
REM Newsletter 36/2022

August 31, 2022

Editors: António Afonso, Filipe Oliveira, Teresa Garcia

<https://rem.rc.iseg.ulisboa.pt/>

<https://twitter.com/ResearchRem>

<https://www.linkedin.com/company/researchrem>

<https://www.facebook.com/researchrem/>

Phone: +351 213 925 912. e-mail: rem@iseg.ulisboa.pt

The Latest REM [Working Papers](#)

[Research in Economics and Mathematics](#) (REM) circulates research, notably by its affiliated members, as working papers intended for professional and public discussion and comment. The papers have not been peer reviewed.

Table of contents

1. [Asymmetric Globalization and top Performers Income](#), Joël Hellier, *Working Paper 0242-2022*.

Events

For your calendar: [11th UECE Conference on Economic and Financial Adjustments](#), ISEG - Lisbon School of Economics and Management, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisbon, 21 July 2023.

5 June 2023, deadline for submissions.

15 June 2023, acceptance decisions.

30 June 2023, registration.

Papers should be submitted electronically to: rem@iseg.ulisboa.pt

Further information is available at the [conference site](#).

REM [Working Papers](#)

[Asymmetric Globalization and top Performers Income](#), Joël Hellier, *Working Paper 0242-2022*

This paper proposes a new explanation for the rise in top performers' income based on an asymmetry in globalization, with one country producing globalized non-rivalrous performances (music, films, series, entertainment programmes etc.) whereas other countries produce purely domestic ones. In the country with globalized performances, the globalization dynamics (growing number of countries involved in the global market) entails an increase in the number and incomes of performers and an increase in inequality by the top. The higher the performer's talent, the higher the globalization-driven increase in income. In countries with purely national performances, the participation in the global economy reduces the number and incomes of performers and lessens inequality by the top. In contrast, when globalization is symmetric (all

countries producing globalized performances), there is no change in the number and incomes of performers in all countries compared to autarky. These results are in line with several characteristics observed in activities directly impacted by the cultural supremacy of American and English speaking countries in the global economy: 1) the share of Anglo-Saxon countries in the top 100 richest is substantially higher for actresses, actors, singers and TV show and film producers than for other occupations (CEOs, businessmen etc.), 2) the increase in the share of top incomes is significantly higher in Anglo-Saxon countries, and 3) the increase in inequality is greater in those countries