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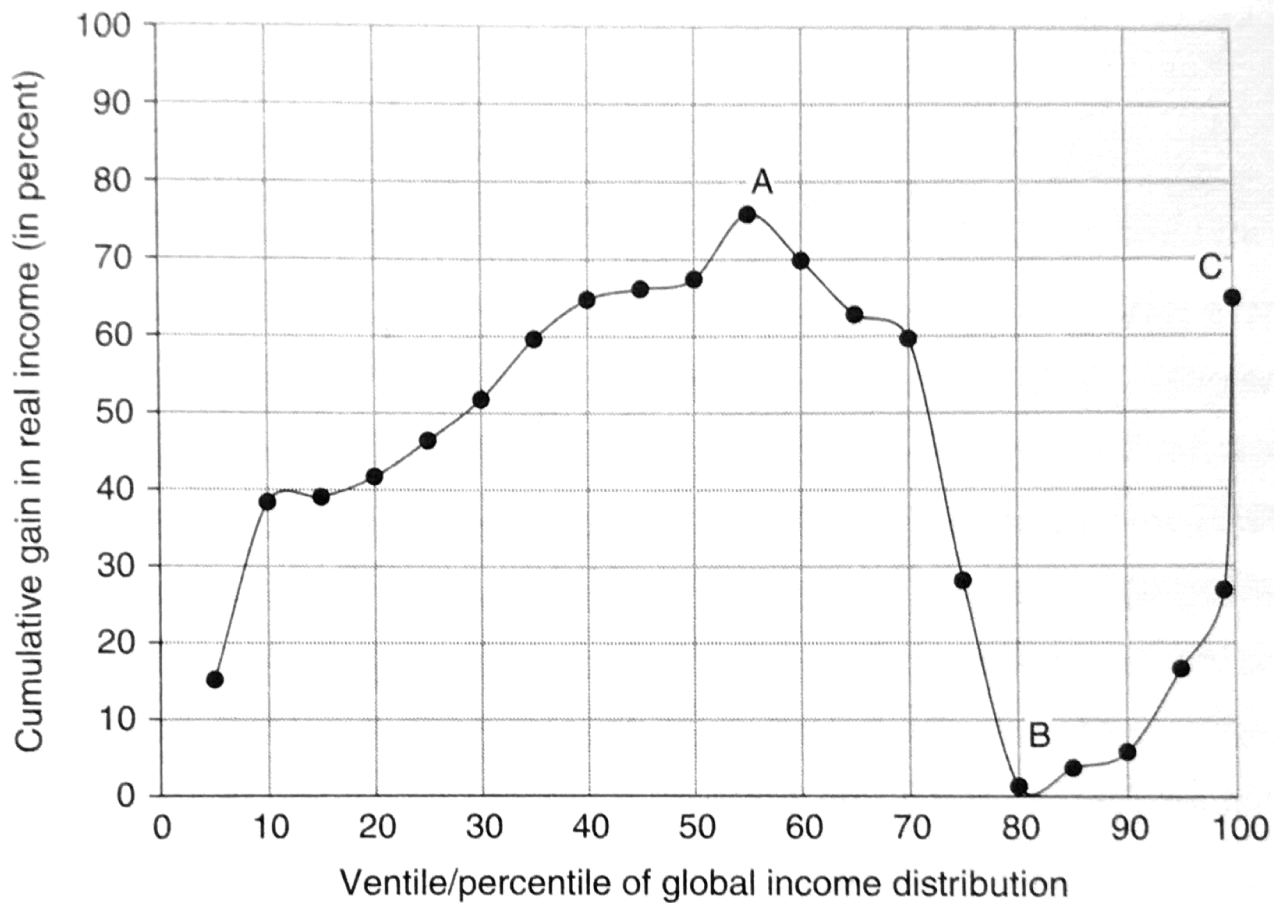
GLOBALIZATION: Past, Present & Future

V Global Inequality: National Trends and Global Dynamics

1 Branko Milanovic's Comprehensive Empirical Evidence (2016)

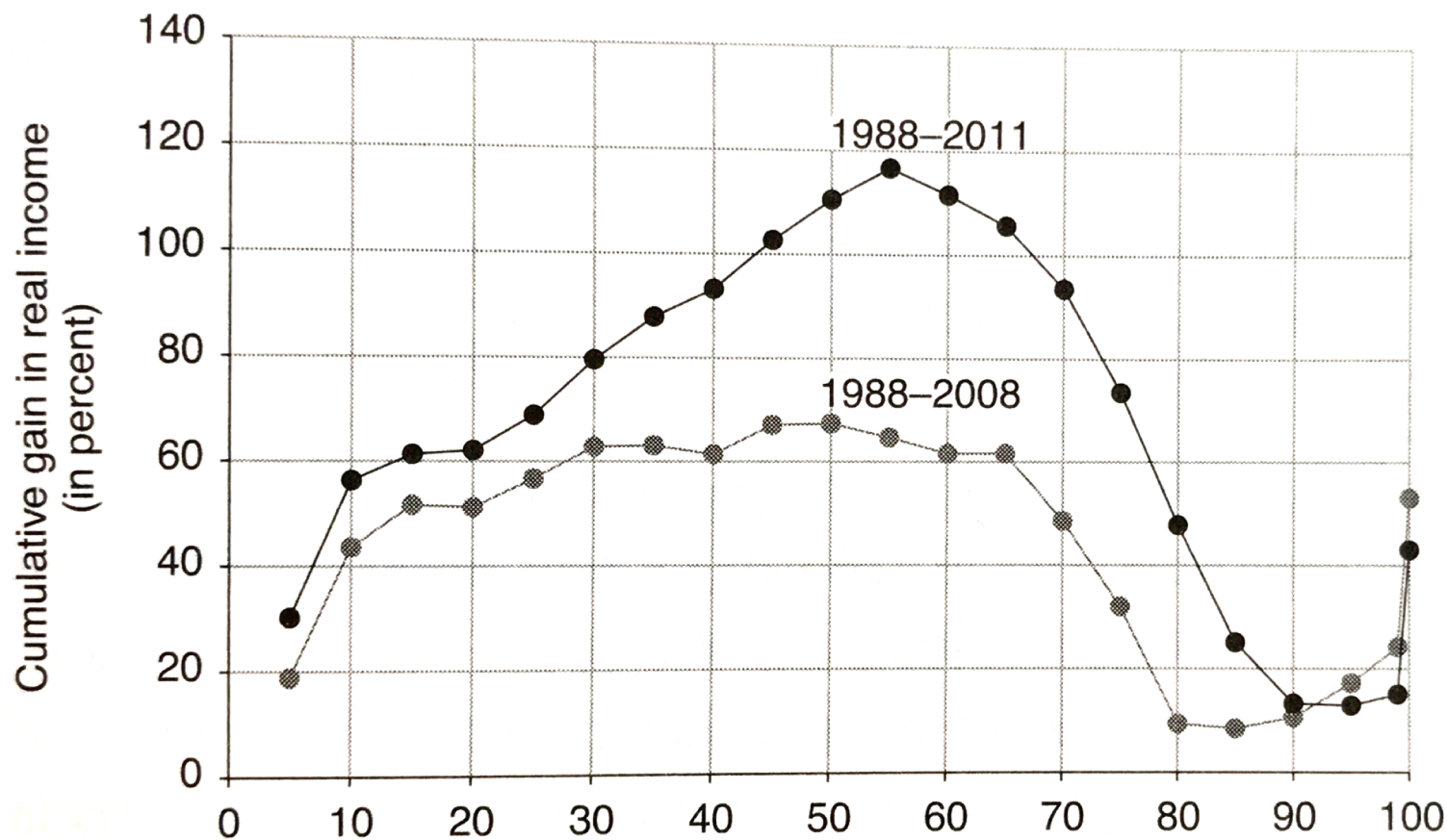
(Figure V.1–V.8)

Figure V.1: Relative gain in real per capita income by global income level, 1988–2008



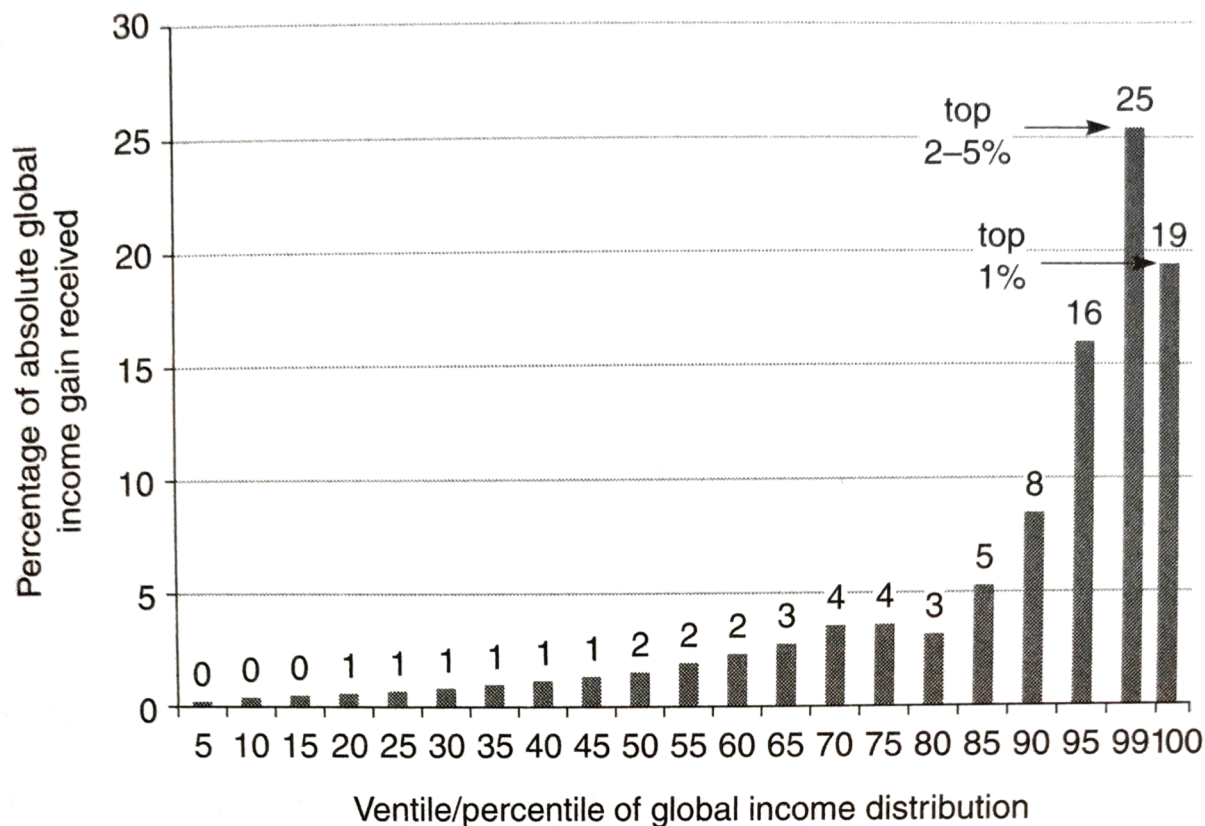
Source: Milanovic (2016). *Global Inequality: A new approach for the age of globalization*. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass. p. 11.

Figure V.2: Relative gain in real per capita income by global income level, 1988–2008 and 1988–2011



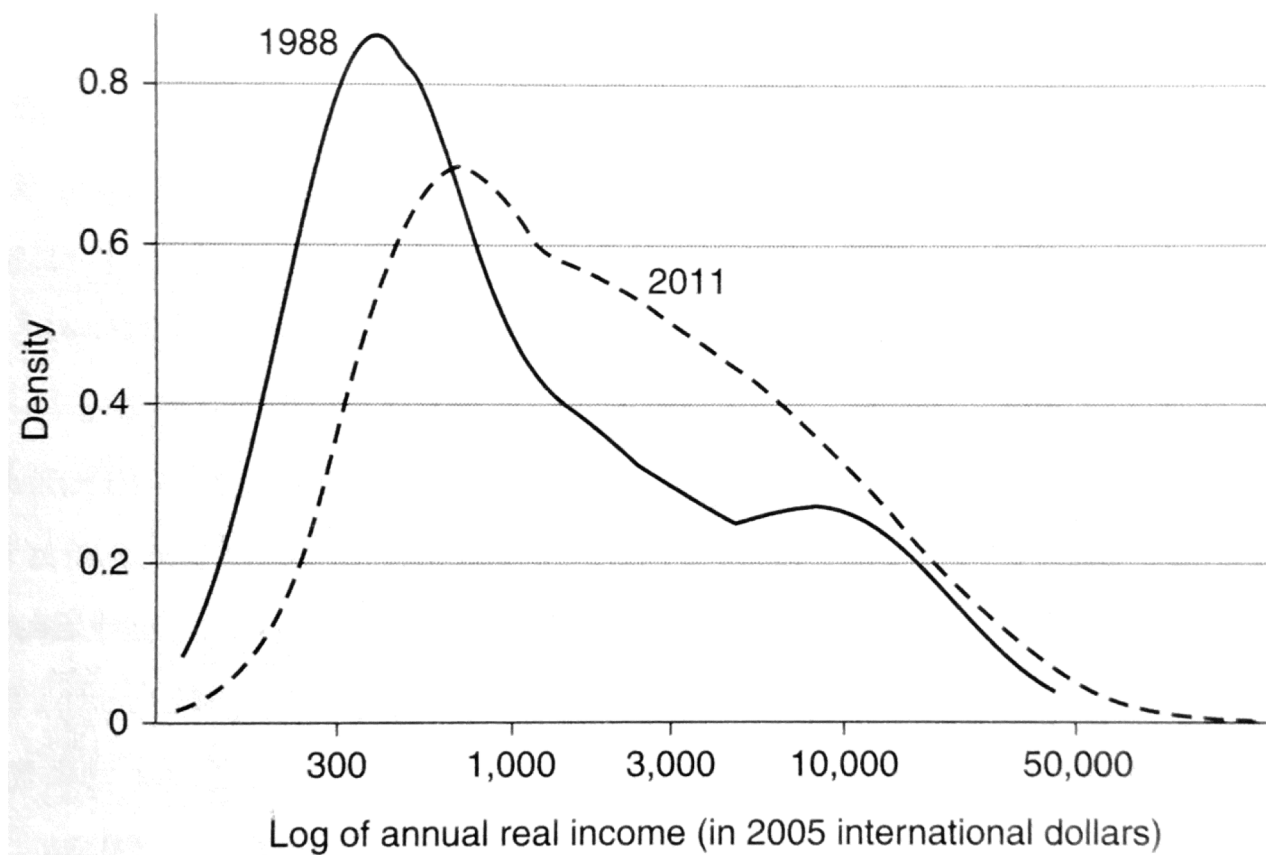
Source: Milanovic (2016). *Global Inequality: A new approach for the age of globalization*. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass. p. 31.

Figure V.3: Percentage of absolute gain in real per capita income received (by global income level), 1988–2008



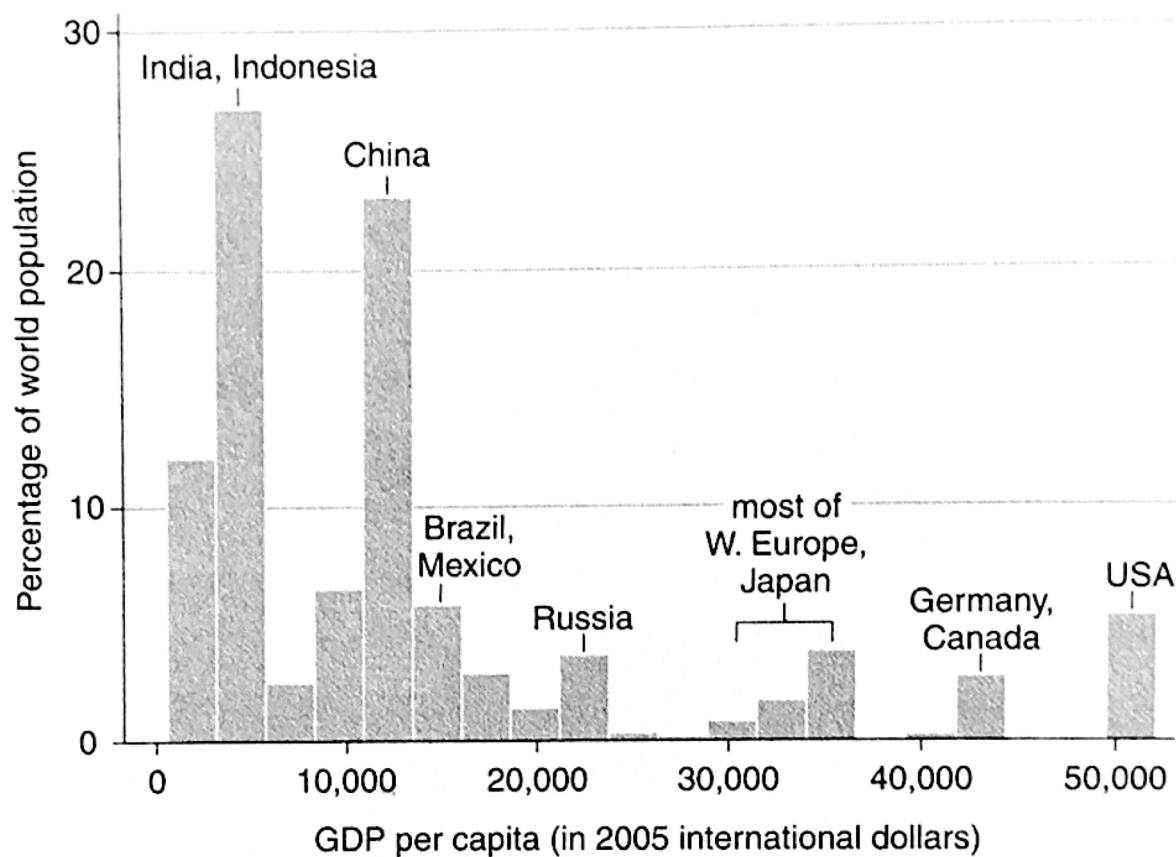
Source: Milanovic (2016). *Global Inequality: A new approach for the age of globalization*. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass. p. 25.

Figure V.4: Distribution of world population by real per capita income, 1988 and 2011



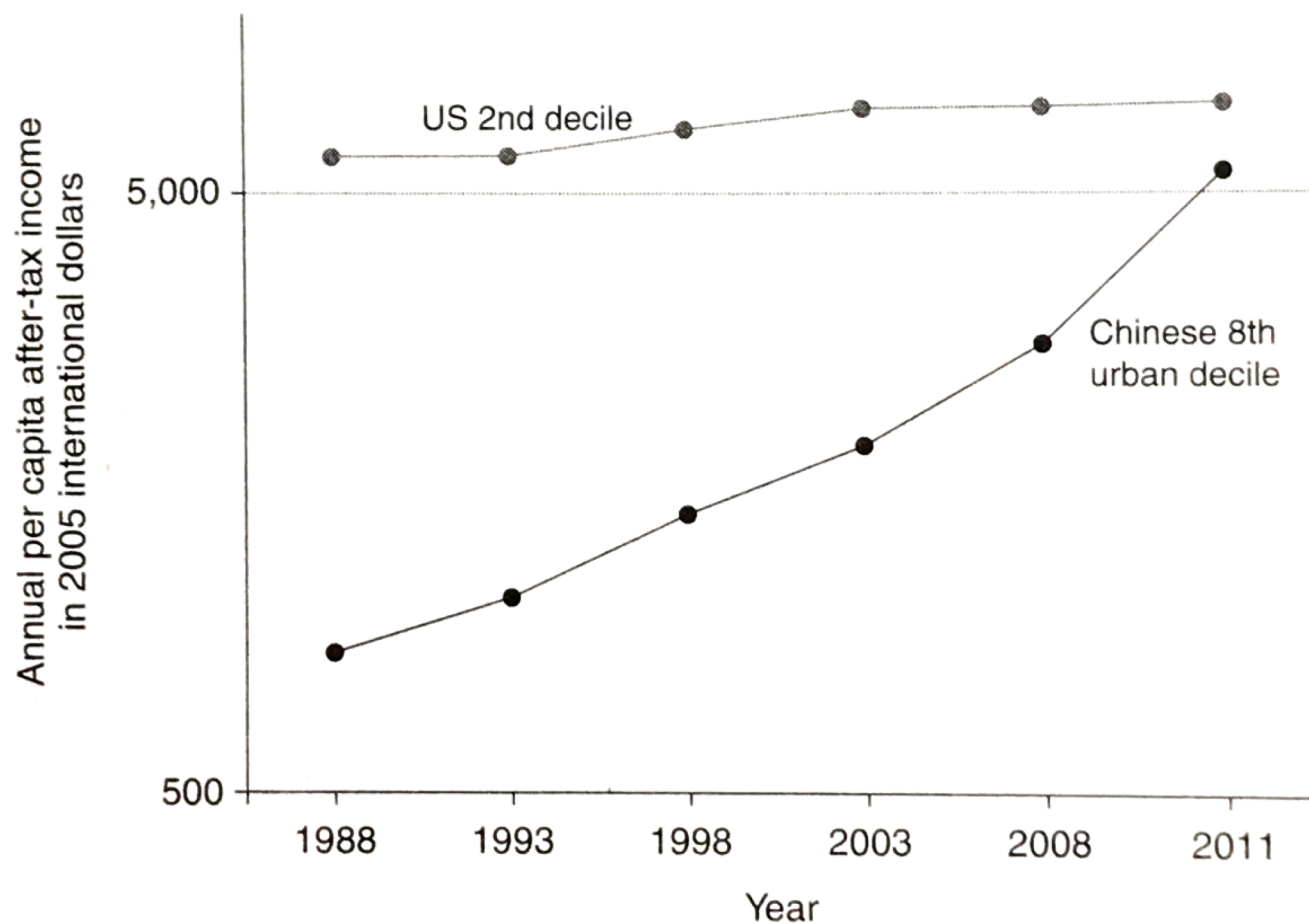
Source: Milanovic (2016). *Global Inequality: A new approach for the age of globalization*. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass. p. 33.

Figure V.5: Distribution of world population by real GDP per capita of the country in which people live, 2013



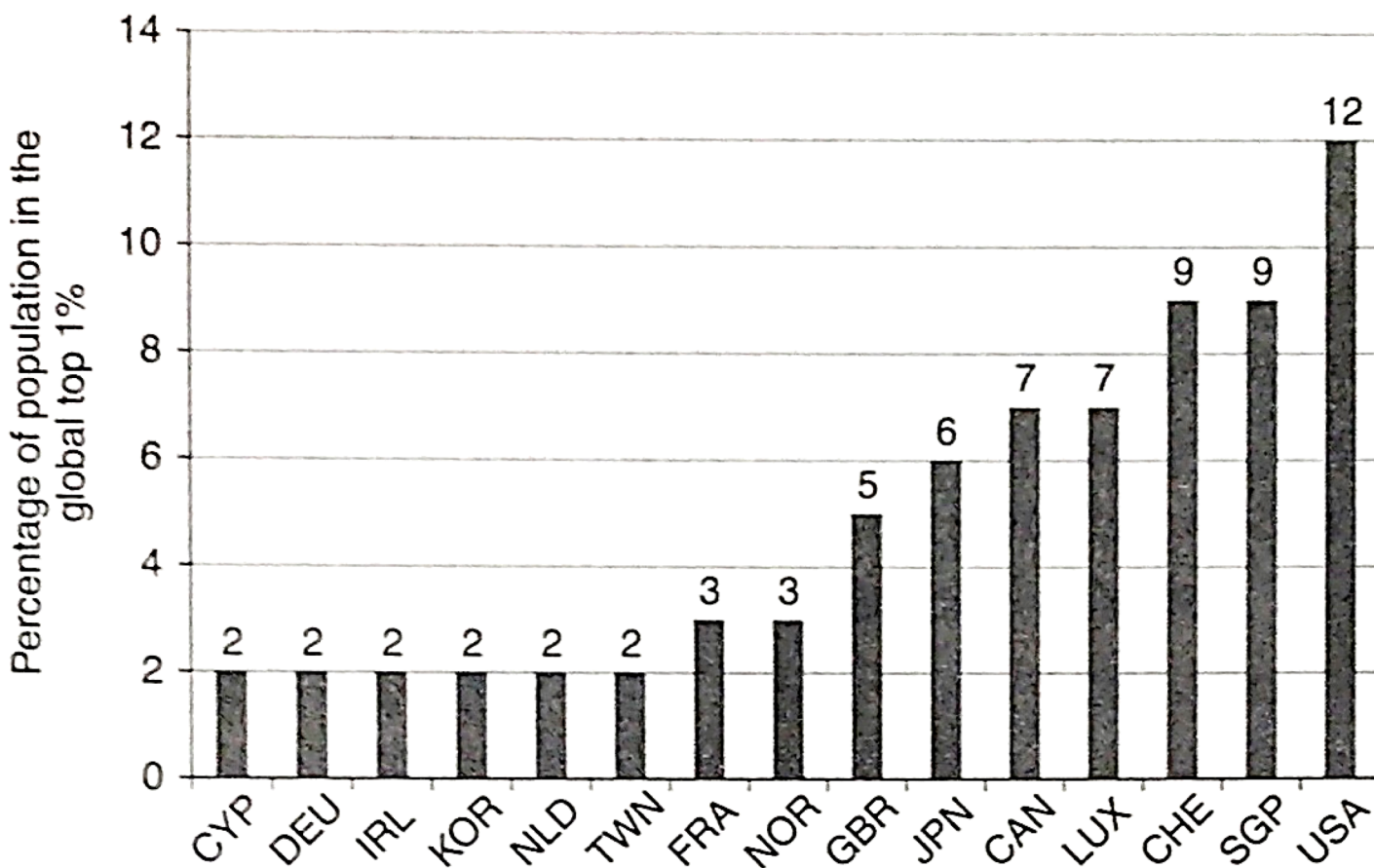
Source: Milanovic (2016). *Global Inequality: A new approach for the age of globalization*. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass. p. 34.

Figure V.6: The convergence of Chinese and US incomes, 1988–2011



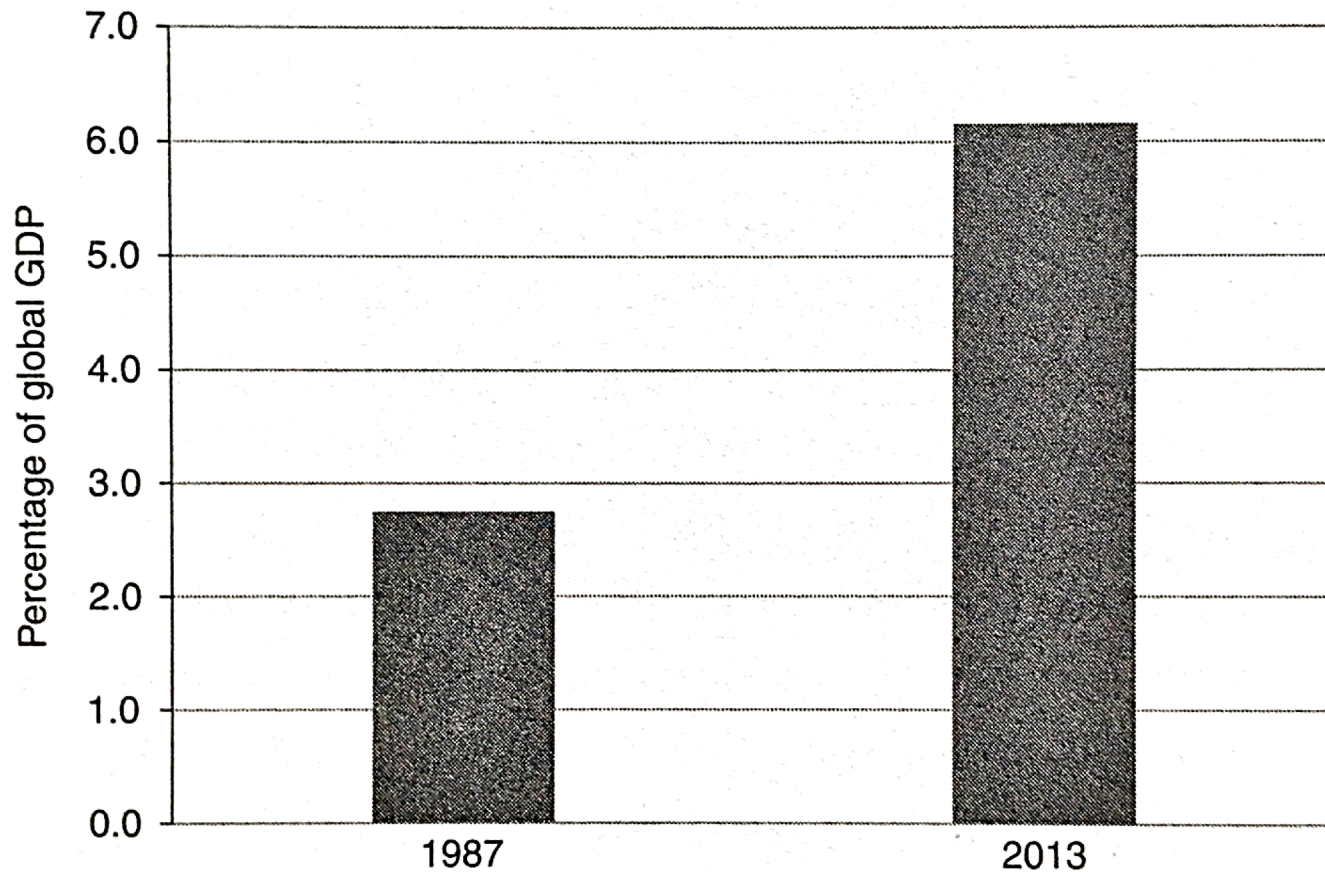
Source: Milanovic (2016). *Global Inequality: A new approach for the age of globalization*. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass. p. 35.

Figure V.7: Percentage of national population in the global top 1 percent, 2008



Source: Milanovic (2016). *Global Inequality: A new approach for the age of globalization*. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass. p. 38.

Figure V.8: Wealth of hyper-wealthy individuals relative to world GDP, 1987 – 2013



Source: Milanovic (2016). *Global Inequality: A new approach for the age of globalization*. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass. p. 44.

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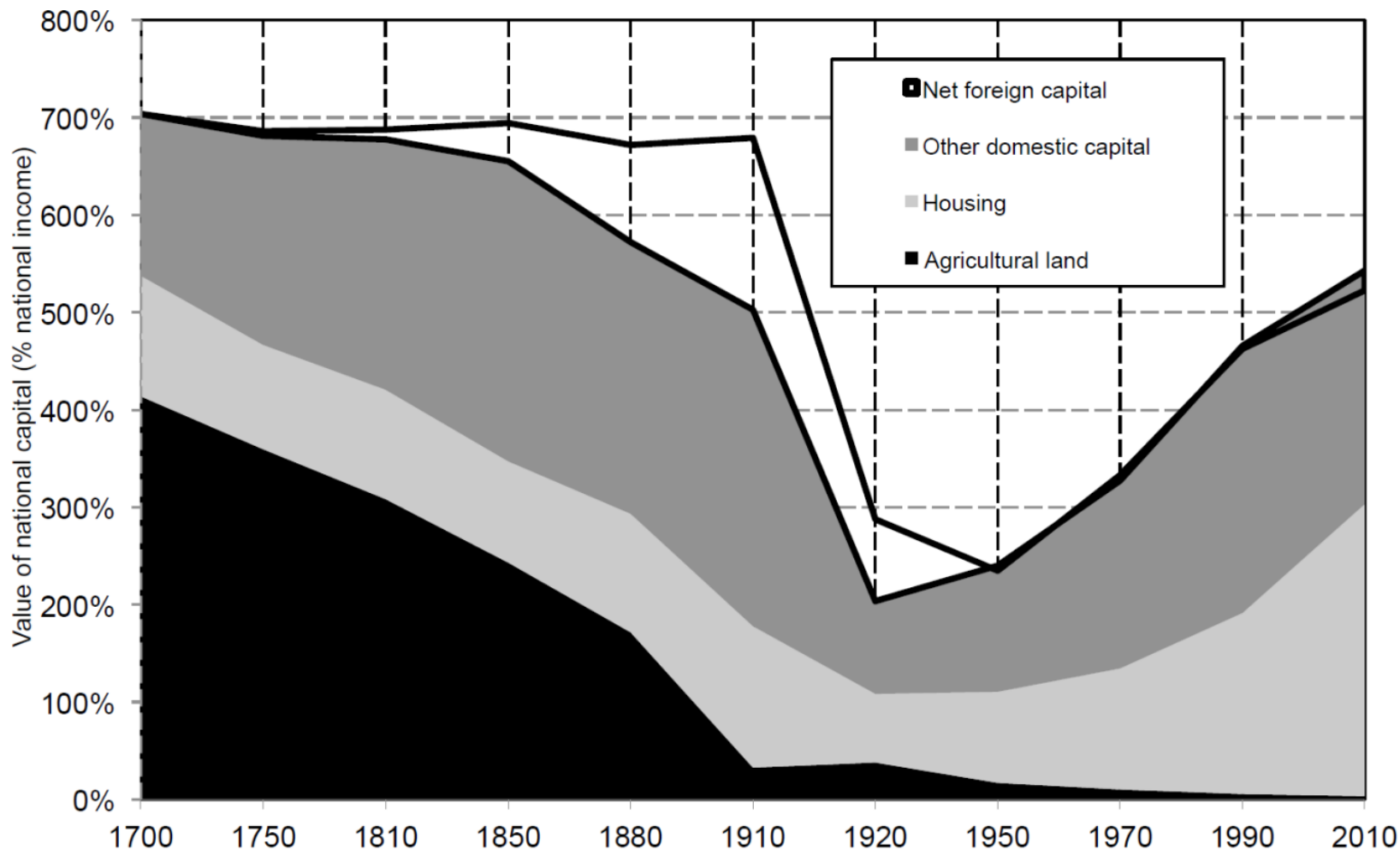
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2 Thomas Piketty's Theory of Rising Inequality (2014)

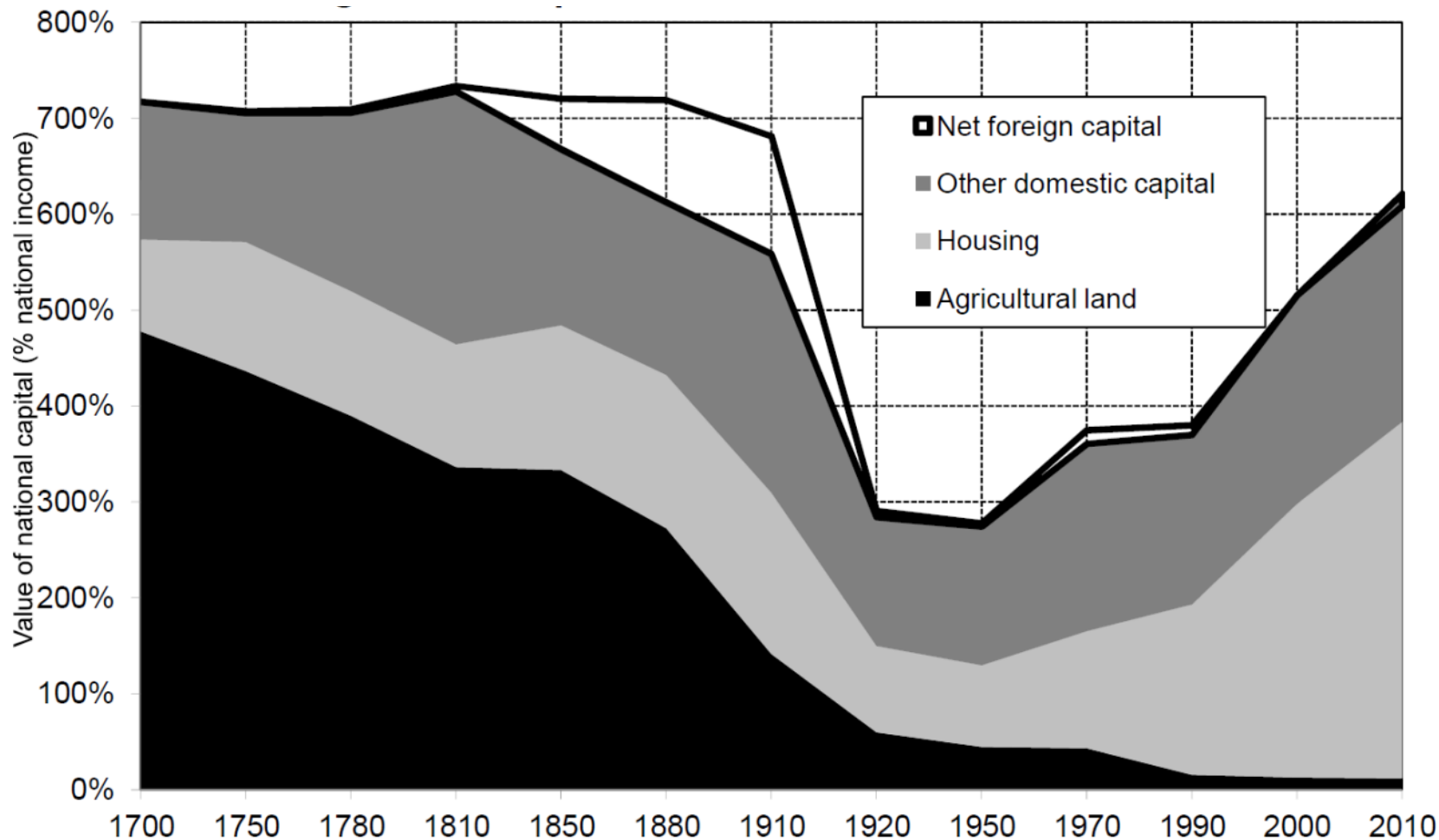
(Figure V.9–V.26)

Figure V.9: Capital in Britain, 1700–2010



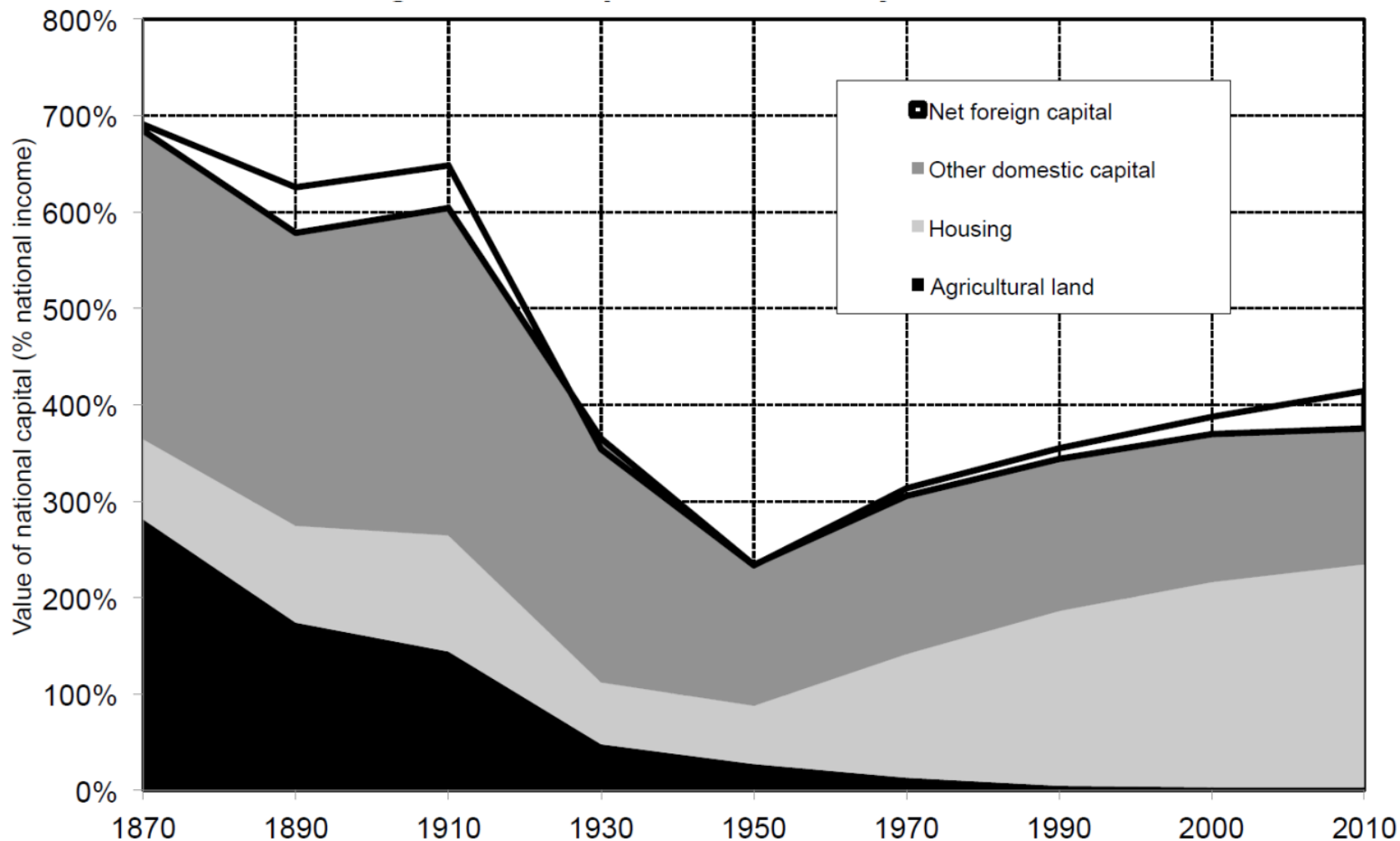
Source: Piketty (2014). *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass. p. 116.

Figure V.10: Capital in France, 1700–2010



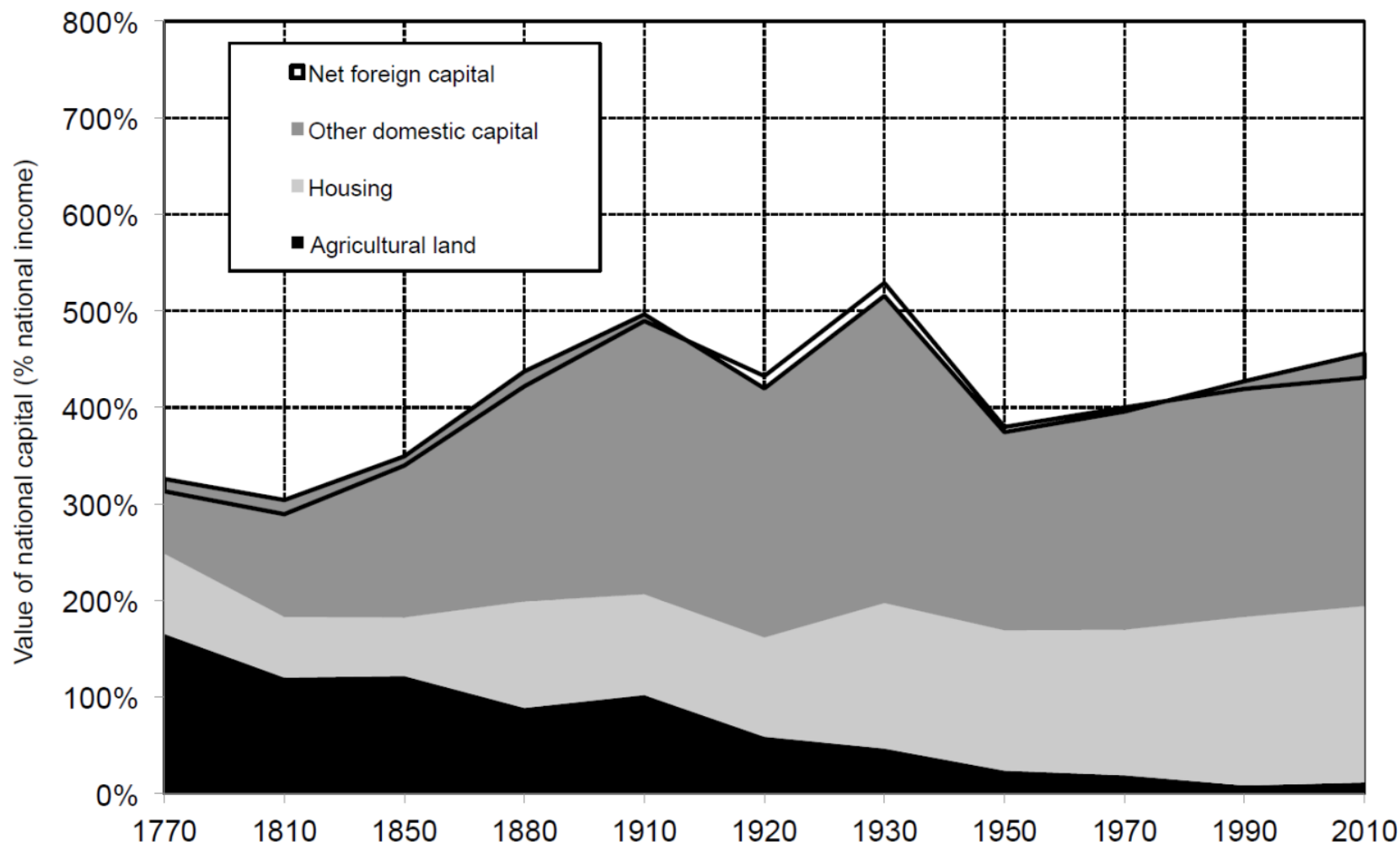
Source: Piketty (2014). *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass. p. 117.

Figure V.11: Capital in Germany, 1870–2010



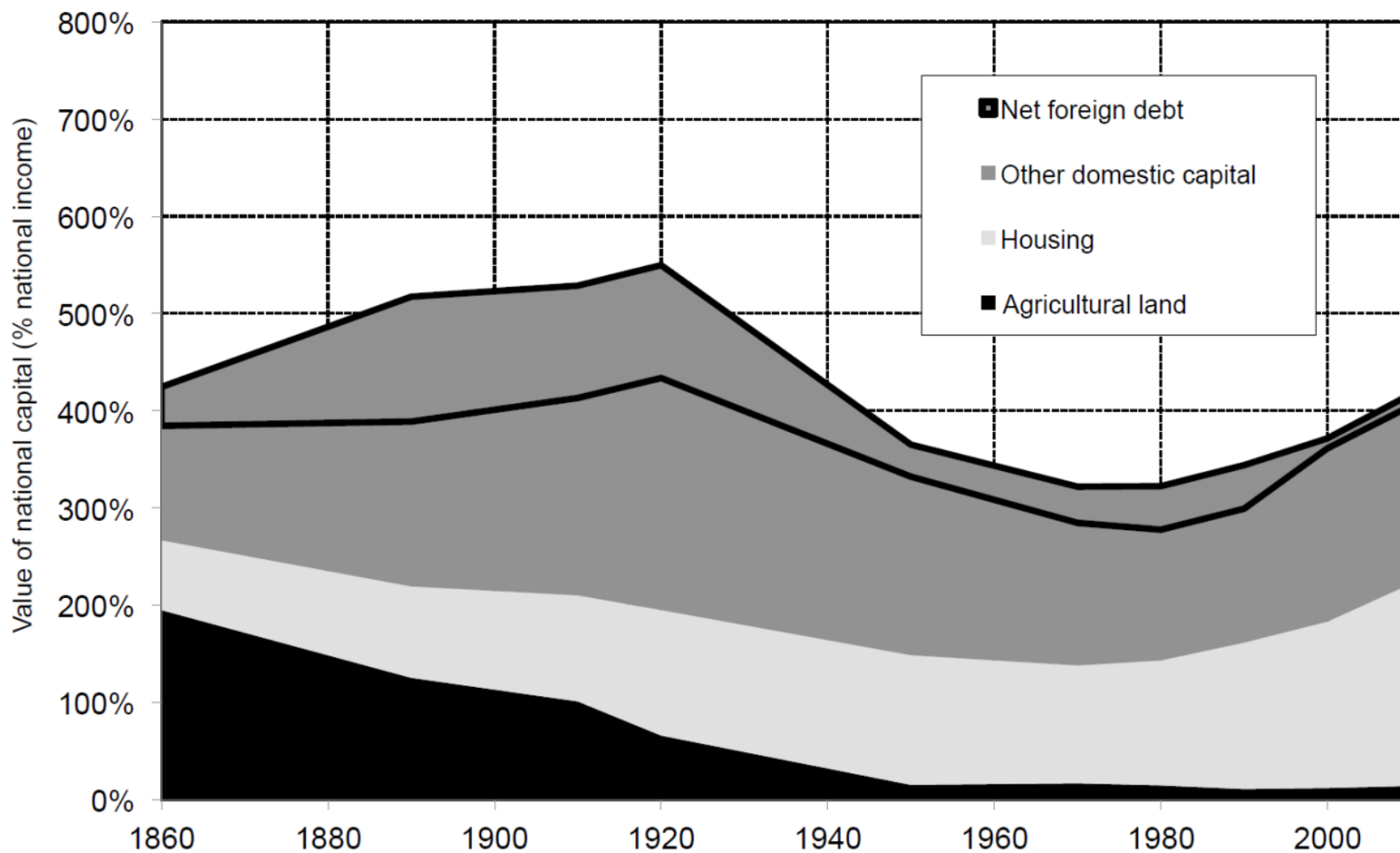
Source: Piketty (2014). *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass. p. 141.

Figure V.12: Capital in the United States, 1770–2010



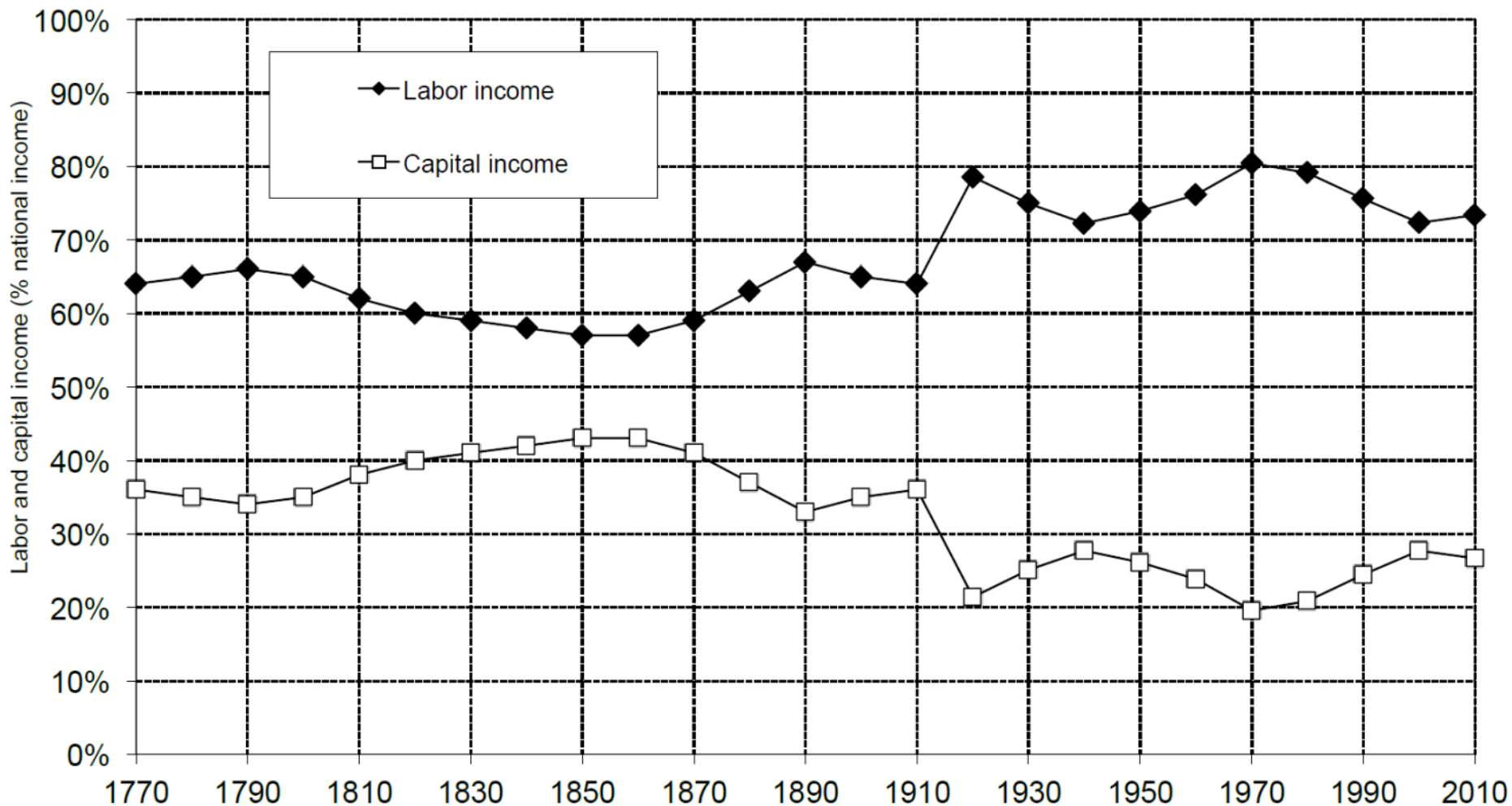
Source: Piketty (2014). *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass. p. 151.

Figure V.13: Capital in Canada, 1860–2010



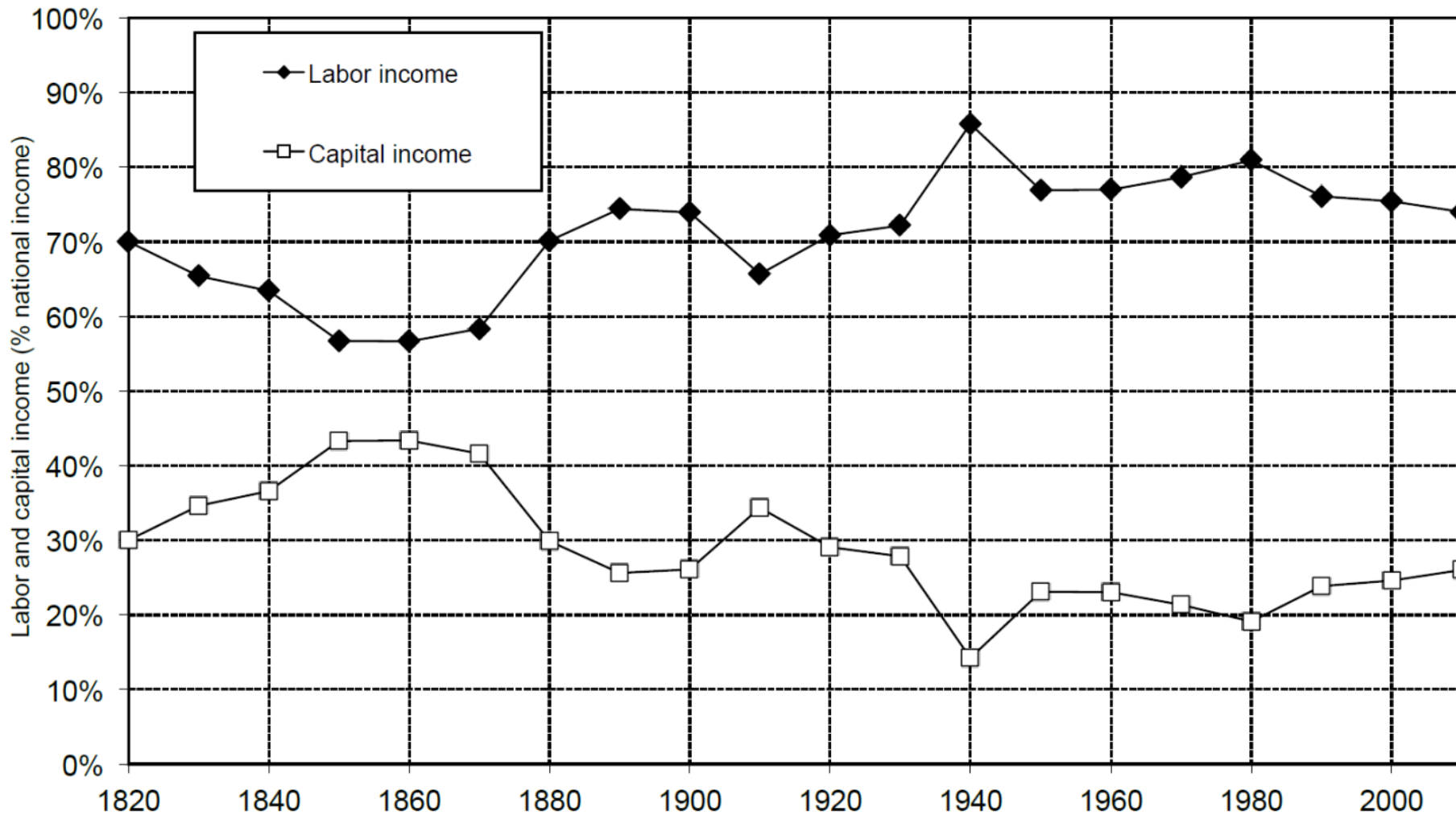
Source: Piketty (2014). *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass. p. 157.

Figure V.14: The capital-labor split in Britain, 1770–2010



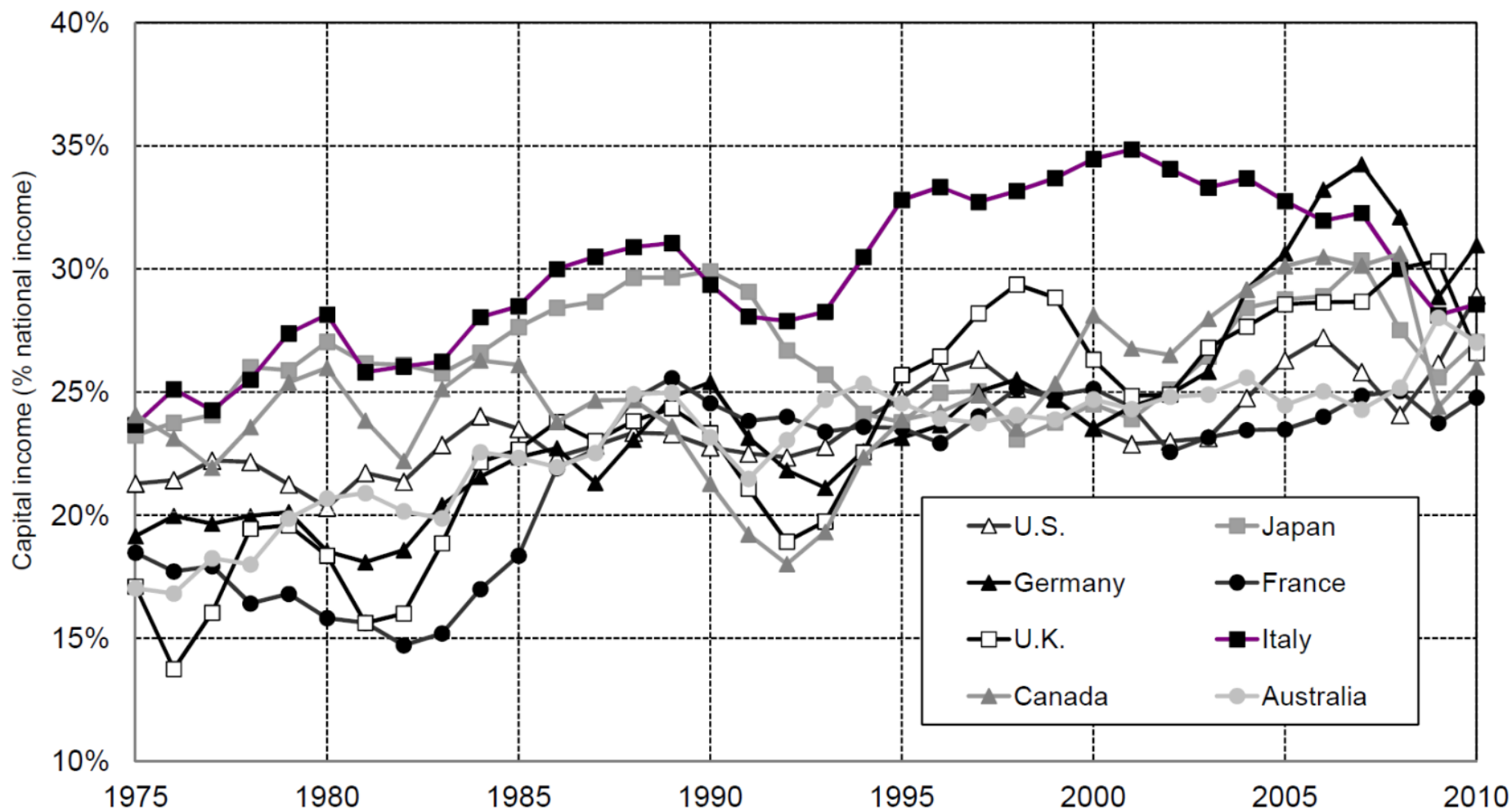
Source: Piketty (2014). *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass. p. 200.

Figure V.15: The capital-labor split in France, 1820–2010



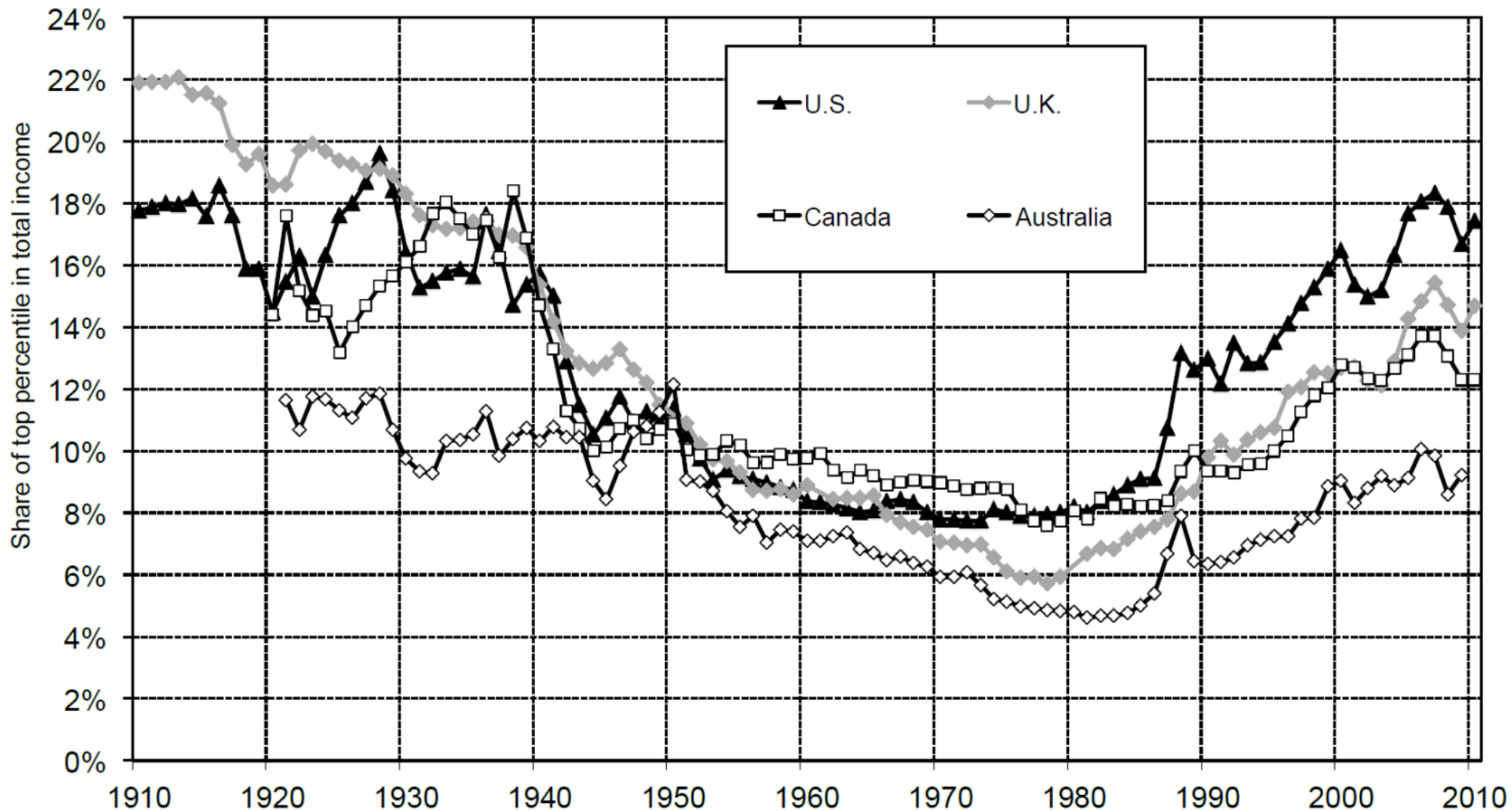
Source: Piketty (2014). *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass. p. 201.

Figure V.16: The capital share in rich countries, 1975–2010



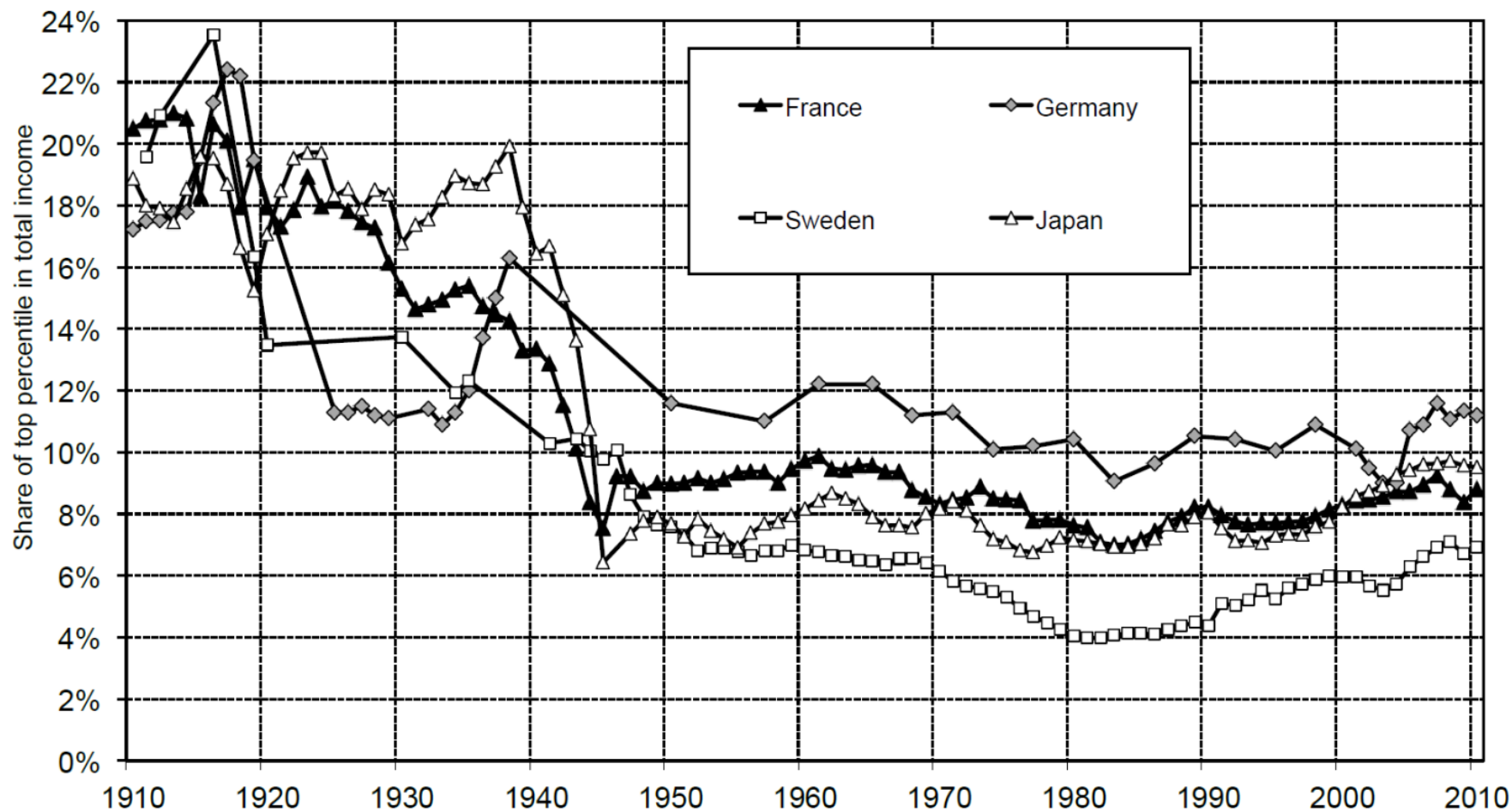
Source: Piketty (2014). *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass. p. 222.

Figure V.17: Income inequality in Anglo-Saxon countries, 1910–2010



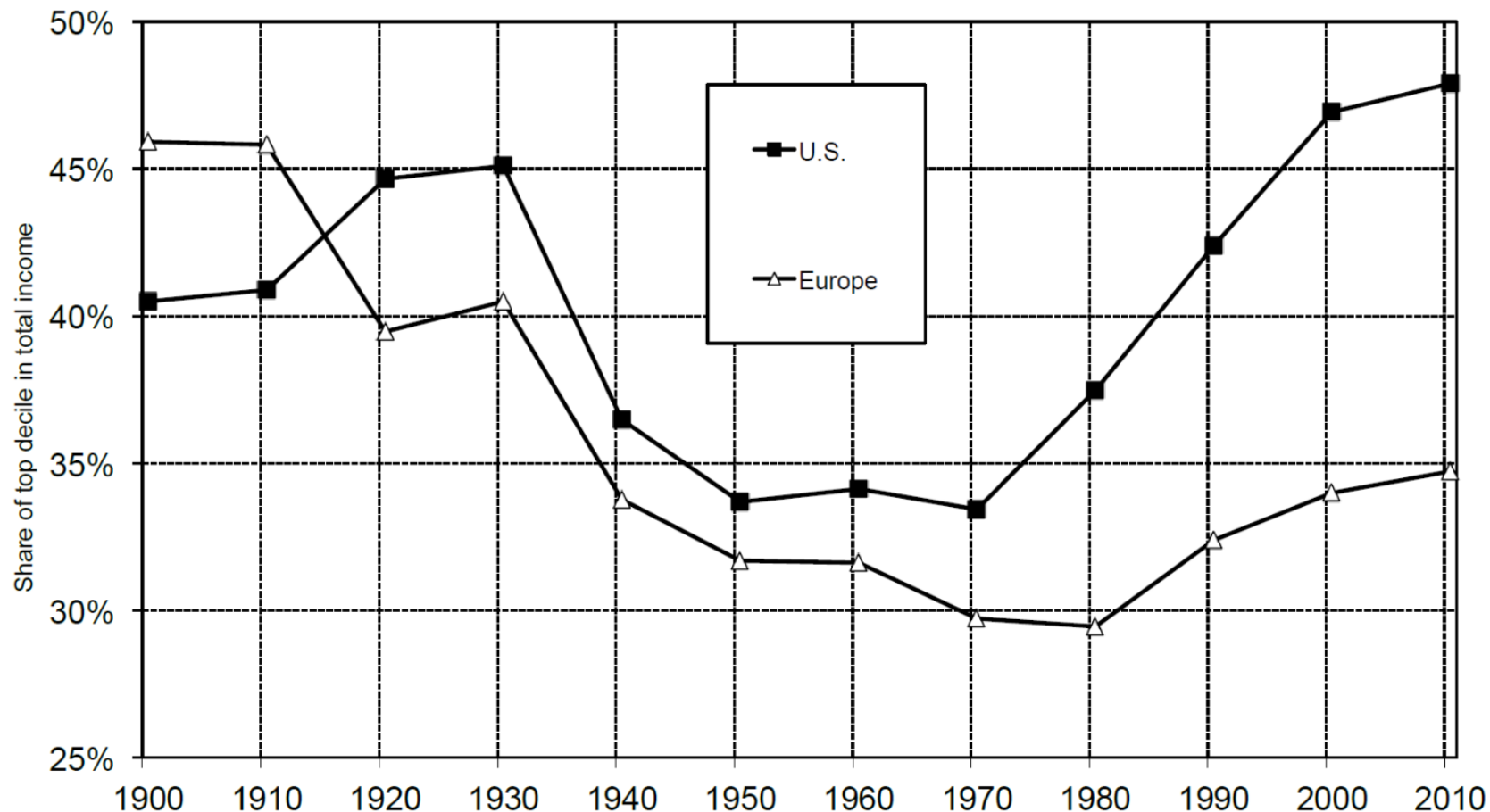
Source: Piketty (2014). *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass. p. 316.

Figure V.18: Income inequality in Continental Europe and Japan, 1910–2010



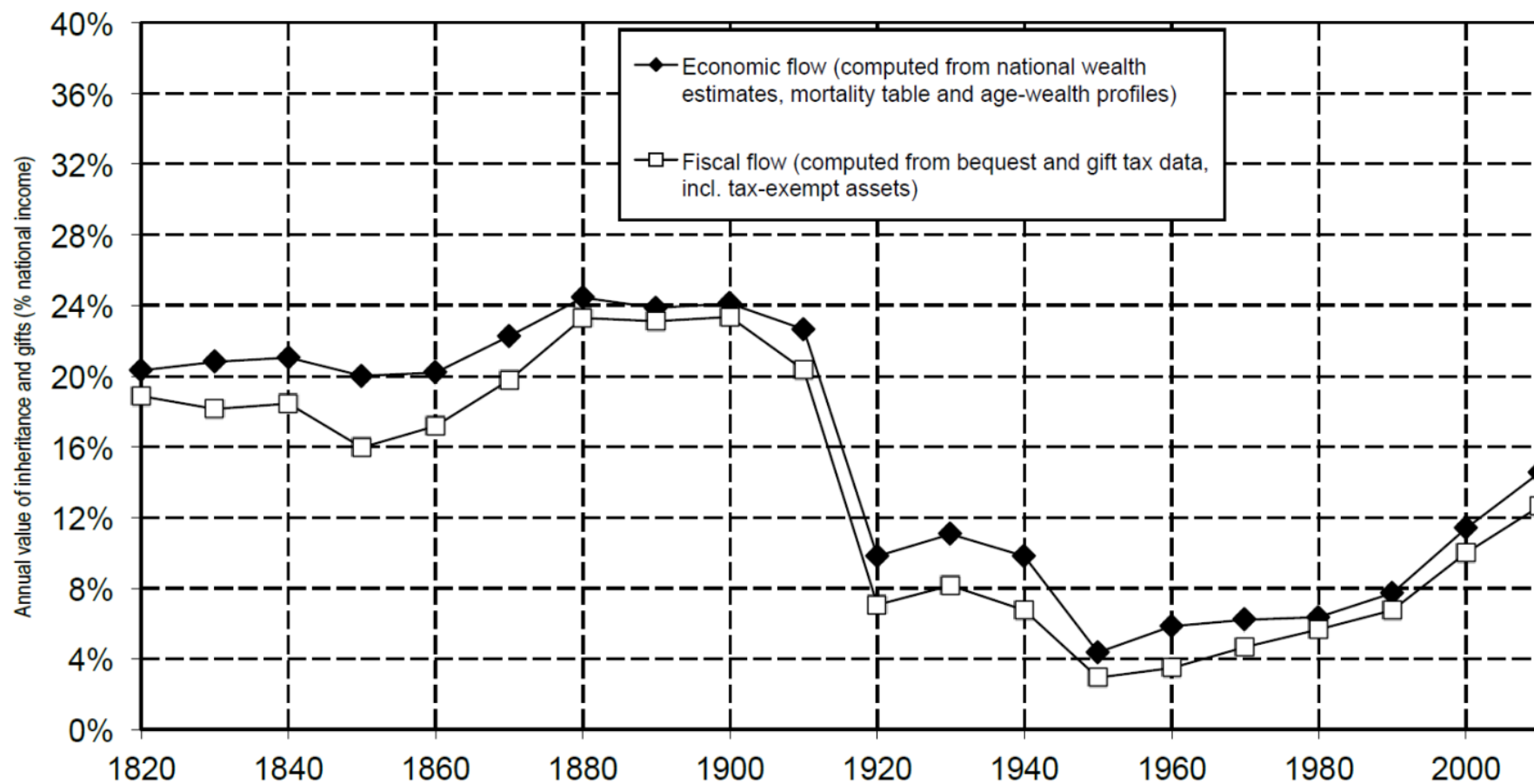
Source: Piketty (2014). *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass. p. 317.

Figure V.19: Income inequality in Europe versus the United States, 1900–2010



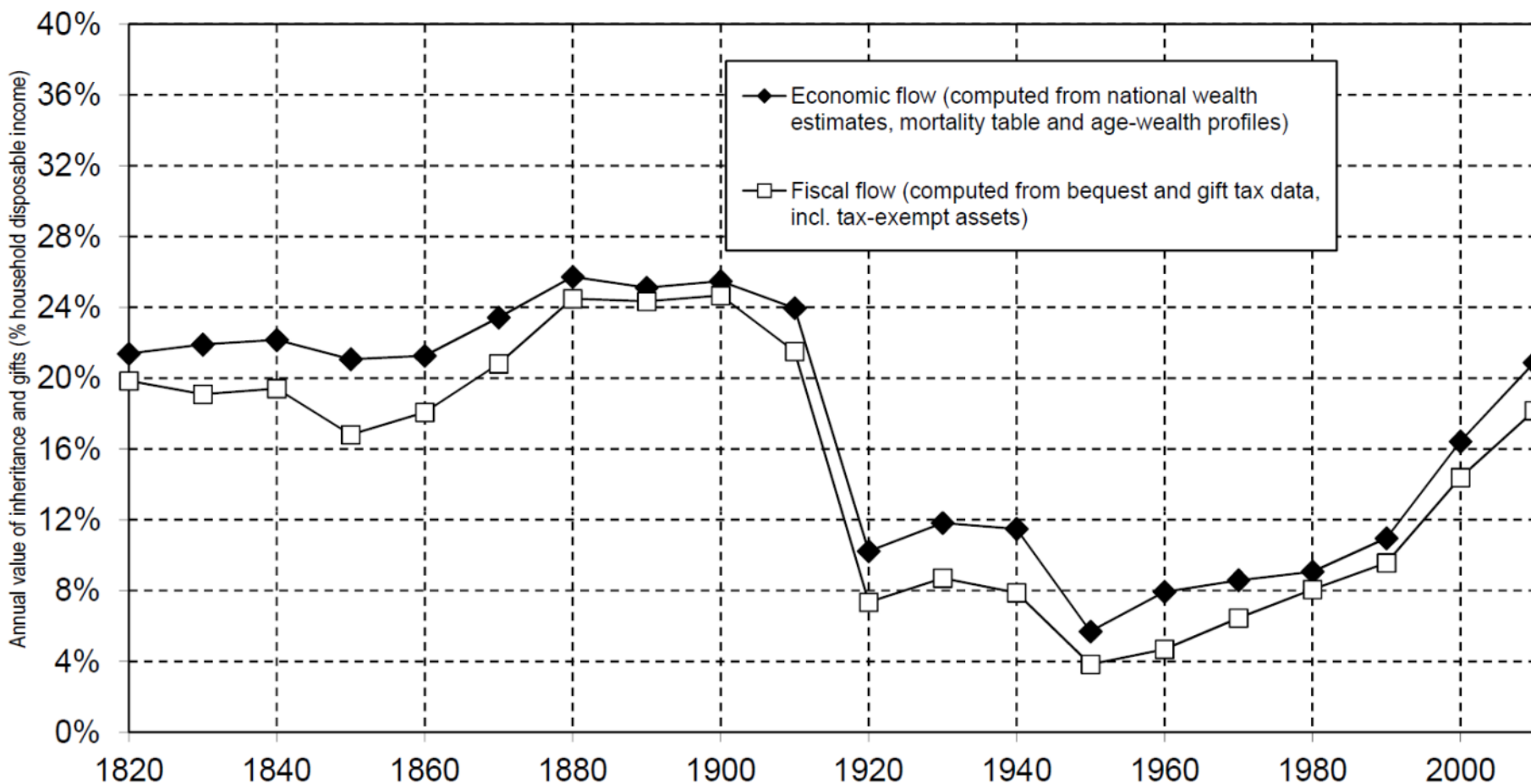
Source: Piketty (2014). *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass. p. 324.

Figure V.20: The annual inheritance flow as a fraction of national income, France, 1820–2010



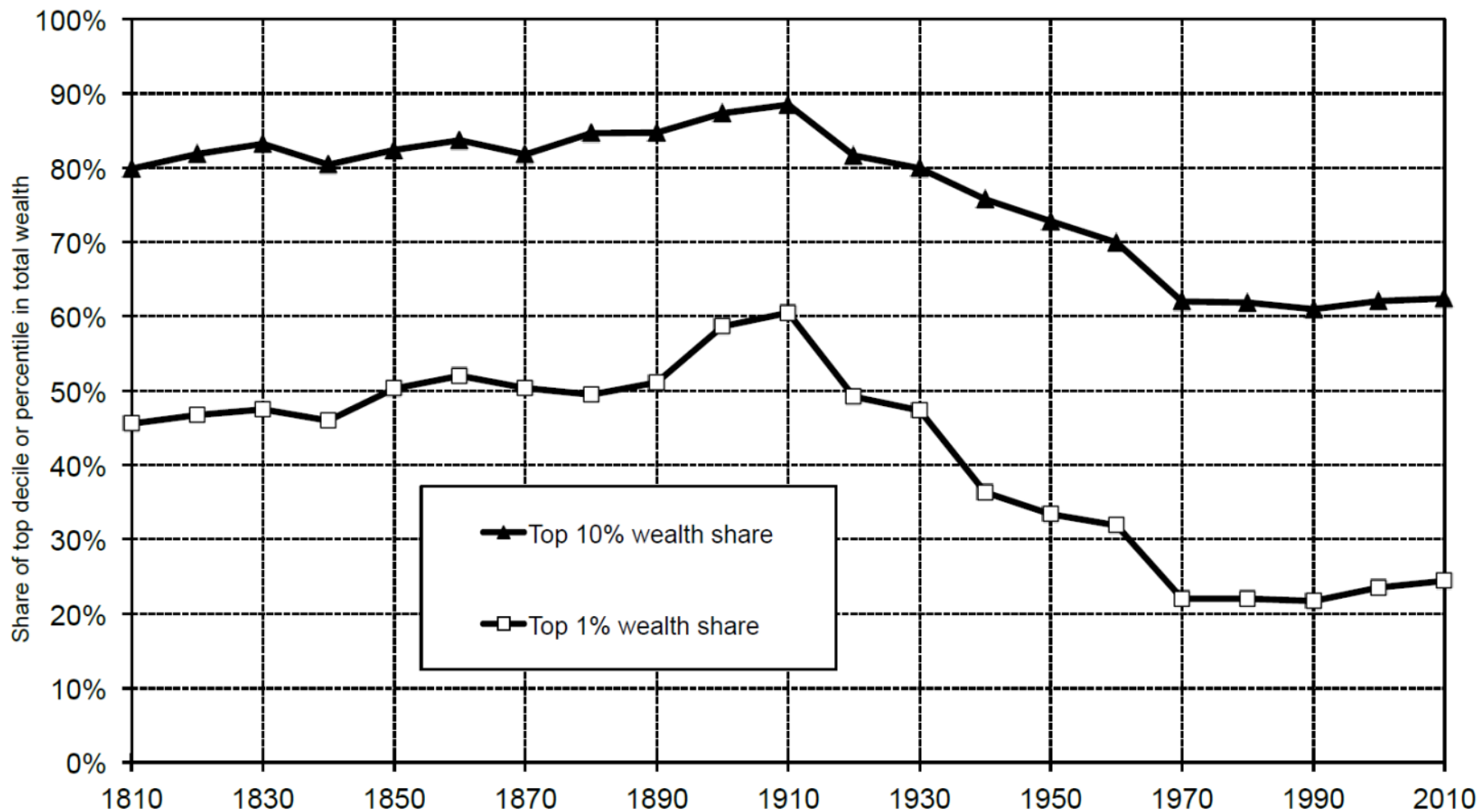
Source: Piketty (2014). *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass. p. 380.

Figure V.21: The annual inheritance flow as a fraction of household disposable income: France, 1820–2010



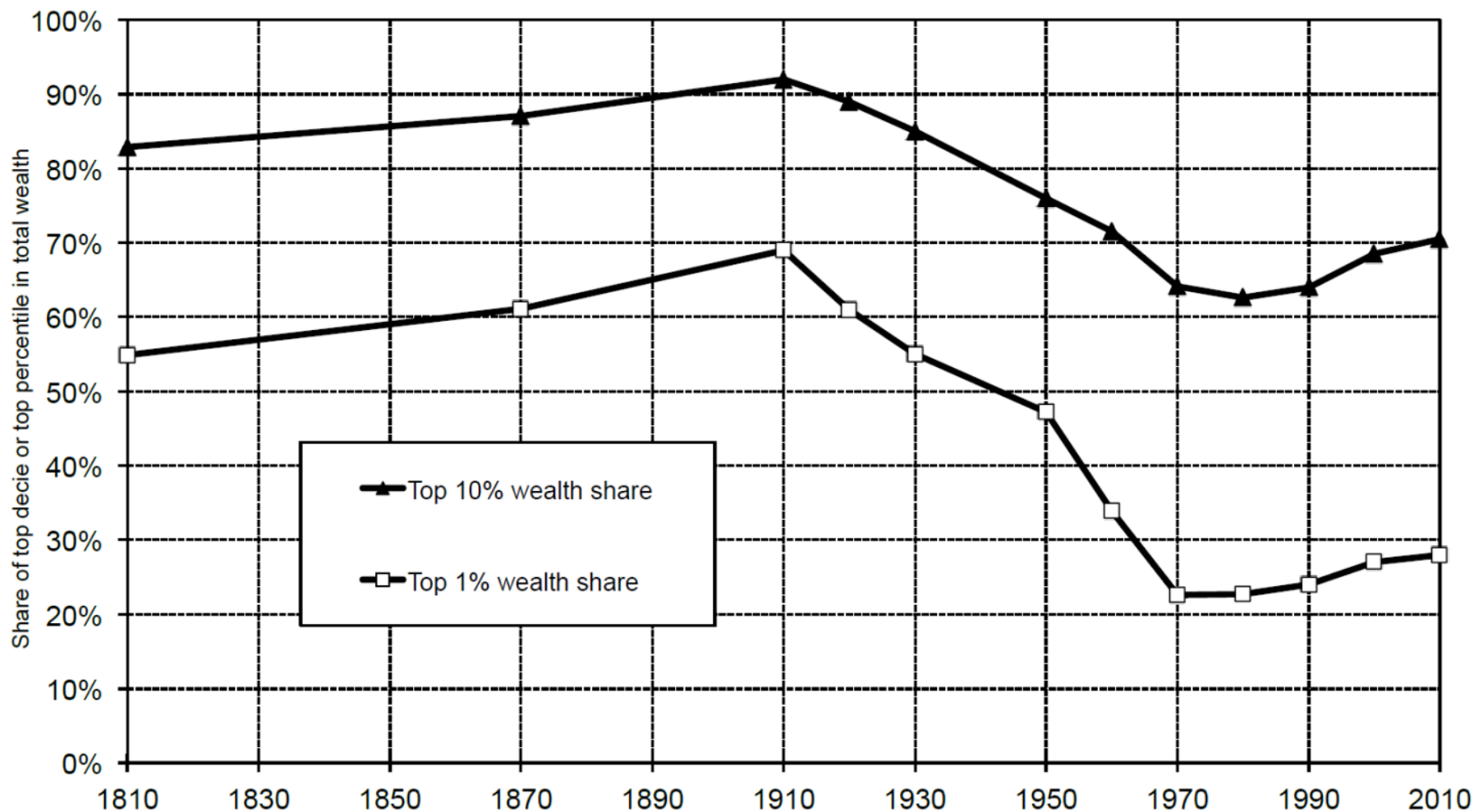
Source: Piketty (2014). *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass. p. 404.

Figure V.22: Wealth inequality in France, 1810–2010



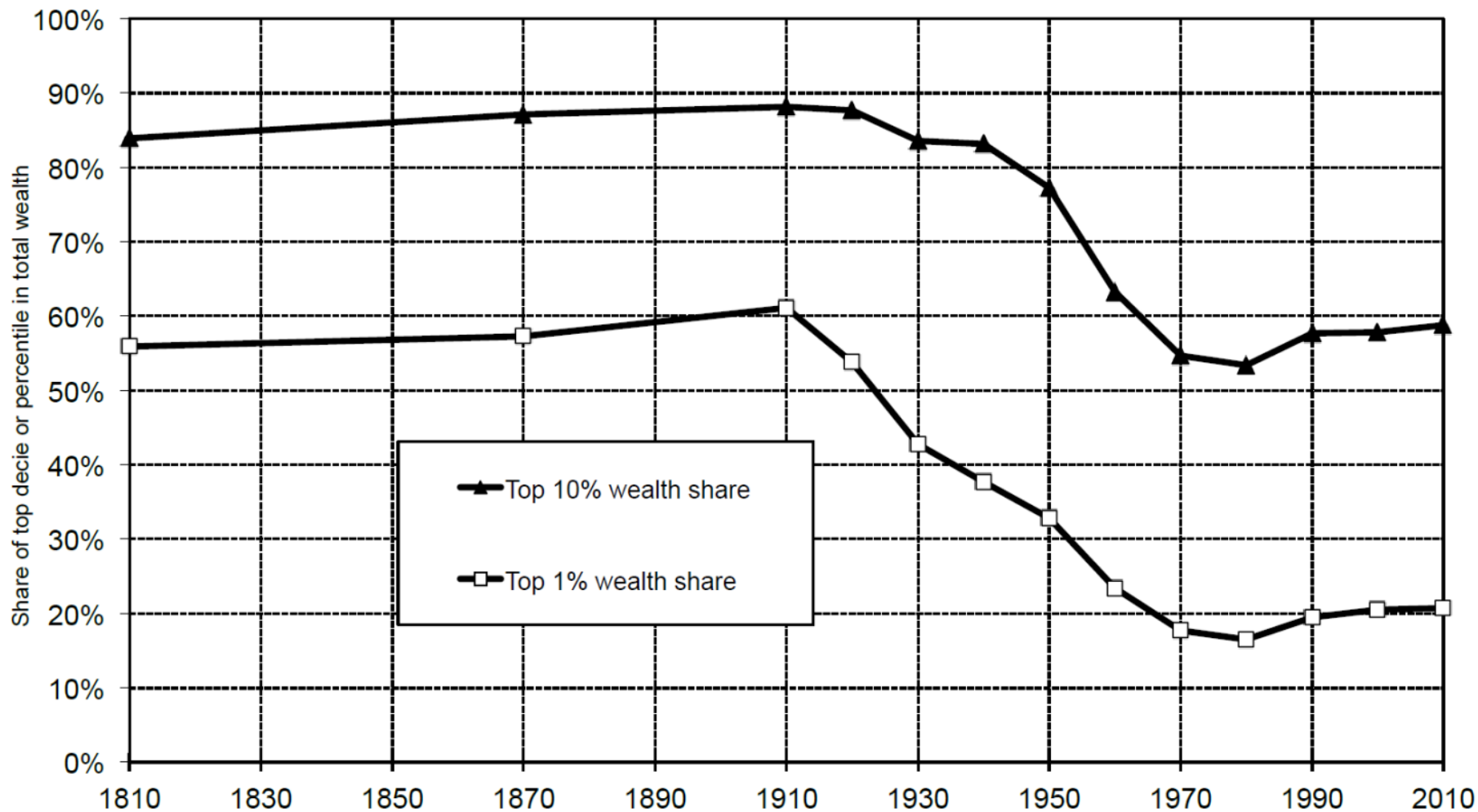
Source: Piketty (2014). *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass. p. 340.

Figure V.23: Wealth inequality in Britain, 1810–2010



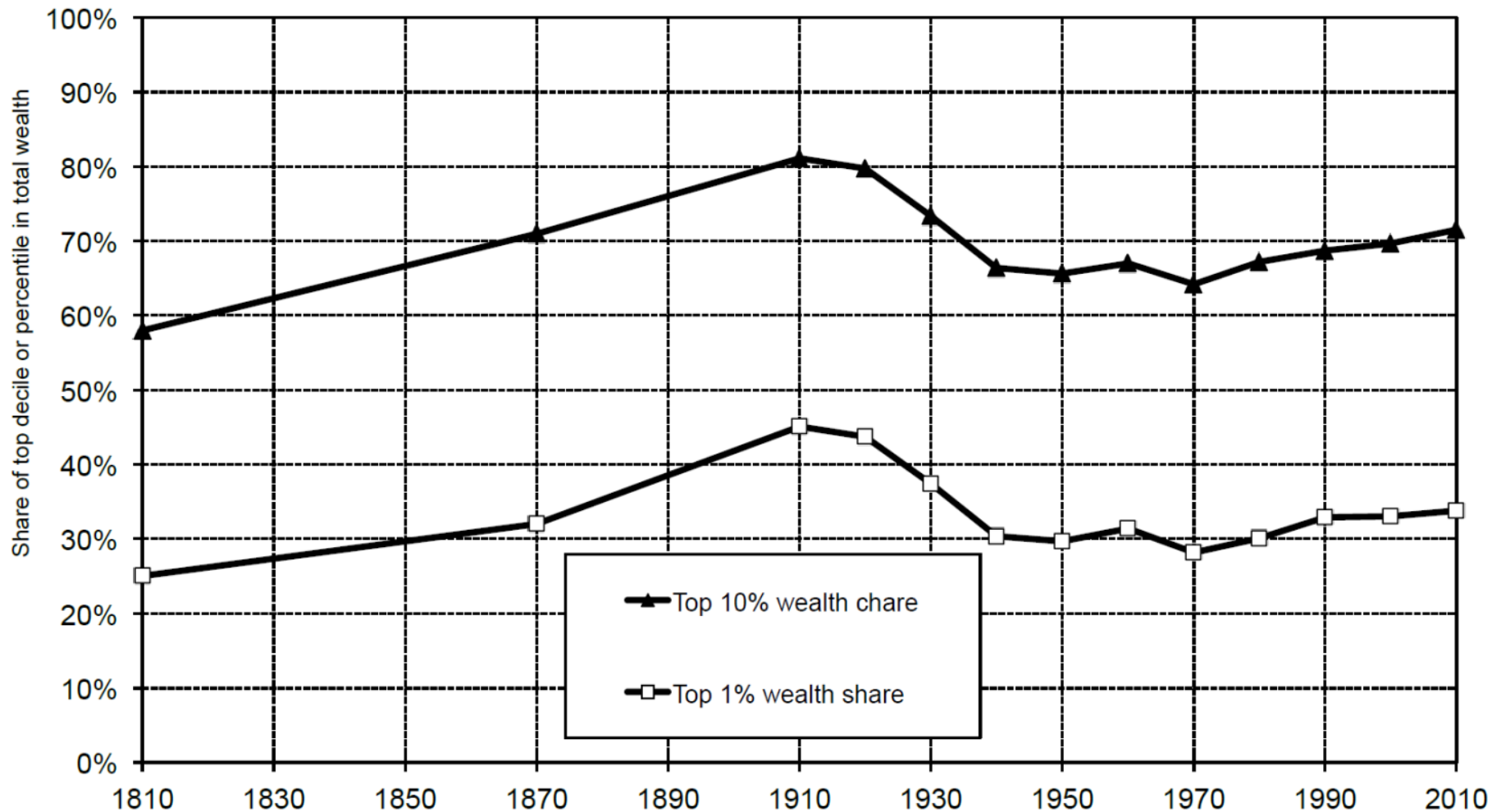
Source: Piketty (2014). *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass. p. 344.

Figure V.24: Wealth inequality in Sweden, 1810–2010



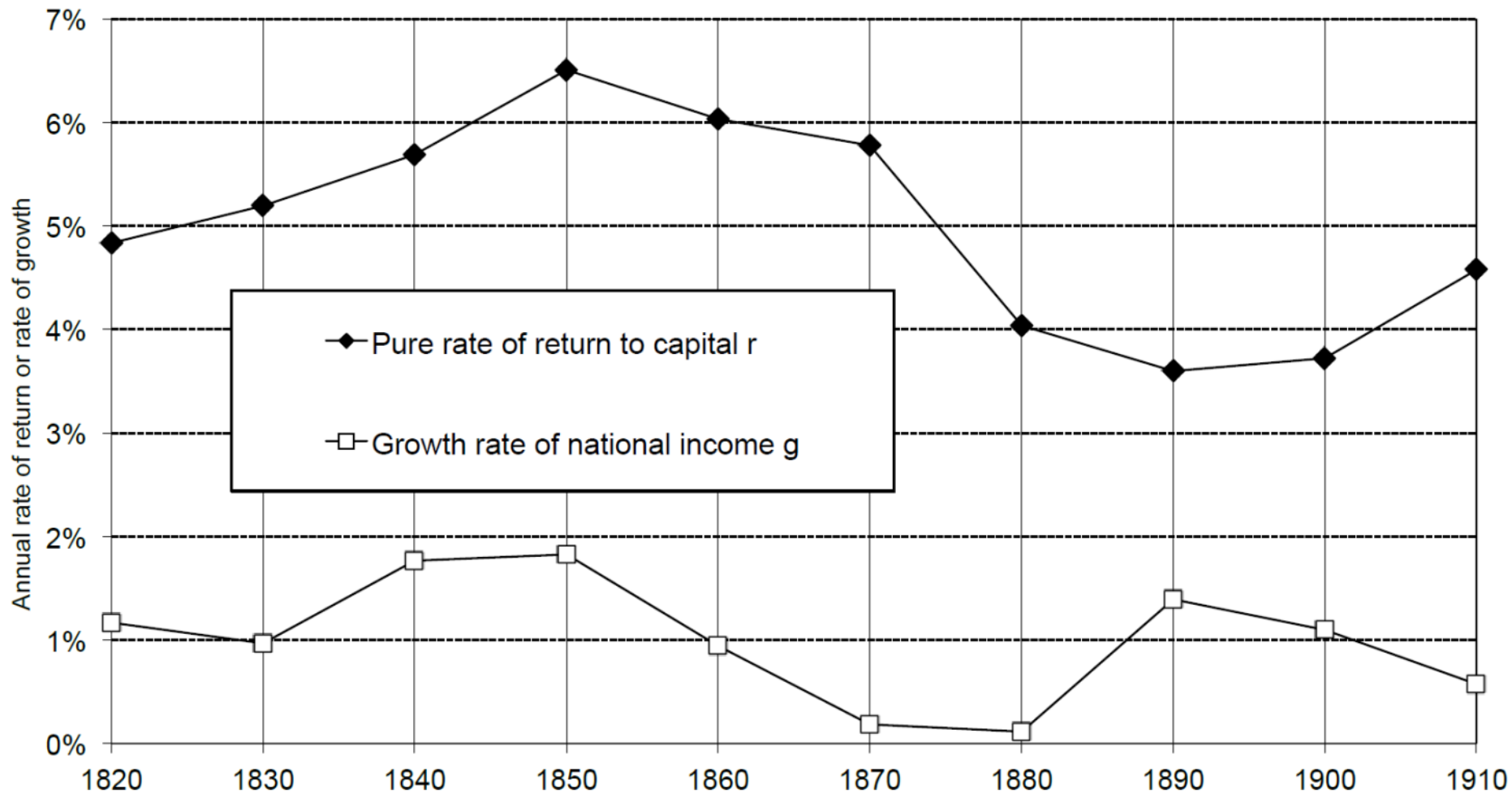
Source: Piketty (2014). *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass. p. 345.

Figure V.25: Wealth inequality in United States, 1810–2010



Source: Piketty (2014). *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass. p. 348.

Figure V.26: Return to capital and growth: France, 1820–1913



Source: Piketty (2014). *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass. p. 352.