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Mathieu Goeminne and Tom Mens, “Evidence for the Pareto Principle in Open Source Software Activity,” Conference: CSMR 2011 Workshop on Software Quality and Maintainability (SQM), (January 2011), [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/228728263\\_Evidence\\_for\\_the\\_Pareto\\_principle\\_in\\_Open\\_Source\\_Software\\_Activity](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/228728263_Evidence_for_the_Pareto_principle_in_Open_Source_Software_Activity).

Source for the commit distribution in the GitHub repository TensorFlow:

<https://github.com/tensorflow/tensorflow/graphs/contributors>.

My blog article on the income distribution of freelance developers:

Christian Mayer, “What’s the Hourly Rate of a Python Freelancer?” *Finxter*, <https://blog.finxter.com/whats-the-hourly-rate-of-a-python-freelancer/>.

Scientific evidence that open markets adhere to the Pareto principles:

William J. Reed, “The Pareto Law of Incomes—an Explanation and an Extension,” *Physica A: Statistical Mechanics and its Applications* 319 (March 2003), [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0378-4371\(02\)01507-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0378-4371(02)01507-8).

A paper that shows the fractal nature of income distributions:

Fatimah Abdul Razak and Faridatulazna Ahmad Shahabuddin, “Malaysian Household Income Distribution: A Fractal Point of View,” *Sains Malaysianna* 47, no. 9 (2018), <http://dx.doi.org/10.17576/jsm-2018-4709-29>.

Information about how you can build your side income as a freelance developer with Python:

Christian Mayer, “How to Build Your High-Income Skill Python.” Video, <https://blog.finxter.com/webinar-freelancer/>.

Python Freelancer resource page, *Finxter* (blog), <https://blog.finxter.com/python-freelancing/>.

A deeper dive into the power of 80/20 thinking:

Richard Koch, *The 80/20 Principle: The Secret to Achieving More with Less*, London: Nicholas Brealey, 1997.

Ten percent of the people earn almost 50 percent of the income in the United States.

Facundo Alvaredo, Lucas Chancel, Thomas Piketty, Emmanuel Saez, and Gabriel Zucman, *World Inequality Report 2018*, World Inequality Lab, <https://wir2018.wid.world/files/download/wir2018-summary-english.pdf>.

Less than 25 percent of the people in North America rate themselves with 9 or 10 in a happiness scale that ranges 0–10 points in “a 0 to 10 scale, with the worst possible life as a 0 and the best possible life as a 10.”

John Helliwell, Richard Layard, and Jeffrey Sachs, eds., *World Happiness Report 2016, Update* (Vol. 1). New York: Sustainable Development Solutions Network, ISBN 978-0-9968513-3-6, <https://worldhappiness.report/ed/2016/>.

Twenty percent of the authors may even receive 97 percent of the sales.

Xindi Wang, Burcu Yucesoy, Onur Varol, Tina Eliassi-Rad, and Albert-László Barabási, “Success in books: predicting book sales before publication,” *EPJ Data Sci.* 8, no. 31 (October 2019), <https://doi.org/10.1140/epjds/s13688-019-0208-6>.

Jordi Prats, “Harry Potter and Pareto’s fat tail,” *Significance* (August 2011) <https://www.significancemagazine.com/14-the-statistics-dictionary/105-harry-potter-and-pareto-s-fat-tail>.

Of scientists, 5.2 percent account for 38 percent of the articles.

Javier Ruiz-Castillo and Rodrigo Costas, “Individual and field citation distributions in 29 broad scientific fields,” *Journal of Informetrics* 12, no. 3 (August 2018), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2018.07.002>.

