The Market Economy Its Practice and Its Problems

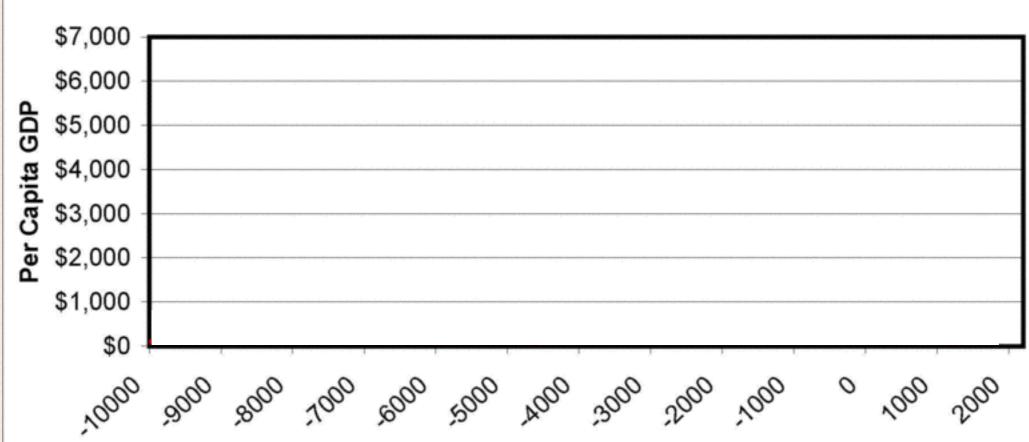
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World Per Capita GDP 10000 BCE - 2003 CE (1990 International Dollars)





Year

Source: J. Bradford DeLong, "Estimating World GDP, One Million B.C. - Present" http://www.j-bradford-delong.net/TCEH/1998_Draft/World_GDP/Estimating_World_GDP.html. Accessed Mar 5, 2008; Angus Maddison. "Contours of the World Economy, 1-2030 AD: Essays in Macro-Economic History." New York: Oxford University Press, 2007. 382.

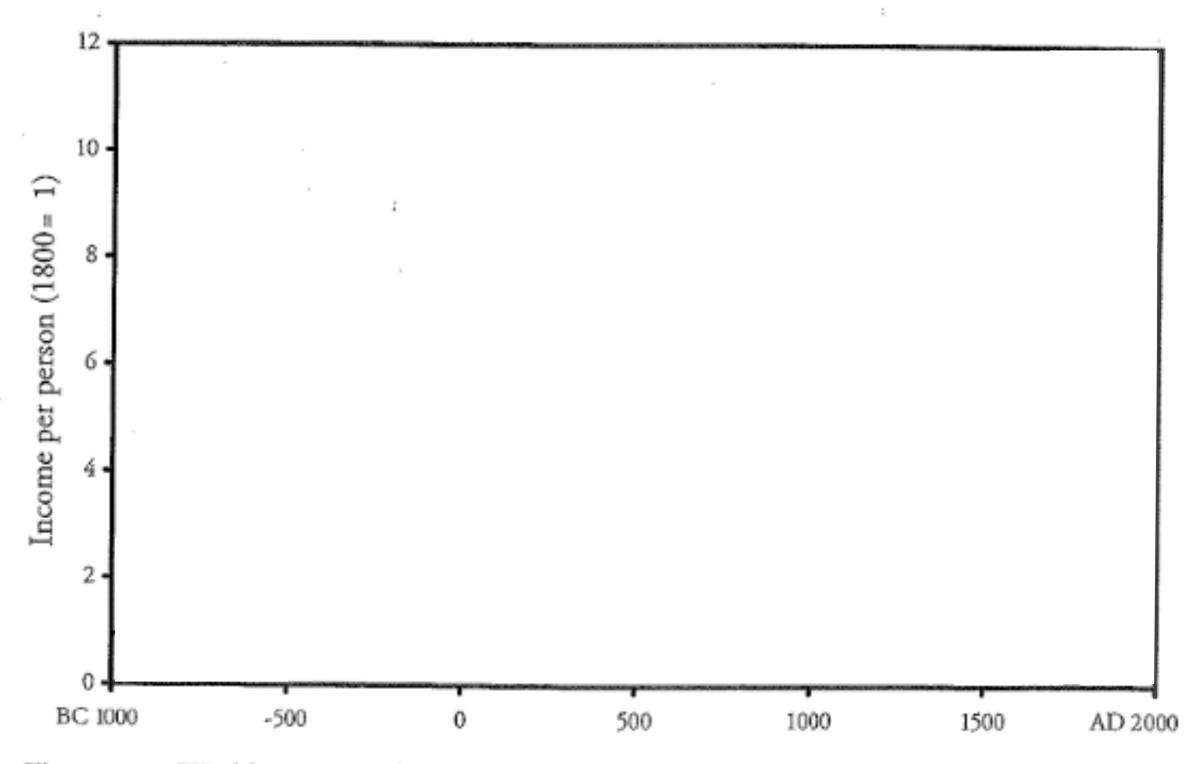


Figure 1.1 World economic history in one picture. Incomes rose sharply in many countries after 1800

Why Increases in Human Well-being?

- * Recognition of human equality as expressed in the Image of God
- Strong but limited government
- * Rule of law
- Well defined and enforced property rights
- Contract enforcement

The Implications of the Modern, Market Economy

- * Substantial wealth creation is possible. The market economy has resulted in enormous poverty reduction.
- * Economic signals expand the opportunities to serve others through work.
- * A moral framework is essential for evaluating market signals.

Moral and Ethical Concerns

- * The thinning of important institutions
- * A distorted view of work
- Inequality and poverty

The Thinning of Institutions

- * The "ease of exit" is an important element of economic opportunity and an important check on exploitation and domination.
- * The "ease of exit" also reduces commitment to important social relationships and institutions.
- * The family, the church, and the community are important institutions for the maintenance of social capital.

A Distorted View of Work

- * Viewing wages as the measure of one's worth
- Seeing work as simply a means to an end wealth and leisure time
 - * Work is to be avoided or minimized
 - Workaholism

The Biblical Alternative

- * Work is an important arena for serving others, for discovering and exercising our gifts, and for finding meaning in earned success.
- * The proper purpose of work is a crucial part of the biblical narrative.

Inequality and Poverty

- Inequality is not the same as poverty.
- Inequality is a poor proxy for what we should really care about, the hardships that some people face.

* Steve Jobs -- annual earnings -- \$130 million

* wealth-- \$6.7 billion

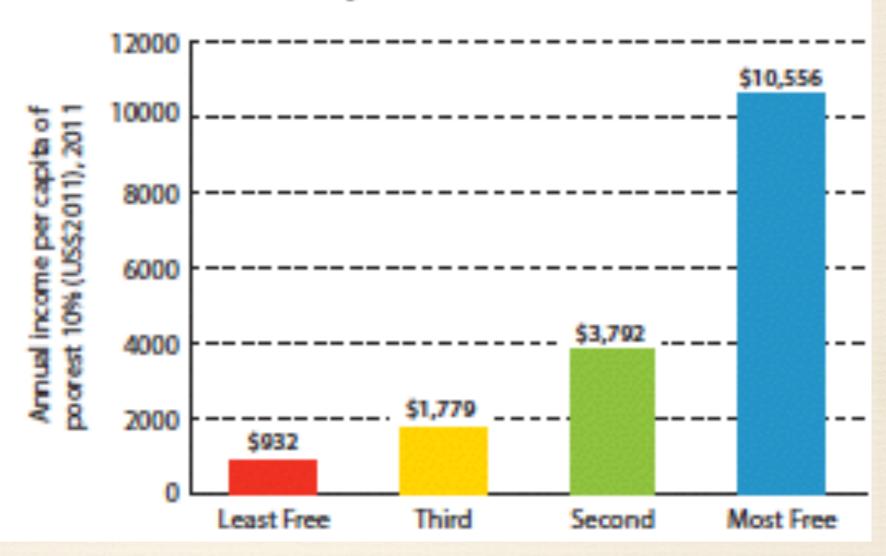
- * J. K. Rowling -- wealth -- \$1 billion
- * Bill Gates -- wealth -- \$72 billion

- * Steve Jobs -- annual earnings -- \$130 million
 - * wealth-- \$6.7 billion
 - * 11 inch Macbook Air \$899.00
- * J. K. Rowling -- wealth -- \$1 billion
 - * Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone \$6.59
- * Bill Gates -- wealth -- \$72 billion
 - * Microsoft Office 2013 \$219.99

Exhibit 1.9: Economic Freedom and the Income Earned by the Poorest 10%, 2011

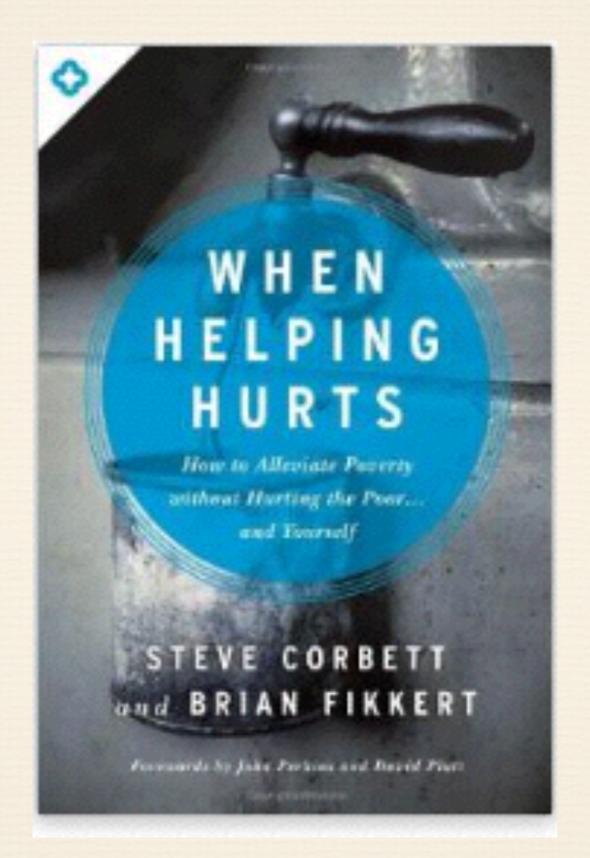
The amount of income, as opposed to the share, earned by the poorest 10% of the population is much higher in countries with higher economic freedom.

Sources: Fraser Institute, Economic Freedom of the World: 2013 Annual Report; World Bank, World Development Indicators 2013.



Poverty

- * The problem is a lack of dignity and right relations.
- * Enabling the poor to participate in the world of work is a crucial component of poverty reduction.



Moral and Ethical Concerns

- * The thinning of important institutions
- * A distorted view of work
- * Poverty