



inequality site:www.mattberkley.com



QWANT



ON THE WEB

Freshness ▾

WEB

[Fundamental problems in the theory of welfare economics](#)www.mattberkley.com/1015.htm

NEWS

Changes in **inequality** of life length during a period partially determine the **inequality** of annual income among living people at its end – but in the “wrong” direction. This point is concerned not with the level of income differentials among living people but the change.

SOCIAL

[The Millennium Development Goals, world hunger, poverty ...](#)www.mattberkley.com/wealth.htm

IMAGES

Do studies of income **inequality** tell us how well or badly poor people did in economic terms? Does the Millennium Goal statistic on poverty reduction tell us how well or badly poor people did? The answer to these questions is no.

VIDEOS

[\[PDF\] Thoughts on the adequacy of social science - mattberkley.com](#)www.mattberkley.com/thoughts.pdf

SHOPPING

1 Thoughts on the adequacy of social science Matt Berkley, correspondence and other documents 2000-3 With quotations from others. This compilation 18 January 2006.

[A distinction between “utility” in philosophy and “utility ...](#)www.mattberkley.com/utility.htm

Standard measures of **inequality** do not satisfy the Pigou-Dalton transfer principle. Whether an outcome is Paretian is not knowable from static measures of welfare. The question about the difference between [the change in the average] and [the average gain or loss] is a fundamental theoretical issue, not an empirical one.

[Inflation and poverty: a theoretical issue in economics](#)www.mattberkley.com/inflation.htm

Another problem with the FAO approach is the life-length flaw: in countries where **inequality** of life length widens between the hungry and the non-hungry, the proportion of hungry people will fall. In countries where hungry people live longer the proportion will rise.

[Letter to the Economist newspaper, 10 October 2001](#)

www.mattberkley.com/economist.htm

Growth rises if **inequality** of life length between rich and poor rises. **Inequality** of life length has varied greatly in poor countries. Among poor people, studies measure consumption [*] rather than income.

[\[DOC\] Memorandum from Matt Berkley](#)

www.mattberkley.com/MattBerkleytoEconaffairscttee.doc

Summary and possibilities. This document relates to the aims of aid, and the provision of technical aid from macroeconomists. It explains how macroeconomic evidence on poverty, and the effects of officially reported economic activity, policies or aid on it, may be different from what the Committee believes.

[Summary - mattberkley.com](#)

www.mattberkley.com/summary.htm

To my astonishment, it became clear that two flaws - the life-length flaw and the inflation flaw (see below) - were hardly ever discussed, were not requirements of the economic method, and applied to all large-scale studies claiming to show trends in poverty, **inequality** and wealth.

The following results are probably not relevant, please rephrase your query.

[Privacy](#) [About us](#) [Terms of Service](#) [Legal notices](#) [Contact us](#) [F.A.Q.](#) [Qwick](#) [Jobs](#) [Press](#) [Blog](#) [Li](#)