Creating Synergies between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the G20

Inequalities Module

First Analyses

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

IBGE

Introduction

"Building a Just World and a Sustainable Planet" is the motto of the Group of Twenty (G20) chosen for the Brazilian presidency, in 2024. Building a just world leads us to other issues, also present in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, such as the fight against social and economic inequalities, against poverty and hunger. Joining these agendas, working on their existing synergies, is a way of contributing to the efficiency of the actions of public policies, with positive results for society.

Created in 1999, the G20 is formed by 19 countries[1] of the five continents and two regional bodies, the European Union and the African Union. It is a Forum of world economic cooperation, which had its scope expanded beyond the economic aspect to include other themes associated with sustainable development, as climate change, agriculture, energy, fight against corruption, among others.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in turn, was signed by UN Member States, on September 2015. It is a Plan of Action for People, Planet and Prosperity, which depends upon Partnerships and Peace to be carried out (5 Ps of the Agenda). It has 17 Goals, 169 Targets and 231 Global Indicators to monitor its evolution. Brazil has one more goal, SDG 18, launched in the SDG World Summit in 2023, and which will deal with Racial Equality in the Brazilian Society, meeting the needs of afro-descendant and indigenous populations.

In 2016, the G20 members endorsed the 2030 Agenda by creating the Development Working Group, which is the coordinating body. The fight against inequalities, one of the global challenges, lies among its work themes and also appears in other G20 Groups (e.g. Anti-corruption, Research and innovation, Health). Goal 10 of the 2030 Agenda addresses inequalities, but, as it is a cross-cutting theme, it also relates to other SDGs.

The IBGE has been making an effort towards the production of the global indicators for the monitoring of the 2030 Agenda in Brazil, in a collaborative way, with other institutions that produce official data, and having representation in several international groups on the theme. One of them is the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), coordinated by the UN Statistics Division, where the IBGE represents Brazil, Mercosur countries and Chile, and of which it became co-chair in 2023.

Data disaggregation for the SDG indicators is fundamental for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its "Leave No One Behind" principle, as it allows to capture populations in vulnerable situations and inequalities, so that these aspects can be sorted out by means of public policies.

The product resulting from this collaborative effort is the Brazil SDG Platform, which currently has a set of 125 indicators for the monitoring of the 2030 Agenda in Brazil (https://odsbrasil.gov.br). The indicators are aligned with the international standards and methodologies and

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[1] The G20 members are: South Africa, Germany, Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, South Korea, United States, France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, United Kingdom, Russia, Turkey in addition to the African Union and the European Union.

are calculated based on official national data regularly produced.

With this publication, the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE brings into discussion the existing synergies between the 2030 Agenda and the G20, providing the first set of information to support the debates on inequalities, which will be carried out in the scope of the working groups and task forces, as well as in the G20 Social and in the Summit itself, to be held in November.
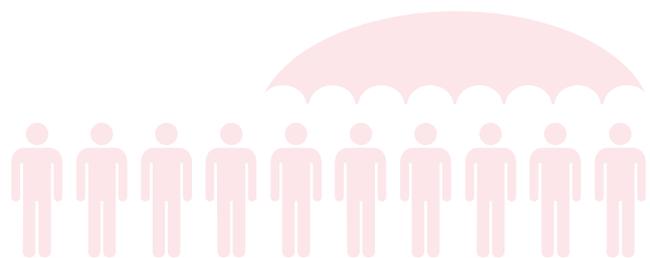
The publication brings seven global indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that draw a picture of the inequalities in and among the G20 countries, through the latest available information for most of the countries. Next, there are 17 indicators for seven SDGs (1 - poverty, 3 - health, 4 - education, 5 - gender, 8 - economic growth and decent work, 10 - inequalities and 16 - peace, justice and effective institutions), showing the importance of data disaggregation, as it reveals inequalities in the most diverse spheres (income, gender, color or race, age groups, persons with disabilities and regional inequalities).

A portrait of inequalities in the G20, by selected SDGs

SDG 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1 NO POVERTY

Eradicating extreme poverty, expanding social protection programs, extending access to essential services are some of the challenges in achieving SDG 1 in the countries.
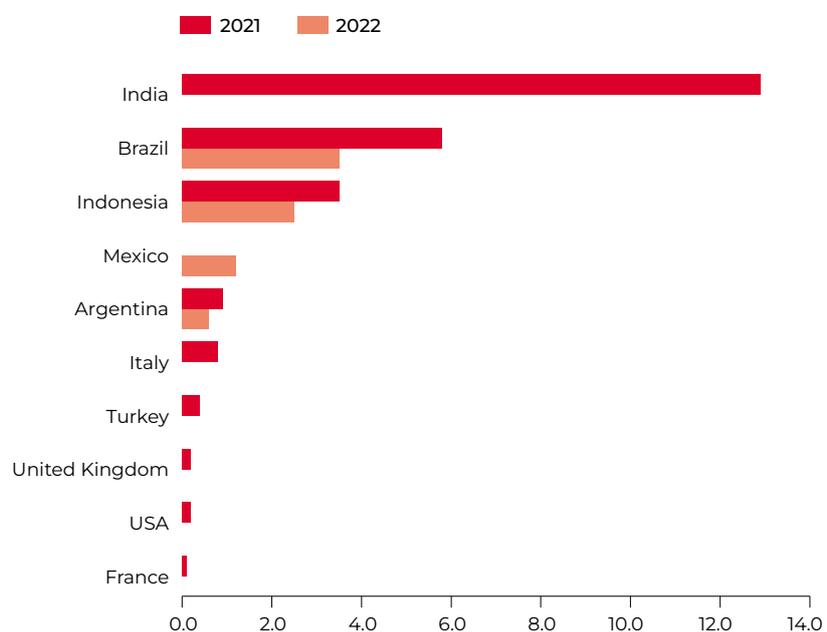
Among the G20 countries that have information in the Global SDG Indicators Database, considering the poverty line of $2.15/day, India, Brazil and Indonesia had the highest proportions of poor people in 2021, with decrease in 2022 recorded in Brazil (from 5.8 to 3.5%) and Indonesia (3.5 to 2.5%). The graph shows the disparities in the Group. While India had 12.9% of the population below the international poverty line, the proportion in France was 0.1%, and 0.2% in the United States and in the United Kingdom, in 2021.

Indicator 1.1.1
Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line (%)

■ 2021 ■ 2022

India
Brazil
Indonesia
Mexico
Argentina
Italy
Turkey
United Kingdom
USA
France

0.0   2.0   4.0   6.0   8.0   10.0   12.0   14.0

Source: World Bank. https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.DDAY?view=chart.

Note: Considering the poverty line of $2.15/day.

SDG 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Ensuring equity of access to education, improving quality, funding and international cooperation, building schools and improving their infrastructure, and eliminating inequalities are some of the challenges in achieving SGD 4 in the countries.
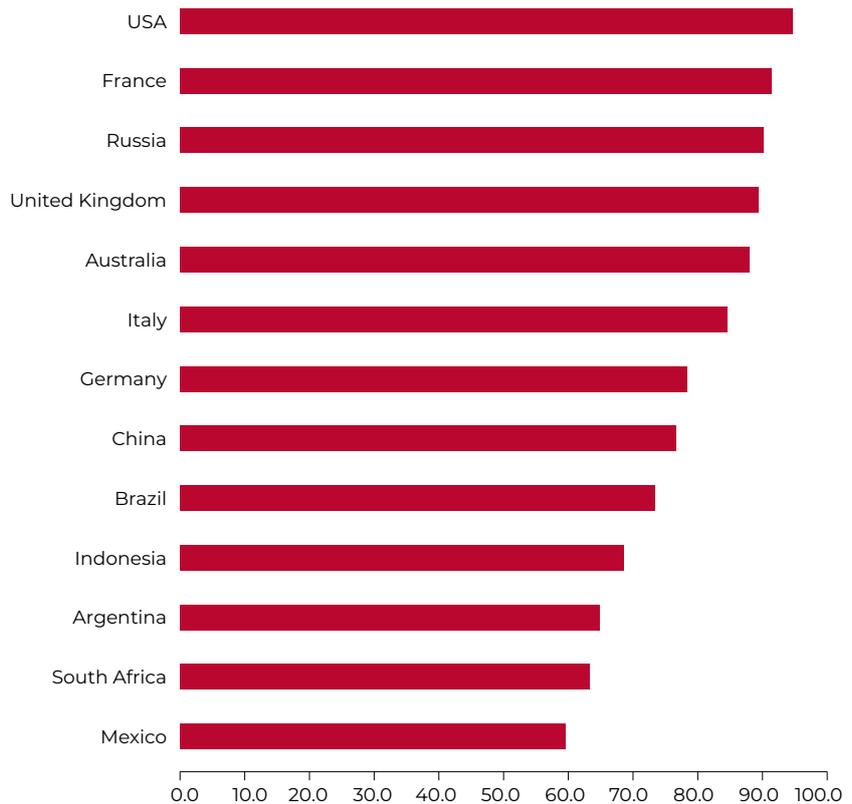
Indicator 4.1.2
Secondary education completion rate (%)

2021

In 2021, no G20 country reached the universal secondary school completion rate, which means people are being 'left behind' (out of school) and there are inequalities, although the proportions of developed countries are higher than those of developing countries. In the United States, the secondary school completion rate reached 94.58%. On the other hand, in Mexico it was 59.53% and in Brazil, 73.37%.

Source: UNESCO. http://sdg4-data.uis.unesco.org.

SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Expanding the representation of women in positions of power and leadership, eliminating violence against women and eradicating all forms of discrimination and harmful practices are some of the challenges in achieving SDG 5 in the countries.
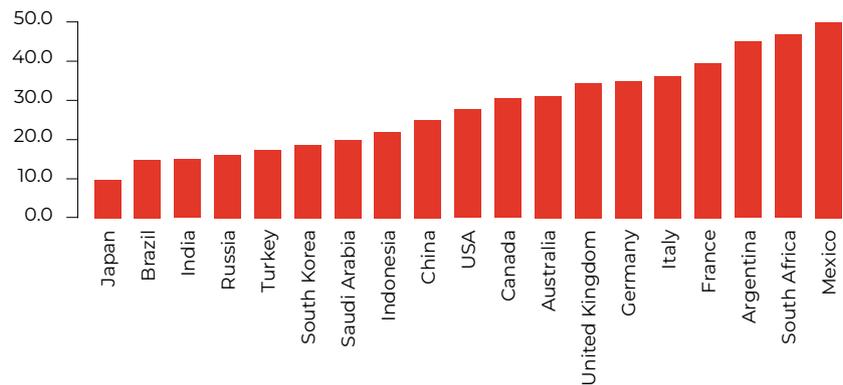
Mexico, South Africa, and Argentina are the G20 countries with highest women's representation in national parliament. Mexico, with a proportion of 50% in 2022, stands out. In many countries, among which are Japan (9.68%), Brazil (14.81%) and India (14.94%), egalitarian representation is far from being reached.

Indicator 5.5.1
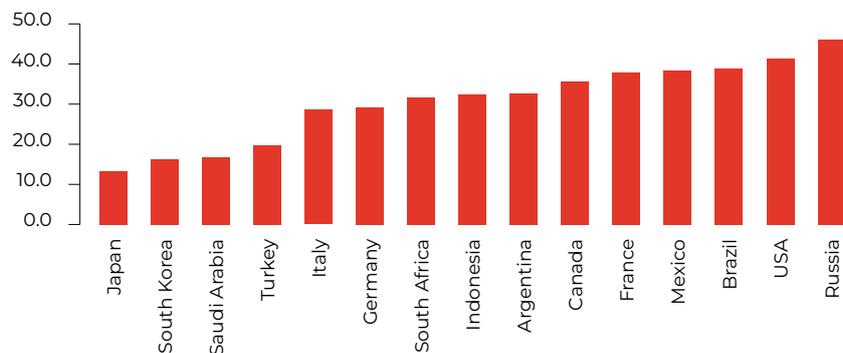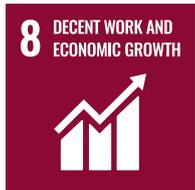Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)

2022

Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal.

Indicator 5.5.2
Proportion of women in managerial positions (%)

2021

Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal.

SDG 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Economic growth, employment generation, decent work for all, irrespective of sex, age, color or race or disability status are major global challenges in achieving SDG 8.
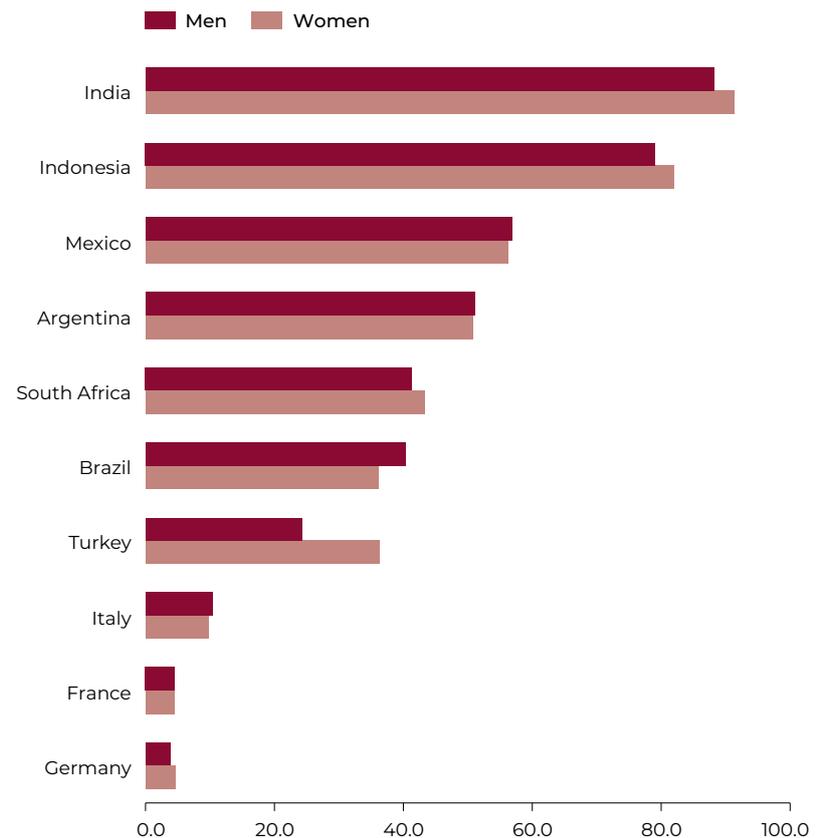
Indicator 8.3.1

Rate of informal employment of persons aged 15 and over employed in the week of reference, by sex (%)

2022

The rate of informal employment of persons aged 15 and over varies significantly among G20 countries. In India, Indonesia, South Africa, Turkey and Germany, the rate is higher for women. In other countries represented herein, the rate is higher for men. The figures also reveal inequalities among countries. Whereas in India the rate amounts to 91.32%, in Germany it is 4.61%.
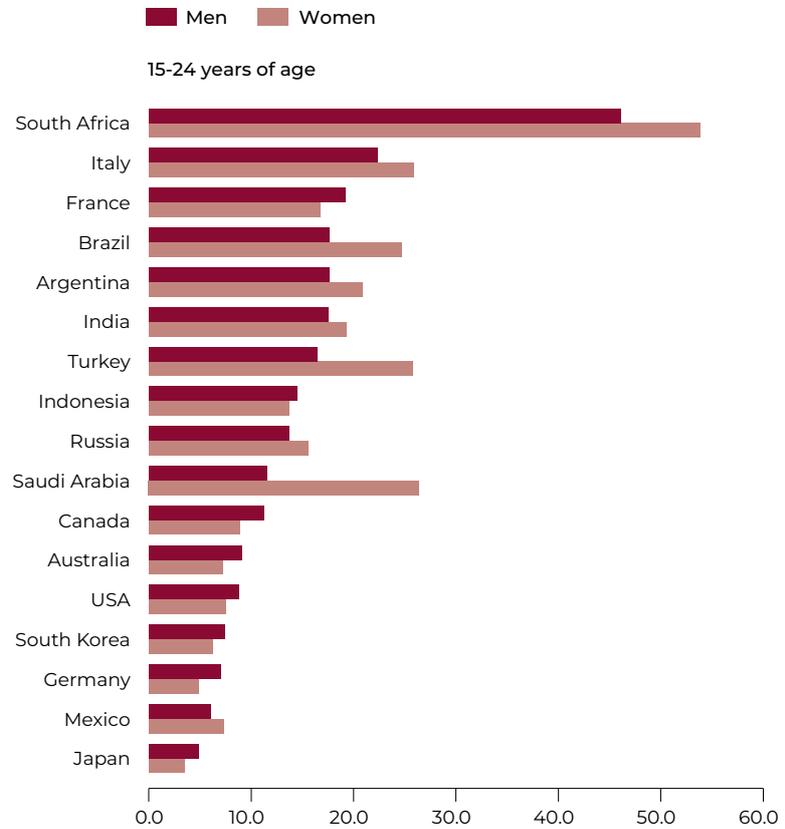

Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal.

Indicator 8.5.2

Unemployment rate, by sex and age groups (%)
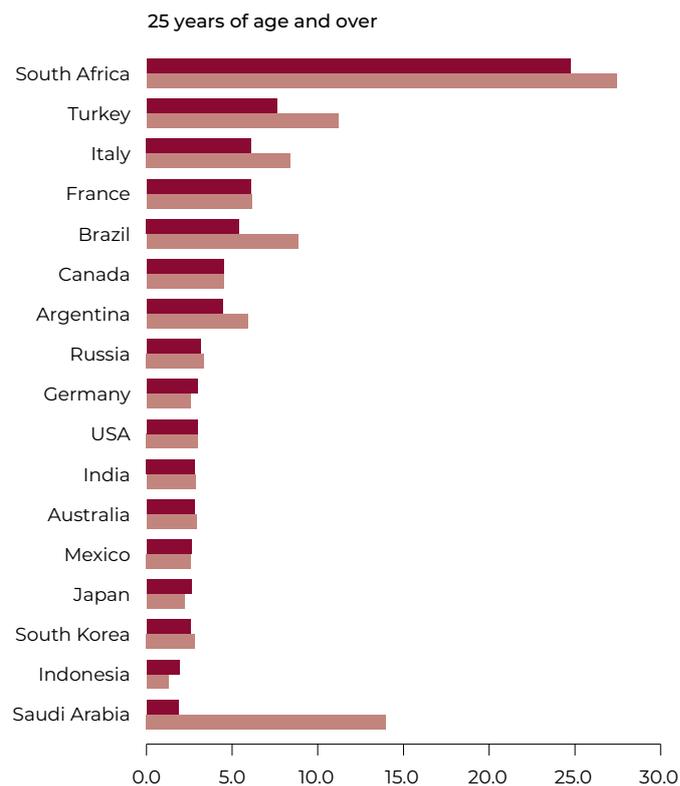
2022

■ Men   ■ Women

15-24 years of age

The unemployment rate was higher for the population aged 15-24 in all the G20 countries that measure this indicator. For women in this age group, the highest figures are observed in South Africa (53.85%), Saudi Arabia (26.41%), Italy (25.81%) and Turkey (25.71%).

25 years of age and over

For the population aged 25 and over, the highest rates are observed in South Africa (24.73% for men and 27.42% for women) and Saudi Arabia (13.98% for women). The main differences in employment by sex in this age group are observed in Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Brazil (5.42% - men and 8.85% - women).

Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal.

SDG 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Promoting peace and inclusive societies, combating corruption, strengthening institutions, and increasing society participation are among the challenges in achieving SDG 16.
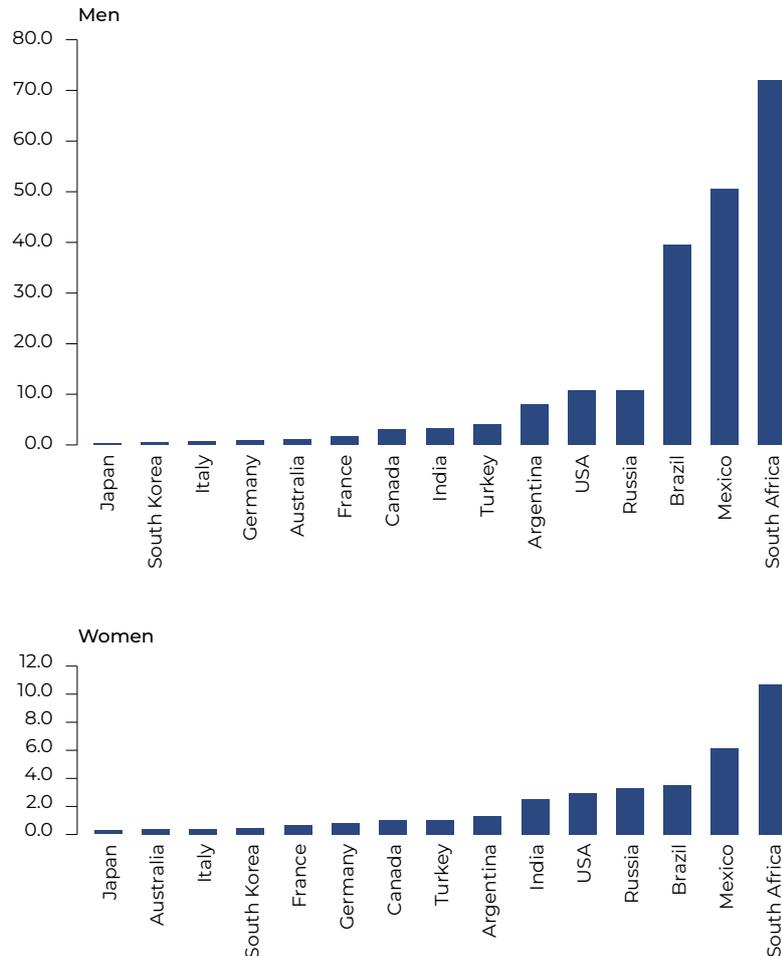
According to the latest UN report for the SDGs, 2021 was the year with the biggest number of intentional homicides in the world in the last two decades. Among the 15 G20 countries that generate data about the number of homicide victims, South Africa, Mexico and Brazil recorded the highest figures in 2021. Men are the majority of victims, with striking differences in relation to women, and for that reason the indicators are presented in separate graphs. In South Africa, male victims amounted to 72,04/100 thousand residents, whereas in Japan the figure was 0.25. For the sake of comparison, the global rate was 5.8/100 thousand, also in 2021, with 9.3 for men and 2.2 for women.

Indicator 16.1.1
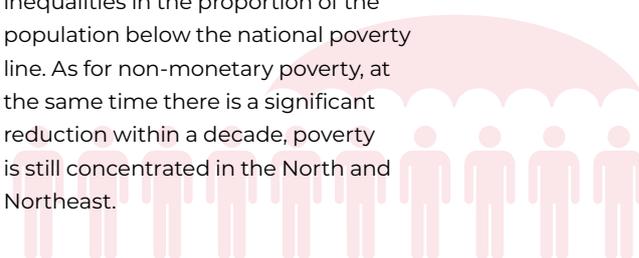Number of victims of intentional homicide, per 100 000 population, by sex

2021

Men

Women

Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal.

A portrait of inequalities in Brazil, by selected SDGs

SDG 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1 NO POVERTY

SDG 1, eradication of poverty is, not by chance, the first one in the list of 17 goals in the 2030 Agenda. Ending poverty in all its forms, and everywhere, is directly related to the improvement of living conditions and to the well-being of people. Within target 1.1 – reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions –

the disaggregation of indicators by age and geographic location of the housing unit (urban or rural) evidence striking inequalities in the proportion of the population below the national poverty line. As for non-monetary poverty, at the same time there is a significant reduction within a decade, poverty is still concentrated in the North and Northeast.
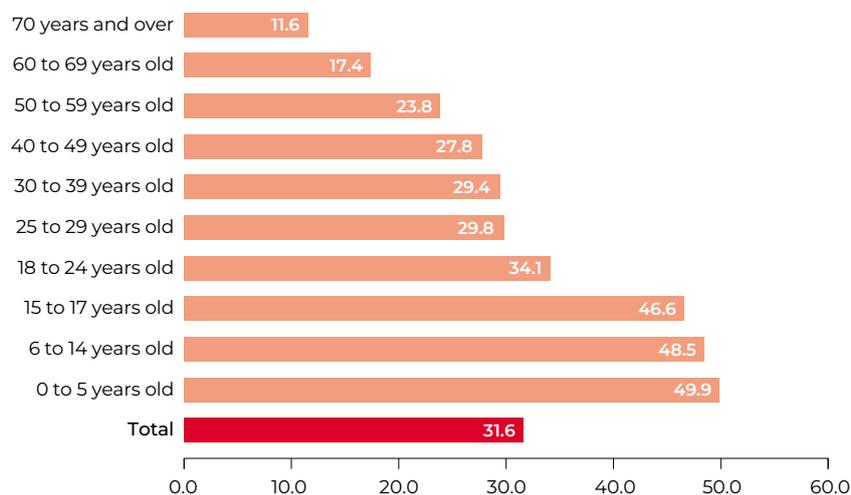
Monetary poverty is concentrated among the youth, persons up to 17 years of age.

Indicator 1.2.1

Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, by age groups (%)

2022

Age group	Value
70 years and over	11.6
60 to 69 years old	17.4
50 to 59 years old	23.8
40 to 49 years old	27.8
30 to 39 years old	29.4
25 to 29 years old	29.8
18 to 24 years old	34.1
15 to 17 years old	46.6
6 to 14 years old	48.5
0 to 5 years old	49.9
Total	31.6

Source: IBGE, Continuous National Household Sample Survey (Continuous PNAD).

Notes: 1. Consolidated result of the first interviews in 2012-2019 and of the fifth interviews in 2020-2022.

2. Poverty line of 6.85 dollars a day, converted by purchasing power parity (PPC- 2017) of personal consumption of R$ 2,3273771 per dollar.

3. After the conversion, the line is adjusted by inflation according to deflators used in Continuous PNAD.

4. The reported statistics refer to the proportion of persons with per capita household income below the poverty line.

5. The figures exclude pensioners, domestic workers, or relatives of domestic workers.

Among the employed, poverty is concentrated in rural areas.

Indicator 1.2.1

Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, by geographic location (%)

■ 2012   ■ 2022

Total	22.3 / 17.9
Urban	18.0 / 15.3
Rural	50.3 / 38.7

(scale: 0.0 — 10.0 — 20.0 — 30.0 — 40.0 — 50.0 — 60.0)

Source: IBGE, Continuous National Household Sample Survey (Continuous PNAD).

Notes: 1. Consolidated result of the first interviews in 2012-2019 and of the fifth interviews in 2020-2022.

2. Poverty line of 6.85 dollars a day, converted by purchasing power parity (PPC- 2017) of personal consumption of R$ 2,3273771 per dollar.

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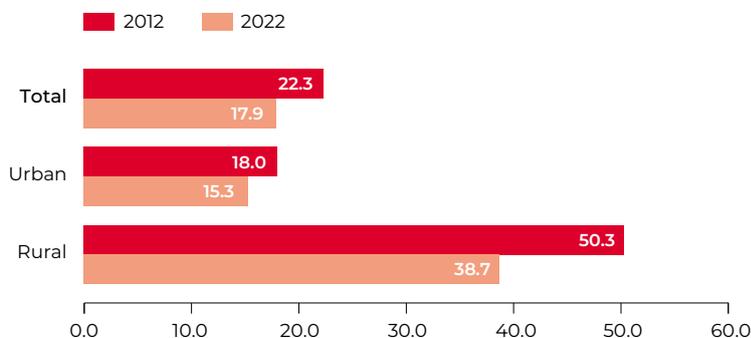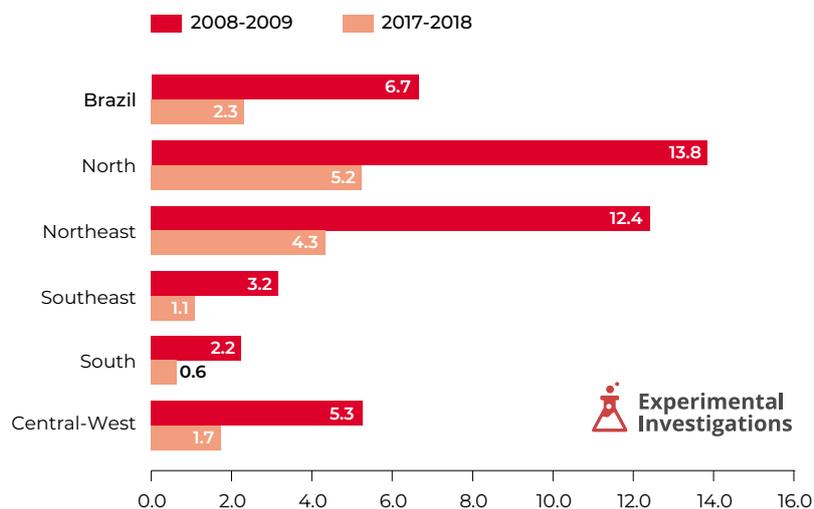
5. The figures exclude pensioners, domestic workers, or relatives of domestic workers.

The IPM-NM indicates significant reduction of poverty levels. Nevertheless, the indicator shows that poverty remains concentrated in the North and Northeast.

Indicator 1.2.2

Non-Monetary Multidimensional Poverty Index (IPM-NM)

■ 2008-2009   ■ 2017-2018

Brazil	6.7 / 2.3
North	13.8 / 5.2
Northeast	12.4 / 4.3
Southeast	3.2 / 1.1
South	2.2 / 0.6
Central-West	5.3 / 1.7

(scale: 0.0 — 2.0 — 4.0 — 6.0 — 8.0 — 10.0 — 12.0 — 14.0 — 16.0)

🧪 **Experimental Investigations**

Source: IBGE, Consumer Expenditure Survey (POF).

Notes: 1. The figures exclude domestic workers or relatives of the domestic workers.

2. More details about statistics are available in the publication "Evolution of non-monetary poverty and quality of life indicators in Brazil based on the Consumer Expenditure Survey" of 2023. <https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/index.php/biblioteca- catalogo?view=detalhes&id=2102021>.

SDG 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
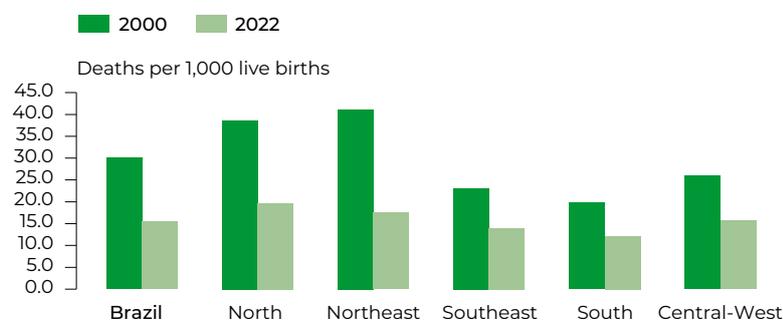
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

SDG 3, on health and well-being, is among those with the biggest number of targets and indicators, and encompasses a number of topics, such as the elimination of preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age (target 3.2), the promotion of mental health (target 3.4), environmental health, dealt with in target 3.9 (reduction of the number of diseases and deaths from hazardous chemicals, water and soil pollution and contamination), among other issues.

There was a drop in the mortality rate of children in the first five years of life, between 2000 and 2022, in all the Major Regions in Brazil. The North and Northeast were the ones recording the biggest drops of the rate for children under 5. In 2000, the Northeast had the highest mortality rate (41.2); in 2022, the North Region recorded the highest mortality rate (19.7).

Indicator 3.2.1
Under-5 Mortality Rate

■ 2000 ■ 2022

Deaths per 1,000 live births

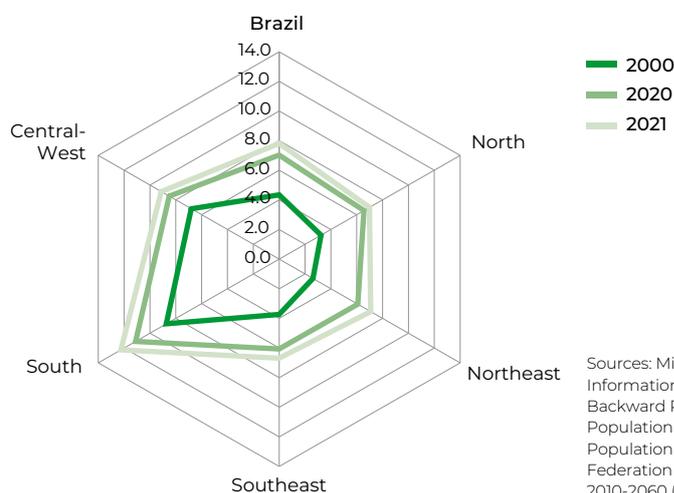Source: CGIAE/DAENT/SVS/MS – Home Visits to Students at Risk of Dropout.

Notes: 1. From 2014 to 2020, data estimated by MS/SVS/CGIAE using the methodology of Home Visits to Students at Risk of Dropout.

2. The Demographic Indicators Management Committee and Management Committee of RIPSA (Inter-agency Health Information Network) Indicators rank as good the quality of data provided by the Federation Units of Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul, Mato Grosso do Sul and Distrito Federal for SIM (Mortality Information System) and Sinasc (Live Births Information System), which allow the direct calculation of indicators about these Federation Units. Therefore, in the period considered, the aforementioned Federation Units had coverage rates of 100%, as no estimated were corrected by the system of Home Visits to Students at Risk of Dropout.

Between 2000 and 2021, suicide mortality rate increased in all the Major Regions, with the Northeast recording the biggest increase (171.6%) – from 2.6 to 7.1 deaths by 100 thousand residents. In Brazil, the increase corresponded to 79.9% – from 4.3, in 2000, to 7.8 deaths per 100 thousand population, in 2021. Between 2000 and 2021, it also increased, by 11.2%.

Indicator 3.4.2
Suicide mortality rate, in the population aged 5 and over, by Major Regions

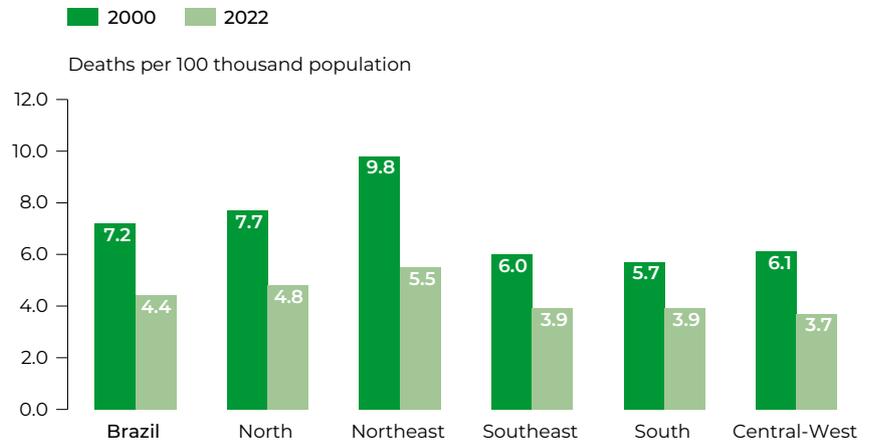Deaths per 100 thousand population

Sources: Ministry of Health, Mortality Information System - SIM; and IBGE, Backward Projection of the Population 2000/2010 and Population Projections of Brazil and Federation Units by sex and age 2010-2060 (reference year: 2018).

Reduction of mortality rate by 38.9% due to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene and regional inequalities, which still remain.

Indicator 3.9.2

Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene, by Major Regions

■ 2000 ■ 2022

Deaths per 100 thousand population

Region	2000	2022
Brazil	7.2	4.4
North	7.7	4.8
Northeast	9.8	5.5
Southeast	6.0	3.9
South	5.7	3.9
Central-West	6.1	3.7

Sources: Mortality Information System (SIM/MS); and IBGE, Backward Projection of the Population 2000/2010 and Population Projections of Brazil and Federation Units by sex and age 2010-2060 (reference year: 2018).

The main victims are children up to 4 years of age and elderly persons aged 60 and over, with the latter having increased significantly over time. In 2022, 79.2% of the deaths attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene were recorded for elderly persons aged 60 and over.

Indicator 3.9.2

Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene, by age groups (%)

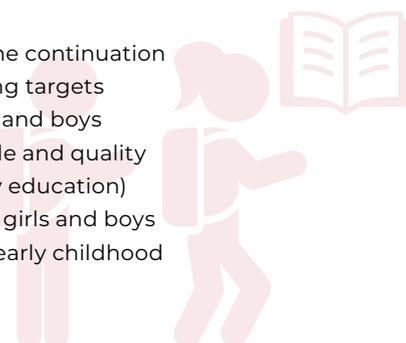| 0 to 4 years old	5 to 59 years old	60 years and over
7.3	13.5	79.2

Sources: Mortality Information System (SIM/MS); and IBGE, Backward Projection of the Population 2000/2010 and Population Projections of Brazil and Federation Units by sex and age 2010-2060 (reference year: 2018).

SDG 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

SDG 4, on quality education, is directly related to possibilities of decent work, and to the exercise of citizenship. Data disaggregated by income and Major Region show inequalities related to the completion rate of primary education and the attendance of persons aged 5. These differences highlight the continuation of challenges in meeting targets 4.1 (ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education) and 4.2 (ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development).
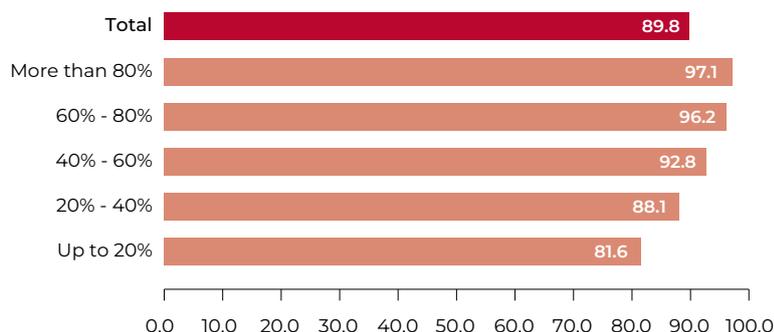
In 2022, 89.8% of the persons aged 17-19 had completed primary education. For the 20% of the population with the highest income, the education completion rate was 97.1% and, for the 20% with the lowest income, 81.6%.

Indicator 4.1.2

Primary education completion rate, by ranges of percentage of persons in increasing order of per capita household earnings (%)

2022

Range	Value
Total	89.8
More than 80%	97.1
60% - 80%	96.2
40% - 60%	92.8
20% - 40%	88.1
Up to 20%	81.6

Source: IBGE, Annual Continuous National Household Sample Survey - Q2.

In 2022, 95.9% of the persons aged 5 were attending school in Brazil. The lowest percentage was observed in the North Region (89.9%), and the highest, in the Southeast (97.0%).

Indicator 4.2.2

School attendance of persons aged 5, by Major Regions (%)

2022

Region	Value
Brazil	95.9
North	89.9
Northeast	96.7
Southeast	97.0
South	96.6
Central-West	95.2

Source: IBGE, Annual Continuous National Household Sample Survey - Q2.

SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5 GENDER EQUALITY

SDG 5 deals with gender equality and women empowerment. Among the issues approached in this goal are the recognition and the valuation of unpaid care and domestic work, through the provision of public services, infrastructure, and social protection policies, besides the

promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family (target 5.4). Ensuring women's full and effective participation and opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic, and public life is also a target to be met (target 5.5).
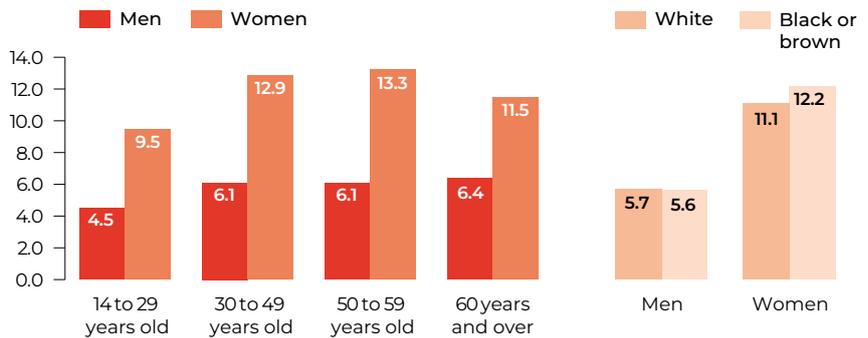
Women spend twice as much time as men on unpaid domestic and care work. These differences are also visible in data disaggregated by age groups, with women aged 50-59 spending 13.3% of their time on these activities, versus 4.5% spent by those aged 14-29. The proportion is higher for black or brown women (12.2%).

Indicator 5.4.1

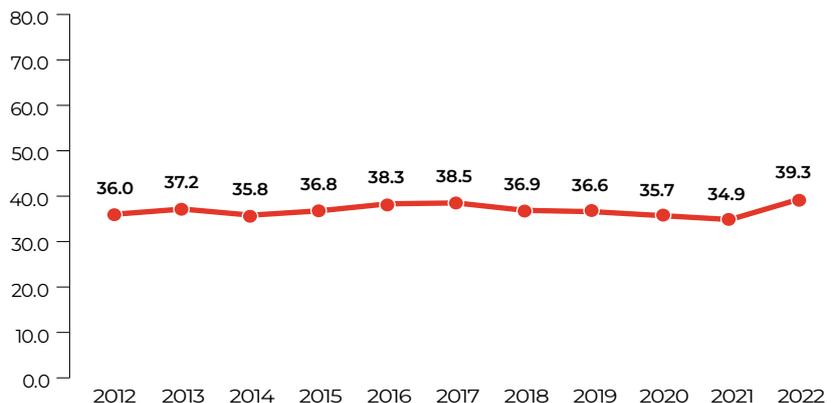**Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work** (%)

2022

Source: IBGE, Annual Continuous National Household Sample Survey - Q2.

In 11 years, the proportion of women in managerial positions increased, and reached 39.3% in 2022.

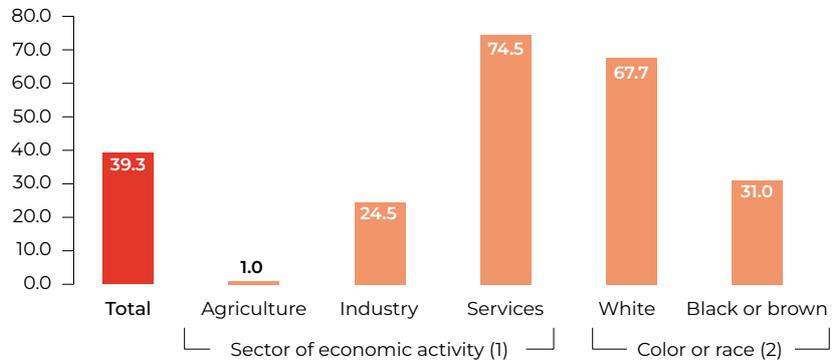**Indicator 5.5.2**

Proportion of women in managerial positions (%)

Source: IBGE, Annual Continuous National Household Sample Survey - Q2.

Indicator 5.5.2
Proportion of women in managerial positions, by sector of activity and color or race (%)

More white women hold managerial positions than black or brown ones. By economic activity, women hold most positions in the Services Sector.
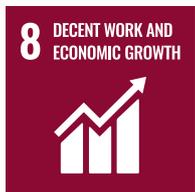
Total	Agriculture	Industry	Services	White	Black or brown
39.3	1.0	24.5	74.5	67.7	31.0

Sector of economic activity (1) | Color or race (2)

Source: IBGE, Annual Continuous National Household Sample Survey - Q2.

(1) Results not available for undefined activities. (2) Results not available for Asian or Indigenous persons.

SDG 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

SDG 8, on decent work and economic growth, is quite connected to people's income and future perspectives, especially among youngsters. Disaggregated data on informal employment rate, average income and unemployment rate reveal regional inequalities, as well as differences among persons with and without disability, among men and women and among different age groups, especially those aged between 15 and 17. Incentive to formalization is one of the elements of target 8.3, focused on the promotion of policies for development that include the generation of decent work, among other themes.

Indicator 8.3.1
Informal employment rate of persons aged 15 and over, by existence of disabilities, according to the Major Regions (%)
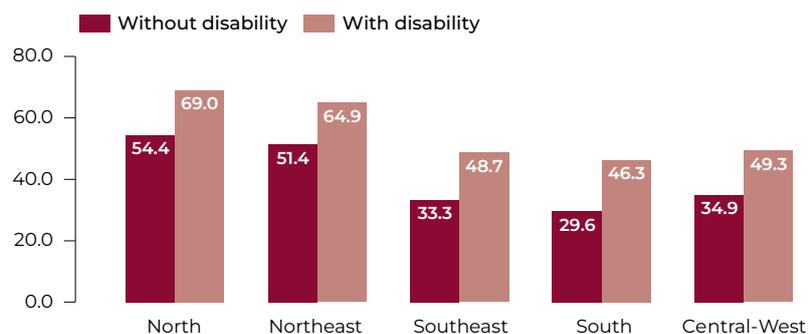
2022

The informal employment rate of persons with disability is higher in the North and Northeast Regions, where more than half of the employed persons aged 15 and over are in this condition (69% and 64.9%, respectively). On the other hand, the rate reaches 46.3% for persons with disability in the South Region, though inequality is also observed in the other Major Regions (29.6% for persons without disability).

Legend: ■ Without disability ■ With disability

Region	Without disability	With disability
North	54.4	69.0
Northeast	51.4	64.9
Southeast	33.3	48.7
South	29.6	46.3
Central-West	34.9	49.3

Source: IBGE, Annual Continuous National Household Sample Survey - 3rd quarter.

Note: Persons employed in the reference week.

Indicator 8.5.1
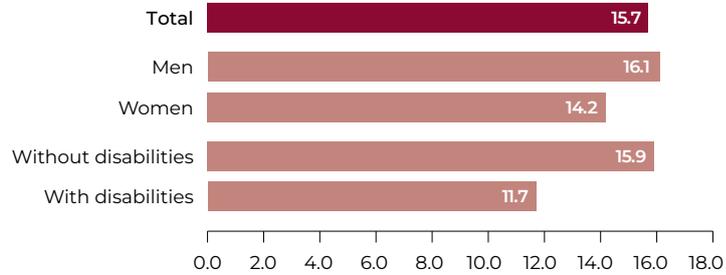
Average real hourly income of persons aged 15 and over, by sex and disability status (R$)

2022

Total	15.7
Men	16.1
Women	14.2
Without disabilities	15.9
With disabilities	11.7

The average hourly income is lower for persons with disability and for women, with values lower than the national total

Source: IBGE, Annual Continuous National Household Sample Survey - 3rd quarter.

Note: Persons employed in the reference week with income from work, usually received from all jobs.
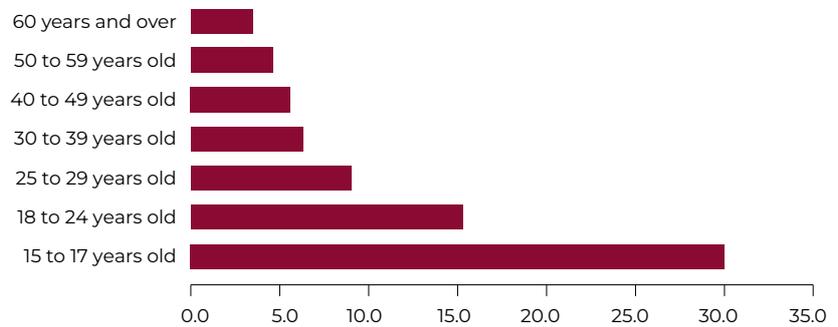
Indicator 8.5.2

Unemployment rate, in the reference week, of persons aged 15 and over, by age groups (%)

2023

60 years and over	
50 to 59 years old	
40 to 49 years old	
30 to 39 years old	
25 to 29 years old	
18 to 24 years old	
15 to 17 years old	

Unemployment in Brazil is higher among youngsters aged between 15 and 17.

Source: IBGE, Continuous National Household Sample Survey, cumulative from first visits.

SDG 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 10, of the 2030 Agenda, is dedicated to fight against inequalities among countries and within countries. Inequality, coupled with other factors, contributes to violence, insecurity and injustice. Achieve and sustain income growt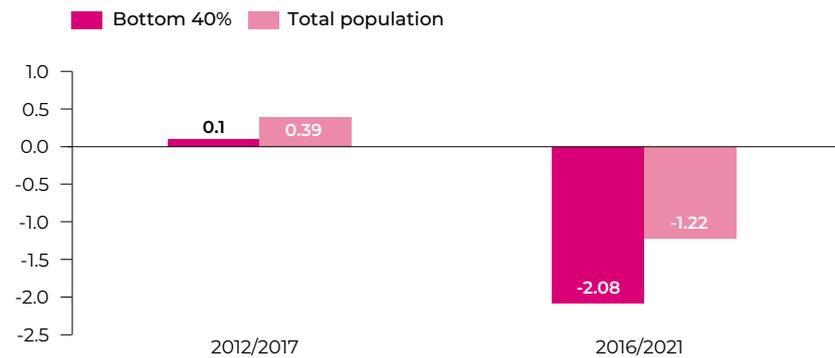h of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average is one of its targets (10.1). Among other elements, SDG 10 also aims at empowering and promoting social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status (target 10.2).

Indicator 10.1.1

Growth rates of household income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population (%)

In the initial period, the annual growth of the average income of the bottom 40% was lower than the growth of the average income of the total population. In the final period, the reduction of the annual average income of the bottom 40% was higher than the reduction of the average income of the total population.

Source: IBGE, Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2012/2021.
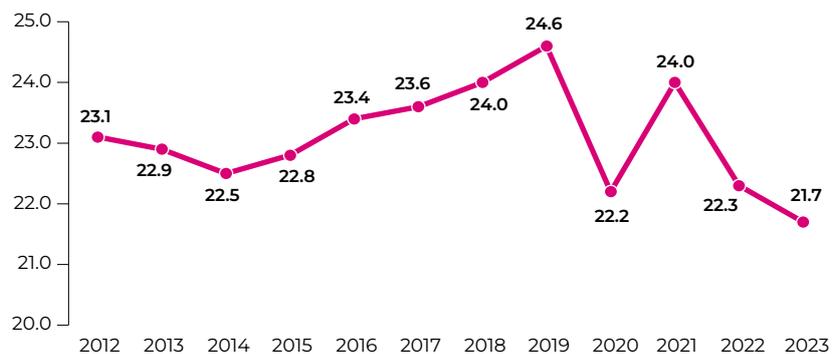
Note: The rates refer to the average annual growth of the income in a five-year period.

Indicator 10.2.1

Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income (%)

In the indicator of relative poverty, the proportion of poor persons changes with the variation of the median income. It dropped between 2012 and 2014 and then continuously grew up to 2019, when it hit the highest proportion in the time series. The reduction in 2020 was due, above all, to the adoption of emergency programs of cash transfer. In 2023, the lowest proportion of persons living below 50% of the average income was registered in the time series.

Source: IBGE, Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2012/2023.

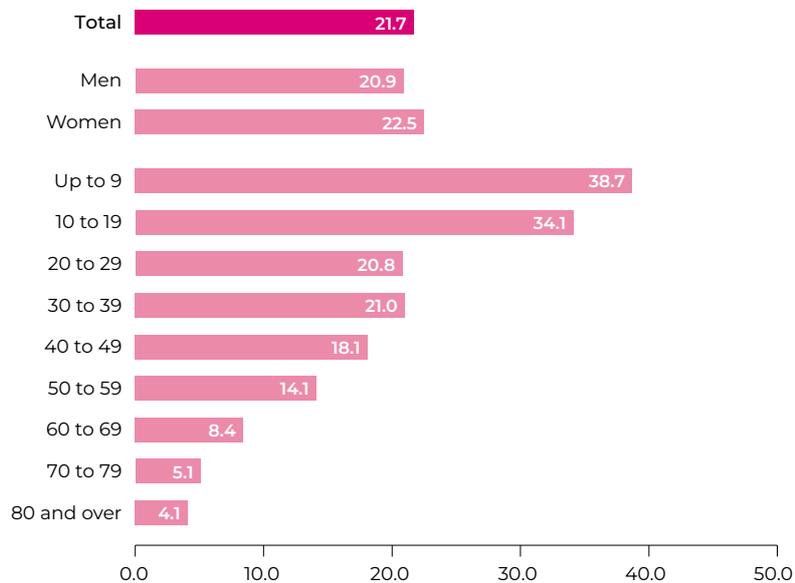Note: Income deflated to average reais of 2023.

The younger the person the higher the proportion of persons living with an income below 50% of the median per capita household income. The same is observed when the indicator is disaggregated by sex, being the proportion of women higher than that of men.

Indicator 10.2.1

Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex and age (%)

2023

Category	Value
Total	21.7
Men	20.9
Women	22.5
Up to 9	38.7
10 to 19	34.1
20 to 29	20.8
30 to 39	21.0
40 to 49	18.1
50 to 59	14.1
60 to 69	8.4
70 to 79	5.1
80 and over	4.1

Source: IBGE, Annual Continuous National Household Sample Survey - 3rd quarter.

Note: Persons employed in the reference week with income from work, usually received from all jobs.

SDG 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

SDG 16 is quite connected to the concept of governance and human rights, including the right to life. The regular production of indicators related to these themes imposes challenges. Indicators related to homicides, violence, feeling of insecurity stand out (target 16.1 – Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere), which shows inequalities related to sex, age, place of residence and color or race.
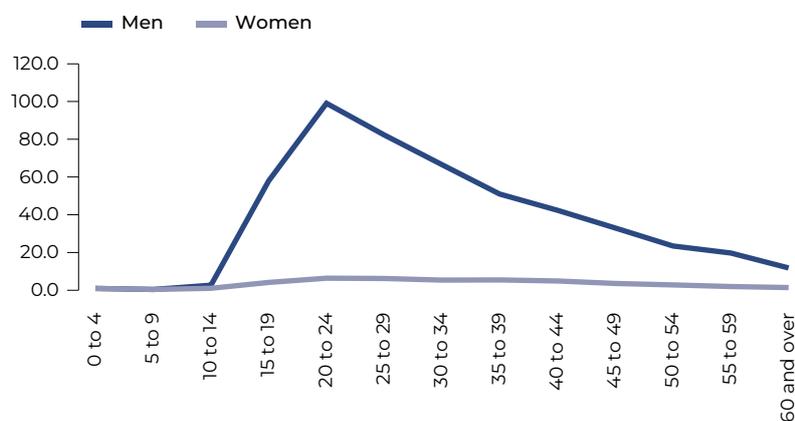
Victims of intentional homicide are, above all, young men. The highest rate in 2022 was found in the group of men aged between 20 and 24 years (99.1 per 100 thousand residents).

Indicator 16.1.1

Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

2022

Source: Ministry of Health, SVS/DANTPS/CGIAE - Information System on Mortality (SIM), 2022.

Indicator 16.1.3

Percentage of persons aged 18 years and over who suffered violence in the last 12 months, according to household status, sex and color or race (%)
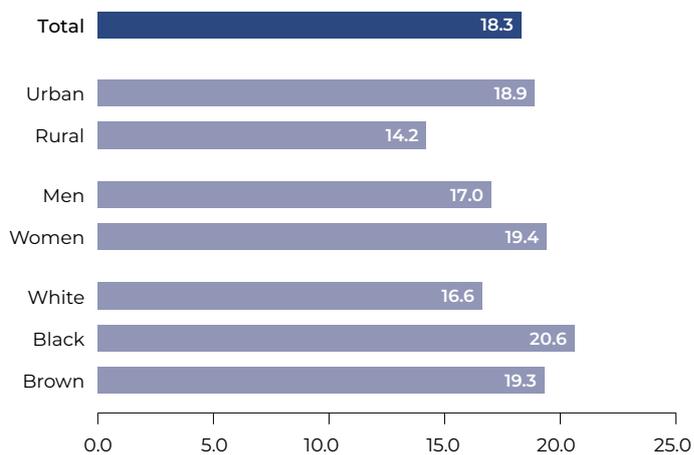
2019

The National Survey of Health (PNS) of 2019 shows that more women, black and brown persons and residents in urban areas reported to have been victims of violence in the 12 months before the survey. Black persons were the majority of victims, with 20.6% of them reporting violence.

Category	Value
Total	18.3
Urban	18.9
Rural	14.2
Men	17.0
Women	19.4
White	16.6
Black	20.6
Brown	19.3

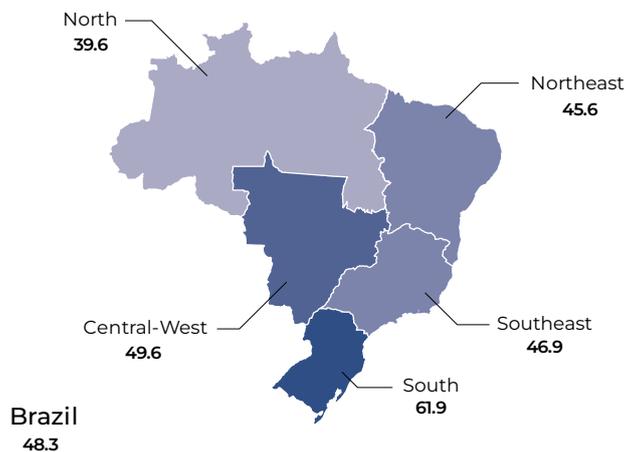Source: IBGE, National Survey of Health 2019.

The indicator Proportion of the population that feels safe when they walk alone in the area where they live refers to the proportion of adult persons (over 15) that feel safe walking alone after dark (night or dawn) in the area where they live, in the year of the survey. A minority felt safe in 2021 (48.3%), with a strong difference by sex (41.1% of women felt safe against 55.1% of men), by color or race (46.7% of black and brown persons, against 50.5% of white persons) and Major Regions, with the proportions of persons feeling safe in the North Region (39.6%).

Indicator 16.1.4

Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark, by Major Regions (%)

2021

North 39.6
Northeast 45.6
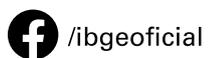Central-West 49.6
Southeast 46.9
South 61.9
Brazil 48.3

Source: IBGE, Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2021.

For more details on the Brazilian indicators shown in
this publication, please check the Brazil SDG Platform:
https://odsbrasil.gov.br

If the subject is **Brazil**,
ask **IBGE**.