

COUNTRY SHEETS



ALGERIA

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



■ Inequality in Algeria Persists

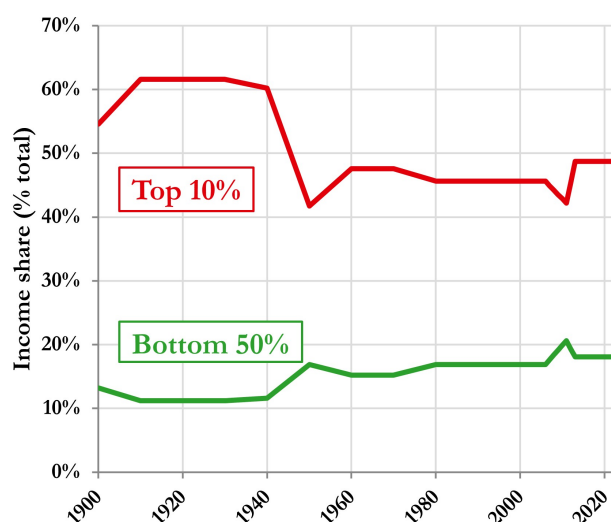
In Algeria, inequality remains high and has shown little change in recent years. The top 10% earn nearly half of all income (around 49%) and hold over 60% of total wealth, while the bottom 50% capture less than one fifth of income (about 18%) and 4.2% of wealth. The income gap between the richest and 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. The female labor income share 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

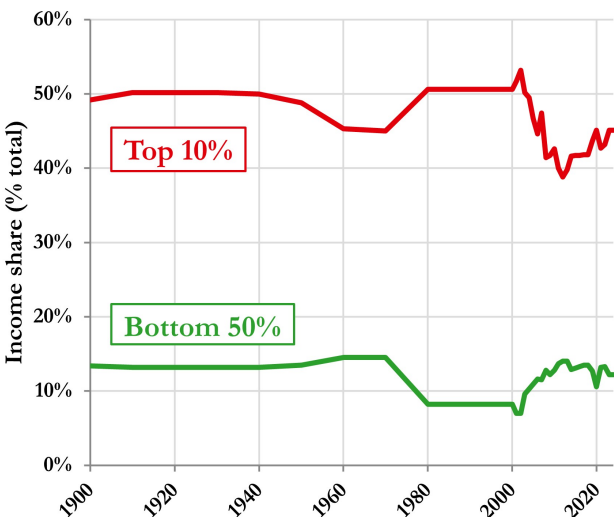
In Argentina, inequality remains significant but has narrowed slightly over the past decade. The top 10% earn about 45% of total income, while the bottom 50% capture just 12%. Wealth concentration is similarly high, with the richest 10% holding nearly 60% of total wealth and the top 1% close to one quarter. 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 income share 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.

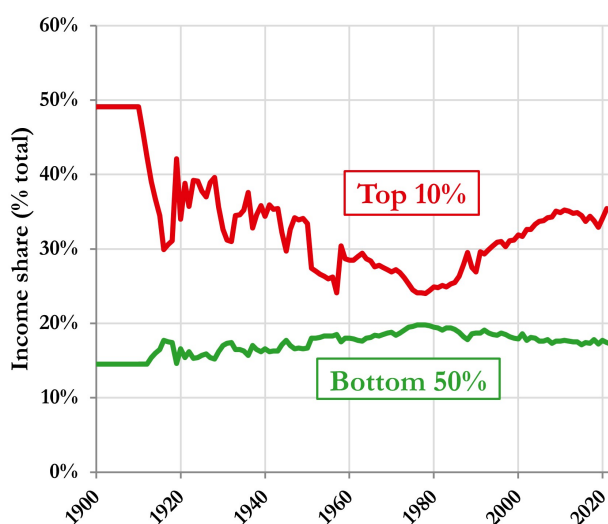
Table 1: Inequality outlook – Australia

	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 income share 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.

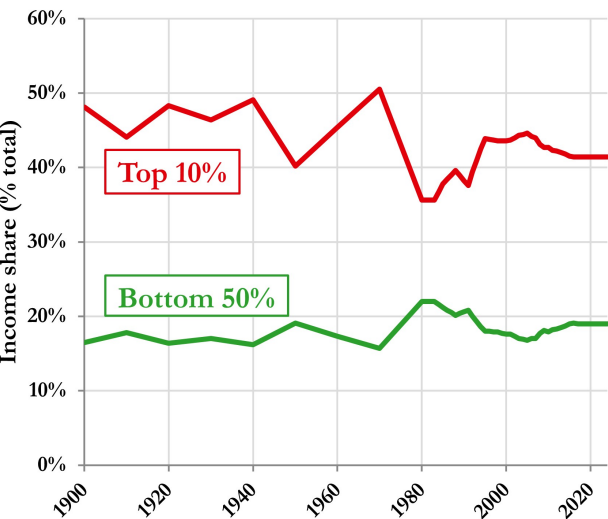
Table 1: Inequality outlook – Bangladesh

	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 income share is stable at 37.4%, showing limited change. Overall, inequality in Brazil remains entrenched across income, wealth, and gender dimensions.

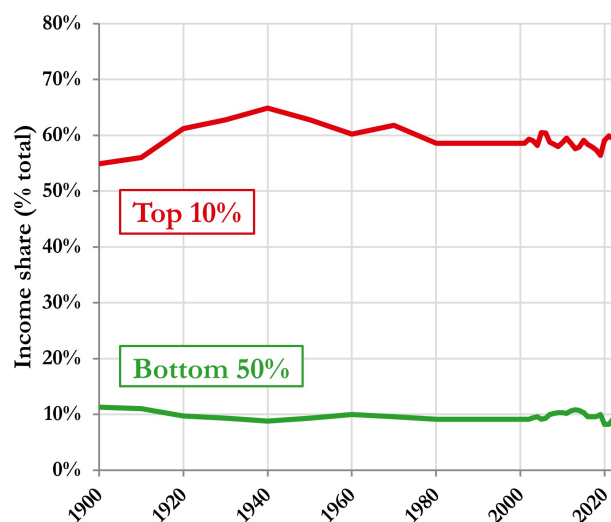
Table 1: Inequality outlook – Brazil

	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 income share 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.

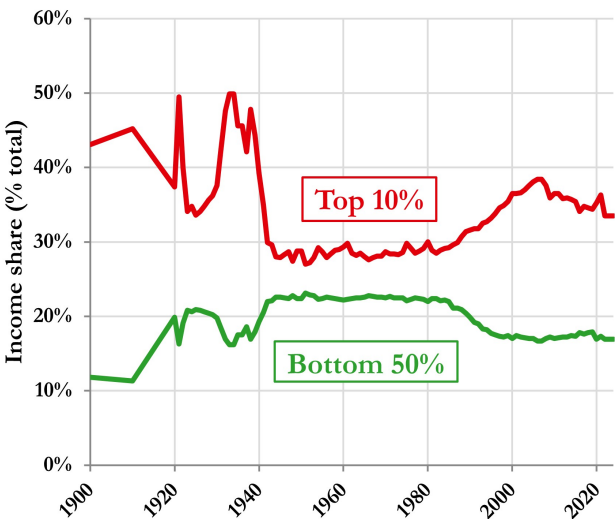
Table 1: Inequality outlook – Canada

	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

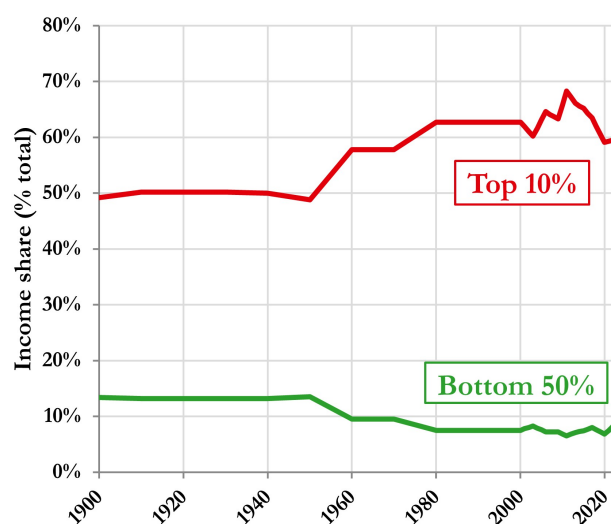
In Chile, inequality remains high but has declined noticeably since 2014. The top 10% of earners capture around 60% of total income, while the bottom 50% receive 8.2%. Wealth concentration is even steeper, with the richest 10% holding 69% of total wealth and the top 1% over one third. The income gap 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 income share 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 income share 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.

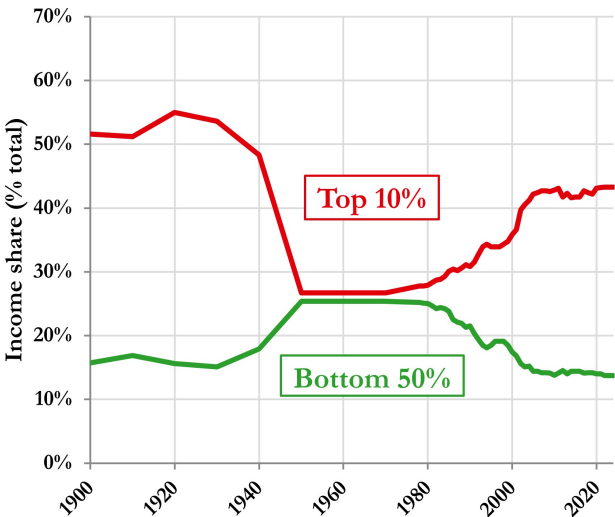
Table 1: Inequality outlook – China

	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 income share increased from 36.2% to 39.4%, showing gradual improvement. Inequality in Colombia remains among the highest globally, with limited signs of convergence.

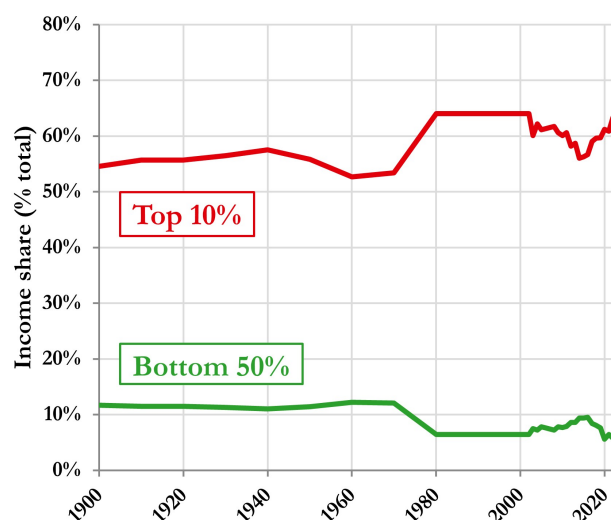
Table 1: Inequality outlook – Colombia

	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 income share 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.

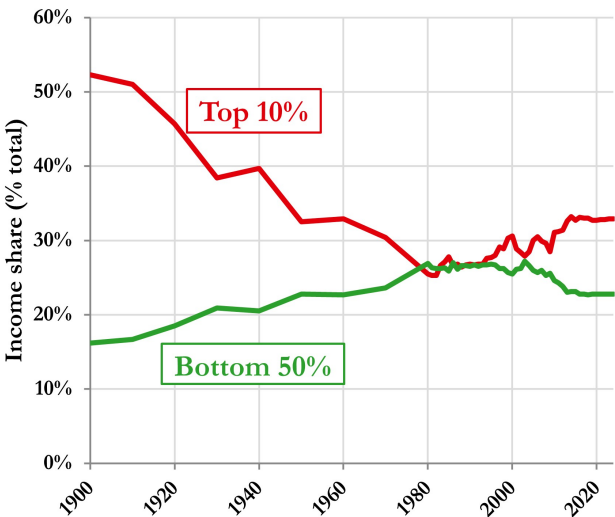
Table 1: Inequality outlook – Denmark

	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 income share 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.

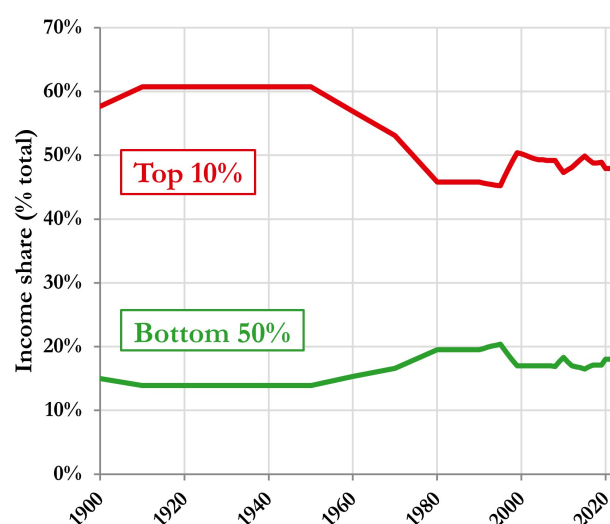
Table 1: Inequality outlook - Egypt

	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

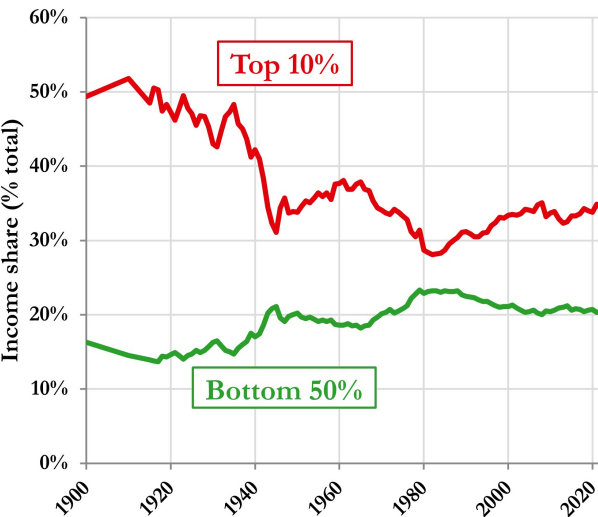
In France, inequality remains moderate and has shown little change over the past decade. The top 10% of earners receive around 34% of national income, while the bottom 50% account for about 20%. Wealth inequality is considerably higher, with the richest 10% holding roughly 60% of total wealth and the 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 income share 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 income share 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.

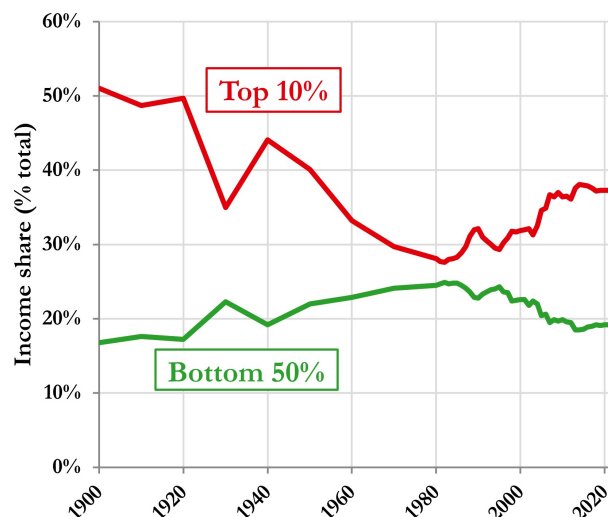
Table 1: Inequality outlook – Germany

	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 income share 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.

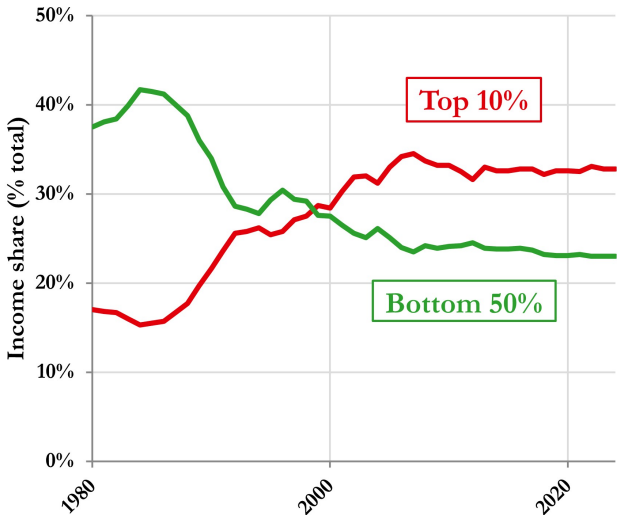
Table 1: Inequality outlook – Hungary

	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 income share 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.

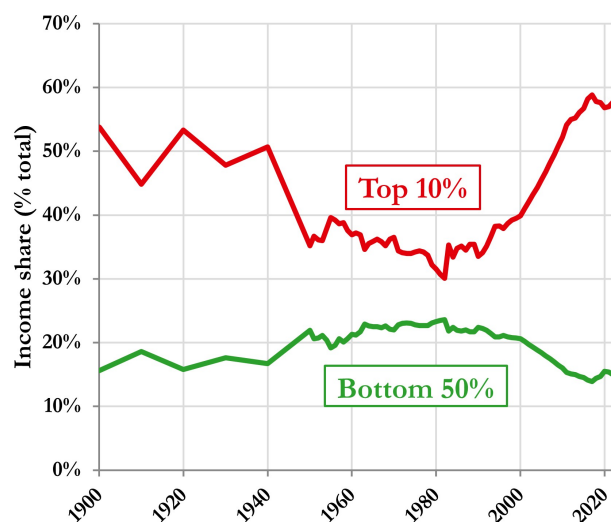
Table 1: Inequality outlook – India

	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

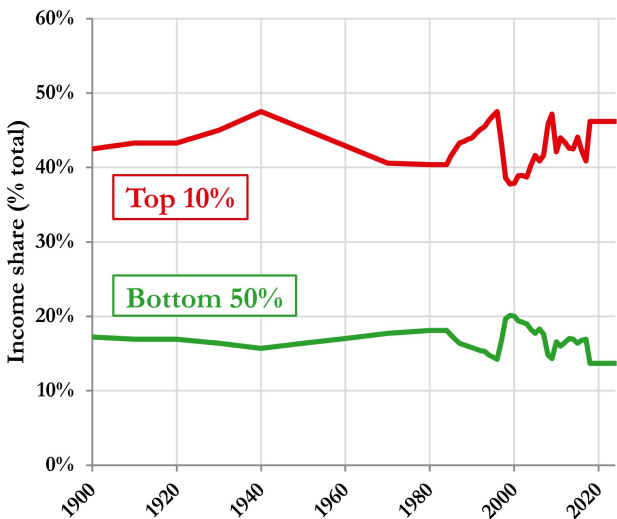
In Indonesia, inequality remains high but relatively stable over the past decade. The top 10% of earners receive around 46% of total income, while the bottom 50% capture just 14%. Wealth is even more concentrated, with the richest 10% holding about 59% of total wealth and the top 1% close to 20%. The 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 income share 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 income share 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.

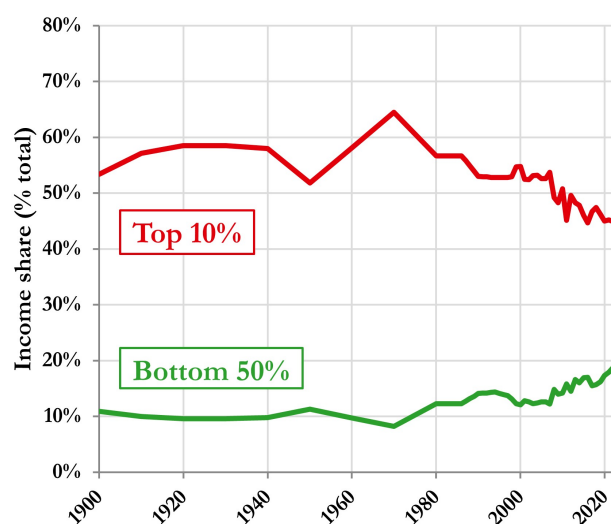
Table 1: Inequality outlook – Iran

	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 income share remains stable at 36.6%, with no significant improvement over the past decade. Overall, Italy's inequality profile shows persistence, particularly in wealth concentration.

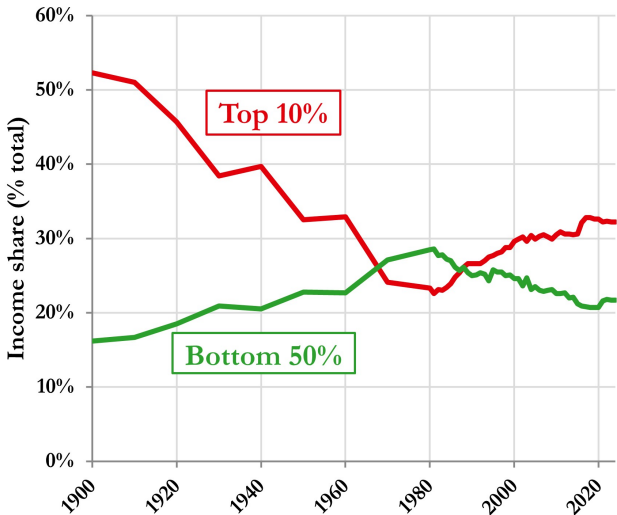
Table 1: Inequality outlook – Italy

	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 income share remains low at 27.9%, showing no change over the past decade. Overall, inequality in Ivory Coast remains entrenched across income, wealth, and gender.

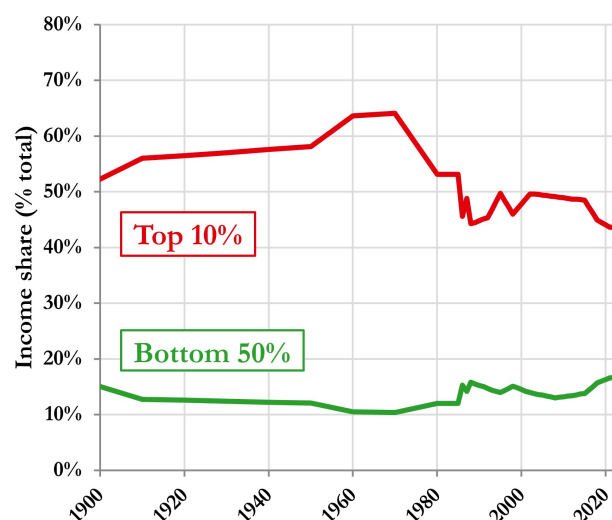
Table 1: Inequality outlook – Ivory Coast

	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 income share 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.

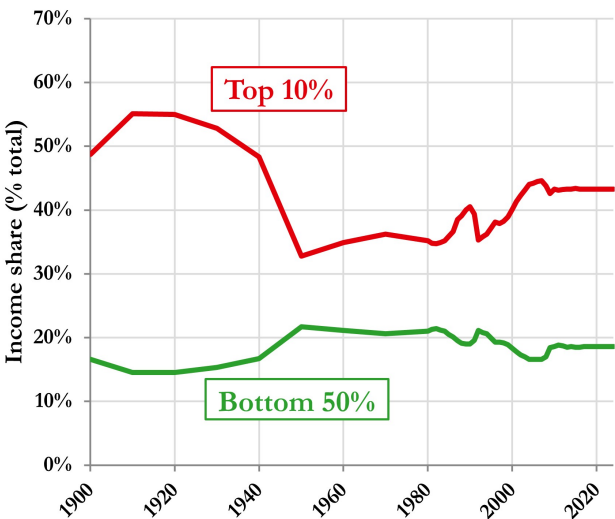
Table 1: Inequality outlook – Japan

	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 income share 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.

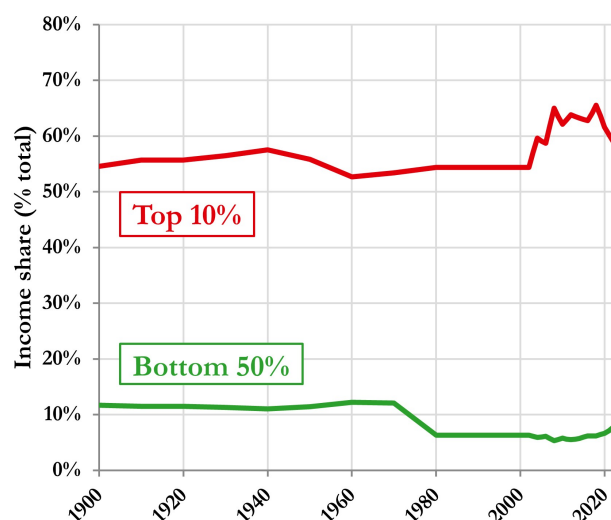
Table 1: Inequality outlook – Mexico

	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 income share 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.

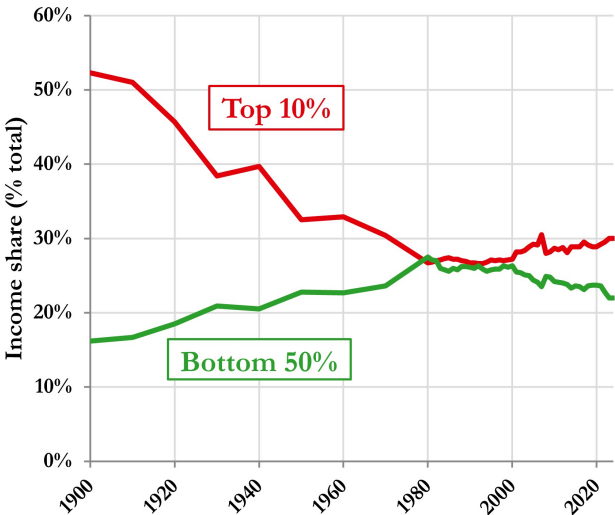
Table 1: Inequality outlook – Netherlands

	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

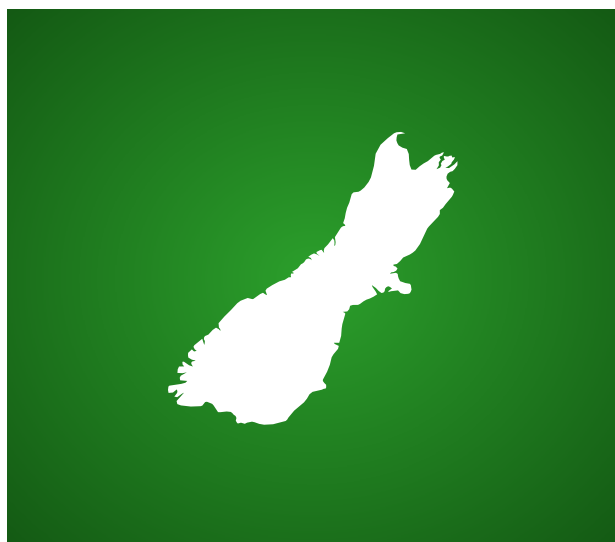


Interpretation: The Top 10% income share is equal to 30% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

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 income share 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.

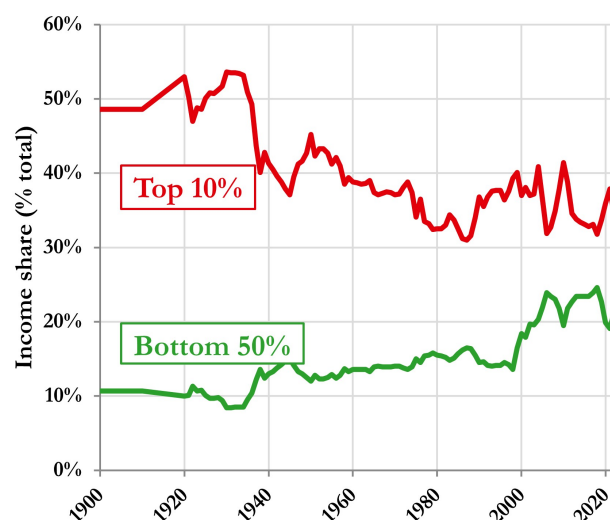
Table 1: Inequality outlook – New Zealand

	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

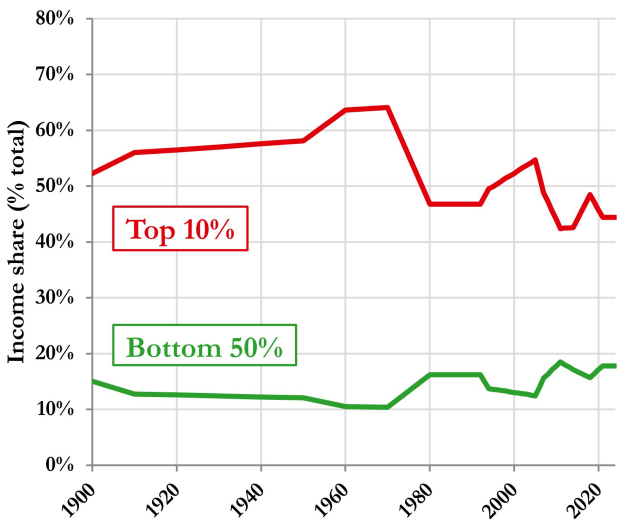
In Niger, inequality remains high and has shown little change over the past decade. The top 10% of earners receive 44.4% of total income, while the bottom 50% account for only 17.8%. Wealth concentration is even more unequal, with the richest 10% holding 59.1% of total wealth and the top 1% alone holding 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 income share 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% decreased slightly from 12.3 to 11.5 between 2014 and 2024. Female labor income share 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.

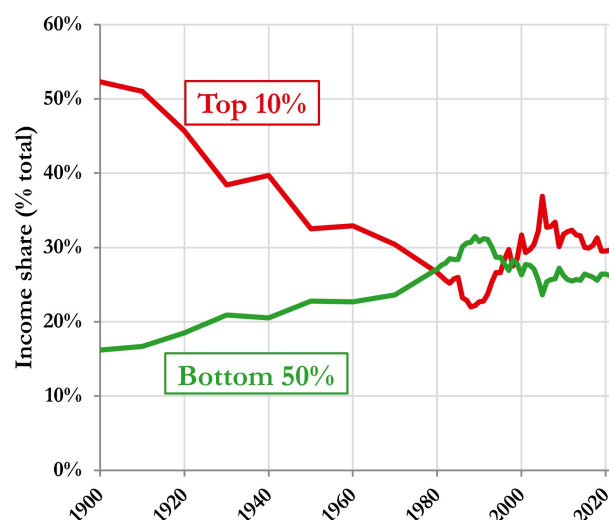
Table 1: Inequality outlook – Norway

	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

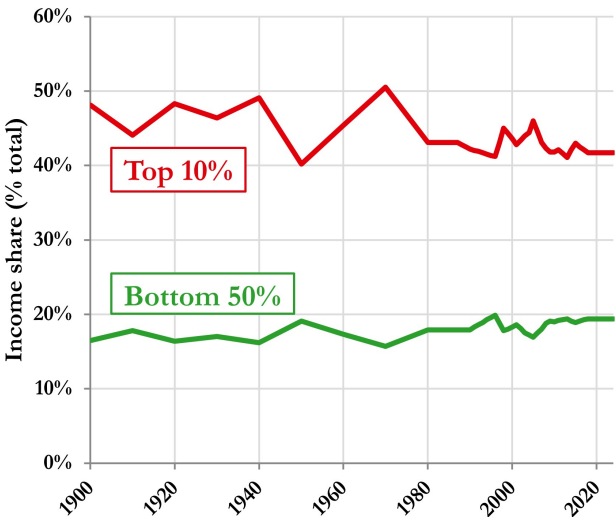
In Pakistan, inequality remains high and shows limited progress over the past decade. The top 10% of earners capture 42% of total income, whereas the bottom 50% receive only 19%. Wealth inequality is even more concentrated, with the richest 10% holding 59% of total wealth and the top 1% accounting for 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 income share 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 income share 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.

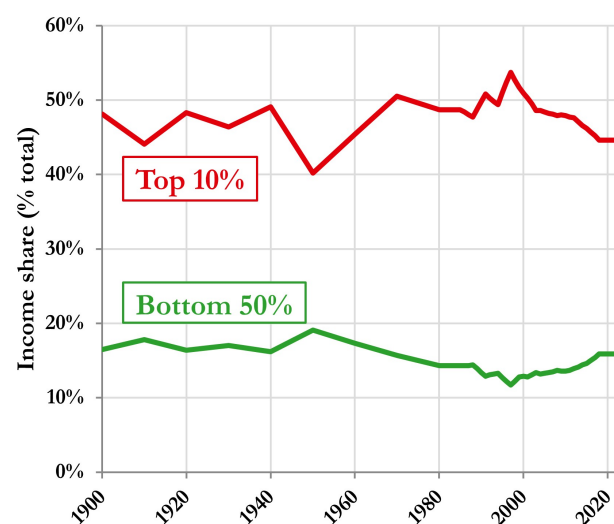
Table 1: Inequality outlook – Philippines

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

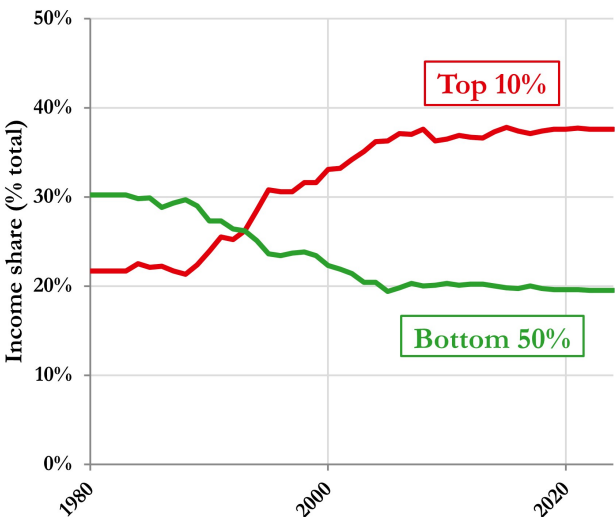
Table 1: Inequality outlook – Poland

	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 income share increased slightly from 40% to 42%. Overall, both income and wealth are highly concentrated in Russia, with inequality continuing to rise.

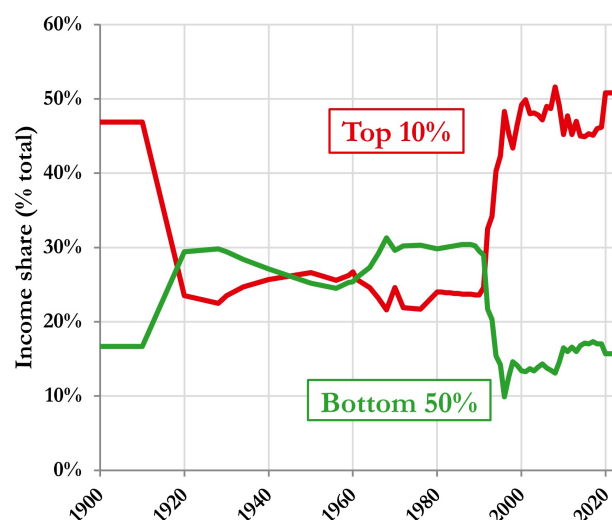
Table 1: Inequality outlook – Russia

	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 income share remained at 36%. Overall, income and wealth are extremely concentrated in South Africa, with persistent disparities and limited change over time.

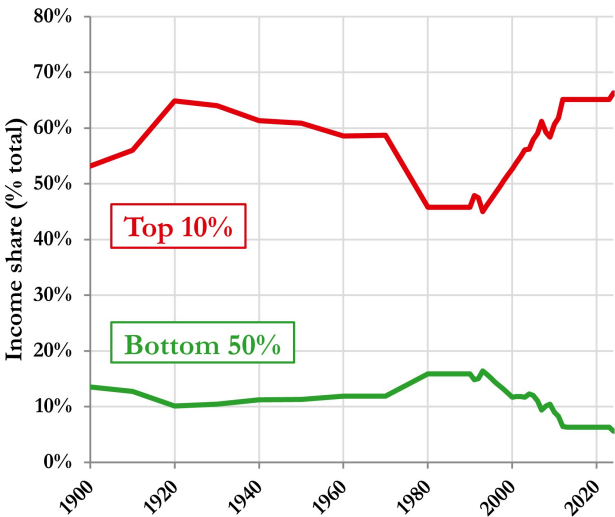
Table 1: Inequality outlook – South Africa

	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 income share 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.

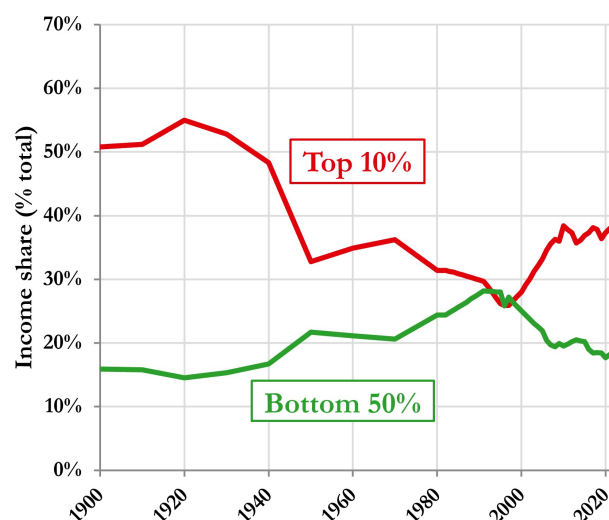
Table 1: Inequality outlook – South Korea

	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 income share increased from 39% to 42% during the same period. Overall, Spain maintains a relatively balanced income distribution, though wealth remains concentrated at the top.

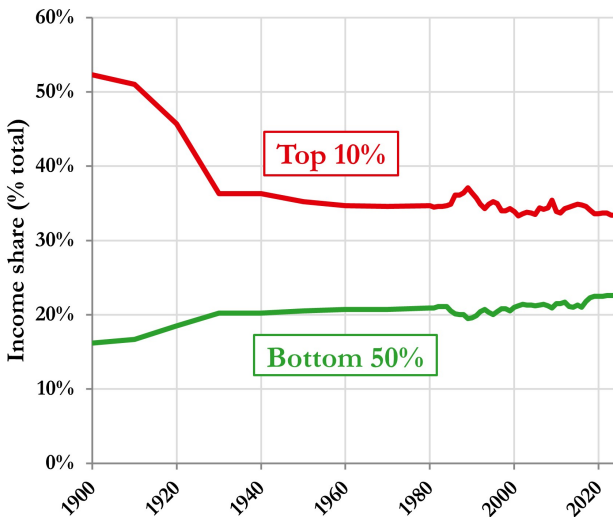
Table 1: Inequality outlook – Spain

	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 income share 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.

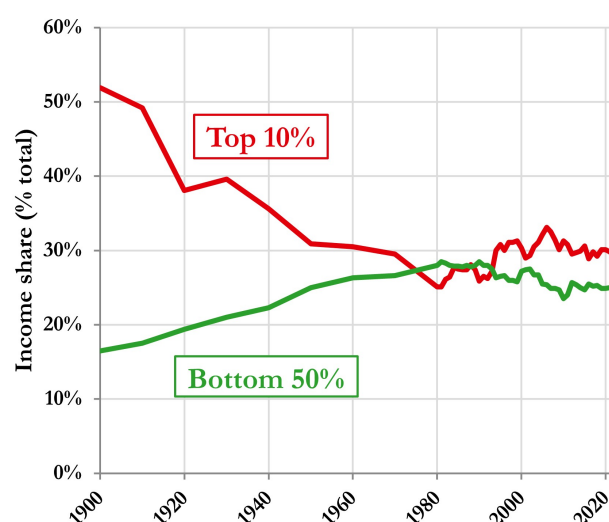
Table 1: Inequality outlook – Sweden

	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

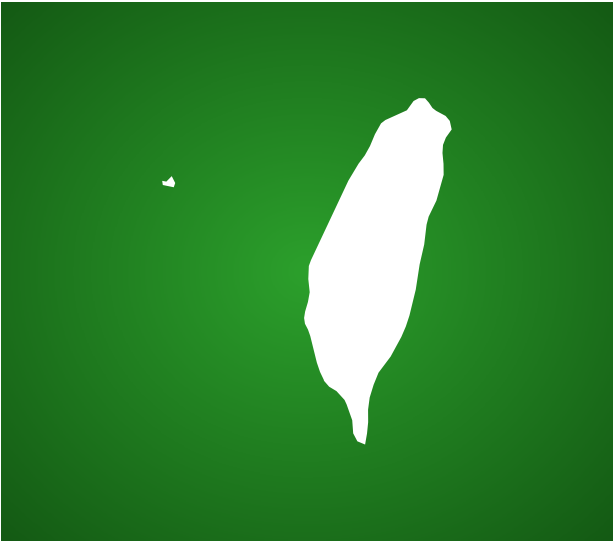


Interpretation: The Top 10% income share is equal to 29% in 2024. Income is measured after the operation of pensions and unemployment insurance systems and before income tax.

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

TAIWAN

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



■ Inequality in Taiwan

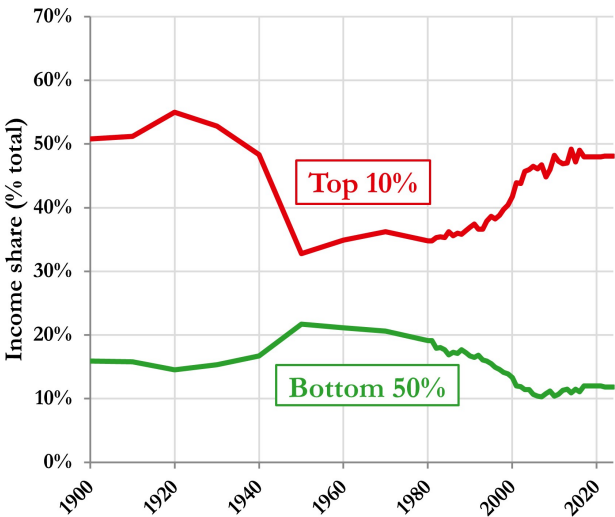
In Taiwan, inequality is high and shows a slight improvement over the past decade. The top 10% of earners receive 48% of total income, while the bottom 50% account for only 12%. Wealth concentration is even more pronounced, with the richest 10% holding 61% of total wealth and the top 1% alone holding 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 income share 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 income share increased slightly from 44.5% to 46.5%. Overall, both income and wealth in Thailand are highly concentrated, with inequality continuing to intensify.

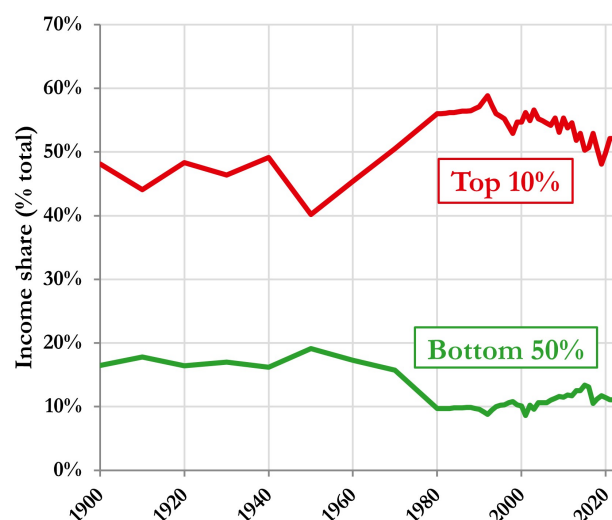
Table 1: Inequality outlook – Thailand

	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

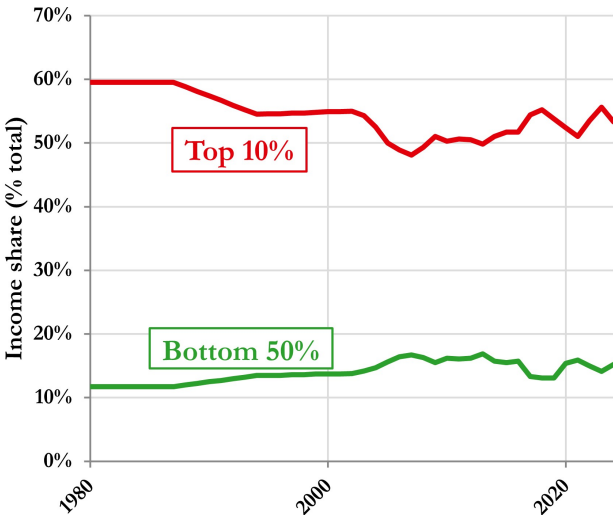
In Türkiye, inequality remains high and has increased slightly over the past decade. The top 10% of earners receive 53% of total income, while the bottom 50% account for only 15%. Wealth is even more concentrated: the richest 10% hold 68% of total wealth, and the top 1% alone holds 35%. Average income 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 income share 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 income share 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.

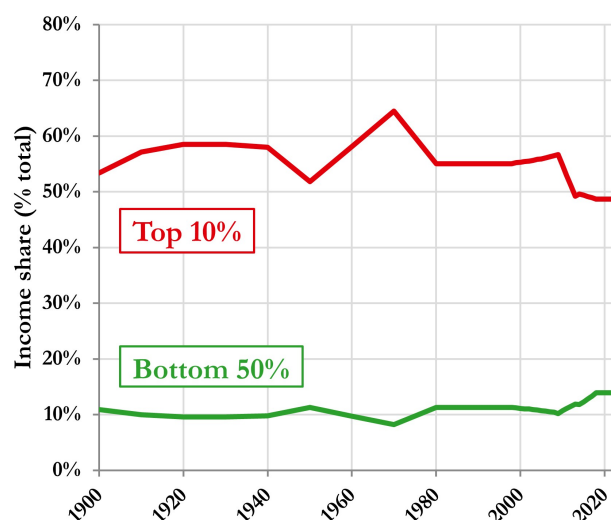
Table 1: Inequality outlook - U.A.E

	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 income share 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.

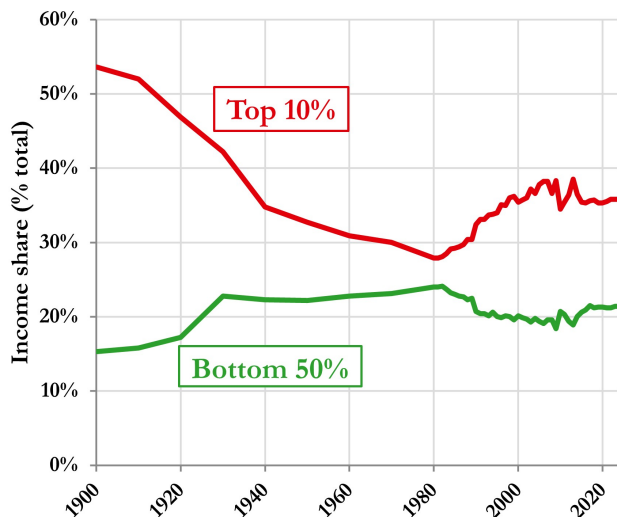
Table 1: Inequality outlook – United Kingdom

	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 income share 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.

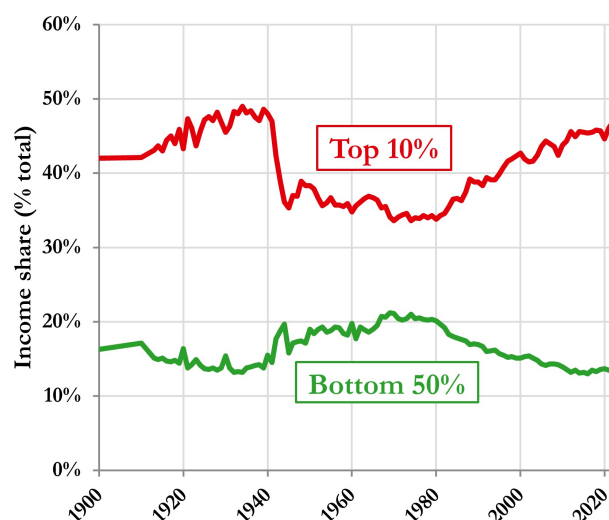
Table 1: Inequality outlook – United States

	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 income share 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.

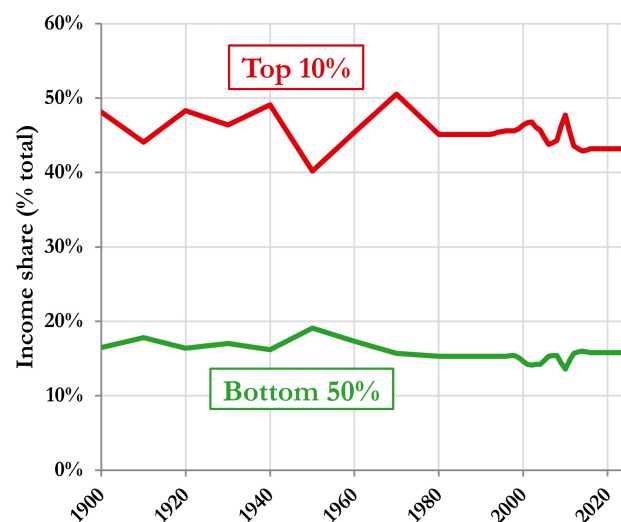


Table 1: Inequality outlook – Vietnam

	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.