


## Short communication


# The possible socioeconomic relations between the municipalities of Pirapora-MG and Buritizeiro-MG

## As possíveis relações socioeconômicas entre os municípios de Pirapora-MG e Buritizeiro-MG


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### Resumo

**Objetivo:** analisar os principais indicadores (métricas) econômicos e sociais de Pirapora /MG e Buritizeiro/MG, de modo a dimensionar as articulações econômicas entre as cidades e identificar as semelhanças e as diferenças entre municípios. **Método:** a metodologia adotada para o estudo conta com uma pesquisa bibliográfica e analítica com a utilização e análise de dados secundários, a fim de abordar quali-quantitativamente as unidades de análise. Quanto aos métodos, foram empregados o método estatístico e o comparativo. **Resultados:** com base nas informações, constatou que houve uma mudança de posições entre as atividades que mais geram valor ao PIB, em Pirapora, de modo que indústria passou a ceder espaço para o setor de serviços. Verificou-se também uma troca de posições, em Buritizeiro, para as atividades da agricultura e da produção florestal, onde esta última ganhou importância, tornando-se a segunda atividade que mais gerou receita no ano de 2016. **Conclusão:** com a observação dos dados, foi possível identificar uma tendência a complementaridade produtiva e de opções de trabalho entre as duas cidades.

**Palavras-chave:** Articulação. Potencialidades. Indicadores socioeconômicos. Desenvolvimento local.

### Abstract

**Objective:** analyze the main economic and social indicators (metrics) of Pirapora/MG and Buritizeiro/MG, to dimension the economic articulations between cities and identify the similarities and differences between municipalities. **Method:** the methodology adopted for the study relies on bibliographic and analytical research with the use and analysis of secondary data, to approach quali-quantitatively the units of analysis. Regarding the methods, the statistical and comparative methods were employed. **Results:** based on the information, it was verified that there was a change of positions among the activities that most generate value to the GDP in Pirapora, so that industry started to give way to the service sector. There was also a change of positions, in Buritizeiro, for the activities of agriculture and forestry production, where the latter gained importance, becoming the second activity that generated the most revenue in the year 2016. **Conclusion:** the observation of the data, allowed identifying a trend towards productive complementarity and work options between the two cities.

**Keywords:** Articulation. Potentialities. Socioeconomic indicators. Local development.

## INTRODUCTION

The spatial proximity between certain countries, regions, or cities can favor the creation of a socioeconomic dynamic between those involved. However, for this dynamic to reciprocally produce positive effects, the articulation of local forces in the space itself is necessary. According to Pitteri, Saes, and Bresciani (2015), local forces in a territory are determinants of its own development and can be manifested through its economic, social, and cultural systems.

On the other hand, the observation of the economic and social spaces can point out which are the local forces and how the socioeconomic articulation between some localities occurs. Therefore, socioeconomic indicators become essential tools to perform this characterization of social and economic structures, making it possible to dimension the economic articulations between localities and to identify the similarities and differences between municipalities.

In this way, some questions arise: how can cities that are very close to each other present very different economic organizations? How are the social and economic articulations between these cities? What are the economic potentials (local strengths) of each city? These questions are important because they dimension the potentialities of the cities, indicate paths and development strategies for the cities, and generate information for the creation of well targeted public policies and for attracting investment.

According to Lima, Andrade, and Barcelos (2013), these socioeconomic diagnoses are valid, because they allow a notion of the region's reality to be obtained, bringing to debate perceptions and information that make up the basis for a regional diagnosis, in order to identify the distinct needs of

the regions of Minas Gerais for the direction of public policies.

With this, the objective of the study was to analyze the main economic and social indicators (metrics) of Pirapora-MG and Buritizeiro-MG, in order to dimension the possible economic articulations between the cities and identify the similarities and differences between municipalities.

## METHODS

This study was the result of a teaching activity conducted in the discipline of Interdisciplinary Project II, in 2019, with the students of the 2nd period, of the course of Administration, of the Faculdade de Tecnologia Alto Médio São Francisco (FACFUNAM).

To reach the proposed objectives, the methodology adopted for the study relied on a bibliographic and analytical research with the use of secondary data, in order to quantitatively approach the units of analysis.

With regard to the source of the data, the form of information collection was based on the main databases already available, namely: (i) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) - Central Register of Companies, National Accounts, 2010 Demographic Census: Sectoral Participation in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP); Economic sector with the largest participation in the municipal Gross Domestic Product; and (ii) United Nations Development Program (UNDP): Human Development Index; Life Expectancy at Birth; Total Fertility Rate; and Gini Index.

The study also used the analytical method and descriptive statistics. The analytical method is necessary because, by looking at the municipal socioeconomic relations and their economic

potentials, the characteristics of these units in a given context are better understood, so as to outline the social and economic structure in force. And the statistical method allows one to understand the complexity surrounding the theme, compare units of analysis, establish economic relations among them and obtain occurrence, besides facilitating the development of the analysis (GIL, 2002).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 provides an overview of the economic and social indicators of the cities of Buritizeiro-MG and Pirapora-MG. Based on this information, it is possible to dimension that the municipalities have undergone significant social and economic transformations.

**Table 1** - Income, Poverty and Inequality Indicators of the Municipality of Buritizeiro-MG and Pirapora-MG.

Buritizeiro			
Variables	1991	2000	2010
HDI	0.326	0.497	0.624
Income per capita	157.07	208.76	340.72
% extremely poor	38.18	23.74	4.83
% of poor	70.69	53.19	18.93
Life expectancy at birth	60.6	66.7	71.1
Total fertility rate*	4.1	2.8	2.7
Gini Index	0.55	0.52	0.41
Pirapora			
Variables	1991	2000	2010
HDI	0.466	0.614	0.731
Income per capita	324.95	396.44	596.44
% of extremely poor	20.08	13.06	2.91
% of poor	46.99	34.23	13.06
Life expectancy at birth	66.7	69.4	74.7
Total fertility rate*	3.9	2.5	2.4
Gini Index	0.61	0.59	0.55

\* Average number of children a woman can have between the ages of 15 and 49. Source: PNUD, IPEA and FJP.

The cities, as well as Brazil, have undergone great transformation in the labor market, given the arrival of several companies to the

region, causing an increase in employment opportunities, and the improvement of social conditions of access to public goods, by large investments in the area of education, such as Pronatec, student financing programs, and education programs for youth and adults (QUEIROZ, 2016). In the area of health, there was the incentive to the generic drugs market and the More Doctors Program; and, in the area of social assistance, the Bolsa Família Program. All this was reflected in the social and food variables, especially after the 2000s, remembering that the comparison marks a period of almost 30 years.

That said, it can be seen that, for both municipalities, the rates of poor and extremely poor individuals have reduced; life expectancy at birth has increased; the fertility rate has decreased; per capita income has increased, and there has been a drop in income inequality. These effects are reflected in the HDI of the two cities, which classified these localities with a low level of human development in 1991 and which, in 2010, classifies Buritizeiro with a medium level of development and Pirapora with a high level of development.

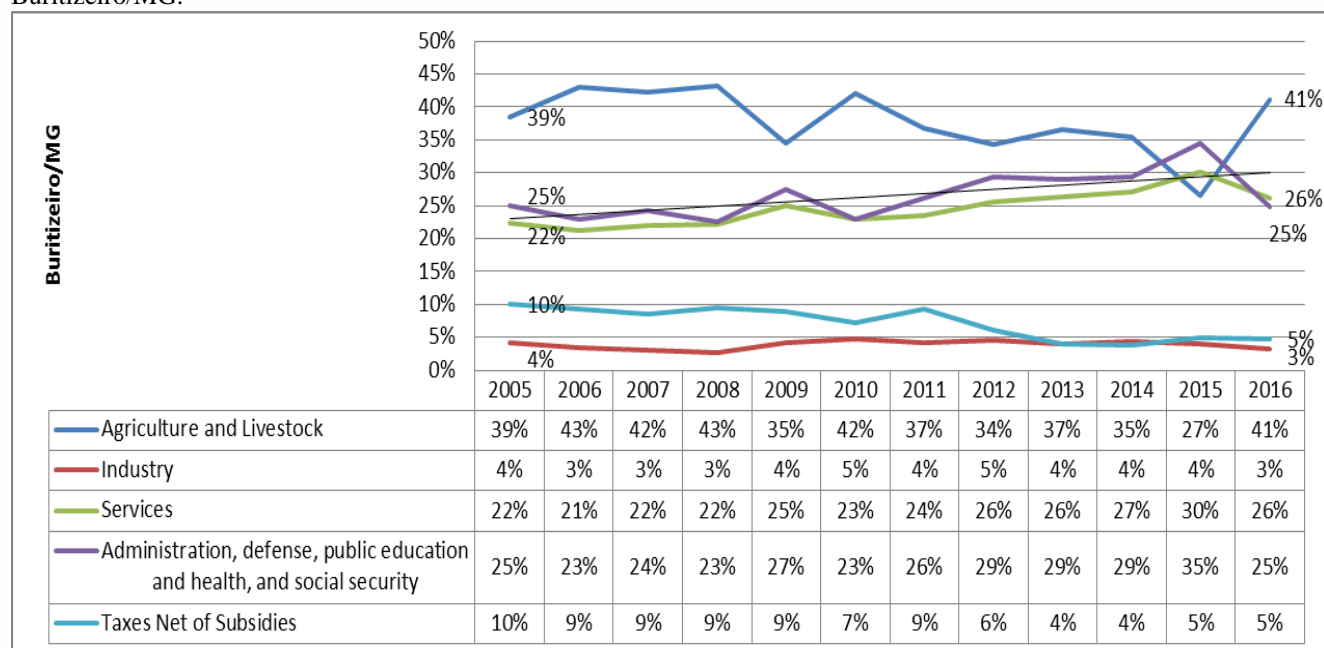
Graph 1 highlights the participation of economic sectors in the composition of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the city of Buritizeiro-MG. In it, it is possible to observe the local development with a significant growth in the farming and livestock sector and in the service sector in the municipality. The data show that the farming and livestock sector increased its participation in the GDP from 39% in 2005 to 41% in 2016, and the service sector increased its participation from 22% in 2005 to 26% in 2010.

Graph 2 makes the same investigation, in terms of participation, for the city of Pirapora/MG. It is possible to notice a decline in the participation

of the industrial sector in the GDP, which went from 46% in 2005 to 32% in 2016, being this fall a result of the economic crisis experienced in recent years. It is also noticeable an increase in the participation of the services sector, in the same

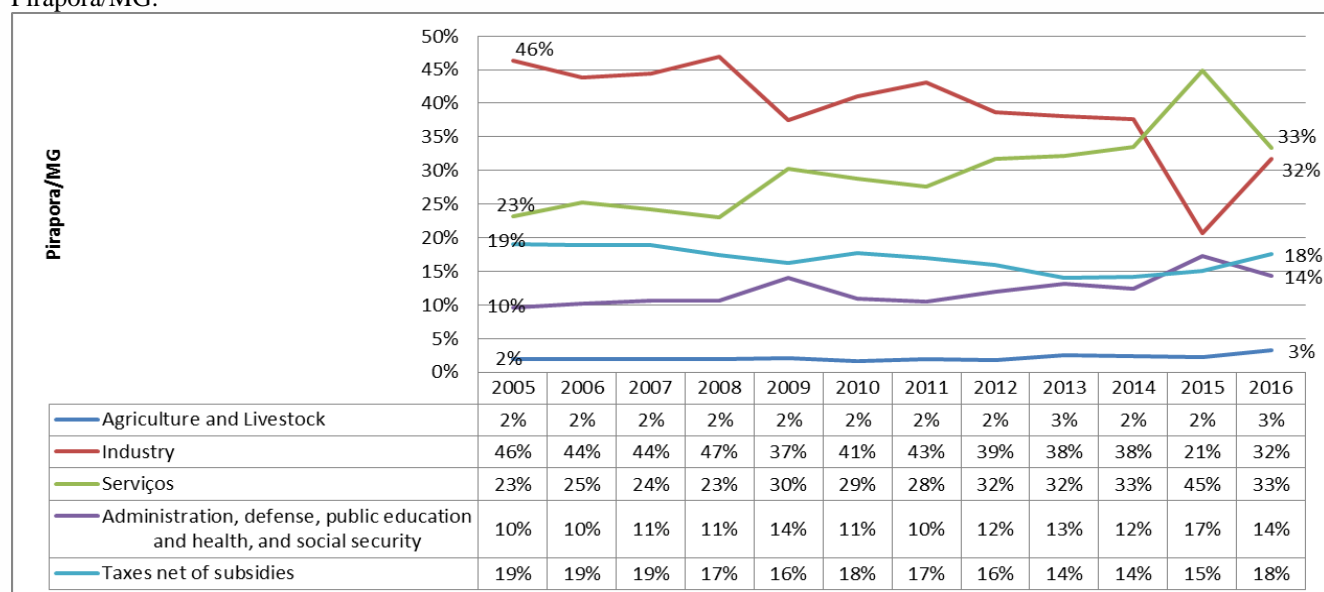
period, which went from 23% to 33%, and can be explained by the growth of local self-employed workers, as a strategy for income generation, given the large number of layoffs in the industry sector.

**Graph 1** - Evolution of the Participation of the economic sectors in the composition of the Gross Domestic Product of Buritizeiro/MG.



**Source:** IBGE, in partnership with the State Statistics Bodies, State Government Secretariats, and the Superintendence of the Manaus Free Trade Zone (SUFRAMA).

**Graph 2** - Evolution of the Participation of the economic sectors in the composition of the Gross Domestic Product of Pirapora/MG.



**Source:** IBGE, in partnership with the State Statistics Bodies, State Government Secretariats, and the Superintendence of the Manaus Free Trade Zone (SUFRAMA).



Table 2 shows the activities that generate the most wealth in the municipalities of Pirapora-MG and Buritizeiro-MG. It is possible to see that from 2010 to 2014 industries led in the municipality of Pirapora, but after this period, the other services have been leading until 2016. The industrial sector of Pirapora absorbed most of the jobs in the city, besides generating jobs for the city of Buritizeiro. However, the dismissal of a mass of workers, given the economic scenario, may have meant the displacement of these workers to the services sector, with the possibility of self-employment, reflecting the greater participation of

the services sector in the two cities. In Buritizeiro, the sectors of administration, defense, education, public health and social security remained in the leadership throughout this period. However, there is an exchange of positions between agriculture and forestry production, the latter gaining importance, becoming the second activity that generates the most revenue in 2016. This may indicate a change in the profile of the agricultural and livestock sector in Buritizeiro, which begins to cede territorial space for the use of its large tracts of land for forestry production of eucalyptus, mahogany, and pine.

**Table 2** - Economic activity, according to the generation of gross value added to the GDP in Buritizeiro/MG and Pirapora/MG.

Year	City	Activity with the highest gross added value	Activity with the second highest gross added value	Activity with the third highest gross added value
2010	Buritizeiro	Agriculture, including agricultural and post-harvest support.	Administration, defense, public education and health, and social security.	Other services.
2010	Pirapora	Transformation industries.	Other services.	Electricity and gas, water, sewage, waste management activities, and decontamination.
2011	Buritizeiro	Administration, defense, public education and health, and social security.	Agriculture, including agricultural and post-harvest support.	Other services.
2011	Pirapora	Transformation industries	Other services.	Electricity and gas, water, sewage, waste management activities and decontamination
2012	Buritizeiro	Administration, defense, public education and health, and social security.	Other services.	Agriculture, including agricultural and post-harvest support.
2012	Pirapora	Transformation industries.	Other services.	Administration, defense, public education and health, and social security.
2013	Buritizeiro	Administration, defense, public education and health, and social security.	Other services.	Agriculture, including agricultural and post-harvest support.
2013	Pirapora	Transformation industries.	Other services.	Administration, defense, public education and health, and social security.
2014	Buritizeiro	Administration, defense, public education and health, and social security.	Other services.	Agriculture, including agricultural and post-harvest support.
2014	Pirapora	Transformation industries.	Other services.	Administration, defense, public education and health, and social security.
2015	Buritizeiro	Administration, defense, public education and health, and social security.	Other services.	Agriculture, including agricultural and post-harvest support.
2015	Pirapora	Other services.	Administration, defense, public education and health, and social security.	Transformation industries.
2016	Buritizeiro	Administration, defense, public education and health, and social security.	Forestry production, fishing and aquaculture.	Other services.
2016	Pirapora	Other services.	Transformation industries.	Administration, defense, public education and health, and social security.

**Source:** IBGE, in partnership with the State Statistics Bodies, State Government Secretariats, and the Superintendence of the Manaus Free Trade Zone (SUFRAMA).

## CONCLUSION

In this work, the socioeconomic development of Pirapora-MG and Buritizeiro-MG was approached, a fascinating theme, which brings up issues involving people's daily lives, referencing the past, developing the present, and seeking to analyze the perspectives for the future.

It was possible to notice some trends. The first is the productive complementarity of the two cities. While Pirapora is highly urbanized and has industry as a key piece for its growth and development, Buritizeiro presents itself as a city with agricultural vocation and with a large extension of productive land available for use.

The second is the transformation of the profile of Buritizeiro's agricultural sector. The city has become an interesting point for the development of forest production and for the agriculture of exportable grains, such as coffee, beans, corn and soybeans. Finally, the third trend is the complementarity of job options. While the industry could mobilize a large number of workers from the two cities, currently, the agricultural sector, with the increasing importance of forestry, has absorbed much of this labor coming from Buritizeiro and Pirapora. An example of this is the company Rima Florestal, which absorbs workers from Pirapora and Buritizeiro.

In this way, the industrial and agricultural expansion, in terms of development, gain new contours in a more social and productive perspective, raising the economic potential and improvements for the region.

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