



Regarded as one of the best economic minds of his generation, **Joseph E. Stiglitz** is the winner of the 2001 Nobel Prize in economics. His work has helped explain the circumstances in which markets do not work well and how selective government intervention can improve their performance. He was a member of the Council of Economic Advisors from 1993-95, during the Clinton administration, and served as CEA chairman from 1995-97. He then became chief economist and senior vice president of the World Bank from 1997-2000.

Stiglitz helped create a new branch of economics, "The Economics of Information," which explores the consequences of information asymmetries and pioneers such pivotal concepts as adverse selection and moral hazard that have now become standard tools not only for theorists, but also for policy analysts. He has made major contributions to macroeconomics and monetary theory, to development economics and trade theory, to public and corporate finance, to the theories of industrial organization and rural organization, and to the theories of welfare economics and income and wealth distribution. In the 1980s, he helped revive interest in the economics of R&D.

His latest book, *The Price of Inequality*, addresses the causes of inequality, the reasons it's growing so rapidly, and its economic impacts. In a controversial conclusion, Stiglitz states that redistributing wealth from the bottom up would produce far greater overall gains in our economies without adversely impacting the financial elites.

Stiglitz was born in Gary, Indiana, in 1943. A graduate of Amherst College, he received his PhD from MIT in 1967, became a full professor at Yale in 1970, and in 1979 was awarded the John Bates Clark Award, given biennially by the American...

## Joseph Stiglitz

### Speech Topics

- Globalization
- Global
- Futurist
- Future
- Finance
- Economics

