

# COUNTRY SHEETS



# ALGERIA

47,435,312 || €767 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in Algeria Persists

In Algeria, inequality remains high and has shown little change in recent years. The top 10% earn nearly half of all income (around 49%) and hold over 60% of total wealth, while the bottom 50% capture less than one fifth of income (about 18%) and 4.2% of wealth. The income gap between the richest and poorest half of the population remains around 27 to 1. Average wealth per adult is roughly €32,500 (PPP), but asset concentration is steep, with the top 1% owning over a quarter of national wealth. Female labor participation remains low, at around 13.6%, showing minimal progress over the past decade. With inequality levels broadly stable since 2014, Algeria's economic structure continues to reflect deep disparities in both income and opportunity.

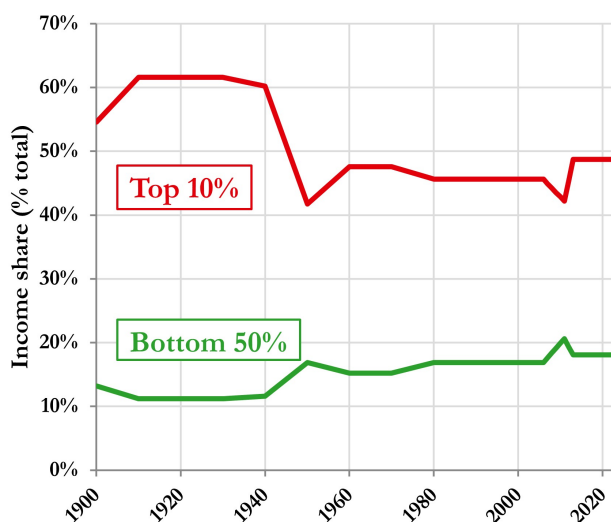
**Table 1: Inequality outlook – Algeria**

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 9,210               | 100.0%             | 32,456              | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 1,674               | 18.1%              | 1,363               | 4.2%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 7,642               | 33.2%              | 27,831              | 34.3%              |
| Top 10%                        | 44,882              | 48.7%              | 199,927             | 61.6%              |
| Top 1%                         | 208,241             | 22.6%              | 886,038             | 27.3%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 26.8                | 26.8               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 13.5%               | 13.6%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 1/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

**Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in Algeria, 1900-2024**



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 49% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

# ARGENTINA

👤 45,851,378 || 🇦🇷 €1,568 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in Argentina

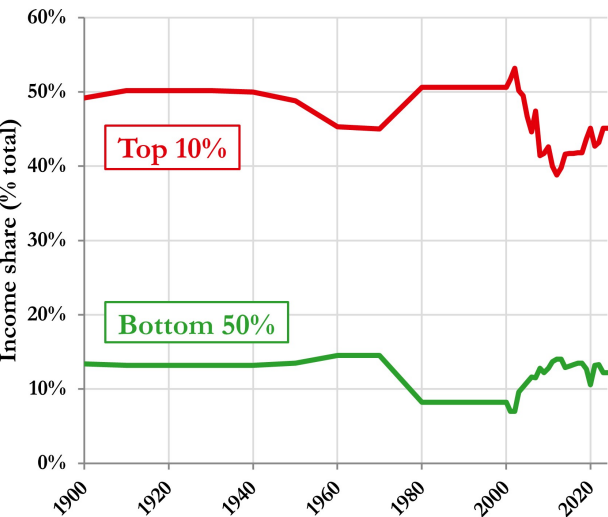
In Argentina, inequality remains significant but has narrowed slightly over the past decade. The top 10% earn about 45% of total income, while the bottom 50% capture just 12%. Wealth concentration is similarly high, with the richest 10% holding nearly 60% of total wealth and the top 1% close to one quarter. The income gap between the top and bottom halves of the population increased from 32 to 36.8 between 2014 and 2024, reflecting moderate worsening. Average wealth per capita is around 52,000 euros (PPP), but distribution remains skewed. Female labor participation stands at 37.7%, showing modest progress compared with a decade earlier. Overall, inequality levels remain high despite these gradual changes.

Table 1: Inequality outlook – Argentina

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 18,826              | 100.0%             | 51,922              | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 2,311               | 12.2%              | 2,440               | 4.7%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 20,086              | 42.7%              | 47,509              | 36.6%              |
| Top 10%                        | 84,922              | 45.1%              | 304,784             | 58.7%              |
| Top 1%                         | 340,802             | 18.1%              | 1,256,519           | 24.2%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 32.0                | 36.8               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 35.7%               | 37.7%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 7/20. PPP conversion factor for 2024 used because recent volatility in prices in Argentina. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.  
**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in Argentina, 1900-2024



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 45% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.  
**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

# AUSTRALIA

👤 26,974,026 || 🇦🇺 €3,325 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in Australia

In Australia, inequality remains moderate by global standards but persists across income and wealth dimensions. The top 10% earn about one third of total income, while the bottom 50% receive just 17%. Wealth inequality is more pronounced, with the top 10% holding nearly 60% of total wealth and the top 1% close to one quarter. The income gap between the richest and poorest halves of the population was steady from 19.9 to 20.4 between 2014 and 2024. Average income per capita is around 40,000 euros (PPP), supported by relatively high labor participation. Female labor share increased to 41.6%, showing notable progress over the past decade. While Australia maintains a comparatively even distribution within advanced economies, asset concentration remains substantial.

**Table 1: Inequality outlook – Australia**

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 39,905              | 100.0%             | 271,301             | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 6,862               | 17.1%              | 13,294              | 4.9%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 47,618              | 47.7%              | 256,379             | 37.8%              |
| Top 10%                        | 140,309             | 35.2%              | 1,554,554           | 57.3%              |
| Top 1%                         | 436,790             | 10.9%              | 6,321,312           | 23.3%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 19.9                | 20.4               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 35.8%               | 41.6%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 9/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

**Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in Australia, 1900-2024**



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 35% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.



# BANGLADESH

👤 175,686,899 || 🇬🇧 €512 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in Bangladesh

In Bangladesh, inequality remains moderate and has shown little change over the past decade. The top 10% of earners receive about 41% of national income, while the bottom 50% capture only 19%. Wealth is more unevenly distributed, with the richest 10% holding around 58% of total wealth and the top 1% nearly one quarter. The income gap between the top and bottom halves of the population decreased slightly from 22 to 21 between 2014 and 2024, suggesting stable inequality levels. Average income per capita stands at roughly 6,100 euros (PPP), and average wealth at 30,000 euros (PPP). Female labor participation remains low at 22.3%, indicating persistent gender disparities in economic activity. Overall, inequality patterns in Bangladesh have remained broadly unchanged, with limited progress toward a more balanced income and wealth distribution.

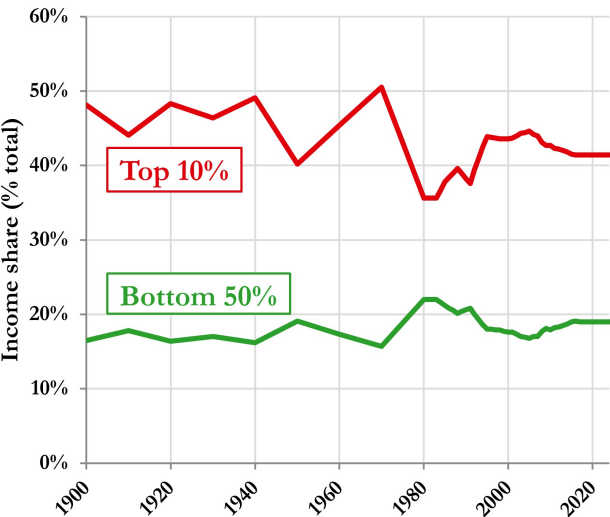
Table 1: Inequality outlook – Bangladesh

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 6,152               | 100.0%             | 30,261              | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 1,178               | 19.0%              | 1,422               | 4.7%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 6,084               | 39.6%              | 27,916              | 36.9%              |
| Top 10%                        | 25,466              | 41.4%              | 176,724             | 58.4%              |
| Top 1%                         | 97,029              | 15.8%              | 723,238             | 23.9%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 22.3                | 21.6               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 22.3%               | 22.3%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 3/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in Bangladesh, 1980-2024



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 41% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

# BRAZIL

👤 212,812,405 || 🇧🇷 €1,045 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in Brazil Remains Among the World's Highest

In Brazil, inequality remains among the highest globally and has widened slightly over the past decade. The top 10% capture about 59% of national income, while the bottom 50% receive only 9%. Wealth concentration is even stronger, with the richest 10% holding 70% of total wealth and the top 1% over one third. The income gap between the top and bottom halves of the population increased from 53 to 63 between 2014 and 2024, underscoring persistent disparities. Average income per capita stands around 12,500 euros (PPP), and average wealth about 46,000 euros (PPP). Female labor participation is stable at 37.4%, showing limited change. Overall, inequality in Brazil remains entrenched across income, wealth, and gender dimensions.

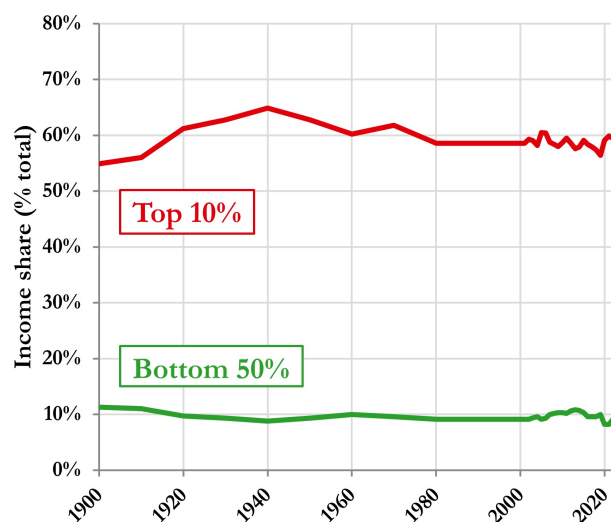
**Table 1: Inequality outlook – Brazil**

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 12,542              | 100.0%             | 46,047              | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 1,167               | 9.3%               | 1,105               | 2.4%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 9,916               | 31.6%              | 31,772              | 27.6%              |
| Top 10%                        | 74,143              | 59.1%              | 322,789             | 70.1%              |
| Top 1%                         | 332,335             | 26.5%              | 1,703,738           | 37.0%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 53.7                | 63.5               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 37.3%               | 37.4%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 6/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

**Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in Brazil, 1900-2024**



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 59% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

# CANADA

👤 40,126,723 || 🇨🇦 €3,262 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in Canada

In Canada, inequality remains moderate by international standards, with limited change over the past decade. The top 10% earn around 34% of national income, while the bottom 50% receive about 17%. Wealth disparities are wider, with the richest 10% holding nearly 59% of total wealth and the top 1% close to one quarter. The income gap between the top and bottom halves of the population has stayed broadly stable, moving from 20.4 to 19.8 between 2014 and 2024. Average income per capita is about 39,000 euros (PPP), and average wealth exceeds 237,000 euros (PPP). Female labor participation increased from 38% to 43.6%, marking steady progress toward greater gender balance. Overall, inequality in Canada remains contained, though wealth concentration continues to outpace income equality.

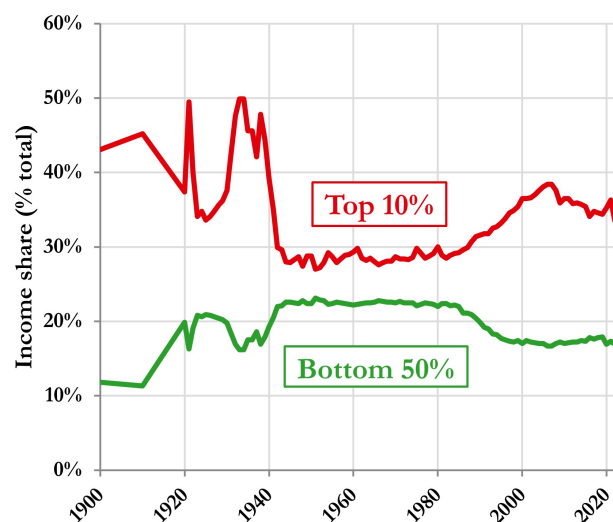
**Table 1: Inequality outlook – Canada**

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 39,145              | 100.0%             | 237,675             | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 6,633               | 16.9%              | 32,799              | 13.8%              |
| Middle 40%                     | 48,555              | 49.6%              | 152,706             | 25.7%              |
| Top 10%                        | 131,233             | 33.5%              | 1,435,555           | 60.4%              |
| Top 1%                         | 369,754             | 9.4%               | 6,963,867           | 29.3%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 20.4                | 19.8               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 38.0%               | 43.6%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 9/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

**Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in Canada, 1900-2024**



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 36% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

# CHILE

19,859,921 || €1,553 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in Chile

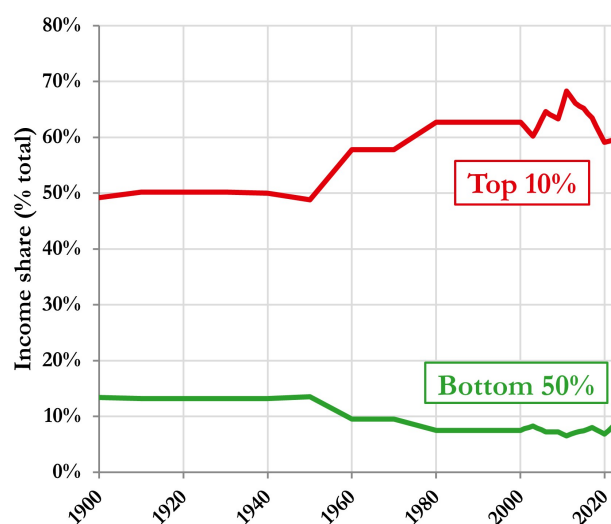
In Chile, inequality remains high but has declined noticeably since 2014. The top 10% of earners capture around 60% of total income, while the bottom 50% receive 8.2%. Wealth concentration is even steeper, with the richest 10% holding 69% of total wealth and the top 1% over one third. The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% narrowed from 89.8 to 72.3 between 2014 and 2024, reflecting progress in reducing disparities. Average income per capita is about 19,000 euros (PPP), and average wealth exceeds 75,000 euros (PPP). Female labor participation increased from 35.6% to 37.3%, showing gradual improvement. Despite these advances, inequality in Chile remains high by international comparison.

**Table 1: Inequality outlook - Chile**

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 18,643              | 100.0%             | 75,205              | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 1,533               | 8.2%               | 1,955               | 2.6%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 15,078              | 32.4%              | 52,644              | 28.0%              |
| Top 10%                        | 110,867             | 59.5%              | 521,925             | 69.4%              |
| Top 1%                         | 497,958             | 26.7%              | 2,752,515           | 36.6%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 89.8                | 72.3               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 35.6%               | 37.3%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 8/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.  
**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

**Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in Chile, 1900-2024**



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 60% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

# CHINA

👤 1,416,096,094 || 🇨🇳 €1,199 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in China Stabilizes

In China, inequality remains high but has leveled off after decades of sharp increases. The top 10% of earners capture about 43% of national income, while the bottom 50% receive just 14%. Wealth disparities are particularly large, with the richest 10% holding nearly 68% of total wealth and the top 1% about 30%. The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% widened slightly from 29 to 31 between 2014 and 2024, signaling continued polarization despite slower growth in inequality overall. Average income per capita stands near 14,500 euros (PPP), and average wealth exceeds 86,000 euros (PPP). Female labor participation remains stable at 34.6%, showing no significant improvement. After years of widening divides, inequality in China now appears to have reached a plateau, though at a high level by global standards.

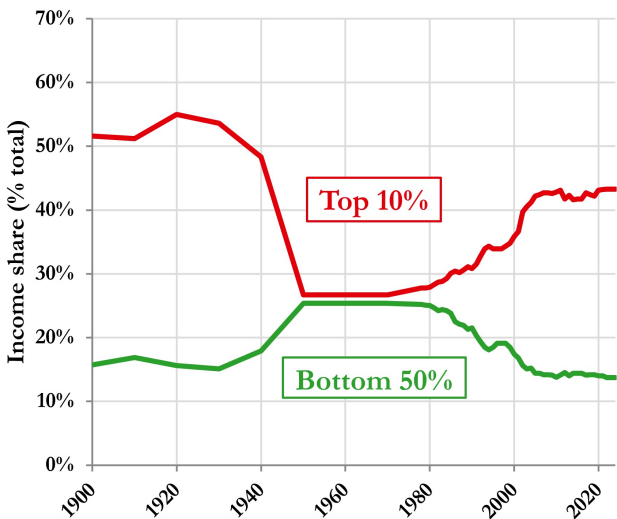
Table 1: Inequality outlook – China

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 14,396              | 100.0%             | 86,462              | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 1,988               | 13.7%              | 5,447               | 6.3%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 15,447              | 42.9%              | 55,768              | 25.8%              |
| Top 10%                        | 62,392              | 43.3%              | 587,074             | 67.9%              |
| Top 1%                         | 226,305             | 15.7%              | 2,611,141           | 30.2%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 28.8                | 31.4               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 34.4%               | 34.6%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 7/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in China, 1900-2024



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 43% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

# COLOMBIA

👤 53,425,635 || 🇨🇴 €1,015 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in Colombia

In Colombia, inequality remains very high and has increased over the past decade. The top 10% of earners capture about 60% of total income, while the bottom 50% receive around 7%. Wealth concentration is even greater, with the richest 10% holding around 71% of total wealth and the top 1% nearly 38%. The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% widened from 59 to 90 between 2014 and 2024, reflecting stronger polarization. Average income per capita is roughly 12,000 euros (PPP), while average wealth sits at 39,000 euros (PPP). Female labor participation increased from 36.2% to 39.4%, showing gradual improvement. Inequality in Colombia remains among the highest globally, with limited signs of convergence.

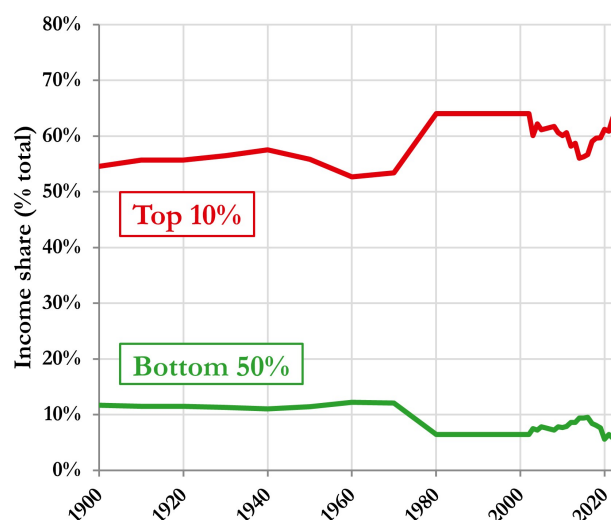
**Table 1: Inequality outlook – Colombia**

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 12,188              | 100.0%             | 39,063              | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 809                 | 6.6%               | 859                 | 2.2%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 10,194              | 33.5%              | 26,367              | 27.0%              |
| Top 10%                        | 73,049              | 59.9%              | 276,954             | 70.9%              |
| Top 1%                         | 273,634             | 22.5%              | 1,480,471           | 37.9%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 59.4                | 90.3               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 36.2%               | 39.4%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 10/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

**Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in Colombia, 1900-2024**



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 60% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

# DENMARK

👤 6,002,507 || 📊 €4,118 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in Denmark

In Denmark, inequality remains low by global standards and has changed little over the past decade. The top 10% of earners capture about 33% of total income, while the bottom 50% receive around 23%. Wealth inequality is more pronounced, with the richest 10% holding roughly half of total wealth and the top 1% about one fifth. The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% did not change between 2014 and 2024, indicating stable equality across groups. Average income per capita is approximately 49,000 euros (PPP), and average wealth exceeds 261,000 euros (PPP). Female labor participation remains high at 41.8%, showing continued balance in income distribution. Overall, Denmark maintains one of the most equal income structures among high-income countries.

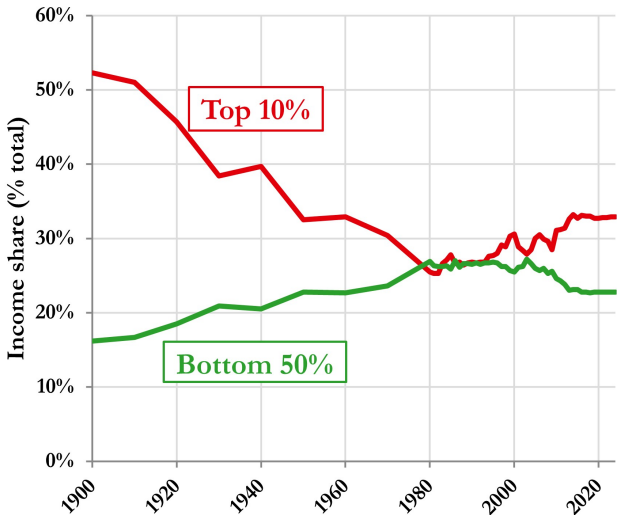
Table 1: Inequality outlook – Denmark

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 49,424              | 100.0%             | 261,229             | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 11,350              | 22.8%              | 10,710              | 4.1%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 54,718              | 44.3%              | 299,107             | 45.8%              |
| Top 10%                        | 162,438             | 32.9%              | 1,308,758           | 50.1%              |
| Top 1%                         | 604,339             | 12.2%              | 5,355,195           | 20.5%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 14.3                | 14.3               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 43.1%               | 41.8%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 13/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in Denmark, 1900-2024



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 33% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.



# EGYPT

👤 118,365,995 || 🇪🇬 €1,047 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in Egypt

In Egypt, inequality remains pronounced but has declined modestly over the past decade. The top 10% of earners capture nearly 48% of total income, while the bottom 50% receive around 18%. Wealth inequality is considerably higher, with the richest 10% holding about 62% of total wealth and the top 1% close to 28%. The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% fell from 29 to 26 between 2014 and 2024, indicating slight improvement in distribution. Average income per capita stands near 13,000 euros (PPP), while average wealth is about 30,000 euros (PPP). Female labor participation decreased from 20.7% to 18.5%, reflecting persistent gender imbalances in employment. Despite recent gains in income equality, overall disparities in wealth and labor outcomes remain substantial.

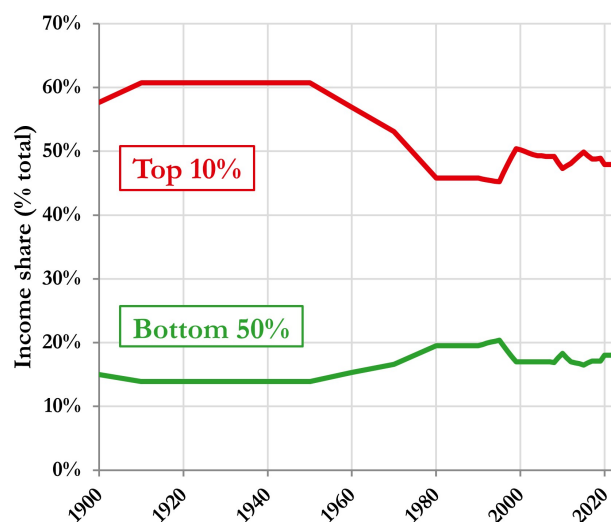
**Table 1: Inequality outlook – Egypt**

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 12,568              | 100.0%             | 30,393              | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 2,271               | 18.0%              | 1,276               | 4.2%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 10,725              | 34.1%              | 25,986              | 34.2%              |
| Top 10%                        | 60,177              | 47.9%              | 187,218             | 61.6%              |
| Top 1%                         | 233,458             | 18.6%              | 844,912             | 27.8%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 29.4                | 26.5               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 20.7%               | 18.5%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 3/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

**Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in Egypt, 1900-2024**



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 48% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.



# FRANCE

68,898,112 || €2,944 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## France: Stable Inequality, Persistent Wealth Gaps

In France, inequality remains moderate and has shown little change over the past decade. The top 10% of earners receive around 34% of national income, while the bottom 50% account for about 20%. Wealth inequality is considerably higher, with the richest 10% holding roughly 60% of total wealth and the top 1% around 27%. The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% increased slightly from 15 to 16 between 2014 and 2024, suggesting relative stability in income distribution. Average income per capita is approximately 35,000 euros (PPP), and average wealth stands at 203,000 euros (PPP). Female labor participation rose from 40.5% to 42.6%, continuing a gradual upward trend. Overall, France maintains comparatively balanced income levels, though wealth concentration remains high.

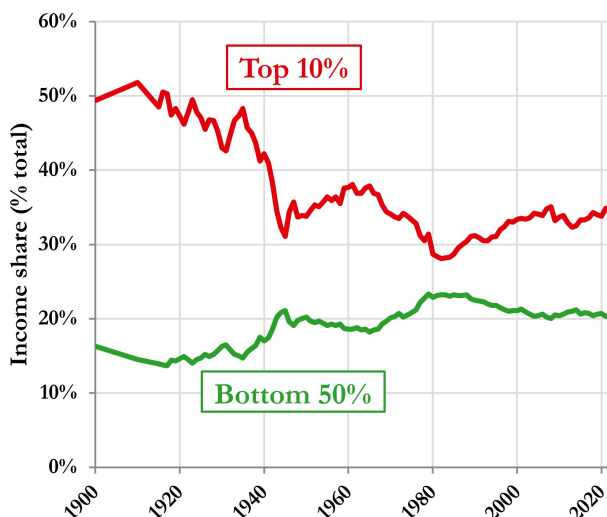
**Table 1: Inequality outlook – France**

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 35,336              | 100.0%             | 203,373             | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 7,238               | 20.4%              | 9,965               | 4.9%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 40,299              | 45.6%              | 179,985             | 35.4%              |
| Top 10%                        | 120,145             | 34.0%              | 1,214,134           | 59.7%              |
| Top 1%                         | 417,119             | 11.8%              | 5,572,407           | 27.4%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 15.2                | 16.6               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 40.5%               | 42.6%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 15/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

**Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in France, 1900-2024**



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 34% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

# GERMANY

84,075,075 || €3,327 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in Germany

In Germany, inequality remains moderate and has shown little change in recent years. The top 10% of earners receive around 37% of total income, while the bottom 50% capture about 19%. Wealth inequality is much higher, with the richest 10% holding roughly 58% of total wealth and the top 1% around 28%. The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% declined slightly from 21 to 20 between 2014 and 2024, indicating mild convergence. Average income per capita stands near 40,000 euros (PPP), while average wealth reaches about 250,000 euros (PPP). Female labor participation increased modestly from 35.7% to 36.9%, showing gradual progress. Overall, inequality in Germany remains contained, though wealth concentration continues to outweigh income equality.

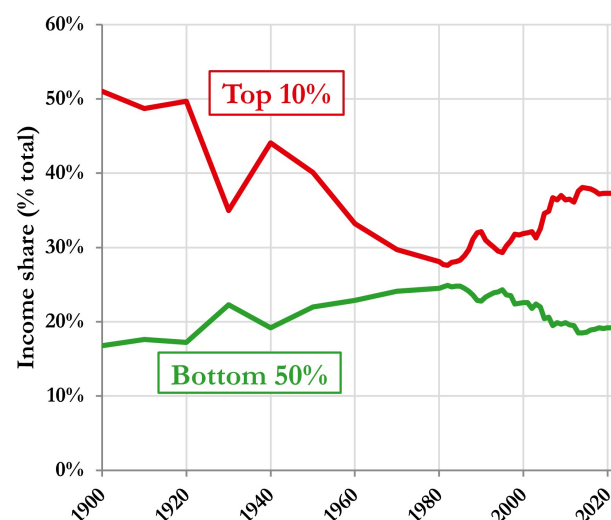
**Table 1: Inequality outlook – Germany**

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 39,926              | 100.0%             | 247,567             | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 7,673               | 19.1%              | 8,417               | 3.4%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 43,305              | 43.4%              | 236,426             | 38.2%              |
| Top 10%                        | 149,684             | 37.5%              | 1,445,789           | 58.4%              |
| Top 1%                         | 528,983             | 13.2%              | 6,857,593           | 27.7%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 20.5                | 19.5               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 35.7%               | 36.9%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 13/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

**Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in Germany, 1900-2024**



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 37% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

# HUNGARY

👤 9,632,287 || 🇹🇯 €2,046 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in Hungary

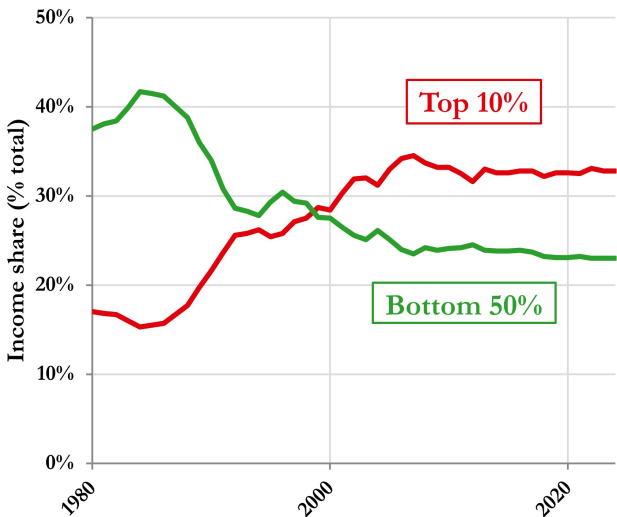
In Hungary, inequality remains moderate and largely stable over the past decade. The top 10% of earners receive about 33% of total income, while the bottom 50% capture roughly 23%. Wealth inequality is considerably higher, with the richest 10% holding around 67% of total wealth and the top 1% one third. The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% changed little, moving from 13.6 to 14.2 between 2014 and 2024, reflecting persistent distributional patterns. Average income per capita stands near 25,000 euros (PPP), and average wealth around 94,000 euros (PPP). Female labor participation rose slightly from 43.2% to 43.3%, continuing a gradual upward trend. Overall, Hungary maintains a relatively balanced income structure, though wealth concentration remains significant.

Table 1: Inequality outlook – Hungary

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 24,554              | 100.0%             | 94,142              | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 5,683               | 23.0%              | 3,672               | 3.9%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 27,118              | 44.2%              | 68,017              | 28.9%              |
| Top 10%                        | 80,521              | 32.8%              | 631,691             | 67.1%              |
| Top 1%                         | 280,196             | 11.4%              | 3,134,921           | 33.3%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 13.6                | 14.2               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 43.2%               | 43.3%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 5.5/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.  
**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in Hungary, 1980-2024



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 33% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.  
**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

# INDIA

1,463,865,525 || €518 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in India Among Highest in the World, Low Average Income

In India, inequality remains among the highest in the world and has shown little movement in recent years. The top 10% of earners capture about 58% of national income, while the bottom 50% receive only 15%. Wealth inequality is even greater, with the richest 10% holding around 65% of total wealth and the top 1% about 40%. The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% remained stable between 2014 and 2024. Average annual income per capita is around 6,200 euros (PPP), and average wealth stands at about 28,000 euros (PPP). Female labor participation remains very low at 15.7%, showing no improvement over the past decade. Overall, inequality in India remains deeply entrenched across income, wealth, and gender dimensions, highlighting persistent structural divides within the economy.

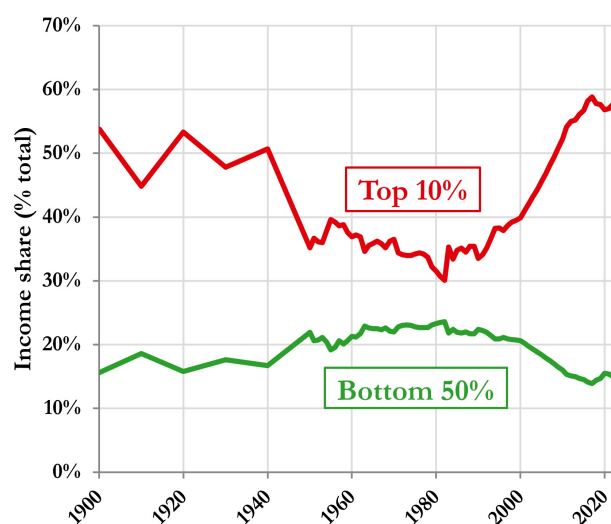
**Table 1: Inequality outlook – India**

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 6,224               | 100.0%             | 28,141              | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 940                 | 15.0%              | 1,801               | 6.4%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 4,247               | 27.3%              | 20,120              | 28.6%              |
| Top 10%                        | 35,901              | 57.7%              | 182,913             | 65.0%              |
| Top 1%                         | 140,649             | 22.6%              | 1,128,435           | 40.1%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 38.0                | 38.2               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 15.7%               | 15.7%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 4/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

**Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in India, 1900-2024**



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 58% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

# INDONESIA

👤 285,721,236 || 🇮🇩 €750 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in Indonesia

In Indonesia, inequality remains high but relatively stable over the past decade. The top 10% of earners receive around 46% of total income, while the bottom 50% capture just 14%. Wealth is even more concentrated, with the richest 10% holding about 59% of total wealth and the top 1% close to 20%. The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% widened somewhat from 25 to 33 between 2014 and 2024, indicating a modest rise in disparities. Average income per capita stands near 9,000 euros (PPP), while average wealth is about 37,000 euros (PPP). Female labor participation increased slightly from 27.6% to 29.2%, reflecting limited progress in gender inclusion. Overall, inequality in Indonesia remains persistent across income, wealth, and gender outcomes.

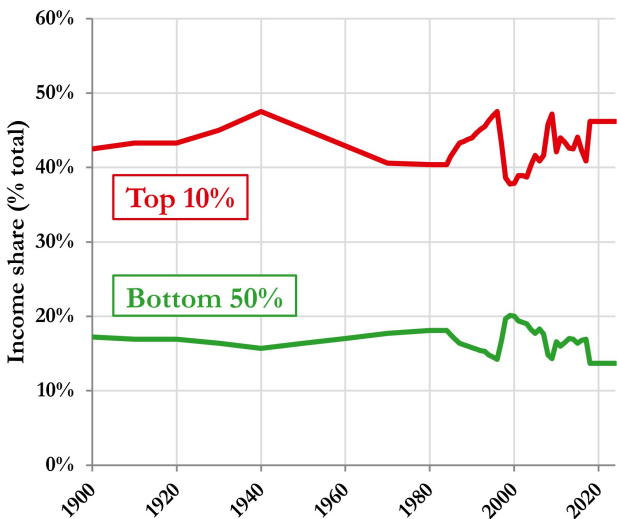
Table 1: Inequality outlook – Indonesia

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 9,003               | 100.0%             | 37,098              | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 1,236               | 13.7%              | 927                 | 2.5%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 9,032               | 40.1%              | 35,243              | 38.0%              |
| Top 10%                        | 41,603              | 46.2%              | 220,361             | 59.4%              |
| Top 1%                         | 158,462             | 17.6%              | 738,245             | 19.9%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 25.0                | 33.7               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 27.6%               | 29.2%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 6/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in Indonesia, 1900-2024



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 46% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

# IRAN

👤 92,417,681 || 🇮🇷 €749 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in Iran

In Iran, inequality remains high and has slightly increased over the past decade. The top 10% of earners capture about 56% of total income, while the bottom 50% receive only 18%. Wealth inequality is more extreme, with the richest 10% holding nearly 63% of total wealth and the top 1% around 29%. The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% fell from 30 to 26 between 2014 and 2024, reflecting shrinking disparities. Average income per capita stands near 9,000 euros (PPP), and average wealth is around 31,000 euros (PPP). Female labor participation remains very low at 7.2%, showing almost no progress in a decade. Overall, inequality in Iran persists across income, wealth, and gender, with limited signs of improvement.

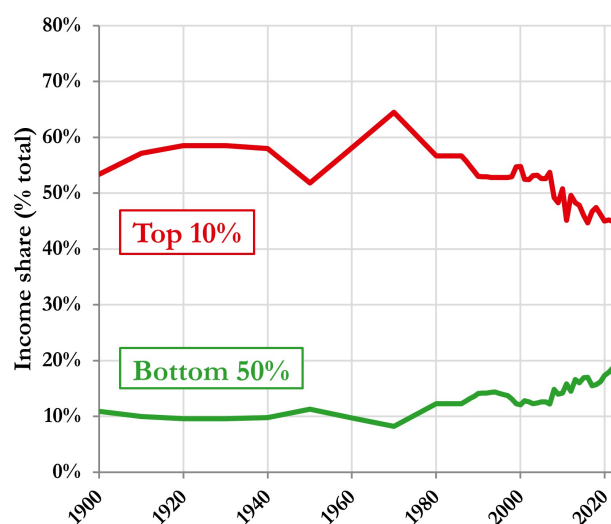
**Table 1: Inequality outlook – Iran**

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 8,995               | 100.0%             | 31,117              | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 1,622               | 17.9%              | 1,214               | 3.9%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 8,128               | 36.1%              | 25,671              | 33.0%              |
| Top 10%                        | 41,301              | 45.9%              | 196,348             | 63.1%              |
| Top 1%                         | 146,590             | 16.3%              | 902,391             | 29.0%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 29.8                | 25.5               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 5.9%                | 7.2%               |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 3/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

**Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in Iran, 1980-2024**



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 46% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

# ITALY

👤 59,146,260 || 🇮🇹 €2,702 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in Italy

In Italy, inequality remains moderate but has edged upward over the past decade. The top 10% of earners receive about 32% of total income, while the bottom 50% capture around 21%. Wealth inequality is substantially higher, with the richest 10% holding about 56% of total wealth and the top 1% over 22%. The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% increased from 14 to 15 between 2014 and 2024, indicating a slight widening of disparities. Average income per capita is approximately 32,000 euros (PPP), and average wealth reaches about 200,000 euros (PPP). Female labor participation remains stable at 36.6%, with no significant improvement over the past decade. Overall, Italy's inequality profile shows persistence, particularly in wealth concentration.

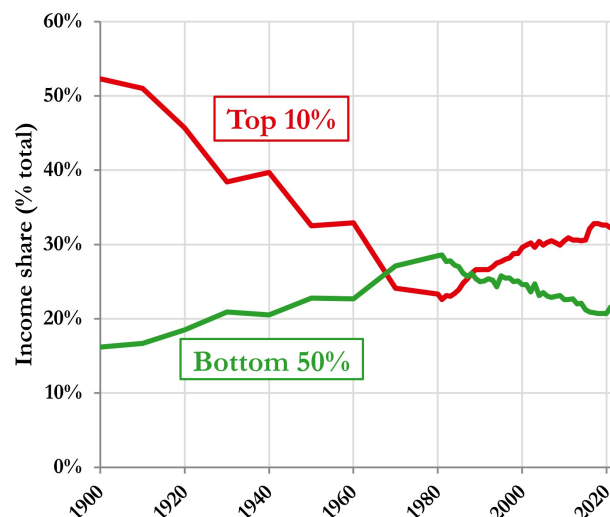
**Table 1: Inequality outlook – Italy**

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 32,431              | 100.0%             | 200,739             | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 7,073               | 21.7%              | 5,018               | 2.5%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 37,339              | 46.1%              | 207,263             | 41.3%              |
| Top 10%                        | 104,570             | 32.2%              | 1,126,143           | 56.1%              |
| Top 1%                         | 294,537             | 9.1%               | 4,436,321           | 22.1%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 13.7                | 14.8               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 35.6%               | 36.6%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 13/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

**Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in Italy, 1900-2024**



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 32% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.



# IVORY COAST

32,711,547 || €385 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in Ivory Coast

In Ivory Coast, inequality remains high and has increased slightly over the past decade. The top 10% of earners capture about 44% of total income, while the bottom 50% receive only 17%. Wealth inequality is even sharper, with the richest 10% holding around 65% of total wealth and the top 1% over 30%. The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% fell from 35 to 26 between 2014 and 2024, reflecting a sizable shrinking divide. Average income per capita stands near 4,600 euros (PPP), while average wealth is about 12,500 euros (PPP). Female labor participation remains low at 27.9%, showing no change over the past decade. Overall, inequality in Ivory Coast remains entrenched across income, wealth, and gender.

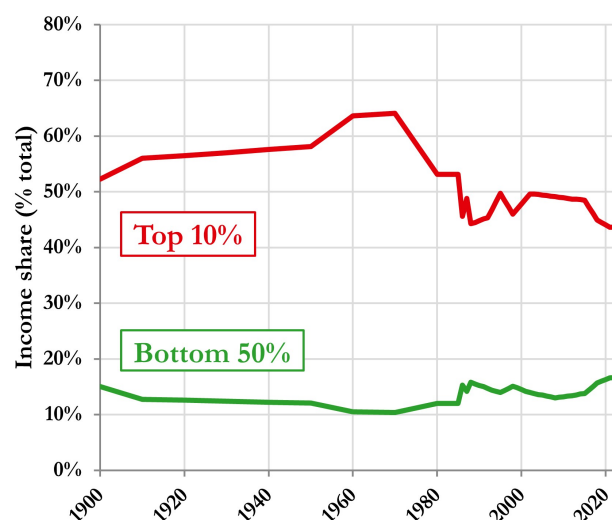
**Table 1: Inequality outlook – Ivory Coast**

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 4,629               | 100.0%             | 12,490              | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 774                 | 16.6%              | 437                 | 3.5%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 4,597               | 39.7%              | 9,898               | 31.7%              |
| Top 10%                        | 20,194              | 43.6%              | 80,934              | 64.8%              |
| Top 1%                         | 55,327              | 12.0%              | 384,688             | 30.8%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 35.4                | 26.1               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 27.9%               | 27.9%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 4.5/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

**Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in Ivory Coast, 1980-2024**



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 44% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.



# JAPAN

👤 123,103,479 || 🇯🇵 €2474 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in Japan

In Japan, inequality remains moderate and stable across both income and wealth dimensions. The top 10% of earners receive around 43% of total income, while the bottom 50% capture about 19%. Wealth inequality is more pronounced, with the richest 10% holding nearly 59% of total wealth and the top 1% around 24%. The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% remained almost unchanged between 2014 and 2024. Average income per capita is approximately 30,000 euros (PPP), and average wealth exceeds 176,000 euros (PPP). Female labor participation remains steady at 26.9%, indicating limited progress toward gender parity. Overall, Japan continues to display relatively balanced income distribution within advanced economies, though wealth concentration endures.

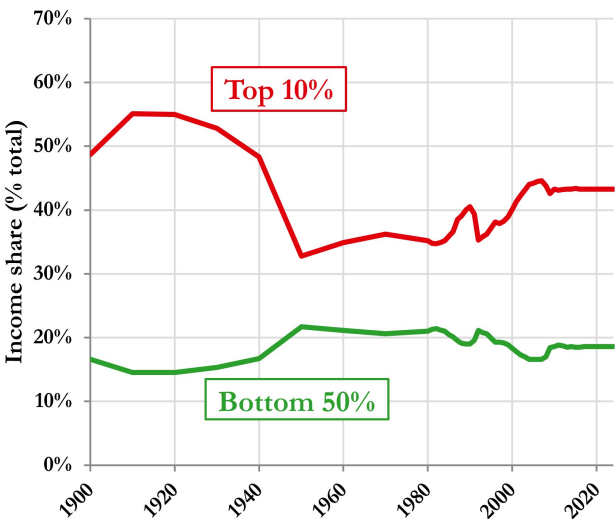
Table 1: Inequality outlook – Japan

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 29,699              | 100.0%             | 176,694             | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 5,539               | 18.6%              | 8,305               | 4.7%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 28,309              | 38.1%              | 161,675             | 36.6%              |
| Top 10%                        | 128,640             | 43.3%              | 1,037,196           | 58.7%              |
| Top 1%                         | 374,007             | 12.6%              | 4,276,002           | 24.2%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 23.2                | 23.2               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 26.9%               | 26.9%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 6/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in Japan, 1900-2024



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 43% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

# MEXICO

👤 131,946,900 || 🇲🇽 €1,126 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in Mexico

In Mexico, inequality remains extremely high but has declined modestly over the past decade. The top 10% of earners capture around 59% of total income, while the bottom 50% receive only 8%. Wealth disparities are even larger, with the richest 10% holding about 71% of total wealth and the top 1% about 38%. The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% narrowed from 111 to 76 between 2014 and 2024, suggesting limited progress in reducing inequality. Average income per capita is approximately 13,500 euros (PPP), while average wealth reaches about 42,000 euros (PPP). Female labor participation increased from 31.1% to 33.8%, indicating a gradual improvement. Despite this progress, inequality in Mexico remains among the highest in the world across income and wealth dimensions.

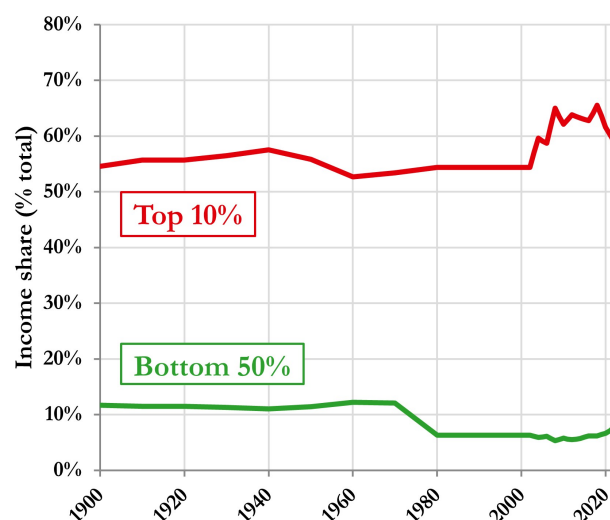
**Table 1: Inequality outlook – Mexico**

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 13,506              | 100.0%             | 41,791              | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 1,044               | 7.7%               | 961                 | 2.3%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 11,225              | 33.2%              | 28,314              | 27.1%              |
| Top 10%                        | 79,772              | 59.1%              | 295,046             | 70.6%              |
| Top 1%                         | 345,394             | 25.6%              | 1,588,067           | 38.0%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 110.8               | 76.4               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 31.1%               | 33.8%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 8.5/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

**Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in Mexico, 1900-2024**



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 59% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

# NETHERLANDS

18,346,819 || €3,718 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in the Netherlands Continues to be Low

In the Netherlands, inequality remains relatively low and stable compared with most advanced economies. The top 10% of earners capture about 30% of total income, while the bottom 50% receive around 22%. Wealth inequality is more pronounced, with the richest 10% holding roughly 45% of total wealth and the top 1% around 14%. The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% increased slightly from 12.3 to 13.6 between 2014 and 2024, indicating persistent but contained disparities. Average income per capita stands near 45,000 euros (PPP), and average wealth is around 256,000 euros (PPP). Female labor participation increased from 34.7% to 37.3%, reflecting gradual gains in gender inclusion. Overall, the Netherlands continues to display one of the most equal income distributions among high-income countries, despite concentrated wealth ownership.

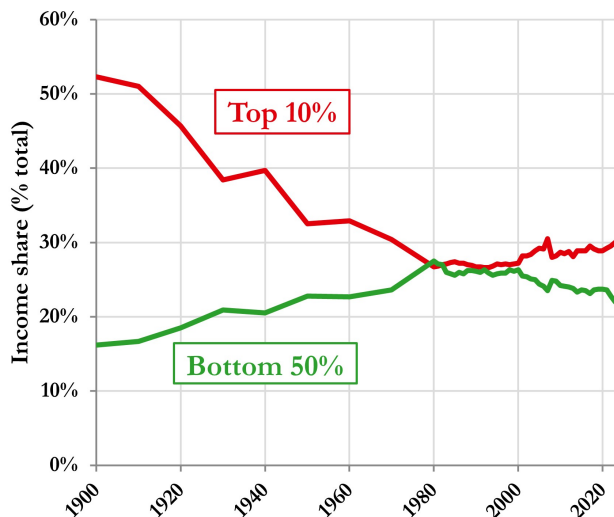
**Table 1: Inequality outlook – Netherlands**

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 44,610              | 100.0%             | 256,443             | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 9,849               | 22.0%              | 25,131              | 9.8%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 53,611              | 48.1%              | 287,216             | 44.8%              |
| Top 10%                        | 133,657             | 30.0%              | 1,164,252           | 45.4%              |
| Top 1%                         | 313,534             | 7.0%               | 3,538,914           | 13.8%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 12.3                | 13.6               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 34.7%               | 37.3%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 14.5/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

**Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in the Netherlands, 1900-2024**

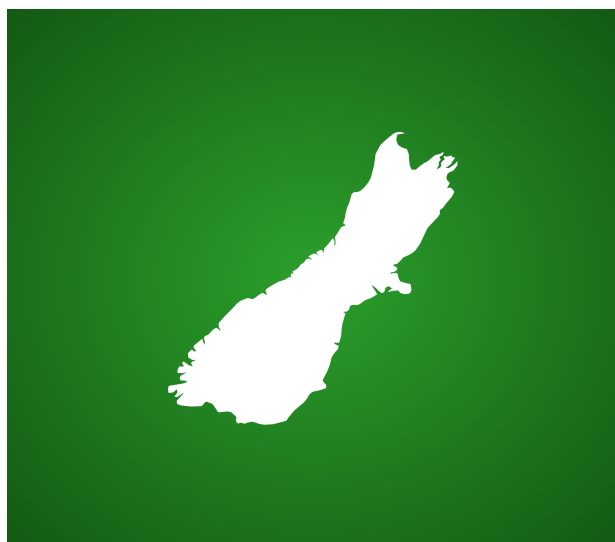


**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 30% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

# NEW ZEALAND

👤 5,251,899 || 🇳🇿 €2,575 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in New Zealand

In New Zealand, inequality remains moderate but has risen slightly in recent years. The top 10% of earners receive around 35% of total income, while the bottom 50% capture about 21%. Wealth disparities are larger, with the richest 10% holding nearly 57% of total wealth and the top 1% around 23%. The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% widened from 14.2 to 16.3 between 2014 and 2024, suggesting a mild increase in inequality. Average income per capita stands near 31,000 euros (PPP), and average wealth is roughly 231,000 euros (PPP). Female labor participation increased from 31.2% to 35.0%, marking steady progress in gender inclusion. Overall, inequality in New Zealand remains contained but shows signs of gradual widening across income and wealth dimensions.

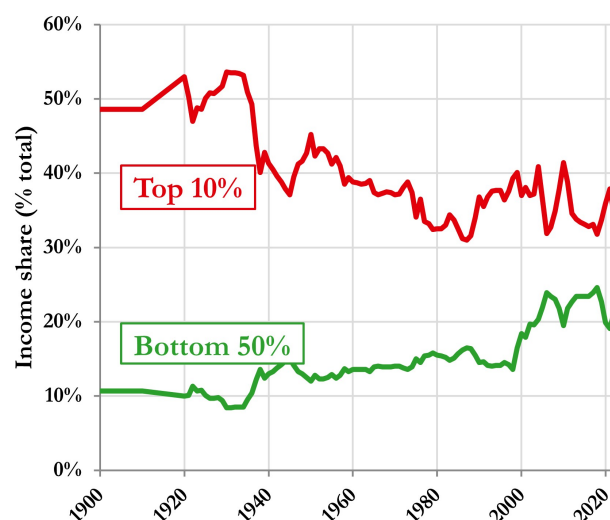
**Table 1: Inequality outlook – New Zealand**

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 30,896              | 100.0%             | 231,096             | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 6,558               | 21.1%              | 11,324              | 4.9%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 34,122              | 44.2%              | 218,963             | 37.9%              |
| Top 10%                        | 107,216             | 34.7%              | 1,321,869           | 57.2%              |
| Top 1%                         | 370,084             | 12.0%              | 5,245,880           | 22.7%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 14.2                | 16.3               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 31.2%               | 35.0%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 10.5/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

**Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in New Zealand, 1900-2024**



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 35% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

# NIGER

👤 27,917,831 || 🇳🇪 €106 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in Niger

In Niger, inequality remains high and has shown little change over the past decade. The top 10% of earners receive 44.4% of total income, while the bottom 50% account for only 17.8%. Wealth concentration is even more unequal, with the richest 10% holding 59.1% of total wealth and the top 1% alone holding 24.6%. Average income per capita is about 1,300 euros (PPP), and average wealth per capita stands near 3,200 euros (PPP). The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% has remained stable at 24.8 between 2014 and 2024, indicating persistent disparities. Female labor participation remains very low at 17.3% and shows no change over the period. Overall, income and wealth distributions in Niger remain highly concentrated, with stagnant gender participation levels.

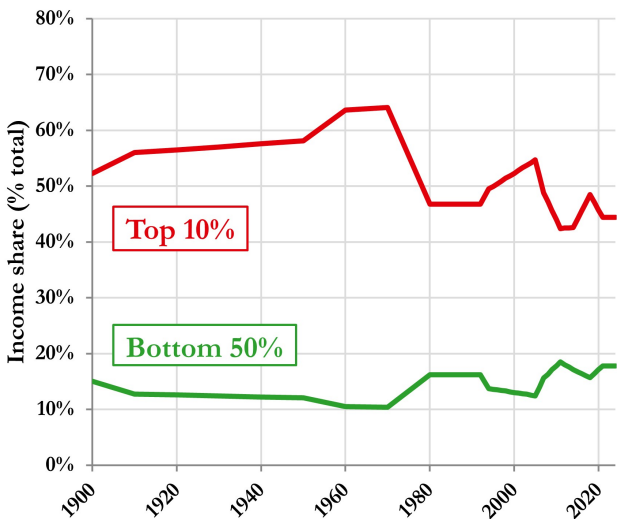
Table 1: Inequality outlook – Niger

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 1,272               | 100.0%             | 3,202               | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 227                 | 17.8%              | 147                 | 4.6%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 1,202               | 37.8%              | 2,905               | 36.3%              |
| Top 10%                        | 5,644               | 44.4%              | 18,922              | 59.1%              |
| Top 1%                         | 17,629              | 13.9%              | 78,761              | 24.6%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 24.8                | 24.8               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 17.3%               | 17.3%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 1/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in Niger, 1980-2024



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 44% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

# NORWAY

👤 5,623,071 || 🇳🇴 €5,598 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in Norway Among Lowest, yet Income Among Highest

In Norway, one of the highest-income countries in the world, inequality remains among the lowest and relatively stable. The top 10% of earners receive 29.9% of total income, while the bottom 50% account for 25.8%, indicating a comparatively balanced income distribution. Wealth is more concentrated, with the richest 10% holding about 53% of total wealth and the top 1% holding 23%. Average income per capita reaches 67,000 euros (PPP), and average wealth stands at 223,000 euros (PPP). The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% increased slightly from 12.3 to 11.5 between 2014 and 2024. Female labor participation declined slightly from 39.8% to 39.2% over the same period. Overall, Norway combines high income levels with comparatively low inequality, despite persistent concentration of wealth at the top.

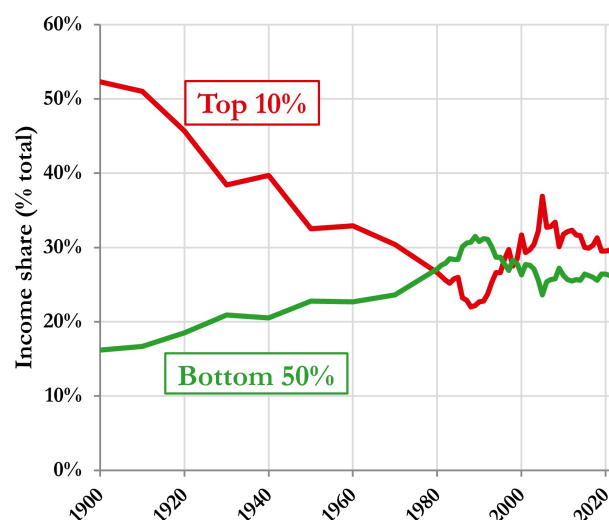
**Table 1: Inequality outlook – Norway**

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 67,179              | 100.0%             | 222,729             | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 17,444              | 25.8%              | 8,018               | 3.6%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 74,334              | 44.3%              | 244,446             | 43.9%              |
| Top 10%                        | 200,889             | 29.9%              | 1,169,330           | 52.5%              |
| Top 1%                         | 624,361             | 9.3%               | 5,189,596           | 23.3%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 12.3                | 11.5               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 39.8%               | 39.2%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 17.5/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

**Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in Norway, 1900-2024**



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 30% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

# PAKISTAN

👤 255,219,554 || 🇵🇰 €349 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in Pakistan

In Pakistan, inequality remains high and shows limited progress over the past decade. The top 10% of earners capture 42% of total income, whereas the bottom 50% receive only 19%. Wealth inequality is even more concentrated, with the richest 10% holding 59% of total wealth and the top 1% accounting for 24%. Average income per capita is around 4,200 euros (PPP), while average wealth stands at 15,700 euros (PPP). The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% decreased slightly from 22.0 to 21.4 between 2014 and 2024, reflecting marginal change. Female labor participation fell from 9.8% to 8.5%, indicating a decline in gender inclusion. Overall, income and wealth are highly concentrated in Pakistan, with persistent gender disparities and only minor shifts in inequality trends.

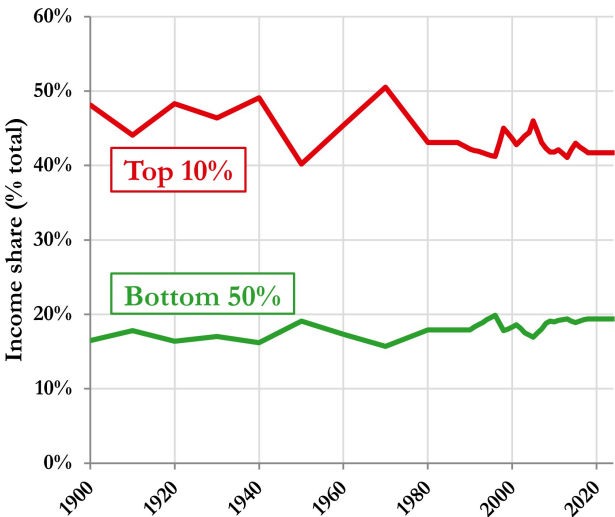
Table 1: Inequality outlook – Pakistan

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 4,185               | 100.0%             | 15,649              | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 816                 | 19.4%              | 736                 | 4.7%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 4,067               | 38.9%              | 14,397              | 36.8%              |
| Top 10%                        | 17,458              | 41.7%              | 91,549              | 58.5%              |
| Top 1%                         | 67,905              | 16.2%              | 375,586             | 24.0%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 22.0                | 21.4               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 9.8%                | 8.5%               |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 1/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in Pakistan, 1980-2024



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 42% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.



# PHILIPPINES

👤 116,786,962 || 🇵🇭 €596 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in the Philippines

In the Philippines, inequality remains high but shows a slight improvement over the last decade. The top 10% of earners capture 45% of total income, while the bottom 50% receive only 16%. Wealth is even more concentrated, with the richest 10% holding 60% of total wealth and the top 1% accounting for 27%. Average income per capita is around 7,200 euros (PPP), and average wealth stands near 27,000 euros (PPP). The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% narrowed from 32 to 28 between 2014 and 2024, indicating modest reductions in disparities. Female labor participation decreased slightly from 41% to 39% over the same period. Overall, inequality in the Philippines remains substantial across income and wealth dimensions, despite small gains in income distribution.

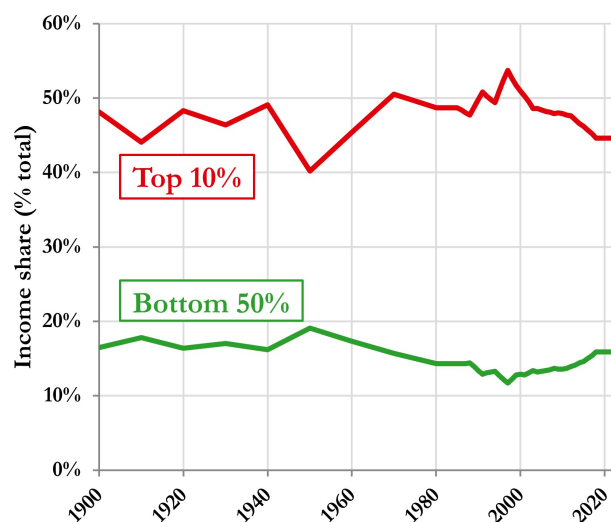
**Table 1: Inequality outlook – Philippines**

|                                       | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                       | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| <b>Full pop.</b>                      | 7,155               | 100.0%             | 27,367              | 100.0%             |
| <b>Bottom 50%</b>                     | 1,140               | 15.9%              | 1,232               | 4.5%               |
| <b>Middle 40%</b>                     | 7,074               | 39.5%              | 24,152              | 35.3%              |
| <b>Top 10%</b>                        | 31,911              | 44.6%              | 165,025             | 60.3%              |
| <b>Top 1%</b>                         | 116,802             | 16.3%              | 730,706             | 26.7%              |
| <b>Year</b>                           |                     |                    | <b>2014</b>         | <b>2024</b>        |
| <b>Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap</b> |                     |                    | 32.3                | 28.0               |
| <b>Female labor share</b>             |                     |                    | 41.0%               | 38.7%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 3/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

**Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in the Philippines, 1980-2024**



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 45% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.



# POLAND

👤 38,140,910 || 🇵🇱 €2,291 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in Poland

In Poland, inequality is moderate and has increased slightly in recent years. The top 10% of earners receive 38% of total income, while the bottom 50% account for 20%. Wealth is highly concentrated: the richest 10% hold 62% of total wealth, and the top 1% alone holds 30%, while the bottom 50% have negative net wealth, representing -1% of the total. Average income per capita is 27,500 euros (PPP), and average wealth per capita stands at 119,400 euros (PPP). The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% rose from 18.5 to 19.2 between 2014 and 2024, indicating widening disparities. Female labor participation increased slightly from 39.2% to 40.5% over the same period. Overall, Poland combines relatively balanced income shares with significant concentration of wealth among the top groups.

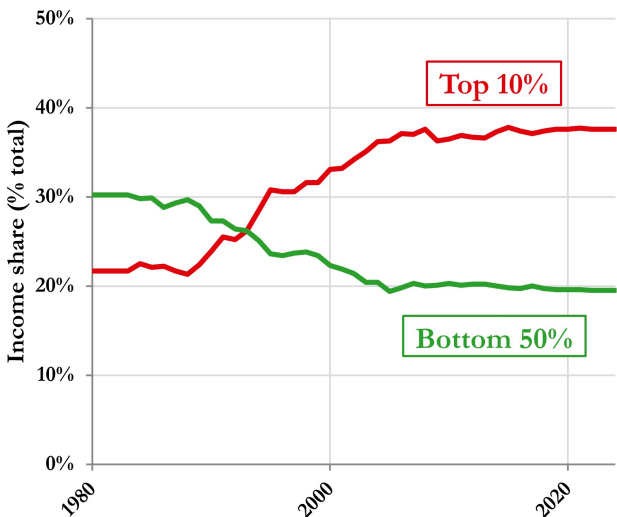
Table 1: Inequality outlook – Poland

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 27,487              | 100.0%             | 119,400             | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 5,387               | 19.5%              | -955                | -0.8%              |
| Middle 40%                     | 29,451              | 42.9%              | 116,117             | 38.9%              |
| Top 10%                        | 103,462             | 37.6%              | 739,088             | 61.9%              |
| Top 1%                         | 415,276             | 15.1%              | 3,605,890           | 30.2%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 18.5                | 19.2               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 39.2%               | 40.5%              |

**Interpretation:** Negative bottom wealth shares occur when a portion of the population has negative net wealth (debts exceed their assets). See Andreescu et al. (2025) p.30-31 for more info. Country has a transparency index of 14.5/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in Poland, 1980-2024



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 38% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

# RUSSIA

👤 143,997,393 || 🇷🇺 €2,294 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in Russia

In Russia, inequality remains very high and has increased further over the past decade. The top 10% of earners receive 51% of total income, while the bottom 50% account for only 16%. Wealth concentration is even more pronounced: the richest 10% hold 75% of total wealth, and the top 1% alone holds 47%. Average income per capita is 27,500 euros (PPP), and average wealth per capita stands at 94,100 euros (PPP). The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% widened from 27 to 32 between 2014 and 2024, showing expanding disparities. Female labor participation increased slightly from 40% to 42%. Overall, both income and wealth are highly concentrated in Russia, with inequality continuing to rise.

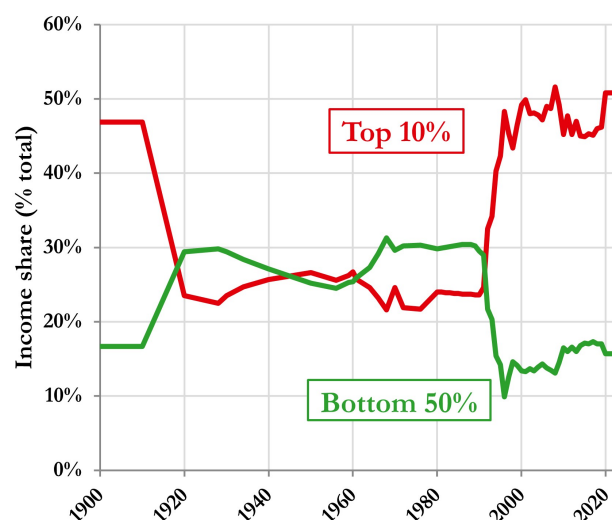
**Table 1: Inequality outlook – Russia**

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 27,533              | 100.0%             | 94,048              | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 4,340               | 15.7%              | 2,727               | 2.9%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 23,094              | 33.6%              | 52,902              | 22.5%              |
| Top 10%                        | 139,773             | 50.8%              | 701,596             | 74.6%              |
| Top 1%                         | 654,145             | 23.8%              | 4,420,243           | 47.0%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 26.6                | 32.2               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 39.9%               | 42.1%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 4.5/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

**Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in Russia, 1900-2024**



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 51% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

# SOUTH AFRICA

👤 64,747,319 || 🇿🇦 €731 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in South Africa

In South Africa, inequality remains among the highest in the world and shows no improvement over the past decade. The top 10% of earners capture 66% of total income, while the bottom 50% receive only 6%. Wealth inequality is even more concentrated: the richest 10% hold 86% of total wealth, and the top 1% alone holds 55%, while the bottom 50% have negative net wealth at -2.5%. Average income per capita is around 8,800 euros (PPP), and average wealth stands near 29,000 euros (PPP). The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% increased, moving from 103 to 118 between 2014 and 2024. Female labor participation remained at 36%. Overall, income and wealth are extremely concentrated in South Africa, with persistent disparities and limited change over time.

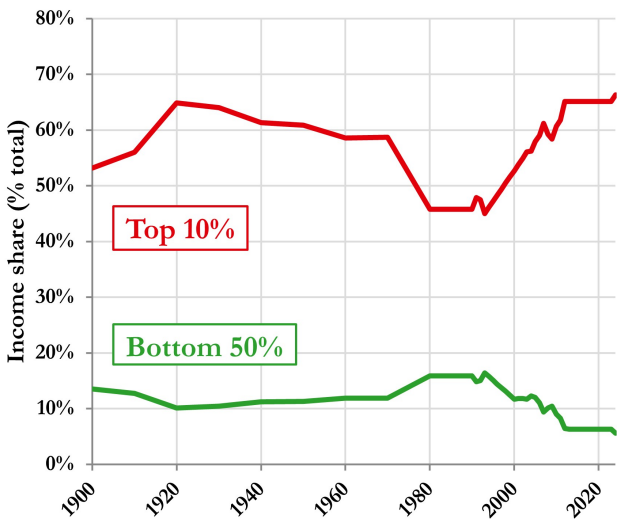
Table 1: Inequality outlook – South Africa

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 8,768               | 100.0%             | 28,860              | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 491                 | 5.6%               | -721                | -2.5%              |
| Middle 40%                     | 6,158               | 28.1%              | 12,193              | 16.9%              |
| Top 10%                        | 58,156              | 66.3%              | 247,040             | 85.6%              |
| Top 1%                         | 191,649             | 21.9%              | 1,578,629           | 54.7%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 103.3               | 118.4              |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 36.0%               | 36.0%              |

**Interpretation:** Negative bottom wealth shares occur when a portion of the population has negative net wealth (debts exceed their assets). See Andreescu et al. (2025) p.30-31 for more info. Country has a transparency index of 14.5/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in South Africa, 1900-2024



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 66% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

# SOUTH KOREA

👤 51,667,029 || 🇰🇷 €2,709 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in South Korea

In South Korea, inequality is moderate and has increased slightly over the past decade. The top 10% of earners receive 37% of total income, while the bottom 50% account for 18%. Wealth is more concentrated, with the richest 10% holding 66% of total wealth and the top 1% holding 26%. Average income per capita is 32,500 euros (PPP), and average wealth stands at 212,700 euros (PPP). The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% increased from 18 to 20 between 2014 and 2024, indicating an increase of disparities. Female labor participation increased from 31.5% to 34.5% over the same period. Overall, South Korea shows stable income distribution with continued concentration of wealth at the top.

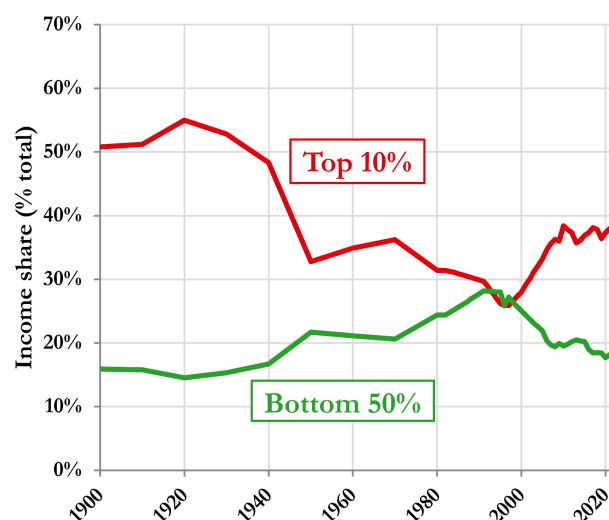
**Table 1: Inequality outlook – South Korea**

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 32,509              | 100.0%             | 212,706             | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 6,005               | 18.4%              | 3,829               | 1.8%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 35,930              | 44.2%              | 171,760             | 32.3%              |
| Top 10%                        | 121,626             | 37.4%              | 1,401,731           | 65.9%              |
| Top 1%                         | 454,393             | 14.0%              | 5,445,268           | 25.6%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 17.7                | 20.3               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 31.5%               | 34.5%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 11/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

**Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in South Korea, 1900-2024**



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 37% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

# SPAIN

👤 47,889,958 || 🇪🇺 €2,583 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in Spain

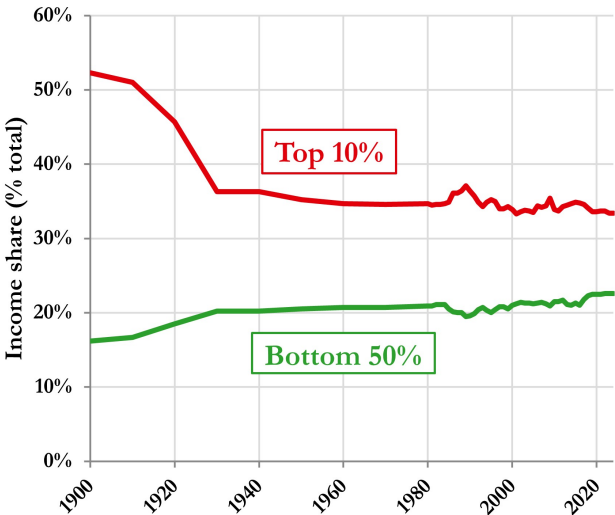
In Spain, inequality is moderate and shows a slight reduction over the past decade. The top 10% of earners receive 33% of total income, while the bottom 50% account for 23%. Wealth is more concentrated, with the richest 10% holding 57% of total wealth and the top 1% holding 24%. Average income per capita is 31,000 euros (PPP), and average wealth stands at 185,000 euros (PPP). The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% narrowed from 16 to 15 between 2014 and 2024, reflecting a modest improvement. Female labor participation increased from 39% to 42% during the same period. Overall, Spain maintains a relatively balanced income distribution, though wealth remains concentrated at the top.

Table 1: Inequality outlook – Spain

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 30,992              | 100.0%             | 185,267             | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 7,039               | 22.6%              | 12,413              | 6.7%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 34,063              | 44.0%              | 167,203             | 36.1%              |
| Top 10%                        | 103,626             | 33.4%              | 1,059,724           | 57.2%              |
| Top 1%                         | 369,720             | 11.9%              | 4,409,343           | 23.8%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 16.4                | 14.7               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 38.9%               | 41.6%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 16/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.  
**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in Spain, 1900-2024



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 33% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.  
**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

# SWEDEN

10,656,633 || €3,687 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in Sweden

In Sweden, inequality remains low and relatively stable compared with most advanced economies. The top 10% of earners receive 29% of total income, while the bottom 50% account for 25%. Wealth is more concentrated, with the richest 10% holding 68% of total wealth and the top 1% holding 27%, while the bottom 50% have negative net wealth at -11%. Average income per capita is 44,000 euros (PPP), and average wealth reaches 195,000 euros (PPP). The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% decreased slightly from 12 to 11 between 2014 and 2024, indicating a minor change in disparities. Female labor participation declined from 41.9% to 40.5% over the same period. Overall, Sweden maintains a comparatively equal income distribution despite persistent concentration of wealth at the top.

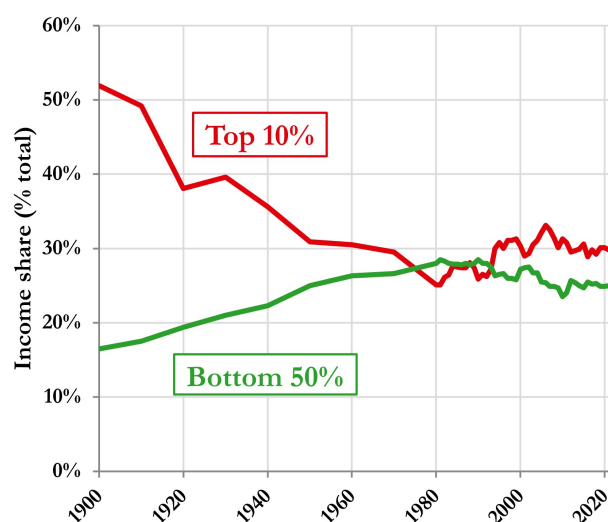
**Table 1: Inequality outlook – Sweden**

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 44,238              | 100.0%             | 194,788             | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 11,282              | 25.4%              | -21,427             | -11.0%             |
| Middle 40%                     | 50,889              | 46.0%              | 208,423             | 42.8%              |
| Top 10%                        | 126,573             | 28.6%              | 1,328,456           | 68.2%              |
| Top 1%                         | 415,524             | 9.4%               | 5,298,242           | 27.2%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 11.9                | 11.2               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 41.9%               | 40.5%              |

**Interpretation:** Negative bottom wealth shares occur when a portion of the population has negative net wealth (debts exceed their assets). See Andreescu et al. (2025) p.30-31 for more info. Country has a transparency index of 14.5/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

**Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in Sweden, 1900-2024**



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 29% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

# TAIWAN

23,112,793 || €4,077 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in Taiwan

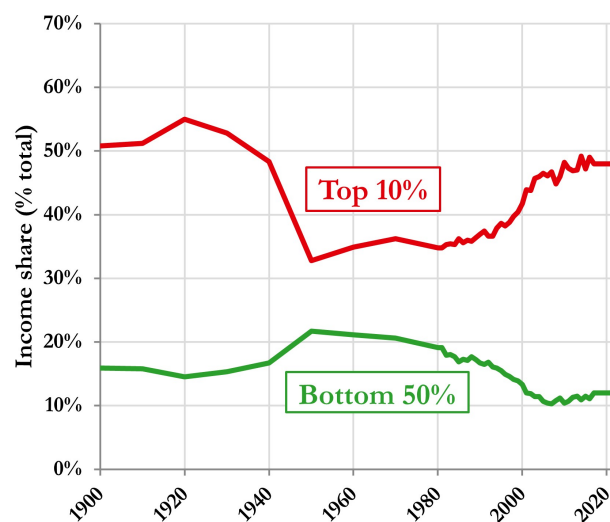
In Taiwan, inequality is high and shows a slight improvement over the past decade. The top 10% of earners receive 48% of total income, while the bottom 50% account for only 12%. Wealth concentration is even more pronounced, with the richest 10% holding 61% of total wealth and the top 1% alone holding 27%. Average income per capita is 48,900 euros (PPP), and average wealth reaches 373,300 euros (PPP). The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% decreased from 45 to 41 between 2014 and 2024, indicating small change. Female labor participation declined slightly from 36.3% to 35.4%. Overall, both income and wealth in Taiwan remain highly concentrated among top earners and top wealth holders.

**Table 1: Inequality outlook – Taiwan**

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 48,923              | 100.0%             | 373,288             | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 5,797               | 11.8%              | 16,051              | 4.3%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 49,033              | 40.1%              | 324,760             | 34.8%              |
| Top 10%                        | 235,415             | 48.1%              | 2,273,321           | 60.9%              |
| Top 1%                         | 945,673             | 19.3%              | 10,078,763          | 27.0%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 44.9                | 40.6               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 36.3%               | 35.4%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 9/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.  
**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

**Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in Taiwan, 1900-2024**



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 48% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.



# THAILAND

71,619,863 || €1,096 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in Thailand

In Thailand, inequality remains high and has increased over the past decade. The top 10% of earners capture 52% of total income, while the bottom 50% receive only 11%. Wealth concentration is even stronger, with the richest 10% holding 65% of total wealth and the top 1% holding 32%. Average income per capita is 13,100 euros (PPP), and average wealth stands at 60,500 euros (PPP). The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% widened from 42 to 47 between 2014 and 2024, indicating rising disparities. Female labor participation increased slightly from 44.5% to 46.5%. Overall, both income and wealth in Thailand are highly concentrated, with inequality continuing to intensify.

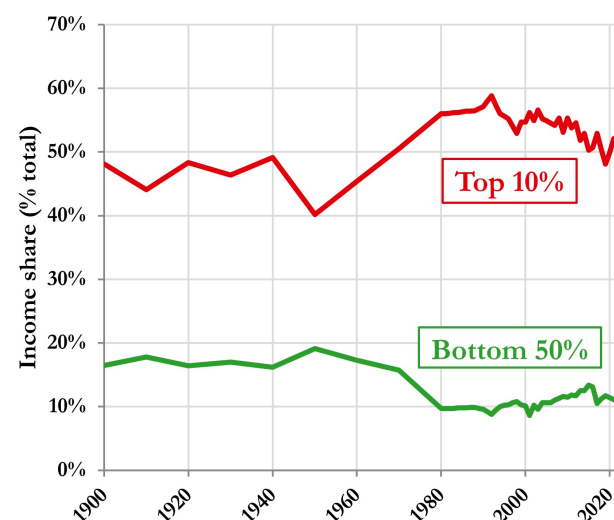
**Table 1: Inequality outlook – Thailand**

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 13,149              | 100.0%             | 60,552              | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 1,465               | 11.1%              | 2,240               | 3.7%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 12,103              | 36.8%              | 47,685              | 31.5%              |
| Top 10%                        | 68,502              | 52.1%              | 392,380             | 64.8%              |
| Top 1%                         | 259,512             | 19.7%              | 1,955,844           | 32.3%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 42.1                | 46.8               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 44.5%               | 46.5%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 3.5/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

**Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in Thailand, 1980-2024**



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 52% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.



# TÜRKIYE

👤 87,685,426 || 🇹🇷 €1,903 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in Türkiye

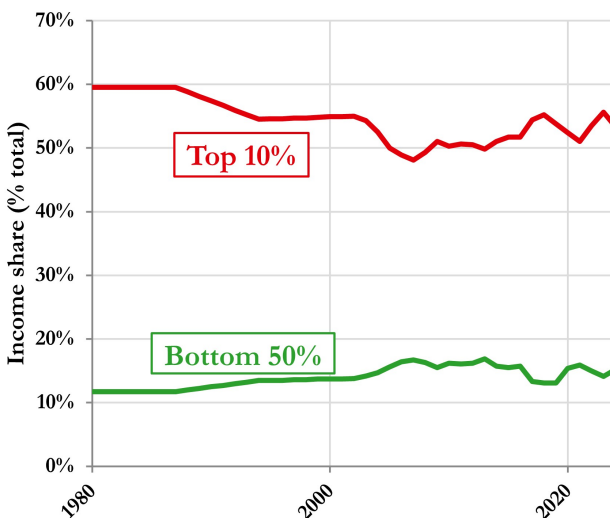
In Türkiye, inequality remains high and has increased slightly over the past decade. The top 10% of earners receive 53% of total income, while the bottom 50% account for only 15%. Wealth is even more concentrated: the richest 10% hold 68% of total wealth, and the top 1% alone holds 35%. Average income per capita is 22,800 euros (PPP), and average wealth stands at 105,600 euros (PPP). The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% widened significantly from 32 to 35 between 2014 and 2024, indicating growing disparities. Female labor participation increased from 25% to 29% over the same period. Overall, both income and wealth in Türkiye are increasingly concentrated among top earners and top wealth holders.

**Table 1: Inequality outlook – Türkiye**

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 22,830              | 100.0%             | 105,619             | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 3,482               | 15.2%              | 2,852               | 2.7%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 18,009              | 31.6%              | 76,310              | 28.9%              |
| Top 10%                        | 121,619             | 53.3%              | 722,437             | 68.4%              |
| Top 1%                         | 484,689             | 21.2%              | 3,707,243           | 35.1%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 32.3                | 34.9               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 25.3%               | 29.2%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 3/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.  
**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

**Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in Türkiye, 1980-2024**



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 53% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.  
**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

# U.A.E

11,346,000 || €3,811 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in the United Arab Emirates

In the United Arab Emirates, inequality remains high but shows a reduction over the past decade. The top 10% of earners receive 49% of total income, while the bottom 50% account for 14%. Wealth is heavily concentrated: the richest 10% hold 61% of total wealth, and the top 1% alone holds 27%. Average income per capita is 45,700 euros (PPP), and average wealth stands at 150,000 euros (PPP). The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% narrowed from 42 to 35 between 2014 and 2024, indicating a modest decrease in disparities. Female labor participation increased from 12% to 19% over the same period. Overall, income and wealth remain concentrated at the top in the United Arab Emirates, despite recent improvements in gender inclusion.

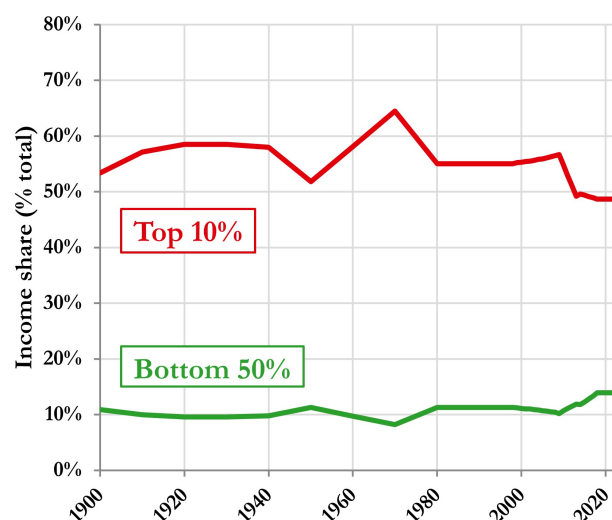
**Table 1: Inequality outlook - U.A.E**

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 45,737              | 100.0%             | 149,720             | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 6,384               | 13.9%              | 6,438               | 4.3%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 42,827              | 37.5%              | 129,882             | 34.7%              |
| Top 10%                        | 222,543             | 48.7%              | 913,291             | 61.0%              |
| Top 1%                         | 732,147             | 16.0%              | 3,997,521           | 26.7%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 42.0                | 34.9               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 12.3%               | 18.8%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 2.5/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

**Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in the United Arab Emirates, 1980-2024**



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 49% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

# UNITED KINGDOM

👤 69,551,332 || 🇬🇧 €2,997 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in the United Kingdom

In the United Kingdom, inequality is moderate and has remained relatively stable over the past decade. The top 10% of earners receive 36% of total income, while the bottom 50% account for 21%. Wealth concentration is higher, with the richest 10% holding 57% of total wealth and the top 1% holding 21%. Average income per capita is 36,000 euros (PPP), and average wealth stands at 166,000 euros (PPP). The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% declined slightly, moving from 18.1 to 16.6 between 2014 and 2024. Female labor participation increased from 37.7% to 38.9% over the same period. Overall, the United Kingdom displays stable income distribution patterns, though wealth remains concentrated among the top groups.

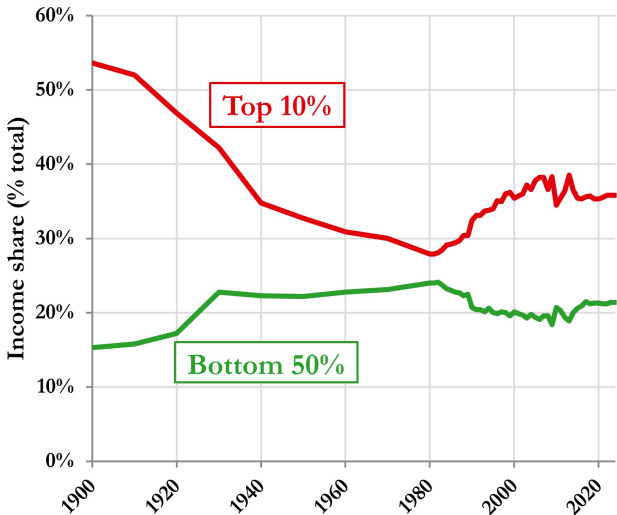
Table 1: Inequality outlook – United Kingdom

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 35,959              | 100.0%             | 166,024             | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 7,751               | 21.4%              | 7,637               | 4.6%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 38,471              | 42.8%              | 158,552             | 38.2%              |
| Top 10%                        | 128,583             | 35.8%              | 947,994             | 57.1%              |
| Top 1%                         | 464,276             | 12.9%              | 3,536,301           | 21.3%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 18.1                | 16.6               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 37.7%               | 38.9%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 15.5/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in the United Kingdom, 1900-2024



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 36% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

# UNITED STATES

👤 347,275,807 || 🇺🇸 €3,947 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in the United States, Still Amongst the Highest of Rich Countries

In the United States, inequality remains high and has shown little change over the past decade. The top 10% of earners receive 47% of total income, while the bottom 50% account for only 13%. Wealth inequality is even more concentrated, with the richest 10% holding 70% of total wealth and the top 1% alone holding 35%. Average income per capita is 47,400 euros (PPP), and average wealth stands at 264,700 euros (PPP). The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% remained stable, moving from 34.5 to 34.6 between 2014 and 2024. Female labor participation increased from 37.4% to 39.7% over this period. Overall, income and wealth in the United States remain highly concentrated among the top groups, with persistent disparities across inequality dimensions.

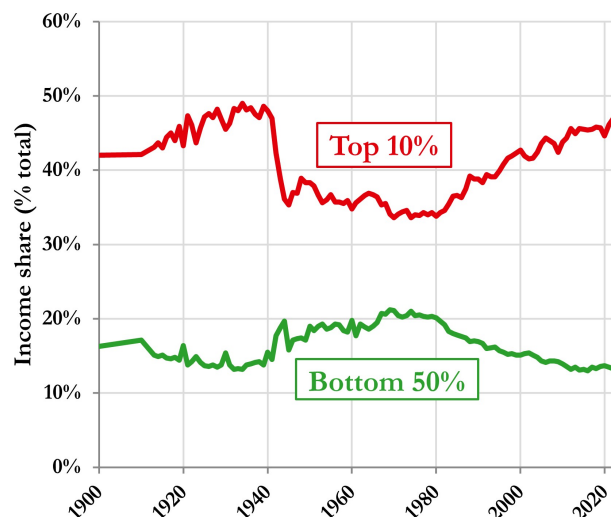
**Table 1: Inequality outlook – United States**

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 47,359              | 100.0%             | 264,686             | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 6,395               | 13.4%              | 2,647               | 1.0%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 47,129              | 39.8%              | 195,206             | 29.5%              |
| Top 10%                        | 221,438             | 46.8%              | 1,842,213           | 69.6%              |
| Top 1%                         | 981,924             | 20.7%              | 9,211,063           | 34.8%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 34.5                | 34.6               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 37.4%               | 39.7%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 15.5/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

**Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in the United States, 1900-2024**



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 47% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

# VIETNAM

👤 101,598,527 || 🇻🇳 €761 (avg. monthly income, PPP)



## ■ Inequality in Vietnam

In Vietnam, inequality is moderate and has remained broadly stable over the past decade. The top 10% of earners receive 43% of total income, while the bottom 50% account for 16%. Wealth is more concentrated, with the richest 10% holding 59% of total wealth and the top 1% holding 25%. Average income per capita is 9,100 euros (PPP), and average wealth stands at 38,700 euros (PPP). The income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% increased slightly from 26.7 to 27.2 between 2014 and 2024, indicating stable but persistent disparities. Female labor participation remained nearly unchanged, moving from 39.6% to 38.8%. Overall, Vietnam shows stable income distribution alongside a persistent concentration of wealth at the top. ‘

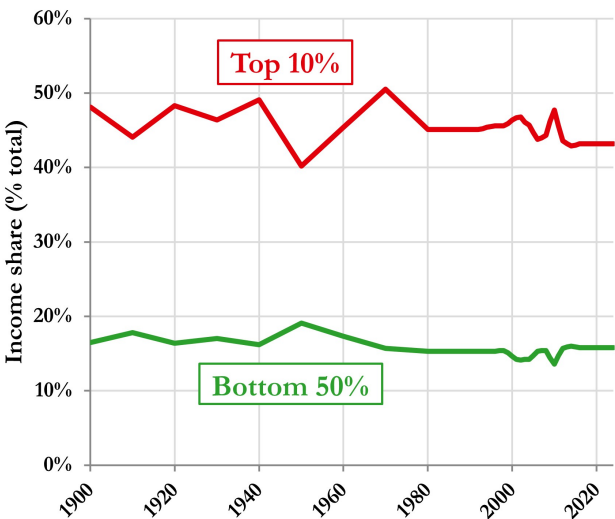
Table 1: Inequality outlook – Vietnam

|                                | Income              |                    | Wealth              |                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Avg. Income (PPP €) | Share of total (%) | Avg. Wealth (PPP €) | Share of total (%) |
| Full pop.                      | 9,126               | 100.0%             | 38,655              | 100.0%             |
| Bottom 50%                     | 1,448               | 15.8%              | 1,778               | 4.6%               |
| Middle 40%                     | 9,368               | 41.1%              | 35,079              | 36.3%              |
| Top 10%                        | 39,382              | 43.2%              | 228,062             | 59.0%              |
| Top 1%                         | 141,660             | 15.5%              | 954,768             | 24.7%              |
| Year                           |                     |                    | 2014                | 2024               |
| Top 10% to Bot. 50% Income gap |                     |                    | 26.7                | 27.2               |
| Female labor share             |                     |                    | 39.6%               | 38.8%              |

**Interpretation:** Country has a transparency index of 5/20. All values are estimated at per capita (full population) level. See glossary for all definitions of concepts and indicators.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.

Figure 1: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in Vietnam, 1980-2024



**Interpretation:** The Top 10% income share is equal to 43% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

**Sources and series:** wir2026.wid.world/methodology.