

Catalog of Indicators

FOR MONITORING THE MDS' PROGRAMS



MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER

Catalog of Indicators

FOR MONITORING THE MDS' PROGRAMS

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Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger
Brasília/DF | 2007

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Preface

The Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger frequently receives requests from public institutions, universities, international cooperation organizations and media to prepare and disseminate monitoring indicators for social programs under our control.

In my opinion, in addition to the importance of responding to external demand, it is also paramount for the Ministry itself that public policy makers and administrators in the areas of Food and Nutritional Security, Social Assistance and Citizenship Income make effective use of indicators in planning, program design and implementation, services and actions. This reduces the risk of failure and ensures rational use of financial resources.

The *Catalog of Indicators for Monitoring the MDS' Programs* reinforces our commitment to the constant search for evidence which can support decision-making, the definition of priorities, and the establishment of a direction for undertaking social interventions needed to combat social inequality. It also shows the population an effort to promote justice and dignity in their lives.

Recording and using indicators, as well as associated methodologies, signals a change in the posture toward current challenges and enables administrators to more efficiently accomplish their mission.

Incorporation of monitoring and evaluation activities in public policy management generates further benefits. Firstly, it contributes to transparency in Ministry activities regarding execution and performance of programs and identification of particularities not foreseen in the original planning. This leads to the identification of results and consequent impacts on our target public.

Secondly, the Ministry's culture of using modern administration instruments fosters a strengthened social policy by sponsoring and improving the quality of decision-making. This culture guides the most appropriate allocation of scarce resources to the more complex and urgent demands of society.

Thirdly, program monitoring indicators uncover hidden elements seldom visible in social reality, even going as far as identification of responsibilities of stakeholders involved in different processes of program implementation. Dissemination of indicators may serve to provide inputs for society in its evaluation of political actions, since information and knowledge is made available about what has been done and how. New demands will naturally arise, which may contribute to the expansion and improvement of the social public policy agenda.

I would like to close by stating that the publication of this *Catalog of Indicators* is an unequivocal sign that a new phase, guided by the desire to overcome the challenge of information sharing, transparency

and social control, has begun. I acknowledge the fact that this is not a trivial challenge, since it involves, in addition to technological aspects, the understanding of how information is interpreted and used as public property in favor of the population. Continuity of this work will enable systematic collection of information regarding social development programs, as well as encourage its appropriation by society and strengthen the principles of rights and citizenship.

Patrus Ananias de Sousa

Minister of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

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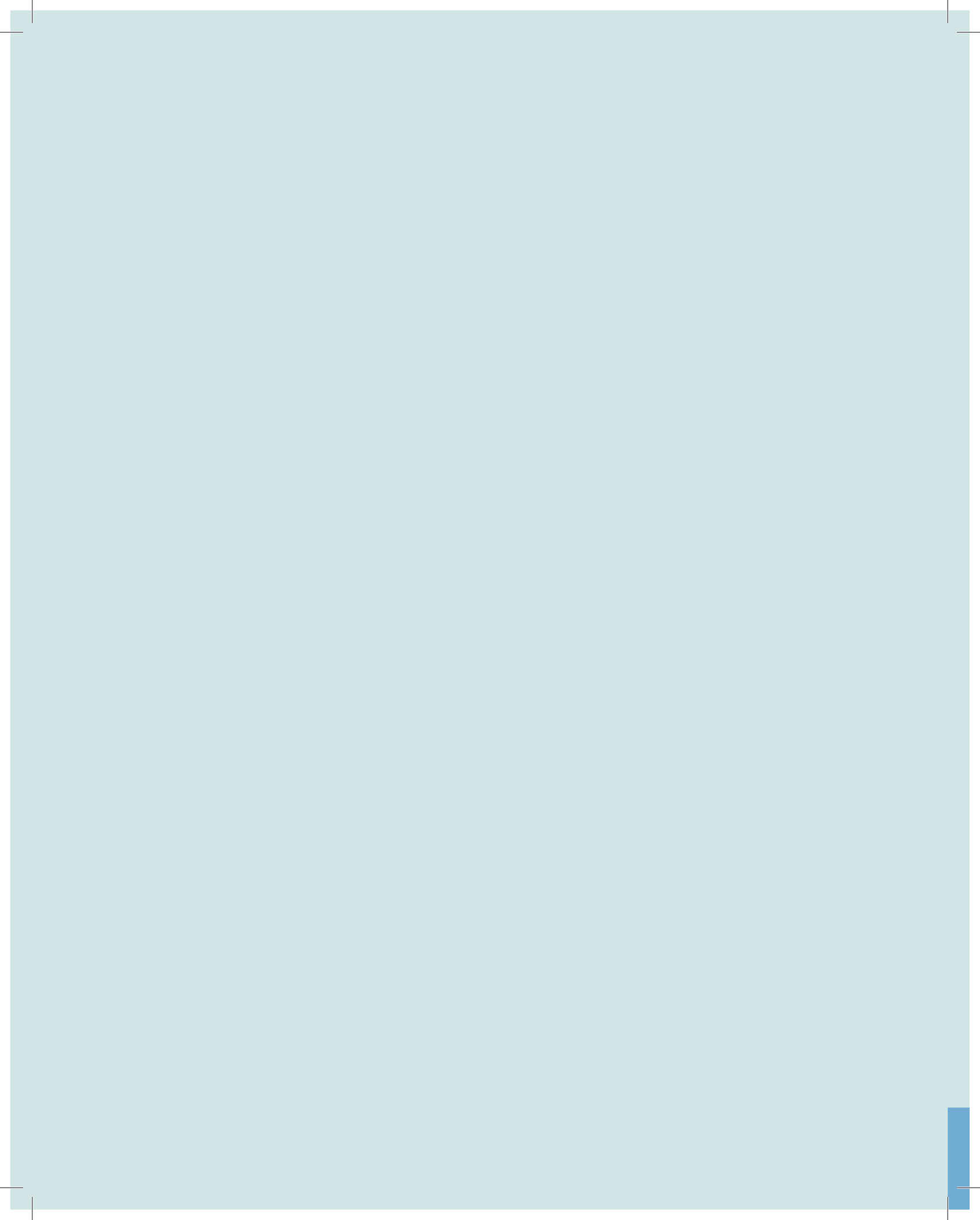
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Introduction

This publication contains a set of monitoring indicators for the main programs of the Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger (MDS). These indicators are part of the Monitoring and Evaluation System developed by the Secretariat for Evaluation and Information Management (SAGI) starting in January 2004, when MDS was created¹. At that time, information about the different programs, projects and activities placed under responsibility of MDS was restricted to data from various sources spread among different information systems varying in size and complexity, some under the management of other government agencies.

One of the critical obstacles that needed to be overcome for the production of reliable and regular indicators was access to operational and managerial data about the programs. Their production was not restricted to the three secretariats responsible for management of the programs, but was also carried out by other agencies, ministries, local governments and civil society associations.

Thus, in order to build a system of indicators, which could be monitored regularly, it was necessary to develop a methodology – starting with an assessment of the entire set of data available about the programs, collection and management, as well as MDS dynamics. Next, variables related to the programs were identified in the information systems available, as well as characteristics such as level of territorial aggregation, unit of reference for data, frequency of collection and source of the information. Simple indicators that could be defined and calculated from the existing information systems available to SAGI were then calculated.

Indicators defined at SAGI were then discussed, reviewed and lastly validated by members of the secretariats responsible for implementation at different points in time, particularly in the Monitoring and Evaluation Workgroup, which met in 2005 to define the MDS Monitoring and Evaluation Policy, composed of representatives from SAGI, all other Ministry Secretariats and the Zero Hunger Executive Board (*Assessoria Fome Zero*).

In addition to defining the concept and formula, calculation of the indicators depended on treatment and programming of data originating from approximately 40 databases located in various secretariats and external divisions, in different formats. Intensive database standardization was necessary, keeping only the variables needed for calculation of the indicators.

¹ MDS was created in January 2004, bringing together the Special Ministry of Food Security, the Ministry of Social Assistance and the Special Secretariat of the Bolsa Família Program. For a more detailed description of this process, see Vaitsman, Rodrigues and Paes-Sousa, 2006.

Physical and financial indicators were calculated first. Participation of the Evaluation and Monitoring Workgroup promoted commitment among different MDS secretariats to send SAGI primary data on schedule, for calculation and operation of the monitoring subsystem.

Two computer-based tools were developed to collect and process data, in order to make indicators available initially within MDS. These tools also made information available in several formats. They are the Dictionary of Program Variables and Indicators (Dici-VIP) and the Social Information Matrix (MIS).

Dici-VIP stores information about variables, programs and indicators of all MDS programs, which makes it possible to track the sources of data used for calculation of monitoring indicators. Dici-VIP is composed of four distinct and inter-related dictionaries: variables, indicators, programs and sources.

MIS, in turn, is a computer-based tool that makes managerial information available in the form of indicators. Information can be viewed according to several different aggregation levels, including states, microregions, municipalities and special territories. In addition to indicators of MDS social programs, this tool includes demographic and socio-economic information at different levels of territorial aggregation. The information can be viewed in various formats: spreadsheets, reports, tables, graphs, statistical maps and thematic maps.

This *Catalog of Indicators for Monitoring the MDS' Programs* contains the logic behind construction of the monitoring indicators, with the purpose of making public policy management more transparent and contributing to decision-making in MDS.

The publication depicts a moment in the MDS monitoring subsystem that, like any database, is constantly under construction. It presents a partial sample of what was performed over the course of approximately three years, as well as providing a methodological contribution that may be useful for development of social program monitoring indicators.

It should be pointed out that increased access to sources of information about the programs will contribute to the development and monitoring of other indicators, particularly those referring to processes and results.

This *Catalog of Indicators* is divided into three chapters. The first discusses uses and objectives of this publication and the indicators contained in it, explaining the manner in which they were presented and the main sources of data used. Chapter two describes the main social programs under MDS administration, to which the indicators refer. The third chapter contains the indicators, including their description, formulas, calculated values and interpretation.

Secretariat for Evaluation and Information Management

Part I – Concept Note

1 Social Indicators: Definition and Attributes

According to JANUZZI (2004:15), “a social indicator is a measurement which is generally quantitative and bears substantial social significance, being used to replace, quantify or put into operation an abstract social concept, of either theoretical (for academic research) or programmatic (for public policy development) interest”.

Using this concept as a starting point, the present report advances the identification and development of monitoring indicators related to the social programs under MDS administration, which can therefore be fundamentally understood as social indicators of programmatic interest.

Definition of monitoring indicators was guided by the objectives and logic of each program in an attempt to provide solid theoretical bases. Furthermore, special attention was given to ensure that indicators would have essential attributes such as validity, reliability, sensitivity, possibility of aggregation and frequency. Observation of these attributes seeks to establish a set of significant relations among different aspects of social reality.

The importance of the attributes mentioned above for construction of indicators can be summarized as follows:

- a) validity: the indicator should be able to measure the phenomenon in question;
- b) reliability: data serving as the base for calculation of the indicator should be reliable;
- c) sensitivity: the indicator should be able to reflect significant variation regarding changes in the conditions of the phenomenon it describes;
- d) possibility of aggregation: the indicator can be aggregated at distinct territorial levels. Geographic changes that may occur should be reflected in the methodology employed in indicator development;
- e) frequency: the indicator can be updated regularly. This depends, in turn, on:
 - :: The frequency of raw data updates;
 - :: The need for monitoring of the indicator, since there may be situations in which the raw data is recorded in the database more frequently than the need for calculation of the indicator.

Although development of the indicators described here took into account the previously mentioned attributes, it is known that an indicator hardly ever contemplates all of them with equal intensity. Therefore, one indicator may, for instance, have high reliability while not being the most sensitive to capture the event whose measurement is desired.

Data are the raw materials for indicator construction. Their source may be either primary or secondary, considering that primary sources are those from which data is collected directly by the investigator. This *Catalog* considers as primary sources those produced by federal, state or municipal governments.

Construction of the indicators took place based mainly on primary sources composed of physical and financial execution data of the selected programs. As highlighted in the introduction to this publication, such data were available in different databases/information systems with distinct information receiving routines. Organization and storage of this data in a single database, the MIS, is a task undertaken by the SAGI team. Item 2.2 provides brief information about the main information systems that are sources of variables utilized in the construction of these monitoring indicators.

1.1 Sources of Data

MDS currently has three types of information systems available: operational, managerial and strategic. Operational systems automate fundamental operations for program, action and service execution, e.g. relations with states and municipalities. A major benefit of these systems is the possibility to collect operational data from the Ministry's primary sources, precisely the states and municipalities. Wider in scope than operational systems, managerial systems allow not only access to operational data, but also to data and functions related to management, enabling, for instance, monitoring of the progress of actions and programs by means of spreadsheets, reports and graphs (MDS, 2007).

The main focal point of operational and managerial systems is the monitoring of transfers of financial resources and number of grantees. Many of the indicators contained in this *Catalog* use operational and managerial systems under administration of the secretariats responsible for program implementation. For these indicators, physical and financial databases related to programs and services offered by the National Social Assistance Secretariat (SNAS) and the Secretariat of Food and Nutritional Security (SESAN) were the main sources.

Strategic information systems, in turn, gather data produced by the previous two, in addition to incorporating data from other institutions such as IBGE and IPEA, which serve as references supporting the Ministry's strategic decisions regarding social public policy. Examples of strategic systems used in this publication are the Unified Registry System for Social Programs (*CadÚnico*) and *Sintese*, which are described below.

Unified Registry System for Social Programs

The Unified Registry System for Social Programs (*CadÚnico*) was established in 2001 and is an instrument for data collection with the objective of identifying low-income families in the country. This

database contains information about families with *per capita* monthly income of up to one half of the minimum monthly wage. Information in the questionnaire² includes: characteristics of the household and family, level of education of family members, labor qualifications and situation in the work force and monthly family income and expenditures.

Municipalities carry out registration. The Federal Government uses *CadÚnico* to identify potential grantees for the *Bolsa Família* Program, Youth Agent Program, Child Labor Eradication Program (PETI) and Social Tariff on Electricity, among other social programs. Registration does not mean automatic inclusion of a family into social programs, since selection and coverage of grantee families takes place according to the criteria and procedures of each program.

Unified Registry management is a dynamic and constant process in which several agencies are involved. The Federal Savings Bank (*Caixa Econômica Federal* – CEF), operating agent for *CadÚnico*, processes registrations and issues a social identification number (NIS) for each member of the registered families. The NIS allows Unified Registry operators to locate registered persons, update data and, when necessary, verify the situation of the household and carry out activities for management of benefits. The National Secretariat for Citizenship Income (SENARC) is pro-active in the improvement of the registry, evaluating data consistency and developing strategies for its improvement.

Integrated System for Treatment of Statistical Series – Síntese

This system stores time series regarding benefits and Social Security collection, in addition to demographic and economic information. Construction and management of this system are the responsibility of FNS/DATASUS and DATAPREV. Síntese use is free of charge and the system is available online.³

1.2 Indicator Classification

Relevant literature contains several possibilities for indicator classification (DONABEDIAN, 1986; DRAIBE, 2001; JANUZZI, 2004, among others). Indicators in this *Catalog* were classified in the following manner: structure, process, result and profile.

According to this classification, structure indicators measure the amount of resources of various kinds transferred to the programs/actions to enable their implementation. Typically, structure indicators reflect, for instance, the amount of financial or human resources allocated to a certain program or action.

² The *CadÚnico* questionnaire form is available at http://www1.caixa.gov.br/gov/gov_social/municipal/distribuicao_servicos_cidadao/cadastramento_unico/documentos_download.asp accessed on April 23 2007.

³ Síntese is available online for registered users at the following address <<http://www.datasus.gov.br/dirbd/area/banco/sintese.htm>>. Accessed on April 23 2007.

Process indicators, in turn, reflect management or effective use of resources described by structure indicators. Thus, an example of a process indicator is coverage of a specific program with the target population as the base.

Result indicators measure the degree to which final objectives of a certain program have been met, consisting of measurements of effective change brought about by the program. An example, which is contained in this *Catalog*, is the percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families that rose above the poverty or extreme poverty line after receiving the benefit.

Lastly, profile indicators refer to socio-demographic characteristics of the target population of a certain program, at a specific point in time, considering different aspects of the social reality of interest to public administrators, even when these are not program goals. An example of a profile indicator is the average size of *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families.

Most indicators contained in this publication are structure indicators, which offer the main physical and financial information about programs, reflecting the point in time previous to System of Evaluation and Monitoring (SAM) implementation. The imbalance in the number of indicators produced about the programs is also noticeable, *Bolsa Família* having the best coverage. Although this Program involves the largest amount of financial resources and number of grantees, the abundance of monitoring indicators is fundamentally due to the availability of data.

1.3 Format for Presentation of Indicators

Technical data including methodological information about the indicators is presented in the following format: description, frequency, classification, levels of aggregation available, method applied for calculation, formula, variables involved, source of variables, limitations, sample application and interpretation. When applicable, information about stratification levels is included. These indicators are presented in the third chapter of the *Catalog* and, for purposes of clarity, are preceded by the chapter describing the main characteristics and objectives of the Ministry's social programs.

Part II – Main Social Programs of the MDS, by Secretariat

1 National Secretariat for Citizenship Income

1.1 *Bolsa Família* Program (*Programa Bolsa Família*)

Created in 2003, *Bolsa Família* is the Federal Government's main conditional cash transfer program. Its structure is based on three goals: promotion of immediate relief for poverty, enforcement of basic social rights in the areas of health care and education and coordination with complementary programs for family development, in order to provide the conditions necessary to rise above poverty and vulnerability. Some examples of programs that complement PBF are those for generation of employment and income, adult literacy, access to electricity, and fighting slave labor.

As conditionalities of the Program, grantee families must insure enrollment and minimum attendance of 85% of the school year for children and adolescents between 6 and 15 years of age, as well as being responsible for basic health care: updated vaccination calendar (for children between 0 and 6 years of age) and proper pre- and post-natal care for pregnant and nursing mothers.

In order to rationalize operational costs and integrate efforts of different Federal Government programs, four cash transfer programs were unified and incorporated into PBF as part of the policy of combating family poverty: School Grant (*Bolsa Escola*), Food Grant (*Bolsa Alimentação*), Food Card (*Cartão Alimentação*), and Gas Voucher (*Auxílio Gás*). For the same reason, integration of PBF and the Child Labor Eradication Program (*Programa de Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil – PETI*) was sought starting in December 2005⁴.

The criterion for Program eligibility is centered on family income. Potential grantees are families with monthly *per capita* income of up to R\$120.00⁵ registered in the Unified Registry for Social Programs (*CadÚnico*). Municipal governments are responsible for registering potential grantee families, although

⁴ GM/MDS Directive 666 of December 28, 2005.

⁵ At the time of Program implementation, reference values for per capita family income characterizing poverty and extreme poverty in the scope of the *Bolsa Família* Program, were, respectively, R\$100.00 and R\$50.00. Decree 5749, of April 11, 2006 altered these reference values to R\$120.00 and R\$60.00.

selection for the program done only by MDS, using its system, in an impersonal manner and giving priority to lower income families.

The value of the benefit for poor families (*per capita* monthly income between R\$60.01 and R\$120.00) and extremely poor (*per capita* monthly income of up to R\$60.00) varies from R\$15.00 to R\$95.00⁶, according to *per capita* monthly income and the number of children up to 15 years of age.

Extremely poor families receive a fixed monthly amount of R\$50.00, in addition to a variable monthly amount of R\$15.00 for each child up to 15 years of age, up to a limit of R\$45.00 (*i.e.* up to three children). Poor families, in turn, are entitled to a monthly amount between R\$15.00 and R\$45.00, receiving a variable monthly benefit of R\$15.00 for each child 15 years of age or younger, up to R\$45.00.

⁶ Decree number 6,157, on 16 July, 2007, raised the fixed benefit destined for extremely poor families to R\$ 58.00. The variable benefit was raised to R\$ 18.00, resulting in a potential benefit of up to R\$ 54.00. The financial effects of this Decree become effective on 1 August, 2007.

2 National Secretariat for Social Assistance

2.1 Basic Social Protection (*Proteção Social Básica – PSB*)

The goal of Basic Social Protection is to prevent risk situations by developing potentialities and acquisitions, as well as strengthening family and community bonds. It is directed at the population which lives under circumstances of social vulnerability due to poverty, deprivation (lack of or insufficient income or severed access to public services, among others) or fragile interpersonal bonds, be they affective, relational or of social belonging (discrimination according to age, ethnicity, gender, disabilities, etc.).

PSB seeks to develop services, programs and local projects for sheltering, bringing together and socializing families and individuals, including those with disabilities. Among services offered by PSB are the Integral Family Care Program (*Programa de Atenção Integral à Família*), the Continuous Cash Benefit (*Benefício de Prestação Continuada*), Youth Agent for Social and Human Development (*Agente Jovem de Desenvolvimento Social e Humano*) and Specific Services for Children, Families and the Elderly.

2.1.1 Integral Family Care Program (*Programa de Atenção Integral à Família – PAIF*)

The Integral Family Care Program (*Programa de Atenção Integral à Família – PAIF*) is the main Basic Social Protection program of the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS). The service is continuous and was developed in the Social Assistance Reference Centers (*Centros de Referência da Assistência Social – CRAS*) located in areas of high vulnerability and social and personal risk.

Among its most important goals are family monitoring, fostering the family as a reference unit, promotion of conditions favoring family autonomy and social emancipation, activities involving several sectors, with the objective of breaking the intergenerational cycle of poverty, and protection of basic rights.

Program grantees are families in situations of vulnerability caused by deprivation of income and difficult access to public services, with fragile affective bonds and discriminated by gender, ethnicity, disability, age, etc.

2.1.1.1 Continuous Cash Benefit (*Benefício Assistencial de Prestação Continuada – BPC*)

Characterized as a non-contributive benefit, included in the Federal Constitution, BPC is aimed at reducing poverty conditions among people with temporary or permanent disabilities incapable of living and working independently, as well as people over 65 years of age, both with monthly *per capita* family income under one fourth of the minimum monthly wage. BPC was put into force by the Organic Act of Social Assistance (LOAS) and altered by the Statute of the Elderly.

National coordination, financing and monitoring of the cash transfers are the responsibility of the MDS. Their operation is the responsibility of the National Social Security Institute (INSS) and the Social Security Data Processing Company (Dataprev) is responsible for organization and maintenance of the database.

According to LOAS, this benefit is subject to review every two years, not only for updating information, but also to verify that the conditions that justified the benefit remain unchanged. Transfers cease whenever conditions for eligibility are overcome or in the case of the death of the grantee.

BPC is non-transferable, and entitles grantees neither to pensions nor to a year-end bonus payment. Also forbidden is receipt of any other cash benefits in the scope of social security or other social assistance schemes.

2.1.1.2 Youth Agent Project for Social and Human Development (*Projeto Agente Jovem de Desenvolvimento Social e Humano*)

The Youth Agent Project has the goal of promoting personal, social and community development for adolescents aged 15 to 17, by means of theoretical and practical training in the form of activities fostering their continued school attendance while they prepare to join the work force. It is aimed at adolescents under personal and social vulnerability and risk, with priority given to those who: a) are current or former participants in other social programs, such as PETI, b) are or have been under protective or socio-educational measures, and c) come from programs of attention to commercial sexual exploitation of minors.

MDS provides grants of R\$65.00 paid directly to grantees for a period of 12 months. In order to receive the monthly grant, the adolescent must be regularly enrolled and attend at least 75% of all classes in school, as well as in other Youth Agent activities. Ten percent of the openings in each municipality are necessarily for adolescents with some type of disability.

Locations with high concentrations of adolescents in situations of risk and low Human Development Index (HDI) are given priority in implementation of the Youth Agent Project. MDS funds 300 hours of lessons for training in the areas of health care, citizenship and environment, carried out by teams of capacity-builders and social counselors.

2.1.1.3 Specific Services of Attention to Children, Families and the Elderly (*Serviços Específicos para o Atendimento à Criança, à Família e à Pessoa Idosa*)

These services provide continuous basic social protection by means of programs and projects executed by States, municipalities, the Federal District and social organizations. The target population of the services is children between 0 and 6 years of age and elderly persons and their families. The objective is to ensure integral development for children, particularly those under age 3, foster social and family life, and guarantee social rights to the elderly, enabling promotion of their autonomy, integration and effective participation in society, as stated in LOAS and the National Policy for the Elderly (PNI).

2.2 Special Social Protection (*Proteção Social Especial – PSE*)

Special Social Protection is intended for personal, family or community contingency situations regarding victimization and/or aggressions, the gravity of which determines the level of attention given. Thus, its main objectives are: to provide socio-assistencial attention for families and individuals under risk of violation of their rights or with fragile or severed social and family bonds, and to act in defense against violated human and social rights.

PSE ensures shelter and offers social assistance for families and individuals who need to rebuild bonds and achieve social and individual independence. It is made up of services, programs and projects that may have as a reference either the household or the territory in which situations of social risk and vulnerability take place. Among services making up PSE are Special Social Protection for the Elderly, Special Social Protection for Disabled Persons, the Child Labor Eradication Program and Social Protection for Children Adolescents and Families who are Affected by Sexual Violence, Abuse and Exploitation.

2.2.1 Special Social Protection for the Elderly (*Proteção Social Especial ao Idoso*)

Special Social Protection for the Elderly has as its priority keeping elderly people in their families and communities with guaranteed basic social rights and preventing their abandonment. Based on the premises and principles contained in the Statute for the Elderly, promotion of their social inclusion and integration of actions in the scope of the remaining public policies are among its most important activities.

The categories of attention for elderly persons are offered in day centers (specialized institutions providing shelter and company during the day, either full-time or part-time), in homes (allowing the elderly person to remain in his or her own home, with guidance provided for the family regarding special care), or in the form of specialized support to individuals and families in situations of violated rights (services performed in Specialized Social Assistance Reference Centers – CREAS).

Special social protection services for the elderly must work in coordination with other social assistance services contained in SUAS and public policy of other social sectors, thus insuring complementary aspects of the protection network. This is due to the need for the use of resources and procedures in the areas of health, education, labor and others in order to fully meet the needs of this segment, achieve social inclusion, and improve their quality of life.

2.2.2 Special Social Protection for Disabled Persons (*Proteção Social Especial à Pessoa com Deficiência*)

Aimed at individuals and families in which one or more members was subjected to negligence, abandonment, threat, abuse, physical/emotional violations, social discrimination and violation of their human and social rights, this type of Special Social Protection service offers services for people with

disabilities in the form of qualification and rehabilitation. The main objective is to assist in the development of adaptive capacity for daily and practical life, encourage communication and socialization, independent movement and assist in the creation of opportunities for social interaction in different spaces.

Like assistance for the elderly, this type of assistance is coordinated with other sectorial public policies.

2.2.3 Child Labor Eradication Program (*Programa de Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil – PETI*)

Created in 1996, the Child Labor Eradication Program (PETI) brings together conditional cash transfers and direct demand for services and/or socio-educational activities for working children and adolescents under 16 years of age. The objective is not only to keep them from working, but to keep them in school, also providing for social insertion of their families.

Originally, it was aimed exclusively at combating the so-called “worst forms of child labor”⁷, considered dangerous, hazardous to their health, harmful or degrading, covering families in three states: Mato Grosso do Sul, Bahia and Pernambuco, where high rates of child labor were identified in production of charcoal, agave fiber and sugar cane. The Program was later expanded to cover all forms of child labor conflicting with Brazilian legislation.

The challenge of combating exploitation of child labor is composed of seven actions, the implementation of which is shared among the Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger (MDS), the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE), the Sub-Secretariat of Human Rights, the National Social Assistance Fund (FNAS) and the Worker’s Support Fund (FAT).

Actions involve support to Child Labor Eradication forums; grants for working children and adolescents; socio-educational activities; inspection; publicity for public awareness; updating the map of child labor areas; and technical support for the School for Workers of the Future (*Escola do Futuro Trabalhador*).

The amount of the PETI grant varies according to family situation. For activities considered typical of urban areas, a monthly grant of R\$40.00 is given to each registered child. For rural activities, the benefit is R\$25.00. State capitals, metropolitan regions and municipalities with more than 250 thousand inhabitants are considered urban by MDS for purposes of these transfers.

In addition to the grants, the program transfers benefits of R\$20.00 in rural areas and R\$10.00 in urban areas (per child or adolescent) to the Socio-educational and Co-existence Action (expanded shift), for tutoring, food, sports, arts and cultural activities after school hours. The benefit is transferred to the Municipal/State Social Assistance Fund, via FNAS.

⁷ These activities were regulated by Labor Inspection Secretariat Directive 20 of September 13, 2001, of the Ministry of Labor and Employment. Among them are activities in charcoal production, brick factories, sugar cane harvesting, tobacco plantations and garbage dumps.

2.2.4 Social Protection for Children and Adolescents and Families who are Affected by Sexual Violence, Abuse and Exploitation (*Proteção Social às Crianças e aos Adolescentes Vítimas de Violência, Abuso e Exploração Sexual e às suas Famílias – Sentinela*)

Sentinela is a set of specialized and multi-professional social actions aimed at children, adolescents and families involved with sexual violence. It was established in response to provisions of the Federal Constitution, the Statute for Children and Adolescents (ECA) and LOAS and is part of the National Plan for Combating Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents.

It is operated in the CREAS implemented in municipalities for children, adolescents and families. Specialized assistance and immediate protection activities take place in these spaces, e.g. educational approach, multi-professional assistance, psycho-social and legal support, permanent monitoring and 24-hour shelter (when necessary).

For various reasons, commercial sexual exploitation and abuse are not easily perceptible or quantifiable. However, based on existing data, capitals, metropolitan regions, port and riverside regions, indigenous reservations, highway junctions, small-mining/prospecting areas, areas impacted by public works and poles of tourism were established as vulnerable and high-priority areas for installation and implementation of service centers.

3 National Secretariat for Food and Nutritional Security

3.1 Construction of Rainwater Cisterns for Water Storage

Ensuring access to and management and use of water as an essential right for life and citizenship is one of the main points of this action aimed at sustainable and solidary co-existence with the Brazilian semi-arid ecosystem and its surroundings. The target population of the project are low-income families residing in rural areas, with no source of water or means to store it to meet their basic needs.

The action consists of construction of rainwater cisterns with reservoirs holding 16 thousand liters of water, built near low-income family households in the rural areas of the Brazilian semi-arid region, with low installation costs and using local labor and construction material acquired in the region. Beneficiary families participate in capacity-building activities in Water Resource Management, during which they receive guidance about techniques for use and maintenance of the reservoir and methods for rational use of water, in addition to notions of basic citizenship.

In this specific action, MDS has established partnership with state governments and the Brazilian Semi-Arid Network (*Articulação no Semi-Árido Brasileiro – ASA*), which is a representative network of more than 700 non-governmental institutions and social movements in the semi-arid region.

3.2 Family Agriculture Food Acquisition Program (*Programa de Aquisição de Alimentos da Agricultura Familiar – PAA*)

Meant to provide incentives for production of food by family farming, this program enables the purchase, free of a bidding processes, of products the Federal Government uses to supply stock and distribute food to persons in situations of food insecurity, hospitals, charitable institutions and school lunches in public schools.

Small farmers who participate in National Program for Strengthening Family Farming (Pronaf) are eligible for PAA, as well as agrarian reform settlers, segments of the population with insufficient food consumption (children, pregnant women, elderly people, disabled persons or illness, low-income families and people) and other groups under social vulnerability and food and nutritional insecurity (descendants of *quilombos* (maroon communities), indigenous people, people affected by dams or natural disasters, etc.).

The limit for purchases from a single farmer is R\$2,500.00/year and reference prices paid for each product cannot exceed those of regional markets. These values are fixed by the PAA management group, or established by Conab.

In program operation, municipal government jurisdiction includes institutional support (creation of local councils, for instance) and organization of producers, identification of beneficiaries, planning, buying, distribution, etc. All local actions are reported to the Federal Government.

3.3 Low-income Restaurant Program

(Programa de Restaurantes Populares)

The Low-Income Restaurant Program has as its objective providing support to implementation and modernization of restaurants managed by the municipal/state public sector, seeking to expand the supply of healthy and nutritionally balanced meals at affordable prices for formal and informal low-income workers, unemployed, students, elderly and populations under social risk in urban centers. Restaurants implemented with MDS support should have the capacity to produce up to 5 thousand meals per day.

MDS supports construction, renovation and adaptation of facilities, acquisition of equipment, capacity building of work teams and qualification of restaurant professionals.

3.4 Community Kitchen *(Cozinhas Comunitárias)*

The Community Kitchen Project institutes Food and Nutrition Units (UAN) which produce at least 200 meals a day for a minimum of five days a week. Its operation can be the responsibility of community organizations inserted in municipal/state programs for generation of employment and income. However, mechanisms for transfer of financial resources (contracts) must be signed exclusively with Federal Government agencies.

UANS, in addition to being part of a strategy for expanding the supply of nutritionally balanced meals, promote productive social inclusion and strengthening of collective action and community identity. Formal and informal low-income workers, unemployed, students, elderly and socially vulnerable persons are the program's target groups.

The project is executed through voluntary transfer of non-refundable financial resources, transferred by the MDS to agencies or organizations under direct or indirect administration of state, municipal or Federal District governments, by means of partnership contracts established through public calls for proposals, in the Manual for Implementation of Community Kitchens and in existing legislation, subject to budget allocation and availability of financial resources.

3.5 Emergency Assistance Food Basket Distribution

(Distribuição de Cestas de Alimentos – Atendimento Emergencial)

Emergency assistance is provided to reduce food insecurity in vulnerable groups, such as encamped families awaiting agrarian reform, descendants of *quilombos* (maroon communities), indigenous populations and people affected by dams in state of risk and food and nutritional insecurity.

Populations in large centers and rural areas affected by natural disasters (flood, drought, landslides, etc.) in need of immediate help are also eligible. Distribution of food baskets - partially composed of PAA products - has support from Conab, INCRA, Funai and the Palmares Cultural Foundation.

Similarly to other programs, MDS seeks to align its objectives with implementation of structural actions which also make possible generation of employment and income in the communities involved.

3.6 Program for Education in Food, Nutrition and Consumption (*Programa Educação Alimentar, Nutricional e para o Consumo*)

Combating hunger and preventing problems such as undernourishment, non-transmittable chronic diseases, overweight and obesity are the main goals of this Program. The priority is to emphasize knowledge and develop skills which enable people to select and consume healthy foods in a safe and appropriate manner. Based on the concept of food and nutritional security, the premise is that access to food should be associated with quality and cultural diversity, according to sustainable social, economic and environmental standards.

The target group is preferentially made up of women, due to their role in the family context, in addition to children and young adults, since they are both susceptible to the influence of mass media on consumption of products low in nutritional value and potential multipliers of healthy eating habits. Actions of this program are connected to others carried out by the MDS, such as *Bolsa Família*, Low-income Restaurants and Food Banks, and made possible through partnerships with other ministries, states, municipalities, NGOs and private companies. The following are examples of actions included in the Program, with respective partner institutions:

- :: “Healthy Child, Grade A Education Project (*Criança Saudável - Educação Dez*)” (MDS/Globo Editing)
- :: “Brazil Cooking - Eat Smart (*Cozinha Brasil - Alimentação Inteligente*)” (MDS/SESI)
- :: “I Learned, I Taught (*Eu Aprendi, Eu Ensinei*)” (MDS/Salus Paulista Nucleus/CREN)
- :: “Education on the Menu (*Educação à Mesa*)” (MDS/Roberto Marinho Foundation)
- :: “Brazilian Food Composition Table – TACO (*TACO - Tabela Brasileira de Composição de Alimentos*)” (MDS/MS/UNICAMP)

Part III - Monitoring Indicators of MDS Social Programs

∴ *Bolsa Família* Program

1 - *Bolsa Família* Program coverage rate

Description

Percentage of families with monthly *per capita* family income of up to R\$100.00 who receive cash transfers (R\$) from the *Bolsa Família* Program (PBF), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Monthly

Classification

Process

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation⁸

((Number of families receiving PBF cash transfers (R\$) divided by (Estimated number of families with monthly *per capita* family income of up to R\$100.00)), multiplied by 100.

⁸ The Decree 5,749, of April 11, 2006 altered the *per capita* income referential values characterizing poverty and extreme poverty for families, in the scope of PBF, to R\$120.00 and R\$60.00, respectively. Considering this change, in 2004, the number of poor families was re-estimated. Thus, calculation of this indicator in future years must be based on variables which take this modification into consideration.

Formula

$$\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right) 100$$

Variables involved

X: Number of families receiving PBF cash transfers (R\$).

Y: Estimated number of families with monthly *per capita* family income of up to R\$100.00.

Source of variables

X: MUNICIPALITY summary of PBF grantee Payroll – SENARC/MDS.

Y: Estimated number of poor families – IPEA/MDS, 2001.

Limitations

The indicator is calculated through use of an estimate, not taken from a census, of poor families.

Sample application

TABLE 1

Interpretation

The PBF coverage rate, according to IPEA's 2001 estimated number of poor families, was 58.4%. The Midwest notably had the lowest coverage (42.2%), in contrast with the Northeast (63.1%) and South (63.4%), which had the highest rates. States in the Northeast, such as Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte and Paraíba, had the highest PBF coverage rates, with 69.5%, 69.9% and 70.9%, respectively. The lowest rates were recorded in Mato Grosso do Sul (28.9%), Rio de Janeiro (35.4%) and the Federal District (38.2%).

**TABLE 1: Bolsa Família Program coverage rate
Brazil, Major Regions and States - March 2005**

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Coverage rate %
Brazil	58.4
North	46.4
Rondônia	45.4
Acre	58.2
Amazonas	42.1
Roraima	51.0
Pará	45.7
Amapá	53.3
Tocantins	53.8
Northeast	63.1
Maranhão	60.3
Piauí	67.4
Ceará	69.5
Rio Grande do Norte	69.9
Paraíba	70.9
Pernambuco	61.8
Alagoas	62.1
Sergipe	61.0
Bahia	57.7
Southeast	56.6
Minas Gerais	68.1
Espírito Santo	52.4
Rio de Janeiro	35.4
São Paulo	56.6
South	63.4
Paraná	61.1
Santa Catarina	65.1
Rio Grande do Sul	65.4
Midwest	42.2
Mato Grosso do Sul	28.9
Mato Grosso	53.4
Goiás	42.8
Distrito Federal	38.2

SOURCE: Institute of Applied Economic Research and Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

2 Average value of *Bolsa Família* Program cash transfer

Description

Average monthly value per family of cash transferred (R\$) by *Bolsa Família* Program (PBF), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Monthly

Classification

Process

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

Sum of cash transfers (R\$) to families by PBF divided by Number of families receiving PBF benefit.

Formula

$$\frac{\sum X}{Y}$$

Variables involved

X: Cash transferred (R\$) to each family by PBF.

Y: Number of families receiving PBF benefit.

Source of variables

X and Y: *Bolsa Família* Program grantee Payroll – SENARC/MDS.

Limitations

Variations in data and the existence of extreme values (far below or above average) may compromise this average in its ability to reflect reality. Furthermore, this is not an indicator of the exposure of each individual in the family nucleus to the benefit, since information about the size of each family was not incorporated.

Sample application

TABLE 2

Interpretation

In March 2005, the average monthly value of the PBF cash transfer received by each grantee family was R\$65.56 for Brazil. In an analysis of Major Regions, it can be seen that the average value of the benefit was highest in the North (R\$70.28) and Northeast (R\$68.96).

The states with highest average benefit values were Maranhão, Amazonas and Pará, with R\$72.89, R\$72.86 and R\$71.50, respectively. In the Federal District the average was R\$55.01, *i.e.*, the lowest in the country.

**TABLE 2: Average monthly cash transfer (R\$) *Bolsa Família* Program
Brazil, Major Regions and States - March 2005**

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Cash transfer R\$
Brazil	65.56
North	70.28
Rondônia	63.03
Acre	69.79
Amazonas	72.86
Roraima	68.98
Pará	71.50
Amapá	70.28
Tocantins	67.48
Northeast	68.96
Maranhão	72.89
Piauí	70.09
Ceará	69.28
Rio Grande do Norte	66.45
Paraíba	68.55
Pernambuco	66.56
Alagoas	69.01
Sergipe	68.40
Bahia	68.92
Southeast	61.24
Minas Gerais	62.44
Espírito Santo	60.25
Rio de Janeiro	63.50
São Paulo	59.35
South	59.01
Paraná	57.53
Santa Catarina	59.92
Rio Grande do Sul	60.28
Midwest	59.36
Mato Grosso do Sul	65.68
Mato Grosso	61.13
Goiás	57.78
Distrito Federal	55.01

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

3 Cash transferred by *Bolsa Família* Program

Description

Total cash transferred (R\$) by *Bolsa Família* Program (PBF), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Monthly

Classification

Structure

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

Sum of cash transfers (R\$) to families by PBF.

Formula

ΣX

Variable involved

X: Cash transfers (R\$) to each family by PBF.

Source of variable

X: *Bolsa Família* Program grantee Payroll - SENARC/MDS.

Limitations

—

Sample application

TABLE 3

Interpretation

In March 2005, the total monthly amount of PBF cash transfers was in excess of R\$430 million. Much variation can be found among values of transfers of financial resources for each major region. In the Northeast, the amount transferred was R\$229,117,775.00, while in the Midwest it was R\$16,863,240.00.

The states of Bahia (R\$57,841,765.00) and Minas Gerais (R\$47,213,278.00) had the highest transfer values, while Roraima, Amapá and the Federal District had total amounts under R\$2 million.

**TABLE 3: Cash benefits (R\$) transferred *Bolsa Família* Program
Brazil, Major Regions and States - March 2005**

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Cash benefits (R\$)
Brazil	430,198,110.00
North	37,035,137.00
Rondônia	3,441,729.00
Acre	2,015,270.00
Amazonas	7,566,864.00
Roraima	1,006,960.00
Pará	18,552,873.00
Amapá	723,459.00
Tocantins	3,727,982.00
Northeast	229,117,775.00
Maranhão	27,795,772.00
Piauí	15,347,487.00
Ceará	39,681,923.00
Rio Grande do Norte	12,647,413.00
Paraíba	18,719,950.00
Pernambuco	34,501,278.00
Alagoas	14,819,720.00
Sergipe	7,762,467.00
Bahia	57,841,765.00
Southeast	105,962,149.00
Minas Gerais	47,213,278.00
Espírito Santo	7,277,231.00
Rio de Janeiro	12,547,755.00
São Paulo	38,923,885.00
South	41,219,809.00
Paraná	17,701,520.00
Santa Catarina	6,044,969.00
Rio Grande do Sul	17,473,320.00
Midwest	16,863,240.00
Mato Grosso do Sul	2,213,507.00
Mato Grosso	4,995,790.00
Goiás	7,816,578.00
Distrito Federal	1,837,365.00

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

4 Percentage of families who rose above the poverty line

Description

Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program (PBF) grantee families whose monthly *per capita* family income, at the time of registration, was above R\$50.00 and under R\$100.00, who rose above the poverty line (*per capita* family income of up to R\$100.00 per month) with the Program's cash transfer (R\$), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Result

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation⁹

((Number of PBF grantee families whose monthly *per capita* family income, at the time of registration, was above R\$50.00 and under R\$100.00, who rose above the poverty line with the Program's cash transfer) divided by (Number of PBF grantee families whose monthly *per capita* family income, at the time of registration, was above R\$50.00 and under R\$100.00)), multiplied by 100.

Formula

$$\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right) \cdot 100$$

Variables involved

X: Number of PBF grantee families whose monthly *per capita* family income, at the time of registration, was above R\$50.00 and under R\$100.00, who rose above the poverty line (*per capita* family income of up to R\$100.00 per month) with the Program's cash transfer.

⁹ The Decree 5,749, of April 11, 2006 altered the per capita income referential values characterizing poverty and extreme poverty for families, in the scope of PBF, to R\$120.00 and R\$60.00, respectively. Considering this change, in 2004, the number of poor families was re-estimated. Thus, in future years, calculation of indicators that make use of this information must be based on variables which take this modification into consideration.

Y: Number of PBF grantee families whose monthly *per capita* family income, at the time of registration, was above R\$50.00 and under R\$100.00.

Sources of variables

X and Y: Unified Registry System for Federal Government Social Programs (*CadÚnico*) – SENARC/MDS and PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Limitations

The indicator is calculated based on self-reported income information. Furthermore, the methodology for calculation of the indicator assumes that the income reported at the moment of registration remained static over the period, having only been modified by the cash transfers. Thus, fluctuations in income which may occur over time are not incorporated. Interpretation of this indicator as a measurement of the impact of the PBF benefit warrants caution, since at the time of indicator calculation family income may be different from the income reported at the time of registration.

Sample application

TABLE 4

Interpretation

In March 2005, the number of PBF grantee families whose monthly *per capita* income, at the time of registration, was over R\$50.00 and under R\$100.00 was 1.5 million, among which 169,500 (11.2%) rose above the poverty line with the benefit.

This proportion was homogenous throughout the Major Regions of Brazil, falling short of 10% only in the North. The states of Pernambuco and Alagoas had the highest percentages, with 16.2% and 14%, respectively.

TABLE 4: Bolsa Família Program grantee families whose monthly *per capita* income at the time of registration was above R\$ 50,00 and below R\$ 100,00 who rose above the poverty line with the Program's cash transfer (R\$)

Major Regions and States	Grantee families whose monthly <i>per capita</i> income at the time of registration was above R\$ 50,00 and below R\$ 100,00		
	Total	Grantee families that rose above the poverty line with the Program's cash transfer (R\$) ⁽¹⁾	
		Total	%
Brazil	1,517,105	169,500	11.2
North	100,468	9,351	9.3
Rondônia	17,951	1,540	8.6
Acre	5,779	515	8.9
Amazonas	14,771	1,969	13.3
Roraima	2,776	328	11.8
Pará	45,958	3,711	8.1
Amapá	1,969	233	11.8
Tocantins	11,264	1,055	9.4
Northeast	438,387	51,465	11.7
Maranhão	40,265	4,368	10.8
Piauí	24,747	2,595	10.5
Ceará	73,849	7,607	10.3
Rio Grande do Norte	27,576	2,799	10.2
Paraíba	34,081	4,265	12.5
Pernambuco	85,605	13,829	16.2
Alagoas	31,153	4,348	14.0
Sergipe	17,072	1,611	9.4
Bahia	104,039	10,043	9.7
Southeast	604,207	66,734	11.0
Minas Gerais	249,399	24,735	9.9
Espírito Santo	42,466	3,881	9.1
Rio de Janeiro	60,168	5,590	9.3
São Paulo	252,174	32,528	12.9
South	275,938	32,094	11.6
Paraná	128,543	15,023	11.7
Santa Catarina	43,982	5,103	11.6
Rio Grande do Sul	103,413	11,968	11.6
Midwest	98,105	9,856	10.0
Mato Grosso do Sul	9,980	854	8.6
Mato Grosso	30,856	3,012	9.8
Goiás	56,837	5,934	10.4
Distrito Federal ⁽²⁾	432	56	13.0

Notes: (1) Poverty line: monthly *per capita* family income of up to R\$100.00.

(2) Data refers to families receiving their benefit from the Federal Savings Bank (*Caixa Econômica Federal* – CEF), which, in March 2005, accounted for a mere 6.2% of all grantees in the Federal District. The remaining grantees are paid by the Regional Bank of Brasília (*Banco de Brasília* - BRB); that database was not used in this publication.

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

5 Percentage of families who rose above the extreme poverty line

Description

Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program (PBF) grantee families whose monthly *per capita* family income, at the time of registration, was up to R\$50.00, who rose above the extreme poverty line (*per capita* family income of up to R\$50.00 per month) with the Program's cash transfer (R\$), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Result

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States Mesoregions, Microregions, and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation¹⁰

((Number of PBF grantee families whose monthly *per capita* family income, at the time of registration, was up to R\$50.00, who rose above the extreme poverty line with the Program's cash transfer (R\$)) divided by (Number of PBF grantee families whose monthly *per capita* family income, at the time of registration, was up to R\$50.00)), multiplied by 100.

Formula

$$\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right) \cdot 100$$

¹⁰ The Decree 5,749, of April 11, 2006 altered the per capita income referential values characterizing poverty and extreme poverty for families, in the scope of PBF, to R\$120.00 and R\$60.00, respectively. Considering this change, in 2004, the number of poor families was re-estimated. Thus, in future years, calculation of indicators that make use of this information must be based on variables which take this modification into consideration.

Variables involved

X: Number of PBF grantee families whose monthly *per capita* family income, at the time of registration, was up to R\$50.00, who rose above the extreme poverty line (*per capita* family income of up to R\$50.00 per month) with the Program's cash transfer (R\$).

Y: Number of PBF grantee families whose monthly *per capita* family income, at the time of registration, was up to R\$50.00.

Sources of variables

X and Y: Unified Registry System for Federal Government Social Programs (*CadÚnico*) – SENARC/MDS and PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Limitations

The indicator is calculated based on self-reported income information. Furthermore, the methodology applied for calculation of the indicator assumes that the income reported at the time of registration remained static throughout the period, having been modified only by the cash transfers. Thus, fluctuations in income which may occur over time are not incorporated. Interpretation of this indicator as a measurement of the impact of the PBF benefit warrants caution, since at the time of indicator calculation, family income may be different from the income reported at the time of registration.

Sample application

TABLE 5

Interpretation

Over a third of PBF grantee families whose monthly *per capita* family income at the time of registration was under R\$50.00 rose above the extreme poverty line after receiving the financial resources transferred by the Program, in March 2005. The Midwest stands out with the highest percentage among Major Regions (51.8%). The states with highest percentages were Goiás (54.6%), Mato Grosso do Sul (50.8%), Rondônia (50.8%) and Paraná (50.2%).

TABLE 5: Bolsa Família Program grantee families whose monthly per capita income at the time of registration was below R\$ 50,00 who rose above the extreme poverty line with the Program's cash transfer (R\$)
Brazil, Major Regions and States

Major Regions and States	Grantee families whose monthly per capita income at the time of registration was equal to or below R\$ 50,00		
	Total	Grantee families that rose above the extreme poverty line with the Program's cash transfer (R\$) ⁽¹⁾	
		Total	%
Brazil	5,171,019	1,891,937	36.6
North	441,311	151,302	34.3
Rondônia	37,341	18,985	50.8
Acre	24,870	8,592	34.5
Amazonas	92,553	24,267	26.2
Roraima	12,125	2,589	21.4
Pará	220,262	74,902	34.0
Amapá	8,532	3,306	38.7
Tocantins	45,628	18,661	40.9
Northeast	2,974,985	957,879	32.2
Maranhão	351,522	111,046	31.6
Piauí	199,423	66,578	33.4
Ceará	516,321	149,739	29.0
Rio Grande do Norte	166,816	55,209	33.1
Paraíba	246,055	69,494	28.2
Pernambuco	446,802	158,960	35.6
Alagoas	189,347	57,853	30.6
Sergipe	99,934	34,615	34.6
Bahia	758,765	254,385	33.5
Southeast	1,158,703	495,040	42.7
Minas Gerais	521,070	243,013	46.6
Espírito Santo	80,960	36,578	45.2
Rio de Janeiro	143,061	55,149	38.5
São Paulo	413,612	160,300	38.8
South	435,209	204,451	47.0
Paraná	184,531	92,693	50.2
Santa Catarina	59,223	27,784	46.9
Rio Grande do Sul	191,455	83,974	43.9
Midwest	160,811	83,265	51.8
Mato Grosso do Sul	24,935	12,674	50.8
Mato Grosso	52,457	25,586	48.8
Goiás	81,786	44,676	54.6
Distrito Federal ⁽²⁾	1,633	329	20.1

Notes: (1) Extreme poverty line: monthly per capita family income of up to R\$50,00.

(2) Data refers to families receiving their benefit from the Federal Savings Bank (*Caixa Econômica Federal* – CEF), which, in March 2005, accounted for a mere 6.2% of all grantees in the Federal District. The remaining grantees are paid by the Regional Bank of Brasília (*Banco de Brasília* - BRB); that database was not used in this publication.

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

6 Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families with children under 10 years of age

Description

Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program (PBF) grantee families with children under ten years of age, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Profile

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

((Number of PBF grantee families with children under ten years of age) divided by (Number of PBF grantee families)), multiplied by 100.

Formula

$$\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right) \cdot 100$$

Variables involved

X: Number of PBF grantee families with children under ten years of age.

Y: Number of PBF grantee families.

Sources of variables

X: Unified Registry System for Federal Government Social Programs (*CadÚnico*) – SENARC/MDS and PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Y: PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Limitations

The indicator does not measure PBF coverage of families with children up to 10 years of age, but rather refers to the proportion of grantee families that have at least one child in this age group. Furthermore, the indicator does not distinguish among families according to the number of children in this age group, which would help distinguish those with the greatest vulnerability.

Sample application

TABLE 6

Interpretation

Approximately two thirds of *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families had children under ten years of age in March 2005. Little variation occurs among Major Regions. The states with highest percentages were the Federal District (94.8%), Mato Grosso do Sul (74.1%) and Rio de Janeiro (73.9%). The lowest percentages were in Paraíba (55.7%), Rio Grande do Norte (56.6%) and Piauí (56.9%).

TABLE 6: Bolsa Família Program grantee families with children under 10 years of age on the reference date
Brazil, Major Regions and States - March, 2005

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Bolsa Família Program grantee families		
	Total	Grantee families with children under 10 years of age at the time of registration ⁽¹⁾	
		Total	%
Brazil	6,688,401	4,253,143	63.6
North	541,786	375,023	69.2
Rondônia	55,292	39,723	71.8
Acre	30,650	22,357	72.9
Amazonas	107,326	78,154	72.8
Roraima	14,901	10,228	68.6
Pará	266,224	181,938	68.3
Amapá	10,501	6,913	65.8
Tocantins	56,892	35,710	62.8
Northeast	3,413,530	2,032,044	59.5
Maranhão	391,787	243,425	62.1
Piauí	224,178	127,664	56.9
Ceará	590,225	367,258	62.2
Rio Grande do Norte	194,414	110,114	56.6
Paraíba	280,172	156,035	55.7
Pernambuco	532,412	303,330	57.0
Alagoas	220,504	139,208	63.1
Sergipe	117,006	76,764	65.6
Bahia	862,832	508,246	58.9
Southeast	1,763,007	1,176,308	66.7
Minas Gerais	770,555	499,801	64.9
Espírito Santo	123,427	82,648	67.0
Rio de Janeiro	203,231	150,148	73.9
São Paulo	665,794	443,711	66.6
South	711,155	495,319	69.7
Paraná	313,077	220,099	70.3
Santa Catarina	103,209	72,069	69.8
Rio Grande do Sul	294,869	203,151	68.9
Midwest	258,923	174,449	67.4
Mato Grosso do Sul	34,915	25,862	74.1
Mato Grosso	83,314	52,951	63.6
Goías	138,629	93,678	67.6
Distrito Federal ⁽²⁾	2,065	1,958	94.8

Note: (1) Reference date: March 1, 2005.

(2) Data refers to families receiving their benefit from the Federal Savings Bank (*Caixa Econômica Federal* – CEF), which, in March 2005, accounted for a mere 6.2% of all grantees in the Federal District. The remaining grantees are paid by the Regional Bank of Brasília (*Banco de Brasília* - BRB); that database was not used in this publication.

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

- 7 Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families whose legal representative is under 18 years of age and has at least one child

Description

Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program (PBF) grantee families whose legal representative receiving the benefit was under 18 years of age and had at least one child, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Profile

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

((Number of PBF grantee families whose legal representative is under 18 years of age and has at least one child) divided by (Number of PBF grantee families)), multiplied by 100.

Formula

$$\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right) \cdot 100$$

Variables involved

X: Number of PBF grantee families whose legal representative is under 18 years of age and has at least one child.

Y: Number of PBF grantee families.

Sources of variables

X: Unified Registry System for Federal Government Social Programs (*CadÚnico*) – SENARC/MDS and PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Y: PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Limitations

The indicator presupposes that there is a positive association between social vulnerability and fertility at young ages, not taking into account, however, differences within the group of underage legal representatives with at least one child. Other important aspects which could be incorporated to the indicator, thus increasing its capacity to predict family vulnerability, include: level of education of legal representative, number of children, presence of a spouse or other adults contributing to maintenance of the household and care of the children and monthly family income. It should be noted that the legal representative receiving the benefit is not necessarily the head of the household.

Sample application

TABLE 7

Interpretation

In Brazil, in March 2005, 0.14% of legal representatives of PBF grantee families were under 18 years of age and had at least one child. There is little variation among Major Regions and states.

**TABLE 7: Bolsa Familia Program grantee families whose legal representative, on the reference date, was under 18 years of age and had at least one child
Brazil, Major Regions and States - March, 2005**

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Bolsa Familia Program grantee families		
	Total	Grantee families whose legal representative, on the reference date ⁽¹⁾ , was under 18 years of age ⁽²⁾ and had at least one child	
		Total	%
Brazil	6,688,401	9,128	0.14
North	541,786	995	0.18
Rondônia	55,292	142	0.26
Acre	30,650	47	0.15
Amazonas	107,326	343	0.32
Roraima	14,901	31	0.21
Pará	266,224	308	0.12
Amapá	10,501	5	0.05
Tocantins	56,892	119	0.21
Northeast	3,413,530	5,517	0.16
Maranhão	391,787	561	0.14
Piauí	224,178	303	0.14
Ceará	590,225	875	0.15
Rio Grande do Norte	194,414	404	0.21
Paraíba	280,172	567	0.20
Pernambuco	532,412	780	0.15
Alagoas	220,504	482	0.22
Sergipe	117,006	322	0.28
Bahia	862,832	1,223	0.14
Southeast	1,763,007	1,536	0.09
Minas Gerais	770,555	524	0.07
Espírito Santo	123,427	195	0.16
Rio de Janeiro	203,231	234	0.12
São Paulo	665,794	583	0.09
South	711,155	819	0.12
Paraná	313,077	381	0.12
Santa Catarina	103,209	63	0.06
Rio Grande do Sul	294,869	375	0.13
Midwest	258,923	261	0.10
Mato Grosso do Sul	34,915	21	0.06
Mato Grosso	83,314	78	0.09
Goiás	138,629	161	0.12
Distrito Federal ⁽³⁾	2,065	1	0.05

Notes: (1) Reference date: March 1, 2005.

(2) Legal representative was 16 or 17 years old on the reference date.

(3) Data refers to families receiving their benefit from the Federal Savings Bank (*Caixa Econômica Federal* – CEF), which, in March 2005, accounted for a mere 6.2% of all grantees in the Federal District. The remaining grantees are paid by the Regional Bank of Brasília (*Banco de Brasília* - BRB); that database was not used in this publication.

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

8 Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families whose legal representative has a partner/spouse

Description

Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program (PBF) grantee families whose legal representative receiving the benefit, at the time of registration, had a partner/spouse, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Profile

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

((Number of PBF grantee families whose legal representative has a partner/spouse)) divided by (Number of PBF grantee families)), multiplied by 100.

Formula

$$\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right) \cdot 100$$

Variables involved

X: Number of members of PBF grantee families according to kinship relation with the legal representative receiving the benefit – categories: SPOUSE and PARTNER.

Y: Number of PBF grantee families.

Sources of variables

X: Unified Registry System for Federal Government Social Programs (*CadÚnico*) – SENARC/MDS and PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Y: PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Limitations

The indicator assumes that the presence of a partner reduces family vulnerability, which is not necessarily true. Furthermore, the indicator does not necessarily incorporate changes in the marital status of the legal representative, since the *CadÚnico* is not systematically updated.

Sample application

TABLE 8

Interpretation

The percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families whose legal representative receiving the benefit had a partner/spouse was 58.6%. Among Major Regions, there is little variation in percentages. The states with highest percentages were Santa Catarina, Ceará and Piauí, with 65.9%, 65.8% and 65.3%, respectively. The lowest percentages were in Rio de Janeiro (47.4%), São Paulo (45.5%) and the Federal District (30.9%).

**TABLE 8: Bolsa Familia Program grantee families whose legal representative, at the time of registration, had a partner/spouse
Brazil, Major Regions and States - March, 2005**

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Bolsa Familia Program grantee families		
	Total	Grantee families whose legal representative, at the time of registration, had a partner/spouse	
		Total	%
Brazil	6,688,401	3,917,996	58.6
North	541,786	310,491	57.3
Rondônia	55,292	32,428	58.6
Acre	30,650	15,367	50.1
Amazonas	107,326	53,176	49.5
Roraima	14,901	7,164	48.1
Pará	266,224	161,629	60.7
Amapá	10,501	5,389	51.3
Tocantins	56,892	35,338	62.1
Northeast	3,413,530	2,050,704	60.1
Maranhão	391,787	234,368	59.8
Piauí	224,178	146,416	65.3
Ceará	590,225	388,599	65.8
Rio Grande do Norte	194,414	115,688	59.5
Paraíba	280,172	168,309	60.1
Pernambuco	532,412	303,021	56.9
Alagoas	220,504	129,127	58.6
Sergipe	117,006	67,548	57.7
Bahia	862,832	497,628	57.7
Southeast	1,763,007	957,819	54.3
Minas Gerais	770,555	483,106	62.7
Espírito Santo	123,427	75,403	61.1
Rio de Janeiro	203,231	96,410	47.4
São Paulo	665,794	302,900	45.5
South	711,155	449,852	63.3
Paraná	313,077	202,658	64.7
Santa Catarina	103,209	67,970	65.9
Rio Grande do Sul	294,869	179,224	60.8
Midwest	258,923	149,130	57.6
Mato Grosso do Sul	34,915	19,401	55.6
Mato Grosso	83,314	49,306	59.2
Goiás	138,629	79,785	57.6
Distrito Federal ⁽¹⁾	2,065	638	30.9

Note: (1) Data refers to families receiving their benefit from the Federal Savings Bank (Caixa Econômica Federal – CEF), which, in March 2005, accounted for a mere 6.2% of all grantees in the Federal District. The remaining grantees are paid by the Regional Bank of Brasília (Banco de Brasília - BRB); that database was not used in this publication.

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

9 Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families whose legal representative is a man

Description

Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program (PBF) grantee families whose legal representative receiving the benefit is a man, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Process¹¹

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

((Number of PBF grantee families whose legal representative is a man) divided by (Number of PBF grantee families)), multiplied by 100.

Formula

$$\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right) \cdot 100$$

Variables involved

X: Number of PBF grantee families according to sex of legal representative – category: MALE.

Y: Number of PBF grantee families.

¹¹ As explained in the item on the limitations of this indicator, it is a Program guideline that women preferably be the legal representatives receiving the benefit. For this reason, the indicator's proportion of *Bolsa Família* grantee families legally represented by a man is a result of program processes, not of the beneficiary profile.

Sources of variables

X: Unified Registry System for Federal Government Social Programs (*CadÚnico*) – SENARC/MDS and PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Y: PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Limitations

The indicator should not be regarded as a reflection of the power dynamics between women and men in grantee families prior to PBF participation, since it is a Program guideline that women preferably be the legal representatives receiving the benefit.

Sample application

TABLE 9

Interpretation

In March 2005, the legal representatives receiving the benefit in 8.9% of grantee families were men. Little variation can be observed among Major Regions and, among states, Roraima stands out, where 34.15% of legal representatives receiving PBF transfers were men.

**TABLE 9: Legal representatives of the *Bolsa Familia* Program, according to sex
Brazil, Major Regions and States - March, 2005**

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Total	Men		Women		Not informed
		Total	%	Total	%	
Brazil	6,649,797	589,844	8.87	6,059,926	91.13	27
North	532,790	48,795	9.16	483,990	90.84	5
Rondônia	55,387	4,646	8.39	50,741	91.61	0
Acre	29,551	2,528	8.55	27,022	91.44	1
Amazonas	104,748	9,983	9.53	94,762	90.47	3
Roraima	14,467	4,941	34.15	9,526	65.85	0
Pará	262,498	21,538	8.21	240,959	91.79	1
Amapá	10,392	1,090	10.49	9,302	89.51	0
Tocantins	55,747	4,069	7.30	51,678	92.70	0
Northeast	3,421,420	332,899	9.73	3,088,505	90.27	16
Maranhão	383,282	32,604	8.51	350,676	91.49	2
Piauí	225,925	30,908	13.68	195,016	86.32	1
Ceará	594,008	35,324	5.95	558,679	94.05	5
Rio Grande do Norte	200,452	25,264	12.60	175,187	87.40	1
Paraíba	293,245	32,292	11.01	260,950	88.99	3
Pernambuco	516,523	56,563	10.95	459,958	89.05	2
Alagoas	227,859	24,000	10.53	203,859	89.47	0
Sergipe	115,577	11,430	9.89	104,146	90.11	1
Bahia	864,549	84,514	9.78	780,034	90.22	1
Southeast	1,742,777	144,961	8.32	1,597,813	91.68	3
Minas Gerais	765,315	69,437	9.07	695,876	90.93	2
Espírito Santo	120,846	10,094	8.35	110,751	91.65	1
Rio de Janeiro	201,271	17,450	8.67	183,821	91.33	0
São Paulo	655,345	47,980	7.32	607,365	92.68	0
South	697,430	43,466	6.23	653,961	93.77	3
Paraná	307,117	21,697	7.06	285,420	92.94	0
Santa Catarina	100,812	6,149	6.10	94,661	93.90	2
Rio Grande do Sul	289,501	15,620	5.40	273,880	94.60	1
Midwest	255,380	19,723	7.72	235,657	92.28	0
Mato Grosso do Sul	34,448	2,756	8.00	31,692	92.00	0
Mato Grosso	81,585	4,968	6.09	76,617	93.91	0
Goiás	137,311	11,910	8.67	125,401	91.33	0
Distrito Federal ⁽¹⁾	2,036	89	4.37	1,947	95.63	0

Note: (1) Data refers to families receiving their benefit from the Federal Savings Bank (*Caixa Econômica Federal* – CEF), which, in March 2005, accounted for a mere 6.2% of all grantees in the Federal District. The remaining grantees are paid by the Regional Bank of Brasília (*Banco de Brasília* - BRB); that database was not used in this publication.

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

10 Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families whose legal representative is a woman

Description

Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program (PBF) grantee families whose legal representative receiving the benefit is a woman, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Process¹²

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Stratification levels available

Rural or urban residence.

Skin color/race: white, *negro* or brown.

Method applied for calculation

((Number of PBF grantee families whose legal representative is a woman) divided by (Number of PBF grantee families)), multiplied by 100.

Formula

$$\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right) \cdot 100$$

¹² As explained in the item on the limitations of this indicator, it is a Program guideline that women preferably be the legal representatives receiving the benefit. For this reason, the indicator's proportion of *Bolsa Família* grantee families legally represented by a woman is a result of program processes, not of the beneficiary profile.

Variables involved

X: Number of PBF grantee families according to sex of legal representative – category: FEMALE.

Y: Number of PBF grantee families.

Sources of variables

X: Unified Registry System for Federal Government Social Programs (*CadÚnico*) – SENARC/MDS and PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Y: PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Limitations

The indicator should not be regarded as a reflection of the power dynamics between women and men in grantee families prior to PBF participation, since it is a Program guideline that women preferably be the legal representatives receiving the benefit.

Sample Application

TABLES 9 and 10

Interpretation

In March 2005, over 6 million PBF grantee families had a woman as the legal representative receiving the benefit (91.1%). Of these families, approximately half were in the Northeast and the major region with least women grantees was the Midwest.

Considering the stratification levels available regarding rural/urban residence, two thirds of those families lived in urban areas; the Northeast had the largest proportion in rural areas (1,942,633).

Concerning the race of the legal representative, it was observed that 601 thousand women are black, 2,941,249 are brown and 1,867,429 are white. It is worth noting that in the Unified Registry (*CadÚnico*) information regarding race is collected according to the alternatives white, *negro*, *pardo* (brown/mixed), yellow¹³ and indigenous. This collection pattern differs from the one used by IBGE, which uses the categories white, *preto* (black), *pardo* (brown/mixed), yellow and indigenous.

An important limitation that might be caused by the survey used by the Unified Registry (*CadÚnico*) is that in Brazil the term *negro* often incorporates the categories *pardo* and *preto* (black), potentially causing confusion on the part of the person registering.

¹³ Yellow meaning people of Asian-Pacific descent.

**TABLE 10: Bolsa Família Program grantee families whose legal representative is a woman, according to rural/urban residence and skin color/race of legal representative
Brazil, Major Regions and States - March, 2005**

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Bolsa Família Program grantee families whose legal representative is a woman						
	Total	Urban	Rural	Not informed	Rural/urban residence and skin color/race ⁽¹⁾ of legal representative		
					Negro	Urban	Rural
Brazil	6,059,926	4,064,731	1,897,550	97,645	601,522	434,998	164,715
North	483,990	342,448	131,261	10,281	28,981	21,907	6,955
Rondônia	50,741	34,939	15,134	668	4,009	2,989	1,011
Acre	27,022	20,852	5,871	299	1,253	979	269
Amazonas	94,762	71,552	21,144	2,066	2,490	1,923	553
Roraima	9,526	8,027	1,296	203	349	286	60
Pará	240,959	160,611	74,371	5,977	14,615	10,977	3,573
Amapá	9,302	7,598	1,254	450	459	398	60
Tocantins	51,678	38,869	12,191	618	5,806	4,355	1,429
Northeast	3,088,505	1,742,601	1,291,934	53,970	311,188	189,498	120,727
Maranhão	350,676	198,814	148,848	3,014	33,239	18,755	14,444
Piauí	195,016	99,888	90,625	4,503	22,280	12,007	10,187
Ceará	558,679	287,970	262,386	8,323	35,646	17,896	17,648
Rio Grande do Norte	175,187	108,441	65,677	1,069	13,515	8,032	5,449
Paraíba	260,950	151,252	106,288	3,410	16,472	10,988	5,410
Pernambuco	459,958	290,252	152,419	17,287	36,966	24,181	12,628
Alagoas	203,859	118,461	83,020	2,378	15,831	10,214	5,578
Sergipe	104,146	57,088	46,044	1,014	8,766	5,408	3,333
Bahia	780,034	430,435	336,627	12,972	128,473	82,017	46,050
Southeast	1,597,813	1,290,933	284,153	22,727	196,827	167,607	28,698
Minas Gerais	695,876	502,924	187,116	5,836	88,264	69,240	18,807
Espírito Santo	110,751	79,351	27,678	3,722	13,449	10,617	2,753
Rio de Janeiro	183,821	159,466	20,210	4,145	40,819	36,618	4,117
São Paulo	607,365	549,192	49,149	9,024	54,295	51,132	3,021
South	653,961	490,300	155,272	8,389	44,509	38,576	5,817
Paraná	285,420	212,920	67,915	4,585	13,491	11,341	2,103
Santa Catarina	94,661	65,171	28,675	815	4,975	3,991	963
Rio Grande do Sul	273,880	212,209	58,682	2,989	26,043	23,244	2,751
Midwest	235,657	198,449	34,930	2,278	20,017	17,410	2,518
Mato Grosso do Sul	31,692	27,491	4,110	91	1,959	1,780	173
Mato Grosso	76,617	61,089	14,677	851	7,093	5,956	1,101
Goiás	125,401	107,969	16,096	1,336	10,753	9,469	1,237
Distrito Federal ⁽²⁾	1,947	1,900	47	0	212	205	7

Notes: (1) In the Unified Registry (*CadÚnico*), information regarding race is collected according to the alternatives white, negro, brown, yellow and indigenous.

This collection pattern is different from the one used by IBGE, which uses the categories white, black, brown, yellow and indigenous.

(2) Data refers to families receiving their benefit from the Federal Savings Bank (*Caixa Econômica Federal* – CEF), which, in March 2005, accounted for a mere 6.2% of all grantees in the Federal District. The remaining grantees are paid by the Regional Bank of Brasília (*Banco de Brasília* - BRB); that database was not used in this publication.

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

	Not informed	Brown	Brown			White	White		
			Urban	Rural	Not informed		Urban	Rural	Not informed
	1,809	2,941,249	1,942,633	988,989	9,627	1,867,429	1,339,954	522,408	5,067
	119	329,770	237,266	91,044	1,460	65,692	49,722	15,714	256
	9	27,709	19,919	7,698	92	14,497	9,510	4,954	33
	5	21,394	16,775	4,567	52	2,732	2,222	502	8
	14	77,041	59,148	17,531	362	8,379	7,102	1,246	31
	3	7,288	6,379	817	92	1,242	1,038	188	16
	65	160,091	107,176	52,185	730	28,571	21,445	6,979	147
	1	6,126	5,277	837	12	1,440	1,287	152	1
	22	30,121	22,592	7,409	120	8,831	7,118	1,693	20
	963	1,781,917	1,026,935	749,465	5,517	638,451	368,164	268,692	1,595
	40	234,748	130,484	103,766	498	50,287	30,763	19,446	78
	86	109,384	58,142	50,812	430	31,150	15,834	15,205	111
	102	344,648	189,793	153,549	1,306	120,764	58,545	61,950	269
	34	82,733	52,167	30,359	207	54,286	34,935	19,214	137
	74	128,411	78,356	49,666	389	66,361	39,454	26,684	223
	157	244,497	161,852	81,886	759	137,625	90,026	47,200	399
	39	121,358	70,082	50,965	311	41,062	25,568	15,414	80
	25	64,817	35,159	29,408	250	18,627	10,753	7,823	51
	406	451,321	250,900	199,054	1,367	118,289	62,286	55,756	247
	522	626,759	509,943	114,895	1,921	638,120	522,707	113,776	1,637
	217	304,926	218,520	85,541	865	229,987	166,662	62,836	489
	79	53,326	42,047	10,944	335	33,334	21,379	11,791	164
	84	76,620	69,478	6,995	147	59,668	51,044	8,481	143
	142	191,887	179,898	11,415	574	315,131	283,622	30,668	841
	116	87,349	70,086	16,940	323	449,381	335,542	112,509	1,330
	47	55,884	44,675	10,985	224	185,875	138,001	47,277	597
	21	8,746	6,561	2,154	31	69,079	47,157	21,710	212
	48	22,719	18,850	3,801	68	194,427	150,384	43,522	521
	89	115,454	98,403	16,645	406	75,785	63,819	11,717	249
	6	14,054	12,768	1,266	20	11,367	9,992	1,362	13
	36	39,494	31,866	7,467	161	21,269	16,566	4,604	99
	47	60,669	52,557	7,887	225	42,708	36,835	5,736	137
	0	1,237	1,212	25	0	441	426	15	0

11 Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families whose legal representative is a woman with between one and three children up to 15 years of age

Description

Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program (PBF) grantee families whose legal representative receiving the benefit is a woman with between one and three children up to 15 years of age, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Profile

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Stratification levels available

Rural or urban residence.

Skin color/race: white, *negro* or brown.

Method applied for calculation

((Number of PBF grantee families whose legal representative is a woman with between one and three children up to 15 years of age) divided by (Number of PBF grantee families)), multiplied by 100.

Formula

$$\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right) \cdot 100$$

Variables involved

X: Number of PBF grantee families whose legal representative is a woman with between one and three children up to 15 years of age.

Y: Number of PBF grantee families.

Sources of variables

X: Unified Registry System for Federal Government Social Programs (*CadÚnico*) – SENARC/MDS and PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Y: PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Limitations

The indicator does not take into account differences within the group of legal representatives receiving the benefit who are women with between one and three children. Among other aspects which could be incorporated into the indicator, thus improving its ability to predict family vulnerability, the following stand out: presence of other dependents in addition to children, presence of a spouse or other adults contributing to maintenance of the household, care of the children and monthly family income. It should be noted that the legal representative receiving the benefit is not necessarily the head of the household.

Sample application

TABLE 11

Interpretation

In March 2005, a little over two thirds of *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families whose legal representative receiving the benefit was a woman with between one and three children up to 15 years of age lived in urban areas. The major region with largest number of these families in rural areas was the Northeast (843,143) and the one with the lowest number was the Midwest, with approximately 27,535 families.

Regarding the race of the legal representative, it was observed that 423,706 women are black, 2,110,496 are brown/mixed and 1,435,408 are white. As previously mentioned, the Unified Registry (*CadÚnico*) information regarding race is collected according to the alternatives white, *negro*, *pardo* (brown/mixed), yellow¹⁴ and indigenous. This collection pattern differs from the one used by IBGE, which uses the categories white, *preto* (black), *pardo* (brown/mixed), yellow and indigenous.

An important limitation that might be caused by the survey used by the Unified Registry (*CadÚnico*) is that in Brazil the term *negro* often incorporates the categories *pardo* and *preto* (black), potentially causing confusion on the part of the person registering.

¹⁴ As previously mentioned, the category yellow refers to people of Asian-Pacific descent.

TABLE 11: Bolsa Família Program grantee families whose legal representative is a woman, and, at the time of registration, had between one and three children 15 years of age or younger, according to rural/urban residence and skin color/race of legal representative – Brazil, Major Regions and States - March, 2005

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Bolsa Família Program grantee families whose legal representative is a woman, and, at the time of registration, had between one and three children						
	Total	Urban	Rural	Not informed	Rural/urban residence and skin color/race ⁽¹⁾ of legal representative		
					Brown	Negro Urban	Rural
Brazil	4,411,009	3,063,319	1,302,477	45,213	423,706	314,342	108,464
North	349,548	253,069	90,691	5,788	20,209	15,497	4,651
Rondônia	41,368	28,614	12,384	370	3,134	2,345	783
Acre	20,918	16,687	4,004	227	924	756	164
Amazonas	63,913	49,605	13,380	928	1,508	1,195	308
Roraima	6,568	5,570	838	160	230	195	32
Pará	174,084	119,608	50,771	3,705	10,262	7,844	2,385
Amapá	6,209	5,399	789	21	313	272	40
Tocantins	36,488	27,586	8,525	377	3,838	2,890	939
Northeast	2,100,330	1,235,284	843,143	21,903	207,701	129,946	77,300
Maranhão	249,085	144,720	102,650	1,715	23,093	13,245	9,828
Piauí	132,899	70,791	60,865	1,243	14,657	8,036	6,580
Ceará	387,273	209,072	173,279	4,922	23,465	12,334	11,078
Rio Grande do Norte	112,443	72,020	39,662	761	8,337	5,101	3,217
Paraíba	168,644	105,014	62,515	1,115	10,619	7,460	3,119
Pernambuco	314,655	210,181	101,712	2,762	25,100	16,915	8,152
Alagoas	134,117	81,997	51,215	905	10,383	6,889	3,476
Sergipe	73,000	41,371	30,963	666	5,912	3,793	2,103
Bahia	528,214	300,118	220,282	7,814	86,135	56,173	29,747
Southeast	1,256,755	1,030,921	214,175	11,659	147,544	127,071	20,208
Minas Gerais	532,801	392,644	136,847	3,310	64,516	51,565	12,830
Espírito Santo	88,078	63,867	23,049	1,162	10,130	8,004	2,096
Rio de Janeiro	145,069	126,272	16,028	2,769	30,715	27,580	3,088
São Paulo	490,807	448,138	38,251	4,418	42,183	39,922	2,194
South	515,745	384,381	126,933	4,431	33,067	28,589	4,418
Paraná	224,898	167,759	54,829	2,310	10,044	8,428	1,593
Santa Catarina	74,939	50,964	23,494	481	3,676	2,953	715
Rio Grande do Sul	215,908	165,658	48,610	1,640	19,347	17,208	2,110
Midwest	188,631	159,664	27,535	1,432	15,185	13,239	1,887
Mato Grosso do Sul	25,087	22,029	3,010	48	1,536	1,391	141
Mato Grosso	61,237	49,161	11,630	446	5,433	4,567	845
Goiás	100,870	87,074	12,858	938	8,062	7,130	898
Distrito Federal ⁽²⁾	1,437	1,400	37	0	154	151	3

Notes: (1) In the Unified Registry (*CadÚnico*), information regarding race is collected according to the alternatives white, negro, brown, yellow and indigenous. This collection pattern is different from the one used by IBGE, which uses the categories white, black, brown, yellow and indigenous.

(2) Data refers to families receiving their benefit from the Federal Savings Bank (*Caixa Econômica Federal* – CEF), which, in March 2005, accounted for a mere 6.2% of all grantees in the Federal District. The remaining grantees are paid by the Regional Bank of Brasília (*Banco de Brasília* - BRB); that database was not used in this publication.

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

		Brown				White			
	Not informed	Brown	Urban	Rural	Not informed	White	Urban	Rural	Not informed
	900	2,110,496	1,443,984	661,390	5,122	1,435,408	1,049,243	383,455	2,710
	61	237,839	174,984	62,010	845	50,126	38,111	11,864	151
	6	22,550	16,307	6,186	57	12,122	7,900	4,199	23
	4	16,564	13,397	3,131	36	2,181	1,835	341	5
	5	52,427	41,149	11,086	192	5,984	5,140	829	15
	3	5,057	4,440	549	68	842	711	120	11
	33	115,671	79,870	35,378	423	21,488	16,396	5,007	85
	1	4,285	3,747	530	8	1,057	954	103	0
	9	21,285	16,074	5,150	61	6,452	5,175	1,265	12
	455	1,223,234	730,263	490,110	2,861	443,943	265,684	177,450	809
	20	166,371	94,724	71,313	334	36,972	23,126	13,800	46
	41	76,166	41,621	34,307	238	21,678	11,377	10,228	73
	53	239,303	137,752	100,878	673	85,311	43,390	41,764	157
	19	53,753	35,196	18,430	127	35,075	23,166	11,818	91
	40	84,089	54,630	29,283	176	44,236	28,045	16,075	116
	33	170,876	116,361	54,254	261	98,808	66,646	32,033	129
	18	79,055	48,273	30,625	157	28,188	18,174	9,974	40
	16	45,326	25,475	19,716	135	13,515	8,018	5,474	23
	215	308,295	176,231	131,304	760	80,160	43,742	36,284	134
	265	489,742	405,714	83,015	1,013	519,527	427,437	91,190	900
	121	228,674	168,381	59,786	507	185,673	135,557	49,824	292
	30	43,093	34,004	8,950	139	27,904	17,616	10,217	71
	47	61,392	55,662	5,635	95	48,103	41,180	6,830	93
	67	156,583	147,667	8,644	272	257,847	233,084	24,319	444
	60	66,923	53,607	13,155	161	360,121	266,087	93,356	678
	23	43,300	34,580	8,604	116	148,715	109,635	38,762	318
	8	6,553	4,936	1,602	15	55,379	37,207	18,058	114
	29	17,070	14,091	2,949	30	156,027	119,245	36,536	246
	59	92,758	79,416	13,100	242	61,691	51,924	9,595	172
	4	11,235	10,254	971	10	9,178	8,062	1,109	7
	21	31,762	25,781	5,889	92	17,315	13,503	3,747	65
	34	48,860	42,502	6,218	140	34,860	30,033	4,727	100
	0	901	879	22	0	338	326	12	0

12 Percentage of *Bolsa Família* grantee families whose legal representative is a woman with four or five children up to 15 years of age

Description

Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program (PBF) grantee families whose legal representative is a woman with four or five children up to 15 years of age, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Profile

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Stratification levels available

Rural or urban residence.

Skin color/race: white, *negro* or brown.

Method applied for calculation

((Number of PBF grantee families whose legal representative is a woman with four or five children up to 15 years of age), divided by (Number of PBF grantee families)) multiplied by 100.

Formula

$$\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right) \cdot 100$$

Variables involved

X: Number of PBF grantee families whose legal representative is a woman with four or five children up to 15 years of age.

Y: Number of PBF grantee families.

Sources of variables

X: Unified Registry System for Federal Government Social Programs (*CadÚnico*) – SENARC/MDS and PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Y: PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Limitations

The indicator does not take into consideration differences within the group of legal representatives receiving the benefit who are women with four or five children. Among other aspects which could be incorporated into the indicator, thus improving its ability to predict family vulnerability, the following stand out: presence of other dependents in addition to children, presence of a spouse or other adults contributing to maintenance of the household, care of the children and monthly family income. It should be noted that the legal representative receiving the benefit is not necessarily the head of the household.

Sample application

TABLE 12

Interpretation

In March 2005, there were over 437 thousand PBF grantee families whose legal representative was a woman with four or five children up to 15 years of age. Nearly two thirds (270,608) lived in urban areas. Regarding skin color/race of the legal representative, it was observed that approximately 52,048 women are black, 222,501 are brown and 115,731 are white. Once more, it is important to emphasize that the Unified Registry (*CadÚnico*) information regarding race is collected according to the alternatives white, *negro*, *pardo* (brown/mixed), yellow¹⁵ and indigenous. This collection pattern differs from the one used by IBGE, which uses the categories white, *preto* (black), *pardo* (brown/mixed), yellow and indigenous.

An important limitation that might be caused by the survey used by the Unified Registry (*CadÚnico*) is that in Brazil the term *negro* often incorporates the categories *pardo* and *preto* (black), potentially causing confusion on the part of the person registering.

¹⁵ As previously mentioned, the category yellow refers to people of Asian-Pacific descent.

TABLE 12: Bolsa Família Program grantee families whose legal representative is a woman and, at the time of registration, had four or five children 15 years of age or younger, according to rural/urban residence and skin color/race of legal representative – Brazil, Major Regions and States - March, 2005

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Bolsa Família Program grantee families whose legal representative is a woman and, at the time of registration, had 4 or 5 children						
	Total	Urban	Rural	Not informed	Rural/urban residence and skin color/race ⁽¹⁾ of legal representative		
					Negro	Urban	Rural
Brazil	437,957	270,608	167,229	120	51,992	35,155	16,827
North	52,048	31,092	20,940	16	3,190	2,094	1,096
Rondônia	3,819	2,506	1,311	2	362	259	103
Acre	2,795	1,783	1,012	0	131	83	48
Amazonas	11,602	7,564	4,029	9	312	217	95
Roraima	1,181	893	288	0	49	32	17
Pará	27,573	14,734	12,836	3	1,701	1,069	632
Amapá	1,216	994	222	0	66	58	8
Tocantins	3,862	2,618	1,242	2	569	376	193
Northeast	195,422	90,088	105,290	44	22,953	11,514	11,436
Maranhão	29,854	13,159	16,690	5	2,894	1,307	1,587
Piauí	11,337	4,507	6,823	7	1,489	658	829
Ceará	37,807	16,831	20,971	5	3,393	1,598	1,795
Rio Grande do Norte	8,527	4,523	4,001	3	787	390	397
Paraíba	13,269	6,250	7,019	0	988	590	398
Pernambuco	26,463	14,253	12,208	2	2,584	1,509	1,075
Alagoas	15,060	6,605	8,452	3	1,247	629	618
Sergipe	7,206	3,227	3,977	2	677	335	342
Bahia	45,899	20,733	25,149	17	8,894	4,498	4,395
Southeast	124,414	98,274	26,104	36	19,689	16,229	3,455
Minas Gerais	52,346	35,238	17,091	17	8,625	6,326	2,296
Espírito Santo	7,147	5,344	1,800	3	1,248	934	314
Rio de Janeiro	14,014	12,547	1,465	2	4,091	3,675	416
São Paulo	50,907	45,145	5,748	14	5,725	5,294	429
South	52,098	39,869	12,211	18	4,600	3,987	612
Paraná	19,987	14,387	5,591	9	1,057	864	192
Santa Catarina	9,829	7,007	2,819	3	657	515	142
Rio Grande do Sul	22,282	18,475	3,801	6	2,886	2,608	278
Midwest	13,975	11,285	2,684	6	1,560	1,331	228
Mato Grosso do Sul	2,332	1,785	547	0	123	109	14
Mato Grosso	5,007	3,787	1,216	4	562	451	110
Goiás	6,444	5,522	920	2	848	745	103
Distrito Federal ⁽²⁾	192	191	1	0	27	26	1

Notes: (1) In the Unified Registry (*CadÚnico*), information regarding race is collected according to the alternatives white, negro, brown, yellow and indigenous. This collection pattern is different from the one used by IBGE, which uses the categories white, black, brown, yellow and indigenous.

(2) Data refers to families receiving their benefit from the Federal Savings Bank (*Caixa Econômica Federal* – CEF), which, in March 2005, accounted for a mere 6.2% of all grantees in the Federal District. The remaining grantees are paid by the Regional Bank of Brasília (*Banco de Brasília* - BRB); that database was not used in this publication.

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

	Not nformed	Brown	Brown			White	White		
			Urban	Rural	Not informed		Urban	Rural	Not informed
	10	222,501	128,954	93,500	47	115,731	79,972	35,737	22
	0	36,980	21,909	15,062	9	5,161	3,351	1,808	2
	0	2,228	1,504	723	1	900	548	352	0
	0	2,288	1,497	791	0	204	121	83	0
	0	9,587	6,205	3,376	6	784	598	185	1
	0	898	736	162	0	119	78	41	0
	0	18,852	9,730	9,120	2	2,558	1,525	1,032	1
	0	846	703	143	0	150	132	18	0
	0	2,281	1,534	747	0	446	349	97	0
	3	118,982	54,662	64,301	19	31,669	14,866	16,801	2
	0	20,856	9,000	11,856	0	3,528	1,642	1,885	1
	2	6,705	2,699	4,004	2	1,399	540	859	0
	0	24,127	11,136	12,987	4	6,440	2,643	3,797	0
	0	4,433	2,381	2,052	0	2,073	1,167	905	1
	0	6,823	3,357	3,466	0	2,698	1,283	1,415	0
	0	15,320	8,222	7,097	1	6,711	3,672	3,039	0
	0	9,148	3,921	5,224	3	2,588	1,166	1,422	0
	0	4,525	1,976	2,548	1	972	447	525	0
	1	27,045	11,970	15,067	8	5,260	2,306	2,954	0
	5	51,181	40,068	11,098	15	42,798	34,074	8,715	9
	3	24,475	16,073	8,393	9	13,349	8,987	4,360	2
	0	3,732	2,974	755	3	1,569	1,037	532	0
	0	6,207	5,675	532	0	3,482	3,021	460	1
	2	16,767	15,346	1,418	3	24,398	21,029	3,363	6
	1	8,091	6,317	1,771	3	32,655	24,842	7,804	9
	1	4,449	3,382	1,065	2	12,056	8,560	3,490	6
	0	1,196	884	312	0	6,697	4,747	1,949	1
	0	2,446	2,051	394	1	13,902	11,535	2,365	2
	1	7,267	5,998	1,268	1	3,448	2,839	609	0
	0	995	884	111	0	627	548	79	0
	1	2,592	1,985	607	0	1,256	935	321	0
	0	3,555	3,004	550	1	1,530	1,321	209	0
	0	125	125	0	0	35	35	0	0

13 Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families whose legal representative is a woman with 6 or more children up to 15 years of age

Description

Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program (PBF) grantee families whose legal representative receiving the benefit is a woman with 6 or more children up to 15 years of age, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Profile

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Stratification levels available

Rural or urban residence.

Skin color/race: white, *negro* or brown.

Method applied for calculation

((Number of PBF grantee families whose legal representative is a woman with 6 or more children up to 15 years of age) divided by (Number of PBF grantee families)), multiplied by 100.

Formula

$$\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right) \cdot 100$$

Variables involved

X: Number of PBF grantee families whose legal representative is a woman with 6 or more children up to 15 years of age.

Y: Number of PBF grantee families.

Sources of variables

X: Unified Registry System for Federal Government Social Programs (*CadÚnico*) – SENARC/MDS and PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Y: PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Limitations

The indicator does not take into consideration differences within the group of legal representatives receiving the benefit who are women with six or more children. Among other aspects which could be incorporated into the indicator, thus improving its ability to predict family vulnerability, the following stand out: presence of other dependents in addition to children, presence of a spouse or other adults contributing to maintenance of the household, care of the children and monthly family income. It should be noted that the legal representative receiving the benefit is not necessarily the head of the household.

Sample application

TABLE 13

Interpretation

In March 2005, approximately half of the 56,378 *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families whose legal representative receiving the benefit was a woman with 6 or more children up to 15 years of age lived in rural areas. In comparison with results of indicators previously presented, it was observed that the higher the number of children, the higher the concentration of these families in rural areas.

It was further observed that regarding skin color/race of the legal representative, approximately 7 thousand women are black, 30,776 are brown and 12,083 are white. As mentioned before, the Unified Registry (*CadÚnico*) information regarding race is collected according to the alternatives white, *negro*, *pardo* (brown/mixed), yellow¹⁶ and indigenous. This collection pattern differs from the one used by IBGE, which uses the categories white, *preto* (black), *pardo* (brown/mixed), yellow and indigenous.

An important limitation that might be caused by the survey used by the Unified Registry (*CadÚnico*) is that in Brazil the term *negro* often incorporates the categories *pardo* and *preto* (black), potentially causing confusion on the part of the person registering.

¹⁶ As previously mentioned, the category yellow refers to people of Asian-Pacific descent.

TABLE 13: Bolsa Família Program grantee families whose legal representative is a woman and at the time of registration had six or more children 15 years of age or younger, according to rural/urban residence and skin color/race of legal representative – Brazil, Major Regions and States - March, 2005

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Bolsa Família Program grantee families whose legal representative is a woman and, at the time of registration, had six or more children						
	Total	Urban	Rural	Not informed	Rural/urban residence and skin color/race ⁽¹⁾ of legal representative		
					Negra	Negro	
					Urban	Rural	
Brazil	56,378	28,276	28,064	38	7,035	4,147	2,887
North	8,044	3,546	4,494	4	484	250	234
Rondônia	313	166	146	1	28	15	13
Acre	465	190	275	0	27	8	19
Amazonas	2,130	1,033	1,095	2	70	38	32
Roraima	128	86	42	0	9	5	4
Pará	4,329	1,632	2,696	1	269	137	132
Amapá	211	145	66	0	7	4	3
Tocantins	468	294	174	0	74	43	31
Northeast	28,693	10,214	18,453	26	3,416	1,388	2,028
Maranhão	4,462	1,477	2,985	0	427	151	276
Piauí	1,435	433	1,002	0	200	77	123
Ceará	5,288	1,841	3,447	0	556	212	344
Rio Grande do Norte	1,163	488	675	0	124	62	62
Paraíba	2,045	702	1,322	21	169	77	92
Pernambuco	4,369	1,824	2,545	0	440	205	235
Alagoas	2,735	894	1,841	0	225	90	135
Sergipe	1,132	382	750	0	114	46	68
Bahia	6,064	2,173	3,886	5	1,161	468	693
Southeast	13,220	9,809	3,405	6	2,390	1,884	505
Minas Gerais	5,468	3,121	2,344	3	962	614	348
Espírito Santo	632	455	177	0	134	98	36
Rio de Janeiro	1,397	1,238	159	0	497	443	54
São Paulo	5,723	4,995	725	3	797	729	67
South	5,330	3,936	1,392	2	607	514	93
Paraná	1,721	1,103	617	1	101	77	24
Santa Catarina	950	662	288	0	75	59	16
Rio Grande do Sul	2,659	2,171	487	1	431	378	53
Midwest	1,091	771	320	0	138	111	27
Mato Grosso do Sul	193	122	71	0	11	10	1
Mato Grosso	361	217	144	0	38	32	6
Goiás	505	402	103	0	80	62	18
Distrito Federal ⁽²⁾	32	30	2	0	9	7	2

Notes: (1) In the Unified Registry (*CadÚnico*), information regarding race is collected according to the alternatives white, negro, brown, yellow and indigenous. This collection pattern is different from the one used by IBGE, which uses the categories white, black, brown, yellow and indigenous.

(2) Data refers to families receiving their benefit from the Federal Savings Bank (*Caixa Econômica Federal* – CEF), which, in March 2005, accounted for a mere 6.2% of all grantees in the Federal District. The remaining grantees are paid by the Regional Bank of Brasília (*Banco de Brasília* - BRB); that database was not used in this publication.

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

	Not informed	Brown	Brown			White	White		
			Urban	Rural	Not informed		Urban	Rural	Not informed
	1	30,776	13,967	16,787	22	12,083	7,273	4,806	4
	0	5,877	2,534	3,340	3	630	304	326	0
	0	178	103	75	0	80	39	41	0
	0	378	157	221	0	32	14	18	0
	0	1,758	856	900	2	121	66	55	0
	0	95	72	23	0	11	5	6	0
	0	3,048	1,076	1,971	1	316	128	188	0
	0	129	92	37	0	27	20	7	0
	0	291	178	113	0	43	32	11	0
	0	17,863	6,332	11,515	16	4,043	1,438	2,604	1
	0	3,200	1,026	2,174	0	442	146	296	0
	0	883	250	633	0	156	49	107	0
	0	3,433	1,243	2,190	0	785	237	548	0
	0	610	267	343	0	216	85	131	0
	0	1,053	390	650	13	372	122	249	1
	0	2,644	1,109	1,535	0	965	402	563	0
	0	1,683	535	1,148	0	393	133	260	0
	0	710	237	473	0	129	46	83	0
	0	3,647	1,275	2,369	3	585	218	367	0
	1	5,632	4,048	1,581	3	4,026	3,079	945	2
	0	2,740	1,495	1,243	2	1,125	640	484	1
	0	322	240	82	0	123	86	37	0
	0	593	531	62	0	278	244	34	0
	1	1,977	1,782	194	1	2,500	2,109	390	1
	0	827	619	208	0	3,177	2,311	865	1
	0	366	253	113	0	1,021	633	388	0
	0	130	85	45	0	620	434	186	0
	0	331	281	50	0	1,536	1,244	291	1
	0	577	434	143	0	207	141	66	0
	0	75	62	13	0	38	28	10	0
	0	184	113	71	0	80	44	36	0
	0	300	241	59	0	85	65	20	0
	0	18	18	0	0	4	4	0	0

14 Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families whose legal representative is illiterate

Description

Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program (PBF) grantee families whose legal representative receiving the benefit is illiterate, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Profile

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

((Number of PBF grantee families whose legal representative is illiterate) divided by (Number of PBF grantee families)), multiplied by 100.

Formula

$$\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right) \cdot 100$$

Variables involved

X: Number of PBF grantee families according to level of education of legal representative – category: ILLITERATE.

Y: Number of PBF grantee families.

Source of variables

X: Unified Registry System for Federal Government Social Programs (*CadÚnico*) – SENARC/MDS and PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Y: PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Limitations

Information regarding the level of education of the legal representative receiving the benefit is collected according to pre-determined alternatives, among which the category “illiterate” can be found. However, the concept of illiteracy can vary according to those answering the questionnaire and, furthermore, the indicator does not incorporate changes in the level of education of the head of household over time, since the *CadÚnico* database is not updated systematically.

Sample application

TABLE 14

Interpretation

Regarding the level of education of legal representatives of the *Bolsa Família* Program, it was observed that in Brazil, in March 2005, 21% were illiterate. The highest rates of illiteracy among legal representatives receiving the benefit were recorded in the Northeast (28%), particularly in the state of Alagoas (42%), while the lowest rates were found in the South (11%) and in the states of São Paulo (8%) and Rio Grande do Sul (9%).

**TABLE 14: Legal representatives of the *Bolsa Família* Program, according to level of education
Brazil, Major Regions and States - March, 2005**

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Bolsa Família Program grantee families							
	Total	Level of education of legal representative						
		Illiterate	Functional illiterate				Total literate	%
			Up to fourth grade of lower school incomplete					
n	%	n	%					
Brazil	6,649,797	1,393,812	21.0	2,128,732	32.0	2,974,127	44.7	
North	532,790	113,453	21.3	171,072	32.1	234,139	43.9	
Rondônia	55,387	8,444	15.2	18,073	32.6	27,797	50.2	
Acre	29,551	10,556	35.7	8,572	29.0	9,984	33.8	
Amazonas	104,748	25,619	24.5	29,289	28.0	46,965	44.8	
Roraima	14,467	2,700	18.7	4,194	29.0	7,393	51.1	
Pará	262,498	52,088	19.8	91,309	34.8	111,130	42.3	
Amapá	10,392	2,203	21.2	2,590	24.9	5,067	48.8	
Tocantins	55,747	11,843	21.2	17,045	30.6	25,803	46.3	
Northeast	3,421,420	963,770	28.2	1,170,122	34.2	1,218,216	35.6	
Maranhão	383,282	116,448	30.4	117,901	30.8	142,639	37.2	
Piauí	225,925	66,377	29.4	78,248	34.6	74,324	32.9	
Ceará	594,008	157,266	26.5	199,502	33.6	224,829	37.9	
R. G. do Norte	200,452	53,095	26.5	60,061	30.0	84,675	42.2	
Paraíba	293,245	84,208	28.7	105,739	36.1	97,090	33.1	
Pernambuco	516,523	123,168	23.8	177,420	34.3	205,618	39.8	
Alagoas	227,859	95,351	41.8	69,257	30.4	59,372	26.1	
Sergipe	115,577	32,565	28.2	40,365	34.9	39,626	34.3	
Bahia	864,549	235,292	27.2	321,629	37.2	290,043	33.5	
Southeast	1,742,777	206,807	11.9	508,838	29.2	983,290	56.4	
Minas Gerais	765,315	114,176	14.9	247,293	32.3	388,836	50.8	
Espírito Santo	120,846	16,545	13.7	30,541	25.3	66,570	55.1	
Rio de Janeiro	201,271	20,809	10.3	58,145	28.9	117,145	58.2	
São Paulo	655,345	55,277	8.4	172,859	26.4	410,739	62.7	
South	697,430	74,913	10.7	205,363	29.4	398,015	57.1	
Paraná	307,117	39,187	12.8	94,602	30.8	163,022	53.1	
Santa Catarina	100,812	10,429	10.3	31,000	30.8	57,346	56.9	
R. G. do Sul	289,501	25,297	8.7	79,761	27.6	177,647	61.4	
Midwest	255,380	34,869	13.7	73,337	28.7	140,467	55.0	
M. G. do Sul	34,448	4,268	12.4	10,590	30.7	19,242	55.9	
Mato Grosso	81,585	14,230	17.4	23,509	28.8	41,783	51.2	
Goiás	137,311	16,055	11.7	38,850	28.3	78,127	56.9	
Distrito Federal ⁽¹⁾	2,036	316	15.5	388	19.1	1,315	64.6	

Note: (1) Data refers to families receiving their benefit from the Federal Savings Bank (*Caixa Econômica Federal* – CEF), which, in March 2005, accounted for a mere 6.2% of all grantees in the Federal District. The remaining grantees are paid by the Regional Bank of Brasília (*Banco de Brasília* - BRB); that database was not used in this publication.

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

Literate									
	Up to fourth grade of lower school complete	From fifth to eighth grade of lower/middle school incomplete	Lower/middle school complete	High school incomplete	High school complete	Others		Not informed	
	n	n	n	n	n	n	%	n	%
	736,120	1,353,277	224,272	331,077	329,381	22,392	0.34	130,734	2.0
	41,768	108,669	14,655	36,819	32,228	1,844	0.35	12,282	2.3
	7,771	12,275	1,721	3,100	2,930	123	0.22	950	1.7
	1,616	4,312	746	1,824	1,486	80	0.27	359	1.2
	6,933	22,409	2,219	6,942	8,462	400	0.38	2,475	2.4
	478	3,772	254	2,272	617	30	0.21	150	1.0
	19,918	51,794	7,650	17,877	13,891	800	0.30	7,171	2.7
	585	1,932	401	950	1,199	39	0.38	493	4.7
	4,467	12,175	1,664	3,854	3,643	372	0.67	684	1.2
	275,485	556,768	81,186	147,506	157,271	12,396	0.36	56,916	1.7
	27,710	59,700	12,826	14,815	27,588	1,224	0.32	5,070	1.3
	21,277	31,593	5,253	8,998	7,203	1,109	0.49	5,867	2.6
	48,916	101,450	20,493	26,457	27,513	2,853	0.48	9,558	1.6
	17,639	41,269	4,338	11,127	10,302	980	0.49	1,641	0.8
	28,786	43,211	5,817	9,466	9,810	1,257	0.43	4,951	1.7
	46,344	94,546	14,907	23,067	26,754	2,337	0.45	7,980	1.5
	13,924	29,351	3,422	6,917	5,758	750	0.33	3,129	1.4
	9,229	19,312	2,274	4,718	4,093	282	0.24	2,739	2.4
	61,660	136,336	11,856	41,941	38,250	1,604	0.19	15,981	1.8
	272,073	432,092	84,630	98,521	95,974	4,884	0.28	38,958	2.2
	141,163	158,405	25,752	28,525	34,991	1,608	0.21	13,402	1.8
	19,527	28,871	5,345	6,975	5,852	246	0.20	6,944	5.7
	20,851	59,511	10,841	14,392	11,550	621	0.31	4,551	2.3
	90,532	185,305	42,692	48,629	43,581	2,409	0.37	14,061	2.1
	120,504	183,504	34,834	31,634	27,539	2,032	0.29	17,107	2.5
	52,024	66,394	14,541	15,422	14,641	961	0.31	9,345	3.0
	26,252	21,001	4,685	3,114	2,294	218	0.22	1,819	1.8
	42,228	96,109	15,608	13,098	10,604	853	0.29	5,943	2.1
	26,290	72,244	8,967	16,597	16,369	1,236	0.48	5,471	2.1
	3,106	10,802	1,321	2,020	1,993	159	0.46	189	0.5
	8,581	20,113	2,489	5,045	5,555	295	0.36	1,768	2.2
	14,499	40,674	5,075	9,282	8,597	767	0.56	3,512	2.6
	104	655	82	250	224	15	0.74	2	0.1

15 Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families whose legal representative is functionally illiterate

Description

Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program (PBF) grantee families whose legal representative receiving the benefit is functionally illiterate, *i.e.*, did not finish the first half of lower school (grades 1 to 4), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Profile

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

((Number of PBF grantee families whose legal representative is functionally illiterate) divided by (Number of PBF grantee families)), multiplied by 100.

Formula

$$\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right) \cdot 100$$

Variables involved

X: Number of PBF grantee families, according to level of education of legal representative – category: UP TO FOURTH GRADE OF LOWER SCHOOL INCOMPLETE.

Y: Number of PBF grantee families.

Sources of variables

X: Unified Registry System for Federal Government Social Programs (*CadÚnico*) – SENARC/MDS and PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Y: PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Limitations

The concept of functional illiteracy is based on the time (in number of completed years) an individual spent in school. It should be taken into consideration, however, that there is controversy on the topic among specialists in Education. Furthermore, the indicator does not incorporate changes in the level of education of the head of household over time, since the *CadÚnico* database is not systematically updated.

Sample application

TABLE 14

Interpretation

Regarding the level of education of legal representatives of *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families, it was observed that 32% were functionally illiterate in March 2005. Little variation was found among Major Regions and states, the Federal District being the only exception (19%).

16 Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families whose legal representative is literate

Description

Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program (PBF) grantee families whose legal representative receiving the benefit is literate, *i.e.*, completed at least the first half of lower school (grades 1 to 4), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Profile

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

((Number of PBF grantee families whose legal representative is literate) divided by (Number of PBF grantee families)), multiplied by 100.

Formula

$$\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right) \cdot 100$$

Variables involved

X: Number of PBF grantee families, according to level of education of legal representative – categories: UP TO FOURTH GRADE OF LOWER SCHOOL COMPLETE, FROM FIFTH TO EIGHTH GRADE OF MIDDLE SCHOOL INCOMPLETE, MIDDLE SCHOOL COMPLETE, HIGH SCHOOL INCOMPLETE, HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETE.

Y: Number of PBF grantee families.

Sources of variables

X: Unified Registry System for Federal Government Social Programs (*CadÚnico*) – SENARC/MDS and PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Y: PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Limitations

The concept of education is based on the number of years an individual attended school. Specialists in Education do not agree on the topic, particularly due to qualitative variations in the Brazilian education system. Furthermore, the indicator does not incorporate change in the level of education of the head of household over time, since the *CadÚnico* database is not systematically updated.

Sample application

TABLE 14

Interpretation

In March 2005, 45% of legal representatives of PBF grantee families were literate, *i.e.*, completed at least the first half of lower school (grades 1 to 4). The Major Regions with highest rates were the South (57%) and Southeast (56%). Among states, the highest percentages are in the Federal District (65%), São Paulo (63%) and Rio Grande do Sul (61%). Alagoas has the lowest percentage (26%).

17 Average age-school grade difference for children 9 to 15 years of age who are behind in school in *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families

Description

Average difference between the school grade considered appropriate for respective ages (according to INEP), for children 9 to 15 years of age who are behind in school, members of *Bolsa Família* Program (PBF) grantee families, and the actual school grade attended by these children.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Profile

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

(Sum of the differences between the school grade considered appropriate for respective ages, for children 9 to 15 years of age behind in school, members of PBF grantee families, and the actual school grade attended by these children) divided by (Number of children 9 to 15 years of age behind in school who are PBF grantees).

Formula

$$\frac{\sum (X - Y)}{Z}$$

Variables involved

X: School grade considered appropriate for respective ages, for children 9 to 15 years of age behind in school, members of PBF grantee families, expressed in years of study (first grade equals one year, second grade equals two years and so on).

Y: Actual school grade attended by children 9 to 15 years of age behind in school, expressed in years of study (first grade equals one year, second grade equals two years and so on).

Z: Number of children 9 to 15 years of age behind in school who are PBF grantees.

Sources of variables

X: INEP/MEC.

Y and Z: Unified Registry System for Federal Government Social Programs (*CadÚnico*) – SENARC/MDS and PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Limitations

Variability in the data acquired and extreme values (far below or above average) may compromise the ability of this average to reflect reality.

Furthermore, it should be taken into consideration that children born in a given year (consequently having the same potential for age-school grade difference) may start school in different years due to birthdays occurring in different months. This differential influences calculation of the age-school grade difference for children who are in fact not behind, but started school one year after than others of the same age who were born in earlier months of the year. The most refined manner of taking this into consideration would be to incorporate the month of birth into the formula, which was not done in calculation of this indicator. In this case, it was assumed that dates of birth are distributed homogeneously throughout the year, thus canceling out errors.

Lastly, the indicator describes the educational profile of the sample in the moment of registration and does not reflect school progress of individuals at the pace with which it occurs, since the *CadÚnico* database is not systematically updated.

Sample application

TABLE 15

Interpretation

In March 2005, the average national age-school grade difference for PBF grantee children 9 to 15 years of age was 2.3 years. The Northeast and North had the highest average difference, with 2.6 and 2.5 years, respectively. The states with highest average differences were Piauí (2.8 years), followed by Alagoas, Acre, Paraíba, Pará and Sergipe (2.7 years).

**TABLE 15: Average age-school grade difference for children between 9 and 15 years of age, members of *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families
Brazil, Major Regions and States - March, 2005**

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Average age-school grade difference (in years) ⁽¹⁾
Brazil	2.3
North	2.5
Rondônia	2.1
Acre	2.7
Amazonas	2.5
Roraima	2.1
Pará	2.7
Amapá	2.2
Tocantins	2.3
Northeast	2.6
Maranhão	2.6
Piauí	2.8
Ceará	2.4
Rio Grande do Norte	2.5
Paraíba	2.7
Pernambuco	2.5
Alagoas	2.7
Sergipe	2.7
Bahia	2.6
Southeast	2.0
Minas Gerais	2.0
Espírito Santo	1.9
Rio de Janeiro	2.2
São Paulo	1.9
South	1.9
Paraná	1.8
Santa Catarina	1.9
Rio Grande do Sul	2.0
Midwest	2.0
Mato Grosso do Sul	2.0
Mato Grosso	2.0
Goiás	2.1
Distrito Federal ⁽²⁾	2.3

Notes: (1) The age of 7 was considered as an adequate reference for the start of lower school, a minimum two-year difference regarding the adequate age-school grade relation was considered.
(2) Data refers to families receiving their benefit from the Federal Savings Bank (*Caixa Econômica Federal* – CEF), which, in March 2005, accounted for a mere 6.2% of all grantees in the Federal District. The remaining grantees are paid by the Regional Bank of Brasília (*Banco de Brasília* - BRB); that database was not used in this publication.

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

18 Average size of *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families

Description

Average size of *Bolsa Família* Program (PBF) grantee families, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Profile

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Stratification levels available

Rural or urban residence.

Skin color/race: white, *negro* or brown.

Method applied for calculation

(Sum of the number of members in each PBF grantee family) divided by (Number of PBF grantee families).

Formula

$$\frac{\sum X}{Y}$$

Variables involved

X: Number of members in each PBF grantee family.

Y: Number of PBF grantee families.

Sources of variables

X: Unified Registry System for Federal Government Social Programs (*CadÚnico*) – SENARC/MDS and PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Y: PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Limitations

Variability in the data acquired and extreme values (far below or above average) may compromise the ability of this average to reflect reality.

Furthermore, the indicator does not incorporate changes to the composition of the family nucleus at the pace with which they occur, since the *CadÚnico* is not systematically updated.

Sample application

TABLE 16

Interpretation

In March 2005, the average size of PBF grantee families was 4.26 members. Little variation was observed among Major Regions. Among states, Pará had the largest average grantee family size (4.72 members), while São Paulo had the lowest average, with 3.99 members.

TABLE 16: Average size of *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families according to rural/urban residence and skin color/race of legal representative
Brazil, Major Regions and States - March, 2005

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Average size of <i>Bolsa Família</i> Program grantee families											
	Total	Urban	Rural	Rural/urban residence and skin color/race ⁽¹⁾ of legal representative								
				Negro	Negro		Brown	Brown		White	White	
					Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural
Brazil	4.26	4.18	4.50	4.41	4.34	4.62	4.31	4.19	4.53	4.13	4.05	4.33
North	4.54	4.42	5.00	4.59	4.47	5.02	4.56	4.39	5.01	4.34	4.23	4.70
Rondônia	4.20	4.08	4.54	4.27	4.14	4.68	4.19	4.05	4.57	4.16	4.03	4.43
Acre	4.25	4.06	4.97	4.34	4.10	5.16	4.26	4.05	5.00	4.11	3.92	4.88
Amazonas	4.46	4.36	4.95	4.65	4.56	4.97	4.48	4.34	4.95	4.29	4.21	4.75
Roraima	4.29	4.22	5.19	4.34	4.18	5.59	4.32	4.27	5.05	3.97	3.84	5.12
Pará	4.72	4.58	5.17	4.75	4.61	5.23	4.74	4.54	5.17	4.52	4.39	4.94
Amapá	4.67	4.71	5.23	4.68	4.63	4.96	4.78	4.72	5.17	4.61	4.58	4.92
Tocantins	4.38	4.34	4.58	4.46	4.38	4.72	4.39	4.35	4.55	4.19	4.15	4.34
Northeast	4.26	4.17	4.43	4.42	4.33	4.56	4.29	4.18	4.46	4.10	4.01	4.23
Maranhão	4.45	4.36	4.61	4.54	4.45	4.66	4.46	4.35	4.60	4.34	4.24	4.51
Piauí	4.29	4.23	4.44	4.40	4.33	4.50	4.33	4.23	4.45	4.18	4.09	4.27
Ceará	4.30	4.24	4.42	4.57	4.52	4.64	4.34	4.25	4.46	4.14	4.06	4.22
Rio Grande do Norte	4.10	4.00	4.28	4.21	4.11	4.35	4.12	4.00	4.32	3.97	3.89	4.12
Paraíba	4.28	4.15	4.51	4.41	4.26	4.69	4.32	4.17	4.56	4.13	4.00	4.32
Pernambuco	4.07	4.02	4.32	4.24	4.17	4.39	4.15	4.04	4.40	4.00	3.93	4.13
Alagoas	4.30	4.09	4.64	4.27	4.09	4.61	4.34	4.09	4.67	4.11	3.94	4.39
Sergipe	4.21	4.05	4.43	4.23	4.06	4.51	4.19	4.01	4.40	4.06	3.92	4.25
Bahia	4.26	4.23	4.36	4.45	4.40	4.56	4.26	4.20	4.35	4.10	4.05	4.17
Southeast	4.25	4.22	4.45	4.42	4.39	4.64	4.38	4.32	4.65	4.19	4.13	4.38
Minas Gerais	4.43	4.36	4.66	4.60	4.54	4.86	4.45	4.35	4.69	4.29	4.21	4.48
Espírito Santo	4.19	4.20	4.38	4.42	4.36	4.72	4.24	4.21	4.41	4.10	4.06	4.21
Rio de Janeiro	4.07	4.08	4.28	4.24	4.22	4.48	4.11	4.10	4.30	3.97	3.95	4.15
São Paulo	3.99	3.95	4.72	4.13	4.09	4.89	3.92	3.87	4.76	4.00	3.93	4.65
South	4.25	4.22	4.45	4.42	4.39	4.64	4.38	4.32	4.65	4.19	4.13	4.38
Paraná	4.21	4.15	4.52	4.32	4.26	4.65	4.30	4.22	4.65	4.16	4.08	4.44
Santa Catarina	4.53	4.50	4.65	4.73	4.71	4.85	4.76	4.74	4.87	4.47	4.42	4.60
Rio Grande do Sul	4.20	4.20	4.27	4.41	4.39	4.56	4.43	4.41	4.55	4.11	4.10	4.20
Midwest	4.14	4.10	4.47	4.29	4.26	4.53	4.17	4.12	4.48	4.04	3.99	4.29
Mato Grosso do Sul	4.27	4.16	4.93	4.27	4.23	4.63	4.22	4.17	4.75	4.14	4.07	4.60
Mato Grosso	4.25	4.20	4.58	4.36	4.32	4.65	4.25	4.18	4.59	4.21	4.15	4.45
Goiás	4.05	4.03	4.25	4.24	4.23	4.39	4.10	4.08	4.33	3.92	3.90	4.10
Distrito Federal ⁽²⁾	4.25	4.25	4.38	4.52	4.44	6.75	4.24	4.24	4.00	4.18	4.19	3.88

Notes: (1) In the Unified Registry (*CadÚnico*), information regarding race is collected according to the alternatives white, negro, brown, yellow and indigenous. This collection pattern is different from the one used by IBGE, which uses the categories white, black, brown, yellow and indigenous.

(2) Data refers to families receiving their benefit from the Federal Savings Bank (*Caixa Econômica Federal* - CEF), which, in March 2005, accounted for a mere 6.2% of all grantees in the Federal District. The remaining grantees are paid by the Regional Bank of Brasília (*Banco de Brasília* - BRB); that database was not used in this publication.

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

19 Mean average age in *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families

Description

Mean average age in *Bolsa Família* Program (PBF) grantee families, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Profile

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

Sum of ((Sum of ages of members of each PBF grantee family) divided by (Number of members in each PBF grantee family)) divided by Number of PBF grantee families.

Formula

$$\frac{\sum \left(\frac{\sum X}{Y} \right)}{Z}$$

Variables involved

X: Age of members of each PBF grantee family.

Y: Number of members of each PBF grantee family.

Z: Number of PBF grantee families.

Sources of variables

X and Y: Unified Registry System for Federal Government Social Programs (*CadÚnico*) – SENARC/MDS and PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Z: PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Limitations

Variability in the data acquired and extreme values (far below or above average) may compromise the ability of this average to reflect reality.

Furthermore, the indicator does not incorporate changes to the composition of the family nucleus in the pace with which they occur, since the *CadÚnico* is not systematically updated.

Sample application

TABLE 17

Interpretation

The mean average age in *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families, in March 2005, was 23.1 years of age. Little variation was found among Major Regions and states. The exception was the Federal District, with an average of 17.6 years of age.

**TABLE 17: Mean average age of *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families
Brazil, Major Regions and States - March, 2005**

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Mean average age (in years)
Brazil	23.1
North	21.5
Rondônia	20.8
Acre	20.3
Amazonas	20.8
Roraima	21.6
Pará	21.7
Amapá	21.9
Tocantins	23.6
Northeast	23.9
Maranhão	22.6
Piauí	24.1
Ceará	24.2
Rio Grande do Norte	24.7
Paraíba	24.4
Pernambuco	24.0
Alagoas	23.5
Sergipe	22.7
Bahia	23.9
Southeast	22.4
Minas Gerais	23.3
Espírito Santo	22.3
Rio de Janeiro	21.8
São Paulo	21.6
South	23.0
Paraná	22.9
Santa Catarina	22.6
Rio Grande do Sul	23.2
Midwest	21.9
Mato Grosso do Sul	21.5
Mato Grosso	22.3
Goiás	21.8
Distrito Federal ⁽¹⁾	17.6

Note: (1) Data refers to families receiving their benefit from the Federal SavingsBank (*Caixa Econômica Federal* – CEF), which, in March 2005, accounted for a mere 6.2% of all grantees in the Federal District. The remaining grantees are paid by the Regional Bank of Brasília (*Banco de Brasília* - BRB); that database was not used in this publication.

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

20 Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families in households covered by PACS

Description

Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program (PBF) grantee families in households which have health care coverage of the Community Health Care Agent Program (*Programa Agente Comunitário de Saúde* – PACS), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Profile

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

((Number of PBF grantee families living in households covered by PACS) divided by (Number of PBF grantee families)), multiplied by 100.

Formula

$$\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right) \cdot 100$$

Variables involved

X: Number of PBF grantee families according to type of household health care coverage – category: PACS.

Y: Number of PBF grantee families.

Sources of variables

X and Y: Unified Registry System for Federal Government Social Programs (*CadÚnico*) – SENARC/MDS and PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Limitations

The indicator does not incorporate change in PACS coverage over time, since the *CadÚnico* database is not systematically updated.

Sample application

TABLE 18

Interpretation

In March 2005, the percentage of PBF grantee families who claimed to have Community Health Care Agent Program coverage between their households was 48%. Among regional differences, the contrast in coverage of 64% in the North and 24% in the Southeast stands out.

TABLE 18: Bolsa Família Program grantee families according to type of health care coverage for the household
Brazil, Major Regions and States - March, 2005

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Bolsa Família Program grantee families										
	Total	Type of health care coverage for the household									
		PACS ⁽¹⁾		PSF ⁽²⁾		Similar to PSF		Other programs		Not informed	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Brazil	6,688,401	3,192,368	47.7	2,199,580	32.9	80,778	1.2	1,102,532	16.5	113,143	1.7
North	541,786	346,732	64.0	116,149	21.4	4,721	0.9	62,062	11.5	12,122	2.2
Rondônia	55,292	42,188	76.3	6,722	12.2	976	1.8	4,609	8.3	797	1.4
Acre	30,650	11,442	37.3	5,856	19.1	68	0.2	12,913	42.1	371	1.2
Amazonas	107,326	65,562	61.1	31,983	29.8	465	0.4	6,789	6.3	2,527	2.4
Roraima	14,901	2,310	15.5	3,420	23.0	358	2.4	8,572	57.5	241	1.6
Pará	266,224	185,210	69.6	44,126	16.6	2,476	0.9	27,488	10.3	6,924	2.6
Amapá	10,501	8,178	77.9	1,065	10.1	38	0.4	728	6.9	492	4.7
Tocantins	56,892	31,842	56.0	22,977	40.4	340	0.6	963	1.7	770	1.4
Northeast	3,413,530	2,008,553	58.8	1,186,670	34.8	26,207	0.8	129,601	3.8	62,499	1.8
Maranhão	391,787	288,166	73.6	77,580	19.8	4,287	1.1	17,853	4.6	3,901	1.0
Piauí	224,178	107,489	47.9	104,486	46.6	772	0.3	6,306	2.8	5,125	2.3
Ceará	590,225	290,948	49.3	270,568	45.8	4,962	0.8	14,460	2.5	9,287	1.6
R. G. do Norte	194,414	113,904	58.6	69,306	35.6	1,559	0.8	8,355	4.3	1,290	0.7
Paraíba	280,172	120,270	42.9	136,479	48.7	3,633	1.3	16,029	5.7	3,761	1.3
Pernambuco	532,412	281,587	52.9	217,787	40.9	4,341	0.8	8,872	1.7	19,825	3.7
Alagoas	220,504	75,797	34.4	129,274	58.6	2,473	1.1	10,233	4.6	2,727	1.2
Sergipe	117,006	58,255	49.8	55,099	47.1	514	0.4	1,959	1.7	1,179	1.0
Bahia	862,832	672,137	77.9	126,091	14.6	3,666	0.4	45,534	5.3	15,404	1.8
Southeast	1,763,007	428,758	24.3	577,379	32.8	32,072	1.8	698,717	39.6	26,081	1.5
Minas Gerais	770,555	191,885	24.9	369,197	47.9	12,831	1.7	189,821	24.6	6,821	0.9
Espirito Santo	123,427	67,881	55.0	33,253	26.9	295	0.2	17,723	14.4	4,275	3.5
Rio de Janeiro	203,231	53,629	26.4	36,176	17.8	4,781	2.4	103,948	51.1	4,697	2.3
São Paulo	665,794	115,363	17.3	138,753	20.8	14,165	2.1	387,225	58.2	10,288	1.5
South	711,155	301,597	42.4	205,647	28.9	14,809	2.1	179,315	25.2	9,787	1.4
Paraná	313,077	155,378	49.6	102,673	32.8	3,958	1.3	45,675	14.6	5,393	1.7
Santa Catarina	103,209	33,971	32.9	51,199	49.6	1,231	1.2	15,859	15.4	949	0.9
R. G. do Sul	294,869	112,248	38.1	51,775	17.6	9,620	3.3	117,781	39.9	3,445	1.2
Midwest	258,923	106,728	41.2	113,735	43.9	2,969	1.1	32,837	12.7	2,654	1.0
M. G. do Sul	34,915	24,199	69.3	6,754	19.3	484	1.4	3,369	9.7	109	0.3
Mato Grosso	83,314	38,329	46.0	31,282	37.5	815	1.0	11,828	14.2	1,060	1.3
Goiás	138,629	42,353	30.6	75,572	54.5	1,664	1.2	17,555	12.7	1,485	1.1
Distrito Federal ⁽³⁾	2,065	1,847	89.4	127	6.2	6	0.3	85	4.1	0	0.0

Note: (1) PACS: Community Health Care Agent Program (*Programa Agente Comunitário de Saúde*).

(2) PSF: Family Health Program (*Programa de Saúde da Família*).

(3) Data refers to families receiving their benefit from the Federal Savings Bank (*Caixa Econômica Federal* – CEF), which, in March 2005, accounted for a mere 6.2% of all grantees in the Federal District. The remaining grantees are paid by the Regional Bank of Brasília (*Banco de Brasília* – BRB); that database was not used in this publication.

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

21 Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families in households covered by PSF

Description

Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program (PBF) grantee families in households covered by the Family Health Program (*Programa de Saúde da Família* – PSF), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Profile

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

((Number of PBF grantee families in households covered by PSF) divided by (Number of PBF grantee families)) multiplied by 100.

Formula

$$\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right) \cdot 100$$

Variables involved

X: Number of PBF grantee families according to type of household health care coverage – category: PSF.

Y: Number of PBF grantee families.

Sources of variables

X and Y: Unified Registry System for Federal Government Social Programs (*CadÚnico*) – SENARC/MDS and PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Limitations

The indicator does not incorporate change in PSF coverage over time, since the *CadÚnico* database is not systematically updated.

Sample application

TABLE 18

Interpretation

In March 2005, the percentage of PBF grantee families who claimed to reside in households covered by the Family Health Program was 33%. The Midwest had 44% coverage, while the North had less than half of that figure, 21%.

22 Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families in households with appropriate sewage treatment

Description

Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program (PBF) in households with appropriate sewage treatment (public network or septic tank), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Profile

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

((Number of PBF grantee families in households with appropriate sewage treatment) divided by (Number of PBF grantee families)), multiplied by 100.

Formula

$$\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right) \cdot 100$$

Variables involved

X: Number of PBF grantee families according to type of household sewage treatment system – categories: PUBLIC NETWORK and SEPTIC TANK.

Y: Number of PBF grantee families.

Source of variables

X: Unified Registry System for Federal Government Social Programs (*CadÚnico*) – SENARC/MDS and PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Y: PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Limitations

The indicator does not incorporate changes to sanitation service coverage over time, since the *CadÚnico* database is not systematically updated.

Sample application

TABLE 19

Interpretation

In March 2005, 49.1% of PBF grantee family households had appropriate sewage treatment (public network or septic tank). The major region with the highest percentage was the Southeast, with 71% of households with appropriate sewage treatment, while the North had the lowest figure (31.8%).

**TABLE 19: Bolsa Família Program grantee according to type of sewage treatment in their household
Brazil, Major Regions and States - March 2005**

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Bolsa Família Program grantee families														
	Grand Geral	Type of sewage treatment in the household													
		Adequate					Inadequate					Other		Not informed	
		Total Adequate	%	Public server	Septic tank	Total inadequate	%	Rudimentary tank	Ditch	Open-air	n	%	n	%	
		n	n			n	n	n	n		n		n		
Brazil	6,688,401	3,287,086	49.1	2,283,377	1,003,709	3,130,963	46.8	1,720,423	176,972	1,233,568	142,125	2.1	128,227	1.9	
North	541,786	172,108	31.8	53,212	118,896	338,695	62.5	231,591	24,936	82,168	17,134	3.2	13,849	2.6	
Rondônia	55,292	21,190	38.3	2,823	18,367	32,059	58.0	26,467	1,255	4,337	1,243	2.2	800	1.4	
Acre	30,650	8,332	27.2	4,605	3,727	19,893	64.9	10,310	2,409	7,174	2,054	6.7	371	1.2	
Amazonas	107,326	37,133	34.6	19,288	17,845	64,590	60.2	44,647	5,043	14,900	3,076	2.9	2,527	2.4	
Roraima	14,901	9,487	63.7	1,708	7,779	4,331	29.1	3,431	110	790	840	5.6	243	1.6	
Pará	266,224	71,028	26.7	17,139	53,889	178,658	67.1	124,133	13,672	40,853	7,895	3.0	8,643	3.2	
Amapá	10,501	2,680	25.5	750	1,930	6,995	66.6	4,478	198	2,319	333	3.2	493	4.7	
Tocantins	56,892	22,258	39.1	6,899	15,359	32,169	56.5	18,125	2,249	11,795	1,693	3.0	772	1.4	
Northeast	3,413,530	1,326,184	38.9	791,007	535,177	1,939,797	56.8	895,304	82,011	962,482	77,364	2.3	70,185	2.1	
Maranhão	391,787	97,411	24.9	33,545	63,866	282,807	72.2	136,184	32,208	114,415	6,901	1.8	4,668	1.2	
Piauí	224,178	72,460	32.3	16,808	55,652	143,548	64.0	28,371	3,086	112,091	3,014	1.3	5,156	2.3	
Ceará	590,225	208,542	35.3	104,520	104,022	354,039	60.0	159,509	8,718	185,812	15,897	2.7	11,747	2.0	
Rio Grande do Norte	194,414	88,322	45.4	38,416	49,906	101,250	52.1	74,054	1,837	25,359	3,542	1.8	1,300	0.7	
Paraíba	280,172	122,077	43.6	74,504	47,573	148,991	53.2	67,312	4,383	77,296	5,292	1.9	3,812	1.4	
Pernambuco	532,412	266,165	50.0	202,571	63,594	231,080	43.4	117,929	9,139	104,012	11,146	2.1	24,021	4.5	
Alagoas	220,504	80,511	36.5	40,138	40,373	131,491	59.6	73,177	4,126	54,188	5,772	2.6	2,730	1.2	
Sergipe	117,006	55,332	47.3	31,791	23,541	57,106	48.8	35,488	1,605	20,013	3,380	2.9	1,188	1.0	
Bahia	862,832	335,364	38.9	248,714	86,650	489,485	56.7	203,280	16,909	269,296	22,420	2.6	15,563	1.8	
Southeast	1,763,007	1,251,434	71.0	1,137,989	113,445	451,157	25.6	273,756	44,003	133,398	29,524	1.7	30,892	1.8	
Minas Gerais	770,555	505,343	65.6	450,307	55,036	241,448	31.3	150,689	13,198	77,561	16,287	2.1	7,477	1.0	
Espírito Santo	123,427	77,403	62.7	67,404	9,999	39,370	31.9	27,639	4,549	7,182	1,557	1.3	5,097	4.1	
Rio de Janeiro	203,231	135,559	66.7	126,353	9,206	56,624	27.9	28,690	17,810	10,124	3,845	1.9	7,203	3.5	
São Paulo	665,794	533,129	80.1	493,925	39,204	113,715	17.1	66,738	8,446	38,531	7,835	1.2	11,115	1.7	
South	711,155	409,492	57.6	249,541	159,951	276,742	38.9	209,905	23,160	43,677	14,655	2.1	10,266	1.4	
Paraná	313,077	172,168	55.0	90,516	81,652	129,597	41.4	110,495	6,373	12,729	5,905	1.9	5,407	1.7	
Santa Catarina	103,209	56,055	54.3	30,813	25,242	43,855	42.5	31,390	4,544	7,921	1,975	1.9	1,324	1.3	
Rio Grande do Sul	294,869	181,269	61.5	128,212	53,057	103,290	35.0	68,020	12,243	23,027	6,775	2.3	3,535	1.2	
Midwest	258,923	127,868	49.4	51,628	76,240	124,572	48.1	109,867	2,862	11,843	3,448	1.3	3,035	1.2	
Mato Grosso do Sul	34,915	20,918	59.9	4,871	16,047	13,263	38.0	11,850	554	859	622	1.8	112	0.3	
Mato Grosso	83,314	39,234	47.1	14,963	24,271	41,143	49.4	33,521	1,241	6,381	1,518	1.8	1,419	1.7	
Goiás	138,629	65,785	47.5	29,981	35,804	70,035	50.5	64,384	1,065	4,586	1,305	0.9	1,504	1.1	
Distrito Federal ⁽¹⁾	2,065	1,931	93.5	1,813	118	131	6.3	112	2	17	3	0.1	0	0.0	

NOTE: (1) Data refers to families receiving their benefit from the Federal Savings Bank (*Caixa Econômica Federal* – CEF), which, in March 2005, accounted for a mere 6,2% of all grantees in the Federal District. The remaining grantees are paid by the Regional Bank of Brasília (*Banco de Brasília* – BRB); that database was not used in this publication.

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

23 Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families in households with inappropriate sewage treatment

Description

Percentage of *Bolsa Família* Program (PBF) grantee families in households with inappropriate sewage treatment (rudimentary tank, ditch or open-air), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Profile

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

((Number of PBF grantee families in households with inappropriate sewage treatment) divided by (Number of PBF grantee families)), multiplied by 100.

Formula

$$\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right) \cdot 100$$

Variables involved

X: Number of PBF grantee families, according to type of household sewage treatment – categories: RUDIMENTARY TANK, DITCH and OPEN AIR.

Y: Number of PBF grantee families.

Sources of variables

X: Unified Registry System for Federal Government Social Programs (*CadÚnico*) – SENARC/MDS and PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Y: PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Limitations

The indicator does not incorporate changes to sanitation service coverage over time, since the *CadÚnico* database is not systematically updated.

Sample application

TABLE 19

Interpretation

In March 2005, 46.8% of PBF grantee family households had inappropriate sewage treatment (rudimentary tank, ditch or open air). The major region with highest percentage was the North, with 62.5% of its households having inappropriate sewage treatment, while the Southeast had the lowest percentage (25.6%).

24 Dependency ratio of *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families

Description

Ratio of the sum of young (0 to 14 years of age) and elderly (65 years of age or above) *Bolsa Família* Program (PBF) grantees to the total number of grantees between 15 and 64 years of age, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Profile

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

((Number of young (0 to 14 years of age) PBF grantee family members) added to (Number of elderly (65 years of age or above) PBF grantee family members)) divided by (Number of PBF grantee family members between 15 and 64 years of age)), multiplied by 100.

Formula

$$\left(\frac{X + Y}{Z} \right) \cdot 100$$

Variables involved

X: Number of young (0 to 14 years of age) PBF grantee family members.

Y: Number of elderly (65 years of age or above) PBF grantee family members.

Z: Number of PBF grantee family members between 15 and 64 years of age.

Sources of variables

X, Y and Z: Unified Registry System for Federal Government Social Programs (*CadÚnico*) – SENARC/MDS and PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Limitations

This indicator has a limited ability to detect short-term change, since it depends on the population's age structure. Considering the possibility of participation by young and elderly people in the work force, the indicator may not accurately express the ratio of economic dependence. Furthermore, the indicator does not necessarily incorporate changes in the composition of the family nucleus at the pace with which they occur, since the *CadÚnico* data base is not systematically updated.

Sample application

TABLE 20

Interpretation

In March 2005, the ratio of the sum of the number of young (0 to 14 years of age) and elderly (65 years of age or above) PBF grantee family members to the total number of grantees between 15 and 64 years of age was 74.4%. This value indicates that, among Program grantees, for every 100 individuals in active age (15 to 64 years of age), there were approximately 74 individuals in “demographically dependent” age groups (up to 14 and above 65 years of age).

The Midwest (86.8%) and North (86.7%) had the highest ratios of total dependence, while the Northeast (66.0%) had the lowest ratio of dependence.

The Federal District and the states of Acre, Amazonas and Rio de Janeiro had, respectively, values of 109.1%, 97.3%, 96.4% and 95.9%, while Rio Grande do Norte (59.3%), Paraíba (61.5%) and Piauí (62.5%) had the lowest values of total dependence ratio among states.

TABLE 20: Dependency Ratios in Bolsa Familia Program grantee families (%)
Brazil, Major Regions and States - March, 2005

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Dependency Ratio (%) ⁽¹⁾		
	Total	Youth	Old-age
Brazil	74,35	72,05	2,31
North	86,67	84,12	2,55
Rondônia	90,68	89,06	1,61
Acre	97,35	95,38	1,97
Amazonas	96,43	93,55	2,87
Roraima	87,66	85,60	2,06
Pará	83,47	81,05	2,41
Amapá	84,19	81,67	2,52
Tocantins	77,36	73,49	3,88
Northeast	66,00	63,65	2,35
Maranhão	75,89	73,14	2,75
Piauí	62,46	60,42	2,04
Ceará	64,71	62,48	2,23
Rio Grande do Norte	59,33	56,99	2,34
Paraíba	61,47	59,28	2,19
Pernambuco	65,89	63,41	2,48
Alagoas	71,56	69,08	2,48
Sergipe	72,35	70,46	1,89
Bahia	64,27	61,93	2,35
Southeast	83,25	81,10	2,15
Minas Gerais	75,04	72,75	2,29
Espirito Santo	79,54	77,53	2,01
Rio de Janeiro	95,86	93,45	2,41
São Paulo	91,58	89,69	1,90
South	82,20	79,96	2,24
Paraná	81,14	78,73	2,41
Santa Catarina	86,23	84,20	2,03
Rio Grande do Sul	81,85	79,71	2,14
Midwest	86,84	84,45	2,40
Mato Grosso do Sul	93,43	90,70	2,72
Mato Grosso	84,63	82,13	2,50
Goiás	86,26	84,00	2,26
Distrito Federal ⁽²⁾	109,08	107,97	1,11

Notes: (1) The youth dependency ratio represents the relation between the population between 0 and 14 years of age and the population between 15 and 64 years of age. The old-age dependency ratio expresses the relation between those aged 65 and over and the population between 15 and 64 years of age. The total dependency ratio expresses the relation between the sum of populations between 0 and 14 and 15 and 64 years of age and the population between 15 and 64 years of age.

(2) Data refers to families receiving their benefit from the Federal Savings Bank (*Caixa Econômica Federal* – CEF), which, in March 2005, accounted for a mere 6.2% of all grantees in the Federal District. The remaining grantees are paid by the Regional Bank of Brasília (*Banco de Brasília* - BRB); that database was not used in this publication.

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

25 Youth dependency ratio of *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families

Description

Ratio of the number of young (0 to 14 years of age) *Bolsa Família* Program (PBF) grantees to the number of grantees between 15 and 64 years of age, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Profile

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

((Number of young (0 to 14 years of age) members of PBF grantee families) divided by (Number of members of PBF grantee families between 15 and 64 years of age)), multiplied by 100.

Formula

$$\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right) \cdot 100$$

Variables involved

X: Number of young (0 to 14 years of age) members of PBF grantee families.

Z: Number of members of PBF grantee families between 15 and 64 years of age.

Sources of variables

X and Z: Unified Registry System for Federal Government Social Programs (*CadÚnico*) – SENARC/MDS and PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Limitations

This indicator has a limited ability to detect short-term change, since it depends on the population's age structure. Considering the possibility of participation by young and elderly people in the work force, the indicator may not accurately express the ratio of economic dependence. Furthermore, the indicator does not necessarily incorporate changes to the composition of the family nucleus in the pace with which they occur, since the *CadÚnico* data base is not systematically updated.

Sample application

TABLE 20

Interpretation

In March 2005, the ratio of young (0 to 14 years of age) *Bolsa Família* Program grantees to the total number of grantees between 15 and 64 years of age was 72.1%. The highest ratios were found in the Midwest (84.5%) and North (84.1%), while the Northeast (63.6%) had the lowest ratio of dependence.

The advantage of calculating this ratio, in addition to the ratio that contemplates young and elderly people together, is that it measures dependency of future generations. Furthermore, efforts can be concentrated in the types of services needed by children, such as education.

26 Old-age dependency ratio of *Bolsa Família* Program grantee families

Description

Ratio of the number of elderly (65 years of age or above) *Bolsa Família* Program (PBF) grantees to the total number of grantees between 15 and 64 years of age, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Profile

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

((Number of elderly (65 years of age or above) PBF grantee family members) divided by (Number of PBF grantee family members between 15 and 64 years of age)), multiplied by 100.

Formula

$$\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right) \cdot 100$$

Variables involved

X: Number of elderly (65 years of age or above) PBF grantee family members.

Z: Number of PBF grantee family members between 15 and 64 years of age.

Sources of variables

X and Z: Unified Registry System for Federal Government Social Programs (*CadÚnico*) – SENARC/MDS and PBF/CEF grantee Payroll.

Limitations

This indicator has a limited ability to detect short term variations, since it depends on changes to the population's age structure. Considering the possibility of participation by young and elderly people in the work force, the indicator may not accurately express the ratio of economic dependence. Furthermore, the indicator does not necessarily incorporate changes to the composition of the family nucleus in the pace with which they occur, since the *CadÚnico* data base is not systematically updated.

Sample application

TABLE 20

Interpretation

In March 2005, the ratio of the number of elderly (65 years of age or above) PBF grantees to the total number of grantees between 15 and 64 years of age was 2.3%. There was homogeneity among Major Regions of the country.

The advantage of calculating this ratio, in addition to the ratio that contemplates young and elderly people together, is that it measures dependence of past generations. Furthermore, efforts can be concentrated in the types of services needed by the elderly, such as specific health care services.

∴ Integral Family Care Program

27 Number of Integral Family Care Program grantee families

Description

Number of Integral Family Care Program (*Programa de Atenção Integral à Família – PAIF*) grantee families, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Monthly

Classification

Process

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

Number of PAIF grantee families.

Formula

X

Variable involved

X: Number of PAIF grantee families.

Source of variables

X: Physical and Financial Database of SNAS/MDS Programs/Services.

Limitations

—

Sample application

TABLE 21

Interpretation

In March 2005, in all of Brazil, PAIF attended 440,307 grantee families. The Federal District had the smallest number of PAIF grantee families with 2,590, in contrast with Minas Gerais, which had 65,883 grantee families.

**TABLE 21: Number of Integral Family Care Program
(PAIF) grantee families
Brazil, Major Regions and States – March 2005**

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Grantees
Brazil	440,307
North	45,725
Acre	6,600
Amapá	16,230
Amazonas	3,300
Pará	4,300
Rondônia	7,000
Roraima	4,865
Tocantins	3,430
Northeast	166,439
Alagoas	6,600
Bahia	18,860
Ceará	20,036
Maranhão	11,965
Paraíba	34,577
Pernambuco	18,602
Piauí	11,000
Rio Grande do Norte	30,809
Sergipe	13,990
Southeast	141,339
Espírito Santo	12,104
Minas Gerais	65,883
Rio de Janeiro	31,210
São Paulo	32,142
South	33,305
Paraná	13,830
Rio Grande do Sul	14,435
Santa Catarina	5,040
Midwest	53,499
Distrito Federal	2,590
Goiás	18,285
Mato Grosso	19,375
Mato Grosso do Sul	13,249

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

28 Financial resources (R\$) transferred by the Integral Family Care Program

Description

Financial resources (R\$) transferred by the Integral Family Care Program (*Programa de Atenção Integral à Família – PAIF*), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Monthly

Classification

Structure

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

Amount (R\$) transferred by the Integral Family Care Program (*Programa de Atenção Integral à Família – PAIF*).

Formula

X

Variable involved

X: Amount (R\$) transferred by the Integral Family Care Program (*Programa de Atenção Integral à Família – PAIF*).

Source of variable

X: Physical and Financial Database of SNAS/MDS Programs/Services.

Limitations

Sample application

TABLE 22

Interpretation

In March 2005, over R\$5 million were transferred to the Integral Family Attention Program, of which more than two thirds were destined to the Northeast (R\$ 1,977,000.00) and the Southeast (R\$1,667,000.00). Among states, Minas Gerais and São Paulo had the largest volume of financial resources (R\$675 thousand and R\$480 thousand, respectively). The Federal District and the state of Tocantins (both with R\$45 thousand) and Roraima (R\$33 thousand) had the lowest amounts.

TABLE 22: Financial resources (R\$) transferred by the Integral Family Care Program (PAIF)

Brazil, Major Regions and States - March 2005

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Financial resources (R\$) transferred
Brazil	5,415,000.00
North	555,000.00
Rondônia	105,000.00
Acre	69,000.00
Amazonas	183,000.00
Roraima	33,000.00
Pará	66,000.00
Amapá	54,000.00
Tocantins	45,000.00
Northeast	1,977,000.00
Maranhão	189,000.00
Piauí	81,000.00
Ceará	252,000.00
Rio Grande do Norte	285,000.00
Paraíba	318,000.00
Pernambuco	267,000.00
Alagoas	99,000.00
Sergipe	210,000.00
Bahia	276,000.00
Southeast	1,677,000.00
Minas Gerais	675,000.00
Espírito Santo	96,000.00
Rio de Janeiro	426,000.00
São Paulo	480,000.00
South	537,000.00
Paraná	225,000.00
Santa Catarina	66,000.00
Rio Grande do Sul	246,000.00
Midwest	669,000.00
Mato Grosso do Sul	246,000.00
Mato Grosso	138,000.00
Goiás	240,000.00
Distrito Federal	45,000.00

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

29 Number of Social Assistance Reference Centers

Description

Number of Social Assistance Reference Centers (*Centros de Referência de Assistência Social – CRAS*) implemented, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Process

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

Number of CRAS implemented.

Formula

X

Variable involved

X: Number of CRAS implemented.

Source of variables

X: Physical and Financial Database of SNAS/MDS Programs/Services.

Limitations

—

Sample application

TABLE 23

Interpretation

Up to 2005, approximately 2,000 Social Assistance Reference Centers had been implemented in all of Brazil. The number of units implemented varies greatly among Major Regions, with the highest number of units in the Northeast.

**TABLE 23: Social Assistance Reference Centers (CRAS) –
Number of units implemented
Brazil, Major Regions and States - 2005 ⁽¹⁾**

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Number of units implemented
Brazil	1.968
North	180
Acre	17
Amapá	44
Amazonas	10
Pará	67
Rondônia	25
Roraima	7
Tocantins	10
Northeast	852
Alagoas	48
Bahia	186
Ceará	118
Maranhão	125
Paraíba	105
Pernambuco	102
Piauí	52
Rio Grande do Norte	70
Sergipe	46
Southeast	599
Espírito Santo	29
Minas Gerais	206
Rio de Janeiro	178
São Paulo	186
South	179
Paraná	82
Rio Grande do Sul	70
Santa Catarina	27
Midwest	158
Distrito Federal	10
Goiás	63
Mato Grosso	54
Mato Grosso do Sul	41

Note: (1) Units implemented up to December 2005.

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

∴ Continuous Cash Benefit

30 Number of Continuous Cash Benefit (BPC) grantees

Description

Number of Continuous Cash Benefit (*Benefício de Prestação Continuada* – BPC) grantees in the categories “Elderly” (BPC “Elderly”: elderly people 65 years of age or above whose monthly *per capita* family income is under $\frac{1}{4}$ the minimum monthly wage) and “Disabled Persons” (BPC “DP”: people with a disability not capable of living and working independently, whose monthly *per capita* family income is under $\frac{1}{4}$ the minimum monthly wage), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Monthly

Classification

Process

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

Number BPC “Elderly” grantees added to Number of BPC “DP” grantees.

Formula

$X + Y$

Variables involved

X: Number of BPC “Elderly” grantees.

Y: Number of BPC “DP” grantees.

Source of variables

X and Y: FNS/DATASUS and DATAPREV *Síntese* – Integrated System for Treatment of Statistical Series.

Limitations

—

Sample application

TABLE 24

Interpretation

In March 2005, over two million individuals were BPC grantees. Of these, 1,145,781 fell into the category of “Disabled Persons” and approximately 963 thousand into the “Elderly” category. Most were concentrated in the Northeast and Southeast.

**TABLE 24: Continuous Cash Benefit (BPC)
grantees, total and according to Program category
Brazil, Major Regions and States - March 2005**

Brazil, Major Regions and States	BPC grantees	BPC grantees "Elderly"	BPC grantees "Disabled Persons"
Brazil	2,109,081	963,300	1,145,781
North	206,100	84,568	121,532
Rondônia	19,638	9,270	10,368
Acre	10,278	2,465	7,813
Amazonas	47,944	17,692	30,252
Roraima	3,649	1,410	2,239
Pará	93,613	38,242	55,371
Amapá	9,607	5,515	4,092
Tocantins	21,371	9,974	11,397
Northeast	767,615	302,205	465,410
Maranhão	97,399	44,580	52,819
Piauí	28,701	6,521	22,180
Ceará	111,777	38,655	73,122
Rio Grande do Norte	35,037	7,706	27,331
Paraíba	54,159	17,080	37,079
Pernambuco	156,499	60,317	96,182
Alagoas	42,170	17,881	24,289
Sergipe	24,694	8,103	16,591
Bahia	217,179	101,362	115,817
Southeast	728,143	379,573	348,570
Minas Gerais	236,212	98,840	137,372
Espírito Santo	32,138	13,741	18,397
Rio de Janeiro	115,235	73,813	41,422
São Paulo	344,558	193,179	151,379
South	214,857	97,562	117,295
Paraná	101,995	48,458	53,537
Santa Catarina	26,916	10,504	16,412
Rio Grande do Sul	85,946	38,600	47,346
Midwest	192,366	99,392	92,974
Mato Grosso do Sul	40,182	24,885	15,297
Mato Grosso	52,077	25,983	26,094
Goiás	75,669	37,429	38,240
Distrito Federal	24,438	11,095	13,343

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

31 Percentage of BPC “Elderly” grantees

Description

Percentage of Continuous Cash Benefit (*Benefício de Prestação Continuada* - BPC) grantees in the “Elderly” category (BPC “Elderly”: people 65 years of age or above with monthly *per capita* family income under ¼ the minimum monthly wage), compared to the total number of Program grantees, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Monthly

Classification

Process

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

((Number of BPC “Elderly” grantees) divided by (Number of BPC grantees)), multiplied by 100.

Formula

$$\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right) \cdot 100$$

Variables involved

X: Number of BPC “Elderly” grantees.

Y: Number of BPC grantees.

Source of variables

X and Y: FNS/DATASUS and DATAPREV *Síntese* – Integrated System for Treatment of Statistical Series.

Limitations

Sample application

TABLE 25

Interpretation

Of all BPC grantees, in March 2005, 45.7% were in the “Elderly” category. The Midwest and Southeast had the highest concentration of grantees in this category, with approximately 52% each. The Northeast and North, on the other hand, had the lowest proportion of grantees in the “Elderly” category, 39.4% and 41.0%, respectively.

**TABLE 25: Percentage of Continuous Cash Benefit (BPC) grantees in the “Elderly” category
Brazil, Major Regions and States - March 2005**

Brazil, Major Regions and States	%
Brazil	45.7
North	41.0
Rondônia	47.2
Acre	24.0
Amazonas	36.9
Roraima	38.6
Pará	40.9
Amapá	57.4
Tocantins	46.7
Northeast	39.4
Maranhão	45.8
Piauí	22.7
Ceará	34.6
Rio Grande do Norte	22.0
Paraíba	31.5
Pernambuco	38.5
Alagoas	42.4
Sergipe	32.8
Bahia	46.7
Southeast	52.1
Minas Gerais	41.8
Espírito Santo	42.8
Rio de Janeiro	64.1
São Paulo	56.1
South	45.4
Paraná	47.5
Santa Catarina	39.0
Rio Grande do Sul	44.9
Midwest	51.7
Mato Grosso do Sul	61.9
Mato Grosso	49.9
Goiás	49.5
Distrito Federal	45.4

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

32 Percentage of BPC “Disable Persons” grantees

Description

Percentage of Continuous Cash Benefit (*Benefício de Prestação Continuada* – BPC) grantees in the “Disabled Persons” category (BPC “DP”: people incapable of living and working independently, with monthly *per capita* family income under $\frac{1}{4}$ the minimum monthly wage), compared to the total number of Program grantees, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Monthly

Classification

Process

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

((Number of BPC “DP” grantees), divided by (Number of BPC grantees)), multiplied by 100.

Formula

$$\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right) \cdot 100$$

Variables involved

X: Number of BPC “DP” grantees.

Y: Number of BPC grantees.

Source of variables

X and Y: FNS/DATASUS and DATAPREV *Síntese* – Integrated System for Treatment of Statistical Series.

Limitations

Sample application

TABLE 26

Interpretation

54.3% of BPC grantees were identified in the “Disabled Persons” category, in March 2005. The Northeast and Southeast had the largest (60.6%) and lowest (47.9%) proportion of grantees in this category, respectively.

**TABLE 26: Percentage of Continuous Cash Benefit (BPC) grantees in the “Disabled Persons” category
Brazil, Major Regions and States - March 2005**

Brazil, Major Regions and States	%
Brazil	54.3
North	59.0
Rondônia	52.8
Acre	76.0
Amazonas	63.1
Roraima	61.4
Pará	59.1
Amapá	42.6
Tocantins	53.3
Northeast	60.6
Maranhão	54.2
Piauí	77.3
Ceará	65.4
Rio Grande do Norte	78.0
Paraíba	68.5
Pernambuco	61.5
Alagoas	57.6
Sergipe	67.2
Bahia	53.3
Southeast	47.9
Minas Gerais	58.2
Espírito Santo	57.2
Rio de Janeiro	35.9
São Paulo	43.9
South	54.6
Paraná	52.5
Santa Catarina	61.0
Rio Grande do Sul	55.1
Midwest	48.3
Mato Grosso do Sul	38.1
Mato Grosso	50.1
Goiás	50.5
Distrito Federal	54.6

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

33 Financial resources (R\$) transferred by BPC

Description

Total financial resources (R\$) transferred by BPC (monthly transfers in the amount of one minimum monthly wage for people with disabilities, not capable of living and working independently, and elderly people 65 years of age or above, whose monthly *per capita* family income is under $\frac{1}{4}$ the minimum monthly wage), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Monthly

Classification

Structure

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

Total financial resources (R\$) transferred by BPC “Elderly” added to Total financial resources (R\$) transferred by BPC “DP”.

Formula

$X + Y$

Variables involved

X: Total financial resources (R\$) transferred by BPC “Elderly”.

Y: Total financial resources (R\$) transferred by BPC “DP”.

Source of variables

X and Y: FNS/DATASUS and DATAPREV Síntese – Integrated System for Treatment of Statistical Series.

Limitations

Sample application

TABLE 27

Interpretation

Regarding benefits transferred to BPC in March 2005, the total amount was in excess of R\$551 million. Transfers were highest in the Northeast and Southeast, surpassing R\$190 million for each.

The states of São Paulo, Minas Gerais and Bahia had the highest volume of transfers, while Acre, Amapá and Roraima received lower values.

**TABLE 27: Cash transferred (R\$) by the Continuous Cash Benefit (BPC)
total and according to Program category
Brazil, Major Regions and States - March 2005**

Brazil, Major Regions and States	BPC cash transferred (R\$)	BPC cash transferred (R\$) "Elderly"	BPC cash transferred (R\$) "Disabled Persons"
Brazil	551,232,310.38	251,443,817.27	299,788,493.11
North	53,938,887.11	22,098,184.29	31,840,702.82
Rondônia	5,129,415.39	2,420,596.89	2,708,818.50
Acre	2,678,589.83	642,770.83	2,035,819.00
Amazonas	12,570,377.47	4,631,717.18	7,938,660.29
Roraima	955,306.36	369,274.12	586,032.24
Pará	24,519,805.93	9,992,858.55	14,526,947.38
Amapá	2,507,946.52	1,439,364.61	1,068,581.91
Tocantins	5,577,445.61	2,601,602.11	2,975,843.50
Nordeste	200,498,996.43	78,825,966.54	121,673,029.89
Maranhão	25,486,351.13	11,640,231.11	13,846,120.02
Piauí	7,500,338.14	1,698,143.69	5,802,194.45
Ceará	29,157,600.32	10,083,862.13	19,073,738.19
Rio Grande do Norte	9,130,417.24	2,008,030.40	7,122,386.84
Paraíba	14,103,315.86	4,437,510.04	9,665,805.82
Pernambuco	40,932,308.81	15,738,878.64	25,193,430.17
Alagoas	11,012,390.55	4,662,118.50	6,350,272.05
Sergipe	6,442,314.80	2,112,525.65	4,329,789.15
Bahia	56,733,959.58	26,444,666.38	30,289,293.20
Southeast	190,312,940.27	99,120,379.39	91,192,560.88
Minas Gerais	61,713,959.76	25,791,182.90	35,922,776.86
Espírito Santo	8,402,987.83	3,585,078.18	4,817,909.65
Rio de Janeiro	30,101,497.07	19,273,965.76	10,827,531.31
São Paulo	90,094,495.61	50,470,152.55	39,624,343.06
South	56,214,344.22	25,468,629.24	30,745,714.98
Paraná	26,716,180.02	12,653,561.63	14,062,618.39
Santa Catarina	7,039,827.33	2,742,737.61	4,297,089.72
Rio Grande do Sul	22,458,336.87	10,072,330.00	12,386,006.87
Midwest	50,267,142.35	25,930,657.81	24,336,484.54
Mato Grosso do Sul	10,483,648.50	6,490,321.58	3,993,326.92
Mato Grosso	13,615,160.60	6,781,567.63	6,833,592.97
Goiás	19,777,954.73	9,763,351.25	10,014,603.48
Distrito Federal	6,390,378.52	2,895,417.35	3,494,961.17

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

34 Financial resources (R\$) transferred by BPC “Elderly”

Description

Total financial resources (R\$) transferred in the “Elderly” category of the BPC (monthly transfers in the amount of one minimum monthly wage for people 65 years of age or above with monthly *per capita* family income under $\frac{1}{4}$ the minimum monthly wage), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Monthly

Classification

Structure

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

Total financial resources (R\$) transferred by BPC “Elderly”.

Formula

X

Variable involved

X: Total financial resources (R\$) transferred by BPC “Elderly”.

Source of variable

X: FNS/DATASUS and DATAPREV *Síntese* – Integrated System for Treatment of Statistical Series.

Limitations

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Sample application

TABLE 27

Interpretation

In March 2005, over R\$251 million were transferred to BPC “Elderly” grantees. The Southeast and Northeast together accounted for 71% of the transfers.

35 Financial resources (R\$) transferred by BPC “DP”

Description

Total financial resources (R\$) transferred in the “disabled persons” (DP) category of the BPC (monthly transfers in the amount of one minimum monthly wage for people with disability, incapable of living and working independently, with monthly *per capita* family income under $\frac{1}{4}$ the minimum monthly wage), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Monthly

Classification

Structure

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

Total financial resources (R\$) transferred by BPC “DP”.

Formula

X

Variable involved

X: Total financial resources (R\$) transferred by BPC “DP”.

Source of variable

X: FNS/DATASUS and DATAPREV *Síntese* – Integrated System for Treatment of Statistical Series.

Limitations

—

Sample application

TABLE 27

Interpretation

Over R\$299 million in financial resources were destined to BPC “DP” grantees. The Major Regions with highest amounts of transfers were the Northeast (over R\$121 million) and the Southeast (over R\$91 million). The states of São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Bahia, Pernambuco and Ceará received, altogether, half of the total amount transferred by this category.

36 Ratio of financial resources (R\$) transferred by BPC and FPM

Description

Ratio of financial resources (R\$) transferred by the Continuous Cash Benefit (*Benefício de Prestação Continuada* – BPC) to those transferred by the Municipality Participation Fund (*Fundo de Participação dos Municípios* – FPM), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Monthly

Classification

Profile

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

((Total financial resources (R\$) transferred by BPC “Elderly”) added to (Total financial resources (R\$) transferred by BPC “DP”) divided by (Amount (R\$) transferred by FPM)), multiplied by 100.

Formula

$$\left(\frac{X + Y}{Z}\right) \cdot 100$$

Variables involved

X: Total financial benefits (R\$) transferred by BPC “Elderly”.

Y: Total financial benefits (R\$) transferred by BPC “DP”.

Z: Amount (R\$) transferred by FPM.

Sources of variables

X and Y: FNS/DATASUS and DATAPREV *Síntese* – Integrated System for Treatment of Statistical Series.

Z: National Treasury.

Limitations

—

Sample application

TABLE 28

Interpretation

The ratio of financial benefits transferred by BPC to those transferred by the FPM was 27.6% for Brazil. The Midwest (36%) had the highest ratio, followed by the North and Southeast (both with 30%), the Northeast (28.4%) and South (16.2%). The states of Rio de Janeiro (51%), Amazonas (45.8%) and Pernambuco (40.5%) had higher ratios, in contrast with Roraima (9.8%) and Santa Catarina (9.1%), where the lowest ratio was found.

**TABLE 28: Ratio between financial resources transferred (R\$) by the Continuous Cash Benefit (*Benefício de Prestação Continuada - BPC*) and the Municipal Participation Fund (*Fundo de Participação dos Municípios - FPM*) ⁽¹⁾
Brazil, Major Regions and States - March 2005**

Brazil, Major Regions and States	BPC and FPM ratio, by 100
Brazil	27.6
North	30.5
Rondônia	28.2
Acre	24.0
Amazonas	45.8
Roraima	9.8
Pará	33.7
Amapá	35.7
Tocantins	18.2
Northeast	28.4
Maranhão	31.4
Piauí	15.1
Ceará	27.9
Rio Grande do Norte	18.4
Paraíba	21.8
Pernambuco	40.5
Alagoas	23.1
Sergipe	22.1
Bahia	31.8
Southeast	30.4
Minas Gerais	23.5
Espírito Santo	23.5
Rio de Janeiro	51.0
São Paulo	33.6
South	16.2
Paraná	19.8
Santa Catarina	9.1
Rio Grande do Sul	16.7
Midwest	36.0
Mato Grosso do Sul	35.5
Mato Grosso	36.3
Goiás	27.2
Distrito Federal ⁽²⁾	–

Notes (1) The Municipal Participation Fund (*Fundo de Participação dos Municípios*) is a Constitutional cash transfer (Federal Constitution, Art. 159, I, b), made up of 22.5% of income generated by the IRS and the Tax on Industrialized Products (*Imposto sobre Produtos Industrializados - IPI*). Funds are distributed to municipalities according to the respective number of inhabitants.

(2) The Federal District (*Distrito Federal*) does not receive funds from the FPM, but rather from the State and Federal District Participation Fund (*Fundo de Participação dos Estados e Distrito Federal - FPE*).

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

∴ Youth Agent Project – Grants and socio-educational activities for young people in situations of social vulnerability

37 Percentage of municipalities covered by the Youth Agent Project – Grants and socio-educational activities for young people in situations of social vulnerability

Description

Percentage of Brazilian municipalities covered by the Youth Agent Project – Grants and socio-educational activities for minors between 15 and 17 years of age living in social vulnerability conditions (primarily those not in school, participating in the present or past in other social programs, exposed to personal and social risk, former or current participants in protective or socio-educational measures of programs dealing with commercial sexual exploitation of minors), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Process

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, UF, Mesoregions e Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

((Number of municipalities covered by the Youth Agent Program – Grants and socio-educational activities for young people in situations of social vulnerability) divided by (number of Brazilian municipalities)) multiplied by 100.

Formula

$$\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right) \cdot 100$$

Variables involved

X: Number of municipalities covered by the Youth Agent Project – Grants and socio-educational activities for young people in situations of social vulnerability.

Y: Number of Brazilian municipalities.

Sources of variables

X: SAGI/MDS.

Y: IBGE.

Limitations

—

Sample application

TABLE 29

Interpretation

In March 2005, 19.4% of all Brazilian municipalities were covered by the Youth Agent Project. Significant variation was observed in percentages recorded among Major Regions. The Southeast had coverage of 28.8% of its municipalities, while the South had 6.5%.

In the states of Amapá, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Mato Grosso do Sul and Roraima higher municipal coverage was observed, with 50%, 47.8%, 43.7%, 42.9% and 40%, respectively. Rio Grande do Sul, Bahia and Santa Catarina had under 5% of their municipalities covered.

**TABLE 29: Percentage of municipalities covered by the Youth Agent Project - Grants and socio-educational activities for young people in situations of social vulnerability
Brazil, Major Regions and States – March 2005**

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Municipalities covered (%)
Brazil	19.4
North	21.8
Rondônia	15.4
Acre	22.7
Amazonas	21.0
Roraima	40.0
Pará	16.8
Amapá	50.0
Tocantins	24.5
Northeast	18.9
Maranhão	9.7
Piauí	19.8
Ceará	25.0
Rio Grande do Norte	43.7
Paraíba	26.0
Pernambuco	28.1
Alagoas	15.7
Sergipe	13.3
Bahia	4.6
Southeast	28.8
Minas Gerais	23.9
Espírito Santo	10.3
Rio de Janeiro	47.8
São Paulo	34.9
South	6.5
Paraná	10.8
Santa Catarina	3.8
Rio Grande do Sul	4.6
Midwest	17.5
Mato Grosso do Sul	42.9
Mato Grosso	15.1
Goiás	10.6
Distrito Federal	100.0

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

38 Financial resources (R\$) transferred by the Youth Agent Project – Grants and socio-educational activities for young people in situations of social vulnerability

Description

Financial resources (R\$) transferred by the Youth Agent Project – Grants and socio-educational activities for minors between 15 and 17 years of age in situations of social vulnerability (primarily those not in school, participating in the present or past in other social programs, exposed to personal and social risk, former or current participants in protective or socio-educational measures of programs dealing with commercial sexual exploitation of minors), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Monthly

Classification

Structure

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

Amount (R\$) transferred by the Youth Agent Project – Grants and socio-educational activities for young people in situations of social vulnerability.

Formula

X

Variables involved

X: Amount (R\$) transferred by the Youth Agent Project – Grants and socio-educational activities for young people in situations of social vulnerability.

Source of variables

X: Physical and Financial Database of SNAS/MDS Programs/Services.

Limitations

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Sample application

TABLE 30

Interpretation

In the month of March 2005, the Youth Agent Project accounted for over R\$6.8 million in transfers. Most of these resources were for the Southeast and one fourth for the Northeast. The states of São Paulo, Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro had the highest amounts of transfers: R\$ 1,437,000.00, R\$ 1,112,900.00 and R\$ 780,200.00, respectively.

TABLE 30: Financial Resources (R\$) transferred by the Youth Agent Project – Grants and socio-educational activities for young people in situations of social vulnerability Brazil, Major Regions and States – March 2005

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Financial resources (R\$) transferred
Brazil	6,878,595.00
North	454,525.00
Rondônia	30,000.00
Acre	36,000.00
Amazonas	78,000.00
Roraima	84,000.00
Pará	93,000.00
Amapá	27,000.00
Tocantins	106,525.00
Northeast	1,780,375.00
Maranhão	87,000.00
Piauí	174,000.00
Ceará	192,000.00
Rio Grande do Norte	282,000.00
Paraíba	237,000.00
Pernambuco	382,375.00
Alagoas	72,000.00
Sergipe	42,000.00
Bahia	312,000.00
Southeast	3,528,100.00
Minas Gerais	1,112,900.00
Espírito Santo	198,000.00
Rio de Janeiro	780,200.00
São Paulo	1,437,000.00
South	378,000.00
Paraná	189,000.00
Santa Catarina	60,000.00
Rio Grande do Sul	129,000.00
Midwest	737,595.00
Mato Grosso do Sul	248,595.00
Mato Grosso	138,000.00
Goiás	303,000.00
Distrito Federal	48,000.00

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

∴ Specific Services of Basic Social Protection for Children, Families and the Elderly

39 Number of grantees of specific services of Basic Social Protection for Children

Description

Number of grantees covered by specific services of Basic Social Protection for Children (children between the ages of 0 and 6 who are vulnerable due to poverty, low income and lack of access to public services, with fragile family and affective bonds, discriminated by gender, ethnic group, disability or age, among others), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Monthly

Classification

Process

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

Number of grantees of specific services of Basic Social Protection for Children.

Formula

X

Variable involved

X: Number of grantees of specific services of Basic Social Protection for Children.

Source of variable

X: Physical and Financial Database of SNAS/MDS Programs/Services.

Limitations

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Sample application

TABLE 31

Interpretation

The total number of grantees receiving specific services of Basic Social Protection for Children, in March 2005, was 1,714,135 children between the ages of 0 and 6, of whom over one third reside in the Northeast. The states with highest numbers of grantee children were Ceará (176,517) and Minas Gerais (164,594).

TABLE 31: Grantees of specific services of Basic Social Protection for Children between 0 and 6 years of age Brazil, Major Regions and States - March 2005

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Grantees between 0 and 6 years of age
Brazil	1,714,135.00
North	212,452.00
Rondônia	29,698.00
Acre	4,359.00
Amazonas	20,693.00
Roraima	7,983.00
Pará	137,034.00
Amapá	2,648.00
Tocantins	10,037.00
Northeast	656,446.00
Maranhão	100,700.00
Piauí	69,330.00
Ceará	176,517.00
Rio Grande do Norte	81,309.00
Paraíba	24,594.00
Pernambuco	64,545.00
Alagoas	17,588.00
Sergipe	31,865.00
Bahia	89,998.00
Southeast	397,424.00
Minas Gerais	164,594.00
Espírito Santo	50,954.00
Rio de Janeiro	49,527.00
São Paulo	132,349.00
South	339,361.00
Paraná	137,589.00
Santa Catarina	119,358.00
Rio Grande do Sul	82,414.00
Midwest	108,452.00
Mato Grosso do Sul	29,522.00
Mato Grosso	40,235.00
Goiás	29,429.00
Distrito Federal	9,266.00

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

40 Financial resources (R\$) transferred by specific services of Basic Social Protection for Children

Description

Financial resources (R\$) transferred for specific services of Basic Social Protection for Children (children between 0 and 6 years of age who are vulnerable due to poverty, low income and lack of access to public services, with fragile family and affective bonds, discriminated by gender, ethnic group, disability or age, among others), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Monthly

Classification

Structure

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

Amount (R\$) transferred by specific services of Basic Social Protection for Children.

Formula

X

Variable involved

X: Amount (R\$) transferred by specific services of Basic Social Protection for Children.

Source of variable

X: Physical and Financial Database of SNAS/MDS Programs/Services.

Limitations

Sample application

TABLE 32

Interpretation

In May 2005, the total amount of financial resources allocated to specific services of Basic Social Protection for Children reached R\$21,074,672.15. One third was for the Northeast and little over a fourth for the Southeast. The states of Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Paraná and Ceará received the highest amounts of financial resources for the program.

**TABLE 32: Financial Resources (R\$) transferred by specific services of Basic Social Protection for Children
Brazil, Major Regions and States - March 2005**

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Financial resources (R\$) transferred
Brazil	21,074,672.15
North	2,243,532.67
Rondônia	293,237.58
Acre	42,302.71
Amazonas	243,802.99
Roraima	73,875.93
Pará	1,395,568.18
Amapá	31,056.04
Tocantins	163,689.24
Northeast	7,124,298.15
Maranhão	1,021,235.97
Piauí	695,696.09
Ceará	1,637,102.72
Rio Grande do Norte	809,546.33
Paraíba	396,230.43
Pernambuco	674,411.95
Alagoas	255,061.35
Sergipe	330,515.41
Bahia	1,304,497.90
Southeast	5,688,758.23
Minas Gerais	2,552,156.65
Espírito Santo	606,817.96
Rio de Janeiro	646,794.16
São Paulo	1,882,989.46
South	4,505,915.96
Paraná	1,879,946.38
Santa Catarina	1,424,310.49
Rio Grande do Sul	1,201,659.09
Midwest	1,512,167.14
Mato Grosso do Sul	418,612.81
Mato Grosso	498,833.82
Goiás	464,269.01
Distrito Federal	130,451.50

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

∴ Basic and Special Social Protection for the Elderly¹⁷

41 Number of grantees of Basic and Special Social Protection for the Elderly

Description

Number of elderly (65 years of age or above) individuals vulnerable due to poverty or personal and social risk, covered by Basic and Special Social Protection for the elderly, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Monthly

Classification

Process

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

Number of grantees of Basic Social Protection for the Elderly added to Number of grantees of Special Social Protection for the Elderly.

Formula

$X + Y$

¹⁷ Indicators in this section make up the basic and special categories of services of social protection provided to the elderly, since, as of August 2005, data available for calculations does not allow for a breakdown of coverage according to service category.

Variables involved

X: Number of grantees covered by Basic Social Protection, “Elderly” category.

Y: Number of grantees covered by Special Social Protection, “Elderly” category.

Source of variables

X: Physical and Financial Database of SNAS/MDS Programs/Services.

Y: Physical and Financial Database of SNAS/MDS Programs/Services.

Limitations

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Sample application

TABLE 33

Interpretation

In March 2005, of the 311,425 grantees of Basic and Special Social Protection for the elderly, over one third resided in the South. Among the states, Santa Catarina and Acre had the largest and the lowest number of grantees (51,927 and 174, respectively).

**TABLE 33: Grantees of Basic and Special Social Protection
for the Elderly
Brazil, Major Regions and States - March 2005**

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Grantees
Brazil	311,425
North	22,674
Rondônia	3,780
Acre	174
Amazonas	1,894
Roraima	549
Pará	13,040
Amapá	961
Tocantins	2,276
Northeast	101,711
Maranhão	9,982
Piauí	7,534
Ceará	25,856
Rio Grande do Norte	22,668
Paraíba	4,297
Pernambuco	16,793
Alagoas	2,760
Sergipe	4,975
Bahia	6,846
Southeast	39,224
Minas Gerais	11,164
Espírito Santo	5,515
Rio de Janeiro	5,114
São Paulo	17,431
South	111,619
Paraná	36,200
Santa Catarina	51,927
Rio Grande do Sul	23,492
Midwest	36,197
Mato Grosso do Sul	9,034
Mato Grosso	13,250
Goiás	13,193
Distrito Federal	720

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

42 Financial resources (R\$) transferred by Basic and Special Social Protection for the Elderly¹⁸

Description

Financial Resources (R\$) transferred by Basic and Special Social Protection for the Elderly, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Monthly

Classification

Structure

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

Amount (R\$) transferred by Basic Social Protection for the elderly added to Amount (R\$) transferred by Special Social Protection for the elderly.

Formula

$X + Y$

Variables involved

X: Amount (R\$) transferred by Basic Social Protection for the elderly.

Y: Amount (R\$) transferred by Special Social Protection for the elderly.

¹⁸ As of August, 2005, due to the implementation of the Unified System of Social Assistance (SUAS), it is no longer to disaggregate the amounts transferred by Special Social Protection for the elderly according to the target groups. This change might undermine the possibility of replication of this indicator in future years.

Source of variables

X: Physical and Financial Database of SNAS/MDS Programs/Services.

Y: Physical and Financial Database of SNAS/MDS Programs/Services.

Limitations

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Sample application

TABLE 34

Interpretation

In the month of March 2005, the amounts allocated to Basic and Special Social Protection for the elderly reached approximately R\$2.8 millions, over half of which was invested in the Southeast (R\$963,159.90). The states of Paraná and Minas Gerais received the highest volume of financial resources, with R\$282,577.37 and R\$275,385.51, respectively.

TABLE 34: Financial resources (R\$) transferred by Basic and Special Social Protection for the Elderly Brazil, Major Regions and States - March 2005

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Financial resources (R\$) transferred
Brazil	2,760,838.13
North	118,120.19
Rondônia	16,634.20
Acre	2,855.96
Amazonas	15,282.52
Roraima	3,712.01
Pará	59,376.35
Amapá	4,379.95
Tocantins	15,879.20
Northeast	712,042.91
Maranhão	56,378.49
Piauí	36,156.69
Ceará	137,414.00
Rio Grande do Norte	124,146.85
Paraíba	29,965.95
Pernambuco	154,614.15
Alagoas	26,467.03
Sergipe	34,249.75
Bahia	112,650.00
Southeast	963,159.90
Minas Gerais	275,385.51
Espírito Santo	60,494.06
Rio de Janeiro	106,594.92
São Paulo	520,685.41
South	710,025.30
Paraná	282,577.37
Santa Catarina	230,921.13
Rio Grande do Sul	196,526.80
Midwest	257,489.83
Mato Grosso do Sul	69,490.72
Mato Grosso	75,899.94
Goiás	96,309.67
Distrito Federal	15,789.50

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

∴ Special Social Protection for Disabled Persons

43 Number of grantees of specific services of Special Social Protection for Disabled Persons

Description

Number of disabled persons made vulnerable by poverty or personal and social risk, covered by specific services of Special Social Protection for Disabled Persons, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Monthly

Classification

Process

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

Number of grantees of specific services of Special Social Protection for Disabled Persons

Formula

X

Variable involved

X: Number of grantees of specific services of Special Social Protection for Disabled Persons

Source of variable

X: Physical and Financial Database of SNAS/MDS Programs/Services.

Limitations

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Sample application

TABLE 35

Interpretation

In March 2005, the total number of grantees of specific services of Special Social Protection for Disabled Persons was more than 92 thousand people. Over one third of the grantees were in the South (35,924).

**TABLE 35: Grantees of specific services of
Special Social Protection for Disabled Persons
Brazil, Major Regions and States - March 2005**

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Grantees
Brazil	92,390
North	5,213
Rondônia	968
Acre	262
Amazonas	1,314
Roraima	576
Pará	778
Amapá	583
Tocantins	732
Northeast	15,622
Maranhão	53
Piauí	1,331
Ceará	1,874
Rio Grande do Norte	1,813
Paraíba	908
Pernambuco	4,759
Alagoas	514
Sergipe	597
Bahia	3,773
Southeast	28,169
Minas Gerais	17,310
Espírito Santo	3,342
Rio de Janeiro	7,517
São Paulo ⁽¹⁾	-
South	35,924
Paraná	12,990
Santa Catarina	9,273
Rio Grande do Sul	13,661
Midwest	7,462
Mato Grosso do Sul	2,193
Mato Grosso	1,667
Goiás	3,017
Distrito Federal	585

Note: (1) Data not available.

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

44 Financial resources (R\$) transferred by specific services of Special Social Protection for Disabled Persons¹⁹

Description

Financial resources (R\$) transferred by specific services of Special Social Protection for Disabled Persons, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Monthly

Classification

Structure

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

Amount (R\$) transferred by specific services of Special Social Protection for Disabled Persons.

Formula

X

Variable involved

X: Amount (R\$) transferred by specific services of Special Social Protection for Disabled Persons.

Source of variable

X: Physical and Financial Database of SNAS/MDS Programs/Services

¹⁹ As of August, 2005, due to the implementation of the Unified System of Social Assistance (SUAS), it is no longer to disaggregate the amounts transferred by Special Social Protection for the elderly according to the target groups. This change might undermine the possibility of replication of this indicator in future years.

Limitations

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Sample application

TABLE 36

Interpretation

Specific services of Special Social Protection for Disabled Persons involved expenditures, in March 2005, of over R\$3 million in all of Brazil. The South and Southeast had the highest volume of resources (over R\$1.3 million each). Minas Gerais and Maranhão were the states with the highest and the lowest financial resources allocated (R\$819,930.00 and R\$2,266.21, respectively).

**TABLE 36: Financial resources (R\$) transferred by specific services of Special Social Protection for Disabled Persons
Brazil, Major Regions and States - March 2005**

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Financial resources (R\$) transferred
Brazil	3,803,387.16
North	159,070.64
Rondônia	19,621.36
Acre	5,067.50
Amazonas	38,484.96
Roraima	3,882.24
Pará	31,061.26
Amapá	18,402.16
Tocantins	42,551.16
Northeast	713,398.31
Maranhão	2,266.21
Piauí	44,111.02
Ceará	89,080.77
Rio Grande do Norte	74,238.80
Paraíba	50,237.70
Pernambuco	262,481.03
Alagoas	18,993.47
Sergipe	19,033.40
Bahia	152,955.91
Southeast	1,328,574.71
Minas Gerais	819,930.13
Espírito Santo	118,398.00
Rio de Janeiro	390,246.58
São Paulo ⁽¹⁾	-
South	1,353,806.88
Paraná	509,887.05
Santa Catarina	226,195.64
Rio Grande do Sul	617,724.19
Midwest	248,536.62
Mato Grosso do Sul	83,170.64
Mato Grosso	35,922.23
Goiás	95,437.70
Distrito Federal	34,006.05

Note: (1) Data not available.

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

- Child Labor Eradication Program (PETI)
– Grants and socio-educational activities for working children and adolescents

45 Number of grantees of PETI – Grants and socio-educational activities for working children and adolescents

Description

Number of grantees of the Child Labor Eradication Program (*Programa de Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil – PETI*) – Grants and socio-educational activities for working children and adolescents, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Monthly

Classification

Process

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

Total number of PETI grantees.

Formula

X

Variable involved

X: Number of children and adolescents receiving PETI benefits – Grants and socio-educational activities

Source of variable

X: Physical and Financial Database of SNAS/MDS Programs/Services.

Limitations

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Sample application

TABLE 37

Interpretation

In March 2005, nearly a million children and adolescents received PETI benefits. The Northeast had the largest number, with 527 thousand underage grantees, while the states of Pernambuco and Bahia led within that major region, with 134 thousand and 123 thousand registered grantees, respectively.

**TABLE 37: Child Labor Eradication Program (PETI) - Grants and socio-educational activities for working children and adolescents
Brazil, Major Regions and States - March 2005**

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Grantees
Brazil	935,354
North	103,287
Rondônia	15,306
Acre	17,801
Amazonas	14,766
Roraima	10,455
Pará	31,026
Amapá	4,091
Tocantins	9,842
Northeast	526,616
Maranhão	66,744
Piauí	32,453
Ceará	19,659
Rio Grande do Norte	41,846
Paraíba	43,209
Pernambuco	134,341
Alagoas	31,035
Sergipe	34,611
Bahia	122,718
Southeast	107,959
Minas Gerais	39,484
Espírito Santo	12,712
Rio de Janeiro	22,685
São Paulo	33,078
South	81,123
Paraná	44,434
Santa Catarina	28,684
Rio Grande do Sul	8,005
Midwest	116,369
Mato Grosso do Sul	28,505
Mato Grosso	17,406
Goiás	66,238
Distrito Federal	4,220

Source: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

46 Benefits (R\$) transferred by PETI – Grants for working children and adolescents

Description

Benefits (R\$) transferred by the Child Labor Eradication Program (*Programa de Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil – PETI*), Grants for working children and adolescents, by the Basic Social Protection Service, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Monthly

Classification

Structure

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

Total amount of benefits (R\$) transferred by PETI – Grants for working children and adolescents.

Formula

X

Variable involved

X: Total amount of benefits (R\$) transferred by PETI – Grants for working children and adolescents.

Source of variable

X: Physical and Financial Database of SNAS/MDS Programs/Services.

Limitations

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Sample application

TABLE 38

Interpretation

The benefits transferred by PETI, in March 2005, were more than \$43 million. Over half of the funds went to the Northeast. The states of Pernambuco and Bahia received the highest amount of financial resources, R\$6,065,295.00 and R\$5,619,180.00, respectively.

**TABLE 38: Financial resources (R\$) transferred by the Child Labor Eradication Program (PETI) - Grants and socio-educational activities for working children and adolescents
Brazil, Major Regions and States - March 2005**

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Financial resources (R\$) transferred	Financial resources (R\$) transferred Grants	Financial resources (R\$) transferred Socio-educational Activities
Brazil	43,151,740.00	26,561,270.00	16,590,470.00
North	4,810,240.00	3,036,150.00	1,774,090.00
Rondônia	710,765.00	448,635.00	262,130.00
Acre	840,045.00	529,025.00	311,020.00
Amazonas	679,325.00	413,715.00	265,610.00
Roraima	501,920.00	355,710.00	146,210.00
Pará	1,434,245.00	895,875.00	538,370.00
Amapá	194,750.00	128,240.00	66,510.00
Tocantins	449,190.00	264,950.00	184,240.00
Northeast	24,029,335.00	14,172,275.00	9,857,060.00
Maranhão	3,046,390.00	1,797,330.00	1,249,060.00
Piauí	1,476,755.00	867,575.00	609,180.00
Ceará	902,740.00	545,730.00	357,010.00
Rio Grande do Norte	1,925,045.00	1,172,075.00	752,970.00
Paraíba	1,975,875.00	1,174,635.00	801,240.00
Pernambuco	6,065,295.00	3,418,375.00	2,646,920.00
Alagoas	1,402,675.00	813,375.00	589,300.00
Sergipe	1,615,380.00	1,034,430.00	580,950.00
Bahia	5,619,180.00	3,348,750.00	2,270,430.00
Southeast	5,061,645.00	3,284,845.00	1,776,800.00
Minas Gerais	1,816,500.00	1,109,260.00	707,240.00
Espírito Santo	601,190.00	383,650.00	217,540.00
Rio de Janeiro	1,081,810.00	744,080.00	337,730.00
São Paulo	1,562,145.00	1,047,855.00	514,290.00
South	3,807,975.00	2,500,395.00	1,307,580.00
Paraná	2,106,695.00	1,432,345.00	674,350.00
Santa Catarina	1,313,045.00	783,895.00	529,150.00
Rio Grande do Sul	388,235.00	284,155.00	104,080.00
Midwest	5,442,545.00	3,567,605.00	1,874,940.00
Mato Grosso do Sul	1,344,900.00	899,150.00	445,750.00
Mato Grosso	815,660.00	575,880.00	239,780.00
Goiás	3,070,985.00	1,923,775.00	1,147,210.00
Distrito Federal	211,000.00	168,800.00	42,200.00

Note: The total amount transferred was calculated by adding amounts transferred by grants (directly to Grantees) and socio-educational activities (amounts transferred to municipalities).

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

47 Average value of PETI benefit (R\$) - Grants for working children and adolescents

Description

Average monthly value of benefit (R\$) transferred to children and adolescents who are grantees of the Child Labor Eradication Program (*Programa de Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil – PETI*) – Grants for working children and adolescents, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Monthly

Classification

Process

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

(Total benefits (R\$) transferred by PETI, divided by (number of PETI grantees).

Formula

$$\frac{X}{Y}$$

Variables involved

X: Total benefits (R\$) transferred by PETI – Grants for working children and adolescents.

Y: Number of children and adolescents who are grantees of PETI – Grants.

Source of variables

X and Y: Physical and Financial Database of SNAS/MDS Programs/Services.

Limitations

Sample application

TABLE 39

Interpretation

Regarding the average value of the PETI scholarship (stipend transferred directly to the grantee), there is little variation among Major Regions. In Brazil, in March 2005, the average was R\$28.40. The highest average values recorded were in the Federal District and the states of Rio Grande do Sul and Roraima (R\$40.00, R\$35.50 and R\$34.02, respectively), while the lowest values were found in Piauí, Alagoas and Pernambuco, which had average values of approximately R\$26.00.

**TABLE 39: Average value (R\$) of transfer by the
Child Labor Eradication Program (PETI) -
Grants for working children and adolescents ⁽¹⁾
Brazil, Major Regions and States - March 2005**

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Average value of transfer (R\$)
Brazil	28.40
North	29.40
Rondônia	29.31
Acre	29.72
Amazonas	28.02
Roraima	34.02
Pará	28.87
Amapá	31.35
Tocantins	26.92
Northeast	26.91
Maranhão	26.93
Piauí	26.73
Ceará	27.76
Rio Grande do Norte	28.01
Paraíba	27.18
Pernambuco	25.45
Alagoas	26.21
Sergipe	29.89
Bahia	27.29
Southeast	30.43
Minas Gerais	28.09
Espírito Santo	30.18
Rio de Janeiro	32.80
São Paulo	31.68
South	30.82
Paraná	32.24
Santa Catarina	27.33
Rio Grande do Sul	35.50
Midwest	30.66
Mato Grosso do Sul	31.54
Mato Grosso	33.09
Goiás	29.04
Distrito Federal	40.00

Note: (1) Average amount of cash transferred in the form of grants, directly to grantees.

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

∴ Social Protection for Children, Adolescents and Families who are affected by Sexual Violence, Abuse and Exploitation (*Sentinela*)

48 Percentage of municipalities at risk covered by Social Protection for Children, Adolescents and Families who are Affected by Sexual Violence, Abuse and Exploitation (*Sentinela*)

Description

Percentage of municipalities at risk covered by *Sentinela*, in the location and reference period. For purposes of this study, risk areas are defined by municipalities located in one of the following regions: state capitals and the Federal District; major metropolitan regions; poles of tourism; port regions; major commercial centers; highway junctions; small-scale mining/prospecting areas; and frontier regions.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Process

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

$$\left(\frac{\text{Number of municipalities at risk covered by } \textit{Sentinela}}{\text{Number of municipalities at risk}} \right) \times 100$$

Formula

$$\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right) \cdot 100$$

Variables involved

X: Number of municipalities at risk covered by *Sentinel*a.

Y: Number of municipalities at risk.

Source of variables

X and Y: Evaluation Study of *Sentinel*a Program – SAGI/MDS.

Limitations

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Sample application

TABLE 40

Interpretation

In March 2005, 94.4% of all Brazilian municipalities located in risk regions/areas were covered by *Sentinel*a. Variations among percentages for Major Regions can be observed. Fifteen states had support from the program in all of their municipalities. The lowest percentages of coverage were recorded in the states of São Paulo (76.9%) and Amapá (83.3%).

**TABLE 40: Percentage of municipalities at risk ⁽¹⁾
covered by *Sentinel*
Brazil, Major Regions and States - March 2005**

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Municipalities (%)
Brazil	94,4
North	92,2
Rondônia	87,5
Acre	100
Amazonas	100
Roraima	100
Pará	92,3
Amapá	83,3
Tocantins	88,9
Northeast	97,7
Maranhão	100
Piauí	100
Ceará	90
Rio Grande do Norte	100
Paraíba	100
Pernambuco	100
Alagoas	92,3
Sergipe	100
Bahia	100
Southeast	95,3
Minas Gerais	100
Espírito Santo	88,2
Rio de Janeiro	100
São Paulo	76,9
South	93,9
Paraná	89,7
Santa Catarina	96,9
Rio Grande do Sul	100
Midwest	94,4
Mato Grosso do Sul	100
Mato Grosso	100
Goiás	92,9
Distrito Federal ⁽²⁾	–

Notes: (1) For effects of priority actions to be taken by the *Sentinel* Program, the following regions are considered risk areas: state capitals and the Federal District; major metropolitan regions; poles of tourism; port regions; major commercial centers; highway junctions; small-scale mining/prospecting areas; and frontier regions.

(2) Calculations not available, since the Federal District cannot be divided into municipalities.

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

49 Financial resources (R\$) transferred by Social Protection for Children, Adolescents and Families who are Affected by Sexual Violence, Abuse and Exploitation (*Sentinela*)

Description

Financial resources (R\$) transferred by *Sentinela*, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Monthly

Classification

Structure

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

Amount (R\$) transferred by *Sentinela*.

Formula

X

Variables involved

X: Amount (R\$) transferred by *Sentinela*.

Source of variable

X: Physical and Financial Database of SNAS/MDS Programs/Services.

Limitations

Sample application

TABLE 41

Interpretation

In March 2005, approximately R\$2 million were allocated to *Sentinela*. Among Major Regions, the Southeast and Midwest received, respectively, the highest and lowest amounts of transfers, R\$585,000.00 and R\$251,300.00. The states with greatest participation were São Paulo (R\$259,300.00), Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro (approximately R\$178 thousand each). The lowest amounts transferred went to Maranhão (R\$16,200.00) and Sergipe (R\$9,800.00).

TABLE 41: Financial resources (R\$) transferred by *Sentinelas* Brazil, Major Regions and States - March 2005

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Financial resources (R\$) transferred
Brazil	2,055,000.00
North	329,500.00
Rondônia	51,000.00
Acre	26,800.00
Amazonas	67,300.00
Roraima	29,700.00
Pará	63,800.00
Amapá	26,500.00
Tocantins	64,400.00
Northeast	551,900.00
Maranhão	16,200.00
Piauí	36,100.00
Ceará	55,300.00
Rio Grande do Norte	48,900.00
Paraíba	59,100.00
Pernambuco	178,300.00
Alagoas	61,600.00
Sergipe	9,800.00
Bahia	86,600.00
Southeast	585,000.00
Minas Gerais	66,700.00
Espírito Santo	80,900.00
Rio de Janeiro	178,100.00
São Paulo	259,300.00
South	337,300.00
Paraná	144,800.00
Santa Catarina	168,900.00
Rio Grande do Sul	23,600.00
Midwest	251,300.00
Mato Grosso do Sul	97,600.00
Mato Grosso	43,700.00
Goiás	110,000.00
Distrito Federal ⁽¹⁾	–

Note: (1) Data not available.

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

50 Average amount (R\$) transferred to municipalities covered by Social Protection for Children, Adolescents and Families who are Affected by Sexual Violence, Abuse and Exploitation (*Sentinela*)

Description

Average amount of financial resources (R\$) transferred yearly to municipalities covered by *Sentinela*, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Process

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

Amount of financial resources (R\$) transferred yearly by *Sentinela*, divided by number of municipalities covered by *Sentinela*.

Formula

$$\frac{X}{Y}$$

Variables involved

X: Amount of financial resources (R\$) transferred by *Sentinela*.

Y: Number of municipalities covered *Sentinela*.

Sources of variables:

X and Y: Physical and Financial Database of SNAS/MDS Programs/Services.

Limitations

—

Sample application

TABLE 42

Interpretation

In 2005, the average amount of financial resources transferred to each municipality covered by *Sentinel* was over R\$48,000.00. The Southeast received the highest average amount of resources. There is considerable contrast among states, with Bahia and Amazonas receiving the highest and lowest average amounts of financial resources, respectively.

**TABLE 42: Average value (R\$) of transfers of Sentinelas
Brazil, Major Regions and States - March 2005**

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Average value (R\$) of transfer
Brazil	48,064.82
North	45,069.39
Acre	62,533.33
Amapá	52,344.44
Amazonas	28,350.00
Pará	34,353.85
Rondônia	44,625.00
Roraima	69,300.00
Tocantins	47,200.00
Northeast	45,017.44
Alagoas	33,169.23
Bahia	73,133.33
Ceará	30,990.00
Maranhão	47,400.00
Paraíba	45,966.67
Pernambuco	52,004.17
Piauí	42,116.67
Rio Grande do Norte	32,858.33
Sergipe	68,600.00
Southeast	60,808.70
Espírito Santo	38,694.12
Minas Gerais	52,911.11
Rio de Janeiro	73,335.29
São Paulo	69,811.54
South	40,909.68
Paraná	38,755.56
Rio Grande do Sul	46,450.00
Santa Catarina	42,070.97
Midwest	47,409.76
Distrito Federal ⁽¹⁾	–
Goiás	59,230.77
Mato Grosso	40,980.00
Mato Grosso do Sul	44,275.00

NOTE: (1) Data not available.

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

∴ Rainwater Cistern Construction

51 Financial resources (R\$) transferred for construction of rainwater cisterns

Description

Financial resources (R\$) for construction of rainwater cisterns, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Structure

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

Amount (R\$) transferred for construction of rainwater cisterns.

Formula

X

Variable involved

X: Amount (R\$) transferred for construction of rainwater cisterns.

Source of variable

X: Physical and Financial Database of the Program for Construction of Rainwater Cisterns/SESAN/MDS.

Limitations

Sample application

TABLE 43

Interpretation

Up to March 2005, over R\$95 million were transferred for construction of rainwater cisterns in the Brazilian semi-arid region and in part of the municipalities in Maranhão and Espírito Santo, located in the surroundings of semi-arid and sub-humid dry areas in the Brazilian Northeast. Among states, Bahia (R\$20,763,063.68) and Maranhão (R\$1,072,402.30) received, respectively, the highest and lowest amounts transferred. The average cost of each cistern built was R\$1,474.58.

TABLE 43: Financial resources (R\$) transferred for construction of rainwater cisterns and number of cisterns built Brazil and States in the Semi-Arid region and surroundings - March 2005		
Brazil and States in the Semi-Arid and surroundings	Financial Resources (R\$) Transferred	Cisterns Built
Brazil	95,067,420.80	64,471
Maranhão	1,072,402.30	728
Piauí	9,140,459.80	6,205
Ceará	13,540,550.70	9,192
Rio Grande do Norte	12,337,046.40	8,375
Paraíba	14,161,451.92	9,548
Pernambuco	14,471,533.38	9,824
Alagoas	2,922,590.70	1,984
Sergipe	3,072,845.70	2,086
Bahia	20,763,062.68	14,095
Minas Gerais	3,013,922.10	2,046
Espírito Santo	571,555.12	388

Note: The partnership between the Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger and the Brazilian Semi-Arid Network (*Articulação no Semi-Árido Brasileiro*) for construction of rainwater cisterns comprehends the states in the Brazilian semi-arid region and parts of the municipalities in Maranhão and Espírito Santo located in areas surrounding semi-arid and dry sub-humid regions of the Brazilian Northeast.

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

∴ Food Acquisition Program

52 Number of farmers benefiting from Local Direct Purchases from Municipal Family Farming

Description

Number of farmers benefiting from Local Direct Purchases from Municipal Family Farming (*Compra Direta Local da Agricultura Familiar Municipal* – CDLAF – Municipal, for which small farmers in groups A to D of Pronaf²⁰ are eligible), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Process

Aggregation levels available

Municipalities

Method applied for calculation

Number of beneficiary farmers of Local Direct Purchases from Municipal Family Farming (CDLAF – Municipal).

Formula

X

Variables involved

X: Number of CDLAF – Municipal beneficiary farmers.

²⁰ National Program for Strengthening Family Farming (*Programa Nacional de Fortalecimento da Agricultura Familiar* – PRONAF).

Sources of variables

X: Physical and financial database of the Food Acquisition Program – National Secretariat for Food and Nutritional Security (SESAN/MDS).

Limitations

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Sample application

TABLE 44

Interpretation

Implementation of the program varies greatly among municipalities. Among the partnerships established in 2005, the municipality of Macapá, capital city of Amapá, had the highest number of farmers participating. Other municipalities which stand out are Itabuna, Lauro de Freitas and Vitória da Conquista, all in the state of Bahia.

TABLE 44: Local Direct Purchases from Family Farming - Agreements signed in 2005

State	Municipality	Farmer Grantees	Indirect Grantees	Total Amount
AL	Palmeira dos Índios	130	14611	R\$ 354,602.00
AL	Cajueiro	34	1920	R\$ 90,720.00
AM	Manaus	18	1656	R\$ 47,700.00
AP	Macapá	248	3923	R\$ 659,191.92
BA	Camacan	68	3309	R\$ 176,843.00
BA	Serra Preta	35	500	R\$ 86,700.00
BA	Canavieiras	68	3271	R\$ 176,843.00
BA	Itabuna	240	3423	R\$ 660,000.00
BA	Lauro de Freitas	240	560	R\$ 631,579.00
BA	Anagé	67	620	R\$ 181,787.00
BA	Tapiramutá	34	4900	R\$ 90,760.00
BA	Lapão	67	3793	R\$ 173,971.44
BA	Vitória da Conquista	240	7907	R\$ 637,806.00
BA	Utinga	34	842	R\$ 88,200.00
CE	Guaraciaba do Norte	68	4870	R\$ 168,000.00
ES	Cariacica	148	10192	R\$ 389,985.00
ES	Mimoso do Sul	69	1714	R\$ 176,842.20
ES	Apiacá	26	305	R\$ 69,300.00
GO	Jussara	68	717	R\$ 168,000.00
MA	Santa Helena	67	8256	R\$ 176,843.00
MA	Cururupu	67	1067	R\$ 157,613.10
MA	Vila Nova dos Martírios	26	1017	R\$ 66,000.00
MG	Araçuaí	47	1368	R\$ 110,926.46
MG	Jenipapo de Minas	18	692	R\$ 32,150.00
MG	Comercinho	24	963	R\$ 60,272.00
MG	Virgem da Lapa	41	2203	R\$ 77,186.37
MG	Santa Cruz de Salinas	22	1794	R\$ 61,182.61
MG	José Gonçalves de Minas	20	1842	R\$ 36,511.50
MG	Francisco Badaró	31	1771	R\$ 68,699.57
MG	Itinga	44	440	R\$ 89,948.48
MG	Janaúba	130	7500	R\$ 340,997.56
MG	Gameleiras	26	1500	R\$ 67,978.00
MG	Ponto Chique	28	1803	R\$ 57,306.18
MG	Carai	48	2304	R\$ 92,139.60
MG	Monte Azul	66	2300	R\$ 173,056.00
MG	Braúnas	26	672	R\$ 59,605.32
MG	Senador Modestino Gonçalves	26	412	R\$ 66,600.00
MG	Taiobeiras	35	3346	R\$ 92,091.57
MG	Vargem Grande do Rio Pardo	23	1920	R\$ 60,000.00
MG	Sobrália	28	619	R\$ 68,042.00
MG	Pingo-d'Água	23	1085	R\$ 58,125.00

TABLE 44: Local Direct Purchases from Family Farming - Agreements signed in 2005

State	Municipality	Farmer Grantees	Indirect Grantees	Total Amount
MG	Jacinto	33	750	R\$ 84,999.32
MG	Governador Valadares	82	2051	R\$ 296,770.05
MG	Minas Novas	67	6000	R\$ 184,250.00
MG	Porteirinha	133	2778	R\$ 162,990.00
MS	Campo Grande	193	16526	R\$ 507,895.00
PB	Santarém	24	709	R\$ 56,082.48
PB	Uiraúna	34	1425	R\$ 88,200.00
PB	Poço Dantas	23	1141	R\$ 60,000.00
PB	Pombal	67	1357	R\$ 177,578.45
PB	Riacho dos Cavalos	27	300	R\$ 68,029.00
PB	Santa Helena	27	1701	R\$ 71,220.00
PB	Livramento	24	2490	R\$ 58,678.80
PB	Serra Branca	34	4105	R\$ 86,600.00
PB	Mari	55	4680	R\$ 141,678.00
PB	Cubati	26	1793	R\$ 68,600.00
PB	Araçagi	34	2026	R\$ 84,002.52
PB	Capim	33	2500	R\$ 58,144.32
PB	Damião	23	656	R\$ 59,154.80
PB	Brejo dos Santos	26	3248	R\$ 65,464.53
PB	Arara	35	2810	R\$ 88,932.00
PB	Areia	67	8007	R\$ 119,753.37
PB	Frei Martinho	23	925	R\$ 58,144.68
PB	Cuité	33	2700	R\$ 84,876.03
PB	Areial	27	950	R\$ 68,041.23
PE	Buíque	68	1536	R\$ 184,800.00
PE	Casinhas	34	200	R\$ 88,200.00
PE	Cabo de Santo Agostinho	231	80000	R\$ 615,178.15
RN	Janduís	22	578	R\$ 54,427.16
RN	Messias Targino	23	1384	R\$ 60,000.00
RS	Caibaté	26	1006	R\$ 61,045.00
RS	São Paulo das Missões	24	1804	R\$ 61,471.03
RS	Roque Gonzales	27	1870	R\$ 69,300.00
RS	Parobé	130	603	R\$ 405,000.00
RS	Pirapó	31	530	R\$ 43,725.10
SC	Dona Emma	23	6028	R\$ 58,144.00
SC	Paraíso	32	484	R\$ 60,000.00
SE	Monte Alegre de Sergipe	33	1469	R\$ 85,779.70
SE	Poço Verde	63	7495	R\$ 155,767.75
SE	Capela	66	1112	R\$ 175,042.10
SP	Jacupiranga	31	4177	R\$ 80,013.86

Source: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

53 Number of indirect beneficiaries of Local Direct Purchases from Municipal Family Farming

Description

Number of indirect beneficiaries of Local Direct Purchases from Municipal Family Farming (*Compra Direta Local da Agricultura Familiar Municipal – CDLAF – Municipal*), whose indirect beneficiaries are: users of schools, day-care centers, shelters, hostels, asylums and public hospitals, as well as local social programs such as food banks, low-income restaurants and community kitchens, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Process

Aggregation levels available

Municipalities

Method applied for calculation

Number of indirect beneficiaries of Local Direct Purchases from Municipal Family Farming (*Compra Direta Local da Agricultura Familiar Municipal – CDLAF – Municipal*).

Formula

X

Variables involved

X: Number of CDLAF – Municipal indirect beneficiaries.

Sources of variables

X: Physical and financial database of the Food Acquisition Program - National Secretariat for Food and Nutritional Security (SESAN/MDS).

Limitations

The size of institutions which benefit from the Program varies and the indicator does not reflect the amount of food which is in fact distributed to each institution or individual which benefits indirectly.

Sample application

TABLE 44

Interpretation

The highest number of indirect beneficiaries is found in Cabo de Santo Agostinho, in the state of Pernambuco. This municipality stands out from all the rest, even those which follow it with the next highest numbers of indirect beneficiaries: Campo Grande, Palmeira dos Índios and Cariacica.

54 Financial resources (R\$) transferred by Local Direct Purchases from Municipal Family Farming

Description

Financial resources (R\$) transferred by Local Direct Purchases from Municipal Family Farming (*Compra Direta Local da Agricultura Familiar Municipal – CDLAF Municipal*), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Monthly

Classification

Structure

Aggregation levels available

Municipalities

Method applied for calculation

Amount (R\$) transferred by Local Direct Purchases from Municipal Family Farming (*Compra Direta Local da Agricultura Familiar Municipal – CDLAF Municipal*).

Formula

X

Variables involved

X: Amount (R\$) transferred by Local Direct Purchases from Municipal Family Farming (*Compra Direta Local da Agricultura Familiar Municipal – CDLAF Municipal*).

Sources of variables

X: Physical and financial database of the Food Acquisition Program – National Secretariat for Food and Nutritional Security (SESAN/MDS).

Limitations

Sample application

TABLE 44

Interpretation

The amount transferred by the Program is in accordance with the number of beneficiary farmers in municipalities. In both cases, the municipalities that stand out are Macapá, Itabuna, Lauro de Freitas and Vitória da Conquista.

∴ Food Acquisition Program – Milk

55 Number of liters of milk purchased by the Food Acquisition Program – Milk (*Programa de Aquisição de Alimentos – Leite – PAA-Milk*)

Description

Number of liters of milk purchased by the Milk component of the Food Acquisition Program (*Programa de Aquisição de Alimentos – Leite*), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Process

Aggregation levels available

States

Method applied for calculation

Number of liters of milk purchased by PAA-Milk.

Formula

X

Variables involved

X: Number of liters of milk purchased by PAA-Milk.

Sources of variables

X: Physical and financial database of the Food Acquisition Program – Milk – National Secretariat for Food and Nutritional Security (SESAN/MDS).

Limitations

Sample application

TABLE 45

Interpretation

Between 2004 and 2005, PAA-Milk increased the number of liters of milk purchased by 63,557,635, a result achieved due to, among other reasons, inclusion of the state of Maranhão in the Program. The highest increase in Minas Gerais, where it was over 100%. The liters of milk purchased between 2004 and 2005 dropped slightly in Pernambuco and Sergipe.

TABLE 45: The Food Acquisition Program – Milk (PAA-Milk) – Liters of milk purchased, number of families benefited and number of producers benefited Brazil, Major Regions and States - 2004/2005 ⁽¹⁾						
Brazil, Major Regions and States	Liters of milk purchased		Families benefited		Producers benefited	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Brazil	140,702,425	204,260,060	511,179	649,059	13,671	19,096
Maranhão ⁽²⁾	0	4,532,955	0	25,625	0	822
Piauí	5,043,935	6,467,070	13,819	17,718	580	612
Ceará	7,466,852	17,520,000	42,110	48,406	624	938
Rio Grande do Norte	14,628,736	16,298,320	40,636	45,274	3,178	3,178
Paraíba	27,047,061	45,132,537	92,624	120,285	2,338	2,593
Pernambuco	25,417,445	24,230,072	80,000	80,000	-	1,290
Alagoas	14,871,822	18,798,808	41,310	52,218	-	841
Sergipe	12,519,500	12,210,800	28,600	26,350	530	1,143
Bahia	13,437,656	15,321,609	83,093	88,958	4,047	3,647
Minas Gerais	20,269,418	43,747,889	88,987	144,225	2,374	4,032

Note: (1) Data covering up to 12/31/2005.
(2) Maranhão state only started purchasing and distributing milk in May 2005.

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

56 Number of producers receiving benefits from the Food Acquisition Program – Milk (*Programa de Aquisição de Alimentos – Leite – PAA – Milk*)

Description

Number of producers receiving benefits from the Food Acquisition Program - Milk Component (*Programa de Aquisição de Alimentos – Leite*), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Process

Aggregation levels available

States

Method applied for calculation

Number of producers receiving benefits from PAA-Milk.

Formula

X

Variables involved

X: Number of producers receiving benefits from PAA-Milk.

Sources of variables

X: Physical and financial database of the Food Acquisition Program – Milk – National Secretariat for Food and Nutritional Security (SESAN/MDS).

Limitations

Sample application

TABLE 45

Interpretation

In 2005, approximately 600 thousand families received PAA-Milk benefits, with the largest number of beneficiaries in Minas Gerais and Paraíba. Similarly to the increase in number of liters of milk purchased, Minas Gerais had the greatest increase in the number of families covered between 2004 and 2005.

57 Number of families receiving benefits from the Food Acquisition Program – Milk (*Programa de Aquisição de Alimentos – Leite – PAA – Milk*)

Description

Number of families receiving benefits from the Food Acquisition Program – Milk (*Programa de Aquisição de Alimentos – Leite*), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Process

Aggregation levels available

States

Method applied for calculation

Number of families receiving benefits from PAA-Milk.

Formula

X

Variables involved

X: Number of families receiving benefits from PAA-Milk.

Sources of variables

X: Physical and financial database of the Food Acquisition Program – Milk – National Secretariat for Food and Nutritional Security (SESAN/MDS).

Limitations

Sample application

TABLE 45

Interpretation

An increase of nearly 30 percent between 2004 and 2005 in the number of producers who received PAA-Milk benefits, can be observed. Decrease in the number of producers receiving benefits between the two years is found only in the state of Bahia. Among states for which data is available for both points in time, Sergipe has the greatest proportional growth and Minas Gerais the highest growth in absolute terms, as well as significant growth in proportional terms.

∴ Low-income Restaurants

58 Number of partnerships established for the implementation of Low-income Restaurants

Description

Number of partnerships established for the implementation of Low-income Restaurants, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Process

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

Number of partnerships established for the implementation of Low-income Restaurants

Formula

X

Variable involved

X: Number of partnerships established for the implementation of Low-income Restaurants.

Source of variable

X: Physical and Financial Database of the Low-income Restaurants Program/SESAN/MDS.

Limitations

—

Sample application

TABLE 46

Interpretation

In 2005, there were 99 associated Low-income Restaurants in Brazil. The Southeast and Northeast had the largest number of these, with 36 and 35 units, respectively. Minas Gerais and São Paulo were the states with the most associated Low-income Restaurants, with 15 and 12 restaurants, respectively.

TABLE 46: Agreements established and financial resources (R\$) transferred for implementation of Low-income Restaurants
Brazil, Major Regions and States - 2005 ⁽¹⁾

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Low-income Restaurants contracted ⁽²⁾	Financial resources (R\$) transferred	Meals served per day ⁽³⁾
Brazil	99	82,134,554.56	158,890
North	10	7,865,456.50	12,000
Rondônia	0	–	–
Acre	1	1,000,000.00	1,000
Amazonas	2	733,162.50	3,000
Roraima	3	4,032,294.00	3,000
Pará	2	800,000.00	3,000
Amapá	1	500,000.00	1,000
Tocantins	1	800,000.00	1,000
Northeast	35	30,209,290	48,500
Maranhão	2	1,600,000.00	2,000
Piauí	3	2,465,256.41	4,000
Ceará	6	5,534,481.39	11,000
Rio Grande do Norte	0	–	–
Paraíba	6	4,473,051.30	6,000
Pernambuco	5	3,749,933.08	6,500
Alagoas	2	1,999,550.86	2,000
Sergipe	2	1,600,000.00	2,000
Bahia	9	8,787,016.87	15,000
Southeast	36	29,781,917	71,400
Minas Gerais	15	12,452,910.48	39,000
Espírito Santo	2	1,600,000.00	2,000
Rio de Janeiro	7	9,233,255.00	17,000
São Paulo	12	6,495,751.60	13,400
South	13	9,327,891	16,990
Paraná	4	3,446,406.07	5,990
Santa Catarina	2	1,600,000.00	2,000
Rio Grande do Sul	7	4,281,485.00	9,000
Midwest	5	4,950,000	10,000
Mato Grosso do Sul	0	–	–
Mato Grosso	2	1,550,000.00	2,000
Goias	2	1,600,000.00	2,000
Distrito Federal	1	1,800,000.00	6,000

Notes: (1) Data accumulated up to December 2005.

(2) Including restaurants contracted which may not have become operational.

(3) Estimate for restaurants which may or may not be in operation.

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

59 Financial resources (R\$) transferred for the implementation of Low-income Restaurants

Description

Financial resources (R\$) transferred for the implementation of Low-income Restaurants, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Structure

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

Amount (R\$) transferred for the implementation of Low-income Restaurants.

Formula

X

Variable involved

X: Amount (R\$) transferred for the implementation of Low-income Restaurants.

Source of variable

X: Physical and Financial Database of the Low-income Restaurants Program/SESAN/MDS.

Limitations

Sample application

TABLE 46

Interpretation

In all of Brazil, over R\$82 million were applied in low-income restaurants, during 2005. The Southeast and Northeast each received approximately one third of the financial resources. Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro and Bahia received, respectively, R\$12,452,910.48, R\$9,233,255.00 and R\$8,787,016.87, which are the highest transfers among states.

∴ Food Basket Distribution Program

60 Number of beneficiary families of Food Basket Distribution Program

Description

Number of beneficiaries of the Food Basket Distribution Program – Emergency Aid (*Programa de Distribuição de Cestas de Alimentos – Atendimento Emergencial* – encamped families awaiting Agrarian Reform, descendants of *quilombos* (maroon communities), indigenous peoples, people affected by dams in state of risk and situations of food insecurity and groups in emergency situations), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Process

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions and States.

Method applied for calculation

Number of families receiving food baskets.

Formula

X

Variable involved

Number of food basket distribution grantee families.

Source of variable

X: Physical and Financial database of the Food Basket Distribution Program/SESAN/MDS.

Limitations

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Sample application

TABLE 47

Interpretation

The Food Basket Distribution Program – Emergency Aid (*Programa de Distribuição de Cestas de Alimentos – Atendimento Emergencial*) had, in 2005, over half a million grantee families, most of which resided in the Northeast. The state of Alagoas had the largest number of grantee families (81,983), followed by Pernambuco (49,679) and Pará (46,987).

**TABLE 47: Families receiving food baskets, number of baskets distributed and amount of food (kg) included⁽¹⁾ in baskets
Brazil, Major Regions and States - 2005**

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Families	Baskets	Amount of food (kg)
Brazil	505,375	1,950,914	47,995,825
North	80,085	231,635	5,203,252
Rondônia	5,850	23,778	546,968
Acre	323	2,265	52,326
Amazonas	17,856	23,511	481,757
Roraima	852	4,200	88,320
Pará	46,987	149,430	3,386,860
Amapá	310	620	12,400
Tocantins	7,907	27,831	634,621
Northeast	274,625	815,299	20,049,000
Maranhão	16,316	53,664	1,243,501
Piauí	32,410	53,782	1,452,885
Ceará	35,386	65,835	1,559,467
Rio Grande do Norte	5,423	20,765	488,896
Paraíba	7,749	40,884	927,523
Pernambuco	49,679	200,426	4,881,434
Alagoas	81,983	147,574	3,509,243
Sergipe	11,364	72,408	1,834,922
Bahia	34,315	159,961	4,151,129
Southeast	42,094	222,288	5,359,649
Minas Gerais	21,355	103,733	2,459,785
Espírito Santo	3,629	19,990	473,906
Rio de Janeiro	4,571	18,516	458,413
São Paulo	12,539	80,049	1,967,545
South	36,743	210,653	5,154,084
Paraná	21,486	123,858	3,031,175
Santa Catarina	5,635	32,975	801,508
Rio Grande do Sul	9,622	53,820	1,321,401
Midwest	71,828	471,039	12,229,840
Mato Grosso do Sul	26,410	162,265	4,786,114
Mato Grosso	22,446	154,922	3,780,691
Goiás	12,642	87,634	1,998,927
Distrito Federal	10,330	66,218	1,664,108

Note: (1) Includes families camping while awaiting agrarian reform programs, descendants of *quilombos* (maroon communities), indigenous populations, people affected by dams in state of risk, lacking in food security and groups receiving emergency assistance. Data accumulated up to December 2005.

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

61 Number of food baskets distributed

Description

Number of food baskets distributed to encamped families awaiting agrarian reform, descendants of *quilombos* (maroon communities), indigenous peoples, people affected by dams in state of risk and food insecurity and groups in emergency situations, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Process

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions and States.

Method applied for calculation

Number of food baskets distributed.

Formula

X

Variable involved

Number of food baskets distributed.

Source of variable

X: Physical and Financial database of the food basket Distribution Program/SESAN/MDS.

Limitations

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Sample application

TABLE 47

Interpretation

Approximately two million food baskets were distributed by the program in 2005. Over a third went to the Northeast. The state of Pernambuco had the largest number, with more than 200 thousand baskets.

62 Kilograms of food (kg) distributed in food baskets

Description

Amount of food (kg) distributed in the form of food baskets for encamped families awaiting agrarian reform, descendants of *quilombos* (maroon communities), indigenous peoples, people affected by dams in state of risk and food insecurity and groups in emergency situations, in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Structure

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions and States.

Method applied for calculation

Amount of food (kg) distributed in food baskets.

Formula

X

Variable involved

X: Amount of food (kg) distributed in food baskets.

Source of variable

X: Physical and Financial database of the Food Basket Distribution Program/SESAN/MDS.

Limitations

—

Sample application

TABLE 47

Interpretation

In 2005, approximately 48 million kilograms of food were distributed in the form of food baskets to the program's target families (encamped families awaiting agrarian reform, descendants of *quilombos* (maroon communities), indigenous peoples, people affected by construction of dams in state of risk and food insecurity and those in emergency situations). Over one third of this volume went to the Northeast (20,049,000 kg).

∴ Program for Education in Food, Nutrition and Consumption

63 Number of students receiving benefits from distribution of Healthy Child, Grade A Education Project booklets

Description

Number of students benefiting from distribution of booklets for the Healthy Child, Grade A Education Project (*Projeto Criança Saudável, Educação Dez*), of the Program for Education in Food, Nutrition and Consumption (*Programa Educação Alimentar, Nutricional e para o Consumo*), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Structure

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

Number of students benefiting from distribution of booklets.

Formula

X

Variable involved

X: Number of students benefiting from distribution of booklets for the Healthy Child, Grade A Education Project (*Projeto Criança Saudável, Educação Dez*).

Source of variable

X: Physical and Financial database of the Program for Education in Food, Nutrition and Consumption - SESAN/MDS.

Limitations

Sample application

TABLE 48

Interpretation

In 2005, over 17 million students benefited from distribution of Healthy Child, Grade A Education Project (*Projeto Criança Saudável, Educação Dez*) booklets. The Northeast and Southeast had a third of the students. The states of São Paulo, Bahia and Minas Gerais had the largest number of beneficiaries.

64 Number of schools covered by Healthy Child, Grade A Education Project

Description

Number of schools covered by the Healthy Child, Grade A Education Project (*Projeto Criança Saudável, Educação Dez*) of the Program for Education in Food, Nutrition and Consumption (*Programa Educação Alimentar, Nutricional e para o Consumo*), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Process

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

Number of schools covered.

Formula

X

Variable involved

X: Number of schools covered by the Healthy Child, Grade A Education (*Projeto Criança Saudável, Educação Dez*).

Source of variable

X: Physical and Financial database of the Program for Education in Food, Nutrition and Consumption - SESAN/MDS.

Limitations

Sample application

TABLE 48

Interpretation

Over 48 thousand schools were covered by the Healthy Child, Grade A Education Project (*Projeto Criança Saudável, Educação Dez*) in 2005. The states with most schools covered were São Paulo, Minas Gerais and Bahia. In the Northeast and Southeast, over one third of the schools received the benefit.

TABLE 48: Healthy Child, Grade A Education Project - Students and schools benefited with booklets; teacher manuals distributed and funds for production of booklets
Brazil, Major Regions and States - 2005 ⁽¹⁾

Brazil, Major Regions and States	Students	Schools	Booklets	Teacher manuals	Financial resources (R\$) transferred
Brazil	17,182,949	48,293	51,548,847	641,148	5,154,885.00
North	2,015,392	4,127	6,046,176	77,824	604,617.60
Rondônia	163,415	421	490,245	6,470	49,024.50
Acre	92,545	210	277,635	3,759	27,763.50
Amazonas	417,914	737	1,253,742	16,044	125,374.20
Roraima	42,812	121	128,436	1,773	12,843.60
Pará	1,065,606	1,754	3,196,818	40,806	319,681.80
Amapá	74,912	189	224,736	2,785	22,473.60
Tocantins	158,188	695	474,564	6,187	47,456.40
Northeast	6,286,713	16,522	18,860,139	242,837	1,886,013.90
Maranhão	931,075	2,114	2,793,225	36,688	279,322.50
Piauí	425,858	1,385	1,277,574	17,307	127,757.40
Ceará	851,404	2,189	2,554,212	32,433	255,421.20
Rio Grande do Norte	312,740	1,118	938,220	11,963	93,822.00
Paraíba	444,086	1,578	1,332,258	17,573	133,225.80
Pernambuco	851,993	2,231	2,555,979	32,316	255,597.90
Alagoas	406,763	799	1,220,289	15,025	122,028.90
Sergipe	230,552	596	691,656	8,655	69,165.60
Bahia	1,832,242	4,512	5,496,726	70,877	549,672.60
Southeast	5,695,249	15,133	17,085,747	202,811	1,708,575.00
Minas Gerais	1,653,175	5,259	4,959,525	60,597	495,952.50
Espírito Santo	264,039	863	792,117	10,211	79,211.70
Rio de Janeiro	1,125,710	3,116	3,377,130	39,876	337,712.80
São Paulo	2,652,325	5,895	7,956,975	92,127	795,698.00
South	2,068,165	8,586	6,204,495	77,262	620,449.50
Paraná	818,660	2,640	2,455,980	29,497	245,598.00
Santa Catarina	457,049	2,087	1,371,147	17,288	137,114.70
Rio Grande do Sul	792,456	3,859	2,377,368	30,477	237,736.80
Midwest	1,117,430	3,925	3,352,290	40,414	335,229.00
Mato Grosso do Sul	219,463	732	658,389	7,752	65,838.90
Mato Grosso	290,957	1,004	872,871	10,809	87,287.10
Goiás	465,668	1,889	1,397,004	16,987	139,700.40
Distrito Federal	141,342	300	424,026	4,866	42,402.60

Note: (1) Accumulated amounts up to December 2005.

SOURCE: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

65 Number of booklets distributed by Healthy Child, Grade A Education Project

Description

Number of booklets distributed by Healthy Child, Grade A Education Project (*Projeto Criança Saudável, Educação Dez*) of the Program for Education in Food, Nutrition and Consumption (*Programa Educação Alimentar, Nutricional e para o Consumo*), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Process

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

Number of booklets distributed.

Formula

X

Variable involved

X: Number of booklets distributed by Healthy Child, Grade A Education Project (*Projeto Criança Saudável, Educação Dez*).

Source of variable

X: Physical and Financial database of the Program for Education in Food, Nutrition and Consumption - SESAN/MDS.

Limitations

Sample application

TABLE 48

Interpretation

In 2005 over 51 million booklets were distributed by the Healthy Child, Grade A Education Project (*Projeto Criança Saudável, Educação Dez*). The Northeast and Southeast each received approximately one third of the booklets distributed. The states with the most schools covered were São Paulo, Bahia and Minas Gerais.

66 Number of teacher manuals distributed by Healthy Child, Grade A Education Project

Description

Number of teacher manuals distributed by Healthy Child, Grade A Education Project (*Projeto Criança Saudável, Educação Dez*) of the Program for Education in Food, Nutrition and Consumption (*Programa Educação Alimentar, Nutricional e para o Consumo*), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Process

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

Number of teacher manuals distributed.

Formula

X

Variable involved

X: Number of teacher manuals distributed by Healthy Child, Grade A Education Project (*Projeto Criança Saudável, Educação Dez*).

Source of variable

X: Physical and Financial database of the Program for Education in Food, Nutrition and Consumption - SESAN/MDS.

Limitations

Sample application

TABLE 48

Interpretation

In 2005, over 641 thousand teacher manuals were distributed by the Healthy Child, Grade A Education Project (*Projeto Criança Saudável, Educação Dez*). The Northeast and Southeast each received approximately one third of them. The states which received the highest number were São Paulo, Bahia and Minas Gerais.

67 Financial resources (R\$) used in the production of booklets by the Healthy Child, Grade A Education Project

Description

Financial resources (R\$) used in production of booklets by the Healthy Child, Grade A Education Project (*Projeto Criança Saudável, Educação Dez*) of the Program for Education in Food, Nutrition and Consumption (*Programa Educação Alimentar, Nutricional e para o Consumo*), in the location and reference period.

Frequency

Yearly

Classification

Structure

Aggregation levels available

Brazil, Major Regions, States, Mesoregions, Microregions and Municipalities.

Method applied for calculation

Amount (R\$) spent in the production of booklets.

Formula

X

Variable involved

X: Amount (R\$) spent in the production of booklets by the Healthy Child, Grade A Education Project (*Projeto Criança Saudável, Educação Dez*).

Source of variable

X: Physical and Financial database of the Program for Education in Food, Nutrition and Consumption - SESAN/MDS.

Limitations

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Sample application

TABLE 48

Interpretation

In 2005, the transfer of resources for production of booklets of the Healthy Child, Grade A Education Project (*Projeto Criança Saudável, Educação Dez*) for national distribution was more than R\$5 million. Approximately one third of this total went to the Northeast and Southeast.

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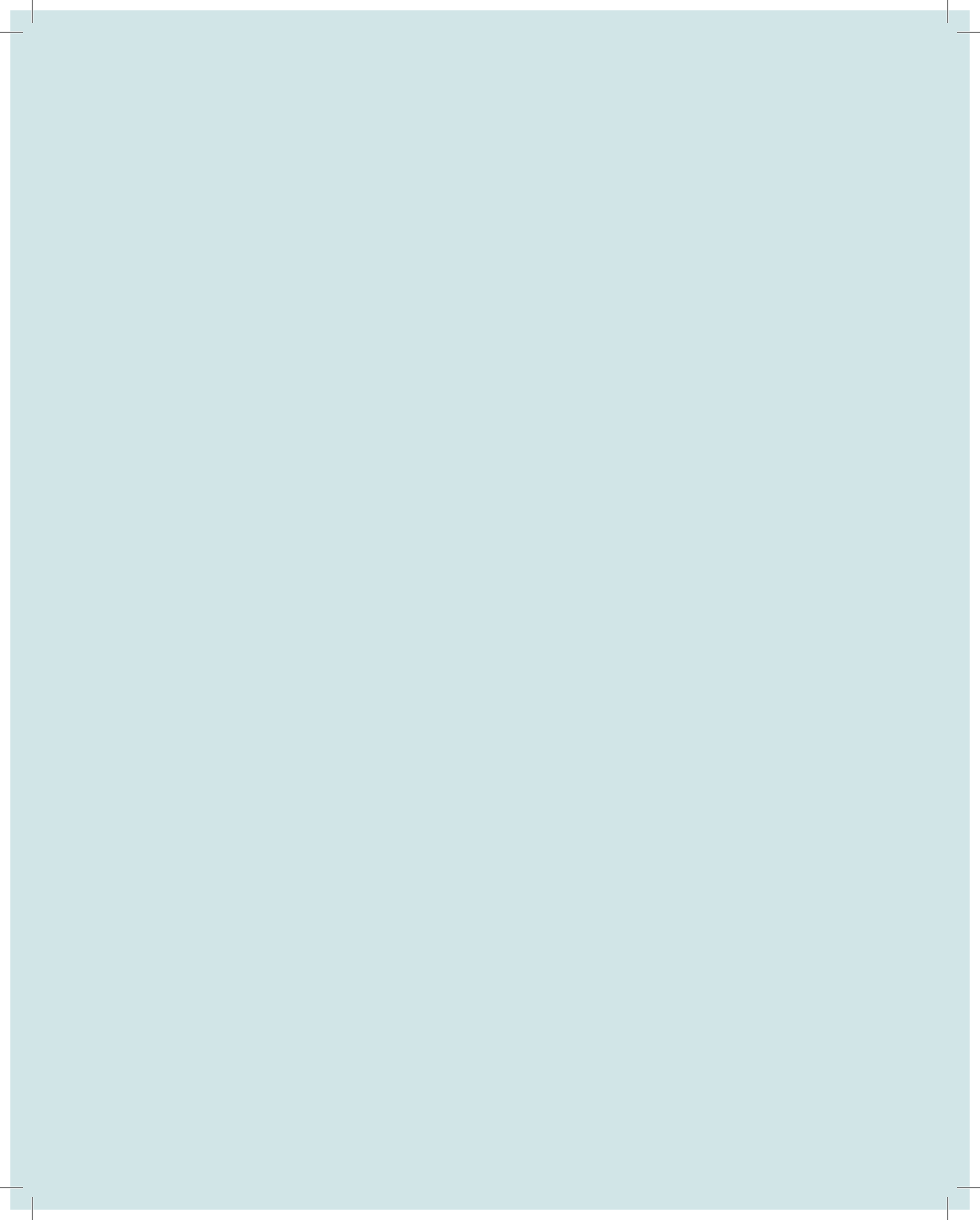
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Acronyms and Abbreviations

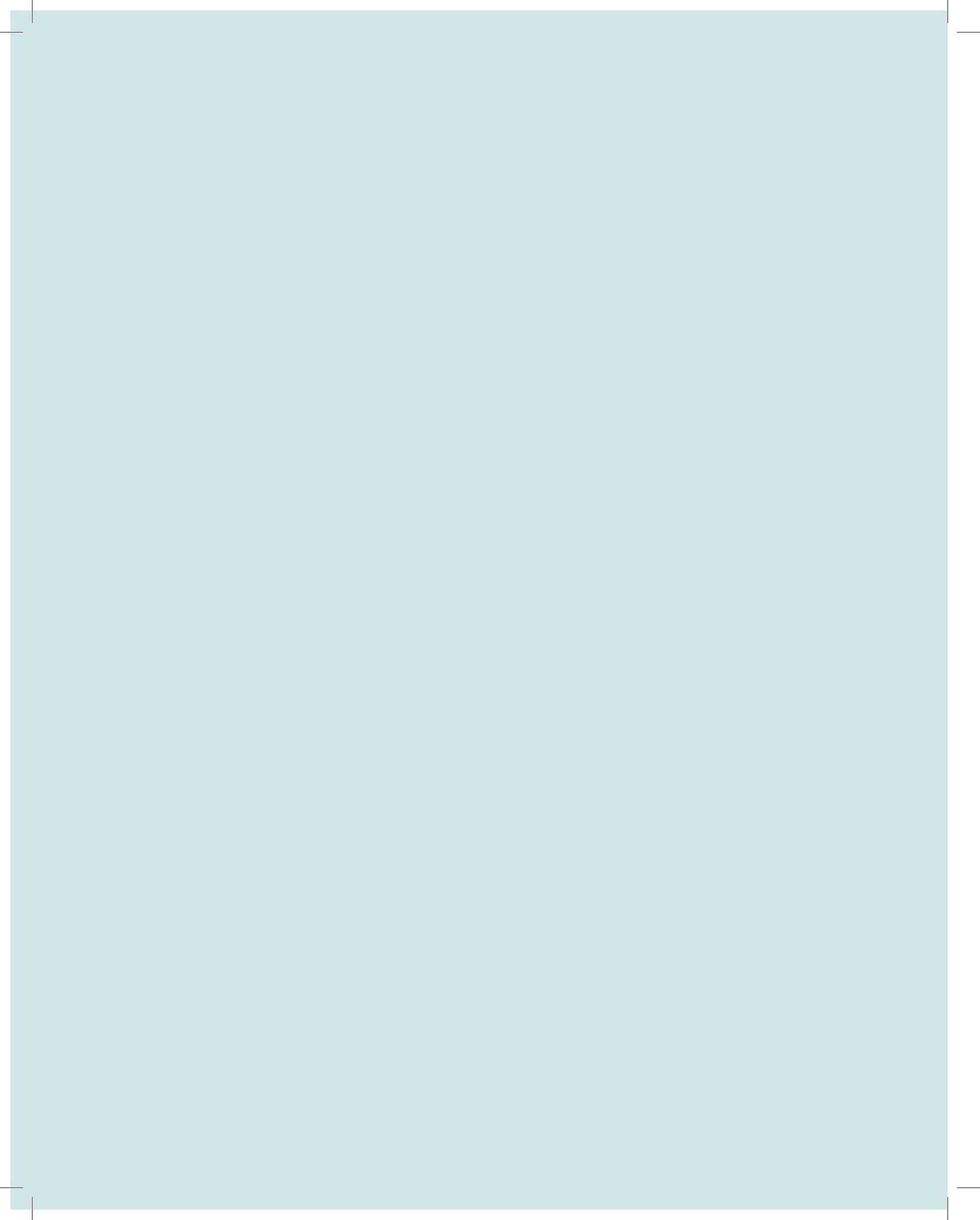
ASA	Brazilian Semi-Arid Network (<i>Articulação no Semi-Árido Brasileiro</i>)
BPC	Continuous Cash Benefit (<i>Benefício de Prestação Continuada</i>)
BRB	Regional Bank of Brasília (<i>Banco de Brasília</i>)
CadÚnico	Unified Registry System for Social Programs (<i>Cadastro Único dos Programas Sociais</i>)
CDLAF – Municipal	Local Direct Purchases from Municipal Family Farming (<i>Compra Direta Local da Agricultura Familiar Municipal</i>)
CEF	Federal Savings Bank (<i>Caixa Econômica Federal</i>)
CIB	<i>Bipartite Intermanagement Commission (Comissão Intergestora Bipartite)</i>
Conab	National Food Supply Company (<i>Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento</i>)
CRAS	Social Assistance Reference Center (<i>Centro de Referência de Assistência Social</i>)
CREAS	Specialized Social Assistance Reference Center (<i>Centro de Referência Especializado de Assistência Social</i>)
CREN	<i>Center for Nutritional Recovery and Education (Centro de Recuperação e Educação Nutricional)</i>
DATAPREV	Social Security Data Processing Company (<i>Empresa de Processamento de Dados da Previdência Social</i>)
Dici-VIP	<i>Dictionary of Program Variables and Indicators (Dicionário de Variáveis e Indicadores de Programas)</i>
ECA	Statute for Children and Adolescents (<i>Estatuto da Criança e do Adolescente</i>)
FAT	Workers Support Fund (<i>Fundo de Amparo ao Trabalhador</i>)
FNAS	National Social Assistance Fund (<i>Fundo Nacional de Assistência Social</i>)
FNS	National Health Fund (<i>Fundo Nacional de Saúde</i>)
FPE	<i>State and Federal District Participation Fund (Fundo de Participação dos Estados e Distrito Federal)</i>
FPM	Municipality Participation Fund (<i>Fundo de Participação dos Municípios</i>)
Funai	National Indigenous Peoples Foundation (<i>Fundação Nacional do Índio</i>)
IBGE	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (<i>Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística</i>)
HDI	Human Development Index (<i>Índice de Desenvolvimento Humano</i>)
HDI-M	<i>Municipal Human Development Index (Índice de Desenvolvimento Humano Municipal)</i>
INCRA	National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (<i>Instituto Nacional de Colonização e Reforma Agrária</i>)
INEP	Anísio Teixeira National Institute of Educational Studies and Research (<i>Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisas Educacionais Anísio Teixeira</i>)
INSS	<i>National Social Security Institute (Instituto Nacional do Seguro Social)</i>
IPEA	Institute of Applied Economic Research (<i>Instituto de Pesquisas Econômicas Aplicadas</i>)

IPI	Tax on Industrialized Products (<i>Imposto sobre Produtos Industrializados</i>)
LOAS	Organic Act of Social Assistance (<i>Lei Orgânica da Assistência Social</i>)
MDS	Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger (<i>Ministério do Desenvolvimento Social e Combate à Fome</i>)
MEC	Ministry of Education (<i>Ministério da Educação</i>)
MIS	Social Information Matrix (<i>Matriz de Informação Social</i>)
MS	Ministry of Health (<i>Ministério da Saúde</i>)
MTE	Ministry of Labor and Employment (<i>Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego</i>)
NIS	Social Identification Number (<i>Número de Identificação Social</i>)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization (<i>Organização Não-Governamental</i>)
PAA	Family Farming Food Acquisition Program (<i>Programa de Aquisição de Alimentos da Agricultura Familiar</i>)
PACS	Community Health Care Agent Program (<i>Programa de Agentes Comunitários de Saúde</i>)
PAIF	Integral Family Attention Program (<i>Programa de Atenção Integral à Família</i>)
PBF	Bolsa Família Program (<i>Programa Bolsa Família</i>)
DP	Disabled Persons (<i>Pessoas com Deficiência</i>)
PETI	Child Labor Eradication Program (<i>Programa de Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil</i>)
PNAD	National Household Sample Survey (<i>Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios</i>)
PNI	National Policy for the Elderly (<i>Política Nacional do Idoso</i>)
Pronaf	National Program for Strengthening Family Farming (<i>Programa Nacional de Fortalecimento da Agricultura Familiar</i>)
PSB	Basic Social Protection (<i>Proteção Social Básica</i>)
PSE	Special Social Protection (<i>Proteção Social Especial</i>)
PSF	Family Health Program (<i>Programa Saúde da Família</i>)
SAGI	Secretariat for Evaluation and Information Management (<i>Secretaria de Avaliação e Gestão da Informação</i>)
SAM	Evaluation and Monitoring System (<i>Sistema de Avaliação e Monitoramento</i>)
SENARC	National Secretariat for Citizenship Income (<i>Secretaria Nacional de Renda de Cidadania</i>)
Sentinela	Social Protection for Children, Adolescents and Families who are affected by Sexual Violence, Abuse and Exploitation (<i>Proteção Social às Crianças e aos Adolescentes Vítimas de Violência, Abuso e Exploração Sexual e a suas Famílias</i>)
SESAN	National Secretariat for Food and Nutritional Security (<i>Secretaria de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional</i>)
SESI	Social Service of Industry (<i>Serviço Social da Indústria</i>)
SNAS	National Secretariat for Social Assistance (<i>Secretaria Nacional de Assistência Social</i>)
SUAS	Unified System of Social Assistance (<i>Sistema Único de Assistência Social</i>)
TACO	Brazilian Food Composition Table (<i>Tabela Brasileira de Composição de Alimentos</i>)

UAN	Food and Nutrition Unit (<i>Unidade de Alimentação e Nutrição</i>)
Unicamp	State University of Campinas (<i>Universidade Estadual de Campinas</i>)
UF	State (<i>Unidade da Federação</i>)



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