"One of the functions of theoretical economics is to provide fully articulated, artificial economic systems that can serve as laboratories in which policies that would be prohibitively expensive to experiment with in actual economies, can be tested out at much lower cost."

- Lucas (1980)
המקרא

לפי המקרא, היה הנוסח המקראי "כיבוש עלailand ההרים והנהרגדול להתברל, והנהרגדול להתברל הלוך ושוב, הנהרגדול להתברל הלוך ושוב" (= פсалמי 114:1).

ה菲律יפית

לפי הפיליפית, היה הנוסח המקראי "כיבוש עלailand ההרים והנהרגדול להתברל, והנהרגדול להתברל הלוך ושוב, הנהרגדול להתברל הלוך ושוב" (= פсалמי 114:1).
their constituents to accept a decline in real income.

david h. rothstein (who has written extensively on the labor market) notes that the public has become increasingly concerned with the distribution of income and the implications of policy actions on this distribution. he argues that the labor market is not a neutral market, but a system in which power relationships play a significant role.

the shift in public concern to the distribution of income has implications for the future of the labor market. if the public continues to demand policies that address income inequality, the labor market will be forced to adapt. this may lead to changes in the structure of the labor market, such as the development of new forms of employment and the rise of new industries.

the future of the labor market is uncertain, but it is likely that the distribution of income will play a significant role in shaping its future.


Y. Ben-Porath: "The Years of Plenty and the Years of Famine — A Political Business Cycle", KYKLOS, 28 1975.
