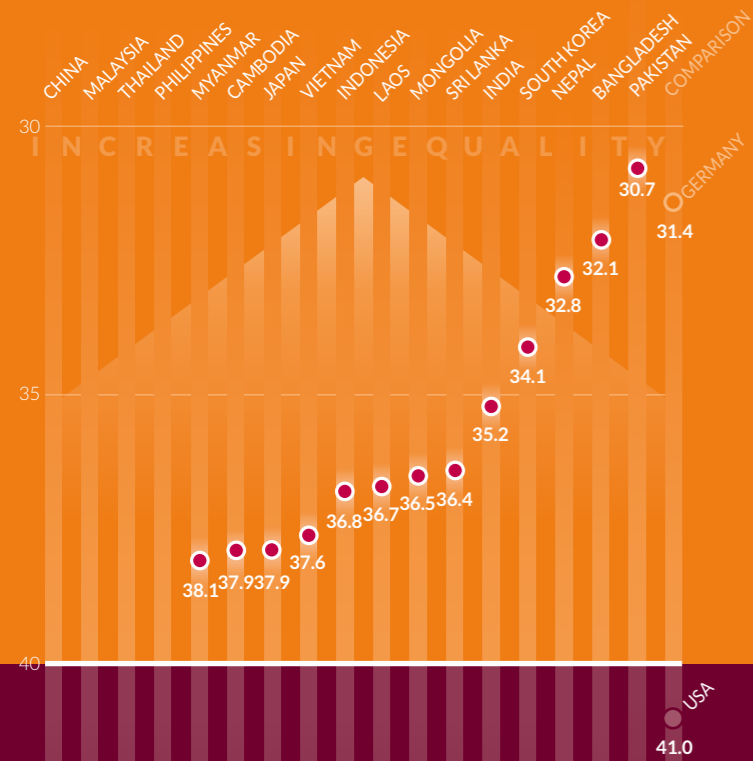


INEQUALITY AND WEALTH IN ASIA

Rapid economic growth in many parts of Asia in recent decades has greatly amplified wealth, increased GDP per capita and reduced poverty. But the growth has also been accompanied by growing – and in some cases severe – income gaps in many countries.

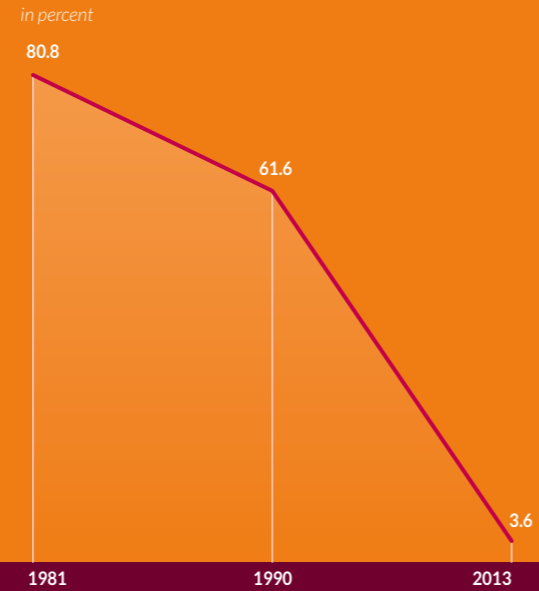


INCOME INEQUALITY IN ASIA

The Gini coefficient for income is a widely used measure of inequality. A value of 0 represents absolute equality; a value of 100 absolute inequality. A coefficient above 40 is considered to represent severe income inequality. China, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines have the highest levels of inequality in Asia.

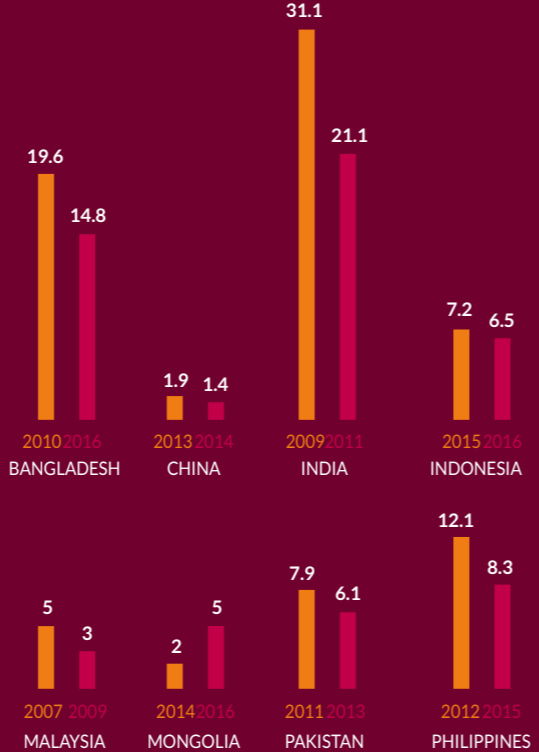
DECLINING POVERTY RATES

The percentage of people in Asia living in severe poverty has declined dramatically.



POPULATION LIVING ON LESS THAN \$1.90 PER DAY

by country, percentage



GDP PER CAPITA

Asia has experienced some of the highest growth rates in the world in the last decades. However, the growth in GDP per capita has been very uneven across the region. China's and India's GDP per capita were almost identical in 1990 but while China's GDP per capita rose dramatically to \$8,123 in 2016, India managed a much smaller – albeit still impressive – increase, reaching \$1,710.

