United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
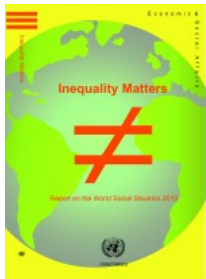
Report on the World Social Situation 2007: The Employment Imperative

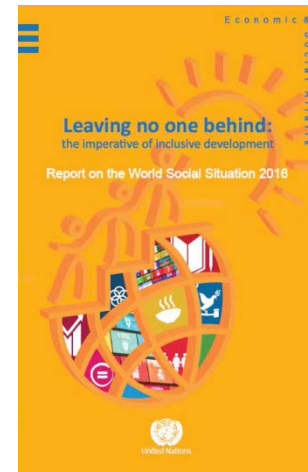**Report on the World Social Situation 2010: Rethinking Poverty**

Report on the World Social Situation 2013: Inequality Matters

Reports on the World Social Situation 2016 - …: Social Inclusion/Leaving No One Behind

2016

**2017
Promoting Social Inclusion through Social Protection**

**2019
…**

Inclusion

13. "… Sustainable development recognizes that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, combating inequality within and among countries, preserving the planet, creating sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and **fostering social inclusion** are linked to each other and are interdependent."

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".

Inclusive (used 40 times in the Agenda)

Goal 4. "Ensure **inclusive** and equitable quality **education**…."

Goal 8. "Promote sustained, **inclusive** and sustainable **economic growth**….."

Goal 9. "…… promote **inclusive** and sustainable **industrialization**…"

Goal 10. "Reduce inequality.."

Goal 11. "Make **cities and human settlements inclusive**…."

Goal 16. "Promote peaceful and **inclusive societies**…."

Report on the World Social Situation 2016

- Concepts, definitions, key dimensions, measurement

- Some empirical evidence (illustrations, examples)

- Policy recommendations

RWSS2016 – Concepts, definitions

Social exclusion and social inclusion → a broader set of concerns than those reflected in the SDGs

Social exclusion - A state in which individuals are **unable to participate fully in economic, social, political and cultural life**, as well as the process leading to and sustaining such a state.

2030 Agenda
Poverty, hunger, unemployment, lack of education, health, modern energy, information

Social inclusion - The process **of improving the terms of participation** in society for people who are disadvantaged on the basis of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status, **through enhanced opportunities, access to resources, voice and respect for rights.**
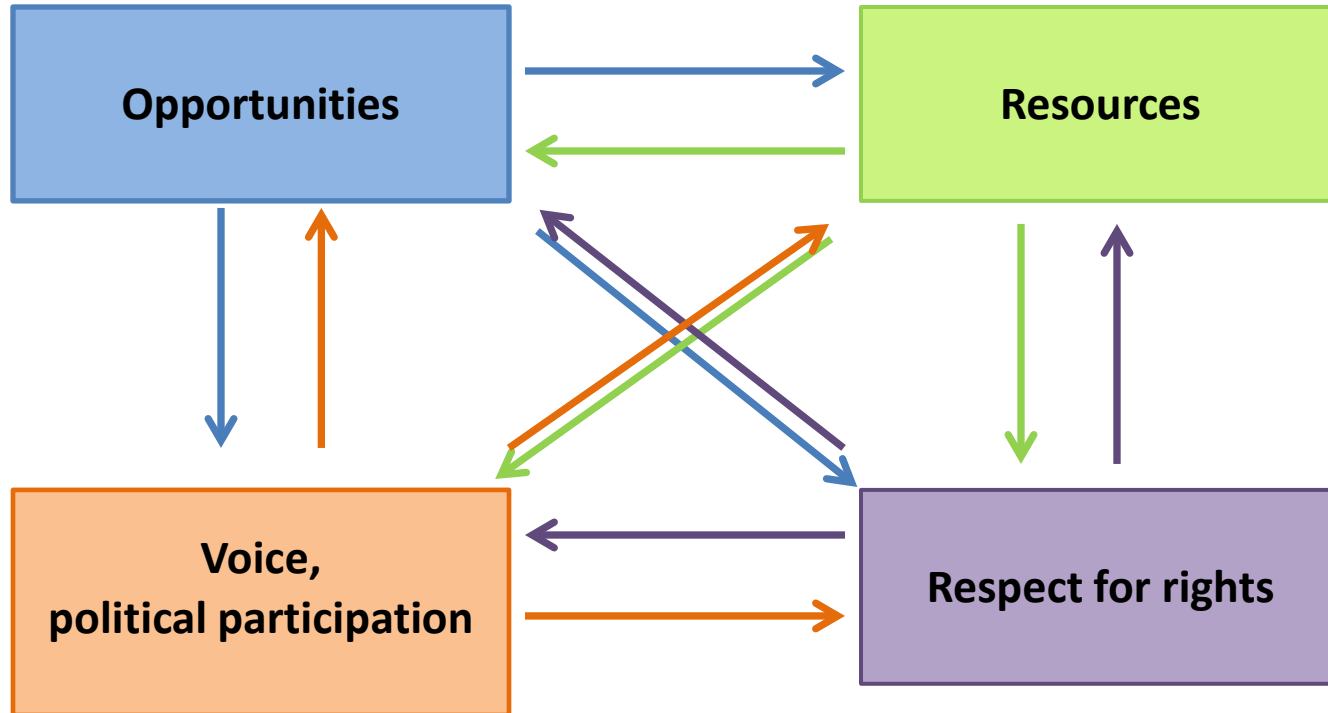
2030 Agenda- leaving no one behind
Everyone should reap the benefits of prosperity.
Freeing (…) from **poverty** and **hunger** and to ensure, (…) **healthy lives** and **access to education, modern energy and information.**

How to measure?

- **Multiple dimensions**

- **Context matters**

- **It's all relative**

How to measure?

- Participation in economic, social, political and cultural life.

- Opportunities, resources, voice/political participation and respect for rights.

- "Objective" aspects (indicators of socioeconomic status) and subjective judgments, perceptions, beliefs. (relational issues too).

How to measure?

Symptoms or outcomes of exclusion: Disadvantages
I.e. disparities in:

Education
(enrolment, attainment, learning outcomes)

Health
(child mortality, life expectancy, HALE)

Infrastructure
(electricity, water and sanitation, broadband and other ICT infrastructure)

Employment
(participation, unemployment, decent work deficits)

Income
(Average income, wages, poverty prevalence and depth)

Political participation
(voting, political activism, representation)

Participation in cultural and civic life, trust

Discrimination
(formal, inter-personal)

Agency

Individual characteristics (Risk factors)

(target 10.2) Age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, economic and other status

Youth, older persons

Persons with disabilities

Ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples

Racial minorities

Migrants (non-natives, foreigners)

Gender, economic status and place of residence (urban, rural) as intersecting characteristics.

Key issues

- Disadvantages in each domain reinforce one another (vicious cycle)

- However, socially driven distinctions based on ethnicity, race, sex, age and other personal attributes that should have no bearing on opportunities, resources and participation, continue to affect them.

- The accumulation of disadvantage across multiple domains among certain social groups is taken as a symptom of their exclusion. **But improvements in one domain (e.g. income, employment, education) suggest progress (symptoms of greater inclusion).**

Effect of indigenous status and race on working in a skilled job