SINGLE REGISTRY FOR SOCIAL POLICIES CADASTRO ÚNICO

Cláudia Baddini Curralero
Social Protection GP

THE WORLD BANK
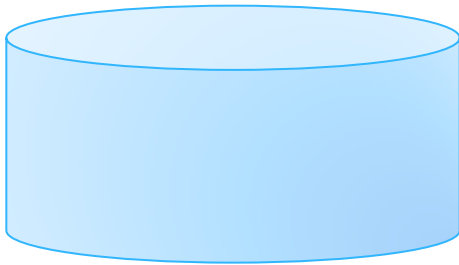IBRD · IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP

Latin America & the Caribbean
Opportunities for All

- Why Brazil has built a Single Registry

- What is Cadastro Único today

- How Cadastro Único works

- Cadastro Único over the years

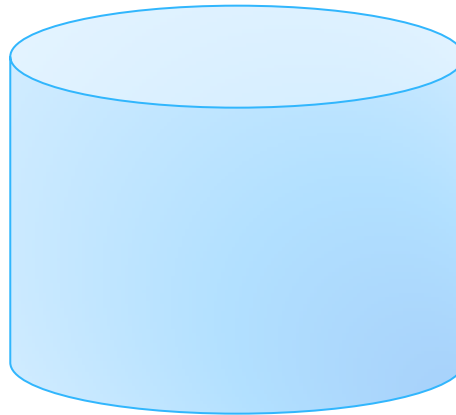- Cadastro Único as a tool to integrate programs

Why Brazil has built a Single Registry
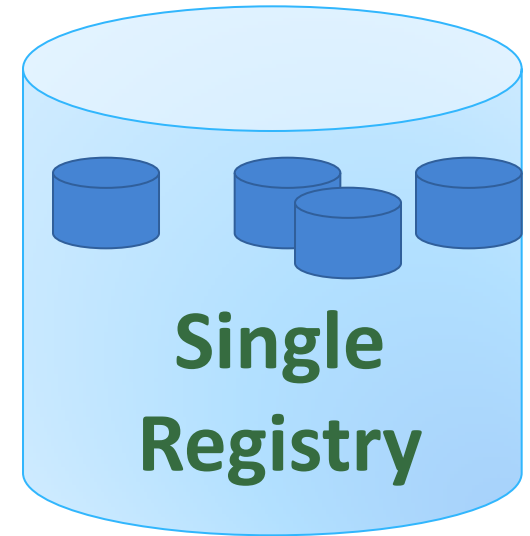
Universal Policies

Contributive Policies

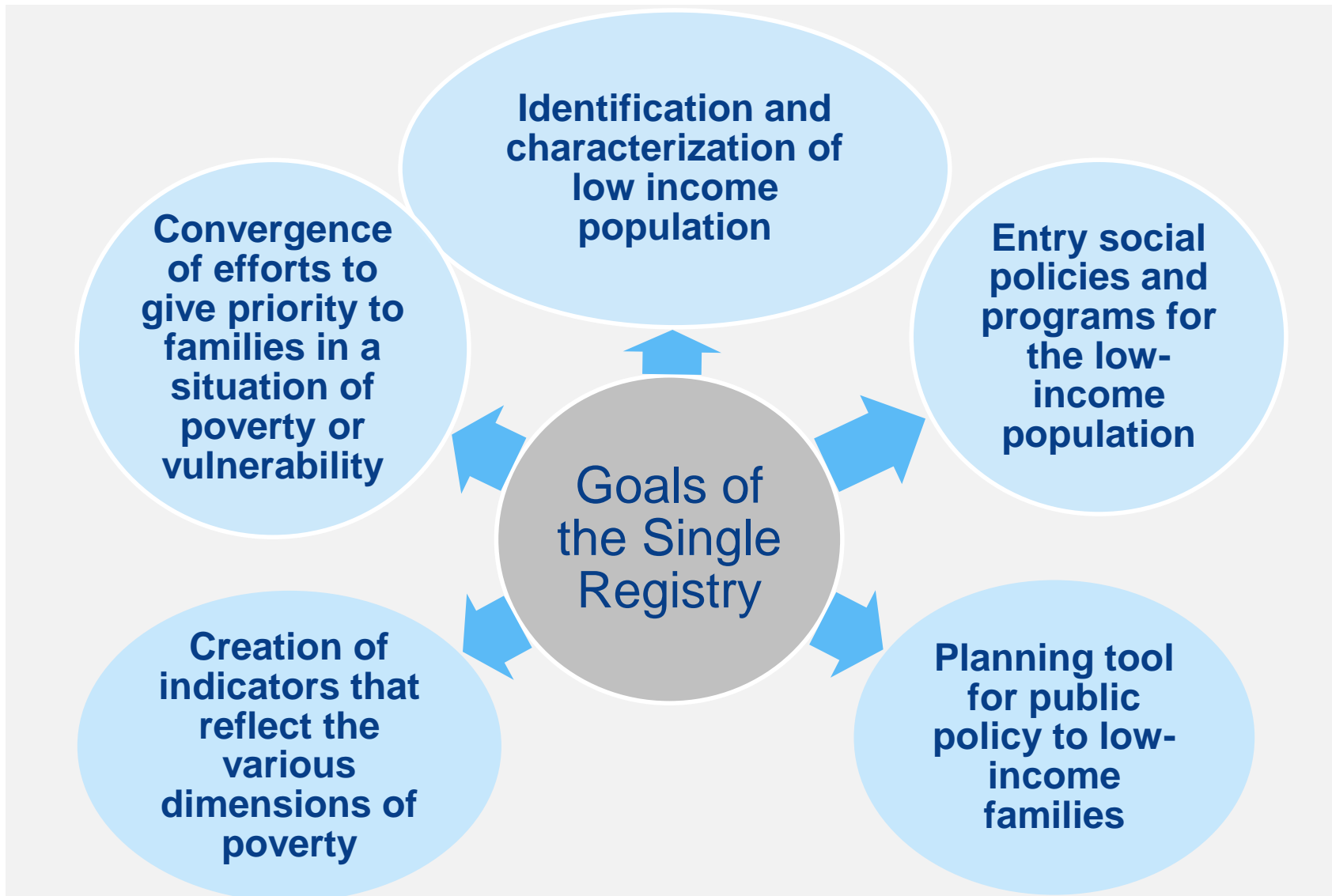**Non-Contributive and Selective Policies**

Education Health

Single Registry

Why Brazil has built a Single Registry

Identification and characterization of low income population

Convergence of efforts to give priority to families in a situation of poverty or vulnerability

Entry social policies and programs for the low-income population

Goals of the Single Registry

Creation of indicators that reflect the various dimensions of poverty

Planning tool for public policy to low-income families

What is Cadastro Único today

- Main tool used by Brazil to select low-income families and include them in social programs

- It collects details about low-income families which can be used by various existing social programs

- Households with a monthly family income of up to ½ the minimum wage per person (US$145)
- 24 million families and 74 million people

- Single Registry does not manage social programs but is restricted to identifying the potential beneficiaries. There are other systems designed to actually manage the *Bolsa Família* Program and other programs that use the Single Registry.

What information is available for social programs

Ministerio de Desarrollo Social y Combate al Hambre

Registro Único
de los programas sociales

Formulario de Registro Principal

31.442 v003

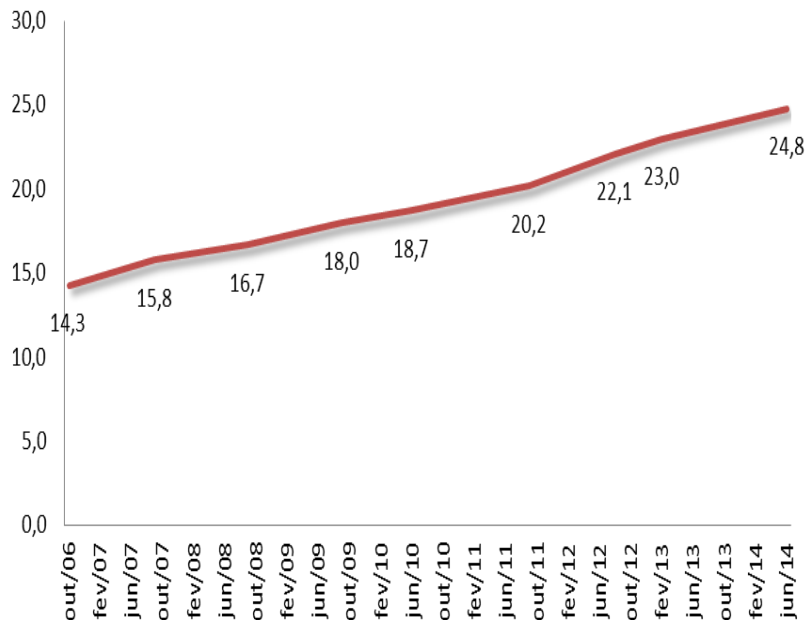- Questions about households and families:

  - family composition;
  - address and characteristic of the house;
  - access to public services of water, sanitation and electric energy;
  - monthly expenses; and
  - entitlement to Social Programs;

  - civil documentation;
  - schooling information;
  - occupational status;
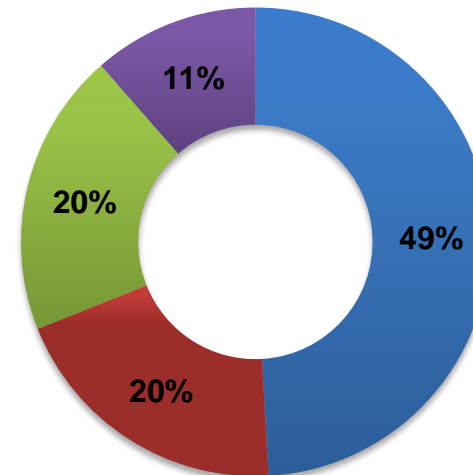 - sources of income, among others

- Concepts used in official statistics

www.wwp.org.br

Cadastro Único 2006-2014

Number of low-income families registered (up to ½ m.w. per capita) - 2006-2014 (millions)
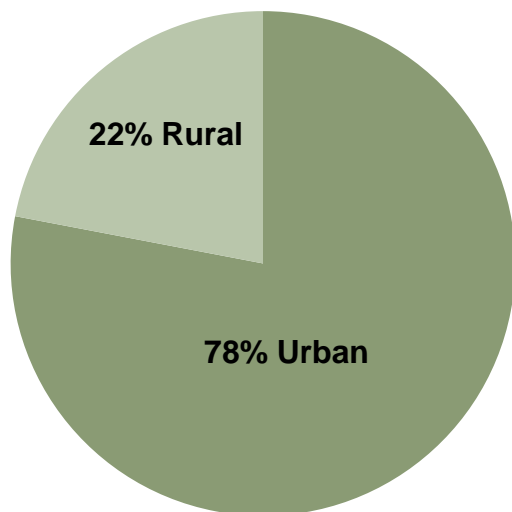

Distribution of families registered, by range of monthly household income per capita
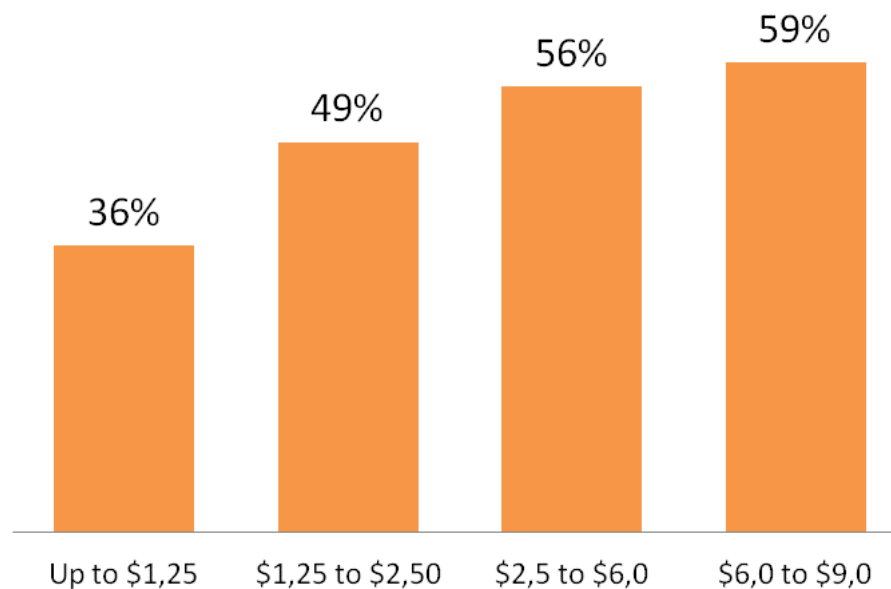

- 🟦 Up to US$30 per capita
- 🟥 From US$ 30 to US$60 per capita
- 🟩 From US$ 60 to ½ m.w. per capita
- 🟪 From ½ m.w. per capita to 3 m.w. per household

The population covered by Cadastro Único

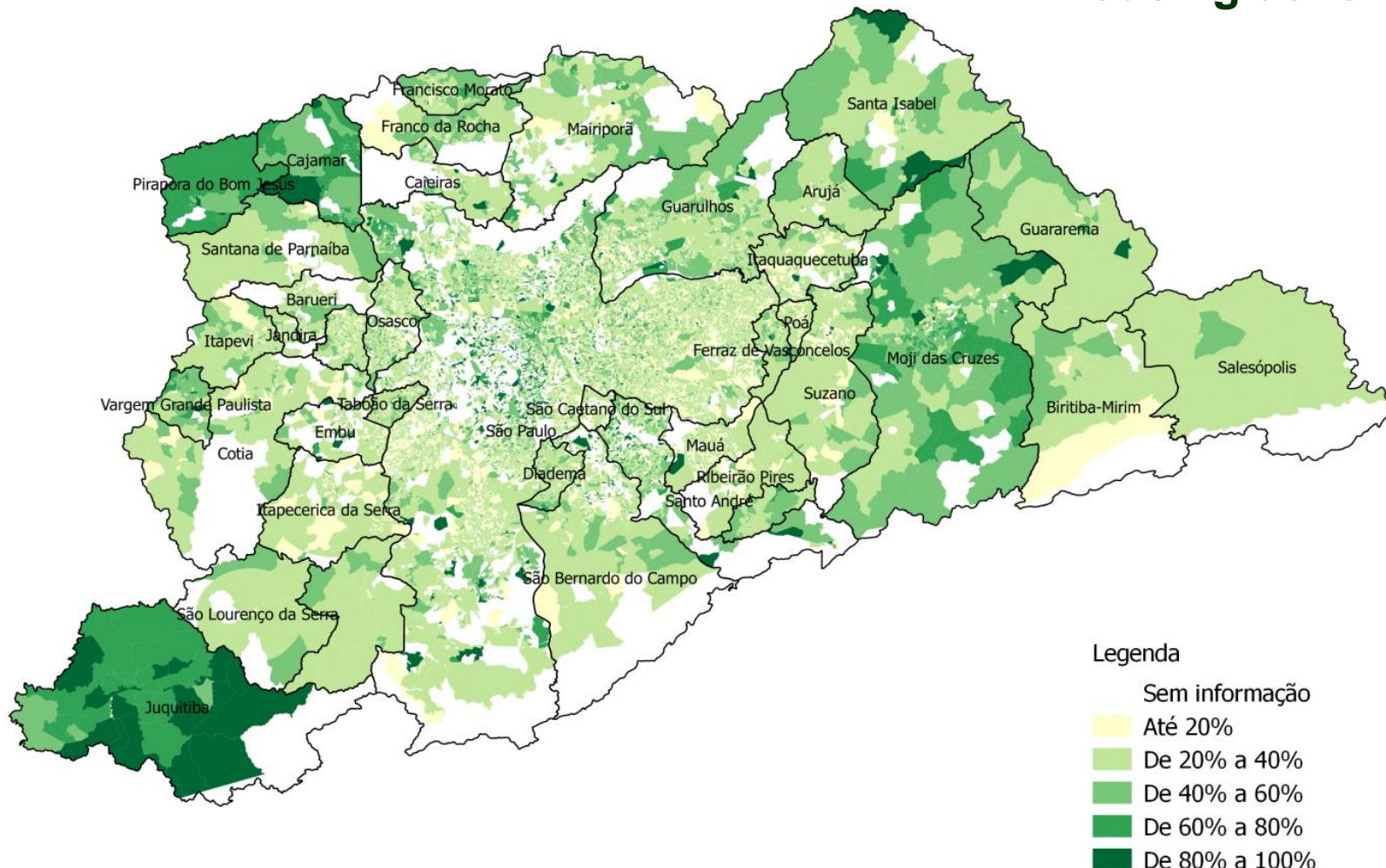**Distribution of households by area**

22% Rural

78% Urban

Households with simultaneous access to public utility services: electricity, sewage system or cesspool, solid waste collection and water distribution network

36%	49%	56%	59%
Up to $1,25	$1,25 to $2,50	$2,5 to $6,0	$6,0 to $9,0

Cadastro Único – housing deficit

Share of households with housing deficit

Legenda

Sem informação
Até 20%
De 20% a 40%
De 40% a 60%
De 60% a 80%
De 80% a 100%

How Cadastro Unico works

Local governments: identify and register low income families in the Single Registry. Periodically update the data by repeating interviews with registered families.

State governments: train the municipalities to manage the Single Registry and complete the registration forms. Support the registry of specific and traditional communities - indigenous peoples, quilombos (maroon communities), the homeless, etc.)

 Federal government - Ministry of Social Development: legal framework, coordinates, monitors and supervises the implementation of the Single Registry. Provides financial support to states and municipalities. Monitors the quality of the data collected (data cross-checks – income, benefits, death – outdated data)

Caixa (Public Bank – operating agent): develops and provides all the technical support for the Single Registry System. Processes the registered data and supplies the Social Identification Number (NIS) to all the registered individuals
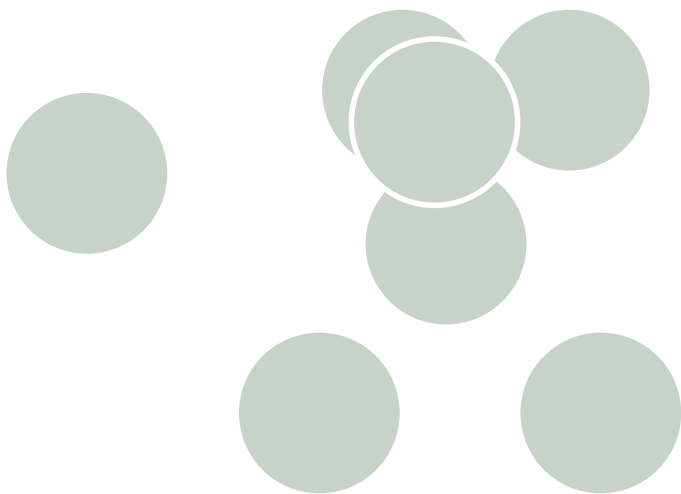
How Cadastro Unico works

- All 5,570 local governments, 27 states, MDS, CAIXA and audit network
- In 99.4% of them, the Single Registry is located within the local Social Assistance Secretariat
- In 60%, registration is carried out at Reference Centers for Social Assistance (CRAS)
- In 54%, registration occurs at the seat of the local government
- 6% of cases are home visits
- 32 thousand permanent interviewers and a total of 40 thousand exclusive collaborators
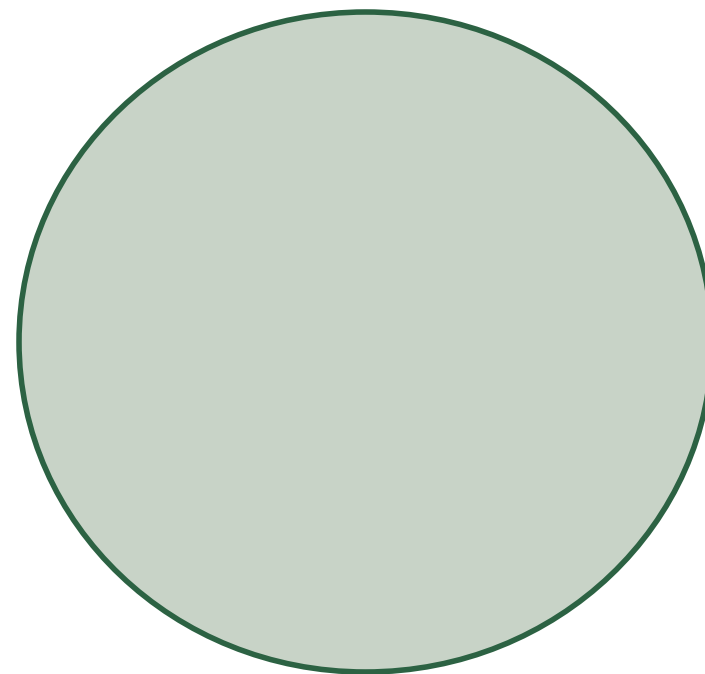
Cadastro Único over the years

2001	The Single Registry is formally created by law.
2003	The *Bolsa Familia* Program is launched, unifying 4 similar programs. The Single Registry starts to grow: 5.5 million families.
2005	Data for the Single Registry starts to be improved. ▪ A financial incentive is created to improve the quality of data collected. ▪ Municipalities sign terms of accession. ▪ First database crosscheck: formal income received for labor.
2006 to 2009	A large-scale legislative and normative review is conducted. Version 6 of the data entry System is improved: check against the Brazilian Tax Payers' Registry (CPF). A new form and System (IT) are designed.
2010	A new online version of the *Cadúnico* (V7) is launched.
2011	The "Brazil Without Extreme Poverty" Plan is launched: the tool is effectively used to integrate all programs targeting extreme poverty.
2013	All municipalities have migrated to the new version of the *Cadúnico* (V7). Database cross-checks for investigative purposes are regulated. Contract to systematize data checks against the pension system.

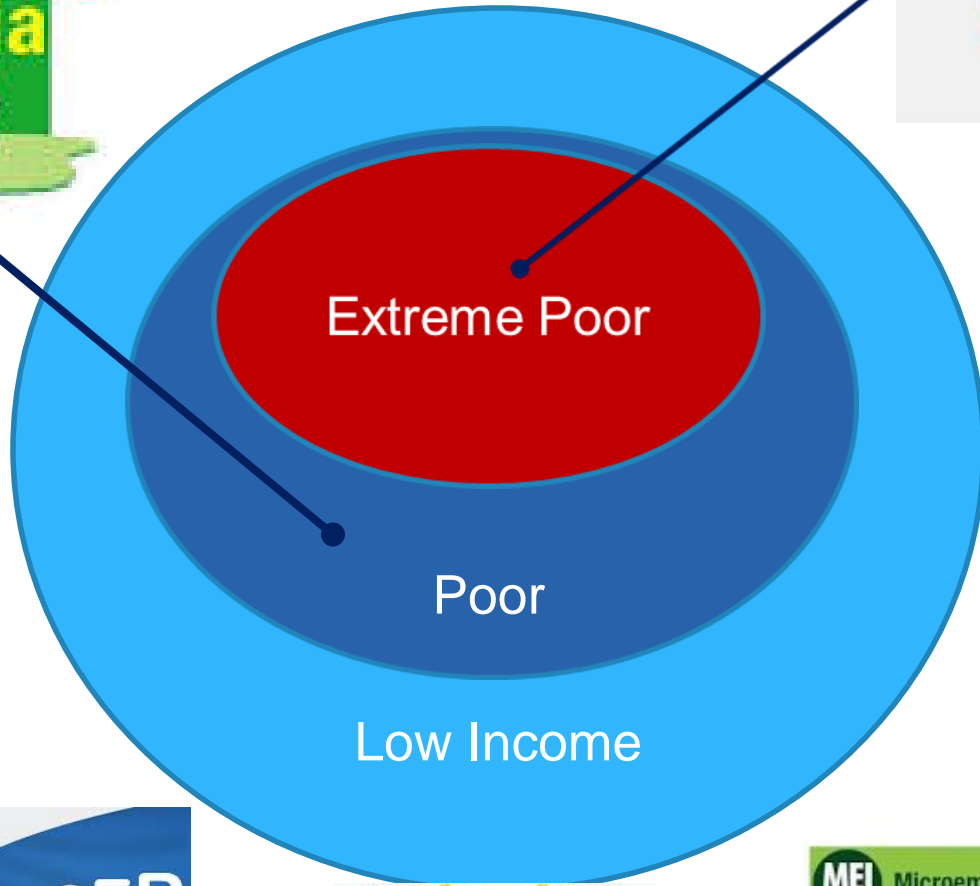# Cadastro Único as a tool to integrate programs – Brasil sem Miséria

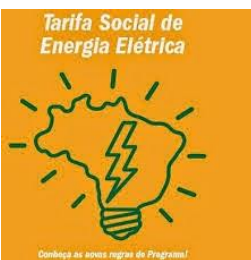**Isolated policies**

Policies integrated in the Single Registry

Cadastro Único and Brasil sem Miséria

Brasil sem Miséria – Active Search

Cadastro Único

Thanks !!