



SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities

Reduce inequality within and among countries

An Overview

The international community has made significant strides towards lifting people out of poverty. The most vulnerable nations – the least developed countries, the landlocked developing countries and the small island developing states – continue to make inroads into poverty reduction. In 2016, over 64.4% of products exported by the least developed countries to world markets faced zero tariffs, an increase of 20% since 2010.

Despite improvements, inequality still persists and large disparities remain in access to health and education services (SDG 3 & 4) and other assets: children in the poorest 20% of the population within developing countries are up to three times more likely to die before their fifth birthday than children in the richest quintiles; 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 most 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.

There is growing consensus that economic growth is not sufficient to reduce poverty if it is not inclusive and if it does not involve the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental. To reduce inequality, policies should be universal in paying attention to the needs of disadvantaged and marginalised populations.

SDG 10 Keywords

This list is comprised of the Scopus queries generated by Elsevier in order to identify research that supports SDG 10, as part of the assessment undertaken by the global THE Impact League.

(in)equality and economic, financial or socio-economic	economic reform policy	political inclusion	social protection policy
Immigration / emigration	foreign direct investment	development gap	migrant remittance
responsible migration	migration policy	north-south divide	Developing tariffs / zero-tariff/ duty-free access
social exclusion	economic marginalisation	income inequality	discriminatory law / policies
economic empowerment	economic transformation	global market and empowerment	

SDG 10 Targets & Indicators

Consider if your research could support a specific target in order to maximise impact.

TARGETS		INDICATORS	
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	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
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	10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities
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	10.3.1	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

10.4	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1	Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
10.5	Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1	Financial Soundness Indicators
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	10.6.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
10.7	Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination
		10.7.2	Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies
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	10.A.1	Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff
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	10.B.1	Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)
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	10.C.1	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

Useful Links

- [United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs](#)
- [UNDP](#)
- [UNICEF](#)
- [United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States \(UNOHRLLS\)](#)