

In other words, inequalities tend to occur simultaneously and cumulatively among specific groups in society. For example, in poor communities, lower income and lower education have been associated with greater food insecurity (see Brito et al., 2020; Sperandio & Priore, 2015).

Still talking about food insecurity, as demonstrated by Mainardes & Raiher (2018), the highest incidence of it occurs in households headed by women (gender inequality), in households with individuals of indigenous, black and brown ethnicity (racial inequality), in households with individuals of low schooling (educational or skills inequality), in households with individuals whose insertion into the formal labor market is limited (inequality of access to work and rights) and, especially, in households in the North and Northeast regions (regional or geographic inequality) .

At the same time, numerous studies have denounced the disadvantage of women in terms of social vulnerability that include, in addition to food insecurity, income inequalities at certain educational levels and inequalities in access to the world of work (see. e.g. Barbosa, Silva, & Nogueira, 2020; Campos, Akutsu, Silva, Oliveira, & Monteiro, 2020; M. S. de Oliveira, 2020; and Jung, 2017).

Another example is the precariousness of labor relations, which has spread throughout the labor market as a whole, but more incisively affects professionals in low-income occupations (Silva & Freitas, 2016). Workers in such conditions hardly ascend to another reality and, in a vicious circle, precariousness becomes something early and perennial in their lives.

Studies indicate that this problem particularly affects low-income young people, who, due to their already low educational levels and professional inexperience, join the ranks of unemployment along with women and the elderly – regardless of their academic achievements (Guimarães, 2009); and end up in precarious access to work from an early age (Guimarães, 2009; S. R. de Oliveira, 2009).

Although women have already surpassed men in terms of years of study and schooling, a trend that is even more pronounced in more recent cohorts of the population (Beltrão & Alves, 2009), gender and racial discrimination has been evidenced in studies on the job market and access the income (Cacciamali & Hirata, 2005).

In studies in this field, the intersections between class, gender and race have demonstrated gender differences in all racial groups. In particular, they have demonstrated the gender and racial advantage of white men (Santos, 2009).

In summary, what we intend to point out is that inequality between individuals and between population groups can manifest itself in multiple dimensions. More important than this is the observation that, not infrequently, when experiencing inequality in one dimension of their existence, individuals from certain groups can accumulate inequalities in other dimensions.