

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910307933203321
Titolo	Maarif mujallah-yi tahqiq
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Karaci, : Idarah-yi Maarif-i Islami
ISSN	2415-2315
Descrizione fisica	volumes ; ; 25 cm
Soggetti	Islam - Research - Pakistan Islam - Research Periodicals. Pakistan
Lingua di pubblicazione	Urdu
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Periodico
Sommario/riassunto	Research articles on Islam.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910254873303321
Autore	Sommer Maximilian
Titolo	A Feasible Basic Income Scheme for Germany : Effects on Labor Supply, Poverty, and Income Inequality / / by Maximilian Sommer
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2016
ISBN	3-319-24064-1
Edizione	[1st ed. 2016.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (XXI, 198 p. 31 illus. in color.)
Collana	Contributions to Economics, , 1431-1933
Disciplina	339.20943
Soggetti	Social policy Labor economics Microeconomics Public finance Social Policy Labor Economics Public Economics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- The Normative Argument for an Unconditional Basic Income -- Implementation of a Basic Income by a Negative Income Tax -- A Negative Income Tax Proposal for Germany -- Modeling Political Reforms: The Discrete Approach to Labor Supply -- Implications on the Proposed Basic Income Reform.
Sommario/riassunto	This book analyzes the consequences that would arise if Germany's means-tested unemployment benefits were replaced with an unconditional basic income. The basic income scheme introduced is based on a negative income tax and calibrated to be both financially feasible and compatible with current constitutional legislation. Using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP) the author examines the impact of the reform on the household labor supply as well as on both poverty and inequality measures. It is shown that by applying reasonable values for both the basic income and the implied marginal tax rate imposed on earned incomes, efficiency gains can be reconciled with generally accepted value statements. Furthermore, as

the proposal includes a universal basic income for families, child poverty could be reduced considerably. The estimates are based on the discrete choice approach to labor supply.

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