

A Brief History of Equality

Thomas Piketty

Danish Institute for Advanced Study, September 15 2021

« Les questions économiques sont trop importantes pour être laissées à une petite classe de spécialistes et de dirigeants. La réappropriation citoyenne de ce savoir est une étape essentielle pour transformer les relations de pouvoir. »

T. P.

En présentant l'évolution en longue durée des inégalités entre classes sociales dans les sociétés humaines, Thomas Piketty propose une perspective nouvelle sur l'histoire de l'égalité. Il s'appuie sur une conviction forte forgée au fil de ses recherches : la marche vers l'égalité est un combat qui vient de loin, et qui ne demande qu'à se poursuivre au **xxi^e** siècle, pour peu que l'on s'y mette toutes et tous.

THOMAS PIKETTY est directeur d'études à l'EHESS, professeur à l'École d'économie de Paris et codirecteur du Laboratoire sur les inégalités mondiales (World Inequality Lab, WIL). Il est notamment l'auteur du *Capital au **xxi^e** siècle* (2013) et de *Capital et Idéologie* (2019).

www.seuil.com



Seuil, 57, rue Gaston-Tessier, Paris XIX^e
ISBN : 978.2.02.148597.4 / Imprimé en France 08.21

14 €

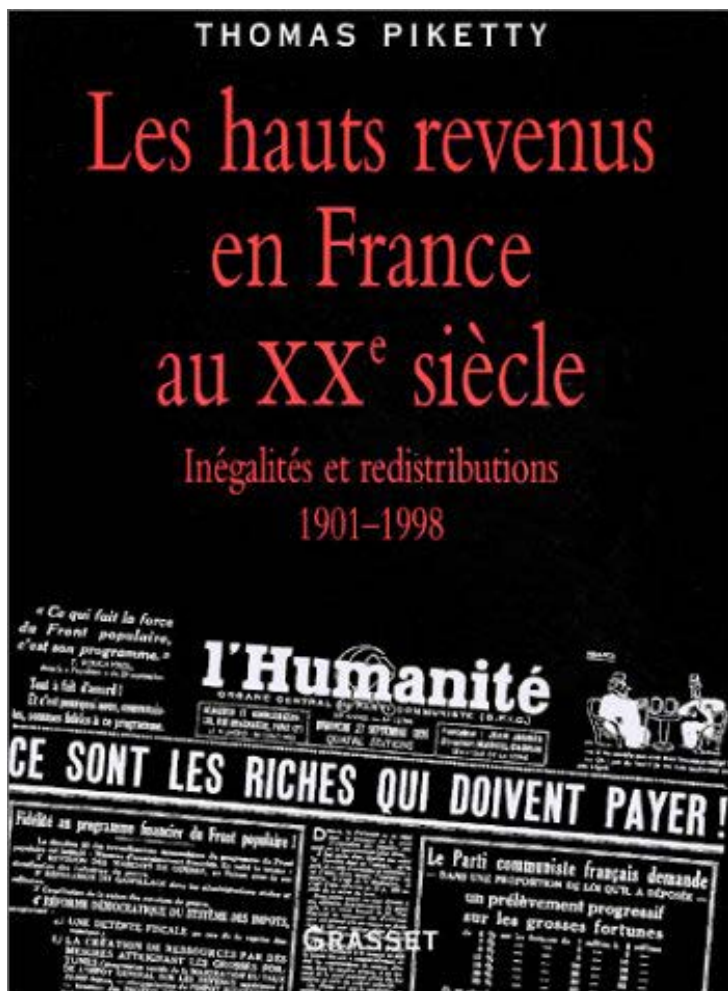
SEUIL

THOMAS PIKETTY
UNE BRÈVE HISTOIRE DE L'ÉGALITÉ

THOMAS
PIKETTY

UNE BRÈVE HISTOIRE DE
L'ÉGALITÉ

SEUIL



Thomas Piketty
Le capital
au XXI^e siècle

Seuil

THOMAS
PIKETTY



CAPITAL
ET
IDÉOLOGIE

SEUIL

1. The (very) successful rise of equality, the social state and progressive taxation over the 19c-20c

2. Toward participatory socialism: permanent circulation of power and property via progressive taxation and workers rights

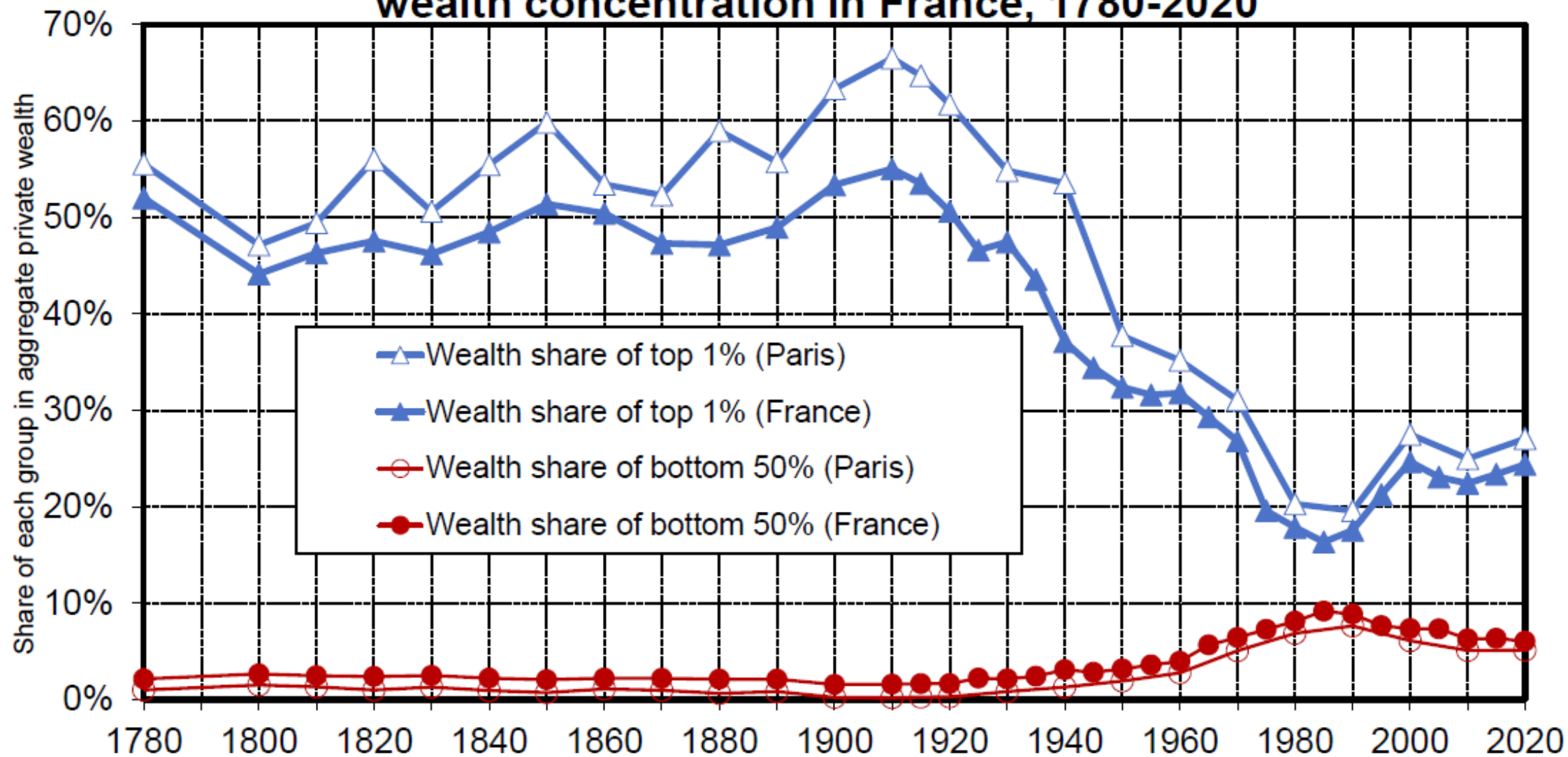
Colonial capitalism 1910

→ Social-democratic capitalism 1980

→ Democratic socialism 2050

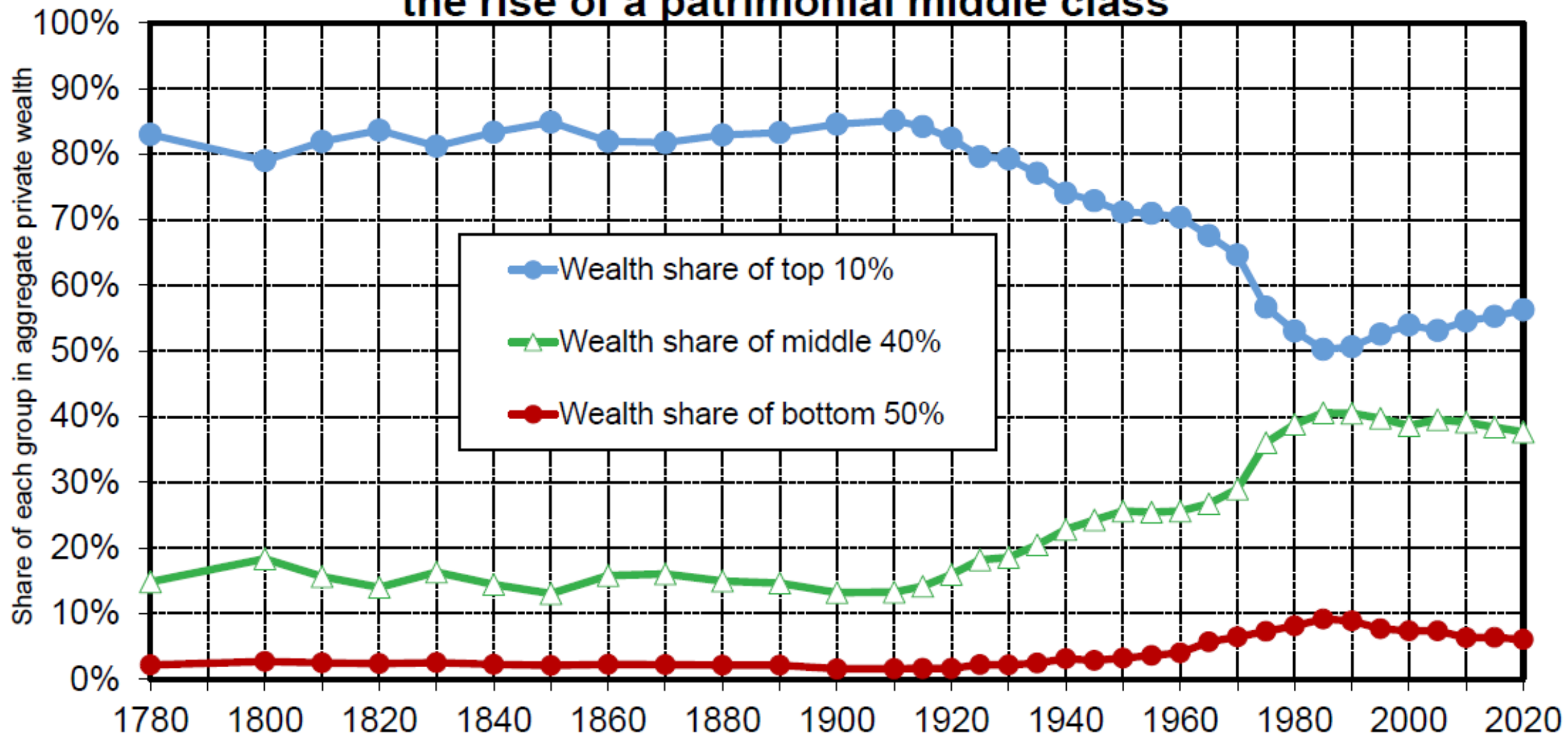
3. Forces of change: global warming and environmental damage.. or competition with China's state socialism: the perfect digital dictatorship? Battle of capitalisms or war of socialisms?

The (limited) rise of equality: wealth concentration in France, 1780-2020



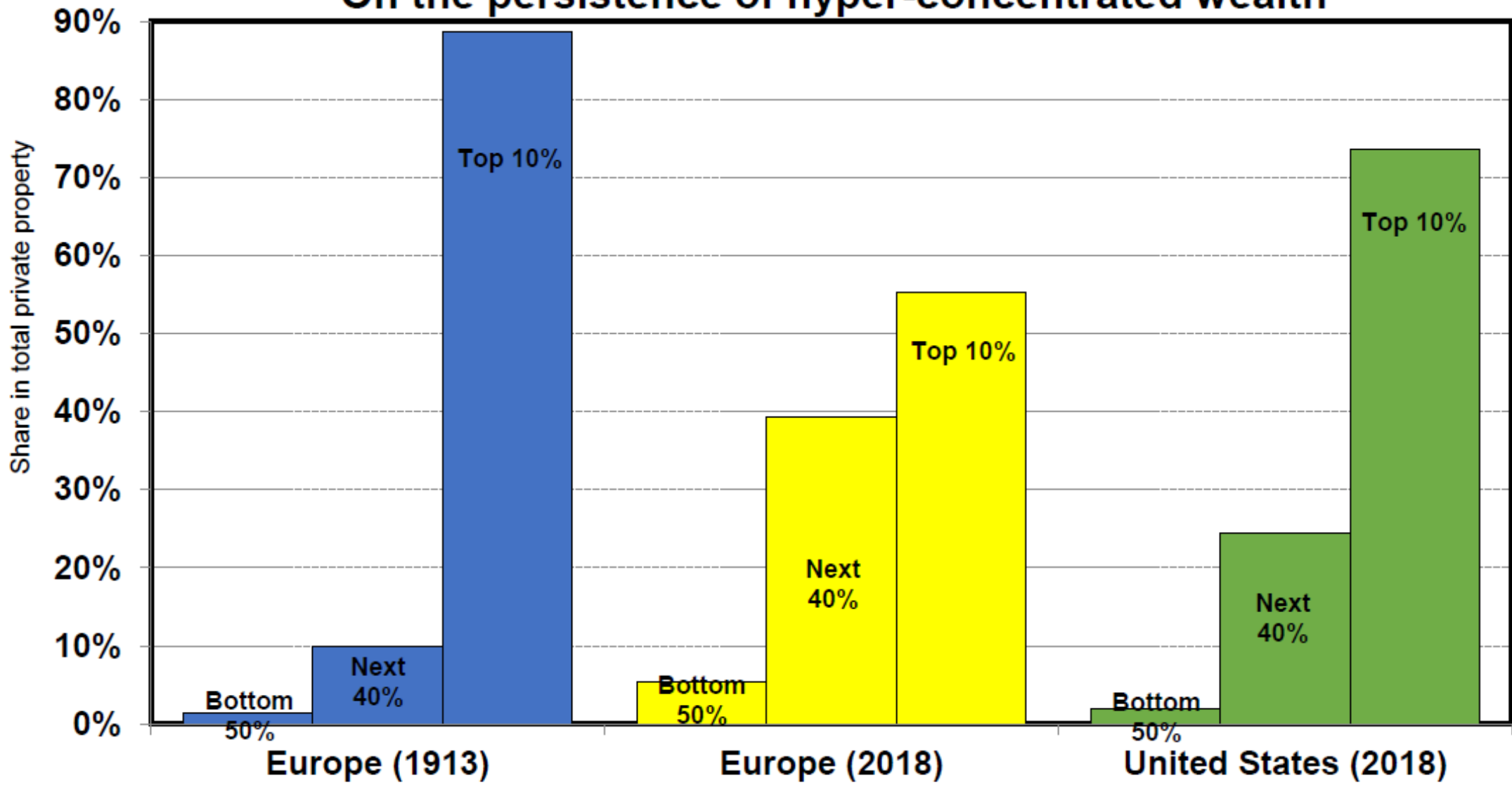
Interpretation. After a small decline during the Revolution, the concentration of wealth (real estate, business and financial assets, net of debt) rose in France in the 19th century and until World War I, before steeply declining following the wars and until the 1980s. Overall, the share of total wealth held by top 1% wealth holders dropped from 55% in 1910 to 25% in 2020, but this had little impact on the bottom 50% wealth share, which rose from 2% in 1910 to 6% in 2020. **Sources and series:** see piketty.pse.ens.fr/equality (figure 4)

Wealth distribution in France, 1780-2020: the rise of a patrimonial middle class



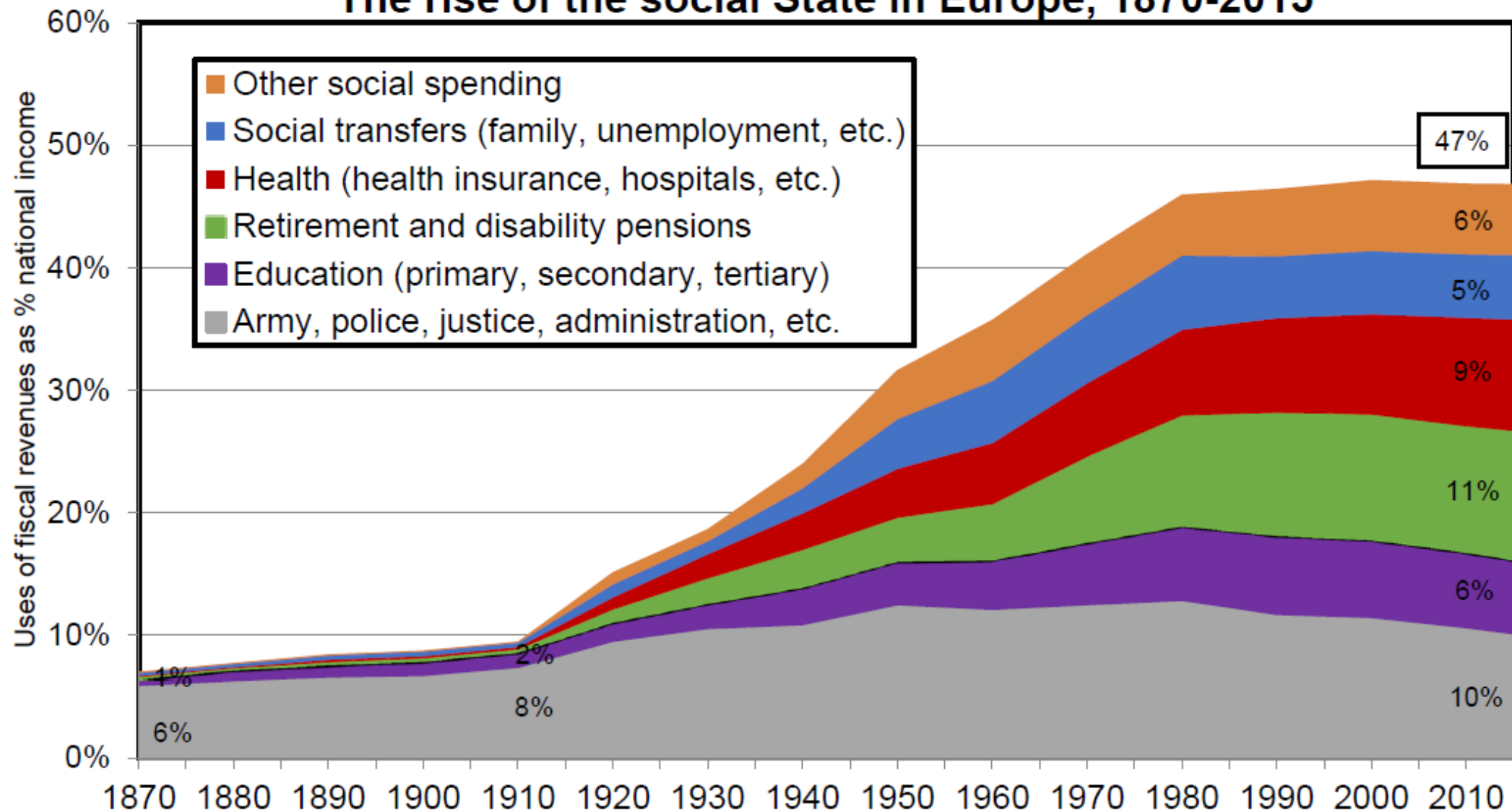
Interpretation. The share of top 10% wealth holders in aggregate private wealth (real estate, business and financial assets, net of debt) was around 80%-90% in France between 1780 and 1910. The decline in wealth concentration begins with World War I and stops in the 1980s. It benefited mostly to the "patrimonial middle class" (the middle 40%), which is defined here as the intermediate group between the top 10% and the bottom 50% of the wealth distribution. **Sources and series:** see piketty.pse.ens.fr/equality (figure 6)

On the persistence of hyper-concentrated wealth



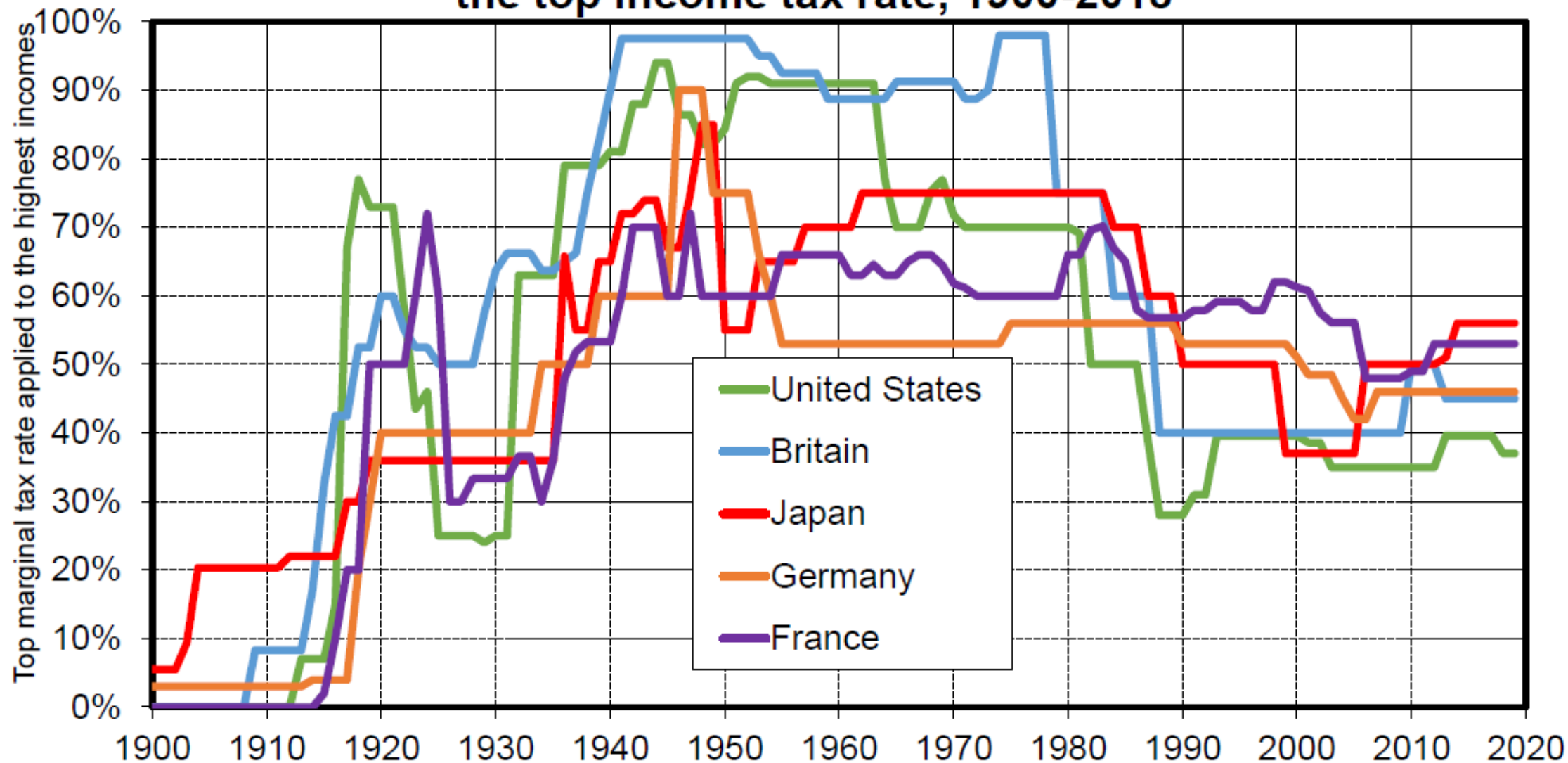
Reading. The share of the richest 10% in total private property was 89% in Europe (average of Britain, France and Sweden) in 1913 (compared with 1% for the bottom 50%), 55% in Europe in 2018 (compared to 5% for the bottom 50%) and 74% in the United States in 2018 (compared to 2% for the bottom 50%). **Sources and series:** see piketty.pse.ens.fr/ideology (figure 13.10).

The rise of the social State in Europe, 1870-2015



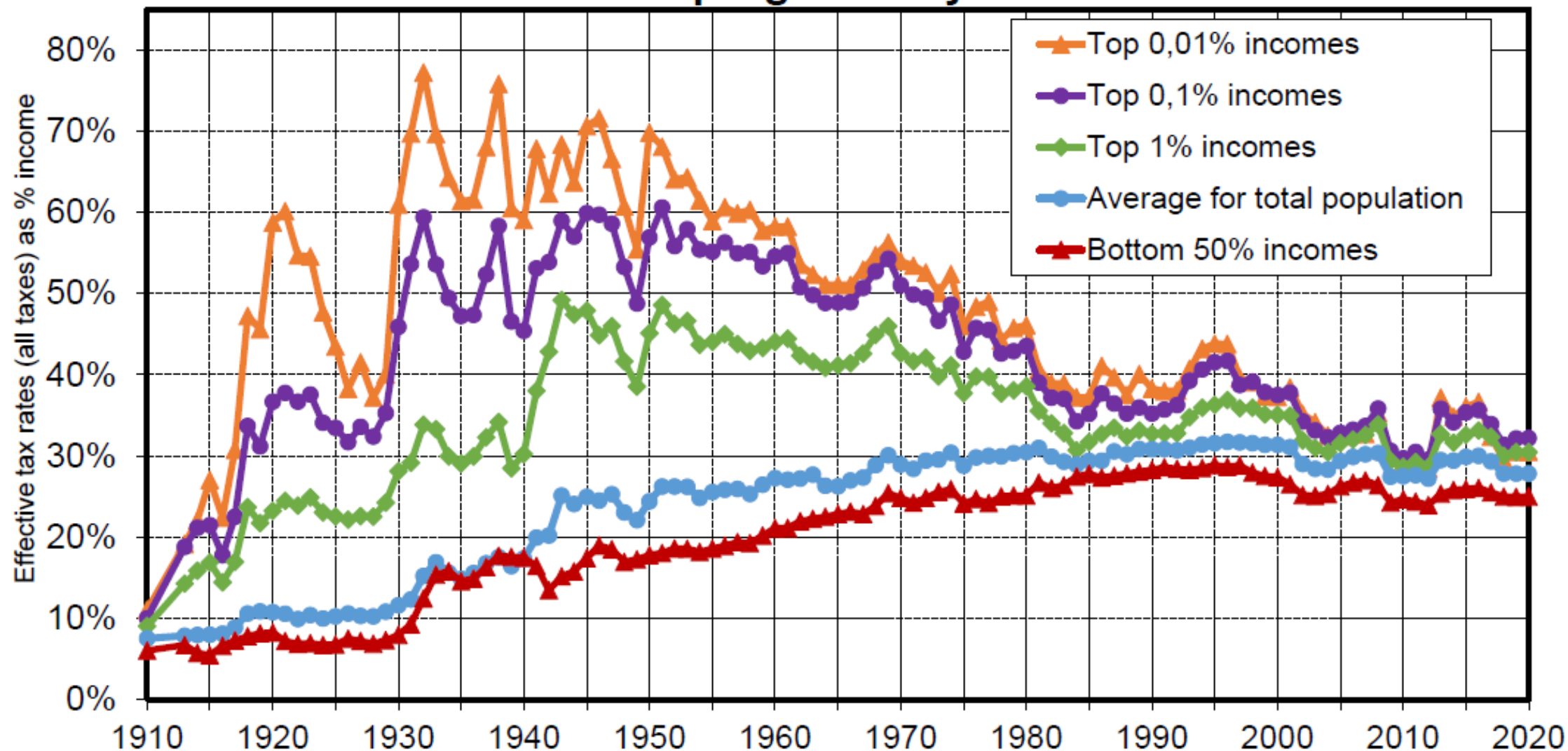
Interpretation. In 2015, fiscal revenues represented 47% of national income on average in Western Europe et were used as follows: 10% of national income for regalian expenditure (army, police, justice, general administration, basic infrastructure: roads, etc.); 6% for education; 11% for pensions; 9% for health; 5% for social transfers (other than pensions); 6% for other social spending (housing, etc.). Before 1914, regalian expenditure absorbed almost all fiscal revenues. **Note.** The evolution depicted here is the average of Germany, France, Britain and Sweden (see figure 10.14). **Sources and séries:** see piketty.pse.ens.fr/ideology (figure 10.15).

The invention of progressive taxation: the top income tax rate, 1900-2018



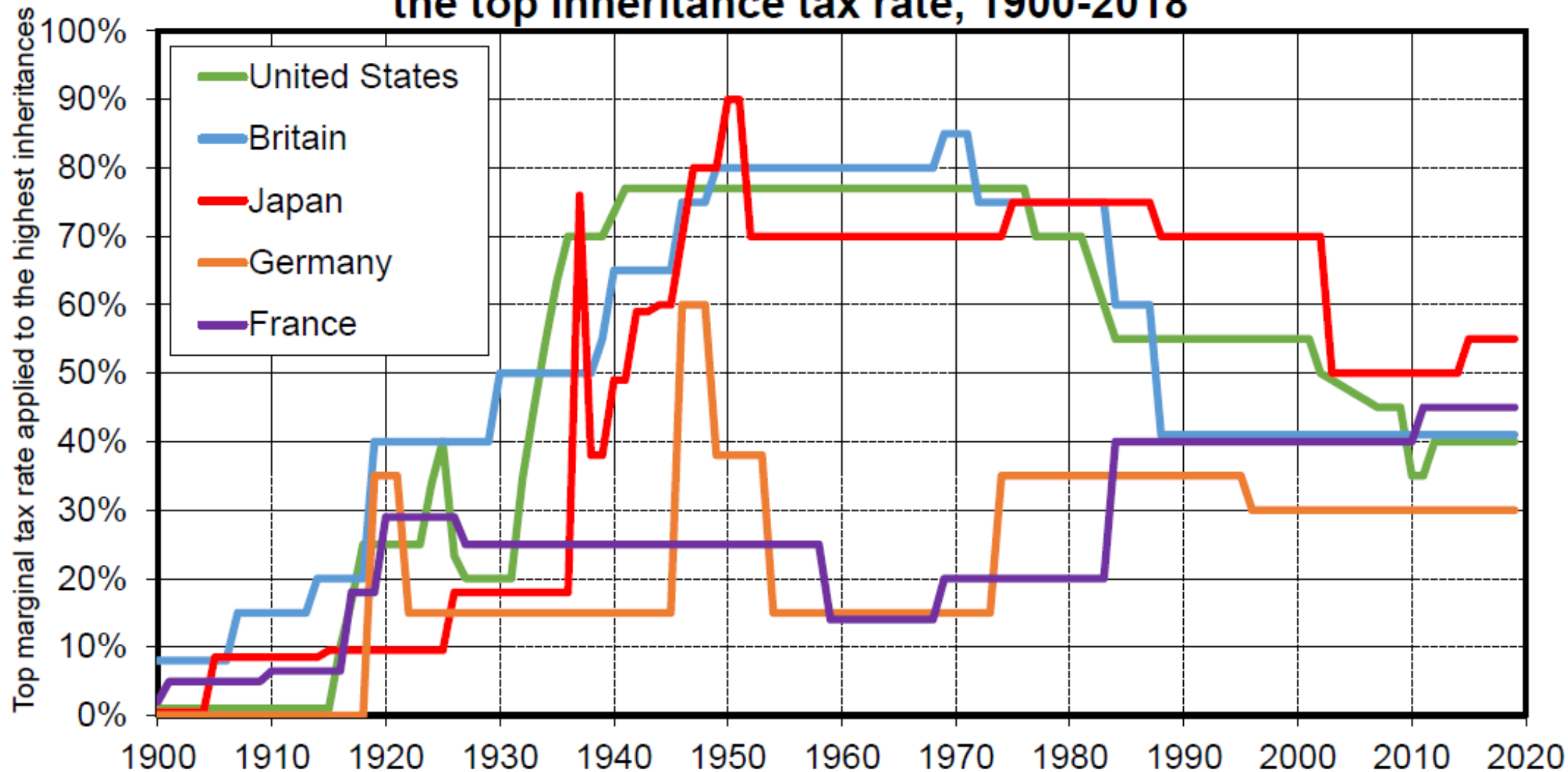
Interpretation. The marginal income tax rate applied to the highest incomes was on average 23% in the U.S. from 1900 to 1932, 81% from 1932 to 1980 and 39% from 1980 to 2018. Over these same periods, the top rate was equal to 30%, 89% and 46% in Britain, 26%, 68% and 53% in Japan, 18%, 58% and 50% in Germany, and 23%, 60% and 57% in France. Progressive taxation peaked in mid-century, especially in the U.S. and in Britain. **Sources and series:** see piketty.pse.ens.fr/ideology (figure 10.11).

Effective rates and progressivity in the U.S. 1910-2020



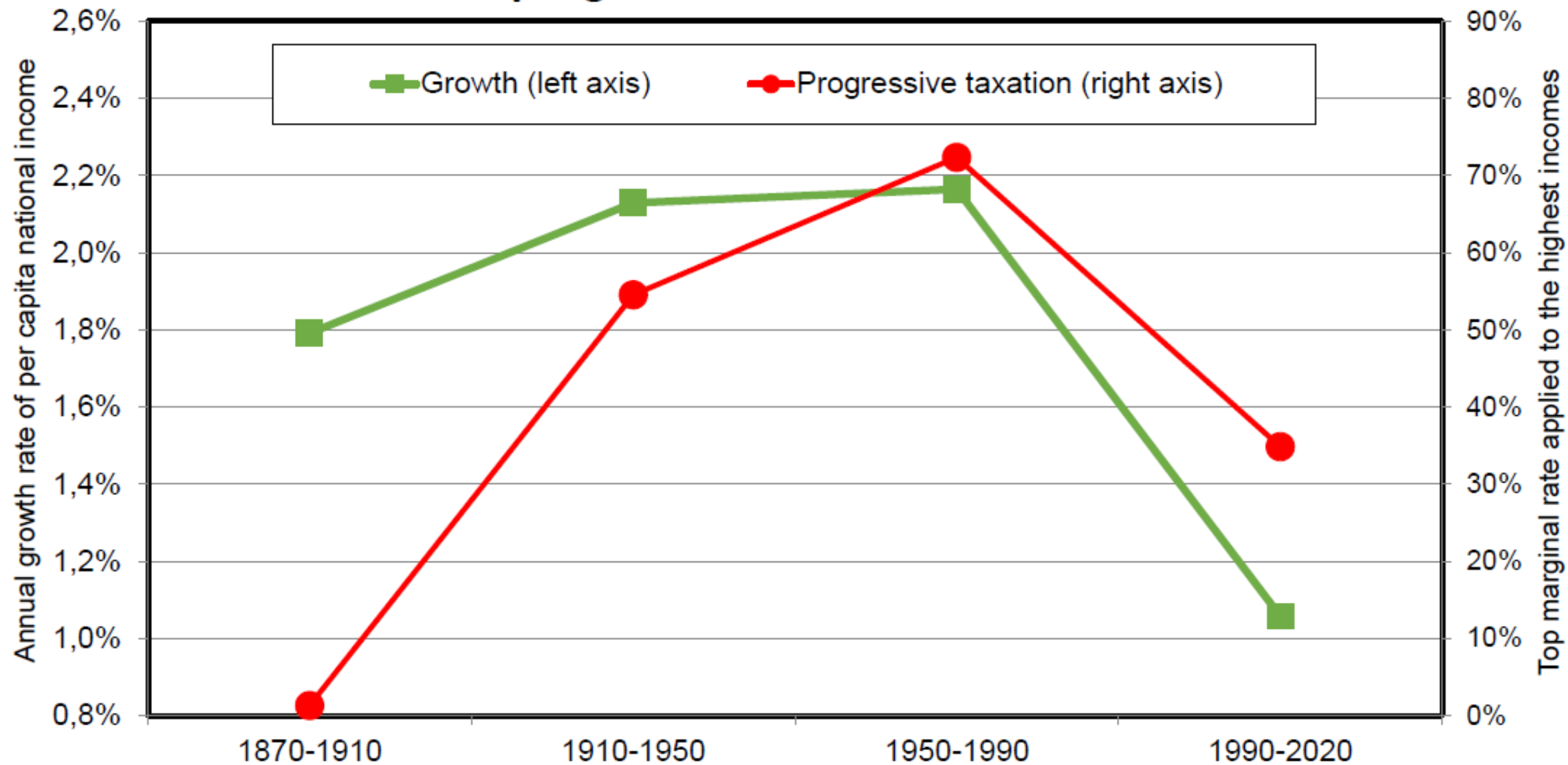
Interpretation. From 1915 to 1980, the tax system was highly progressive in the U.S., in the sense that effective tax rates paid by the highest income groups (all taxes included, and as % of pretax income) was significantly larger than the average effective tax rate paid by the the total population (and particularly by the bottom 50% incomes). Since 1980, the tax system has not been very progressive, with little differences in effective tax rates across groups. **Sources and series:** see piketty.pse.ens.fr/ideology (figure 10.13).

The invention of progressive taxation: the top inheritance tax rate, 1900-2018



Interpretation. The marginal inheritance tax rate applied to the highest inheritances was on average 12% in the U.S. from 1900 to 1932, 75% from 1932 to 1980 and 50% from 1980 to 2018. Over these same periods, the top rate was equal to 25%, 72% and 46% in Britain, 9%, 64% and 63% in Japan, 8%, 23% and 32% in Germany, and 15%, 22% and 39% in France. Progressivity was maximal in mid-century, especially in the U.S. and in Britain. **Sources and series:** see piketty.pse.ens.fr/ideology (figure 10.12).

Growth and progressive taxation in the U.S. 1870-2020



Interpretation. in the U.S., the growth rate of per capita national income dropped from 2,2% per year between 1950 and 1990 to 1,1% between 1990 and 2020, while the top marginal tax rate applied to the highest incomes dropped from 72% to 35% over the same period.

Sources and series: see piketty.pse.ens.fr/ideology (figure 11.13).

The circulation of property and progressive taxation

Progressive tax on property (funding of the capital endowment allocated to each young adult)

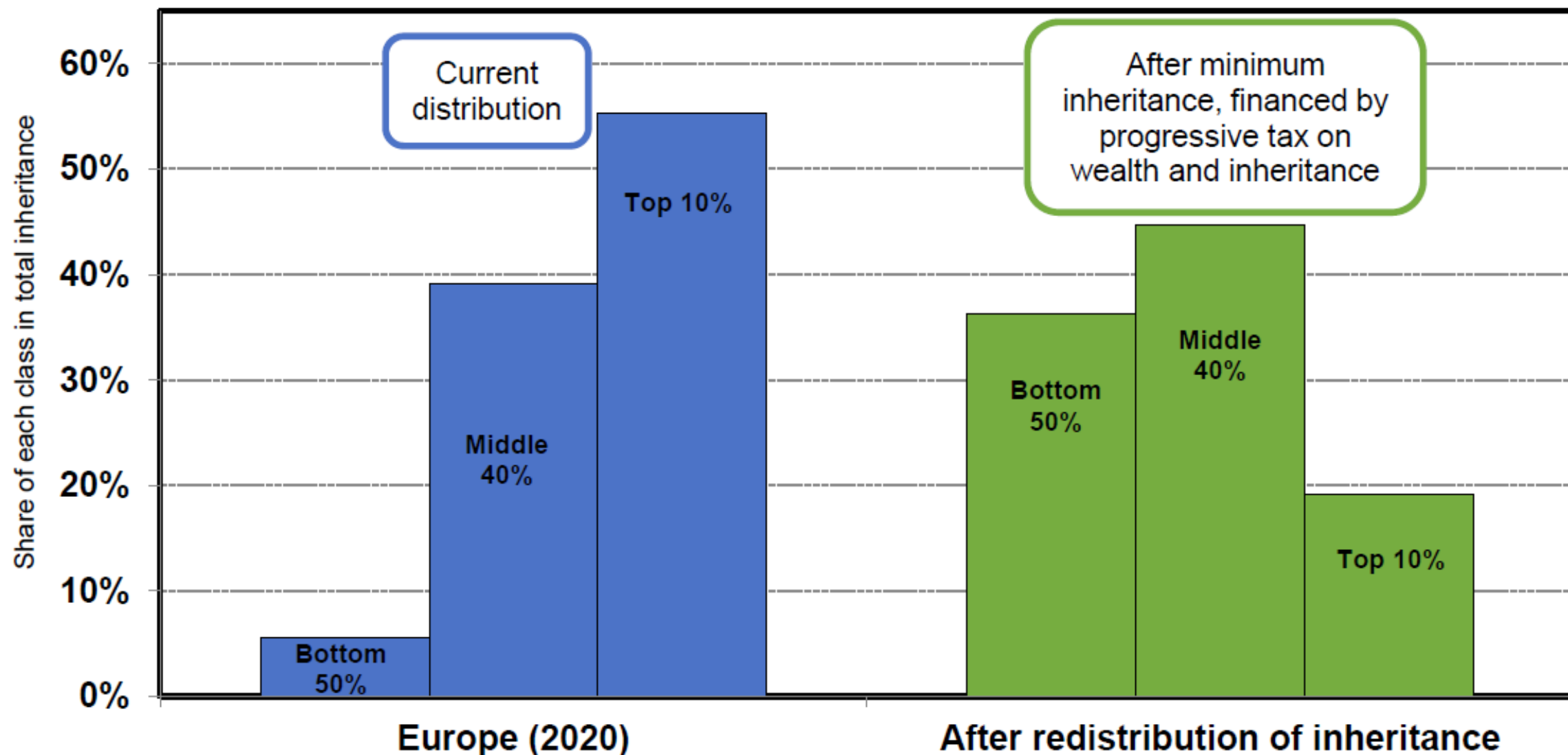
Multiple of average wealth	Annual tax on property (effective tax rate)	Tax on inheritances (effective tax rate)
0,5	0,1%	5%
2	1%	20%
5	2%	50%
10	5%	60%
100	10%	70%
1000	60%	80%
10000	90%	90%

Progressive tax on income (funding of basic income and social and ecological State)

Multiple of average income	Effective tax rate (including social contributions and carbon tax)
0,5	10%
2	40%
5	50%
10	60%
100	70%
1000	80%
10000	90%

Interpretation. The proposed tax system includes a progressive tax on property (annual tax and inheritance tax) funding a capital endowment for all young adults and a progressive tax on income (including social contributions and progressive tax on carbon emissions) funding the basic income and the social and ecological State (health, education, pensions, unemployment, energy, etc.). This system favouring the circulation of property is one of the constituting elements of participatory socialism, together with a 50-50 split of voting rights among workers representatives and shareholders in corporations. **Note:** in the exemple given here, the progressive property tax raises about 5% of national income (allowing to fund a capital endowment of about 60% of average net wealth, to be allocated to each young adult at 25-year of age) and the progressive income tax about 45% of national income (allowing to fund an annual basic income of about 60% of after-tax income, costing about 5% of national income, and the social and ecological State for about 40% of national income). **Sources:** see piketty.pse.ens.fr/ideology (table 17.1).

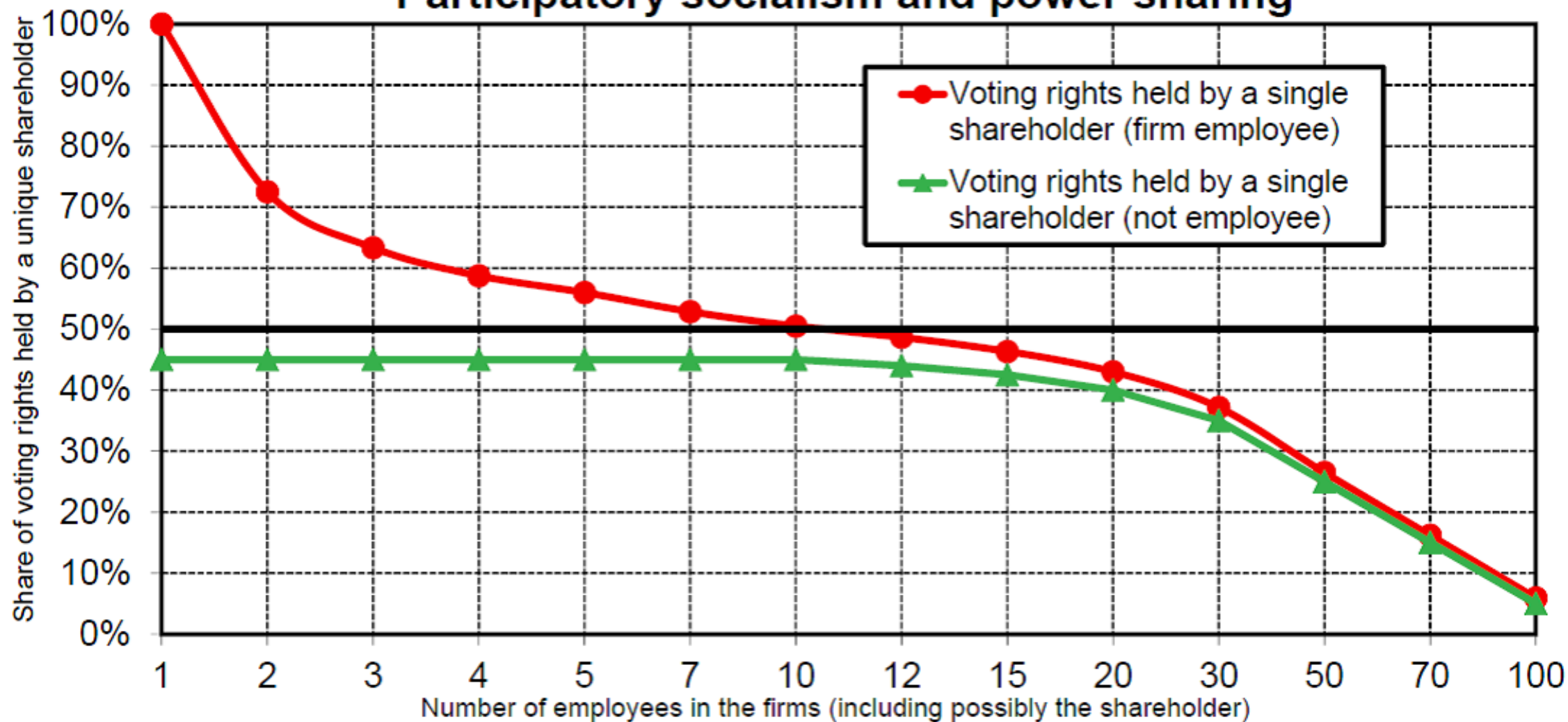
The redistribution of inheritance



Interpretation. The share of the poorest 50% in total inheritance is 6% in Europe in 2020, vs 39% for the next 40% and 55% for the richest 55%. After implementation of inheritance for all (minimum inheritance equal to 60% of average wealth, allocated at 25-year-old), financed by a progressive tax on wealth and inheritance, this share would be equal to 36% (vs 45% and 19%).

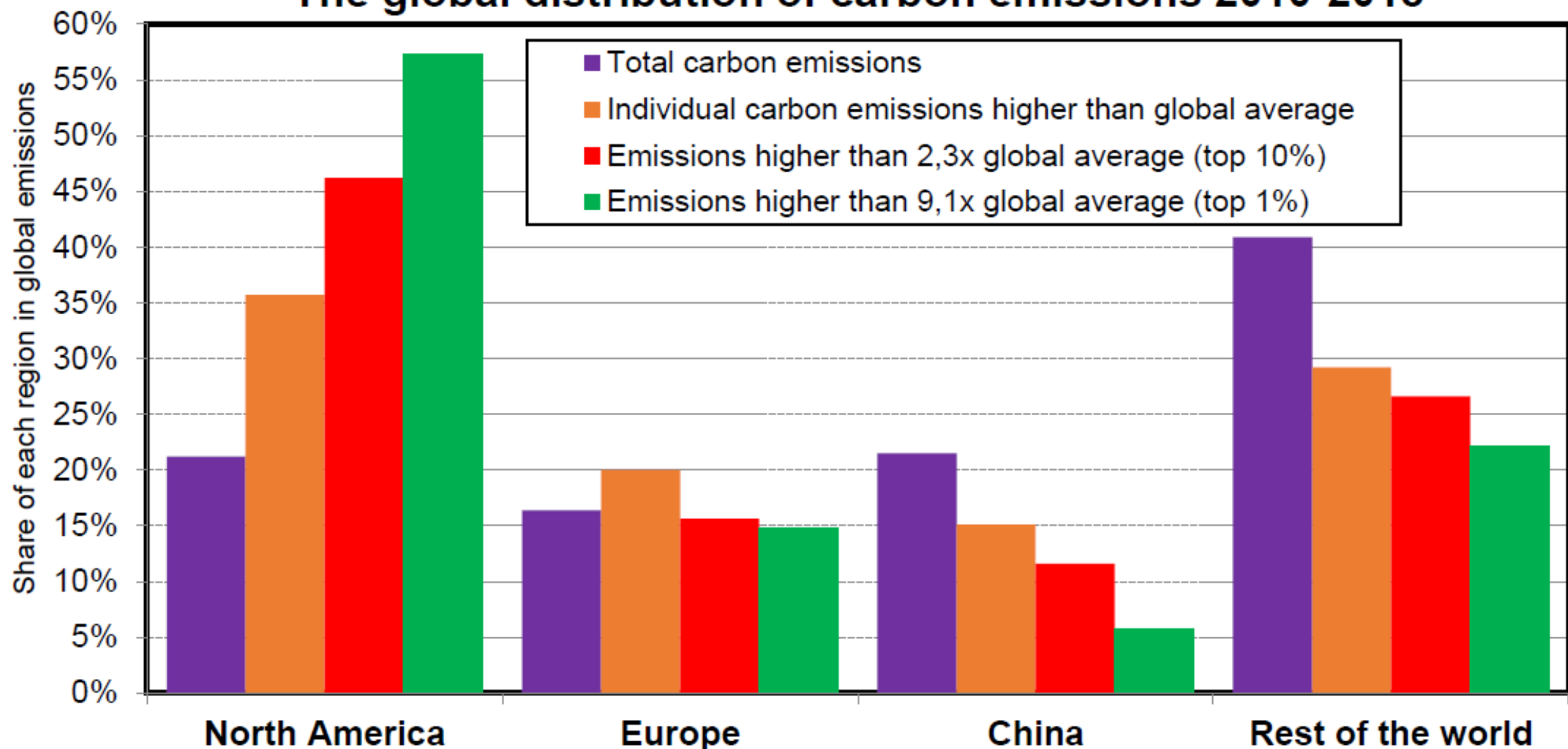
Note: Europe: average Britain-France-Sweden. **Sources and series:** see piketty.pse.ens.fr/equality

Participatory socialism and power sharing



Reading. In the system of participatory socialism, a single shareholder holding 100% of the firm's capital stock holds 73% of voting rights if the firm has 2 employees (including himself), 51% if the firm has 10 employees (including himself), and loses the majority beyond 10 employees (including himself). A single shareholder who is not a firm employee holds 45% of the voting rights if the firm has less than 10 employees; this share then declines linearly and reaches 5% with 100 employees. **Note:** The parameters used here are the following: (i) employees (whether or not they are also shareholders) hold 50% of voting rights; (ii) within the 50% of voting rights going to shareholders, no single shareholder can hold more than 90% of them (i.e. 45% of voting rights) in a firm with less than 10 employees; this fraction declines linearly to 10% (i.e. 5% of voting rights) in firms with more than 90 employees (shareholder voting rights that are not allocated are reallocated to employees). **Sources and series:** see piketty.pse.ens.fr/equality

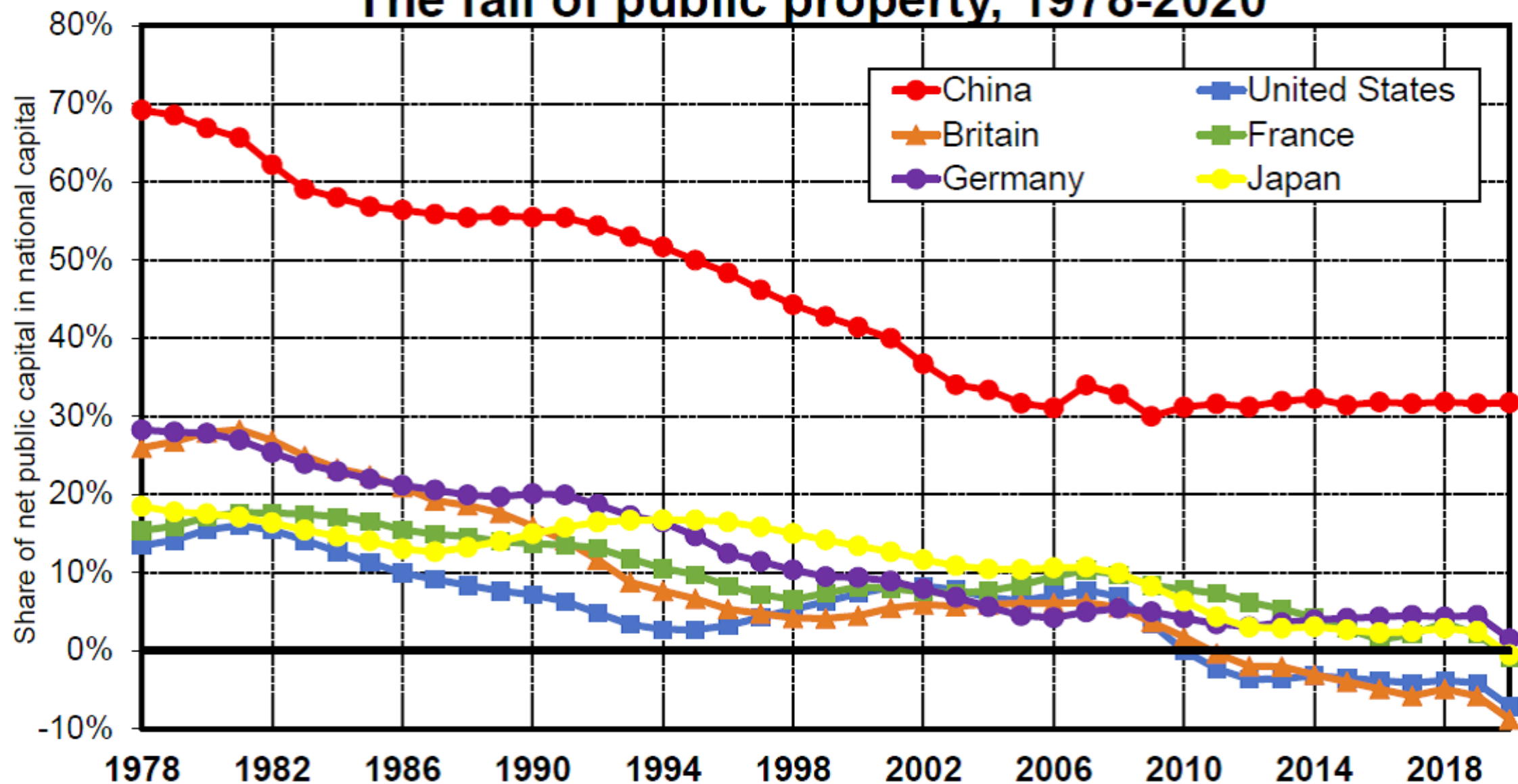
The global distribution of carbon emissions 2010-2018



Interpretation. The share of North America (U.S.-Canada) in total global emissions (direct and indirect) was 21% on average in 2010-2018; this share rises to 36% if one looks at emissions greater than global average (6,2t CO₂e per year), 46% for emissions above 2,3 times the global average (i.e. the top 10% of world emitters, accounting for 45% of total emissions, compared to 13% for the bottom 50% of world emitters), and 57% of those emitting over 9,1 times the global average (i.e. the top 1% of world emitters, accounting for 14% of total emissions).

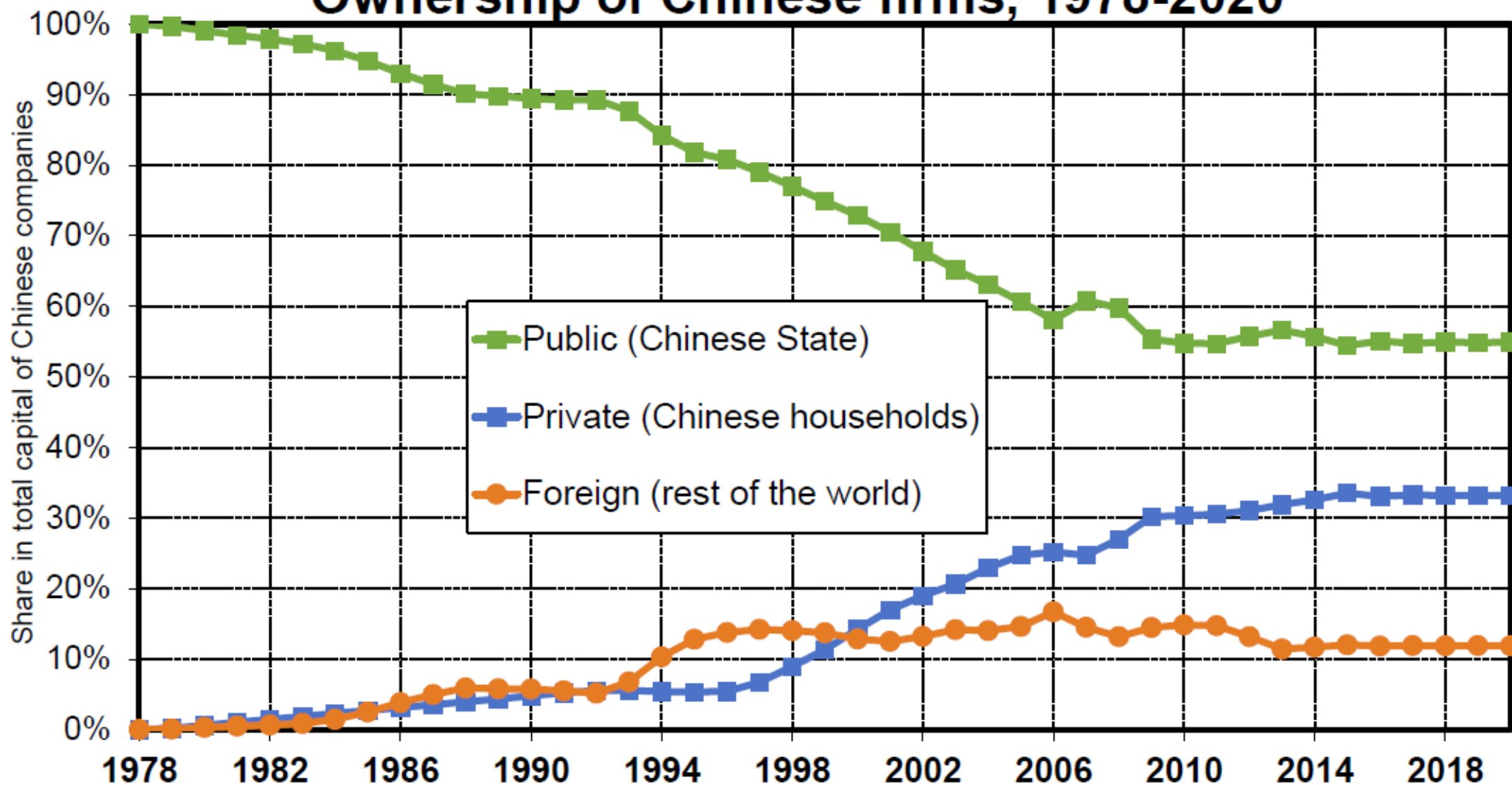
Sources and series: see piketty.pse.ens.fr/ideology (figure 13.7).

The fall of public property, 1978-2020



Interpretation. The share of public capital (public assets net of debt, all government levels and asset categories combined: companies, buildings, land, financial assets, etc.) in national capital (i.e. the sum of public and private capital) was about 70% in China in 1978, and it has stabilized around 30% since the mid-2000s. This share was around 15%-30% in capitalist countries in the 1970s and is near zero or negative in 2020. **Sources and series:** see piketty.pse.ens.fr/equality (figure 39)

Ownership of Chinese firms, 1978-2020



Interpretation. The Chinese State (all government levels combined) owned in 2017 about 55% of total capital of Chinese firms (both listed and unlisted, of all sizes and all sectors), vs 33% for Chinese households and 12% for foreign investors. The foreign share has diminished since 2003, and that of Chinese households increased, while that of the Chinese State stabilized around 55%.

Sources and series: see piketty.pse.ens.fr/equality (figure 40)