**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.