

ANNEX I

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I. ABSTRACT

Title	<i>Quality-of-life loss and socioeconomic performance in Brazil</i>
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Topic	<i>Multidimensional poverty</i>

IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics) presents the new methodologies and statistics on quality-of-life loss in Brazil. Such statistics are classified as experimental because of their originality and are open to debate with information producers and academia. For the creation and calculation of the new statistics, the texts by Tsui (1995, 2002), Chakravarty and D'Ambrosio (2006), Stiglitz et al (2009), Oliveira (2010), Alkire and Foster (2011), OECD (2015), UNICEF (2018) and UNPD (2019) were of special importance. A well-known IBGE survey on household budgets and living conditions (POF 2017-2018) was used to obtain a wide set of non-monetary (and also subjective) indicators that belong to the different **dimensions**: *Housing; Access to public utility services; Health and food; Education; Access to financial services and standard of living; Transport and leisure*. From the individual loss (measured as a convex function of the many indicators), a multidimensional index for quality-of-life loss is defined and presented, as well as a second index that measures socioeconomic performance. The interpretation and properties of these indices allow us to compare different parts of the population (subgroups) defined by geographic location, family composition, disposable income, etc. In this way, new inequalities are identified and in which subgroups of the population are concentrated the greatest losses in quality-of-life. The contributions of each **dimension**, for Brazil as a whole and for different parts of the population, are also evaluated. What reveals different challenges, as well as the importance of an integrated and multidimensional view on quality-of-life and socioeconomic performance. Next step is to calculate these indexes with previous editions of the survey (POF 2002-2003 and POF 2008-2009), to identify changes over time.