2024

IPS BRASIL

ÍNDICE DE PROGRESSO SOCIAL

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Quality of Life in Brazil's 5570 Municipalities

Imazon · AMAZÔNIA 2030 · Fundación Avina · ANATTÁ PESQUISA E DESENVOLVIMENTO · CENTRO DE EMPREENDEDORISMO DA AMAZÔNIA · SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
**2024 Brazil Social Progress Index**

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Imazon · Amazônia 2030 · Fundación Avina · Anattá Pesquisa e Desenvolvimento · Centro de Empreendedorismo da Amazônia · Social Progress Imperative

**Partners:**

MapBiomas · O Mundo que Queremos · Saúde e Alegria · Instituto Floresta Viva · geoplus · Instituto Igarapé a think and do tank · pm21 · Fundação Roberto Marinho · NUPENS USP

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Fundação Itaú · Vale · skoll · Hydro · iCS · instituto ITAÚSA · Climate and Land Use Alliance

# FOREWORD

Ten years ago, in April 2014, Prof. Michael Porter of Harvard Business School launched the first Social Progress Index at the Skoll World Forum on Social Entrepreneurship. By measuring the performance of societies based entirely on social and environmental outcomes rather than economic proxies like income, the Social Progress Index offered a new perspective on development. It showed that, while higher incomes are associated with higher social progress, GDP is not destiny. The United States, for example, despite a strong economy languished in 16th place in the world on social progress.

We have updated the Social Progress Index every year since and a lot has changed in ten years. For example, the US economy has continued to surge ahead, while the US has slipped from 16$^{th}$ to 29th in the rankings of social progress. Brazil has sunk from 46th in 2014 to 67th today, with already extreme levels of social and economic inequality worsening further.

We have also shown that the world is moving too slowly to meet the Sustainable Development Goals – so slowly, in fact, that the 2030 targets look more like 22nd-century targets. In this last year, we have also reported on the worrying emergence of the first global social progress recession, as the health impacts of COVID and declining rights and press freedom have dragged the world's social progress backwards.

2014 marked another critical starting point for the Social Progress Index - the first ever sub-national application of the Index. IPS Amazonia measured 772 municipalities across the Brazilian Amazon. This project was the brainchild of the team at Imazon, who could see how powerful data like this could be in shaping a sustainable future for the Amazon region. Many experts said it could not be done. Two members of the SPI team, Antonio Aranibar and Jaime Garcia, said yes it could. So we took a risk. I am so glad we did.

"IPS Amazonia's success sparked a wave of innovation to use this tool around the world."

IPS Amazonia's success sparked a wave of innovation to use this tool around the world. The European Commission uses a Social Progress Index for the regions of the EU as a key metric of its Cohesion Policy. The Government of India is using a Social Progress Index for the States and Districts of India to drive national development. Social Progress Imperative has worked with partners from Argentina to Canada, from Iceland to South Africa, from Thailand to Australia to bring the power of this tool to local decision-making. And it all started with IPS Amazonia.

I am delighted to see the Social Progress Index finally mature to encompass every municipality in Brazil. Integrating this methodology across over 5,500 municipalities in a continental nation like Brazil required a deep dive into the country's sociocultural diversity. It demanded acumen in working with leading government and research institutes, as well as civil society, to uncover frequently updated indicators. This was, undoubtedly, a monumental undertaking.

The Brazil Social Progress Index shows us where the greatest needs really are. It shows us amazing successes that can be replicated elsewhere. It creates a common language for government, business and civil society to have a productive conversation about their respective roles in fighting poverty and building sustainable societies.

Brazil's success or failure is critical to the Paris Agreement and the broader SGD agenda. Brazil is home to between 15% and 20% of the world's biodiversity, It also boasts the Amazon rainforest, the planet's largest natural carbon sink. Yet, persistent deforestation fuels growing inequality, escalating climate change, and threatens social progress.

Brazil also houses the world's largest public health system. Effective inclusion policies implemented at the beginning of this century lifted tens of millions out of poverty. Recognized for their warm smiles, humility, perseverance, and hopeful spirit, the Brazilian people stand as a beacon of optimism. As the world faces a social progress recession, the 2024 Brazil Social Progress Index can empower Brazil to take a much-needed leadership role in a world that is in crisis.

**MICHAEL GREEN**
***CEO - SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE***

# INTRODUCTION

The Social Progress Index (SPI) is a social and environmental tool devised to track the performance of territories in all geographies: countries, states, municipalities, and even communities. Since 2014, the Social Progress Imperative has produced the yearly edition of the Global Social Progress, covering about 170 countries[1]. In the same year, SPI subnational initiatives were pioneered by the SPI Amazon, coordinated by Imazon – Institute of People and the Environment of the Amazon, covering the complete set of 772 municipalities in the Brazilian Amazon. In the following years, SPI subnational indices flourished in different geographies as Mexico, India, the US, United Kingdom, and the European Union.

SPI was created to supplement traditional economic development measures based on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), since economic growth without social progress can result in environmental degradation, increased inequality, and the upscale of social conflicts. As an outcome-based methodology, SPI measures results rather than inputs and outputs, and for this reason has been widely applied for government planning and program evaluation,

[1] Source: socialprogress.org

contributing to the enhancement of public policies, and guiding private social investments.

Imazon, in partnership with Fundación Avina, Amazônia 2030, Anattá Pesquisa e Desenvolvimento, Centro de Empreendedorismo da Amazônia, and Social Progress Imperative, is launching the first edition of the Brazil Social Progress Index, covering 5,570 municipalities, the 26 states and the Federal District. The 2024 Brazil Social Progress Index (SPI Brazil) is the largest initiative to generate a Social Progress Index on a sub-national scale globally.

Brazil is the fifth largest country in the world by land area. A diverse continental size country, Brazil is a federative republic organized into 26 states and the Federal District (the nation capital), comprising a total of 5,570 municipalities[2]. According to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) 2022 Demographic Census (2023a), Brazil's population reached 203 million people, 57% of whom live in just 319 municipalities.

Brazilian municipalities share responsibilities with the state and federal governments. The municipality is the smallest administrative unit with political and financial autonomy. Cities in Brazil have important duties including providing satiation, managing street paving and overall transportation structure, the creation and conservation of green spaces, urban transportation and public lighting. Municipalities also shares education, health, and environmental responsibilities with state and federal governments.

From 2024 onwards, SPI Brazil will be updated annually so that it is possible to compare the socio-environmental performance of municipalities over time. Measuring the social situation of these territories on an annual basis is essential to capture changes and trends to help refine public policies and improve local public management.

"From 2024 onwards, SPI Brazil will be updated annually so that it is possible to compare the socio-environmental performance of municipalities over time."

[2] Brazil has 5,568 official municipalities, plus the federal capital Brasília (DF) and the district island of Fernando de Noronha (PE), located in the Atlantic Ocean, 370 km from the Brazilian coast, according with IBGE (https://www.ibge.gov.br/explica/codigos-dos-municipios.php).

# METHODOLOGY

Social Progress was defined by a group of academic and policy experts and synthesized by the Social Progress Imperative as “the capacity of a society to meet the basic human needs of its citizens, establish the building blocks that allow citizens and communities to enhance and sustain the quality of their lives, and create the conditions for all individuals to reach their full potential”.

From this broad definition, the index framework is built under three dimensions: Basic Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing, and Opportunity. Each dimension is further broken down into four components that are conceptually related. These components are guided by specific questions designed to be answered with available data, which help define the scope and focus of each component. Finally, each component is defined by a set of outcome indicators responding directly to the conceptual questions posed in each component (Figure 1).

**Figure 1.** Social Progress Index Component-Level Framework. Source: socialprogress.org


The choice of indicators for each component follows the strict criteria defined by the SPI global methodology:

1. A social or environmental indicator.
2. An outcome indicator, rather than an input or output indicator.
3. From a reliable and public source of information.
4. Recent data (released less than five years ago).
5. Available for all or almost all territories (<95% - 100%), in this case, for all or almost all municipalities.

The second criterion is the most difficult to achieve. Although input indicators were not used, some indicators of service access can be seen as a proxy for achieved outcomes.

A rigorous statistical analysis process is carried out to ensure retained indicators fit well in the model. The process includes treating missing values, data normalization, the validation of statistical quality of the data, definition of utopias and dystopias (endogenous or exogenous to the model) and calculating indicator weights through Principal Component Analysis.

The index ranges from 0 (worst case) to 100 (best case) and corresponds to the arithmetic mean of the SPI dimensional scores for Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing, and Opportunity. Dimensional scores, in turn, are produced as an arithmetic mean of component scores. In turn, the score for each component is obtained from the weighted mean of its indicators obtained through Principal Component Analysis (PCA) technique. If we let the gross component score for each municipality "x", the utopia "Best Case" and the " dystopia" the worst case, the Component score is given by:

$$Component = \frac{(x - Worst\ Case)}{(Best\ Case\text{-}Worst\ Case)}$$

The SPI Brazil building process had to overcome important challenges to materialize. The first one is the challenge to select relevant indicators for all regions of Brazil, given the country's size and sociocultural, economic, and demographic diversity. Sourcing indicators that would proper answer the guiding questions on each component proved difficult, especially for the Opportunity dimension.

Another challenge is how to analytically compare such heterogeneous group of cities? Analyzing the correlation between *per capita* GDP rankings and SPI rankings allows for a comparative assessment among municipalities, shedding light on outliers – municipalities that are either lagging backing in either social progress or *per capita* GPD.

The 2024 Brazil Social Progress Index includes 53 indicators (Figure 2) from reputable official sources and research institutes. The main government bodies and research institutes that produced the data included in SPI Brazil are: DataSUS, Sisvan/Ministry of Health, Ministry of Citizenship, National Sanitation Information System (SNIS), National Institute for Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira (Inep), National Institute for Space Research (Inpe), National Council of Justice (CNJ), IBGE, Mapbiomas, Anatel and CadÚnico, among others.

**Figure 2:** Indicators used in 2024 SPI Brazil

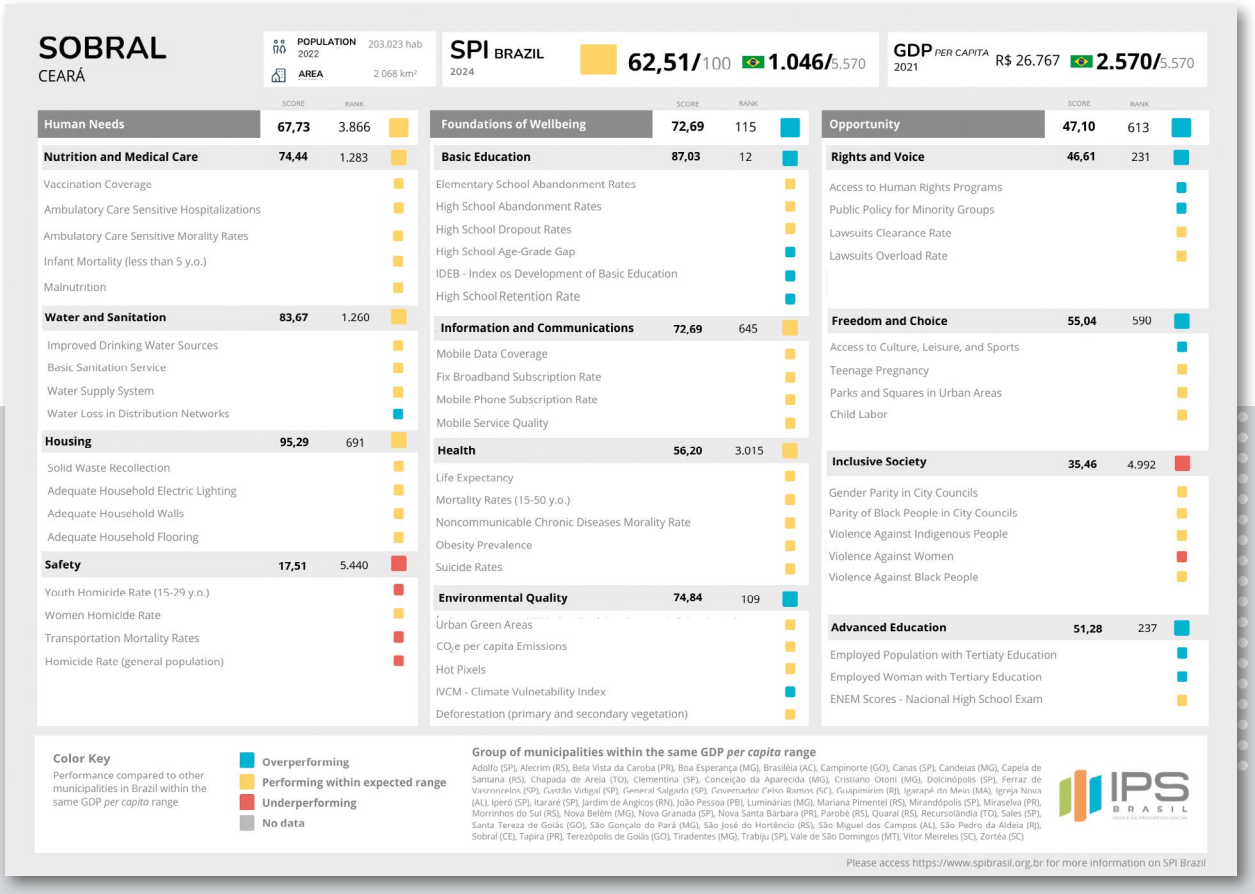
| HUMAN NEEDS | FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING | OPPORTUNITY |
|---|---|---|
| **Nutrition and Medical Care**<br>1. Ambulatory Care Sensitive Hospitalizations<br>2. Ambulatory Care Sensitive Mortality Rates<br>3. Infant Mortality (less than 5 y.o.)<br>4. Malnutrition | **Basic Education**<br>1. Elementary School Abandonment Rates[3]<br>2. High School Abandonment Rates<br>3. High School Dropout Rate<br>4. High School Age-Arade Gap<br>5. IDEB - Index of Development of Basic Education<br>6. High School Retention Rate | **Rights and Voice**<br>1. Acess to Human Rights Programs<br>2. Public Policy for Minority Groups<br>3. Lawsuits Clearance Rate<br>4. Lawsuits Overload Rate |
| **Water and Sanitation**<br>1. Improved Drinking Water Sources<br>2. Basic Sanitation Service<br>3. Water Supply System<br>4. Water Loss in Distribution Networks | **Information and Communications**<br>1. Mobile Data Coverage (4G/5G)<br>2. Fix Broadband Subscription Rate<br>3. Mobile Phone Subscription Rate<br>4. Mobile Service Quality | **Freedom and Choice**<br>1. Access to Culture, Leisure, and Sports<br>2. Teenage Pregnancy<br>3. Parks and Squares in Urban Areas<br>4. Child Labor |
| **Housing**<br>1. Solid Waste Recollection<br>2. Adequate Household Electric Lighting<br>3. Adequate Household Walls<br>4. Adequate Household Flooring | **Health**<br>1. Life Expectancy<br>2. Mortality Rates (15-50 y.o.)<br>3. Noncommunicable Chronic Diseases Mortality Rate<br>4. Obesity Prevalence<br>5. Suicide Rates | **Inclusive Society**<br>1. Gender Partity in City Councils<br>2. Parity of Black People in City Councils<br>3. Violence Against Indigenous People<br>4. Violence Against Women<br>5. Violence Against Black People |
| **Safety**<br>1. Youth Homicide Rate (15-29 y.o.)<br>2. Women Homicide Rate<br>3. Transportation Mortality Rates<br>4. Homicide Rate (general population) | **Environmental Quality**<br>1. Urban Green Areas<br>2. $CO_2$e *per capita* Emissions<br>3. Hot Pixels<br>4. IVCM - Climate Vulnerability Index<br>5. Deforestation (primary and secondary vegetation) | **Advanced Education**<br>1. Employed population with tertiary education<br>2. Employed Woman with Tertiary Education<br>3. ENEM Scores (National High School Exam) |

[3] The distinction between school dropout and abandonment is important in Brazil. School abandonment refers to a student who stops attending classes without formal notification at any point during the school year. In contrast, school dropout occurs when a student does not enroll in the following year, regardless of their academic performance or grade level.

SPI Brazil results are presented through a municipal scorecard (Figure 3) allowing users to visualize the municipality's score (0-100) and its ranking compared to other municipalities in the country (x/5,570). The scorecard also shows the municipality's *per capita* GDP value and its ranking compared to other municipalities (x/5,570). This makes it possible to verify whether the result is equivalent, superior, or inferior to what is expected within economic parameters.

The overall results for dimensions, components, and indicators are also assigned a color: blue (Overperforming), yellow (Preforming within expected range), or red (Underperforming) when compared to other 50 municipalities in the same *per capita* GDP range. Therefore, the scoring (0-100), ranking comparison (x/5,570) and the performance-colored code are the cornerstone for SPI scorecards.

**Figure 3.** 2024 SPI Brazil - Sobral (CE) Scorecard



## Limitations

The Brazil Social Progress Index measures how municipalities in the country perform on a certain set of indicators that meet the standards and concepts represented by the Social Progress Index framework. SPI Brazil relies on data available from public sources on the municipality level, so the index is not suitable for analyzing internal disparities among regions within municipality boundaries, including comparisons between rural and urban areas.

Furthermore, the Brazil Social Progress Index provides a view into how Brazilian municipalities perform on average, which helps inform the many policies and investments that affect social progress at the municipality level national level. However, it is only a starting point: aggregate data can obscure substantial regional and state differences in performance that are equally important to regional policy considerations, especially in geographically large regions such as the municipalities in the Amazon region, which often have larger territories than European countries. Altamira-PA, the largest municipality in Brazil, has a larger territory than 104 countries such as Greece, Hungary, Portugal, Austria, or the state of Florida in the United States.

Due to the territorial contrast, the SPI Brazil maps may generate a disproportional idea of the overall social progress levels in the country, as often, the Amazonic municipalities presents lower levels of social progress. It is important to keep in mind that the map projection reflects the actual territorial size of municipalities, and not its population. To mitigate this effect, aggregate level scores are population-weighted for states and the overall SPI Brazil global average.

In addition, SPI Brazil does not offer a data breakdown on the specific social progress level of native[4] and traditional populations such as riverine, *quilombola,* and extractive populations, but rather inform the average level within the municipality borders. Tracking the social progress of neighborhoods, communities, or specific population

[4] 2024 SPI Brazil includes information on native population in the Inclusiveness component, tracking violence against indigenous people.

subgroups demands custom survey tools demanding primary data collection using the SPI Communities methodology.

Even though SPI relies on reputable information sources, we must acknowledge that under-reporting from official and government databases may occur. We have identified that under-reporting may affect mostly the Safety and Health components. Under-reporting from official statistic sources is a global challenge with multiple determinants that are out of the scope of this research.

Finally, the SPI Brazil is a measure of social progress adapted to the context of Brazilian municipalities, with the main purpose and function of comparing municipalities' performance among themselves and across time to support public policy and private investment decisions. SPI Brazil scores reflect the specific methodology adaptation and the local selection of indicators, following the SPI framework. Nevertheless, SPI Brazil's overall score (61.83) is the population-weighted average of municipalities scores, with the specific set of indicators available in Brazil, not to be traded for Brazil´s country score in the Global Social Progress Index 2024 (68.90) – that measures Brazil as a country, with globally available data, comparing to all other countries included in the index.

# RESULTS

If the 2024 SPI Brazil scores from all 5,570 municipalities were population-weighted, the overall, aggregated score for Brazil in 2024 would be 61.83. The highest score would be in the **Human Needs** dimension (73.58), while the lowest score would be in the **Opportunity** dimension (44.83). **The Foundations of Wellbeing** score would be closer to the mean (67.10).

To simplify the analysis, we have divided the 5,570 municipality scores into nine tiers accordingly to 2024 SPI Brazil results, presented in color codes on the Table 1 and on the Figure 4.

Tier 1 has the highest scores with an average of 67.36, while Tier 9 has the lowest scores with an average of 44.58. These tiers are color-coded as shown in Figure 4 and Table 1[5].

[5] Sources:
**Area and number of municipalities**: Digital Municipal Mesh and Territorial Areas 2022 (IBGE, 2022).
**Municipal GDP**: refers to the Real GDP (at constant prices) calculated from the IBGE Nominal GDP (at current prices) (2023b), and the implicit IPCA deflator (BCB, 2024). With this GDP obtained, the total resident population from the 2022 Demographic Census was used to calculate the Real GDP *per capita* (IBGE, 2023a).
**$CO_2$e emissions**: from the System for Estimating Emissions and Removals of Greenhouse Gases. *Per capita* $CO_2$e emissions were obtained from the total resident population of the 2022 Demographic Census (IBGE, 2023a).

# The Nine Brazils

The SPI score categorize municipalities into nine tiers, each reflecting significant differences in local realities.

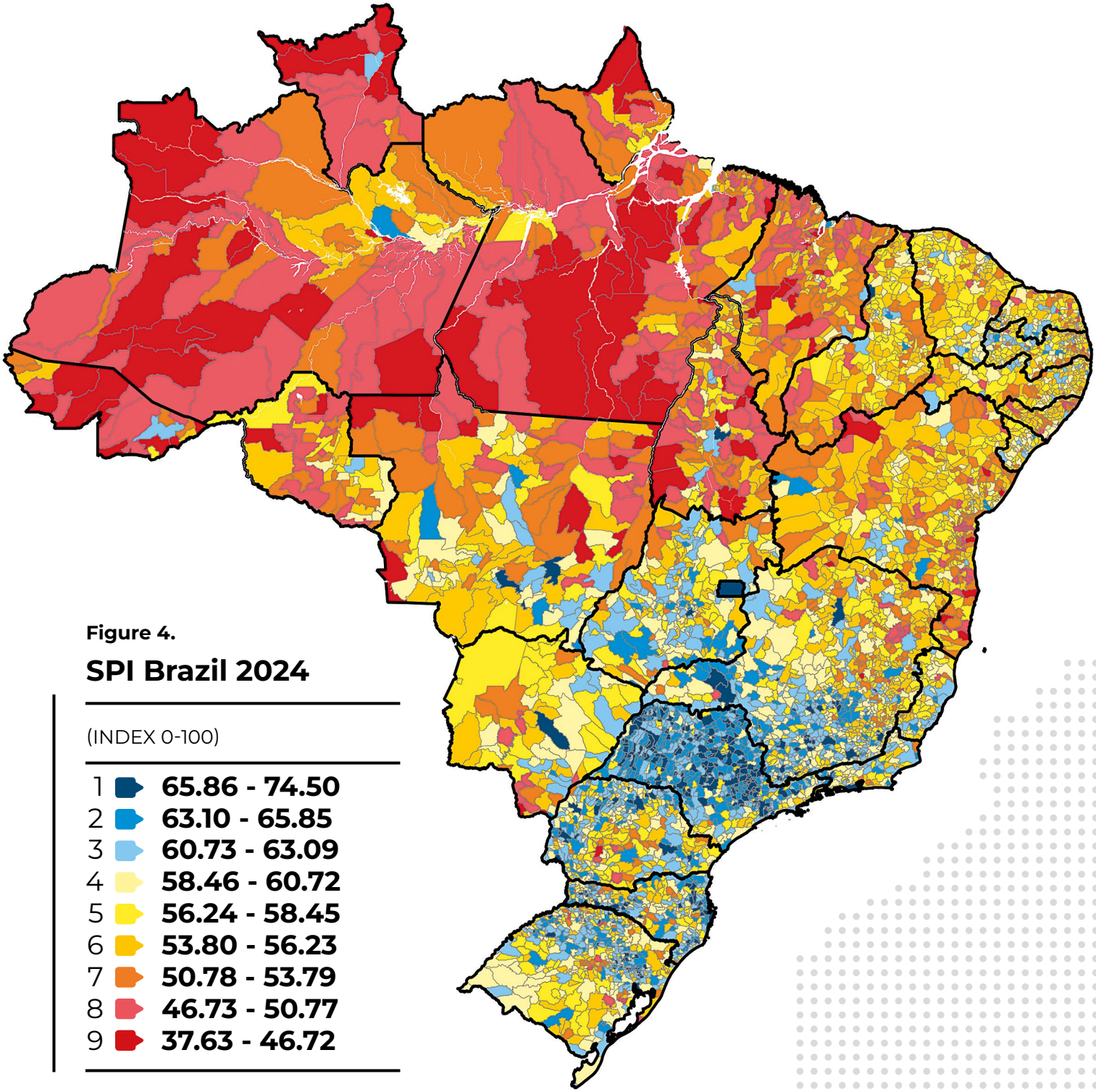



**Figure 4.**

**SPI Brazil 2024**

**Table 1.** **Average scores and relevant data for each Tier of the 2024 SPI Brazil**

| TIER | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Brazil |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 SPI BRAZIL | | 67.41 | 64.30 | 61.89 | 59.57 | 57.35 | 55.12 | 52.48 | 49.11 | 44.58 | 61.83 |
| DIMENSIONS | Human Needs | 82.14 | 79.91 | 77.32 | 74.32 | 70.70 | 67.24 | 63.08 | 58.51 | 53.81 | 73.58 |
| | Foundations of Wellbeing | 70.76 | 68.59 | 66.50 | 64.17 | 62.17 | 60.04 | 57.66 | 54.19 | 48.41 | 67.10 |
| | Opportunity | 49.31 | 44.40 | 41.83 | 40.23 | 39.19 | 38.07 | 36.69 | 34.62 | 31.52 | 44.83 |
| MUNICIPALITIES PER TIER | Number of municipalities | 308 | 549 | 838 | 936 | 981 | 929 | 640 | 296 | 93 | 5.570 |
| | Area (km² - millions) | 0.14 | 0.30 | 0.53 | 0.74 | 0.94 | 1.25 | 1.49 | 1.75 | 1.35 | 8.50 |
| | Area (%) | 1.7% | 3.5% | 6.3% | 8.8% | 11.0% | 14.7% | 17.5% | 20.5% | 15.9% | 100% |
| POPULATION IN 2022 | Inhabitants | 59.002.146 | 35.578.662 | 29.436.753 | 23.518.885 | 20.552.734 | 16.424.444 | 10.917.376 | 5.699.592 | 1.950.164 | 203.080.756 |
| | % of Brazil totals | 29.1% | 17.5% | 14.5% | 11.6% | 10.1% | 8.1% | 5.4% | 2.8% | 1.0% | 100% |
| GDP 2021 | R$ (tri) | 3.72 | 1.67 | 1.29 | 0.76 | 0.72 | 0.53 | 0.24 | 0.11 | 0.04 | 9.08 |
| | % of Brazil totals | 41% | 18% | 14% | 8% | 8% | 6% | 3% | 1% | 0.4% | 100% |
| GDP *PER CAPITA* (R$/HAB.) 2021 | | 56.835 | 48.117 | 42.701 | 33.223 | 29.542 | 27.336 | 23.968 | 23.442 | 22.698 | 42.556 |
| $CO_2E$ EMISSIONS | Total (million tons) | 150.4 | 146.1 | 189.1 | 176.5 | 192.4 | 199.2 | 220.6 | 307.4 | 259.2 | 1.840.9 |
| | *per capita* (t $CO_2e$ / hab.) | 2.6 | 4.1 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 9.1 | 12.1 | 20.1 | 53.5 | 132.9 | 9.1 |

**Tier 1** (navy blue on the map) consists of 308 municipalities with the highest mean SPI score of **67.41**. Although they cover less than 2% of Brazil's territory, these municipalities are home to 29% of the population and generate 41% of the country's GDP. Most of Brazil's state capitals fall into this tier. This group also includes smaller municipalities, such as Gavião Peixoto (SP), which has a population of less than 10,000 but achieved the highest SPI score in Brazil at 74.49.

**Tier 2** (blue color on the map) consists of 549 municipalities with an average SPI score of **64.30**. Although they cover less than 4% of Brazil's territory, these municipalities are home to 18% of the country's population and generate 18% of the country's GDP. There are many municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants and some capitals in this Tier, including Manaus (AM), Fortaleza (CE), and Salvador (BA).

**Tier 3** (light blue on the map) comprises 838 municipalities with an average GSP of **61.89**, accounting for 14% of the Brazilian population, 14% of the country's GDP, and only 6% of its territory. Four capitals are part of this Tier, Boa Vista (RR), Rio Branco (AC), Belém (PA), and Maceió (AL).

The municipalities in **Tier 4** (light yellow on the map) represent 936 municipalities, with an average SPI of **59.57**. This Tier represents 12% of the population, 9% of Brazil's territory, and 8% of the country's GDP.

**Tier 5** (golden color on the map) totals 981 municipalities with an average SPI score of **57.35**. These municipalities are home to 10% of the Brazilian population, 11% of the country's territory, and 8% of the country's GDP. Two capitals are part of this Tier, Macapá (AP) and Porto Velho (RO).

**Tier 6** (light orange on the map) is represented by 929 municipalities with an average SPI score of **55.12**. These municipalities are home to 8% of the Brazilian population, occupy 15% of the national territory, and contribute only 6% of the country's GDP.

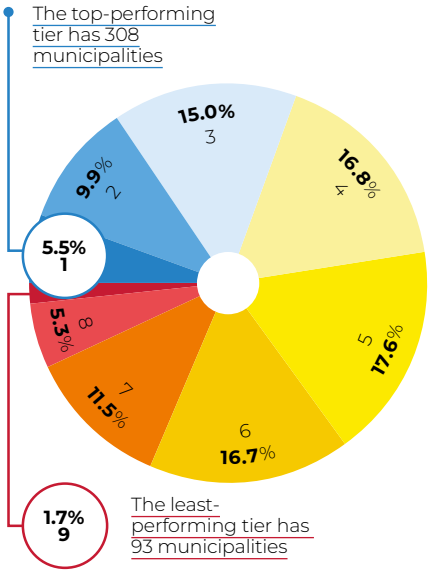
**Tier 7** (dark orange/coral on the map) has an average SPI Brazil score of **52.48** and represents 640 municipalities. These municipalities are home to only 5% of the Brazilian population and contribute only 3% of the country's GDP but occupy 17% of the national territory.

**Tier 8** (in scarlet red on the map) has 296 municipalities with an average SPI Brazil score of **49.1**1. In general, these are municipalities with a large territorial extension (they occupy 20% of the national territory) with a tiny population (only 3% of Brazil's total) and a share of the national GDP of just 1%.

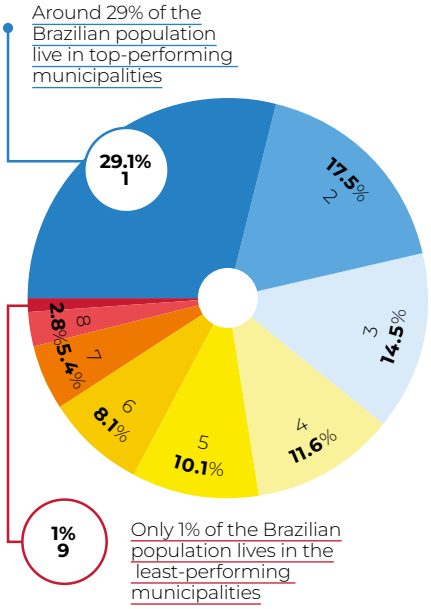
Finally, the municipalities in **Tier 9** (in maroon, dark red) have an average score of **44.58**, with only 93 municipalities occupying 16% of the national territory. These municipalities are home to 1% of the Brazilian population and contribute just 0.4% of the country's GDP.

# How many Brazilians lived on each Social Progress tier in 2024?

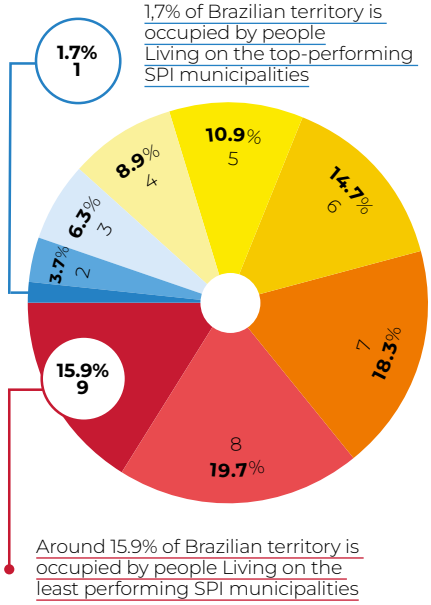
## Municipality distribution




## Population distribution




## Area distribution




The municipalities in **Tiers 1, 2, and 3** (in shades of blue on the map) are top performing social progress tiers, representing approximately 31% of Brazilian municipalities and 61% of the Brazilian population (approximately 124 million inhabitants). These municipalities occupy 12% of the national territory (approximately 1 million km²) and contribute 74% of the national GDP.

The municipalities in **Tiers 4, 5 and 6** (in shades of yellow and orange on the map) are those with intermediate social performance. Together, they represent approximately 51% of all municipalities and are home to 30% of the Brazilian population (approximately 60.5 million inhabitants). These municipalities occupy 34% of the national territory and contribute 22% of the national GDP.

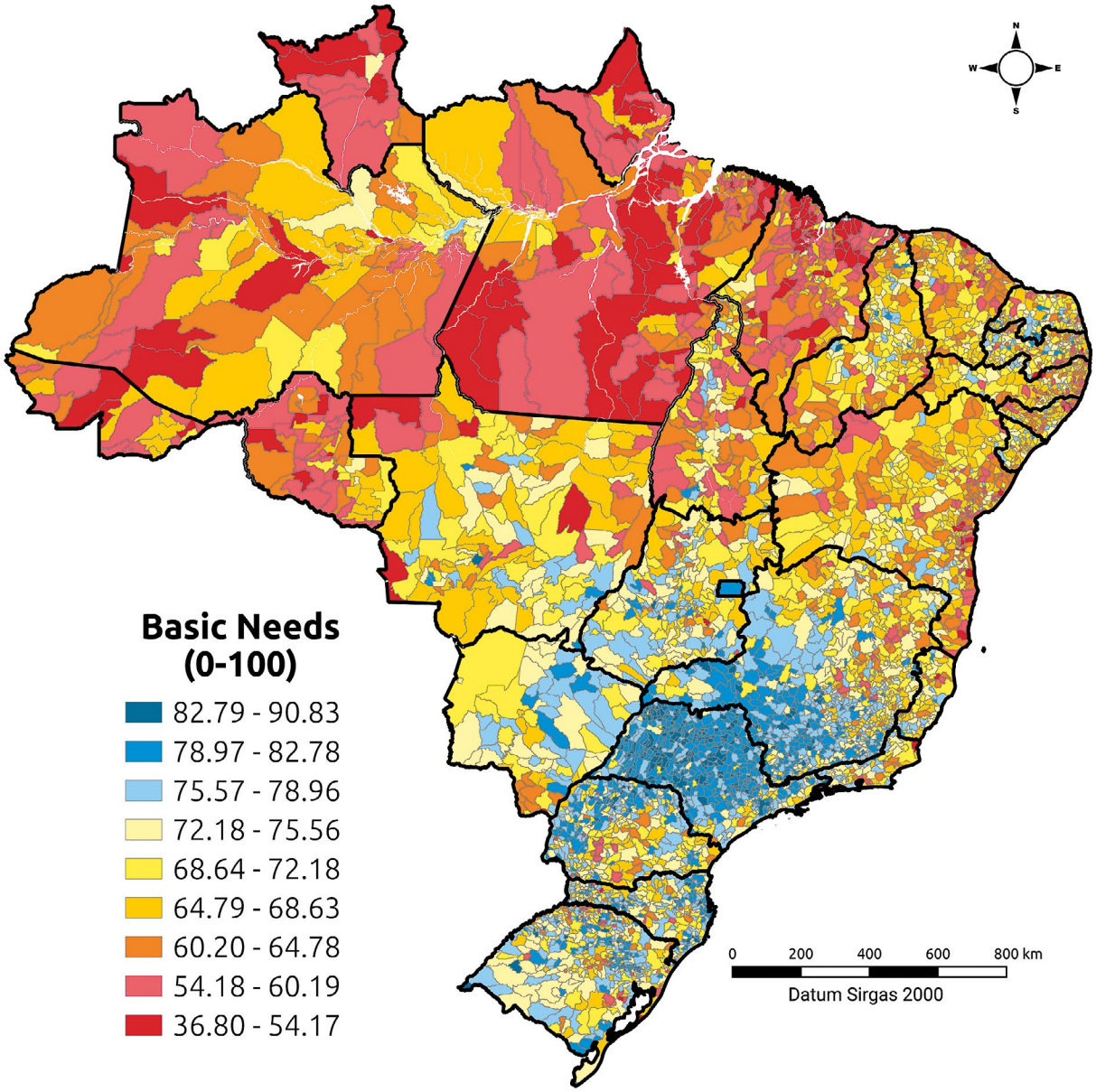
The municipalities in **Tiers 7, 8 and 9** (shades of orange and dark red on the map) represent 18% of the municipalities and have the worst SPI averages. They are home to only 9% of the population (approximately 18.5 million Brazilians) and are spread over 54% of Brazil's land area (4.58 million km²). These municipalities have a share of around 4% of the country's GDP, and the vast majority of these municipalities are located in the Legal Amazon.

# SPI BRAZIL DIMENSIONS

The **Basic Needs** dimension addresses components that portray what is most fundamental to wellbeing, answering the guiding question “Does the municipality meet the most essential needs of its population?”. This dimension assesses the ability of a population to live with adequate food and basic medical care, quality water, sanitation conditions, shelter, and personal safety (Figure 5).

Basic Needs had the best performance of the 2024 SPI Brazil overall score (**73.58**) reflecting the good performance at the municipal level on average. Municipalities located in the Legal Amazon had lower performance in the dimension across Brazil. Water and Sanitation and Housing had the highest contribution to the dimensional score. Municipalities in the Southeast Region, especially in the state of São Paulo and central and southern areas of Minas Gerais state, presented significant overpeformance in this dimension.

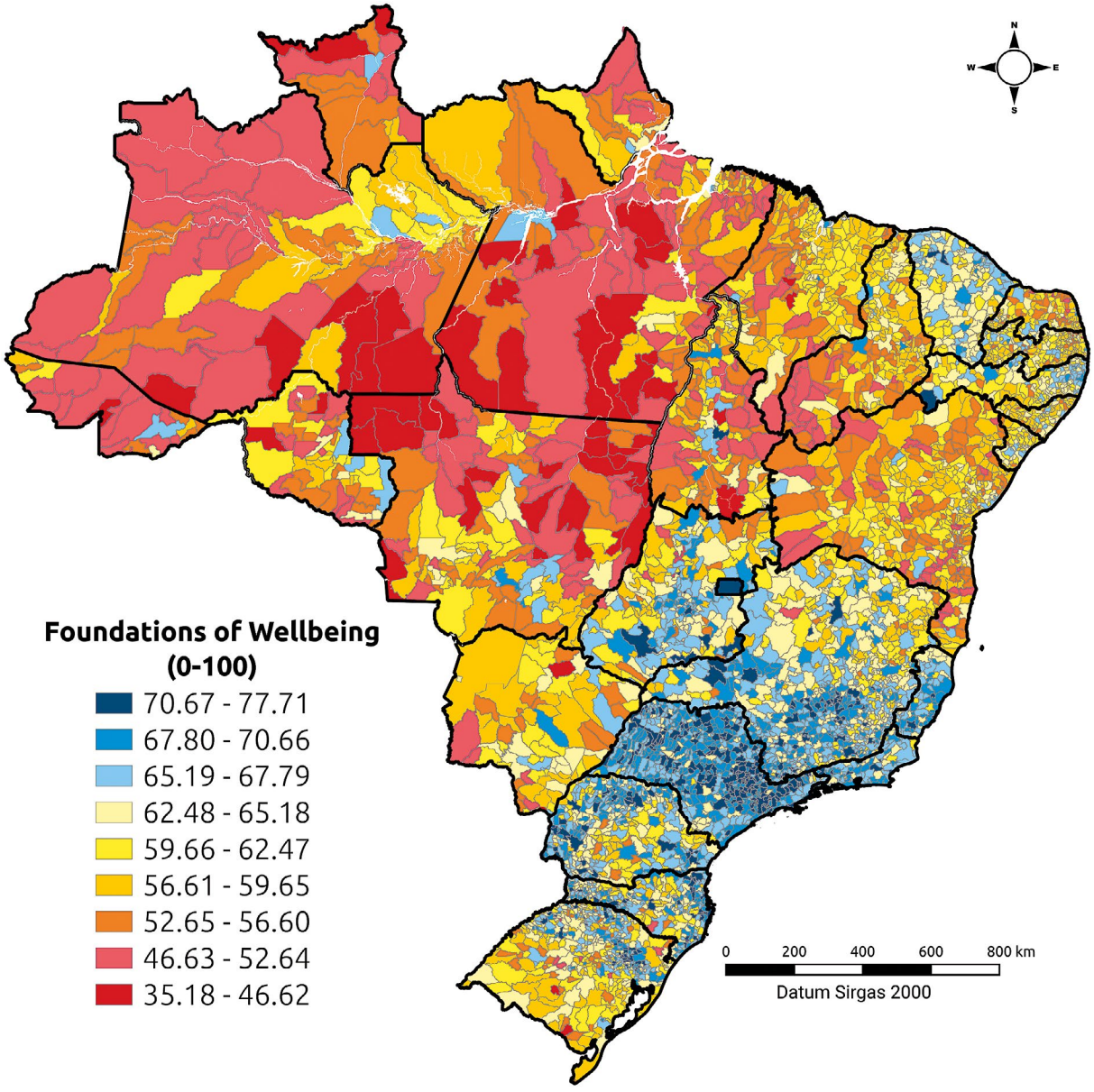
**Figure 5.** Basic Needs dimension scores on 2024 SPI Brazil




The **Foundations of Wellbeing** dimensional elements allow us to check whether necessary conditions for enhancing social progress are present, based on the guiding question "Are there structures implemented that guarantee individuals and communities the improvement and sustenance of their wellbeing?". This dimension portrays the extent to which individuals can obtain basic education and information, freedom of expression, and the benefits of a health system that allows for a longer and healthier life. In addition, it also measures the quality of the environment in the territory, a fundamental component for current and future wellbeing (Figure 6).

**Foundations of Wellbeing** had a mean score of **67.10**, but with significant variation across municipalities and states. On one hand, Southeast Region municipalities, including clusters of municipalities located in the states of Paraná and Santa Catarina have achieved the highest scores. On the other hand, clusters of municipalities in critical situations were concentrated in the Legal Amazon and in the states of Piauí, Bahia, and Mato Grosso do Sul.

**Figure 6.** Foudations of Wellbeing Dimension Scores on 2024 SPI Brazil

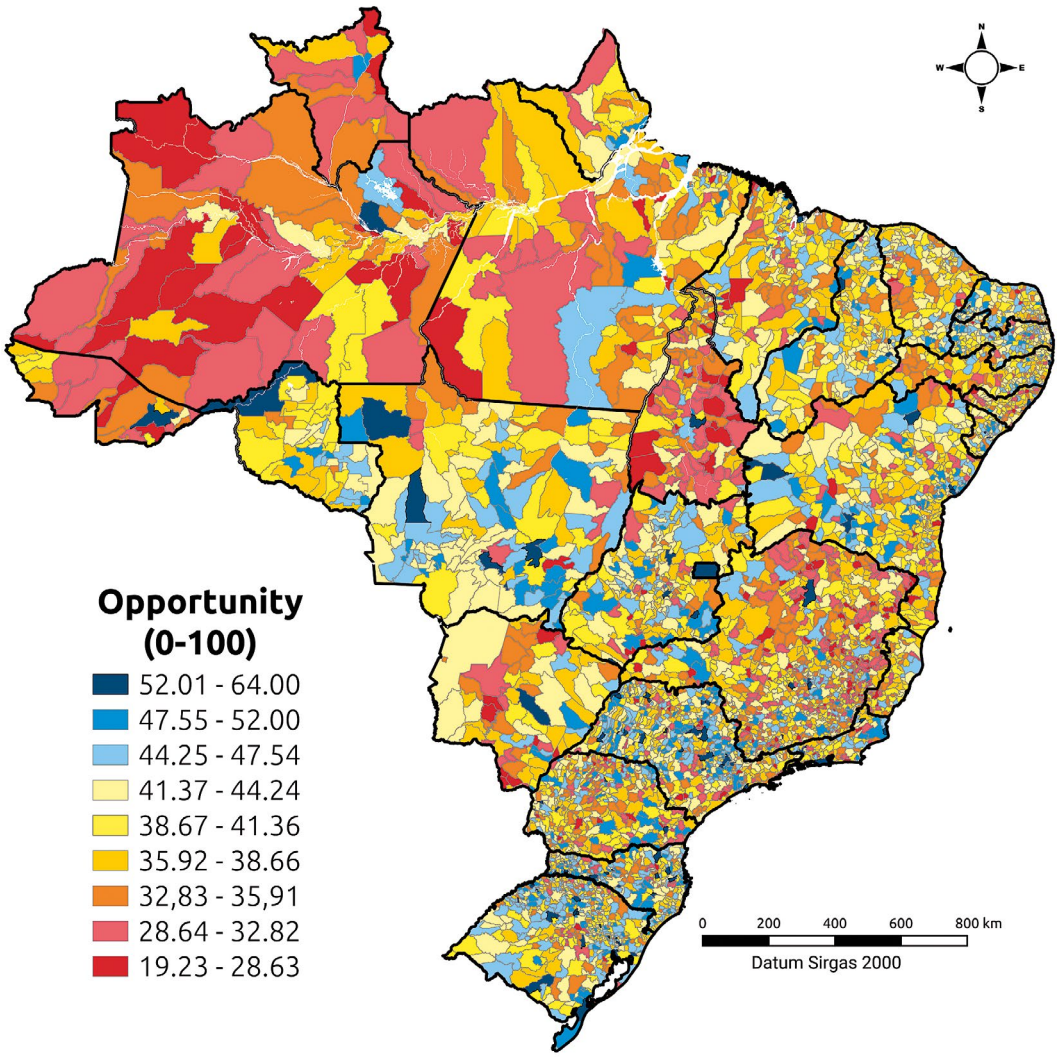


Finally, the **Opportunity** dimension measures whether there are structural conditions that can drive or hinder the pursuit of social progress and individual growth for citizens. This dimension is guided by the question "Are there opportunities for all individuals to reach their full potential?". In this way, SPI covers a broad spectrum of factors that contribute to true social progress, unlike other approaches that focus only on basic needs and often forget or isolate the Opportunity dimension.

Opportunity is often hard to measure within the SPI framework globally because it comprises topics that often cannot be fully measured, such as personal freedom and choice and social inclusion – especially due to information gaps at the municipal level (Figure 7).

Opportunty dimension scores lagged behind in 2024 SPI Brazil, scoring 44.83. Top performing municipalities in this dimension were concentrated in state capitals, especially Teresina (PI), Aracaju (SE) e Brasília (DF) scoring over 60 points each. On the Other hand, three state capitals score less than 50 points: Boa Vista (RR), Fortaleza (CE) e Belém (PA).

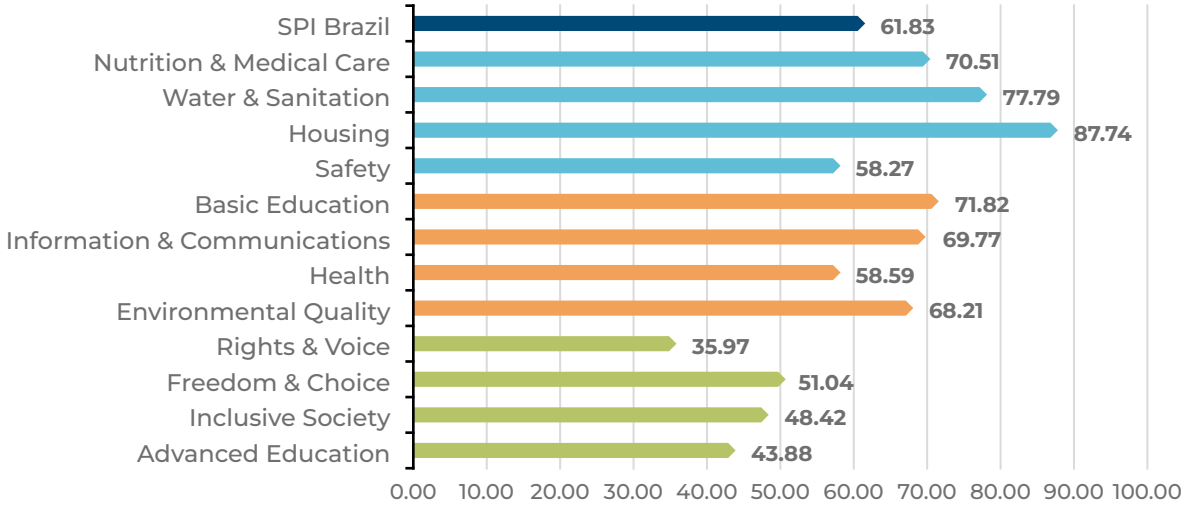
**Figure 7.** Opportunity Dimension scores on 2024 SPI Brazil



# SPI BRAZIL COMPONENT SCORES

Among the components, Housing (87.74) and Water & Sanitation (77.79) had the highest overall averages. Conversely, Rights & Voice (35.96) and Advanced Education (43.88) were the most critical (Figure 8).

**Figure 8:** SPI Brazil component scores



SPI Brazil component scores reveal the multidimensionality of the socio-environment of contemporary Brazil. Annex 1 contains the complete set of 12 maps, representing municipalities scores in each Social Progress Index component. This section summarizes the main results from the SPI component scores analysis.

The significant deficit in **Water & Sanitation** services starkly highlights the inequality in Brazil. The component reveals a sharp contrast: southeast municipalities, particularly in São Paulo State, boast top-performing scores, while large municipalities in the Legal Amazon, shown in red, have the worst scores in the country.

**Safety** is one of the biggest challenges to social progress in Brazil. While the situation is somewhat better in the South and Southeast municipalities, diverse safety challenges persist even in these more developed regions. The situation is critical in municipalities along the Northeast coast and much of the North, particularly in the Legal Amazon.

"**Safety** is one of the biggest challenges to social progress in Brazil."

Brazil has an extensive education system, from early childhood to higher education. However, despite significant investments, the country still grapples with critical issues such as quality, unequal access, and regional disparities. The highest scores in **Basic Education** are found in municipalities in São Paulo (Southeast), Ceará (Northeast), and Goiás (Midwest). In contrast, municipalities in Pará (North and Legal Amazon) and Bahia (Northeast) have the lowest scores.

Access to technology plays a crucial role in social inclusion and socioeconomic development. The best performance **in Information & Communications** component is seen in municipalities in the Southeast and South. However, there is a significant

"Access to technology plays a crucial role in **social inclusion and socioeconomic development**."

deficit in the Northeast and North regions, particularly in the Legal Amazon.

The **Health** component reflects how well Brazilian municipalities provide conditions for a healthy life. Municipalities in Minas Gerais, parts of Bahia, Maranhão, Pará, and Amazonas scored the highest in this component. In contrast, municipalities in southern Rio Grande do Sul, Paraná, Mato Grosso do Sul, and much of the Northeast face significant challenges.

The **Environmental Quality** component revealed the most critical results in municipalities located in the arc of deforestation in the Legal Amazon. These areas suffer from significant primary forest loss, suppression of secondary vegetation, high greenhouse gas emissions, and insufficient green spaces in urban centers. Additionally, there is notable vegetation loss in Rio Grande do Sul (Southern Region) and northern Minas Gerais (Southeastern Region).

The **Inclusive Society** component aims to ensure equal access to opportunities and resources for all individuals, regardless of origin, race, gender, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status, or disability. Municipalities in the Northwest Region perform best in this component, while those in Rio de Janeiro (Southeast) and Paraná (South) have lower scores.

“The **Inclusive Society** component aims to ensure equal access to opportunities and resources for all individuals, regardless of origin, race, gender, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status, or disability.”

# TOP AND LEAST PERFORMING MUNICIPALITIES

Undoubtedly, social progress distribution among Brazilian municipalities is uneven. The 20 top-performing and least-performing municipalities are listed in Table 2, revealing a shocking contrast between the North and the Southeast of Brazil. Results are weaker, especially in the area covered by the Legal Amazon, where most of the critical municipalities are located.

**Table 2:** 2024 SPI scores of the 20 best and worst Brazilian municipalities

| 2024 BRAZIL SPI 20 TOP PERFORMING MUNICIPALITIES | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Municipality** | **UF*** | **Score** |
| Gavião Peixoto | SP | 74.49 |
| Brasília | DF | 71.25 |
| São Carlos | SP | 70.96 |
| Goiânia | GO | 70.49 |
| Nuporanga | SP | 70.47 |
| Indaiatuba | SP | 70.47 |
| Gabriel Monteiro | SP | 70.42 |
| Águas de São Pedro | SP | 70.37 |
| Jaguariúna | SP | 70.29 |
| Araraquara | SP | 70.22 |
| Presidente Lucena | RS | 70.14 |
| Luzerna | SC | 70.09 |
| Pompeia | SP | 70.06 |
| São Caetano do Sul | SP | 70.02 |
| Maringá | PR | 69.96 |
| Piracicaba | SP | 69.95 |
| Nova Lima | MG | 69.89 |
| Campinas | SP | 69.88 |
| Caxambu | MG | 69.69 |
| Vinhedo | SP | 69.65 |

| 2024 BRAZIL SPI 20 LEAST PERFORMING MUNICIPALITIES | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Municipality** | **UF*** | **Score** |
| Uiramutã | RR | 37.63 |
| Alto Alegre | RR | 38.38 |
| Trairão | PA | 38.69 |
| Bannach | PA | 38.89 |
| Jacareacanga | PA | 38.92 |
| Cumaru do Norte | PA | 40.64 |
| Pacajá | PA | 40.70 |
| Uruará | PA | 41.26 |
| Portel | PA | 42.23 |
| Bonfim | RR | 42.27 |
| Anapu | PA | 42.30 |
| Oiapoque | AP | 42.46 |
| Pauini | AM | 42.63 |
| Nova Nazaré | MT | 42.78 |
| São Félix de Balsas | MA | 43.05 |
| Feijó | AC | 43.11 |
| Amajari | RR | 43.38 |
| Pracuúba | AP | 43.50 |
| Gaúcha do Norte | MT | 43.53 |
| Santa Rosa do Purus | AC | 43.78 |

*UF stands for the federative unit, the equivalent of a state

Overall, the 27 state capitals performed well in the SPI Brazil 2024, except Macapá and Porto Velho. Top five performing captals were Brasília, Goiânia, Belo Horizonte, Florianopólis and Curitiba (Table 3).

Performance among capital cities varied across SPI components. Curitiba (PR) led in Water & Sanitation and also in Environmental Quality. In the Basic Education, Palmas (TO) and Goiânia (GO) stood out. In turn, Florianópolis (SC) and Porto Alegre (RS) led in Information and Communication. In Advanced Education, Belo Horizonte (MG) stood first. Manaus (AM) led in the Inclusive Society component followed by Recife, while São Paulo (SP) had the worst result in this component. Manaus (AM) and Aracaju (SE) faces a critical situtation in the Safety component (Annex 02).

**Table 3:** Scores of the state capitals in the 2024 SPI Brazil and their classification among the 9 Tiers

| Capital | UF* | Score | Ranking | Tier |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brasília | DF | 71.25 | 1 | 1 |
| Goiânia | GO | 70.49 | 2 | 1 |
| Belo Horizonte | MG | 69.62 | 3 | 1 |
| Florianópolis | SC | 69.56 | 4 | 1 |
| Curitiba | PR | 69.36 | 5 | 1 |
| São Paulo | SP | 68.79 | 6 | 1 |
| Cuiabá | MT | 68.47 | 7 | 1 |
| Campo Grande | MS | 68.21 | 8 | 1 |
| Palmas | TO | 68.07 | 9 | 1 |
| Aracaju | SE | 67.89 | 10 | 1 |
| Teresina | PI | 67.37 | 11 | 1 |
| Vitória | ES | 67.20 | 12 | 1 |
| Porto Alegre | RS | 66.90 | 13 | 1 |
| Rio de Janeiro | RJ | 66.41 | 14 | 1 |
| São Luís | MA | 65.69 | 15 | 2 |
| João Pessoa | PB | 65.55 | 16 | 2 |
| Natal | RN | 64.45 | 17 | 2 |
| Fortaleza | CE | 64.42 | 18 | 2 |
| Manaus | AM | 64.35 | 19 | 2 |
| Salvador | BA | 63.80 | 20 | 2 |
| Recife | PE | 63.73 | 21 | 2 |
| Boa Vista | RR | 62.76 | 22 | 3 |
| Rio Branco | AC | 62.68 | 23 | 3 |
| Belém | PA | 62.51 | 24 | 3 |
| Maceió | AL | 62.37 | 25 | 3 |
| Macapá | AP | 58.03 | 26 | 5 |
| Porto Velho | RO | 57.10 | 27 | 5 |

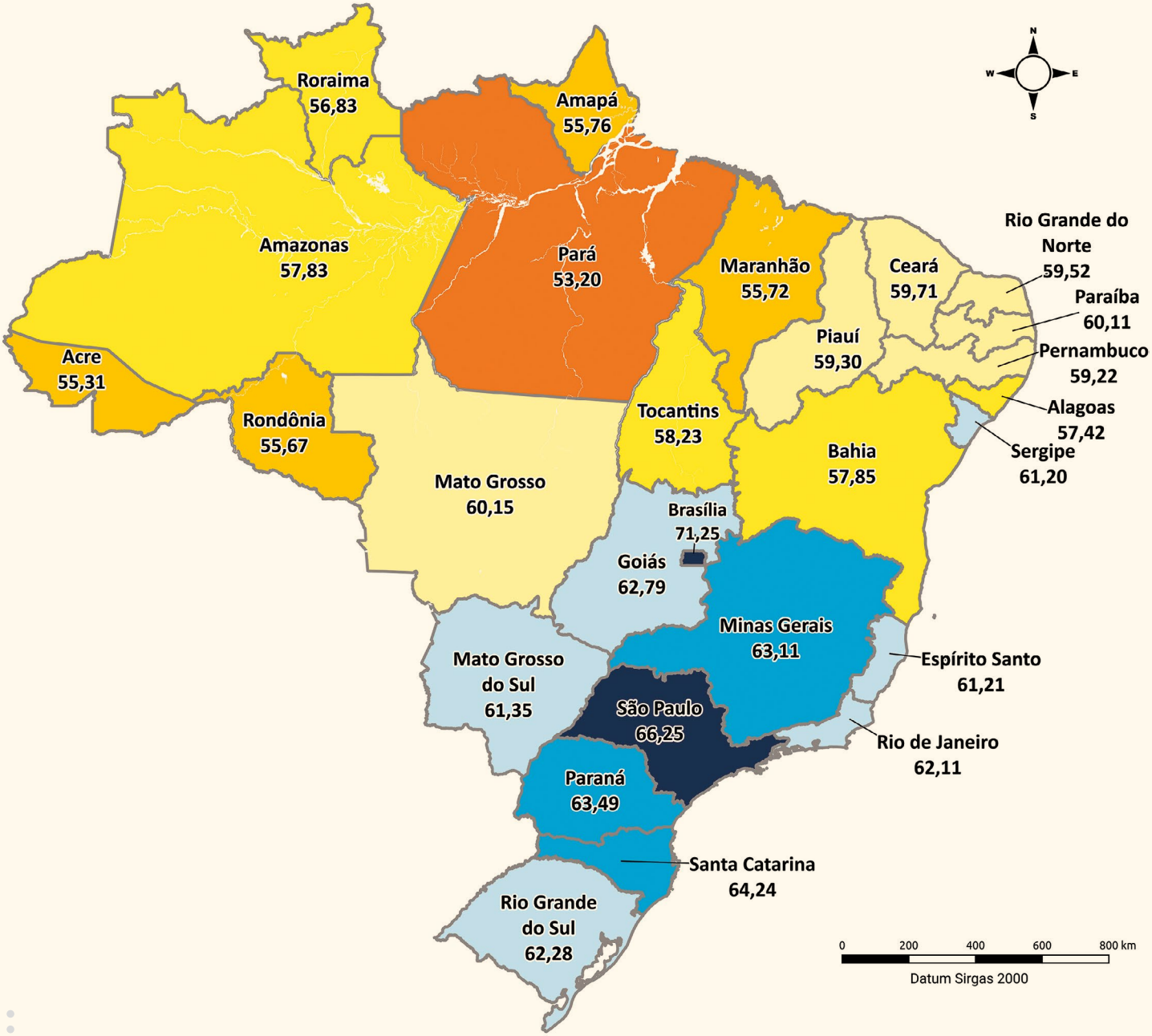
*UF stands for the federative unit, the equivalent of state

# STATE LEVEL SCORES

The Federal District, where the capital city of Brasília is located, and São Paulo State – the largest GDP in the country by far - ranked first and second in SPI state ranking list, respectively. These two states are shown in navy blue in Figure 9. Despite their top performance overall, **Inclusive Society** remains an alarming concern, as Federal District ranked 26$^{th}$ out of 27 federal units, and São Paulo occupied the 23$^{rd}$ position in this component ranking.

Acre and Pará were in the tail of the distribution, ranking 26$^{th}$ and Pará 27$^{th}$, in light and dark orange respectively. Even as least performing states, they also show strong areas. Pará ranked 4$^{th}$ and Acre the 8$^{th}$ position in **Health** component.

**Figure 9:** 2024 SPI Brazil results for the Federative Units



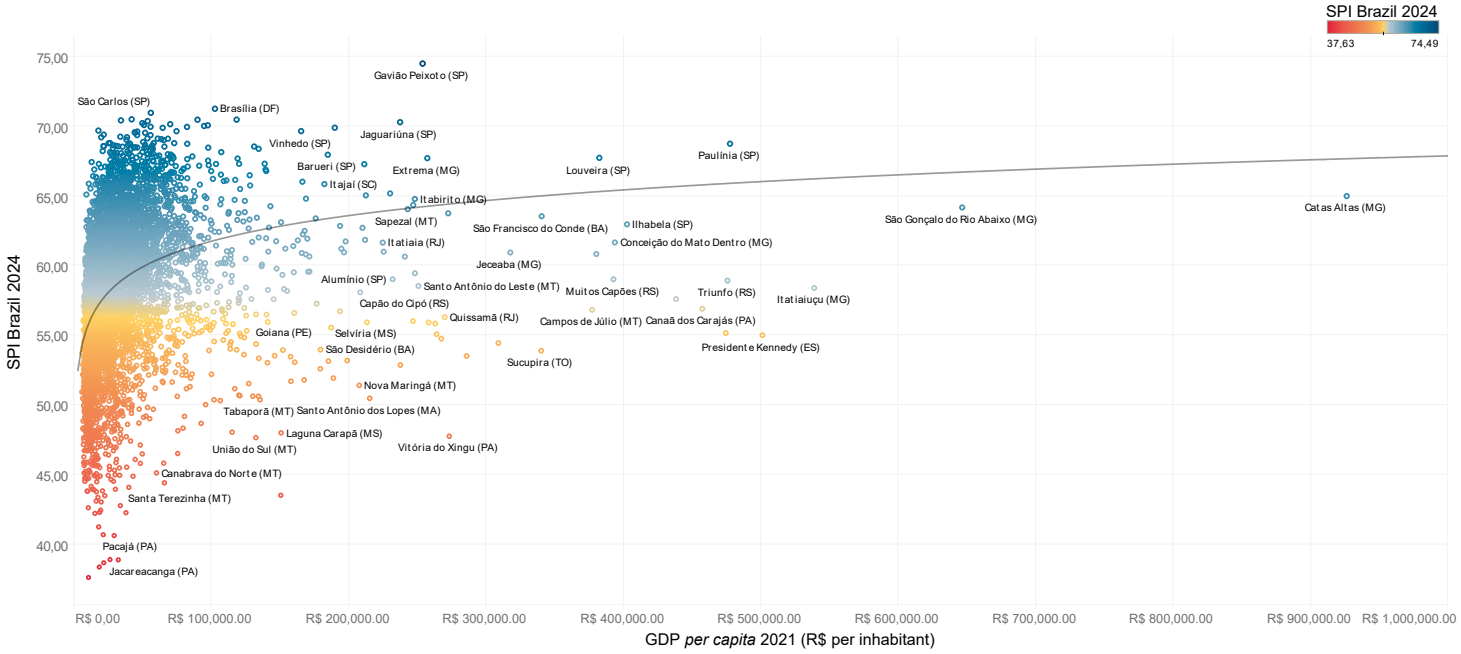
# SOCIAL PROGRESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN MUNICIPALITIES

Economic performance alone does not fully explain a municipality's social progress. The SPI is a tool that can help a territory better understand the relationship between its socio-environmental progress and economic development, revealing correlations between economic indicators. SPI Brazil 2024, we chose to carry out the analysis based on GDP *per capita* 2021, but it is possible to carry out this same correlation with other indicators, such as income *per capita*, and investments in a territory, among others.

The regression analysis based on SPI Brazil 2024 and GDP *per capita* 2021 (Figure 10) reveals a wide variation in results, especially for those municipalities with GDP *per capita* inferior to R$100,000 (circa USD 20,000). There is also a large variability in SPI scores among municipalities

with lower GDP levels, showing that it is possible to achieve social progress even with a low GDP *per capita* level. In the Legal Amazon, on one hand, Jacareacanga (PA), which suffers from illegal mining and deforestation ranked 5,566 out of the 5,570 municipalities with a score of only 38.92. Itacoatiara (AM), on the other hand, ranked rating 2,579 out of 5,570, with an SPI score of 58.60. Itacoatiara-AM is located in a more conserved area of the Amazon. The series variability implies that *per capita* GDP is insufficient to predict social progress[6].

**Figure 10:** Relationship between 2024 SPI Brazil and GDP *per capita* 2021 of Brazilian municipalities




Please access https://www.spibrasil.org.br for more information on SPI Brazil

[6] This is especially true of the *per capita* income indicator. However, due to the lack of recent data, the real GDP *per capita* indicator (calculated from IBGE's Nominal GDP and the IPCA inflation index) for the year 2021 was used for the current analysis. Even though GDP is an indicator that can be greatly influenced by external factors outside the population of a municipality (major projects, massive foreign investments, etc.).

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# annexes I, II and III

SPI COMPONENT MAPS
2024 SPI BRAZIL

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2024 SPI BRAZIL STATE CAPITAL SCORES

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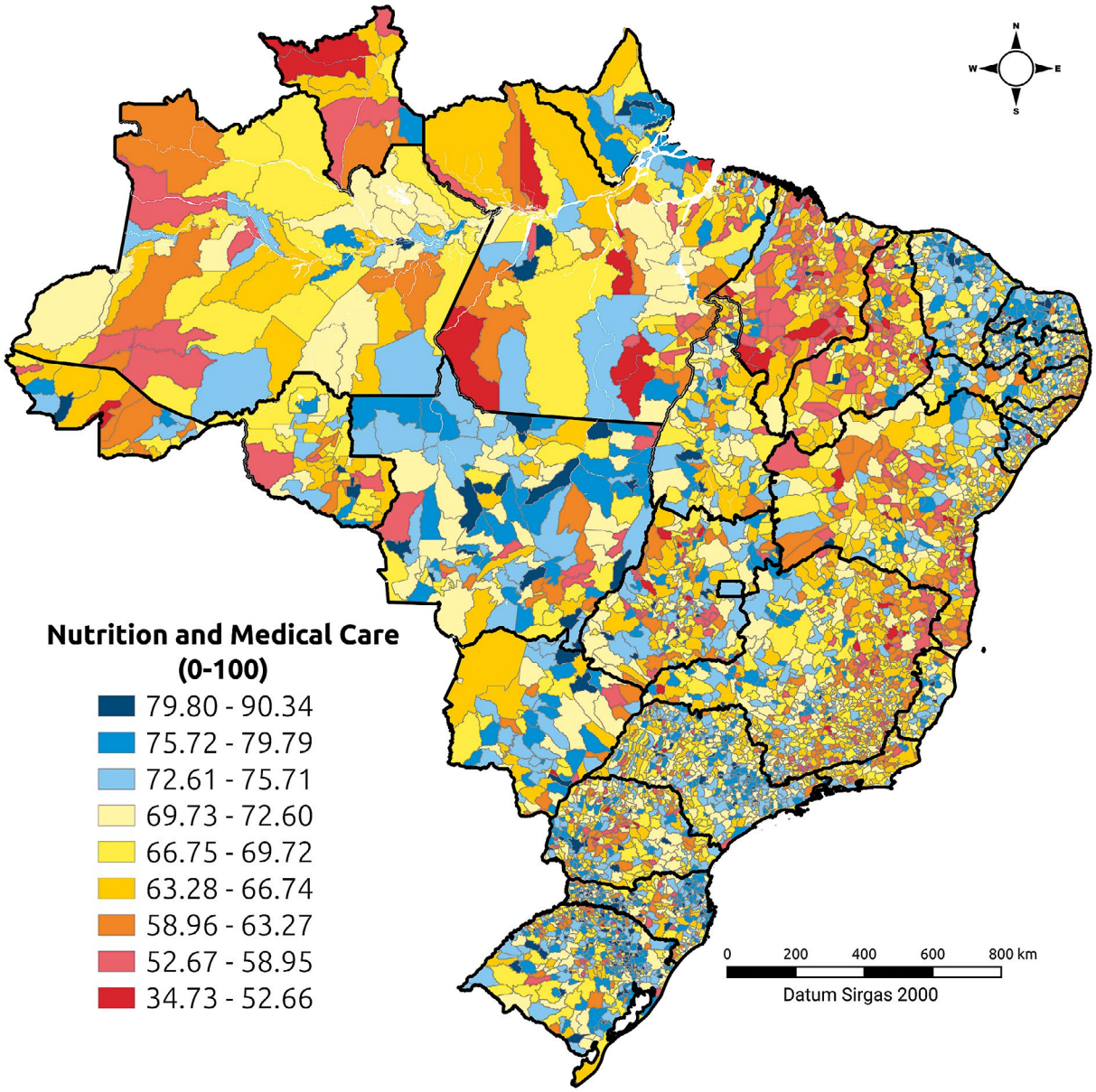
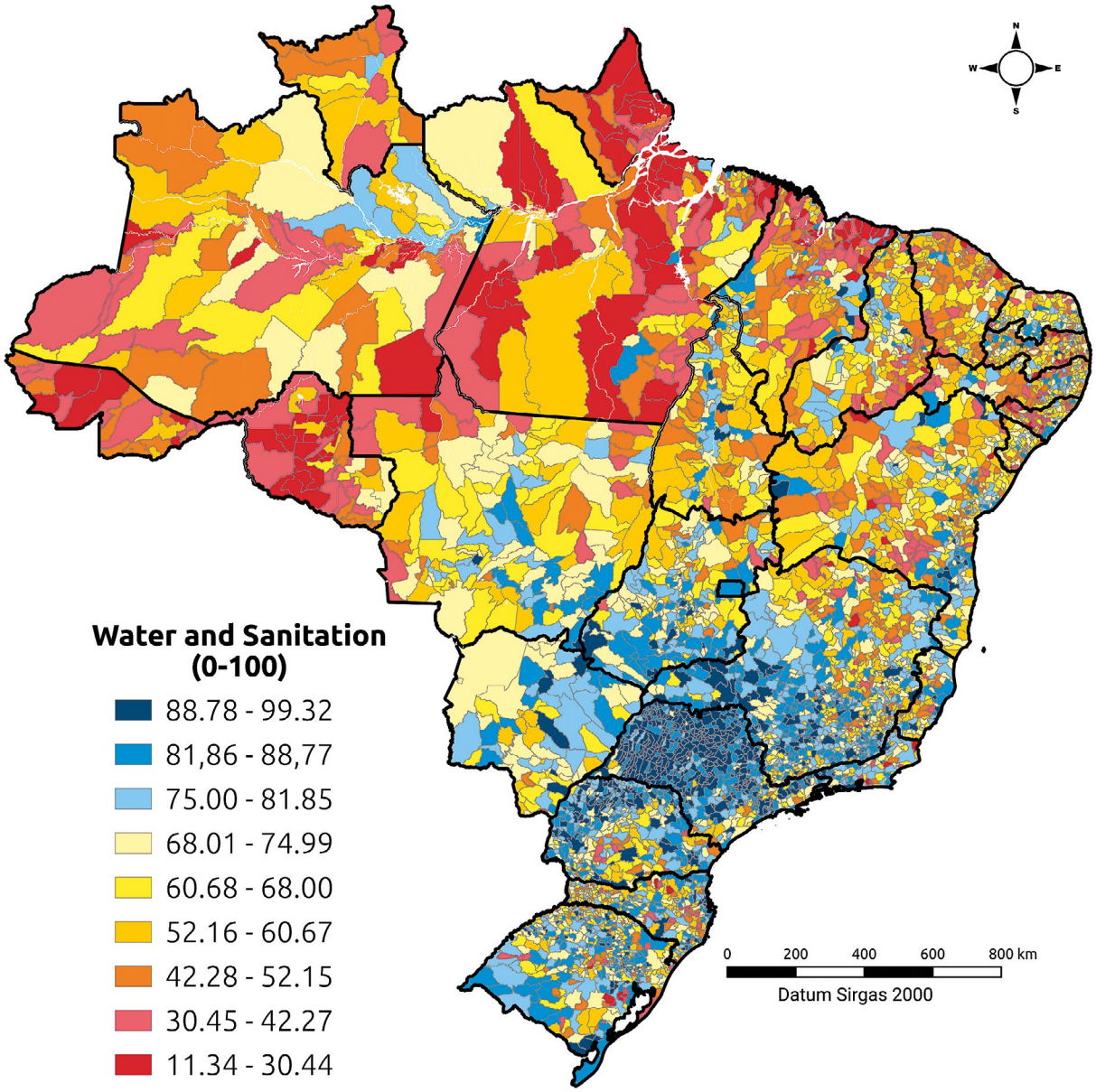
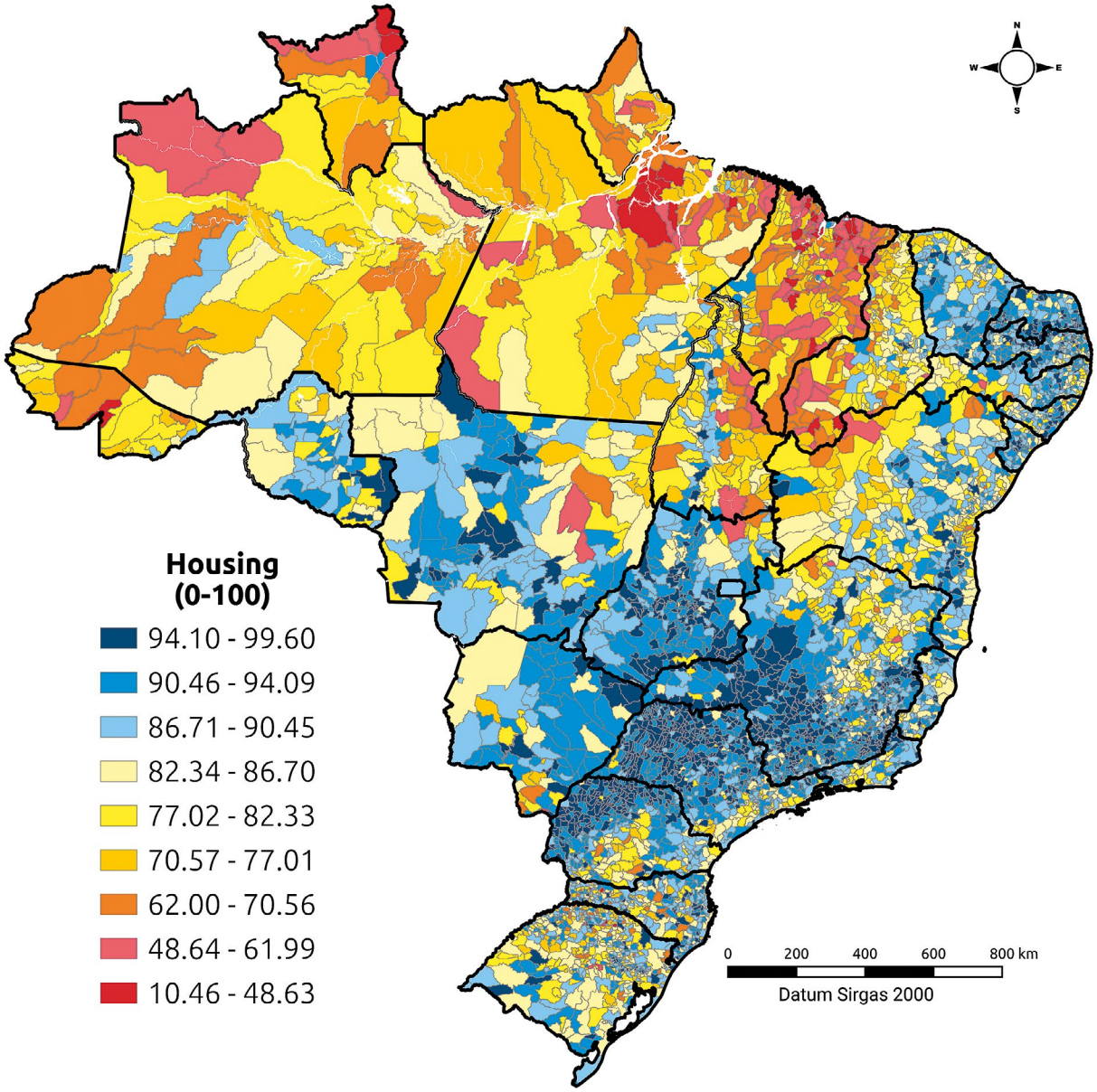
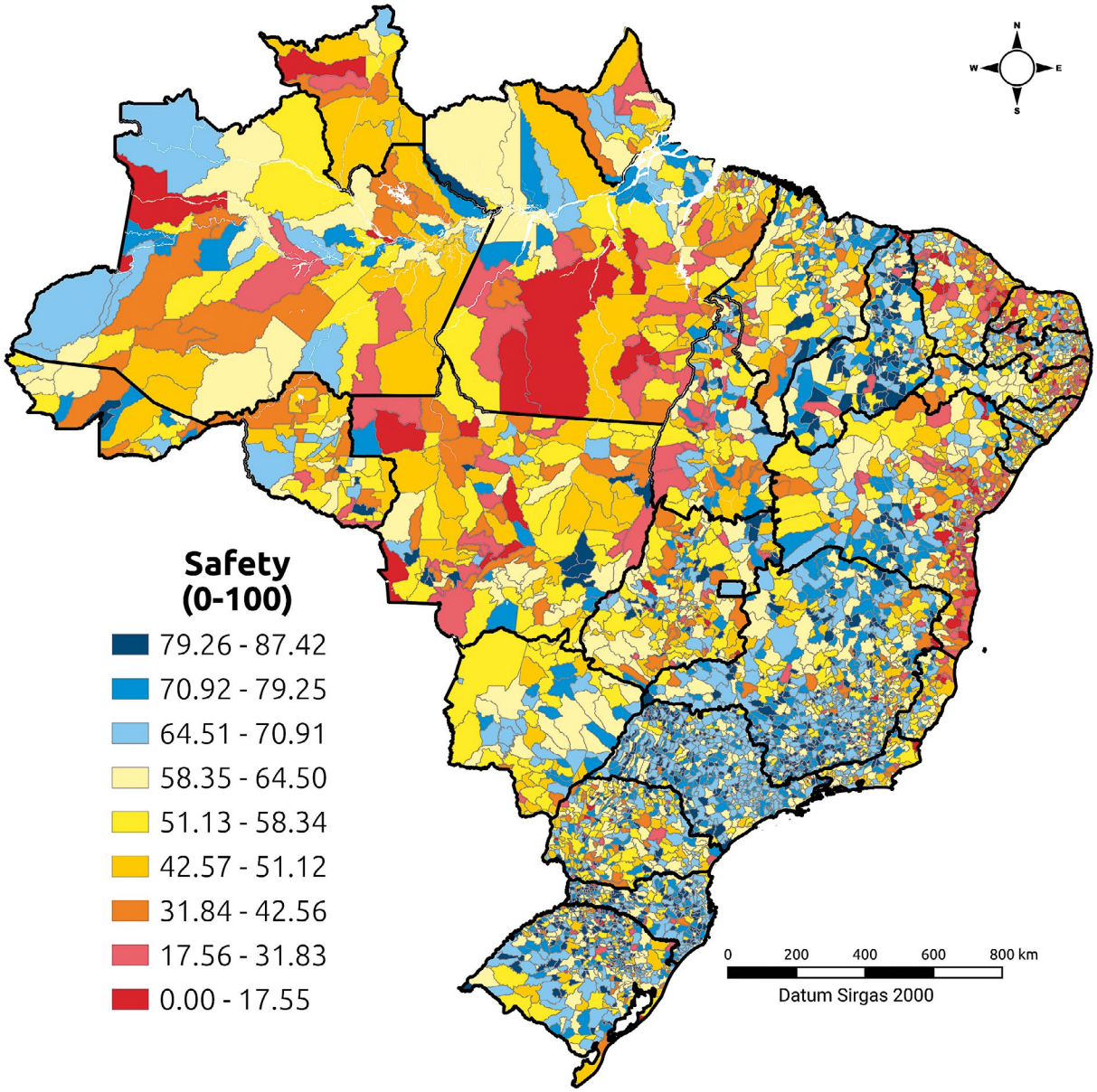
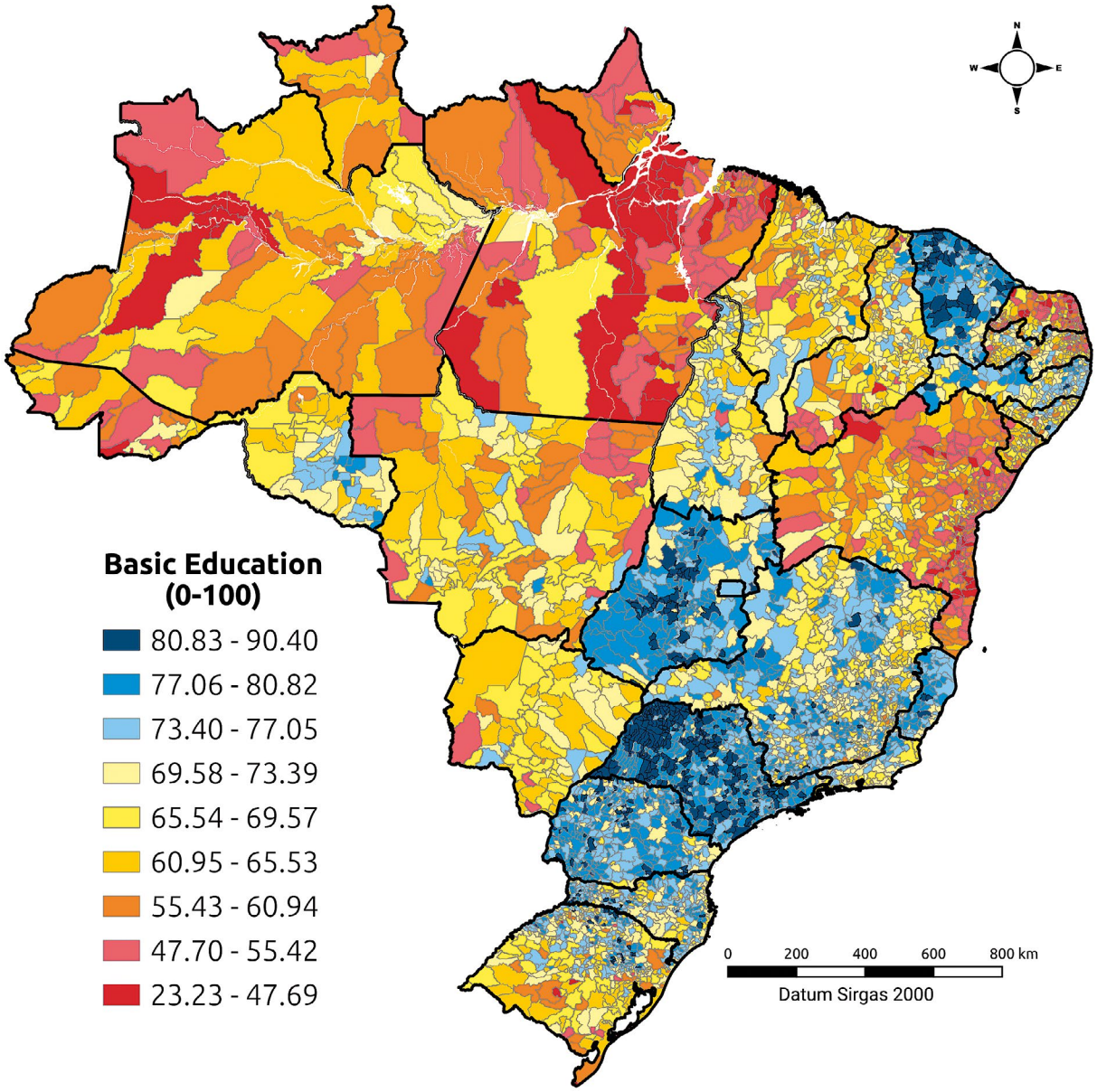
2024 SPI BRAZIL STATE SCORES

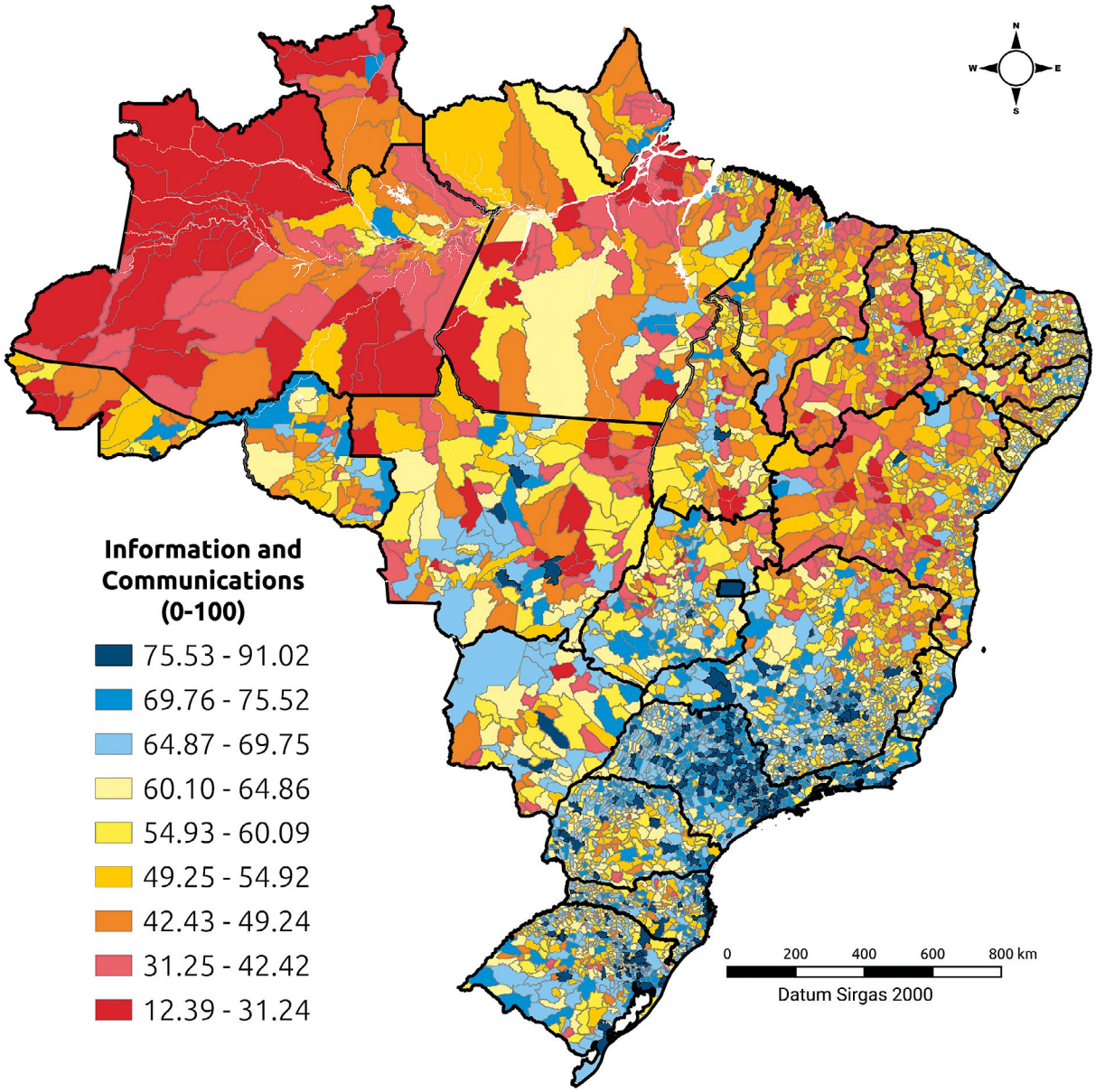

Nutrition and Medical Care
(0-100)
79.80 - 90.34
75.72 - 79.79
72.61 - 75.71
69.73 - 72.60
66.75 - 69.72
63.28 - 66.74
58.96 - 63.27
52.67 - 58.95
34.73 - 52.66
N
W
E
S
0 200 400 600 800 km
Datum Sirgas 2000

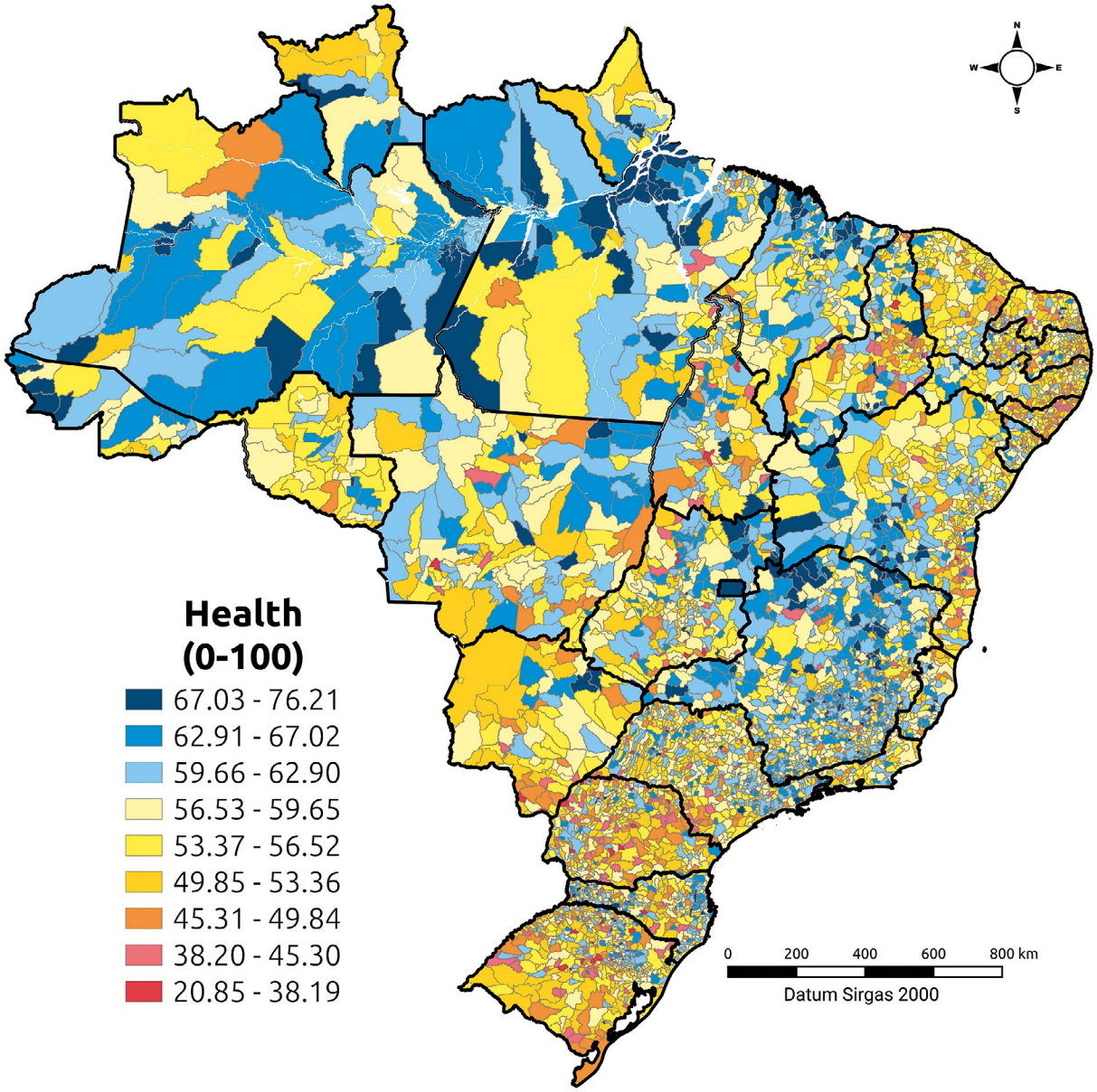

Water and Sanitation
(0-100)
88.78 - 99.32
81,86 - 88,77
75.00 - 81.85
68.01 - 74.99
60.68 - 68.00
52.16 - 60.67
42.28 - 52.15
30.45 - 42.27
11.34 - 30.44
N
W
E
S
0
200
400
600
800 km
Datum Sirgas 2000

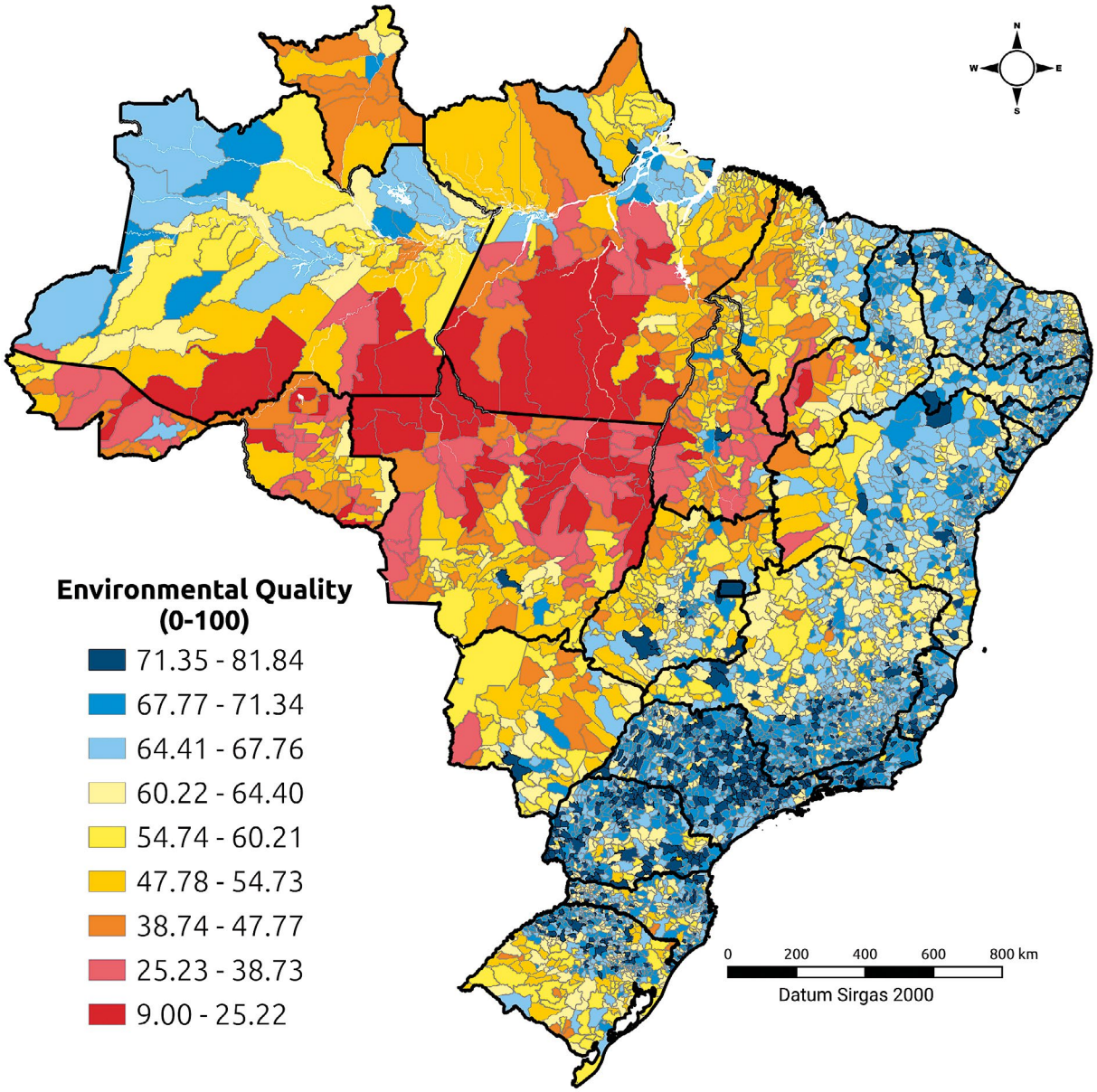

Housing
(0-100)
94.10 - 99.60
90.46 - 94.09
86.71 - 90.45
82.34 - 86.70
77.02 - 82.33
70.57 - 77.01
62.00 - 70.56
48.64 - 61.99
10.46 - 48.63
N
W
E
S
0
200
400
600
800 km
Datum Sirgas 2000

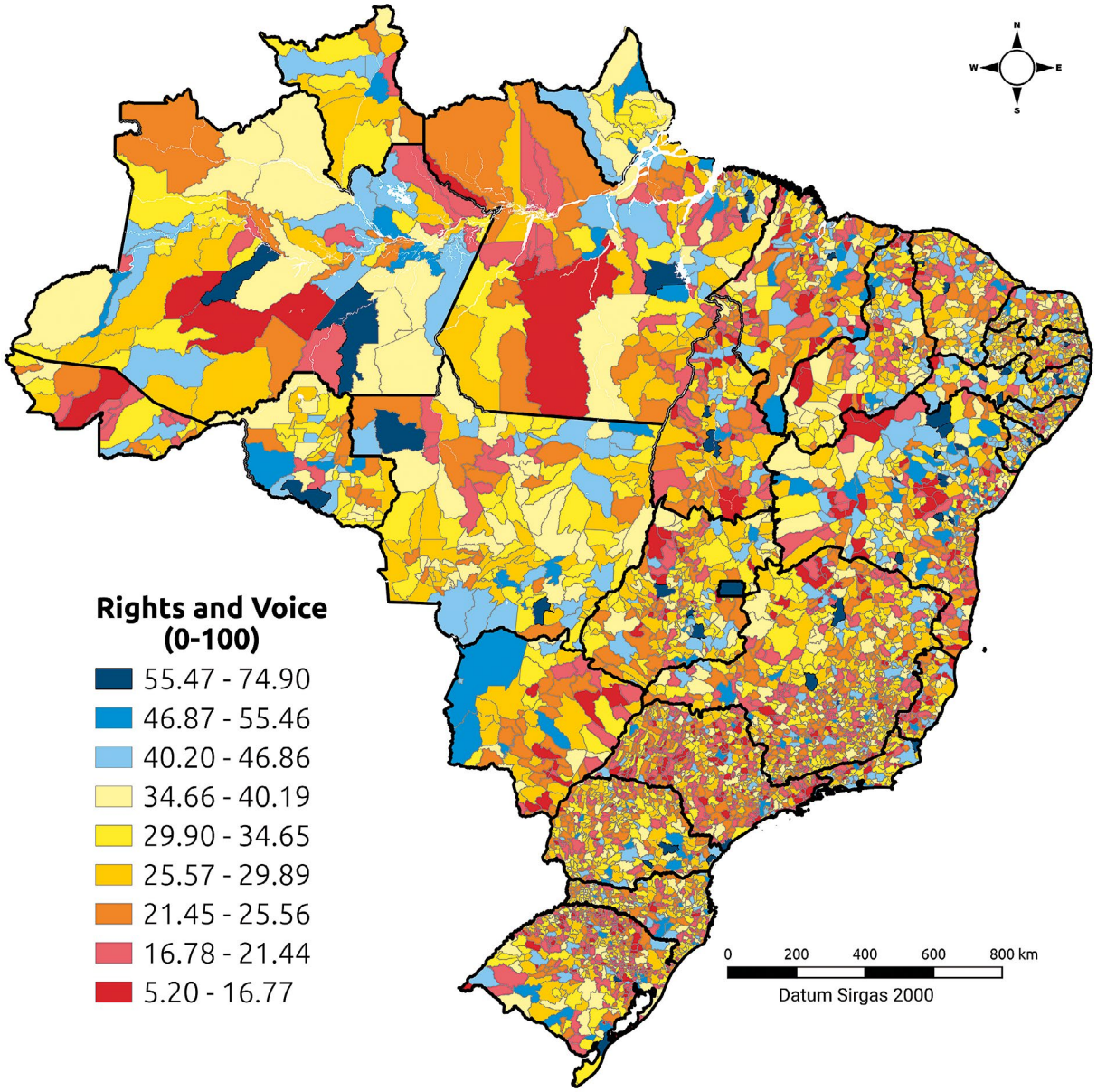

Safety
(0-100)
79.26 - 87.42
70.92 - 79.25
64.51 - 70.91
58.35 - 64.50
51.13 - 58.34
42.57 - 51.12
31.84 - 42.56
17.56 - 31.83
0.00 - 17.55
N
W
E
S
0
200
400
600
800 km
Datum Sirgas 2000

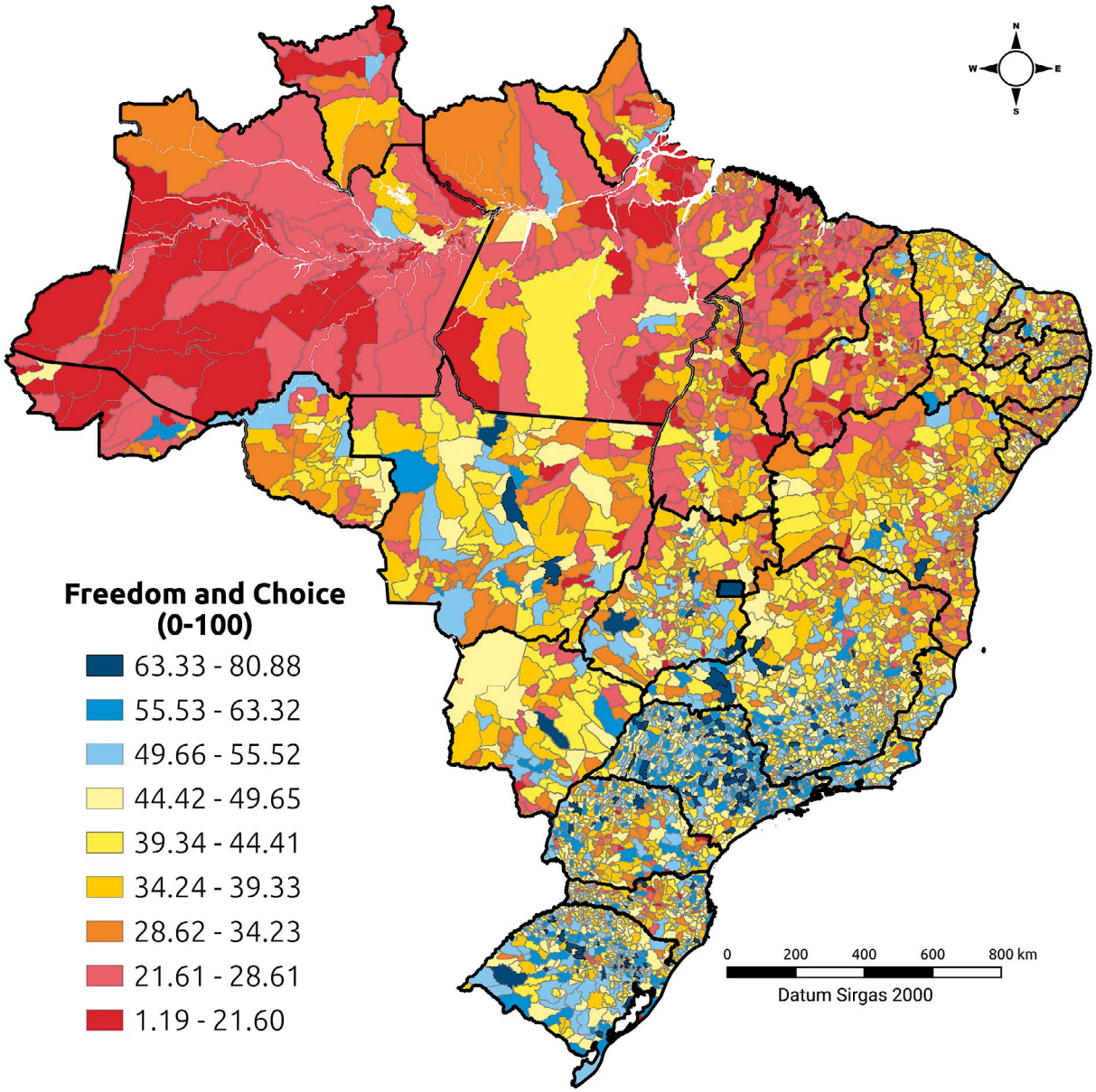

Basic Education
(0-100)
80.83 - 90.40
77.06 - 80.82
73.40 - 77.05
69.58 - 73.39
65.54 - 69.57
60.95 - 65.53
55.43 - 60.94
47.70 - 55.42
23.23 - 47.69
N
W
E
S
0
200
400
600
800 km
Datum Sirgas 2000


Information and Communications (0-100)
75.53 - 91.02
69.76 - 75.52
64.87 - 69.75
60.10 - 64.86
54.93 - 60.09
49.25 - 54.92
42.43 - 49.24
31.25 - 42.42
12.39 - 31.24
N
W
E
S
0 200 400 600 800 km
Datum Sirgas 2000


Health
(0-100)
67.03 - 76.21
62.91 - 67.02
59.66 - 62.90
56.53 - 59.65
53.37 - 56.52
49.85 - 53.36
45.31 - 49.84
38.20 - 45.30
20.85 - 38.19
N
W
E
S
0
200
400
600
800 km
Datum Sirgas 2000


Environmental Quality
(0-100)
71.35 - 81.84
67.77 - 71.34
64.41 - 67.76
60.22 - 64.40
54.74 - 60.21
47.78 - 54.73
38.74 - 47.77
25.23 - 38.73
9.00 - 25.22
N
W
E
S
0
200
400
600
800 km
Datum Sirgas 2000


Rights and Voice
(0-100)
55.47 - 74.90
46.87 - 55.46
40.20 - 46.86
34.66 - 40.19
29.90 - 34.65
25.57 - 29.89
21.45 - 25.56
16.78 - 21.44
5.20 - 16.77
N
W
E
S
0
200
400
600
800 km
Datum Sirgas 2000


Freedom and Choice
(0-100)
63.33 - 80.88
55.53 - 63.32
49.66 - 55.52
44.42 - 49.65
39.34 - 44.41
34.24 - 39.33
28.62 - 34.23
21.61 - 28.61
1.19 - 21.60
N
W
E
S
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600
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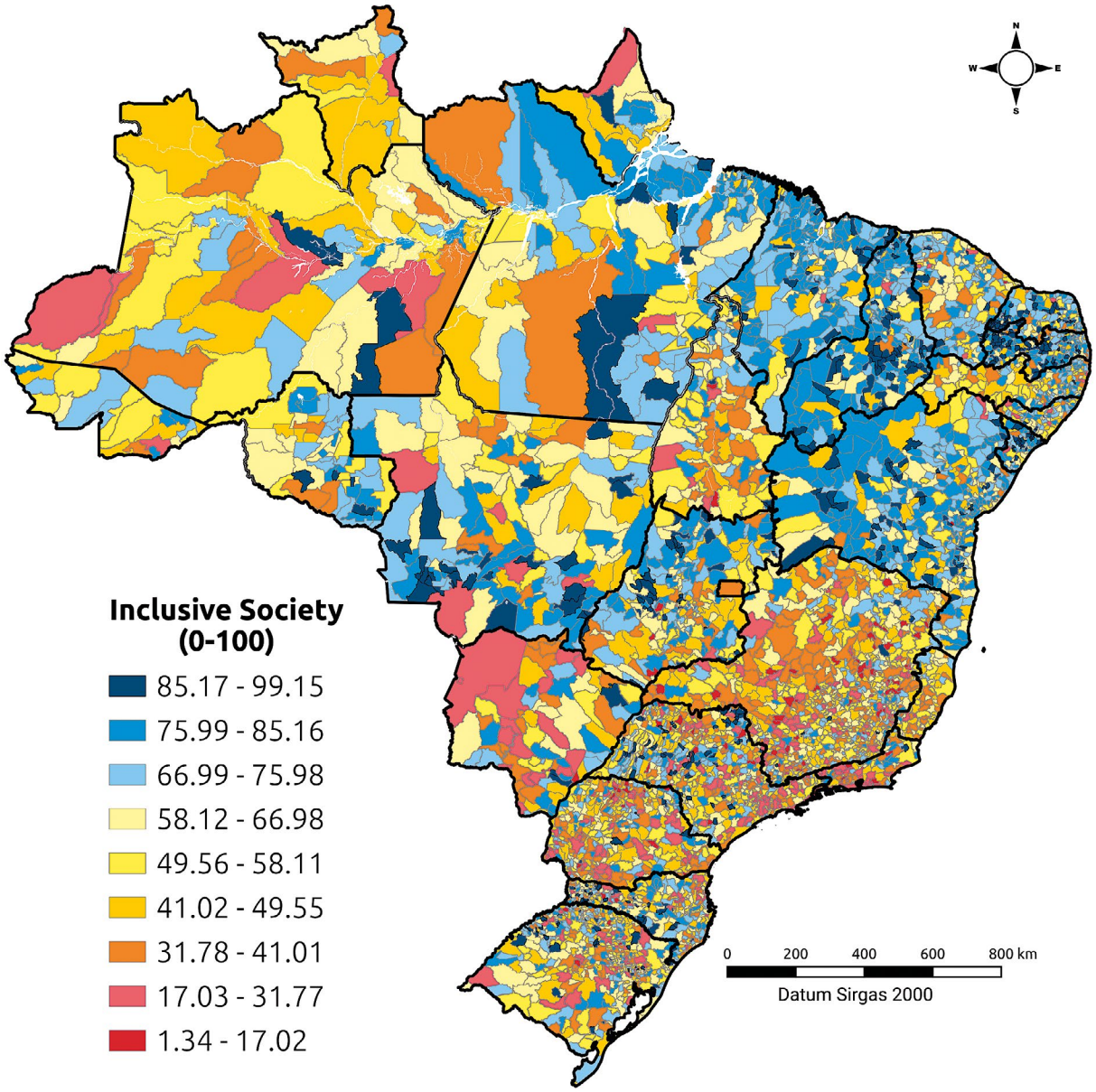
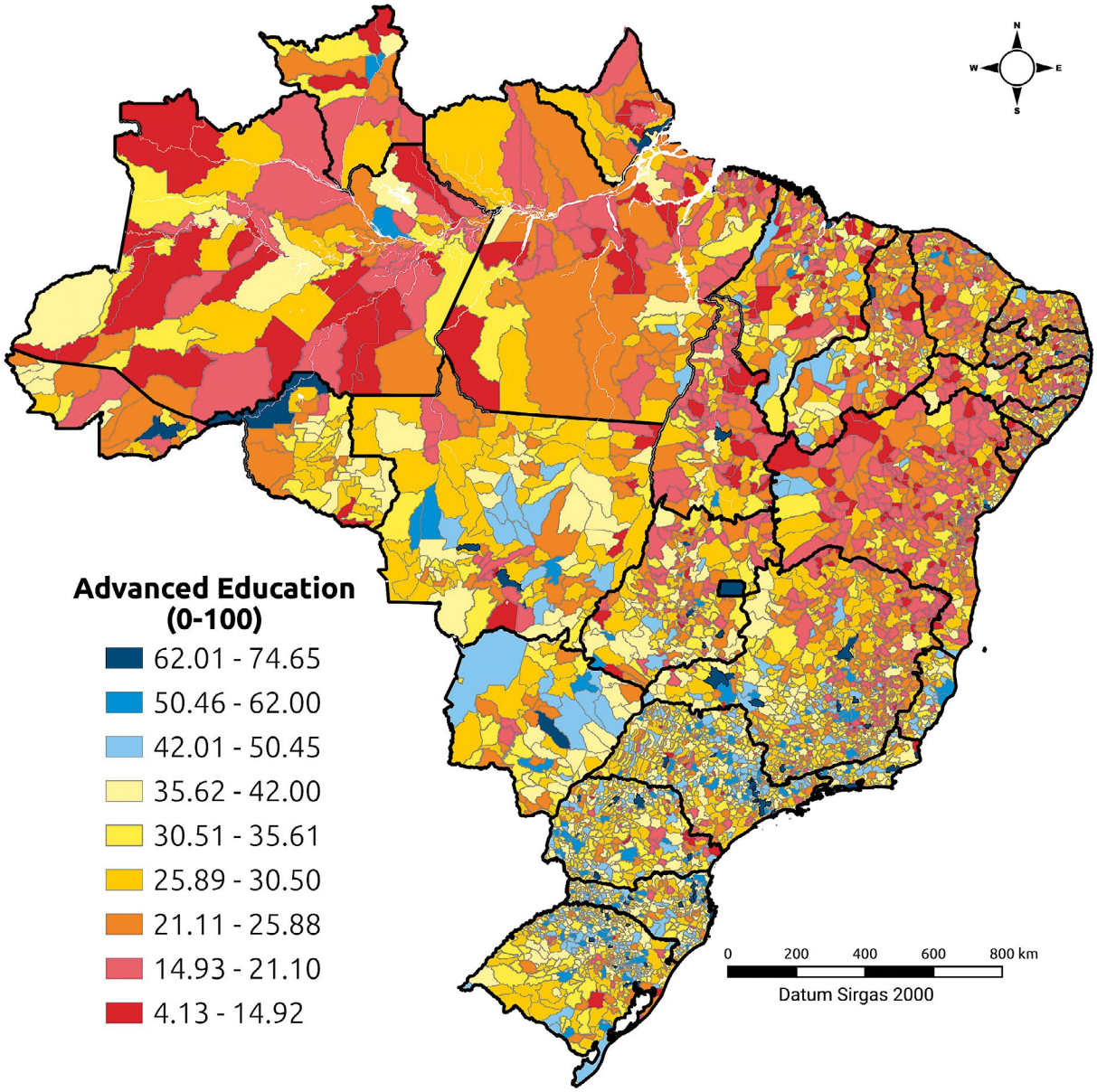
Datum Sirgas 2000


Inclusive Society
(0-100)
85.17 - 99.15
75.99 - 85.16
66.99 - 75.98
58.12 - 66.98
49.56 - 58.11
41.02 - 49.55
31.78 - 41.01
17.03 - 31.77
1.34 - 17.02
N
W
E
S
0
200
400
600
800 km
Datum Sirgas 2000


Advanced Education
(0-100)
62.01 - 74.65
50.46 - 62.00
42.01 - 50.45
35.62 - 42.00
30.51 - 35.61
25.89 - 30.50
21.11 - 25.88
14.93 - 21.10
4.13 - 14.92
N
W
E
S
0
200
400
600
800 km
Datum Sirgas 2000

## **ANNEX 2** – 2024 SPI BRAZIL STATE CAPITAL SCORES

| Municipality | UF | SPI Brazil | Nutrition & Medical Care | Water & Sanitation | Housing | Safety | Basic Education | Information & Communications | Health | Environmental Quality | Rights & Voice | Freedom & Choice | Inclusive Society | Advanced Education |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brasília | DF | 71.25 | 74.58 | 88.36 | 87.18 | 66.51 | 73.77 | 77.56 | 68.77 | 74.91 | 63.10 | 71.55 | 37.23 | 71.50 |
| Goiânia | GO | 70.49 | 73.17 | 91.88 | 94.96 | 62.25 | 78.64 | 79.38 | 61.25 | 71.25 | 56.13 | 67.26 | 37.02 | 72.73 |
| Belo Horizonte | MG | 69.62 | 70.35 | 89.19 | 85.32 | 64.87 | 72.77 | 80.27 | 63.39 | 71.40 | 55.58 | 62.15 | 45.55 | 74.56 |
| Florianópolis | SC | 69.56 | 79.16 | 87.69 | 86.67 | 71.20 | 71.57 | 84.45 | 64.40 | 70.25 | 39.21 | 62.48 | 43.71 | 73.97 |
| Curitiba | PR | 69.36 | 70.12 | 94.17 | 89.92 | 64.04 | 77.81 | 81.85 | 62.36 | 78.31 | 48.69 | 61.00 | 31.60 | 72.46 |
| São Paulo | SP | 68.79 | 74.68 | 93.19 | 90.98 | 73.90 | 75.78 | 79.48 | 61.11 | 69.04 | 47.98 | 60.45 | 27.02 | 71.85 |
| Cuiabá | MT | 68.47 | 73.30 | 83.70 | 91.96 | 64.32 | 68.72 | 76.77 | 58.52 | 74.53 | 47.47 | 62.18 | 48.73 | 71.52 |
| Campo Grande | MS | 68.21 | 74.64 | 90.48 | 92.50 | 63.40 | 72.19 | 78.49 | 55.54 | 70.73 | 47.70 | 71.09 | 30.23 | 71.55 |
| Palmas | TO | 68.07 | 74.22 | 90.12 | 91.61 | 43.91 | 79.11 | 77.88 | 61.95 | 73.55 | 54.51 | 62.67 | 36.01 | 71.30 |
| Aracaju | SE | 67.89 | 72.64 | 89.65 | 91.84 | 38.62 | 71.72 | 77.21 | 58.23 | 70.95 | 57.83 | 64.03 | 49.73 | 72.23 |
| Teresina | PI | 67.37 | 65.46 | 88.92 | 89.06 | 40.54 | 75.37 | 75.90 | 57.59 | 67.75 | 64.07 | 61.83 | 49.47 | 72.56 |
| Vitória | ES | 67.20 | 74.34 | 92.71 | 88.91 | 42.81 | 74.61 | 80.45 | 63.05 | 72.02 | 33.05 | 62.96 | 47.68 | 73.78 |
| Porto Alegre | RS | 66.90 | 73.59 | 92.04 | 78.56 | 56.26 | 65.93 | 81.98 | 58.54 | 65.89 | 54.90 | 68.17 | 33.52 | 73.42 |
| Rio de Janeiro | RJ | 66.41 | 73.44 | 88.82 | 80.41 | 65.98 | 70.22 | 76.94 | 58.69 | 70.99 | 46.64 | 60.80 | 31.31 | 72.68 |
| São Luís | MA | 65.69 | 67.97 | 72.77 | 91.45 | 58.31 | 73.04 | 74.54 | 61.21 | 66.43 | 46.26 | 47.74 | 58.10 | 70.50 |
| João Pessoa | PB | 65.25 | 67.78 | 89.39 | 95.20 | 51.85 | 67.14 | 78.38 | 59.29 | 71.86 | 39.22 | 56.79 | 40.81 | 65.33 |
| Natal | RN | 64.45 | 75.12 | 75.71 | 89.63 | 48.67 | 59.48 | 78.65 | 57.13 | 70.97 | 34.45 | 59.92 | 50.86 | 72.76 |
| Fortaleza | CE | 64.42 | 73.99 | 80.67 | 93.80 | 42.99 | 76.63 | 77.33 | 58.14 | 72.49 | 43.72 | 61.90 | 32.92 | 58.48 |
| Manaus | AM | 64.35 | 71.22 | 78.95 | 86.65 | 36.28 | 70.18 | 74.43 | 56.48 | 69.98 | 51.41 | 54.66 | 61.80 | 60.14 |
| Salvador | BA | 63.80 | 69.01 | 86.16 | 85.35 | 39.84 | 60.70 | 74.87 | 58.40 | 73.61 | 39.59 | 60.03 | 50.70 | 67.34 |
| Recife | PE | 63.73 | 66.34 | 78.74 | 87.29 | 39.21 | 76.80 | 73.41 | 54.92 | 71.81 | 52.40 | 60.07 | 31.19 | 72.58 |
| Boa Vista | RR | 62.76 | 66.15 | 79.99 | 90.73 | 54.06 | 69.96 | 73.20 | 54.54 | 68.87 | 41.08 | 54.76 | 47.80 | 51.94 |
| Rio Branco | AC | 62.68 | 72.75 | 60.26 | 80.39 | 52.91 | 71.55 | 74.41 | 57.85 | 64.84 | 45.29 | 60.39 | 41.49 | 70.07 |
| Belém | PA | 62.51 | 67.11 | 73.59 | 84.05 | 62.96 | 64.40 | 74.21 | 60.72 | 65.62 | 26.95 | 67.33 | 32.13 | 71.05 |
| Maceió | AL | 62.37 | 68.55 | 66.95 | 87.85 | 41.51 | 66.82 | 73.78 | 53.22 | 68.24 | 60.51 | 56.59 | 36.57 | 67.84 |
| Macapá | AP | 58.03 | 67.21 | 41.54 | 77.55 | 46.17 | 63.70 | 73.44 | 55.76 | 66.23 | 39.58 | 51.02 | 45.09 | 69.02 |
| Porto Velho | RO | 57.10 | 68.40 | 32.93 | 88.72 | 39.57 | 67.97 | 74.75 | 55.59 | 43.29 | 40.11 | 49.89 | 54.61 | 69.38 |

## **ANNEX 3.** 2024 SPI BRAZIL STATE SCORES

| State | SPI Brazil | Nutrition & Medical Care | Water & Sanitation | Housing | Safety | Basic Education | Information & Communications | Health | Environmental Quality | Rights & Voice | Freedom & Choice | Inclusive Society | Advanced Education |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Distrito Federal | 71.25 | 74.58 | 88.36 | 87.18 | 66.51 | 73.77 | 77.56 | 68.77 | 74.91 | 63.10 | 71.55 | 37.23 | 71.50 |
| São Paulo | 66.25 | 73.47 | 90.08 | 90.46 | 69.57 | 78.77 | 77.09 | 59.78 | 71.70 | 33.72 | 58.50 | 40.42 | 51.43 |
| Santa Catarina | 64.24 | 74.58 | 81.49 | 88.76 | 67.80 | 73.15 | 74.47 | 61.14 | 69.03 | 32.01 | 51.65 | 47.16 | 49.66 |
| Paraná | 63.49 | 70.92 | 86.54 | 91.22 | 59.89 | 77.05 | 72.75 | 56.83 | 72.80 | 33.77 | 53.78 | 39.26 | 47.10 |
| Minas Gerais | 63.11 | 69.30 | 82.04 | 91.04 | 64.90 | 73.46 | 71.05 | 61.66 | 69.03 | 33.90 | 52.26 | 46.90 | 41.81 |
| Goiás | 62.79 | 69.89 | 80.57 | 93.16 | 58.65 | 77.25 | 69.68 | 59.00 | 67.49 | 37.96 | 49.74 | 50.18 | 39.85 |
| Rio Grande do Sul | 62.28 | 72.88 | 80.92 | 84.91 | 60.80 | 68.34 | 73.52 | 55.39 | 66.77 | 36.29 | 56.77 | 45.59 | 45.15 |
| Rio de Janeiro | 62.11 | 68.64 | 81.29 | 82.94 | 59.05 | 69.36 | 74.25 | 57.76 | 71.44 | 40.73 | 54.63 | 35.44 | 49.82 |
| Mato Grosso do Sul | 61.35 | 71.78 | 80.14 | 90.21 | 60.48 | 68.63 | 68.96 | 54.73 | 64.60 | 34.01 | 53.69 | 40.29 | 48.66 |
| Espírito Santo | 61.21 | 71.75 | 81.68 | 88.27 | 50.07 | 75.46 | 71.12 | 59.98 | 69.18 | 30.13 | 49.70 | 46.01 | 41.22 |
| Sergipe | 61.20 | 70.79 | 74.37 | 91.22 | 47.78 | 65.78 | 67.23 | 57.28 | 68.71 | 42.37 | 46.94 | 63.81 | 38.13 |
| Mato Grosso | 60.15 | 72.24 | 73.99 | 90.84 | 50.36 | 66.62 | 66.24 | 58.08 | 55.14 | 40.19 | 49.81 | 56.84 | 41.41 |
| Paraíba | 60.11 | 69.33 | 71.47 | 92.29 | 53.61 | 65.64 | 64.77 | 55.27 | 68.69 | 33.74 | 43.24 | 64.00 | 39.26 |
| Ceará | 59.71 | 72.75 | 64.36 | 90.11 | 46.59 | 78.23 | 66.24 | 56.15 | 68.45 | 35.94 | 48.55 | 52.66 | 36.55 |
| Rio Grande do Norte | 59.52 | 73.96 | 71.02 | 92.04 | 47.36 | 59.33 | 67.55 | 55.58 | 66.82 | 32.45 | 46.76 | 62.58 | 38.77 |
| Piauí | 59.30 | 64.44 | 69.70 | 82.15 | 55.66 | 69.29 | 58.82 | 56.63 | 65.70 | 41.70 | 43.22 | 64.71 | 39.61 |
| Pernambuco | 59.22 | 67.73 | 68.66 | 87.52 | 46.33 | 74.90 | 65.11 | 56.22 | 69.54 | 41.88 | 45.69 | 51.53 | 35.51 |
| Tocantins | 58.23 | 69.96 | 75.09 | 85.69 | 50.66 | 73.53 | 63.01 | 58.31 | 59.45 | 36.01 | 42.21 | 48.67 | 36.21 |
| Bahia | 57.85 | 67.20 | 73.52 | 87.18 | 42.20 | 59.25 | 61.21 | 57.46 | 68.04 | 35.67 | 44.93 | 63.53 | 33.99 |
| Amazonas | 57.83 | 69.89 | 67.93 | 82.60 | 43.71 | 65.92 | 57.94 | 58.96 | 63.42 | 43.22 | 40.98 | 57.15 | 42.22 |
| Alagoas | 57.42 | 68.87 | 62.06 | 89.03 | 46.49 | 68.03 | 63.01 | 51.71 | 68.40 | 37.76 | 41.36 | 51.70 | 40.67 |
| Roraima | 56.83 | 64.17 | 68.52 | 81.16 | 50.03 | 66.33 | 60.71 | 56.02 | 62.38 | 37.95 | 44.89 | 48.04 | 41.80 |
| Amapá | 55.76 | 68.47 | 39.49 | 76.66 | 46.90 | 62.13 | 67.42 | 56.84 | 64.46 | 41.08 | 44.41 | 50.54 | 50.68 |
| Maranhão | 55.72 | 63.41 | 57.58 | 74.79 | 56.40 | 68.42 | 56.45 | 59.86 | 60.87 | 34.01 | 33.48 | 69.79 | 33.56 |
| Rondônia | 55.67 | 67.14 | 42.33 | 89.55 | 47.86 | 70.65 | 65.83 | 56.59 | 47.91 | 35.16 | 43.94 | 57.85 | 43.20 |
| Acre | 55.31 | 69.15 | 47.28 | 78.01 | 55.84 | 66.01 | 60.88 | 59.48 | 53.06 | 35.02 | 42.90 | 49.71 | 46.45 |
| Pará | 53.20 | 67.30 | 50.48 | 76.35 | 50.20 | 58.19 | 58.39 | 60.57 | 56.26 | 30.31 | 39.70 | 58.00 | 32.69 |
| Brasil | 61.83 | 70.51 | 77.79 | 87.74 | 58.27 | 71.82 | 69.77 | 58.59 | 68.21 | 35.97 | 51.04 | 48.42 | 43.88 |

IPS BRASIL
ÍNDICE DE PROGRESSO SOCIAL

**Project implementation:**

Imazon · Amazônia 2030 · Fundación Avina · Anatta Pesquisa e Desenvolvimento · Centro de Empreendedorismo da Amazônia · Social Progress Imperative

**Partners:**

MapBiomas · O Mundo que queremos · Saúde Alegria · Instituto Floresta Viva · geoplus · Instituto Igarapé a think and do tank · pm21 · Fundação Roberto Marinho · NUPENS USP

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