

# 57

**DISCUSSION PAPER**

Originally published by Ipea in December 1994 as  
number 361 of the series Texto para Discussão.

## **POVERTY IN BRAZIL IN THE 80s**

**Lauro Ramos**





Originally published by Ipea in July 2014 as  
number 361 of the series Texto para Discussão.

Brasília, January 2015

## POVERTY IN BRAZIL IN THE 80s

Lauro Ramo

## Federal Government of Brazil

**Secretariat of Strategic Affairs of the  
Presidency of the Republic**  
Minister Roberto Mangabeira Unger



A public foundation affiliated to the Secretariat of Strategic Affairs of the Presidency of the Republic, Ipea provides technical and institutional support to government actions – enabling the formulation of numerous public policies and programs for Brazilian development – and makes research and studies conducted by its staff available to society.

### **President**

Sergei Suarez Dillon Soares

### **Director of Institutional Development**

Luiz Cezar Loureiro de Azeredo

### **Director of Studies and Policies of the State, Institutions and Democracy**

Daniel Ricardo de Castro Cerqueira

### **Director of Macroeconomic Studies and Policies**

Cláudio Hamilton Matos dos Santos

### **Director of Regional, Urban and Environmental Studies and Policies**

Rogério Boueri Miranda

### **Director of Sectoral Studies and Policies, Innovation, Regulation and Infrastructure**

Fernanda De Negri

### **Director of Social Studies and Policies, Deputy**

Carlos Henrique Leite Corseuil

### **Director of International Studies, Political and Economic Relations**

Renato Coelho Baumann das Neves

### **Chief of Staff**

Ruy Silva Pessoa

### **Chief Press and Communications Officer**

João Cláudio Garcia Rodrigues Lima

URL: <http://www.ipea.gov.br>

Ombudsman: <http://www.ipea.gov.br/ouvidoria>

## DISCUSSION PAPER

A publication to disseminate the findings of research directly or indirectly conducted by the Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea). Due to their relevance, they provide information to specialists and encourage contributions.

© Institute for Applied Economic Research – **ipea** 2015

Discussion paper / Institute for Applied Economic

Research.- Brasília : Rio de Janeiro : Ipea, 1990-

ISSN 1415-4765

1. Brazil. 2. Economic Aspects. 3. Social Aspects.  
I. Institute for Applied Economic Research.

CDD 330.908

The authors are exclusively and entirely responsible for the opinions expressed in this volume. These do not necessarily reflect the views of the Institute for Applied Economic Research or of the Secretariat of Strategic Affairs of the Presidency of the Republic.

Reproduction of this text and the data it contains is allowed as long as the source is cited. Reproductions for commercial purposes are prohibited.

# SUMMARY

---

## 1 - INTRODUCTION

## 2 - METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 2.1 - Poverty Lines
- 2.2 - Poverty Measurement
- 2.3 - Identification of the Chronically Poverty-Stricken Groups
- 2.4 - Decomposition Analysis
- 2.5 - Data Basis, Universe, Unity, and Period of Analysis

## 3 - RESULTS

- 3.1 - The Evolution of Poverty
- 3.2 - Characteristics of the Poor Households
- 3.3 - Decomposition Analysis
- 3.4 - Resources Necessary to Eradicate Indigence and Poverty

## APPENDIX

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

---

## **POVERTY IN BRAZIL IN THE 80s**

**Lauro Ramos \***

**\* Do IPEADIPES and Universidade Santa Úrsula.**

---

## 1 - INTRODUCTION

The severity of the social problem in Brazil was made clear by the termination of the post-war process of fast economic development at the end of the 70s. The high rates of growth that prevailed till then contributed to make it bearable the acute unfairness of the income distribution and the extent of poverty in the country, both decreasing at that point.<sup>1</sup>

The virtual economic stagnation along the 80s and the beginning of this decade produced a sharp deterioration in the social conditions. The negative effects of the lack of growth on poverty were reinforced by a further worsening in the income distribution: while the 10% in the upper tail increased their income share from 46.6% in 1981 to 53.2% in 1989, the bottom half had it cut from 13.4% to 10.4% in the same period.<sup>2</sup>

What makes these figures even more worrisome is precisely the absence of a sound economic growth. Contrary to the 60s and 70s, when increasing inequality took place in the midst of expanding output, in such a way that the absolute incomes of all strata were boosted up, the recent period was marked by losses in equity and no significant gains in efficiency, implying an unambiguous decrease in the level of social welfare.

Even though standard of living indicators such as schooling, sewage disposal, access to electricity, ..., reveal improvements during the 80s [Eichemberg (1992)], we should keep in mind that this is so largely because these outcomes depend on investments that take time to mature and produce results. In other words, this achievement is likely to be a consequence of the efforts and investments put forward in the 70s. Therefore, as the level of public spending and investment was greatly reduced during the period of economic stagnation, we should expect a very poor overall performance of the country in the social front this decade.

This study is concerned with the effects of these macroeconomic settings on social welfare, particularly on what concerns to poverty and indigence matters. More specifically, we will investigate the evolution of poverty and indigence in Brazil throughout the entire

---

<sup>1</sup>In fact, Bonelli and Ramos (1993) and Barros and Mendonça (1992) identify an increase in social welfare on Paretian grounds.

<sup>2</sup>The Gini coefficient went up from 0.57 in 1981 to 0.63 in 1989.

---

previous decade, trying to identify the most hardly poverty-stricken social-demographic groups, and attempting to offer a crude measure of the amount of resources to be committed if one wants to eradicate poverty in urban Brazil.

## **2 - METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

### **2.1 - Poverty Lines**

The measurement of poverty entails several aspects, but the fundamental step for the assessment of the problem is the identification of the poor, i.e., the development of means that yield an answer to the basic question: "who is poor?".

The concept of poverty is closely linked to the idea of fulfilling the basic needs for an acceptable individuals' standard of living. Even though aspects of subjective nature may be important for the individual's well-being, a pragmatic approach leads to the characterization of poverty via the establishment of a monetary value that reflects the monetary resources necessary to purchasing the set of goods and services that will assure an acceptable standard of living. Those whose incomes lie below this level - the "poverty line" - will be considered poor.

The determination of the poverty line is, however, quite a complex task,<sup>3</sup> and it is well beyond the scope of this paper. Here we will adopt two sets of poverty lines: (i) the first was developed for the Brazilian metropolitan areas by Rocha (1992), based on the ENDEF<sup>4</sup> survey, collected in 1974; (ii) the second was generated by Rocha (1993a), using the information disclosed by the POF<sup>5</sup> survey, conducted in 1987/88.

There is a clear trade-off between them. Whereas the first set is based on much older information, the figures for poverty derived from the second one are available only for two years - 1987 and 1990. For the other years we have information only on indigence lines, which correspond just to the satisfaction of nutritional requirements (other needs as housing,

---

<sup>3</sup>See Rocha (1992) for a detailed discussion on this subject.

<sup>4</sup>Estudo Nacional de Despesas Familiares.

<sup>5</sup>Pesquisa de Orçamentos Familiares.



---

transportation, ..., are not considered by them).<sup>6</sup> Thus we will develop the analysis in two ways: (i) assesment of poverty, based on the poverty lines derived from the ENDEF survey,<sup>7</sup> for the whole decade, and (ii) the assesment of indigence, or extreme poverty, based on the indigence lines obtained from the POF survey.<sup>8</sup> Besides, we will compare the results obtained from the POF and ENDEF poverty lines for 1987 and 1990. The figures for the poverty and indigence lines are shown in for the metropolitan areas in Tables 1 and 2 below.<sup>9</sup>

Another way of approaching the problem is to use a continuum of poverty lines that covers the lowest income strata (from the 10% to the 50% poorest group of the population, for instance).<sup>10</sup> A clear advantage of this approach is that it allows a richer characterization of the poverty profile, as it is possible to identify the groups that are increasingly represented when we move towards to the extreme portion of the lower tail of the distribution (female-headed households, for instance).

---

<sup>6</sup>See Rocha (1993a) for details. In the original paper the indigence lines are available only for 1987 and 1990 too. The figures for the remaining years were kindly provided by the author under request. We hereby express our gratitude to her and take full responsibility for any missaplication that may have occurred.

<sup>7</sup>These parameters are available only for the metropolitan areas. For the urban areas we will adopt poverty lines equivalent to 80% of that of the metropolis of reference.

<sup>8</sup>Rocha (1993a) provides poverty lines both for metropolitan and urban areas.

<sup>9</sup>Though the figures are not strictly comparable, as Table 1 uses the average minimum wage in the respective year and Table 2 referes to the minimum wage in the reference month, they portray a rough idea on the relative magnitudes of the two lines.

<sup>10</sup>This corresponds to an inversion of the usual approach: instead of defining a poverty line in order to evaluate the percentage of poor, we "fix" this proportion and get rid of the poverty line (and the problems associated to its determination).

Table 1

Poverty Lines for Metropolitan Areas (as a multiple of the annual average of the highest minimum wage)

Metropolis	1981	1983	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Belém	0.63	0.73	0.72	0.81	0.97	0.91	0.85	1.22
Fortaleza	0.59	0.56	0.52	0.49	0.59	0.54	0.51	0.72
Recife	0.60	0.60	0.62	0.54	0.68	0.65	0.62	0.93
Salvador	0.63	0.63	0.64	0.66	0.81	0.74	0.74	1.01
Belo Horizonte	0.52	0.61	0.63	0.58	0.70	0.67	0.65	0.96
Rio de Janeiro	0.58	0.68	0.74	0.62	0.77	0.76	0.75	1.11
São Paulo	0.68	0.83	0.79	0.77	0.99	0.94	0.90	1.29
Curitiba	0.43	0.54	0.53	0.48	0.59	0.57	0.57	0.77
Porto Alegre	0.59	0.69	0.71	0.64	0.79	0.75	0.73	1.03

Source: Rocha (1992).

Table 2

Indigence Lines (as a multiple of the highest minimum wage)

	1981	1983	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Metropolises								
Belém	0.21	0.35	0.34	0.32	0.37	0.32	0.31	0.30
Fortaleza	0.19	0.35	0.35	0.29	0.35	0.32	0.32	0.35
Recife	0.19	0.38	0.37	0.31	0.39	0.37	0.37	0.44
Salvador	0.23	0.38	0.38	0.33	0.39	0.37	0.36	0.45
Belo Horizonte	0.19	0.34	0.34	0.28	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.37
Rio de Janeiro	0.25	0.44	0.42	0.34	0.40	0.41	0.40	0.51
São Paulo	0.24	0.43	0.40	0.33	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.54
Curitiba	0.18	0.35	0.35	0.27	0.32	0.33	0.31	0.42
Porto Alegre	0.20	0.35	0.35	0.28	0.34	0.35	0.32	0.41
Urban Areas								
Rio de Janeiro	0.18	0.32	0.30	0.25	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.37
São Paulo	0.20	0.35	0.33	0.27	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.44
South	0.17	0.31	0.30	0.24	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.38
Minas Gerais/								
Espírito Santo	0.16	0.29	0.29	0.24	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.32
Northeast	0.16	0.28	0.27	0.23	0.28	0.26	0.26	0.31
Brasília DC	0.18	0.33	0.31	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.28	0.30
Frontier	0.21	0.34	0.33	0.31	0.36	0.31	0.30	0.35

Source: Rocha (1993a) and extensions.

---

## 2.2 - Poverty Measurement

Having identified the poor, there are several dimensions of poverty to be considered, ranging from just counting them to their complete characterization. Roughly speaking, we can summarize the main aspects involved through the following set of questions:

- (i) how many are the poor?
- (ii) how poor are they?
- (iii) how heterogeneous is the poverty among them?

Besides knowing the number of poor in the society (or, equivalently, the percentage of the population whose incomes lie below the poverty line), it is important to develop a notion of the intensity of their poverty (or how their average income compares to the poverty line) and the degree of income inequality among them, at least as far as we accept the idea that the privation and disutility caused by lack of income and the satisfaction of basic needs become progressively more severe as these shortages increase.

Of course any poverty index will be more satisfactory the bigger its capacity of capturing and conveying information on this range of aspects.<sup>11</sup> Here we are going to make use of three of the most popular indices: **P0** or **H** (the headcount index, that reflects the percentage of poor in the population), **P1** or **PG** (the poverty gap, that is to the proportion of poor times the distance between their average income and the poverty line - the index **I**),<sup>12</sup> and **P2**, that ponders the number of poor, intensity and heterogeneity of poverty (as measured by the coefficient of variation of income among the poor).<sup>13</sup>

---

<sup>11</sup>A detailed analysis of the most used indices can be found in Blackburn (1989).

<sup>12</sup>The poverty gap index is useful as we can evaluate the amount of resources necessary to eradicate poverty by multiplying by the value of the poverty line and the population size.

<sup>13</sup>All of them belong to the class of indices suggested by Foster, Greer and Torbecke (1984).

---

### 2.3 - Identification of the Chronically Poverty-Stricken Groups

One of the targets of this study is the identification of the socio-economic groups that are more acutely affected by poverty and penury, as this will provide valuable information for targetting policies aimed at reducing the perverse effects of lack of income and access to basic needs. One way of achieving this goal is through the evaluation of the composition of the lowest strata of the distribution according to different population cuts: those groups that have their share increased as we move towards the poorest segments of the population can be said to be more intensively affect by poverty.

There are two sorts of variables that can be used for sorting the population: (i) those associated with the operation of the labor market (regional differences, occupational structure, ...), and (i) those related to the individual's endowments and attributes (education, experience, ...). The reason behind the choice of these variables is the understanding that labor is the more valuable asset of the poor and, therefore, the existence of any barrier to the willingness of transforming labor capacity into income, as well the impediment to the development of productive characteristics, should be carefully examined.

Here we will evaluate the representation ratio<sup>14</sup> for the following cuts:<sup>15</sup> (i) education (illiterates, elementary school, intermediate school, high scholl, college); (ii) age (young, prime age, elderly); (iii) gender; (iv) position in occupation (employer, employee, self-employed, unemployed); (v) sector of activity (industry, trade, services, ...); and (region of residence (South, East, São Paulo, Northeast, Frontier - the agregation of the North and the Mid-West)).

### 2.4 - Decomposition Analysis

An alternative method for assessing the importance of different socio-economic groups for poverty is through the use of decomposition analysis. This tecnique is directly based on the employment of decomposable

---

<sup>14</sup>The ratio of the group share in the stratum considered to its share in the whole population.

<sup>15</sup>The unit of analysis will be the household, classified into the groups according to the characteristics of its head.

---

indices, that, for a given partition,<sup>16</sup> can be written as:

$$P_i = \bar{o}_g P_{ig} \cdot \bar{o}_g$$

where  $P_i$  is the poverty index for the population as a whole,  $P_{ig}$  corresponds to the same index evaluated within the  $g$ -th group, and  $\bar{o}_g$  is the population share of the  $g$ -th group.<sup>17</sup> Or, putting it in other way, the decomposable indices allow us to express total poverty as an weighted average of poverty within the groups that form the partition, the weights being the respective population shares.

The basic distinction between this procedure and that proposed in the previous section is the fact that here the overall size of each group ( $\bar{o}_g$ ) plays an important rule for the definition of its relative importance, whereas the representation ratio is concerned only with their relative size in a specific income stratum *vis-à-vis* the respective population share.<sup>18</sup> The other difference is a matter of choice, as we will undecarry the decomposition exercises taking the individual as the accounting unit, instead of the household.

## 2.5 - Data Basis, Universe, Unity, and Period of Analysis

We will use in this study the information disclosed by the Pesquisa Anual por Amostra de Domicílios (PNADs), which is a survey that has been yearly conducted by the Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística - IBGE<sup>19</sup> - since the mid-60s. Even though it has passed by several changes in terms of regional coverage and

---

<sup>16</sup>The disaggregations to be privileged in this part are exactly the same ones previously outlined (according to education, age, gender, sector of activity, region of residence, and position in occupation).

<sup>17</sup>The indices  $P_0$ ,  $P_1$ , and  $P_2$  used in this study belong to the class of decomposable measures of poverty and, therefore, satisfy this relation.

<sup>18</sup>Thus, if a large segmented of the population is under-represented among the poor, it may be considered an important nucleus of poverty according the decomposition analysis, but not in terms of the representation ratio: a big part of the poor will belong to it, but most of its members will not be poor.

<sup>19</sup>The Brazilian Bureau of Statistics.

---

the nature of the data collected, its main body has stayed the same along the 80s.

The PNADs are rich in quality information both at the household and individual level, including data on earnings, personal attributes, access to services in general, and kind of insertion in the labor market, among others. This way it becomes possible to develop the analysis linking data on household per capita income<sup>20</sup> to individual characteristics (mainly of the head of the household).

The study will be carried out for the period that goes from 1981 to 1990, and will cover the Brazilian urban area.<sup>21</sup> The unit of analysis will be the household, as a result of its distinctly distributive nature, even though the poverty indices are evaluate at the individual levels at times.<sup>22</sup>

### **3 - RESULTS**

#### **3.1 - The Evolution of Poverty**

The evolution of poverty and indigence in Brazil is shown in Tables 3 and 4 and the respective graphs. The percentage of poor oscilates between 24.0% in 1986 and 41.7% in 1983, while the percentage of indigent stays between 8.0% in 1986 and 21.4% in 1983.

Both sets of indicators display the same kind of behavior. There is an increase both in poverty and indigence during the recession of the beginning of last decade (1981-1983), followed by a marked decrease until 1986 (the year of the "Plano Cruzado"), a slight

---

<sup>20</sup>The household per capita income is defined here as the sum of the incomes of all household members divided by the respective number of members, with no use of any equivalence scale.

<sup>21</sup>The rural areas were excluded mainly because of the different characteristics of rural poverty and the lack of reliable information in the PNADs for adequately evaluating it (there is no precise data on income in kind, for instance).

<sup>22</sup>Most of the times, when we refer to the percentage of poor, we will be alluding to the number (proportion) of individual that belong to households whose average income is below the poverty line. Roughly speaking, this is equivalent to use the household as unit of analysis together with weights that are just their size.

---

expansion right after that (1987-1989), and a relative stability at the end of the decade.

It is worth noticing that the changes in the proportion of poor between 1987 and 1990 is basically the same for ENDEF and POF-based poverty lines, as can be seen in Table 3: even though the absolute values are quite different (27.5% and 37.8% for 1987 for the ENDEF and POF-based poverty lines, respectively, and 29.7% and 41.3% for 1989), the relative increases are very similar - 8% and 9%.<sup>23</sup>

Also interesting is the fact that the variations are higher for P2 than for the other indices, as revealed for the coefficient of variation for each of them. This fact suggests that the poorest are the most affected by the ups and downs of the economic performance, as this index considers the degree of inequality among the poor.<sup>24</sup>

---

<sup>23</sup>The same remark applies to PG and P2.

<sup>24</sup>When inequality goes up, *ceteris paribus*, P2 increases too, and vice-versa. Even though this does not imply that every increase in P2 is associated to higher inequality, we can easily show that it is true in the present case.

Table 3

Temporal Evolution of Poverty  
(Urban Brazil - several indices)

Year	H	PG	P2	I
1981	0.334	0.141	0.082	0.422
1983	0.417	0.181	0.107	0.435
1985	0.350	0.145	0.082	0.414
1986	0.240	0.092	0.051	0.362
1987	0.275	0.112	0.064	0.405
1988	0.287	0.119	0.070	0.416
1989	0.298	0.125	0.074	0.421
1990	0.297	0.127	0.075	0.426
$\mu$	0.312	0.130	0.076	0.413
CV	0.174	0.202	0.214	0.054
1987 (POF)	0.378	0.166	0.098	0.440
1990 (POF)	0.413	0.187	0.114	0.453

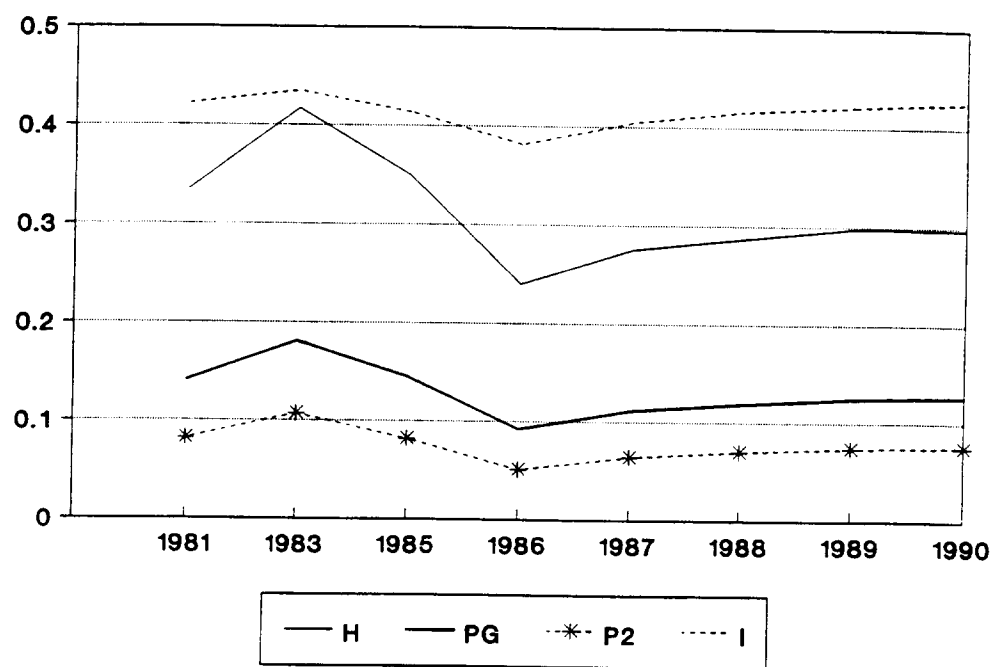
Table 4

Temporal Evolution of Indigence  
(Urban Brazil - several indices)

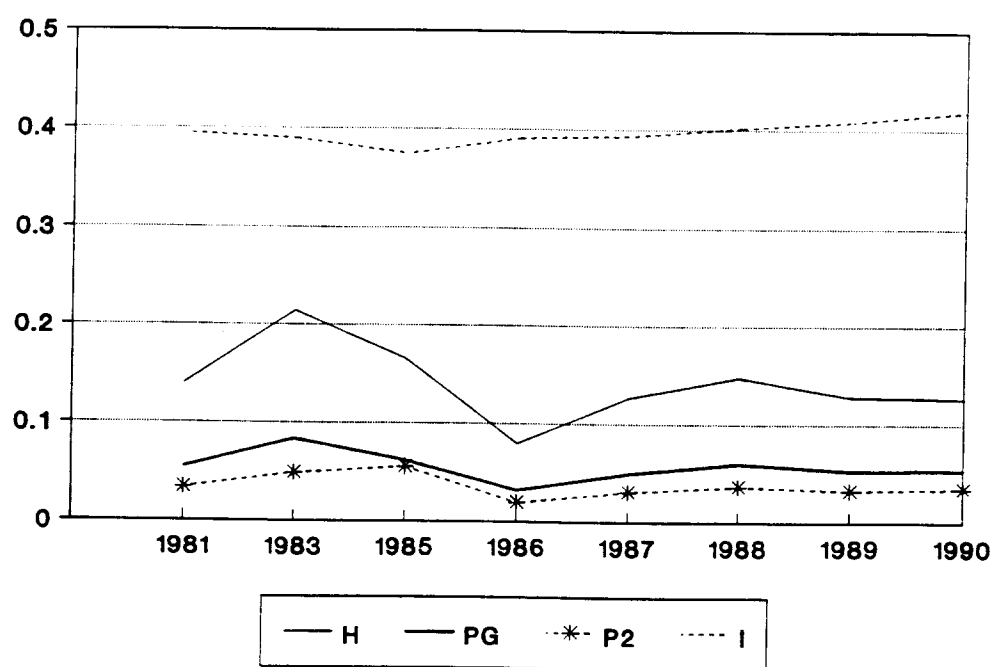
Year	H	PG	P2	I
1981	0.140	0.055	0.034	0.395
1983	0.214	0.084	0.049	0.390
1985	0.165	0.062	0.055	0.375
1986	0.080	0.031	0.020	0.391
1987	0.127	0.050	0.031	0.394
1988	0.148	0.059	0.037	0.402
1989	0.128	0.052	0.033	0.409
1990	0.127	0.053	0.034	0.419
$\mu$	0.141	0.056	0.037	0.397
CV	0.271	0.260	0.303	0.034



# POVERTY INDICES: 1981-1990



# INDIGENCE INDICES: 1981-1990



---

### 3.2 - Characteristics of the Poor Households

In this section we will inspect the characteristics of the groups, formed according to the attributes of the head of the household, where the incidence of poverty is more acute. Table 5 shows the composition of the whole population, as well as the composition for the contingent of poor and indigent, according to cuts by gender, education, age, position in occupation, and region.

There we can see that the female-headed households, as well as those whose heads are illiterates, young, live in the Northeast, have no labor earnings and/or are employees without work card are over-represented amongst the poor and, in an even more pronounced fashion, amongst the indigent (in other words, the proportion of households of this kind within the subpopulation of poor and indigent is higher than in the population as a whole).<sup>25</sup> On the other hand, the households headed by individuals who are male, elderly, employer or employee with work card, better educated, and/or live in São Paulo and in the South region are under-represented in the cluster of poor and, similarly, even more in the cluster of indigent.<sup>26</sup> Complementary, the households whose heads have intermediate schooling, are in their prime age, live in the East or in the Frontier, as well those headed by workers that are self-employers, are practically equally represented among the poor, indigent and in the population.<sup>27</sup>

---

<sup>25</sup>The category of illiterates is the most pronounced example of such a case: it represents 17.3% of the population, 33.8% of the poor, and 36.7% of the indigent.

<sup>26</sup>A somewhat surprising exception is the case of those who have some college education, whose percentage among the indigent is higher than among the poor. This fact is likely to be related with unemployment, whose effects on individuals' labor earnings -- the most important source of income in the PNAD data -- is the same.

<sup>27</sup>The most neutral groups are the prime-age headed households, which represent 57.1% of the population, 56.4% of the poor, and 57.7% of indigent, and those in the Frontier, with 10.8%, 11.5%, and 10.8%, respectively.

---

Table 6, and the respective graphs, show the representation ratios for the very same groups within each decile of the per capita household income distribution. The knowledge of these ratios for the whole income range, particularly in the bottom half of it, has at least two advantages relative to the data of Table 5: (i) the poverty and indigence lines, necessarily imprecise, are endogeneized, and (ii) it provides a more complete description of the variations in the composition as we move in the direction of the lower tail, allowing the establishment of a "poverty profile": if the representation ratio of a given group goes up when we do that, then this group can be said to be chronically poverty-stricken.

This is clearly the case for the group of illiterates: the representation ratio raises steadily from 0.09 in the top decile to 2.10 in the 1<sup>st</sup> one. The same monotonic behavior, in a less marked fashion, is observed for the households headed by employees without work card (it increases from 0.42 to 1.56).

The Northeast stands out among the geographic regions. It is the only significantly over-represented in the lower tail, displaying representation ratios equal to 2.33 in the bottom decile, 1.95 in the second, and 1.49 in the third. S o Paulo and the South are, on the contrary, the least affected, in relative terms, by poverty and indigence, whereas the Frontier is quasi-neutrally represented in all strata.

The composition by age is interesting. If we look from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 7<sup>th</sup> decile, age seems totally neutral. In the first and last three, however, the picture is rather distinct: the young-headed households are over-represented in the bottom of the distribution, while the elderly-headed are over-represented in the upper tail.

The female-headed households are heavily over-represented in the lowest deciles, have representation ratios close to 1 in the middle and are under-represented from 6<sup>th</sup> decile on.

Table 5

## Characteristics of Brazilian Households - 1990

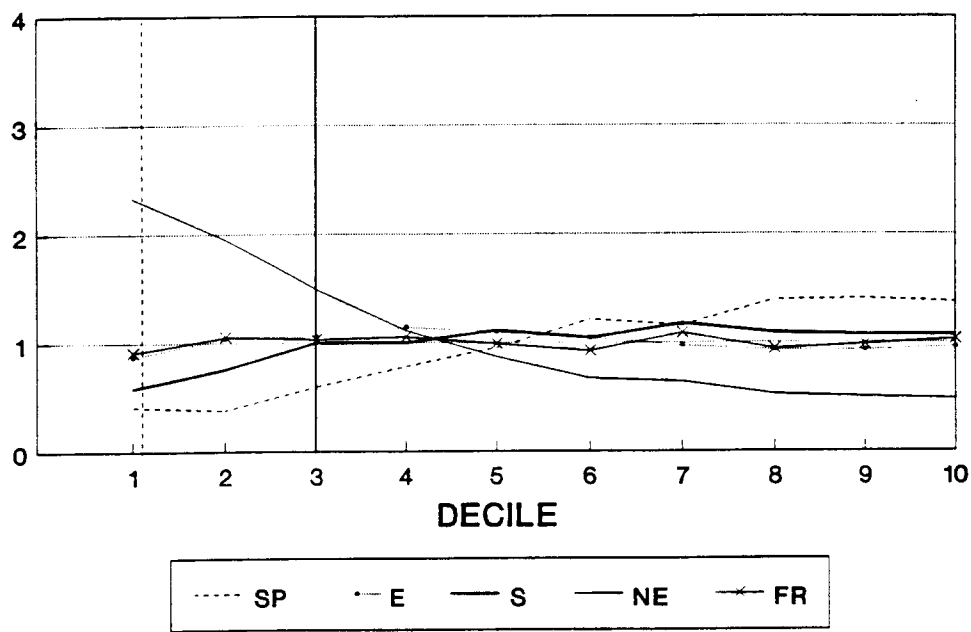
Head of the Household	Group	Total (%)	Poor (%)	Indigent (%)
Gender				
	Male	77.5	69.3	60.0
	Female	22.5	30.7	40.0
Education				
	Illiterate	17.3	33.8	36.7
	Elementary	37.8	41.7	38.4
	Intermediate	21.8	19.0	19.2
	High School	13.6	5.0	4.8
	College	9.5	0.5	0.8
Age				
	Less than 25	9.6	13.7	19.0
	Prime-Age	57.1	56.4	57.7
	More than 50	33.2	29.9	23.3
Position in Occupation				
	No Earnings	23.1	33.2	47.4
	Employee w/ card	42.3	29.9	15.9
	Employee w/o card	10.6	18.3	19.7
	Self-Employer	18.1	17.8	16.5
	Employer	5.9	0.9	0.4
Region				
	São Paulo	28.8	12.2	10.3
	East	25.0	24.6	21.7
	South	15.0	11.5	7.4
	Northeast	20.5	40.2	49.6
	Frontier	10.8	11.5	10.8

Table 6

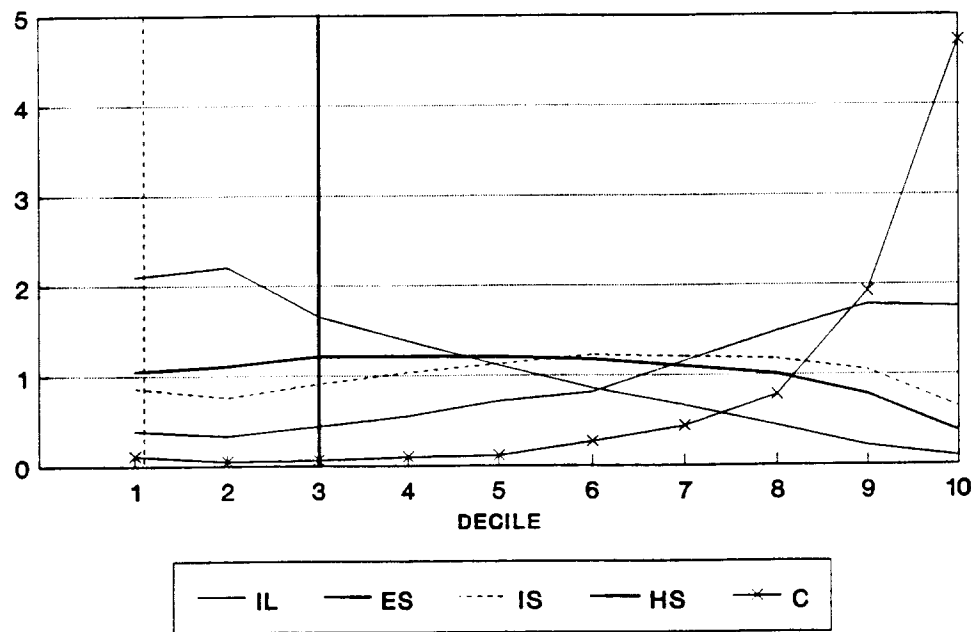
Characteristics of Brazilian Households - 1990  
Representation Ratio by Decile

Decile	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Gender</b>										
Male	0.81	0.90	0.97	0.98	1.01	1.03	1.05	1.07	1.07	1.05
Female	1.65	1.34	1.10	1.08	0.97	0.89	0.84	0.78	0.77	0.82
<b>Education</b>										
Illiterate	2.10	2.21	1.66	1.39	1.12	0.86	0.67	0.44	0.21	0.09
Elementary	1.05	1.11	1.22	1.22	1.21	1.18	1.10	1.01	0.78	0.37
Intermediate	0.87	0.76	0.91	1.04	1.13	1.23	1.21	1.18	1.05	0.64
High School	0.39	0.33	0.44	0.55	0.72	0.82	1.16	1.49	1.78	1.75
College	0.11	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.11	0.27	0.44	0.78	1.92	4.71
<b>Age</b>										
Less than 25	1.95	1.26	1.08	0.93	1.08	1.02	0.92	0.87	0.82	0.51
Prime-Age	1.02	0.91	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.03	0.98	1.05	1.03
More than 50	0.71	1.08	0.99	1.04	0.99	0.99	0.97	1.06	1.00	1.09
<b>Position in Occupation</b>										
No Earnings	1.15	1.35	1.01	1.01	0.85	0.80	0.80	0.86	0.77	0.77
Empl. (w/card)	0.40	0.73	0.91	1.01	1.09	1.18	1.15	1.16	1.12	1.09
Empl. (no card)	1.56	1.85	1.51	1.18	1.10	0.88	0.76	0.65	0.54	0.42
Self-Employer	0.82	0.95	1.15	1.09	1.12	1.05	1.08	1.02	1.03	0.75
Employer	0.09	0.16	0.25	0.24	0.49	0.62	0.91	1.05	1.82	3.25
<b>Region</b>										
São Paulo	0.41	0.38	0.59	0.78	0.95	1.21	1.16	1.39	1.40	1.37
East	0.87	1.04	1.05	1.14	1.10	1.04	0.97	0.93	0.93	0.96
South	0.58	0.76	1.00	1.00	1.11	1.04	1.18	1.09	1.07	1.07
Northeast	2.33	1.95	1.49	1.11	0.87	0.67	0.64	0.52	0.50	0.48
Frontier	0.91	1.05	1.03	1.05	0.99	0.92	1.09	0.94	0.98	1.03

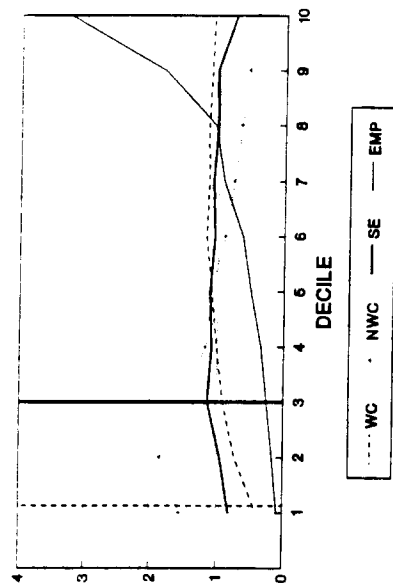
HOUSEHOLD FREQUENCY BY REGION  
Representation Ratio by Decile



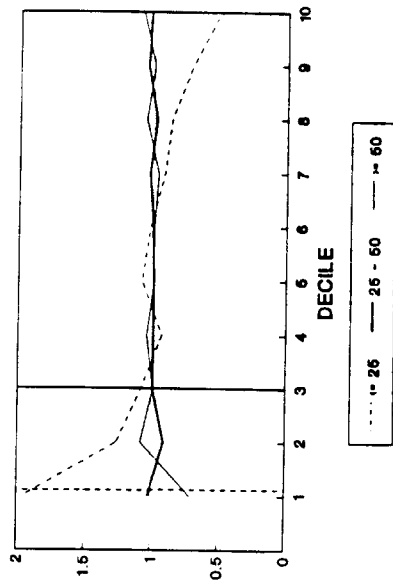
HOUSEHOLD FREQUENCY BY EDUCATION  
Representation Ratio by Decile



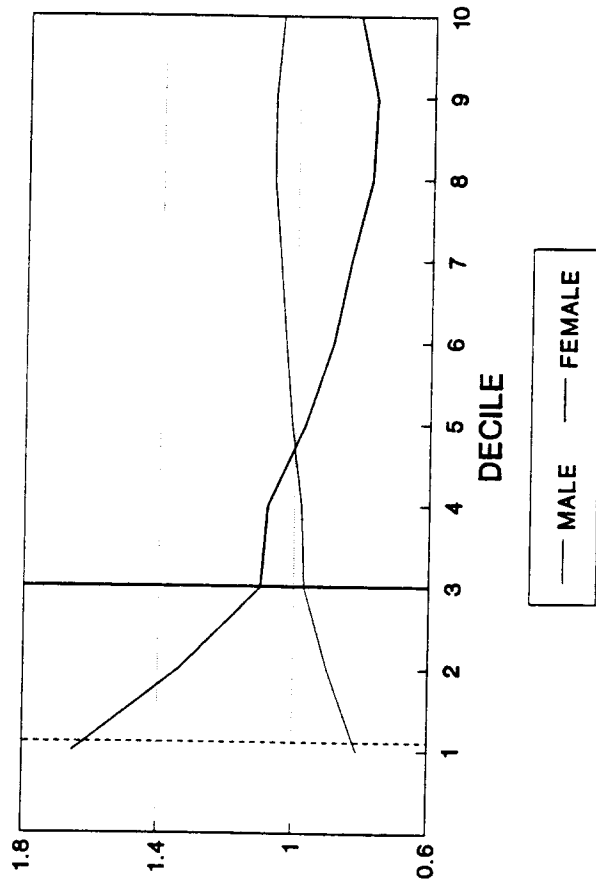
HOUSEHOLD FREQUENCY BY OCCUPATION  
Representation Ratio by Decile



HOUSEHOLD FREQUENCY BY AGE  
Representation Ratio by Decile



HOUSEHOLD FREQUENCY BY GENDER  
Representation Ratio by Decile



---

### 3.3 - Decomposition Analysis

The next graphs show the contribution of each group to total poverty and indigence, in 1981, 1986, and 1990, as measured by P0, P1, and P2, as well the respective contributions in terms of P0, P1, and P2 for 1990. This way we can easily assess the temporal evolution of these contributions and also compare how they vary according to the measure employed.<sup>28</sup>

The analysis of the two first sets of graphs, related to the partition of the population according to the sex of the head of the household, reveals that the contribution of female-headed households increases as we make use of measures that capture more aspects related to poverty. Thus, their contribution to the percentage of poor in the population (P0) in 1990 was equal to 22.9%,<sup>29</sup> increasing to 26.4% when the contribution relative to P1 is evaluated, and to 29.5% when P2 is considered. Regarding indigence, these figures are equal to 27.3%, 32.5% and 36.9%, respectively.

So, besides being more affected by poverty and indigence than male-headed households, the female-headed ones are also poorer (lower average per capita income) and tend to be increasingly represented in the poorest strata. The last point, besides being hinted by the higher importance of these units in terms of P2, is also backed by the fact that their contributions are more substantial to indigence than to poverty.

Regarding the temporal evolution, we can see that there was an upward tendency in the relevance of female-headed households for poverty and indigence matters, at least as far the end points are taken into account. However, the year of 1986, quite surprisingly, is the one where their contributions are the highest.

When we analyze the educational categories there are two points that seem striking at first glance: (i) the importance of the more educated classes for poverty and indigence increased along the decade, and (ii) their contribution to overall poverty and indigence became higher as we move from P0 to P1.

---

<sup>28</sup>The figures for each contribution, used in the construction of the graphs, are shown in the Appendix.

<sup>29</sup>Which is higher than the total percentage of female-headed households: 17.0%.



---

A possible partial explanation for the first trait is that there was an educational expansion in the country throughout the last decade, in such a way that the most educated group increased their population shares: the families headed by individuals with intermediate schooling represented 17.9% of the population in 1981 and 21.7% in 1990; those headed by individuals that went to high school increased their share from 8.1% in 1981 to 13.5% in 1989; and the households headed by individuals with some college education went up from 6.4% to 8.6% of the population. As the contribution of each group to overall poverty and indigence is weighted by its population share, an expansion in the latter implies a tendency to higher values in the former.<sup>30</sup>

The second intriguing finding may be partially attributed to unemployment: if one accepts the idea that the highly educated individual-headed household that are poor are more likely to have their head unemployed than the other households, as their labor income tends to be large when they are working, then their average income tends to be smaller than for the other. In other words, the poor families whose head are well educated are different from the others, as they are more likely to be poor just because their heads are unemployed.<sup>31</sup>

Looking at the partition by geographic region we can see that the Northeast accounts for close half of indigence and 40% of poverty in Brazil according to all measure, with no significant variations in the contributions along the decade.<sup>32</sup> Comparing the three indices at one point of time reveals decreasing participation of the Northeast region for indigence as we go from P0 to P2, and the other way around for poverty. São Paulo displays just the opposite behavior. Again, the incidence of unemployment among the poor

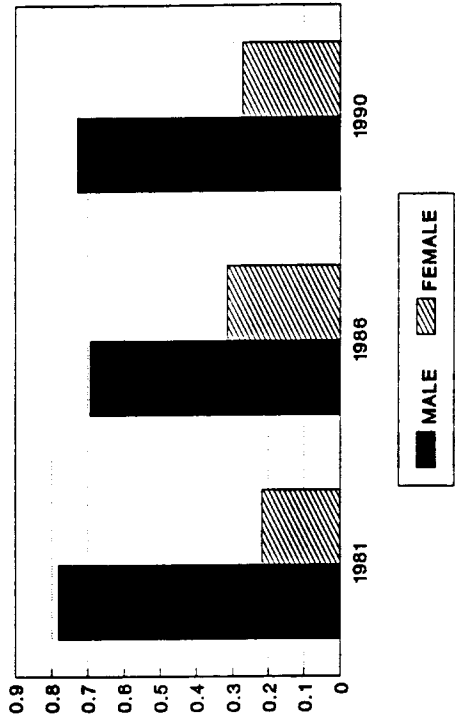
---

<sup>30</sup>There was, nevertheless, a generalized increase, though small, in the poverty and indigence indices in these groups.

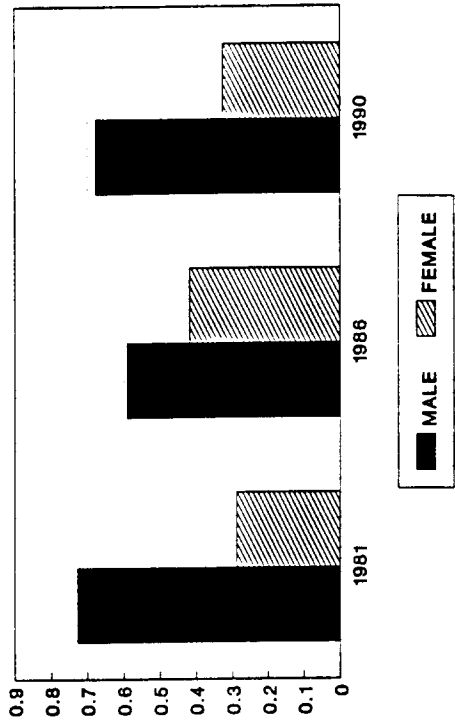
<sup>31</sup>This argumentation seems to be backed by the fact that this phenomenon is more intense among the indigent than among the poor. Of course a further disaggregation by position in occupation would be of help here.

<sup>32</sup>It is interesting to notice, however, that the "Plano Cruzado" seems to have helped the Northeast less than the other regions. This remark is in line with the observation of others that this region, which has a less dynamic economy, has not benefitted as much of the plan as did the others.

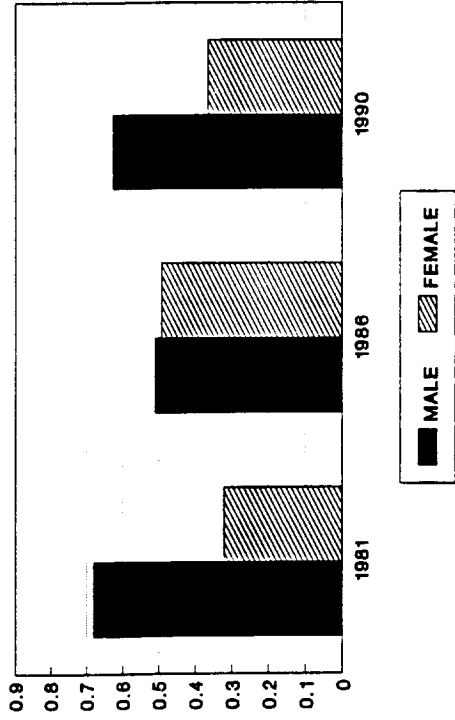
INDIGENCE DECOMPOSITION  
P0



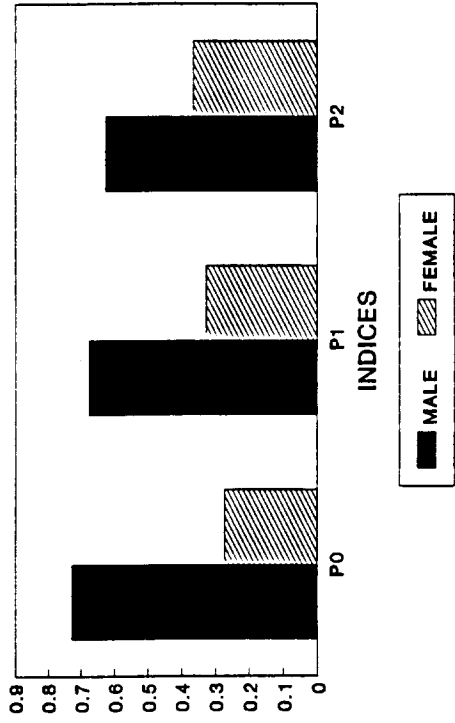
BY GENDER  
P1



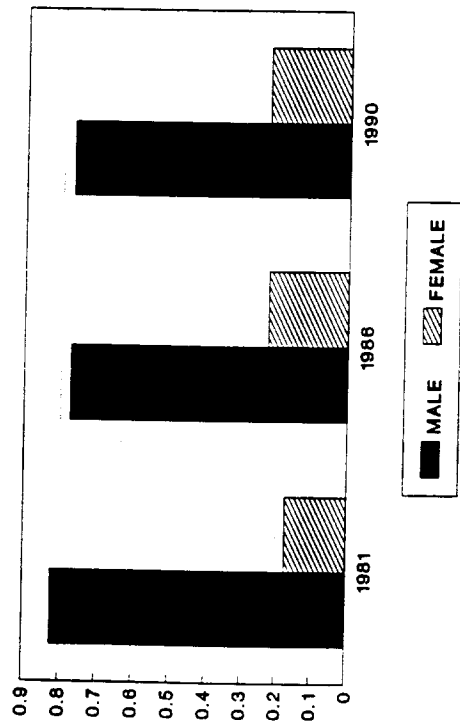
P2



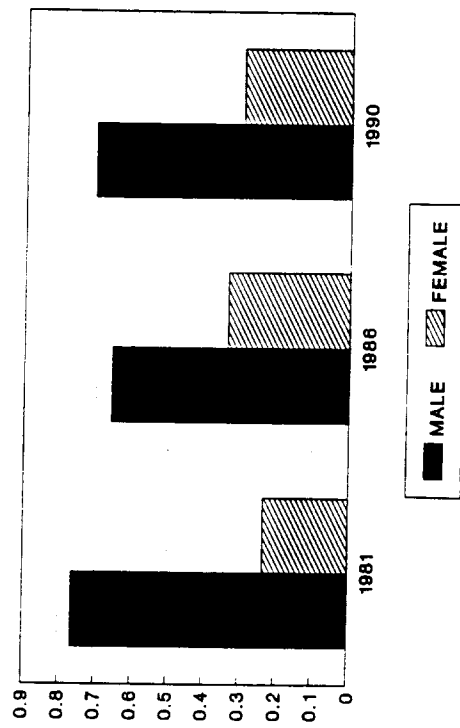
1990



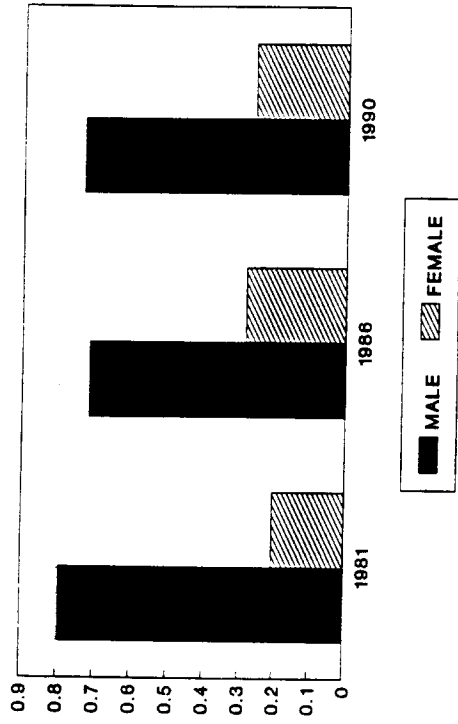
# POVERTY DECOMPOSITION P0



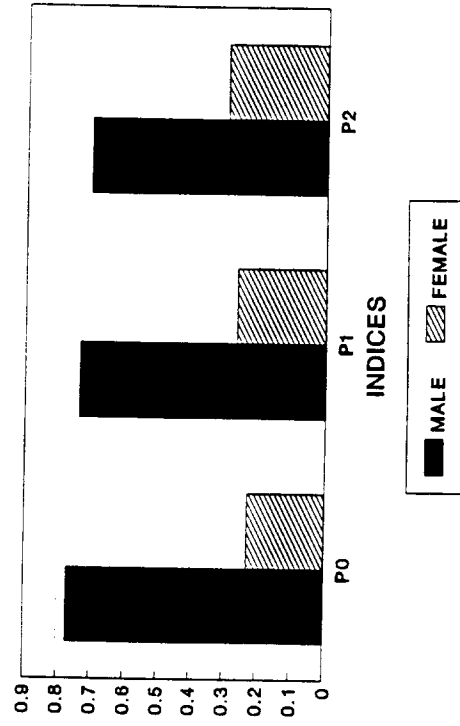
# P2



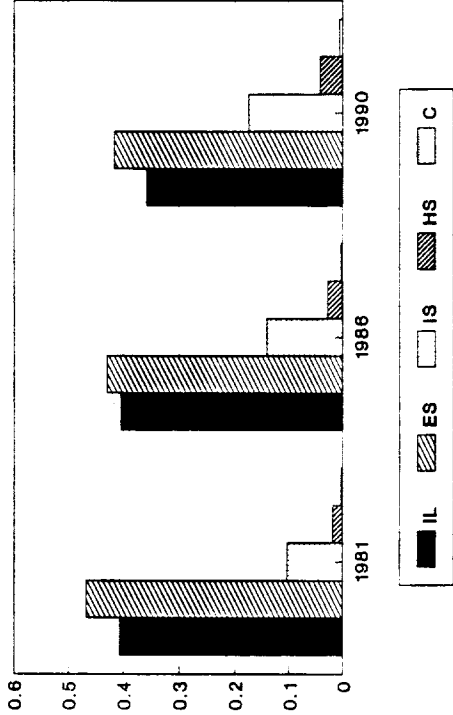
# BY GENDER P1



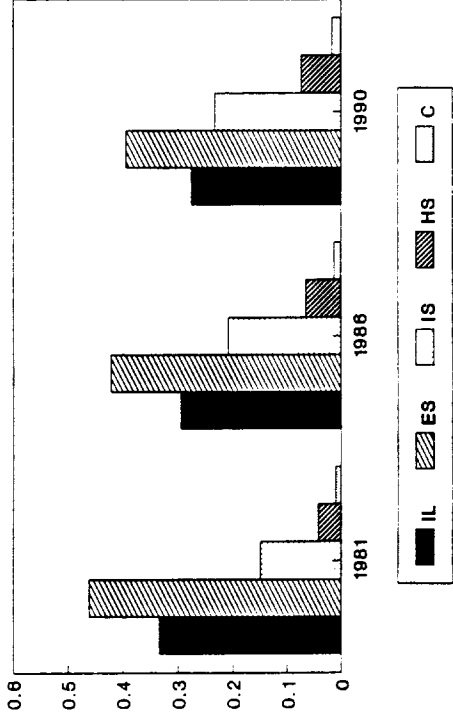
# 1990



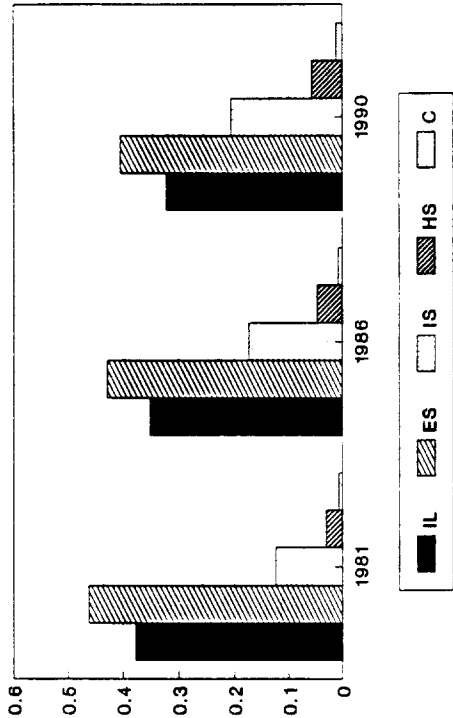
INDIGENCE DECOMPOSITION  
P0



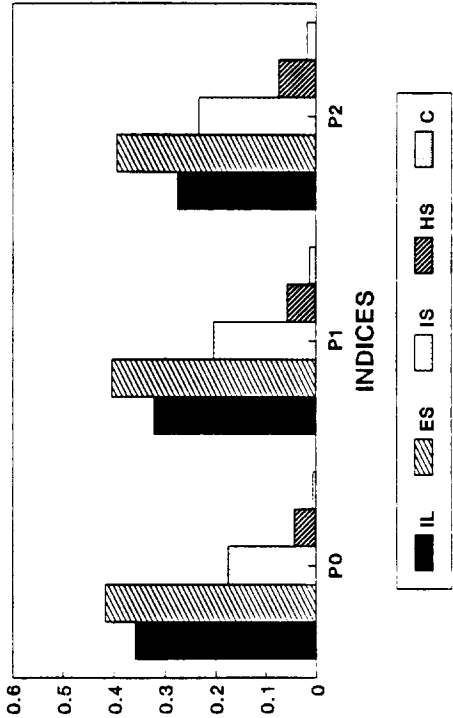
P2



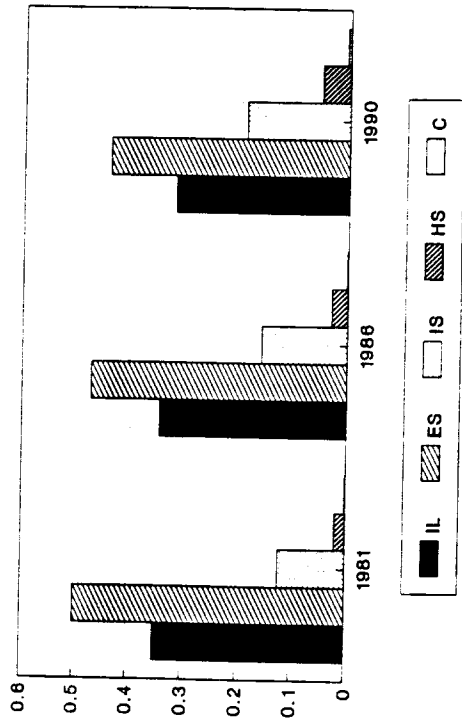
BY EDUCATION  
P1



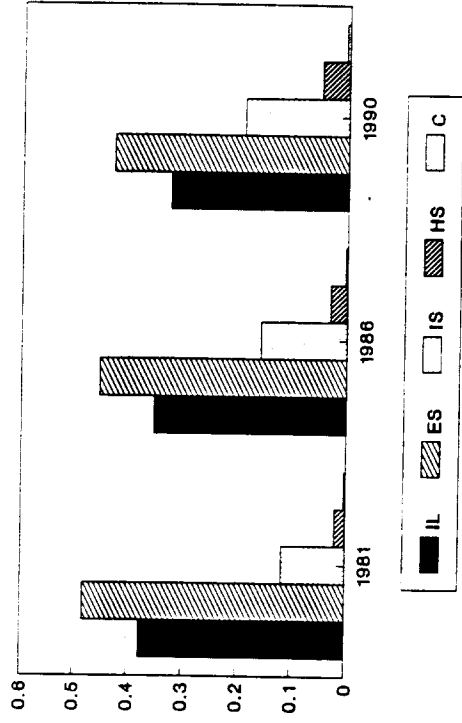
1990



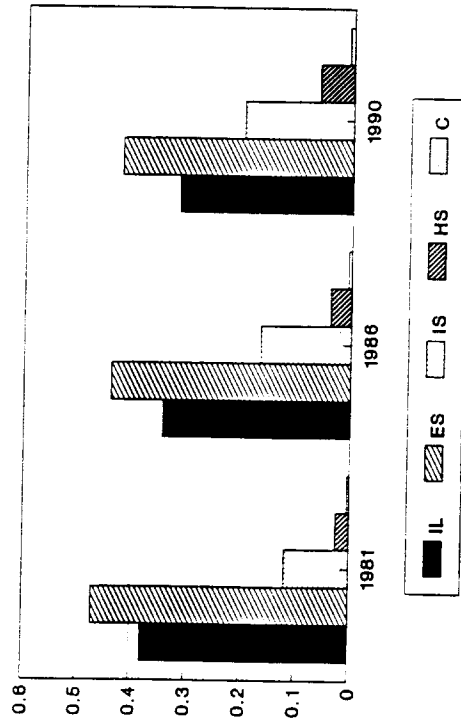
POVERTY DECOMPOSITION  
P0



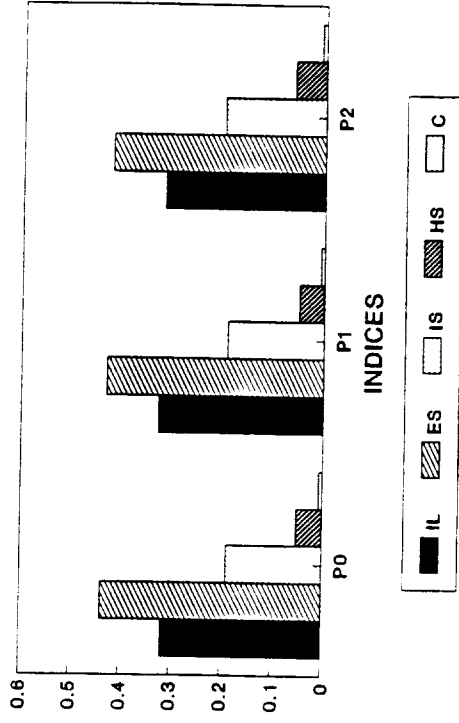
BY EDUCATION  
P1



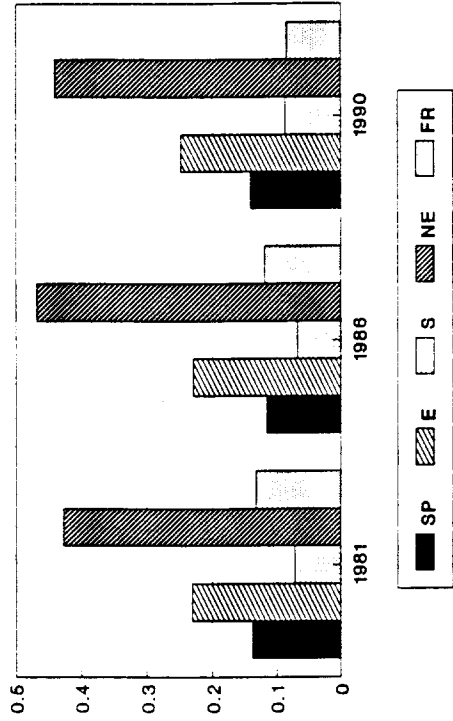
P2



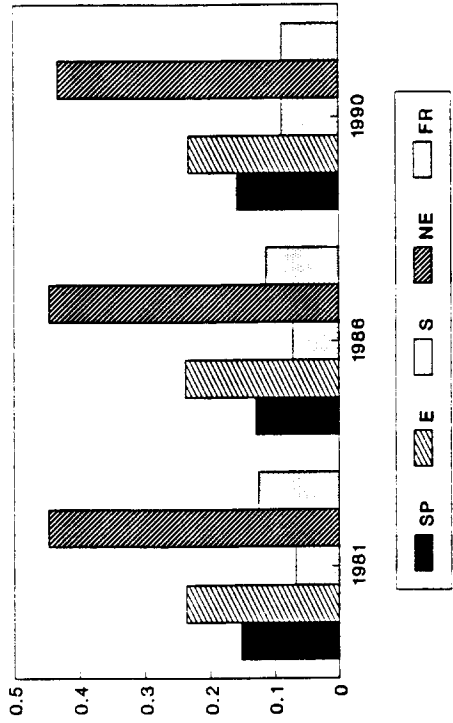
1990



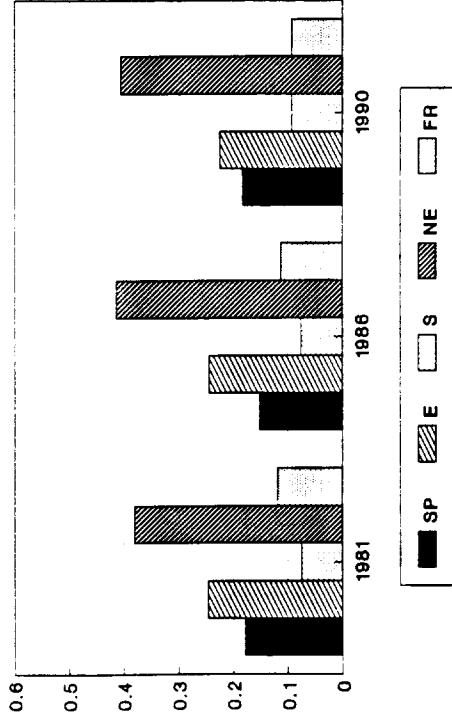
# INDIGENCE DECOMPOSITION P0



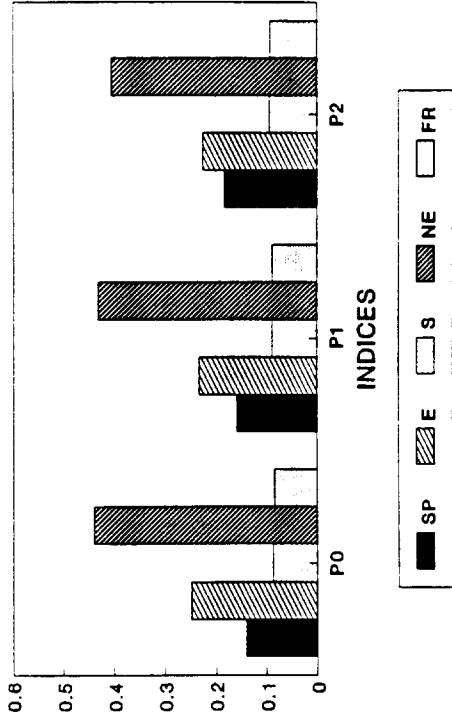
# BY REGION P1



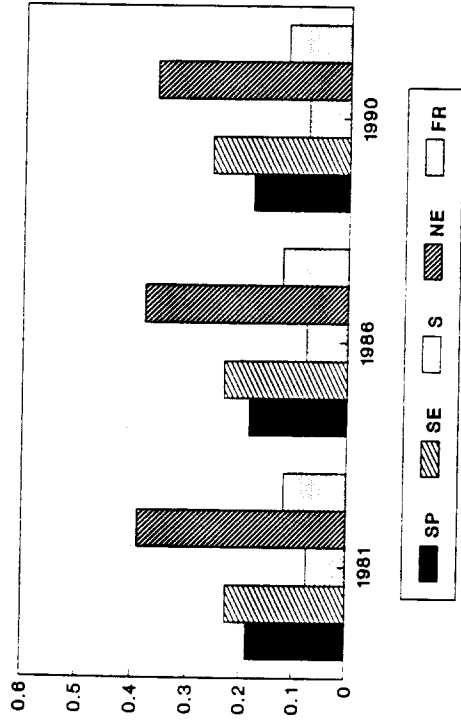
# P2



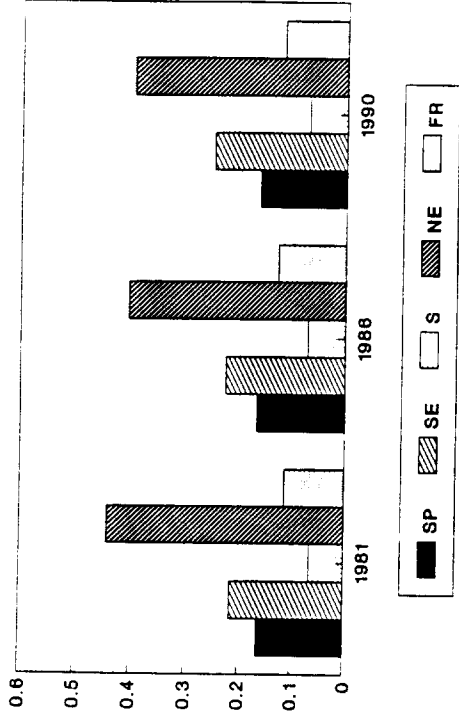
# 1990



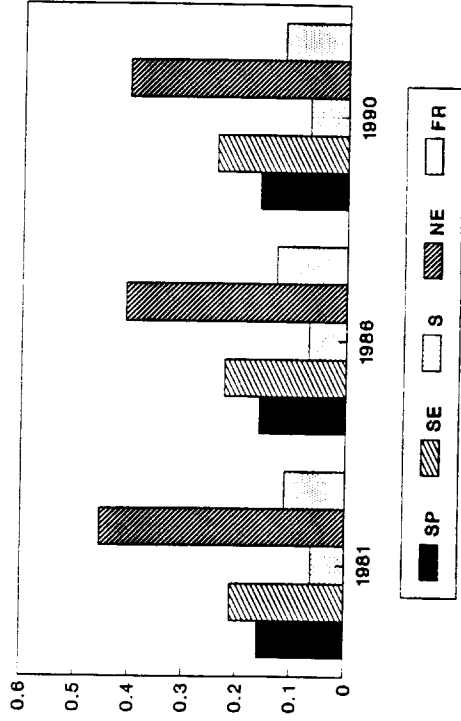
POVERTY DECOMPOSITION  
P0



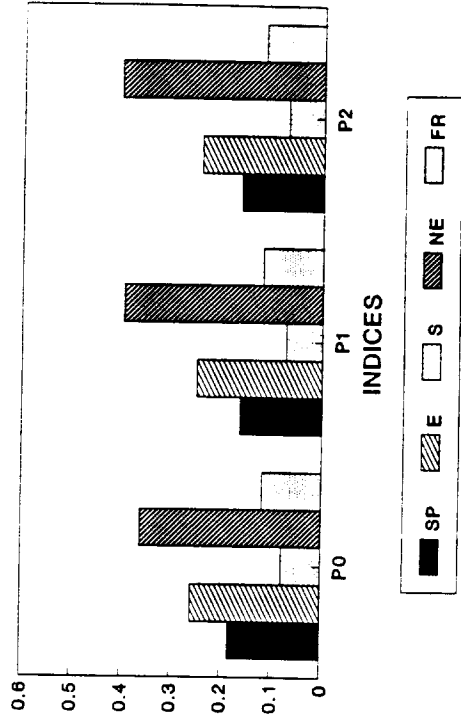
BY REGION  
P1



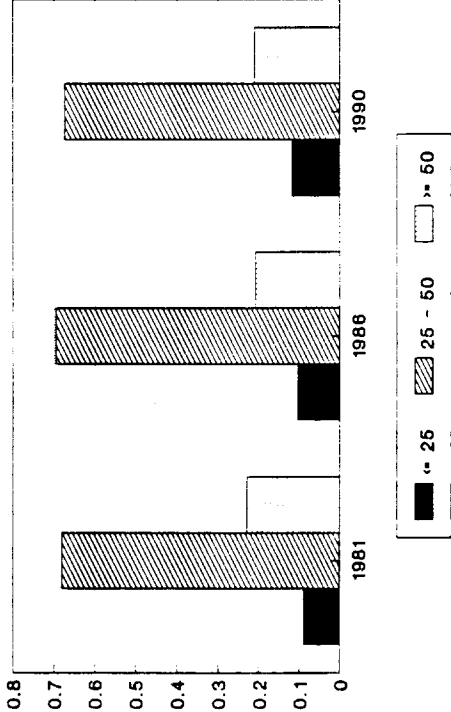
P2



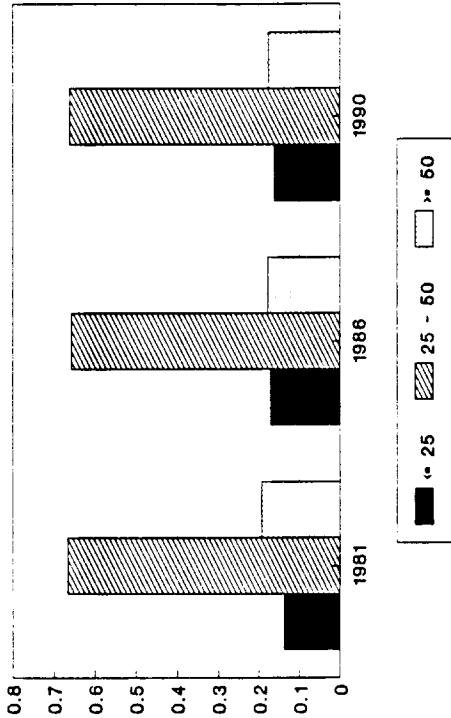
1990



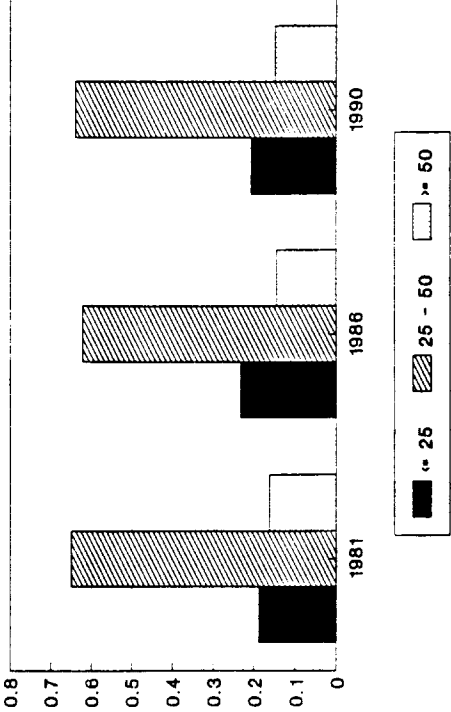
INDIGENCE DECOMPOSITION  
P0



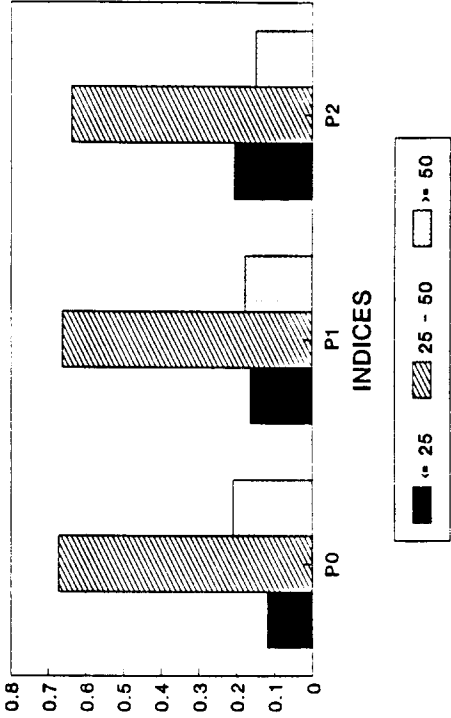
BY AGE  
P1



P2

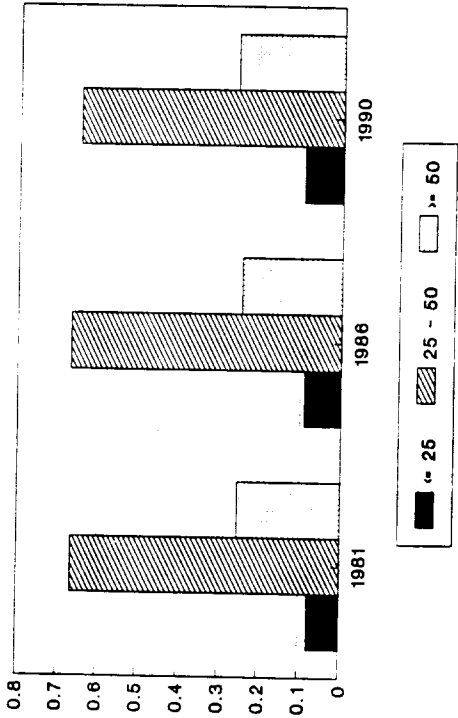


1990

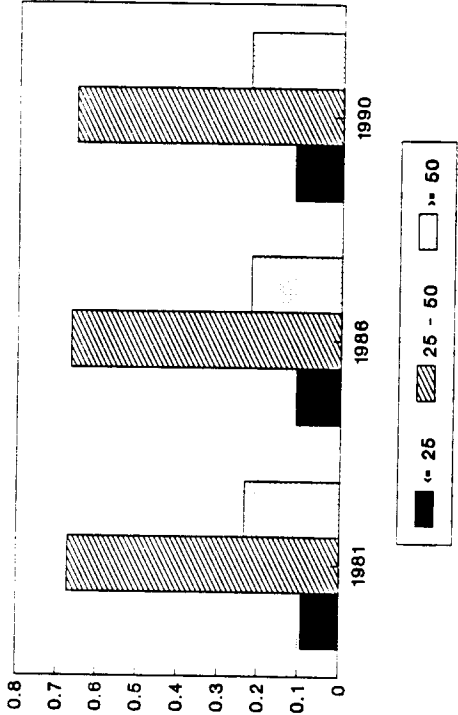




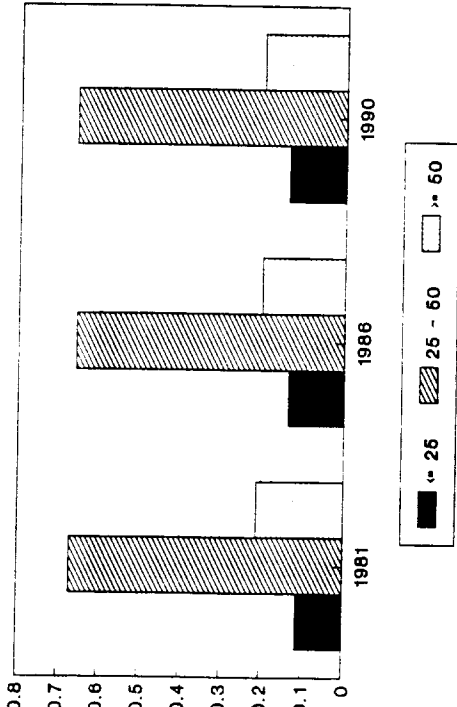
# POVERTY DECOMPOSITION P0



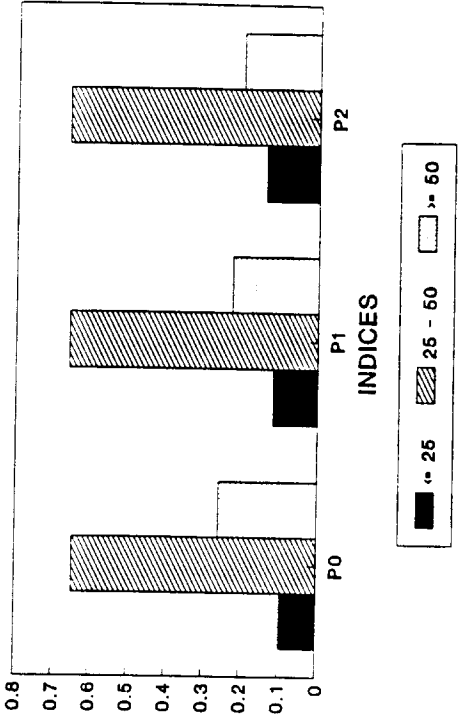
# BY AGE P1



# P2



# 1990



---

households may be the key for understanding this pattern: there must be a higher concentration of unemployed-headed households among the poor in São Paulo than in the Northeast.

The utmost importance of those with no earnings for poverty and indigence, particularly the latter, is confirmed by the disaggregation according to position in occupation, particularly for 1986 when there was an widespread increase in real incomes and the percentage of poor was dramatically reduced. Another point to be stressed is the fact that the access to the work card makes a difference in terms of income, as besides those who have it being under-represented among the poor and indigent, their contribution to overall poverty decreases as we consider P2 and P1 instead of P0. Just the opposite takes place with the employees without work card.

Regarding to age, there is a remarkable stability in the contributions to poverty and indigence along the decade. When we compare the three indices, we see that the results are the same for households headed by prime-aged individuals. The contribution increases for young-headed households when the notion of intensity and heterogeneity of poverty/indigence is incorporated, indicating that these households are most hardly affected by them. The inverse takes place with the elderly-headed households, whose importance decreases from P0 to P2, probably as a consequence of retirement earnings.

### **3.4 - Resources Necessary to Eradicate Indigence and Poverty**

Table 7 and the graphs in the next page show how some of the measures of poverty vary in 1990 as we consider different portions of the lower tail of the distribution. Not surprisingly, the poverty gap and P2 increase as we consider bigger parts of the lower extreme of the distribution, as the percentage of poor (that is no more than that associate to the decile in question) goes up, the distance to the "poverty line" tends to increase (the "poverty line" is just the value of income that determines the that decile), and the heterogeneity of incomes gets higher (we aggregate people that are richer than the previously considered). Its remarkable, however, the small variation in I, at least up to the 4<sup>th</sup> decile.

The other index considered is PE (defined as  $P1.z/\mu$ , where  $\mu$  is the average population income and  $z$  is the "poverty line"), that corresponds to the fraction of total income that would have to be transferred to the

poorest in order to eradicate that level of poverty.<sup>33</sup> Thus, we can see that about 3.8% of total income would have to be committed to eliminate poverty, and around 0.6% would be necessary for eradicating indigence.<sup>34</sup> It is well known that almost all of the income reported in the PNADs represents current labor income and retirement benefits, i.e., past labor income. There is no reliable data on Brazilian functional distribution of income, but it is common believed that the labor share is close to 1/3. If this is so, we can say that something between 0.2% and 1.5% of GDP would be the amount of resources required for the termination of indigence and poverty in the country - less than US\$ 5 billion per year.

Table 7

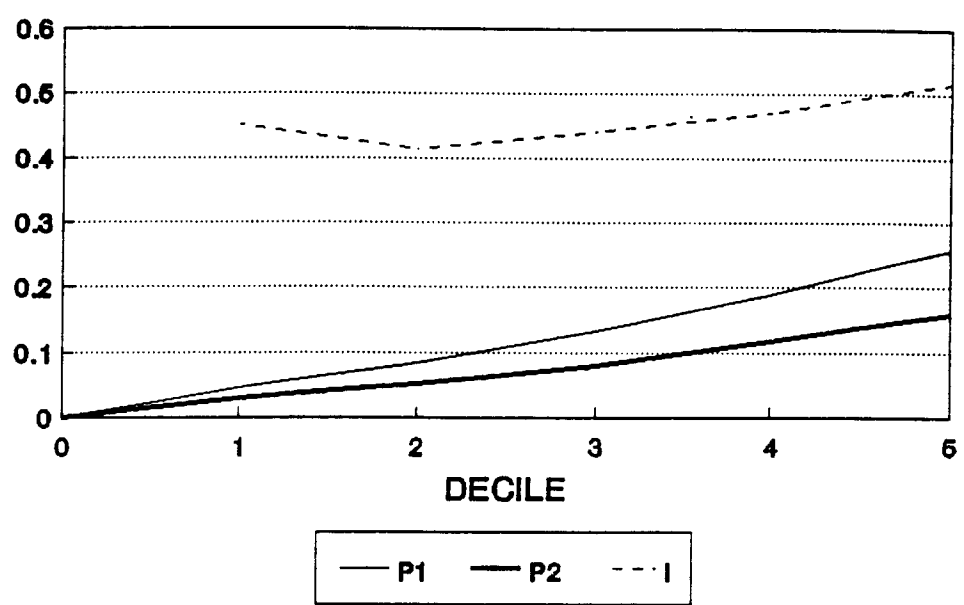
Poverty Indices by Decile -1990

Decile	PG	P2	I	PE
1st	0.045	0.030	0.452	0.006
2nd	0.083	0.051	0.413	0.017
3rd	0.133	0.080	0.442	0.038
4th	0.189	0.117	0.472	0.073
5th	0.258	0.158	0.516	0.124

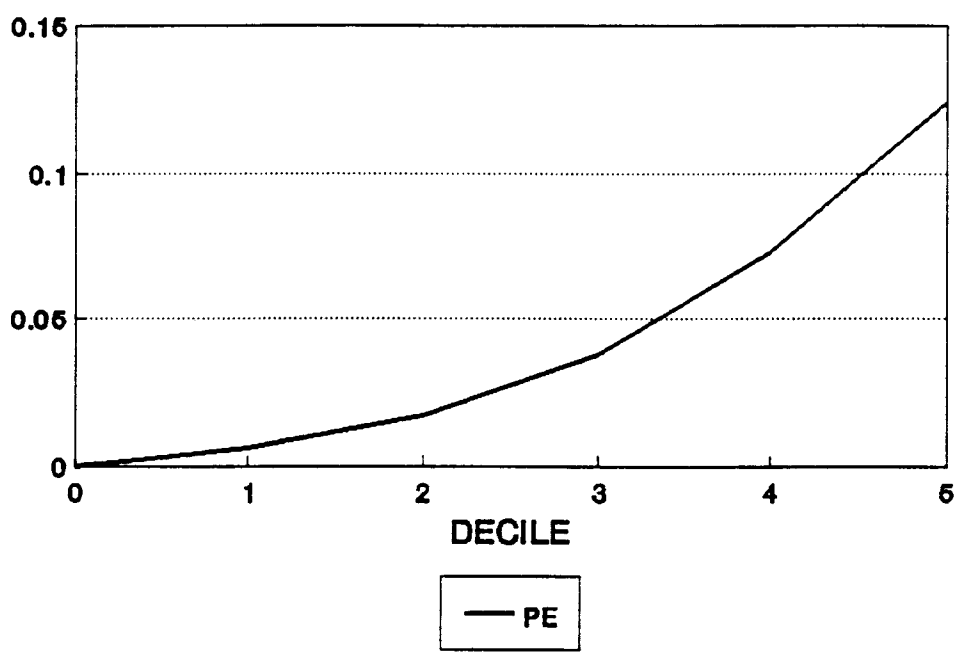
<sup>33</sup>For sure it would be more meaningful to evaluate the percentage of the non-poor total income that should be transferred. This would make the formula a bit more complex. Given that the percentage of total income of the poor is very low, in such a way that the changes in such figures would be minimal, we opted for this more simple evaluation.

<sup>34</sup>We are taking the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> decile as representations for the contingent of indigent and poor, as they represent close to 10% and 30% of the population in that year. This is not entirely correct, however, due to the fact that the poor and indigent are defined according to the respective lines in each region of Brazil, whereas the distribution of per capita household income does not take the regional differences into account. This way, we may have some poor households from São Paulo in the 4<sup>th</sup> decile and some non-poor households of the Northeast in the 3<sup>rd</sup>.

POVERTY INDICES  
1990



RESOURCES FOR ERADICATING POVERTY  
1990



APPENDIX

Table A1.1  
Contribution to Indigence Indices by Group - 1981

Head of the Household Group	P0	P1	P2	Ó
<u>Gender</u>				
Male	0.784	0.728	0.679	0.859
Female	0.216	0.272	0.320	0.141
<u>Education</u>				
Illiterate	0.398	0.371	0.332	0.208
Ellementary	0.468	0.465	0.464	0.467
Intermediate	0.110	0.129	0.153	0.179
High School	0.018	0.029	0.042	0.081
College	0.003	0.007	0.011	0.064
<u>Age</u>				
Less than 25	0.087	0.141	0.186	0.071
Prime-Age	0.686	0.671	0.652	0.629
More than 50	0.227	0.193	0.162	0.301
<u>Position in Occupation</u>				
No Earnings	0.339	0.486	0.628	0.199
Employee (w/card)	0.253	0.166	0.104	0.440
Employee (no card)	0.190	0.164	0.126	0.099
Self-Employer	0.215	0.182	0.140	0.211
Employer	0.003	0.022	0.002	0.050
<u>Region</u>				
São Paulo	0.137	0.152	0.178	0.277
East	0.231	0.237	0.246	0.252
South	0.072	0.068	0.075	0.141
Northeast	0.427	0.447	0.381	0.224
Frontier	0.132	0.125	0.120	0.106

Table A1.2  
Contribution to Indigence Indices by Group - 1986

Head of the Household	Group	P0	P1	P2	ó
<u>Gender</u>					
	Male	0.686	0.588	0.512	0.841
	Female	0.314	0.412	0.488	0.159
<u>Education</u>					
	Illiterate	0.390	0.341	0.290	0.186
	Ellementary	0.428	0.425	0.420	0.425
	Intermediate	0.150	0.178	0.210	0.204
	High School	0.030	0.049	0.067	0.106
	College	0.004	0.008	0.013	0.079
<u>Age</u>					
	Less than 25	0.106	0.171	0.234	0.070
	Prime-Age	0.686	0.671	0.652	0.630
	More than 50	0.209	0.175	0.145	0.300
<u>Position in Occupation</u>					
	No Earnings	0.363	0.544	0.697	0.187
	Employee (w/card)	0.247	0.149	0.082	0.444
	Employee(no card)	0.190	0.143	0.096	0.111
	Self-Employer	0.198	0.162	0.124	0.206
	Employer	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.053
<u>Region</u>					
	São Paulo	0.116	0.130	0.152	0.281
	East	0.229	0.238	0.245	0.242
	South	0.068	0.072	0.077	0.142
	Northeast	0.468	0.446	0.414	0.221
	Frontier	0.119	0.114	0.114	0.114

Table A1.3  
Contribution to Indigence Indices by Group - 1990

Head of the Household	Group	P0	P1	P2	Ó
<hr/>					
<u>Gender</u>					
	Male	0.727	0.675	0.631	0.830
	Female	0.273	0.325	0.369	0.170
<hr/>					
<u>Education</u>					
	Illiterate	0.342	0.311	0.273	0.173
	Ellementary	0.423	0.410	0.401	0.389
	Intermediate	0.185	0.209	0.235	0.217
	High School	0.045	0.058	0.074	0.135
	College	0.007	0.012	0.017	0.086
<hr/>					
<u>Age</u>					
	Less than 25	0.118	0.161	0.207	0.070
	Prime-Age	0.671	0.661	0.643	0.624
	More than 50	0.210	0.176	0.149	0.306
<hr/>					
<u>Position in Occupation</u>					
	No Earnings	0.377	0.528	0.664	0.201
	Employee (w/card)	0.254	0.175	0.113	0.422
	Employee(no card)	0.178	0.139	0.101	0.106
	Self-Employer	0.184	0.139	0.120	0.204
	Employer	0.007	0.004	0.003	0.067
<hr/>					
<u>Region</u>					
	São Paulo	0.140	0.158	0.183	0.274
	East	0.248	0.233	0.225	0.244
	South	0.087	0.089	0.094	0.142
	Northeast	0.440	0.432	0.405	0.225
	Frontier	0.085	0.089	0.093	0.116

Table A2.1  
Contribution to Poverty Indices by Group - 1981

Head of the Household	Group	P0	P1	P2	Ó
<hr/>					
<u>Gender</u>					
	Male	0.824	0.794	0.785	0.859
	Female	0.176	0.206	0.235	0.141
<hr/>					
<u>Education</u>					
	Illiterate	0.351	0.377	0.379	0.208
	Ellementary	0.502	0.482	0.471	0.467
	Intermediate	0.124	0.117	0.120	0.179
	High School	0.020	0.021	0.024	0.081
	College	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.064
<hr/>					
<u>Age</u>					
	Less than 25	0.080	0.093	0.113	0.071
	Prime-Age	0.665	0.673	0.671	0.629
	More than 50	0.254	0.234	0.217	0.301
<hr/>					
<u>Position in Occupation</u>					
	No Earnings	0.250	0.321	0.396	0.199
	Employee (w/ card)	0.347	0.280	0.227	0.441
	Employee (no card)	0.168	0.175	0.171	0.099
	Self-Employer	0.228	0.219	0.203	0.211
	Employer	0.008	0.005	0.004	0.050
<hr/>					
<u>Region</u>					
	São Paulo	0.187	0.164	0.160	0.277
	East	0.227	0.215	0.211	0.252
	South	0.076	0.066	0.062	0.141
	Northeast	0.390	0.441	0.454	0.224
	Frontier	0.119	0.115	0.113	0.106



Table A2.2  
Contribution to Poverty Indices by Group - 1986

Head of the Household	Group	P0	P1	P2	Ö
<hr/>					
<u>Gender</u>					
	Male	0.773	0.716	0.656	0.841
	Female	0.228	0.284	0.335	0.159
<hr/>					
<u>Education</u>					
	Illiterate	0.343	0.352	0.342	0.186
	Elementary	0.469	0.452	0.438	0.425
	Intermediate	0.157	0.158	0.168	0.204
	High School	0.030	0.032	0.038	0.106
	College	0.003	0.004	0.006	0.079
<hr/>					
<u>Age</u>					
	Less than 25	0.090	0.108	0.135	0.070
	Prime-Age	0.666	0.667	0.656	0.630
	More than 50	0.246	0.222	0.200	0.300
<hr/>					
<u>Position in Occupation</u>					
	No Earnings	0.252	0.330	0.417	0.187
	Employee (w/ card)	0.366	0.298	0.235	0.444
	Employee (no card)	0.179	0.177	0.161	0.111
	Self-Employer	0.200	0.190	0.175	0.206
	Employer	0.005	0.003	0.002	0.053
<hr/>					
<u>Region</u>					
	São Paulo	0.185	0.167	0.160	0.281
	East	0.233	0.226	0.224	0.242
	South	0.079	0.072	0.069	0.141
	Northeast	0.379	0.403	0.409	0.221
	Frontier	0.125	0.129	0.130	0.114

Table A2.3  
Contribution to Poverty Indices by Group - 1990

Head of the Household	Group	P0	P1	P2	Ó
<hr/>					
<u>Gender</u>					
	Male	0.771	0.736	0.706	0.830
	Female	0.229	0.264	0.295	0.170
<hr/>					
<u>Education</u>					
	Illiterate	0.316	0.325	0.316	0.173
	Elementary	0.437	0.428	0.421	0.389
	Intermediate	0.189	0.190	0.200	0.217
	High School	0.052	0.050	0.062	0.135
	College	0.006	0.007	0.009	0.086
<hr/>					
<u>Age</u>					
	Less than 25	0.094	0.116	0.139	0.070
	Prime-Age	0.647	0.657	0.660	0.624
	More than 50	0.259	0.226	0.201	0.306
<hr/>					
<u>Position in Occupation</u>					
	No Earnings	0.280	0.359	0.441	0.200
	Employee (w/ card)	0.340	0.279	0.230	0.422
	Employee (no card)	0.167	0.169	0.156	0.106
	Self-Employer	0.201	0.185	0.167	0.204
	Employer	0.011	0.008	0.006	0.066
<hr/>					
<u>Region</u>					
	São Paulo	0.183	0.164	0.163	0.274
	East	0.259	0.249	0.238	0.244
	South	0.079	0.072	0.071	0.142
	Northeast	0.362	0.396	0.406	0.225
	Frontier	0.118	0.119	0.118	0.116

---

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ATKINSON, A.B. On the measure of poverty. **Econometrica**, v.55, n.4, Jul. 1987.
- BARROS, R., MENDONÇA, R. **A evolução do bem-estar e da desigualdade no Brasil desde 1960**. Rio de Janeiro, IPEA, 1992 (Texto para Discussão, 286).
- BONELLI, R., RAMOS, L. R. A. Distribuição de renda no Brasil: avaliação das tendências de longo prazo e mudanças na desigualdade de meados dos anos 70. **Revista de Economia Política**, v.13, n.2, p.76-97, 1993.
- BLACKBURN, M. Poverty measurement: an index related to Theil measure of inequality. **Journal of Business & Economic Statistics**, v.7, n.4, Oct. 1989.
- CERVINI, R., BURGER, F. **Diferenças espaciais da qualidade de vida no Brasil**. Brasília, IPEA/Unicef, 1986.
- EICHEMBERG, L.C. **O que mostram os indicadores da década perdida?** Brasília, IPEA, 1992 (Texto para Discussão 274).
- FAVA, V. L. **Urbanização, custo de vida e pobreza no Brasil**. São Paulo, IPE/USP, 1984.
- FOSTER, J.E., GREER, J., TORBECKE, E. Notes and comments: a class of composable poverty measures. **Econometrica**, v.52, n.3, May 1984.
- FOSTER, J.E., SHORROCKS, A.F. Notes and comments: poverty orderings. **Econometrica**, v.56, n.1, Jan. 1988.
- KAKWANI, N. **Issues in measurement of poverty**. Ontario, Queen's University, Institute for Economic Research, 1979 (Discussion Paper, 330).
- . On a class of poverty measures. **Econometrica**, v.48, n.2, Mar. 1980.
- . **Poverty and economic growth: with application to Côte d'Avoire**. Washington, D.C., World Bank, 1980 (LSMS Working Paper, 63).
- LARRAÑAGA, O. **Poverty, growth and inequality: Chile after adjustment**. Santiago, Ilads, 1993, mimeo.

- 
- RAVALLION, M. **Poverty comparisons: a guide to concepts and methods.** Washington, D.C., World Bank, 1992 (LSMS Working Paper, 88).
- RAVALLION, M., Datt, G. **Growth and redistribution components of changes in poverty measures: a decomposition with application to Brazil and India in 1980s.** Washington, D.C., World Bank, 1991 (LSMS Working Paper, 83).
- ROCHA, S. **Linhas de pobreza para regiões metropolitanas na primeira metade da década de 80.** Belo Horizonte, Anpec, 1988.
- . Pobreza no Brasil: parâmetros básicos e resultados empíricos. **Pesquisa e Planejamento Econômico**, v.22, n.3, dez. 1992.
- . Poverty lines for Brazil: new estimates from recent empirical evidence. **Encontro Anual da Sociedade Brasileira de Econometria.** Belo Horizonte, 1993a.
- . Linhas de pobreza: alternativas metodológicas a partir de estruturas de consumo observadas. **Planejamento e Políticas Públicas**, v.1, n.9, mar. 1993b.
- ROCHA, S., VILLELA, R. Caracterização da população pobre metropolitana nos anos 80 - resultados de uma análise multivariada. **Revista Brasileira de Economia**, Rio de Janeiro, v.44, n.1., 1990.
- SEN, A. Poverty: an original approach to measurement. **Econometrica**, v.44, n.2, Mar. 1976.
- THOMAS, V. **Differences in income, nutrition and poverty within Brazil.** Washington, D. C., World Bank, 1982 (Staff Working Paper, 505).
- TOLOSA, H. Causes of urban poverty in Brazil. **World Development**, v.6, n.9-10, 1978.
- URANI, A. Mercado de trabalho e distribuição de renda durante o governo Collor. **Perspectivas da Economia Brasileira - 1994.** Rio de Janeiro, IPEA, 1993.
- WATTS, H.W. An economic definition of poverty. In: MOYNIHAN, D.P. (eds.). **On understanding poverty.** New York, Basic Books, p.316-329, 1968.

PUBLICAÇÕES DO IPEA (TEXTOS)

1993/1994

TEXTO PARA DISCUSSÃO - TD

- Nº 288 - *Distribuição de Renda no Brasil: Avaliação das Tendências de Longo Prazo e Mudanças na Desigualdade Desde Meados dos Anos 70*, Regis Bonelli e Lauro Ramos, janeiro 1993, 32 p.
- Nº 289 - *Current Status of Water Pollution Control in Brazil*, Ronaldo Scrôa da Motta, Guilhermino O. Filho, Francisco Eduardo Mendes, Cynthia A. Nascimento, fevereiro 1993, 38 p.
- Nº 290 - *Sistemas e Instrumentos de Estímulo às Exportações nos Países do Mercosul*, Eduardo Augusto Guimarães, fevereiro 1993, 28 p.
- Nº 291 - *Informal Labor Contracts: A Solution or a Problem?*, Ricardo Barros, Ricardo Mello e Valéria Pero, fevereiro 1993, 49 p.
- Nº 292 - *Salvaguardas. Acheegas a uma Nova Legislação Comum aos Países do Mercosul*, Luiz A.P. Souto Maior, fevereiro 1993, 24 p.
- Nº 293 - *Fontes de Financiamento para a Infra-Estrutura Rodoviária Federal: necessidade de recomposição*, Ruy Silva Pessoa, fevereiro 1993, 12 (+ anexo).
- Nº 294 - *Income Inequality, Inequality in Education, and Children's Schooling Attainment in Brazil*, Ricardo Paes de Barros e David Lam, março 1993, 35 p.
- Nº 295 - *Modernização Tecnologia e Formação Técnico-Profissional no Brasil: impasses e desafios*, Tereza Cristina Kirschner, março 1993, 54 p. (+ anexo).
- Nº 296 - *Sistema de Informações: Transporte coletivo urbano de passageiros*, Lúcia Panariello, março 1993, 2 v.
- Nº 297 - *Aspectos Políticos e Econômicos das Receitas e dos Gastos Públicos no Brasil*, Nilson Holanda, abril 1993, 42 p.
- Nº 298 - *Inflation and Unemployment as Determinants of Inequality in Brazil: The 1980*, Eliana Cardoso, Ricardo Barros e André Urani, abril 1993, 29 p.
- Nº 299 - *The Challenge of Reforming Social Security in Latin America*, Francisco Eduardo Barreto de Oliveira, maio 1993, 25 p.
- Nº 300 - *Incentivos Fiscais e Creditícios às Exportações Brasileiras: Resultados Setoriais para o Período 1980-91*, Armando Castelar Pinheiro, Cláudia Pio Borges, Sonia Zagury e Mário Mesquita, maio 1993, 39 p.
- Nº 301 - *Agregação Monetária com o Índice Divisia: Aplicação ao Caso Brasileiro*, José W. Rossi, maio 1993, 31 p.
- Nº 302 - *Inflação e Variabilidade de Preços Relativos com Abordagem Novo-Clássica: teoria e evidência empírica para o Brasil*, José Coelho Matos Filho, junho 1993, 51 p. (+ anexos).
- Nº 303 - *A Moderna Tributação do Consumo*, Fernando Rezende, junho 1993, 30 p. (+ anexos).
- Nº 304 - *Avaliação das Políticas Federais de Desenvolvimento Urbano, Habitação e Saneamento em 1991*, Edgar Bastos de Souza, Dilma Seli Pena Pereira, Aldo Moreira Lima e Emmanuel Cavalcante Porto, junho 1993, 22 p. (+ anexos).
- Nº 305 - *Ações Governamentais para a Qualidade e Produtividade nos EUA: relatório de viagem*, Luiz Fernando Tironi e Fábio Ferreira Batista, junho 1993, 17 p.
- Nº 306 - *Uma Análise Desagregada do Comércio Exterior Brasileiro no Período 1974/92*, Armando Castelar Pinheiro, junho 1993, 29 p. (+ anexos).
- Nº 307 - *Unequal opportunity to Survive. Education and Regional Disparities in Brazil*, Ricardo Barros e Diana Sawyer, julho 1993, 21 p.
- Nº 308 - *Poverty and Public Utilities Pricing*, Thompson Almeida Andrade, julho 1993, 26 p.
- Nº 309 - *Comércio : Fronteira de Negócios na Colonização da Amazônia*, Angela Moulin S. Penalva Santos, julho 1993, 48 p.
- Nº 310 - *Poverty Among Female-Headed Households in Brazil*, Ricardo Paes de Barros, Louise Fox e Rosane Mendonça, agosto 1993, 41 p.
- Nº 311 - *Regional Disparities in Education Within Brazil: The Role of Quality of Education*, Ricardo Paes de Barros, Rosane Silva Pinto de Mendonça, James Alan Shope, agosto 1993, 9 p.
- Nº 312 - *A Desregulamentação do Mercado e das Relações de Trabalho no Brasil: potencial e limitações*, Jorge Jatobá e Everardo Gaspar Lopes de Andrade, agosto 1993, 28 p.

- Nº 313 - *Condicionantes e Diretrizes de Política para a Abertura Comercial Brasileira* (Relatório Final). Gesner Oliveira, coord., setembro 1993, 107 p.
- Nº 314 - *Descentralização: Um Tema Complexo*. Ademar K. Sato, outubro 1993, 20 p.
- Nº 315 - *Construção de uma Matriz Energética para o Brasil*. Roberto Luis Olinto Ramos, Ajax R. B. Moreira e Marco Antonio Rosa, setembro 1993, 72 p.
- Nº 316 - *Universalização com Qualidade: uma Proposta de Reorganização do Sistema de Saúde no Brasil*. André Cezar Medici, Francisco E. B. de Oliveira e Kaizô Iwakami Beltrão, outubro 1993, 22 p.
- Nº 317 - *Human Resources in the Adjustment Process*. Edward Amadeo, Ricardo Paes de Barros, José Márcio Camargo, Rosane Silva Pinto de Mendonça, Valéria Pero e André Urani, outubro 1993, 89 p.
- Nº 318 - *Infra-estrutura, Comercialização e Competitividade da Agricultura Brasileira*. Léo da Rocha Ferreira, Heloisa Lee Burnquist e Danilo Rolim, outubro 1993, 63 p.
- Nº 319 - *Desregulamentação do Setor Transporte o Subsetor Transporte Aéreo de Passageiros*. Newton de Castro e Philippe Lamy, outubro 1993, 58 p.
- Nº 320 - *Quem Ganha Salário Mínimo no Brasil?* José Guilherme A. Reis e Lauro Ramos, outubro 1993, 19 p.
- Nº 321 - *Ensino Superior no Brasil - 1980/1991*. Edlamar Batista, outubro 1993, 24 p + tabelas.
- Nº 322 - *Avaliação e Agenda do Programa Nacional de Desestatização*. Octávio A. F. Tourinho e Ricardo L. L. Vianna, outubro 1993, 38 p.
- Nº 323 - *Brazilian Privatization in the 1990s*. Armando Castelar Pinheiro e Fabio Giambiagi, outubro 1993, 36 p.
- Nº 324 - *Motivação e Estruturação do Programa Nacional de Desestatização*. Octavio A. F. Tourinho e Ricardo L. L. Vianna, outubro 1993, 31 p.
- Nº 325 - *A Demanda por Moeda no Brasil: Uma Análise de Co-Integração*. José W. Rossi, novembro 1993, 14p.
- Nº 326 - *Recursos Humanos e a Difusão e Adaptação de Novos Métodos para a Dualidade no Brasil*. Afonso fleury e John Humphrey, Coord., dezembro 1993, 53p.
- Nº 327 - *Produtividade, Crescimento Industrial e Exportações de Manufaturados no Brasil: Desempenho e Competitividade*. Regis Bonelli, janeiro 1994, 35p.
- Nº 328 - *Searching for the Determinants of the Level of Social Welfare in Latin America*. Ricardo Barros e José Márcio Camargo, janeiro 1994, 38 p.
- Nº 329 - *A Redistribuição Espacial da População Brasileira Durante a Década de 80*. George Martine, janeiro 1994, 43 p.
- Nº 330 - *Reforma da Previdência Social: uma análise comparativa das propostas*. Luiz Alberto Lino e Marcus José Reis Câmara, fevereiro 1994, 22 p.
- Nº 331 - *Ensino Fundamental: gastos da união e do MEC em 1991 - tendências*. José Amaral Sobrinho, fevereiro 1994, 08 p. (+ anexos).
- Nº 332 - *Custos de Saúde Associados à Poluição do Ar no Brasil*. Ronaldo Serôa da Motta e Ana Paula Fernandes Mendes, fevereiro 1994, 32 p.
- Nº 333 - *Esforço Tecnológico das Empresas Brasileiras*. Virene Roxo Matesco, fevereiro 1994, 73 p.
- Nº 334 - *Bloco de Comércio e Competitividade das Exportações Brasileiras*. Marcelo José B. Nonnenberg, abril 1994, 31 p.
- Nº 335 - *O Modelo Hiperinflacionário da Demanda por Moeda de Cagan e o Caso do Brasil*. José W. Rossi, abril 1994, 23 p.
- Nº 336 - *O Comportamento Estratégico das Empresas Industriais Brasileiras: Inovadoras versus Não-Inovadoras*. Virene Roxo Matesco, abril 1994, 93 p.
- Nº 337 - *A Reação do Empresariado Argentino Diante da Formação do Mercosul*. Monica Hirst, Gabriel Bezchinsky e Fabian Costellana, maio 1994, 35 p.
- Nº 338 - *A Privatização Tem Jeito*. Armando Castelar Pinheiro, maio 1994, 23 p.
- Nº 339 - *A Reforma e a Modernização do Setor de Transporte Ferroviário de Carga*. Newton de Castro e Philippe Lamy, junho 1994, 61 p.
- Nº 340 - *Um Retrato das Finanças da Educação no Paraná*. Antonio Carlos da R. Xavier e Antonio Emilio S. Marques, junho 1994, 57 p. + anexos.
- Nº 341 - *Energia Elétrica - Setor Emergencial*. Sérgio Alencar Buslik, junho 1994, 41 p.
- Nº 342 - *Fontes de Financiamento da Seguridade Social Brasileira*. Francisco Eduardo Barreto de Oliveira e outros, julho 1994, 79 p.

- Nº 343 - *Um Retrato das Finanças da Educação no Espírito Santo*, Antonio Carlos da R. Xavier e outros, julho 1994, 75 p + anexos.
- Nº 344 - *Seguro Depósito*, Joe Akira Yoshino, agosto 1994, 72 p. + anexos..
- Nº 345 - *Mudanças Recentes no Padrão Demográfico Brasileiro e Implicações para a Agenda Social*, George Martine (coord.), José Alberto Magno de Carvalho e Alfonso Rodrigues Arias, julho 1994, 47 p.
- Nº 346 - *Construção de uma Matriz de Contabilidade Social para o Brasil*, André Urani e outros, agosto 1994, 38 p.
- Nº 347 - *Tendências Estocásticas do Produto Efeito de Flutuações da Produtividade e da Taxa de Juros Real*, Elcyon Caiado R. Lima e outros, agosto 1994, 26 p.
- Nº 348 - *Capacitação, Tecnológica, Competitividade e Política Industrial: uma Abordagem Setorial e por Empresas Líderes*, André Furtado (Coord.), setembro 1994, 133 p.
- Nº 349 - *The Demand for Money in High Inflation Processes*, Octávio A. F. Tourinho, setembro 1994, 52 p.
- Nº 350 - *Participação da Mulher na Força de Trabalho e Pobreza no Brasil*, Lauro Ramos e outros, outubro 1994, 19 p.
- Nº 351 - *Is Poverty the Main Cause of Child Work in Urban Brazil?* Ricardo P. Barros e outros, outubro 1994, 39 p.
- Nº 352 - *Um Modelo Multissetorial de Consistência para a Região Nordeste*, Ajax R. B. Moreira e outros, outubro 1994, 58 p.
- Nº 353 - *A Natureza e o Funcionamento do Mercado de Trabalho Brasileiro desde 1980*, outubro 1994, 33 p.
- Nº 354 - *The Fiscal Impact of Privatization in Latin America*, Armando Castelar Pinheiro e outros, outubro 1994, 41 p.
- Nº 355 - *Padrões Setoriais da Proteção na Economia Brasileira*, Armando Castelar Pinheiro e outros, outubro 1994, 35 p.
- Nº 356 - *Structural Adjustment and Privatization in Brazil*, Armando Castelar Pinheiro, novembro 1994, 34 p.
- Nº 357 - *O Programa de Garantia de Renda Mínima*, Carlos Alberto Ramos, novembro 1994, 31 p.
- Nº 358 - Em fase de elaboração.
- Nº 359 - *Minimum Wage, Income Distribution, and Poverty in Brazil*, Lauro Ramos e outros, dezembro 1994, 32 p.
- Nº 360 - *Gender, Technology and Environment: The Impacts of Mercosul in Brazilian Wheat Farming*, outubro 1994, 66 p.

## RELATÓRIO INTERNO - RI

### Coordenação de Política Macroeconômica - CPM

- Nº 01/93 - *O comportamento Previsto para a Produção Industrial em 1993, de Acordo com Modelos Função Transferência*, Mary de Melo Sousa, março 1993, 3 p.
- Nº 02/93 - *Indicadores Antecedentes e Simulações para as Exportações e Importações Totais Brasileiras*, Mary de Melo Sousa, julho 1993, 3 p.
- Nº 03/93 - *Setor Produtivo Privado: indicadores econômico-financeiros (1986/92)*, Paulo Zolhof, agosto 1993, 4 p.
- Nº 04/93 - *Comentários sobre a Privatização do Setor Estatal no Brasil*, Paulo Zolhof, dezembro 1993, 2 p.
- Nº 01/94 - *A Inflação Brasileira e o Recente Plano de Estabilização*, José Coelho Matos Filho, janeiro 1994, 3 p.

### Coordenação de Difusão Técnica e Informações - CDI

- Nº 01/93 - *Programa de Qualidade e Produtividade: realidade ou utopia*, Rose Mary Juliano Longo, fevereiro 1993, 3 p.

- Nº01/93 - *Alguns Desafios Atuais da Formação de Professores de Educação Básica*, Pedro Demo, maio 1993, 7 p.
- Nº02/93 - *A Política de Assistência Social para o Idoso no Brasil*, Maria das Dores Gonçalves, junho 1993, 5 p.
- Nº 01/94 - *Municipalização do Ensino Fundamental no Estado do Pará: parceria estado-município*, Mayra Lumy Tapia, fevereiro 1994, 3 p.
- Nº 02/94 - *Municipalização do Ensino Fundamental no Estado do Tocantins: parceria estado-município*, Noé Pereira Lima, fevereiro 1994, 2 p.
- Nº 03/94 - *Municipalização do Ensino Fundamental no Estado do Acre: parceria estado-município*, Noé Pereira Lima, fevereiro 1994, 3 p.
- Nº 04/94 - *Municipalização do Ensino Fundamental no Estado do Amazonas: parceria estado-município*, Noé Pereira Lima, fevereiro 1994, 4 p.
- Nº 05/94 - *Municipalização do Ensino Fundamental no Estado de Rondônia: parceria estado-municipal*, Noé Pereira Lima, fevereiro 1994, 3 p.
- Nº 06/94 - *Municipalização do Ensino Fundamental no Estado do Amapá: parceria estado-município*, Mayra Lumy Tapia, fevereiro 1994, 3 p.
- Nº 07/94 - *Municipalização do Ensino Fundamental no Estado do Amapá: parceria estado-município*, Mayra Lumy Tapia, fevereiro 1994, 2 p.
- Nº 08/94 - *Democratizar a Propriedade da Terra: um imperativo da cidadania*, Ronaldo Coutinho Garcia, abril 1994, 2 p.
- Nº 09/94 - *Municipalização do Ensino Fundamental no Estado de Alagoas: parceria estado/município*, Noé Pereira Lima, maio 1994, 2 p.
- Nº 10/94 - *Municipalização do Ensino Fundamental no Estado da Bahia: parceria estado/município*, Mayra Lumy Tapia, maio 1994, 4 p.
- Nº 11/94 - *Municipalização do Ensino Fundamental no Estado de Pernambuco: parceria estado/município*, Noé Pereira Lima, maio 1994, 3 p.
- Nº 12/94 - *Municipalização do Ensino Fundamental no Estado de Sergipe: parceria estado/município*, Noé Pereira Lima, maio 1994, 3 p.
- Nº 13/94 - *Municipalização do Ensino Fundamental no Estado da Paraíba: parceria estado-município*, Mayra Lumy Tapia, maio 1994, 4 p.
- Nº 14/94 - *Municipalização do Ensino Fundamental no Estado do Rio Grande do Norte: parceria estado-município*, Noé Pereira Lima, maio 1994, 4 p.
- Nº 15/94 - *O que Devemos Entender por Gestão da Qualidade Total?*, Antonio Carlos da R. Xavier, maio 1994, 2 p.
- Nº 16/94 - *Rompendo Paradigmas: a implantação da Gestão da qualidade total nas escolas municipais de Cuiabá*, Antonio Carlos da R. Xavier, maio, 3 p.
- Nº 17/94 - *Municipalização do Ensino Fundamental no Estado do Ceará: parceria estado-município*, Maribel Alves Fierro Sevilla, maio 1994, 3 p.
- Nº 18/94 - *Municipalização do Ensino Fundamental no Estado de São Paulo: parceria estado-município*, José Amaral Sobrinho, maio 1994, 2 p.
- Nº 19/94 - *Municipalização do Ensino Fundamental no Estado do Mato Grosso: parceria estado-município*, Maribel Alves Fierro Sevilla, maio 1994, 4 p.
- Nº 20/94 - *Municipalização do Ensino Fundamental no Estado do Piauí: parceria estado-município*, Maribel Alves Fierro Sevilla, maio 1994, 4 p.
- Nº 21/94 - *Municipalização do Ensino Fundamental no Estado do Mato Grosso do Sul: parceria estado-município*, Maribel Alves Fierro Sevilla, maio 1994, 2 p.
- Nº 22/94 - *Municipalização do Ensino Fundamental no Estado do Maranhão: parceria estado-município*, Maribel Alves Fierro Sevilla, maio 1994, 2 p.
- Nº 23/94 - *Municipalização do Ensino Fundamental no Estado do Rio Grande do Sul: parceria estado-município*, Maribel Alves Fierro Sevilla, maio 1994, 4 p.
- Nº 24/94 - *Municipalização do Ensino Fundamental no Estado de Santa Catarina: parceria estado-município*, Maribel Alves Fierro Sevilla, maio 1994, 5 p.
- Nº 25/94 - *Municipalização do Ensino Fundamental no Estado de Goiás: parceria estado-município*, Maribel Alves Fierro Sevilla, maio 1994, 3 p.
- Nº 26/94 - *Por que não se Consegue Municipalizar o Ensino Básico: recursos financeiros e leis não são suficientes?*, Antonio Emilio Sendim Marques, maio 1994, 4 p.
- Nº 27/94 - *Municipalização do Ensino Fundamental no Estado do Espírito Santo: parceria estado-município*, José Amaral Sobrinho, junho 1994, 3 p.



Nº 28/94 - *Municipalização do Ensino Fundamental no Estado de Minas Gerais: parceria estado-município*. José Amaral Sobrinho, junho 1994, 3 p.

Nº 29/94 - *Política Nacional de Segurança Alimentar: Subsídios para a Discussão*. Ronaldo Coutinho Garcia, julho 1994, 3 p.

Nº 30/94 - *O Plano Decenal de Educação para Todos: Cultura e Contra-Cultura*. José Amaral Sobrinho, agosto 1994, 5 p.

#### **Coordenação de Política Setorial - CPSe**

Nº 01/93 - *Proposta para o novo Plano Nacional de Viação-PNV*, Ruy Silva Pessoa, janeiro 1993, 5 p.

#### **Diretoria Executiva**

#### **Diretoria de Pesquisa**

Nº 01/93 - *Os Fundos de Pensão e a Formação de Poupança*, Francisco E. B. de Oliveira, fevereiro 1993, 2 p.

#### **Diretoria de Políticas Públicas**

Nº 01/93 - *Qualidade Total na Área de Serviços: como implantar um programa de melhoria contínua no setor público*. Fábio Ferreira Batista, junho 1993, 5 p.

#### **CADERNO DE ECONOMIA - CE**

Nº 13 - *Pobreza: Conceito e Mensuração*, Mauricio Costa Romão, fevereiro 1993, 209 p.

Nº 14 - *Tasa de Cambio Real Efectiva y Exportaciones Brasileñas de Productos Manufacturados*, Gloria Canales Vargas, novembro 1993, 42 p. + apêndice.

#### **DOCUMENTO DE POLÍTICA - DP**

Nº 13 - *Política Social e Reforma Fiscal: As Áreas de Educação e Saúde*. Edson Nunes e José Brakarz, março 1993, 44 p.

Nº 14 - *O Mapa da Fome: subsídios à formulação de uma política de segurança alimentar*. Ana Maria T. M. Peliano (Coord.), março 1993, 9. (+ anexos).

Nº 15 - *O Mapa da Fome II: informações sobre a indigência por municípios da federação*. Anna Maria T. M. Peliano (Coord.), maio 1993, 7 p. (+ anexos ).

Nº 16 - *Projeto do Banco Central Independente*, José Romeu de Vasconcelos, maio 1993, 16 p.

Nº 17 - *O Mapa da Fome III: indicadores sobre a indigência no Brasil (classificação absoluta e relativa por municípios)*, Anna Maria T. M. Peliano ( coord.), agosto 1993, 6 p. (+ anexos).

Nº 18 - *Os Estudos de Impactos Ambientais no Brasil: uma análise de sua efetividade*, Severino Soares Agra Filho, outubro 1993, 73 p. (+ anexos).

Nº 19 - *O Mapa da Criança: a indigência entre as crianças e os adolescentes*. Anna Maria T. M. Peliano (coord.), novembro 1993, 16 p. + anexos.

Nº 20 - *O Mapa da Criança II: a indigência entre as crianças e os adolescentes*. Anna Maria T. M. Peliano (coord.), novembro 1993, 6 p. + anexos.

Nº 21 - *Vendedores de Ilusões*, Francisco E. B. de Oliveira e Kaizô Iwakami Beltrão, janeiro 1994, 7 p.

Nº 22 - *Programação Convergente e Controle Social das Ações de Governo*, Ronaldo Coutinho Garcia, fevereiro 1994, 11 p. + anexos.

#### SÉRIE SEMINÁRIOS\*

A Série Seminários tem por objetivo divulgar trabalhos apresentados em seminários promovidos pela DIPES/IPEA.

Nº 01/93 - *Human Resources in the Adjustment Process*, Edward Amadeo (PUC/Rio), Ricardo Paes de Barros (IEI/UFRJ, IUPERJ, DIPES/IPEA, Yale), José Márcio Camargo (PUC/Rio), Rosane S.P. de Mendonça (PUC/Rio, DIPES/IPEA), Valéria Lúcia Pero (IEI/UFRJ, DIPES/IPEA), André Urani (IEI/UFRJ, DIPES/IPEA).

Nº 02/93 - *Nível e Distribuição de Renda Brasil e Macrorregiões, 1979, 1985-89*, Lilian Maria Miller, (IBGE-DEISO).

Nº 03/93 - *Entrepreneurial Risk and Labour Share in Output*, Renato Fragelli Cardoso, (EPGE-FGV).

Nº 04/93 - *Inflação e Desemprego como Determinantes do Nível e da Distribuição da Renda do Trabalho no Brasil Metropolitano; 1982-92*, André Urani, (IEI/UFRJ, DIPES/IPEA).

Nº 05/93 - *Indexação e Regulamentação na Dinâmica do Mercado de Trabalho*, Guilherme Tomás Málaga (FGV-SP).

Nº 06/93 - *Indexação e Inflação de Equilíbrio*, Antônio Fiorêncio (UFF).

Nº 07/93 - *Uma Nova Abordagem do Conflito Distributivo e a Inflação Brasileira*, Jorge Saba Arbach Filho, (UnB).

Nº 08/93 - *Em Busca das Raízes da Pobreza na América Latina*, Ricardo Paes de Barros (DIPES/IPEA, IEI, IUPERJ, YALE), e José Márcio Camargo, (PUC/Rio).

Nº 09/93 - *Human Capital Investment and Poverty*, Heitor Almeida (PUC-Rio) e José Márcio Camargo (PUC/Rio).

Nº 10/93 - *Política de Concorrência e Estratégias Empresariais: Um Estudo da Indústria Automobilística*, Lúcia Helena Salgado (DIPES/IPEA).

Nº 11/93 - *Capital Humano e Custo de Ajustamento*, Ricardo Paes de Barros (DIPES/IPEA, IEI, IUPERJ, YALE), José Carlos Carvalho (YALE UNIVERSITY) e Rosane Silva Pinto de Mendonça (PUC/Rio, DIPES/IPEA).

Nº 12/93 - *A Competitividade das Exportações Brasileiras no Período 1980/99*, Armando Castelar Pinheiro (DIPES/IPEA) e Maria Helena Horta (DIPES/IPEA).

Nº 13/93 - *Quem Ganha o Salário Mínimo no Brasil?*, Lauro Roberto Albrecht Ramos (IPEA/USU) e José Guilherme Almeida Reis (CNI/PUC).

Nº 14/93 - *Medidas de Consumo de Capital Natural no Brasil*, Ronaldo Serôa da Mota (DIPES/IPEA).

Nº 15/93 - *Relações de Trabalho, Educação e Mecanismos de Proteção Social*, Carlos Medeiros (IEI/UFRJ), Cláudio Salm (IEI/UFRJ) e Maria Lúcia Werneck (IEI/UFRJ).

Nº 16/93 - *Returns to Education in Brazil: A Flexible Functional Form Estimation*, José Carlos dos Reis Carvalho (consultor PNUD/YALE UNIVERSITY).

Nº 17/93 - *The Politics of Economics in Brazil*, Wilber Albert Chaffer (Saint Mary's College of California/IUPERJ).

Nº 18/93 - *A Flexibilidade no Mercado de Trabalho: Teoria e Experiências Internacionais*, Carlos Alberto Ramos (UnB/IPEA), agosto 1993.

Nº 19/93 - *Avaliação do Ensino Superior no Brasil*, Jean-Jacques Paul (Institute de Recherche sur L'Economie de L'Education), agosto 1993.

Nº 20/93 - *Inflation, Wage Indexation and the Permanent Income Hypothesis*, Marcelo Neri (Princeton University/UFF), setembro 1993.

Nº 21/93 - *The Role of Education on the Male-Female Wage Gap in Brazil: 1981-1990*, Suzanne Duryea (University of Michigan), setembro 1993.

Nº 22/93 - *Entre a Lógica Particular e a Eficiência Social*, Edward J. Amadeo (PUC/Rio), setembro 1993.

Nº 23/93 - *Geração e Reprodução da Desigualdade de Renda no Brasil*, Ricardo Paes de Barros (IEI/UFRJ, IUPERJ, DIPES/IPEA, YALE UNIVERSITY) e Rosane Silva Pinto de Mendonça (PUC/Rio, DIPES/IPEA), outubro 1993.

Nº 24/93 - *Asymmetric Employment Cycles at the Firm Level*, Gustavo Gonzaga (PUC/Rio), outubro 1993.

Nº 25/93 - *Duração da Pobreza no Brasil*, Ricardo Paes de Barros (IEI/UFRJ, IUPERJ, DIPES/IPEA, YALE UNIVERSITY), Rosane Silva Pinto de Mendonça (PUC/Rio, DIPES/IPEA) e Marcelo Neri (UFF e PRINCETON UNIVERSITY), outubro 1993.

- Nº 26/93 - *Contrato Coletivo, Negociação Coletiva, Competitividade e Crescimento*: Principais Conceitos e Quadro Comparativo. Hans Mathieu (ILDES/FES) e Achim Wachendorfer (ILDES/FES), outubro 1993.
- Nº 27/93 - *Brazilian Women in the Metropolitan Labor Force: A Time Series Study Across Region And Household Status*. Jorge Jatobá (UFPE), novembro 1993.
- Nº 28/93 - *Distribuição Mundial de Renda no Pós-Guerra, Crescimento Econômico e Desigualdade entre Países (1950-1988)*, Regis Bonelli (DIPES/IPEA), novembro 1993.
- Nº 29/93 - *The Informal Sector Demographic Dynamics in Brazil*: Implications from the Age Structure. Eduardo Rios-Neto (CEDEPLAR/UFMG), Simone Wajman (CEDEPLAR/UFMG), Lauro Ramos (DIPES/IPEA), novembro 1993.
- Nº 30/93 - *Demanda Efetiva e Salários: uma Teoria sem Mercado*. Victor Hugo Klagsbrunn (UFF), novembro 1993.
- Nº 31/93 - *Uma Matriz de Contabilidade Social para a Região Nordeste*. André Urani (DIPES/IPEA e IEI/UFRJ) e Ajax Moreira (DIPES/IPEA).
- Nº 32/93 - *Moeda e Inflação: Novas Evidências sobre o Comportamento da Oferta Monetária*. Gerson Pereira Lima (UnB e Casa Civil da Presidência da República), dezembro 1993.
- Nº 01/94 - *Conferência sobre Regulamentação do Mercado de Trabalho no Brasil*. março 1994.
- Nº 02/94 - *As Consequências de Melhorias do Status da Mulher e da Queda de Fertilidade sobre o Desenvolvimento Infantil e a Pobreza Familiar*. Tatiana Velazco, abril 1994.
- Nº 03/94 - *O Impacto do Seguro-Desemprego sobre o Mercado de Trabalho: O Caso Brasileiro*. Danielle Carusi Machado, abril 1994.
- Nº 04/94 - *Desemprego: Aspectos Teóricos e o Caso Brasileiro*. Carlos Henrique Leite Corseuil, abril 1994.
- Nº 05/94 - *Porca Miséria II - As Causas da Pobreza no Brasil*. Ricardo Paes de Barros e José Márcio Camargo, maio 1994.
- Nº 06/94 - *Crescimento da Produtividade e Geração de Emprego na Indústria Brasileira*. André Vilela e Edward Amadeo, maio 1994.
- Nº 07/94 - *II Seminário Nacional: Políticas Econômicas, Pobreza e Trabalho*. Lena Lavinas (coord.) e outros, maio 1994.
- Nº 08/94 - *The Evolution of Welfare, Poverty and Inequality in Brazil over the Last Three Decades: 1960-1990*. Ricardo Paes de Barros e Rosane Mendonça, maio 1994.
- Nº 09/94 - *O IDS e o Desenvolvimento Social nas Grandes Regiões e nos Estados Brasileiros*. Maria Cecília Prates Rodrigues, junho 1994.
- Nº 10/94 - *Um Estudo da População de Altos Rendimentos no Brasil nos Anos Recentes*. Paula de Medeiros Albuquerque, junho 1994.
- Nº 11/94 - *Instituições Trabalhistas e a Dinâmica do Mercado de Trabalho Brasileiro*. agosto 1994.
- Nº 12/94 - *Wage Indexation and the Effects of Money*. Antônio Fiorenco, agosto 1994.
- Nº 13/94 - *Is Poverty the Main Cause of Child Work in Urban Brazil?* Ricardo P. de Barros, Rosane Mendonça e Tatiana Velazco, agosto 1994.
- Nº 14/94 - *Qualificação da Mão-de-Obra e Mercado de Trabalho não Regulamentado*. Reynaldo Fernandes, setembro 1994.
- Nº 15/94 - *A Pedagogia da Repetência*. Sérgio Costa Ribeiro, setembro 1994.
- Nº 16/94 - *A Programmable Automation and Employment Proxis in Brazilian Industry*. Ruy Quadros, outubro 1994.
- Nº 17/94 - *Inflation and Economic Policy Reform: Social Implications in Brazil*. Edward Amadeo e Gustavo Gonzaga, outubro 1994.
- Nº 18/94 - *Pobreza, Estrutura Familiar e Trabalho*. Ricardo Paes de Barros e outros, outubro 1994.
- Nº 19/94 - *Debate sobre Programa de Garantia de Renda Mínima*. organizadores: André Urani e outros, outubro 1994.
- Nº 20/94 - *Debate sobre Política Salarial e Distribuição de Renda*. organizadores: André Urani e outros, outubro 1994.
- Nº 21/94 - *Participação Feminina na PEA no Brasil: Elementos para projeções de níveis e padrões*. Simone Wajman, novembro 1994.
- Nº 22/94 - *Câmaras Setoriais - Notas sobre sua Constituição, Quadro Atual e Perspectivas*. Ivan Gonçalves Ribeiro Guimarães, dezembro 1994.

\*Anteriormente chamada de "Seminários sobre estudos sociais e do trabalho".

---

## PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT

### **Coordination**

Cláudio Passos de Oliveira

### **Supervision**

Everson da Silva Moura

Reginaldo da Silva Domingos

### **Typesetting**

Bernar José Vieira

Cristiano Ferreira de Araújo

Daniella Silva Nogueira

Danilo Leite de Macedo Tavares

Diego André Souza Santos

Jeovah Herculano Szervinsk Junior

Leonardo Hideki Higa

### **Cover design**

Luís Cláudio Cardoso da Silva

### **Graphic design**

Renato Rodrigues Buenos

*The manuscripts in languages other than Portuguese  
published herein have not been proofread.*

---

### **Ipea Bookstore**

SBS – Quadra 1 – Bloco J – Ed. BNDES, Térreo

70076-900 – Brasília – DF

Brazil

Tel.: + 55 (61) 3315 5336

E-mail: [livraria@ipea.gov.br](mailto:livraria@ipea.gov.br)







### **Ipea's mission**

Enhance public policies that are essential to Brazilian development by producing and disseminating knowledge and by advising the state in its strategic decisions.



**ipea** Institute for Applied  
Economic Research

Secretariat of  
Strategic Affairs

