

## Commitment to Reducing Inequality in Jordan: Encouraging Signs in 2022

The year 2022 witnessed the publication of two reports.

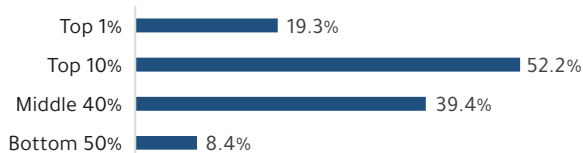
1. The 2022 World Inequality Report, published by the World Inequality Lab.

2. The 2022 Commitment to Reducing Inequality (CRI) Index, published by OXFAM and the Development Finance International. Based on these reports, the Jordan Strategy Forum (JSF) outlines several observations.

1. The richest 10% of the global population takes 52% of global income. The poorest half earns 8.5% of global income.

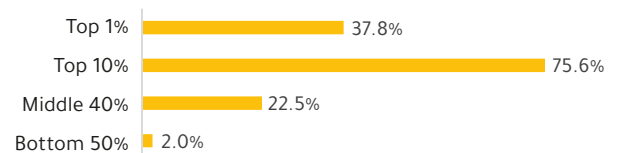
2. The richest 10% of the global population own 76% of all wealth. The poorest half, on the other hand, owns 2% of all wealth.

### Global Income Inequality / 2021



Source: Global Inequality Lab

### Global Wealth Inequality / 2021



The 2022 Commitment to Reducing Inequality Index ranks 161 governments on their commitment to reduce inequality. The Index measures policies and actions in public services (health, education, and social protection), taxation, and workers' rights. Each of these pillars contains indicators that measure governments' policy commitments, implementation of commitments, and their impact on inequality.

1. Jordan's rank, which was 66th out of 158 countries in 2020, has become 54th out of 161 countries in 2022. This is encouraging.

2. It is encouraging to note that Jordan's ranks on the tax and labor pillars improved. However, in public services, the rank which was 80th in 2020 has become 99th in 2022.

### Ranks of Jordan on Commitment to Reducing Inequality & its 3 Pillars

	2020	2022
Overall	66 out of 158	54 out of 161 ↑
Labor Rights & Wages	64 out of 158	36 out of 161 ↑
Tax Progressivity	70 out of 158	65 out of 161 ↑
Public Services Spending	80 out of 158	99 out of 161 ↓

Source: OXFAM International

**IN A NUTSHELL**, policy makers should work tirelessly on improving their policies' indicators in public services spending, tax progressivity, and in labor rights and wages. In particular, they should commit more funds to education, health, and social protection, and spend them efficiently. Here, it is useful to remember that the "Economic Modernization Vision" covers 8 national economic drivers (35 sectors and sub-sectors). Indeed, some of these drivers have major implications to reducing inequality. They include education and healthcare. If well-executed, the vision should reduce inequality. After all, societies with high inequality tend to be unstable economies, and suffer from low productivity.