

Towards a Unified Data Set on Top Incomes

A. B. Atkinson and T. Piketty

13.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter brings together the key series on top incomes for the ten countries covered in this volume. Tables 13.1 to 13.10 contain for each of the countries the shares in total income of the top 10%, 5%, 1%, 0.5%, 0.1%, 0.05%, and (where possible) 0.01%, covering as much as possible of the period since 1900. While each of the authors has been careful to provide the full data in their chapters, and in earlier published work, we feel that it is useful to collect them together. We also give a (brief) summary of the main findings; a fuller summary, covering more than twenty countries, will be given in Volume Two.

The establishment of a unified database raises the prospect of comparative analyses making use of a country panel of time series. Data for ten countries, covering most of the twentieth century on a near annual basis, are a rich resource. With such a panel, we can explore common influences on the evolution of top shares and possible interdependencies. As we have already seen, we can learn from cross-country comparisons about common factors. Moreover, the top income recipients in different countries inhabit the same world, and their experiences may well be interdependent. At the same time, the literature on cross-country growth regressions warns us of the possible pitfalls in merging data in this way, without regard to the specificities of both data and reality. Given the differences in systems of income taxation, and of income determination, across OECD countries, we cannot assume that the series are fully homogeneous.

The interpretation of the data depends on the institutional context, which varies from country to country. Some countries are more similar in their background than others. The English-speaking countries studied here in Chapters 4–8, and 12, share a number of common features. Each was once under British rule, and each has a common law legal system. English is the most commonly spoken language in each country, and migration and trade flows between them were high throughout the twentieth century. There may therefore be a case for selecting subsets of countries (see Atkinson and Leigh (2006) for an

analysis of five Anglo-Saxon countries). As is suggested by the subtitle of the book, it is interesting to contrast the English-speaking countries and continental Europe.

Before summarizing the main findings in Section 13.3, we therefore consider in Section 13.2 the degree of comparability across countries. The individual chapters have concentrated on comparability over time within each country; here we focus on differences across countries. It has also to be stressed that the series presented here are not necessarily consistent over time in all countries. Considerable efforts have been made to make the series as consistent as possible, but there remain differences in definitions or in measurement. In some cases, as discussed further below, it is possible to link the series or to make adjustments, but in other cases the differences have to be taken into account in the interpretation. For this reason, it is *essential* that anyone using the data set should study the next section.

13.2 COMPARING DIFFERENT STUDIES

The main features of the different estimates are summarized in Table 13.0, so labelled to underline the fact that it should be read before using Tables 13.1–13.10. It should be immediately clear that there are a number of respects in which the estimates differ. Although the authors of individual chapters have modelled their research on Piketty (2001), they have in some cases been unable to follow exactly the same methods and in other cases they have chosen a different approach. Some of these differences in methodology are unlikely to affect the broad conclusions drawn, as has been shown by sensitivity analysis in individual chapters. This applies to the choice of interpolation method, which, at least within intervals (as opposed to extrapolation of an open interval), is not going to have a major impact. The same applies to the choice of age cut-off for the adult population. The studies for Australia, New Zealand, and the UK use persons aged 15 and over, while those for Canada and the US use persons aged 20 and over, which means that the former may give a higher estimate of the share of the top X%. To give some sense of the magnitude of the effect, Atkinson and Leigh (Chapter 7) find for Australia and New Zealand that using persons aged 20 and over would reduce the top 1% share by approximately 0.5 percentage points, and the top 10% share by approximately 2 percentage points.

Other differences are quantitatively more important. Three of the differences seem to us to be of particular significance. The first is the difference in the unit of analysis. For Australia, Canada, New Zealand (since 1953) and the UK (since 1990), the unit is the individual. In the other countries, including all the Continental European countries, the unit of analysis is the ‘tax unit’ combining the incomes of husbands and wives. In the United States, married women can file tax separate returns, but the number is ‘fairly small (about 1% of all returns in 1998)’

Table 13.0 Key features of estimates for ten countries

	France	UK	US	Canada	Australia
<i>Years covered</i>	1900-98 (1900-10 aggregate, 1911-14 missing).	1908-2000 (1961 and 1980 missing).	1913-2002.	1920-2000.	1921-2002 (plus State of Victoria for 1912-23).
<i>Extent of coverage</i>	Initially under 5%.	Initially only top 0.1%.	Initially only around 1%.	Initially around 5%.	Initially around 10%.
<i>Unit of analysis</i>	Tax unit.	Tax unit to 1989; individual from 1990.	Tax unit.	Individual.	Individual.
<i>Population definition</i>	Total number of tax units calculated from number of households and household composition data.	Aged 15 and over; before 1990 total number of tax units calculated from population aged 15 and over minus number of married women.	Total number of tax units calculated from population aged 20 and over minus number of married women.	Aged 20 and over.	Aged 15 and over.
<i>Method of calculating control totals for income</i>	From national accounts.	Addition of estimated income of non-filers.	From 1944, addition of income of non-filers = 20% average income; before 1944 80% (personal income—transfers) from national accounts.	80% (personal income—transfers) from national accounts.	Total income constructed from national accounts.
<i>Income definition</i>	Gross income, net of employee social security contributions.	Prior to 1975 income net of certain deductions; from 1975 total income.	Gross income, adjusted for net income deductions.	Gross income, adjusted for the grossing up of dividend income.	Actual gross income; adjustment made to taxable income prior to 1957.
<i>Treatment of capital gains</i>	Capital gains excluded.	Included where taxable under income tax, prior to introduction of separate Capital Gains Tax.	Capital gains excluded in main series.	Capital gains excluded in main series.	Included where taxable under income tax.

(contd.)

Table 13.0 (Contd.)

	France	UK	US	Canada	Australia
<i>Breaks in series?</i>		Up to 1920 includes what is now Republic of Ireland; change in income definition in 1975; change to individual basis in 1990.			
<i>Method of interpolation</i>	Pareto	Mean split histogram	Pareto	Pareto	Mean split histogram
<i>Special features</i>		Evidence from super-tax and surtax, and from income tax surveys.			
<i>Years covered</i>	1921-2002 (1931, 1932, 1941-44 missing).	1891-1918 (annual), 1925-38 (annual or biennial), 1950-98 (triennial), and 1980s).	1914-99 (missing years in 1940s, 1950s, 1960s, 1970s and 1980s).	1933-95/96 (apart from 1933 based on income in 2 years).	1922-2000 (1954-63 missing).
<i>Extent of coverage</i>	Initially less than 10%.	In 1892 Prussia, covered 22%.	In 1914 covered 23%.	In 1933, 14% covered; increases to 33% in 1939 and over 50% from mid-1960s.	Varies: only top 0.1% for much of earlier period; top 0.1% missing in 1990s.
<i>Unit of analysis</i>	Tax unit until 1952, then individual from 1953.	Tax unit.	Tax unit.	Tax unit.	Tax unit.
<i>Population definition</i>	Aged 15 and over; before 1953 total number of tax units calculated from population aged 15 and over minus number of married women.	(From 1925) total number of tax units calculated from population aged 21 and over minus number of married couples.	Total number of tax units calculated from population aged 15 and over minus number of married women.	Total number of tax units calculated from population aged 20 and over minus number of married women.	Total number of tax units calculated from population aged 18 and over minus number of married women.

<i>Method of calculating control totals for income</i>	95% of total income constructed from national accounts.	90% of net primary income of households from national accounts minus employers' contributions.	Addition of estimated income of non-filers.	From 1971 20% average income imputed to non-filers; prior to 1971 total income defined as 75% net national income.	80% of (total personal income—state transfers—employers' contributions).
<i>Income definition</i>	Assessable income to 1940; total income from 1945.	After deduction of costs associated with specific income source.	Gross income.	Income before deductions.	Net; also gross from 1989.
<i>Treatment of capital gains</i>	Included where taxable.	Included where taxable.	Not included.	Excluded.	Not included.
<i>Breaks in series?</i>	Assessable income up to 1940; change to individual basis in 1953.	Changes in geographical boundaries.	Three different sources, with breaks in 1950 and 1977.	None indicated.	Different sources: surtax statistics and income tax enquiries.
<i>Method of interpolation</i>	Mean split histogram.	Pareto	Mean split histogram.	Pareto.	Pareto.
<i>Special features</i>		Need to combine Lohnsteuer and Einkommensteuer data.		Treatment of tax evasion through Swiss accounts.	

(Piketty and Saez 2001: 35).¹ Piketty and Saez therefore treat the data as relating to tax units, although they note that, before the Revenue Act of 1948, a larger number of married women with income in their own right filed separate tax returns (around 5%), and make an adjustment to the earlier years.

As noted in Chapter 2, we cannot predict on a priori grounds the direction of the difference between individual and tax unit based estimates. Consideration of different assumptions about the joint distribution of income suggests that the use of an individual unit rather than a tax unit may lead to higher or lower top shares. Where all rich people are either unmarried or have partners with zero income, and couples are weighted the same as individuals, the share rises on moving to independent assessment, since we have to include a larger number in order to arrive at a given percentage of the population. But if, at the other extreme, all rich tax units consist of couples with equal incomes, then the same amount (and share) of total income is received by a larger fraction of the population, so that the measured share falls. It is not therefore easy to forecast the direction of the difference, and it may well have changed over the century. The growth of female labour force participation means that the joint distribution of earned incomes is now of much greater significance. The ageing of the population means that there are more single elderly persons in the distribution. On the other hand, we can learn from the cases where there was a change. In the case of the US, Piketty and Saez increase the recorded income shares by 'about 2.5%' for the earlier period 1913–47 when there was a degree of separate filing (Piketty and Saez 2001: n.35).² In the case of the United Kingdom, the introduction of independent taxation in 1990 was associated with (see Table 13.2) a rise in the share of the top 1% of 13.0% (or 1.1 percentage points), of the top 5% of 8.5% (1.9 percentage points), and of the top 10% of 8.1% (2.75 percentage points). In the case of New Zealand, the introduction of individual taxation in 1953 was associated with (see Table 13.6) an upward jump of around a quarter in the shares of the top 0.1%, 0.5%, and 1%. The share of the top 1% increased by 2 percentage points; the share of the top 5% rose by 4 percentage points. Not all of these changes can necessarily be attributed to the introduction of independent taxation, but it suggests that the difference between individual and tax unit bases needs to be taken into account in interpreting the series for the different countries.

The second significant difference is in the derivation of control totals for income. As described in Chapter 2, there are two main approaches. These are illustrated by those applied in the US at different dates. Piketty and Saez (Chapter 5) for the second half of the period (1944–98) extrapolate from the recorded incomes, imputing to non-filers a fixed fraction of filers' average income

¹ Separate assessment also existed in the UK, but married couples were treated in the statistics as a unit even where the wife elected for separate assessment (see, e.g., Inland Revenue 1963: 81 and 1980: 6).

² It should be noted that they use throughout a control total based on tax units, so that separate filing will definitely cause the top share to be understated.

(20% from 1946 to 1998). They note that the resulting total series is a broadly constant percentage (between 77% and 83%) of total personal income recorded in the national accounts if transfers are excluded. They therefore take for the earlier period 1913–43 a control total equal to a constant percentage (80%) of total personal income less transfers. (The estimates for Switzerland involve a similar combination of the two approaches.) As may be seen from Table 13.0, these two methods—estimates of the income of non-filers, and national accounts-based totals—are used to differing degrees in different countries. In Canada, for example, Saez and Veall use throughout (1920–2000) the constant percentage approach, applied to ‘total personal income less transfers’, basing the percentage (80%) on the experience since the mid-1970s when they feel that filing was close to complete. The estimates for Ireland follow the same method. In the UK, in contrast, the total income of non-filers is constructed from estimates of the different elements of income missing from the tax returns. The resulting total (see Figure 2.4) declines from around 95% to around 85% of total personal income minus transfers recorded in the national accounts. In the Netherlands, a similar approach is followed, with similar implications for the relationship between the control total and total personal income in the national accounts.

The studies for the US and Canada subtract social security transfers on the grounds that they are either partially or totally exempt from tax. This brings us to a third potential problem: the dependence of the estimates on the country-specific features of the income tax legislation that determine the definition of income. In other countries, such as Australia, New Zealand and the UK, the tax treatment of transfers differs, with typically more transfers being brought into taxation over time. The control totals have included transfers for a least part of the century.

The example of transfer payments raises a more general question for income distribution studies. Should the income definition follow the tax law, or should it follow a ‘preferred’ definition of income? The latter preferred income concept may seek to approximate the Haig–Simons comprehensive definition, including such items as imputed rent, in kind employment benefits, capital gains and losses, and all transfer payments. For a single country study, it may be reasonable to take taxable income, as a concept well understood in that context. Alternatively, one may assume that all taxable incomes differ from the preferred definition by the same percentage, although this does not seem a particularly plausible assumption. In a cross-country comparison, however, there seem good reasons for adopting a definition of income common across countries and that does not depend on the specificities of the tax law in each country.

The adoption of a common definition of income does however pose considerable problems, as illustrated by the treatment of transfers (which have grown very considerably in importance over the century), by capital gains, by the interrelation with the corporate tax system, and by tax deductions. The treatment of capital gains and losses differs across time and across countries. In the US, ‘the tax treatment of capital gains and losses has undergone several sweeping revisions since 1913’ (Goode 1964: p. 184). Capital gains have been regarded as within

the purview of the income tax, but with different treatments regarding the deductibility of losses and the rates of taxation. Piketty and Saez (Chapter 5, this volume) present series for the US both excluding and including realized capital gains. The adjustments have differential effect in different years. In 1949, for instance, the adjustment to exclude capital gains reduced the total by some 2%; 50 years later, in 1999, it reduced the total by some 9%. The same approach is adopted for Canada. In the UK, the approach has been different, with certain gains brought under the regular income tax (and therefore included in the estimates), but most gains excluded from the raw data, since they are taxed under a separate Capital Gains Tax. The latter are not included. Capital gains are not included for Australia nor New Zealand.

The interpretation of the data depends not only on the *personal* tax law, but also on the taxation of *corporations*. One key feature is the extent to which there is an imputation system, under which part of any corporation tax paid is treated as a pre-payment of personal income tax. Payment of dividends can be made more attractive by the introduction of an imputation system, as in the UK in 1973, Australia in 1987 and New Zealand in 1989, in place of a 'classical' system where dividends are subject to both corporation and personal income tax. Insofar as capital gains are missing from the estimates but dividends are covered, a switch towards (away from) dividend payment will increase (reduce) the apparent shares. This needs to be taken into account when interpreting the results.

Income tax systems differ in the extent of their provisions allowing the deduction of such items as interest paid, depreciation, pension contributions, alimony payments, and charitable contributions. Income from which these deductions have been subtracted is often referred to as 'net income'. (We are not referring here to personal exemptions.) The aim is in general to measure gross income before deductions, but this is not always possible. The French estimates show income after deducting employee social security contributions. In a number of countries, the earlier income tax distributions refer to income after these deductions, but the later distributions refer to gross income. In the US, the income tax returns prior to 1944 showed the distribution by net income, after deductions. Piketty and Saez (Chapter 5, this volume) apply adjustment factors to the threshold levels and mean incomes for the years 1913–43 (see Piketty and Saez 2001: 40). As they note, strictly the distribution needs to be re-ranked, but they conclude from examination of the micro-data for 1966–95 that this re-ranking has small effects. In Canada, the tax returns for 1920–45 relate to net income. Deductions were smaller, and Saez and Veall (Chapter 6, this volume) make no adjustment prior to 1929 and for 1929–45 increase all amounts by 2%. In Australia, estimates for 1921–44 are based on taxable rather than total income by ranges of taxable income, while the estimates from 1947–57 are based on the distribution of taxable income by ranges of actual income. Using estimates from overlapping years, adjustments are made to account for these changes. For the UK series in Table 13.2, however, no adjustment is made (there is only one overlap year: 1975). In New Zealand,

there is similarly a break in comparability: the tax data from 1921 to 1940 being tabulated by assessable income.

The three areas highlighted above are ripe for further research, as are a number of others. For example, we have not considered differences in the coverage of incomes by composition: in the Netherlands, control totals disaggregated by source of income show that income tax data coverage is much less complete for capital income than for wage income. Further research will undoubtedly allow the database to be made more comparable across countries. At the same time, cross-country differences are likely to remain, and any comparative analysis will need to take these into account. Moreover, there may be a trade-off between improving comparability across countries for recent years and within country comparability over time, particularly where there are micro-data for recent years, but not for the full period.

13.3 SUMMARY OF RESULTS: ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES AND CONTINENTAL EUROPE COMPARED

The following graphs contrast the six predominantly English-speaking countries (Australia, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, UK, and US) with the four Continental European countries studied in this volume (France, Germany, the Netherlands, and Switzerland). In considering these findings, the reader should bear in mind the qualifications set out in the previous section regarding their comparability, both across countries and over time. In the latter case, there are the following breaks in continuity, where those in italics are especially important: Germany (1950), the Netherlands (*1941* and 1977), New Zealand (1945 and 1953), and UK (1921, 1975, and 1990). The 1941 break in the Netherlands refers to a major change in the tax regime; the breaks in 1953 for New Zealand and 1990 for the UK refer to the switch from tax unit to individual taxation.

We begin with the shares of the top 10%, which is often regarded as 'the top' income group (many studies of earnings dispersion focus on the top decile). Figure 13.1A shows the shares of the top 10% for the six English-speaking countries. It may be seen that most of the six countries exhibit a U-shape over time, but that they differ considerably. In particular, they differ in the timing of the fall in the share of the top 10%. In all cases, there was a fall in the Second World War, but in both Australia and New Zealand there was an immediate post-war recovery. In Canada and the US, there was limited change in the period 1955–75, whereas Australia, New Zealand, and the UK all exhibited significant peacetime falls in the share of the top 10%. In Ireland, the share was 7 percentage points lower in 1975 than in 1943. We can also see that there is considerable diversity across the six countries, with a range of some 10 percentage points or more. Figure 13.1B shows the shares of the top 10% for the four Continental European countries. (The vertical scale is the same as in

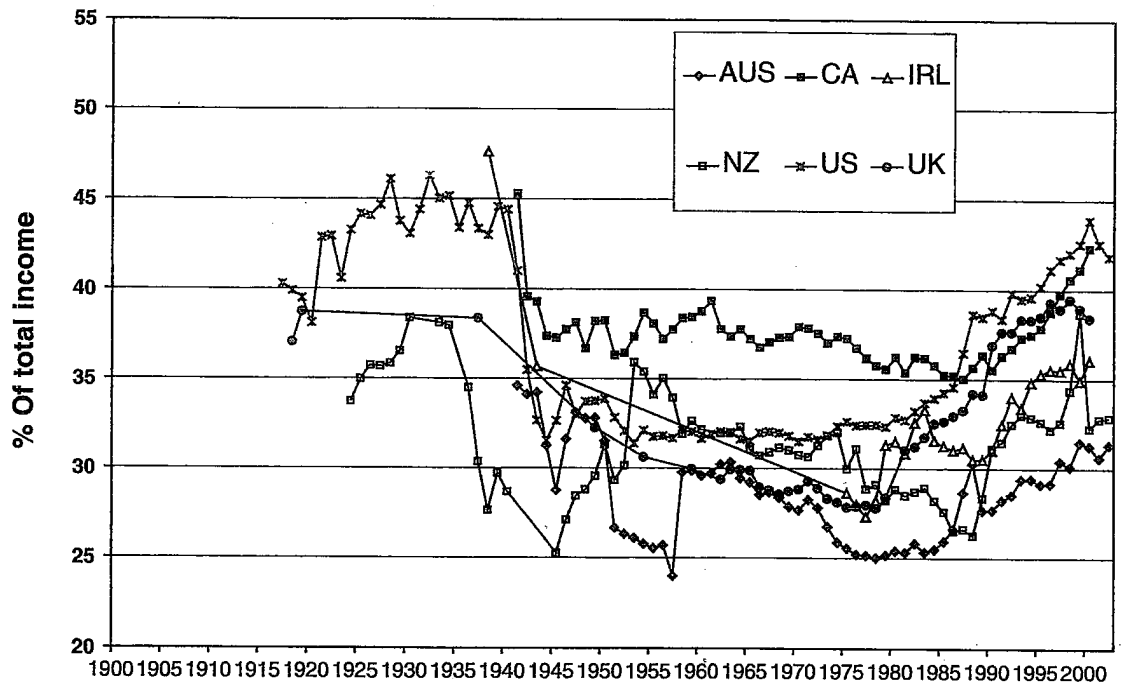


Figure 13.1A Share of top 10% in English-speaking countries

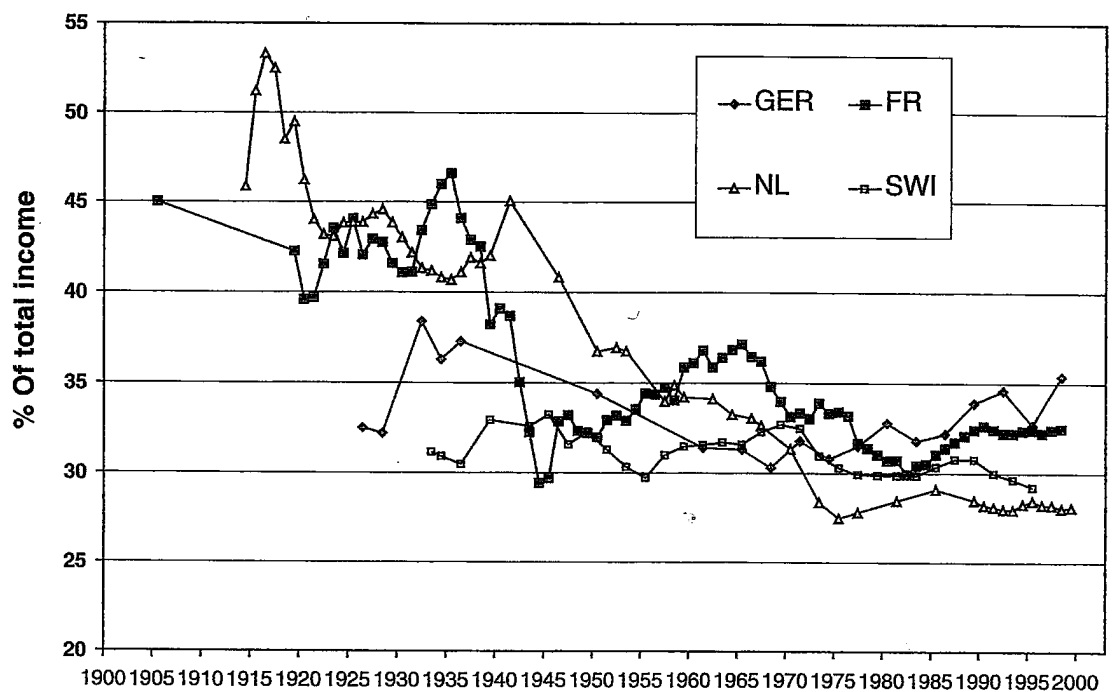


Figure 13.1B Share of top 10% in Continental European countries

Figure 13.1A.) From 1939 the Continental European story is different. As we have seen in Chapter 11, the top income share did not fall in Switzerland during the Second World War, whereas the graph shows that the wartime fall appears to have been greatest in France. (We have to bear in mind the breaks in the series for Germany and the Netherlands; e.g. it is fairly likely that top income shares were smaller in Germany in 1945 than in 1950, when the series

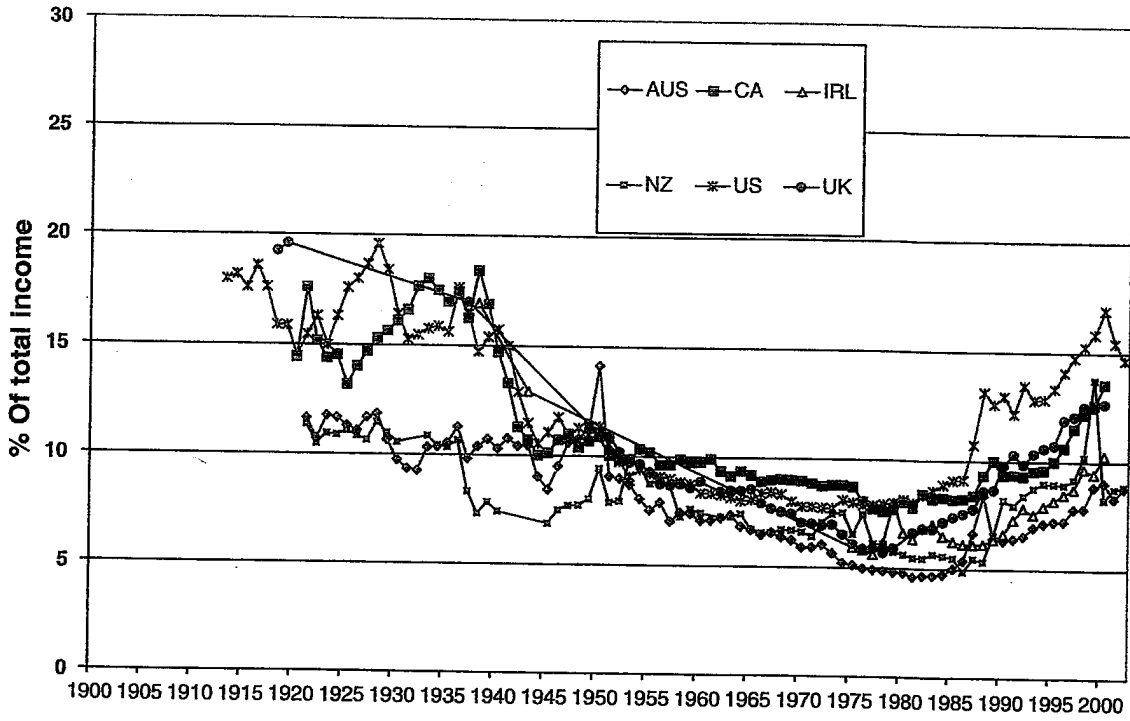


Figure 13.2A Share of top 1% in English-speaking countries

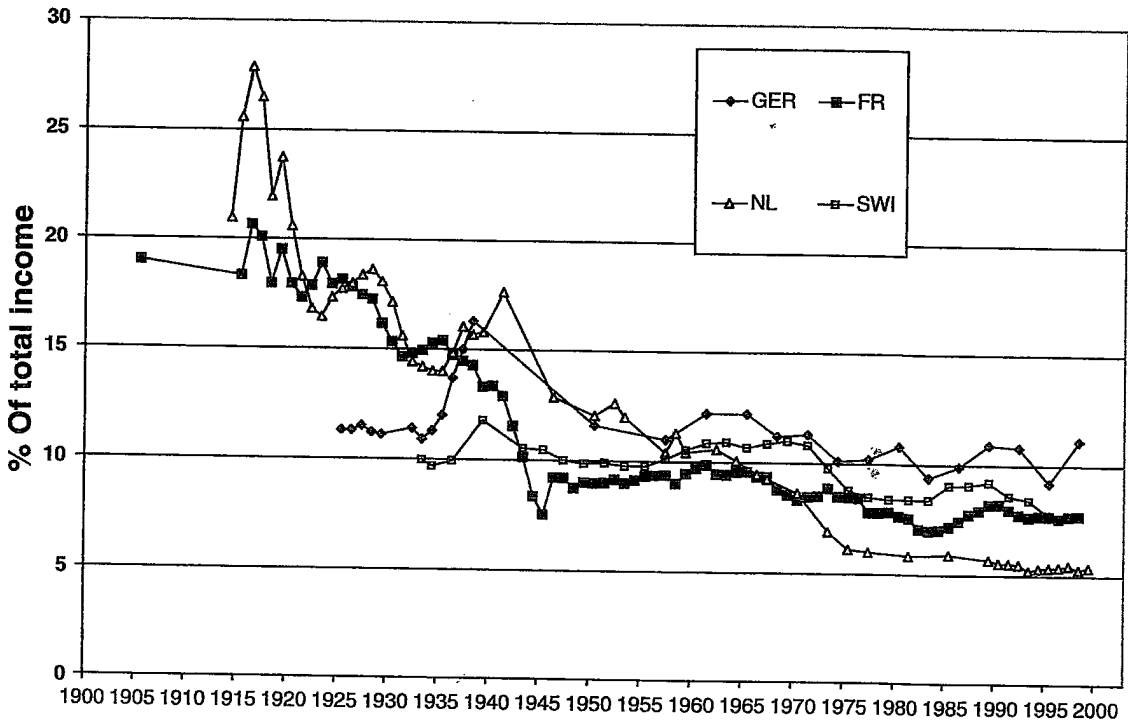


Figure 13.2B Share of top 1% in continental Europe

resume.) There was a period of falling shares in the 1960s and 1970s, except in Germany, but then broad stability over the past 20 years. Most striking is what did not happen: there has not been a U-shaped pattern over the twentieth century.

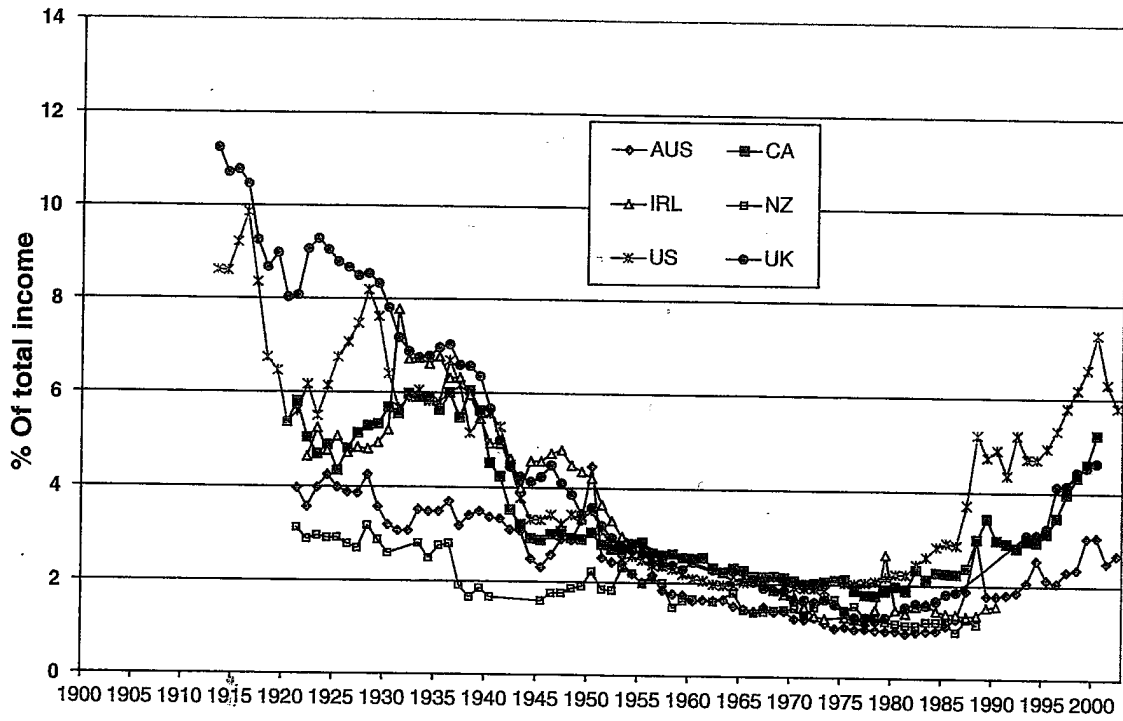


Figure 13.3A Share of top 0.1% in English-speaking countries

We turn now to the top 1%, shown for the English-speaking countries in Figure 13.2A and for the Continental European countries in Figure 13.2B (again on the same scale). The difference between the periods before and after the Second World War is again marked. For France and the Netherlands, there was

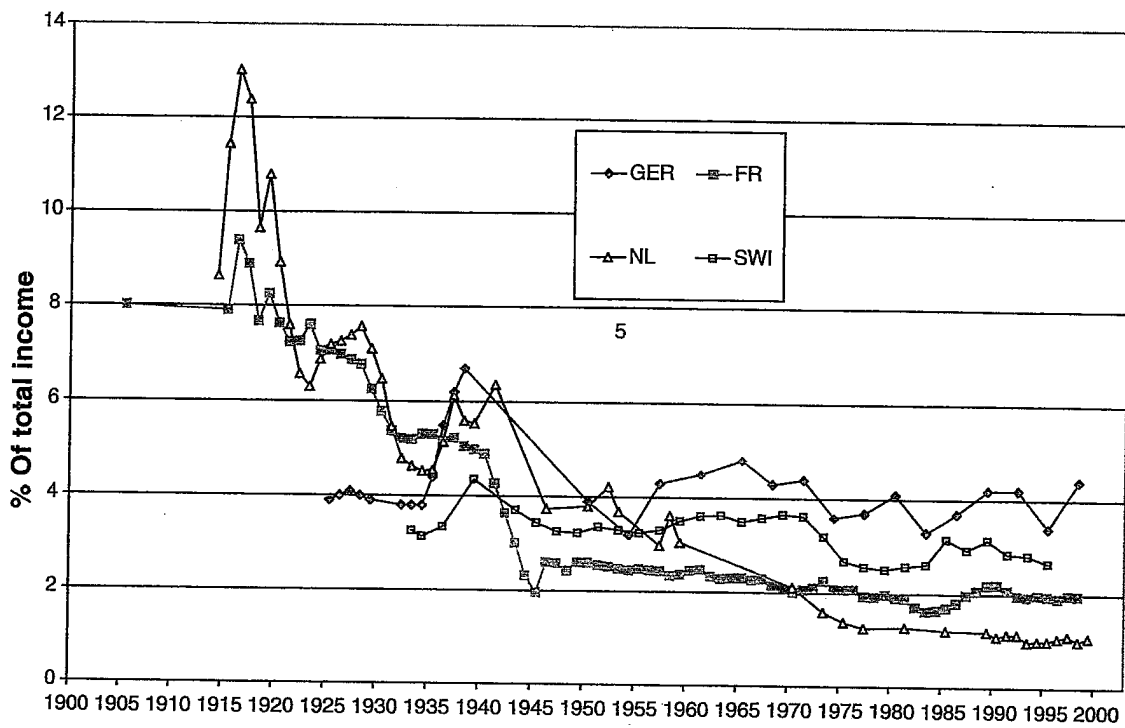


Figure 13.3B Share of top 0.1% in continental European countries

a fall prior to 1939, as in a number of English-speaking countries. But after the Second World War, the picture is more clearly one of stability, with only the Netherlands showing any pronounced reduction (from 1960 to 1975). (It may be noted that the estimated share of the top 1% Germany in the 1990s is twice that in the Netherlands.) In contrast, the six English-speaking countries exhibit a remarkable convergence up to the 1970s. In 1972 the range of the share of the top 1% is from 6.1% in Australia to 7.8% in the US. There was subsequently some divergence, with the share starting to rise in the US but continuing to fall in the other countries. But there is considerable commonality to the rise from the 1980s. (Account has to be taken here of the break in the UK in 1990, with the introduction of independent taxation.)

The share of the top 0.1% is shown in Figures 13.3A and 13.3B. For continental Europe, this again underlines the stability of recent decades, although the preceding period was different in the Netherlands, where there was a distinct fall in the period from the end of the 1950s to the mid-1970s. For the English-speaking there was first convergence to the bottom of the long-run U-shape and then some divergence, but with a general rise in the share of the top 0.1%.

How robust are these findings with respect to the data differences emphasized in the previous section? While the comparison of the *levels* of the shares is likely to be sensitive to the differences, we believe that the *national trends* are more robust. Just to give one example, we have seen that one of the major differences in the methods applied in different countries lies in the estimation of the control totals for income. This does not however affect the estimates of the shares within shares. In Figures 13.4A and 13.4B, we show the share of the

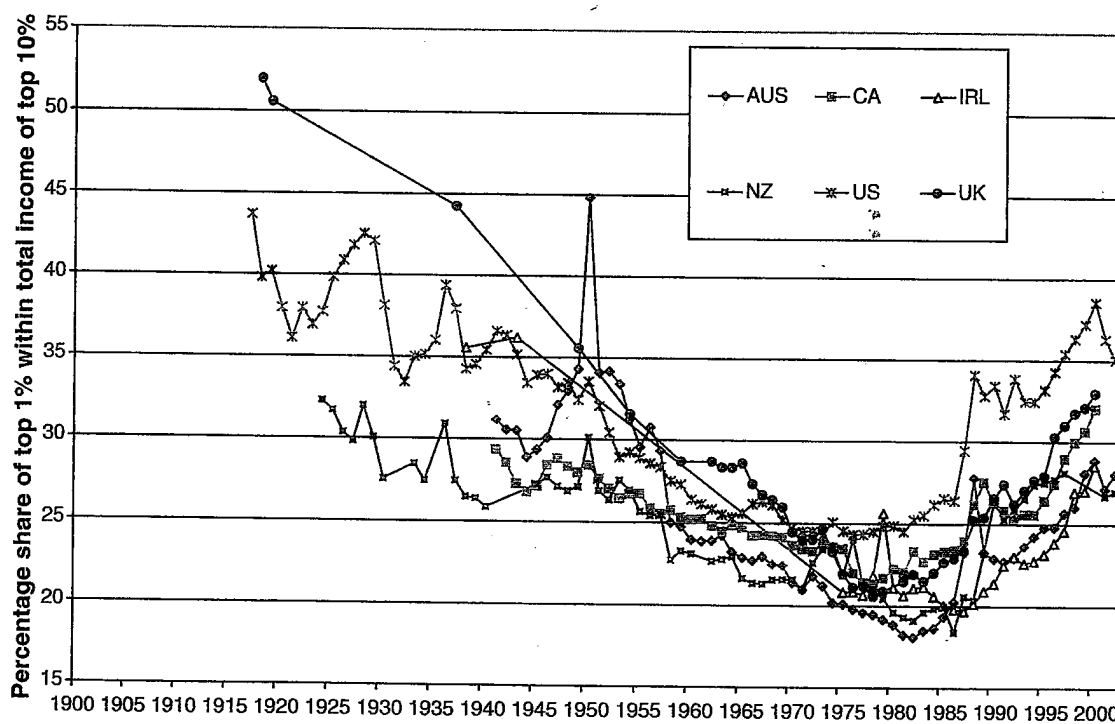


Figure 13.4A Share of top 1% within top 10 English-speaking countries

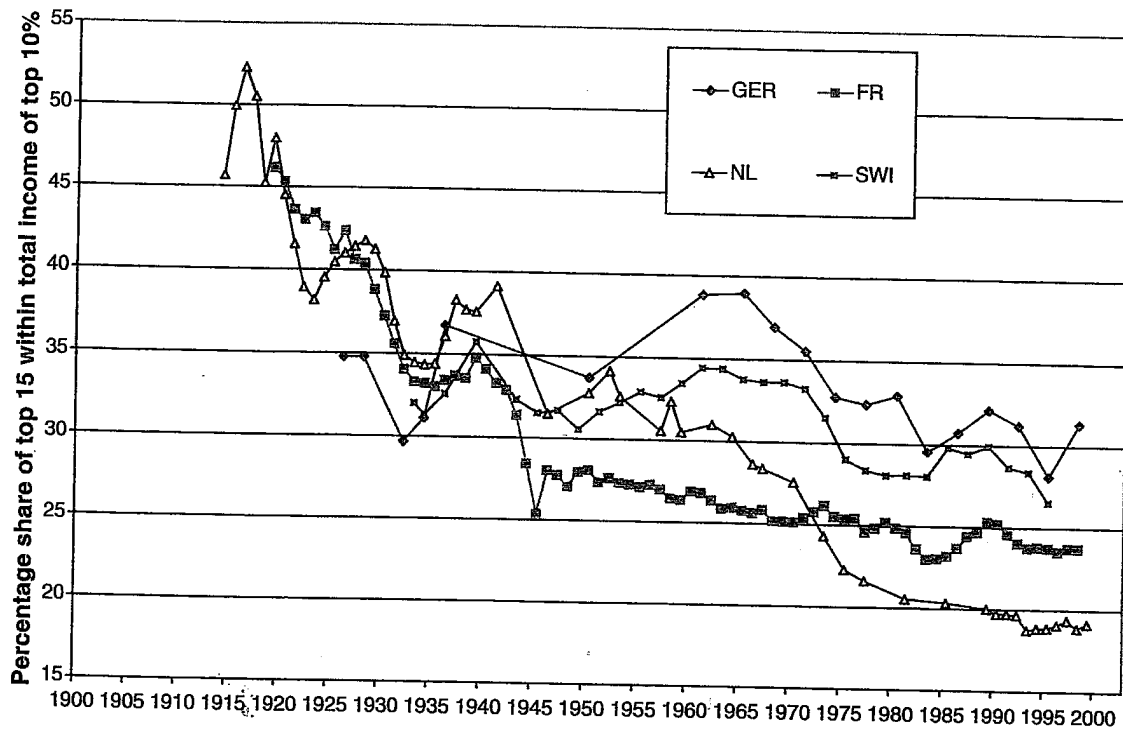


Figure 13.4B Share of top 1% within top 10% continental Europe

top 1% within the top 10%. These results depend on the correct identification of these groups, and hence on the population totals, but not on the income totals. For the English-speaking countries, these show the same U-shape as the values of the shares, with a pattern of convergence and then divergence. Translated into Pareto–Lorenz coefficients (see Chapter 2), there is quite a range in 1975, from 3.30 in Australia to 2.56 in the US. (For the same mean, a lower coefficient indicates more inequality.) Twenty years later, these values had fallen to 2.53 and 1.92 respectively. Interestingly, the coefficients in 1995 for Germany (2.23) and Switzerland (2.36) lie between these values. The coefficient for France (2.66) is higher, as is that for the Netherlands (3.62). It is also interesting to note from Figure 13.4B that the share of the top 1% within the top 10% has fallen from 1960 to the 1990s, even if only modestly in France. For the past quarter century, the contrast remains between the English-speaking upturn and the continental European flatness.

Table 13.1 Shares in total before tax income, France

	Top 10%	Top 5%	Top 1%	Top 0.5%	Top 0.1%	Top 0.05%	Top 0.01%
1900							
1901							
1902							
1903							
1904							
1905	45.00	34.00	19.00	15.00	8.00		3.00
1906							
1907							
1908							
1909							
1910							
1911							
1912							
1913							
1914							
1915			18.31		7.90		3.03
1916			20.65		9.39		3.79
1917			20.09		8.89		3.44
1918			17.95		7.67		2.87
1919	42.25	33.84	19.50		8.26		2.81
1920	39.59	31.41	17.95		7.63		2.86
1921	39.70	31.04	17.32		7.23		2.65
1922	41.54	32.50	17.87		7.26		2.51
1923	43.54	34.15	18.91		7.61		2.61
1924	42.14	32.27	17.96		7.05		2.39
1925	44.07	33.63	18.16		7.07		2.38
1926	42.06	32.34	17.82		6.98		2.41
1927	42.95	32.47	17.45		6.87		2.35
1928	42.75	32.19	17.27		6.77		2.33
1929	41.59	30.90	16.15		6.25		2.16
1930	41.08	30.14	15.31		5.79		1.93
1931	41.12	29.67	14.63		5.37		1.77
1932	43.44	31.06	14.80		5.22		1.67
1933	44.87	31.95	14.95		5.20		1.69
1934	46.01	32.68	15.28		5.31		1.71
1935	46.61	33.10	15.40		5.31		1.74
1936	44.10	31.58	14.74		5.17		1.74
1937	42.90	30.21	14.46		5.24		1.83
1938	42.52	29.79	14.27		5.05		1.75
1939	38.24	27.21	13.30		4.99		1.73
1940	39.11	27.85	13.35		4.90		1.65
1941	38.70	27.37	12.88		4.27		1.30
1942	35.04	24.90	11.53		3.64		1.06
1943	32.26	22.68	10.13		3.01		0.84
1944	29.42	20.18	8.37		2.32		0.61
1945	29.70	19.58	7.54		1.96		0.51
1946	32.87	22.34	9.22		2.61		0.72
1947	33.20	23.05	9.22		2.59		0.68
1948	32.35	21.46	8.75		2.43		0.63
1949	32.20	21.70	9.01		2.61		0.70

(contd.)

Table 13.1 (contd.)

	Top 10%	Top 5%	Top 1%	Top 0.5%	Top 0.1%	Top 0.05%	Top 0.01%
1950	31.97	21.62	8.98		2.60		0.70
1951	32.93	22.06	9.00		2.55		0.68
1952	33.19	22.35	9.16		2.53		0.65
1953	32.89	22.10	9.00		2.48		0.65
1954	33.53	22.55	9.14		2.45		0.64
1955	34.42	23.16	9.33		2.48		0.65
1956	34.36	23.11	9.37		2.46		0.65
1957	34.74	23.38	9.37		2.44		0.64
1958	34.05	22.76	9.01		2.34		0.60
1959	35.88	24.14	9.46		2.37		0.60
1960	36.11	24.40	9.71		2.45		0.62
1961	36.82	24.92	9.88		2.48		0.64
1962	35.88	24.16	9.46		2.34		0.58
1963	36.41	24.43	9.43		2.29		0.56
1964	36.84	24.75	9.56		2.30		0.56
1965	37.15	24.94	9.58		2.30		0.56
1966	36.46	24.41	9.36		2.26		0.57
1967	36.21	24.27	9.36		2.29		0.59
1968	34.80	23.08	8.77		2.15		0.56
1969	33.96	22.48	8.55		2.09		0.55
1970	33.14	21.95	8.33		2.02		0.53
1971	33.35	22.10	8.47		2.07		0.53
1972	33.03	21.97	8.52		2.11		0.55
1973	33.90	22.61	8.87		2.26		0.62
1974	33.33	22.09	8.50		2.09		0.53
1975	33.41	22.06	8.48		2.08		0.54
1976	33.19	21.91	8.44		2.08		0.54
1977	31.68	20.71	7.79		1.94		0.51
1978	31.38	20.56	7.80		1.93		0.50
1979	31.03	20.42	7.82		1.97		0.52
1980	30.69	20.11	7.63		1.91		0.50
1981	30.73	20.04	7.55		1.89		0.50
1982	29.93	19.37	7.07		1.72		0.44
1983	30.43	19.53	6.99		1.63		0.40
1984	30.52	19.57	7.03		1.65		0.41
1985	31.05	19.96	7.20		1.70		0.43
1986	31.39	20.30	7.44		1.81		0.46
1987	31.73	20.66	7.75		1.98		0.53
1988	32.09	20.90	7.92		2.06		0.57
1989	32.42	21.31	8.21		2.20		0.62
1990	32.64	21.45	8.23		2.20		0.62
1991	32.44	21.18	7.97		2.07		0.57
1992	32.23	20.90	7.75		1.97		0.54
1993	32.22	20.81	7.65		1.94		0.53
1994	32.37	20.90	7.71		1.98		0.55
1995	32.41	20.93	7.70		1.96		0.54
1996	32.25	20.79	7.59		1.92		0.53
1997	32.42	20.93	7.70		1.98		0.55
1998	32.50	20.98	7.72		1.97		0.55
1999							
2000							

Notes: (1) Figure for 1905 is for 1900–10 averaged.

Source: Table 3A.1.

Table 13.2 Shares in total before tax income, UK

	Top 10%	Top 5%	Top 1%	Top 0.5%	Top 0.1%	Top 0.05%	Top 0.01%
1900							
1901							
1902							
1903							
1904							
1905							
1906							
1907							
1908						8.22	4.04
1909						8.31	4.12
1910						8.37	4.18
1911						8.38	4.19
1912						8.38	4.15
1913					11.24	8.53	4.25
1914					10.71	8.11	4.04
1915					10.77	8.17	4.07
1916					10.47	7.97	4.00
1917					9.26	7.06	3.52
1918	37.03	30.35	19.24	15.46	8.68	6.58	3.21
1919	38.73	31.48	19.59	15.69	8.98	6.79	3.32
1920					8.03	6.06	2.94
1921					8.08	6.04	2.90
1922					9.07	6.78	3.23
1923					9.29	6.95	3.34
1924					9.05	6.74	3.23
1925					8.79	6.53	3.13
1926					8.67	6.42	3.07
1927					8.49	6.28	3.01
1928					8.54	6.34	3.04
1929					8.33	6.15	2.93
1930					7.81	5.74	2.71
1931					7.17	5.24	2.44
1932					6.87	5.00	2.32
1933					6.75	4.91	2.24
1934					6.78	4.92	2.23
1935					6.96	5.08	2.35
1936					7.03	5.12	2.35
1937	38.37	29.75	16.98	13.07	6.59	4.78	2.18
1938					6.57	4.79	2.21
1939					6.35	4.61	2.13
1940					5.67	4.09	1.84
1941					5.00	3.57	1.57
1942					4.44	3.15	1.37
1943				9.04	4.23	2.98	1.28
1944				8.97	4.13	2.90	1.22
1945				9.38	4.23	2.95	1.23
1946				10.00	4.48	3.10	1.27
1947				9.38	4.10	2.81	1.14
1948				8.88	3.86	2.63	1.05
1949	32.25	23.39	11.47	8.12	3.45	2.34	0.94
1950				8.51	3.59	2.42	0.96
1951			10.89	7.69	3.21	2.15	0.85
1952			10.20	7.15	2.95	1.97	0.77

(contd.)

Table 13.2 (contd.)

	Top 10%	Top 5%	Top 1%	Top 0.5%	Top 0.1%	Top 0.05%	Top 0.01%
1953			9.72	6.78	2.77	1.84	0.70
1954	30.63	21.22	9.67	6.71	2.72	1.80	0.67
1955			9.30	6.48	2.65	1.77	0.68
1956			8.75	6.03	2.42	1.60	0.61
1957			8.70	5.96	2.37	1.57	0.59
1958			8.76	5.98	2.38	1.57	0.60
1959	29.96	20.26	8.60	5.85	2.30	1.52	0.60
1960			8.87	6.08	2.45	1.63	0.63
1961							
1962	29.37	19.72	8.43	5.76	2.29	1.52	0.58
1963	29.94	20.10	8.49	5.76	2.23	1.47	0.57
1964	29.91	20.07	8.48	5.77	2.26	1.49	0.58
1965	29.88	20.10	8.55	5.79	2.28	1.52	0.62
1966	28.94	19.22	7.92	5.32	2.04	1.37	0.52
1967	28.78	18.99	7.69	5.11	1.91	1.25	0.51
1968	28.55	18.76	7.54	5.00	1.87	1.21	0.47
1969	28.72	18.86	7.46	4.96	1.85	1.22	0.47
1970	28.82	18.65	7.05	4.59	1.64	1.05	0.42
1971	29.29	18.81	7.02	4.56	1.67	1.09	0.40
1972	28.90	18.48	6.94	4.52	1.61	1.04	0.37
1973	28.31	18.18	6.99	4.59	1.68	1.08	0.40
1974	28.10	17.77	6.54	4.29	1.58	1.02	0.37
1975	27.82	17.40	6.10	3.92	1.40	0.91	0.31
1976	27.89	17.33	5.89	3.75	1.30	0.86	0.30
1977	27.96	17.33	5.93	3.75	1.27	0.82	0.28
1978	27.78	17.11	5.72	3.60	1.24	0.79	0.28
1979	28.37	17.57	5.93	3.76	1.30	0.83	0.31
1980							
1981	31.03	19.45	6.67	4.27	1.53	0.99	
1982	31.23	19.65	6.85	4.40	1.61	1.07	
1983	31.76	19.98	6.83	4.36	1.58	1.04	
1984	32.52	20.67	7.16	4.59	1.67	1.10	
1985	32.65	20.75	7.40	4.83	1.82		
1986	32.94	21.04	7.55	4.92	1.86		
1987	33.27	21.38	7.78	5.04			
1988	34.21	22.37	8.63	5.80			
1989	34.15	22.51	8.67	5.90			
1990	36.90	24.43	9.80	6.72			
1991	37.65	25.13	10.32	7.18			
1992	37.64	24.89	9.86	6.74			
1993	38.34	25.51	10.36	7.20	3.09		
1994	38.33	25.62	10.60	7.36	3.10		
1995	38.51	25.80	10.75	7.49	3.24	2.28	
1996	39.30	26.85	11.90	8.59	4.13	3.03	
1997	38.94	26.78	12.07	8.72	4.15	3.02	
1998	39.47	27.42	12.53	9.11	4.44	3.27	
1999	38.97	27.18	12.51	9.15	4.54	3.35	
2000	38.43	27.04	12.67	9.33	4.64	3.37	

Notes: (1) Up to 1920 includes what is now the Republic of Ireland. (2) From 1975, estimates relate to 'total income'; prior to 1975 estimates relate to income net of certain deductions. (3) From 1990, estimates relate to individuals; prior to 1990 estimates relate to tax units.

Source: Table 4.1.

Table 13.3 Shares in total before tax income, US

	Top 10%	Top 5%	Top 1%	Top 0.5%	Top 0.1%	Top 0.05%	Top 0.01%
1900							
1901							
1902							
1903							
1904							
1905							
1906							
1907							
1908							
1909							
1910							
1911							
1912							
1913			17.96	14.73	8.62		2.76
1914			18.16	15.08	8.60		2.73
1915			17.58	14.58	9.22		4.36
1916			18.57	15.60	9.87		4.40
1917	40.29	30.33	17.60	14.23	8.36		3.33
1918	39.90	29.30	15.88	12.39	6.74		2.45
1919	39.48	29.31	15.87	12.23	6.45		2.22
1920	38.10	27.47	14.46	10.95	5.37		1.67
1921	42.86	30.46	15.47	11.60	5.60		1.69
1922	42.95	31.05	16.29	12.38	6.17		2.01
1923	40.59	28.95	14.99	11.32	5.50		1.75
1924	43.26	30.93	16.32	12.42	6.14		2.01
1925	44.17	32.47	17.60	13.41	6.75		2.35
1926	44.07	32.75	18.01	13.75	7.07		2.54
1927	44.67	33.43	18.68	14.33	7.47		2.76
1928	46.09	34.77	19.60	15.17	8.19		3.23
1929	43.76	33.05	18.42	14.21	7.62		3.01
1930	43.07	31.18	16.42	12.42	6.40		2.39
1931	44.40	31.01	15.27	11.32	5.68		2.07
1932	46.30	32.59	15.48	11.55	5.90		1.93
1933	45.03	32.49	15.77	11.78	6.05		2.04
1934	45.16	32.99	15.87	11.80	5.82		1.92
1935	43.39	30.99	15.63	11.67	5.80		1.95
1936	44.77	32.65	17.64	13.37	6.69		2.23
1937	43.35	31.38	16.45	12.42	6.16		2.02
1938	43.00	30.18	14.73	10.82	5.16		1.67
1939	44.57	31.29	15.39	11.37	5.45		1.74
1940	44.43	31.29	15.73	11.66	5.57		1.77
1941	41.02	29.02	15.01	11.15	5.29		1.63
1942	35.49	25.11	12.91	9.60	4.48		1.32
1943	32.67	23.02	11.48	8.43	3.78		0.97
1944	31.55	21.76	10.54	7.60	3.33		0.92
1945	32.64	22.90	11.07	7.87	3.32		0.84
1946	34.62	24.66	11.76	8.28	3.43		0.92
1947	33.02	23.30	10.95	7.71	3.24		0.90
1948	33.72	23.70	11.27	8.03	3.44		0.95
1949	33.76	23.46	10.95	7.77	3.34		0.95
1950	33.87	23.87	11.36	8.14	3.53		0.83

(contd.)

Table 13.3 (contd.)

	Top 10%	Top 5%	Top 1%	Top 0.5%	Top 0.1%	Top 0.05%	Top 0.01%
1951	32.82	22.67	10.52	7.41	3.12		0.87
1952	32.07	21.85	9.76	6.81	2.76		0.75
1953	31.38	21.01	9.08	6.26	2.51		0.67
1954	32.12	21.56	9.39	6.47	2.57		0.71
1955	31.77	21.38	9.18	6.28	2.49		0.72
1956	31.81	21.35	9.09	6.14	2.38		0.68
1957	31.69	21.17	8.98	6.08	2.36		0.66
1958	32.11	21.26	8.83	5.94	2.29		0.64
1959	32.03	21.02	8.75	5.90	2.19		0.62
1960	31.66	20.51	8.36	5.52	2.10		0.60
1961	31.90	20.91	8.34	5.41	2.05		0.59
1962	32.04	20.94	8.27	5.40	1.98		0.56
1963	32.01	20.90	8.16	5.33	1.96		0.57
1964	31.64	20.62	8.02	5.33	1.97		0.53
1965	31.52	20.70	8.07	5.42	2.04		0.54
1966	31.98	20.99	8.37	5.59	2.15		0.60
1967	32.05	21.07	8.43	5.63	2.16		0.60
1968	31.98	20.98	8.35	5.58	2.15		0.58
1969	31.82	20.68	8.02	5.30	2.00		0.55
1970	31.51	20.39	7.80	5.16	1.94		0.53
1971	31.75	20.50	7.79	5.12	1.91		0.52
1972	31.62	20.37	7.75	5.10	1.92		0.52
1973	31.85	20.57	7.74	5.07	1.89		0.50
1974	32.36	21.04	8.12	5.41	2.11		0.56
1975	32.62	21.03	8.01	5.31	2.04		0.56
1976	32.42	20.85	7.89	5.23	2.02		0.56
1977	32.43	20.83	7.90	5.25	2.04		0.57
1978	32.44	20.86	7.95	5.30	2.08		0.58
1979	32.35	20.83	8.03	5.38	2.16		0.62
1980	32.87	21.17	8.18	5.51	2.23		0.65
1981	32.72	20.97	8.03	5.42	2.23		0.66
1982	33.22	21.40	8.39	5.73	2.45		0.77
1983	33.69	21.79	8.59	5.94	2.61		0.87
1984	33.95	22.10	8.89	6.22	2.83		0.98
1985	34.25	22.38	9.09	6.39	2.91		0.97
1986	34.57	22.59	9.13	6.38	2.87		1.00
1987	36.48	24.49	10.75	7.76	3.73		1.30
1988	38.63	26.95	13.17	9.96	5.21		1.99
1989	38.47	26.66	12.61	9.37	4.74		1.74
1990	38.84	27.05	12.98	9.71	4.90		1.83
1991	38.38	26.43	12.17	8.90	4.36		1.61
1992	39.82	27.88	13.48	10.11	5.21		2.02
1993	39.48	27.41	12.82	9.45	4.72		1.74
1994	39.60	27.50	12.85	9.45	4.70		1.73
1995	40.19	28.11	13.33	9.87	4.94		1.80
1996	41.14	29.15	14.10	10.48	5.32		1.97
1997	41.70	29.83	14.77	11.12	5.80		2.19
1998	42.06	30.31	15.28	11.60	6.19		2.40
1999	42.59	30.91	15.85	12.14	6.63		2.63
2000	43.91	32.15	16.94	13.10	7.37		3.06
2001	42.58	30.61	15.46	11.76	6.31		2.47
2002	41.87	29.75	14.67	11.07	5.81		2.25

Source: Table 6B.1.

Table 13.4 Shares in total before tax income, Canada

	Top 10%	Top 5%	Top 1%	Top 0.5%	Top 0.1%	Top 0.05%	Top 0.01%
1900							
1901							
1902							
1903							
1904							
1905							
1906							
1907							
1908							
1909							
1910							
1911							
1912							
1913							
1914							
1915							
1916							
1917							
1918							
1919							
1920		32.60	14.40	10.49	5.36		2.10
1921		40.58	17.60	12.55	5.81		1.70
1922		34.34	15.17	10.74	5.04		1.63
1923		30.15	14.38	10.22	4.69		1.53
1924		30.65	14.53	10.39	4.89		1.63
1925		29.76	13.18	9.48	4.34		1.32
1926		30.15	14.01	10.22	4.81		1.57
1927		30.70	14.69	10.78	5.13		1.74
1928		31.31	15.32	11.23	5.29		1.75
1929		31.73	15.64	11.47	5.34		1.71
1930		32.74	16.10	11.86	5.68		1.84
1931		36.03	16.60	12.00	5.55		1.72
1932		39.42	17.67	12.72	5.98		1.90
1933		40.88	18.03	12.89	5.91		1.73
1934		39.11	17.50	12.59	5.86		1.84
1935		38.09	16.99	12.19	5.63		1.72
1936		38.35	17.45	12.67	6.00		1.91
1937		35.81	16.26	11.79	5.48		1.54
1938		39.55	18.41	13.31	6.05		1.87
1939		37.23	16.88	12.23	5.63		1.67
1940		33.68	14.71	10.35	4.52		1.53
1941	45.31	30.74	13.30	9.46	4.24		1.29
1942	39.56	26.42	11.30	8.01	3.53		1.06
1943	39.29	25.84	10.72	7.51	3.23		0.92
1944	37.38	24.49	10.01	6.95	2.92		0.82
1945	37.27	24.63	10.12	6.99	2.89		0.78
1946	37.75	25.30	10.72	7.42	3.02		0.79
1947	38.14	25.66	10.99	7.61	3.09		0.82
1948	36.68	24.49	10.39	7.20	2.94		0.71
1949	38.22	25.37	10.69	7.38	2.91		0.69
1950	38.24	25.45	10.88	7.58	3.06		0.74

(contd.)

Table 13.4 (contd.)

	Top 10%	Top 5%	Top 1%	Top 0.5%	Top 0.1%	Top 0.05%	Top 0.01%
1951	36.31	23.96	10.03	6.94	2.80		0.65
1952	36.44	23.91	9.85	6.75	2.71		0.67
1953	37.36	24.37	9.88	6.75	2.70		0.66
1954	38.68	25.29	10.33	7.10	2.82		0.71
1955	38.08	24.90	10.19	7.00	2.86		0.75
1956	37.22	24.19	9.63	6.57	2.63		0.65
1957	37.76	24.50	9.64	6.54	2.59		0.64
1958	38.39	25.00	9.89	6.68	2.62		0.64
1959	38.44	24.94	9.74	6.55	2.54		0.61
1960	38.78	25.13	9.77	6.56	2.52		0.61
1961	39.35	25.53	9.93	6.63	2.55		0.63
1962	37.77	24.42	9.37	6.23	2.33		0.54
1963	37.37	24.11	9.14	6.06	2.24		0.51
1964	37.77	24.43	9.38	6.24	2.33		0.54
1965	37.23	24.04	9.20	6.12	2.28		0.54
1966	36.76	23.70	8.91	5.88	2.16		0.49
1967	37.06	23.91	9.00	5.93	2.15		0.47
1968	37.31	24.02	9.04	5.96	2.17		0.47
1969	37.34	24.01	9.01	5.91	2.13		0.46
1970	37.92	24.22	8.97	5.87	2.07		0.43
1971	37.83	24.08	8.87	5.79	2.00		0.40
1972	37.55	23.84	8.75	5.74	2.02		0.43
1973	37.02	23.65	8.80	5.78	2.06		0.46
1974	37.38	23.82	8.81	5.76	2.09		0.48
1975	37.28	23.71	8.74	5.73	2.11		0.51
1976	36.74	22.99	8.08	5.21	1.88		0.44
1977	36.18	22.43	7.74	4.98	1.79		0.43
1978	35.77	22.17	7.60	4.90	1.77		0.44
1979	35.57	22.11	7.72	5.06	1.86		0.48
1980	36.23	22.68	8.06	5.27	1.97		0.53
1981	35.39	22.10	7.80	5.08	1.88		0.50
1982	36.24	22.92	8.46	5.66	2.33		0.68
1983	36.19	22.71	8.21	5.44	2.13		0.57
1984	35.78	22.48	8.29	5.55	2.28		0.68
1985	35.25	22.20	8.21	5.51	2.26		0.67
1986	35.22	22.22	8.24	5.52	2.24		0.64
1987	35.05	22.22	8.40	5.69	2.38		0.70
1988	35.66	23.11	9.34	6.54	3.00		1.01
1989	36.36	23.83	10.01	7.15	3.44		1.29
1990	35.54	23.08	9.35	6.55	2.98		1.01
1991	36.31	23.47	9.37	6.51	2.91		0.99
1992	36.72	23.60	9.31	6.44	2.82		0.94
1993	37.31	24.03	9.56	6.64	2.97		0.99
1994	37.49	24.16	9.59	6.65	2.94		0.95
1995	37.85	24.65	10.00	6.99	3.13		1.03
1996	38.77	25.48	10.62	7.53	3.47		1.14
1997	39.78	26.51	11.52	8.32	3.97		1.33
1998	40.61	27.35	12.18	8.87	4.34		1.48
1999	41.17	27.89	12.62	9.25	4.61		1.68
2000	42.34	29.01	13.56	10.11	5.23		1.89
2001							
2002							

Source: Table 6B.1.

Table 13.5 Shares in total before tax income, Australia

	Top 10%	Top 5%	Top 1%	Top 0.5%	Top 0.1%	Top 0.05%	Top 0.01%
1900							
1901							
1902							
1903							
1904							
1905							
1906							
1907							
1908							
1909							
1910							
1911							
1912							
1913							
1914							
1915							
1916							
1917							
1918							
1919							
1920							
1921		19.43	11.63	8.55	3.97	2.80	1.24
1922		17.65	10.68	7.91	3.57	2.45	
1923			11.76	9.08	3.98	2.80	
1924			11.67	8.84	4.25		
1925			11.31	8.58	3.99	2.81	
1926			11.07	8.42	3.88	2.72	
1927			11.68	8.56	3.86	2.64	
1928			11.85	8.92	4.26	3.16	
1929			10.67	7.91	3.58	2.50	
1930			9.75	7.15	3.20	2.22	
1931			9.34	6.93	3.07	2.11	0.85
1932			9.27	6.91	3.08	2.14	0.90
1933			10.32	7.73	3.53	2.46	
1934			10.36	7.79	3.49	2.44	
1935			10.54	7.77	3.49	2.42	
1936			11.28	8.25	3.71	2.56	
1937			9.83	7.17	3.19	2.20	0.89
1938			10.39	7.61	3.41	2.36	0.97
1939		20.71	10.73	7.81	3.50	2.44	1.04
1940		20.57	10.30	7.48	3.37	2.35	0.99
1941	34.61	23.67	10.78	7.68	3.34	2.32	0.94
1942	34.12	23.26	10.43	7.34	3.11	2.12	0.85
1943	34.23	23.42	10.45	7.32	3.09	2.12	0.86
1944	31.25	21.09	9.03	6.22	2.49	1.66	0.64
1945	28.75	19.56	8.44	5.79	2.31	1.55	0.62
1946	31.61	21.76	9.51	6.52	2.59	1.72	0.66
1947	33.10	23.41	10.62	7.31	2.92	1.94	0.73
1948	32.77	23.35	10.80	7.40	2.89	1.96	0.73
1949	32.82	23.66	11.26	7.89	3.31	2.23	
1950	31.53	25.56	14.13	10.22	4.47		

(contd.)

Table 13.5 (contd.)

	Top 10%	Top 5%	Top 1%	Top 0.5%	Top 0.1%	Top 0.05%	Top 0.01%
1951	26.65	18.87	9.08	6.23	2.53	1.67	
1952	26.31	19.51	8.99	6.11	2.44	1.57	0.55
1953	26.10	18.70	8.71	5.97	2.43	1.58	0.58
1954	25.77	18.10	8.06	5.48	2.19	1.42	0.52
1955	25.53	17.49	7.54	5.10	2.01	1.29	0.48
1956	25.69	17.84	7.91	5.42	2.16	1.39	0.51
1957	23.99	16.33	7.04	4.75	1.84	1.19	0.43
1958	29.77	19.41	7.44	4.86	1.76	1.14	0.41
1959	29.85	19.44	7.39	4.82	1.75	1.12	0.41
1960	29.60	19.14	7.09	4.58	1.62	1.04	0.37
1961	29.71	19.20	7.10	4.58	1.65	1.06	0.40
1962	30.22	19.62	7.23	4.64	1.64	1.04	0.38
1963	30.35	19.84	7.36	4.72	1.65	1.05	0.37
1964	29.45	18.95	6.84	4.37	1.52	0.96	0.34
1965	29.22	18.68	6.69	4.27	1.46	0.92	0.31
1966	28.51	18.19	6.47	4.12	1.41	0.89	0.31
1967	28.66	18.29	6.58	4.23	1.51	0.98	0.38
1968	28.36	17.99	6.38	4.06	1.40	0.89	0.32
1969	27.85	17.61	6.25	4.00	1.42	0.92	0.36
1970	27.65	17.30	5.92	3.74	1.26	0.79	0.27
1971	28.24	17.59	5.92	3.70	1.25	0.78	0.27
1972	27.80	17.50	6.06	3.81	1.29	0.81	0.28
1973	26.74	16.73	5.67	3.54	1.17	0.73	0.24
1974	25.87	15.87	5.22	3.24	1.06	0.65	0.21
1975	25.54	15.65	5.13	3.22	1.10	0.68	0.23
1976	25.20	15.35	4.99	3.11	1.05	0.65	0.21
1977	25.15	15.25	4.92	3.08	1.06	0.67	
1978	25.01	15.14	4.87	3.02	1.03	0.65	
1979	25.17	15.20	4.83	2.97	1.02	0.65	
1980	25.39	15.31	4.79	2.95	1.02	0.66	
1981	25.31	15.15	4.61	2.83	0.96	0.62	
1982	25.82	15.44	4.67	2.87	1.00	0.63	
1983	25.32	15.16	4.68	2.89	1.02	0.66	
1984	25.50	15.25	4.75	2.96	1.03		
1985	25.93	15.63	5.02	3.19	1.14	0.75	0.35
1986	26.61	16.17	5.39	3.48	1.29	0.85	0.36
1987	28.66	17.94	6.67	4.53	1.89	1.41	0.60
1988	30.28	19.84	8.41	6.04	2.99	2.13	0.98
1989	27.64	17.46	6.43	4.29	1.79	1.31	0.51
1990	27.66	17.37	6.34	4.24	1.79	1.33	0.55
1991	28.22	17.70	6.41	4.28	1.81	1.35	0.57
1992	28.52	17.95	6.55	4.38	1.87	1.37	0.57
1993	29.40	18.66	6.96	4.69	2.08	1.46	0.61
1994	29.42	18.87	7.13	5.10	2.56	1.65	0.71
1995	29.13	18.76	7.23	4.95	2.14	1.52	0.73
1996	29.16	18.77	7.24	4.93	2.07	1.44	0.65
1997	30.41	19.73	7.81	5.38	2.32	1.64	0.75
1998	30.11	19.63	7.84	5.43	2.37	1.67	0.76
1999	31.48	20.95	8.84	6.29	3.04	2.15	
2000	31.28	20.98	9.03	6.44	3.06	2.24	
2001	30.61	20.33	8.31	5.75	2.51	1.75	
2002	31.34	20.90	8.79	6.11	2.68	1.87	

Source: Table 7.1.

Table 13.6 Shares in total before tax income, New Zealand

	Top 10%	Top 5%	Top 1%	Top 0.5%	Top 0.1%	Top 0.05%	Top 0.01%
1900							
1901							
1902							
1903							
1904							
1905							
1906							
1907							
1908							
1909							
1910							
1911							
1912							
1913							
1914							
1915							
1916							
1917							
1918							
1919							
1920							
1921		25.39	11.34	7.82	3.13		
1922		23.84	10.47	7.22	2.89		
1923		24.72	10.94	7.54	2.96		
1924	33.73	24.47	10.89	7.51	2.91		
1925	34.97	25.16	11.08	7.60	2.92		
1926	35.73	25.18	10.84	7.36	2.79		
1927	35.69	24.99	10.64	7.20	2.69		
1928	35.85	25.42	11.47	7.98	3.17		
1929	36.54	25.48	10.99	7.48	2.88		
1930	38.38	26.17	10.57	7.06	2.60		
1931							
1932							
1933	38.13	25.99	10.86	7.39	2.81		
1934	37.97	25.64	10.42	6.96	2.49		
1935		24.65	10.36	6.93	2.77		
1936	34.49	24.15	10.66	7.28	2.81		
1937	30.36	20.51	8.33	5.48	1.91		
1938	27.64	18.47	7.32	4.79	1.66		
1939	29.72	19.92	7.85	5.15	1.86		
1940	28.67	19.16	7.42	4.83	1.67		
1941							
1942							
1943							
1944							
1945	25.26	17.08	6.88	4.49	1.60		
1946	27.10	18.54	7.50	4.90	1.76		
1947	28.44	19.54	7.72	5.03	1.77		
1948	28.80	19.67	7.74	5.09	1.87		
1949	29.56	20.32	8.02	5.26	1.92		
1950	31.32	22.59	9.44	6.17	2.23		

(contd.)

Table 13.6 (contd.)

	Top 10%	Top 5%	Top 1%	Top 0.5%	Top 0.1%	Top 0.05%	Top 0.01%
1951	29.32	20.11	7.88	5.11	1.85		
1952	30.14	20.59	7.94	5.11	1.83		
1953	35.93	24.83	9.90	6.41	2.33		
1954	35.40	24.29	9.54	6.15	2.20		
1955	34.13	22.89	8.76	5.61	1.98		
1956	35.04	23.53	8.91	5.74	2.10		
1957	33.94	22.69	8.65	5.61	2.00		
1958	31.93	20.66	7.26	4.51	1.48		
1959	32.65	21.37	7.60	4.77	1.63		
1960	32.17	20.93	7.44	4.71	1.66		
1961							
1962	31.97	20.59	7.25	4.60	1.61		
1963	31.98	20.67	7.29	4.63			
1964	32.32	20.85	7.42	4.82	1.80		
1965	31.06	19.69	6.72	4.23	1.43		
1966	30.72	19.30	6.56	4.12	1.38		
1967	30.91	19.39	6.59	4.14	1.41		
1968	31.15	19.59	6.72	4.23	1.44		
1969	31.02	19.47	6.70	4.23	1.45		
1970	30.76	19.11	6.64	4.21	1.48		
1971	30.66	19.01	6.43	4.00	1.31		
1972	31.29	19.90	7.08	4.47	1.52		
1973	31.84	20.35	7.47	4.79	1.69		
1974	32.02	20.38	7.55	4.95	1.68		
1975	29.98	18.70	6.56	4.20	1.45		
1976	31.10	20.36	7.48	4.74	1.55		
1977	28.86	17.89	6.13	3.86	1.31		
1978	29.10	17.99	6.12	3.85	1.29		
1979	28.22	17.29	5.77	3.62	1.21		
1980	28.83	17.51	5.65	3.52	1.18		
1981	28.48	17.15	5.50	3.44	1.14		
1982	28.70	17.24	5.49	3.41	1.14		
1983	28.92	17.52	5.68	3.56	1.22		
1984	28.19	17.09	5.60	3.53	1.22		
1985	27.57	16.74	5.51	3.48	1.19		
1986	26.51	15.85	4.88	3.01	1.00		
1987	26.61	16.29	5.48	3.52	1.27		
1988	26.26	16.08	5.35	3.38	1.16		
1989	28.34	17.97	6.59	4.33			
1990	31.12	20.41	8.21	5.66			
1991	31.48	20.53	7.96	5.37			
1992	32.49	21.32	8.40	5.71			
1993	32.99	21.86	8.76	5.94			
1994	32.86	22.06	9.00	6.12			
1995	32.62	21.97	8.98	6.11			
1996	32.18	21.69	8.92	6.12			
1997	32.57	22.03	9.16	6.32			
1998	34.39	23.58	10.21	7.23			
1999	38.68	27.74	13.77				
2000	32.26	21.20	8.25	5.50			
2001	32.79	21.76	8.76	5.98			
2002	32.86	21.79	8.86	6.09			

Notes: (1) The series up to 1940 relates to assessable income; thereafter it relates to total income. (2) The series up to 1952 relates to tax units; thereafter it relates to individuals.

Source: Table 8.1.

Table 13.7 Shares in total before tax income, Germany

	Top 10%	Top 5%	Top 1%	Top 0.5%	Top 0.1%	Top 0.05%	Top 0.01%
1900							
1901							
1902							
1903							
1904							
1905							
1906							
1907							
1908							
1909							
1910							
1911							
1912							
1913							
1914							
1915							
1916							
1917							
1918							
1919							
1920							
1921							
1922							
1923							
1924							
1925			11.30	8.20	3.90		1.20
1926	32.50	22.10	11.30	8.30	4.00		1.40
1927			11.50	8.50	4.10		1.40
1928	32.20	22.60	11.20	8.20	4.00		1.30
1929			11.10	8.10	3.90		1.30
1930							
1931							
1932	38.40	26.60	11.40	8.30	3.80		1.20
1933			10.90	8.20	3.80		1.20
1934	36.30	25.30	11.30	8.20	3.80		1.30
1935			12.00	8.90	4.40		1.60
1936	37.30	27.00	13.70	10.40	5.50		2.20
1937			15.00	11.50	6.20		2.50
1938			16.30	12.60	6.70		2.60
1939							
1940							
1941							
1942							
1943							
1944							
1945							
1946							
1947							
1948							
1949							
1950	34.40	24.90	11.60	8.20	3.90		1.50
1951							

(contd.)

Table 13.7 (contd.)

	Top 10%	Top 5%	Top 1%	Top 0.5%	Top 0.1%	Top 0.05%	Top 0.01%
1952							
1953							
1954				6.90	3.20		1.00
1955							
1956							
1957			11.00	7.00	4.30		1.40
1958							
1959							
1960							
1961	31.40	23.40	12.20	9.10	4.50		1.30
1962							
1963							
1964							
1965	31.30	23.10	12.20	9.30	4.80		1.80
1966							
1967							
1968	30.30	21.90	11.20	8.40	4.30		1.60
1969							
1970							
1971	31.80	22.10	11.30	8.50	4.40		1.70
1972							
1973							
1974	30.80	21.60	10.10	7.40	3.60		1.30
1975							
1976							
1977	31.50	21.50	10.20	7.50	3.70		1.30
1978							
1979							
1980	32.80	22.60	10.80	8.10	4.10		1.50
1981							
1982							
1983	31.80	21.30	9.40	6.90	3.30		1.00
1984							
1985							
1986	32.20	21.80	9.90	7.40	3.70		1.30
1987							
1988							
1989	33.90	23.30	10.90	8.20	4.20		1.60
1990							
1991							
1992	34.60	23.60	10.80	8.00	4.20		1.60
1993							
1994							
1995	32.70	21.70	9.20	6.70	3.40		1.40
1996							
1997							
1998	35.40	24.20	11.10	8.30	4.40		1.60
1999							
2000							

Notes: (1) The estimates for Prussia for 1891 to 1918 are not included (see Table 9I.6).

Source: Table 11.2.

Table 13.8 Shares in total before tax income, Netherlands

	Top 10%	Top 5%	Top 1%	Top 0.5%	Top 0.1%	Top 0.05%	Top 0.01%
1900							
1901							
1902							
1903							
1904							
1905							
1906							
1907							
1908							
1909							
1910							
1911							
1912							
1913							
1914	45.87	36.51	20.96	16.34	8.63	6.34	
1915	51.21	42.07	25.58	20.31	11.44	8.58	
1916	53.31	44.18	27.88	22.53	13.02	9.84	
1917	52.47	42.78	26.51	21.34	12.39	9.53	
1918	48.50	38.20	21.95	17.18	9.65	7.40	
1919	49.48	39.34	23.74	19.07	10.79	8.17	
1920	46.23	35.92	20.59	16.30	8.92	6.65	
1921	44.03	33.35	18.29	14.23	7.60	5.65	
1922	43.19	32.13	16.82	12.79	6.57	4.83	
1923	43.08	31.93	16.45	12.40	6.30	4.61	
1924	43.84	32.84	17.34	13.22	6.88	5.09	
1925	43.87	33.04	17.75	13.64	7.19	5.37	
1926	43.87	33.18	17.99	13.82	7.26	5.39	
1927	44.33	33.72	18.37	14.13	7.39	5.47	
1928	44.58	34.01	18.63	14.38	7.57	5.64	
1929	43.85	33.34	18.09	13.86	7.10	5.21	
1930	43.02	32.41	17.15	12.97	6.47	4.69	2.09
1931	42.18	31.11	15.59	11.51	5.47	3.90	1.70
1932	41.33	30.04	14.43	10.46	4.79	3.37	1.44
1933	41.19	29.91	14.20	10.24	4.63	3.24	1.38
1934	40.82	29.62	14.02	10.09	4.53	3.17	1.34
1935	40.69	29.54	14.00	10.10	4.55	3.18	1.33
1936	41.10	30.18	14.83	10.89	5.15	3.70	1.68
1937	41.92	31.23	16.05	12.06	6.13	4.57	2.41
1938	41.60	30.93	15.68	11.63	5.60	4.02	1.81
1939	42.02	31.28	15.79	11.64	5.54	3.93	1.71
1940							
1941	45.07	34.25	17.64	13.06	6.36	4.55	
1942							
1943							
1944							
1945							
1946	40.82	29.08	12.86	8.93	3.74	2.56	1.03
1947							
1948							
1949							
1950	36.74	26.16	12.05	8.59	3.80	2.65	
1951							

(contd.)

Table 13.8 (contd.)

	Top 10%	Top 5%	Top 1%	Top 0.5%	Top 0.1%	Top 0.05%	Top 0.01%
1952	36.95	26.45	12.61	9.13	4.22	2.94	
1953	36.76	26.14	11.99	8.44	3.69	2.57	
1954							
1955							
1956							
1957	33.98	23.75	10.39	7.20	2.98		
1958	34.88	24.61	11.29	8.03	3.62		
1959	34.20	23.89	10.43	7.23	3.05		
1960							
1961							
1962	34.12	23.93	10.58	7.39			
1963							
1964	33.25	23.13	10.07	7.00			
1965							
1966	33.05	22.69	9.46	6.44			
1967	32.64	22.30	9.26	6.29			
1968							
1969							
1970	31.34	21.25	8.64	5.76	2.12	1.39	0.57
1971							
1972							
1973	28.37	18.40	6.90	4.48	1.59	1.02	0.36
1974							
1975	27.47	17.40	6.12	3.95	1.38	0.88	0.33
1976							
1977	27.81	17.35	6.01	3.81	1.26	0.77	
1978							
1979							
1980							
1981	28.46	17.57	5.85	3.66	1.28	0.81	
1982							
1983							
1984							
1985	29.10	18.00	5.92	3.65	1.21	0.77	
1986							
1987							
1988							
1989	28.48	17.62	5.70	3.52	1.19	0.78	
1990	28.20	17.33	5.56	3.42	1.09	0.68	
1991	28.11	17.25	5.54	3.41	1.14	0.73	
1992	27.99	17.13	5.50	3.39	1.14	0.73	
1993	27.96	16.97	5.24	3.15	0.98	0.60	
1994	28.28	17.18	5.33	3.21	1.00	0.63	
1995	28.45	17.32	5.37	3.23	1.00	0.61	
1996	28.24	17.22	5.39	3.28	1.06	0.69	
1997	28.21	17.23	5.46	3.34	1.11	0.72	
1998	28.03	17.06	5.29	3.21	1.00	0.61	
1999	28.09	17.13	5.38	3.28	1.08	0.69	
2000							

Notes: (1) Series up to 1946 based on tabulated income tax data. (2) Series from 1950 to 1975 based on tabulated data produced by Central Bureau of Statistics. (3) Series from 1977 based on micro-data Income Panel Survey using tax and other administrative data.

Source: Table 11.2.

Table 13.9 Shares in total before tax income, Switzerland

	Top 10%	Top 5%	Top 1%	Top 0.5%	Top 0.1%	Top 0.05%	Top 0.01%
1900							
1901							
1902							
1903							
1904							
1905							
1906							
1907							
1908							
1909							
1910							
1911							
1912							
1913							
1914							
1915							
1916							
1917							
1918							
1919							
1920							
1921							
1922							
1923							
1924							
1925							
1926							
1927							
1928							
1929							
1930							
1931							
1932							
1933	31.16	21.92	9.98	7.19	3.27		0.94
1934	30.92	21.59	9.69	6.94	3.14		0.91
1935							
1936	30.47	21.46	9.94	7.21	3.35		0.98
1937							
1938							
1939	32.94	23.77	11.78	8.78	4.36		1.52
1940							
1941							
1942							
1943	32.59	22.70	10.54	7.67	3.71		1.43
1944							
1945	33.24	23.36	10.49	7.50	3.44		1.10
1946							
1947	31.58	21.95	10.01	7.15	3.26		1.03
1948							
1949	32.29	22.22	9.88	7.13	3.23		0.96
1950							

(contd.)

Table 13.9 (contd.)

	Top 10%	Top 5%	Top 1%	Top 0.5%	Top 0.1%	Top 0.05%	Top 0.01%
1951	31.29	21.65	9.91	7.18	3.37		1.07
1952							
1953	30.33	21.16	9.78	7.08	3.30		1.05
1954							
1955	29.72	20.92	9.78	7.06	3.24		0.97
1956							
1957	30.99	21.79	10.11	7.24	3.31		1.03
1958							
1959	31.47	22.35	10.54	7.58	3.51		1.09
1960							
1961	31.56	22.70	10.87	7.85	3.62		1.06
1962							
1963	31.72	22.83	10.91	7.88	3.64		1.12
1964							
1965	31.60	22.60	10.67	7.67	3.50		1.05
1966							
1967	32.29	23.01	10.86	7.81	3.58		1.08
1968							
1969	32.70	23.32	11.00	7.92	3.66		1.14
1970							
1971	32.49	23.03	10.81	7.79	3.62		1.14
1972							
1973	30.96	21.51	9.77	6.98	3.20		1.04
1974							
1975	30.29	20.47	8.79	6.15	2.68		0.83
1976							
1977	29.93	20.12	8.49	5.90	2.56		0.79
1978							
1979	29.89	20.06	8.40	5.82	2.51		0.76
1980							
1981	29.87	20.02	8.40	5.85	2.58		0.84
1982							
1983	29.88	20.00	8.39	5.85	2.62		0.86
1984							
1985	30.35	20.64	9.05	6.48	3.16		1.25
1986							
1987	30.78	20.93	9.07	6.41	2.94		0.96
1988							
1989	30.78	20.96	9.22	6.59	3.15		1.15
1990							
1991	29.99	20.14	8.60	6.09	2.85		1.00
1992							
1993	29.65	19.87	8.42	6.01	2.82		0.98
1994							
1995	29.22	19.27	7.76	5.67	2.67		0.87
1996							
1997							
1998							
1999							
2000							

Notes: (1) For all except 1933, the estimates relate to income averaged over the year shown and the following year.

Source: Table 11.2.

Table 13.10 Shares in total before tax income, Ireland

	Top 10%	Top 5%	Top 1%	Top 0.5%	Top 0.1%	Top 0.05%	Top 0.01%
1900							
1901							
1902							
1903							
1904							
1905							
1906							
1907							
1908							
1909							
1910							
1911							
1912							
1913							
1914							
1915							
1916							
1917							
1918							
1919							
1920							
1921							
1922					4.64		
1923					5.25		
1924					4.77		
1925					5.07		
1926					4.72		
1927					4.83		
1928					4.80		
1929					4.94		
1930					5.21		
1931					7.78		
1932					6.71		
1933					6.74		
1934					6.61		
1935					6.77		
1936					6.31		
1937					6.32		
1938	47.61		16.93	12.38	5.95		
1939					5.46		
1940					4.93		
1941					4.93		
1942					4.61		
1943	35.68		12.92	9.36	4.00		
1944					4.56		
1945					4.56		
1946					4.73		
1947					4.80		
1948					4.48		
1949					4.35		
1950					4.21		

(contd.)

Table 13.10 (contd.)

	Top 10%	Top 5%	Top 1%	Top 0.5%	Top 0.1%	Top 0.05%	Top 0.01%
1951					3.65		
1952					3.31		
1953					2.98		
1954							
1955							
1956							
1957							
1958							
1959							
1960							
1961							
1962							
1963							
1964					2.09		
1965				5.46	2.11		
1966				5.57	2.11		
1967					2.02		
1968					1.87		
1969					1.78		
1970					1.73		
1971					1.52		
1972					1.33		
1973				3.51	1.27		
1974							
1975	28.62		5.96	3.76	1.31		
1976	27.96		5.83	3.66	1.26		
1977	27.29		5.64	3.56	1.24		
1978	28.20		6.16	3.98	1.47		
1979	31.32		8.03	5.68	2.65		
1980	31.50		6.65	4.21	1.47		
1981	30.85		6.37	4.02	1.40		
1982	32.57		6.87	4.36	1.55		
1983	33.29		7.05	4.48	1.60		
1984	31.57		6.50	4.10	1.46		
1985	31.28		6.27	3.93	1.40		
1986	31.03		6.15	3.83	1.38		
1987	31.16		6.14	3.81	1.34		
1988	30.51		6.15	3.85	1.37		
1989	30.52		6.38	4.10	1.54		
1990	31.05		6.64	4.28	1.57		
1991	32.46		7.30	4.82			
1992	34.00		7.83	5.09			
1993	33.39		7.55	4.85			
1994	34.84		7.93	5.10			
1995	35.33		8.19	5.39			
1996	35.55		8.48	5.65			
1997	35.51		8.73	5.90			
1998	35.89		9.67	6.75			
1999	34.93		9.44	6.60			
2000	36.07		10.30	7.28			

Notes: (1) Estimates for 1938 and 1943 based on Table 12.2 rather than surtax returns. (2) Estimates from 1975 based on income tax returns.

Source: Table 12.5.

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