

SDG 10 - Reduced inequalities (statistical annex)

Statistics Explained

Reduce inequality within and among countries (statistical annex)
















Data extracted in May 2021.



EU trend of SDG 10 on reduced inequalities

This article provides an overview of statistical data on SDG 10 'Reduced inequalities' in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) . It is based on the set of EU SDG indicators for monitoring of progress towards the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in an EU context.

This article is part of a [set of statistical articles](#) , which are based on the [Eurostat](#) publication 'Sustainable development in the European Union — Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context — 2021 edition' . This report is the fifth edition of Eurostat's series of monitoring reports on sustainable development, which provide a quantitative assessment of progress of the EU towards the SDGs in an EU context.

Indicator	Long-term trend (past 15 years)	Short-term trend (past 5 years)
Inequalities within countries		
Income quintile share ratio	:	
Income share of the bottom 40 % of the population	:	
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap	:	
Urban–rural gap for risk of poverty or social exclusion (*)	:	 (1)
Inequalities between countries		
Disparities in GDP per capita	 (2)	 (2)
Disparities in household income per capita	 (2)	 (2)
Migration and social inclusion		
Asylum applications	:	:
Citizenship gap for risk of income poverty after social transfers (*)	:	 (3)
Citizenship gap for early leavers from education and training (*)	 (3)(4)	 (3)
Citizenship gap for young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) (*)	 (3)(4)	 (3)
Citizenship gap for employment rate (*)	 (3)(4)	 (3)

(*) Multi-purpose indicator.

(1) Trend refers to evolution of gap between cities and rural areas.

(2) Calculation of trend based on coefficient of variation.

(3) Trend refers to evolution of gap between citizens of reporting EU countries and non-EU citizens.

- (4) Past 14-year period.

Table 1: Indicators measuring progress towards SDG 10, EU






Symbol	With quantitative target	Without quantitative target
	Trends for indicators marked with this 'target' symbol are calculated against an official and quantified EU policy target. In this case the arrow symbols should be interpreted according to the left-hand column below. Trends for all other indicators should be interpreted according to the right-hand column below.	
	Significant progress towards the EU target	Significant progress towards SD objectives
	Moderate progress towards the EU target	Moderate progress towards SD objectives
	Insufficient progress towards the EU target	Moderate movement away from SD objectives
	Movement away from the EU target	Significant movement away from SD objectives
:	Calculation of trend not possible (for example) time series too short)	

Table 2: Explanation of symbols for indicating progress towards SD objectives and targets

Income quintile share ratio

LONG TERM

X

Time series too
short

SHORT TERM

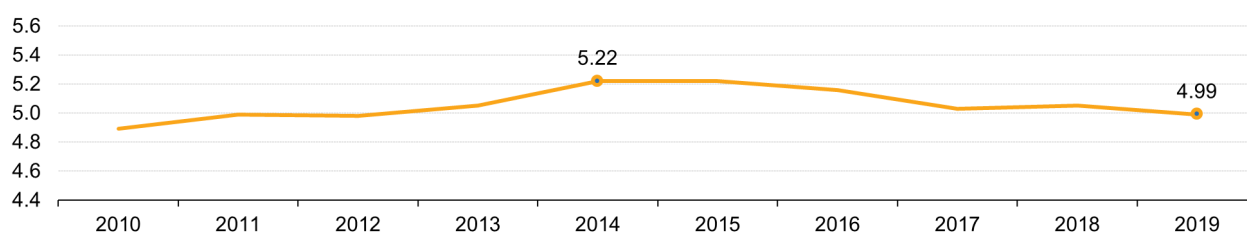
2014-2019



The distribution of income can be measured by using, among others¹, the [ratio of total equivalised disposable income received by the 20 % of the population with the highest income \(top quintile\) to that received by the 20 % of the population with the lowest income \(lowest quintile\)](#) . Equivalised disposable income is the total income of a household (after taxes and other deductions) that is available for spending or saving, divided by the number of household members converted into [equivalised adults](#) . Data presented in this section stem from [EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions \(EU-SILC\)](#) .

Income distribution, EU, 2010-2019

(income quintile share ratio)



Note: 2016-2019 data are estimated.

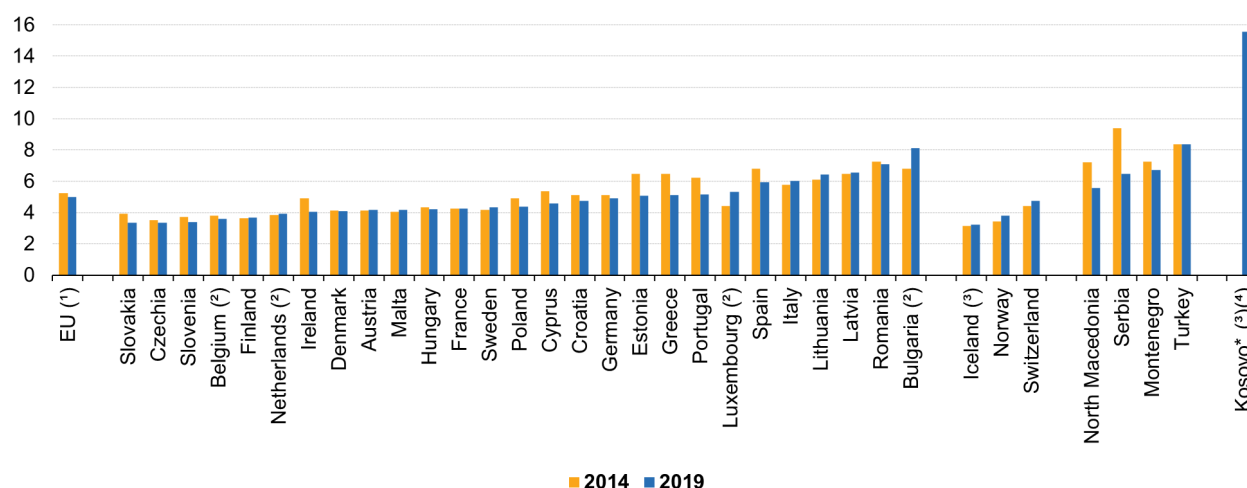
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_10_41](#))

eurostat

Figure 1: Income distribution, EU, 2010-2019 (income quintile share ratio) Compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for the total rate: – 0.9 % per year in the period 2014–2019. Source: Eurostat ([sdg_10_41](#))

Income distribution, by country, 2014 and 2019

(income quintile share ratio)



(¹) 2019 data are estimated.

(²) Break(s) in time series between the two years shown.

(³) 2018 data (instead of 2019).

(⁴) No data for 2014.

(*) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_10_41](#))

eurostat

Figure 2: Income distribution, by country, 2014 and 2019 (income quintile share ratio) Source: Eurostat ([sdg_10_41](#))

¹ The income quintile share ratio looks at the two ends of the income distribution. Other indicators, such as the Gini index, measures total inequality along the whole income distribution.

Income share of the bottom 40 % of the population

LONG TERM



Time series too
short

SHORT TERM

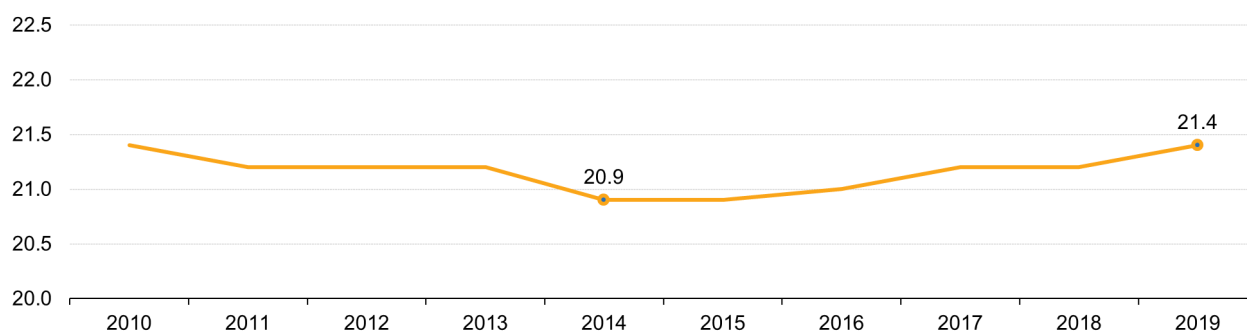
2014-2019



This indicator measures the income share received by the bottom 40 % of the population (in terms of income). The income concept used is the total disposable household income, which is a households' total income (after taxes and other deductions) that is available for spending or saving. Data presented in this section stem from the [EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions \(EU-SILC\)](#).

Income share of the bottom 40 % of the population, EU, 2010-2019

(% of income)



Note: 2016-2019 data are estimated.

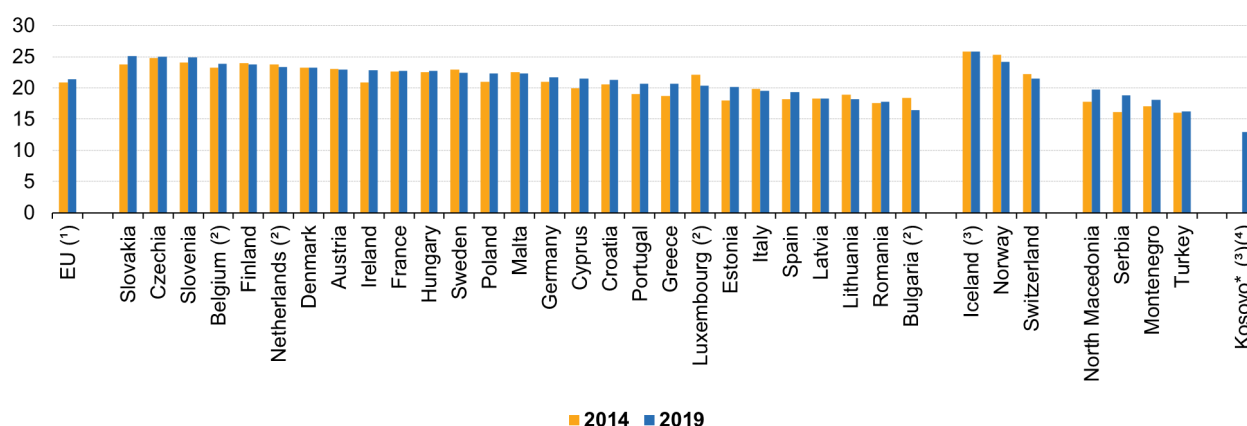
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_10_50)

eurostat

Figure 3: Income share of the bottom 40 % of the population, EU, 2010-2019 (% of income) Compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for the total rate: 0.5 % per year in the period 2014–2019. Source: Eurostat (sdg_10_50)

Income share of the bottom 40 % of the population, by country, 2014 and 2019

(% of income)



(*) 2019 data are estimated.

(²) Break(s) in time series between the two years shown.

(³) 2018 data (instead of 2019).

(⁴) No data for 2014.

(*) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_10_50)

eurostat

Figure 4: Income share of the bottom 40 % of the population, by country, 2014 and 2019 (% of income) Source: Eurostat (sdg_10_50)

Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap

LONG TERM



Time series too
short

SHORT TERM

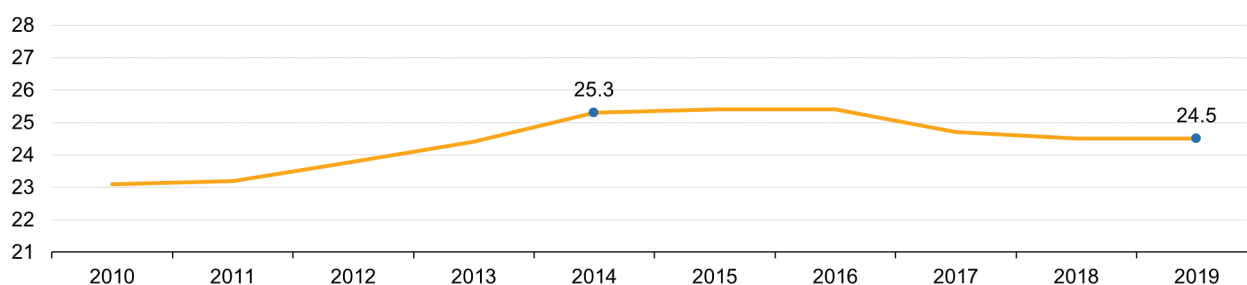
2014-2019



The relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap helps to quantify how poor the poor are by showing the distance between the median income of people living below the [poverty threshold](#) and the threshold itself, expressed in relation to the poverty threshold. The poverty threshold is set at 60 % of the national median [equivalised disposable income](#) of all people in a country and not for the EU as a whole. Data presented in this section stem from the [EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions \(EU-SILC\)](#) .

Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap, EU, 2010-2019

(% distance to poverty threshold)



Note: 2016-2019 data are estimated.

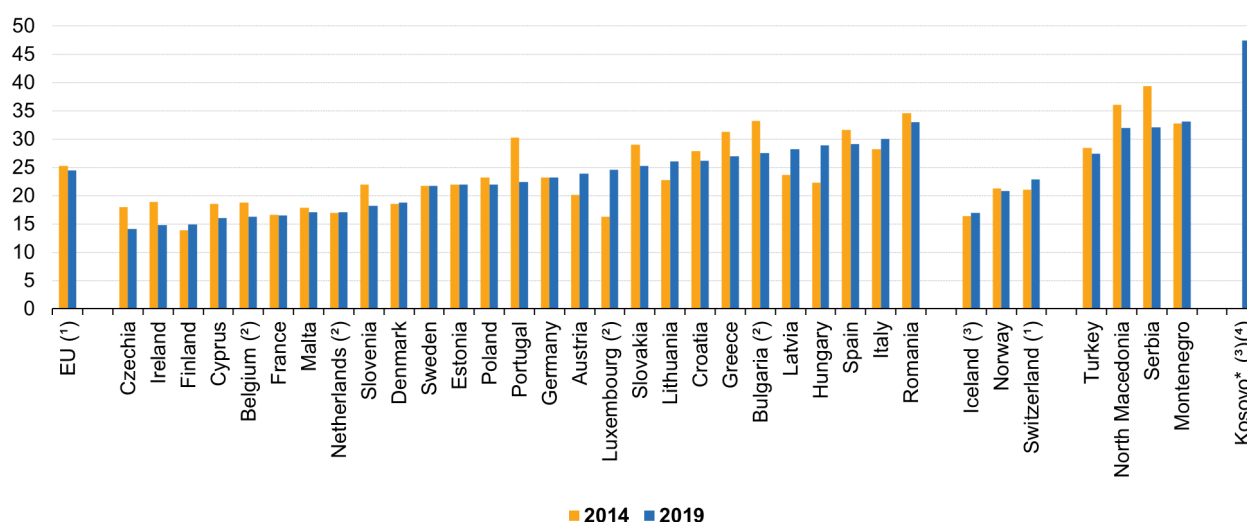
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_10_30)

eurostat

Figure 5: Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap, EU, 2010-2019 (% distance to poverty threshold) Compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for the total rate: – 0.6 % per year in the period 2014–2019. Source: Eurostat (sdg_10_30)

Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap, by country, 2014 and 2019

(% distance to poverty threshold)



(1) 2019 data are estimated.

(2) Break(s) in time series between the two years shown.

(3) 2018 data (instead of 2019).

(4) No data for 2014.

(*) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_10_30)

eurostat

Figure 6: Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap, EU, 2010-2019 (% distance to poverty threshold) Source: Eurostat (sdg_10_30)

LONG TERM
2004-2019



SHORT TERM
2014-2019

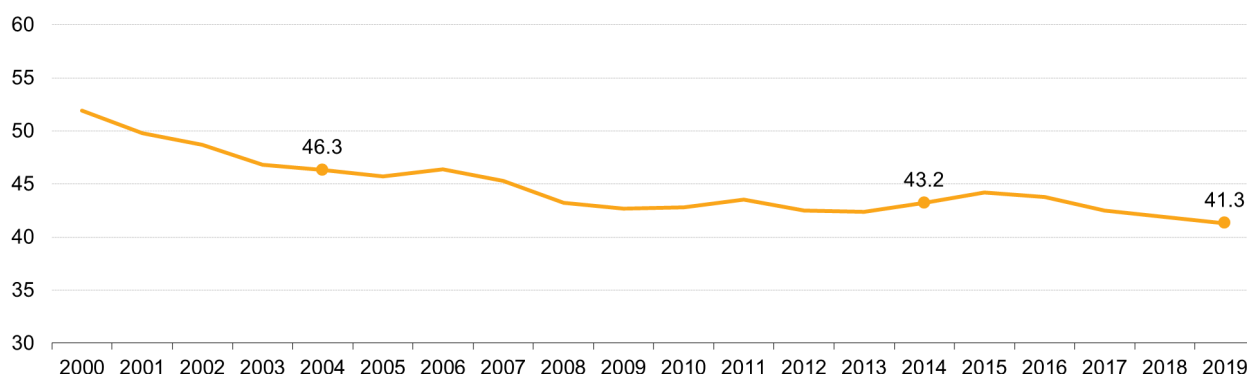


GDP per capita is calculated as the ratio of GDP to the average population in a specific year. Basic figures are expressed in **purchasing power standards (PPS)**², which represent a common currency that eliminates differences in price levels between countries to allow meaningful volume comparisons of GDP. The disparities indicator for the EU is calculated as the coefficient of variation of the national figures.

²The purchasing power standard (PPS) is an artificial currency unit. Theoretically, one PPS can buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. However, price differences across borders mean different amounts of national currency units are needed for the same goods and services depending on the country. PPS are derived by dividing any economic aggregate of a country in national currency by its respective purchasing power parities. PPS is the technical term used by Eurostat for the common currency in which national accounts aggregates are expressed when adjusted for price level differences using PPPs. Thus, PPPs can be interpreted as the exchange rate of the PPS against the euro.

Disparities in purchasing power adjusted GDP per capita, EU, 2000-2019

(coefficient of variation, in %)



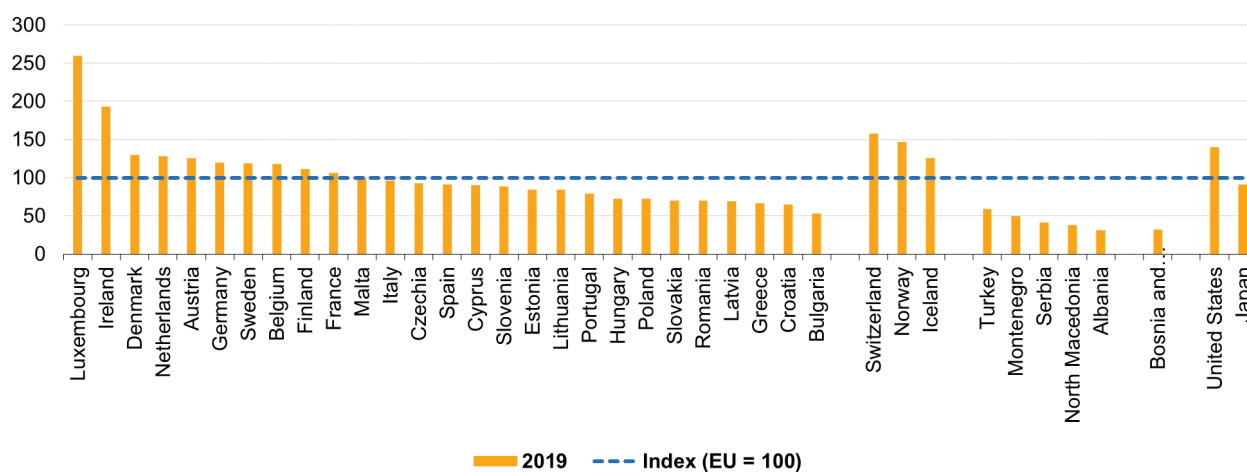
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_10_10)

eurostat

Figure 7: Disparities in purchasing power adjusted GDP per capita, EU, 2000-2019 (coefficient of variation, in %) Compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for the total rate: – 0.8 % per year in the period 2004–2019; – 0.9 % per year in the period 2014–2019. Source: Eurostat (sdg_10_10)

Purchasing power adjusted GDP per capita, by country, 2019

(index EU = 100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_10_10)

eurostat

Figure 8: Purchasing power adjusted GDP per capita, by country, 2019 (index EU = 100) Source: Eurostat (sdg_10_10)

Disparities in household income per capita

LONG TERM
2004-2019



SHORT TERM
2014-2019

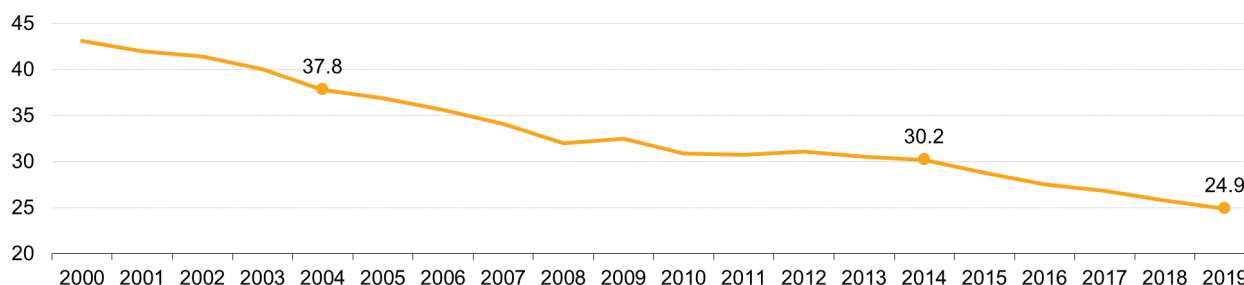


The adjusted gross disposable income of households reflects the [purchasing power of households](#) and their ability to invest in goods and services or save for the future, by accounting for taxes and social contributions and monetary in-kind social benefits.

The disparities indicator for the EU is calculated as the coefficient of variation of the national figures in PPS per capita.

Disparities in adjusted gross disposable income of households per capita, EU, 2000-2019

(coefficient of variation, in %)



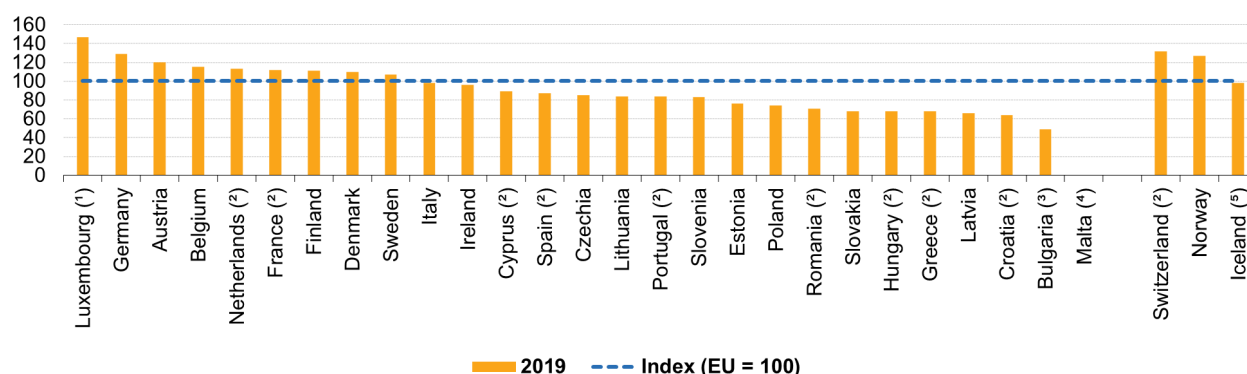
Note: EU coefficient of variation excluding Malta (whole time series); 2018 and 2019 data are provisional estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_10_20)

eurostat

Figure 9: Disparities in adjusted gross disposable income of households per capita, EU, 2000-2019 (coefficient of variation, in %) Compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for the total rate: – 2.7 % per year in the period 2004–2019; – 3.8 % per year in the period 2014–2019. Source: Eurostat (sdg_10_20)

Adjusted gross disposable income of households per capita, by country, 2019 (index EU = 100)



(¹) 2018 data.

(²) Provisional or estimated data.

(³) 2017 data.

(⁴) No data.

(⁵) 2014 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_10_20)

eurostat

Figure 10: Adjusted gross disposable income of households per capita, by country, 2019 (index EU = 100)
Source: Eurostat (sdg_10_20)

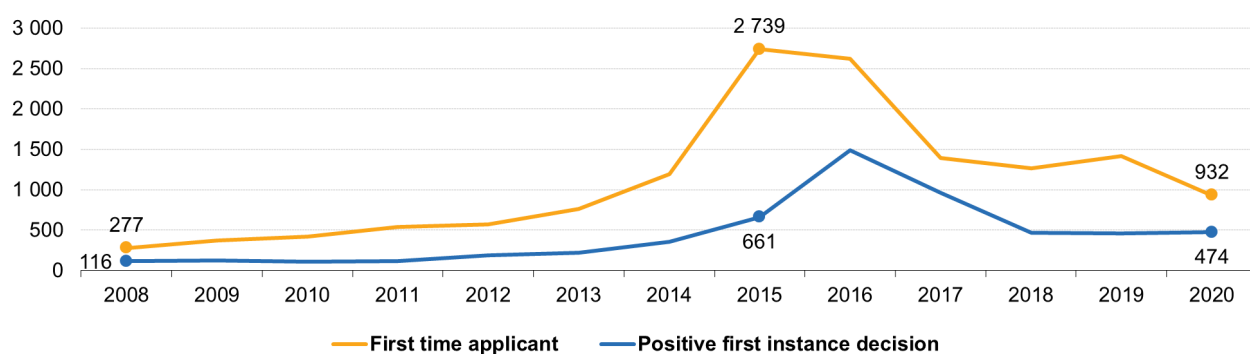
Asylum applications



Assessment of
progress not
applicable due
to lack of policy
targets

This indicator shows the number of first-time [asylum applicants](#) per million inhabitants and the number of positive first-instance [decisions](#) per million inhabitants. A first-time applicant for international protection is a person who lodged an application for asylum for the first time in a given Member State. First-instance decisions are decisions granted by the respective authority acting as a first instance of the administrative/judicial asylum procedure in the receiving country. The source data are supplied to Eurostat by the national ministries of interior and related official agencies.

Asylum applications by state of procedure, EU, 2008-2020 (number per million inhabitants)



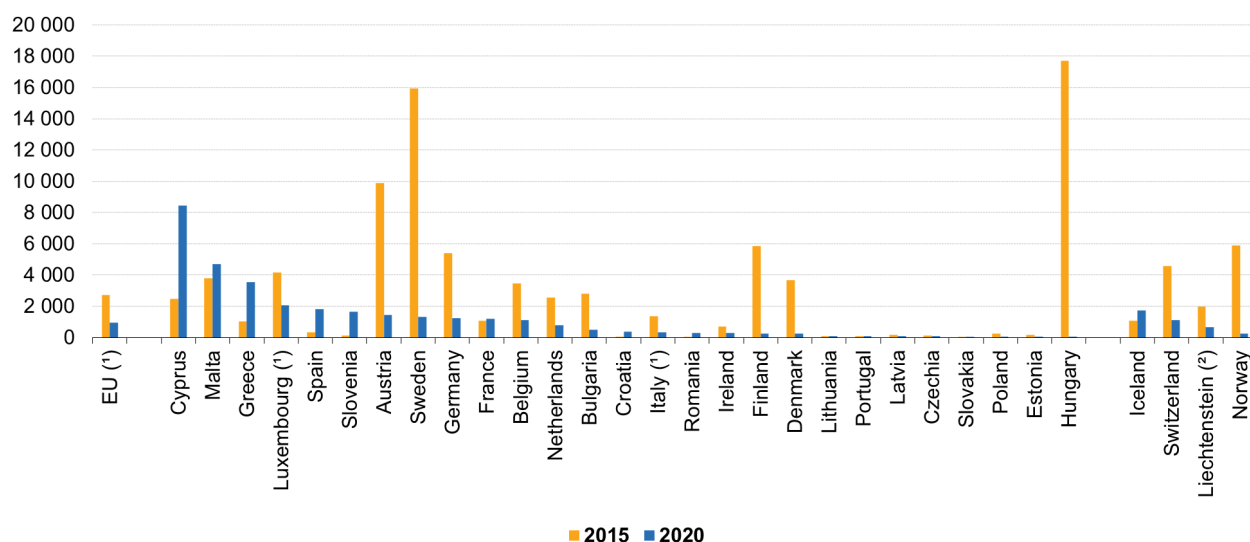
Note: Multiple breaks in time series; 2018-2020 data are provisional estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_10_60)

eurostat

Figure 11: Asylum applications by state of procedure, EU, 2008-2020 (number per million inhabitants)
Source: Eurostat (sdg_10_60)

First time asylum applications, by country, 2015 and 2020 (number per million inhabitants)



Note: 2020 data are provisional estimates.

(1) Break(s) in time series between the two years shown.

(2) 2016 data (instead of 2015).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_10_60)

eurostat

Figure 12: First time asylum applications, by country, 2015 and 2020 (number per million inhabitants)
Source: Eurostat (sdg_10_60)

LONG TERM



Time series too
short

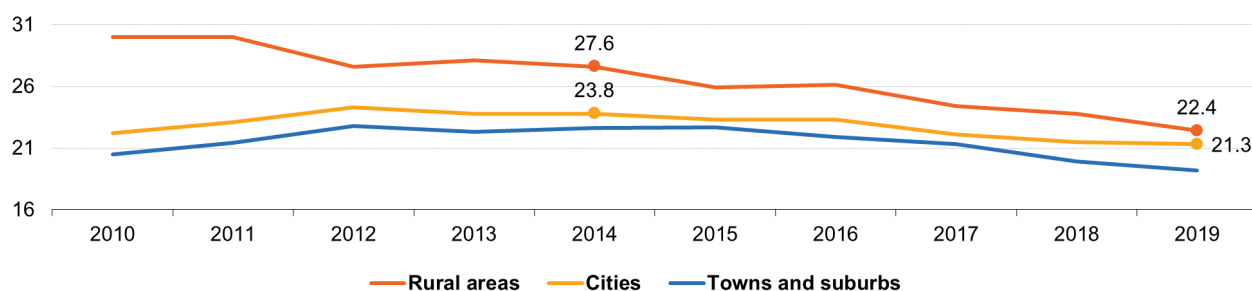
SHORT TERM

2014-2019



Statistics on the [degree of urbanisation](#) classify local administrative units as 'cities', 'towns and suburbs' or 'rural areas' depending on population density and the total number of inhabitants. This classification is used to determine the difference in the shares of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion between cities and rural areas. Data presented in this section stem from the [EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions \(EU-SILC\)](#) .

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, by degree of urbanisation, EU, 2010-2019 (% of population)



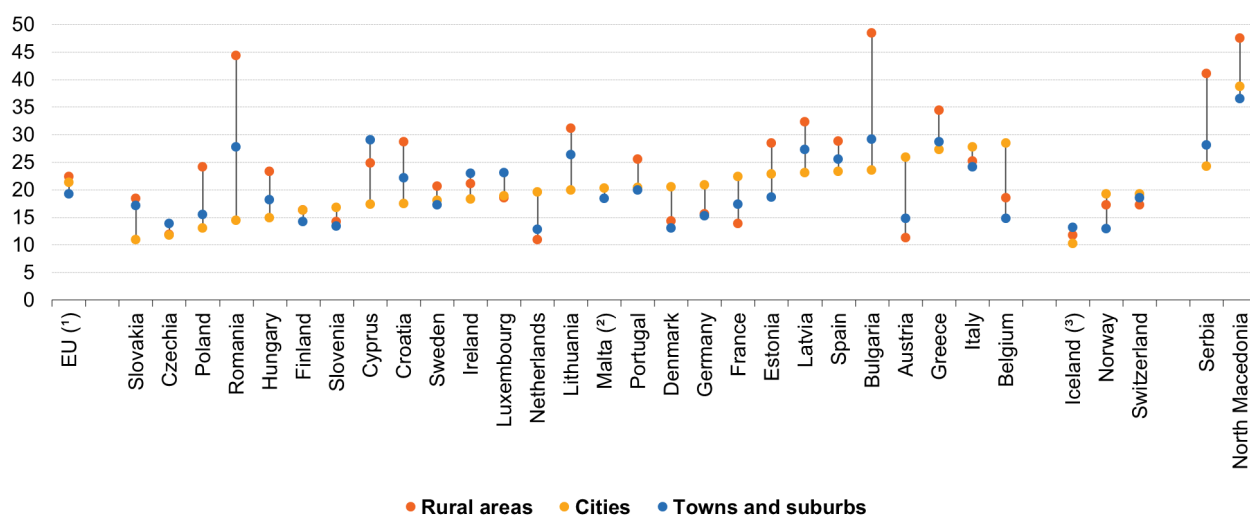
Note: Estimated data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_01_10a)

eurostat

Figure 13: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, by degree of urbanisation, EU, 2010–2019 (% of population) Compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for the total rate of the gap between cities and rural areas: – 22.0 % per year in the period 2014–2019. Source: Eurostat (sdg_01_10a)

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, by degree of urbanisation, by country, 2019 (% of population)



(1) Estimated or provisional data.

(2) No data for rural areas.

(3) 2018 data (instead of 2019).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_01_10a)

eurostat

Figure 14: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, by degree of urbanisation, by country, 2019 (% of population) Source: Eurostat (sdg_01_10a)

Citizenship gaps between non-EU citizens and citizens of reporting EU countries

This section provides data for different indicators by [citizenship](#). Data are shown for non-EU citizens, referring to citizens of non-EU Member States, and for citizens of the reporting countries, referring to citizens of EU Member States that reside in their home country. Data presented in this section stem from the [EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions \(EU-SILC\)](#) and from the [EU Labour Force Survey \(EU-LFS\)](#).

LONG TERM

X

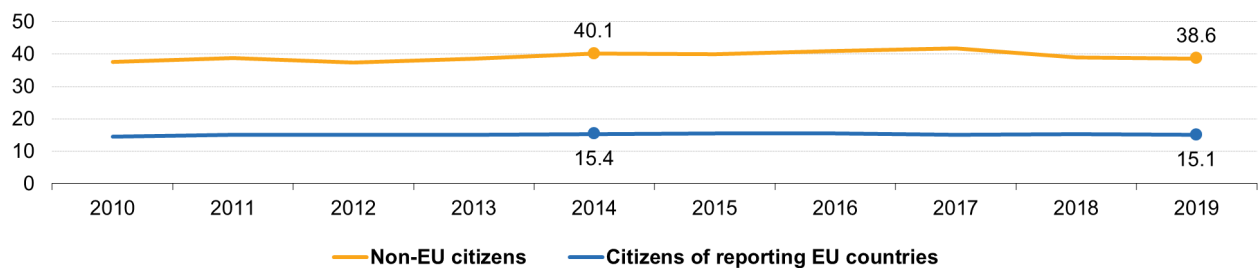
Time series too
short

SHORT TERM 2014-2019



People at risk of income poverty after social transfers, by citizenship, EU, 2010-2019

(% of population aged 18 years or more)



Note: Estimated data; 2010-2011 data for non-EU citizens have low reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_01_20a)

eurostat

Figure 15 People at risk of income poverty after social transfers, by citizenship, EU, 2010-2019 (% of population aged 18 years or more) Compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for the total rate of the citizenship gap: – 1.0 % per year in the period 2014–2019. Source: Eurostat (sdg_01_20a)

LONG TERM 2006-2020

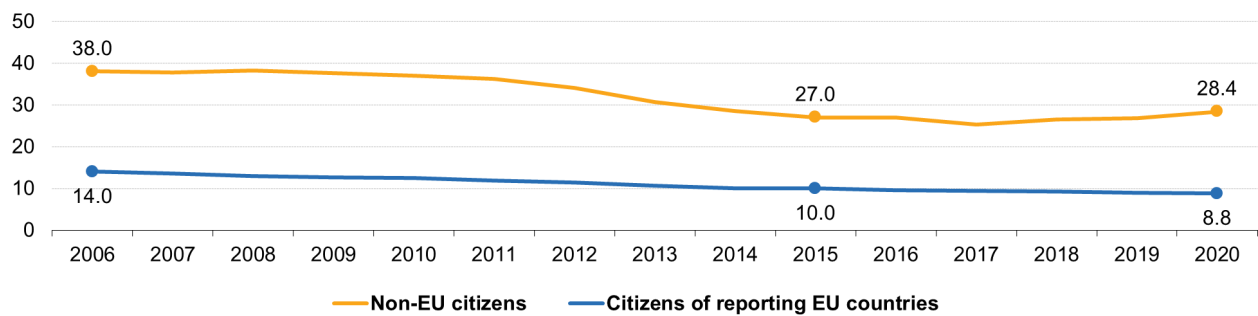


SHORT TERM 2015-2020



Early leavers from education and training, by citizenship, EU-27, 2010-2020

(% of population aged 18 to 24)



Note: Break in time series in 2014.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_04_10a)

eurostat

Figure 16: Early leavers from education and training, by citizenship, EU, 2010-2020 (% of population aged 18 to 24) Compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for the total rate of the citizenship gap: – 1.4 % per year in the period 2006–2020; 2.9 % per year in the period 2015–2020. Source: Eurostat (sdg_04_10a)

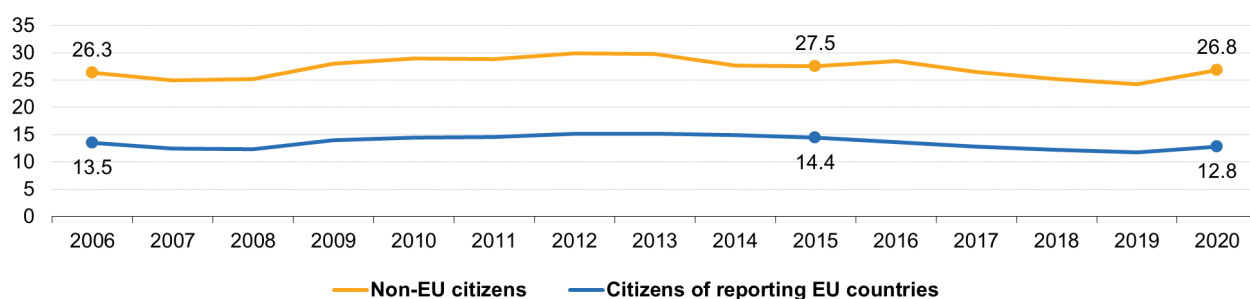
LONG TERM 2006-2020



SHORT TERM 2015-2020



Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET), by citizenship, EU, 2006-2020
(% of population aged 15 to 29)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_08_20a)

eurostat

Figure 17: Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET), by citizenship, EU, 2006-2020 (% of population aged 15 to 29) Compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for the total rate of the citizenship gap: 0.9 % per year in the period 2006–2020; 1.3 % per year in the period 2015–2020. 'Source: Eurostat (sdg_08_20a)

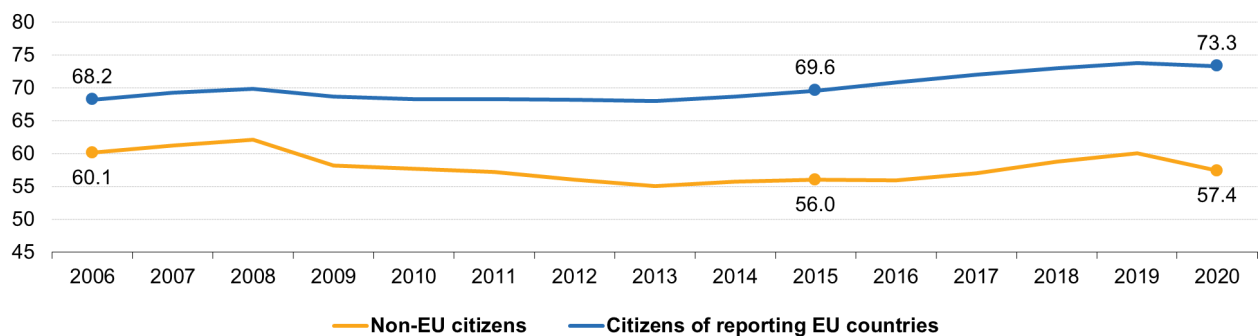
LONG TERM 2006-2020



SHORT TERM 2015-2020



Employment rate, by citizenship, EU, 2006-2020
(% of population aged 20 to 64)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_08_30a)

eurostat

Figure 18: Employment rate, by citizenship, EU, 2006-2020 (% of population aged 20 to 64) Compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for the total rate of the citizenship gap: 5.3 % per year in the period 2006–2020; 3.2 % per year in the period 2015–2020. Source: Eurostat (sdg_08_30a)

See also

- [All articles on sustainable development goals](#)

Database

- [Sustainable Development Indicators](#)

Dedicated section

- [Sustainable Development Indicators](#)

Methodology

More detailed information on EU SDG indicators for monitoring of progress towards the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), such as indicator relevance, definitions, methodological notes, background and potential linkages, can be found in the [introduction](#) of the publication '[Sustainable development in the European Union — Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGS in an EU context — 2021 edition](#)' .