

Characterization of per capita household income of children and adolescents in Brazil

September 2021

- Objective: characterize per capita household income of poor children and adolescents in comparison with per capita household income of children and adolescents in the 20% highest income brackets.
- Data source: microdata from Continuous PNAD 2019.
- Regionalized lines of monetary poverty were used as proposed by IPEA, IBGE and ECLAC.

Why look at poverty in the 0 to 17 year old age bracket?

Poverty among
children and
adolescents
(0-to-17-year-olds)

- The proposed analysis aims to provide a range of information that makes it possible to characterize the per capita household income of households in which poor children and adolescents reside and of those living in households in the 20% highest per capita household income bracket;
- The objective aims at the articulation of information that helps in the definition of interventions to reduce inequalities, providing greater **equality of opportunities**, thus boosting **social mobility**;
- To do so, we will start from the analysis of **children and adolescents from 0 to 17 years of age**, covering young people up to the maximum age considered for compulsory basic education in Brazil.

Why look at monetary poverty?

Why monetary poverty?

- We will look at **per capita household income**¹ and **monetary poverty**, for three main reasons:
 - i. identification of the intergenerational poverty trap requires the analysis of the correlation between the father's (guardian's) income and the 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 of income;
 - ii. monetary poverty metrics are less subjective and based on more well-founded parameters than other poverty dimensions;
 - iii. in most cases, governments are guided by income criterion to define eligibility for social programs.

¹ 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 people whose condition in the household was that of pensioner, domestic worker or relative of the domestic worker), divided by household members (with the same exceptions).

Why use regionalized lines?

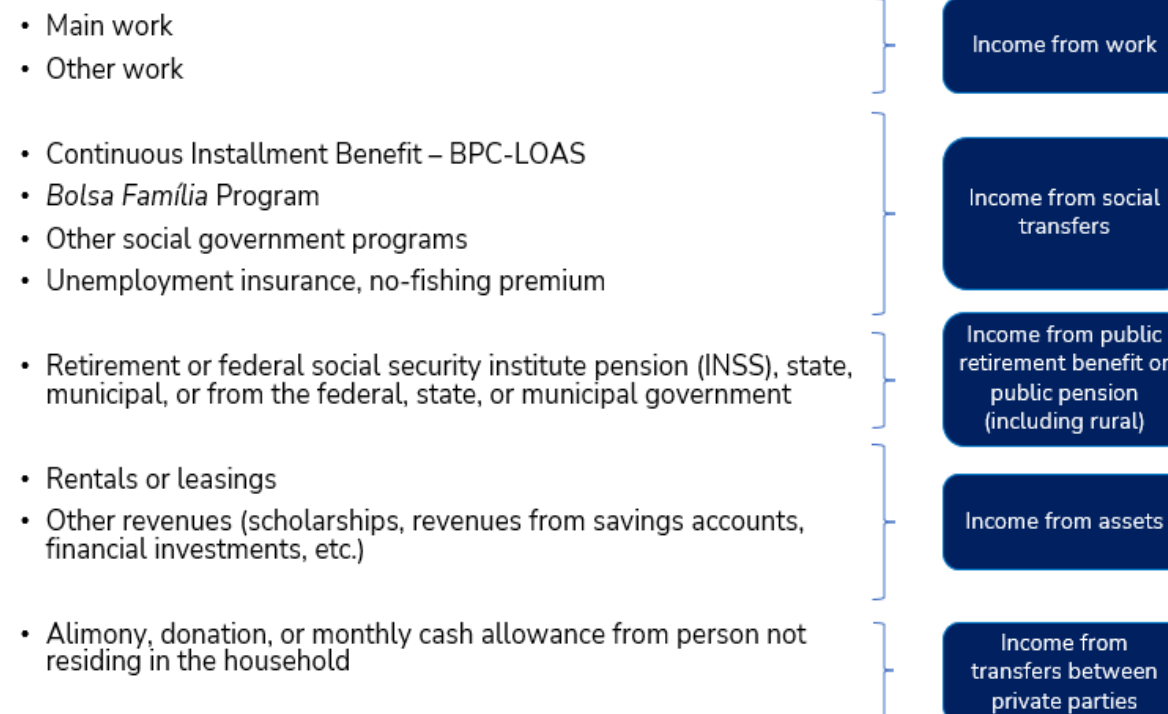
- For the identification of monetary poverty in Brazil, regionalized lines proposed by IPEA, IBGE and ECLAC were used, considering the structure of regional consumption baskets;
- The analysis based on regionalized lines allows capturing differences between cost of living and consumption patterns that differ regionally, allowing for more accurate interventions;
- 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 has 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 allocate the value of the rural area of the Northeast; for the urban area of Maranhão, we allocate the value of the urban area of the Northeast.
- The regionalized poverty lines for the year 2019 are shown along the side.

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

Methodology

- To characterize per capita household income of children and adolescents in Brazil, 0-to-17-year-old children and adolescents were considered who lived in households with income below the poverty line. Thus, even those children and/or adolescents who live with zero per capita household income are considered for the calculation of the indicators;
- **Comparison groups** are defined as follows:
- **The Poor:** children and adolescents who make up¹ households where the per capita household income is below the poverty line selected for analysis – 31.2% of children and adolescents aged 0 to 17 in 2019.²
- **20% highest incomes:** children and adolescents living in households where the per capita household income is in the 20% highest per capita household income bracket in Brazil (based on the UF or reference region).

- Income groups were defined as follows:



¹ People whose condition in the household was that of pensioner, domestic worker or relative of the domestic worker are not considered to be members of the household. The universe of 0-to-17-year-old children and adolescents 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.

² According to regionalized poverty lines.

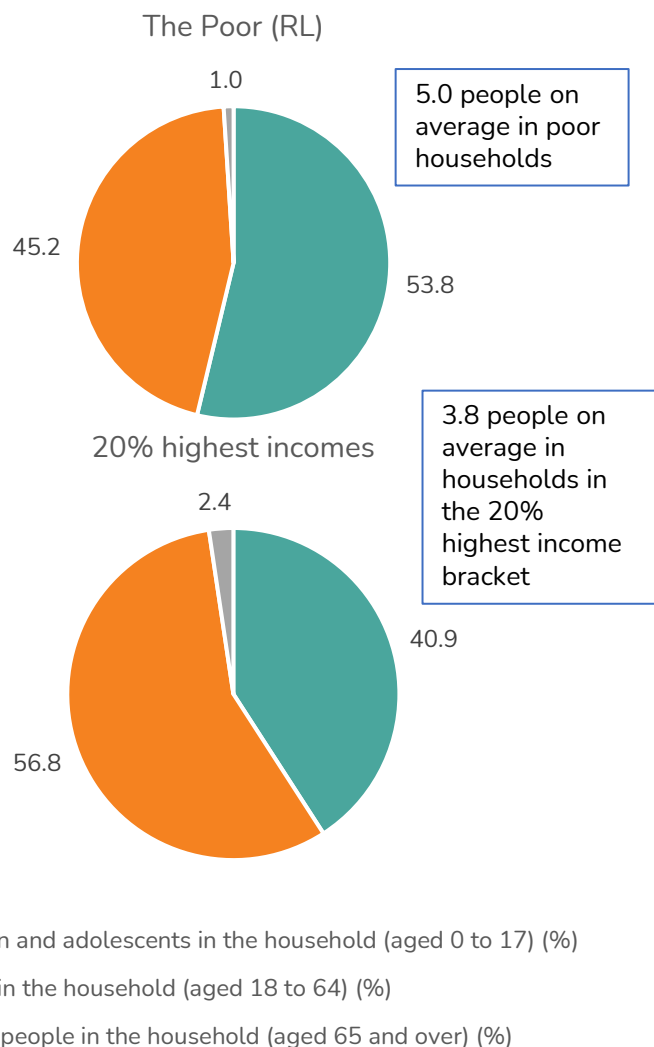
Highlights

Children and adolescents:
characterization of per capita
household income in Brazil

Themes:

1. Demographics
2. Occupation
3. Position on occupation
4. Contribution to social security
5. Revenues (income breakdown)
6. Distribution of relative participation in income by age group
7. Participation in income (by type of income)
8. Average income among those receiving
9. Per capita household income composition (by type of income)

Demographics



Glossary



- In 2019, the percentage of children and adolescents (0-to-17-year-olds) in households of poor children and adolescents was 53.8%, while for those in the 20% highest per capita household income bracket it was 40.9%;
- The percentage of people aged 18 to 64 is higher in households of those in the 20% highest per capita household income (56.8%) than among those below the poverty line (45.2%). From this information, it is possible to deduce that in poor households more children and adolescents depend on fewer adults;
- Based on this relationship, it is possible to think about the relationship of financial dependence between the groups;
- The dependency ratio between people with no income and those with income in the household is 2.4 times higher among those living in households with a per capita household income below the poverty line than among those living in the top 20% of the per capita household income;
- This same behavior occurs for dependency ratios among children and adolescents and those people aged 18 to 64 with income (or income from work) in the household;
- The ratio between the number of children and adolescents and those people aged 18 and over with income, a group that *a priori* is financially responsible for children and adolescents, is 1.99 for poor children and adolescents and 0.89 for those in the 20% highest per capita household income bracket.

Ratio of financial dependency	The Poor (RL)	20% highest incomes
1. Ratio between the number of people without income and those with income in the household	2.40	1.00
2. Ratio between the number of children and adolescents and 18-to-64-year-olds with income in the household	2.03	0.92
3. Ratio between the number of children and adolescents and 18-to-64-year-olds with labor income in the household	2.41	0.97
4. Ratio between the number of children and adolescents and 18-year-olds and older with income	1.99	0.89

Glossary



Occupation

Occupied

Unoccupied or out of the labor force

- Paid occupation among 14-to-17-year-old adolescents is higher in households of children and adolescents in the 20% highest per capita household income bracket than in households of poor children and adolescents (7.5% versus 5.0%). On the other hand, occupation without income is higher in poor households (3.2% versus 2.3%);
- The percentage of people aged 18 to 64 who are occupied, whether with or without income, and not occupied but looking for work (the activity rate in this age group) is higher in households of children and adolescents in the 20% highest per capita household income bracket (88.7% compared to 60.7%);
- Among people aged 18 to 64 in households of children and adolescents, the percentage of people looking for work is more than 8 times higher in households of poor children and adolescents than in those in the top 20% highest income bracket;
- On the other hand, the percentage of 18-to-64-year-olds who are occupied with income at home is more than double among those who live in households in the 20% highest income bracket (86.2%) compared to those who live in households with per capita income below the poverty line (42.4%);
- The occupation of the elderly, people aged 65 and over, is higher in households in the 20% highest per capita household income (24.5%) when compared to poor households (9.7%).

Economic activity I	The Poor (RL)	20% highest incomes
1. Occupied with income in the household (14-to-17-year-olds) (%)	5.0	7.5
2. Occupied without income in the household (14-to-17-year-olds) (%)	3.2	2.3
3. Economically active population in the household (18-to-64-year-olds) (%)	60.7	88.7
3.1. Occupied with income in the household (18-to-64-year-olds) (%)	42.4	86.2
3.2. Occupied without income in the household (18-to-64-year-olds) (%)	2.2	0.6
3.3. Unoccupied in the household (18-to-64-year-olds) (%)	16.1	1.9
4. Out of the workforce in the household (18-to-64-year-olds) (%)	39.3	11.3
5. Occupied with income in the household (65-year-olds and over) (%)	9.1	24.3
6. Occupied without income in the household (65-year-olds and over) (%)	0.6	0.2

Glossary



Occupation

- Among people aged 18 to 64, occupation in more than one job is more frequent among those residing in households with children and adolescents in the 20% highest income bracket (10.8%) than among those residing in households with poor children and adolescents (1.9%);
- In households of poor children and adolescents, the proportion of people aged 18 to 64 who work less than 20 hours a week, but who would like to work more is greater (9.3% compared to 0.7% in households among the 20% largest per capita household incomes). They represent 71.0% of the people who work less than 20 hours in poor households and 31.8% of those who work less than 20 hours in households with the 20% highest incomes;
- The same is true for working less than 40 hours a week, despite wanting to work more. Among those employed with income, in poor households, this group represents 20.9%, while in households in the 20% highest income bracket, it represents 3.1%, that is, 53.7% and 16.8% of those who work less than 40 hours in poor households and among the 20% highest incomes, respectively;
- This indicates that in households of children and adolescents in the top 20% highest per capita household income bracket, working less than 20 or 40 hours a week is more likely to be a choice than in the case of adults who work fewer hours in poor households.

Economic activity II	The Poor (RL)	20% highest incomes
1. Occupied with more than one work among those occupied with income in the household (18-to-64-year-olds) (%)	1.9	10.8
2. Work less than 20h/week among those occupied with income in the household (18-to-64-year-olds) (%)	13.1	2.2
2.1. Work less than 20h/week among those occupied with income in the household, but would like to work more hours (18-to-64-year-olds) (%)	9.3	0.7
3. Work less than 40h/week among those occupied with income in the household (18-to-64-year-olds) (%)	38.9	18.4
3.1. Work less than 40h/week among those occupied with income in the household, but would like to work more hours (18-to-64-year-olds) (%)	20.9	3.1

Glossary



Position on occupation

- Among people aged 18 to 64 in households of children and adolescents, the percentage that works under a formal contract (workers with working papers) is higher in households in the 20% highest per capita household income bracket than in poor households (31.9% versus 22.1%). Furthermore, the percentage of those aged 18 to 64 who work without a formal contract (workers without working papers), in households of poor children and adolescents, is more than 5 times higher than in the households of the group with the 20% highest per capita household income;
- Self-employed workers account for 35.1% of workers aged 18 to 64 in households of poor children, almost twice as many as in households with children and adolescents in the 20% highest income bracket (18.6%);
- Employment as an employer is more than 20 times higher among adults living in households of children and adolescents in the 20% highest per capita household income bracket (14.2% versus 0.6%);
- 28.1% of adults employed in households of children and adolescents in the 20% highest income bracket are statutory civil servants or military personnel. This proportion is 6.5 times lower among those in households of poor children and adolescents.

Position on occupation (among those occupied)	The Poor (RL)	20% highest incomes
1. Workers with working papers in the household (18-to-64-year-olds) (%)	22.1	31.9
2. Workers without working papers in the household (18-to-64-year-olds) (%)	34.7	6.5
3. Self-employed workers in the household (18-to-64-year-olds) (%)	35.1	18.6
4. Employers in the household (18-to-64-year-olds) (%)	0.6	14.2
5. Statutory civil servants or military personnel in the household (18-to-64-year-olds) (%)	4.3	28.1

* The statistics for this indicator refer to the main job. "Unpaid family workers" are not represented here.

Glossary



Contribution to social security

- Among those aged 18 to 64, 31.2% are contributors to the social security institute in households of poor children and adolescents, *i.e.*, they are self-employed, employers, private sector employees or domestic workers and contribute to the federal, state or municipal social security institute or are statutory civil servants or military personnel;
- In households of children and adolescents in the 20% highest per capita household income bracket, this percentage almost triples: 87.0% of employed persons aged 18 to 64 contribute to the official social security system or are statutory civil servants or military personnel.

Contribution to social security (among those occupied)	The Poor (RL)	20% highest incomes
1. Contribute to social security in the household (%)	31.2	87.0

Glossary



* The statistics for this indicator refer to the main job. It was defined as a contributor to social security, the person employed in the reference week as self-employed, employer, employee or domestic worker who contributed at their main work to the federal, state or municipal official social security institute or were employed in the public sector or military sector.

Revenues

Income breakdown

- Practically all households of children and adolescents in the 20% highest per capita income bracket (98.2%) have income from work, while 73% of poor households have work as a source of income;
- Most poor children and adolescents live in households that have income from sources other than work (74.1%), mainly from social transfers (66.4%), with the vast majority from *Bolsa Família* (63.8 %);
- In the case of children and adolescents in the 20% highest per capita household income bracket, 40.9% live in households with income from other sources, not derived from work; 21.6% live in households with income from assets and 17.0% in households with retirement or public pension income;
- There are also 3.3% of poor children and adolescents who live in households with no source of income, i.e., with a per capita household income equal to zero.

Income composition (type of income)	The Poor (RL)	20% highest incomes
1. Live in households on income from work (%)	72.9	98.2
1.1. Live in households on income from main work (%)	72.8	98.2
1.2. Live in households on income from other work (%)	1.5	15.9
2. Live in households on income from other non-work sources (%)	74.1	40.9
2.1. Live in households on income from social transfers (%)	66.4	2.2
2.1.1. Live in households on income from BPC-LOAS (%)	3.5	0.3
2.1.2. Live in households on income from <i>Bolsa Família</i> (%)	63.8	0.7
2.1.3. Live in households on income from unemployment insurance or non-fishing premium (%)	0.7	1.2
2.1.4. Live in households on income from other social programs (%)	1.5	0.1
2.2. Live in households on income from retirement benefit or public pension (including rural) (%)	8.0	17.0
2.3. Live in households on income from assets (%)	1.0	21.6
2.3.1. Live in households on income from rents or leasing (%)	0.7	15.5
2.3.2. Live in households on income from other revenues (%)	0.4	7.5
2.4. Live in households on income from transfers between private parties (%)	11.9	8.4
3. Live in households without income (%)	3.3	0.0

Glossary



Distribution of relative participation in income by age group

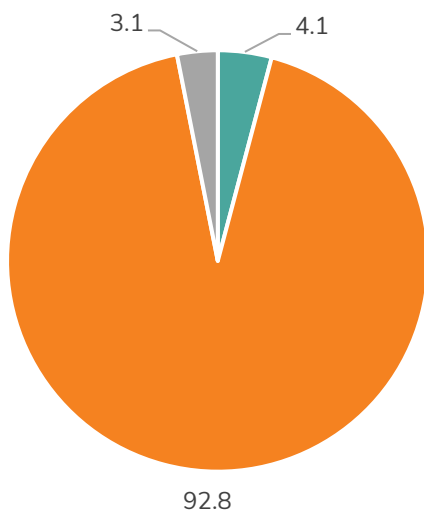
| 96.7% of poor children and adolescents live in households with greater-than-zero income

| 3.3% of poor children and adolescents live in households with zero income

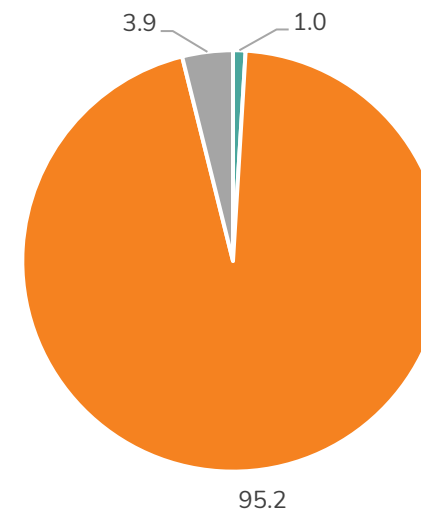
Analyzing the group of children and adolescents residing in households with a household income greater than zero:

- Children and adolescents residing in poor households contribute a fourfold greater share of household income compared to those residing in households in the highest 20% per capita household income bracket;
- On the other hand, the participation of adults (aged 18 to 64) is lower in poor households, 92.8%, compared to 95.2% in households in the 20% highest per capita household income bracket;
- The smallest difference between the shares is in the 65-and-over age group.

The Poor (RL)



20% highest incomes



- 1. Portion of household income derived from 0-to-17-year-olds (%)
- 2. Portion of household income derived from 18-to-64-year-olds (%)
- 3. Portion of household income derived from 65-year-olds and older (%)

Glossary



Participation in income

(by type of income)

- In households of poor children and adolescents, just over half of the household income comes from work (55.1%), while in the households of children and adolescents in the 20% highest income bracket, work represents almost 90% of household income;
- In the case of households of poor children and adolescents, the other large portion of income is represented by social transfers (30%) – especially *Bolsa Família* (26.4%). In addition to social transfers, household income also comprises public retirement benefits or pensions (6.2%) and transfers between private individuals (5.1%);
- In households with children and adolescents among the 20% highest per capita household income bracket, the rest of the income is mainly composed of public retirement benefits or pensions (6.8%), income from assets (3%), of which 2.2% are from rents, and transfers between private individuals (1.4%).

Participation in income (type of income)	The Poor (RL)	20% highest incomes
1. Portion of household income derived from work (%)	55.1	88.6
1.1. Portion of household income derived from main work (%)	54.7	84.3
1.2. Portion of household income derived from other work (%)	0.3	4.3
2. Portion of household income derived from other non-work sources (%)	41.7	11.4
2.1. Portion of household income derived from social transfers (%)	29.9	0.3
2.1.1. Portion of household income derived from BPC-LOAS (%)	2.5	0.0
2.1.2. Portion of household income derived from Bolsa Família (%)	26.4	0.0
2.1.3. Portion of household income derived from unemployment insurance or non-fishing premium (%)	0.6	0.2
2.1.4. Portion of household income derived from other social programs (%)	0.4	0.0
2.2. Portion of household income derived from retirement benefit or public pension (including rural) (%)	6.2	6.8
2.3. Portion of household income derived from asset revenues (%)	0.5	3.0
2.3.1. Portion of household income derived from rents or leasing (%)	0.4	2.2
2.3.2. Portion of household income derived from other revenues (%)	0.2	0.8
2.4. Portion of household income derived from income transfers between private parties (%)	5.1	1.4
3. Have no source of revenue (%)	3.3	0.0

Glossary



Average income among those receiving

- Average income from work is almost 11 times higher in households of children and adolescents in the 20% highest per capita household income bracket as compared to poor households;
- Although only 2.2% of children and adolescents in the 20% highest per capita household income bracket live in households with income from social transfers, the average income among people in this group who receive these transfers is 3.6 times higher than among the poor recipients;
- Average retirement or public pension income, including rural ones, was very close to the minimum wage for the year (R\$ 998.00) among those who receive it in households of poor children and adolescents. Among those who are recipients in households of children and adolescents in the 20% highest per capita household income group, the average income was more than 4 times higher;
- Average income from assets, such as from rentals, leaseings, income from savings accounts, financial investments, etc., is 4.8 times higher among those who receive this type of income in households of children and adolescents in the 20% highest income group, when compared to the poor;
- Average income from transfers between private individuals, despite representing a greater proportion of the income of poor households (5.1% compared to 1.4%), is 5.6 times higher in households in the 20% highest income bracket.

Average income from work	
The Poor (RL)	20% highest incomes
R\$ 717.67	R\$ 7,707.64

Average income from social transfers	
The Poor (RL)	20% highest incomes
R\$ 286.38	R\$ 1,026.59

Average income from retirement benefit or public pension (including rural)	
The Poor (RL)	20% highest incomes
R\$ 975.66	R\$ 4,106.73

Glossary



Average income from assets	
The Poor (RL)	20% highest incomes
R\$ 460.01	R\$ 2,230.07

Average income from transfers between private parties	
The Poor (RL)	20% highest incomes
R\$ 257.28	R\$ 1,449.08

Per capita household income composition

(by type of income)

- Looking at per capita income, the difference between the two groups becomes even more expressive. The average per capita household income among the top 20% is 20.2 times greater than the per capita income of poor households;
- On the other hand, per capita income from sources other than work is 6.5 times higher in households in the 20% highest per capita household income bracket.

Per capita income from assets, the second lowest source of income for children and adolescents from households in the 20% highest per capita household income bracket, is **23% higher** than the per capita labor income of poor households, which is their main source of income

Per capita household income composition (type of income)	The Poor (RL)		20% highest incomes	
	R\$	%	R\$	%
1. Per capita household income	R\$ 192.80	100%	R\$ 3,895.63	100%
2. Per capita labor income	R\$ 128.45	67%	R\$ 3,477.51	89%
2.1. Per capita labor income from main work	R\$ 127.65	66%	R\$ 3,254.16	84%
2.2. Per capita labor income from other work	R\$ 0.80	0%	R\$ 223.35	6%
3. Per capita income from other non-work sources	R\$ 64.35	33%	R\$ 418.12	11%
3.1. Per capita income from social transfers	R\$ 39.60	21%	R\$ 6.31	0%
3.1.1. Per capita income from BPC-LOAS	R\$ 6.30	3%	R\$ 0.71	0%
3.1.2. Per capita income from <i>Bolsa Família</i>	R\$ 30.90	16%	R\$ 0.25	0%
3.1.3. Per capita income from unemployment insurance or non-fishing premium	R\$ 1.65	1%	R\$ 4.83	0%
3.1.4. Per capita income from other social programs	R\$ 0.76	0%	R\$ 0.51	0%
3.2. Per capita income from retirement benefit or public pension (including rural)	R\$ 15.19	8%	R\$ 207.97	5%
3.3. Per capita asset revenues	R\$ 1.06	1%	R\$ 158.21	4%
3.3.1. Per capita income from rents or leasing	R\$ 0.77	0%	R\$ 95.54	2%
3.3.2. Per capita income from other revenues	R\$ 0.29	0%	R\$ 62.67	2%
3.4. Per capita income from transfers between private parties	R\$ 8.50	4%	R\$ 45.63	1%

Glossary



Glossary



- **Economically active population in the household (18-to-64-year-olds) (%)**

The percentage of economically active population in the household (aged 18 to 64) was obtained based on the ratio between the number of people aged 18 to 64 who were occupied or unoccupied in the reference week of the household survey and the total number of people aged 18 to 64 in the household. The result is obtained by the average of the indicator among children and/or adolescents in households with people aged 18 to 64. According to the IBGE, occupied and unoccupied people make up the economically active population.

- **Occupied with income in the household (%)**

The percentage of occupied persons with income in the household by age group was obtained based on the ratio between the number of people in this age group in the household, occupied with income from work in the reference week of the survey, and the total number of persons in this age group in the residence. The result is obtained by the average of the indicator among children and/or adolescents in households with people in this age group. According to the IBGE, people are considered occupied who, during this period, worked at least one full hour in paid work receiving cash, products, goods, or benefits (housing, food, clothing, training, etc.), or in work without direct remuneration in support of the economic activity of a member of the household or a relative residing in another household, or even those who had paid work from which they were temporarily away that week.





- **Occupied without income in the household (%)**

The percentage of people occupied without income in the household by age group was obtained from the ratio among the number of people in this age group in the household, occupied without work income in the reference week of the survey, and the total number of people in this age group in the household. The result is obtained by the average of the indicator among children and/or adolescents in households with people in this age group. According to the IBGE, people were classified as occupied who, during this period, worked at least one full hour and were paid in cash, products, goods or benefits (housing, food, clothing, training, etc.), or in work without direct remuneration in support of the economic activity of a member of the household or a relative residing in another household, or even those who had paid work from which they were temporarily away that week.

- **Unoccupied in the household (18-to-64-year-olds) (%)**

The percentage of unoccupied persons in the household (aged 18 to 64) was obtained from the ratio between the number of unoccupied persons aged 18 to 64 in the reference week of the household survey and the number of persons aged 18 to 64 in the household. The result is obtained by the average of the indicator among children and/or adolescents in households with people aged 18 to 64. According to the IBGE, unoccupied people in the reference week were thus classified as unoccupied people in that week who took some effective action to get work in the reference period of 30 days and who were available for such work in the reference week. Unoccupied persons were also considered to be unoccupied in the reference week who did not take effective steps to obtain work in the 30-day reference period because they had already gotten work and would start such work in less than four months after the last day of the reference.





- **Out of the workforce in the household (18-to-64-year-olds) (%)**

The percentage of the population outside the labor force in the household (aged 18 to 64) was obtained based on the ratio between the number of people aged 18 to 64 outside the labor force in the reference week of the household survey and the number of people aged 18 to 64 in the household. The result is obtained by the average of the indicator among children and/or adolescents in households with people aged 18 to 64. According to the IBGE, people who were neither occupied nor unoccupied that week are classified as out of the labor force in the reference week.



- **Occupied with more than one work among those occupied with income in the household (18-to-64-year-olds) (%)**

The percentage of those occupied in more than one job among those occupied with income (aged 18 to 64) is obtained from the ratio between the number of household members aged 18 to 64 occupied in more than one job with income from work, and the total number of members of the household aged between 18 and 64 occupied with income from work. The result is obtained by the average of the indicator among children and/or adolescents in households with people aged 18 to 64 occupied with income from work. According to the IBGE, people were classified as occupied who, during this period, worked at least one full hour in paid work in cash, products, goods or benefits (housing, food, clothing, training, etc.), or in work without direct remuneration in support of the economic activity of a member of the household or a relative residing in another household, or even those who had paid work from which they were temporarily away that week.

- **Work less than Xh/week among those occupied with income in the household (18-to-64-year-olds) (%)**

The percentage of those working less than X hours per week among those occupied with income in the household (aged 18 to 64) is obtained based on the ratio between the number of household members aged 18 to 64 who worked less than X hours per week with income from work, and the total number of members of the household aged 18 to 64 occupied with income from work. The result is obtained by the average of the indicator among children and/or adolescents in households with people aged 18 to 64, occupied with income from work. According to the IBGE, people were classified as occupied who, during this period, worked at least one full hour in paid work in cash, products, goods or benefits (housing, food, clothing, training, etc.), or in work without direct remuneration in support of the economic activity of a member of the household or a relative residing in another household, or even those who had paid work from which they were temporarily away that week.





- **Work less than Xh/week among those occupied with income in the household, but who would like to work more hours (aged 18 to 64) (%)**

The percentage who work less than X hours per week among those occupied with income in the household, but who would like to work more (aged 18 to 64), is obtained based on the ratio between the number of household members aged 18 to 64 who worked less than X hours per week with earnings from their work, but who would like to work more hours, and the total number of household members aged 18 to 64 occupied with earnings from their work. The result is obtained by the average of the indicator among children and/or adolescents in households with people aged 18 to 64, occupied with income from work. According to the IBGE, people were classified as occupied who, during this period, worked at least one full hour and were paid for their work in cash, products, goods or benefits (housing, food, clothing, training, etc.), or in work without direct remuneration in support of the economic activity of a member of the household or a relative residing in another household, or even those who had paid work from which they were temporarily away that week.



Income composition

Return



- **Live in households with income from a certain source (%)**

The percentage of children and/or adolescents who live in households with income from a given source is obtained based on the ratio between the number of children and/or adolescents who make up households in which there is a share of income from this source in the composition of household income and the total number of children and/or adolescents.

Household composition

Return



- **People by age group in the household (%)**

The percentage of people of a certain age group in the household is obtained from the ratio between the number of people in this age group that make up the household and the total number of people that make up the household. The result is obtained by averaging the indicator among children and/or adolescents.

- **Number of people in the household**

The number of people in the household is obtained by the sum of the people who make up the household. The result is obtained by averaging the indicator among children and/or adolescents. They are considered to be components of the household with the exclusion of those whose condition in the household was that of pensioner, domestic worker or relative of the domestic worker.

Per capita household income composition

Return



- **Per capita income from a certain source (R\$)**

The per capita income of a given source is obtained by the ratio between the sum of the income of that source in the household and the number of household components. The result is obtained by averaging the indicator among children and/or adolescents.

Contribution to social security

Return



- **Contribution to social security in the household by position on occupation (18-to-64-year-olds) (%)**

The percentage of workers in a certain position on occupation who contribute to social security (aged 18 to 64) is obtained from the ratio among the number of members of the household aged 18 to 64 who contribute to social security and the total number of occupied members of the household aged 18 to 64. The result is obtained by the average of the indicator among children and/or adolescents in households with occupied people aged 18 to 64. It was defined as a contributor to social security, the person occupied in the reference week as self-employed, employer, employee or domestic worker who contributed through their main work to the official federal, state or municipal social security institute or those employed as public servants or military personnel.

Participation in income (type of income)

Retornar



- **Portion of household income derived from a given source (%)**

The share of household income from a given source is obtained by the ratio between the sum of income from that source in the household and the sum of household income. The result is obtained by averaging the indicator among children and/or adolescents.

Relative participation in income (age group)

Retornar



- **Relative share in income by age group (%)**

The share of household income by age group is obtained from the ratio between household income from components of an age group and the sum of household income. The result is obtained by averaging the indicator among children and/or adolescents.

Position on occupation (among those occupied)

Retornar



- **Position on occupation (18-to-64-year-olds) (%)**

The percentage of workers in a given position on occupation in the household (aged 18 to 64) is obtained from the ratio between the number of 18-to-64-year-old members of the household who were occupied in the reference week of the survey in this position on occupation in their main work and the total number of 18-to-64-year-old occupied members of the household. The result is obtained by the average of the indicator among children and/or adolescents in households with occupied people aged 18 to 64.

Average income (among those receiving)

Retornar



- **Average income from a given source (R\$)**

The average income from a given source is obtained by the ratio between the sum of income from that source in the household and the number of people who receive income from that source in the household. The result is obtained by the average of the indicator among children and/or adolescents in households with this type of income.



Ratio of financial dependency

- **Ratio between the number of children and adolescents and 18-to-64-year-olds with income in the household**

The financial dependency ratio in the household was obtained by the number of children and adolescents that make up the household over the number of people aged 18 to 64 that make up the household and who have income from at least one source. The result is obtained by the average of the indicator among children and/or adolescents in households with people aged 18 to 64 with income from at least one source.

- **Ratio between the number of children and adolescents and 18-to-64-year-olds with labor income in the household**

The financial dependency ratio in the household was obtained by the number of children and adolescents that make up the household over the number of people aged 18 and 64 that make up the household and have income from work. The result is obtained by the average of the indicator among children and/or adolescents in households with people from 18 to 64 occupied with income from work in the reference week of the survey.

- **Ratio between the number of people without income and those with income in the household**

The financial dependency ratio in the household was obtained by the number of people that make up the household and do not have income from any of the sources over the number of people that make up the household and have income from at least one source. The result is obtained by averaging the indicator among children and/or adolescents in households with income.

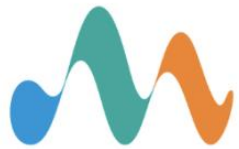




Ratio of financial dependency

- **Ratio between the number of children and adolescents and 18-year-olds and older with income**

The financial dependency ratio in the household was obtained by the number of children and adolescents who make up the household over the number of people aged 18 and over who make up the household and who have income from at least one source. The result is obtained by averaging the indicator among children and/or adolescents in households with people aged 18 or over with income from at least one source.



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instituto mobilidade e
desenvolvimento social

Characterization of per capita household income of
children and adolescents in Brazil

September 2021

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