Exit from *CadÚnico* and access to the formal labor market

An analysis of the 2005 beneficiaries of the BFP

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Overview

Goals

1. To evaluate the exit of dependent beneficiaries from 7 to 16 years of age from the BFP – individuals in situation of poverty and extreme poverty – from the Single Registry (*CadÚnico*) 2019.

2. To identify the access to the formal labor market between 2015 and 2019, from the RAIS, of the dependent beneficiaries of the BFP from 7 to 16 years of age in 2005.

3. To ascertain how several municipal variables behave in territories in which the Exit from the *CadÚnico* or Access to the Formal Labor Market are higher.

Data source

- Ministry of Citizenship, Payroll of the *Bolsa Família* Program (BFP)

- Ministry of Citizenship, Single Registry (*CadÚnico*) for Social Programs

- Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Annual Social Information Report
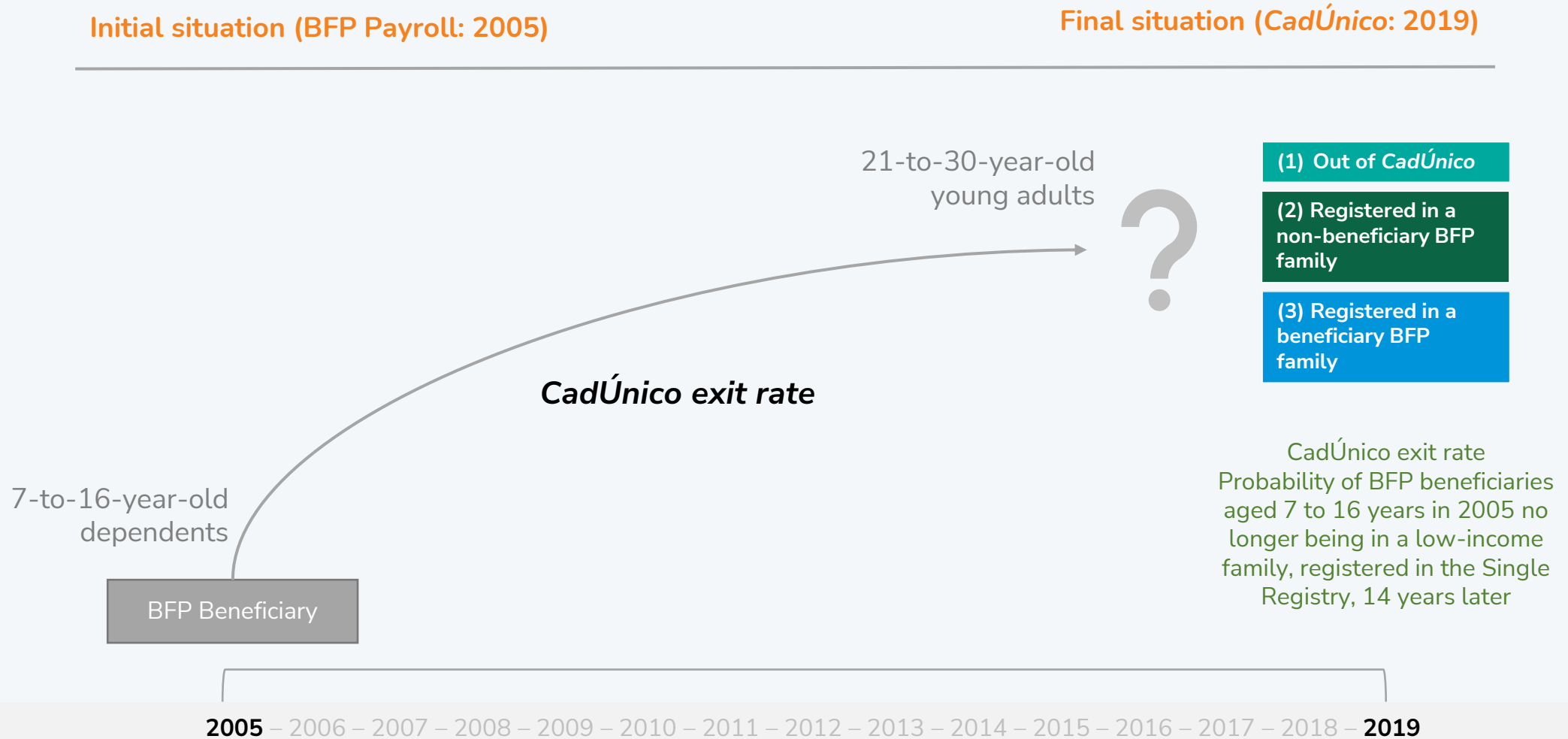
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SINGLE **REGISTRY** (*CadÚnico*)

01. Introduction

Presentation of the questions of interest and study plan

Question of interest 1

Initial situation (BFP Payroll: 2005)

Final situation (*CadÚnico*: 2019)

21-to-30-year-old
young adults

?

(1) Out of *CadÚnico*

(2) Registered in a non-beneficiary BFP family

(3) Registered in a beneficiary BFP family

CadÚnico exit rate

CadÚnico exit rate
Probability of BFP beneficiaries aged 7 to 16 years in 2005 no longer being in a low-income family, registered in the Single Registry, 14 years later

7-to-16-year-old
dependents

BFP Beneficiary

2005 – 2006 – 2007 – 2008 – 2009 – 2010 – 2011 – 2012 – 2013 – 2014 – 2015 – 2016 – 2017 – 2018 – **2019**

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Study plan

Exit from *CadÚnico*

- From the database of the Payroll of the 2005 *Bolsa Família* Program (Payroll), we will seek to evaluate the exit/permanence of dependent beneficiaries aged 7 to 16 years[1] of the BFP – individuals in situation of poverty and extreme poverty – in the Single Registry (*CadÚnico*) 2019.

- In this first phase of the Study, we will compare the **exit rate from *CadÚnico*** using cutouts by age, race/skin color and sex. We will also analyze the frequency of output by municipalities, microregions, states and regions.

- In a second phase of the Study, we will identify municipal variables (from external databases, such as SUS, Census and INEP) that are associated with the territories where exit from *CadÚnico* is higher.

1In 2005, the maximum age to be considered dependent in the Program was 15 years. However, in practice the benefit was only withdrawn at the age of 16 at the end of the school term. Therefore, we used 16 years to contemplate this period of "transition" of dependent status.

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Question of interest of the study

The situation of the beneficiaries between 2005 and 2019 will be investigated from the following population cut:
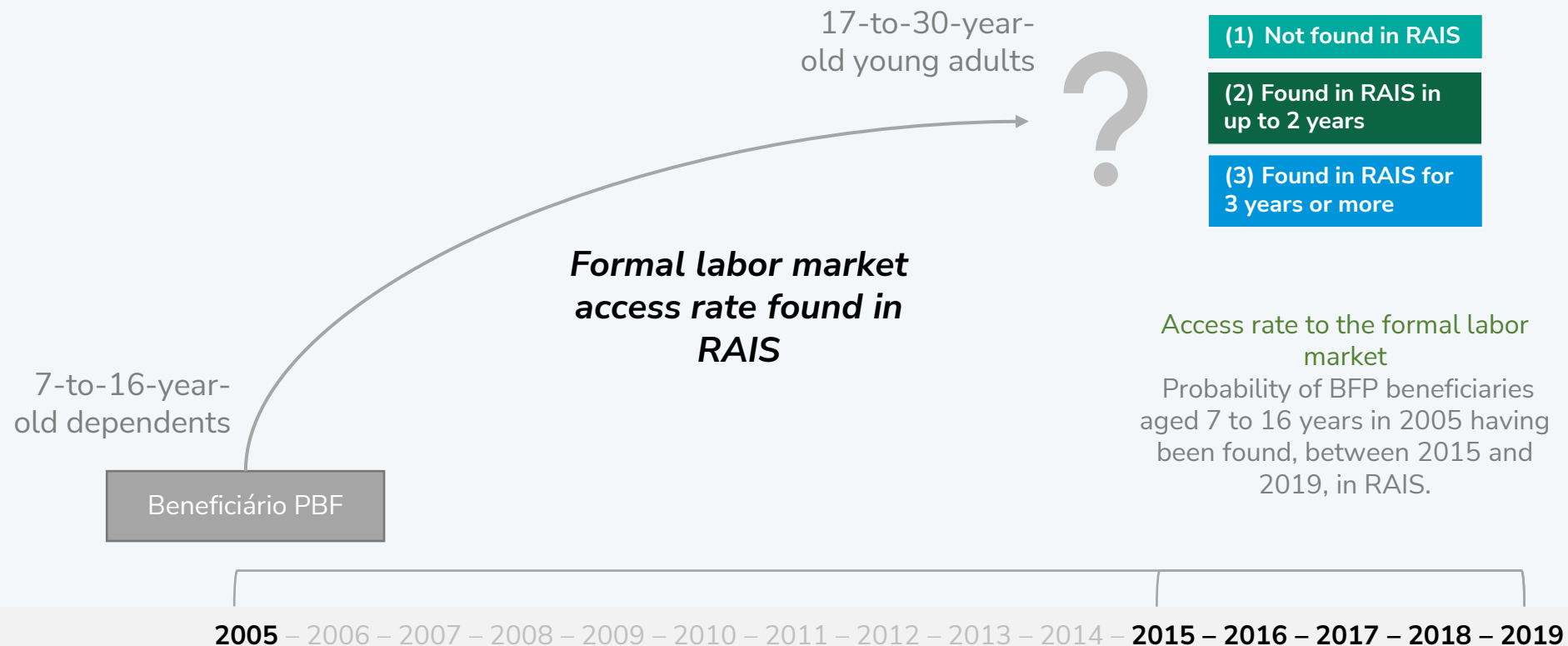
- **Dependent beneficiaries between 7 and 16 years old** – based on the probabilities of not remaining in the Single Registry, we analyzed the output not only of the Payroll, but also of *CadÚnico*, indicating that these individuals failed – even temporarily – to meet the requirements established for *CadÚnico* (income higher than half MW per capita and total family income greater than R$ 3 thousand).

- Being out of the Register can stem from several reasons:
    - Individuals who are young adults have income above the defined limits
    - Individuals who even being within the criteria did not update the registry
    - Individuals who died in the period analyzed
    - Note that the first group can be decomposed into two very distinct subgroups:
    - Those who have structurally managed to get out of poverty and have a low probability of returning to it
    - Those who are temporarily outside the "poverty line" but that any change in their current situation (*e.g.* having a child, losing their job – even if only briefly) puts them back in the eligibility criteria.

The first subgroup would represent the group that we could call individuals who emancipated themselves and to them we could assign the expression social mobility. Note, however, that with the available data, we can not claim anything, other than the fact that they are no longer in *CadÚnico*.

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Question of interest 2

Initial situation (Payroll BFP: 2005)   **Final situation (RAIS: 2015 to 2019)**

17-to-30-year-
old young adults

?

(1) Not found in RAIS

(2) Found in RAIS in
up to 2 years

(3) Found in RAIS for
3 years or more

*Formal labor market
access rate found in
RAIS*

**Access rate to the formal labor
market**
Probability of BFP beneficiaries
aged 7 to 16 years in 2005 having
been found, between 2015 and
2019, in RAIS.

7-to-16-year-
old dependents

Beneficiário PBF

2005 – 2006 – 2007 – 2008 – 2009 – 2010 – 2011 – 2012 – 2013 – 2014 – **2015 – 2016 – 2017 – 2018 – 2019**

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Study plan

Presence in RAIS

- From the database of the Payroll of the 2005 *Bolsa Família* Program (Payroll), we sought to evaluate the exit/permanence of dependent beneficiaries aged 7 to 16 years[1] of the BFP – individuals in situation of poverty and extreme poverty – in RAIS 2015-19.

- In this first phase of the study, we compared the **formalization rate**, using cutouts by age, skin color/race and sex. We also analyzed the frequency of formalization of this generation of dependents, by municipalities, microregions, states and regions.

- We identified variables (from external databases, such as SUS, Census and INEP) that may be associated with the territories where formalization is highest ("opportunity atlas", with all possible quotation marks).

[1]In 2005 the maximum age in which to be considered a dependent in the Program was 15 years; however, in practice, the benefit was only withdrawn when 16 years were completed at the end of the school period. So, we used 16 years to contemplate this period of "dependent status".

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About the BFP Payroll

Initial data base reference (2005)

- The Payroll contains information on the beneficiaries of the *Bolsa Família* Program;

- The beneficiaries are divided into holders, responsible for the family and for carrying the debit card in which the amount of the benefit is deposited, and into dependents, the family members who claim eligibility for the program;

- To analyze the characteristics of the beneficiary families, the information available in the registry updates of the Payroll and *CadÚnico* are used;

- The records of the Payroll contained only the date of birth, the identification of the individual, the municipality and the amounts received in 2005. Over the years, new characteristics were added, such as the gender of each beneficiary in 2006;

- The study population, **dependent beneficiaries aged 7 to 16 years in 2005**, comprises **11,628,308 people[1]**.

The municipality with code 4314530*, which had 8 dependent beneficiaries aged 7 to 16 years in 2005, did not exist in the DTB-2005 of the IBGE and, therefore, was disregarded from the statistics related to the rates of exit and permanence in the *CadÚnico* that used locality information only from the BFP Payroll. In the case of analyses of access to the formal labor market from RAIS, employment location information is also used. Therefore, there is a difference of 8 dependent beneficiaries from 7 to 16 years in the analyses with *CadÚnico* (11,628,300 people) and RAIS (11,628,308 people).
*The municipality referred to is Pinto Bandeira which, in 2005, was a district of the municipality of Bento Gonçalves in Rio Grande do Sul. It was elevated to the category of municipality in 2001 and extinguished in 2003 by a decision of the Supreme Court. In 2013, it again ascended to the category of municipality with the code 4314548.

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About the Single Registry (*CadÚnico*)

Reference Base for leaving *CadÚnico* (2019)

- The *CadÚnico* is an instrument for the identification and socioeconomic characterization of low-income Brazilian families, to be mandatorily used for the selection of beneficiaries and integration of social programs of the Federal Government.

- The registration of low-income families is aimed at:
  - families with monthly per capita family income of up to half a minimum wage; or
  - families with a monthly family income of up to three minimum wages;

- The records were initially defined by [Decree no. 6135/07](#).

- After updates, [Ordinance no. 177/11](#), regarding version 7 of the registry, changed the classification of family members and performed a migration of the information of the beneficiaries of the *Bolsa Família*.

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About the Annual Social Information Report (RAIS)

Baseline for access to the formal labor market (2015 to 2019)

- The RAIS is an instrument for collecting information related to formal employment in Brazil;

- The declaration of RAIS is the obligation of employers;

- For the analysis proposed herein, the presence of those who were dependent beneficiaries of the *Bolsa Família* Program in 2005 was analyzed year by year between 2015 and 2019.
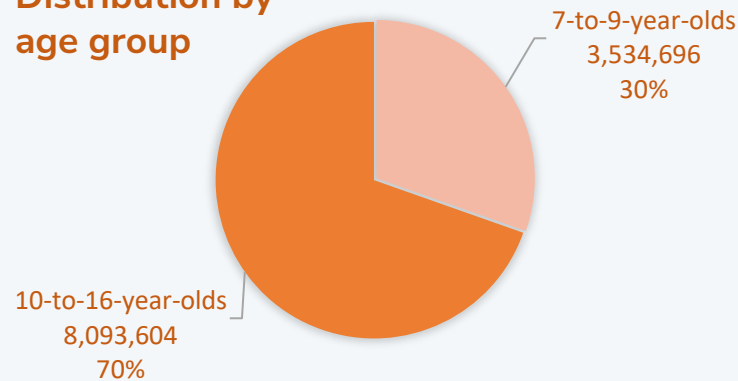
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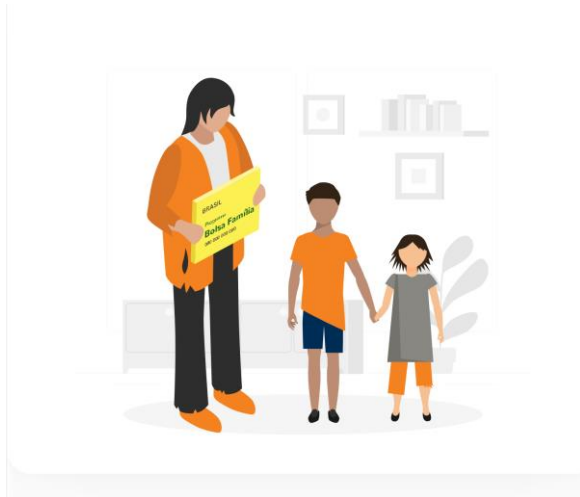
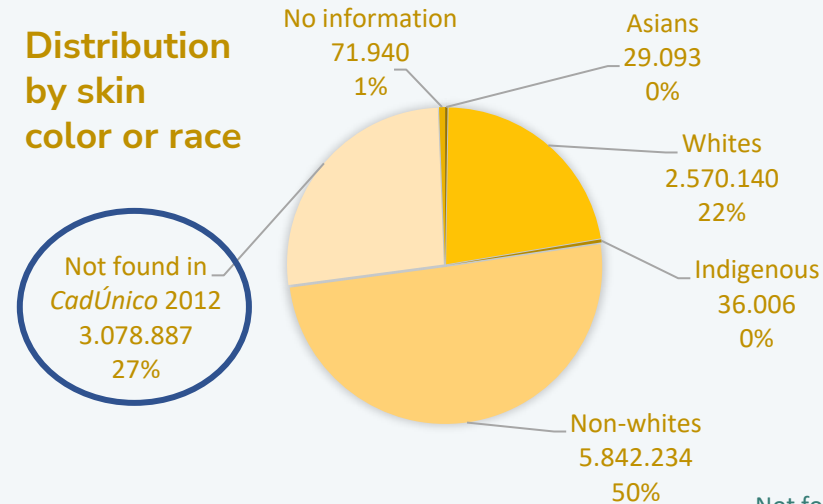# 02. Characterization of the studied population

Profile of BFP dependents aged 7 to 16 years in 2005

What is the profile of dependents aged 7 to 16 years of the BFP in 2005?

Distribution by age group

7-to-9-year-olds
3,534,696
30%

10-to-16-year-olds
8,093,604
70%

Distribution by skin color or race

No information
71.940
1%

Asians
29.093
0%

Whites
2.570.140
22%

Indigenous
36.006
0%

Not found in *CadÚnico* 2012
3.078.887
27%

Non-whites
5.842.234
50%

In 2005, 70% of this population was between 10 and 16 years of age, 46% lived in the Northeast region, 50% were non-white (brown or black) and most of those who had provided information about sex were men (42%).

Distribution of beneficiaries by education of the main guardian

Distribution by sex

Not found in Dec 2006 Payroll
1.992.727
17%

Men
4,894,101
42%

Women
4.741.472
41%

Distribution by region of residence

North
1.087.158
9%

Midwest
589.607
5%

South
1.368.319
12%

Northeast
5.291.361
46%

Southeast
3.291.855
28%

Not found in *CadÚnico* 2012/2019
3.855.396
33%

No information
23.057
0%

Undergraduate degree or higher
25,927
0%

Complete High School
636.510
6%

Complete Junior High School
710.413
6%

Complete Elementary School
2.688.825
23%

Incomplete Elementary School or less
3.688.172
32%

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About the population cutouts

To observe the rates by the defined cutouts of sex, skin color or race and education of the guardian, some details were considered:

- In the case of **sex,** the characteristic can only be observed from 2006 onward, when the Payroll of the *Bolsa Família* Program introduced this variable. Therefore, it is not possible to identify the result for a portion of the population studied (17%) – dependent beneficiaries aged 7 to 16 years who were in the 2005 Payroll, but not in the 2006;

- In the case of **skin color or race**, the characteristic can only be observed from 2012 onward, when the variable is available in the Single Registry. Therefore, it is not possible to identify the result for a portion of the population studied (27%) – dependent beneficiaries aged 7 to 16 years who were in the 2005 Payroll, but not in the Single Registry of 2012;

- In the case of the **education of the guardian**, it is not possible to identify the result for a portion of the population studied (33%) – dependent beneficiaries aged 7 to 16 years who were in the Payroll in 2005, whose education of the holders was not found in the Single Registry 2012-2019.

    - We considered the education of the holder of 2005 reported in the oldest Single Registry after migration to version 7, where this characteristic was recorded with greater precision. Since it is not possible to observe their schooling in 2005, the education of the holder we used may be overestimated.

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SINGLE REGISTRY (*CadÚnico*)

03. Exit from *CadÚnico*

The situation, in 2019, of dependent beneficiaries aged 7 to 16 years of the BFP in 2005

What is the *CadÚnico* exit rate of 7-to-16-year-old dependents 14 years later?

- **64.1% (about 7.45 million)** of dependent beneficiaries aged 7 to 16 years of the *Bolsa Família* Program in 2005 were no longer in the Single Registry 14 years later, in 2019. In that year, this population was between 21 and 30 years old.

-

Situation of 7-to-16-year-old dependent beneficiaries in 2005, 14 years later	Beneficiaries	Distribution (%)
Total	11,628,300	100.0%
Remain beneficiaries of the BFP	2,372,528	20.4%
Registered non-beneficiaries of the BFP	1,628,291	14.0%
Not found in *CadÚnico*	7,627,481	65.6%
Deceased (estimate)[1]	176,376	1.5%
Out of *CadÚnico* (Exit rate)	**7,451,105**	**64.1%**

[1] Mortality estimation based on data from the Mortality Information System and the PNAD population.

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How do *CadÚnico* exit rates of 7-to-16-year-old dependents in 2005 differ, according to the demographic characteristics of these beneficiaries??

CadÚnico exit rate by age group in 2005

7-to-9-year-olds	10-to-16-year-olds
58%	67%
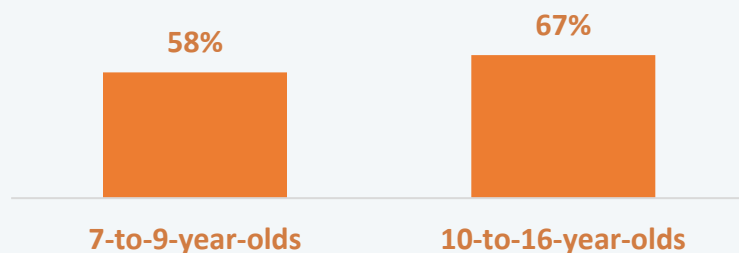
CadÚnico exit rate by sex

Women	Men
55%	69%
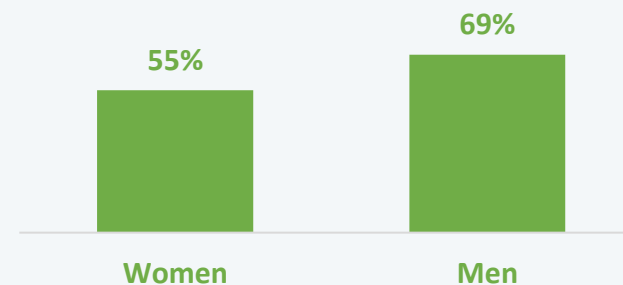
CadÚnico exit rate by skin color or race

Indigenous	Asians	Non-whites	Whites
46%	51%	54%	65%
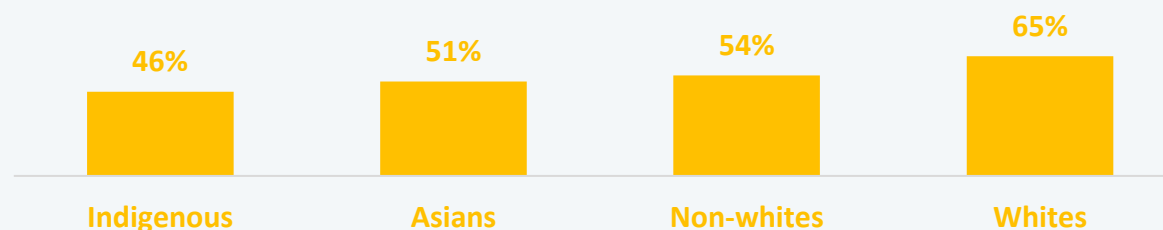
Note: We do not present the exit rates of *CadÚnico* for those with unknown characteristics due to non-declaration or lack of information in the Registry.

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How do *CadÚnico* exit rates of 7-to-16-year-old dependents in 2005 differ, according to the level of education of the parents or guardians?

Exit rate from *CadÚnico* according to the level of education of the responsible holder

56,1%	60,6%	61,7%	62,0%	62,2%	74,9%
Incomplete Elementary School or less	Complete Elementary School	Complete Junior High School	Complete High School	Undergraduate degree or higher	Not found in CadÚnico 2012/2019
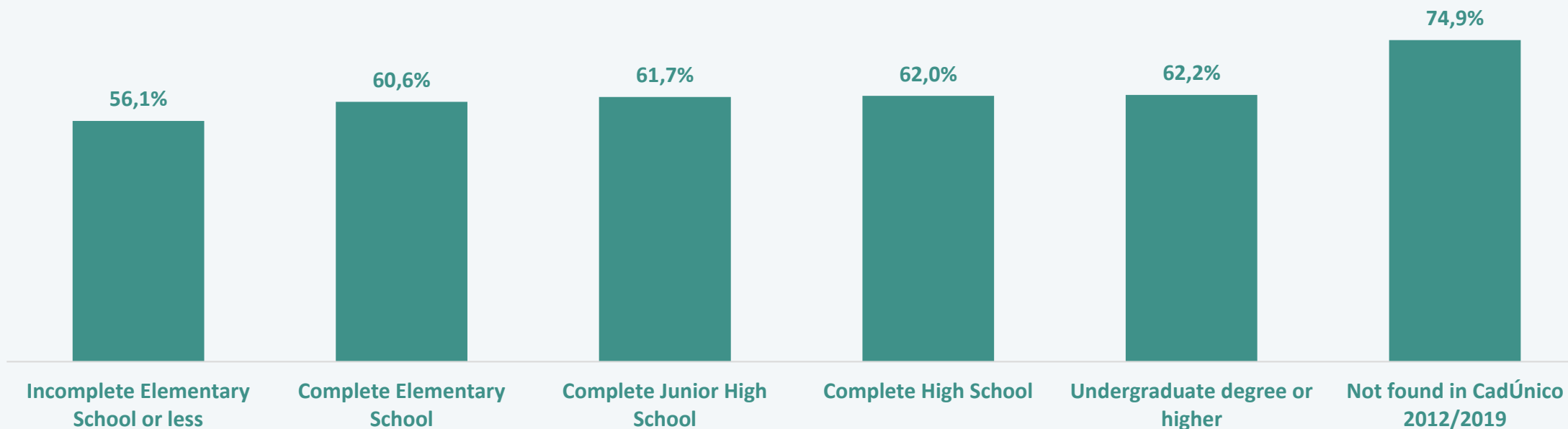
Note: The schooling results were extracted from the oldest information declared after the migration of the registration system that occurred in 2012. It was not possible to obtain this information for 33% of the beneficiaries aged 7 to 16 years.

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How different are the 2005 dependents of the BFP in relation to the situation in 2019, by age group?

Remain beneficiaries of the BFP

7-to-9-year-olds
845.850
36%

10-to-16-year-olds
1.526.678
64%

Non-BFP-beneficiaries that remain in the Registry

7-to-9-year-olds
579,848
36%

10-to-16-year-olds
1.048.443
64%

Left the Registry

7-to-9-year-olds
2.067.246
28%

10-to-16-year-olds
5.383.860
72%
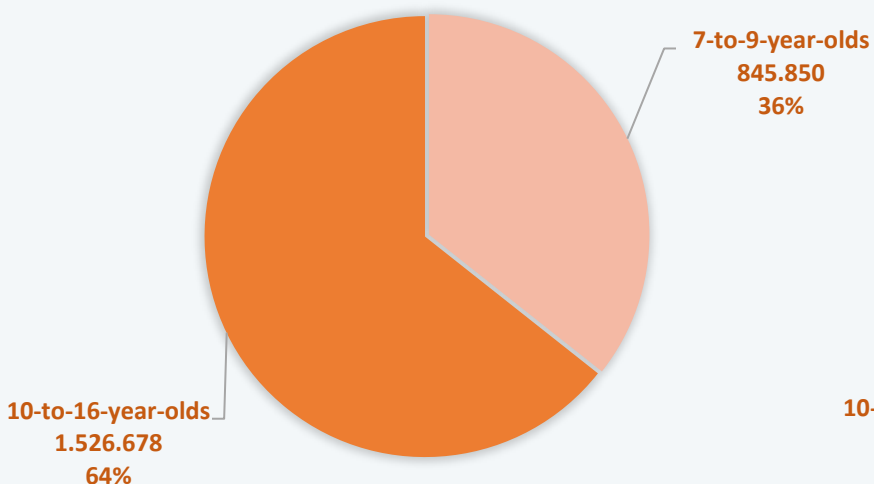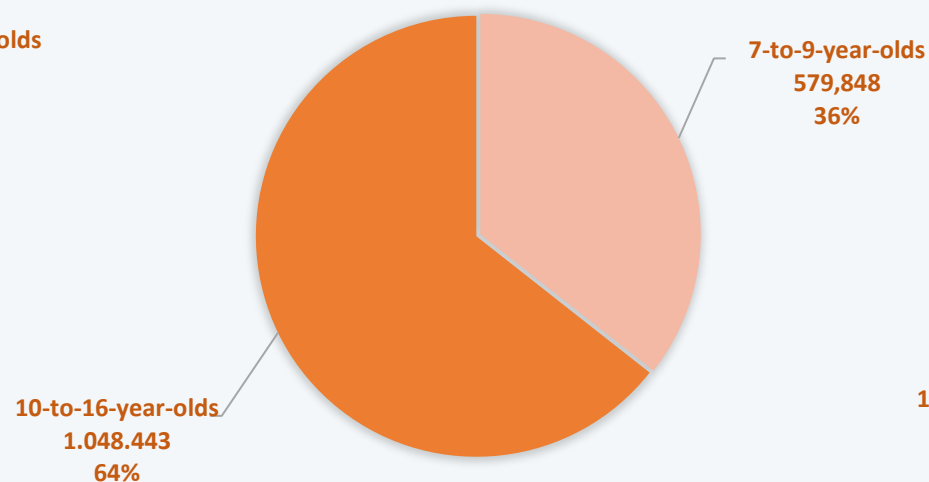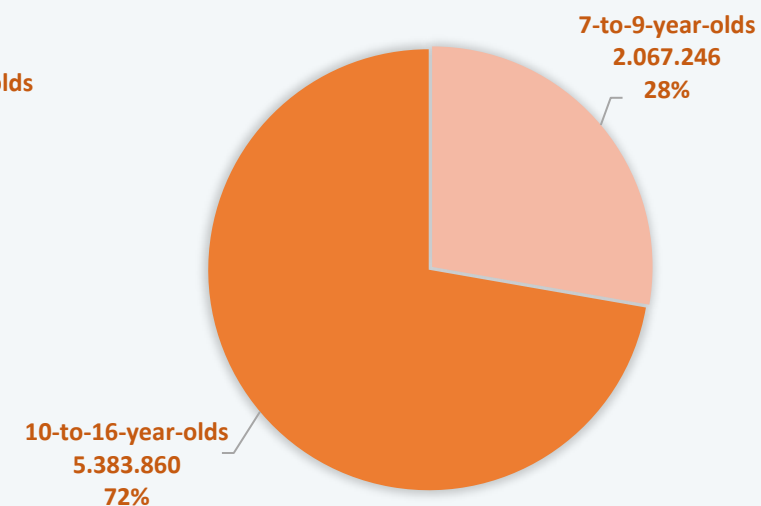
Age group	Registered as a beneficiary family of the BFP	% in relation to dependents in 2005	Registered as a non-beneficiary family of the BFP	% in relation to dependents in 2005	Out of the Single Registry	% in relation to dependents in 2005
07 a 09 years	845,850	23.9%	579,848	16.4%	2,067,246	58.5%
10 a 16 years	1,526,678	18.9%	1,048,443	13.0%	5,383,860	66.5%
Total	**2,372,528**	**20.4%**	**1,628,291**	**14.0%**	**7,451,105**	**64.1%**

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How different are the 2005 dependents of the BFP in relation to the situation in 2019, by sex?

Remain beneficiaries of the BFP

Men
742.198
36%

Women
1.342.923
64%

Non-BFP-beneficiaries that remain in the Registry

Men
661.897
47%

Women
753.562
53%

Left the Registry

Men
3.376.119
56%

Women
2.616.416
44%
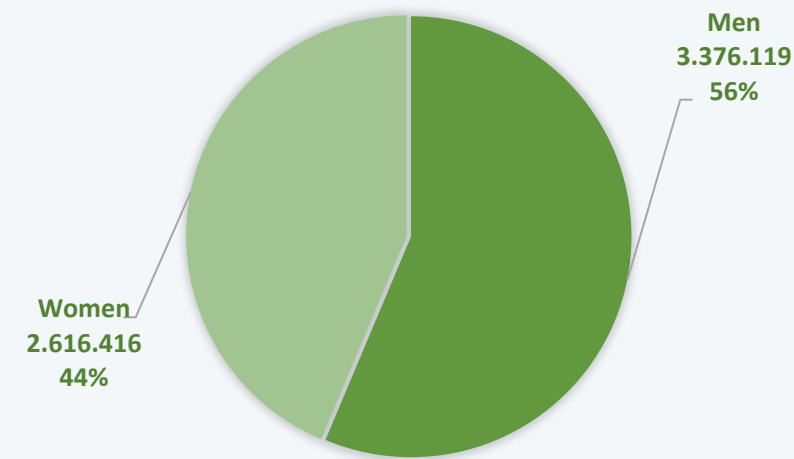
Sex	Registered as a beneficiary family of the BFP	% in relation to dependents in 2005	Registered as a non-beneficiary family of the BFP	% in relation to dependents in 2005	Out of the Single Registry	% in relation to dependents in 2005
Men	742,198	15.2%	661,897	13.5%	3,376,119	69.0%
Women	1,342,923	28.3%	753,562	15.9%	2,616,416	55.2%
Total	2,085,121	21.6%	1,415,459	14.7%	5,992,535	62.2%

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How different are the 2005 dependents of the BFP in relation to the situation in 2019, by skin color or race?

Remain beneficiaries of the BFP

Asians
8.274
0%

Whites
427.221
21%

Indigenous
13.892
1%

Non-whites
1.609.327
78%

Non-BFP-beneficiaries that remain in the Registry

Asians
4.795
1%

Whites
424.492
30%

Indigenous
4.521
0%

Non-whites
969.756
69%

Left the Registry

Asians
14.872
0%

Whites
1.669.931
34%

Indigenous
16.461
1%

Non-whites
3.183.893
65%
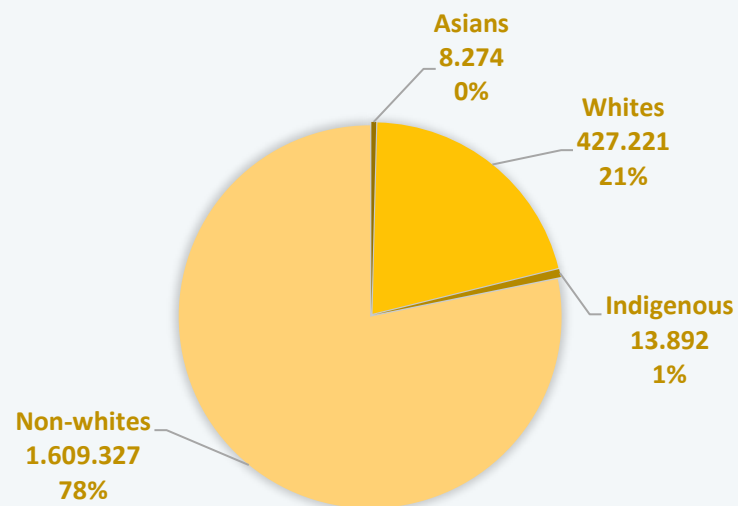
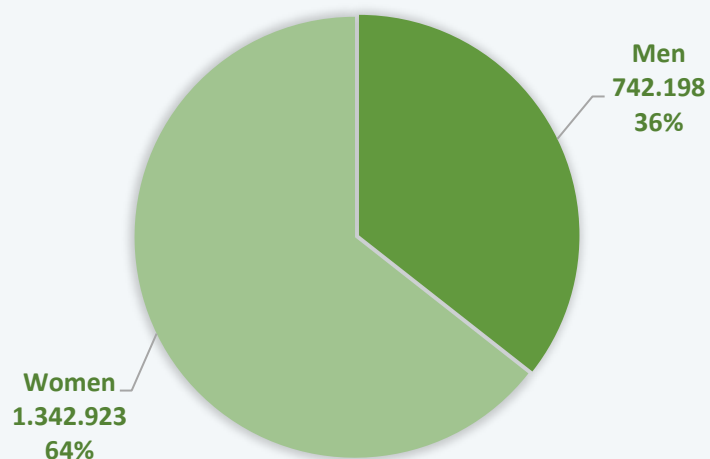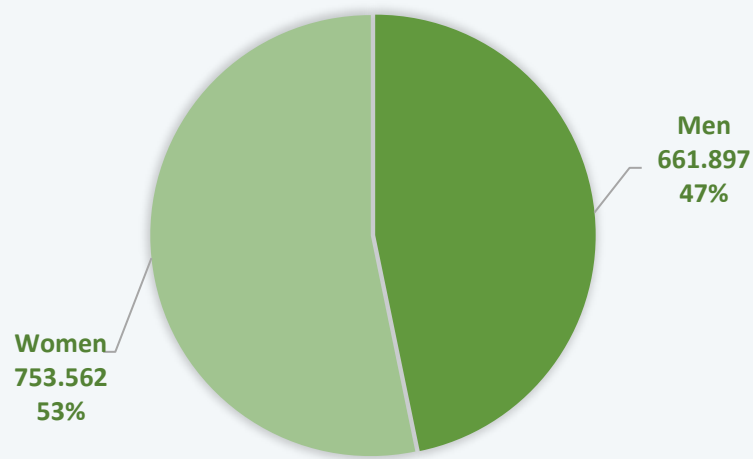| Skin color or race	Registered as a beneficiary family of the BFP	% in relation to dependents in 2005	Registered as a non-beneficiary family of the BFP	% in relation to dependents in 2005	Out of the Single Registry	% in relation to dependents in 2005
Asians	8,274	28.4%	4,795	16.5%	14,872	51.1%
Indigenous	13,892	38.6%	4,521	12.6%	16,461	45.7%
Whites	427,221	16.6%	424,492	16.5%	1,669,931	65.0%
Non-whites	1,609,327	27.5%	969,756	16.6%	3,183,893	54.5%
Total	2,058,714	24.3%	1,403,564	16.6%	4,885,156	57.6%

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How different are the 2005 dependents of the BFP in relation to the situation in 2019, by region of residence?

Remain beneficiaries of the BFP
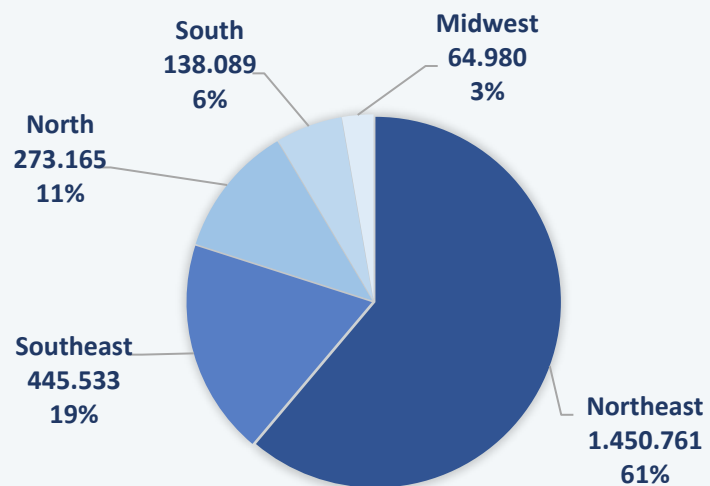
- South 138.089 6%
- Midwest 64.980 3%
- North 273.165 11%
- Southeast 445.533 19%
- Northeast 1.450.761 61%

Non-BFP-beneficiaries that remain in the Registry

- North 138.836 9%
- Midwest 87.083 5%
- South 193.618 12%
- Southeast 484.971 30%
- Nordeste 723.783 44%

Left the Registry

- North 660.532 9%
- Midwest 425.630 6%
- South 1.009.766 13%
- Southeast 2.308.451 31%
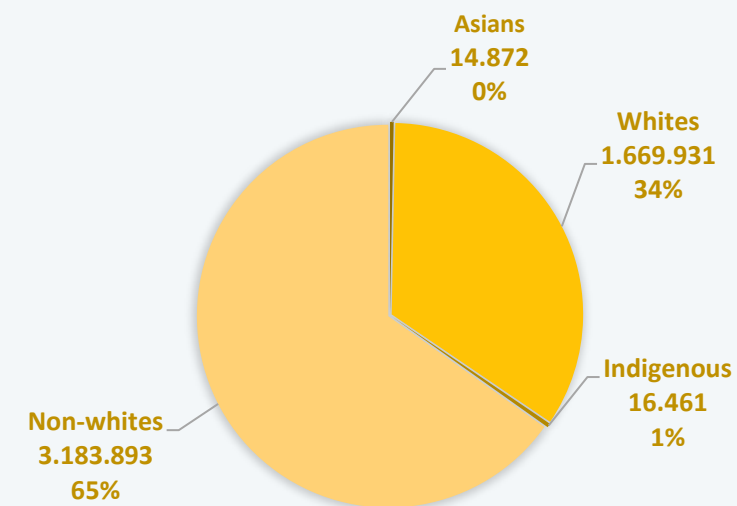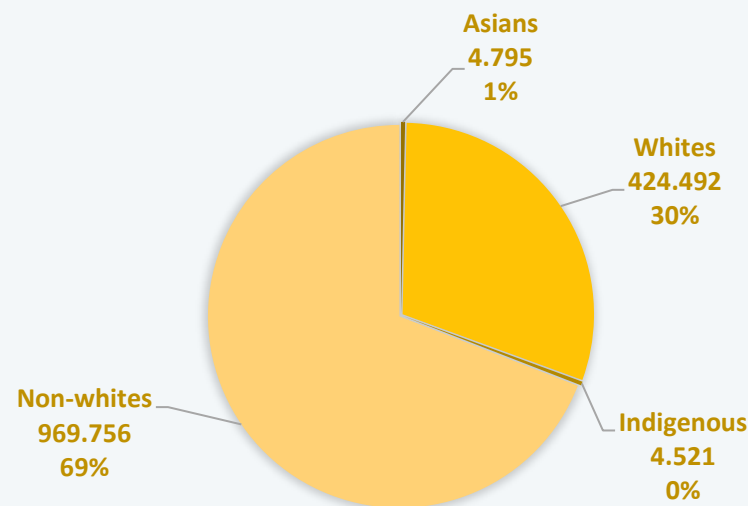- Northeast 3.046.727 41%
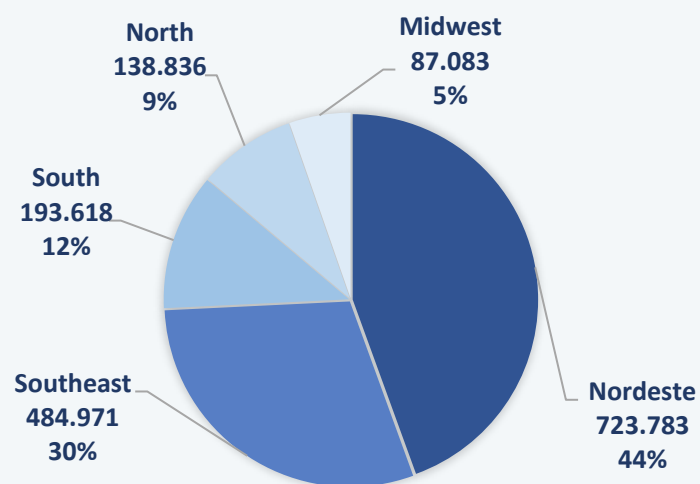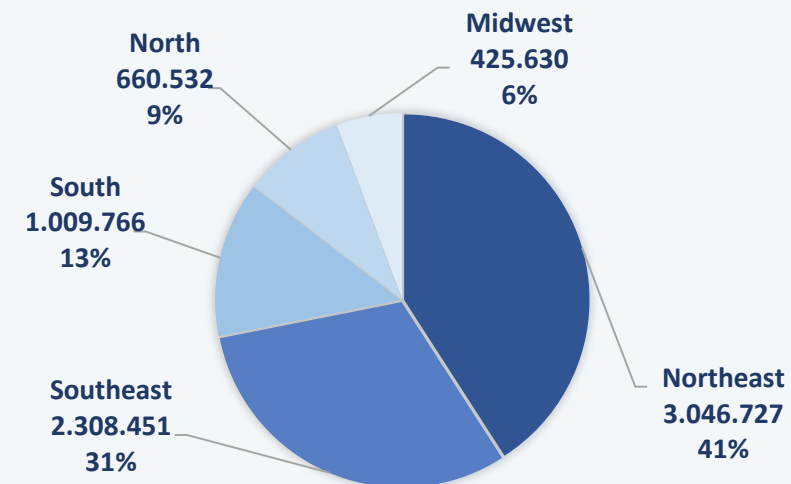
Region of residence	Registered as a beneficiary family of the BFP	% in relation to dependents in 2005	Registered as a non-beneficiary family of the BFP	% in relation to dependents in 2005	Out of the Single Registry	% in relation to dependents in 2005
Midwest	64,980	11.0%	87,083	14.8%	425,630	72.2%
South	138,089	10.1%	193,618	14.2%	1,009,766	73.8%
North	273,165	25.1%	138,836	12.8%	660,532	60.8%
Southeast	445,533	13.5%	484,971	14.7%	2,308,451	70.1%
Northeast	1,450,761	27.4%	723,783	13.7%	3,046,727	57.6%
Total	**2,372,528**	**20.4%**	**1,628,291**	**14.0%**	**7,451,105**	**64.1%**

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REGISTRY
(*CadÚnico*)
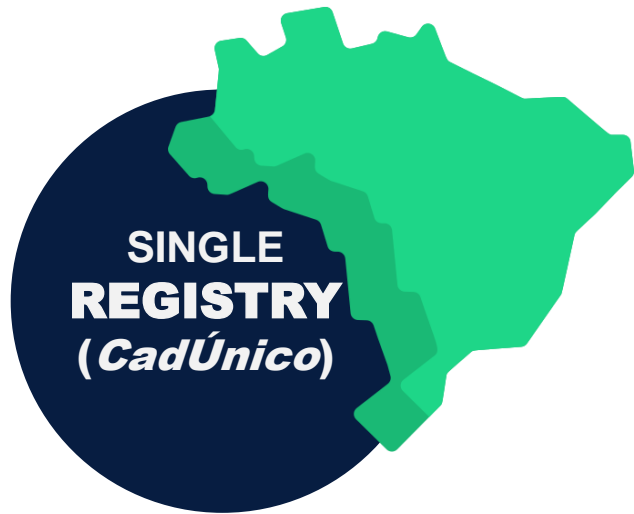
04. Departure from *CadÚnico* and Territory

The situation, in 2019, of 7-to-16-year-old dependent beneficiaries of the BFP in 2005

How do the territories of origin differ by *CadÚnico* exit rate?

According to the UF of origin

% No longer in CadÚnico

- 🟥 50%
- 🟧 60%
- 🟨 70%
- 🟩 80%
- 🟩 90%
- 🟩 100%
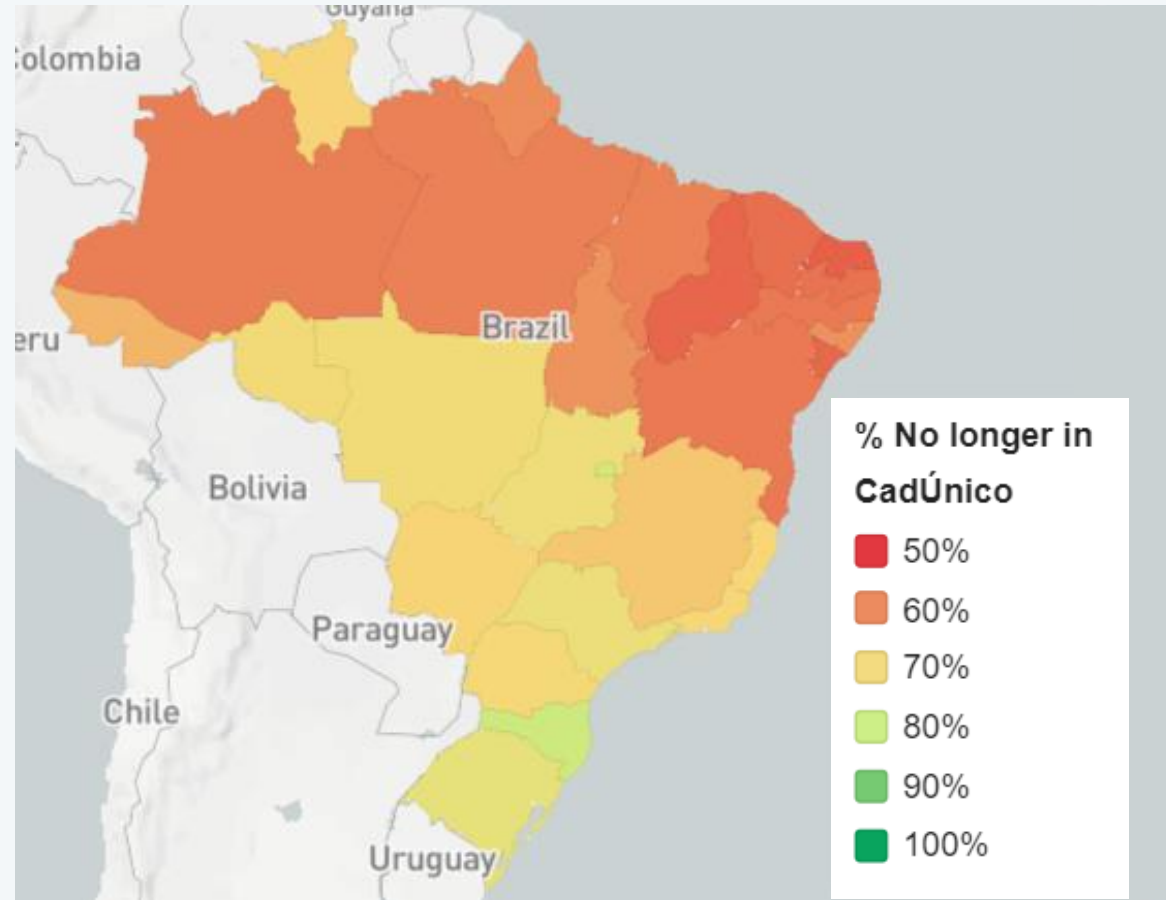
Note: The legend represents the maximum limit of ranges of the rate. Each range starts from the value of the previous legend. The 50% legend represents the entire range prior to that rate.

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How do the territories of origin differ by *CadÚnico* exit rate?

According to the UF and region of origin

Rate of exit from *CadÚnico* of dependents aged 7 to 16 years, by region of origin in 2005

74%	72%	70%	61%	58%
South	**Midwest**	**Southeast**	**North**	**Northeast**
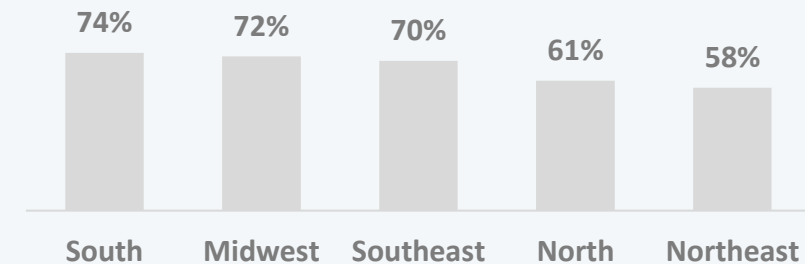
Rate of exit from *CadÚnico* of dependents from 7 to 16 years old, by UF of origin in 2005
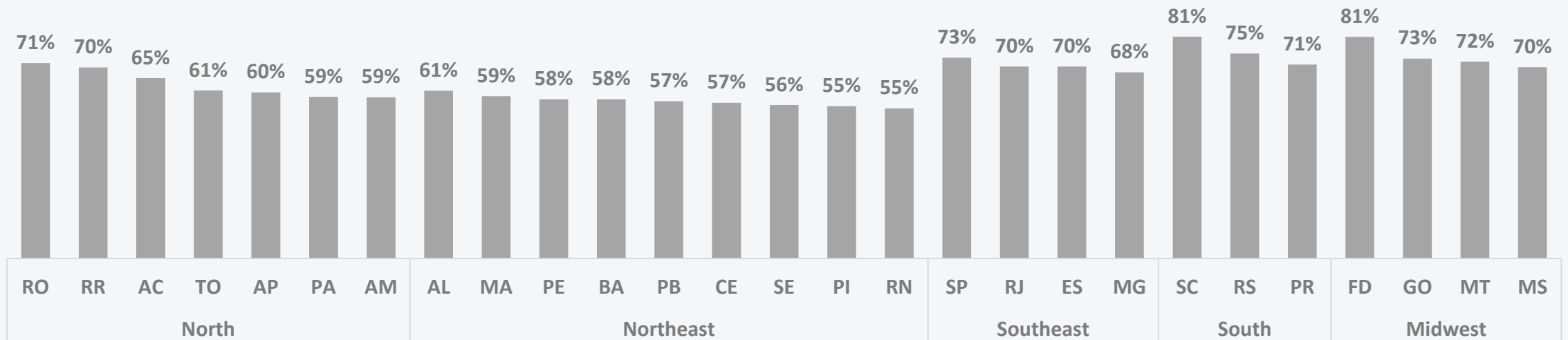
RO	RR	AC	TO	AP	PA	AM	AL	MA	PE	BA	PB	CE	SE	PI	RN	SP	RJ	ES	MG	SC	RS	PR	FD	GO	MT	MS
71%	70%	65%	61%	60%	59%	59%	61%	59%	58%	58%	57%	57%	56%	55%	55%	73%	70%	70%	68%	81%	75%	71%	81%	73%	72%	70%
North							**Northeast**									**Southeast**				**South**			**Midwest**			

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How do the territories of origin differ by *CadÚnico* exit rate?

According to the microregion of origin

% No longer in CadÚnico
- 50%
- 60%
- 70%
- 80%
- 90%
- 100%
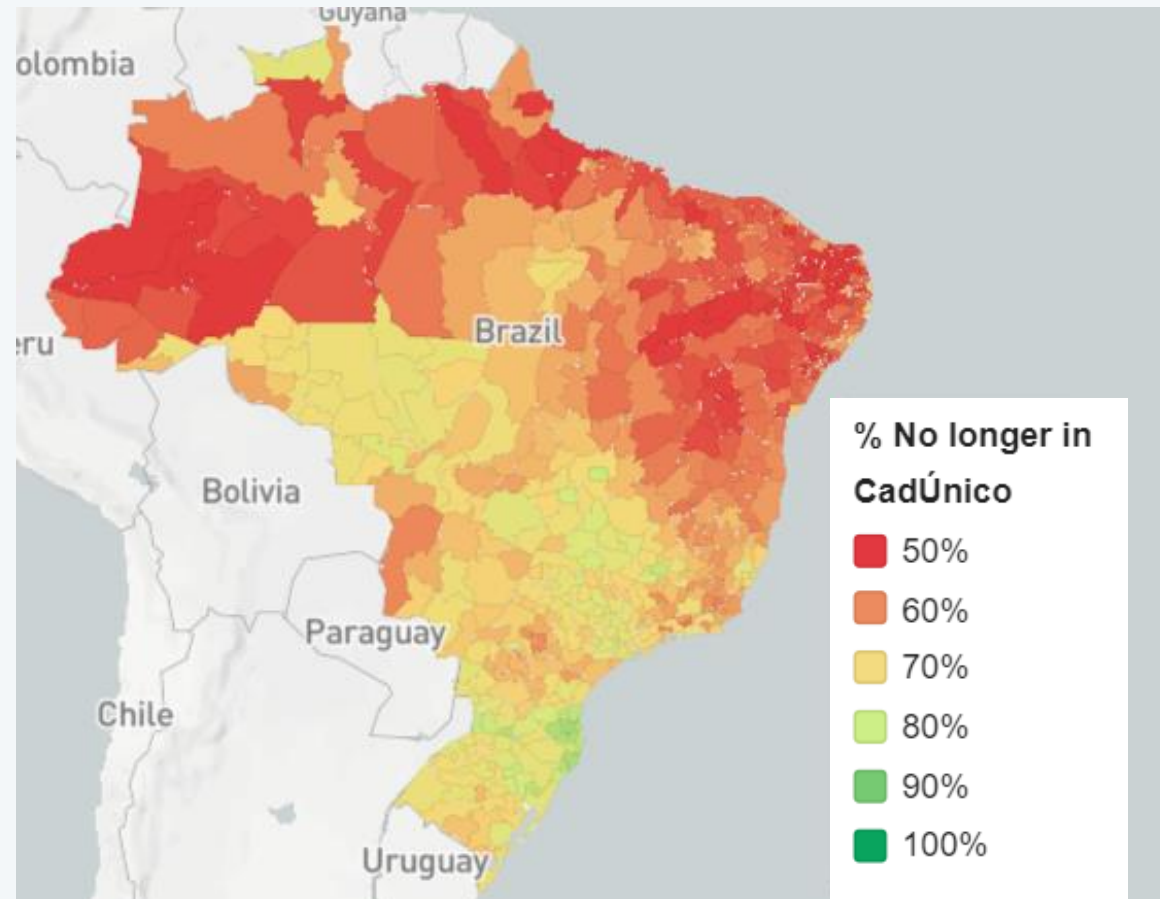
Note: The legend represents the maximum limit of the ranges of the rate. Each range starts from the value of the previous legend. The 50% legend represents the entire range prior to that rate.

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How do the territories of origin differ by *CadÚnico* exit rate?

Distribution of municipalities based on the exit rate from CadÚnico

Legend: North · Northeast · Southeast · South · Midwest

In the **Northeast, less than 5%** of the municipalities had a rate **HIGHER** than the national average

National average (64.1%)

In the **South, less than 13%** of the municipalities had a rate **LOWER** than the national average
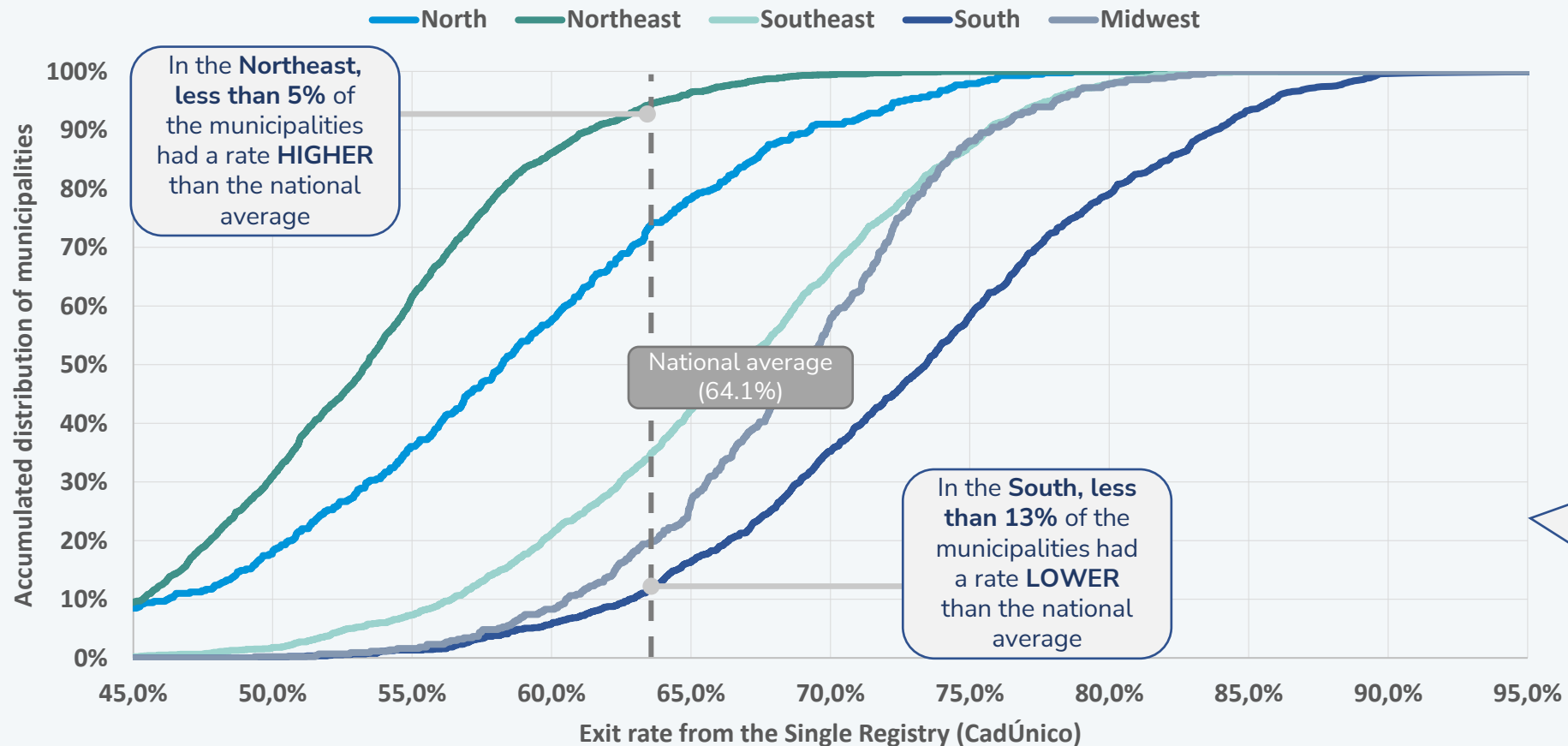
Percentage of municipalities with *CadÚnico* exit rate above the national average

Northeast	5%
North	25%
Southeast	63%
Midwest	78%
South	86%

Municipalities with fewer than 100 dependent beneficiaries aged 7 to 16 years in 2005 were disregarded so that the results are not distorted by the statistics of these municipalities and **to ensure greater robustness in data analysis.**

Distribution of municipalities by Labor Market Access Rate

Axis labels:
- Y-axis: Accumulated distribution of municipalities (0% – 100%)
- X-axis: Exit rate from the Single Registry (CadÚnico) (45,0% – 95,0%)

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How do the territories of origin differ by *CadÚnico* exit rate?

Order	North		Northeast		Southeast		South		Midwest	
	Municipality	Rate	Municipality	Rate	Municipality	Rate	Municipality	Rate	Municipality	Rate
Municipalities with the highest *CadÚnico* exit rates, per great region										
The Highest	RO - Pimenta Bueno	**78.7%**	AL - Arapiraca	**73.9%**	MG - Araújos	**86.0%**	RS - Tupandi	**95.7%**	MS - Itaporã	**83.8%**
The 2nd Highest	PA - Parauapebas	**77.6%**	PB - Santa Rita	**73.8%**	MG - Divinópolis	**84.4%**	SC - Rio Fortuna	**93.7%**	GO - Catalão	**83.4%**
The 3rd Highest	RO - Cabixi	**77.1%**	PE - Jaboatão dos Guararapes	**72.5%**	MG - Ouro Fino	**83.6%**	RS - Nova Boa Vista	**91.5%**	GO - Davinópolis	**82.9%**
The 4th Highest	RR - Boa Vista	**76.0%**	PE - Recife	**72.5%**	MG - Carmo do Cajuru	**83.5%**	SC - Dona Emma	**90.6%**	GO - Goiânia	**82.4%**
The 5th Highest	RO - Chupinguaia	**76.0%**	MA - Água Doce do Maranhão	**71.5%**	SP - Jundiaí	**82.9%**	SC - Pouso Redondo	**89.8%**	MS - Ivinhema	**82.1%**
Municipalities with the lowest *CadÚnico* exit rates, per great region										
The Lowest	PA - Limoeiro do Ajuru	**28.9%**	MA - Milagres do Maranhão	**28.0%**	MG - Santana do Jacaré	**42.7%**	PR - Rancho Alegre	**50.1%**	MT - Pontal do Araguaia	**49.3%**
The 2nd Lowest	AM - Lábrea	**31.3%**	PI - Bela Vista do Piauí	**30.7%**	MG - São João do Manhuaçu	**44.1%**	PR - Sertaneja	**50.4%**	GO - Simolândia	**51.5%**
The 3rd Lowest	PA - Faro	**31.8%**	PI - Cocal dos Alves	**32.0%**	MG - Pedra Dourada	**44.6%**	RS - Dona Francisca	**50.6%**	GO - Damolândia	**51.6%**
The 4th Lowest	PA - Muaná	**34.2%**	RN - São José do Seridó	**34.1%**	MG - Imbé de Minas	**44.6%**	RS - São João do Polêsine	**51.2%**	GO - Campinaçu	**52.8%**
The 5th Lowest	AM - Silves	**34.3%**	RN - Jundiá	**35.1%**	MG - Curral de Dentro	**45.2%**	PR - Novo Itacolomi	**52.0%**	GO - Jesúpolis	**53.5%**

Note: Municipalities with less than 100 dependent beneficiaries aged 7 to 16 years in 2005 were disregarded so that the results are not distorted by the statistics of these municipalities and to ensure greater robustness in data analysis.

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How do the territories of origin differ by *CadÚnico* exit rate?

Order	Up to 20 Thousand inhabitants		> 20 thousand to 50 thousand inhabitants		> 50 thousand to 200 thousand inhabitants		> 200 thousand to 500 thousand inhabitants		> 500 thousand inhabitants	
	Municipality	Rate	Municipality	Rate	Municipality	Rate	Municipality	Rate	Municipality	Rate
Municipalities with the highest *CadÚnico* exit rates, per size of municipality										
The Highest	RS - Tupandi	95.7%	SC - Timbó	89.2%	SC - Brusque	88.8%	SC - Joinville	84.7%	GO - Goiânia	82.4%
The 2nd Highest	SC - Rio Fortuna	93.7%	SC - Pomerode	88.9%	SC - Içara	86.9%	MG - Divinópolis	84.4%	SP - Ribeirão Preto	81.3%
The 3rd Highest	RS - Nova Boa Vista	91.5%	SC - Braço do Norte	87.4%	SC - Concórdia	86.5%	SP - Jundiaí	82.9%	MG - Uberlândia	80.7%
The 4th Highest	SC - Dona Emma	90.6%	SC - Indaial	87.1%	SC - Tubarão	85.7%	SC - Blumenau	82.4%	FD - Brasília	80.6%
The 5th Highest	SC - Pouso Redondo	89.8%	SC - Laguna	86.0%	SC - Balneário Camboriú	85.1%	SP - Mauá	81.5%	SP - Guarulhos	77.9%
Municipalities with the lowest *CadÚnico* exit rates, per size of municipality										
The Lowest	MA - Milagres do Maranhão	28.0%	PA - Limoeiro do Ajuru	28.9%	PA - Cametá	41.0%	PA - Santarém	55.3%	CE - Fortaleza	61.6%
The 2nd Lowest	PI - Bela Vista do Piauí	30.7%	AM - Lábrea	31.3%	BA - Conceição do Coité	45.7%	CE - Juazeiro do Norte	57.6%	BA - Feira de Santana	64.1%
The 3rd Lowest	PA - Faro	31.8%	PA - Muaná	34.2%	PA - Abaetetuba	46.4%	BA - Juazeiro	60.4%	MA - São Luís	64.5%
The 4th Lowest	PI - Cocal dos Alves	32.0%	AM - Santo Antônio do Içá	35.0%	CE - Tianguá	49.3%	PE - Caruaru	62.1%	PA - Belém	66.0%
The 5th Lowest	RN - São José do Seridó	34.1%	PA - Oeiras do Pará	37.7%	RN - Açu	49.3%	RJ - Campos dos Goytacazes	63.7%	PB - João Pessoa	68.4%

Note: Municipalities with less than 100 dependent beneficiaries aged 7 to 16 years in 2005 were disregarded so that the results are not distorted by the statistics of these municipalities and to ensure greater robustness in data analysis.

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How do the territories of origin differ by *CadÚnico* exit rate?

Municipality with the highest and lowest rate per UF

▲ Highest CadÚnico exit rate   ■ Lowest CadÚnico exit rate

Note: Municipalities with less than 100 dependent beneficiaries aged 7 to 16 years in 2005 were disregarded so that the results are not distorted by the statistics of these municipalities and to ensure greater robustness in data analysis.
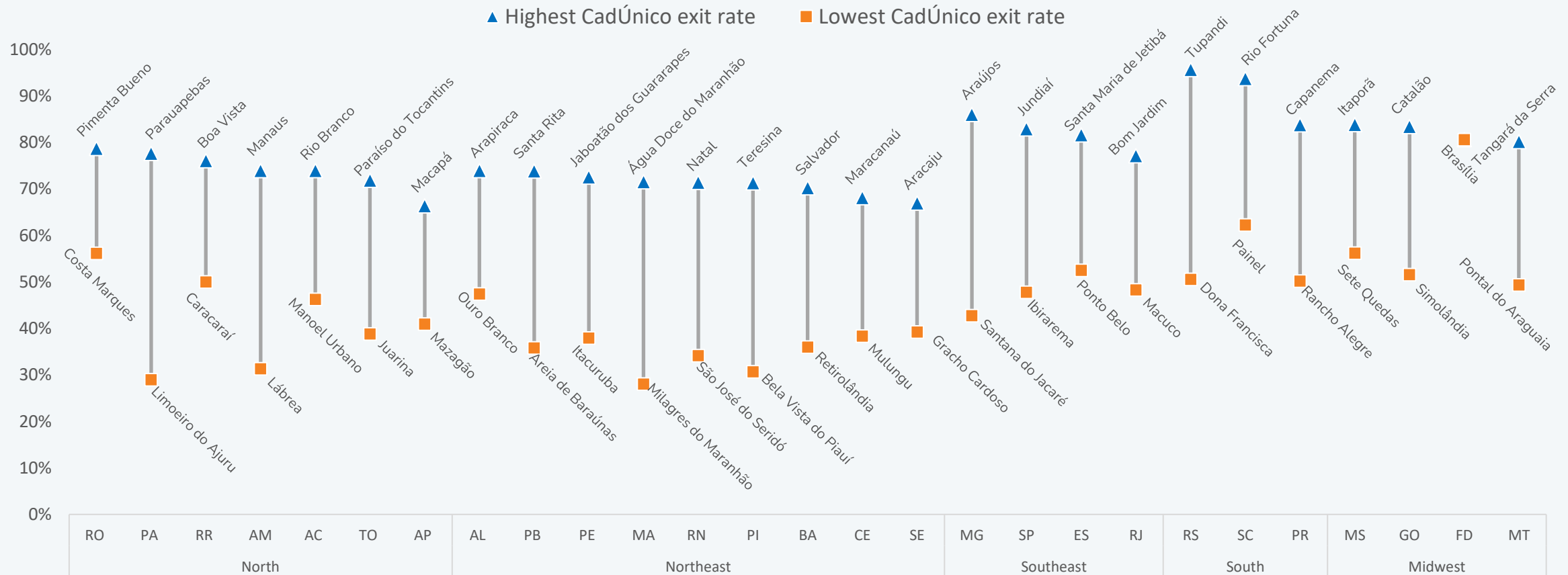
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Characteristics of the territories with the highest and lowest exit rates from *CadÚnico*

Average of the characteristics of the municipalities, by fifths of the distribution of the municipalities, according to the exit rate from *CadÚnico*

Theme	Characteristics	Year	Overall average	1st Fifth	2nd Fifth	3rd Fifth	4th Fifth	5th Fifth
Demography	Dependency ratio	2000	62.4	72.8	69.9	62.0	55.4	52.2
	% of children vulnerable to poverty	2000	75.0	90.7	86.7	77.0	66.0	54.6
	% of extremely poor	2000	20.7	37.6	31.9	18.5	9.7	6.0
	% of poor	2000	41.1	63.3	57.0	40.2	26.7	18.4
Economics	% vulnerable to poverty	2000	63.9	83.1	78.0	65.0	52.4	41.0
	Degree of formalization of the occupied - 18 years or more	2000	36.1	21.4	26.5	37.4	45.2	49.9
	Gini index	2000	0.55	0.56	0.56	0.55	0.54	0.52
	GDP per capita (log)	2005	8.61	7.97	8.21	8.63	9.03	9.24
	% of 25-year-olds-or-older with complete elementary school education	2000	19.4	12.8	14.5	19.4	24.0	26.4
	% of 25-year-olds-or-older with complete high school education	2000	11.5	7.6	8.7	11.6	14.4	15.3
Education of adults	% of children in households where no one has complete elementary or JHS education	2000	62.0	74.0	71.3	61.7	53.9	49.2
	% of people in households where no one has complete elementary or JHS education	2000	56.8	68.8	66.0	56.1	48.7	44.3
	Illiteracy rate - 25-year-olds-or-older	2000	27.6	42.4	38.5	26.9	17.9	12.4
	% of 6-to-14-year-old children out of school	2000	7.5	9.2	9.3	8.0	6.2	4.8
	IDEB of elementary and junior high school	2005	3.5	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.9	4.1
Education of youngsters	Age-grade distortion rate in elementary and JHS	2006	30.8	44.8	39.9	29.5	22.2	17.4
	Age-grade distortion rate in high school	2006	47.1	66.8	59.5	45.9	35.5	27.9
	Net High School Attendance Rate	2000	26.6	12.5	16.7	27.0	35.4	41.7
	% of the population in households with toilets and running water	2000	62.6	33.5	44.5	66.3	81.4	87.5
Health	% of the population in households with garbage collection	2000	79.7	64.7	69.7	81.1	89.8	93.1
	Infant mortality	2000	32.8	47.0	41.9	31.2	23.5	20.3

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05. Access to the formal labor market (RAIS)

The situation, between 2015 and 2019, of 7-to-16-year-old BFP dependent beneficiaries in 2005

What is the rate of access to the formal labor market (RAIS) of 7-to-16-year-old BFP dependents in 2005?

- About **5.2 million** dependent beneficiaries aged 7 to 16 years of the *Bolsa Família* Program in 2005 were found at least once in RAIS between 2015 and 2019.

Situation of 7-to-16-year-old dependent beneficiaries in 2005 between 2015 and 2019	Beneficiaries	Distribution (%)
Total	11,628,308	100.0%
Not found in RAIS	6,433,105	55.3%
Found in RAIS in up to 2 years	1,780,613	**15.3%**
Found in RAIS for 3 years or more	3,414,590	**29.4%**

44.7% accessed the formal labor market at least once between 2015 and 2019.

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How do the rates of access to the formal labor market (RAIS) of 7-to-16-year-old BFP dependents in 2005 differ, according to skin color or race and sex?

The percentages that accessed the formal labor market at least once between 2015 and 2019 are in orange.

Legend: ■ Not found in RAIS   ■ Found in RAIS in up to 2 years   ■ Found in RAIS for 3 years or more

	Asians	Whites	Indigenous	Non-whites	Men	Women
Found in RAIS for 3 years or more	27,8%	37,9%	18,3%	28,2%	34,4%	24,4%
Found in RAIS in up to 2 years	16,6%	17,5%	12,8%	16,9%	17,1%	14,8%
Not found in RAIS	55,7%	44,6%	68,9%	54,9%	48,5%	60,7%
(orange bracket)	44.3%	55.4%	31.1%	45.1%	51.5%	39.3%

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How do the rates of access to the formal labor market (RAIS) of 7-to-16-year-old BFP dependents in 2005 differ, according to skin color or race and sex?

The percentages that accessed the formal labor market at least once between 2015 and 2019 are in **orange**.

Legend: ■ Not found in RAIS ■ Found in RAIS in up to 2 years ■ Found in RAIS for 3 years or more

Men

Whites:
- 41,6%
- 17,9%
- 40,5%
- 59.5%

Non-whites:
- 32,8%
- 18,6%
- 48,6%
- 51.4%

Women

Whites:
- 32,9%
- 17,5%
- 49,6%
- 50.4%

Non-whites:
- 22,3%
- 15,4%
- 62,2%
- 37.8%

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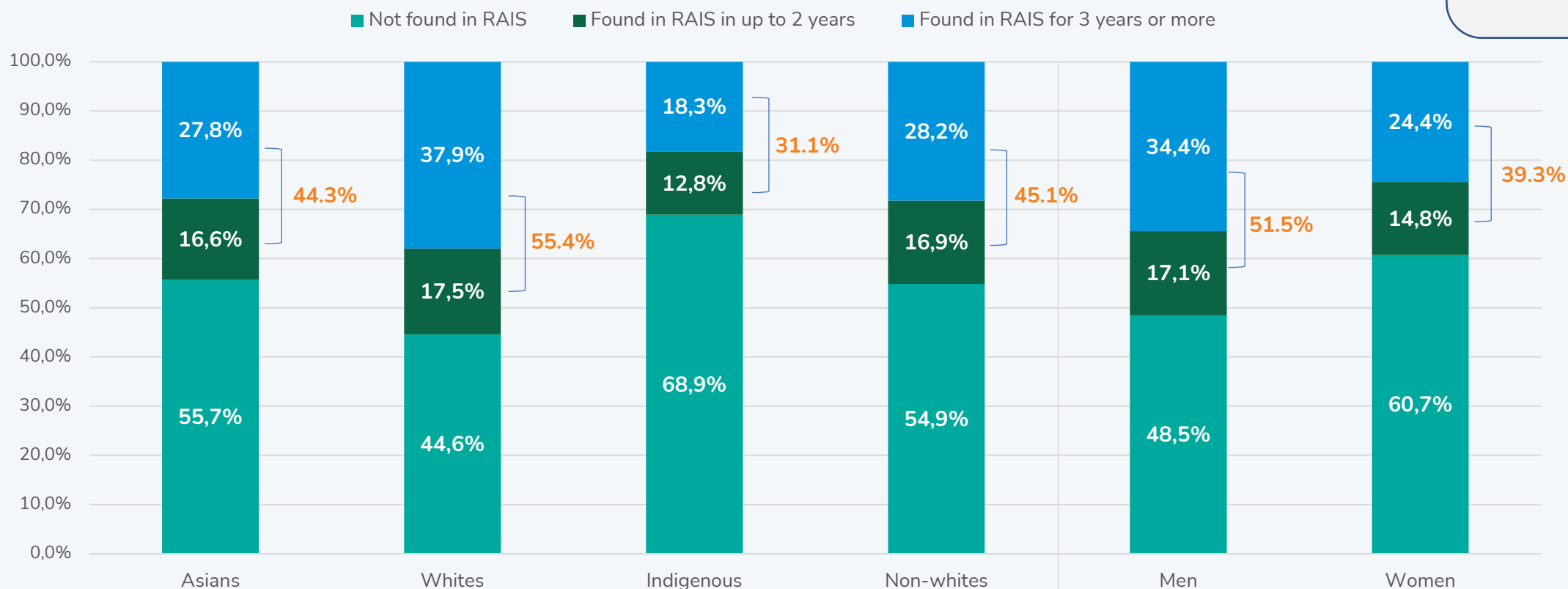
How do the rates of access to the formal labor market (RAIS) of 7-to-16-year-old BFP dependents in 2005 differ, according to age group?
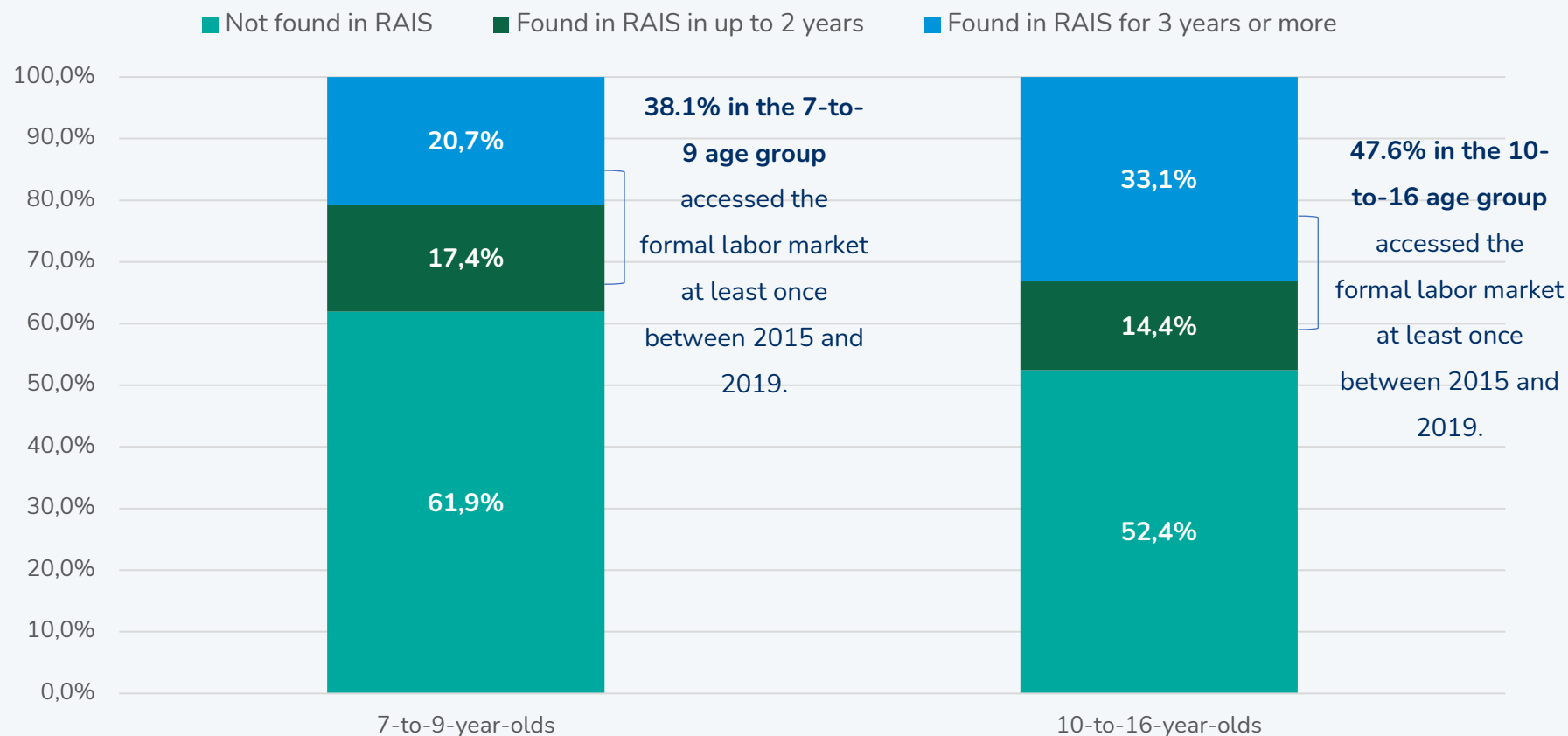
Legend: ■ Not found in RAIS ■ Found in RAIS in up to 2 years ■ Found in RAIS for 3 years or more

7-to-9-year-olds:
- 20,7%
- 17,4%
- 61,9%

38.1% in the 7-to-9 age group accessed the formal labor market at least once between 2015 and 2019.

10-to-16-year-olds:
- 33,1%
- 14,4%
- 52,4%

47.6% in the 10-to-16 age group accessed the formal labor market at least once between 2015 and 2019.

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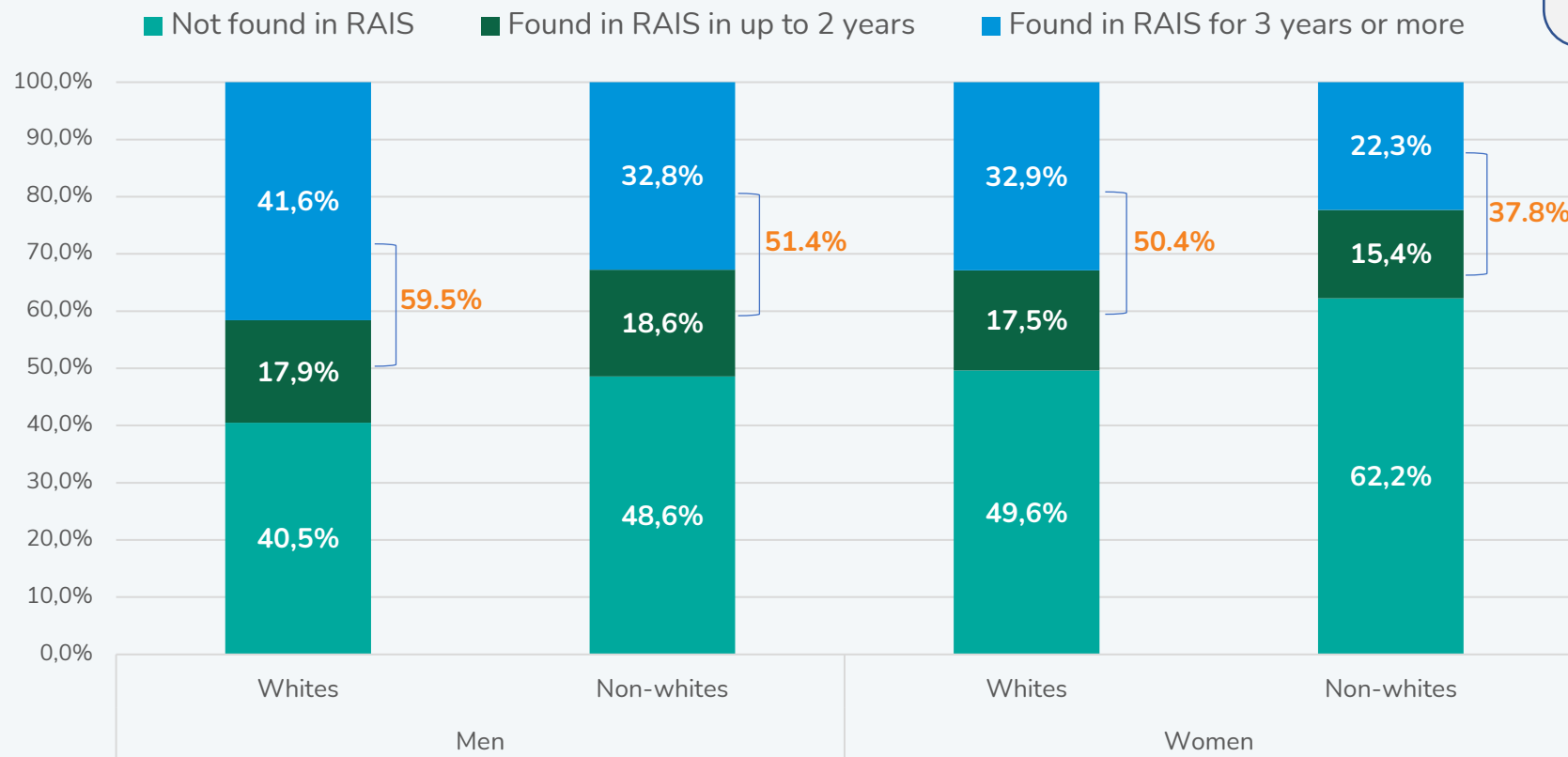# How do the rates of access to the formal labor market (RAIS) of 7-to-16-year-old BFP dependents in 2005 differ, according to the guardian's level of schooling*?

The percentages that accessed the formal labor market at least once between 2015 and 2019 are in **orange**.

Legend:
- ■ Not found in RAIS
- ■ Found in RAIS in up to 2 years
- ■ Found in RAIS for 3 years or more

	Incomplete Elementary School or less	Complete Elementary School	Complete Junior High School	Complete High School	Undergraduate degree or higher	Not found in CadÚnico 2012/2019
Found in RAIS for 3 years or more	24,1%	30,7%	32,2%	32,5%	30,9%	32,4%
Found in RAIS in up to 2 years	14,3%	16,7%	17,9%	18,2%	17,4%	14,4%
Not found in RAIS	61,6%	52,6%	49,9%	49,2%	51,7%	53,3%
(orange)	38.4%	47.4%	50.1%	50.8%	48.3%	46.7%
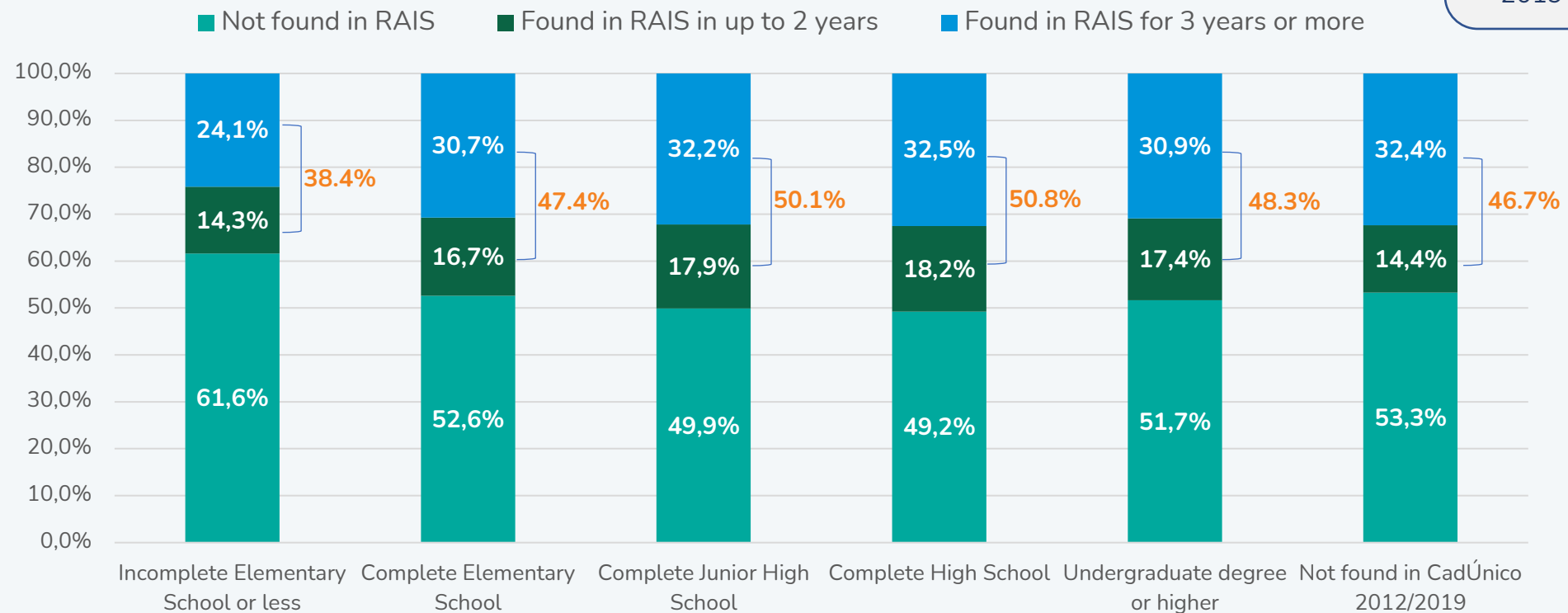
* The level of schooling of the guardian was considered to be the education level of the title holder beneficiary of the households in which dependent beneficiaries lived.

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06. Access to the formal labor market (RAIS) and Territory

The situation, between 2015 and 2019, of 7-to-16-year-old dependent beneficiaries of the BFP in 2005

How do the territories of origin differ by access rates to the formal labor market (RAIS) for 7-to-16-year-old dependents of the BFP in 2005?

According to the region of origin

Between 2015 and 2019
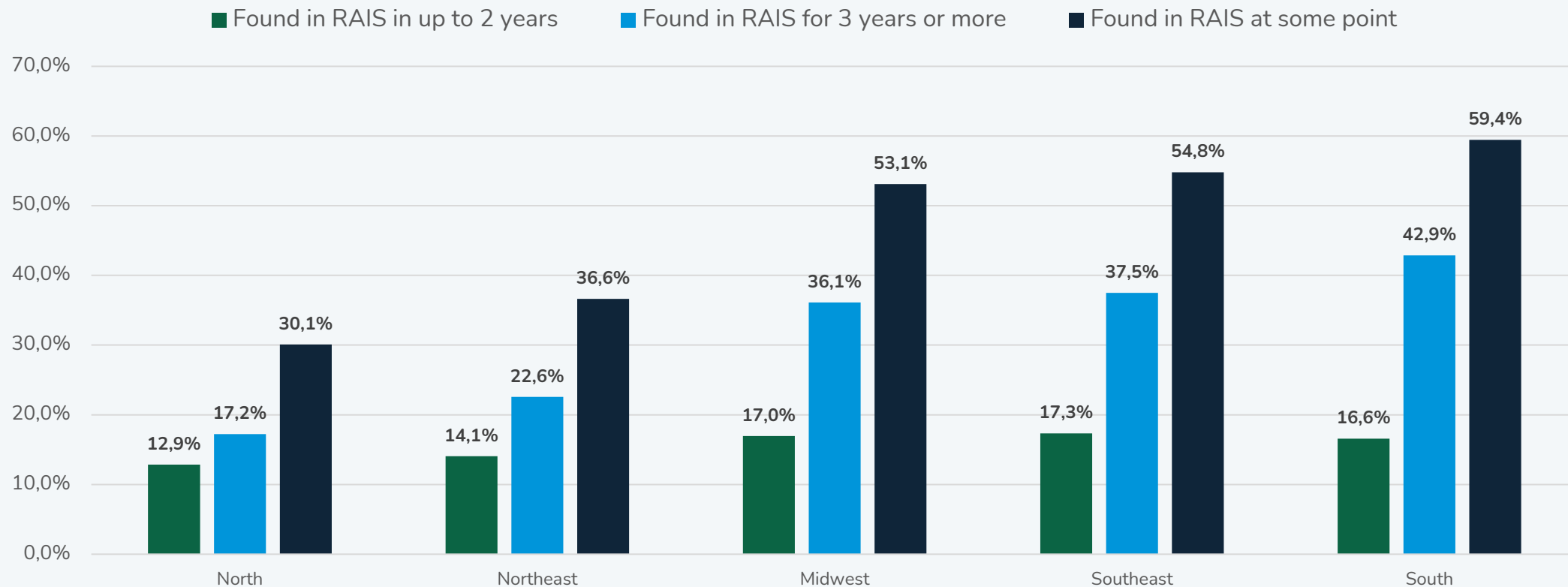
- Found in RAIS in up to 2 years
- Found in RAIS for 3 years or more
- Found in RAIS at some point

Region	Found in RAIS in up to 2 years	Found in RAIS for 3 years or more	Found in RAIS at some point
North	12,9%	17,2%	30,1%
Northeast	14,1%	22,6%	36,6%
Midwest	17,0%	36,1%	53,1%
Southeast	17,3%	37,5%	54,8%
South	16,6%	42,9%	59,4%

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How do the territories of origin differ by access rates to the formal labor market (RAIS) for 7-to-16-year-old dependents of the PBF in 2005?

According to the UF of origin

Between 2015 and 2019

Found in RAIS at some point

Found in RAIS for 3 years or more

Legend :
- 20%
- 26%
- 32%
- 38%
- 44%
- 50%

Note: The legend represents ranges of values. For example, places filled in with darker red present percentages between 0% and 19.9%. Places filled in with orange present percentages between 26% and 31.99%. And so on. Percentages greater than the upper limit of the legend (50%), will be represented by the darkest shade of green.

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How do the territories of origin differ by access rates to the formal labor market (RAIS) for 7-to-16-year-old dependents of the BFP in 2005?

Between 2015 and 2019

■ Found in RAIS at some point ········ Brazil

	North							Northeast									Southeast				South			Midwest			
	RO 44,9%	TO 43,3%	RR 37,0%	AP 28,1%	AC 27,7%	PA 26,8%	AM 25,3%	BA 38,2%	SE 38,2%	CE 38,7%	AL 37,6%	PI 36,2%	RN 35,8%	PB 35,7%	PE 35,6%	MA 32,6%	SP 58,9%	MG 54,2%	ES 48,6%	RJ 48,2%	SC 63,9%	PR 59,1%	RS 58,0%	FD 58,5%	MT 53,2%	MS 53,0%	GO 52,4%

44.7% BR

Exit from *CadÚnico* and access to the formal labor market: an analysis
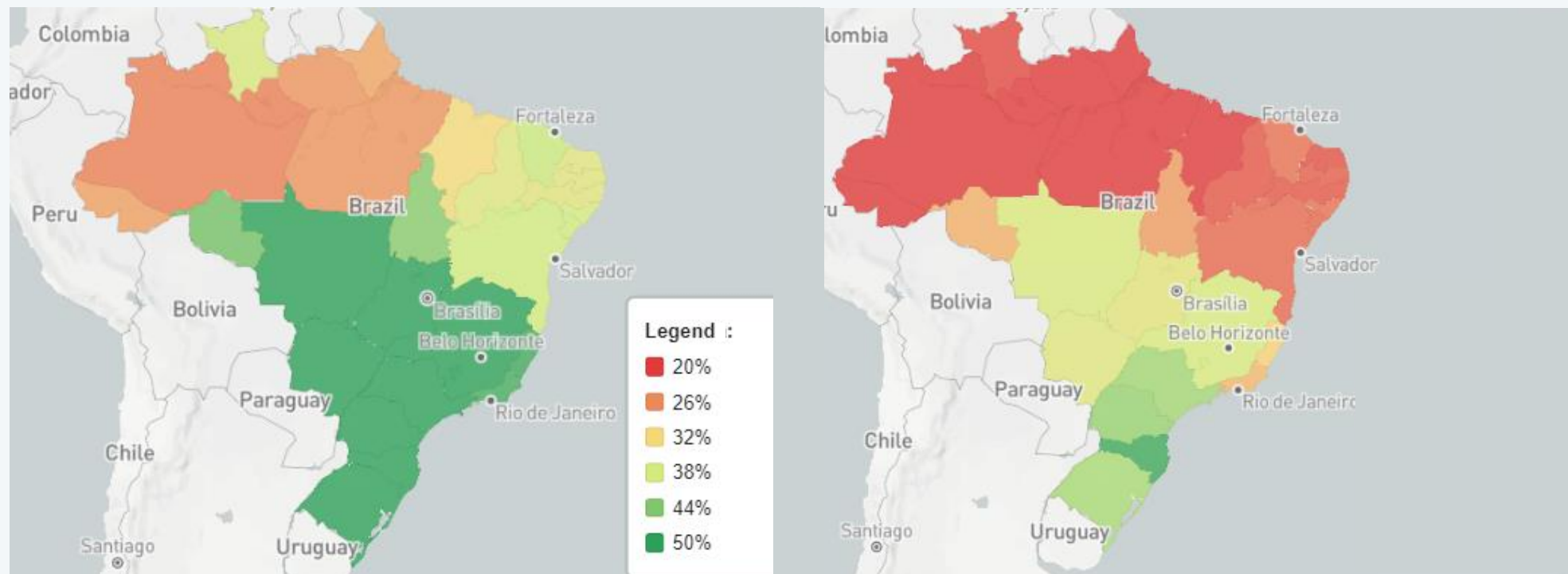of the 2005 beneficiaries of the BFP | September 2022

How do the territories of origin differ by access rates to the formal labor market (RAIS) for 7-to-16-year-old dependents of the BFP in 2005?

Between 2015 and 2019

Legend: Found in RAIS in up to 2 years ■ ·········· Brazil

Region	State	Value
North	RO	16,0%
North	TO	16,0%
North	RR	15,9%
North	AP	14,0%
North	AC	12,7%
North	AM	12,0%
North	PA	11,9%
Northeast	SE	15,0%
Northeast	CE	14,6%
Northeast	BA	14,6%
Northeast	RN	14,1%
Northeast	PI	14,0%
Northeast	AL	13,6%
Northeast	MA	13,5%
Northeast	PE	13,4%
Northeast	PB	13,0%
Southeast	RJ	18,8%
Southeast	SP	17,4%
Southeast	ES	17,0%
Southeast	MG	16,8%
South	RS	16,9%
South	PR	16,8%
South	SC	15,2%
Midwest	FD	18,9%
Midwest	GO	17,2%
Midwest	MS	16,9%
Midwest	MT	16,4%

15.3% BR

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How do the territories of origin differ by access rates to the formal labor market (RAIS) for 7-to-16-year-old dependents of the BFP in 2005?
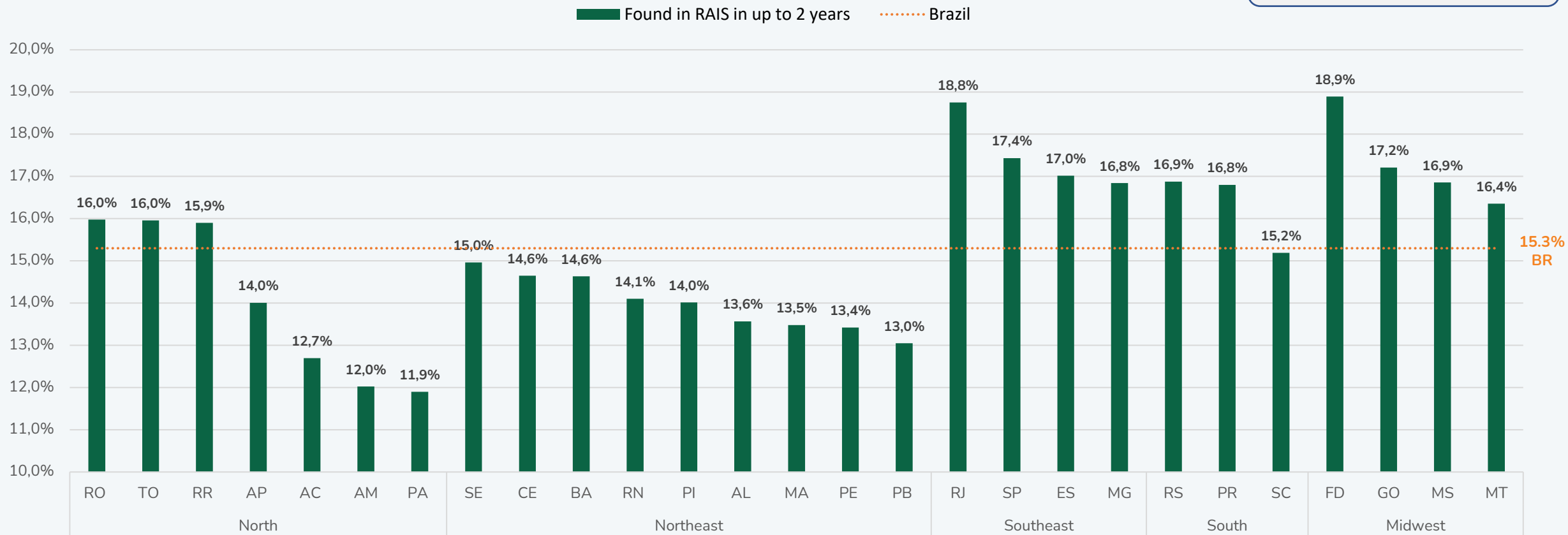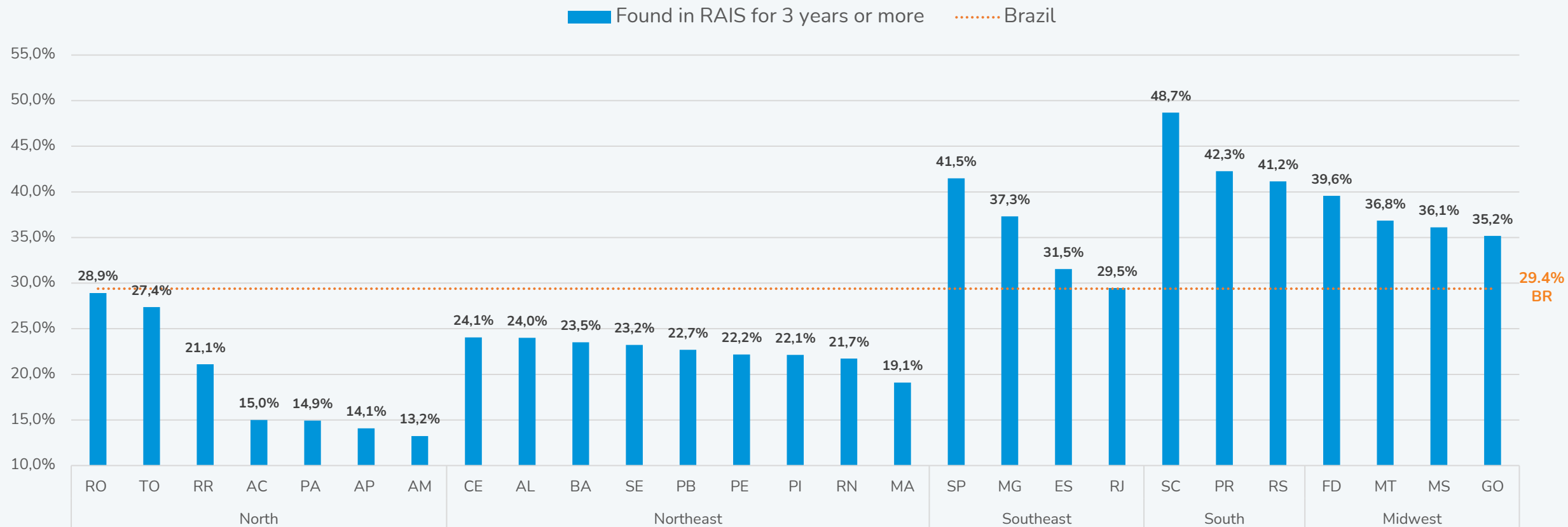
Between 2015 and 2019

Found in RAIS for 3 years or more ·········· Brazil

	North							Northeast									Southeast				South			Midwest			
	RO	TO	RR	AC	PA	AP	AM	CE	AL	BA	SE	PB	PE	PI	RN	MA	SP	MG	ES	RJ	SC	PR	RS	FD	MT	MS	GO
	28,9%	27,4%	21,1%	15,0%	14,9%	14,1%	13,2%	24,1%	24,0%	23,5%	23,2%	22,7%	22,2%	22,1%	21,7%	19,1%	41,5%	37,3%	31,5%	29,5%	48,7%	42,3%	41,2%	39,6%	36,8%	36,1%	35,2%

29.4% BR

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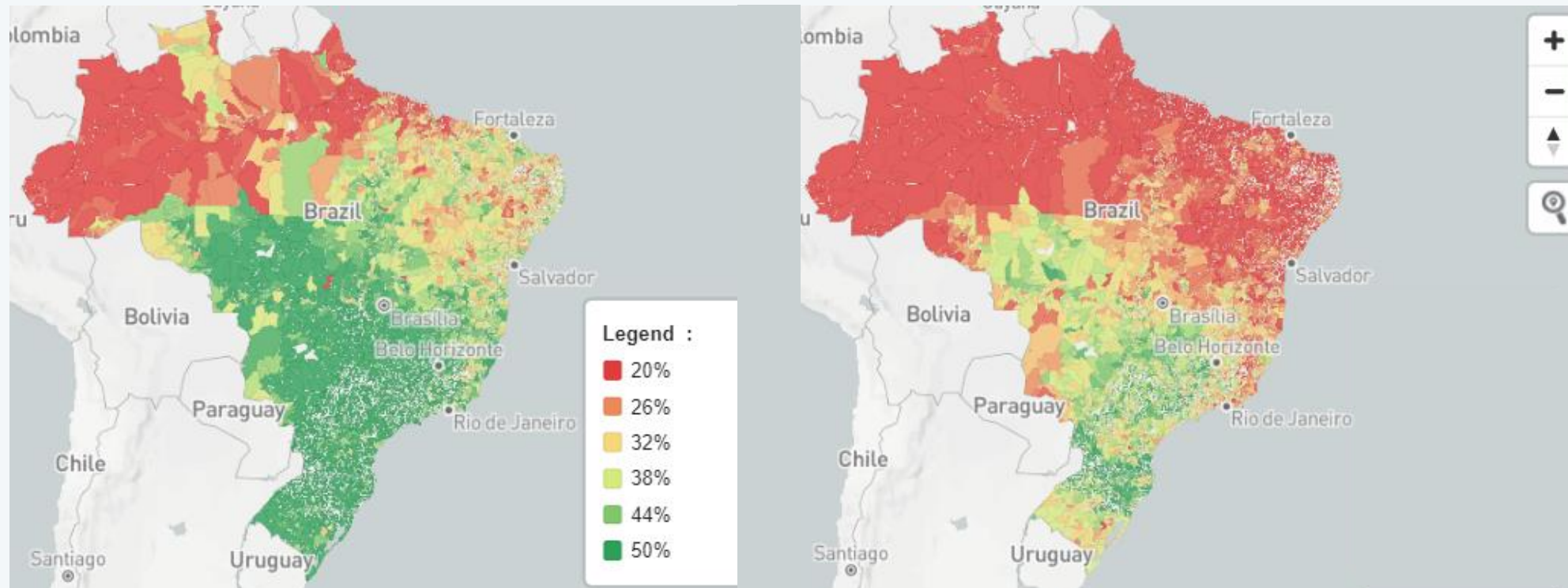
How do the territories of origin differ by access rates to the formal labor market (RAIS) for 7-to-16-year-old dependents of the BFP in 2005?

According to the municipality of origin

Found in RAIS at some point

Found in RAIS for 3 years or more

Legend :
- 20%
- 26%
- 32%
- 38%
- 44%
- 50%

Note: The legend represents ranges of values. For example, places filled in with darker red present percentages between 0% and 19.9%. Places filled in with orange present percentages between 26% and 31.99%. And so on. Percentages greater than the upper limit of the legend (50%), will be represented by the darkest shade of green.

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How do the territories of origin differ by access rates to the formal labor market (RAIS)?

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Distribution of municipalities by region of origin according to access to the formal labor market for 3 years or more between 2015 and 2019
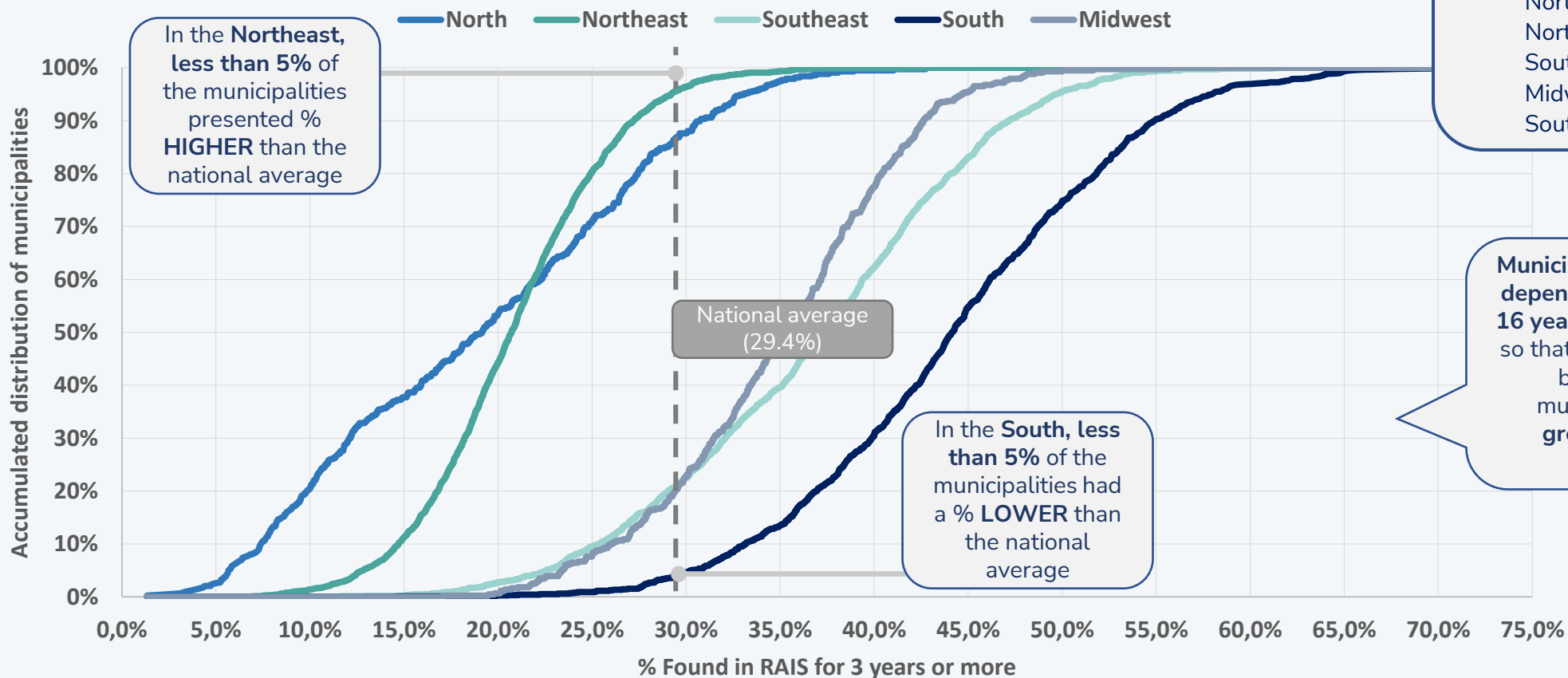
Legend: North — Northeast — Southeast — South — Midwest

Accumulated distribution of municipalities (y-axis: 0% to 100%)

% Found in RAIS for 3 years or more (x-axis: 0,0% to 75,0%)

In the **Northeast, less than 5%** of the municipalities presented % **HIGHER** than the national average

National average (29.4%)

In the **South, less than 5%** of the municipalities had a % **LOWER** than the national average

Percentage of municipalities with access to the formal labor market (3 years or more) above the national average

Region	Percentage
Northeast	4%
North	13%
Southeast	79%
Midwest	80%
South	96%

Municipalities with fewer than 100 dependent beneficiaries aged 7 to 16 years in 2005 were disregarded so that the results are not distorted by the statistics of these municipalities and **to ensure greater robustness in data analysis.**
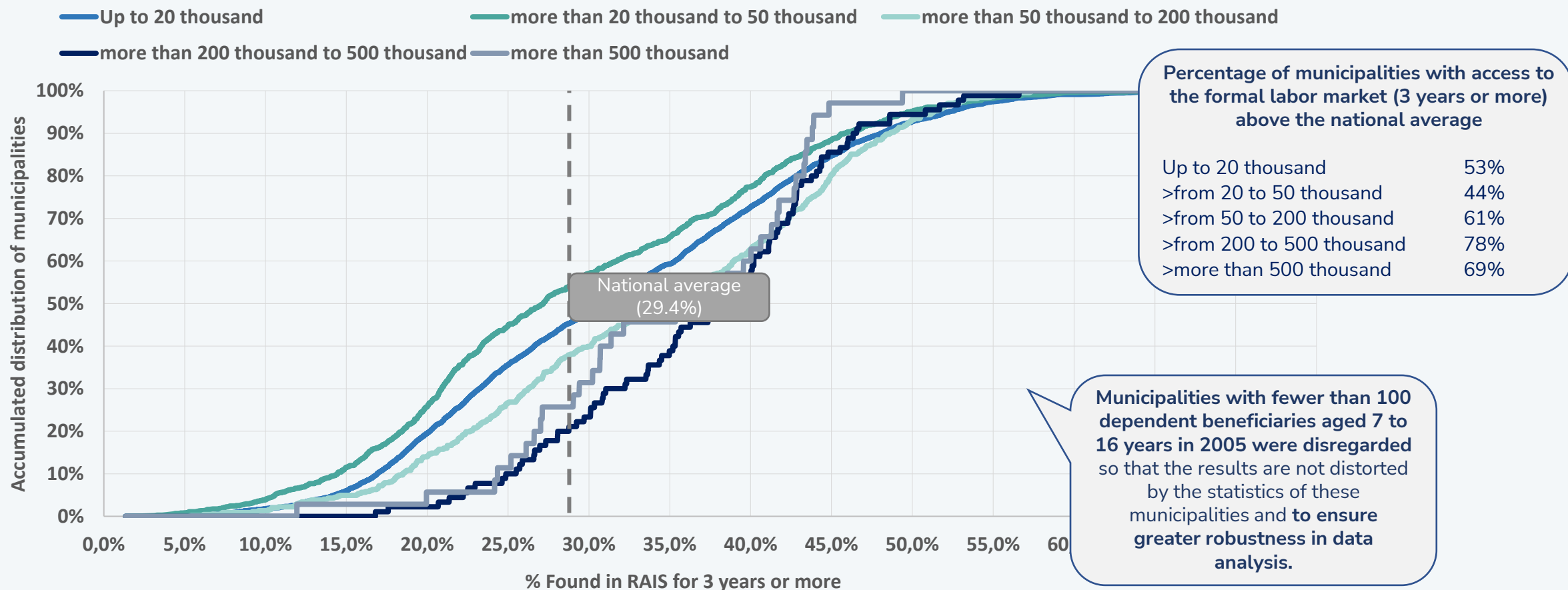
Distribution of municipalities by *CadÚnico* Exit Rate

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How do the territories of origin differ by access rates to the formal labor market (RAIS)?

Order	North		Northeast		Southeast		South		Midwest	
	Municipality	Rate	Municipality	Rate	Municipality	Rate	Municipality	Rate	Municipality	Rate
Municipalities with higher % Found in RAIS for 3 years or more, between 2015 and 2019, by large region										
The Highest	TO - Fortaleza do Tabocão	42.8%	BA - Firmino Alves	42.4%	SP - Jumirim	61.8%	RS - Mato Leitão	70.7%	MT - Nova Mutum	55.7%
The 2nd Highest	RO - Pimenta Bueno	41.0%	RN - São José do Seridó	41.7%	SP - Taguaí	61.5%	RS - Serafina Corrêa	69.9%	MS - Vicentina	51.7%
The 3rd Highest	RO - Primavera de Rondônia	38.9%	BA - Guajeru	37.3%	MG - Extrema	58.8%	RS - Bom Retiro do Sul	67.9%	GO - Davinópolis	50.0%
The 4th Highest	TO - Lajeado	38.1%	PI - Aroazes	36.6%	MG - Varjão de Minas	58.4%	SC - Botuverá	66.9%	GO - Portelândia	49.0%
The 5th Highest	TO - Juarina	37.6%	CE - Eusébio	36.3%	SP - Araçariguama	58.3%	SC - Luzerna	66.1%	MS - Aparecida do Taboado	48.5%
Municipalities with lower % Found in RAIS for 3 years or more, between 2015 and 2019, by large region										
The Lowest	AC - Santa Rosa do Purus	1.3%	PB - Vista Serrana	4.7%	MG - São Sebastião do Anta	9.4%	RS - São Valério do Sul	14.6%	GO - Faina	17.1%
The 2nd Lowest	AM - Maraã	2.4%	BA - Rodelas	6.9%	MG - Pedra Bonita	11.7%	PR - São João do Triunfo	19.5%	GO - Simolândia	19.5%
The 3rd Lowest	PA - Limoeiro do Ajuru	3.1%	PB - Salgadinho	7.1%	MG - Alto Caparaó	13.0%	RS - Dom Feliciano	19.9%	GO - Hidrolina	19.8%
The 4th Lowest	PA - Muaná	3.3%	RN - Tenente Ananias	7.5%	MG - Chalé	15.0%	RS - São José do Inhacorá	20.5%	GO - Flores de Goiás	20.1%
The 5th Lowest	PA - Bagre	3.6%	MA - Cândido Mendes	7.6%	ES - Irupi	15.1%	RS - Arroio do Padre	21.1%	MT - Luciára	20.1%

Note: Municipalities with less than 100 dependent beneficiaries aged 7 to 16 years in 2005 were disregarded so that the results are not distorted by the statistics of these municipalities and to ensure greater robustness in data analysis.

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How do the territories of origin differ by access rates to the formal labor market (RAIS)?

Distribution of municipalities by population group according to access to the formal labor market for 3 years or more between 2015 and 2019

Legend:
- Up to 20 thousand
- more than 20 thousand to 50 thousand
- more than 50 thousand to 200 thousand
- more than 200 thousand to 500 thousand
- more than 500 thousand

Y-axis: Accumulated distribution of municipalities (0% to 100%)
X-axis: % Found in RAIS for 3 years or more (0,0% to 60,0%)

National average (29.4%)

Percentage of municipalities with access to the formal labor market (3 years or more) above the national average

Up to 20 thousand	53%
>from 20 to 50 thousand	44%
>from 50 to 200 thousand	61%
>from 200 to 500 thousand	78%
>more than 500 thousand	69%

Municipalities with fewer than 100 dependent beneficiaries aged 7 to 16 years in 2005 were disregarded so that the results are not distorted by the statistics of these municipalities and **to ensure greater robustness in data analysis.**

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How do the territories of origin differ by access rates to the formal labor market (RAIS)?

Order	Up to 20 Thousand inhabitants		> 20 thousand to 50 thousand inhabitants		> 50 thousand to 200 thousand inhabitants		> 200 thousand to 500 thousand inhabitants		> 500 thousand inhabitants	
	Municipality	Rate	Municipality	Rate	Municipality	Rate	Municipality	Rate	Municipality	Rate
Municipalities with higher % Found in RAIS for 3 years or more, between 2015 and 2019, by size of the municipality										
The Highest	RS - Mato Leitão	**70.7%**	SC - Pomerode	**65.2%**	SC - Rio do Sul	**57.4%**	SC - Blumenau	**56.6%**	MG - Uberlândia	**49.4%**
The 2nd Highest	RS - Serafina Corrêa	**69.9%**	SC - Timbó	**64.0%**	RS - Lajeado	**57.3%**	MG - Divinópolis	**53.2%**	SP - Campinas	**44.8%**
The 3rd Highest	RS - Bom Retiro do Sul	**67.9%**	RS - Carlos Barbosa	**63.2%**	SC - São Bento do Sul	**56.6%**	SP - Jundiaí	**52.8%**	MG - Belo Horizonte	**43.9%**
The 4th Highest	SC - Botuverá	**66.9%**	RS - Três Coroas	**60.4%**	SC - Jaraguá do Sul	**56.6%**	SC - Joinville	**51.7%**	PR - Curitiba	**43.8%**
The 5th Highest	SC - Luzerna	**66.1%**	RS - Guaporé	**59.5%**	RS - Vacaria	**55.8%**	PR - Cascavel	**50.8%**	SP - São Bernardo do Campo	**43.5%**
Municipalities with lower % Found in RAIS for 3 years or more, between 2015 and 2019, by size of the municipality										
The Lowest	AC - Santa Rosa do Purus	**1.3%**	AM - Maraã	**2.4%**	PA - Igarapé-Miri	**5.4%**	AP - Macapá	**16.8%**	PA - Belém	**11.9%**
The 2nd Lowest	PA - Bagre	**3.6%**	PA - Limoeiro do Ajuru	**3.1%**	PA - Cametá	**6.2%**	PA - Santarém	**17.6%**	AM - Manaus	**20.0%**
The 3rd Lowest	PB - Vista Serrana	**4.7%**	PA - Muaná	**3.3%**	PA - Viseu	**7.3%**	AC - Rio Branco	**20.7%**	AL - Maceió	**24.2%**
The 4th Lowest	PA - Faro	**4.9%**	PA - Oeiras do Pará	**3.9%**	AM - Coari	**7.3%**	PA - Ananindeua	**21.4%**	BA - Feira de Santana	**24.4%**
The 5th Lowest	AM - Santa Isabel do Rio Negro	**5.4%**	PA - Porto de Moz	**4.1%**	PA - Breves	**9.2%**	BA - Juazeiro	**22.2%**	PE - Recife	**25.2%**

Note: Municipalities with less than 100 dependent beneficiaries aged 7 to 16 years in 2005 were disregarded so that the results are not distorted by the statistics of these municipalities and to ensure greater robustness in data analysis.

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How do the territories of origin differ by access rates to the formal labor market (RAIS)?

Municipality with the highest and lowest % per UF

Between 2015 and 2019
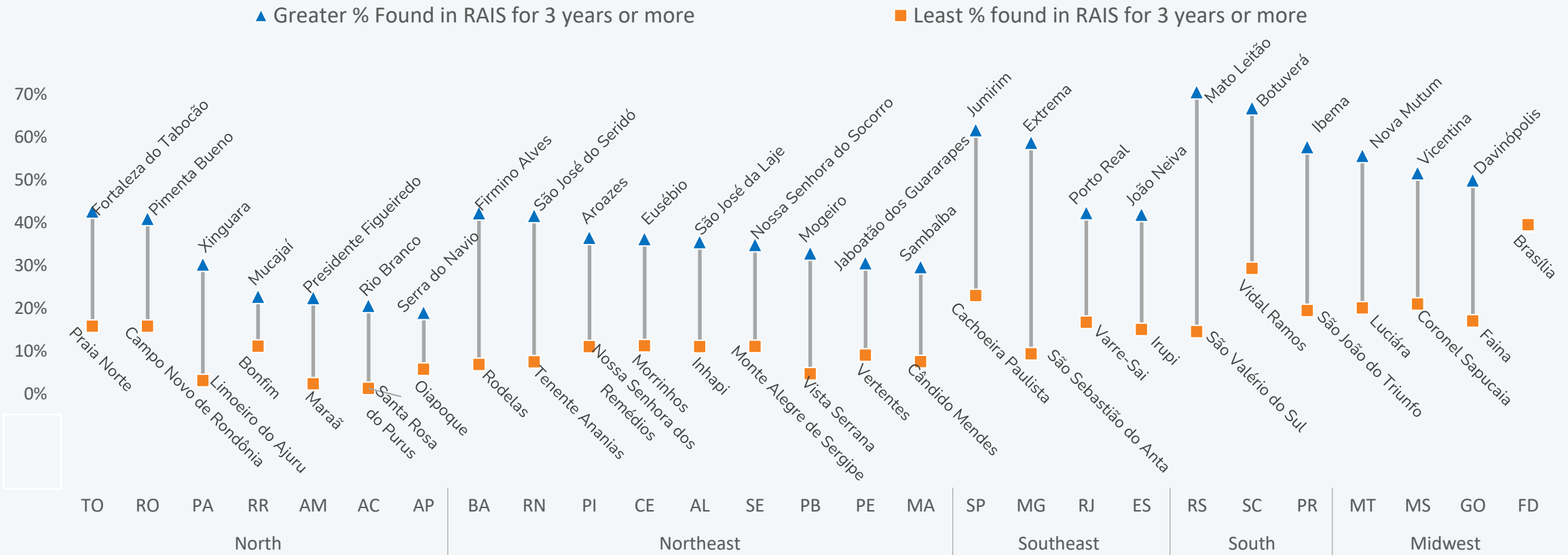
▲ Greater % Found in RAIS for 3 years or more   ■ Least % found in RAIS for 3 years or more

Note: Municipalities with less than 100 dependent beneficiaries aged 7 to 16 years in 2005 were disregarded so that the results are not distorted by the statistics of these municipalities and to ensure greater robustness in data analysis.

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Characteristics of territories with greater and lesser access to the formal labor market

Average of the characteristics of municipalities, by fifths of distribution of municipalities according to the % Found in the RAIS for 3 years or more

Theme	Characteristics	Year	Overall average	1st Fifth	2nd Fifth	3rd Fifth	4th Fifth	5th Fifth
Demography	Dependency ratio	2000	62.4	75.8	68.8	60.7	54.5	52.3
	% of children vulnerable to poverty	2000	75.0	90.4	87.5	76.1	64.9	56.1
	% of extremely poor	2000	20.7	38.5	32.8	18.2	8.3	5.9
	% of poor	2000	41.1	64.3	58.2	39.7	24.7	18.6
Economics	% of vulnerable to poverty	2000	63.9	83.4	79.0	64.3	50.8	42.2
	Degree of formalization of the occupied - 18 years or more	2000	36.1	19.0	25.2	37.2	47.5	51.4
	Gini index	2000	0.55	0.57	0.57	0.55	0.53	0.51
	GDP per capita (log)	2005	8.61	7.96	8.15	8.67	9.05	9.24
	% of 25-year-olds-or-older with complete Elementary and JHS Education	2000	19.4	13.0	14.4	19.8	24.6	25.3
	% 25-year-olds-or-older with complete high school education	2000	11.5	7.5	8.7	11.9	14.8	14.8
Education of adults	% of children in households where no one has complete elementary or JHS education	2000	62.0	74.9	72.3	61.6	52.0	49.1
	% of people in households where no one has complete elementary or JHS education	2000	56.8	69.9	66.9	56.2	46.7	44.2
	Illiteracy rate – 25-year-olds-or-older	2000	27.6	42.5	39.6	25.7	17.0	13.2
	% of 6-to-14-year-old children out of school	2000	7.5	11.4	8.9	7.7	5.3	4.3
	IDEB of elementary and junior high school	2005	3.5	2.8	2.9	3.5	4.0	4.2
Education of youngsters	Age-grade distortion rate in elementary and junior high school	2006	30.8	46.3	41.7	29.7	19.9	16.3
	Age-grade distortion rate in high school	2006	47.1	68.5	62.2	46.2	33.0	25.7
	Net High School Attendance Rate	2000	26.6	10.8	14.3	25.8	38.3	44.0
	% of the population in households with toilets and running water	2000	62.6	28.9	42.1	67.2	85.6	89.4
Health	% of the population in households with garbage collection	2000	79.7	59.6	70.7	81.8	92.3	93.9
	Infant mortality	2000	32.8	47.2	43.6	30.6	22.6	19.9

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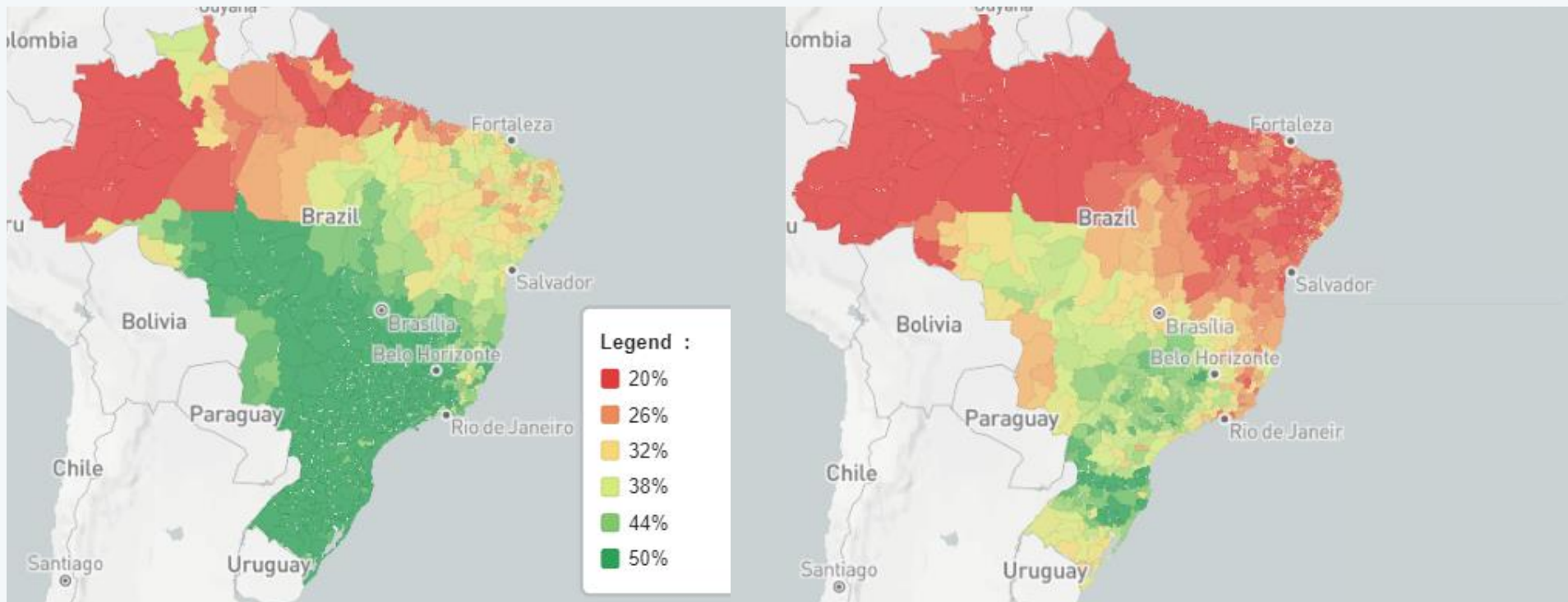
How do the territories of origin differ by access rates to the formal labor market (RAIS) for 7-to-16-year-old dependents of the BFP in 2005?

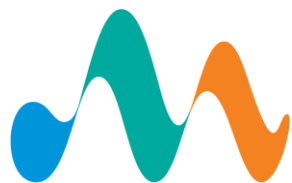## According to the microregion of origin

Between 2015 and 2019

Found in RAIS at some point

Found in RAIS for 3 years or more

Legend :

- 20%
- 26%
- 32%
- 38%
- 44%
- 50%

Note: The legend represents ranges of values. In the case of the legend below, for example, places filled in with darker red present a percentage between 0% and 19.9%. Places filled in with orange present a percentage between 26% and 31.99%. And so on.
Percentages greater than the upper limit of the legend (50%), will be represented by the darkest shade of green.

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**Exit from *CadÚnico* and access to the formal
labor market**
An analysis of the 2005 beneficiaries of the BFP

February 2023

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