

ANEXOS

Anexo I: La concentración de la riqueza.

Table 7.3. Inequality of total income (labor and capital) across time and space

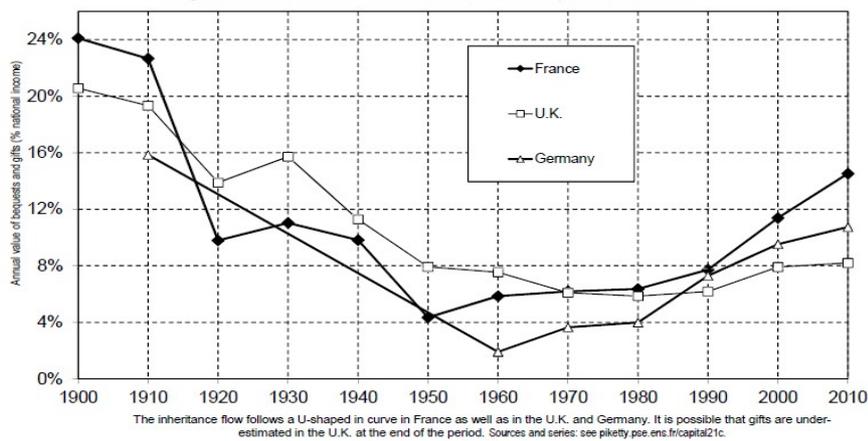
Share of different groups in total income (labor + capital)	Low inequality (≈ Scandinavia, 1970s-80s)	Medium inequality (≈ Europe 2010)	High inequality (≈ U.S. 2010, Europe 1910)	Very high inequality (≈ U.S. 2030 ?)
The top 10% "Upper class"	25%	35%	50%	60%
including: the top 1% ("dominant class")	7%	10%	20%	25%
including: the next 9% ("well-to-do class")	18%	25%	30%	35%
The middle 40% "Middle class"	45%	40%	30%	25%
The bottom 50% "Lower class"	30%	25%	20%	15%
Corresponding Gini coefficient (synthetic inequality index)	0.26	0.36	0.49	0.58

In societies where the inequality of total income is relatively low (such as Scandinavian countries during the 1970s-1980s), the 10% highest incomes receive about 20% of total income, the 50% lowest income receive about 30%. The corresponding Gini coefficient is equal to 0.26. See technical appendix.

Fuente: Anexo técnico on-line de *El capital en el siglo XXI*: <http://piketty.pse.ens.fr/en/capital21c>

Anexo II: El retorno de la herencia.

Figure 11.12. The inheritance flow in Europe 1900-2010



Fuente: Anexo técnico on-line de *El capital en el siglo XXI*: <http://piketty.pse.ens.fr/en/capital21c>

Anexo III: Los "trilemas" de Rodrik.

Figura 1: El "trilema" estándar de la economía.

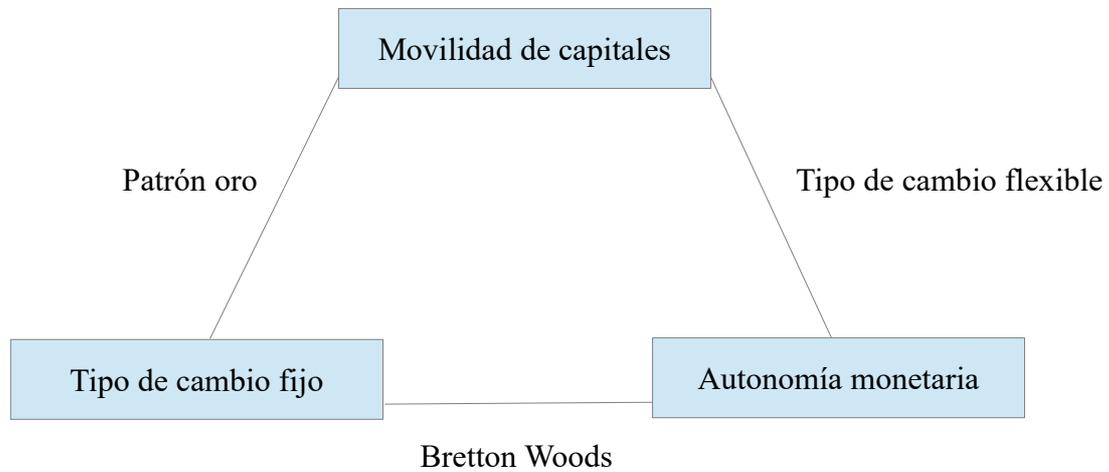
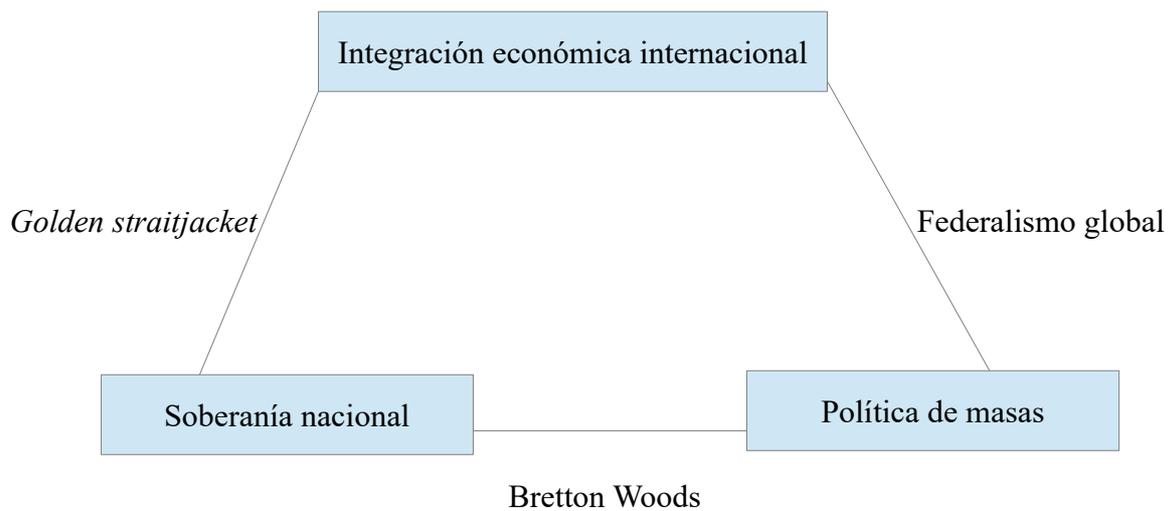


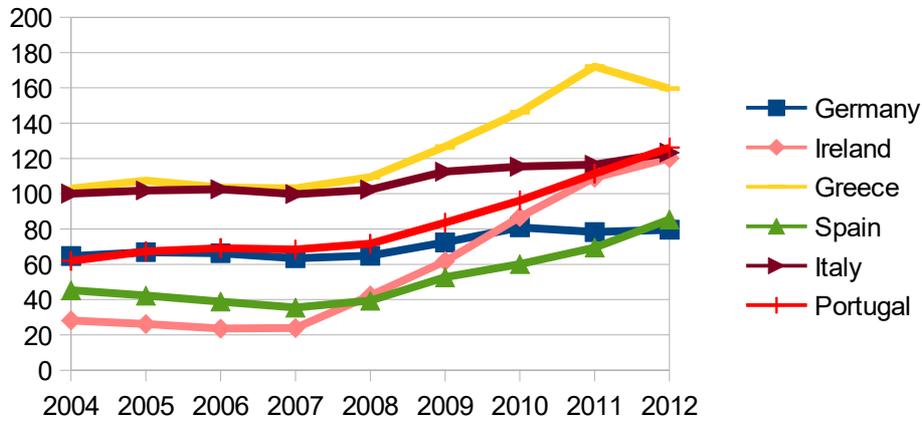
Figura 2: El "trilema" ampliado de la gobernanza económica global.



Fuente: Rodrik, 2011: 286.

Anexo IV: Perfiles de deuda de los PIIGS y Alemania, 2004 – 2012.

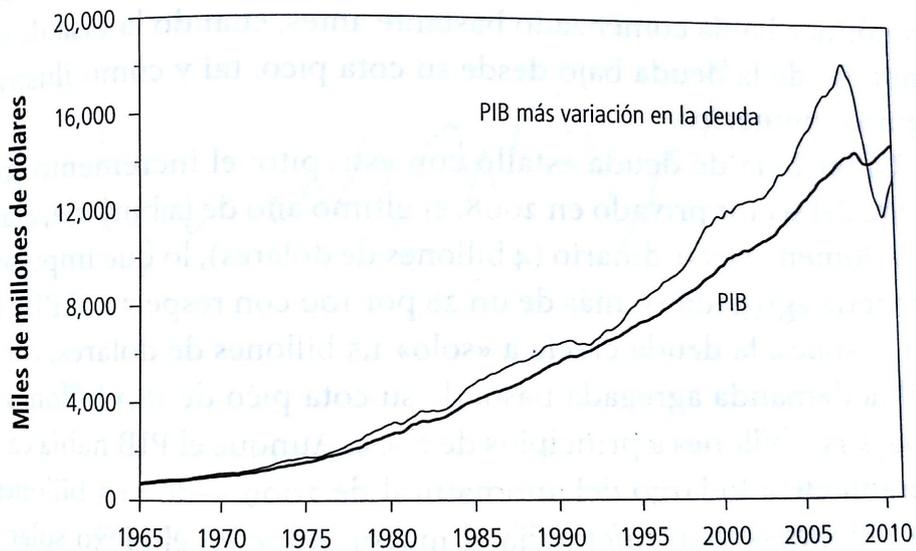
Evolución de los niveles de deuda pública sobre el PIB.



Fuente: Elaboración propia. Datos Eurostat.

Anexo V: La dinámica empírica de la deuda.

Evolución del PIB y de la demanda agregada en Estados Unidos, 1965 – 2010.



Fuente: Keen, 2015: 557.