



# SDG 10: REDUCE INEQUALITY



*Marketing*  
Gate

End extreme poverty. Fight inequality and injustice. Fix climate change. Whoa. The Global Goals are important, world-changing objectives that will require cooperation among governments, international organizations and world leaders. It seems impossible that the average person can make an impact. Should you just give up?

**No! Change starts with you!**

On 1 January 2016, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development — adopted by world leaders in September 2015 at an historic UN Summit — officially came into force.

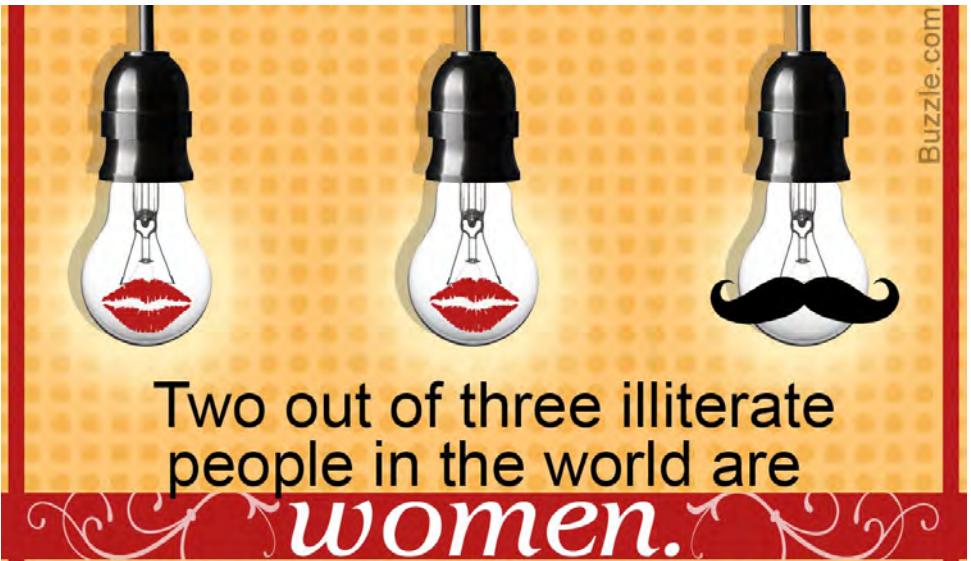


## Goal 10: Facts and figures

- On average—and taking into account population size—income inequality increased by 11 per cent in developing countries between 1990 and 2010;
- A significant majority of households in developing countries—more than 75 per cent of the population—are living today in societies where income is more unequally distributed than it was in the 1990s;
- Evidence shows that, beyond a certain threshold, inequality harms growth and poverty reduction, the quality of relations in the public and political spheres and individuals' sense of fulfilment and self-worth;
- There is nothing inevitable about growing income inequality; several countries have managed to contain or reduce income inequality while achieving strong growth performance;
- Income inequality cannot be effectively tackled unless the underlying inequality of opportunities is addressed;
- In a global survey conducted by UN Development Programme, policy makers from around the world acknowledged that inequality in their countries is generally high and potentially a threat to long-term social and economic development;
- Evidence from developing countries shows that children in the poorest 20 per cent of the populations are still 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; and
- Despite overall declines in maternal mortality in the majority of developing countries, women in rural areas are still up to three times more likely to die while giving birth than women living in urban centres.

## GOAL 10: Targets

- 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;
- 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;
- 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;
- Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality;
- Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations;



# WORLD INEQUALITY REPORT 2018

REVEALS UNEQUAL IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION SINCE 1980

#WIR2018

INEQUALITY HAS INCREASED IN NEARLY ALL REGIONS IN RECENT DECADES, THOUGH AT DIFFERENT SPEEDS, HIGHLIGHTING THE IMPORTANT ROLE OF GOVERNMENTS IN SHAPING AND MITIGATING INEQUALITY.

## INCREASING INCOME INEQUALITY



GLOBAL TOP 1% CAPTURED

**2X** MORE GROWTH THAN GLOBAL BOTTOM 50%



TOP 10% INCOME SHARE IN 2016



## PRIVATIZATIONS AND RISING PUBLIC DEBT...

Countries have become richer but governments have become poorer



LIMITING PUBLIC INVESTMENT IN:

Education  
Health  
Environmental protection



## INCREASING WEALTH INEQUALITY

UNEQUAL PRIVATIZATIONS & INCOME INEQUALITY FUELLED WEALTH CONCENTRATION



TOP 1% WEALTH SHARE



IF CURRENT TRENDS CONTINUE INEQUALITY WILL RISE FURTHER



WEALTH SHARE

BY 2050

GLOBAL TOP 0.1%



GLOBAL MIDDLE CLASS

BUT RISING GLOBAL INCOME INEQUALITY IS NOT INEVITABLE: GOVERNMENT POLICY CAN REDUCE INEQUALITY WORLDWIDE



Discover the World Inequality Report online to learn about and discuss the policies governments can implement to tackle rising global inequality.

[wir2018.wid.world](http://wir2018.wid.world)

WORLD INEQUALITY LAB



# REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

## BEFORE COVID-19

### INCOME INEQUALITY WAS FALLING IN SOME COUNTRIES



**GINI INDEX FELL**  
IN 38 OUT OF 84 COUNTRIES  
(2010-2017)



THE GINI INDEX MEASURES INCOME INEQUALITY AND RANGES FROM 0 TO 100, WHERE 0 INDICATES THAT INCOME IS SHARED EQUALLY AMONG ALL PEOPLE, AND 100 INDICATES THAT ONE PERSON ACCOUNTS FOR ALL INCOME

## COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS

### THE MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS ARE BEING HIT HARDEST BY THE PANDEMIC



OLDER PERSONS

PERSONS WITH  
DISABILITIES

CHILDREN

WOMEN

MIGRANTS AND  
REFUGEES

### GLOBAL RECESSION COULD SQUEEZE DEVELOPMENT AID TO

### DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



RESOURCE FLOWS FOR DEVELOPMENT

**\$420**  
BILLION  
(2017)



**\$271**  
BILLION  
(2018)



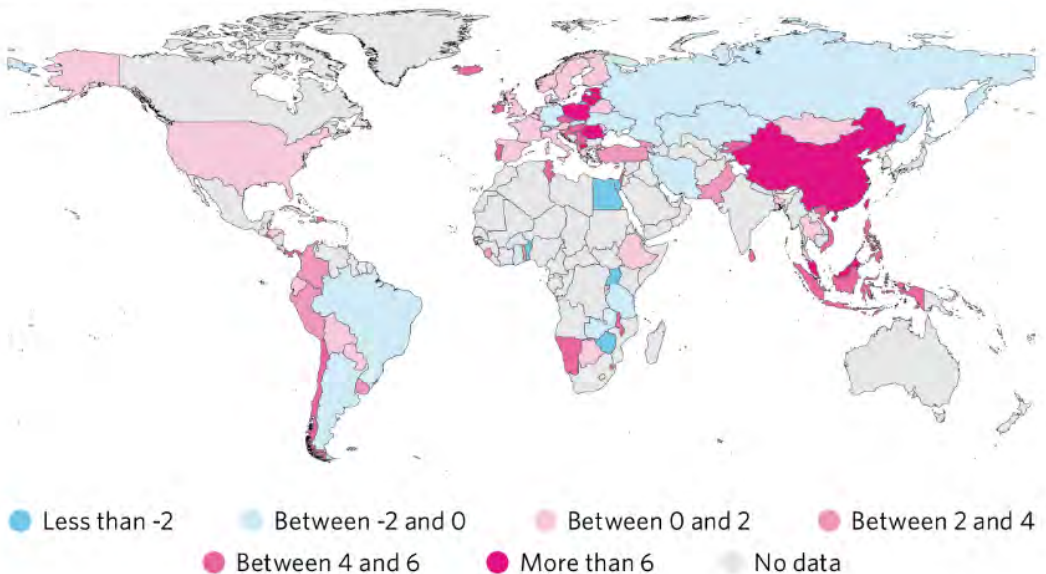
OF COUNTRIES

WITH DATA HAVE A  
COMPREHENSIVE SET OF  
MIGRATION POLICIES



Leaving no one behind means that those with lower incomes are able to benefit and participate in a country's broader economic growth. Progress towards shared prosperity can be measured through the growth of household income (or consumption) of the poorest 40 per cent of a country's population. In 73 of the 90 countries with comparable data during the period 2012 to 2017, this group experienced real income growth. Furthermore, in more than half of those countries (49), the bottom 40 per cent experienced income growth higher than the overall national average, indicating lower levels of inequality. Still, in all countries with data, the bottom 40 per cent of the population received less than 25 per cent of the overall income, while the richest 10 per cent received at least 20 per cent of total income.

*Annualized per capita growth rate of income of the poorest 40 per cent of the population, 2012–2017 (percentage)*



Progress in shared prosperity has been strongest in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, with the bottom 40 per cent of the population growing annually by 4.9 per cent, on average. Growth in sub-Saharan African countries has been more limited, although comparison is challenging due to limited data (available for 15 countries only).

There has been class warfare going on for the last 20 years, and my class has won.

Warren Buffett, Chairman & CEO, Berkshire Hathaway

# THE GLOBAL 0.001%

WORLD POPULATION  
**7 BILLION**

## EXTREME WEALTH



**10.9**  
million

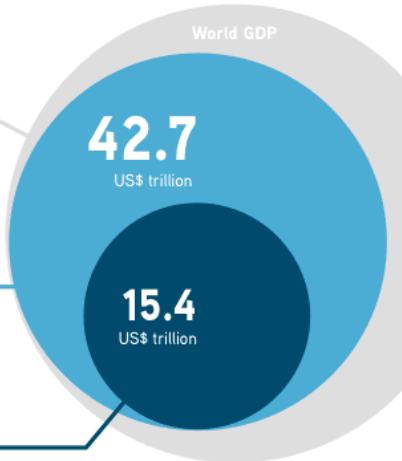
investable assets of **US\$1 million** or more

**0.1%**  
of the population

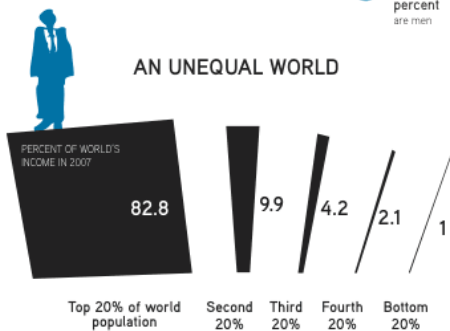
investable assets of **US\$30 million** or more

**0.001%**  
of the population

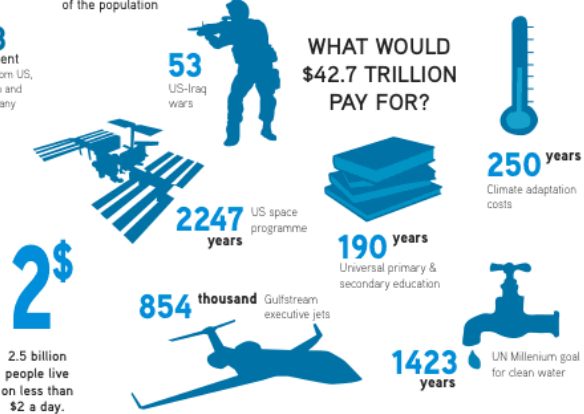
**73** percent are men  
**53** percent are from US, Japan and Germany



## AN UNEQUAL WORLD

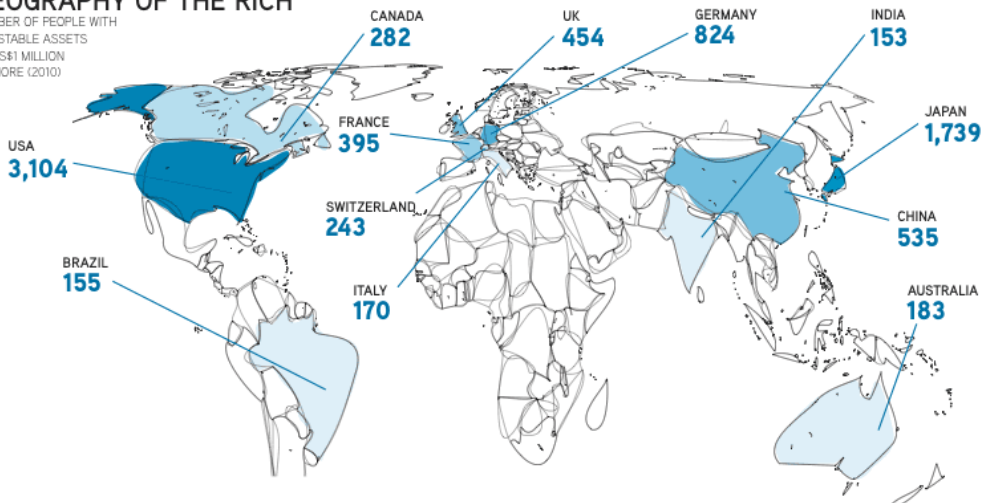


## WHAT WOULD \$42.7 TRILLION PAY FOR?



## GEOGRAPHY OF THE RICH

NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH INVESTABLE ASSETS OF US\$1 MILLION OR MORE (2010)







One in ten children is a child with a disability!

# 80 PER CENT FROM ONE BILLION POPULATION

with disabilities live in developing countries.

SDG 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Co-funded by the  
Erasmus+ Programme  
of the European Union

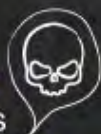


**You**ABLE



## OECD INCOME INEQUALITY:

➤ Income **inequality** in OECD countries is at its **highest level** for the past half century



➤ Average OECD Gini coefficient: **0.32**

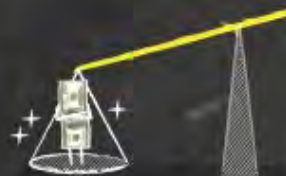
➤ Average OECD level of **relative income poverty**:



➤ Rise in inequality caused OECD growth rates:



## HIGHEST INEQUALITY IN THE OECD:



- Gini coefficient: **Chile (0.50)**
- Relative income poverty: **Mexico**
- Youth poverty: **Turkey** (28.4% of people aged 0-17)

## LOWEST INEQUALITY IN THE OECD:



- Gini coefficient: **Denmark (0.25)**
- Relative income poverty: **Czech R**
- Youth poverty: **Denmark** (2% of people aged 0-17)



## THE GINI COEFFICIENT

measures, between 0 and 1, how much the distribution of income, or consumption, across an economy deviates from total equality. A score of 1 would represent one person accounting for 100% of income and consumption in an economy.



## WORLD'S WEALTH INEQUALITY:



(21.4%)

THE RICHEST  
85

=

THE POOREST  
3.5 BILLION

➤ 1% owns 48% of world wealth (2014)



## THE CASE OF THE UNITED STATES:



➤ The top 5% of US households own 91 times the wealth of the average household

Republic (5.3%)

- Relative income poverty: 17.6%
- Gini coefficient: 0.40
- Youth poverty: 19.6% of people aged 0-17

**85%**  
of mayors  
are men

## Precarious work & women

overrepresented  
in precarious jobs

majority of  
involuntarily  
underemployed

maternity leave is  
a challenge as  
contracts may be  
shorter than leave



of workers in  
science,  
technology,  
engineering and  
mathematics (STEM)  
are men



VS



of workers in  
education,  
health and  
welfare  
are women



women live  
longer but in  
poorer health

almost

**200**

more male than  
female Members of the  
European Parliament in  
current legislature



**47%**

of millennials believe reducing gender  
gaps in salaries and pensions is one  
of the best ways to tackle gender  
inequalities

**+16 BILLION €  
GDP**

if more women were to  
enter digital jobs, this would  
be the annual boost for the  
European economy  
(according to the  
European Commission)



Fast facts

# GENDER INEQUALITY



International Women's Day  
#PressToProgress

## EMPLOYMENT

Women are still doing the heavy lifting when it comes to pay.

According to WGEA the gender pay gap is 17.3% or an average annual salary difference of

**\$16,183<sup>1</sup>**

17.3%  
PER GAP

More than **two thirds** of part-time positions are held by women.<sup>2</sup> Only 6.3% of management positions are part-time.<sup>3</sup>



6.3%  
Part-time managers

## COMPLAINTS

Sexual harassment is still an issue that predominantly affects women. Nearly 70% of complaints in 2016-17 were from women.<sup>4</sup>

Almost 90% of complaints about discrimination because of being a parent came from women.<sup>5</sup>

90%

## FAMILY VIOLENCE



One woman is killed by an intimate partner almost every week.<sup>6</sup>

**3x**

Women in Australia are 3 times more likely than men to experience violence at the hands of a partner.<sup>7</sup>

## LEADERSHIP

The percentage of female directors in Australia is **24.9%**, a slight increase from 24.7% in 2015-16.<sup>8</sup>

24.9%

In federal parliament just 6 out of 30 ministers are women (that's one less than 2015).<sup>9</sup>



Victorian Equal Opportunity & Human Rights Commission

<sup>1</sup> WGEA, Gender Pay Gap Report 2016-17  
<sup>2</sup> WGEA, Gender Pay Gap Report 2016-17  
<sup>3</sup> WGEA, Gender Pay Gap Report 2016-17  
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# ➤ INVEST IN EQUALITY



WOMEN MAKE UP **HALF** OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION AND YET REPRESENT

**70%** OF THE WORLD'S POOR.

**64%** OF ILLITERATE ADULTS ARE WOMEN.



Women work **2/3** of the world's hours yet earn **1/10** of the world's income.



## VIOLENCE



**ONE IN FOUR** WOMEN is physically or sexually abused during pregnancy.

Globally, **NEARLY 40%** of murders of women are committed by an intimate partner.

EVERY DAY, **39,000 GIRLS** ARE FORCED INTO EARLY MARRIAGE.

THAT'S **27 GIRLS** A MINUTE

## INCLUSION & PARTICIPATION

Women make up only **21.9%** of Parliamentary seats, and **8%** of the world's executives.

**95%** of countries have a male head of state.



More than **100** countries have laws on the books that restrict women's participation in the economy.



**WOMEN IN POWER = GREATER OPPORTUNITIES FOR GIRLS' EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND EQUALITY**



# THE WORDS FORM OF INEQUALITY IS TO TRY TO MAKE UNEQUAL THINGS EQUAL

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**YOU**  **u** **ABLE**