Rising Inequality & Carbon Emissions: Lessons from the World Inequality Report 2022

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Bogota, January 26 2022
• 1. New evidence on income, wealth, gender and carbon inequality from the World Inequality Database (WID.world) & the World Inequality Report 2022

• 2. Consequences for development aid: the magnitude of inequality and of negative climate externalities implies that we need to go beyond standard development aid

What about sharing at least a fraction of global tax revenues paid by the world’s most powerful economic actors (multinationals, billionaires) between all countries according to population?
Top 10% national income share

Share of total (%)
- 21 - 35
- 35 - 42
- 42 - 47
- 47 - 51
- 51 - 67
Bottom 50% national income share

Share of total (%)

- 5.3 - 11.6
- 12 - 14
- 14 - 16
- 16 - 19
- 19 - 29
**Figure 4** The extreme concentration of capital: wealth inequality across the world, 2021

The richest 10% own around 60-80% of wealth. The poorest half systematically owns less than 5% of wealth.

**Interpretation:** The Top 10% in Latin America captures 77% of total household wealth, versus 22% for the Middle 40% and 1% for the Bottom 50%. In Europe, the Top 10% owns 58% of total wealth, versus 38% for the Middle 40% and 4% for the Bottom 50%. **Sources and series:** wir2022.wid.world/methodology.
**Figure 13**  Female labor income share across the world, 1990-2020

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**Interpretation:** The female labour income share rose from 34% to 38% in North America between 1990 and 2020. **Sources and series:** wir2022.wid.world/methodology and Neef and Robilliard (2021).
Interpretation: Personal carbon footprints include emissions from domestic consumption, public and private investments as well as imports and exports of carbon embedded in goods and services traded with the rest of the world. Modeled estimates based on the systematic combination of tax data, household surveys and input-output tables. Emissions split equally within households. Sources and series: wir2022.wid.world/methodology and Chancel (2021).