income earners to the aggregate income of the bottom 90%. This simple metric provides a concise snapshot of income inequality within a society. A rising 90/10 ratio signifies a widening gap between the rich and the poor, while a declining ratio suggests a more equitable distribution of income. While not a perfect measure (as we discuss later), it offers a readily understandable indicator of societal economic stratification, unlike more complex measures such as the Gini coefficient. The 90/10 ratio, therefore, has become a significant indicator in discussions surrounding 90/10 ratio economics and its influence on various socio-economic factors.

2. Historical Trends and Geographic Variations in 90/10 Ratio Economics

Historically, the 90/10 ratio has fluctuated significantly across different countries and time periods. In many developed nations, the ratio experienced a period of relative stability or even decline in the mid-20th century following World War II, a period often associated with strong social safety nets and robust labor unions. However, beginning in the late 1970s and accelerating in the 1980s and beyond, many countries witnessed a dramatic rise in their 90/10 ratios. This upward trend is not universal. Some countries have managed to maintain a relatively lower 90/10 ratio through different policy approaches, highlighting the significant impact of economic and social policies on income distribution. The geographic variations underscore the complex interplay of factors contributing to 90/10 ratio economics.

3. Determinants of the 90/10 Ratio: A Multifaceted Perspective

Several factors contribute to shifts in the 90/10 ratio. Technological advancements, while boosting overall productivity, have often disproportionately benefited high-skilled workers, widening the income gap. Globalization, while increasing overall economic output, has also led to job displacement in certain sectors and increased competition for low-skilled labor, pushing down wages for the bottom 90%. Furthermore, changes in tax policies, particularly reductions in top marginal tax rates, have contributed to increased income concentration at the top. The declining power of labor unions has also played a significant role, reducing the bargaining power of workers and limiting wage growth for the lower and middle classes. Understanding these intertwined factors is crucial for analyzing the dynamics of 90/10 ratio economics.

4. The Impact of 90/10 Ratio Economics on Social and Economic Stability

A high 90/10 ratio can have significant negative consequences for social and economic stability. High levels of inequality are associated with increased social unrest, crime rates, and political polarization. The concentration of wealth at the top can also stifle economic growth, as it limits consumer demand and investment in productive capacity. Furthermore, high inequality undermines social cohesion and trust, creating a less collaborative and efficient society. The implications of 90/10 ratio economics are far-reaching, extending beyond simple economic metrics.

5. Policy Responses to High 90/10 Ratios: A Critical Evaluation

Addressing high 90/10 ratios requires a multi-pronged approach involving various policy interventions. Progressive taxation, where higher earners pay a larger percentage of their income in taxes, can help redistribute wealth. Strengthening social safety nets, including unemployment benefits and affordable healthcare, provides crucial support to the bottom 90%. Investing in education and training programs equips workers with the skills needed to compete in a changing economy. Regulation of financial markets and corporate governance can curb excessive executive compensation and prevent wealth accumulation from becoming overly concentrated. The effectiveness of these policies varies depending on their specific design and the broader economic context. The challenge lies in designing policies that effectively address 90/10 ratio economics without harming overall economic growth.

6. Limitations of the 90/10 Ratio as a Measure of Inequality

While the 90/10 ratio offers a simple and intuitive measure of income inequality, it has limitations. It does not capture the full picture of wealth distribution, which often shows even greater concentration at the top than income distribution. It also doesn't account for non-monetary factors affecting well-being, such as access to healthcare and education. More comprehensive metrics, such as the Gini coefficient, provide a more nuanced understanding of inequality. However, the 90/10 ratio's simplicity makes it a valuable tool for communication and public awareness, particularly when discussing 90/10 ratio economics in public discourse.

7. 90/10 Ratio Economics and the Future: Emerging Trends and Challenges

The future trajectory of the 90/10 ratio will be shaped by several interacting factors. Technological advancements, particularly in artificial intelligence and automation, could exacerbate inequality if not managed effectively. Climate change and its economic consequences may disproportionately affect vulnerable populations, further widening the gap. Geopolitical shifts and increasing global competition could also impact income distribution. Addressing these challenges requires proactive policy responses, international cooperation, and a renewed commitment to social justice and equitable economic growth in the context of 90/10 ratio economics.

Conclusion

The 90/10 ratio provides a valuable, albeit imperfect, metric for understanding income inequality. The significant rise in this ratio in many countries over recent decades highlights the need for a critical reassessment of economic policies and a renewed focus on equitable distribution of wealth and opportunities. Addressing the challenges posed by 90/10 ratio economics requires a comprehensive approach, encompassing progressive taxation, strengthened social safety nets, investments in human capital, and regulation of financial markets. Failure to address this growing disparity risks undermining social cohesion, economic stability, and the long-term prosperity of societies worldwide.

FAQs:

1. What is the difference between the 90/10 ratio and the Gini coefficient? The 90/10 ratio is a simpler measure focusing on the income ratio between the top 10% and bottom 90%, while the Gini coefficient provides a more comprehensive measure of income distribution across the entire population, ranging from 0 (perfect equality) to 1 (perfect inequality).

1. How does globalization impact the 90/10 ratio? Globalization can both increase and decrease inequality. While it can create new opportunities and wealth, it can also lead to job displacement in certain sectors and increased competition for low-skilled labor, negatively impacting the bottom 90%.

1. What role do tax policies play in shaping the 90/10 ratio? Tax policies, especially progressive taxation, play a crucial role in redistributing income. Higher taxes on high earners can help reduce inequality, while regressive taxation can exacerbate it.

1. What is the impact of technological advancements on the 90/10 ratio? Technological advancements often benefit high-skilled workers disproportionately, potentially widening the income gap.

1. How does the 90/10 ratio relate to social stability? A high 90/10 ratio is often associated with increased social unrest, crime, and political polarization.

1. What policy interventions can effectively address a high 90/10 ratio? Effective interventions include progressive taxation, strengthened social safety nets, investments in education and training, and regulation of financial markets.

1. Are there any limitations to using the 90/10 ratio as a sole indicator of inequality? Yes, it doesn't capture wealth inequality or non-monetary factors affecting well-being.

1. How does the 90/10 ratio vary across different countries? There are significant variations across countries, reflecting differing economic structures, policies, and historical contexts.

1. What are the future challenges related to 90/10 ratio economics? Future challenges include managing technological advancements, mitigating the impacts of climate change, and addressing geopolitical shifts.

Related Articles:

1. "The Rise of Income Inequality: Evidence from the 90/10 Ratio": Examines historical trends in the 90/10 ratio across different nations and analyzes the contributing factors.

1. "The Impact of Globalization on Income Inequality: A 90/10 Ratio Perspective": Focuses on the role of globalization in shaping income distribution, particularly as reflected in the 90/10 ratio.

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1. "Social Mobility and the 90/10 Ratio: A Cross-National Comparison": Examines the link between social mobility and the 90/10 ratio across different countries.

1. "The 90/10 Ratio and Economic Growth: A Causal Analysis": Investigates the relationship between the 90/10 ratio and economic growth, exploring potential causal links.

1. "The 90/10 Ratio and Political Polarization: Evidence from OECD Countries": Examines the relationship between income inequality (as measured by the 90/10 ratio) and political polarization.

1. "Alternative Measures of Inequality: A Comparison with the 90/10 Ratio": Compares the 90/10 ratio to other measures of inequality, such as the Gini coefficient.

1. "Policy Responses to Income Inequality: Lessons from the 90/10 Ratio Experience": Reviews different policy interventions aimed at addressing high levels of income inequality, focusing on lessons learned from countries with varying 90/10 ratios.

90 10 ratio economics: *Economy, Society and Public Policy* The Core Team, 2019 Economy, Society, and Public Policy is a new way to learn economics. It is designed specifically for students studying social sciences, public policy, business studies, engineering and other disciplines who want to understand how the economy works and how it can be made to work better. Topical policy problems are used to motivate learning of key concepts and methods of economics. It engages, challenges and empowers students, and will provide them with the tools to articulate reasoned views on pressing policy problems. This project is the result of a worldwide collaboration between researchers, educators, and students who are committed to bringing the socially relevant insights of economics to a broader audience.KEY FEATURESESPP does not teach microeconomics as a body of knowledge separate from macroeconomicsStudents begin their study of economics by understanding that the economy is situated within society and the biosphereStudents study problems of identifying causation, not just correlation, through the use of natural experiments, lab experiments, and other quantitative methodsSocial interactions, modelled using simple game theory, and incomplete information, modelled using a series of principal-agent problems, are introduced from the beginning. As a result, phenomena studied by the other social sciences such as social norms and the exercise of power play a roleThe insights of diverse schools of thought, from Marx and the classical economists to Hayek and Schumpeter, play an integral part in the bookThe way economists think about public policy is central to ESPP. This is introduced in Units 2 and 3, rather than later in the course.

90 10 ratio economics: *Measuring Inequality* Frank Alan Cowell, 2011 This text examines the underlying principles of inequality measurement and its relation to welfare economics, distributional analysis, and information theory. The book covers modern theoretical developments in inequality analysis, as well as showing how the way we think about inequality today has been shaped by classic contributions in economics and related disciplines.

90 10 ratio economics: The 9.9 Percent Matthew Stewart, 2021-10-12 A “brilliant” (The Washington Post), “clear-eyed and incisive” (The New Republic) analysis of how the wealthiest group in American society is making life miserable for everyone—including themselves. In 21st-century America, the top 0.1% of the wealth distribution have walked away with the big prizes even while the bottom 90% have lost ground. What’s left of the American Dream has taken refuge in the 9.9% that lies just below the tip of extreme wealth. Collectively, the members of this group control more than half of the wealth in the country—and they are doing whatever it takes to hang on to their piece of the action in an increasingly unjust system. They log insane hours at the office and then turn their leisure time into an excuse for more career-building, even as they rely on an underpaid servant class to power their economic success and satisfy their personal needs. They have segregated themselves into zip codes designed to exclude as many people as possible. They have made fitness a national obsession even as swaths of the population lose healthcare and grow sicker. They have created an unprecedented demand for admission to elite schools and helped to fuel the dramatic cost of higher education. They channel their political energy into symbolic conflicts over identity in order to avoid acknowledging the economic roots of their privilege. And they have created an ethos of “merit” to justify their advantages. They are all around us. In fact, they are us—or what we are supposed to want to be. In this “captivating account” (Robert D. Putnam, author of Bowling Alone), Matthew Stewart argues that a new aristocracy is emerging in American society and it is repeating the mistakes of history. It is entrenching inequality, warping our culture, eroding democracy, and transforming an abundant economy into a source of misery. He calls for a regrounding of American culture and politics on a foundation closer to the original promise of America.

90 10 ratio economics: The Contribution of the Minimum Wage to U.S. Wage Inequality Over Three Decades David H. Autor, Alan Manning, Christopher L. Smith, 2010 We reassess the effect of state and federal minimum wages on U.S. earnings inequality using two additional decades of data and far greater variation in minimum wages than was available to earlier studies. We argue that prior literature suffers from two sources of bias and propose an IV strategy to address both. We find that the minimum wage reduces inequality in the lower tail of the wage distribution (the 50/10 wage ratio), but the impacts are typically less than half as large as those reported elsewhere and are almost negligible for males. Nevertheless, the estimated effects extend to wage percentiles where the minimum is nominally non-binding, implying spillovers. However, we show that spillovers and measurement error (absent spillovers) have similar implications for the effect of the minimum on the shape of the lower tail of the measured wage distribution. With available precision, we cannot reject the hypothesis that estimated spillovers to non-binding percentiles are due to reporting artifacts. Accepting this null, the implied effect of the minimum wage on the actual wage distribution is smaller than the effect of the minimum wage on the measured wage distribution.

90 10 ratio economics: Causes and Consequences of Income Inequality Ms.Era Dabla-Norris, Ms.Kalpana Kochhar, Mrs.Nujin Suphaphiphat, Mr.Frantisek Ricka, Ms.Evridiki Tsounta, 2015-06-15 This paper analyzes the extent of income inequality from a global perspective, its drivers, and what to do about it. The drivers of inequality vary widely amongst countries, with some common drivers being the skill premium associated with technical change and globalization, weakening protection for labor, and lack of financial inclusion in developing countries. We find that increasing the income share of the poor and the middle class actually increases growth while a rising income share of the top 20 percent results in lower growth—that is, when the rich get richer, benefits do not trickle down. This suggests that policies need to be country specific but should focus on raising the income share of the poor, and ensuring there is no hollowing out of the middle class. To tackle inequality, financial inclusion is imperative in emerging and developing countries while in advanced economies, policies should focus on raising human capital and skills and making tax systems more progressive.

90 10 ratio economics: *Wage Inequality in Latin America* Julián Messina, Joana Silva, 2017-12-28 What caused the decline in wage inequality of the 2000s in Latin America? Looking to the future, will the current economic slowdown be regressive? Wage Inequality in Latin America: Understanding the Past to Prepare for the Future addresses these two questions by reviewing relevant literature and providing new evidence on what we know from the conceptual, empirical, and policy perspectives. The answer to the fi rst question can be broken down into several parts, although the bottom line is that the changes in wage inequality resulted from a combination of three forces: (a) education expansion and its eff ect on falling returns to skill (the supply-side story); (b) shifts in aggregate domestic demand; and (c) exchange rate appreciation from the commodity boom and the associated shift to the nontradable sector that changed interfi rm wage diff erences. Other forces had a non-negligible but secondary role in some countries, while they were not present in others. These include the rapid increase of the minimum wage and a rapid trend toward formalization of employment, which played a supporting role but only during the boom. Understanding the forces behind recent trends also helps to shed light on the second question. The analysis in this volume suggests that the economic slowdown is putting the brakes on the reduction of inequality in Latin America and will likely continue to do so—but it might not actually reverse the region’s movement toward less wage inequality.

90 10 ratio economics: World Inequality Report 2022 Lucas Chancel, Thomas Piketty, Emmanuel Saez, Gabriel Zucman, 2022-11 World Inequality Report 2022 is the most authoritative and comprehensive account of global trends in inequality, providing cutting-edge information about income and wealth inequality and also pioneering data about the history of inequality, gender inequality, environmental inequalities, and trends in international tax reform and redistribution.

90 10 ratio economics: Inequality, Leverage and Crises Mr.Michael Kumhof, Mr.Romain Ranciere, 2010-11-01 The paper studies how high leverage and crises can arise as a result of changes in the income distribution. Empirically, the periods 1920-1929 and 1983-2008 both exhibited a large increase in the income share of the rich, a large increase in leverage for the remainder, and an eventual financial and real crisis. The paper presents a theoretical model where these features arise endogenously as a result of a shift in bargaining powers over incomes. A financial crisis can reduce leverage if it is very large and not accompanied by a real contraction. But restoration of the lower income group's bargaining power is more effective.

90 10 ratio economics: Top Incomes A. B. Atkinson, Thomas Piketty, 2010-04 This volume brings together an exciting range of new studies of top incomes in a wide range of countries from around the world. The studies use data from income tax records to cast light on the dramatic changes that have taken place at the top of the income distribution. The results cover 22 countries and have a long time span, going back to 1875.

90 10 ratio economics: *The State of Working America 2006/2007* Lawrence R. Mishel, Jared Bernstein, Sylvia A. Allegretto, 2007 Praise for previous editions of The State of Working America:

The State of Working America remains unrivaled as the most-trusted source for a comprehensive understanding of how working Americans and their families are faring in today's economy.--Robert B. ReichIt is the inequality of wealth, argue the authors, rather than new technology (as some would have it), that is responsible for the failure of America's workplace to keep pace with the country's economic growth. The State of Working America is a well-written, soundly argued, and important reference book.--Library Journal If you want to know what happened to the economic well-being of the average American in the past decade or so, this is the book for you. It should be required reading for Americans of all political persuasions.--Richard Freeman, Harvard University A truly comprehensive and useful book that provides a reality check on loose statements about U.S. labor markets. It should be cheered by all Americans who earn their living from work.--William Wolman, former chief economist, CNBC's Business Week The State of Working America provides very valuable factual and analytic material on the economic conditions of American workers. It is the very best source of information on this important subject.--Ray Marshall, University of Texas, former U.S. Secretary of LaborAn indispensable work . . . on family income, wages, taxes, employment, and the distribution of wealth.--Simon Head, The New York Review of Books No matter what political camp you're in, this is the single most valuable book I know of about the state of America, period. It is the most referenced, most influential resource book of its kind.--Jeff Madrick, author, The End of Affluence This book is the single best yardstick for measuring whether or not our economic policies are doing enough to ensure that our economy can, once again, grow for everybody.--Richard A. Gephardt The best place to review the latest developments in changes in the distribution of income and wealth.--Lester ThurowThe State of Working America, prepared biennially since 1988 by the Economic Policy Institute, includes a wide variety of data on family incomes, wages, taxes, unemployment, wealth, and poverty-data that enable the authors to closely examine the effect of the economy on the living standards of the American people.

90 10 ratio economics: Capital in the Twenty-First Century Thomas Piketty, 2017-08-14 What are the grand dynamics that drive the accumulation and distribution of capital? Questions about the long-term evolution of inequality, the concentration of wealth, and the prospects for economic growth lie at the heart of political economy. But satisfactory answers have been hard to find for lack of adequate data and clear guiding theories. In this work the author analyzes a unique collection of data from twenty countries, ranging as far back as the eighteenth century, to uncover key economic and social patterns. His findings transform debate and set the agenda for the next generation of thought about wealth and inequality. He shows that modern economic growth and the diffusion of knowledge have allowed us to avoid inequalities on the apocalyptic scale predicted by Karl Marx. But we have not modified the deep structures of capital and inequality as much as we thought in the optimistic decades following World War II. The main driver of inequality--the tendency of returns on capital to exceed the rate of economic growth--today threatens to generate extreme inequalities that stir discontent and undermine democratic values if political action is not taken. But economic trends are not acts of God. Political action has curbed dangerous inequalities in the past, the author says, and may do so again. This original work reorients our understanding of economic history and confronts us with sobering lessons for today.

90 10 ratio economics: 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.

90 10 ratio economics: Inequality in China – Trends, Drivers and Policy Remedies Ms.Sonali Jain-Chandra, Niny Khor, Rui Mano, Johanna Schauer, Mr.Philippe Wingender, Juzhong Zhuang, 2018-06-05 China has experienced rapid economic growth over the past two decades and is on the brink of eradicating poverty. However, income inequality increased sharply from the early 1980s and rendered China among the most unequal countries in the world. This trend has started to reverse as China has experienced a modest decline in inequality since 2008. This paper identifies various drivers behind these trends – including structural changes such as urbanization and aging and, more recently, policy initiatives to combat it. It finds that policies will need to play an important role in curbing inequality in the future, as projected structural trends will put further strain on equity considerations. In particular, fiscal policy reforms have the potential to enhance inclusiveness and equity, both on the tax and expenditure side.

90 10 ratio economics: Income, Inequality, and Poverty During the Transition from Planned to Market Economy Branko Milanovi?, 1998 World Bank Technical Paper No. 394. Joint Forest Management (JFM) has emerged as an important intervention in the management of Indias forest resources. This report sets out an analytical method for examining the costs and benefits of JFM arrangements. Two pilot case studies in which the method was used demonstrate interesting outcomes regarding incentives for various groups to participate. The main objective of this study is to develop a better understanding of the incentives for communities to participate in JFM.

90 10 ratio economics: Unequal We Stand Jonathan Heathcote, 2010-10 The authors conducted a systematic empirical study of cross-sectional inequality in the U.S., integrating data from various surveys. The authors follow the mapping suggested by the household budget constraint from individual wages to individual earnings, to household earnings, to disposable income, and, ultimately, to consumption and wealth. They document a continuous and sizable increase in wage inequality over the sample period. Changes in the distribution of hours worked sharpen the rise in earnings inequality before 1982, but mitigate its increase thereafter. Taxes and transfers compress the level of income inequality, especially at the bottom of the distribution, but have little effect on the overall trend. Charts and tables. This is a print-on-demand publication; it is not an original.

90 10 ratio economics: *Innocent Bystanders? Monetary Policy and Inequality in the U.S.* Mr.Olivier Coibion, Mr.Yuriy Gorodnichenko, Mr.Lorenz Kueng, Mr.John Silvia, 2012-08-01 We study the effects and historical contribution of monetary policy shocks to consumption and income inequality in the United States since 1980. Contractionary monetary policy actions systematically increase inequality in labor earnings, total income, consumption and total expenditures. Furthermore, monetary shocks can account for a significant component of the historical cyclical variation in income and consumption inequality. Using detailed micro-level data on income and consumption, we document the different channels via which monetary policy shocks affect inequality, as well as how these channels depend on the nature of the change in monetary policy.

90 10 ratio economics: Inequality and Growth Theo S. Eicher, Stephen J. Turnovsky, 2003 Essays exploring the relationship between economic growth and inequality and the implications for policy makers.

90 10 ratio economics: General Theory Of Employment , Interest And Money John Maynard Keynes, 2016-04 John Maynard Keynes is the great British economist of the twentieth century whose hugely influential work The General Theory of Employment, Interest and * is undoubtedly the century's most important book on economics--strongly influencing economic theory and practice, particularly with regard to the role of government in stimulating and regulating a nation's economic life. Keynes's work has undergone significant revaluation in recent years, and

Keynesian views which have been widely defended for so long are now perceived as at odds with Keynes's own thinking. Recent scholarship and research has demonstrated considerable rivalry and controversy concerning the proper interpretation of Keynes's works, such that recourse to the original text is all the more important. Although considered by a few critics that the sentence structures of the book are quite incomprehensible and almost unbearable to read, the book is an essential reading for all those who desire a basic education in economics. The key to understanding Keynes is the notion that at particular times in the business cycle, an economy can become over-productive (or under-consumptive) and thus, a vicious spiral is begun that results in massive layoffs and cuts in production as businesses attempt to equilibrate aggregate supply and demand. Thus, full employment is only one of many or multiple macro equilibria. If an economy reaches an underemployment equilibrium, something is necessary to boost or stimulate demand to produce full employment. This something could be business investment but because of the logic and individualist nature of investment decisions, it is unlikely to rapidly restore full employment. Keynes logically seizes upon the public budget and government expenditures as the quickest way to restore full employment. Borrowing the * to finance the deficit from private households and businesses is a quick, direct way to restore full employment while at the same time, redirecting or siphoning

90 10 ratio economics: Redistribution, Inequality, and Growth Mr.Jonathan David Ostry, Mr.Andrew Berg, Mr.Charalambos G Tsangarides, 2014-02-17 The Fund has recognized in recent years that one cannot separate issues of economic growth and stability on one hand and equality on the other. Indeed, there is a strong case for considering inequality and an inability to sustain economic growth as two sides of the same coin. Central to the Fund’s mandate is providing advice that will enable members’ economies to grow on a sustained basis. But the Fund has rightly been cautious about recommending the use of redistributive policies given that such policies may themselves undercut economic efficiency and the prospects for sustained growth (the so-called “leaky bucket” hypothesis written about by the famous Yale economist Arthur Okun in the 1970s). This SDN follows up the previous SDN on inequality and growth by focusing on the role of redistribution. It finds that, from the perspective of the best available macroeconomic data, there is not a lot of evidence that redistribution has in fact undercut economic growth (except in extreme cases). One should be careful not to assume therefore—as Okun and others have—that there is a big tradeoff between redistribution and growth. The best available macroeconomic data do not support such a conclusion.

90 10 ratio economics: *Innovation and Inequality* Susan Cozzens, Dhanaraj Thakur, 2014-05-30 Susan Cozzens, Dhanaraj Thakur, and the other co-authors ask how the benefits and costs of emerging technologies are distributed amongst different countries _ some rich and some poor. Examining the case studies of five technologies across eight countri

90 10 ratio economics: The Economics of the Family Esther Redmount, 2014-12-02 A fascinating look at the role that households—and the dynamics of families, in particular—play in creating economic growth and social stability in modern economies and markets. This timely compilation of essays examines the paradigm of family in the 21st century, delving into cohabitation, marriage, and divorce; the effects of modern family units on work and consumption; and the ramifications of life choices on economic growth and stability. The text ponders highly personal yet societal topics, such as who lives with whom and why; the reasons for low birth rates among highly educated, high-income women; and strategies busy parents use to balance career, parenthood, and personal life. Volume I explores the various profiles of families today, covering multi- or single-generational, single or dual parent, and same- or opposite-sex couples. Volume II considers how time and money are shared among family members and what impact this distribution of resources has on occupations, technology, and markets. The text scrutinizes the factors that drive family formation and dissolution, control population in countries all over the world, and contribute to a family's well-being and fortitude.

90 10 ratio economics: Dynamic Models and Inequality Robin Maialeh, 2020-06-29 This book examines empirical and theoretical research on economic inequality from the perspective of dynamic models. By using advanced mathematical tools, it reveals fundamental market dynamics and underlines the role of subsistence constraints and competition in economic distribution.

90 10 ratio economics: *Global Income Inequality* Branko Milanovi?, 2006 The paper presents a nontechnical summary of the current state of debate on the measurement and implications of global inequality (inequality between citizens of the world). It discusses the relationship between globalization and global inequality. And it shows why global inequality matters and proposes a scheme for global redistribution. --World Bank web site.

90 10 ratio economics: *Economics* Nabil M. Mustapha, 2009-06-05 This “treatise”, compiled and composed over many years, is in response to the identified need to look at the combined worth of history, religion and economics, with particular interest in the ethical, moral and philosophical aspects. With unreserved deference to experts on each of these individual subjects, the book presents the “layman’s” opinion that some simplified understanding of these issues, so critical to our everyday lives, will help maintain a balanced appreciation of the vital interaction between history, religion and economics, and will indicate that looking at only one aspect at a time could miss out on dimensions that give greater meaning and usefulness to the other/s. The book demonstrates that many of the religious “scriptures” are, in fact, also economic principles. Many are applicable even now, although their origin may not be appreciated. In addition, much of the economic thought was, and probably still is, intertwined with, or may even originate in part from, ethics and philosophy. The book describes the need for a re-think of many of the principles of economics, and how modern economics should be part of a “New World Order”, that can give greater meaning to religion and greater appreciation of history, and help shape a more wholesome future society. While the major Faiths of Judaism, Christianity, Islam and Bahá’í are discussed, others such as Hinduism and Buddhism have similar tenets. Only authentic original religious texts and references from renowned authors are used. The reference list at the end will be appreciated by anyone wishing to delve deeper into any subject presented. It is hoped that the book makes good and easy reading, but this should not detract from the value of the content. The book combines some qualities of a textbook, but the aim is to help widen the horizons of the reader.

90 10 ratio economics: Communities in Action National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Health and Medicine Division, Board on Population Health and Public Health Practice, Committee on Community-Based Solutions to Promote Health Equity in the United States, 2017-04-27 In the United States, some populations suffer from far greater disparities in health than others. Those disparities are caused not only by fundamental differences in health status across segments of the population, but also because of inequities in factors that impact health status, so-called determinants of health. Only part of an individual's health status depends on his or her behavior and choice; community-wide problems like poverty, unemployment, poor education, inadequate housing, poor public transportation, interpersonal violence, and decaying neighborhoods also contribute to health inequities, as well as the historic and ongoing interplay of structures, policies, and norms that shape lives. When these factors are not optimal in a community, it does not mean they are intractable: such inequities can be mitigated by social policies that can shape health in powerful ways. Communities in Action: Pathways to Health Equity seeks to delineate the causes of and the solutions to health inequities in the United States. This report focuses on what communities can do to promote health equity, what actions are needed by the many and varied stakeholders that are part of communities or support them, as well as the root causes and structural barriers that need to be overcome.

90 10 ratio economics: Progress in Economics Research Albert Tavidze, 2003 This series spans the globe presenting leading research in economics. Perhaps it is a sign of the times that economic weapons such as sanctions seem to be as powerful as or more so than tanks. International applications and examples of economic progress are invaluable in a troubled world with economic booms bursting like so many penny balloons. Intra-industry Trade; Extending Brand Equity: The Role of Goal Congruence; Foreign Direct Investment and Dissemination of Job Opening Information in China; Testing Asymmetry in a Cointegrated-VAR-Based Labor Demand Model: Italian Evidence;

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