

# La disuguaglianza

Andrea Stocchiero



# WORLD **INEQUALITY** REPORT

2018



Coordinated by  
FACILINDO ALVAREDO  
LUCAS CHANCEL  
THOMAS PIKETTY  
EMMANUEL SAEZ  
GABRIEL ZUCMAN

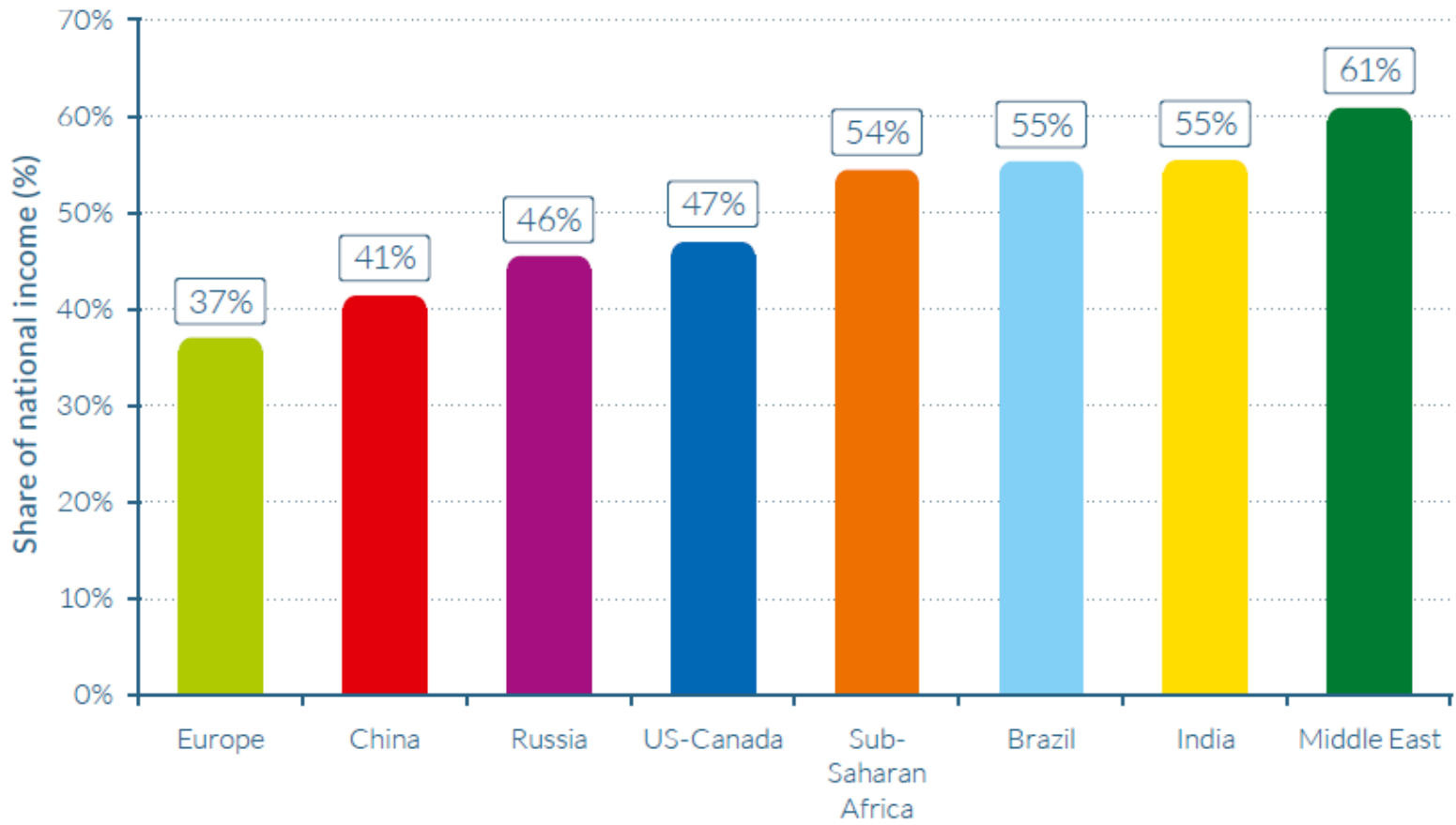
WORLD .....  
| INEQUALITY  
..... LAB

The *World Inequality Report 2018* relies on a cutting-edge methodology to measure income and wealth inequality in a systematic and transparent manner. By developing this report, the World Inequality Lab seeks to fill a democratic gap and to equip various actors of society with the necessary facts to engage in informed public debates on inequality.

We show that income inequality has increased in nearly all world regions in recent decades, but at different speeds. The fact that inequality levels are so different among countries, even when countries share similar levels of development, highlights the important roles that national policies and institutions play in shaping inequality.

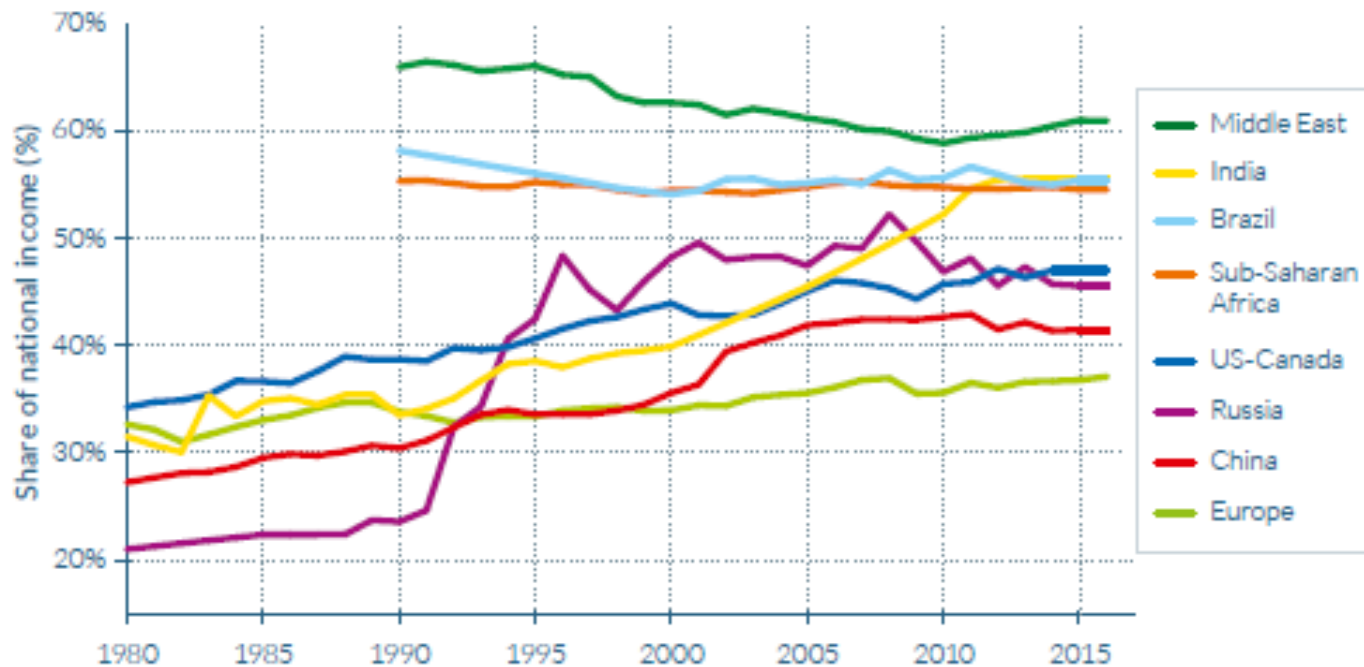
**Figure E1**

**Top 10% national income share across the world, 2016**



**Figure E2b**

**Top 10% income shares across the world, 1980–2016: Is world inequality moving towards the high-inequality frontier?**



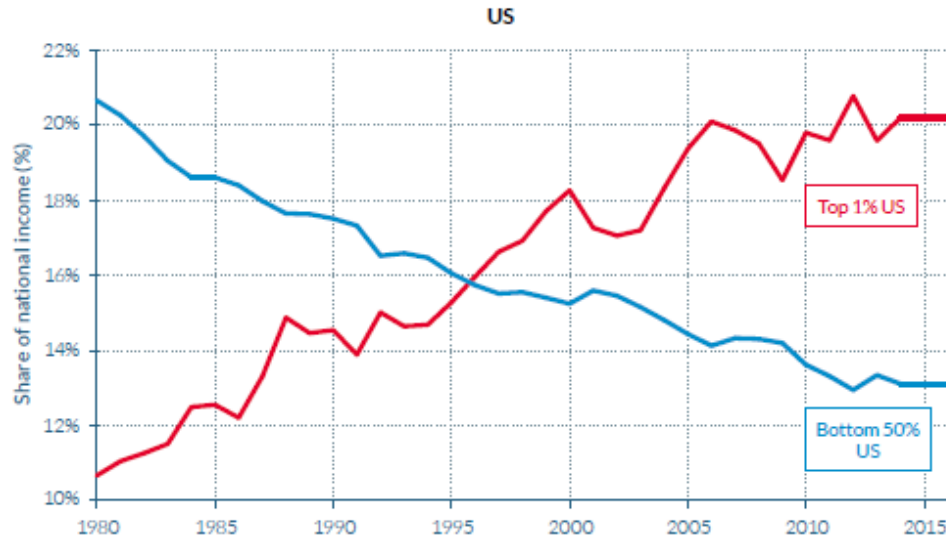
Source: WID.world (2017). See [wir2018.wid.world](http://wir2018.wid.world) for data series and notes.

In 2016, 55% of national income was received by the Top 10% earners in India, against 31% in 1980.

How has inequality evolved in recent decades among global citizens? We provide the first estimates of how the growth in global income since 1980 has been distributed across the totality of the world population. The global top 1% earners has captured twice as much of that growth as the 50% poorest individuals. The bottom 50% has nevertheless enjoyed important growth rates. The global middle class (which contains all of the poorest 90% income groups in the EU and the United States) has been squeezed.

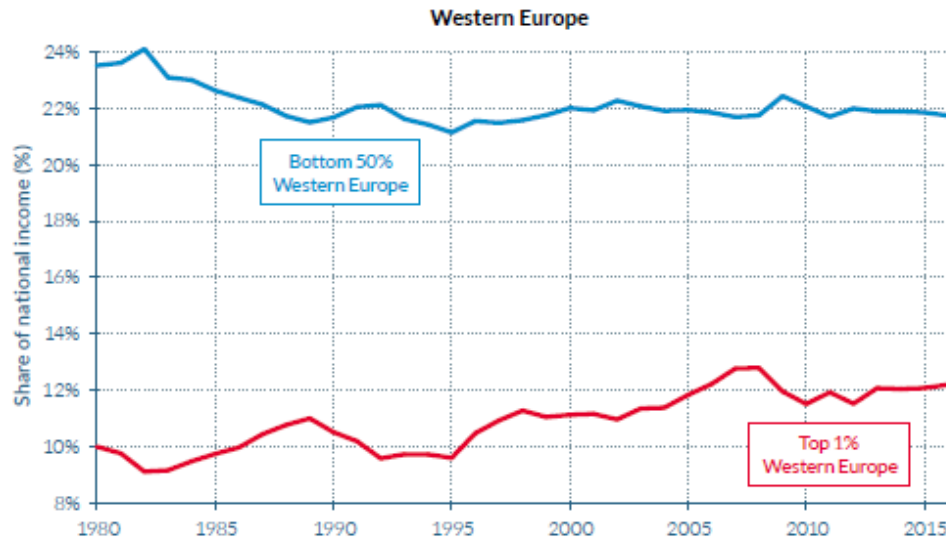
**Figure E3**

**Top 1% vs. Bottom 50% national income shares in the US and Western Europe, 1980-2016:**  
Diverging income inequality trajectories



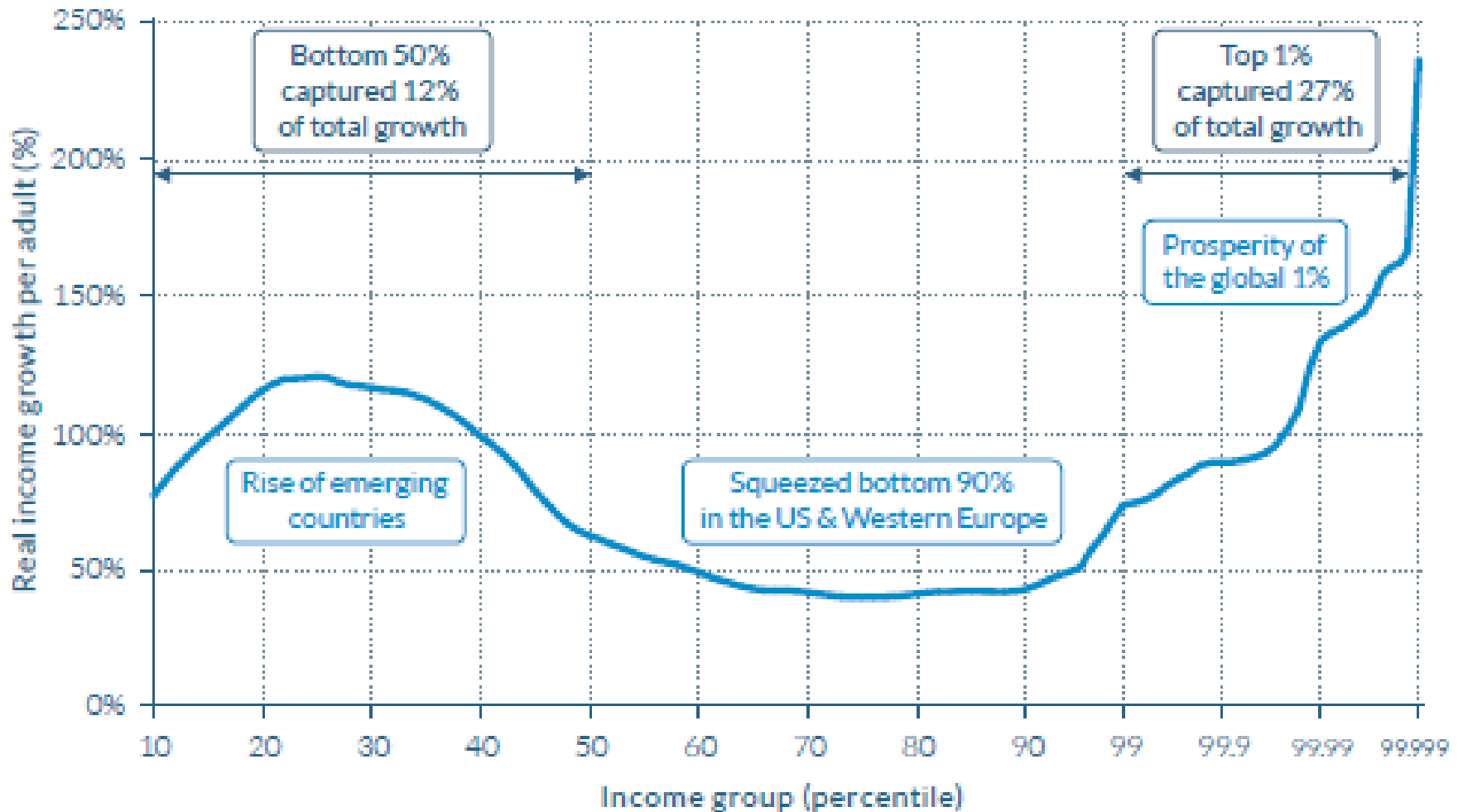
Source: WID.world (2017). See [wii2018.wid.world](#) for data series and notes.

In 2016, 12% of national income was received by the top 1% in Western Europe, compared to 20% in the United States. In 1980, 10% of national income was received by the top 1% in Western Europe, compared to 11% in the United States.



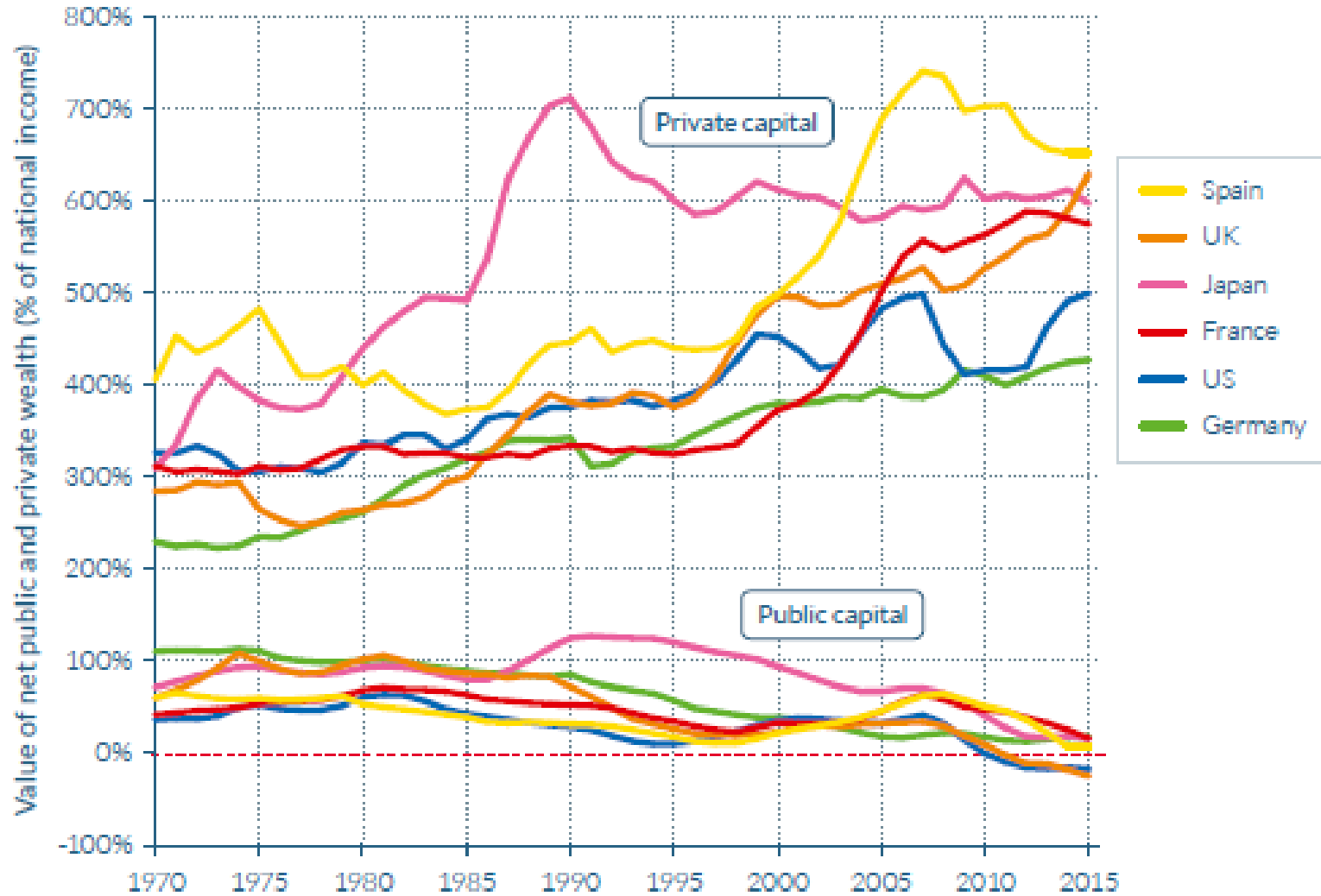
**Figure E4**

**The elephant curve of global inequality and growth, 1980-2016**



**Figure E6**

The rise of private capital and the fall of public capital in rich countries, 1970–2016





**Figure E10**

**Rising global income inequality is not inevitable in the future**

