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ÍNDICE DE PROGRESSO SOCIAL

2026

QUALITY OF LIFE IN BRAZIL'S 5.570 MUNICIPALITIES

INSTITUTO IPS · SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE · Imazon · AMAZÔNIA 2030 · Fundación Avina · CENTRO DE EMPREENDEDORISMO DA AMAZÔNIA

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Brazil Social Progress Index 2026

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INTRODUCTION

The Social Progress Index (SPI) is a tool that measures the social and environmental performance of territories at all geographical levels (countries, states, municipalities and even communities). The SPI is an index developed by the Social Progress Imperative (SPI) organization, which has been coordinating the annual publication of the index for 170 countries since 2014. There are also initiatives to develop the index on a subnational scale in the European Union and in different countries such as Mexico, India, the United States of America and the United Kingdom. These initiatives were inspired by the Amazon SPI, pioneered by the Amazon Institute of People and the Environment (Imazon) since 2014. In 2024, again under the leadership of Imazon, SPI Brazil became the largest initiative ever carried out in the world to generate the index on a sub-national scale.

SPI Brazil 2026 is the third report released (following the 2024 and 2025 editions) covering all 5,570 Brazilian municipalities[1], its 26 states and the Federal District. The SPI Brazil is updated annually, making it possible to compare the socio-environmental performance of municipalities over time. Measuring the social aspect of municipalities on an annual basis

[1] In addition to the SPI calculated for all 5,568 municipalities, our analysis also includes the federal capital Brasília (DF) and the district of Fernando de Noronha (PE), in accordance with IBGE's (2024) municipal classification. Furthermore, it was not possible to include in SPI Brazil 2026 the municipality of Boa Esperança do Norte (MT), which was established only in 2025, as there is not yet sufficient data to calculate its SPI.

is essential to identify changes and trends and contribute to the improvement of public policies and local public management.

The SPI has emerged to complement economic development measures, recognizing that economic growth alone, without social progress, often leads to environmental degradation, increased inequality and social conflicts. The SPI directly measures outcomes and has been used for strategic planning, evaluating programs and improving public policies. The index also serves as a compass to guide private social investments.

The SPI Brazil 2026 is made up of 57 social and environmental indicators from public sources. These indicators have been aggregated into a general index with a score from 0 to 100. In turn, this general index is divided into indexes for three dimensions of social progress (Basic Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing and Opportunities), and 12 components within the dimensions (Nutrition & Medical Care, Water & Sanitation, Housing, Safety, Basic Education, Information & Communications, Health, Environmental Quality, Rights & Voice, Freedom & Choice, Inclusive Society and Advanced Education).

SPI Brazil reflects the diversity of a country of continental dimensions, revealing its socio-environmental situation on a municipal scale. Brazil, the 5th largest country in the world, is organized into a federation made up of 26 states, the Federal District and 5,570 municipalities[2]. According to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) 2025 Population Estimates (EstimaPop), the Brazilian population totals approximately 213.4 million inhabitants. A municipality is the smallest federal unit which has political, administrative and financial autonomy. The

> “The SPI directly measures outcomes and has been used for strategic planning, evaluating programs and improving public policies.”

[2] According to IBGE’s (2024) municipal classification.

municipal sphere has important competencies such as basic sanitation, road infrastructure (including paving, signage, and maintenance), creation and conservation of parks and arborization, urban transportation and public lighting. The municipality also shares education, health and environmental services with other federal spheres (states and the Union).

Among the main results of the research, we highlight:

- Brazil achieved an average score (63.40) on a scale ranging from 0 to 100, with subtle progress between 2025 and 2026.
- Among the dimensions of the SPI Brazil 2026, Basic Needs achieved the best overall average score (74.58). Foundations of Wellbeing scored 68.81, while Opportunities had the lowest result (46.82) – a pattern observed in the SPI Brazil 2024 and 2025 publications.
- Among the 12 components of the SPI Brazil 2026, Housing achieved the highest average score (87.95), followed by Information & Communications (79.81); the latter showed the highest increase compared to SPI Brazil 2025. The lowest results were found in the Opportunities dimension: Rights & Voice (39.14), Advanced Education (45.97) and Inclusive Society (47.22).
- Both Health and Inclusive Society components show a slight consecutive decline since the first publication of SPI Brazil, in 2024[3]. These components address whether Brazilians live healthy lives and whether no one is excluded from the opportunity to be a contributing member of society.
- States in the Legal Amazon region have the worst scores for the Environmental Quality component. This is mainly due to accumulated deforestation and a concentration of associated Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions.
- The Health component shows weaknesses, especially in Brazil's wealthier regions such as the South and Southeast, expressed by high rates of obesity, suicide and noncommunicable chronic diseases mortality rate (such as circulatory and respiratory system diseases, neoplasms and diabetes).

[3] See chapter "TEMPORAL EVOLUTION OF SPI IN BRAZIL" and its cautionary notes.

- Brazilian municipalities have been classified into nine groups[4], which can be seen on the national map with the colors blue, yellow and red:
  - **Group 1 (dark blue on the map)**, with the best results: 706 municipalities.
  - **Group 2 (medium blue)**: 994 municipalities.
  - **Group 3 (light blue)**: 973 municipalities.
  - **Group 4 (light yellow)**: 941 municipalities.
  - **Group 5 (dark yellow)**: 838 municipalities.
  - **Group 6 (light orange)**: 583 municipalities.
  - **Group 7 (dark orange)**: 360 municipalities.
  - **Group 8 (light red)**: 152 municipalities.
  - **Group 9 (dark red)**, with the lowest results: 23 municipalities.
- Between 2025 and 2026, 754 municipalities moved from the intermediate category (shades of yellow on the map) to the group of municipalities with best performances (shades of blue on the map). The group of municipalities with the lowest performances (shades of red on the map) decreased by 500 municipalities, and the intermediate category decreased by 254 municipalities.
- Group 1 comprised most of the capitals and a good number of the most populous municipalities (>200,000 inhabitants). On the other hand, municipalities in the lowest performing groups generally had a low population density and were far from large urban centers.

[4] The intervals that define the scores of each group in 2026 were the same as in 2025, generated using the natural breaks technique. This decision was made to make the maps and scales comparable between years.

METHODOLOGY

Social Progress is defined by the Social Progress Imperative as "the capacity of a society to satisfy human needs, establish structures that guarantee quality of life for citizens and provide opportunities for all individuals to reach their full potential". Based on this concept, the SPI is formulated based on four main principles:

1. **Exclusively social and environmental indicators:** the objective of the SPI is to measure social and environmental progress directly, without including economic indicators.
2. **Outcomes not inputs:** the SPI should measure the results that are important for people's lives (outcomes), not the investments or efforts made in the territory (inputs).
3. **Actionable:** SPI is used as a practical tool to help public officials, business leaders and civil society in the planning, implementation and evaluation of public policies and programs that accelerate social progress.
4. **Holistic and relevant:** the aim of SPI is to measure social and environmental progress in a holistic and broad way, encompassing all geographical regions such as countries, states, municipalities, and even districts and communities within municipalities.

The structure of the SPI has three dimensions (Basic Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing and Opportunities) and 12 components (Table 1). The **Basic Needs** dimension shows whether the population's essential needs are met. The **Foundations of Wellbeing** dimension indicates whether

there are structures that guarantee that individuals and communities can maintain or improve their wellbeing. And, finally, the **Opportunities** dimension indicates whether there are opportunities for all individuals to reach their full potential.

Table 1. Dimensions and components of the SPI.

BASIC NEEDS	FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING	OPPORTUNITIES
Nutrition & Medical Care Do people have enough food to eat and are they receiving basic medical care?	**Basic Education** Do people have access to an educational foundation?	**Rights & Voice** Are people's rights as individuals protected?
Water & Sanitation Can people drink water and keep themselves clean without getting sick?	**Information & Communications** Can people freely access ideas and information from anywhere in the world?	**Freedom & Choice** Are people free to make their own life choices?
Housing Do people have adequate housing with basic utilities?	**Health** Do people live long and healthy lives?	**Inclusive society** Is no one excluded from the opportunity to be a contributing member of society?
Safety Do people feel safe?	**Environmental Quality** Does the environment support societal wellbeing?	**Advanced Education** Do people have access to the world's most advanced knowledge?

The choice of indicators for each component follows strict criteria following the SPI global methodology. The criteria for choosing indicators are: 1) being social or environmental; 2) measuring results (outcomes); 3) having a reliable and public source (secondary data); 4) being recent data (released less than 5 years[5]); and 5) being available for all or almost all territories (95% - 100%). In addition, each indicator goes through a rigorous process of statistical analysis, from validating the quality and reliability of the data[6] to normalization (so the data is comparable).

Among these criteria, the most difficult to achieve is the second, i.e. using only result indicators. Although input indicators were not used, some indicators of service access can be seen as a proxy for achieved outcomes. The criterion of using recent data is also challenging, as some indicators have breaks in their reporting periodicity or even discontinuities.

The index ranges from 0 (lowest) to 100 (highest) and corresponds to the arithmetic mean of the SPI results for the three dimensions. The score for each dimension, in turn, is the arithmetic mean of the scores for each component. Finally, the component results are generated

[5] With the exception of the Life Expectancy indicator (IBGE).
[6] Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure and Cronbach's Alpha were employed to validate the reliability of the Principal Component Analysis, following the SPI methodology (Harmacek et al., 2025).

from the weights obtained between the indicators obtained through the Principal Component Analysis (PCA):

$$Component = \frac{(x - worst\ case)}{(best\ case - worst\ case)} * 100$$

Where "x" is the gross value of the component for each municipality, while the best and worst cases refer to the maximum and minimum values of each indicator, among all the municipalities.

• SPI BRAZIL 2026 INDICATORS

SPI Brazil 2026 was calculated using 57 indicators (Table 2) sourced from official sources and research institutes, such as DataSUS, Sisvan/Ministry of Health, Ministry of Citizenship, National Sanitation Information System (SNISA), National Institute for Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira (Inep), National Institute for Space Research (Inpe), National Council of Justice (CNJ), Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), MapBiomas, Anatel, CadÚnico, among others. The source and description of each indicator can be found in the Annex I of this report.

A key advantage of the SPI over other social indexes is its flexibility to adopt new indicators as necessary. For example, an indicator can lose its relevance and be replaced by a more appropriate one in future editions of the SPI. If a new indicator offers historical data, the SPI can be recalculated retroactively, which allows for a comparison over time. This way, the index remains current to measure social progress.

Table 2. SPI Brazil 2026 Indicators.

BASIC NEEDS	FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING	OPPORTUNITIES
Nutrition & Medical Care **1.** Vaccination coverage (poliomyelitis) **2.** Hospitalizations for primary care sensitive conditions **3.** Ambulatory care sensitive mortality rates **4.** Infant mortality (less than five years old) **5.** Malnutrition	**Basic Education** **1.** Elementary school abandonment rates **2.** High school abandonment rates **3.** High school dropout rate **4.** High school age-grade gap **5.** IDEB - Index of development of basic education **6.** High school grade retention	**Rights & Voice** **1.** Access to human rights programs **2.** Public policy for minority groups **3.** Lawsuits clearance rate **4.** Response to family law cases **5.** Response to social security cases **6.** Lawsuits overload rate
Water & Sanitation **1.** Improved drinking water sources **2.** Basic sanitation service **3.** Water supply system **4.** Water loss in distribution networks	**Information & Communications** **1.** Mobile data coverage Internet (4G/5G) **2.** Fix broadband subscription rate / Internet **3.** Mobile Phone subscription rate **4.** Mobile service quality	**Freedom & Choice** **1.** Access to culture, leisure and sport **2.** Teenage pregnancy (<19 years) **3.** Index of Vulnerability of families from the unified registry (IVCAD) **4.** Parks and squares in urban areas
Housing **1.** Solid waste recollection **2.** Adequate household electric lighting **3.** Households with adequate walls **4.** Adequate household flooring	**Health** **1.** Consumption of ultra-processed foods **2.** Life expectancy **3.** Mortality rates (15-50 years old) **4.** Noncommunicable chronic diseases mortality rate **5.** Obesity prevalence **6.** Suicide rates	**Inclusive Society** **1.** Homeless families **2.** Gender parity in city councils **3.** Parity of Black People in city councils **4.** Violence against indigenous people **5.** Violence against women **6.** Violence against black people
Safety **1.** Youth homicide rate (15-29 years old) **2.** Women homicide rate **3.** Transportation mortality rates **4.** Homicide rate (general population)	**Environmental Quality** **1.** Urban green areas **2.** CO_2e per capita Emissions **3.** Fire hotspots **4.** IVCM - Climate vulnerability index **5.** Deforestation (primary and secondary vegetation)	**Advanced Education** **1.** Employed population with tertiary education **2.** Employed women with tertiary education **3.** ENEM scores (national high school exam)

• WHAT CHANGED FROM THE PREVIOUS EDITION (2025) TO SPI BRAZIL 2026

SPI Brazil 2026 maintains the same 57 indicators adopted in 2025, however, for methodological improvement, the population base for calculating indicators expressed as rates was updated. In this new report, the estimated resident population from IBGE's EstimaPop for the year of the indicator is used when available, reflecting the size of municipalities. The updated population estimate tends to positively impact the index and cause changes in municipal scores. There was also an adjustment in the Youth Homicide indicator, adopting 6 as the worst value in the categorization (dystopia), which may generate small variations in Safety scores.

• NOTES OF CAUTION AND LIMITATIONS

There are important challenges in generating the SPI Brazil. The first is obtaining data on a municipal scale, considering Brazil's continental nature and large number of municipalities. The second concerns the process of comparative analysis, i.e. how to compare municipalities with such different realities? The third challenge is to obtain indicators that fit the SPI criteria and fully answer the guiding questions for each component, especially for the Opportunities dimension.

These are the SPI cautionary notes and limitations:

- The SPI uses secondary data sources that provide municipal averages, which limits analysis to the municipal level. This means the index cannot capture variations between neighbourhoods or between rural and urban areas within the same municipality.
- The data from SPI Brazil does not necessarily reflect the specific social and cultural conditions of indigenous[7] and traditional people, such as quilombolas (African-Brazilian), extractive populations and others. This would

[7] In SPI Brazil 2026, Indigenous peoples are accounted for within the Inclusive Society component through the Violence Against Indigenous People indicator.

require a community-level SPI[8] with primary data collection.

- Under-reporting of indicators is always a possibility, especially in the Safety, Health and Inclusive Society components. This reflects a structural problem common to any collection process on a municipal scale.
- In general, the municipalities located in the Legal Amazon[9] have a large territorial extension in contrast to the smaller municipalities in the other regions. This contrast creates a disproportionate visual effect, as the maps reflect the size of the territories and not the population density of each municipality.
- Finally, the SPI has a methodology that can be adapted to any geographical region. For example, Brazil scores 72.74 in the Global SPI 2026, while in the SPI Brazil 2026 it scores 63.40. This difference occurs because in the Global SPI, the choice of indicators reflects the international context (using only indicators that are available in the vast majority of countries). In SPI Brazil, on the other hand, the selected indicators are compared only within the country itself.

• HOW TO INTERPRET THE SPI BRAZIL RESULTS

The SPI Brazil results are presented through a scorecard of the municipalities (Figure 1), allowing users to visualize the municipality's score (0-100) and its ranking compared to other municipalities in the country (x/5,570). The scorecard also presents the GDP *per capita*[10] of each municipality. This makes it possible to verify whether the result is equivalent,

[8] SPI Communities is the use of the Social Progress Index methodology with primary data collection. For more information, visit: https://ipsbrasil.org.br/conheca/comunidades

[9] The Legal Amazon region encompasses all states in Brazil's North region, plus Mato Grosso state from the Central-West region and approximately half of Maranhão state from the Northeast region.

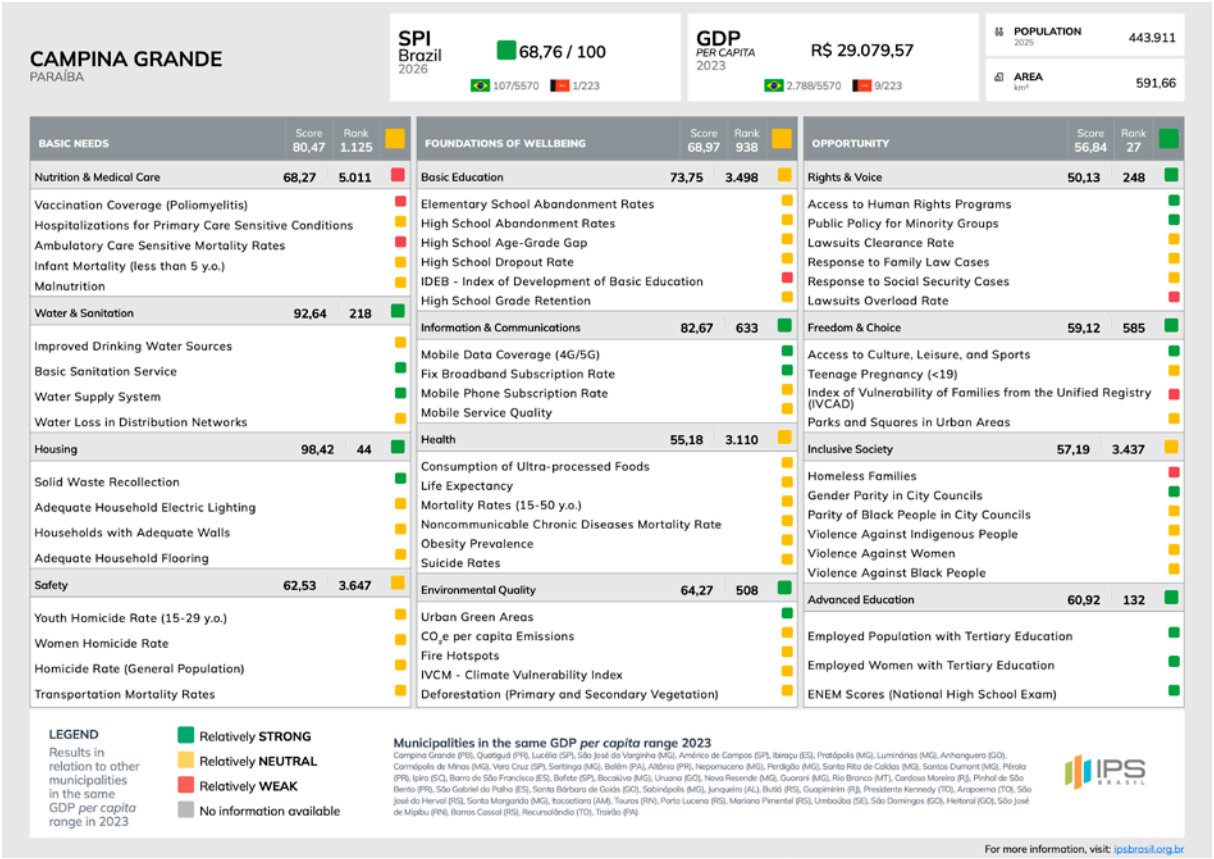
[10] *Per capita* income can also be used for comparison, but this data is not updated periodically for all municipalities in Brazil. The Real GDP per capita indicator calculated from IBGE's Nominal GDP (2023) and the estimated resident population from EstimaPop (IBGE, 2025) was used for the current analysis, even though it is an indicator that can be heavily influenced by external factors (such as large projects and investments) and the presence of businesses with locational rigidity such as industrial mining and hydroelectric plants.

“When analyzing the SPI, it is essential to consider three key results: score (from 0 to 100), comparison (x/5,570) and color (green, yellow and red).”

superior or inferior to what is expected within economic parameters.

In turn, the SPI considers groups of 50 municipalities, distributed throughout the country, that have the same GDP *per capita* range for additional analyses. In this case, the scorecard of each municipality shows a performance indicator (green, yellow and red). This indicator represents the municipality's relative performance in comparison with the other 49 municipalities. When analyzing the SPI, it is essential to consider three key results: score (from 0 to 100), comparison (x/5,570) and color (green, yellow and red).

Figure 1. Scorecard of Campina Grande (PB) in SPI Brazil 2026.

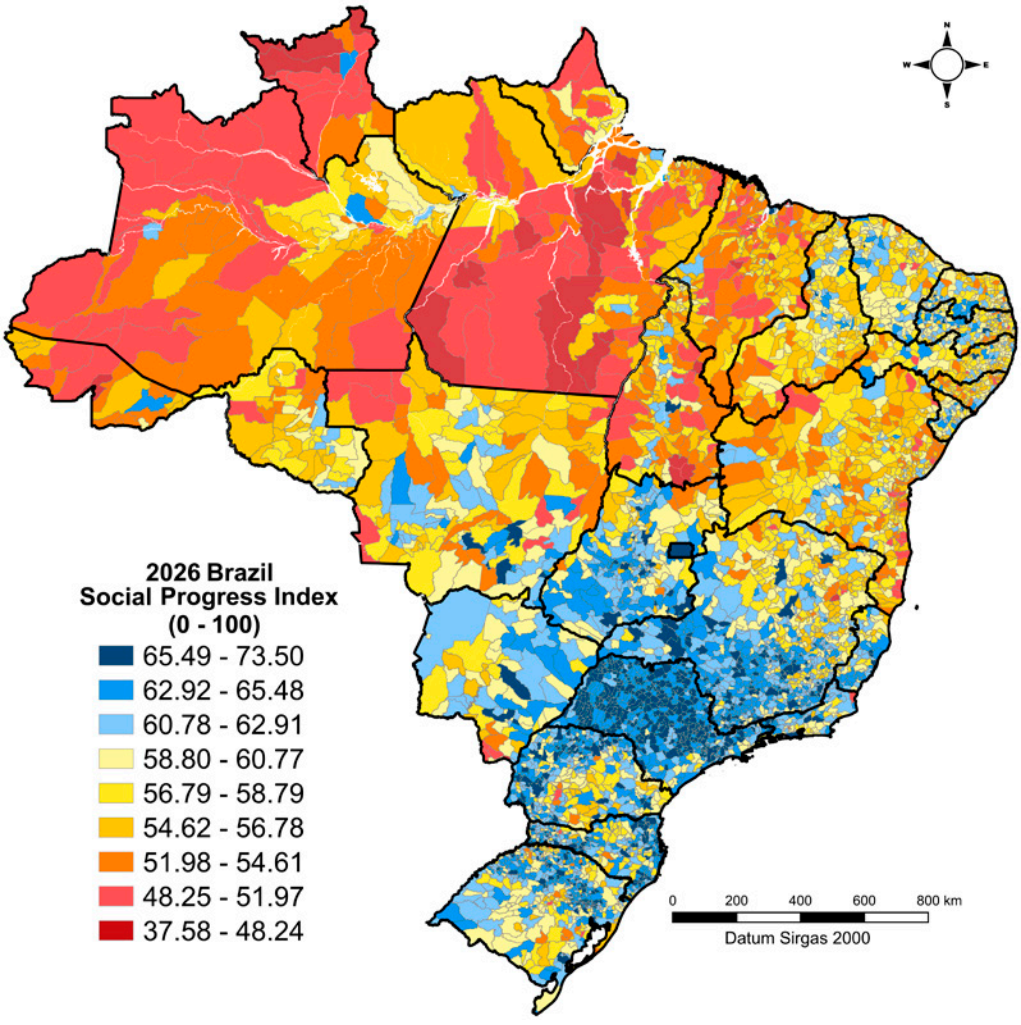


RESULTS

The SPI Brazil 2026 achieved a score of **63.40** for the whole country[11]. Among the dimensions, **Basic Needs** achieved a score of 74.58, **Foundations of Wellbeing** achieved 68.81 and **Opportunities** achieved 46.82.

The 5,570 units of analysis were classified into nine groups according to the results obtained, presented in their respective color scales.

Figure 2. Results of the SPI Brazil 2026.



[11] The overall SPI Brazil 2026 score, including the three dimensions and 12 components for Brazil, was obtained from the weighted average between the SPI scores and IBGE's 2025 population estimates (EstimaPop).

• BRAZIL AT EACH LEVEL OF SOCIAL PROGRESS

Table 3. Average scores and relevant data for each group of the SPI Brazil 2026.[12]

GROUP		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Brasil
SPI BRAZIL 2026		68.37	64.21	61.89	59.83	57.93	55.80	53.44	50.56	46.50	63.40
DIMENSIONS	Basic Needs	80.39	76.20	73.62	70.16	67.57	65.13	61.52	56.14	48.96	74.58
	Foundations of Wellbeing	73.81	70.24	67.09	65.26	63.05	60.02	58.24	55.64	52.04	68.81
	Opportunities	50.91	46.19	44.96	44.08	43.17	42.24	40.56	39.90	38.50	46.82
MUNICIPALITIES	Quantity	706	994	973	941	838	583	360	152	23	5.570
	Area (km²)	300.508	602.206	846.778	897.262	1,055.111	1,434.247	1,354.306	1,673.159	332.719	8,510.417[13]
	Area (% of country)	3.5	7.1	10.0	10.6	12.4	16.9	15.9	19.7	3.9	100
ESTIMATED POPULATION 2025 (INHABITANTS)	Number of inhabitants	81,162.935	42,217.510	26,269.461	22,516.736	18,091.143	11,519.476	7,261.177	3,815.645	561.077	213,415.160
	% Brazil	38.0	19.8	12.3	10.6	8.5	5.4	3.4	1.8	0.3	100
TOTAL GDP 2023	R$ trillion	5.7	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.01	10.91
	% Brazil	52.3	18.7	10	8.4	5.5	2.7	1.6	0.8	0.1	100
GDP *PER CAPITA* (R$/HAB.) 2023		70,475.93	48,470.78	41,670.46	40,683.10	33,524.93	25,468.30	23,595.79	21,667.09	22,087.01	51,277.26
CO_2e EMISSIONS	Total (million tons)	234.35	229.46	225.20	211.70	240.39	279.38	250.73	248.86	79.70	2.1 bi t CO_2e[14]
	per capita (t CO_2e/hab.)	2.9	5.4	8.6	9.4	13.3	24.3	34.5	65.2	142.0	10.1

Group 1 (dark blue on the map) comprises 706 municipalities with an average SPI Brazil score of **68.37**. These municipalities cover 3.5% of Brazil's territory but are home to around 38% of the population and account for approximately 52.3% of the country's GDP. Most of Brazil's capitals are in this group. There are also municipalities with a population of less than 10,000 in this group – for example, Gavião Peixoto (SP), which achieved the best score in the SPI Brazil for the second consecutive year (73.10).

[12] Sources:
Area and number of municipalities: Digital Municipal Mesh and Territorial Areas 2024 (IBGE, 2024).
Municipal GDP per capita: refers to the Nominal GDP (at current prices) from IBGE (2022) calculated in relation to the resident population from EstimaPop (IBGE, 2025).
CO_2e emissions: from the System for Estimating Emissions and Removals of Greenhouse Gases (Seeg, 2024). Per capita CO_2e emissions were obtained using IBGE's 2025 estimated population.

[13] This data differs from SPI 2025 due to the incorporation here of territories not associated with any municipality in the IBGE databases (Lagoa dos Patos and Lagoa Mirim, both in Rio Grande do Sul).

[14] The total result (Brazil) is higher than the sum of the groups because it includes emissions in territories not associated with any municipality in the IBGE databases (Lagoa dos Patos and Lagoa Mirim, both in Rio Grande do Sul).

Group 2 (medium blue on the map) comprises 994 municipalities with an average SPI Brazil score of **64.21**. It is the group with the largest number of Brazilian municipalities. These municipalities cover 7.1% of Brazil's territory, are home to around 19.8% of the population and account for approximately 18.7% of the country's GDP. Many municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants and some capital cities are in this group – for example, Manaus (AM) and Fortaleza (CE).

Group 3 (light blue on the map) comprises 973 municipalities with an average SPI Brazil score of **61.89**. These municipalities occupy 10% of the country's territory, are home to 12.3% of the Brazilian population and account for 10% of the country's GDP. Two capitals are part of this group: Maceió (AL) and Salvador (BA).

Group 4 (light yellow on the map) comprises 941 municipalities with an average SPI Brazil score of **59.83**. These municipalities occupy 10.6% of the national territory, are home to around 10.6% of the population and account for 8.4% of the country's GDP. Among the capitals, Macapá (AP) is in this group.

Group 5 (yellow on the map) comprises 838 municipalities with an average SPI Brazil score of **57.93**. These municipalities occupy 12.4% of the national territory, are home to 8.5% of the Brazilian population and account for 5.5% of the country's GDP. It includes the capital Porto Velho (RO).

Group 6 (light orange on the map) comprises 583 municipalities with an average SPI Brazil score of **55.80**. These municipalities occupy 16.9% of the national territory, are home to around 5.4% of the Brazilian population and account for 2.7% of the country's GDP.

Group 7 (dark orange on the map) comprises 360 municipalities with an average SPI Brazil score of **53.44.** These municipalities occupy 15.9% of the national territory, are home to just 3.4% of the Brazilian population and account for 1.6% of the country's GDP.

Group 8 (light red on the map) comprises 152 municipalities with an average SPI Brazil score of **50.56**. These municipalities occupy 19.7% of the national territory, are home to only 1.8% of the Brazilian population and account for 0.8% of the country's GDP.

Group 9 (dark red) comprises only 23 municipalities with an average SPI Brazil score of **46.50**. These municipalities occupy 3.9% of the national territory, are home to 0.3% of the population and account for 0.1% of the country's GDP.

The municipalities in groups 1, 2 and 3 (in shades of blue on the map) are those with the best performance. Together, they represent approximately 48% of Brazil's municipalities, occupy 20% of the country's territory, are home to 70% of the Brazilian population (approximately 150 million people) and account for 81% of the country's GDP.

The municipalities in groups 4, 5 and 6 (in shades of yellow on the map) have an intermediate performance in social progress. Together, they represent approximately 42% of Brazil's municipalities, occupy 40% of the country's territory, are home to 24.5% of the Brazilian population (approximately 52 million people) and account for 16.6% of the country's GDP.

The municipalities in groups 7, 8 and 9 (shades of red on the map) have the lowest SPI Brazil averages. Together, they represent 9.6% of Brazil's municipalities, occupy 39% of the country's territory (3.3 million km^2), are home to 5.5% of the Brazilian population (approximately 11 million people) and account for about 2.4% of the country's GDP.

• SPI BRAZIL DIMENSIONS

The **Basic Needs** dimension addresses components that portray what is most fundamental to living well and assesses a population's ability to survive with adequate food and basic medical care, quality water, sanitation conditions, housing and personal safety (Figure 3).

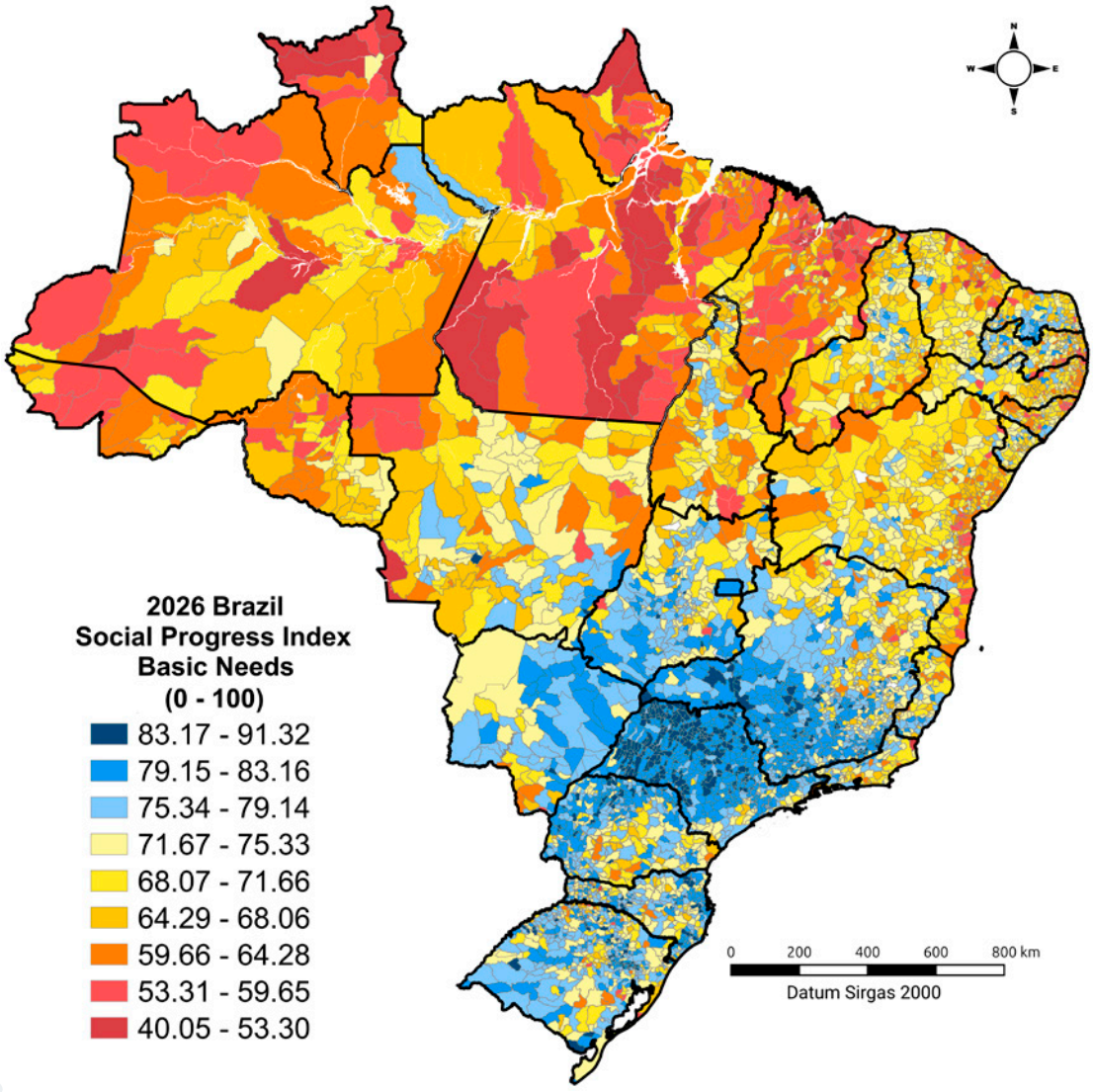
The **Foundations of Wellbeing** dimension has elements that allow us to identify whether there are effective conditions for increasing the quality of life of a population. It measures the extent to which individuals can obtain basic education, access to the internet and communication means and the benefits of a health system that allows for a long and healthy life. In addition, this dimension also measures the quality of the territory's environment, a fundamental component for current and future wellbeing (Figure 4).

Finally, the **Opportunities** dimension measures whether there are structural conditions that can boost citizens' pursuit of social progress and individual growth. This dimension is traditionally the most difficult to measure in the SPI worldwide. This is because it involves issues that often cannot be fully measured – for example, those linked to personal freedom and choice or social inclusion (Figure 5).

The **Basic Needs** dimension has the best performance in the composition of the SPI Brazil 2026, with a national average of **74.58**. The Southeast, South and part of the Central-West regions concentrated the best SPI scores in this dimension.

Eight federative units showed average performance above the national level: São Paulo, the Federal District, Santa Catarina, Paraná, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso do Sul, Goiás and Rio Grande do Sul. However, there are still relevant territorial inequalities in the states of Goiás, Minas Gerais and Paraná. In general, municipalities with smaller populations show higher performances in this dimension.

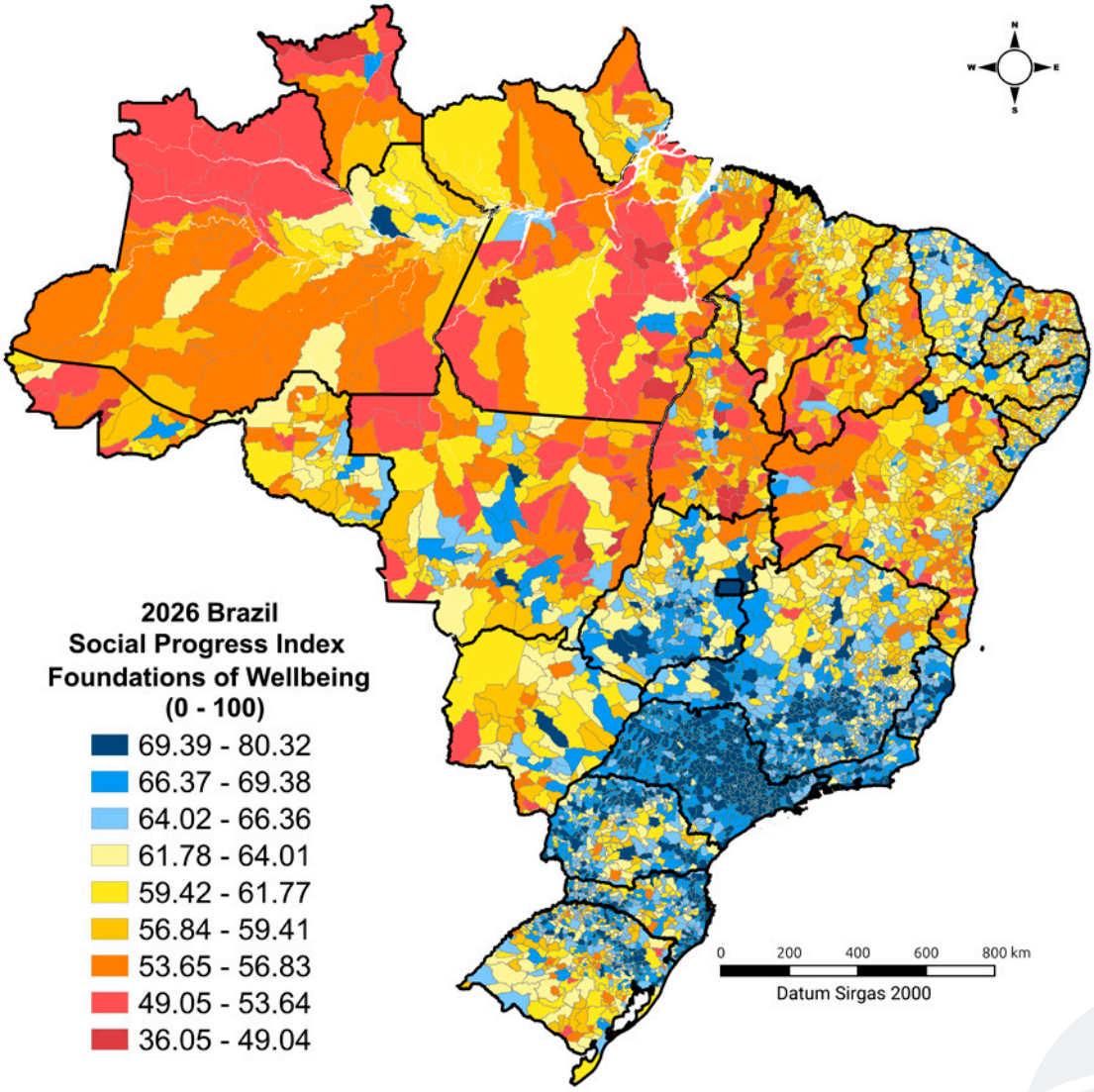
Figure 3. Basic Needs Dimension - SPI Brazil 2026.



The **Foundations of Wellbeing** dimension obtained an average score of **68.81** in the SPI Brazil 2026. However, there was a discrepancy between municipalities and states, with the municipalities located in the Southeast region and in parts of Paraná and Santa Catarina states standing out. On the other hand, there is a higher concentration of critical municipalities in the North region.

Again, eight federative units show an average above the national level: the Federal District, São Paulo, Santa Catarina, Paraná, Espírito Santo, Goiás, Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro. On average, municipalities with larger populations have higher performances in this dimension.

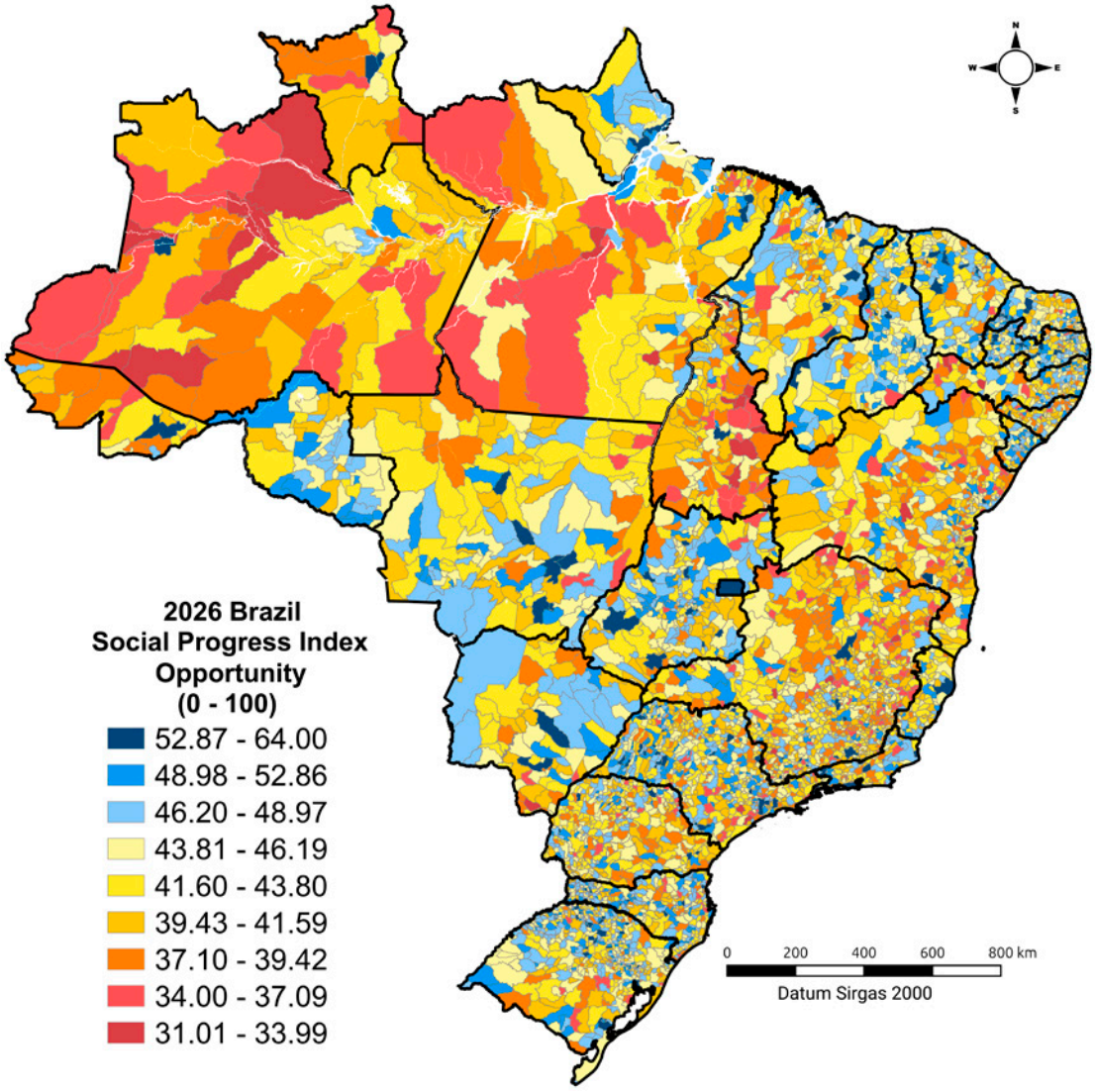
Figure 4. Foundations of Wellbeing Dimension - SPI Brazil 2026.



The **Opportunities** dimension obtained an average score of only **46.82** in the SPI Brazil 2026. The municipalities with the best scores are mainly those with the highest population density.

Thirteen states show an average score above the national level: the Federal District, Amapá, Roraima, Mato Grosso do Sul, Paraíba, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe, Acre, Piauí, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Goiás and Rondônia. On average, municipalities with larger populations have higher performances in this dimension.

Figure 5. Opportunities Dimension - SPI Brazil 2026.



• SPI BRAZIL COMPONENTS

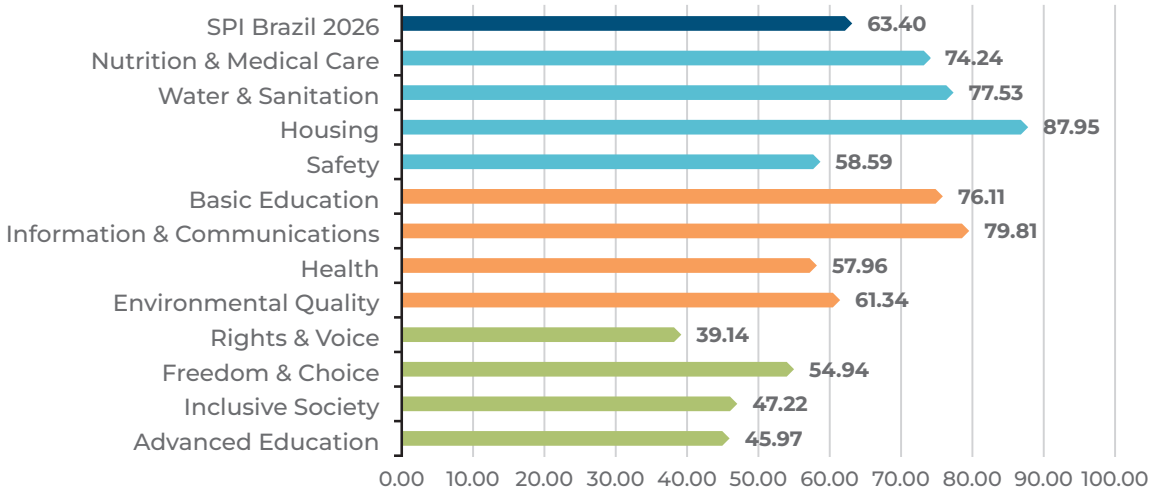
Among the components, the ones with the best overall average were Housing (87.95) and Information & Communications (79.81). On the other hand, the most critical were Rights & Voice (39.14) and Advanced Education (45.97) (Figure 6).

The **Basic Needs** dimension (light blue) represented the best overall performance, with the components reaching the highest averages within the SPI Brazil 2026 composition. The main area of concern is the Safety component, which showed the lowest average score within this dimension.

On **Foundations of Wellbeing** (orange), there are internal contrasts: while the Information & Communications component represents the best average of the dimension, the Health component shows the worst result of the group.

Finally, the components of the **Opportunities** (green) present the most critical averages in relation to the others. Even its best average (54.94 in Freedom & Choice) is lower than the worst average of the other dimensions.

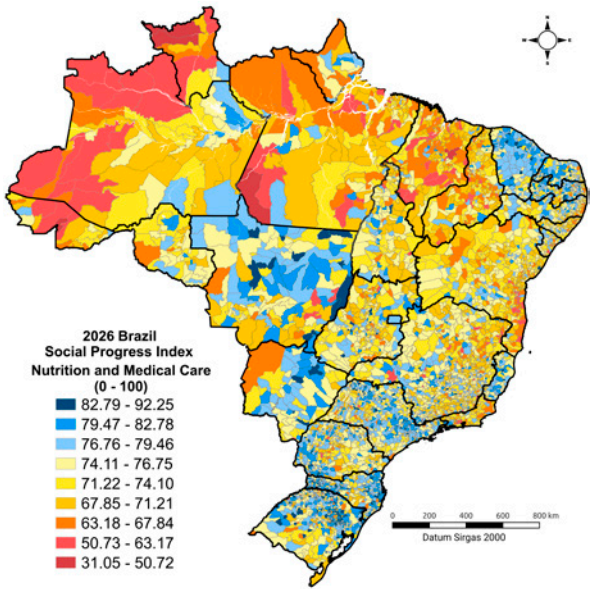
Figure 6. Component Scores – SPI Brazil 2026.



- **Nutrition & Medical Care**

The Nutrition & Medical Care component assesses whether people have enough to eat and receive basic medical care in the municipalities. The average score for this component in the country is 74.24. Municipalities of Rio Grande do Sul lead the ranking of those with the best performance. On the other hand, municipalities in the North region have the worst results.

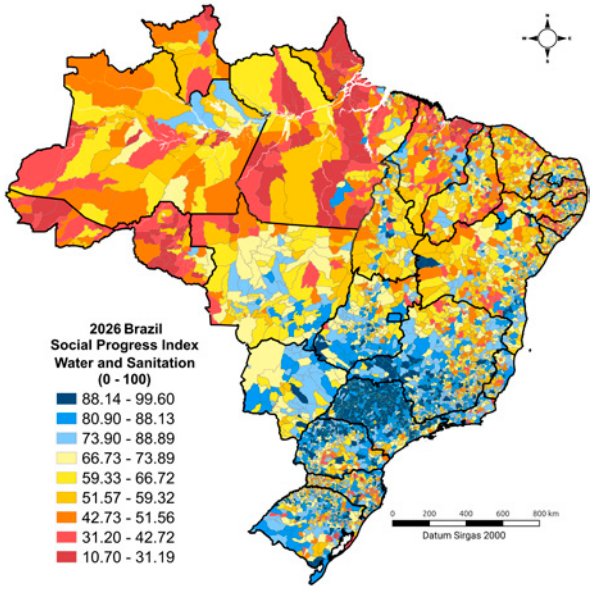
Figure 7. Nutrition & Medical Care Component - SPI Brazil 2026.



- **Water & Sanitation**

One of the portraits of inequality in the country is access to quality water and basic sanitation. The national average for this component is 77.53. The best results are in the municipalities located in the South and Southeast regions, while the worst are concentrated in the North region.

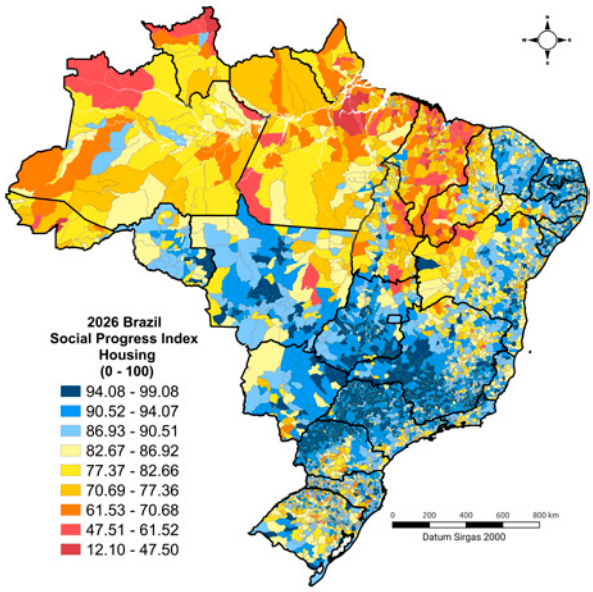
Figure 8. Water & Sanitation Component - SPI Brazil 2026.



- **Housing**

The Housing component assesses whether people have adequate housing with basic services and shows significant territorial inequalities in the country. The national average for this component is 87.95, the best among the SPI Brazil 2026 components. The best results are concentrated in the Southeast, South and Central-West regions, especially in the north of Paraná, São Paulo and the south of Minas Gerais, as well as in some areas of the Northeast.

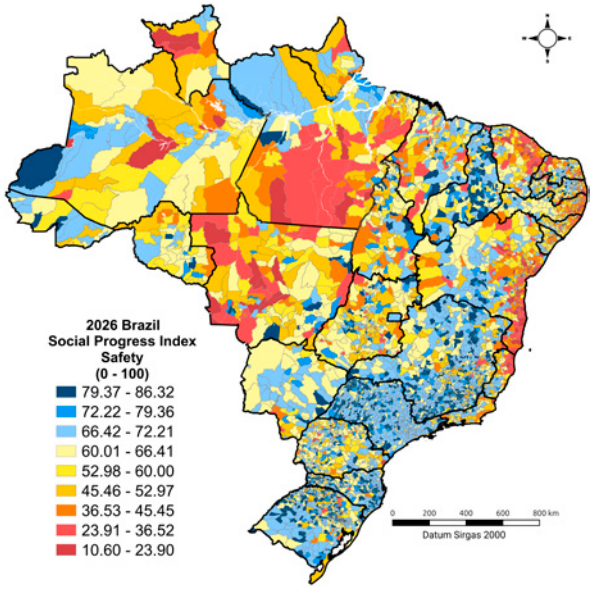
Figure 9. Housing Component - SPI Brazil 2026.



- **Safety**

Safety is one of the biggest challenges for social progress in Brazil. The national average for this component is 58.59. The situation is critical in the coastal municipalities of the Northeast region and in the interior of the North and Central-West regions, and relatively better in the state of São Paulo.

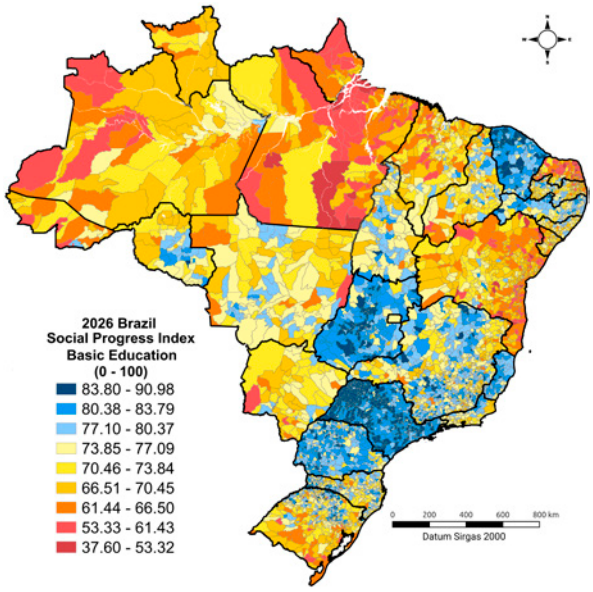
Figure 10. Safety Component - SPI Brazil 2026.



- **Basic Education**

Brazil has an extensive education system that ranges from early childhood education to higher education. However, the country still faces critical issues in education, such as low quality, unequal access and regional disparities. The national average for this component is 76.11, and the best scores are in municipalities in the states of São Paulo, Ceará and Goiás. On the other hand, the municipalities located in the states of Pará and Bahia have the lowest scores in this component.

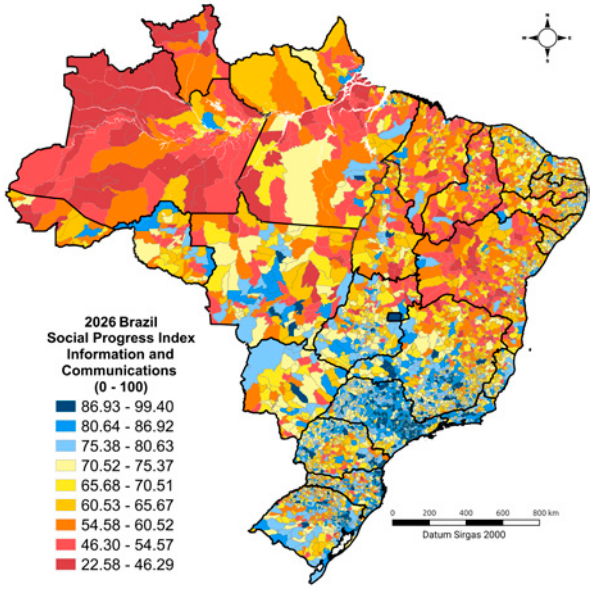
Figure 11. Basic Education Component - SPI Brazil 2026.



- **Information & Communications**

The national average for the Information & Communications component is 79.81. The municipalities with the best performance in this component are located mainly in the Southeast and South of the country. On the other hand, there is a greater deficit in this component in municipalities in the countryside of the Northeast region and in the North region.

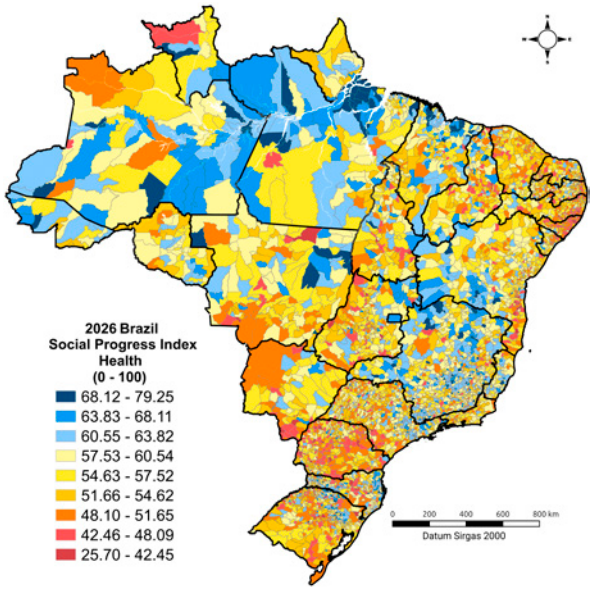
Figure 12. Information & Communications Component - SPI Brazil 2026.



- **Health**

The performance of the Health component reflects the performance of Brazilian municipalities in providing their inhabitants with the conditions for a healthy life. The national average for this component is 57.96. The municipalities of Minas Gerais and those located in parts of Bahia, Maranhão, Pará and Amazonas score best in this component. On the other hand, there are municipalities with lower scores, mainly in Rio Grande do Sul, Paraná, Mato Grosso do Sul and a large part of the Northeast region.

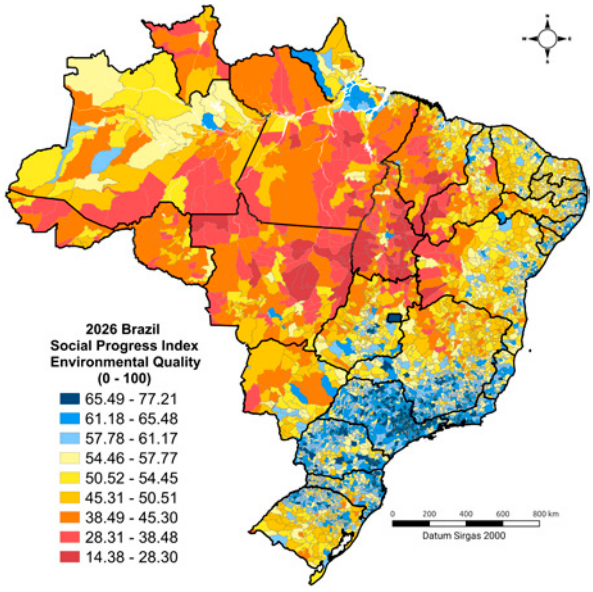
Figure 13. Health Component - SPI Brazil 2026.



- **Environmental Quality**

The Environmental Quality component shows more critical results in municipalities located in the arc of deforestation in the Legal Amazon and in Tocantins. The states in this area are facing a significant loss of forest cover, suppression of secondary vegetation, significant greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and insufficient green areas in urban centers. The national average for this component is 61.34. The component also reveals a significant loss of original vegetation and suppression of vegetation in Rio Grande do Sul and northern Minas Gerais.

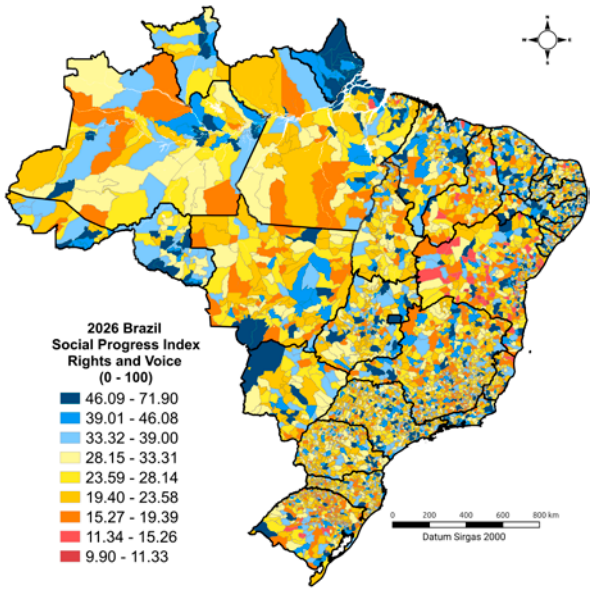
Figure 14. Environmental Quality Component - SPI Brazil 2026.



- **Rights & Voice**

This component shows that Brazil is lacking in the area of Rights & Voice, with municipalities that are close to each other and have significantly different performances. The national average for this component is 39.14 – the lowest among the SPI Brazil components. In general, capital cities and municipalities with a higher number of inhabitants achieved better results. In this component, the municipalities of Amapá stand out.

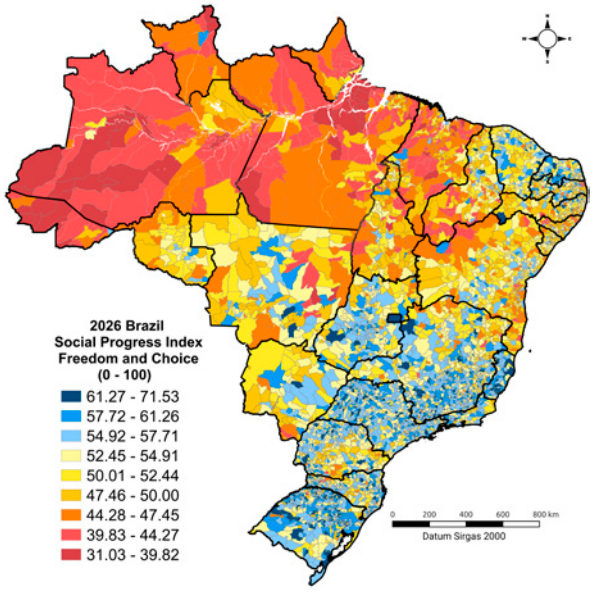
Figure 15. Rights & Voice Component - SPI Brazil 2026.



- **Freedom & Choice**

Blue spots in the South and Southeast regions are highlighted on the map, along with those regions with municipalities with higher population densities or capital cities. The national average for the Freedom & Choice component is 54.94. Goiás and part of Mato Grosso stand out positively, while the North region performs worst.

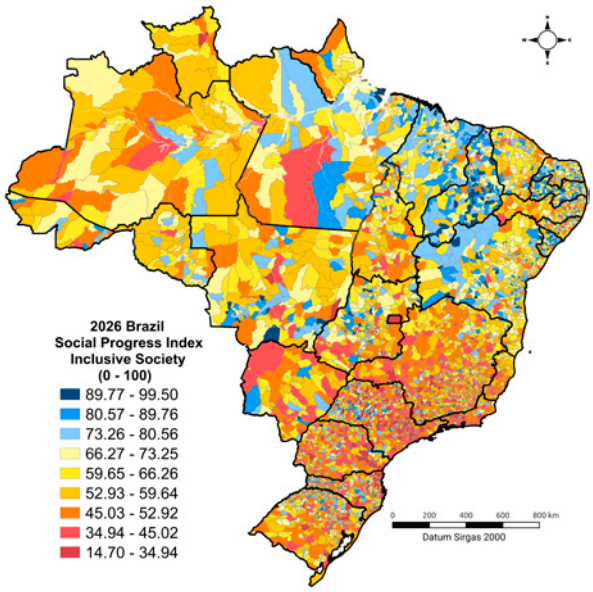
Figure 16. Freedom & Choice Component - SPI Brazil 2026.



- **Inclusive Society**

The Inclusive Society component seeks to ensure that all individuals have equal access to opportunities and resources, regardless of their origin, race or gender. The national average for this component is 47.22. Municipalities in the Northeast region achieved the best performance. On the other hand, municipalities in the states of Rio de Janeiro and Paraná had the lowest scores. In general, capitals and municipalities with a higher housing density show worse results in this component.

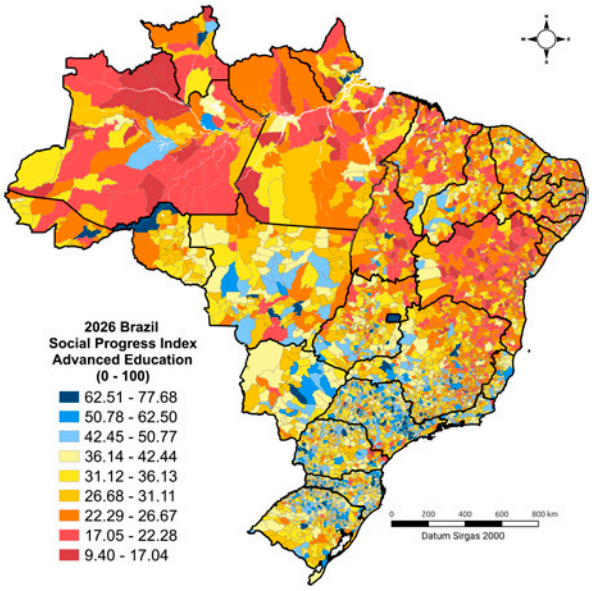
Figure 17. Inclusive Society Component - SPI Brazil 2026.



- **Advanced Education**

The national average for the Advanced Education component is 45.97. The Southeast region has the best performance, while the North and Northeast regions are home to the municipalities with the poorest performances. Municipalities with more inhabitants and capital cities generally excel in this component.

Figure 18. Advanced Education Component - SPI Brazil 2026.

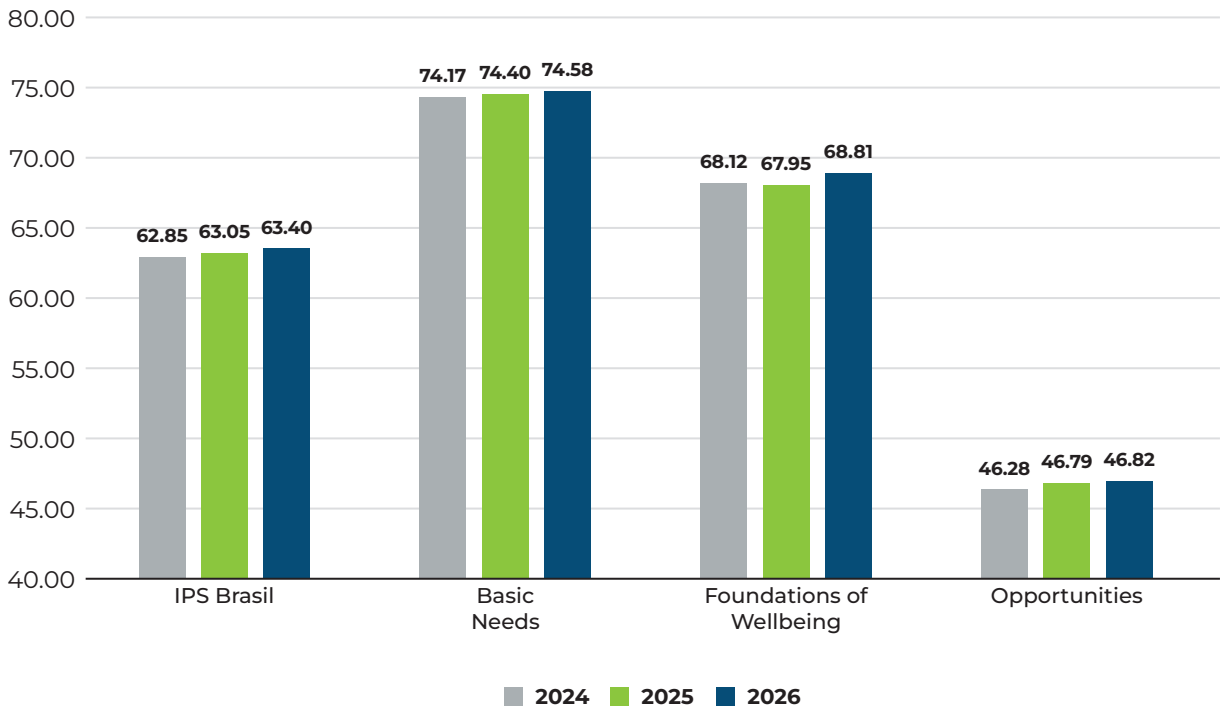


• TEMPORAL EVOLUTION OF SPI IN BRAZIL

The temporal evolution analysis of SPI Brazil with full comparability between the bases requires recalculating the index for previous years (2024 and 2025) considering the same 57 indicators and parameters of SPI Brazil 2026. Therefore, the SPI Brazil 2024 and 2025 data presented below differ from those published in those years, as the indicators and parameters available at the time of publication were considered.

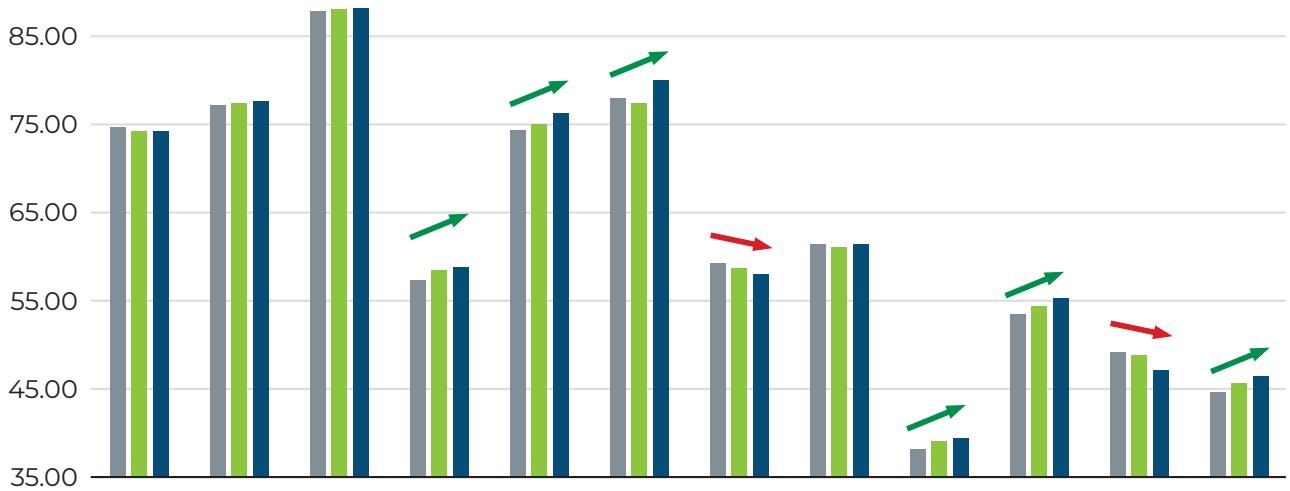
The temporal evolution of SPI Brazil (Figure 19) shows a subtle positive variation in SPI Brazil and in each of its dimensions.

Figure 19. Historical series chart of SPI Brazil between 2024 and 2026.



The following chart (Figure 20) highlights the positive and negative trends in SPI Brazil for those components that had a percentage difference of +/- 1 point between 2024 and 2026. In this case, the Safety, Basic Education, Information & Communications, Rights & Voice, Freedom & Choice and Advanced Education components showed positive variations. In contrast, the Health and Inclusive Society components showed negative trends.

Figure 20. Historical series chart of SPI Brazil between 2024 and 2026.



	Nutrition & Medical Care	Water & Sanitation	Housing	Safety	Basic Education	Information & Communications	Health	Environmental Quality	Rights & Voice	Freedom & Choice	Inclusive society	Advanced Education
2024	74.55	77.17	87.64	57.32	74.21	77.79	59.19	61.27	38.08	53.37	49.13	44.54
2025	74.25	77.38	87.79	58.18	74.96	77.24	58.56	61.04	38.94	54.15	48.69	45.39
2026	74.24	77.53	87.95	58.59	76.11	79.81	57.96	61.34	39.14	54.94	47.22	45.97

• MUNICIPALITIES WITH BEST AND LOWEST PERFORMANCES

There was significant inequality in the distribution of social progress among Brazilian municipalities according to the SPI Brazil 2026. The ranking of the 20 municipalities with the best and worst SPI scores (Table 4) reveals a great contrast between the North region – especially in the Legal Amazon, where most of the critical municipalities are concentrated –, and the Southeast regions of Brazil, where the municipalities with the highest SPI scores are located.

Table 4. Scores of the 20 Brazilian municipalities with the best and worst performances in the SPI Brazil 2026, except for Fernando de Noronha (PE).

20 MUNICIPALITIES WITH THE BEST SCORES IN SPI BRAZIL 2026		
Municipality	State	SPI Brazil 2026
Gavião Peixoto	SP	73.10
Jundiaí	SP	71.80
Osvaldo Cruz	SP	71.76
Pompeia	SP	71.76
Curitiba	PR	71.29
Nova Lima	MG	71.22
Gabriel Monteiro	SP	71.16
Cornélio Procópio	PR	71.16
Luzerna	SC	71.10
Itupeva	SP	71.08
Rafard	SP	71.08
Presidente Lucena	RS	71.05
Adamantina	SP	70.97
Maringá	PR	70.87
Alto Alegre	RS	70.86
Ribeirão Preto	SP	70.80
Brasília	DF	70.73
Barra Bonita	SP	70.71
Araraquara	SP	70.70
Águas de São Pedro	SP	70.66

20 MUNICIPALITIES WITH THE LOWEST SCORE IN SPI BRAZIL 2026		
Municipality	State	SPI Brazil 2026
Uiramutã	RR	42.44
Jacareacanga	PA	44.32
Alto Alegre	RR	44.72
Portel	PA	45.42
Amajari	RR	45.58
Pacajá	PA	45.87
Anapu	PA	45.91
Japorã	MS	46.23
Santa Rosa do Purus	AC	46.70
Uruará	PA	46.80
Trairão	PA	46.82
Bannach	PA	47.23
São Félix do Xingu	PA	47.38
Recursolândia	TO	47.39
Cumaru do Norte	PA	47.43
Peritoró	MA	47.53
Oeiras do Pará	PA	47.57
Ladainha	MG	47.58
Anajás	PA	47.62
Paranã	TO	47.63

The federal units' capitals scored relatively better (shades of blue) in the SPI, except for Macapá and Porto Velho. The five best capitals were Curitiba,

Brasília, São Paulo, Campo Grande and Belo Horizonte (Table 5). Considering the geographic regions, Palmas is the standout capital in the North; João Pessoa in the Northeast; Curitiba in the South; Brasília in the Central-West; and São Paulo in the Southeast.

Table 5. Scores of the capitals in the SPI Brazil 2026 and their classification among the nine groups.

Ranking	Capital	State	SPI Brazil 2026	Group
1	Curitiba	PR	71.29	1
2	Brasília	DF	70.73	1
3	São Paulo	SP	70.64	1
4	Campo Grande	MS	69.77	1
5	Belo Horizonte	MG	69.66	1
6	Goiânia	GO	69.47	1
7	Palmas	TO	68.91	1
8	Florianópolis	SC	68.73	1
9	João Pessoa	PB	67.73	1
10	Cuiabá	MT	67.22	1
11	Rio de Janeiro	RJ	67.00	1
12	Porto Alegre	RS	66.94	1
13	Natal	RN	66.82	1
14	Aracaju	SE	66.35	1
15	Vitória	ES	66.02	1
16	Teresina	PI	66.02	1
17	São Luís	MA	65.64	1
18	Fortaleza	CE	65.15	2
19	Boa Vista	RR	64.49	2
20	Manaus	AM	63.91	2
21	Belém	PA	63.90	2
22	Rio Branco	AC	63.44	2
23	Recife	PE	63.22	2
24	Salvador	BA	62.18	3
25	Maceió	AL	61.96	3
26	Macapá	AP	59.65	4
27	Porto Velho	RO	58.59	5

• POPULATION SIZE CATEGORIES

According to the IBGE, Brazilian municipalities can be classified into six categories according to their population size[15]. By evaluating the results of the SPI Brazil 2026, considering these population size categories, we came up with the ranking of the 10 best and worst municipalities in each category:

- Up to 5,000 inhabitants - 1,286 municipalities (Table 6);
- Between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants - 2,532 municipalities (Table 7);
- Between 20,000 and 100,000 inhabitants - 1,414 municipalities (Table 8);
- Between 100,000 and 500,000 inhabitants - 290 municipalities (Table 9);
- Over 500,000 inhabitants[16] - 48 municipalities (Table 10).

Table 6. Scores of the 10 Brazilian municipalities with population up to 5,000 inhabitants[17] with the best and worst performances in the SPI Brazil 2026.

MUNICIPALITIES WITH UP TO 5,000 INHABITANTS IN SPI BRAZIL 2026					
TOP 10 PERFORMING MUNICIPALITIES			10 MUNICIPALITIES WITH THE LOWEST SCORE		
Municipality	State	SPI Brazil 2026	Municipality	State	SPI Brazil 2026
Gavião Peixoto	SP	73.10	Bannach	PA	47.23
Gabriel Monteiro	SP	71.16	Recursolândia	TO	47.39
Presidente Lucena	RS	71.05	Nova Nazaré	MT	48.27
Alto Alegre	RS	70.86	São Félix de Balsas	MA	48.76
Águas de São Pedro	SP	70.66	Centenário	TO	49.50
Nova Boa Vista	RS	70.42	Morro Cabeça no Tempo	PI	50.27
Cândido Rodrigues	SP	70.37	Sandolândia	TO	50.59
Quatro Pontes	PR	70.30	Novo Jardim	TO	51.46
Córrego do Bom Jesus	MG	70.23	Bom Jesus do Tocantins	TO	51.61
Buritizal	SP	69.97	Rio Sono	TO	51.67

[15] (1) Very small: up to 5,000 inhabitants; (2) Small: between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants; (3) Small-medium: between 20,000 and 100,000 inhabitants; (4) Medium: between 100,000 and 500,000 inhabitants; (5) Large: between 500,000 and 1 million inhabitants; and (6) Metropolises: those with over 1 million inhabitants.

[16] Considering large municipalities and metropolises.

[17] Except for Fernando de Noronha (PE).

Table 7. Scores of the 10 Brazilian municipalities with population between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants with the best and worst performances in the SPI Brazil 2026.

MUNICIPALITIES BETWEEN 5,000 AND 20,000 INHABITANTS IN SPI BRAZIL 2026					
TOP 10 PERFORMING MUNICIPALITIES			10 MUNICIPALITIES WITH THE LOWEST SCORE		
Municipality	State	SPI Brazil 2026	Municipality	State	SPI Brazil 2026
Luzerna	SC	71.10	Uiramutã	RR	42.44
Rafard	SP	71.08	Amajari	RR	45.58
Picada Café	RS	70.59	Japorã	MS	46.23
Águas da Prata	SP	70.44	Santa Rosa do Purus	AC	46.70
Quintana	SP	69.92	Trairão	PA	46.82
Santo Anastácio	SP	69.86	Cumaru do Norte	PA	47.43
Cocal do Sul	SC	69.76	Ladainha	MG	47.58
Confins	MG	69.67	Paranã	TO	47.63
Guaiçara	SP	69.47	Cajari	MA	47.87
Itaú de Minas	MG	69.46	Marajá do Sena	MA	47.90

Table 8. Scores of the 10 Brazilian municipalities with population between 20,000 and 100,000 inhabitants with the best and worst performances in the SPI Brazil 2026.

MUNICIPALITIES BETWEEN 20,000 AND 100,000 INHABITANTS IN SPI BRAZIL 2026					
TOP 10 PERFORMING MUNICIPALITIES			10 MUNICIPALITIES WITH THE LOWEST SCORE		
Municipality	State	SPI Brazil 2026	Municipality	State	SPI Brazil 2026
Osvaldo Cruz	SP	71.76	Jacareacanga	PA	44.32
Pompeia	SP	71.76	Alto Alegre	RR	44.72
Cornélio Procópio	PR	71.16	Portel	PA	45.42
Itupeva	SP	71.08	Pacajá	PA	45.87
Adamantina	SP	70.97	Anapu	PA	45.91
Barra Bonita	SP	70.71	Uruará	PA	46.80
Ouro Branco	MG	70.20	São Félix do Xingu	PA	47.38
São João da Boa Vista	SP	69.94	Peritoró	MA	47.53
Jaguariúna	SP	69.94	Oeiras do Pará	PA	47.57
Louveira	SP	69.72	Anajás	PA	47.62

Table 9. Scores of the 10 Brazilian municipalities with population between 100,000 and 500,000 inhabitants with the best and worst performances in the SPI Brazil 2026.

MUNICIPALITIES BETWEEN 100,000 AND 500,000 INHABITANTS IN SPI BRAZIL 2026					
TOP 10 PERFORMING MUNICIPALITIES			10 MUNICIPALITIES WITH THE LOWEST SCORE		
Municipality	State	SPI Brazil 2026	Municipality	State	SPI Brazil 2026
Jundiaí	SP	71.80	Breves	PA	49.66
Nova Lima	MG	71.22	Altamira	PA	51.19
Maringá	PR	70.87	Itaituba	PA	51.27
Araraquara	SP	70.70	Bragança	PA	53.18
Hortolândia	SP	70.02	Marabá	PA	53.20
São Caetano do Sul	SP	69.85	Japeri	RJ	54.33
São Carlos	SP	69.74	Abaetetuba	PA	54.80
Bauru	SP	69.61	Cametá	PA	54.84
Jaraguá do Sul	SC	69.53	Bacabal	MA	55.06
Santana de Parnaíba	SP	69.44	Castanhal	PA	55.73

Table 10. Scores of the 10 Brazilian municipalities with more than 500,000 inhabitants with the best and worst performances in the SPI Brazil 2026, except capitals.

LARGE MUNICIPALITIES (MORE THAN 500,000 INHABITANTS) IN SPI BRAZIL 2026, EXCEPT CAPITALS					
TOP 10 PERFORMING MUNICIPALITIES			10 MUNICIPALITIES WITH THE LOWEST SCORE		
Municipality	State	SPI Brazil 2026	Municipality	State	SPI Brazil 2026
Ribeirão Preto	SP	70.80	Duque de Caxias	RJ	57.87
Campinas	SP	70.00	Ananindeua	PA	57.94
Joinville	SC	69.93	São Gonçalo	RJ	59.50
São Bernardo do Campo	SP	69.92	Jaboatão dos Guararapes	PE	59.63
Uberlândia	MG	69.73	Belford Roxo	RJ	59.71
Juiz de Fora	MG	68.95	Feira de Santana	BA	60.70
São José dos Campos	SP	68.31	Nova Iguaçu	RJ	60.73
Guarulhos	SP	68.07	Campos dos Goytacazes	RJ	62.68
Osasco	SP	67.81	Aparecida de Goiânia	GO	64.70
Londrina	PR	67.73	Vila Velha	ES	66.15

• SPI BRAZIL 2026 FOR THE FEDERATIVE UNITS

The Federal District (1st), São Paulo (2nd) and Santa Catarina (3rd) stood out with the best scores in the state ranking, highlighted in dark blue on the map (Figure 21, Table 11). States in the North and Northeast have the worst results, with Acre (25th), Maranhão (26th) and Pará (27th) occupying the lowest positions in the ranking. Considering the geographic regions, the Federal District stands out in the Central-West; São Paulo in the Southeast; Santa Catarina in the South; Paraíba in the Northeast; and Tocantins in the North.

Figure 21. SPI Brazil 2026 results for the federal units (states).

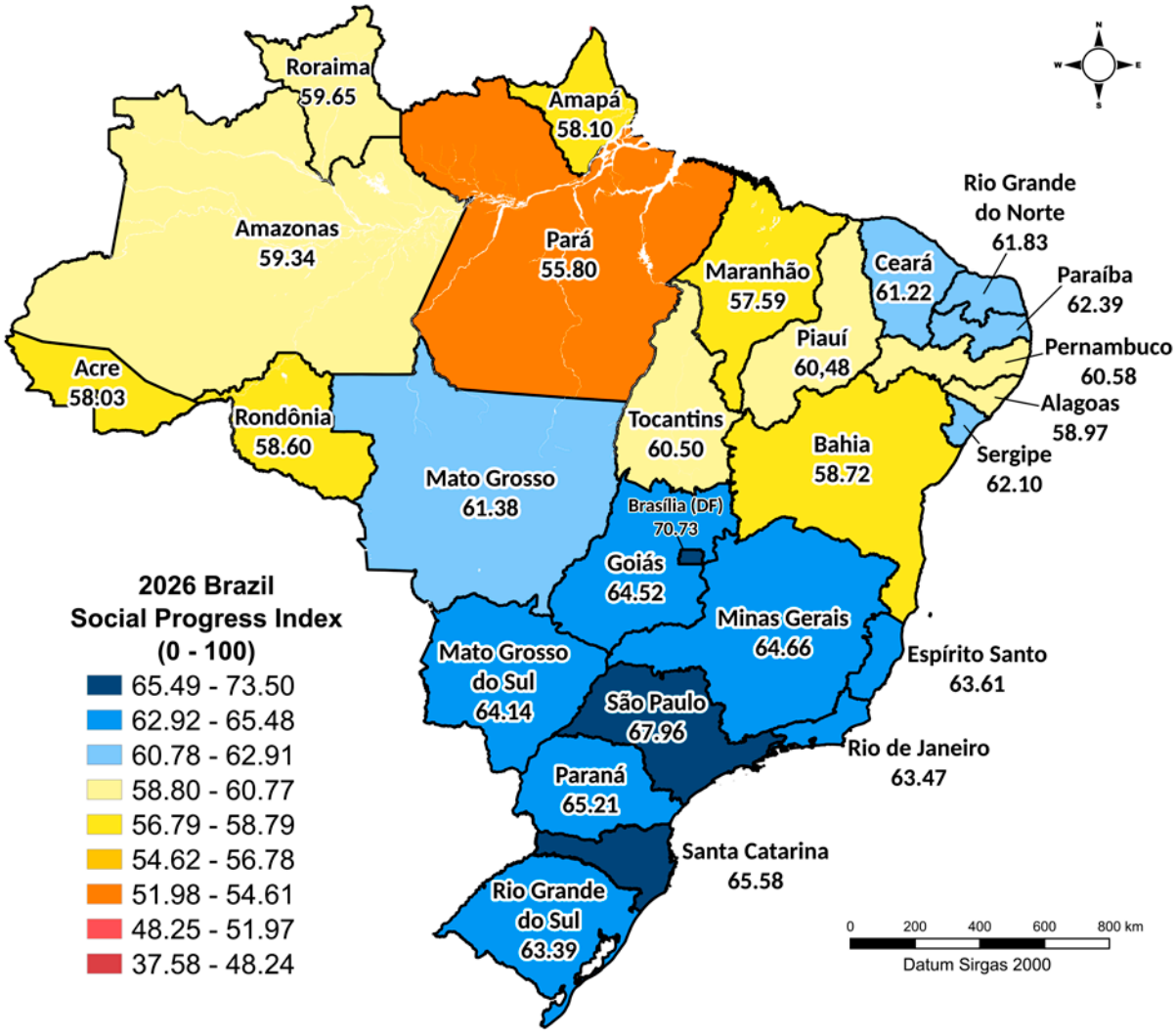


Table 11. SPI Brazil 2026 scores for the federal units (states).

Ranking	STATE	SPI Brazil 2026
1	Distrito Federal	70.73
2	São Paulo	67.96
3	Santa Catarina	65.58
4	Paraná	65.21
5	Minas Gerais	64.66
6	Goiás	64.52
7	Mato Grosso do Sul	64.14
8	Espírito Santo	63.61
9	Rio de Janeiro	63.47
10	Rio Grande do Sul	63.39
11	Paraíba	62.39
12	Sergipe	62.10
13	Rio Grande do Norte	61.83
14	Mato Grosso	61.38
15	Ceará	61.22
16	Pernambuco	60.58
17	Tocantins	60.50
18	Piauí	60.48
19	Roraima	59.65
20	Amazonas	59.34
21	Alagoas	58.97
22	Bahia	58.72
23	Rondônia	58.60
24	Amapá	58.10
25	Acre	58.03
26	Maranhão	57.59
27	Pará	55.80

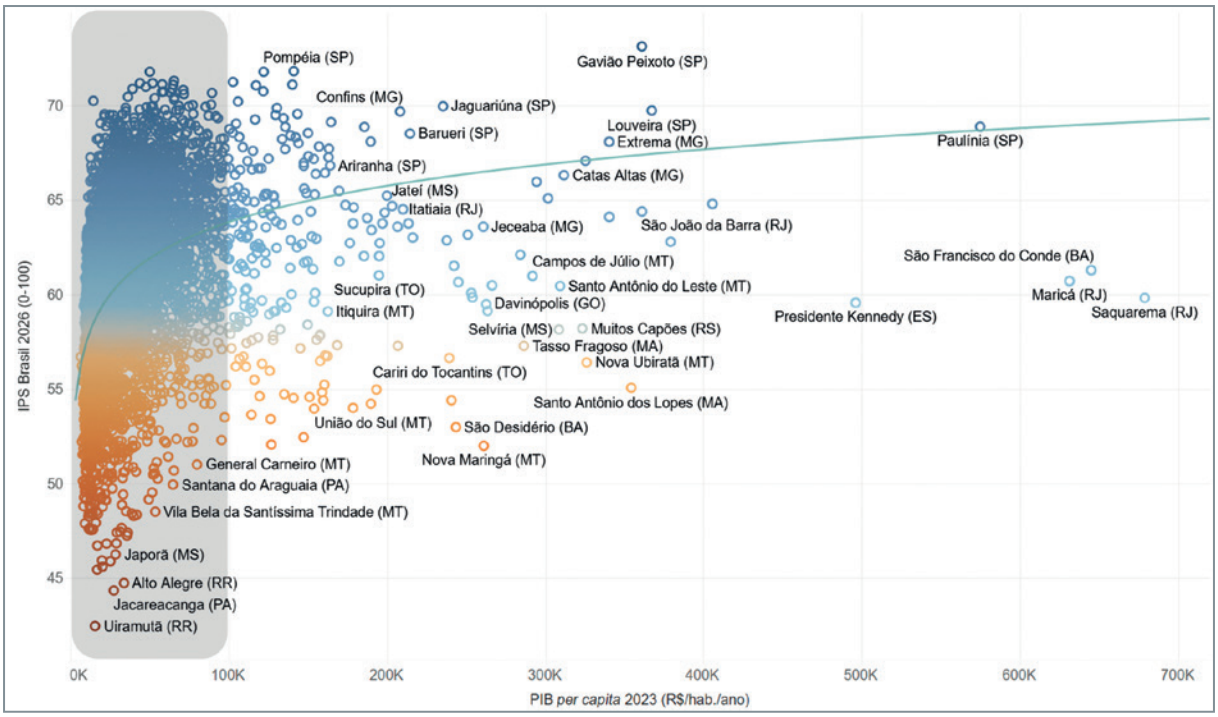
PROGRESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN MUNICIPALITIES

Economic performance alone does not fully explain a municipality's social progress. The SPI is a tool that can help a territory to better understand the relationship between its socio-environmental progress and economic development, since it is possible to correlate the SPI with economic indicators. In SPI Brazil 2026, we chose to analyze the 2023 GDP per capita, but it is possible to make this same correlation with other economic indicators such as income per capita or specific investments in a territory.

The regression analysis based on the SPI Brazil 2026 and the 2023 GDP *per capita* (Figure 22) reveals a wide variation in results, especially for those municipalities with a GDP per capita of less than R$100,000. Among municipalities with lower GDP levels, there was a large variation in social progress results, i.e. even with a low GDP it is possible to achieve good scores in the SPI Brazil. These wide variations in results show that GDP per capita alone does not explain social progress. Furthermore, they suggest that GDP per capita, when considered in isolation, is not sufficient to predict SPI performance. This indicates that other factors may also be associated with the social progress of municipalities.

> "...results show that GDP per capita alone does not explain social progress."

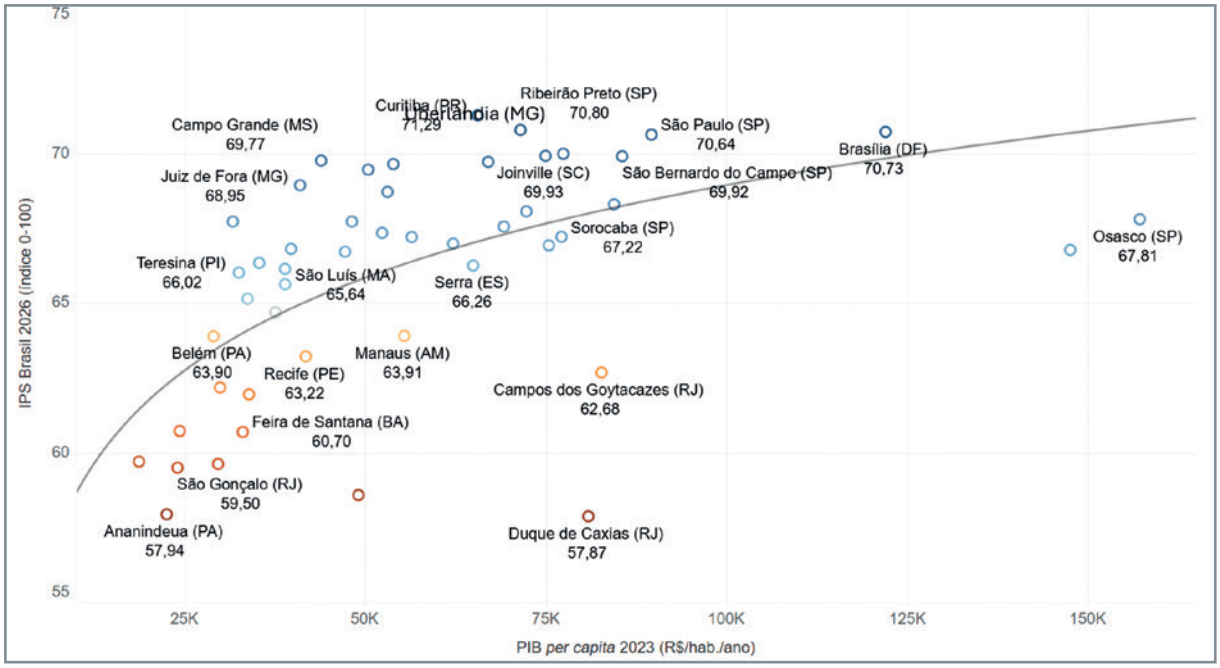
Figure 22. Relationship between SPI Brazil 2026 and 2023 GDP *per capita* of Brazilian municipalities[18].



When considering the population size categories, this correlation further highlights that economic development itself does not necessarily represent social development in municipalities. For example, we carried out a regression analysis of the SPI Brazil 2026 with the 2023 GDP *per capita* for the 48 large municipalities (over 500,000 inhabitants) of Brazil (Figure 23). This analysis reveals important contrasts: municipalities that present GDP *per capita* similar to each other have very different performances in SPI Brazil 2026. This is the case of Duque de Caxias (RJ), with SPI 57.87, and São Bernardo do Campo (SP) with SPI 69.92. That is, two municipalities from the same geographic region with GDP *per capita*, population, area and similar socioeconomic context (metropolitan municipalities, whose economy is industrial).

[18] The semi-logarithmic regression in the form SPI = α + β · ln(GDP per capita) was adopted, due to the asymmetric distribution of municipal GDP.

Figure 23. Relationship between SPI Brazil 2026 and 2023 GDP *per capita* of Brazilian municipalities over 500,000 inhabitants.



For more information on SPI Brazil, visit: https://www.ipsbrasil.org.br

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ANNEX I
SOURCES AND INDICATORS OF SPI BRAZIL 2026

The data used in SPI Brazil 2026 refer to the year 2025. The indicators used are the most recent published in official channels up to February 20th, 2026.

COMPONENT	INDICATOR	SOURCE	UNIT	YEAR	DESCRIPTION
NUTRITION & MEDICAL CARE	**Vaccination coverage (poliomyelitis)**	Institute for Health Policy Studies (IEPS) using data from the National Immunization Program (PNI), TabNet/DataSUS, Ministry of Health	Percentage of target population	2023	Estimated polio vaccination coverage, considering the target population: children under 1 year old (injectable vaccine) and up to 4 years old (oral vaccine).
	Hospitalizations for primary care sensitive conditions	Institute for Health Policy Studies (IEPS) using data from the Hospital Information System (SIH), TabNet/ DataSUS, Ministry of Health	Number of hospitalizations per 100,000 inhabitants	2023	Rate of hospitalizations for Primary Care Sensitive Conditions (PCSC) per 100,000 inhabitants, carried out within the Unified Health System (SUS), considering the place of residence.
	Ambulatory care sensitive mortality rates	Institute for Health Policy Studies (IEPS) using data from the Mortality Information System (SIM), TabNet/DataSUS, Ministry of Health	Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants	2023	Death rate per 100,000 inhabitants, considering place of residence and PCSC, adjusted by age according to the reference population.
	Infant mortality (less than 5 y.o.)	Datasus/Ministry of Health	Deaths per thousand live births	2024	Infant mortality rate (deaths of children under 5) per thousand live births. It estimates the risk of a live birth dying during the first five years of life.
	Malnutrition	Sisvan/Ministry of Health	Percentage of population surveyed	2025	The population of all age groups who are below ideal weight: children aged 0-10 (very low weight/low weight for age), adolescents (marked thinness), adults, the elderly and pregnant women (low weight).

COMPONENT	INDICATOR	SOURCE	UNIT	YEAR	DESCRIPTION
WATER & SANITATION	**Improved drinking water sources**	CadÚnico/MDS	Percentage of households	2025	Percentage of families registered with CadÚnico living in households with an adequate water supply service, including a general distribution network.
	Basic sanitation service	CadÚnico/MDS	Percentage of households	2025	Percentage of families registered in the CadÚnico system living in households with adequate sewage collection services, including piped sewage systems and septic tanks.
	Water supply system	National Sanitation Information System (SNIS)/ Ministry of Cities	Percentage of population	2023	Total water supply service index in relation to the population served, as reported by sanitation service providers, and the total resident population, as estimated by IBGE.
	Water loss in distribution networks	SNIS/Ministry of Cities	Percentage of water volume supplied lost in distribution	2023	Index of water losses in the distribution network, reported by sanitation service providers.
HOUSING	**Solid waste recollection**	CadÚnico/Ministry of Citizenship	Percentage of households	2025	Percentage of families registered in the CadÚnico system with an adequate waste collection service (direct collection by the municipality's sanitation concessionaire).
	Adequate household electric lighting	CadÚnico/Ministry of Citizenship	Percentage of households	2025	Percentage of families registered in the CadÚnico system living with adequate household electric lighting (connected to the utility's electricity network with its own meter).
	Households with adequate walls	CadÚnico/Ministry of Citizenship	Percentage of households	2025	Percentage of families registered in the CadÚnico system living in households whose walls are adequate (masonry or wood-framed).
	Adequate household flooring	CadÚnico/Ministry of Citizenship	Percentage of households	2025	Percentage of families registered in the CadÚnico system living in homes with suitable flooring (ceramic, carpet, cement or wood).
SAFETY	**Youth homicide rate (15-29 y.o.)**	Datasus/Ministry of Health; IBGE - Estimated Resident Population 2024	Number of deaths per 100,000 inhabitants in the age group (15-29 years), scored on a scale of 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest)	2024	Homicide rate of people in the youth age group (15-29 years). Youth homicide is defined as the deliberate killing of a person in this age group by another person.

COMPONENT	INDICATOR	SOURCE	UNIT	YEAR	DESCRIPTION
SAFETY	**Women homicide rate**	Datasus/Ministry of Health; IBGE - Estimated Resident Female Population 2024	Number of deaths per 100,000 women, scored on a scale of 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest)	2024	Murder rate of women. Murder of women is defined as the deliberate killing of a female person by another person.
	Homicide rate (general population)	Datasus/Ministry of Health; IBGE - Estimated Resident Population 2024	Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants	2024	Gross homicide rate in relation to the total population. Homicide is defined as the deliberate killing of a person by another person.
	Transportation mortality rates	Datasus/Ministry of Health; IBGE - Estimated Resident Population 2024	Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, scored on a scale of 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest)	2024	Rate of deaths due to traffic accidents. Includes water accidents and air transport accidents.
BASIC EDUCATION	**Elementary school abandonment rates**	National Institute for Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira (Inep)	Percentage of students	2024	Dropout rate for elementary school students, i.e. the act of the student dropping out or failing in the school year.
	High school abandonment rates	Inep	Percentage of students	2024	Dropout rate for secondary school students, i.e. the act of the student dropping out or failing in the school year.
	High school dropout rate	Inep	Percentage of students	2021-2022	Dropout rate for secondary school students. The dropout rate is the percentage of students in each grade who stop attending school from one year to the next, i.e. when they do not enroll the following year.
	High school age-grade gap	Inep	Percentage of students	2024	Age-grade distortion rate for secondary school students. It indicates the percentage of students in each grade who are older than the expected age for the year in which they are enrolled.
	IDEB - Index of development of basic education	Inep	Index (0-10)	2023	IDEB measures the quality of education in schools from the school performance rate (pass rate) and the average performance in the tests administered by Inep. It comprises the average IDEB score in the initial and final years of elementary school.
	High school grade retention	Inep	Percentage of students	2024	School failure for secondary school students, which is the percentage of students who fail the grade in that school year.

COMPONENT	INDICATOR	SOURCE	UNIT	YEAR	DESCRIPTION
INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS	**Mobile data coverage (4G/5G)**	National Telecommunications Agency (Anatel)	Percentage of residents covered	2024	Estimating mobile coverage involves the following variables: technologies, frequencies, location of stations, height and direction of antennas, transmitter power, buildings and terrain.
	Fix broadband subscription rate	Anatel	Number of accesses/100 households	2024	Density of accesses in service associated with the provision of the Multimedia Communication Service - SCM (fixed broadband) represented by the number of accesses in service per group of 100 households.
	Mobile phone subscription rate	Anatel	Number of accesses/100 inhabitants	2024	Density of accesses in operation (chips active chips) associated with the provision of the Personal Mobile Service - SMP (mobile telephony) represented by the number of accesses in operation per group of 100 inhabitants.
	Mobile service quality	Anatel	Percentage of drops or congestion	2025	Measures the quality of the mobile internet service, expressed by the capacity of the network in relation to meeting the contracted benchmarks for the volume of data transmitted per second.
HEALTH	**Consumption of ultra-processed foods**	Sisvan/Ministry of Health	Percentage of adult and adolescent population	2025	Percentage of the adolescent and adult population who answered positively to the question about the habit of consuming ultra-processed foods in relation to the total population of these age groups who took part in the survey.
	Life expectancy	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)	Years	2010	Average number of years of life expected for a newborn, given the existing mortality pattern, in a specific geographical area during the reference year.
	Mortality rates (15-50 y.o.)	Datasus/Ministry of Health; IBGE - Estimated Resident Population 2024	Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants in the age group	2024	Number of deaths from any cause for every 100,000 people in each age group (15-50 years).
	Noncommunicable chronic diseases mortality rate	Datasus/Ministry of Health; IBGE - Estimated Resident Population 2024	Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants in the age group	2024	Rate of deaths from NCDs per 100,000 inhabitants adjusted for age groups. Includes cerebrovascular and cardiovascular diseases, neoplasms, obesity, diabetes and hypertension, among others.

COMPONENT	INDICATOR	SOURCE	UNIT	YEAR	DESCRIPTION
HEALTH	**Obesity prevalence**	Sisvan/Ministry of Health	Percentage of population surveyed	2025	Population of all ages that is obese according to the Body Mass Index (BMI).
	Suicide rates	Datasus/Ministry of Health; IBGE - Estimated Resident Population 2024	Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants	2024	Suicide mortality rate. Corresponds to the number of deaths due to intentional self-harm.
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	**Urban green areas**	MapBiomas	Percentage of vegetation area over urban area	2022	Percentage of vegetation area detected by the Sentinel-Beta collection in the urban centers of municipalities in relation to the total urban area defined by Mapbiomas. Excludes urban trees or landscaped areas.
	CO_2e per capita emissions	System for Estimating Emissions and Removals of Greenhouse Gases (SEEG); IBGE - Estimated Resident Population 2024	CO2e (t) GWP-AR5 per inhabitant	2024	Rate of total gross emissions of CO2e with AR5 global warming potential in relation to the number of inhabitants in the municipality.
	Fire hotspots	National Institute for Space Research (INPE); IBGE - Estimated Resident Population 2025	Number of fire hotspots per 10,000 inhabitants	2025	Rate of fire hotspots in the municipality's area in relation to the number of inhabitants. Heat spots from the AQUA_M-T satellites (morning and afternoon).
	IVCM - Climate Vulnerability Index	Votorantim Institute	Index (0-100)	2024	Index that considers the most urgent climate risks for Brazilian municipalities: flooding, waterlogging and torrents, landslides, water risk (drought), fires, impacts on agriculture and climate-related health problems.
	Deforestation (primary and secondary vegetation)	MapBiomas; IBGE – Municipal areas	Percentage of area suppressed	2024	Rate of deforestation (primary and secondary vegetation) from MapBiomas collection 10 in relation to the total area of the municipality.
RIGHTS & VOICE	**Access to human rights programs**	Munic-IBGE Survey	Categorical (0 = no program, from 1 to 13 = all programs)	2023	Measures the existence and quantity of municipal public policy programs aimed at human rights. Example: policies to protect women victims of domestic violence, racial equality promotion, etc.
	Public policy for minority groups	Munic-IBGE Survey	Categorical (0 = no program, from 1 to 12 = actions for all minorities)	2023	Checks whether there are municipal public policies with actions for specific groups (children and adolescents, women, the elderly, the homeless, etc.).

COMPONENT	INDICATOR	SOURCE	UNIT	YEAR	DESCRIPTION
RIGHTS & VOICE	**Lawsuits clearance rate**	National Council of Justice (CNJ)	Percentage of cases disposed of in relation to the number of new cases	2025	Reflects the capacity of the Judiciary System to process at least the same number of cases filed. Calculated based on the ratio between the number of cases resolved and the number of new cases filed in state courts (1st and 2nd instance level).
	Response to family law cases	CNJ	Average time in days until the first judgment of family court cases	2025	Corresponds to the average number of days elapsed between the filing of a legal action and the date of the initial judgment in family court cases, considering only the cases/proceedings judged in the 12 months preceding the reference period.
	Response to social security cases	CNJ	Average time in days until the first judgment of social security cases	2025	Corresponds to the average value of the number of days elapsed between the filing of a legal action and the date of the first judgment in social security cases, considering only the cases/procedures judged in the 12 months preceding the reference period.
	Lawsuits overload rate	CNJ	Percentage of closed cases	2025	Congestion rate of a state court, i.e. the ratio of resolved (closed) cases and unresolved cases (either because they are new or because they are pending). The higher the rate, the more difficult it is for the court to deal with its backlog of cases.
FREEDOM & CHOICE	**Access to culture, leisure and sport**	IBGE	Categorical (0= no structure, from 1 to 11= all structures)	2021	The existence in the municipality of events and equipment (library, theater, cultural center or stadium structures, etc.) to promote culture and sports for people in the municipality.
	Teenage pregnancy (<19 years)	Datasus/Ministry of Health – live births	Percentage of live births to mothers up to the age of 19 in relation to total live births	2024	Rate of children and adolescents who have had children in relation to the total female population aged up to 19. Considers mothers under 10, 10 to 14, and 15 to 19 years of age.
	IVCAD - Vulnerability of families from the unified registry index	CadÚnico/MDS	Index (0-1)	2025	Index composed of 40 indicators that measure the vulnerability conditions of families registered in the CadÚnico, summarized in 6 dimensions. The closer to 1, the greater the vulnerability.

COMPONENT	INDICATOR	SOURCE	UNIT	YEAR	DESCRIPTION
FREEDOM & CHOICE	**Parks and squares in urban areas**	Mapbiomas; IBGE - Resident Population 2022	Area of squares (ha/10,000 inhabitants)	2022	Rate of the area of urban squares and parks (in hectares) in relation to the municipality's total resident population, multiplied by 10,000.
INCLUSIVE SOCIETY	**Homeless families**	CadÚnico/MDS	Number of cases per 10,000 families registered with CadÚnico	2025	Rate of registered families with at least one homeless member in relation to the total number of families registered in the CadÚnico System, multiplied by 10,000.
	Gender parity in city councils	Superior Electoral Court - TSE	0 - 1 (0= parity non-existent | 1= perfect parity)	2024	Parity rate of women elected to municipal councils in relation to the percentage of the population of women in each municipality.
	Parity of black people in city councils	Superior Electoral Court - TSE	0 - 1 (0= parity non-existent | 1= perfect parity)	2024	Parity rate of black and brown people elected to municipal councils in relation to the percentage of the black and brown population in each municipality.
	Violence against indigenous people	Sinam-Datasus/Ministry of Health; IBGE - Indigenous population 2022[19]	Number of cases per 10,000 indigenous people	2024	Rate of cases of any kind of violence against indigenous peoples.
	Violence against women	Sinam-Datasus/Ministry of Health; IBGE - Estimated Resident Female Population 2024	Number of cases of violence per 100,000 women	2024	Rate of the number of cases of domestic, sexual and other types of violence against women.
	Violence against black people	Sinam-Datasus/Ministry of Health; IBGE - Population by color or race 2022	Number of cases of violence per 100,000 black people	2024	Rate of the number of cases of any type of violence against black people.
ADVANCED EDUCATION	**Employed population with tertiary education**	Annual Social Information Report - Ministry of Labor and Employment (Rais/MTE); IBGE - Estimated Resident Population 2024	Number of employees over 25 years old with higher education per thousand inhabitants	2024	Rate of the number of people over the age of 25 with higher education per thousand inhabitants over the age of 25.
	Employed women with tertiary education	Annual Social Information Report - Ministry of Labor and Employment (Rais/MTE); IBGE - Estimated Resident Female Population 2024	Number of employed women over 25 years old per thousand women	2024	Number of women in active employment with higher education per thousand women over 25.
	ENEM scores (national high school exam)	Inep	200 - 800 points	2024	Corresponds to the median score of the National High School Exam (ENEM) of all students in the municipality who took the exam in the year of completion, considering only those who completed all the exams.

[19] There are no estimated population data for Color/Race, thus adopting the most recent official data up to 20/02/2026.


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