

Soundless Scream: Poverty and inequality in Brazil

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Brazil

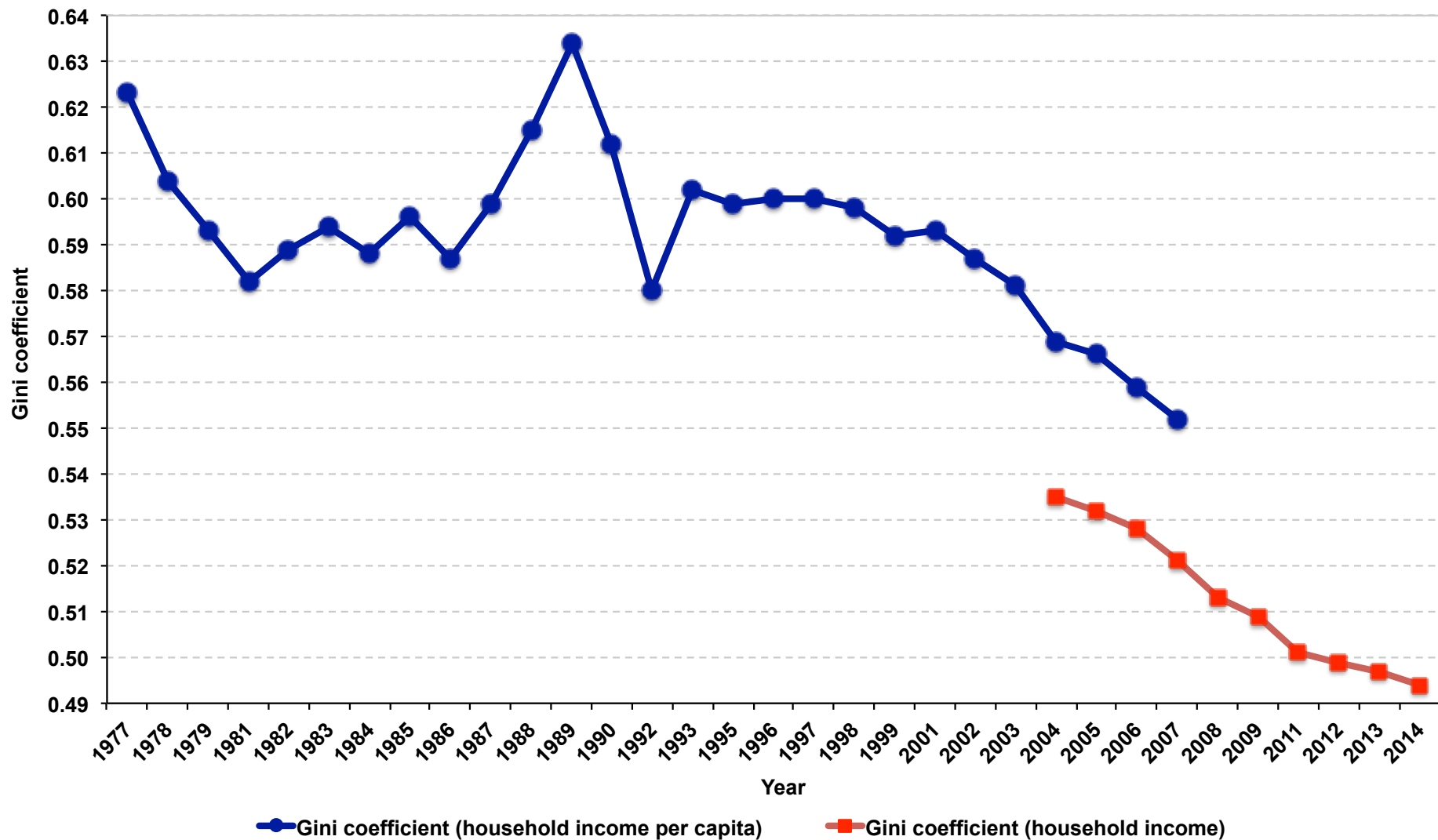
- Overview on socioeconomic and demographic indicators.
- Population: 205,104,252 (Census Bureau 2015)
 - Urban population: 85.4% (World Development Indicators 2014)
- The country has been experiencing a decline in poverty and inequality over the last several decades.
- Poverty ratio (World Development Indicators):
 - 17.3% (2006)
 - 8.9% (2013)
- Extreme socioeconomic inequalities still exist within the population.

Inequality indicators, 2013

Country	Gini coefficient 0: perfect equality 1: perfect inequality	Income share held by highest 10%
Haiti (2012)	0.608	48.2%
Honduras	0.537	41.5%
Colombia	0.535	41.9%
Brazil	0.529	41.8%
Guatemala (2011)	0.524	41.8%
Chile	0.505	41.5%
Mexico (2012)	0.481	38.9%
Bolivia	0.481	35.6%
El Salvador	0.435	34.4%
Argentina	0.423	30.6%
Uruguay	0.419	31.0%
United States	0.411	30.2%

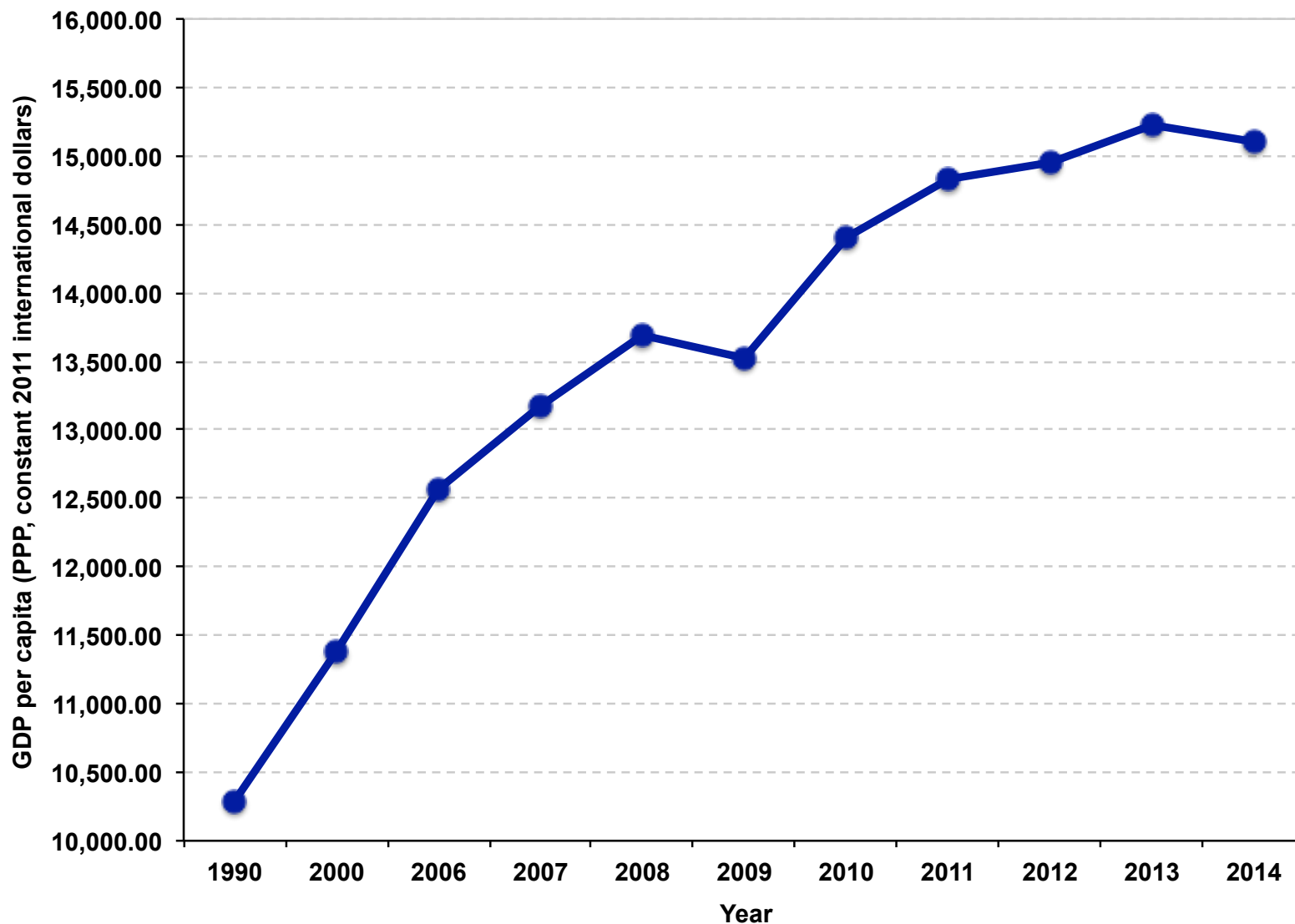
Source: World Development Indicators.

Gini coefficient, Brazil



Sources: Gini coefficient based on household income per capita from Ricardo Paes de Barros, Brazilian Household National Surveys (PNAD), 1977–2007. Gini coefficient based on household income from Brazilian Census Bureau (IBGE), Brazilian Household National Surveys (PNAD), 2004–2014.

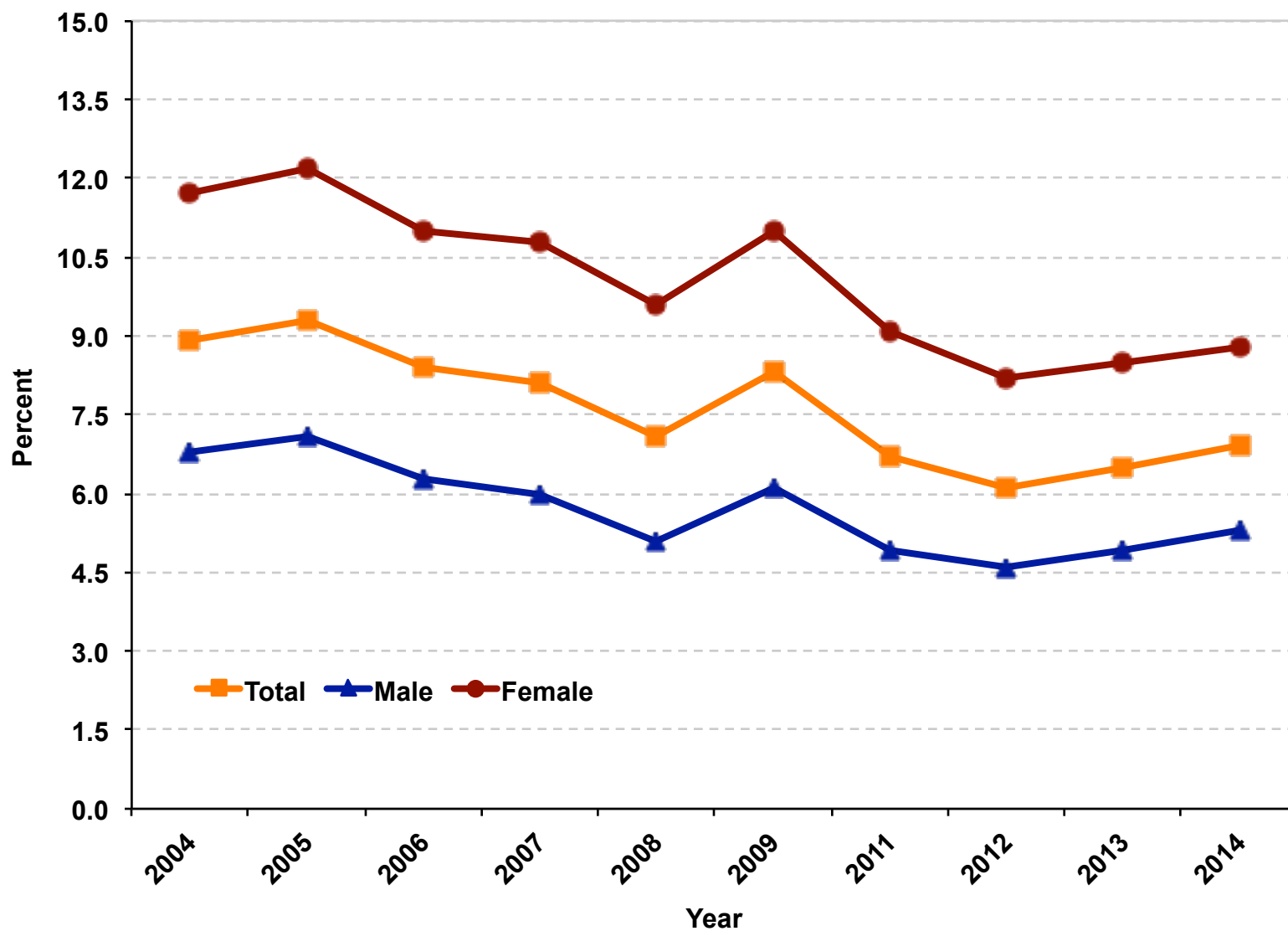
GDP per capita, Brazil



Note: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP), constant 2011 international dollars.

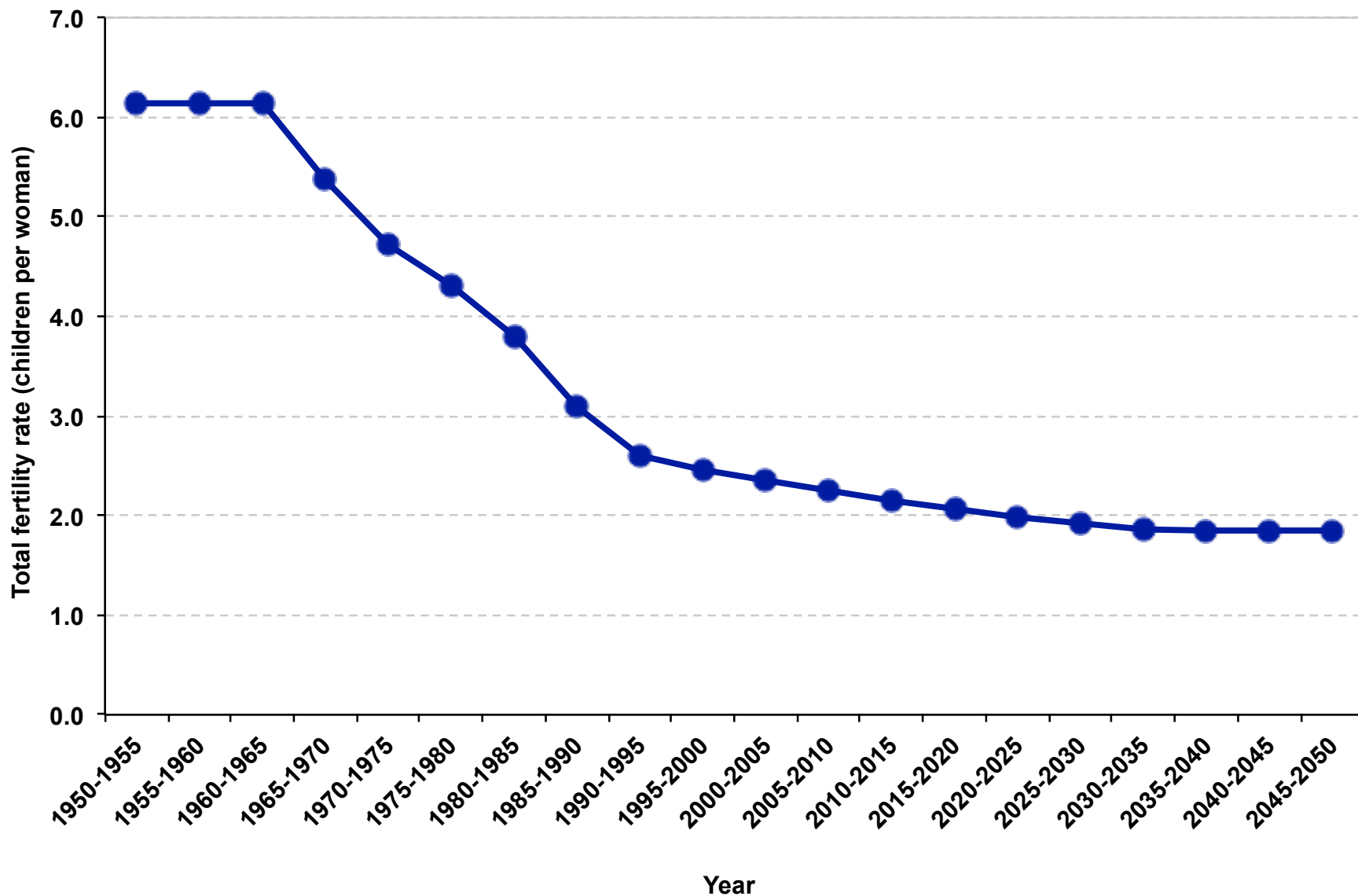
Source: World Development Indicators.

Unemployment rate, Brazil



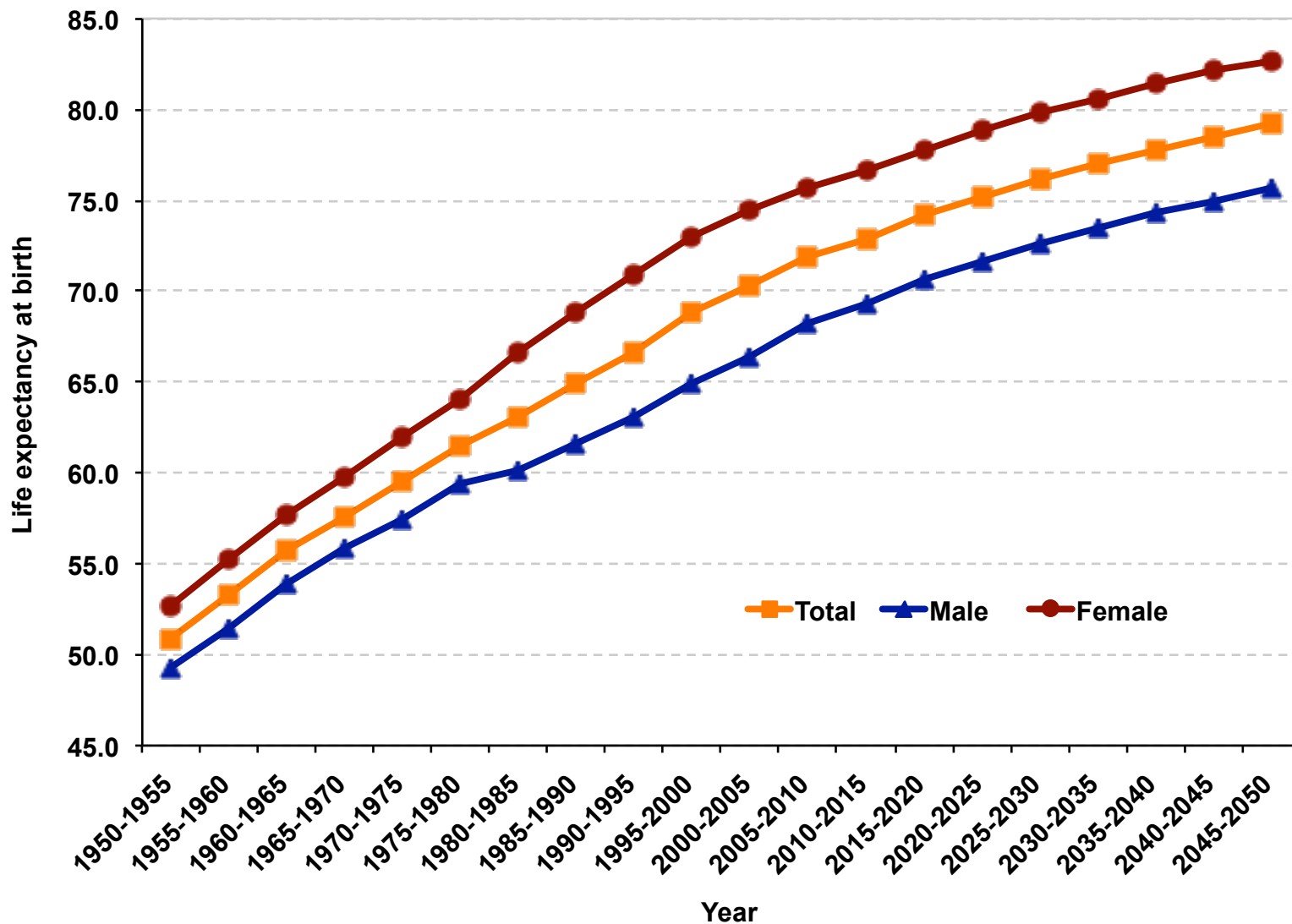
Source: Brazilian Census Bureau (IBGE), Brazilian Household National Surveys (PNAD), 2004–2014.

Total fertility rate, Brazil



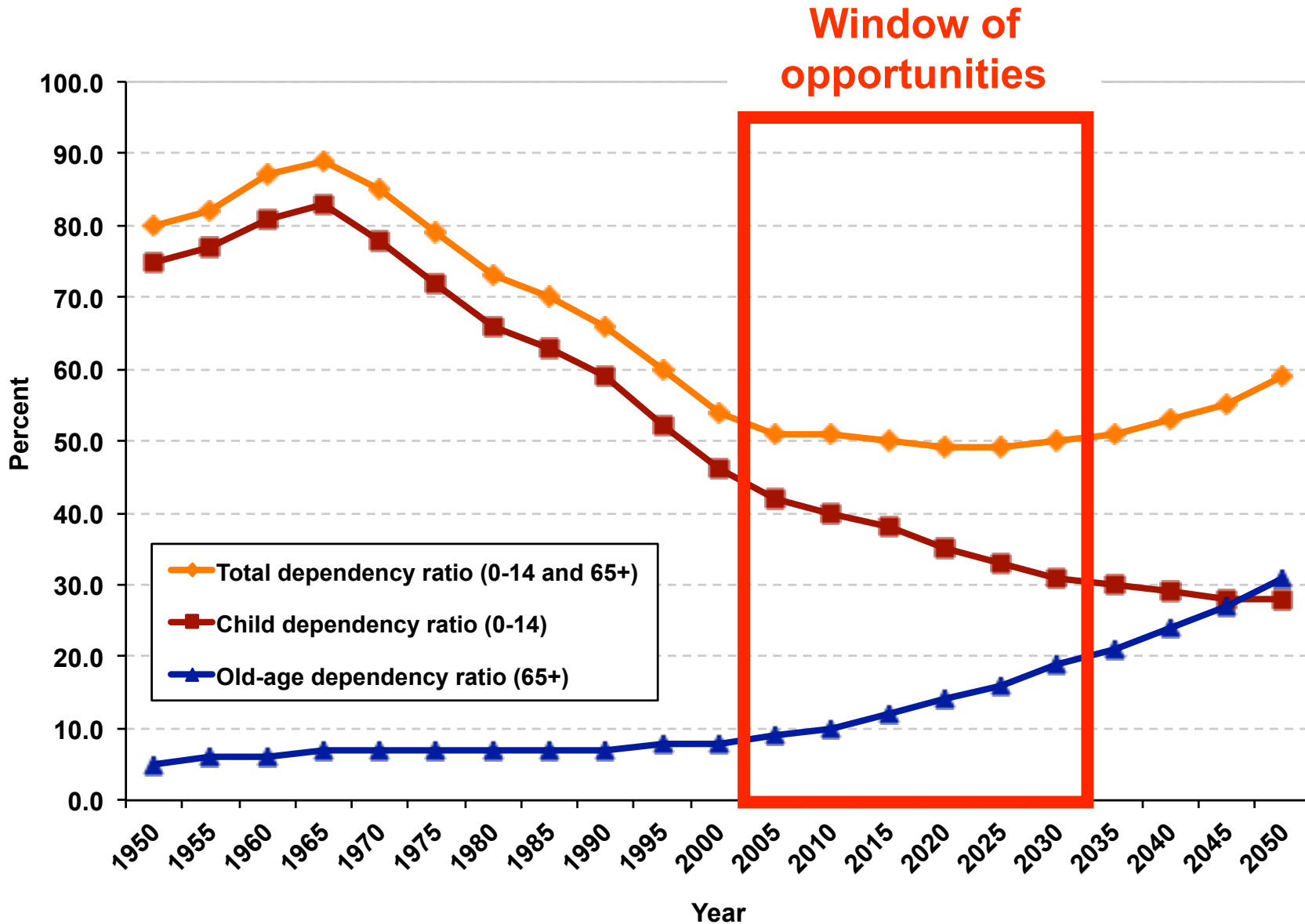
Source: United Nations projections (medium variant).

Life expectancy at birth, Brazil



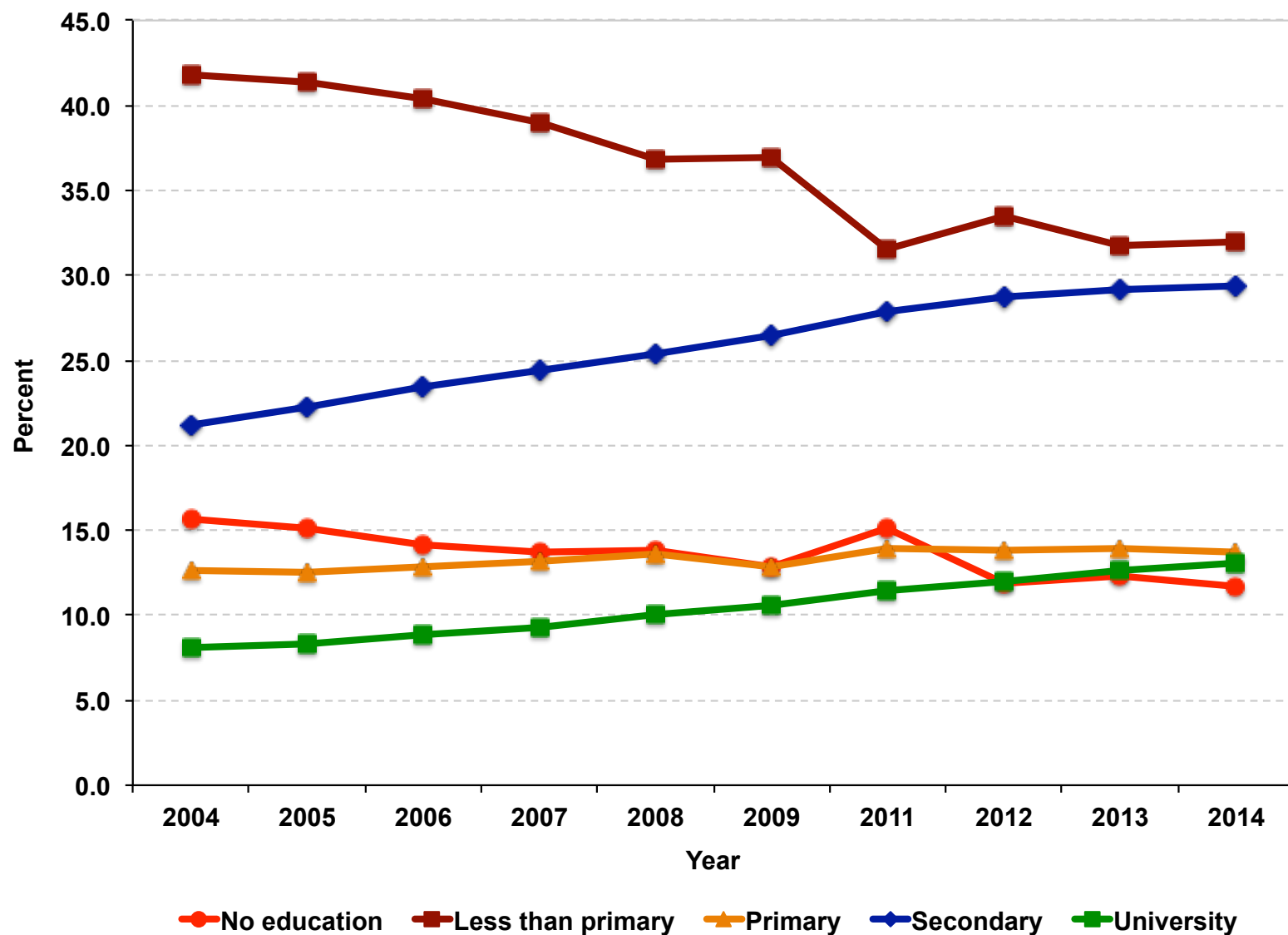
Source: United Nations projections (medium variant).

Dependency ratio, Brazil



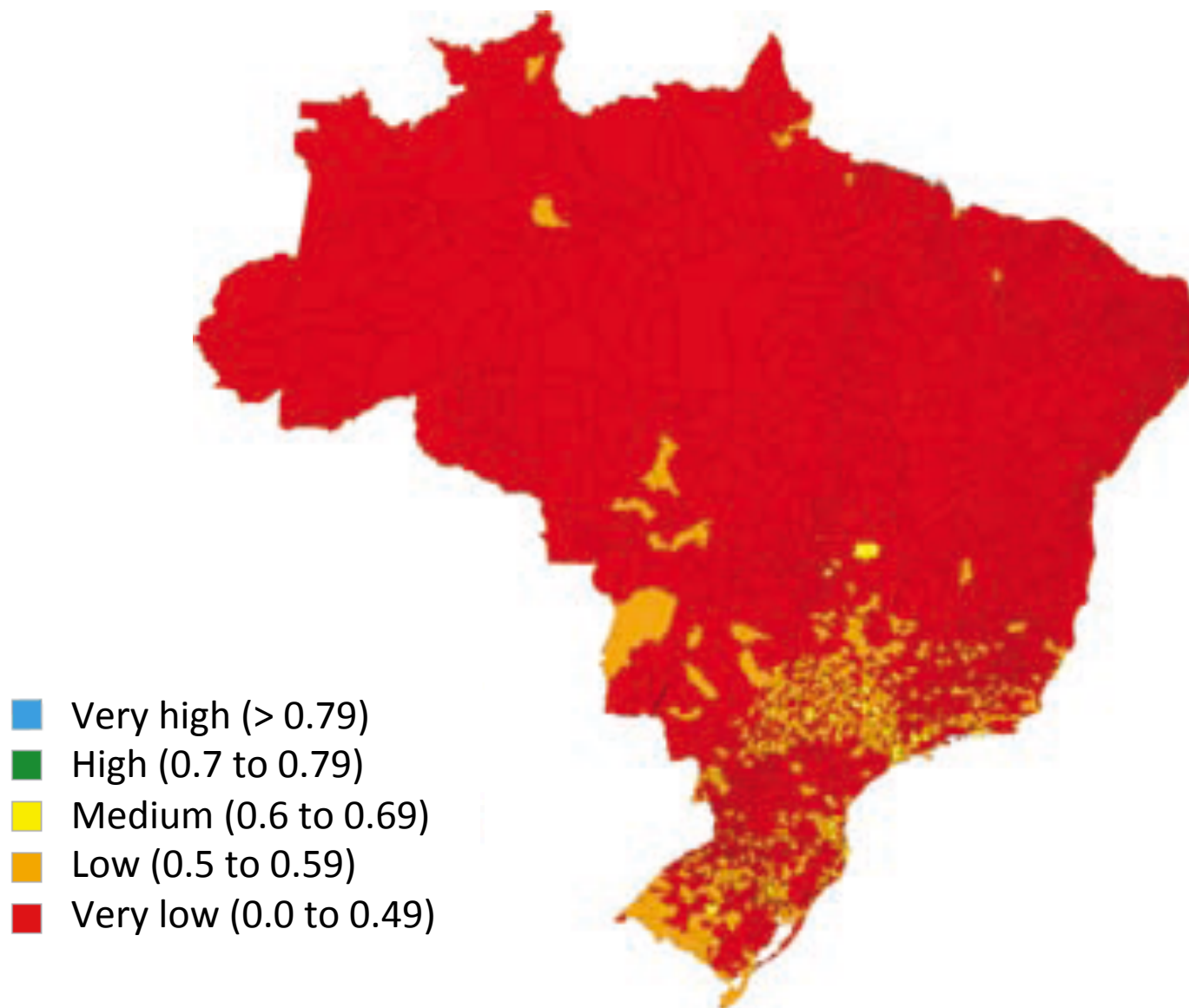
Source: United Nations projections (medium variant).

Educational attainment population 25+, Brazil

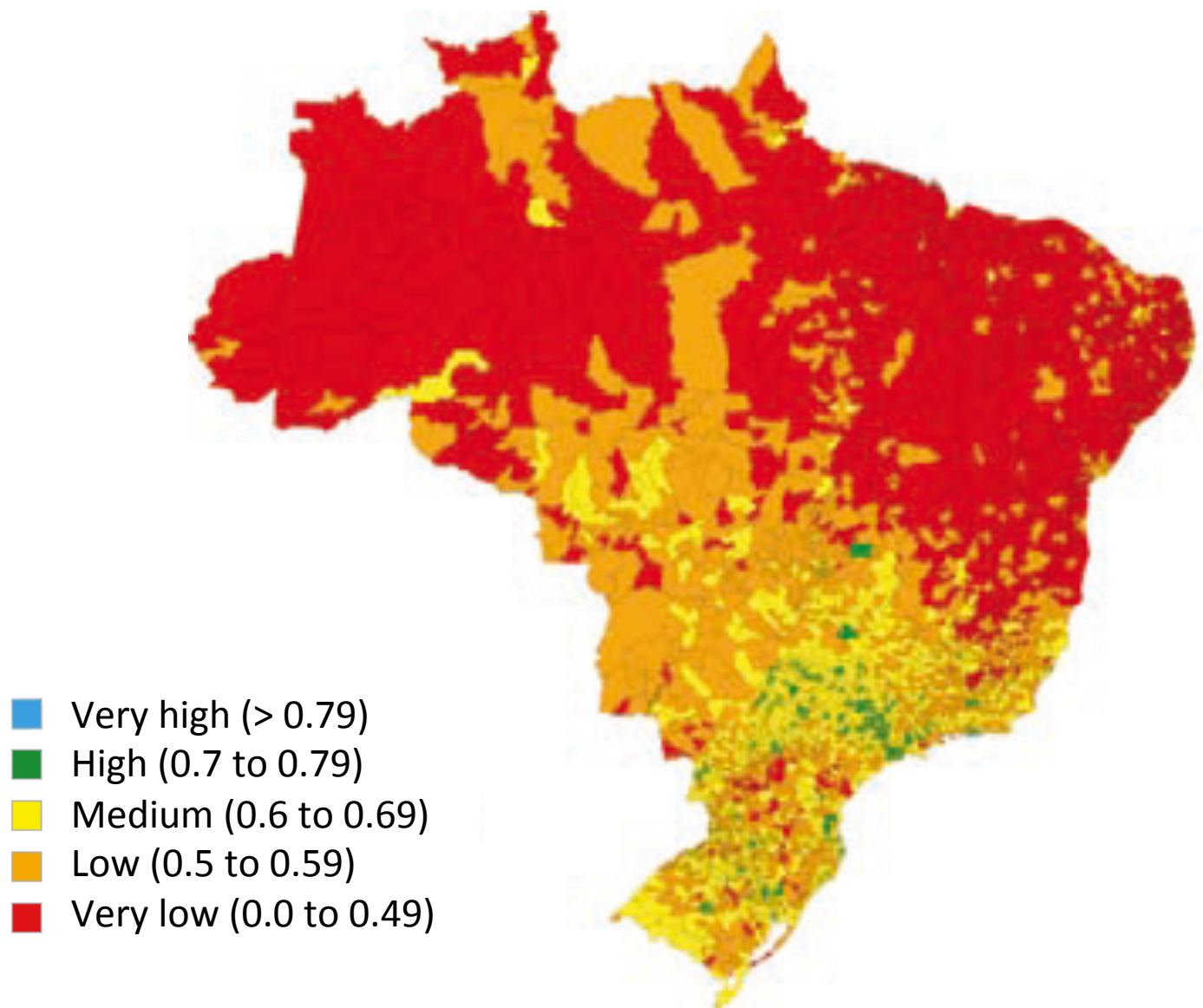


Source: Brazilian Census Bureau (IBGE), Brazilian Household National Surveys (PNAD), 2004–2014.

Human development index, 1991

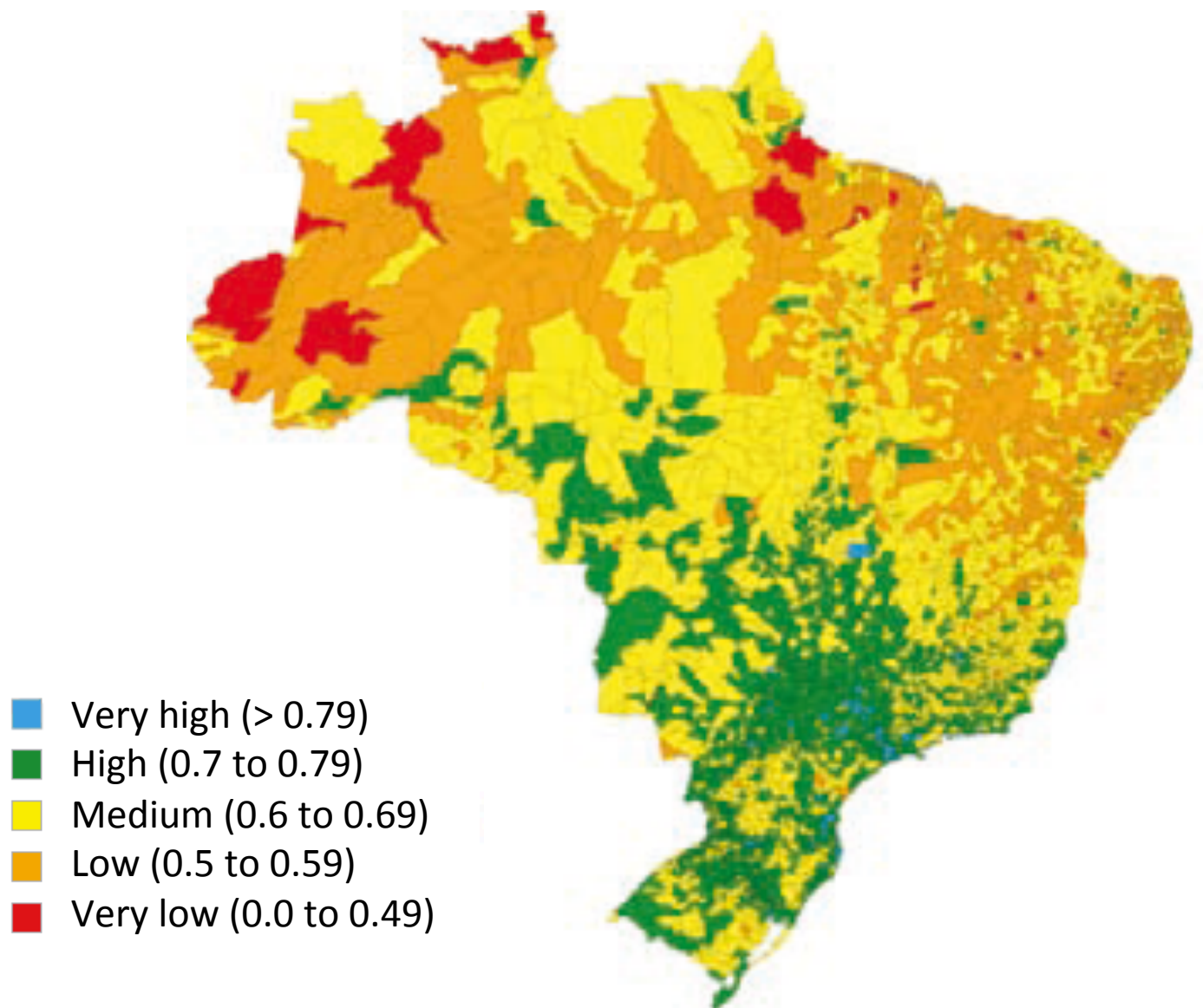


Human development index, 2000



Source: Human Development Atlas of Brazil, 2013.

Human development index, 2010



Disparities within population

- University completed, 2014 (Brazilian Household National Survey – PNAD):
 - Women: 14.7%
 - Men: 11.4%

- University completed, 2010 (Demographic Census – SIDRA):
 - White: 12.8%
 - Black/Brown: 4.0%

- Murder rate per 100,000 population, 2010 (Waiselfisz 2012):
 - Total: 24.8 (49,203 murders)
 - White: 15.5
 - Black/Brown: 36.0

Public policies

- Public policies are needed to improve the quality of life for vulnerable social groups.
- Educational improvements are essential to increase well-being of population.
- Expansion of **public universities**.
- Provision of college **scholarships** and **student loans** for economically disadvantaged students.
- **Affirmative actions** to increase the proportion of underrepresented socioeconomic groups at universities.

Some Brazilians...

- ... watch
- ... know they have another better life
- ... don't have jobs
- ... have two selves
- ... search for their loved ones
- ... collect trash
- ... make weapons
- ... are seen as monsters
- ... have incurable diseases
- ... are abused
- ... have invisible friends
- ... want their daughter with them
- ... deal drugs
- ... sell their perfect bodies

They are all soundless

