years every year since 1979, have been purchasing valuable share certificates of
universities, colleges, and universities, as well as to provide scholarships and
research funds. This has been done in an effort to support the university
system and to provide educational opportunities for students.

The impact of these investments is significant. The university system has
been able to expand its resources and provide more educational opportunities
for students. In addition, the universities have been able to attract more
funding from the government and private sources, which has helped to
support the development of new programs and facilities.

The University Endowment

The University Endowment is a key component of the university's financial
structure. It is a collection of assets, such as stocks, bonds, and real estate,
that are held by the university and used to generate income for the
university's operations. The endowment is managed by a team of
investment professionals who are responsible for determining the best way
to invest the endowment's assets to maximize returns while minimizing risks.

The endowment's assets are used to support a variety of initiatives, such as
scholarships, research, and academic programs. The funding from the
endowment is important because it allows the university to provide quality
educational opportunities to students while also supporting research and
innovation.

The endowment's performance is closely monitored by the university's
management team, who are responsible for ensuring that the endowment's
assets are used effectively and efficiently. The university also takes steps
to ensure that the endowment's assets are diversified, which helps to
reduce the risk of losing money in any one investment.
The return on the capital endowments of US universities, 1980–2010

Table 12.7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Return on Capital Endowments of US Universities, 1980–2010</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>1980–1989</td>
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<tr>
<td>1990–1999</td>
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<td>2000–2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010–2011</td>
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</table>

Note: The returns on capital endowments are calculated as the change in the value of the endowment divided by the initial value of the endowment.

The main results have been able to derive from these data shown in the table.
Global Inequality of Wealth in the Twenty-First Century

However, the rules can be formulated when the stakes are high. In particular, wealth must be protected more than physical assets. As Chapter 10 explains, the ability of the market to generate wealth is crucial. Excessive financial protection can lead to self-affirming behavior. Those high returns and corresponding wealth inequality can give rise to better returns and further wealth inequality.

These results are striking because they illustrate a paradox that is rarely discussed. We are living in a technological age, but wealth inequality is increasing. In fact, the wealth inequality is increasing faster than before.

Another important point is that wealth is not the only measure of inequality. Income and consumption are also important. To be sure, financial assets are important, but other factors such as education, health, and political power are also important. Income and consumption are also important. To be sure, financial assets are important, but other factors such as education, health, and political power are also important.

Downsizing the Wealth Distribution

To be sure, financial assets are important, but other factors such as education, health, and political power are also important. Income and consumption are also important. To be sure, financial assets are important, but other factors such as education, health, and political power are also important.
Global Inequality of Wealth in the Twenty-First Century

The structure of inequality

Global Inequality of Wealth in the Twenty-First Century

What is the Effect of Inequality on Inequality?