SDG Monitoring on Inequality

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Monitoring SDG 10 and the limitations
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.

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

Women in parliament- 23% in 2018
Inequality by age

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

- Adults: 4.3%
- Youth: 13%

Close to half of extremely poor people are children under 14 years:

46%
Inequality by geographical location, income

The extreme poverty rate in rural areas is more than 3 times higher than in urban areas.

Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)

- Richest 20 per cent
- Poorest 20 per cent
- Rich-poor gap
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:

- 68%
- 41%
- 35%
- 28%
- 22%
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