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## Decent Work Indicator list for Brazil

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### Employment opportunities

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Labour force participation rate (16 to 64 years), in % (by sex, colour Black/White, location Rural/Urban)

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Employment-to-population ratio (16 to 64 years), in % (by sex, colour Black/White, location Rural/Urban)

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Unemployment rate (16 to 64 years), in % (by sex, colour Black/White, location Rural/Urban)

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Formality rate, in %<sup>1</sup> (by sex, colour Black/White, location Rural/Urban)

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Youth not in education and not in employment (15 to 24 years), in % (by sex, colour Black/White, location Rural/Urban)

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Youth unemployment rate (15 to 24 years), in % (by sex, colour Black/White, location Rural/Urban)

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Source: IBGE - PNAD

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### Adequate earnings and productive work

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Working poor (poverty line of PPP\$ 1.25/day), in %<sup>1</sup>

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Working poor (poverty line of PPP\$ 2.00/day), in %<sup>2</sup>

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Average real wages from principal job (per month), in constant 2007 R\$ (by sex, colour Black/White, location Rural/Urban)

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Low pay rate (below 2/3 of median hourly earnings), in % (by sex, colour Black/White, location Rural/Urban)

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Unremunerated workers, in % of all employed persons (by sex, colour Black/White, location Rural/Urban)

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Real minimum wage (per month), in constant Feb. 2009 R\$

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Source: IBGE – PNAD

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### Decent Hours

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Employed population with working hours in excess of 44 hours per week, in % (by sex, colour Black/White, location Rural/Urban)

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Employed population with working hours in excess of 48 hours per week, in % (by sex, colour Black/White, location Rural/Urban)

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Average hours worked per week (all jobs) (by sex, colour Black/White, location Rural/Urban)

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Source: IBGE – PNAD

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### **Combining work, family and personal life**

Share of employed persons with daily commuting time up to 30 minutes (inclusive), in %  
(by sex, colour Black/White, location Rural/Urban)

Share of employed persons with daily commuting time more than 30 minutes and up to 1 hour (inclusive), in %  
(by sex, colour Black/White, location Rural/Urban)

Share of employed persons with daily commuting time more than 1 hour and up to 2 hours (inclusive), in %  
(by sex, colour Black/White, location Rural/Urban)

Share of employed persons with daily commuting time above 2 hours, in %  
(by sex, colour Black/White, location Rural/Urban)

Time spent on domestic chores per week (persons aged 16 years or above), in hours  
(by sex, colour Black/White, location Rural/Urban)

Source: IBGE – PNAD

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### **Work that should be abolished**

Child labour (10 to 14 years), in % (by sex, colour Black/White, location Rural/Urban)

Child labour (5 to 14 years), in % (by sex, colour Black/White, location Rural/Urban)

Source: IBGE – PNAD (see technical notes).

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### **Stability and security of work**

Average tenure, in years (by sex, colour Black/White, location Rural/Urban)

Share of employed persons with tenure of less than one year, in % (by sex, colour Black/White, location Rural/Urban)

Share of employed persons with tenure equal to or greater than five years, in % (by sex, colour Black/White, location Rural/Urban)

Source: IBGE – PNAD (see technical notes)

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### **Equal opportunity and treatment in employment**

Distribution of positions of management by sex and race, in % (by sex, colour Black/White)

Share of workers engaged in occupational category 'production of goods and repair and maintenance', in % (by sex, colour Black/White)

Share of workers engaged in occupational category 'services', in % (by sex, colour Black/White)

Gap of average monthly earnings in principal job received by women in relation to men and by blacks in relation to whites (by sex, colour Black/White)

Source: IBGE – PNAD (see technical notes).

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**Safe work environment**

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**Labour inspection**

Number of labour inspectors

Employed population, in thousands<sup>1</sup>

Number of labour inspectors per 10.000 employed

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**Recognized insurance cases**

Total non-fatal occupational injuries

Thereof:

Typical occupational injuries

Commuting injuries

Occupational diseases

Permanent incapacity

Fatal occupational injuries

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**Incidence rate of non-fatal occupational injuries (per 100,000 covered workers)****Incidence rate of fatal occupational injuries (per 100,000 covered workers)**

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Source: Federal System of Labour Inspection, MTE and IBGE-PNAD; DIEESE, *Anuário dos Trabalhadores*, and Ministry of Social Security, *Statistical Yearbook on Work Accidents*.

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**Social security**

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Federal public social security expenditure, in % of GDP

By modality of spending

Social welfare expenditure

Health-care expenditure

Other social security expenditure

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Share of population aged 65 years or older who receive a pension, in % (by sex, colour Black/White, location Rural/Urban)

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Share of workers aged 16 years or older who contribute to social security, in % (by sex, colour Black/White, location Rural/Urban)

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Source: Directory of Social Studies / IPEA; IBGE – PNAD (see technical notes).

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**Social dialogue, workers' and employers' representation**

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Trade union density rate (unadjusted, net), in % (by sex, colour Black/White, location Rural/Urban)

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Source: IBGE – PNAD

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**Economic and social context for decent work**

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Average years of schooling (population aged 15 years or older) (by sex, colour Black/White, location Rural/Urban)

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Literacy rate (population aged 15 years or older), in % (by sex, colour Black/White, location Rural/Urban)

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HIV prevalence rate (population aged 15 to 49 years), in % (by sex, colour Black/White, location Rural/Urban)

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GDP and GDP growth

GDP per capita, in PPP (constant international 2005 \$)<sup>2</sup>

Real GDP growth, in %

Real GDP per capita growth, in %

Gross fixed capital formation, in % of GDP

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Annual inflation rate (INPC), in %

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Employment by branch of economic activity, in %

Agriculture

Industry

Services

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Income inequality

Gini Index – Employed population with earnings

Gini Index – Working-age population (10 or more years)

Gini Index – Families with earnings<sup>7</sup>

Family income per capita – Share distributed to 10% poorest, in %

Family income per capita – Share distributed to 10% richest, in %

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Sources: IBGE – PNAD (See Technical notes); IBGE, National Accounts; IBGE, Historical series and IPEA, IPEADATA; World Bank (World Development Indicators); UNAIDS/WHO, 2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic, July 2008.