How's Life in Brazil?

OECD Better Life Initiative

Brazil's current well-being, 2018 or latest available year

Income and Wealth	Household income ••• •••	Household wealth ••• •••	S80/S20 income ratio ❸ (household income for the top 20% is 12.5x that of the bottom 20%) •••
Housing	Housing affordability ••• •••	Overcrowding rate ••• •••	
Work and Job Quality	Employment rate ❸ (67.6% of the population aged 25-64) ↘	Gender wage gap ••• •••	Long hours in paid work ❷ (6.8% of employees usually work 50+ hours/week) ↗
Health	Life expectancy at birth ❸ (75.7 years) ↗	Gap in life expectancy by education (men) ••• •••	
Knowledge and Skills	Student skills in science ❸ (403.6 PISA mean score) ↔	Students with low skills ❸ (43.2% with low PISA scores in maths, reading, science) •••	
Environmental Quality	Access to green space ••• •••	Exposure to outdoor air pollution ❷ (68.3% of population > WHO threshold) ↗	
Subjective Well-being	Life satisfaction ••• •••	Negative affect balance ❸ (16.4% of population report more negative than positive feelings) ↔	
Safety	Homicides ❸ (26.7 per 100 000 population) ↘	Gender gap in feeling safe ❷ (women feel 16 percentage points less safe than men walking alone at night) ↔	
Work-life Balance	Time off ••• •••	Gender gap in hours worked ••• •••	
Social Connections	Social interactions ••• •••	Lack of social support ❸ (10% people report having no friends or relatives to count on in times of trouble) ↔	
Civic Engagement	Voter turnout ❶ (79.7% of registered voters voted) ↔	Having no say in government ••• •••	

Brazil's resources for future well-being, 2018 or latest available year

Natural Capital	Economic Capital	Human Capital	Social Capital
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita ❶ (5.1 tonnes, CO_2 equivalent) ↘	Produced fixed assets ••• •••	Educational attainment of young adults ❸ (65.7% with at least upper secondary) ↗	Trust in others ••• •••
Material footprint ❶ (13.3 tonnes per capita) ↔	Financial net worth of government ❷ (-25.7% of GDP) ↔	Premature mortality ❸ (9 111 potential years lost per 100 000 population) ↗	Trust in government ❸ (20% of the population) ↘
Red List Index of threatened species ❷ (0.9 on 0-1 scale) ↘	Household debt ❶ (54.6% of household net disposable income) ↘	Labour underutilisation rate ••• •••	Gender parity in politics ❸ (9% women in national parliament) •••

Note: ❶=top-performing OECD tier (equivalent), ❷=middle-performing OECD tier (equivalent), ❸=bottom-performing OECD tier (equivalent). ↗ indicates consistent improvement; ↔ indicates no clear or consistent trend; ↘ indicates consistent deterioration, and "…" indicates insufficient time series to determine trends since 2010. For methodological details, see the Reader's Guide of *How's Life? 2020*.

For more information

Access the complete publication, including information about the methods used to determine trends at: https://doi.org/10.1787/9870c393-en.

Find the data used in this country profile at: http://oecd.org/statistics/Better-Life-Initiative-2020-country-notes-data.xlsx.

Deprivations in Brazil

Deprivations in selected indicators of current well-being, 2018 or latest available year

BRAZIL

20%
of the population live in relative income poverty

There is no data available on financial insecurity

There is no data available on housing cost overburden

There is no data available on life satisfaction

10%
say they have no friends or family to turn to in times of need

There is no data available on satisfaction with time use

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Source: OECD (2020), *How's Life? 2020: Measuring Well-Being*

Note: Relative income poverty refers to the share of people with household disposable income below 50% of the national median; financial insecurity refers to the share of individuals who are not income poor, but whose liquid financial assets are insufficient to support them at the level of the national relative income poverty line for at least three months; housing cost overburden refers to the share of households in the bottom 40% of the income distribution spending more than 40% of their disposable income on housing costs; and low satisfaction with life and with time use refer to the share of the population rating their satisfaction as 4 or lower (on a 0-10 scale).

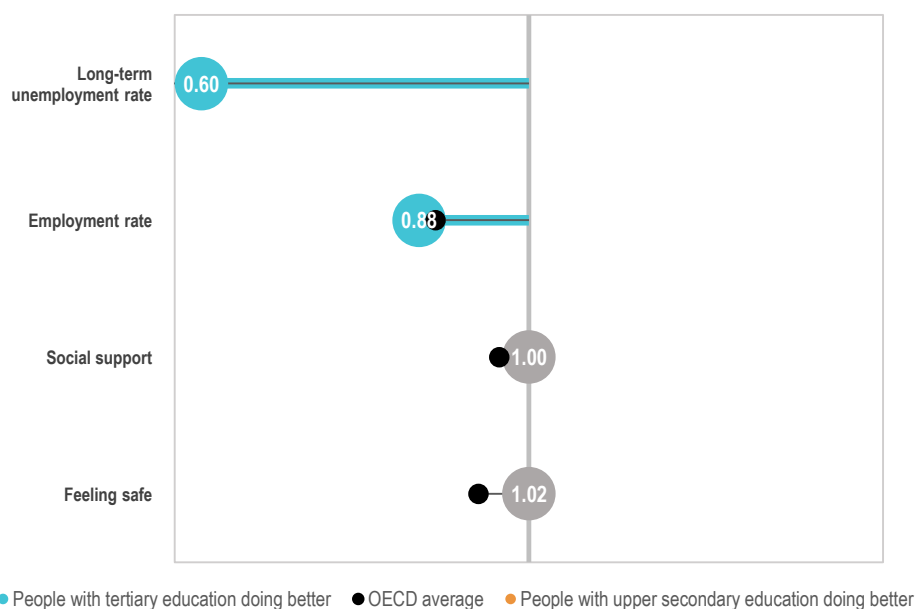## Inequalities between men and women in Brazil

Gender ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2018 or latest available year
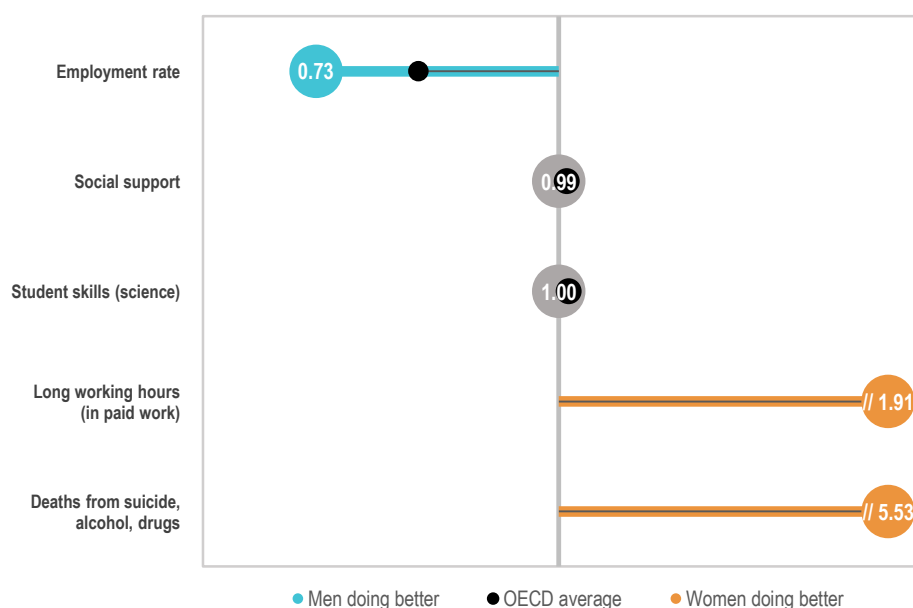
Note: Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between men and women, defined as gender ratios within 0.03 points distance to parity.

Inequalities between people with different educational attainment in Brazil

Education ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2018 or latest available year
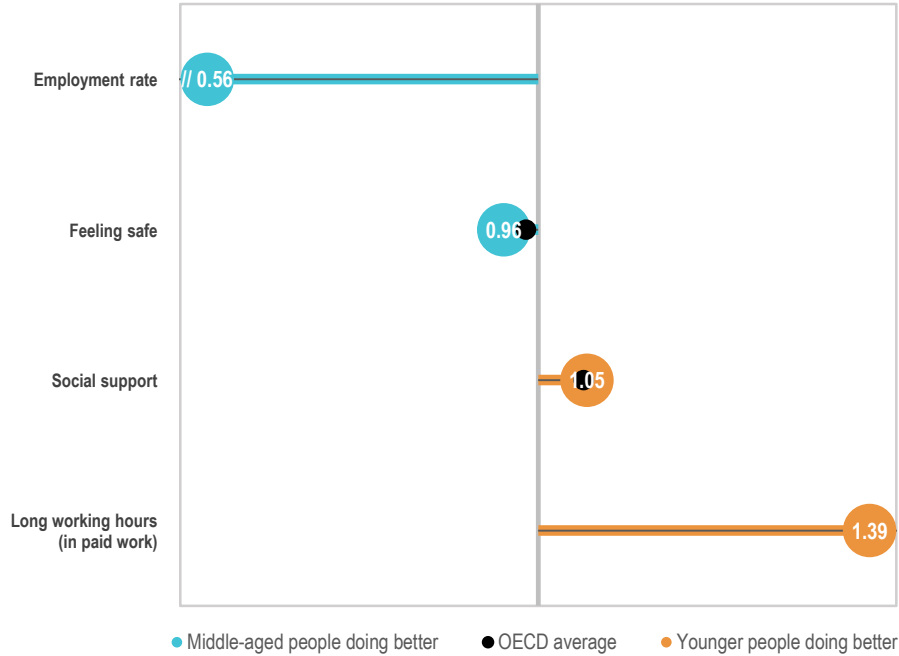

Note: Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between groups with different educational attainment, defined as education ratios within 0.03 points distance to parity.
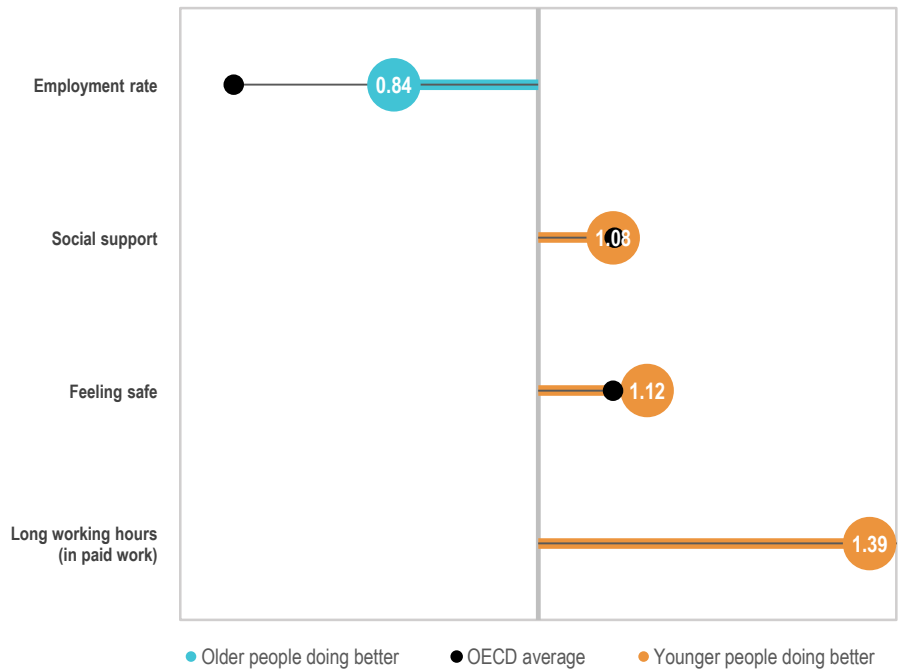
Inequalities between age groups in Brazil

Age ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2018 or latest available year

A. Younger and middle-aged people

Indicator	Value
Employment rate	0.56
Feeling safe	0.96
Social support	1.05
Long working hours (in paid work)	1.39

● Middle-aged people doing better   ● OECD average   ● Younger people doing better

B. Younger and older people

Indicator	Value
Employment rate	0.84
Social support	1.08
Feeling safe	1.12
Long working hours (in paid work)	1.39

● Older people doing better   ● OECD average   ● Younger people doing better

Note: Age ranges differ according to each indicator and are only broadly comparable. They generally refer to 15-24/29 years for young people, 25/30 to 45/50 years for the middle-aged and 50 years and over for older people. See *How's Life? 2020* for further details. Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between age groups, defined as age ratios within 0.03 points distance to parity.