



Universität
Zürich^{UZH}

Soziologisches Institut – Prof. Dr. Katja Rost

SOZIALE UNGLEICHHEIT

Armut und Reichtum in
hochentwickelten Ökonomien

Block 1: Entwicklung Sozialer Ungleichheit im
Ländervergleich

Gliederung

1. Einkommens- und Vermögensverteilung in hochentwickelten Ökonomien

Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T. (2007). Top Incomes over the Twentieth Century: A Contrast between Continental European and English-Speaking Countries (Volume 1). Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 531-585

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Top 10%

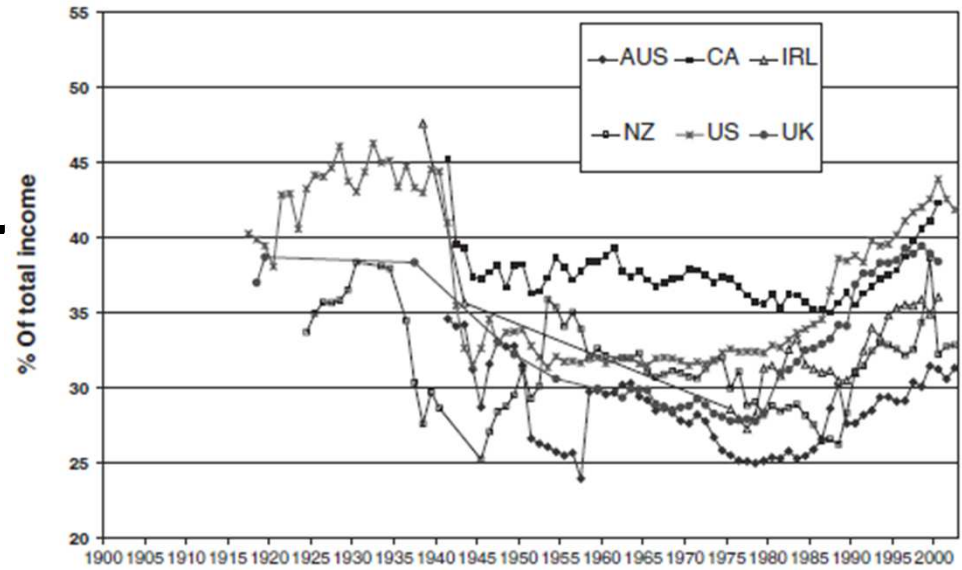


Figure 13.1A share of top 10% in English speaking countries

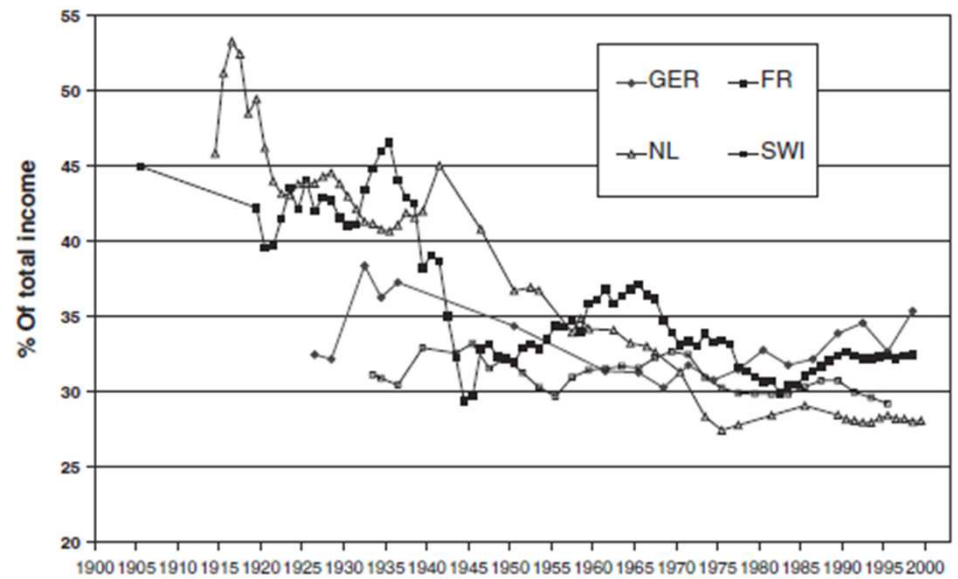


Figure 13.1B Share of top 10% in Continental European countries

Top 1%

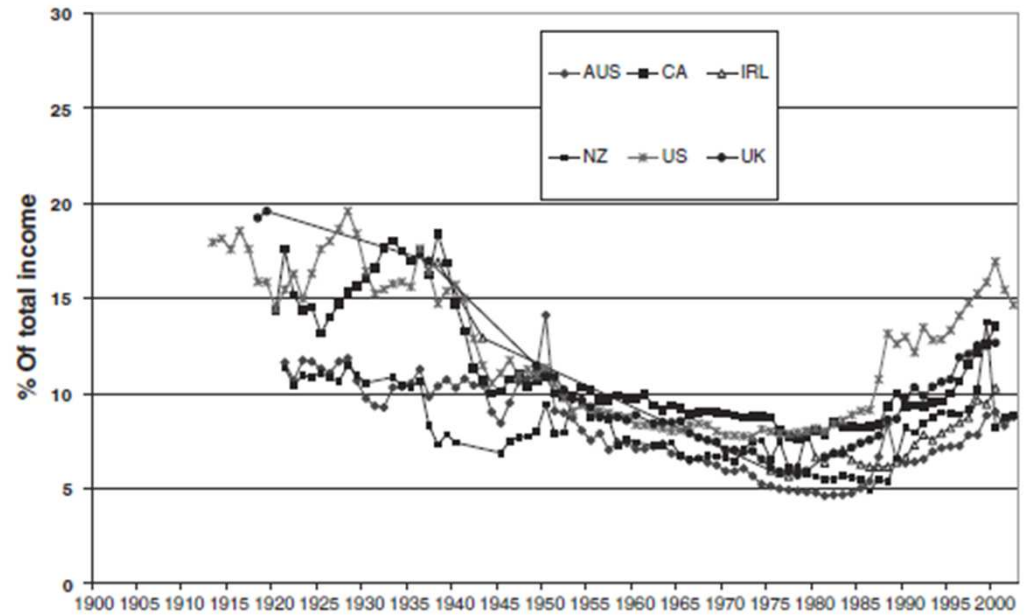


Figure 13.2A Share of top 1% in English-Speaking countries

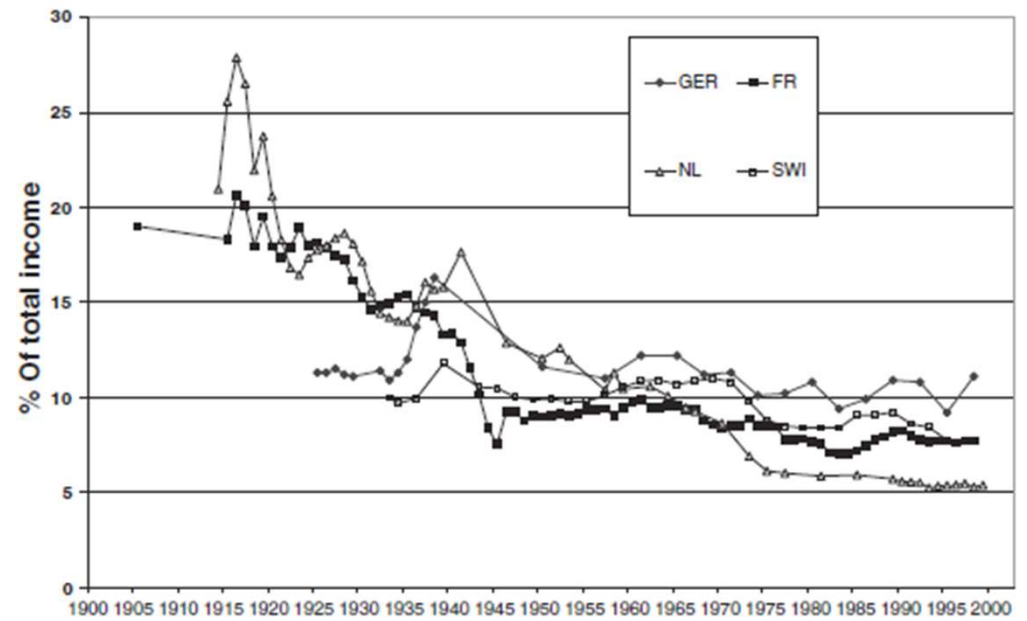


Figure 13.2B share of top 1% in continental Europe

Top 0.1%

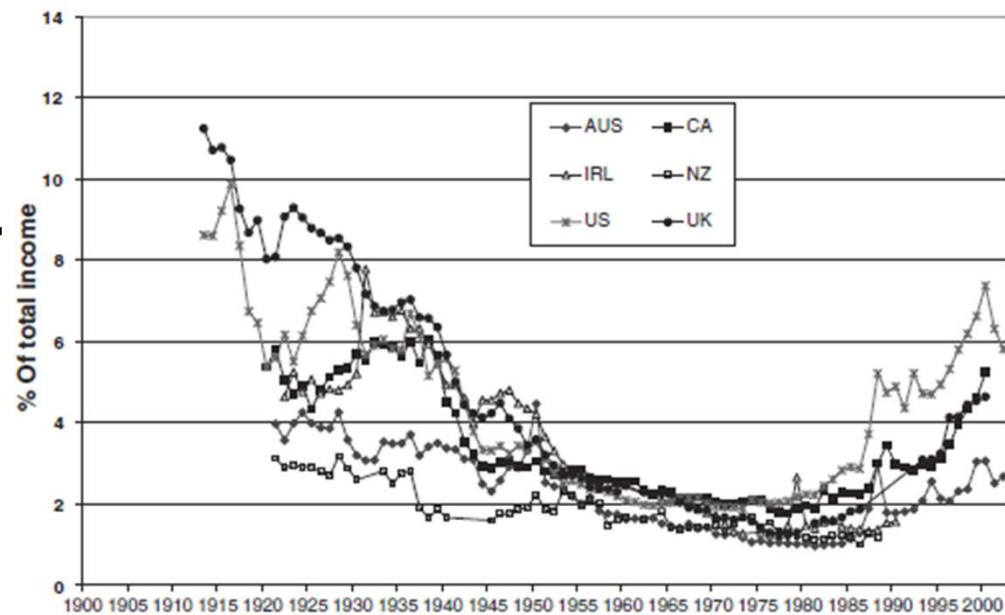


Figure 13.3A Share of top 0.1% in English speaking countries

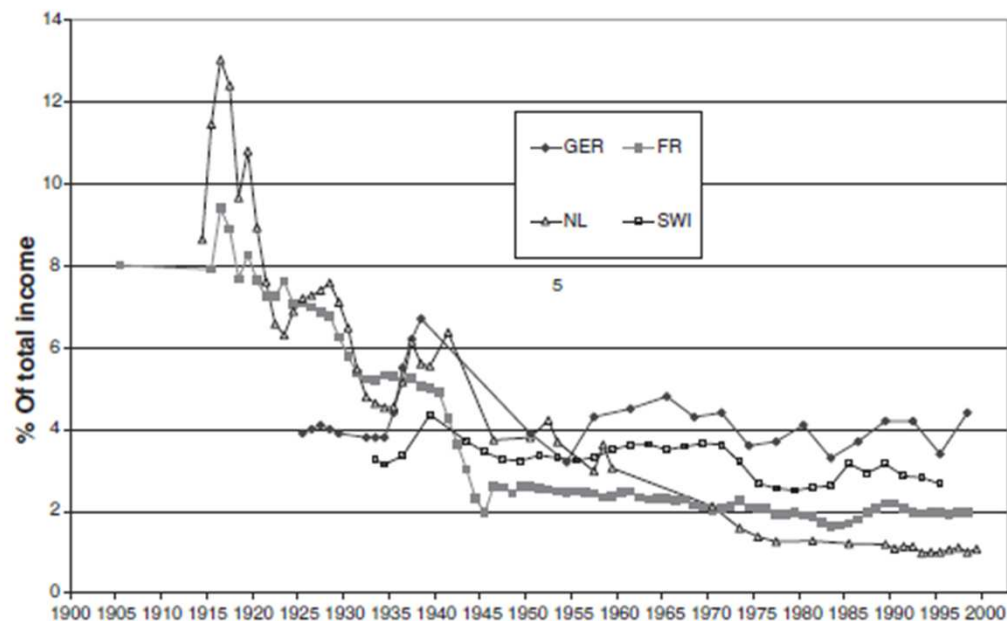


Figure 13.3B Share of top 0.1% in continental European countries

Top 0.01%

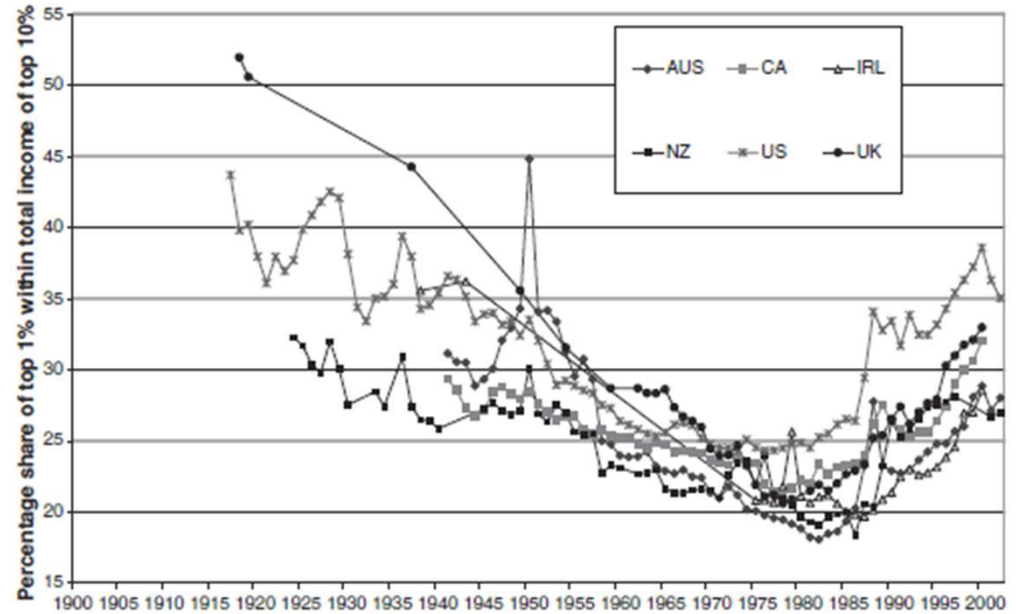
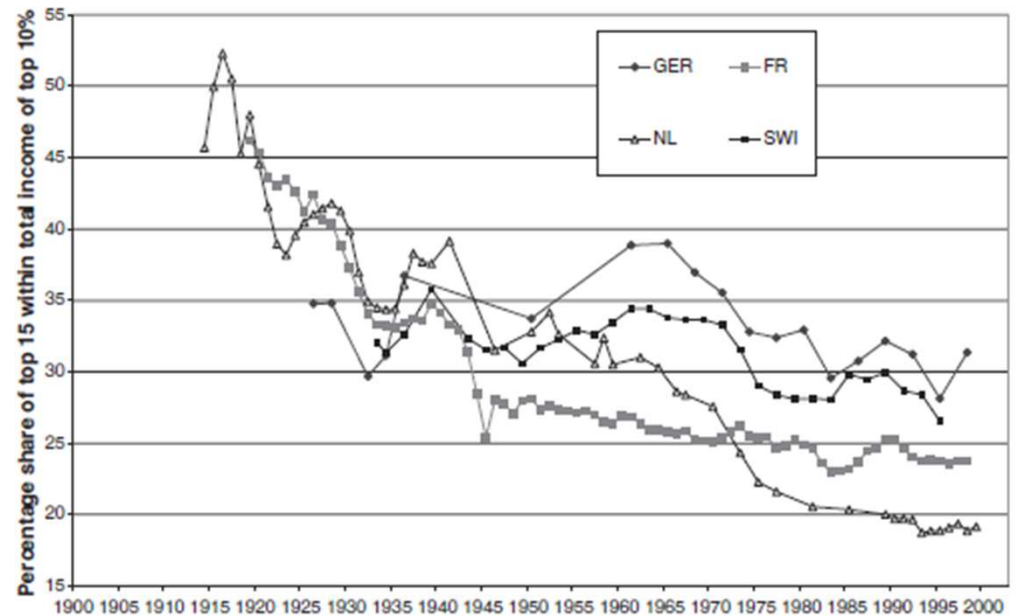


Figure 13.4A Share of top 1% within top 10% in English speaking countries



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

Richard Wilkinson: Ungleichheit - worüber wir sprechen müssen

UMVERTEILEN. 

MACHT. 

GERECHTIGKEIT. 



Kongress 24.-26. Mai 2013 TU Berlin

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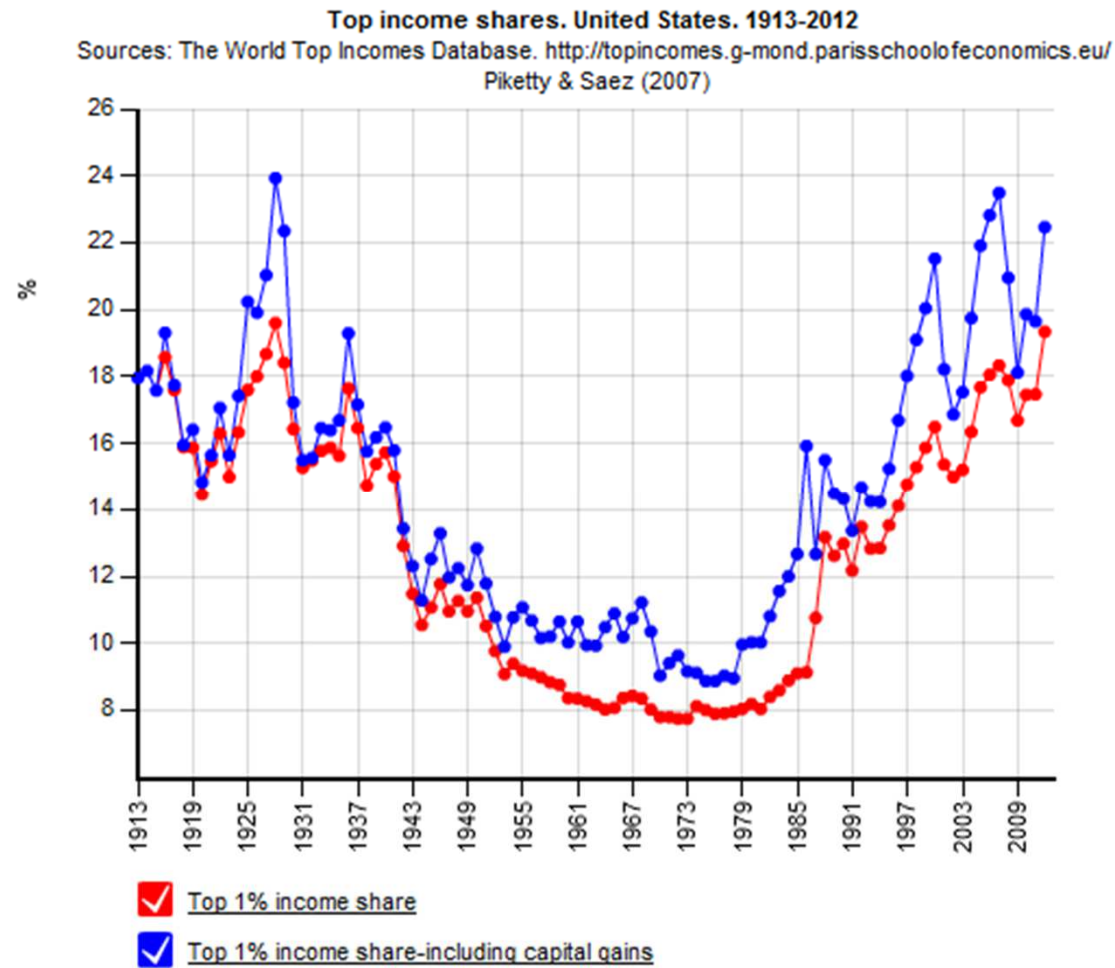
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Wealth Inequality in America



Einkommens- und Vermögensentwicklung in den USA



Anteil der Top-Einkommen in den USA

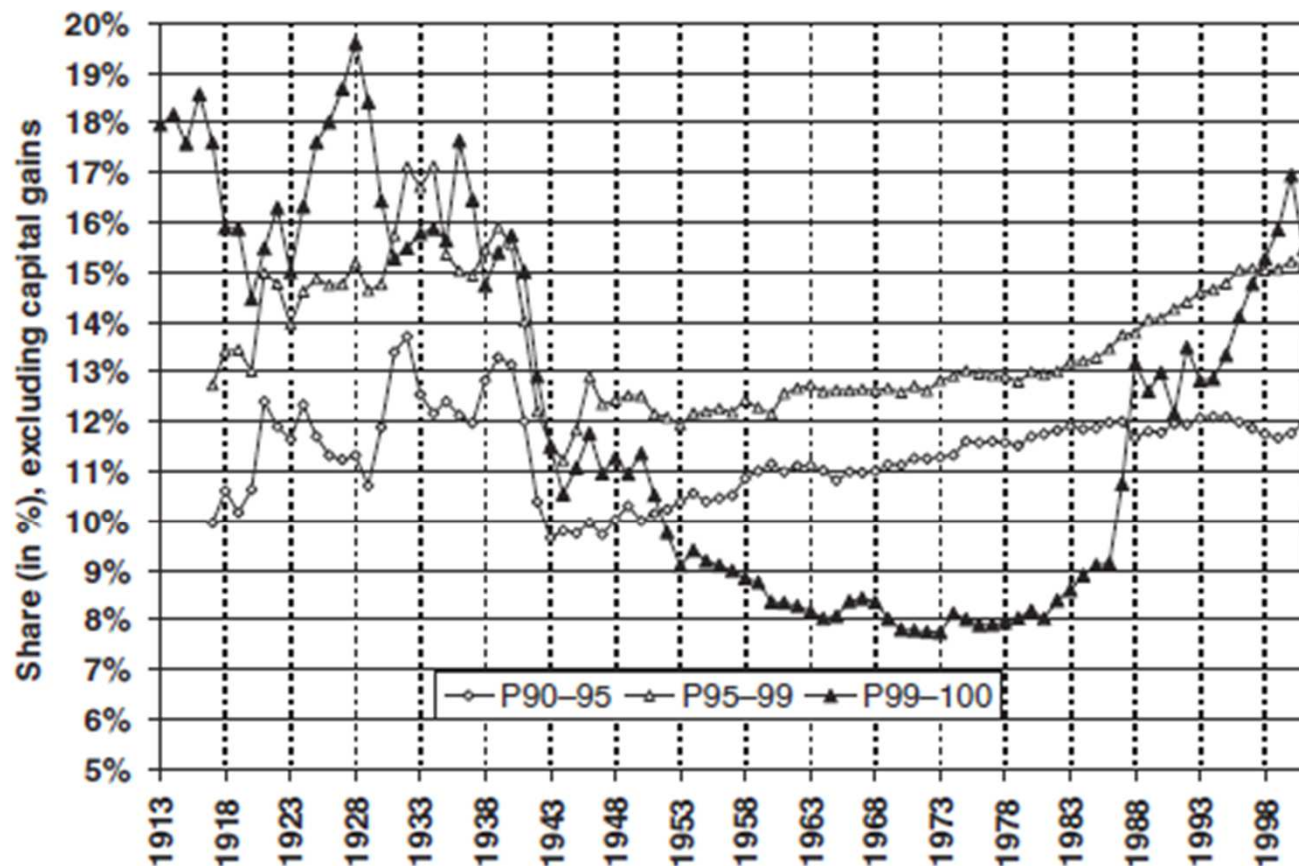
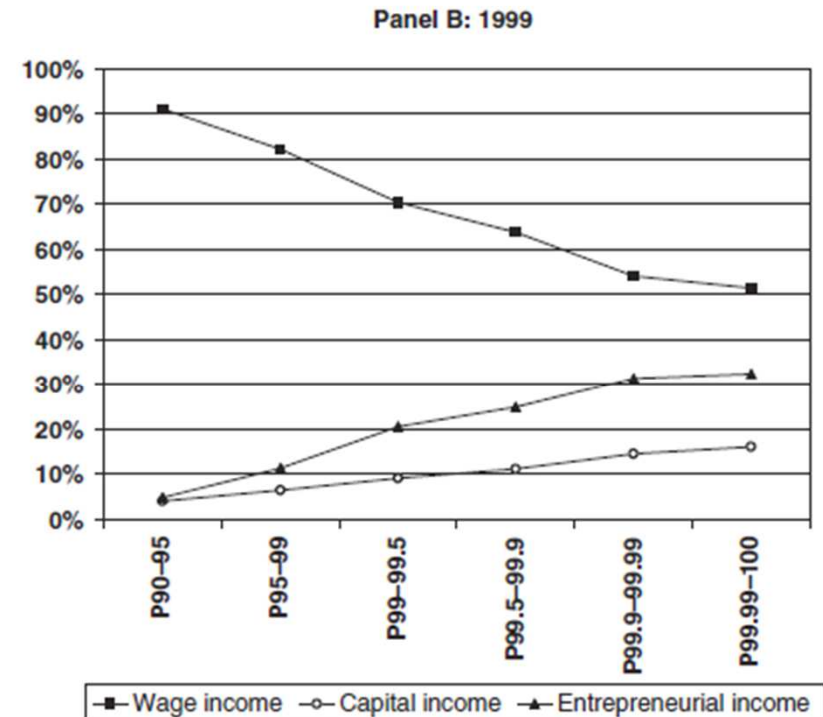
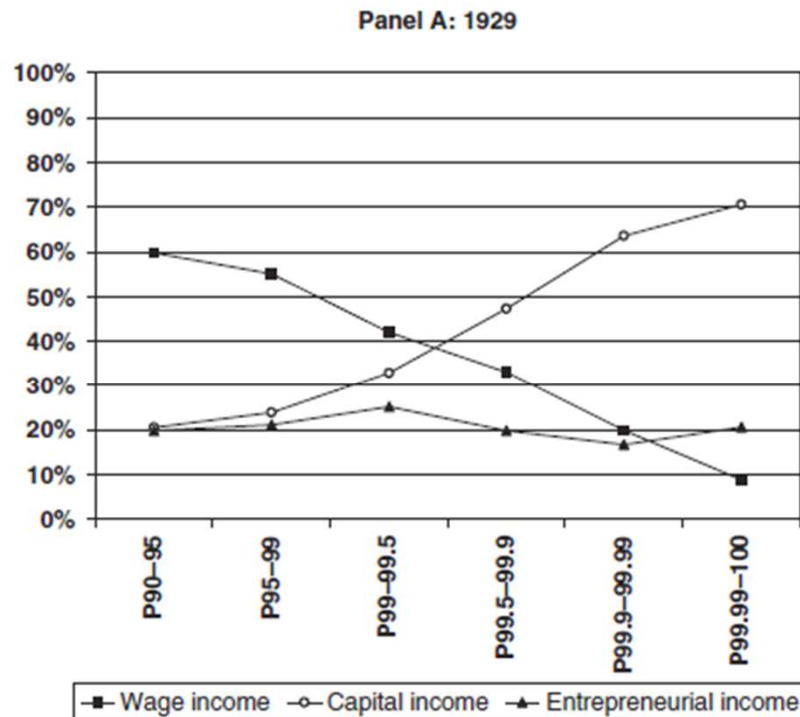


Figure 5.2 The income shares of P90–95, P95–99, and P99–100 in US, 1913–2002

Note: Income is defined as market income but excludes capital gains.

Source: Table 5A.1, col. P90–95, P95–99, P99–100.

Zusammensetzung der Einkommen in den USA



Rückgang von Kapitaleinkommen in den USA in Folge abnehmender Konzentration

Table 5.2 Shares of each occupation within the top 1% in US, 1916

Fractiles (1)	Number of tax units (2)	Salaried Professions (3)	Independent Professions (4)	Business Owners (5)	Capitalists and Rentiers (6)
P99–99.5	198,950	30.5%	19.0%	30.3%	20.2%
P99.5–99.9	159,160	22.1%	14.0%	35.8%	27.9%
P99.9–99.99	35,811	16.2%	8.0%	39.7%	45.2%
P99.99–99.999	3,581	12.0%	5.1%	42.6%	65.4%
P99.999–100	398	8.0%	3.1%	33.2%	94.6%

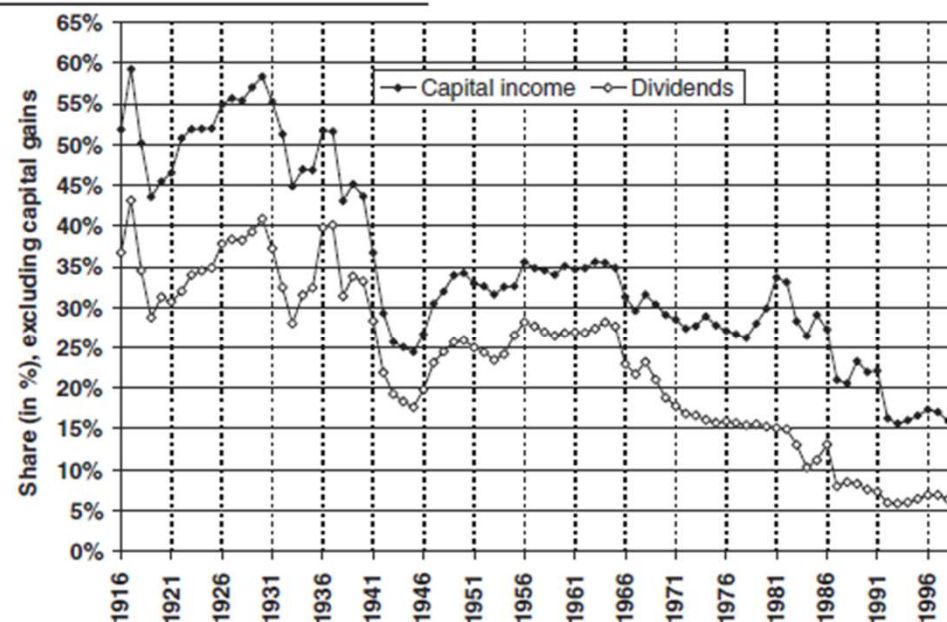
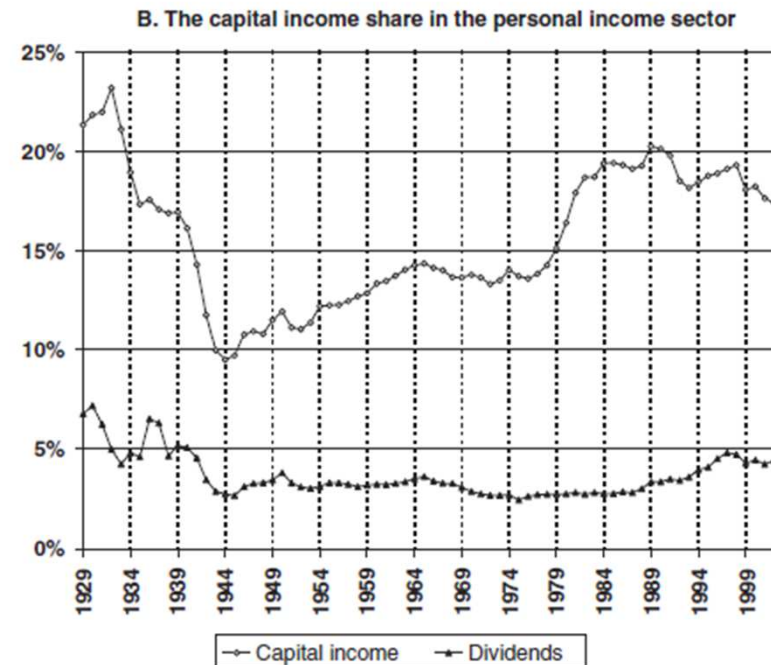
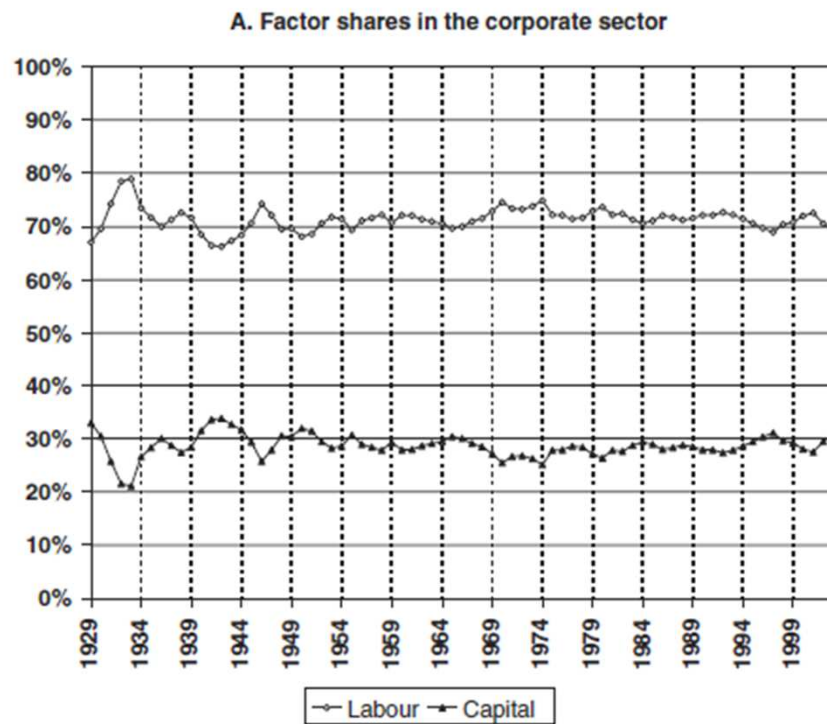


Figure 5.5 The capital income share in the top 0.5% in US, 1916–99

... und nicht in Folge des abnehmenden Anteils an Kapital in Volkswirtschaften



Top-Arbeitseinkommen in den USA

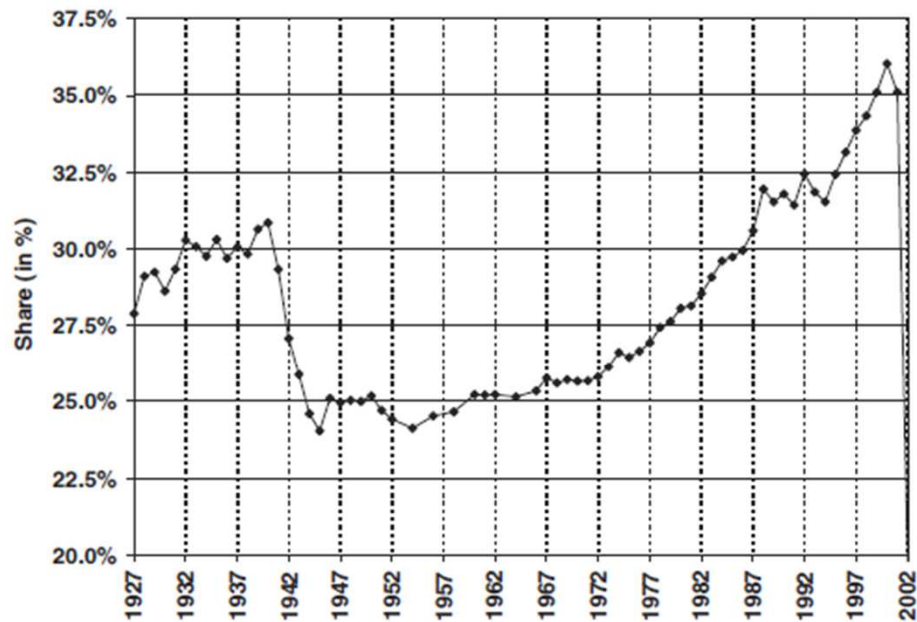


Figure 5.8 The top decile wage income share, US 1927–2002

Notes: Wage income includes bonuses, and profits from exercised stock options.

Source: Table 5B.2, col. P90–100.

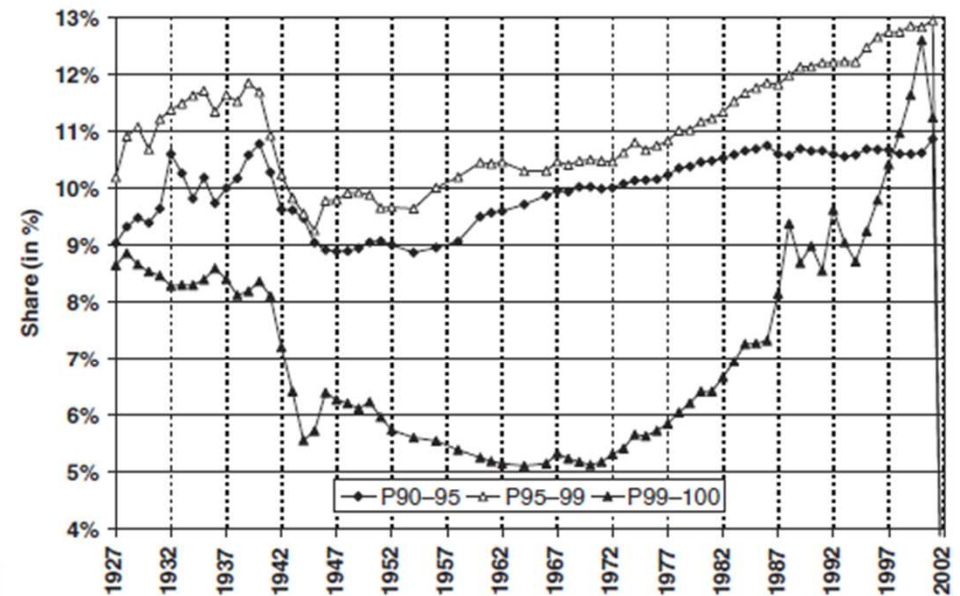


Figure 5.9 Wage income shares for P90–95, P95–99, and P99–100 in US, 1927–2002

Note: Wage income includes bonuses, and profits from exercised stock options.

Source: Table 5B.2, col. P90–95, 95–99, P99–100

Soziale Ungleichheit vor und nach dem 2. Weltkrieg

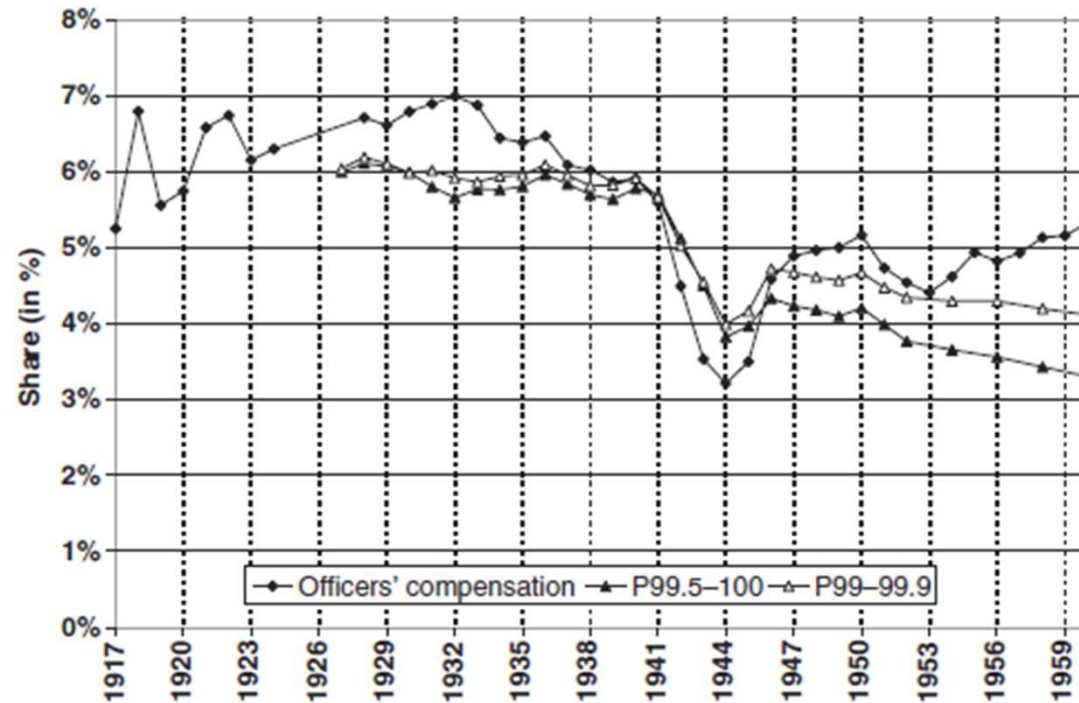


Figure 5.10 Shares of officers' compensation and wage shares, P99.5-100 and P99-99.9 in US, 1917-60

Source: Officers compensation from Authors' computations based on corporate income tax returns (Table 5B.1, col Officers compensation, and Table 5B.2, col. P99.5-100, and P99-99.5+P99.5-99.9)

Keine Erholung von sozialer Ungleichheit seit den 70-er Jahren

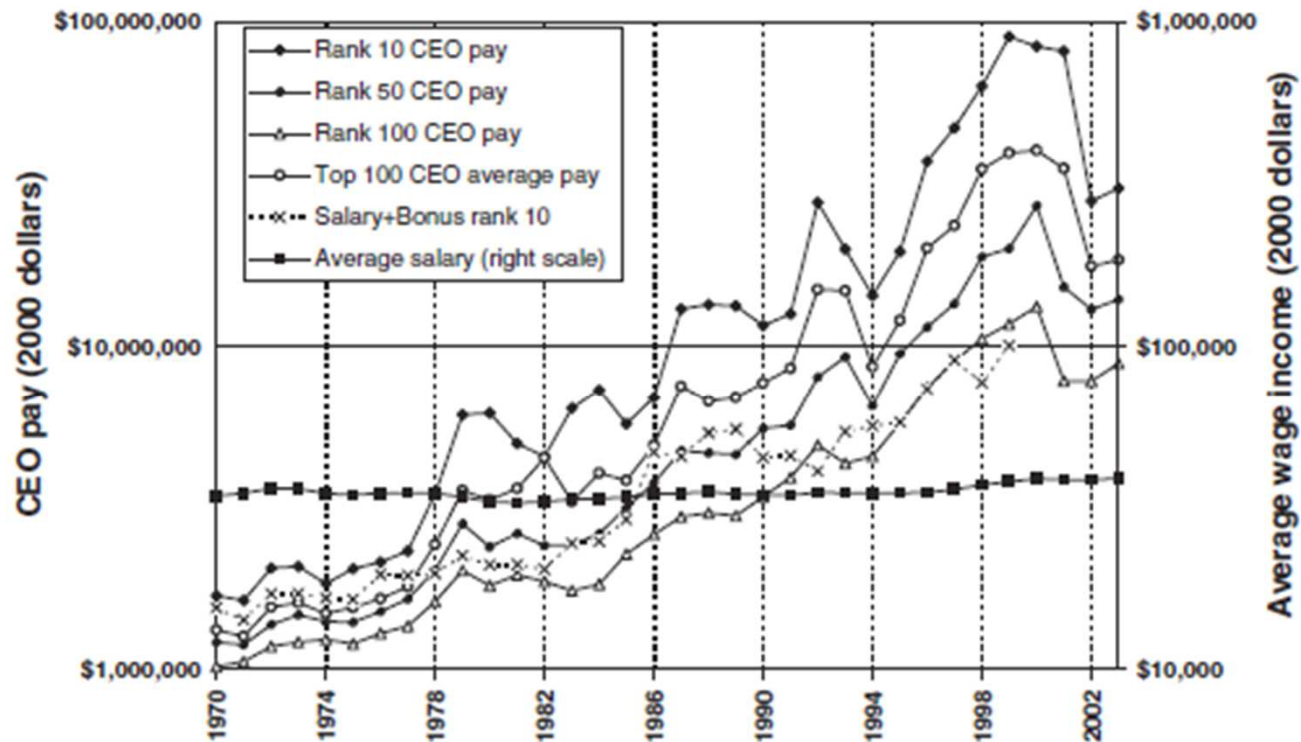


Figure 5.11 CEO pay vs. average wage income, US 1970–2003

Kaufkraftbereinigte Realeinkommen in den USA

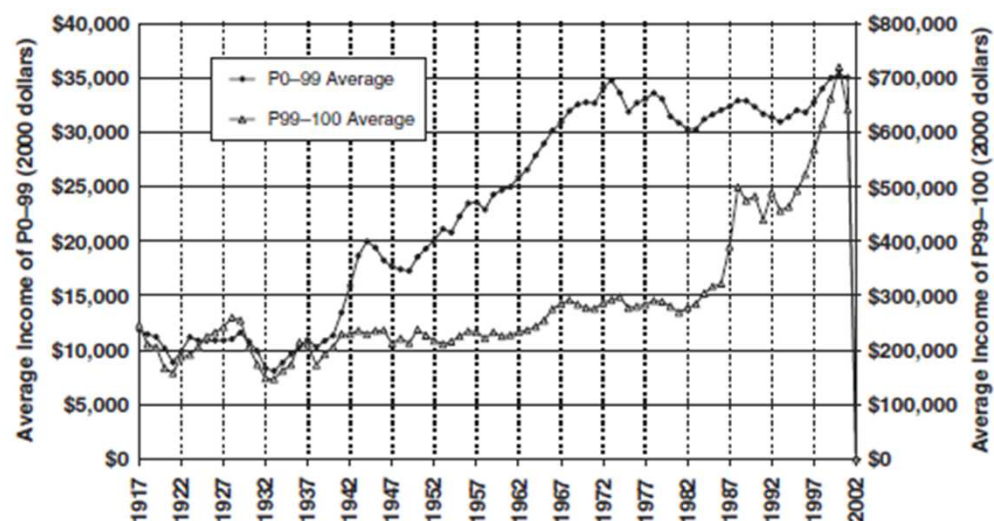


Figure 5A.1 Average real income of bottom 99% and top 1% in US, 1917–2002

Notes: Bottom 99% have stagnated from 1973 to 2000: (1) Income is defined as market income (excluding realized capital gains) and excludes all transfers such as Social Security benefits, unemployment insurance, welfare assistance etc. The importance of transfers has grown overtime. They represent in 2000 about 15% of personal income and around 10% in 1973, and only 1–2% before 1930. (2) The unit is the tax unit (such as couple and dependents, or a head of household with dependents, or a single person). The number of individuals per tax unit has declined overtime from 2.5 in the 1973 to 2.1 in 2000 but the number of adults (aged 20 +) per tax unit has only declined from 1.6 to 1.5 from 1973 to 2000. A tax unit is smaller than a household (a household is defined as all individuals living in the same unit such as two roommates, etc.) In 2000, there were 134.5 million tax units but only 104.7 million households in the United States. Therefore, average household income is about 28% higher than average tax unit income. (3) All nominal income are deflated using the official Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). It has been recognized that the CPI-U understates inflation and new CPI series (CPI-U-RS) have been created for the period 1967–2002 displaying 15% less inflation (and hence 15% more real income growth) for the period 1967 to 2002 and about 13% more real growth from 1973 to 2000.

In sum, from 1973 to 2000, the average income of the bottom 99% would have grown by about 40% in real terms instead of stagnating (as displayed on the figure above) if we had included all transfers (+7% effect), used the CPI-U-RS (+13% effect) and especially defined income per capita (+20% effect). Under those assumptions, the average income of the top 1% would have grown by a factor 3.3 instead of a mere 2.5 (as in figure above).

The finding that top 1% incomes have done so much better than the bottom 99% since 1973 is therefore largely independent of those assumptions above.

Source: Table 5A.4, columns P0-90, P90-95, P95-99, and P99-100.

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Entwicklung der Realeinkommen und Kaufkraft in der Schweiz

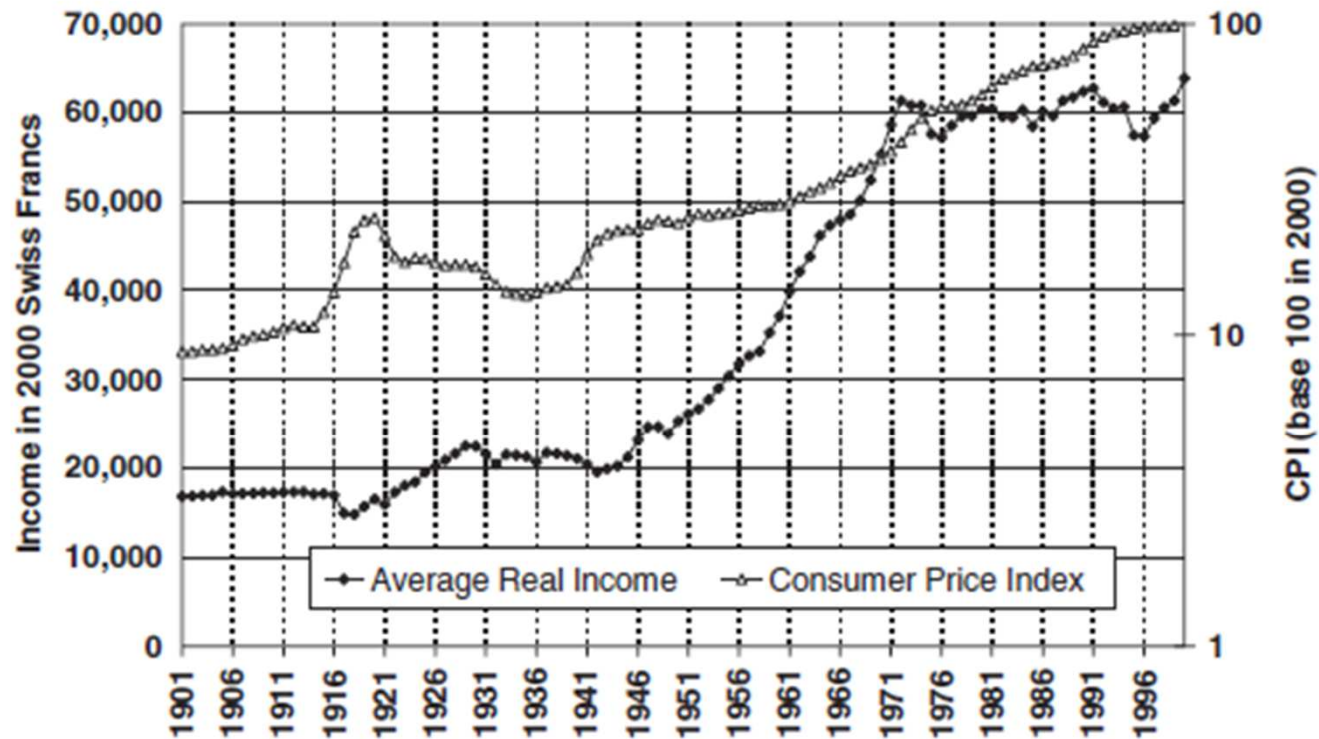


Figure 11.1 Average real income and consumer price index in Switzerland, 1901–2000

Source: Table 11.1, col. (6) and (7).

Entwicklung des Anteils der Top-Einkommen in der Schweiz

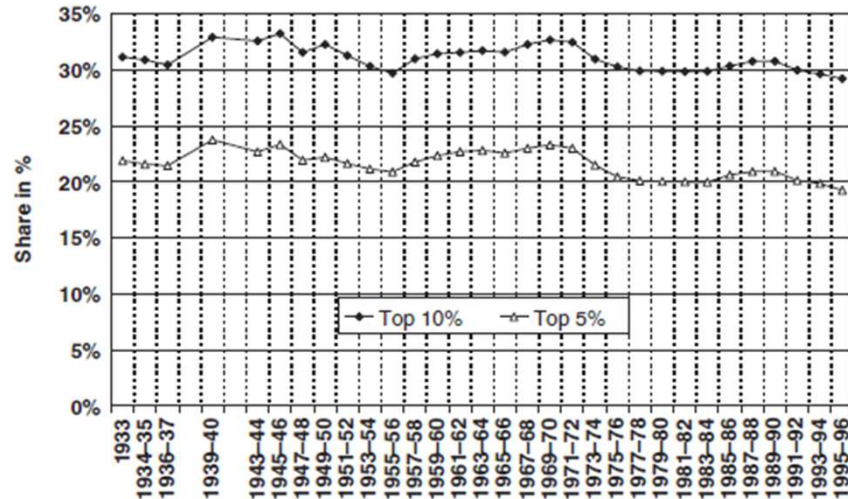


Figure 11.2 Top 10% and top 5% income shares in Switzerland, 1933–96

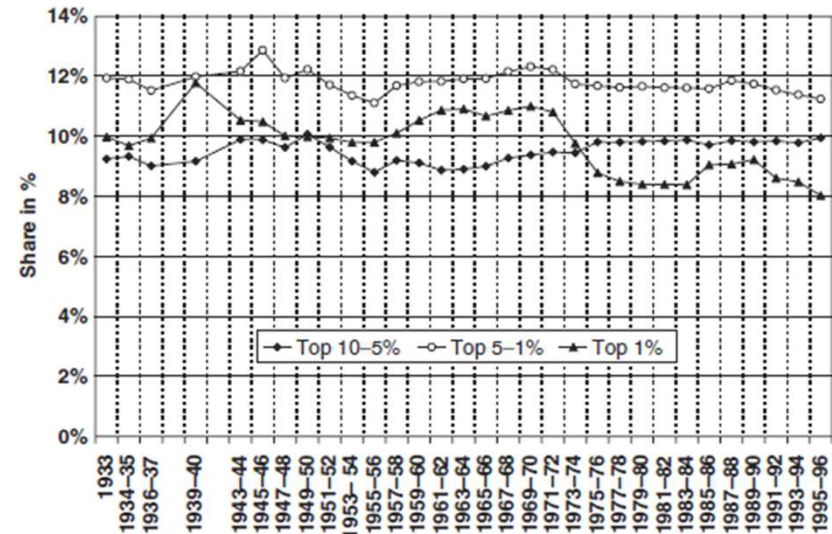


Figure 11.3 Top 1%, top 5–1%, and top 10–5% income shares in Switzerland, 1933–96

Source: Table 11.2: col. top 1%, 5–1% and top 10–5%.

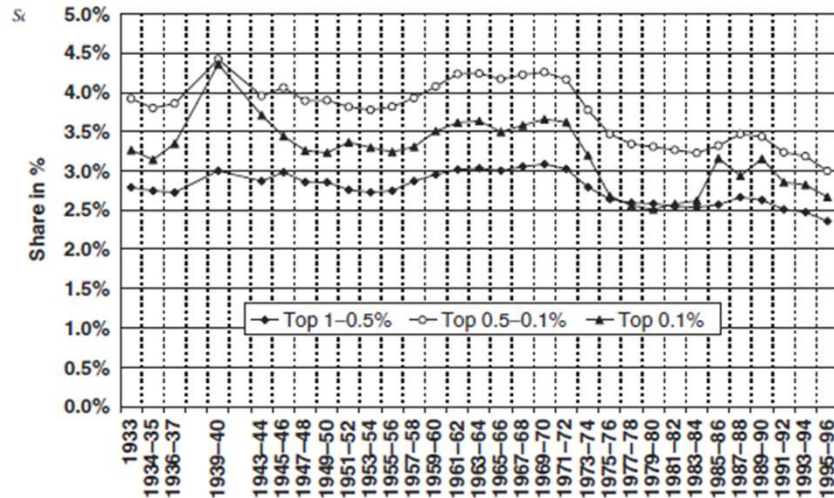


Figure 11.4 Top 0.1%, top 0.5–0.1%, and top 1–0.5% income shares in Switzerland, 1933–96

Ungleichheit

Entwicklung des Anteils der Top-Top-Einkommen in der Schweiz

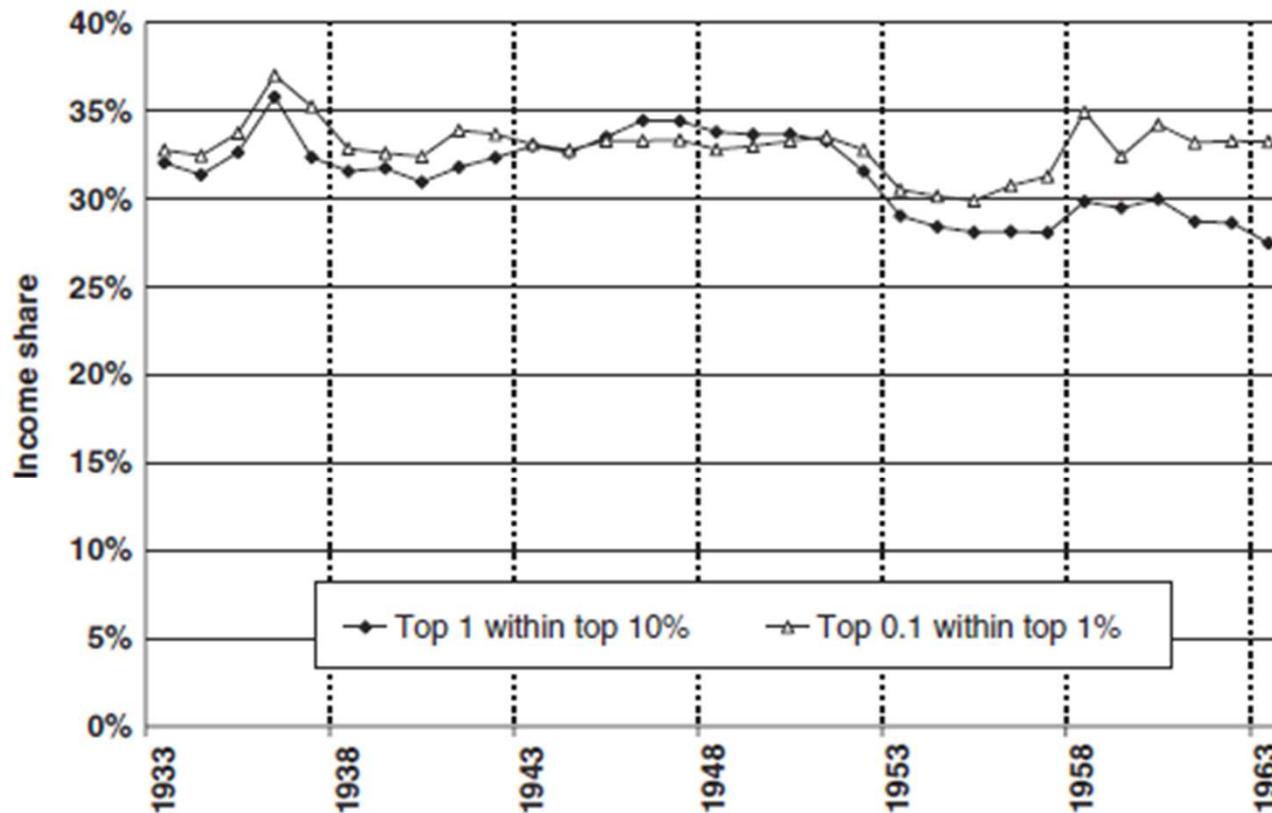


Figure 11.5 Shares within shares in Switzerland, 1933–63

Sources: Table 11.2: col. 18 and 19.

Die Schweiz im Vergleich mit den USA und Frankreich

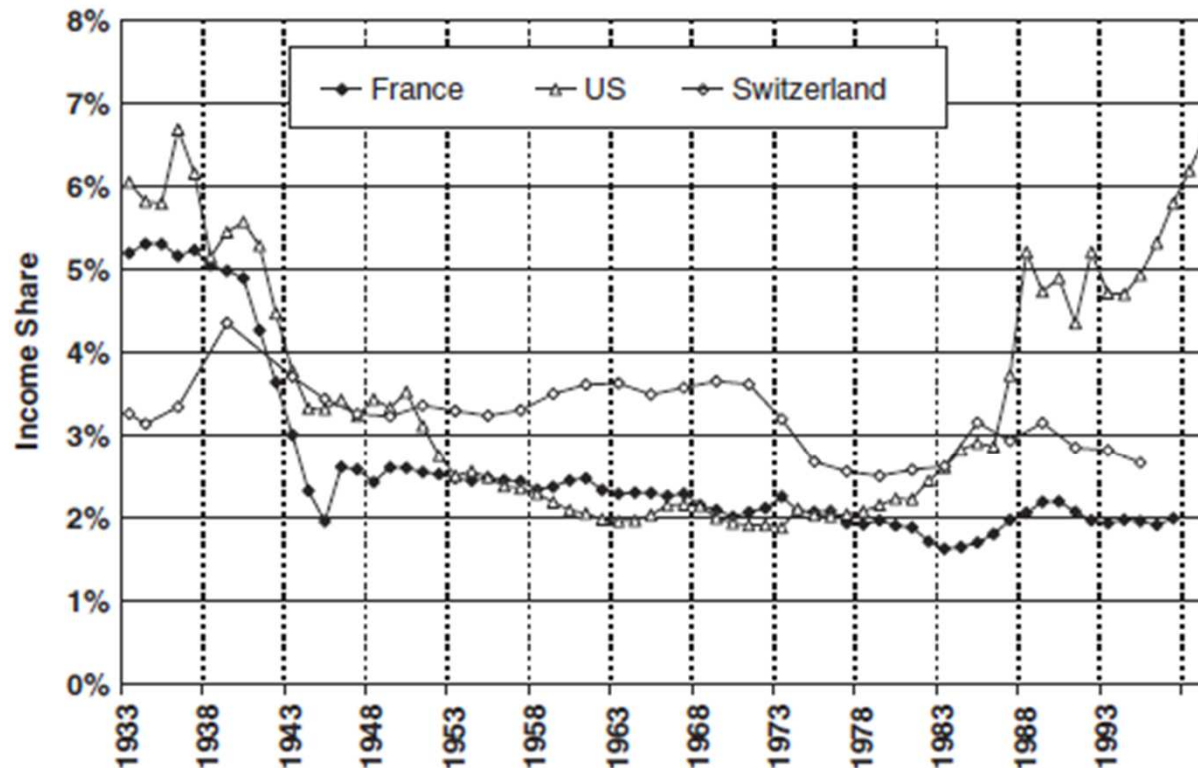


Figure 11.6 The top 0.1% income share in France, the US, and Switzerland 1933–97

Sources: US: Piketty and Saez (Chapter 5, this volume): table A1, col. top 0.1%; France: Piketty (2003, and Chapter 3, this volume); Switzerland: Table 11.2, column Top 0.1% income share.

Entwicklung des Vermögens in der Schweiz

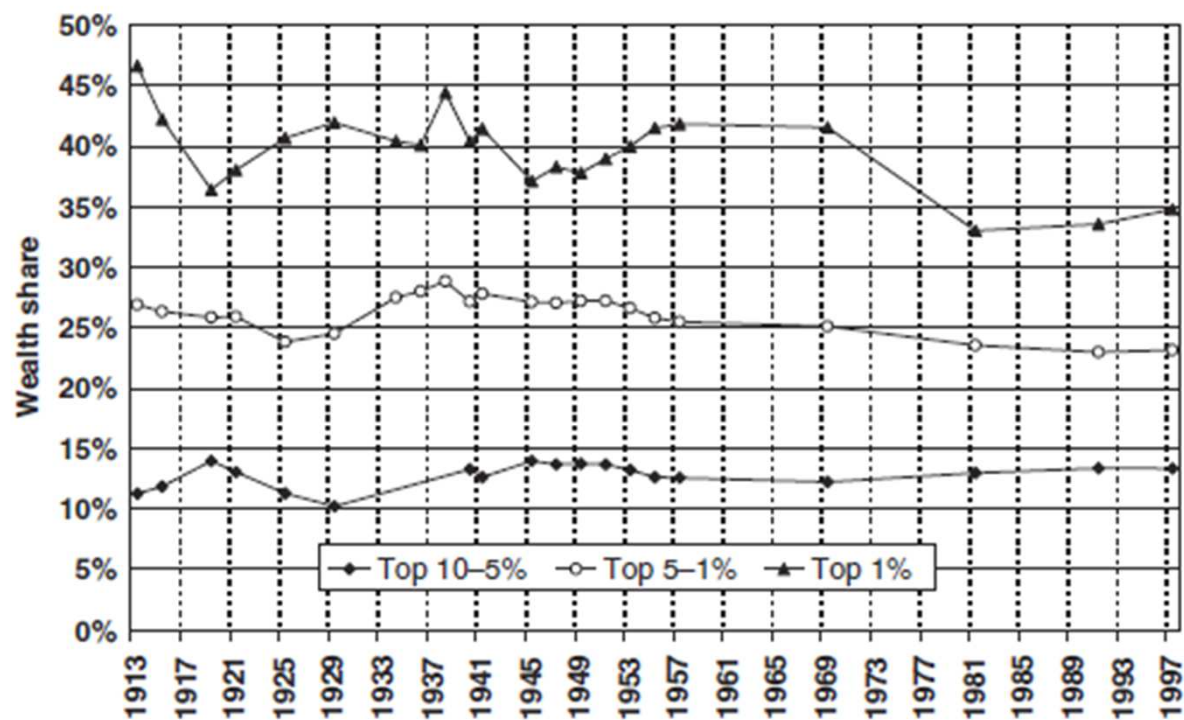


Figure 11.7 Top 10-5%, top 5-1%, and top 1% wealth shares in Switzerland, 1913-97

Source: Table 11.3, col. top 10-5%, top 5-1% and top 1%.

Entwicklung der Top-Top-Vermögen in der Schweiz

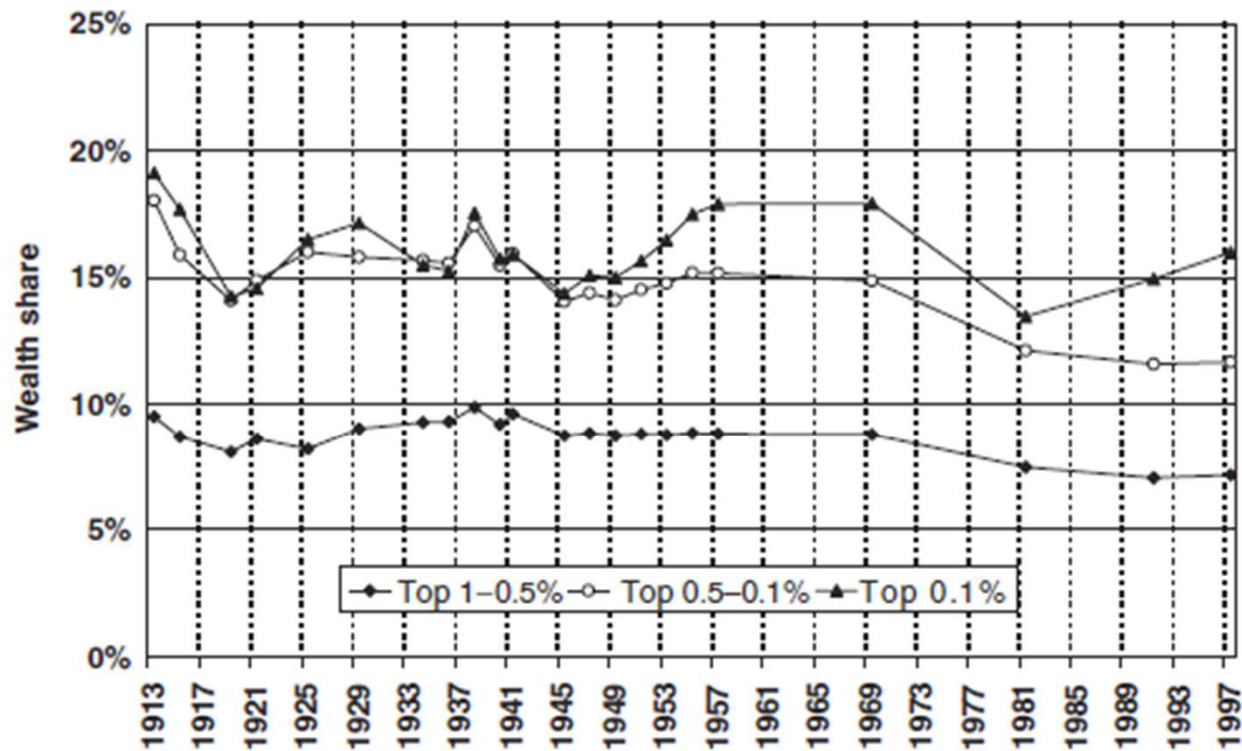


Figure 11.8 Top 1-0.5%, top 0.5-0.1%, and top 0.1% wealth shares in Switzerland, 1913-97

Source: Table 11.3, col. top 1-0.5%, top 0.5-0.1% and top 0.1%

Vermögensentwicklung in der Schweiz im Vergleich mit den USA

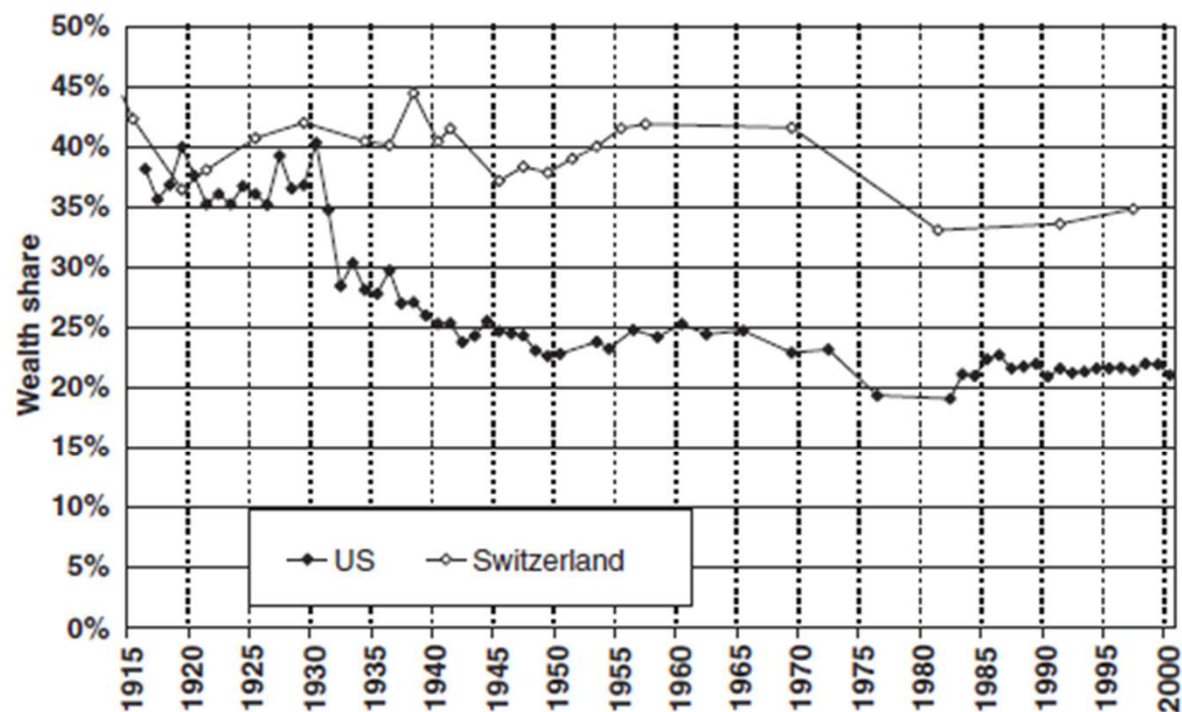


Figure 11.9 The top 1% wealth share in the US and Switzerland, 1915–2000

Note: US wealth shares are based on individual adults while Swiss shares are based on the family level.

Sources: US: Kopczuk and Saez (2004): table BI, col. top 1%; Switzerland: Table 11.3, top 1% wealth share.

Entwicklung der Einkommen von Ausländern in der Schweiz

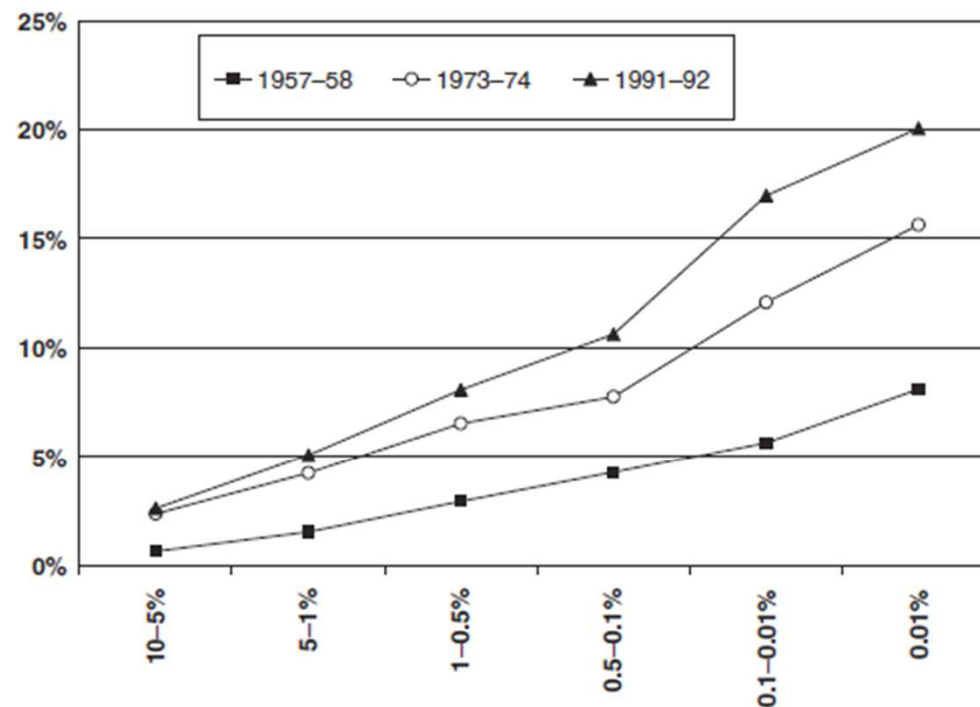


Figure 11.10 The fraction of foreign income earners and non-residents in top income groups Switzerland, 1957-91

Notes: The figure displays for three tax years the fraction of special cases (others) defined as tax returns filed by non-residents (with income in Switzerland) or tax returns filed by Swiss residents with income from foreign (non Swiss) sources.

Sources: Table 11.4.

Entwicklung der Kapitaleinkommen in der Schweiz

Table 11.5 Capital Income earned through Swiss accounts and tax evasion, 1950–2002

Period	Capital income		Percent of capital income accruing to								
	Total in (millions of 2000 CH Fr.) (1)	As a % of total personal income (from Table 1) (2)	Based on advance tax refunds					Total capital income with no advance tax refund (mn 2000 CH Fr.) (9)	As a percent of top income groups in France		
			Swiss corporations (3)	Swiss individual residents (4)	Foreigners (5)	Advance tax never refunded (6)	top 1% (10)		top 0.1% (11)	top 0.01% (12)	
1950–59	6,516	9.18	40.40	38.11	1.11	20.37	1,327	4.1	15.1	57.8	
1960–69	13,347	10.94	41.61	36.89	2.66	18.83	2,514	4.3	17.4	68.9	
1970–79	28,070	15.96	43.07	35.58	4.80	16.55	4,644	7.1	28.8	110.2	
1980–89	40,464	19.96	50.12	29.17	8.55	12.16	4,919	7.3	29.8	114.6	
1990–98	66,588	29.50	53.47	25.72	12.02	8.80	5,860	7.7	30.0	108.8	
1999–02	85,826	35.72	57.40	13.62	20.53	8.46	7,258				

Notes: Col. (1) displays the average annual real value of capital income earned through Swiss financial institutions (all subject to 35% withholding advance tax, except minor exemptions). Col. (2) shows the amount as a percentage of personal income in Switzerland from Table 11.1, col. (5). Col. (3)–(5) show the fraction of capital income earned by Swiss corporations (personnes morales), Swiss individual residents (personnes physiques), and non-residents based on refunds of the advance tax. Col. (6) displays the fraction of capital income whose advance tax is never refunded and hence presumably evaded. Col. (7) shows the average annual real amount of capital income (in 2000 million of Swiss Francs) whose tax is not refunded (col. (6) times col. (1)). This is an upper bound of capital income evaded by non-residents through Swiss accounts. Col. (7)–(9) show by what percentage would the top 1%, 0.1%, and 0.01% income shares in France would be increased if all the capital income whose advance tax is never refunded was allocated fully to those top income groups.

Source: *Recettes fiscales de la Confédération 2002* (Administration fédérale des contributions, Division Statistique fiscale et documentation, Berne, avril 2003).

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Arm und Reich - Wie geteilt ist Deutschland?



Entwicklung der Einkommen in Preußen

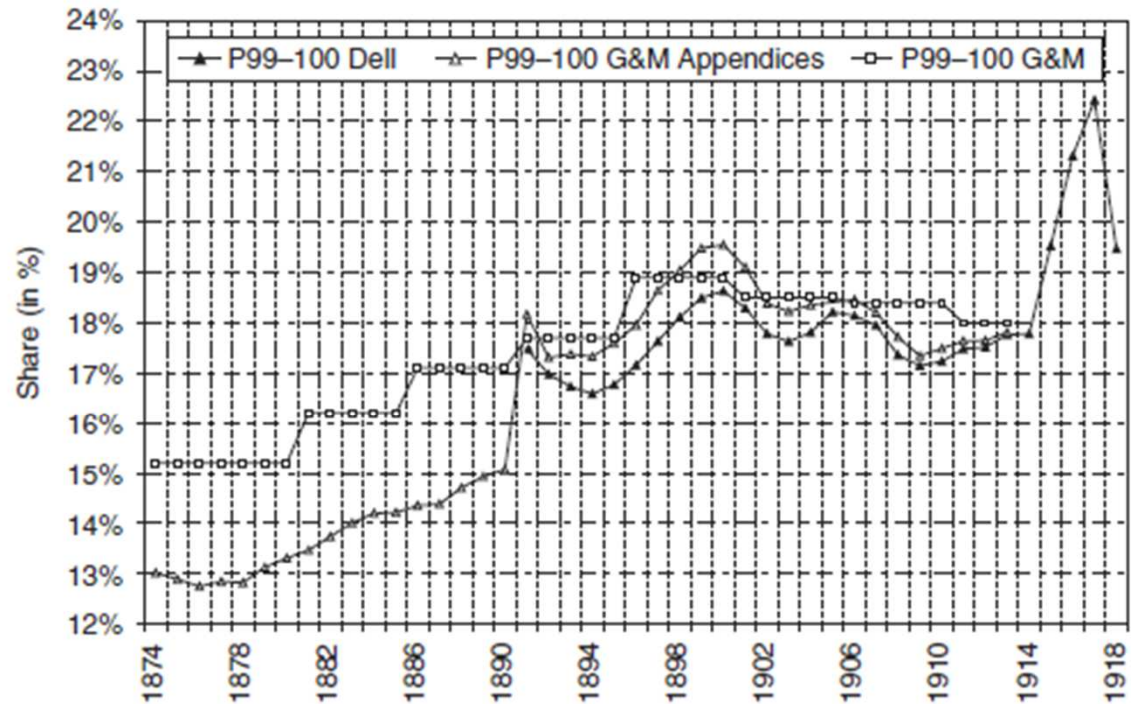


Figure 9.1 Series of Müller and Geisenberger (1972) for Prussia

Source: Author's computation on Prussian income tax data; Mueller and Geisenberger 1972: 44–5, appendix 1: 59–60.

Entwicklung des Anteils der Top-10% Verdiener in Deutschland

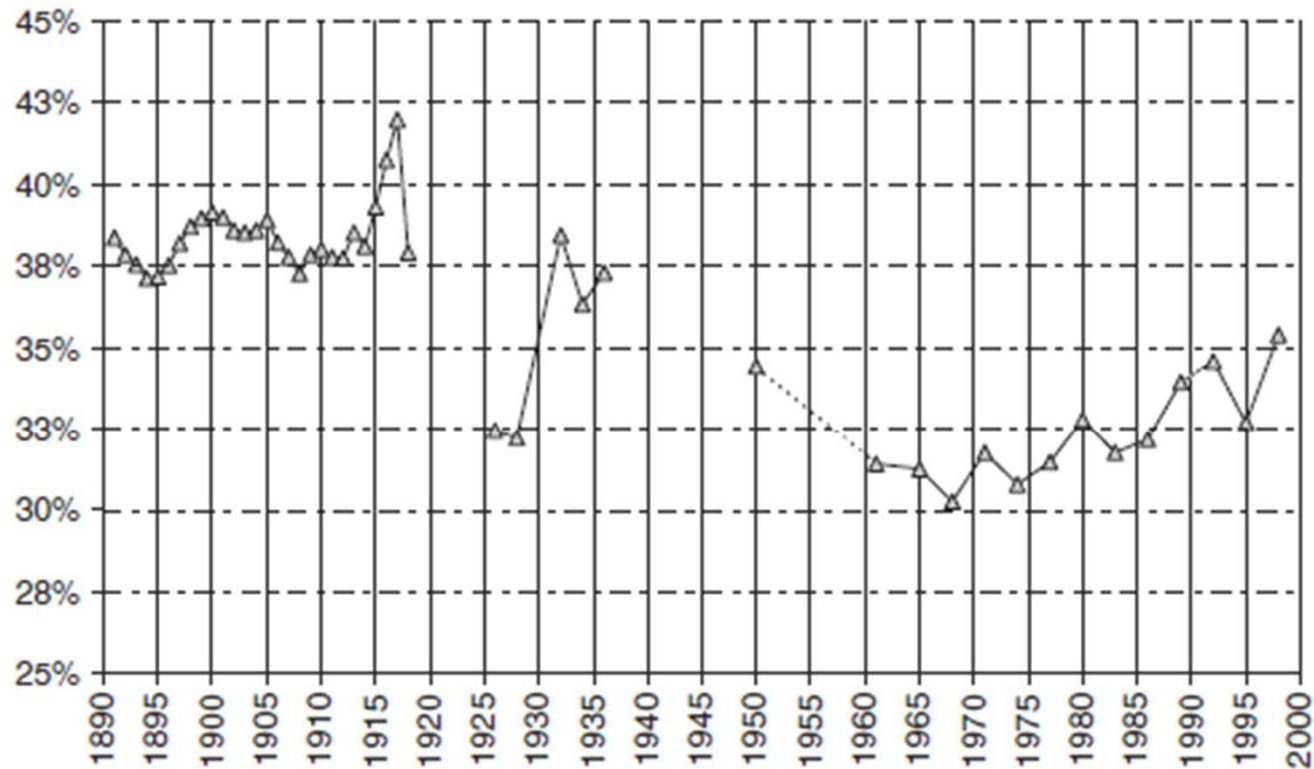


Figure 9.2 Share of the top decile, Germany, 1891–1998

Source: Author's computation on German income tax data; Table 9I.5, this volume.

Entwicklung des Anteils der Top-1% Verdiener in Deutschland



Figure 9.4 Share of the top percentile, Germany 1891–1998

Source: Author's computation on German income tax data, Table 9I.5

Entwicklung des Anteils der Top-0.01% Verdiener in Deutschland

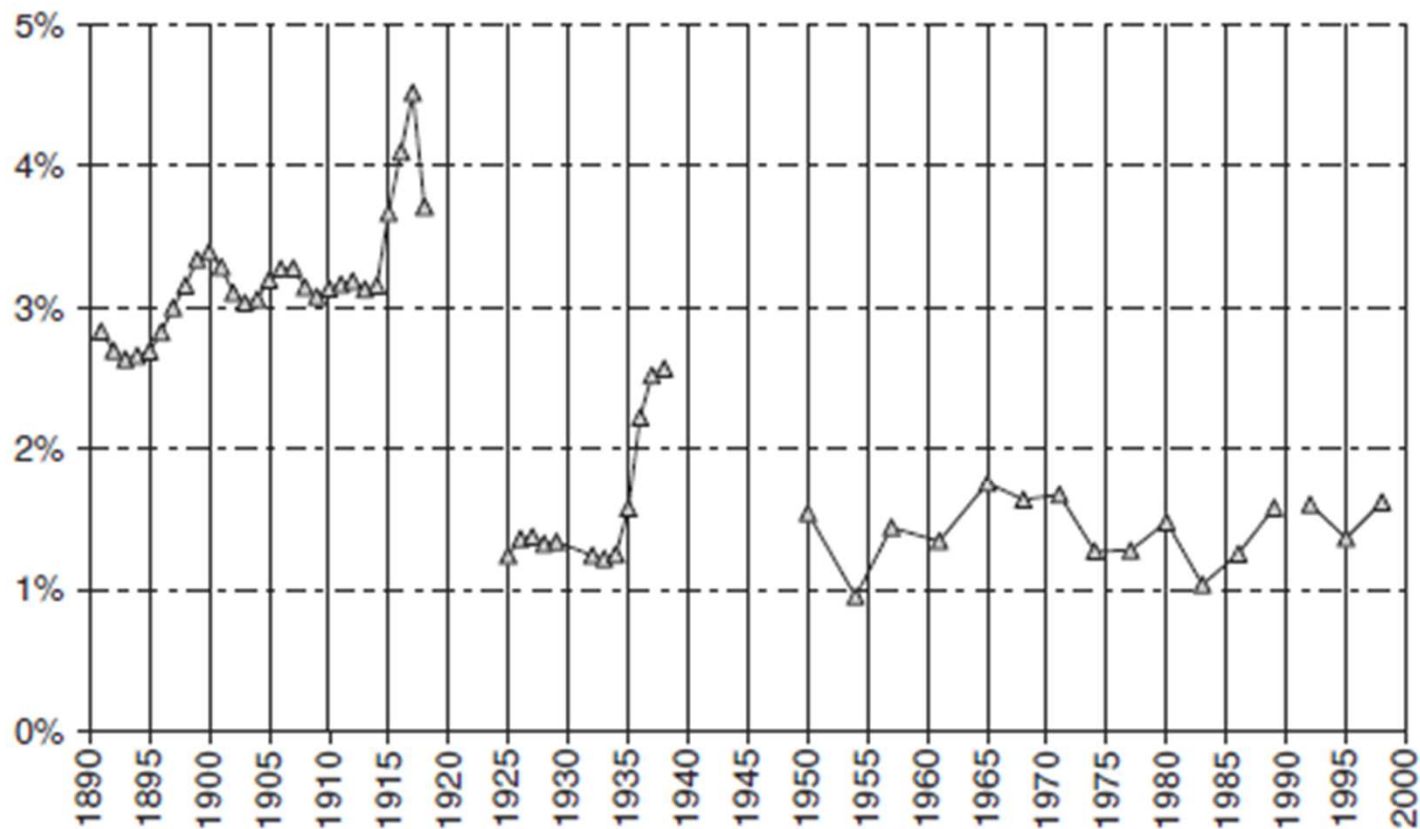


Figure 9.6 Share of the top 0.01%, Germany 1891–1998

Source: Author's computation on German income tax data, Table 9I.5

Anteil der Top-1% Verdienener innerhalb der Top-10% im Ländervergleich

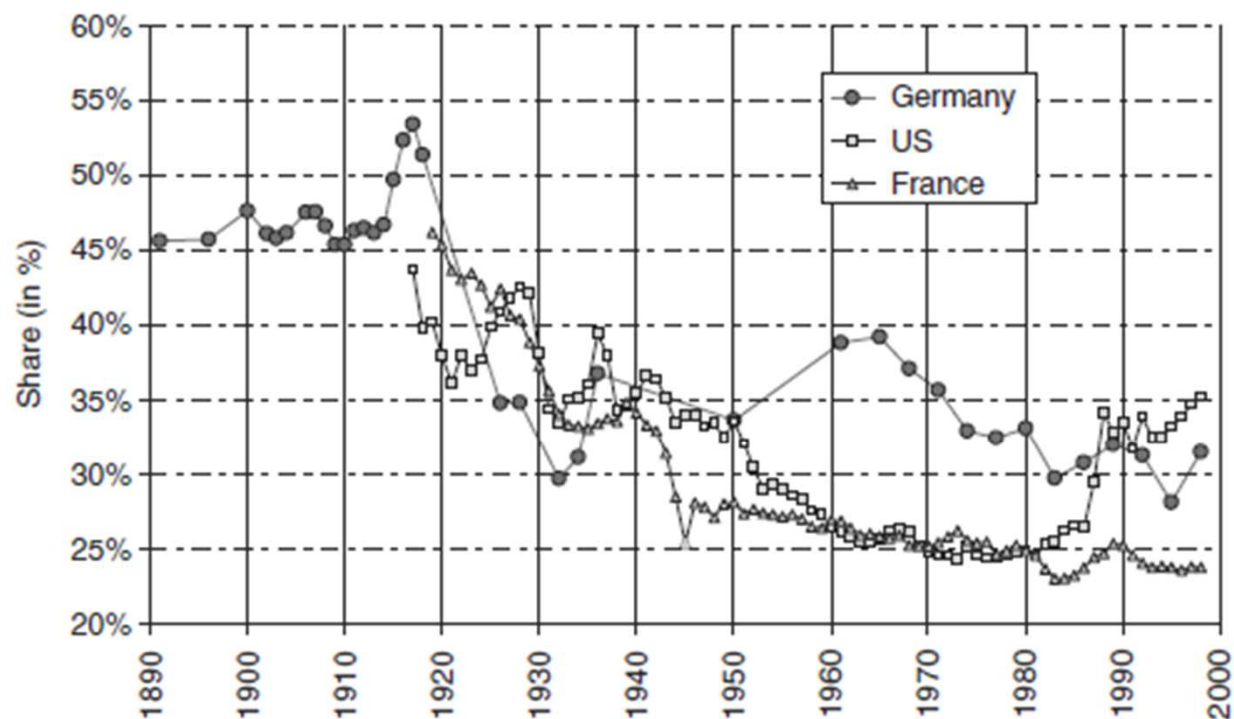


Figure 9.7 Share of the top percentile within the top decile, France, US, and Germany 1891–1998

Source: Author's computations on German income tax data; France—Chapter 3, this volume; US—Chapter 4, this volume.

Anteil der Top-0.01% Verdienener innerhalb der Top-1% im Ländervergleich

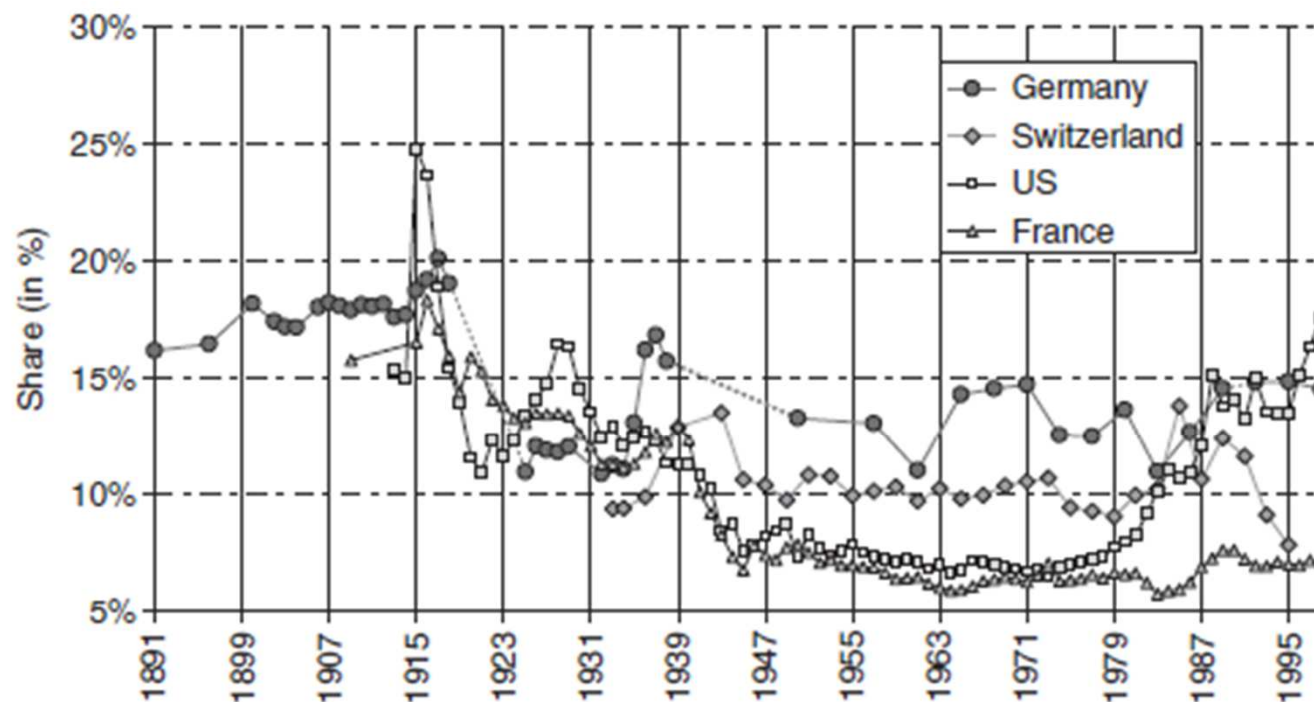


Figure 9.8 Share of P99.99–100 in top percentile, Germany 1891–1998

Source: Author's computations on German income tax data; France—Chapter 3, this volume; US—Chapter 4, this volume.

Anteil „Niedrigverdiener“ innerhalb der Top-1% im Ländervergleich

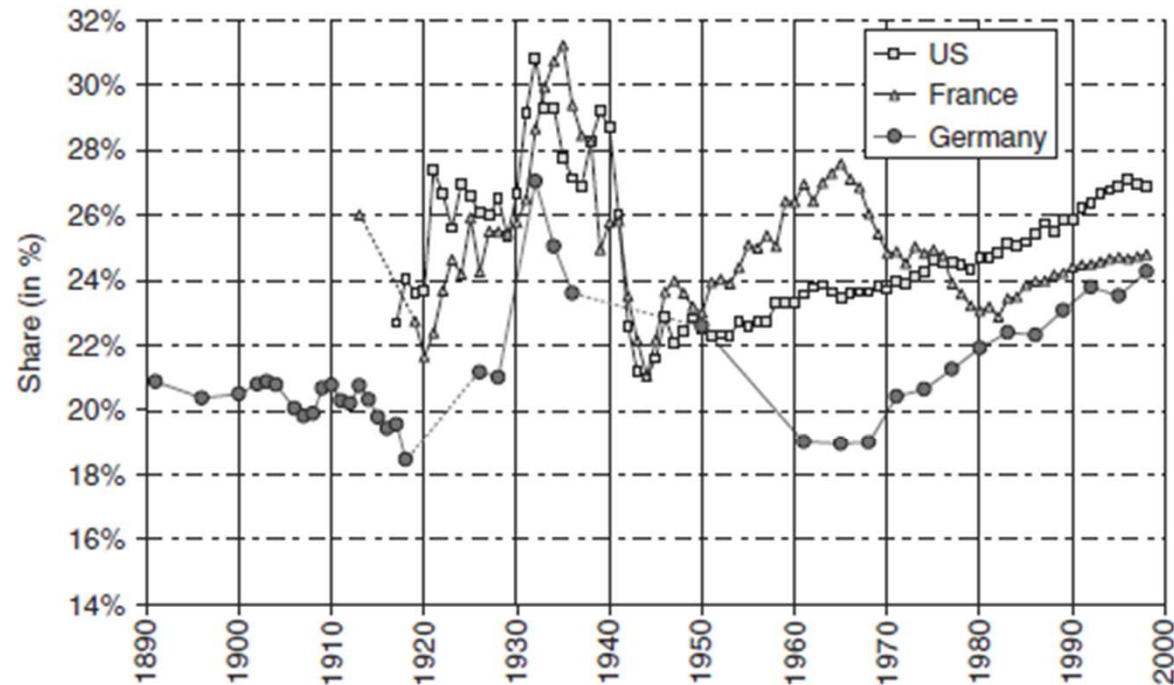


Figure 9.9 Share of the bottom part of the top decile (P90–99), France, US, and Germany 1891–1998

Source: Germany—author's computations on German income tax data; France—Chapter 3, this volume; US—Chapter 4, this volume.

Anteil „Topverdiener“ innerhalb der Top-1% im Ländervergleich

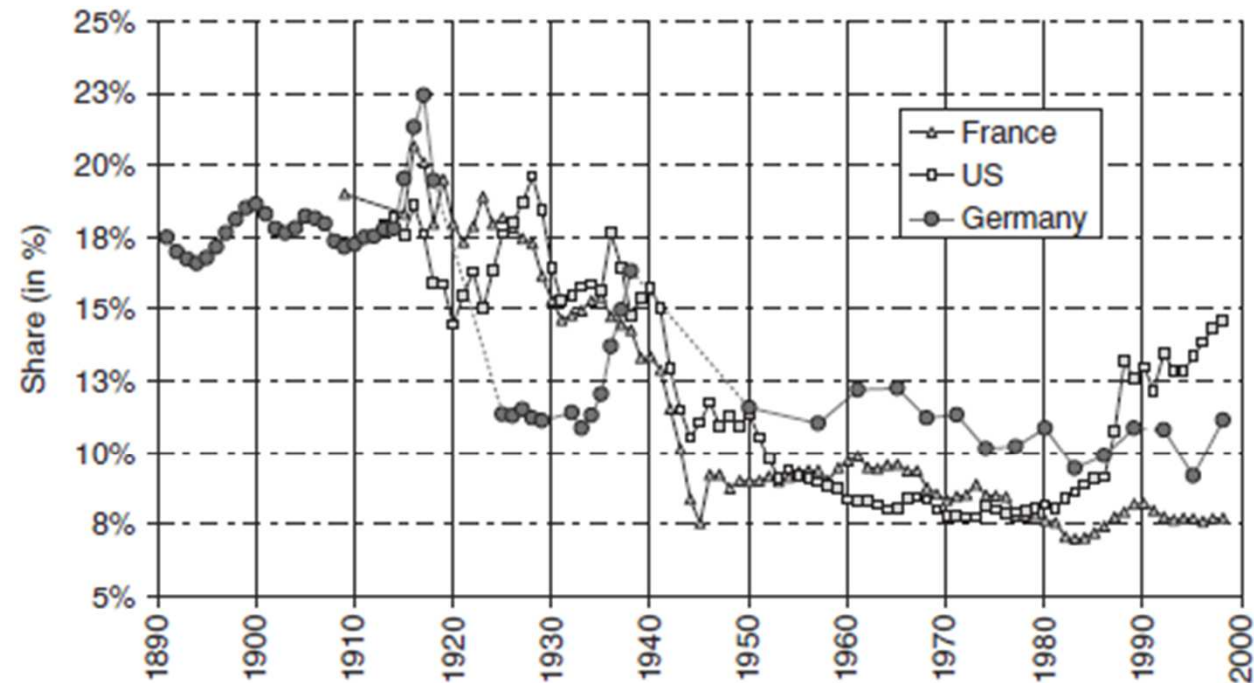


Figure 9.10 Share of the top part of the top decile (P99–100), France, US, and Germany 1891–1998

Source: Germany—author’s computations on German income tax data; France—Chapter 3, this volume; US—Chapter 4, this volume.

Entwicklung der Top-Einkommen im Vergleich

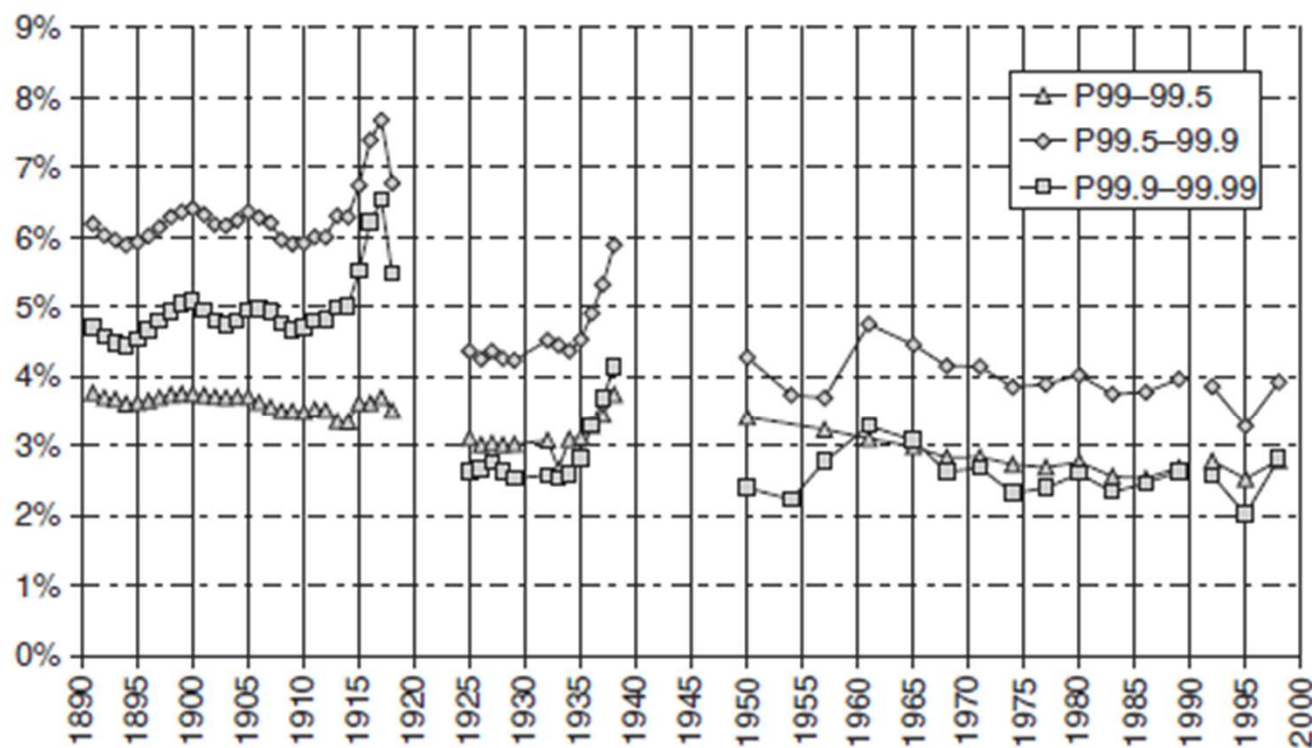


Figure 9.5 Share of P99-99.5, P99.5-99.9, and P99.9-99.9, Germany 1891-1998

Entwicklung der Zusammensetzung von Top-Einkommen

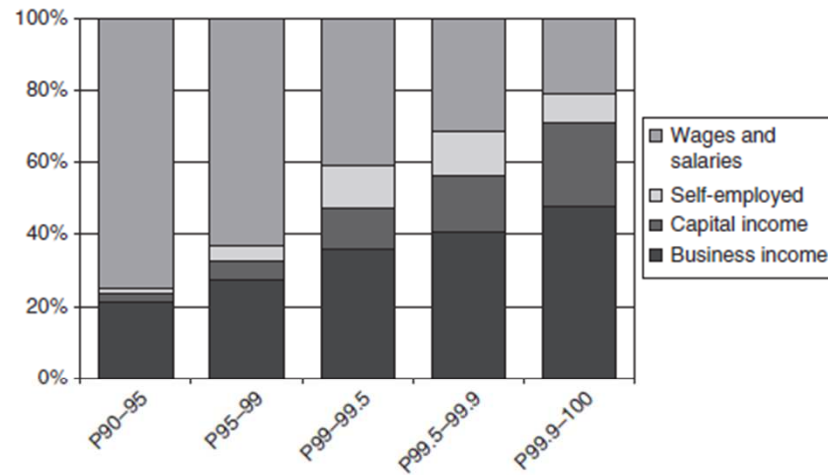


Figure 9.11 Sources of income in top income groups in Germany, 1928

Source: Author's computation on German income tax data, Table 9L5.

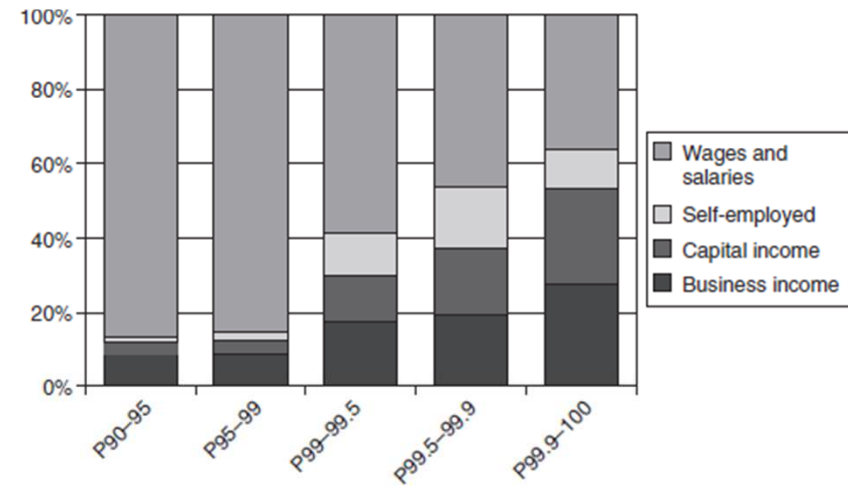


Figure 9.12 Sources of income in top income groups in Germany, 1932

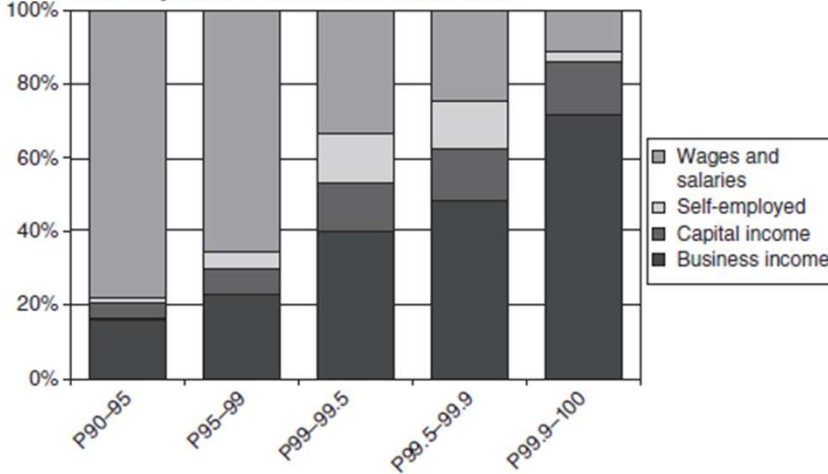


Figure 9.13 Sources of income in top income groups in Germany, 1936

Source: Author's computation on German income tax data, Table 9L5.

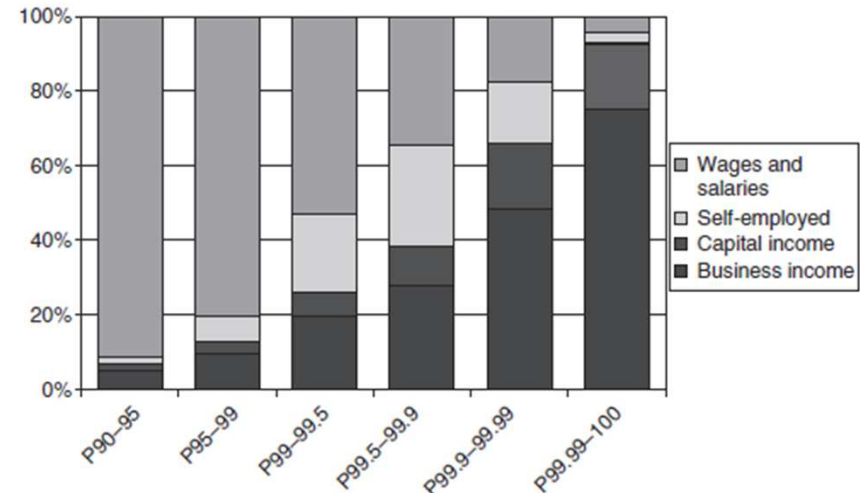


Figure 9.14 Sources of income in top income groups in Germany, 1992

Entwicklung der Zusammensetzung von Top-Einkommen

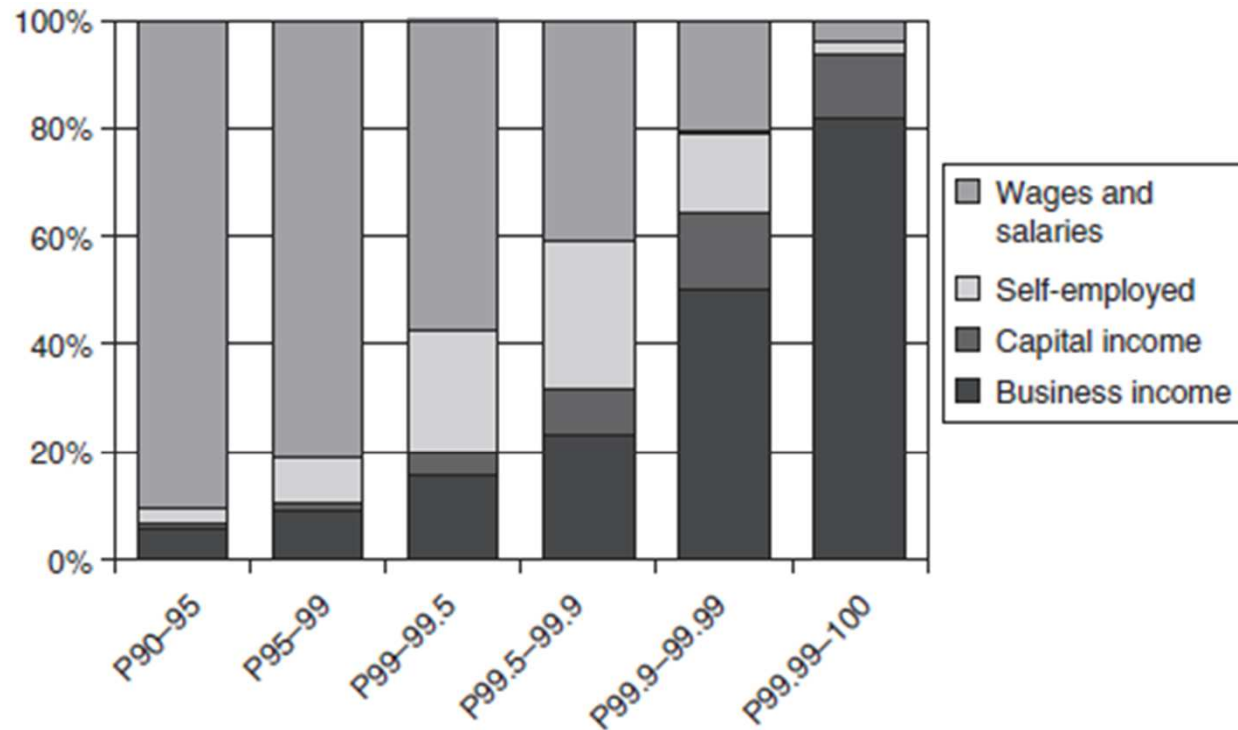


Figure 9.15 Sources of income in top income groups in Germany, 1998

Source: Author's computation on German income tax data, Table 9I.5.

Gliederung

1. Einkommens- und Vermögensverteilung in hochentwickelten Ökonomien

Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T. (2007). Top Incomes over the Twentieth Century: A Contrast between Continental European and English-Speaking Countries (Volume 1). Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 531-585

2. Einkommens- und Vermögensverteilung in den USA

Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T. (2007). Top Incomes over the Twentieth Century: A Contrast between Continental European and English-Speaking Countries (Volume 1). Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 141-225

3. Einkommens- und Vermögensverteilung in der Schweiz

Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T. (2007). Top Incomes over the Twentieth Century: A Contrast between Continental European and English-Speaking Countries (Volume 1). Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 472-500

4. Einkommens- und Vermögensverteilung in Deutschland

Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T. (2007). Top Incomes over the Twentieth Century: A Contrast between Continental European and English-Speaking Countries (Volume 1). Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 365-425

5. Einkommens- und Vermögensverteilung in Frankreich

Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T. (2007). Top Incomes over the Twentieth Century: A Contrast between Continental European and English-Speaking Countries (Volume 1). Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 43-81

Entwicklung der Top-10% Einkommen in Frankreich

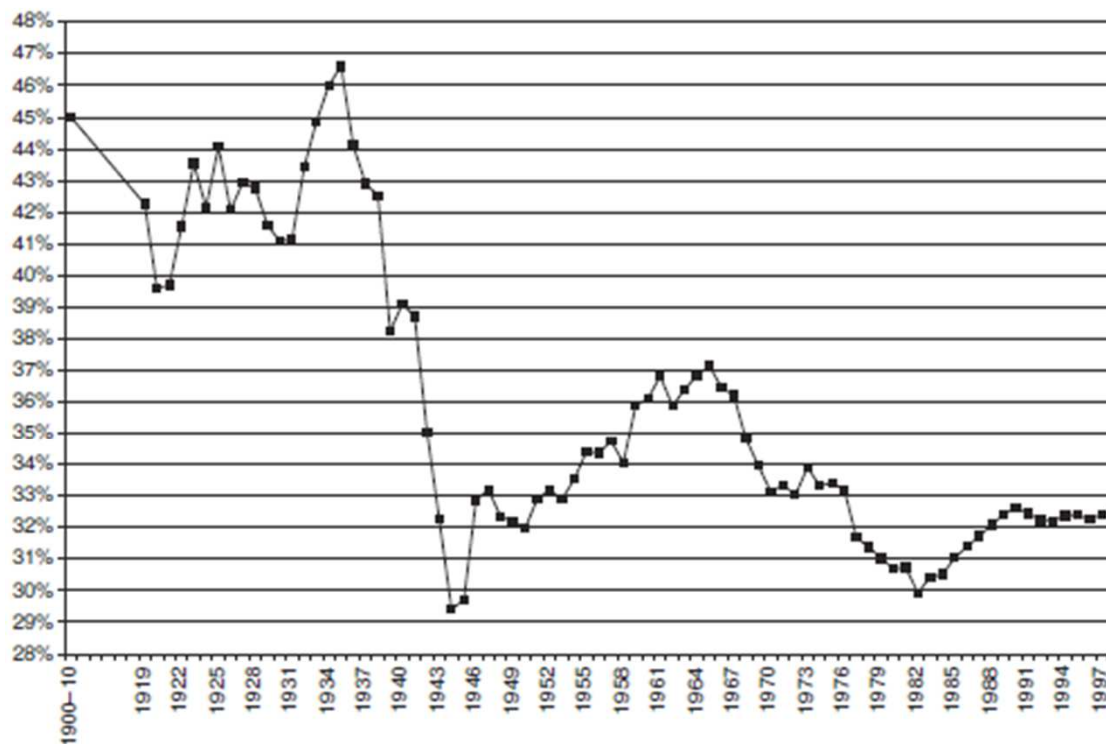


Figure 3.1 The top decile income share in France, 1900–98

Source: Author's computations based on income tax returns. See, Table 3A.1, col P90–100, and Piketty (2001a: appendix B, table B14, pp. 620–1).

Entwicklung der Top-Einkommensanteile in Frankreich

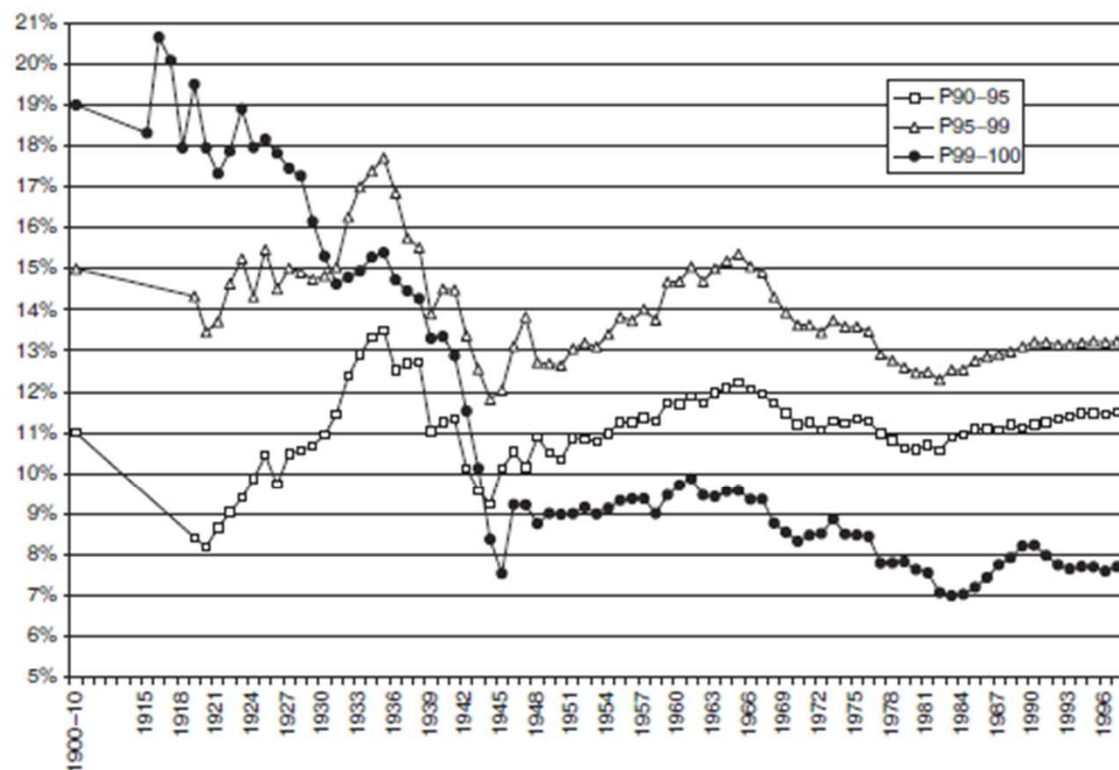


Figure 3.2 The income share of fractiles P90–95, P95–99, and P99–100 in France, 1900–98

Source: Author's computations based on income tax returns. See this chapter, Tables 3A.1 and 3A.2, and Piketty (2001a: appendix B, tables B14 and B15, pp. 620–2).

Relationale Veränderung der Einkommensanteile in 100 Jahren in FR

Table 3.1 Income growth and income shares in France, 1900–10 and 1990–98

Fractiles	Income growth	Income share (%) 1900–10	Difference (points) 1990–98	Difference (%)	Share of total decline of top decile share corresponding to each fractile (%)	
P0–100	4.48	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	
P90–100	3.23	45.0	32.4	–12.6	–28.0	100.0
P95–100	2.77	34.0	21.0	–13.0	–38.3	103.2
P99–100	1.84	19.0	7.8	–11.2	–59.1	88.9
P99.5–100	1.54	15.0	5.2	–9.8	–65.6	78.1
P99.9–100	1.12	8.0	2.0	–6.0	–75.0	47.6
P99.99–100	0.83	3.0	0.6	–2.4	–81.6	19.4
P0–90	5.51	55.0	67.6	12.6	22.9	
P90–95	4.65	11.0	11.4	0.4	3.6	–3.2
P95–99	3.95	15.0	13.2	–1.8	–12.0	14.2
P99–99.5	2.94	4.0	2.6	–1.4	–34.4	10.9
P99.5–99.9	2.02	7.0	3.2	–3.8	–54.9	30.5
P99.9–99.99	1.30	5.0	1.4	–3.6	–71.1	28.2
P99.99–100	0.83	3.0	0.6	–2.4	–81.6	19.4

Note: 'Income growth' refers to the ratio between the average household incomes of 1990–98 and 1900–10 (both expressed in 1998 French Francs).

Source: Author's computations based on income tax returns (see Piketty 2001a: tables 2.1 and 2.2, pp. 128–9).

Stabilität sozialer Ungleichheit in Frankreich: Löhne

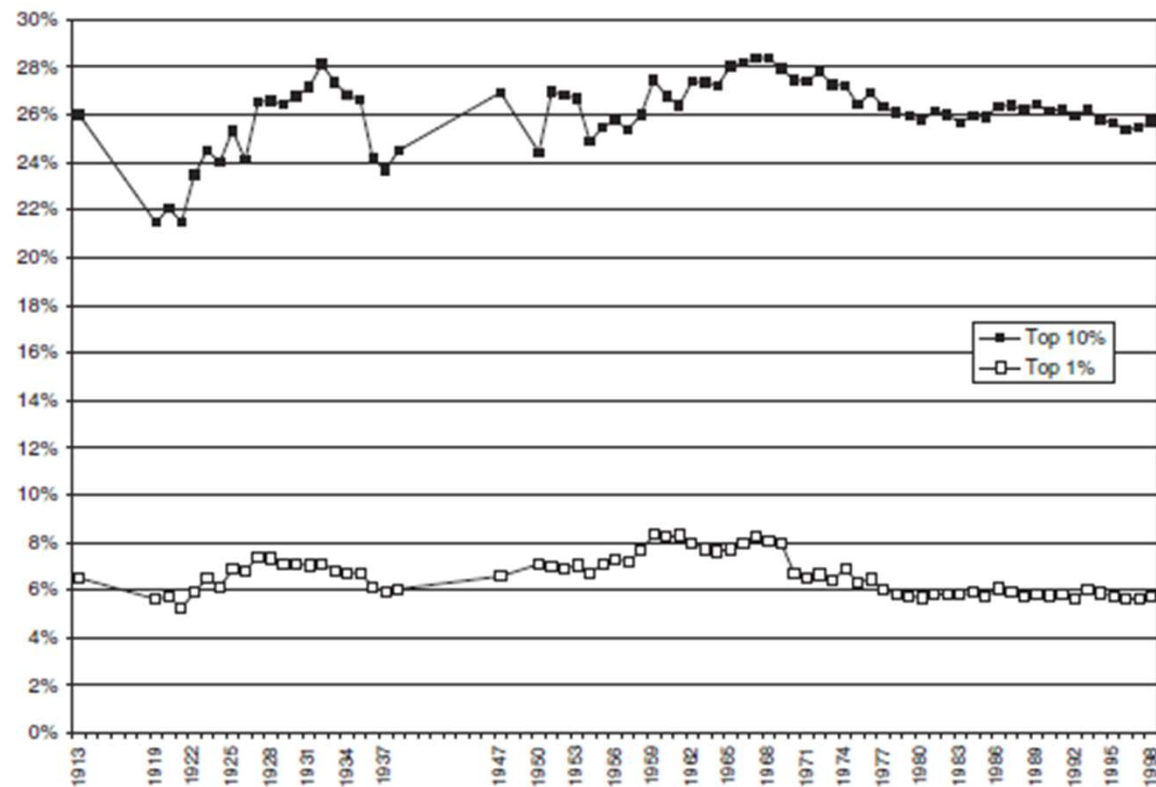


Figure 3.3 The top decile and top percentile wage shares in France, 1913–98

Source: Author's computations based on wage tax returns (see Piketty 2001a: appendix D, tables D7 and D16, col. P90–100 and P99–100, pp. 664 and 675).

Stabilität sozialer Ungleichheit in Frankreich: Vermögen

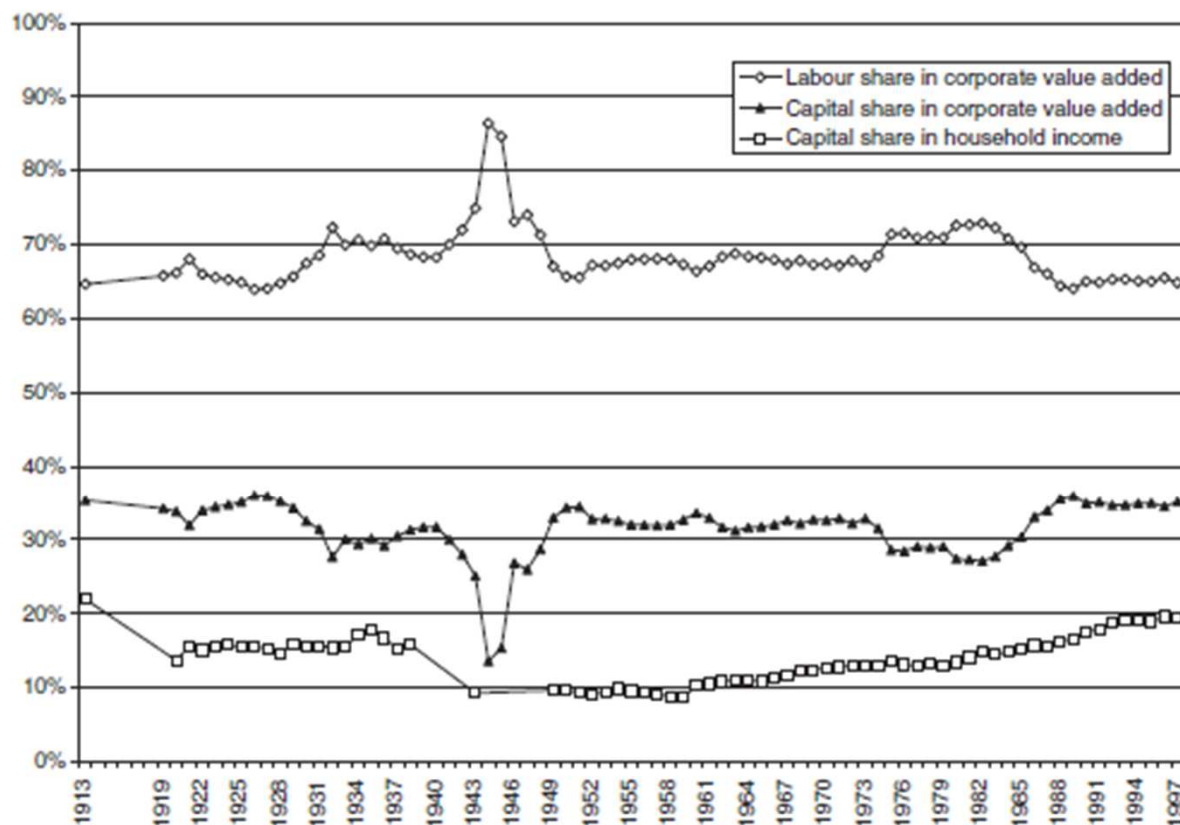


Figure 3.4 Factor shares in France, 1913–98

Source: Author's computations based on national accounts (see Piketty 2000a: appendix G, tables G3–G6 and G9, pp. 703–5 and 710–13).

Entwicklung des Besitzes/Vermögens in Frankreich

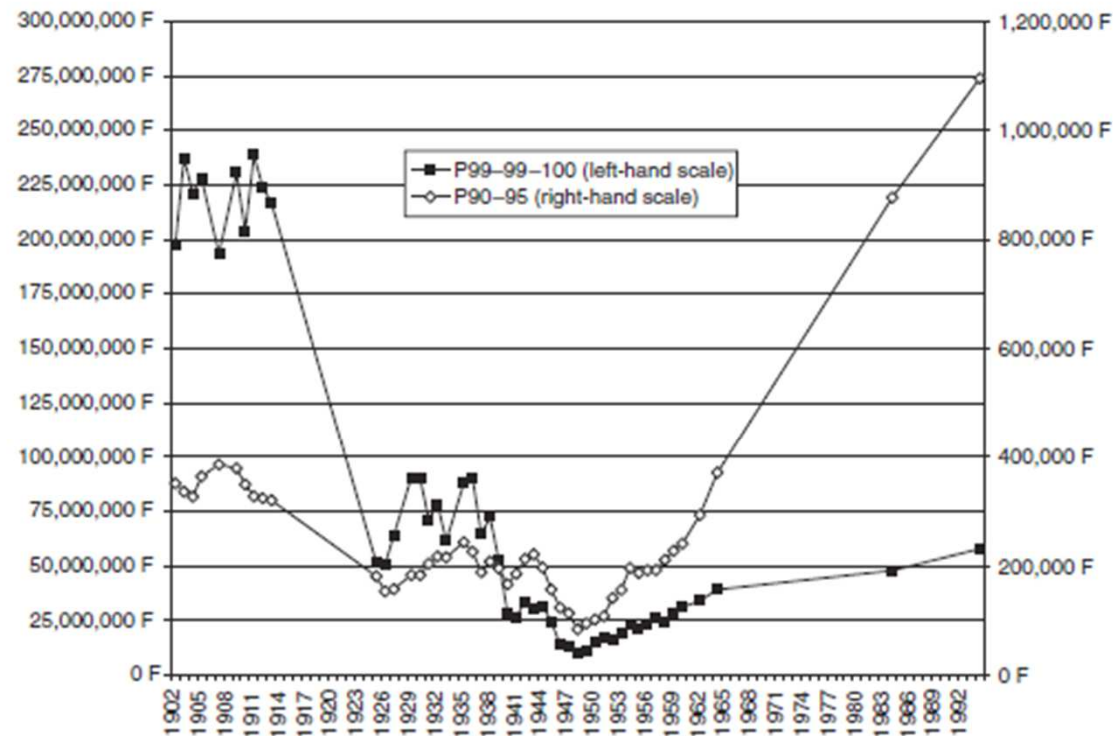


Figure 3.5 The average estate left by the fractiles P90–95 and P99.99–100 in France, 1902–94 (1998 French Francs)

Source: Author's computations based on inheritance tax returns (see Piketty 2001a: appendix J, table J–9, p. 763).

Entwicklung der progressiven Steuer in Frankreich

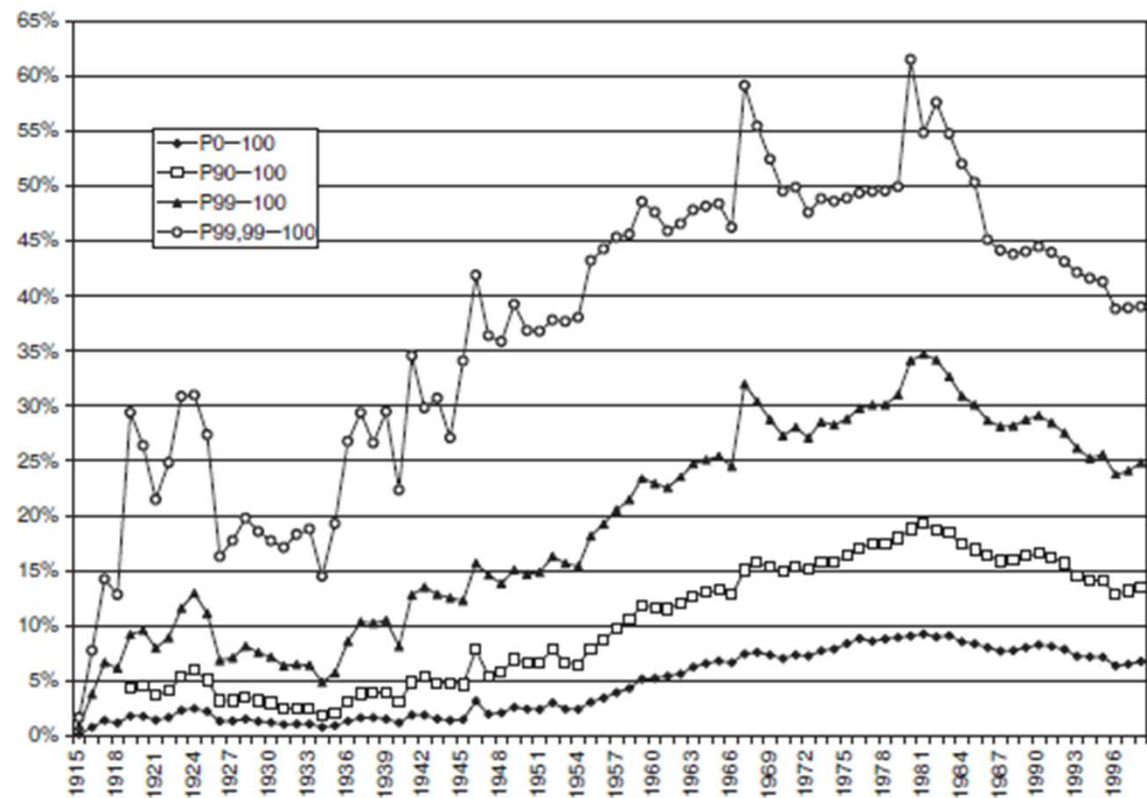


Figure 3.6 Effective average income tax rates in France, 1915–98

Source: Author's computations based on income tax returns and income tax laws (see Piketty (2001a: appendix B, table B-20, pp. 636–7).

Einfluss progressiver Steuern auf die Bildung von Kapitalvermögen

Table 3.2 The impact of progressive taxation on capital accumulation

	r = 5%, t = 0%	r = 5%, t = 30%	r = 5%, t = 50%	r = 10%, t = 0%	r = 10%, t = 30%	r = 10%, t = 50%
c = 100%	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
c = 80%	3.1	0.3	0.0	24.3	0.0	0.0
c = 60%	5.2	1.7	0.5	47.6	5.1	0.0
c = 40%	7.3	3.0	1.5	70.8	13.2	3.1
c = 20%	9.4	4.3	2.5	94.1	21.3	7.3
c = 0%	11.5	5.6	3.4	117.4	29.5	11.5

Note: This table reads as follows: assume that a capitalist's consumption level is equal to a fixed fraction c (say, $c = 20\%$) of the full return r (say, $r = 5\%$) to his or her capital stock; in the absence of taxation ($t = 0\%$), his or her capital stock will be multiplied by 9.4 after 50 years; with an effective tax rate $t = 50\%$, his or her capital stock will be multiplied by 2.5 after 50 years (I assume that the capitalist keeps the same absolute consumption level during 50 years). The corresponding formula is given by: $x_{50} = c/(1-t) + [1 + (1-t)r]^n x [1 - c/(1-t)]$.