

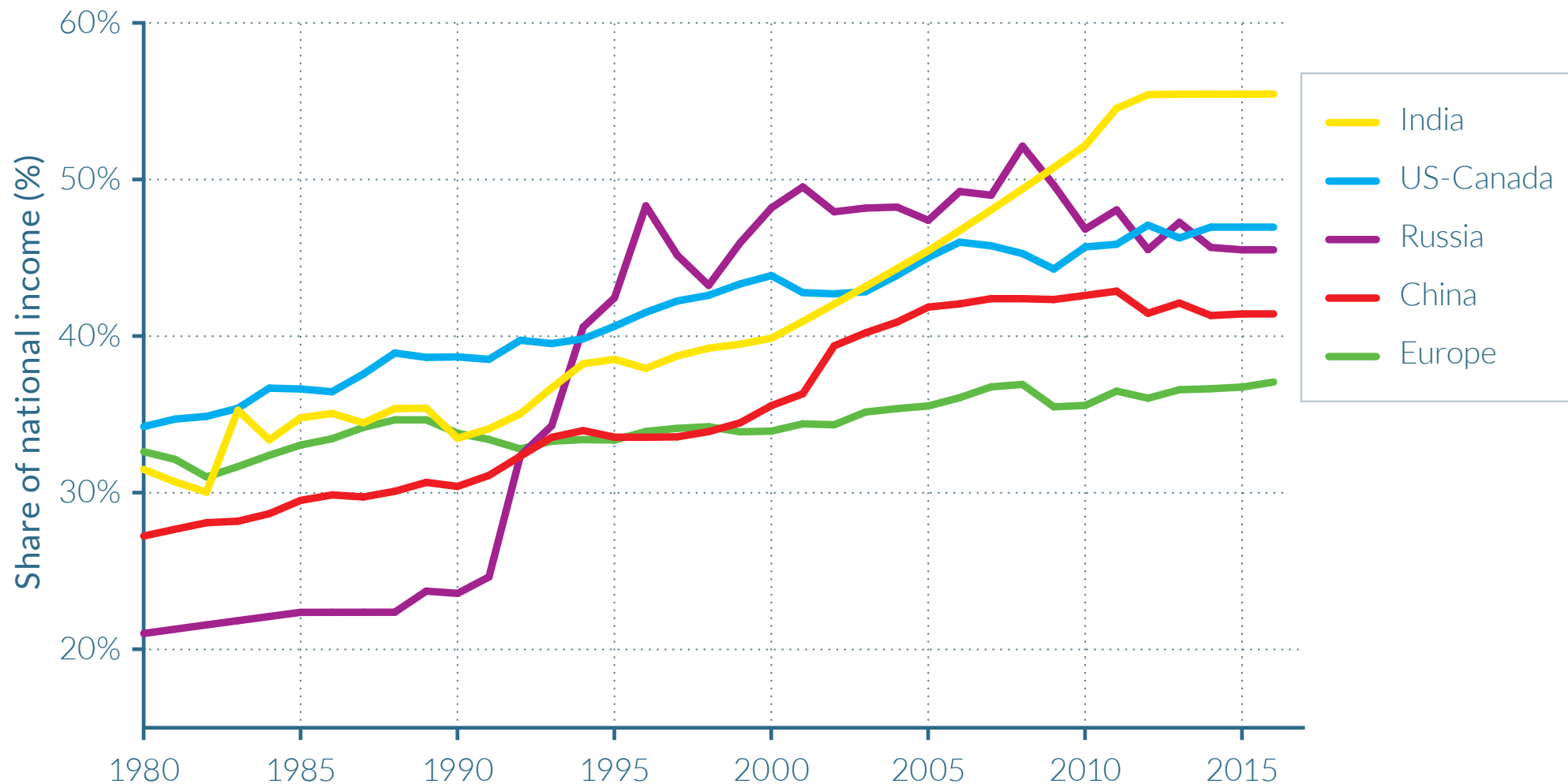


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GLOBAL INEQUALITY DATA

Sustainable Development Goals: Who is at risk of being left behind?

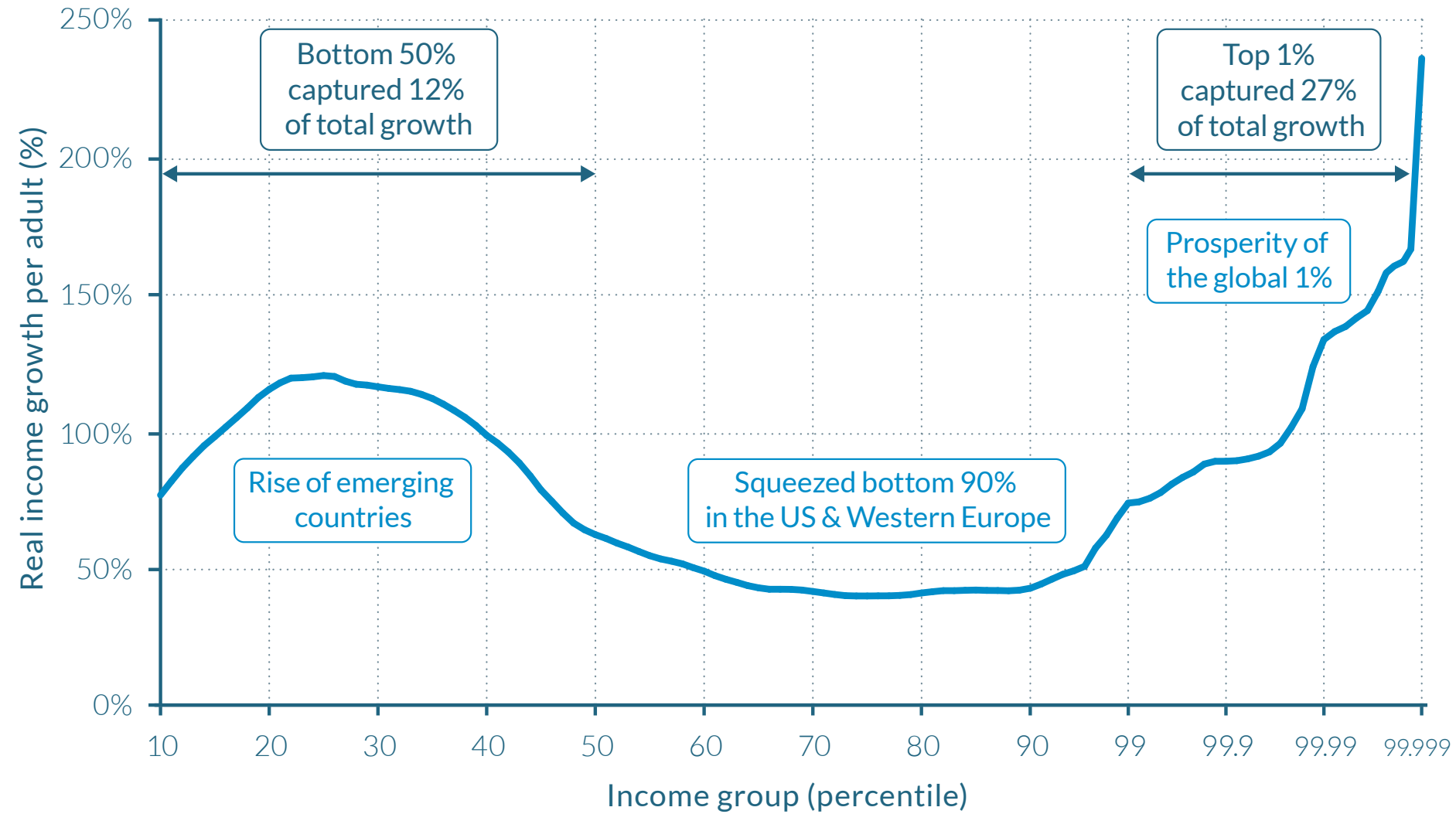
Dr. Lucas Chancel
Co-Director, World Inequality Lab
Lead coordinator, World Inequality Report
Lecturer, Sciences Po Paris

Top 10% income shares across the world, 1980-2016



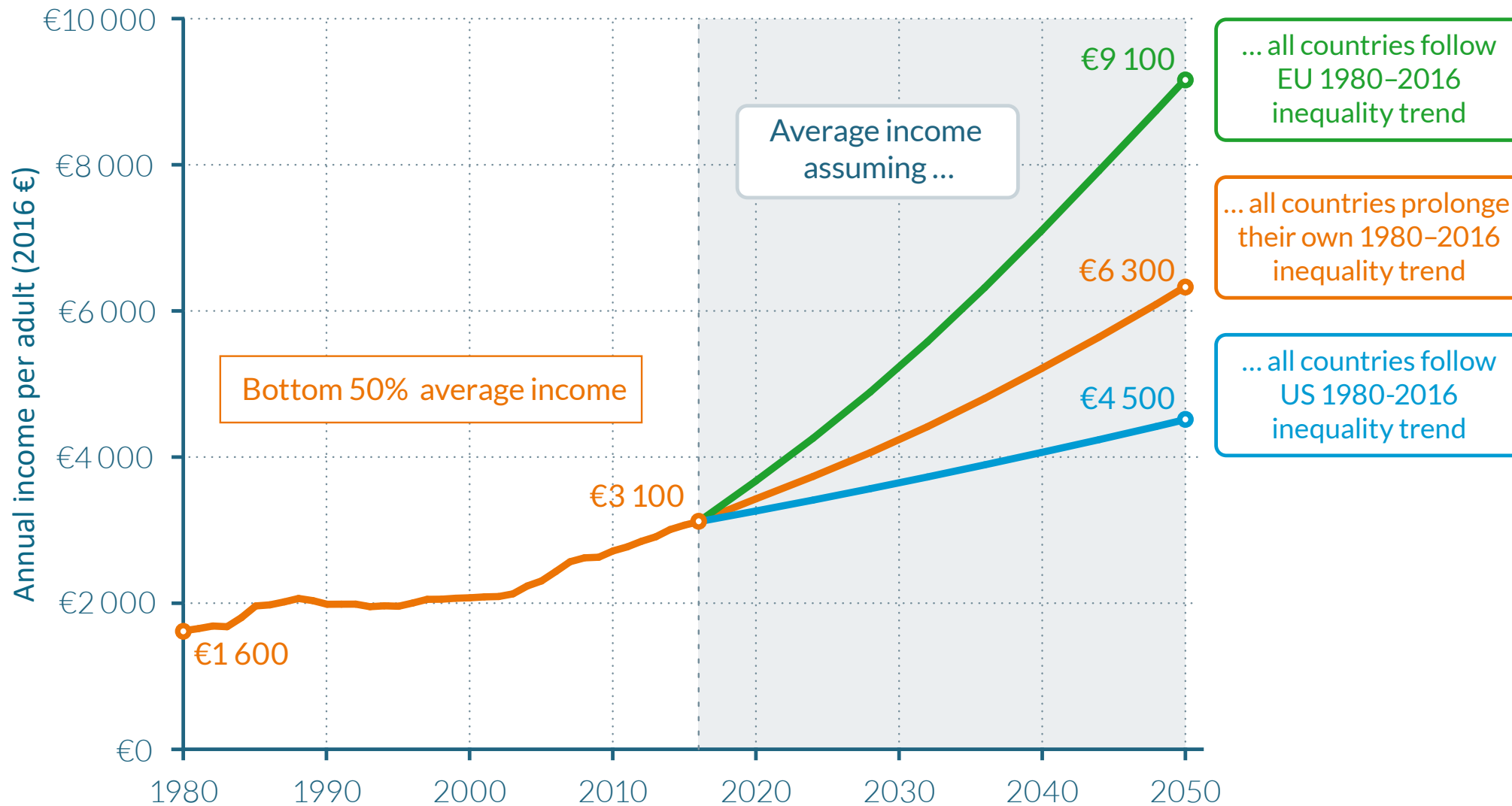
Source: World Inequality Report 2018, Figure 2.1.1. See wir2018.wid.world for data sources and notes.

Total income growth by percentile across all world regions, 1980-2016

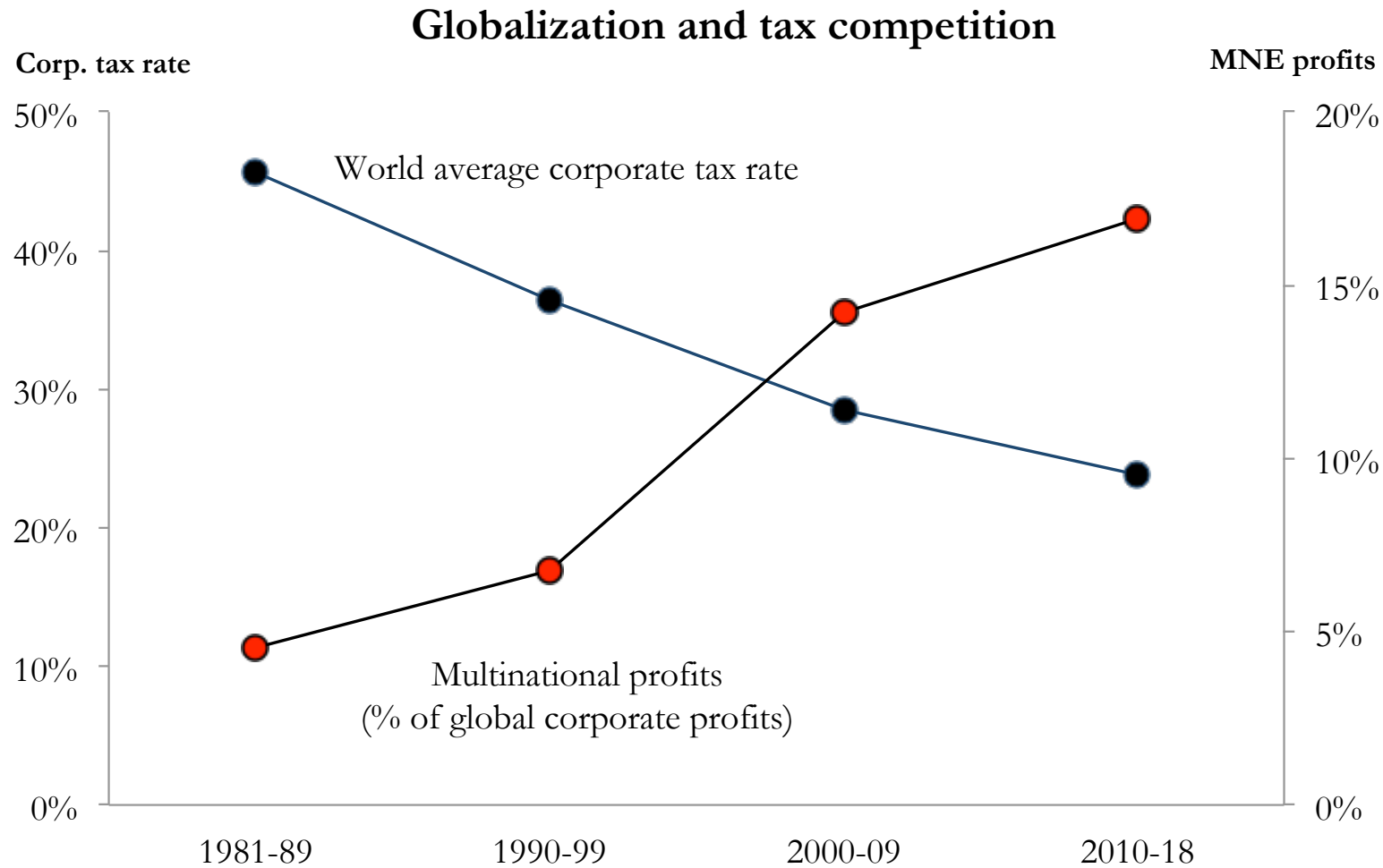


Source: World Inequality Report 2018, Figure 2.1.4. See wir2018.wid.world for data sources and notes.

Global average income projections of the Bottom 50%, 1980-2050



Source: World Inequality Report 2018, Figures 5.1.3. See wir2018.wid.world for data sources and notes.

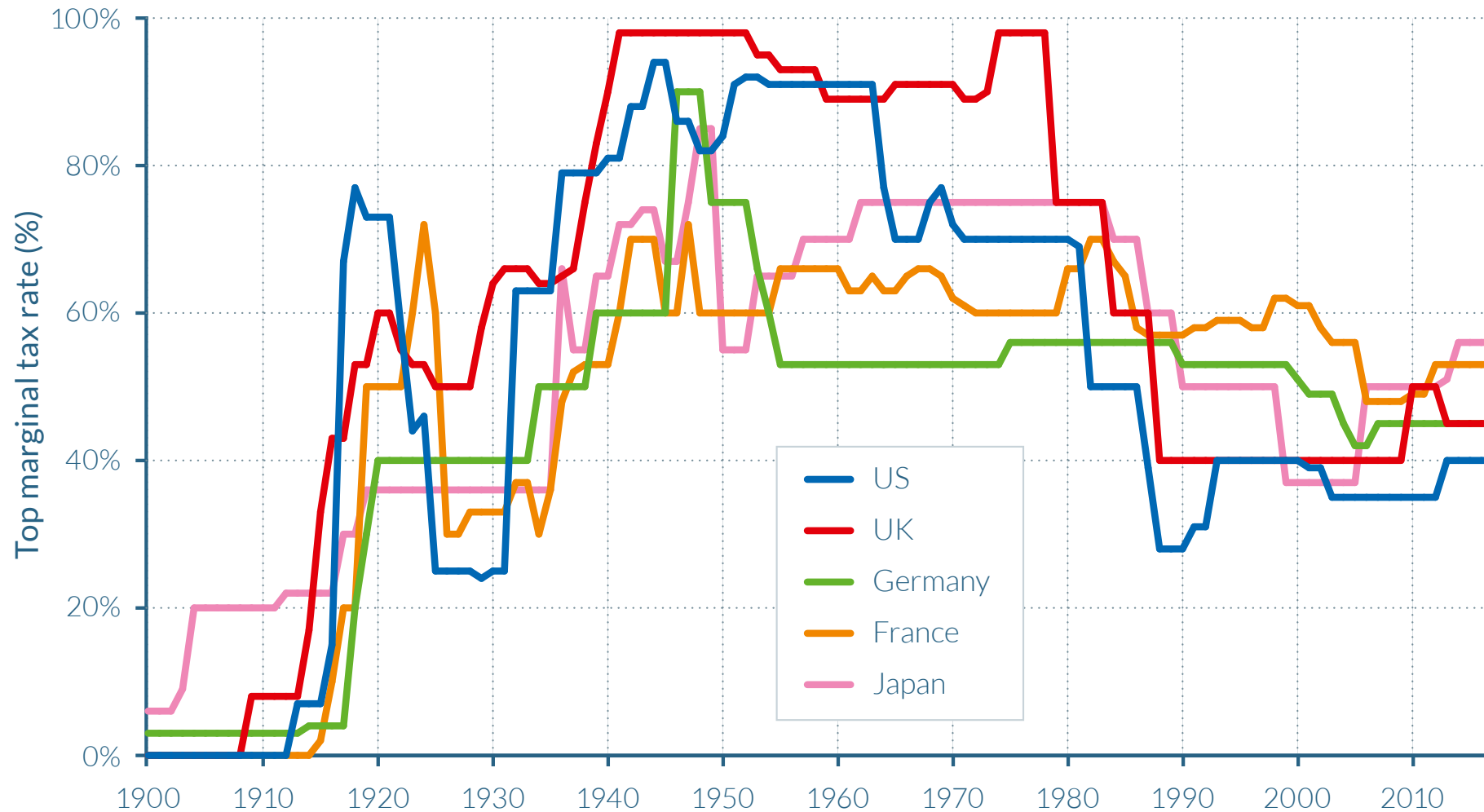


Notes: This figure charts the unweighted world average corporate tax rate and the share of global corporate profits made by multinational corporations. Multinational profits were around €1.4 trillion in 2015, while global corporate profits were around €7.9 trillion.

Zucman, 2017

Figure 5.2.2

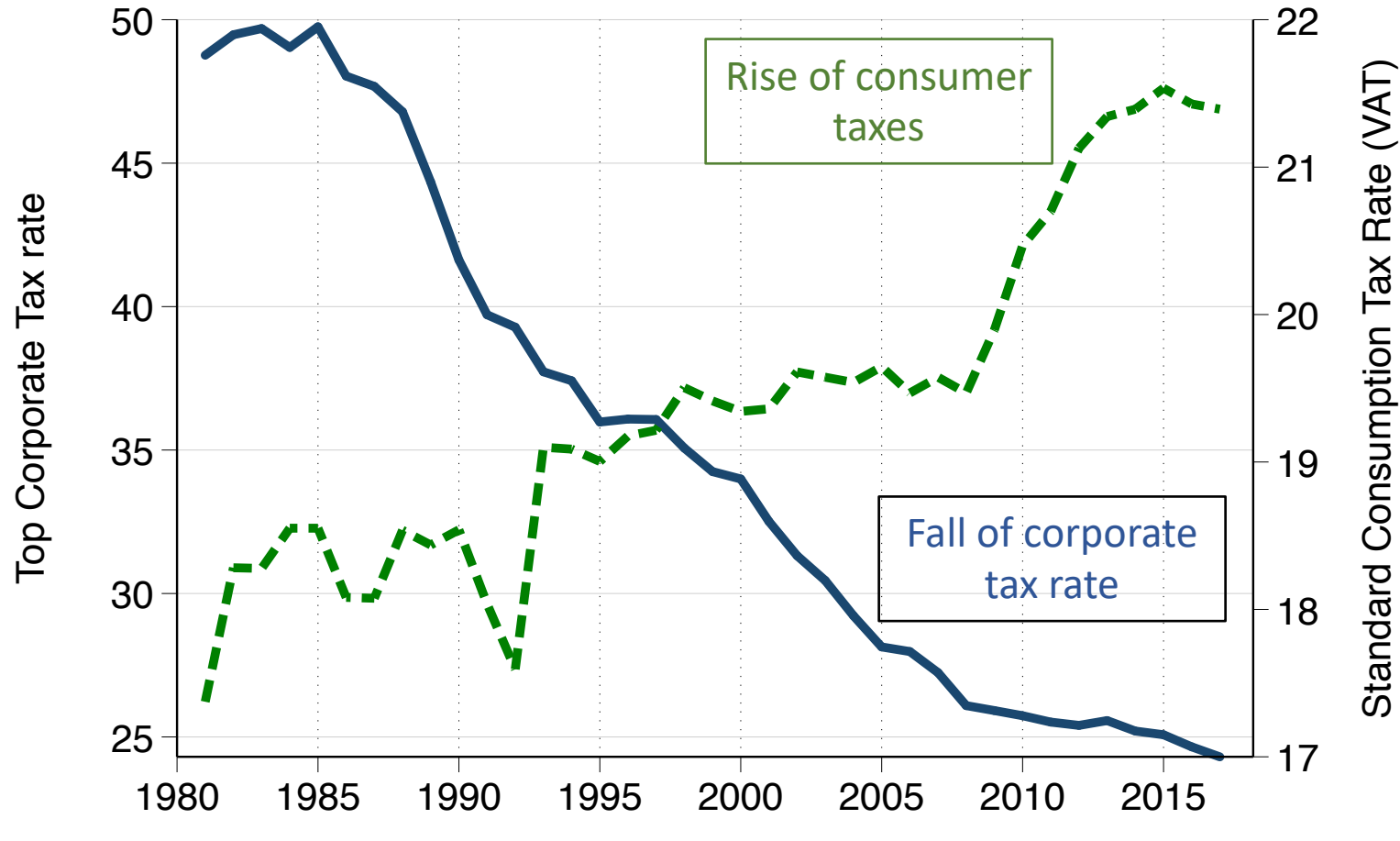
Top income tax rates in rich countries, 1900–2017



Sources: Piketty (2014) and updates. See wir2018.wid.world for data series and notes.

Between 1963 and 2017, the top marginal tax rate of income tax (applying to the highest incomes) in the US fell from 91% to 40%.

Corporate vs. consumption taxes in the EU



- Extreme inequality is at the heart of unsustainable development patterns
- Tackling extreme inequality is key to end extreme poverty
- To do so, we need to end financial opacity and fix our global tax system

Thank you for your attention!

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Twitter: @lucas_chancel
Email: lucas.chancel@wid.world