

What are the immediate effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on the Brazilian Economic Classes?

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Executive Summary – Preliminary Version

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FGV Social

Abstract:

An empirical assessment on Brazilian economic classes based on factual data collected during the Covid-19 pandemic shows that the number of poor Brazilians has decreased by 13.1 million individuals between 2019 and July 2020 (considering poor those individuals with per capita income below ½ minimum wage). This represented an impressive fall of 20.69% in poverty rates, steeper than in previous periods of social boom in the country, such as after monetary stabilization plans (e.g. the Cruzado plan in 1986 and the Real plan in 1994). At the other end of the income distribution, the upper income range comprising people with at least two minimum wages per capita has diminished by 5.8 million people during the pandemic. The combination of the changes observed at the basis and the top of the distribution – in addition to the population growth in this period - led to an increase in the intermediary income group. Thus, the middle-income segment in Brazil has grown by approximately 20.5 million people, almost half of Argentina's population. The reductions observed in both ends of the distribution occurred due to the combination of the negative economic effects of the pandemic with the measures taken by the government to mitigate them, such as the implementation of an Emergency Grant targeted at the poor, as well as due to the growing number of Brazilians (1.6 million). We also noticed a larger poverty reduction in the North and Northeast regions, which contain the highest share of beneficiaries of the Emergency Grant.

In addition to these income changes, the PNAD Covid of July 2020 analyses people's behaviour concerning the pandemic. The poorest segment of the population, which is eligible to the Emergency Grant offered by the government, presents the highest rates of social isolation, for example, 27.8% of the individuals in this group remained strictly isolated and 48.3% only left their homes in case of necessity – rates that are 4 or 5 percentage points higher when compared to the total population. These results suggest that the Emergency Grant has affected not only the income of the target population but also their behaviour, addressing the social distancing challenge imposed by the pandemic. However, the Emergency Grant is not fiscally sustainable.

Executive Summary

Since March 2020 Brazil has been suffering from the Covid-19 pandemic and now there is a vast amount of data available to accurately estimate its impacts. In particular, the PNAD Covid household survey, which is organized by IBGE (Brazilian National Institute of Geography and Statistics), assembles different information from the population, such as health, labor status, education, loans, grants, etc. These information are available from May 2020 onwards in weekly reports, offering data comparable to an usual PNADC (Continuous National Survey by Household Sample) monthly report. Every month, the IBGE also discloses consolidated tables presenting individual microdata. However, these results do not cover information concerning all sources of per capita household income, thus hindering our capacity of estimating usual poverty and inequality indicators based on income. The challenge is to compare data gathered before the pandemic and after it has reached the country. Different scholars have been trying to address this issue by simulating income changes from 2019 onwards based on available information on how different government's programmes designed to mitigate the pandemic's effects work and probably affect the income distribution, for instance the Emergency Grant and the Suspension of Job Contracts. In this executive summary we present tables and graphs with data for different income ranges based on the minimum wage, which were implicitly disclosed by the IBGE only in July 2020, as a proxy for different economic classes. Our goal is to develop tables that are comparable in time using equivalent income ranges in real terms.

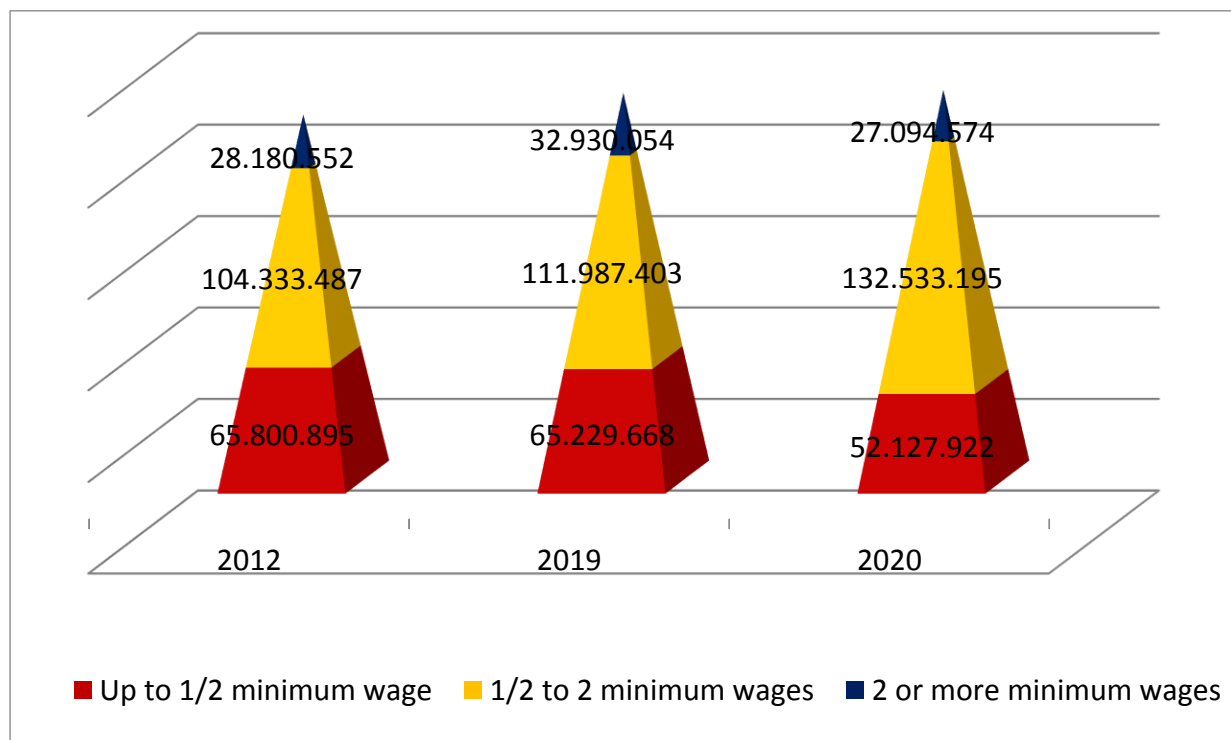
The main goal here is to analyse the levels and changes observed for the population according to different income ranges before and after the pandemic has reached the country. The graphs and tables below offer a first look at the evidence by dividing the population in three different per capita income brackets and presenting the estimated changes for each group.¹ The first bracket represents people with per capita income less than ½ minimum wage, which can be seen as a proxy for the number of poor individuals in Brazil. For example, this income range is used as eligibility criterion for registering people at the Single Registry for Social Programmes (*CadÚnico*) and it also corresponds to the main income threshold used by the government to select the beneficiaries of the Emergency Grant. This group comprises 52.1 million Brazilians in July 2020, around 24.62% of the population. In 2019, the same group reached 65.2 million people or 31.04% of the population. In other words, the poverty head count decreased by 20.69% in this period, meaning that 13.1 million Brazilians surpassed the poverty line.

Now let us complete the assessment for the other income ranges. There was a reduction of 18.35% in the number of people at the upper income bracket of the distribution, comprising people with per capita income equal or higher than 2 minimum wages, going from 15.67% of the population in 2019 to 12.80% in July 2020, which corresponds to losing 5.8 million Brazilians. Consequently, the movements observed in both ends of the income distribution – in addition to the population growth in this period (1.6 million people) - led to an increase of 20.5 million people in the intermediary group, which represents almost half of the Argentinian

¹ In the appendix we present more income brackets and the relationship between total and per capita income estimates. It is worth noting that our estimates for economic classes only consider effective members of the household, thereby eliminating domestic employees and other distant relatives.

population. This income segment goes from 1/2 minimum wage up to 2 minimum wages and represents 62.59% of the population in 2020, a 17.45% increase in relation to 2019, when it covered 53.29% of the population.

Population divided by different classes of per capita household income based on the minimum wage

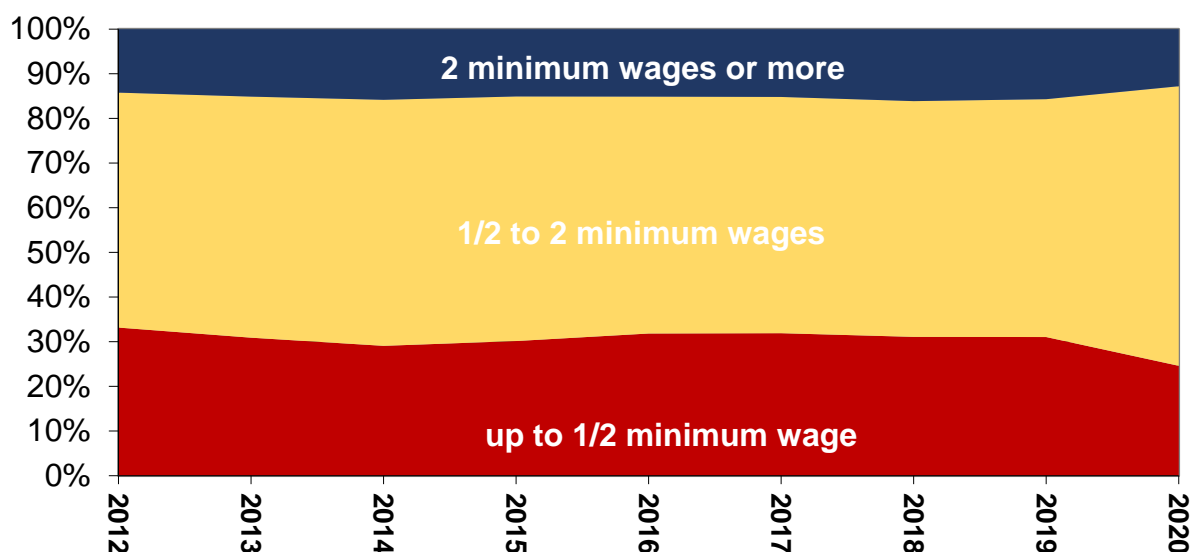


Source: FGV Social using data from Annual PNADC/IBGE and PNAD Covid/IBGE

Share of people by different classes of per capita household income based on the minimum wage

Aggregated Classes	2012	2019	2020
Up to 1/2 minimum wage	33.18%	31.04%	24.62%
1/2 to 2 minimum wages	52.61%	53.29%	62.59%
2 or more minimum wages	14.21%	15.67%	12.80%

Evolution of the share of people in each class of per capita household income based on the minimum wage



Source: FGV Social using data from Annual PNADC/IBGE and PNAD Covid/IBGE

Regional Changes – we also developed estimates following a regional approach. The largest relative poverty fall (people with per capita income up to 1/2 minimum wage) were observed in the Northeast (-28.7%) and North (-25.12%) regions, while the smallest reductions were seen at the South (-9.32%) and Southeast (-9.67%) regions. The Center-West (-17.01%) is at an intermediary place when compared to the abovementioned regions’ poverty statistics.

In order to understand the reasons behind these regional changes it is necessary to go back to the 2019 PNADC so to identify in each region the possible number of beneficiaries of the Emergency Grant offered by the government during the pandemic. In first place, the aforementioned changes in poverty can be explained by the higher importance of the income from the *Bolsa Família* programme (Family Grant) in monthly per capita terms in the Northeast (R\$ 16.6) and North (R\$ 14.7) regions when compared to the South (R\$ 2.64) and Southeast (R\$ 3.94) regions. Finally, we assess the presence of informal workers, also known as the “invisible” people, who were also part of the target public of the Emergency Grant. The share of workers who did not contribute to Social Security (i.e. work in the informal economy) also followed the above mentioned pattern of regional changes: being massively present at Northeast (52.24%) and North (56.78%) regions but less relevant for the economies of the South (25.22%) and Southeast (30.41%) regions. Again, the Center-West is located at an intermediary place.

The Emergency Grant coverage ratio shows that 44.1% of all Brazilian households have been receiving this income transfer. The ratio is higher for the North (60.6%) and Northeast (59.6%) regions and lower for the South (30.9%) and Southeast (37.2%) regions. In this case, the estimate for the Center-West (41.9%) region is relatively more similar to the latter.

Share of people by different classes of per capita household income based on the minimum wage

Regional levels and changes (%)

Changes between 2019 and 2020	Total	North	Northeast	Southeast	South	Center
Up to 1/2 minimum wage	-20.69%	-25.12%	-28.71%	-9.67%	-9.32%	-17.01%
1/2 to 2 minimum wages	17.45%	32.11%	38.34%	10.52%	7.23%	12.16%
2 or more minimum wages	-18.35%	-12.30%	-16.41%	-20.75%	-14.87%	-17.22%

Level - July 2020 (%)	Total	North	Northeast	Southeast	South	Center
Up to 1/2 minimum wage	24.62	37.49	36.34	19.12	13.97	18.56
1/2 to 2 minimum wages	62.59	55.69	57.29	65.05	68.00	65.56
2 or more minimum wages	12.80	6.82	6.37	15.83	18.04	15.89

Level - 2019 (%)	Total	North	Northeast	Southeast	South	Center
Up to 1/2 minimum wage	31.04	50.07	50.98	21.17	15.40	22.36
1/2 to 2 minimum wages	53.29	42.15	41.41	58.86	63.41	58.45
2 or more minimum wages	15.67	7.78	7.62	19.97	21.19	19.19

Level - 2012 (%)	Total	North	Northeast	Southeast	South	Center
Up to 1/2 minimum wage	33.18	50.16	54.56	22.38	18.34	24.59
1/2 to 2 minimum wages	52.61	41.88	39.05	59.11	62.76	58.50
2 or more minimum wages	14.21	7.96	6.38	18.51	18.90	16.91

Source: FGV Social using data from Annual PNADC/IBGE and PNAD Covid/IBGE

When assessing the changes in economic classes and poverty by Unit of the Federation (also called Brazilian States), as presented in the following tables, we notice that the largest reductions in poverty between 2019 and July 2020 were found in Tocantins (-36.08%), Pernambuco (-32.45%) and Mato Grosso do Sul (-31.56%), while richest Units of the Federation with fewer groups eligible to the Emergency Grant were not able to protect their respective population from the negative effects of the pandemics, given the increase in poverty, for example, in São Paulo (3.83%), Rio Grande do Sul (2.47%) and the Federal District (2.37%).

Share of people by different classes of per capita household income based on the minimum wage

Levels and changes for Units of the Federation – Initial Part of the Table (%)

Changes between 2019 and 2020	RO	AC	AM	RR	PA	AP	TO	MA	PI	CE	RN	PB	PE	AL
Up to 1/2 minimum wage	-30,73%	-27,04%	-16,45%	-11,51%	-29,27%	-8,75%	-36,08%	-27,72%	-25,63%	-27,53%	-27,15%	-29,97%	-32,45%	-29,72%
1/2 to 2 minimum wages	20,48%	37,22%	26,99%	19,74%	39,01%	16,81%	34,39%	48,47%	32,50%	34,09%	32,49%	37,95%	41,19%	45,58%
2 or more minimum wages	-22,39%	-18,36%	-18,00%	-23,90%	-3,06%	-22,59%	-9,96%	-14,66%	-11,71%	-15,78%	-15,75%	-12,24%	-9,68%	-12,48%
Level - July 2020 (%)	RO	AC	AM	RR	PA	AP	TO	MA	PI	CE	RN	PB	PE	AL
Up to 1/2 minimum wage	21,67	36,52	45,72	42,75	37,62	47,12	26,96	43,52	37,66	35,51	32,83	34,93	33,81	39,71
1/2 to 2 minimum wages	70,25	55,99	48,38	48,79	55,99	45,78	63,54	52,81	55,99	57,74	57,34	57,84	58,37	55,67
2 or more minimum wages	8,07	7,47	5,88	8,33	6,33	7,10	9,50	3,61	6,27	6,69	9,82	7,18	7,77	4,60
Level - 2019 (%)	RO	AC	AM	RR	PA	AP	TO	MA	PI	CE	RN	PB	PE	AL
Up to 1/2 minimum wage	31,28	50,05	54,72	48,31	53,19	51,64	42,18	60,21	50,64	49,00	45,06	49,88	50,06	56,50
1/2 to 2 minimum wages	58,31	40,80	38,10	40,75	40,28	39,19	47,28	35,57	42,26	43,06	43,28	41,93	41,34	38,24
2 or more minimum wages	10,40	9,15	7,17	10,95	6,53	9,17	10,55	4,23	7,10	7,94	11,66	8,18	8,60	5,26
Level - 2012 (%)	RO	AC	AM	RR	PA	AP	TO	MA	PI	CE	RN	PB	PE	AL
Up to 1/2 minimum wage	38,26	52,25	51,98	40,32	52,71	50,50	46,75	62,72	53,59	55,55	49,79	52,26	52,68	58,64
1/2 to 2 minimum wages	52,39	38,89	39,65	45,79	40,48	39,74	44,71	34,30	41,85	37,84	44,24	42,19	39,15	36,94
2 or more minimum wages	9,35	8,86	8,37	13,88	6,81	9,75	8,54	2,97	4,57	6,61	5,96	5,54	8,17	4,42

Share of people by different classes of per capita household income based on the minimum wage

Levels and changes for Units of the Federation – Final Part of the Table (%)

Changes between 2019 and 2020	SE	BA	MG	ES	RJ	SP	PR	SC	RS	MS	MT	GO	DF
Up to 1/2 minimum wage	-27,79%	-28,29%	-22,20%	-18,77%	-16,94%	3,83%	-20,57%	-3,16%	2,47%	-31,56%	-18,72%	-17,38%	2,37%
1/2 to 2 minimum wages	39,24%	36,27%	13,27%	16,39%	15,30%	7,02%	9,62%	7,46%	4,62%	15,44%	11,18%	11,74%	10,32%
2 or more minimum wages	-17,29%	-25,02%	-17,22%	-29,71%	-19,04%	-21,76%	-10,75%	-20,98%	-14,69%	-15,74%	-18,76%	-19,72%	-14,59%
Level - July 2020 (%)	SE	BA	MG	ES	RJ	SP	PR	SC	RS	MS	MT	GO	DF
Up to 1/2 minimum wage	36,52	35,14	20,16	21,33	20,14	18,05	15,08	10,71	14,89	14,40	17,74	20,95	17,56
1/2 to 2 minimum wages	55,65	59,07	68,63	67,66	62,01	64,25	67,77	71,76	65,78	70,60	69,60	67,77	50,91
2 or more minimum wages	7,82	5,74	11,18	10,98	17,79	17,66	17,13	17,51	19,28	15,00	12,65	11,23	31,34
Level - 2019 (%)	SE	BA	MG	ES	RJ	SP	PR	SC	RS	MS	MT	GO	DF
Up to 1/2 minimum wage	50,57	49,00	25,91	26,26	24,25	17,38	18,99	11,06	14,53	21,04	21,83	25,36	17,15
1/2 to 2 minimum wages	39,97	43,35	60,59	58,13	53,78	60,04	61,82	66,78	62,88	61,16	62,60	60,65	46,15
2 or more minimum wages	9,45	7,65	13,51	15,62	21,97	22,57	19,19	22,16	22,60	17,80	15,57	13,99	36,70
Level - 2012 (%)	SE	BA	MG	ES	RJ	SP	PR	SC	RS	MS	MT	GO	DF
Up to 1/2 minimum wage	51,06	52,86	29,09	27,16	25,84	17,50	20,16	14,40	18,90	25,58	25,44	25,98	19,48
1/2 to 2 minimum wages	38,88	39,79	58,20	58,05	56,23	60,74	62,00	65,31	61,98	61,41	61,28	60,93	46,93
2 or more minimum wages	10,07	7,35	12,71	14,78	17,93	21,77	17,83	20,28	19,12	13,01	13,29	13,08	33,58

Source: FGV Social using data from Annual PNADC/IBGE and PNAD Covid/IBGE

People’s Behavior and the Mitigation of the Covid-19 pandemic’s effects

In addition to these income changes, the PNAD Covid of July 2020 analyses people’s behaviour concerning the pandemic by different income brackets. The first item is social distancing measures, in which the poorest segment of the population, in particular those eligible to the Emergency Grant offered by the government, presented the highest rates of social isolation. In the income group comprising people with per capita income up to ½ minimum wage, around 27.8% of the individuals remained strictly isolated and 48.3% only left their homes in case of necessity. These same statistics for the total population were 23.3% and 43.6%, respectively. These results suggest that the Emergency Grant has impacted not only the income of the target population but also their behaviour, addressing the social distancing challenge imposed by the pandemic. Unfortunately, the Emergency Grant is not fiscally sustainable.

Social Distancing – Measures taken to reduce social contact by Income Class

	Up to 1/2 minimum wage	1/2 to 1 minimum wage	1 to 2 minimum wages	2 to 4 minimum wages	4 or more minimum wages	Total
Did not do any social restriction measure	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.6	2.0
Reduced social contact but kept going out and/or receiving visitors	20.9	30.5	37.6	35.5	31.5	30.5
Only left their home in cases of necessity	48.3	43.4	39.7	41.8	45.9	43.6
Remained strictly isolated	27.8	23.5	20.3	20.1	20.4	23.3

Source: FGV Social using data from PNAD Covid/IBGE

Another item analysed here was the use of cleaning products, such as soap and detergent, hand sanitizer, mask and disposable gloves, sanitary water and other sanitizers. Despite depending on individual action, family’s purchasing power and household’s consumption habits, the usage rates for all cleaning items – except disposable gloves – reached 92% or more for all income brackets. As expected, the poorest segment of the population registered the lowest usage rates.

Usage of Cleaning Products - Measures taken to reduce social contact by Income Class

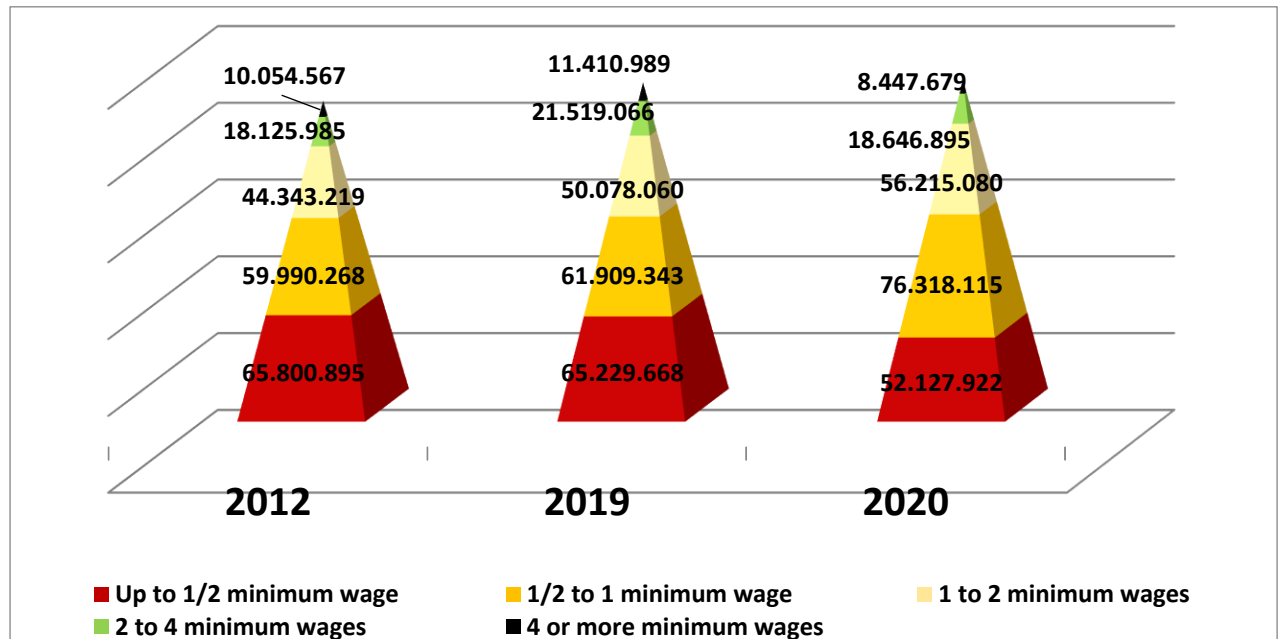
	Up to 1/2 minimum wage	1/2 to 1 minimum wage	1 to 2 minimum wages	2 to 4 minimum wages	4 or more minimum wages	Total
Soap and Detergent	99.2	99.5	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.6
Hand Sanitizer	92.2	95.4	96.7	98.5	99.1	95.8
Masks	98.9	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.7	99.3
Disposable Gloves	32.4	39.0	46.0	56.3	61.2	43.2
Sanitary water or other sanitizer	96.9	98.1	98.3	99.1	99.0	98.1

Source: FGV Social using data from PNAD Covid/IBGE

APPENDIX: Estimates according to five different per capita income ranges (5 brackets based on the minimum wage)

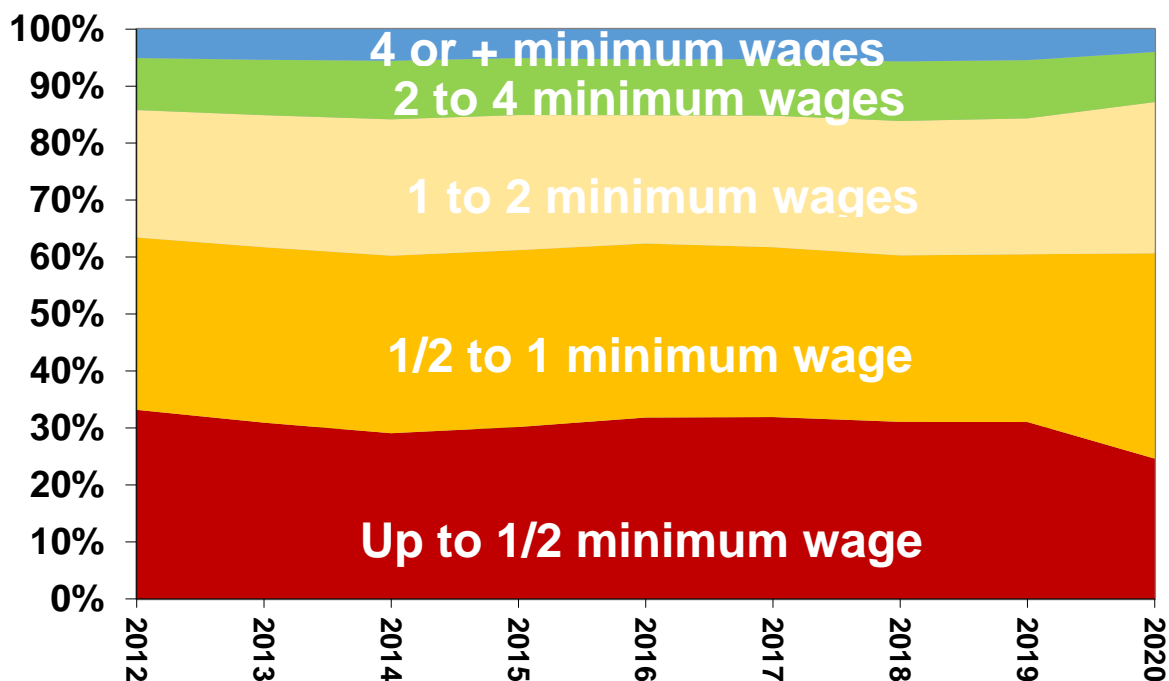
For the sake of simplicity, throughout the text we have only used three income brackets that better describe institutional aspects and synthesize the observed changes. Now, we present our main estimates according to five different income ranges.

Population Pyramid by Economic Classes



Source: FGV Social using data from Annual PNADC/IBGE and PNAD Covid/IBGE

Evolution of the economic classes based on the minimum wage



Source: FGV Social using data from Annual PNADC/IBGE and PNAD Covid/IBGE

Share of people by different classes of per capita household income based on the minimum wage

Regional levels and changes (%)

Changes between 2019 and 2020	Total	North	Northeast	Southeast	South	Center
Up to 1/2 minimum wage	-20.69%	-25.12%	-28.71%	-9.67%	-9.32%	-17.01%
1/2 to 1 minimum wage	22.34%	33.49%	37.63%	16.97%	7.80%	15.37%
1 to 2 minimum wages	11.40%	29.36%	39.93%	3.85%	6.74%	8.35%
2 to 4 minimum wages	-14.01%	-2.28%	-9.26%	-18.28%	-8.01%	-15.58%
4 or more minimum wages	-26.53%	-34.24%	-30.21%	-25.09%	-29.86%	-20.30%

Level - July 2020 (%)	Total	North	Northeast	Southeast	South	Center
Up to 1/2 minimum wage	24.62	37.49	36.34	19.12	13.97	18.56
1/2 to 1 minimum wage	36.04	37.54	39.25	34.99	31.81	36.63
1 to 2 minimum wages	26.55	18.15	18.04	30.06	36.18	28.93
2 to 4 minimum wages	8.81	5.22	4.56	10.41	13.37	10.59
4 or more minimum wages	3.99	1.60	1.81	5.42	4.66	5.30

Level – 2019 (%)	Total	North	Northeast	Southeast	South	Center
Up to 1/2 minimum wage	31.04	50.07	50.98	21.17	15.4	22.36
1/2 to 1 minimum wage	29.46	28.12	28.52	29.91	29.51	31.75
1 to 2 minimum wages	23.83	14.03	12.89	28.95	33.9	26.7
2 to 4 minimum wages	10.24	5.34	5.02	12.74	14.54	12.54
4 or more minimum wages	5.43	2.44	2.6	7.23	6.65	6.65

Level – 2012 (%)	Total	North	Northeast	Southeast	South	Center
Up to 1/2 minimum wage	33.18	50.16	54.56	22.38	18.34	24.59
1/2 to 1 minimum wage	30.25	27.35	27.66	31.41	31.57	33.97
1 to 2 minimum wages	22.36	14.53	11.39	27.7	31.19	24.53
2 to 4 minimum wages	9.14	5.42	4.01	11.74	13.01	10.17
4 or more minimum wages	5.07	2.54	2.37	6.77	5.89	6.74

Source: FGV Social using data from Annual PNADC/IBGE and PNAD Covid/IBGE

Our assessment on economic classes can benefit from total household income estimates, in other words, it can benefit from the product between the per capita household income and the number of people living in the household. We estimate the latter by using the average number of people in each income bracket.

Total household income brackets	Number of people by income bracket	Total household income (R\$) Lower Bound
Up to 1/2 minimum wage	4.46	0
1/2 to 1 minimum wage	3.41	2330
1 to 2 minimum wages	2.86	7127
2 to 4 minimum wages	2.70	11286

Source: FGV Social using data from Annual PNADC/IBGE and PNAD Covid/IBGE

**Share of people by different classes of per capita household income based on the minimum wage
Levels and changes for Units of the Federation – Initial Part of the Table (%)**

Change between 2019 and 2020	RO	AC	AM	RR	PA	AP	TO	MA	PI	CE	RN	PB	PE	AL
Up to 1/2 minimum wage	-30.73%	-27.04%	-16.45%	-11.51%	-29.27%	-8.75%	-36.08%	-27.72%	-25.63%	-27.53%	-27.15%	-29.97%	-32.45%	-29.72%
1/2 to 1 minimum wage	20.36%	47.05%	34.35%	37.53%	36.06%	30.10%	30.08%	49.43%	29.68%	32.56%	37.58%	36.79%	38.85%	49.32%
1 to 2 minimum wages	20.66%	19.97%	12.54%	-6.46%	45.64%	-7.50%	43.24%	45.93%	39.04%	37.57%	23.22%	40.43%	46.41%	36.30%
2 to 4 minimum wages	-14.18%	-18.68%	-5.06%	-10.51%	10.85%	-13.71%	-9.72%	-13.28%	-4.93%	-13.65%	-13.70%	-9.55%	1.84%	-21.11%
4 or more minimum wages	-47.91%	-17.58%	-41.88%	-48.60%	-31.78%	-49.89%	-10.49%	-19.38%	-25.24%	-19.92%	-20.47%	-17.38%	-29.50%	13.54%

Level – July 2020 (%)	RO	AC	AM	RR	PA	AP	TO	MA	PI	CE	RN	PB	PE	AL
Up to 1/2 minimum wage	21.67	36.52	45.72	42.75	37.62	47.12	26.96	43.52	37.66	35.51	32.83	34.93	33.81	39.71
1/2 to 1 minimum wage	43.50	38.22	33.92	33.38	37.91	32.97	41.38	38.49	38.31	39.58	38.44	39.12	39.57	40.68
1 to 2 minimum wages	26.75	17.77	14.46	15.41	18.09	12.81	22.16	14.32	17.69	18.16	18.90	18.72	18.80	14.99
2 to 4 minimum wages	6.75	5.29	4.41	6.35	4.88	5.97	6.57	2.84	4.50	4.52	7.02	4.86	5.54	3.12
4 or more minimum wages	1.32	2.18	1.46	1.98	1.45	1.13	2.93	0.77	1.77	2.16	2.81	2.32	2.23	1.49

Level – 2019 (%)	RO	AC	AM	RR	PA	AP	TO	MA	PI	CE	RN	PB	PE	AL
Up to 1/2 minimum wage	31.28	50.05	54.72	48.31	53.19	51.64	42.18	60.21	50.64	49	45.06	49.88	50.06	56.5
1/2 to 1 minimum wage	36.14	25.99	25.25	24.27	27.86	25.34	31.81	25.76	29.54	29.86	27.94	28.6	28.5	27.24
1 to 2 minimum wages	22.17	14.81	12.85	16.48	12.42	13.85	15.47	9.81	12.72	13.2	15.34	13.33	12.84	11
2 to 4 minimum wages	7.87	6.51	4.65	7.1	4.4	6.92	7.28	3.27	4.73	5.24	8.13	5.37	5.44	3.95
4 or more minimum wages	2.53	2.64	2.52	3.85	2.13	2.25	3.27	0.96	2.37	2.7	3.53	2.81	3.16	1.31

Level – 2012 (%)	RO	AC	AM	RR	PA	AP	TO	MA	PI	CE	RN	PB	PE	AL
Up to 1/2 minimum wage	38.26	52.25	51.98	40.32	52.71	50.5	46.75	62.72	53.59	55.55	49.79	52.26	52.68	58.64
1/2 to 1 minimum wage	31.92	24.67	26.33	27.59	26.79	25.47	30.11	25.32	29.89	27.5	30.78	29.55	27.15	26.71
1 to 2 minimum wages	20.47	14.22	13.32	18.2	13.69	14.27	14.6	8.98	11.96	10.34	13.46	12.64	12	10.23
2 to 4 minimum wages	6.58	6.25	4.92	8.87	4.8	7.61	6.18	2.01	3.15	4.33	3.97	3.38	4.52	3.11
4 or more minimum wages	2.77	2.61	3.45	5.01	2.01	2.14	2.36	0.96	1.42	2.28	1.99	2.16	3.65	1.31

Share of people by different classes of per capita household income based on the minimum wage

Levels and changes for Units of the Federation – Final Part of the Table (%)

Change between 2019 and 2020	SE	BA	MG	ES	RJ	SP	PR	SC	RS	MS	MT	GO	DF
Up to 1/2 minimum wage	-27.79%	-28.29%	-22.20%	-18.77%	-16.94%	3.83%	-20.57%	-3.16%	2.47%	-31.56%	-18.72%	-17.38%	2.37%
1/2 to 1 minimum wage	37.06%	34.56%	16.98%	18.75%	23.48%	14.20%	12.06%	9.49%	2.12%	14.58%	14.54%	15.11%	17.76%
1 to 2 minimum wages	44.17%	39.86%	8.58%	13.18%	6.28%	0.56%	7.20%	5.97%	6.75%	16.45%	7.10%	7.52%	2.97%
2 to 4 minimum wages	11.13%	-13.16%	-12.30%	-20.81%	-12.66%	-21.68%	-3.19%	-16.96%	-6.02%	-14.15%	-14.64%	-18.16%	-13.71%
4 or more minimum wages	-49.49%	-46.27%	-27.80%	-43.75%	-27.71%	-21.91%	-25.81%	-32.83%	-31.98%	-19.14%	-30.66%	-24.07%	-15.57%

Level – July 2020 (%)	SE	BA	MG	ES	RJ	SP	PR	SC	RS	MS	MT	GO	DF
Up to 1/2 minimum wage	36.52	35.14	20.16	21.33	20.14	18.05	15.08	10.71	14.89	14.40	17.74	20.95	17.56
1/2 to 1 minimum wage	38.01	39.44	39.58	39.77	34.82	32.47	34.57	30.91	29.57	37.97	39.31	38.85	26.98
1 to 2 minimum wages	17.65	19.64	29.06	27.89	27.19	31.79	33.20	40.85	36.21	32.63	30.29	28.92	23.93
2 to 4 minimum wages	5.58	4.26	8.09	7.57	11.06	11.49	12.36	13.74	14.15	10.41	9.88	8.43	16.62
4 or more minimum wages	2.24	1.47	3.10	3.41	6.73	6.17	4.76	3.77	5.13	4.59	2.77	2.80	14.72

Level – 2019 (%)	SE	BA	MG	ES	RJ	SP	PR	SC	RS	MS	MT	GO	DF
Up to 1/2 minimum wage	50.57	49	25.91	26.26	24.25	17.38	18.99	11.06	14.53	21.04	21.83	25.36	17.15
1/2 to 1 minimum wage	27.73	29.31	33.83	33.49	28.2	28.43	30.85	28.23	28.96	33.14	34.32	33.75	22.91
1 to 2 minimum wages	12.24	14.04	26.76	24.64	25.58	31.61	30.97	38.55	33.92	28.02	28.28	26.9	23.24
2 to 4 minimum wages	5.02	4.91	9.22	9.56	12.66	14.67	12.77	16.55	15.06	12.12	11.57	10.3	19.26
4 or more minimum wages	4.43	2.74	4.29	6.06	9.31	7.9	6.42	5.61	7.54	5.68	4	3.69	17.44

Level – 2012 (%)	SE	BA	MG	ES	RJ	SP	PR	SC	RS	MS	MT	GO	DF
Up to 1/2 minimum wage	51.06	52.86	29.09	27.16	25.84	17.5	20.16	14.4	18.9	25.58	25.44	25.98	19.48
1/2 to 1 minimum wage	27.26	27.72	33.64	34.57	31.69	29.99	32.19	30.42	31.63	35.76	36.71	35.44	25.72
1 to 2 minimum wages	11.62	12.07	24.56	23.48	24.54	30.75	29.81	34.89	30.35	25.65	24.57	25.49	21.21
2 to 4 minimum wages	6.53	4.65	8.82	10.25	11.12	13.48	12.4	15.16	12.33	9.15	8.82	9.18	14.95
4 or more minimum wages	3.54	2.7	3.89	4.53	6.81	8.29	5.43	5.12	6.79	3.86	4.47	3.9	18.63

Source: FGV Social using data from Annual PNADC/IBGE and PNAD Covid/IBGE

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