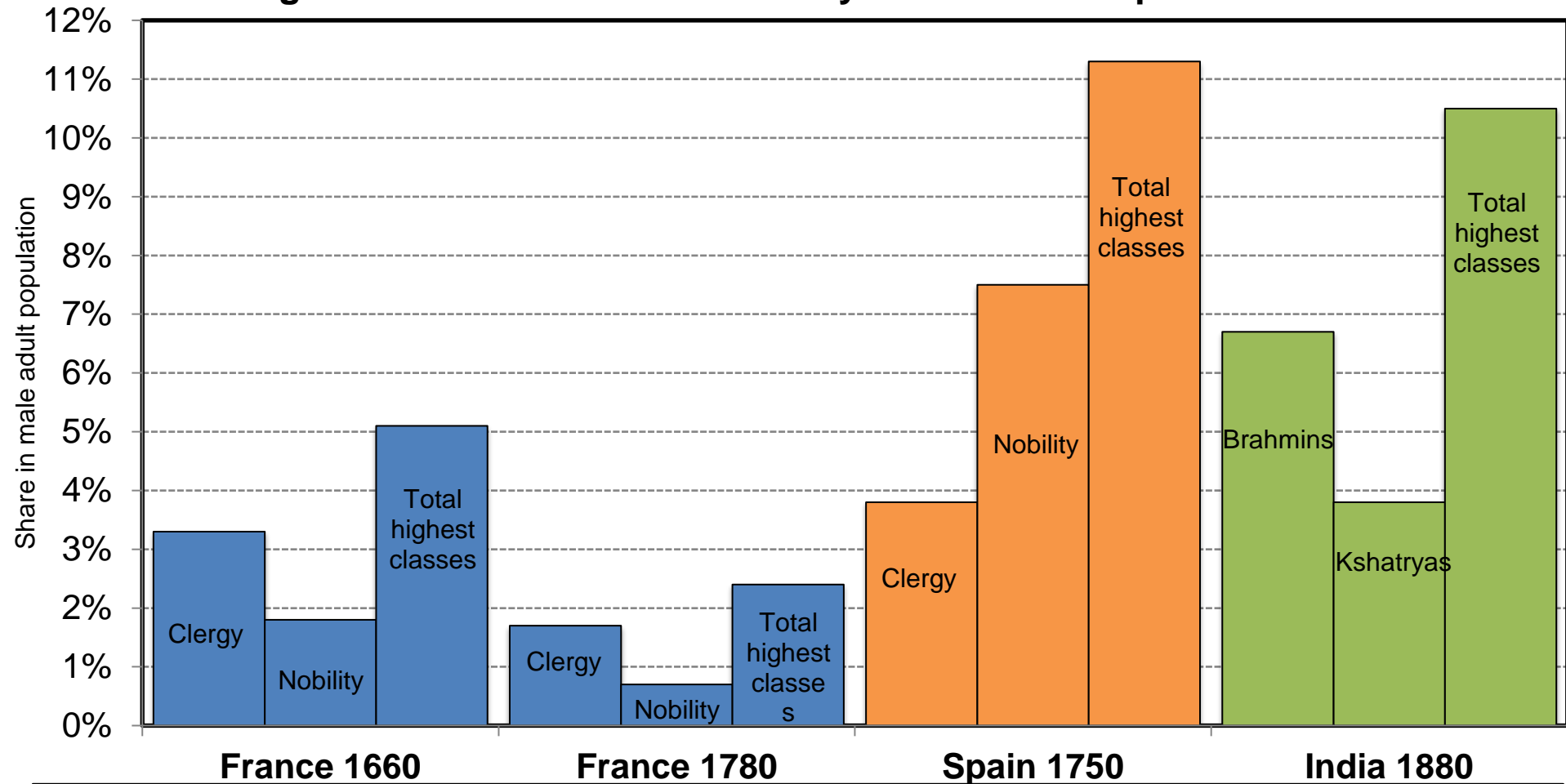


**Figure 1.1. The structure of ternary societies: Europe-India 1660-1880**



**Interpretation.** In 1660, the clergy accounted for about 3,3% of male adult population in France, and the nobility for 1,8%, for a total of 5,1% for the two dominant classes of the trifunctional society. In 1880, Brahmins (ancient class of priests, as measured by British colonial censuses) accounted for 6,7% of male adult population in India, and Kshatryas (ancient class of warriors) for 3,8%, for a total of 10,5% for the two dominant classes. Sources and series: see [piketty.pse.ens.fr/ideology](http://piketty.pse.ens.fr/ideology).