

# Children and adolescents: monetary poverty and conditions for skills development in Brazil

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August 2021

- Data source: Continuous PNAD microdata (2012-2019).
- Poverty and extreme poverty lines were used - sole national lines, proposed by the World Bank, and regionalized lines, proposed by IPEA, IBGE and ECLAC.

# Why look at poverty within the 0-to-17-year-old age bracket?

Children and  
adolescent poverty  
(0-to-17-year-olds)

- The proposed analysis on the situation of children and adolescents aims to provide a range of information that makes it possible to identify possible barriers to **social mobility**;
- This initial objective aims at the articulation of information that helps in the definition of interventions to reduce these barriers, providing greater **equality of opportunities**;
- To do so, we will start from the analysis of **0-to-17-year-old children and adolescents**, covering young people up to the maximum age considered for compulsory basic education in Brazil.

# Why look at monetary poverty?

## Why monetary poverty?

- As a starting point for the analysis, we will look at **per capita household income**<sup>1</sup> and **monetary poverty**, for three main reasons:
  - i. the identification of the intergenerational poverty trap requires the analysis of the correlation between the father's (guardian's) income and child's income predictors (inputs in the child's human capital production function and intermediate indicators of educational results), that is, it should be based on household income if we want to deal with intergenerational mobility in income;
  - ii. monetary poverty metrics are less subjective and based on better-founded parameters than other poverty dimensions;
  - iii. in most cases, governments are guided by the criterion of income to define eligibility for social programs.

<sup>1</sup> The per capita household income is composed of the sum of the usual income from all work and actual income from other sources of household members (except for people whose condition in the household was that of pensionist, domestic worker or relative of the domestic worker) divided by household members.

# Why use sole national lines and regionalized lines?

## Why sole national lines and regionalized lines?

- To identify poverty and extreme monetary poverty in Brazil, two references were used: the World Bank, which proposes sole poverty and extreme poverty lines applied to the entire country, and IPEA, IBGE and ECLAC, which propose regionalized lines, considering the structure of regional consumption baskets;
- Opting for the analysis based on the World Bank lines makes it possible to compare the poverty situation with that of other countries;
- On the other hand, the analysis based on regionalized lines makes it possible to capture differences between costs of living and consumption patterns that differ regionally, allowing for a more accurate intervention;
- The World Bank's proposed poverty lines for upper-middle-income countries and extreme global poverty equate to incomes of up to US\$5.50/day (Purchasing Power Parity, PPP 2011) and US\$1.90/day (PPP 2011), respectively. In 2019, they corresponded to approximately R\$ 436.00/month per capita and R\$ 151.00/month per capita;
- Poverty and extreme poverty lines proposed by IPEA, IBGE and ECLAC in 2019 were, on average, R\$331.50/month per capita and R\$165.75/month per capita, respectively.

# Regionalized poverty lines – 2019

- The UFs (Units of the Federation) that do not have a specific line receive the value of the region, according to the area of residence;
- For example, São Paulo presents specific lines for each area: metropolitan urban, non-metropolitan urban, and rural;
- On the other hand, the Northeast line is applied to Maranhão.
  - That is, for the rural area of Maranhão, we apply the value of the rural area of the Northeast; for the urban area of Maranhão, we apply the value of the urban area of the Northeast.
- Regionalized extreme poverty lines are calculated as half the value of regionalized poverty lines.

Regionalized lines (2019)	
Region	Value (month)
Rio de Janeiro – Metropolitan Area	R\$ 388.95
Rio de Janeiro – Urban Area	R\$ 329.91
Rio de Janeiro – Rural Area	R\$ 298.66
São Paulo – Metropolitan Area	R\$ 392.42
São Paulo – Urban Area	R\$ 347.27
São Paulo – Rural Area	R\$ 281.29
Porto Alegre – Metropolitan Area	R\$ 434.09
Curitiba – Metropolitan Area	R\$ 357.69
South – Urban Area	R\$ 340.33
South – Rural Area	R\$ 312.55
Fortaleza – Metropolitan Area	R\$ 309.07
Recife – Metropolitan Area	R\$ 406.31
Salvador – Metropolitan Area	R\$ 382.00
Northeast – Urban Area	R\$ 350.75
Northeast – Rural Area	R\$ 312.55
Belo Horizonte – Metropolitan Area	R\$ 305.60
Southeast – Urban Area	R\$ 274.35
Southeast – Rural Area	R\$ 232.67
Belém – Metropolitan Area	R\$ 347.27
North – Urban Area	R\$ 357.69
North – Rural Area	R\$ 312.55
Federal District – Metropolitan Area	R\$ 336.86
Midwest – Urban Area	R\$ 291.71
Midwest – Rural Area	R\$ 253.51

Regionalized poverty line

# Children and adolescents by income groups: 0-to-17-year-olds

## Definition

- The income groups presented are:
- The poor: children and adolescents who make up<sup>1</sup> households where the per capita household income is lower than the poverty line selected for analysis – 31.2% of 0-to-17-year-old children and adolescents in 2019<sup>2</sup>.
- 20% of the highest incomes: children and adolescents who live in households where the per capita household income is between 20% of the highest per capita household incomes in Brazil (or of the referenced UF).

<sup>1</sup> Persons whose condition in the household was that of pensionist, domestic worker or relative of the domestic worker are not considered to be members of the household. The universe of children and adolescents (0-to-17-year-olds) in Brazil in 2019 was 50,791,377. Among these, 6,912 are in households as relatives of the domestic worker. Thus, for the study, 99.99% of the total number of children and adolescents in Brazil are used in the statistics.

<sup>2</sup> According to regionalized poverty lines.

# Guardians

## Definition

- For the proposed analysis, **people who occupy households as head of the household and as spouse** will be used as a **proxy for those responsible for the children and adolescents who live in the household** – this may not be the case, as children and adolescents may reside in households that are not directly under the responsibility of the head of household or spouse, but it is a way of approaching the analysis of the influences of household composition on the analyzed interest group<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> For the calculation of the indicator “Ratio between the average age of guardians and the average age of children (0-to-17-year-olds) in households”, only children and adolescents aged 0-to-17 who are the children of their guardians or spouse are considered, aiming to capture temporal patterns of fertility.



# Highlights

Children and adolescents:  
conditions for skills  
development

## Themes:

1. Household composition
2. Housing Conditions
3. Durable goods
4. ITC
5. Education of cohabitants
6. Partial results in education

# 1. Household composition

## Household composition

# Brazil – 2019 0-to-17-year-olds

- The **average number of children and adolescents in poor households** is almost twice as high as in households with the 20% highest per capita household income (considering only households with children aged 0-to-17). This difference does not vary much according to age group;
- The **ratio between the average age of guardians (guardian and spouse) and their children** is higher in households of children and adolescents outside of poverty: 7.4 times for the group of those who are among the 20% highest per capita household incomes. This indicates that, among the highest incomes, those responsible have children at an older age. This difference in the age ratio stems from two effects: a) heads of poor households have a smaller age difference compared to children aged 0-5 in the household and b) heads of poor households are younger than heads of rich households. For both groups (poor and rich), the ratio tends to fall as children get older, due to the construction of the indicator.
- The possibility of **living in a household with a guardian and the guardian's spouse** is greater for those children and adolescents who live in households with the 20% highest per capita income. This may indicate division of care tasks, allowing greater interaction with children and adolescents, and sharing of expenses of these individuals, reducing the risk of exposure to fluctuations in income;
- In a complementary way, the possibility of living in **a household arrangement with only one person responsible** is greater among those who are in poverty (31.6% compared to 13.3% for those in the 20% highest per capita household income). This type of arrangement is mainly formed by a female guardian. Households with children and only one person in charge are also more at risk of impoverishment, in the absence of other people with income from work. Therefore, children in these households are more vulnerable to poverty.

Household composition	The Poor (RL)	20% highest incomes
Number of children and/or adolescents in the households	2.7	1.5
Ratio between the average age of heads of household and the average age of children (0 to 17) in households	5.3	7.4
Live with the head of household and his/her spouse (%)	68.4	86.7
Live with male head of household, without the head's spouse (%)	2.5	2.5
Live with female head of household, without the head's spouse (%)	29.0	10.8
Live with the head of household, without his/her spouse (%)	31.6	13.3

Regionalized poverty line

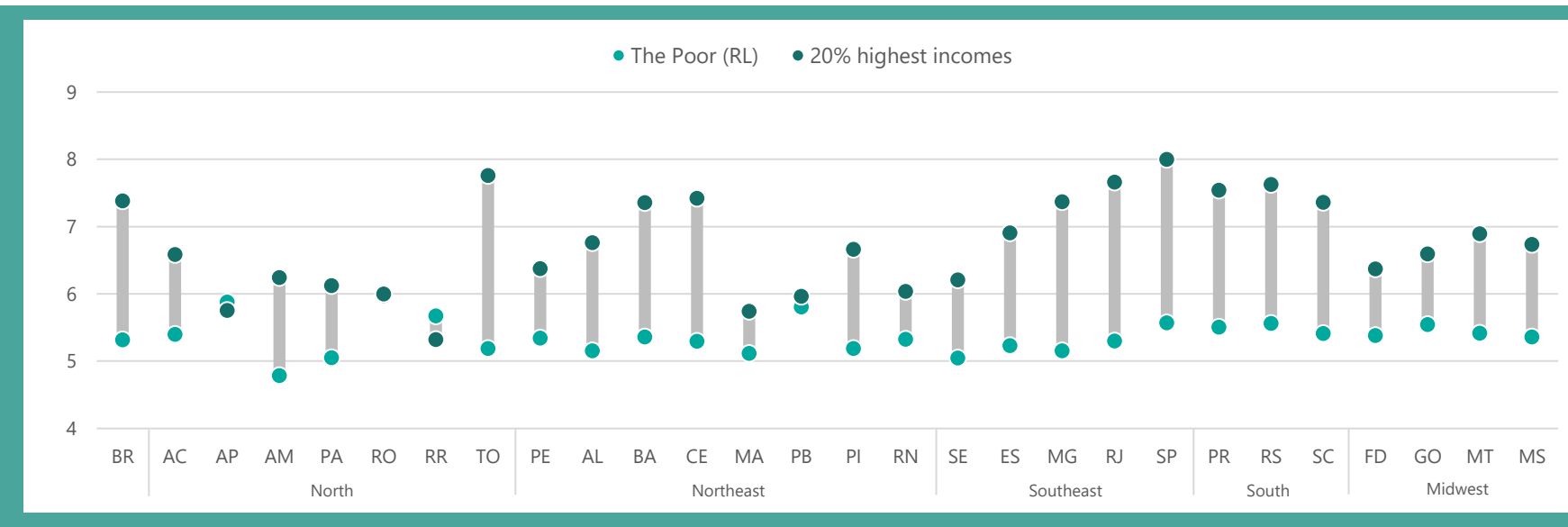
Glossary



## Household composition

# Ratio between the average age of heads of household and the average age of children from 0 to 17 in households by UF – 2019 – 0-to-17-year-olds

- In general, the **ratio between the average age of heads of household and the average age of children aged 0 to 17 in households** is higher in households belonging to the 20% highest per capita household incomes. There are few exceptions: Amapá, Rondônia and Roraima. In the Northeast region, Paraíba is the UF where the results of income groups are closer, in addition to those mentioned above;
- The UF with the highest average among children and adolescents living among the 20% highest per capita household incomes is São Paulo, with 8 times;
- The lowest is among poor children and adolescents in Amazonas (4.8 times);
- Among the 20% highest per capita household incomes, the lowest average ratio is found in Roraima (5.3 times);
- The highest average ratios are in the Southeast and South, 7.7 and 7.5, respectively, for children and adolescents living among the 20% highest per capita household incomes, and 5.4 and 5.5, in the same order, for children and adolescents below the poverty line.

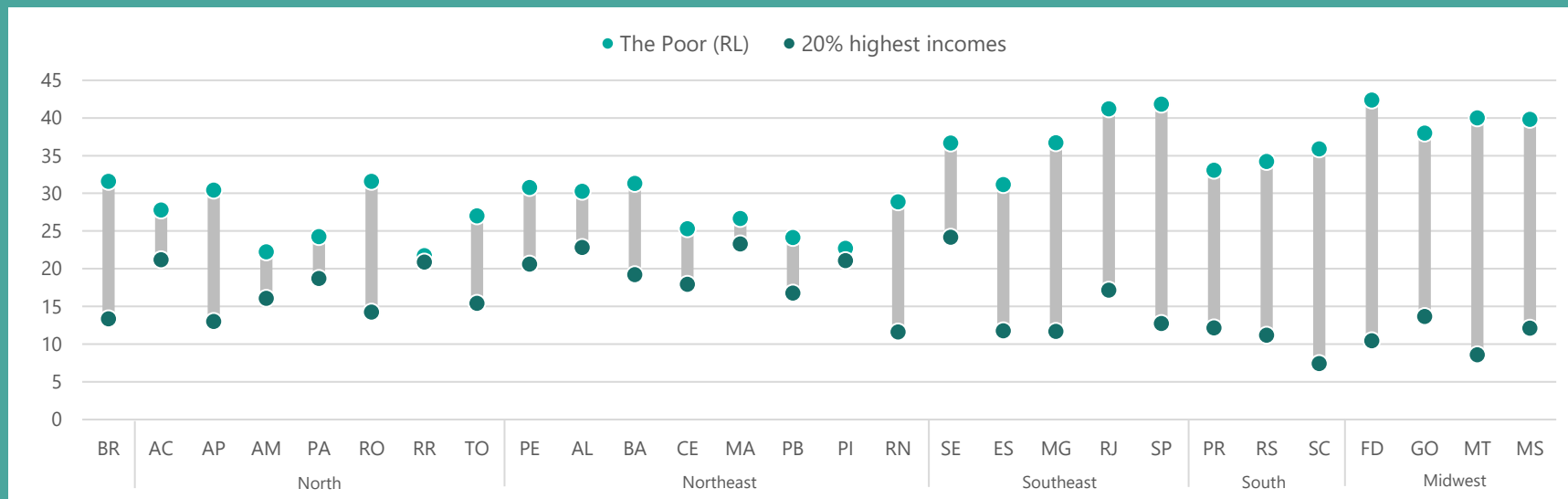


This indicator captures temporal patterns of fertility – low ratios indicate that those responsible reproduced earlier, which can lead, especially for women, to an interruption of schooling and difficulties in consistently participating in the labor market. Thus, there may be **interruption in the accumulation of human capital**, hindering the social mobility of the family nucleus.

## Household composition

# Live with the head of household, without his/her spouse (%) by UF – 2019 – 0-to-17-year-olds

- The percentage of children and adolescents who **live with the head of household, without his/her spouse** is higher among those who are poor and among those who live in the Southeast and Midwest regions;
- The biggest results are from the Federal District (42.4%), São Paulo (41.8%) and Rio de Janeiro (41.2%);
- In Roraima, Maranhão and Piauí the results of poor children and adolescents and those among the 20% highest per capita household incomes are very similar;
- The UFs in the Southeast, Midwest and South are, in general, the ones that present the greatest differences between poor children and adolescents and those that are among the 20% highest per capita household incomes;
- Santa Catarina and Mato Grosso have the lowest percentages among the 20% highest per capita household incomes, 7.4% and 8.5%, respectively.



Based on the hypothesis that two guardians would share in the care and expenses of children and adolescents, this indicator informs about household arrangements in which children and adolescents tend to have: (i) **less available household income** (which does not necessarily mean a reduction in per capita income); (ii) **greater exposure to risk due to fluctuations in income**, for example, resulting from unemployment of the head of household without a spouse; and (iii) **less time available for guardian care**, which can reduce the possibility of developing human capital

## 2. Housing Conditions

# Brazil – 2019 0-to-17-year-olds

- 68.4% of poor children and adolescents in Brazil **live in homes of their own, whether they are paid off or still paying**. Housing ownership (even if not formalized by the registry office) prevents these children and adolescents from being homeless due to some momentary income shock.
- In contrast, among poor children living in rented households, 63.9% of these live in households that allocate **30% or more of their household income to rent**, compared to 3.7% of children in households in the top 20% per capita household income bracket. High rent commitments (as a proportion of household income) increase the risk of eviction, on the one hand, and reduce the share of the household budget devoted to investing in the child's human capital.

Housing conditions	The Poor (RL)	20% highest incomes
Number of rooms in the household	5.0	8.1
Live in households with inadequate water supply (%)	27.3	6.0
Live in households with excessive household density (%)	21.9	1.0
Live in households with inadequate sewage system (%)	55.7	15.2
Live in households where 30% or more of income is spent on rent (%)	63.9	3.7
Live in their own homes (%)	68.4	74.6
Live in households without access to the general water network or with intermittent access (%)	42.9	10.5
Live in households without private bathroom (%)	10.3	0.0
Live in households without electricity from the mains full-time (%)	1.3	0.7

Regionalized poverty line

Glossary



# Brazil – 2019

## 0-to-17-year-olds

- **Excessive household density** (more than 3 residents per bedroom) is practically 22 times higher for children and adolescents below the poverty line, compared to those who live in households in the 20% highest per capita household income bracket (1.0%). Excessive household density can lead to health problems, such as respiratory diseases, due to the concentration of many people in a room, and implies less exclusive space for children, and a worse study environment (less incentive for doing school activities at home);
- The average **number of rooms in the homes** of poor children and adolescents is lower than in the homes of those in the 20% highest per capita household income bracket, 5 compared to 8.1, which may indicate better infrastructure for the development of skills in this second group.

Housing conditions	The Poor (RL)	20% highest incomes
Number of rooms in the household	5.0	8.1
Live in households with inadequate water supply (%)	27.3	6.0
Live in households with excessive household density (%)	21.9	1.0
Live in households with inadequate sewage system (%)	55.7	15.2
Live in households where 30% or more of income is spent on rent (%)	63.9	3.7
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Live in households without access to the general water network or with intermittent access (%)	42.9	10.5
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Live in households without electricity from the mains full-time (%)	1.3	0.7

Regionalized poverty line

Glossary





# Brazil – 2019 0-to-17-year-olds

- Regarding sanitation services, 27.3% of the group below the poverty line live with **inadequate water supply**, that is, in their homes, the main form of supply is not through the general distribution network, a proportion 4.5 times greater than among those with the highest 20% per capita household income. In the metropolitan urban area, this difference perdures, being 3.2 times greater for poor children and adolescents, when compared to the group that lives among the 20% highest per capita household incomes (see next slide);
- The same is verified for **inadequate sewage system** - for every 100 poor children and adolescents, approximately 56 live in households where sanitary sewage is not provided by the general network, rainwater network or septic tank connected to the network, a result 3.7 times greater than that seen for the income comparison group. If we consider only the metropolitan urban area, this percentage drops to 32.3%, but the difference remains (3.6 times greater than among the 20% highest per capita household incomes) (see next slide);
- While the lack of **access to a private bathroom** is not verified for those in households with the highest 20% per capita household income, it is 10.3% for those living below the poverty line. In metropolitan urban and non-metropolitan urban areas, this percentage drops to 1.1% and 4.6% (see next slide).

Housing conditions	The Poor (RL)	20% highest incomes
Number of rooms in the household	5.0	8.1
Live in households with inadequate water supply (%)	27.3	6.0
Live in households with excessive household density (%)	21.9	1.0
Live in households with inadequate sewage system (%)	55.7	15.2
Live in households where 30% or more of income is spent on rent (%)	63.9	3.7
Live in their own homes (%)	68.4	74.6
Live in households without access to the general water network or with intermittent access (%)	42.9	10.5
Live in households without private bathroom (%)	10.3	0.0
Live in households without electricity from the mains full-time (%)	1.3	0.7

Regionalized poverty line

Glossary



# Brazil – 2019

## 0-to-17-year-olds

### Urban Areas

- In the metropolitan urban area, **inadequate water supply** drops to 12.0% among poor children and adolescents and 3.7% for those among the 20% highest per capita household incomes;
- The same is verified for **inadequate sewage system**. If we consider only the metropolitan urban area, the percentage drops from 55.7% (all areas) to 32.3%, among poor children and adolescents;
- The **lack of access to a private bathroom** among poor children and adolescents in metropolitan urban and non-metropolitan urban areas, compared to the result for all areas, drops from 10.3% to 1.1% and 4.6%;
- Therefore, these indicators are strongly influenced by the results of the rural area.

Housing conditions	The Poor (RL)	20% highest incomes
Live in households with inadequate water supply (%)	12.0	3.7
Live in households with inadequate sewage system (%)	32.3	9.0
Live in households without private bathroom (%)	1.1	0.0

Regionalized poverty line – Metropolitan urban area

Housing conditions	The Poor (RL)	20% highest incomes
Live in households with inadequate water supply (%)	13.2	4.9
Live in households with inadequate sewage system (%)	50.8	18.8
Live in households without private bathroom (%)	4.6	0.0

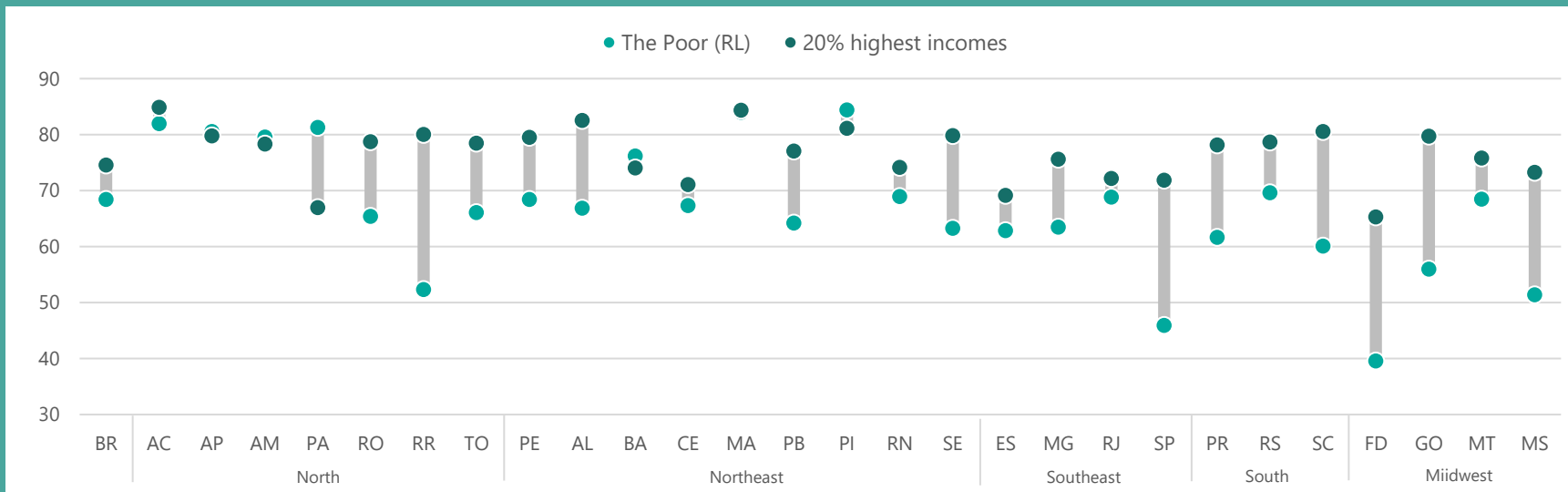
Regionalized poverty line – Non-metropolitan urban area

Glossary



## Live in their own homes (%) by UF – 2019 – 0-to-17-year-olds

- In general, the **percentage that live in their own homes**, whether paid for or still paying, is above 60% of children and adolescents, whether they are poor or among the 20% highest per capita household incomes;
- Some exceptions are: Roraima, São Paulo, the Federal District, Goiás, and Mato Grosso do Sul, where less than 60% of poor children and adolescents live in their own homes. Furthermore, these are also the UFs with the greatest differences between income groups;
- In Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Bahia, Maranhão, and Piauí, unlike the other Units of the Federation, there is a greater proportion (or very close, as in the case of Maranhão) of poor children and adolescents living in their own households than those among the 20% largest per capita household incomes. The biggest highlight for this difference is verified in Pará;
- The lowest percentages, whether among the poor or rich, are in the Federal District;
- Although Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo present very similar percentages between those with the 20% highest per capita household incomes, 72.2% and 71.9%, respectively, São Paulo presents a 7.6 times greater difference between income groups.

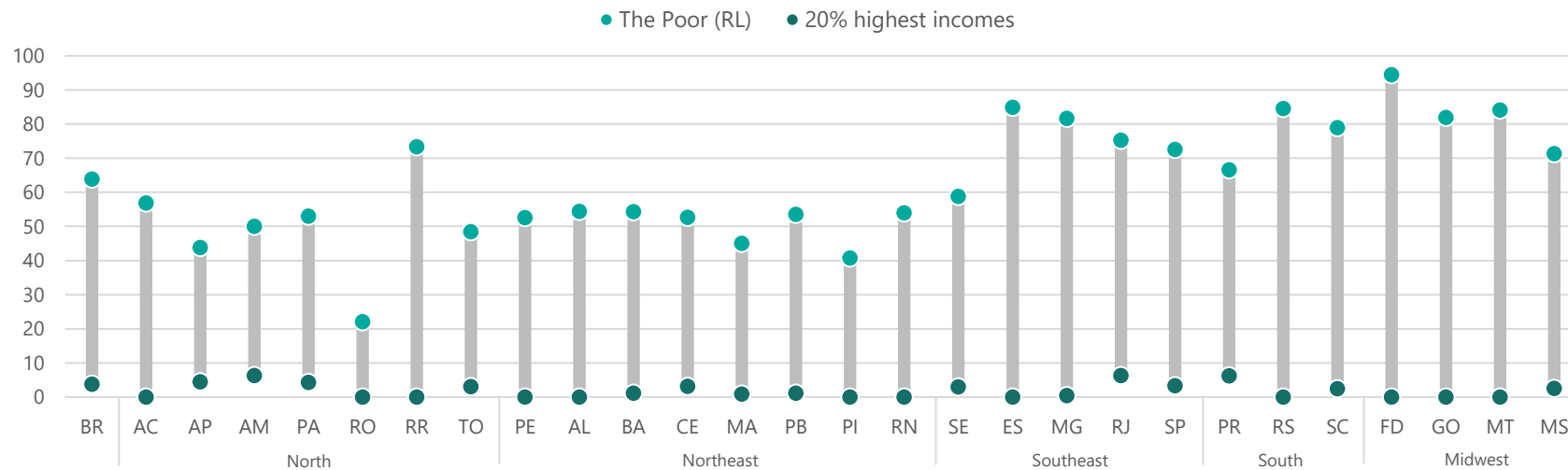


This indicator describes the portion of children and adolescents who live in households with less exposure to the risk of losing their homes due to income fluctuations.

## Housing conditions

# Live in households where 30% or more of income is spent on rent (%) by UF – 2019 – 0-to-17-year-olds

- Poor children and adolescents who **live in rented households** are more likely to **spend 30% or more of their household income on rent** than those in the top 20% of per capita household income;
- The graph below makes this difference explicit: while in Rondônia, which has the lowest percentage of children and adolescents in this situation, it is 22.1% for the poor, for those in the 20% highest per capita household income it is zero;
- In addition, the second lowest result among the group of poor people, which occurs in Piauí, is already 40.7% and reaches 94.5% in the Federal District;
- For those living in the top 20% of per capita household income, the maximum is 6.3% in Amazonas and in Rio de Janeiro;
- The biggest differences between income groups are in the Midwest, South and Southeast regions, and they are greater in the Federal District (94.5 percentage points), Espírito Santo (85 p.p.) and Rio Grande do Sul (84.6 p.p.). Roraima, with a difference of 73.3 p.p., stands out in the North.

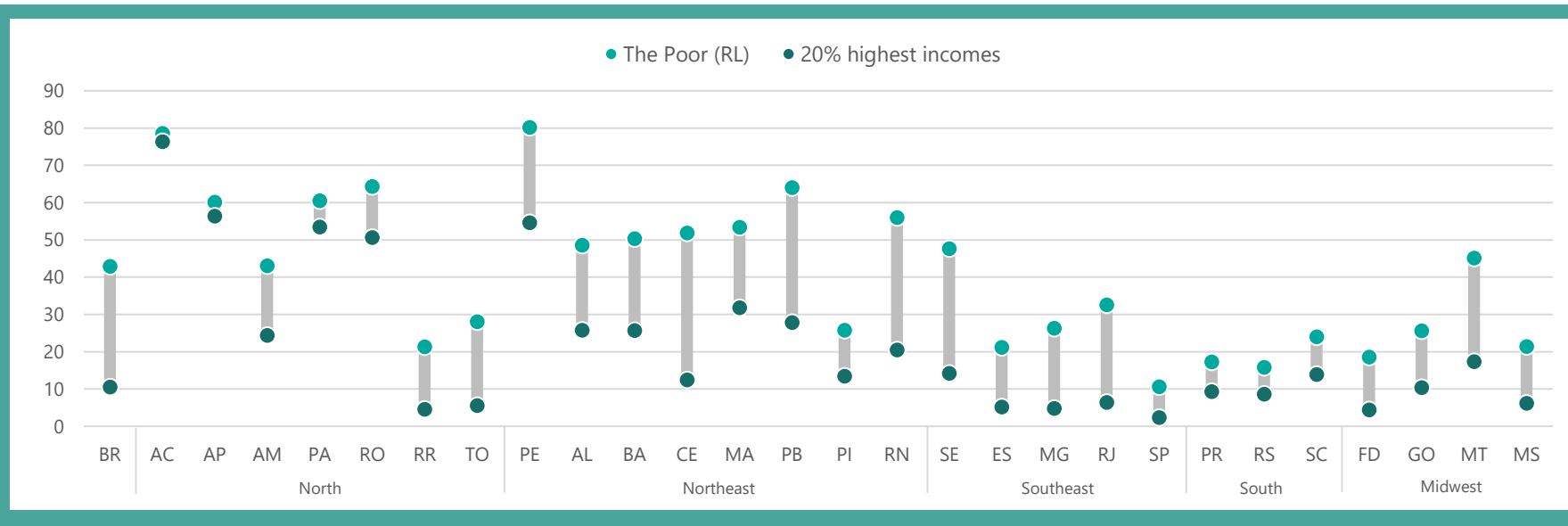


This indicator describes the percentage of children and adolescents living in households that tend to have a smaller share of household income available for non-housing expenditures, such as nutrition and education, in addition to being **more vulnerable to loss of housing due to income fluctuations**.

## Housing conditions

# Live in households without access to the general water network or with intermittent access (%) by UF – 2019 – 0-to-17-year-olds

- The **lack of access to water through the general network or access, though intermittent**, is often verified in the Northern region, and in some UFs, such as in Acre, Amapá, Pará and Roraima, where this lack affects everyone heavily, without much difference between income groups (in states with a significant non-urbanized area);
- Among poor children and adolescents, this indicator has the highest incidence in Pernambuco, 80.2%, and the lowest, in São Paulo, 10.6%;
- The lowest shortage is generally found in the South (as well as the smallest differences between income groups), the Southeast and the Midwest. On the other hand, the greatest differences between income groups are found in the Northeast.

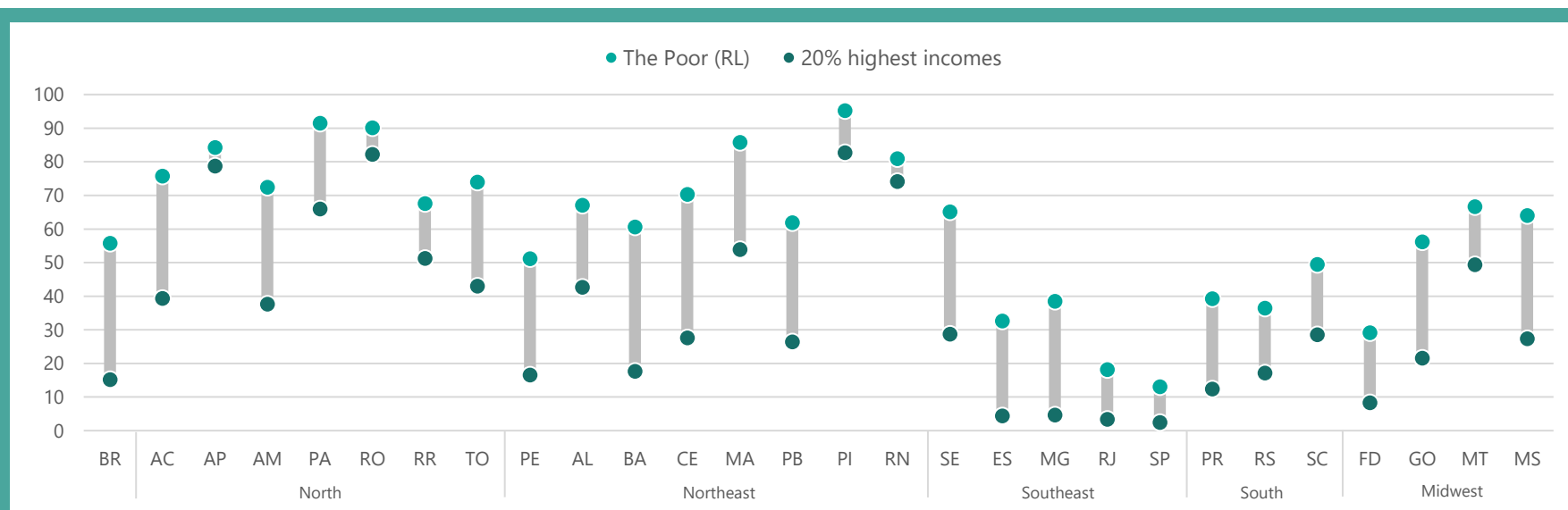


This indicator shows the percentage of children and adolescents who are subject to intermittent or lack of access to water through the general network, indicating **vulnerability in terms of access to a fundamental service with important implications to their health.**

## Housing conditions

# Live in households with inadequate sewage system (%) by UF – 2019 – 0-to-17-year-olds

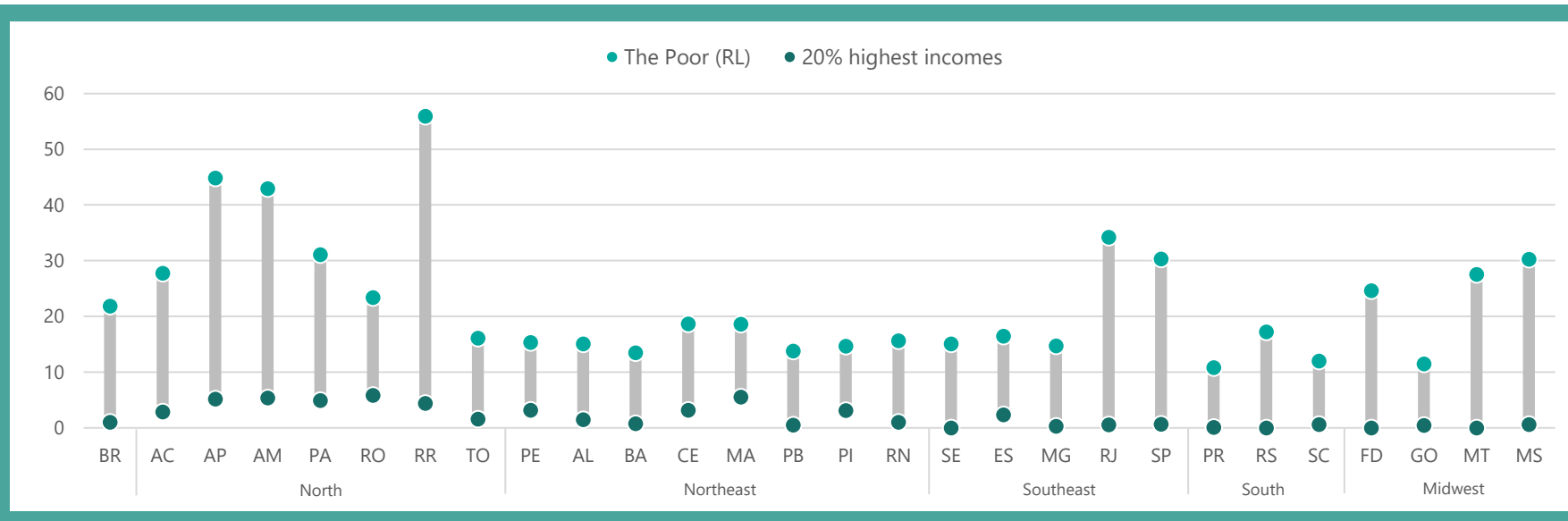
- **Inadequate sewage system** has the highest incidence in the lives of children and adolescents in the North and Northeast;
- Amapá, Rondônia, Piauí and Rio Grande do Norte are Units of the Federation that have a high incidence of inadequate sanitary sewage disposal, regardless of the income group which the child or adolescent is in;
- The lowest incidence of this deficiency is in the Southeast, being close to zero for those who are among 20% of the highest per capita household incomes, but with differences between income groups of 28.2 p.p. and 33.8 p.p. in Espírito Santo and Minas Gerais, respectively.



This indicator describes the percentage of children and adolescents living in households with sewage disposal outside the general sewage network system, or rainwater network, or septic tank connected to the network, indicating **vulnerability in terms of access to a fundamental service, with important implications for health.**

# Live in households with excessive household density (%) by UF – 2019 – 0-to-17-year-olds

- **Excessive household density**, which occurs when the average number of residents per room used as a bedroom exceeds three, is predominantly found among poor children and adolescents;
- Roraima has the highest percentage of poor children and adolescents living in this situation (55.9%) and the North region, in addition to having the highest percentage of poor children and adolescents living in households with excessive household density, is the region with the greatest differences between income groups.



This indicator describes the percentage of children and adolescents living in households where the average number of residents per bedroom is greater than three, which can lead to health problems, such as respiratory diseases, due to the concentration of many people in one room and may indicate the absence of a private space for studying.

# 3. Durable goods



## Brazil – 2019

### 0-to-17-year-olds

- 75.3% of poor children and adolescents live in households **without a refrigerator with two or more doors**. On the other hand, among the 20% with the highest per capita household incomes, this proportion is 22.9%. This appliance, because it has a separation between the fridge and the freezer, is more spacious and efficient for food conservation. Thus, the greater storage space and the reduction of food loss improve the possibilities of good nutrition for children and adolescents living at home;
- The **availability of a washing machine** is also lower for poor children and adolescents: 64.6% of them live in households without any access. This may indicate greater time spent on this activity by both adults, who could spend this time caring for children and adolescents at home, and by these children and adolescents, who may be responsible for these activities, reallocating time when they could be playing or studying.

Durable goods	The Poor (RL)	20% highest incomes
Live in households without a two-door refrigerator (%)	75.3	22.9
Live in households without a washing machine (%)	64.6	4.3

Regionalized poverty line

Glossary



# Live in households without a two-door refrigerator or larger (%) by UF – 2019 – 0-to-17-year-olds

- The **lack of a two-or-more-door-refrigerator in the household** is strongly observed among poor children and adolescents, reaching 90.3% in Ceará;
- However, even among those living among the 20% highest per capita household incomes, the absence of a two-door refrigerator is not irrelevant: the absence of this appliance is 57.0% in Amapá. Among the group with the highest incomes, those who live in the North and Northeast regions have the highest percentages.



# Live in households without a washing machine (%) by UF – 2019 – 0-to-17-year-olds

- The **absence of a washing machine in the household** is predominantly low among those children and adolescents who live in households with the 20% highest per capita household income, although it varies more in the Northeastern and Northern regions;
- In the Federal District, 0.4% make do without a washing machine, followed by 1.4% in Rio de Janeiro and 1.6% in Goiás, reaching 37.1% in Acre;
- For poor children and adolescents, the lowest percentage is 17.8% in Santa Catarina, followed by Rio Grande do Sul, which already jumps to 28.7%. This proportion reaches 85.6% in Acre.



## 4. ITC

## Brazil – 2019

### 0-to-17-year-olds

- Access to information and communication technologies, essential for the development of skills in children and adolescents, presents restrictions among those who are in poverty, from 10 years of age onwards: 27.9% of these children live **without Internet access in the household** and 87.0% live **without a computer at home**;
- On the other hand, these proportions fall to 0.7% and 9.4%, among those who are among the top 20% per capita household incomes;
- The **number of cell phones per residents aged 10 years or over in households** is higher for children and adolescents among the top 20% per capita household incomes (1 as compared to 0.6 for poor children and adolescents);
- The **absence of a TV set in the household**, although not very high, is higher among those living below the poverty line (6.0%). The **absence of pay TV** is approximately 3 times higher among poor children and adolescents (87.8%) as compared to those among the top 20% per capita household incomes (29.1%).

Information technology and communication	The Poor (RL)	20% highest incomes
Number of cell phones per resident aged 10 or over in households (from the age of 10)	0.6	1.0
Live in households without Internet access (from the age of 10) (%)	27.9	0.7
Live in households without a computer (from the age of 10) (%)	87.0	9.4
Live in households without a TV set (%)	6.0	0.5
Live in households without pay TV (%)	87.8	29.1

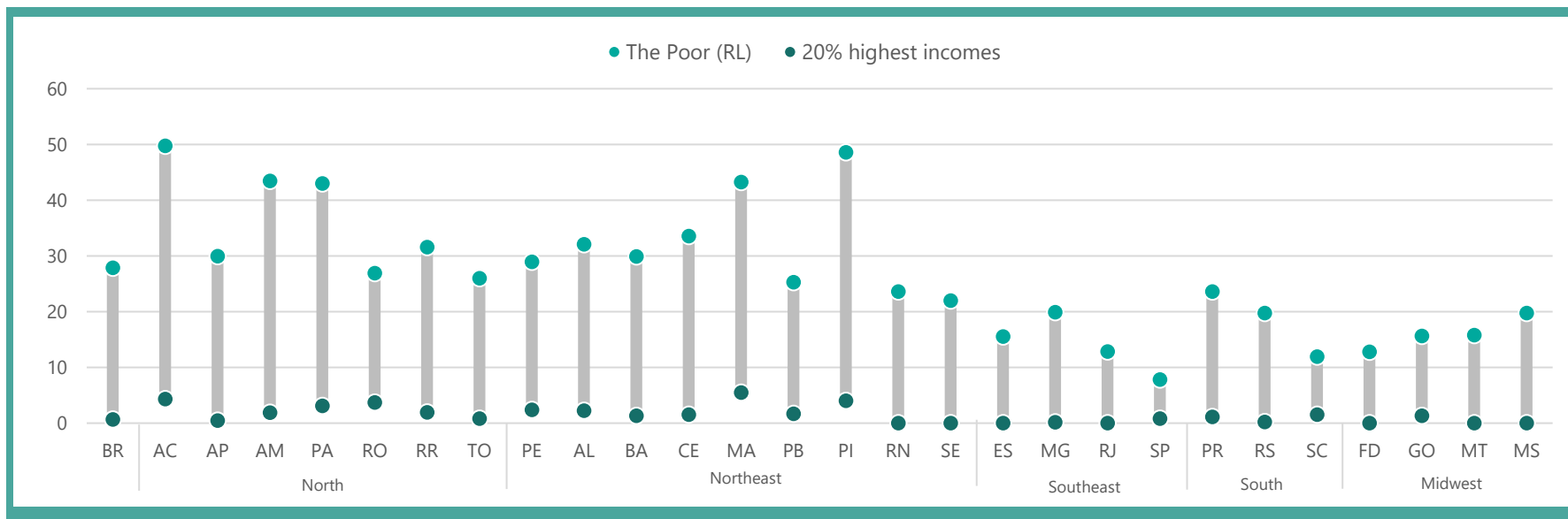
Regionalized poverty line

Glossary



## Live in households without Internet access (%) by UF – 2019 – 10-to-17-year-olds

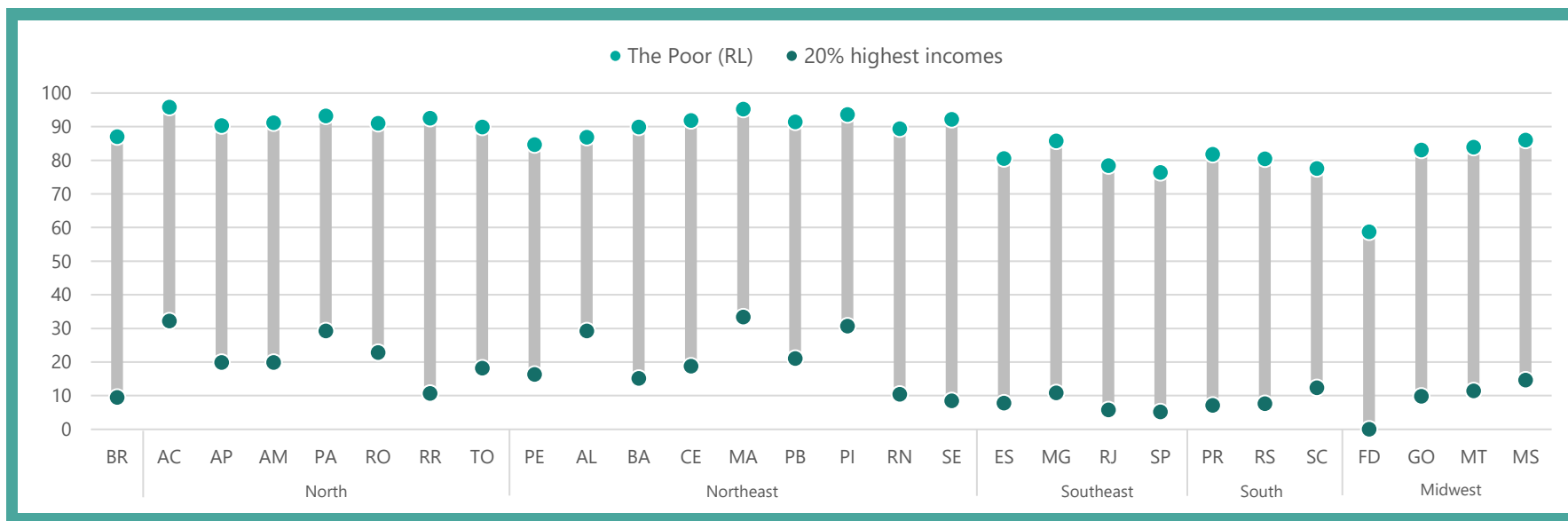
- The **lack of Internet access in the household** is a markedly relevant issue for poor children and adolescents in Brazil, with the lowest absence found among those living in São Paulo (7.8%) and the highest in Acre (49.7%);
- More than 40% of poor children and adolescents in Pará, Maranhão, Amazonas, and Piauí live in households with no Internet access;
- Piauí, Acre, and Maranhão are the states with the highest percentages of children and adolescents among the 20% highest per capita household incomes without Internet access;
- The results show, therefore, that the lack of this access is greater in the Northern and Northeastern regions.



This indicator describes the percentage of children and adolescents living in households where there is no Internet access. The lack of this essential service for access to information and intellectual development of children and adolescents can harm the accumulation of human capital of these youngsters, hindering the development of skills that would enable social mobility.

## Live in households without a computer (%) by UF – 2019 – 10-to-17-year-olds

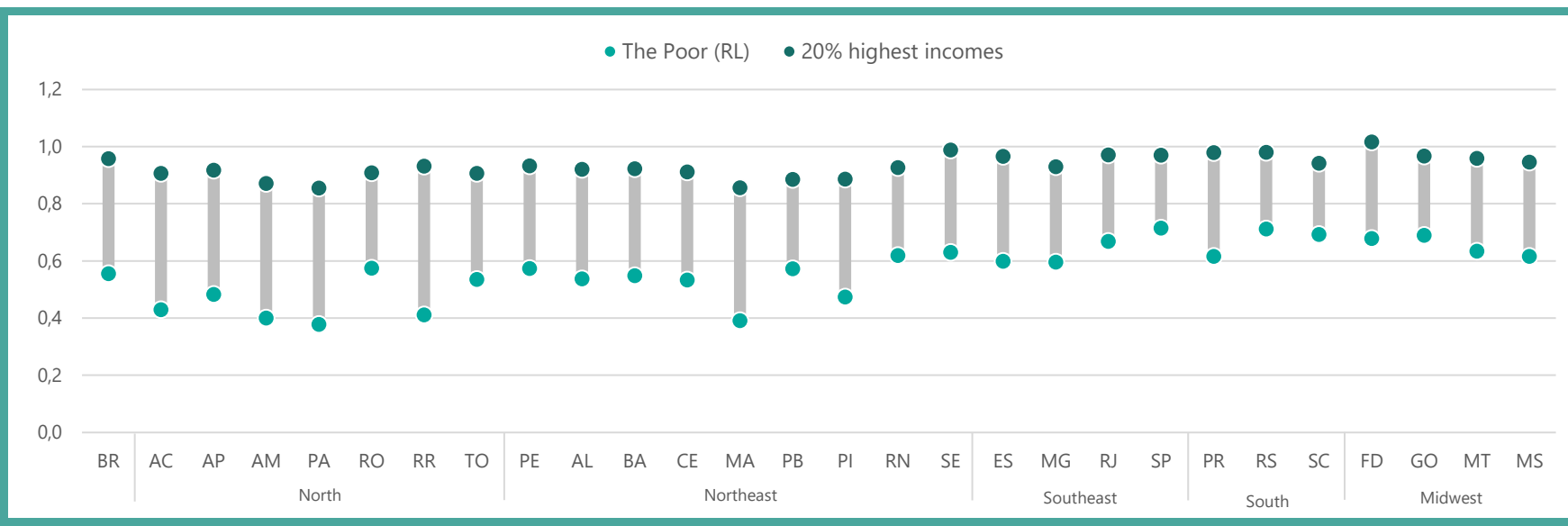
- The **lack of a computer in the household** is quite recurrent. Poor children and adolescents live, for the most part, without any access, reaching 95.8% among those living in Acre. With few exceptions in the Southeast, South and Midwest, more than 80% of this group do not have any access to a computer in the household;
- For children in the 20% highest per capita household income, the lack of access to a computer in the household ranges from zero in the Federal District to 33.3% in Maranhão.



This indicator describes the percentage of children and adolescents living in households where there is no computer. As with the previous indicator, the lack of this reduces the means available for children and adolescents to carry out activities related to education, which can impair the accumulation of human capital of these youngsters, making it difficult for them to achieve social mobility.

## Number of cell phones per resident aged 10 or over in households by UF – 2019 – 10-to-17-year-olds

- The **average number of cell phones per resident over 10 years of age in households** varies, among the UFs, from 0.9 to 1 for those children and adolescents who live in households with the 20% highest per capita household income;
- For poor children and adolescents, the variation is greater, between 0.4 and 0.7, with the lowest averages being in Maranhão and Pará;
- For both groups, the greatest access is found, on average, in the Southeastern, Southern and Midwestern regions.

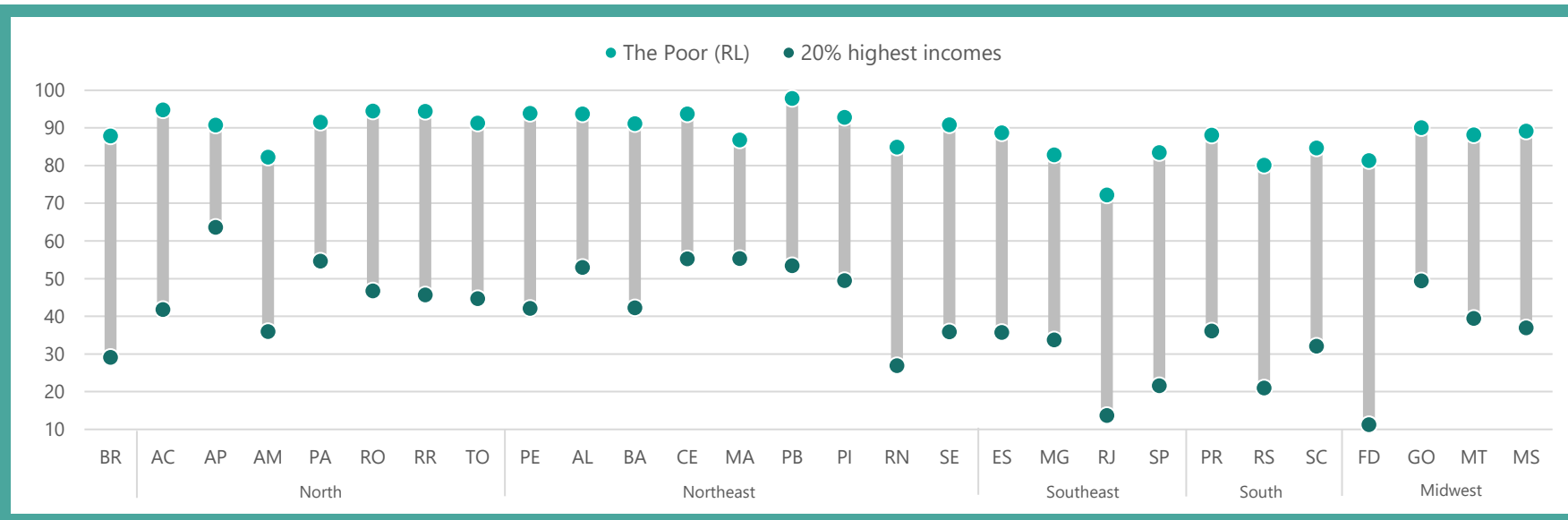


This indicator describes the average number of cell phones by residents aged 10 years and over, in households with children and adolescents. The low availability of cell phones, in this context, further reduces the means available for children and adolescents to have access to information, which can hamper the accumulation of human capital and make it difficult to move towards social mobility.



## Live in households without pay TV (%) by UF – 2019 – 0-to-17-year-olds

- Most poor children and adolescents **live in households without pay TV**, ranging from 72.2% in Rio de Janeiro to 97.8% in Paraíba;
- The variation between those children and adolescents among the 20% highest per capita household incomes is as follows: 11.2% of them do not have cable TV in the Federal District nor do 63.6% have it in Amapá.



This indicator describes the percentage of children and adolescents living in households where there is no cable TV. Cable TV can be a means of accessing information, educational content and expanding general and cultural knowledge. With the dissemination of consumption of this type of content over the Internet, the television subscription may not be considered essential for these purposes, as the various means of accessing information complement each other. It is worth mentioning that, in the case of poor children and adolescents, the shortages in these accesses are high, indicating a low capacity for complementation between the means and a possible loss in the capacity to accumulate human capital.

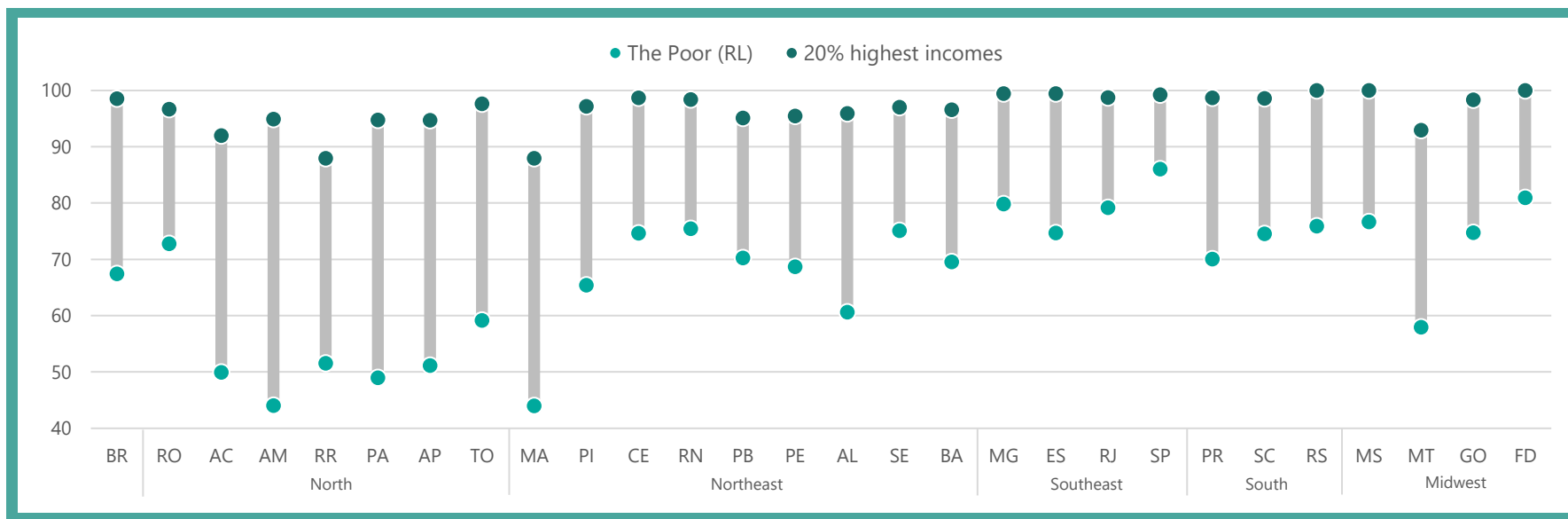
## METHODOLOGY

- **The indicators presented so far** are based on the microdata from Visit 1<sup>1</sup> of the Continuous PNAD accumulated by the IBGE to compose the sample for the year. Therefore, **the annual sample is made up of Visit 1 that takes place in each quarter;**
- **From here,** in this topic of indicators, information will be presented from the microdata of the supplementary survey. **Access to television and the Internet and possession of a cell phone for personal use,** which takes place in the 4th quarter. Therefore, **the sample is composed of different visits that occur in the 4th quarter of the year.** In this way, the IBGE performs an imputation of income, considering that it is not collected on all visits.
- This implies in:
  1. A change in sample;
  2. Income imputation made by IBGE;
  3. Change in the group defined as poor and in the group with the highest 20% per capita household income, since there is a change in the sample and income allocation.
- The indicators presented above considered the access to information and communication technologies that children and adolescents had in their households. The next indicators are not restricted to access in the home environment, considering the home, as well as the workplace, school, free or paid access centers, other people's homes or any other location.

<sup>1</sup> Responsible for collecting information on additional labor market characteristics and income from other sources.

## Accessed the Internet over the last 3 months (%) by UF – 2019 – 10-to-17-year-olds

- The **percentage of 10-to-17-year-old children and adolescents who accessed the Internet in the three months prior to the application of the survey** was, on average in Brazil, 98.5% among children and adolescents residing in households between the 20% highest per capita household incomes and 67.4% among the poor group;
- The Northern region stands out negatively, as only one state, Rondônia, does not have an average Internet access rate over the last 3 months of less than 60% among poor children and adolescents;
- In the Northeastern region, Maranhão stands out for its low access among the poor (44.0%) and for the lower average than practically all other UFs among those of the 20% highest per capita household incomes (88.0%). Amazonas is on the same level of access among the poor group when compared to Maranhão, just as Roraima is on the same level among the group with the 20% highest per capita household incomes, for the same comparison.

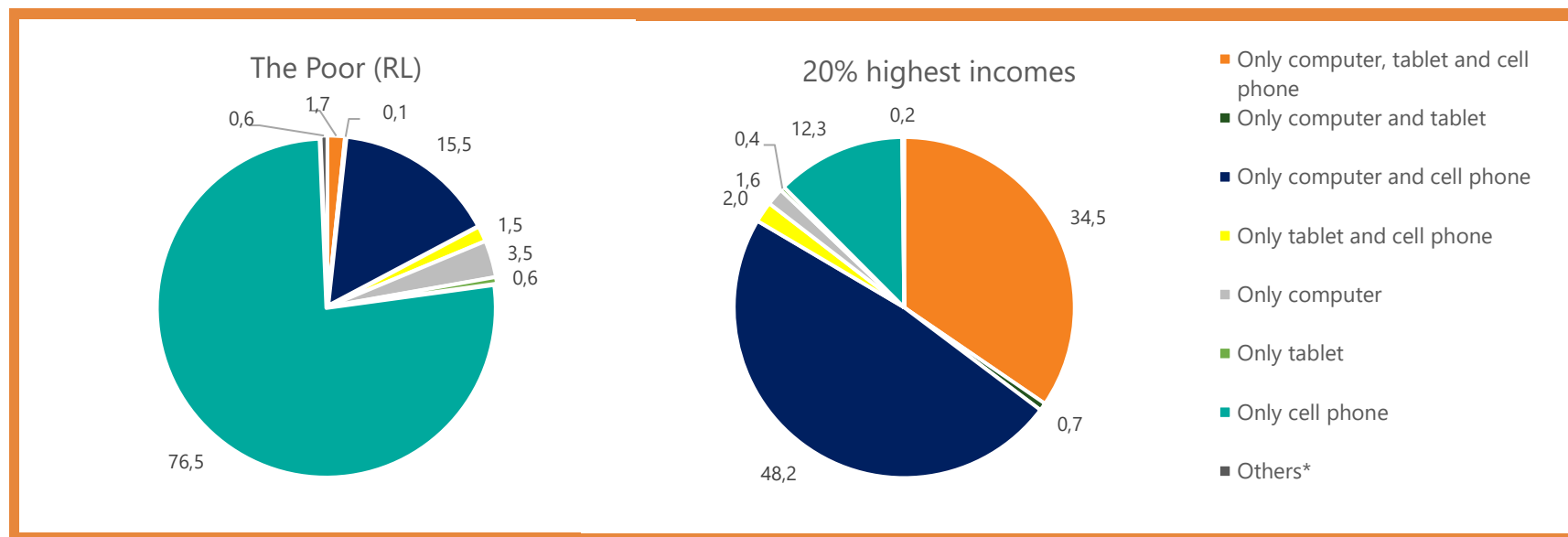


This indicator describes the percentage of children and adolescents who accessed the Internet over the last three months (based on the survey application). The lack of this service, practically essential for access to information and intellectual development nowadays, can harm the accumulation of human capital of these children and adolescents, hindering the development of skills that enable social mobility.

Source: Microdata from the Information Technology and Communication Supplement – ITC (2019) Continuous PNAD

## Devices used to access the Internet, among those who used it over the last 3 months (%) Brazil – 2019 – 10-to-17-year-olds

- While **76.5% of poor children and adolescents used the Internet only by means of cell phones**, this percentage among those among the 20% with the highest per capita household incomes is 6 times lower: 12.3%. **The use of more than one device is more common among this second group, which will be highlighted on the next slide;**
- Using only a cell phone can limit the quality of access to the Internet for children and adolescents, in addition to being a less appropriate means for carrying out educational activities than a computer, for example;
- Almost half of the children and adolescents among the 20% with the highest per capita household income accessed the Internet on a **computer and cell phone** (48.3%). This percentage drops to 15.5% among the poor group;



The categories of the indicator were constructed as follows, e.g.: if child A accessed the Internet via cell phone and computer, they will not be considered for the “only cell phone” or “only computer” category but will be analyzed under the “only computer and cell phone” category.

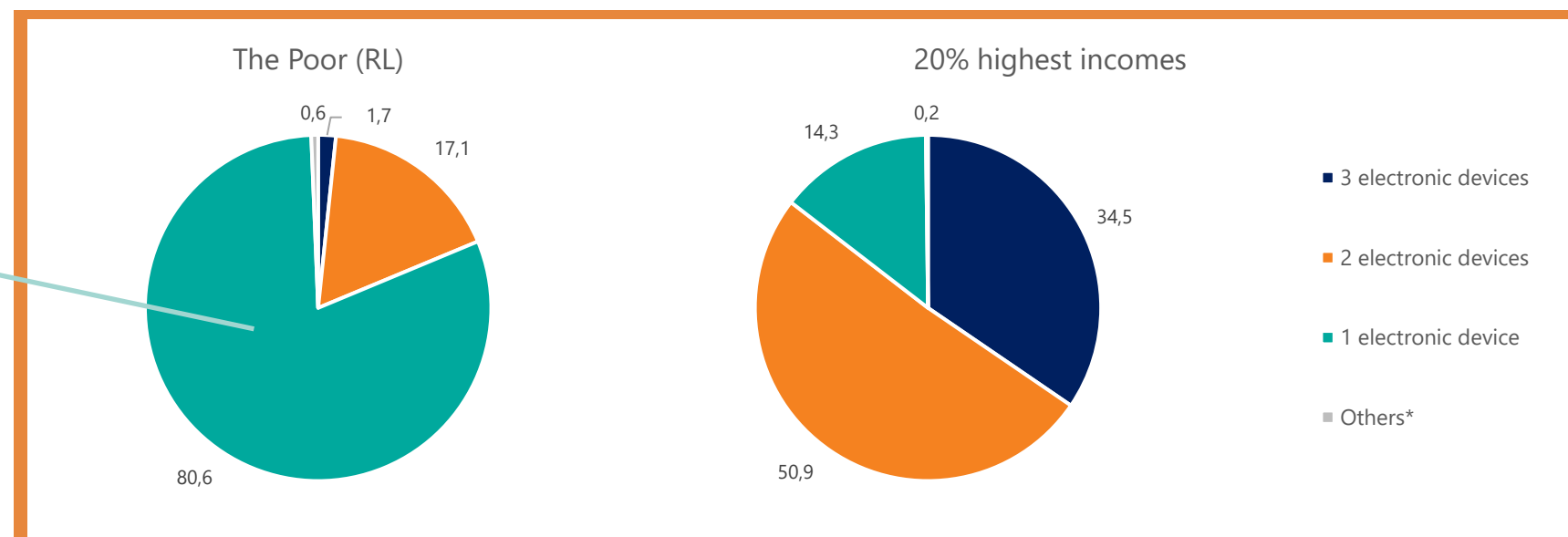
\* The “others” category considers those who responded that they had accessed the Internet via electronic equipment other than a computer, tablet or cell phone.

Source: Microdata from the Information Technology and Communication Supplement – ITC (2019) Continuous PNAD

# Quantity of types of electronic devices used to access the Internet, among those who used it over the last 3 months (%) Brazil – 2019 – 10-to-17-year-olds

- To define the categories of quantity of types of electronic devices used, computers, tablets and cell phones were considered\*;
- While 80.6% of poor children and adolescents, aged 10 to 17 years, accessed the Internet from only 1 type of electronic device, 85.4% of those in the 20% highest per capita household income bracket accessed from, at minimum, 2 types of appliances;
- 34.5% of children and adolescents among the 20% highest per capita household incomes accessed the Internet from three devices. This percentage is only 1.7% among poor children and adolescents.

80% of poor children and adolescents used the Internet only by means of one electronic device

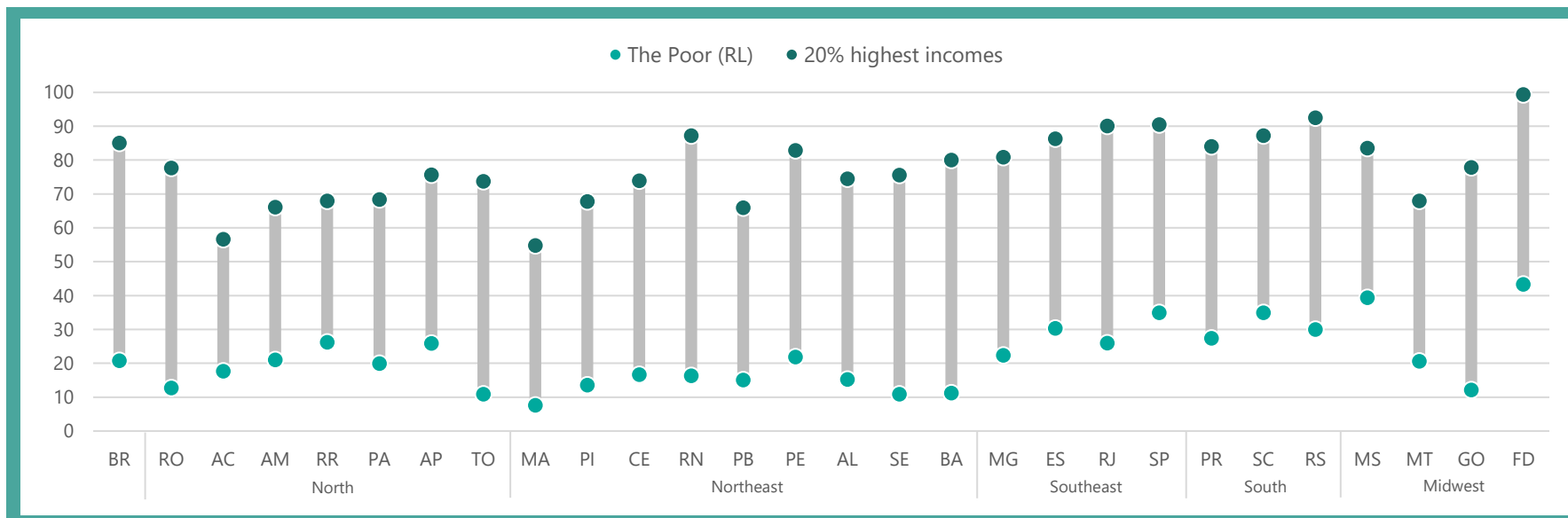


\* The "others" category considers those who responded that they had accessed the Internet via electronic equipment other than a computer, tablet or cell phone.

Source: Microdata from the Information Technology and Communication Supplement – ITC (2019) Continuous PNAD

## Used the Internet via computer, among those who used it over the last 3 months (%) by UF – 2019 – 10-to-17-year-olds

- The **percentage of children and adolescents aged 10 to 17 who used the Internet via a computer**, among those who used it in the three months prior to the survey, was 85.1% among those who live in households in the 20% highest per capita household income bracket and 20.7% among the poor;
- The Federal District stands out with the highest percentages of access by means of computers, being above the national average, both for the poor (43.4%) and for those among the 20% highest per capita household income bracket (99.4%);
- Among poor children and adolescents, the lowest accesses by computer are, in general, in Northeastern states, reaching 7.6% in Maranhão, the lowest average access in Brazil. Maranhão also has the lowest access to the Internet via computers among those who live in households with the 20% highest per capita household incomes (54.7%), a result close to that of Acre (56.7%).

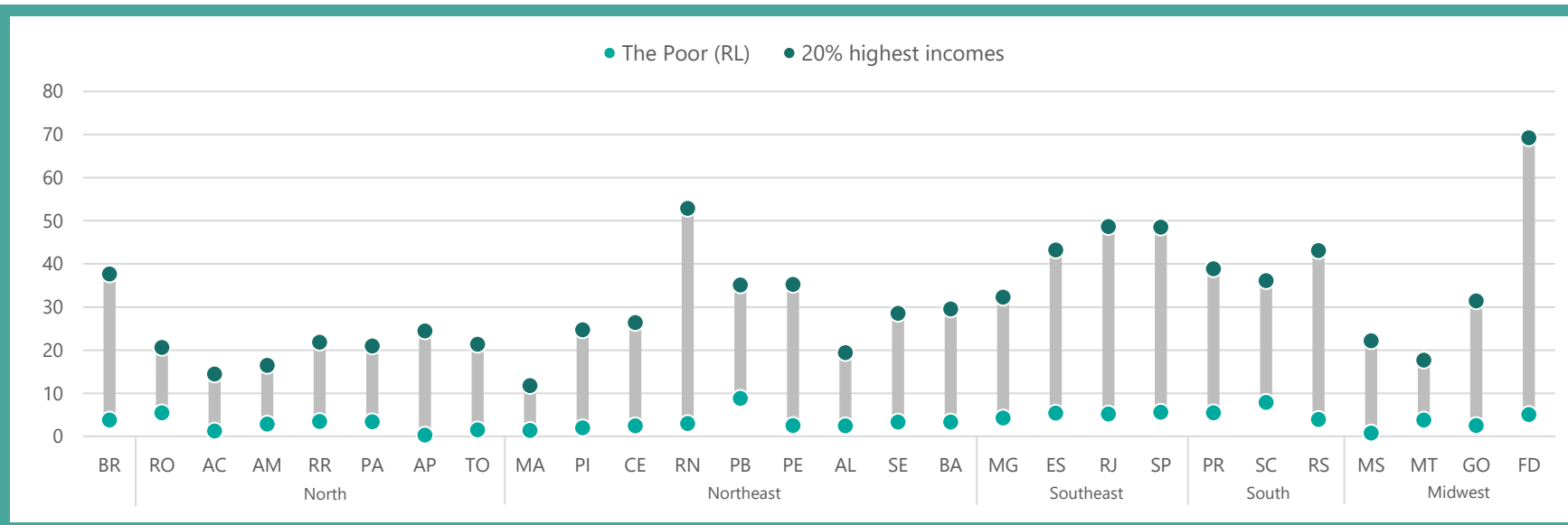


This indicator describes the percentage of children and adolescents who used the Internet via a computer, from amongst those who accessed the Internet in the last three months (based on the survey application date). The computer is a means of accessing information, and access to the Internet through this means is usually more favorable to conducting research and studies than via cell phone, for example. The lack of access can harm the accumulation of human capital of these subjects, making it difficult to develop skills that enable social mobility.

Source: Microdata from the Information Technology and Communication Supplement – ITC (2019) Continuous PNAD

# Used the Internet via tablet, among those who used it over the last 3 months (%) by UF – 2019 – 10-to-17-year-olds

- The **percentage of children and adolescents aged 10 to 17 who used the Internet via tablet**, among those who used it in the three months prior to the application of the survey, was 37.6% amongst those residing in households with the 20% highest per capita household income and 3.8% amongst the poor group;
- The results demonstrate that the use of the Internet via tablet is not as widespread as via computer;
- Among poor children and adolescents, the percentages are below 10% in all UFs;
- The Federal District stands out with the highest percentage of access via tablet: 69.3% used a tablet to access the Internet in the UF, among those with the 20% highest per capita household income;
- Rio Grande do Norte also stands out: 52.9% of children and adolescents among those in the 20% highest per capita household income bracket accessed the Internet via tablet.

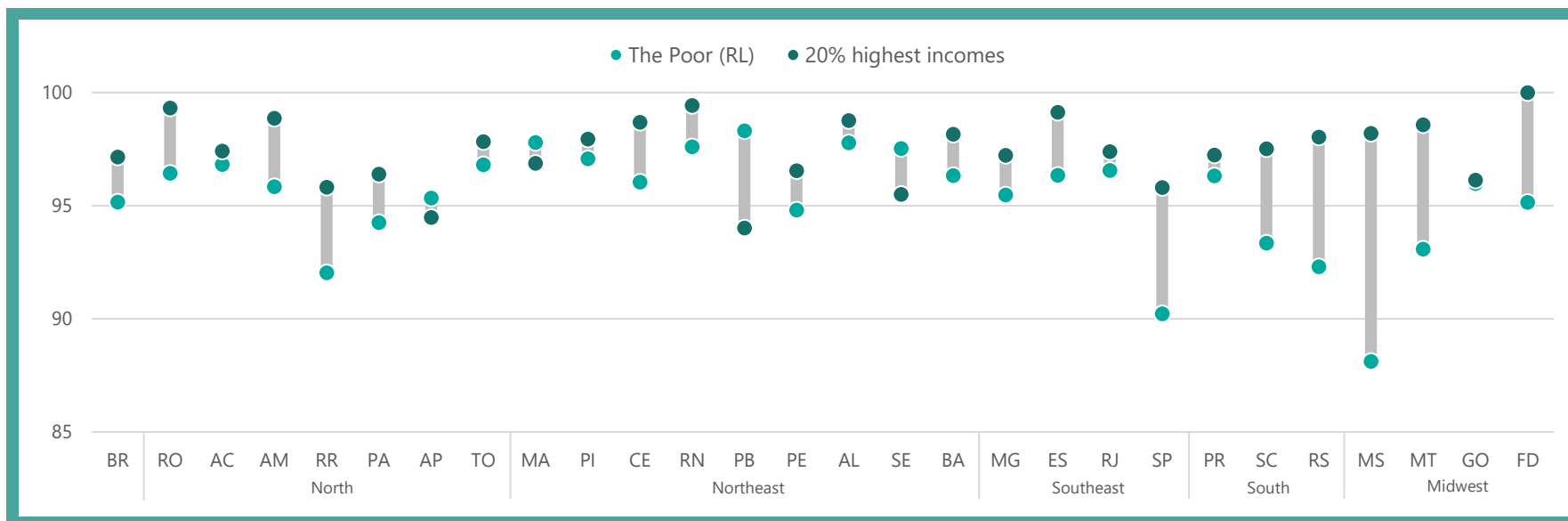


This indicator describes the percentage of children and adolescents who used the Internet via tablet, from amongst those who accessed the Internet over the last three months (based on the survey application date). The tablet is one of the means of accessing information and can work as an alternative to the computer. The lack of access can harm the accumulation of human capital of these subjects, hindering the development of skills that enable social mobility.

Source: Microdata from the Information Technology and Communication Supplement – ITC (2019) Continuous PNAD

# Used the Internet via cell phone, among those who used it over the last 3 months (%) by UF – 2019 – 10-to-17-year-olds

- **Internet access via cell phones** is the most common among those presented, as well as the one with the lowest inequality between the top and bottom of the income distribution. The national average is 97.0% among those living in households with the 20% highest per capita household income, and 95.2% among those below the poverty line;
- Roraima, Pará, Pernambuco, São Paulo, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul, Mato Grosso do Sul and Mato Grosso stand out as the lowest percentages of Internet access via cell phone among the poor (below 95%);
- Amapá, Maranhão, Paraíba and Sergipe are states where there is an inversion in the average behavior; children and adolescents among the 20% highest per capita household incomes accessed the Internet less via cell phones than those who are among the per capita household incomes below the poverty line;
- Goiás shows no difference between income groups, with a percentage of access at 96%.



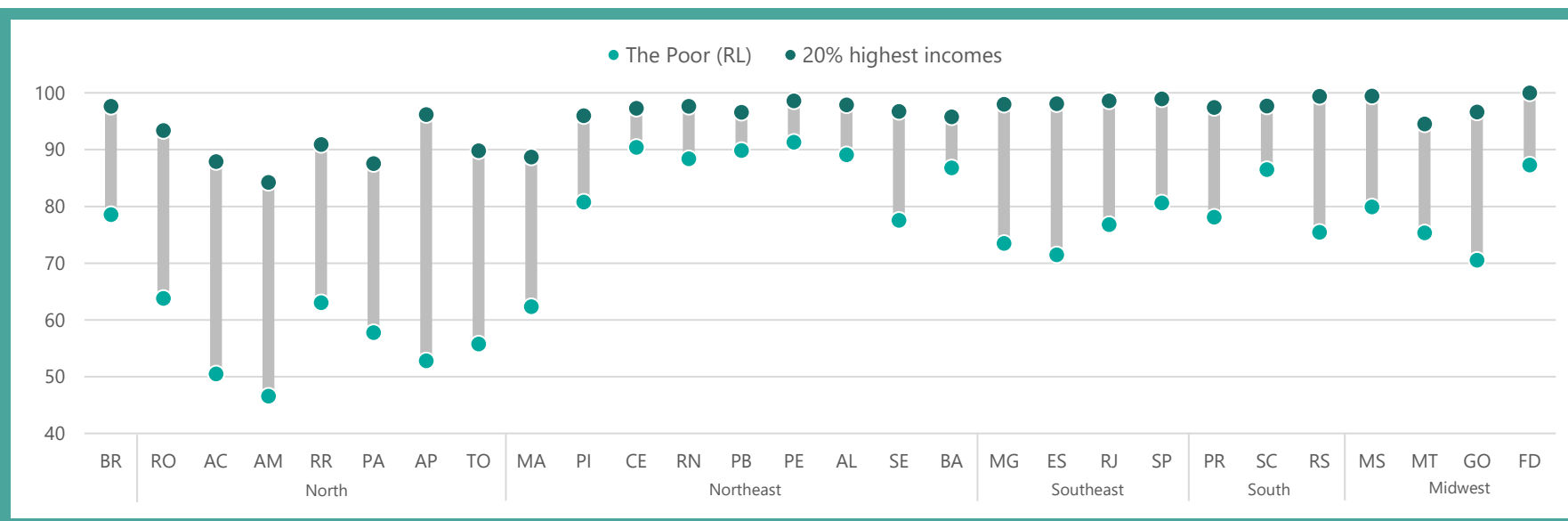
This indicator describes the percentage of children and adolescents who used the Internet via cell phone, among those who accessed the Internet in the last three months (from the survey application date). Although this is preferable to not having had access to the Internet and can work as a means of accessing information, the cell phone is a less practical tool for carrying out work and studies in greater depth. Even so, the lack of access, combined with the lack of access by other means, can harm the accumulation of human capital of these children and adolescents, hindering the development of skills that enable social mobility.

Source: Microdata from the Information Technology and Communication Supplement – ITC (2019) Continuous PNAD



# Used broadband Internet, among those who used it over the last 3 months (%) by UF – 2019 – 10-to-17-year-olds

- The **percentage of children and adolescents between 10 and 17 years of age who used broadband Internet**, among those who used it in the three months prior to the application of the survey, was, on average in Brazil, 97.6% among children and adolescents residing in households between the 20% highest per capita household income and 78.6% among the poor group;
- Among the group with the 20% highest per capita household income, the lowest accesses are found in Units of the Federation in the Northern region, reaching 84.3% in Amazonas. Below 90%, in addition to Amazonas, are: Pará (87.5%), Acre (87.9%) and Tocantins (89.8%);
- In Amazonas, less than 50% of poor children and adolescents used broadband, the Northern region being the one with the lowest percentages of use, amongst all UFs below 70%;
- The Northeastern region has the highest percentages of **broadband use** among poor children and adolescents, reaching 91.3% in Pernambuco. Only Maranhão (62.4%) and Sergipe (77.6%) have a percentage of use lower than 80% and lower than the national average;

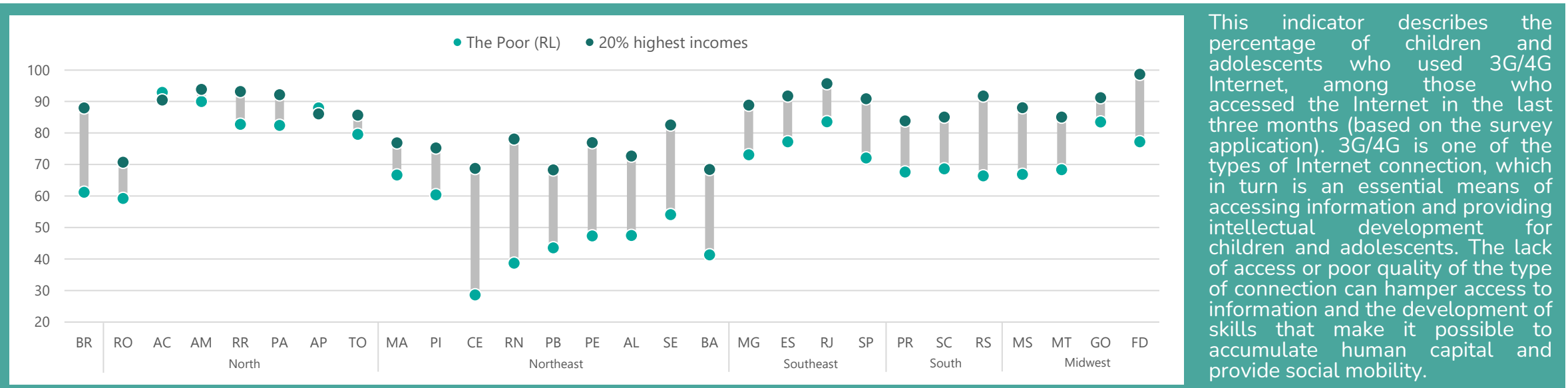


This indicator describes the percentage of children and adolescents who used broadband Internet, among those who accessed the Internet in the last three months (based on the application of the survey). Broadband Internet is one of the types of Internet connection, which in turn is a practically essential means of accessing information and providing intellectual development for children and adolescents. The lack of access or poor quality of this type of connection can hamper access to information and the development of skills that make it possible to accumulate human capital and provide social mobility.

Source: Microdata from the Information Technology and Communication Supplement – ITC (2019) Continuous PNAD

# Used 3G/4G Internet, among those who used it over the last 3 months (%) by UF – 2019 – 10-to-17-year-olds

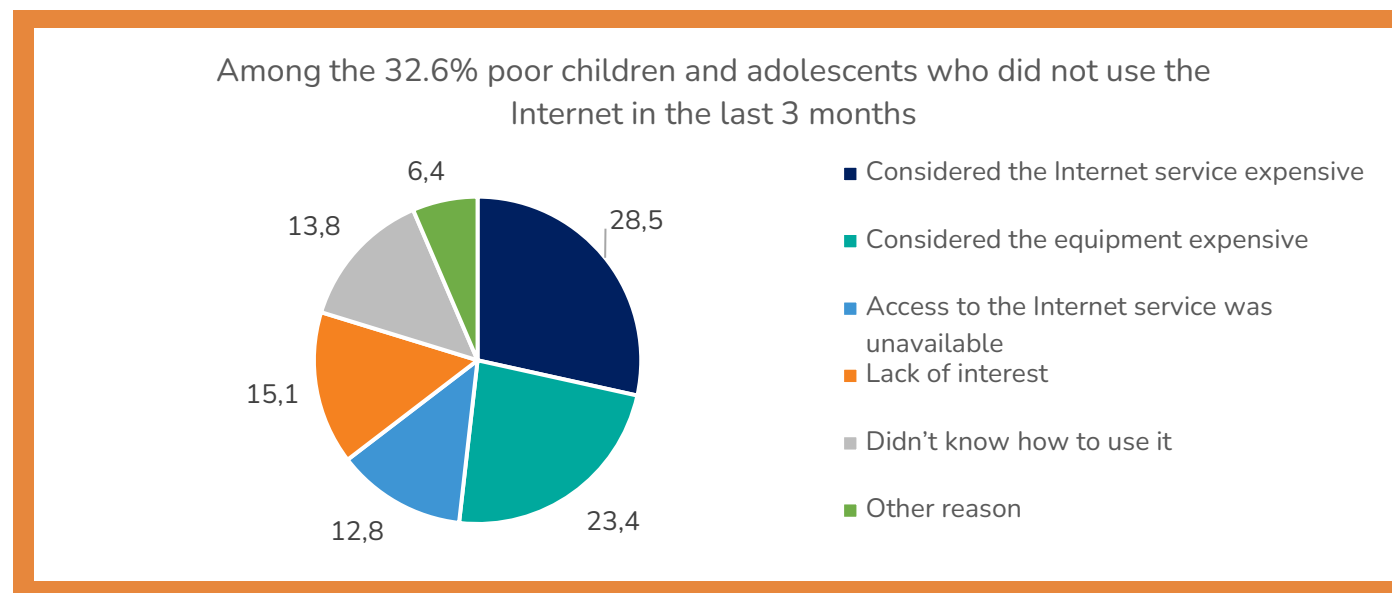
- The **percentage of children and adolescents aged 10 to 17 who used 3G/4G Internet**, among those who used it in the three months prior to the application of the survey, was, on average in Brazil, 87.9% among those who live in households with 20% higher per capita household incomes and 61.2% among the poor group;
- Northeastern states stand out for their low use of 3G/4G: in Ceará, less than 30% of poor children and adolescents used 3G/4G Internet. They also stand out for the greater difference in access between income groups. Another point is that only Piauí and Maranhão do not present results, for the poor, lower than the national average;
- The Northern region has the smallest differences between income groups and high use of 3G/4G. With the exception of Rondônia and the poor in Tocantins (79.6%), the other states present results above 80% both for the poor and for those among the 20% highest per capita household incomes.



Source: Microdata from the Information Technology and Communication Supplement – ITC (2019) Continuous PNAD

## The reason for not using the Internet, among those who did not do so over the last 3 months (%) – Brazil – 2019 – 10-to-17-year-olds

- In Brazil, 32.6% of poor children and adolescents did not use the Internet in the 3 months preceding the interview;
- Among these children and adolescents, 51.9% did not use the Internet, as the service or equipment to access it was expensive;
- 12.8% did not use it because the service was not available.



Source: Microdata from the Information Technology and Communication Supplement – ITC (2019) Continuous PNAD

## 5. Education of cohabitants

## Glossary



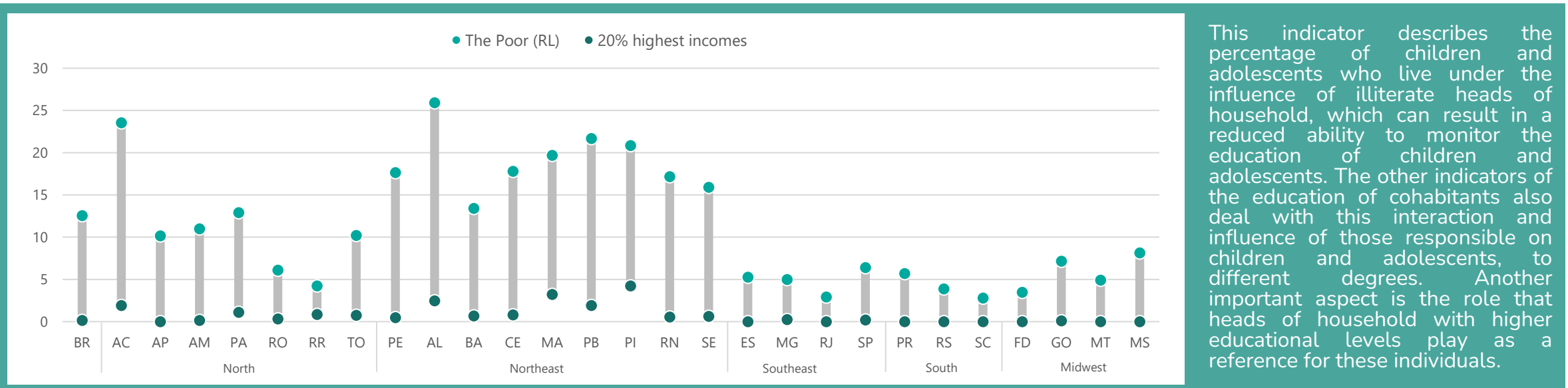
- In 2012, the **average years of schooling of the heads of household** was more than double that of the children and adolescents who lived in households with the 20% highest per capita household income compared to those below the poverty line. In 2019, it is possible to verify that there was a reduction in this difference, although it was still double;
- The percentage of children and adolescents **living with illiterate heads of household** also dropped significantly among the poor group, from 20.4% to 12.5%;
- The other schooling results of heads of household improved for both income groups, though the **percentage living with heads of household with incomplete undergraduate education** (98.7% in 2019) varied by only -0.7 p.p. for poor children and adolescents, and for those among the 20% higher incomes, it varied by -17.6 p.p.;
- The indicators of education of cohabitants deal with the interaction and influence of those responsible over the children and adolescents, to different degrees. In addition, they play the role that those responsible play as a reference for these individuals.

	2012				2019			
Education of cohabitants	The poor (RL)		20% highest incomes		The poor (RL)		20% highest incomes	
Average years of schooling of the heads of household	5.7		13.1		7.3		14.2	
Live with illiterate heads of household (%)	20.4		0.3		12.5		0.1	
Live with heads of household who did not complete 4 years of schooling (%)	30.7		1.4		19.1		0.5	
Live with heads of household with incomplete Elementary or Junior High School education (%)	71.1		9.8		56.8		4.6	
Live with heads of household with incomplete High School education (%)	86.9		18.1		76.0		9.0	
Live with heads of household with incomplete undergraduate education (%)	99.4		54.9		98.7		37.3	

[www.imdsbrasil.org/en](http://www.imdsbrasil.org/en)

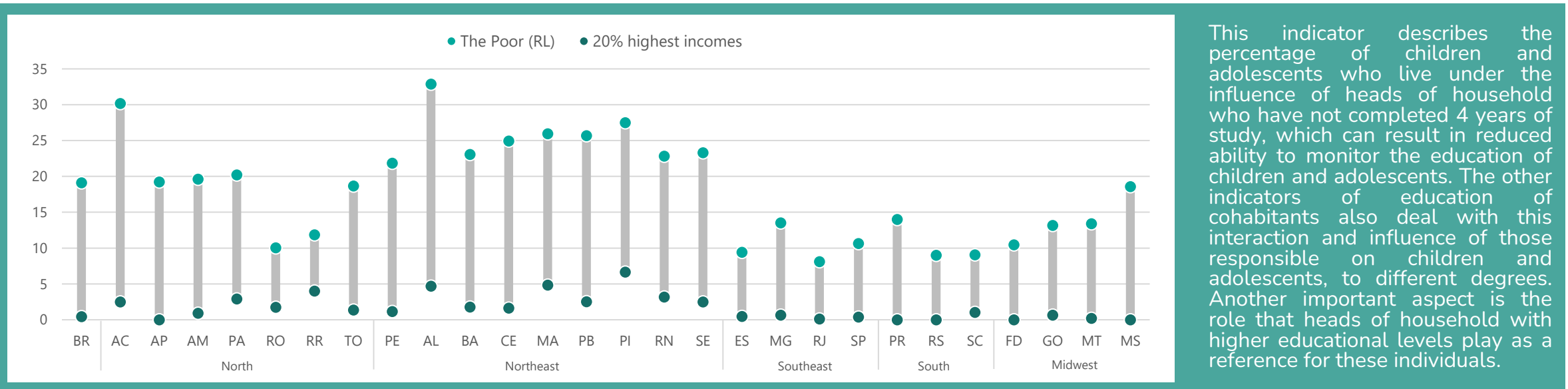
# Live with illiterate heads of household (%) by UF – 2019 – 0-to-17-year-olds

- The **illiteracy of heads of household** is practically absent for children and adolescents who live among the 20% highest per capita household incomes;
- The regions with the highest results are the Northeast and North;
- Acre, Alagoas, Paraíba and Piauí are the states with the highest percentages (above 20%) of children and adolescents living with illiterate heads of household. Maranhão presents a percentage close to 19.7%;
- In some states in the Northeast, such as Alagoas, Maranhão, Paraíba and Piauí, and in Acre, the proportion of children and adolescents among the 20% highest per capita household incomes who live with illiterate guardians, unlike the others, is not so close to zero, despite not exceeding 5%.



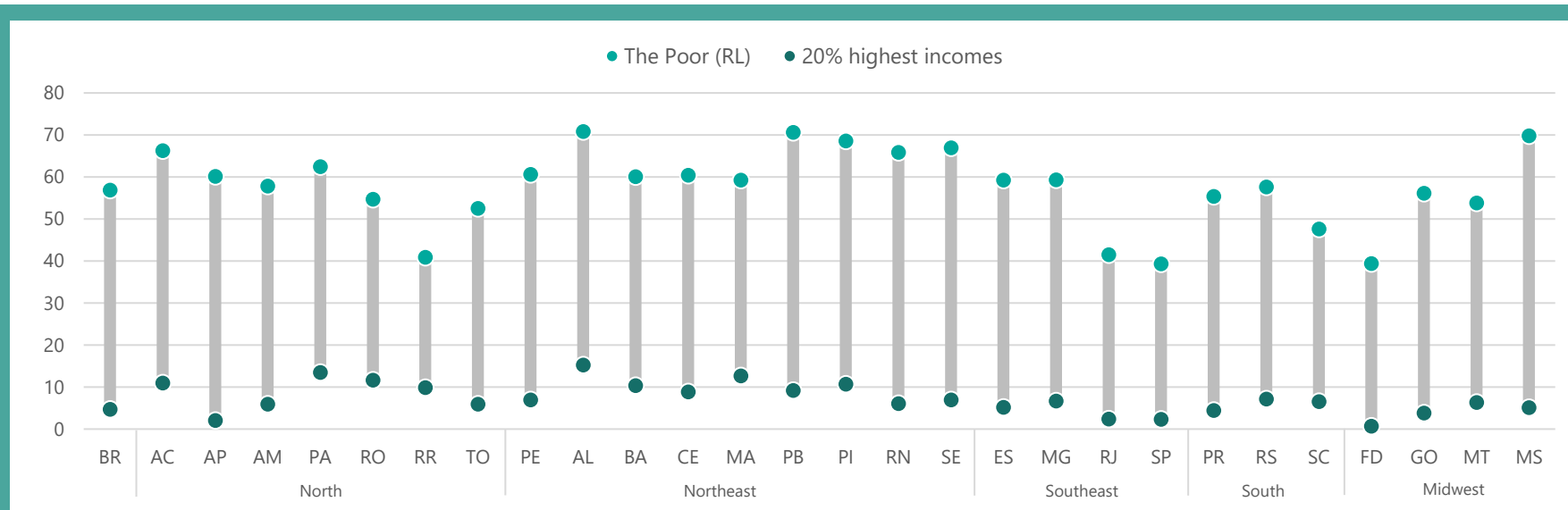
# Live with heads of household who did not complete 4 years of schooling (%) by UF – 2019 – 0-to-17-year-olds

- **Living with heads of household who did not complete 4 years of schooling** is mainly a characteristic observed among poor children and adolescents, with the highest percentage in Alagoas (32.9%);
- In Northern and Northeastern states, it is possible to notice higher percentages of children and adolescents among the 20% with the highest per capita household incomes living with guardians with less than 4 years of schooling. The highest percentage verified is in Piauí, 6.7%;
- Rondônia and Roraima, in the North, present the best results among poor children and adolescents, comparable to those verified in the Southeast and South.



# Live with heads of household with incomplete Elementary or Junior High School education (%) by UF – 2019 - 0-to-17-year-olds

- The **percentage of children and adolescents living with heads of household with incomplete Elementary or Junior High School education** reaches 70.8% in Alagoas for those who are poor and 15.2% for those who are among the 20% highest per capita household incomes;
- Among poor children and adolescents, the lowest percentage verified is high, 39.3% in São Paulo and the Federal District;
- Among those living in households with the 20% highest per capita household incomes, the highest percentages are in the North and Northeast.



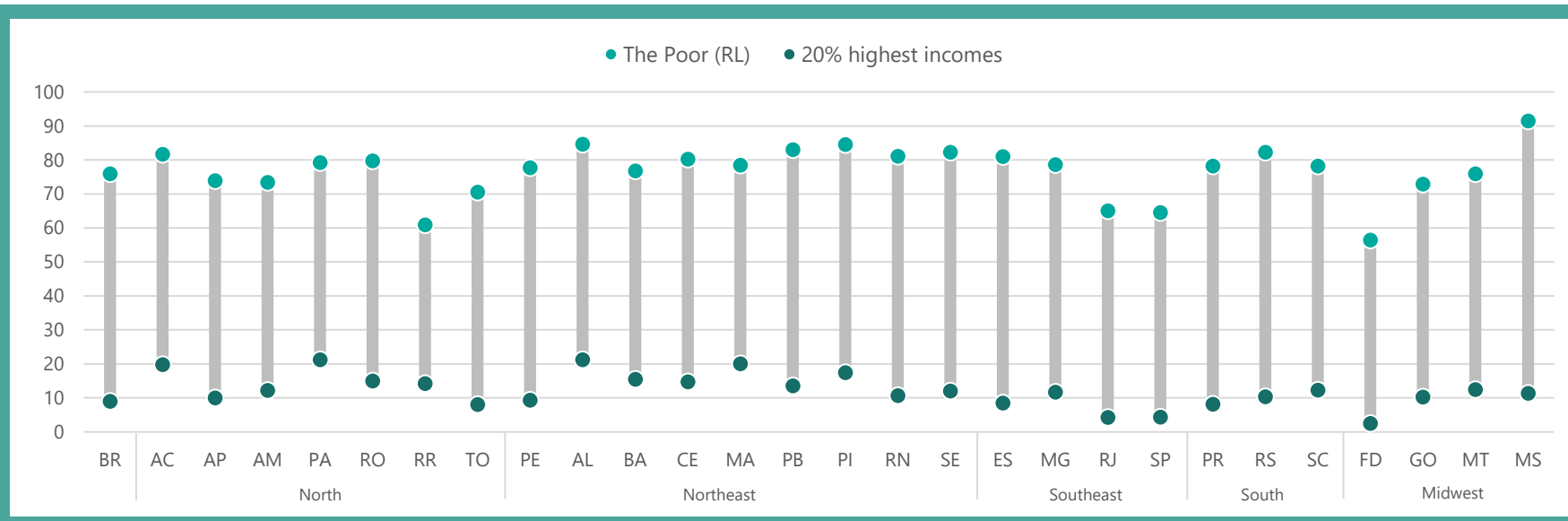
This indicator describes the percentage of children and adolescents who live under the influence of heads of household who have not completed Elementary or Junior High School, which can result in reduced ability to monitor the education of children and adolescents. The other indicators of education of cohabitants also deal with this interaction and the influence exerted of those responsible over children and adolescents, to different degrees. Another important aspect is the role that heads of household with higher educational levels play as a reference for these individuals.



## Education of cohabitants

# Live with heads of household with incomplete High School education (%) by UF – 2019 - 0-to-17-year-olds

- The **percentage of children and adolescents living with heads of household with incomplete High School education** is above 50% in all Units of the Federation for the poor group. The lowest, in the Federal District, is 56.5% and the highest, reaches 91.5% in Mato Grosso do Sul;
- Among children and adolescents with the 20% highest per capita household income, the highest percentage is 21.3%, verified in Pará and Alagoas, that is, the lowest percentage among the poor group is twice the highest observed among the group with the highest per capita household incomes.

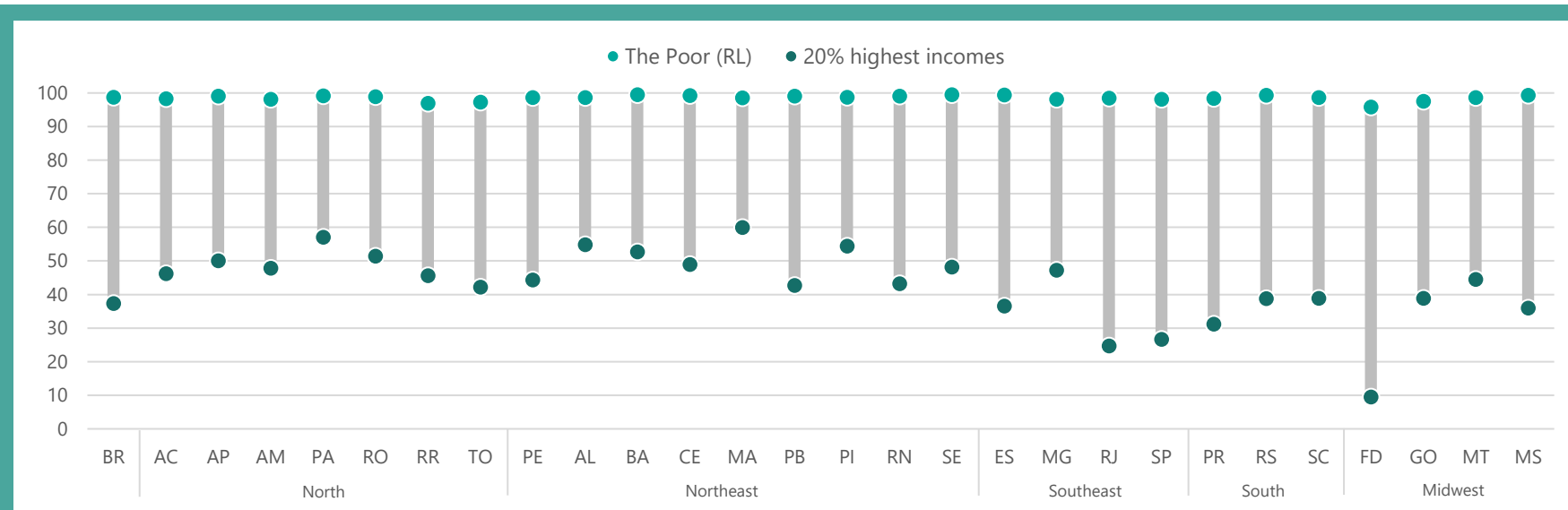


This indicator describes the percentage of children and adolescents who live under the influence of heads of household who have not completed High School, which can result in lower social capital, limiting the network of contacts available to promote the education and referrals of children and adolescents. The other indicators of education of cohabitants also deal with this interaction and influence, but to different degrees. Another important aspect is the role that heads of household with higher educational levels play as a reference for these individuals.

## Education of cohabitants

# Live with heads of household with incomplete undergraduate education (%) by UF – 2019 - 0-to-17-year-olds

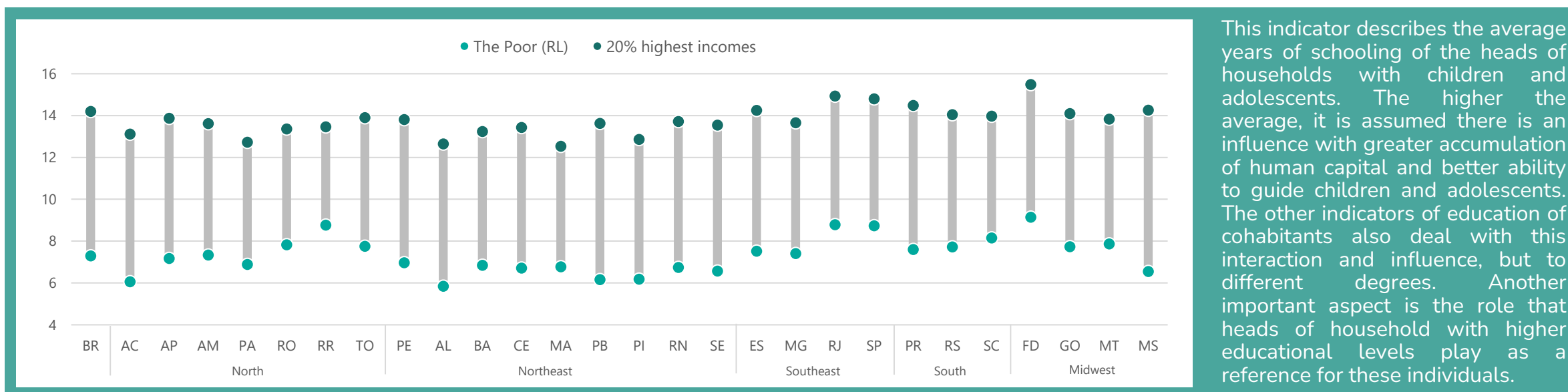
- The **percentage of children and adolescents living with heads of household with incomplete undergraduate education** is practically 100% among the poor group, with the lowest percentage being 95.8% in the Federal District;
- Among children and adolescents with the 20% highest per capita household income, this percentage falls, in general, by more than half, despite still presenting high results, as in Maranhão, where 60% of this group lives with guardians without higher education;
- The Federal District stands out with practically all children and adolescents among the 20% highest per capita household incomes living with guardians who have completed higher education: 90.5%.



This indicator describes the percentage of children and adolescents who live under the influence of heads of household who have not completed higher education, which can result in lower social capital, limiting the network of contacts available to promote the education and referrals of children and adolescents. The other indicators of education of cohabitants also deal with this interaction and influence, but to different degrees. Another important aspect is the role that heads of household with higher educational levels play as a reference for these individuals.

# Average years of schooling of the heads of household by UF – 2019 - 0-to-17-year-olds

- The **average number of years of schooling of heads of household** responsible for children among the 20% highest per capita household incomes is twice that of poor children and adolescents in practically all Units of the Federation;
- The best results for both groups are generally found in the Southeastern, Southern and Midwestern regions.



## 6. Partial results in education

## Partial results in education

### Brazil – 2019 5-year-olds

- Among 5-year-olds, the **percentage that does not attend school** is low, but higher among those living in poverty (7.9% compared to 1.7% among those in the 20% highest per capita household income bracket).

Partial results in education	The poor (RL)	20% highest incomes
Do not attend school (%)	7.9	1.7
Regionalized poverty line		

### Brazil – 2019 6-to-9-year-olds

- Among children aged 6 to 9, the **percentage that does not attend school** is low;
- Among children aged 8 and 9, **the percentage of illiterates** is 13.5% among poor children, while it is only 1.1% for children in the 20% highest per capita household income bracket;
- The percentage of children aged 6 to 9 with **1 year or more of age-grade lag** is 12.6% among those who are poor and 6.3% among children living in households in the 20% highest per capita household income bracket.

Partial results in education	The poor (RL)	20% highest incomes
1 year or more of age-grade lag (%)	12.6	6.3
2 years or more of age-grade lag (%)	1.7	0.9
Illiterate (as of the age of 8) (%)	13.5	1.1
Do not attend school (%)	0.8	0.3
Regionalized poverty line		

## Glossary



## Partial results in education

# Brazil – 2019 10-to-14-year-olds

- Among adolescents aged 10 to 14, the **percentage that do not attend school** is also low: 1.2% among those below the poverty line;
- The percentage of **illiteracy among youngsters** in this range is 2.8% among those who are poor, while it is only 0.4% for those in the 20% highest per capita household income bracket;
- The **2 years or more age-grade lag** is 17.0% among those who are poor and 2.4% among those who live in households in the 20% highest per capita household income bracket. This is an indicator of school delay, cumulative throughout life, and may imply greater chances of abandonment and dropping out of school by the individual over time.

Partial results in education	The poor (RL)	20% highest incomes
1 year or more of age-grade lag (%)	38.0	9.6
2 years or more of age-grade lag (%)	17.0	← . . . . . 2.4
Illiterate (%)	2.8	← . . . . . 0.4
Do not attend school (%)	1.2	← . . . . . 0.3

Regionalized poverty line

## Glossary



## Partial results in education

# Brazil – 2019 15-to-17-year-olds

- Among adolescents aged 15 to 17, the **percentage that do not attend school** is the highest, compared to the other age groups: it reaches 11.2% among those below the poverty line and 0.9% for those in the 20% higher per capita household income bracket. In this age group, being out of school, without having completed High School, may be more associated with school abandonment and dropout;
- The percentage of **illiterate** in this group is low, 1.1% among those who are poor and 0.2% among those in the 20% highest per capita household income bracket;
- The **2 years or more age-grade lag** is 30.7% among those who are poor and 5.0% among those who live in households in the 20% highest per capita household income bracket.

Partial results in education	The poor (RL)	20% highest incomes
1 year or more of age-grade lag (%)	52.7	15.5
2 years or more of age-grade lag (%)	30.7	5.0
Illiterate (%)	1.1	0.2
Do not attend school (%)	11.2	0.9

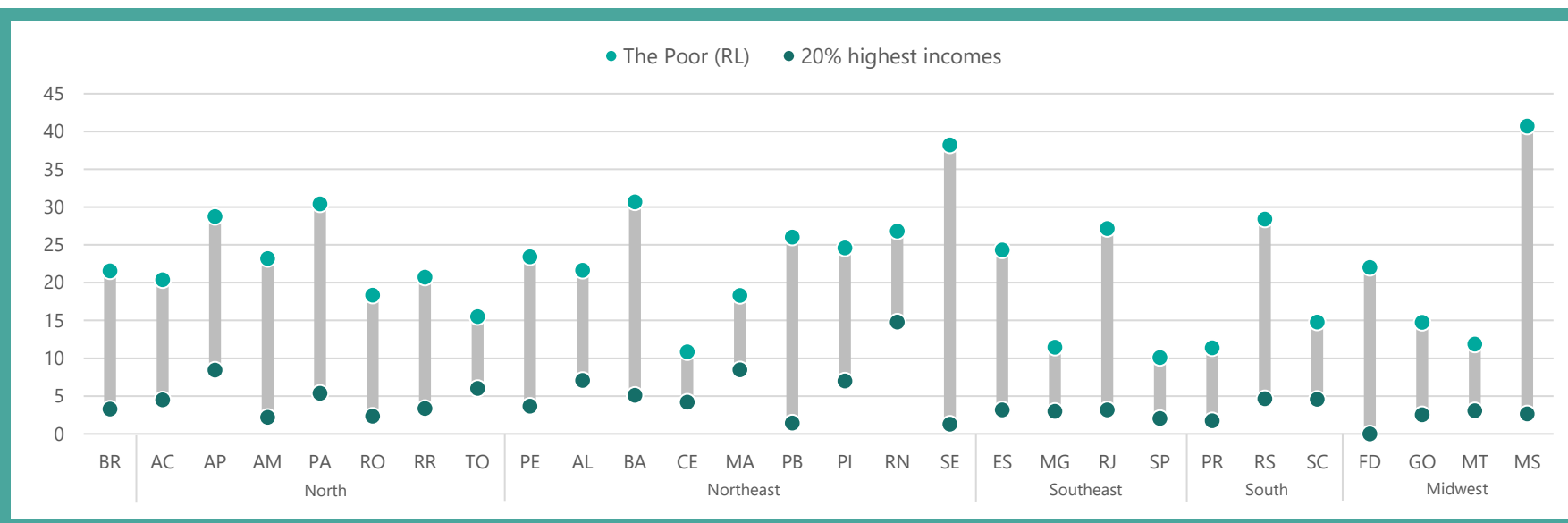
Regionalized poverty line

## Glossary



# 2 years or more of age-grade lag (%) by UF – 2019 – 10-to-17-year-olds

- The percentage of children and adolescents aged 10 to 17 with **2 years or more of age-grade lag (%)** is relevant among those who are poor;
- As it is a cumulative educational result, this is a partial result that can have a strong influence on learning, abandonment, drop out and, consequently, the individual's social mobility;
- Sergipe and Mato Grosso do Sul stand out for the difference between income groups, 36.9 p.p. and 38.1 p.p., respectively, being also the states with the highest percentages of poor children and adolescents with 2 years or more of age-grade lag: 38.2% and 40.7%, in that order.



This and other indicators of partial results of education provide information on the educational situation of children and adolescents, based on the understanding that education is an important pillar for social mobility. School delay is cumulative throughout life and can increase the chances of these individuals abandoning or dropping out of school. Therefore, low level of education and school delay are aspects that hinder the accumulation of human capital, necessary for mobility.



# Do not attend school (%) by UF – 2019 – 10-to-17- year-olds

- The percentage of children and adolescents aged 10 to 17 who **do not attend school (%)** is below 10% in all Units of the Federation, with the highest percentage in Mato Grosso do Sul, 9.2%, which is also the state with the biggest difference between income groups (9.2%);
- The Midwest is the region with the greatest difference between income groups;
- The Northern region is composed of Units of the Federation that have the highest proportion of children and adolescents in the 20% highest per capita household income bracket who are out of school without having finished High School.



## METHODOLOGY

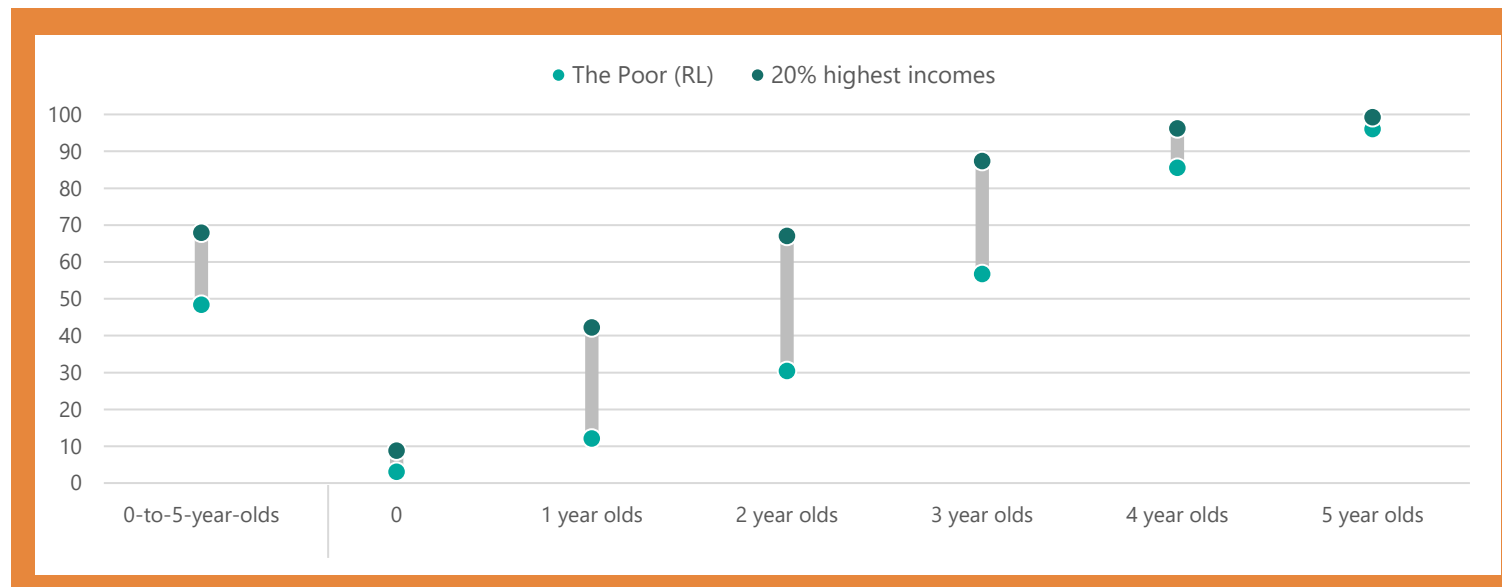
- **The indicators presented so far** are based on the microdata from Visit 1<sup>1</sup> of the Continuous PNAD accumulated by the IBGE to compose the sample for the year. Therefore, **the annual sample is made up of Visit 1 that takes place in each quarter**;
- **From here**, in this topic of indicators, information will be presented from the microdata of the supplementary survey on **Education**, which takes place in the 2nd quarter. Therefore, **the sample is composed of different visits that occur in the 2nd quarter of the year**. In this way, the IBGE performs an imputation of income, considering that it is not collected on all visits.
- This implies in:
  1. A change in sample;
  2. Income imputation made by IBGE;
  3. Change in the group defined as poor and in the group with the highest 20% per capita household income, since there is a change in the sample and income allocation.

<sup>1</sup> Responsible for collecting information on additional labor market characteristics and income from other sources.

## Attend daycare or pre-school (%) – Brazil – 2019

### 0-to-5-year-olds

- The percentage of children aged 0 to 5 who **attend daycare or preschool (%)** is, on average in Brazil, 67.9% among those who are in the 20% highest per capita household income bracket and 48.3% among those residing in poor households;
- Intuitively, the proportion of children attending daycare or preschool increases as the child ages, and this is true for both income groups;
- The biggest differences between income groups occur between 1 and 3 years of age, being approximately 30 p.p., 37 p.p. and 30 p.p., respectively, each year;
- Poor children of all ages access education less in the first years of life than children in the top 20% highest per capita household income bracket;
- At age 5, practically all children are studying, regardless of income group.

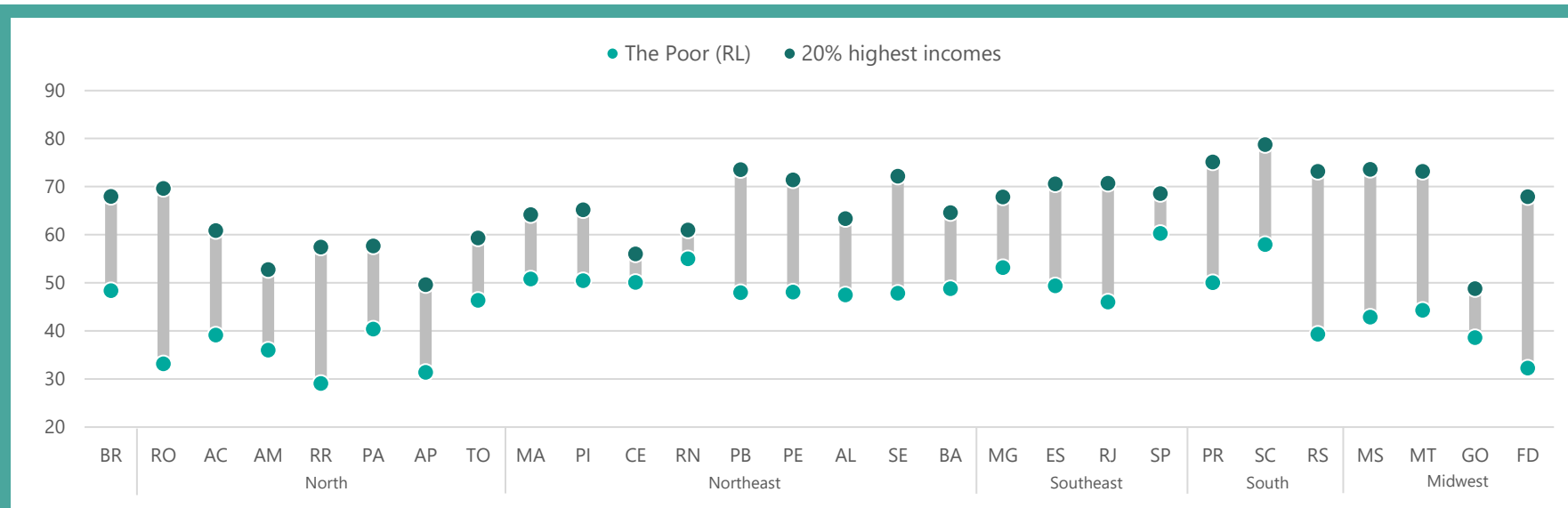


Source: Microdata from Education Supplement (2019) Continuous PNAD

# Attend daycare or pre-school (%) – by UF – 2019

## 0-to-5-year-olds

- The Northeast region presents the percentages of poor children attending daycare centers or preschools that are closer to the national average;
- In the Northern region are the UFs with the lowest results for poor children, followed by Rio Grande do Sul and the UFs in the Midwest. The Federal District stands out due to the difference presented between income groups;
- Rondônia has the biggest difference between income groups, 36.4 percentage points, followed by the Federal District, with 35.6 p.p. and Rio Grande do Sul, with 33.9 p.p.;
- The Southern region is the one with the highest results for the 20% highest per capita household income group.



This and other indicators of partial results of education provide information on the educational situation of children and adolescents, based on the understanding that education is an important pillar for social mobility. Access to daycare or preschool up to the age of 5 allows the child to have access to specialized care in the early years, allows the adult responsible for the child to be available to carry out other activities, including those that increase the household income, as well as being an important means of access to good nutrition for poor children.

Fonte: Microdados do Suplemento de Educação (2019) PNAD Contínua

# Glossary



# Household composition

- **Number of children and/or adolescents in households**

The indicator represents the average number of children and/or adolescents, among 0-to-17-year-old children and/or adolescents, residing in their households.

- **Ratio between the average age of heads of household and the average age of children (0 to 17) in households**

The indicator represents the average, among children and/or adolescents (0 to 17 years of age), of the ratio between the average age of the head of household and the head's spouse, if any, and the average age of the children and/or adolescents (0 to 17) offspring of the head of household or of the head's spouse, in their households.

- **Live with the head of household and his/her spouse (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (0 to 17 years of age), except for those who occupy the household as head of household or spouse, who live with the head of household and the head's spouse.

- **Live with male head of household, without the head's spouse (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (0 to 17 years of age), except for those who occupy the household as head of household or spouse, who live with a male head of household and without the head's spouse.





# Household composition

- **Live with female head of household, without the head's spouse (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (0 to 17 years of age), except for those who occupy the household as head of household or spouse, who live with a female head of household and without the head's spouse.

- **Live with the head of household, without his/her spouse (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (0 to 17 years of age), except for those who occupy the household as head of household or spouse, who live with the head of household and without the head's spouse.



# Housing conditions

- **Number of rooms in the household**

The indicator represents the average, among children and/or adolescents (0 to 17 years of age), of the number of rooms in their homes. The information necessary to calculate this indicator is contained in the microdata of Visit 1 of the Continuous PNAD from 2016 onwards.

- **Live in households with inadequate water supply (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (0 to 17 years of age) who live in households with inadequate water supply. According to the IBGE, the household where the main form of supply is not through the general distribution network was considered to have inadequate water supply. The information necessary to calculate this indicator is contained in the microdata of Visit 1 of the Continuous PNAD from 2016 onwards.

- **Live in households without access to the general water network or with intermittent access (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (0 to 17 years of age) who live in households that do not receive water supply from the general distribution network or receive water, but not on a daily basis. The information necessary to calculate this indicator is contained in the microdata of Visit 1 of the Continuous PNAD from 2016 onwards.

- **Live in households with excessive household density (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (0 to 17 years of age) who live in households where there is excessive household density. According to the IBGE, a household in which the average number of residents per room used as a dormitory is greater than three was considered to have excessive household density. The information necessary to calculate this indicator is contained in the microdata of Visit 1 of the Continuous PNAD from 2016 onwards.





# Housing conditions

- **Live in households with inadequate sanitation (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (0 to 17 years of age) who live in households with inadequate sanitation. According to the IBGE, households in which the sewage system is not connected to the network were considered as having inadequate sanitary sewage disposal. The information necessary to calculate this indicator is contained in the microdata of Visit 1 of the Continuous PNAD from 2016 onwards.

- **Live in households where 30% or more of income is spent on rent (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (0 to 17 years of age) who live in households in which 30% or more of the household income is committed to rent, among those who live in rented homes. The information necessary to calculate this indicator is contained in the microdata of Visit 1 of the Continuous PNAD from 2016 onwards.

- **Live in their own homes (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (0 to 17 years of age) who live in their own homes, whether paid for or still paying. The information necessary to calculate this indicator is contained in the microdata of Visit 1 of the Continuous PNAD from 2016 onwards.

- **Live in households without private bathroom (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (0 to 17 years of age) who live in households that do not have a bathroom (with shower and toilet) for exclusive use. The information necessary to calculate this indicator is contained in the microdata of Visit 1 of the Continuous PNAD from 2016 onwards.



# Housing conditions

- **Live in households without electricity from the mains full-time (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (0 to 17 years of age) who live in households where there is no full-time daily electricity supply from the general power grid. The information necessary to calculate this indicator is contained in the microdata of Visit 1 of the Continuous PNAD from 2016.



# Durable goods

- **Live in households without a two-door refrigerator or larger (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (0 to 17 years of age) who live in households that do not have a refrigerator with two or more doors, that is, with separate freezer and refrigerator compartments. The information necessary to calculate this indicator is contained in the microdata of Visit 1 of the Continuous PNAD from 2016 onwards.

- **Live in households without a washing machine (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (0 to 17 years of age) who live in households that do not have a washing machine. The information necessary to calculate this indicator is contained in the microdata of Visit 1 of the Continuous PNAD from 2016.



- **Number of cell phones per resident aged 10 or over in households**

The indicator represents the average, among children and/or adolescents (10 to 17 years of age), of the ratio between the number of household members who have a cell phone for personal use in their households and the number of household members aged 10 or over. The information necessary to calculate this indicator is contained in the microdata of Visit 1 of the Continuous PNAD from 2016 onwards.

- **Live in households without Internet access (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (10 to 17 years of age) that make up households that do not have access to the Internet. The information necessary to calculate this indicator is contained in the microdata of Visit 1 of the Continuous PNAD from 2016 onwards.

- **Live in households without a computer (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (10 to 17 years of age) that make up households that do not have a computer (including portable computers, such as laptops, notebooks, ultrabooks or netbooks). The information necessary to calculate this indicator is contained in the microdata of Visit 1 of the Continuous PNAD from 2016 onwards.

- **Live in households without a TV set (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (0 to 17 years of age) that make up households that do not have a television set. The information necessary to calculate this indicator is contained in the microdata of Visit 1 of the Continuous PNAD from 2016 onwards.





- **Live in households without pay TV (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (0 to 17 years of age) that make up households that do not have cable TV service. The information necessary to calculate this indicator is contained in the microdata of Visit 1 of the Continuous PNAD from 2016 onwards.

- **Accessed the Internet in the last 3 months (10-year-olds and older) (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (10 to 17 years of age) who accessed the Internet somewhere (from home, the workplace, school, a free or paid access center, other people's home or from any other location) in the three months prior to the survey application.

- **Used the Internet via a computer, among those who used it in the last 3 months (10-year-olds and older) (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (10 to 17 years of age) who accessed the Internet through a computer (desktop or portable, such as a laptop, notebook or netbook), among those who accessed the Internet in the three months prior to the application of the survey.

- **Used the Internet via tablet, among those who used it in the last 3 months (10-year-olds and older) (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (10 to 17 years of age) who accessed the Internet by means of a tablet, among those who accessed the Internet in the three months prior to the survey.





- **Used the Internet via cell phone, among those who used it in the last 3 months (10-year-olds and over) (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (10 to 17 years of age) who accessed the Internet through a cell phone, among those who accessed the Internet in the three months prior to the survey application.

- **Used broadband Internet, among those who used it in the last 3 months (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (10 to 17 years of age) who accessed the Internet through broadband (ADSL, VDSL, cable TV, optic fiber cable, satellite or some type of radio, such as Wi-Fi and WiMAX), among those who accessed the Internet in the three months prior to the survey application.

- **Used 3G/4G Internet, among those who used it in the last 3 months (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (10 to 17 years of age) who accessed the Internet via a 3G or 4G cellular network signal, among those who accessed the Internet in the three months prior to the survey application.



# Education of cohabitants

- **Average years of schooling of the heads of household**

The indicator represents the average, among children and/or adolescents (0 to 17 years of age), of the average number of years of schooling of residents who occupy the household as head of household and spouse of the head, if any, in their households. Children and/or adolescents who occupy the household as head of household or spouse were not considered.

- **Live with illiterate heads of household (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (0 to 17 years of age) who live with an illiterate head of household and/or the head's spouse, if any. According to IBGE, those who cannot read and write at least a simple note in the language they know are considered illiterate. Regarding the calculation of the indicator: if the household had a spouse and both (head of household and spouse) were illiterate, the condition was met (1); if the household had a spouse and only one of the two was illiterate, the condition was considered partially met (0.5); and, if the household did not have a spouse and the person in charge was illiterate, it was considered a condition met (1). The other cases did not meet the condition (0). Children and/or adolescents who occupy the household as head of household or spouse were not considered.





# Education of cohabitants

- **Live with heads of household who did not complete 4 years of schooling (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (0 to 17 years of age) who live with the head of household and/or the head's spouse, if any, who have not completed 4 years of schooling. Regarding the calculation of the indicator: if the household had a spouse and both (head of household and spouse) had not completed 4 years of schooling, the condition was considered fulfilled (1); if the household had a spouse and only one of the two did not complete 4 years of schooling, the condition was considered partially met (0.5); and, if the household did not have a spouse and the person in charge did not complete 4 years of schooling, it was considered a condition met (1). The other cases did not meet the condition (0). Children and/or adolescents who occupy the household as head of household or spouse were not considered.

- **Live with heads of household with incomplete Elementary or Junior High School education (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (0 to 17 years of age) who live with the head of household and/or the head's spouse, if any, who have not completed Elementary or Junior High School. Regarding the calculation of the indicator: if the household had a spouse and both (head of household and spouse) had not completed Elementary or Junior High School, it was considered a condition met (1); if the household had a spouse and only one of the two had not completed Elementary or Junior High School, the condition was considered partially met (0.5); and, if the household did not have a spouse and the person responsible had not completed Elementary or Junior High School, it was considered a condition met (1). The other cases did not meet the condition (0). Children and/or adolescents who occupy the household as head of household or spouse were not considered.







# Education of cohabitants

- **Live with heads of household with incomplete High School education (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (0 to 17 years of age) who live with the head of household and/or the head's spouse, if any, who have not completed High School. Regarding the calculation of the indicator: if the household had a spouse and both (head of household and spouse) had not completed High School, it was considered a condition met (1); if the household had a spouse and only one of the two had not completed High School, the condition was considered partially met (0.5); and, if the household did not have a spouse and the person responsible had not completed High School, it was considered a condition met (1). The other cases did not meet the condition (0). Children and/or adolescents who occupy the household as head of household or spouse were not considered.

- **Live with heads of household with incomplete undergraduate education (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (0 to 17 years of age) who live with the head of household and/or the head's spouse, if any, who have not completed higher education. Regarding the calculation of the indicator: if the household had a spouse and both (head of household and spouse) had not completed higher education, it was considered a condition met (1); if the household had a spouse and only one of the two had not completed higher education, the condition was considered partially met (0.5); and, if the household did not have a spouse and the person responsible had not completed higher education, it was considered a condition met (1). The other cases did not meet the condition (0). Children and/or adolescents who occupy the household as head of household or spouse were not considered.



# Partial results in education

- **1 year or more of age-grade lag (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (0 to 17 years of age), Elementary, Junior High or High School students, who have an age-grade gap of 1 year or more. The age-grade gap is the difference between the student's age and the recommended age for the grade he is studying in.

- **2 years or more of age-grade lag (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents (0 to 17 years of age), Elementary, Junior High or High School students, who have an age-grade gap of 2 years or more. The age-grade gap is the difference between the student's age and the recommended age for the grade he is studying in.

- **Illiterate (as of the age of 8) (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents between 8 and 17 years of age who are illiterate. According to IBGE, those who cannot read and write at least one simple note in the language they know are considered illiterate.

- **Do not attend school (as of the age of 5) (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children and/or adolescents from 5 to 17 years of age who are out of school, without having completed High School.

- **Attend daycare or preschool (%)**

The indicator represents the percentage of children 0 to 5 years of age who attend school.



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August 2021

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Rio de Janeiro

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