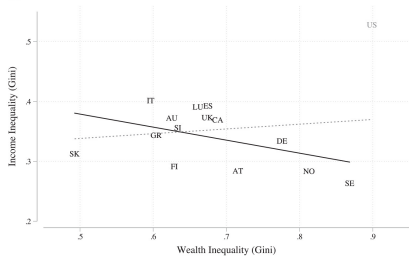


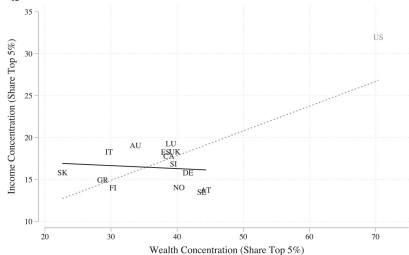
# Pfeffer and Waitkus (2021): “The Wealth Inequality of Nations” .

Jean Fontalirand & Nathanaël Soulage

September 2024

**a**

OLS Estimate:  $-0.217$  (incl. US:  $0.079$ ); Correlation:  $-0.451$  (incl. US:  $0.131$ )

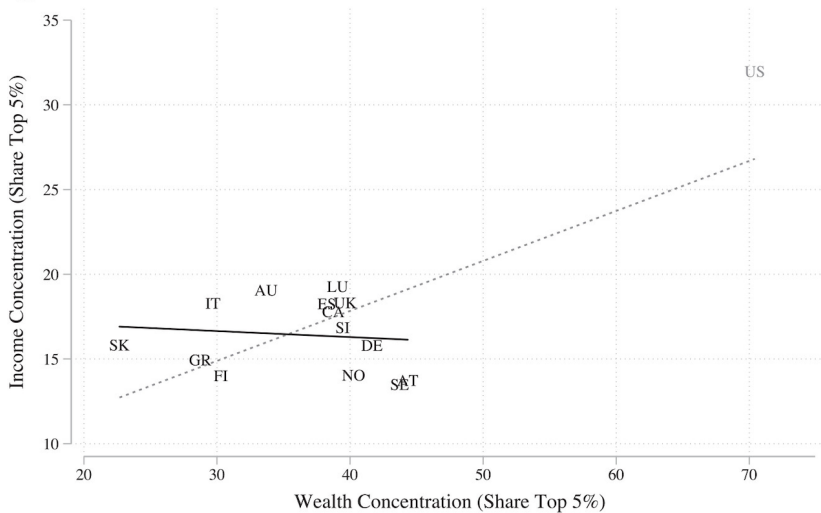
**b**

OLS Estimate:  $-0.036$  (incl. US:  $0.295$ ); Correlation:  $-0.108$  (incl. US:  $0.702$ )

**a**

OLS Estimate:  $-0.217$  (incl. US:  $0.079$ ); Correlation:  $-0.451$  (incl. US:  $0.131$ )

- ▶ One striking outlier : The US
- ▶ No evident relation between income and wealth inequality (if not a slightly negative one)
- ▶ Countries with high income inequality among those with lowest wealth inequality, and vice-versa
- ▶ Wealth is (much) more unequally distributed than income
- ▶ Cross-national variation bigger in wealth inequality too

**b**

OLS Estimate:  $-0.036$  (incl. US:  $0.295$ ); Correlation:  $-0.108$  (incl. US:  $0.702$ )

- ▶ Wealth might be better understood as a measure of concentration at the very top, rather than as an indicator of overall population-wide inequality.
- ▶ Wealth and income shares of the top 5 percent do not indicate a strong correlation between wealth and income indicators, especially when excluding the United States.
- ▶ This lack of correlation persists regardless of differences in welfare regimes among countries.

**Thank you!**