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REVIEW
ANNUAL
AFFAIRS
URBAN

COLIN FLINT
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EDITED BY

SOCIETY
DIVERSE
FOR A
IMPLICATIONS

IN AMERICA
DEVOLUTION
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PART I: SOURCES OF STATE CHANGE

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Introduction

Acknowledgements

Series Editors' Introduction
scale and those who identify processes of economic change at the global
deliberated between those who emphasize processes at the domestic
dequate or economic inequality in the United States. This debate is
the causes of economic inequality in the United States. This debate is
In the second section of the chapter, I present the key arguments over
views on whether income inequality is increasing or decreasing.
beneficial to low-income families, as a statistical matter. This question is
factors involved in the development of inequality and, by
In this chapter, I will examine the hypothesis that the increasing
rises and high GDP (gross domestic product) growth rates.
non-economic factors, such as lows unemployment
inequality in the United States is occurring despite, or maybe
inequality in the United States is seen as a causal determinant in the
United States. As social and economic changes in the world economy
increasing income inequality in the United States. This book, the size and scope of the national
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The Federal Government, long viewed as a key actor in the amelioration

JOHN O. LOUGHLIN

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and Income Inequality
Economic Globalization

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Economic Globalization and Income Inequality

The Evidence for Growing Inequality

In the United States

The evidence for growing inequality in the United States is provided by the data from the 1970s onward. The data show that income inequality has increased rapidly since then. The top 1% of earners now receive a disproportionate share of the nation's income, and the bottom 50% have seen their incomes decline. The gap between the rich and the poor has widened significantly, and the middle class has shrunk. This trend is particularly evident in the financial crisis of 2008, which hit the middle class especially hard.

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Economic globalization and income inequality

are vast on the scale of economic growth. In the 1990s, the United States experienced a significant decline in the relative importance of manufacturing jobs compared to service jobs, leading to a decrease in the overall skill level and wage rate for manufacturing workers. However, this decline was accompanied by an increase in the relative importance of high-skilled jobs in the service sector, leading to a widening of the income gap between high- and low-skilled workers.

High-skilled workers generally have better job prospects, higher pay, and better benefits than low-skilled workers. This can lead to increased income inequality, as the demand for high-skilled labor grows and the demand for low-skilled labor diminishes. In addition, globalization can lead to increased competition between workers in different countries, further exacerbating income inequality.

In conclusion, globalization and economic growth can have both positive and negative impacts on income inequality. While economic growth can lead to increased prosperity for many, globalization can also exacerbate income inequality by leading to a decline in the relative importance of manufacturing jobs and an increase in the relative importance of high-skilled jobs in the service sector. Therefore, policymakers must take steps to ensure that the benefits of economic growth are shared more equitably, and that workers are given the tools and training they need to succeed in a rapidly changing global economy.
The global economy is a key component of the United States' economic success, and the growth of economic globalization is a key factor in this process. However, the benefits of globalization are not evenly distributed, and there are significant income disparities both within and between countries. This has led to concerns about the impact of globalization on income inequality, as some worry that the growing interconnectedness of the world economy may exacerbate income disparities.

The Domestic Economy

Economic Globalization and Income Inequality

In the United States, economic globalization and income inequality have been significant issues in recent years. The increase in global trade and investment has led to a shift in the composition of the economy, with an increased focus on services and a decrease in manufacturing. This has had a significant impact on income distribution, with some workers benefiting from increased opportunities, while others have faced job losses and wage stagnation.

Consideration of productivityuggling the gains from globalization and income inequality requires a careful examination of the underlying forces at play. While globalization has led to increased competition and innovation, it has also contributed to the outsourcing of jobs and the decline of manufacturing jobs in the United States. These trends have had a significant impact on the distribution of income, as workers in affected industries have faced declining wages and rising inequality.

In conclusion, the impact of globalization on income inequality is complex, and requires careful consideration of both the benefits and the costs. While globalization has led to increased opportunity and growth, it is important to ensure that these benefits are shared more equitably, and that workers are able to adapt to the changing economic landscape.
Economic Globalization and Income Inequality

In the United States, the effects of economic globalization have been mixed. While some sectors of the economy have benefited, others have been left behind. This has contributed to rising income inequality, with a growing gap between the rich and the poor. The globalization of production has led to a shift in jobs from high-paying industries to low-paying ones, often in developing countries. This has put pressure on workers in developed countries, who may face increased competition from cheaper products. The redistribution of wealth and income is a complex issue, with no easy solutions. It requires a comprehensive approach that addresses both economic and social factors. Economic globalization is a powerful force that shapes our world, and its effects are felt across all sectors. The United States must work to ensure that the benefits of globalization are shared equitably, and that everyone has access to the opportunities it offers.
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Geographically specific antinomies.

The discussion of growing income inequality and the economy.

A geography of inequality in the United States.

Geographically specific antinomies.

can expect both inequalities and social unrest to worsen.

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...economic growth and job losses... The growing power of the population (GDP) is driven by the increased power of the population (GDP) and the declining power of the population (GDP)....

The results are clear: workers, especially those in the middle and lower classes, are losing power and influence. The declining power of the middle class has contributed to rising income inequality, which is now at its highest level since the 1970s. This trend is driven by the growing power of multinational corporations and the decline in the power of labor. The growing power of multinational corporations has contributed to the rise of global trade and the decline of domestic industries. The declining power of labor has led to lower wages and benefits for workers, and an increased emphasis on productivity and efficiency. The growing power of multinational corporations has also contributed to the rise of global trade and the decline of domestic industries. The decline in the power of labor has led to lower wages and benefits for workers, and an increased emphasis on productivity and efficiency.
Economic Globalization and Income Inequality

The globalized economy is characterized by rapid growth of international trade and investment, which has led to increased competition and reduced labor costs. This has resulted in a widening gap between rich and poor countries, with the richest 1% of the world's population owning more than the poorest 50%.

The policies of income inequality are complex and multifaceted, involving both domestic and international factors. Governmental policies play a crucial role in shaping the distribution of income within and between countries.

In the United States, for example, the federal government has implemented policies such as tax cuts for the wealthy, which has contributed to increased income inequality. At the same time, globalization has led to a decline in unionization and collective bargaining, further exacerbating income disparities.

In contrast, some countries have implemented policies aimed at reducing income inequality, such as progressive taxation and universal basic income programs. These policies have helped to reduce poverty and improve the well-being of the most vulnerable populations.

Overall, the challenge of income inequality is a global one, requiring coordinated efforts at the national and international levels to ensure a more equitable distribution of resources and opportunities.
Economic Globalization and Income Inequality

1. Sources of State Change

2. References