



# Brazil

**Key facts:** After France, Brazil was the second country in the world to decriminalize homosexuality in 1830<sup>xi</sup>. In civil cases, same-sex partnerships were gradually recognized under the “concubine” rights from the 1988 constitution, which gave cohabiting (but unmarried) couples rights similar to those of married couples. In 2000 same-sex adoption became legal in Brazil<sup>xiii</sup>. In 2004, the state of Rio Grande do Sul became the first to legally recognize same-sex unions. The legal framework improved in 2011<sup>xiv</sup> and in 2013 same-sex marriage became legal in all 26 states and the Federal District<sup>xv</sup>.

## Demographic information



**32%** of LGBT people are married compared to **58%** of heterosexuals

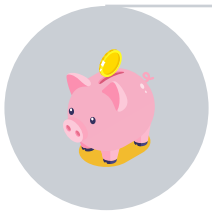


**48%** of LGBT people have financially dependent children compared to **63%** of heterosexuals



**44%** of LGBT people take their health seriously compared to **50%** of heterosexuals

## Retirement planning



**37%** of LGBT workers are habitual savers compared to **38%** of heterosexual workers



**21%** of LGBT workers have a written plan for retirement compared to **19%** of heterosexual workers



**24%** of LGBT workers expect to provide financial support to their aging parents compared to **22%** of heterosexual workers

## Retirement readiness



LGBT workers achieve an ARRI score of **6.5** compared to **6.4** among heterosexual workers



**78%** of LGBT workers feel personal responsibility for having sufficient income in retirement compared to **77%** of heterosexual workers



**82%** of LGBT workers are aware of the need to plan financially for retirement compared to **80%** of heterosexual workers