Unified Registry and Bolsa Família Program

What is the Unified Registry?
Mapping of Brazil's poorest and most vulnerable families, with a broad potential for public policies.

Family information
- Family composition
- Address and home characteristics
- Access to water, sanitation and electricity
- Monthly expenses
- Participation in social programs

Family members information
- Civil documentation
- Education
- Situation on the labor market
- Income
- Vulnerability situations (ex. child labor)
Unified Registry Overview

Focus on low-income families

36% of Brazilians

Monthly income of up to ½ m.w. per person
Family income up to 3 m.w.

20+ social federal programs

Planning and monitoring social policies

15 Tradicional and Specific Groups

Unified Registry overall figures

76,5 million People

26,9 million Families

12,6 million Families in extreme poverty (per capita income up to R$85)

2,5 million Families of Tradicional and Specific Groups

December/2017
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Enrollment (million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>18.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>20.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>24.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>25.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>26.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>26.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Evolution of annual enrollment (million) – Brazil 2006-2018**

- Quilombolas, indigenous groups, family farmers, artisanal fisherpeople, homeless people, etc.
Programs that use the Unified Registry

- **Bolsa Família**
  - 13.8 million families
  - April/2018

- **Social Energy Fee**
  - 8.8 million families
  - September/17

- **Continuous Welfare Benefit for the Elderly and People with Disabilities**
  - 4.6 million people
  - September/17

- **Water Cistern Storage**
  - 882 thousand families
  - August/17

- **Fee Exemption for Public Service Entrance Exams**
  - 639 thousand people
  - December/15

- **Elderly ID**
  - 908 thousand people
  - September/17
Bolsa Família Program

*Bolsa Familia is a conditional cash transfer program that benefits families in situation of poverty and extreme poverty all over the country.*

- **Direct income transfer to families**
  - Immediate relief of poverty

- **Conditionalities**
  - Support access to social services seen as social rights (Health, Education and Social Assistance)

- **Complementary actions**
  - Promotion of families’ social development

An automated mechanism is responsible for the selection of families, with data provided by the Unified Registry.

**Eligibility criteria:**

- Families with monthly income *per capita* equal or lower than R$ 85,00 (extreme poverty situation)
- Families with monthly income *per capita* from R$ 85,01 to R$ 170,00 (poverty situation)

The received value depends on the family’s *composition* and *income*. 
Evolution of families in Bolsa Família

Evolution of families (millions) – Brazil, 2003-2018

Percentage of Bolsa Família beneficiaries by age

January/2018
Percentage of PBF beneficiaries by state - April/2018

- Less than 10%
- 10.01% to 20%
- 20.01% to 30%
- 30.01% to 40%
- Above 40%

Source: Cadastro Único (SENARIC) and total population (IBGE), April 2018
Draw up by the Ministry of Social Development (SENARIC/MDS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Benefit</th>
<th>Variable Benefit Ages 0-15</th>
<th>Variable Benefit Pregnant Women</th>
<th>Variable Benefit Nursing Mothers</th>
<th>Variable Benefit Teenagers</th>
<th>Benefit for the Overcoming of Extreme Poverty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R$ 85</td>
<td>Paid to extremely poor families (monthly income per person up to R$ 85).</td>
<td>Paid to families with a monthly income up to R$ 170 per capita, granted that they include children or teenagers with ages from 0 to 15 years.</td>
<td>Paid to families with a monthly income up to R$ 170 per capita, granted that they include pregnant women. Nine monthly installments. Paid only if the pregnancy is identified by the health sector.</td>
<td>Paid to families with a monthly income up to R$ 170 per capita, granted that they include teenagers between the ages of 16 and 17 years.</td>
<td>Paid to Bolsa Família families that continue to have a monthly income per capita lower than R$ 85, even after receiving the other benefits. Calculated according to the income and quantity of people in the family.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Objective: encourage the exercise of basic social rights

Health
- Follow-up of vaccination, development and growing calendar of children younger than the age of 7;
- Prenatal care for pregnant women.

Education
- Monthly school frequency of a minimum of:
  - 85% for children from the ages of 6 to 15;
  - 75% for teenagers from the ages of 16 to 17.
Some results – education

- 95.4% of the Bolsa Família children meet the educational conditionality
- Elementary and high school dropout rate of Bolsa Família children is lower than the overall average
- The school pass rate of Bolsa Família students in elementary school is higher than the average for the North and Northeast regions
- The school pass rate of Bolsa Família students is higher than the average for high school

Some results – health

- 17% reduction in child mortality among children younger than the age of five in cities with high coverage of the Strategy of Family Health
- Higher reduction in child mortality due to malnutrition (65%) and diarrhea (53%)
- Variable Benefit for Pregnant Women raised significantly the identification of early pregnancies (up to the 12th week) of Bolsa Família beneficiaries.
- 50% more prenatal consultations
- 14% decrease in premature birth rates
- Lower prevalence of low weight at birth
- Vaccination of 99.1% of children
Bolsa Família and the Continuous National Household Survey (PNAD continua)

Introduction

Continuous National Household Survey (PNAD Contínua 2016): allowed the direct identification of Bolsa Família beneficiaries

Findings regarding Bolsa Família are here divided in two main subjects:

1. Targeting aspects:
   - Distribution of beneficiaries by deciles of per capita household income
   - Benefit incidence by deciles of monthly household income per capita
   - Targeting comparison with other Latin and Central America CCTs

2. Labor market:
   - Activity rate
   - Composition rate of underused workforce
   - Workforce in the informal economy
Methodology

- The 1st interview of PNAD Annual Contínua 2016/IBGE was used.
- Household income per capita was calculated according to IBGE’s instructions.
- All members of the household were considered as indirect beneficiaries of Bolsa Família, whenever the respondent was identified as a participant of PBF.
- Residents listed as domestic employees and/or their respective relatives, as well, as residents renting rooms where excluded from the study.
- Labor Market indicators were calculated using the age of 16 and more, with no age upper limit.
Targeting

Distribution of Bolsa Família families in the poorest quintile (20%) of monthly per capita household income – Brazil, 2016 (excluding non-monetary incomes and the CCT benefit)

Targeting

Distribution of Bolsa Família families in 1st and 2nd quintiles (40%) of monthly per capita household income – Brazil, 2016 (excluding non-monetary incomes and the CCT benefit)
Targeting

Average benefit and distribution of Bolsa Família households by decile of nominal per capita monthly household income – Brazil, 2016 (excluding non-monetary incomes and the CCT benefit)

62.3% of Bolsa Familia beneficiaries concentrate among the poorest

Benefit incidence by deciles of nominal per capita monthly household income – Brazil, 2016 (excluding non-monetary incomes and the CCT benefit)

66.7% of Bolsa Familia benefits reach the poorest quintile (20%) and 90.3%, the second quintile (40%)
CCTs in Latin America

Percentage of beneficiaries among the poorest quintile (20%) – excluding CCTs the benefit

Source: ASPIRE/World Bank and PNAD Contínua Anual, 1st Interview, 2016/IBGE.
Draw up by the Ministry of Social Development (SENARC/MDS)

CCTs in Latin America

Percentage of beneficiaries among the second quintile (40%) – excluding the CCT benefit

Source: ASPIRE/World Bank and PNAD Contínua Anual, 1st Interview, 2016/IBGE.
Draw up by the Ministry of Social Development (SENARC/MDS)
Targeting

Distribution of beneficiaries by deciles of per capita household income and comparison between Bolsa Família participation with and no imputation — Brazil, 2016 (excluding non-monetary income and the CCT benefit)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unified Registry (a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNAD 2016 (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference (c = a - b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub notification (%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: PNAD Contínua Anual, 1st Interview, 2016/IBGE.
Draw up by the Ministry of Social Development (SENARC/MDS)

Targeting

Distribution of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of Bolsa Família by deciles of per capita monthly household income – Brazil, 2016 (excluding non-monetary income and CCT benefit. Incomes were inflation-adjusted to mean prices of 2016)

72.1% of the 10% poorest are Bolsa Família beneficiaries

Source: PNAD Contínua Anual, 1st Interview, 2016/IBGE.
Draw up by the Ministry of Social Development (SENARC/MDS)
### Percentage of households in the 1st & 2nd and 5th to 10th decile by access to utility services, durable goods & services and education - Brasil, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>1st &amp; 2nd deciles</th>
<th>5th to 10th decile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basic utility services</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No water supply by general network, or water supply but without pumbing connecting to least one room in the household (I1)</td>
<td>36,7</td>
<td>22,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without direct or indirect garbage collection (I2)</td>
<td>33,1</td>
<td>15,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without bathroom or with drainage ditch, but not connected to the general network (I3)</td>
<td>69,9</td>
<td>45,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Services &amp; durable goods</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No washing machine (I4)</td>
<td>78,8</td>
<td>58,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No car (I5)</td>
<td>87,3</td>
<td>75,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No internet access (I6)</td>
<td>64,0</td>
<td>50,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No pay-TV service (I7)</td>
<td>93,2</td>
<td>84,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No telephone (land line) (I8)</td>
<td>95,1</td>
<td>84,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of household with no school or elementary school incompeleted (I9)</td>
<td>71,4</td>
<td>55,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Typology of utility services</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None or only one essential utility service: water supply by general network or gargabe collection or sewage (I10)</td>
<td>42,7</td>
<td>23,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Typology of services &amp; durable goods</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None or up to 2 services &amp; durable goods: washing machine, car, internet, pay-TV service, land line telephone (I11)</td>
<td>93,6</td>
<td>78,1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: PNAD Contínua Anual, 1st Interview, 2016/IBGE.

Draw up by the Ministry of Social Development (SENARC/MDS)
Targeting

Distribution of monthly household income by income source and deciles – Brazil, 2016
(inflation adjusted values for 2016)

PBF represents 30.4% of per capita monthly household income among 10% poorest

Targeting

Distribution of Bolsa Família beneficiaries monthly household income by income source, 1st to 4th decile – Brazil, 2016
(values adjusted by 2016 inflation, Bolsa Família beneficiaries only)

Bolsa Família income representation in the household income progressively decreases from the poorest decile onwards, reaching less than 1% from the 5th decile onwards

Source: PNAD/Contínua Anual, 1st Interview, 2016/IBGE.
Draw up by the Ministry of Social Development (SENARC/MDS)
Labor Market

Market labor indicators
(older than 16)

Workforce

- Employed
- Unemployed
  - Employed people, who were not underemployed due to insufficient working time
  - Employed people, who are underemployed due to insufficient working time

Out of workforce

- Potential workforce
  - People outside the workforce, who searched for work, but were not available to work in that month
- Non-potential workforce
  - Discouraged people (people outside the workforce, who did not search for work, but would have liked to work and were available to work in that month)
**Age-sex pyramid**

(in % of total pop.)

Source: ASPIRE/World Bank and PNAD Continua Anual, 1st Interview, 2016/IBGE.
Draw up by the Ministry of Social Development (SENARC/MDS)

**Working age pyramid**

(above 16 years old) in %

Source: Unified Registry and PNAD Continua Anual, 1st Interview, 2016/IBGE.
Draw up by the Ministry of Social Development (SENARC/MDS)
The activity rate of Bolsa Família beneficiaries (61.2%) is slightly lower in relation to non-beneficiaries (64.5%) due to changes in survey’s design and questionnaire and the introduction of new labor market indicators.

The gap in activity rates reflects:
1) an increased difficulty of beneficiaries to join the labor market
2) younger age structure

Unemployment (people with no work, who searched and were available to work) is higher for beneficiaries – 10.4%.

Underemployment due to insufficient working time is higher among beneficiaries (7.1%) than non-beneficiaries (only 2.4%).
Activity rate

Activity rate of the working age population by participation in Bolsa Família and sex – Brazil, 2016

The difference between beneficiaries and non beneficiaries is mainly explained by a gender gap:

- Less women (beneficiary or not) join the labor market
- Bolsa Família men have higher activity rate than non-beneficiaries men
- Bolsa Família women have lower activity rate than non-beneficiaries women

Source: PNAD Continua Anual, 1st Interview, 2016/IBGE.

Draw up by the Ministry of Social Development (SENARC/MDS)

Activity rate

Distribution of the working age population by sex, number of children aged less than 5 years old and participation in Bolsa Família – Brazil, 2016

Source: PNAD Continua Anual, 1st Interview, 2016/IBGE.

Draw up by the Ministry of Social Development (SENARC/MDS)
Activity rate

Activity rate by participation in Bolsa Família and by deciles of per capita household income – Brazil, 2016

- The activity rate among the poorest decile (10%) is similar to the non-beneficiaries’ rate.
- From the 2nd to 4th decile, the activity rate is higher for PBF beneficiaries.

Under-utilization of workforce

Composite rate of under-utilization of the workforce:

\[
\left( \frac{\text{Underemployed} + \text{Unemployed} + \text{Potencial workforce}}{\text{Workforce} + \text{Potencial workforce}} \right)
\]

Beneficiaries have more difficulty to be fully employed

Source: PNAD Contínua Anual, 1st Interview, 2016/IBGE.
Draw up by the Ministry of Social Development (SENASA/CMSD)
Potential workforce

Distribution of beneficiaries and non beneficiaries in the potential workforce by reason why did not search for work or did not wish to have worked or was not available to start working – Brazil, 2016

46% of beneficiaries in the potential workforce has pointed out caring activities as a reason to not have searched for work; wished they had a work or been available to work.

Caring activities were mentioned by only 30% of non-beneficiaries in the potential workforce.

Non-potential workforce

Distribution of beneficiaries and non beneficiaries not in the potential workforce by reasons why did not search for work or did not wish to have worked or was not available to start working – Brazil, 2016

45% of beneficiaries have said that caring activities is the main reason to stay out of the potential workforce.

29,5% of non-beneficiaries justified being too old or too young to work whereas only 10,7% of beneficiaries pointed the same reason.

Only 5,8% beneficiaries said they did not want to work compared to 11,3% of non-beneficiaries.
Informal employment

Working age population by participation in Bolsa Família and formality/informality of employment – Brazil, 2016

- Less than 30% beneficiaries have a formal work situation, whereas 67.5% of non-beneficiaries has a formal work situation.

Informal employment

Employed working age population by participation in Bolsa Família and fully/underemployment situation – Brazil, 2016

- Among the underemployed beneficiaries, only 6% is working formally, which indicates a fragile and insecure working situation, leading to a high volatility of income.
### Employment by economic activity

Distribution of employed (occupied) population older than 16 years old according to participation in Bolsa Família – Brazil, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic activity</th>
<th>Beneficiaries N</th>
<th>Beneficiaries %</th>
<th>Non-beneficiaries N</th>
<th>Non-beneficiaries %</th>
<th>Total N</th>
<th>Total %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing &amp; aquiculture</td>
<td>4,288,585</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>5,729,283</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>9,017,868</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>1,181,212</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>10,285,442</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>11,466,655</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>1,615,827</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>7,999,345</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>9,615,172</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail, auto and motorcycle repairs</td>
<td>2,057,715</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>15,345,946</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>17,403,661</td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport, warehousing &amp; mailing services</td>
<td>454,628</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4,183,466</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4,638,094</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation and food</td>
<td>640,401</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4,006,712</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>4,647,113</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information services, finances and communication</td>
<td>467,184</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>9,401,590</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>9,868,774</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services</td>
<td>543,893</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>3,841,970</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4,385,864</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic services</td>
<td>1,564,006</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>4,569,722</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6,133,728</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poorly defined activities</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>5,147</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>5,773</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: PNAD-Continua Anual, 1st Interview, 2016/IBGE.
Drawn up by the Ministry of Social Development (SENAR/MDG)

Approximately 68% of beneficiaries concentrate in agriculture, livestock production, fishing, construction, retail and domestic services.

Approximately 58% of non-beneficiaries concentrate in activities such retail, industry, education, health and social services, and also information and communication services.

Thank you!

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