

Table 1. WID Benchmark Distributional Series: Geographical and Historical Coverage

Pretax income (sptinc, aptinc, tptinc) Posttax income (sdiinc, adiinc, tdiinc) Net household wealth (shweal, ahweal, thweal) (equal-split, per capita and per adult)	All 216 core countries	1980-2024 (annual series)	All 127 g-percentiles
	All 57 core territories (48 main countries + 9 residual regions)	1820, 1850, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980- 2024 (annual series)	All 127 g-percentiles

WID benchmark distributional series for pretax income, posttax income and net household wealth cover all 216 core countries and jurisdictions for all years over the 1980-2024 period, and are restricted to 57 core territories (48 main countries + 9 residual regions) and to a selected number of benchmark years over the 1800-1980 period (1820, 1850, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970). WID benchmark series also include for all countries-years a number of inequality indicators: T10/B50 ratio (r), Gini coefficients (g), inverted Pareto-Lorenz coefficients (b). See wid.world/code-dictionary for variable names and the list of core countries and territories. WID series also cover additional years for a number of countries (see Tables 3). WID benchmark series for pretax income, posttax income and personal wealth are always equal-split series (ind=j). They always cover both per capita (ag=999) and per adult (ag=992) income and wealth concepts. By default, the series are the same for per capita and per adult income and wealth. They differ only for a subset of countries-years. WID distributional series also cover other observation units (individualistic, tax units, etc.) and income concepts (factor income, fiscal income, etc.), but only for a relatively small and irregular subset of countries-years-gpercentiles. **Note.** For now, posttax series are not available in a systematic manner in WID prior to 1980. They will be completed in the near future.

Table 2. Core Territories Used in WID Benchmark Historical Series (57 core territories = 48 main countries + 9 residual regions)	
East Asia (5)	China, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan Other EASA
Europe (11)	Britain, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Other W.EUR, Other E.EUR
Latin America (6)	Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Colombia Mexico, Other LATAM
Middle East/ North Africa (8)	Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, UAE, Other MENA
North America/ Oceania (5)	USA, Canana, Australia, New Zealand Other NAOC
Russia/ Central Asia (2)	Russia Other RUCA
South/South-East Asia (9)	Bengladesh, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philipinnes, Thailand, Vietnam, Other SSEA
Sub-Saharan Africa (11)	DR Congo, Ethiopa, Kenya, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sudan, South Africa, Other SSAF
For recent decades (1980-2024), WID series cover all 216 WID core countries and jurisdictions for all years. Regarding long-run historical series (1800-1980), WID series generally cover all 57 core territories (48 main countries + 9 residual regions) for all years (national accounts) or for a selected set of benchmark years (1820, 1850, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970). The 48 main countries were chosen on the basis of population size, GDP, regional representativity and data availability. Throughout the 1800-2025 period, the 48 main countries cover about 85-90% of the world population and GDP, while the 9 residual regions cover 10-15%. See Nievas and Piketty (2025).	

Table 3. WID Distributional Series: Additional Coverage

<p>Pretax national income (variables sptinc, aptinc, tptinc) (equal-split, per capita & per adult)</p>	<p>AR 1932-1961; AU 1911-1979; BG 1924-1945; CA 1921-1979; CH 1933, 1934, 1936, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979; CL 1964-1979; CM 1945; CN 1978-1979; DE 1871-1938, 1940, 1949, 1954, 1957, 1961, 1965, 1968, 1971, 1974, 1977; DK 1903,1908,1910,1915, 1917-1979; DZ 1932-1941, 1946-1955, 1957; ES 1933-1935, 1941-1955, 1957-1961, 1971; FI 1920-1979; FR 1915-1979; GB 1908-1979; GH 1943, 1951-1959; GR 1967-1979; HR 1967,1968, 1973,1974,1977-1979; HU 1914,1915,1927,1930-1940, 1951, 1955-1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978; ID 1921-1939; IE 1922-1927, 1929-1953, 1964-1973, 1975-1979; IN 1922-1949, 1953-1968, 1971-1979; IL 1979; IN 1951-1979; IT 1974-1979; JP 1886-1979; KE 1936,1943,1948-1969; KR 1933-1979; MU 1933-1979; MW 1938, 1945, 1953-1958,1964-1979; MY 1948-1975; NG 1952-1959; NL 1914-1941, 1946, 1952, 1953, 1957-1959, 1962, 1964, 1966,1967,1973,1975,1977; NO 1875,1888,1892-1903, 1906, 1913, 1929,1938, 1948-1955, 1957-1979; NZ 1921-1979; PL 1924-1931, 1935,1936,1947,1955-1965, 1967,1970, 1972, 1976, 1978; PT 1936-1979; RU 1905-1976; SC 1955, 1961-1971; SE 1903, 1907, 1910-1912, 1916, 1919, 1934, 1935, 1941, 1943-1979; SG 1947-1954, 1956-1979; TN 1946-1948, 1952-1956; TW 1977-1979; TZ 1948-1970; UG 1948-1970; US 1913-1979; VN 1921, 1926-1935, 1937-1939, 1942; ZA 1913-1949, 1954-1965, 1967, 1969-1971, 1974, 1975, 1978, 1979; ZM 1929-1937, 1943-1958, 1963, 1968, 1970; ZW 1917-1939, 1945-1978</p>	<p>All 127 g-percentiles</p>
<p>Net household wealth (variables shweal, ahweal, thweal) (equal-split, per capita & per adult)</p>	<p>CA 1945-1953, 1961-1968, 1970; CN 1978-1979; DE 1895-1897, 1899, 1902, 1905, 1908, 1911, 1914, 1924, 1927, 1930, 1934, 1953, 1957, 1960, 1963, 1966, 1969, 1972, 1974, 1977; FR 1807, 1817, 1827, 1837, 1847, 1857, 1867, 1877, 1887, 1902-1905, 1907, 1909-1979; GB 1895-1914, 1919-1941, 1946-1979; IN 1961, 1971; IT 1891, 1894, 1901-1915; NL 1894-1938, 1947, 1951, 1953-1956, 1958-1961, 1963-1967, 1968-1971, 1973-1974, 1976-1979; SE 1800, 1850, 1873-1877, 1900, 1906-1908, 1920, 1930, 1935, 1937, 1945-1951, 1966, 1970, 1975, 1978; US 1913-1979</p>	<p>All 127 g-percentiles</p>
<p>In addition to the benchmark set of countries/territories/years described on Table 1, WID distributional series (equal-split, per capita & per adult) are also available for a number of countries-years described on this table. In addition, WID distributional series also cover other observation units (individualistic, tax units, etc.) and income concepts (factor income, fiscal income, etc.), but only for a relatively small and irregular subset of countries-years-gpercentiles (not listed here).</p>		

Table 4. Countries-Years with Wealth Distribution Estimates used in Imputations for Missing Observations

Period 1800-1909	CA 1892, 1902; DE 1895-1897, 1899, 1902, 1905, 1908; FR 1807, 1817, 1827, 1837, 1847, 1857, 1867, 1877, 1887, 1902-1905, 1907, 1909; GB 1895-1909; IT 1891, 1894, 1901-1909; NL 1894-1909; SE 1800, 1850, 1873-1877, 1900, 1906-1908
Period 1910-1979	CA 1945-1953, 1961-1968, 1970; CN 1978-1979; DE 1911, 1914, 1924, 1927, 1930, 1934, 1953, 1957, 1960, 1963, 1966, 1969, 1972, 1974, 1977; FR 1910-1979; GB 1910-1914, 1919-1941, 1946-1979; IN 1961, 1971; IT 1910-1915; NL 1910-1938, 1947, 1951, 1953-1956, 1958-1961, 1963-1967, 1968-1971, 1973-1974, 1976-1979; SE 1920, 1930, 1935, 1937, 1945-1951, 1966, 1970, 1975, 1978; US 1913-1979
Period 1980-2024	AT 2010-2017; BE 2010-2017; CA 1984, 1999, 2012, 2016; CH 1981, 1991, 1997-2017; CN 1980-2015; CY 2010-2017; DE 1993, 1998, 2003, 2008, 2013, 2018; DK 1980-2012; EE 2013-2017; ES 1995-2015; FI 1995-2017; FR 1980-2014; GB 1980-2018; GR 2009-2018; HR 2017; HU 2014-2017; ID 2000-2014; IE 2013-2018; IN 1981, 1991, 2002-2022; IS 1997-2019; IT 1995, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016; KR 2000-2007, 2010-2013; LT 2018; LU 2010-2018; LV 2014-2017; MT 2010-2017; NL 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988-2019; NO 2010-2019; PL 2014-2016; PT 1980-1982, 2010-2017; RU 1995-2015; SE 1983, 1985, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1997, 1999-2012; SI 2010-2017; SK 2010-2017; US 1980-2022; UY 2009-2016; ZA 1993-2017

We describe in this table the set of countries-years with wealth distribution estimates which we use in imputations for missing observations (see Figures 1-4). Other countries-years reported on Tables 1-3 were estimated using the imputation equation.