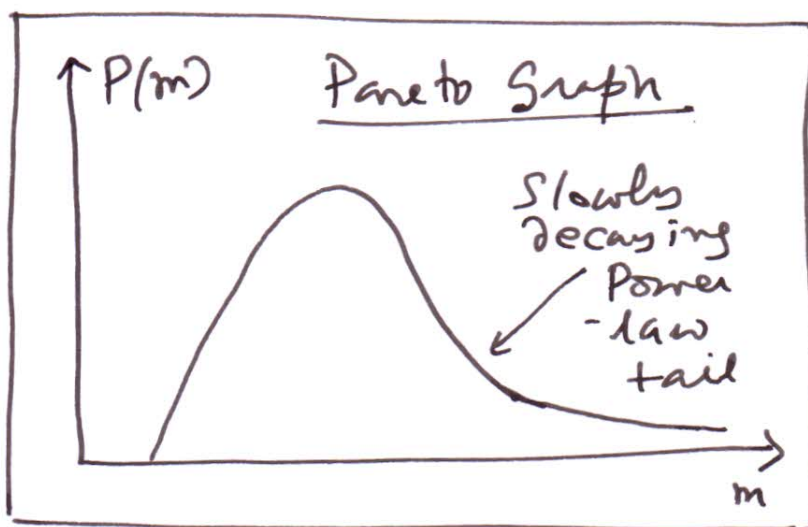


Distribution of Wealth and Income

1/ About the top 5% (maximum 10%) in terms of income lie in the power law region of the distribution.



2/ The distribution of the bulk of the population is log-normal, or even exponential (wealth and income in the United Kingdom and the U.S.A.).

3/ The lack of symmetry in the distribution shows that it is non-Gaussian, i.e. wealth is not acquired by chance or randomly.

4/ The tail has a ^{more} pronounced presence ^{than Gaussian} at the rich-end of the distribution.

5/ This distribution is universal, "varies very little in space and time, different peoples and different eras yield very

Similar curves". There is strong stability in this behavior. It is in the "nature of man". (Manual of Political Economy - Pareto).

- 6/ Wealth is ~~not as~~ quantified by the net value of assets (financial holdings or tangible items, or house area).
- 7/ Wealth Distribution also shows a power law for the top 5-10% of the population and an exponential or log-normal Distribution for the rest.
- 8/ For wealth Distribution the Pareto Exponent is ~~less~~ lower than that of income Distribution, consistent with the fact that in market economies wealth is more unevenly distributed than income (With larger α , on the other hand, larger wealth is strongly suppressed).
- 9/ Static Distribution of wealth does not imply a static society. Individuals are free to move along the wealth axis. social mobility