

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

Inequalities Module

2<sup>nd</sup> edition

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

**Inequalities Module**

**2<sup>nd</sup> edition**

**Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE**

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# Foreword

The publication **Creating Synergies between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the G20**, published by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), introduces a collection of thematic modules that will be published in 2024, the year in which Brazil, for the first time, assumes the presidency of the Group of Twenty, the G20<sup>1</sup>.

This volume, dedicated to **Inequalities**<sup>2</sup>, aims at presenting selected information for the countries that make up the G20, whenever such statistics are available in the United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database, in addition to information produced by internal sources that cover this theme in Brazil.

The indicators selected in the current issue show different forms of inequality, not only among the G20 member countries, but also among the Major Regions of Brazil, and show differences by sex, color or race, existence of disability, age groups or income ranges. Together, these indicators provide valuable input for society to be able to discuss inequality, as it is a priority for the Brazilian presidency of the Group.

The themes covered by the G20 and the 2030 Agenda are varied, and the matrix presented at the end of the publication, with examples of alignment among these two agendas, emphasizes the multidimensional nature of sustainable development, showing the importance of an integrated view of public policies to generate concomitant actions and achieve objectives shared by both agendas.

**Marcio Pochmann**  
Presidente do IBGE

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<sup>1</sup> The thematic modules that make up the collection will also be available on the IBGE website.

<sup>2</sup> The first edition of the Inequalities Module was released in April 2024. The present edition reproduces the previous content adding to it complementary analyses for some indicators.





# Introduction

“Building a Just World and a Sustainable Planet” is the motto of the Group of 20 (G20) chosen for the Brazilian presidency, in 2024. Building a just world implies other issues, also present in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, defined by the United Nations (UN), 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<sup>3</sup> 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, as it includes 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 the 193 UN Member States, in September 2015. It is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity, which depends upon partnerships and peace to be carried out (the 5 Ps of the Agenda). It has 17 Goals, 169 Targets and 231 Global Indicators to monitor its evolution<sup>6</sup>. Brazil has one more goal, SDG 18<sup>5</sup>, launched in the SDG World Summit in 2023, and which will deal with ethnic-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 its

coordinating body. The fight against inequalities, one of the greatest global challenges, lies among its work themes and also appears in other G20 Groups, such as those related to anti-corruption, research and innovation, and 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 United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), where the IBGE represents Brazil, Mercosur countries and Chile, and of which it became co-president 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<sup>4</sup>, which currently has a set of 132 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 are calculated based on official national data regularly produced.

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<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> For more detailed information on the topic, please visit: <https://brasil.un.org/pt-br/91863-agenda-2030-para-o-desenvolvimento-sustent%C3%A1vel>.

<sup>5</sup> Commitment to ethnic-racial equality voluntarily made by the Brazilian presidency at the 78th General Assembly of the United Nations, held in September 2023. For more detailed information on the topic, please visit: <https://agenciagov.etc.com.br/noticias/202403/ministerio-da-igualdade-racial-apresenta-ods-18-ao-grupo-de-trabalho-e-desenvolvimento-do-g20>.

<sup>6</sup> Available from: <https://odsbrasil.gov.br>.

With this publication, the IBGE brings into discussion the existing synergies between the 2030 Agenda and the G20, providing a 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 G20 Summit itself, to be held in November.

The publication, structured in two parts, brings global indicators selected from the SDGs. The first part presents a portrait of inequalities within and among G20 countries, based on the most recent statistical information available for most of these nations, and covers the following SDGs: 1 - No poverty; 4 - Quality education; 5 - Gender equality; 8 - Decent work and economic growth; and 16 - Peace, justice and strong institutions. The second part provides a picture of these inequalities in Brazil and considers, in addition

to the previous five, the following SDGs: 3 - Good health and well-being; and 10 - Reduced inequalities. Taken together, the 17 indicators selected show the importance of disaggregating data in several dimensions (regional, income, sex, color or race, age groups and persons with disabilities). The matrix presented in the appendix, at the end of the volume, provides examples of alignment among the G20 themes and the Sustainable Development Goals - SDGs of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

## A portrait of inequalities in the G20, by selected SDGs<sup>7</sup>



### SDG 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere

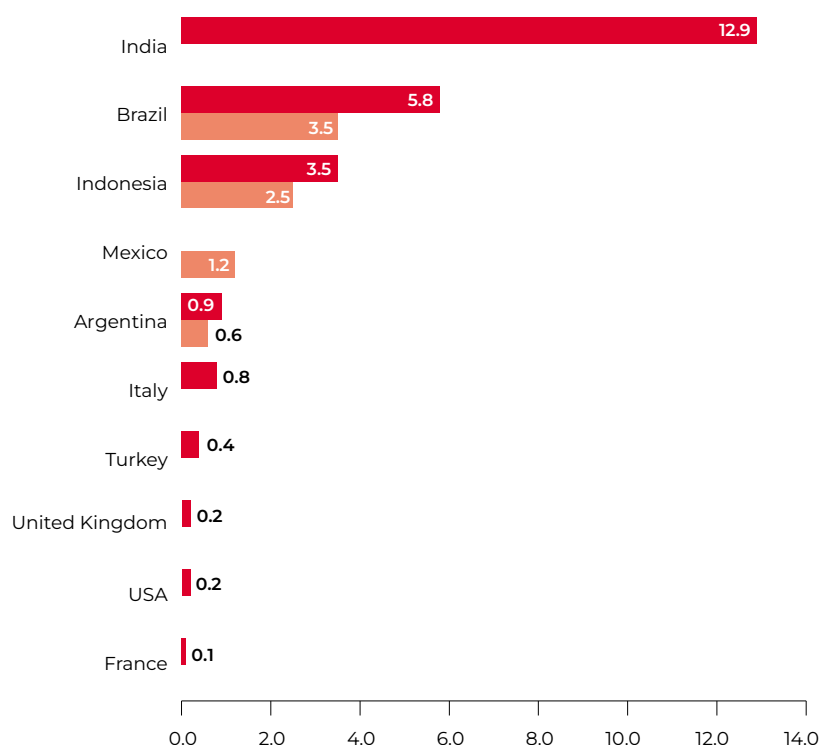
Eradicating extreme poverty, expanding social protection programs and extending access to essential services are some of the challenges in achieving SDG 1 in the countries.



#### Indicator 1.1.1

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

2021 2022



Source: WORLD BANK. Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15 a day (2017 PPP). In: WORLD BANK. *Data Bank*: world development indicators. Washington, DC, 2024. Available from: <https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=2&series=SI.POV.DDAY&country=>. Cited: May 2024.

Note: The poverty line is considered to be \$2.15/day.

<sup>7</sup> The icons that illustrate the descriptions of the indicators were taken from the SDG & COVID-19 Data Visualization Toolkit, made available by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). For detailed information on the topic, please visit: <https://unstats.un.org/capacity-development/UNSD-FCDO/sdgs-data-visualization-toolkit/>

4 QUALITY  
EDUCATION

## 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, as well as building schools and improving their infrastructure, and eliminating inequalities are some of the challenges in achieving SGD 4 in the countries.

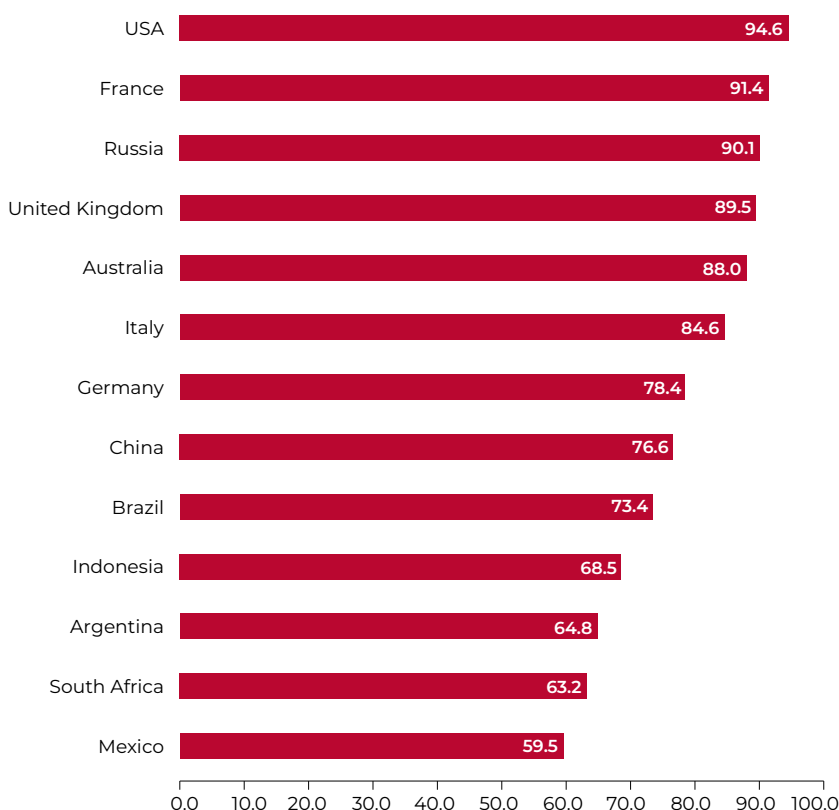


In 2021, no G20 country reached the universal secondary school completion rate. Meanwhile, there are important inequalities between the proportions recorded in developed countries and those identified in developing countries. The rate, measured as the proportion of persons aged 20 to 22 who completed secondary education, reached 94.6% in the United States and 91.4% in France, standing at 59.5% in Mexico and at 63.2% in South Africa. Brazil, in a more intermediate position, achieved a completion rate of 73.4%.

### Indicator 4.1.2

Secondary education completion rate (%)

2021



Source: UNESCO INSTITUTE FOR STATISTICS. Country profile. In: UNESCO INSTITUTE FOR STATISTICS. *SDG4 Indicators*. Montreal, 2024. Available from: <http://sdg4-data.uis.unesco.org>. Cited: May 2024.



**SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

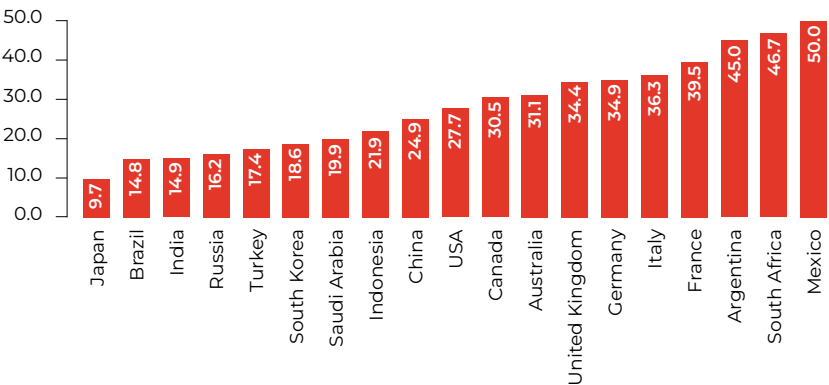
Expanding the representation of women in positions of power and leadership, eliminating violence against women and eradicating all forms of discrimination and harmful practices are some of the challenges in achieving SDG 5 in the countries.



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 (9.7%), Brazil (14.8%) and India (14.9%), egalitarian representation is far from being reached.

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

2022

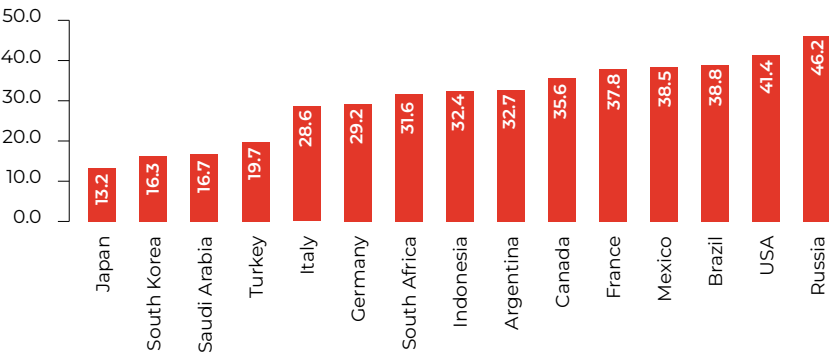


Source: UNITED NATIONS. Statistics Division. *SDG Indicators Database*. New York, 2024. Available from: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>. Cited: May 2024.

Gender inequality in political representation is also present in the proportion of women in managerial positions. In 2021, indicating inequalities within countries, Japan and South Korea recorded the lowest proportions, at 13.2% and 16.3%, respectively. In another situation, and indicating inequality between countries, the proportion of women in managerial positions reached 46.2% in Russia and 41.4% in the United States. In the G20 countries with information for this indicator, Brazil had the third highest proportion, reaching 38.8%.

**Indicator 5.5.2**  
Proportion of women in managerial positions (%)

2021



Source: UNITED NATIONS. Statistics Division. *SDG Indicators Database*. New York, 2024. Available from: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>. Cited: May 2024.

8 DECENT WORK AND  
ECONOMIC GROWTH

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

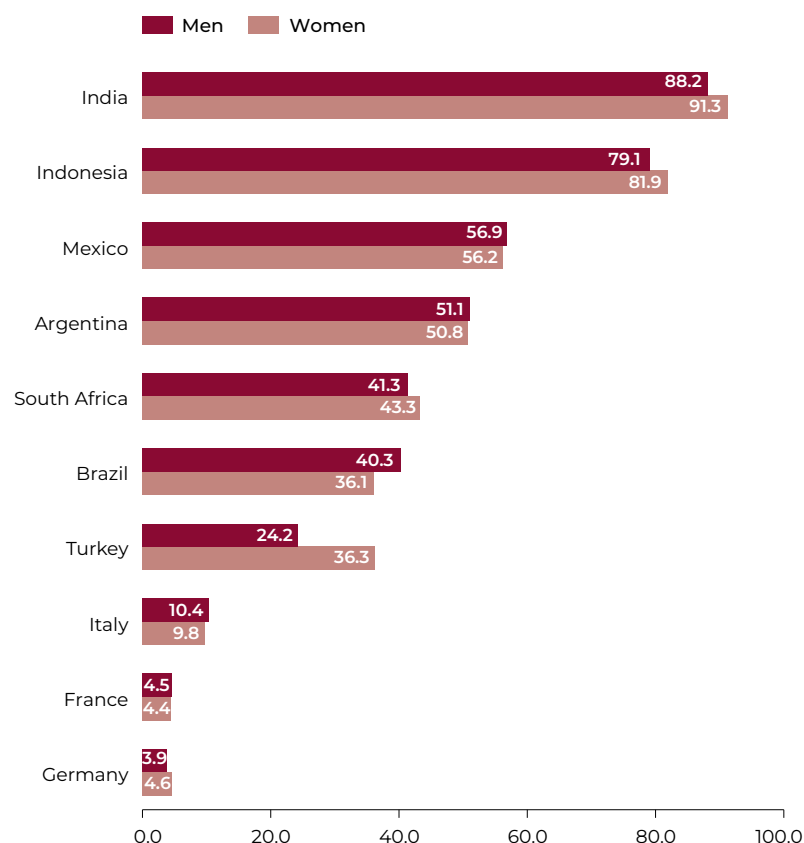
Economic growth, employment generation, decent work for all, irrespective of sex, age, color or race or disability status are major global challenges in achieving SDG 8.



### Indicator 8.3.1

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

2022



In 2022, the rate of informal employment of persons aged 15 and over varied significantly among G20 countries. In nations such as India, Indonesia, South Africa, Turkey and Germany, the rate is higher for women, whereas in the other countries presenting information for this indicator, the informal employment rate is higher for men.

The figures also reveal remarkable inequalities among the countries analyzed: whereas in India the informal employment rate stood near 90% (91.3% for women; 88.2% for men), in Germany it stood near 4% (4.6% for women and 3.9% for men).

Source: UNITED NATIONS. Statistics Division. *SDG Indicators Database*. New York, 2024. Available from: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>. Cited: May 2024.



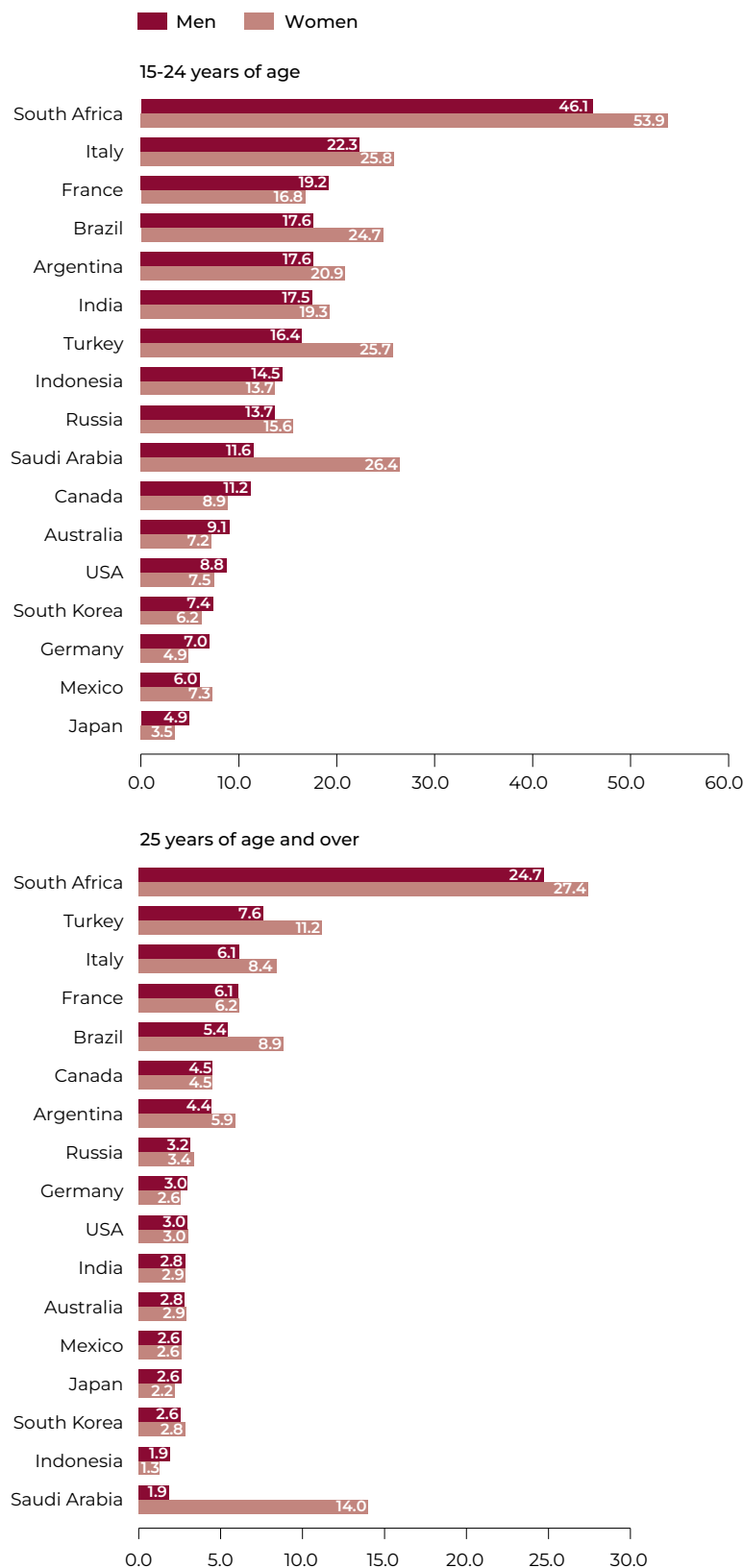
The unemployment rate, when considered by age groups, is higher for the population aged 15-24 in all the G20 countries that measure this indicator in the 2022. For women in this age group, the highest figures were observed in South Africa (53.9%), Saudi Arabia (26.4%) and Italy (25.8%). For men in this age group, the highest rates were seen in South Africa (46.1%), Italy (22.3%) and France (19.2%). For Brazil, the indicator was 24.7% for women and 17.6% for men.

For the population aged 25 and over, in some of the G20 countries, the unemployment rate is similar for men and women. Such are the cases of France (6.2% for women; 6.1% for men), Canada (4.5% in both) and India (2.8% in both). On the other hand, in other countries, there are very unequal rates when the index is disaggregated by sex. The greatest difference was observed in Saudi Arabia, estimated at 12.1% (14% for women and 1.9% for men), followed by Turkey and Brazil, with 3.6% and 3.4%, respectively.

## Indicator 8.5.2

Unemployment rate, by sex and age groups (%)

2022



Source: UNITED NATIONS, Statistics Division. *SDG Indicators Database*. New York, 2024. Available from: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>. Cited: May 2024.



## ODS 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

Promoting peace and inclusive societies, combating corruption, strengthening institutions, and increasing society participation in decision-making are among the challenges in achieving SDG 16.

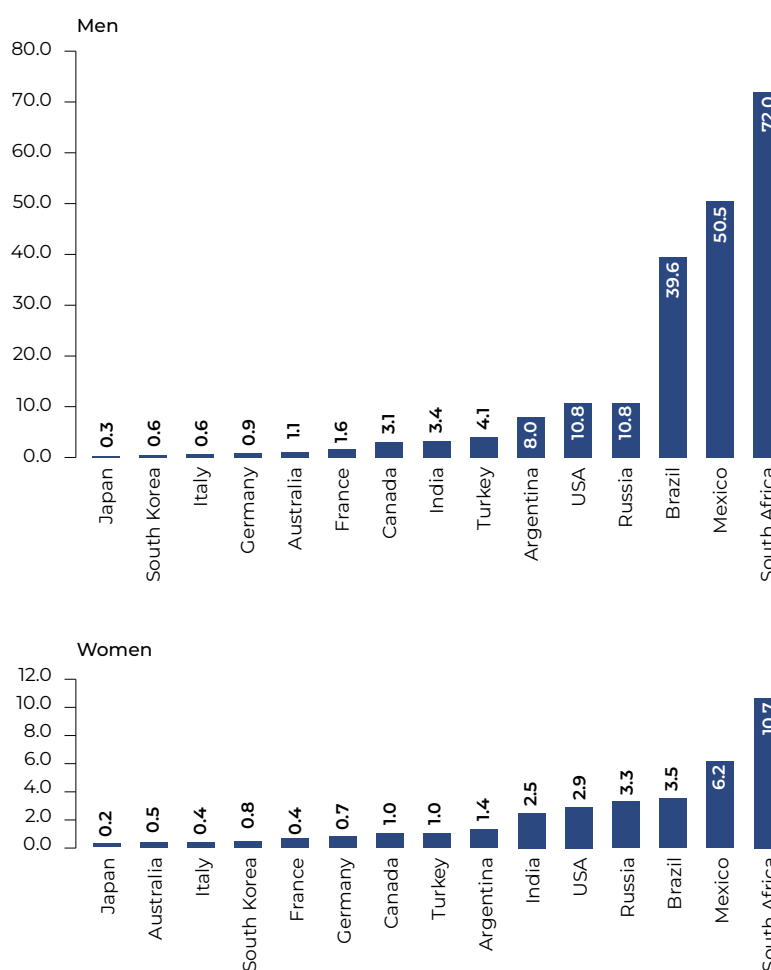


According to the latest UN report for the SDGs, *The sustainable development goals report 2023: special edition*<sup>8</sup>, 2021 was the year with the biggest number of intentional homicides in the world in the last two decades. Among the 15 G20 countries that generate data about the number of homicide 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 72.0/100 000 population, whereas in Japan the figure was 0.3/100 000 population. In the case of Brazil, the numbers were 39.6 male victims/100 000 population and 3.5 female victims/100 000 population. For the sake of comparison, the global rate of victims of intentional homicide was 5.8/100 000 population in 2021, with 9.3/100 000 population for men and 2.2/100 000 for women, according to the aforementioned report.

### Indicator 16.1.1

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

2021



Source: UNITED NATIONS. Statistics Division. *SDG Indicators Database*. New York, 2024. Available from: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>. Cited: May 2024.

<sup>8</sup> For more detailed information on the topic, please visit: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2023>.



## A portrait of inequalities in Brazil, by selected SDGs<sup>9</sup>



### SDG 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere

SDG 1, which refers to 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<sup>10</sup>. 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 of the country.

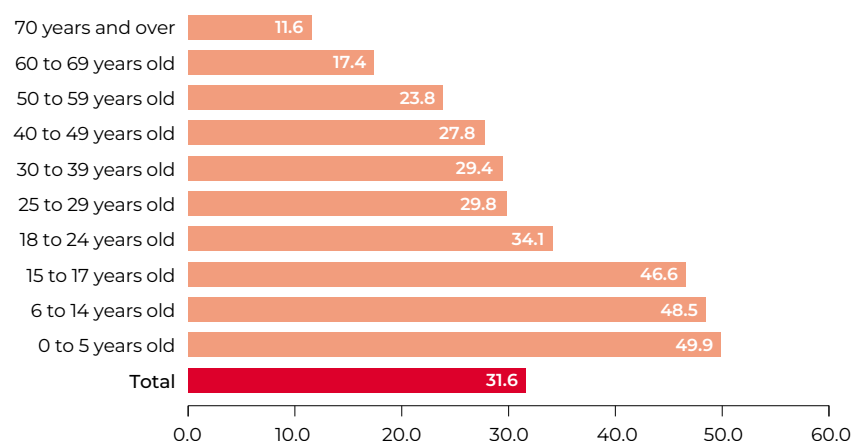


Monetary poverty is concentrated among the youth, persons up to 17 years of age, according to data of 2022.

#### Indicator 1.2.1

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

2022



Source: IBGE, Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2022.

Notes: 1. Poverty line of US\$ 6.85 a day, converted by purchasing power parity (PPC-2017) of personal consumption of R\$ 2,327,3771 per dollar.

2. After the conversion, the line is adjusted by inflation according to deflators used in the survey.

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

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

<sup>9</sup> For more detailed information about the Brazilian indicators presented in this publication, please visit the SDG Brazil Platform, at: <https://odsbrasil.gov.br>.

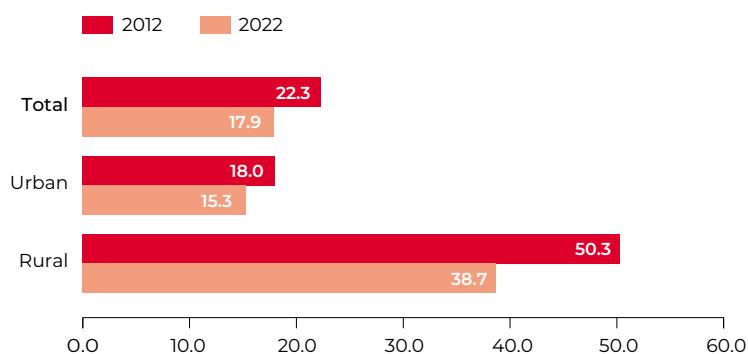
<sup>10</sup> The adopted line was recommended by the World bank for medium-high income countries, the group in which Brazil is included.



Among employed persons, poverty is concentrated in rural areas.

### Indicator 1.2.1

Proportion of the employed population aged 14 and over living below the national poverty line, by geographic location (%)



Source: IBGE, Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2012/2022.

Notes: 1. Poverty line of US\$ 6.85 a day, converted by purchasing power parity (PPC-2017) of personal consumption of R\$ 2,327,3771 per dollar.

2. After the conversion, the line is adjusted by inflation according to deflators used in the survey.

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

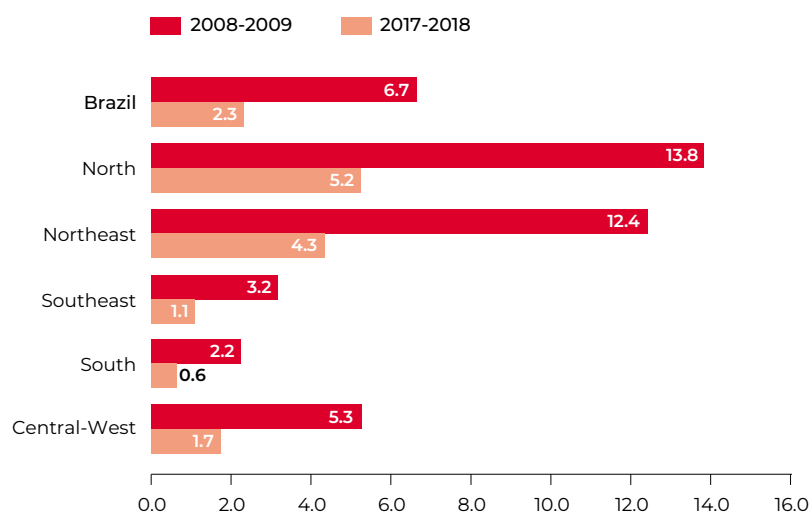
4. The figures exclude pensioners, domestic workers, or relatives of domestic workers.



The Non-Monetary Multidimensional Poverty Index - IPM-NM, calculated by the IBGE, indicates significant reduction of poverty levels. However, the indicator shows that poverty remains concentrated in the North and Northeast Regions.

### Indicator 1.2.2

Non-Monetary Multidimensional Poverty Index (IPM-NM)



Source: IBGE, Consumer Expenditure Survey 2008-2009/2017-2018.

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

2. For more detailed information about the topic, please visit:

<https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/index.php/biblioteca-catalogo?view=detalhes&id=2102021>.

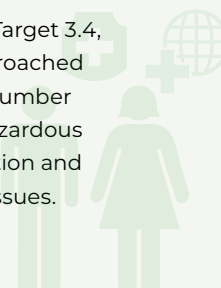
### 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



## SDG 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

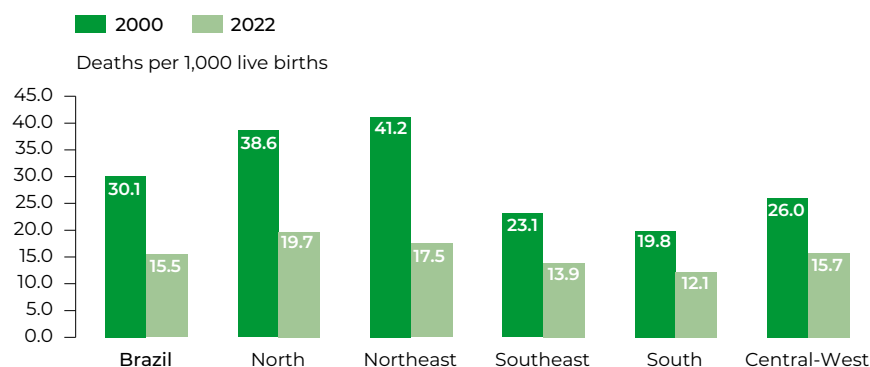
SDG 3, on health and well-being, is among those with the biggest number of targets and indicators, and encompasses a number of topics, such as the elimination of preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, covered by Target 3.2, the promotion

of mental health, dealt with in Target 3.4, and environmental health, approached 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. In 2000, the Northeast had the highest mortality rate (41.2‰); in 2022, the North Region recorded the highest result for this indicator (19.7‰).

### Indicator 3.2.1 Under-5 Mortality Rate

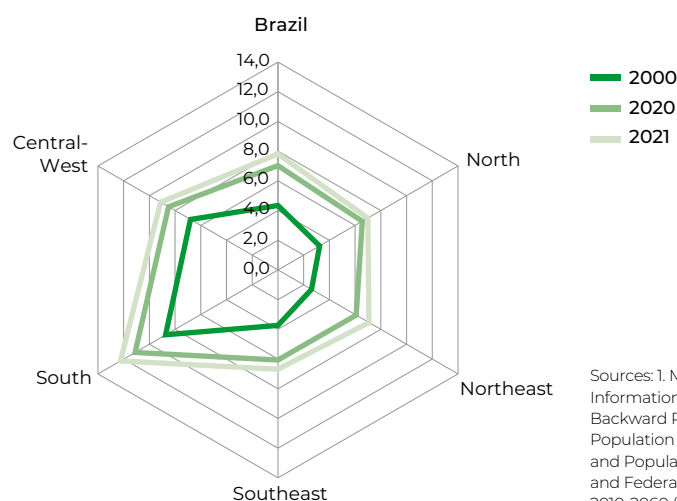


Source: Ministry of Health, Health and Environmental Surveillance Secretariat.

Note: From 2014 to 2020, data were estimated according to the methodology of the Home Visits to Students at Risk of Dropout.

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

Deaths per 100 thousand population



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 deaths per 100 000 population to 7.1 deaths per 100 000 population. In Brazil, the increase corresponded to 79.9%, from 4.3 deaths per 100 000 population, in 2000, to 7.8 deaths per 100 000 population, in 2021. Between 2000 and 2021, the indicator also increased, by 11.2%.

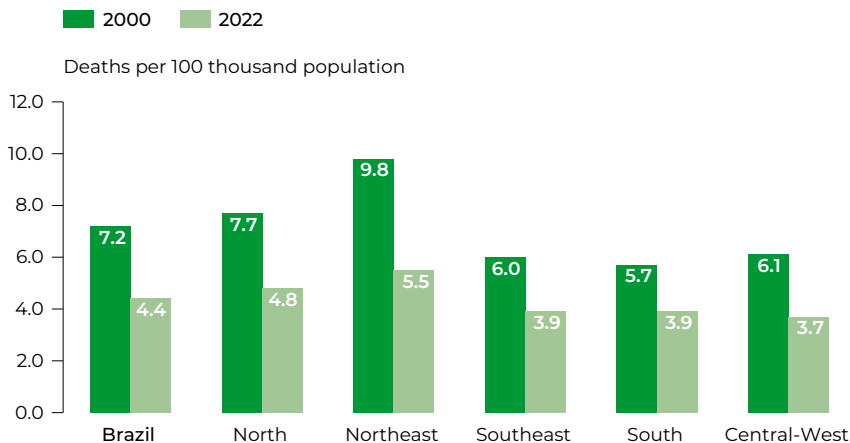
Sources: 1. Ministry of Health, Mortality Information System – SIM. 2. IBGE, Backward Projection of the Population by Sex and Age 2000/2010 and Population Projections of Brazil and Federation Units by Sex and Age 2010-2060 (revision 2018).



On the other hand, data for the country show reduction of the mortality rate by 38.9% due to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene, between 2000 and 2022, although striking regional inequalities remain.

**Indicator 3.9.2**

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



Sources: 1. Ministry of Health, Mortality Information System – SIM. 2. IBGE, Backward Projection of the Population by Sex and Age 2000/2010 and Population Projections of Brazil and Federation Units by Sex and Age 2010-2060 (revision 2018).



The main victims of deaths attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene 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 such factors were recorded for elderly persons aged 60 and over.

**Indicator 3.9.2**

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

2022



Sources: 1. Ministry of Health, Mortality Information System – SIM. 2. IBGE, Backward Projection of the Population by Sex and Age 2000/2010 and Population Projections of Brazil and Federation Units by Sex and Age 2010-2060 (revision 2018).



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

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).

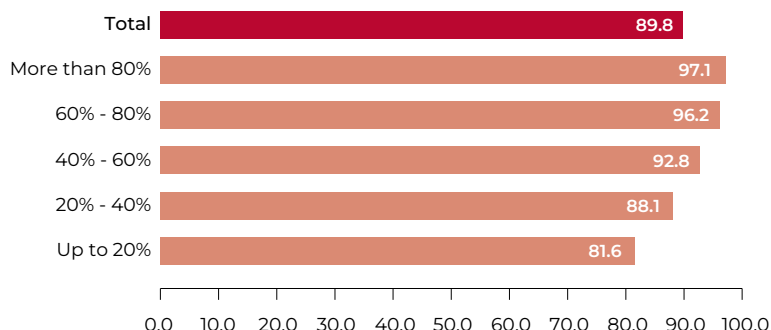


In 2022, 89.8% of the persons aged 17-19 had completed primary education. For the 20% of the population with the highest per capita household income, the education completion rate was 97.1% and, for the 20% with the lowest income, 81.6 %.

### Indicator 4.1.2

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

2022



Source: IBGE, Annual Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2022.

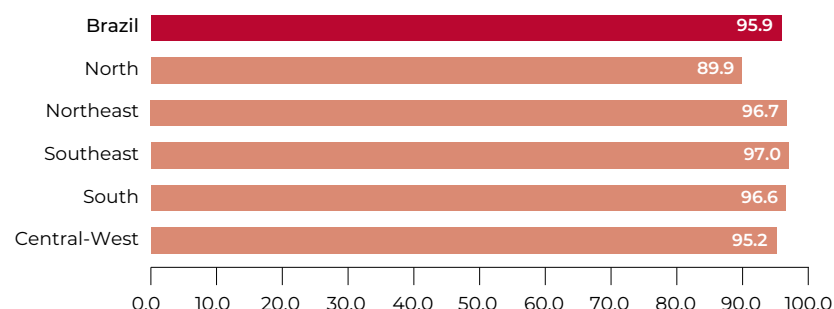


In 2022, 95.9% of the persons aged 5 were attending school in Brazil. The lowest percentage was observed in the North Region (89.9%), and the highest, in the Southeast (97.0%).

### Indicator 4.2.2

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

2022



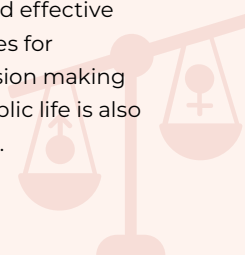
Source: IBGE, Annual Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2022.

**5** GENDER  
EQUALITY

## SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

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).



In 2022, women spent twice as much time as men on unpaid domestic and care work. These differences also stand out in data disaggregated by age groups, with women aged 50-59 spending 13.3% of their time on these activities, versus 9.5% spent by those aged 14-29. The proportion was higher for black or brown women in comparison with white ones (12.2% and 11.1%, respectively).

### Indicator 5.4.1

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

2022



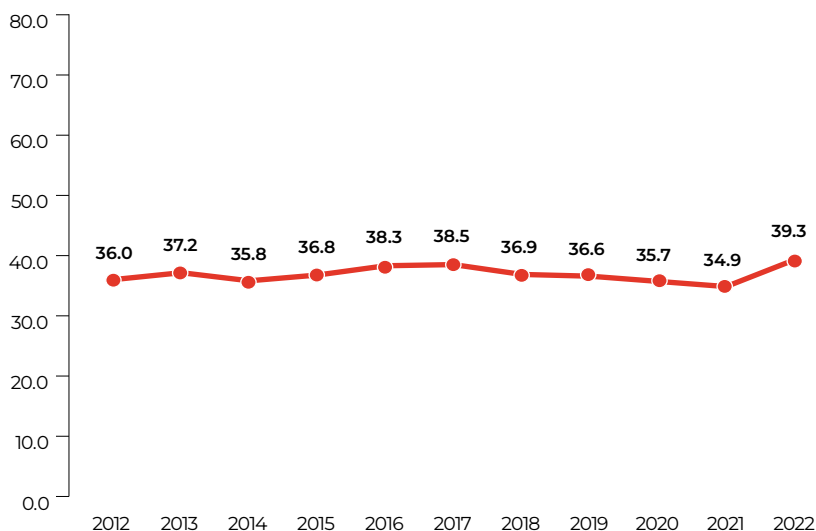
Source: IBGE, Annual Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2022.



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

### Indicator 5.5.2

Proportion of women in managerial positions (%)



Source: IBGE, Annual Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2012-2022.

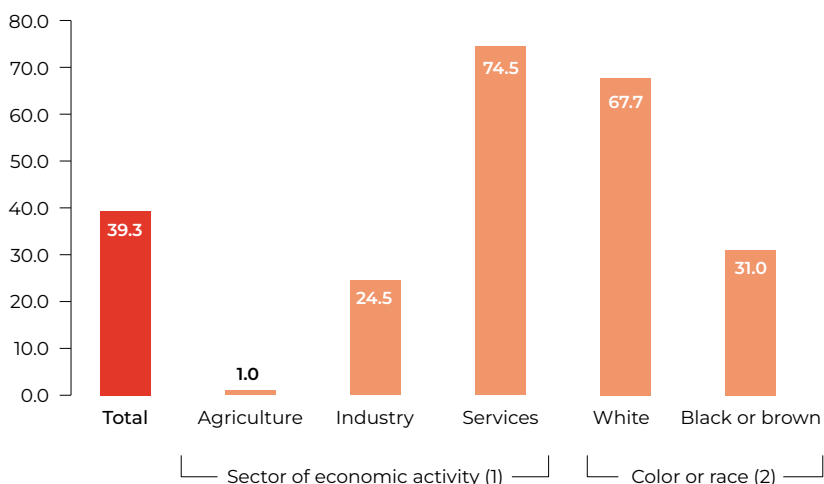


More white women hold managerial positions than black or brown ones (67.7% and 31.0%, respectively) in the year 2022. As for economic activity, women hold more managerial positions in Services (74.5%) than in other sectors of economic activity.

### Indicator 5.5.2

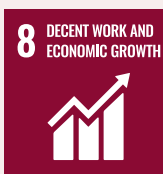
Distribution of women in managerial positions, by sector of economic activity and color or race (%)

2022



Source: IBGE, Annual Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2022.

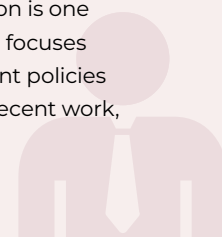
(1) Results not available for undefined activities. (2) Results not available for Asian or Indigenous persons.



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

SDG 8, on decent work and economic growth, is closely related to people's income and future prospects, especially for youngsters. Disaggregated data, by some sociodemographic characteristics, on informal employment rate, average income and unemployment rate reveal regional inequalities, especially differences between

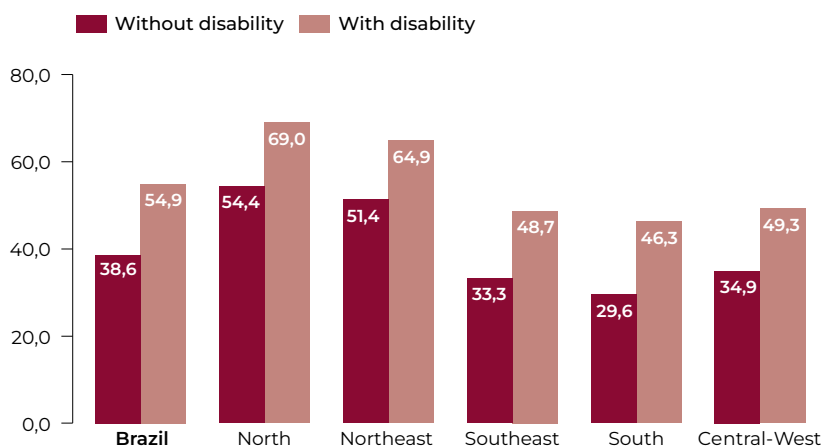
persons with and without disability, between men and women, and between different age groups, with emphasis on persons aged 15 to 17. Encouraging formalization is one of the issues in Target 8.3, which focuses on the promotion of development policies that include the generation of decent work, among 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



Source: IBGE, Annual Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2022.

Note: Persons employed in the reference week.

In 2022, the highest informal employment rates of persons with disability were found in the North and Northeast Regions, exceeding 60% of the employed persons aged 15 and over in this group (69.0% and 64.9%, respectively). In the Southeast, South and Central West Regions, the rates were close to 50% (respectively, 48.7%, 46.3% and 49.3%). It is worthy of note that the South Region recorded the lowest percentage for this indicator (29.6%). For the sake of comparison, in the same year, the rates for Brazil were 54.9% for persons with disability and 38.6% for persons without disability.



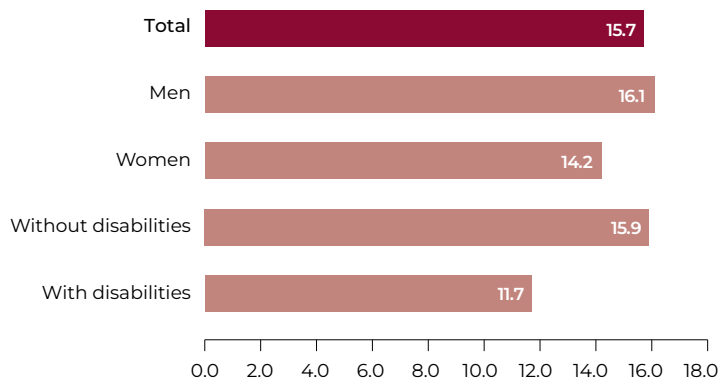


Inequality between men and women and between persons with and without disability was also observed, from the perspective of income. As shown in the graph, the average hourly income of employed women aged 15 and over was lower than that of men. The same indicator evidences a lower figure for employed persons aged 15 and over with disability in comparison with persons without disability.

#### Indicator 8.5.1

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

2022



Source: IBGE, Annual Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2022.

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

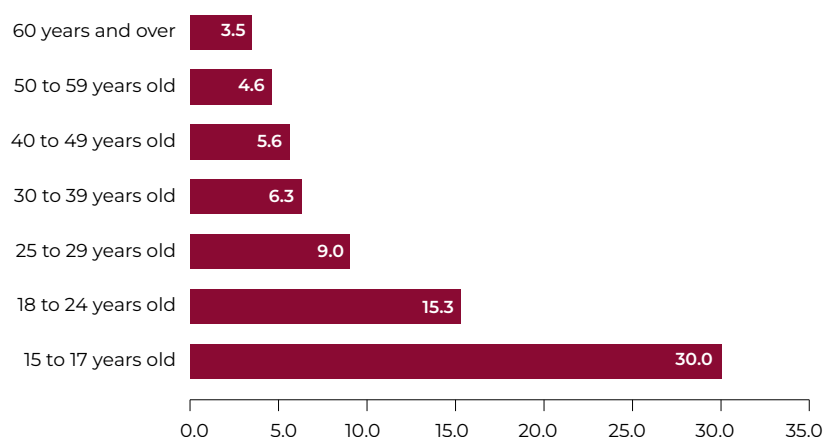


Unemployment in Brazil is higher among youngsters aged 15 to 17, according to data of 2023.

#### Indicator 8.5.2

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

2023

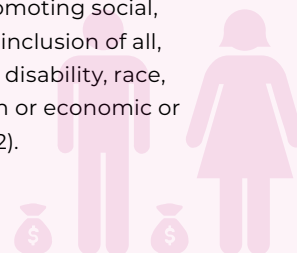


Source: IBGE, Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2023.

**10** REDUCED  
INEQUALITIES**ODS 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries**

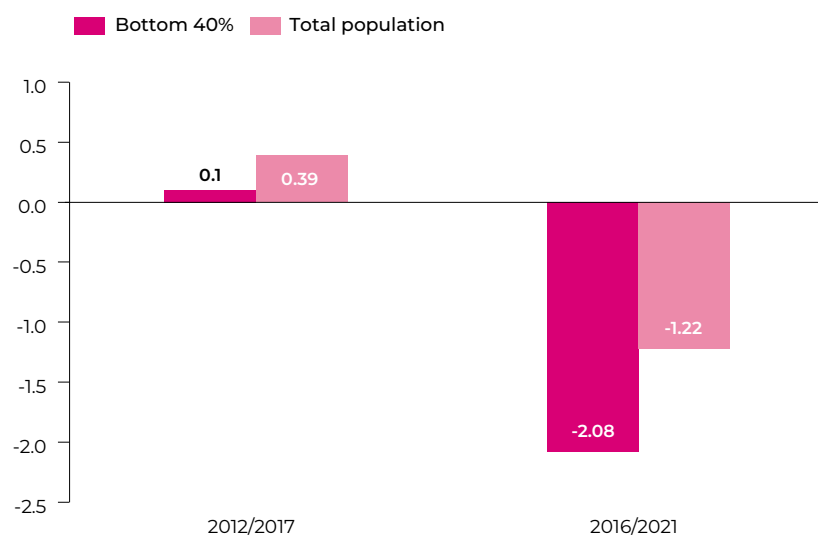
SDG 10 deals with the fight against inequalities among countries and within countries. Inequality, coupled with other factors, contributes to violence, insecurity and injustice. To achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the

national average is the focus of Target 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, between 2012 and 2017, 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, between 2016 and 2021, 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.

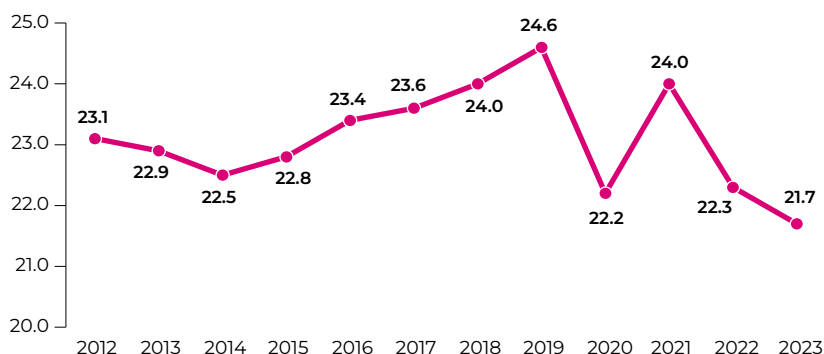
Note: The rates refer to the average annual growth of the income in a five-year period.



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 median per capita household income was registered in the time series (21.7%).

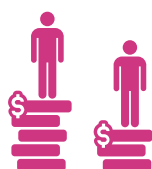
#### Indicator 10.2.1

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



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

Note: Income deflated to average reais of 2023, based on the Extended National Consumer Price Index, IPCA, calculated by the IBGE.

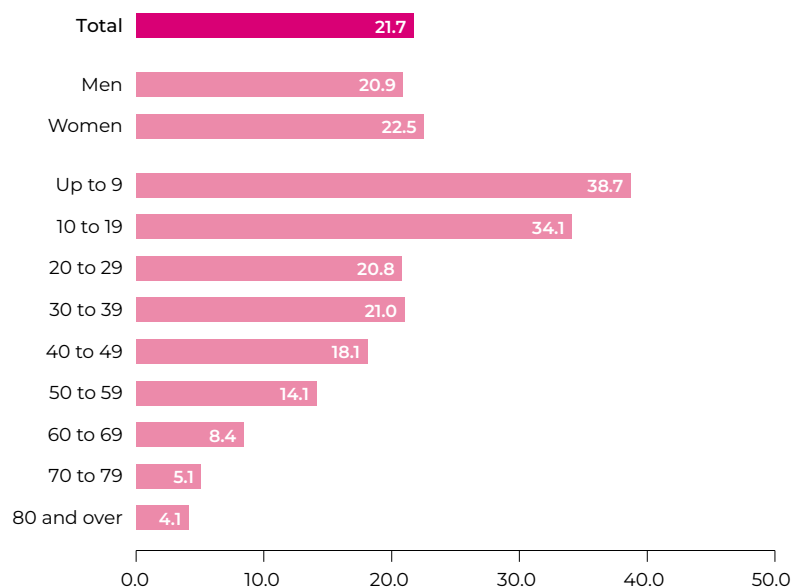


In 2023, it is observed that, the younger the population, the higher the proportion of people living below 50% of the median per capita household income. The same is true for the disaggregated indicator by sex, being the proportion of women higher than that of men.

#### Indicator 10.2.1

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

2023



Source: IBGE, Annual Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2023.

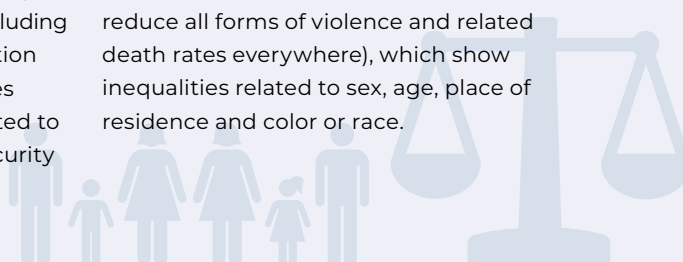
Note: Persons employed in the reference week with income from work, usually received from all jobs.



## 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

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 show inequalities related to sex, age, place of residence and color or race.

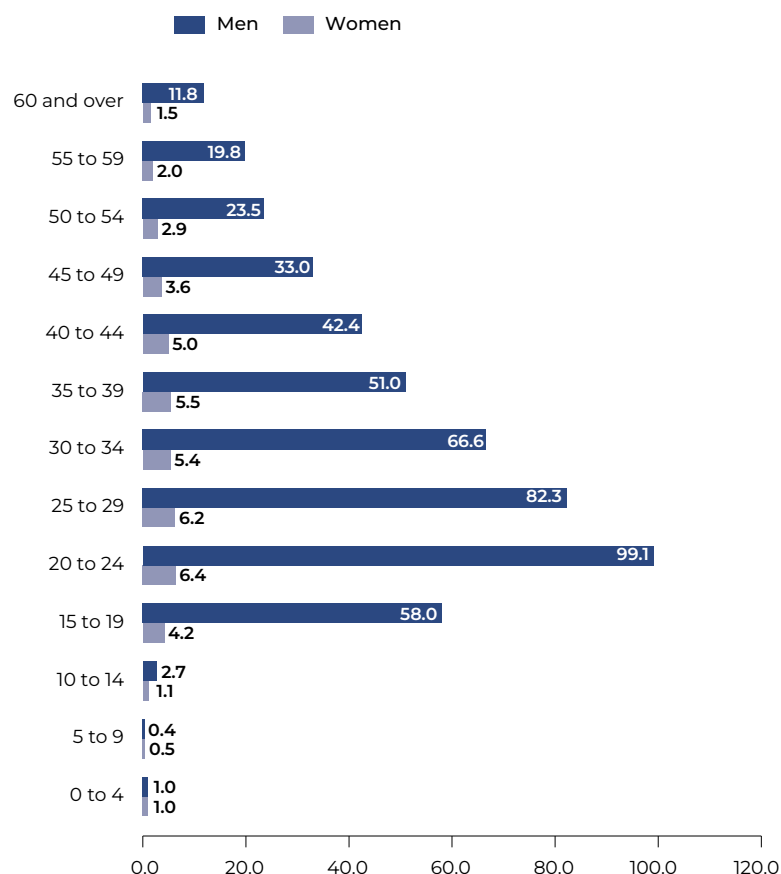


Victims of intentional homicides are, above all, young men. The highest rate in 2022 was found in the group of men aged between 20 and 24 years (99.1 per 100 000 population).

### Indicator 16.1.1

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

2022



Source: Ministry of Health, Information System on Mortality (SIM).

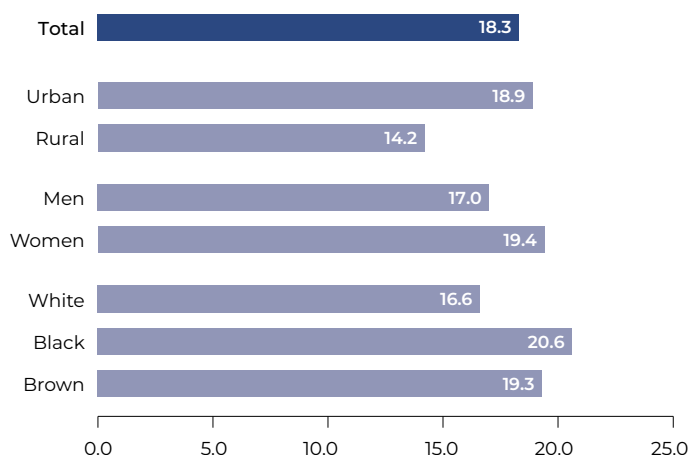


The IBGE's National Survey of Health (PNS) of 2019 shows that more women, black and brown persons and residents in urban areas reported to have been victims of violence in the 12 months before the survey. Black persons were the major victims, with 20.6% of them reporting violence in the period under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

### Indicator 16.1.3

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

2019



Source: IBGE, National Survey of Health 2019.

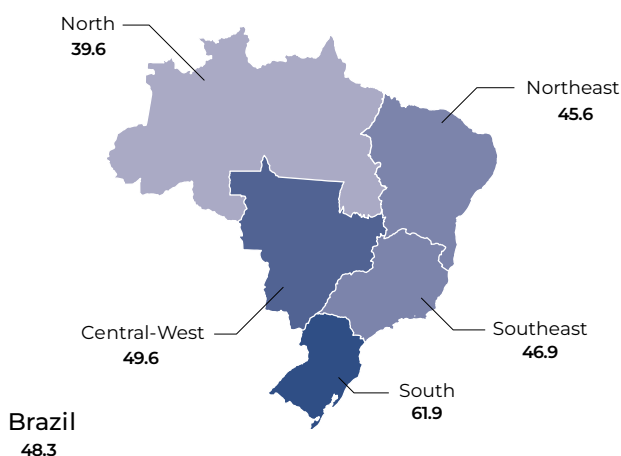


When analyzing the proportion of the population aged 15 years and over that feels safe walking alone after dark in the area where they live, it is observed that a minority felt safe in 2021 (48.3%), with a strong difference by sex (41.1% of women felt safe against 55.1% of men), by color or race (46.7% of black and brown persons, against 50.5% of white persons) and Major Regions, with the lowest proportion of persons feeling safe in the North Region (39.6 %).

### Indicator 16.1.4

Proportion of population aged 15 and over that feels safe walking alone after dark in the area where they live, by Major Regions (%)

2021



Source: IBGE, Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2021.



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## Appendix

Examples of alignment among G20 Themes and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

G20 Working Groups	Examples of Themes Worked in the Groups	SDG 1. No Poverty	SDG 2. Zero Hunger	SDG 3. Good Health and Well-Being	SDG 4. Quality Education
<b>Agriculture</b>	International cooperation				
	Nutrition and food security				
	Food loss and waste reduction				
	Sustainable agriculture				
	Family farming				
	Technological innovation				
	Adaptation to climate change				
<b>Anti-corruption</b>	Promotion of integrity and anti-corruption mechanisms				
	Asset recovery				
<b>Trade and Investments</b>	Trade and sustainability				
	Sustainable development in investment agreements				
	Women and foreign trade				
	Reform of the WTO and strengthening of the trade multilateral system				
<b>Culture</b>	Cultural diversity and inclusion				
	Culture, digital environment and copyright				
	Culture and sustainable economic development				
	Preservation, protection and promotion of the cultural heritage				
<b>Development</b>	Social inclusion and reduction of inequalities				
	Access to basic sanitation				
	Trilateral cooperation				
<b>Digital Economy</b>	Connectivity				
	Digital government				
	Information integrity				
	Artificial intelligence				



(to be continued)

[illegible]

G20 Working Groups	Examples of Themes Worked in the Groups	SDG 1. No Poverty	SDG 2. Zero Hunger	SDG 3. Good Health and Well-Being	SDG 4. Quality Education
Education	International qualification of professionals				
	Sharing of platforms of pedagogical content				
Women Empowerment	Gender equality				
	Fight against misogyny and violences				
	Climate justice				
Research and Innovation	Encouragement of mobility of students, scholars and researchers between research and higher education institutions				
	Access and transference of technology to developing countries				
Climate and Environmental Sustainability	Emergency and preventive adaptation to extreme climate events				
	Payment for services: valuation and preservation of ecosystem services				
	Oceans				
	Waste and circular economy				
Employment	Creation of quality jobs				
	Promotion of decent work				
Energy Transitions	Accelerate funding of energy transitions				
	Social dimension of energy transition				
	Innovation of sustainable fuel				
Disaster Risk Reduction	Fight against inequalities and reduction of vulnerabilities				
	Global coverage of early warning systems				
	Climate and disaster resilient infrastructure				
	Funding strategies to reduce disaster risk				
	Recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction in case of disasters				
Tourism	Promotion of sustainable development in the tourism sector				
Health	International cooperation and coordinated action				
	Development of resilient health systems, with emphasis on the reduction of inequalities				
	Climate change and health				

Source: IBGE, SDG Indicators Project.

Note: Matrix based on information on G20 Working Groups, available on: <https://www.g20.org/pt-br>.

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

## Inequalities Module

In 2017, the United Nations General Assembly approved the framework of global indicators for monitoring the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which had been under discussion since 2015, with a total of 231 indicators.

In Brazil, the development of national indicators was under the IBGE's responsibility. The Institute, in collaboration with other entities that produce official data for the country, joined international efforts aimed at identifying populations in vulnerable situations and combating inequalities, in accordance with the 17 Goals and 169 Targets proposed in the global Agenda. To this end, data from institutional and external surveys were used.

The SDG indicators are constructed based on methodologies developed by their custodian agencies and validated by a Group of Experts (Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators - IAEG-SDGs), following international standards. In this Group, coordinated by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the IBGE also represents the Mercosur countries and Chile.

In the year when Brazil holds the presidency of the G20 for the first time, the release of this publication by the IBGE, now in its second edition, proposes the debate on the synergies between the 2030 Agenda and the G20 regarding the theme of **Inequalities**, for which 17 indicators were selected to illustrate various disparities, not only among the G20 member countries, but also among the Major Regions of Brazil, and show differences by sex, color or race, existence of disability, age groups or income ranges.

For additional information on the theme, we invite the reader to visit the ODS Brasil Platform, on the IBGE website (<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/>), where all indicators produced to date and their respective technical information are available to monitor the progress of the 2030 Agenda in the country.

