

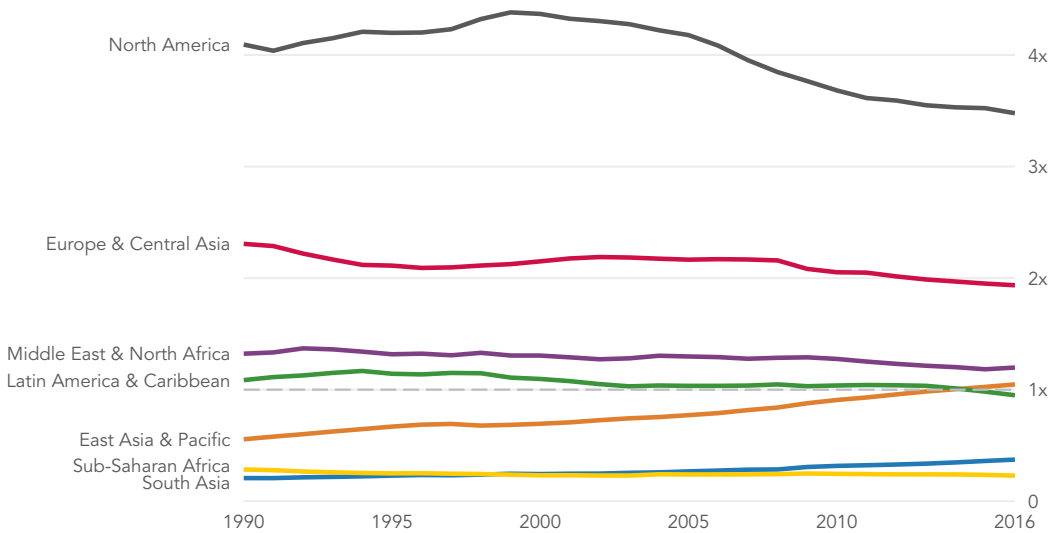


Reduced inequalities

Reduce inequality within and among countries

There is great inequality across countries and regions. North America is 3.5 times richer than the world average, but its relative income per capita has been falling. By contrast, relative incomes are rising in South Asia and East Asia & Pacific.

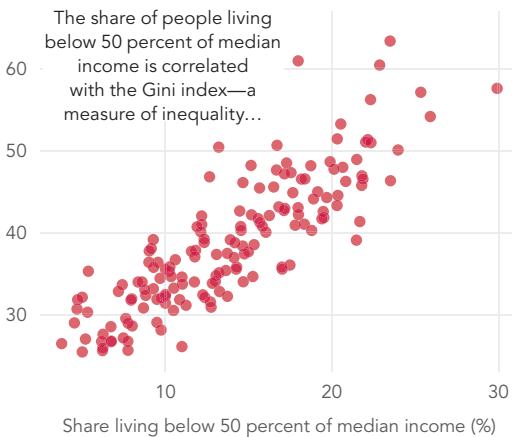
Relative GDP per capita (1x = world average)



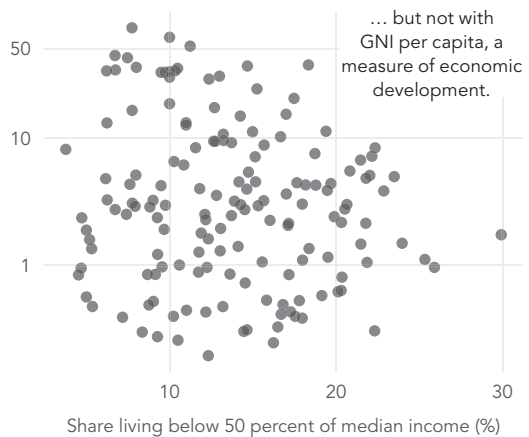
Source: World Bank, International Comparison Program database. WDI (NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.KD).

One simple way to measure inequality within a country is to consider the share of people living below 50 percent of its median income.

Gini index (0–100, 0 is perfect equality)



GNI per capita (current US\$, thousands, log scale)

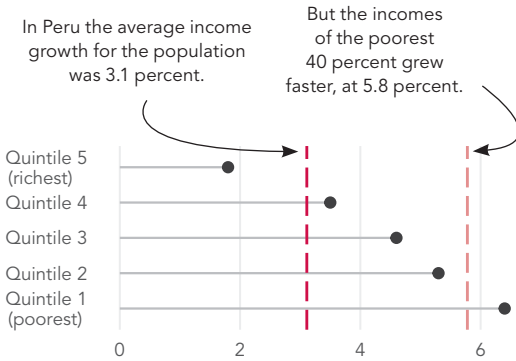


Source: World Bank PovcalNet (database). WDI (SI.POV.GINI; NY.GNP.PCAP.CD).

Changes in inequality can be measured by the relative income growth of the poorest 40 percent of people.

Annualized growth rate, Peru, 2009–14 (%)

SDG 10.1

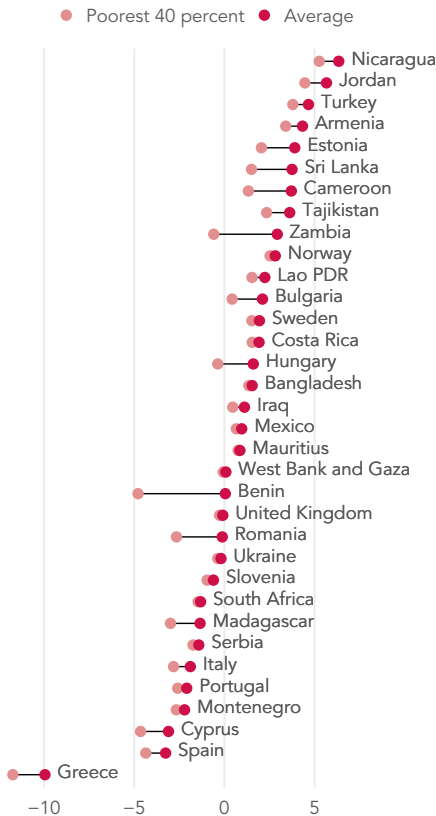


Source: World Bank Global Database of Shared Prosperity. WDI (SP.SPR.PCAP.ZG; SP.SPR.PC40.ZG; SI.SPR.PCAP; SI.DST.FRST.20; SI.DST.02ND.20; SI.DST.03RD.20; SI.DST.04TH.20; SI.DST.05TH.20).

In 34 countries income growth among the poorest was slower than average.

Annualized growth rate, circa 2009–14 (%)

SDG 10.1

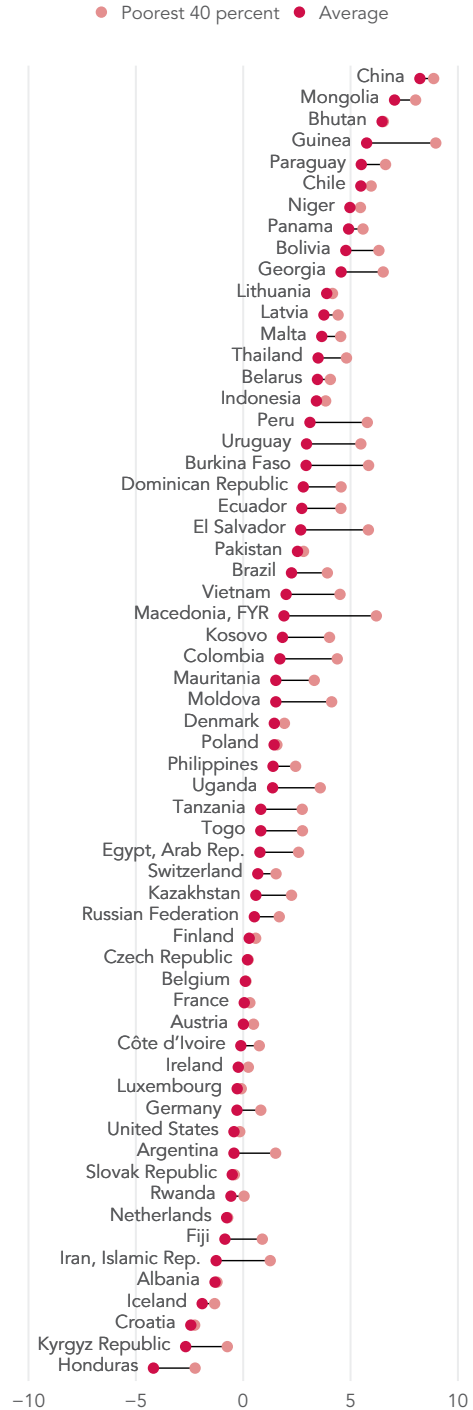


Note: Growth rates refer to real survey mean consumption or income. Source: World Bank Global Database of Shared Prosperity. WDI (SI.SPR.PC40.ZG; SI.SPR.PCAP.ZG).

In 61 countries income growth among the poorest was faster than average.

Annualized growth rate, circa 2009–14 (%)

SDG 10.1



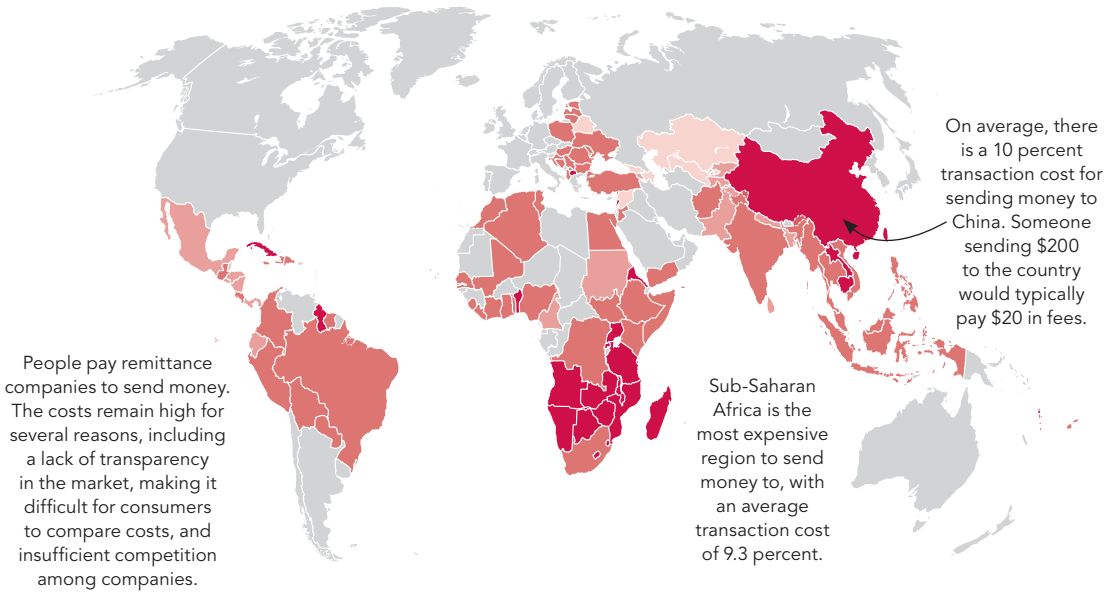
Note: Growth rates refer to real survey mean consumption or income. Source: World Bank Global Database of Shared Prosperity. WDI (SI.SPR.PC40.ZG; SI.SPR.PCAP.ZG).

Personal remittances are an important source of income for people in low- and middle-income countries. But the average cost of sending this money remains high.

Average cost of sending remittances to a country, Q1 2017 (% of transaction)



SDG 10.c



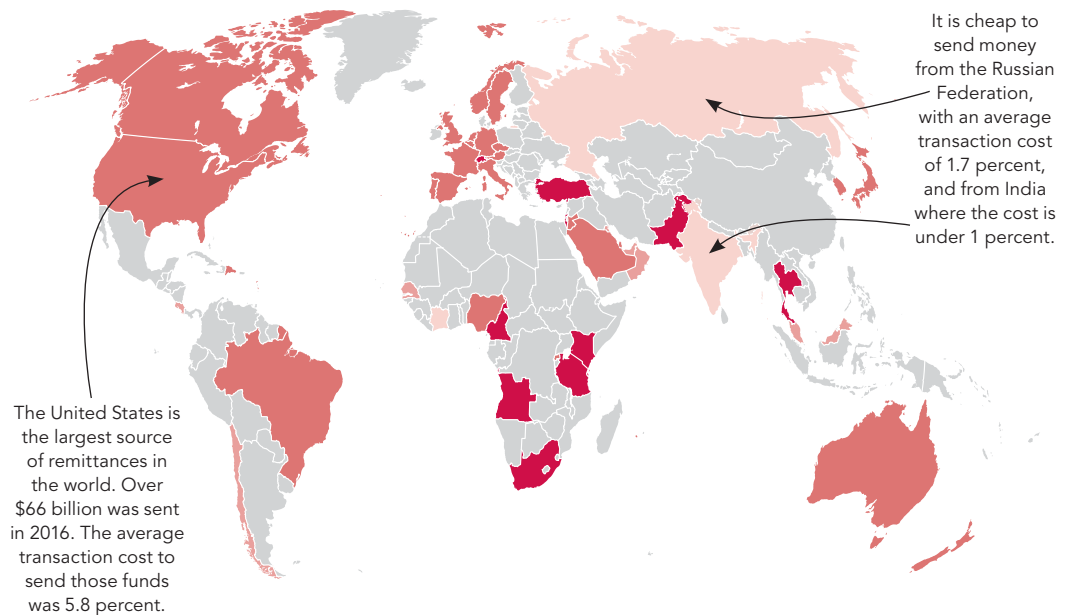
Source: World Bank, Remittances Prices Worldwide (database) <https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/>

The cost of sending remittances also varies by the country from which they are sent.

Average cost of sending remittances from a country, Q1 2017 (% of transaction)



SDG 10.c

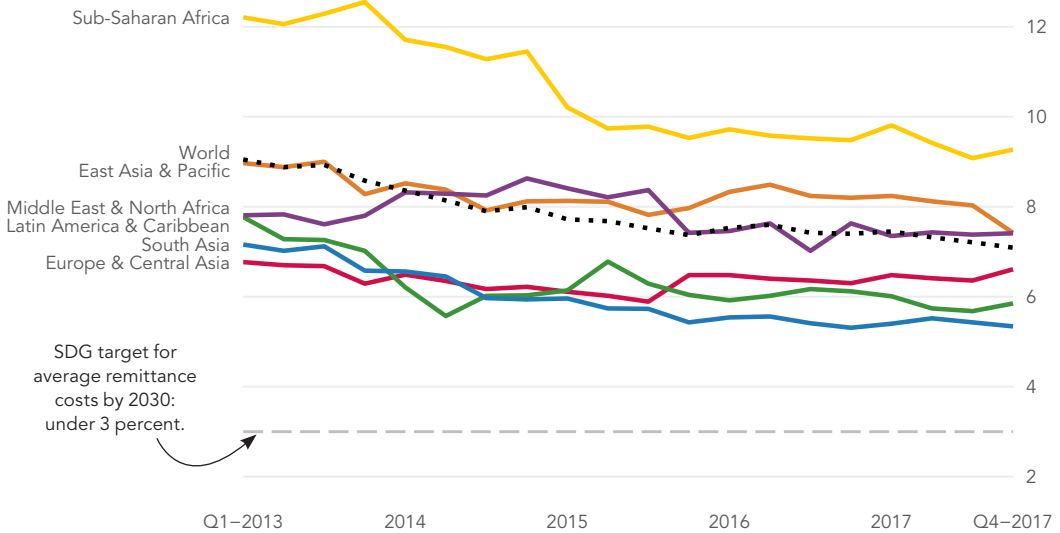


Source: World Bank, Remittances Prices Worldwide (database) <https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/>

Globally, the average cost to send remittances fell from 9.1 percent to 7.1 percent over the last four years, but it remains above the SDG target of 3 percent.

Average cost of remittance services, by receiving region (% of transaction)

SDG 10.c

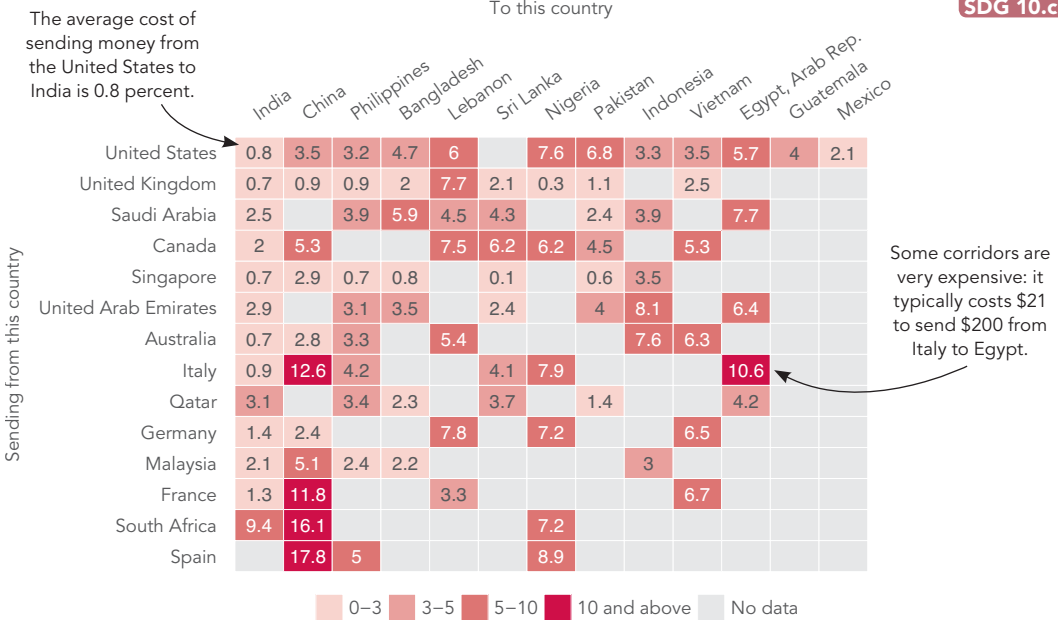


Source: Remittance Prices Worldwide, World Bank, Issue 24. <https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/>

Remittance costs vary between sending and receiving country corridors. The SDG target aims to bring all corridor costs to below 5 percent of the amount remitted.

Average cost of sending remittances between countries (% of transaction)

SDG 10.c



Note: The costs shown use the Smart Remitter Target methodology, which averages the three cheapest services for remitting money. Remittance corridors with the largest flows of money are shown. The dataset does not cover corridors where remittance flows are relatively small.

Source: World Bank, Remittances Prices Worldwide (database) <https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/>