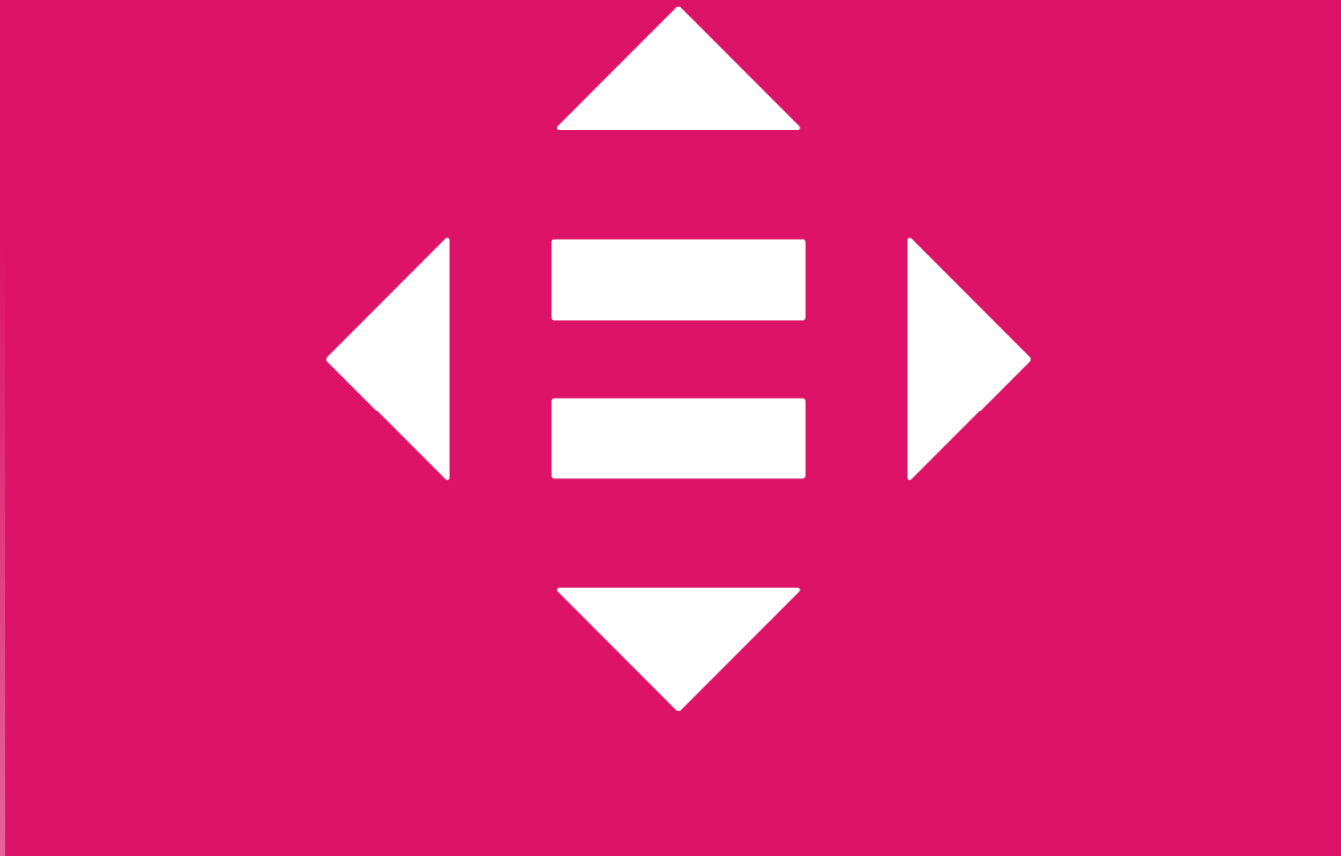


# 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



## The Sustainable Development Goals Extended Report 2022

**Note:** The Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNSD) prepares the annual The Sustainable Development Goals Report, also known as the glossy report, based on storyline inputs submitted by UN international agencies in their capacity as mandated custodian agencies for the SDG indicators. However, due to space constraints, not all information received from custodian agencies is able to be included in the final glossy report. Therefore, in order to provide the general public with all information regarding the indicators, this 'Extended Report' has been prepared by UNSD. It includes all storyline contents for each indicator as provided by the custodian agencies and is unedited. For instances where the custodian agency has not submitted a storyline for an indicator, please see the custodian agency focal point information linked for further information.

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## Target 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

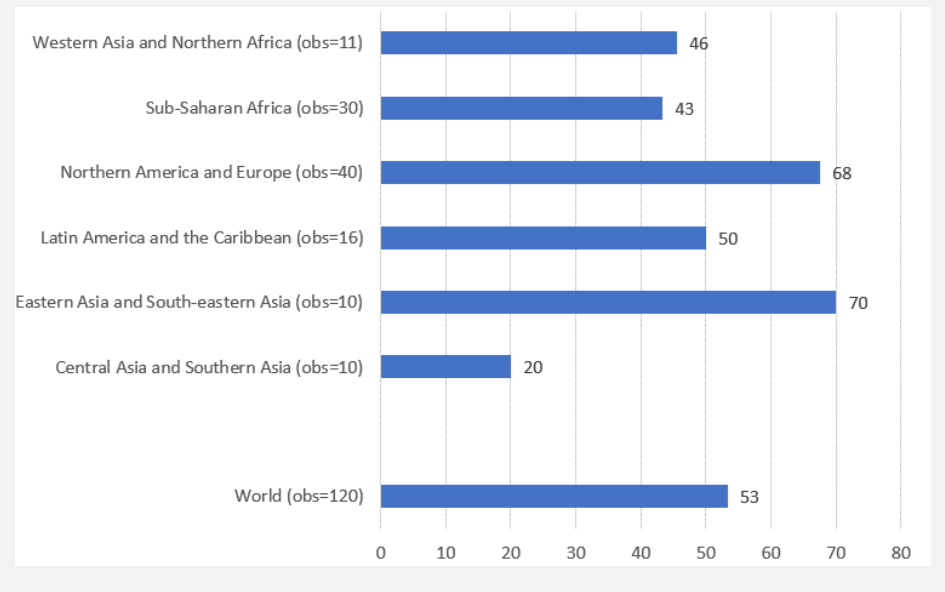
Indicator 10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population

### Half of countries have seen the bottom 40 percent grow faster than the national average

Across 120 countries with data available, about half have achieved income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average. This is particularly the case in Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia and Northern America and Europe, where more than two-thirds of countries with data saw the bottom 40 grow faster than the mean. In contrast, in Central Asia and Southern Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, much less than half of countries saw the bottom 40 percent grow faster than the mean. Many countries unfortunately do not have data on this indicator, given that it requires two comparable household surveys conducted about five years apart.

For all but 13 countries, the trends above concern pre-COVID data and as such do not speak to what might have happened during the pandemic. For the 13 countries with data available for 2020 and a prior point (most of which are in Latin America), only 6 have experienced faster growth of the bottom 40% than the average. Though this suggests that COVID-19 may weaken the positive trend over the past years, simulations reveal that there is little indication that the bottom 40 were significantly more hurt than the average during 2020. In most countries, the differences were small. The reasons for this vary, but in poor countries, it is often because the bottom 40% tend to live in rural areas that were less hit economically by the pandemic. In richer countries, it is often because social transfers managed to mitigate the economic impacts on the bottom of distributions. This is not to say that the bottom 40% were not affected by the pandemic, only that their income losses often were comparable to that of the average person in a country.

Share of countries with growth of the bottom 40% higher than the national average (percentage)



#### Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2020: Reversals of Fortune, World Bank.
- Narayan, Ambar; Cojocaru, Alexandru; Agrawal, Sarthak; Bundervoet, Tom; Davalos, Maria; Garcia, Natalia; Lakner, Christoph; Mahler, Daniel Gerszon; Montalva Talledo, Veronica; Ten, Andrey; Yonzan, Nishant. 2022.COVID-19 and Economic Inequality: Short-Term Impacts with Long-Term Consequences.&nbsp;Policy Research Working Paper 9902. World Bank, Washington, DC.

Storyline author(s)/contributor(s): Daniel Mahler, World Bank;

Custodian agency(ies): World Bank

## Target 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

### Indicator 10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

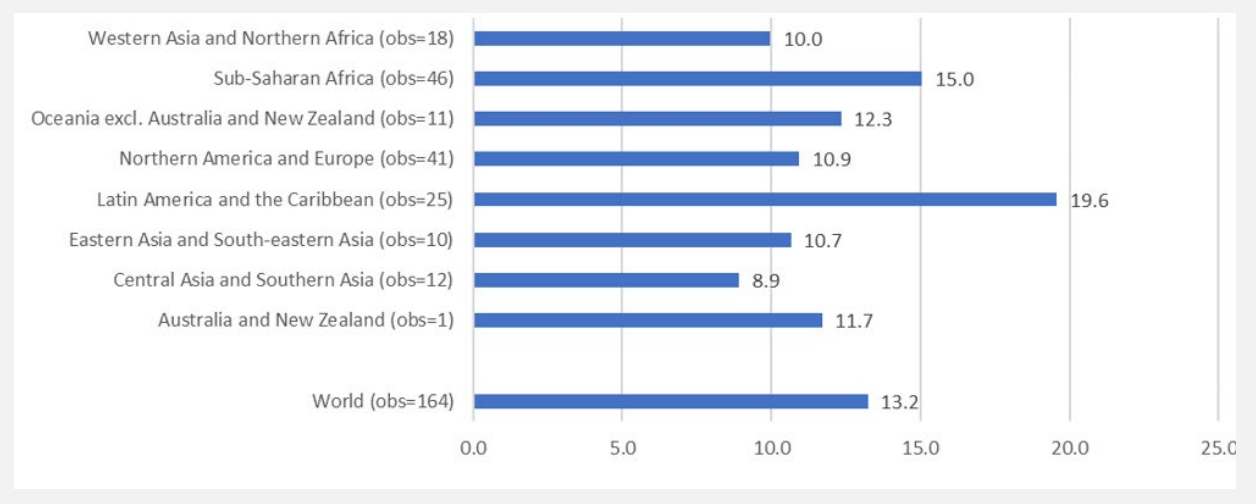
#### In some countries a quarter of the population lives below 50 percent of median income

Before COVID-19, in the typical country with data, 13% lived below 50 percent of median income, a threshold often used to designate social exclusion. Yet this value differs greatly across countries, from less than 5% in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, to around 25% in South Africa and Brazil. Regionally, the best performers are Central and Southern Asia and Western Asia and Northern Africa where no more than 10% of the populations on average lived below 50 percent of median income. The worst performing regions are Latin America and the Caribbean, where on average 20% lived below half of median income, and Sub-Saharan Africa, where 15% lived below half of median income. In Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly the southern African countries have high levels of inequality.

For the 18 countries with data for 2020, most of which are in Latin America and the Caribbean, two-thirds saw the share living below half the median income increase in 2020. This suggests that COVID-19 on balance increased social exclusion. Yet some countries also experienced large declines. Brazil, for example, lowered its share living below half the median income from 24.1% to 18.3% thanks to large social transfers to the bottom of the distribution.

In general, when looking at a longer-term horizon, most countries have made progress in reducing the share of their population living below half of the median. Of the 155 countries with at least two estimates, nearly two-thirds have improved their performance over time. Progress is particularly strong in Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia, and Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand, where more than three-fourth of countries have made progress. In Northern America and Europe, on the other hand, less than half of countries have made progress.

Share living below half of median income (percentage)



#### Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- <https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/medians-new-best-friend-introducing-sdg-1021>

Storyline author(s)/contributor(s): Daniel Mahler, World Bank

Custodian agency(ies): World Bank

## Target 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

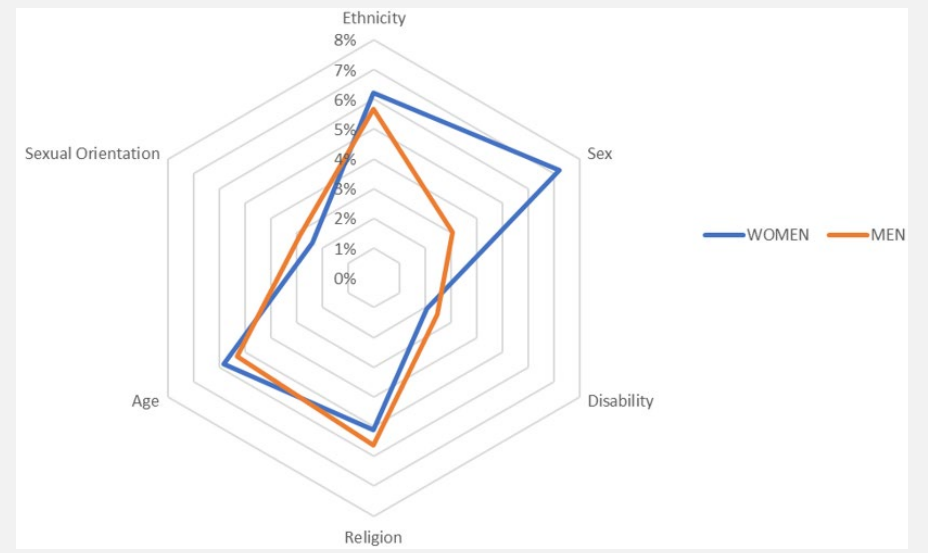
Indicator 10.3.1/16.b.1: Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

### Human rights must be at the heart of transformative change to address intersecting discrimination exacerbated by the pandemic

The spread of COVID-19 has intensified existing structural and systemic discrimination and pervasive inequalities, which harm millions of people and hold back every society. Addressing discrimination and inequality through evidence-based policies allows societies to transform into a more inclusive, equal, resilient, just, and sustainable system anchored in human rights.

Data from 49 countries and territories, between 2017 and 2021, show that roughly 1 out of 5 persons reported having experienced discrimination on at least one of the grounds prohibited under international human rights law. In countries where data is available for women and men, women are likely to report discrimination more than twice than men on the grounds of sex. Moreover, women living in urban areas are slightly more likely to experience discrimination than their rural counterparts. Discrimination against persons with disabilities persists. Among persons with disability, one-third have reported having personally experienced discrimination.

Prevalence of discrimination (%), by selected grounds, 2017-2021



#### Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- OHCHR Annual Appeal 2022, <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2022-01/AnnualAppeal2022.pdf>
- The Magnitude and Scope of Inequalities Created and Exacerbated by COVID-19 Is Truly Shocking, High Commissioner Tells Human Rights Council, 28 September 2021 <https://www.ohchr.org/en/2021/09/magnitude-and-scope-inequalities-created-and-exacerbated-covid-19-truly-shocking-high>

Storyline author(s)/contributor(s): Fatma Sine Tepe, OHCHR; Grace Sanico Steffan, OHCHR

Custodian agency(ies): OHCHR

## Target 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

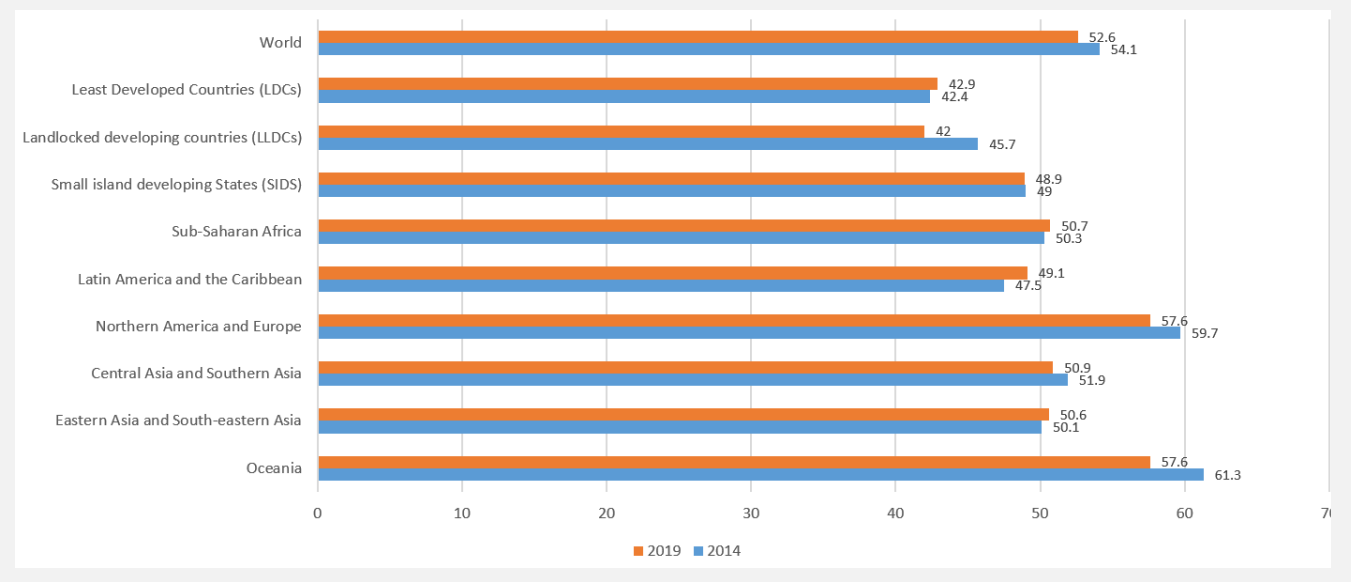
### Indicator 10.4.1: Labour share of GDP

#### Workers' share of national income suffered erosion in the last 15 years, exacerbating income inequality.

Labour income data is key to understanding inequality. In 2021, 55% of persons aged 15 and above worldwide were employed, meaning that labour income shapes the lives of 3.3 billion workers and their families. While employment is the main source of income for many workers, capital income disproportionately benefits the affluent. Hence the decline in the share of labour income, from 54.1% in 2004 to 52.6% in 2019, represents an upward pressure on inequality. This global decline represents an average of US\$590 (PPP) per worker each year. The registered decline is consistent with related evidence going back to the 1970's. This means that workers are losing relative earning power in the long run. This trend is particularly acute for the self-employed, which has a large impact as self-employment accounts for roughly half of the global workforce.

Northern America and Europe is a key region driving the decline of the global labour income share, given the weight of the region in overall income. Nonetheless, the regions of Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand) and of Central Asia and Southern Asia have also experienced important declines. In contrast, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia experienced increases in the labour income share. In general, the increases are occurring in regions with a lower initial value. It is, however, important to highlight that data availability is generally scarce for African and Asian countries, and hence the corresponding regional estimates present a higher degree of uncertainty.

Labour income share (%), 2014 and 2019



#### Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- World Employment and Social Outlook Trends, 2020. [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms\\_734455.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_734455.pdf)

Custodian agency(ies): ILO

### Indicator 10.4.2: Redistributive impact of fiscal policy

Custodian agency(ies): World Bank

Target 10.5: Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

Indicator 10.5.1: Financial Soundness Indicators



<a href="#">Custodian agency(ies):</a> IMF
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Target 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

Indicator 10.6.1: Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations



<p><a href="#">Custodian agency(ies):</a> DESA/FFDO</p>
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**Target 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies**

**Indicator 10.7.1: Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination**



**Custodian agency(ies):** ILO, World Bank

**Indicator 10.7.2: Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people**

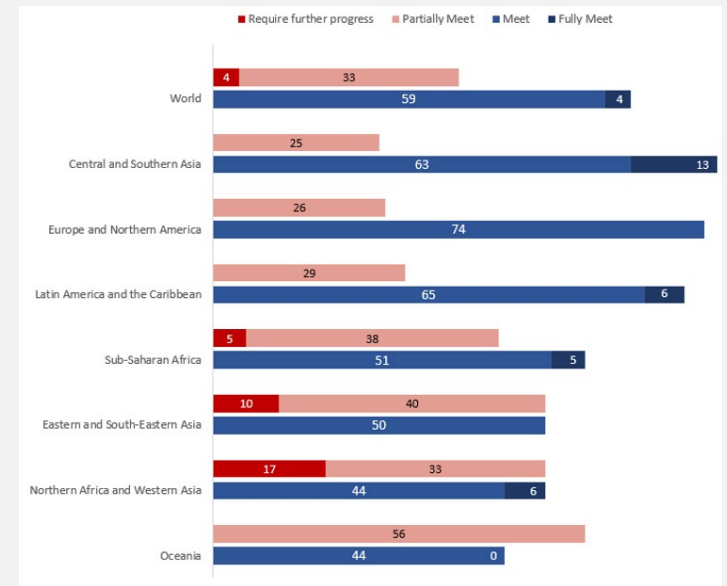
**Majority of countries report having policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, but country reporting of such policies is uneven across regions and policy domains.**

Globally, 4 per cent of countries with available data as of 31 October 2021 “fully met” the criteria for SDG indicator 10.7.2, meaning that they reported having policy measures to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people for all 30 items under the six domains of the indicator. Another 59 per cent of countries “met” the criteria for the indicator by reporting such measures for 80-99 per cent of the 30 items of the indicator. The remaining countries only “partially met” the criteria (33 per cent) or “required further progress” (4 per cent) in adopting such planned or well-managed migration policies, meaning that they had policy measures for less than 80 per cent of the 30 items of the indicator (figure 1).

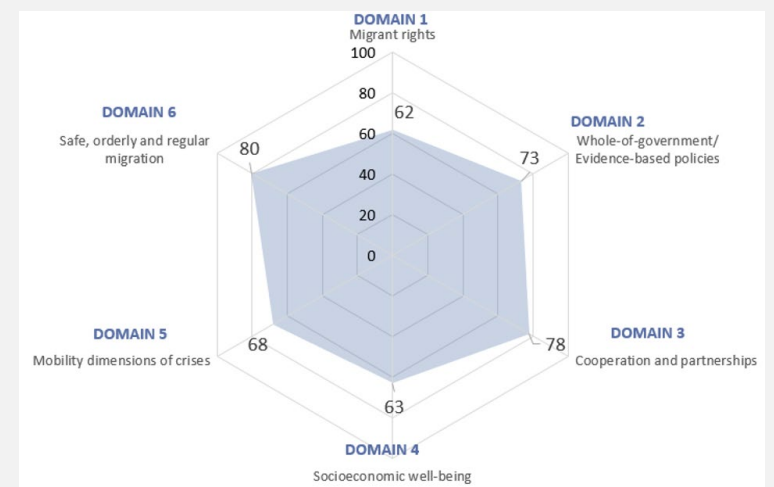
Among regions, the highest shares of countries indicating that they had policies that met or fully met the criteria for SDG indicator 10.7.2 were observed in Central and Southern Asia (75 per cent) and Europe and Northern America (74 per cent), followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (71 per cent). However, the coverage of countries remained relatively low both for Central and Southern Asia and for Latin America and the Caribbean (57 per cent and 52 per cent, respectively). In several regions, at least half of the countries reported that they only partially met the criteria or required further progress. Oceania had the highest proportion of countries (56 per cent) partially meeting the criteria or requiring further progress, followed by Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, and Northern Africa and Western Asia (50 per cent each). For both Eastern and South-Eastern Asia and Oceania, however, country coverage was below 65 per cent.

By policy domains, about four-fifths of countries with available data met or fully met the criteria for domain 6 “Safe, orderly and regular migration” (80 per cent) or domain 3 “Cooperation and partnerships” (78 per cent) (figure 2). Further, more than two-thirds of countries reported meeting or fully meeting the criteria for domain 2 “Whole-of-government or evidence-based policies” (73 per cent) or domain 5 “Mobility dimensions of crises” (68 per cent). Domain 1 “Migrant rights” and domain 4 “Socioeconomic well-being” had the lowest shares of countries reporting a wide range of policy measures to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people: 62 per cent and 63 per cent, respectively.

**Figure 1. Percentage of Governments reporting policy measures to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people for the world and by region, 2021**



**Figure 2. Percentage of Governments reporting policy measures to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people by domain, 2021**



**Storyline author(s)/contributor(s):** Vinod Mishra, UN DESA; Jorge Bravo, UN DESA; Frank Laczko, IOM

**Custodian agency(ies):** DESA Population Division, IOM

## Indicator 10.7.3: Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination

### Impact of COVID-19 pushes people to take dangerous migration routes, almost 5,900 migrant deaths recorded in 2021

IOM's Missing Migrants Project recorded 5,895 deaths on migratory routes worldwide in 2021, surpassing pre-pandemic figures and making last year the deadliest year on record for migrants since 2017. The widespread impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on economies across the world pushed more people seeking safety, family reunification, decent work, dignity, and better opportunities to take dangerous migration routes.

At least 3,411 people died on maritime and land routes to and through Europe this year, making up most fatalities recorded worldwide. In 2021 at least 1,553 people, including 116 women and 48 minors, lost their lives in Central Mediterranean migrating towards Europe. More fatalities were recorded on this route in 2021 than in any year since 2017. On the overseas route in the Atlantic towards Spain's Canary Islands, nearly 1,180 deaths were recorded, including those of 270 women and almost 100 minors, making it the year with the most recorded fatalities since IOM began collecting data in 2014. At least 55 people lost their lives at the Turkey-EU land crossing, raising alarm about the mounting deaths and continuous reports of violent pushbacks at this border.

At Belarus' borders with the EU an unprecedented 21 people lost their lives. Additionally, 45 people lost their lives in the English Channel crossing to the UK, including 27 women and men who drowned in the single incident with the largest loss of life recorded on this route.

At least 717 men, women and children lost their lives on the United States-Mexico border, 51% more than in 2020, making it the deadliest year for migrants since the IOM started recording migrant deaths. This figure is thought to be far below the real number of fatalities at this border, given the fact that many migrants' remains in remote areas are recovered long after their death, and not all border counties reported data on migrant deaths this year. Additionally, 100 fatalities were recorded on maritime routes to the US. Another 413 people died during migration in the Americas and the Caribbean, 30 of whom were minors. In the Darien Gap, the number of fatalities increased almost tenfold in 2021, with 51 recorded deaths.

In Africa, 311 deaths were recorded in 2021, including 85 people who lost their lives in the Sahara Desert. Given the given the dangers and inaccessibility of this vast desert, it is likely that many more people died, their deaths went unrecorded, and their bodies were not recovered. Additionally, 98 deaths were recorded on the overseas route from the Horn of Africa to Yemen.

In Southern and Western Asia, 719 deaths were recorded in 2021, most of which (669) were of Afghan nationals. In South-eastern Asia, at least 113 people lost their lives during migration, all of which were nationals of South-eastern countries.

Behind every one of these figures are lives lost needlessly, and a family who must mourn.

On migration routes around the world, deaths in 2021 approached pre-pandemic levels and in many cases even surpassed them. Missing Migrants Project data show that while societies rebuild in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, people looking for safety and better opportunities have little option but to embark on dangerous journeys. The continuation of these deaths across the world shows the urgent need for safe, legal migration avenues.



#### Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- All data to support SDG Target 10.7.3 is compiled by IOM's Missing Migrants Project. The anonymized dataset can be downloaded from <https://missingmigrants.iom.int/downloads>.
- Analysis of this data and related thematic issues can be found at <https://missingmigrants.iom.int/publications>.

Storyline author(s)/contributor(s): Andrea Garcia Borja, IOM Global Migration Data Analysis Centre

Custodian agency(ies): IOM

## Indicator 10.7.4: Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin

### The proportion of refugees in the world has increased by 44% from 2015 to 2021

Refugee protection work is facing increasingly complex challenges: at the global level, in mid-2021, 311 out of 100,000 people had fled their countries of origin and became refugees due to war, conflict, persecution, human rights violation and events seriously disturbing public order. This proportion is 44% higher than the figure for 2015, when 216 out of 100,000 people in the world were refugees under the mandate of UNHCR.

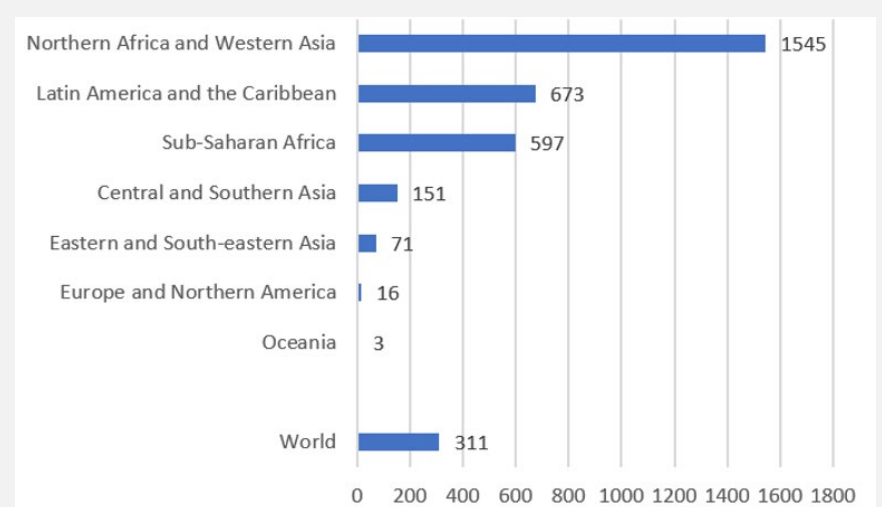
In absolute numbers, in mid-2021, out of the 24.5 million refugees, countries in Northern Africa and Western Asia were the largest source region with 8.4 million, followed by countries in Sub-Saharan Africa with 6.7 million, and Latin America and the Caribbean with 4.5 million refugees and others forcibly displaced outside their country.

The proportion of refugees in the total origin population has increased in most regions since 2015. The Northern Africa and Western Asia region has seen an increase from 1255 out of 100,000 in 2015 to 1545 out of 100,000 in 2021, most notably due to the situation in Syrian Arab Republic as the main country of origin for refugees since 2014. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the proportion has increased from 72 out of 100,000 in 2015 to 673 out of 100,000 in 2021, notably due to the inclusion of Venezuelans displaced abroad in need of international protection resulting from the ongoing crisis. The corresponding proportion from countries in Sub-Saharan Africa remained high between 2015 and 2021, increasing from 478 at the beginning to 597 at the end of this period reflecting the continuous crisis and challenges across the region. Displacement from South Sudan has sharply increased: the proportion of South Sudanese in need of international protection more than doubled between 2015 and 2021. Lastly, there has also been an increase in displacement from Eastern and South-Eastern Asia over this period, from 46 to 71 per 100,000 people, mostly due to displacement of Rohingya refugees from Myanmar.

Based on the most recent available sex and age-disaggregated data for the end of 2020, there are approximately equal numbers of women and men among refugees reported to UNHCR. Asia and the Pacific as well as Europe have relatively lower proportions of women and girls among the refugees who live there, with 44 per cent of the refugee populations in each of these regions estimated to be female. In the other regions, approximately half of the refugee population are estimated to be women and girls. UNHCR estimates that at the end of 2020 approximately 41 per cent of people displaced across borders were children, with the highest proportion (more than 50 per cent) being those who had fled from Sub-Saharan Africa.



Proportion of the population who are refugees, by region of origin (per 100,000 population in the country of origin), mid-2021

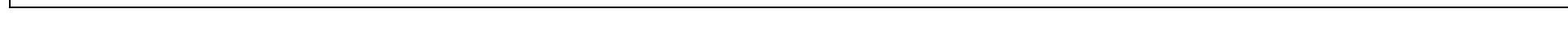


#### Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- <https://www.unhcr.org/60b638e37/unhcr-global-trends-2020>
- <https://www.unhcr.org/statistics/unhcrstats/618ae4694/mid-year-trends-2021.html>

Storyline author(s)/contributor(s): Aina Saetre, UNHCR; Gady Saiovici, UNHCR; Sebastian Steinmueller, UNHCR

Custodian agency(ies): UNHCR

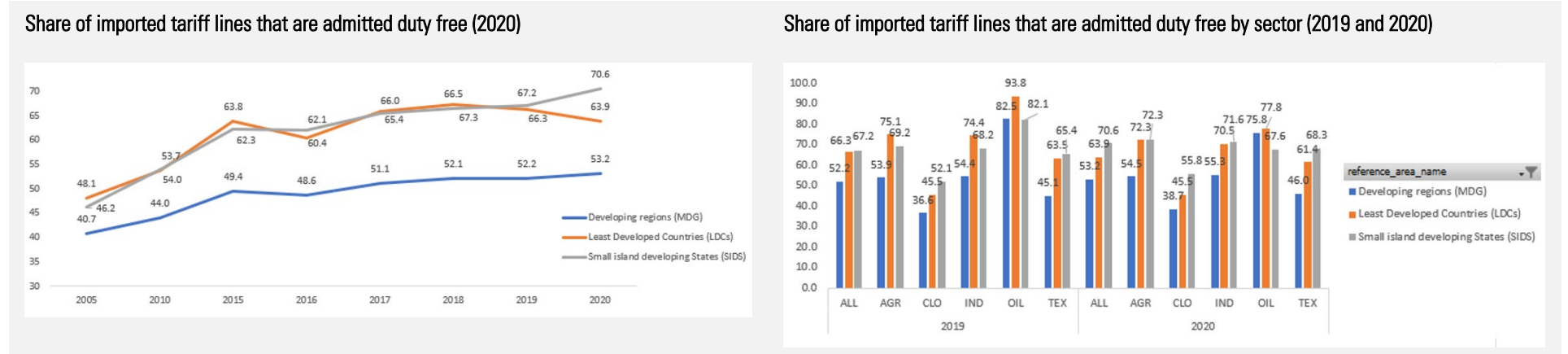


**Target 10.a: Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements**

**Indicator 10.a.1: Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff**

The proportion of tariff lines applied to imports admitted duty free from least developed countries, small island developing states, and developing countries have remained relatively stable in recent years.

Since 2015, the proportion of products exported by small island developing states (SIDS), least developed countries (LDCs), and developing countries (MDG) receiving duty-free treatment has remained constant and was at 70.6 per cent, 63.9 per cent, and 53.2 percent, respectively in 2020. No significant changes have been registered in the level of preferences granted by developed countries. It is worth noting that some sectors, namely clothing and textiles exported from SIDS, LDCs, and MDG, continue to receive limited duty-free treatment worldwide.



**Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:**

- SDG Trade Monitor ([sdgtrade.org](https://sdgtrade.org))
- <https://sdgtrade.org/en/indicators/10-a-1/BC/1/>

**Storyline author(s)/contributor(s):** Jacqueline Salguero Huaman, International Trade Centre

**Custodian agency(ies):** ITC, UNCTAD, WTO

Target 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

Indicator 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)

#### ODA remains resilient and a stable source of external finance in times of crisis

In 2020, total receipts by developing countries from DAC donors, multilateral agencies and other key providers were USD 200 billion, of which USD 195 billion were ODA. Private flows fell dramatically in 2020 due to the pandemic, showing that ODA financing remains not only resilient in times of crisis, but also a stable resource of external financing for developing countries.

Storyline author(s)/contributor(s): Yasmin AHMAD, OECD

[Custodian agency\(ies\):](#) OECD

**Target 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**

**Indicator 10.c.1: Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted**

**Remittance costs continued to decline in 2021**

The average cost of remittances has continued to decline during 2021 despite the impact of the pandemic. In 2021, the global average for sending \$200 was recorded at 6.3 percent, 0.45 percentage points drop from 2020 and 3-percentage-point drop from 2011. However, this figure is still above the the 3 percent SDG target.

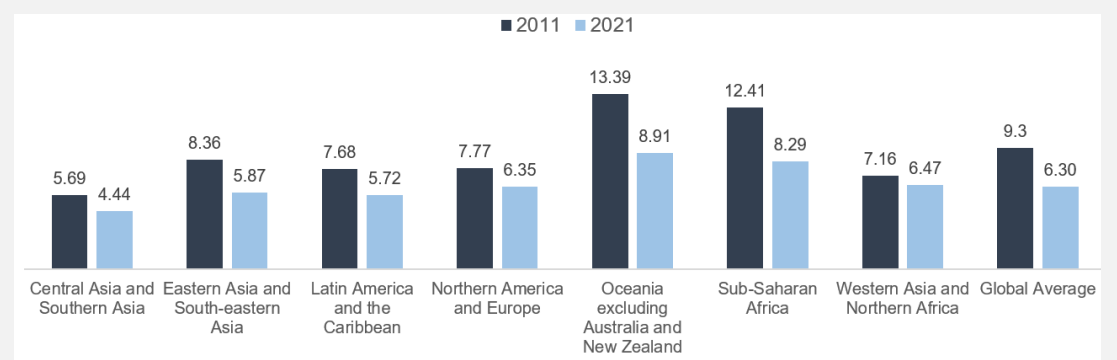
To complement the Global Average, the World Bank introduced the SmaRT index in Q2 2016, which aims to reflect the cost that a savvy consumer with access to sufficiently complete information could pay to transfer remittances in each corridor. The SmaRT index has been below 5 percent since 2018 and was last recorded at 3.76 percent in 2021. Thirty percent of all corridors have a SmaRT average higher than 5 percent.

Regionally, there is a visible disparity in costs between Sub-Saharan Africa and the other regions. In 2021, Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand) and sub-Saharan Africa were the two regions that were most expensive to send money to, with costs of 8.91 percent and 8.29 percent, respectively. Further efforts are needed to lower the costs down to the targeted 3 percent across all regions.

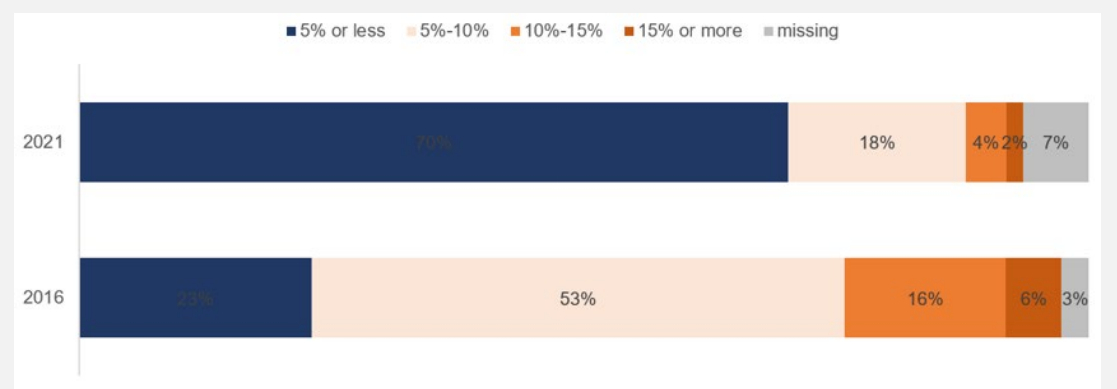
Data shows that digital remittance services are slated to reach international targets faster. In 2021, the global average cost for digital remittances was recorded at 4.99 percent, while the global average cost for non-digital remittances was 6.77 percent. Digital services account for 27% of all services collected in 2021 by the World Bank’s Remittance Prices Worldwide database. In 2021, Mobile Money was the cheapest method for funding a remittance transaction at 2.81 percent of the amount sent, 60 percent cheaper than a bank transfer.

The World Bank continues to monitor the development of remittances market in the ongoing pandemic. This experience has emphasized the importance of international remittances for migrants and their families, as well as the need for private and public sector cooperation both during and after the crisis. To ensure achieve the SDG 10.c.1 target of 3 percent for the Global Average and enabling remittances senders in all corridors to send at a cost of 5 percent or less by 2030, stakeholders could leverage the potential of digitalization, in reducing costs, increasing efficiency and making remittances more accessible for all.

**Share of Corridors by Average SmaRT Cost**



**Trends in the Average Cost of Sending \$200 by UN Region (%)**



**Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:**

- The monitoring of 10.c.1 at corridor level is done using the SmaRT Methodology. For more information on the SmaRT index, please see [https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/smart\\_methodology.pdf](https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/smart_methodology.pdf)
- Remittance Prices Worldwide database by the World Bank is available online at <https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org>

**Storyline author(s)/contributor(s):** Oya Ardic Alper, World Bank; Yanning Chen, World Bank; Edlira Dashi, World Bank

**Custodian agency(ies):** World Bank