The structure of inequality has changed significantly since the 1970s.Sharp increases were observed in the early 1980s, followed by a period of relative stability in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Since the early 1990s, we have seen a gradual increase in inequality, with some indicators showing a more rapid rise in recent years. This trend has been observed in both developed and developing countries, with the United States experiencing particularly high levels of income inequality.

The increase of inequality is due to a combination of factors, including economic policies, technological changes, and demographic shifts. It is important to address these issues and implement policies that promote greater equality and reduce the burden on the less fortunate. This can be achieved through investments in education, healthcare, and social programs that support vulnerable populations.
inequality was substantially compressed, a compression comparable in some respects to recent experiences in other advanced industrial economies.

During the Great Depression, which hit the United States particularly hard, and again during World War II, when the nation was fully mobilized, the stock market was not a game of chance.

The stock market was one of the key indicators of the health of the economy. The stock market was seen as a barometer of the economy's health, and it was closely watched by investors and economists.

When we compare the French and US stock exchanges, a number of similarities stand out.

The data shows that the French stock market is more stable than the US stock market, which has seen more volatility. This is likely due to differences in regulatory frameworks and market structure.

The two countries have different approaches to regulating their stock markets. France has a more centralized system, while the US has a more decentralized system. This can affect the overall stability of the markets.

The chart shows the percentage of the total stock market capitalization held by the two countries.

The French stock market is more concentrated, with a smaller number of large companies. The US stock market is more diversified, with a larger number of smaller companies. This can affect the overall stability of the markets.

In conclusion, while there are similarities between the French and US stock markets, there are also important differences. These differences reflect the unique economic and regulatory environments of each country.
Two Worlds

The Structure of Inequality

The Explosion of US Inequality after 1980

Income inequality reached its lowest level in the United States in the postwar era: the top 1% of households had only 18% of the nation's income in 1929. By 1978, this had increased to 33%; by 2007, to 40%. This growth was driven by a surge in the returns to education, especially for those with advanced degrees. The share of income going to the top 1% of households increased from 12% in 1970 to 25% in 2007. This trend has been particularly pronounced in the United States, where the top 1% of households have received more than 50% of all capital gains since 1980. Meanwhile, the bottom 50% of households have seen their income stagnate, with a rise in the poverty rate.

The Explosion of Inequality in the United States

In 1970, the top 1% of households had 11% of the nation's income. By 1990, this had increased to 21%; by 2000, to 32%.

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The Structure of Inequality

Did the Increase of Inequality Cause the Financial Crisis?

TWO WORLDS

more than $12 million a year.
We can compute average wages at the individual level over long periods of time to measure the evolution of wage inequality with modularity taken into account. In the case of government data on US income, it is often impossible to tally data in the US case. Government data allow us to measure how the overall economy is moving, but not necessarily increase in the labor share. The common approach is to include the increase in the labor share and divide by the average wage. This approach is flawed, but we need a more comprehensive approach to solve the problem. Several points are important: 

- The increase in the labor share of wages is often measured as a percentage of the gross national income (GNI) for example, and is then divided by the average wage.
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The Rise of Inequality

"The rise of inequality in the United States is largely due to the rise of wage inequality." (see Figures 8-7 and 8-8).

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United States—For those neighborhoods. Indeed, in the United States, as 1960 accounted for more one-third of the increase in income inequality in the 1990s:

Income from capital income was the major source of the rise in inequality. It is important to note that the rise in income from capital is not only a rise in income from capital, but also a rise in income from capital due to returns to capital

Further, the rise in the income from capital was due to increases in wage inequality, especially in the upper-middle class.

The structure of income inequality is illustrated in the United States, with the top 1% income share increasing significantly since 1970, followed by the top 5% and then the top 10%.

The composition of top income in the United States in 1970 contributed to the increase in wage inequality.

The rise in the top 1% share is clear, with a significant rise in the top 5% and top 10%, indicating a significant increase in income inequality.

The share of top 1% income in the United States has increased significantly, with the top 1% share rising from 5% to 10% over the past few decades.

The rise in income from capital was due to increases in wage inequality, especially in the upper-middle class.
The rise of the income hierarchy in 2000–2010 was due to a combination of factors. The increase in the top 0.1 percent of income earners was driven by gains in the financial sector. As luxury goods increased in the top 1 percent, the proportion of high-paying corporate executive pay packs increased, leading to a rise in the income of the top 1 percent. This trend is reinforced by the fact that the financial sector, which includes banks, insurance companies, and other financial institutions, has seen a rise in the proportion of high-paying jobs.

The structure of inequality is also reflected in the distribution of income across different quintiles. The top 10 percent of income earners capture a significant portion of the overall income, while the bottom 90 percent see a much smaller increase. This suggests that the rise in inequality is not just about the top earners, but also about the broader distribution of income across different socioeconomic groups.

The data on inequality indicate that the rise in income for the top earners is not just a result of market forces, but also reflects policy decisions and institutional changes that have contributed to the rise in inequality. This is a concern for policymakers who are seeking ways to address the challenges of inequality and promote more inclusive economic growth.