World Inequality Report 2026
Technical Notes for Figures and Tables

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Abstract

This document provides a technical description of the figures and tables presented in the World Inequality Report 2026. For more information on the general structure of the World Inequality Database and the data used for the World Inequality Report 2026, we recommend you visit WID.world website and consult the codes dictionary web page.
This note is accompanied by the data and code used for the replication of the graphs and tables, and a folder with all graphs and tables in Excel files.

Contents

Executive Summary

Figure 1. The world is extremely unequal

This graph shows the shares of total annual income and total wealth of the four main population groups in 2021. For example, the top 10% of the wealth distribution own 75% of total household wealth. Income and wealth groups are not necessarily comprised of the same individuals.

Income inequality is measured using the distribution of pre-tax national income among adults (equal-split series). Pre-tax national income is the sum of all pretax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, including social insurance benefits (and removing corresponding contributions), but excluding other forms of redistribution (income tax, social assistance benefits, etc.)

Wealth inequality is measured using the distribution of net household wealth among adults (equal-split series). Net household wealth is the sum of financial assets (e.g. equity or bonds) and non-financial assets (e.g. housing or land) owned by individuals, net of their debts.

All inequality estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2025).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

The base unit is the individual but resources are split equally within couples.

For more detail on the construction of wealth inequality series, see Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 2. Extreme wealth inequality is persistent and increasing

This graph shows the evolution over the period 1995-2025 of the share of global household wealth detained by billionaires and the global top 0.001% v.s. bottom 50%.

Wealth inequality is measured using the distribution of net household wealth among adults (equal-split series). Net household wealth is the sum of financial assets (e.g. equity or bonds) and non-financial assets (e.g. housing or land) owned by individuals, net of their debts.

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Figure 3. Wealth has grown much more for the already extremely wealthy

This figure shows the average annual growth rate per adult of each wealth group between 1995-2025. Wealth groups are defined using generalized percentiles ranging from 1 to 99%, then from 99.1 to 99.9%, up to 99.999%. Growth rates among the poorest half of the population were between 3% and 4% per year. Since this group started from very low wealth levels, its absolute levels of growth remained very low. The poorest half of the world population has captured only 2.3% of overall wealth growth since 1995. The top 1% benefited from high growth rates (3% to 9% per year) and captured 38% of total wealth growth over the period.

Wealth inequality is measured using the distribution of net household wealth among adults (equal-split series). Net household wealth is the sum of financial assets (e.g. equity or bonds) and non-financial assets (e.g. housing or land) owned by individuals, net of their debts.

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Figure 4. The wealthiest account for a disproportionate share of global emissions

The figure shows the share of global GHG emissions attributable to the bottom 50% and the top 1% of the world population. Emissions are separated into consumption-based (emissions from production attributed to final consumers, Bruckner et al., 2022) and ownership-based (scope 1 emissions from firms and assets owned by individuals, Chancel and Rehm, 2025b). Private ownership-based emissions (representing around 60% of total emissions) do not include government-owned or direct household emissions. The total volume of emissions covered by the ownership-based approach is relatively close to that explicitly accounted for in the consumption-based approach presented here. The latter assumes that emissions associated with government activities and investments—typically representing 30–40% of total emissions—are distribution-neutral (Bruckner et al., 2022). Groups are defined by consumption-based emissions and wealth respectively, but both distributions are highly correlated.

Figure 5. Women persistently receive lower labor income than men everywhere

Female labor income shares, 1990-2025

This figure shows the evolution of the female labor income share between 1990 and 2025 across world regions. For example, in 2025, female workers earn about 16% of total labor income in the Middle East & North Africa, but about 40% in North America & Oceania and Europe.

Labor income comprises wage and salaries as well as the labor share of self-employment income. We assume the latter to be 70% of full self-employment income. The female share in labor income is defined as the national aggregate labor income earned by women relative to the aggregate of labor income within a country. This indicator thus takes into account

earnings as well as employment differentials between the genders.

The population is comprised of individuals over age 15.

For more detail on the construction of female labor income share, see Gabrielli, Valentina, Theresa Neef, and Anne-Sophie Robilliard (2024). 2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share. Tech. rep. 2024/13.

Check the latest WID.world data series for this graph.

Figure 6. After including domestic labor, women earn only 32% of men's hourly income

The data was provided to us directly by the authors of Andreescu, M., Loubes, R., Piketty, T., Robilliard, A.-S. "Global Labour Hours in Paid and Unpaid Work: Inequality, Productivity and Structural Transformation, 1800-2100", World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2025/08. In particular, we use Figures 19, 20, and 21 from the paper. Revised values for the Gender Gap in Hourly Income for all regions using the decadal estimates for economic labor hours. Note that we still use the 2000-2025 estimate for domestic labor hours since we do not have enough data to estimate that statistic per decade.

Figure 7. Inequality between regions is also immense

This graph compares average income per adult across regions. Regional aggregates are produced using Purchasing Power Parity income estimates. For example, the average income of North America and Oceania is 3,800 PPP euros.

Income inequality is measured using the distribution of pre-tax national income among adults (equal-split series). Pre-tax national income is the sum of all pretax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, including social insurance benefits (and removing corresponding contributions), but excluding other forms of redistribution (income tax, social assistance benefits, etc.)

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Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2021).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 8. Income and, even more, wealth are extremely concentrated at the top in every region

This graph compares the income shares of the bottom 50%, middle 40% and top 10% in each regional distribution across the world. Regional aggregates are produced using Purchasing Power Parity income estimates.

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Figure 9. Some countries face the double burden of low incomes and very high inequality

his map compares the income gaps across the world. Income gaps are defined here as the ratio of the top 10% average income to the bottom 50% average income.

Income inequality is measured using the distribution of pre-tax national income among

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For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 10. Inequality can be reduced with progressive taxation and transfers

This figure reveals how taxes and transfer lead to much greater redistributive effects in all regions compared to just taxes and especially in Europe and North America & Oceania, highlighting the critical role of transfers in reducing global income inequality. All measures used for this data come from Fisher-Post, M., and Gethin, A., "Government Redistribution and Development: Global Estimates of Tax-and-Transfer Progressivity, 1980-2023"

Figure 11. Large inequality of opportunity across regions

We directly use data from Bharti, N.K, Gethin, A., Jenmana, M., Mo, Z., Piketty, T., Yang, L. “Human Capital, Unequal Opportunities and Productivity Convergence: A Global Historical Perspective, 1800-2100”, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2025/15. In particular, we use Figure 8a from the paper.

Figure 12. The ultra-rich escape progressive taxation

This figure shows effective income tax rates by pretax income group and for U.S. dollar billionaires in Brazil, France, the Netherlands, Spain, and the United States. Income tax rates include only individual income taxes and equivalent levies. All values are expressed as a share of pretax income, defined as all national income before taxes and transfers, after pensions. P010 denotes the bottom 10% of the income distribution, P1020 the next decile, etc. The Spanish series is based on the Spanish Distributional Accounts developed by Artola et al. (2022) and it has been elaborated by combining the personal income tax samples published by the Spanish Tax Agency with the National Accounts published by the Spanish National Statistics Institute for 2019.

Figure 13. The international financial system generates more inequality0

This figure shows excess yield income, defined as the foreign capital income received (paid) that corresponds to the positive (negative) excess yield, expressed as a share of GDP. Excess yield is measured as the difference between the return on gross foreign assets and the return on gross foreign liabilities. Returns on foreign assets (liabilities) are computed by dividing property income receivable (payable) from the rest of the world by the corresponding stock of gross foreign assets (liabilities). Excess yield income is then obtained by multiplying the excess yield by gross foreign assets when the excess yield is positive, and by multiplying it by gross foreign liabilities when the excess yield is negative. The resulting amount is expressed as a share of GDP.

The figure plots excess yield income for Japan, the United States, Russia, China, the Eurozone, and the BRICS group from 1970 to 2025. Values are reported as a share of each country or group's GDP.

The Eurozone aggregate is constructed by summing foreign income flows, foreign assets and liabilities, and GDP across member states before computing returns and excess yield income. Before the introduction of the euro, only the founding members are included: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain. Countries that adopted the euro later are included starting in their year of accession: Greece (2001), Slovenia (2007), Cyprus (2008), Malta (2008), Slovakia (2009), Estonia (2011), Latvia (2014), and Lithuania (2015). The BRICS aggregate (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) is constructed analogously by aggregating property income flows, gross foreign assets and liabilities, and GDP across members.

All estimates are constructed using current market exchange rates (MER).

Figure 14. Privileged countries face lower liability costs by political design, not market dynamics

The panel shows the currency composition of global official reserves based on historical IMF Annual Reports (1976–1994) and the IMF COFER database (1995–2022); reserves exclude gold, and Deutsche marks, French francs, Dutch guilders and ECUs are included in the euro before 1999. Sources and series: Boz et al. (2020), Bénétrix et al. (2015, 2019), IMF Annual Reports, IMF COFER, Nievas and Sodano (2025).

Figure 15. We need political action but political coalitions are difficult to form

This figure documents the evolution of the influences of income and education on the vote between 1960 until the present. For that, we rely on two simple indicators: first, the difference between the share of the 10% most educated voters and the share of the 90% least educated voters voting for social democratic, socialist, communist, and green parties, and second, the difference between the share of richest 10% voters and the share of poorest 90% voters in terms of income voting for social democratic and affiliated parties. The figure shows the average quinquennial evolution of these indicators, after controls, in the 12 Western democracies for which data is available since the 1960s. Estimates control for income/education, age, gender, religion, church attendance, rural/urban, region, race/ethnicity, employment status, and marital status (in country-years for which these variables are available). All data used is based on electoral surveys and the series have been sourced from the World Political Cleavages and Inequality Database (wpid.world).

Figure 16. Divides between large cities and smaller towns have reached levels unseen in a century

We use the data from Cagé, J., Piketty, T. “Le début de la fin de la tripartition ? Élections européennes et inégalités sociales en France, 1994-2024”, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2024/18. In particular, we use Figure 22 from the paper.

Figure 17. Without redistribution, political inequality will increase

The data was provided to us directly by the author of Cagé, J. “Political Inequality”, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2023/22. In particular, we use Figures 5 from the paper.

Figure 18. Minimum taxation can safeguard progressivity at the top and its revenue can decrease inequality

Data is obtained directly from the Global Wealth Tax Simulator available here.

Chapter 1 - Global economic inequality

Figure 1.1. The world is becoming richer

This figure shows shows the evolution of world population and world national income from 1800-2025. Population series are discussed in Gómez-Carrera, R., Moshrif, R., Nievas, G., Piketty, T., Somanchi, A. “Extending WID Population Series: Projections 2024-2100 Age/Gender Breakdowns”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note, 2024/12. Income series are discussed in Nievas, G., Piketty, T. “Unequal Exchange and North-South Relations: Evidence from Global Trade Flows and the World Balance of Payments 1800-2025”, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2025/11.

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The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

The base unit is the individual but resources are split equally within couples.

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Figure 1.2. Poorest half of the world population: 2.8 billion adults

This figure compares the number of adults in each of the main population groups studied in the report, bottom 50%, middle 40%, top 10% and top 1%. The population is comprised of individuals over age 20. For more information on the general methodology, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 1.3. Income and wealth shares are distributed very unequally

The right panel shows the shares of total annual income and total wealth of the three main population groups in 2025. For example, the top 10% of the wealth distribution own 75% of total household wealth. Income and wealth groups are not necessarily comprised of the same individuals. The right panel then plots these two distributions again but decomposing the top 10% into Next 9% and then the top 1%

Income inequality is measured using the distribution of pre-tax national income among adults (equal-split series). Pre-tax national income is the sum of all pretax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, including social insurance benefits (and removing corresponding contributions), but excluding other forms of redistribution (income tax, social assistance benefits, etc.)

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Figure 1.4. Income grows faster at the top

This table compares average annual income by population group in 2025, as well as the corresponding thresholds necessary to get in the group in question, as well as their average annual growth rate. For example, it takes at least PPP € 65,500 to reach the top 10% of the income distribution, which has an average annual income per adult of PPP € 159,300. Income groups are not necessarily comprised of the same individuals.

Income inequality is measured using the distribution of pre-tax national income among adults (equal-split series). Pre-tax national income is the sum of all pretax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, including social insurance benefits (and removing corresponding contributions), but excluding other forms of redistribution (income tax, social assistance benefits, etc.)

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Figure 1.5. Income is growing the least for the global middle class

This graph represents the total growth curves (or “growth incidence curves”) between 1980 and 2025. The later shed light on the income growth rate of each income group at the world level. The name "elephant curve" is inspired by the shape of the growth incidence curves across all g-percentiles.

How to interpret this graph? The horizontal axis sorts global income groups in ascending order from the poorest (left-hand side) to the richest (right-hand side). The first ninety-nine brackets correspond to each of the bottom ninety-nine percentiles of the global population. Each bracket represents 1% of the global population and occupies the same length on the graph. The global top 1% group is not represented on the same scale as the bottom 99%. We split it into twenty-eight smaller groups in the following way. The group is first split into ten groups of equal size (representing each 0.1% of the population). The richest of these groups is then itself split into ten groups of equal size (each representing 0.01% of the global population). The richest group represented on the horizontal axis (group 99.99) thus corresponds to the top 0.01% richest individuals in the world.

Interpretation: The bottom 50% incomes of the world saw yearly growth between 1980 and 2020 (between +1.6% and +1.9%). The top 1% incomes also benefited from high growth (between +1.2% and +2.4%). Intermediate categories grew less. In sum, inequality decreased between the bottom and the middle of the global income distribution, and increased between the middle and the top. In effect, the top 1% captured 22% of total world growth between 1980 and 2020, vs. 5% for the bottom 50%.

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Figure 1.6. Wealth is increasing much more at the very top

This table compares average wealth per adult by population group in 2025, as well as the corresponding thresholds necessary to get in the group in question, as well as their average annual growth rate. For example, it takes at least PPP € 265,600,500 to reach the top 10% of the wealth distribution, which has an average annual income per adult of PPP € 1 million. wealth groups are not necessarily comprised of the same individuals.

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Figure 1.7. Wealth grows faster among the very wealthy

This graph represents the total growth curves (or “growth incidence curves”) between 1995 and 2025. The later shed light on the income growth rate of each wealth group at the world level. The name "elephant curve" is inspired by the shape of the growth incidence curves across all g-percentiles.

How to interpret this graph? The horizontal axis sorts global wealth groups in ascending order from the poorest (left-hand side) to the richest (right-hand side). The first ninety-nine brackets correspond to each of the bottom ninety-nine percentiles of the global population. Each bracket represents 1% of the global population and occupies the same length on the graph. The global top 1% group is not represented on the same scale as the bottom 99%. We split it into twenty-eight smaller groups in the following way. The group is first split into ten groups of equal size (representing each 0.1% of the population). The richest of these groups is then itself split into ten groups of equal size (each representing 0.01% of the global population). The richest group represented on the horizontal axis (group 99.99) thus corresponds to the top 0.01% richest individuals in the world.

Interpretation: The bottom 50% wealth of the world saw yearly growth between 1980 and 2020 (between +2% and +4%). The top 1% incomes also benefited from high growth (between +2% and +8.5%). Intermediate categories grew less. In sum, inequality decreased between the bottom and the middle of the global income distribution, and increased between the middle and the top. In effect, the top 1% captured 36.7% of total world growth between 1980 and 2020, vs. 1.1% for the bottom 50%.

Wealth inequality is measured using the distribution of net household wealth among adults (equal-split series). Net household wealth is the sum of financial assets (e.g. equity or bonds) and non-financial assets (e.g. housing or land) owned by individuals, net of their debts.

All inequality estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2025).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

The base unit is the individual but resources are split equally within couples.

For more detail on the construction of wealth inequality series, see Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01; Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note

2024/14; and Andreescu, M., et al. "Equality and Development: A Comparative & Historical Perspective 1800-2025", World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2025/25.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 1.8. Extreme wealth inequality is persistent and increasing

This graph shows the evolution over the period 1995-2025 of the share of global household wealth detained by billionaires and the global top 0.001% v.s. bottom 50%.

Wealth inequality is measured using the distribution of net household wealth among adults (equal-split series). Net household wealth is the sum of financial assets (e.g. equity or bonds) and non-financial assets (e.g. housing or land) owned by individuals, net of their debts.

All inequality estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2025).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

The base unit is the individual but resources are split equally within couples.

For more detail on the construction of wealth inequality series, see Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01; Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. "Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology", World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14; and Andreescu, M., et al. "Equality and Development: A Comparative & Historical Perspective 1800-2025", World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2025/25.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 1.9. Income inequality has persisted for centuries

This graph shows the share of global income that accrues to the top 10%, middle 40% and bottom 50% for the 1820-2025 period. Global inequality has always been very large. It rose between 1820 and 1910 and shows little change over the long term between 1910 and 2020.

Income inequality is measured using the distribution of pre-tax national income among adults (equal-split series). Pre-tax national income is the sum of all pretax personal income

flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, including social insurance benefits (and removing corresponding contributions), but excluding other forms of redistribution (income tax, social assistance benefits, etc.)

All inequality estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2025).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

The base unit is the individual but resources are split equally within couples.

For more detail on the construction of wealth inequality series, see Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01; Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14; and Andreescu, M., et al. "Equality and Development: A Comparative & Historical Perspective 1800-2025”, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2025/25.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 1.10. Extreme income inequality has been persistent during the last two centuries

This graph shows the share of global income that accrues to the top 0.1%, top 1% and bottom 50% for the 1820-2025 period. Global inequality has always been very large. It rose between 1820 and 1910 and shows little change over the long term between 1910 and 2020.

Income inequality is measured using the distribution of pre-tax national income among adults (equal-split series). Pre-tax national income is the sum of all pretax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, including social insurance benefits (and removing corresponding contributions), but excluding other forms of redistribution (income tax, social assistance benefits, etc.)

All inequality estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2025).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

The base unit is the individual but resources are split equally within couples.

For more detail on the construction of wealth inequality series, see Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01; Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14; and Andreescu, M., et al. "Equality and Development: A Comparative & Historical Perspective 1800-2025”, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2025/25.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 1.11. Uneven repartition of income

Graph shows the growth of per capita income from 1820-2020. For example, in 1820 yearly per capita income worldwide was around 1,000, while in 2020 its well over 12,000. Furthermore, the graph shows what each part of the distribution (Top 0.1%, Next 0.9%, etc) captures. Income inequality is measured using the distribution of pre-tax national income among adults (equal-split series). Pre-tax national income is the sum of all pretax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, including social insurance benefits (and removing corresponding contributions), but excluding other forms of redistribution (income tax, social assistance benefits, etc.)

All inequality estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2025).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

The base unit is the individual but resources are split equally within couples.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 1.12. There is very large inequality across regions

Graph compares average income and wealth per region compared to the world average income at 2025 PPP. For example, East Asia has an average income of 109% compared to world average income and an average wealth of 136% that of worl average wealth.

Income inequality is measured using the distribution of pre-tax national income among adults (equal-split series). Pre-tax national income is the sum of all pretax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, including social insurance benefits (and removing corresponding contributions), but excluding other forms of redistribution (income tax, social assistance benefits, etc.)

Wealth inequality is measured using the distribution of net household wealth among adults (equal-split series). Net household wealth is the sum of financial assets (e.g. equity or bonds) and non-financial assets (e.g. housing or land) owned by individuals, net of their debts.

All inequality estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2025).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

The base unit is the individual but resources are split equally within couples.

For more detail on the construction of wealth inequality series, see Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01; Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14; and Andreescu, M., et al. "Equality and Development: A Comparative & Historical Perspective 1800-2025”, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2025/25.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 1.13. There is also very large inequality within regions

Graph compares the top 10% share and bottom 50% shares of income and wealth across regions.

Income inequality is measured using the distribution of pre-tax national income among adults (equal-split series). Pre-tax national income is the sum of all pretax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, including social insurance benefits (and removing corresponding contributions), but excluding other forms of redistribution (income tax, social assistance benefits, etc.)

Wealth inequality is measured using the distribution of net household wealth among adults

(equal-split series). Net household wealth is the sum of financial assets (e.g. equity or bonds) and non-financial assets (e.g. housing or land) owned by individuals, net of their debts.

All inequality estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2025).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

The base unit is the individual but resources are split equally within couples.

For more detail on the construction of wealth inequality series, see Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01; Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14; and Andreescu, M., et al. "Equality and Development: A Comparative & Historical Perspective 1800-2025”, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2025/25.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure B1.1. Regions used in the WIR 2026

The World Inequality Lab divides the world into eight regions for ease of analysis but users on wid.world can regroup countries as they wish. The regions are: East Asia (EASA), Europe (EURO), Latin America (LATA), the Middle East & North Africa (MENA), North America & Oceania (NAOC), Russia Central Asia (RUCA), South & Southeast Asia (SSEA), and Sub-Saharan Africa (SSAF).

Figure B1.2. Inequality Transparency Index

This map shows the level of quality of the inequality data for each country with the the Inequality Transparency Index (ITI) which measures how transparent countries are in publishing inequality data. An ideal score reflects the publication of annual distributional accounts of income and wealth, combining household surveys with administrative tax records. No country has yet achieved full transparency.

The ITI evaluates four data sources (income surveys, income tax, wealth surveys, and wealth tax data) across three criteria: quality, frequency, and accessibility. Its purpose is not only to assess the state of inequality statistics but also to encourage governments to publish the data they hold.

Researchers at the World Inequality Lab rank each country based on these criteria. For more information on the general methodology, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Chapter 2 - Regional Income Inequality

Figure 2.1. The least populated regions have higher average incomes

This figure shows the evolution of world population and world national income from 1800-2025 across regions. Population series are discussed in Gómez-Carrera, R., Moshrif, R., Nievas, G., Piketty, T., Somanchi, A. “Extending WID Population Series: Projections 2024-2100 Age/Gender Breakdowns”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note, 2024/12. Income series are discussed in Nievas, G., Piketty, T. “Unequal Exchange and North-South Relations: Evidence from Global Trade Flows and the World Balance of Payments 1800-2025”, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2025/11.

All estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2025).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

The base unit is the individual but resources are split equally within couples.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 2.2. Global economic weight is shifting back toward Asia

This figure shows the evolution of world population and world national income from 1800-2025, across regions, according to each region’s weight in world distribution. Population series are discussed in Gómez-Carrera, R., Moshrif, R., Nievas, G., Piketty, T., Somanchi, A. “Extending WID Population Series: Projections 2024-2100 Age/Gender Breakdowns”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note, 2024/12. Income series are discussed in Nievas, G., Piketty, T. “Unequal Exchange and North-South Relations: Evidence from Global Trade Flows and the World Balance of Payments 1800-2025”, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2025/11.

All estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2025).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

The base unit is the individual but resources are split equally within couples.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 2.3. A person in North America & Oceania earns about 13 times more than someone in Sub-Saharan Africa

This graph compares average income per adult across regions. Regional aggregates are produced using Purchasing Power Parity income estimates. For example, the average income of North America and Oceania is 3,800 PPP euros.

Income inequality is measured using the distribution of pre-tax national income among adults (equal-split series). Pre-tax national income is the sum of all pretax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, including social insurance benefits (and removing corresponding contributions), but excluding other forms of redistribution (income tax, social assistance benefits, etc.)

All inequality estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2021).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 2.4. Incomes are very unequal across countries

This graph compares average income per adult across country. Country aggregates are produced using Purchasing Power Parity income estimates.

Income is measured using the distribution of pre-tax national income among adults (equal-split series). Pre-tax national income is the sum of all pretax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, including social insurance benefits (and removing corresponding contributions), but excluding other forms of redistribution (income tax, social assistance benefits, etc.)

All estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity esti-

mates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2021).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 2.5. Most individuals who earn below the global average are in SSAF and SSEA

This figure present stacked density curves representing where world regions lie in the world distribution of income. Country aggregates are produced using Purchasing Power Parity income estimates.

Income is measured using the distribution of pre-tax national income among adults (equal-split series). Pre-tax national income is the sum of all pretax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, including social insurance benefits (and removing corresponding contributions), but excluding other forms of redistribution (income tax, social assistance benefits, etc.)

All estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2021).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 2.6. Extreme concentration of income at the very top is a defining feature of the global economy

This graph compares income shares across the different world regions. In all countries the top of the distribution captures an outsized part of total income. For example in the region with lowest concentration, Europe, the top 10% still captures 36% of all income.

Income inequality is measured using the distribution of pre-tax national income among adults (equal-split series). Pre-tax national income is the sum of all pretax personal income

flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, including social insurance benefits (and removing corresponding contributions), but excluding other forms of redistribution (income tax, social assistance benefits, etc.)

All inequality estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2021).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 2.7. The composition of top earners and other groups has shifted over time

This figure shows the percentage of population from each world region in each decile of world income distribution. Population series are discussed in Gómez-Carrera, R., Moshrif, R., Nievas, G., Piketty, T., Somanchi, A. “Extending WID Population Series: Projections 2024-2100 Age/Gender Breakdowns”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note, 2024/12. Income series are discussed in Nievas, G., Piketty, T. “Unequal Exchange and North-South Relations: Evidence from Global Trade Flows and the World Balance of Payments 1800-2025”, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2025/11.

Income is measured using the distribution of pre-tax national income among adults (equal-split series). Pre-tax national income is the sum of all pretax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, including social insurance benefits (and removing corresponding contributions), but excluding other forms of redistribution (income tax, social assistance benefits, etc.)

All estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2025).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

The base unit is the individual but resources are split equally within couples.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional

series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 2.8. Bottom 50% income shares are very low everywhere

This map shows the Bottom 50% income shares by country for the whole world.

Income inequality is measured using the distribution of pre-tax national income among adults (equal-split series). Pre-tax national income is the sum of all pretax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, including social insurance benefits (and removing corresponding contributions), but excluding other forms of redistribution (income tax, social assistance benefits, etc.)

All inequality estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2021).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 2.9. Middle 40% shares are never higher than 50%

This map shows the Middle 40% income shares by country for the whole world.

Income inequality is measured using the distribution of pre-tax national income among adults (equal-split series). Pre-tax national income is the sum of all pretax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, including social insurance benefits (and removing corresponding contributions), but excluding other forms of redistribution (income tax, social assistance benefits, etc.)

All inequality estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2021).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 2.10. Top 10% income shares are very large everywhere

This map shows the Top 10% income shares by country for the whole world.

Income inequality is measured using the distribution of pre-tax national income among adults (equal-split series). Pre-tax national income is the sum of all pretax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, including social insurance benefits (and removing corresponding contributions), but excluding other forms of redistribution (income tax, social assistance benefits, etc.)

All inequality estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2021).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 2.11. Top 1% income shares are very large

This map shows the Top 1% income shares by country for the whole world.

Income inequality is measured using the distribution of pre-tax national income among adults (equal-split series). Pre-tax national income is the sum of all pretax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, including social insurance benefits (and removing corresponding contributions), but excluding other forms of redistribution (income tax, social assistance benefits, etc.)

All inequality estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2021).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 2.12. Some countries face the double burden of low incomes and very high inequality

This map shows the Top 10% to Bottom 50% ratios of income shares by country for the whole world.

Income inequality is measured using the distribution of pre-tax national income among adults (equal-split series). Pre-tax national income is the sum of all pretax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, including social insurance benefits (and removing corresponding contributions), but excluding other forms of redistribution (income tax, social assistance benefits, etc.)

All inequality estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2021).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 2.13. Redistribution decreases inequality within countries but with large variations

This Figure shows the Top 10% / Bottom 50% ratios, before and after redistribution. For discussion on redistribution and “predistribution", see Blanchet, T., Chancel, L. Gethin, A. "Why is Europe More Equal than the US?", American Economic Journal: Applied Economics and Bozio, A. Garbinti, B., Goupille-Lebret, J., Guyot, M., and Piketty, T. “Predistribution vs. Redistribution: Evidence from France and the U.S”, American Economic Journal: Applied Economics.

All inequality estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2021).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 2.14. Transfers account for a larger share of redistribution than taxes

The figure plots the evolution of tax progressivity by world region, measured as the percent reduction in the top 10% to bottom 50% average income ratio before versus after removing taxes from pretax incomes. The right panel, which includes both taxes and transfers, reveals much greater redistributive effects in all regions and especially in Europe and North America & Oceania, highlighting the critical role of transfers in reducing global income inequality. All measures used for this data come from Fisher-Post, M., and Gethin, A., "Government Redistribution and Development: Global Estimates of Tax-and-Transfer Progressivity, 1980-2023"

Figure 2.15. Taxes alone tend to have minimal or even regressive effects on inequality in many countries

The figure plots the reductions in top10/bottom50 income share gaps with just taxes across all countries in the world. All measures used for this data come from Fisher-Post, M., and Gethin, A., "Government Redistribution and Development: Global Estimates of Tax-and-Transfer Progressivity, 1980-2023"

Figure 2.16. Transfers consistently reduce inequality across all regions, but with large variations across countries

The figure plots the reductions in top10/bottom50 income share gaps with taxes and transfers across all countries in the world. All measures used for this data come from Fisher-Post, M., and Gethin, A., "Government Redistribution and Development: Global Estimates of Tax-and-Transfer Progressivity, 1980-2023"

Table B2.1. Country rankings according to per capita national income for countries with pop. > 10 million, 2024

Income is measured using the distribution of pre-tax national income among adults (equal-split series). Pre-tax national income is the sum of all pretax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, including social insurance benefits (and removing corresponding contributions), but excluding other forms of redistribution (income tax, social assistance benefits, etc.)

All estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2025).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

The base unit is the individual but resources are split equally within couples.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Table B2.2.1. Country rankings according to per capita national income, 2024

Income is measured using the distribution of pre-tax national income among adults (equal-split series). Pre-tax national income is the sum of all pretax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, including social insurance benefits (and removing corresponding contributions), but excluding other forms of redistribution (income tax, social assistance benefits, etc.)

All estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2025).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

The base unit is the individual but resources are split equally within couples.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure B2.2.2. Per capita national income by country size, 1970-2025

Income is measured using the distribution of pre-tax national income among adults (equal-split series). Pre-tax national income is the sum of all pretax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, including social insurance benefits (and removing corresponding contributions), but excluding other forms of redistribution (income tax, social assistance benefits, etc.)

All estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2025).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

The base unit is the individual but resources are split equally within couples.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional

series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Chapter 3 - Regional Wealth Inequality

Figure 3.1. Global wealth has expanded dramatically over the past three decades

This figure shows national wealth both in aggregate and as shares of world total world wealth for each of the world regions.

National wealth is the sum of public wealth and private wealth. Private wealth consists of all financial and non-financial assets, net of debt, of the personal sector (households) and the non-profit sector (philanthropy foundations, religious organizations, universities, etc.). Net public wealth is the total value of assets (cash, housing, bonds, equities, etc.) owned by the general government sector (central government, state government, local government, and social security funds), minus its debts. The government sector includes all national, regional and local government, social security administrations, and more generally all entities relying primarily upon public financing (taxes, contributions, and other compulsory payments). National wealth can also be defined as the sum of net foreign wealth and domestic (non-financial) assets / capital (housing and business assets, including agricultural land).

All estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2025).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

The base unit is the individual but resources are split equally within couples.

For more detail on the construction of wealth inequality series, see Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01; Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14; and Andreescu, M., et al. "Equality and Development: A Comparative & Historical Perspective 1800-2025”, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2025/25.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 3.2. From the post war decades onward, most countries experienced renewed rises in wealth ratios

This graph shows the historical evolution over the period 1860-2025 of net national wealth to net national income ratios in China, Germany, Japan, Sweden, the United States, France, India, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the World (since 1995). A higher ratio indicates that a country or region holds more wealth relative to its yearly income, reflecting both accumulated savings and capital gains. National wealth to national income ratios collapsed across countries during the first half of the 20th century but has rebounded sharply since the 1980s, especially in China.

National income aims to measure the total income available to the residents of a given country. It is equal to the gross domestic product (the total value of goods and services produced on the territory of a given country during a given year), minus fixed capital used in production processes (e.g. replacement of obsolete machines or maintenance of roads) plus the net foreign income earned by residents in the rest of the world. National income has an internationally agreed definition (established by the United Nations System of National Accounts). It includes corrections for income hidden in tax havens. The national economy – in the national accounts sense – includes all domestic sectors, i.e. all entities that are resident of a given country (in the sense of their economic activity), whether they belong to the private sector, the corporate sector, the government sector.

National wealth is the sum of public wealth and private wealth. Private wealth consists of all financial and non-financial assets, net of debt, of the personal sector (households) and the non-profit sector (philanthropy foundations, religious organizations, universities, etc.). Net public wealth is the total value of assets (cash, housing, bonds, equities, etc.) owned by the general government sector (central government, state government, local government, and social security funds), minus its debts. The government sector includes all national, regional and local government, social security administrations, and more generally all entities relying primarily upon public financing (taxes, contributions, and other compulsory payments). National wealth can also be defined as the sum of net foreign wealth and domestic (non-financial) assets / capital (housing and business assets, including agricultural land).

All estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2024).

For more detail on the construction of wealth aggregate series, see Bauluz et al., 2024.

Check the latest WID.world data series for this graph: click here.

Figure 3.3. Domestic capital remains the foundation of national wealth everywhere

This graph shows the evolution over the period 1995-2025 of net national wealth to net national income ratios across world regions, decomposed between domestic capital versus net foreign assets. Domestic capital makes up the bulk of net national wealth across all regions, while net foreign assets play only a minor role. Most regions exhibit steady increases in national wealth as a share of income since 1995, particularly East Asia and

North America & Oceania. SubSaharan Africa and Latin America, by contrast, show limited growth and continue to hold negligible net foreign assets.

National income aims to measure the total income available to the residents of a given country. It is equal to the gross domestic product (the total value of goods and services produced on the territory of a given country during a given year), minus fixed capital used in production processes (e.g. replacement of obsolete machines or maintenance of roads) plus the net foreign income earned by residents in the rest of the world. National income has an internationally agreed definition (established by the United Nations System of National Accounts). It includes corrections for income hidden in tax havens. The national economy – in the national accounts sense – includes all domestic sectors, i.e. all entities that are resident of a given country (in the sense of their economic activity), whether they belong to the private sector, the corporate sector, the government sector.

National wealth is the sum of public wealth and private wealth. Private wealth consists of all financial and non-financial assets, net of debt, of the personal sector (households) and the non-profit sector (philanthropy foundations, religious organizations, universities, etc.). Net public wealth is the total value of assets (cash, housing, bonds, equities, etc.) owned by the general government sector (central government, state government, local government, and social security funds), minus its debts. The government sector includes all national, regional and local government, social security administrations, and more generally all entities relying primarily upon public financing (taxes, contributions, and other compulsory payments). National wealth can also be defined as the sum of net foreign wealth and domestic (non-financial) assets / capital (housing and business assets, including agricultural land).

All estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2024).

For more detail on the construction of wealth aggregate series, see Bauluz et al., 2024.

Check the latest WID.world data series for this graph: click here for net national wealth, here for domestic capital, and here for net foreign assets.

Figure 3.4. Since the 1970s, North America & Oceania has shifted into the largest net debtor

This figure plots the ratio of net foreign wealth across regions as % of GDP and as % of world GDP. See Nievas, G., Piketty, T. “Unequal Exchange and North-South Relations: Evidence from Global Trade Flows and the World Balance of Payments 1800-2025”, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2025/11 for more info

National wealth is the sum of public wealth and private wealth. Private wealth consists of all financial and non-financial assets, net of debt, of the personal sector (households) and the non-profit sector (philanthropy foundations, religious organizations, universities, etc.). Net public wealth is the total value of assets (cash, housing, bonds, equities, etc.) owned by the general government sector (central government, state government, local government, and social security funds), minus its debts. The government sector includes all

national, regional and local government, social security administrations, and more generally all entities relying primarily upon public financing (taxes, contributions, and other compulsory payments). National wealth can also be defined as the sum of net foreign wealth and domestic (non-financial) assets / capital (housing and business assets, including agricultural land).

All inequality estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2025).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

The base unit is the individual but resources are split equally within couples.

For more detail on the construction of wealth inequality series, see Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01; Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14; and Andreescu, M., et al. "Equality and Development: A Comparative & Historical Perspective 1800-2025”, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2025/25.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 3.5. The rise of private wealth and the decline of public wealth in every region

This graph shows the evolution since 1995 of net private wealth and net public wealth to net national income ratios across world regions. Net private wealth reached 621% of national income in North America & Oceania and 635% in East Asia by 2025. Public wealth, by contrast, was around 14% and 240% respectively. The figures highlight divergent trends between public and private net wealth across regions.

National wealth is the sum of public wealth and private wealth. Private wealth consists of all financial and non-financial assets, net of debt, of the personal sector (households) and the non-profit sector (philanthropy foundations, religious organizations, universities, etc.). Net public wealth is the total value of assets (cash, housing, bonds, equities, etc.) owned by the general government sector (central government, state government, local government, and social security funds), minus its debts. The government sector includes all national, regional and local government, social security administrations, and more generally all entities relying primarily upon public financing (taxes, contributions, and other compulsory payments). National wealth can also be defined as the sum of net foreign wealth and

domestic (non-financial) assets / capital (housing and business assets, including agricultural land).

All estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2024).

For more detail on the construction of wealth aggregate series, see Bauluz et al., 2024.

Check the latest WID.world data series for this graph: click here for net private wealth, and here for net public wealth.

Figure 3.6. The rising capital share in global income

This figure shows the development of factor shares by world region from 1980 to today. We observe a global decline in the labor share and a corresponding rise in the capital share, as well as large regional variation.

We use national accounts data from the UN, OECD, other international sources, as well as data series compiled by WIL fellows. The factor shares are expressed as a share of factor-price GDP, meaning that taxes on production are excluded from the denominator. Capital and labor shares sum to 1.

We define the capital share in factor-price GDP as the sum of the gross operating surplus of the corporate, government and household sector and 40% of gross mixed income. Conversely, the labor share is the sum of the compensation of employees paid by all domestic sectors and 60% of gross mixed income. The mixed income of the self-employed is neither pure capital income nor pure labor income; we therefore apply this simple and transparent assumption. Another option is to consider factor shares only in the corporate sector, as done in the publications mentioned below. Note also that we report factor shares in gross value added, which differ from factor shares in *net* value added or NNI.

For more details on the construction of the series, see Dietrich, J., Nievas, G., Odersky, M., Piketty, T., and Somanchi, A. (2025). Extending WID National Accounts Series: Institutional Sectors and Factor Shares.

For more details on our interpretaion of the results, see Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Dietrich, J., Martínez-Toledano, C., Nievas, G., Odersky, M., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., and Somanchi, A. (2025). Global Wealth Accumulation and Ownership Patterns, 1800-2025.

Figure 3.7. Most of the global population is clustered at low levels of wealth

Wealth inequality is measured using the distribution of net household wealth among adults (equal-split series). Net household wealth is the sum of financial assets (e.g. equity or bonds) and non-financial assets (e.g. housing or land) owned by individuals, net of their debts.

All inequality estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons

between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2025).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

The base unit is the individual but resources are split equally within couples.

For more detail on the construction of wealth inequality series, see Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01; Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14; and Andreescu, M., et al. "Equality and Development: A Comparative & Historical Perspective 1800-2025”, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2025/25.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 3.8. Extreme wealth inequality is high in all regions

Wealth inequality is measured using the distribution of net household wealth among adults (equal-split series). Net household wealth is the sum of financial assets (e.g. equity or bonds) and non-financial assets (e.g. housing or land) owned by individuals, net of their debts.

All inequality estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2025).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

The base unit is the individual but resources are split equally within couples.

For more detail on the construction of wealth inequality series, see Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01; Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14; and Andreescu, M., et al. "Equality and Development: A Comparative & Historical Perspective 1800-2025”, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2025/25.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional

series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 3.9. The geography of the wealthiest has diversified, especially toward East Asia

Wealth inequality is measured using the distribution of net household wealth among adults (equal-split series). Net household wealth is the sum of financial assets (e.g. equity or bonds) and non-financial assets (e.g. housing or land) owned by individuals, net of their debts. Population series are discussed in Gómez-Carrera, R., Moshrif, R., Nievas, G., Piketty, T., Somanchi, A. “Extending WID Population Series: Projections 2024-2100 Age/Gender Breakdowns”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note, 2024/12.

All inequality estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2025).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

The base unit is the individual but resources are split equally within couples.

For more detail on the construction of wealth inequality series, see Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01; Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14; and Andreescu, M., et al. "Equality and Development: A Comparative & Historical Perspective 1800-2025”, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2025/25.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 3.10. Bottom 50% shares are small everywhere

Wealth inequality is measured using the distribution of net household wealth among adults (equal-split series). Net household wealth is the sum of financial assets (e.g. equity or bonds) and non-financial assets (e.g. housing or land) owned by individuals, net of their debts.

All inequality estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2025).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

The base unit is the individual but resources are split equally within couples.

For more detail on the construction of wealth inequality series, see Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01; Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14; and Andreescu, M., et al. "Equality and Development: A Comparative & Historical Perspective 1800-2025”, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2025/25.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 3.11. Middle 40% shares are small almost everywhere

Wealth inequality is measured using the distribution of net household wealth among adults (equal-split series). Net household wealth is the sum of financial assets (e.g. equity or bonds) and non-financial assets (e.g. housing or land) owned by individuals, net of their debts.

All inequality estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2025).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

The base unit is the individual but resources are split equally within couples.

For more detail on the construction of wealth inequality series, see Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01; Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14; and Andreescu, M., et al. "Equality and Development: A Comparative & Historical Perspective 1800-2025”, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2025/25.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 3.12. Top 10% wealth shares are large everywhere

Wealth inequality is measured using the distribution of net household wealth among adults (equal-split series). Net household wealth is the sum of financial assets (e.g. equity or bonds) and non-financial assets (e.g. housing or land) owned by individuals, net of their debts.

All inequality estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2025).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

The base unit is the individual but resources are split equally within couples.

For more detail on the construction of wealth inequality series, see Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01; Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14; and Andreescu, M., et al. "Equality and Development: A Comparative & Historical Perspective 1800-2025”, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2025/25.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 3.13. Top 1% wealth shares are very large

Wealth inequality is measured using the distribution of net household wealth among adults (equal-split series). Net household wealth is the sum of financial assets (e.g. equity or bonds) and non-financial assets (e.g. housing or land) owned by individuals, net of their debts.

All inequality estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2025).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

The base unit is the individual but resources are split equally within couples.

For more detail on the construction of wealth inequality series, see Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01; Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14; and Andreescu, M., et al. "Equality and Development: A Comparative & Historical Perspective 1800-2025”, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2025/25.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 3.14. Wealth inequality is large and widespread

Wealth inequality is measured using the distribution of net household wealth among adults (equal-split series). Net household wealth is the sum of financial assets (e.g. equity or bonds) and non-financial assets (e.g. housing or land) owned by individuals, net of their debts.

All inequality estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2025).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

The base unit is the individual but resources are split equally within couples.

For more detail on the construction of wealth inequality series, see Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01; Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14; and Andreescu, M., et al. "Equality and Development: A Comparative & Historical Perspective 1800-2025”, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2025/25.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Chapter 4 - Gender Inequality

Figure 4.1. The gender gap is still large considering several dimensions

This figure is constructed with data from Figures 4.3, 4.4, 4.8, 4.9 and 4.10 from this chapter. Please refer to each of their descriptions for further details.

Figure 4.2. We are working fewer hours and being more productive

The data was provided to us directly by the authors of Andreescu, M., Loubes, R., Piketty, T., Robilliard, A.-S. “Global Labour Hours in Paid and Unpaid Work: Inequality, Productivity and Structural Transformation, 1800-2100”, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2025/08. In particular, we use Figures 4 and 23 from the paper.

Figure 4.3. Women work more in all regions

The data was provided to us directly by the authors of Andreescu, M., Loubes, R., Piketty, T., Robilliard, A.-S. “Global Labour Hours in Paid and Unpaid Work: Inequality, Productivity and Structural Transformation, 1800-2100”, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2025/08. In particular, we use Table 3 from the paper.

Figure 4.4. Female average incomes are smaller than males’ everywhere

Female labor income shares, 1990-2025

This figure shows the evolution of the female labor income share between 1990 and 2025 across world regions. For example, in 2025, female workers earn about 16% of total labor income in the Middle East & North Africa, but about 40% in North America & Oceania and Europe.

Labor income comprises wage and salaries as well as the labor share of self-employment income. We assume the latter to be 70% of full self-employment income. The female share in labor income is defined as the national aggregate labor income earned by women relative to the aggregate of labor income within a country. This indicator thus takes into account earnings as well as employment differentials between the genders.

The population is comprised of individuals over age 15.

For more detail on the construction of female labor income share, see Gabrielli, Valentina, Theresa Neef, and Anne-Sophie Robilliard (2024). 2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share. Tech. rep. 2024/13.

Check the latest WID.world data series for this graph.

Figure 4.5. Female labor income shares are very low almost everywhere

Female labor income shares across countries, 2025.

This map shows the share of total labor income earned by women in each country in 2025. In Egypt, women earn about 19% of total labor income. In France, they earn about 43%.

Labor income comprises wage and salaries as well as the labor share of self-employment income. We assume the latter to be 70% of full self-employment income. The female share

in labor income is defined as the national aggregate labor income earned by women relative to the aggregate of labor income within a country. This indicator thus takes into account earnings as well as employment differentials between the genders.

The population is comprised of individuals over age 15.

For more detail on the construction of female labor income share, see Gabrielli, Valentina, Theresa Neef, and Anne-Sophie Robilliard (2024). 2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share. Tech. rep. 2024/13.

Check the latest WID.world data series for this graph.

Figure 4.6. The gender gap is wider considering domestic work

The data was provided to us directly by the authors of Andreescu, M., Loubes, R., Piketty, T., Robilliard, A.-S. “Global Labour Hours in Paid and Unpaid Work: Inequality, Productivity and Structural Transformation, 1800-2100”, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2025/08. In particular, we use Figure 19 from the paper. Revised values for the Gender Gap in Hourly Income for all regions using the decadal estimates for economic labor hours. Note that we still use the 2000-2025 estimate for domestic labor hours since we do not have enough data to estimate that statistic per decade.

Figure 4.7. The gender gap is larger when accounting for domestic labor hours

The data was provided to us directly by the authors of Andreescu, M., Loubes, R., Piketty, T., Robilliard, A.-S. “Global Labour Hours in Paid and Unpaid Work: Inequality, Productivity and Structural Transformation, 1800-2100”, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2025/08. In particular, we use Figures 20 and 21 from the paper. Revised values for the Gender Gap in Hourly Income for all regions using the decadal estimates for economic labor hours. Note that we still use the 2000-2025 estimate for domestic labor hours since we do not have enough data to estimate that statistic per decade.

Figure 4.8. Women are less likely than men to hold a job in the labor market

Employed women relative to employed men, 1990-2025.

This figure shows the evolution of the gender total employment ratio between 1990 and 2025 across world regions.

The indicator measures the share of employed women relative to employed men. Aggregating data from country-year level to region-decade. Individuals are considered employed if they report positive labor income, either wage or self-employment.

The population is comprised of individuals over age 15.

For more details on the construction of the data, see Gabrielli, Valentina, Theresa Neef, and Anne-Sophie Robilliard (2024). 2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share. Tech. rep. 2024/13.

Figure 4.9. Employed women earn less than employed men everywhere

Gender earnings ratio across the world, 1990-2025

This figure shows the evolution of the earnings gender ratio between 1990 and 2025 across world regions. The indicator measures the average earnings of employed women as a share of the average earnings of employed men. Individuals are considered employed if they report positive labor income, either wage or self-employment.

In 2025, women in SubSaharan Africa and South & Southeast Asia earn only 66% of what men earn in both regions.

The population is comprised of individuals over age 15.

For more details on the construction of the data, see Gabrielli, Valentina, Theresa Neef, and Anne-Sophie Robilliard (2024). 2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share. Tech. rep. 2024/13.

Figure 4.10. The high school enrollment gender gap has decreased in the last 25 years

This figure uses data directly from UNESCO Enrollment data which can be found here. for each each, the Female enrollment rate as a percentage of male rate is calculated for each of the three groups, High Income, Low and Middle Income, and World.

Figure 4.11. Education alone cannot fully close the gap

The data was provided to us directly by the author of Gethin, A. “Revisiting Global Poverty Reduction: Public Goods and the World Distribution of Income, 1980-2022”, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2023/24, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2025/08. In particular, we use Figure 10 from the paper.

Chapter 5 - Exorbitant Priviledge

Figure 5.1. The U.S. exorbitant privilege has evolved into a structural privilege of the rich world

This figure shows excess yield income, defined as the foreign capital income received (paid) that corresponds to the positive (negative) excess yield, expressed as a share of GDP. Excess yield is measured as the difference between the return on gross foreign assets and the return on gross foreign liabilities. Returns on foreign assets (liabilities) are computed by dividing property income receivable (payable) from the rest of the world by the corresponding stock of gross foreign assets (liabilities). Excess yield income is then obtained by multiplying the excess yield by gross foreign assets when the excess yield is positive, and by multiplying it by gross foreign liabilities when the excess yield is negative. The resulting amount is expressed as a share of GDP.

The figure plots excess yield income for Japan, the United States, Russia, China, the Eurozone, and the BRICS group from 1970 to 2025. Values are reported as a share of each country or group’s GDP.

The Eurozone aggregate is constructed by summing foreign income flows, foreign assets and liabilities, and GDP across member states before computing returns and excess yield income. Before the introduction of the euro, only the founding members are included:

Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain. Countries that adopted the euro later are included starting in their year of accession: Greece (2001), Slovenia (2007), Cyprus (2008), Malta (2008), Slovakia (2009), Estonia (2011), Latvia (2014), and Lithuania (2015). The BRICS aggregate (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) is constructed analogously by aggregating property income flows, gross foreign assets and liabilities, and GDP across members.

All estimates are constructed using current market exchange rates (MER).

Figure 5.2. Rich countries receive 1% of their GDP from the rest of the world due to financial privilege

These two panels show excess yield income across different country groupings. The left panel presents results by quintiles of national income, grouping countries according to per capita national income, weighted by population. E.g. top 20% countries include exactly the top 20% of the world population living in the countries with the highest per capita income.

For each quintile and year, foreign income flows, gross foreign assets and liabilities, and GDP are first summed across all countries in the group; implied yields and excess yield income are then computed from these aggregates.

The right panel shows the same indicator by world region. Countries are grouped into broad geographic aggregates (China; East Asia and South Asia excluding China; Europe; Latin America; North America & Oceania; Middle East & North Africa; Sub-Saharan Africa; Russia & Central Asia; South & South-East Asia). As in the left panel, group series are obtained by aggregating foreign income flows, foreign asset and liability positions, and GDP at the regional level before computing yields and excess yield income.

All estimates are constructed using current market exchange rates (MER).

Figure 5.3. Privilege persists for the U.S. (and its region) despite negative net foreign asset positions

These two panels show net foreign assets (NFA) as a share of world GDP by income group (left) and by world region (right). NFA is defined as the difference between gross foreign assets and gross foreign liabilities. Foreign assets consist of foreign direct investment assets, portfolio equity, portfolio debt assets, and foreign reserve exchange assets, while foreign liabilities include foreign direct investment liabilities, portfolio equity and portfolio debt liabilities.

In the left panel, countries are classified into five global national income quintiles, ranked by per capita national income and weighted by population. For each year and group, foreign assets, foreign liabilities, and GDP are summed across all countries in the group; the resulting NFA is then divided by world GDP so that values reflect each group's contribution to the global net creditor or debtor position.

In the right panel, countries are grouped into nine broad world regions: China; East Asia (excluding China); Europe; Latin America; Middle East & North Africa; North America & Oceania; Russia & Central Asia; South & South-East Asia; and Sub-Saharan Africa. As with the quintile grouping, regional NFA is obtained by aggregating all foreign assets, foreign liabilities, and GDP across member countries before dividing by world GDP.

All estimates are constructed using current market exchange rates (MER).

Figure 5.4. There is a persistent net income transfer from poor to rich

These two panels show net foreign capital income as a share of group GDP by income group (left) and world region (right).

Net foreign capital income is defined as property income receivable from the rest of the world minus property income payable, expressed as a percentage of each group's GDP. It is composed of net foreign direct investment income and net portfolio income, the latter including net equity income, net debt income, net reinvested earnings, and income on foreign reserves.

In the left panel, countries are grouped into five global national income quintiles, weighted by population. In the right panel, countries are grouped into nine major world regions: China; East Asia (excluding China); Europe; Latin America; Middle East & North Africa; North America & Oceania; Russia & Central Asia; South & South-East Asia; and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Net capital income for each quintile and region is obtained by summing income receivable, income payable, and GDP across countries before computing shares.

All estimates are constructed using current market exchange rates (MER).

Figure 5.5. Rich countries are global financial rentiers by political design, not because of market dynamics

The left panel shows the share of global trade invoiced in each currency since 1990, combining the invoicing dataset of Boz, Gopinath, and Plagborg-Møller (2020) with bilateral export and import values. Country-level invoicing shares in U.S. dollars, euros (including legacy European currencies before 1999), and other currencies are weighted by trade values and aggregated to the world level, with regional averages imputed where data are missing.

The middle panel reports the currency composition of global foreign assets, using the cross-border currency exposure dataset of Bénétrix, Lane, and Shambaugh (2015) and Bénétrix et al. (2019): country-level currency weights on external assets are applied to countries' foreign asset stocks and then summed worldwide, regrouping legacy European currencies into the euro and all remaining currencies into an "other currencies" category.

The right panel shows the currency composition of global official reserves based on historical IMF Annual Reports (1976–1994) and the IMF COFER database (1995–2022); reserves exclude gold, and Deutsche marks, French francs, Dutch guilders and ECUs are included in the euro before 1999.

Sources and series: Boz et al. (2020), Bénétrix et al. (2015, 2019), IMF Annual Reports, IMF COFER, Nievas and Sodano (2025).

Figure 5.6. Poor countries finance the privilege through asymmetric portfolios

This figure shows the composition of foreign assets (A) and liabilities (L) by asset class across income groups in two periods, 1970–1999 and 2000–2025.

Countries are grouped into five quintiles of national income per capita, weighted by population, so that each group always contains 20% of the world's population (from the bottom 20% poorest countries to the top 20% richest).

Foreign portfolios are decomposed into debt, equity, FDI, and reserves; debt includes portfolio debt, financial derivatives, and other investment, while reserves exclude gold.

All estimates are constructed using current market exchange rates (MER).

Figure 5.7. Poorer countries face lower asset returns and higher liability costs

This figure shows average returns on foreign assets (left panel) and foreign liabilities (right panel) across countries grouped by per-capita income levels, weighted by population. E.g. top 20% countries include exactly the top 20% of the world population living in the countries with the highest per capita income.

For each group and year, foreign assets, foreign liabilities, GDP, and property income received from or paid to the rest of the world are summed across all countries in the groups. Returns on foreign assets and liabilities are then computed as property income received or paid divided by the aggregated foreign asset or foreign liability stocks of each group. "World" corresponds to the same ratio computed at the global level.

All estimates are constructed using current market exchange rates (MER).

Figure 5.8. Poorer countries can spend less on public services, exacerbating inequality

This figure illustrates the cost of the global "privilege" system for the bottom 80% of the income distribution in 2022. Countries are first ranked by per-capita national income quintiles, weighted by population.

Foreign assets, foreign liabilities, GDP, and property income received from and paid to the rest of the world are summed across all member countries for each bottom quintile and year. We then compute the excess yield (the difference between the return on foreign assets and liabilities), translate it into an income flow for the group, and express it as a share of group GDP; this is shown by the red bars ("privilege").

Public expenditure on health and education from WID.World are treated in the same way and also expressed as a share of group GDP.

All estimates are constructed using current market exchange rates (MER).

Figure 5.9. These structural asymmetries call for reforms in the international financial, trade, and monetary system

Box 5.1. Exorbitant duty is not so exorbitant

This table is constructed by aggregating country level data into income quintiles. Countries are assigned to quintiles based on national income per capita, weighted by population.

For each year and quintile, the following variables are summed across all countries in the group: property income receivable , property income payable, gross foreign assets, gross foreign liabilities, and all components of the current account — net trade balance, net

compensation of employees, net taxes and subsidies, net secondary income, and net capital transfers. These stock and flow variables are then lagged by one year to ensure that income flows are matched to the wealth stocks from which they arise.

For each quintile, capital gains and losses are computed as the change in net foreign assets not accounted for by the lagged current-account components, using the aggregated variables described above. These valuation changes are then expressed as a share of GDP.

All values are measured in real 2023 US dollars.

Chapter 6 - Climate, a Capital Problem

Figure 6.1. Triple climate inequality: the poorest lose the most, contribute the least, and lack the means to act

The figure illustrates three dimensions of global climate inequality. Projected relative income losses from climate change in 2025 are taken from Bothe et al., 2025 and represent percentage reductions in income compared with a business-as-usual scenario. The distribution of emissions is based on Bruckner et al., 2022. The distribution of wealth shares comes from WID, 2025. Groups are defined by income for losses, by emitters for emissions, and by wealth for the wealth distribution, but all three distributions are highly correlated. For another paper on emissions inequalities by income groups, see Kartha et al., 2020, who find similar concentration levels.

Figure 6.2. Emissions are highly concentrated among the rich, especially when looking at ownership

The figure shows the share of global GHG emissions attributable to the bottom 50% and the top 1% of the world population. Emissions are separated into consumption-based (emissions from production attributed to final consumers, Bruckner et al., 2022) and ownership-based (scope 1 emissions from firms and assets owned by individuals, Chancel and Rehm, 2025b). Private ownership-based emissions (representing around 60% of total emissions) do not include government-owned or direct household emissions. The total volume of emissions covered by the ownership-based approach is relatively close to that explicitly accounted for in the consumption-based approach presented here. The latter assumes that emissions associated with government activities and investments—typically representing 30–40% of total emissions—are distribution-neutral (Bruckner et al., 2022). Groups are defined by consumption-based emissions and wealth respectively, but both distributions are highly correlated.

Figure 6.3. Rich individuals own highly polluting business and financial assets

This figure shows the emission intensities of different asset groups in the US in 2019 and the asset composition of different wealth groups in 2022 as in Chancel and Rehm, 2025a. Housing assets are excluded because their ownership-based emission intensity is very low: (i) heating emissions are counted as direct household emissions rather than private-ownership emissions, and (ii) construction-phase emissions are attributed to the owners of construction firms.

Figure 6.4. High-income countries are net-importers of wealth-related emissions

This figure shows the net ownership CO2 emissions in selected countries and four country groups in 2022 as a share of the country's / country group's production-based emissions. The data is obtained from Chancel and Rehm, 2025b.

Figure 6.5. Planned new oil, gas, and coal extraction alone could exhaust the 1.7°C carbon budget

This figure compares the carbon budgets for different temperature targets with the potential emissions from burning all oil and gas reserves that have been discovered, are under exploration, or in development, as well as coal reserves that are currently proposed. Carbon budgets are from Forster et al., 2025 and correspond to an 83% probability of meeting each target. Reserve data are from the Global Oil and Gas Extraction Tracker (Global Energy Monitor, 2025b) and the Global Coal Mine Tracker (Global Energy Monitor, 2025a), and reserve sizes were converted to potential combustion emissions using emission factors from the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA, 2024). When multiple observations existed for the same reserve, the most recent observation with the most reliable reserve classification was used. Liquids (NGL, LPG, condensate) and coal bed methane were treated with conversion factors of oil and gas respectively, hydrocarbons were assigned to both categories with equal weight. Methane leakage emissions from extraction are not included. About 30% of coal reserve entries lacked reserve size data and were excluded. The figure also does not include future emissions from oil, gas, and coal projects already in operation.

Figure 6.6. Relative climate losses are highly concentrated among the global bottom 50%

This figure illustrates the projected distribution of climate damages in 2050 as in Bothe et al., 2025. Absolute losses refer to total monetary damages from climate change compared with a business-as-usual scenario, while relative losses indicate the percentage reduction in income relative to that scenario. Countries projected to benefit from climate change are not included. BAU projections of global post-tax income in 2050 combine SSP2 national income projections with historic within-country inequality trends. Climate damage is allocated between countries following Nath et al., 2024, and within countries following Gilli et al., 2024.

Figure 6.7. Climate investments could raise the top 1% wealth share by 6 percentage points by 2050

This figure is obtained from Chancel et al., 2025. It shows possible dynamics of the global top 1% wealth share if the top 1% owns all required climate investments (Scenario 1) and if all these investments are financed by a wealth tax on the top 1% (Scenario 2). The dotted lines represent uncertainty about projected investment needs.

Figure 6.8. If financed entirely by private actors, climate investments could almost double the global private capital-to-GDP ratio by 2050

This figure is obtained from Chancel et al., 2025. It presents observed and projected values of private and public capital as shares of GDP. In Scenarios 1 and 2, either the public or the private sector undertakes all additional climate investments and, in turn, owns the corresponding increase in capital stock. Note that the estimate of the value of today's global capital stock is obtained from the IMF Investment and Capital Stock Dataset (IMF, 2021). This estimate is about half the size of the global capital stock recently reported by (Bauluz et al., 2025). One explanation for this discrepancy is that the IMF estimates are based on the Perpetual Inventory Method, which cumulates investment at production costs. As a result, these figures exclude non-produced assets such as land underlying dwellings, and they value produced assets at costs rather than current selling prices.

Chapter 7 - Global Taxation of Multi-Millionaires

Figure 7.1. A more progressive tax system is needed in order to reduce political capture by the very rich

The data was provided to us directly by the author of Cagé, J. "Political Inequality", World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2023/22. In particular, we use Figures 5 and 7 from the paper.

Figure 7.2. The super-rich pay proportionately less than others

This figure shows effective income tax rates by pretax income group and for U.S. dollar billionaires in Brazil, France, the Netherlands, Spain, and the United States. Income tax rates include only individual income taxes and equivalent levies. All values are expressed as a share of pretax income, defined as all national income before taxes and transfers, after pensions. P0-10 denotes the bottom 10% of the income distribution, P10-20 the next decile, etc. The spanish series is based on Artola, M. et al. "Desigualdad de la renta y redistribución en España: Nueva Evidencia a partir de la Metodología del World Inequality Lab", *EsadeEcPol – Center for Economic Policy*. The French series is based on Bozio, A. et al. "Predistribution vs. Redistribution: Evidence from France and the U.S.", *Center for Research in Economics and Statistics* and Bozio, A. etl al. "Predistribution versus redistribution: Evidence from France and the United States", *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*. The Netherlands series is based on Bruil, A. et al. "Inequality and Redistribution in the Netherlands". The Brazilian Series is based on Palomo, T. et al. "Tax Progressivity and Inequality in Brazil: Evidence from Integrated Administrative Data", *EU Tax Observatory Working Paper*. The US series is based on Saez, E. and Zucman, G. "Progressive wealth taxation", *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*.

Figure 7.3. The rise of global multi-millionaire wealth

Wealth inequality is measured using the distribution of net household wealth among adults (equal-split series). Net household wealth is the sum of financial assets (e.g. equity or bonds) and non-financial assets (e.g. housing or land) owned by individuals, net of their debts.

All inequality estimates in our benchmark series are constructed using Purchasing Power Parity estimates. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the exchange rate that equates the price of a basket of identical traded goods and services in two countries. Converting values to PPP therefore accounts for differences in costs of living between countries, enabling comparisons between income levels in different countries.

Estimates correct for inflation using the national income deflator (base 2025).

The population is comprised of individuals over age 20.

The base unit is the individual but resources are split equally within couples.

For more detail on the construction of wealth inequality series, see Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01; Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14; and Andreescu, M., et al. "Equality and Development: A Comparative & Historical Perspective 1800-2025”, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2025/25.

For more information on the general methodology of income and wealth distributional series, see "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Figure 7.4. Coordinated minimum taxation can safeguard progressivity at the top

The data was provided to us directly by the author of Zucman, G. “A blueprint for a coordinated minimum effective taxation standard for ultrahigh-net-worth individuals”, *Commissioned by the Brazilian G20 Presidency*. In particular, we use Figure 7 from the paper.

Figure 7.5. Taxing only a few people can provide large revenues to decrease inequality

Data is obtained directly from the Global Wealth Tax Simulator available here.

Figure 7.6. Large regional wealth tax revenue potential

Data is obtained directly from the Global Wealth Tax Simulator available here.

Figure 7.7. Large inequality of opportunity across regions

The data was provided to us directly by the authors of Bharti, N.K, Gethin, A., Jenmana, M., Mo, Z., Piketty, T., Yang, L. “Human Capital, Unequal Opportunities and Productivity Convergence: A Global Historical Perspective, 1800-2100”, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2025/15. In particular, we use Figure 8a from the paper.

Figure 7.8. Coordination between countries strengthens the feasibility to reduce tax evasion and avoidance

The data was provided to us directly by the authors of Alstadsæter, A. "Global tax evasion report 2024", *EU Tax Observatory*. In particular, we use Figure 1.4 from the paper.

Figure 7.9. Billionaires are changing country of residence at a continuous pace

The data was provided to us directly by the author of Zucman, G. "A blueprint for a coordinated minimum effective taxation standard for ultrahigh-net-worth individuals", *Commissioned by the Brazilian G20 Presidency*. In particular, we use Figure 8 from the paper.

Box 7.1. The Global Wealth Tax Simulator

Data is obtained directly from the Global Wealth Tax Simulator available here.

Chapter 8 - Political Cleavages

Figure 8.1. Working class representation has always been low and has further deteriorated in recent decades

The data was provided to us directly by the author of Cagé, J. "Political Inequality", World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2023/22. In particular, we use Figure 11 from the paper.

Figure 8.2. Educated voters increasingly support the left, while high-income voters continue leaning right

This figure documents the evolution of the influences of income and education on the vote between 1960 until the present. For that, we rely on two simple indicators: first, the difference between the share of the 10% most educated voters and the share of the 90% least educated voters voting for social democratic, socialist, communist, and green parties, and second, the difference between the share of richest 10% voters and the share of poorest 90% voters in terms of income voting for social democratic and affiliated parties. The figure shows the average quinquennial evolution of these indicators, after controls, in the 12 Western democracies for which data is available since the 1960s. Estimates control for income/education, age, gender, religion, church attendance, rural/urban, region, race/ethnicity, employment status, and marital status (in country-years for which these variables are available). All data used is based on electoral surveys and the series have been sourced from the World Political Cleavages and Inequality Database (wpid.world).

Figure 8.3. The reversal of educational divides in Western democracies

The figure represents the difference between the share of higher-educated (top 10%) and lower-educated (bottom 90%) voters voting for social democratic/socialist/ communist/green/other left-wing parties in English-speaking and Northern European countries (top panel) and Continental and Southern European countries (bottom panel). Estimates control for income, age, gender, religion, church attendance, rural/urban, region, race/ethnicity, employment status, and marital status (in country-years for which these variables are

available). All data used is based on electoral surveys and the series have been sourced from the World Political Cleavages and Inequality Database (wpid.world).

Figure 8.4. The stability/decline of income divides in Western democracies

The figure represents the difference between the share of high-income (top 10%) and low-income (bottom 90%) voters voting for social democratic/socialist/ communist/green/other left-wing parties in English-speaking and Northern European countries (top panel) and Continental and Southern European countries (bottom panel). Estimates control for education, age, gender, religion, church attendance, rural/urban, region, race/ethnicity, employment status, and marital status (in country-years for which these variables are available). All data used is based on electoral surveys and the series have been sourced from the World Political Cleavages and Inequality Database (wpid.world).

Figure 8.5. The fragmentation of political cleavage structures in Western democracies

This figure represents the difference between the share of high-income (top 10%) and low-income (bottom 90%) voters voting for selected groups of parties on the y-axis, and the same difference between higher-educated (top 10%) and lower-educated (bottom 90%) voters on the x-axis for both 1960-1980 (top panel) and 2000-2025 (bottom panel). Averages over all Western democracies are shown. Estimates control for income/education, age, gender, religion, church attendance, rural/urban, region, race/ethnicity, employment status, and marital status (in country-years for which these variables are available). All data used is based on electoral surveys and the series have been sourced from the World Political Cleavages and Inequality Database (wpid.world).

Figure 8.6. Income and educational divides in non-Western democracies

The figure shows the difference between the share of low-income (bottom 50%) and high-income (top 50%) voters supporting selected "propoor parties" on the x-axis, and the analogous difference between lower-educated (bottom 50%) and higher-educated (top 50%) voters on the y-axis, using each country’s latest election between 2012 and 2023. All data used is based on electoral surveys and the series have been sourced from the World Political Cleavages and Inequality Database (wpid.world).

Figure 8.7. Rise of tripartition and income in France

We use the data from Cagé, J., Piketty, T. "A history of political conflict: Elections and social inequalities in France, 1789–2022", *Harvard University Press*. In particular, we use Figures 11.27 from the book.

Figure 8.8. The territorial divide (urban vs. rural) in France

We use the data from Cagé, J., Piketty, T. “Le début de la fin de la tripartition ? Élections européennes et inégalités sociales en France, 1994-2024”, World Inequality Lab Working Paper 2024/18. In particular, we use Figures 22 and 23 from the paper.

Figure 8.9. Geosocial class explanatory power is stronger than ever in France

We use the data from Cagé, J., Piketty, T. "A history of political conflict: Elections and social inequalities in France, 1789–2022", *Harvard University Press*. In particular, we use Figures 13.23 from the book.

Country sheets

Algeria

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for Algeria as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/algeria/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

Argentina

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for Argentina as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/argentina/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

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financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

Australia

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for Australia as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01. Australia benefits from abundant historical data, which has enabled WIL fellows to produces series ouside usual benchmark years for “core” countries, here for 1911-1979.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/australia/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

Bangladesh

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for Bangladesh as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/bangladesh/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read

the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

Brazil

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for Brazil as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/brazil/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

Canada

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for Canada as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01. Canada benefits from abundant historical data, which has enabled WIL fellows to produces series ouside usual benchmark years for “core” countries, here for 1921-1979.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/canada/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

Chile

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for Chile as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/chile/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

China

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for China as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01. China benefits from abundant historical data, which has enabled

WIL fellows to produces series ouside usual benchmark years for “core” countries, here for 1978-1979.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/china/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

Colombia

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for Colombia as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/colombia/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

Denmark

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for Denmark as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif,

R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visitwid.world/country/denmark/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

Egypt

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for Egypt as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/egypt/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

France

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for France as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty,

T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01. France benefits from abundant historical data, which has enabled WIL fellows to produces series ouside usual benchmark years for “core” countries, here for 1915-1979.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/france/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

Germany

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for Germany as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/germany/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

Hungary

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

As a “non-core” countries, Hungary has distribution series systematically available for every year starting in 1980, described in Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/hungary and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

India

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for India as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01. India benefits from abundant historical data, which has enabled WIL fellows to produces series ouside usual benchmark years for “core” countries, here for 1951-1979.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/india/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

Indonesia

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for Indonesia as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/indonesia/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

Iran

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for Iran as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/iran/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

Italy

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for Italy as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/italy/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

Ivory Coast

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for Ivory Coast as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, wid.world/country/ivory-coast/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

Japan

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for Japan as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/japan/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

Mexico

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for Mexico as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/mexico/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

Netherlands

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for Netherlands as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/netherlands/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

New Zealand

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for New Zealand as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01. New Zealand benefits from abundant historical data, which has enabled WIL fellows to produces series ouside usual benchmark years for “core” countries, here for 1921-1979.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/new-zealand/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

Niger

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for Niger as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/niger/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

Norway

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for Norway as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/norway/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

Pakistan

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for Pakistan as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/pakistan/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

Philippines

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for Philippines as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/philippines/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

Poland

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

As a “non-core” countries, Poland has distribution series systematically available for every year starting in 1980, described in Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/poland/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

Russia

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for Russia as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01. Russia benefits from abundant historical data, which has enabled WIL fellows to produces series ouside usual benchmark years for “core” countries, here for 1905-1976.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/russia/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

South Africa

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for South Africa as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/south-africa/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

South Korea

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for South Korea as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/korea/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

Spain

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for Spain as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/spain/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

Sweden

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for Sweden as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/sweden/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

Taiwan

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for Taiwan as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/taiwan/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

Thailand

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for Thailand as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/thailand/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

Türkiye

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for Türkiye as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/turkey/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

U.A.E

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for U.A.E as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/united-arab-emirates/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

United Kingdom

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for United Kingdom as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/united-kingdom/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

United States

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for United States as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01. United States benefits from abundant historical data, which has enabled WIL fellows to produces series ouside usual benchmark years for “core” countries, here for 1911-1979.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/united-states/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

Vietnam

Income inequality estimates correspond to pretax, post-replacement income, i.e. income measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before personal income and wealth taxes. In Table 1, income is split equally between couples.

Long-run income inequality estimates are available for Vietnam as part of the “core” countries in Nievas, G., Piketty, T., WID National Accounts Series: Updated and Extended Coverage 1800-2023, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/02 and Chancel, L., Moshrif, R., Piketty, T., Xuereb, S. “Historical Inequality Series on WID.world – Updates”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2023/01.

For detailed country-level sources, visit wid.world/country/vietnam/ and click on the information button on the right hand side of the figures. Users are also encouraged to read the "Distributional National Accounts Guidelines" by Chancel et al., available here.

Wealth inequality estimates correspond to net household wealth, i.e. the sum of individuals financial and non-financial assets, net of debts. See Bajard, F., Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Chancel, L., Martínez-Toledano, C., Piketty, T., Sodano, A., Global wealth inequality on WID.world: Estimates and imputations, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2025/01 and Bauluz, L., Brassac, P., Martínez-Toledano, Piketty, T., C. Sodano, A. “Estimation of Global Wealth Aggregates in WID.world: Methodology”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/14.

For gender parity estimates, see Gabrielli, V., Neef, T., Robilliard, A.S. “2024 Update for Female Labor Income Share”, World Inequality Lab Technical Note 2024/13

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