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Labor standards and social conditions in free trade zones: the case of the Manaus free trade zone

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Abstract
The creation of the Manaus Free Trade Zone had a development purpose in the Brazilian political, economic and social scenario between 1960 and 1970. This industrial pole was an important device in achieving the desired development, populating a region considered deserted and exposed to external threats at that time. It has guaranteed the improvement on labor standards and social conditions in the Manaus' district and has become the main driving force behind regional employment, higher salaries and growth over the past decades. Using the residuals and the stochastic frontier techniques to estimate the labor and social performances of the Manaus Free Trade Zone, the analysis confirms that the implementation of the special economic zone collaborated to labor and social efficiency in the area − compared to other important industrial Brazilian municipalities − due to the rigid checks conducted by SUFRAMA and the strict respect of labor standards applied in the MFTZ. Nevertheless, economic linkages in the region are still weak and positive spillovers from Manaus to its surroundings were probably inexistent.
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1 Introduction

Special Economic Zones (SEZs)[1] consist in a particular form of trade liberalization. These zones can be defined as "demarcated geographic areas contained within a country's national boundaries where the rules of business are different from those that prevail in the national territory" (Farole and Akinci (2011)). Generally, they are implemented by governments in order to promote trade and provide a free trade environment within a limited territory in which there is a special regulation for the companies' operation. Its purpose is therefore to stimulate trade and, in some cases, to accelerate regional development.

SEZs are part of the trade environment characterized by the international fragmentation of production. Firms reorganized their production based on outsourcing some of their activities, relying on a larger number of external suppliers for intermediate components and services. The commonly suggested explanation for the growing reliance on external suppliers is that changes in public policies and the development of new technologies have reduced trade and communication costs among vertically linked firms, stimulating companies to seek inputs and components from wherever their cost is lower (Baldwin (2013)). SEZs contribute to this costs reduction by tax exemptions, soft rules, better access to infrastructures and low wages (Teixeira (2014)). Usually, the production stages are developed in these special zones, using imported inputs to be transformed in final or other intermediate goods to be exported.

The International Labor Organization estimated that the number of employees in the world's export processing zones (EPZ) stood at 66 million in 2006[2], excluding China. These SEZs are mainly set up in developing and emerging countries - especially from the 1990s, when the number of these zones in periphery economies increased significantly -, specializing in the manufacturing of labor-intensive produced goods, predominantly clothes and electronic goods (Cling, Razafindrakoto, and Roubaud (2005)).

Over the past few decades, these zones have received attention in debates on economic and social development. Although some authors (Heller and Kauffman (1963); Buitelar, Urrutia, and Padilla (1999); Naughton (2007) find that SEZs bring economic and social benefits by attracting investments and expanding trade and income in developing countries, their economic and social effects remain controversial.

Buitelar et al. (1999) and Naughton (2007) use the examples of maquiladoras in Mexico and special zones in China to evaluate the potential economic benefits of the SEZs. Often specialized in assembly, these zones are the final stage in the Global Value Chain (GVC). Using industrial components from all over the world in their production processes they have consequently become prominent importers of intermediate goods. The authors point out that they have contributed to the deepening of the international production fragmentation, to the increase of trade and also to attract foreign direct investment (FDI).

[1]The term 'SEZ' covers a wide range of more specific types of zones, such as Free Trade Zones (FTZs), Export Processing Zones (EPZs), Business Zones, Free Ports and others. For descriptions and classifications of different types of SEZs in the world, see Farole (2011), Farole and Akinci (2011), and Siroen and Yucer (2014). The International Labor Organization's (ILO) SEZs database reported 176 zones in 47 countries in 1986 and approximately 3,500 zones in 130 countries by 2006 (Boyenge (2007)). In addition, Siroen, Yucer, and Archanskaia (2014) find around 1,083 zones (excluding the Maquiladoras and US Foreign Trade Zones) in 2008 in their World FTZ database covering 158 countries. The differences in the number of SEZs found across databases are closely linked to the type of SEZ definition chosen, but there is clear evidence of growth in numbers (Castilho, Menendez, and Sztulman (2015)).

[2]Boyenge (2007) present a new estimation in the ILO database on export processing zones. See also Siroen et al. (2014). They construct the World FTZ Database (ftz.dauphine.fr). It synthesizes the information about the FTZ programs for 158 countries and it is collected from different sources, such as NGO reports, academic articles, and authority websites.

Likewise, the predominant view of international organizations (The World Bank, WTO, UNCTAD) is that although SEZs operate in rather singular ways, often disrespecting WTO rules - such as those in the WTO's Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures[3] -, they do encourage foreign direct investment (FDI) spreading technology to the rest of the economy and creating positive externalities. They give developing countries the opportunity to integrate the Global Value Chain stimulating trade and economic growth.

Regarding the potential social effects of SEZs, at the beginning of the 1960's, Heller and Kauffman (1963) had already started to discuss the importance of tax exemptions in the industry and income expansion in developing countries. At the end of the 1980's Freitas Pinto (1987) was already leading the debate about the creation of SEZs at the turn of the century[4]. Naughton (2007) examined the potential effects on the increased income levels, technology and the pro-development nature of SEZs, focusing the debate on the special zones in China. Ham, Swenson, Imrohoroglu, and Song (2011) and Busso, Gregory, and Kline (2013) analyze the North American Federal Empowerment Zones program, pointing to positive and significant effects on local employment rate and wages as well as poverty rate decrease. Other studies dealt more specifically with the Brazilian free trade zone, such as Castilho, Melo, and Di Sabbato (2010), which addressed the subject of gender inequality, showing that female employees in the manufacturing industry in the Amazonas state are subject to less inequality compared to the rest of Brazil. More recently, Castilho et al. (2015) looked at the MFTZ potential for the local poverty and inequality decreases.

Nonetheless, these zones can also create distortions (due to tax exemptions, etc.) and its impact on labor standards and human development is still the subject of considerable debate. Frequently questioned by civil society (Unions, NGOs) and international organizations such as the International Labor Organization (ILO[5], SEZs practices would be prone to ignoring fundamental labor standards. The weak labor regulation of these zones is an attractive factor for multinational companies, what corroborates to negligence national labor laws and standards. Cling et al. (2005), Siroen (2012), Teixeira (2013), Castilho et al. (2010) also explored labor standards concerns. They point out that labor standards in these zones are often neglected and workers are subject to low wages and poorer labor conditions.

Recent reviews of descriptive case studies show how social and economic gains from zone operations vary across countries, but also within countries and between zones and time (see Aggarwal (2007), Aggarwal (2012); Fias (2008); Farole (2011)).

[3]Firms located in SEZ are often subject to export share requirements (ESR). i.e., they must export at least a certain share of their production to be eligible to operate and enjoy the fiscal incentives available in these special zones (Defever and Riaño (2017)). The imposition of ESR, therefore, makes the subsidies provided to firms in SEZ contingent upon export performance-a practice prohibited by the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (Defever, Reyes, Riano, and Sanchez-Martin (2018)).

[4]Freitas Pinto (1987) describes the changes introduced in the Amazon and their impacts on regional development due to the establishment of the Manaus Free Trade Zone, where several foreign companies have settled in search of incentives such as total or partial tax exemptions, infrastructure, low wages, among other advantages.

[5]Another debate questions whether SEZs bring fair competition (OECD, Mercosur).

This study examines the debate about social behavior based on the case of the Manaus Free Trade Zone (MFTZ). This special economic regime was introduced during the 1960's following a government decision to pursue a growth strategy driven by import substitution. The MFTZ integrated the vertical specialization evolution, without making exports a goal. Differing from the usual SEZs and characterized by what literature calls an *importing processing zone*, the MFTZ final objective was the assembling of imported components for the internal market supply (Siroen and Yucer (2014)). The model was just one of the structural alignment policies introduced by the military regime at a time of international crises, threats of internationalization in the Amazon forest and the Cold War. Justified by the need to develop and integrate the Amazon region that had remained virtually deserted since the collapse of the rubber-based economy in the early 1920s, its idea and creation led to a shift in the decentralization of capitalist production beyond its original borders. Granting tax benefits was necessary to bring investments to the north region because of its distance from the consumer markets, mostly concentrated in the south and southeast of Brazil. Thus, the region needed to offer special conditions for companies to be set up there.

Despite its critics[6], the MFTZ started out as a veritable pole of development offering fiscal incentives from the Brazilian government. The fiscal incentive policies have created a prosperous industrial center in Manaus, with a growing participation of this Amazonian industry in national production. Strictly supervised by the Superintendence of the Manaus Free Trade Zone (SUFRAMA)[7], it has allowed compliance with labor standards. Moreover, the revenue's generation through new jobs, higher wages and new opportunities significantly improved the standards of living for the local population[8].

This paper describes and evaluate some of the labor and social outputs of the various fiscal incentives applied in the Manaus Free Trade Zone, that allowed for a greater integration of the Brazilian economy in the international trade. Our aim will be to determine whether factors in labor standards and social conditions in the Manaus Industrial Pole are capable of generating positive spillovers in Manaus and surrounding areas. Despite confirmation of the existence of a positive impact from the MFTZ, this analysis will show that the beneficial effects of the free trade zone remain contained within the borders of the municipality of Manaus.

[6]The initiative to implement and develop the Manaus Free Trade Zone has never resulted from a unanimous position of the Brazilian society. The discussion is guided by the divergence in assessing the costs and benefits of maintaining the incentive schemes in the region. Its critics develop arguments on the cost of tax incentives and the alleged lack of competitiveness of the goods produced in the Manaus Industrial Pole.

[7]The SUFRAMA has control mechanisms and the imposition of conditionalities for companies to acquire the various tax advantages. For a detailed analysis on the SUFRAMA's impositions, see the SUFRAMA's Resolution N. 203 of December 10th 2012.

[8]According to data provided by the Brazilian Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA-IPEADATA) on the GDP per municipality, in 2010 Manaus concentrated 25% of the revenue generated in the Northern region. While Amazonas represented 1.4% of the Brazilian GDP, Manaus alone (with R$ 50,2 billion GDP in 2010), made up 82,4% of the total GDP of the state of Amazonas. Moreover, the Annual Industrial Survey by the Brazilian Census Bureau (PIA/IBGE) reports that the share of Amazonas - the smallest geographical unit in the survey - in the Brazilian manufacturing production reached 3.7% in 2010 - while Manaus accounts for just 0.9% of the Brazilian population. After a decade of high growth, Amazonas' manufacturing production had grown by a factor of 3.4%, with an annual average growth rate of 13% (Castilho et al. (2015)). In terms of job creation, the development of commercial and industrial activities in the MFTZ created a large demand for labor. According to IBGE data the population of Manaus represented 52.2% of the State in 2015 while in 1960 the percentage was only 24.3%. According to PIA / IBGE data, in the state of Amazonas, manufacturing employment almost doubled between 2000 and 2010. The number of workers in manufacturing industries increased from 59 586 to 116 503 in the period - an increase of 96% above the average of 50%. According to SUFRAMA data, the number of employees increased from 50 005 in 2000 to 103 673 in 2010 (+ 107%) in the MFTZ. On an annual average basis, the number of companies increased from 307 to 431 at the same period, while the industrial structure in the Manaus Industrial Pole remained highly concentrated.

2 Methodology and Data

In order to empirically estimate labor and social conditions in the MFTZ, this analysis is based on the study of the residuals - deviations between an observed value and the estimated value -, exploiting two dierent methods, as a measure of robustness check. The analysis uses cross-sectional data, at the municipality level for the year 2010. Due to the lack of available data concerning only the perimeter of the free trade zone, the MFTZ is represented by the municipality of Manaus, which is compared to the other brazilian municipalities. The first model, model A, estimates the expected Manaus' outputs by a residuals analysis, using OLS estimation. The second one, model B, applies the stochastic frontier method of error term decomposition, which shows the level of labor standards' and social's efficiency generated by Manaus, using the Maximum Likelihood estimation.

Attempts to capture the MFTZ's causal effects on welfare outcomes would call for a counterfactual of the situation without the MFTZ, which is not possible due to the un- availability of reliable data[9]. Facing such limitations, we have nevertheless tried to provide a framework for comparison by applying cross-sectional variations across municipalities[10].

2.1 Concepts and Econometric Specificities

The methodology implemented for both residuals and stochastic frontier techniques will use linear regression with the Ordinary Least Squares (Model A) and the Maximum Likelihood estimations (Model B), respectively.

In order to empirically estimate working and social conditions in the MFTZ, the main econometric specifications are as follows:

$$lny_m = \Sigma_i \beta_i lnX_{im} + \gamma_{uf} + \gamma_c + \varepsilon_m \tag{1}$$

where $ln\ y_m$ denotes the labor standards and social conditions in each municipality m. The vector X_{im} includes i control variables typically assumed to affect labor and social conditions, capturing geographic specificities. Our main specification includes as controls: GDP per capita, distance from the state capital, geographic density and urban population. Finally, γ_{uf} is a state specific fixed effects, γ_c is a dummy for state capitals, and ε_m is the error term.

We use different dependent variables for each estimation *Children not Working*, *Gender Equality* and *Ethnic Equality* for labor standards; *Literacy Rate*, *Children with literate parents*, *Children with adequate housing and living conditions*, *Children with literate parents & adequate housing and living conditions*, *Less-poverty index* and *Equality index* for social conditions. In this analysis, a smaller incidence of child labor, gender and ethnic wage inequalities will be treated as a result of labor standards efficiency while social performances will be analyzed through the illiteracy and poverty rates, the GINI, and the housing and living conditions. Moreover, positive coefficients will be indicating a reduction in child labor, an increase in gender and ethnic wage equality (considering that men are better paid than women and that white is better paid than non-white), a reduction in illiteracy rate, better housing and living conditions, smaller Poverty and smaller GINI. A comparative analysis between the states and municipalities in Brazil has been carried out in order to check the existence of labor and

[9]Unavailability of micro-data for the census prior to the creation of the Manaus Free Trade Zone (from 1920 to 1960, only tabulations at state and municipality level for the main variables, being published in printed format).

[10]For our cross-sectional analysis, we employ residuals and social efficiency rankings of a subsample of municipalities with 'similar' characteristics: state capitals and the main Brazilian industrials poles. See Castilho et al. (2015); Picarelli (2014).

social efficiency in the MFTZ as well as positive spillovers from Manaus to its neighboring municipalities.

In model A, in which the existence of a positive *Manaus effect* is approached by the study of the residuals (model's deviation), we will focus whether positive values for the observed deviations can be perceived, in other words, whether the difference between the observed value y_i and the value $\hat{y}_i$ estimated by the regression is positive. The main idea is to determine whether the observed value y_i, which is a given social index, is superior to the value $\hat{\beta}x_i + \hat{\alpha}$ estimated by the regression. This positive deviation would be interpreted as a positive effect where the observed social result for each municipality is higher than the result expected by the model. Thus, inversely, a negative deviation would indicate a negative effect, in which the observed social result is smaller than the result predicted by the model.

In model B, we apply the concept of productive efficiency to social efficiency analysis, using the stochastic frontier method. Ravallion (2003) points the benefit that it allows for random deviations from the frontier, such as due to measurement errors or shocks. Aigner, Lovell, and Schmidt (1977) and Meeusen and Broeck (1977), admitting the possibility of a system not only to face problems of inefficiency in its performance, but also to be subject to external random factors that can affect its performance, assume the function of production as the locus of levels of maximum output that can be obtained with a particular set of inputs, for the current technology. It is assumed that not all systems have efficient performances, not being able to produce the output of the frontier. Thus, the term $\mu \geq 0$ reflects the output's deviation.

Applying this method of decomposition of error terms - Stochastic Frontier - to our social analysis, we consider i municipalities that use N inputs to produce social performance.

Considering Cobb-Douglas technology, the production output of municipalities is expressed as follows:

$$lny_i = \beta_0 + \beta lnx_i + v_i - \mu_i \tag{2}$$

Or,

$$lny_i = \beta_0 + \beta lnx_i + \varepsilon_i \tag{3}$$

$\varepsilon_i = v_i - \mu_i$ is the error term observed in the production function. The stochastic statistical method considers ϵ_i a compound term with asymmetric distribution, since the inefficiency term cannot be negative ($\mu \geq 0$)[11]. Thus, the model is composed by the difference between the stochastic boundary ($lny_i = \beta_0 + \beta lnx_i + v_i$) and the inefficiency term (μ_i). If the terms v_i and μ_i are distributed independently of each of the xi regressors, the estimators are consistent and efficient.

One of the main assumptions in production function models is that all productive units face similar environmental conditions. However, this is not the case of the Brazilian municipalities social reality since there are different socioeconomic and political factors between each location, illustrating the relevant independence between each unit of the federation. Thus, although they are not under the municipalities control, the omission of variables that capture different environmental factors generates a problem of heterogeneity in the model.

Having any of the error terms heteroskedastic renders the estimated parameters not efficient, although they remain consistent. Therefore, to include these characteristics within this analysis, we will add fixed effects to each federative unit, as well as a dummy to the state capitals in the model.

[11] As the random term can assume any value, it is common to assume that this term follows a normal distribution $v_i \sim N(0, {\sigma_v}^2)$. As the inefficiency term cannot be negative, there are several distributions that satisfy this restriction, among them truncated-normal, exponential and gamma. In this study, we use the truncated-normal distribution, since it allows the correction of any sources of bias in the model, bringing more consistent estimations.

2.2 Data

The usual data source in Brazilian social and labor studies is PNAD data, which is conducted annually, covering individual information on the main socio-economic variables. Nonetheless, a significant limitation made it unsuitable for our study: its representativeness and coverage do not extend to below state level. Hence, in order to focus on Manaus, a remaining representative at the municipality level, we turned to census data. To elaborate on our cross-sectional analysis, we used the individual/household level micro-data from the Brazilian census of 2010. It is conducted every ten years by the Brazilian Census Bureau, the Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE), the last one occurring in 2010. A detailed questionnaire (*questionario da amostra*) - including individual and household's information on the main socio-economic variables, such as the general characteristics of population, education, labor, income, housing, migration, fertility, marriage, health, nutrition - is administered to a census sample of around 11% of the Brazilian population. The survey samples about 70 million households and it is nationally representative, ensuring coverage of both rural and urban areas of all the 5.565 municipalities of the federation. The data used to our control variables were obtained from IBGE.

In our study, we use the municipality level, obtained by the aggregation of the individual-level information. The analysis use information concerning three different topics on labor standards: Child Labor, Gender Wage Gap, and Ethnic Wage Gap; and six topics on social conditions: : Illiteracy Rate, three variables concerning children conditions, the poverty incidence and the GINI index, assuming the hypothesis of exogeneity[12].. These nine topics are then treated separately.

The choice of the labor standards dependent variables used is based on goals two, three and four of the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) - achieve universal primary education promote gender equality and reduce child mortality, respectively - which were the themes that we judged the most exploitable to deal with the labor standards' issue. Since we are interested in dealing with the effects of the MFTZ on labor standards and as child labor refers to the exploitation of children through any form of work that deprives them of their childhood, their physical, mental and moral health, or interferes with their ability to attend regular school, we have decided to convert objectives two and four of the Millennium Development Goals to child labor, considered one of Brazil's most significant social issue. Regarding the third goal related to the promotion of gender equality, we translated the topic into the gender wage inequality and broaden the treatment of the issue to another type of labor discrimination such as ethnic wage disparities, both still deeply embedded in the Brazilian society. These questions are particularly important for Brazil, though the child labor has significantly reduced since the 1988's Constitution. Hence, the dependent variable took three forms:

1. $\%\ of\ Children\ not\ Working_m$: Number of children (aged 10-15) who do not work/Number of children (aged 10-15) in the total population, or the number of children who do not work per municipality (IBGE);

2. $Gender\ Equality_m$: Wage Ratio between Women and Men per municipality (Average Wage of Woman Divided by Average Wage of Men) (IBGE);

3. $Ethnic\ Equality_m$: Wage Ratio between Non-White and White per municipality (Average Wage of Non-White Divided by Average Wage of White) (IBGE).

The choice of the social conditions dependent variables used is based on the Social Progress

[12]Endogeneity tests made using lagged control variables as instruments (IBGE 2009 and 2008). No correlation between a predictor variable and the error term (no endogenous regressors). OLS and IV models presenting consistent and equivalent results. OLS can be considered consistent and efficient.

Index's dimensions. We use six variables covering some aspects of basic human needs, foundations of wellbeing and opportunity, translated into the issues of illiteracy, children conditions and standards of living, poverty and inequality. These questions are particularly important for Brazil, especially from the 2000s, when they became the target of the main social and income transfer programs implemented by the government (Programa Brasil Alfabetizado (PBA), Brasil Sem Miséria, Bolsa Família, etc.). Thus, the dependent variable took six forms:

1. $Literacy\ Rate_m$: Percentage of people aged 15 or over who can read and write, in the total resident population of the same age group. (1-(Illiteracy Rate)/100)100, population older than 15 per municipality;

2. $Children\ with\ literate\ parents_m$[13]: (1-(Children with Illiterate Parents)/100)100 per municipality;

3. $Children\ with\ adequate\ housing\ and\ living\ conditions_m$[14]: (1-(Children living In Poor Housing Conditions)/100)100 per municipality;

4.Childrenwithliterateparents& $adequate\ housing\ and\ living\ conditions_m$: (1-(Children with Illiterate Parents Living In Poor Housing Conditions)/100)100 per municipality.

5. $Less - Poverty\ Index_m$: Percentage of not poor people on total population (1-Poverty Incidence)

6. $Equality\ Index_m$: (1- GINI index)

Accordingly, a positive coefficient indicates a progress on labor standards and social conditions through a reduction in child labor and an increase in gender and ethnic wage equality (considering that men are better paid than women and that white are better paid than non-white), a reduction in the illiteracy rate, better housing and living conditions, smaller poverty and smaller GINI.

We also added control variables commonly assumed to affect labor conditions and that capture geographic and demographic aspects. Hence, a district with greater levels of GDP per capita, demographic density, urban population and closer to the state capital would be expected to present better child labor conditions but more substantial wage inequalities (Kuznets (1971); Taques and Piza (2009)). Their use is justified by the need to isolate any local specificity of the municipalities analyzed, solve problems of heterogeneity and capture the influence of omitted variables such as economic development and regional inequalities. The controls can be defined as follows:

a) $GDP\ per\ capita_m$: GDP data per capita per municipality (IBGE);

b) $Distance\ from\ capital_m$: Data on distance of municipality from the state capital (IBGE);

c) $Demographic\ Density_m$: Demographic density per inhabitant/Km and per municipality (IBGE);

d) $Urban\ Population_m$: The percentage of the urban population: Urban population/Total population per municipality (IBGE).

e) $Fixed\ Effects$: state

f) $Dummy$: state capitals

The control of the impact of each state and each state capital on the variables under study might allow for a comparative analysis between Brazilian states and municipalities.

[13]Children with parents aged 15 or over who can read and write (IBGE).

[14]**Adequate housing and living conditions:** Households with sewers connected to the general network or septic tank; served from water from the general supply network; and waste disposal: collected directly or indirectly by cleaning services (IBGE).

3 Empirical Results

To check if the MFTZ presented a certain efficiency concerning labor standards, positively impacting the state of Amazonas, the study was based on two econometric models: model A (residuals analysis) and model B (Stochastic Frontier). We will present the empirical results for each of these models below.

3.1 Residuals Analysis (MODEL A)

We use a linear log model due to the quality of regressions, the coherence in values for R and their significance to most of the results.The obtained parameters are illustrated in tables 1 and 2

Among the variables of the labor regressions in table 1, most of them were significant at least 10%. The statistics present results that are expected. As positive coefficients indicate improvement and negative coefficients indicate a worsening, an increase in the GDP per capita and in the Urban population brings an improvement in child conditions (1). However, we might note a sharper negative impact of more significant Urban population and GDP per capita on the gender (2) and ethnic equality (3) variables if compared to the other control variables' parameters. It could be explained by the fact that these two controls would be capturing more directly some negative outcomes of more developed urban conglomerates. Wealth and development cannot compensate for inequalities; on the contrary, growth is frequently accompanied by an increase of unequal distribution of revenue, confirming what is observed in the literature (Kuznets (1971); Taques and Piza (2009)).

Moreover, a rise in the distance between the municipality and the capital causes a worsening in the three estimated labor variables, indicating that the farther the municipality is from the state capital, the worst the conditions might be perceived. A negative coefficient for child conditions (1) may also be perceived regarding the control variable Demographic density, suggesting that greater demographic agglomerations do not necessarily follow social development.

Analyzing results for the fixed effects and dummy in table 1, capitals presented negative parameters for the three labor standards variables. Regarding gender and ethnic inequalities, the statistics show results that are expected (Kuznets (1971); Taques and Piza (2009)). Considering child labor, the statistics illustrate that greater demographic density would be linked to a smaller percentage of children not working, which converges to the negative parameter obtained by the dummy Capital.

Considering the federative unit's fixed effects, taking Amazonas (AM) as a reference, the regression analysis shows positive coefficients for labor standards for the other states located in the northern region, showing that they presented better performances than Amazonas, despite the presence of the MFTZ. It is possible that positive spillovers from the improvements in labor conditions in the free trade zone to other municipalities in Amazonas were weak or even inexistent, explaining its poor performance when compared to surrounding states and even to the rest of Brazil, as it will be examined in section 3.4.

[15]Here we decided to analyze only the states in the Northern region. The idea is to cover states with the most significant similarities with Amazonas. For complete table (including all the UF fixed effects) see the Appendix, table 6.

[16]Only states in the Northern region. For complete table (including all the fixed effects) see the Appendix, table 13.

Table 1: Labor Standards Regressions MODEL A[15]

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	% of Children not Working	**Gender Equalities**	**Ethnic Equalities**
GDP per capita	0.004**	-0.052***	-0.032***
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Distance from capital	-0.019***	-0.011***	-0.029***
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Demographic Density	-0.003***	0.001	0.002
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Urban Population	0.079***	-0.036***	-0.069**
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.02)
Υ_c *Dummy Capital*	-0.063***	-0.008	-0.287***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)
Υ_{uf} *Dummies Federative Units*			
(Only for the states in the North Region)			
ACRE (AC)	0.015	0.065***	-0.001
	(0.06)	(0.00)	(0.05)
AMAZONAS (AM) **(OMMITED)**	-	-	-
	-	-	-
AMAPA (AP)	0.017	0.105***	0.201
	(0.07)	(0.00)	(0.07)
PARA (PA)	0.033***	0.015	0.104***
	(0.00)	(0.09)	(0.01)
RONDONIA (RO)	-0.013	0.000	0.082***
	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.01)
RORAIMA (RR)	0.007	0.075*	-0.082
	(0.09)	(0.02)	(0.07)
TOCANTINS (TO)	0.036***	-0.007	0.027
	(0.00)	(0.05)	(0.07)
Constant	0.981***	1.204***	1.129***
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Number of obs	5505	5505	5505
Adj R-squared	0.368	0.304	0.028

Source: Self-Elaboration based on Census data (2010). Notes: Regressions are weighted by the square root of the number of people in a municipality. Standard errors (in parentheses) are robust to heteroskedasticity. * $p < 0.10$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$.

Table 2: Social Regressions MODEL A[16]

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Literacy Rate	**Children with literate parents**	**Children living in adequate housing and living conditions**	**Children with literate parents & adequate housing and living conditions**	**Less-poverty index**	**Equality index (1-GINI)**
GDP per capita	0.036***	0.049***	0.040***	0.023***	0.048***	-0.002
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Distance from capital	-0.010***	-0.010***	-0.006**	-0.005***	0.002	-0.004**
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Demographic Density	0.009***	0.009***	0.023***	0.005***	0.011***	0.000
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Urban Population	0.031***	0.040***	0.190***	0.065***	0.058***	0.010***
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Y_c *Dummy Capital*	-0.010	0.005	-0.033	-0.010	0.038**	-0.106***
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Y_{uf} *Dummies Federative Units*						
(Only for the states in the North Region)						
ACRE (AC)	**-0.081*** **	**-0.104*** **	-0.032	**-0.066***	0.038**	0.014
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
AMAZONAS (AM) (OMMITED)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
AMAPA (AP)	0.017	0.042	0.136***	0.066***	0.032*	0.003
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)
PARA (PA)	0.012	0.051**	0.069***	0.056***	0.05***	0.05***
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
RONDONIA (RO)	0.036***	0.164***	0.004	0.115***	0.15***	0.092***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
RORAIMA (RR)	-0.012	0.04	0.089***	0.026	0.033	-0.027
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)
TOCANTINS (TO)	**-0.026***	0.065***	0.12***	0.083***	0.091***	0.072***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Constant	0.569***	0.331***	0.342***	0.674***	-0.072***	0.419***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Adj R-squared	0.815	0.824	0.617	0.623	0.826	0.358
Number of obs	5505	5505	5505	5505	5499	5505

Source: Self-Elaboration based on Census data (2010). Notes: Regressions are weighted by the square root of the number of people in a municipality. Standard errors (in parentheses) are robust to heteroskedasticity. * $p < 0.10$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$.

In table 2, the statistics show positive coefficients when we analyze the control variables GDP per capita, Demographic Density and Urban population, except for the equality index that presented a negative - but not significant - parameter regarding the GDP per capita. We could also observe a more remarkable positive impact of more significant Urban population and GDP per capita on the estimated social variables if compared to the less noteworthy effects of the other controls included in the model. This might be justified by the fact that these two variables seize more directly the positive outputs of more developed urban conglomerates. Negative coefficients were observed for all the variables for social conditions studied when analyzed the Distance from the capital, indicating that the farer is the district from its state capital, the worst conditions this municipality will tend to be exposed. More advanced urban areas are likely to follow better social advancements, attesting statistics present results that are expected.

Concerning the fixed effects and dummy in table 2, capitals presented a positive and significant parameter for the less-poverty index, suggesting that capitals showed a smaller poverty incidence, and a negative and significant parameter for the equality index, indicating that the obtained coefficients correspond to the expected results. Regarding the federative unit fixed effects' parameters, Amazonas' municipalities presented better significant performances than the states in the northeast region for Literacy Rate. However, despite these few positive results, most of the Amaozonas coefficients presented worst performances than the other federative units in the rest of Brazil, despite the presence of the MFTZ, as it has been observed from the labor standards regressions.

3.2 Stochastic Frontier Analysis (MODEL B)

In this section, we are estimating the labor and social conditions in the MFTZ using the Stochastic Frontier estimations. Results are presented in tables 3 and 4.

The parameters σ_v, σ_μ and λ[19] are significant and different from zero. There is therefore inefficiency in the system[20]. We can also state that the stochastic frontier and the residuals model present similar results in terms of significant variables. Among the variables of the labor regressions in table 3, most of them were significant, at least 10%. We may perceive negative coefficients linked to inequalities (2) (3) when we analyze the control variables GDP per capita and Urban population. Moreover, we observe negative coefficients for the three labor standards variables regarding the Distance from capital and a negative parameter for children conditions (1) when considering the Demographic density.

Regarding our social regressions in table 4, an increase in the GDP per capita and in the Demographic density brings an improvement in five significant social indicators while a growth in the distance between the municipality and the capital causes a worsening in five of the estimated social variables. Considering the urban population, an increase in the urban/rural ratio brings an improvement to all six social indicators studied.

Regarding the fixed effects parameters in tables 3 and 4, as already observed in model A, the labor and social performances coefficients pointed to worst outcomes for Amazonas.

[17]For complete table (including all the fixed effects) see the Appendix, table 8.

[18]For complete table (including all the fixed effects) see the Appendix, table 15.

[19]λ measures the relative importance of technical efficiency in relation to the term of idiosyncratic error. σ_v and σ_μ are respectively the variances of the zero-mean normal noise (disturbance term v_i), and the pre-truncated inefficiency component's distribution (technical inefficiency term μ_i).

[20]Recalling the use of the stata command $sfcross$, assuming normal distribution for component v_i and t-normal distribution for component μ_i in order to correct any sources of bias in our parameters. Stochastic production model that provides estimators for the parameters of a linear model with a disturbance that is assumed to be a mixture of two components, which have a strictly nonnegative and symmetric distribution, respectively. See Kumbhakar and Lovell (2000) for a detailed introduction to frontier analysis.

Table 3: Labor Standards Regressions MODEL B[17]

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	% of Children not working	**Gender Equalities**	**Ethnic Equalities**
GDP per capita	0.004**	-0.067***	-0.045**
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Distance from capital	-0.006***	-0.003***	-0.016***
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Demographic Density	-0.002***	0.001	0.009
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Urban Population	0.033***	-0.058***	-0.056***
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Y_c *Dummy Capital*	-0.020***	-0.007	-0.326***
	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.05)
Y_{uf} *Dummies Federative Units (Only for the states in the North Region)*			
ACRE (AC)	0.016	0.060***	-0.001
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.08)
AMAZONAS (AM) (OMMITED)	-	-	-
	-	-	-
AMAPA (AP)	0.016	0.107***	0.187**
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.09)
PARA (PA)	0.018*	0.016	0.100**
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.03)
RONDONIA (RO)	-0.020	-0.016	0.082
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.06)
RORAIMA (RR)	0.031	0.080***	-0.114
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.10)
TOCANTINS (TO)	0.037***	-0.008	-0.029
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)
Constant	-0.053***	0.307***	0.153***
	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.07)
Sigma ν	0.021***	0.068***	0.226***
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Sigma μ	1.320***	1.123***	0.215***
	(0.17)	(0.18)	(0.07)
Lambda	62.538***	16.391***	0.950***
	(0.17)	(0.18)	(0.07)
Number of obs	5505	5505	5505

Source: Self-Elaboration based on Census data (2010). Notes: Regressions are weighted by the square root of the number of people in a municipality. Standard errors (in parentheses) are robust to heteroskedasticity. * $p < 0.10$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$.

Table 4: Social Regressions MODEL B[18]

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Literacy Rate	**Children with literate parents**	**Children living in adequate housing and living conditions**	**Children with literate parents & adequate housing and living conditions**	**Less-poverty index**	**Equality index (1-GINI)**
GDP per capita	0.041***	0.053***	0.023***	0.006***	0.090***	-0.001
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Distance from capital	-0.010***	-0.007***	-0.001**	-0.001***	0.018***	-0.004**
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Demographic Density	0.010***	0.011***	0.025***	0.004***	0.016***	-0.001
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Urban Population	0.034***	0.037***	0.061***	0.009***	0.121***	0.017***
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
γ_c *Dummy Capital*	0.004	0.052	-0.054	0.006	0.136**	-0.234***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
γ_{uf} *Dummies Federative Units*						
(Only for the states in the North Region)						
ACRE (AC)	**-0.119*** **	**-0.180*** **	-0.060	**-0.063*** **	0.038**	0.012
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
AMAZONAS (AM) (OMMITED)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
AMAPA (AP)	-0.010	-0.041	0.145***	0.028*	0.031	-0.010
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)
PARA (PA)	-0.009	-0.014	0.075***	0.022***	0.050***	0.048***
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
RONDONIA (RO)	0.005	0.085***	0.005	0.041***	0.148***	0.089***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
RORAIMA (RR)	-0.010	0.022	0.080**	0.021	0.033*	-0.006
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)
TOCANTINS (TO)	**-0.060*** **	-0.004	0.126***	0.038***	0.091***	0.073***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Constant	-0.433***	-0.612***	-0.494***	-0.091***	-1.844*	-0.827***
	(0.02)	**(0.02)**	**(0.03)**	**(0.02)**	**(0.02)**	**(0.03)**
Sigma ν	0.036***	0.047***	0.038***	0.006***	0.094***	0.074***
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.09)	(0.00)
Sigma μ	1.356***	2.723***	4.327***	1.702***	0.938***	2.226***
	(0.52)	(0.61)	(0.53)	(0.18)	(0.93)	(0.84)
Lambda	37.471***	56.932***	112.010***	251.52***	9.943***	29.917***
	(0.52)	(0.61)	(0.53)	(0.18)	(0.93)	(0.84)
Number of obs	5505	5505	5505	5505	5499	5505

Source: Self-Elaboration based on Census data (2010). Notes: Regressions are weighted by the square root of the number of people in a municipality. Standard errors (in parentheses) are robust to heteroskedasticity. * $p < 0.10$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$.

3.3 The Manaus Free Trade Zone's Labor Effect in Manaus

In order to identify the origins of the Manaus effect, we predicted our estimations' residuals and technical efficiency. Recalling that positive residuals indicated results were better than expected - which means that the observed results were better than the results estimated by the model - interpreted as a positive Manaus Effect; the technical efficiency represents the ratio between the observed municipality's social performance and the average social performance predicted by the model.

Looking at the Manaus effect in the city of Manaus itself, we note Manaus' performance is higher than the results predicted by the model for all the variables studied for labor standards and social conditions - except for literacy (model A).

Manaus is among the first seven capitals when it comes to the approximation of figures predicted by the model for the % of children not working, the first regarding gender equality and the second capital for the ethnic equality. Regarding social conditions Manaus is among the first fifteen capitals (from a total of 27 capitals) when it comes to the approximation of figures predicted by the model for the literacy rate, the tenth capital for the children with literate parents, the third for children living in adequate housing and living conditions and children with literate parents living in adequate housing and living conditions, the ninth for less-poverty index and the forth for the equality index. The positivity of residuals proves results were better than those estimated by the model[21].

If we compare Manaus with the twenty municipalities with the highest industry Gross Value Added in Brazil in 2010, Manaus occupies the fifth position in the ranking regarding the percentage of Children not working and the first position concerning the gender and ethnic wage ratio. Concerning social conditions, Manaus is in the fifth position when it comes to the approximation of figures predicted by the model for the literacy rate, the third municipality for the children with literate parents and the first for children living in adequate housing and living conditions, children with literate parents living in adequate housing and living conditions, less-poverty index and the equality index[22].

We may also comment on the efficiency parameters generated by model B, and how these results approximate the results obtained in model A, recalling that the technical efficiency is the ratio between the observed average social performance of the municipalities and the average social performance predicted by the model.

Considering the labor standards efficiency capital's ranking, Manaus occupies the third position among the lowest inefficiency capitals for % of children not working, with a technical efficiency of 98.72%. For gender and ethnic equalities, Manaus occupies the first and the second positions respectively, with technical efficiencies of 98.36% and 99.44%. Regarding the social efficiency capital's ranking, we can observe a lower efficiency in Manaus regarding indicators of literacy[23]. Manaus is at the nineteenth and fifteenth position, with technical efficiencies of 94.49% and 91.63% for the two literacy variables under study. In relation to the other social variables, we can observe Manaus relatively well classified in the second position for children living in adequate housing conditions and children with literate parents living in adequate housing conditions, sixth for the less-poverty index and fourth position for the equality index, with efficiencies of 98.58%, 99.47%, 98.18% and 97.49% respectively[24].

[21]For the complete labor standards and social conditions capital's ranking, see the Appendix, tables 9 and 16.

[22]For the complete labor standards and social conditions twenty cities' ranking, see the Appendix, tables 10 and 17.

[23]Despite better performances of the state of Amazonas presented by our fixed effects when compared to states in the northeast region (see table 15 in the Appendix)

[24]For the complete labor standards and social conditions capital's ranking, see the Appendix, tables 11 and 18.

Furthermore, when comparing Manaus with the twenty municipalities with the highest industry Gross Value Added in Brazil in 2010, it occupies the first position in all the three labor standards variables. concerning social conditions, Manaus is at the twelfth and ninth position in the ranking regarding the two literacy variables under study, and the first position concerning the two housing and living conditions variables under study, the less-poverty index and the equality index[25].

3.4 The Manaus Free Trade Zone's Labor Effect on the State

In terms of the Manaus effect on its surroundings, positive spillovers from the free trade zone to other municipalities in the state of Amazonas were probably weak or inexistent. As shown in tables 1, 2, 3, 4 from models A and B, the coefficients for labor standards and social conditions in the Amazonas state are lower than for other Brazilian states, what can be attributed to the existing regional discrepancies regarding economic activities developed by the local labor force and significant social backwardness in numerous municipalities in the rest of the state.

As we evaluate Manaus' neighboring municipalities, such as those closer to Manaus belonging to the meso-region of Centro Amazonense, although we observe higher levels of GDP and GDP per capita (table 5), we note that the main economic activities developed in these territories seem to have little or no relation to the activities performed in the Manaus Industrial Pole. Agriculture, cattle and extractive activities are one of the primary sources of income of these municipalities. Moreover, the iron-ore activities are well-developed in the region, especially in municipalities bordering the state of Para. Although municipalities such as Coari and Presidente Figueiredo present significant participation of the industry in the local economy, overcoming the sectors of services and farming (table 5), they are characterized by traditional industry activities, with low technological content (logging, textiles, food, fishing, ...), differing from the sectors of high technology (electronics, chemical, ...) installed in the Manaus industrial pole.

Regarding the municipalities of the other meso-regions, even those well classified in the GDP and GDP per capita rankings of the Amazonian districts (table 5), the meso-region Sudoeste Amazonense economically stands out for agriculture and cattle activities. Towns such as Tabatinga, however, presents a more developed tertiary sector (table 5). The proximity to the Colombian border is a factor of dynamism in the region since traders buy their merchandise at lower prices in Colombia to resell at the local Brazilian market. Likewise, municipalities in the meso-regions Norte Amazonense and Sul Amazonense stand out for farming activities, the regions' primary source of income (table 5). However, these three regions have very deficient economic performances if compared to the east of Amazonas, confirming the economic backwardness prevalent in most of the state of Amazonas.

[25]For the complete labor standards and social conditions twenty cities' ranking, see the Appendix, tables 12 and 19.

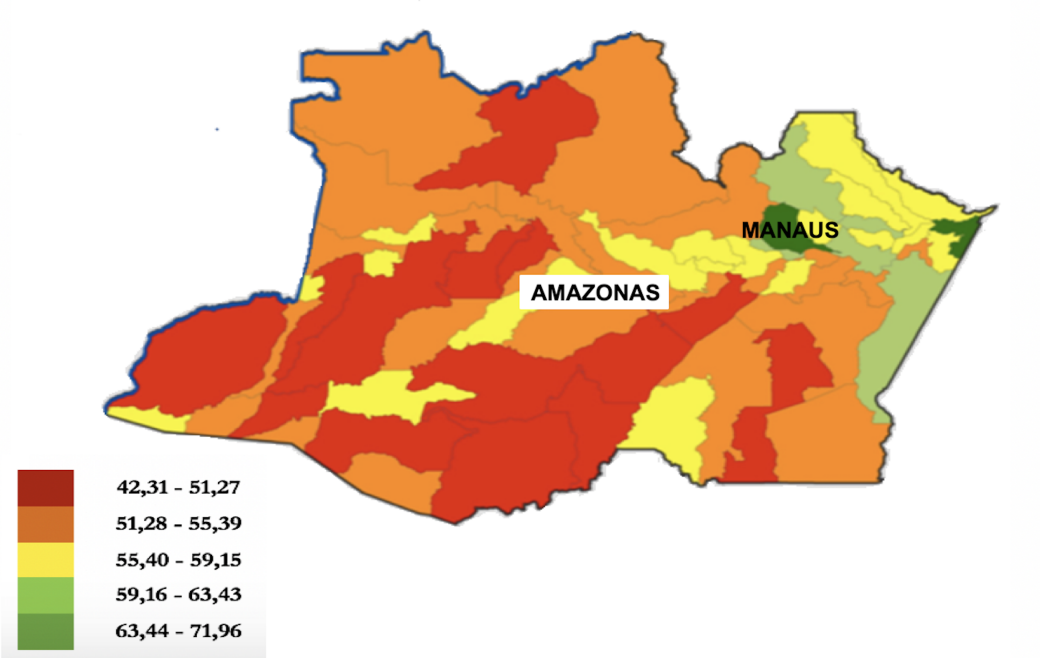
Table 5: Gross Value Added / GDP by sector, GDP and per capita GDP (2015) - 20 municipalities with the highest GDP in the state of Amazonas

Municipality	Meso-region	SERVICES /GDP (%)	INDUSTRY/ GDP (%)	FARMING /GDP (%)	PUBLIC ADM. /GDP (%)	TAXES /GDP (%)	GDP at current prices (R$ 1.000)	GDP Per Capita
Manaus	Centro Amazonense	36.27	32.44	0.30	11.21	19.77	67 066 845	32 592
Coari	Centro Amazonense	21.38	54.53	4.54	15.33	4.21	2 264 783	27 260
Itacoatiara	Centro Amazonense	36.60	11.07	23.99	20.72	7.61	1 760 782	18 129
Manacapuru	Centro Amazonense	19.04	6.26	49.27	22.74	2.69	1 412 207	14 995
Parintins	Centro Amazonense	25.48	5.15	23.95	41.61	3.80	951 340	8 526
Presidente Figueiredo	Centro Amazonense	18.58	33.40	20.32	23.98	3.71	760 558	23 179
Codajas	Centro Amazonense	4.25	1.11	80.88	12.86	0.90	741 243	27 682
Tefé	Centro Amazonense	23.92	19.08	21.66	32.16	3.18	710 974	11 385
Iranduba	Centro Amazonense	22.39	12.12	31.09	29.64	4.76	626 696	13 628
Manicoré	Sul Amazonense	16.23	5.19	38.00	38.43	2.15	493 014	9 292
Humaita	Sul Amazonense	27.77	4.78	24.26	38.39	4.81	450 350	8 778
Rio Preto da Eva	Centro Amazonense	14.60	5.46	54.12	23.29	2.53	443 722	14 533
Eirunepé	Sudoeste Amazonense	10.79	2.64	53.97	31.20	1.40	408 164	11 996
Labrea	Sul Amazonense	13.64	2.68	43.71	38.03	1.94	390 985	9 037
Tabatinga	Sudoeste Amazonense	27.69	5.31	5.83	56.74	4.43	381 214	6 246
Maués	Centro Amazonense	19.40	4.39	16.10	57.36	2.74	380 968	6 351
Urucara	Centro Amazonense	8.00	5.68	63.30	21.74	1.28	310 096	18 067
Boca do Acre	Sul Amazonense	22.18	9.70	21.56	43.05	3.51	286 187	8 543
Careiro da Varzea	Centro Amazonense	7.94	3.25	50.70	36.72	1.40	269 314	9 624
São Gabriel da Cachoeira	Norte Amazonense	22.44	3.79	9.13	61.48	3.17	265 693	6 165

Source: Self-elaboration based on IBGE

Regarding regional social disparities, figure 1 presents an interesting reality: while the east of the state presented better indexes of social progress[26], following an industry-based development, a large extent of territories in the west presented the worst levels of social advancement.

Figure 1: Social Progress Index in the state of Amazonas



Source: Amazon Institute of People and the Environment - 2014 (Imazon)

The main activities developed in most of the Amazonas' municipalities are not related to the operations performed in the MFTZ; and besides, a large extent of Amazonas territories is occupied by the Amazon forest. Economically based on mining, farming and forestry rent, the majority of these districts, mainly located in the west of the state, experience significant urban development delay[27].

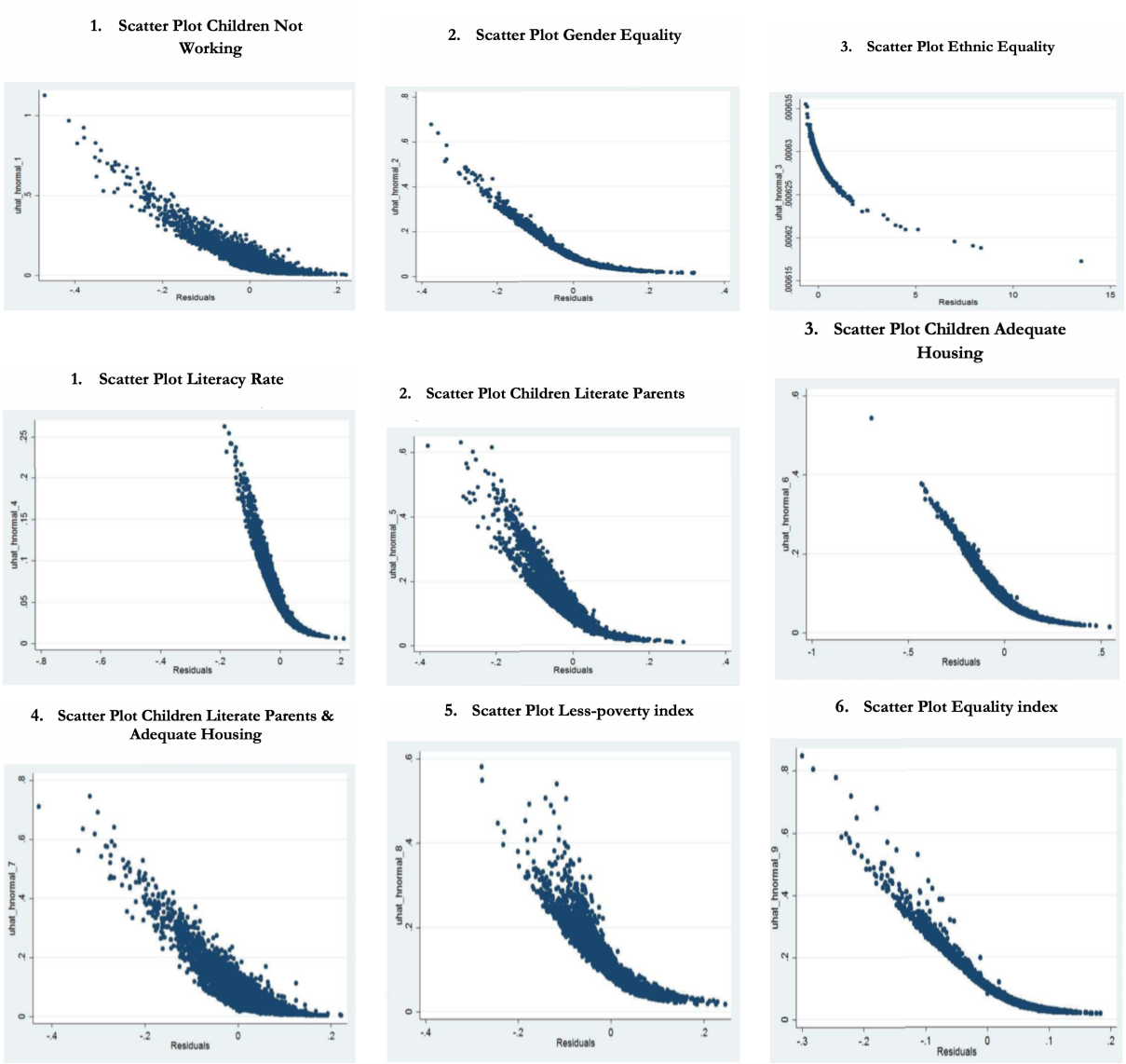
[26]The Social Progress Index is an aggregate index of social and environmental indicators that capture three dimensions of social progress: Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing, and Opportunity. It measures the extent to which countries provide for the social and ecological needs of their citizens, considering the well-being of a society by observing social and environmental outcomes directly rather than the economic factors. The social and environmental factors include wellness (including health, shelter and sanitation), equality, inclusion, sustainability and personal freedom and safety. The index is published by the nonprofit Social Progress Imperative, and is based on the writings of Amartya Sen, Douglass North, and Joseph Stiglitz.

[27]Moreover, according to Castilho et al. (2015), contrasting results on poverty and inequality reduction in Manaus and in the rest of Amazonas would be illustrating the benefits and the limits of the Manaus Free Trade Zone's influence. The authors stress that while labor incomes (proportion of total monthly household income per capita earned from all households members' jobs) played a crucial role in reducing poverty and inequality in the municipality of Manaus over the years 2000-2010, this is not the case in the rest of the state of Amazonas, where non-labor income (retirement, pensions, rents, social transfers, unemployment insurance and others) explained the decline of poverty and inequality. This reality might confirm the hypothesis in which its positive impacts seem to remain within Manaus.

Our analysis confirms the findings in model A; that the positive Manaus effect on labor standards and social conditions is real, but it remains stuck inside Manaus.

We conclude this investigation by verifying the correlation between the ϵ_i of model A and the μ_i of model B, recalling that $\epsilon_i = v_i - \mu_i$ on figure 2.

Figure 2: Correlation between ϵ_i and the μ_i.



Source: Self-Elaboration based on data from the 2010 Brazilian census (IBGE)

The graphs on figure 2 show a strong negative correlation between the term of error ϵ_i from model A and the technical inefficiency μ_i from model B, following an exponential relationship and converging to what is expected by the literature. Thus, we deduce that the residuals obtained in model A would be suffering a little random influence, indicating that residuals deviations would be capturing the system's efficiency and guaranteeing robustness in both models.

4 Conclusion

The creation of the Manaus Free Trade Zone had a development purpose in the Brazilian political, economic and social scenario between 1960 and 1970. This industrial pole was an important device in achieving the desired development, populating a region considered, at the time, deserted and protecting it from external threats. It has guaranteed the development of labor standards in the Manaus district and has become the main driving force behind regional employment, higher salaries and growth over the last decades.

This investigation confirms the existence of a positive Manaus social effect due to the rigid checks conducted by SUFRAMA and the strict respect of labor standards applied to the MFTZ. Hence, the residuals analysis in model A suggested Manaus presented better results than the model's prediction, which corroborates with the hypothesis of the existence of a positive Manaus effect in terms of labor and social outcomes. Concerning results obtained in model B, they are quite similar to those obtained in model A. The stochastic frontier analysis showed Manaus had superior performances in most labor and social indicators, confirming the conclusions already taken from model A.

Nonetheless, the persistence of significant inequalities among Amazonas' municipalities would be attesting that the benefits of the MFTZ's model do not cross the borders of the Manaus' district. The high performances of Amazonas in comparison to other states regarding income generation and labor came from Manaus and most of the positive outcomes in the Manaus Industrial Pole could not compensate for the regional inequalities and socioeconomic backwardness in numerous municipalities in the rest of the state. When analyzing Manaus' neighboring towns, although we observe higher economic performances, we note that the main economic activities developed in these territories seem to have little or no relation to the activities developed in the Manaus Industrial Pole. Farming and extractive activities are the primary sources of income of these municipalities, like in the rest of the Amazonas state. These findings indicate economic linkages in the region are still weak and justify the worst estimations obtained by Amazonas when compared to other states in the northern region and in the rest of Brazil, making us reject the hypothesis about the existence of significant positive spillovers from Manaus to its surroundings.

A Labor Standards

Table 6: Labor Standards Regressions MODEL A

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	% of Children not working	Gender Equality	Ethnic Equality
GDP per capita	0.004**	-0.052***	-0.032***
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Distance from capital	-0.019***	-0.011***	-0.029***
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Demographic Density	-0.003***	0.001	0.002
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Urban Population	0.079***	-0.036***	-0.069**
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.02)
Y_c *Dummy Capital*	-0.063***	-0.008	-0.287***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)
Y_{uf} *Dummies Federative Units*			
NORTH REGION			
ACRE (AC)	0.015	0.065***	-0.001
	(0.06)	(0.00)	(0.05)
AMAZONAS (AM) (OMMITED)	-	-	-
	-	-	-
AMAPA (AP)	0.017	0.105***	0.201
	(0.07)	(0.00)	(0.07)
PARA (PA)	0.033***	0.015	0.104***
	(0.00)	(0.09)	(0.01)
RONDONIA (RO)	-0.013	0.000	0.082***
	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.01)
RORAIMA (RR)	0.007	0.075*	-0.082
	(0.09)	(0.02)	(0.07)
TOCANTINS (TO)	0.036***	-0.007	0.027
	(0.00)	(0.05)	(0.07)
NORTHEAST REGION			
ALAGOAS (AL)	0.021	-0.017	0.033
	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.09)
BAHIA (BA)	0.036***	0.019	0.086*
	(0.00)	(0.09)	(0.02)
CEARA (CE)	0.044***	0.041***	0.030
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.05)
MARANHAO (MA)	0.048***	-0.001	0.070*
	(0.00)	(0.05)	(0.02)
PARAIBA (PB)	0.027**	0.050***	0.072**
	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)
PERNAMBUCO (PE)	0.026*	0.045***	0.107***
	(0.04)	(0.00)	(0.01)
PIAUI (PI)	0.049***	0.021	0.080*
	(0.00)	(0.05)	(0.02)
RIO GRANDE DO NORTE (RN)	0.058***	0.036**	0.127***
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)
SERGIPE (SE)	0.034**	0.059***	0.109**
	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)
MIDWEST REGION			
DISTRITO FEDERAL (DF)	**-0.024***	0.129***	0.57***
	(0.04)	(0.00)	(0.00)
GOIAS (GO)	-0.004	**-0.024***	0.095***
	(0.09)	(0.04)	(0.01)
MATO GROSSO DO SUL (MS)	0.026*	0.006	0.103**
	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.01)
MATO GROSSO (MT)	0.020*	0.008	0.053*
	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.01)
SOUTHEAST REGION			
ESPIRITO SANTO (ES)	0.004	0.049***	0.021
	(0.05)	(0.00)	(0.06)
MINAS GERAIS (MG)	0.036***	0.037***	0.087***
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
RIO DE JANEIRO (RJ)	0.050***	0.085***	0.036
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.05)
SAO PAULO (SP)	0.051***	0.032**	0.218***
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)
SOUTH REGION			
PARANA (PR)	-0.006	0.052***	0.142***
	(0.05)	(0.00)	(0.01)
RIO GRANDE DO SUL (RS)	**-0.044*** **	0.050***	-0.001
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.06)
SANTA CATARINA (SC)	**-0.049*** **	0.041***	0.091*
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Constant	0.981***	1.204***	1.129***
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Number of obs	5505	5505	5505
Adj R-squared	0.368	0.304	0.028

Source: Self-Elaboration based on Census data (2010). Notes: Regressions are weighted by the square root of the number of people in a municipality. Standard errors (in parentheses) are robust to heteroskedasticity. * $p < 0.10$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$.

Table 7: Ranking Labor Standards of Amazonas cities

	Municipality	% Children not working		Municipality	Gender Equality		Municipality	Ethnic Equality
1	Manaus	95.00	1	Uarini	0.96	1	Urucurituba	1.28
2	Barcelos	94.00	2	Caapiranga	0.83	2	Japurá	1.11
3	Itamarati	94.00	3	Careiro da Várzea	0.81	3	Maraã	1.01
4	Alvarães	93.00	4	Nhamundá	0.81	4	Tapauá	1.00
5	Humaitá	93.00	5	Parintins	0.81	5	Silves	0.98
6	Careiro	92.00	6	São Sebastião do Uatumã	0.81	6	São Sebastião do Uatumã	0.89
7	Envira	92.00	7	Boa Vista do Ramos	0.8	7	Itapiranga	0.87
8	Guajará	92.00	8	Maraã	0.8	8	Atalaia do Norte	0.86
9	Itacoatiara	92.00	9	Tonantins	0.8	9	Iranduba	0.85
10	Japurá	92.00	10	Anamã	0.79	10	Careiro da Várzea	0.84
11	São Gabriel da Cachoeira	92.00	11	Codajás	0.78	11	Careiro	0.84
12	Amaturá	91.00	12	Pauini	0.78	12	Nhamundá	0.83
13	Novo Airão	91.00	13	Urucará	0.78	13	Itacoatiara	0.82
14	Tefé	91.00	14	Manaus	0.77	14	Manaquiri	0.82
15	Iranduba	9.00	15	Silves	0.77	15	Alvarães	0.82
16	Parintins	9.00	16	Alvarães	0.76	16	Envira	0.79
17	Silves	9.00	17	Amaturá	0.76	17	Borba	0.77
18	Codajás	89.00	18	Itacoatiara	0.76	18	Beruri	0.77
19	Nhamundá	89.00	19	Novo Airão	0.76	19	Manacapuru	0.76
20	Rio Preto da Eva	89.00	20	Benjamin Constant	0.75	20	Caapiranga	0.75
21	Caapiranga	88.00	21	Careiro	0.75	21	Lábrea	0.74
22	Canutama	88.00	22	Coari	0.75	22	Coari	0.74
23	Careiro da Várzea	88.00	23	Envira	0.75	23	Boa Vista do Ramos	0.74
24	Presidente Figueiredo	88.00	24	Barreirinha	0.74	24	Parintins	0.74
25	Apuí	87.00	25	Borba	0.74	25	Novo Aripuanã	0.72
26	Benjamin Constant	87.00	26	Maués	0.74	26	Juruá	0.72
27	Boa Vista do Ramos	87.00	27	Nova Olinda do Norte	0.74	27	Boca do Acre	0.72
28	Boca do Acre	87.00	28	Presidente Figueiredo	0.74	28	Fonte Boa	0.72
29	Manacapuru	87.00	29	Urucurituba	0.74	29	Nova Olinda do Norte	0.72
30	Tabatinga	87.00	30	Anori	0.73	30	Anamã	0.71
31	Anamã	86.00	31	Barcelos	0.72	31	Ipixuna	0.71
32	Manaquiri	86.00	32	Fonte Boa	0.72	32	Rio Preto da Eva	0.71
33	Santo Antônio do Içá	86.00	33	Itamarati	0.72	33	Eirunepé	0.71
34	Tonantins	86.00	34	Boca do Acre	0.71	34	Guajará	0.70
35	Urucará	86.00	35	Itapiranga	0.71	35	Autazes	0.70
36	Maraã	85.00	36	Manaquiri	0.71	36	Barreirinha	0.70
37	Anori	84.00	37	Rio Preto da Eva	0.71	37	Apuí	0.70
38	Barreirinha	84.00	38	Tefé	0.71	38	São Paulo de Olivença	0.70
39	Coari	84.00	39	Apuí	0.7	39	Tefé	0.69
40	Manicoré	84.00	40	Ipixuna	0.7	40	Tonantins	0.69
41	Beruri	83.00	41	Iranduba	0.7	41	Humaitá	0.68
42	Autazes	82.00	42	Atalaia do Norte	0.69	42	Presidente Figueiredo	0.68
43	Fonte Boa	82.00	43	Canutama	0.68	43	Urucará	0.68
44	Pauini	82.00	44	São Paulo de Olivença	0.68	44	Anori	0.68
45	Urucurituba	82.00	45	Novo Aripuanã	0.67	45	Canutama	0.68
46	Atalaia do Norte	81.00	46	Autazes	0.66	46	Manaus	0.66
47	Eirunepé	81.00	47	Humaitá	0.66	47	Benjamin Constant	0.64
48	Ipixuna	81.00	48	Santo Antônio do Içá	0.66	48	Carauari	0.64
49	Lábrea	81.00	49	Japurá	0.65	49	Santa Isabel do Rio Negro	0.62
50	Novo Aripuanã	81.00	50	Manicoré	0.65	50	Codajás	0.61
51	Santa Isabel do Rio Negro	81.00	51	Tabatinga	0.65	51	Novo Airão	0.61
52	Carauari	8.00	52	Lábrea	0.64	52	Amaturá	0.60
53	Maués	8.00	53	Manacapuru	0.64	53	Tabatinga	0.60
54	Borba	79.00	54	Juruá	0.63	54	Maués	0.59
55	Itapiranga	79.00	55	Santa Isabel do Rio Negro	0.62	55	Barcelos	0.59
56	Juruá	78.00	56	Beruri	0.61	56	Manicoré	0.58
57	São Paulo de Olivença	77.00	57	Eirunepé	0.61	57	Santo Antônio do Içá	0.56
58	São Sebastião do Uatumã	76.00	58	Carauari	0.6	58	São Gabriel da Cachoeira	0.55
59	Tapauá	71.00	59	Guajará	0.6	59	Uarini	0.51
60	Uarini	71.00	60	Tapauá	0.59	60	Pauini	0.51
61	Jutaí	68.00	61	São Gabriel da Cachoeira	0.55	61	Itamarati	0.49
62	Nova Olinda do Norte	67.00	62	Jutaí	0.44	62	Jutaí	0.29

Source: Self-Elaboration based on data from the Brazilian census 2010 (IBGE)

Although Manaus presented strong labor efficiency, occupying top positions in the rankings of capitals and large industrial conglomerates regarding child labor's reduction and greater gender and ethnic equality, these good performances were not capable of improving the Manaus' positions in comparison with other municipalities of the state in terms of inequalities. Large urban conglomerates tend to concentrate higher levels of disparities (Kuznets (1971); Taques and Piza (2009)), a fact that explains the worst statistics presented by Manaus when compared to municipalities in the rest of Amazonas (table 7).

Table 8: Labor Standards Regressions MODEL B

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	% of Children not working	Gender Equality	Ethnic Equality
GDP per capita	0.004**	-0.067***	-0.045**
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Distance from capital	-0.006***	-0.003***	-0.016***
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Demographic Density	-0.002***	0.001	0.009
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Urban Population	0.033***	-0.058***	-0.056***
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Y_c *Dummy Capital*	-0.020***	-0.007	-0.326***
	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.05)
Y_{uf} *Dummies Federative Units*			
NORTH REGION			
ACRE (AC)	0.016	0.060***	-0.001
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.08)
AMAZONAS (AM) (OMMITED)	-	-	-
	-	-	-
AMAPA (AP)	0.016	0.107***	0.187**
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.09)
PARA (PA)	0.018*	0.016	0.100**
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.03)
RONDONIA (RO)	-0.020	-0.016	0.082
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.06)
RORAIMA (RR)	0.031	0.080***	-0.114
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.10)
TOCANTINS (TO)	0.037***	-0.008	-0.029
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)
NORTHEAST REGION			
ALAGOAS (AL)	0.035***	-0.018	0.033
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.05)
BAHIA (BA)	0.021**	0.019	0.086
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.03)
CEARA (CE)	0.027***	0.039***	0.030
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)
MARANHAO (MA)	0.034***	-0.001	0.070
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)
PARAIBA (PB)	0.033***	0.055***	0.072
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)
PERNAMBUCO (PE)	0.036***	0.047***	0.107
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)
PIAUI (PI)	0.040***	0.024*	0.079
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)
RIO GRANDE DO NORTE (RN)	0.048***	0.036***	0.122**
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)
SERGIPE (SE)	0.033***	0.060***	0.109
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.05)
MIDWEST REGION			
DISTRITO FEDERAL (DF)	0.025	0.123	0.057
	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.36)
GOIAS (GO)	0.007	-0.045*	0.095
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)
MATO GROSSO DO SUL (MS)	0.016*	-0.012	0.103
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.05)
MATO GROSSO (MT)	0.019*	-0.004	0.053
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.05)
SOUTHEAST REGION			
ESPIRITO SANTO (ES)	0.016	0.048***	-0.002
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.05)
MINAS GERAIS (MG)	0.031***	0.037***	0.087
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.03)
RIO DE JANEIRO (RJ)	0.044***	0.085***	-0.000
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.05)
SAO PAULO (SP)	0.041***	0.031**	0.201***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)
SOUTH REGION			
PARANA (PR)	0.009	0.051***	0.142***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)
RIO GRANDE DO SUL (RS)	0.003	0.051***	-0.049
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)
SANTA CATARINA (SC)	0.003	0.042***	0.091
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)
Constant	-0.053***	0.307***	0.153***
	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.07)
Sigma ν	0.021***	0.068***	0.226***
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Sigma μ	1.320***	1.123***	0.215***
	(0.17)	(0.18)	(0.07)
Number of obs	5505	5505	5505

Source: Self-Elaboration based on Census data (2010). Notes: Regressions are weighted by the square root of the number of people in a municipality. Standard errors (in parentheses) are robust to heteroskedasticity. * $p < 0.10$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$.

Table 9: Ranking of Labor Standards Residuals (model A) - per capital (2010)

	Municipality	Residuals for % of Children not working	Municipality	Residuals for Gender Equality	Municipality	Residuals for Ethnic Equality
1	Florianópolis	0.08	Manaus	0.10	João Pessoa	0.14
2	Porto Alegre	0.07	Maceió	0.06	Manaus	0.14
3	Vitória	0.02	São Luís	0.06	Boa Vista	0.12
4	Recife	0.02	Belém	0.05	Curitiba	0.11
5	Curitiba	0.02	Porto Velho	0.05	Rio Branco	0.07
6	Maceió	0.01	Cuiabá	0.05	Porto Alegre	0.06
7	Manaus	0.01	Macapá	0.03	Florianópolis	0.06
8	Aracaju	0.01	Palmas	0.02	Macapá	0.04
9	João Pessoa	0.01	São Paulo	0.01	Porto Velho	0.02
10	Rio Branco	0.00	Salvador	0.01	Belém	0.02
11	Brasília	0.00	Boa Vista	0.01	Campo Grande	0.02
12	Belém	0.00	Goiânia	0.00	Cuiabá	0.02
13	Porto Velho	-0.01	Brasília	0.00	Rio de Janeiro	0.00
14	Boa Vista	-0.01	Teresina	0.00	Brasília	0.00
15	Rio de Janeiro	-0.01	Rio Branco	0.00	Palmas	-0.01
16	Salvador	-0.01	Porto Alegre	-0.01	Maceió	-0.01
17	Belo Horizonte	-0.01	Vitória	-0.01	Vitória	-0.01
18	Macapá	-0.01	Campo Grande	-0.01	São Luís	-0.02
19	São Luís	-0.01	Rio de Janeiro	-0.01	Fortaleza	-0.03
20	Goiânia	-0.01	Fortaleza	-0.01	Aracaju	-0.03
21	Cuiabá	-0.02	Natal	-0.02	Goiânia	-0.03
22	Teresina	-0.02	Recife	-0.03	Natal	-0.04
23	Fortaleza	-0.02	Florianópolis	-0.03	São Paulo	-0.05
24	Natal	-0.02	Aracaju	-0.05	Teresina	-0.11
25	Campo Grande	-0.02	Curitiba	-0.06	Belo Horizonte	-0.15
26	São Paulo	-0.03	Belo Horizonte	-0.06	Recife	-0.16
27	Palmas	-0.03	João Pessoa	-0.15	Salvador	-0.19

Source: Self-Elaboration based on data from the Brazilian census 2010 (IBGE)

Table 10: Ranking of Labor Standards Residuals (model A) - per 20 municipalities with the highest industry Gross Value Added in Brazil, per variable (2010)

	20 Highest Gross Value Added in Brazil	% of Children not working	20 Highest Gross Value Added in Brazil	Gender Equality	20 Highest Gross Value Added in Brazil	Ethnic Equality
1	Joinville	0.10	Manaus	0.10	Manaus	0.14
2	Campos dos Goytacazes	0.02	Paulínia	0.10	Joinville	0.11
3	Curitiba	0.02	Campos dos Goytacazes	0.09	Curitiba	0.11
4	Paulínia	0.01	Guarulhos	0.05	Duque de Caxias	0.07
5	Manaus	0.01	Betim	0.04	Betim	0.05
6	Brasília	0.00	Campinas	0.04	Campos dos Goytacazes	0.02
7	Sorocaba	0.00	Camaçari	0.03	Rio de Janeiro	0.00
8	São José dos Campos	0.00	São Paulo	0.01	Brasília	0.00
9	Rio de Janeiro	-0.01	Salvador	0.01	São José dos Campos	-0.02
10	Salvador	-0.01	Brasília	0.00	Fortaleza	-0.03
11	Belo Horizonte	-0.01	São Bernardo do Campo	0.00	São Paulo	-0.05
12	Campinas	-0.01	Joinville	0.00	Sorocaba	-0.06
13	Jundiaí	-0.01	Sorocaba	0.00	Guarulhos	-0.07
14	Fortaleza	-0.02	Jundiaí	-0.01	Paulínia	-0.08
15	Betim	-0.02	Duque de Caxias	-0.01	Camaçari	-0.11
16	Camaçari	-0.03	Rio de Janeiro	-0.01	Jundiaí	-0.12
17	São Paulo	-0.03	Fortaleza	-0.01	Belo Horizonte	-0.15
18	Duque de Caxias	-0.03	São José dos Campos	-0.03	Campinas	-0.17
19	São Bernardo do Campo	-0.03	Curitiba	-0.06	São Bernardo do Campo	-0.18
20	Guarulhos	-0.04	Belo Horizonte	-0.06	Salvador	-0.19

Source: Self-Elaboration based on data from the Brazilian census 2010 (IBGE)

Table 11: Ranking of Labor Standards Efficiency (model B) - per capital (2010)

	Municipality	% of Children not working Technical Efficiency (%)	Municipality	Gender Equality Technical Efficiency (%)	Municipality	Ethnic Equality Technical Efficiency (%)
1	Florianópolis	98.97	Manaus	98.36	João Pessoa	99.44
2	Porto Alegre	98.92	Maceió	98.11	Manaus	99.44
3	Manaus	98.72	São Luís	98.03	Curitiba	99.44
4	Belém	98.64	Belém	98.02	Macapá	99.44
5	Porto Velho	98.60	Cuiabá	98.01	Boa Vista	99.44
6	Vitória	98.45	Porto Velho	97.98	Florianópolis	99.44
7	Aracaju	98.35	São Paulo	97.65	Rio Branco	99.43
8	Recife	98.35	Macapá	97.65	Porto Alegre	99.43
9	Salvador	98.25	Salvador	97.63	Campo Grande	99.43
10	Rio Branco	98.22	Palmas	97.58	Porto Velho	99.43
11	Curitiba	98.19	Goiânia	97.47	Belém	99.43
12	João Pessoa	98.18	Brasília	97.40	Cuiabá	99.43
13	Brasília	98.16	Rio Branco	97.39	Palmas	99.43
14	São Luís	98.12	Campo Grande	97.34	Brasília	99.43
15	Rio de Janeiro	97.95	Teresina	97.29	São Paulo	99.43
16	Fortaleza	97.90	Fortaleza	97.28	Rio de Janeiro	99.43
17	Teresina	97.87	Rio de Janeiro	97.24	São Luís	99.43
18	Maceió	97.86	Boa Vista	97.24	Goiânia	99.43
19	Campo Grande	97.84	Porto Alegre	97.23	Maceió	99.43
20	Macapá	97.73	Vitória	97.20	Aracaju	99.43
21	Belo Horizonte	97.68	Natal	97.13	Natal	99.43
22	Cuiabá	97.57	Recife	96.98	Vitória	99.42
23	Natal	97.29	Florianópolis	96.73	Fortaleza	99.42
24	São Paulo	97.07	Aracaju	96.38	Teresina	99.42
25	Boa Vista	96.71	Curitiba	96.06	Recife	99.41
26	Palmas	96.54	Belo Horizonte	95.96	Belo Horizonte	99.41
27	Goiânia	96.32	João Pessoa	90.18	Salvador	99.41

Source: Self-Elaboration based on data from the Brazilian census 2010 (IBGE)

Table 12: Ranking of Labor Standards Efficiency (model B) - per 20 municipalities with the highest industry Gross Value Added in Brazil, per variable (2010)

	20 Highest Gross Value Added in Brazil	% of Children not working Technical Efficiency (%)	20 Highest Gross Value Added in Brazil	Gender Equality Technical Efficiency (%)	20 Highest Gross Value Added in Brazil	Ethnic Equality Technical Efficiency (%)
1	Manaus	98.72	Manaus	98.36	Manaus	99.44
2	Joinville	98.45	Guarulhos	97.78	Curitiba	99.44
3	Salvador	98.25	Paulínia	97.72	Brasília	99.43
4	Curitiba	98.19	São Paulo	97.65	São Paulo	99.43
5	Brasília	98.16	Salvador	97.63	Rio de Janeiro	99.43
6	Paulínia	98.10	Brasília	97.40	Fortaleza	99.42
7	Rio de Janeiro	97.95	Campos dos Goytacazes	97.35	Belo Horizonte	99.41
8	Fortaleza	97.90	Betim	97.28	Salvador	99.41
9	Belo Horizonte	97.68	Fortaleza	97.28	Guarulhos	99.08
10	Campos dos Goytacazes	97.50	Rio de Janeiro	97.24	Duque de Caxias	99.07
11	São Bernardo do Campo	97.35	Campinas	96.89	São Bernardo do Campo	99.01
12	Sorocaba	97.34	Camaçari	96.79	Betim	98.96
13	Jundiaí	97.28	Duque de Caxias	96.64	Camaçari	98.83
14	São José dos Campos	97.28	São Bernardo do Campo	96.59	Jundiaí	98.74
15	Camaçari	97.14	Curitiba	96.06	São José dos Campos	98.51
16	São Paulo	97.07	Belo Horizonte	95.96	Sorocaba	98.51
17	Duque de Caxias	97.06	Jundiaí	95.82	Campinas	98.45
18	Betim	97.00	Sorocaba	95.70	Paulínia	98.40
19	Guarulhos	96.75	Joinville	95.04	Joinville	98.28
20	Campinas	96.57	São José dos Campos	94.41	Campos dos Goytacazes	97.75

Source: Self-Elaboration based on data from the Brazilian census 2010 (IBGE)

B Social Conditions

Table 13: Social Regressions MODEL A

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Literacy Rate	**Children with literate parents**	**Children living in adequate housing and living conditions**	**Children with literate parents & adequate housing and living conditions**	**Less-poverty index**	**Equality index (1-GINI)**
GDP per capita	0.036***	0.049***	0.040***	0.023***	0.048***	-0.002
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Distance from capital	-0.010***	-0.010***	-0.006**	-0.005***	0.002	-0.004**
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Demographic Density	0.009***	0.009***	0.023***	0.005***	0.011***	0.000
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Urban Population	0.031***	0.040***	0.190***	0.065***	0.058***	0.010***
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Y_c *Dummy Capital*	-0.010	0.005	-0.033	-0.010	0.038**	-0.106***
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Y_{uf} *Dummies Federative Units*						
NORTH REGION						
ACRE (AC)	**-0.081*** **	**-0.104*** **	-0.032	**-0.066***	0.038**	0.014
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
AMAZONAS (AM) (OMMITED)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
AMAPA (AP)	0.017	0.042	0.136***	0.066***	0.032*	0.003
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)
PARA (PA)	0.012	0.051**	0.069***	0.056***	0.05***	0.05***
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
RONDONIA (RO)	0.036***	0.164***	0.004	0.115***	0.15***	0.092***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
RORAIMA (RR)	-0.012	0.04	0.089***	0.026	0.033	-0.027
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)
TOCANTINS (TO)	**-0.026***	0.065***	0.12***	0.083***	0.091***	0.072***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
NORTHEAST REGION						
ALAGOAS (AL)	**-0.172*** **	**-0.193*** **	0.096***	-0.002	0.019*	0.077***
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)
BAHIA (BA)	**-0.069*** **	-0.022	0.158***	0.066***	0.069***	0.089***
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
CEARA (CE)	**-0.109*** **	**-0.082*** **	0.105***	0.034*	0.035***	0.087***
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
MARANHAO (MA)	**-0.089*** **	**-0.085*** **	0.077***	0.013	0.006	0.059***
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
PARAIBA (PB)	**-0.135*** **	**-0.105*** **	0.062***	0.008	0.061***	0.115***
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
PERNAMBUCO (PE)	**-0.129*** **	**-0.093*** **	0.077***	0.023	0.048***	0.09***
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
PIAUI (PI)	**-0.114*** **	**-0.073*** **	0.12***	0.019	0.042***	0.08***
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
RIO GRANDE DO NORTE (RN)	**-0.116*** **	-0.084***	0.197***	0.084***	0.066***	0.112***
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
SERGIPE (SE)	**-0.126*** **	**-0.104*** **	0.194***	0.072***	0.041***	0.103***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
MIDWEST REGION						
DISTRITO FEDERAL (DF)	**-0.043****	0.027	0.109***	0.053**	0.101***	0.069***
	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.11)	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.05)
GOIAS (GO)	0.002	0.14***	0.158***	0.116***	0.2***	0.127***
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
MATO GROSSO DO SUL (MS)	0.019	0.127***	0.147***	0.114***	0.186***	0.096***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
MATO GROSSO (MT)	0.024*	0.136***	0.114***	0.105***	0.172***	0.104***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
SOUTHEAST REGION						
ESPIRITO SANTO (ES)	-0.006	0.115***	0.117***	0.107***	0.195***	0.115***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
MINAS GERAIS (MG)	0.005	0.117***	0.148***	0.106***	0.186***	0.141***
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)
RIO DE JANEIRO (RJ)	0.009	0.118***	0.171***	0.099***	0.161***	0.112***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
SAO PAULO (SP)	0.029**	0.148***	0.195***	0.115***	0.214***	0.162***
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
SOUTH REGION						
PARANA (PR)	0.025*	0.154***	0.166***	0.126***	0.228***	0.15***
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
RIO GRANDE DO SUL (RS)	0.055***	0.177***	0.257***	0.141***	0.279***	0.15***
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
SANTA CATARINA (SC)	0.054***	0.168***	0.211***	0.133***	0.291***	0.174***
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Constant	0.569***	0.331***	0.342***	0.674***	-0.072***	0.419***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Adj R-squared	0.815	0.824	0.617	0.623	0.826	0.358
Number of obs	5505	5505	5505	5505	5499	5505

Source: Self-Elaboration based on Census data (2010). Notes: Regressions are weighted by the square root of the number of people in a municipality. Standard errors (in parentheses) are robust to heteroskedasticity. * $p < 0.10$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$.

Table 14: Ranking of Social Indicators of Amazonas cities

	Municipality	Literacy Rate	Municipality	Children literate parents	Municipality	Children living in adequate housing conditions	Municipality	Children with literate parents & adequate housing and living conditions	Municipality	Less-poverty index (1-poverty incidence)	Municipality	Equality index (1-GINI)
1	Manaus	96.2	Manaus	93.0	Manaus	98.7	Manaus	99.7	Manaus	0.54	Presidente Figueiredo	0.46
2	Parintins	94.0	Parintins	90.6	Iranduba	86.6	Parintins	96.7	Presidente Figueiredo	0.49	Carauari	0.46
3	Presidente Figueiredo	92.8	Urucará	89.4	Tefé	80.3	Urucará	96.5	Apuí	0.44	Tonantins	0.46
4	Silves	92.2	Presidente Figueiredo	88.9	Itapiranga	75.6	Iranduba	96.2	Itacoatiara	0.43	Rio Preto da Eva	0.44
5	Boa Vista do Ramos	92.0	Boa Vista do Ramos	86.8	Urucará	73.1	Itapiranga	96.1	Manacapuru	0.42	Benjamin Constant	0.43
6	Urucará	92.0	Apuí	86.5	Manacapuru	72.3	Urucurituba	94.3	Tefé	0.42	Manacapuru	0.43
7	Itapiranga	91.5	Nhamundá	86.5	Itacoatiara	72.1	Presidente Figueiredo	94.2	Iranduba	0.42	Silves	0.43
8	Nhamundá	91.1	Rio Preto da Eva	85.2	Presidente Figueiredo	71.7	Apuí	94.1	Rio Preto da Eva	0.41	Careiro da Várzea	0.43
9	Itacoatiara	90.9	Silves	84.8	Carauari	71.0	Itacoatiara	93.3	Parintins	0.40	Novo Aripuanã	0.43
10	Urucurituba	90.8	Manaquiri	84.6	Tabatinga	69.8	Boa Vista do Ramos	92.7	Humaitá	0.38	Apuí	0.42
11	São Sebastião do Uatumã	89.8	Itacoatiara	84.4	Humaitá	67.2	Rio Preto da Eva	92.2	Coari	0.37	Manaquiri	0.42
12	Barreirinha	89.7	Careiro	83.6	Parintins	66.7	Nhamundá	91.3	Silves	0.36	São Sebastião do Uatumã	0.42
13	Maués	89.7	São Sebastião do Uatumã	83.5	Codajás	64.9	São Sebastião do Uatumã	90.9	Uarini	0.36	Anamã	0.42
14	Manaquiri	89.4	Urucurituba	83.0	Novo Airão	64.3	Tefé	90.7	Manaquiri	0.36	Urucurituba	0.42
15	Apuí	89.2	Barreirinha	82.5	Amaturá	62.0	Manacapuru	89.6	Boca do Acre	0.35	Ipixuna	0.41
16	Rio Preto da Eva	88.8	Itapiranga	82.3	Caapiranga	61.3	Careiro	89.6	Tabatinga	0.35	Alvarães	0.41
17	Nova Olinda do Norte	87.2	Maués	82.0	Urucurituba	60.7	Barreirinha	89.5	Manicoré	0.35	Parintins	0.41
18	Iranduba	86.8	Iranduba	80.1	Rio Preto da Eva	58.9	Manaquiri	89.2	São Sebastião do Uatumã	0.35	Itacoatiara	0.40
19	Careiro	86.2	São Gabriel da Cachoeira	77.9	Coari	58.8	Silves	88.0	Novo Airão	0.35	Caapiranga	0.40
20	Tefé	85.8	Nova Olinda do Norte	76.5	Apuí	58.8	Maués	87.8	Autazes	0.34	Autazes	0.40
21	Tabatinga	85.6	Careiro da Várzea	75.7	Alvarães	57.6	Caapiranga	87.3	Benjamin Constant	0.34	Anori	0.40
22	São Gabriel da Cachoeira	85.3	Caapiranga	73.7	Boca do Acre	56.8	Nova Olinda do Norte	86.6	Itapiranga	0.34	Japurá	0.40
23	Caapiranga	84.9	Novo Airão	72.8	Fonte Boa	56.5	Tabatinga	85.8	Anamã	0.34	Lábrea	0.40
24	Novo Airão	84.5	Autazes	72.3	Canutama	56.3	Anamã	85.5	Caapiranga	0.34	Tapauá	0.40
25	Manacapuru	84.4	Anamã	72.1	Anori	56.2	Codajás	84.4	Carauari	0.33	Iranduba	0.40
26	Autazes	84.3	Uarini	71.1	Beruri	56.1	Humaitá	84.3	Juruá	0.33	Novo Airão	0.40
27	Borba	84.2	Borba	71.0	Uarini	55.7	Uarini	84.2	Japurá	0.33	Barreirinha	0.40
28	Anamã	84.1	Manicoré	70.5	São Sebastião do Uatumã	54.7	Novo Airão	84.1	Novo Aripuanã	0.33	Juruá	0.39
29	Careiro da Várzea	83.5	Manacapuru	69.7	Santo Antônio do Içá	54.6	Borba	82.9	Lábrea	0.33	Manicoré	0.39
30	Manicoré	83.2	Tefé	68.6	Envira	54.2	Autazes	82.8	Urucurituba	0.33	Urucará	0.39
31	Humaitá	83.1	Tabatinga	68.5	Jutaí	52.9	Coari	82.7	Careiro da Várzea	0.32	Boa Vista do Ramos	0.39
32	Coari	83.0	Coari	68.4	Boa Vista do Ramos	51.9	São Gabriel da Cachoeira	82.3	Urucará	0.32	Uarini	0.39
33	Maraã	81.9	Humaitá	68.0	Autazes	51.3	Alvarães	81.6	Eirunepé	0.32	Codajás	0.38
34	Codajás	81.3	Alvarães	67.0	Barreirinha	51.2	Amaturá	81.4	Maués	0.32	Canutama	0.38
35	Uarini	81.1	Maraã	65.9	Tapauá	51.1	Carauari	80.7	Tonantins	0.31	Coari	0.38
36	Anori	80.4	Tonantins	65.7	Benjamin Constant	50.9	Santo Antônio do Içá	80.6	Codajás	0.31	Eirunepé	0.38
37	Novo Aripuanã	80.3	Novo Aripuanã	65.4	Anamã	50.8	Anori	79.9	Anori	0.31	Tefé	0.37
38	Tonantins	80.1	Codajás	64.5	Japurá	50.7	Manicoré	79.2	Borba	0.31	Fonte Boa	0.37
39	Alvarães	79.5	Anori	63.3	Lábrea	50.2	Careiro da Várzea	78.8	Nova Olinda do Norte	0.30	Manaus	0.37
40	Santo Antônio do Içá	78.7	Japurá	62.4	Juruá	49.2	Maraã	77.7	Tapauá	0.29	Nova Olinda do Norte	0.37
41	Benjamin Constant	78.1	Santo Antônio do Içá	61.3	Eirunepé	48.8	Canutama	77.0	Canutama	0.29	Borba	0.36
42	Amaturá	77.6	São Paulo de Olivença	59.5	Silves	46.2	Boca do Acre	75.8	Envira	0.29	Envira	0.36
43	São Paulo de Olivença	77.1	Benjamin Constant	58.4	Borba	46.0	Benjamin Constant	75.2	Alvarães	0.29	Boca do Acre	0.36
44	Fonte Boa	75.3	Barcelos	56.8	São Gabriel da Cachoeira	45.5	Japurá	75.1	Fonte Boa	0.28	São Paulo de Olivença	0.36
45	Beruri	74.5	Amaturá	56.6	Barcelos	45.4	Tonantins	73.8	Boa Vista do Ramos	0.27	Maués	0.35
46	Boca do Acre	73.3	Boca do Acre	53.7	Nova Olinda do Norte	45.0	Novo Aripuanã	72.9	São Gabriel da Cachoeira	0.27	Beruri	0.34
47	Japurá	72.0	Fonte Boa	53.1	Careiro	43.7	Fonte Boa	72.5	Beruri	0.27	Nhamundá	0.34
48	Carauari	71.9	Canutama	52.7	Manicoré	43.5	Lábrea	72.4	Ipixuna	0.27	Atalaia do Norte	0.34
49	Jutaí	71.9	Lábrea	52.1	Maraã	43.1	Envira	71.9	Jutaí	0.27	Tabatinga	0.34
50	Lábrea	71.4	Pauini	51.9	Maués	42.4	Beruri	71.7	Careiro	0.26	Careiro	0.33
51	Canutama	70.5	Beruri	50.6	Pauini	41.4	Tapauá	69.5	Nhamundá	0.26	Amaturá	0.33
52	Pauini	70.3	Carauari	48.9	Nhamundá	40.9	Pauini	68.8	Atalaia do Norte	0.25	Itapiranga	0.33
53	Tapauá	69.0	Envira	47.3	Guajará	40.9	Jutaí	67.7	Pauini	0.24	Santo Antônio do Içá	0.33
54	Guajará	68.5	Tapauá	46.6	Itamarati	34.4	Juruá	67.5	Barreirinha	0.24	Humaitá	0.32
55	Envira	67.1	Santa Isabel do Rio Negro	46.4	Manaquiri	33.8	São Paulo de Olivença	67.4	Guajará	0.24	Jutaí	0.31
56	Santa Isabel do Rio Negro	66.9	Guajará	46.2	Novo Aripuanã	33.7	Barcelos	64.6	São Paulo de Olivença	0.23	Maraã	0.30
57	Eirunepé	66.8	Jutaí	45.8	Tonantins	33.6	Eirunepé	62.8	Barcelos	0.23	Pauini	0.27
58	Juruá	66.3	Atalaia do Norte	44.9	São Paulo de Olivença	32.8	Guajará	62.5	Amaturá	0.21	Santa Isabel do Rio Negro	0.27
59	Barcelos	66.0	Juruá	43.7	Ipixuna	32.5	Atalaia do Norte	54.0	Santa Isabel do Rio Negro	0.20	Barcelos	0.26
60	Atalaia do Norte	64.1	Ipixuna	41.7	Atalaia do Norte	31.2	Ipixuna	53.1	Maraã	0.19	Guajará	0.26
61	Itamarati	62.3	Eirunepé	40.8	Santa Isabel do Rio Negro	29.7	Itamarati	52.4	Santo Antônio do Içá	0.18	Itamarati	0.22
62	Ipixuna	61.6	Itamarati	39.3	Careiro da Várzea	17.8	Santa Isabel do Rio Negro	49.8	Itamarati	0.18	São Gabriel da Cachoeira	0.19

Source: Self-Elaboration based on data from the Brazilian census 2010 (IBGE)

Despite Manaus' social efficiency, the worst statistics presented by Manaus when compared to municipalities in the rest of Amazonas (table 14) regarding the GINI index might be explained by the theory, in which large urban settlements tend to concentrate higher levels of inequalities (Kuznets (1971); Taques and Piza (2009)).

Table 15: Social Regressions MODEL B

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Literacy Rate	**Children with literate parents**	**Children living in adequate housing and living conditions**	**Children with literate parents & adequate housing and living conditions**	**Less-poverty index**	**Equality index (1-GINI)**
GDP per capita	0.041***	0.053***	0.023***	0.006***	0.090***	-0.001
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Distance from capital	-0.010***	-0.007***	-0.001**	-0.001***	0.018***	-0.004**
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Demographic Density	0.010***	0.011***	0.025***	0.004***	0.016***	-0.001
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Urban Population	0.034***	0.037***	0.061***	0.009***	0.121***	0.017***
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Y_c *Dummy Capital*	0.004	0.052	-0.054	0.006	0.136**	-0.234***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Y_{uf} *Dummies Federative Units*						
NORTH REGION						
ACRE (AC)	**-0.119*** **	**-0.180*** **	-0.060	**-0.063*** **	0.038**	0.012
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
AMAZONAS (AM) (OMMITED)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
AMAPA (AP)	-0.010	-0.041	0.145***	0.028*	0.031	-0.010
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)
PARA (PA)	-0.009	-0.014	0.075***	0.022***	0.050***	0.048***
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
RONDONIA (RO)	0.005	0.085***	0.005	0.041***	0.148***	0.089***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
RORAIMA (RR)	-0.010	0.022	0.080**	0.021	0.033*	-0.006
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)
TOCANTINS (TO)	**-0.060*** **	-0.004	0.126***	0.038***	0.091***	0.073***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
NORTHEAST REGION						
ALAGOAS (AL)	**-0.247*** **	**-0.385*** **	0.100***	0.007	0.018	0.075***
	(0.01)	**(0.02)**	**(0.02)**	**(0.02)**	**(0.01)**	**(0.01)**
BAHIA (BA)	**-0.112*** **	**-0.120*** **	0.158***	0.026***	0.068***	0.088***
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
CEARA (CE)	**-0.168*** **	**-0.213*** **	0.100***	-0.007	0.034***	0.085***
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
MARANHAO (MA)	**-0.127*** **	**-0.178*** **	0.088***	-0.004	-0.003	0.058***
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
PARAIBA (PB)	**-0.181*** **	**-0.203*** **	0.078***	0.003	0.061***	0.112***
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
PERNAMBUCO (PE)	**-0.168*** **	**-0.196*** **	0.073***	-0.010	0.048***	0.088***
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
PIAUI (PI)	**-0.166*** **	**-0.182*** **	0.128***	0.010	0.041***	0.078***
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
RIO GRANDE DO NORTE (RN)	**-0.168*** **	**-0.198*** **	0.194***	0.033***	0.065***	0.110***
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
SERGIPE (SE)	**-0.181*** **	**-0.217*** **	0.188***	0.023**	0.041***	0.100***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
MIDWEST REGION						
DISTRITO FEDERAL (DF)	-0.101	-0.033	0.100	0.001	0.098	0.060
	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.11)	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.05)
GOIAS (GO)	-0.027***	0.071***	0.161***	0.058***	0.200***	0.127***
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
MATO GROSSO DO SUL (MS)	-0.011	0.057***	0.152***	0.056***	0.185***	0.095***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
MATO GROSSO (MT)	-0.002	0.069***	0.123***	0.055***	0.171***	0.104***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
SOUTHEAST REGION						
ESPIRITO SANTO (ES)	**-0.036*** **	0.069***	0.117***	0.040***	0.195***	0.111***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
MINAS GERAIS (MG)	-0.019	0.055***	0.152***	0.051***	0.187***	0.140***
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)
RIO DE JANEIRO (RJ)	-0.024	0.039***	0.170***	0.039***	0.161***	0.108***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
SAO PAULO (SP)	-0.002	0.072***	0.196***	0.058***	0.214***	0.163***
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
SOUTH REGION						
PARANA (PR)	-0.003	0.078***	0.166***	0.061***	0.228***	0.151***
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
RIO GRANDE DO SUL (RS)	0.028***	0.104***	0.258***	0.074***	0.282***	0.154***
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
SANTA CATARINA (SC)	0.025***	0.092***	0.212***	0.065***	0.293***	0.174***
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Constant	-0.433***	-0.612***	-0.494***	-0.091***	-1.844*	-0.827***
	(0.02)	**(0.02)**	**(0.03)**	**(0.02)**	**(0.02)**	**(0.03)**
Sigma ν	0.036***	0.047***	0.038***	0.006***	0.094***	0.074***
	(0.06)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.09)	(0.00)
Sigma μ	1.356***	2.723***	4.327***	1.702***	0.938***	2.226***
	(0.52)	(0.61)	(0.53)	(0.18)	(0.93)	(0.84)
Number of obs	5505	5505	5505	5505	5499	5505

Source: Self-Elaboration based on Census data (2010). Notes: Regressions are weighted by the square root of the number of people in a municipality. Standard errors (in parentheses) are robust to heteroskedasticity. * $p < 0.10$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$.

Table 16: Ranking of Social Indicators Residuals (model A) - per capital (2010)

	Municipality	Literacy Rate	Municipality	Children literate parents	Municipality	Children living in adequate housing conditions
1	Maceió	0.09	Rio Branco	0.14	Rio Branco	0.22
2	Aracaju	0.08	São Luís	0.13	Porto Velho	0.16
3	São Luís	0.07	Maceió	0.12	Manaus	0.16
4	Teresina	0.07	Aracaju	0.10	Boa Vista	0.10
5	Rio Branco	0.06	Salvador	0.09	Belém	0.06
6	Recife	0.06	Recife	0.08	Cuiabá	0.06
7	Fortaleza	0.05	Fortaleza	0.08	Palmas	0.06
8	Salvador	0.05	Teresina	0.07	Campo Grande	0.05
9	Natal	0.05	Natal	0.06	Macapá	0.05
10	Palmas	0.04	Manaus	0.05	Maceió	0.04
11	Boa Vista	0.01	Palmas	0.03	Teresina	0.03
12	Brasília	0.00	Belém	0.03	São Luís	0.02
13	Belém	-0.01	Boa Vista	0.03	Recife	0.01
14	Campo Grande	-0.01	Brasília	0.00	Brasília	0.00
15	Manaus	-0.01	Macapá	-0.01	Fortaleza	0.00
16	Goiânia	-0.02	Campo Grande	-0.02	Goiânia	-0.03
17	Macapá	-0.02	Cuiabá	-0.05	Salvador	-0.03
18	Porto Velho	-0.02	Belo Horizonte	-0.05	Belo Horizonte	-0.06
19	Cuiabá	-0.03	Goiânia	-0.06	Vitória	-0.06
20	Belo Horizonte	-0.03	Rio de Janeiro	-0.08	Florianópolis	-0.06
21	Rio de Janeiro	-0.04	Florianópolis	-0.08	Aracaju	-0.07
22	Curitiba	-0.05	Porto Velho	-0.08	Curitiba	-0.07
23	Florianópolis	-0.05	Curitiba	-0.09	Natal	-0.09
24	Vitória	-0.06	Vitória	-0.11	Rio de Janeiro	-0.09
25	São Paulo	-0.08	Porto Alegre	-0.12	São Paulo	-0.13
26	Porto Alegre	-0.08	São Paulo	-0.12	Porto Alegre	-0.16
27	João Pessoa	-0.13	João Pessoa	-0.14	João Pessoa	-0.17

	Municipality	Children with literate parents & adequate housing and living conditions	Municipality	Less-poverty index	Municipality	Equality index (1-GINI)
1	Rio Branco	0.15	Palmas	0.09	Boa Vista	0.14
2	Maceió	0.08	Boa Vista	0.07	Macapá	0.10
3	Manaus	0.07	Rio Branco	0.06	Rio Branco	0.08
4	Boa Vista	0.06	Maceió	0.04	Manaus	0.07
5	Teresina	0.06	Aracaju	0.04	Palmas	0.04
6	São Luís	0.05	São Luís	0.04	Porto Velho	0.04
7	Recife	0.04	Teresina	0.04	Campo Grande	0.04
8	Fortaleza	0.04	Macapá	0.03	Belém	0.02
9	Belém	0.02	Manaus	0.03	São Luís	0.02
10	Macapá	0.02	Fortaleza	0.03	Teresina	0.01
11	Salvador	0.01	João Pessoa	0.02	Cuiabá	0.00
12	Palmas	0.00	Natal	0.02	Brasília	0.00
13	Brasília	0.00	Salvador	0.02	Fortaleza	-0.01
14	Aracaju	0.00	Campo Grande	0.01	Curitiba	-0.01
15	Natal	-0.01	Belém	0.01	Maceió	-0.01
16	Cuiabá	-0.02	Recife	0.00	Goiânia	-0.01
17	Campo Grande	-0.02	Brasília	0.00	Florianópolis	-0.02
18	Porto Velho	-0.03	Porto Velho	-0.01	Vitória	-0.02
19	Rio de Janeiro	-0.04	Cuiabá	-0.01	Natal	-0.03
20	Goiânia	-0.04	Goiânia	-0.02	Salvador	-0.03
21	João Pessoa	-0.04	Belo Horizonte	-0.03	Aracaju	-0.03
22	Belo Horizonte	-0.04	Florianópolis	-0.06	João Pessoa	-0.04
23	Florianópolis	-0.06	Curitiba	-0.06	Rio de Janeiro	-0.05
24	São Paulo	-0.07	Rio de Janeiro	-0.06	Belo Horizonte	-0.05
25	Curitiba	-0.07	Vitória	-0.10	Porto Alegre	-0.06
26	Vitória	-0.07	Porto Alegre	-0.10	Recife	-0.08
27	Porto Alegre	-0.08	São Paulo	-0.13	São Paulo	-0.10

Source: Self-Elaboration based on data from the Brazilian census 2010 (IBGE)

Table 17: Ranking of Social Indicators Residuals (model A) - per 20 municipalities with the highest industry Gross Value Added in Brazil, per variable (2010)

	20 Highest Gross Value Added in Brazil	Literacy Rate	20 Highest Gross Value Added in Brazil	Children with literate parents	20 Highest Gross Value Added in Brazil	Children living in adequate housing and living conditions
1	Fortaleza	0.05	Salvador	0.09	Manaus	0.16
2	Salvador	0.05	Fortaleza	0.08	Brasília	0.00
3	Camaçari	0.02	Manaus	0.05	Fortaleza	0.00
4	Brasília	0.00	Camaçari	0.03	Campos dos Goytacazes	-0.03
5	Manaus	-0.01	Brasília	0.00	Salvador	-0.03
6	Sorocaba	-0.01	Sorocaba	-0.03	Camaçari	-0.06
7	São José dos Campos	-0.02	Joinville	-0.04	Belo Horizonte	-0.06
8	Campos dos Goytacazes	-0.02	São José dos Campos	-0.04	São José dos Campos	-0.07
9	Campinas	-0.02	Campinas	-0.05	Joinville	-0.07
10	Joinville	-0.03	Duque de Caxias	-0.05	Curitiba	-0.07
11	Belo Horizonte	-0.03	Belo Horizonte	-0.05	Sorocaba	-0.08
12	Duque de Caxias	-0.04	Campos dos Goytacazes	-0.06	Betim	-0.08
13	Jundiaí	-0.04	Jundiaí	-0.06	Rio de Janeiro	-0.09
14	Rio de Janeiro	-0.05	Rio de Janeiro	-0.08	Campinas	-0.09
15	Curitiba	-0.05	São Bernardo do Campo	-0.08	Jundiaí	-0.09
16	São Bernardo do Campo	-0.05	Betim	-0.08	Duque de Caxias	-0.10
17	Paulínia	-0.06	Guarulhos	-0.08	São Bernardo do Campo	-0.11
18	Guarulhos	-0.06	Paulínia	-0.08	Paulínia	-0.12
19	Betim	-0.06	Curitiba	-0.09	Guarulhos	-0.12
20	São Paulo	-0.08	São Paulo	-0.12	São Paulo	-0.13

	20 Highest Gross Value Added in Brazil	Children with literate parents & adequate housing and living condition	20 Highest Gross Value Added in Brazil	Less-poverty index	20 Highest Gross Value Added in Brazil	Equality index (1-GINI)
1	Manaus	0.07	Manaus	0.03	Manaus	0.07
2	Fortaleza	0.04	Fortaleza	0.03	Duque de Caxias	0.01
3	Salvador	0.01	Salvador	0.02	Brasília	0.00
4	Brasília	0.00	Brasília	0.00	Fortaleza	-0.01
5	Camaçari	-0.01	Belo Horizonte	-0.03	Curitiba	-0.01
6	Campos dos Goytacazes	-0.02	Jundiaí	-0.03	Betim	-0.01
7	Sorocaba	-0.04	Camaçari	-0.05	Camaçari	-0.02
8	Duque de Caxias	-0.04	Campinas	-0.05	Salvador	-0.03
9	São José dos Campos	-0.04	Sorocaba	-0.06	Paulínia	-0.03
10	Campinas	-0.04	Curitiba	-0.06	Rio de Janeiro	-0.05
11	Rio de Janeiro	-0.04	Rio de Janeiro	-0.06	Belo Horizonte	-0.05
12	Belo Horizonte	-0.04	São José dos Campos	-0.07	Joinville	-0.05
13	Jundiaí	-0.05	Joinville	-0.08	Campos dos Goytacazes	-0.07
14	Joinville	-0.05	São Bernardo do Campo	-0.08	Sorocaba	-0.08
15	Guarulhos	-0.06	Paulínia	-0.08	Guarulhos	-0.09
16	Betim	-0.06	Duque de Caxias	-0.10	Jundiaí	-0.09
17	São Bernardo do Campo	-0.06	Campos dos Goytacazes	-0.10	São Paulo	-0.10
18	Paulínia	-0.06	Betim	-0.11	São Bernardo do Campo	-0.10
19	São Paulo	-0.07	Guarulhos	-0.12	São José dos Campos	-0.11
20	Curitiba	-0.07	São Paulo	-0.13	Campinas	-0.12

Source: Self-Elaboration based on data from the Brazilian census 2010 (IBGE)

Table 18: Ranking of Social Indicators Efficiency (model B) - per capital (2010)

	Capitals	Literacy rate Technical Efficiency (%)	Capitals	Children literate parents Technical Efficiency (%)	Capitals	Children adequate housing conditions Technical Efficiency (%)
1	Maceió	99.01	Maceió	98.71	Rio Branco	99.07
2	Aracaju	98.86	São Luís	98.00	Manaus	98.58
3	Teresina	98.71	Rio Branco	97.95	Boa Vista	97.57
4	Fortaleza	98.60	Aracaju	97.87	Porto Velho	97.08
5	São Luís	98.57	Fortaleza	97.65	Brasília	95.43
6	Rio Branco	98.53	Salvador	97.42	Campo Grande	93.60
7	Natal	98.47	Recife	97.19	Palmas	93.11
8	Recife	98.45	Teresina	97.15	Belém	92.82
9	Salvador	98.42	Natal	96.87	Cuiabá	92.50
10	Palmas	98.05	Brasília	95.85	Macapá	90.77
11	Brasília	97.51	Palmas	94.71	Fortaleza	90.52
12	Campo Grande	96.42	Belém	94.03	Recife	90.50
13	Porto Velho	96.20	Macapá	92.79	Maceió	90.04
14	Macapá	96.12	Campo Grande	91.93	Teresina	87.84
15	Belém	95.89	Manaus	91.63	São Luís	87.39
16	Goiânia	95.88	Boa Vista	91.02	Salvador	87.23
17	Boa Vista	95.85	Cuiabá	88.76	Goiânia	86.66
18	Cuiabá	95.14	Goiânia	87.91	Vitória	86.12
19	Manaus	94.49	Porto Velho	87.59	Aracaju	85.69
20	Belo Horizonte	94.30	Belo Horizonte	86.93	Florianópolis	85.22
21	Rio de Janeiro	93.91	Florianópolis	86.90	Natal	84.23
22	Florianópolis	93.34	Rio de Janeiro	86.63	Curitiba	84.10
23	Curitiba	93.08	Curitiba	85.44	Belo Horizonte	83.92
24	Vitória	92.06	Vitória	83.15	Rio de Janeiro	83.65
25	São Paulo	90.64	Porto Alegre	82.51	São Paulo	80.21
26	Porto Alegre	90.57	São Paulo	82.26	Porto Alegre	79.20
27	João Pessoa	84.00	João Pessoa	75.37	João Pessoa	69.15

	Capitals	Children literate parents & adequate housing conditions Technical Efficiency (%)	Capitals	Less-poverty index Technical Efficiency (%)	Capitals	Equality index (1-GINI) Technical Efficiency (%)
1	Rio Branco	99.73	Boa Vista	98.32	Boa Vista	98.24
2	Manaus	99.47	São Luís	98.28	Macapá	98.13
3	Recife	99.04	Maceió	98.21	Rio Branco	97.72
4	Fortaleza	99.00	Palmas	98.21	Manaus	97.49
5	Brasília	98.92	Teresina	98.19	Porto Velho	96.98
6	Maceió	98.90	Manaus	98.18	Campo Grande	96.87
7	São Luís	98.87	Rio Branco	98.15	Palmas	96.82
8	Belém	98.62	Fortaleza	98.09	Belém	96.28
9	Boa Vista	98.62	Macapá	98.05	São Luís	95.97
10	Macapá	98.43	Aracaju	98.04	Brasília	95.62
11	Palmas	98.27	João Pessoa	97.94	Teresina	95.57
12	Salvador	98.19	Belém	97.92	Cuiabá	95.13
13	Porto Velho	98.18	Natal	97.90	Curitiba	95.08
14	Teresina	98.00	Salvador	97.90	Florianópolis	95.05
15	Aracaju	97.95	Recife	97.76	Goiânia	94.50
16	Campo Grande	97.93	Brasília	97.67	Fortaleza	94.41
17	Natal	97.45	Campo Grande	97.53	Vitória	94.01
18	Cuiabá	97.18	Porto Velho	97.43	Maceió	93.97
19	Vitória	96.63	Cuiabá	97.37	Natal	93.06
20	Rio de Janeiro	96.60	Goiânia	97.16	Aracaju	92.41
21	Florianópolis	96.48	Belo Horizonte	97.01	Salvador	92.12
22	Goiânia	96.45	Rio de Janeiro	96.59	João Pessoa	91.91
23	Belo Horizonte	96.04	Curitiba	96.45	Belo Horizonte	91.50
24	Curitiba	95.82	Florianópolis	96.42	Rio de Janeiro	90.91
25	São Paulo	95.27	Vitória	95.40	Porto Alegre	89.36
26	Porto Alegre	95.22	Porto Alegre	95.40	Recife	82.97
27	João Pessoa	87.89	São Paulo	95.11	São Paulo	82.05

Source: Self-Elaboration based on data from the Brazilian census 2010 (IBGE)

Table 19: Ranking of Social Indicators Efficiency (model B) - per 20 municipalities with the highest industry Gross Value Added in Brazil, per variable (2010)

	20 Highest Gross Value Added in Brazil	Literacy rate Technical Efficiency (%)	20 Highest Gross Value Added in Brazil	Children literate parents Technical Efficiency (%)	20 Highest Gross Value Added in Brazil	Children adequate housing conditions Technical Efficiency (%)
1	Fortaleza	98.60	Fortaleza	97.65	Manaus	98.58
2	Salvador	98.42	Salvador	97.42	Brasília	95.43
3	Camaçari	97.79	Camaçari	96.76	Campos dos Goytacazes	93.32
4	Brasília	97.51	Brasília	95.85	Camaçari	92.74
5	Sorocaba	96.42	Sorocaba	93.09	Fortaleza	90.52
6	São José dos Campos	96.26	Joinville	92.51	São José dos Campos	90.12
7	Campos dos Goytacazes	95.98	São José dos Campos	92.40	Betim	89.75
8	Campinas	95.87	Duque de Caxias	91.83	Joinville	89.66
9	Joinville	95.72	Manaus	91.63	Sorocaba	89.05
10	Duque de Caxias	95.26	Campinas	91.51	Jundiaí	88.78
11	Jundiaí	94.82	Campos dos Goytacazes	91.07	Duque de Caxias	88.60
12	Manaus	94.49	Jundiaí	90.36	Campinas	88.38
13	Belo Horizonte	94.30	São Bernardo do Campo	89.52	Paulínia	87.44
14	São Bernardo do Campo	94.04	Guarulhos	89.31	São Bernardo do Campo	87.26
15	Rio de Janeiro	93.91	Paulínia	88.30	Salvador	87.23
16	Guarulhos	93.78	Betim	87.96	Guarulhos	86.43
17	Paulínia	93.40	Belo Horizonte	86.93	Curitiba	84.10
18	Curitiba	93.08	Rio de Janeiro	86.63	Belo Horizonte	83.92
19	Betim	92.59	Curitiba	85.44	Rio de Janeiro	83.65
20	São Paulo	90.64	São Paulo	82.26	São Paulo	80.21

	20 Highest Gross Value Added in Brazil	Children literate parents & adequate housing condition Technical Efficiency (%)	20 Highest Gross Value Added in Brazil	Less-poverty index Technical Efficiency (%)	20 Highest Gross Value Added in Brazil	Equality index (1-GINI) Technical Efficiency (%)
1	Manaus	99.47	Manaus	98.18	Manaus	97.49
2	Fortaleza	99.00	Fortaleza	98.09	Brasília	95.62
3	Brasília	98.92	Salvador	97.90	Duque de Caxias	95.47
4	Camaçari	98.56	Brasília	97.67	Curitiba	95.08
5	Salvador	98.19	Belo Horizonte	97.01	Fortaleza	94.41
6	Campos dos Goytacazes	98.12	Rio de Janeiro	96.59	Betim	93.71
7	Duque de Caxias	97.46	Curitiba	96.45	Camaçari	92.76
8	Joinville	97.30	Camaçari	95.34	Salvador	92.12
9	São José dos Campos	97.21	São Paulo	95.11	Belo Horizonte	91.50
10	Sorocaba	97.10	Jundiaí	94.98	Paulínia	91.44
11	Campinas	96.94	São Bernardo do Campo	94.55	Rio de Janeiro	90.91
12	Jundiaí	96.86	Duque de Caxias	93.81	Joinville	89.83
13	Betim	96.82	Sorocaba	93.55	Campos dos Goytacazes	86.11
14	Rio de Janeiro	96.60	Campinas	93.55	Sorocaba	85.81
15	Paulínia	96.55	Guarulhos	93.40	Guarulhos	84.94
16	São Bernardo do Campo	96.53	São José dos Campos	92.75	Jundiaí	83.49
17	Guarulhos	96.43	Betim	92.11	São Paulo	82.05
18	Belo Horizonte	96.04	Paulínia	90.84	São Bernardo do Campo	81.89
19	Curitiba	95.82	Joinville	90.37	São José dos Campos	79.89
20	São Paulo	95.27	Campos dos Goytacazes	86.86	Campinas	77.19

Source: Self-Elaboration based on data from the Brazilian census 2010 (IBGE)

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