

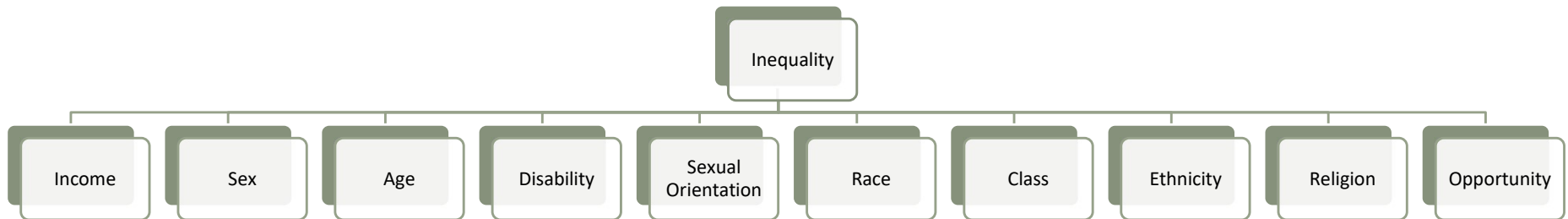


# Goal 10: Reduce Inequality

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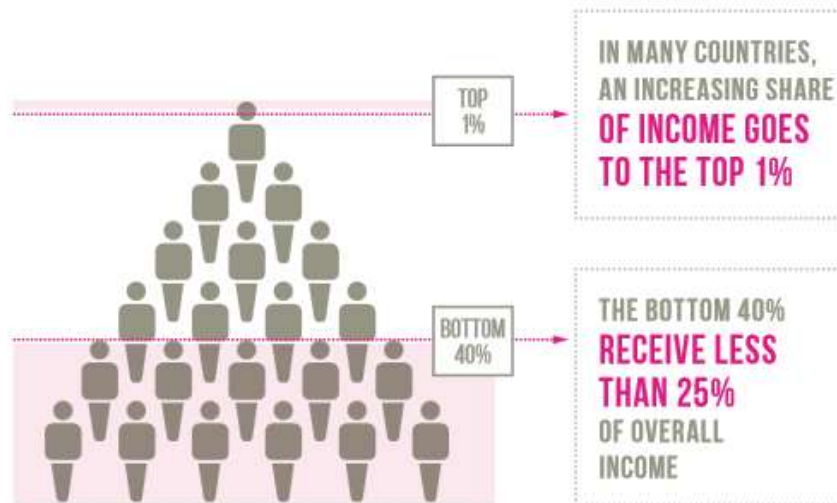
# Overview



<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/inequality/>



## Facts



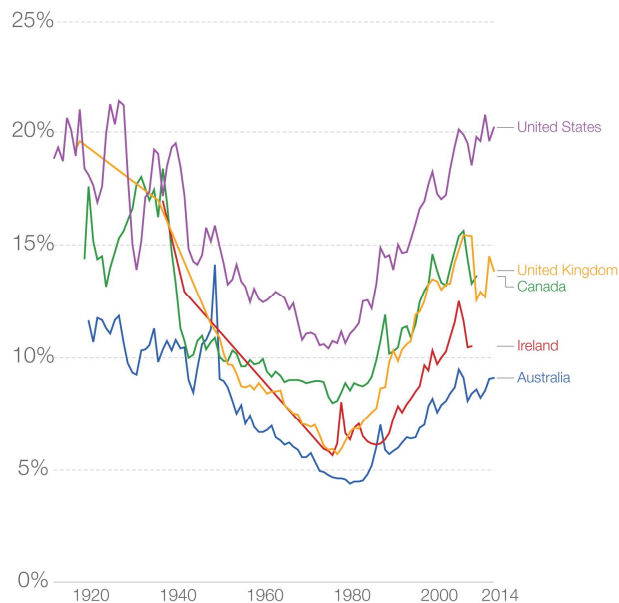
Children in the poorest 20 percent of the populations are up to three times more likely to die before their fifth birthday than children in the richest quintiles

Social protection has been significantly extended globally, yet persons with disabilities are up to five times more likely than average to incur catastrophic health expenditures

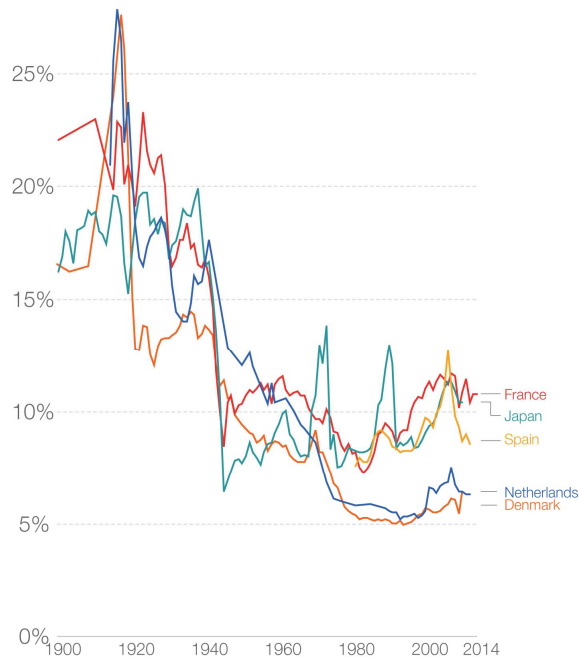
Despite overall declines in maternal mortality in most developing countries, women in rural areas are still up to 3 times more likely to die while giving birth than women living in urban centers.

## Share of Total Income going to the Top 1% since 1900

The evolution of inequality in English speaking countries followed a U-shape



The evolution of inequality in continental Europe and Japan followed an L-shape



The growth of the 1% in America is an outlier in comparison to the world. Nowhere else do they make as much.



## 10.1

### Target

- By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain **income growth of the bottom 40 percent** of the population at a rate higher than the national average

### Indicators

- Growth rates of household expenditure or **income per capita among the bottom 40 percent** of the population and the total population

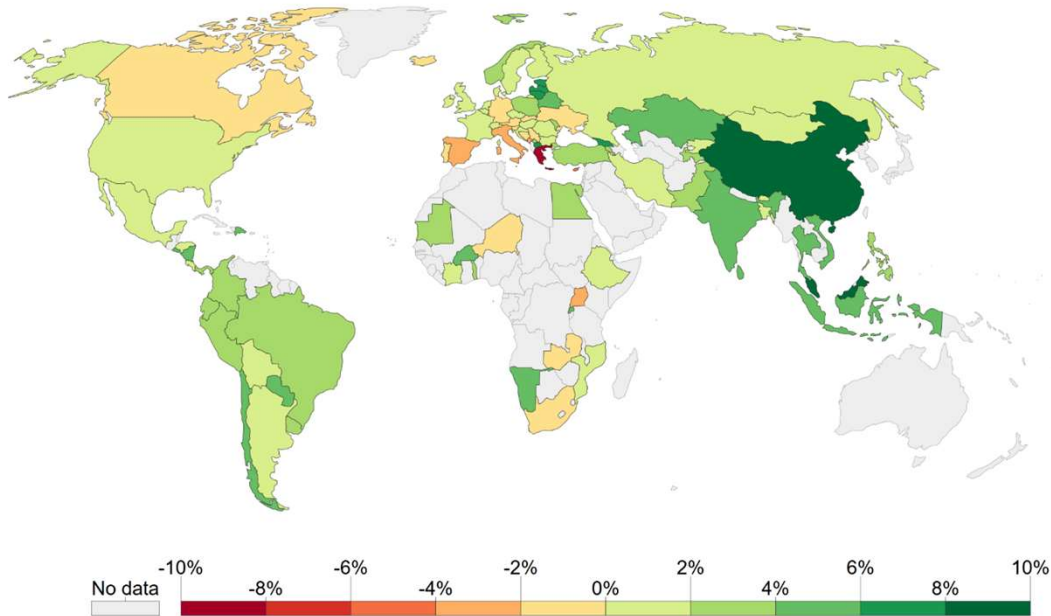
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg10>

## Annualized average growth rate in per capita real survey mean consumption or income, bottom 40% of population (%), 2017

The growth rate in the welfare aggregate of the bottom 40 percent is computed as the annualised average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the bottom 40 percent of the population in the income distribution in a country from household surveys over approximately a five year period.



Overall the data shows positive growth in most countries for the bottom 40%



Source: World Bank

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## 10.2

### Target

- By 2030, empower and promote the **social, economic and political inclusion of all**, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

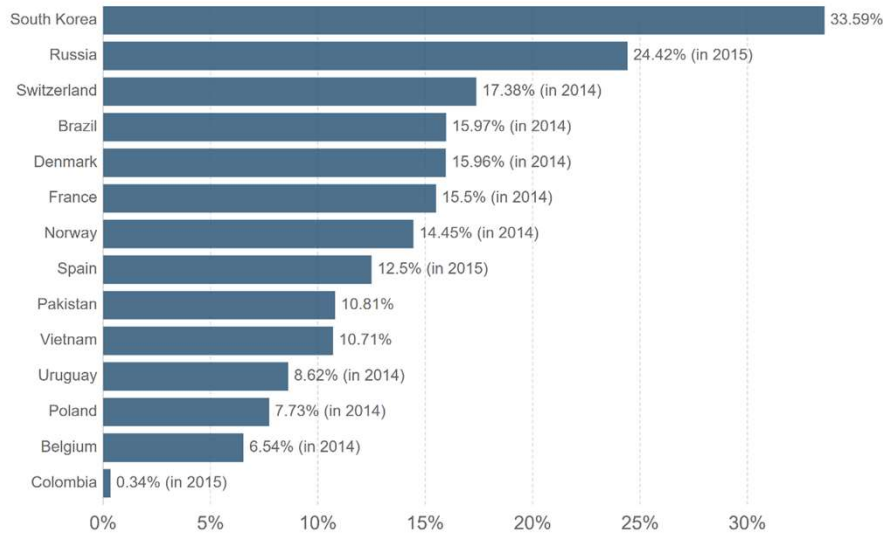
### Indicators

- Proportion of **people living below 50 percent** of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities

# Gender

## Unadjusted gender gap in average hourly wages (%), 2016

Gender wage gap, unadjusted for worker characteristics. It is calculated as the difference between average earnings of men and average earnings of women expressed as a percentage of average earnings of men. The data corresponds to gross hourly earnings and includes both full-time and part-time workers.

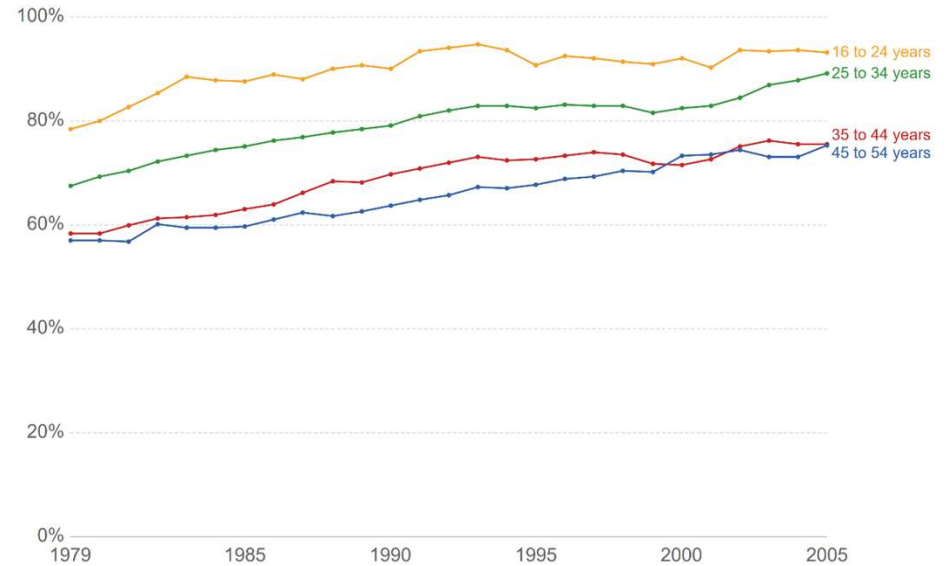


Source: ILOSTAT

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## Ratio of female-to-male median earnings by age, full-time workers, US

Women's weekly earnings as a share of men's, by age group. Earnings ratios are the weekly median earnings of full time workers.



Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics (2017)

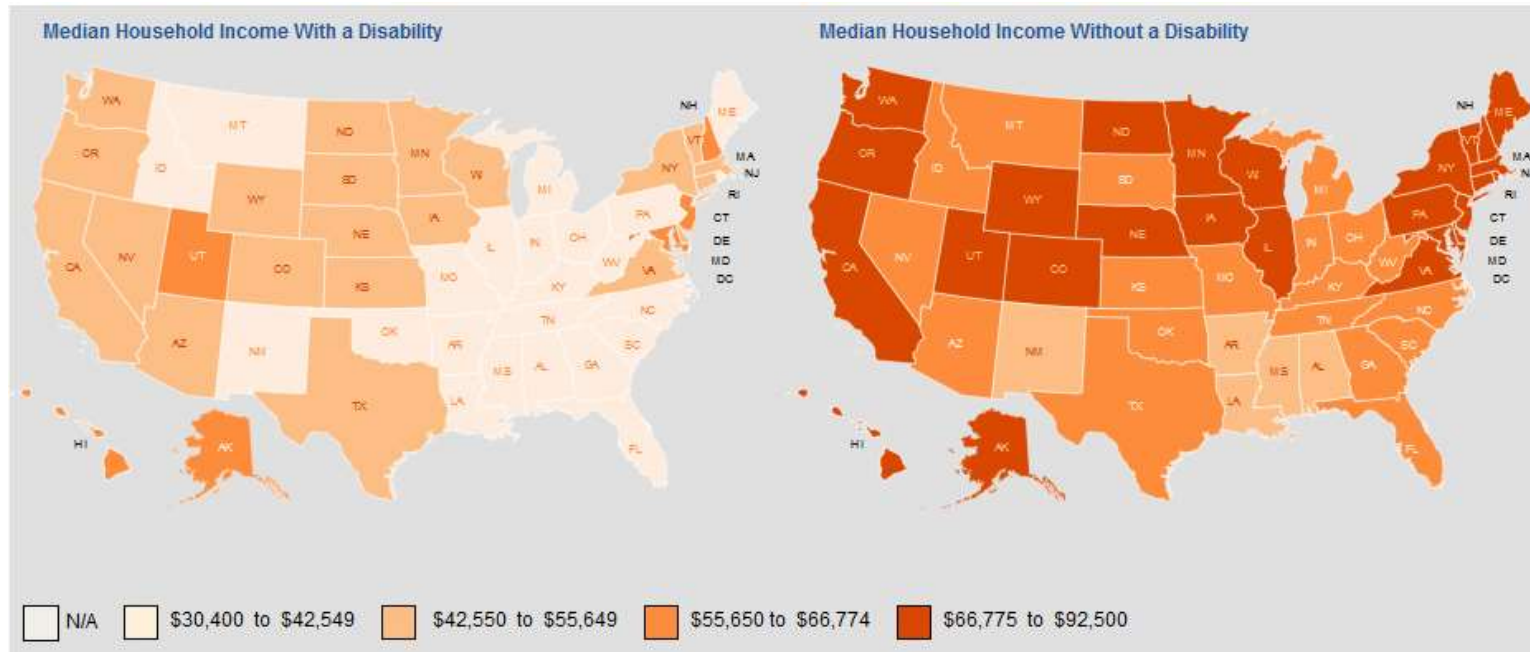
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Gender wage gap is a worldwide concept of varying degrees

Indicates the wage gap with women making about 60-80% what men do, but also that it is worse for older women in the US



# Disability in the US



Data for 2016, 21 to 64 years of age.

About \$10,000 or more disparity between households with a disability and those without

[http://centerondisability.org/ada\\_parcc/utills/indicators.php?id=32&palette=3](http://centerondisability.org/ada_parcc/utills/indicators.php?id=32&palette=3)



## 10.3

### Target

- Ensure **equal opportunity** and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

### Indicators

- Proportion of the population **reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed** within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

# Discrimination Framework

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International human rights legal framework includes

- [Indigenous peoples](#)
- [Migrants](#)
- [Minorities](#)
- [People with disabilities](#)
- [Discrimination against women](#)
- [Racial](#)
- [Religious discrimination](#)
- [Based on sexual orientation and gender identity](#)



## 10.4

### Target

- Adopt **policies**, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

### Indicators

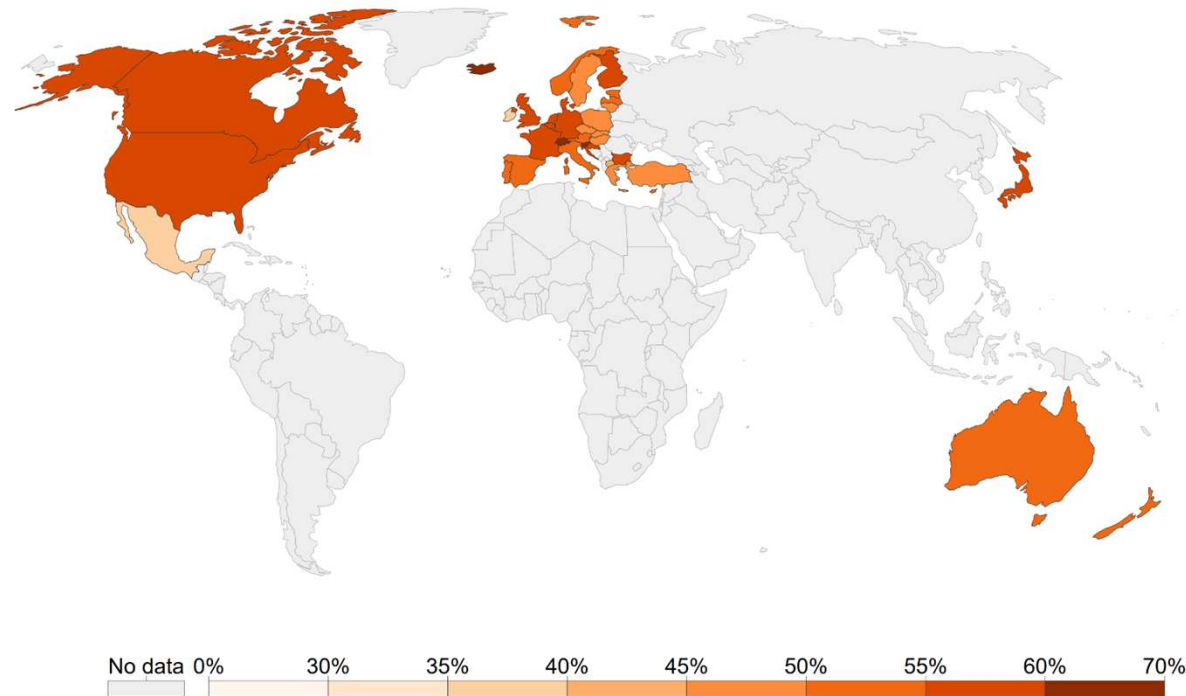
- **Labor share of GDP**, comprising wages and social protection transfers

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg10>

## Labour share of gross domestic product, 2016

Labour share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total compensation of employees given as a percent of GDP. It provides information about the relative share of output which is paid as compensation to employees as compared with the share paid to capital.

Our World  
in Data





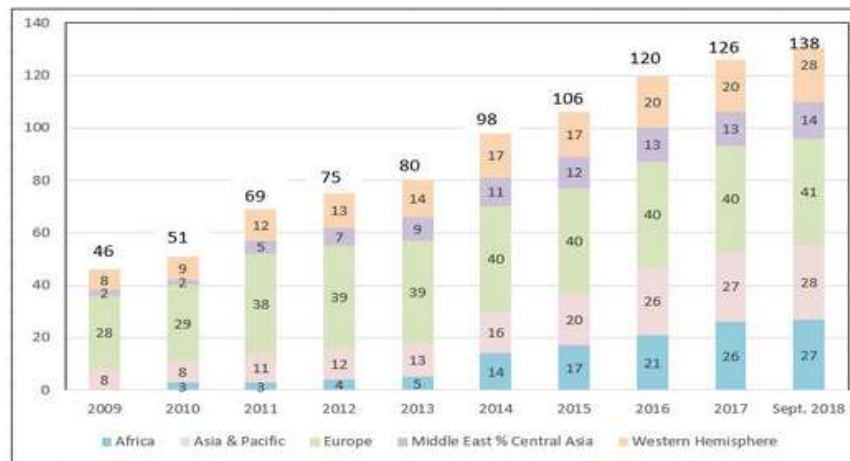
## Target

- Improve the **regulation and monitoring of global financial markets** and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

## Indicators

- **Financial Soundness Indicators**

Figure 1. Financial Soundness Indicators: Reporting Countries and Economies



Source: IMF's FSI website.

The graph just shows the number of countries by year and region who report Financial Soundness Indicators. By doing so they are participating in monitoring of the financial markets



## 10.6

### Target

- Ensure enhanced representation and **voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions** in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

### Indicators

- Proportion of **members and voting rights of developing countries** in international organizations

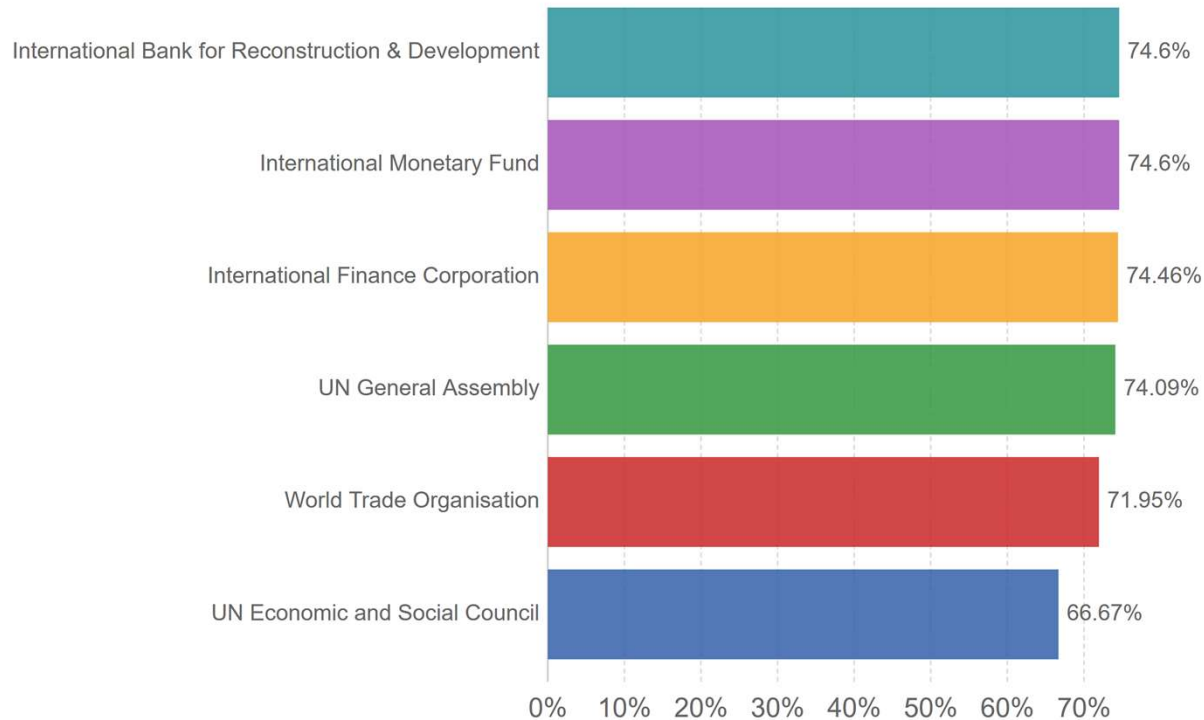
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg10>



## Proportion of members of developing countries in international organizations, 2018

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Share of members of international organizations defined as developing countries. Membership in their institutions are agreed by the Member States themselves. There will be only small changes over time to reflect agreement on new States joining as Members or membership withdrawal.



Source: UN Statistics Division

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About 75% or less-developing countries make up approximately 80-90% of the world's population so not bad representation but not perfect



## 10.7

### Target

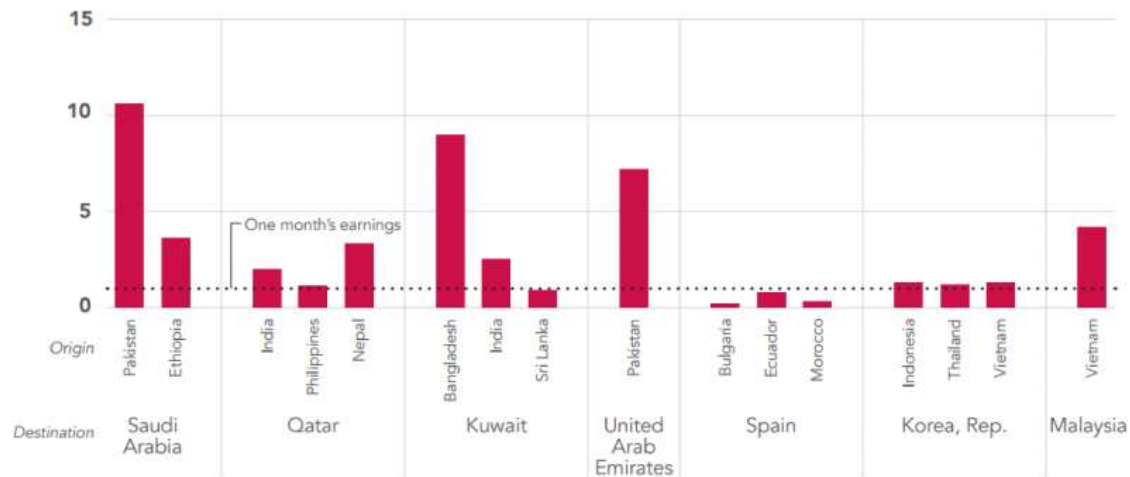
- Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and **responsible migration and mobility of people**, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

### Indicators

- **Recruitment cost** borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination
- Number of countries that have implemented **well-managed migration policies**

# Recruitment Costs

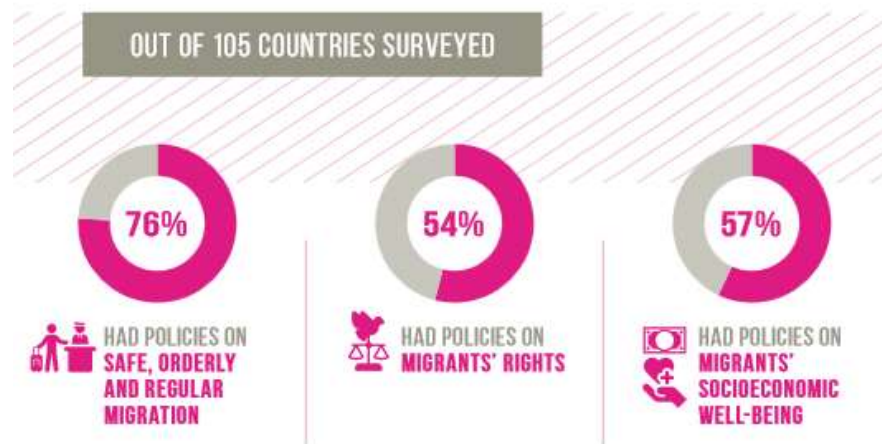
Recruitment costs (months of earnings at destination)



Note: All surveyed Sri Lankan workers in Kuwait were females engaged in domestic help services.  
Source: World Bank, 2017

1. Costs to comply with laws and regulations of origin and destination countries (such as obtaining work permits or medical check-ups);
2. Fees paid to recruitment agents; and
3. Internal and international transportation costs.

## **MOST COUNTRIES** HAVE POLICIES TO FACILITATE SAFE AND ORDERLY MIGRATION, BUT MORE WORK REMAINS TO BE DONE TO PROTECT MIGRANTS' RIGHTS AND SOCIOECONOMIC WELL-BEING



More policies on the act of migration, but lacking in rights and well-being of the migrants once they are in the new place.



## 10.A

### Target

- Implement the principle of **special and differential treatment for developing countries**, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

### Indicators

- Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and **developing countries with zero-tariff**

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg10>

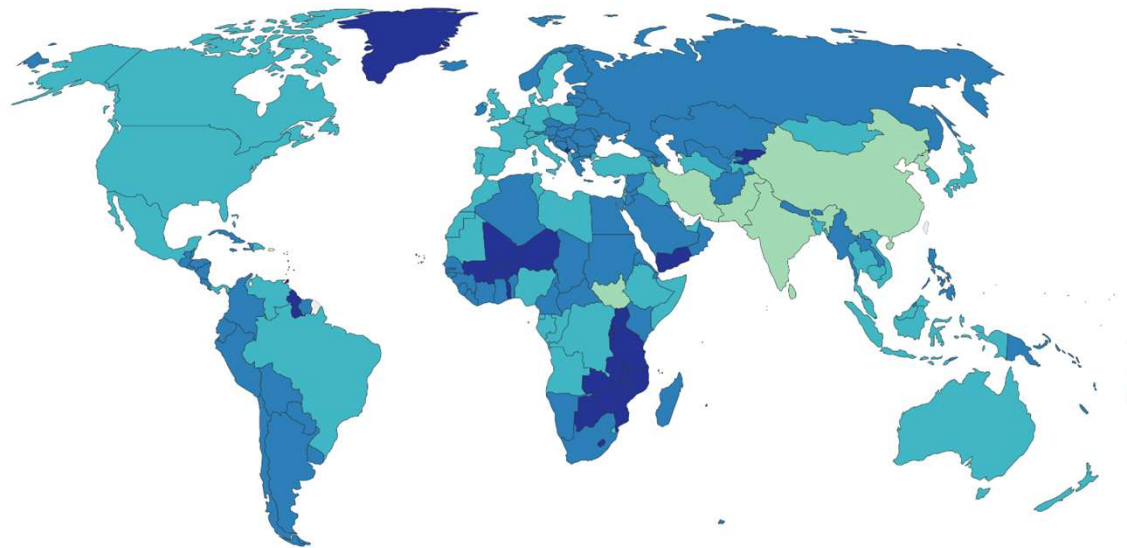
## Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries with zero-tariff, 2017

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in Data

Proportion of total number of tariff lines applied to products imported from least developed countries corresponding to a 0% tariff rate. A tariff line represents a particular product group used for classification coding.

Showing the percentage of products in least developed countries that get no tariffs for trade.

The less tariffs, the more economic growth for that country



Source: UN Statistics Division

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## 10.C

### Target

- By 2030, reduce to **less than 3 percent the transaction costs of migrant remittances** and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

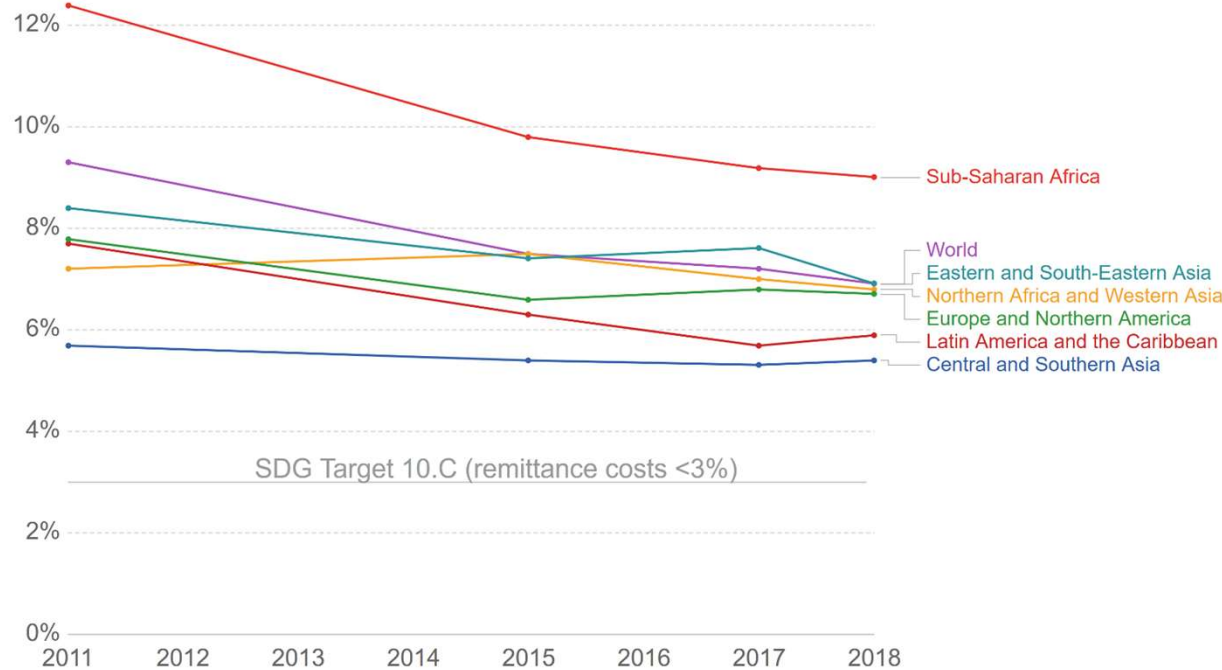
### Indicators

- **Remittance costs** as a proportion of the amount remitted

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg10>

## Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount of money remitted. Remittances are financial transfers from non-residents to residents of a country, such as a worker abroad sending money to family and friends, or from short-term, seasonal work in another country.



Source: UN Statistics Division

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Remittance- financial transfers from non-residents of a country to residents of a country.

Most applies to sending money to family and seasonal work

Not much progress towards SDG, consistently above double or triple in Africa



# People with Disabilities

World's largest and disadvantaged minority

20% of the world's poorest people are with disabilities

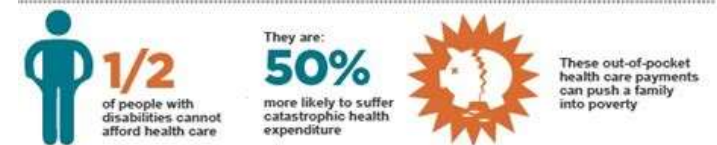
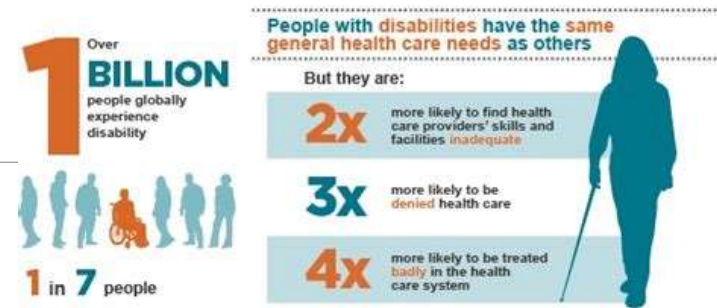
98% of children with disabilities in developing countries do not attend school

Often live on the margins of society

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities entered into force in 2008 as the international response

[https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Discrimination/Pages/discrimination\\_disabilities.aspx](https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Discrimination/Pages/discrimination_disabilities.aspx)

## Better health for people with disabilities



Rehabilitation and assistive devices can enable people with disabilities to be independent



Making all health care services accessible to people with disabilities is achievable and will reduce unacceptable health disparities



Source: World report on disability; [www.who.int/disabilities/world\\_report](http://www.who.int/disabilities/world_report)

# Sexual Orientation Discrimination Timeline

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**1945:** Homosexuals remained in Nazi concentration camps after the Allied forces freed the rest because it was against German law

**1953:** President Dwight Eisenhower signed an executive order to dismiss government workers who engage in “sexual perversion” leading to hundreds of gay people to lose their jobs

**1956:** Evelyn Hooker presents to the American Psychological Association that there is no mental health difference between homosexual and heterosexual men

**1962:** Illinois decriminalizes homosexual acts between consenting adults in private

**1970:** First gay pride parades

**1973:** Homosexuality is removed from the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders II

**1992:** Homosexuality removed from the International Statistical Classification of Diseases by the World Health Organization

**2009:** President Obama signs the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act to expand hate crimes to gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, and disability.

**2017:** Germany, Australia, and many places legalize same sex marriage

**2019:** Iran hanged a man for homosexuality, Brunei makes homosexuality a death sentence crime but says they won't enforce, Uganda pushing for it as well

# Videos

Crash Course of wealth inequality (10 min):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0xMCWr003Hs>

Greed coming out this Friday, Trailer:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ISNS0lremmo>

“Watching “Greed” is like getting cornered by a smart and passionate but overbearing guy at a party who rails about social injustice and the sins of the wealthy — and then hands you a printout filled with stats to back up his arguments. “ –Chicago Sun Times

