

Minimum Wages and Poverty*

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Abstract

Textbook analysis tells us that in a competitive labor market, the introduction of a minimum wage above the competitive equilibrium wage will cause unemployment. This paper makes two contributions to the basic theory of the minimum wage. First, we analyze the effects of a higher minimum wage in terms of poverty rather than in terms of unemployment. Second, we extend the standard textbook model to allow for income-sharing between the employed and the unemployed. We find that there are situations in which a higher minimum wage *raises* poverty, others where it *reduces* poverty, and yet others in which poverty is *unchanged*. We characterize precisely how the poverty effect depends on four parameters: the degree of poverty aversion, the elasticity of labor demand, the ratio of the minimum wage to the poverty line, and the extent of income-sharing. Thus, shifting the perspective from unemployment to poverty leads to a considerable enrichment of the theory of the minimum wage.

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1. Introduction

How does a change in the minimum wage affect economic well-being? The standard economists' argument is that a higher minimum wage is problematical, because it increases unemployment. Minimum wages are typically evaluated in terms of their effects on unemployment in standard textbook models (Ehrenberg and Smith, 2003), in specialized labor market models (Mincer, 1976, 1984; Gramlich, 1976; Harris and Todaro, 1970; Fields, 1997), and in empirical studies (Card and Krueger, 1995, 2000; Neumark and Wascher, 2000).

Evaluations based on unemployment implicitly use social welfare functions of the form $W = f(UNEM)$, $f' < 0$. In our view, this function is too scanty. A central rationale for minimum wage legislation is that it helps lift the working poor out of poverty by raising their wages. With this argument in mind, in this paper we use a welfare function of the form $W = g(POV)$, $g' < 0$, and ask: how does an increase in the minimum wage affect poverty?

Empirical studies relating minimum wages to poverty are relatively scarce. For the U.S., Card and Krueger (1995) find some reductions in poverty as a result of the minimum wage, while Neumark and Wascher (1997) and Adams and Neumark (2005) find opposing forces with small net effects. Freeman (1996) presents a broader review of the evidence on distributional consequences and of the conflicting tendencies. For Latin America, Morley (1995) finds that poverty falls as the minimum wage rises. Using cross-country data on LDCs, McLeod and Lustig (1996) also find that a higher minimum wage is associated with lower poverty even though the higher minimum wage reduces employment.

Despite this (albeit scattered) empirical evidence that higher minimum wages could reduce poverty, the tradeoff between reduced poverty among the working poor versus increased poverty because of greater unemployment, has not been addressed in the theoretical literature in precise terms. The first contribution of this paper is to develop a framework where this tradeoff can be assessed in rigorous fashion using a specific family of poverty measures.

Throughout this analysis, poverty is measured using a fixed poverty line z and gauged relative to z using the class of indices developed by Foster, Greer, and Thorbecke (1984). The FGT index, denoted P_α , takes each poor person's poverty deficit as a percentage of the poverty line, raises it to a power α , and averages over the entire population. Letting y_i be the income of the i 'th person, z the poverty line, q the number of poor persons, and n the total number of persons, the P_α poverty measure is:

$$P_\alpha = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^q \left(\frac{z - y_i}{z} \right)^\alpha. \quad (1)$$

As is well known, when $\alpha = 0$ this measure collapses to the Headcount Ratio, the fraction of people below the poverty line. Other values for α are greater than or equal to one. Benchmark values in this range are $\alpha = 1$, in which case we have the Income Gap measure of poverty, and $\alpha = 2$, which is known as the Squared Income Gap measure. The higher is α , the greater is the sensitivity of poverty to changes in the incomes of the poorest compared to the incomes of the not so poor. For these reasons, α is known as the “poverty aversion” parameter. Different degrees of poverty aversion will be seen to be important in delineating the consequences of the minimum wage for poverty.

Unemployment is only one of the factors that breaks any simple relationship between the labor earnings of those employed on the one hand and the incomes of all members of society on the other. Income-sharing in families and communities, which typically comprise wage earners and unemployed, can make the distribution of income among individuals very different from that among wage-earners. Empirical estimates of the contribution of a minimum wage to the poverty status of the families of minimum wage workers in the US may be found in Burkhauser, Couch, and Wittenburg (1996) and Neumark and Wascher (2000). Further evidence on income-sharing among employed and unemployed through the household is available for South Africa, for example, in Klasen and Woolard (2001). The second contribution of this paper is to examine theoretically how alternative sharing mechanisms in a society condition the impact of minimum wages on poverty.

Our task in this paper is to use a number of theoretical models to show conditions under which a higher minimum wage raises poverty and when it does not. We begin in Section 2 with the textbook model and then extend the analysis in Section 3 to allow for income-sharing between the employed and the unemployed. Section 4 concludes the paper with suggestions for further research.

2. Minimum Wage and Poverty: Analysis in the Case of the Textbook Labor Market Model

Consider the basic textbook labor market model in which a single homogenous type of labor is supplied by workers and demanded by firms. Let the demand for labor be $D(w)$, $D'(w) < 0$, where w is the wage per period. Assume no labor force entry or exit and normalize the working population at size 1. Then, with full market-clearing, the non-

intervention wage is given by w^* , where $D(w^*) = 1$. Denote the minimum wage by \hat{w} . Then employment, denoted x , is $x = D(\hat{w})$, and unemployment is $1-x$. The employed get wage income \hat{w} . There is assumed to be no unemployment insurance, so the unemployed get income zero.

We have several cases depending on where the minimum wage \hat{w} is set relative to the poverty line z , and what value is chosen for α . Let us start with the case where the minimum wage is set above the poverty line, the object being to raise the working poor out of poverty. In this case, with $0 < z \leq \hat{w}$, all those who work are out of poverty and the unemployed are in it. This corresponds most closely to the conventional theory's identification of unemployment, and only unemployment, with poverty. Since a higher minimum wage will increase unemployment in the textbook model, it follows that in this case it will increase poverty too. More precisely, the P_α poverty index in this case is

$$P_\alpha = (1-x) \left(\frac{z-0}{z} \right)^\alpha = 1-x \quad (2)$$

for all α . When the minimum wage is raised, the effect on P_α is

$$\frac{dP_\alpha}{d\hat{w}} = -\frac{dx}{d\hat{w}} = -D'(\hat{w}) > 0. \quad (3)$$

Thus if a minimum wage is higher than the poverty line, further increases will increase poverty. But what about the range where the minimum wage is below the poverty line, as it is for example in the United States -- in other words, $0 < z \leq \hat{w}$? The poverty population then consists of x poor people who receive the minimum wage \hat{w} and $1-x$ poor people who are unemployed and receive zero. The extent of poverty in this case is

$$P_\alpha = (1-x) + x \left(\frac{z - \hat{w}}{z} \right)^\alpha. \quad (4)$$

Various subcases are useful to consider. When $\alpha = 0$, the poverty measure is the headcount ratio. The tradeoff between the incomes of the working and non-working poor is not present since with this parameter value what matters is whether a person is poor, not how poor the person is. But everyone is below the poverty line and so the headcount ratio is 100% and stays that way as the minimum wage changes in this range:

$$\frac{dP_0}{d\hat{w}} = 0. \quad (5)$$

Thus, in order for the tradeoff in poverty between the working poor and the non-working poor to bite, we need to consider the range $\alpha \geq 1$. In this case, the extent of poverty is

$$P_\alpha = (1-x) + x \left(\frac{z - \hat{w}}{z} \right)^\alpha. \quad (6)$$

Differentiating with respect to \hat{w} , denoting the (local) absolute value of the wage elasticity of demand for labor by η , and rearranging, we obtain

$$\frac{dP_\alpha}{d\hat{w}} = \frac{x}{\hat{w}} \left[\eta \left\{ 1 - \left(1 - \frac{\hat{w}}{z} \right)^\alpha \right\} - \alpha \frac{\hat{w}}{z} \left(1 - \frac{\hat{w}}{z} \right)^{\alpha-1} \right]. \quad (7)$$

From this it follows that

$$\frac{dP_\alpha}{d\hat{w}} > 0 \Leftrightarrow \eta > \frac{\alpha \frac{\hat{w}}{z} \left(1 - \frac{\hat{w}}{z}\right)^{\alpha-1}}{1 - \left(1 - \frac{\hat{w}}{z}\right)^\alpha}. \quad (8)$$

Condition (8) simplifies as follows for $\alpha = 1$:

$$\frac{dP_\alpha}{d\hat{w}} > 0 \Leftrightarrow \eta > 1. \quad (9)$$

Thus, in the case $\alpha = 1$, poverty increases with the minimum wage if the demand for labor is elastic and decreases if the demand for labor is inelastic. The intuition behind this result is straightforward. When $\alpha = 1$, what matters for poverty is the sum of the differences of income from the poverty line for the poor. The income of the unemployed stays fixed at zero, while the total income of the employed falls or rises depending on whether the elasticity of labor demand is greater than or less than unity. Hence the result.

When $\alpha = 2$, there is a different critical value of η :

$$\frac{dP_\alpha}{d\hat{w}} > 0 \Leftrightarrow \eta > \frac{2\left(1 - \frac{\hat{w}}{z}\right)}{2 - \frac{\hat{w}}{z}}. \quad (10)$$

Note that the right hand side of (10) is decreasing in $\frac{\hat{w}}{z}$. Thus, for a given η , a higher $\frac{\hat{w}}{z}$ makes it more likely that $\frac{dP_\alpha}{d\hat{w}} > 0$.

Expressions (8) - (10) highlight the precise role of the labor demand elasticity in adjudicating the tradeoff between the poverty of the working and non-working poor as

the minimum wage is raised. Specifically, poverty increases with the minimum wage when the elasticity of labor demand is sufficiently high, since a sufficiently large amount of additional unemployment is created to overwhelm the opposite force of an improvement in the standard of living of the working poor. The opposite is true when the labor demand elasticity is sufficiently low. How low? The critical value depends on the poverty aversion parameter. For $\alpha = 1$, the critical value is unity (see (9)). Since most empirical estimates of labor demand elasticities are indeed less than unity (Hamermesh, 1993), this condition says that poverty so measured is likely to fall as the minimum wage increases while staying below the poverty line.

But as the concern for the poorest of the poor grows, as in the case $\alpha = 2$, this critical value of the labor demand elasticity falls to below unity. Thus, for example, if the minimum wage is $3/4$ of the poverty line, from (10), the critical value of this elasticity is 0.4. Estimated elasticities frequently exceed this (Hamermesh, 1993), with the result that at this level of the minimum wage, further increases will raise poverty as measured by the P_α index with $\alpha = 2$. But if the minimum wage is only a half of the poverty line, then the critical value of η is $2/3$, which is in the range of empirical labor elasticity estimates.

The conclusions we have reached on the poverty effects of a higher minimum wage in the textbook model are rich in their empirical and policy implications. If the minimum wage is above the poverty line, further increases will raise poverty. But if the minimum wage is below the poverty line, then the impact on poverty of increasing the minimum wage depends neatly on two observable parameters and one value judgment parameter. The observable parameters are the labor demand elasticity and the ratio of the minimum wage to the poverty line, while the value judgment is captured in the poverty aversion parameter. Our analysis shows the precise configurations of these three parameters such that an increase in the minimum wage will, or will not, reduce poverty.

3. Minimum Wage and Poverty: Analysis in the Case of Income Sharing

One feature of economies is the sharing of income between the employed and the unemployed. The poorer the country, the more pervasive income-sharing appears to be. To the best of our knowledge, income-sharing has not until now been integrated into minimum wage analysis. At one extreme is perfect income-sharing. In this case, income per person is simply the per capita wage bill. Hence, poverty increases or decreases with the minimum wage according to whether the wage elasticity of demand for labor η is greater or less than one in absolute value. At the other extreme is zero income-sharing. That case was analyzed in Section 2.

In between perfect income sharing and zero income-sharing is partial income-sharing, the subject of this section. Let the i 'th worker's pre-sharing income be denoted by y , which is the wage per hour w multiplied by the number of hours worked. Let y^* denote that worker's post-sharing income. We suppose that an employed worker pays a "marginal tax" at rate b , which finances a fixed income grant of a for all including the employed themselves. The pre- and post-sharing incomes are thus related to one another by the relationship

$$y^* = a + (1-b)y. \quad (11)$$

Before a minimum wage, all workers are employed and receiving the same income, so there is no sharing. When a minimum wage is imposed at level \hat{w} , the pre-sharing income distribution is

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= \hat{w} \text{ for } x \text{ employed workers,} \\
 &= 0 \text{ for } 1 - x \text{ unemployed workers.}
 \end{aligned}$$

After sharing, the income distribution is

$$\begin{aligned}
 y^* &= a + (1 - b)\hat{w} && \text{for } x \text{ employed workers,} \\
 &= a && \text{for } 1 - x \text{ unemployed workers.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Self-financing of the transfer among workers requires that

$$x\hat{w} = (1 - x)a + x[a + (1 - b)\hat{w}], \quad (12)$$

from which it follows that

$$a = xb\hat{w}. \quad (13).$$

Then post-sharing income is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 y^* &= \hat{w}[1 - b(1 - x)] && \text{for the employed,} \\
 &= xb\hat{w} && \text{for the unemployed.}
 \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

The zero-sharing and perfect-sharing cases are given by $b = 0$ and $b = 1$ respectively.

As before, let the poverty line be z and the poverty index be P_α . In the previous section the income of the unemployed was zero, so they were in poverty for any positive poverty line. With income-sharing, the possibility arises that the poverty line is so low that nobody is in poverty:

$$z < xb\hat{w} < \hat{w}[1 - b(1 - x)] .$$

In this case there is no poverty, and small changes in the minimum wage do not change poverty at all.

As the poverty line rises, we come to a range where the unemployed are in poverty despite the transfers they receive, but the employed are not in poverty:

$$xb\hat{w} < z < \hat{w}[1 - b(1 - x)] .$$

Accordingly, the extent of poverty in the economy is

$$P_\alpha = (1 - x) \left(1 - \frac{bx\hat{w}}{z} \right)^\alpha . \quad (15)$$

Note that when $b = 0$, (15) collapses to (2).

We turn now to various subcases. When $\alpha = 0$ what matters is the number of the poor, not their incomes. Hence income-sharing does not affect poverty so measured.

What matters is the increase in unemployment as the result of the increased minimum wage. In this subcase $P_0 = (1 - x)$,

$$\frac{dP_0}{d\hat{w}} = -\frac{dx}{d\hat{w}} > 0, \quad (16)$$

and poverty increases with the minimum wage.

With $\alpha \geq 1$ the minimum wage affects poverty as follows:

$$\frac{dP_\alpha}{d\hat{w}} = \frac{x}{\hat{w}} \left[\eta \left(1 - \frac{bx\hat{w}}{z} \right)^\alpha + (1-x)\alpha \frac{b}{z} \hat{w}(\eta-1) \left(1 - \frac{bx\hat{w}}{z} \right)^{\alpha-1} \right]. \quad (17)$$

As in the no income-sharing case, there is also a possible tradeoff. As the minimum wage rises the number poor increases and poverty rises on this account; this effect is captured by the first term in square brackets in (17). But the incomes of the (non-poor) employed also change and so, with sharing, do the incomes of the (poor) unemployed. The impact depends crucially on whether the *total income* of the employed increases or decreases since, with the self financing constraint, this is the pool of resources that is being redistributed. Hence the importance of the magnitude of the elasticity of labor demand relative to unity, which is captured in the second term in the square bracket in (17). One result that follows immediately is that

$$\eta \geq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{dP_\alpha}{d\hat{w}} > 0, \quad (18)$$

i.e., a higher minimum wage increases poverty when the demand for labor is elastic. This is not surprising. When the demand for labor is elastic, an increase in the minimum wage lowers the wage bill, thereby reducing the (transfer) income of the unemployed while increasing their numbers.

So the interesting tradeoff case is when $\eta < 1$, i.e., the demand for labor is inelastic. In this case we can derive:

$$\frac{dP_\alpha}{d\hat{w}} > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\eta}{1-\eta} > \frac{(1-x)\alpha \frac{b\hat{w}}{z}}{\left(1 - \frac{bx\hat{w}}{z}\right)}. \quad (19)$$

Equation (19) thus gives us critical values of the labor demand elasticity below which an increase in the minimum wage (in this case, where only the unemployed are poor) will reduce poverty. Some further insight can be derived from special cases. If we start at the market-clearing wage w^* , there is full employment, i.e., $x=1$. A minimum wage \hat{w} slightly higher than w^* imposed at this point starts with $x=1$, and therefore the numerator of the right hand side of (19) equals zero. Given that we are working with the inelastic subcase $0 < \eta < 1$,

$$\frac{\eta}{1-\eta} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dP_\alpha}{d\hat{w}} > 0. \quad (20)$$

Thus, starting at market-clearing, when the demand for labor is inelastic, a small minimum wage increases poverty.

The results so far are can be compared to the textbook case in the previous section where only the unemployed were poor and there was no income-sharing. There, with equation (3) we found that an increase in the minimum wage always increased poverty because it increased unemployment. Now we have to set against that force the force of income-sharing by the now better-off employed. So poverty reductions are now possible, but they will not happen for small increments around the market-clearing wage, and outside this neighborhood they will happen only if the elasticity of labor demand is low enough. The critical value is given in (19). Notice one thing, however. The critical value

also depends on the poverty aversion parameter, α . If the income of the poorest of the poor matters sufficiently in our value judgments, then a minimum wage will reduce poverty for labor demand elasticities in the empirically plausible range.

Let us finally turn to the case where the poverty line is so high that the employed and the unemployed are both poor:

$$xb\hat{w} < \hat{w}[1 - b(1 - x)] < z .$$

We saw in the previous section the playing out of the tradeoff between the poverty of the working poor and the poverty of the unemployed. The same tradeoff will be in play here, but mediated by income-sharing. The amount of poverty in this case is given by

$$P_\alpha = (1 - x) \left(1 - \frac{bx\hat{w}}{z} \right)^\alpha + x \left(1 - \frac{\hat{w}[1 - b(1 - x)]}{z} \right)^\alpha , \quad (21)$$

which corresponds to (4) in the no income-sharing case. Notice that (21) collapses to (4) when $b = 0$.

Some basic intuitions from the earlier discussion still hold in this case. If the elasticity of labor demand exceeds unity, then the total wage bill falls at the same time as the number of the very poorest (the unemployed) increases. Poverty must therefore rise for any value of α . When the elasticity of labor demand is less than unity, then all incomes rise but the numbers of the very poorest rise as well. If $\alpha = 1$, then what matters is simply the total poverty gap, irrespective of how it is divided among the employed and the unemployed. Thus poverty will fall. But when α exceeds 1, then with successive increases in α , greater and greater weight is put on the well-being of the

unemployed relative to the employed. For any given degree of partial sharing it must therefore be the case that an increase in the minimum wage will raise poverty for α high enough. Beyond these intuitions, the detailed derivations, which are available from the authors, lead to no further insights.

4. Conclusion

A standard result in labor economics is that a higher minimum wage reduces employment. In the standard single-sector labor market model, reduced employment results in higher unemployment. The expected increase in unemployment leads many analysts to worry about the adverse effects of minimum wages or even to oppose them outright.

In this paper, we have analyzed the effects of a higher minimum wage on poverty rather than unemployment. We have shown how the poverty effects of a minimum wage increase depends on four parameters: how high the minimum wage is relative to the poverty line, how elastic the demand for labor is, how much income-sharing takes place, and how sensitive the poverty measure is to depth of poverty. The specific results are summarized in Table 1.

We have shown that a higher minimum wage can *raise* poverty, but it can also *lower* it. The implication for policy is that in order to be able to reach a judgment about whether a minimum wage would make things better or worse in poverty terms in a given setting, the analyst must know the values of these parameters.

Thus the view that a higher minimum wage is good because it raises the wages of those employed, and the view that a higher minimum wage is bad because it increases unemployment are both simplistic. We believe that this basic conclusion will hold when the models of this paper are extended, for example to incorporate heterogeneous workers and multiple employment sectors. These extensions open a fruitful area for further research.

Table 1.
Summary of Results.

<u>Model</u>	<u>Effect of a Minimum Wage Increase on Poverty</u>
Textbook Model with No Income-Sharing	
Case where $0 < z \leq \hat{w}$	Poverty increases.
Case where $0 < \hat{w} < z$	
$\alpha = 0$	Poverty is unchanged.
$\alpha = 1$	Poverty increases (decreases) if η is greater (less than) one.
$\alpha > 1$	Poverty increases (decreases) if η is sufficiently high (low) and/or α is sufficiently low (high).
Textbook Model with Income-Sharing	
Case where $xb\hat{w} < z < \hat{w}[1 - b(1 - x)]$	
$\alpha = 0$	Poverty increases.
$\alpha \geq 1$	Poverty increases (decreases) if η is sufficiently high (low).
Case where $xb\hat{w} < \hat{w}[1 - b(1 - x)] < z$	
$\alpha = 0$	Poverty is unchanged.
$\alpha = 1$	Poverty increases (decreases) if η is greater (less than) one.
$\alpha > 1$	Poverty increases (decreases) if η is sufficiently high (low) and/or α is sufficiently low (high).

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