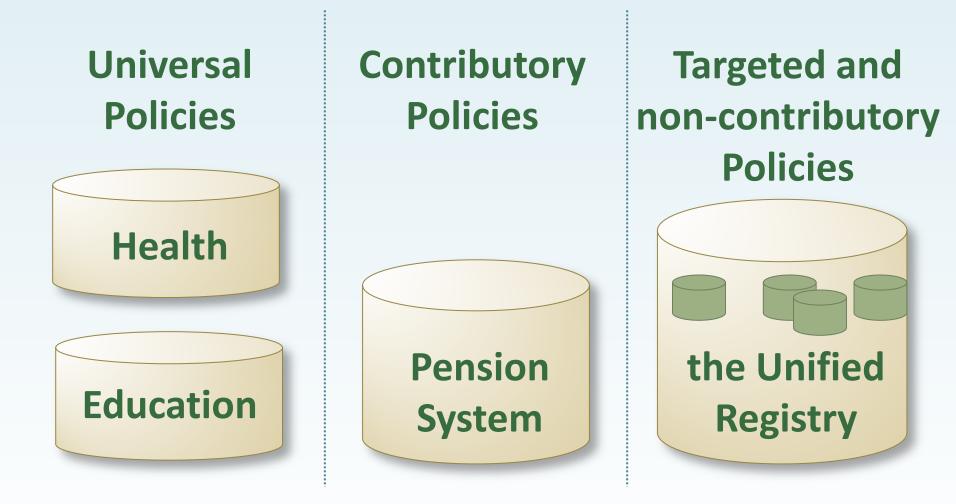
THE UNIFIED REGISTRY: A UNIFIED REGISTRY FOR POLICIES TO LOW INCOME FAMILIES

IX International Seminar "Social Policies for Development" – April/2014

What is the Unified Registry?



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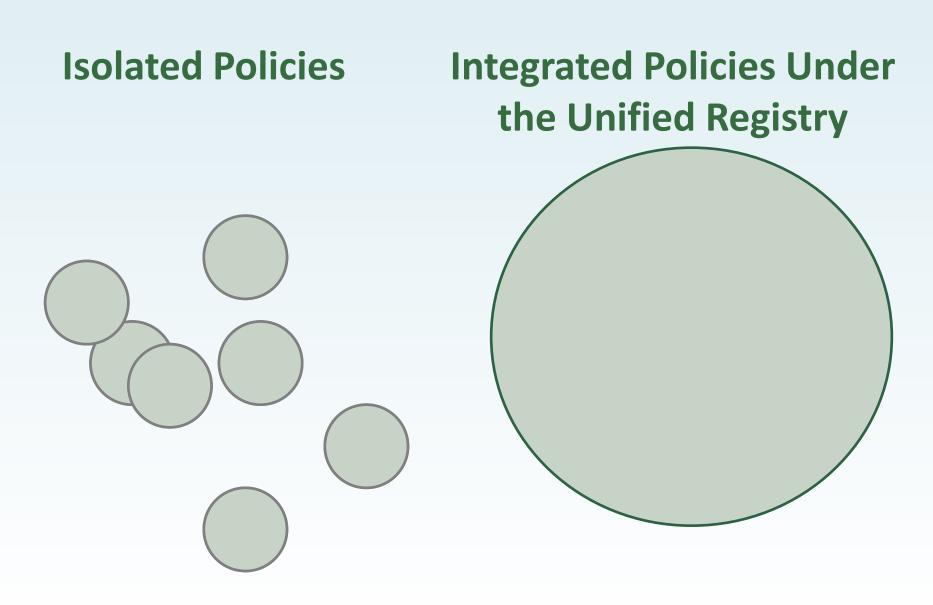
- United registry for all low income population: it contains basic personal and household identification and profile
 - household characteristics
 - schooling
 - work and income
 - household expenditures
 - vulnerable situations: homeless, child labour, indigenous...
- Effective since 2003 as the data backbone for the expansion of the conditional cash transfer *Bolsa Família Program*.
- Today it is practically a census of Brazilian low income population (US\$6/day):
 - + 20 mm low income families and + 70 mm people
 - 30% of the Brazilian population.

Why a UNIFIED registry?

- No duplication of registering efforts;
- No duplication of benefits and services;
- Identification of the universe of people still to cover;
- Identification of inclusion errors;
- Economies of scale: a single inclusion and updating effort, automation effort and crosschecks with other databases.

More data quality for all public policies.

Why a UNIFIED registry?

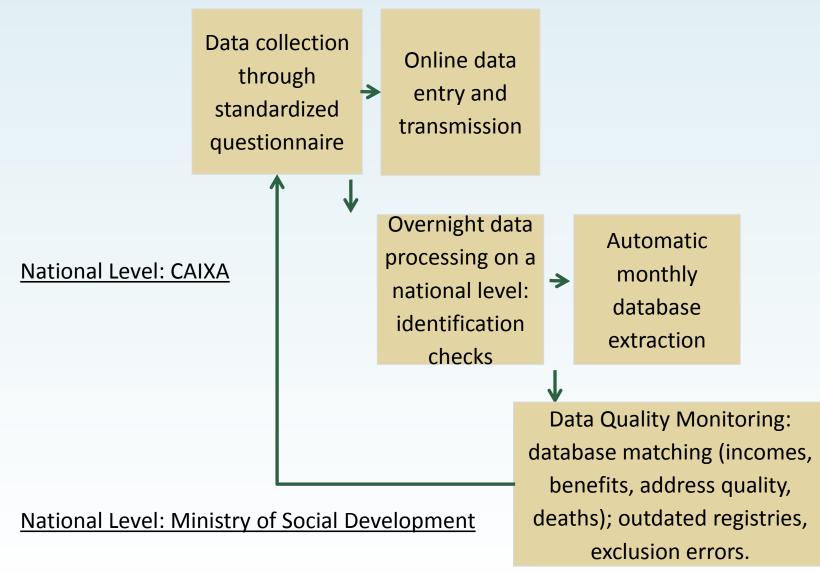


The Unified Registry Brief History

2001	Creation of the Unified Registry
2003	Launch of CCT the Bolsa Família Program the Unified Registry became effective
2005	 Data quality process of the Unified Registry: Financial incentive created for updated and valid data entry; Co-responsability term signed by municipalities; First database crosscheck: formal labor market incomes.
2006 a 2009	Legislative and other ruling revisions; Preparation studies and specification for new questionnaire and new online software.
2010	New data entry software launched (V7).
2011	Brasil Sem Miséria Strategy launched
2013	All municipalities migrated to online data entry software (V7). First database cross-check formal ruling; Contract with pension system operator to systematize crosschecks.

The Unified Registry Data Flow

Local Level: 5,570 municipal governments



Registering Process



1) Selection of families

2) Interview and questionnaire fill out

3) Entry of data in the Unified Registry online software

4) Registry update: maximum 2 years

Ongoing Qualification

Registering Process

1) Selection of families

- Federal government estimates the number of poor families as a guideline for registering;
- Self-selection: declared income principle;
- Social assistance policy articulation;
- Geographical concentration.

2) Interview and questionnaire fill out

- Municipal head offices or decentralized social assistance structures;
- Public schools;
- Poor neighborhoods (only 6% home visits);
- Social policy partners in specific cases: housing secretariats.

The Unified Registry Questionnaire

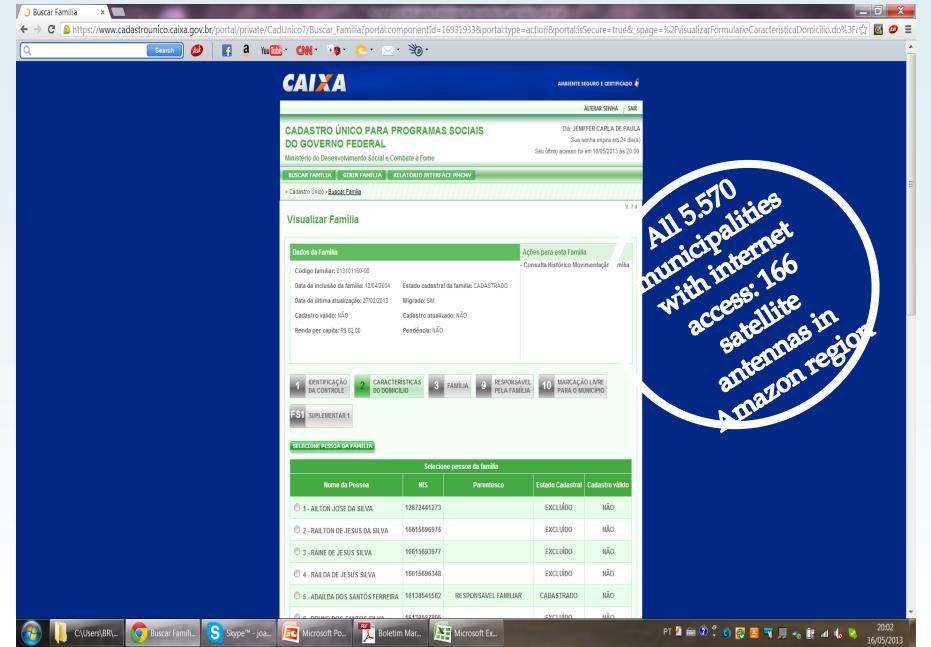
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Cadastro Único para Programas Sociais

Formulário principal de cadastramento

http://www.mds.gov.br/falemds/perguntas-frequentes/bolsafamilia/cadastro-unico/gestor/cadunico-formularios

The Unified Registry Online Data Entry



The Unified Registry Online Data Entry Software

- □ Massive consolidated registering along 10 years;
- □ Online entry;
- Online data cross-checks;
- Information traceability;
- □ Access control;
- □ Automatic transfers of person and family.

The role of CAIXA

CAIXA is a national public bank, second largest Brazilian bank in deposits volume.

□ CAIXA renders two integrated sets of services to the Unified Registry:

- Data entry software development, maintenance and training.
- National level database consolidation over night: assigns unique identification number, duplicity check (phonetic with more than 8.000 combinations tested) and consistency verifications.

Database Updating Activities

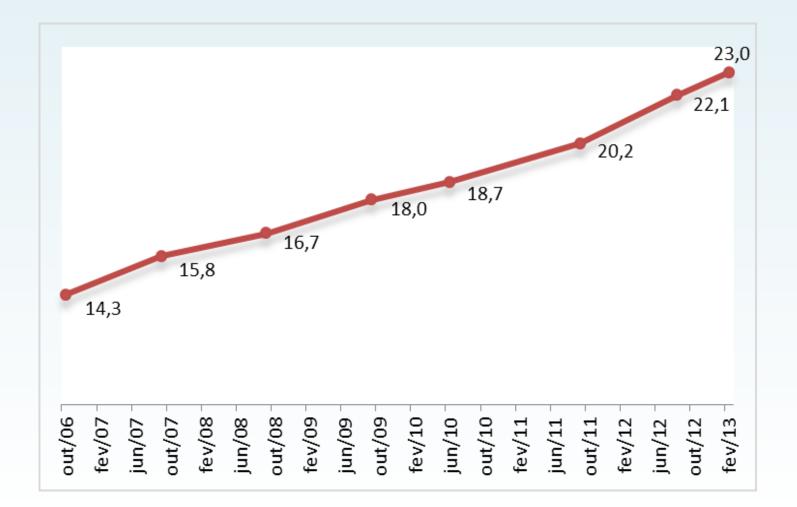
- Municipalities must keep registry updated: maximum deadline = 2 years after the first interview.
- Families must keep registry: new interview at any change in household information.
- □ Ministry of Social Development gives incentives through:
 - Municipal ranking and monitoring system;
 - Variable financing depending on updating levels;
 - User programs must have updating deadlines after which benefits are cancelled: updating lists of families are published every year.

The Unified Registry Database Crosschecks

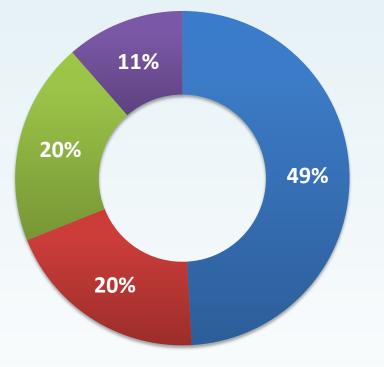
- □ Formal workers' incomes database: biannual since 2005.
- Death certificates database.
- □ Pension system benefits: pensions and survivor benefits.
- Ministry of Social Development publishes lists of families with inconsistencies every year.
- Municipalities update family data: not updated or out of programs' targeting thresholds have benefits cancelled.

Recently systematized database matching through a contract with pension system operator.

Accumulated Number of Registered Low Income Families from 2006 to 2013 (millions)



Distribution of Families Registered by Per Capita Income

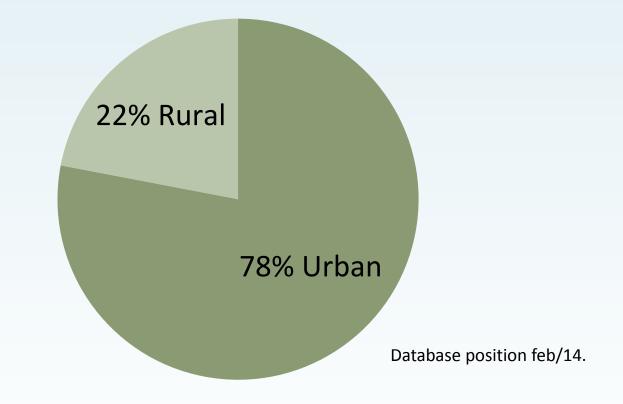


Up to \$1,25/day/person
 \$1,25 to \$2,50/day/person
 \$ 2,50 to \$6,00/day/person
 \$6,00 to \$9,00/day/person

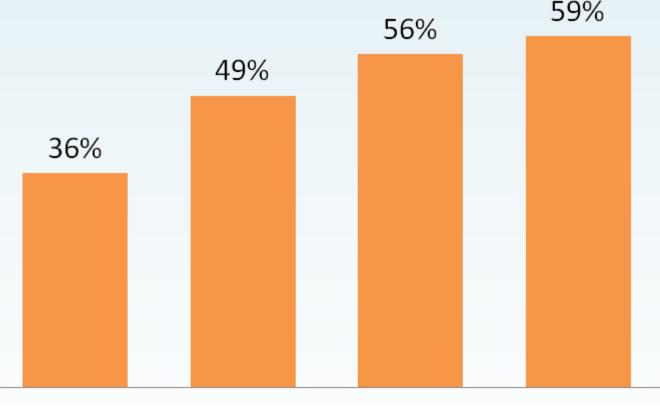
Database position feb/14.

Total of 23 million families registered.

Distribution of Households by Location Type



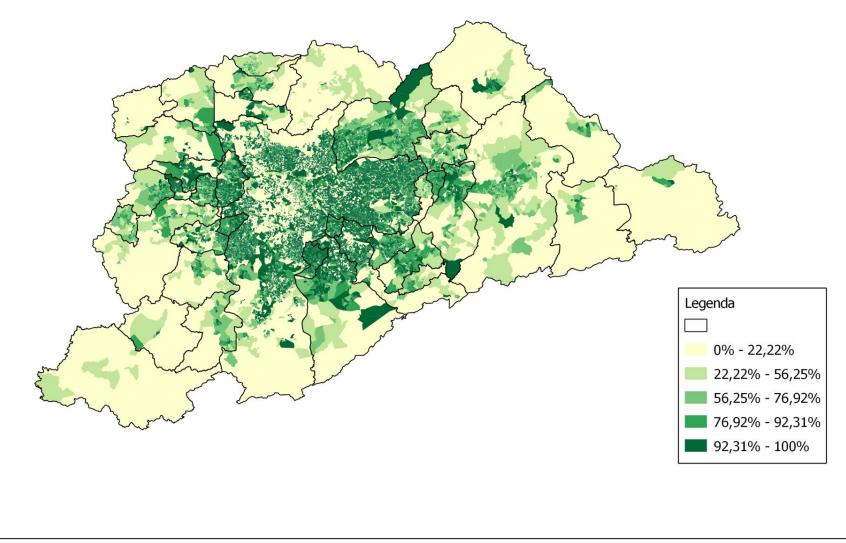
Households with access to basic utilities: electricity and sewage/septic tank and waste collection and public water supply network

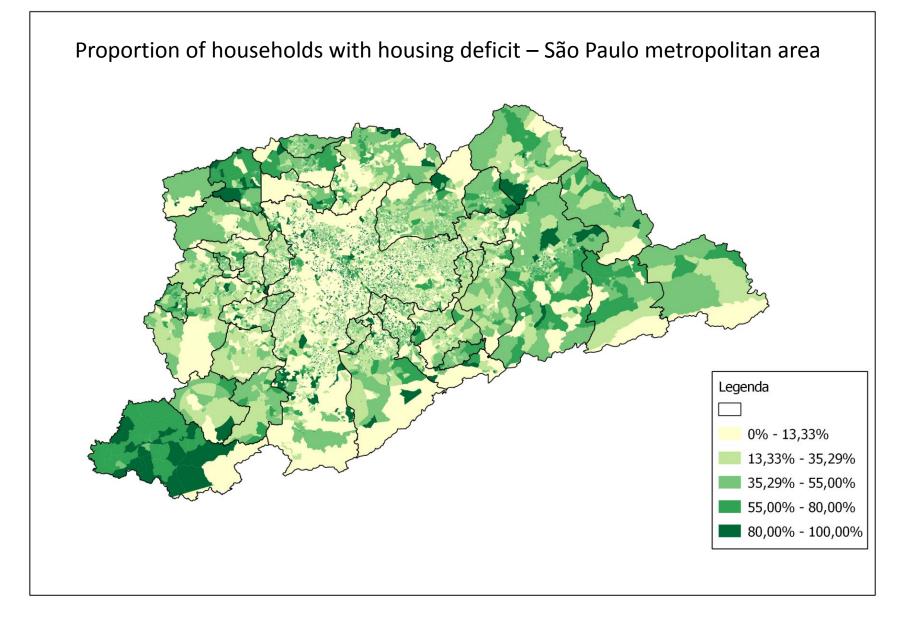


Up to \$1,25 \$1,25 to \$2,50 \$2,5 to \$6,0 \$6,0 to \$9,0

Database position feb/14.

Households with access to basic utilities: electricity and sewage/septic tank and waste collection and public water supply network – São Paulo metropolitan area





To sum up...

The Unified Registry is a historic development, achieved along 10 years of social policies' expansion

It is a regime

- □ It is a legislaslive body: rules and norms.
- □ It is a conceptual body : poverty lines, family concept, updated and valid records, etc.
- □ It builds capacity: information source and training structures.
- □ It has instruments: questionnaire and systems.
- It has inbuilt incentives: federal programs reach local families and budget transfers award good management.
- □ It has a communication strategy: letters, messages, printed handout materials, weekly mailing to all municipalities.

To sum up...

□ the Unified Registry is based on:

- Self-declared income coupled with systematic income auditing: rights and responsibilities
- Federative coordinated action achieving massive registering: all local governments involved and major national level incentives.
- the Unified Registry is the backbone that made the expansion of Bolsa Família possible:
 - High level of targeting (60-70%): comparable to all CCTs in the world.

The Unified Registry has provided the basis for services and transfers to be more redistributive.

Thank you! decau.gabinete@mds.gov.br

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