

Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries

(Updated on 3 March 2016)

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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.

Indicator 10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population

From OHCHR:

Goal and target addressed	This indicator is proposed to monitor the following targets: 1.2 (people living in poverty) 10.1 (income growth of lowest 40%) 10.2 (inclusion) 10.3 (inequalities of outcome) 10.4 (progressive achievement of greater equality)
Definition and method of computation	“Real disposable household income” is the sum of wages and salaries, mixed income, net property income, net current transfers and social benefits other than social transfers in kind, less taxes on income and wealth and social security contributions, after adjustment for price changes.
Rationale and interpretation	
Sources and data collection	The main data source is household surveys.
Disaggregation	This indicator should be disaggregated by ethnicity, sex, age, geographic location, disability, religion, migratory or displacement status, civil status, and other statuses relevant at the national level, which may for example include minority or indigenous status, language spoken at home, etc.
Comments and limitations	In many national contexts, household surveys, which are the main data source for this indicator, exclude the homeless or low-income groups without access to telephones. Face-to-face surveys often exclude non-urban populations or members of linguistic minorities.
Gender equality issues	In many instances, household surveys are conducted only with the ‘head’ of the household, who answers for other persons living at the same address. As this is most often the oldest male resident, the indicator may not fully capture the experience of women or give a picture of women’s control over their income and resources. Where it is not feasible for this reason to disaggregate by sex, the indicator should be disaggregated for female-headed households.
Data for global and regional monitoring	The World Bank collects some relevant data at global level, although this indicator is not currently computed.
Supplementary information	
References	World Bank data: http://data.worldbank.org/

Target 10.2 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.

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

From OHCHR:

Goal and target addressed	This indicator is proposed to monitor the following targets: 1.2 (reduction in proportion of persons living in poverty) 1.3 (social protection floors) 5.1 (discrimination against women and girls) 10.1 (income growth of lowest 40%) 10.2 (inclusion) 10.3 (equal opportunities) 10.4 (progressive achievement of greater equality)
Definition and method of computation	The indicator is calculated as the proportion of persons living in households (adjusted for household size) below 60% of the national median income, using population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.
Rationale and interpretation	This indicator is a measure of relative income poverty at the national level. It measures how far individuals are from the median standard of living, approximating a measure of social exclusion. Persons living in relative poverty often experience many other forms of social and economic disadvantage through unemployment, poor housing, inadequate health care and barriers in accessing education and economic, social, political and cultural activities, which can result from social stigmatisation.
Sources and data collection	The main data source is household surveys.
Disaggregation	This indicator should be disaggregated by ethnicity, sex, age, geographic location, disability, religion, migratory or displacement status, civil status, and other statuses relevant at the national level, which may for example include minority or indigenous status, language spoken at home, etc.
Comments and limitations	In many national contexts, household surveys, which are the main data source for this indicator, exclude the homeless or low-income groups without access to telephones. Face-to-face surveys often exclude non-urban populations or members of linguistic minorities. Because it focuses on income only, this indicator does not measure other forms of poverty, and should therefore be supplemented with other indicators on access to adequate housing, social services, health care, as well as the assets or expenses of the household (e.g. home owners will have more disposable income than renters with the same household income).
Gender equality issues	In many instances, household surveys are conducted only with the ‘head’ of the household, who answers for other persons living at the same address. As this is most often the oldest male resident, the indicator may not fully capture the experience of women or give a picture of women’s control over their income and resources. Where it is not feasible for this reason to disaggregate by sex, the indicator should be disaggregated for female-headed households.
Data for global and regional monitoring	At the international and regional levels, OECD and the EU both collect these data for their Member States. The World Bank currently compiles data on percentage of people below national (i.e. country-specific) poverty lines, but this could be amended or supplemented to include this comparable indicator.
Supplementary information	
References	

Target 10.3 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.

Indicator 10.3.1: Percentage of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

From OHCHR (and TST):

Goal and target addressed	This indicator is proposed to monitor the following targets: 10.2 (inclusion) 10.3 (equal opportunities) 16.3 (rule of law) 16b (non-discriminatory laws and policies)
Definition and method of computation	International human rights law outlaws discrimination against population groups on the basis of specific characteristics or ‘grounds’. The grounds of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law, as enshrined in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequently elaborated upon by international human rights mechanisms, include ethnicity, sex, age, income, geographic location, disability, religion, migratory or displacement status, civil status, sexual orientation and gender identity. While some grounds are common to all countries and follow standard definitions, such as sex, age or disability, the precise categories to be included under grounds such as ethnicity, geographic location and religion will vary according to national circumstances and should be determined in a participatory process at national level. The indicator is calculated as the percentage of persons reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law. This will be calculated using the full survey results, with techniques of imputation, estimation and data weighting to ensure a representative sample and data reliability.
Rationale and interpretation	This outcome indicator provides a measure of how well non-discriminatory laws and policies are applied in practice, from the perspective of the population. It is based on personal experience rather than perception to ensure greater validity of data, as perceptions of the experience of others may themselves be affected by stereotyping.
Sources and data collection	The primary data source is surveys conducted at the national or regional level.
Disaggregation	Data for this indicator should be disaggregated by ground of discrimination, relationship with the person or entity felt to have discriminated (employer/employee, public official or employee, private enterprise, teacher/student, etc.), and place where the discrimination occurred (work, street, home, school, etc.).
Comments and limitations	Because the indicator measures the percentage of the population reporting discrimination during the time period, each victim is counted only once, irrespective of the number of times discrimination or harassment was experienced. Without this information, the indicator does not therefore permit estimates of incidence of discrimination. In many national contexts, surveys may exclude the homeless or low-income groups without access to telephones. Face-to-face surveys often exclude non-urban populations or members of linguistic minorities. There is evidence to suggest that the most marginalised populations are less likely to respond to surveys, but this effect is reduced by ensuring their participation in the preparation of the survey.
Gender equality issues	Data for the indicator should be disaggregated by sex, sexual orientation and gender identity. Multiple grounds of discrimination (e.g. women members of an ethnic minority who have suffered discrimination based on both sex and ethnicity) should be noted.

Data for global and regional monitoring	Data for this indicator are collected in an increasing number of countries. At the regional level, the EU Fundamental Rights Agency has collected the data for 27 EU Member States. Relevant data is also collected in Eurobarometer and Afrobarometer surveys, and this question could easily be added.
Supplementary information	
References	FRA survey data and methodology: http://fra.europa.eu/en/survey/2012/eu-midis-european-union-minorities-and-discrimination-survey

Target 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

Indicator 10.4.1: Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers

From ILO:

Definition and method of computation

The definition of the labor share is based on ILO (2014a) and augmented with social protection transfers including (but not only) employers' social security contributions.

Rationale and interpretation

The current indicator mistakenly overlooks the internationally agreed definition of social protection, mainly based on cash transfers (eg pensions, disability, child and maternity benefits, etc). . Furthermore, coverage of social protection floor is already captured in indicator 1.3. In contrast, the alternative indicator addresses income distribution directly.

The rationale is to monitor progress toward Target 10.4 encompassing all three policies (fiscal, wage, social protection) and their impact on inequality.

The indicator provides an aggregate measure of primary income inequality, offering insights the role that social protection can have in reducing it.

Disaggregation

National estimates: total.

Global estimates: total, by region, national income level.

Comments and limitations

Gender equality issues

The indicator is aggregate and not available by sex.

Data for global and regional monitoring

Data for global and regional monitoring are extracted from administrative data. They are available in ILO (2014a) and IMF (2014) databases and in the System of National Accounts, for 200 countries.

Responsible Entities ILO.

Supplementary information No supplementary information.

Target 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.

Indicator 10.5.1: Financial Soundness Indicators

No metadata received on current indicator formulation.

Target 10.6 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.

Indicator 10.6.1: Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

From OHCHR:

Goal and target addressed	This indicator is proposed to monitor the following targets: 10.6 (enhanced representation for developing countries in decision-making) 16.3 (rule of law at the international level) 16.8 (participation of developing countries in institutions of global governance) 17.10 (non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system)
Definition and method of computation	The indicator is computed as the number of voting rights allocated to developing countries, divided by the total number of voting rights in international organizations, multiplied by 100.
Rationale and interpretation	The UN is based on a principle of sovereign equality of all its Member States (Article 2, UN Charter). Voting rights in international organizations, particularly those under the auspices of the UN system, should respect this principle. This indicator aims to measure the degree to which States enjoy equal representation in international organizations.
Sources and data collection	The data for this indicator are publicly available in the founding documents of each international organization, as updated.
Disaggregation	Data should be calculated and presented separately for each organization (World Bank, IMF, etc.).
Comments and limitations	To be meaningful, the indicator must be compared to the relevant percentage of UN Member States, i.e. the voting rights in the General Assembly. This is a structural indicator. Such indicators do not in general track gradual change or progress, but they are useful to demonstrate a state of affairs or policy commitments.
Gender equality issues	N/A
Data for global and regional monitoring	N/A
Supplementary information	
References	

Target 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

Indicator 10.7.1: Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination

From Global Migration Working Group:

Indicator	Recruitment cost born by employee as a percentage of yearly income earned in country of destination
OWG targets addressed	<i>10.7 facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies</i>
Rationale	Migrant workers often pay recruitment agencies sums amounting to several months' expected wage. This contravenes the ILO Private Employment Agencies Convention commitment to abolish such fees. These fees disproportionately affect low-skilled, low-income workers from low-income countries. By reducing recruitment costs the disposable incomes of low-income workers are increased and inequalities are reduced by enabling people who could otherwise not afford to seek employment abroad to do so without ending up in debt bondage.
Method of computation	Recruitment cost borne by agricultural workers, domestic workers and construction workers divided by yearly income earned in country of destination
Data sources and number of countries for which data is currently available	Progress is measured as reduction in comparison to baseline, currently under development by KNOMAD (ILO and the World Bank). Data would be collected through annual cost surveys based on household surveys, labour force surveys, or ad hoc surveys.
Responsible entity	National statistical offices, ministries of labour. Global Migration Group
Other targets for which this indicator is relevant	<i>8.8 protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious situations¹</i>
Comments	Much could be covered by introducing new questions into existing surveys, but in some instances new surveys might be needed.

Indicator 10.7.2: Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies

From Global Migration Working Group (and TST):

Indicator	International Migration Policy Index
OWG targets addressed	<i>10.7 facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies</i>
Rationale	With target 10.7 the OWG has acknowledged the significance of well-managed migration policies for the quality of migration ("orderly, safe, regular and

¹ Noting that migration is a cross-cutting issue, a number of additional targets would benefit from this indicator including: 10.2 (social and economic inclusion); 10.3 (equal opportunity and ending discriminatory laws); 10.4 (adopt policies and achieve greater equality); 1.3 (implement social protection systems for all); 1.4 (ensure that all men and women, particularly the vulnerable have access to basic services); 3.8 (achieve universal health care coverage); 4.1 (girls and boys complete primary and secondary education); 17.3 (mobilize additional financial resources); 16.1 (reduce violence and related death rates); 1.5 (build the resilience of those in vulnerable situations to disasters); 11.5 (reduce the number of deaths and people affected by disasters).

	<p>responsible”) which in turn determines development outcomes of migration. This would ensure that migrants are not left behind. Bearing in mind that “well-managed migration policies” is a multi-dimensional issue, spanning issues like migrant remittances, circular migration, responses to climate change and crises; a composite index would be the only way to capture progress and to make actionable gap analyses. The monitoring of the commitment to “well-managed migration policies” through a composite index would enable to bring together the already existing broad range of sources on migration policy such as follow-up mechanisms of international conventions and protocols related to international migration² as well as elements captured in the outcome documents from the deliberations in the 2nd and 3rd Committees of the General Assembly, the High-level Dialogues on International Migration and Development, the Commission on Population and Development, the Human Rights Council, the Global Forum on Migration and Development and IOM Council.</p>
Method of computation	<p>The International Migration Policy Index would track development and identify gaps through aggregation of reporting on migration policies relevant for the SDG framework. The aggregation of constituent items of “well-managed migration policies” will be based on existing regional and thematic migration policy indexes and state of the art methodology on conceptualizing and measuring migration policies (Bjerre et. al 2015). Current work points toward the index tracking status regarding the following migration policy strands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting and protecting the human rights of migrants • Supporting socio-economic outcome • Supporting regulated mobility • Mobility dimensions of crisis • Partnerships and cooperation <p>Computation would be based on a three-tier-scale, e.g. 100 = <i>comprehensive</i>; 50 = <i>elaborated</i>; 0 = <i>basic</i> level of implementation; or 100 = 100%-90%; 50 = 89%-40%; 0 = 39% and below for proportion of coverage etc.</p>
Data sources and number of countries for which data is currently available	<p>Government agencies, including reporting to follow-up mechanisms of relevant human rights instruments.</p> <p>The United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development, collected every 5 years since 1963, and the associated World Population Policies Database and World Population Report, which has data on migration policy dating back to 1976, which currently puts out data covering 196 countries on a biannual basis.</p> <p>83 countries covered by either thematic or regional migration policy indexes (<i>cf. Bjerre supra</i>)</p> <p>171 countries’ migration policies covered by Migration Profiles</p>
Responsible entity	<p>Collective effort by members of the Global Migration Group, supported by national governments and statistical agencies</p>
Other targets for which this indicator is relevant	<p>This could be a "multi-purpose indicator" for 5.2/16.2, 8.8, 10.7 and 16.1.</p>
Comments	<p>There exist already 13 migration policy indexes that either are limited to certain themes of migration policy (e.g. integration or “migrant accessibility”) or cover certain regions (e.g. OECD countries). The International Migration Policy Index will be the first global index intended to cover all major aspects of migration policy output. Efforts are currently under way, and broad consultations with stakeholders will be held, including through the Global Forum on Migration and Development as well as the IOM Council.</p>

² The core international human rights instruments including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families; 1951 refugee convention and its 1967 protocol; human trafficking and migrant smuggling protocols to transnational crime convention;; two conventions on prevention and reduction of statelessness; two ILO labour migration conventions; ILO domestic worker convention (to be completed with formal nomenclature).

	The index <u>will not present a ranking of countries</u> , as this would not serve any purpose in the post-2015 context but rather to group countries in a manner that would serve to illustrate to HLPF progress on migration policies and <u>gap-analysis</u> .
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Target 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements.

Indicator 10.a.1: Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

No metadata received on current indicator formulation.

Target 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, Small Island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.

Indicator 10.b.1: Total resources flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)

No metadata received on current indicator formulation.

Target 10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.

Indicator 10.c.1: Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

From Global Migration Working Group (and TST):

Indicator	Remittance costs as a percentage of the amount remitted
OWG targets addressed	10.c by 2030, reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%
Rationale	Remittances are an important private source of income for migrant families. They benefit wider communities and improve the human development of migrant households. With total remittances going to developing countries projected at USD 454 billion in 2015, reaching the target of reducing remittances to less than 3% would save more than USD 20 billion/year. The G20 has already committed to reducing the transfer costs of remittances (with 5 percentage points over five years), the so-called “5x 5 initiative”. To monitor this commitment, a designated group in the World Bank was created to monitor the implementation of this commitment.
Method of computation	Fees paid, including indirect costs for inflated exchange rates, divided by the amount remitted.
Data sources and number of countries for which data is currently available	Data already collected through quarterly surveys in 226 migration corridors. Information is compiled in existing remittance price database: http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/en , (survey based, mystery shopping)
Responsible entity	The World Bank
Other targets for which this indicator is relevant	10.7 <i>facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies</i> ; 17.3 <i>Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</i>
Comments	The ratings this indicator received from UN Statistics Division survey among national statistics offices (CBB) is misleading as it does not take into account the existing data collection (quarterly surveys) carried by the World Bank in a large number of number of migration corridors. Suggested rating: AAA