

GARBINTI, GOUPILLE-LEBRET and PIKETTY 2016 Wealth APPENDIX DATA

This database supports our paper "Wealth Concentration in France 1800-2014: Methods, Estimates and Simulations"

Index: Appendix C (Detailed series using estate multiplier method)

Last updated: November, 30 th 2016

Appendix C Figures

Figure C1. Decedents and inheritance declarations, France 1800-2010

Figure C2 .The fraction of population covered by inheritance registers, France 1800-2010 (% adult decedents with inheritance declaration)

Figure C3. Inheritance registration: France vs Paris (% adult decedents with inheritance declaration)

Supplemental figures on Pareto coefficients

Figure C10. Inverted Pareto coefficients, 1800-2012 (1)

Figure C11. Inverted Pareto coefficients, 1800-2012 (2)

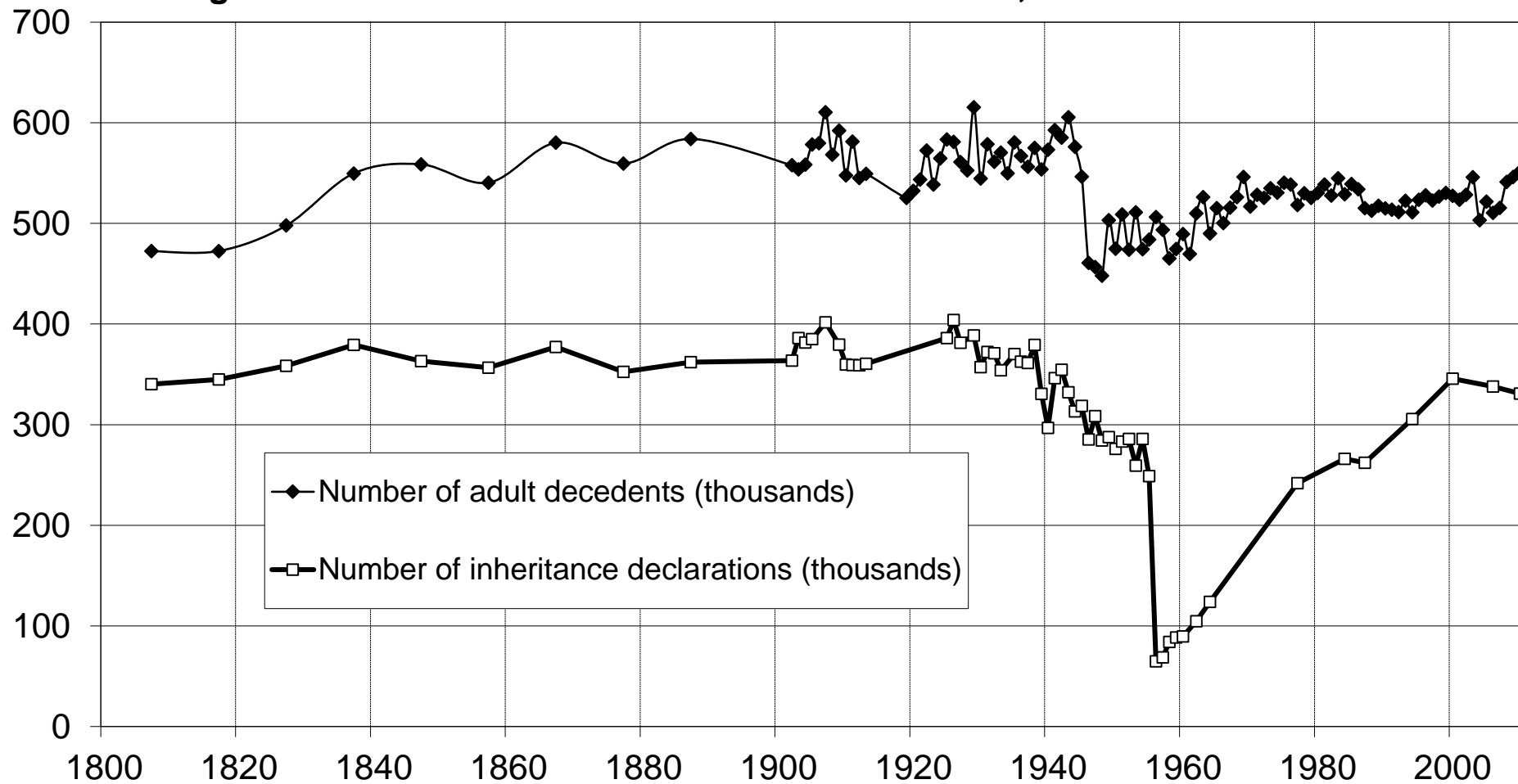
Figure C12. Pareto curves: $b(p)$ as a function of percentile p , 1807-1857

Figure C13. Pareto curves: $b(p)$ as a function of percentile p , 1857-1910

Figure C14. Pareto curves: $b(p)$ as a function of percentile p , 1910-1939

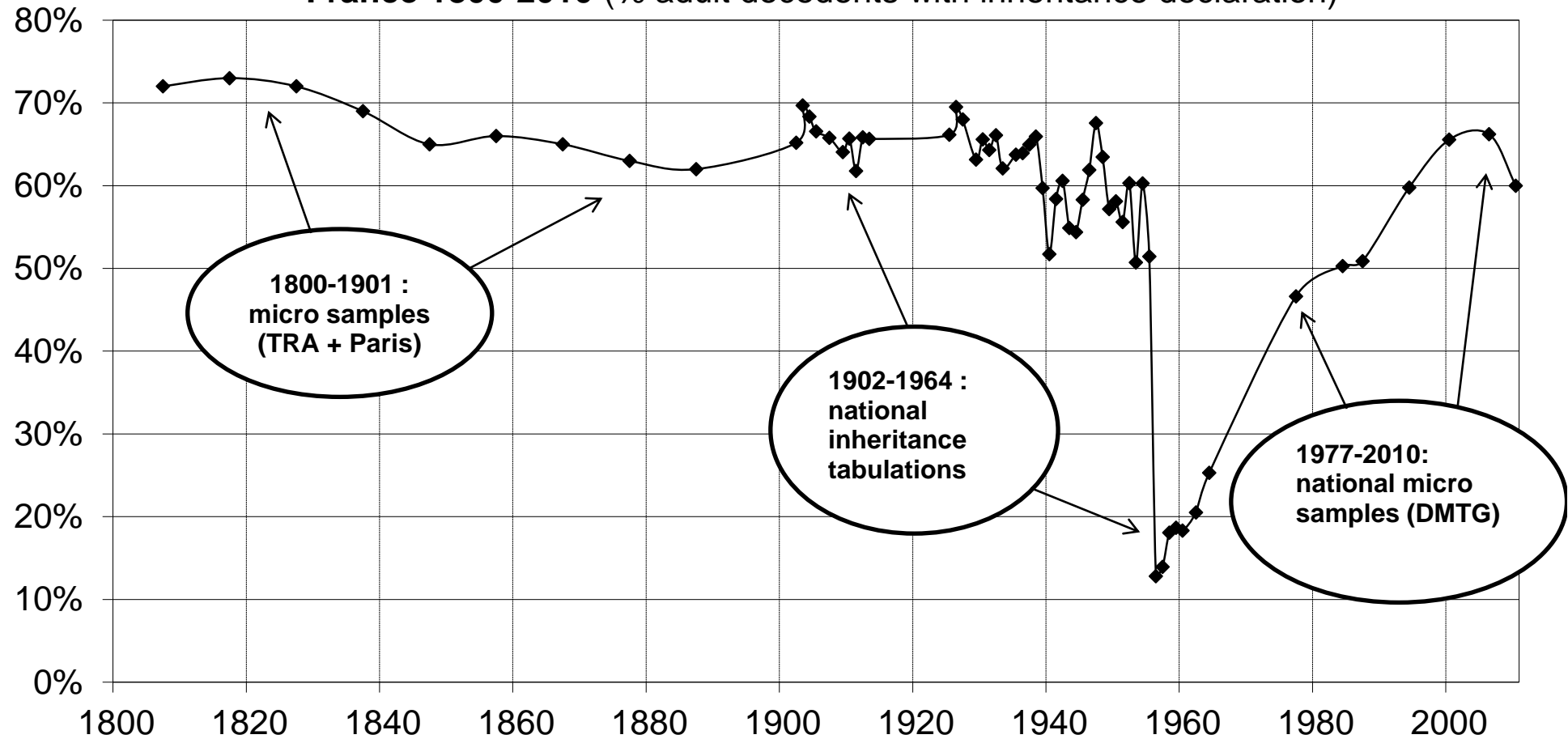
Figure C15. Pareto curves: $b(p)$ as a function of percentile p , 1940-1964

Figure C1. Decedents and inheritance declarations, France 1800-2010



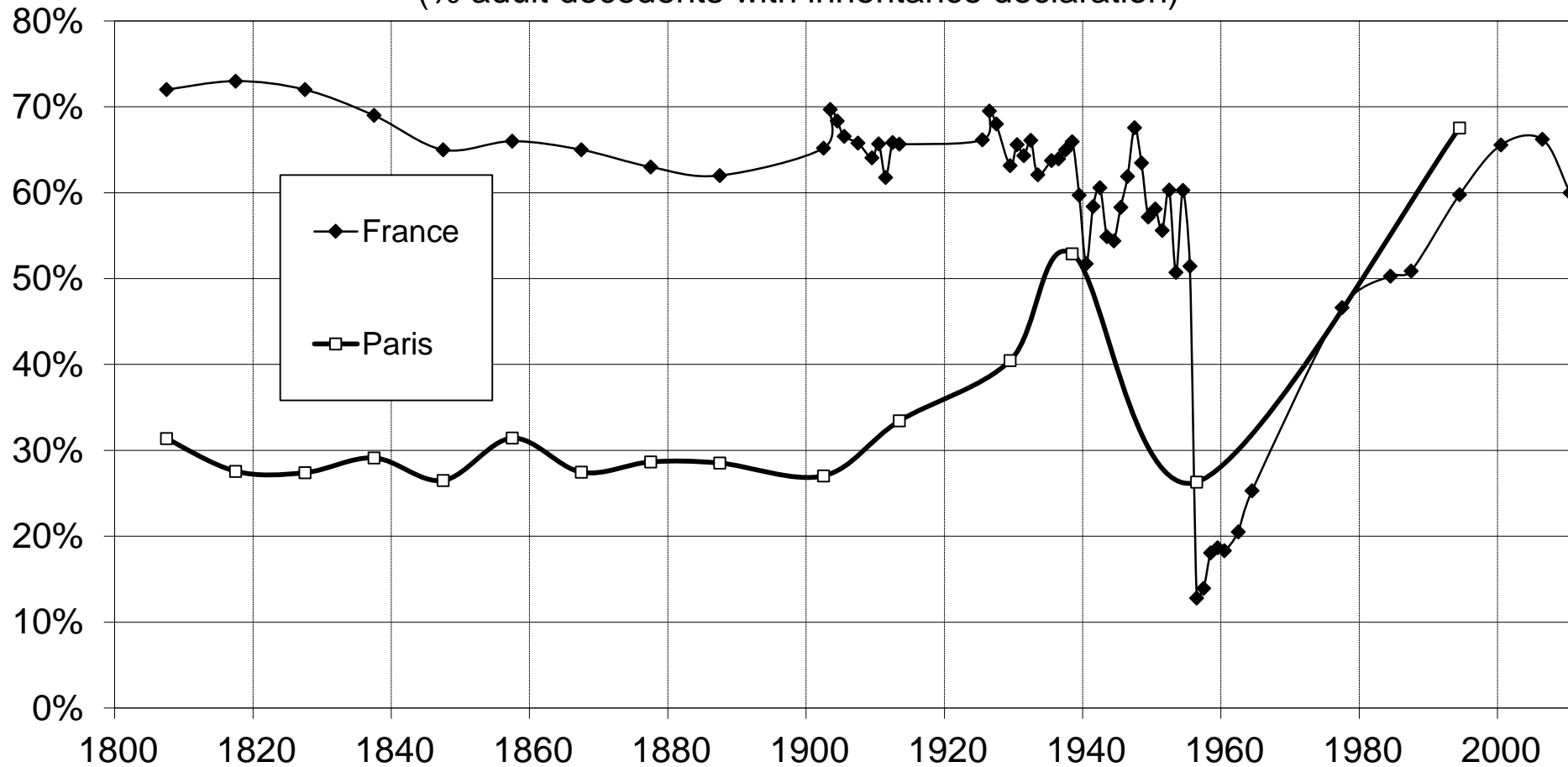
The annual number of adult decedents has generally been about 500-600 thousands throughout the 1800-2010 period in France. The annual number of inheritance declarations has generally been around 300-400 thousands (reflecting the fact that decedents with very low net wealth do not get registered via an inheritance declaration), except after the introduction of a large tax exemption in 1956, when it briefly fell to less than 100 thousand (see next figure).

Figure C2. The fraction of population covered by inheritance registers, France 1800-2010 (% adult decedents with inheritance declaration)



Until 1956, all inheritances were in principle subject to declaration and taxation, with some tolerance for very small net wealth holders (particularly within the bottom 50% of the population, which typically owns less than 5% of aggregate wealth). The tax exemption threshold introduced in 1956 led to a sharp reduction in the number of declarations (although in principle declaration was still compulsory). The threshold was under-indexed in the following decades, and the fraction of tax filers gradually returned to earlier levels.

Figure C3. Inheritance registration: France vs Paris
(% adult decedents with inheritance declaration)



The fraction of decedent population with inheritance declaration was much lower in Paris than in the rest of France in the 19th and early 20th centuries, reflecting extreme wealth concentration in Paris at that time (very top wealth holders vs large majority with very low net wealth, unregistered at the time of death). Both fractions have converged during the interwar and post-WW2 period, reflecting a convergence in inequality levels between Paris and the rest of France and the diffusion of urban property.

Figure C10. Inverted Pareto coefficients, 1800-2012 (1)

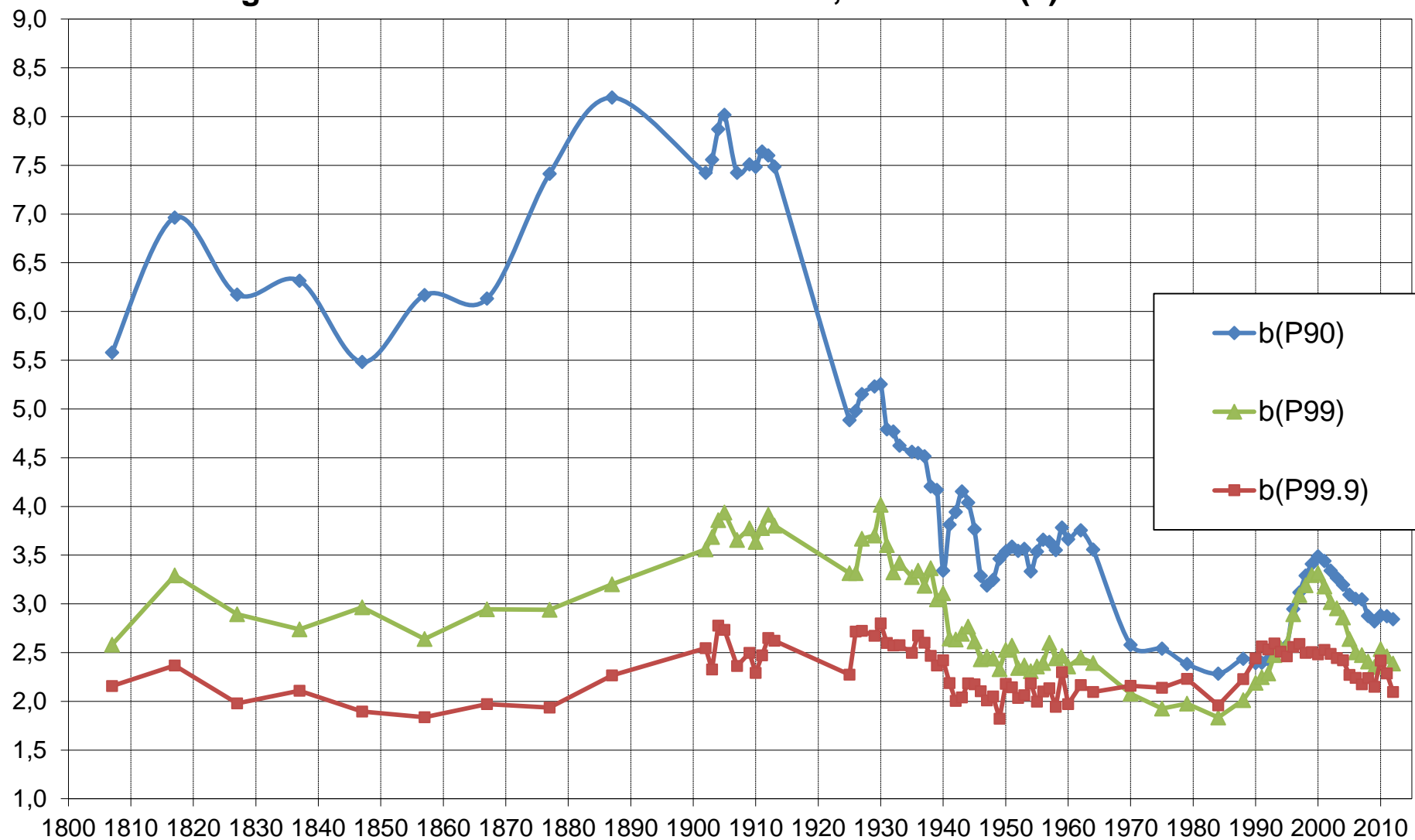


Figure C11. Inverted Pareto coefficients, 1800-2012 (2)

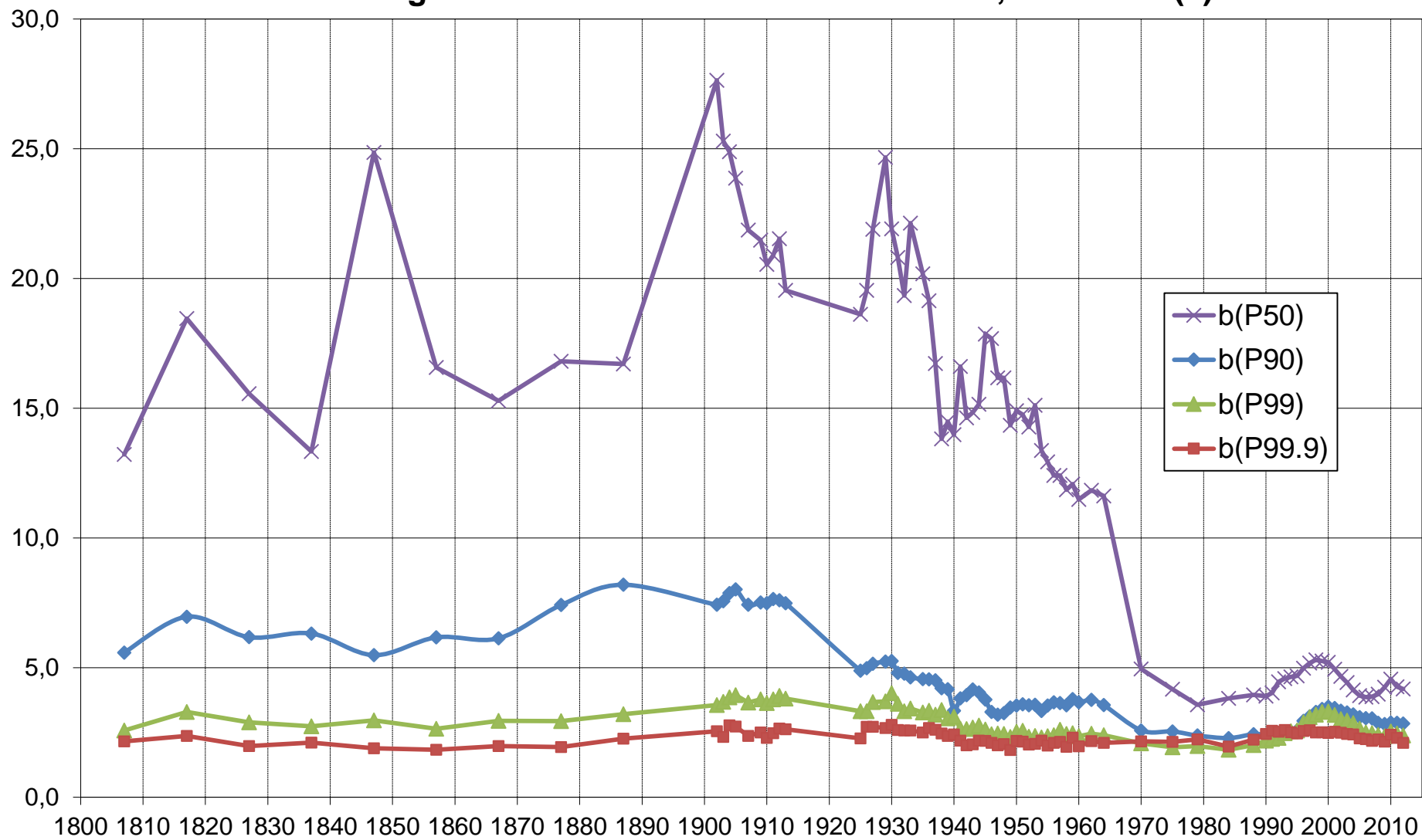


Figure C12. Pareto curves: $b(p)$ as a function of percentile p , 1807-1857

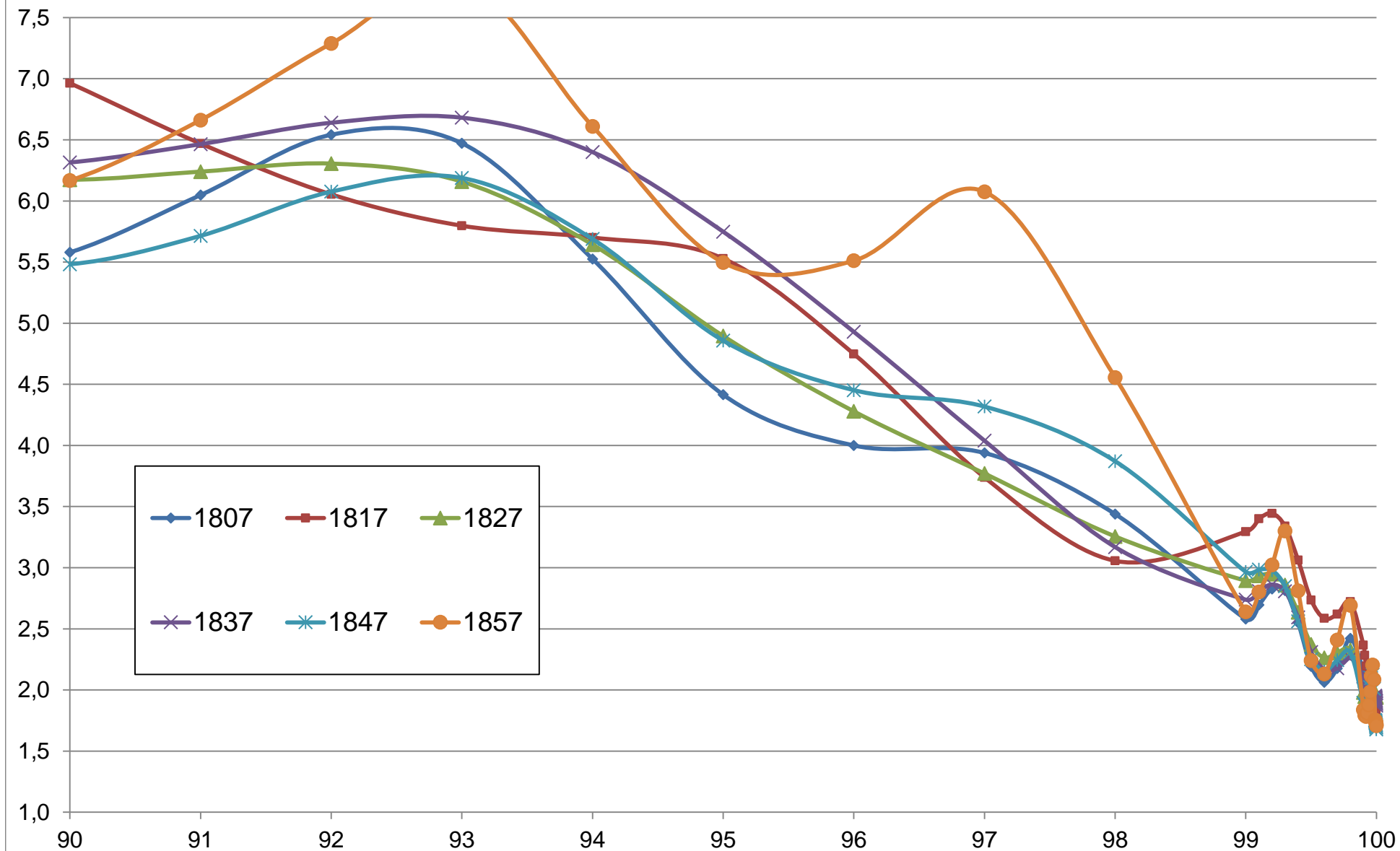


Figure C13. Pareto curves: $b(p)$ as a function of percentile p , 1857-1910

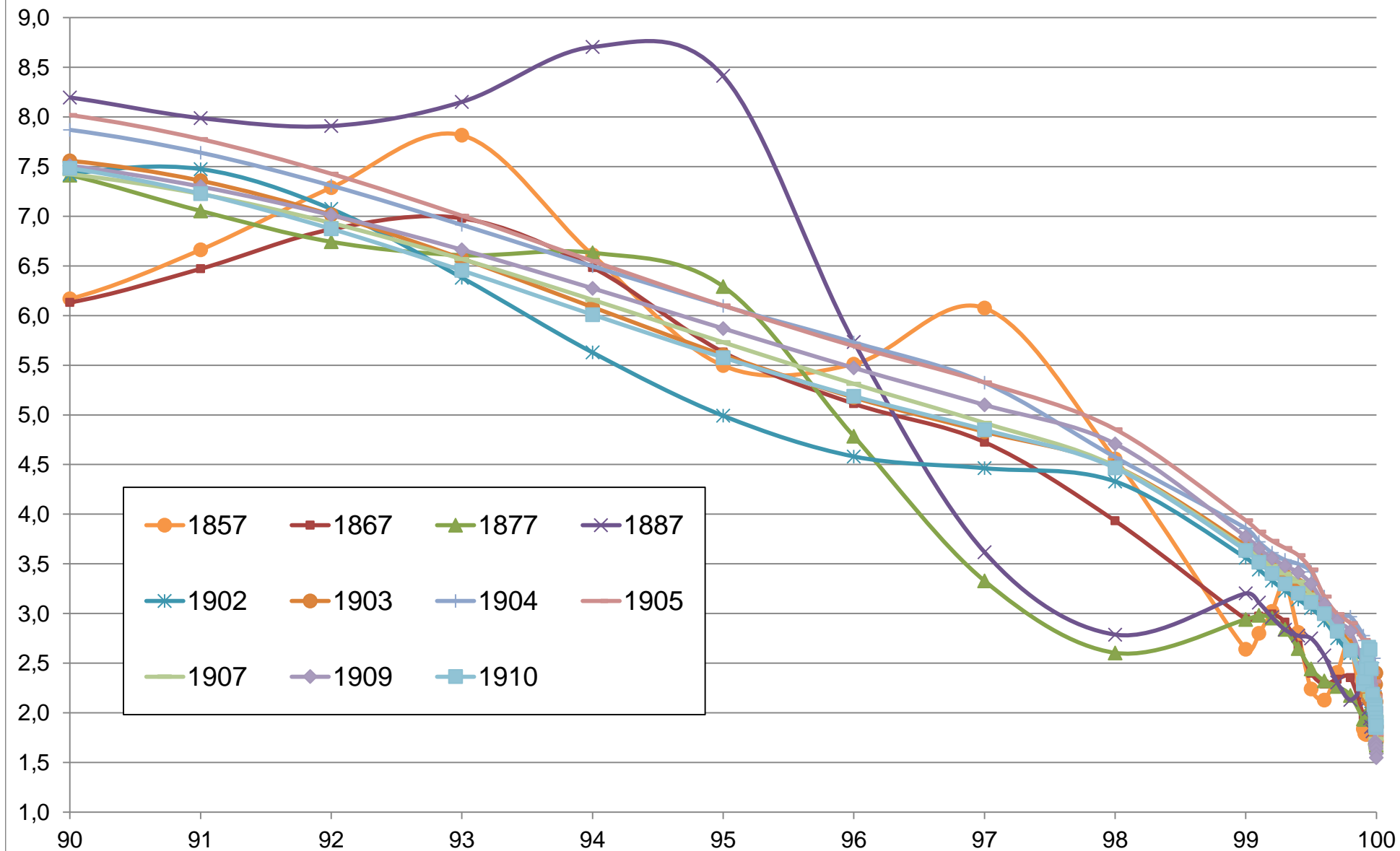


Figure C14. Pareto curves: $b(p)$ as a function of percentile p , 1910-1939

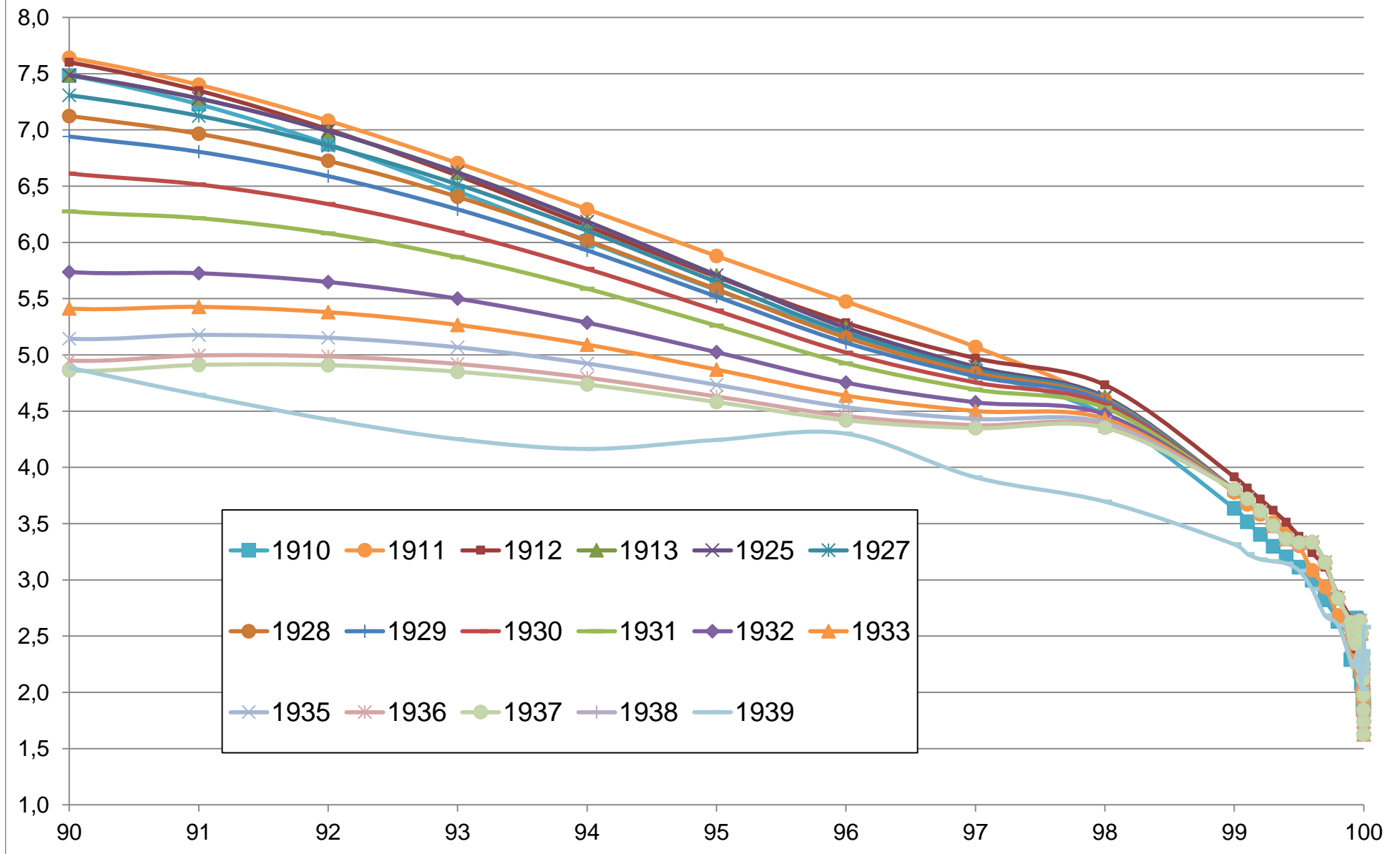


Figure C15. Pareto curves: $b(p)$ as a function of percentile p , 1940-1964

