Bolsa Familia Program and educational challenges: inequalities and public policies

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Stanford, November 2014
• think about *educational inequalities* and *public policies*, and the key role of Bolsa Familia conditionalities.

• analyse school trajectory of students from Bolsa Familia program (*in poverty situation*), and priorities for improving the quality of the Brazilian education, considering inequalities issues
EDUCATIONAL INEQUALITIES

16 years old with full Primary Education, considering income profile in 2001 and 2012 (poorest and richest) – source: PNAD

Média Nacional 2001 = 43,9
Média Nacional 2012 = 65,3
Bolsa Família Program
The Brazilian poor population isn’t INVISIBLE anymore

Conditional Cash Transfer

• Focused on the poorest families
• Education and health commitments

Immediate alleviation of poverty
Break of intergeneration poverty cycle
Family development
Bolsa Familia Program (since 2003)

- **Coverage**: more than 14 million of families (jul./2014)
- **Average Benefit (monthly)**: around R$ 170,00 ($ 70)
- **Annual Budget**: around R$ 25 billion / $ 10 billion – 0.5 % of GDP
- All operation and information are conducted in systems, and payment by federal bank card
• Minimum school attendance of 85% for children between 6 and 15 years of age
• Minimum school attendance of 75% for adolescents of 16 and 17 years age

• Prenatal and postnatal care
• Immunization records for children of up to 7 years of age
• Nutrition monitoring for pregnant and nursing women as well as to children up to 7 years of age
PBF Conditionalities

WHAT ARE and OBJECTIVE

Commitments of the government (especially), and of beneficiary families in the education and health, aiming to break the intergenerational poverty cycle

FOCUS ON INEQUALITIES

Ensure the universal rights in education and health established in the Federal Constitution, calling attention to social inequalities issues

MAIN FEATURES

I- Extend the access to basic services in health, education and social assistance

II - Identify and acting on social vulnerabilities of PBF families with supporting of social assistance
PBF CONDITIONALITY
EDUCATION – *large scale operation*

- Around **75,000** Schools Majority PBF (40%)
- Around **16 million students** from the Bolsa Familia Program supported annually (30%)
- All Brazilian municipalities (5570) participate regularly
Bolsa Família Program

interaction with many actors and sectors

Conditionalities

Ministry of Health

Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger

Ministry of Education

Health Coordinator in the State

PBF’s Coordinator in the State

Education Coordinator in the State

Health Care Municipal Administrator

PBF Municipal Administrator

Education Municipal Administrator

Social Assistance Centre

Social Control Council

Municipal Administrator of PETI
No family will have its benefit canceled, without first followed by Social Assistance support, with the aim of identifying the reasons for conditionality non-compliance (around 4%).

The main objective is the permanence or re-entry in education and health services.

Only 0.002% of benefits from families canceled by conditionalities non-compliance (Jul 2014)
School Dropout Rates (in %) – Brazil and Northeast,

Primary Education

- Brasil: 2.8
- Nordeste: 3.8

Secondary Education

- Brasil: 7.4
- Nordeste: 7.7

Source: School Census, 2012 (INEP)
Comparing with student non PBF of public schools, PBF students have higher rate of trajectory without school dropout, in consecutive years.
The student PBF got better approval rates through time, especially in secondary education, comparing with student non PBF of public schools.

Source: School Census, 2012 (INEP)
Students with consecutive years of **School Approvals** in the correct time to educational cycle completion (in %) – Brazil, 2008 to 2012

The percentage of students with consecutive years of School Approval become higher for PBF students through time, comparing with student non PBF of public schools.

*Fonte: Censo Escolar, 2008 a 2012 (INEP)*
To Think About...

What is it necessary for supporting the quality educational trajectory these children and adolescents in poverty situation?

What are the most emergent and strategic educational initiatives?
SCHOOL MAJORITY PBF - “Full Education” “More Education Program” - 2008 a 2013

- Escolas maioria PBF
- Total de escolas no PME 2013

2008:
- 1 mil escolas
- 28%

2009:
- 5 mil escolas
- 30% (1 mil)

2010:
- 10 mil escolas
- 29% (2 mil)

2011:
- 14 mil escolas
- 35%

2012:
- 17 mil
- 54%

2013:
- 32 mil escolas
- 65%

49000 schools

"Full Education"
"More Education Program" - 2008 a 2013
School Infrastructure – source: school census 2012

- Até 30% de estudantes PBF
- Mais de 30% a 50% de estudantes PBF
- "Maioria PBF"

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OBRIGADO!!

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