

ODS Nº1: SIGNIFICADO, JUSTIFICATIVA E POSSIBILIDADES

Ricardo Paes de Barros (IAS/Insper)
Samuel Franco (OPE Sociais)
Camila Machado (IAS/Insper)

 OBJETIVOS **DE DESENVOLVIMENTO
SUSTENTÁVEL**

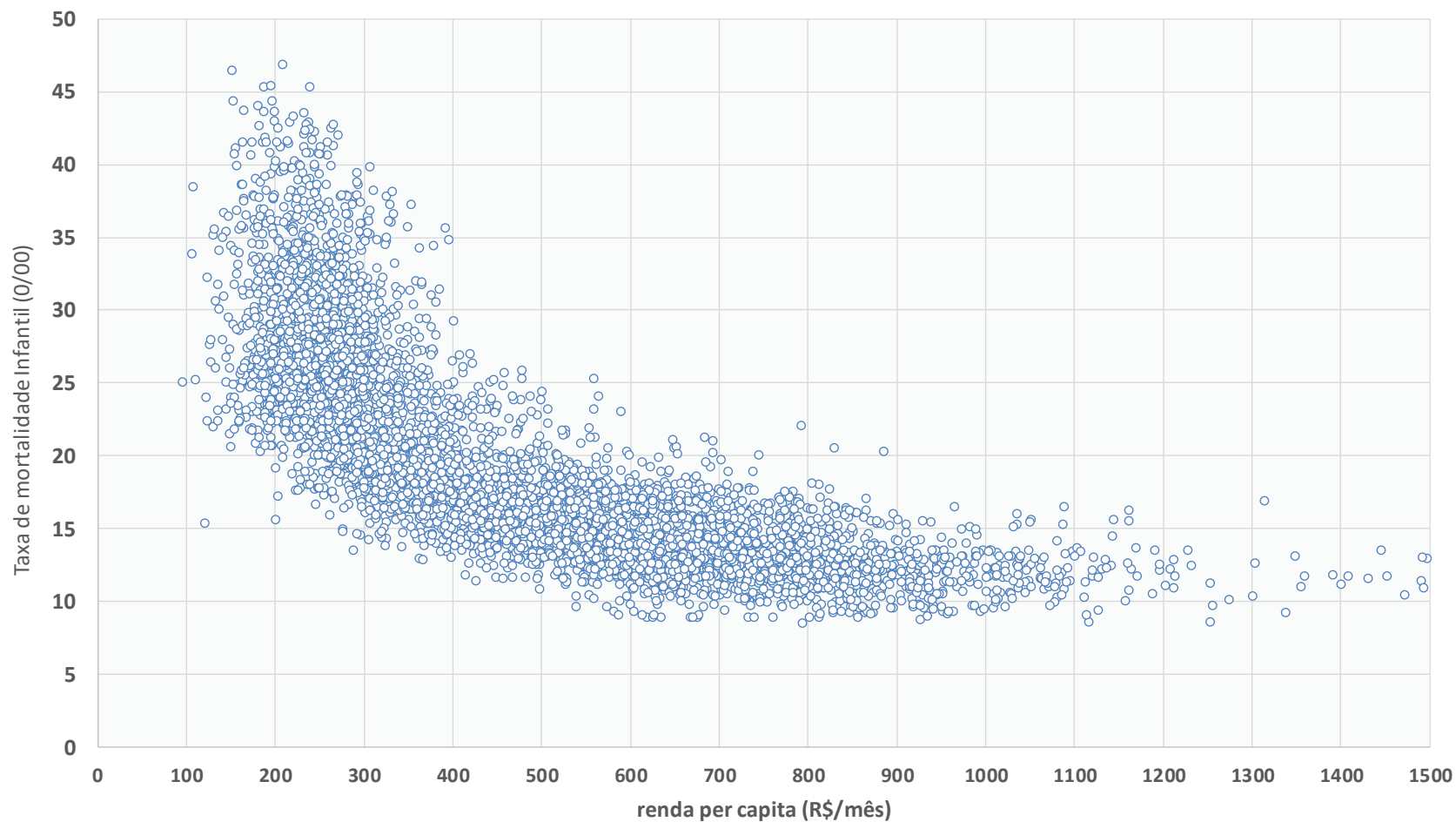




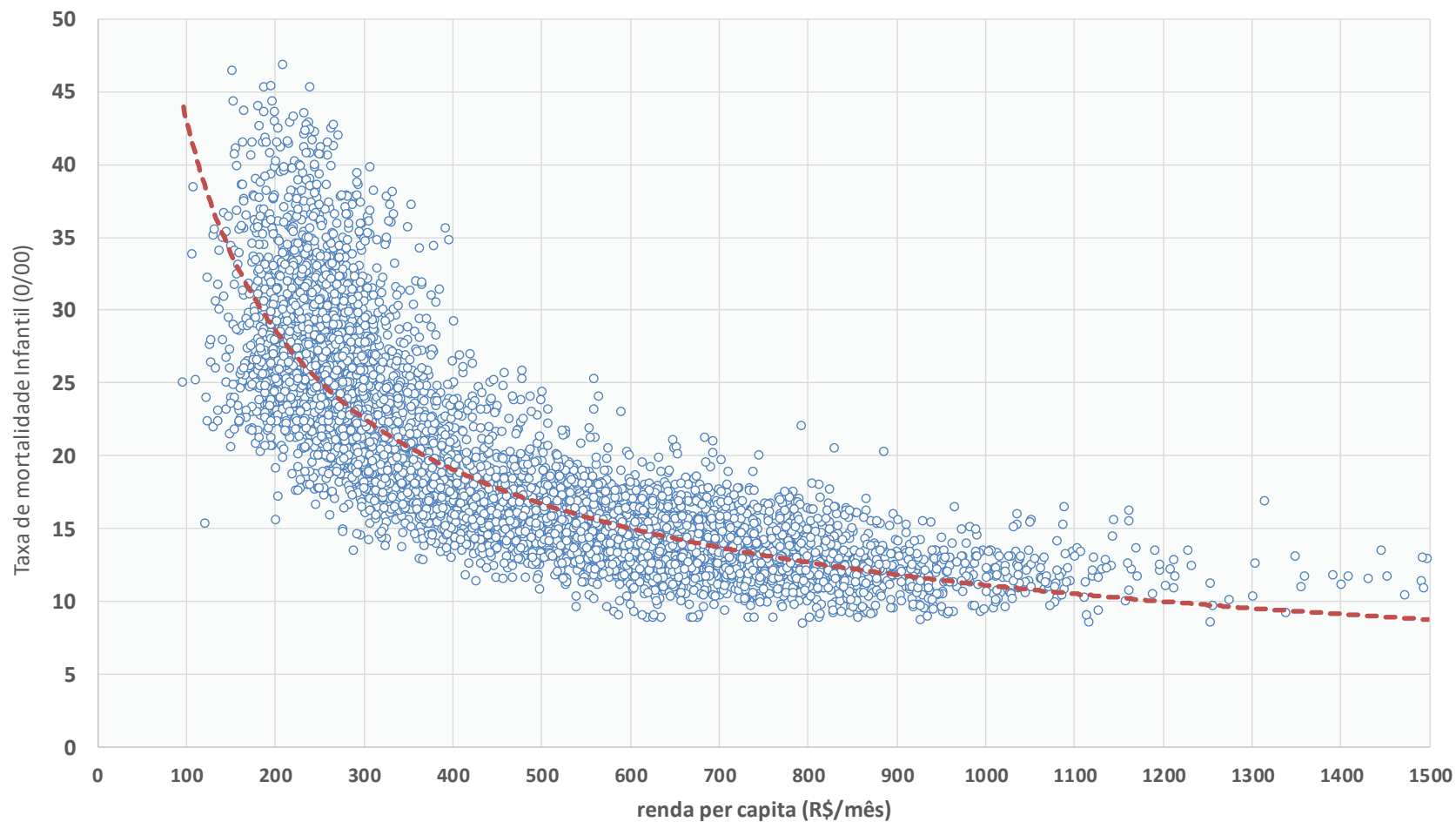
*Acabar com a pobreza
em todas as suas formas,
em todos os lugares*

Consequências da Redução da Pobreza

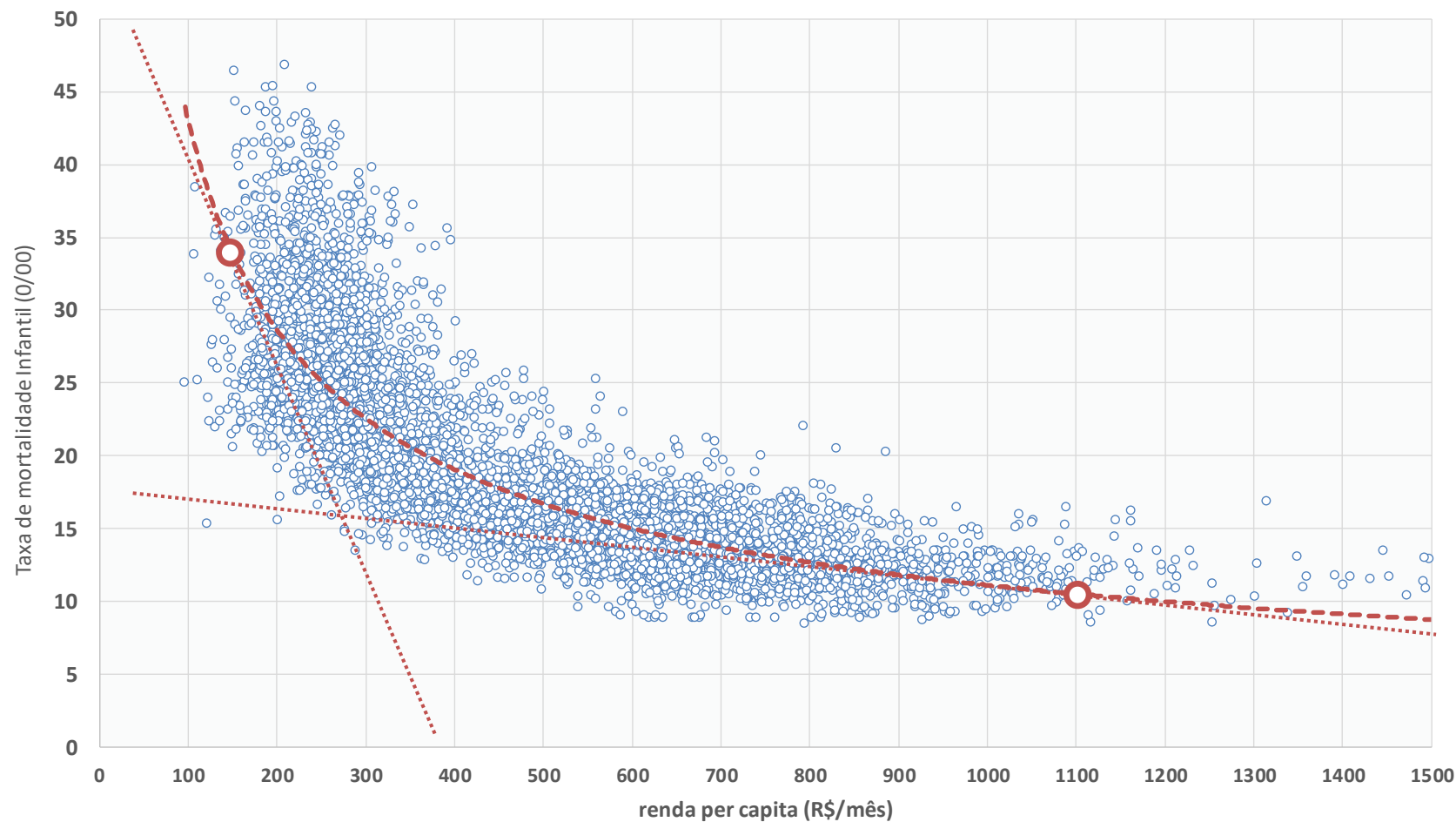
Relação entre mortalidade infantil e renda per capita



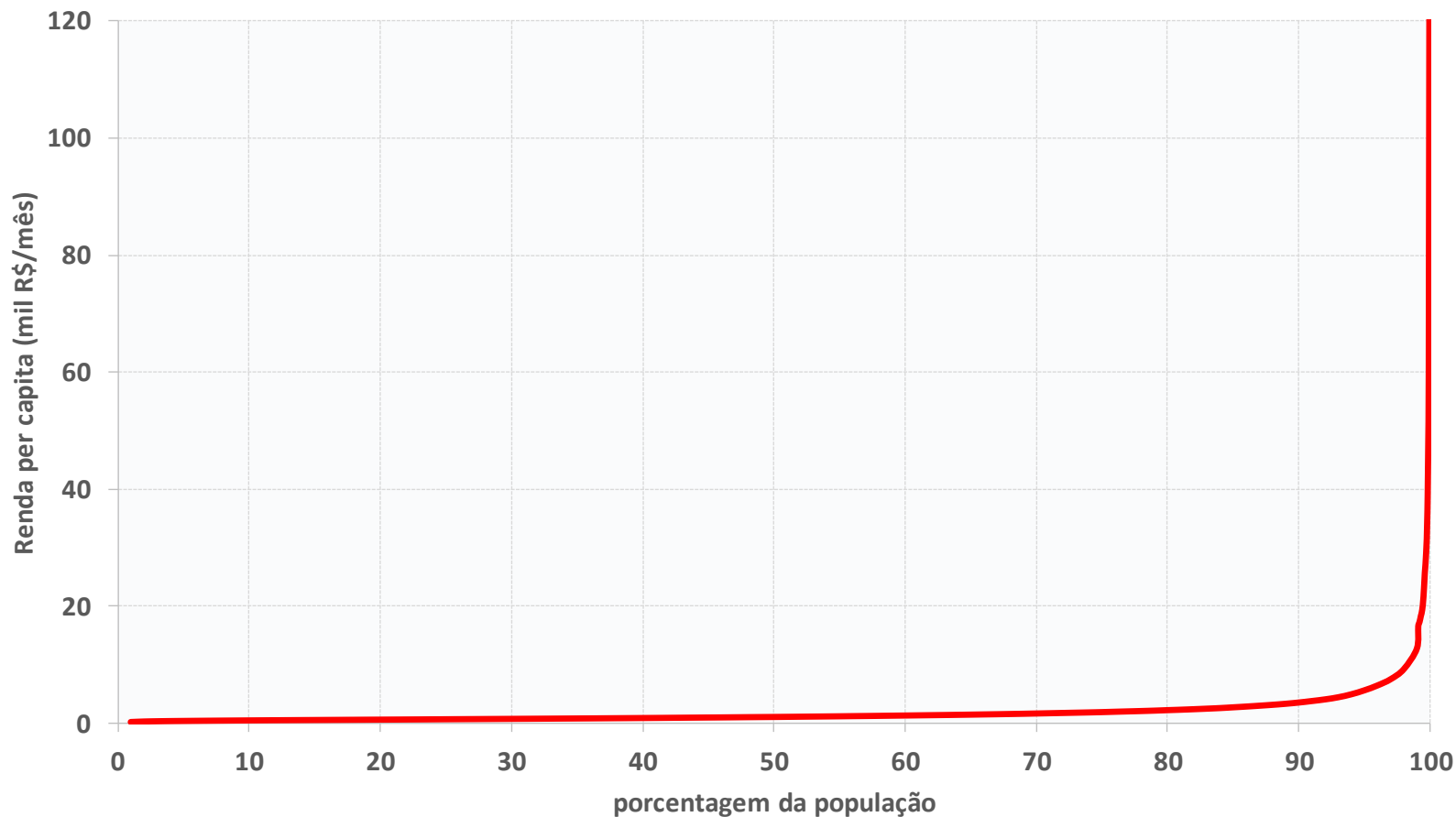
Relação entre mortalidade infantil e renda per capita



Relação entre mortalidade infantil e renda per capita

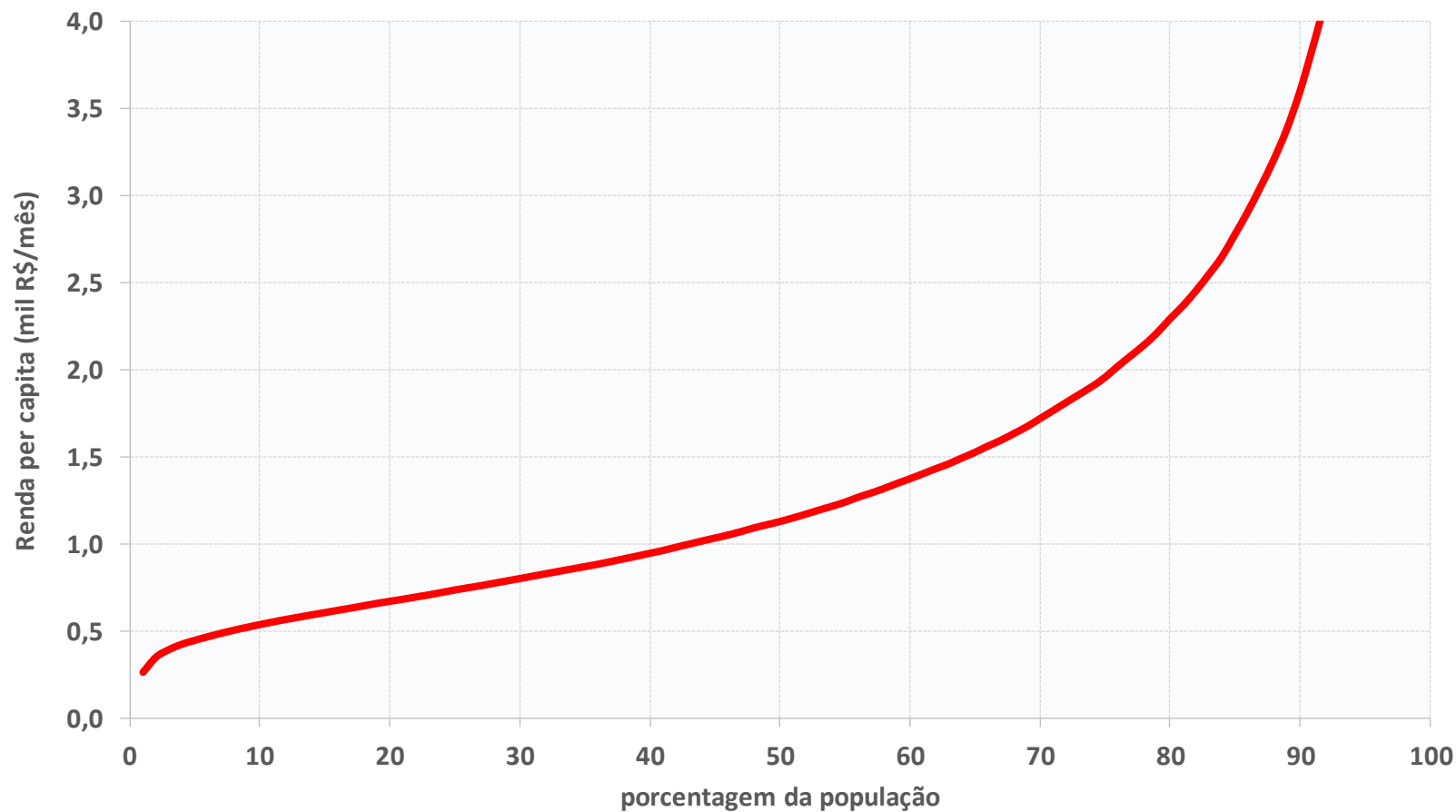


Distribuição da renda per capita brasileira - 2008



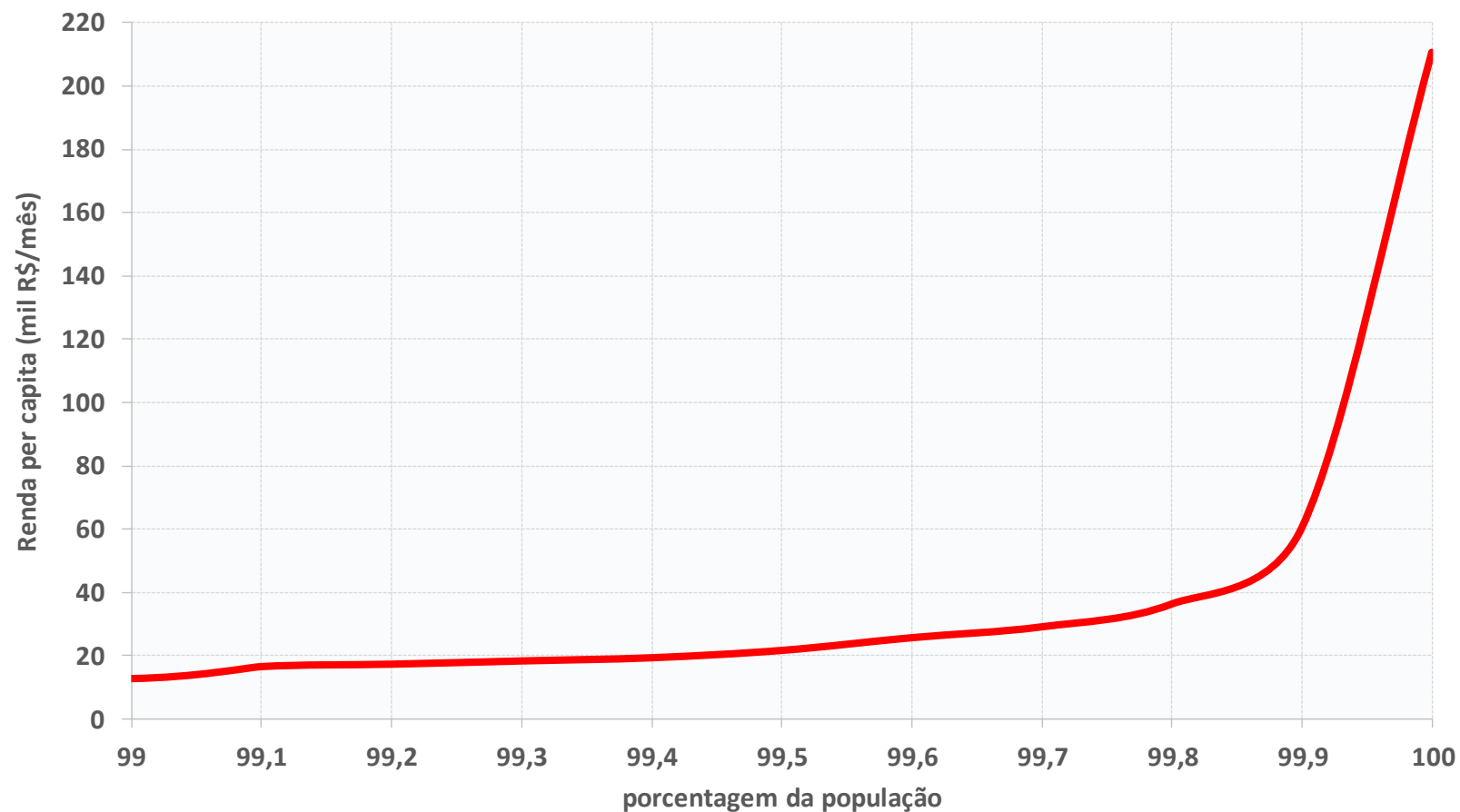
Fonte: Estimativas com base na POF/IBGE e Contas Nacionais/IBGE.

Distribuição da renda per capita brasileira - 2008



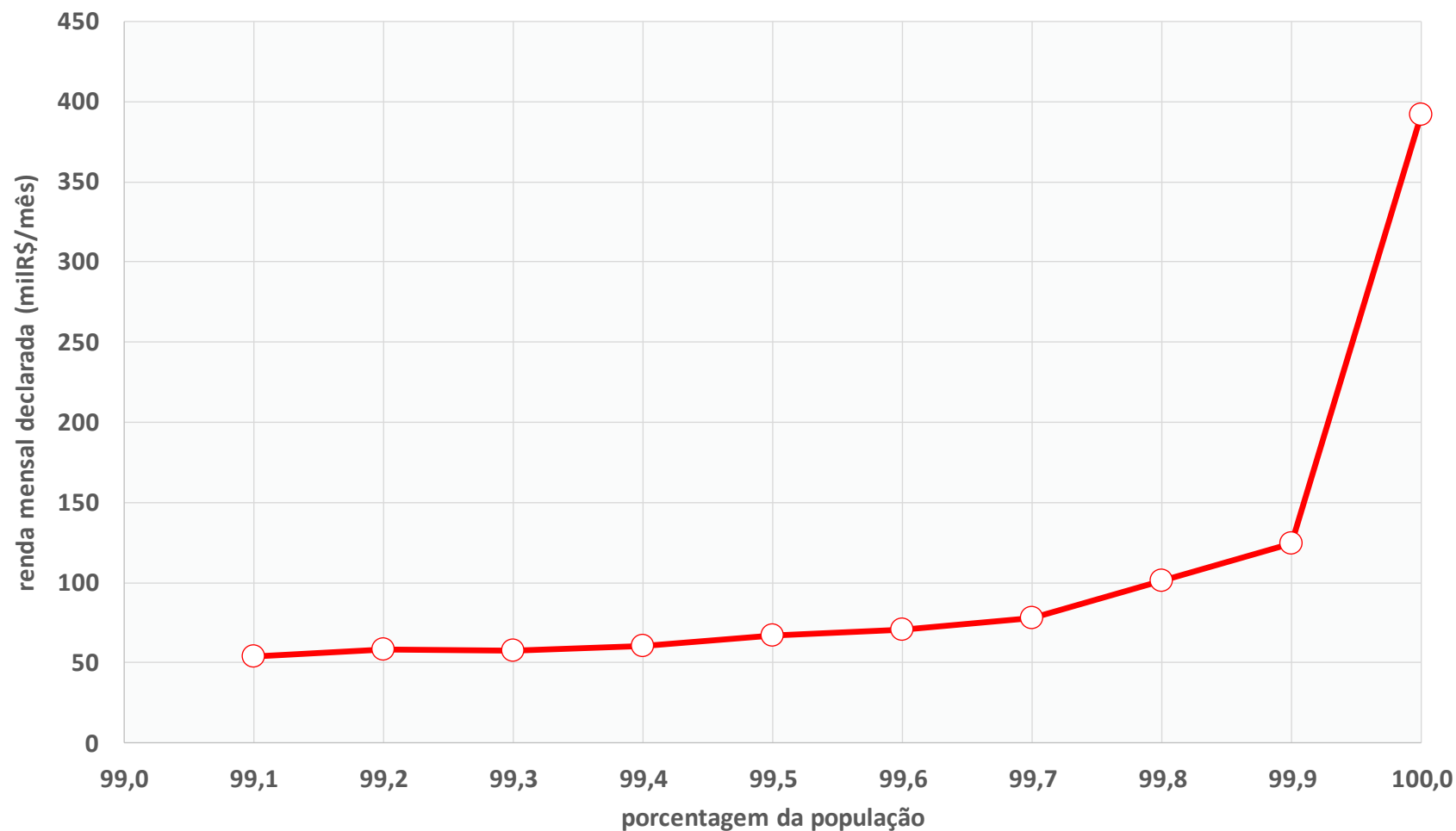
Fonte: Estimativas com base na POF/IBGE e Contas Nacionais/IBGE.

Distribuição da renda per capita brasileira - 2008



Fonte: Estimativas com base na POF/IBGE e Contas Nacionais/IBGE.

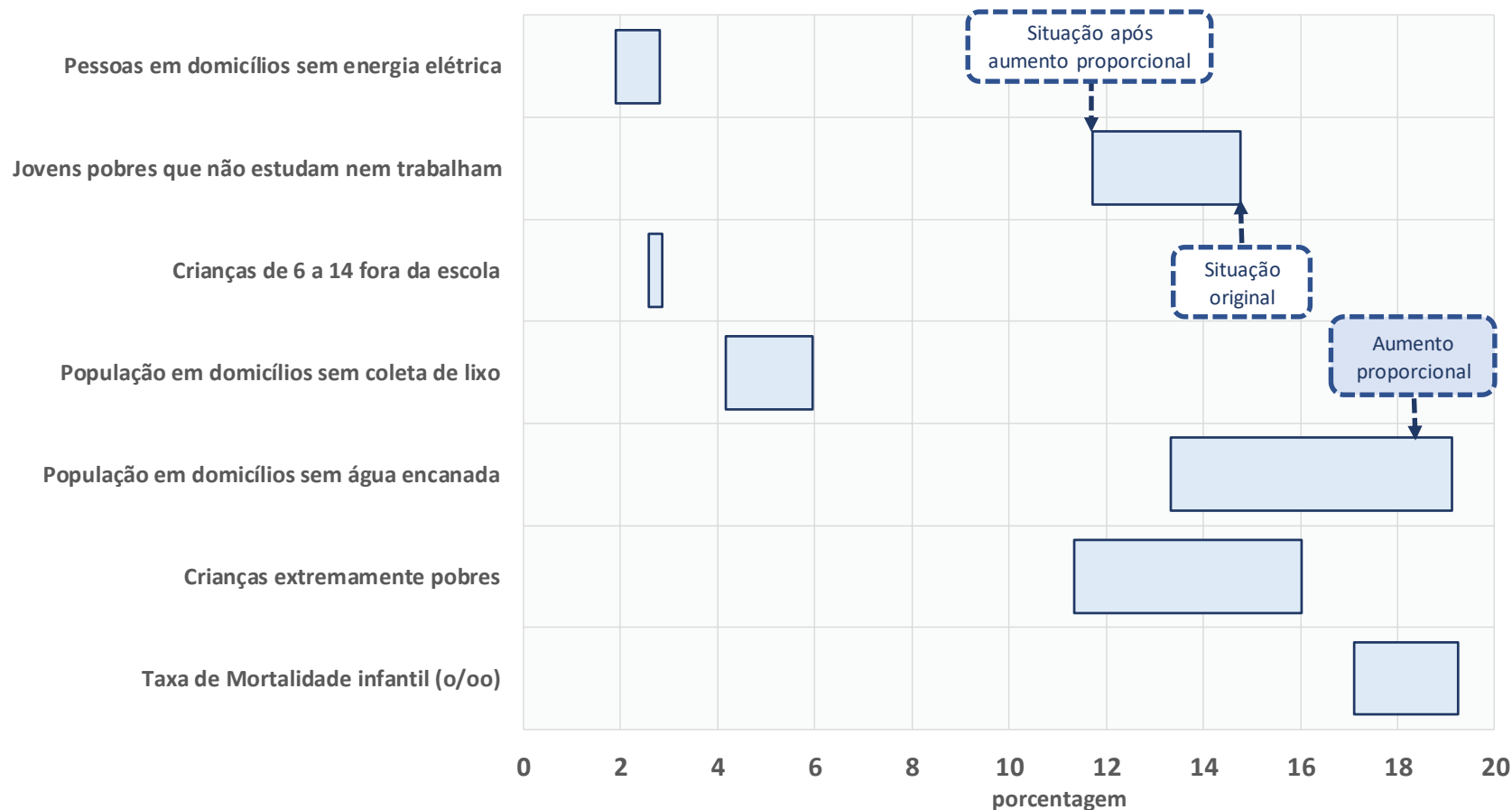
Renda média declarada à Receita Federal pelo 1% mais rico



Impactos da redução na pobreza: evidência nacional

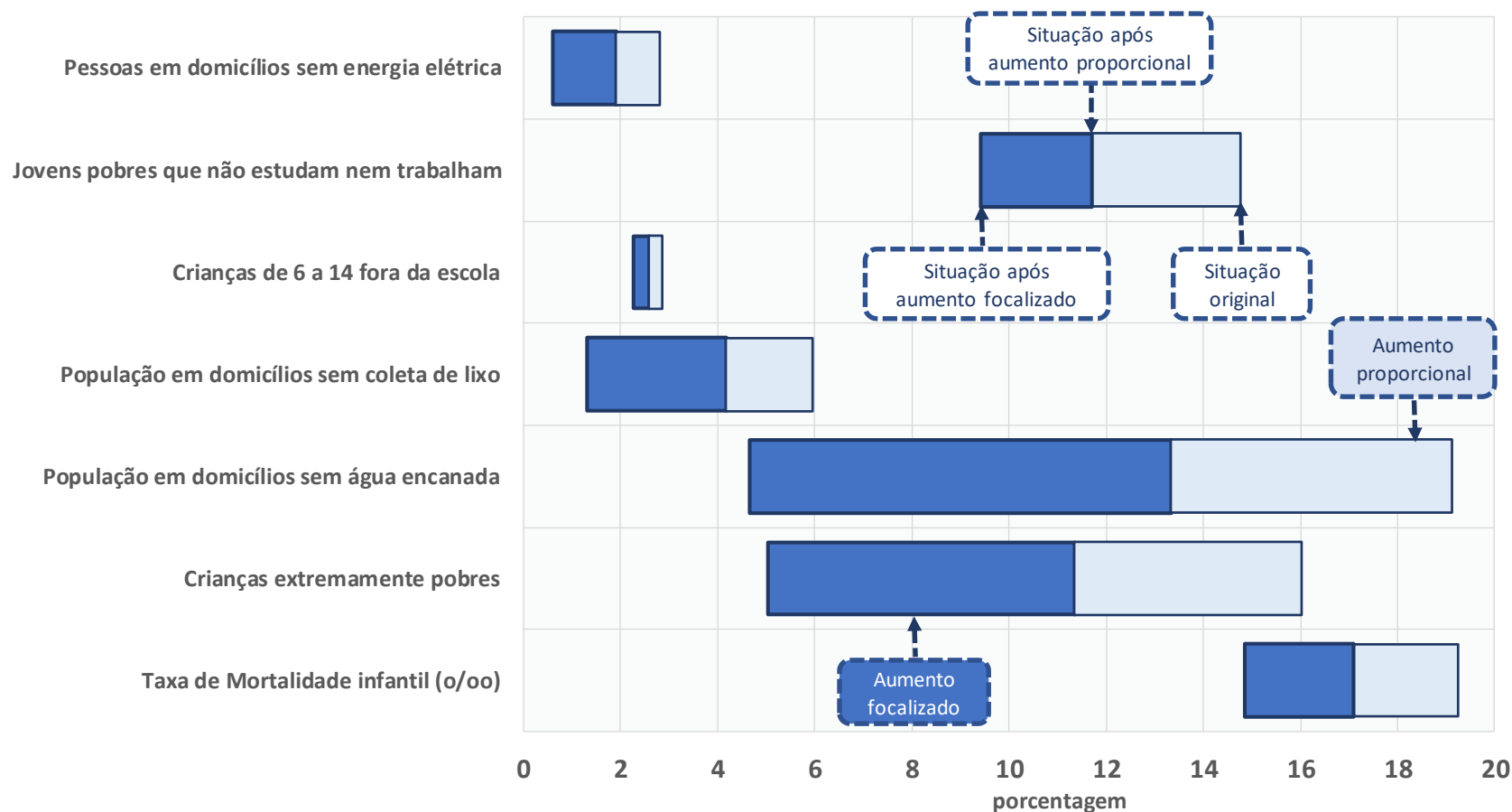
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Impacto de 25% de crescimento na renda proporcional e focalizado nos mais pobres sobre indicadores sociais selecionados



Impactos da redução na pobreza: evidência nacional

Impacto de 25% de crescimento na renda proporcional e focalizado nos mais pobres sobre indicadores sociais selecionados

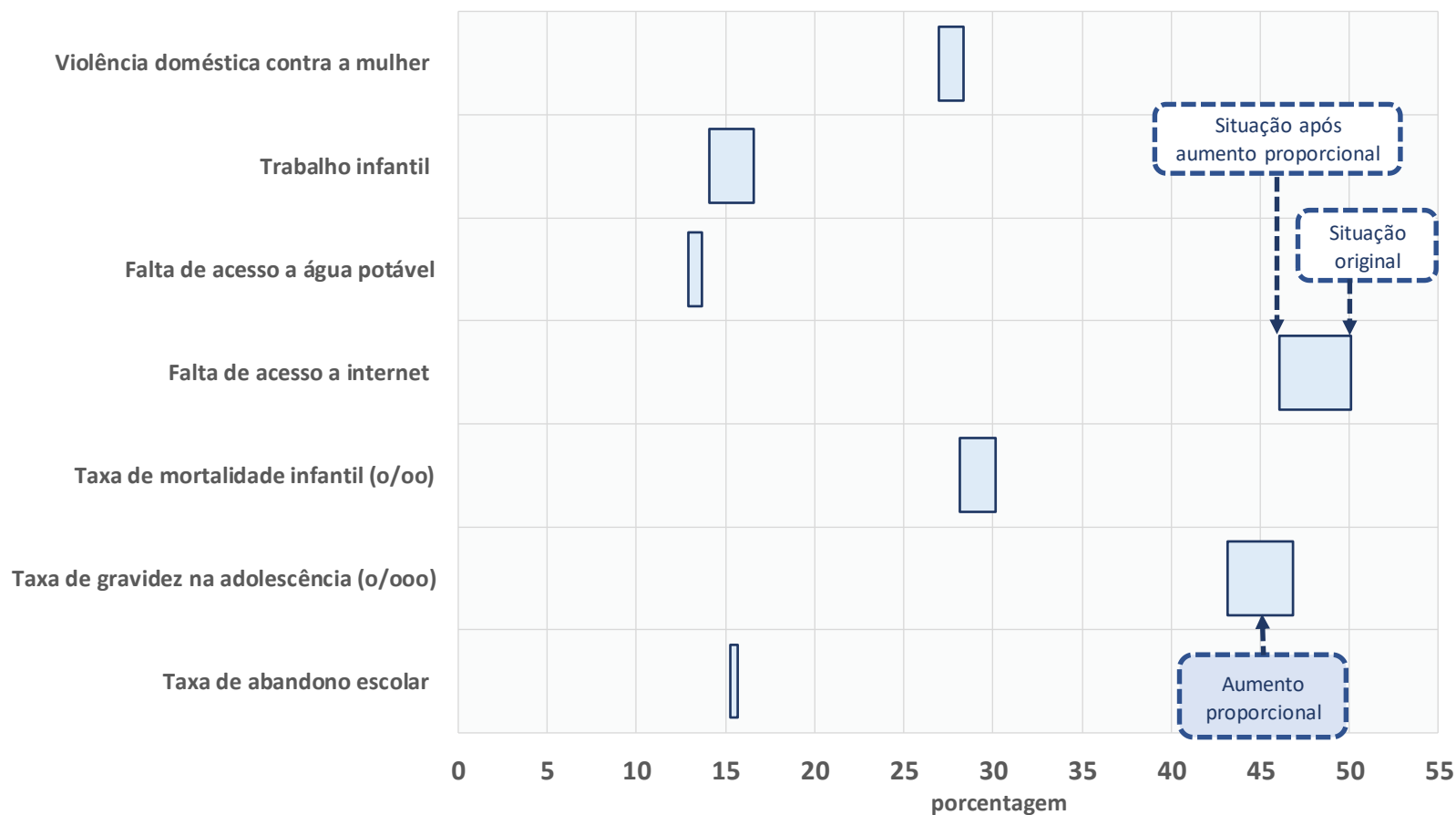


Relação entre Pobreza e os Indicadores Sociais Utilizados

Objetivo de Desenvolvimento Sustentável	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Indicador	Erradicação da Pobreza	Fome Zero	Boa Saúde e Bem Estar	Educação de Qualidade	Igualdade de Gênero	Água limpa e saneamento	Energia acessível e limpa	Emprego digno e crescimento	Indústria, inovação e infraestrutura	Redução das desigualdades	Cidades e comunidades sustentáveis	Consumo e produção responsáveis
Mortalidade até um ano de idade	✓	✓	✓							✓		
Crianças extremamente pobres	✓	✓								✓		
Acesso a água encanada	✓					✓				✓	✓	
Acesso a serviço de coleta de lixo	✓									✓	✓	
Acesso à escola	✓			✓						✓		
Jovens pobres que não estudam nem trabalham	✓							✓		✓		
Acesso a energia elétrica	✓						✓			✓		

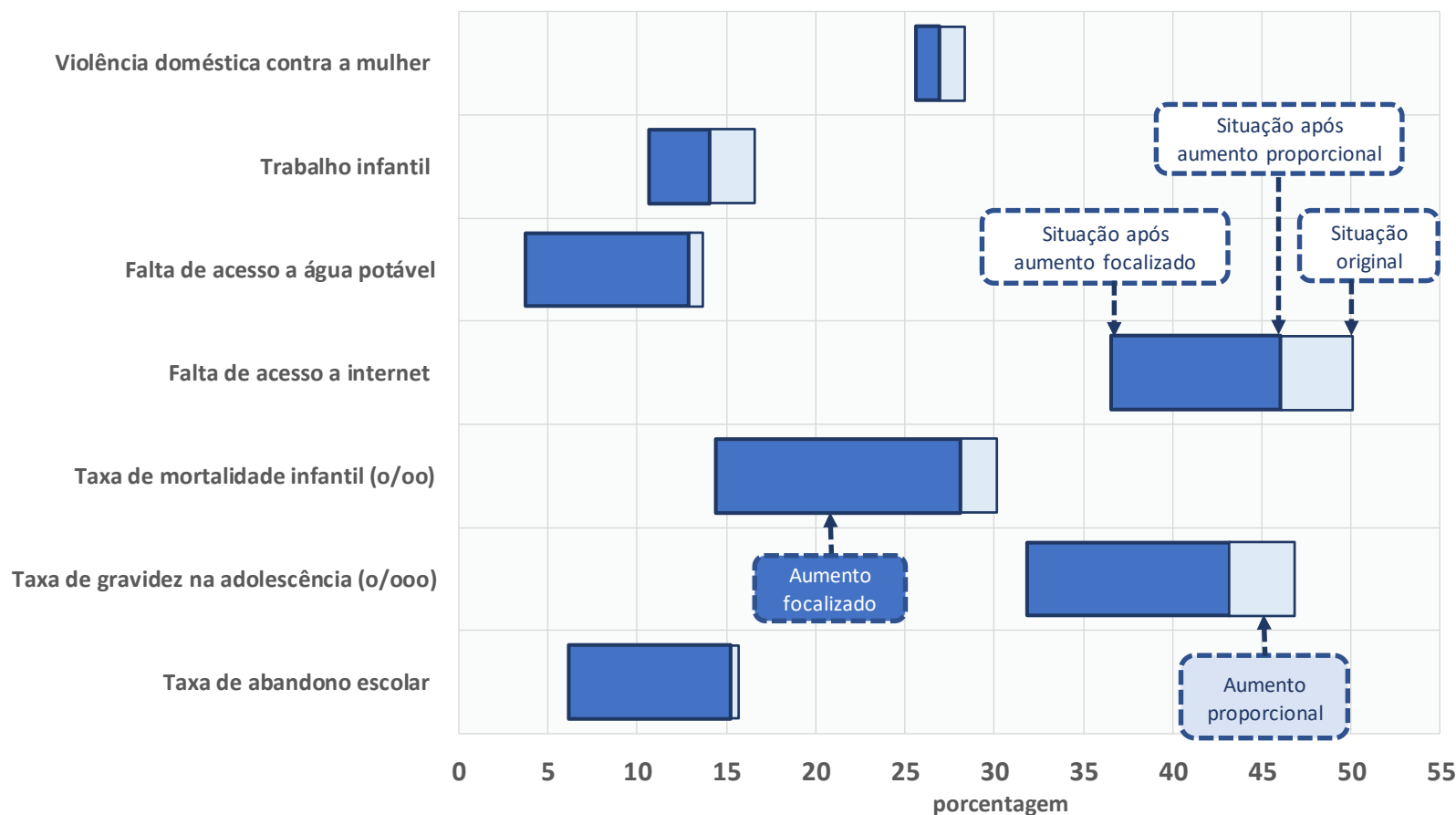
Impactos da redução na pobreza: evidência internacional

Impacto de 25% de crescimento na renda proporcional e focalizado nos mais pobres sobre indicadores sociais selecionados



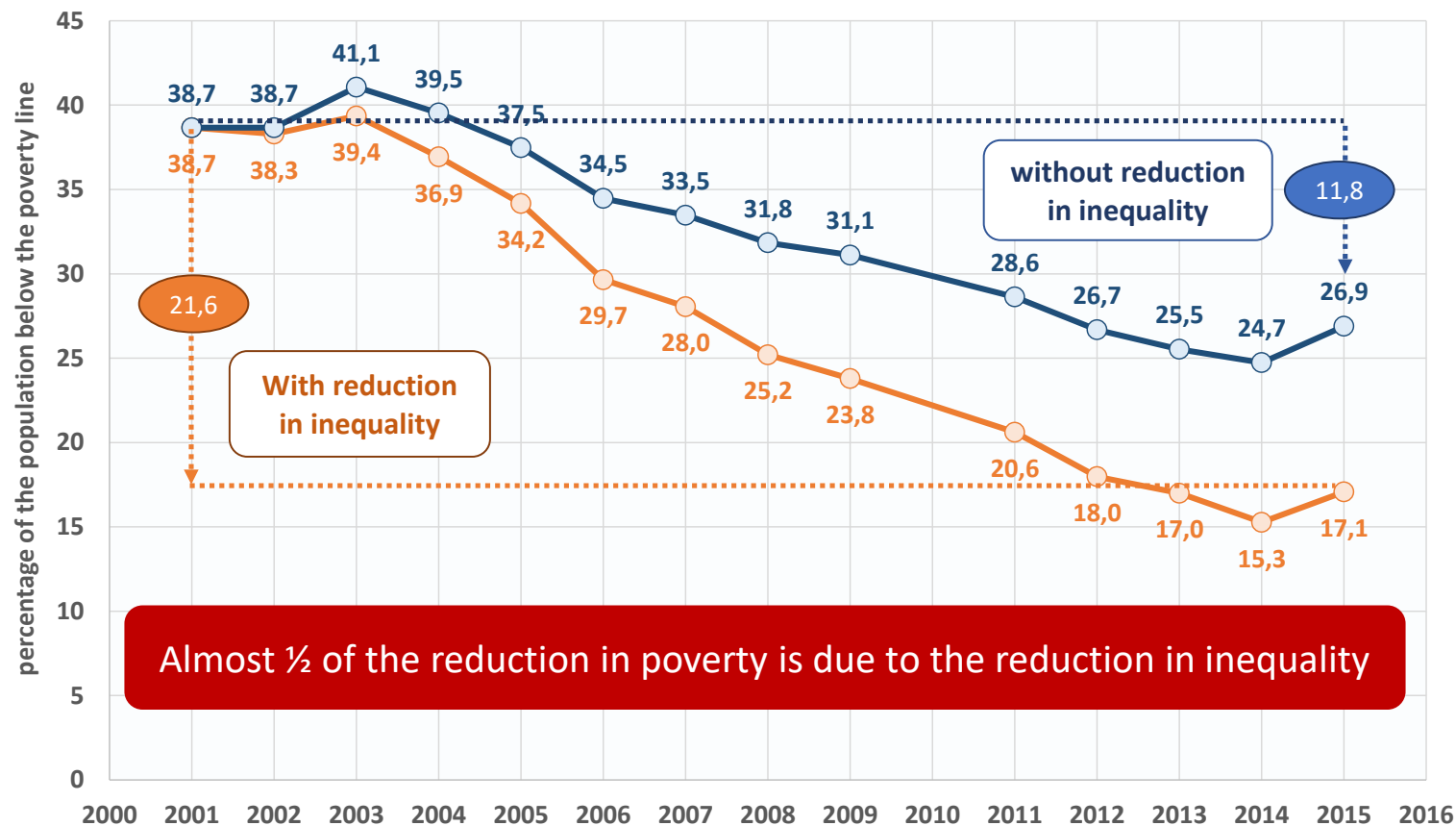
Impactos da redução na pobreza: evidência internacional

Impacto de 25% de crescimento na renda proporcional e focalizado nos mais pobres sobre indicadores sociais selecionados

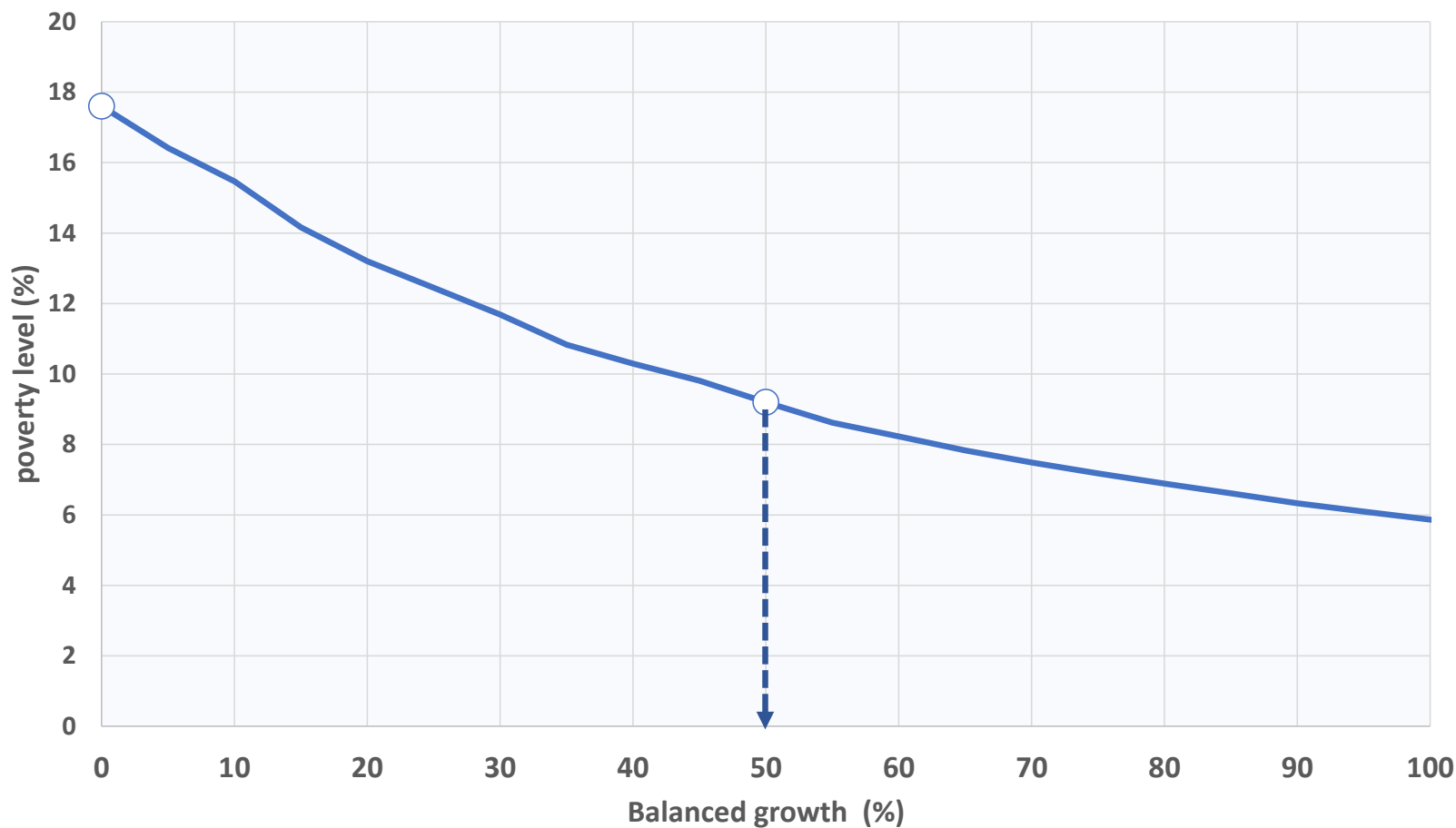


Eficácia das Transferências

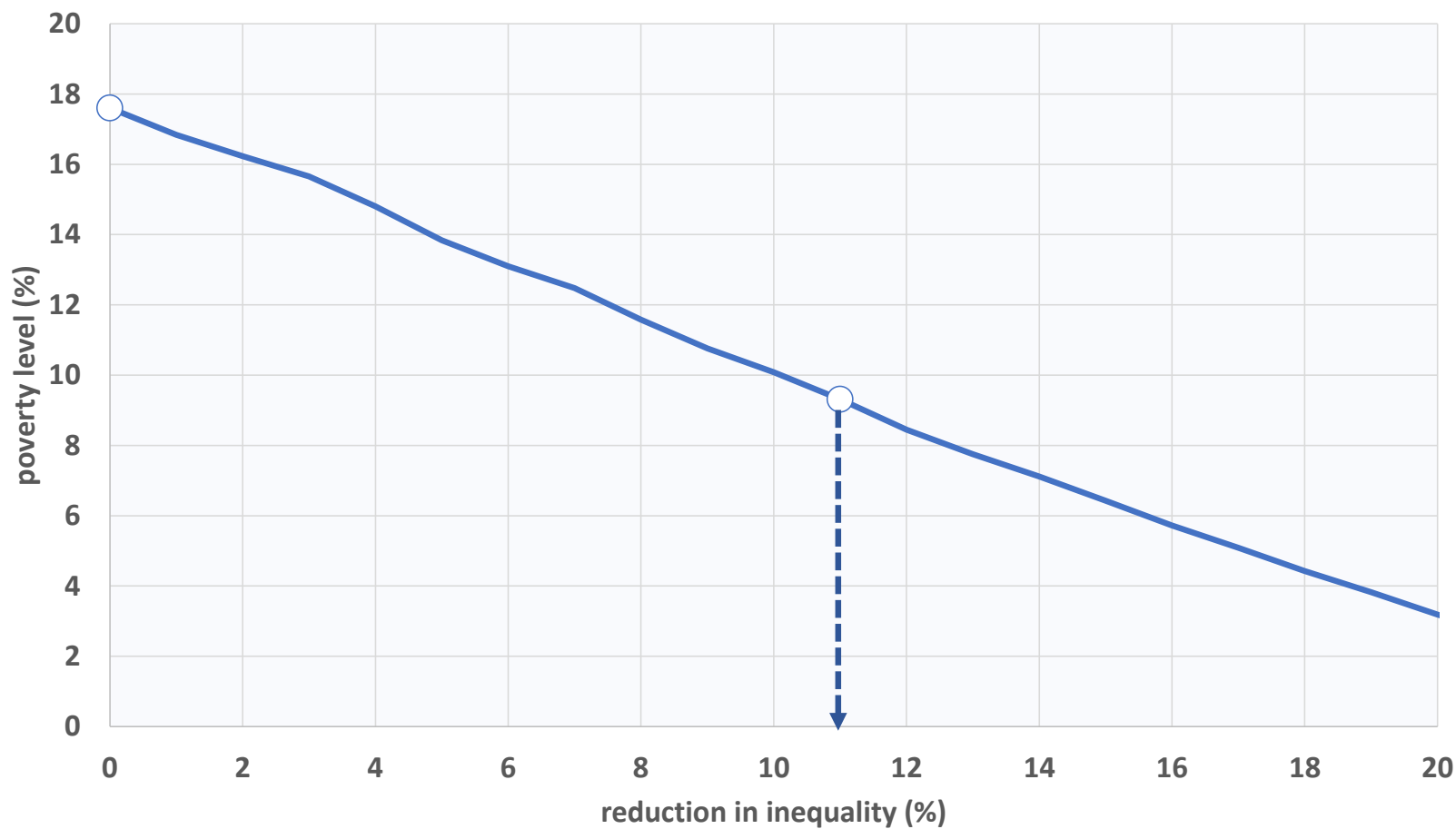
Evolution of Poverty in Brazil



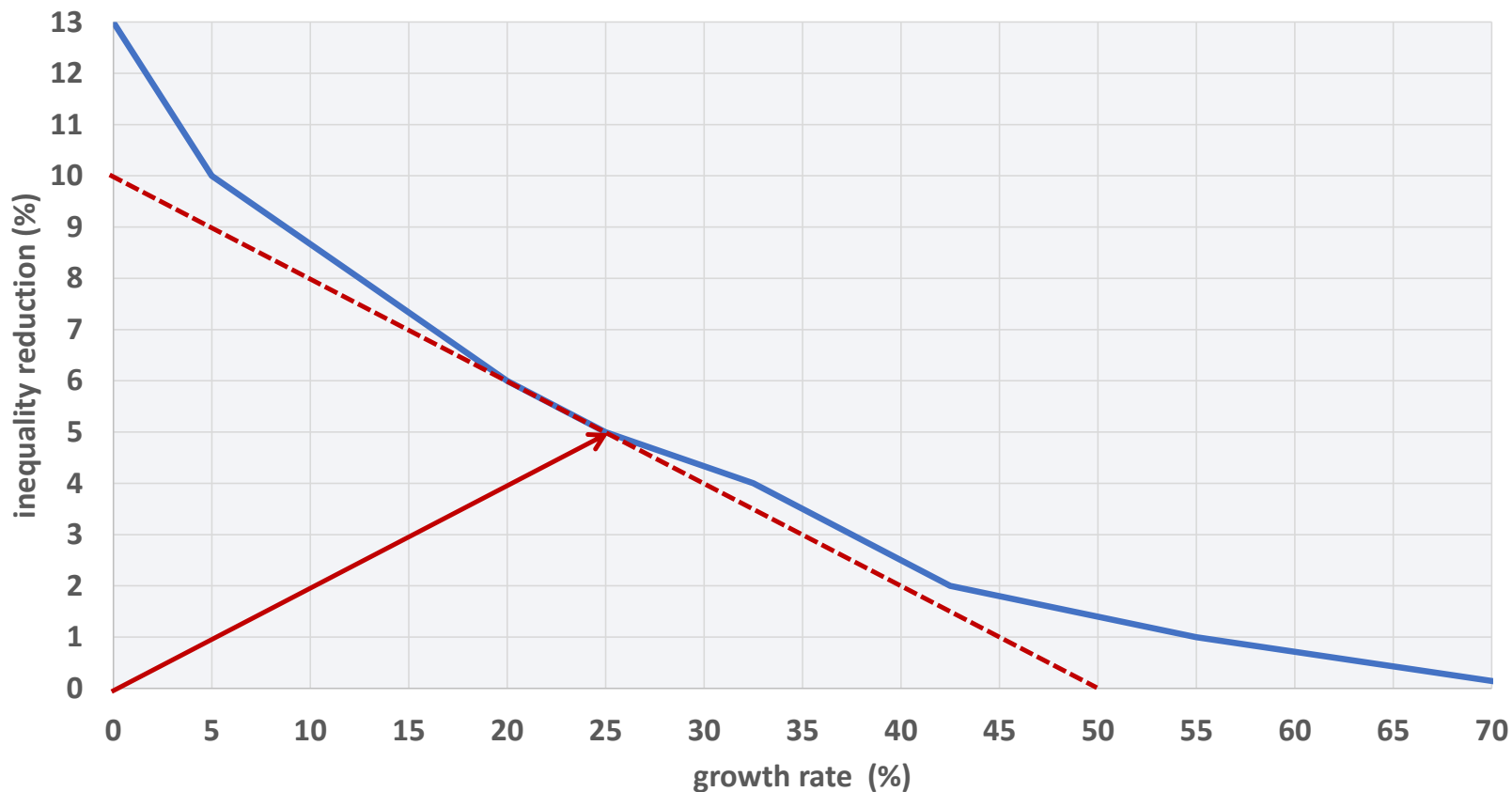
Impact of balanced growth on poverty: Brazil, 2015



Impact of inequality reduction on poverty: Brazil, 2015

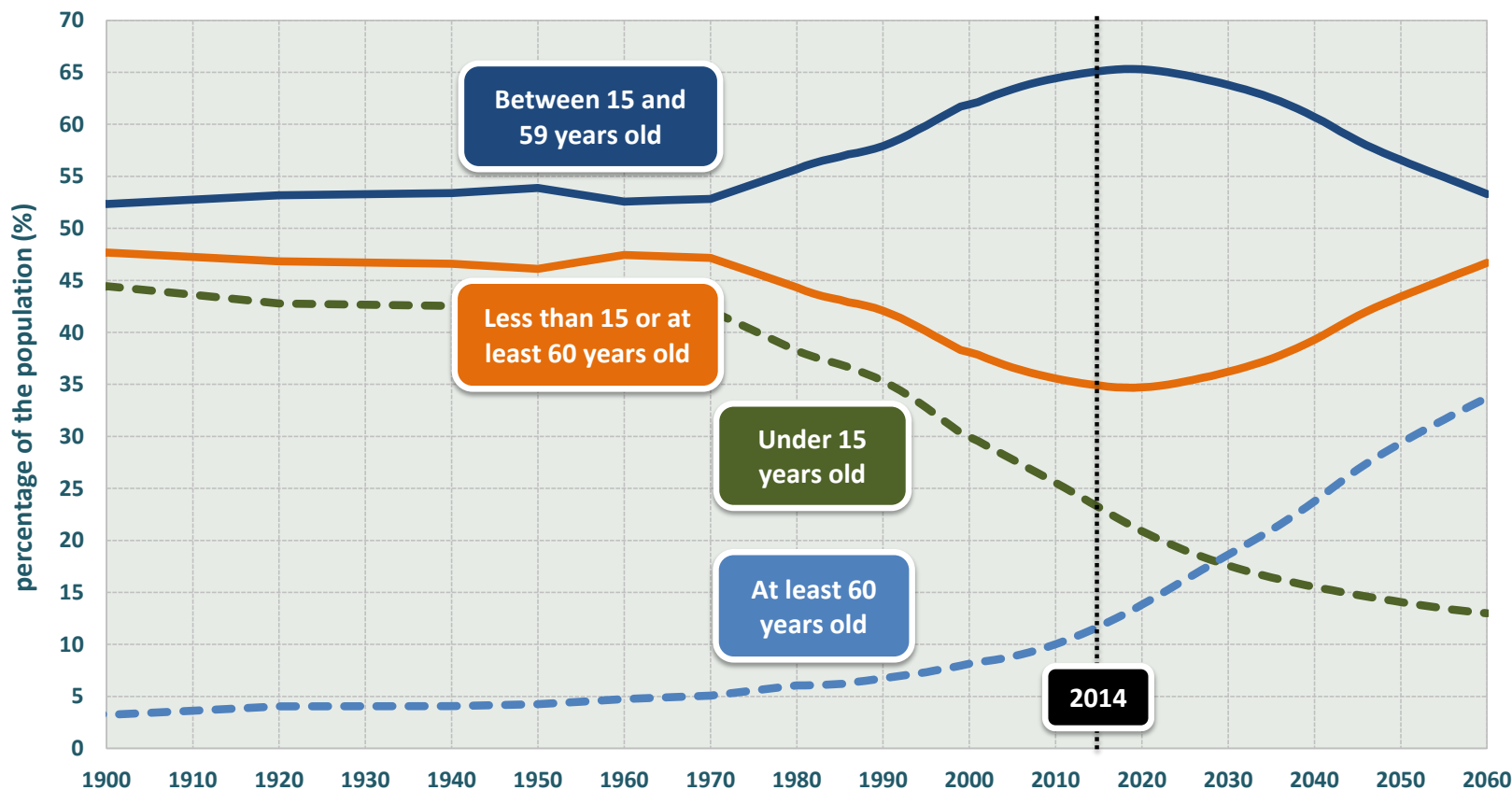


Iso-poverty: combinations of growth and inequality reductions leading to a reduction in poverty to one-half



Possibilidades para redução na pobreza e inclusão produtiva

Evolution of the Distribution of the Brazilian Population by Age Groups: 1900 to 2060



Source: SAE/PR based on population records and projections from IBGE

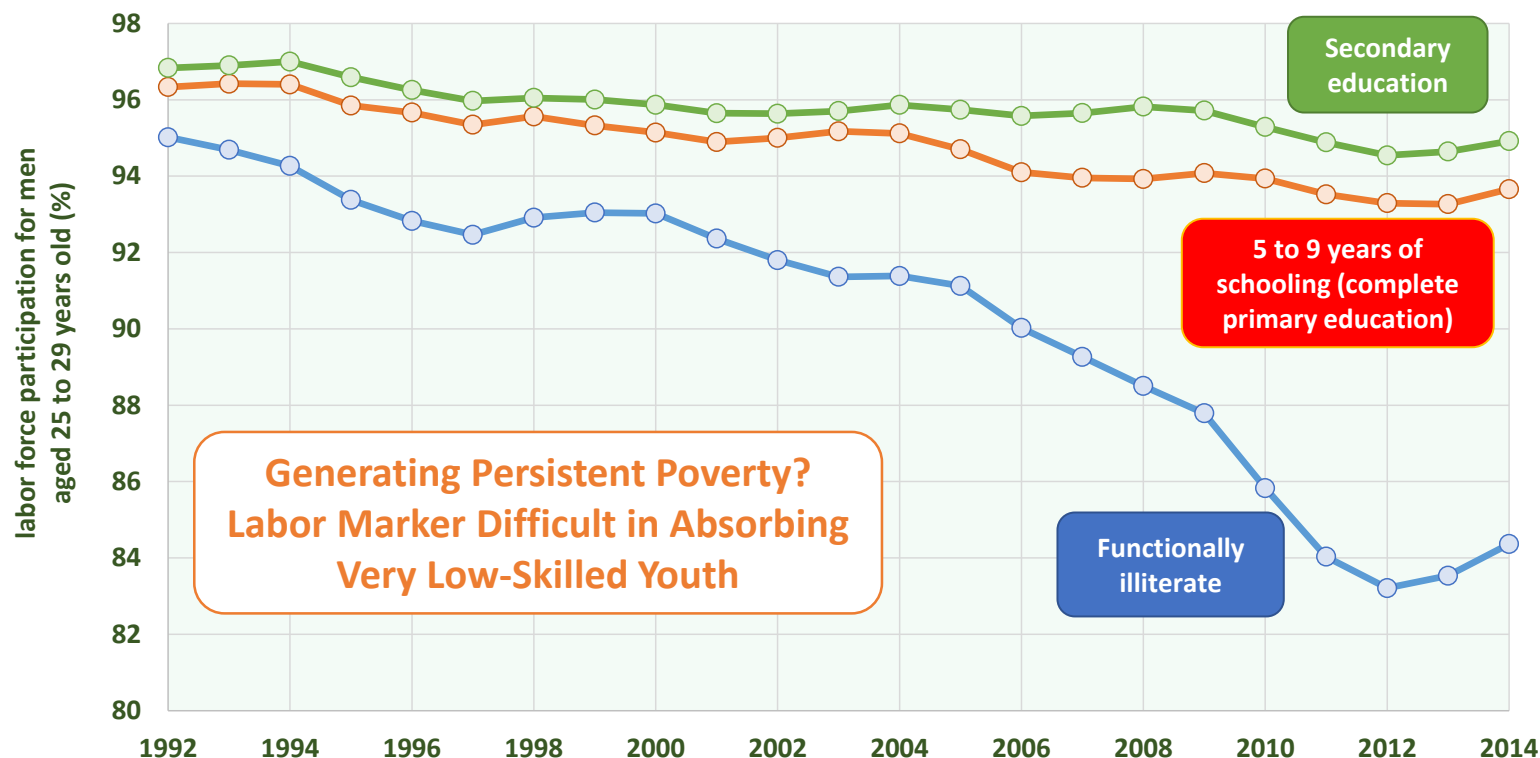
Impacto de aumentos na taxa de ocupação e redução na sua desigualdade

		Redução na desigualdade		
		0%	20%	40%
Crescimento	0%	17,6%	17,0%	16,7%
	20%	14,4%	13,8%	13,5%
	40%	12,2%	11,7%	11,3%

Impacto de aumentos na taxa de ocupação e redução na sua desigualdade

		Redução na desigualdade		
		0%	20%	40%
Crescimento	0%	0,0%	-0,6%	-0,9%
	20%	-3,2%	-3,8%	-4,1%
	40%	-5,4%	-5,9%	-6,4%

Evolution of the Brazilian labor force participation rate among men aged 25 to 29 years-old, by their educational level: 1992-2014



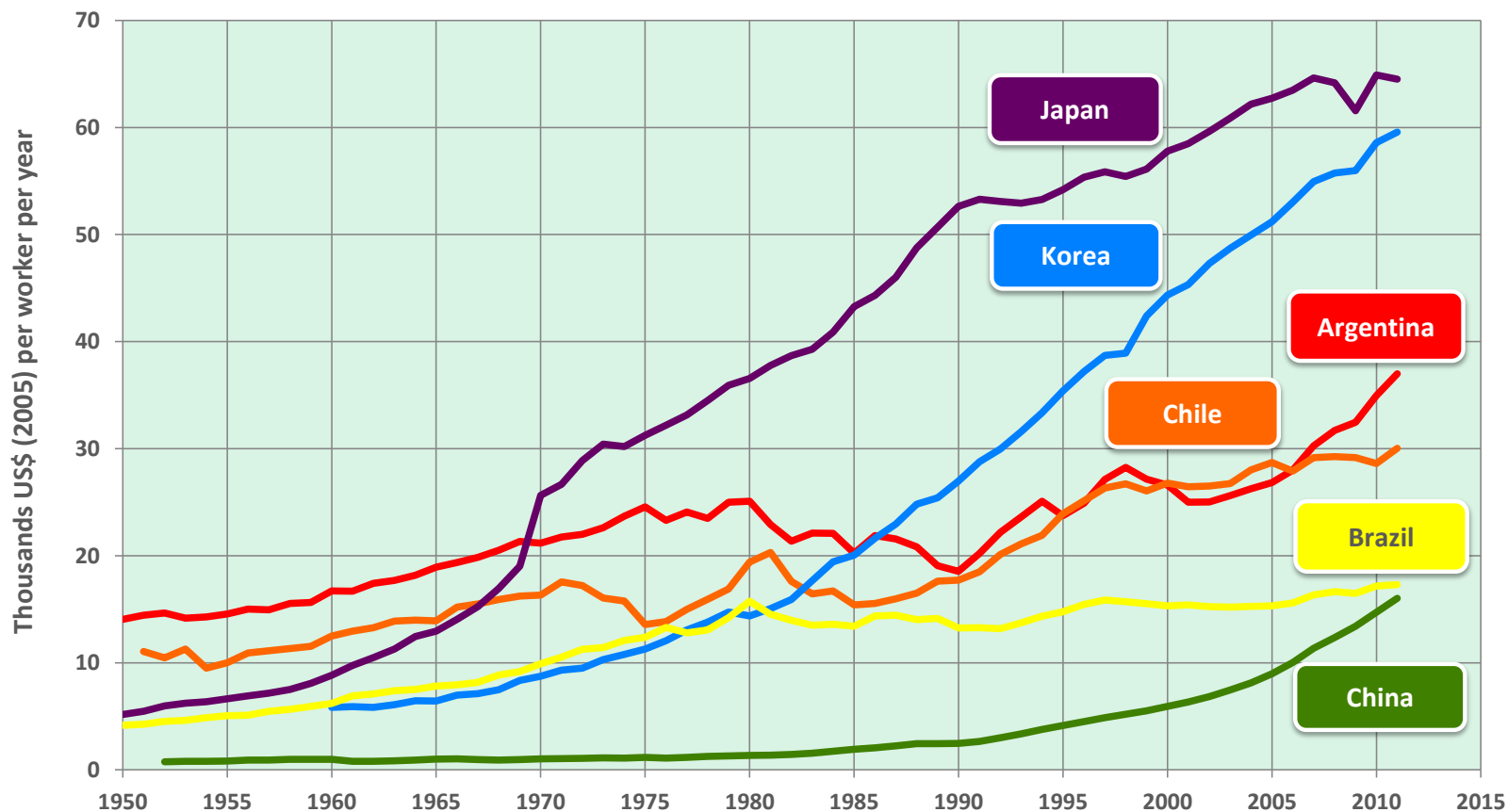
Impacto de aumentos na qualidade dos
postos de trabalho e redução na sua
desigualdade

		Redução na desigualdade		
		0%	20%	40%
Crescimento	0%	17,6%	10,6%	4,9%
	20%	14,4%	7,6%	3,8%
	40%	12,2%	6,0%	3,6%

Impacto de aumentos na qualidade dos
postos de trabalho e redução na sua
desigualdade

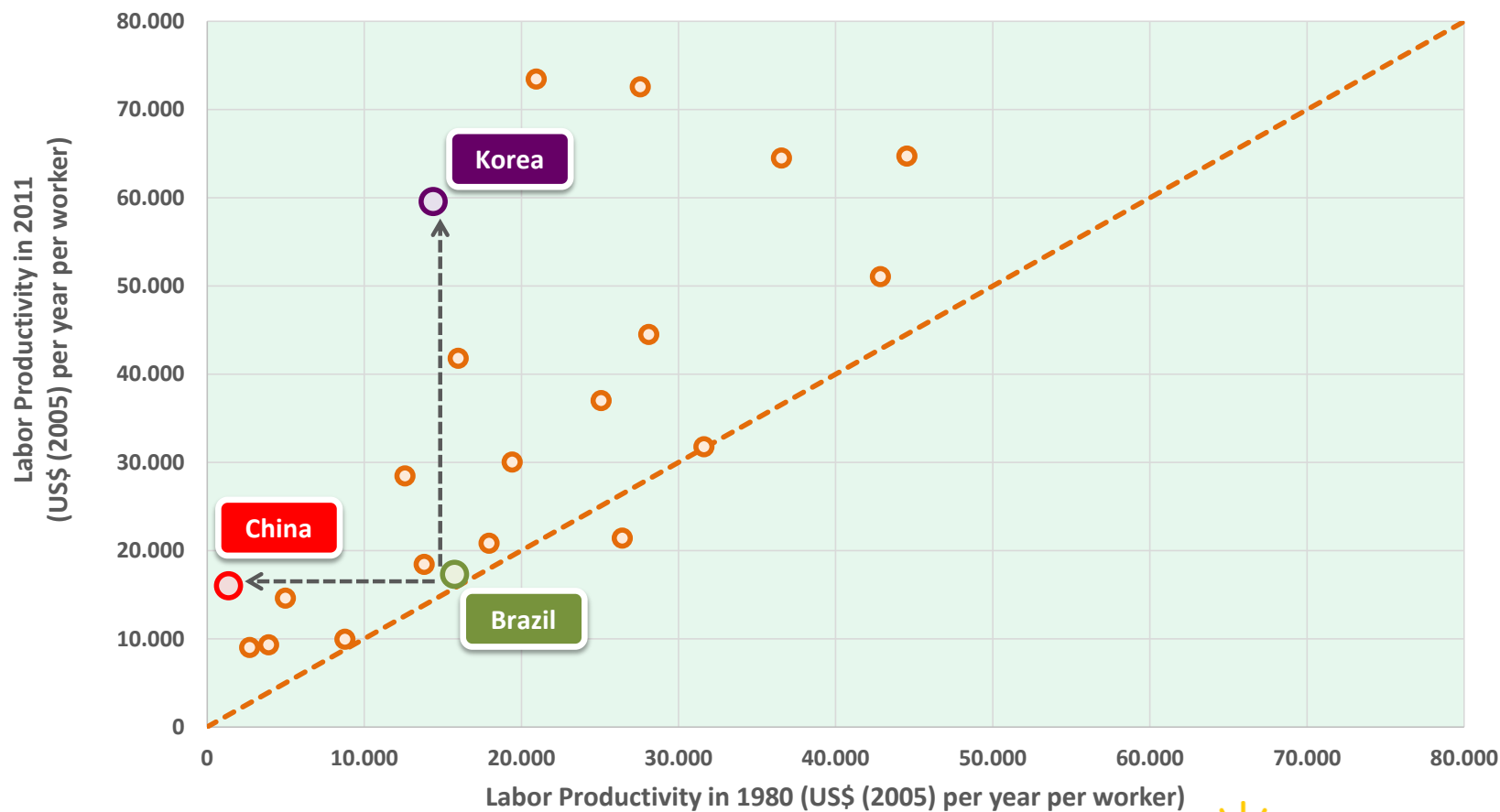
		Redução na desigualdade		
		0%	20%	40%
Crescimento	0%	0,0%	-7,0%	-12,7%
	20%	-3,2%	-10,0%	-13,8%
	40%	-5,4%	-11,6%	-14,0%

The Evolution of the Average Labor Productivity Selected countries: 1950-2011



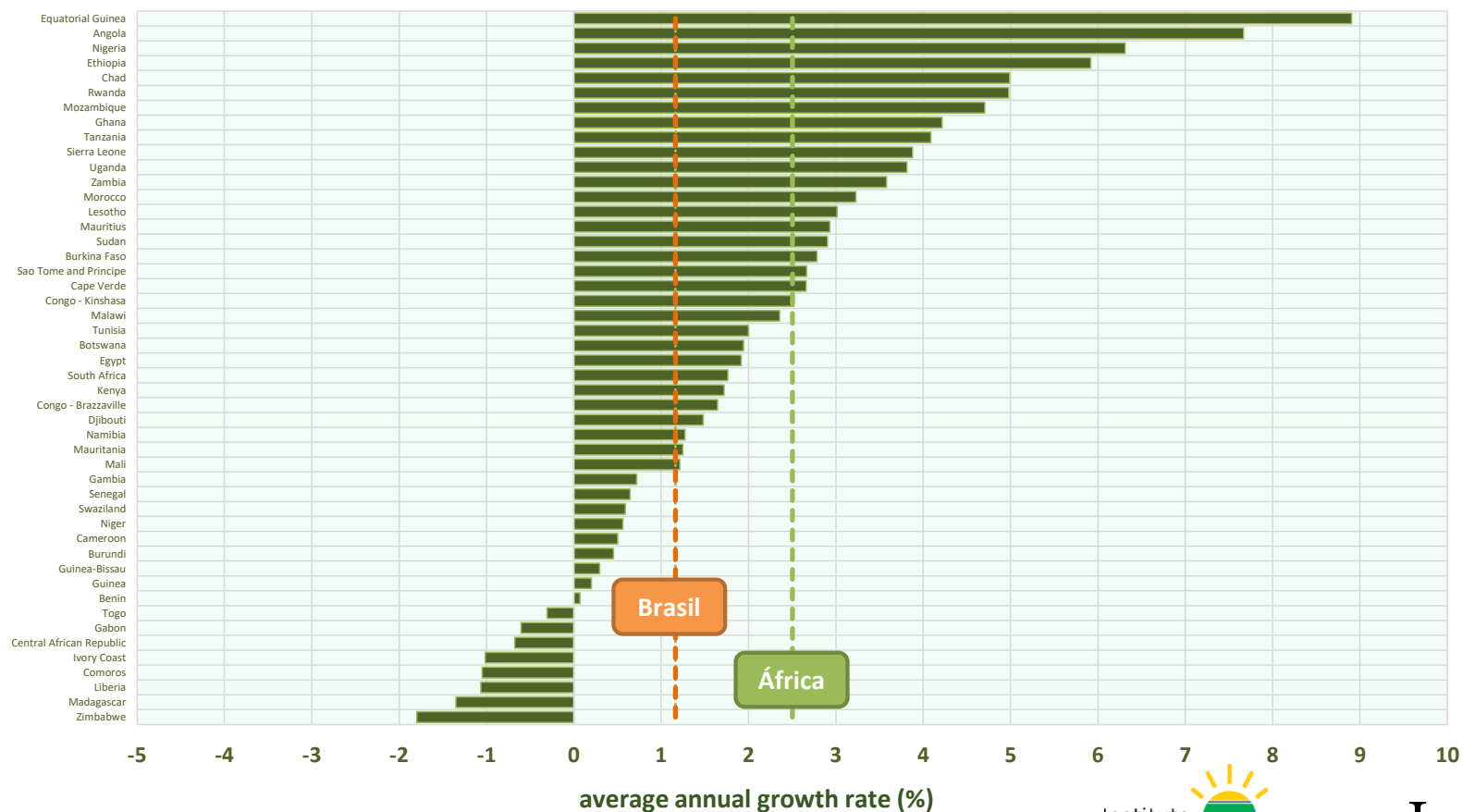
Source: SAE/PR based on the Penn World Tables.
Labor productivity as GDP/worker (Real GDP at constant 2005 national prices).

Ratio between labor productivity in 1980 and 2011

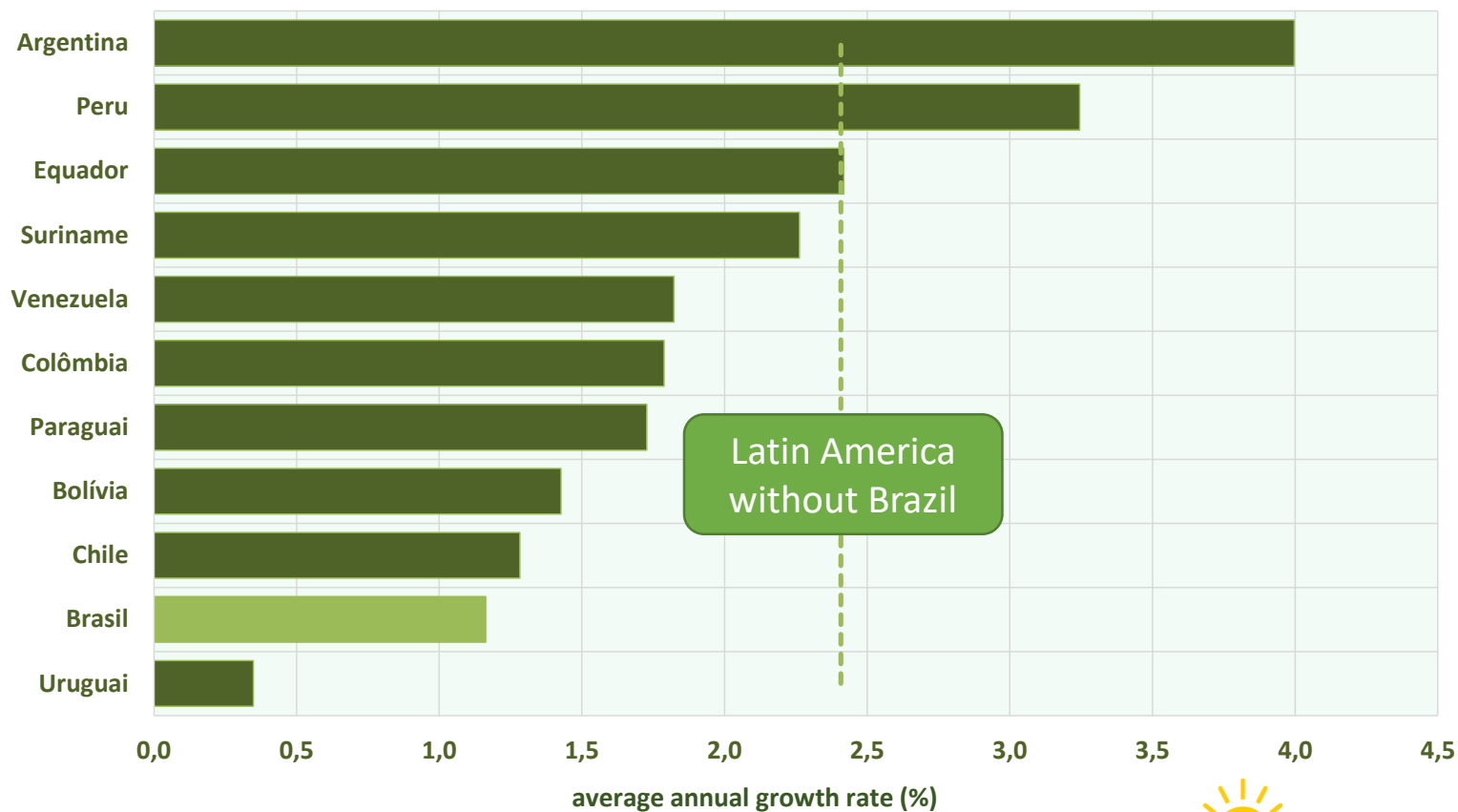


Source: SAE/PR based on the Penn World Tables.
Labor productivity as GDP/worker (Real GDP at constant 2005 national prices).

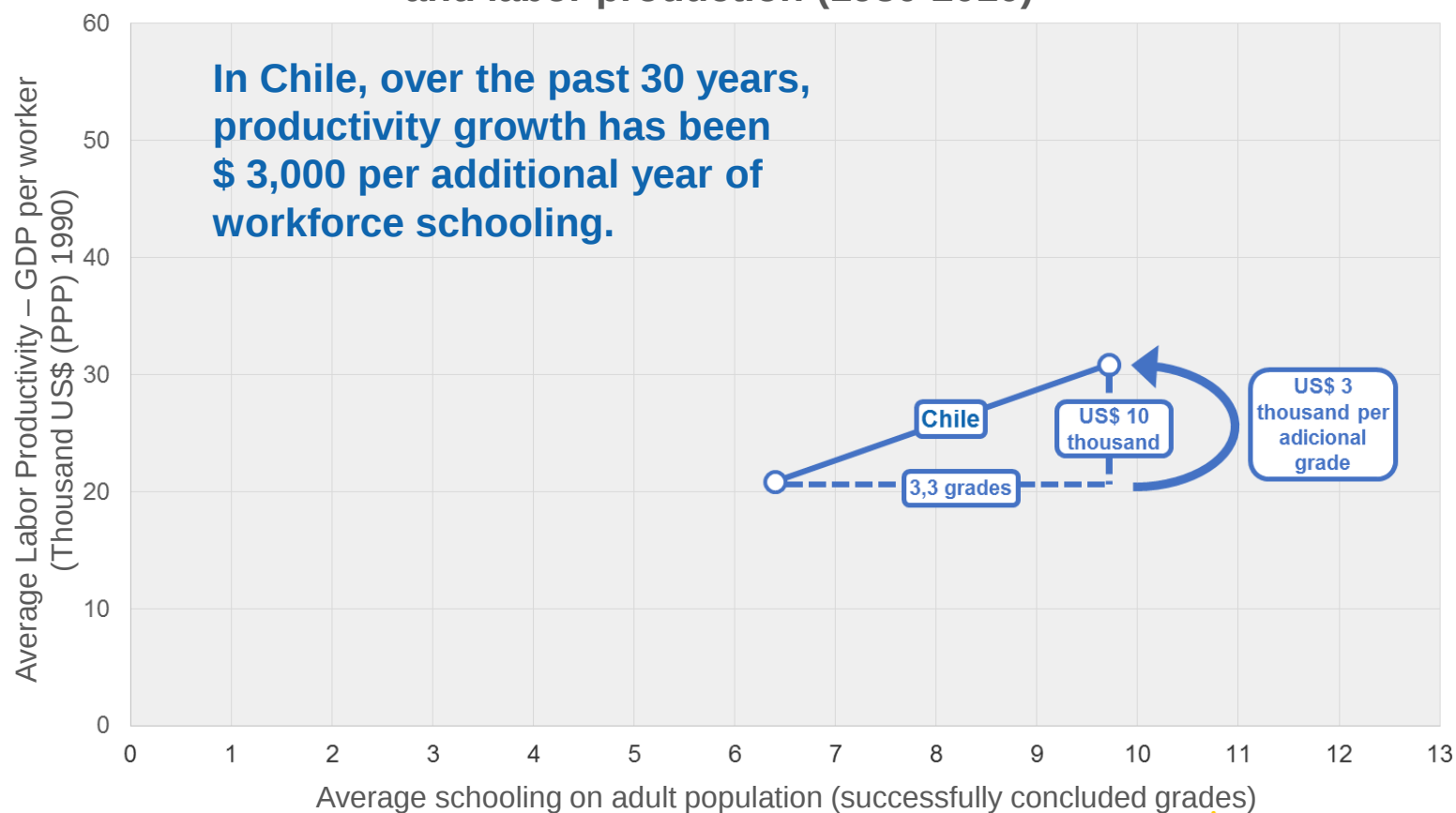
Average annual growth rate in labor productivity: Africa 2001-2011



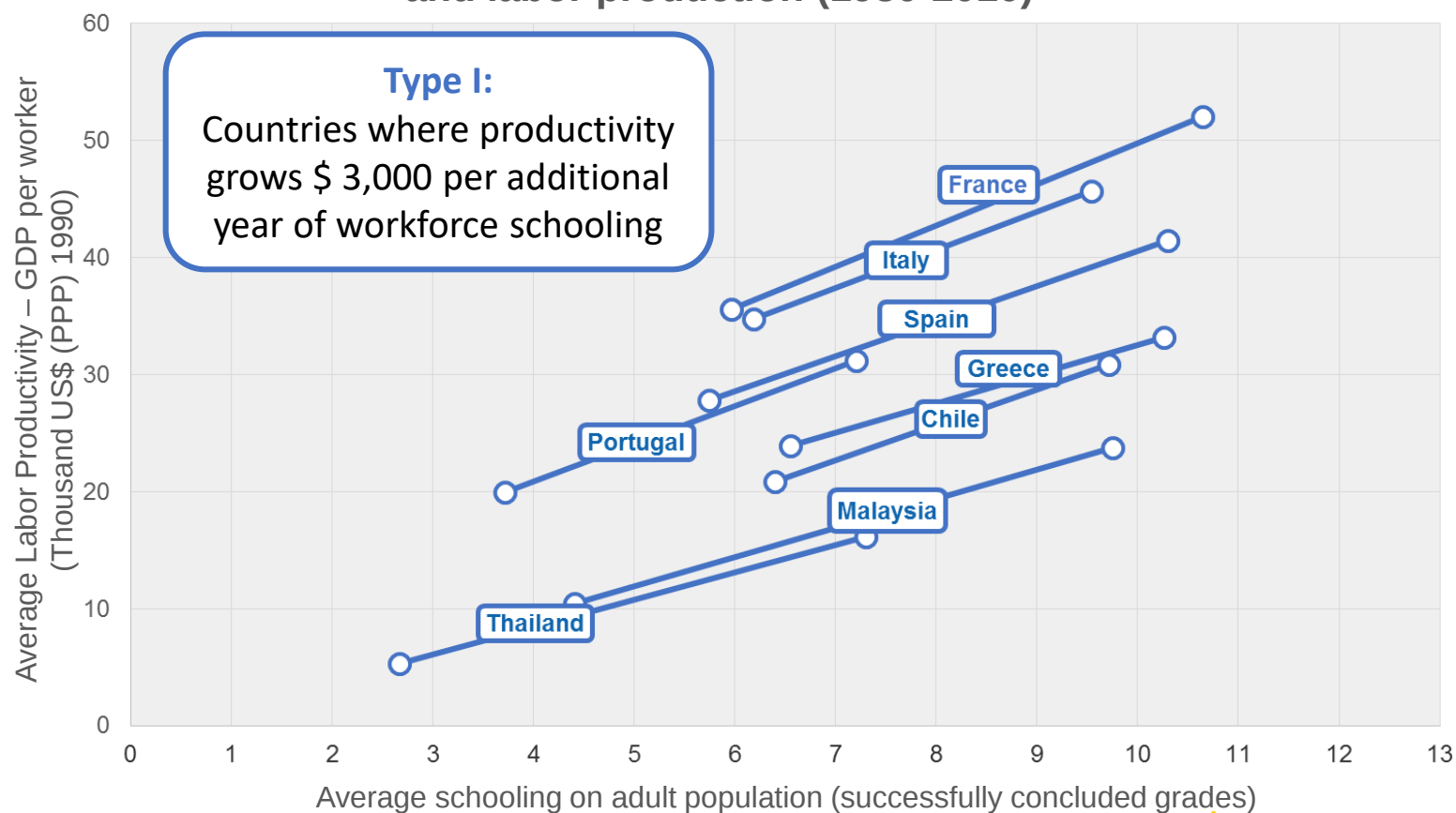
Average annual growth rate in labor productivity: Latin America 2001-2011



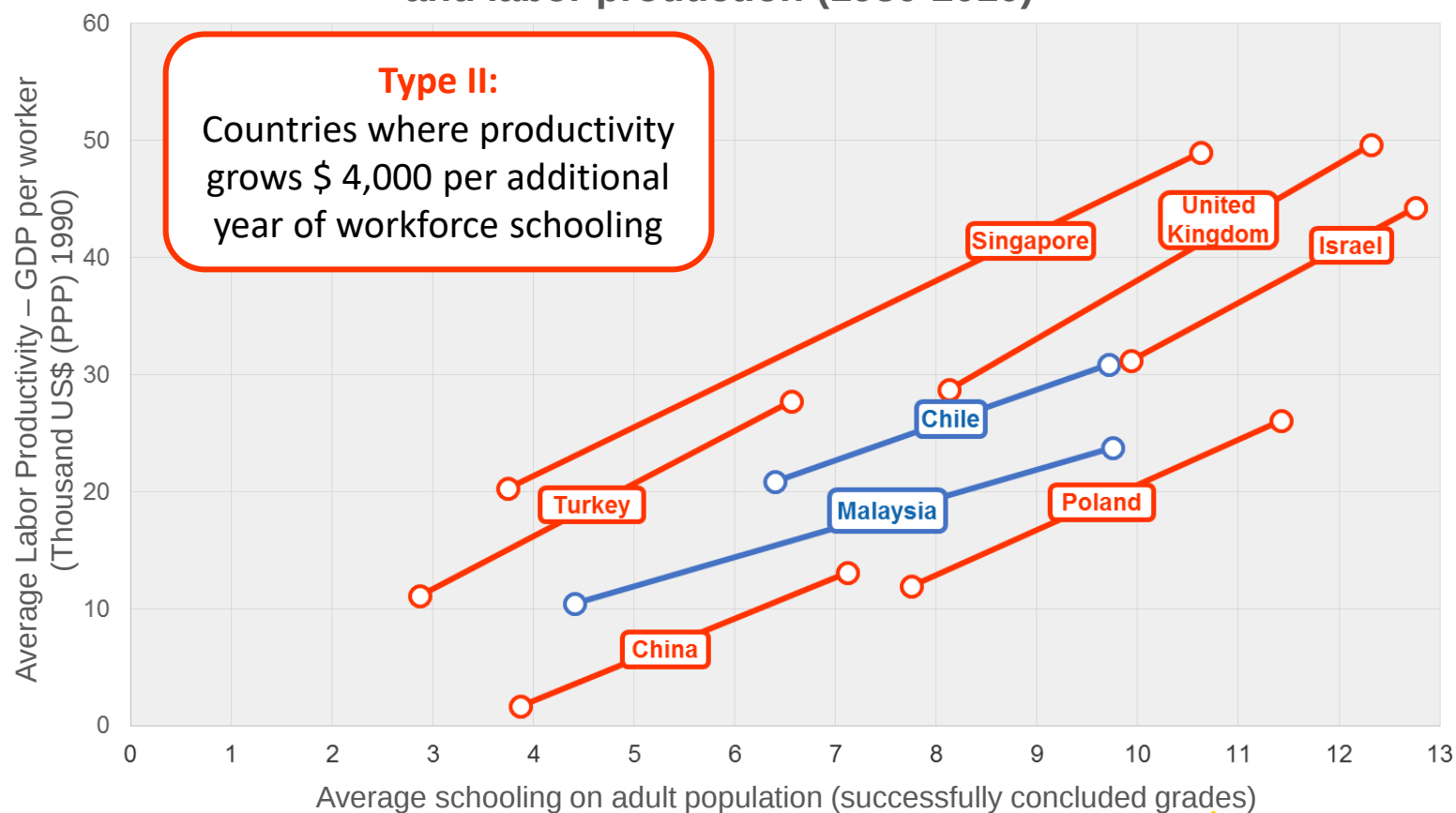
Evolution of schooling in adult population and labor production (1980-2010)



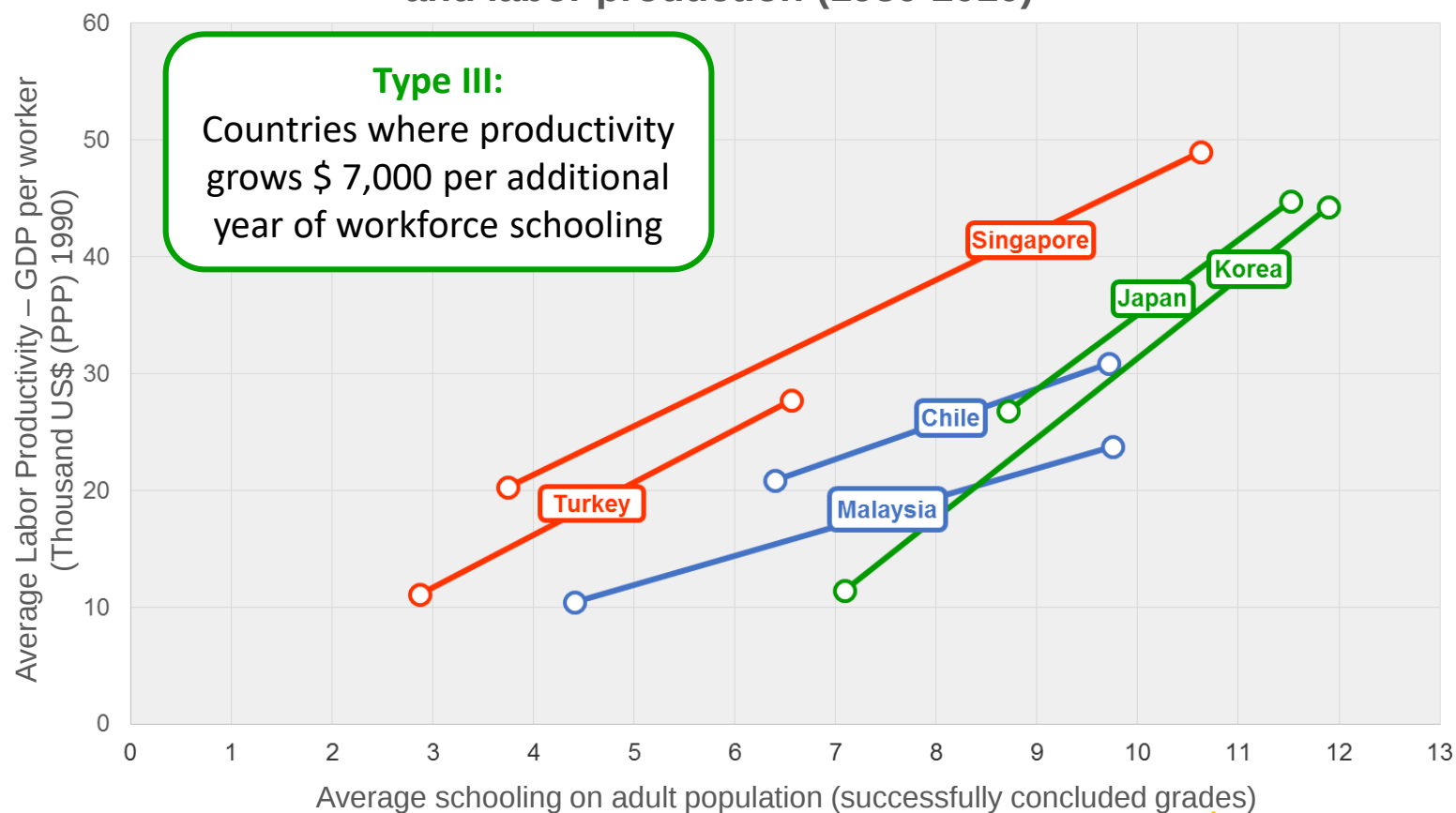
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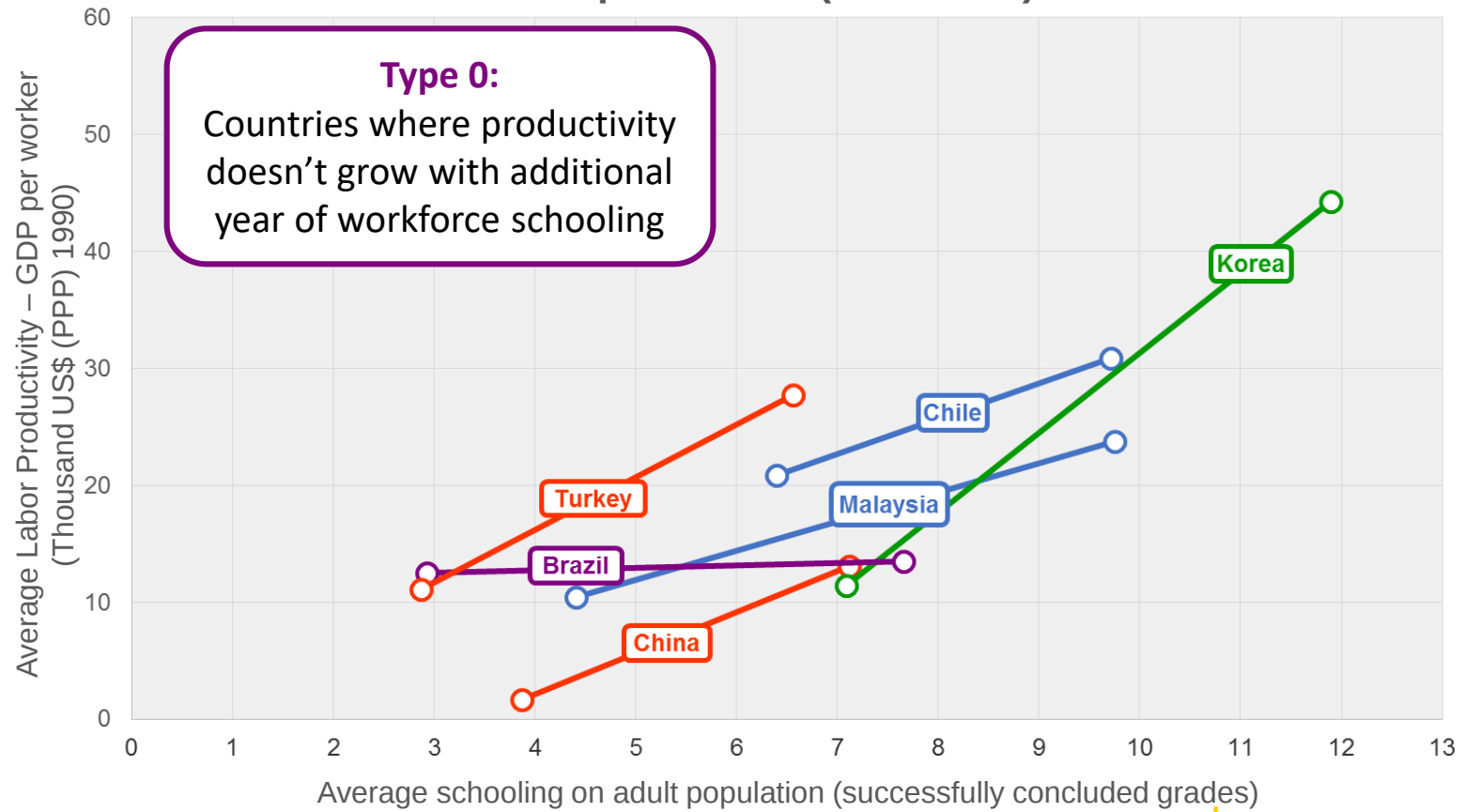
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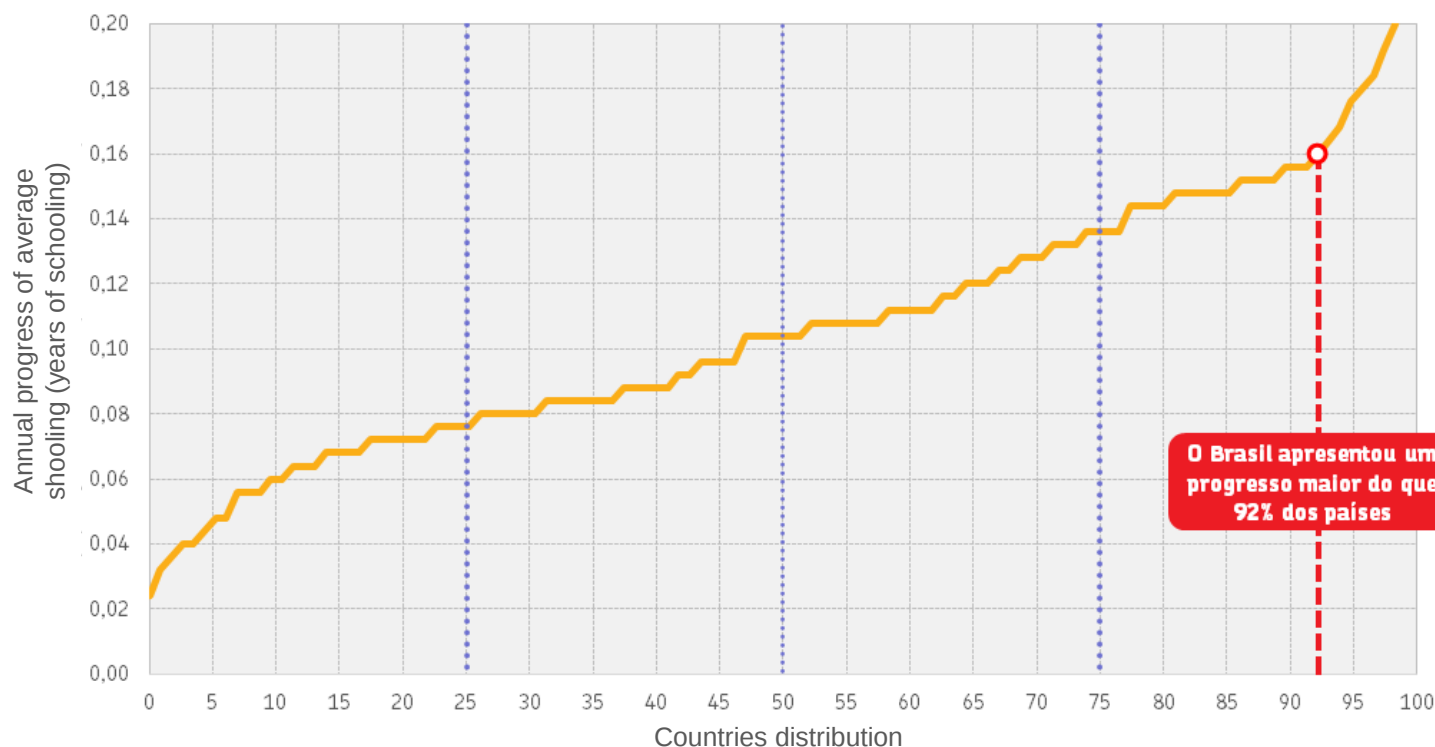


Evolution of schooling in adult population and labor production (1980-2010)



Over the past 25 years, Brazil has undergone an unprecedented educational expansion. More than 90% of the countries had a lower progress in this period than Brazil.

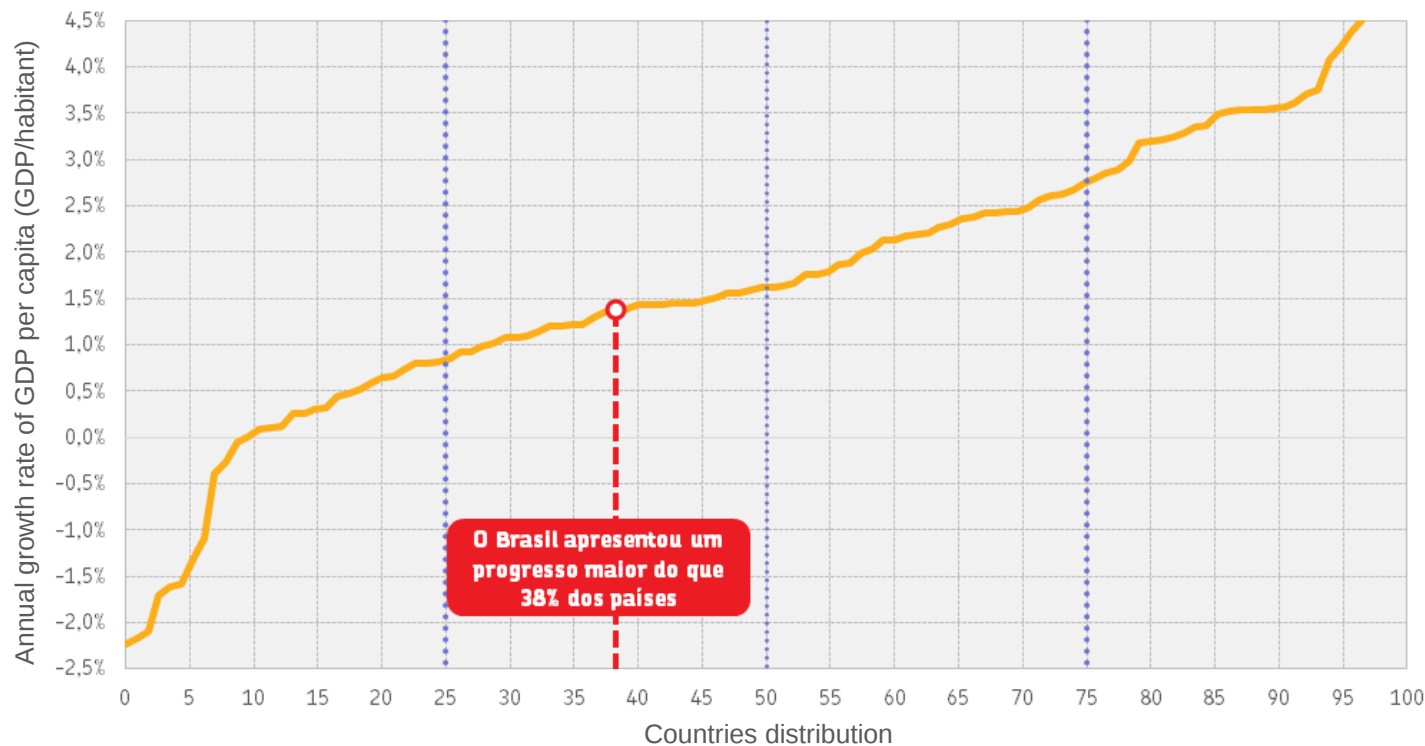
Annual progress of average schooling of the working age population over the past 25 years by country



Fonte: Human Development Data (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>).

Over the past 25 years, Brazilian growth has been slow. Less than 40% of the countries had lower economic growth in that period than Brazil.

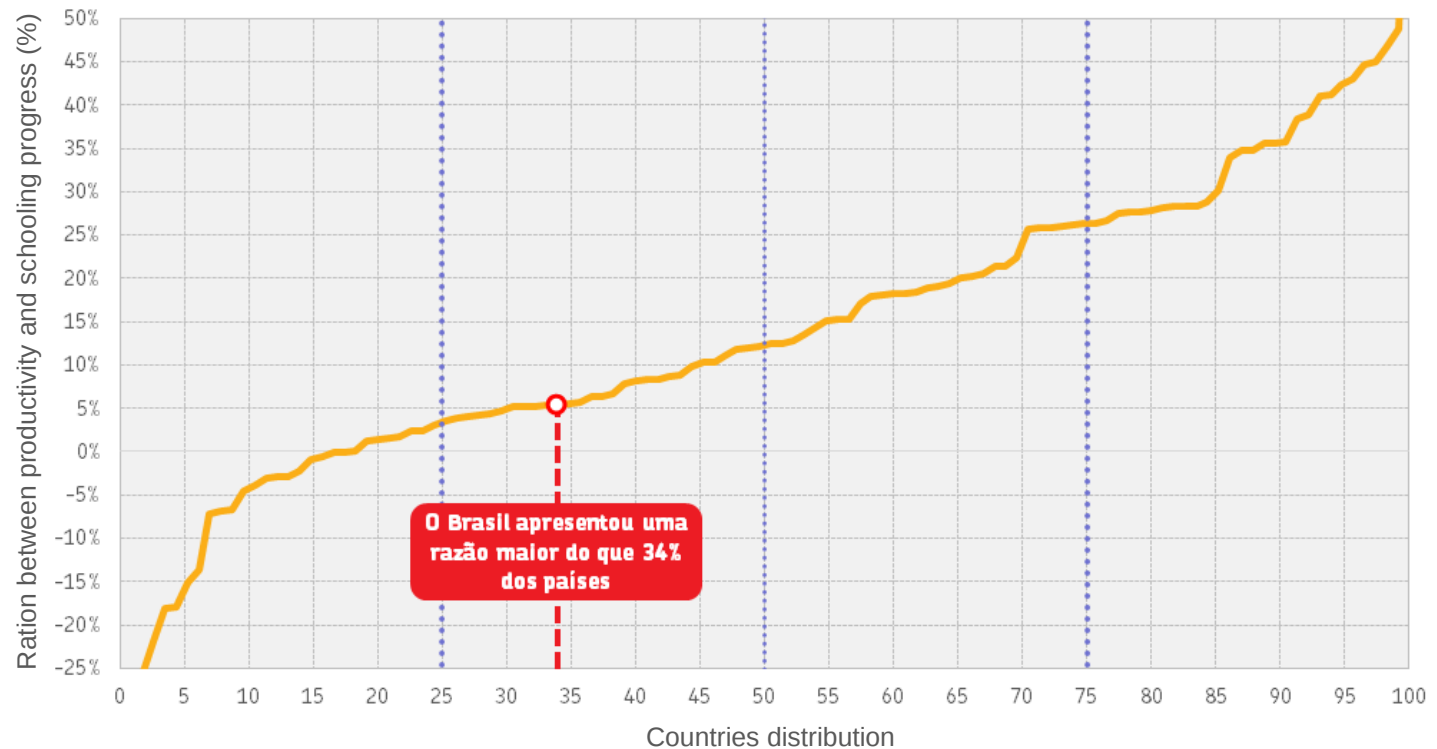
Annual growth rate of GDP per capita over the past 25 years by country



Fonte: Human Development Data (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>).

In Brazil, growth in schooling has not been accompanied by significant growth in labor productivity. More than 2/3 of the countries have translated schooling into productivity better than Brazil.

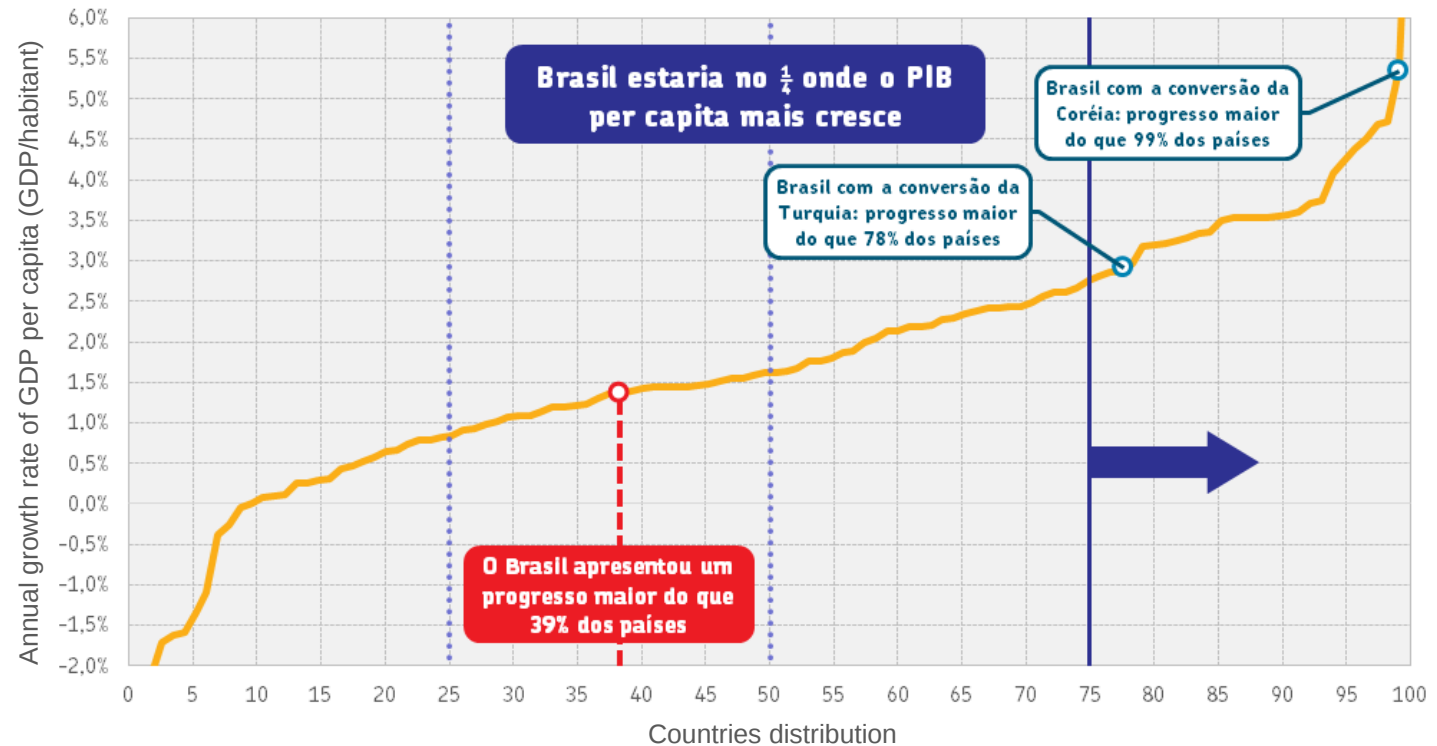
Ratio between productivity and schooling progress over the past 25 years by country



Fonte: Human Development Data (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>).

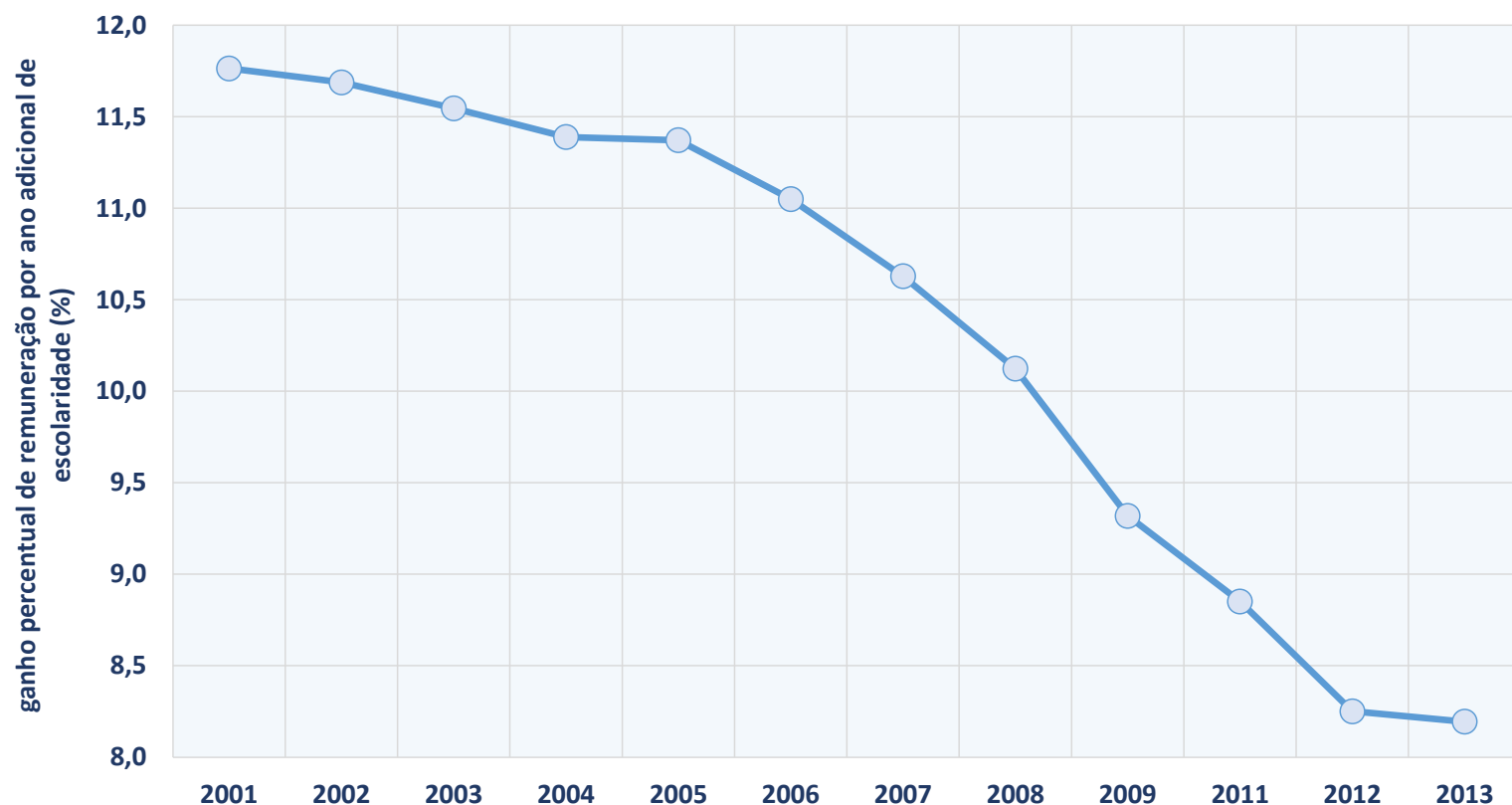
If Brazil had the same capacity to translate education into productivity as either Turkey or Korea, Brazilian economic growth would have been two to three times faster than it was over the last 25 years.

Annual growth rate of GDP per capita over the past 25 years by country



Fonte: Human Development Data (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>).

Evolução dos diferenciais de remuneração por nível educacional



Obrigado.

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