



Latin America and The Caribbean: Poverty, Inequality, Security and *the State of Citizenship*

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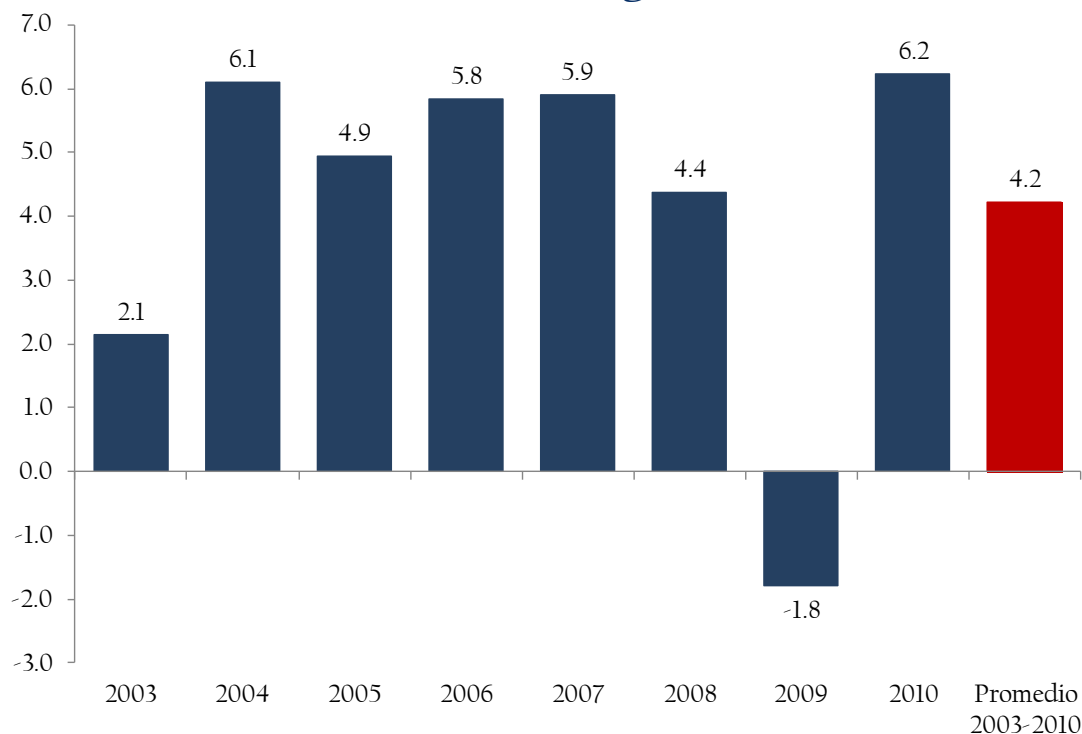
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Washington DC, 13 December, 2011

I. Recent trends: Growth

- In spite of the 2009 crisis LAC has experienced economic growth for the last eight year (over 4% on average)

Annual GDP Growth Rate, 2003-2010
Percentage

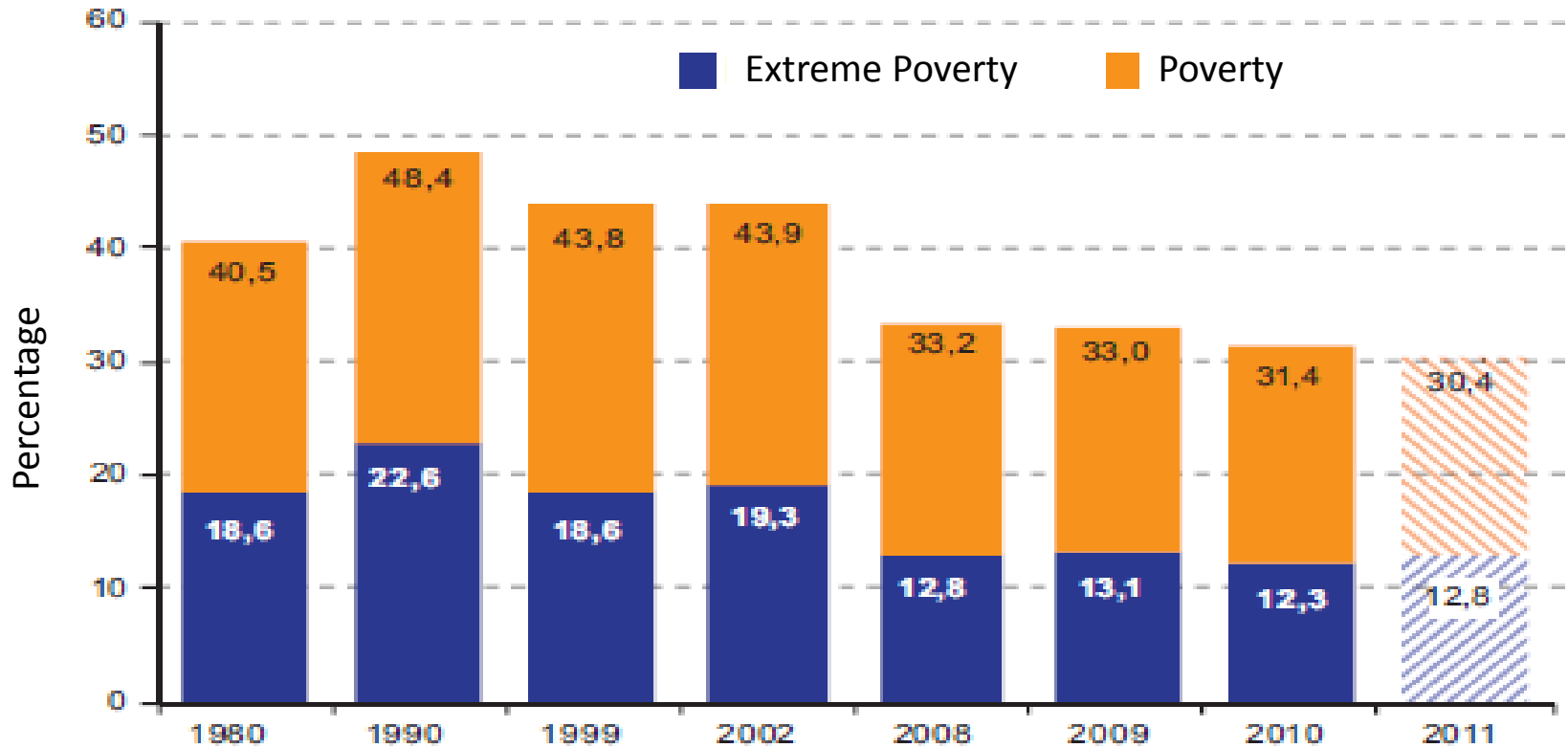




2. Recent trends: Poverty

- Poverty reduction was achieved partly due to economic growth. The crisis had a smaller impact than expected

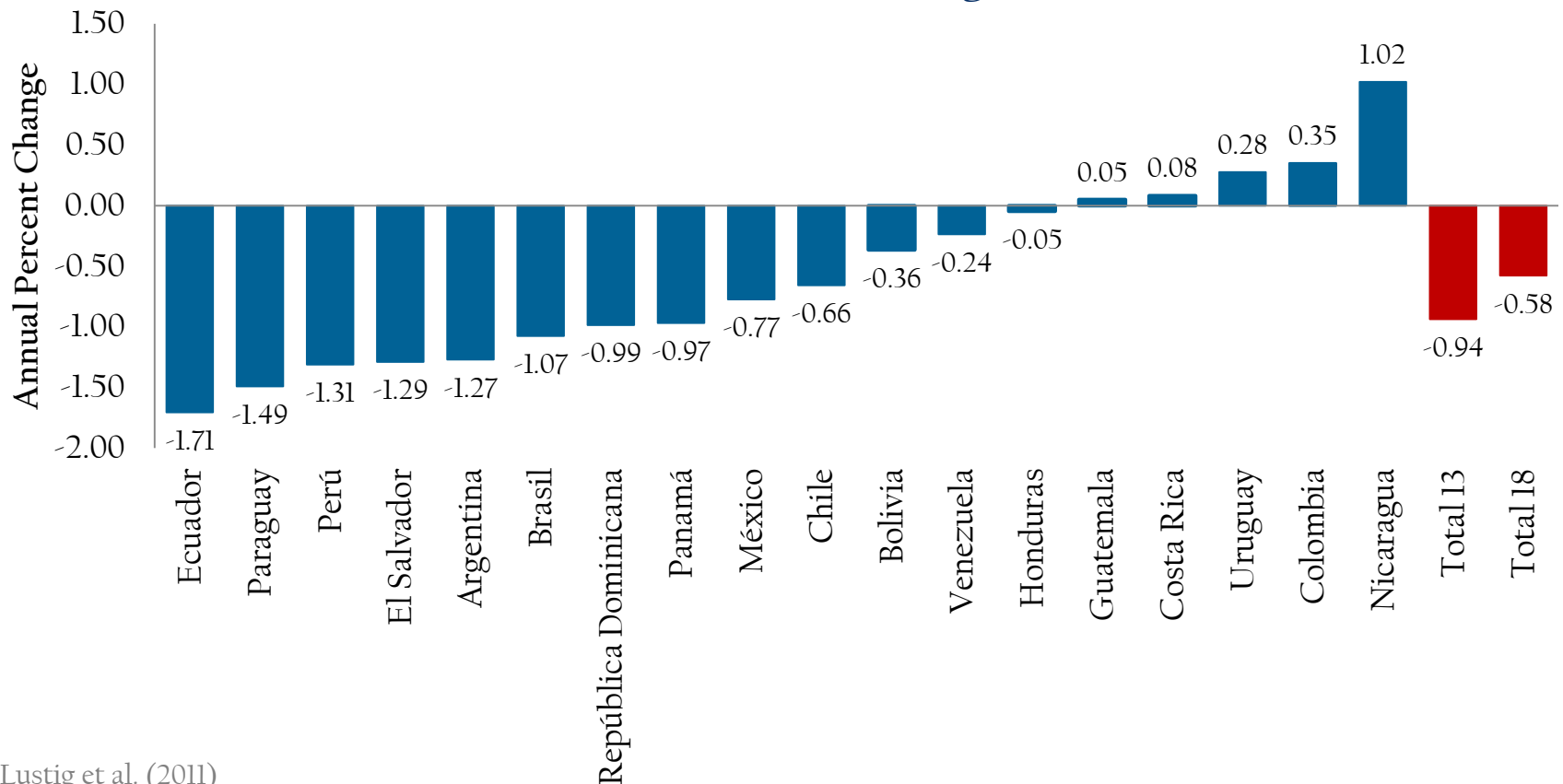
Poverty and Extreme Poverty in Latin America, 1980-2011
Percentage



3. Recent trends: Inequality

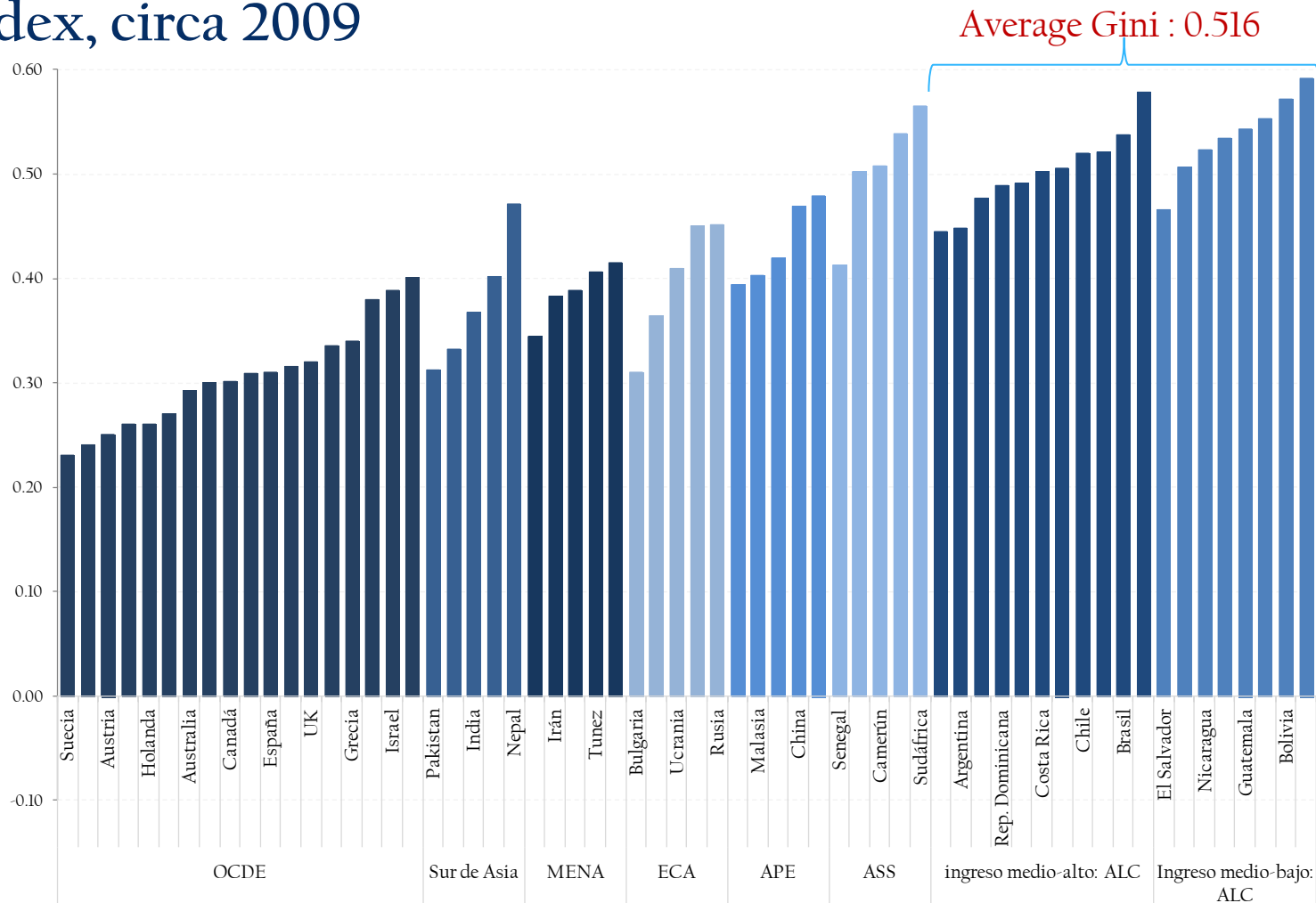
- Inequality decreased by 1% on average in 13 of the 18 countries analyzed

Changes in Gini Index, circa 2000-2009
Annual Percent Change



4. The highest inequality in the world among regions

Gini Index, circa 2009

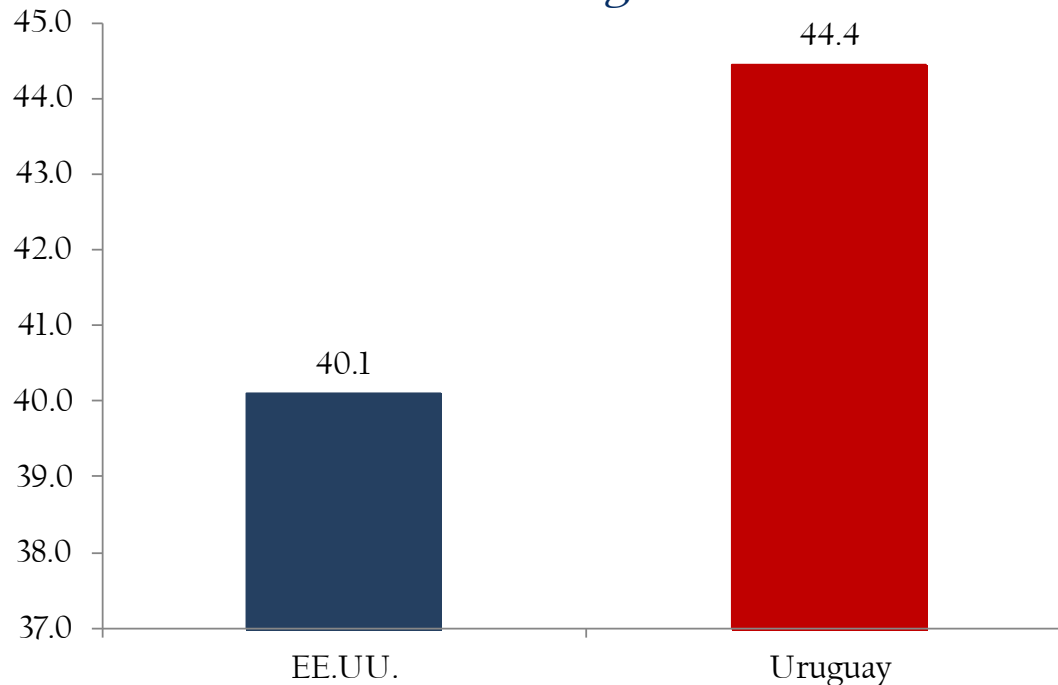


Source: Data from SEDLAC and UNU-WIDER.

5. Wide disparities within

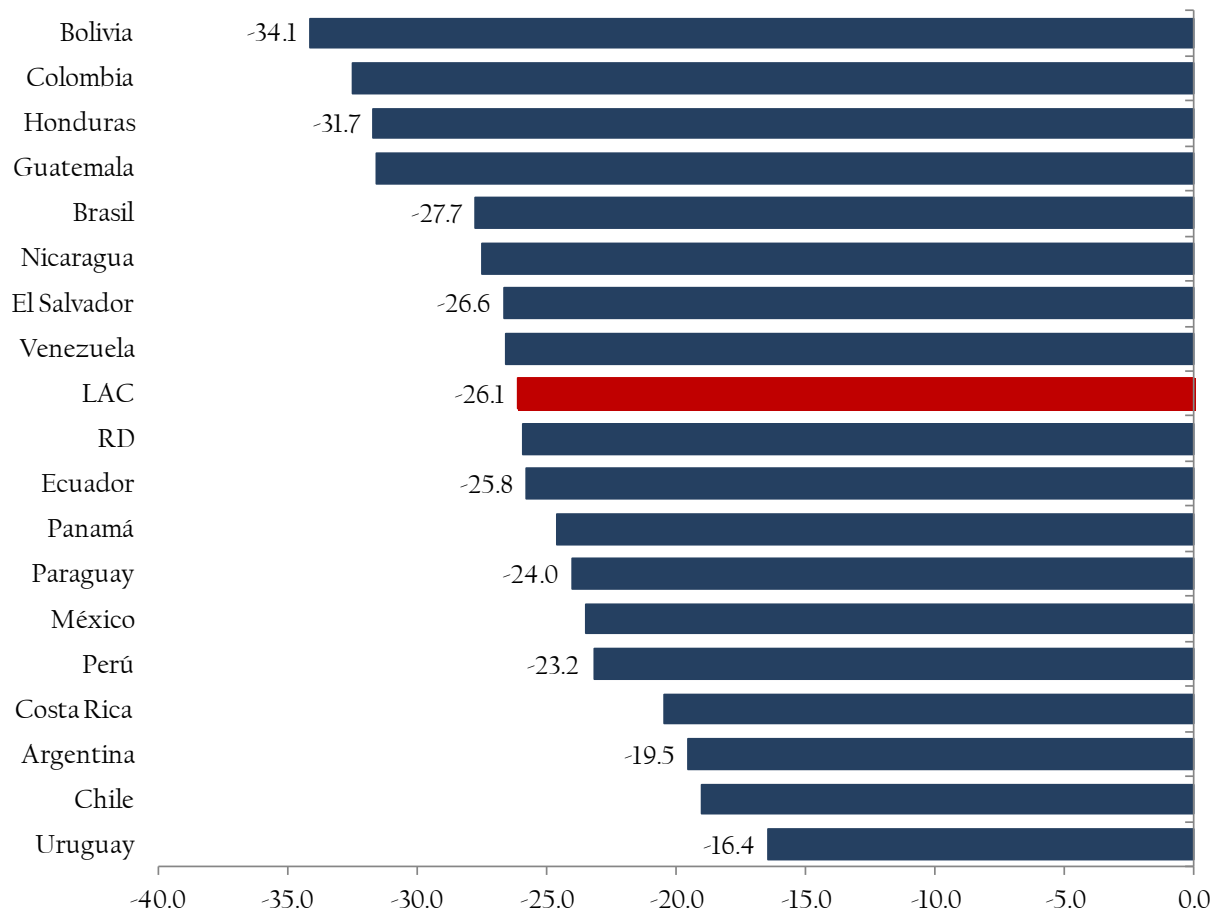
- Inequality in Uruguay (lowest inequality in LAC) higher than in the USA (highest inequality among high income countries)

Gini coefficients in Uruguay and the USA, 2009
Percentage



6. The inequality burden

- High inequality levels severely limit human development

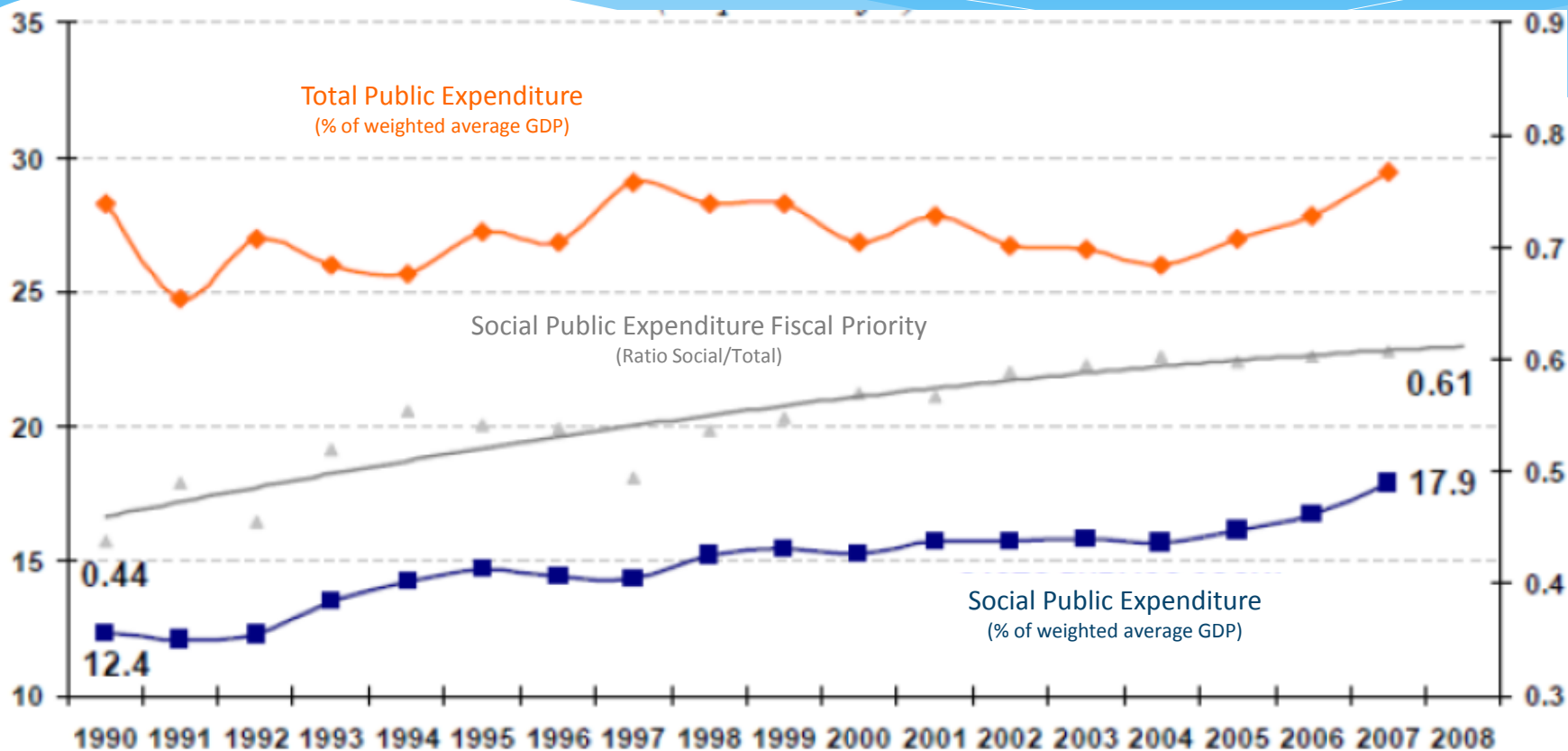




7. What should be done?

- Wide quantitative and qualitative gaps in basic services persist.
- Still, poverty and inequality reductions do represent positive signs.
- Maintaining progress in poverty and inequality reduction will demand coordinated efforts in three broad areas:
 1. Designing strategies that effectively reach the poorest and the most vulnerable populations
 2. Improving effectiveness of universal access programs
 3. Making sure that positive growth rates in the region do translate into even greater social development achievements
- The role of the State is crucial, in these and other tasks.

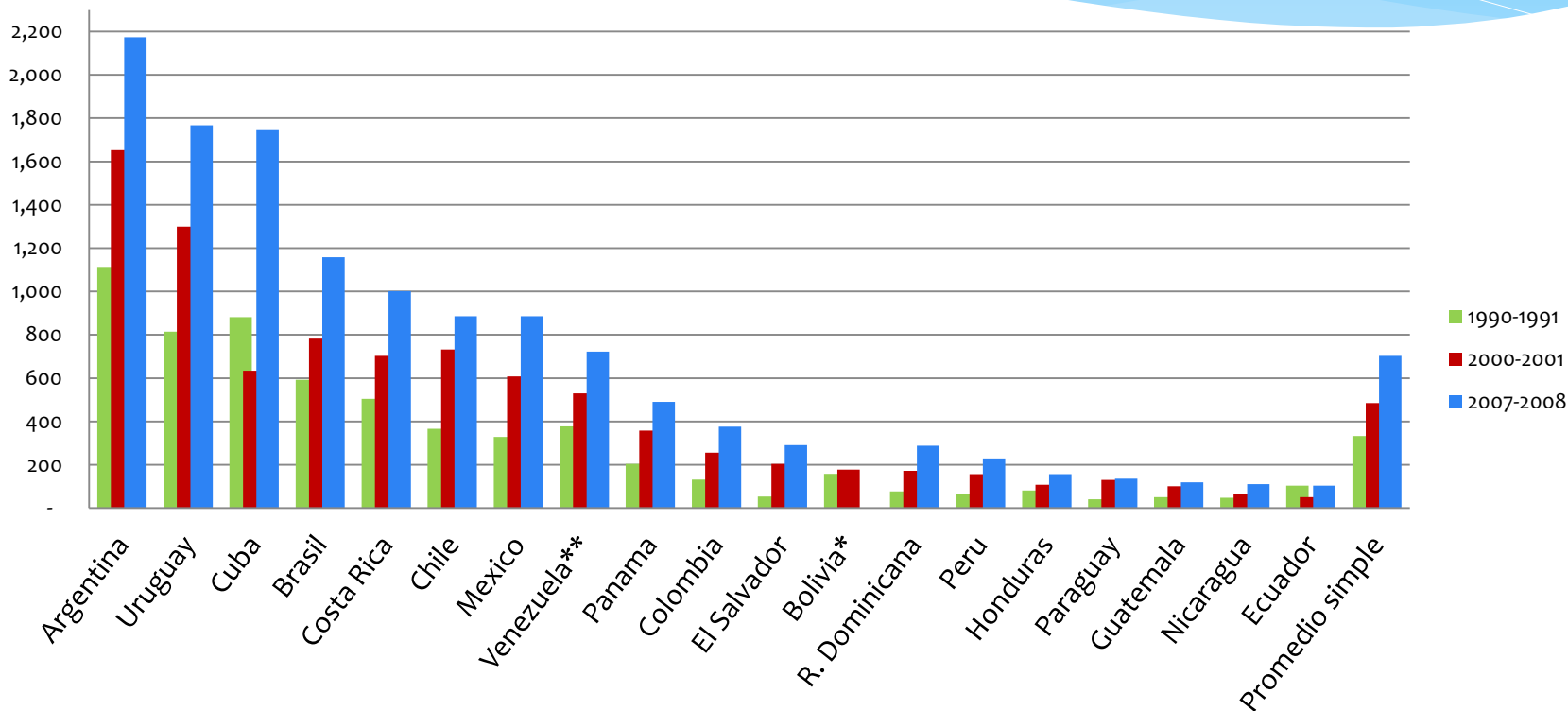
8. Latin America: Trends in Social Public Expenditure and Total Public Expenditure (GDP %)



Source: Data from ECLAC's social expenditure database.

9. Social Public Expenditure Per Capita

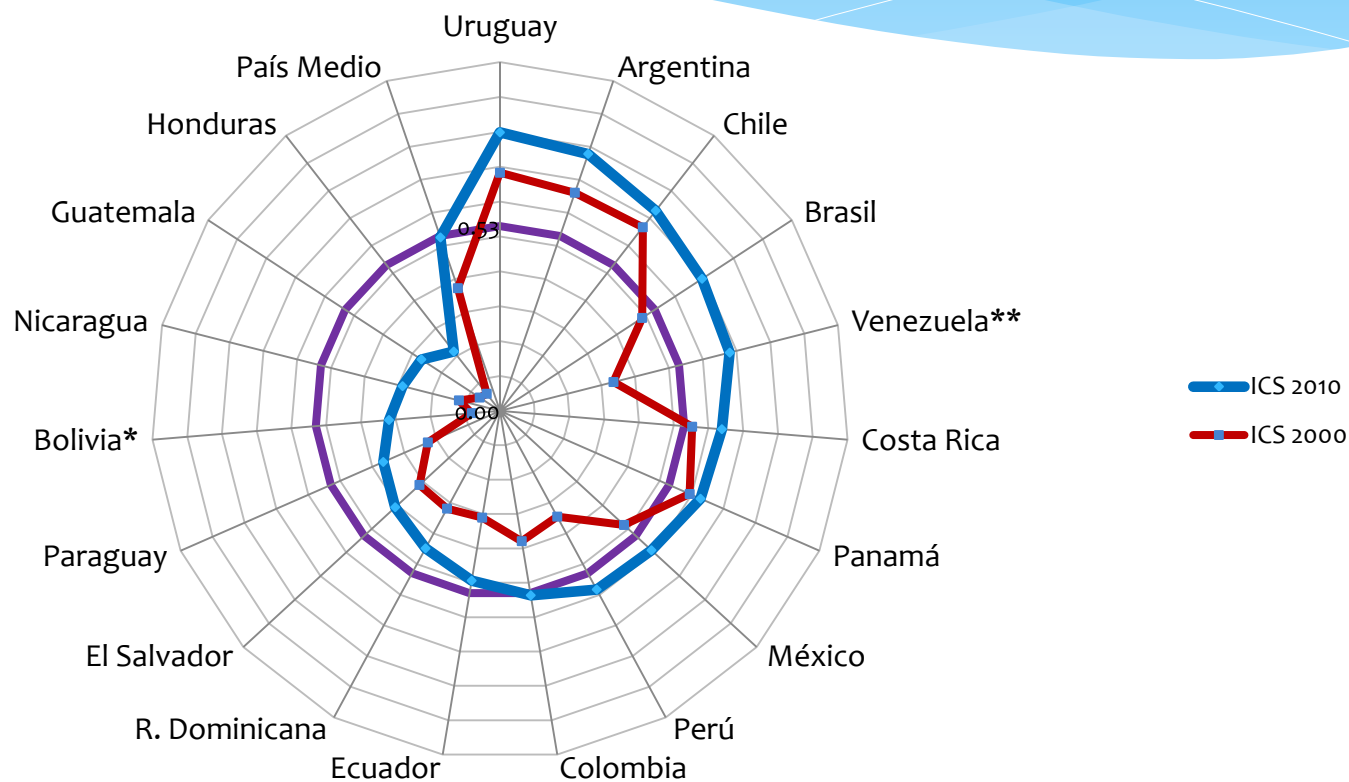
Social Public Expenditure Per Capita
(US PPP 2000 Dollars)



Source: Data from ECLAC. Simple average. **República Bolivariana de, *Estado Bolivariano de

10. Social Citizenship Index

Social Citizenship Index (Euclid calculus^{***})

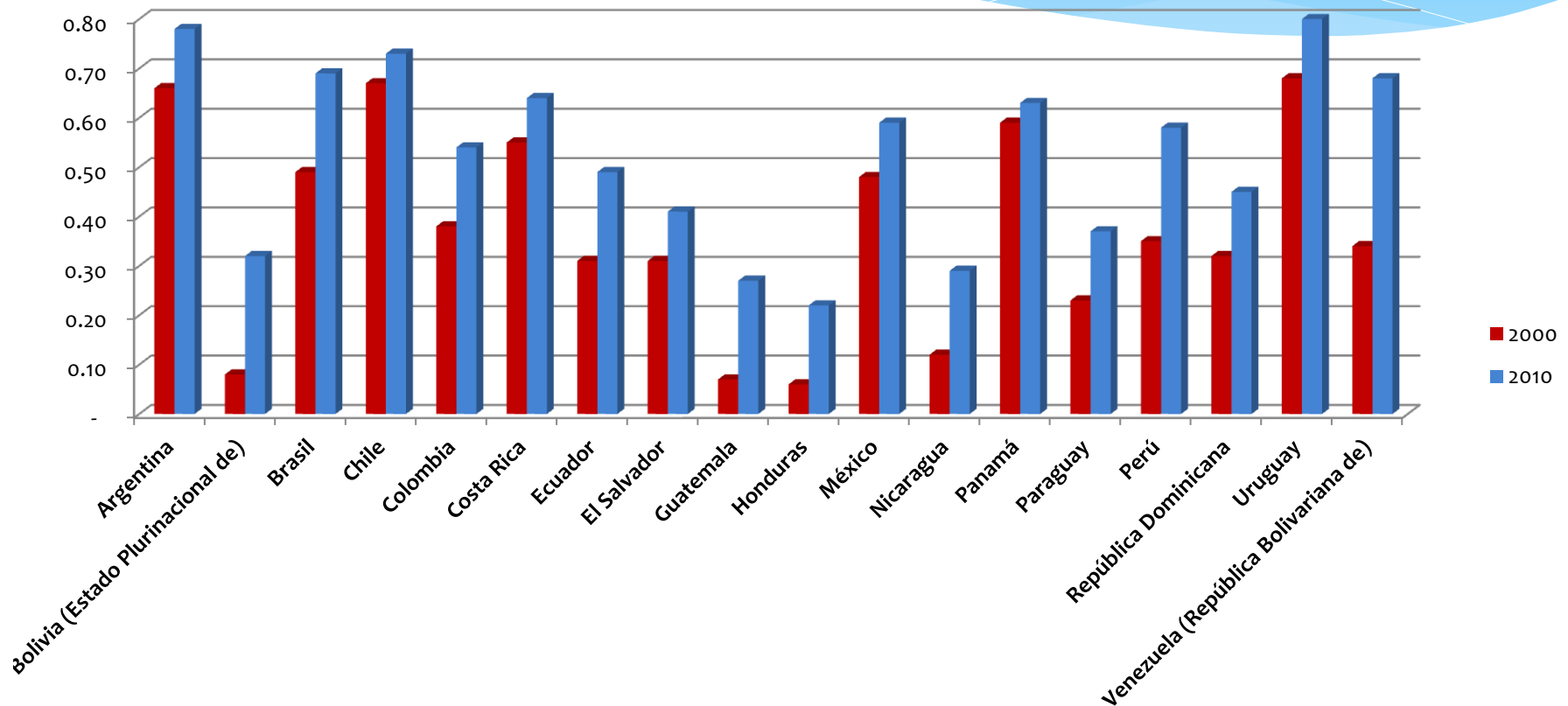


Source: Authors' calculation based on data from ILO, ECLAC and UNDP HDR 2000 and 2010.

*Estado Plurinacional de (Plurinational State of), **Rep. Bolivariana de, (Bolivarian Republic of)

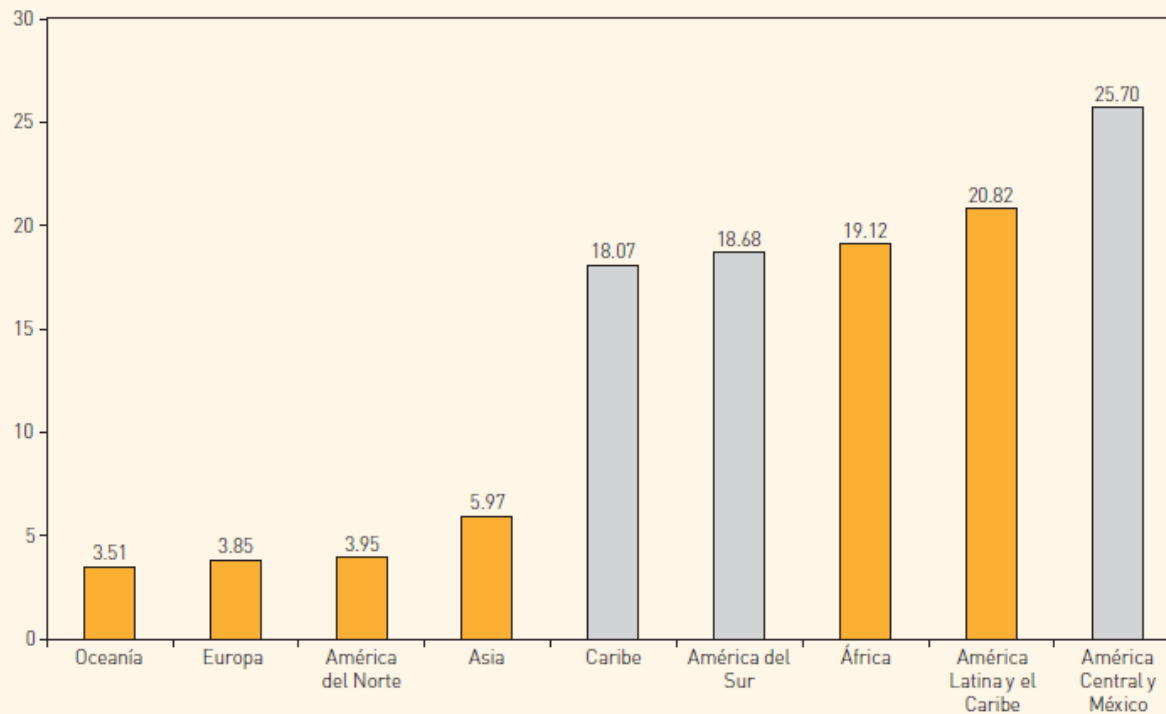
***Square Root of the sum of the squares of the difference to the value of the best case (benchmarking)

11. Social Citizenship Index



Source: Authors' calculation based on data from ILO, ECLAC and UNDP HDR 2000 and 2010.

12. Citizen Insecurity



Rate of homicide per 100,000 inhabitants: the region has the highest rates in the world , and even higher in the cases of Central America and Mexico.

FUENTE: Elaboración propia sobre datos de la Oficina de Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito, Estadísticas Internacionales de Homicidios, 2004.

13. The most important problems: crime and unemployment

Q: In your opinion: What is the most important problem in the country?
Latin America Total 1995-2010 – Total by country 2010 only
including “unemployment” and “crime”

