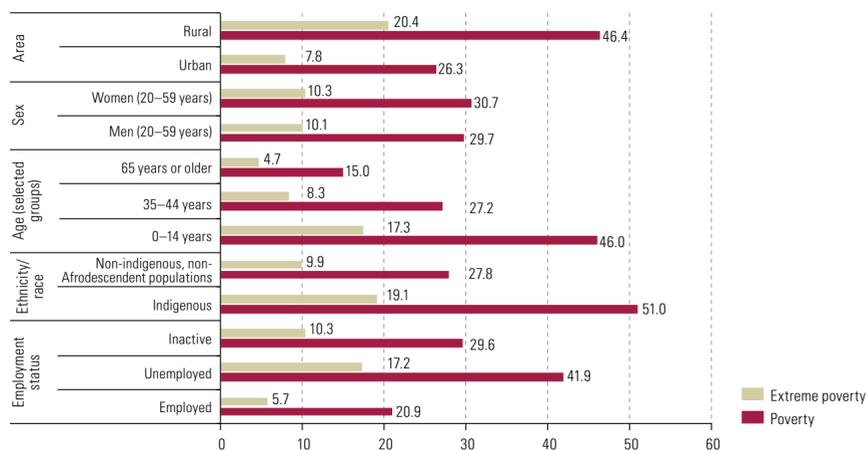


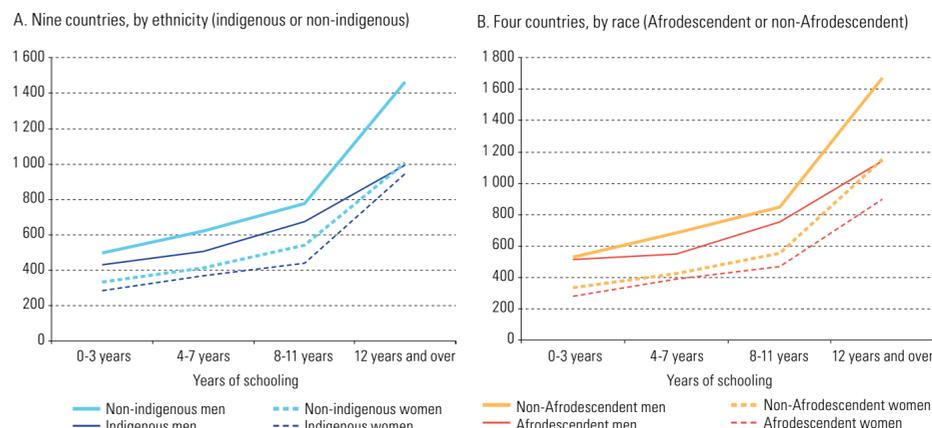
Overcoming the multiple dimensions of social inequality represents a key challenge to sustainable development

Leaving no one behind implies turning a spotlight on the gaps between different population groups and areas of residence

Latin America: poverty and extreme poverty by area of residence and selected sociodemographic characteristics, 2017



Latin America (9 countries): mean monthly labour income, employees aged 15 years and older, by sex, race, ethnicity and years of schooling, national totals, around 2015 (Constant 2010 dollars at purchasing power parity)



Trilogy of Equality, Horizons 2030 and the Inefficiency of Inequality

- **Productivity matrix** (structural heterogeneity) and culture of privilege
- **Concept of equality:**
 - Equality of means (income and productive resources)
 - Equal rights
 - Equality of capabilities
 - Autonomy and reciprocal recognition

Social inequality matrix

Structuring axes

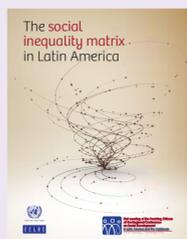
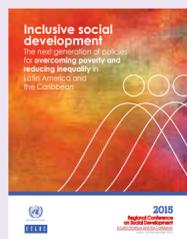
- Socioeconomic level
- Gender
- Race and ethnicity (indigenous and Afrodescendent)
- Age (life cycle)
- Territory

Areas of rights affected

- Income
- Work and employment
- Social protection and care
- Education
- Health and nutrition
- Basic services (water, electricity, housing)
- Participation and decision-making

The inefficiency of inequality:

malnutrition not only affects those who suffer this scourge, society as a whole pays the bill. Child undernutrition represented losses of US\$ 11 billion, or about 4.6% of aggregate GDP in 11 countries of the region between 2004 and 2005.



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<https://www.cepal.org/en/work-areas/social-development>