inequality in the world today really different from that which existed in the nineteenth century? It is not already so? In what respects is the situation in the decades to come worse? Will the twenty-first century be even more unequal?

Chapter 7, I will consider how the global distribution of wealth and power changed over the very long run. Why did people believe that modern growth naturally leads to more equality? And how does globalization alter the interpretation of inequality, welfare, and growth? What can we do that is concrete, finally, in order to reduce inequality and promote a more equal world? These are the main themes of this book.

However, I will also show that inequality began to rise sharply again since the 1970s and 1980s, along with significant variation between countries. These are the main themes of this book.

The distribution of wealth in the twentieth century.

Inequality and Concentration:

Preliminary Remarks:

{Seven}
inequality and concentration: preliminary bearings

the structure of inequality
INEQUALITY AND CONCENTRATION: PREDICTING BEARINGS

The key point is that in multi-country context, France and...
inequalities with respect to labor and capital.

does not mean that the two inequalities coincide. In fact, it is often the case that the inequality with respect to labor is very different from the inequality with respect to capital. This is because the distribution of income is not only determined by the distribution of labor, but also by the distribution of capital. In some cases, the inequality with respect to labor can be much greater than the inequality with respect to capital. For example, in an economy where the labor market is highly segmented, the inequality with respect to labor can be very high, even if the inequality with respect to capital is relatively low.

inequalities with respect to labor and capital.

The structure of inequalities is therefore a complex interplay of various factors, including the distribution of labor, capital, and other resources. To fully understand the implications of these inequalities, it is necessary to examine the underlying economic and social factors that contribute to them.