

Gleichheit, Chancengleichheit und Gerechtigkeit.

Vermögensverteilung

Von Piketty bis zur Digitalen Lehre

Gleichheit, Chancengleichheit und Gerechtigkeit.

Vermögensverteilung *Einstieg in Piketty*

- (1) Einkommensungleichheit in den Vereinigten Staaten (1910 – 2010)
- (2) Das Kapital-Einkommen-Verhältnis in Europa (1870 – 2010)
- (3) Die Verteilung des Weltprodukts (1700 -2012)
- (4) Die Verteilung der Weltbevölkerung (1700 – 2012)
- (5) Globale Ungleichheit (1700 – 2012) – Divergenz statt Konvergenz ?
- (6) Tauschrate und Kaufkraftparität (Euro/Dollar)
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- (8) Verteilung des Welt-Bruttoinlandsprodukts (W-BIP, 2012)

Einkommensungleichheit in den Vereinigten Staaten (1910 – 2010)

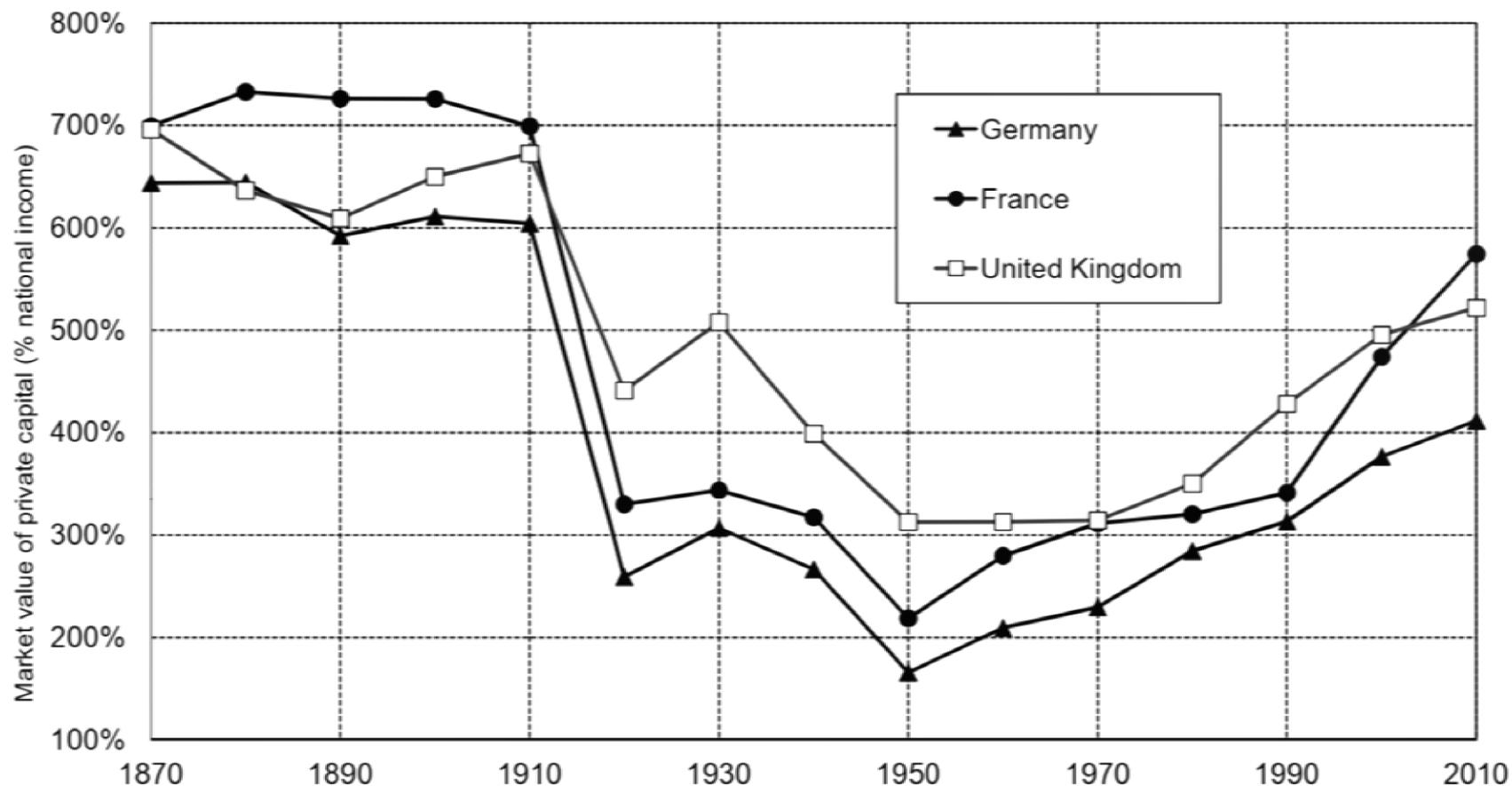
Figure I.1. Income inequality in the United States, 1910-2010



The top decile share in U.S. national income dropped from 45-50% in the 1910s-1920s to less than 35% in the 1950s (this is the fall documented by Kuznets); it then rose from less than 35% in the 1970s to 45-50% in the 2000s-2010s. Sources and series: see piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c.

Das Kapital-Einkommen-Verhältnis in Europa (1870 – 2010)

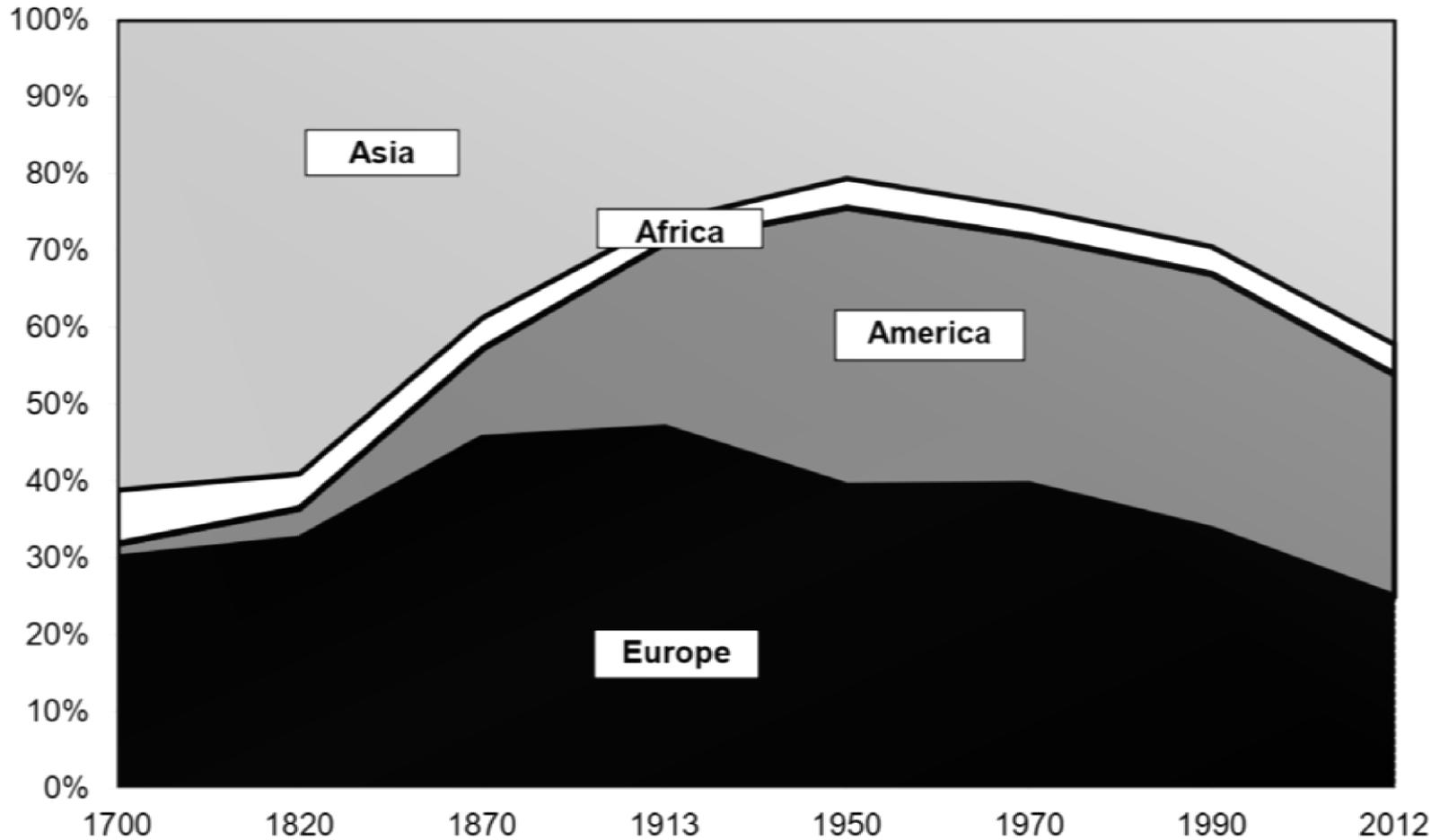
Figure I.2. The capital/income ratio in Europe, 1870-2010



Aggregate private wealth was worth about 6-7 years of national income in Europe in 1910, between 2 and 3 years in 1950, and between 4 and 6 years in 2010. Sources and series: see piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c.

Die Verteilung des Weltprodukts (1700 -2012)

Figure 1.1. The distribution of world output 1700-2012

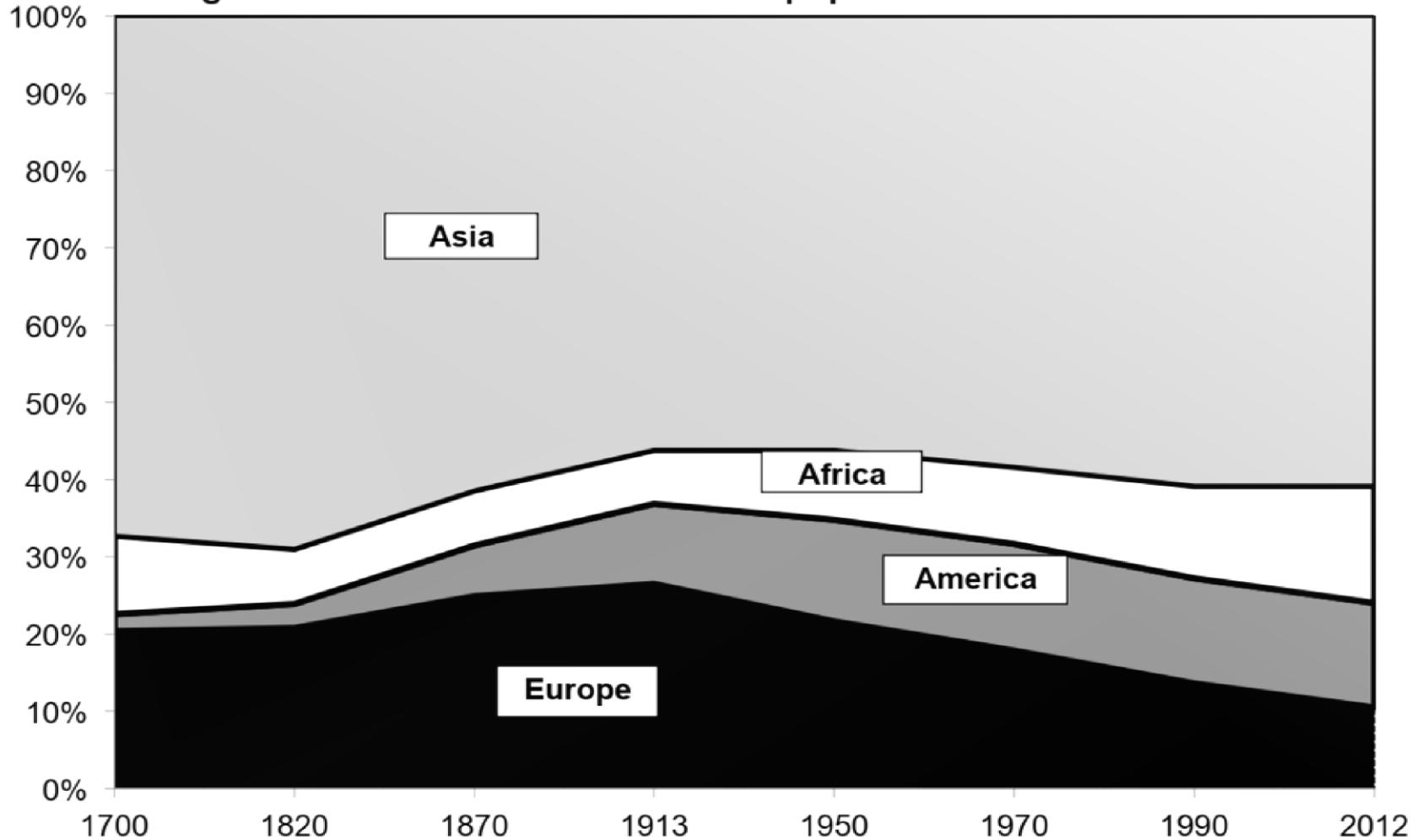


Europe's GDP made 47% of world GDP in 1913, down to 25% in 2012.

Sources and series: see piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c.

Die Verteilung der Weltbevölkerung (1700 – 2012)

Figure 1.2. The distribution of world population 1700-2012

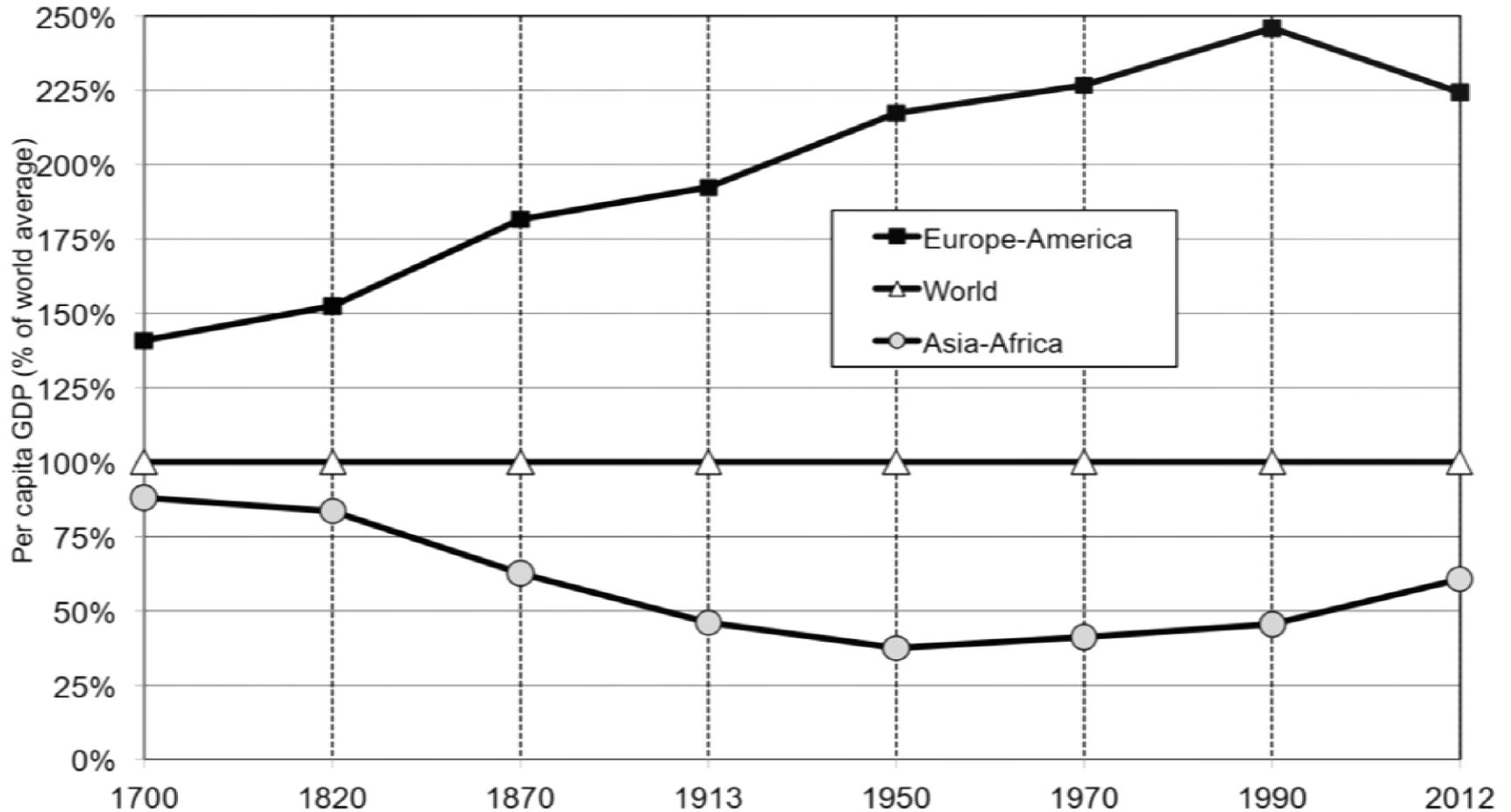


Europe's population made 26% of world population in 1913, down to 10% in 2012.

Sources and series: see piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c.

Globale Ungleichheit (1700 – 2012) – Divergenz statt Konvergenz ?

Figure 1.3. Global inequality 1700-2012:
divergence then convergence?

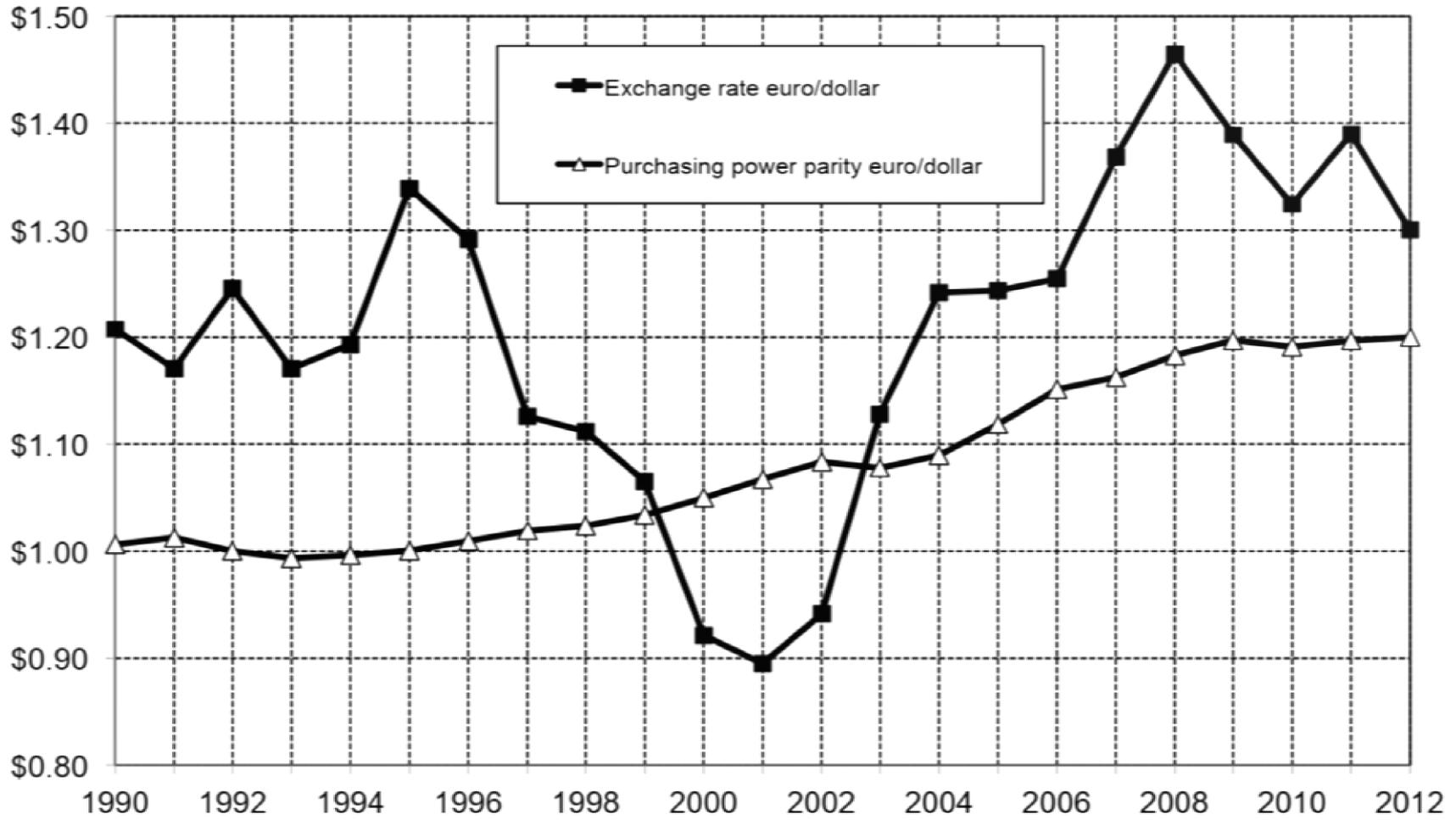


Per capita GDP in Asia-Africa went from 37% of world average in 1950 to 61% in 2012.

Sources and series: see piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c.

Tauschrate und Kaufkraftparität (Euro/Dollar)

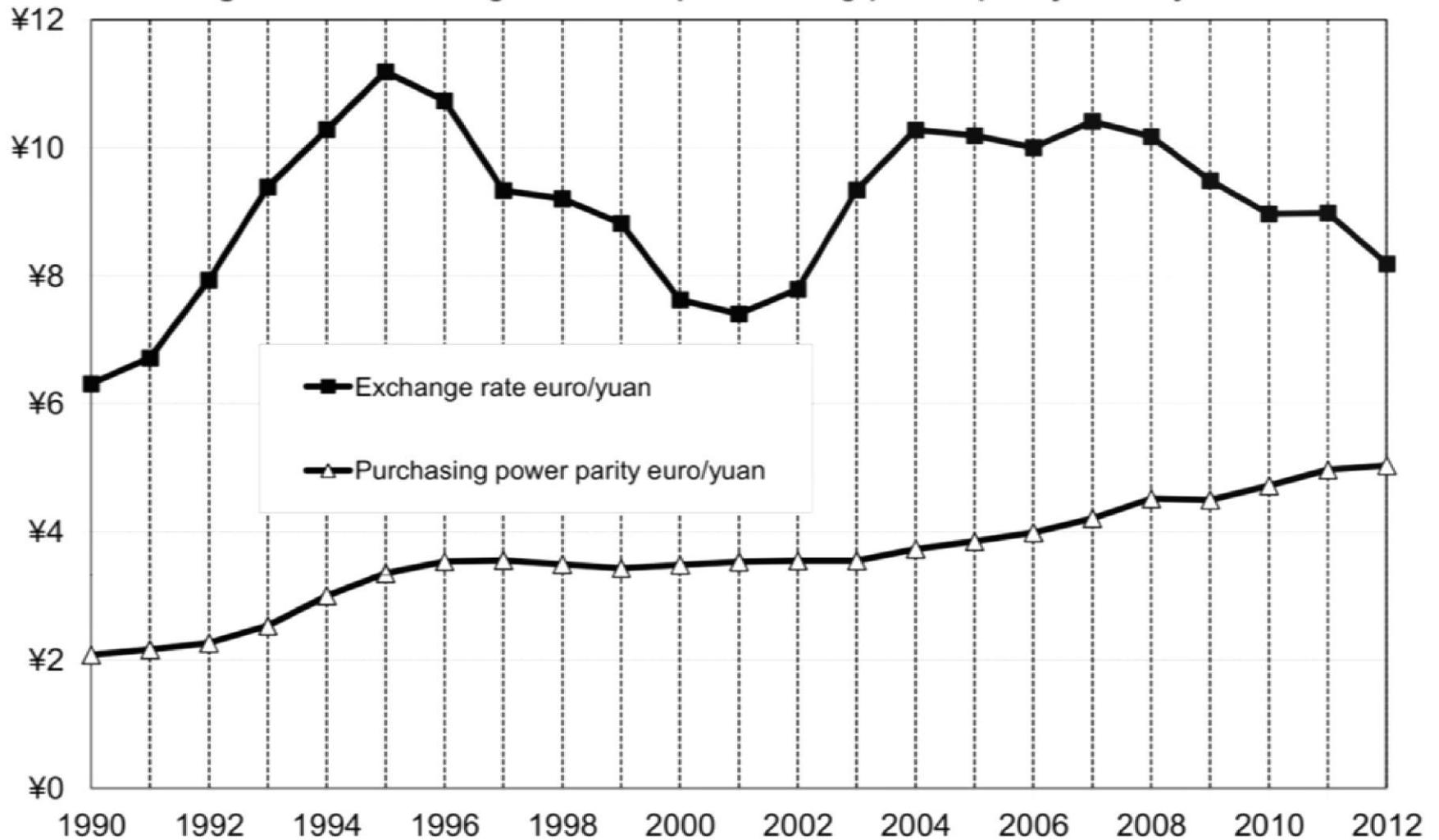
Figure 1.4. Exchange rate and purchasing power parity: euro/dollar



In 2012, 1 euro was worth 1.30 dollars according to current exchange rate, but 1.20 dollars in purchasing power parity. Sources and series: see piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c.

Tauschrate und Kaufkraftparität (Euro/Yuan)

Figure 1.5. Exchange rate and purchasing power parity: euro/yuan



In 2012, 1 euro was worth 8 yuans according to current exchange rate, but 5 yuans in purchasing power parity. Sources and series: see piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c.

Verteilung des Welt-Bruttoinlandsprodukts (W-BIP, 2012)

Table 1.1: Distribution of world GDP, 2012

	Population (million inhabitants)		GDP (billion euros 2012)		Per capita GDP	Equivalent per capita monthly income
					(euros 2012)	
World	7,050	100%	71,200	100%	10,100 €	760 €
Europe	740	10%	17,800	25%	24,000 €	1,800 €
incl. European Union	540	8%	14,700	21%	27,300 €	2,040 €
incl. Russia/Ukraine	200	3%	3,100	4%	15,400 €	1,150 €
America	950	13%	20,600	29%	21,500 €	1,620 €
incl. United States/Canada	350	5%	14,300	20%	40,700 €	3,050 €
incl. Latin America	600	9%	6,300	9%	10,400 €	780 €
Africa	1,070	15%	2,800	4%	2,600 €	200 €
incl. North Africa	170	2%	1,000	1%	5,700 €	430 €
incl. Sub-Saharan Africa	900	13%	1,800	3%	2,000 €	150 €
Asia	4,290	61%	30,000	42%	7,000 €	520 €
incl. China	1,350	19%	10,400	15%	7,700 €	580 €
incl. India	1,260	18%	4,000	6%	3,200 €	240 €
incl. Japan	130	2%	3,800	5%	30,000 €	2,250 €
incl. Other	1,550	22%	11,800	17%	7,600 €	570 €

World GDP, estimated in purchasing power parity, was about 71 200 billion euros in 2012. World population was about 7.050 billion inhabitants, hence a per capita GDP of €10 100 (equivalent to a monthly income of about €760 per month). All numbers were rounded to the closed dozen or hundred

Sources: see piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c.