



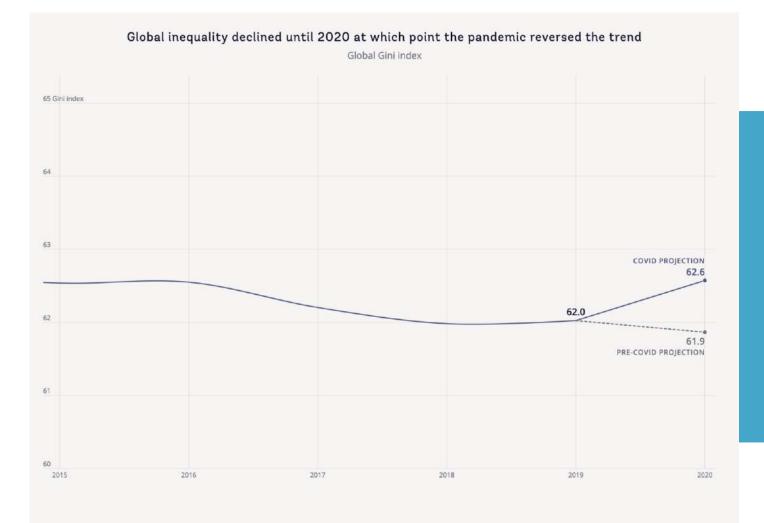




GLOBALLY,

WOMEN ARE TWICE AS LIKELY AS MEN
TO REPORT EXPERIENCING DISCRIMINATION
BASED ON THEIR SEX





Data: 2022 Poverty and Shared Prosperity Report: Correcting Course and Mahler (*) al. (2022).

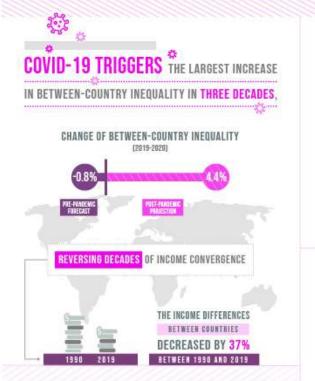


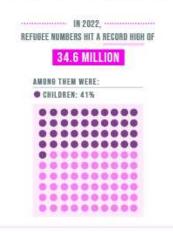
Reducing inequalities and ensuring no one is left behind are integral to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

COVID-19 has deepened existing inequalities, hitting the poorest and most vulnerable communities the hardest. It has put a spotlight on economic inequalities and fragile social safety nets that leave vulnerable communities to bear the brunt of the crisis. At the same time, social, political and economic inequalities have amplified the impacts of the pandemic.



REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES









Facts and Figures



- The global pandemic reversed pre-pandemic gains in equality and the year 2020 saw the largest increase in global inequality. The Gini index dropped from 70 in 1990 to 62 in 2019. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Gini index increased to 62.6.
- Gini indices measure inequality on a scale 0 to 100 indicating perfect equality to one person having all resources. Countries' income Ginis typically lies within a range of 25 to 60.
- The level of income and wealth inequality are high and show high levels of concentration among the richest. As per 2022 estimates,
- Top 10% of the world's population owns 76% of total wealth and 52% of total household incomes.
- The middle 40% owns 22% of total wealth and earns 39.5% of total household incomes.
- The bottom 50% of the world's population only owns 2% of the world's total wealth and earns a meagre 8.5% of the world's total household income.
- While global income inequality between countries has dropped from 50x to less than 40x, the inequalities within countries has skyrocketed.

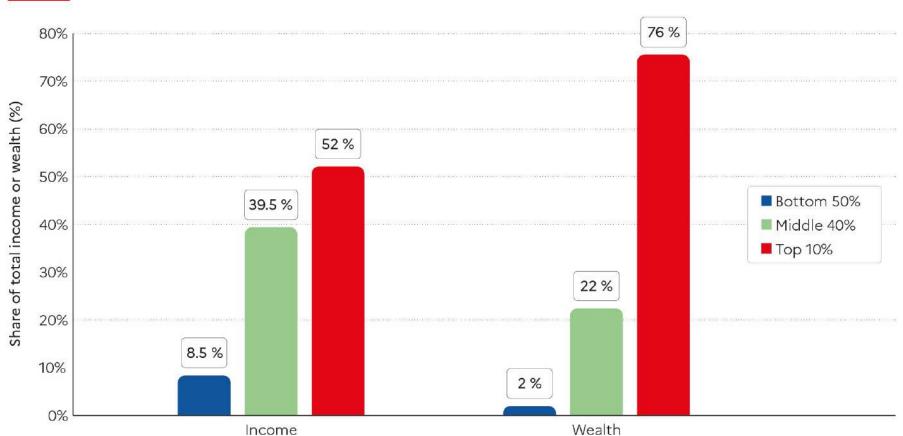
• The average income gap between the top 10% and the bottom 50% of the population within countries has almost doubled, from 8.5x to 15x.



- Women's share in labour income has seen only a marginal increase since 1990. Women only earn 34.7% of labour income as of 2021 vs 30.6% in 1990, indicating that very little has changed in terms of gender earnings inequality.
- o 1 in 6 people report facing discrimination on any grounds. Racial discrimination is most commonly reported.
- Women are twice as likely as men to report instances of discrimination based on sex.
- Women are almost twice as likely as men to experience discrimination on the basis of marital status.
- Persons with disabilities encounter high levels of discrimination, with 1 in 3 reporting such experiences, twice the rate encountered by individuals without disabilities.
- The number of refugees across the globe has increased annually for over a decade, reaching 34.6 million by 2022, a 100% increase over the 2015 figure. This is the highest number ever recorded of people leaving their countries of origin owing to war, conflict, persecution, human rights violations, or events seriously disturbing public order.
- o As per 2022 estimates, approximately 41% of all refugees were children and 51% of refugees were women and girls.
- 1.3 billion people or 1 in 6 people across the globe have significantly disability.
- o 80% of persons with disabilities live in low- and middle-income countries with limited access to even basic health services.
- Many people with disabilities are more likely to die 20 years earlier due to health inequities.
- The global prevalence of disability is 5.8% among children and adolescents aged 0-14 years and 34.4% among older adults aged over 60 years.

Global income and wealth inequality, 2021

Income



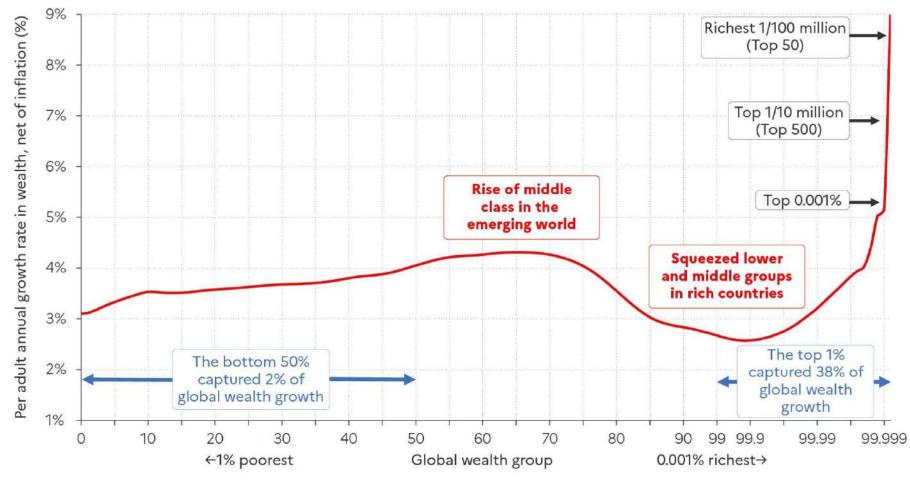
Interpretation: The global bottom 50% captures 8.5% of total income measured at Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). The global bottom 50% owns 2% of wealth (at Purchasing Power Parity). The global top 10% owns 76% of total Household wealth and captures 52% of total income in 2021. Note that top wealth holders are not necessarily top income holders. Incomes are measured after the operation of pension and unemployment systems and before taxes and transfers. **Sources and series:** wir2022.wid.world/methodology.





Average annual wealth growth rate, 1995-2021





Interpretation: Growth rates among the poorest half of the population were between 3% and 4% per year, between 1995 and 2021. Since this group started from very low wealth levels, its absolute levels of growth remained very low. The poorest half of the world population only captured 2.3% of overall wealth growth since 1995. The top 1% benefited from high growth rates (3% to 9% per year). This group captured 38% of total wealth growth between 1995 and 2021. Net household wealth is equal to the sum of financial assets (e.g. equity or bonds) and non-financial assets (e.g. housing or land) owned by individuals, net of their debts. Sources and series: wir2022.wid.world/methodology, Bauluz et al. (2021) and updates



INEQUALITIES





ENSURE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES AND **END DISCRIMINATION**



ADOPT FISCAL AND SOCIAL POLICIES THAT PROMOTES EQUALITY



IMPROVED REGULATION OF GLOBAL FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INSTITUTIONS







ENHANCED REPRESENTATION FOR DEVELOPING





RESPONSIBLE AND WELL-MANAGED MIGRATION POLICIES

10.A TARGET



SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL **TREATMENT FOR**

TARGET 10 · B



ENCOURAGE DEVELOPMENT **ASSISTANCE AND**

10 · C TARGET



REDUCE TRANSACTION COSTS FOR MIGRANT REMITTANCES



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



- **10.2** 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
- **10.3** 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
- 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
- 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
- **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
- **10.7** Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and 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.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.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









How do we achieve the **#GlobalGoals** by 2030?

- Mobilize everyone, everywhere
- Demand urgency and ambition
- Design new innovations and solutions

SUSTAINABLE GALS DEVELOPMENT GALS



































