Imds – Elections 2022

State Indicators – 2nd Edition

September 2022

Imds - Elections 2022

Presentation

The **Imds - Elections 2022** consists of the availability of state indicators that help the electoral debate around economic and social development. The provision will be made public so that both candidates and citizens in general and voters in particular can have this information to enrich the level of public debate.

This panel brings together information on eleven topics: Business Environment, Social Assistance, Economic Activity, Income Distribution, Education, Fiscal, Housing, Labor Market, Social Mobility, Health and Safety. For all of them, comparability between the Units of the Federation of the country will be available.

The themes listed above were selected because they are related to factors that can offer a person the opportunity to progress in life and be able to live in better conditions than those in which their parents lived and live – that is, that they can promote **Social Mobility.**

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Education and **Health** represent the accumulation of human capital that, in the long run, is a fundamental element in understanding economic growth. Indicators of educational trajectory and performance, combined with nutritional indicators and vaccination coverage, point to future increases in the population's productivity rates.

The themes **Social Assistance, Income Distribution** and **Housing** bring panoramas about the most vulnerable population, indicating aspects such as the incidence of poverty and extreme poverty, as well as housing conditions and access to basic resources. They also allow to evaluate whether the Unit of the Federation is able to serve this population through programs such as the Family Protection and Integral Care Service (PAIF) and the Protection and Specialized Care Service for Families and Individuals (PAEFI).

The theme of **Safety** represents the capacity of the State to guarantee its population the right to life under safe conditions, enabling individuals to achieve full human, social, and economic development.

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The **Labor Market** indicators seek to show productive insertion and economic dynamism, portraying aspects such as the representativeness of informal work in Brazilian states.

The themes **Business Environment, Economic Activity** and **Fiscal** reveal the ease of doing business in each Unit of the Federation and highlight possible obstacles to the more robust growth of economic activity. With this group of indicators, it is also possible to analyze the macroeconomic context of Brazilian states.

And finally, the theme of **Social Mobility** seeks to identify, by Unit of the Federation, how opportunities in childhood and youth differ by level of per capita household income. It also shows how outcomes in adulthood are linked intergenerationally to household conditions.

This is an inaugural series of the IMDS – Elections 2022 project, whose dashboard of state statistics will be updated with new indicators on these selected themes.

Index

1. Social mobility
2. Income distribution and poverty
3. Education
4. Labor market
5. Social assistance
6. Health
7. Housing
8. Safety
9. Economic Activity
10. Fiscal
11. Business environment

imds
instituto mobilidade e
desenvolvimento social

Overview

Goal

The IMDS seeks, with the publication of this platform, to provide a **panel of indicators** on the **Units of the Federation** enabling a **debate based on data** around themes essential to **social development**.

Themes

1. Social mobility
2. Income distribution and poverty
3. Education
4. Labor market
5. Social assistance
6. Health
7. Housing
8. Safety
9. Economic activity
10. Fiscal
11. Business environment

Data source

This platform presents indicators built from the microdata of **PNAD (IBGE), PNAD Continuous (IBGE), National Health Survey of Schoolchildren – PeNSE (IBGE), School Census (Inep), National System of Evaluation of Basic Education (Saeb), Final Situation of the Student (Inep),** and indicators constructed or collected from sources such as **DATASUS, Atlas Brasil (Ipea), Censo SUAS (MC), Bulletin of Finance of Subnational Entities (National Treasury),** among others. The **results** presented refer to the **last year available from the sources**, with the exception of the theme "Education" in which we chose to present the results of 2019, before the pandemic.
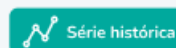
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Indicators Dashboard

- The dashboard consists of 3 sections:

- **State panorama**

    In this section, the user will have the option to select a UF to view from **thematic cards**, showing in which **position the UF is in** according to the result of the indicators in the last year of available information: **among the 9 UFs with the best results, among the 9 UFs with intermediate results, or among the 9 UFs with the worst results.**

    Indicators are presented based on codes. Hovering over your codes, the full name will be presented as a tooltip.

    By clicking on an indicator and selecting the option

    you can view its time evolution and explanatory note.

    Also, when selecting one of the themes, the user will be directed to a screen with all the indicators of the themes and their respective results.

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Indicators Dashboard

- The dashboard consists of 3 sections:

  - **Historical series**

  - This section is divided into **two subsections: total population** and **social cutouts**.

    The total population screen is intended for the presentation of indicators without comparison of social cutouts. The user will be able to **select the theme** they want to analyze, **choose the indicator** and view both the **result of the indicator in UF over the years** and the **evolution of the position that UF occupies in the ranking** compared to the other UFs. On this screen, you can select more than one UF for analysis.

    The **social cutouts screen** allows to analyze the comparison of the **temporal evolution of the indicators** between social groups of a selected UF. The comparison groups are: **sex, skin color or race, income** and **education of the person in charge.**

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Indicators Dashboard

- The dashboard consists of 3 sections:

- **Comparison between UFs**

  This section, like the previous one, is also divided into two: **total population** (of the indicator) and **social cutouts**.

  The **total population** screen is intended for the **comparison** of the **results of the indicators among the UFs**. The user will be able to select the **theme** they want to analyze, **choose the indicator** and **highlight the UF of interest by clicking on the map** on the left side.

  The **social cutouts** screen, also intended for the **comparison** of **results between the UFs**, allows you to visualize the **comparison considering different social groups**. The comparison groups are: **sex, skin color or race, income** and **education of the person in charge.**

01. Social Mobility

Social Mobility

Indicators

- Offspring who have completed high school or more whose father has not completed elementary or junior high school (%)

- Intergenerational persistence in education (years of study)

- Children and adolescents with inadequate access to water (%)

- Children and adolescents with excessive household density (%)

- Children and adolescents without internet access (%)

- Live births with 3 or fewer prenatal visits – mother's schooling (%)

- Live births with 7 or more prenatal visits – mother's schooling (%)

- Infant mortality rate per thousand live births – mother's schooling

- 5th grade elementary school students with adequate proficiency – PL – mother's schooling (%)

- 9th grade junior high school students with adequate proficiency – PL – mother's schooling (%)

- 3rd year high school students with adequate proficiency – PL – mother's schooling (%)

Social Mobility

Indicators

- 5th grade elementary school students with adequate proficiency – MT – mother's schooling (%)

- 9th grade junior high school students with adequate proficiency – MT – mother's schooling (%)

- 3rd year high school students with adequate proficiency – MT – mother's schooling (%)

Upward medium-distance mobility in education - 2014

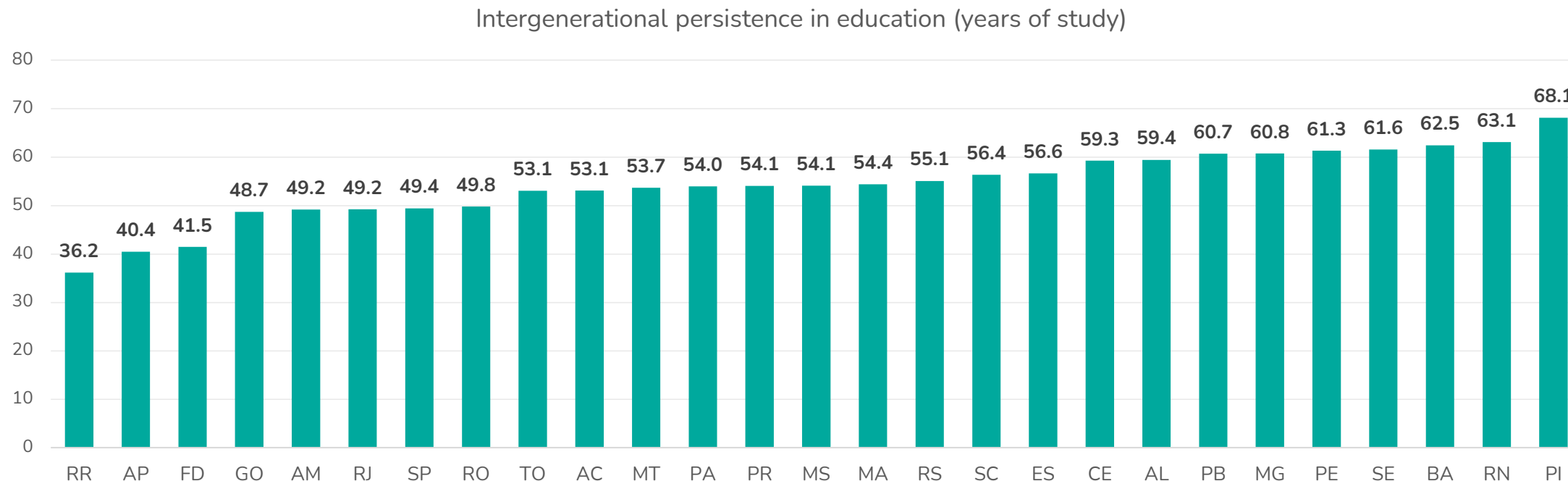## Adult offspring in relation to their fathers

Offspring who have completed high school or more whose father has not completed elementary or junior high school (%)
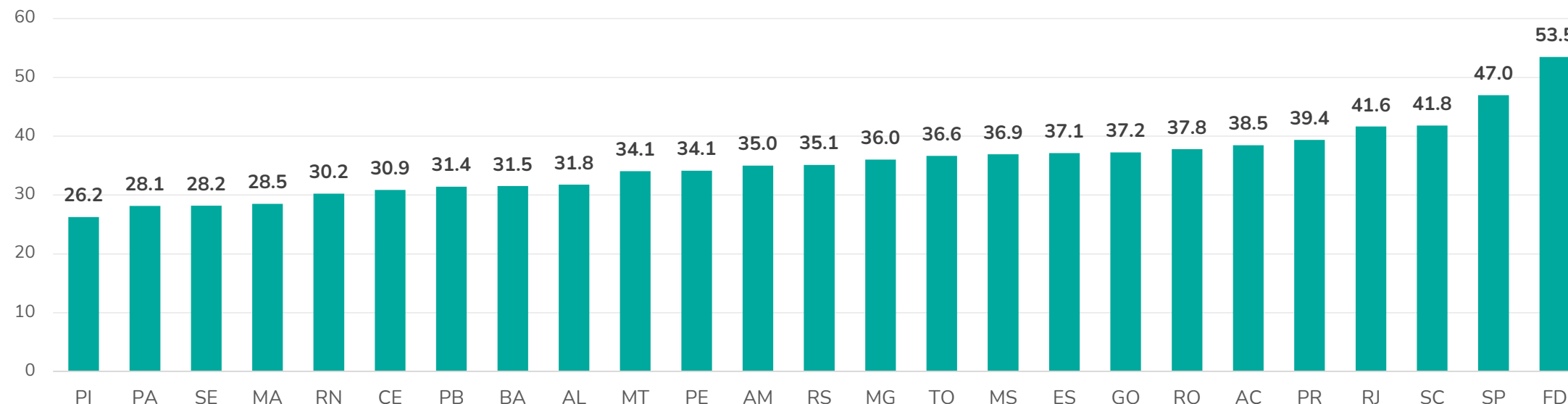
The indicator represents the percentage of offspring whose father was uneducated or had incomplete elementary or junior high school, who reached at least complete high school. In this way, it reveals a leap in educational mobility in relation to the previous generation. This indicator is an adaptation of IBGE's "long-distance upward mobility" indicator*. It does not consider people with an indeterminate level of education nor those who did not know the level of education of the father (or man responsible for their upbringing). *IBGE 2017. Synthesis of social indicators: an analysis of the living conditions of the Brazilian population: 2017. Coordination of Research and Social Indicators. Rio de Janeiro: IBGE. Results from sample surveys should be analyzed with caution. We used as a criterion to present the estimates only for UFs that have a sample of at least 200 observations in the denominator of the indicator. In this case RR and AP were not included in the visualization because they did not have enough of a sample. Source: IBGE, National Household Sample Survey (PNAD), 2014.

Intergenerational persistence in education - 2014

Adult offspring in relation to their fathers

Intergenerational persistence in education (years of study)

State	Value
RR	36.2
AP	40.4
FD	41.5
GO	48.7
AM	49.2
RJ	49.2
SP	49.4
RO	49.8
TO	53.1
AC	53.1
MT	53.7
PA	54.0
PR	54.1
MS	54.1
MA	54.4
RS	55.1
SC	56.4
ES	56.6
CE	59.3
AL	59.4
PB	60.7
MG	60.8
PE	61.3
SE	61.6
BA	62.5
RN	63.1
PI	68.1

The indicator was obtained from a linear regression of the child's schooling over the father's schooling (or the man responsible for raising them), without the use of any control variables (age, region, sex, skin color). Schooling was expressed in years of study by approximation: 0 for uneducated; 4 for incomplete elementary or junior high school or equivalent; 8 for complete junior high school or equivalent; 9 for incomplete high school or equivalent; 11 for complete high school or equivalent; 13 for incomplete higher education; 15 for complete higher education; 17 for master's or full doctorate. It does not consider people with an indeterminate level of education and people who did not know the level of education of the father (or man responsible for their upbringing). The final result was multiplied by 100. Results from sample surveys should be analyzed with caution. We used as a criterion to present the estimates only for UFs that have a sample of at least 200 observations in the denominator of the indicator. Source: IBGE, National Household Sample Survey (PNAD), 2014.

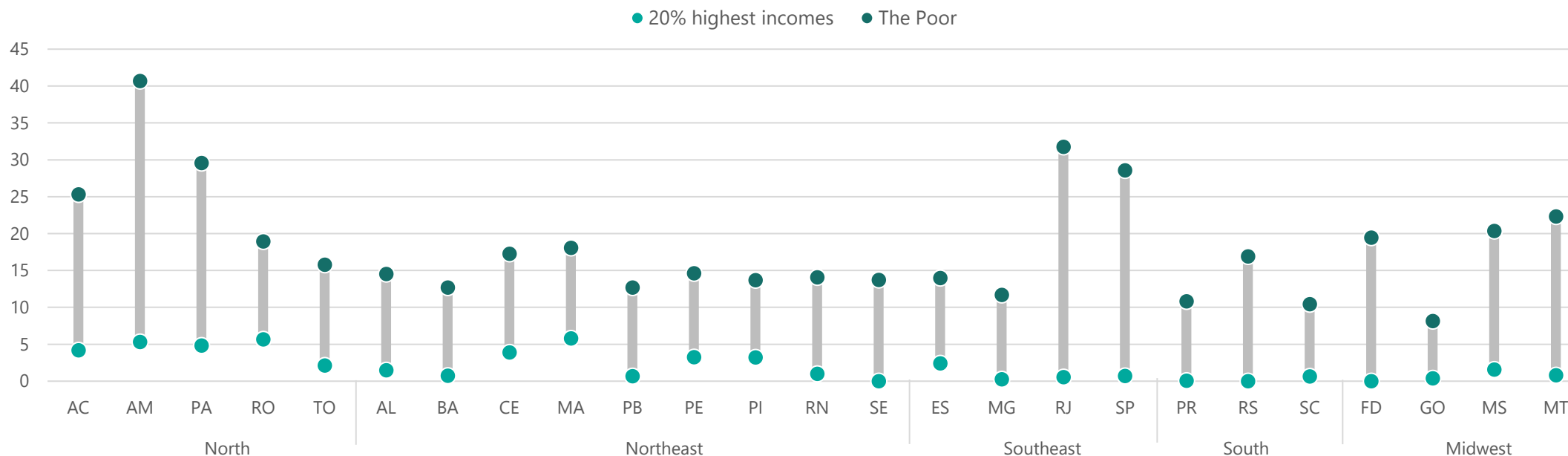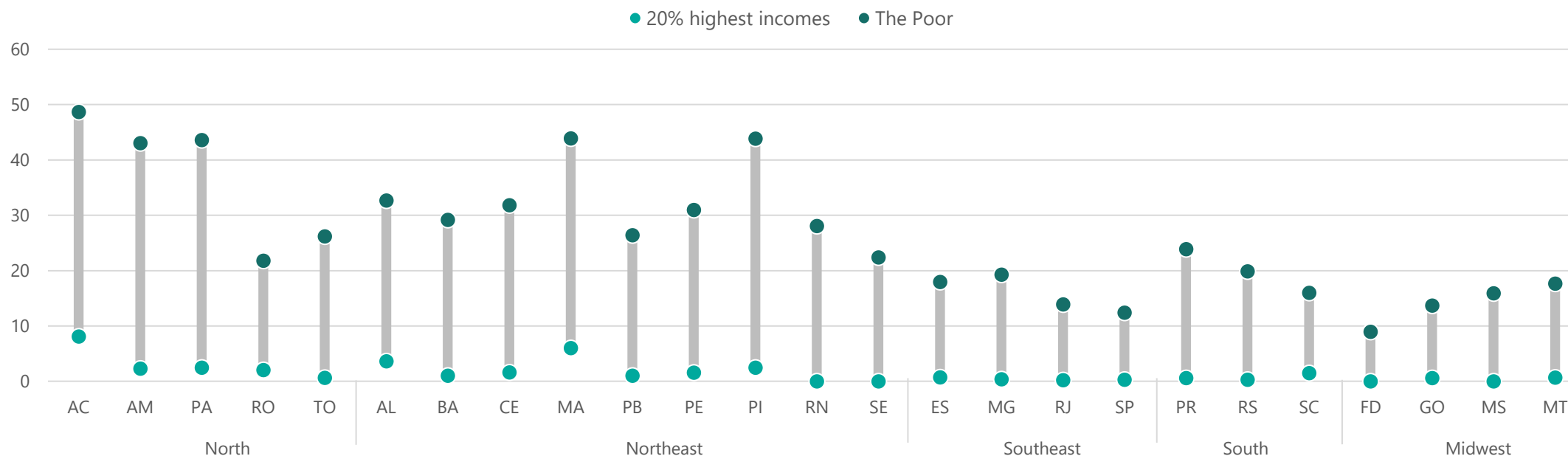# Inadequate access to water (%) - 2019

Children and adolescents from 0 to 17 years old
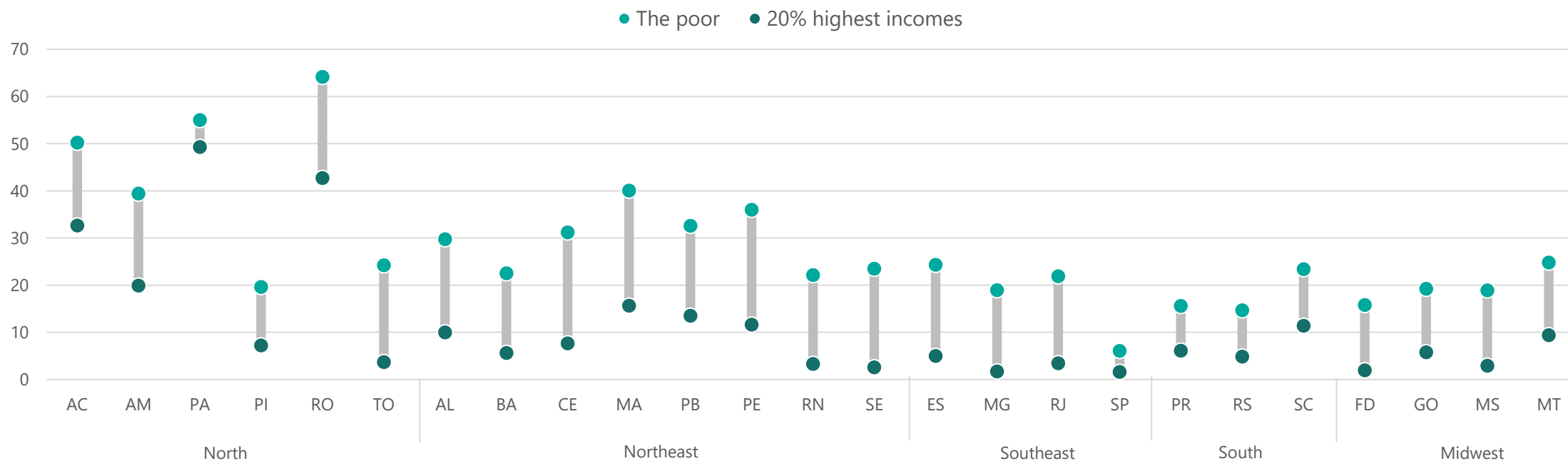
The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (0 to 17 years old) living in households with inadequate access to water. According to IBGE, the household in which the main form of supply is not by a general distribution network was considered to have inadequate water supply. The information needed to calculate this indicator is contained in the microdata of Visit 1 of the Continuous PNAD from 2016. Results from sample surveys should be analyzed with caution. We used as a criterion to present the estimates only for UFs that have a sample of at least 200 observations in the denominator of the indicator. In this case, RR and PA were not included in the visualization because they did not have a large enough sample. Source: IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous), Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).

Excessive household density (%) - 2019

Children and adolescents from 0 to 17 years old

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (0 to 17 years old) who live in households where excessive household density occurs. According to IBGE, the household in which the average number of residents per room used as a dormitory is greater than three was considered to have excessive household density. The information needed to calculate this indicator is contained in the microdata of Visit 1 of the Continuous PNAD from 2016. Results from sample surveys should be analyzed with caution. We used as a criterion to present the estimates only for UFs that have a sample of at least 200 observations in the denominator of the indicator. In this case, RR and PA were not included in the visualization because they did not have a large enough sample. Source: IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous), Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).

Lack of internet access (%) - 2019

Children and adolescents from 0 to 17 years old

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (0 to 17 years old) who make up households that do not have access to the internet. The information needed to calculate this indicator is contained in the microdata of Visit 1 of the Continuous PNAD from 2016. Results from sample surveys should be analyzed with caution. We used as a criterion to present the estimates only for UFs that have a sample of at least 200 observations in the denominator of the indicator. In this case, RR and AP were not included in the visualization because they did not have a large enough sample. Source: IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).

Live births with 3 or fewer prenatal visits (%) – 2020
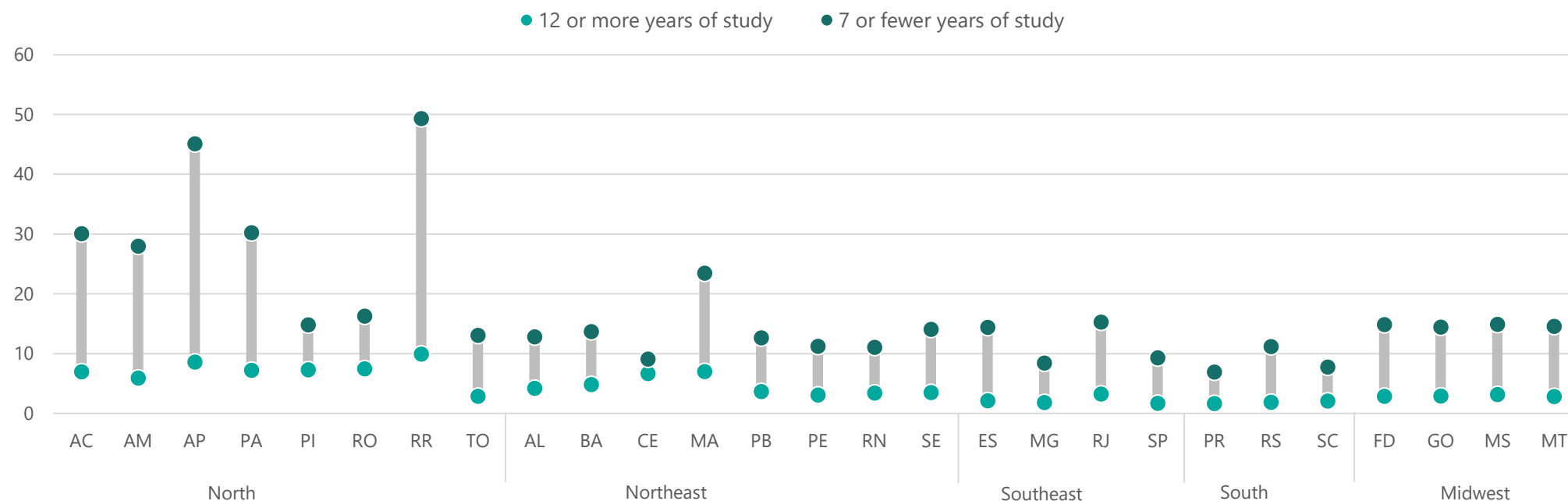
The indicator represents the number of live births to mothers with three or fewer prenatal visits divided by the total number of live births. Source: DATASUS, Tabnet.

Live births with 7 or more prenatal visits (%) – 2020
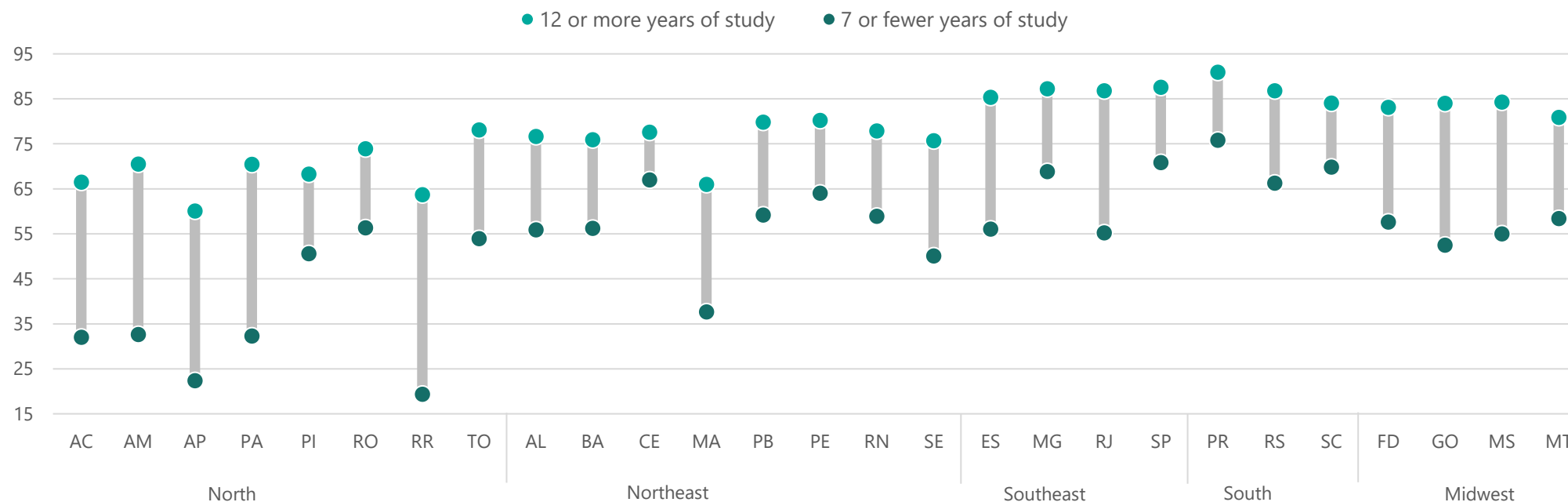
The indicator represents the number of live births to mothers with seven or more prenatal visits divided by the total number of live births. Source: DATASUS, Tabnet.

Infant mortality rate per thousand live births – 2020
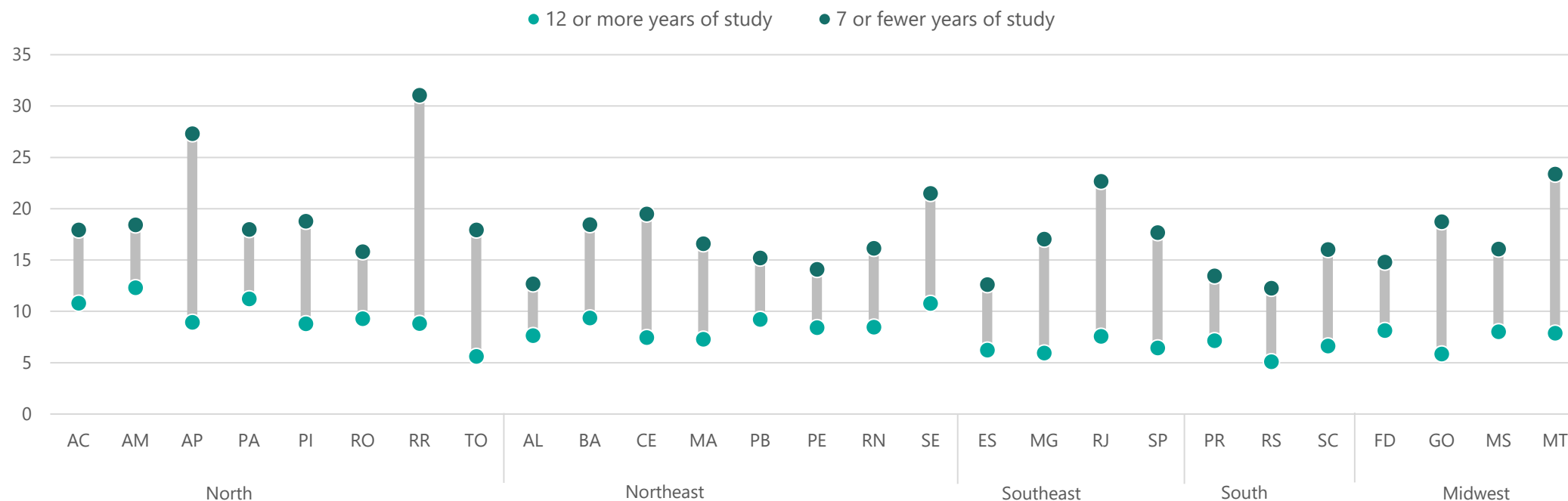
The indicator represents the number of infant deaths (under 1 year) divided by the total number of live births. The result is multiplied by a thousand and provides the infant mortality rate per thousand live births. Source: DATASUS, Tabnet.

5th grade elementary school students with adequate proficiency – PL – mother's schooling (%)

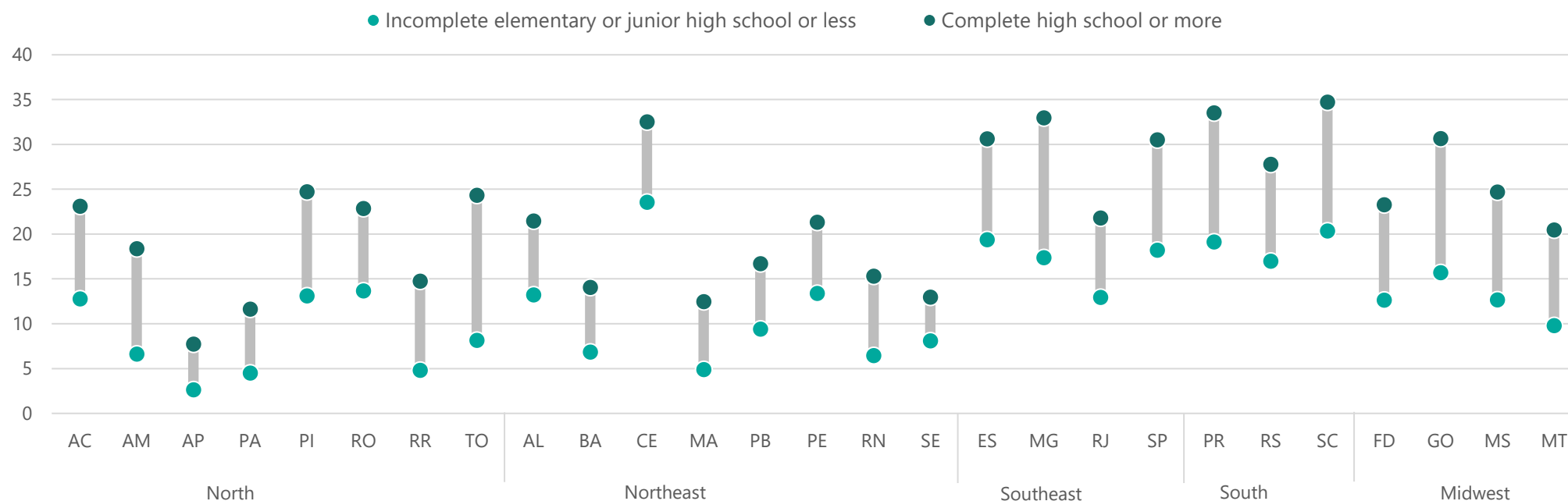• Incomplete elementary or junior high school or less   • Complete high school or more
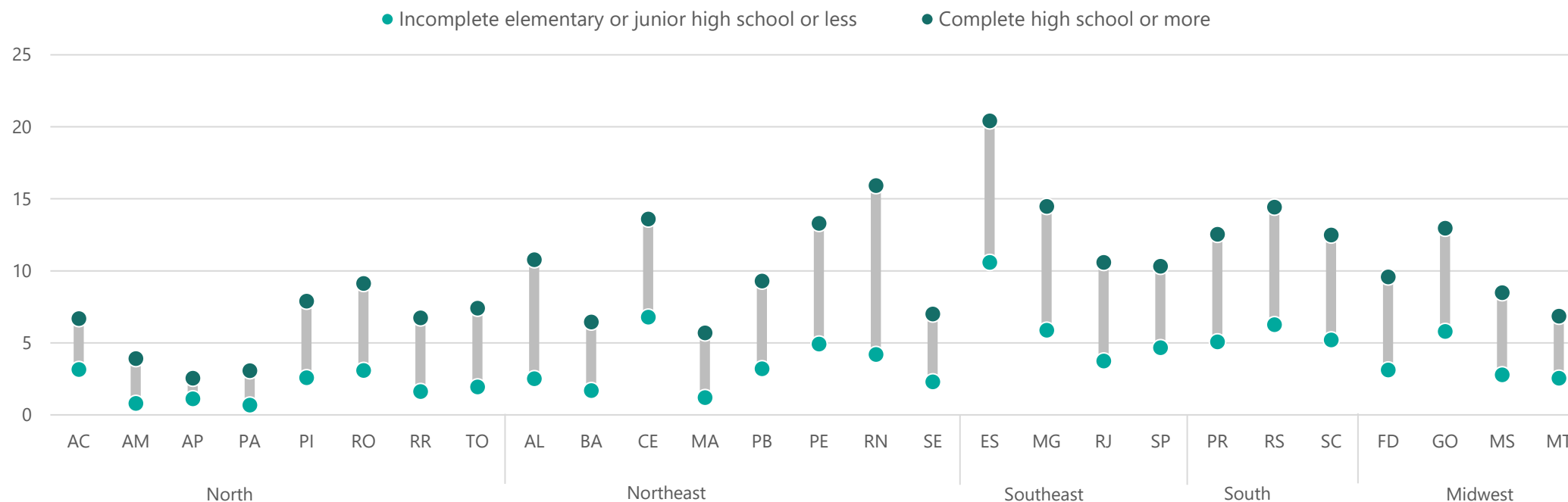
The indicator corresponds to the percentage of 5th grade public elementary school students who obtained an adequate level of proficiency in the subject of Portuguese Language according to the SAEB scale available at: https://academia.qedu.org.br/prova-brasil/aprendizado-adequado/. Source: INEP/ SAEB.

9th grade junior high school students with adequate proficiency – PL – mother's schooling (%)

The indicator corresponds to the percentage of 9th grade public junior high school students who obtained an adequate level of proficiency in the subject of Portuguese Language according to the SAEB scale available at: https://academia.qedu.org.br/prova-brasil/aprendizado-adequado/. Source: INEP/ SAEB.

3rd year high school students with adequate proficiency – PL – mother's schooling (%)

The indicator corresponds to the percentage of 3rd year public high school students who obtained an adequate level of proficiency in the subject of Portuguese Language according to the SAEB scale available at: https://academia.qedu.org.br/prova-brasil/aprendizado-adequado/. Source: INEP/ SAEB.

5th grade elementary school students with adequate proficiency – MT – mother's schooling (%)

The indicator corresponds to the percentage of 5th grade public elementary school students who obtained an adequate level of proficiency in the subject of Mathematics according to the SAEB scale available at: https://academia.qedu.org.br/prova-brasil/aprendizado-adequado/. Source: INEP/ SAEB.

9th grade junior high school students with adequate proficiency – MT – mother's schooling (%)

The indicator corresponds to the percentage of 9th grade public junior high school students who obtained an adequate level of proficiency in the subject of Mat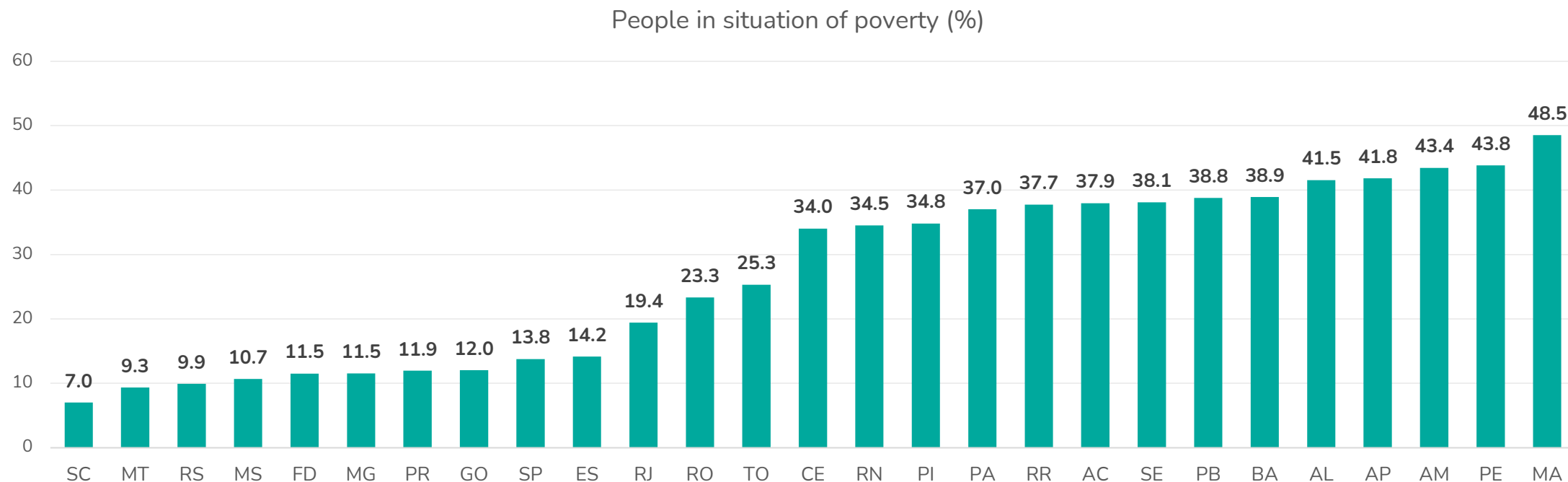hematics according to the SAEB scale available at: https://academia.qedu.org.br/prova-brasil/aprendizado-adequado/. Source: INEP/ SAEB.

3rd year high school students with adequate proficiency – MT – mother's schooling (%)

- Incomplete elementary or junior high school or less
- Complete high school or more

The indicator corresponds to the percentage of 3rd year public high school students who obtained an adequate level of proficiency in the subject of Mathematics according to the SAEB scale available at: https://academia.qedu.org.br/prova-brasil/aprendizado-adequado/. Source: INEP/ SAEB.

02. Income distribution and poverty

Income distribution and poverty

Indicators

- People in situation of poverty (%)

- People in situation of extreme poverty (%)

- Average income gap among people in situation of poverty – R$

- Average income gap among people in situation of extreme poverty – R$

- Children and adolescents from 0 to 17 years of age in situation of poverty (%)

- Children and adolescents from 0 to 17 years of age in situation of extreme poverty (%)

- Average income gap among children and adolescents from 0 to 17 years of age in situation of extreme poverty – R$

- Share of household income from social transfers (%)

- Children and adolescents in situation of poverty living in households that receive PBF (%)

- People aged 18 to 64 years in situation of poverty living in households receiving PBF (%)

- Total income gap among people in situation of poverty over Net Current Revenue (%)

# People in situation of poverty - 2021

People in situation of poverty (%)

The indicator represents the number of people with *per capita* household income below the poverty line, divided by the total population. On poverty lines: this panel analyzes poverty according to lines proposed by Ipea, IBGE and ECLAC (1997) – regionalized lines. The regionalized poverty lines, constructed based on the POF 1995/1996, were adjusted from the National Consumer Price Index, the national INPC. Results from sample surveys should be analyzed with caution. We used as a criterion to present the estimates only for UFs that have a sample of at least 200 observations in the denominator of the indicator. Source: IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).
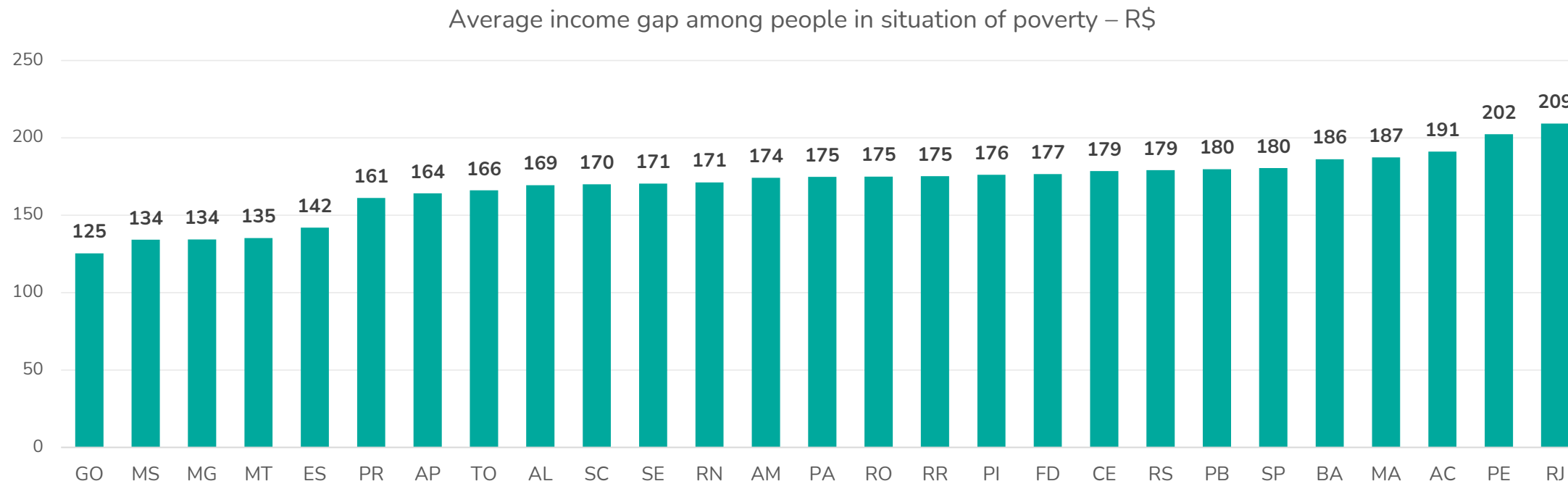
People in situation of extreme poverty - 2021

People in situation of extreme poverty (%)

The indicator represents the number of people with *per capita* household income below the extreme poverty line, divided by the total population. On poverty lines: this panel analyzes poverty according to lines proposed by Ipea, IBGE and ECLAC (1997) – regionalized lines. The regionalized poverty lines, constructed based on the POF 1995/1996, were adjusted from the National Consumer Price Index, the national INPC. Results from sample surveys should be analyzed with caution. We used as a criterion to present the estimates only for UFs that have a sample of at least 200 observations in the denominator of the indicator. Source: IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).

People in situation of extreme poverty (%)

How to interpret the graph?
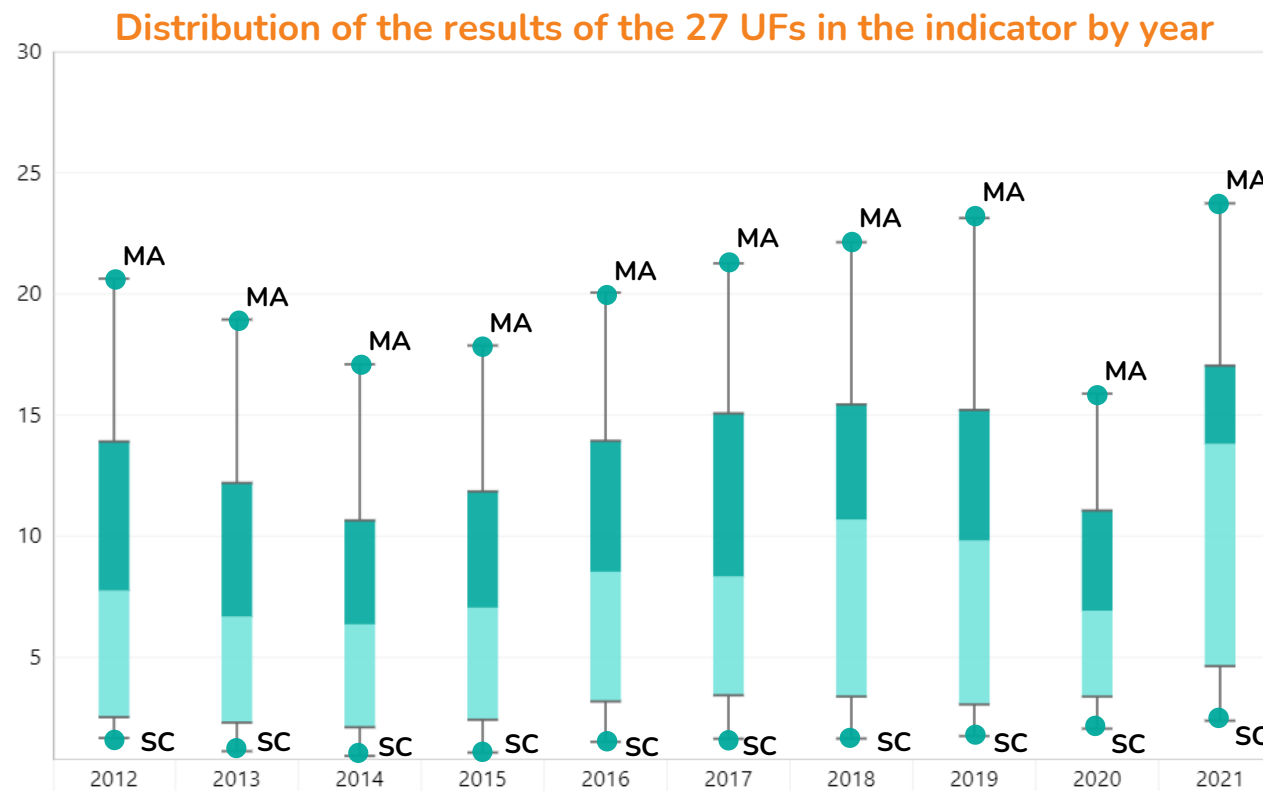
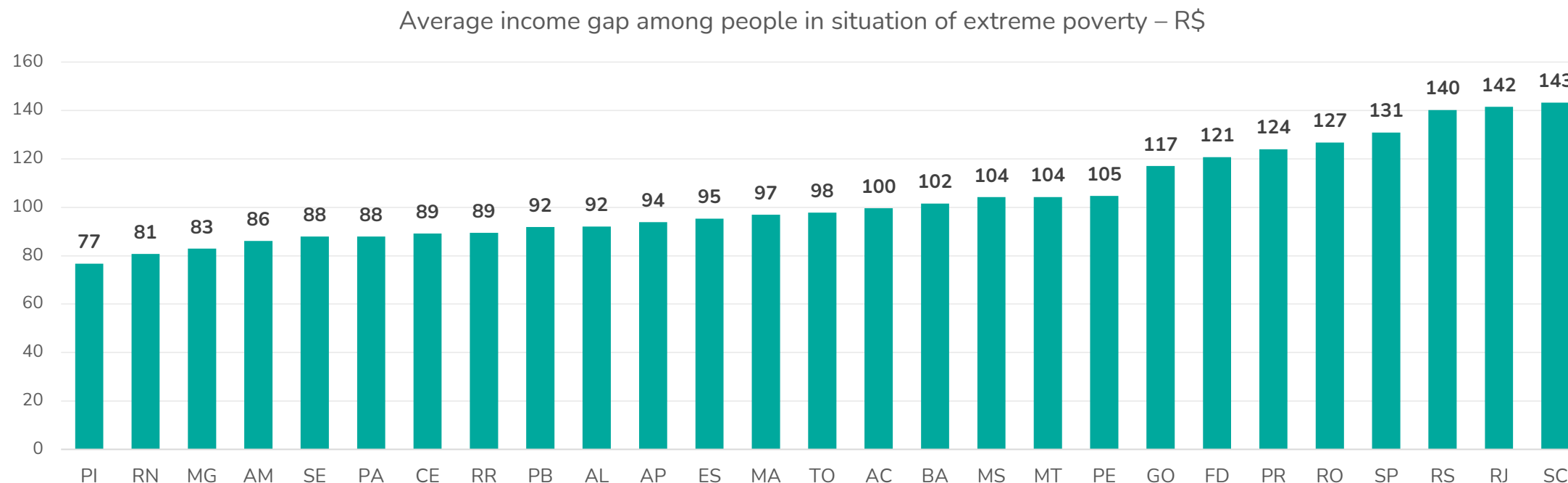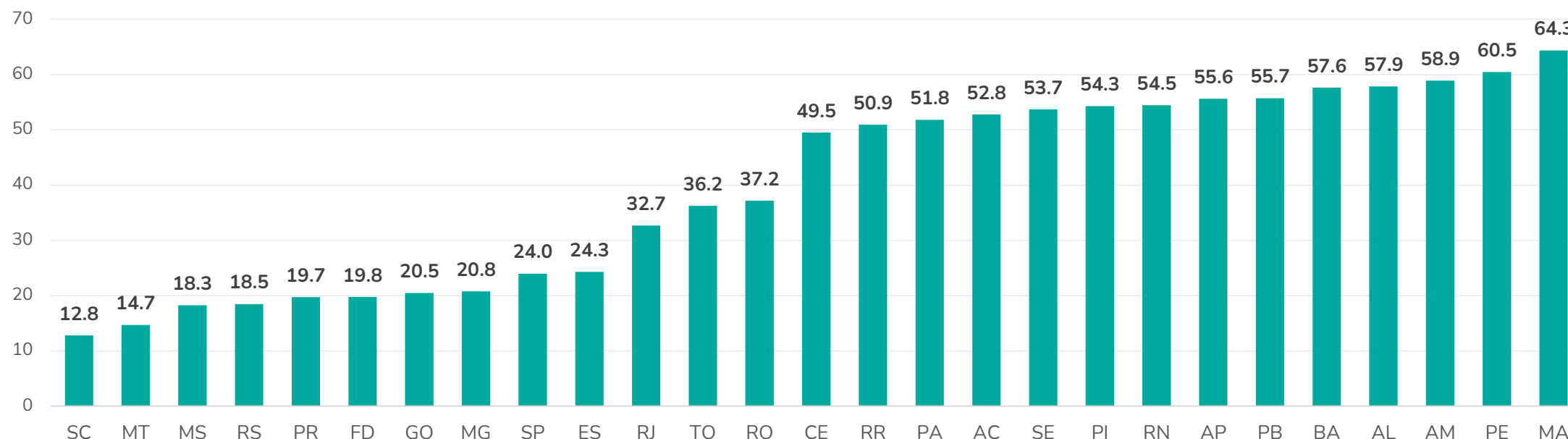**Distribution of the results of the 27 UFs in the indicator by year**

The boxplot above presents the inequality of the distribution of the indicator among the 27 Units of the Federation. The lower and upper tails represent, respectively, the minimum and maximum value of the distribution (excluding outliers). The rectangular box represents the second (light green) and third (dark green) quartiles, and the line dividing the two shades of green represents the median of the distribution. The line below the box represents the 25% UFs with the lowest values for the indicator, while the line above the box represents the 25% UFs with the highest values for the indicator.

Average income gap among people in situation of poverty - 2021

Average income gap among people in situation of poverty – R$

The indicator represents the sum of the distances, in monetary terms, between the *per capita* household income of people in situation of poverty and the poverty line, divided by the number of people in poverty. On poverty lines: this panel analyzes poverty according to lines proposed by Ipea, IBGE and ECLAC (1997) – regionalized lines. The regionalized poverty lines, constructed based on the POF 1995/1996, were adjusted from the National Consumer Price Index, the national INPC. Source: IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).
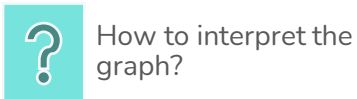
Average income gap among people in situation of extreme poverty - 2021

Average income gap among people in situation of extreme poverty – R$

The indicator represents the sum of the distances, in monetary terms, between the *per capita* household income of people in situation of extreme poverty and the extreme poverty line, divided by the number of people in extreme poverty. On poverty lines: this panel analyzes poverty according to lines proposed by Ipea, IBGE and ECLAC (1997) – regionalized lines. The regionalized poverty lines, constructed based on the POF 1995/1996, were adjusted from the National Consumer Price Index, the national INPC. Source: IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).

Children and adolescents in situation of poverty - 2021

Children and adolescents from 0 to 17 years of age in situation of poverty (%)
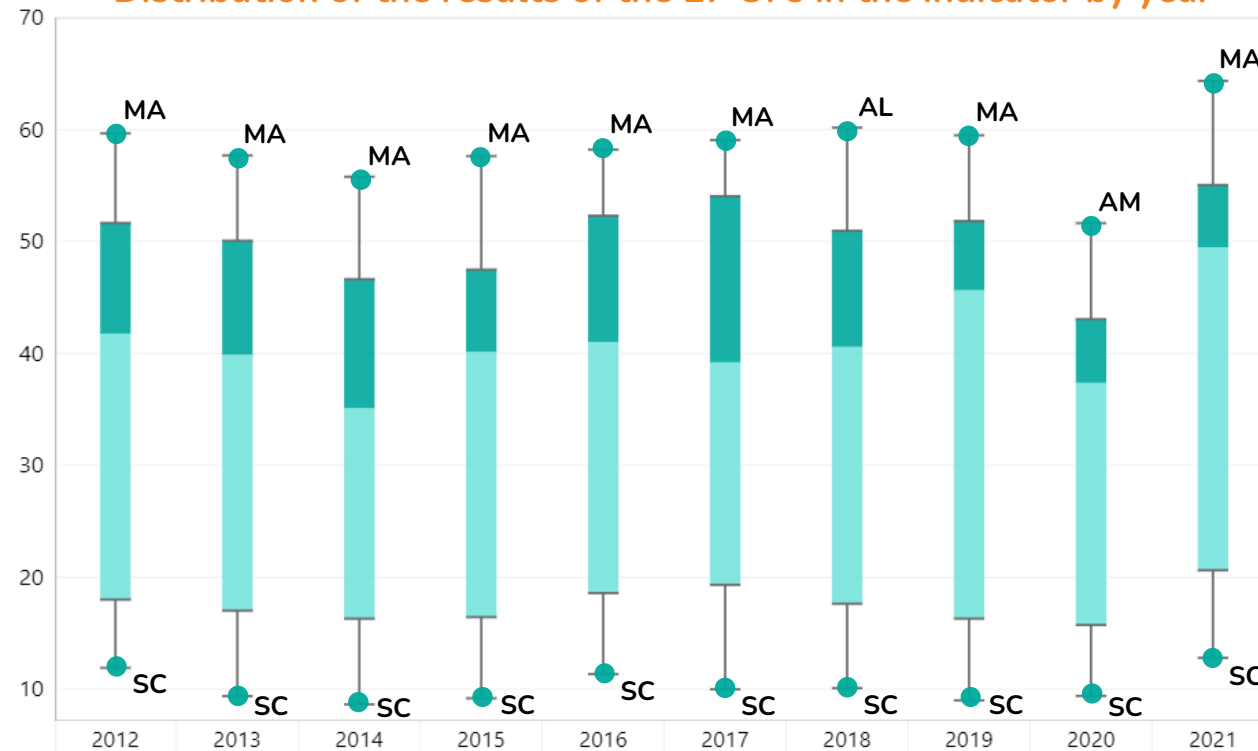
The indicator represents the number of children and adolescents aged 0 to 17 years with *per capita* household income below the poverty line, divided by the total population in this age group. On poverty lines: this panel analyzes poverty according to lines proposed by Ipea, IBGE and ECLAC (1997) – regionalized lines. The regionalized poverty lines, constructed based on the POF 1995/1996, were adjusted from the National Consumer Price Index, the national INPC. Results from sample surveys should be analyzed with caution. We used as a criterion to present the estimates only for UFs that have a sample of at least 200 observations in the denominator of the indicator. Source: IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).

Children and adolescents in situation of poverty (%)

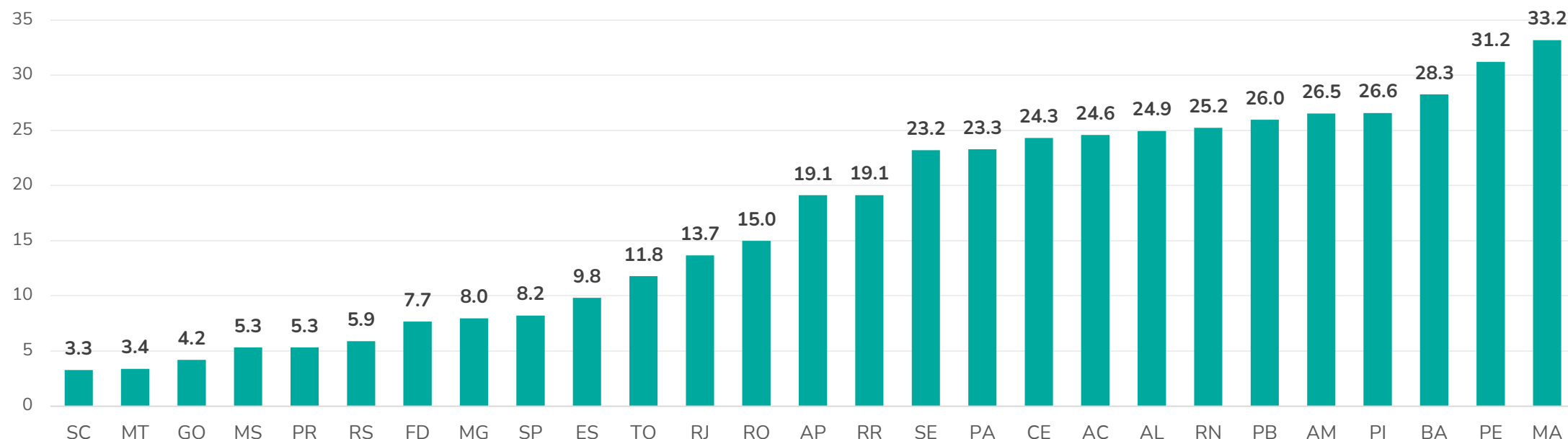? How to interpret the graph?

Distribution of the results of the 27 UFs in the indicator by year

The boxplot above presents the inequality of the distribution of the indicator among the 27 Units of the Federation. The lower and upper tails represent, respectively, the minimum and maximum value of the distribution (excluding outliers). The rectangular box represents the second (light green) and third (dark green) quartiles, and the line dividing the two shades of green represents the median of the distribution. The line below the box represents the 25% UFs with the lowest values for the indicator, while the line above the box represents the 25% UFs with the highest values for the indicator.

Children and adolescents in situation of extreme poverty - 2021
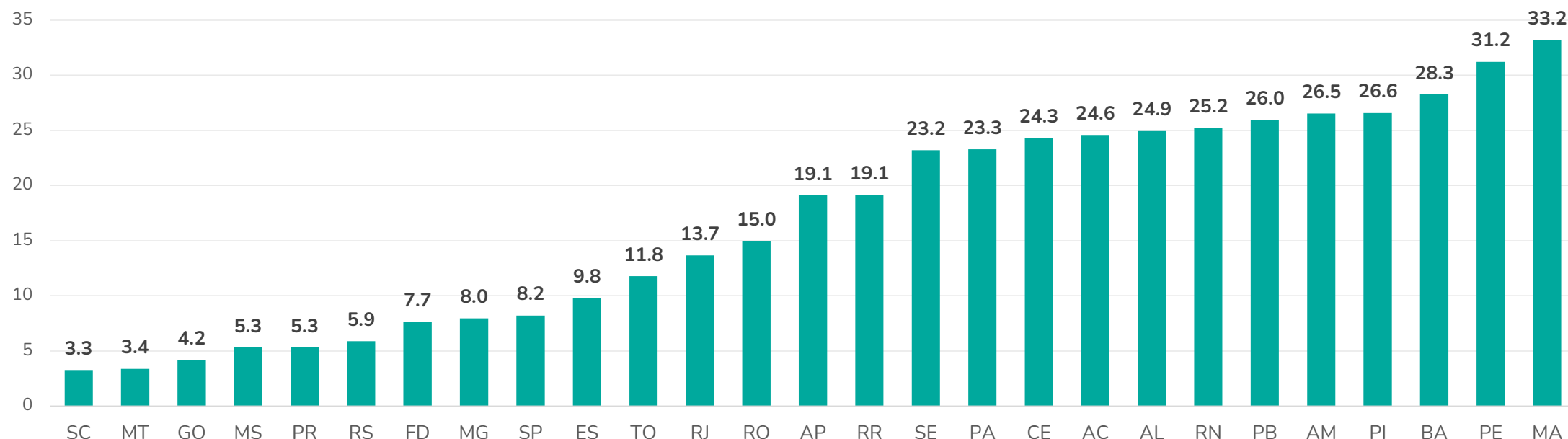
Children and adolescents from 0 to 17 years of age in situation of extreme poverty (%)

The indicator represents the number of children and adolescents aged 0 to 17 years with per capita household income below the extreme poverty line, divided by the total population in this age group. On poverty lines: this panel analyzes poverty according to lines proposed by Ipea, IBGE and ECLAC (1997) – regionalized lines. The regionalized poverty lines, constructed based on the POF 1995/1996, were adjusted from the National Consumer Price Index, the national INPC. Results from sample surveys should be analyzed with caution. We used as a criterion to present the estimates only for UFs that have a sample of at least 200 observations in the denominator of the indicator. Source: IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).

Average income gap among children and adolescents aged 0 to 17 years in situation of extreme poverty - 2021

Children and adolescents from 0 to 17 years of age in situation of extreme poverty (%)

The indicator represents the sum of the distances, in monetary terms, between the per capita household income of children and adolescents aged 0 to 17 years in extreme poverty and the extreme poverty line, divided by the number of children and adolescents aged 0 to 17 years in extreme poverty. On poverty lines: this panel analyzes poverty according to lines proposed by Ipea, IBGE and ECLAC (1997) – regionalized lines. The regionalized poverty lines, constructed based on the POF 1995/1996, were adjusted from the National Consumer Price Index, INPC. Source: IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).

Share of household income from social transfers (%) - 2021
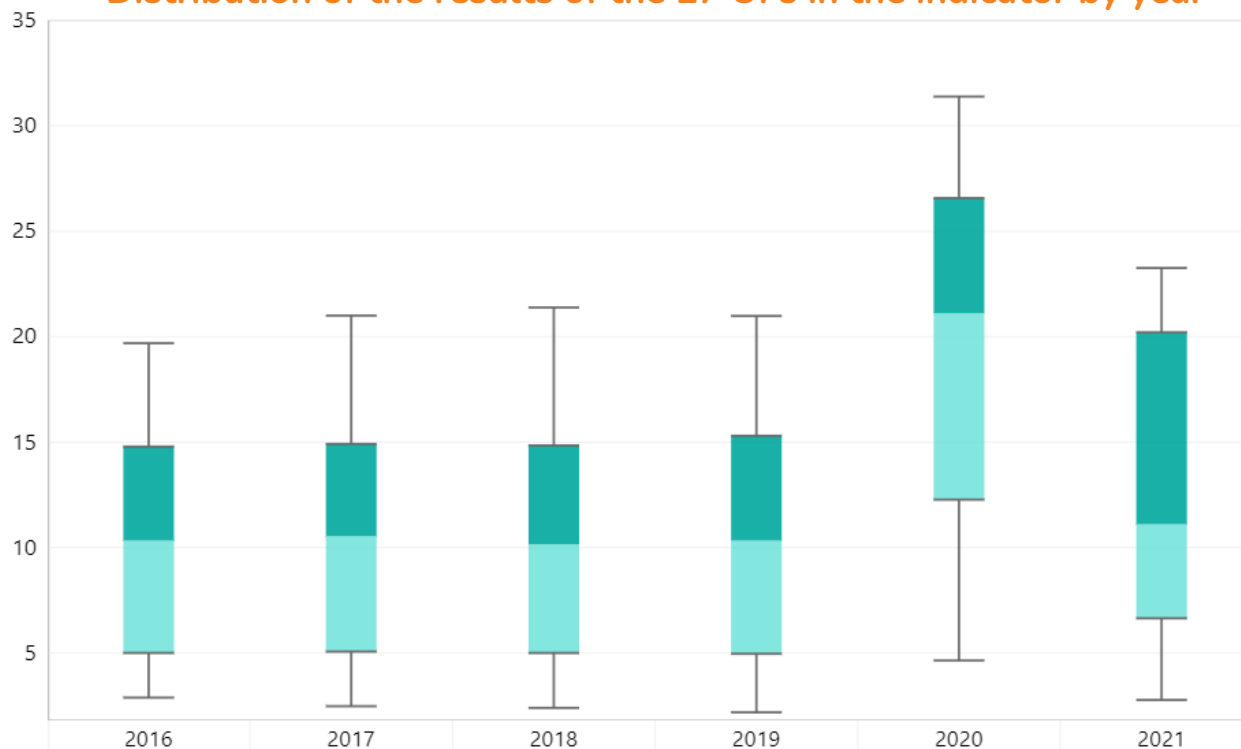

Share of household income from social transfers (%)
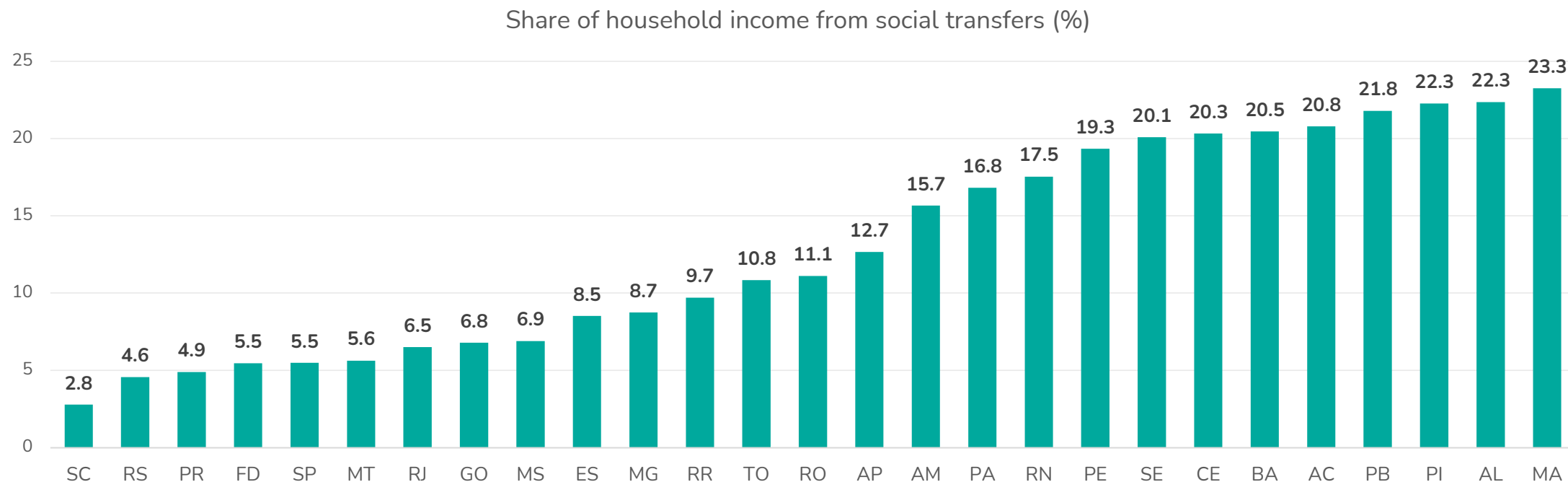
The indicator represents the average percentage of household income of households from social transfers. Social transfers are: BPC-LOAS, *Bolsa Família*, other government social programs and unemployment insurance or non-fishing premiums. Results from sample surveys should be analyzed with caution. We used as a criterion to present the estimates only for UFs that have a sample of at least 200 observations in the denominator of the indicator. Source: IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).

Share of household income from social transfers (%)

How to interpret the graph?

Distribution of the results of the 27 UFs in the indicator by year

The boxplot above presents the inequality of the distribution of the indicator among the 27 Units of the Federatiion. The lower and upper tails represent, respectively, the minimum and maximum value of the distribution (excluding outliers). The rectangular box represents the second (light green) and third (dark green) quartiles, and the line dividing the two shades of green represents the median of the distribution. The line below the box represents the 25% UFs with the lowest values for the indicator, while the line above the box represents the 25% UFs with the highest values for the indicator.

Children and adolescents in situation of poverty living in households that receive BFP (%) – 2021

Children and adolescents in situation of poverty living in households that receive BFP (%)
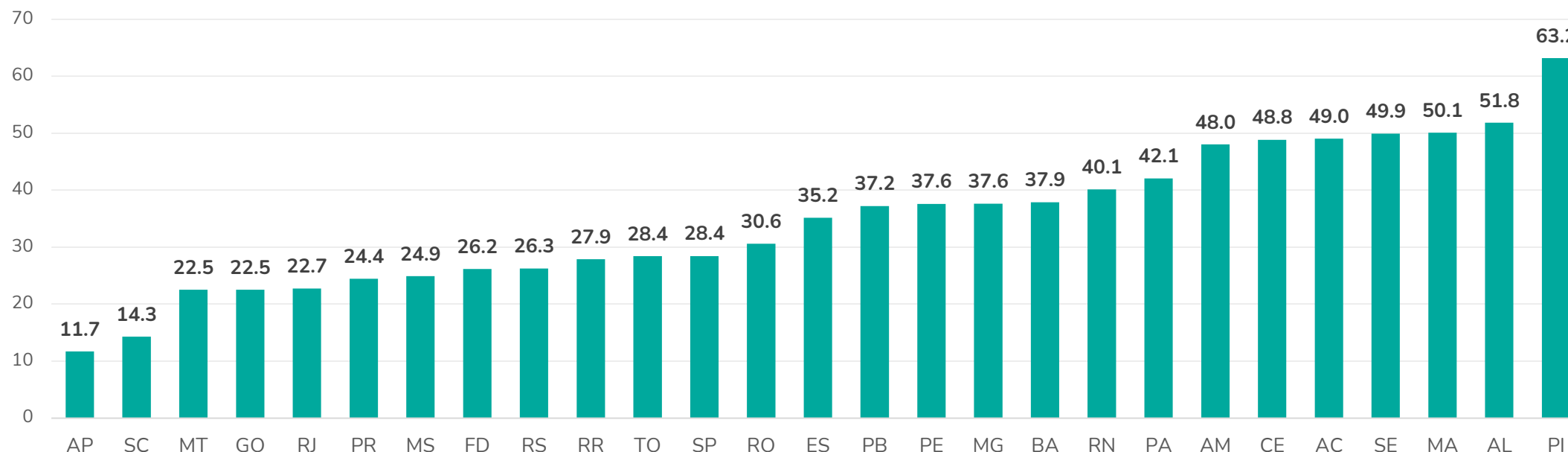
The indicator represents the number of children and adolescents aged 0 to 17 years with *per capita* household income below the poverty line and who live in households with at least one beneficiary of the Bolsa Família Program (BFP), divided by the total number of poor children and adolescents. On poverty lines: this panel analyzes poverty according to lines proposed by Ipea, IBGE and ECLAC (1997) - regionalized lines. The regionalized poverty lines, constructed based on the POF 1995/1996, were adjusted from the National Consumer Price Index, the national INPC. Results from sample surveys should be analyzed with caution. We used as a criterion to present the estimates only for UFs that have a sample of at least 200 observations in the denominator of the indicator. Source: IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).

People aged 18 to 64 years in situation of poverty living in households receiving BFP (%) – 2021

(%) People aged 18 to 64 years in situation of poverty living in households receiving BFP (%)
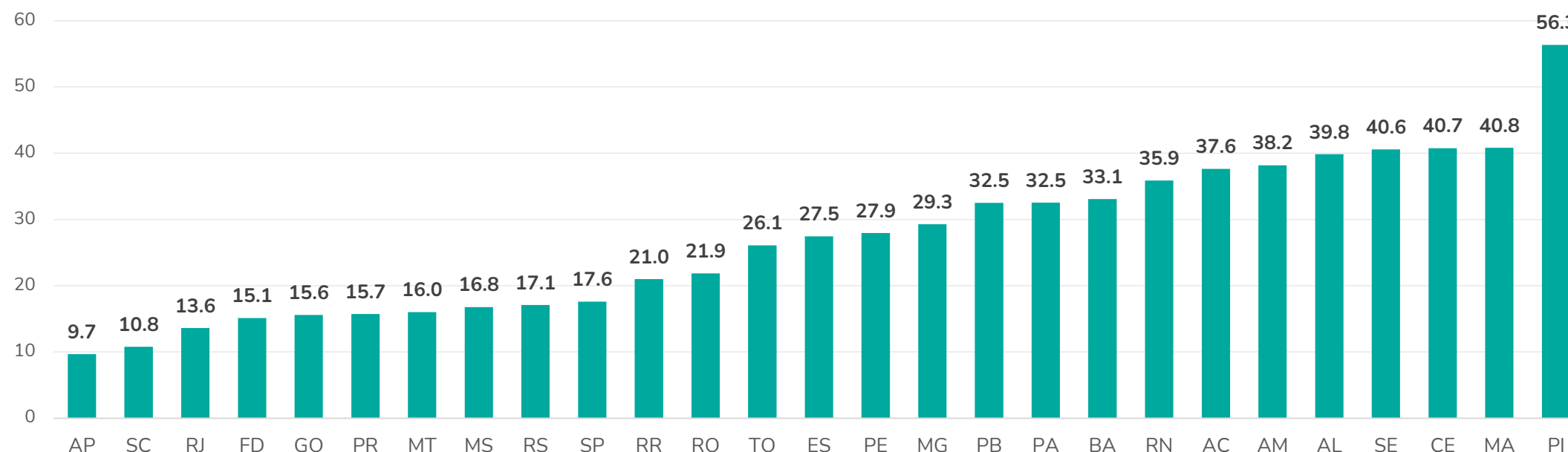
The indicator represents the number of people aged 18 to 64 years with per capita household income below the poverty line and who live in households with at least one beneficiary of the Bolsa Família Program (BFP), divided by the total number of poor people aged 18 to 64 years. On poverty lines: this panel analyzes poverty according to lines proposed by Ipea, IBGE and ECLAC (1997) - regionalized lines. The regionalized poverty lines, constructed based on the POF 1995/1996, were adjusted from the National Consumer Price Index, the national INPC. Results from sample surveys should be analyzed with caution. We used as a criterion to present the estimates only for UFs that have a sample of at least 200 observations in the denominator of the indicator. Source: IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).

Total income gap among people in situation of poverty over Net Current Revenue (%) – 2020

Total income gap among people in situation of poverty over Net Current Revenue (%)
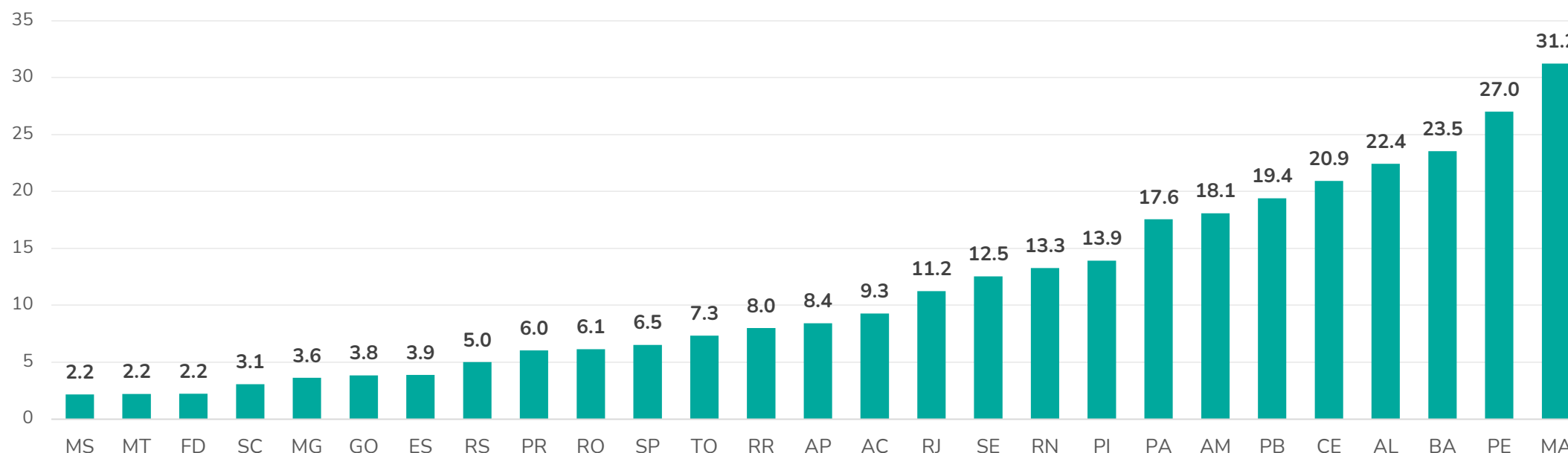
The indicator represents the ratio between the total income gap among people in situation of poverty and the Net Current Revenue. Source: IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021); National Treasury, Finance Bulletin of Subnational Entities.
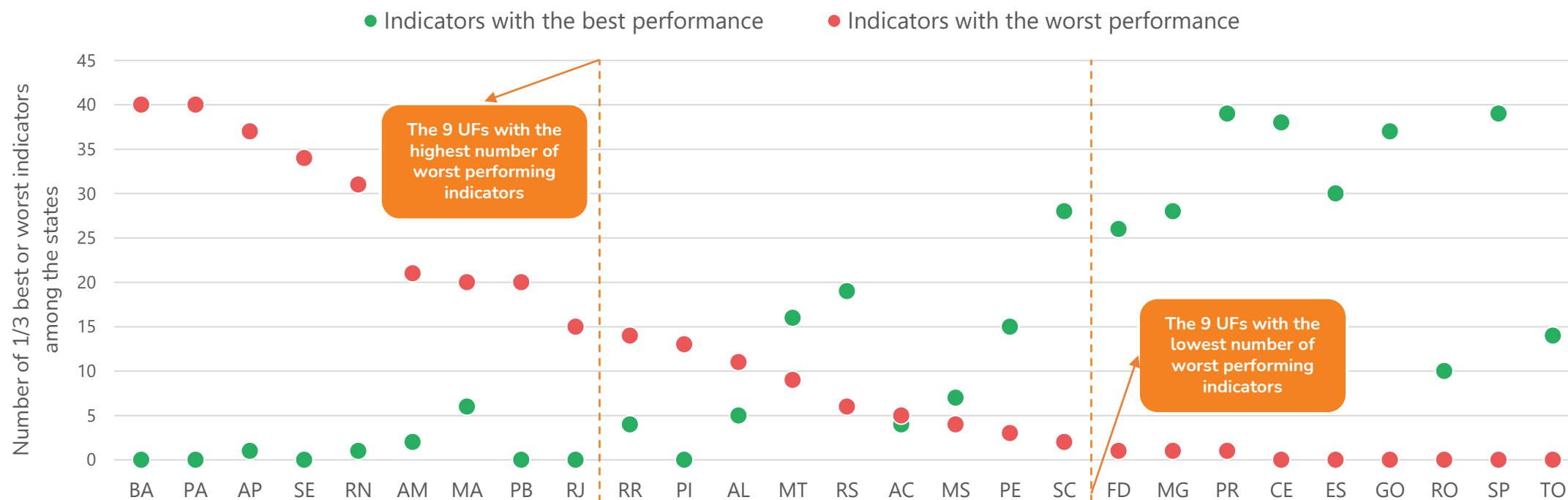
03. Education

Education

Overview

The theme consists of 41 indicators

● Indicators with the best performance   ● Indicators with the worst performance

The 9 UFs with the highest number of worst performing indicators

The 9 UFs with the lowest number of worst performing indicators

It was considered the best performance when the UF is among the 9 UFs with the best results in the indicator and the worst performance when the UF is among the 9 UFs with the worst results in the indicator.

Education – Elementary school - Early years

Indicators

- 3rd grade ES students with adequate proficiency - Reading (%)

- 3rd grade ES students with adequate proficiency - Writing (%)

- 3rd grade ES students with adequate proficiency - Mathematics (%)

- 5thrd grade ES students with below-basic proficiency - PL (%)

- 5thrd grade ES students with below-basic proficiency - MT (%)

- 5thrd grade ES students with adequate proficiency – PL (%)

- 5thrd grade ES students with adequate proficiency - MT (%)

- IDEB - in the early years of elementary school

- Abandonment rate in the early years of elementary school

- Dropout rate in the early years of elementary school

- Age-grade distortion rate in the early years of elementary school

3rd grade elementary school students with adequate proficiency - Reading (%) - 2016
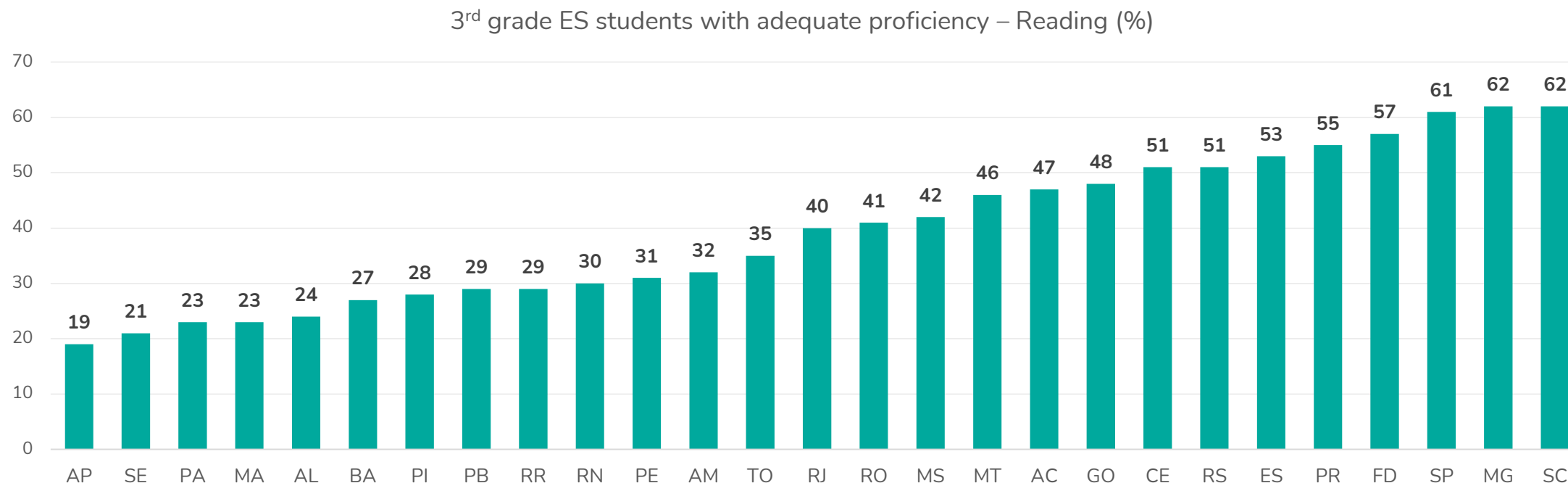
3rd grade ES students with adequate proficiency – Reading (%)

The indicator corresponds to the percentage of 3rd grade public elementary school students who obtained an adequate level of proficiency in Reading. Levels 3 and 4 of proficiency were considered adequate. Source: Inep/ANA.

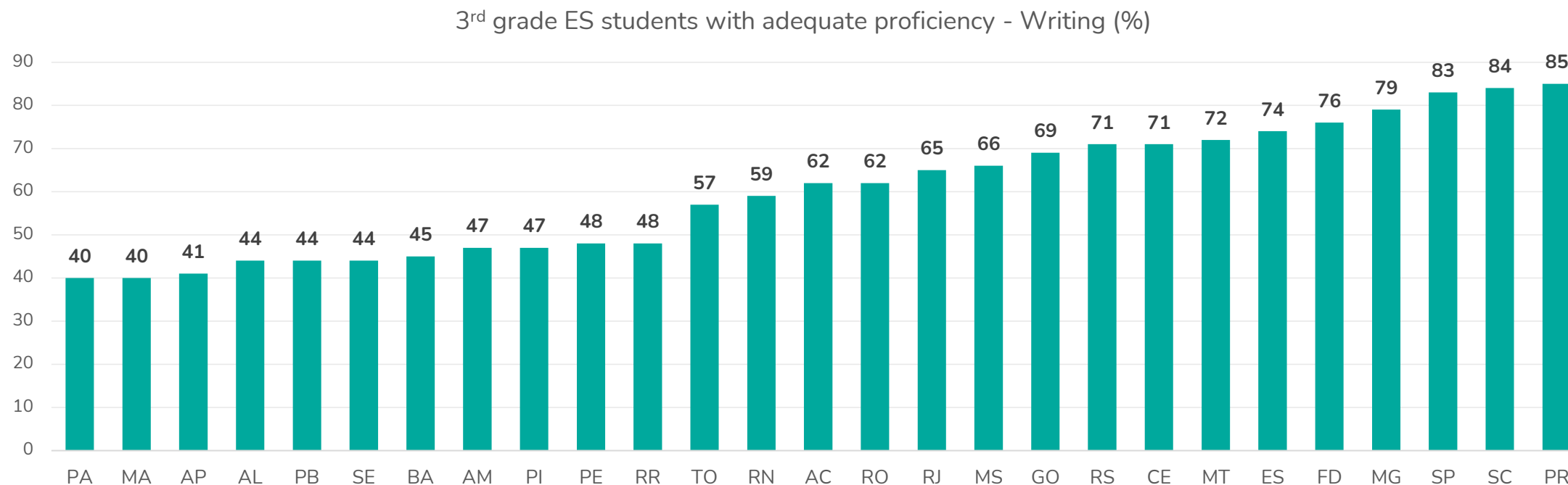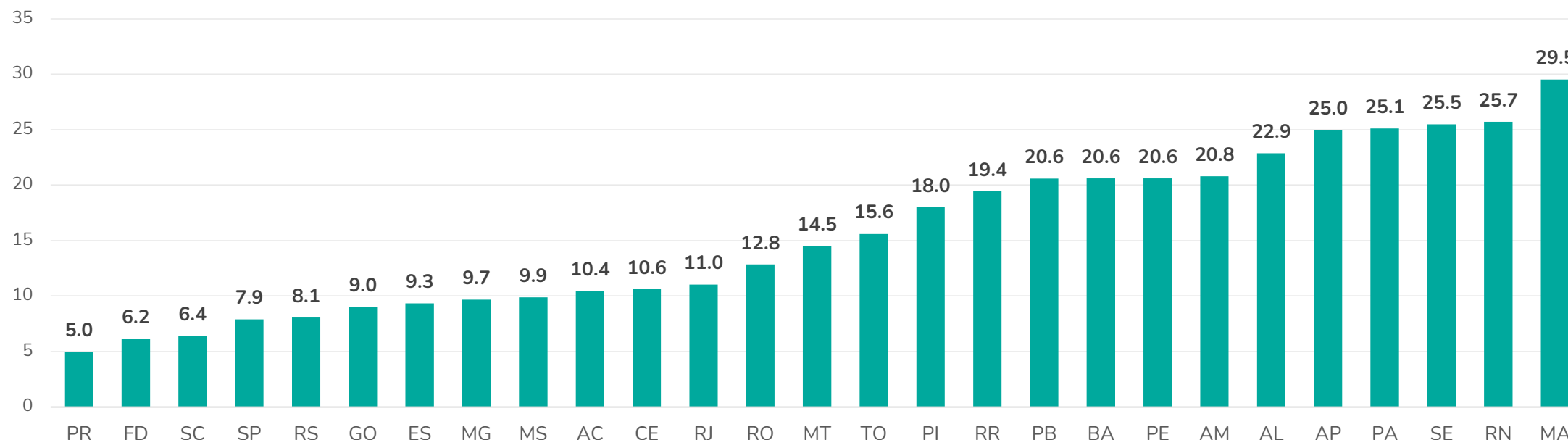# 3rd grade elementary school students with adequate proficiency - Reading (%) - 2016

Distribution of the results of the 27 UFs in the indicator by year

? How to interpret the graph?

The boxplot above presents the inequality of the distribution of the indicator among the 27 Units of the Federation. The lower and upper tails represent, respectively, the minimum and maximum value of the distribution (excluding outliers). The rectangular box represents the second (light green) and third (dark green) quartiles, and the line dividing the two shades of green represents the median of the distribution. The line below the box represents the 25% UFs with the lowest values for the indicator, while the line above the box represents the 25% UFs with the highest values for the indicator.

3rd grade elementary school students with adequate proficiency - Writing (%) - 2016

3rd grade ES students with adequate proficiency - Writing (%)

The indicator corresponds to the percentage of 3rd grade public elementary school students who obtained an adequate level of proficiency in Writing. Levels 4 and 5 of proficiency were considered adequate. Source: Inep/ANA.
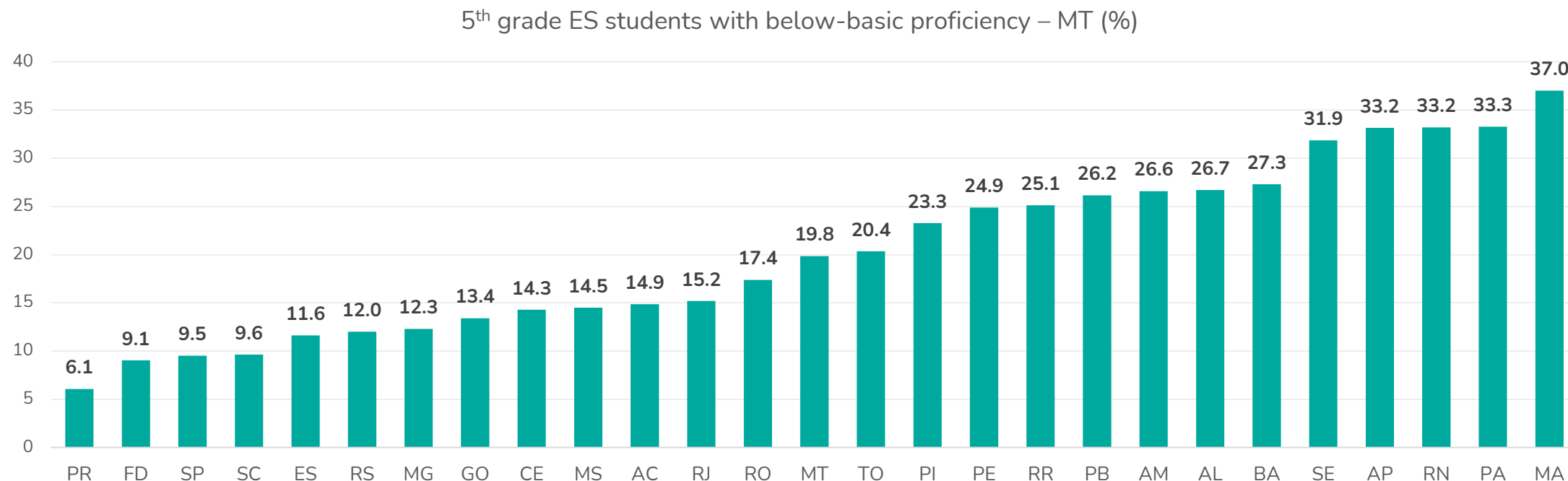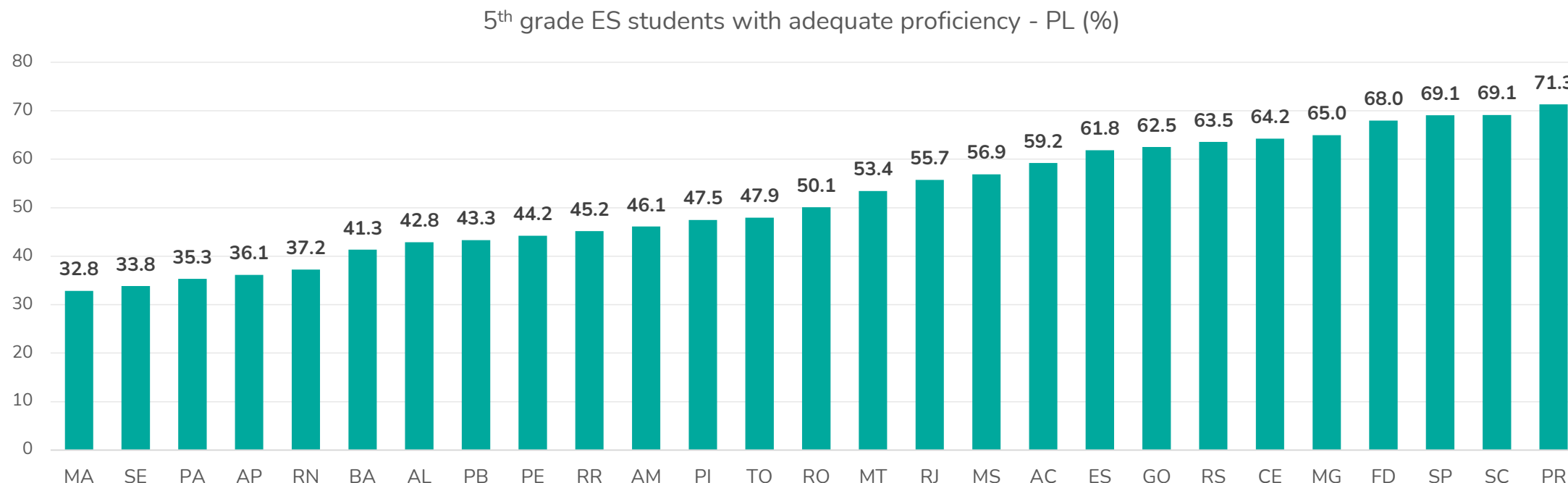
3rd grade elementary school students with adequate proficiency - Mathematics (%) - 2016
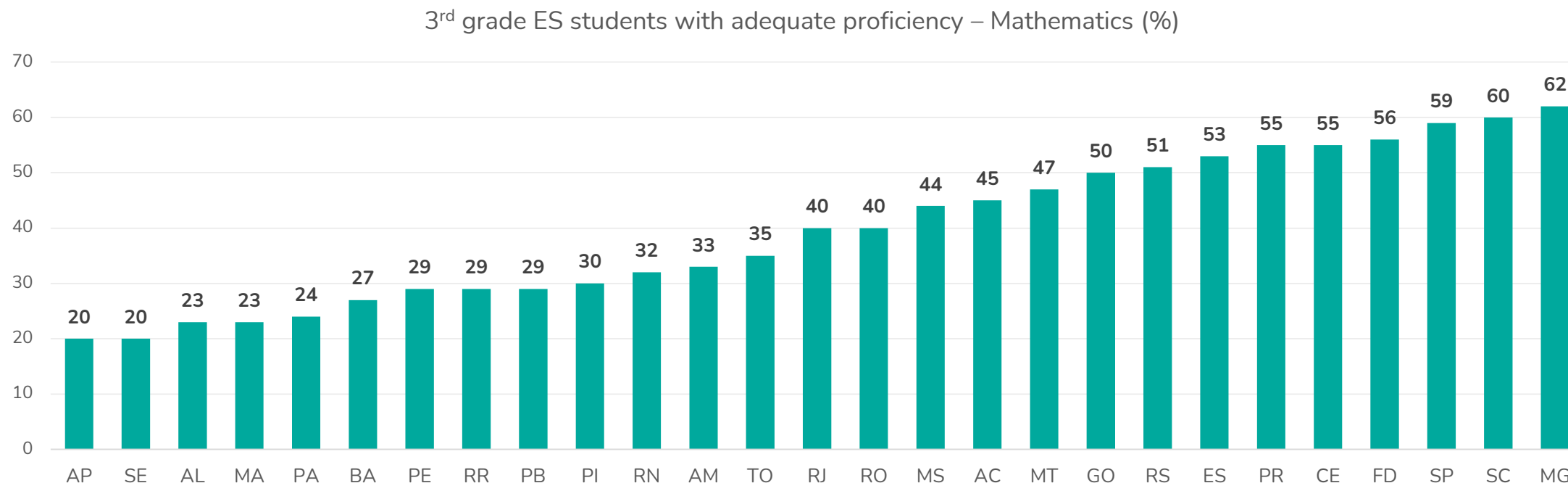
3rd grade ES students with adequate proficiency – Mathematics (%)

The indicator corresponds to the percentage of 3rd grade public elementary school students who obtained an adequate level of proficiency in Mathematics. Levels 3 and 4 of proficiency were considered adequate. Source: Inep/ANA.

5th grade elementary school students with below-basic proficiency – Portuguese Language (%) - 2019

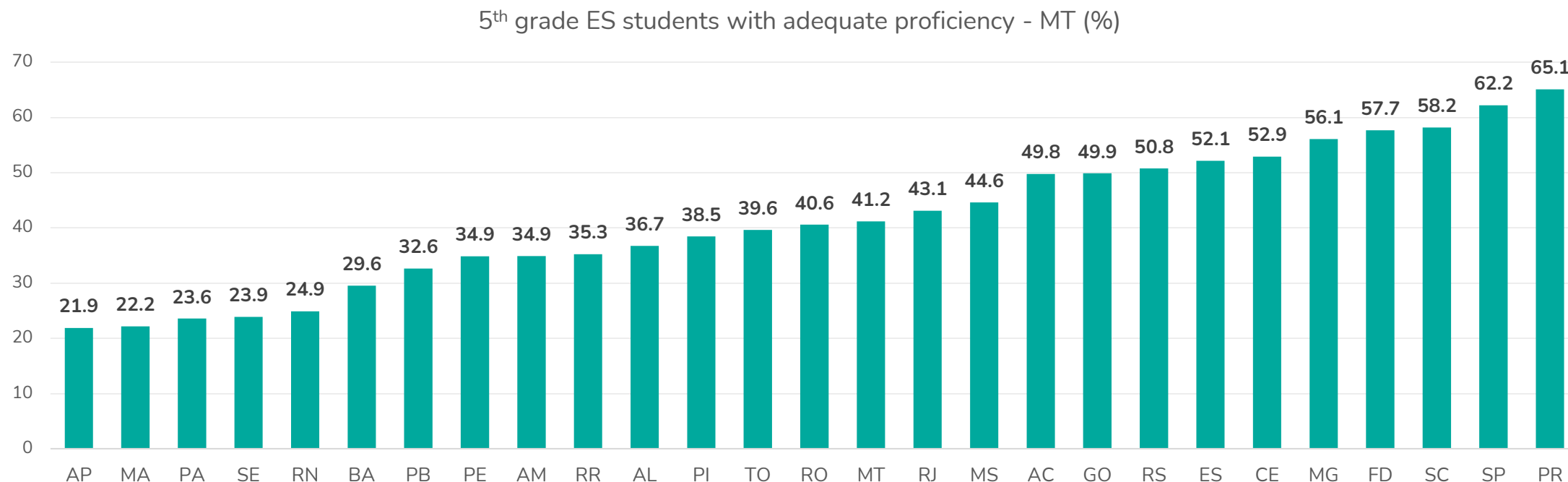5th grade ES students with below-basic proficiency – PL (%)

The indicator corresponds to the percentage of 5th grade public elementary school students who obtained a level of proficiency below the basic level in the subject of Portuguese Language according to the Saeb scale, available at: https://academia.qedu.org.br/prova-brasil/aprendizado-adequado/. Source: Inep/Saeb.

5th grade elementary school students with below-basic proficiency – Mathematics (%) - 2019

5th grade ES students with below-basic proficiency – MT (%)

The indicator corresponds to the percentage of 5th grade public elementary school students who obtained a level of proficiency below the basic level in the subject of Mathematics according to the Saeb scale, available at: https://academia.qedu.org.br/prova-brasil/aprendizado-adequado/. Source: Inep/Saeb.

5th grade elementary school students with adequate proficiency – Portuguese Language (%) - 2019

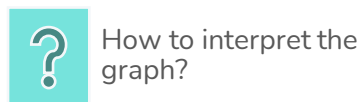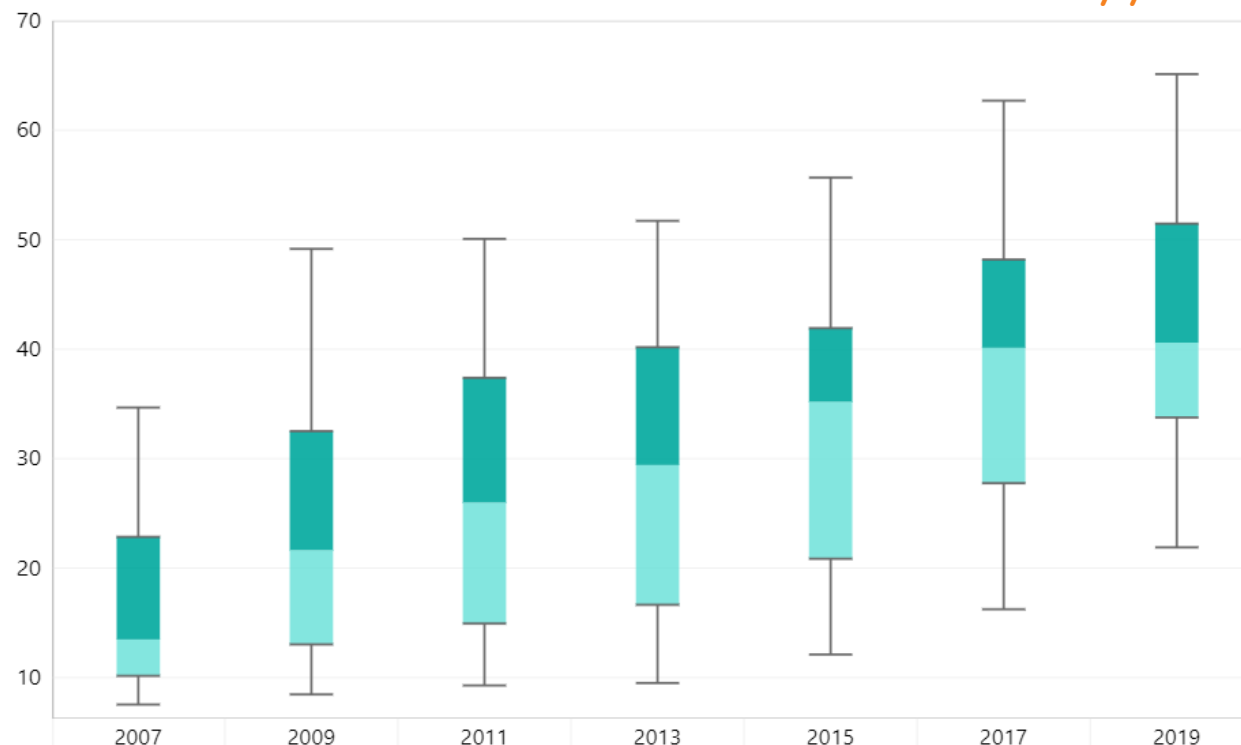5th grade ES students with adequate proficiency - PL (%)

The indicator corresponds to the percentage of 5th grade public elementary school students who obtained an adequate level of proficiency in the subject of Portuguese Language according to the Saeb scale, available at: https://academia.qedu.org.br/prova-brasil/aprendizado-adequado/. Source: Inep/Saeb.

5th grade elementary school students with adequate proficiency – Mathematics (%) - 2019

5th grade ES students with adequate proficiency - MT (%)

The indicator corresponds to the percentage of 5th grade public elementary school students who obtained an adequate level of proficiency in the subject of Mathematics according to the Saeb scale, available at: https://academia.qedu.org.br/prova-brasil/aprendizado-adequado/. Source: Inep/Saeb.

5th grade elementary school students with adequate proficiency – Mathematics (%)

**?** How to interpret the graph?

## Distribution of the results of the 27 UFs in the indicator by year

The boxplot above presents the inequality of the distribution of the indicator among the 27 Units of the Federation. The lower and upper tails represent, respectively, the minimum and maximum value of the distribution (excluding outliers). The rectangular box represents the second (light green) and third (dark green) quartiles, and the line dividing the two shades of green represents the median of the distribution. The line below the box represents the 25% UFs with the lowest values for the indicator, while the line above the box represents the 25% UFs with the highest values for the indicator.

# IDEB elementary school early years - 2019

IDEB elementary school early years
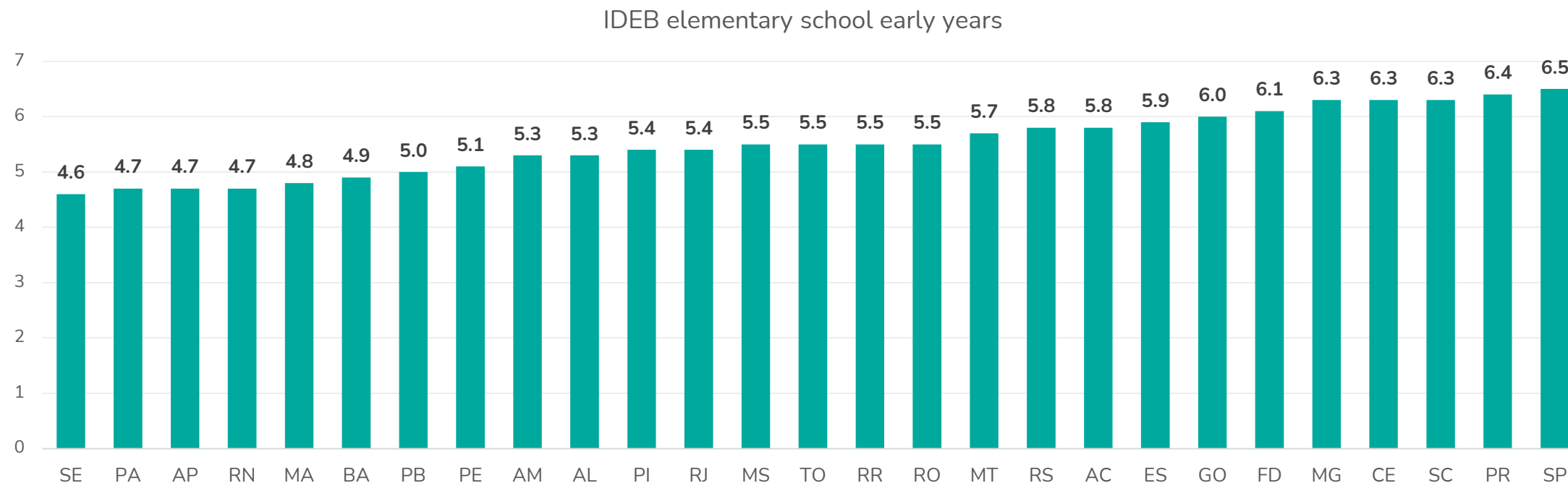
The indicator corresponds to the Basic Education Development Index (Ideb) of the classes of the initial years (1st to 5th grade) of public elementary school. This index evaluates the quality of basic education through the results of school flow (School Census of Basic Education) and the average performance in the evaluations of the National System of Evaluation of Basic Education (Saeb). Source: Inep/Ideb.

Abandonment rate in the early years of elementary school - 2019
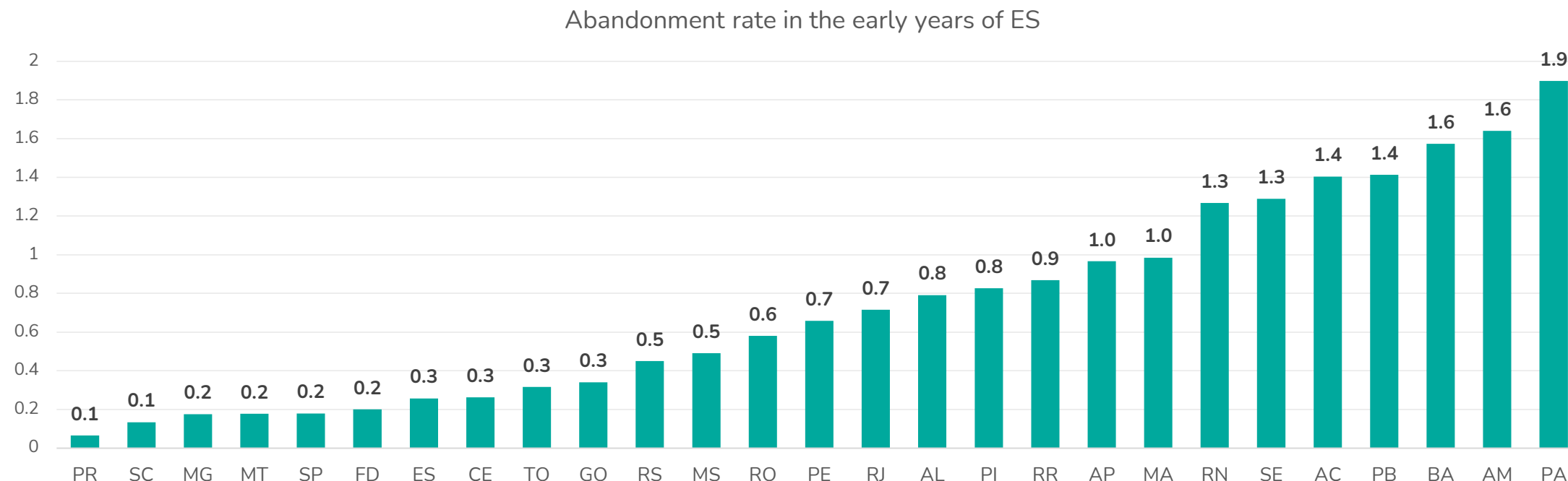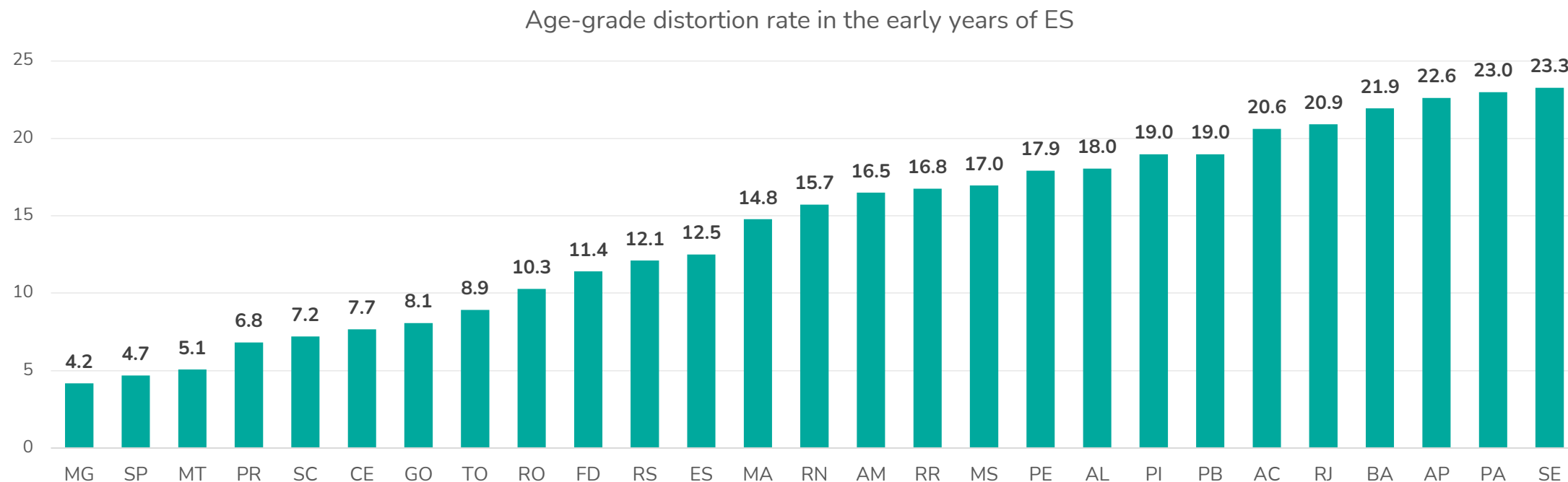
Abandonment rate in the early years of ES

The indicator corresponds to the abandonment rate in classes of the initial years (1st to 5th grade) of public elementary school. The abandonment rate is an indicator of school performance and represents the percentage of enrolled students who fail to attend school during the school year without formally requesting their transfer. Source: Inep/Final situation of the student.

Dropout rate in the early years of elementary school – 2018-2019
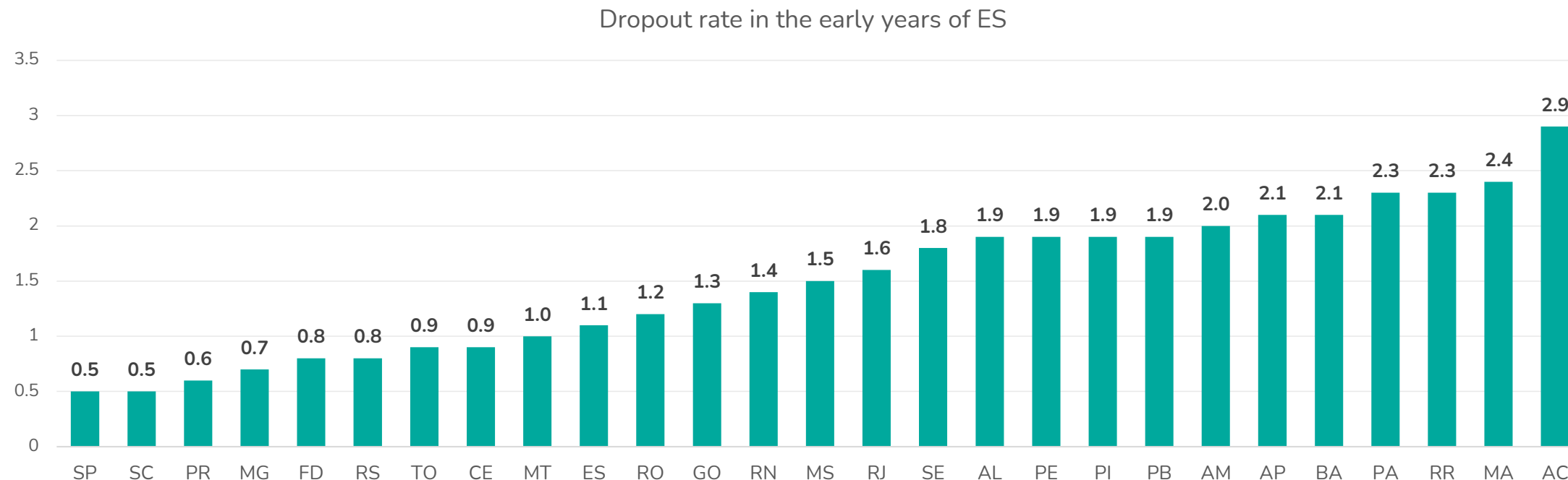
Dropout rate in the early years of ES

The indicator corresponds to the dropout rate in classes of the initial years (1st to 5th grade) of public elementary school. The dropout rate represents the percentage of students enrolled in year t who did not enroll in year t+1, except those who in t attended the last grade of junior high school and were approved. The year shown in the graph represents the period t to t+1 of the evasion. For example, the 2018-2019 result refers to students enrolled in 2018 who did not enroll in 2019. Source: Inep/Transition rates.

Age-grade distortion rate in the early years of elementary school - 2019

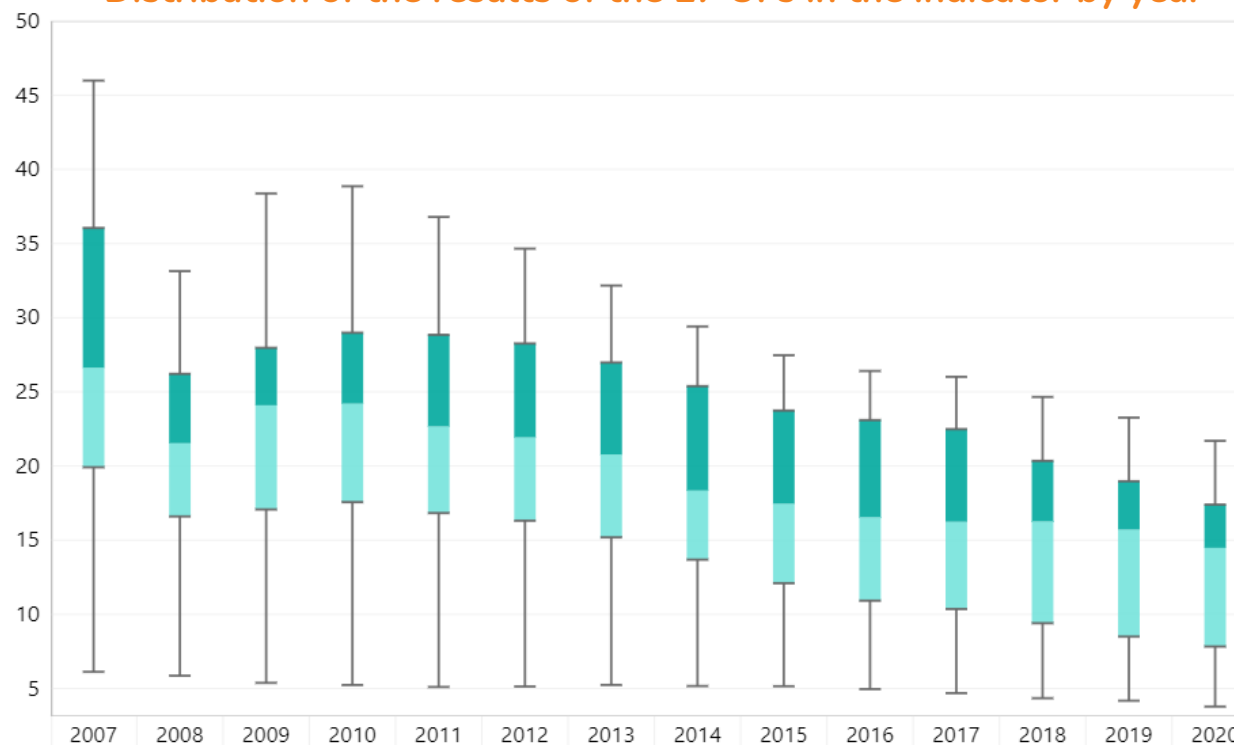Age-grade distortion rate in the early years of ES

The indicator corresponds to the percentage of public-school students with 2 years or more of school delay in classes of the initial years (1st to 5th grade) of public elementary school. In Brazil, 6 years is the age considered adequate for entry into the 1st grade of elementary school, and the completion of the 9th grade (junior high school) is expected at 14 years of age. Source: Inep/School Census.

Age-grade distortion rate in the early years of elementary school

How to interpret the graph?

Distribution of the results of the 27 UFs in the indicator by year

The boxplot above presents the inequality of the distribution of the indicator among the 27 Units of the Federation. The lower and upper tails represent, respectively, the minimum and maximum value of the distribution (excluding outliers). The rectangular box represents the second (light green) and third (dark green) quartiles, and the line dividing the two shades of green represents the median of the distribution. The line below the box represents the 25% UFs with the lowest values for the indicator, while the line above the box represents the 25% UFs with the highest values for the indicator.
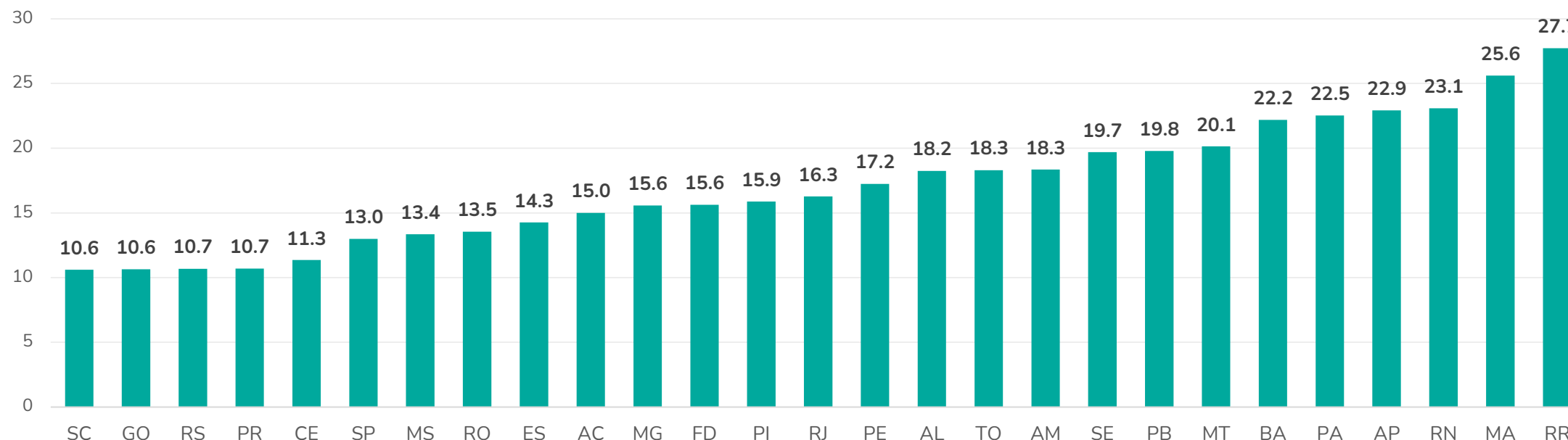
Education – Junior High School – Final years

Indicators

- 9th grade JHS students with below-basic proficiency - PL (%)

- 9th grade JHS students with below-basic proficiency - MT (%)

- 9th grade JHS students with adequate proficiency - PL (%)

- 9th grade JHS students with adequate proficiency - MT (%)

- IDEB final years of junior high school

- Abandonment rate in the final years of junior high school

- Dropout rate in the final years of junior high school

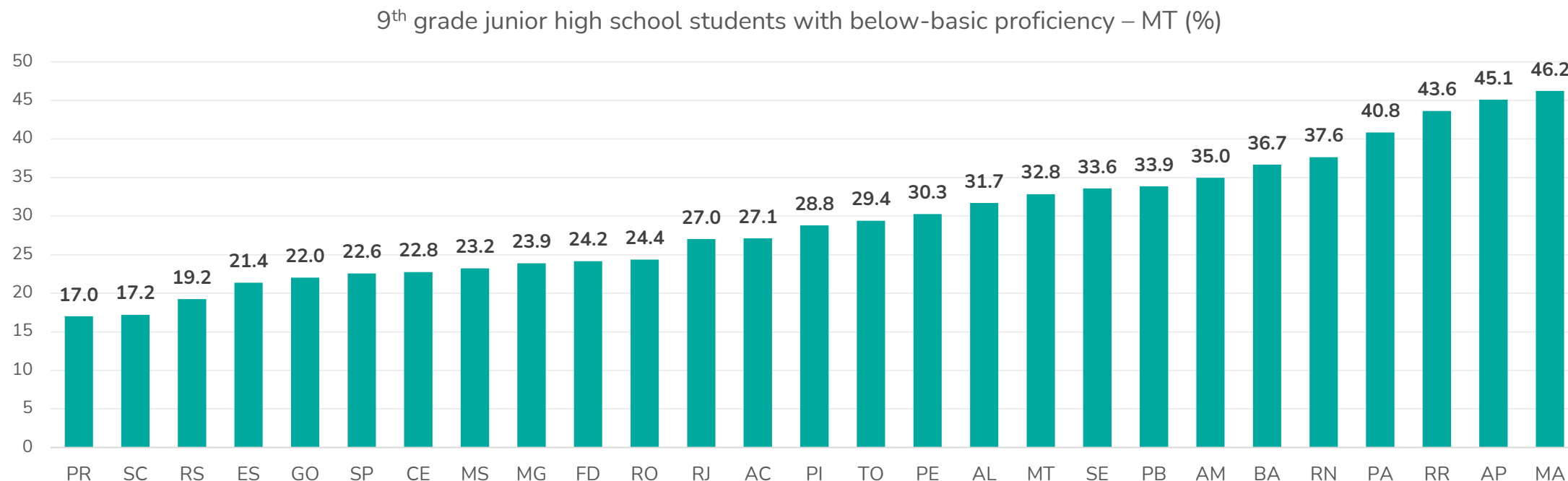- Age-grade distortion rate in the final years of junior high school

9th grade junior high school students with proficiency below basic – Portuguese Language (%) - 2019

9th grade junior high school students with below-basic proficiency – PL (%)

The indicator corresponds to the percentage of 9th grade public junior high school students who obtained below-basic proficiency level results in the subject of Portuguese L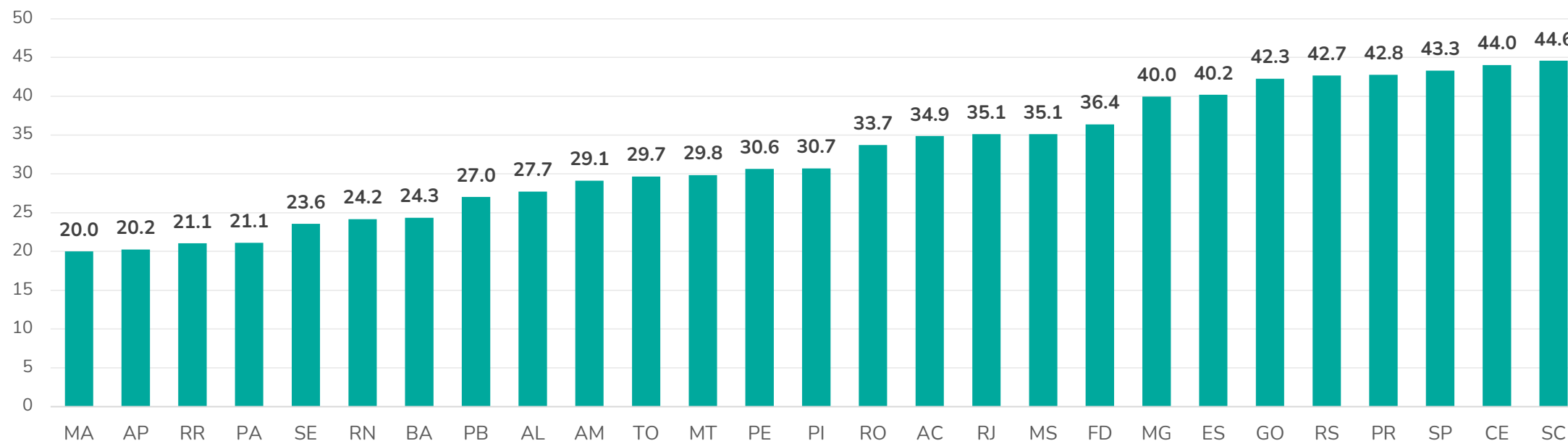anguage according to the Saeb scale, available at: https://academia.qedu.org.br/prova-brasil/aprendizado-adequado/. Source: Inep/Saeb.

9th grade junior high school students with proficiency below basic – Mathematics (%) - 2019

9th grade junior high school students with below-basic proficiency – MT (%)

The indicator corresponds to the percentage of 9th grade public junior high school students who obtained below-basic proficiency level results in the subject of Mathematics according to the Saeb scale, available at: https://academia.qedu.org.br/prova-brasil/aprendizado-adequado/. Source: Inep/Saeb.
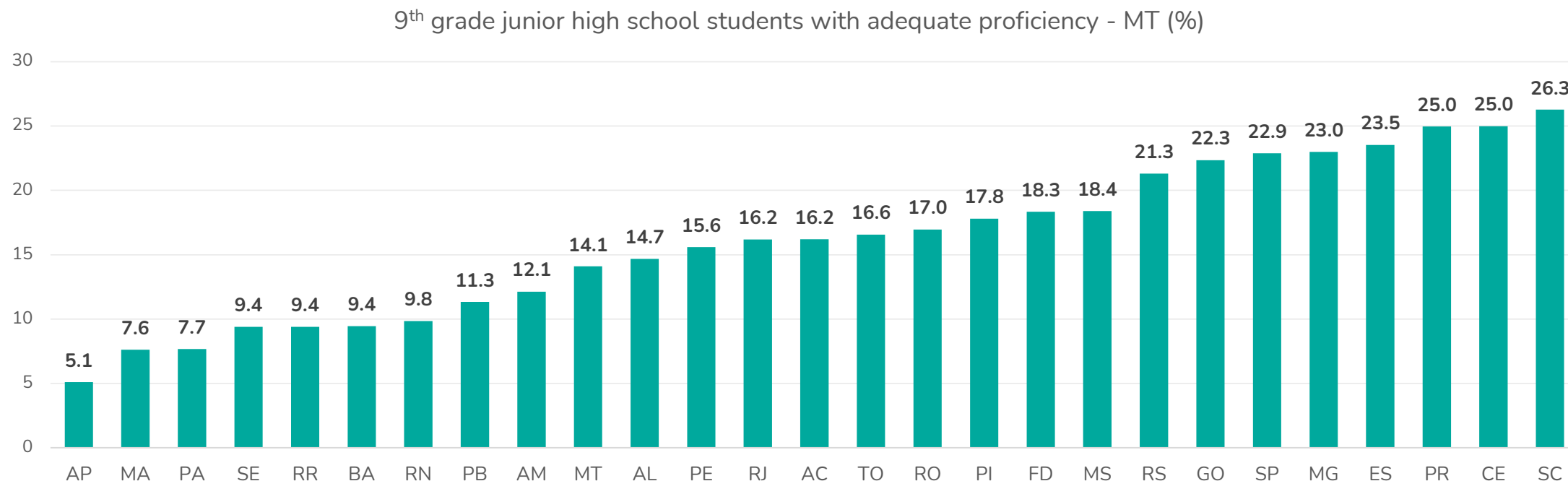
9th grade junior high school students with adequate proficiency – Portuguese Language (%) - 2019

9th grade junior high school students with adequate proficiency - PL (%)

The indicator corresponds to the percentage of 9th grade public junior high school students who obtained below proficiency level results appropriate for the subject of Portuguese Language according to the Saeb scale, available at: https://academia.qedu.org.br/prova-brasil/aprendizado-adequado/. Source: Inep/Saeb.

9th grade junior high school students with adequate proficiency – Mathematics (%) - 2019

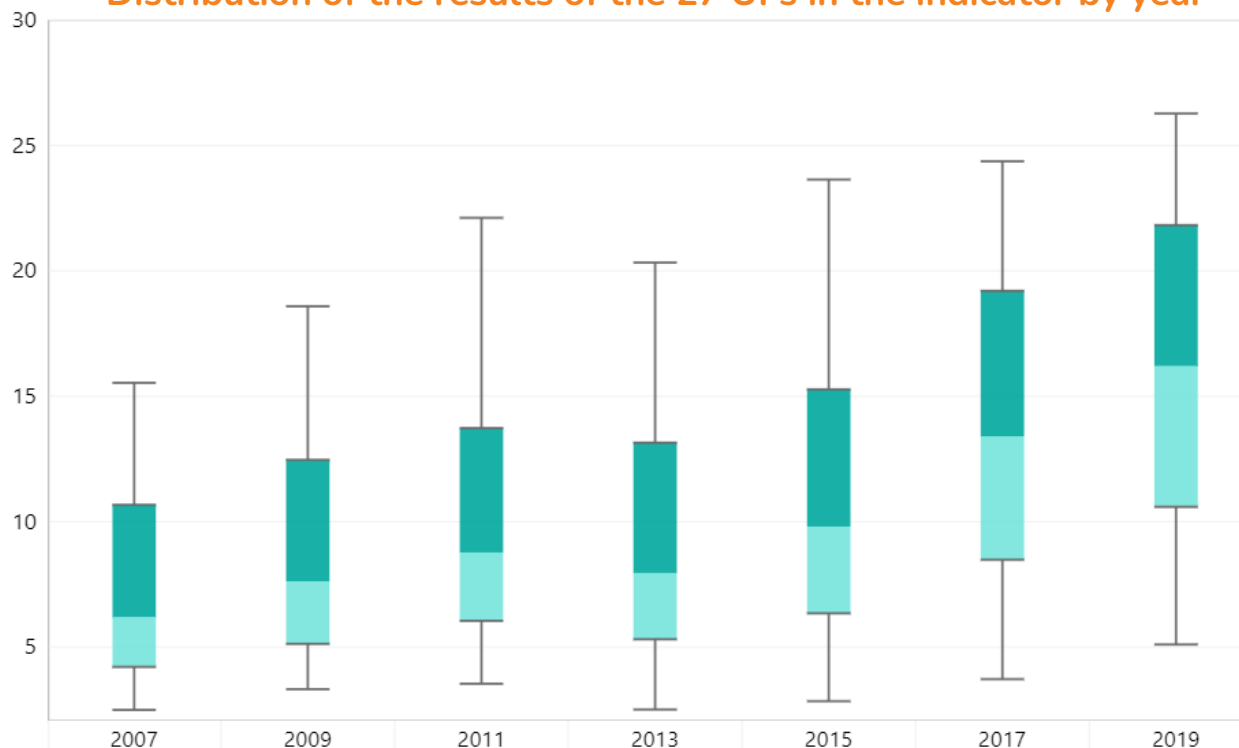9th grade junior high school students with adequate proficiency - MT (%)

The indicator corresponds to the percentage of 9th grade public junior high school students who obtained results below the level of proficiency appropriate for the subject of Mathematics according to the Saeb scale, available at: https://academia.qedu.org.br/prova-brasil/aprendizado-adequado/. Source: Inep/Saeb.

9th grade junior high school students with adequate proficiency - Mathematics (%)

Distribution of the results of the 27 UFs in the indicator by year

How to interpret the graph?

The boxplot above presents the inequality of the distribution of the indicator among the 27 Units of the Federation. The lower and upper tails represent, respectively, the minimum and maximum value of the distribution (excluding outliers). The rectangular box represents the second (light green) and third (dark green) quartiles, and the line dividing the two shades of green represents the median of the distribution. The line below the box represents the 25% UFs with the lowest values for the indicator, while the line above the box represents the 25% UFs with the highest values for the indicator.
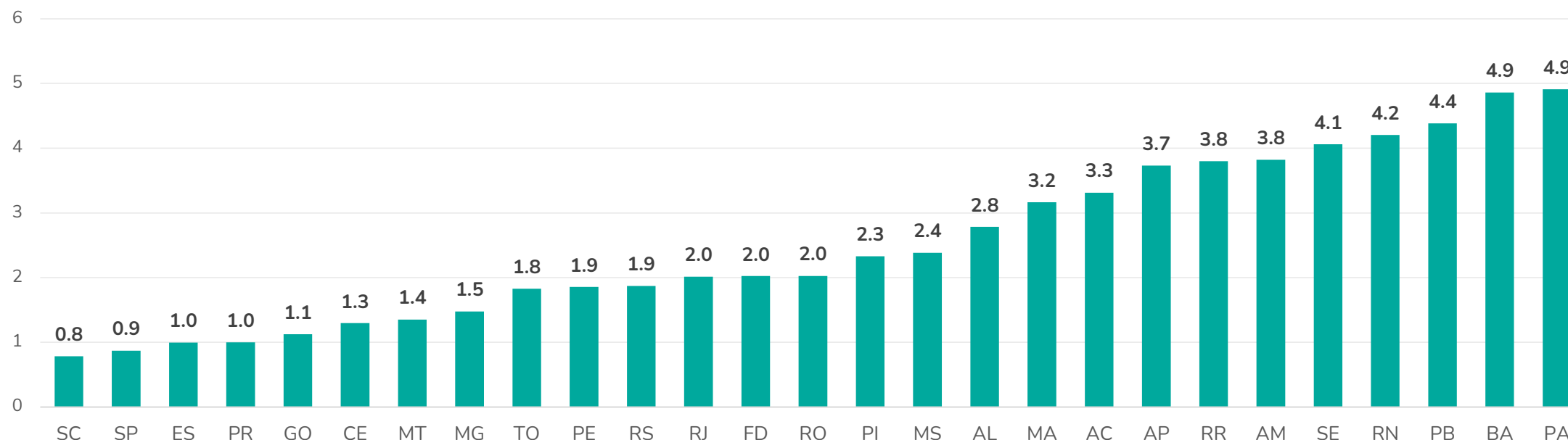
IDEB final years of junior high school - 2019

IDEB final years of junior high school
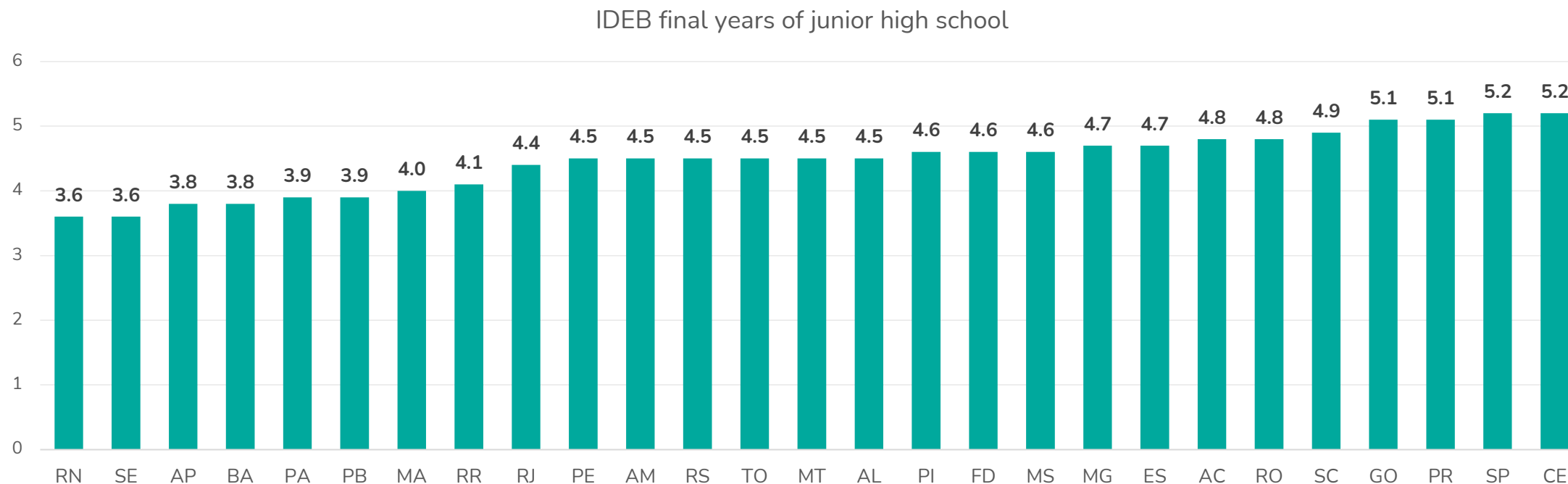
The indicator corresponds to the Basic Education Development Index (Ideb) of the classes in the final years (6th to 9th grade) of public junior high school. This index evaluates the quality of basic education through the results of school flow (School Census of Basic Education) and the average performance in the evaluations of the National System of Evaluation of Basic Education (Saeb). Source: Inep/Saeb.
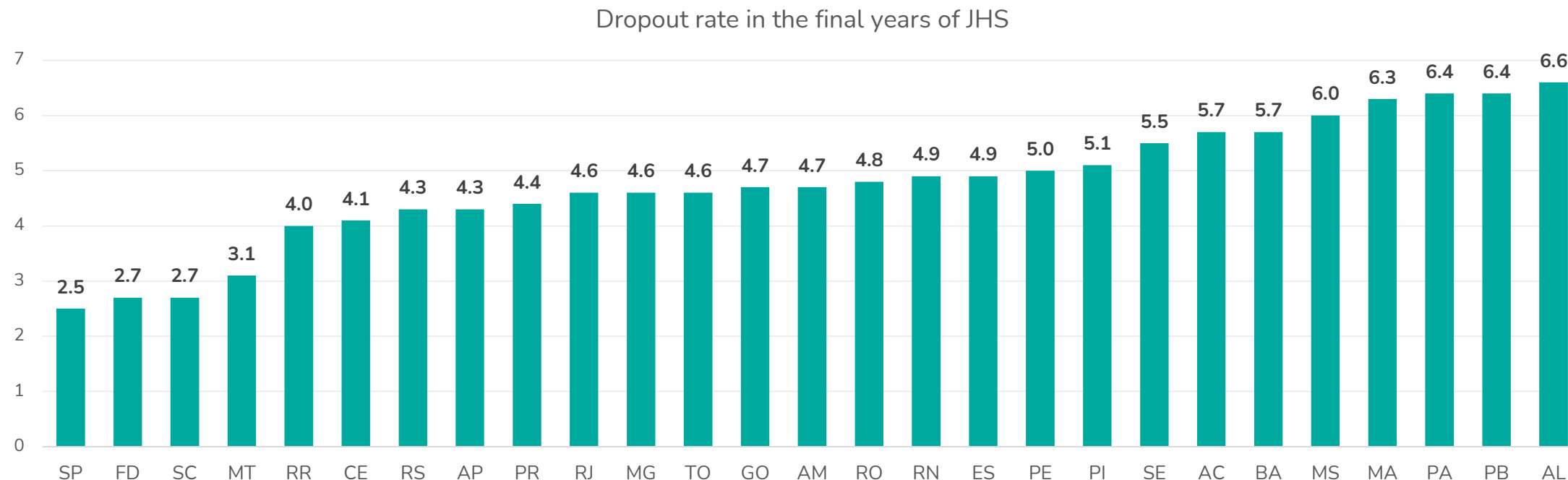
Abandonment rate in the final years of junior high school - 2019

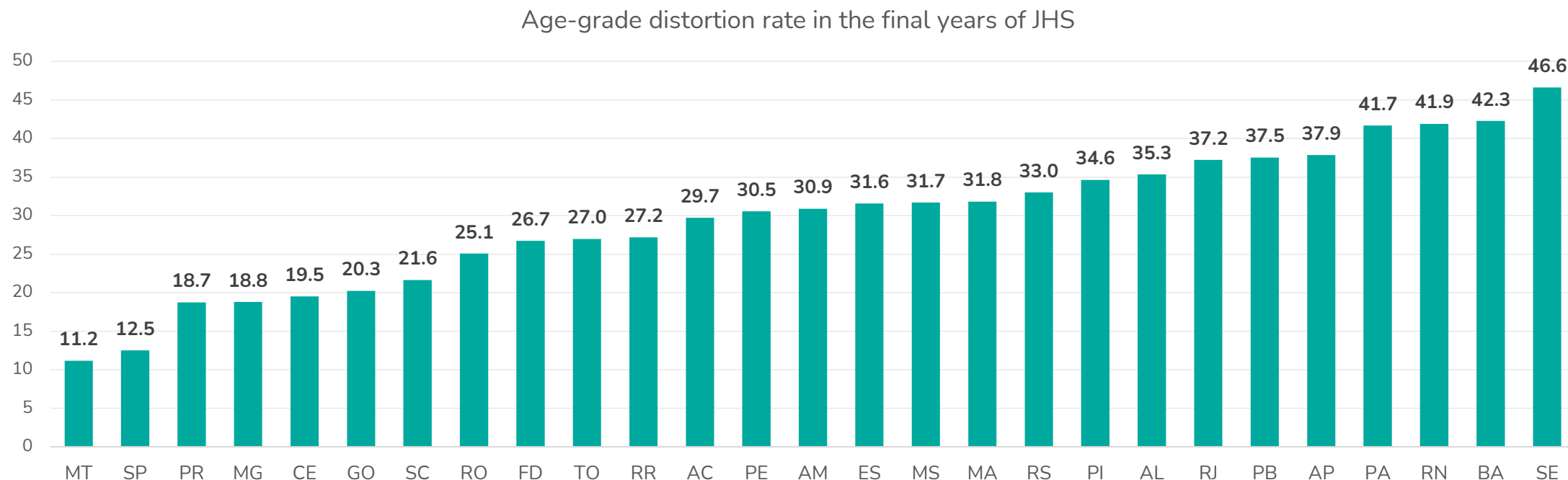Abandonment rate in the final years of JHS

The indicator corresponds to the abandonment rate in classes of the final years (6th to 9th grade) of public junior high school. The abandonment rate is an indicator of school performance and represents the percentage of enrolled students who fail to attend school during the school year without formally requesting their transfer. Source: Inep/Final situation of the student.

Dropout rate in the final years of junior high school – 2018-2019

Dropout rate in the final years of JHS

The indicator corresponds to the dropout rate in classes of the final years (6th to 9th grade) of public junior high school. The dropout rate represents the percentage of students enrolled in year t who did not enroll in year t+1, except those who in t attended the last grade of high school and were approved. The year shown in the graph represents the period t to t+1 of the dropout. For example, the 2018-2019 result refers to students enrolled in 2018 who did not enroll in 2019. Source: Inep/Transition rates.

Age-grade distortion rate in the final years of junior high school - 2019

Age-grade distortion rate in the final years of JHS

The indicator corresponds to the percentage of public-school students with 2 or more years of school delay in classes of the final years (6th to 9th grade) of public junior high school. In Brazil, 6 years is the age considered adequate for entry into the 1st year of elementary school, and the completion of the 9th year of Junior High School is expected at 14 years of age. Source: Inep/School Census.

Age-grade distortion rate in the final years of junior high school (%)

? How to interpret the graph?

Distribution of the results of the 27 UFs in the indicator by year
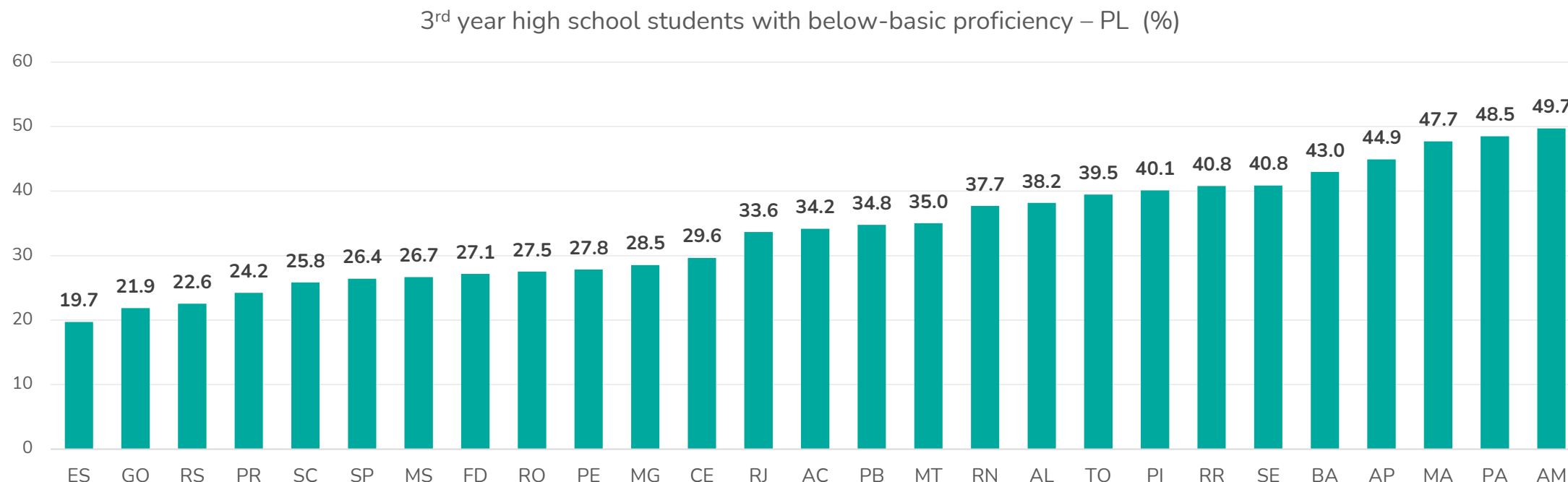

The boxplot above presents the inequality of the distribution of the indicator among the 27 Units of the Federation. The lower and upper tails represent, respectively, the minimum and maximum value of the distribution (excluding outliers). The rectangular box represents the second (light green) and third (dark green) quartiles, and the line dividing the two shades of green represents the median of the distribution. The line below the box represents the 25% UFs with the lowest values for the indicator, while the line above the box represents the 25% UFs with the highest values for the indicator.
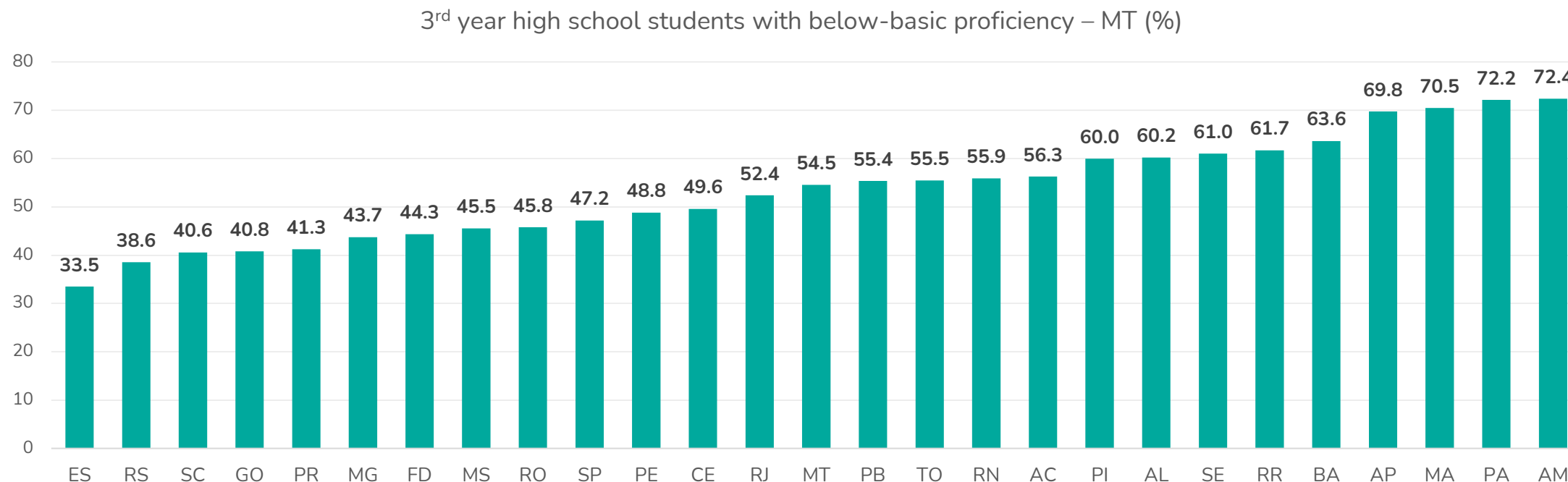
Education – High school

Indicators

- 3rd year high school students with below basic proficiency - PL (%)

- 3rd year high school students with below basic proficiency - MT (%)

- 3rd year high school students with adequate proficiency - PL (%)

- 3rd year high school students with adequate proficiency - MT (%)

- IDEB high school

- High school abandonment rate

- High school dropout rate

- High School age-grade distortion rate

3rd year high school students with below basic proficiency– Portuguese Language (%) - 2019

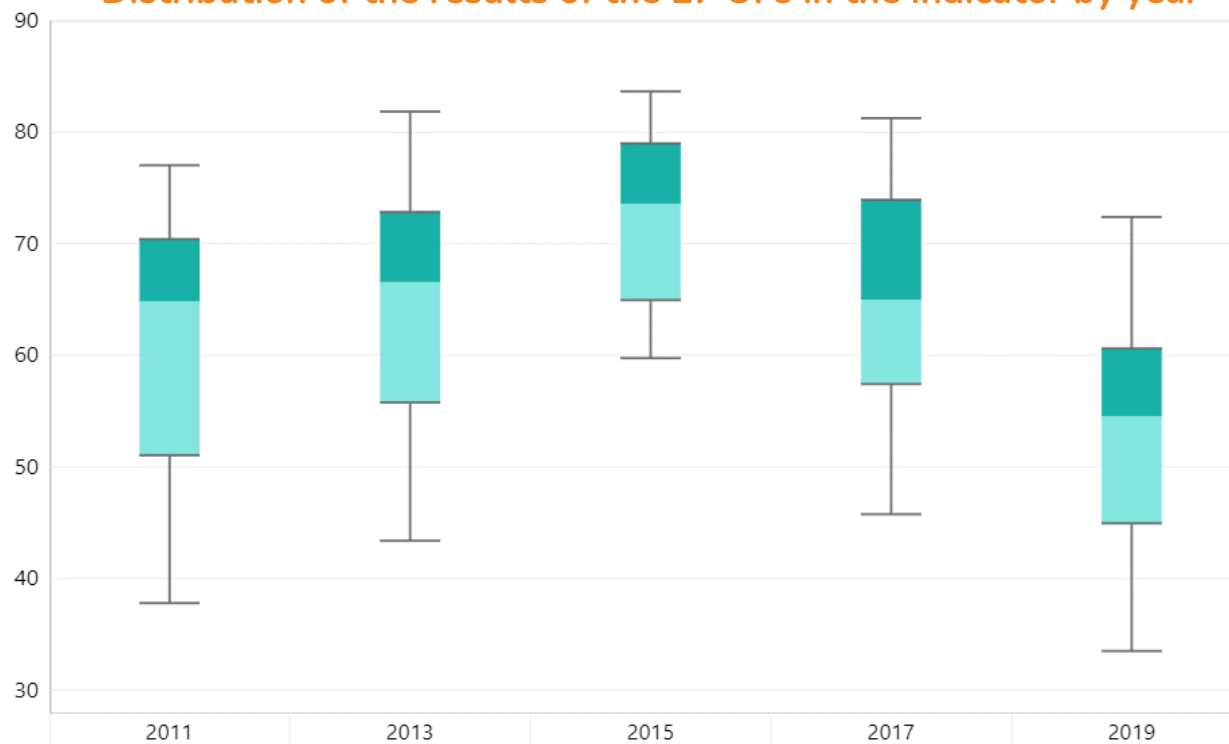3rd year high school students with below-basic proficiency – PL (%)

The indicator corresponds to the percentage of public school students in the 3rd year of high school who obtained results below the level of basic proficiency for the subject of Portuguese Language according to the Saeb scale, available at: https://academia.qedu.org.br/prova-brasil/aprendizado-adequado/. Source: Inep/Saeb.

3rd year high school students with below basic proficiency - Mathematics (%) - 2019

3rd year high school students with below-basic proficiency – MT (%)

ES	33.5	
RS	38.6	
SC	40.6	
GO	40.8	
PR	41.3	
MG	43.7	
FD	44.3	
MS	45.5	
RO	45.8	
SP	47.2	
PE	48.8	
CE	49.6	
RJ	52.4	
MT	54.5	
PB	55.4	
TO	55.5	
RN	55.9	
AC	56.3	
PI	60.0	
AL	60.2	
SE	61.0	
RR	61.7	
BA	63.6	
AP	69.8	
MA	70.5	
PA	72.2	
AM	72.4	

The indicator corresponds to the percentage of public school students in the 3rd year of high school who obtained results below the level of basic proficiency for the subject of Mathematics according to the Saeb scale, available at: https://academia.qedu.org.br/prova-brasil/aprendizado-adequado/. Source: Inep/Saeb.

3rd year high school students with below basic proficiency - Mathematics (%)

Distribution of the results of the 27 UFs in the indicator by year
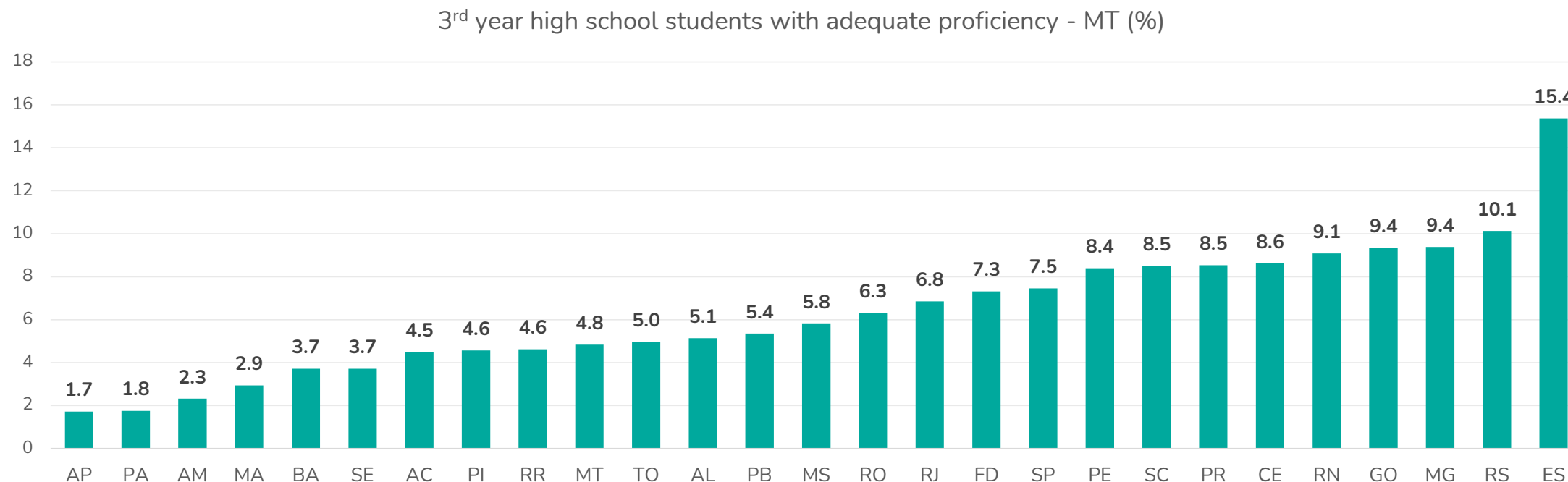
? How to interpret the graph?

The boxplot above presents the inequality of the distribution of the indicator among the 27 Units of the Federation. The lower and upper tails represent, respectively, the minimum and maximum value of the distribution (excluding outliers). The rectangular box represents the second (light green) and third (dark green) quartiles, and the line dividing the two shades of green represents the median of the distribution. The line below the box represents the 25% UFs with the lowest values for the indicator, while the line above the box represents the 25% UFs with the highest values for the indicator.

3rd year high school students with adequate proficiency – Portuguese Language (%) - 2019

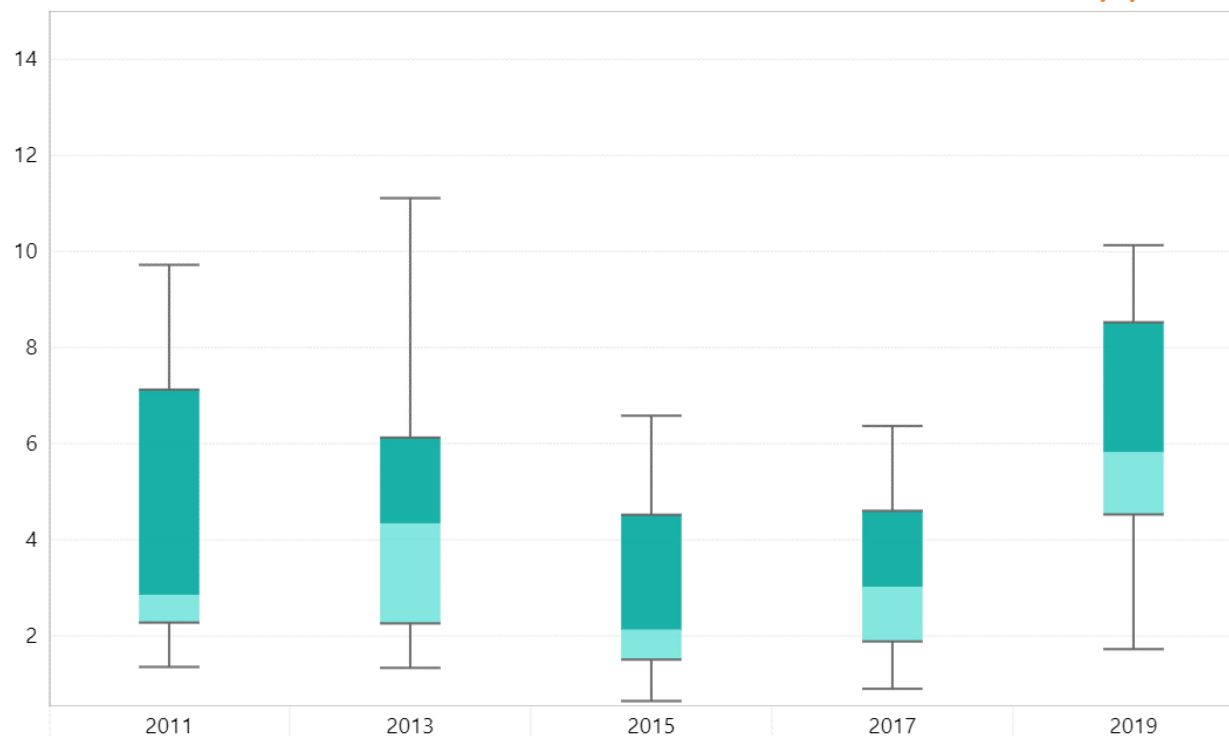3rd year high school students with adequate proficiency - PL (%)

The indicator corresponds to the percentage of public school students in the 3rd year of high school who obtained an adequate level of proficiency for the subject of Portuguese Language according to the Saeb scale, available at: https://academia.qedu.org.br/prova-brasil/aprendizado-adequado/. Source: Inep/Saeb.

3rd year high school students with adequate proficiency - Mathematics (%) - 2019

3rd year high school students with adequate proficiency - MT (%)

The indicator corresponds to the percentage of public school students in the 3rd year of high school who obtained an adequate level of proficiency for the subject of Mathematics according to the Saeb scale, available at: https://academia.qedu.org.br/prova-brasil/aprendizado-adequado/. Source: Inep/Saeb.

3rd year high school students with adequate proficiency - Mathematics (%)

Distribution of the results of the 27 UFs in the indicator by year

? How to interpret the graph?

The boxplot above presents the inequality of the distribution of the indicator among the 27 Units of the Federation. The lower and upper tails represent, respectively, the minimum and maximum value of the distribution (excluding outliers). The rectangular box represents the second (light green) and third (dark green) quartiles, and the line dividing the two shades of green represents the median of the distribution. The line below the box represents the 25% UFs with the lowest values for the indicator, while the line above the box represents the 25% UFs with the highest values for the indicator.

IDEB high school - 2019
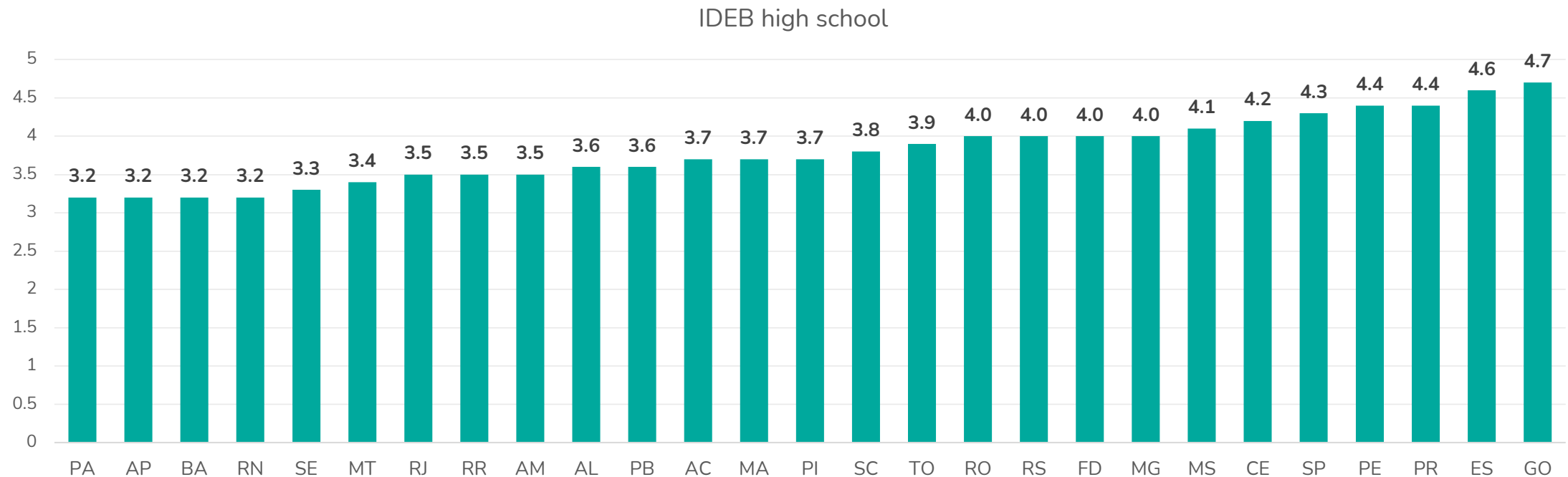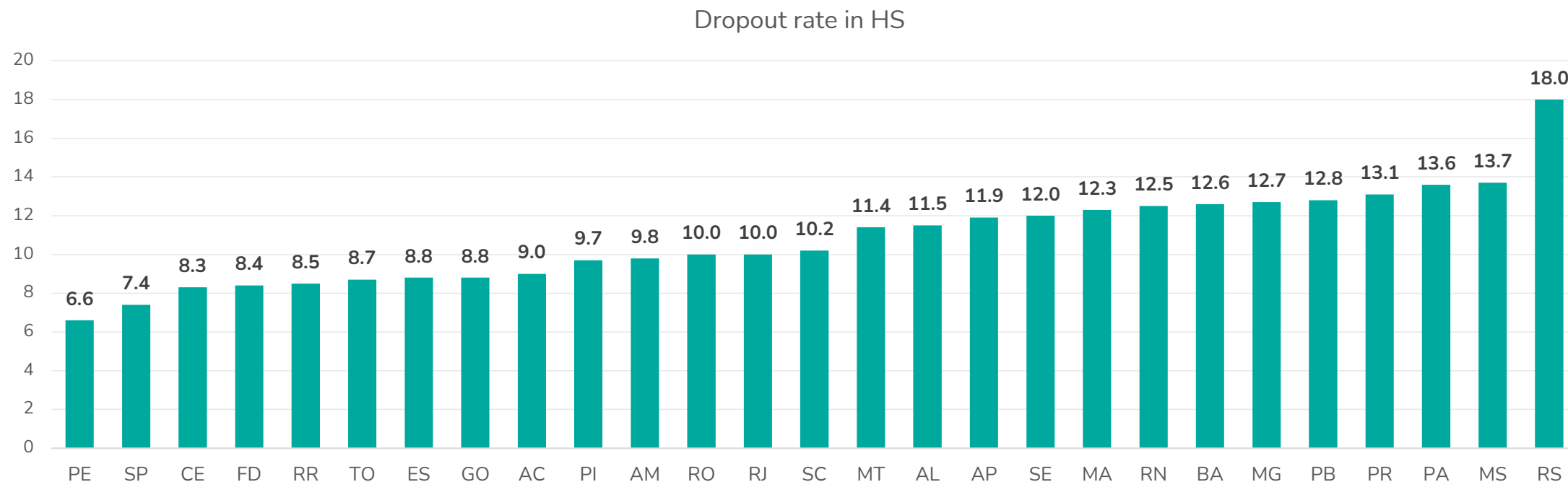
IDEB high school

The indicator corresponds to the Basic Education Development Index (Ideb) of the public high school classes. This index evaluates the quality of basic education through the results of school flow (School Census of Basic Education) and the average performance in the evaluations of the National System of Evaluation of Basic Education (Saeb).
Source: Inep/Saeb.

High School Abandonment Rate - 2019

Abandonment rate in HS
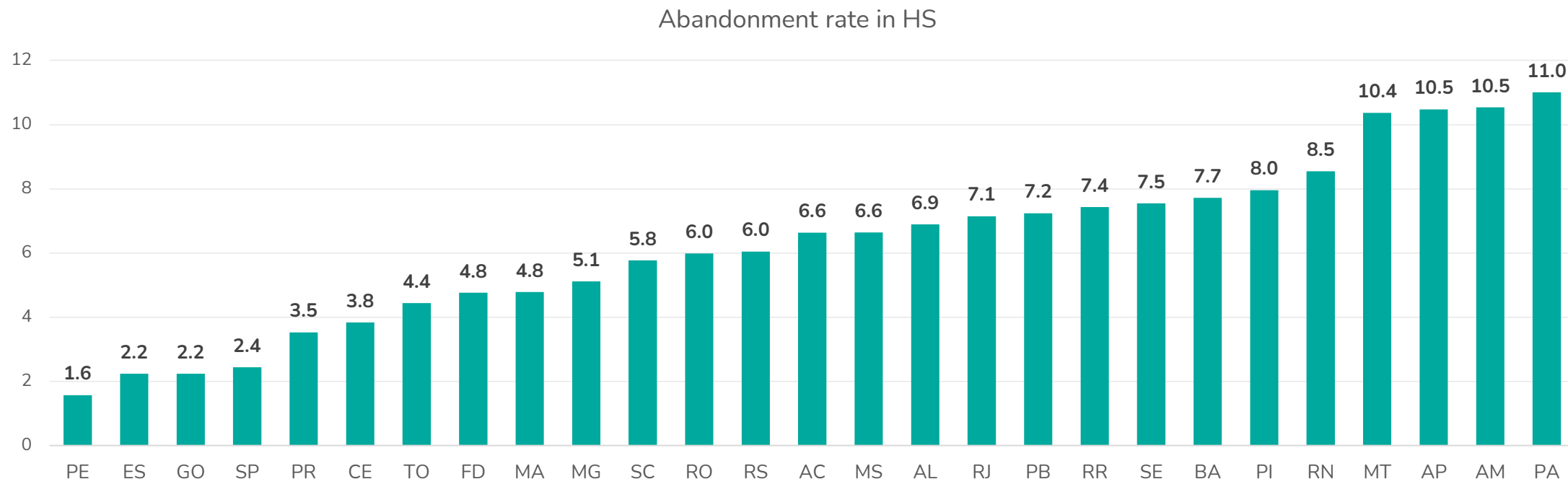
The indicator corresponds to the abandonment rate of students in public high school classes. The abandonment rate is an indicator of school performance and represents the percentage of enrolled students who fail to attend school during the school year without formally requesting their transfer. Source: Inep/Final situation of the student.

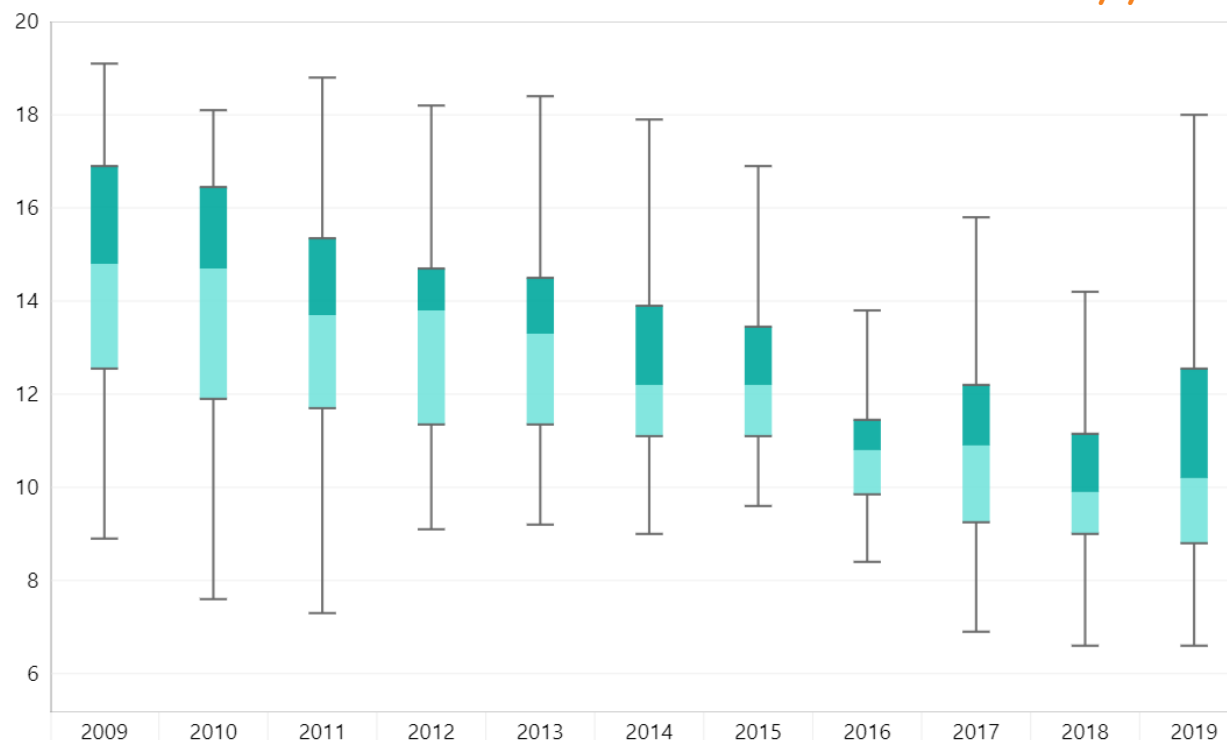# High School Dropout Rate – 2018-2019

Dropout rate in HS

The indicator corresponds to the dropout rate in public high school classes. The dropout rate represents the percentage of students enrolled in year t who did not enroll in year t+1, except those who in t attended the last grade of high school and were approved. The year shown in the graph represents period t to t+1 of the dropout. For example, the 2018-2019 result refers to students enrolled in 2018 who did not enroll in 2019. Source: Inep/Transition rates.

High school dropout rate (%)

? How to interpret the
   graph?

Distribution of the results of the 27 UFs in the indicator by year

The boxplot above presents the inequality of the distribution of the indicator among the 27 Units of the Federation. The lower and upper tails represent, respectively, the minimum and maximum value of the distribution (excluding outliers). The rectangular box represents the second (light green) and third (dark green) quartiles, and the line dividing the two shades of green represents the median of the distribution. The line below the box represents the 25% UFs with the lowest values for the indicator, while the line above the box represents the 25% UFs with the highest values for the indicator.

Age-grade distortion rate in high school - 2019
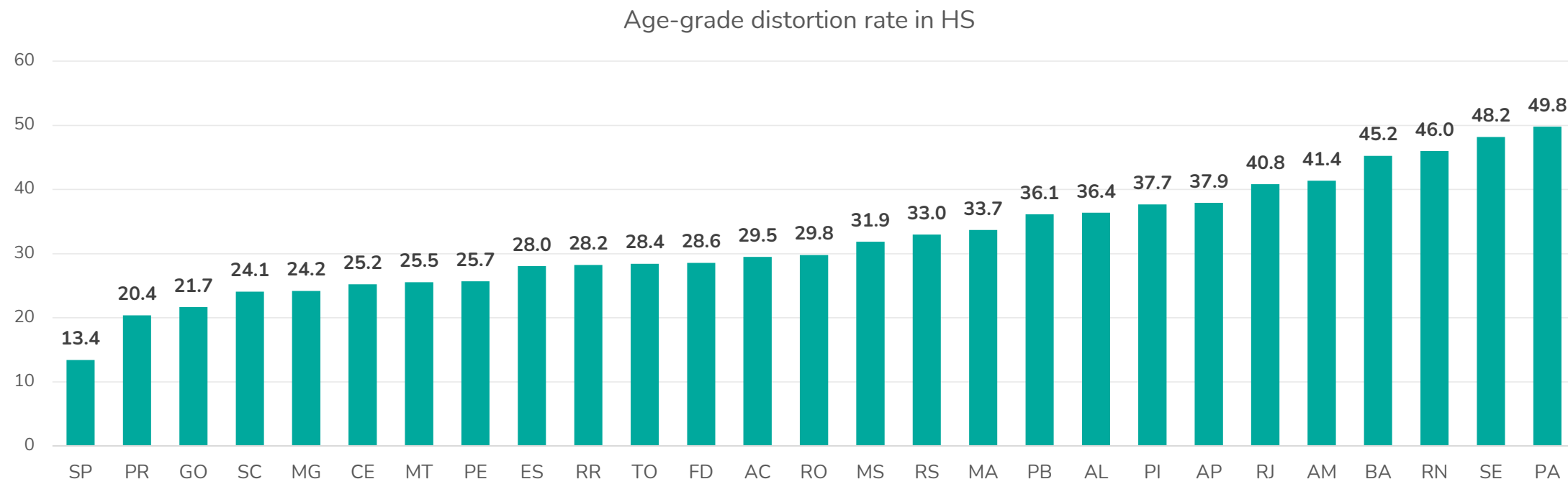
Age-grade distortion rate in HS

The indicator corresponds to the percentage of public school students with 2 years or more of school delay in public high school classes. In Brazil, 6 years is the age considered adequate for entry into the 1st year of elementary school, and the completion of the 9th year of Junior High School is expected at 14 years of age. Source: Inep/School Census.

04. Labor market

# Labor market - Youth

Indicators

- 18-to-19-year-olds not occupied in the household (%)

- Occupation rate among 18-to-29-year-olds (%)

- 18-to-29-year-olds with income from work of up to 1MW (%)

- Average income from work of 18-to-29-year-olds - R$ (thousand)

- Informality rate of 18-to-29-year-olds (%)

- 18-to-24-year-olds who neither work nor study (neither-nor) (%)

- 18-to-24-year-olds who neither work nor study (neither-nor) (%) - Sex

18-to-19-year-olds not occupied in the household - 2021

Not occupied in the household (18-to-29-year-olds) (%)
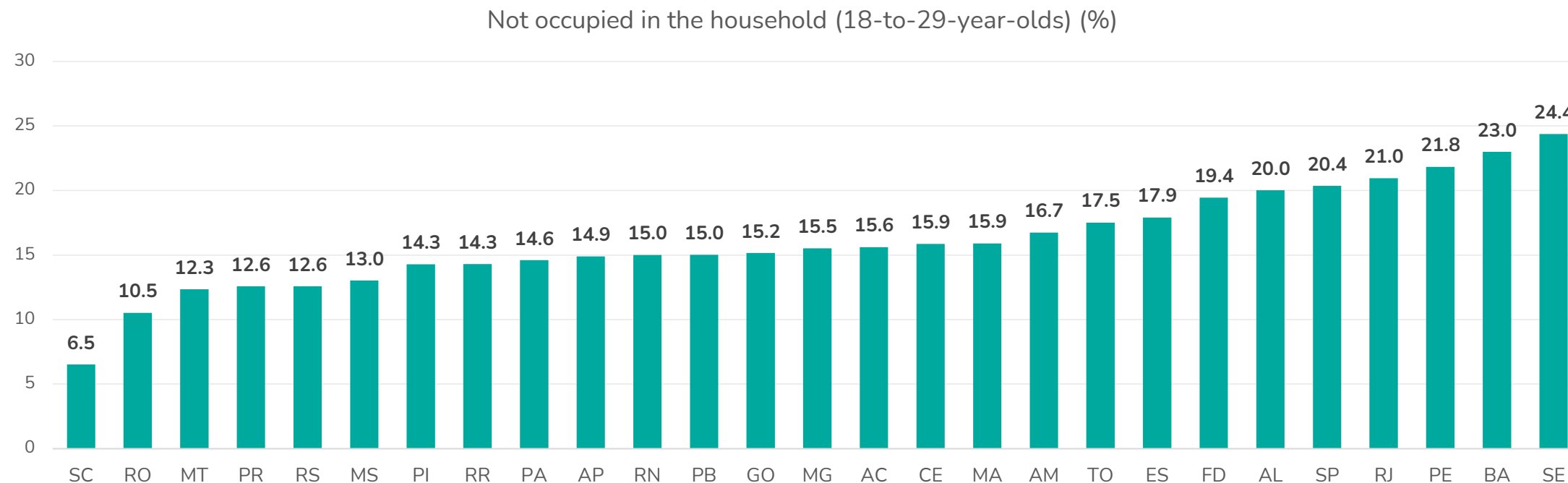
The indicator represents the average percentage of unoccupied household members in the reference week of the survey among those aged 18 to 29 years. According to IBGE, people without work in occupation in that week who took some effective measure to obtain it in the reference period of 30 days, and who were available to assume it in the reference week, are classified as not occupied in the reference week. People without work in the reference week who did not take effective action to obtain it in the reference period because they had already achieved it and would start it in less than four months after the last day of the reference week are also considered not occupied. Results from sample surveys should be analyzed with caution. We used as a criterion to present the estimates only for UFs that have a sample of at least 200 observations in the denominator of the indicator. Source: IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).

Occupancy rate among people aged 18 to 29 (%) – 2021

Occupancy rate among people aged 18 to 29 (%)
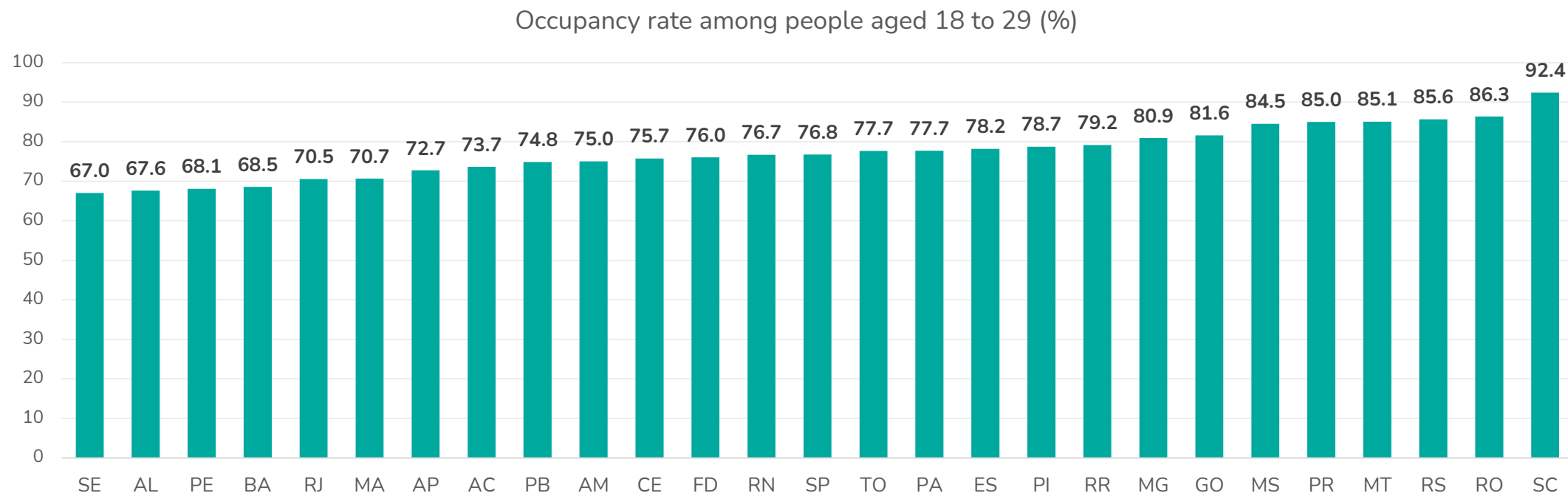
The indicator represents the percentage of people between 18 and 29 years old who were occupied in relation to the labor force in the reference week of the survey. It does not consider people with indeterminate occupation status, and people who did not know the level of education of the father (or man responsible for their upbringing) and the mother (or woman responsible for their upbringing). Results from sample surveys should be analyzed with caution. We used as a criterion to present the estimates only for UFs that have a sample of at least 200 observations in the denominator of the indicator. Source: IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).

People aged 18 to 29 years occupied with income from work of up to 1MW (%) – 2021

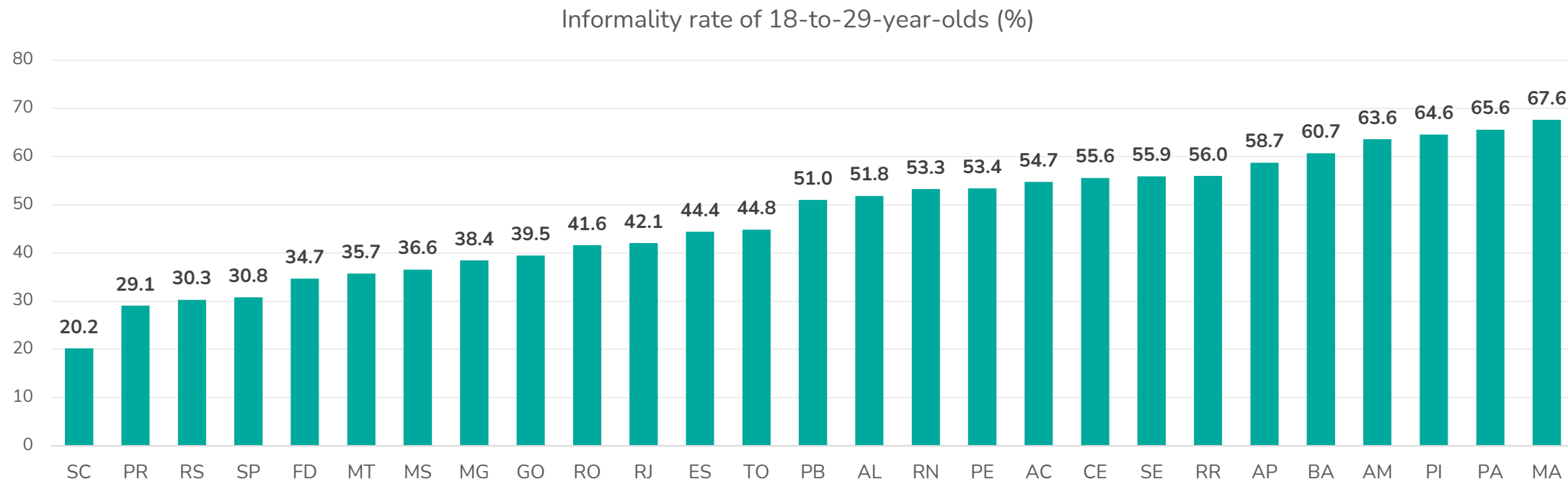People aged 18 to 29 years occupied with income from work of up to 1MW (%)
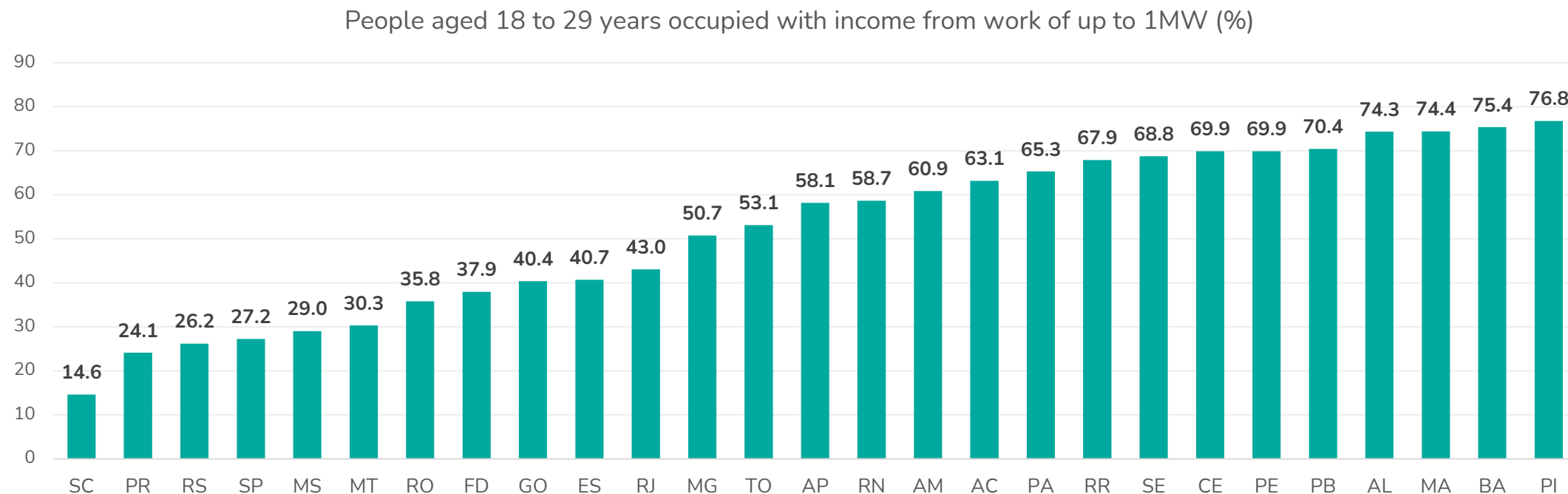
The indicator represents the percentage of people between 18 and 29 years old with income from work of up to 1 minimum wage, among those who had some income usually received from all jobs in the reference week of the survey. Results from sample surveys should be analyzed with caution. We used as a criterion to present the estimates only for UFs that have a sample of at least 200 observations in the denominator of the indicator. Source: IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).

Average income from work of 18-to-29-year-olds – R$ (thousand) – 2021

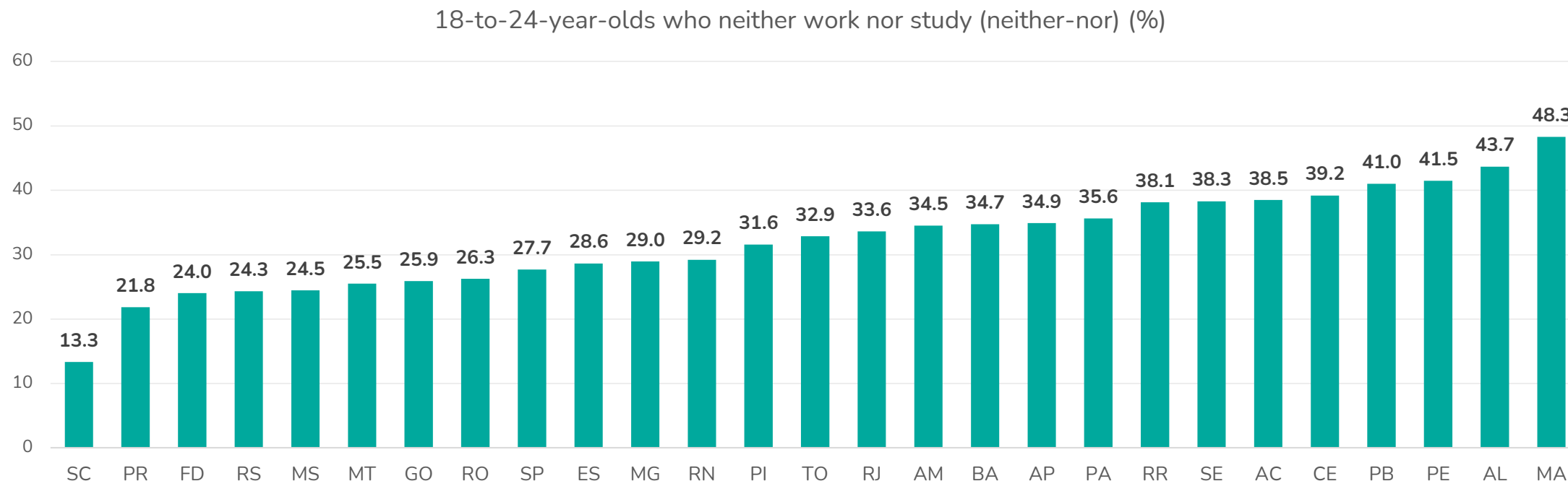Average income from work of 18-to-29-year-olds - R$ (thousand)

The indicator represents the sum of incomes from all jobs of people aged between 18 and 29 years, divided by the number of people in this same age group with some income from work. Results from sample surveys should be analyzed with caution. We used as a criterion to present the estimates only for UFs that have a sample of at least 200 observations in the denominator of the indicator. Source: IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).

Informality rate of 18-to-29-year-olds - 2021

Informality rate of 18-to-29-year-olds (%)

SC	PR	RS	SP	FD	MT	MS	MG	GO	RO	RJ	ES	TO	PB	AL	RN	PE	AC	CE	SE	RR	AP	BA	AM	PI	PA	MA
20.2	29.1	30.3	30.8	34.7	35.7	36.6	38.4	39.5	41.6	42.1	44.4	44.8	51.0	51.8	53.3	53.4	54.7	55.6	55.9	56.0	58.7	60.7	63.6	64.6	65.6	67.6

The indicator represents the percentage of people between 18 and 29 years of age who were employed in the informal sector of the economy in the reference week of the survey. In the informal sector, people were considered whose situation on occupation was among the categories of (2) Employed in the private sector without a formal contract, (4) Domestic worker without a formal contract, (10) Auxiliary family worker, (8) Employer and (9) Self-employed that did not have CNPJ. Results from sample surveys should be analyzed with caution. We used as a criterion to present the estimates only for UFs that have a sample of at least 200 observations in the denominator of the indicator. Source: IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).

18-to-24-year-olds who neither work nor study (neither-nor) – 2021

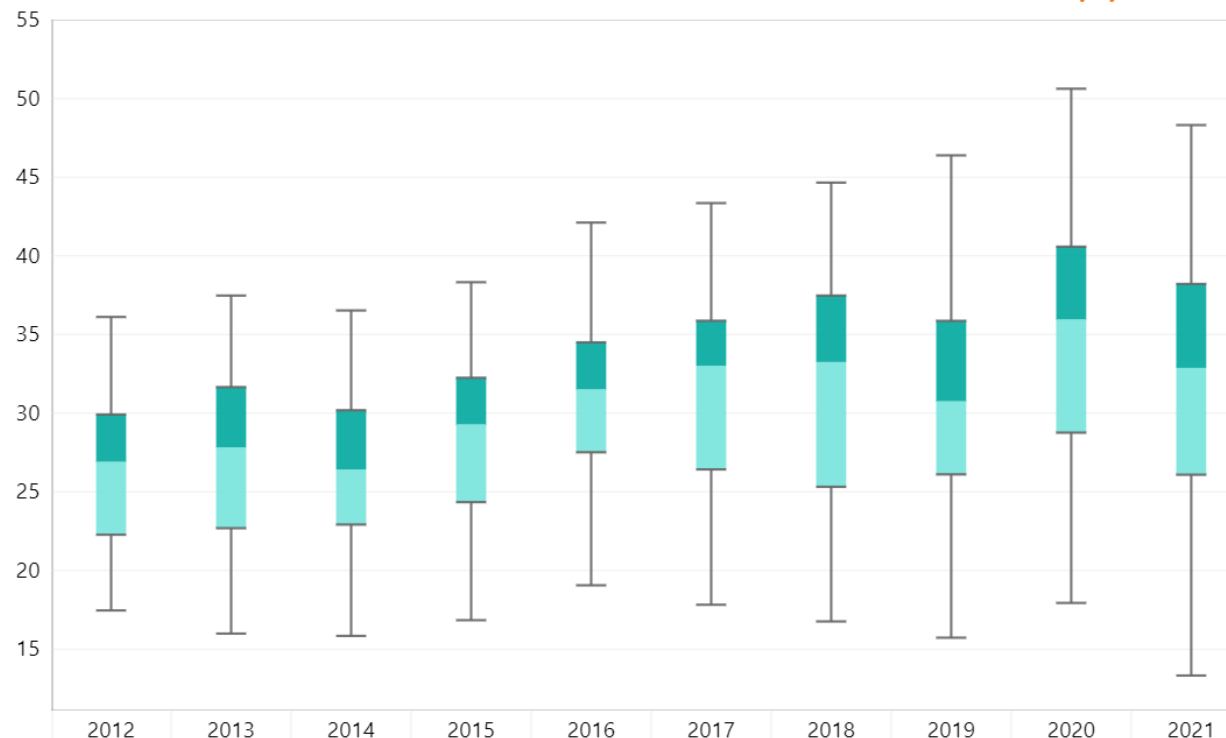18-to-24-year-olds who neither work nor study (neither-nor) (%)

The indicator represents the percentage of people aged between 18 and 24 years who were neither studying nor occupied in the reference week of the survey. Results from sample surveys should be analyzed with caution. We used as a criterion to present the estimates only for UFs that have a sample of at least 200 observations in the denominator of the indicator. Source: IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).

18-to-24-year-olds who neither work nor study (neither-nor)

Distribution of the results of the 27 UFs in the indicator by year

How to interpret the graph?

The boxplot above presents the inequality of the distribution of the indicator among the 27 Units of the Federation. The lower and upper tails represent, respectively, the minimum and maximum value of the distribution (excluding outliers). The rectangular box represents the second (light green) and third (dark green) quartiles, and the line dividing the two shades of green represents the median of the distribution. The line below the box represents the 25% UFs with the lowest values for the indicator, while the line above the box represents the 25% UFs with the highest values for the indicator.

18-to-24-year-olds who neither work nor study (neither-nor) – by sex – 2021

The indicator represents the percentage of people aged between 18 and 24 years who were neither studying nor occupied in the reference week of the survey. Results from sample surveys should be analyzed with caution. We used as a criterion to present the estimates only for UFs that have a sample of at least 200 observations in the denominator of the indicator. Source: IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).

Labor market - General

Indicators

- Unoccupied members of the household (18-to-64-year-olds) (%)

- Economically active population of the household (18-to-64-year-olds) (%)

- Informality rate (%)

- Share of household income from labor (%)

Unoccupied members of the household (18-to-64-year-olds) - 2021

imds
instituto mobilidade e
desenvolvimento social

Unoccupied members of the household (18-to-64-year-olds) (%)
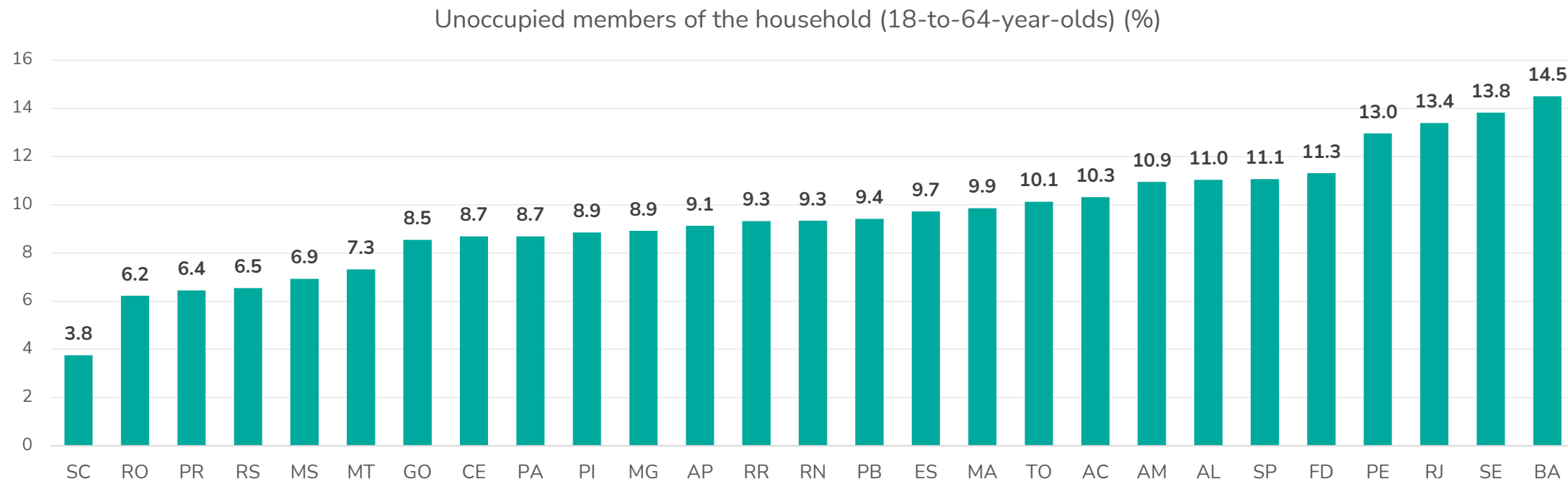
The indicator represents the average percentage of unoccupied members of households in the reference week of the survey among those aged 18 to 64 years. According to IBGE, those people are classified as unoccupied in the reference week who had no work in occupation that week and had taken some effective measure to obtain work within the reference period of 30 days, and who were available to assume this work in the reference week. Also classified as unoccupied are those people without work in occupation in the reference week who did not take effective action to obtain work within the 30-day reference period because they had already done so and would start working in less than four months after the last day of the reference week. Results from sample surveys should be analyzed with caution. We used as a criterion to present the estimates only for UFs that have a sample of at least 200 observations in the denominator of the indicator. Source: IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).

# Economically active household population (18 to 64 years) - 2021

Economically active population of the household (18 to 64 years) (%)
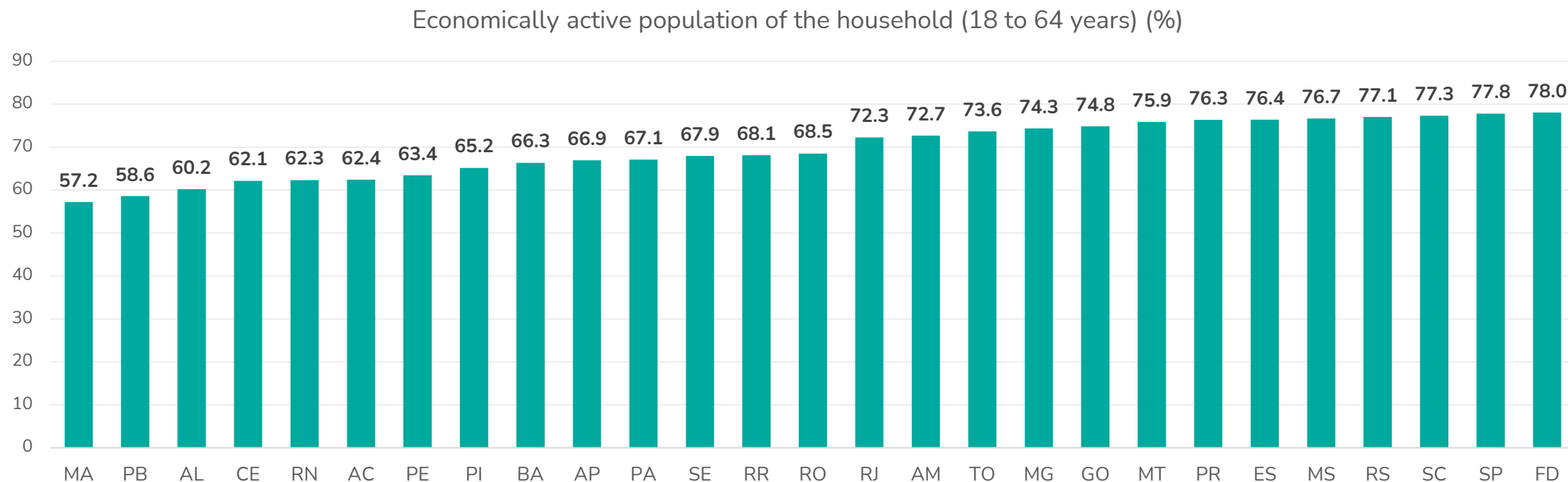
The indicator represents the average percentage of occupied or unoccupied household members among those aged 18 to 64 years. According to IBGE, occupied and unoccupied people make up the Economically Active Population (EAP). Results from sample surveys should be analyzed with caution. We used as a criterion to present the estimates only for UFs that have a sample of at least 200 observations in the denominator of the indicator. Source: IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).

# Economically active household population (18 to 64 years)

? How to interpret the graph?

Distribution of the results of the 27 UFs in the indicator by year

The boxplot above presents the inequality of the distribution of the indicator among the 27 Units of the Federation. The lower and upper tails represent, respectively, the minimum and maximum value of the distribution (excluding outliers). The rectangular box represents the second (light green) and third (dark green) quartiles, and the line dividing the two shades of green represents the median of the distribution. The line below the box represents the 25% UFs with the lowest values for the indicator, while the line above the box represents the 25% UFs with the highest values for the indicator.

Informality rate (18 to 64 years) - 2021

Informality rate (%)
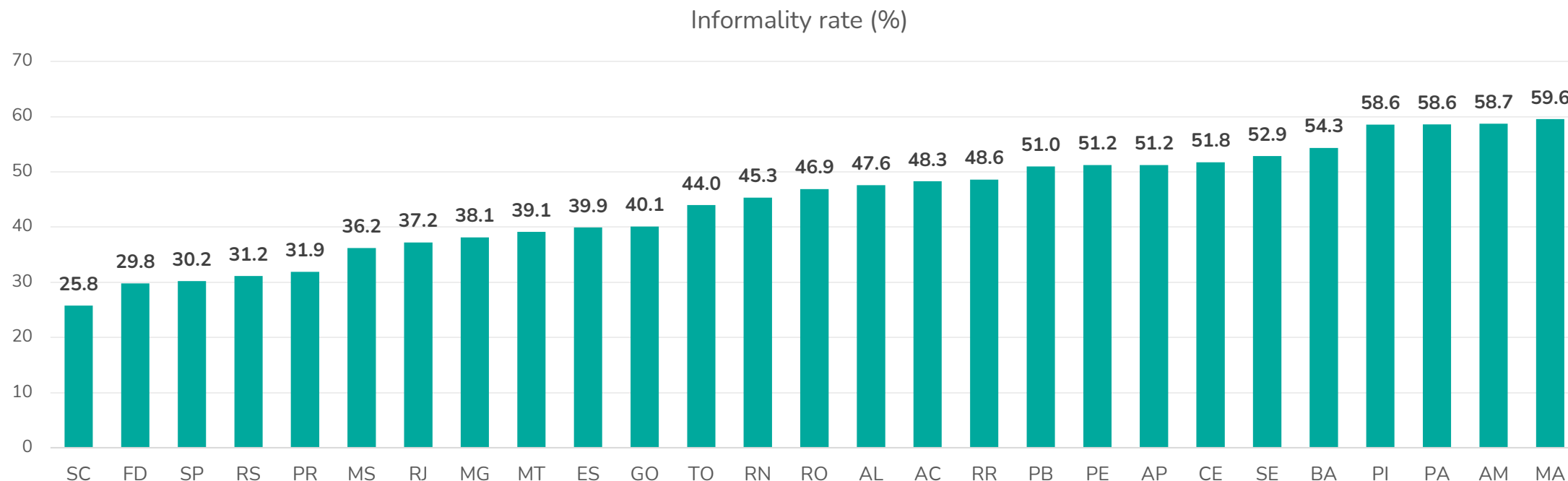
The indicator represents the percentage of people who were occupied in the informal sector of the economy in the reference week of the survey. Those in the informal sector were considered whose situation in occupation was among the categories of (2) Employed in the private sector without a formal contract, (4) Domestic worker without a formal contract, (10) Auxiliary family worker; and (8) Employer and (9) Self-employed without CNPJ. Results from sample surveys should be analyzed with caution. We used as a criterion to present the estimates only for UFs that have a sample of at least 200 observations in the denominator of the indicator. Source: IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).

Informality rate (18 to 64 years)

? How to interpret the graph?

Distribution of the results of the 27 UFs in the indicator by year

The boxplot above presents the inequality of the distribution of the indicator among the 27 Units of the Federation. The lower and upper tails represent, respectively, the minimum and maximum value of the distribution (excluding outliers). The rectangular box represents the second (light green) and third (dark green) quartiles, and the line dividing the two shades of green represents the median of the distribution. The line below the box represents the 25% UFs with the lowest values for the indicator, while the line above the box represents the 25% UFs with the highest values for the indicator.

Income from labor (%) - 2021

Share of household income from labor (%)
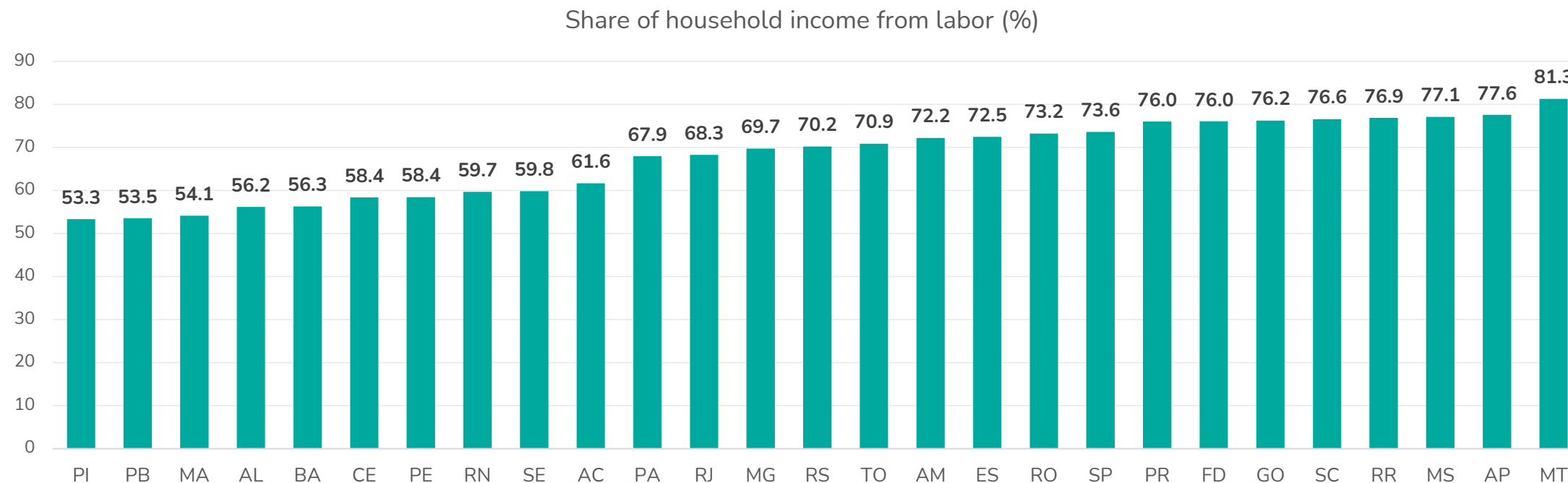
The indicator represents the average percentage of household income of households with labor income, main or not. Results from sample surveys should be analyzed with caution. We used as a criterion to present the estimates only for UFs that have a sample of at least 200 observations in the denominator of the indicator. Source: IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).

05. Social assistance

Social assistance

Indicators

- Annual average attendance for the care of 0-to-6-year-olds in coexistence and bond-strengthening services per unit of CRAS

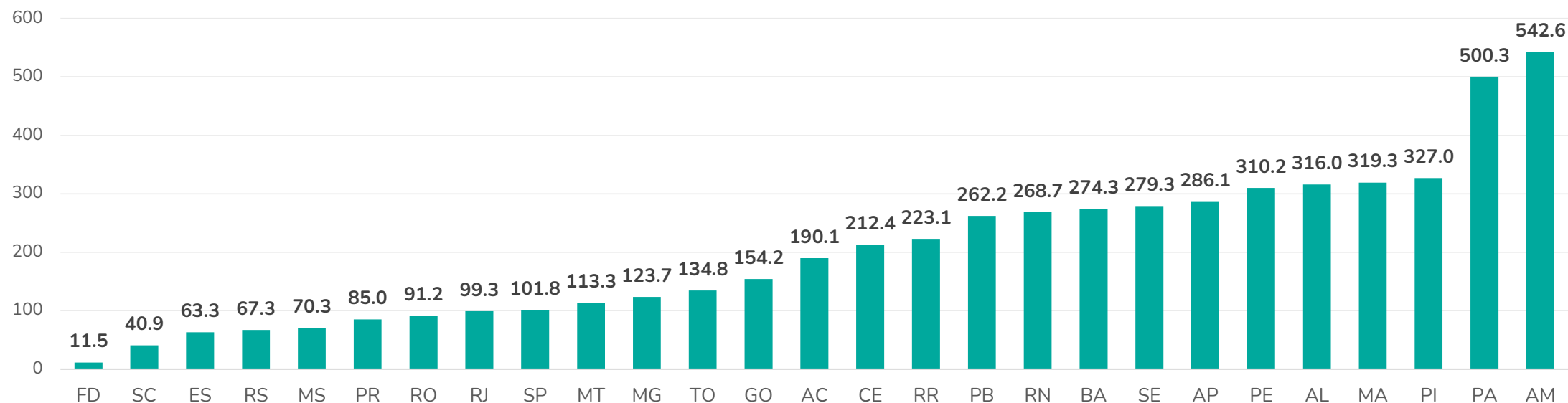- Annual average attendance for the care of 15-to-17-year-olds in coexistence and bond-strengthening services per unit of CRAS

- Annual average of families regularly participating in PAIF groups per CRAS unit

- New families enrolled in the PAIF (%)

- New families enrolled in PAEFI (%)

- Average annual follow-up of families or individuals under the PAEFI over the number of families in poverty

- Average annual follow-up of families or individuals under the PAIF over the number of families in poverty

- Students aged 13 to 17 years who missed classes or school without permission from parents or guardians in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – public and private network

Annual average attendance for the care of 0-to-6-year-olds in coexistence and bond-strengthening services per unit of CRAS - 2020

Annual average attendance for the care of 0-to-6-year-olds in coexistence and bond-strengthening services per unit of CRAS
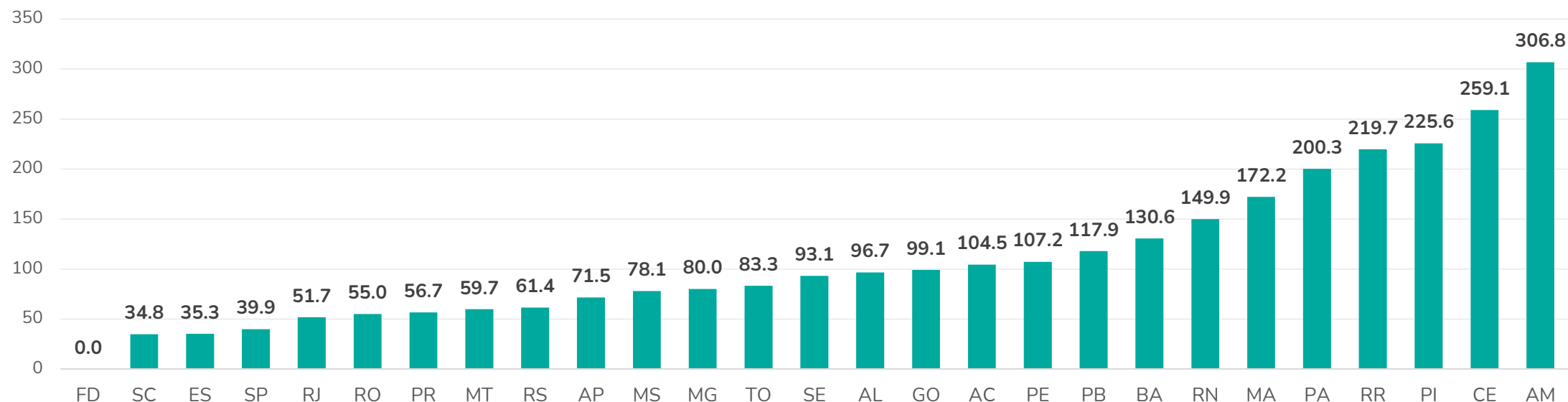
The indicator represents the sum of the amount of collective care provided at CRAS for children aged 0 to 6 years in Coexistence and Bond Strengthening Services throughout the year divided by the number of CRAS units. Source: Ministry of Citizenship, Monthly Registry of CRAS Attendance.

Annual average attendance for the care of 15-to-17-year-olds in coexistence and bond-strengthening services per unit of CRAS - 2020

Annual average attendance for the care of 15-to-17-year-olds in coexistence and bond-strengthening services per unit of CRAS

The indicator represents the sum of the amount of collective care provided at CRAS for adolescents aged 15 to 17 years in Coexistence and Bond Strengthening Services throughout the year divided by the number of CRAS units. Source: Ministry of Citizenship, Monthly Registry of CRAS Attendance.

Annual average of families regularly participating in PAIF groups per CRAS unit - 2020

Annual average of families regularly participating in PAIF groups per CRAS unit
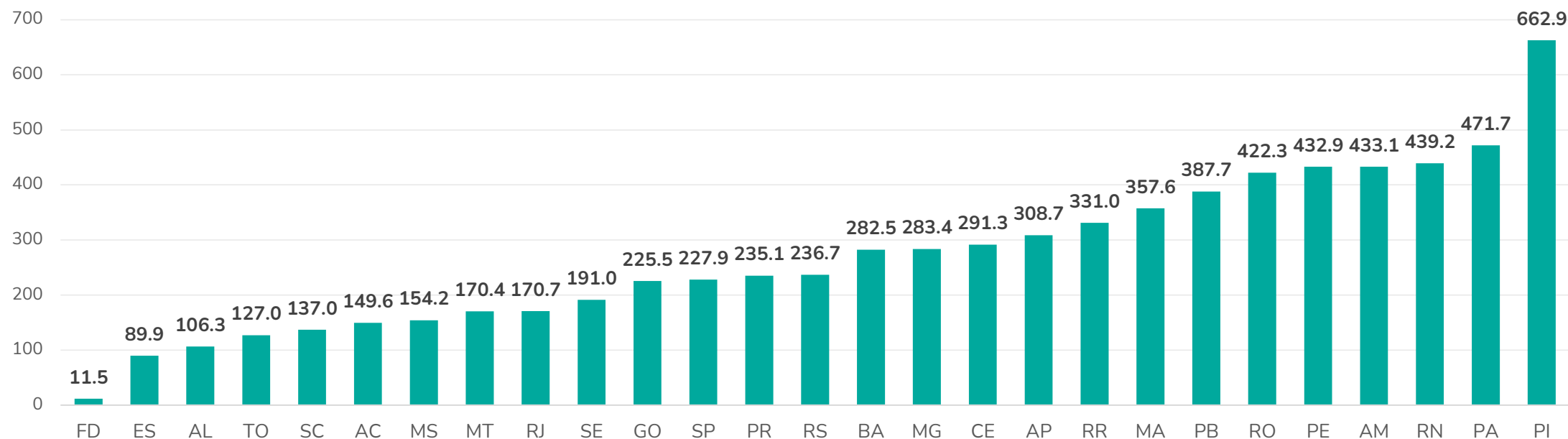
The indicator represents the sum of the number of families regularly participating in groups under the Comprehensive Family Care Program (PAIF) throughout the year divided by the number of CRAS units. Source: Ministry of Citizenship, Monthly Registry of CRAS Attendance.

New families enrolled in the Comprehensive Family Care Program (PAIF) - 2020

New families enrolled in the Comprehensive Family Care Program (PAIF) (%)
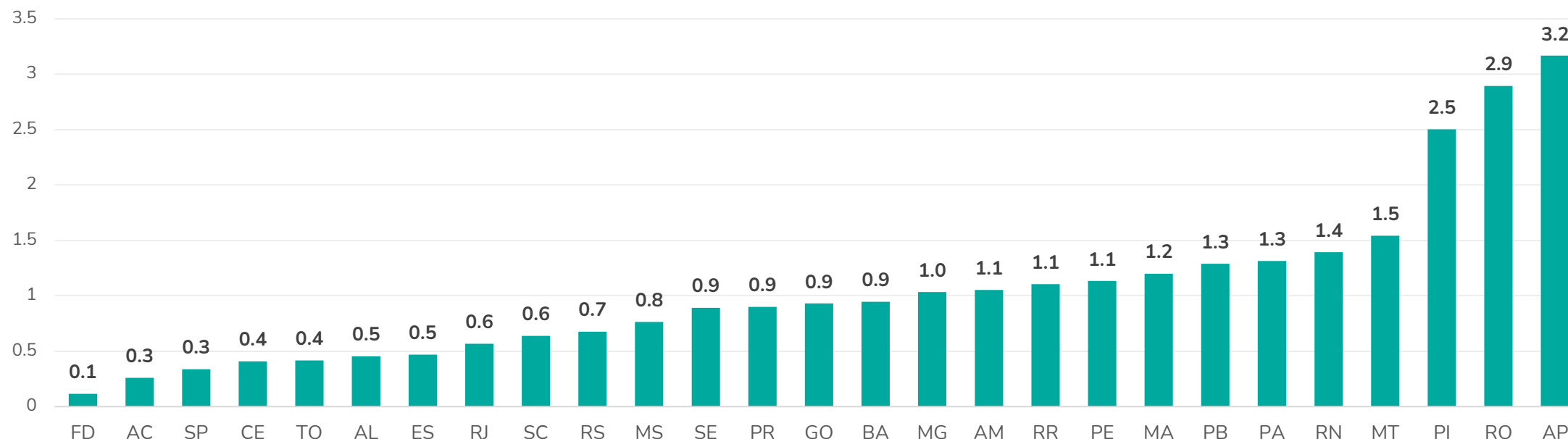
The indicator represents the ratio between the number of new families enrolled in the Comprehensive Family Care Program (PAIF) throughout the year and the number of households in the State. Source: Ministry of Citizenship, Monthly Registry of Attendance of CRAS and IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).

New families or individuals enrolled in the Protection and Specialized Care for Families and Individuals (PAEFI) - 2020

New families or individuals enrolled in the Protection and Specialized Care for Families and Individuals (PAEFI) (%)
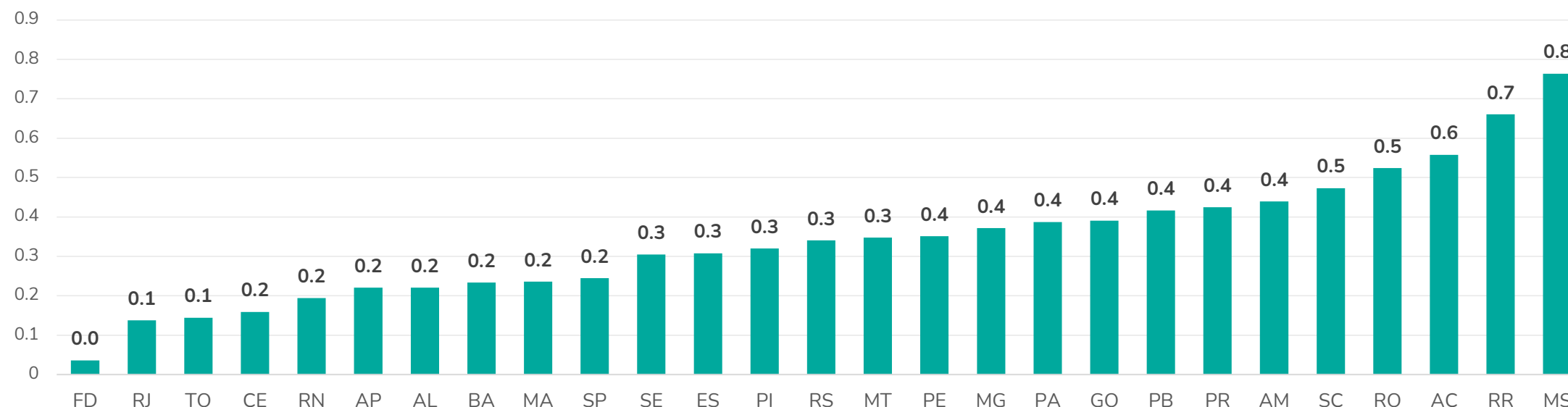
The indicator represents the ratio between the number of new families enrolled in the Protection and Specialized Care for Families and Individuals (PAEFI) program throughout the year and the number of households in the State. Source: Ministry of Citizenship, Monthly Registry of Attendance of CREAS and IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).

Average annual follow-up of families or individuals under the PAEFI over the number of families in poverty - 2020

Average annual follow-up of families or individuals under the PAEFI over the number of families in poverty
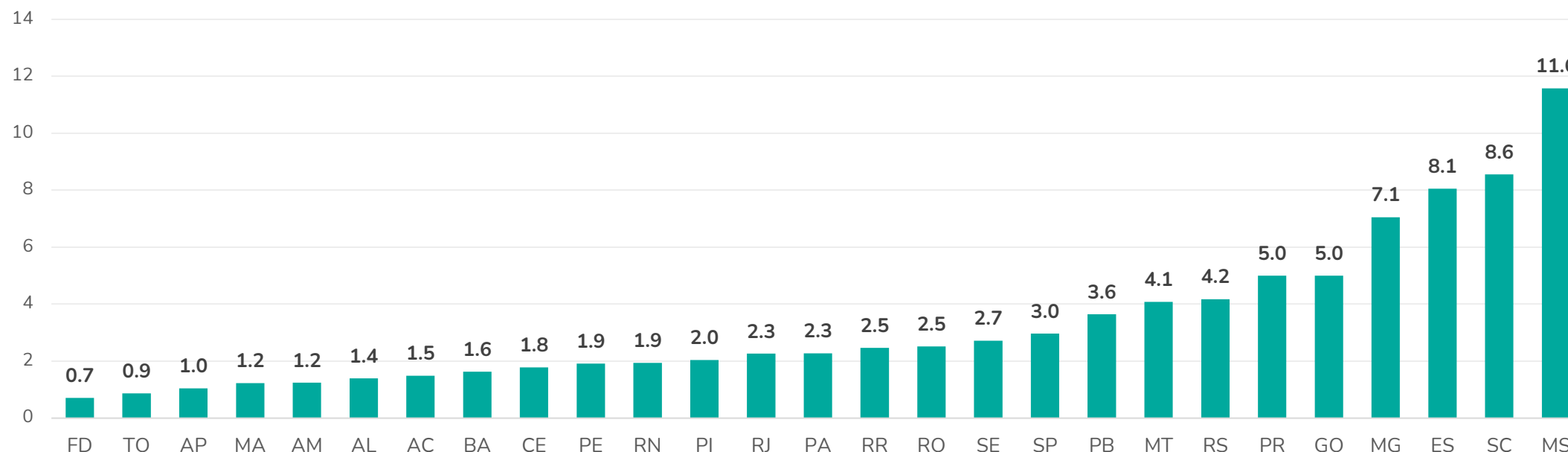
The indicator represents the sum of the annual averages of families and/or individuals followed under the Protection and Specialized Care for Families and Individuals (PAEFI) program of each CREAS unit throughout the year divided by the number of households with per capita household income below the poverty line. Source: Ministry of Citizenship, Monthly Registry of Attendance of CREAS and IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).

Average annual follow-up of families or individuals under the PAIF over the number of families in poverty - 2020

Average annual follow-up of families or individuals under the PAIF over the number of families in poverty
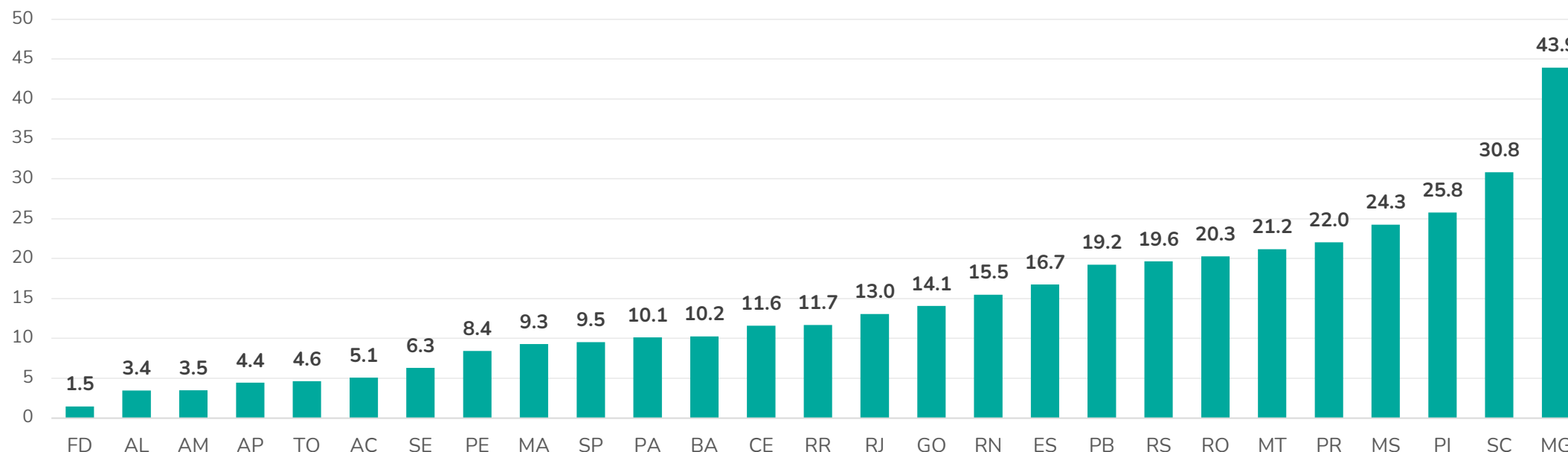
The indicator represents the sum of the annual averages of families monitored under the Comprehensive Family Care Program (PAIF) of each CRAS unit divided by the number of households with per capita household income below the poverty line. Source: Ministry of Citizenship, Monthly Registry of Attendance of CREAS and IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).

Students aged 13 to 17 who missed classes or school without permission from parents or guardians in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – 2019
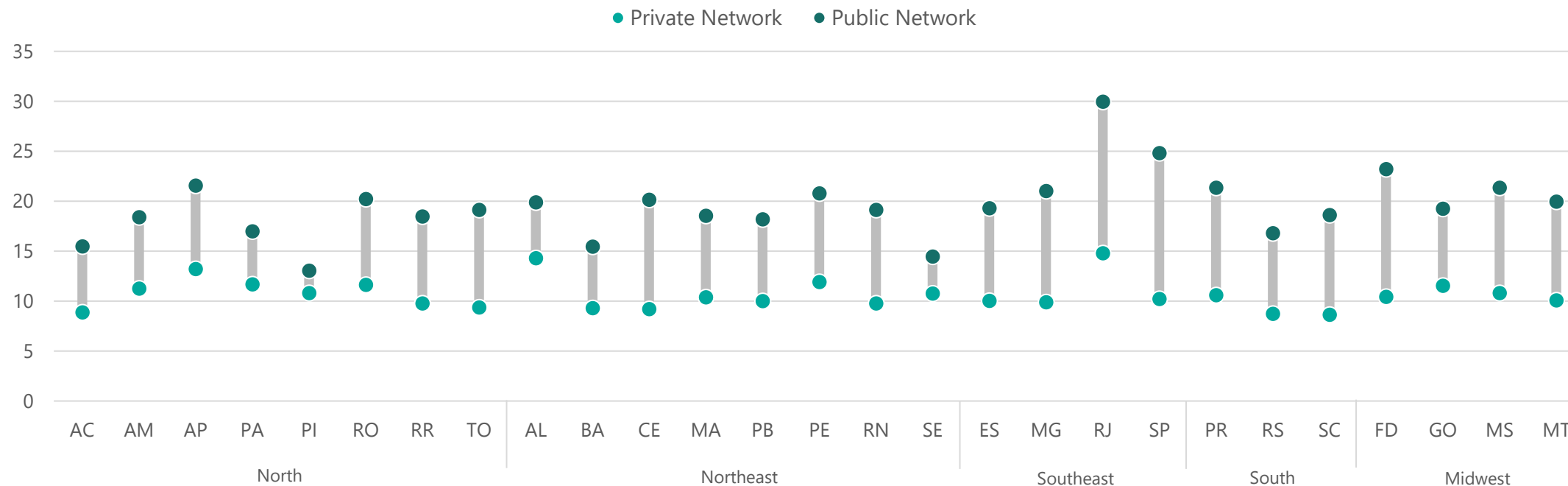
The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 who missed classes or school without permission from parents or guardians in the 30 days prior to the survey. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

06. Health

Health

Indicators

- Proportion of live births with 7 or more prenatal visits

- Live births with 3 or fewer prenatal visits (%)

- Births of children to mothers aged 15 to 19 years (%)

- Young women aged 15 to 19 years with children in relation to the total number of young women aged 15 to 19 years (%)

- Vaccination coverage rate (%)

- Infant mortality rate per thousand live births

- Hospitalization rate of young people per 100 thousand inhabitants - Alcohol

- Hospitalization rate of young people per 100,000 inhabitants - Other psychoactive substances

- Hospitalization rate per 100 thousand inhabitants - Infectious and parasitic diseases

- Mortality rate from infectious and parasitic diseases per 100 thousand inhabitants

- Rate of hospitalizations for respiratory diseases among children under 5 years per 100,000 inhabitants under 5 years

- Rate of confirmed tuberculosis cases per 100,000 inhabitants

Health

Indicators

- 13-to-17-year-old students who smoked in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – public and private network

- 13-to-17-year-old students who consumed alcoholic beverages at least one day in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – public and private network

- 13-to-17-year-old students who used drugs in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – public and private network

- 13-to-17-year-old students who used marijuana in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – public and private network

- 13-to-17-year-old students who used crack in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – public and private network

- 13-to-17-year-old students among which one of the partners used a condom in the last sexual intercourse (%) – male and female

- Students aged 13 to 17 years among which one of the partners used a condom in the last sexual intercourse (%) – public and private network

- 13-to-17-year-old students who used a method to avoid pregnancy (other than condoms) in the last sexual intercourse (%)

- 13-to-17-year-old female students, among those who have had sexual intercourse, who have become pregnant at some point in their lives (%) – public and private network

Health

Indicators

- 13-to-17-year-old students who received guidance at school on pregnancy prevention (%) – males and females

- 13-to-17-year-old students who received guidance at school on pregnancy prevention (%) – public and private network

- 13-to-17-year-old students who received guidance at school about HIV/AIDS or other Sexually Transmitted Diseases/Infections (%) – males and females

- 13-to-17-year-old students who received guidance at school about HIV/AIDS or other Sexually Transmitted Diseases/Infections (%) – public and private network

- 13-to-17-year-old students who received guidance at school about the free acquisition of condoms (condoms) (%) – males and females

- 13-to-17-year-old students who received guidance at school on the free acquisition of condoms (condoms) (%) – public and private network

- 13-to-17-year-old students who have been vaccinated against the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) virus (%) – males and females

- 13-to-17-year-old students who were vaccinated against the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) virus (%) – public and private network

Proportion of live births with 7 or more prenatal visits - 2020
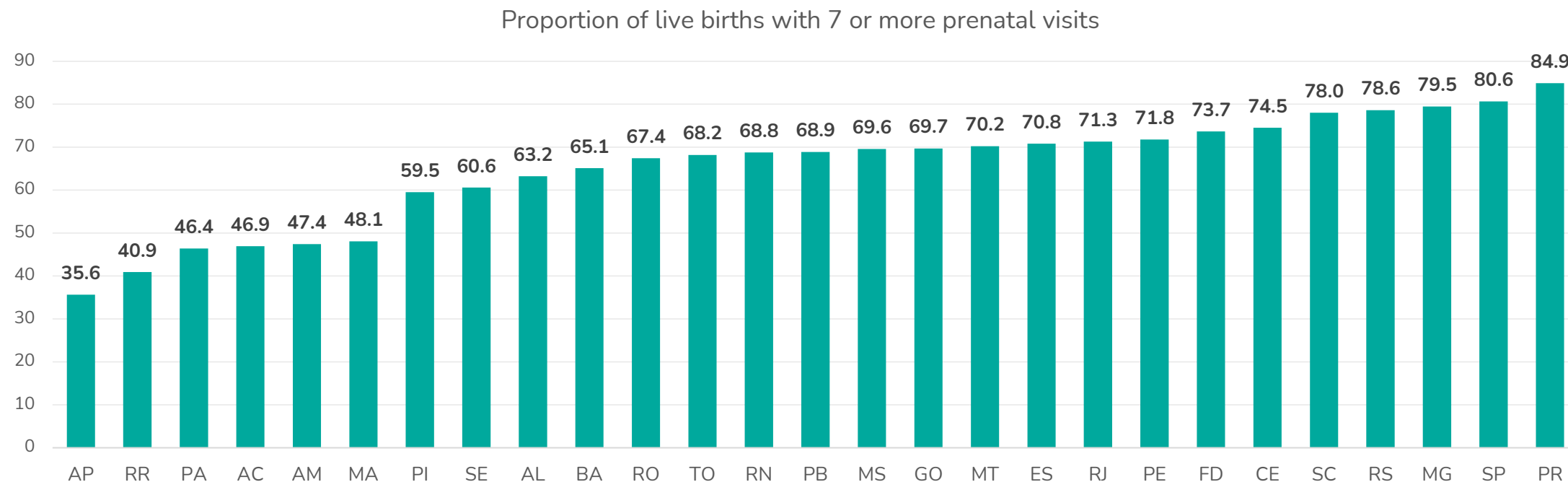
Proportion of live births with 7 or more prenatal visits

The indicator represents the number of live births to mothers with seven or more prenatal visits divided by the total number of live births. Source: DATASUS, Tabnet.

# Proportion of live births with 7 or more prenatal visits

Distribution of the results of the 27 UFs in the indicator by year

How to interpret the graft?

The boxplot above presents the inequality of the distribution of the indicator among the 27 Units of the Federation. The lower and upper tails represent, respectively, the minimum and maximum value of the distribution (excluding outliers). The rectangular box represents the second (light green) and third (dark green) quartiles, and the line dividing the two shades of green represents the median of the distribution. The line below the box represents the 25% UFs with the lowest values for the indicator, while the line above the box represents the 25% UFs with the highest values for the indicator.

Live births with 3 or fewer prenatal visits (%) – 2020
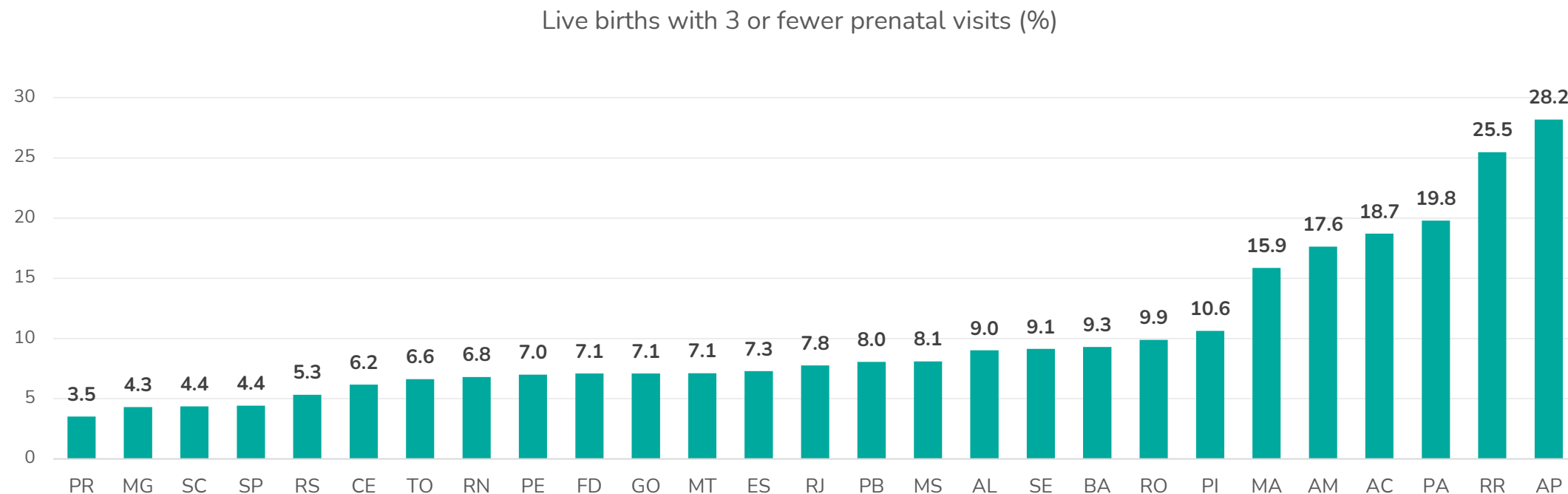
Live births with 3 or fewer prenatal visits (%)

The indicator represents the number of live births to mothers with three or fewer prenatal visits divided by the total number of live births. Source: DATASUS, Tabnet.

Births of children to mothers aged 15 to 19 years (%) – 2020

Births of children to mothers aged 15 to 19 years (%)
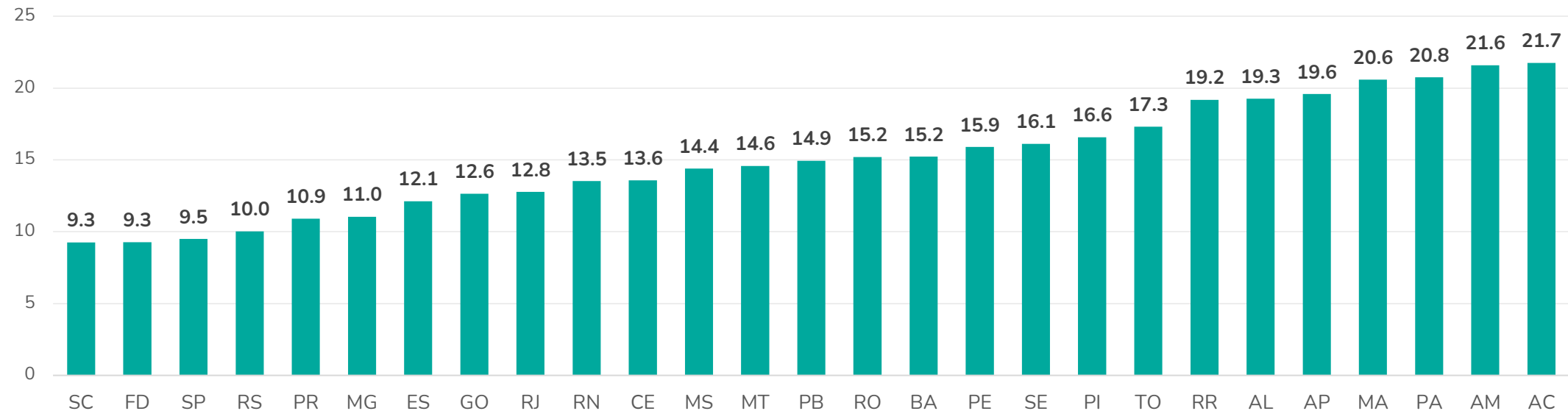
The indicator represents the number of live births to mothers aged between 15 and 19 years divided by the total number of live births in the reference year. Source: DATASUS, Tabnet.

Young women aged 15 to 19 years with children in relation to the total number of young women aged 15 to 19 years (%) – 2020

Young women aged 15 to 19 years with children in relation to the total number of women aged 15 to 19 years (%)
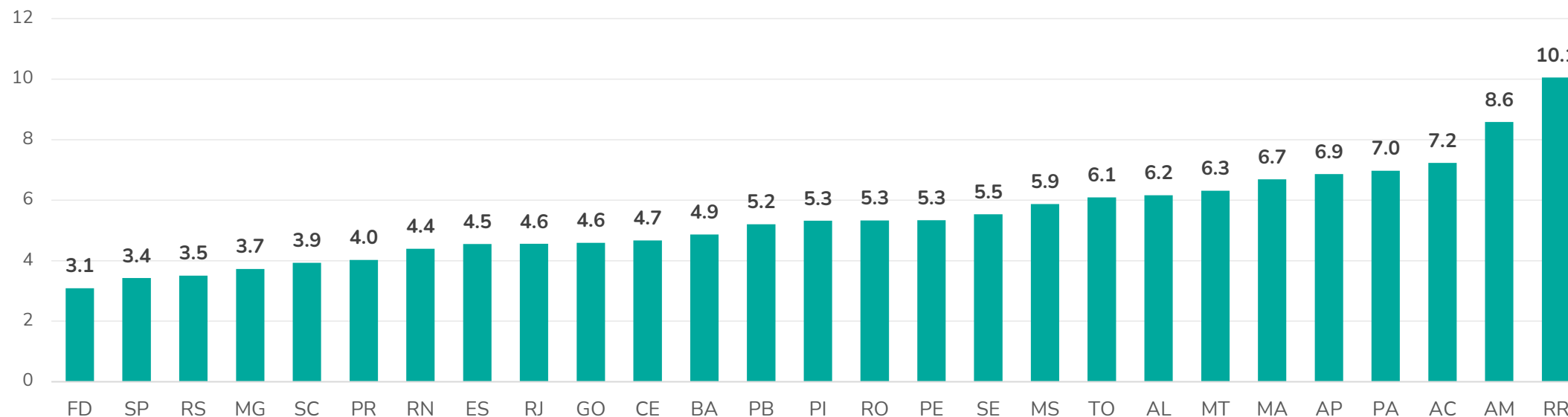
The indicator represents the number of live births to mothers aged between 15 and 19 years in the reference year divided by the entire population of women in this same age group. Source: DATASUS, Tabnet.

Vaccination coverage rate (%) - 2021

Vaccination coverage rate (%)
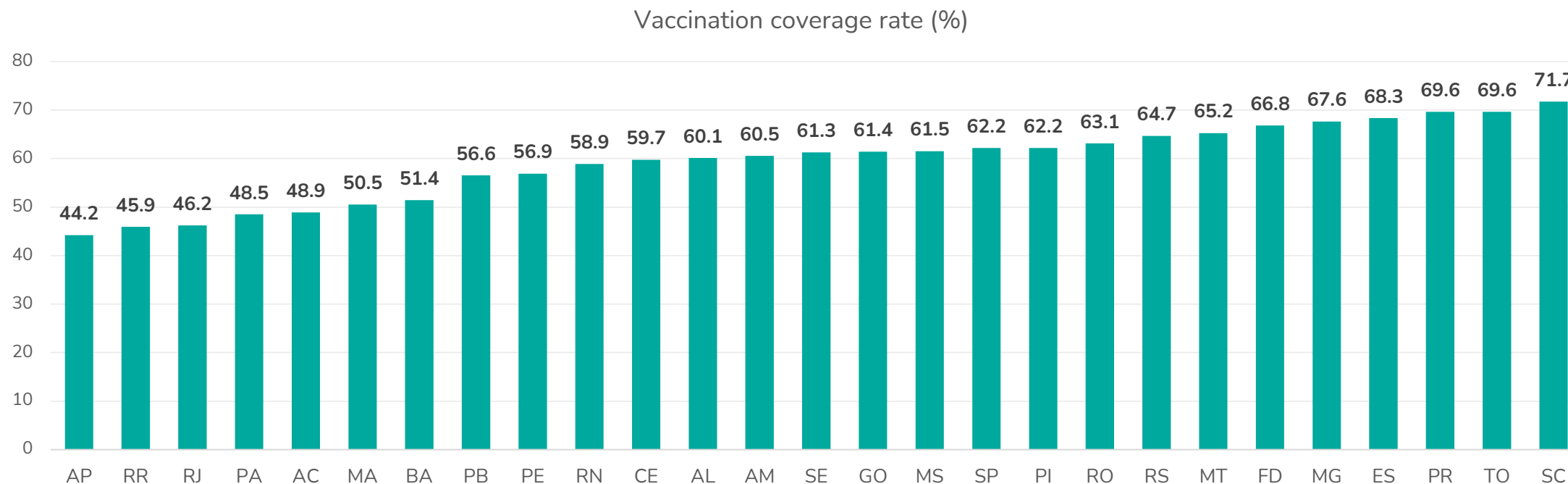
The indicator represents the number of doses applied of the indicated dosage (1st, 2nd, 3rd dose or single dose, according to the vaccine) divided by the target population, multiplied by 100*. Example: for Tetravalent (DTP/Hib), the number of third doses applied in the age group of children under 1 year is considered. For the oral human rotavirus vaccine, coverage of 1st and 2nd doses can be evaluated. *The indicator is under review in the source system, so it is possible that there are differences between the results displayed here and those made available by DATASUS. Source: DATASUS, Tabnet.

Infant mortality rate - 2020

Per thousand live births

Infant mortality rate

The indicator represents the number of infant deaths (under 1 year) divided by the total number of live births. The result is multiplied by a thousand and provides the infant mortality rate per thousand live births. Source: DATASUS, Tabnet.

# Infant mortality rate – per thousand live births

Distribution of the results of the 27 UFs in the indicator by year

How to interpret the graph?

The boxplot above presents the inequality of the distribution of the indicator among the 27 Units of the Federation. The lower and upper tails represent, respectively, the minimum and maximum value of the distribution (excluding outliers). The rectangular box represents the second (light green) and third (dark green) quartiles, and the line dividing the two shades of green represents the median of the distribution. The line below the box represents the 25% UFs with the lowest values for the indicator, while the line above the box represents the 25% UFs with the highest values for the indicator.

Incidence of mental and behavioral disorders due to alcohol use among young people - 2021
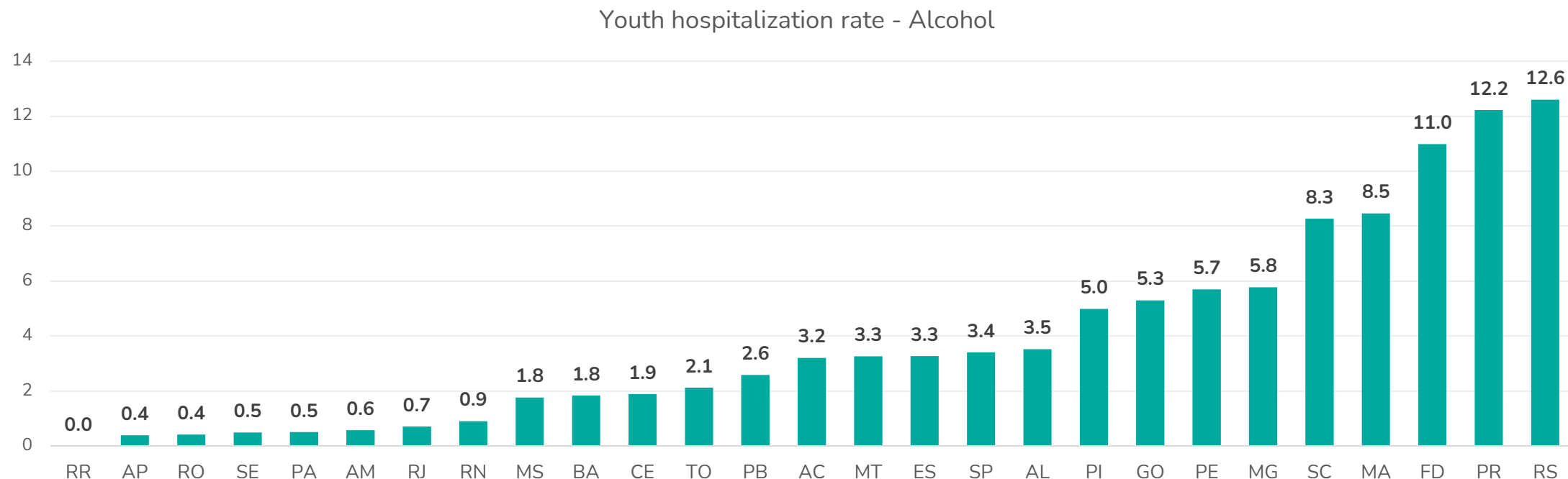
Per 100 thousand inhabitants

Youth hospitalization rate - Alcohol

The indicator represents the rate - per 100,000 inhabitants - of young people aged 15 to 29 years hospitalized for mental and behavioral disorders due to alcohol use. The F10 code of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) and the number of hospitalizations per place of hospitalization were considered. To calculate the population, the population projection of the Ministry of Health for the age group of 15 to 29 years was used. Source: DATASUS, Tabnet.

Incidence of mental and behavioral disorders due to the use of other psychoactive substances among young people - 2021

Per 100 thousand inhabitants

Hospitalization rate of young people - Other psychoactive substances
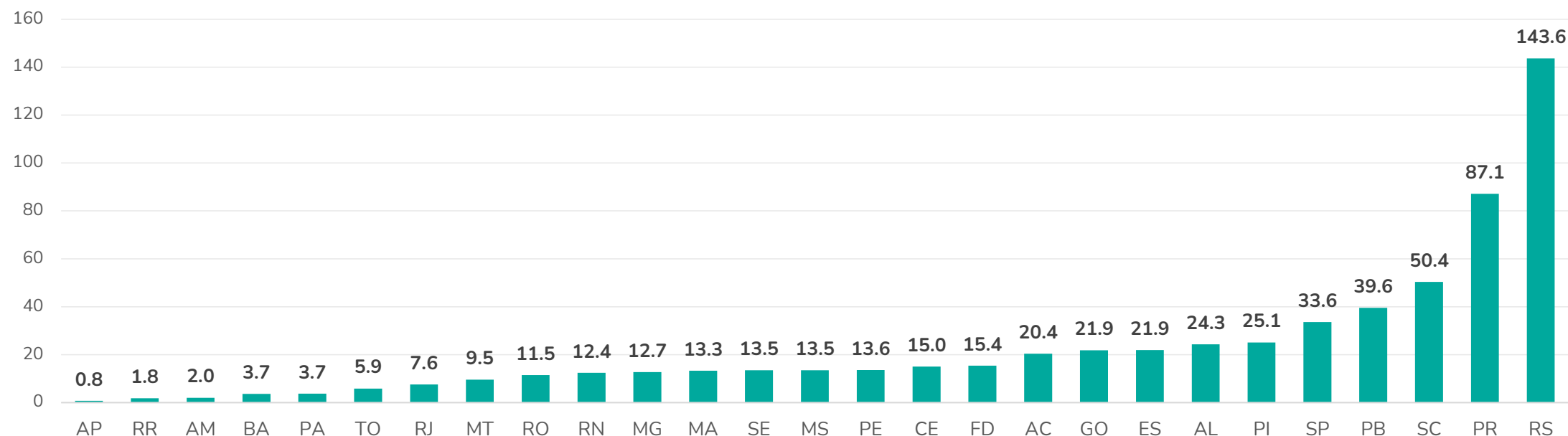
The indicator represents the rate - per 100,000 inhabitants - of young people aged 15 to 29 years hospitalized for mental and behavioral disorders due to the use of other psychoactive substances. The codes F11-F19 of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) and the number of hospitalizations per place of hospitalization were considered. To calculate the population, the population projection of the Ministry of Health for the age group of 15 to 29 years was used. Source: DATASUS, Tabnet.

Hospitalization for infectious and parasitic diseases - 2021

Per 100 thousand inhabitants

Hospitalization rate - Infectious and parasitic diseases
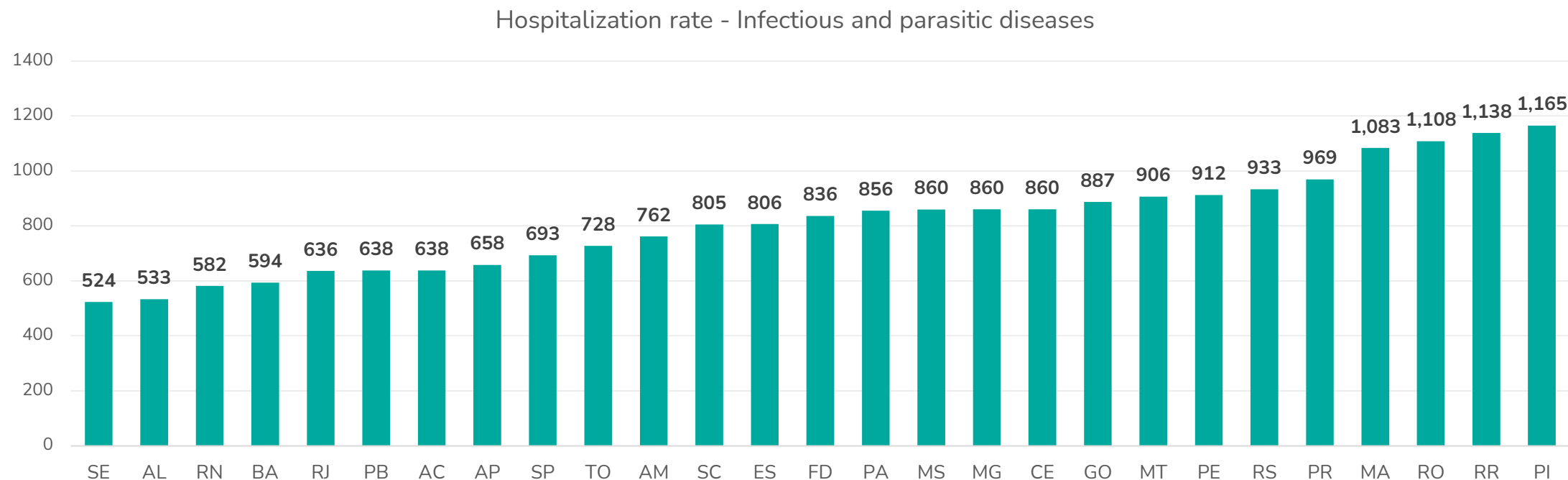
The indicator represents the hospitalization rate for infectious and parasitic diseases per 100,000 inhabitants. The diseases referred to Chapter I of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) and the number of hospitalizations per place of hospitalization were considered. To calculate the population, the population projection of the Ministry of Health was used. Source: DATASUS, Tabnet.

Mortality rate from infectious and parasitic diseases - 2021

Per 100 thousand inhabitants

Mortality rate from infectious and parasitic diseases
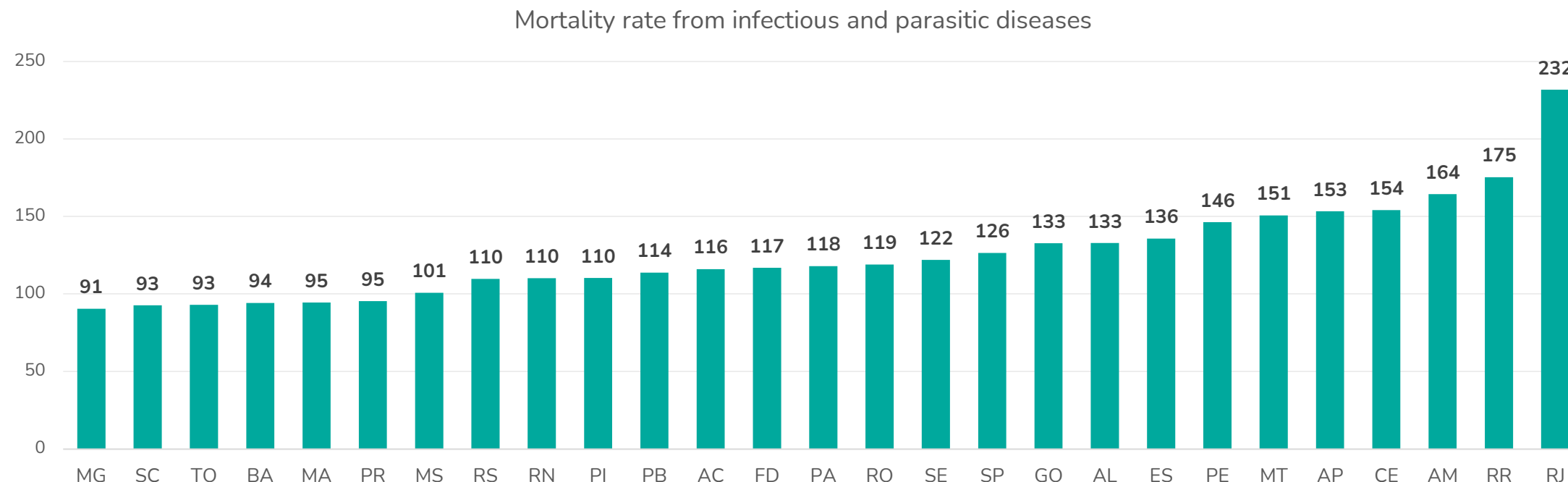
The indicator represents the rate - per 100,000 inhabitants - of deaths from infectious and parasitic diseases. The diseases referred to Chapter I of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) were considered, and the population projection of the Ministry of Health was used to calculate the population. Source: DATASUS, Tabnet.

Hospitalizations for respiratory diseases – children under 5 years old - 2021

Per 100 thousand inhabitants under 5 years old

Rate of hospitalizations for respiratory diseases among children under 5 years of age
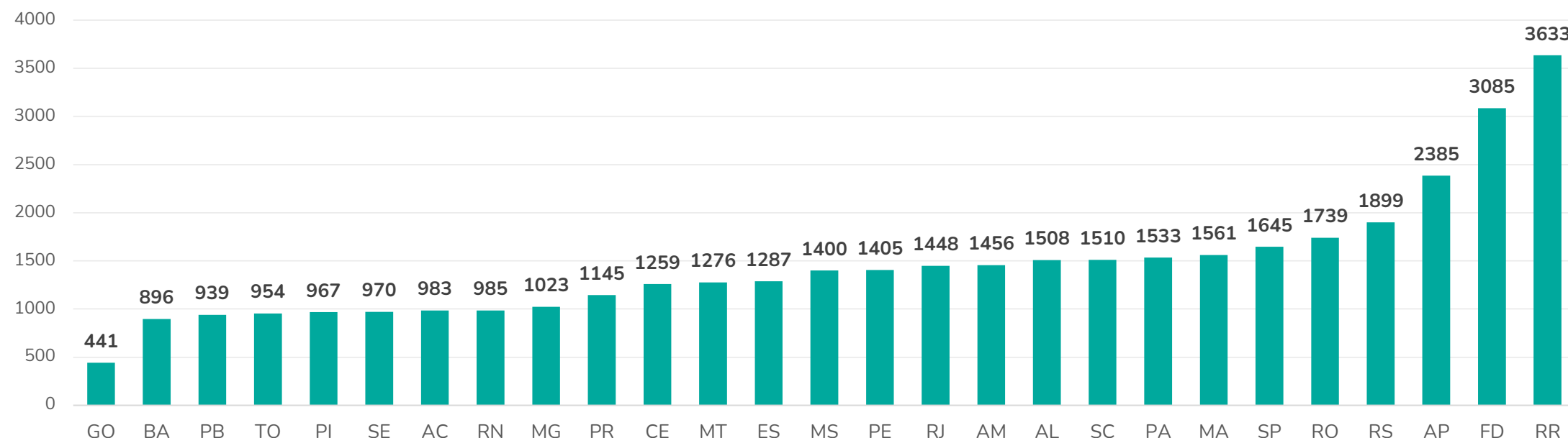
The indicator represents the rate - per 100,000 inhabitants - of hospitalizations for respiratory diseases considering only children under 5 years of age. Chapter X (Diseases of the respiratory system) of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) and the number of hospitalizations per place of hospitalization were considered. To calculate the population, the population projection of the Ministry of Health for the age group from 0 to 4 years was used. Source: DATASUS, Tabnet.

Rate of confirmed tuberculosis cases - 2021

Per 100 thousand inhabitants

Rate of confirmed tuberculosis cases
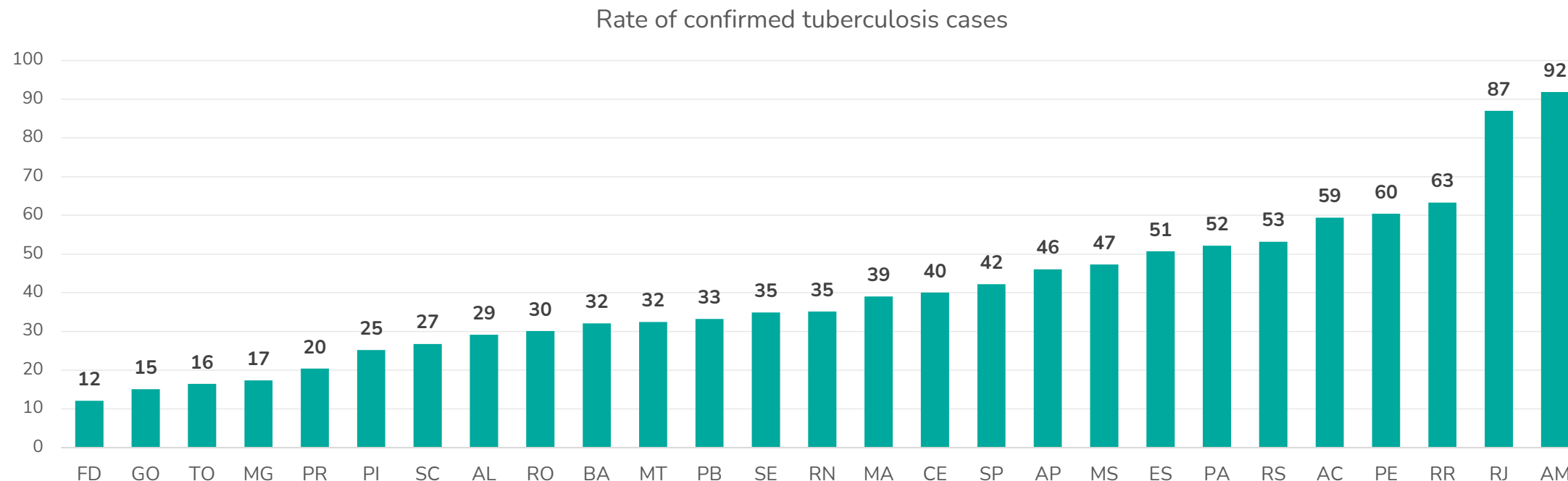
The indicator represents the rate - per 100,000 inhabitants - of confirmed reported cases of tuberculosis. To calculate the population, the population projection of the Ministry of Health was used. Source: DATASUS, Tabnet.

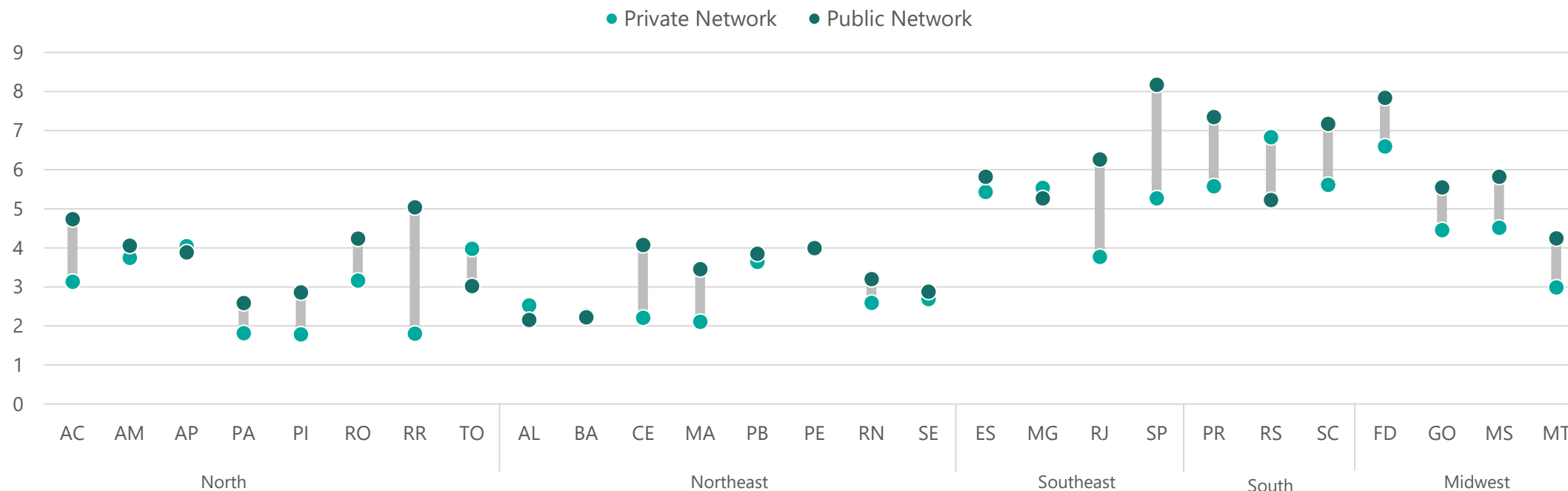# 13-to-17-year-old students who smoked in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – public and private – 2019
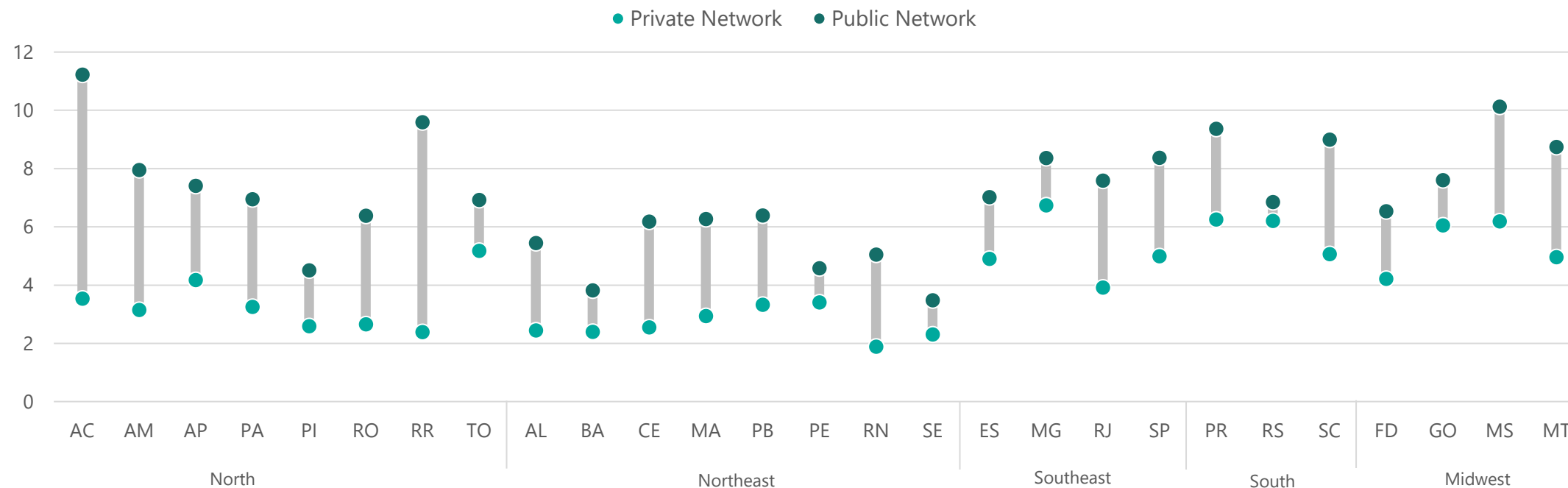
The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 years who smoked in the 30 days prior to the survey. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students who consumed alcoholic beverages at least one day in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – public and private network – 2019
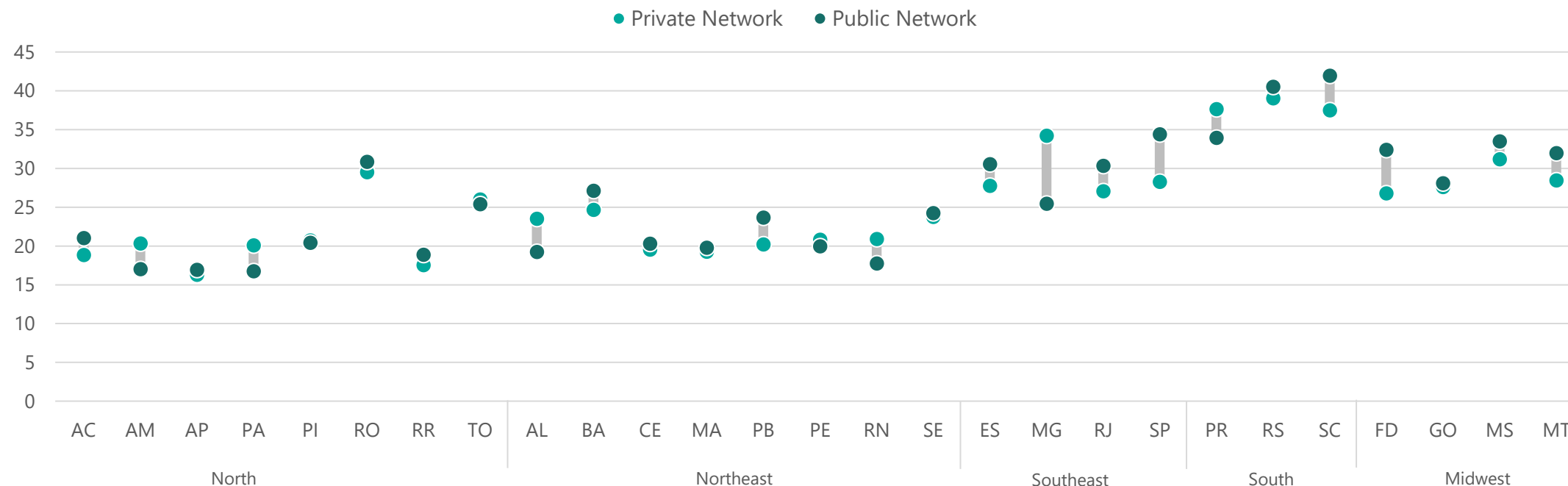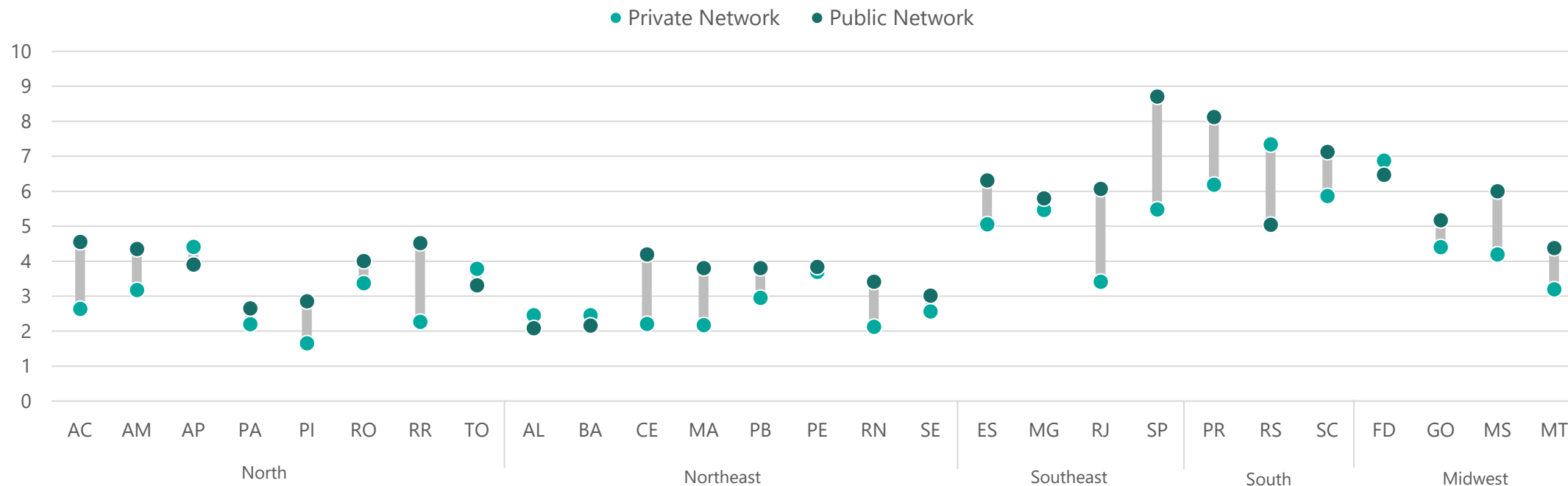

The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 years who consumed alcoholic beverages at least one day in the 30 days prior to the survey. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students who used drugs in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – public and private network – 2019
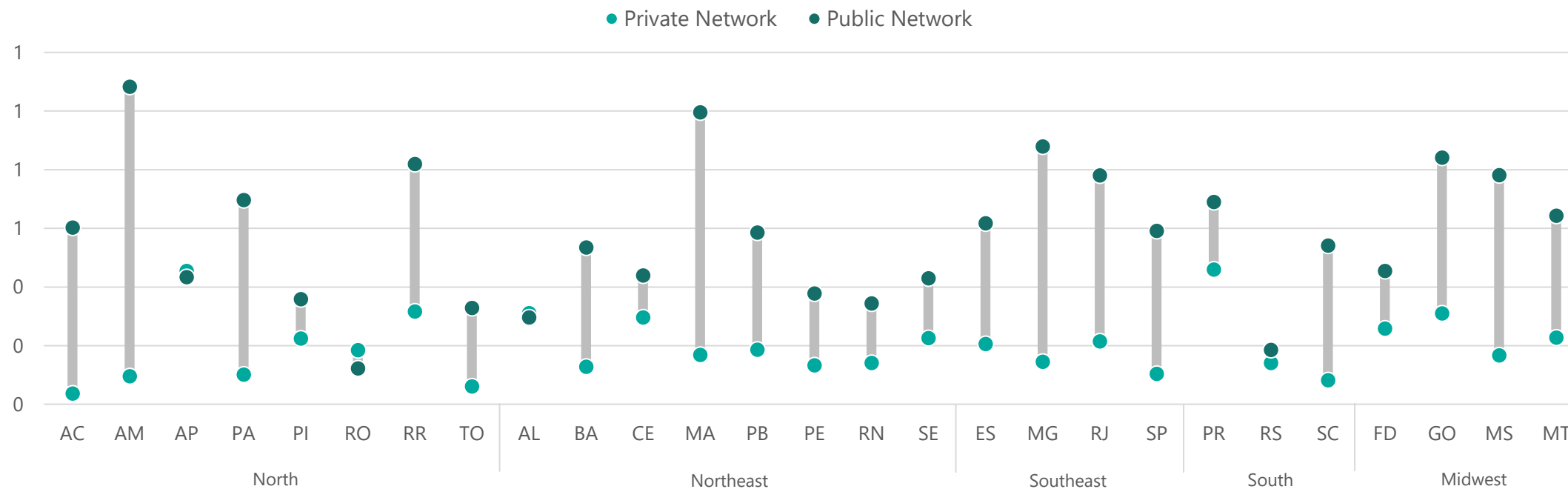

The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 years who used drugs in the 30 days prior to the survey. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students who used marijuana in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – public and private – 2019
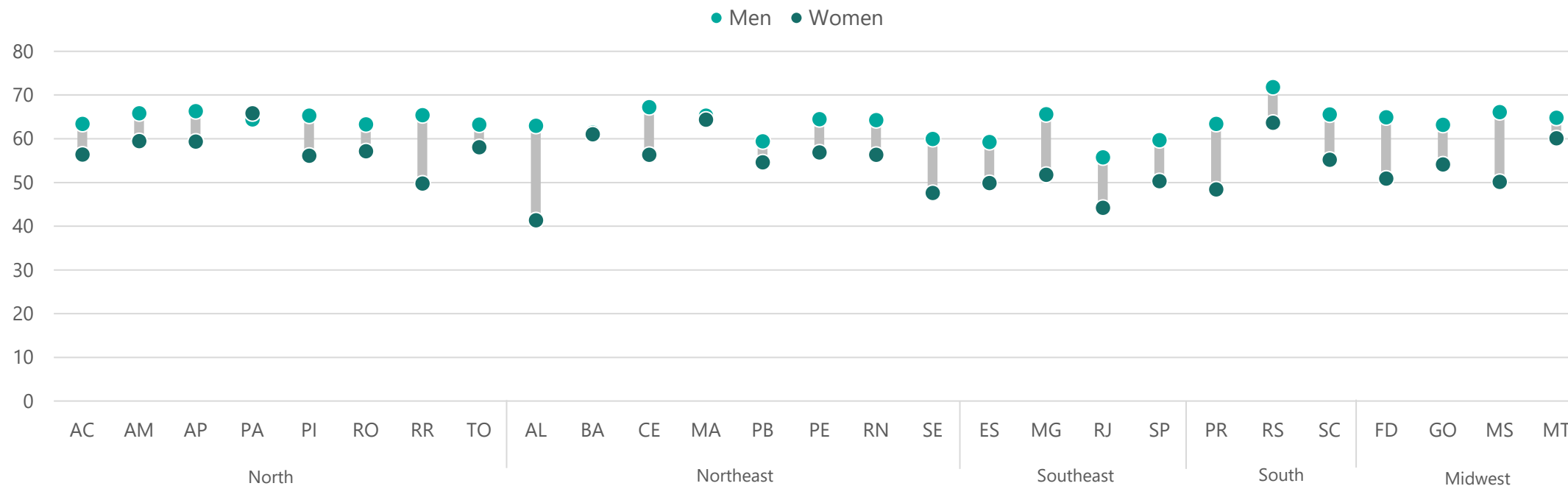

The indicator represents the percentage of schoolchildren aged 13 to 17 who used marijuana in the 30 days prior to the survey. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students who used crack in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – public and private network – 2019
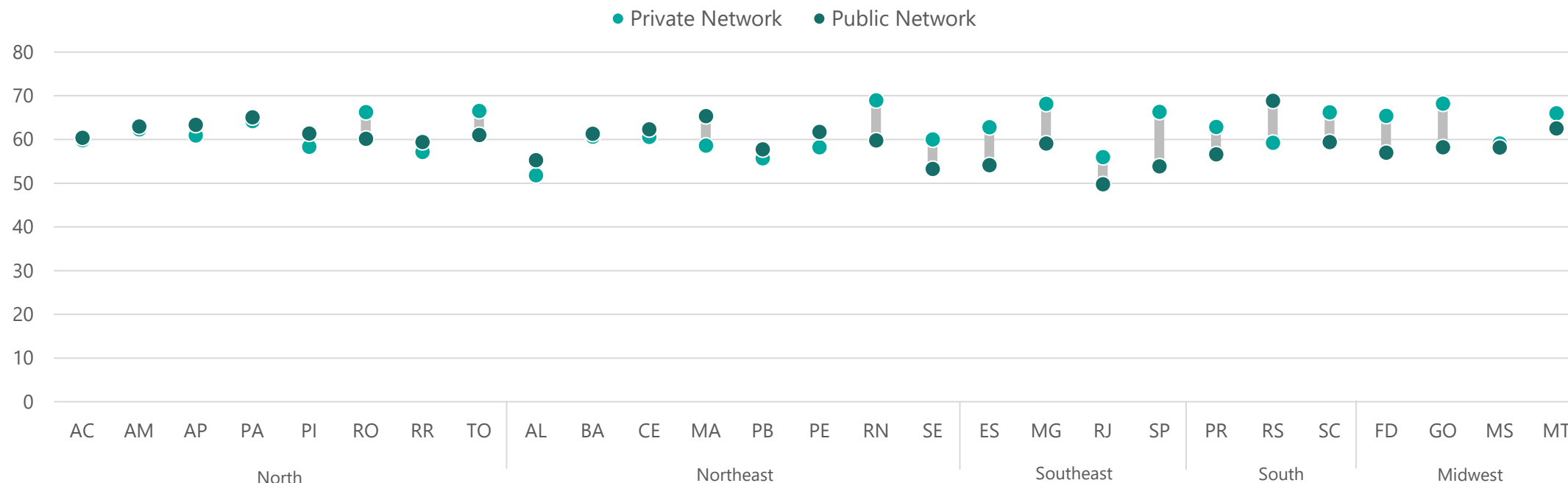
● Private Network ● Public Network

The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 years who used crack in the 30 days prior to the survey. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students among which one of the partners used a condom in the last sexual intercourse (%) – men and women – 2019

The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 years, among those who have already had sexual intercourse, in which one of the partners used a condom in their last sexual intercourse. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.
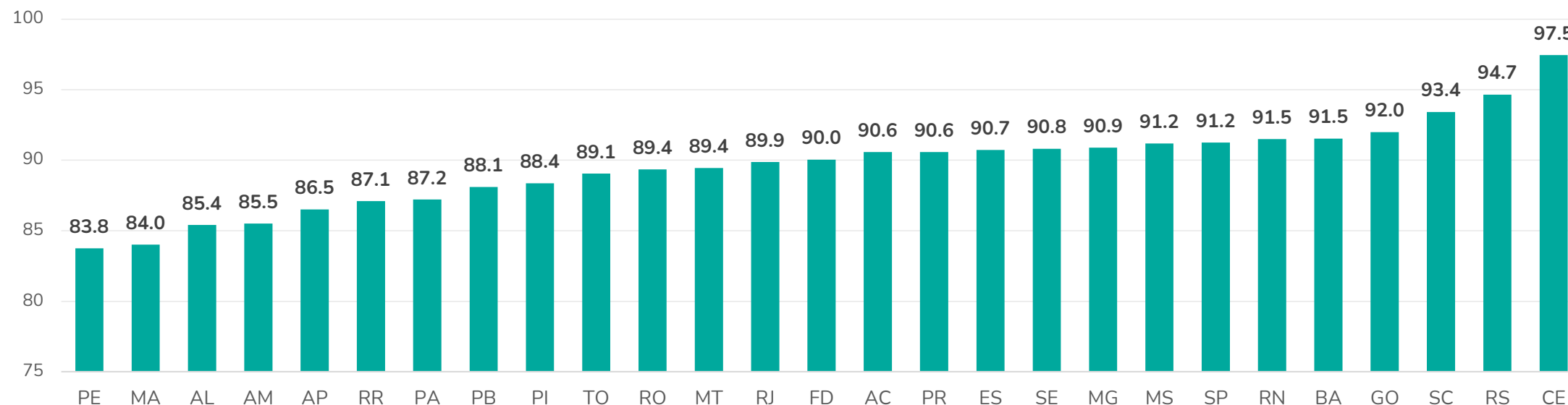
13-to-17-year-old students among which one of the partners used a condom in the last sexual intercourse (%)– public and private network – 2019

The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 years, among those who have already had sexual intercourse, in which one of the partners used a condom in the last sexual intercourse. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students who used a method to avoid pregnancy (other than condoms) in their last sexual intercourse (%) – 2019

Students aged 13 to 17 years who used another method to avoid pregnancy (other than condoms) in their last sexual intercourse (%)
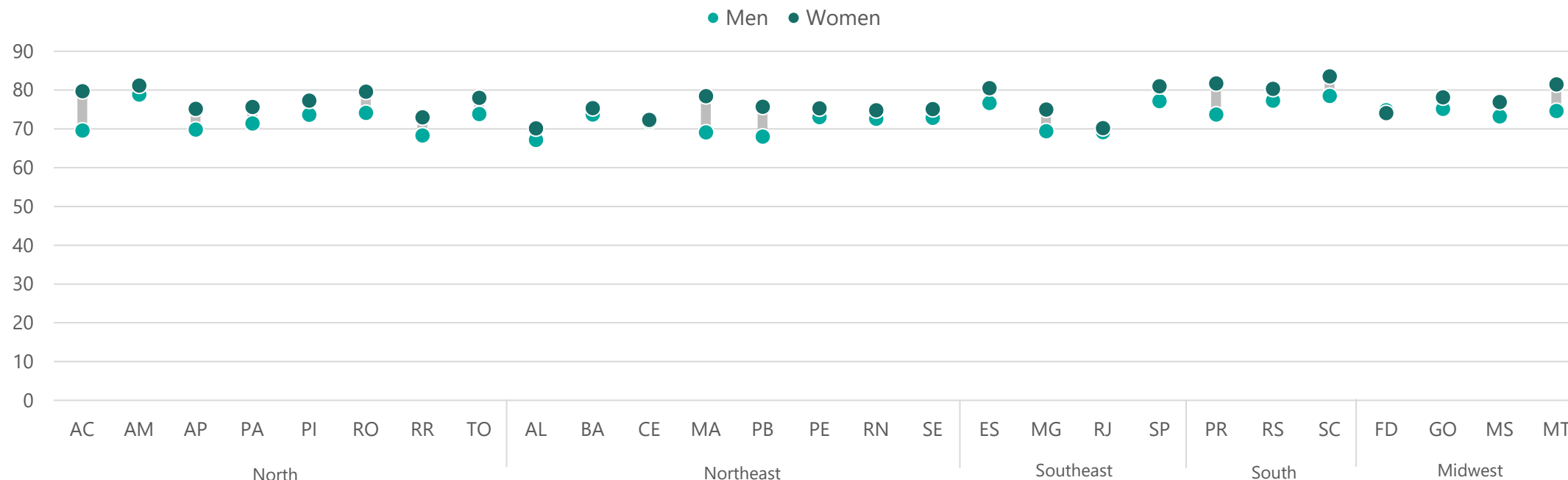

The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 years, among those who have already had sexual intercourse, who used another method to avoid pregnancy (other than condoms) in their last sexual intercourse. Other methods to prevent pregnancy are considered: contraceptive pill, injectable, morning-after pill (emergency contraception) and others (except condom). Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old female students, among those who have had sexual intercourse, who have become pregnant at some point in their lives (%) – public and private – 2019
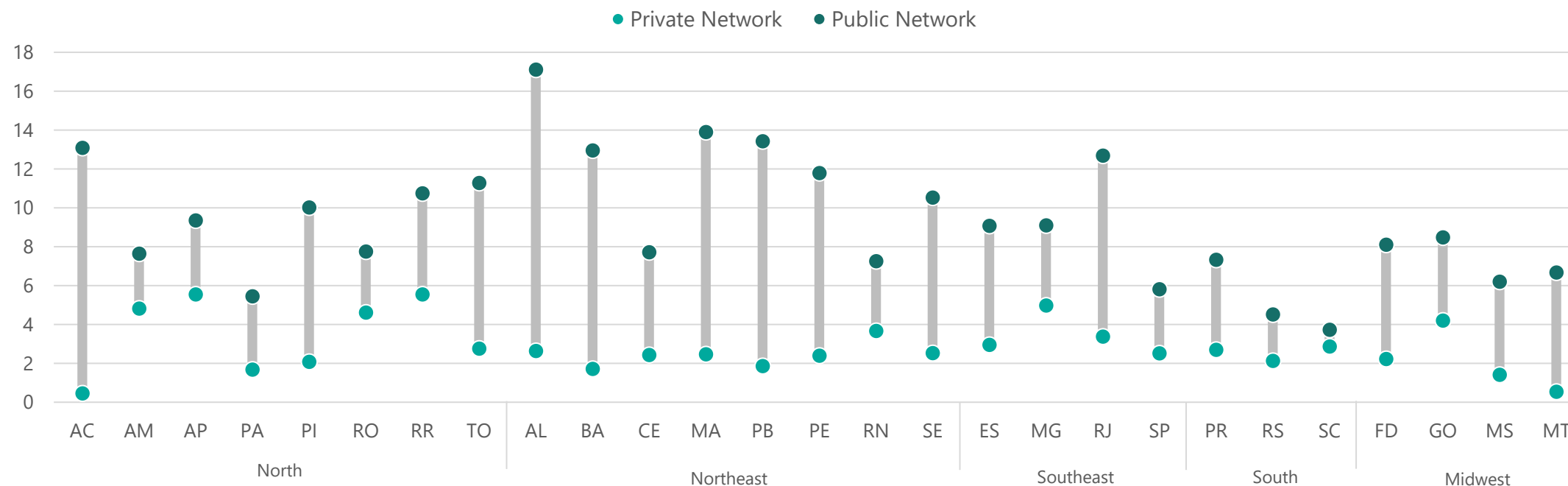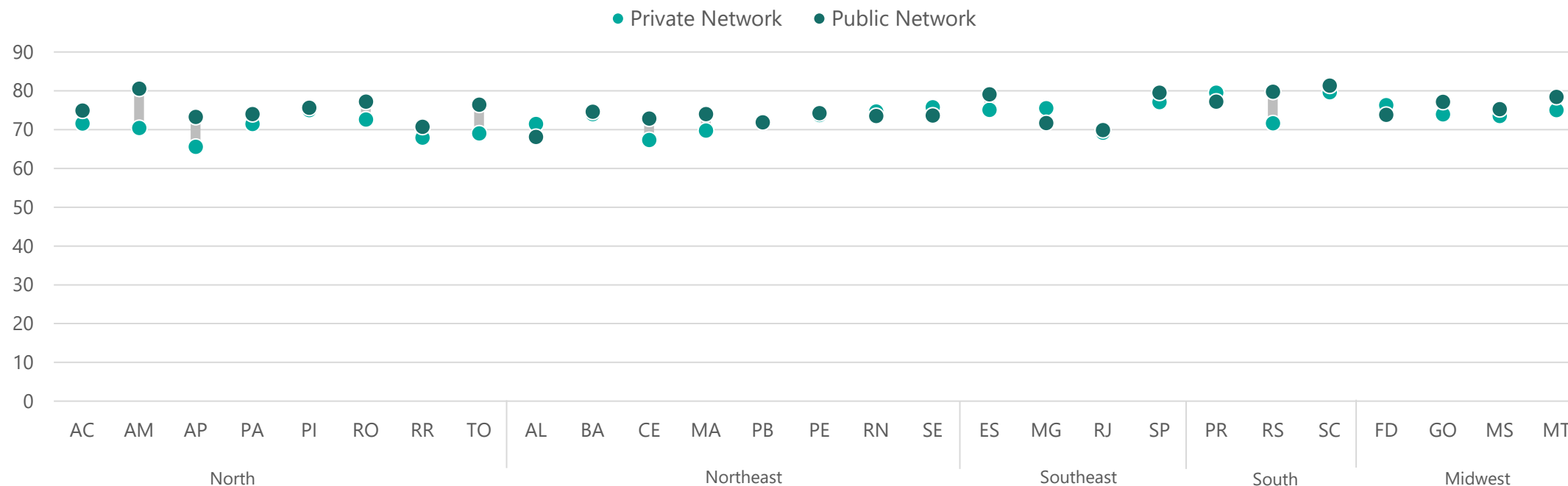

The indicator represents the percentage of female students aged 13 to 17 years, among those who have already had sexual intercourse, who have become pregnant at some point in their lives. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students who received guidance at school on pregnancy prevention (%) – males and females – 2019
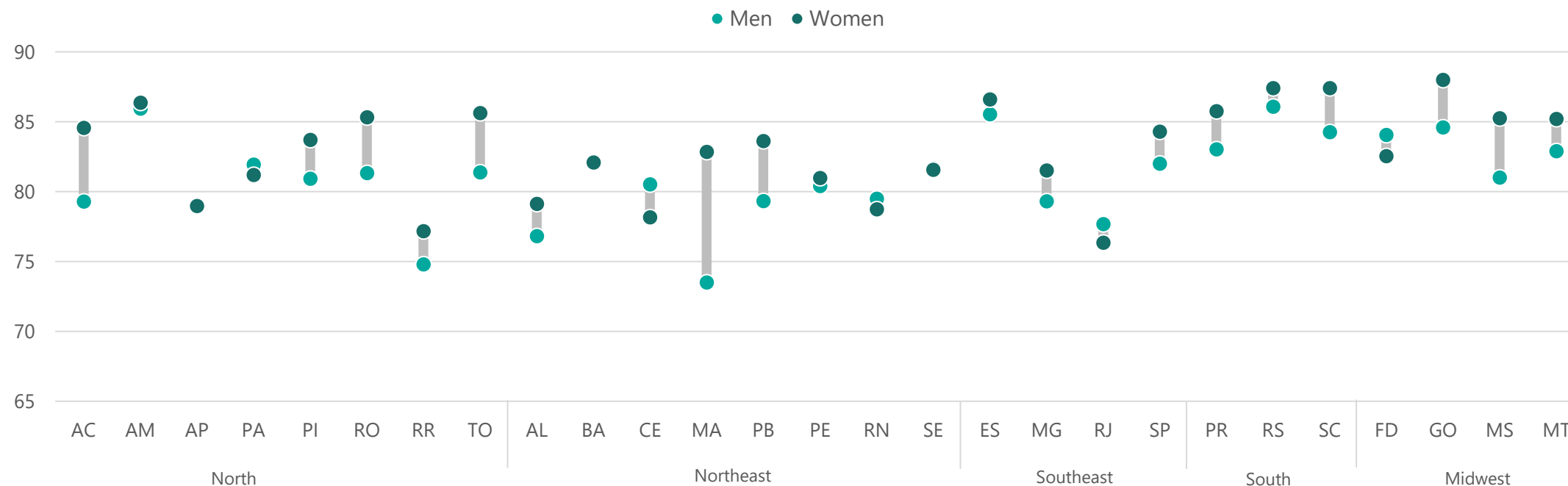

The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 years who received guidance at school on pregnancy prevention. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students who received guidance at school on pregnancy prevention (%) – public and private – 2019
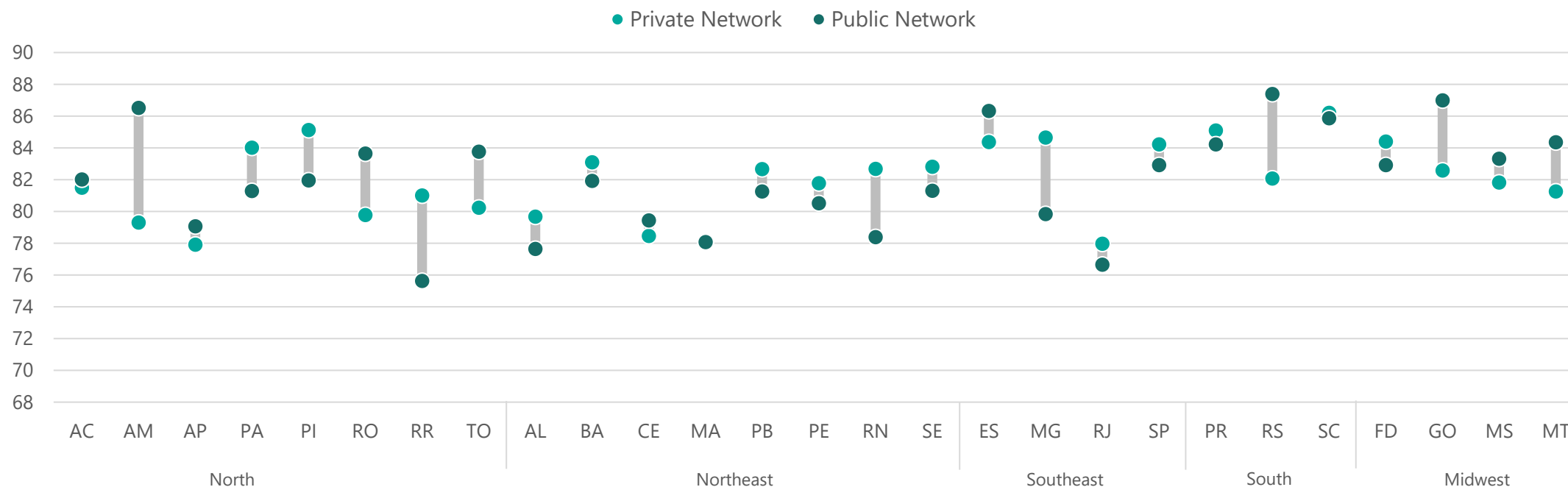

The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 years who received guidance at school on pregnancy prevention. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students who received guidance at school about HIV/AIDS or other Sexually Transmitted Diseases/Infections (%) – men and women – 2019

The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 years who received guidance at school about HIV/AIDS or other Sexually Transmitted Diseases/Infections. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students who received guidance at school about HIV/AIDS or other Sexually Transmitted Diseases/Infections (%) – public and private – 2019
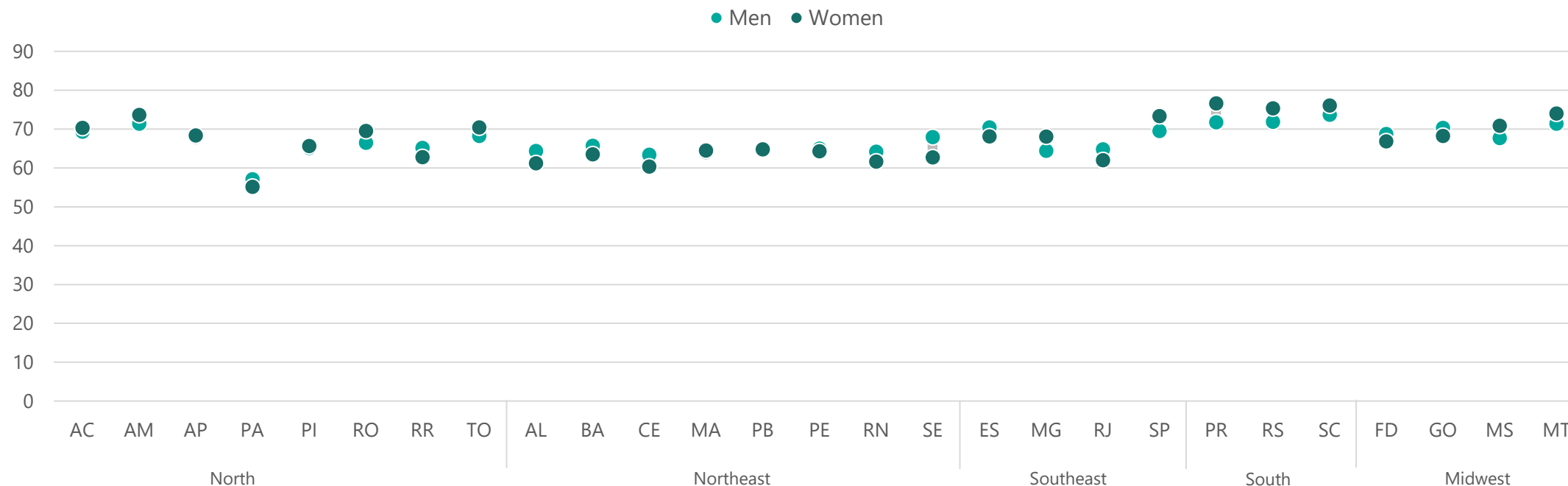

The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 years who received guidance at school about HIV/AIDS or other Sexually Transmitted Diseases/Infections. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students who received guidance at school on the free acquisition of condoms (%) – men and women – 2019

The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 years who received guidance at school about the free acquisition of condoms. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students who received guidance at school on the free acquisition of condoms (%) – public and private network – 2019
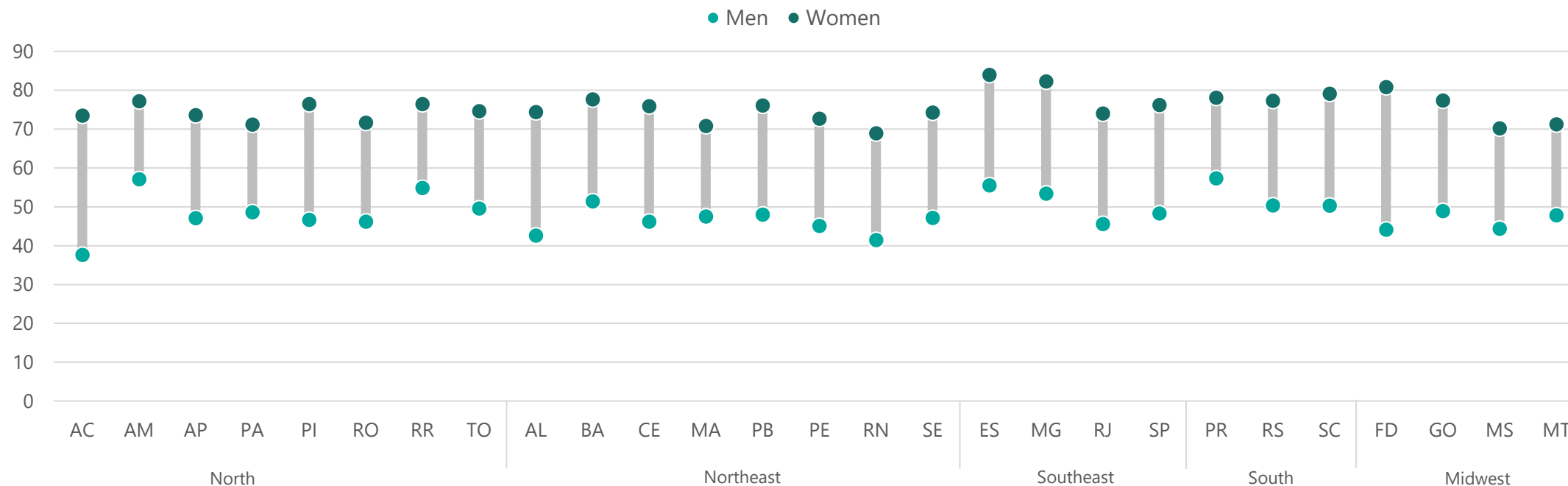

The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 years who received guidance at school about the free acquisition of condoms. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students who have been vaccinated against the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) virus (%) – men and women – 2019

The indicator represents the percentage of schoolchildren aged 13 to 17 years who were vaccinated against the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) virus. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students who have been vaccinated against the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) virus (%) – public and private network – 2019

The indicator represents the percentage of schoolchildren aged 13 to 17 years who were vaccinated against the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) virus. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.
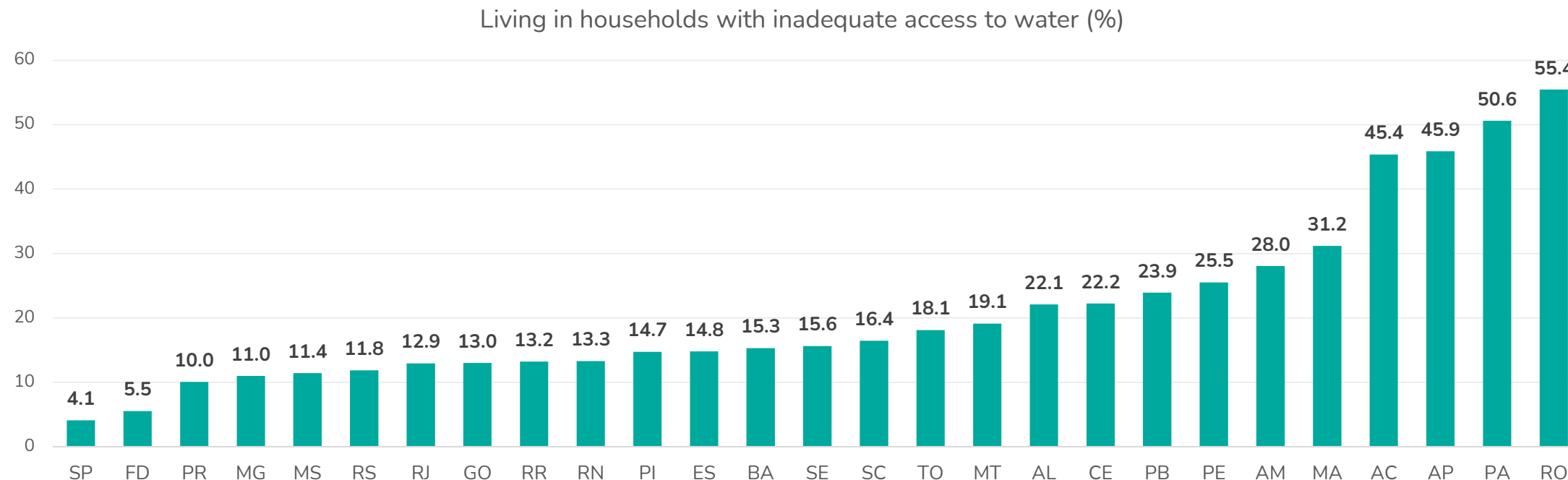
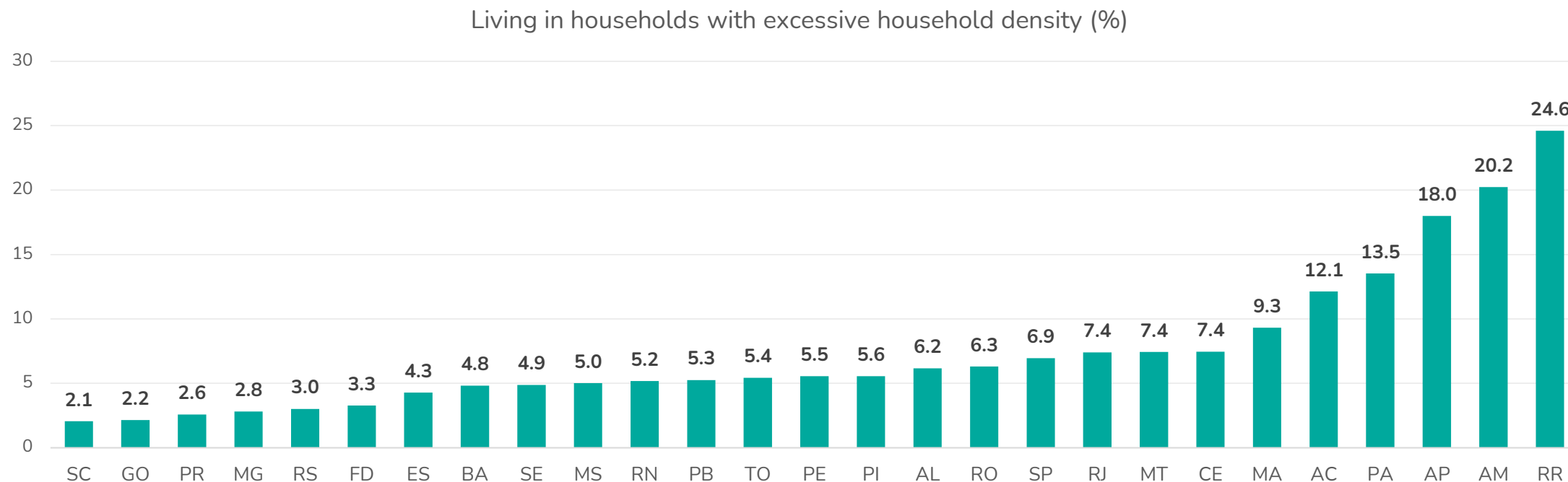# 07. Housing

Housing

Indicators

- Living in households with inadequate access to water (%)

- Living in households with excessive household density (%)

- Living in households without internet access (%)

- Living in households without a bathroom for exclusive use (%)

Living in households with inadequate access to water (%) - 2019

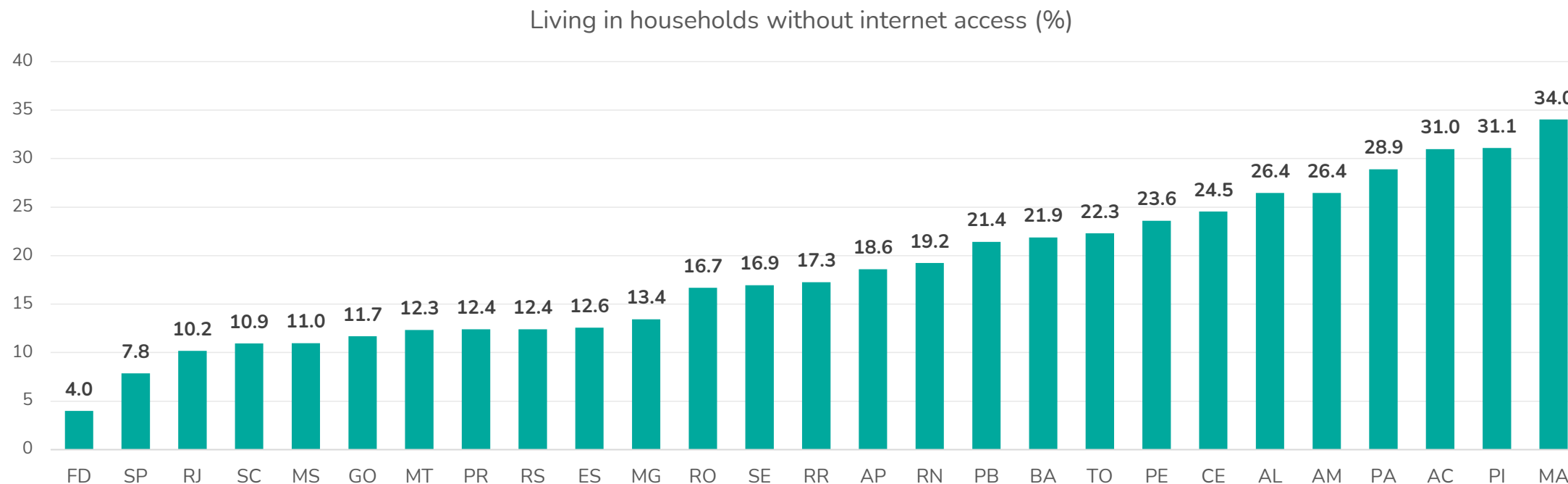Living in households with inadequate access to water (%)

The indicator represents the percentage of people living in households with inadequate access to water. According to IBGE, the household in which the main form of supply is not provided by the general distribution network was considered to have inadequate water supply. The information needed to calculate this indicator is contained in the microdata of Visit 1 of the Continuous PNAD from 2019. Results from sample surveys should be analyzed with caution. We used as a criterion to present the estimates only for UFs that have a sample of at least 200 observations in the denominator of the indicator. Source: IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).

Living in households with excessive household density (%) - 2019

Living in households with excessive household density (%)

The indicator represents the percentage of people living in households where excessive household density occurs. According to IBGE, the household in which the average number of residents per room used as a dormitory is greater than three was considered to have excessive household density. The information needed to calculate this indicator is contained in the microdata of Visit 1 of the Continuous PNAD from 2016. Results from sample surveys should be analyzed with caution. We used as a criterion to present the estimates only for UFs that have a sample of at least 200 observations in the denominator of the indicator. Source: IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).

Lack of internet access (%) - 2019

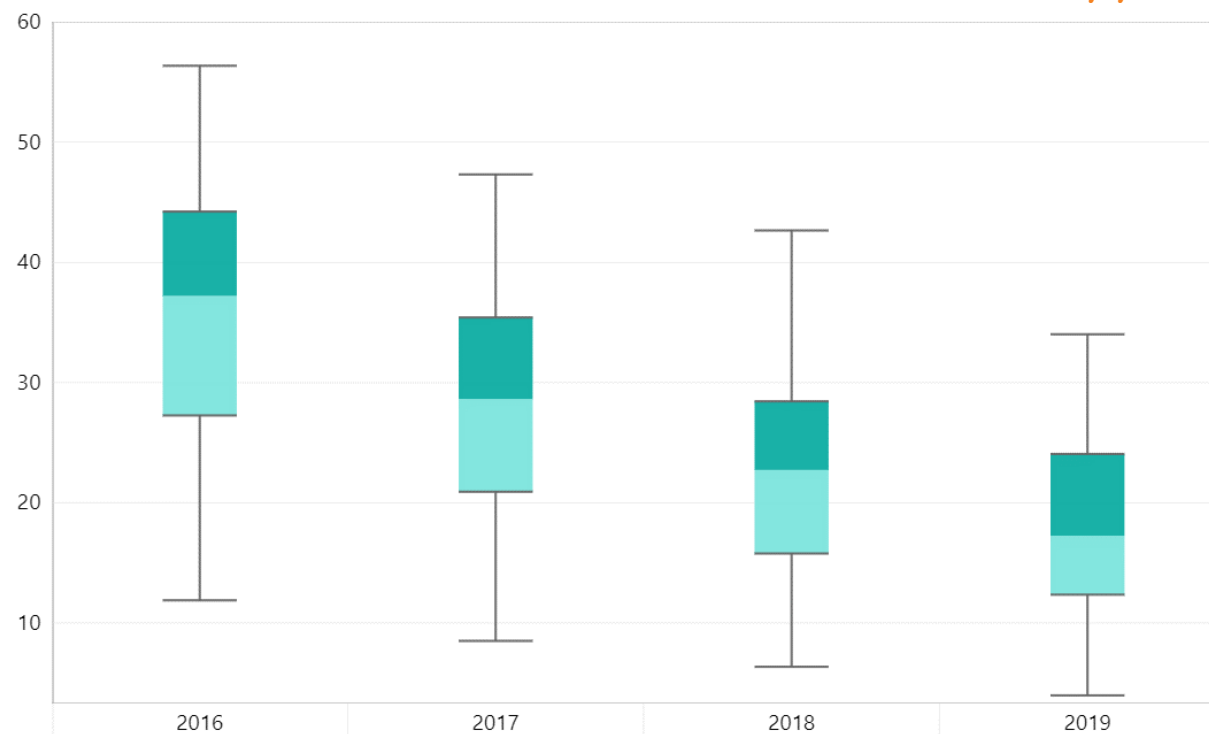Living in households without internet access (%)

The indicator represents the percentage of people who make up households that do not have access to the internet. The information needed to calculate this indicator is contained in the microdata of Visit 1 of the Continuous PNAD from 2016. Results from sample surveys should be analyzed with caution. We used as a criterion to present the estimates only for UFs that have a sample of at least 200 observations in the denominator of the indicator. Source: IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).

Lack of internet access (%)

? How to interpret the graph?

Distribution of the results of the 27 UFs in the indicator by year

The boxplot above presents the inequality of the distribution of the indicator among the 27 Units of the Federation. The lower and upper tails represent, respectively, the minimum and maximum value of the distribution (excluding outliers). The rectangular box represents the second (light green) and third (dark green) quartiles, and the line dividing the two shades of green represents the median of the distribution. The line below the box represents the 25% UFs with the lowest values for the indicator, while the line above the box represents the 25% UFs with the highest values for the indicator.

Households without a bathroom for exclusive use (%) - 2019

Living in households without a bathroom for exclusive use (%)

The indicator represents the percentage of people who live in households that do not have a bathroom (with shower and toilet) for exclusive use. The information needed to calculate this indicator is contained in the microdata of Visit 1 of the Continuous PNAD from 2016. Results from sample surveys should be analyzed with caution. We used as a criterion to present the estimates only for UFs that have a sample of at least 200 observations in the denominator of the indicator. Source: IBGE, National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous) Annual Visit 1 (2012 to 2019) and Visit 5 (2020 and 2021).

08. Safety

Safety

Indicators

- Homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants

- Homicide rate of young people by firearm per 100,000 inhabitants

- Rape rate – including those vulnerable – per 100,000 inhabitants

- Rate of intentional lethal violent crimes per 100,000 population

- Rate of femicide per 100,000 women

- Rate of firearms seized per 100,000 inhabitants

- Rate of cargo thefts per 100,000 inhabitants

- 13-to-17-year-old-students who drove a motor vehicle in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – public and private network

- 13-to-17-year-old-students who rode in a motor vehicle in the 30 days prior to the survey whose driver had ingested alcoholic beverage (%) – public and private network

Safety

Indicators

- 13-to-17-year-old students who were physically assaulted by one of their schoolmates in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – men and women

- 13-to-17-year-old students who were physically assaulted by one of their classmates in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – public and private network

- 13-to-17-year-old students who did not attend school due to lack of safety along the way in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – men and women

- 13-to-17-year-old students who did not attend school due to lack of safety along the way in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – public and private network

- 13-to-17-year-old students who did not attend school due to lack of safety at school in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – men and women

- 13-to-17-year-old students who did not attend school due to lack of security at school in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – public and private network

Safety

Indicators

- 13-to-17-year-old students in schools that had to suspend classes due to violence at any time in the 12 months prior to the survey (%)

- 13-to-17-year-old students who were involved in a fight with physical struggle in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – men and women

- 13-to-17-year-old students who were involved in a fight with physical struggle in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – public and private network

- 13-to-17-year-old students who were involved in a fight in which someone used a firearm in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – men and women

- 13-to-17-year-old students who were involved in a fight in which someone used a firearm in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – public and private network

- 13-to-17-year-old students who were involved in a fight in which someone used a knife in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – men and women

Safety

Indicators

- 13-to-17-year-old students who were involved in a fight in which someone used a knife in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – public and private network

- 13-to-17-year-old students who were physically assaulted by someone other than the person responsible in the 12 months prior to the survey (%) – men and women

- 13-to-17-year-old students who were physically assaulted by someone other than the person responsible in the 12 months prior to the survey (%) – public and private network

- 13-to-17-year-old students who someone has threatened, bullied or forced to have sex or perform another sexual act against their will (%) – men and women

- 13-to-17-year-old students who have been threatened, intimidated or forced to have sex or perform another sexual act against their will (%) – public and private network

Homicide rate - 2020

Per 100 thousand inhabitants
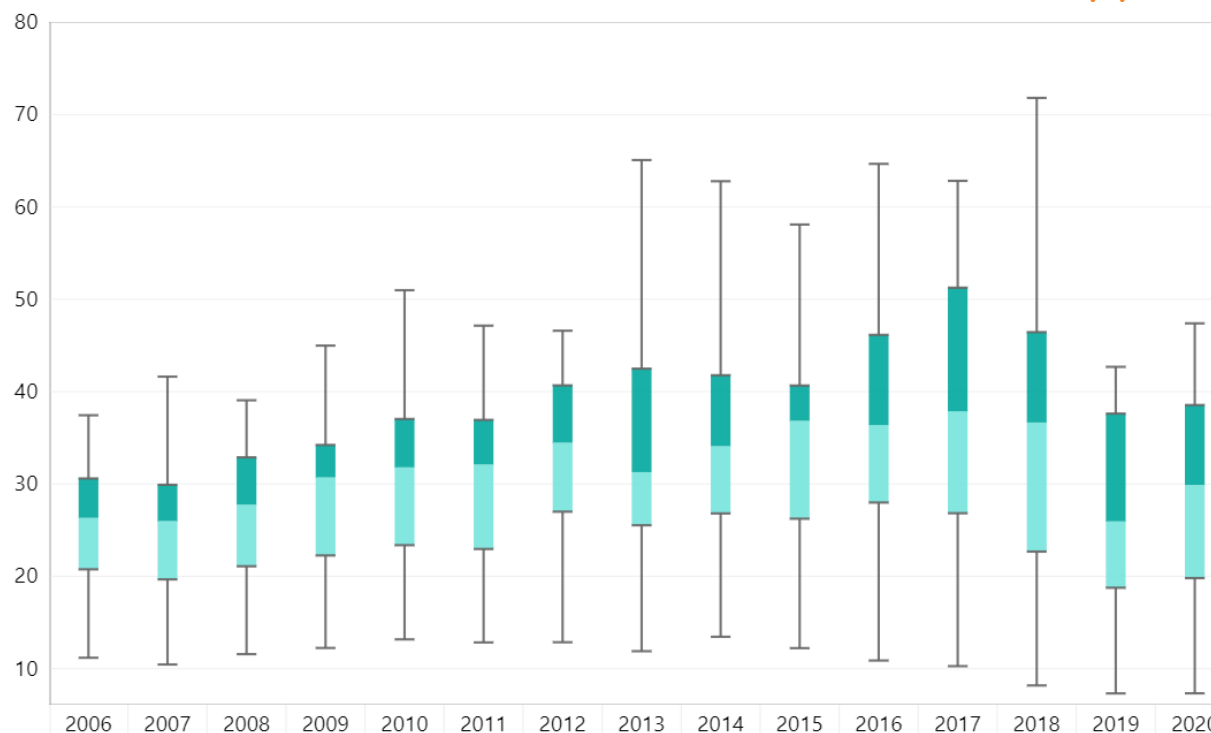
Homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants
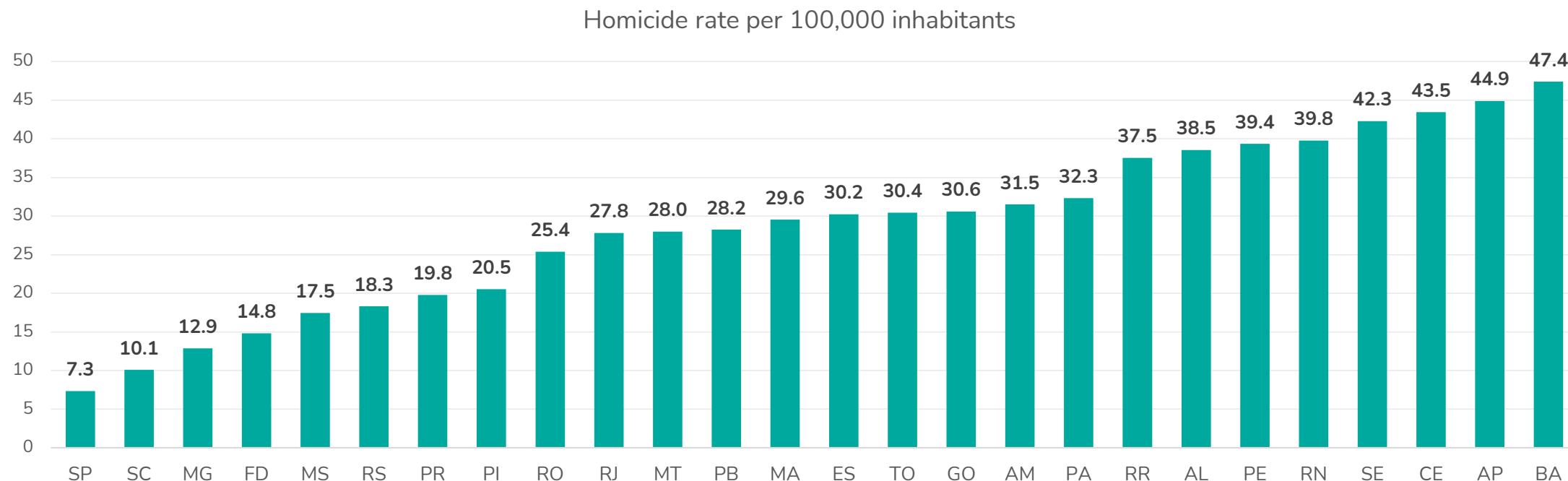
The number of homicides includes deaths caused by aggression and legal intervention. The data are obtained by the codes of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10): X85-Y09 (aggression) and Y35-Y36 (legal intervention). Source: Ipea, Atlas of Violence.

Homicide rate – per 100,000 inhabitants

How to interpret the graph?

Distribution of the results of the 27 UFs in the indicator by year

The boxplot above presents the inequality of the distribution of the indicator among the 27 Units of the Federation. The lower and upper tails represent, respectively, the minimum and maximum value of the distribution (excluding outliers). The rectangular box represents the second (light green) and third (dark green) quartiles, and the line dividing the two shades of green represents the median of the distribution. The line below the box represents the 25% UFs with the lowest values for the indicator, while the line above the box represents the 25% UFs with the highest values for the indicator.

Youth homicide rate by firearm - 2019

Per 100 thousand inhabitants

Homicide rate of young people by firearm per 100,000 inhabitants
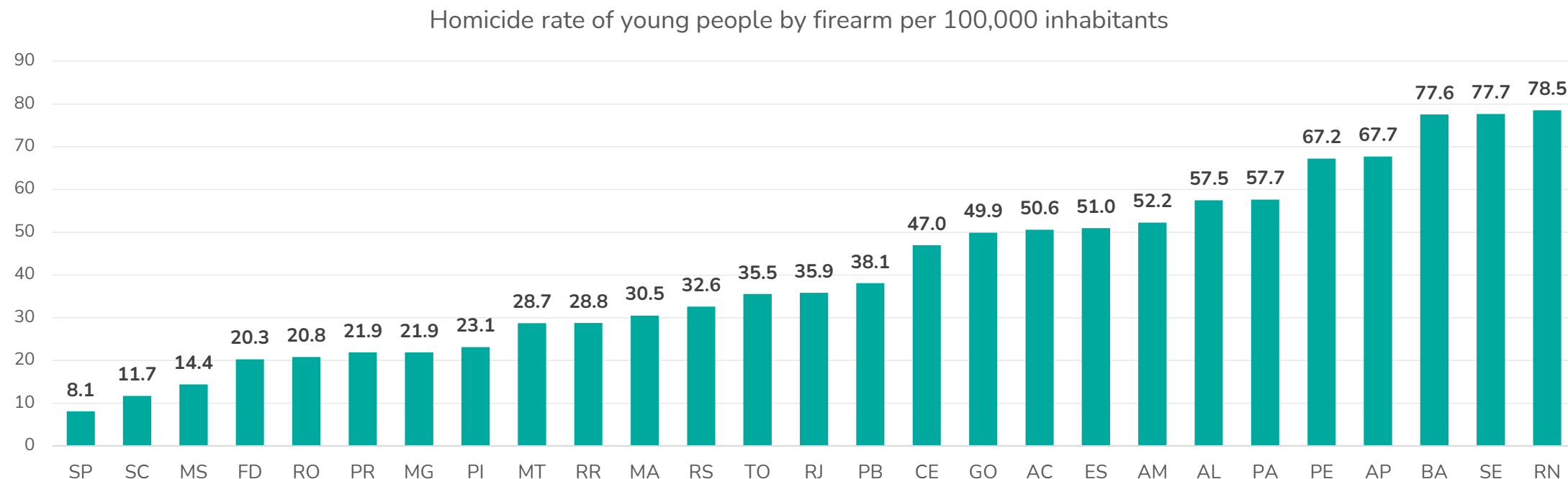
The number of homicides of young people by firearm includes the cases of death of people between 15 and 29 years of age caused by the use of handguns and by larger calibers. Data are obtained by the codes of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10): X93-X95. Source: Ipea, Atlas of Violence.

Rape rate (including those vulnerable) - 2020

Per 100 thousand inhabitants

Rape rate per 100,000 inhabitants - including those vulnerable
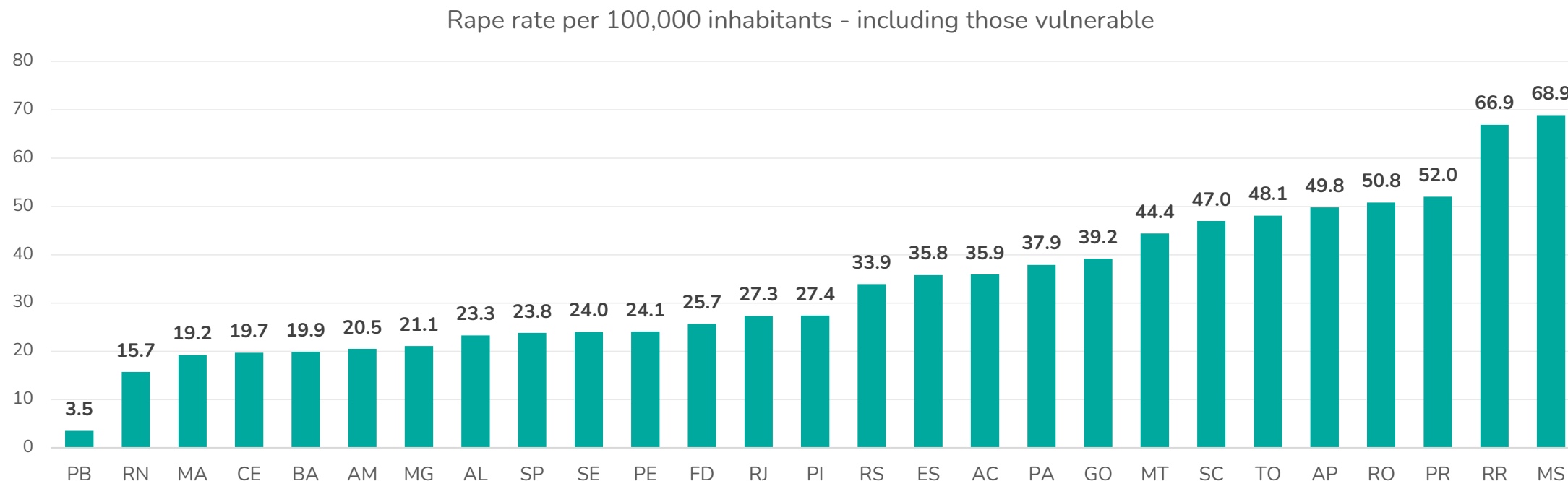
The number of rapes also includes those committed against the vulnerable. People under 14 years of age, people who have some kind of mental illness and people who are not able to offer any resistance to the act are considered vulnerable. Source: FBSP, Crime Statistics.

Rate of Intentional Lethal Violent Crimes (CVLI) - 2020

Per 100 thousand inhabitants

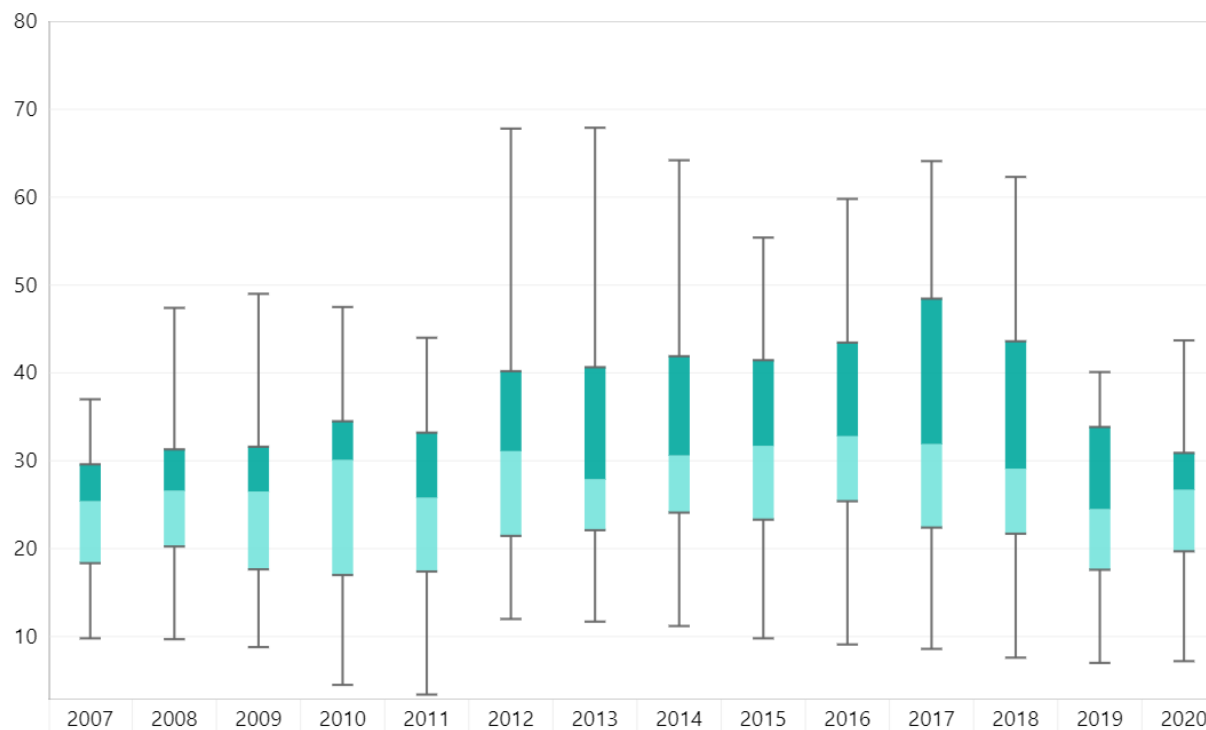Rate of intentional lethal violent crimes per 100,000 inhabitants
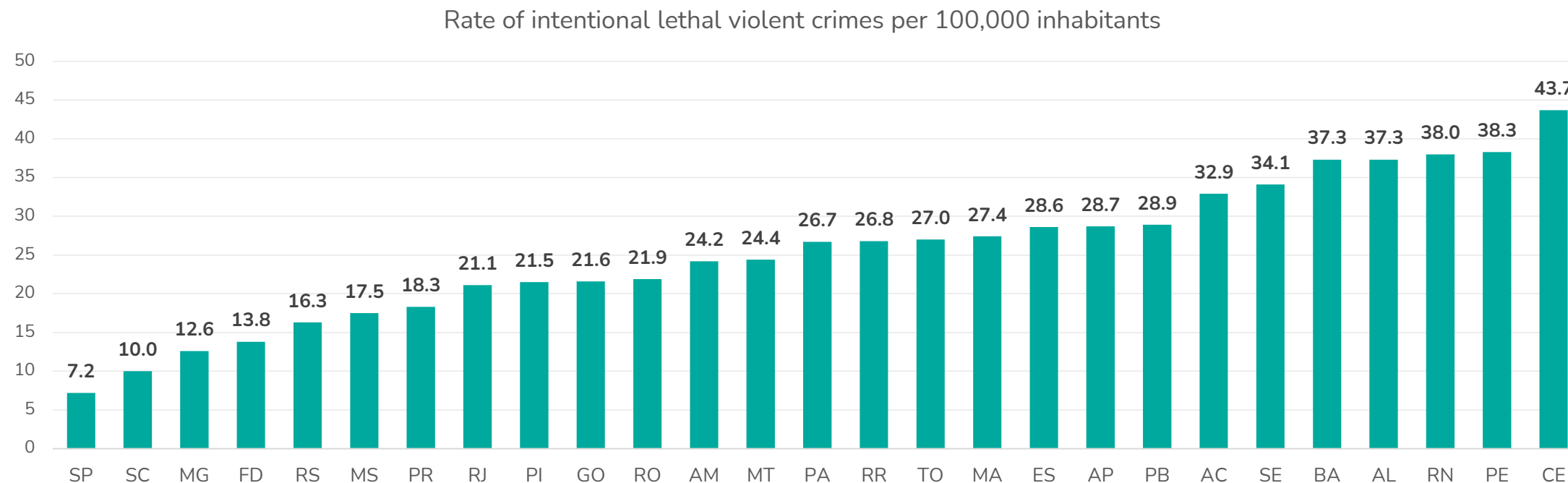
The indicator of intentional lethal violent crimes (CVLI) includes victims of homicide, robbery and intentional injury followed by death. Source: FBSP, Crime statistics.

# Rate of intentional lethal violent crimes (CVLI) – per 100,000 inhabitants

Distribution of the results of the 27 UFs in the indicator by year

? How to interpret the graph?

The boxplot above presents the inequality of the distribution of the indicator among the 27 Units of the Federation. The lower and upper tails represent, respectively, the minimum and maximum value of the distribution (excluding outliers). The rectangular box represents the second (light green) and third (dark green) quartiles, and the line dividing the two shades of green represents the median of the distribution. The line below the box represents the 25% UFs with the lowest values for the indicator, while the line above the box represents the 25% UFs with the highest values for the indicator.

Rate of femicide - 2021

Per 100,000 women

Femicide rate per 100,000 women
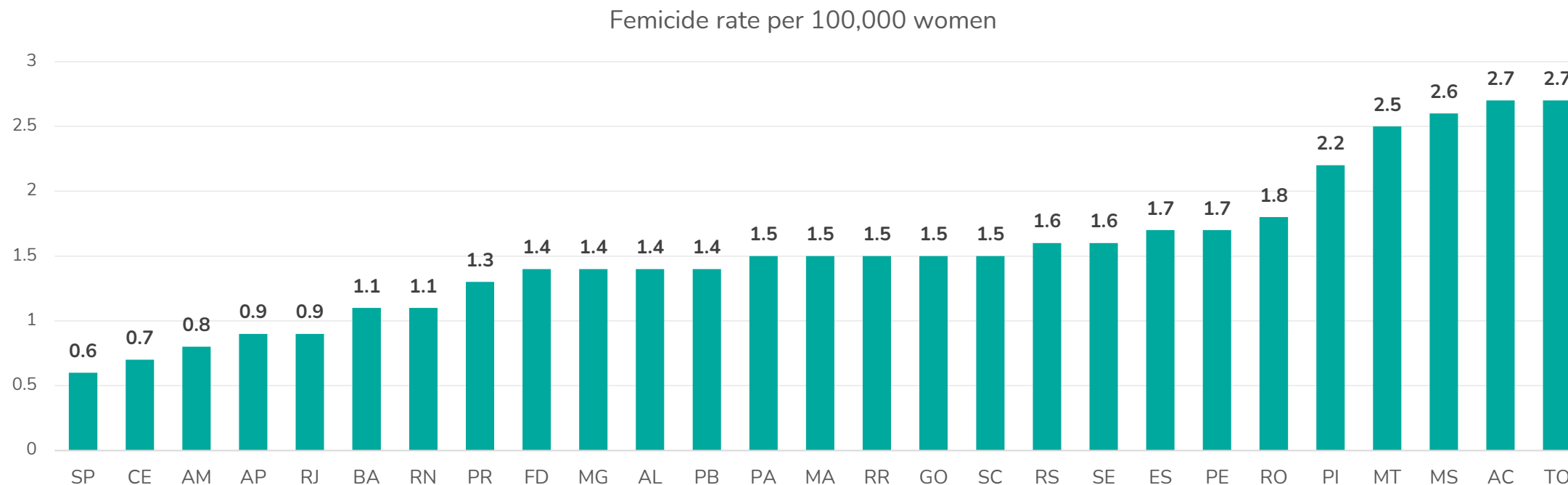
The indicator represents the rate of femicide per 100,000 women. Femicide encompasses crimes committed against women for reasons of female status in two hypotheses: (1) when the crime involves domestic and family violence; (2) when it involves disparagement or discrimination against the status of women. The data come from police reports of the Civil Police of each Unit of the Federation. Source: FBSP, Violence against women in 2021.
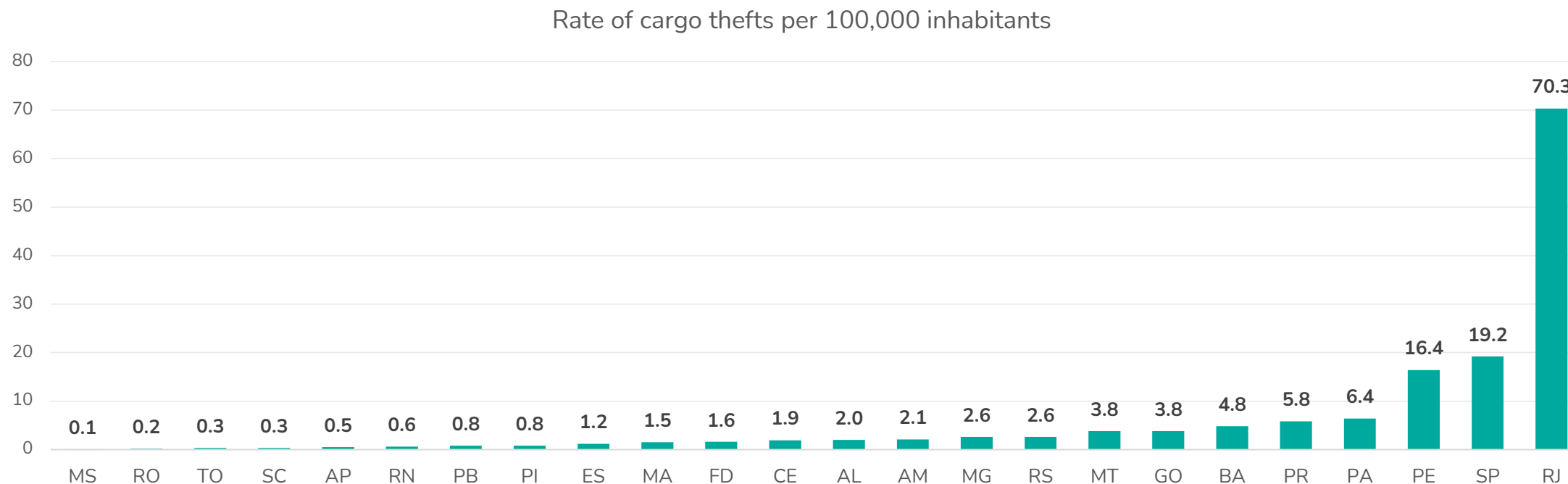
Rate of firearms seized - 2020

Per 100 thousand inhabitants

Rate of firearms seized per 100,000 inhabitants
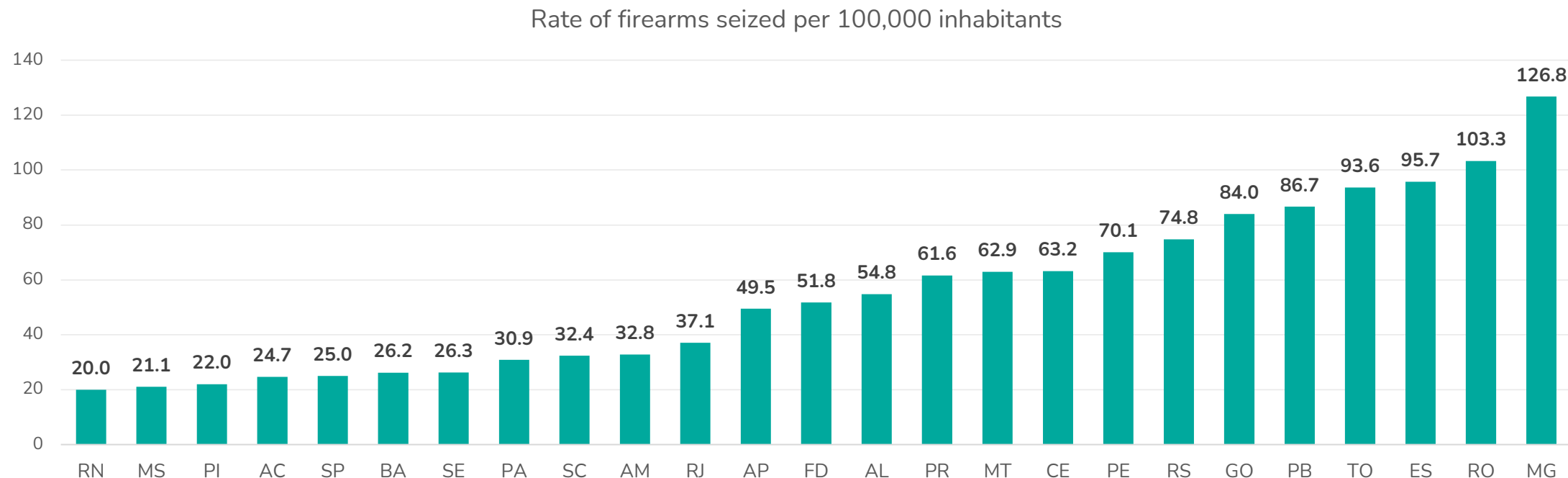
The indicator represents the rate, per 100,000 inhabitants, of firearms seized. Source: FBSP, Crime Statistics.
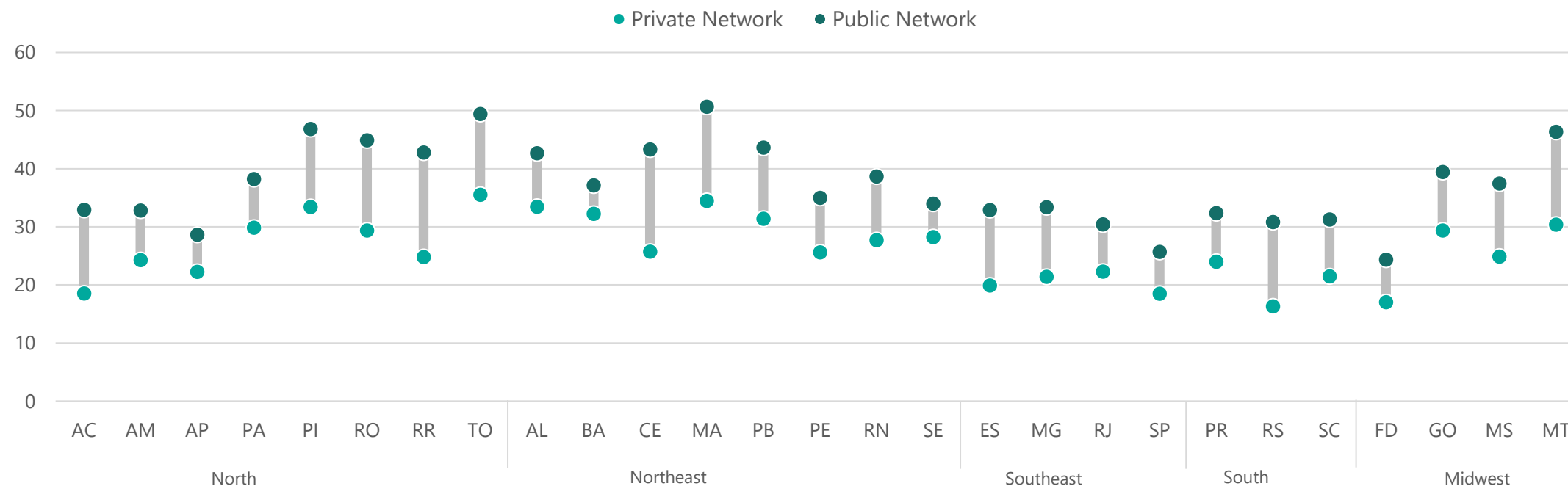
Rate of cargo thefts - 2020

Per 100 thousand inhabitants

Rate of cargo thefts per 100,000 inhabitants

The number of cargo thefts includes records of theft from truck drivers and theft from delivery car drivers. Source: FBSP, Crime statistics.

13-to-17-year-old students who drove a motor vehicle in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – public and private network – 2019
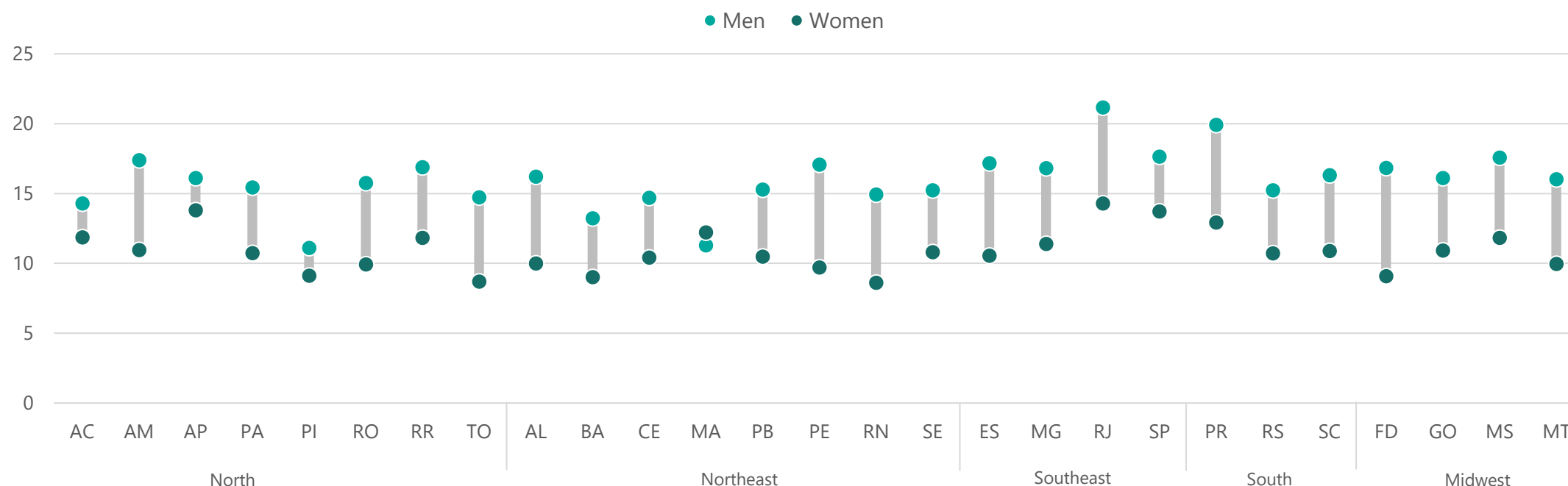

The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 years who drove a motor vehicle in the 30 days prior to the survey. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students who rode in a motor vehicle in the 30 days prior to the survey whose driver had ingested alcoholic beverages (%) – public and private network – 2019
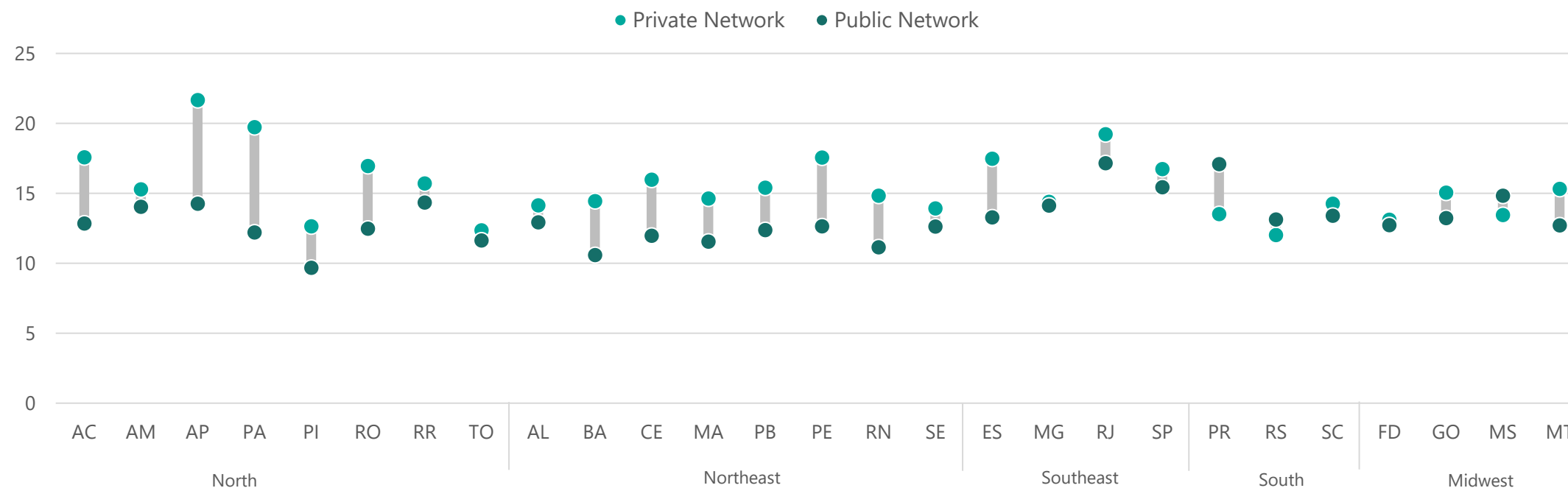
● Private Network   ● Public Network
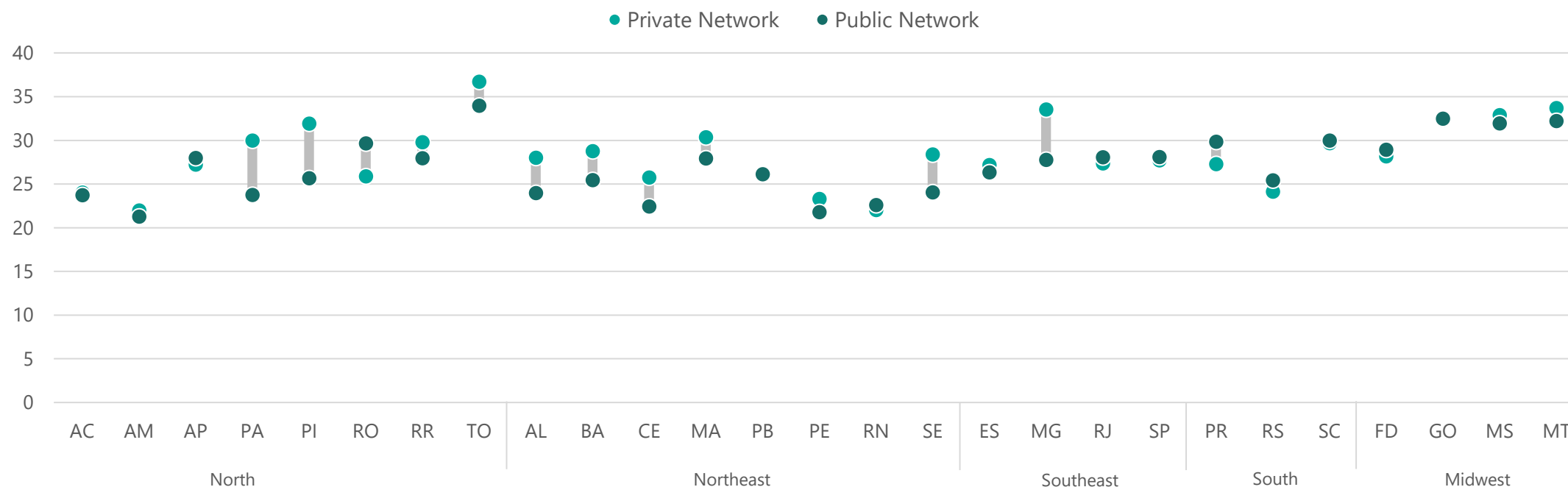
The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 years who rode in a motor vehicle in the 30 days prior to the survey whose driver had ingested alcoholic beverages. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students who were physically assaulted by one of their schoolmates in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – men and women – 2019

The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 years who were physically assaulted by one of their classmates in the 30 days prior to the survey. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students who were physically assaulted by one of their classmates in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – public and private – 2019
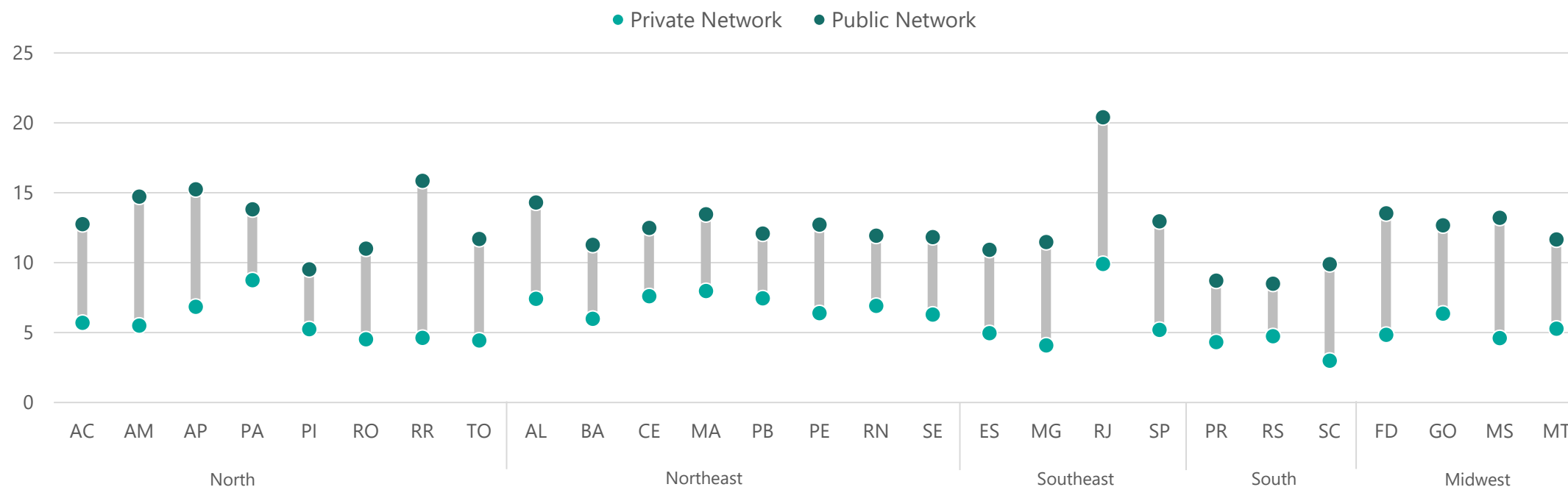

The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 who did not attend school due to lack of security on the way to or from school in the 30 days prior to the survey. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students who did not attend school due to lack of safety along the way in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – men and women – 2019
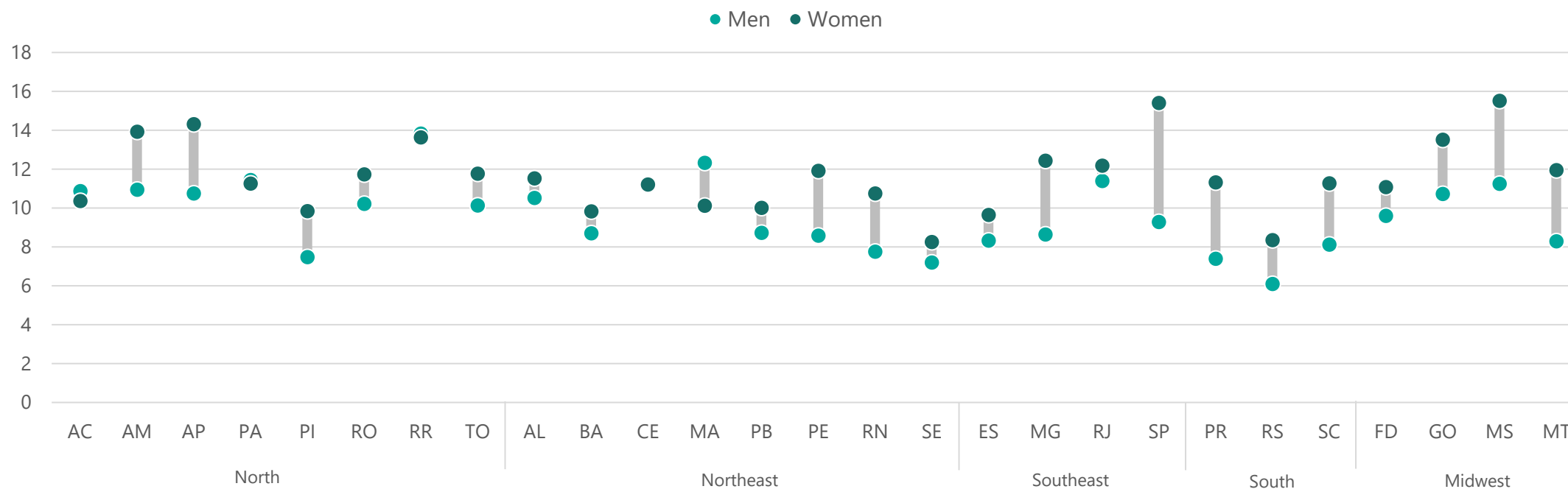

● Men ● Women

The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 who did not attend school due to lack of security on the way to or from school in the 30 days prior to the survey. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students who did not attend school due to lack of safety along the way in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – public and private – 2019
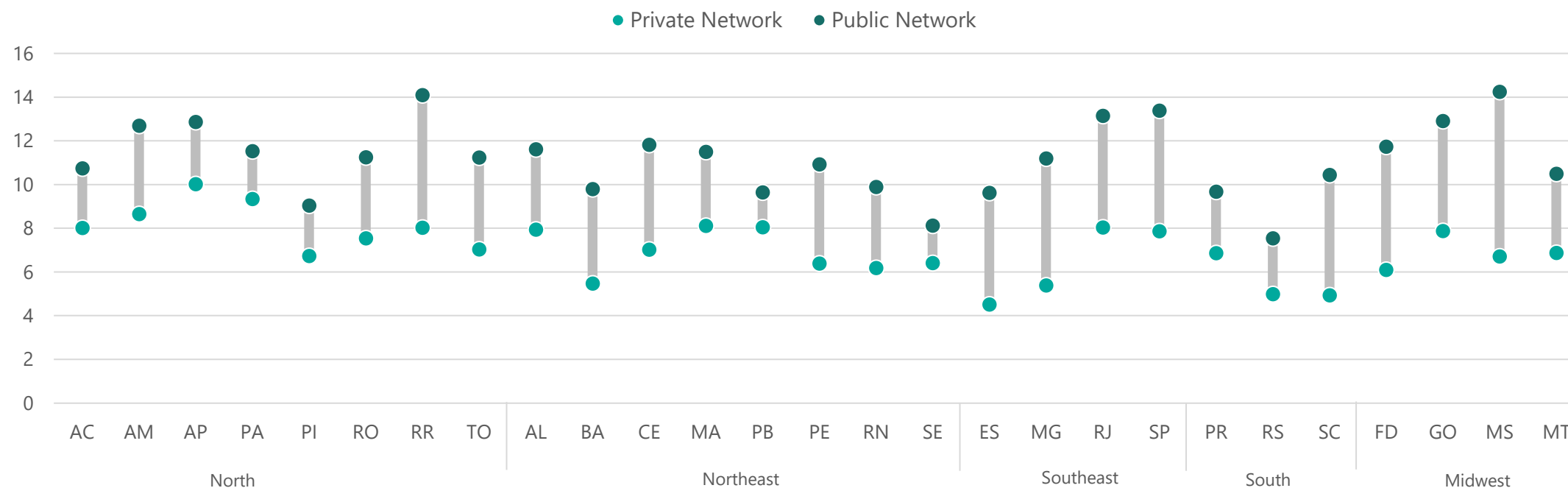

● Private Network   ● Public Network

The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 who did not attend school due to lack of security on the way to and from school in the 30 days prior to the survey. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students who did not attend school due to lack of safety at school in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – men and women – 2019

The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 who did not attend school due to lack of safety at school in the 30 days prior to the survey. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.
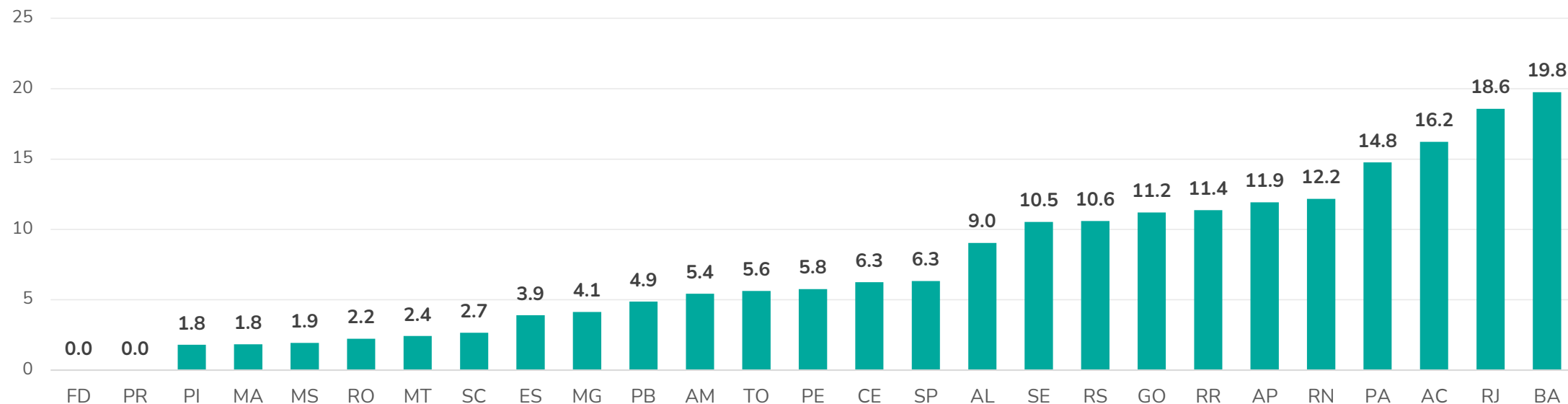
13-to-17-year-old students who did not attend school due to lack of safety at school in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – public and private – 2019

The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 who did not attend school due to lack of safety at school in the 30 days prior to the survey. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students in schools that had to suspend classes due to violence at any time in the 12 months prior to the survey (%) – 2019

Students aged 13 to 17 years in schools that had to suspend classes due to violence at any time in the 12 months prior to the survey (%)
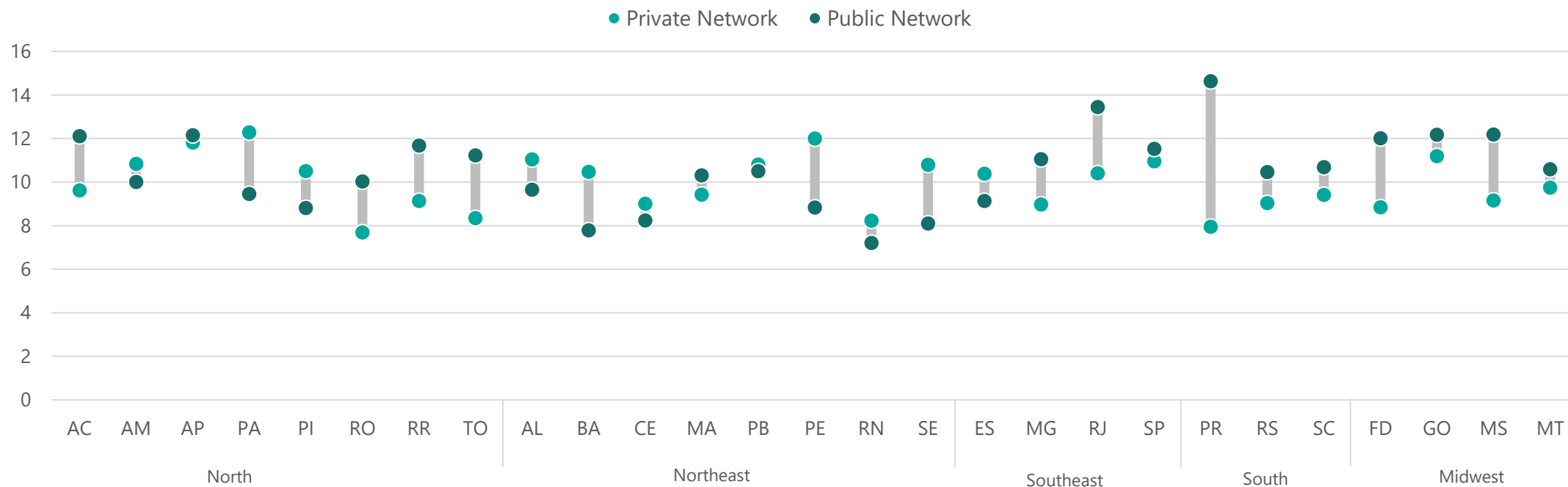

The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 in schools who had to suspend or interrupt their classes for reasons of safety in terms of violence at any time in the 12 months prior to the survey. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students who were involved in a fight with physical struggle in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – men and women – 2019

The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 years who were involved in a fight with physical struggle in the 30 days prior to the survey. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students who were involved in a fight with physical struggle in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – public and private – 2019
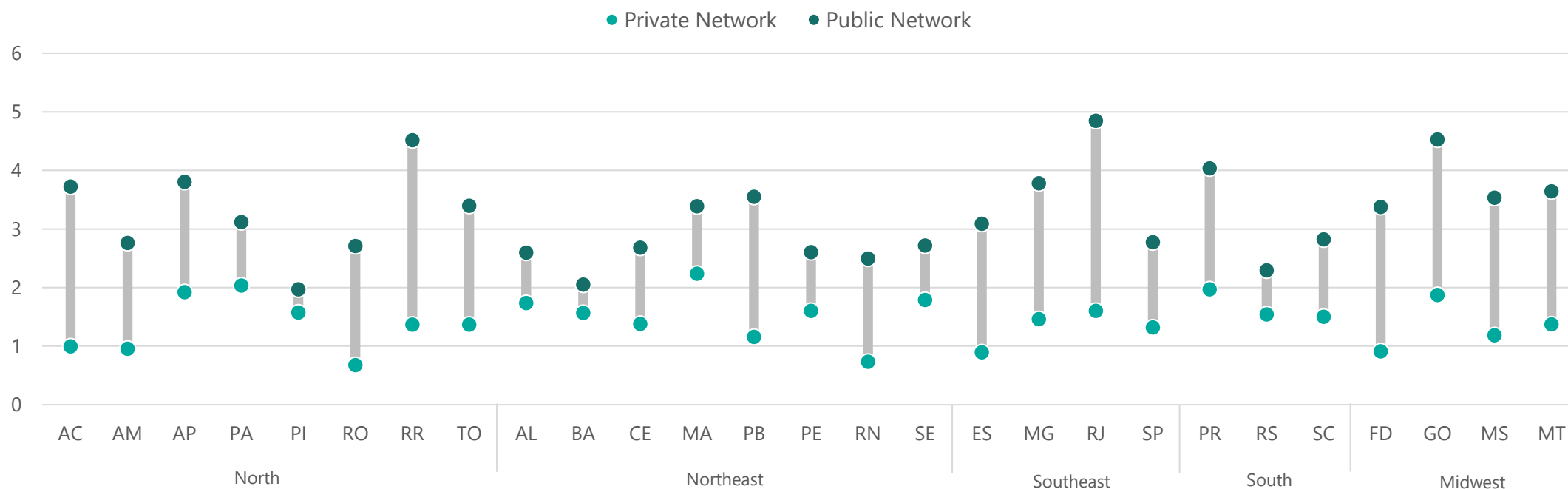

The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 years who were involved in a fight with physical struggle in the 30 days prior to the survey. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students who were involved in a fight in which someone used a firearm in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – men and women – 2019

The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 who were involved in a fight in which someone used a firearm in the 30 days prior to the survey. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students who were involved in a fight in which someone used a firearm in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – public and private – 2019
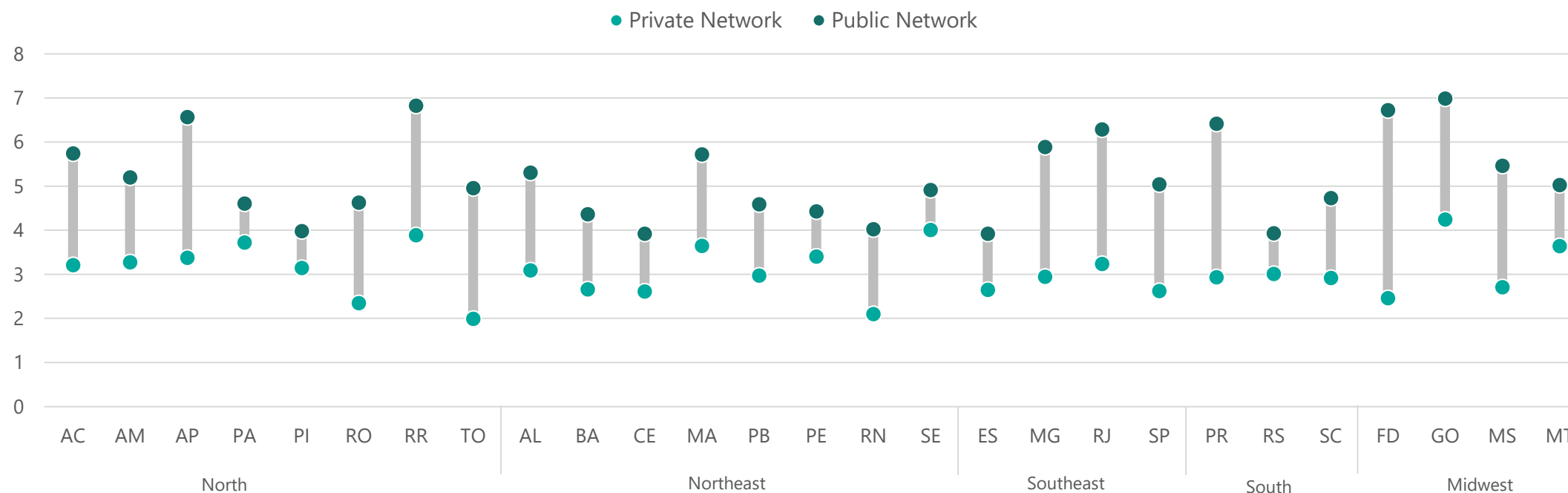

The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 who were involved in a fight in which someone used a firearm in the 30 days prior to the survey. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students who were involved in a fight in which someone used a knife in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – men and women – 2019

The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 years who were involved in a fight in which someone used a knife in the 30 days prior to the survey.
Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students who were involved in a fight in which someone used a knife in the 30 days prior to the survey (%) – public and private – 2019
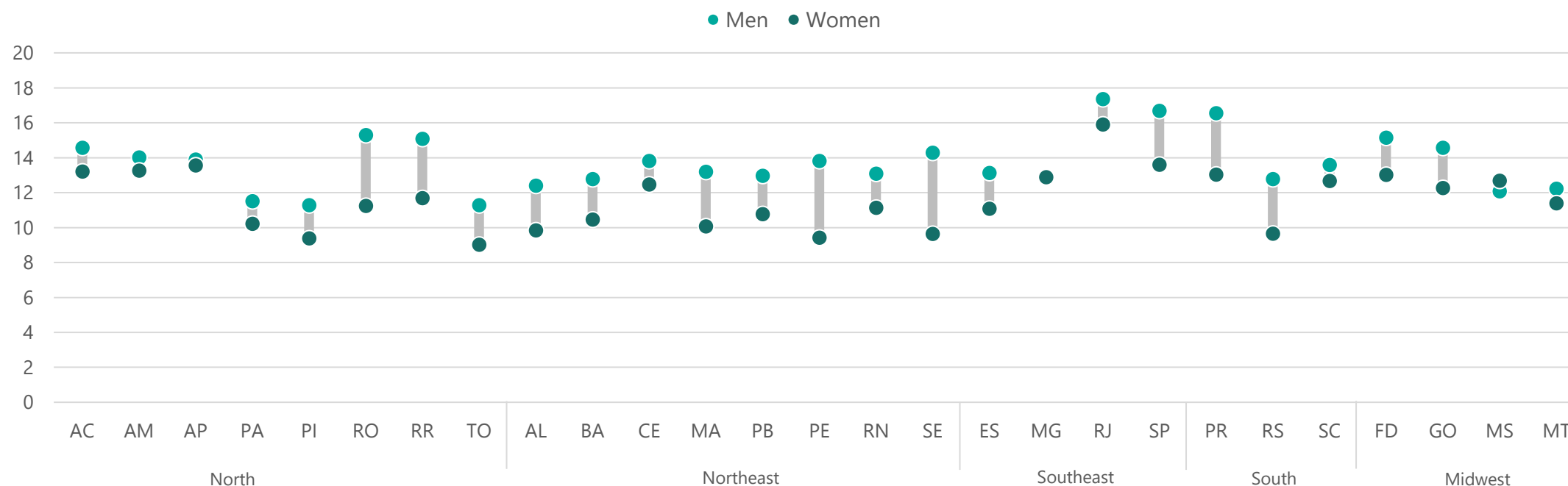

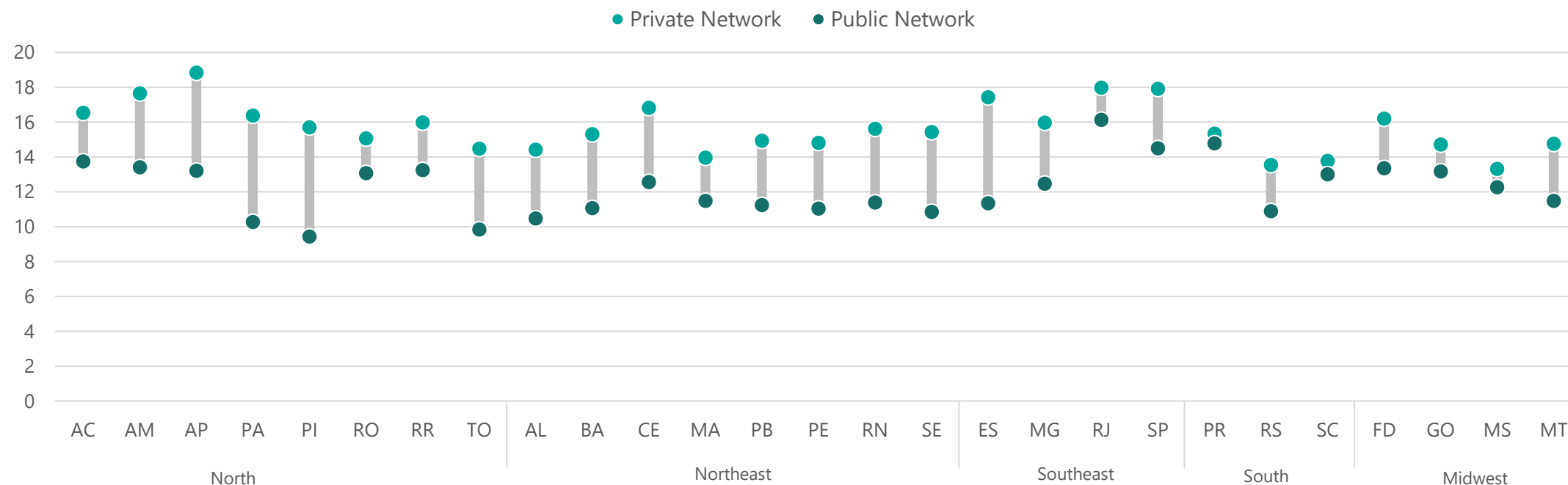● Private Network ● Public Network

The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 years who were involved in a fight in which someone used a knife in the 30 days prior to the survey.
Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students who were physically assaulted by someone other than the person responsible in the 12 months prior to the survey (%) – men and women – 2019

The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 years who were physically assaulted at any time by someone other than a mother, father or guardian in the 12 months prior to the survey. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students who were physically assaulted by someone other than the person responsible in the 12 months prior to the survey (%) – public and private – 2019


● Private Network ● Public Network

The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 years who were physically assaulted at any time by someone other than a mother, father or guardian in the 12 months prior to the survey. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students who someone has threatened, bullied or forced to have sex or perform any other sexual act against their will(%) – men and women – 2019

The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 who have at some time in their lives been threatened, intimidated or forced to have sex or perform any other sexual act against their will. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

13-to-17-year-old students who someone has threatened, bullied or forced to have sex or perform any other sexual act against their will (%)– private or public network – 2019
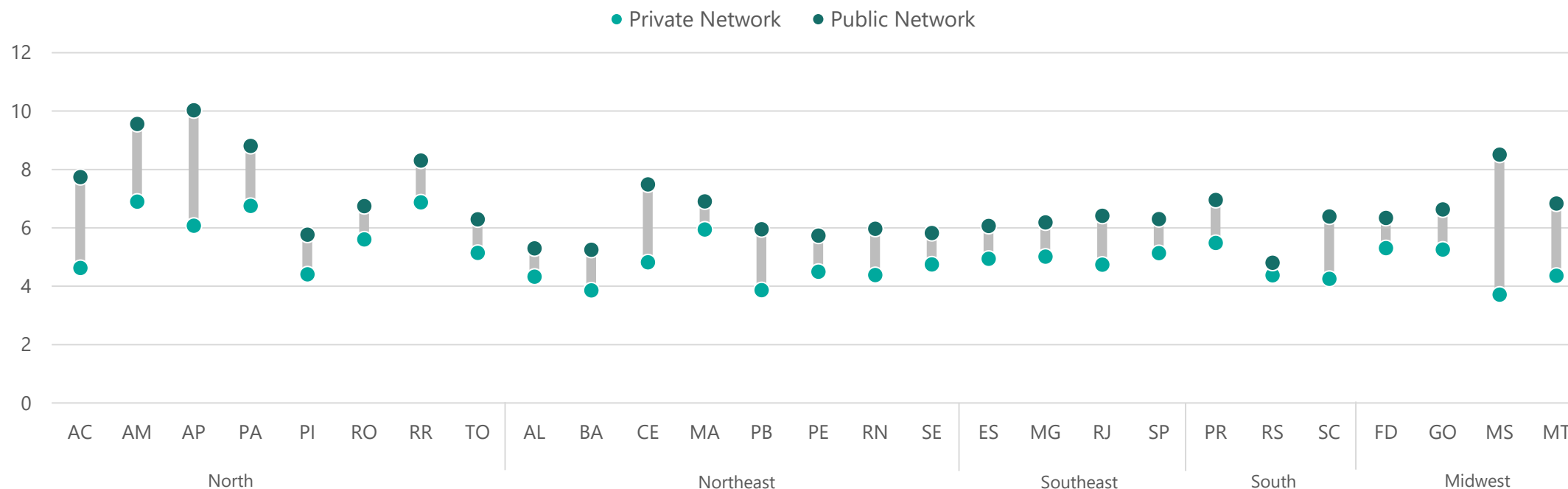
The indicator represents the percentage of students aged 13 to 17 who have at some time in their lives been threatened, intimidated or forced to have sex or perform any other sexual act against their will. Source: IBGE, Directorate of Research, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators, National Health Survey of Schoolchildren, 2019.

09. Economic activity

Economic activity

Indicators

- GDP per capita at constant prices

- Share of economic activities in gross added value – Agriculture (%)

- Share of economic activities in gross added value – Industry (%)

- Share of economic activities in gross added value – Services (%)

GDP per capita at constant prices – R$ (thousand) - 2019

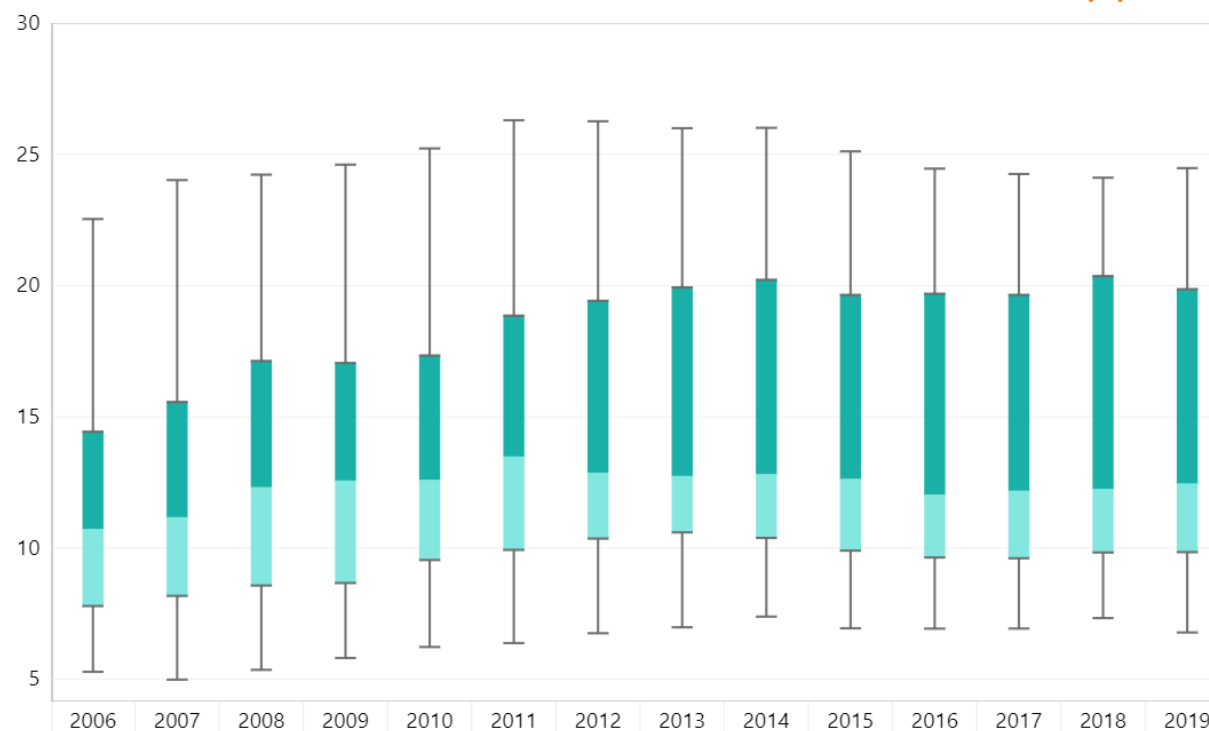
GDP per capita at constant prices - R$ (thousand)
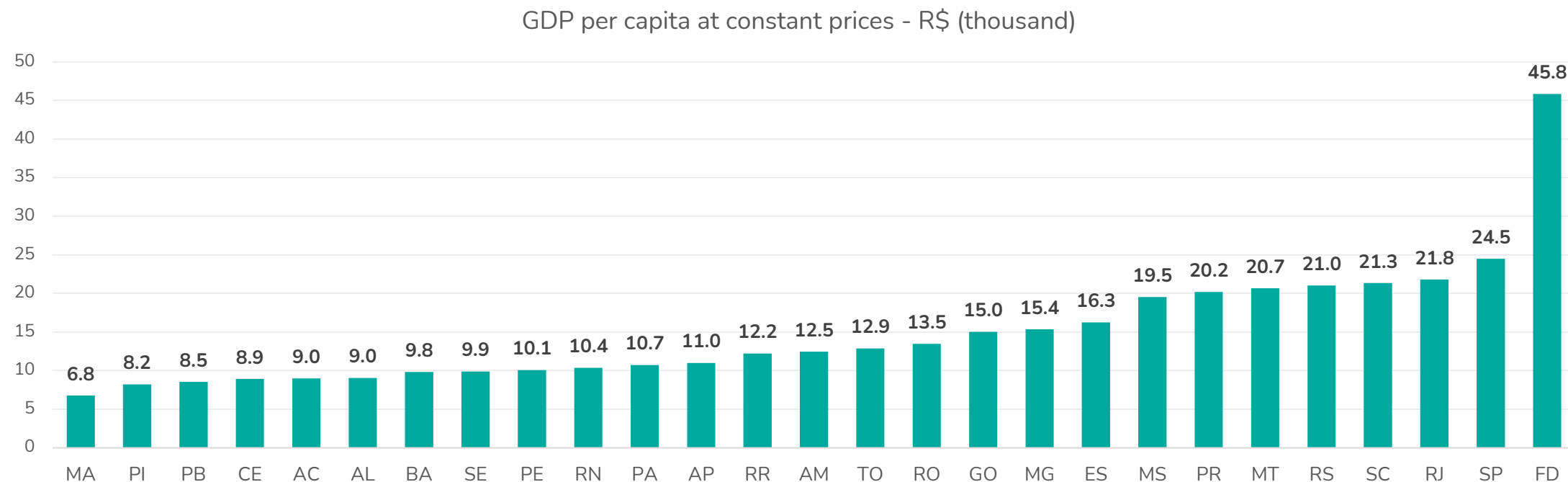
The indicator represents the State GDP divided by the population. The unit is R$ (one thousand) at 2010 prices. Source: Ipea, Ipeadata.

# GDP per capita at constant prices – R$ (thousand)

How to interpret the graph?

Distribution of the results of the 27 UFs in the indicator by year

The boxplot above presents the inequality of the distribution of the indicator among the 27 Units of the Federation. The lower and upper tails represent, respectively, the minimum and maximum value of the distribution (excluding outliers). The rectangular box represents the second (light green) and third (dark green) quartiles, and the line dividing the two shades of green represents the median of the distribution. The line below the box represents the 25% UFs with the lowest values for the indicator, while the line above the box represents the 25% UFs with the highest values for the indicator.

Share of economic activities in gross added value – Agriculture (%) – 2019

Participation of economic activities in gross added value - Agriculture
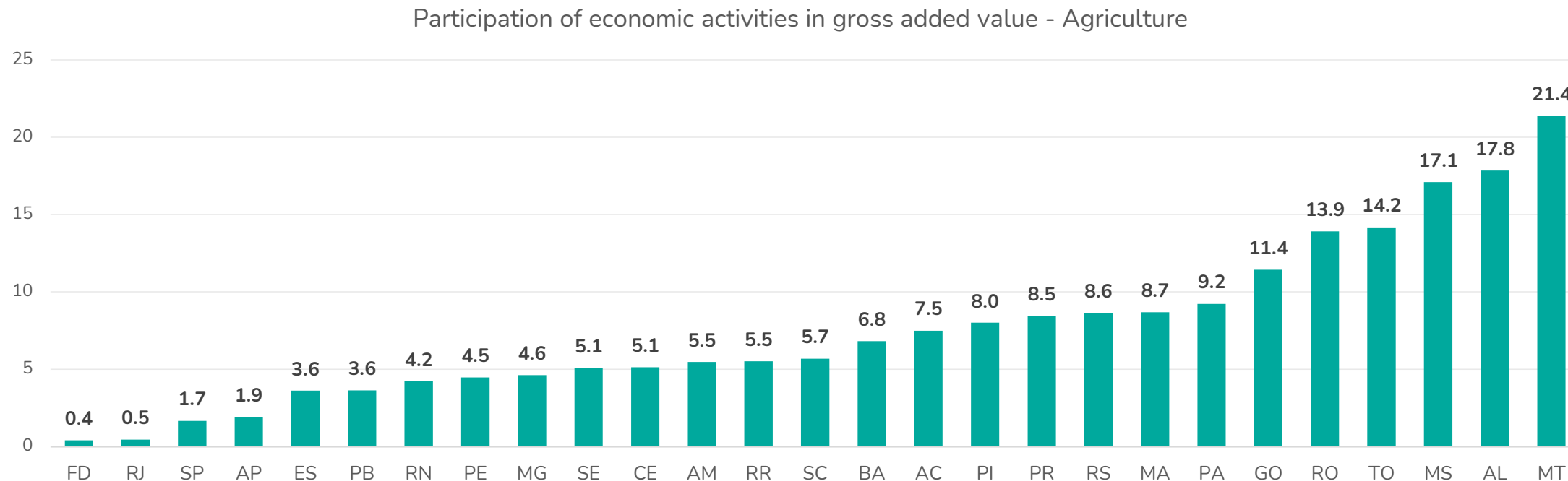
The indicator represents the share of gross added value at current prices of agriculture over the gross added value at total current prices. Source: IBGE, Cider.

Share of economic activities in gross added value – Industry (%) – 2019
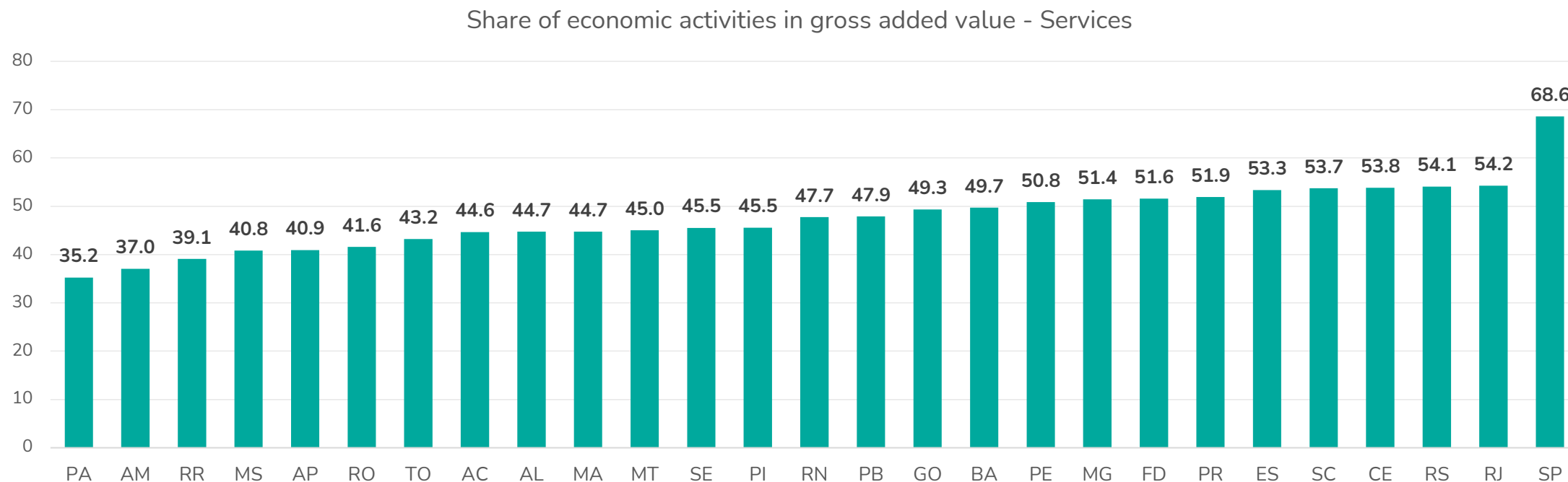
Share of economic activities in gross added value – Industry
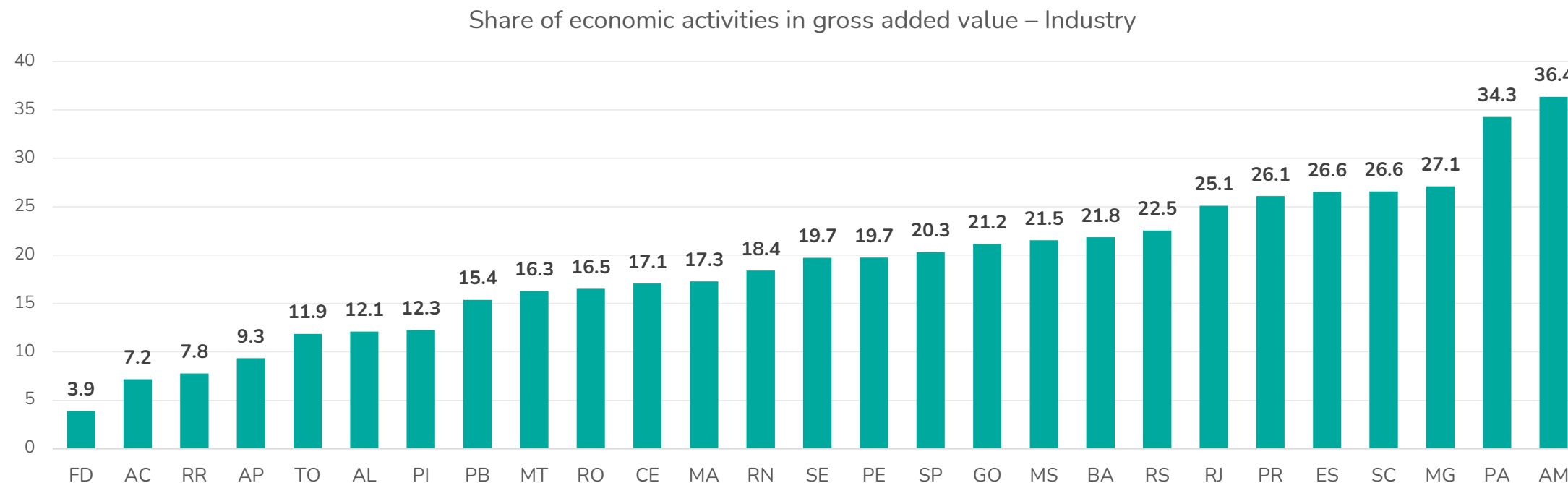
The indicator represents the share of gross added value at current industry prices over total gross added value at current prices. Source: IBGE, Cider.

Share of economic activities in gross added value – Services (%) – 2019

Share of economic activities in gross added value - Services

The indicator represents the gross added value share at current prices of services, excluding administration, defense, education and public health and social security, over the gross added value at total current prices. Source: IBGE, Cider.
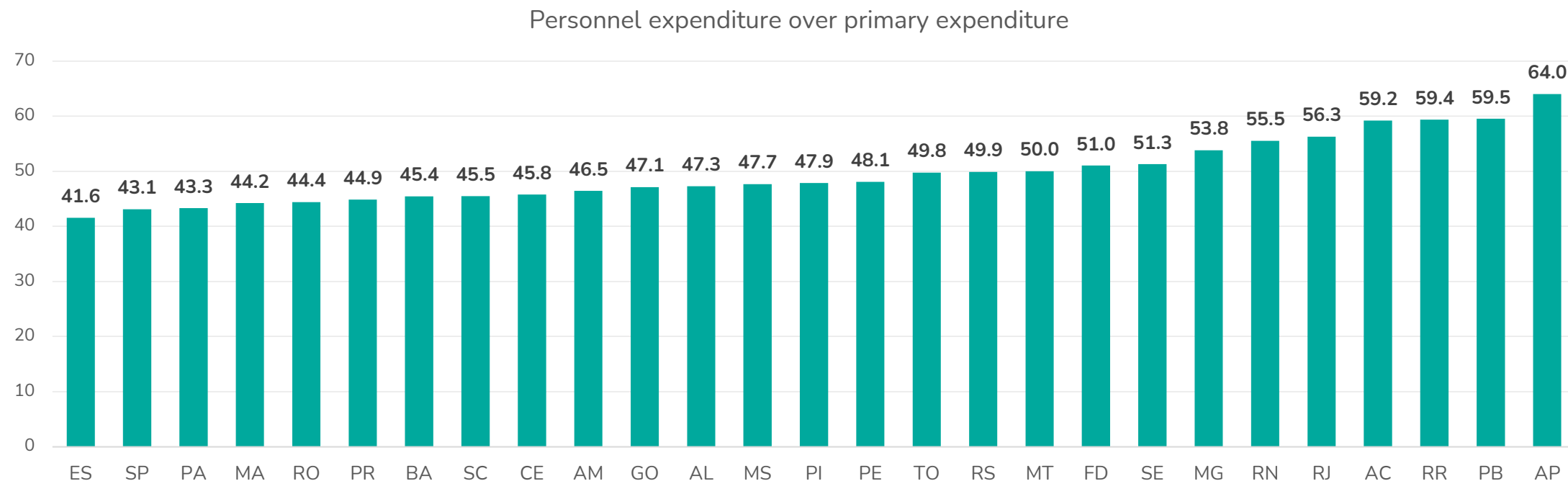
10. Fiscal

Fiscal

Indicators

- Personnel expenditure over primary expenditure (%)

- Social security expenditure over personnel expenditure (%)

- CAPAG Note

- Waiver of ICMS (%)

- Remainders payable on net current revenue (%)

Personnel expenditure over primary expenditure (%) - 2020

Personnel expenditure over primary expenditure

The indicator represents the Net Personnel Expenditure - represented by the subtraction of Gross Personnel Expenditure and Non-computed Expenses - divided by Total Primary Expenses. Source: National Treasury, Bulletin of Finance of Subnational Entities.

Personnel expenditure over primary expenditure (%)

Distribution of the results of the 27 UFs in the indicator by year

How to interpret the graph?

The boxplot above presents the inequality of the distribution of the indicator among the 27 Units of the Federation. The lower and upper tails represent, respectively, the minimum and maximum value of the distribution (excluding outliers). The rectangular box represents the second (light green) and third (dark green) quartiles, and the line dividing the two shades of green represents the median of the distribution. The line below the box represents the 25% UFs with the lowest values for the indicator, while the line above the box represents the 25% UFs with the highest values for the indicator.

Social security expenditure over personnel expenditure (%) - 2020

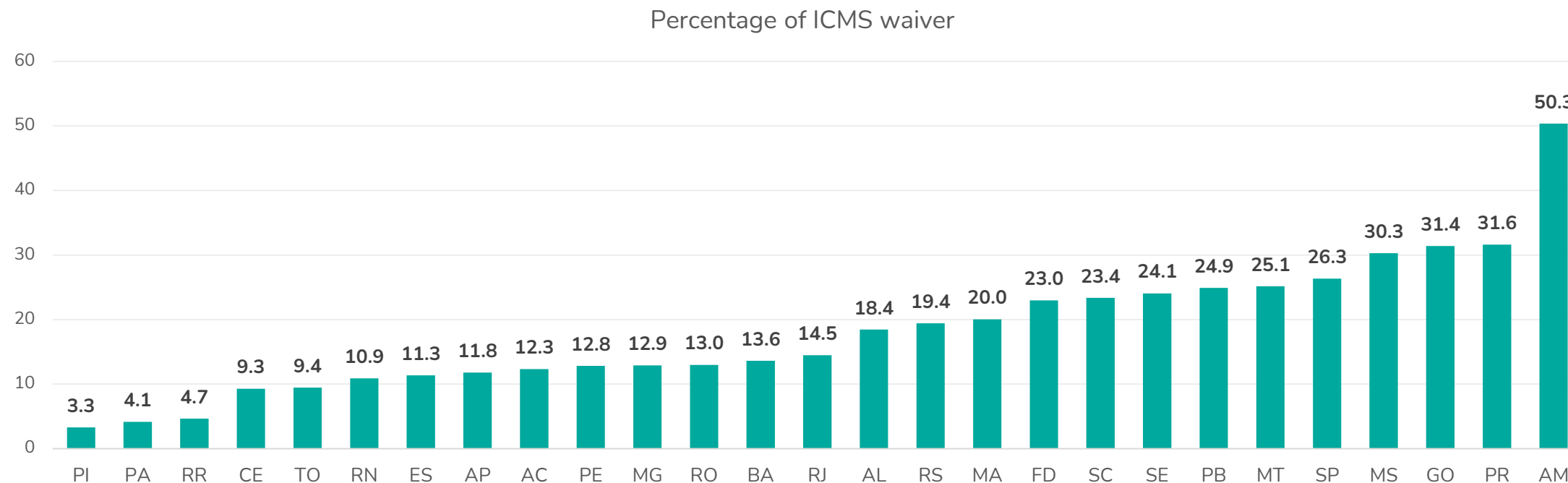Social security expenditure over personnel expenditure
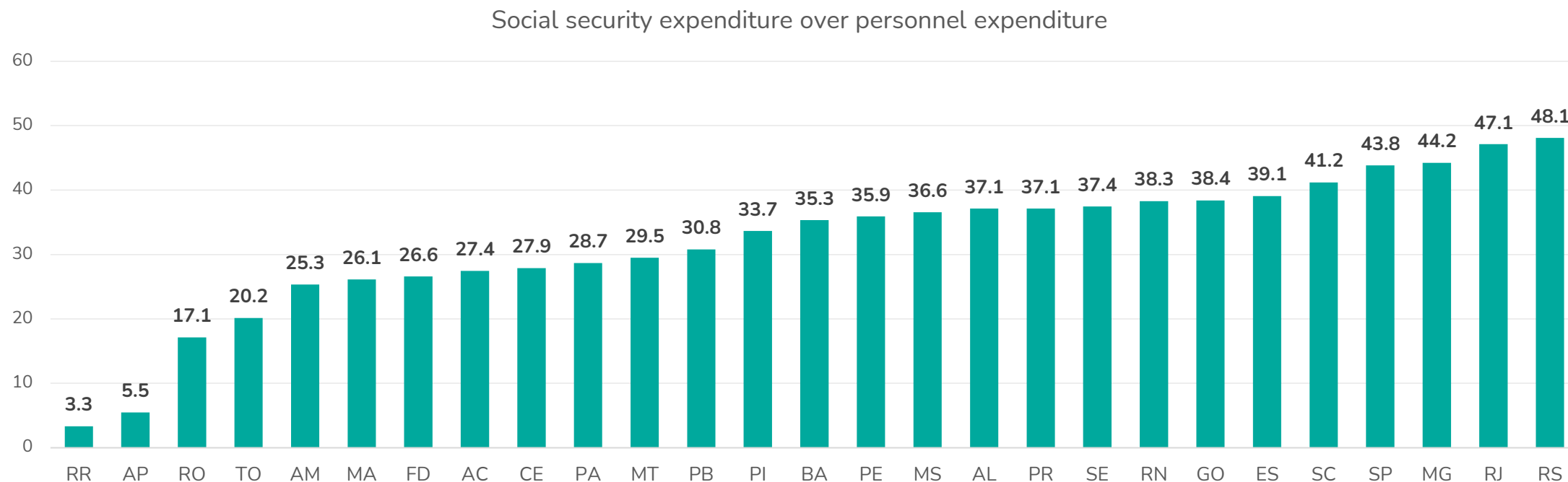
The indicator represents the Inactive Personnel and Pensioners account divided by the sum of the Active Personnel, Inactive Personnel and Pensioners and Other personnel expenses and charges. Source: National Treasury, Finance Bulletin of Subnational Entities.

Payment Ability Note (CAPAG) - 2021

CAPAG Note
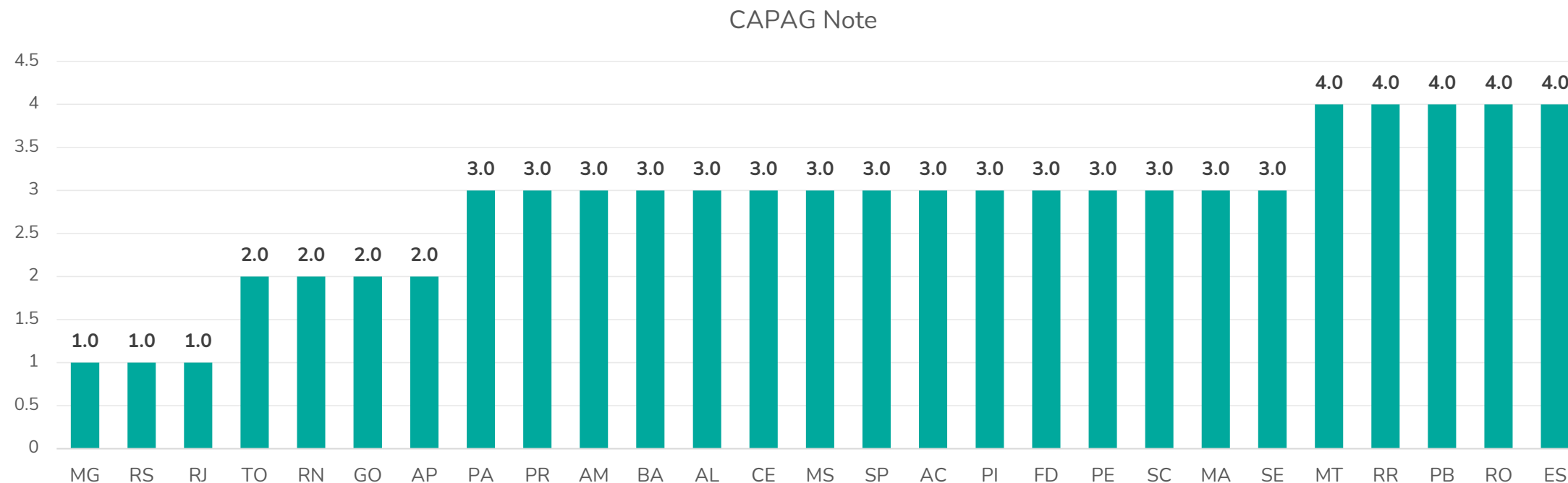
The indicator represents the Ability to Pay (CAPAG) of the Unit of the Federation. To enable the visualization of the indicator, the note - reported by the Treasury in the form of ratings A, B, C and D - was transformed into numbers as follows: Note A (4); Note B (3); Note C (2); Note D (1). The calculation of the CAPAG Note is composed of three indicators: indebtedness, current savings and liquidity index. Analyzing the degree of solvency, the relationship between current revenues and expenses and the cash situation, the indicator makes a diagnosis of the fiscal health of the State. Source: National Treasury, CAPAG.

ICMS waiver (%) - 2021

Percentage of ICMS waiver

PI	PA	RR	CE	TO	RN	ES	AP	AC	PE	MG	RO	BA	RJ	AL	RS	MA	FD	SC	SE	PB	MT	SP	MS	GO	PR	AM
3.3	4.1	4.7	9.3	9.4	10.9	11.3	11.8	12.3	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.6	14.5	18.4	19.4	20.0	23.0	23.4	24.1	24.9	25.1	26.3	30.3	31.4	31.6	50.3

O indicador representa o percentual de renúncia das receitas dThe indicator represents the percentage of waiver of revenues from the Tax on Operations related to the Circulation of Goods and on Services of Interstate and Intermunicipal Transport and Communication (ICMS). Source: National Treasury, Finance Bulletin of Subnational Entities.

Remainders payable on Net Current Revenue (%) - 2020

imds
instituto mobilidade e
desenvolvimento social

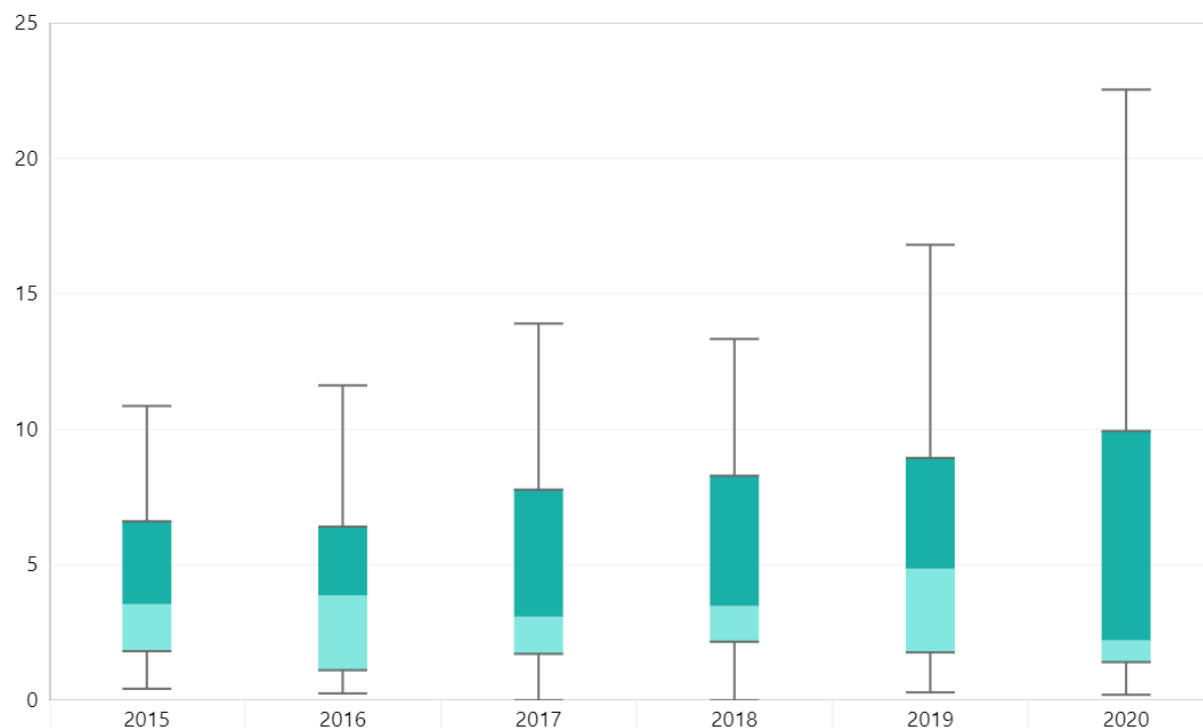Remainders payable on Net Current Revenue
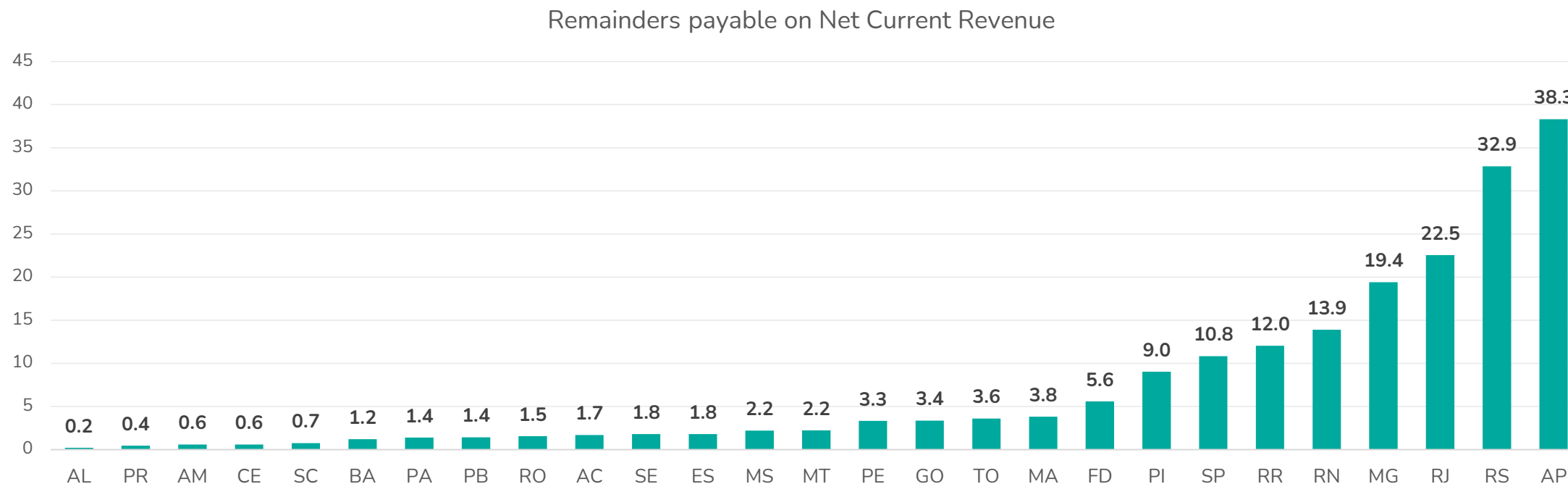
The indicator represents the Processed Payable account divided by the Adjusted Net Current Revenue. Source: National Treasury, Bulletin of Finance of Subnational Entities.

Remainders payable on Net Current Revenue (%)

Distribution of the results of the 27 UFs in the indicator by year

How to interpret the graph?

The boxplot above presents the inequality of the distribution of the indicator among the 27 Units of the Federation. The lower and upper tails represent, respectively, the minimum and maximum value of the distribution (excluding outliers). The rectangular box represents the second (light green) and third (dark green) quartiles, and the line dividing the two shades of green represents the median of the distribution. The line below the box represents the 25% UFs with the lowest values for the indicator, while the line above the box represents the 25% UFs with the highest values for the indicator.
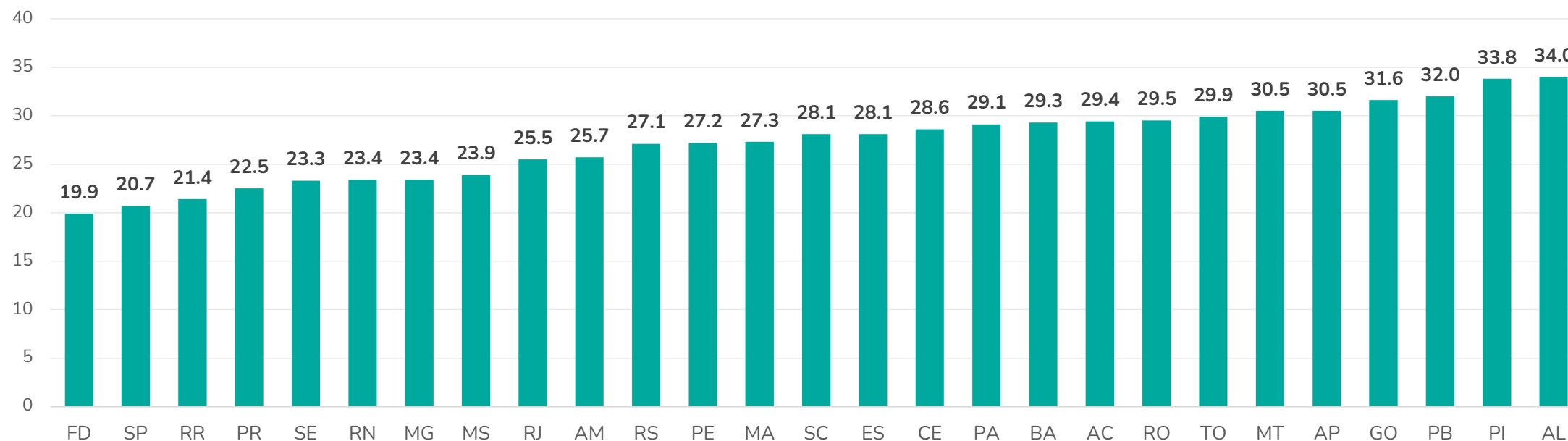
11. Business environment

Business environment

Indicators

- Cost required to resolve a commercial dispute through a court (% of the value of the legal action)

- Cost of starting a business (% of per capita income)

- Cost for property registration (% of property value excluding ITBI)

- Time required to open a business (calendar days)

- Time required for registration of a property (calendar days)

- Time required to obtain a construction permit (calendar days)

- Time required to resolve a commercial dispute through court (calendar days)

- Time to comply with the top three taxes (hours per year)

Cost required to resolve a commercial dispute through a court (% of the value of the legal action) - 2021

Cost required to resolve a commercial dispute through a court (% of the value of the legal action)
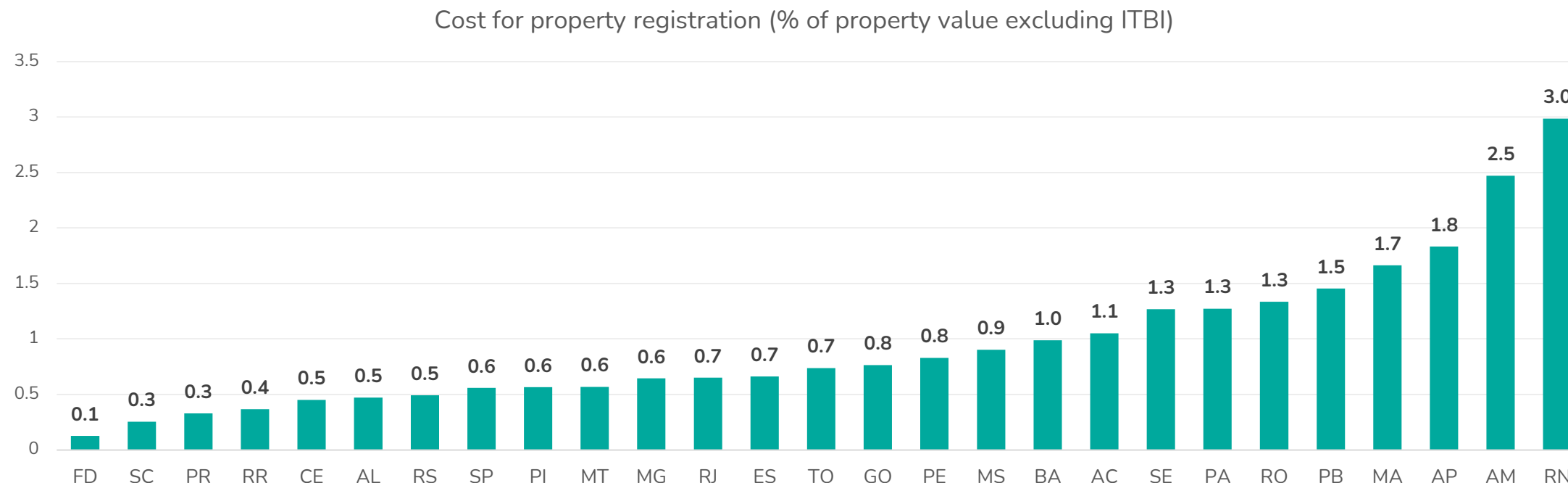
The indicator represents the cost to resolve a commercial dispute through a court as a percentage of the value of the legal action. The value of the lawsuit is calculated to be equivalent to 200% of per capita income or $5,000, whichever is higher. Three types of costs are recorded: average amount of lawyers' fees, procedural costs and execution costs. Unofficial costs are not taken into account. Source: Doing Business Subnational Brazil 2021.

Cost of starting a business (% of per capita income) - 2021

Cost of starting a business (% of per capita income)
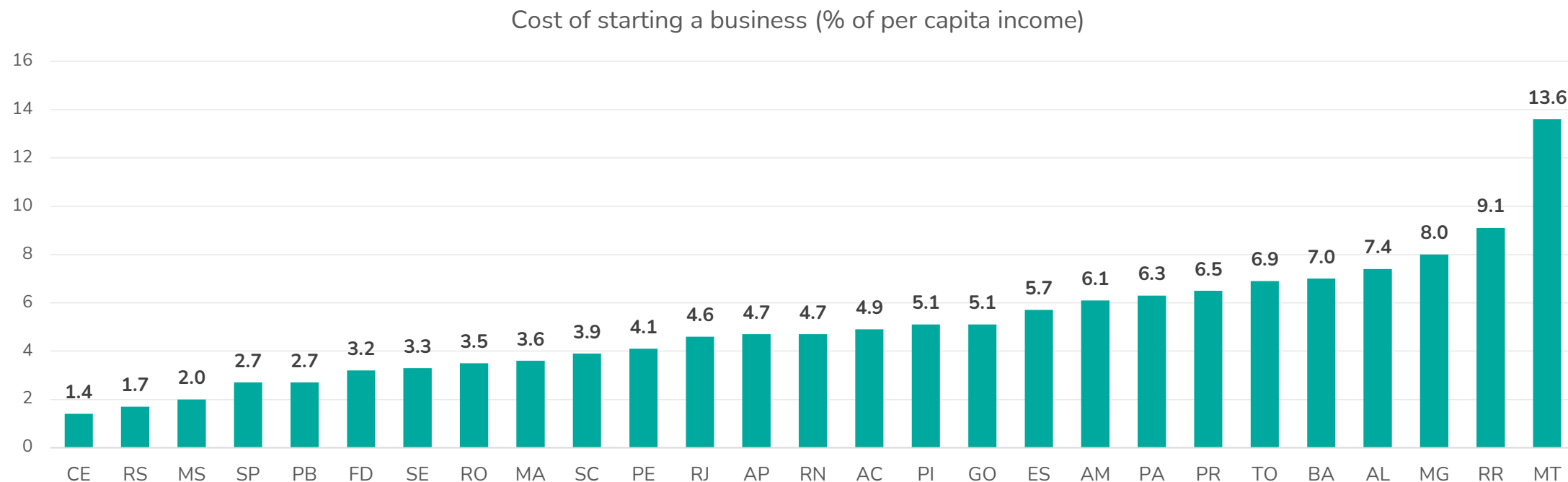
The indicator represents the cost to start a business as a percentage of per capita income. All official fees and fees relating to legal or professional services are included, if such services are required by law or normally used in practice. Fees for the purchase and legalization of books for the company are included if such transactions are required by law. Although the registration of the company for indirect tax purposes can be considered as a separate procedure, these taxes are not part of the costs of setting up the company. Source: Doing Business Subnational Brazil 2021.

Cost for property registration (% of property value excluding ITBI) - 2021

Cost for property registration (% of property value excluding ITBI)

The indicator represents the cost to register a property as a percentage of the value of the property - assumed to be equivalent to 50 times the per capita income - excluding the Real Estate Transfer Tax (ITBI). Only the official costs required by law are recorded, including fees, property transfer taxes, stamp duties and any other payment to the registry of real estate, notaries, public agencies or lawyers. Other taxes, such as capital gains or added value tax or indirect taxes (such as aggregated tax or VAT) are not included in the cost. Source: Doing Business Subnational Brazil 2021.

Time required to open a business (calendar days) - 2021

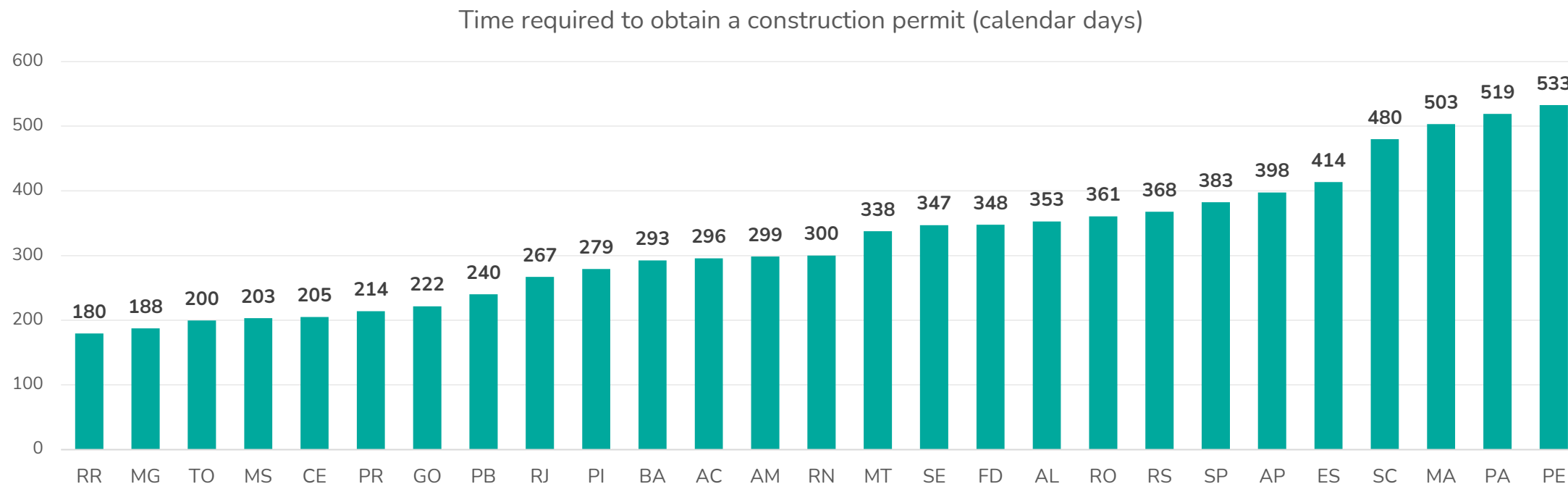Time required to open a business (calendar days)
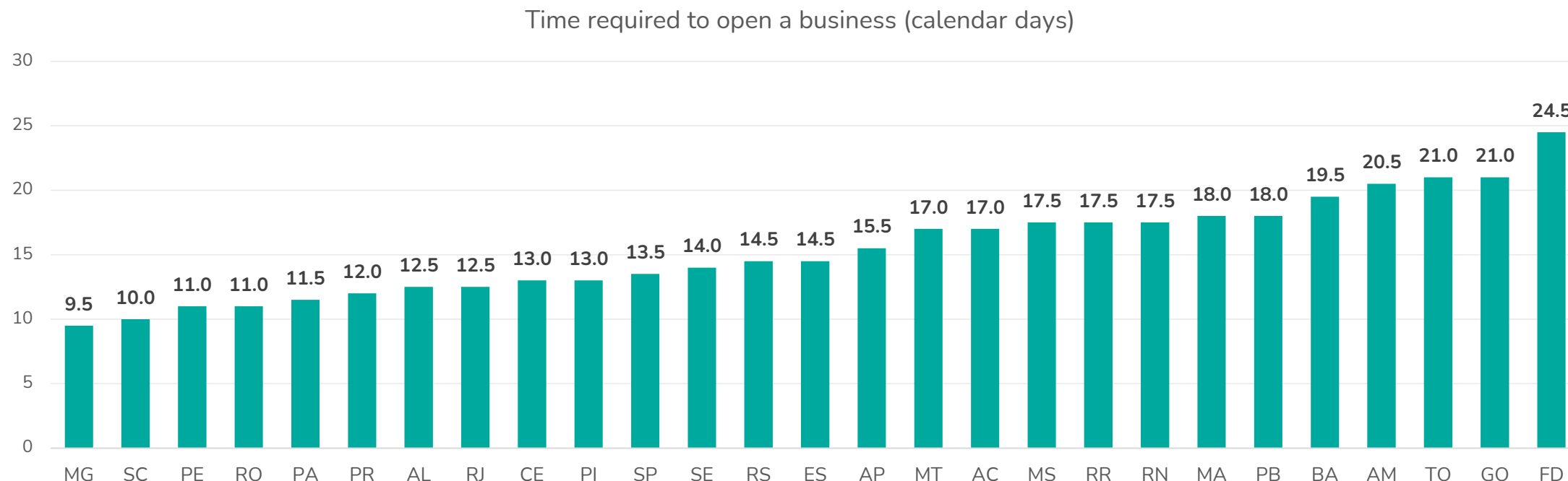
The indicator represents the time, in calendar days, required for the opening of a company. The methodology considers the average time required to perform a given procedure in practice, according to accountants and corporate lawyers, with minimal follow-up with government agencies and no unofficial payments. Source: Doing Business Subnational Brazil 2021.

Time required for registration of a property (calendar days) - 2021

Time required for registration of a property (calendar days)
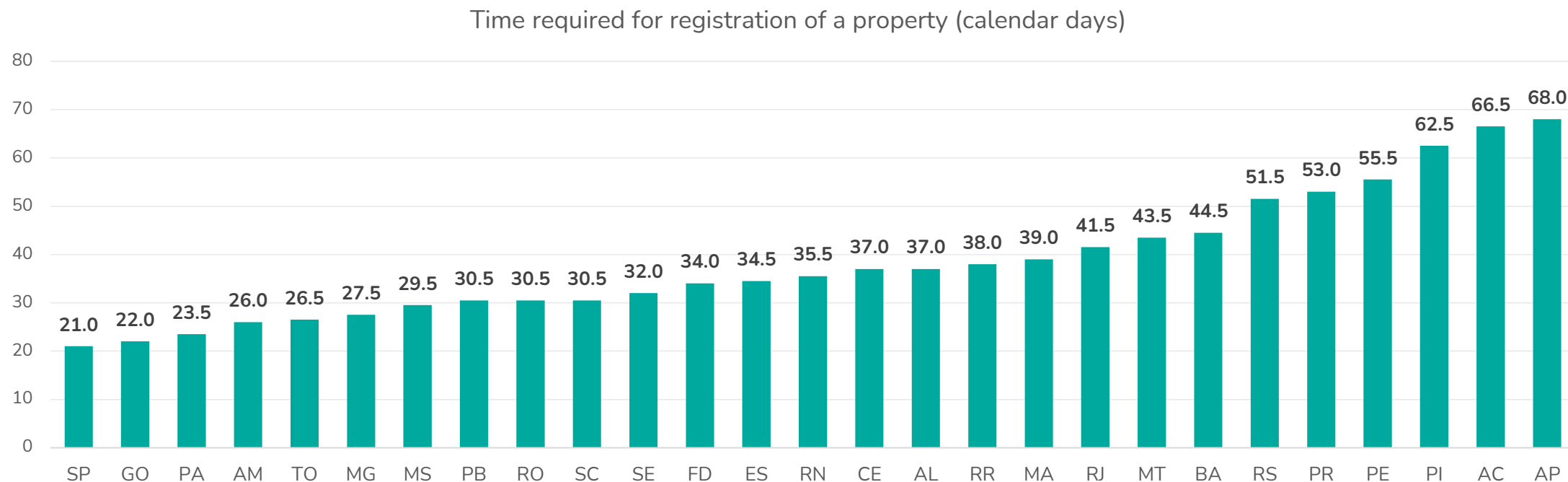
The indicator represents the time, in calendar days, required for the registration of a property. The average length of time that lawyers specializing in real estate law, notaries or employees of the real estate registry indicate as being necessary to perform each procedure is measured. Source: Doing Business Subnational Brazil 2021.

Time required to obtain a construction permit (calendar days) - 2021

Time required to obtain a construction permit (calendar days)

The indicator represents the time, in calendar days, required to obtain a construction permit. The average duration that local experts indicate as necessary for the completion of a procedure in practice is recorded. Source: Doing Business Subnational Brazil 2021.

Time required to resolve a commercial dispute through court (calendar days) - 2021

Time required to resolve a commercial dispute through court (calendar days)
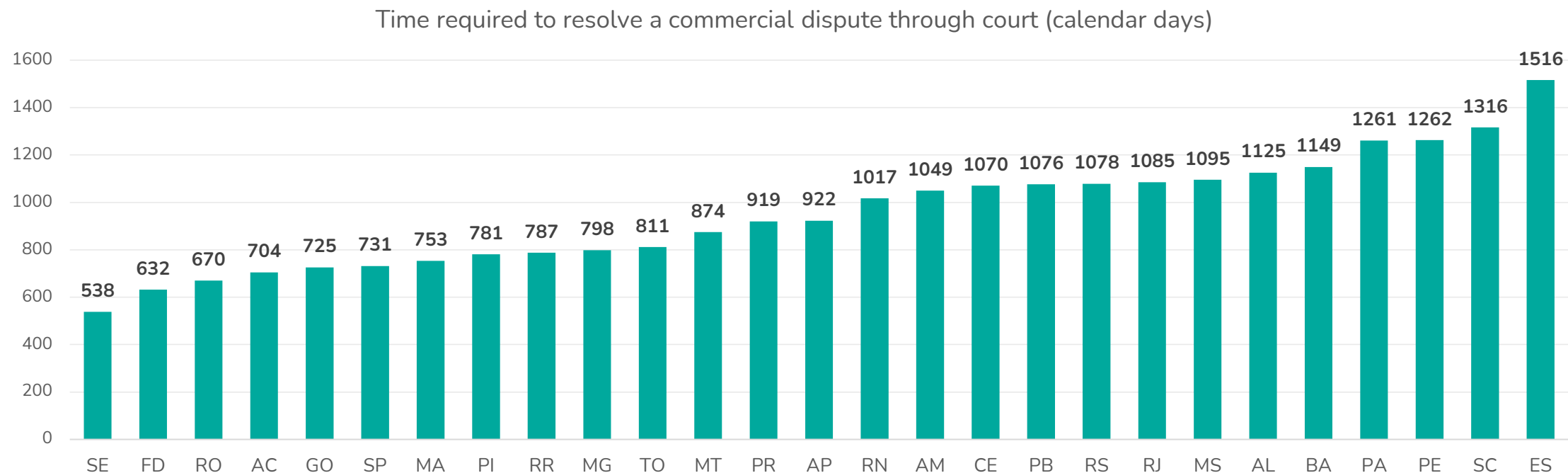
The indicator represents the time, in calendar days, required to resolve a commercial dispute through a court. The days are counted from the moment the seller decides to file the lawsuit until the payment of the amount in dispute. This includes both the days on which actions occur and the waiting periods between them. The average duration of the following three phases of commercial dispute resolution is recorded: (i) filing and summoning of the process; (ii) trial and sentence; and (iii) execution of the sentence. Source: Doing Business Subnational Brazil 2021.

Time to comply with the top three taxes (hours per year) - 2021

Time to comply with the top three taxes (hours per year)
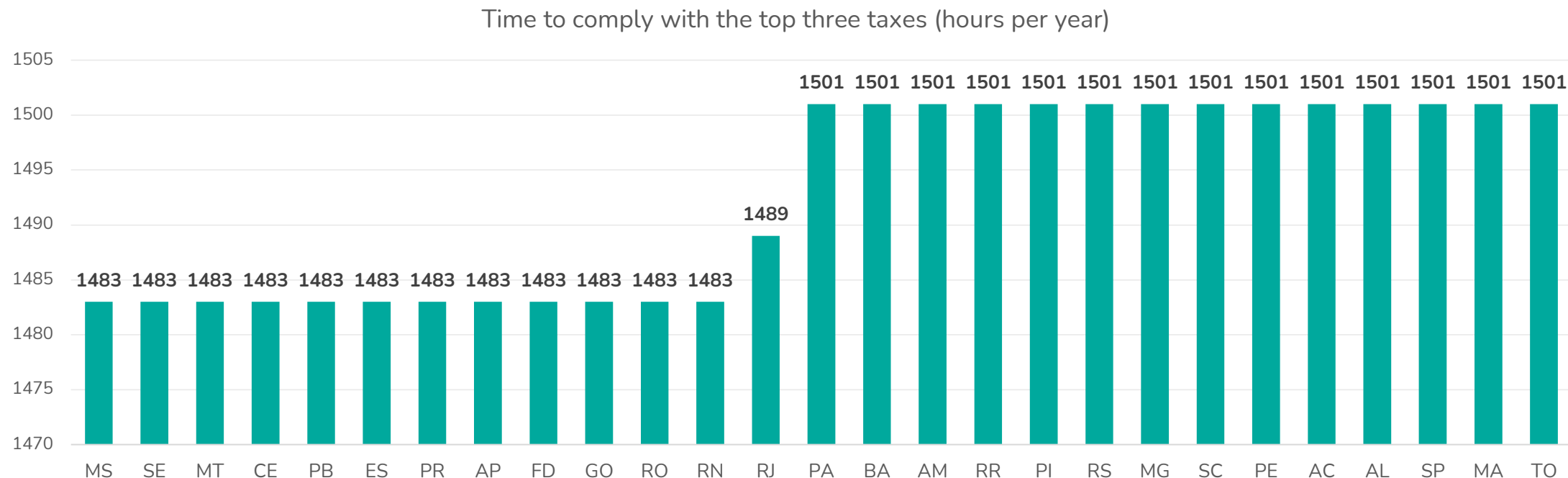
The indicator represents the time, in hours per year, needed to prepare, declare and pay the three main types of tax: corporate income tax (IRPJ) or similar, VAT (or similar indirect taxes, such as taxes on sales and on the circulation of goods and services) and labor charges and social contributions. The time for preparation includes the time to gather all the information necessary to determine the tax due and calculate the amount payable. Source: Doing Business Subnational Brazil 2021.
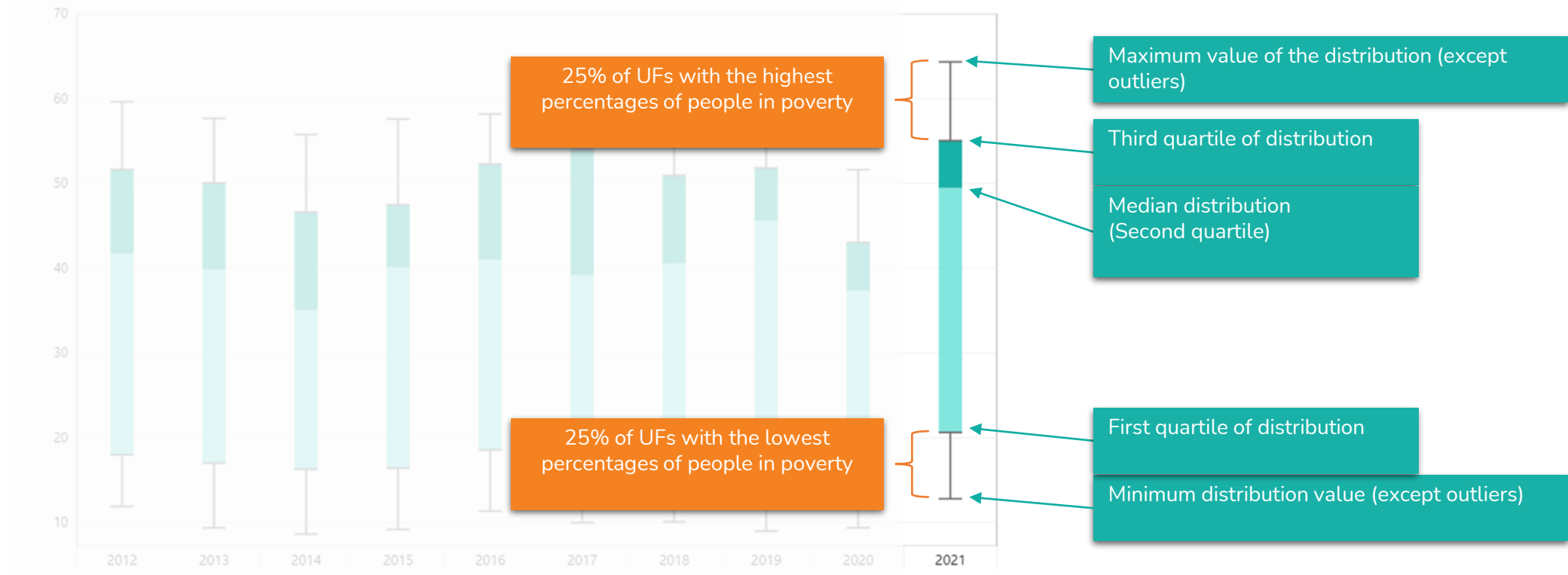
Appendix

Appendix: explanation of the boxplot

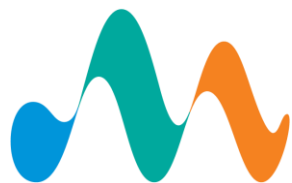Illustrative example of interpretation of the boxplot using the indicator "People in poverty (%)".

Return to previous slide

Distribution of the results of the 27 UFs in the indicator by year

25% of UFs with the highest percentages of people in poverty

25% of UFs with the lowest percentages of people in poverty

Maximum value of the distribution (except outliers)

Third quartile of distribution

Median distribution (Second quartile)

First quartile of distribution

Minimum distribution value (except outliers)

The boxplot above presents the inequality of the distribution of the indicator among the 27 Units of the Federation. The lower and upper tails represent, respectively, the minimum and maximum value of the distribution (excluding outliers). The rectangular box represents the second (light green) and third (dark green) quartiles, and the line dividing the two shades of green represents the median of the distribution. The line below the box represents the 25% UFs with the lowest values for the indicator, while the line above the box represents the 25% UFs with the highest values for the indicator.

Imds – Elections 2022
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September 2022

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