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Environmental Science assignment.

SDG’s

* Goal 10 is to reduce the inequalities in income as well as those based on age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status within a country. The Goal also addresses inequalities among countries, including those related to representation, migration and development assistance. The goal is to reduce the inequality of incomes over the world including undeveloped countries.

My Indicator that is:” Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population.” The target with this indicator is: 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.

One method they use to monitor this target is by looking at the labor share of the GDP. This represents the proportion of wages and social protection transfers in an economy. It provides a good measure of income inequality. Rising inequality occurs when the shift of income goes away from labor towards capital. They conducted that globally, the labor share of GDP decreased the cause of this was mostly that there were stagnating wages and a decline in employers’ social contributions in developed regions, unlike in developing regions where the trend was stable or slightly going upward. So, the main method for monitoring this target is by gathering data.

In Aruba, they do monitor this by:

CBS central bureau of statistic (centraal bureau van statistiek)

Here they have all the data, information of all the income in Aruba.

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| **Bb.1.02 Household income, Monthly personal income, and Income from salary** | | | | | | | | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
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|  | Monthly income |  |  |  | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
|  | Houshold income |  |  |  | | | Personal Income | |  | | Income from salary | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
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| Percentile 10 |  | 945 |  |  | | | 0 | |  | |  | | 1,000 | |  | |  | |  | |
| Percentile 20 |  | 1,391 |  |  | | | 0 | |  | |  | | 1,200 | |  | |  | |  | |
| Percentile 25 |  | 1,682 |  |  | | | 150 | |  | |  | | 1,226 | |  | |  | |  | |
| Percentile 30 |  | 2,100 |  |  | | | 600 | |  | |  | | 1,226 | |  | |  | |  | |
| Percentile 40 |  | 2,547 |  |  | | | 900 | |  | |  | | 1,500 | |  | |  | |  | |
| Percentile 50 |  | 3,255 |  |  | | | 1,226 | |  | |  | | 1,900 | |  | |  | |  | |
| Percentile 60 |  | 3,939 |  |  | | | 1,500 | |  | |  | | 2,251 | |  | |  | |  | |
| Percentile 70 |  | 4,830 |  |  | | | 2,200 | |  | |  | | 2,251 | |  | |  | |  | |
| Percentile 75 |  | 5,514 |  |  | | | 2,251 | |  | |  | | 2,740 | |  | |  | |  | |
| Percentile 80 |  | 6,272 |  |  | | | 2,251 | |  | |  | | 3,479 | |  | |  | |  | |
| Percentile 90 |  | 8,376 |  |  | | | 3,751 | |  | |  | | 4,500 | |  | |  | |  | |
|  |  |  |  |  | |  | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| Source: Central Bureau of Statistics; Census 2000 | | | | |  | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
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The bottom 40 percent of the populations income per capital = 1500, - florin

The national average income=2,899.58 florin (per year 34,783. - per year)

I have contacted CBS and checked on their website they have this information regarding the income categories going from the lowest 10 percentiles until the 90 percentiles; but, they are not focusing on getting the bottom 40 percent its income at a rate higher than the national average by 2030. Aruba has all the information but is not working or is not focusing on raising the income at that rate.

My second indicator is: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities

This indicator’s target is: 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

I have looked on several sites online at; CBS, CATC, Censo and have tried calling but CATC and Censo did not answer they do not require this information on their websites, and CBS does not have this information.

This goal is important to Aruba because in Aruba there is still a big difference in income amongst the population. Although, Aruba is considered a rich Island there is still a big gap between the incomes you can see it in the table above. Aruba should work on reducing their inequality by letting the rich pay more to help the poor that are struggling to buy their meals, and also help more with the disabled people and people without jobs with more subsidies, because Aruba still does not have a good subsidy system where if you are unemployed or handicap to get a subsidy.

**Inequality linked to waste management in Aruba:**

“Available data provide consistent indications that waste facilities are often disproportionally more located in areas with more deprived residents, or from ethnical minorities. This applies to waste incinerators, landfills, hazardous waste sites, legal and illegal.”( [Martuzzi](javascript:;) & [Mitis](javascript:;) & [Forastiere](javascript:;), 2010).

Reducing inequality could help with waste management in general undeveloped countries that do not have all the technology are often the ones that do not take good care of their waste as should be done because they do not have the resources(money) available to improve their ways. On the other hand, often people with higher income use more so have more waste so it is an inverse relationship. Inequality linked to waste management in Aruba. If there was less inequality Aruba could take the opportunity to reduce waste by asking for more tax to those that have a higher income and a little to those that have less income and that can be used to start recycling in Aruba, it has to be done strictly and force everyone to have separated bins so it can be picked up and recycled.

**References:**

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