

Global Inequality

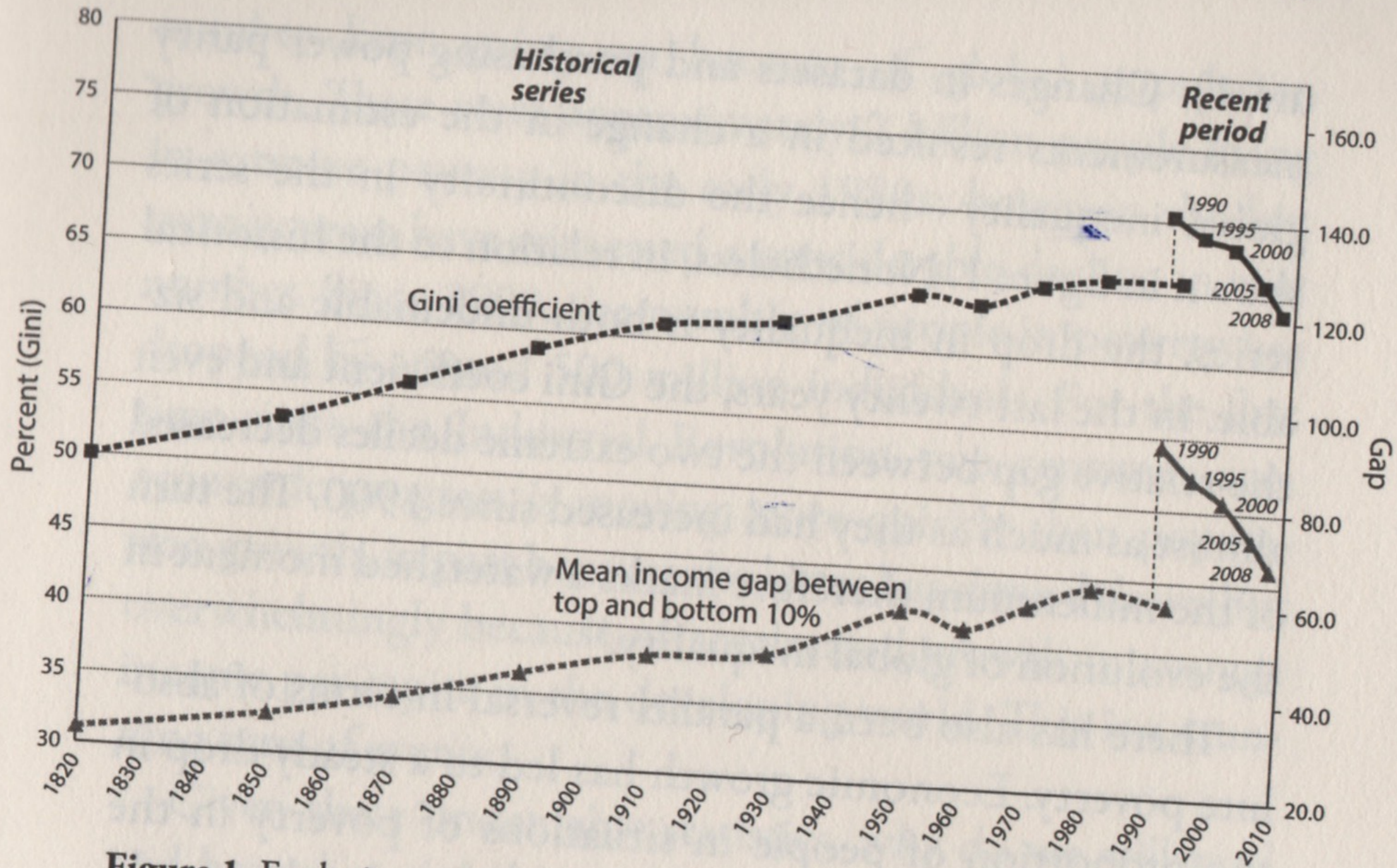


Figure 1. Evolution of Global Inequality

Table 1. World Income Distribution Indicators, 1990–2008^a (Household survey data rescaled by GDP per capita)

Year	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008	2010
Mean income per capita in sample In PPP 2005 USD	6950	7210	8070	9025	9890	10070
Share of global population accounted for (%)	92.3	92.2	92.2	92.1	92.0	92.0
Share of global income accounted for (%)	94.3	94.4	94.3	94.0	93.8	93.7
Global inequality						
Gini	0.703	0.690	0.683	0.658	0.638	0.623
Theil	0.949	0.918	0.903	0.827	0.763	0.723
Mean income gap between richest and poorest 10%	93.1	86.7	82.1	74.3	68.5	63.5
Inequality between countries (Theil)	0.734	0.696	0.681	0.600	0.529	0.479
Inequality within countries (Theil)	0.215	0.222	0.222	0.227	0.234	0.244

^a Inequality computed on income (or consumption expenditure) per capita in PPP 2005 USD after rescaling by national GDP per capita; Povcal and OECD secondary sources used. Constant sample of 106 countries.

Table 2. World Income Distribution Indicators Based on Household Surveys, 1990–2008^a

Year	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008	2010
Mean income						
In PPP 2005 USD	3880	3815	4020	4490	4745	4825
As a percentage of mean GDP per capita	55.8	52.9	49.8	49.8	48.0	47.9
Global inequality						
Gini	0.741	0.738	0.734	0.712	0.699	0.691
Mean income gap between richest and poorest 10%	113.2	111.3	102.6	97.5	93.9	90.7
Poverty head count (%)						
Extreme poverty: 1.25 PPP 2005 USD per day	32.4	30.0	24.8	17.6	15.6	15.5
Poverty: 2.5 PPP 2005 USD per day	57.4	54.6	52.1	43.8	40.6	38.6

^a Inequality computed on income (or consumption expenditure) per capita in PPP 2005 USD; Povcal and OECD secondary sources used. Constant sample of 108 countries.

Countries Included in the Estimation of the Global Distribution of Living Standard

Argentina	Iceland	Philippines
Australia	India	Poland
Austria	Indonesia	Portugal
Bangladesh	Iran, Islamic Rep.	Romania
Belgium	Ireland	Russian Federation
Bolivia	Israel	Rwanda
Brazil	Italy	Senegal
Burkina Faso	Jamaica	Sierra Leone
Burundi	Japan	Slovak Republic
Cameroon	Jordan	Slovenia
Canada	Kazakhstan	South Africa
Central African Republic	Kenya	Spain
Chile	Korea, Rep.	Sri Lanka
China	Kyrgyz Republic	Sudan
Colombia	Lao PDR	Suriname
Costa Rica	Latvia	Swaziland
Cote d'Ivoire	Luxembourg	Sweden
Czech Republic	Macedonia, FYR	Switzerland
Denmark	Madagascar	Syrian Arab Republic
Dominican Republic	Malaysia	Tajikistan
Ecuador	Mali	Tanzania
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Mauritania	Thailand
El Salvador	Mexico	Togo
Estonia	Morocco	Trinidad and Tobago
Ethiopia	Mozambique	Tunisia
Finland	Nepal	Turkey
France	Netherlands	Uganda
Georgia	New Zealand	Ukraine
Germany	Nicaragua	United Kingdom
Ghana	Niger	United States
Greece	Nigeria	Uruguay
Guatemala	Norway	Venezuela, RB
Guinea	Pakistan	Vietnam
Honduras	Panama	Yemen, Rep.
Hungary	Paraguay	
	Peru	

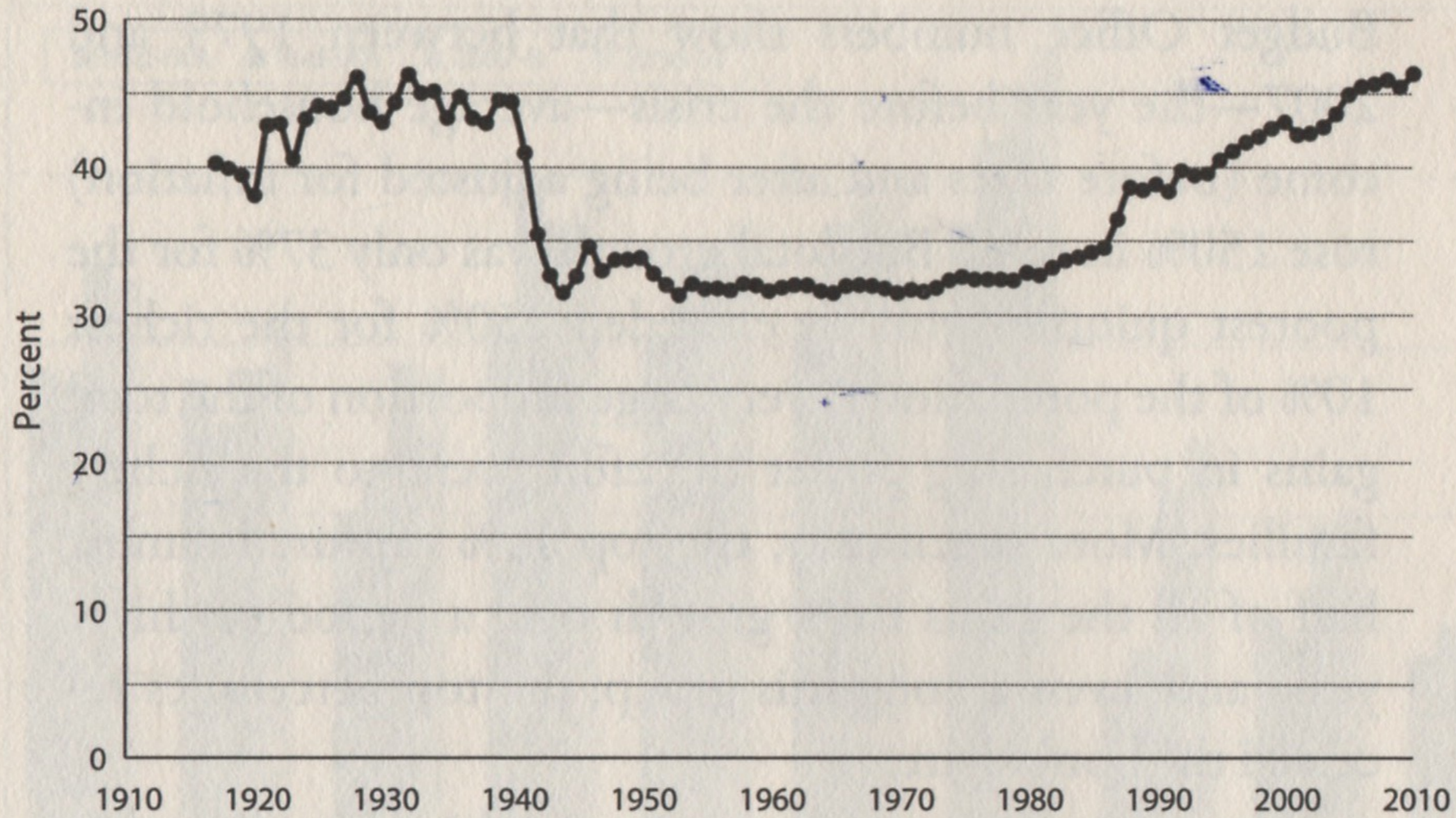


Figure 2. Share of top 10% in total market income: United States, 1910–2010.

Are Countries Becoming More Unequal?

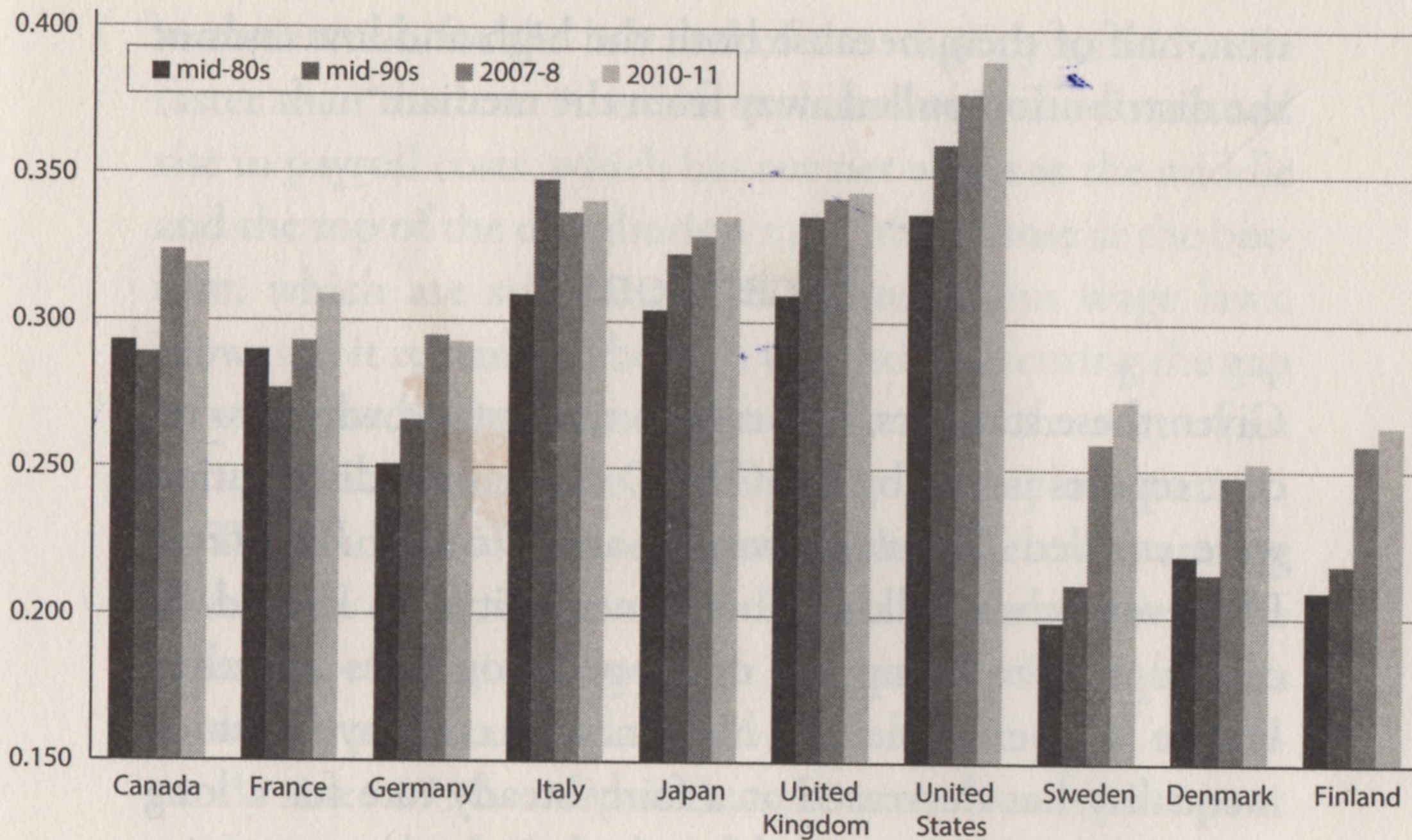
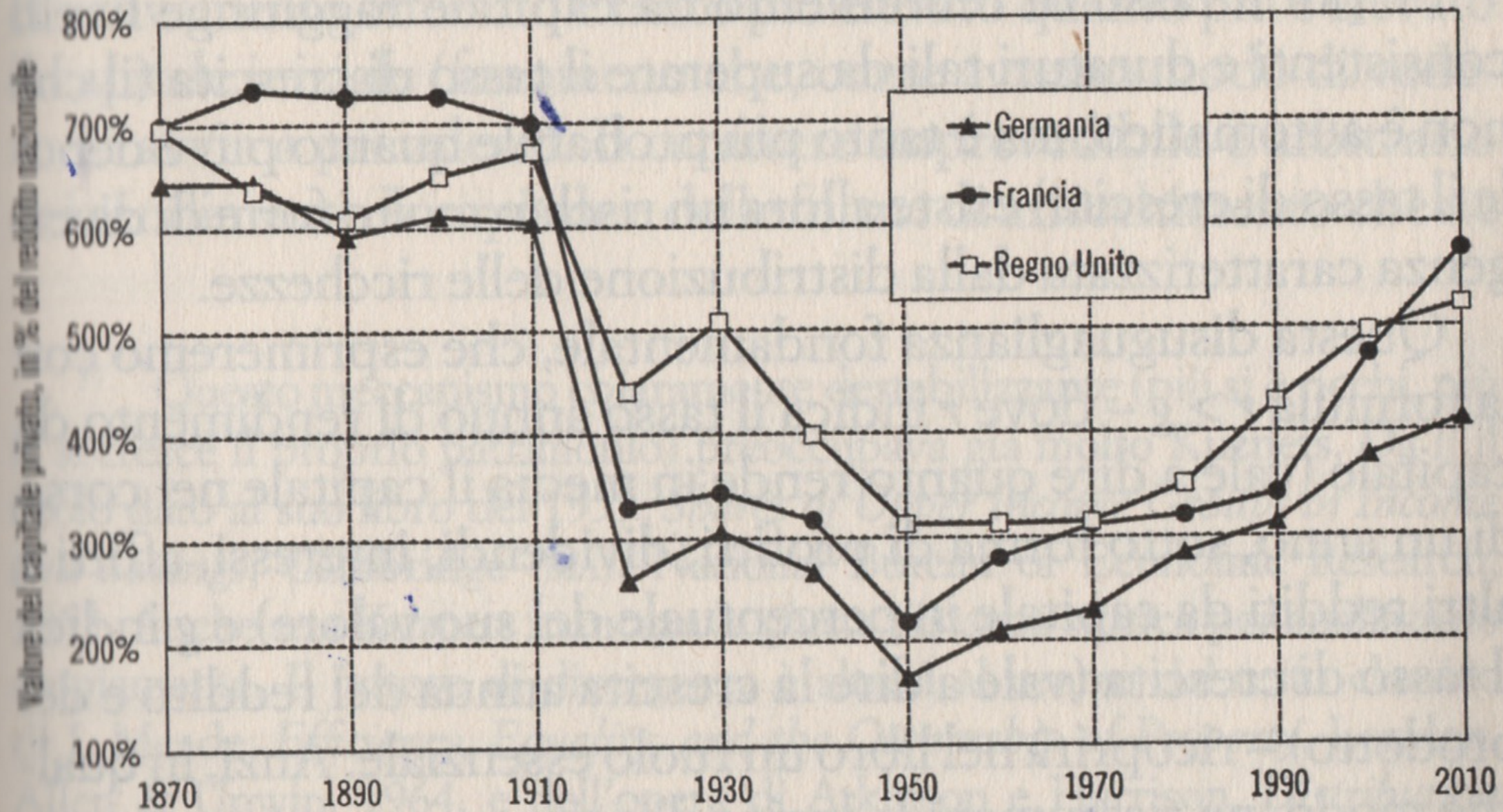


Grafico I.2.

Il rapporto capitale/reddito in Europa, 1870-2010



Nel 1910, in Europa, il totale dei patrimoni privati vale attorno alle 6-7 annualità di reddito nazionale, nel 1950 vale attorno alle 2-3 annualità, nel 2010 vale attorno alle 4-6 annualità.

Fonti e classi di reddito: cfr. <http://piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c>.

Tabella 12.2.

Il rendimento delle dotazioni di capitale delle università americane, 1980-2010

<i>Tassi di rendimento reale medio annuo (al netto delle spese di gestione e dell'inflazione)</i>	<i>Periodo 1980-2010</i>
Tutte le università insieme (850)	8,2%
di cui: Harvard-Yale-Princeton	10,2%
di cui: dotazioni superiori a 1 miliardo di \$ (60)	8,8%
di cui: dotazioni comprese tra 500 milioni e 1 miliardo di \$ (66)	7,8%
di cui: dotazioni comprese tra 100 e 500 milioni di \$ (226)	7,1%
di cui: dotazioni inferiori a 100 milioni di \$ (498)	6,2%

Dal 1980 al 2012 le università americane hanno ottenuto un rendimento reale medio dell'8,2% sulla loro dotazione di capitale, tanto più elevato quanto più elevata era la dotazione iniziale. I rendimenti indicati sono al netto di tutte le spese di gestione e dell'inflazione (2,4% annuo dal 1980 al 2010).

Fonti e dati: cfr. <http://piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c>.