# Rising Inequality, Carbon Emissions & Development Aid

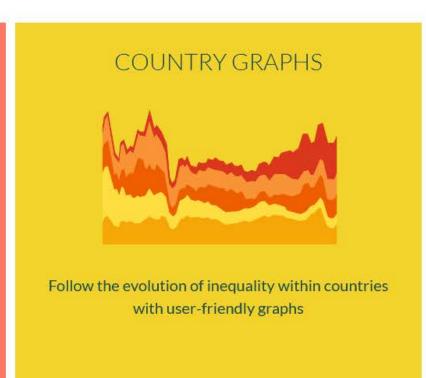
Thomas Piketty
Norad Conference, January 25 2022

 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?





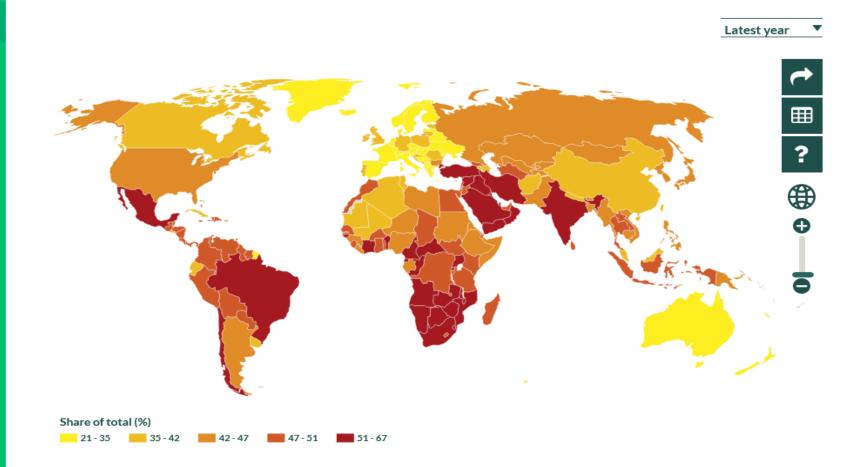


WORLD

# **COUNTRY & REGION KEY INDICATORS AVERAGE INCOME** Per adult national income Per adult GDP **INCOME INEQUALITY** Top 10% share Bottom 50% share Top 1% share **AVERAGE WEALTH** Per adult national wealth Wealth-income ratio **WEALTH INEQUALITY** Top 10% share Bottom 50% share Top 1% share CARBON INEQUALITY [NEW] Top 10% carbon emitters **GENDER INEQUALITY [NEW]** Female labor income share MORE INDICATORS

## Top 10% national income share

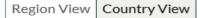


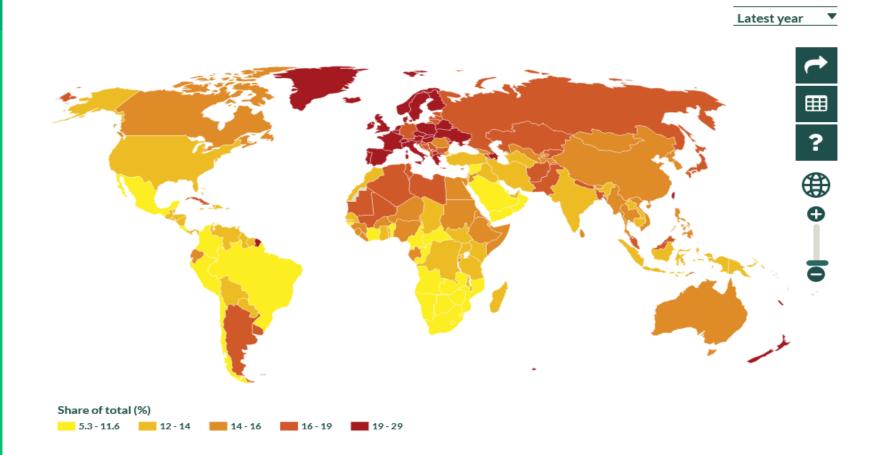


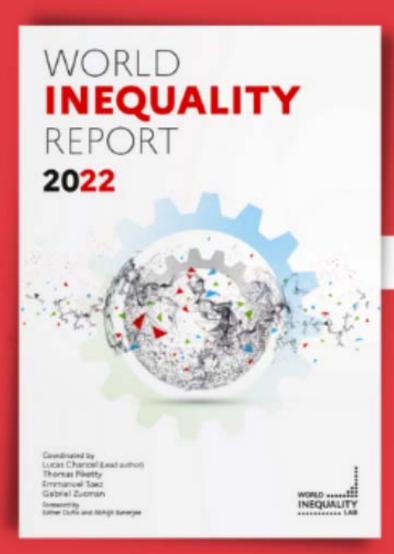
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### Bottom 50% national income share





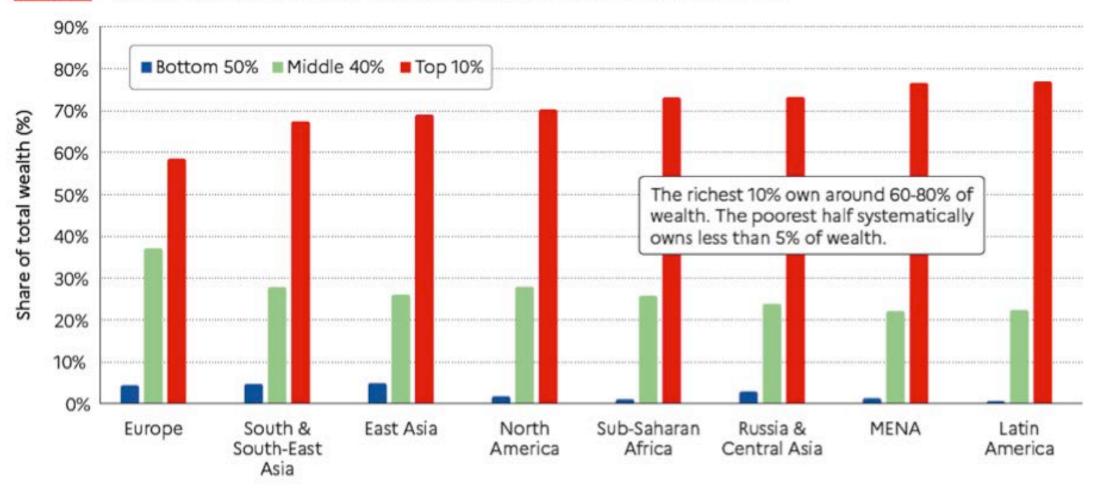


wir2022.wid.world





Figure 4 The extreme concentration of capital: wealth inequality across the world, 2021



**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 70% 60% Gender parity 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% Asia China Russia & Sub-Saharan Latin MENA North Western

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).

2005

America

2010

Africa

2015-2020

Europe

America

=2000

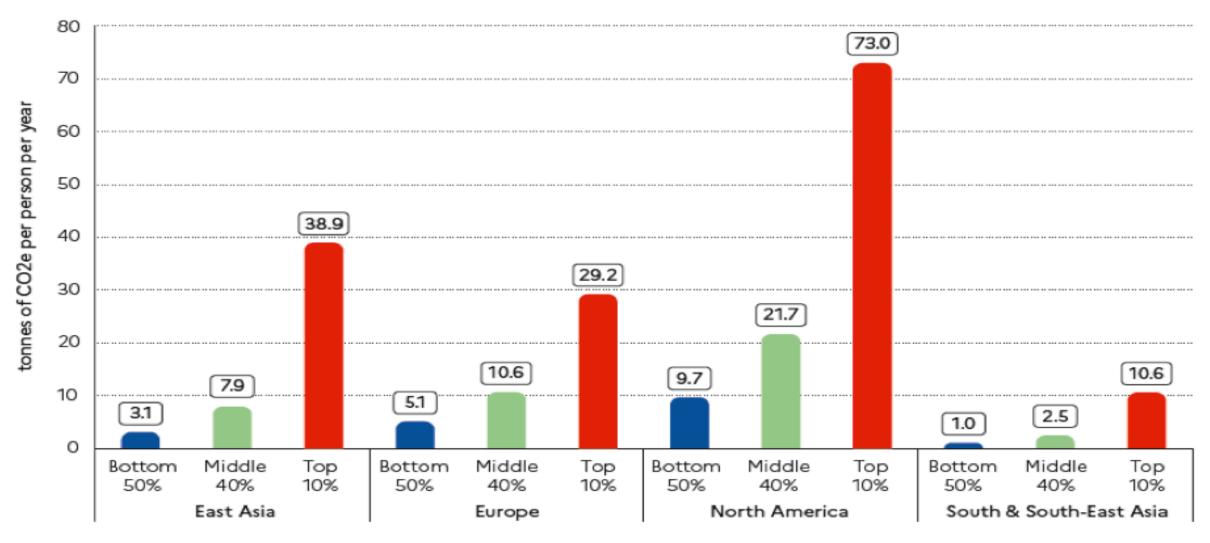
Central Asia

1995

**1990** 

(excl. China)

Figure 15 Per capita emissions across the world, 2019



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).