



SDG Monitoring on Inequality

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Monitoring SDG 10 and the limitations





SDG 10. Reducing inequality within and among countries

SDG 10 is a stand-alone goal on reducing inequality with **10 targets**:

- **4 targets**: address within country inequality across social, economic and political dimensions aiming to expand prosperity, inclusion, and social protection.
- **3 targets**: reduce inequality among countries with attention to global financial markets, migration, and the representation and voice of developing countries in global decision making.
- **3 MOI targets**: directing resource flows toward countries most needed

Only one quantitative target (*on shared prosperity*):

Target 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.



Global Monitoring of SDG 10

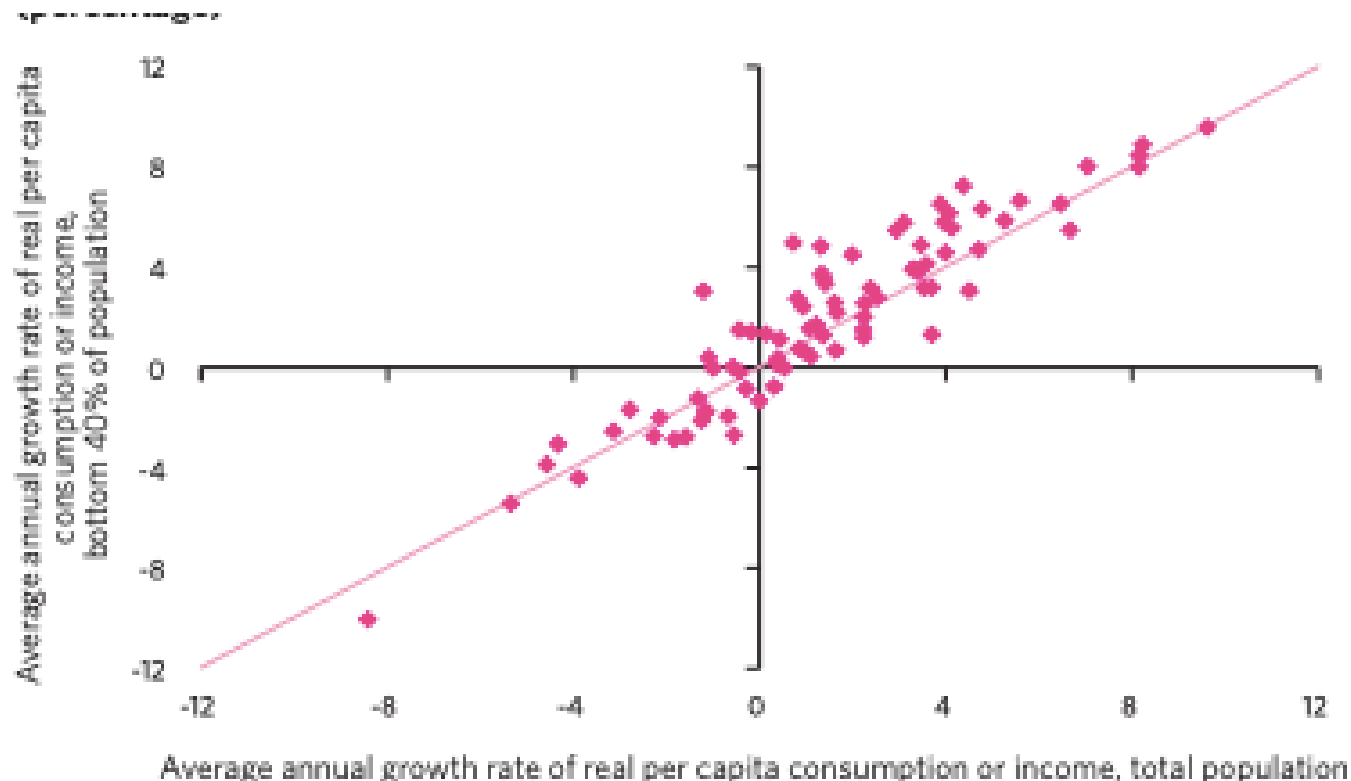
The Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDGs) was tasked to develop the global indicator framework that “... address **all** Goals and targets, ..., and **preserve the political balance, integration and ambition contained therein**” (Resolution 70/1).

A total of **11 global indicators** were proposed for monitoring Goal 10:

- Income inequality: 1) growth rate of bottom 40% vs. average; 2) % of people living below median income, by sex, age, disabilities
- Other includes: labour share of GDP, financial soundness indicators, migration (policy, remittance and recruitment cost), tariff applied to LDCs, and ODA, FDI and other flows

Monitoring Goal 10 – Shared prosperity

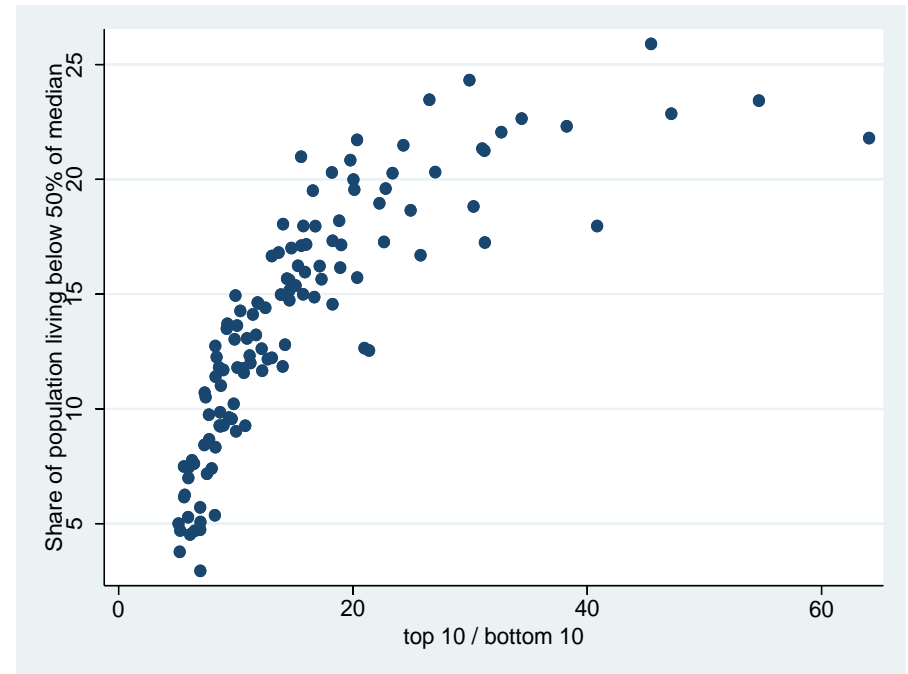
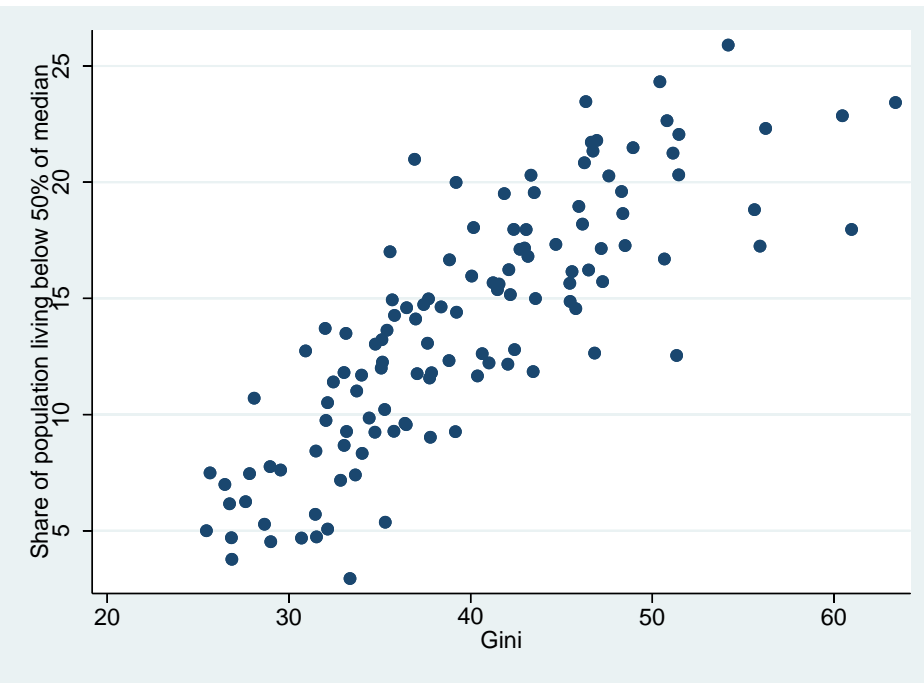
- In 70 of the 91 countries for which data were available, incomes of the bottom 40 percent improved between 2010 and 2015. In addition, in 54 percent of those 91 countries, their income grew faster than the average.



Monitoring Goal 10 – Income inequality

Indicator 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Correlates strongly with other inequality measures



Rationale of indicator 10.2.1

- Proposing to use same data as used for poverty measures in SDG 1.1.1 and inequality measures in SDG 10.1.1 – widely accepted and tested indicators with established standards
- Data available and indicators calculated for 163 countries and 1500+ data points.
- Disaggregation and aggregation limited



Other SDG Inequality Monitoring -- some examples



Gender Inequality



Women spend about **three times more hours** in unpaid domestic and care work than men



Women in parliament-
23% in 2018

Fewer than a third of senior- and middle-management positions were held by women.

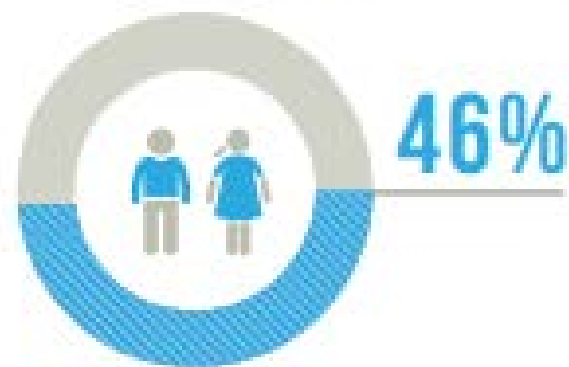


Inequality by age

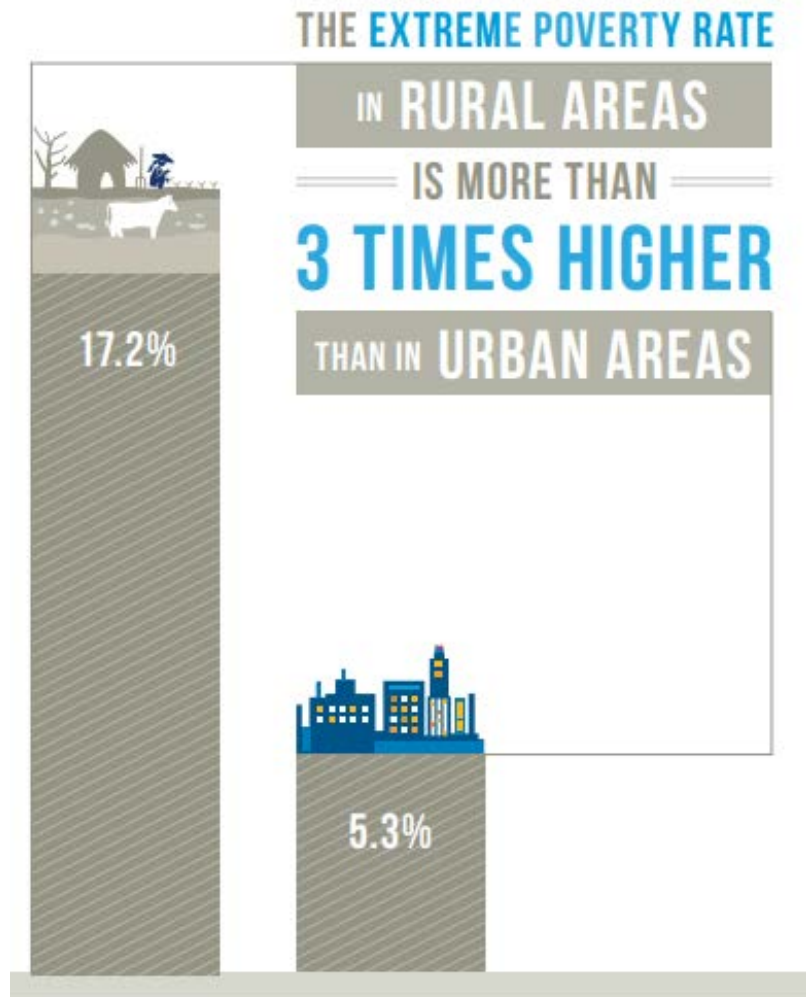
Youth were **three times more likely** to be unemployed than adults in 2017



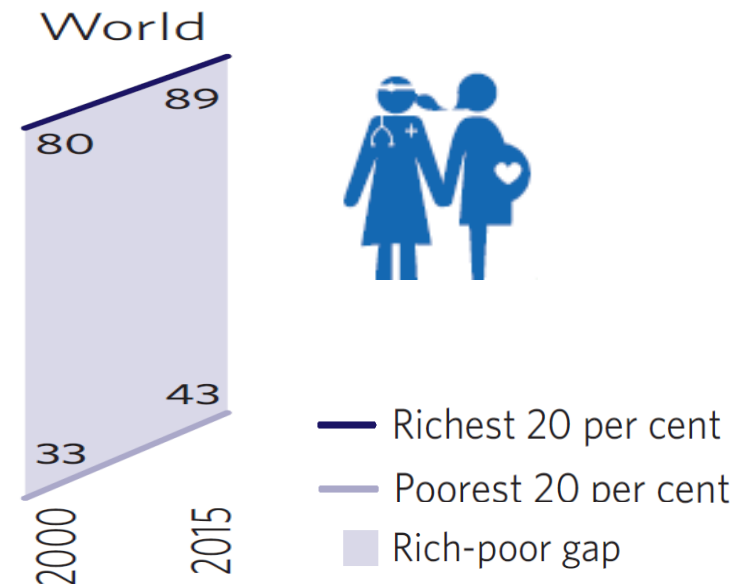
CLOSE TO HALF
OF **EXTREMELY POOR PEOPLE**
ARE CHILDREN **UNDER 14 YEARS**



Inequality by geographical location, income



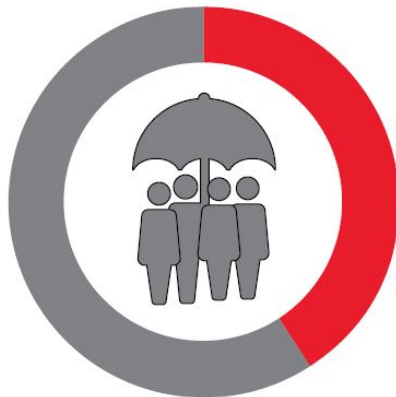
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)



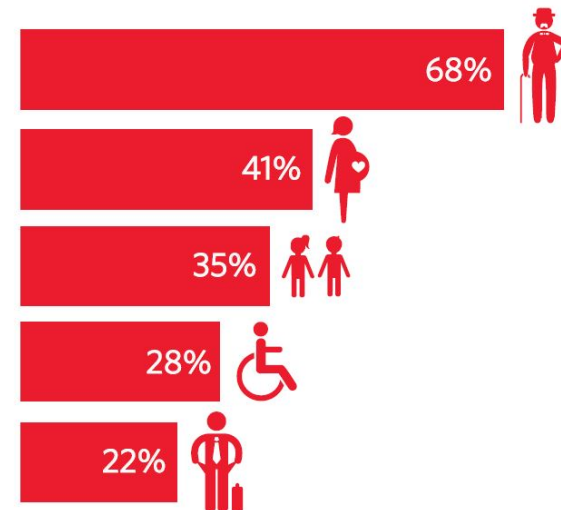


Providing Basic Services and Social protection systems to all to reduce poverty and inequality

Only 45 per cent of the world's population are covered by at least one social protection cash benefit



Proportion of vulnerable populations covered by social protection systems is **still low**





Improving global SDG monitoring on Inequality

- 2020 Comprehensive Review of the Global indicator Framework – an opportunity to improve the monitoring on SDG 10 and other targets related to inequality
 - Additional indicator: Redistributive Impact of Fiscal Policy (with **Gini coefficient** reported as second series in database as it is a component of indicator)
- Improving work on data disaggregation
- Linking policies with data and monitoring
- Understanding and monitoring the intersectionality of inequality