

Good Afternoon!

Distinguished Vice-President of ECOSOC,
Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

[Slide 1- Cover Page]

It is my pleasure to present to you some selected key findings on SDG 10 from *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019*. This report was prepared by the Statistics Division of UNDESA with inputs from numerous international organizations, based on data from national statistical systems.

[Slide 2- increasing income inequality]

Income inequality continues to rise in many parts of the world, even as the poorest 40 per cent of the population in most countries experience income growth. In just over half of countries with data, income growth of the poorest 40 per cent of the population grew faster than the national average, however, this group still received less than 25 per cent of overall income. Exacerbating this slow progress, in many countries, an increasing share of income goes to the top 1 per cent.

Both rich and poor countries have high and low levels of inequality, meaning income inequality is not strongly correlated with either poverty or affluence and suggesting that policies that promote equality and inclusivity have universal relevance.

[Slide 3- Migration policies]

The majority of countries have policies that facilitate the orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people. Yet significant differences exist across the 6 policy domains.

More than half of the countries with data have a comprehensive set of policy measures, meaning they have reported having migration policy measures for 80 per cent or more of the subcategories in each domain. Migrant rights and socioeconomic well-being are the areas demonstrating the largest policy gaps, with over 40 per cent of countries lacking a comprehensive set of measures in those domains.

In contrast, policies to promote cooperation and partnerships to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration are the most widespread, with more than three quarters of countries reporting a wide range of such measures.

[Slide 4- Gender inequality]

Inequality within and among countries is a crosscutting issue and many other goals beyond Goal 10 address these inequalities. The following slides present selected findings on inequality across other SDGs.

At home, at work and in political life, women are too often denied decision-making power. While the world has seen an upward trend in the proportion of women in managerial positions across all regions of the world since 2000, it remains disproportionately low. While women comprised 39 per cent of

the workforce in 2018, they held only 27 per cent of managerial positions.

This inequality continues at home, with women spending about three times as much time as men each day on unpaid care and domestic work. Data suggests that this gender gap widens when women are most likely to have young children at home. This gap is compounded by traditional notions of women's roles in society and when women are engaged in caregiving and domestic chores, they have less time for paid work, education and leisure, further reinforcing their socioeconomic disadvantage.

[Slide 5-Extreme poverty]

There has been solid progress on reducing extreme poverty since 2000. In 2018, the global extreme poverty rate was 8.6 per cent, a reduction of about one third since 2000. However, the rate in rural areas is double this rate (17.2 percent) and three times the rate in urban areas (5.3 per cent).

In addition, extreme poverty disproportionately affects children, with almost half of all extremely poor people being children under 14 years of age.

[Slide 6- Electricity and Undernourishment]

Similarly, undernourishment exists disproportionately in two regions of the world – Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia – where more than two thirds of all undernourished people reside. While globally, the prevalence of undernourishment is below 11 per cent, in Sub-Saharan Africa, the rate is more than double the

global average, at 23.2 per cent. Undernourishment, particularly among children, can have lasting effects, as it impacts the growth and cognitive development of children.

The world has seen rapid progress in access to electricity in recent years, however this progress has not been equally shared across all regions. 90 per cent of the global population now has access to electricity, however in sub-Saharan Africa, less than 50 per cent of the population has access, and more than half of all people without electricity live in sub-Saharan Africa.

[Slide 7]

For more information, please visit our website for the full report, as well as the global SDG indicator database.

Thank you very much.