

# Desigualdad



“It has been said that astronomy is humbling and caracter-building experience”

# Our Galaxy

Top view  
(simulated image)

GALACTIC HOME

Examples of  
starbirth areas

Supermassive  
black hole  
Sagittarius A\*

**Arms**  
Bands of bright  
stars and new  
star formation

Central  
bulge

Our solar system

Disk

Side view

## The Milky Way

- a spiral galaxy
- 100,000 light-years across
- 100 billion stars
- 1 supermassive black hole
- contains our solar system

@ASTROMATE

Our solar  
system

Central  
bulge

**Halo**  
Spherical cloud of stars  
and globular clusters

**Disk**  
Formed by the  
spiral arms

## The Pale Blue Dot

“That's here. That's home. That's us. On it everyone you love, everyone you know, everyone you ever heard of, every human being who ever was lived out their lives. The aggregate of our joy and suffering, thousands of confident religions, ideologies, and economic doctrines, every hunter and forager, every hero and coward, every creator and destroyer of civilization, every king and peasant, every young couple in love, every mother and father, hopeful child, inventor and explorer, every teacher of morals, every corrupt politician, every “superstar”, every “supreme leader”, every saint and sinner in the history of our species lived there – on a mote of dust suspended in a sunbeam.”

— Carl Sagan † 1996

image taken from a distance of 6 billion kilometers

# PERSPECTIVA

La suma de nuestras alegrías y sufrimientos

Cada creador y destructor de civilizaciones

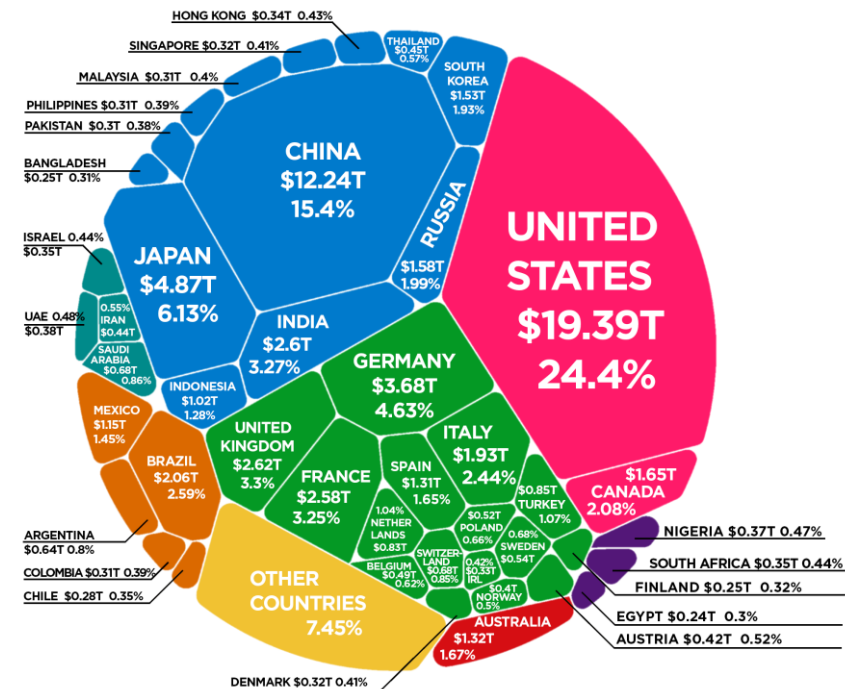
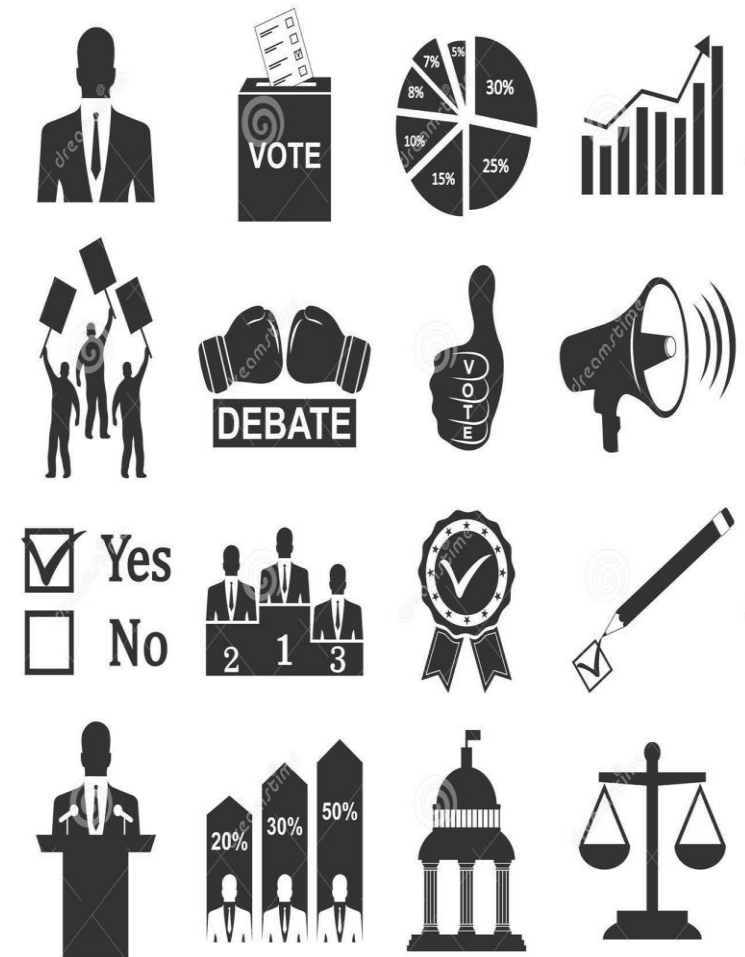
Cada político corrupto, cada “superestrella”, cada líder supremo en la historia de nuestra especie ha vivido aquí.

Los amos momentarios de la fracción de un pequeño punto han vivido aquí

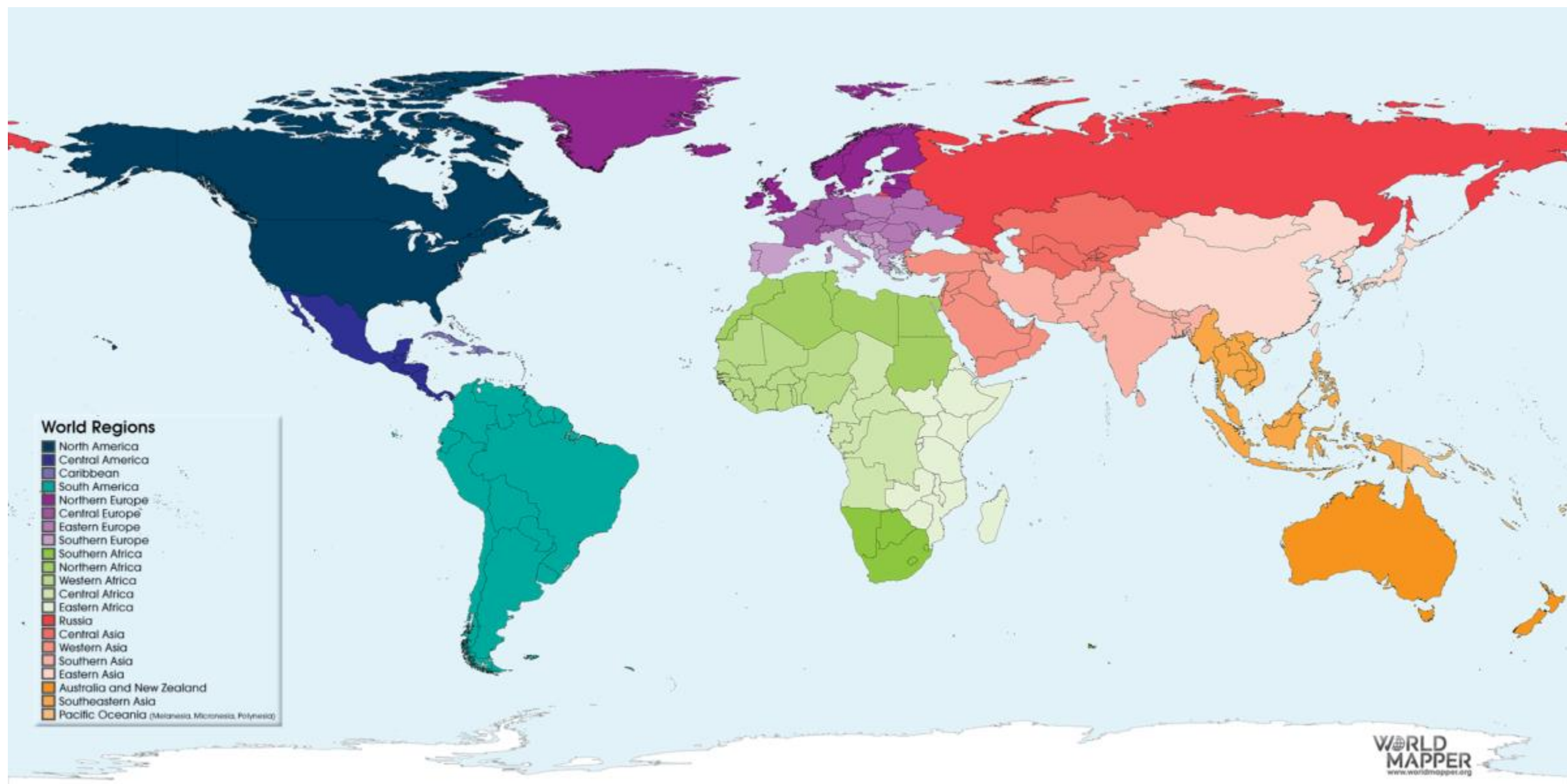
Nuestro sentido de importancia y el delirio de que temenos alguna posición privilegiada en el universo vive ahí.



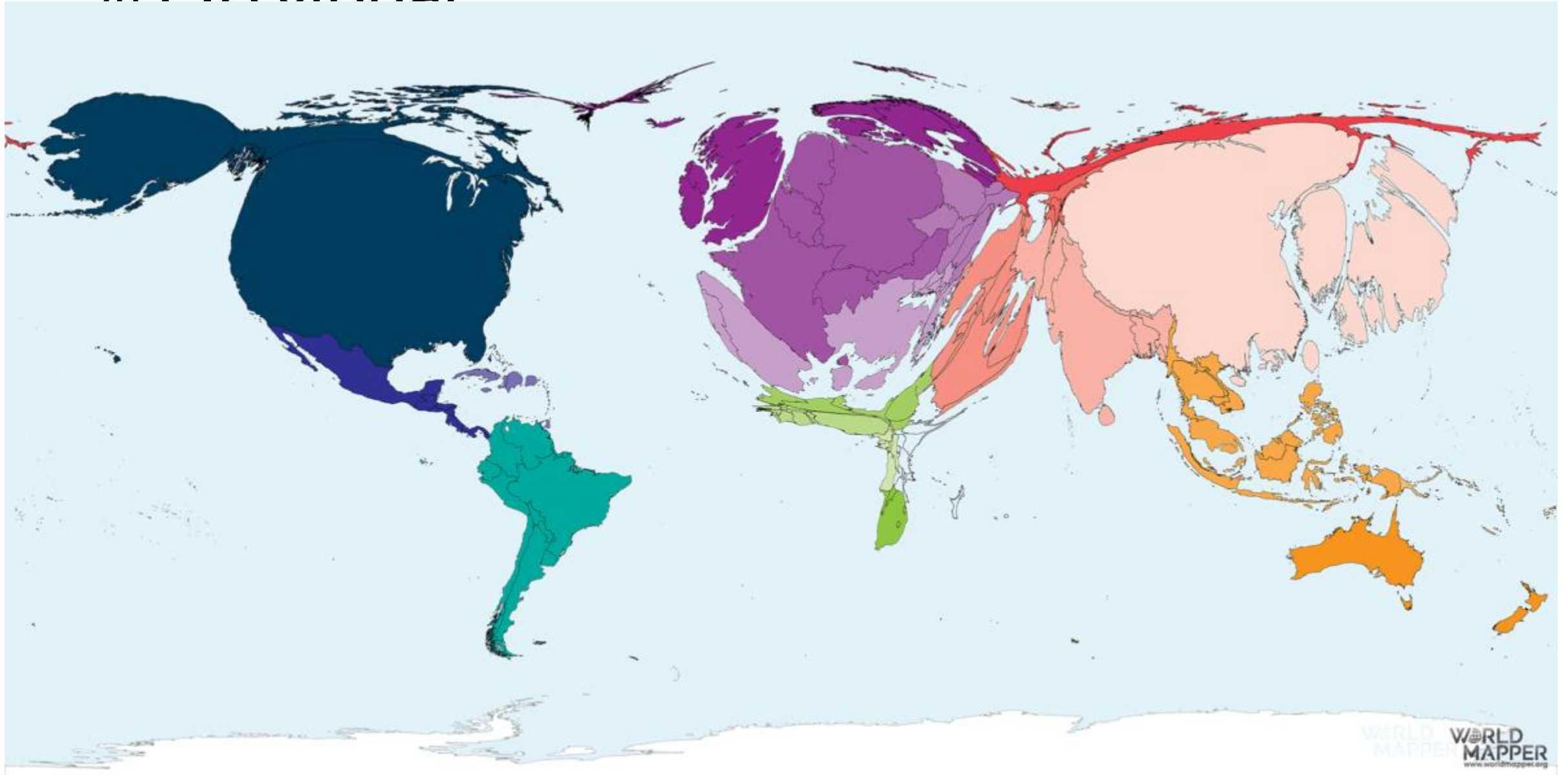




Algunos rasgos de la  
distribución y uso de  
recursos a nivel mundial

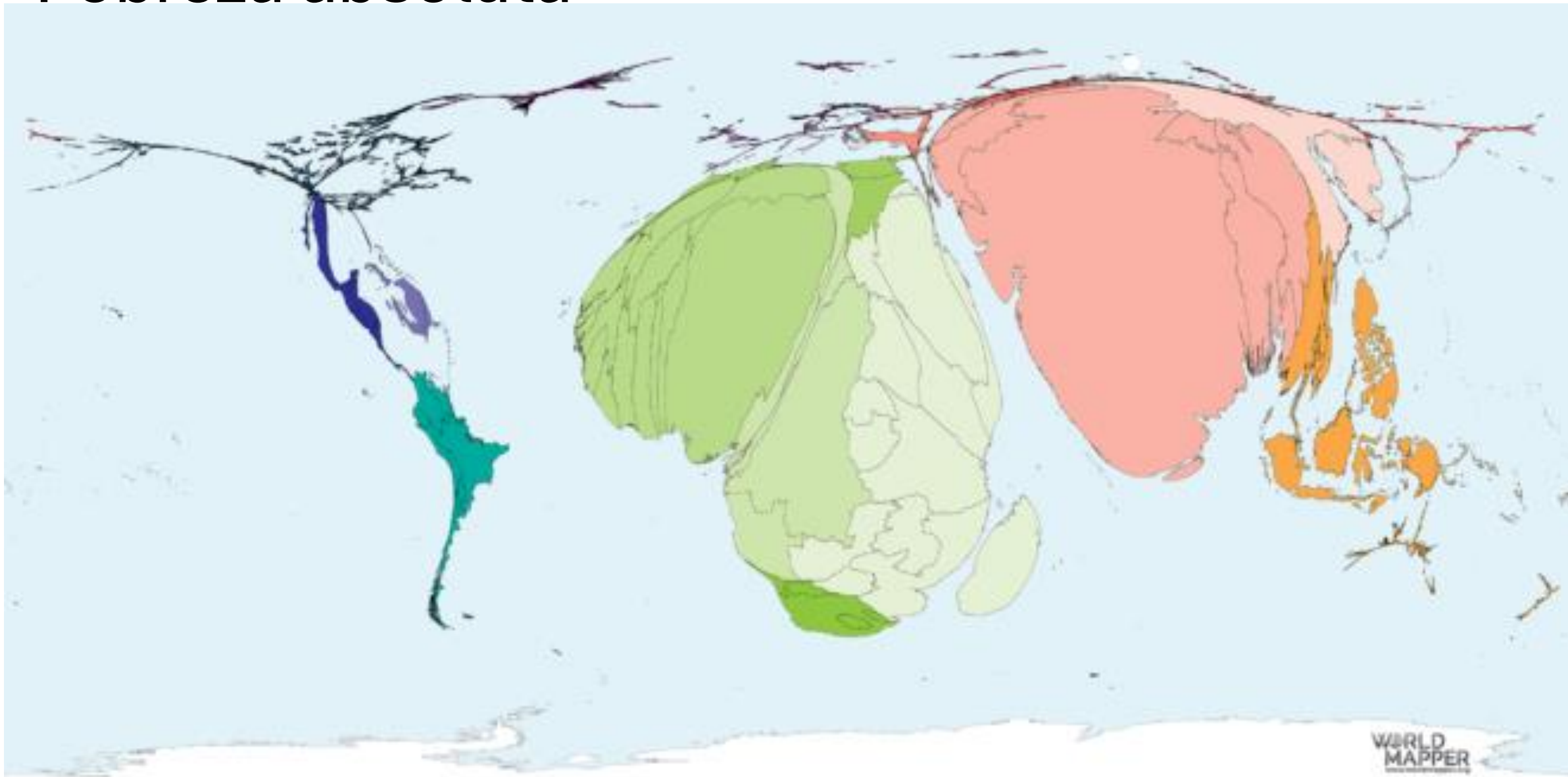


0% PIR global

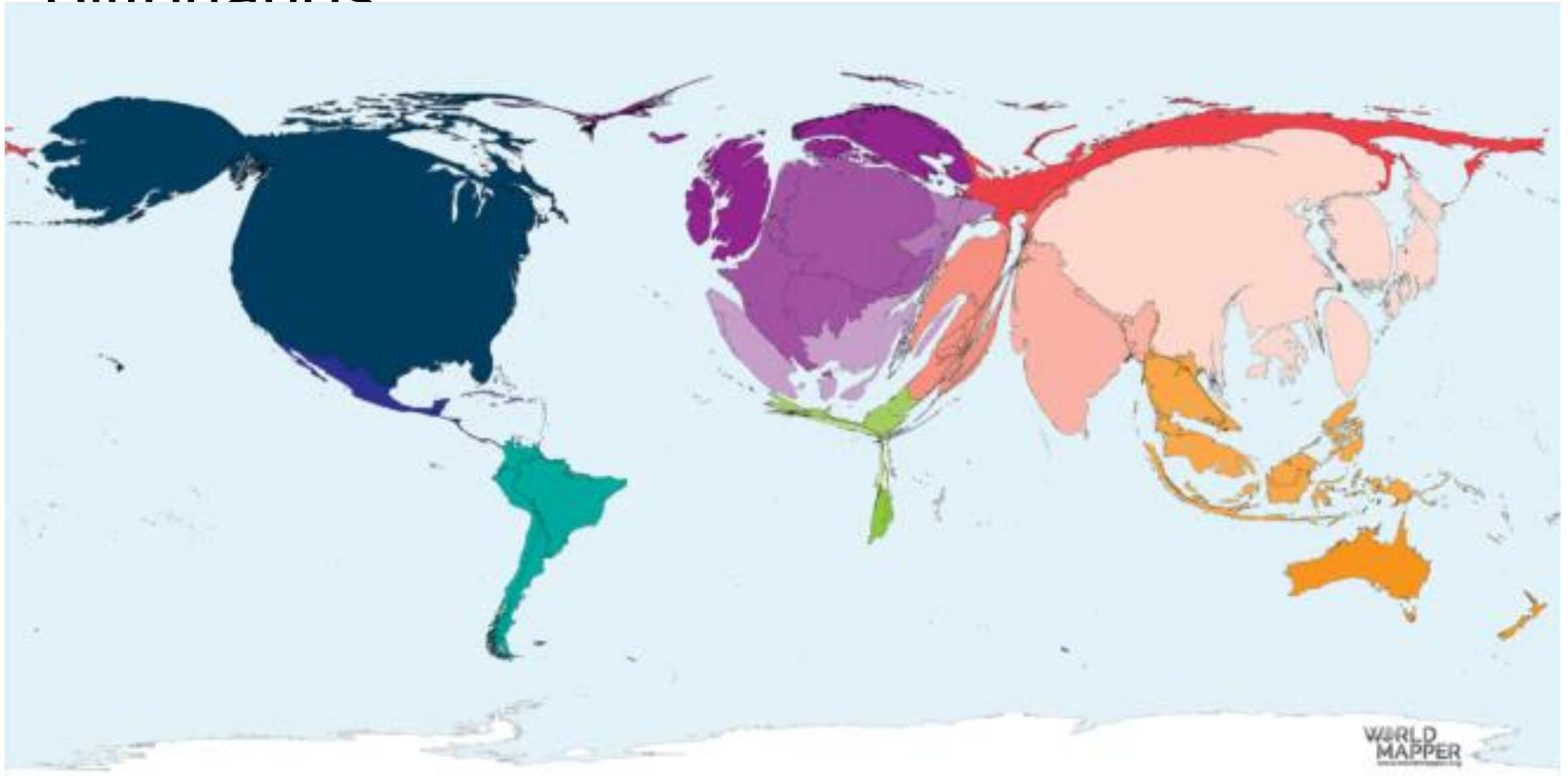




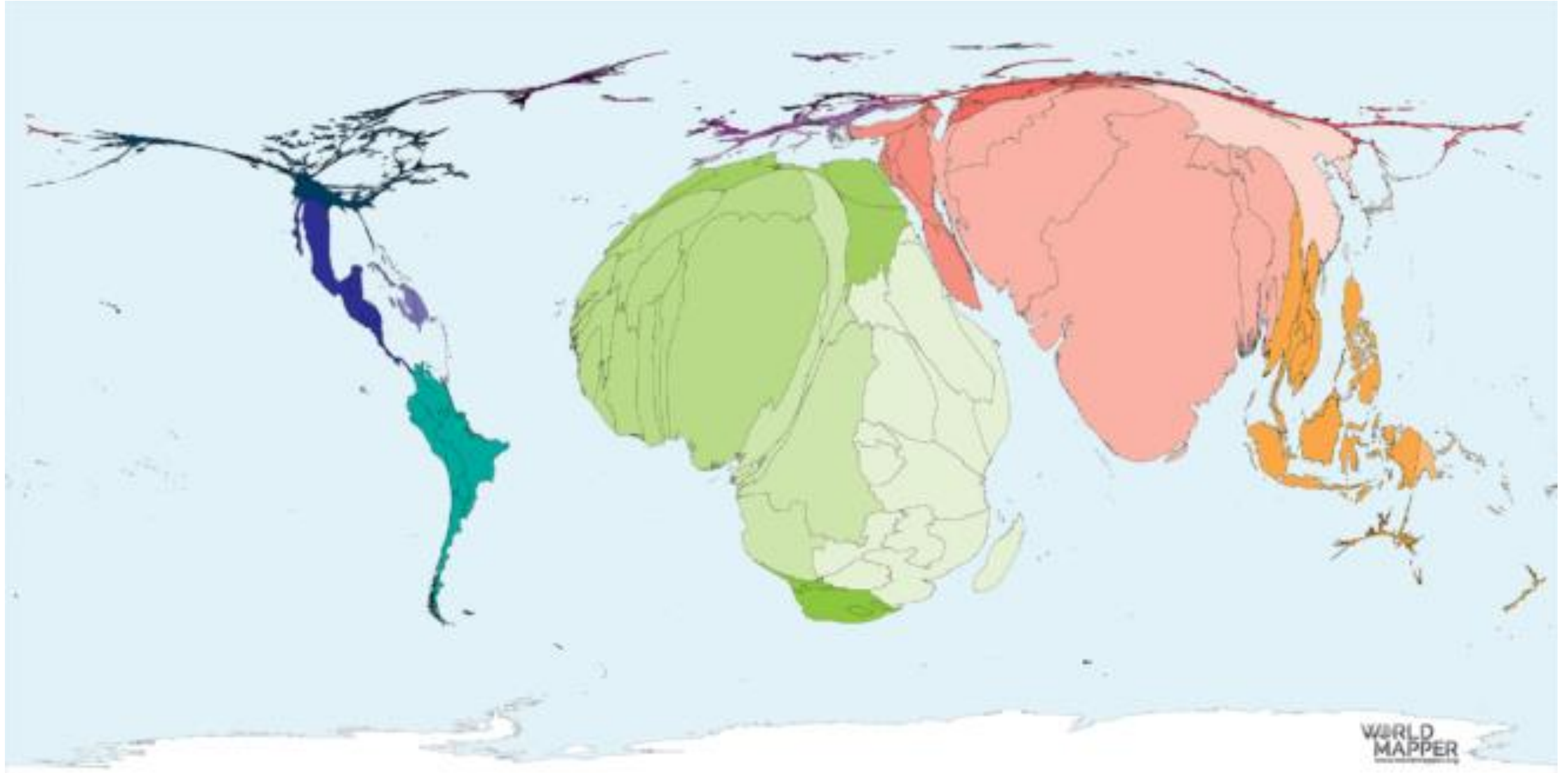
# Pobreza absoluta



# Billionaires



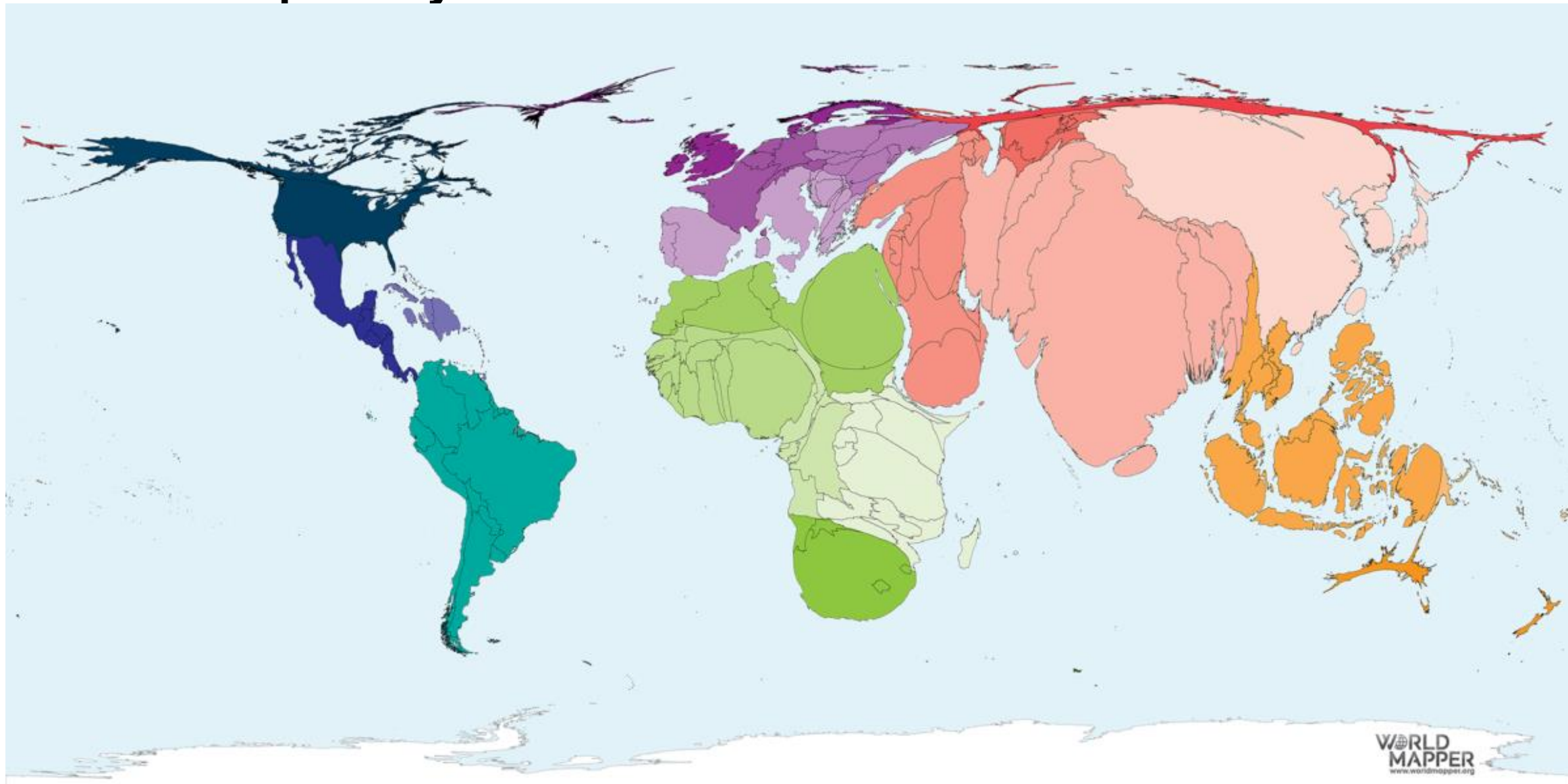
# Mortalidad infantil



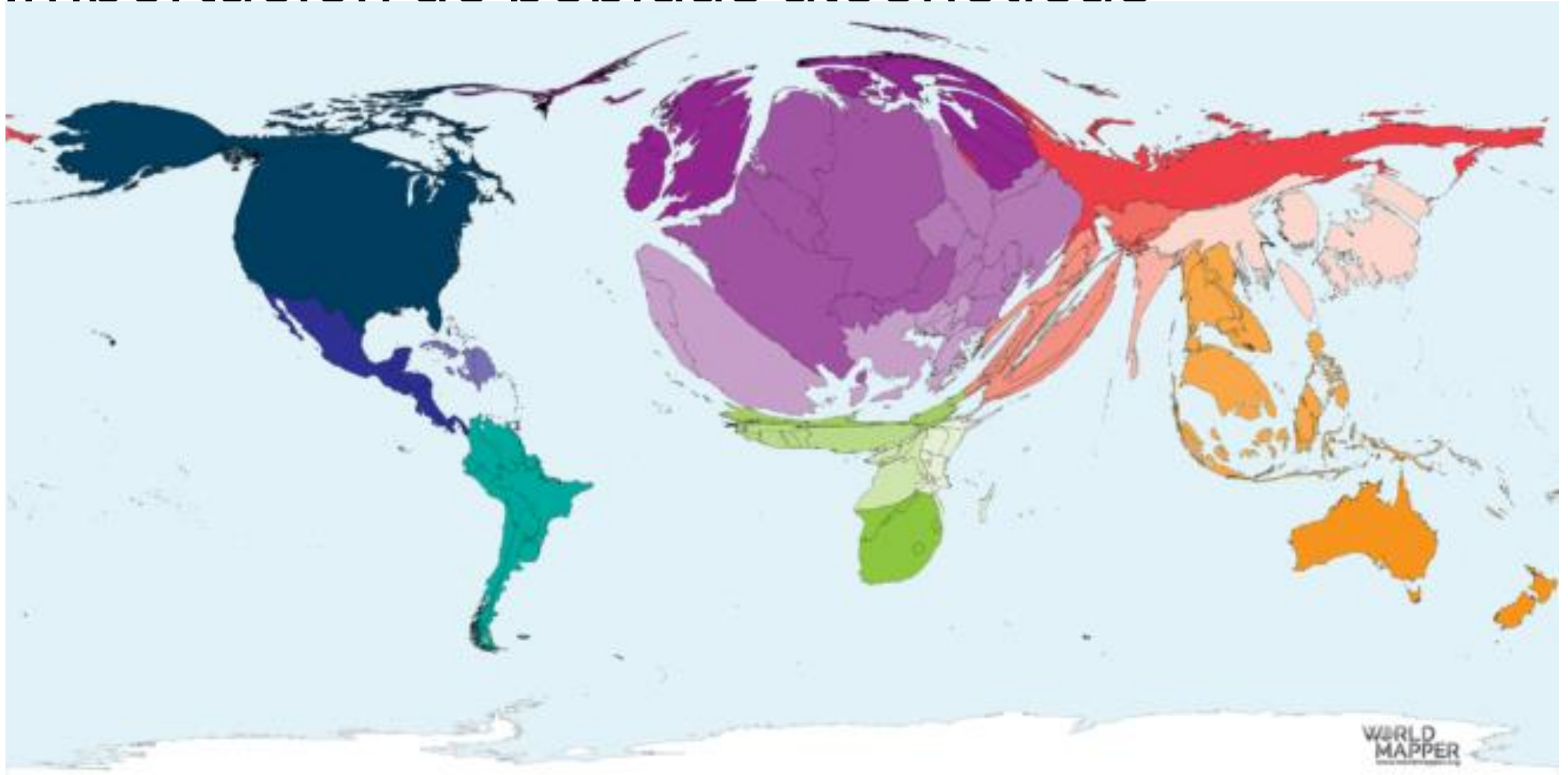




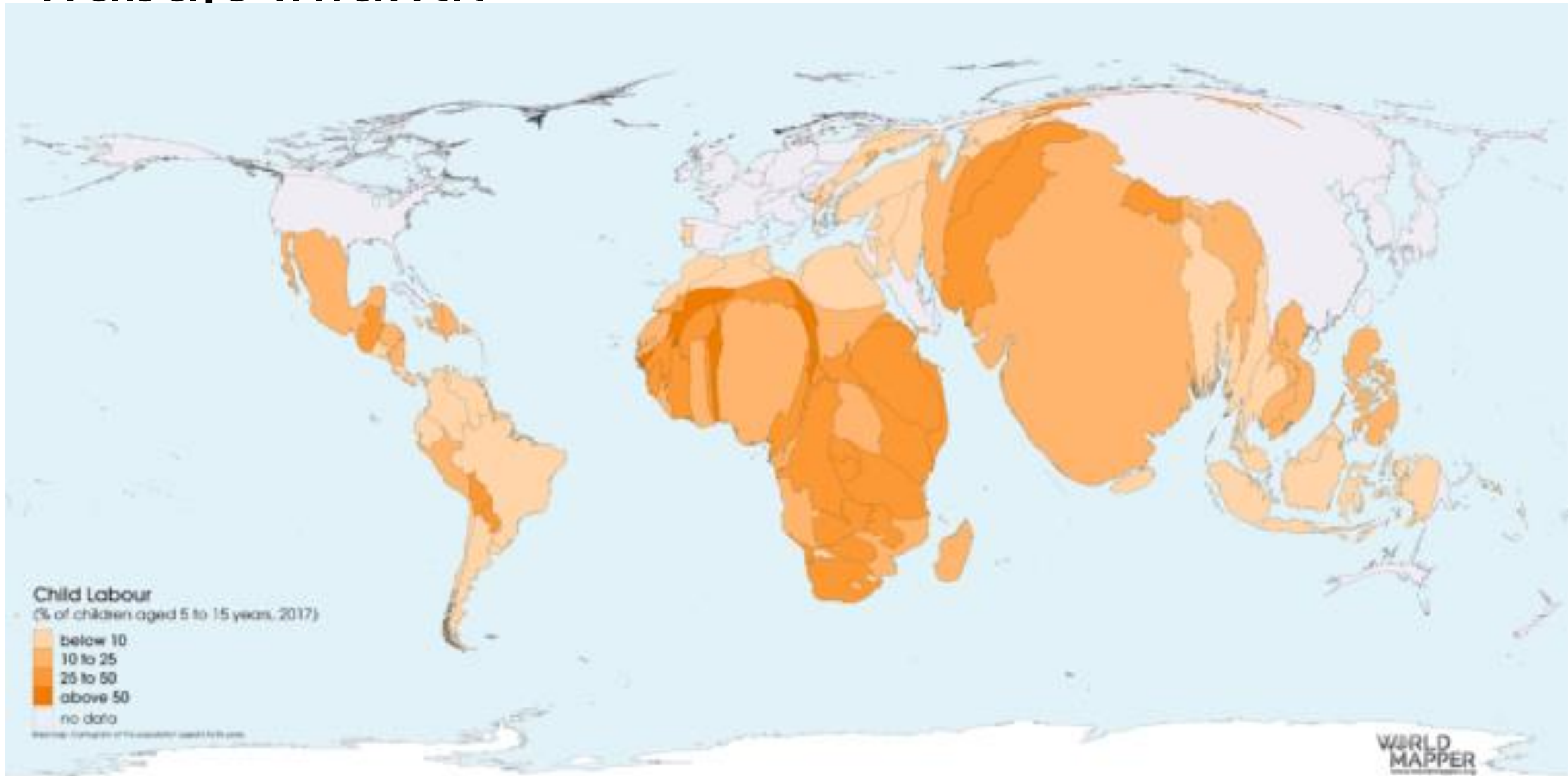
# Desempleo juvenil 2015



# Importación de bebidas alcohólicas

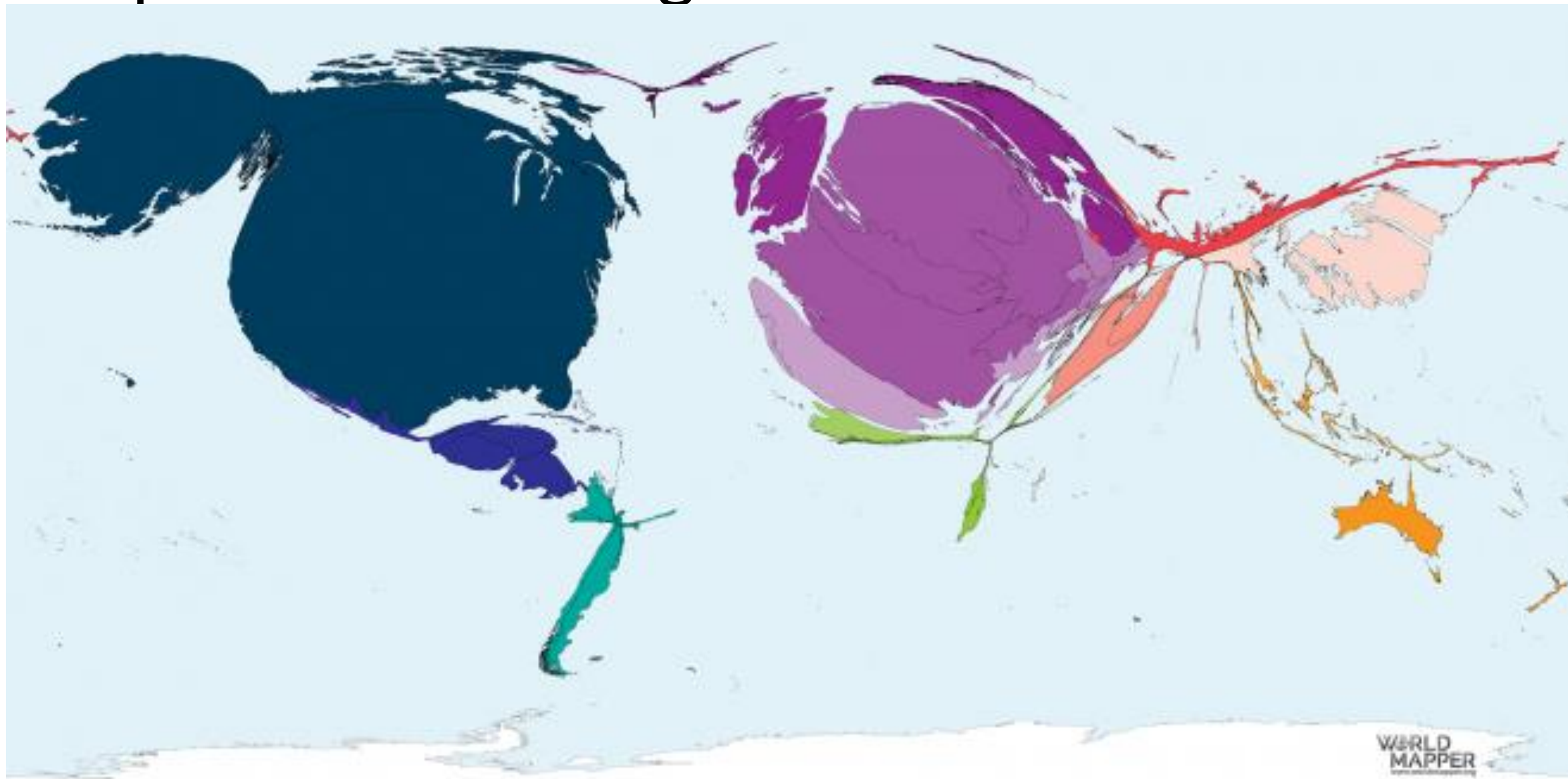


# Trabajo infantil



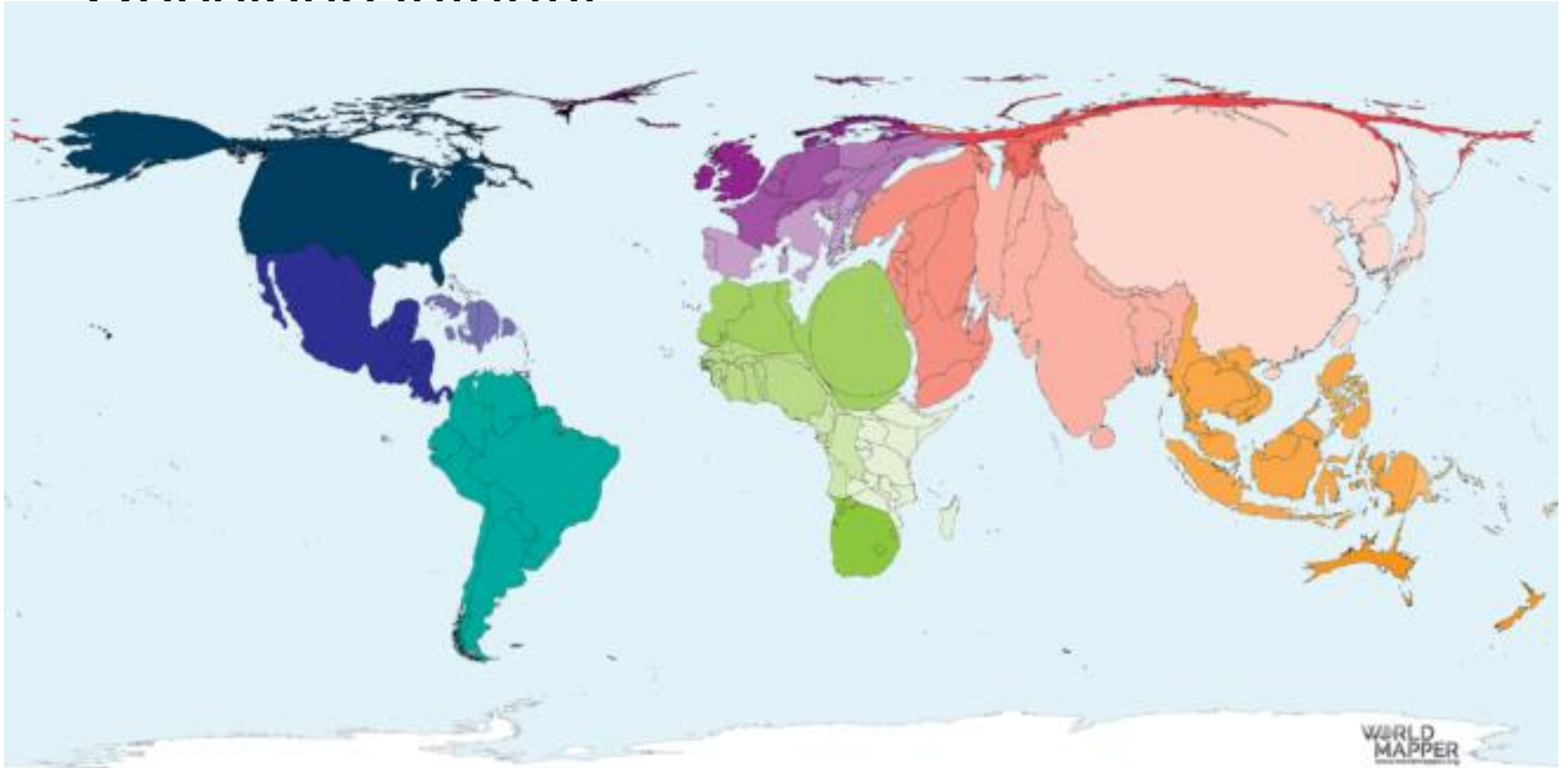


# Importaciones de aguacate

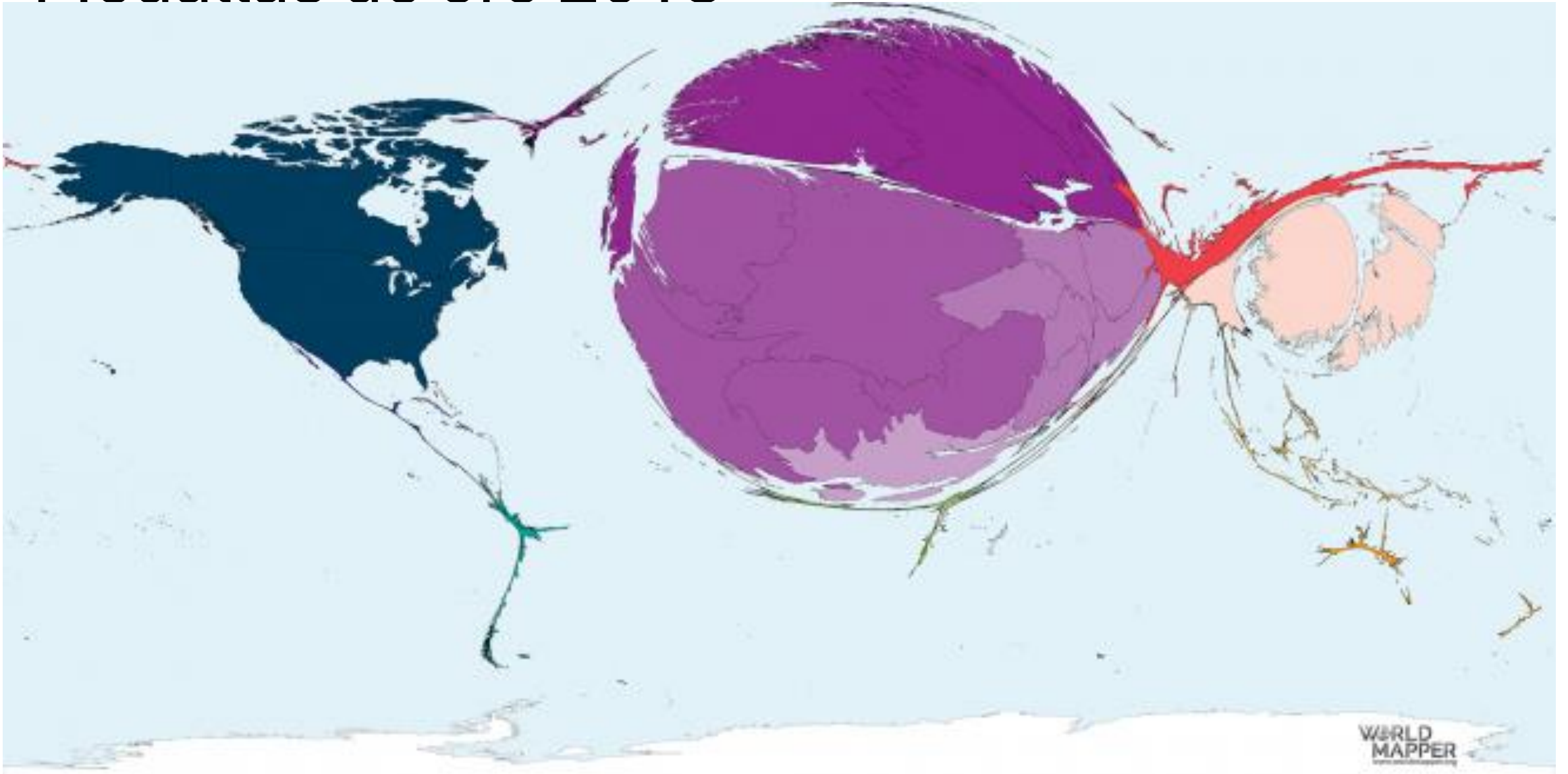




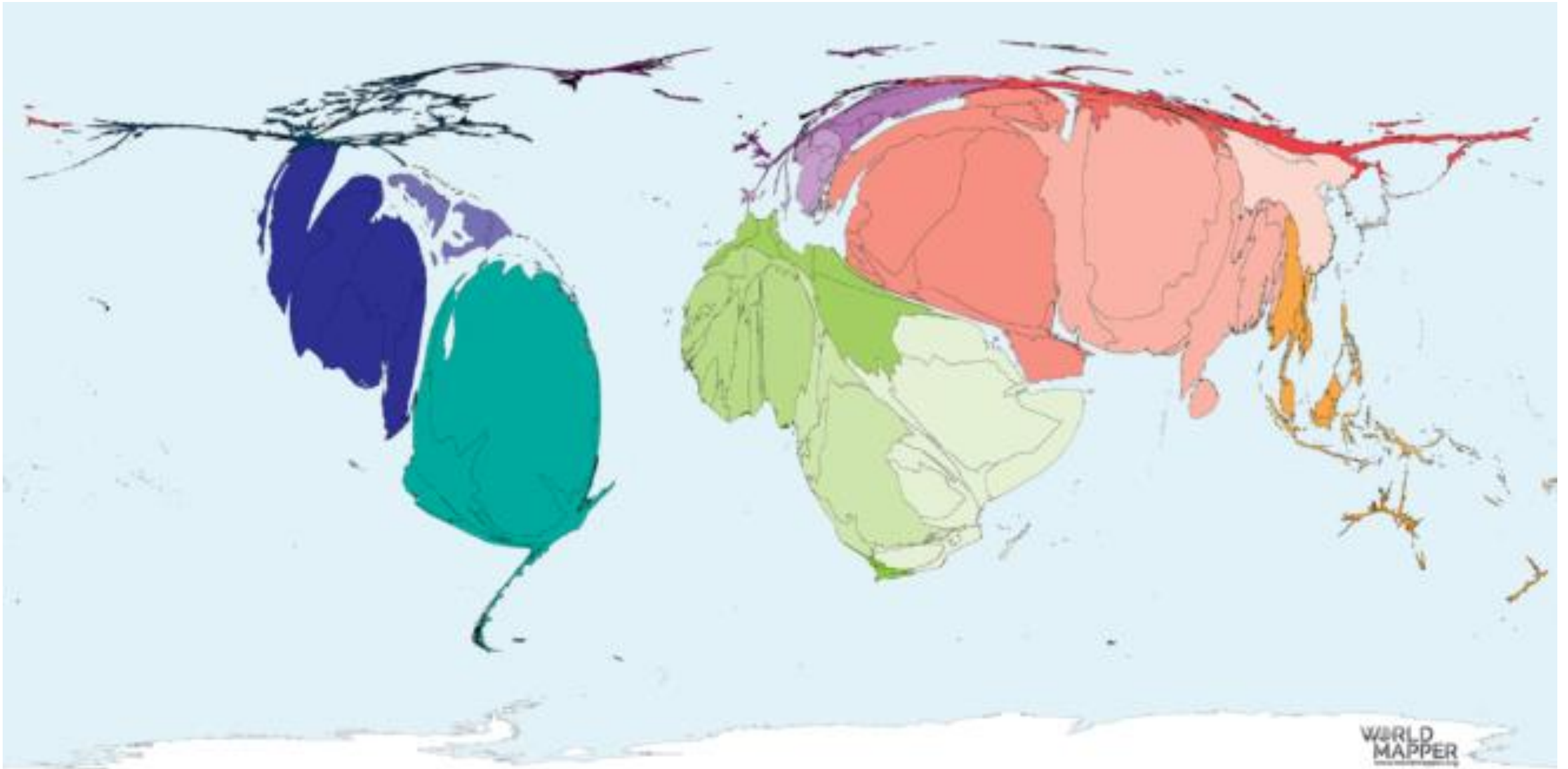
# Obesidad infantil



# Medallas de oro 2018

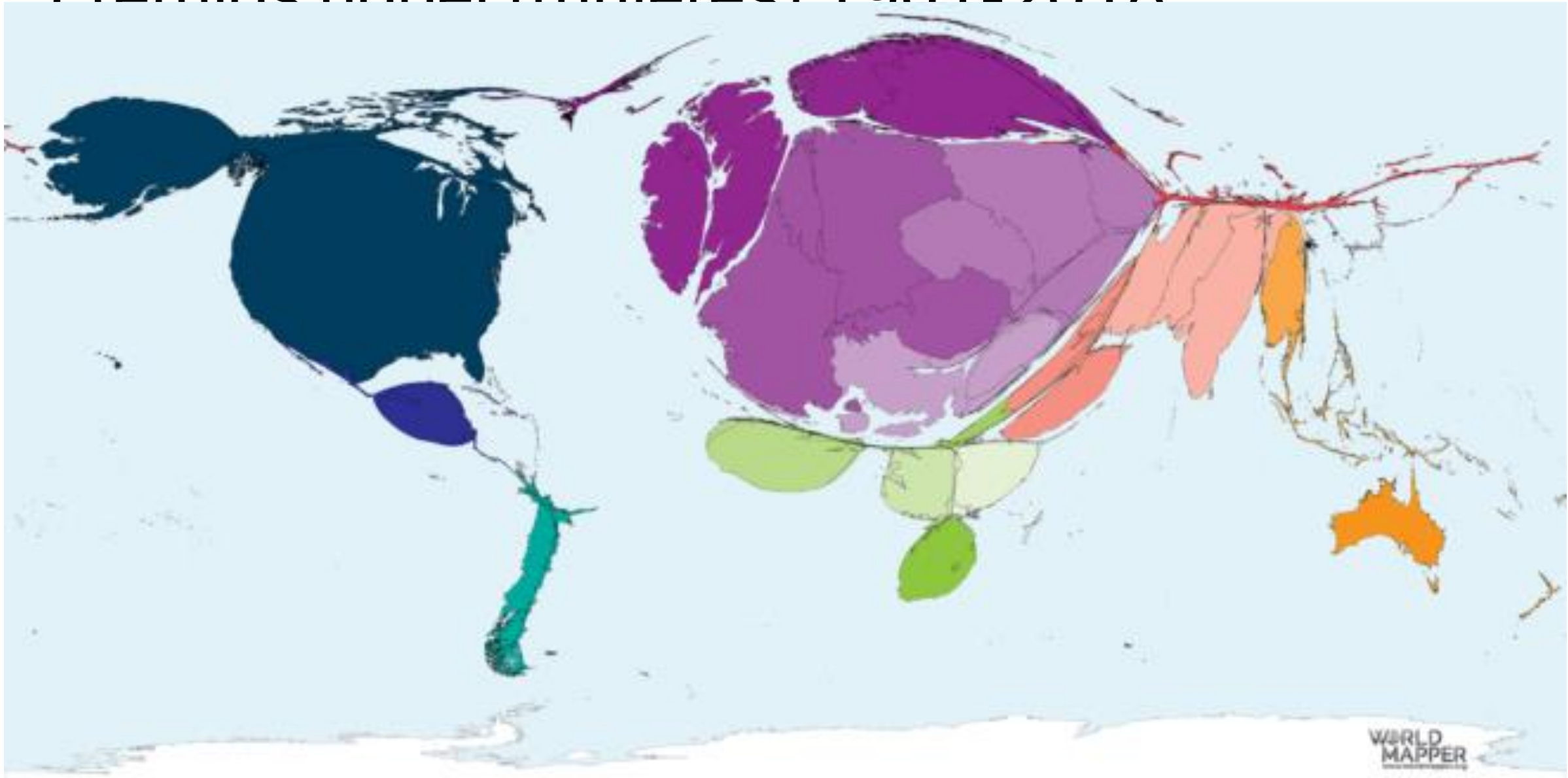


# Origen de la población refugiada



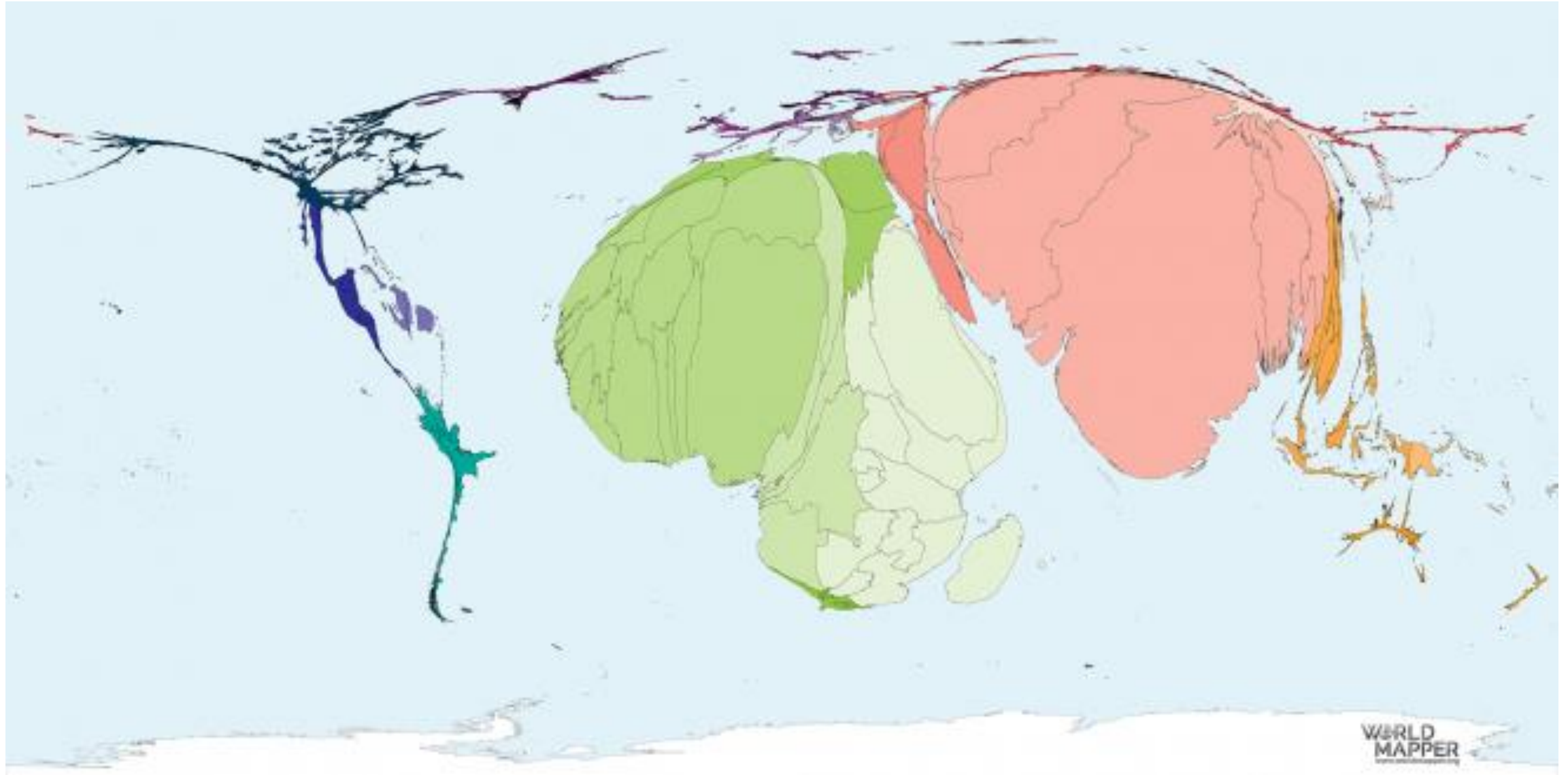


# Prémios nobel (mulheres) 1901-2018

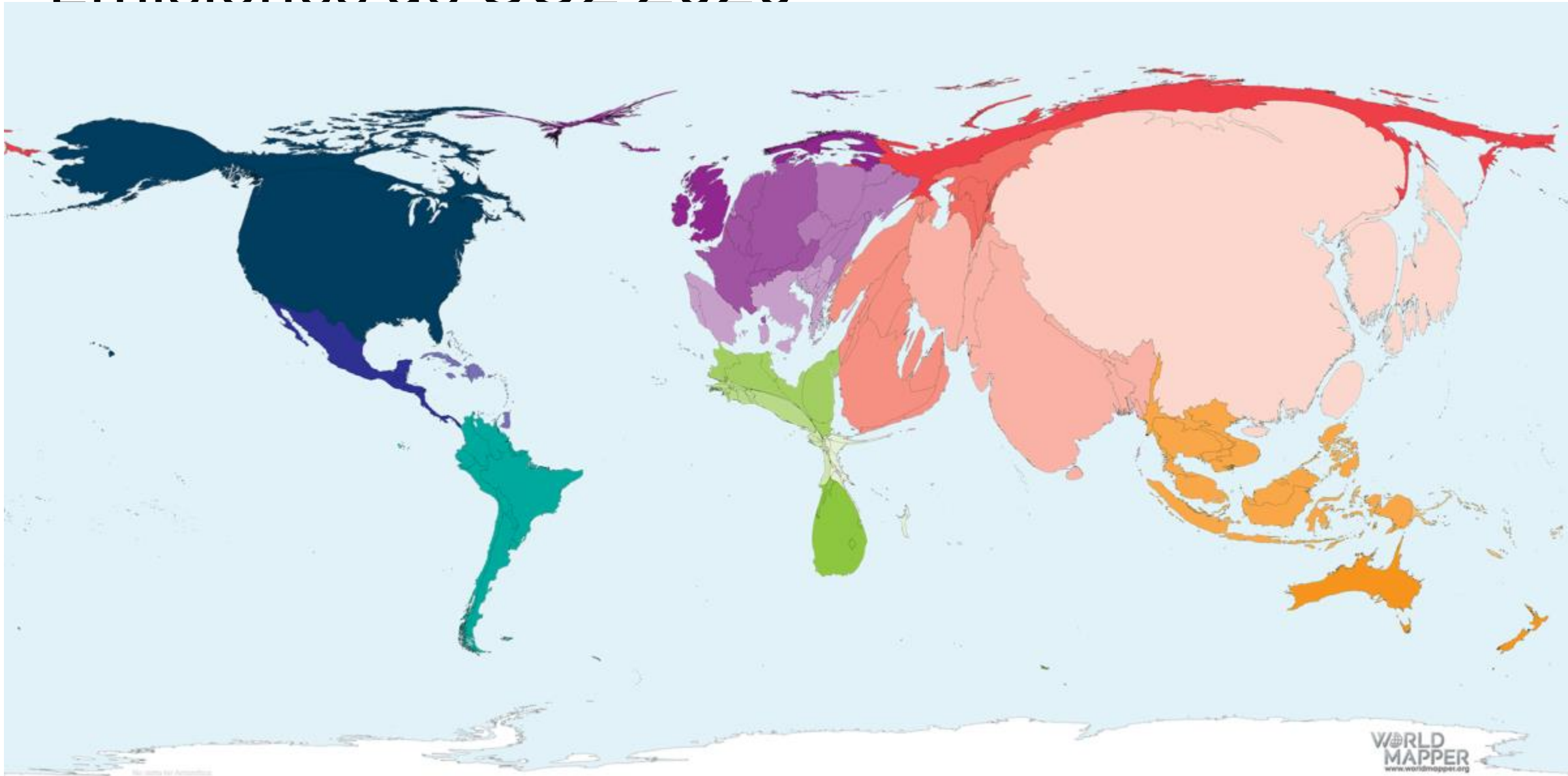




# Mujeres analfabetas



# Emisiones de CO2 2020



# Tendencias de la desigualdad global

## GLOBAL INEQUALITY

### FROM THE TOP

In the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the United Nations, some are directly related to combating inequality<sup>1</sup>, such as: **ending poverty** (SDG 1), **ending hunger** (SDG 2), **promoting inclusive economic growth; productive and decent work** (SDG 8), and **reducing income inequality within and among countries** (SDG 10).

However, the gap between global corporate elites and the people continues to widen even after the 2008 global financial crisis:

Between 2008 and 2013, income grew more quickly for the **wealthiest 60%** than the poorest 40%<sup>2</sup>

The **10 largest global corporations** have higher revenue than governments of 180 countries<sup>3</sup>

By 2017, **8 people** has the same wealth as the poorest half of the world.<sup>4</sup>



**1.6 billion** deprived of health, education services and adequate standard of living as of 2016<sup>5</sup>

**Half** of which come from South Asia and **1/3** from Sub-Saharan Africa<sup>6</sup>

**85%** of which live in rural areas as of 2014<sup>7</sup>

Expected **201.1 million** unemployed in 2017<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup>deprived of health, education services and adequate standard of living

<sup>2</sup><http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

<sup>3</sup><http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/chapter1.pdf>

<sup>4</sup>[https://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/file\\_attachments/bp-economy-for-99-percent-160117-en.pdf](https://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/file_attachments/bp-economy-for-99-percent-160117-en.pdf)

<sup>5</sup>[http://www.globaljustice.org.uk/sites/default/files/resources/corporations\\_vs\\_governments\\_final.pdf](http://www.globaljustice.org.uk/sites/default/files/resources/corporations_vs_governments_final.pdf)

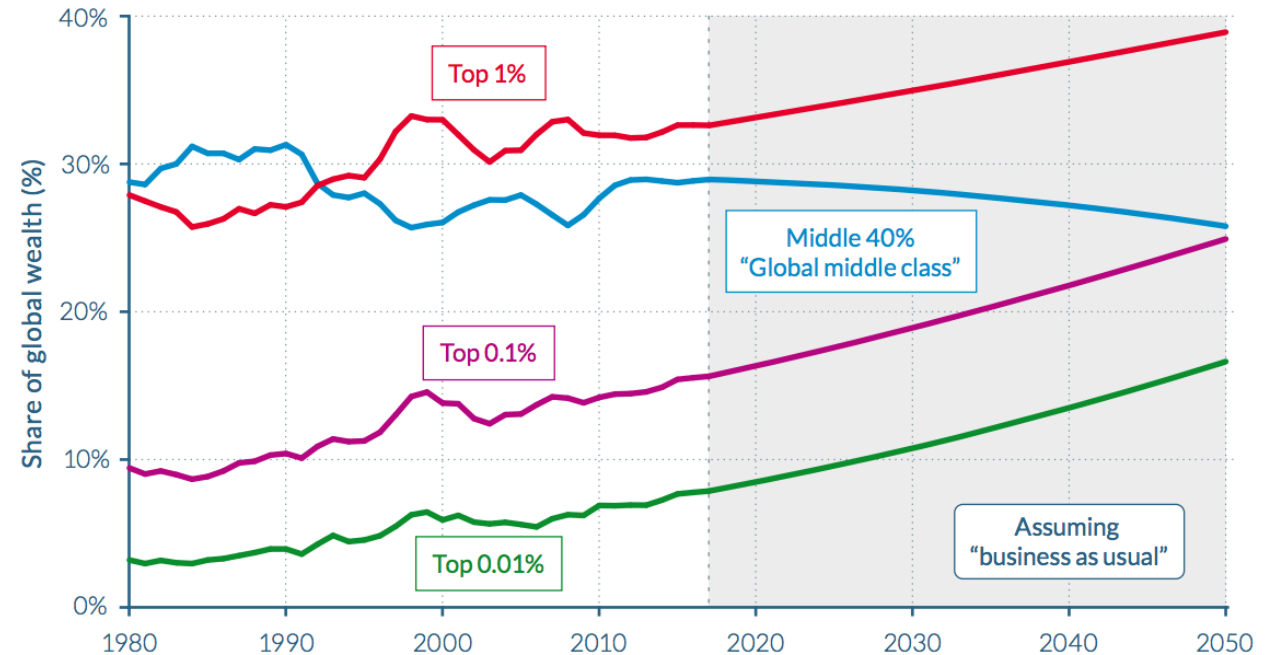
<sup>6</sup><http://www.ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/Global-MPI-2016-2-pager.pdf>

<sup>7</sup><http://www.ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/Global-MPI-2014-an-overview.pdf#0a8ld7>

<sup>8</sup>[http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/-dgreports/-decomm/-publ/documents/publication/wcms\\_541211.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/-dgreports/-decomm/-publ/documents/publication/wcms_541211.pdf), pg 6



## The squeezed global wealth middle class, 1980–2050

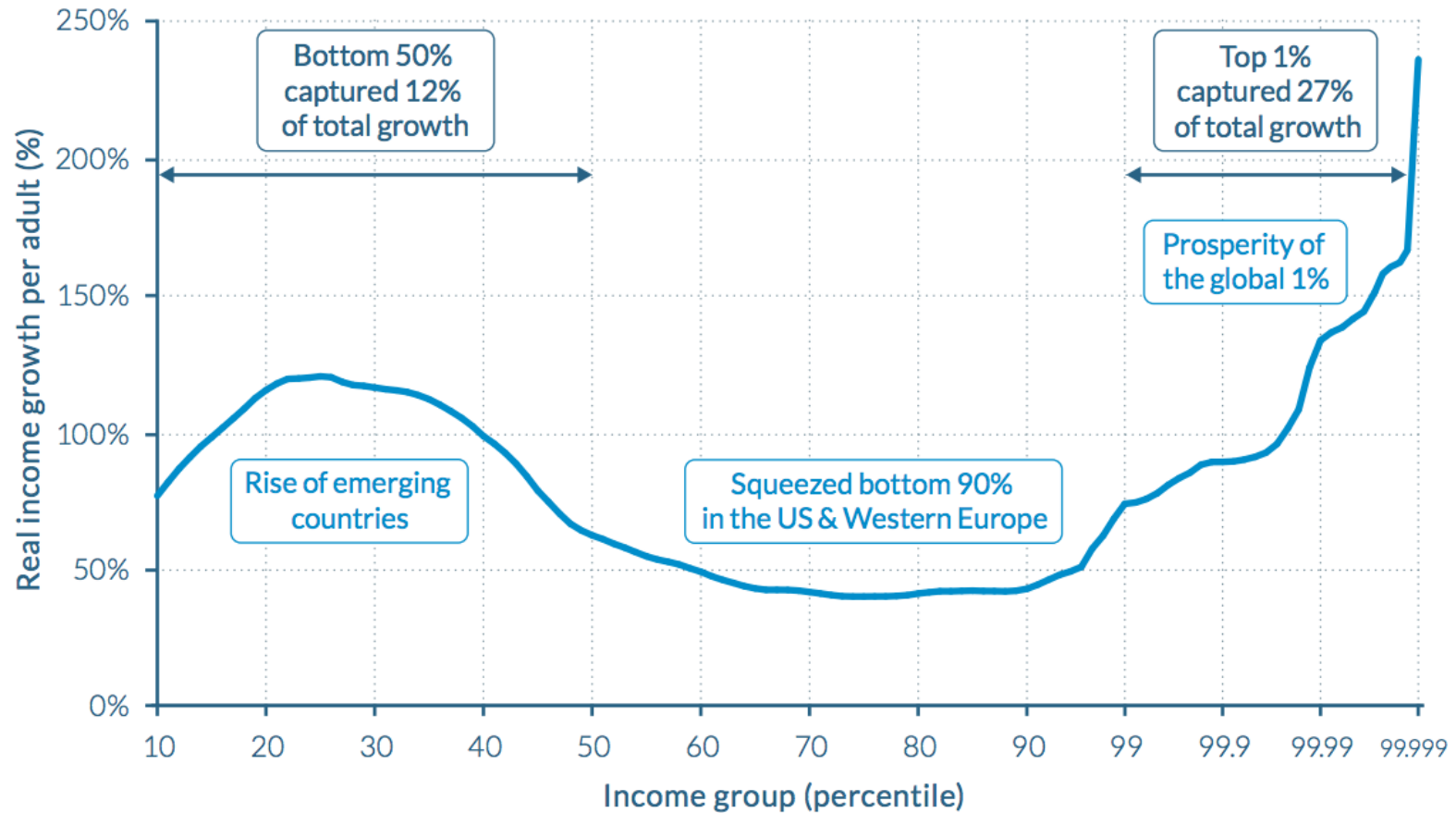


Source: WID.world (2017). See [wir2018.wid.world](http://wir2018.wid.world) for data series and notes.

In 2016, in a world represented by China, Europe and the US, the global wealth share of the Top 1% was 33%. Under "Business as usual", the Top 1% global wealth share would reach 39% by 2050, while the Top 0.1% wealth owners would own nearly as much wealth (26%) as the middle class (27%). The evolution of global wealth groups from 1987 to 2017 is represented by China, Europe and the US. Values are net of inflation.



## The elephant curve of global inequality and growth, 1980–2016



Source: WID.world (2017). See [wir2018.wid.world](http://wir2018.wid.world) for more details.

On the horizontal axis, the world population is divided into a hundred groups of equal population size and sorted in ascending order from left to right, according to each group's income level. The Top 1% group is divided into ten groups, the richest of these groups is also divided into ten groups, and the very top group is again divided into ten groups of equal population size. The vertical axis shows the total income growth of an average individual in each group between 1980 and 2016. For percentile group p99p99.1 (the poorest 10% among the world's richest 1%), growth was 74% between 1980 and 2016. The Top 1% captured 27% of total growth over this period. Income estimates account for differences in the cost of living between countries. Values are net of inflation.



La desigualdad global ha crecido pero el comportamiento entre países es heterogéneo

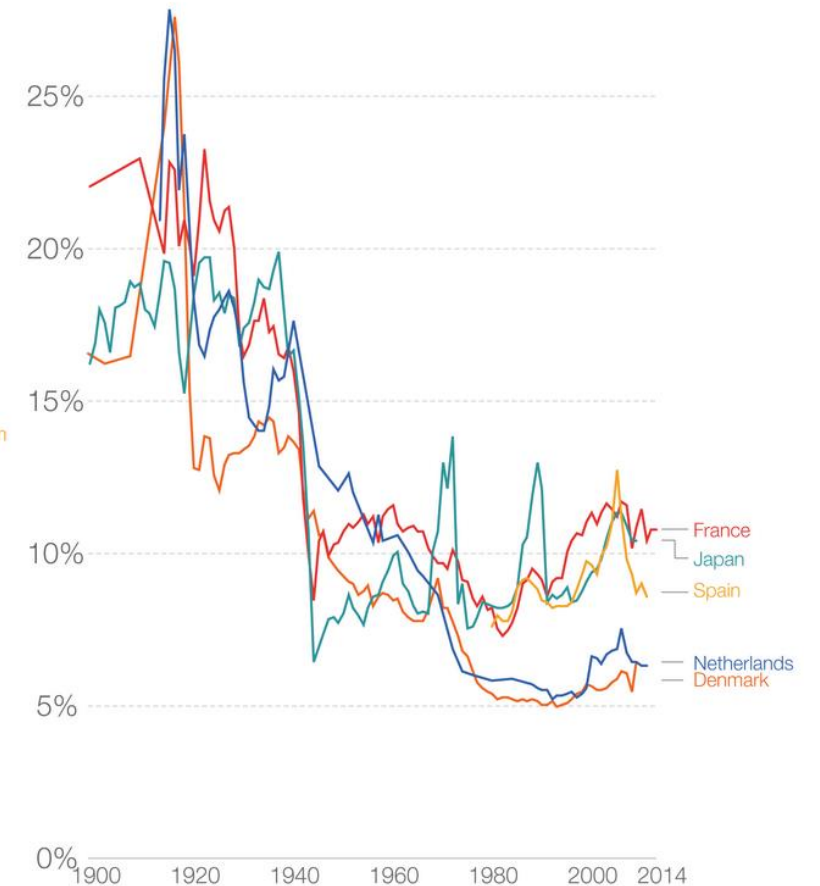
Our World  
in Data

## Share of Total Income going to the Top 1% since 1900

The evolution of inequality in English speaking countries followed a U-shape



The evolution of inequality in continental Europe and Japan followed an L-shape

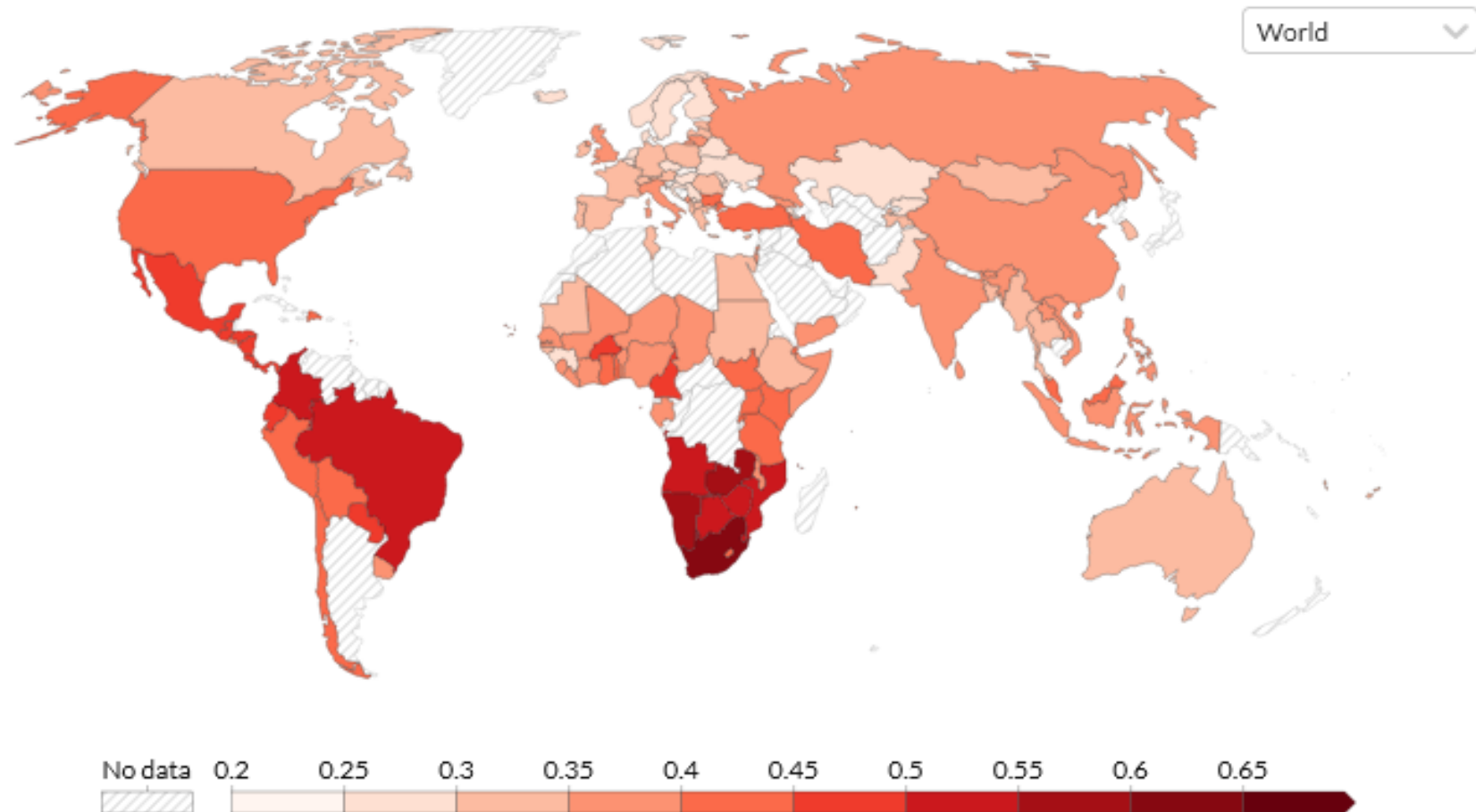


Data source: World Wealth and Income Database (2018). This is income before taxes and transfers.  
This data visualisation is available at [OurWorldinData.org](https://ourworldindata.org). There you find the raw data and more visualisations on inequality and how the world is changing. Licensed under CC-BY-SA by the author Max Roser.

## Income inequality: Gini coefficient, 2019

The Gini coefficient is a measure of the inequality of the income distribution in a population. Higher values indicate a higher level of inequality.

Our World  
in Data



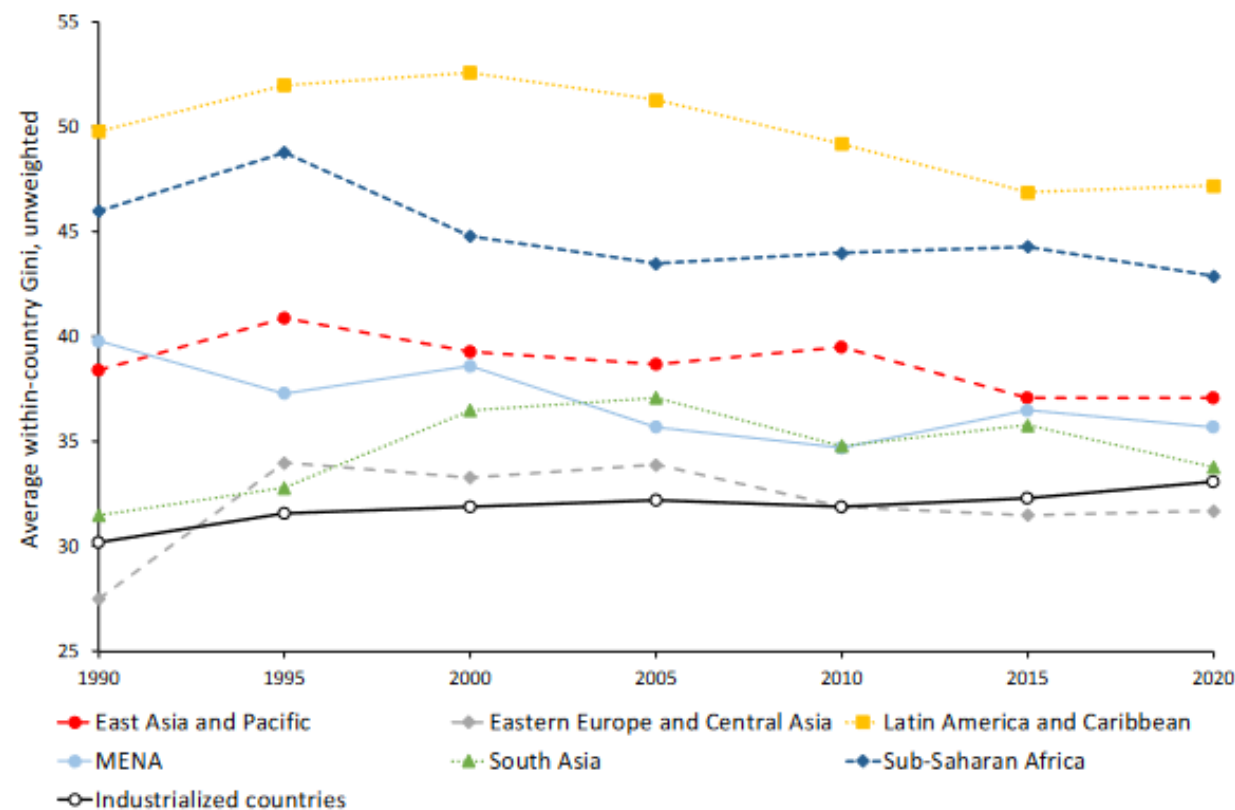
Source: World Bank Poverty and Inequality Platform

Note: Depending on the country and year, the data relates to either disposable income or consumption per capita.

[OurWorldInData.org/income-inequality/](https://OurWorldInData.org/income-inequality/) • CC BY

# Desigualdad regional

Figure 1. Levels and dynamics of income/consumption inequality in the world 1990-2020



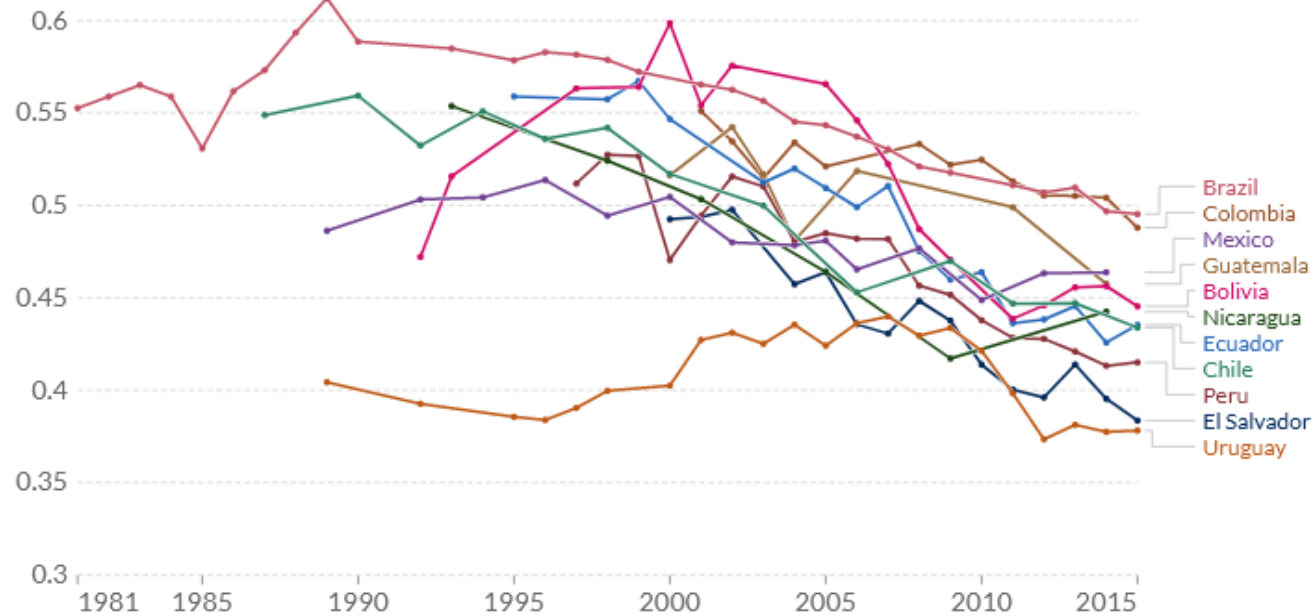
Source: PovcalNet/PIP. Calculations by Ferreira, Lakner and Silwal (unpublished). Note: The series for Latin American and the Caribbean, Eastern Europe, and Industrialized countries are based mostly on Gini coefficients of household per capita income. The series for East Asia and Pacific, Central Asia, MENA, South Asia and Sub-Saharan Asia are based mostly on Gini coefficient of household per capita consumption.

# ¿Qué ha pasado en AL?

## Income inequality in Latin America, 1981 to 2015

The Gini index measures the distribution of household equivalized income, including zero income. A higher Gini index is indicative of a more unequal distribution of income.

+ Add country



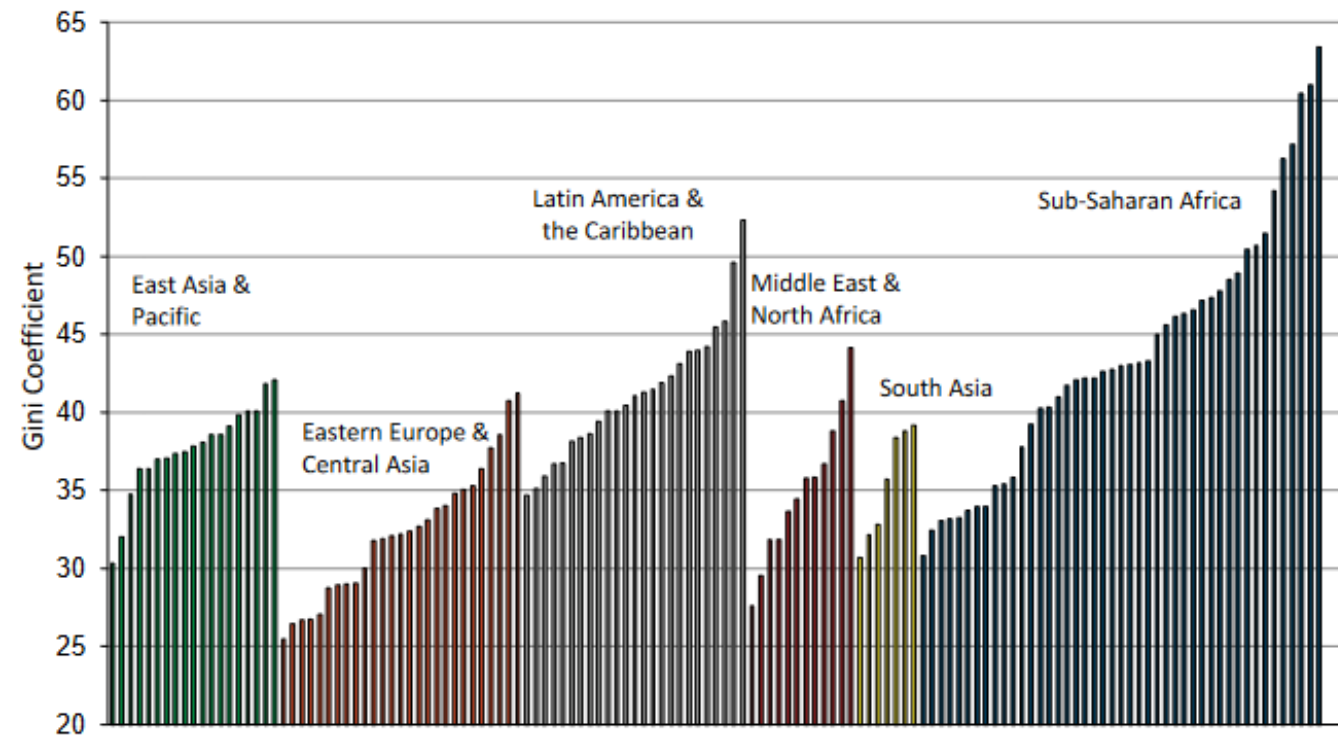
Source: Socio-Economic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEDLAS and The World Bank)  
OurWorldInData.org/income-inequality • CC BY





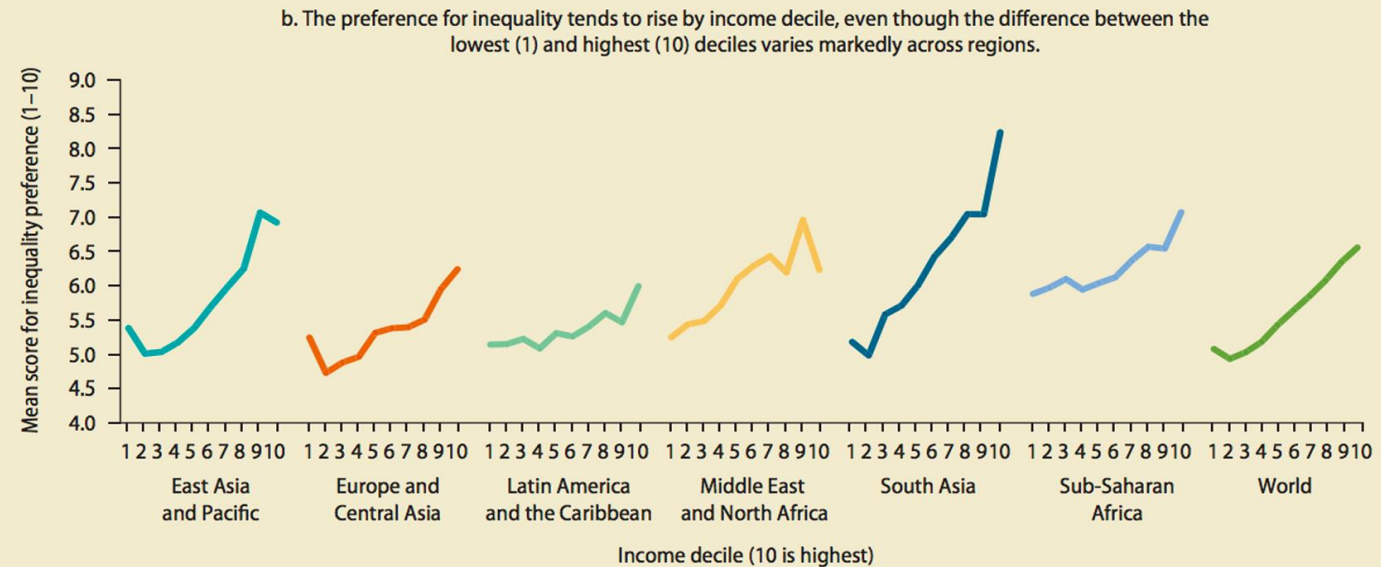
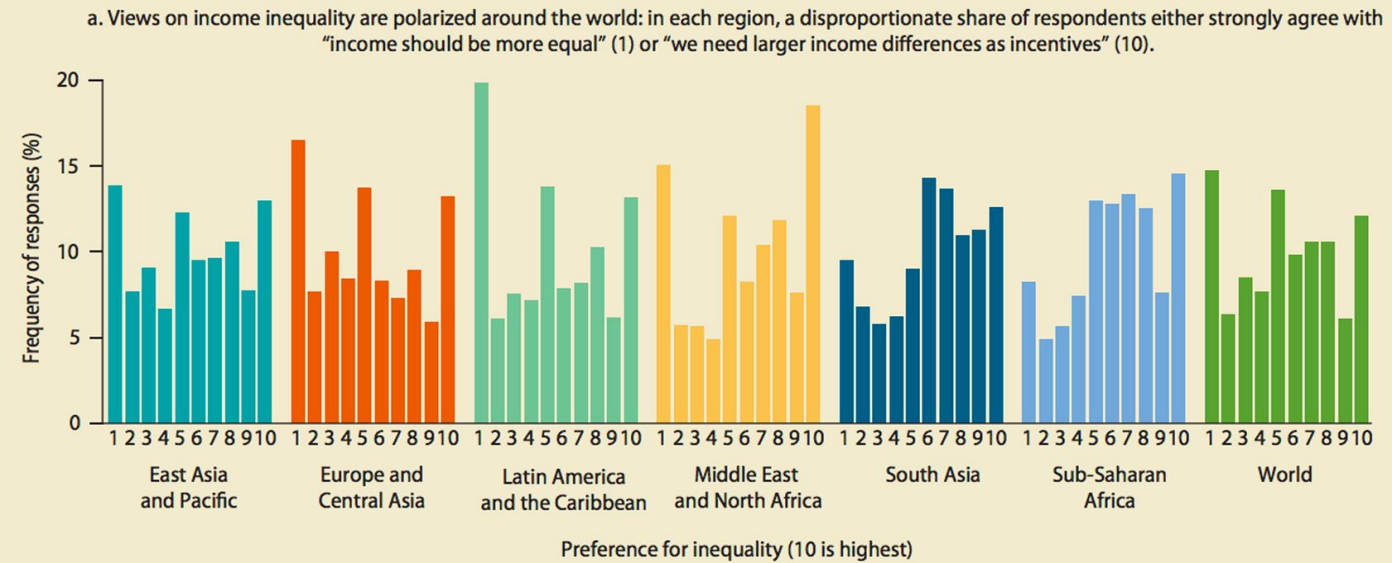
# ¿Qué ha pasado en AL? 2

**Figure 2. Inequality in the developing world around 2020: Gini coefficients of the distribution of household consumption per capita by region**



Source: Update of Alvaredo and Gasparini (2015), Gasparini et al. (2018) and Bracco et al. (2021) based on PovcalNet/PIP.

# Views of income inequality vary across world regions and income deciles

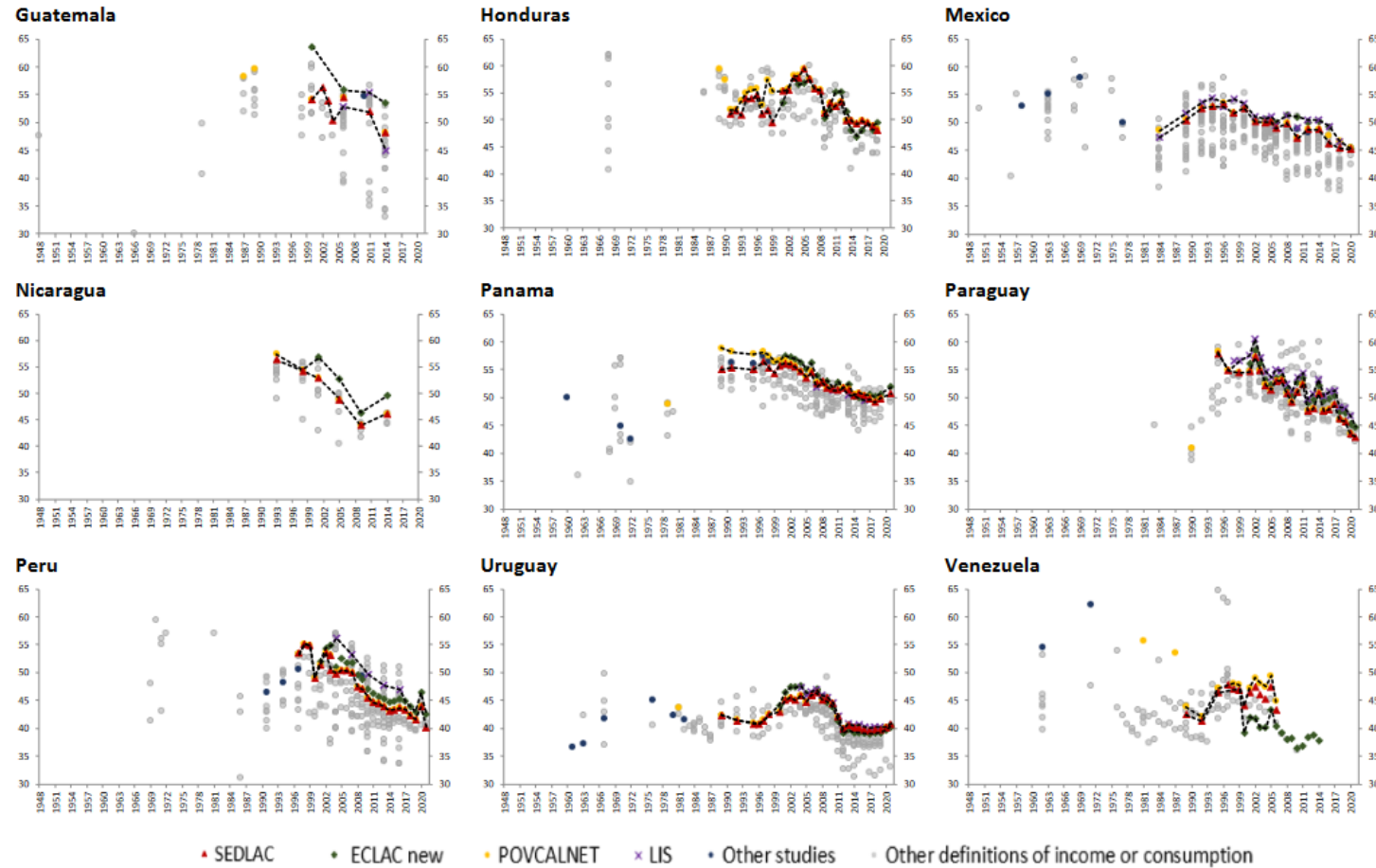


Source: World Bank calculations, based on World Value Survey.

Note: Calculations are based on data for the 2010–14 "wave." Preference for inequality ranges from agreement with (1), "Income should be more equal," to agreement with (10), "We need larger income differences as incentives." The survey question, "whether income should be made more equal or we need larger income differences as incentives for individual effort," was asked to surveyors from 60 countries.

# Ginis por país AL

Figure 4. Predominantly HHS-based Gini coefficients in Latin America and the Caribbean (continued)



Source: WIID complemented by the authors.

Notes: Band 2 is shown. The plots for the remaining countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, which have fewer observations and more fragmented series, can be found in Appendix Figure A2.

# La desigualdad en México

## Cuadro 4

*Participación porcentual de los deciles de ingreso total per cápita:*

*México 1984 a 2014*

Deciles	1984	1989	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
I	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7
II	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.9
III	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.8
IV	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.8
V	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.8
VI	7.3	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.1
VII	9.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7	9.0	8.7
VIII	12.1	10.8	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.0	10.9	11.2	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.5	11.1
IX	16.8	15.4	15.9	15.7	15.7	16.0	15.7	16.0	15.8	15.7	15.8	15.9	15.6
X	36.1	41.7	41.6	42.5	41.2	41.3	41.9	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.1	37.0	38.5

Fuente: ENIGH levantadas por el INEGI en 1984, 1989, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012 y 2014.





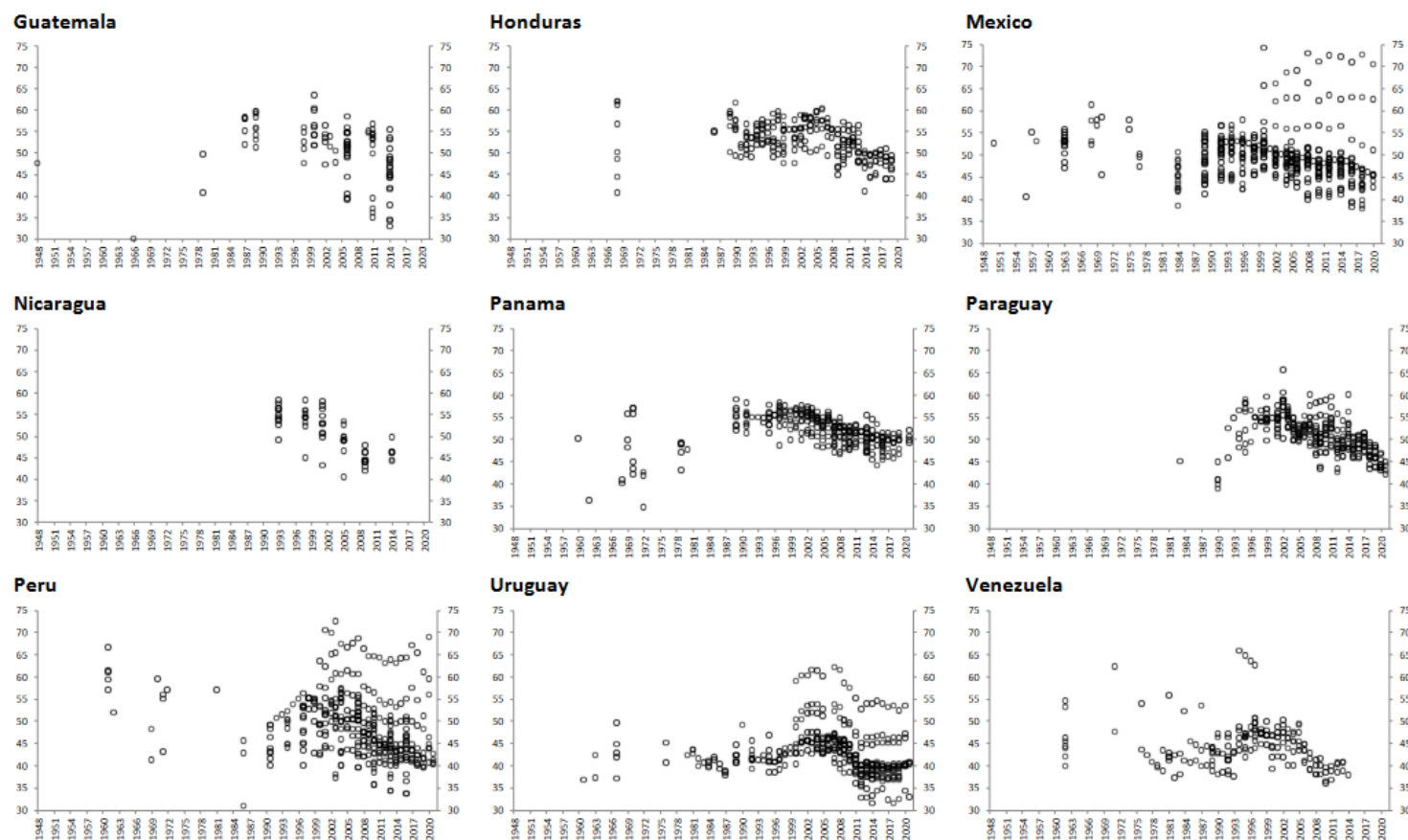
## Cuadro 7

Coeficientes de Gini y Palma. Distribución de la subdeclaración proporcional al cuadrado del ingreso. México 2008-2014.

Escenarios (%)		2008		2010		2012		2014	
Sub <sup>a/</sup>	Tru <sup>a/</sup>	Palma	Gini	Palma	Gini	Palma	Gini	Palma	Gini
100	0	9.9	0.698	8.9	0.674	9.1	0.675	11.7	0.723
95	5	10.1	0.701	9.1	0.679	9.3	0.681	11.9	0.728
90	10	10.3	0.704	9.3	0.684	9.6	0.686	12.1	0.732
85	15	10.4	0.706	9.5	0.689	9.8	0.692	12.4	0.737
80	20	10.5	0.709	9.7	0.694	10.1	0.698	12.6	0.741
75	25	10.6	0.712	9.9	0.699	10.3	0.703	12.9	0.746
70	30	10.7	0.714	10.1	0.703	10.6	0.709	13.1	0.75
65	35	10.8	0.717	10.3	0.708	10.8	0.715	13.4	0.755
60	40	11.0	0.720	10.5	0.713	11.1	0.721	13.7	0.760
55	45	11.1	0.722	10.7	0.718	11.4	0.726	14.0	0.764
50	50	11.2	0.725	11.0	0.723	11.7	0.732	14.3	0.769
45	55	11.3	0.728	11.2	0.728	12.0	0.738	14.6	0.774
40	60	11.5	0.731	11.5	0.733	12.4	0.744	14.9	0.778
35	65	11.6	0.733	11.7	0.738	12.7	0.75	15.2	0.783
30	70	11.7	0.736	12.0	0.743	13.0	0.756	15.6	0.788
25	75	11.9	0.739	12.3	0.748	13.4	0.762	15.9	0.793
20	80	12.0	0.742	12.5	0.753	13.8	0.768	16.3	0.797
15	85	12.2	0.745	12.8	0.759	14.2	0.774	16.7	0.802
10	90	12.3	0.748	13.2	0.764	14.7	0.78	17.1	0.807
5	95	12.5	0.751	13.5	0.769	15.1	0.786	17.6	0.812
0	100	12.7	0.754	13.9	0.775	15.6	0.793	18.1	0.818

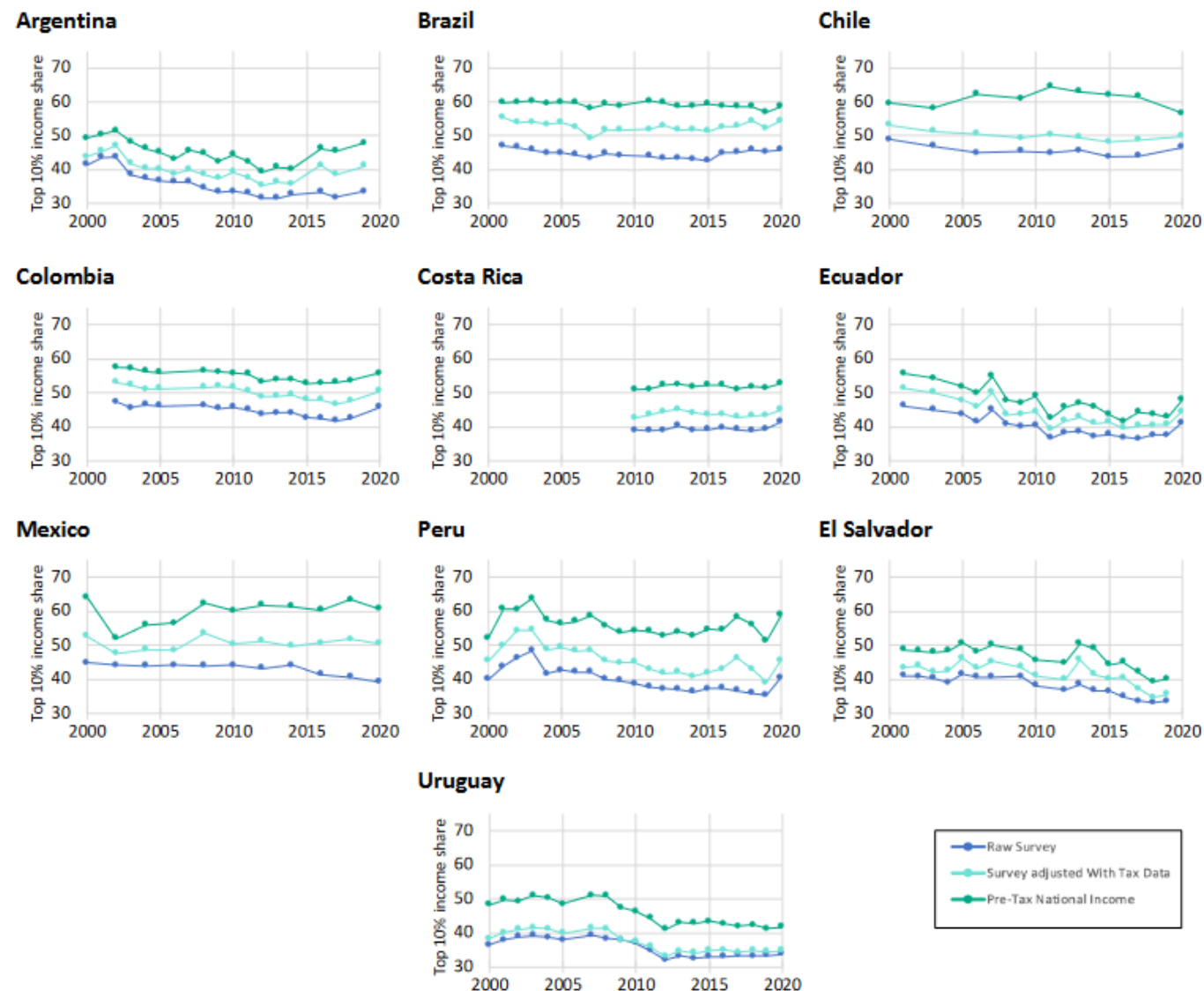
a/ Sub= subdeclaración, Tru=truncamiento. Fuente: estimaciones propias con base en la ENIGH 2008-2014. Nueva construcción.

Figure 3. Gini coefficients in Latin America and the Caribbean, 1948-2021 (continued)



Note: The figure shows all the Gini coefficients from WIID, from De Rosa, Flores, and Morgan (2022), and from additional historical series and studies collected by the authors. The plots for the remaining countries in Latin America and the Caribbean can be found in Appendix Figure A1.

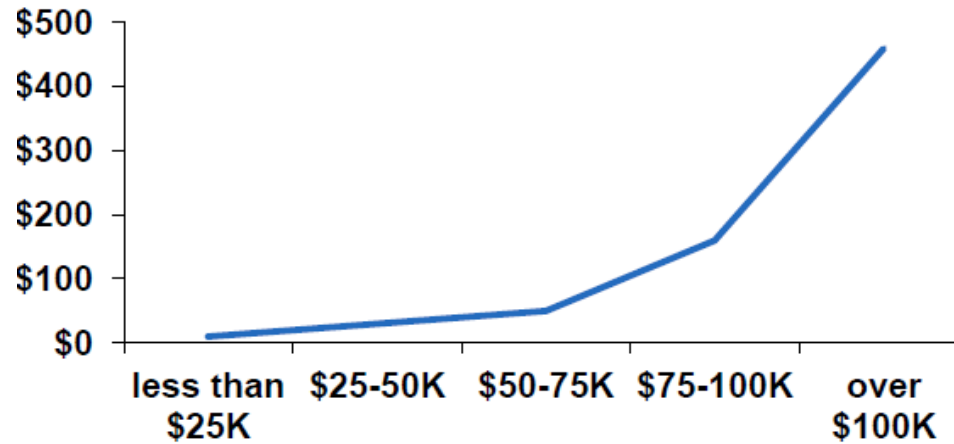
**Figure 9. Top 10% income share 2000-2020: household surveys and the effects of adjustments with administrative data and national accounts**



Source: Series from De Rosa, Flores, and Morgan (2022)

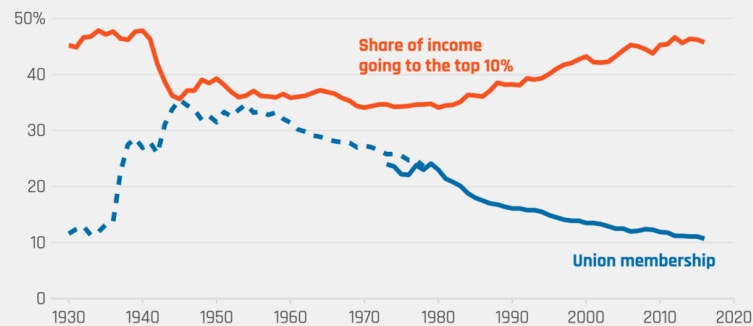
¿Deben preocuparnos las  
tendencias de la desigualdad  
del ingreso?

## Average Political Donation



## Historically, there has been an inverse relationship between union density and income inequality in the United States

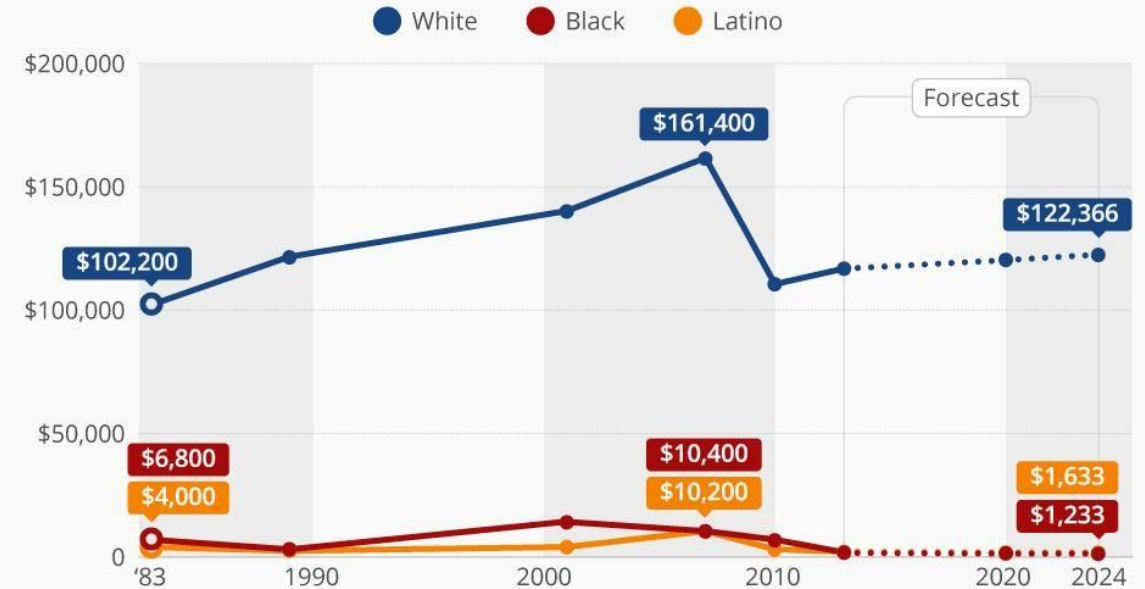
U.S. union density and share of national income going to the top 10 percent of earners, 1930–2016



Source: For union density series from 1930–1978, see U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Handbook of Labor Statistics: Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, No. 2017" (1980); for union density series from 1973–2016, see Barry Hirsch and David Macpherson, "Union Membership and Coverage Database from the Current Population Survey: Note," Industrial and Labor Relations Review 56 (2) (2003) [updated annually at [unionstats.com](http://unionstats.com)]; for share of income going to top 10 percent, see Gabriel Zucman, "Distributional National Accounts," appendix table II: distributional series.

## Racial Wealth Inequality Is Rampant In The U.S.

Median household wealth by race/ethnicity in the United States (1983–2024)



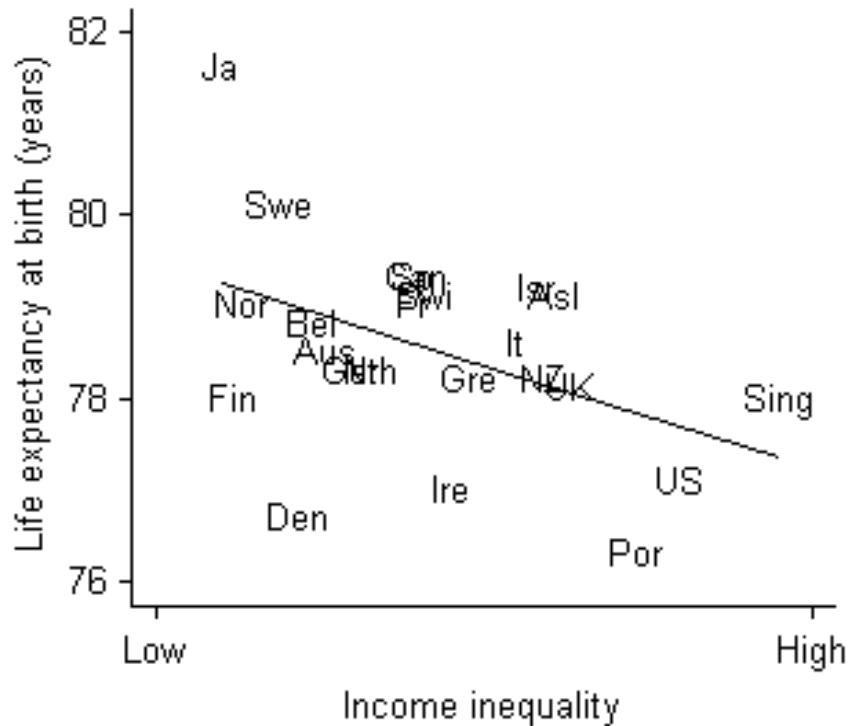
@StatistaCharts

Source: Prosperity Now & Institute For Policy Studies



# Desigualdad y problemas sociales

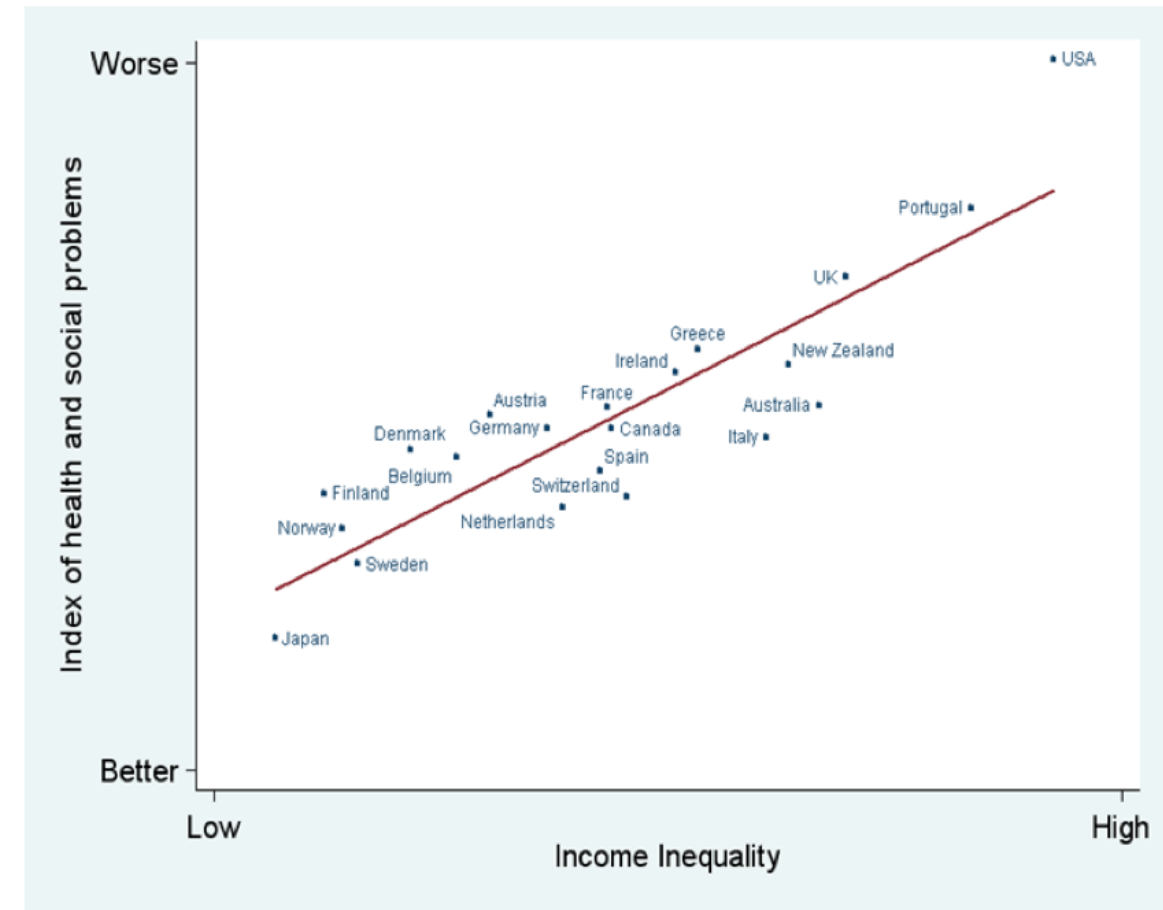
Life expectancy by income inequality,  
23 countries (replication of Wilkinson  
and Pickett's figure 6.3)



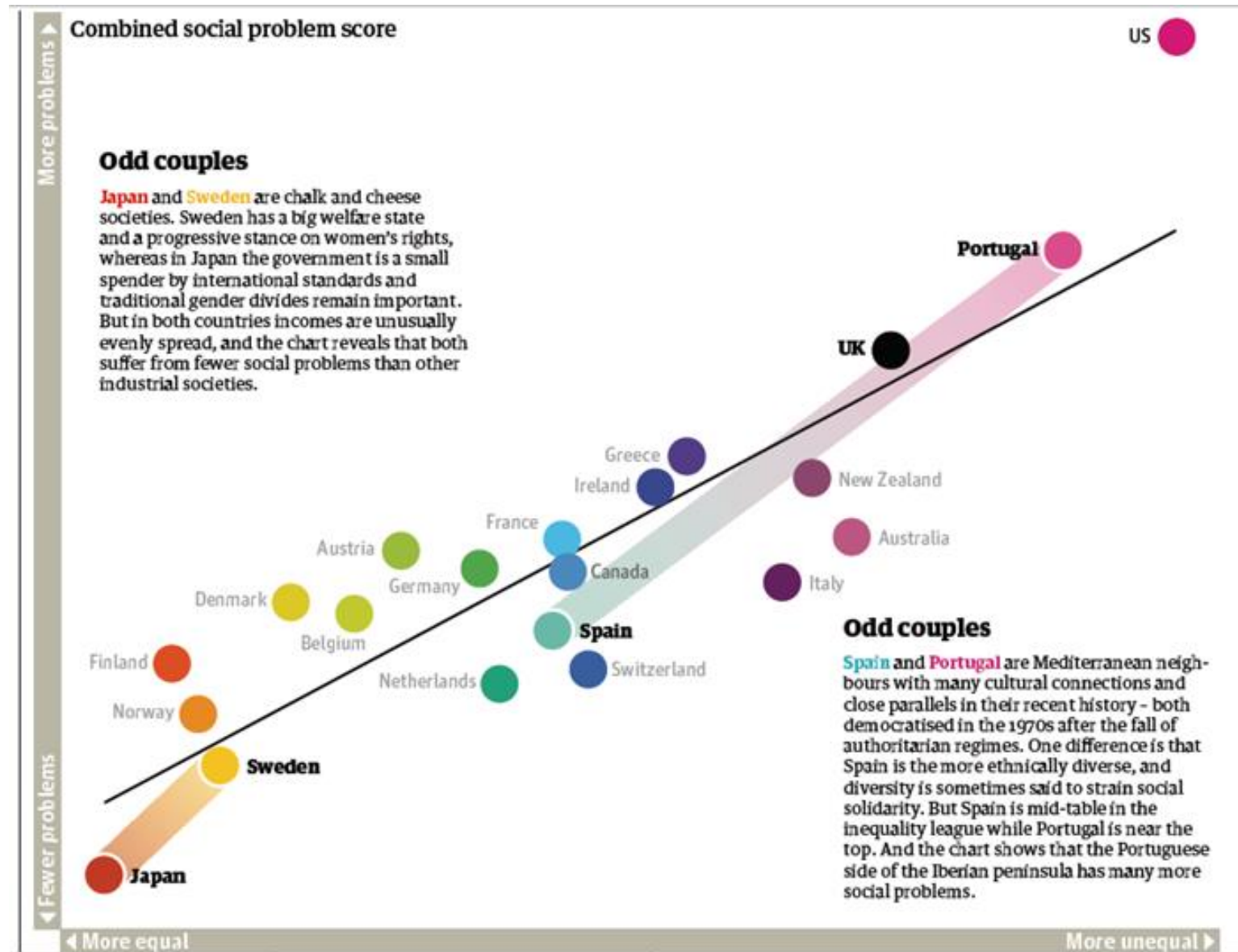
## Health and Social Problems are Worse in More Unequal Countries

**Index of:**

- Life expectancy
- Math & Literacy
- Infant mortality
- Homicides
- Imprisonment
- Teenage births
- Trust
- Obesity
- Mental illness – incl. drug & alcohol addiction
- Social mobility

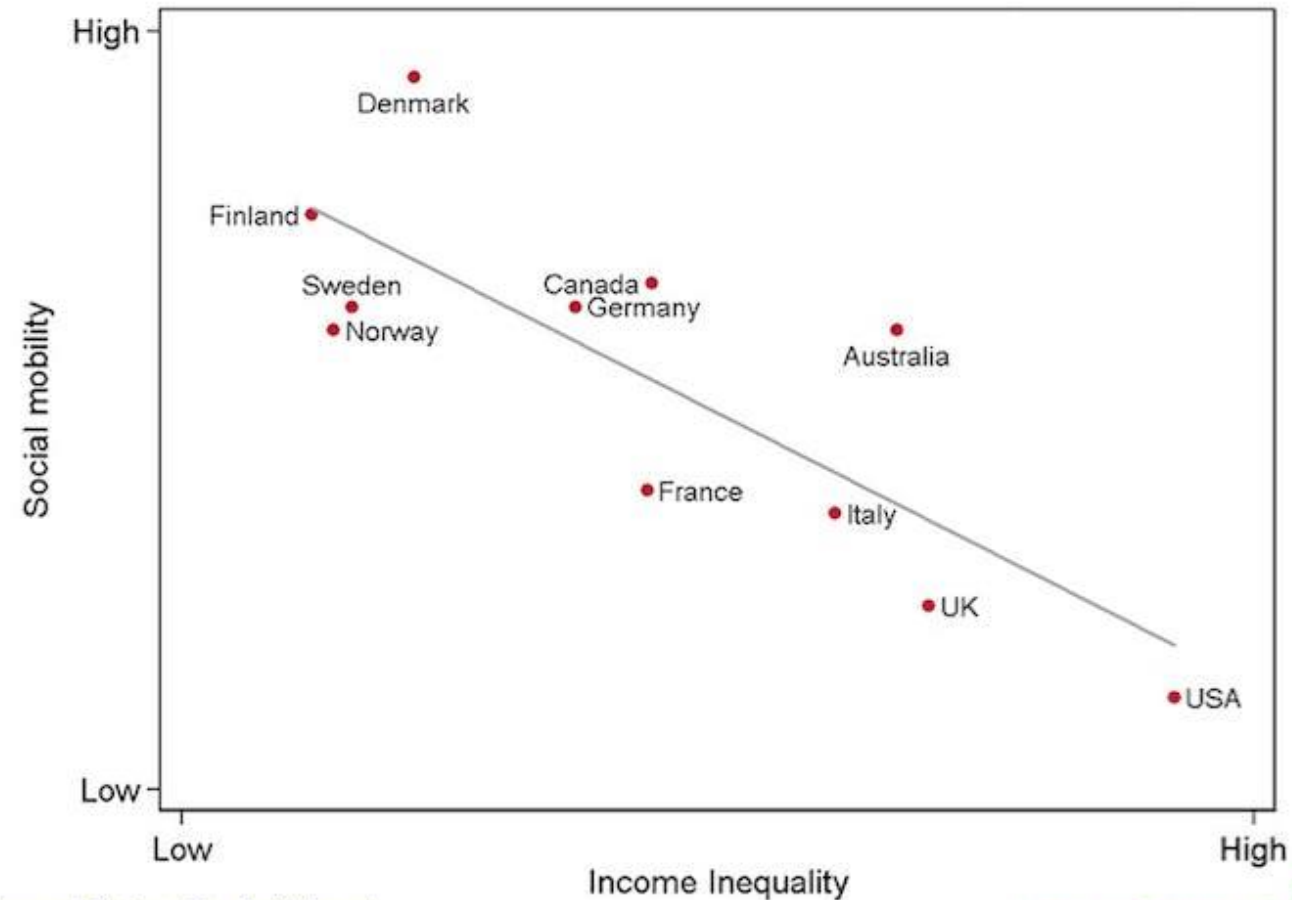


Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, *The Spirit Level* (2009)



# Desigualdad y movilidad social

Social mobility is lower in more unequal countries



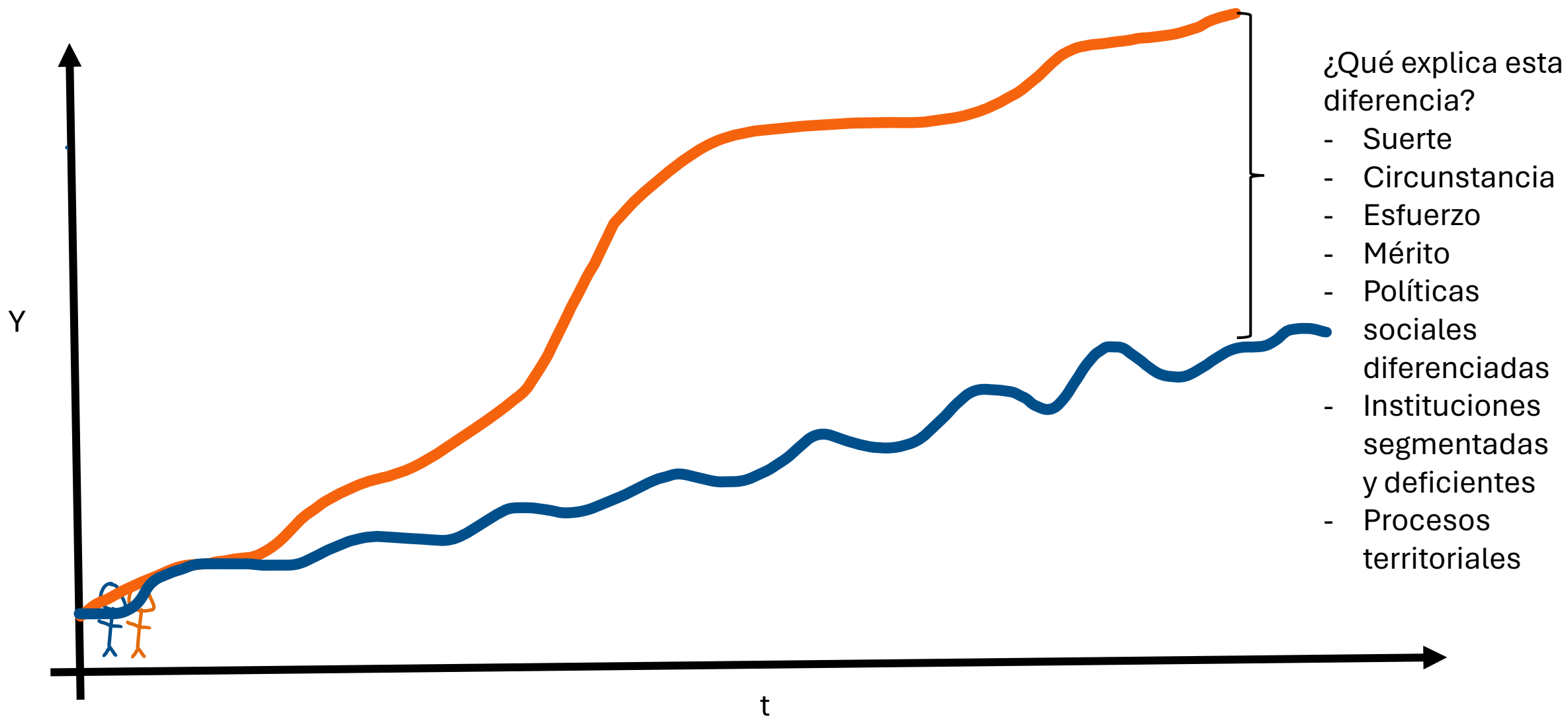
¿Qué juicios podemos  
hacer respecto a la  
situación actual?

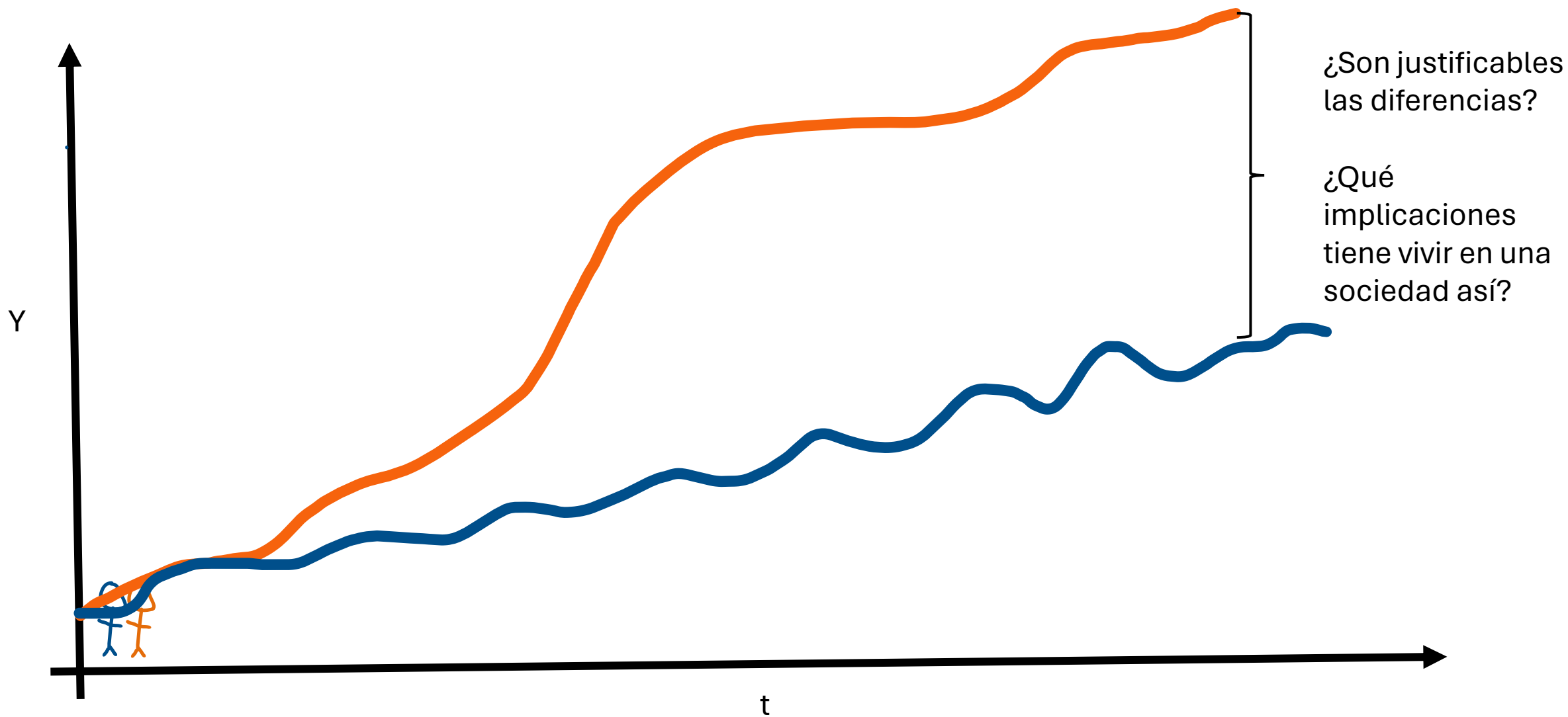


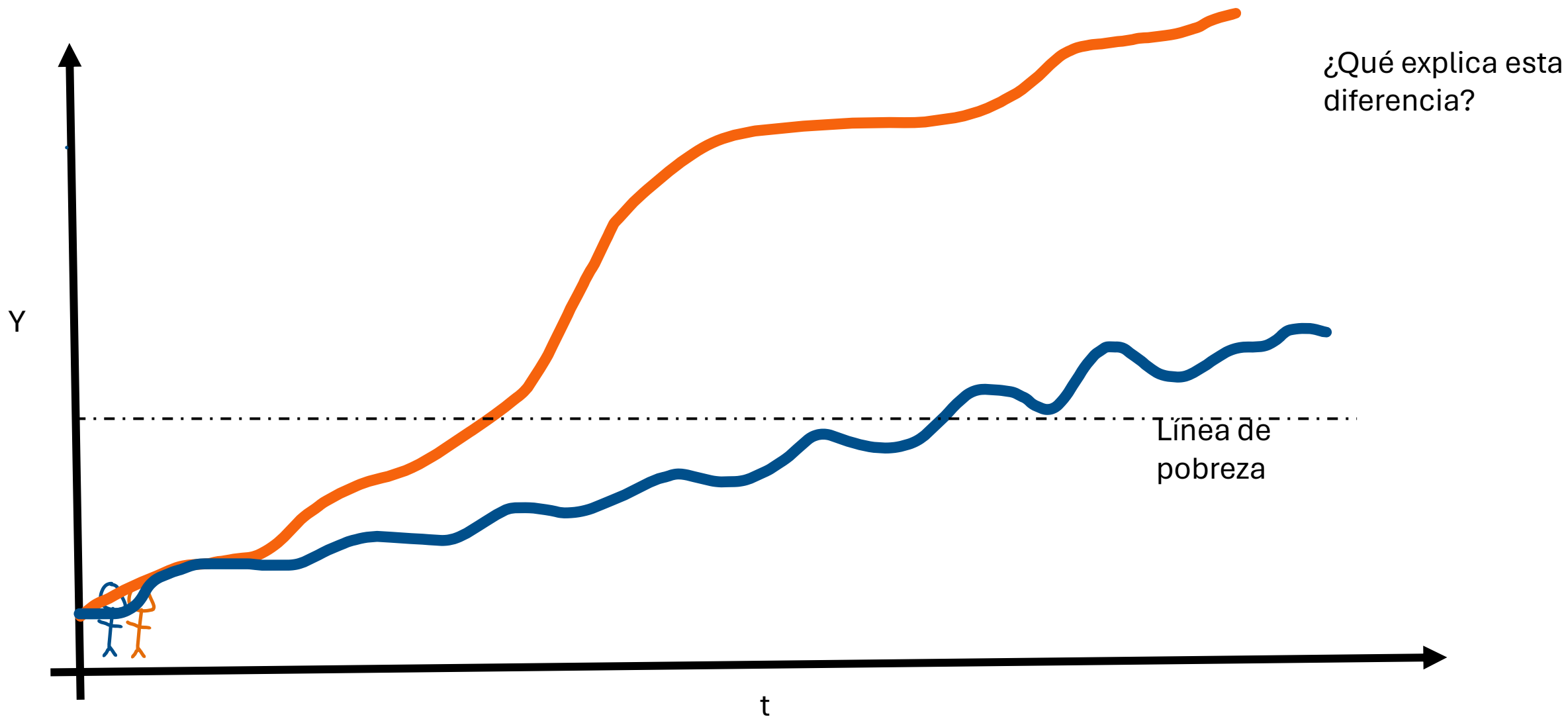
# Este curso se hace distintas preguntas

## Desigualdad y justicia social

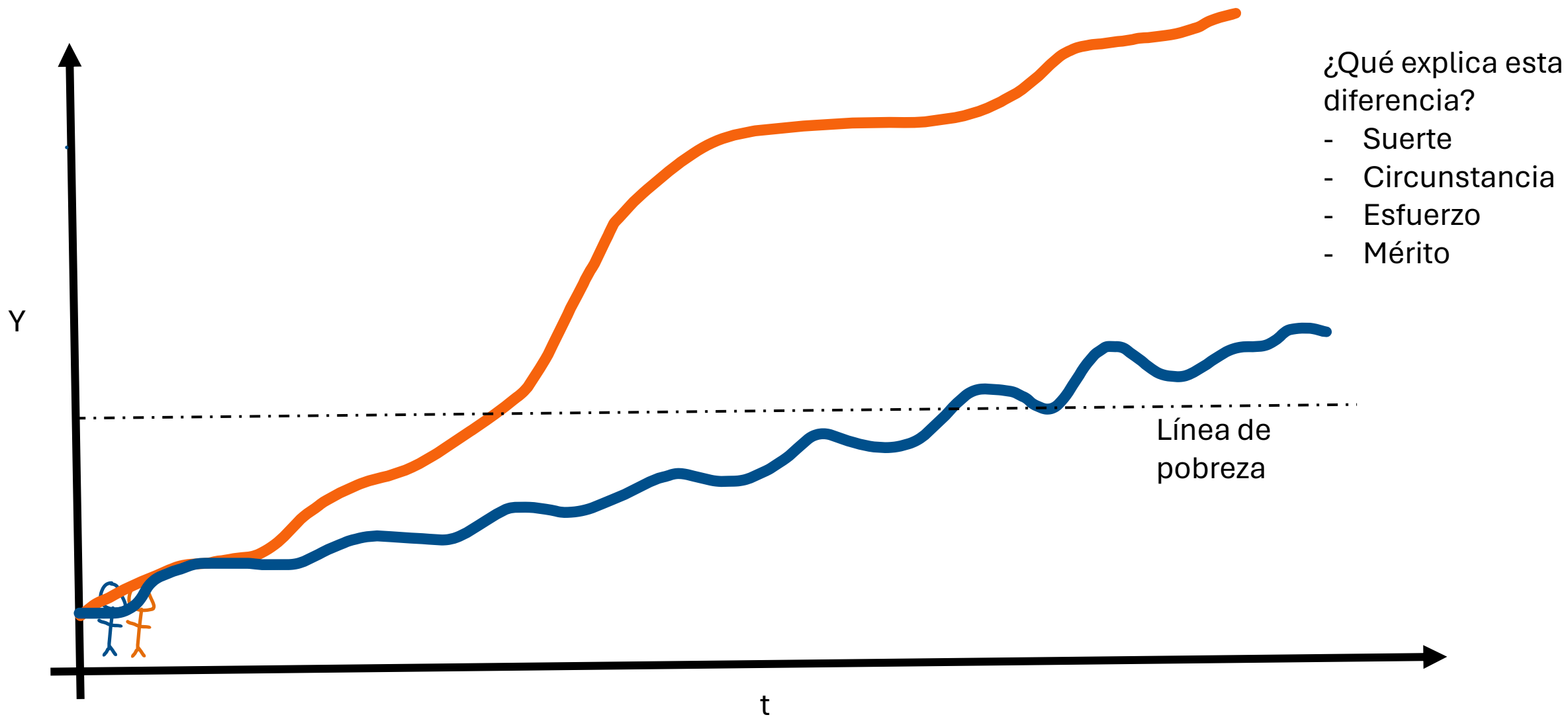
- ¿Es mala o buena la desigualdad?
- ¿Qué consecuencias tiene la desigualdad?
- ¿Es justa o injusta la desigualdad? ¿Bajo qué criterio de justicia?
- ¿Cómo se transmiten o producen las desigualdades?
- ¿Cuál es la relación entre pobreza y desigualdad?
- ¿Qué hay de la exclusión social?
- ¿Qué sabemos de estos temas y cómo hemos aprendido?

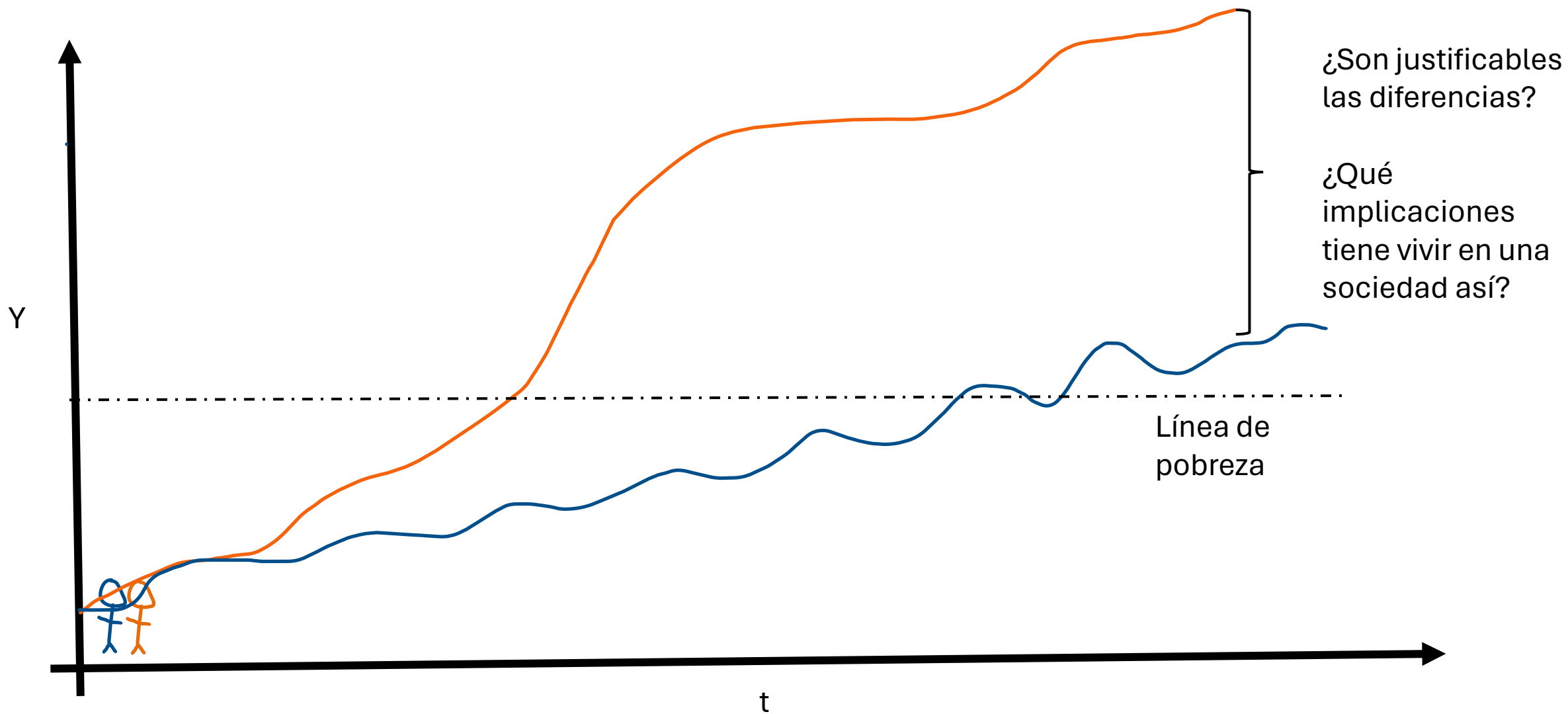


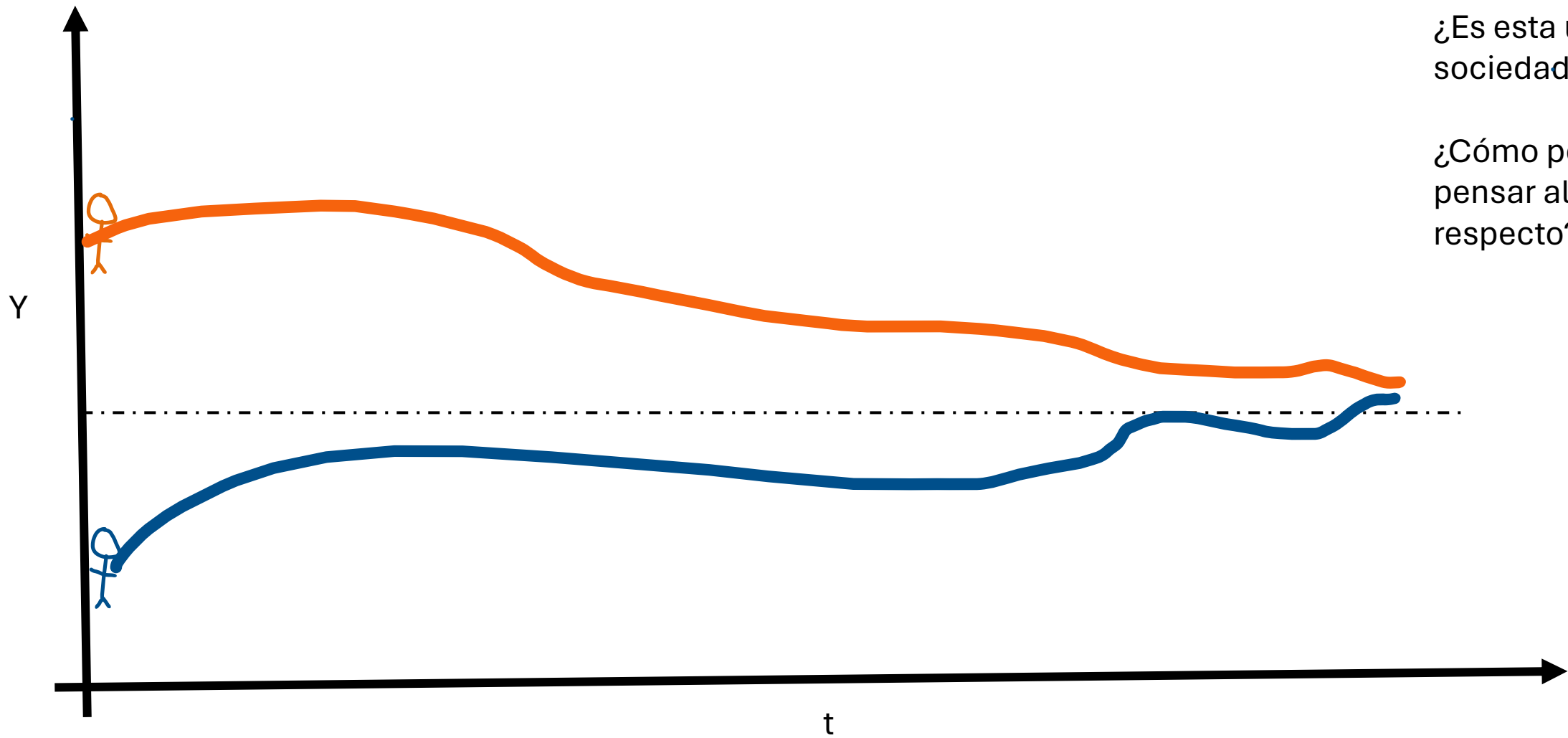












¿Es esta una  
sociedad justa?

¿Cómo podemos  
pensar al  
respecto?