

TABLE I.1
Sources of household income in France, 2000 (percent)

	Self-employment				
	Wages	income	Pensions	Transfers	Capital
Average	58.8	5.8	21.3	9.5	4.6
D1	17.9	1.7	43.2	34.2	3.1
D2	30.0	2.3	44.6	20.7	2.4
D3	38.3	2.9	40.8	15.1	2.9
D4	44.3	2.7	35.7	14.3	3.1
D5	50.6	2.6	28.9	14.6	3.4
D6	58.4	3.6	22.0	12.4	3.6
D7	63.3	3.4	19.8	10.4	3.2
D8	66.5	3.3	18.7	7.6	3.9
D9	68.6	4.6	16.6	5.6	4.6
P90–95	70.2	7.0	13.4	4.1	5.3
P95–100	63.6	16.4	8.4	2.9	8.8

Notes: “D1” represents the poorest 10 percent of households, “D2” the next 10 percent, and so on. “P95–100” represents the wealthiest 5 percent and “P90–95” the preceding 5 percent. Wages account on average for 58.8 percent of the total income of all households but only 17.9 percent of the income of the poorest 10 percent, 30.0 percent for the next 10 percent, and 63.6 percent for the wealthiest 5 percent.

Self-employment income includes profits from farming, industry, commerce, and other small business activities. Transfers include family allowances, unemployment insurance, and basic income. Capital income includes stock dividends, interest, and rent. All income figures are net of social charges (including the Generalized Social Contribution [CSG] and Contribution to Repayment of the Social Debt [CRDS])—see text).

Source: “2000 Family Budget Survey,” INSEE (author’s calculations).

TABLE 1.2
Wage inequality in France, 2000

Average monthly wage in euros

Average	1,700		
D1	890	900	P10
D2	1,100		
D3	1,110		
D4	1,210		
D5	1,310	1,400	P50
D6	1,450		
D7	1,620		
D8	1,860		
D9	2,340	2,720	P90
D10	4,030		

Note: D1 represents the worst-paid 10 percent; D2 the next 10 percent, and so on. P10 is the limit dividing D1 and D2, P50 the limit dividing D5 and D6, and P90 the limit dividing D9 and D10. In other words, the worst paid all earned less than €900 a month, with an average income of €890, whereas the best-paid 10 percent all earned more than €2,720, with an average income of €4,030. These figures represent monthly wages excluding bonuses net of social charges (and CSG/CRDS) for full-time, private-sector workers.

Source: DADS (Annual declaration of social data), INSEE, 2002, p. 10.

TABLE 1.3

Wage inequality in OECD countries in 1990, measured by the P₉₀/P₁₀ ratio

Country	Ratio between best-paid and worst-paid 10 percent
Norway	2.0
Sweden	2.1
Denmark	2.2
Netherlands	2.3
Belgium	2.3
Italy	2.4
Germany	2.5
Portugal	2.7
Japan	2.8
France	3.1
United Kingdom	3.4
Austria	3.5
Canada	4.4
United States	4.5

Note: For example, in Germany the best-paid 10 percent earn at least 2.5 times as much as the worst-paid 10 percent.

Sources: OECD, 1993, pp. 170–173; US data, Katz et al., 1995, fig. 1.

TABLE I.4
Income inequality in France, 2000

Monthly income in euros

Average	2,280		
D1	540	790	P10
D2	930	1,070	P20
D3	1,190	1,330	P30
D4	1,480	1,610	P40
D5	1,760	1,920	P50
D6	2,080	2,240	P60
D7	2,430	2,630	P70
D8	2,880	3,150	P80
D9	3,570	4,090	P90
P90–95	4,520	5,100	P95
P95–100	7,270		

Notes: See Tables 1.1 and 1.2. The poorest 10 percent of households have income of less than €790 per month, averaging €540. The wealthiest 5 percent have income above €5,100 per month, with an average of €7,300. Monthly income calculated by dividing annual income by twelve, including wages, self-employment income, pensions, transfers, and capital income. Income is net of social charges (including CSG/CRDS) but not of other direct taxes (income tax, housing tax).

Source: “2000 family budget survey,” INSEE (author’s calculations).

TABLE 1.5
Income inequality in OECD countries

Country	P ₉₀ /P ₁₀ ratio
Sweden	2.7
Belgium	2.8
Norway	2.9
Germany	3.0
France	3.5
United Kingdom	3.8
Italy	4.0
Canada	4.0
United States	5.9

Notes: In Sweden, to belong to the top 10 percent in income, one must earn at least 2.7 times as much as anyone in the bottom 10 percent. The table shows the P₉₀/P₁₀ ratio for disposable income adjusted for household size (Atkinson et al., 1995). Years: 1984 (Germany, France), 1985 (Australia), 1986 (US, Italy, Norway, UK), 1987 (Canada, Sweden), 1988 (Belgium).

Source: LIS, Atkinson, Rainwater, and Smeeding, 1995, p. 40.

TABLE 1.6

Inequality in France from 1870–1994

Year	Blue-collar workers	White-collar workers	Middle managers	Executives
1870	960			4,360
1910	1,760			6,820
1950	2,200	2,615	3,740	7,330
1994	7,250	7,180	10,740	20,820

Note: Purchasing power in 1994 francs of average net monthly wages of different categories of workers.

Sources: For 1950 and 1994, DADS, INSEE, 1996a, pp. 44, 56. For blue-collar workers in 1870 and 1910, Lhomme, 1968, p. 46. The 1910–1950 comparison is based on Kuczynski's series for wages and General Statistics of France (SGF) for prices (INSEE, 1994, pp. 142, 152). Wage ratios of executives and workers of 3.9 in 1910 and 4.6 in 1870 were calculated on the basis of ratios between laborers, skilled workers, and executives in Morrisson, 1991, p. 154.



FIGURE I.1. The fall of rentiers and the stability of the wage hierarchy in France, 1913–2005. Sources: Piketty, 2001; Landais, 2007.

TABLE 1.7

The growth of wage inequality since 1970, as measured by the P₉₀/P₁₀ ratio

Country	1970	1980	1990
Germany	—	2.5	3.5
United States	3.2	3.8	4.5
France	3.7	3.2	3.2
Italy	—	2.3	2.5
Japan	—	2.5	2.8
United Kingdom	2.5	2.6	3.3
Sweden	2.1	2.0	2.1

Note: To belong to the best-paid 10 percent in the United States, one had to earn at least 3.2 times as much as anyone in the worst-paid 10 percent in 1970, compared with 4.5 times as much in 1990.

Sources: Germany, Italy, Japan, Sweden: OECD, 1993, pp. 170–173. France: INSEE, 1996a, p. 48. United States, United Kingdom: Katz et al., 1995, fig. 1.

TABLE 2.1

Capital and labor shares of value added in the United States, France, and the United Kingdom from 1920 to 1995 (percent)

Year	United States		France		United Kingdom	
	Capital	Labor	Capital	Labor	Capital	Labor
1920	35.2	64.8	33.7	66.3	38.1	61.9
1925	35.1	64.9	34.9	65.1	38.1	61.9
1930	37.9	62.1	32.5	67.5	38.1	61.9
1935	32.9	67.1	30.5	69.5	35.8	64.2
1940	36.9	63.1	31.3	68.7	36.3	63.7
1945	30.9	69.1				
1950	34.9	65.1	37.8	62.2	33.2	66.8
1955	34.9	65.1	34.1	65.9	32.5	67.5
1960	32.9	67.1	34.4	65.6	31.2	68.8
1965	35.9	64.1	32.4	67.6	32.5	67.5
1970	30.9	69.1	33.6	66.4	32.4	67.6
1975	30.9	69.1	29.7	70.3	28.3	71.7
1980	33.9	66.1	28.3	71.7	29.2	70.8
1985	34.0	66.0	32.0	68.0	32.2	67.8
1990	33.8	66.2	37.6	62.4	28.2	71.8
1995	33.5	66.5	39.7	60.3	31.5	68.5

Note: See box, "Measuring Capital's Share."

Sources: For 1980–1995: OECD, 1996, p. A27. For 1920–1975: United States, Atkinson, 1983, p. 202 and Duménil and Lévy, 1996, statistical appendix; France, INSEE, 1994, pp. 84–153 (author's calculations based on series cse, ebe, edve, and mse); United Kingdom, Atkinson, 1983, p. 201.

TABLE 2.2

*Capital's share in value added in the OECD
from 1979 to 1995 (percent)*

Year	Germany	United States	France	Italy	United Kingdom	OECD
1979	30.5	35.0	30.0	35.5	31.3	32.8
1980	28.5	33.9	28.3	36.0	29.2	32.2
1981	28.2	34.5	28.2	35.3	28.9	32.1
1982	28.6	33.6	28.5	35.4	30.7	31.8
1983	30.8	33.3	29.2	34.5	32.3	32.2
1984	31.8	34.0	30.7	36.4	31.9	33.2
1985	32.4	34.0	32.0	36.6	32.2	33.7
1986	33.1	34.0	34.9	38.6	31.0	34.1
1987	32.7	33.2	35.5	38.4	31.4	33.8
1988	33.8	33.1	36.9	38.8	30.9	34.2
1989	34.6	34.4	38.1	38.3	29.6	34.9
1990	35.6	33.8	37.6	37.3	28.2	34.5
1991	34.0	33.3	37.9	36.6	26.8	33.9
1992	33.3	33.6	38.2	36.6	27.7	34.0
1993	33.4	33.6	37.8	36.9	29.9	34.2
1994	35.0	33.8	39.4	39.8	31.0	34.8
1995	36.0	33.5	39.7	42.5	31.5	35.0

Note: See box, "Measuring Capital's Share."

Source: OECD, 1996, p. A27.

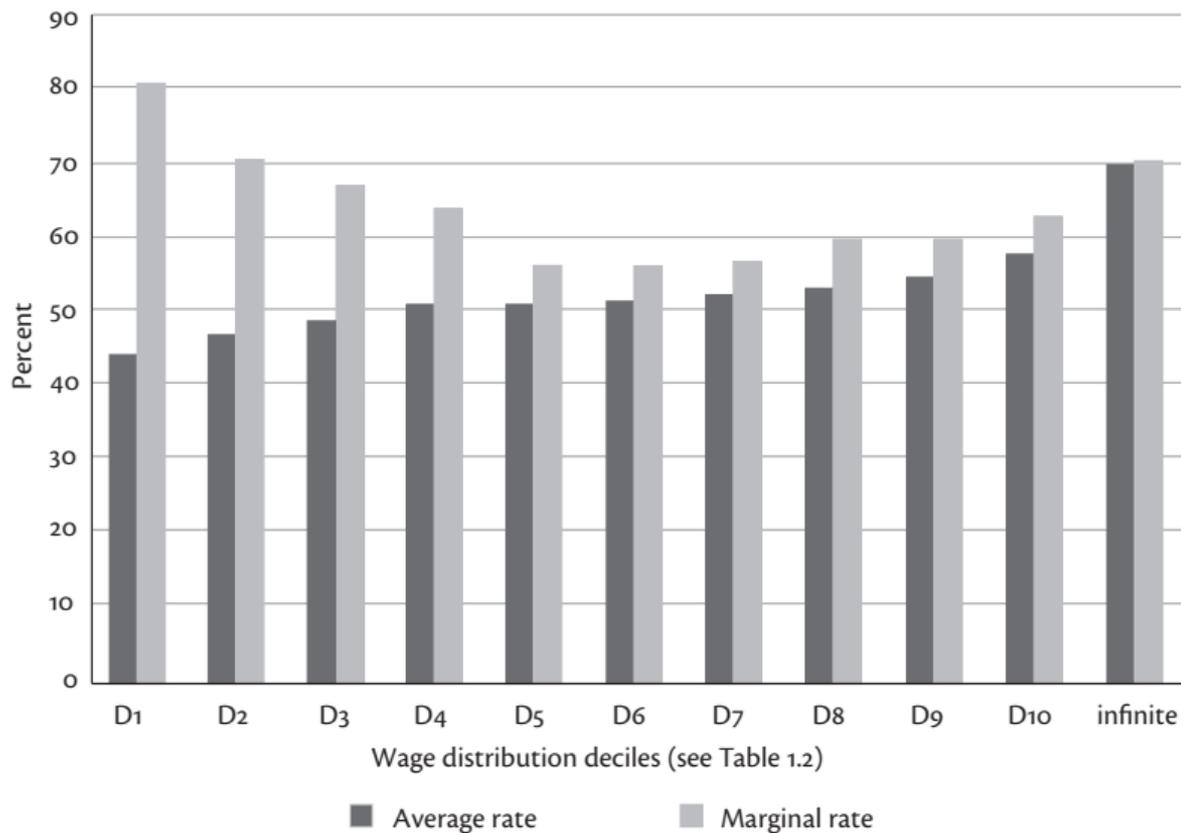


FIGURE 4.1. Effective marginal and average rates in France in 1996. Source: Piketty, 1997a.