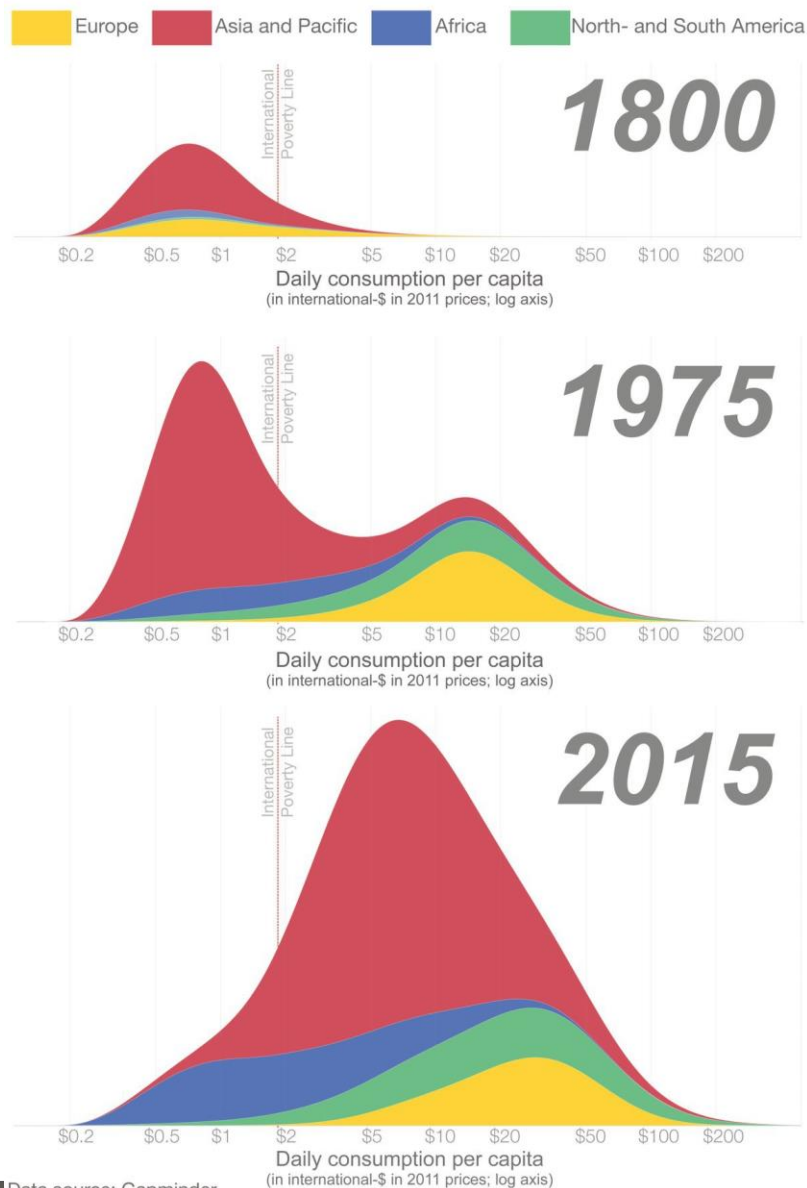


## Global income distribution in 1800, 1975, and 2010

Income is measured by adjusting for price changes over time and for price differences between countries (purchasing power parity (PPP) adjustment). These estimates are based on reconstructed National Accounts and within-country inequality measures. Non-market income (e.g. through home production such as subsistence farming) is taken into account.



Data source: Gapminder

The visualization is available at [OurWorldInData.org](https://ourworldindata.org) where you find more visualizations and research on global development. Licensed under CC-BY-SA by the author Max Roser.

## données bivariées quantitatives

- income en \$ per capita (par tête)
- Approxiamtion du nbre de personnes
- 4 groupes « géographiques »
- *Seuil de pauvreté*

The data are produced by Ola Rosling and published at the website of Gapminder.

<https://www.gapminder.org/news/data-sources-dont-panic-end-poverty/>

Regarding the construction of the data, Hans and Ola Rosling note the following here: "This graph is constructed by combining data from multiple sources. In summary, we take the best available country estimates for the three indicators: GDP per capita, Population and Gini (which is a measure of income inequality). With these numbers we can approximate the number of people on different income levels in every country. We then combine all these approximations into a global pile using the method described below under The Adjusted Global Income Scale."

*Global Economic Inequality*  
*Our World in Data, M. Roser (2016)*

<<https://ourworldindata.org/global-economic-inequality>>

● 1988 ○ 1993 ○ 1998 ○ 2003 ○ 2008 ○ 2011

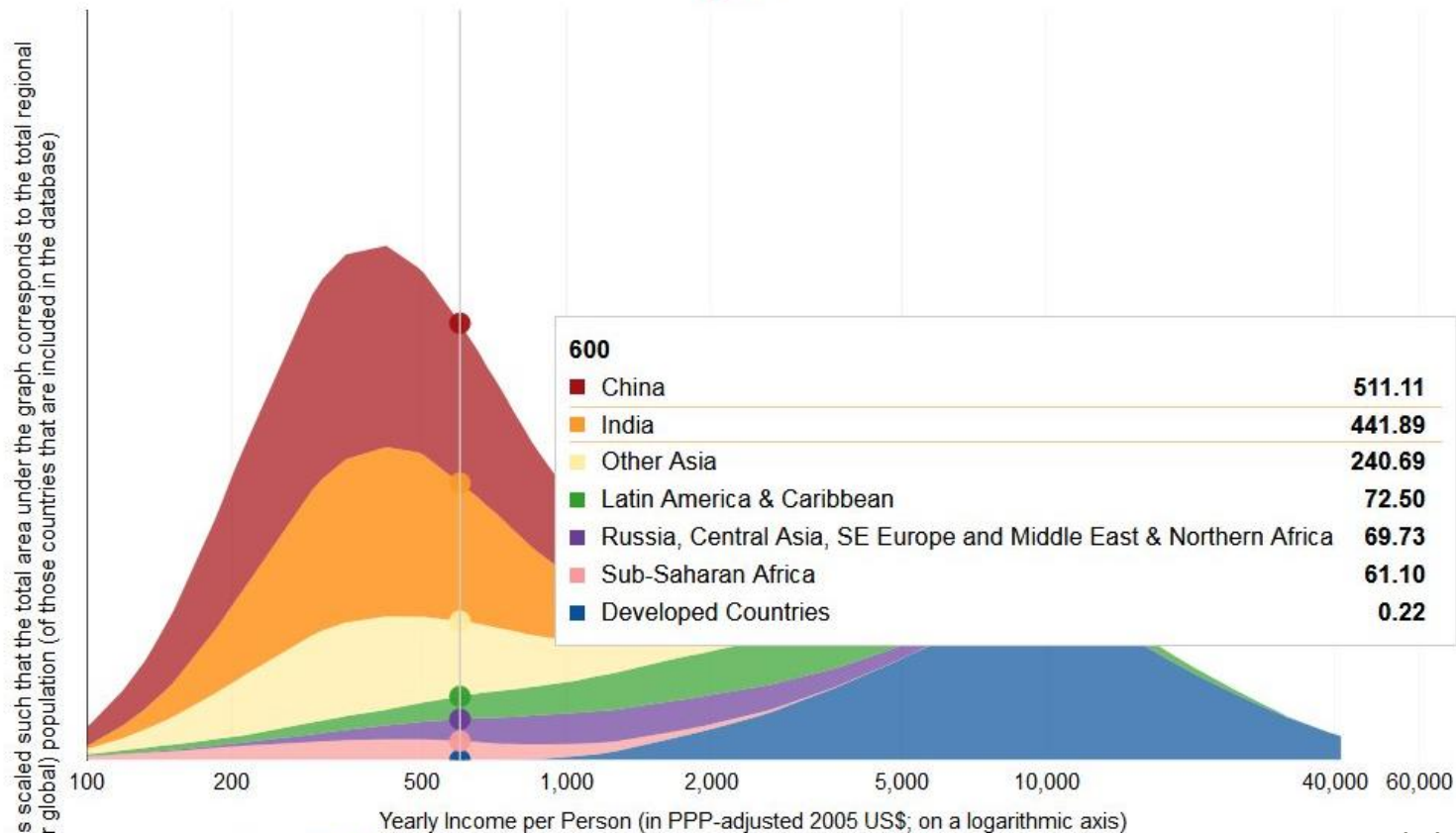


● Stacked ○ Stream ○ Expanded

- Developed Countries
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- Russia, Central Asia, SE Europe and Middle East & Northern Africa
- Latin America & Caribbean
- Other Asia
- India
- China

Version *visualisation interactive*,

Données pour l'année 1988



This visualisation is licensed under a [CC BY-SA license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/). You are welcome to share but please refer to its source where you find more information: [ourworldindata.org/data/growth-and-distribution-of-prosperity/inequality-between-world-citizens/](https://ourworldindata.org/data/growth-and-distribution-of-prosperity/inequality-between-world-citizens/)  
 Citation to the paper: *Global Income Distribution: From the Fall of the Berlin Wall to the Great Recession*, Christoph Lakner and Branko Milanovic, World Bank Economic Review, Advance Access published August 12, 2015.  
 Data Visualization by Max Roser and Zdenek Hynek

*Global Economic Inequality*  
 Our World in Data, M. Roser (2016)  
 <<https://ourworldindata.org/global-economic-inequality>>

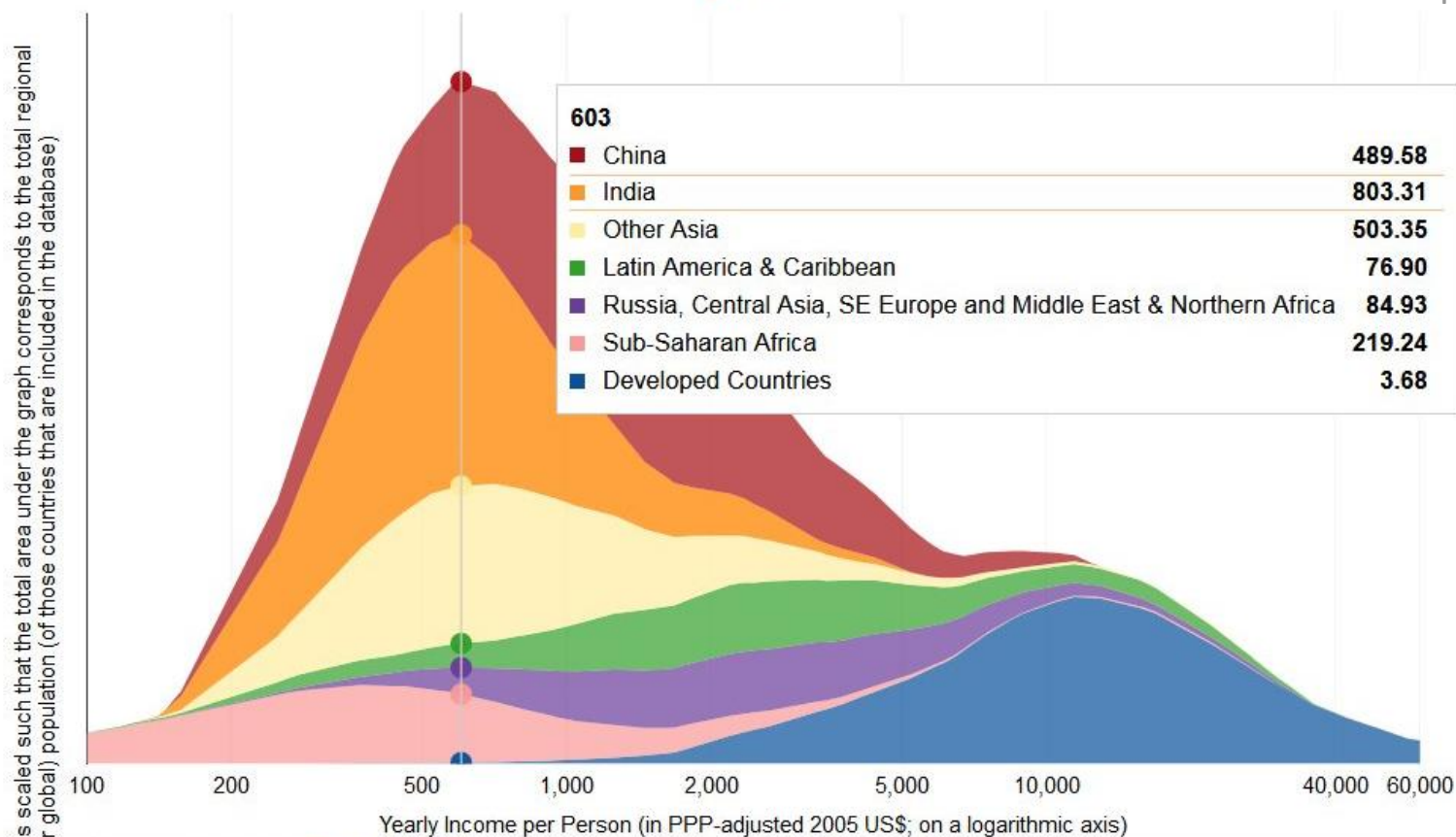


● Stacked ○ Stream ○ Expanded

- Developed Countries
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- Russia, Central Asia, SE Europe and Middle East & Northern Africa
- Latin America & Caribbean
- Other Asia
- India
- China

Version *visualisation interactive*,

Données pour l'année 1988



is scaled such that the total area under the graph corresponds to the total regional population (of those countries that are included in the database)

This visualisation is licensed under a [CC BY-SA license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/). You are welcome to share but please refer to its source where you find more information: [ourworldindata.org/data/growth-and-distribution-of-prosperity/inequality-between-world-citizens/](https://ourworldindata.org/data/growth-and-distribution-of-prosperity/inequality-between-world-citizens/)  
 Citation to the paper: *Global Income Distribution: From the Fall of the Berlin Wall to the Great Recession*, Christoph Lakner and Branko Milanovic, World Bank Economic Review, Advance Access published August 12, 2015.  
 Data Visualization by Max Roser and Zdenek Hynek

*Global Economic Inequality*  
 Our World in Data, M. Roser (2016)  
 <<https://ourworldindata.org/global-economic-inequality>>

