



FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

Answers to the List of issues to be taken up by Prof. Dr.
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Secretary- General's Global Study
on Violence against Children

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BRAZIL QUESTIONNAIRE

PANORAMA OF THE SITUATION OF CHILDHOOD IN BRAZIL

The most recent demographic census carried out in Brazil by the IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics) took place in 2000 (http://www.ibge.gov.br/home/estatistica/populacao/censo2000_populacao.pdf).

According to table 1.1.1 of that survey, entitled “Resident population, by gender and household situation, according to age groups - Brazil”, there were 61,043,219 children (people under 18 years of age) in Brazilian territory at that time. A breakdown of that total shows 30,931,642 (50.7%) males and 30,111,577 (49.3%) females. The 2000 census also indicates that 47,558,664 (77.9%) of these children lived in urban areas and 13,484,555 (22.1%) in rural areas.

However, the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent (Federal Law no. 8,069/90), introduced a different and more detailed classification. According to the nation’s legal structure, children are those individuals of up to 12 years of age and adolescents are those between 12 and 18 years of age. Based on this classification, the IBGE demographic census indicates that there were 39,759,359 children and 21,283,860 adolescents in 2000.

- **Schooling**

Entitled “Persons attending daycare facilities or schools, by education level, according to household situation and age group - Brazil”, table 1.6 of the demographic census provides information on the levels of schooling of the Brazilian population.

Education for Young Children - Daycare and Preschool

With regard to the schooling of this group, the 2000 census indicates that there were 1,114,271 children of up to 4 years of age in daycare facilities (790,035 children from 0 to 3 years of age and 324,236 four year olds) and 6,176,927 children of up to 14 years of age at the preschool level (439,098 children from 0 to 3; 1,050,914 four year olds; 3,621,140 from 5 to 6 years of age; 850,740 children from 7 to 9 and 215,035 children from 10 to 14 years of age).

Primary Education

In 2000, there were 30,137,913 children in elementary in Brazil. A breakdown by age brackets shows the following: 1,195,245 children from 5 to 6 years of age; 8,424,789 children from 7 to 9; 15,986,950 from 10 to 14 years of age; and 4,530,929 children in the 15 to 17 age bracket.

Secondary Education

In 2000, 3,913,638 Brazilian children of up to 18 years of age were enrolled in high school, distributed as follows: 204,890 children from 10 to 14 years of age and 3,708,748 from 15 to 17 years of age.

Higher Education (undergraduate)

According to the census, children enrolled in colleges are restricted to the 15 to 17 age bracket. According to the census, the number of these children enrolled at the undergraduate level came to 36,833.

- **Health: HIV positive children in Brazil**

According to data supplied on the Brazilian government's National STD and AIDS Program Internet site, there were 224 cases of children of up to 18 years of age infected by the AIDS virus in Brazil up to 2002, distributed as follows:

HIV infected children in Brazil / 2002	Number of cases
Less than 1 year	14
1 to 2 years of age	25
2 to 3 years of age	35
3 to 4 years of age	18
4 to 5 years of age	20
5 to 6 years of age	19
6 to 7 years of age	50
7 to 8 years of age	11
8 to 9 years of age	6
9 to 10 years of age	6
10 to 11 years of age	3
11 to 12 years of age	4
12 to 13 years of age	3
13 to 14 years of age	5
14 to 15 years of age	5
15 to 16 years of age	5
16 to 17 years of age	12
17 to 18 years of age	18
Total	224

- **Infant Mortality and Life Expectancy at Birth**

The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), the entity responsible for socio-economic research and statistical indicators in Brazil, also provides information on infant mortality and life expectancy.

According to data found on the Institute's Internet site, life expectancy for males at birth reaches its peak in the southern region (67.1 years) and its lowest level in the northeast region (62.4 years). In the case of the female population, the highest level is also found in the southern region (74.8 years) and the lowest in the northeast (68.5 years).

With regard to infant mortality, the results follow the same geographic distribution: the northeast region has the worst indices, with 52.8 per thousand, and the southern region has the best results, 22.8 per thousand.

Brazil and Large Regions	General Information					
	Fertility Rate Total (1)	Life expectancy at birth (2)			Infant Mortality Rate / thousand (2)	Mortality Rate under 5 years of age / thousand (3)
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
Brazil	2.33	68.4	64.6	72.3	34.8	60.7
North	3.14	68.2	65.3	71.4	32.7	-
Northeast	2.59	65.5	62.4	68.5	52.8	96.4
Southeast	2.10	69.4	65.0	74.1	25.7	36.7
South	2.16	70.8	67.1	74.8	22.8	35.2
Central-West	2.15	69.1	66.0	72.7	26.1	41.1

(1) Source: IBGE/DOPE: Department of Population and Social Indicators. Division of Studies and Analysis of Demographic Dynamics. Project UNPIN/BRAZIL (BRA/98/P08) - Integrated System of Population Projections and Estimates and Socio-Demographic Indicators.

(2) Estimates for 1999 extracted from document IBGE/DPE/DEPIS "projection of the population of large regions by gender and age 1991-2020".

(3) Estimates obtained by applying indirect demographic mortality techniques to information on the survival of live births, supplied by women and gathered by the PNAD 1996. For reasons inherent to the technique utilized, the results of these estimates refer to the median in the 1993/94 period and not to the year 1996.

- **Child Labor**

Despite the fact that children under 16 years of age are prohibited from working by the Federal Constitution, UNICEF estimates that about 3.8 million children between 5 and 16 are active in the labor market. The early entry of these children into the labor market is mostly concentrated in the so-called informal economy and can produce serious consequences for the physical, emotional and intellectual development of these youngsters. Out of every ten working children, two are not enrolled in school and, consequently, the illiteracy rate in this population group comes to as much as 20.1%, compared to 7.6% for nonworking children.

In the 15 to 17 age bracket, labor also produces damaging effects on education levels. Among working adolescents, only 25.5% manage to complete eight years of basic education, as against 44.2% for nonworking adolescents.

- **Institutionalized Children and Youth**

The Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA) has prepared a number of studies on childhood and youth. Among these, particular mention should be made of the “National Survey of SAC Network Shelters for Children and Adolescents” and “Adolescents in Conflict with the Law: Situation of Institutional Assistance in Brazil” (August 2003).

Shelters

According to the aforementioned study, the shelters covered by the survey provide for approximately 20 thousand children and adolescents, mostly involving boys (58.5%) of Afro-Brazilian descent (63.6%) in the age bracket from seven to 15 (61.3%). These children spend an average of between seven months and five years (55.2%) in the shelters. Even though the use of shelters is considered an exceptional and provisional measure, the largest group (32.9%) spends between two and five years in these institutions.

For the most part, the children and adolescents in shelters are enrolled in the school system, with 66.8% of the children in the 0 to 6 years age bracket in daycare centers and 97.1% of those between 7 and 18 enrolled in school. On the other hand, the illiteracy level among adolescents between 15 and 18 years of age is high: 19.2%.

Most of these children have families (86.7%) and 58.2% maintain family ties while only 5.8% are judicially impeded from contact with family members. Despite these figures, children living in these institutions are generally deprived of the opportunity to live in a family environment, despite the precepts set down in the Federal Constitution and the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent. Analysis of the factors that have led these boys and girls to the shelters indicates that the most common cause is poverty, with 24.2%. Among other factors cited, the following should also be mentioned in order of importance: abandonment (18.9%), domestic violence (11.7%), chemical dependence on the part of their parents or guardians, including alcoholism (11.4%), the fact that they are living in the streets (7.0%), and children who have been orphaned (5.2%).

- **Internment Units**

In the period from September to October 2002, the number of adolescents (children between 12 and 18 years of age, including both boys and girls) deprived of freedom as a result of violations of the law totaled 9,555. In São Paulo alone, the number of confined adolescents came to 4,429. The State with the lowest number of institutionalized children at the time of the survey was Tocantins, with a total of 16. Recent data released by the government of the State of São Paulo indicate that 6,500 youth were in this situation in 2004.

I. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- **International Instruments**

- ✓ Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. December 10, 1984 (when it was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly through Resolution N° 39/46). Brazil ratified it on September 28, 1989.
- ✓ UN International Convention on the Rights of the Child - Legislative Decree N° 28, dated September 14, 1990.

- ✓ Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment – Decree N° 40, dated February 15, 1991.
- ✓ Inter-American Covenant on Civil and Political Rights - Legislative Decree N° 226, dated December 12, 1991.
- ✓ Inter-American Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights - Legislative Decree N° 226, dated December 12, 1991.
- ✓ American Convention on Human Rights – Pact of San Jose - ratified by Brazil in September 25, 1992.
- ✓ ILO Convention 182 – Legislative Decree N° 178, dated December 14, 1999 (Approving the Convention).
- ✓ Decree N° 3597, dated September 12, 2000 (Promulgating the Convention).
- ✓ ILO Convention 138 - Legislative Decree N° 179, dated December 14, 1999 (Approving the Convention).
- ✓ Decree N° 4,134, dated February 15, 2002 (Promulgating the Convention).
- ✓ Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (CEDAW Convention, Belém, Pará State) Legislative Decree N° 231, dated May 29, 2003 (submits the wording of the Convention and Protocols to the Congress).
- ✓ Optional Protocols - Legislative Decree N° 231, dated May 29, 2003 (submits the wording of the Convention and Protocols to Congress).
- ✓ Decrees N° 5,016 and 5,017, dated March 12, 2004 (Promulgating the Protocols).
- Brazilian Law
 - ✓ 1988 Brazilian Federal Constitution.
 - ✓ Law N° 8,069, dated July 13, 1990 - Statute of the Child and the Adolescent.
 - ✓ Law N° 8,242, dated October 12, 1991 – Establishes the National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA) and takes other measures.
 - ✓ Brazil's Criminal Law Code (Articles 217 - 231).
 - ✓ Torture Act - Law N° 9,455, dated April 7, 1997. Law N° 9,975/2000.

- ✓ Law N° 10,764/2003.
- ✓ Brazil's Self-Regulating Advertising Code.
- ✓ Brazil's Civil Law Code (Law N° 10,406, dated January 10, 2002).
- Resolutions adopted by the National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA), on the issue of violence against children and adolescents.
- ✓ Resolution N° 39, dated December 6, 1994 – Submits a proposal to the Executive Committee of the Pact for Childhood, establishing a Joint Committee consisting of representatives of that Committee and a representative of CONANDA, for the purposes specified therein.
- ✓ Resolution N° 41, dated October 13, 1995 – Approves the full text drafted by the Brazilian Pediatrics Society on the rights of hospitalized children and adolescents'.
- ✓ Resolution N° 42, dated October 13, 1995 – Approves the National Guidelines for the Full Care Policy for Children and Adolescents in the fields of Healthcare, Education, Social Welfare, Labor and the Guarantee of Rights.
- ✓ Resolution N° 44, dated December 6, 1996 – Regulates implementation of the guidelines stipulated in Article 88 V of the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent.
- ✓ Resolution N° 45, dated October 29, 1996 – Regulates implementation of Remand Facilities for Adolescents in Difficulties with the Law, mentioned in Articles 99, 108, 174 and 175 of Law N° 8,069/90.
- ✓ Resolution N° 46, dated October 29, 1996 – Regulates implementation of the Socio-Educational Detention Measure stipulated in the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent, Law N° 8,069/90.
- ✓ CONANDA Resolution N° 47, dated December 6, 1996 – Regulates implementation of the Socio-Educational Day Release Measure, mentioned in Article 120 of the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent, Law N° 8,069/90.
- ✓ Resolution N°50, dated November 28, 1996 – Supports the introduction and implementation of the Information System for Childhood and Adolescence (SIPIA), in all Brazilian Municipalities, under the coordination of the Ministry of Justice.
- ✓ Resolution N°69, dated May 15, 2001 – Rules on the minimum age for job-hiring, work and other measures.
- ✓ Resolution N° 73, dated August 6, 2001 – Rules on the working group surveying information on the National Organization for Dealing with Situations of Trafficking, Kidnapping and Disappearance of Children and Adolescents and other matters.
- ✓ Resolution N° 74, dated September 13, 2001 – Rules on the registration and oversight of non-profit entities established to provide assistance and vocational training and other matters.

- ✓ Resolution N° 75, dated October 22, 2001 – Rules on parameters for the establishment and functioning of the Childcare Councils and other matters.
- ✓ Resolution N° 82, dated August 15, 2002 – Rules on the appointment of the Public Policies Commission to oversee preparation of the Brazilian Government Report on the situation of children and adolescents, to be presented to the United Nations and the implementation of commitments accepted at the Children’s Summit.
- ✓ CONANDA Resolution N° 91, dated June 23, 2003 – Rules on application of provisions in the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent to the family, the community and society, particularly indigenous children and adolescents.
- ✓ CONANDA Resolution N° 95, dated May 13, 2004 – Rules on the Application Plan for the National Fund for the Child and Adolescent (FNCA) and the Project Assessment and Approval Parameters to be financed with FNCA funds and other matters.
- ✓ CONANDA Resolution N° 96, dated June 16, 2004 – Rules on establishment of the Electoral Commission for selecting representatives from civil society for the 2005 - 2006 period.

(<http://www.presidencia.gov.br/sedh/conanda>)

- **Introduction**

The protection of child and adolescent rights in the Brazilian juridical framework is grounded on the paradigm of Complete Protection, reflecting the nation’s adoption of all international rulings on this matter. The advent of the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent in July 1990, (Law N° 8,069) is an unmistakable statement that the ratification of the United Nations Convention on Children’s and Adolescents’ rights by Brazil has produced effects at the domestic level, in parallel to ratification of the Optional Protocols and adherence to the UN Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Courts (Beijing Rules), the UN Minimum Rules for the Protection of Juveniles in Detention, and the Riyadh Guidelines.

It is possible to affirm that, with the ratification of the International Convention on Children’s and Adolescents’ Rights by the Brazilian State, substantial alterations have occurred in the juridical framework that provides protection for children and adolescents, an area that was previously covered by the Minors Code (1927 and 1979). Currently, this protection is guaranteed with the backing of the Constitution and the infra-constitutional enabling legislation that regulates the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent.

Consequently, the juridical framework providing protection for Brazilian children and adolescents is closely related to Brazil’s transition to democracy over the past sixteen years, particularly adoption of its 1988 Constitution. This shift in paradigms and the introduction of a new set of Rights for Children and Adolescents resulted in a series of significant legal and social alterations, which Emilio Garcia Lyn defined as a blend of three key coordinates: Childhood, Law and Democracy.¹

The grassroots process of constructing the 1988 Brazilian Federal Constitution should be borne in mind, in the field of children’s and adolescents’ rights, making it possible to identify three core aspects. The first, expressed by Luigi Ferrajoli, is that it is not

¹ Garcia Mendez, Emilio. *Infância, lei e democracia : uma questão de justiça*. In: *Revista da Escola Superior da Magistratura do Estado de Santa Catarina – ESMEC*. Santa Catarina: Associação dos Magistrados Catarinenses, 1998, p.23.

only democracy that fuels the struggle for rights, but also and fundamentally the struggle for rights that ensures democracy.² Next, the law is capable of influencing social policy based on the relation between the legal status and material status of childhood, and last but not least, the empirical finding that the problems of childhood are problems of democracy.

From 1985 onwards, under the aegis of the Constituent Assembly, the movement struggling for children's rights gathered 250,000 signatures in support of two amendments to the Constitution. The outcome was the introduction of the basic principles of protecting and guaranteeing children's and adolescents' rights in the wording of the 1988 Brazilian Federal Constitution. The grievances raised by the Child and Constituent Assembly Campaign clearly reflected the need for substituting the paradigm of protection with guarantees that affect all policies focused on children and young people, including juvenile delinquents.

Two Articles of the 1988 Brazilian Federal Constitution indicate that the irregular status doctrine and consequently juvenile law has been discarded. Articles 204 and 227 are the pillars of the constitutionality of this new legal framework.

Article 204 of the Brazilian Constitution: "stipulates that Government policies focused on childhood must necessarily comply with two basic guidelines: political and administrative decentralization and grassroots participation through representative organizations".

In turn, Article 227 determines the complete priority of children and adolescents in Brazil's juridical system: **"It is the duty of the family, society and the State to ensure with full priority the right to life, health, food, education, recreation, vocational training, culture, dignity, respect, freedom and family and community life, in addition to keeping them safe from all forms of negligence, discrimination, exploitation, violence, cruelty and oppression".**

Paragraph 3 of Article 227 of the Brazilian Constitution is significantly emphatic in discarding the old model: **"The right to special protection will cover the following aspects:**

I - Minimum age of 14 years for starting work, in compliance with the provisions in Article 7, XXXIII;

II - Guaranteed social security and labor rights;

III - Guaranteed access to school for adolescent workers;

IV - Guaranteed full and formal knowledge of allegations of violations, equality in procedural relationships and technical defense by qualified professionals, as stipulated in the specific protective legislation;

V- Compliance with the principles of brevity, exceptionality and respect for the special status of developing persons regarding application of any measure curtailing their freedom;

VI - Government encouragement through legal aid, tax incentives and subsidies as stipulated by the law, to provide shelter through fostering orphaned or abandoned children or adolescents;

VII - Specialized assistance in prevention programs for children or adolescents dependant on narcotics and similar drugs."

² Ferrajoli, Luigi. *Derechos y Garantias. La ley Del más débil*. Madrid: Editorial Trotta, 2 Edición, 2001.

- **The Legal Doctrine of Complete Protection**

As mentioned, the advent of Brazil's 1988 democratic Constitution clearly indicated the need to rewrite special infra-constitutional legislation on children and adolescents, in order to keep pace with the progress attained in building international standards in this field.

Two years later, the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent (Law N° 8,069, dated July 13, 1990) implemented the Constitutional Mandate of Full Priority based on the Legal Doctrine of Complete Protection, summarizing the thinking of the Constituent Legislative Assembly based on substantial and procedural guarantees targeted at ensuring the specified rights.

This is clearly exemplified in the working of Article 3: **“The child and the adolescent enjoy all the fundamental rights inherent to the human being, without adversely affecting the Complete Protection covered by this law, ensuring them by law or other means all opportunities and facilities that will foster their physical, mental, moral, spiritual and social development under conditions of freedom and dignity”**.

The provisions in Law N° 8,069/90 clearly demonstrate the influence of the principles established by the International Convention, which unanimously reflect the historical affirmation of human rights. For children or adolescents, acknowledgement of the specific status of a person in development is a logical outcome of the principle of the dignity of the human being. Article 6 of the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent is quite clear: **“When interpreting this law, the social purposes for which it is intended should be borne in mind, as well as the requirements of the common good, in addition to individual and collective rights and duties, and the specific condition of children and adolescents as developing persons”**.

The content and scope of the paradigm shift introduced by the Complete Protection Doctrine in Brazil's legal framework are highly complex, but can be illustrated through six key aspects:

- a) Acknowledging children and adolescents as the subjects of specific rights;
- b) Institutionalization of community participation through the Child Rights Councils, with equal and deliberative participation in the elaboration of policy guidelines focused directly on children and adolescents;
- c) Hierarchical structuring of the juridical function, transferring jurisdiction to the Child Tutorship Councils for taking measures when faced with threats or violations of children's rights at the Municipal level;
- d) Municipalization of assistance policies;
- e) Elimination of detention not linked to the duly corroborated committing of felonies or misdemeanors;

- f) Explicit incorporation of constitutional principles in cases of criminal offences, stipulating the mandatory presence of a lawyer and the function of the Office of the Federal Prosecutor in a counterbalancing control function.

- **Legal rules on violence against children and adolescents in Brazilian Law**

When dealing with the topic of violence against children and adolescents we refer to: (A) sexual exploitation; (B) trafficking in human beings; (C) exploitation of child labor; (D) domestic violence and (E) institutional violence.

From this standpoint, as already mentioned, Article 227 of the 1988 Brazilian Federal Constitution stipulates that guaranteeing children's and adolescents' rights is the duty of the family, society and the State, stating in its respective Paragraphs:

§ 1 - The State will run full range healthcare programs for children and adolescents, accepting the participation of non-governmental entities and complying with the following precepts:

I – Application of a percentage of Government funding allocated to mother-and-child health assistance;

II – Introduction of specialized assistance and prevention programs for the physically, sensorially or mentally handicapped, as well as social integration of adolescents with special needs through training for work and living within society, in addition to facilitated access to collective services and assets, eliminating biases and architectural obstacles.

§ 4 - The Law will severely punish the abuse, violence and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.

§ 5 - Adoption will be overseen by Government Authorities according to the terms of legislation, and the said authority will be charged with defining the cases and conditions under which adoption will be permitted to foreigners.

§ 6 - Children will have the same rights and qualifications, regardless of whether or not they were born in wedlock or are adopted, with any discriminatory designations of parentage being forbidden.

§ 7 - When ensuring the Rights of Children and Adolescents, due consideration should be given to the provisions in Article 204.³

Along the same lines, the Brazilian Constitution also stipulates:

“Article 228. Minors under eighteen years of age may not be held criminally liable, subject to the rules stated in special legislation.

³ Brazilian Constitution – **Article 204.** Government actions in the field of social welfare will be carried out through the use of Social Security Budget allocations as stipulated in Article 195, in addition to other sources, organized on the basis of the following guidelines:

I – political and administrative decentralization, with coordination and general rules assigned to the federal sphere, and the coordination and implementation of the respective programs assigned to the state and municipal spheres, as well as charitable and social welfare organizations;

II – participation of the population through representative organizations in drawing up policies and controlling activities at all levels.

Article 229. Parents have the duty to care for, bring up and educate their minor children, and adult children have the duty to assist and shelter their parents in old age, or when sick or in need”.

When regulating the Constitutional Mandate, Article 5 of the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent stipulates that:

“Article 5. No child or adolescent will be subject to any type of negligence, discrimination, exploitation, violence, cruelty or oppression, with any breach of these fundamental rights by act or omission being punished according to the terms of the law”. Article 18 of this same Statute adds: “It is the duty of all to strive for the dignity of children and adolescents, safeguarding them from any inhuman, violent, terrorizing, distressing or embarrassing treatment.”

On the other hand, continuing the presentation of Brazilian legal provisions, the Criminal Law Code rules:

“Article 26. The perpetrator who is fully unable to understand the unlawful nature of the fact or to act in compliance with this understanding at the time of the act or omission, due to mental disease or incomplete or retarded mental development, is exempt from penalty.

Article 27. Minors under eighteen years of age are not subject to criminal penalties, being subject to the rules established in special legislation.”

This same Criminal Law Code mentions the topic in question when listing attenuating and aggravating circumstances for the penalty:

“Article 65. Circumstances that always lighten the penalty:

I – When the perpetrator is under twenty one years of age on the date of the fact, or over seventy years on the date of the sentence;
(...)

Article 61. Circumstances that always increase the penalty, when not constituting or qualifying the crime:
(...)

II – The perpetrator has committed the crime:

(...)

f) With abuse of authority, or taking advantage of domestic relations, cohabitation or hospitality;

g) With abuse of power or breach of duty inherent to the official position, ministry or profession;

h) Against the child, or an old or sick person; (...).”

Despite the progress generated by the Brazilian Constitution and this Law in guaranteeing child and adolescent rights to respect and dignity, as well as physical, psychological and moral integrity, in addition to safeguarding them from any inhuman or violent treatment, it is nevertheless noted that these advances have been unable to take root in a culture that accepts the use of violence against

children and adolescents under the guise of supposedly “educational” proposals or the use of “moderate” violence.

Consequently, we turn our attention to a listing of the types of violence against children and adolescents commonly found in Brazil: (A) sexual exploitation; (B) trafficking in human beings; (C) exploitation of child labor; (D) domestic violence and (E) institutional violence.

Consequently, with regard to the **sexual exploitation of children and adolescents (A)**, the above-mentioned **Article 227**, Paragraph 4 of the Brazilian Constitution clearly states that **“the law will severely punish the abuse, violence and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.”** Moreover, its **Article 226, Paragraph 8**, obliges the State to provide **“assistance to the family in the person of each member thereof, creating mechanisms that prevent violence within these relationships”**.

Along the same lines, the Criminal Law Code devotes Chapter II, Title VI (Crimes against the Common Good) to the crimes of seduction and corruption of minors.

Article 217 classifies as crime: **“seducing a female virgin under eighteen years of age and over fourteen years of age**, having carnal relations with her and taking advantage of her inexperience or justifiable trust.” Moreover, its Article 218 stipulates: **“corrupting or facilitating the corruption of a person over fourteen and under eighteen years of age**, performing libidinous acts therewith or inducing such person to perform such acts or watching them”, with the perpetrator being subject to a penalty of imprisonment of one to four years.

It is noted that the practice of any Crimes against the Standard Behavior of Society (rape, attempted rape, and others defined in Chapters I, II and III of Title VI of the Special Part of the Brazilian Criminal Law Code) **is assumed to be violent if the victim is under fourteen years of age**, as stipulated by Article 224, line “a” of the Brazilian Criminal Law Code. However, paradoxically, Article 107, stipulated in Item VII, that for Crimes against the Standard Behavior of Society, **punishability is eliminated if the victim contracts marriage with the perpetrator**.

Additionally, Brazil’s Criminal Law Code criminalizes running a house of prostitution for one’s own benefit or for a third party, or a place intended for meetings with libidinous purposes, with or without the intention of profit or mediation by the proprietor or manager (Article 229) and also the profit drawn from the prostitution of another person, participating directly in the profits thereof or being supported fully or partially by such person (Article 230). In this latter case, it particularly important to us that the **penalty is increased** if the victim is **over fourteen and under eighteen years of age**, or if the perpetrator is a **parent, offspring, spouse, sibling, tutor or guardian or a person entrusted with custody for the purposes of education, treatment or protection**.

Along these lines, Law N° 9,975, dated June 23, 2000 rules against **child prostitution and the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents**, adding Article 244-A to the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent by qualifying as a crime the **submission of the child or adolescent to prostitution or sexual exploitation**, and increasing the penalty compared to other crimes (imprisonment of four to ten years, in addition to a fine).

Consequently, its Paragraph 1 stipulates that the same penalties will be imposed on the proprietor, manager or person in charge of the place where a child or adolescent is **submitted to prostitution or sexual exploitation**, and the sentence must obligatorily include cancellation of the operating and location license of the establishment, as stipulated in Paragraph 2.

With regard to trafficking in human beings (B), it is worthwhile mentioning that Brazil's Criminal Law Code rules only on **pandering and trafficking in women**. Consequently, according to Article 227, it is a crime to induce someone to satisfy the lust of another person and, in compliance with Article 228, it is a crime for anyone to induce or attract someone into prostitution, or facilitate such activities, or prevent someone from leaving.

In both cases, it is significant for us that **the penalty is increased as stipulated in Paragraph 1, should the victim be between fourteen and eighteen years of age, or should the perpetrator be a parent, offspring, spouse, sibling, tutor or guardian or a person to whom the minor had been entrusted for purposes of education treatment and guardianship**. Moreover, should the crime be committed for purpose of profit, a fine is also imposed in compliance with the provisions in both Paragraphs 3.

Along the same lines, Article 231, of the Brazilian Criminal Law Code classifies as a crime **fostering or facilitating entry** into Brazil of a woman intending to work as a prostitute, or **the departure of a woman** who intends to work as a prostitute abroad. It is stressed that the penalty is increased if the victim is **over fourteen years and under eighteen years of age**, or if the perpetrator is a parent or offspring, spouse, sibling, tutor or guardian or a person entrusted with the minor for the purposes of education, treatment or guardianship. Should the crime be committed with a view to profit, a fine is also imposed as stipulated in Paragraph 3. However, no mention is made of trafficking in male persons.

Moreover, the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent classifies as a crime in Article 238 **the promise or effective delivery of a child or ward to a third party through payment or reward**, as well as offering or making payment or reward, with both being subject to the penalty of imprisonment for one to four years and a fine, for the fairly common practice of trafficking in children and adolescents for purposes of prostitution, mainly involving females. It is also worthwhile recalling the trafficking of human organs, with children and adolescents as the main victims.

It is noted that Law N° 10,764 dated November 12, 2003 includes a Paragraph in Article 239⁴ of the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent, increasing the penalty of imprisonment if violence, severe threat or fraud is used for this purpose, with the penalty being increased from six to eight years, in addition to that imposed for violence.

Additional precautions are required **for travel and transit of children and adolescents within Brazil and abroad**. In this case, Article 82 of the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent forbids children or adolescents to stay in hotels, motels, boarding houses or similar establishments, unless authorized or accompanied by their parents or guardians. Moreover, Article 83 prevents children from traveling outside the district where they reside when not accompanied by their parents or guardians, without specific legal authorization to do so.

In cases involving foreign travel, Article 84 of the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent stipulates that authorization is not required if the child or adolescent is accompanied by both parents or the guardian, or in the company of one parent with specific authorization issued by the other through a document with a notarized signature. Furthermore, Article 85 **forbids any child or adolescent born in Brazil to**

⁴ **Article 239** criminalizes the conduct of "promoting or assisting in the performance of an act intended to send a child or adolescent abroad without complying with due legal formalities or with the purpose of obtaining profit", imposing a penalty of imprisonment of four to six years, in addition to a fine.

leave the country with a foreigner or person domiciled abroad without prior specific legal authorization.

Moreover, Article 251 of this Law categorizes as a crime the transportation of a child or adolescent by any means whatsoever when not in compliance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Articles 83, 84 and 85.

With regard to the **exploitation of child labor (C)**, we refer to the aspects of violence against children and adolescents mentioned above, bearing in mind the importance of combating various types of exploitation of child labor that are particularly difficult to eradicate or not clearly visible, among which are domestic child labor and the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.

The **National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA)** which is a nationwide deliberative and equitably participatory Brazilian entity that controls the policy of fostering and defending the rights of children and adolescents, defines rules on the minimum age for admission to employment and work in its Resolution N° 69, dated May 15, 2001.

This Resolution ratifies the **minimum age of 16 (sixteen) years** for admission to employment and work, based on the following legal provisions:

- a) Indent XXXIII, Article 7 of the Brazilian Constitution stipulates the age of 16 (sixteen) years as the minimum for admission to employment and work;
- b) Article 60 of the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent forbids any work by minors under 16 (sixteen) years of age, except as apprentices from 14 (fourteen) years of age onwards;
- c) Convention 138 issued by the International Labor Organization (ILO) stipulates an exception to this rule in its Article 6, namely: work as part of vocational training in a general education school or vocational or technical training in other vocational training institutions, allowing this training to take place wholly or basically in a company, as stipulated below:

"Article 6: This Convention will not apply to work undertaken by children and adolescents in technical or vocational training schools or other training institutions in general or the work performed by persons at least fifteen years old in companies where this work is performed under the conditions stipulated by the competent authority, after consultation with the employer and worker organizations involved, if any, and constituting an integral part of:

- a) Training or education course for which the main party in charge is a training institution or school;
- b) Training program offered mainly or completely within the company, approved by the competent authority; or
- c) Vocational guidance program to facilitate the choice of a profession or specialized area of training;

- d) Law N° 10,097/00 on the Apprenticeship of the adolescent on an employment basis falls under the provisions of Article 6 of the ILO Convention 138, as explained in the text above.

Moreover, this Resolution which, for purposes of ratifying ILO Convention 138, is indifferent to the minimum age adopted in Brazil for the start of an apprenticeship, since work under this modality is not permitted before 14 (fourteen) years of age, as stated in the following terms:

“Article 1 – That when depositing its ratification of the ILO Convention 138 with the Director of the International Labor Office, Brazil should stipulate 16 (sixteen) years as the BASIC MINIMUM AGE for admission to employment or work in any occupation”.

Despite the constitutional ban on work by children and adolescents under sixteen years of age, there is a UNICEF estimate that some 3.8 million children and adolescents between five and sixteen years old are working in Brazil. This adversely affects their physical, emotional and intellectual development. Two out of each ten working children do not attend school and as a result the illiteracy rate among these children reaches 20.1%, compared to 7.6% for children that do not work. In the 15 - 17 year-old age group, the harmful effects of work on schooling are also noted. Among adolescents who work, only 25.5% manage to complete the eight years of basic schooling, while among adolescents who do not work, this percentage is significantly higher at 44.2%.

With regard to (D) **domestic violence**, Law N° 10,886, dated June 17, 2004 (published in the Government Gazette on June 18, 2004) adds Paragraphs to Article 129 of Decree Law N° 2,848, dated December 7, 1940 - Criminal Law Code, creating a special type of crime called "Domestic Violence", defined below:

“§ 9 - If the injury is imposed on a parent or offspring, sibling, spouse or common-law spouse or on someone with whom that person lives or has lived or, furthermore, or should the prevailing domestic relations involve cohabitation or hospitality: Penalty – detention of 6 (six) months to 1 (one) year.

§ 10 - In the cases covered in §§ 1 - 3 of this Article, should the circumstances be those listed in § 9 of this Article, the penalty is increased by 1/3 (one third)". (NR)

Consequently, the rights of children and adolescents to a non-violent upbringing must be ensured, through explicit acknowledgement of the specific right of children and adolescents not to be subjected to any form of violence, whether it be moderate or immoderate, on the part of family members, parents or guardians, even when such violence is applied under the pretense of pedagogical objectives.

Moreover, it is worthwhile mentioning that prior to the above-mentioned criminal classification, Article 61 of the Brazilian Criminal Law Code ruled on the aggravating circumstances:

“Article 61 – Circumstances that will always result in a more severe penalty, when not constituting or qualifying the crime: (...)

II – should the perpetrator have committed the crime: (...)

f) with abuse of authority or taking advantage of domestic relationships, cohabitation or hospitality;

g) with abuse of power or breach of the duty inherent to a position, function, ministry or profession;

h) against a child, the elderly or the ill”.

This Article in Brazil’s Criminal Law Code also counters (E) institutional violence, insofar as it acknowledges the right of the child and adolescent to receive an upbringing, education and/or socio-educational measures that are not violent, as they may not be subjected to any moderate or immoderate violence, even if committed under the pretext of educational purposes.

Violence performed by an institution, whether a place of detention or shelter, to fulfill a socio-educational measure, as well as a law enforcement facility, is covered in BILL N° 2,654/2003, which rules on the alteration to Law N° 8,069, dated July 13, 1990 (Statute of the Child and the Adolescent) and Law N° 10,406, dated January 10, 2002 (Civil Law Code), establishing the **right of the child and the adolescent not to be subjected to any type of corporal punishment through adoption of moderate or immoderate chastisements, based on any allegation whatsoever, even if claimed as educational.**

Consequently, the following Articles are added to Law N° 8,069, dated July 13, 1990:

“Article 18 A - The child and adolescent have the right not to be subjected to any type of corporal punishment in the home, school, or institution providing public or private care, or in public places through the adoption of moderate or immoderate chastisements, no matter what the alleged purposes.

Paragraph - For the purposes of this Article, special protection will be given to situations of vulnerability to violence that children and adolescents may undergo as a consequence, among other factors, of their race, ethnic background, gender or socio-economic status.

Article 18 B - Should the hypothesis of corporal punishment of children or adolescent be ascertained, no matter what the underlying allegation, including educational purposes, the parents, teachers or guardians thereof will be subject to the measures stipulated in Article 129, Items I, III, IV and VI of this Law, without hindering application of any other sanctions that may be applicable thereto.

Article 18 D - With the participation of society, the State shall:

I. Encourage ongoing educational actions intended to enhance public awareness of the unlawful nature of the use of violence against children and adolescents, even if under the allegation of educational purposes;

II. Disclose domestic and international instruments protecting the Rights of Children and Adolescents;

III. Initiate curricular reforms in order to introduce disciplines focused on the protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents, pursuant to Articles 27 and 35 of Law N° 9,394, dated December 20, 1996 and Article 1 of Law N° 5,692, dated August 11, 1971, or introduce a transdisciplinary subject into the basic and secondary education curricula covering children’s rights, following the guidelines of the National Curricular Parameters.

Along the same lines, Law N° 10,406, dated January 10, 2002 (Civil Law Code) is altered, with the following wording:

“Article 1,634 - Parents shall require their minor children:

VII. To be obedient and respectful, without the use of moderate or immoderate physical force, and to perform the services appropriate to their age and status”.

This Bill is justified insofar as the 1988 Brazilian Federal Constitution, the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent (Law N° 8,069/90) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (ratified by Brazil on September 24, 1990) introduce a new paradigm into Brazil’s juridical culture, inspired by the concept of children and adolescents as true subjects of the law, at a specific state of development.

However, the view still survives in Brazil that accepts and tolerates the use of “moderate” violence: against children and adolescents. It is worthwhile noting that the juridical order implicitly makes the delicate distinction between: “moderate” and “immoderate” violence, explicitly censuring only the latter type of violence. Along these lines, Brazil’s 1916 Civil Law Code states in its Article 395 that the father or mother punishing the child immoderately will lose their parental rights through an act of the Court (...).”.

As a result, it appears that “moderate” punishment is consequently acceptable, tolerable and admissible and does not result in sanctions. In Brazil’s 1940 Criminal Law Code, the crime of cruel and unusual punishment, which is classified along the same lines in Article 136, punishes the act of jeopardizing the life or health of a person under one’s authority, custody or guardianship for purposes of education, teaching, treatment or custody, based on abuse of the means of correction or discipline. Once again, a distinction must be drawn between the abusive and non-abusive use of the means of correction or discipline, as only the former is open to punishment. In practice, these legal provisions have been used for the purpose of contributing to a culture that still accepts and tolerates the use of “moderate” violence against children and adolescents, under the allegation of educational purposes, since only immoderate use of physical force is punished. Moreover, it is hard to draw the line between moderate and immoderate chastisement, and this difficulty itself has resulted in abuses.

Consequently, it may be affirmed that permitted moderate use of violence against children and adolescents is an element of the culture of violence based on three factors: those related to childhood, those related to the family, and those related to violence as such.

With regard to the former, a perception persists in Brazil that children and adolescents are a less important grouping, or in other words, an underprivileged group against which violence is tolerated.

With regard to the second factor, a family model prevails that is based on one’s private liberty and that, since it is almost always immersed in socio-economic difficulties, provides “justifications” for the use of violence in family upbringing.

With regard to the third factor, the custom prevails in Brazil of turning to violent alternatives for the settlement of disputes, including domestic arguments. However, this culture can and should be dealt with through a wide variety of approaches, including enhancement of the value of childhood and adolescence, the perception of the child as a political being endowed with rights and subject to duties, and also the

introduction of peaceful methods of settling disputes that will include a ban on punishing children, even if moderately and for allegedly educational purposes.

Consequently, pursuant to the matters elucidated in Item 6, it is clear that Brazil does not permit the death penalty, just as it intends to introduce through the above-mentioned Bill N° 2,654/2003, the non-acceptability of any types of corporal punishment against children and adolescents, in order to underpin the validity of the concept of children and adolescents as true subjects of the law at a specific stage of development, pursuant to the 1988 Brazilian Federal Constitution, the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent (Law N° 8,069/90) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (ratified by Brazil on September 24, 1990).

Still with respect to resistance to violence against children and adolescents, it is worthwhile noting the provisions in Law N° 9,455, dated April 7, 1997, which define the crimes of torture, imposing a penalty of two to eight years imprisonment on its perpetrators, while (in its Article 4) revoking Article 233 of Law N° 8,069, dated July 13, 1990 – Statute of the Child and the Adolescent.

Consequently, Article 1 of Law N° 9,455 defines the crime of torture in the following terms:

“Article 1 - The crime of torture consists of:

I – coercing someone through the use of violence or through severe threat, causing physical or mental suffering thereto:

a) with the purpose of obtaining information, declarations or confessions from the victim or a third party;(…)

II – submitting someone under one’s custody, power or authority to intense physical or mental suffering through the use of violence or severe threat, as a way of applying personal punishment or as a preventive measure; (...)

§ 1 - The same penalty will be imposed on anyone submitting a prisoner or person subject to a security measure to physical or mental suffering through the practice of an act not stipulated in law or not resulting from a legal measure.

§ 2 - Any person behaving in an omissive manner when that person has the duty to prevent or investigate such acts, will be subject to the penalty of detention of one to four years.

§ 3 - If resulting in severe or extremely severe bodily injury, the penalty consists of imprisonment for four to ten years; if resulting in death, to imprisonment of eight to sixteen years.

§ 4 - The penalty is increased by one-sixth to one-third:

I – if the crime is committed by a public agent;

II – if the crime is committed against a child, pregnant woman, person with special needs and adolescent; (...)

§ 6 - The crime of torture is not open to bail, pardon or amnesty; (...)

Art 2 - The provisions in this law are also applicable when the crime is not committed in Brazilian territory, with the victim being Brazilian or

when the perpetrator is located at a place under Brazilian jurisdiction”.

With regard to the crime of torture of Brazilian children and adolescents as victims, or held in detention units or shelters under socio-educational orders, or within the context of detainment by the law enforcement authorities or even in their own homes, some excerpts are given below, selected from the Case Law established by the São Paulo Court of Justice and the Superior Court of Justice:

A b r i d g m e n t 6 9 8

Other heinous crimes are not subject to progressive reduction of the penalty imposed for the crime of torture (Article 1, § 7). H.C. 76371-H.C. 76543 – Extraordinary Review 237846

REGULAR APPEAL WITH HABEAS CORPUS. CRIME OF TORTURE. RIGHT TO APPEAL IN FREEDOM. DEFENDANTS HELD IN DETENTION THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE PROCEEDINGS. NON-APPLICABILITY OF ARTICLE 594 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURAL LAW CODE. APPEAL DISMISSED.

1. Pursuant to Article 393, Item I of the Criminal Procedural Law Code, a criminal sentence open to appeal results in the Defendant being held prisoner or detained in prison, as well as for offences that are not open to bail and those open to bail prior to bail being posted.

2. Item XLIII of Article 5 of the Brazilian Constitution stipulates that the crime of torture is not compatible with release on one’s own recognizance.

3. Moreover, pursuant to the case law established by the Federal Supreme Court and the Superior Court of Justice, Article 594 of the Civil Procedural Law Code is not applicable to the Defendant, remaining in custody throughout the entire proceedings.

4. Appeal dismissed.

- [RHC 13031](#) MG Justice HAMILTON CARVALHIDO – 6th Bench -Decision: 06/02/2003 DJ: 10/03/2003 (unanimous)

ADMINISTRATIVE - REGULAR APPEAL THROUGH WRIT OF MANDAMUS— CIVIL POLICE CAPTAIN – INVESTIGATION OF CRIMES OF TORTURE AND EXTORTION - POLICE INQUIRY AND INVESTIGATION SHELVED - SUBSEQUENT DISCIPLINARY ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS - INVESTIGATION OF CRIME OF BODILY INJURY FOLLOWED BY DEATH - DIVERSE FACT - LAWFUL STATUS OF INVESTIGATORY DIRECTIVE - ABSENCE OF CLEAR AND CERTAIN RIGHT.

1 – The shelving of the Police Inquiry and Investigation of crimes of torture and extortion of which the Civil Police Captain is accused does not imply the unlawful status of Directive N° 379/97. This is because, *in casu*, this Administrative Act ordered Disciplinary Administrative Proceedings against this authority, although intended to investigate a different fact, namely the crime of bodily injury followed by death, committed against the same victim.

2 – Appeal heard but dismissed.

(ROMS 13104 / CE; REGULAR APPEAL WRIT OF MANDAMUS, 2001/0056062-0 DJ DATE: 13/10/2003 PG: 00378 Justice JORGE SCARTEZZINI, V.U.).

HABEAS CORPUS. CRIMINAL AND PROCEDURAL LAW. CRIME OF TORTURE. POLICE CAPTAIN. EXCESSIVE ACCUSATION AND DISQUALIFICATION OF CONDUCT FOR THE CRIME OF CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT. IMPOSSIBILITY. RE-EXAMINATION OF THE EVIDENCE.

1. With regard to the alleged excessive accusation, there is no way of avoiding in the constrained progress of the *habeas corpus*, the examination of the factual evidence as a whole undertaken through the sentence in judgment, in order to ascertain whether this case involves cruel and unusual punishment or the crime of torture, under penalty of violating the principle of the free belief of the Judge.

NORMATIVE ELEMENT OF THE TYPE. AUTHORITY. SPECIFIC CRIME. IMPOSSIBILITY OF INCREASING THE PENALTY DUE TO THE AGGRAVATING FACTOR STIPULATED IN ARTICLE 1, § 4, ITEM II, OF THE TORTURE ACT.

2. The typical figure stipulated in Article 1, Item II of the Torture Act constitutes a crime in itself, because it requires a special status for the perpetrator, meaning that this crime may only be perpetrated by a person holding the victim in custody, power or authority, as is the case of the Police Captain.

3. Adopting the concept of authority as the normative element for the type as stipulated in Article 5 of Law N° 4,898/1965, the application of the classification for increasing the penalty (“if a crime is committed by a public agent”), stipulated in Article 1, § 4, Item II, Item II, of Law N° 9,455/1997, would constitute evident *bis in idem* in the evaluation of the personal status of the perpetrator.

REQUEST TO SUBSTITUTE THE PENALTY OF DEPRIVATION OF FREEDOM BY CONSTRAINT ON RIGHTS. IMPOSSIBILITY. CRIME COMMITTED WITH VIOLENCE AND SEVERE THREAT TO THE VICTIM. LEGAL BAN IN ARTICLE 44, ITEM I OF THE CRIMINAL LAW CODE.

4. Although it would theoretically be possible to replace the penalty of deprivation of freedom through constraints on rights for crimes of torture, for the sentenced defendant to have the right to this benefit, he must meet the objective and subjective requirements stipulated in Article 44 of the Criminal Law Code, and in case records, the patient, as was clearly indicated in the decision under appeal, committed a crime with violence and severe threat to the person of the victim, being legally preventive from receiving this subjective right.

REQUEST FOR PROBATION. MATTER NOT HEARD BY THE A *QUO* COURT. SUPPRESSION OF COURT.

5. The matters pertinent to the petition for the award of probation were not discussed in the regular Court, nor even examined by the

Court of Origin. Consequently, its examination by the Superior Court of Justice would constitute suppression of the Court, which is banned.

6. The order is partially granted to dismiss the increase in the penalty of deprivation of freedom (five months) established on the basis of Article 1, § 4, Item II, of Law N° 9,455/1997, due to the far-sighted *bis in idem* in the evaluation of the personal status of the petitioner (public authority), upholding the other matters in the sentence in judgment.

APPEAL IN *HABEAS CORPUS*. CRIMINAL PROCEDURAL LAW. CRIME OF TORTURE. POLICE CAPTAIN. PREVENTIVE IMPRISONMENT. ARREST WARRANT PROPERLY GROUNDED. TERMINATION OF CRIMINAL ACTION DUE TO LACK OF DUE CAUSE. IMPOSSIBILITY. POLICE INQUIRY MAY BE WAIVED. INVESTIGATION UNDERTAKEN BY THE OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTOR. POSSIBILITY. *CORPUS DELICTUS*.

1. The decree ordering the custody on remand of the Appellant is reasonably well grounded, complying with the stipulations in Article 312 of the Civil Procedural Law Code, including the need for the measure, in order to justify the non-award of the order due to the alleged lack of grounds.

2. There is no way, through *habeas corpus*, in a summary judgment and without due legal process, ascertaining whether the accused committed the criminal acts as mentioned, prematurely anticipating the judgment on merit.

3. Case law has proclaimed that the Office of the Prosecutor is not bound to the police inquiry in order to file a criminal suit, and may decide to waive this if having sufficient elements characterizing the material nature of the crime and sufficient indications of the perpetrator.

4. Pursuant to the understanding of the Superior Court of Justice, an examination of the *corpus delictus* is the set of elements related to the criminal fact that through any means whatsoever indicate the existence of a felonious event.

5. Appeal not granted.

RHC 13682 / GO; REGULAR APPEAL IN *HABEAS CORPUS* 2002/0156204-4, V.U., Justice LAURITA VAZ, DJ DATE: 10/11/2003, T5.

JURISDICTION. TORTURE OF CHILD OR ADOLESCENT (LAW N° 8,069/90 – (STATUTE OF THE CHILD AND THE ADOLESCENT, ARTICLE 233). CRIMINAL ACTION BEFORE THE COMMON COURTS. PERPETRATORS TRIED FOR THE SAME BODILY INJURY BEFORE THE MILITARY COURT (MILITARY CRIMINAL CODE, ARTICLE 209). NON-ACCEPTABILITY. COMPETENCE OF THE COMMON COURTS. TERMINATION OF THE CRIMINAL ACTION IN THE MILITARY COURT.

The crime of torture against a child or adolescent, whose practice results in the crime of slight bodily injury falls under the jurisdiction of

the Common Courts of the member State, as this criminal offense is not covered by the typical classifications of any types of conduct stipulated in the Military Criminal Code (CPM), extends beyond the sphere of the duties of the State Military Court (Superior Federal Court).

(TJSC, Conflict of Jurisdiction. 96004084-6, SC, Reporting Justice: Nilton Macedo Machado, D.J. 26/11/96, Source: Juruá Database).

"CRIMINAL. SPECIAL APPEAL. EXECUTION. SENTENCED FOR HEINOUS CRIME. PUNISHED BY IMPRISONMENT. LAW Nº 9,455/97. IMPOSED ONLY FOR THE PRACTICE OF TORTURE. APPEAL HEARD AND NOT GRANTED.

I. The sentence for a crime listed or rated as equivalent to heinous by Law Nº 8,072/90 should be served through imprisonment, with progression of penalty being banned.

II. Law Nº 9,455/97 refers solely to the practice of torture, not allowing any analogy and extension to the other felonies stipulated in the Heinous Crimes Act.

III. Appeal heard and not granted". (Superior Court of Justice - V Bench - Special Appeal Nº 196.247 de Santa Catarina - Majority Opinion (Dissenting Opinion issued by Justice Edson Vidigal) - Reporting Justice Gilson Dipp - Court Gazette dated 24.05.99 - page 192).

Along the same lines: Superior Court of Justice - V Bench- V.U. - Extraordinary Appeal Nº 194.170, Santa Catarina - Reporting Justice Gilson Dipp - Judgment: 17/06/99 - Court Gazette dated 02/08/99 - page 210.

Special Appeal Nº 186.592, Santa Catarina. Superior Court of Justice - V Bench - V.U.- Reporting Justice Felix Fischer - Court Gazette dated 14.06.99 - page 218, (there are many cases of this type, with heinous crimes applying for the benefit of progression of penalty for the crime of torture...)

"CRIMINAL PROCEDURAL LAW. CRIMINAL EXECUTION. FELONY-MURDER. PROGRESSION OF PENALTY. LAW Nº 8,072/90 and LAW Nº 9,455/97.

Law Nº 9,455/97 specifically covers the crime of torture, and is not applicable to other crimes, based on Article 2, § 1, of Law Nº 8,072/90, and other crimes. Appeal not granted".

TORTURE – Law Nº 9,455/97 – Characterization – Perpetrators (mother and step-father) who subjected a child only four years old under their custody to repeated blows and beatings, while also depriving the child of food as a form of punishment for urinating and evacuating in the bed, causing intensive physical and mental anguish and suffering to the victim – Ministerial Appeal partially granted for the given purpose - Appeal lodged by the Defendant not granted. (Criminal Appellate Review Nº 367.005-3/1 – Barueri – VI Criminal Court – Reporting Justice: Debatin Cardoso – 05.12.03 – V.U.) São Paulo State Court of Justice.

CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION - Crime of torture perpetrated by police officers against an adolescent – Jurisdiction of the Common Court - Expert Opinion issued by the learned Court Prosecutor's Office

recommending acceptance of the Ministerial Appeal – Full acceptance of the appeal with acceptance of the accusation against the Appellees, ordering that they should be tried through the regular channels through to the final levels. (Appeal *Stricto Sensu* Nº214.795-3 – São Paulo – II Criminal Court – Reporting Justice: Marcondes D'Ângelo – 29.03.2000 – V.U.) SÃO PAULO STATE COURT OF JUSTICE.

CRIME OF TORTURE – Law Nº 9,455/97 – Acknowledgement as autonomous criminal offense - Impossibility - Sentenced for murder in the first or second degree – Article 121, § 2, Item III, of the Criminal Law Code – Practice already forming an integral part of the applied characterization - non-existence of the deliberate malice inherent to the type - However, *Animus necandi* proven - Appeal not granted. (Appeal *Stricto Sensu* Nº 301.755-3 – Sorocaba – VI Criminal Court – Reporting Justice: Barbosa Pereira – 24.02.00 – V.U.) SÃO PAULO STATE COURT OF JUSTICE.

PRISON – Preventive – Revocation – Crime of Torture – Article 1, Item II, § 3, first part and § 4, Item II, of Law Nº 9,455/97 – Intense physical and mental suffering imposed on daughter - Demonstration of brutal, constant criminal practice - Defendant outside area of fault – Drastic measures ascertained – Unlawful constraint not characterized – Order denied. (*Habeas Corpus* Nº 262.379-3 – São Paulo – III Criminal Court – Reporting Justice: Oliveira Ribeiro – 01.09.98 – V.U.).

ABUSE OF AUTHORITY – Torture committed by law enforcement officers – Hypothesis that does not exclude the criminal acts or guilt of the victim (São Paulo State Court of Justice) RT 748/599.

INDEMNITY – Objective civil liability of the State – Pain and Suffering (moral damages) – Torture by police officers – Characterized as the perpetrators were detained without resisting arrest and were submitted to torture by the police officers, with indemnity being due for pain and suffering (moral damages) - Decision stipulating lack of grounds overturned - Appeal granted with grounds for action. (Civil Appellate Review Nº 258.150-1 – São Paulo – VIII Public Law Chamber – Reporting Justice: Felipe Ferreira – 13.11.96 – V.U.).

CRIMINAL. CRIMINAL PROCEDURAL LAW. *HABEAS CORPUS*. CRIME OF TORTURE AGAINST ADOLESCENT. LAW Nº 8,069/90 – STATUTE OF THE CHILD AND THE ADOLESCENT. SUPERVENING STATUS OF LAW Nº 9,455/97. *ABOLITIO CRIMINIS*. NON-OCCURRENCE. PREVALENCE OF MOST BENEFICIAL LAW.

In criminal matters, the new Law redefining criminal conduct, promulgated during the course of the proceedings, does not give rise to the phenomenon of *abolitio criminis*, although resulting in the prevalence of the more beneficial old criminal law.

Although Article 233 of Law Nº 8,069/90 (Statute of the Child and the Adolescent) that classifies a crime of torture against minors was revoked by Article 4 of Law Nº 9,455/97, this conduct is defined as a criminal act in this new Law in a more severe form, consequently requiring the application of the previous law, which is more beneficial.

Regular appeal not granted.

RHC 10049 / CE; REGULAR APPEAL IN *HABEAS CORPUS* 2000/0047292-1 DJ DATE: 18/02/2002 PG: 00494 Justice VICENTE LEAL (1103) 06/12/2001 T6 – VI BENCH.

CRIMINAL AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURAL LAW. CRIME OF TORTURE PERFORMED BY MILITARY POLICE OFFICER IN THE POSITION OF MUNICIPAL POLICE CAPTAIN. JURISDICTION OF THE COMMON COURTS. APPEAL IN FREEDOM. POSSIBILITY. *HABEAS CORPUS*. APPEAL.

1. The Common Courts have jurisdiction to hear and hand down a decision on the military police officer accused of the crime of torture. Precedent established by the III Section.
2. The mere reference to the heinous nature of this crime does not in itself justify the ban on an appeal in freedom.
3. Article 93, IX of the Brazilian Constitution requires justification for all Court decisions, under penalty of being declared null and void.
4. Appeal in *Habeas Corpus* heard and partially granted.

RHC 11532 / RN; REGULAR APPEAL IN *HABEAS CORPUS* 2001/0082687-0 DJ DATE: 24/09/2001 PG:00321 Justice EDSON VIDIGAL (1074) 21/08/2001 T5 – V BENCH.

Having seen, reported and discussed these case records, the Justices of the V Bench of the Superior Court of Justice, in compliance with the Opinions and typed notes that follow, unanimously grant the appeal in part, merely to award the defendant the right to appeal in freedom. Justices José Arnaldo da Fonseca, Felix Fischer, Gilson Dipp and Jorge Scartezzini issued Opinions aligned with that of the Reporting Justice.

All the rules protecting the rights of children and adolescents extend to non-Brazilians, as the Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil includes among its fundamental principles the protection of the dignity of the human being with no discretionary criteria based on nationality or citizenship. Along these lines, the Head Paragraph of its Article 5 stipulates:

“Article 5 - All are equal before the law with no distinctions of any type whatsoever, guaranteeing Brazilians and foreigners resident in Brazil the inviolability of the right to life, freedom, equality, safety, security and property”.

Moreover, Item XV of this same Article 5 confers the following basic guarantee for all:

“XV – freedom of movement in Brazilian territory during times of peace is open to all, with any person permitted to enter, remain or depart with their assets in terms of the law”.

Specifically with regard to Children and Adolescents, the mention of the child and the adolescent is generic and globalizing, with no distinction made between Brazilian nationals, whether naturalized or not, nor those that may or may not be citizens, as stipulated in the Head Paragraph of Article 227 and Article 220:

“Article 227 - It is the duty of the family, society and the State to assure the **child and the adolescent** the right to life, health, food, education, recreation, vocational training, culture, dignity, respect, freedom and family and community life, with absolute priority, in addition to safeguarding them from all types of negligence, discrimination, exploitation, violence, cruelty and oppression. c/c

Article 229 - Parents have the duty to assist, raise and educate their minor children, and adult children have the duty to help and shelter their parents in old age, need or illness”.

It is worthwhile noting that the Article 4 of the Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil regulates its international relations through the principle of granting political asylum. However, generically and with no age distinctions, Law N° 6,815 dated August 19, 1980, which defines the legal situation of foreigners in Brazil and establishes the National Immigration Council, stipulates in its Article 28 that foreigners admitted to Brazilian territory as political refugees must necessarily comply with all the provisions in Brazilian Law and other requirements imposed thereon by the Brazilian Government, in addition to the duties established by international law. Moreover, political refugees may not leave the country without prior authorization from the Brazilian Government, under penalty of losing the right to asylum and being prevented from re-entry with this status.

Court decisions based on the rules in international treaties and other documents.

The adoption of international principles and rules is still incipient in Brazil’s Higher Courts, as the judgments handed down by these entities are rarely grounded on international rules. However, over the past few years, we have seen increasingly widespread use of international tools drawn up to protect the fundamental rights of the human being, including those intended to protect the rights of children and adolescents. As an example, we list below some judgments whose grounds are based on international rules:

HABEAS CORPUS. LAW N° 6,815/80 (LAW ON FOREIGNERS). EXPULSION. FOREIGNER WITH OFFSPRING IN BRAZIL. IMPEDITIVE FACTOR. PROTECTION FOR THE INTERESTS OF THE CHILDREN. ARTICLES 227 AND 229 OF THE 1988 BRAZILIAN CONSTITUTION. DECREE 99.710/90 – CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD.

1. The rule in Article 75, II, b, of Law N° 6,815/80 should be construed systematically, taking into account particularly the principles of the 1988 Brazilian Constitution, Law N° 8,069/90 (Statute of the Child and the Adolescent) and the international conventions accepted by the Brazilian juridical system.

2. The ban on expelling a foreigner with a Brazilian child is intended to safeguard the interests of the child, not only in terms of material assistance but also its protection in the fullest sense, including guarantee of the right to identity, family life, and assistance from the parents.

3. Order granted.

(HC 31449 / DF, Reporting Justice Francisco Falcão, 12/05/2004)

CHILDREN – TERMINATION REQUESTED AS A *TRANSIT IN REM JUDICATAM* DECISION HAS BEEN HANDED DOWN BY THE CIVIL COURT, GRANTING THE ADOPTION OF A MINOR BY A FOREIGN COUPLE - CIRCUMSTANCE NOT PREVENTING THE CRIMINAL COURT FROM FINDING POSSIBLE FRAUD IN THE PROCEEDINGS, WITH FALSE BIOLOGICAL MOTHERS - JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL COURTS.

1. As the Civil Court did not consider the issue of the counterfeit nature of the adoptions due to the intervention of the alleged biological mothers, the decision does not constitute a *res judicata* in the criminal sphere which, due to the apparent regularity of the proceedings, granted the adoption of a minor by a foreign couple.

2. As the National Congress through Legislative Decree N° 28, dated September 24, 1990 and the Federal Government through Decree N° 99,710, dated November 21, 1990, included parental rights among the precepts in the International Convention on the Rights of Children, there is no further room for discussion on the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts in cases of international trafficking in children, with Article 109, V of the 1988 Brazilian Constitution being applicable to this hypothesis.

3. Appeal not granted.

(RHC 6322 / PB, Reporting Justice Anselmo Santiago, 21/10/97).

- Organization of the Juvenile Court

The judiciary organization in Brazil is regulated by the Federal Constitution (Articles 92 and following), State Constitutions and the Judiciary Organization Act for each Federative State. For the Juvenile Court System, Law 8,069/90, (Statute of the Child and the Adolescent) stipulates in its Articles 145 and following the form of organization and jurisdiction, defining this as a specialized branch of the regular State Justice system.

Pursuant to Article 148 of the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent, the Juvenile Court is responsible for the following matters, among other aspects (Items IV - VII):

IV - hearing civil actions grounded on individual, diffuse or collective interests related to the child and adolescent, pursuant to the provisions in Article 209;

V - hearing actions arising from irregularities in welfare entities, imposing the measures applicable thereto;

VI - imposing administrative penalties in cases of violations of the rule of protection for children or adolescents;

VII - hearing cases referred by the Childcare Council, ordering the measures applicable thereto.

In cases of breach or threat of breach of the rights of children and adolescents, this Article extends the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court especially to hear custody and wardship applications, actions requesting child maintenance, actions removing parental powers, loss of custody, etc.

The regular Criminal Courts are competent to prosecute the aggressors and perpetrators of crimes against children and adolescents.

- Sexual exploitation of children and adolescents
- ✓ Government policies and legislation

Article 22, Paragraph 4 of the Brazilian Constitution stipulates that: the law will severely punish the abuse, violence and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. Paragraph 8 of Article 226 binds the State to provide “assistance to the family in the person of each member thereof, creating mechanisms to prevent violence within these relationships”.

The Criminal Law Code devotes Chapter II, Title VI (Crimes against the Standard Behavior of Society⁵) to the crimes of seduction and corruption of minors. The first is categorized in Article 217 as “seducing a female virgin under eighteen years of age and over fourteen years of age, having carnal relations with her and taking advantage of her inexperience or justifiable trust”, with a penalty of imprisonment of two to four years. The corruption of minors covered in Article 218 consists of “corrupting or facilitating the corruption of a person over fourteen and under eighteen years of age, performing libidinous acts therewith or inducing such person to perform such acts or watching them”, with the perpetrator being subject to a penalty of imprisonment of one to four years.

It is also worthwhile noting that the practice of any Crimes against the Standard Behavior of Society (rape, attempted rape, and others defined in Chapters I, II and III of Title VI of the Special Portion of the Brazilian Criminal Law Code) is assumed to be violent if the victim is under fourteen years of age, as stipulated by Article 224, line “a” of the Brazilian Criminal Law Code.

Chapter V of the Criminal Law Code rules on pandering and trafficking in women. Its Article 227 makes it a crime to induce someone to satisfy the lust of another person, and Article 228 criminalizes anyone inducing or luring someone into prostitution, or facilitating such activities, or preventing someone from leaving. In both cases, the penalty will be increased as stipulated in Paragraph 1, should the victim be between fourteen and eighteen years of age, or should the perpetrator be a parent or offspring, spouse, sibling, tutor or guardian, or a person entrusted with the child for the purposes of education, treatment or safekeeping. Moreover, should the crime be committed for the purpose of profit, a fine is also imposed in compliance with the provisions in both Paragraphs 3.

According to the Criminal Law Code, it is also a felony to run a house of prostitution for one’s own benefit or for a third party, or a place intended for meetings with libidinous purposes, with or without the intention of profit or mediation by the proprietor or manager (Article 229) and also drawing benefits from the prostitution of another person, participating directly in the profits thereof or being supported fully or partially by such person (Article 230). In this latter case, the penalty is increased if the victim is over fourteen and under eighteen years of age, or if the perpetrator is a parent or offspring, spouse, sibling, tutor or guardian or a person entrusted with custody for the purposes of education, treatment or safekeeping.

Additionally, Article 231 of the Brazilian Criminal Law Code stipulates that arranging or organizing the entry into Brazil of a woman intending to work as a prostitute, or the departure of a woman who intends to work as a prostitute abroad is a crime, punished by imprisonment of three to eight years. If the victim is over fourteen years and under eighteen years of age, or if the perpetrator is a parent or offspring, spouse, sibling, tutor or guardian or a person entrusted with the child for the purposes of education, treatment or safekeeping, the penalty is increased to a

⁵ Some movements, particularly those involving women, have long called for sexual crimes to be reclassified as crimes against the person – as they in fact are – rather than crimes against the standard behaviour of society.

minimum of four and maximum of ten years, pursuant to Paragraph 1. Should the crime be committed with a view to profit, a fine is also imposed as stipulated in Paragraph 3.

This definition of trafficking is fairly limited, for several reasons: (a) it considers trafficking as being only international rather than domestic; (b) the only victims are women, and consequently adult men are not included, as young adults are protected by the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent. Neither does it include male or female transsexuals, if registered as men; (c) finally, this Article criminalizes only trafficking in human beings for the purposes of prostitution, without taking other possible intentions into account.

More specifically on child prostitution and a sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, Law N° 9.975, dated June 23, 2000 adds Article 244-A to the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent, establishing as a crime the submission of a child or adolescent to prostitution or sexual exploitation. The penalty is higher than that for other crimes, with imprisonment of four to ten years in addition to a fine. Paragraph 1 stipulates that the same penalties will be imposed on the proprietor, manager or person in charge of a place where it is noted that a child or adolescent is subject to prostitution or sexual exploitation, with the sentencing thereof being mandatory, pursuant to Paragraph 2, with the cancellation of the location and operating license of the establishment.

Since trafficking in children and adolescents – particularly girls – for the purpose of prostitution is fairly common, often involving their own parents who normally live in poverty, the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent stipulates as a crime in Article 238: “promising or actually handing over a child or ward to a third party through payment or reward”, as well as offering or making such payment or reward, with both being subject to the penalty of detention for one to four years and a fine.

Article 239 of this Law criminalizes the conduct consisting of: “organizing or assisting an act intended to send a child or adolescent abroad without complying with the legal formalities, or in order to obtain profit”, being subject to a penalty of imprisonment for four to six years, in addition to a fine. Law N° 10,764, dated November 12, 2003 includes a Paragraph in this Article increasing the penalty of imprisonment should violence be used, severe threat or fraud, rising to six to eight years, in addition to that corresponding to the penalty for violence.

Other precautions are taken for travel and transit of children and adolescents in Brazil and abroad, as shown below.

Article 82 of this Law forbids children or adolescents to stay in hotels, motels, boarding houses or similar establishments, unless authorized or accompanied by their parents or guardians. Article 83 prevents children from traveling outside the district where they reside when not accompanied by their parents or guardians, without specific legal authorization to do so.

When traveling abroad, Article 84 of the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent stipulates that authorization is not required if the child or adolescent is accompanied by both parents or the guardian, or in the company of one parent with specific authorization issued by the other through a document with a notarized signature. Additionally, Article 85 of this Law forbids any child or adolescent born in Brazil to leave the country with a foreigner or person domiciled abroad without prior specific legal authorization.

Moreover, Article 251 of this Law categorizes as a crime the transportation of a child or adolescent by any means whatsoever when not in compliance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Articles 83, 84 and 85.

As already mentioned, Brazil ratified the International Convention on Children's Rights on September 24, 1990, entering into effect on October 23, 1990 through Decree N° 99,710 dated November 21, 1990, which, as stipulated in Article 34, is established to protect the child against all types of sexual abuse and exploitation, being bound particularly to implement national, bilateral, multilateral measures as required to prevent a child from becoming involved in any unlawful sexual activity and the exploitation of the child through prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices.

Article 34 of the Convention stipulates that all member States will implement national, bilateral or multilateral measures as required to prevent the kidnapping sale or trafficking in children for any purposes or in any manner whatsoever.

It is stressed that both the Optional Protocols of this Convention covering children in armed conflicts, the sale of and trafficking in children and child prostitution were signed by the Brazilian State on September 6, 2000, and promulgated on March 8, 2004 through Decrees N° 5,006 and N° 5,007 respectively.

Another important action taken by the Brazilian Government was the recent modification of Convention N° 182 issued by the International Labor Organization on the worst forms of child labor, which include prostitution. Moreover, Brazil also ratified the Protocol for the Prevention, Suppression and Punishment of Trafficking in Human Beings, especially Women and Children, on January 29, 2004, in effect since December 23, 2003, which supplements the United Nations Convention on Organized Transnational Crime. Article 3 of this Protocol defines trafficking in human beings as the "recruitment, shipment, transportation, shelter or reception of persons through threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, kidnapping, fraud, cheating, abuse of power or situation of vulnerability, or making or receiving payments or benefits in order to obtain the consent of the person having control over the other person for the purposes of exploitation", the Protocol also stipulates that this "exploitation" includes "forced labor or work, slavery or practices similar to slavery", adding that the consent of the adult victim of the traffic will be irrelevant if any of the cohesive means mentioned in the definition are used, and that for a person under eighteen years of age, the recruitment, transportation, shipment, shelter or reception of a child for the purpose of exploitation will be considered as trafficking in human beings".

Public discussion on the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents moved to the fore after the establishment of the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry on Child Prostitution, set up by the Lower House in 1993.

In June 2000, the Federal Government drew up a Plan for Combating the Abuse and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, with broad-based support. Its coordination was assigned to the Ministry of Social Welfare and Assistance (MPAS) through the Special Secretariat of Social Assistance (SEAS).

Still in practice, this Plan is designed to serve as a tool guaranteeing and protecting the rights of children and adolescents, striving to establish, strengthen and implement a set of actions and targets (political and financial) that will ensure complete protection for persons under eighteen years of age in situations of sexual violence, or at risk thereof. Approved by the National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA) in late 2000, this became the national guideline for policies dealing with sexual violence against children and adolescents.

This Plan functions through six strategic action guidelines, each with its own specific objectives and goals. The idea is to cluster joint efforts along each of these backbones, bringing together the Government, private enterprise and the third

sector, in order to attain the general objectives of the Plan. In brief, these are its six backbones:

- (1) Analysis of the situation in order to learn about the phenomenon of sexual violence against children and adolescents throughout Brazil, drawing up a diagnosis in order to deal with this through the conditions for implementing the Plan and the respective financing;
- (2) Mobilization and networking by strengthening national, regional and local movements for combating sexual violence, with the commitment of civil society to dealing with this problem. In parallel, publicizing Brazil's stance against sexual tourism and trafficking in children and adolescents for the purposes of sexual exploitation;
- (3) Defense and assignment of liabilities, meaning updating the law on sexual crimes, combating impunity, introducing notification services and capacity-building courses for professionals in the legal and law enforcement areas dealing with this matter, with support for the proper functioning of Childcare Councils and Police Precincts specializing in crimes against children and adolescents;
- (4) Basically specialized assistance through networks for children and adolescents in situations of sexual violence, and their families;
- (5) Prevention through teaching children and adolescents how to defend themselves in situations of abuse, working closely with the Parliamentary Front to protect children and adolescents in order to introduce Internet content monitoring legislation; and
- (6) Incentive for children and adolescents to participate actively in projects protecting their own rights.

Particularly noteworthy is the establishment of a National Committee for Dealing with Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents in 2002. This is a nationwide organization representing society and the Government, set up to monitor implementation of the Plan. Under the general coordination of the Center of Reference for Studies and Actions related to Children and Adolescents (CECRIA), this Committee includes representatives of the Federal, Executive, Legislative and Judiciary, as well as civil society and international organizations, with its core members being the National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA), the Ministry of Justice and the National Forum for the Rights of Children and Adolescents. Its importance is due to the fact that its function is to ensure funds that will underwrite the feasibility of all the actions implemented through the National Plan.

In 2002, the Organization of American States, with Brazilian coordination through the Center of Reference for Studies and Actions related to Children and Adolescents (CECRIA), organized a Survey on Trafficking in Women, Children and Adolescents for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Brazil (PESTRAF). This survey revealed that organized crime uses 241 overland, maritime and air routes in Brazil for the sexual exploitation of women, youngsters and children. The sexual exploitation networks are concealed behind the facades of companies operating the fields of tourism, fashion, transportation and entertainment, facilitating traffic in human beings for sexual purposes in Brazil and elsewhere. Moreover, this survey noted that there are links between these enterprises and international organized crime.

The National Plan paved the way for inclusion of a specific program under the Pluriannual Plan (PPA/2000-2003) of the Fernando Henrique Cardoso Administration. Called SENTINELA (sentry), this Program still exists today, although its coordination,

which was originally the task of the State Secretariat of Social Welfare, is currently handled by the Ministry for Social Development and Combating Hunger (MDS).

The SENTINELA Program consists of specialized multi-professional outreach activities assisting children, adolescents and families involved with sexual violence, offering them services that allow them to build up guarantees of their fundamental rights through collective processes, enhancing their self esteem and re-establishing the right to family and community harmony under decent living conditions.

Due to social, economic, ethnic, inter-generational and cultural factors, commercial sexual exploitation and abuse are not easy to perceive and quantify. However, based on diagnoses, the following vulnerable high-priority areas were identified for the introduction and implementation of Centers and Services: state capitals, metropolitan regions, port zones and riverbank areas, indigenous reserves, highway crossroads, wildcat mining areas, areas with high-impact works under way, and tourism centers.

This program is brought into operation through services introduced or implemented at the municipal level. Assistance for children, adolescents and families living in situations of sexual violence is provided at the Reference Service Centers, which are the physical bases established by local Governments for offering these services. At these sites, specialized actions provide immediate protection and care for children and adolescents involved in sexual violence.

Outstanding among these actions is an educational approach, with specialized multi-professional care, psychological, social and legal aid, permanent assistance, 24-hour shelter (when required) all backed by a system designed to guarantee rights. At the moment, 17,000 children are being assisted in 310 Reference Centers in 26 of Brazil's 27 states.

Other measures designed to deal with exploitation, abuse and violence against children and adolescents are also being implemented. One of them is a partnership between the Brazilian Government, specifically the National Secretariat for Human Rights, and the US agency for International Development (USAID/Brazil) undertaken during the first half of 2003, which gave rise to the Integrated and Reference Actions Program for Dealing with Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents in Brazil (PAIR). Its purpose is to diagnose situations of violence against children and young people, introducing mechanisms for combating and preventing them. It also strives to strengthen actions along all the backbones of the National Plan for Dealing with Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents, while providing local players with the tools needed to implement their State and Municipal Plans.

Actions are being implemented by the Integrated and Reference Actions Program for Dealing with Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents in Brazil (PAIR) in seven Brazilian towns, selected on the basis of the Trafficking in Women, Children and Adolescents for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Brazil (PESTRAF). These municipal districts and their respective States are: Feira de Santana, Bahia; Campina Grande, Paraíba, São Paulo, São Paulo; Rio Branco, Acre; Corumbá, Mato Grosso do Sul; Paracaima, Roraima, and Manaus, Amazonas.

The purposes of the Integrated and Reference Actions Program for Dealing with Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents in Brazil (PAIR) are:

- a. To prepare quantitative and qualitative studies analyzing the status of sexual violence against children and adolescents in the areas covered by the Program;

- b. To study and size budget allocations and funding earmarked for dealing with sexual violence against children and adolescents in the areas covered by the Program;
- c. To organize a Local Information System on the status of children and adolescents, stressing sexual violence;
- d. To strengthen the Childcare Councils and the Rights Councils as privileged levels of jurisdiction for drawing up policies, programs and actions addressing the care and protection of the rights of children and adolescents;
- e. To run Awareness-Heightening and Mobilization Campaigns addressing society;
- f. To qualify the Technical Expert Inspection Services as a way of ensuring humanized care for children and adolescents in situations of violence;
- g. To ensure proper specialized care for children, adolescents and family members in situations of sexual violence;
- h. To integrate the Basic Social Policies, consolidating networks providing care for sexually violated children, adolescents and families; and
- i. To promote the pro-active participation of youth segments in building up and implementing the local operating plans, focused on dealing with sexual violence against children and adolescents.

In order to carry out these activities, the Program has local networks designed to jointly construct a Local Operating Plan that establishes targets for combating the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents; with the development of social communication tools as a strategy for ensuring the visibility and social control of situations that offer risks or the occurrence of violations of the fundamental rights of children and adolescents, particularly regarding their physical and psychic integrity, and the systematization and dissemination of the experiences built up in each of the Municipal Districts, creating situations that favor replications in regions with the same cultural, social and economic characteristics. Provision has also been made for building up capacities for dealing with this problem among agents within the network providing care for children and adolescents.

The [caminhos.br](http://www.caminhos.ufms.br/pair/) website is involved in a specialized task in the field of protecting the Rights of Children and Adolescents, focused on dealing with commercial sexual violence. Its purpose is to heighten the visibility and bring out the full potential of the measures taken by the Integrated and Reference Actions Program for Dealing with Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents in Brazil (PAIR), in compliance with Convention N° 294, dated December 19, 2002, signed by the Special Secretariat for Human Rights, which operates under the auspices of the Presidency of the Republic and the Mato Grosso State Education Development Foundation, Mato Grosso do Sul Federal University. The website address is: <http://www.caminhos.ufms.br/pair/>.

Another important event for combating the exploitation of children was the establishment by the National Congress of a Joint Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry (CPMI) in June 2003, supported by the signatures of 37 Senators and 207 Congresspersons, set up to investigate networks involved with the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents over a six-month period. The following November, the National Congress approved an extension of the work of this Committee through to June 30, 2004, the deadline for completing its work and presenting its Final Report.

The Committee has obtained some important victories in dealing with sexual exploitation: eight aldermen were arrested – six in the town of Porto Ferreira (São Paulo) and two in Campo Grande (Mato Grosso do Sul), with a warrant issued for the detention of an alderman in São Luís. Moreover, the political clout of this Committee has meant that authorities all over Brazil are stepping up their actions to combat this type of crime. One of the main triumphs of this Committee is certainly the social mobilization and higher visibility of this topic, removing its mantle of fear, silence and impunity.

On July 8, 2004, the Joint Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry (CPMI) received the Final Report from Congresswoman Maria do Rosário (Workers' Party, Rio Grande do Sul State), suggesting some 250 people be charged (including around twenty politicians in the Executive and Legislative branches, in addition to businesspeople, judges and religious leaders). It also urged alterations in the Criminal Law Code, including preventing the victim from withdrawing the accusation against the aggressor; altering the phrase "Crimes against the Standard Behavior of Society" to "Sexual Crimes"; and the introduction of new penalties. This Report also proposes characterization of the crime of domestic trafficking for sexual exploitation, since only international trafficking is officially classified as a crime, as already mentioned. In all, the Joint Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry (CPMI) received some 850 denunciations and visited 21 States during its investigations, with due diligence and public hearings.

However, it is symbolic to mention that, on July 13, after the Report prepared by Committee was put to a vote, the Joint Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry (CPMI) on Sexual Exploitation excluded from the Final Report the name of Amazonas State Deputy Governor Omar Aziz, accused of involvement in a scheme corrupting adolescents in Manaus, the Amazonas State capital. According to this Report, Aziz – who was under investigation by the Children and Adolescents Police Precinct in Manaus, put pressure on the Police Captain, identified only as Graça, to prevent her from giving the Committee data on the investigations into the case of sexual exploitation involving his name. The Final Report will now be submitted to the Office of the Federal Prosecutor so that appropriate follow-up measures can be taken.

With this social mobilization, the press is providing better coverage of cases of child prostitution and trafficking in children and adolescents, paying particular attention to the rights of those involved.

Moreover, in April 2003, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva established the Center for Dealing with Violence and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents (NEVES), under the aegis of the National Secretariat of Justice. One of its responsibilities is to link up with the actions of the Inter-Ministerial Commission for Dealing with Violence and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, consisting of representatives of civil society and various entities under the Federal Executive connected to this matter. Inter-Ministerial action is crucial in order to build up and implement a policy for dealing with sexual violence in a cross-disciplinary manner.

The Center for Dealing with Violence and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents (NEVES) is also in charge of the Global Program for the Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings. One of its objectives is to set up a database on cases of trafficking, with flows and trends. This information will be used to strengthen the existing mechanism for combating commercial sexual exploitation.

This Program is the outcome of a partnership established in 2003 between the National Secretariat of Justice under the Ministry of Justice and the United Nations Office against Drugs and Crime (UNODC), whose purpose is to combat international trafficking in women for the purposes of sexual exploitation.

As this is a pilot project, it is being implemented only in the states of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Goiás and Ceará, with four specific actions: (1) diagnosis of the status of trafficking in women for purposes of sexual exploitation in the participant States; (2) building of the capacities of law enforcement agents (federal police officers, prosecutors, judges, public defenders) and civil servants working with this matter (career diplomats and the employees of Brazilian embassies and consulates abroad); (3) setting up a database on this matter to be administered by the Federal Police; and (4) running an advertising campaign heightening awareness among the population and providing information on the problem of trafficking in women in Brazil.

In all, US\$ 400,000 was allocated to the first two years of an experiment that may well be expanded and replicated nationwide in the future.

Brazil's attempt to combat sexual tourism, as shown in the article published in the Third Sector Review (RETS - *Revista do Terceiro Setor*), Novelty section, dated March 5, 2004, should also be mentioned. In August 2001, the Rio Grande do Norte State capital, Natal, welcomed 160 representatives of civil society, the Government and non-governmental entities, who met together to draw up the Tourism Code of Conduct against the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, in order to combat sexual tourism in this State. This document is shaped by ethical, educational and preventive aspects, following the recommendations in the Code of Ethics issued by the World Tourism Organization and the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent.

In brief, this Code works in three separate ways: first, in the business area, it seeks support among companies and entities linked to tourism, so that they base their activities on the guidelines in this document. So far, 27 companies and associations have already signed up, and the applications of a further 35 are currently under analysis. The Code Oversight Committee assesses the requests and decides whether there are any aspects in the track-record of the applicant company that would prevent it from participating. In addition to companies that send in applications voluntarily, all companies receiving the Tourism Services Quality Seal issued by the Brazilian Small Business Bureau (Sebrae) must abide by this Code.

Another field of action is to target tourists directly. This document was translated into six languages, and hotels supporting the Code received ample publicity materials. Moreover, a campaign was run at the Augusto Severo International Airport on Sexual Tourism Involving Children and Adolescents (It Can't Be Covered Up), in partnership with the Airport Administration (Infraero), addressing visitors immediately upon arrival.

The third line of action of this Code focuses on tourism professionals. The establishment of the University Pact Against the Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in Tourism allowed actions to be implemented with the academic community, ensuring heightened awareness among future local tour operators. Additionally, several training sessions were held for hotel workers, tour guides and cab drivers.

Another noteworthy initiative is the Youth of the Open School Project, run under a partnership between UNESCO and the Pernambuco State Secretariat of Culture and Education, which builds capacity for combating sexual exploitation and abuse. Trained youngsters serve as multipliers who heighten awareness in communities through information on prevention, support and protection against sexual aggression targeted at children and adolescents. The capacity-building seminar was run through a partnership with the Dom Hélder Câmara Social Action and Studies Center (Cendhec), the Network for Combating the Abuse and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, and an international organization: Save The Children.

It is worthwhile noting that Federal Law N° 9,970 / 1999 established Brazil's National Day for the Combating of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of Children and Adolescents, celebrated on May 18. Its purpose is to spur the Government and society to fight against this cruel form of violating the rights of Brazilian boys, girls and youngsters. In 2005, this day will be extended to all Latin America and the Caribbean, in order to unify the battle against sexual exploitation in these countries.

Mention must be made of the visit (mission) of Juan Miguel Petit, Special UN Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, in November 2003, at the invitation of the Brazilian Government. His report is available on the website of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (www.unhchr.ch).

Also noteworthy is the existence of a National Information System for Childhood and Adolescence (SIPIA) that records and processes information on guarantees and protection for the fundamental rights stipulated in the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent. This system produces aggregate data at the municipal, state and national levels, forming a real basis for all States to draw up Government policies in this sector. It is being built up in stages, consisting of modules that cover specific aspects related to children and adolescents. Each module has its own logical project and physical design with sources generating the data, implementation tools, specific types of management, etc. The module for monitoring the status of protection for children and adolescents is already at the implementation phase, from the standpoint of breaching and reinstating their rights, among other aspects.

The Information System for Childhood and Adolescence (SIPIA) can be accessed through the following website: <http://www2.mj.gov.br/sipia/>. Searches may be carried out by geographical region, violating agent and violated right. As an example, a survey is given below on violated rights from the gender standpoint, between January 1, 1999 and July 20, 2004.

Violated Right	Facts	Male	Female
Family and Community Life	126204	65659	60545
Education/Culture/Sport/Recreation	40714	24289	16425
Freedom, Respect, Dignity	60351	29928	30423
Vocational Training and Protection at Work	6223	4179	2044
Life and Health	12602	7026	5576
TOTAL	246094	131081	115013

Finally, a nationwide toll free hotline is available for denouncing violence, sexual exploitation and abuse of children and adolescents, operating from Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. at the following telephone number: 0800-99-0500.

With regard to the criminalization of children and adolescents who are victims of sexual violence, it should be noted that prostitution is not a crime in Brazil. Instead, the sexual exploiter is subject to the penalties of the law, but not the person being prostituted. Moreover, children from zero to twelve years of age are not criminally liable, being subject only to protective measures as stipulated in Article 105 of Law N° 8,069/90. Although adolescents between twelve and eighteen years of age are not liable under criminal law, they are subject to the socio-educational measures stipulated in the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent, and are consequently liable for their acts. Bearing in mind that, according to Article 103, an offence is a type of conduct described as a crime or criminal offense, and prostitution is not classified as a crime or a criminal offense, there is no possibility of the criminalization of children and adolescents involved in such activities.

- **Pornography and information harmful to children and adolescents**

- ✓ **Legislation and measures to combat child pornography**

Article 5, indent X, of the Brazilian Federal Constitution guarantees the non-violation of privacy, private life, personal honor and image, and the violation of these rights may lead to the awarding of moral and material damages.

Article 5 of the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent states that “no child or adolescent can be the object of any kind of neglect, discrimination, exploitation, violence, cruelty or oppression, and any violation, by act or omission, of his or her fundamental rights, will be punished by Law. In addition, article 17 elucidates that the “right to respect consists of the inviolability of the physical, psychological, and moral integrity of the child and the adolescent, which includes the preservation of his/her image, identity, autonomy, values, ideas and beliefs, and space and personal objects”.

More specifically on the subject of child pornography, the Law, modified by Law no. 10.764, dated November 12, 2003, states in article 240 that it is a crime to “produce or direct a theatrical, television, film, photographic or any other visual activity that uses a child or adolescent in a pornographic, explicit or shameful sex scene”, with a penalty of from two to six years of imprisonment, in addition to a fine. The same penalty may be applied to anyone who, under the same conditions, takes part in the scene with a child or adolescent. The prison sentence will be increased if the violator commits the crime in the exercise of a position or function or if the offender commits the crime to obtain for himself/herself any advantages. In this case, the sentence will be from three to eight years.

In addition, the article states that it is a crime to “present, produce, sell, supply, publicize, through any communications media, including the world wide web or the Internet, photographs or images with pornography or explicit sex scenes involving children or adolescents”, and violators are liable to imprisonment of from two to six years, in addition to a fine. The same penalty may also be given to those who “act as agents, authorize, facilitate, or in any way intermediate the participation of the child or adolescent in the production of such articles”, those who “provide the means or services for the storing of photographs, scenes or images produced in the caput of this article” or those who “provide, by any means, access, on the world wide web or on the Internet, of photographs, scenes or images produced (...)” in the form detailed above.

In addition, in terms of establishments that children and adolescents are permitted to visit, the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent, in article 28, criminalizes the person responsible for the establishment or the entrepreneur who fails to follow the directives of the Law on the access of children and adolescents to places of entertainment, or that on their participation in such spectacles. The Penalty for the first occurrence is a fine from three to twenty reference salaries; in case of a second violation, the authority may close the establishment for up to fifteen days.

Brazil also ratified the International Convention on the Rights of the Child on September 24, 1990, in which, in article 34, it commits itself to protecting children from all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse, including exploitation in spectacles of pornographic material.

Since the 1990s the Brazilian government has been attempting to eradicate child pornography, especially, more recently, that found on the Internet. The most important change has been the alteration of the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent, broadening its Penalties to specifically include pornography on the Internet. There have also been a number of specific actions that have prevent the

distribution of child pornography on the Internet such as campaigns to denounce such pornography. The following examples can be given:

- ✓ Federal Attorneys in the Federal District of Brasília, together with the Office of the Prosecutor for Children and Adolescents in the Federal District of Brasília and the Territories, through the Human Rights Division of the Department of Federal Police of the Ministry of Justice and the Internet Providers of the Federal District of Brasília. The e-mail address for those wishing to give information is: dcs@dpf.gov.br; and
- ✓ The Yves de Roussan Center for the Defense of Children and Adolescents, also called CEDECA-Bahia, receives reliable information and then sends it to the appropriate agencies to investigate the supposed violators.⁶

Another important example is that of CEDECA -Emaús (Center for the Defense of Children and Adolescents in Emaús, state of Pará) which combats sex exploitation and child labor. CEDECA-Emaús acts through campaigns, subsidies, training courses for those in a position to make changes, and the elaboration of public policies.⁷ More information on CEDECA-Emaús can be found at <http://www.emauscrianca.org.br/>.

The pioneering work of the Federal Police of Rio de Janeiro, which, at the beginning of 2000, set up the Center for the Prevention and Repression of Internet Crimes-NUNET, must also be mentioned. Seventy percent of the reported cases of Internet crimes between May 2000 and November 2003 referred to child pornography. There is an average of 50 accusations a month. However, since then, the number of accusations has fallen as those involved have begun to use e-mail to exchange juvenile pornographic material.

One of the greatest obstacles for the investigation of Internet-related crimes is that of the lapse of time between the occurrence of the crime, the reporting of the crime to the police, and the beginning of the investigation. This gap is often very long for crimes which use information technology, and the criminals often have enough time to disappear. A more specific legislation to more effectively prevent crimes which are related to the Internet is required.

The first International Conference on child pornography on the Internet, which took place in Salvador, Bahia, in 2002, suggested that legislation be adopted that requires Internet servers to register information on their users and keep it in their files for at least three years.

- ✓ Control of the spread of child pornography (Brazilian **Self-Regulating Advertising Code**)

The Brazilian **Self-Regulating Advertising Code**, dating from May 5, 1980, outlines the directives for advertising addressed to children and adolescents, prohibiting disrespect, offences or discrimination. This code came about as a result of the interest in defending both freedom of commercial expression and the interests of the parties involved in the advertising market, including those of consumers, who may also be children or adolescents. The same period saw the appearance of CONAR - The National Council of Advertising Self-Regulation, an NGO set up by advertisers, agencies and communication media and given the task of enforcing the Code.

In terms of advertisements directed to children and adolescents, Section 11, Article 37 of the Code states that (a) special attention should always be given to the

⁶ Visit the site <http://www.violenciasexual.org.br/> in order to see how an accusation of child pornography can be made.

⁷ More information on CEDECA-Emaús can be found at <http://www.emauscrianca.org.br/>.

psychological characteristics of the target audience; (b) special attention should be paid to the naiveté, credulity, inexperience and the feelings of loyalty of minors; (c) minors should not be morally offended; (d) the advertisement must not make the minor feel inferior if he or she does not consume the product offered; (e) the influence of the minor, stimulated by the advertisement, must not put those responsible for him or her in a difficult position, disturb others or render someone socially vulnerable; (f) the use of minors in advertisements should always take special care to avoid psychological distortions in the models and prevent negative social behavior; and finally, (g) any advertising situation which involves the presence of minors should be primarily concerned with security and secondly with correct behavior.

The Statute of the Child and the Adolescent in Section 1 of Chapter 2 refers to Information, Culture, Leisure, Sports, Entertainment and Spectacles. Article 74 states that the Public Power, through the appropriate agency, will regulate entertainment and public spectacles, providing information about their nature, the age groups for which they are not recommended, the places where and the times at which it is unsuitable for them to be held. The paragraph of the same article states that it is the obligation of those responsible for entertainment and public spectacles to post, in a visible and easily accessible place, near the entrance to the venue where the spectacle will be held, information on the nature of the spectacle and age range for which it is specified on the certificate of classification.

According to article 76, “radio and television channels should only exhibit, at the recommended time for children, programs with educational, artistic, cultural and informative aims”, and before the transmission, presentation or exhibition of all spectacles, their classification should be presented or announced.

There are also restrictions on the sale or rental of video tapes, which should be made according to classifications made by the appropriate agency (article 77 of the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent), and information on the nature of the tape and the age for which it is intended should be visible on its packaging.

Article 78 states that magazines and publications containing material improper or unsuitable for children and adolescents should be sold in sealed wrappers, with a warning about the product. It is the responsibility of the publishers to protect material which contains pornographic or obscene material with opaque covers.

Article 79 states that magazines and publications aimed at children must not contain illustrations, photographs, captions, articles or advertisements of alcoholic beverages, tobacco, weapons and ammunition, and they should respect personal and family ethical and social values.

We can examine the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent to obtain an idea of the crimes connected to the above mentioned articles.

Article 254 states that it is a crime to “broadcast, on radio or television, a spectacle at a time other than that which has been authorized or without a warning of its classification”, and violators are liable to a fine of from 20 to 100 reference salaries, which can be doubled in case of a second violation. This law is applied separately to the locale of entertainment and the broadcasters of advertising agencies.

Article 255 states that it is a crime to “exhibit a film, trailer, play, sample or anything similar which has been classified by the appropriate agency as unsuitable for children and adolescents who have been allowed into the spectacle”, and in this case violators are liable to a fine of from 20 to 100 reference salaries. In case of a second offence, the authorities may suspend or close the spectacle for up to 15 days.

“To sell or rent video tapes to children and adolescents in violation of the classification attributed by the appropriate agencies”, according to Article 256 of the Law, is also considered a crime, with a fine of from three to twenty reference salaries. In case of a second offence, the judicial authority may close the establishment for up to fifteen days.

Finally, Article 257 of the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent states that it is a crime not to comply with the obligations contained in articles 78 and 79 of the same law.

On July 2, 2004, Justice Minister, Márcio Thomaz Bastos, signed Directive no. 1,597, which establishes detailed criteria for the classification of films, video and DVDs.

The text maintains the complete content of the memorandum that was finalized after consultations and public hearings held May, 2004. Producers will now have to follow the new rules for the classification of films by August 5, 2004, one month after publication of the Directive in the *Diário Oficial* (July 5, 2004).

The main aim of the changes put forward by the Ministry of Justice, the agency responsible for the classification of films, TV programs and electronic games, is the division of responsibilities for the content viewed by children between the State, the family and society.

The new regulation allows children and adolescents to have access to films in cinemas which have received a classification immediately above their age group as long as they are accompanied by their parents or a person older than 18, who has been authorized in writing with his or her signature notarized, to accompany the children. One of the articles clarifies that “in no case will children and adolescents be allowed to have access to (films) classified as “unsuitable for those under 18 years old”.

The Directive also proposes that the producers of films should justify the motives for which they have requested a certain classification for the work from the Ministry of Justice, and these reasons will be published on the website of the Ministry. Another innovation is that previews, when exhibited, must contain the classification of the main product or the following phrase: “Please check the age classification of the film”.

Those responsible for the exhibition, distribution or rental of audiovisual works should post information in a visible place on the classification of every product and possible improprieties in the following terms: “Classification: unsuitable for minors under (X) years old”. Thus the word “censorship” is eliminated in the exhibition of films, videos and DVDs.

Compliance with the regulations will continue to be monitored by society, which may complain about or denounce irregularities committed by producers, exhibitors or distributors of the works to the state and federal ministries and to the Ministry of Justice on the following e-mail: djctq.snj@mj.gov.br.

Finally, it is important to state that, on June 29, 2004, the *Diário Oficial* published Provisional Measure no. 195, which states that new television sets contain a device, also known as v-chips, to temporarily block the reception of unsuitable programs, in addition to requiring clear information on the age range which certain TV programs are not recommended for.

According to the provisional measure, television broadcasters must provide information on the corresponding age groups for the respective programs to the Office of the Prosecutor, Classification, Titles and Qualification (DJCTQ) of the Ministry of Justice, which will define the suitable final classification. In addition,

broadcasters must previously publicize the respective classification attributed by the DJCTQ, providing information to the public on the times that the programs will be screened. Failure to follow these regulations will be subject to notification by the Ministry of Justice, which may file a suit and apply a fine of ten thousand reais for each day of screening.

- **The obligation to denounce violence against children and adolescents**

Article 13 of the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent states that “cases of suspicion or confirmation of ill treatment of a child or adolescent must be communicated to the Childcare Council of the respective locality, regardless of other legal measures”.

Ill treatment may be physical, sexual or emotional abuse, and intentional intoxication, which take place within the family, at institutions and in the local community. Such ill treatment may take place through deliberate omission, in which case such occurrences are considered to be cases of neglect. In cases of the suspicion of ill treatment, the Childcare Council may assist and advise parents or those responsible; in the case of confirmation, legal measures should be taken. The innovation of the Law is to not immediately make the problem a police case, and measures may be taken according to the physical and psychological conditions of the victim, in order to better care for the rights of children and adolescents.

According to Article 131 and the following articles of the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent (ECA), the Childcare Councils are permanent autonomous agencies, which do not have a judicial character. They represent society in caring for the rights of children and adolescents and are made up of five members, elected for a period of three years, which can be extended for another three years, and who are chosen by the local community. In each municipality there will be at least one Childcare Council. Among their responsibilities, which are described in Article 136 of the Law, is that of receiving accusations of threats or violations of the rights of children and adolescents, and the councilors are responsible for the follow up and accompanying of the cases which are forwarded to them. In addition, the ECA determined the application of protective measures | the responsibility of the Childcare Councils (while Juvenile Court judge has parallel jurisdiction, except in cases involving the placing of children in foster homes, in which case the aforementioned judge had sole authority).

Article 245 states that it is an administrative violation for the “doctor, teacher or those responsible for the healthcare, preschool, primary school or daycare establishment not to communicate to the competent authority (in this case, the Childcare Councils) cases of which he or she has knowledge, and which involve ill-treatment of children and adolescents”. The penalty for omission is from three to twenty reference salaries, which will be doubled in the case of a second violation.

Article 262 of the Statute states that “when there is no Childcare Council, its attributions will be exercised by the judicial authority”.

It is thus clear that the administrative obligation of denouncing violence against children, here called ill treatment, is not everyone’s responsibility, but rather that of the doctor, teacher or those responsible for the healthcare, preschool, primary school or daycare establishment, and these will be fined if they do not act according to the law.

Brazil has 5,660 municipalities, of which 1,849 do not have Childcare Councils, in spite of the legal obligation. In addition, many of the councils which have officially been set up are not operational or are precarious and inadequate. They frequently lack the minimum conditions which would allow them to be more efficient. With this fact in mind, the Federal Government, more specifically the Special Secretariat for

Human Rights of the Presidency of the Republic, together with the Telemig Cellular Institute and the National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA), has recently launched an initiative, the so-called Pro-Council Brazil Program, which aims at strengthening the basis of the System of Guaranteeing the Rights of Children and Adolescents, which is made up of Civil Rights Councils, Funds for Childhood and Adolescence and Childcare Councils from all over Brazil.

The following projects are part of the Pro-Council Brazil Program:

- a) To get to know the reality, with the aim of verifying the existence, structure and working conditions of the Councils;
- b) Brazil Councils, whose aim is to motivate, supervise and accompany the establishment of Childcare and Civil Rights Councils;
- c) *Amigo* (Friend) Fund, which aims at motivating and supervising resources directed to the Funds for Childhood and Adolescence; and
- d) The Training of Councilors, to strengthen the work of the civil rights and child care councilors.

- **Procedures for the presentation of accusations**

- ✓ **procedures for accusations**

According to the system for the protection of children and adolescents foreseen in the ECA, anyone who suffers, witnesses or has knowledge of any kind of violence committed against children and adolescents should report it to Police Precinct Specialized in the Protection of Children and Adolescents (a number of municipalities have a Police Precinct for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (DPCA)) or a Childcare Council.

The Specialized Police Precinct is part of the Civil Police and therefore has the function of the judicial police in order to decide on penal infractions⁸. The occurrence is registered and the police investigation is begun. At the end of the investigation the report is sent to the Office of the Prosecutor. Throughout Brazil there are a total of 45 precincts specialized in dealing with cases of violence against children and adolescents. This number does not include the state of São Paulo, which has a different structure to deal with such problems. Here, there are three teams specialized in investigating crimes against children and adolescents (ECCCA).⁹

The Childcare Council can also receive accusations of violence against children and adolescents and should inform the Public Ministry regarding information on the existence of administrative or penal violations against their rights (art. 136, IV, ECA). If there is no Childcare Council in the Municipality, the responsibility belongs to the Courts (art. 262 ECA).

A number of Organizations of Civil Society devoted to the protection of the rights of children and adolescents, such as CEDECAS (Centers for the Defense of Children and Adolescents), receive accusations of violations of the rights of children and adolescents and send them on to the appropriate authority¹⁰.

These accusations can be sent directly to the Office of the Prosecutor.

The Office of the Prosecutor is the essential agency for the legal functioning of the State¹¹ whose particular institutional function is to conduct the public criminal

⁸ Art. 144, § 4º of the Federal Constitution.

⁹Source: CONANDA – National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA)

¹⁰ According to Article 86 of the ECA the policy of attending to the rights of children and adolescents will be carried out through a set of governmental and non-governmental actions.

¹¹ Art. 127 of the Federal Constitution.

prosecution of crimes against children and adolescents¹². A large number of legal districts, such as the Central Court of the Metropolitan District of Curitiba, have a Criminal Court which is specialized in the processing and judging of crimes against children and adolescents. In this case, the Office of the Prosecutor provides specialized legal personnel.

Implementation of these Courts has been taking place very slowly. According to the Brazilian Congressional CPI (Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry on Sexual Exploitation), if these courts are implemented at the present pace, all medium size municipalities will have such courts only in 3640¹³.

According to Article 201 of the ECA, the Office of the Prosecutor is also charged with initiating and accompanying suits aimed at depriving parents or guardians who have violated the rights of children and adolescents of custody of their children or adolescents; performing civil inquiries and processes for the protection of individual, general and collective rights specific to childhood and youth; initiating administrative and out-of-court investigatory proceedings; and petitioning the courts to impose penalties as a result of offences committed against the regulations on projecting children and adolescents.

The principals of primary and secondary teaching establishments must communicate cases of ill treatment involving their pupils to the Childcare Council (art. 56, i, of the ECA). Doctors, teachers, or persons responsible for the healthcare, primary or secondary or preschool teaching establishment should also communicate to the competent authority any cases where there is suspicion or confirmation of ill treatment of children and adolescents (art. 245 of the ECA).

- **Access to the mechanisms of pressing charges**

In Brazil there is complete access to the judicial and non-judicial agencies, where charges of violence against children may be presented.

Although the Law on the Rights of the Child and Adolescent was enacted in 1990, Childcare Councils, Specialized Precincts or even CEDECAS are still not found in all municipalities in Brazil. In localities where these agencies do not exist, the accusation should be made directly to the Office of the Prosecutor or to the Courts. However, contact with these agencies may be difficult when the Courthouse of the judicial district is situated a long way from the municipality where the violence took place.

In terms of the technical legal defense of the child and the adolescent, the Brazilian Constitution guarantees all citizens access to the Courts¹⁴ and has set up agencies to provide legal assistance to those who cannot afford to pay a lawyer. However, in practice, this legal device has not yet completely become reality.

The Federal Constitution has set up a Legal Defense System (articles 133 to 135) for the legal orientation and defense, at all levels, of those who require it. The Statute of the Child and the Adolescent, according to the Constitution, guarantees access for all children and adolescents to Legal Assistance (article 141, ECA). This agency has been established in all the states of Brazil except São Paulo, Santa Catarina, Alagoas, Roraima, Goiás and the Federal District.

¹² Art. 129 of the Federal Constitution.

¹³ Senate -

http://www.senado.gov.br/web/senador/PatriciaSaboyaGomes/sala/banco_noticias/2003/20031102/cpi_traca04112003.htm

¹⁴ Art. 5, number XXXV of the Federal Constitution.

In the states where there is no Legal Defense System, the Legal Assistance Agencies (agencies that are part of the Office of the Attorney General of the State) carry out this function. These agencies may be found in the courts that have specific sections for Children and Adolescents.

The consequences of this omission can easily be stated. For example, according to a survey covering all of 2003, the Special Section for children and adolescents in the city of São Paulo had just 8 employees, called Government Legal Assistants, working to provide free legal assistance to those in need of it. In this period there was a total of 6960 interviews and 9694 hearings.

- **Awareness campaigns**

The Federal Government has been making considerable attempts to encourage people to make denunciations of violence against children and adolescents especially through media campaigns.

This can be illustrated by the partnership formed by the Special Department of Human Rights and Petrobrás, which initiated efforts to eliminate violence against children and adolescents with the *Siga Bem Criança* (Carry on Kids) campaign. Since October 2003, BR gas stations throughout Brazil have distributed stickers and encouraged truck drivers to denounce cases of exploitation by using the Dial-an-Accusation system.

Since accusations are the major source of information for the Federal Police and the Office of the Prosecutor in the fight against pedophilia in Brazil, a partnership between the two agencies and Internet providers based in Brasília has made it possible for an e-mail address to be distributed on the web for whoever wishes to provide information on suspicious cases (ddh.cgcp@dpf.gov.br). The message is then sent to the DDH (Division of Human Rights) of the Federal Police, which is responsible for verifying the accuracy of the accusations.

It should also be stated that there are a large number of non-governmental organizations that work hard in order to encourage denunciations of violence against children and adolescents. A number of institutions allow accusations to be made online on their sites, and these accusations are then forwarded to the Office of the Prosecutor. The site of ABRAPIA¹⁵ (The Multiprofessional Brazilian Association for the Protection of Children and Adolescents) is an example of this type of NGO.

The Federal Government has also made considerable investments in campaigns in order to publicize the Dial-an-Accusation and the SENTINELA program.

Dial-an-Accusation is a Brazilian call center (0800 990 500), set up in 1997, and connected to the National System for the Fight against the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents. Up to 2003 this center was coordinated by ABRAPIA, but since then the program has been the responsibility of a partnership between the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Tourism and the Special Secretariat of Civil Rights. The accusations are received are analyzed and forwarded to the local authorities.

Accusations of violence, abuse or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents can also be made in the SENTINELA Program Centers, which have been developed by State Secretariats of Social Assistance (SEAS) in partnerships between states and municipalities. There are now 300 centers, mainly situated in the state capitals, metropolitan areas, ports, border and tourist towns, mining areas and main road junctions.

¹⁵ <http://www.abrapia.org.br>

- **Legal Procedures**

Violence against children and adolescents is often found to exist by those working in various areas of activity such as medical doctors specialized in different fields, social workers and psychologists, through three basic indicators:

1. Physical proof on the children and adolescents: the presence of physical lesions such as bruises, burns, injuries, fractures.

2. Behavioral changes in children or adolescents: low self-esteem, aggressiveness, apathy, hyperactivity, depression, tendencies towards self-mutilation, learning difficulties at school, fear, dread of parents. Many children and adolescents give unlikely reasons for their injuries, and others frequently run away from home; some children and adolescents admit that they have suffered physical aggression from their parents.

3. Indications of family behavior: the family hides the injuries which the child or adolescent has suffered in an unconvincing or contradictory way; they describe the children or adolescent as bad or disobedient; they defend rigid discipline; they drink and/or take drugs; they have unreal expectations of the child or adolescent; there have been previous cases of ill treatment in the family.

These indicators are obtained through exams requested in jurisdictional or non-jurisdictional proceedings that corroborate physical aggression towards the children or adolescent.

- **Results**

According to the ABRAPIA SOS Criança (SOS Children) campaign, of 1,169 cases were examined in the period from January 1998 to June 1999, 65% reflected physical violence, 51% psychological violence, 49% neglect, and 13% sexual abuse; 93.5% of the aggressors were relatives and 6,5% were not¹⁶.

No studies are known to show the results of accusations against aggressors in Brazil. Research on the sites of the Police Precincts specialized in the Protection of Children and Adolescents led to information on a large number of crimes of ill treatment, violence and sexual exploitation, exploitation of child labor, abandonment, neglect and threats.

Current legislation, especially the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent, the Criminal Law Code and the Civil Law Code, punish aggressors in different ways, depending on the type of violence carried out against the child or adolescent. The aggressors can basically be punished in the following ways: fines, detention, and imprisonment. When the aggressors are parents or guardians, they may lose custody of the children, and the aggressor may be ordered to leave the home.

The following are examples:

Fines

Art. 253 of the ECA (administrative offence): Plays, films or any presentations or spectacles advertised without specifying the age limit of those for whom it is not recommended. Penalty: a fine of three to twenty reference salaries, doubled in the case of a second offence.

¹⁶ http://www.abrapia.org.br/homepage/dados_sobre_violencia/dados_sobre_violencia_domestica.html

Detention

Art. 136 of the Criminal Law Code (ill treatment): to endanger the life or health of the person under one's authority, guardianship or care, for the purpose of education, treatment or custody, either depriving them of food or indispensable care or subjecting them to excessive or unsuitable work or abusing them by means of correction or discipline.

Penalty: detention, from one to two years, or a fine.

Art. 232 ECA: to submit children and adolescents under one's authority, guardianship or care to shame or coercion.

Penalty: detention from six months to two years.

Imprisonment

Art. 218 of the Criminal Law Code (corruption of minors). To corrupt adolescents or to facilitate the corruption of a person above fourteen but less than eighteen years of age, performing libidinousness with such person, or inducing him/her to practice or to witness such an act.

Penalty: imprisonment of from one to four years.

Art. 233 ECA. To submit children and adolescents under one's authority, guardianship or care to torture.

Penalty: imprisonment of from one to five years.

paragraph 1. If there is a serious bodily injury. Penalty: imprisonment of from two to eight years.

paragraph 2. If there is very serious bodily injury. Penalty: imprisonment of from four to twelve years.

paragraph 3. If there is a death. Penalty: imprisonment of from fifteen to thirty years.

Art. 239 ECA. Promote or aid in acts aimed at sending a child or adolescent abroad, failing to carry out the legal formalities or with the intention of obtaining profit.

Penalty: imprisonment of from four to six years plus a fine.

Loss of Custody

Art. 1638 of the Civil Law Code states that the father or mother will lose legal custody of the child or adolescent: when he or she excessively punishes the children, abandons the child, performs acts contrary standard behavior of society, and repeatedly perpetrates the crimes stated in the regulations of the previous articles.

Removal of the Aggressor from the Dwelling

Article 130 of the ECA states that, when the case of ill treatment, oppression or sexual abuse by the parents or guardian is corroborated, the legal authority may determine the removal of the aggressor from the common dwelling, as a precautionary measure.

Examples of Court Rulings in the São Paulo State Court:

CRIME OF TORTURE - Reduced to a lesser offence (murder) - Admitted in court - Minor - Result death - Occurrence- Malice not proven - The defendant, father of the victim, risked killing him - Animus necandi - Description - Inapplicability of articles 136 paragraph 2 of the Criminal Law Code and 233 paragraph 3 of the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent - An appeal was made to annul the sentence, and the defendant was tried for murder. In this case, punishing him in the way he punished his son; even if he did not wish to kill his son, he ran the risk of doing so. No child, with the fragile physical conditions of the victim, would be able to resist the abuse which he suffered. Malice was present, which, if it could not be identified as the crime of torture, could neither be described as the crime of ill treatment. On the

contrary, the defendant acted with the characteristics of animus necandi, risking, in the circumstances, killing his son. (Relator: Dirceu de Melo - Criminal Appeal no. 123.538-3 - São Paulo - 23.09.93)

TORTURE - Law no 9.455/97 - Description - Agents (mother and stepfather) who submitted a child of only four years old, under their care, to repeated slaps and beatings, depriving it of food, as a way of punishing it for urinating and defecating in bed, resulting in intense and extreme physical and mental suffering in the victim. - Appeal from the Office of the Prosecutor accepted in part. The appeal of the defendant overruled. (Criminal appeal no. 367.005-3/1 - Barueri - 6th Criminal Section - Relator: Debatin Cardoso - 05.12.03 - V.U.)

INDECENT ASSAULT

Presumed violence - Description - Victim of under fourteen years old - Material proof through expert examination - Words of the victim, which were reflected in the material proof - Appeal overruled. The child, who, despite her immaturity, is not a liar by principle, especially when blaming someone against whom she apparently has no complaints for such a crime so serious that it will affect her privacy and anonymity. (Relator: Canguçu de Almeida - Criminal appeal no. 161.203-3 - São Paulo - 30.05.94)

CUSTODY - The loss of custody determined in a suit brought by the Office of the Public Prosecutor - Situation of material and moral abandon - Parent sentenced for the crime of abandonment of someone unable to look after themselves - Appeal overruled. (Civil Appeal no. 64.484-0 - São Paulo - Special Court - Relator: Nuevo Campos - 06.04.00 - V.U.)

PUBLIC CIVIL ACTION - Injunction- Period of thirty days to offer healthcare to the minor - Articles 4, Paragraph, letter "b"; 11, paragraph 1, and 208, VII of the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent - Fine stipulated in the case of not carrying out the injunction - Admissibility - Aim of making the debtor carry out the obligation requested - Appeal overruled. (Reppporteur: Lair Loureiro - Appeal no. 19.491-0 - São José dos Campos - 18.08.94)

- **Most common results of legal cases in which children and adolescents are sentenced for infractions:**

When it has been proved that a child has carried out an offense, the competent authority may determine the following protective measures: send the child to its parents or guardian; provide temporary supervision, support and accompaniment; ensure obligatory enrollment and attendance at a primary or secondary school; include him/her in an official or community program; request a medical, psychiatric or psychological evaluation; provide supervision and treatment for alcoholics and drug addicts; secure placement in a shelter or institution; and find placement in a foster home¹⁷. The responsibility for the administration of the specific measures to protect the child offender is that of the Childcare Council (a non-judicial agency).

ECA requires that each Municipality¹⁸ have at least one Childcare Council; nevertheless, in spite of the efforts which have been made to put this Law into practice, many municipalities have yet to establish them. In the municipalities where there is no Childcare Council, the judicial authority determines the penalty¹⁹. As this responsibility is exercised at the municipal level, it is difficult to calculate the punishments most often applied to young offenders; there is no national data bank with such information.

¹⁷ Arts. 101 e 105 of the ECA.

¹⁸ Arts. 131, 132 e 136 of the ECA.

¹⁹ Art. 262 of the ECA.

Once the infraction of the minor has been corroborated, the competent authority may determine the following social and educational punishments: warning; obligation to repair the damage; community service; supervised probation, participation in a regime of limited freedom, and detention²⁰. The FONOCRIAD²¹ data from March 2002 show that detention, though it may be considered uncommon²², is frequent. In 2002 7,693 adolescents were given the socio-educational punishment of detention; 19,099 were given supervised probation and 1,393 semi liberty.

Jurisprudence on the question is provided below in order to illustrate application of the ECA to adolescents in conflict with the law:

RHC. MINOR. SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL PUNISHMENT OF DETENTION. ART. 122 OF THE ECA. EXHAUSTIVE PROVISIONS. UNSUITABLE APPLICATION. APPEAL ACCEPTED. The socio-educational punishment of detention is foreseen in the cases of art. 122 of the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent, which does not include the first-time offender who committed the violation with no threat or violence to the person. Precedents. Appeal accepted to annul the detention, not excluding any other measure. (STJ - RHC 14685 / SP, Min. JOSÉ ARNALDO DA FONSECA, T5,V.U., DJ DATE:13/10/2003 - Ver: HC 10216-SP - REVFOR 355/283, RT 778/550 -, HC 10294-SP, HC 9619-SP)

MINOR - Statute of the Child and the Adolescent - Censurable act, minor caught sniffing shoemaker's glue - Atypical fact - Imposition of protective measure, consisting of inclusion in the official help program, supervision and treatment of drug addicts - Appeal accepted. (TJSP - Civil appeal no. 34.930-0 - Caçapava - Special Section - Relator: Luís de Macedo - 20.03.97 - V.U.).

In 2002, the Center of Defense of ILANUD provided legal help to an adolescent of 14 years of age, who had committed an offense similar to that of indecent assault²³ on a child of two years old. The mother of the child noticed that there was a certain redness around the vagina of the girl and decided to take her to the police precinct; examinations were carried out and the abuse was proven. The case was taken to the Courts. The adolescent confessed to the crime and received a socio-educational punishment in supervised probation²⁴ (non-secluded) in addition to a protective measure of²⁵ psychological assistance.

II. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND RESOURCES TO ADDRESS THE ISSUE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

• Jurisdiction and Responsible Institutions

At the federal level, the government authority responsible for inhibit violence against children is the Undersecretariat for Fostering the Rights of Children and Adolescents. The practical and theoretical foundations of its institutional mission are the underlying principles of the National Human Rights Program. Its legal base is the System of Guarantees of the Rights of Children and Adolescents which, in turn, is grounded in the new paradigm that proposes the formulation of social policies aimed at institutional reorganization, principally with regard to political and administrative decentralization, as required by the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent (ECA).

²⁰ Art. 112 of the ECA.

²¹ Source: Initial, First and Second Periodic Reports of the Brazilian Government to the Committee for Children's Rights.

²² Art. 121 of the ECA.

²³ Art. 214 do Criminal Law Code. To coerce anyone, through violence or serious threats, to practice or to allow anyone to practice with him or her a libidinous act other than sexual intercourse. Penalty – imprisonment, from six to ten years.

²⁴ Art. 118 of the ECA.

²⁵ Art. 101, number V, of the ECA.

The Undersecretariat for Fostering the Rights of Children and Adolescents is connected to the Special Secretariat for Human Rights (SEDH), created by Law no. 10,683, dated May 28, 2003. This is the agency of the Presidency of the Republic that deals with coordination and implementation of public policies aimed at fostering and protecting human rights. It has the status of a Ministry and, since 2003, its Minister has been Mr. Nilmário Miranda.

SEDH entities include the National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA), created by Federal Law no. 8242, dated October 12, 1991, presided over by Minister Nilmário Miranda. Among its responsibilities, one should highlight development of general guidelines for a national policy for protecting the rights of children and adolescents, overseeing implementation activities, while complying with the guidelines set down in the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent and, more specifically, Articles 87 and 88. It should be noted that CONANDA oversees application of national policy for protecting the rights of children and adolescents, while supporting the State and Municipal Councils for the Rights of Children and Adolescents and other state, municipal and non-governmental organizations, with the aim of making the principles, guidelines and rights defined in the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent effective. It should be noted that CONANDA is responsible for managing the National Fund for Children and Adolescents and defining the criteria covering the use of such funds, pursuant to Article 260 of ECA.

At the state level, there are the State Councils for the Rights of Children and Adolescents, called CONDECAs, usually subordinated to the State Governor's Office. These are decision-making bodies that coordinate activities designed to implement policies aimed at protecting the rights of children and adolescents. The members of these Councils are drawn equally from civil society and the government. Their responsibilities include complying with the policy guidelines set out in Articles 87 and 88 of the Law, giving support to the Municipal Councils for the Rights of Children and Adolescents, contributing to implementation of the policy of child and adolescent rights and managing the State Fund for the Rights of Children and Adolescents.

Finally, at the municipal level, the Municipal Councils for the Rights of Children and Adolescents, called CDMCAs, are important (democratic) centers for discussion and formulation of social policies as applied to children and adolescents. The CDMCAs are composed equally of representatives of the government and civil society and are autonomous entities in the sense that they are not subordinated to the government nor to other councils. Their task is to exert control over service and assistance policies, "as decision-making bodies with control over activities at all levels". Among their responsibilities, one should underscore ensuring compliance with pertinent legislation and implementing proposals for fostering the social well-being of children and adolescents, as well as formulating policies aimed at providing full protection to the children and youth of the municipality.

As mentioned above, at the federal level there is the Undersecretariat for Fostering the Rights of Children and Adolescents, coordinated by Denise Paiva, operating under the auspices of Minister Nilmário Miranda, of the Special Secretariat for Human Rights (SEDH), an entity that has the status of Ministry.

- **Targeting of resources**

Financial resources are allocated in this country to combat violence. However, since these efforts to combat violence are carried out on different fronts, budget resources are distributed to various Ministries and for a variety of programs. Consequently, it is impossible to present a detailed and itemized listing of just where and how these resources are allocated and utilized.

- Allocation of specific resources for coping with violence against children and adolescents

In Brazil financial resources are targeted to activities designed to cope specifically with violence against children at all levels. We will limit our discussion to the federal level and implementation of the 2003 budget.

Programs and Projects	Initial allocation	Authorized on 10/31/2003	Spent on 10/31/2003	% Executed
Ministry of Education				
Peace in the Schools	1,400,000	1,400,000	0	0.0%
Confronting violence in the Schools	1,400,000	1,400,000	0	0.00%
Ministry of Social Welfare and Assistance Ministry of Social Assistance and Development				
Eradication of Child Labor	509,475,464	509,475,464	292,692,445	57.84%
Campaign for heightened awareness of child labor	0	0	0	0.00%

Child and adolescent with extended school days	187,152,180	187,152,180	113,629,371	60.71%
Granting child-citizen assistance payments	259,846,795	259,846,795	176,919,921	68.09%
Processing data service eradication program benefits	2,071,821	2,071,821	0	0.00%
Remuneration of beneficiaries of the eradication program	10,487,070	10,487,070	0	0.00%
Generation of productive jobs for families of children served	49,197,598	49,197,598	3,630,000	7.38%
Public interest advertising	720,000	720,000	513,153	71.27%
Combating abuse and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents	8,079,000	8,079,000	7,674,652	95.00%
Combating sexual exploitation of children and adolescents	0	0	0	0.00%
Support for children and adolescents, victims of violence, abuse and sexual exploitation	7,737,000	7,737,000	7,447,000	96.25%

Public interest advertising	342,000	342,000	227,652	66.56%
Ministry of Justice/Presidency of the Republic				
Combating abuse and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents	140,000	140,000	140,000	100.00%
National information network for preventing and combating abuse and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents	140,000	140,000	140,000	100.00%
Defense of the rights of children and adolescents	27,562,200	28,238,625	1,555,092	5.64%
Creation of state police precincts specialized in investigating of crimes against children and adolescents	500,000	500,000	0	0.00%
Other activities not aimed at combating violence				
Peace in the Schools	14,525,800	13,252,800	523,674	3.67%
Police training for dealing with violence in schools	2,160,000	2,160,000	85,605	3.96%
Research and studies on violence in schools	150,000	150,000	0	0.00%
Support for implementation of projects by non-governmental organizations that develop complementary activities in combating violence in schools	11,692,800	10,692,800	438,069	0
Support to youth organizations working to strengthen student clubs	250,000	250,000	0	0.00%
Support for implementation and execution of projects that develop complementary activities in	0	0	0	0.00%

combating violence in school				
Ministry of Sports				
Combating abuse and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents	0	0	0	0.00%
Educational campaign to combat sex tourism	0	0	0	0.00%
Public interest advertising	0	0	0	0.00%
TOTAL BUDGET FOR CHILDREN	10,942,038,220	10,952,504,483	6,993,160,595	63.91%

It should be noted that the projects, such as for example that of Fostering the Rights of Children and Adolescents, of the Ministry of Justice, also include other activities. However, since they are not linked to reducing violence against children, they were not identified here.²⁶

- **Resources from International Cooperation**

As far as we were able to discover, the only international donor for activities aimed at reducing violence against children that is not linked to the United Nations is the United States Agency for International Development - USAID, which is a partner in the PAIR Action Program.

Below is the report²⁷ about the activities supported by USAID in Brazil devoted to children and adolescents:

“In the area of child labor, USAID began implementation of its strategy by supporting the National Forum for Child Labor Prevention and Eradication in a seminar on regional strategies to fight the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. In 2001, USAID and UNICEF will develop effective ways to identify underage children working in informal urban settings. USAID expects the results of this research to serve as a parameter for comparison to the International Labor Organization (ILO), Government of Brazil, and U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) effort to obtain reliable data on child labor through the national 2000 census.

Of the total US\$1,397,000 in FY 2001 funding, USAID will apply US\$414,200 to promote increased access of at-risk children and youth to formal, non-formal and vocational education systems. US\$200,800 will target decreased violence against children and youth, with emphasis on domestic violence and sexual exploitation and abuse. US\$499,000 will address the needs of children and youth affected by HIV/AIDS, including AIDS orphans, children living with HIV and HIV/AIDS prevention activities. The remaining US\$283,000 will be used to support dissemination of successful methodologies and training activities. With a lower budget of US\$1,050,000 in FY 2002, the program will support US\$300,000 in AIDS prevention and assistance activities; US\$300,000 in education; US\$200,000 to reduce violence rates against youth; and US\$250,000 in training, documentation, dissemination and replication of successful approaches”.

²⁶ To have access to the entire budget allocated to children for all of the federal ministries involved, go to the website of the Institute for Socioeconomic Studies (INESC), *Boletim Orçamento and Política da Criança e do Adolescente* (Bulletin on Budget and Policy for Children and Adolescents), No. 18, Year IV, December 2003, pages 9-11:
<http://www.inesc.org.br/conteudo/publicacoes/boletins/fEmpICAfzvljBfAF1rc2ZFOWegzKSOPX/Boletim%20Pol%EDtica%20da%20Crian%E7a%20-%20n18%20-%20Dez03.pdf>

²⁷ Report available on the website <http://www.usaid.gov/pubs/cbj2002/lac/br/512-005.html>

- **Partnerships with Latin American countries**

The only initiative that can be identified here as a joint effort among countries is the plan to extend to Latin America and the Caribbean, in 2005, the National Day for the Prevention of Abuse and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, celebrated in Brazil on May 18, with the objective of mobilizing governments and society to fight this cruel form of violating the rights of Brazilian girls and boys and youth in general. The aim of this international effort is to consolidate the fight against sexual exploitation in these countries.

- **National Hotline**

As mentioned above, the Special Secretariat for Human Rights (SEDH), chaired by Minister Nilmário Miranda, has developed various programs to prevent violence against children. Though the entity itself does not receive denunciations, these programs are implemented through the Undersecretary for Fostering the Rights of Children and Adolescents. However, there is a national hotline for this purpose that operates under the responsibility of the SEDH.

- **Parliamentary Groups and the Parliamentary Front for the Rights of Children and Adolescents**

There are at least two structures within the Brazilian Congress devoted to children and adolescents: the first is the Working Group on Children and Adolescents at the Chamber of Deputies, which is not focused specifically on violence against children, but rather on childhood and youth in general; the second is the Parliamentary Front in Defense of the Rights of Children and Adolescents, which has existed in the Congress for more than ten years. In 2003, this nonpartisan Front included 117 federal Deputies and 24 Senators. Since its creation, it has been coordinated in a collegial manner by Senator Patrícia Saboya Gomes and Deputies Maria do Rosário and Telma de Souza. Among the priorities of this Parliamentary Front is a detailed compilation of all proposals related to children and adolescents brought before the Chamber and the Senate, and the struggle for more resources for programs included in the budget and Pluriannual Action Plan and focused on this segment of the population. In addition, it seeks to encourage the creation of Parliamentary Fronts for the defense of children and adolescents in the States and Municipalities (several are already in operation).

As mentioned before, in June of 2003 the National Congress created the Joint Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry (CPMI), based on an initiative supported by 37 senators and 207 federal deputies. Its purpose is to investigate sexual exploitation networks involving children and adolescents. It was initially created for a period of six months and extended for an additional six. The second period recently ended and the Committee issued its final report of July 8, 2004.

This report, authored by Deputy Maria do Rosário (PT-RS), recommended the indictment of around 250 individuals (including some 20 politicians, from the Executive and Legislative branches, businesspeople, judges and religious leaders) and changes in the Criminal Law Code, including a provision preventing the victim from withdrawing an accusation against an aggressor, changing the expression “crimes against the standard behavior of society” to “sexual crimes”, and creation of new punishments. The report also proposes typification of the crime of domestic trafficking for sexual exploitation since, as mentioned above, only international trafficking is currently considered a crime. In overall terms, the CPMI received around 800 denunciations and visited 21 states for purposes of investigations and public hearings.

III. THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN COMBATING VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

- Description of the principal initiatives of Brazilian civil society in reducing violence against children and adolescents, including (i) the types of organizations participating and (ii) the principal activities carried out.

Civil society initiatives in combating violence against children and adolescents are basically local and do not have the objective of benefiting the entire country. Many organizations, within the limits of their scope and purposes, carry out activities aimed at providing care to children, adolescents and families, giving support aimed at preventing abuse, exploitation and violence against these individuals, as well as providing them with the conditions needed to overcome the consequences of past violence. Along with these activities, there are municipal councils (CMDCA), state councils (CONDECAs) and the federal council (CONANDA), all of which involve the participation of civil society and have decision-making authority regarding policies for children and youth.

The National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA) is made up of the Special Secretary of Human Rights, Nilmário Miranda, and representatives of the Ministries of Education, Health, Culture, Social Development and Elimination of Hunger, Finance, Social Welfare, Foreign Relations, Planning, Budget and Management, Labor and Employment, and the Office of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency of the Republic. The non-governmental organizations that participate in the Council are: The Brazilian Association of Magistrates and Prosecutors for Children and Youth (ABMP), *Fundação Fé e Alegria do Brasil*, the Federal Social Service Council, the Central Labor Union (CUT), Brazilian Pediatrics Society, Brazilian Association of NGOs (ABONG), the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB), National Conference of Bishops of Brazil (CNBB), National Federation of APAEs, National Movement of Street Children (MNMRR), the Pastoral Movement for Children - Social Action Organization of the CNBB, Brazilian Education and Teaching Union (UBEE), Federal Council of Psychology, and World Vision.

With this range of members representing the federal government and non-governmental organizations, CONANDA's powers and responsibilities include: development of general guidelines for the national policy of support to the rights of children and adolescents, as well as controlling and overseeing implementation activities at all levels; seeing to application of a national policy for protecting the rights of children and adolescents; giving support to State and Municipal Councils on the Rights of Children and Adolescents, state and municipal agencies and non-governmental bodies, in order to put the principals, directives and rights established in the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent into practice; overseeing the institutional reorganization and wherever necessary proposing modifications to public and private structures for protecting the rights of children and adolescents; supporting educational campaigns on the rights of children and adolescents, indicating measures to be adopted in cases involving violations of such rights; monitoring the elaboration and execution of the federal budget proposal, indicating the alterations required in order to achieve the ends defined in policies aimed at fostering child and adolescent rights; managing the fund cited in Art. 6 of Law No. 8242, dated October 12, 1991, and setting the criteria for its use, pursuant to Art. 260 of Law No. 8069/1991; promoting cooperation among the Federal Government, States, the Federal District and Municipalities and organized civil society, in the development and implementation of the national policy for protection of child and adolescent rights; fostering, in partnership with national and international governmental and non-governmental bodies, identification of systems of indicators, to be used in defining targets and procedures for monitoring implementation of activities related to services for children and adolescents.

As is evident, CONANDA's responsibilities are wide-ranging and varied and clearly in line with the diversity of its members. Only in this way will it be possible to come to decisions that respond adequately to the complexity of issues related to children and youth. In the area of violence against children and adolescents, CONANDA has accompanied investigations into the most emblematic cases, such as the municipality of Altamira in the State of Pará, where children were being systematically murdered. It is worth mentioning that the Council also alerts state and municipal authorities when it comes across situations that generate concern, such as the measures taken in response to the deaths of children and adolescents from injuries suffered in traffic accidents. Finally, CONANDA, in partnership with the Special Secretariat for Human Rights of the Presidency of the Republic and the Telemig Celular Institute, carries out the *Pró-conselho Brasil* Program, aimed at optimizing existing resources and structures, focusing above all else on the State and Municipal Councils for the Rights of Children and Adolescents and on the Childcare Councils located in various parts of the country.

UNICEF is another organization focused on children and adolescents, seeking to develop methodologies and programs for preventing and eradicating child labor and ensuring that all children and adolescents will not only be enrolled, but will achieve success in schools. Since 1994, UNICEF has participated in the Forum for Eradication of Child Labor, which also includes the International Labor Organization (ILO) and more than 40 governmental and non-governmental organizations, employers' associations and unions, seeking to improve society's understanding of how child labor is harmful to the education and development of children. Another of the Forum's activities is development of ways to prevent and eliminate child labor.

In the area of sexual exploitation, we should highlight another UNICEF initiative that supports research and studies that contribute to understanding the gravity of the problem and aid in defining programs to be implemented. Parallel to this, it works to ensure that every municipality and state develops its own Integrated Plan to Cope with Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents through concrete activities of investigation, prevention, support and enforcement. UNICEF also makes efforts to integrate information systems and to ensure that all cases of abuse are registered. Based on these data, activities are undertaken to raise the awareness of society and governments and train health and education professionals to identify signs of violence in children and refer the victims to shelters and other support organizations. Another focus of UNICEF's actions is inclusion of the issue of violence in school curricular content, while training educators and families in preventing violence in schools. It should be noted that UNICEF does not intervene directly in situations that arise, but rather provides financial support to activities carried out by civil society organizations.

Another noteworthy activity is that of the Abrinq Foundation, which organizes the *Prêmio Criança* (Child Award), devoted to identification and dissemination of information on successful initiatives undertaken in any part of the country, with the objective of avoiding violence against children and adolescents. Also, in partnership with the National Council on the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA), the National Forum on the Rights of Children and Adolescents (FORUM DCA) and UNICEF, the Abrinq Foundation is promoting the campaign "Friend of the Child Mayor - Platform 2004". The objective is to obtain a commitment from candidates to the office of mayor and city council members to give priority to children and adolescents in their city administrations, and to encourage the electorate to vote for candidates committed to the Child Platform. Abrinq also offers certification of municipal administrations with good practices in ensuring the rights of children and adolescents, awarding them the Friend of the Child Mayor seal, with the support of UNICEF and other partners including the Ford Foundation and the David and Lucile Packard Foundation.

Another civil society organization that has carried out activities in the area of children and youth is the Pastoral Movement for Children, linked to the National Conference of Bishops of Brazil (CNBB). Since 2002, this organization has been working to convince candidates to municipal government office to commit themselves to implementing public policies for children and adolescents, including those regarding violence.

There are also the Centers for Fostering the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CEDECAs), located in many different parts of Brazil and dedicated to reducing violence against children and adolescents. The CEDECAs reinforce the work of other organizations and offset the shortage of public defenders in Brazilian states that either do not have a public defender system or are unable to meet demand.

The actions described above are complemented by the work of the Center of Reference, Studies and Action for Children and Adolescents (CECRIA), which has carried out research jointly with the Ministry of Justice, particularly on the subject of abuse and sexual exploitation. In this regard, one should cite the Research on Trafficking in Women, Children and Adolescents for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Brazil, published by CECRIA in 2002. The results of this research provided support to the Congressional Joint Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry (CPMI) on the trafficking of women, children and adolescents for commercial sexual exploitation.

We can also mention REBIDIA (National Network for Information and Documentation on Children and Adolescents), created in 1996, aimed at the target public of Councilors and policymakers, project operators and managers, whether from the government or not. This organization seeks to create a decentralized system for documentation and information on childhood and adolescence, managed by a network of non-governmental organizations. The network has the participation of a broad array of civil society organizations, including the National Conference of Bishops of Brazil (CNBB).

Finally, in regard to institutional violence against children and adolescents, there are organizations (ILANUD, the Torture Never More Group, Global Justice and CEDECAs) that bring cases to the attention of the Judiciary, the Office of the Public Prosecutor and international organizations (OAS, for example). These organizations also produce reports about cases of violence and research on violations of the rights of children and adolescents. ILANUD, in particular, has contributed to the discussion of the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent through dissemination of semimonthly bulletins with news, suggested reading and seminars, along with reports on relevant court decisions, and magazines and research papers on this issue.

- **Extent of Brazilian government support for such activities:**

The federal government's participation mainly involves providing resources for projects carried out by organized civil society (President Friend of the Child Plan) and the creation of communication channels for reporting violations (hotline) and interaction with those carrying out work related to violence against children and adolescents (SIPIA). It is important to note that SIPIA is not restricted to information about violence against this population.

Along these lines, the government has created telephone services for reporting cases involving pedophilia and child sexual abuse and exploitation. These services are subordinated to the Ministry of Justice. In addition, the Child and Adolescent Information System is also in operation and consists of a national system for receiving and handling information, created to support the adoption of governmental decisions about policies for children and adolescents (www.mj.gov.br/sipia).

Along with SIPIA, since 1998, the Ministry of Justice in cooperation with the Center of

Reference, Studies and Actions for Children and Adolescents (CECRIA) has maintained a database that feeds the Information Network about Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents (RECRIA), with the goal of gaining more in-depth knowledge about the issue of sexual violence. CECRIA and the Ministry were also partners in the research on the Trafficking of Women, Children and Adolescents for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Brazil, published in 2002.

An Intersectoral Commission for Combating Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents, composed of representatives of government and civil society, was created within the structure of the Ministry of Justice. Among other activities, this Commission is charged with training professionals to deal directly with children and adolescents in an effort to understand the reality of sexual exploitation. The target public includes teachers, health professionals, sports monitors, counselors in the area of child care and rights, judges, prosecutors and police, among others. The group will produce a training matrix that can be used by all government bodies as support material in any training or upgrading course carried out in Brazil. (www.mj.gov.br/noticias/2003/dezembro/RLS291203-exploracao.htm)

The President Friend of the Child Plan has one topic specifically aimed at the issue of protection from abuse, exploitation and violence, involving: (i) support to children and adolescents in situations of social vulnerability; (ii) elimination of child labor; (iii) eradication of sexual exploitation; and finally (iv) protection against violations of the rights of children and adolescents. This involves a budget allocation of R\$ 55.9 billion over the period from 2004 to 2007, for carrying out actions to reduce the incidence of violence against children and adolescents. Other planned initiatives include: implementation of programs for protection of children and adolescents threatened with death; promotion of socio-educational activities to complement school activities, for children and adolescents taken out of dangerous, arduous, unhealthy or degrading work, in pursuit of their promotion and improved development; carrying out campaigns for the prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation; combating the trafficking in human beings along with training professionals from the Network for Attending to Victims of Traffic in Human Beings; supporting projects involving the school community to prevent violence; training of staff in processes of international adoption and kidnapping of children and adolescents.

Some comments are required about the use of resources allocated in prior budgets before commemorating the current budgetary allocations. With regard to the 2003 budget, for example, the Ministry of Education spent none of the resources set aside for preventing violence in schools. The Ministry of Social Security and Assistance did not use all of the resources authorized in its budget, but limited its spending to slightly more than half (57.84%). On the other hand, this same ministry used 95% of the resources allocated specifically to preventing sexual abuse and exploitation of children and youth. The Ministry of Justice, on the other hand, used all the resources allocated to creating a national network of information for preventing and combating sexual abuse and exploitation of children and adolescents. For the item Peace in Schools, this ministry spent only 3.67% of the resources previously allocated. The Ministry of Sports, which should also have invested in measures aimed at combating abuse and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, implemented no programs whatsoever.

Another noteworthy government initiative is the program "Peace in Schools", managed by the now extinct State Secretariat of Human Rights, subordinated to the Ministry of Justice. The idea was to establish strategic partnerships with leading institutions in the field of child and youth affairs, in order to share and coordinate national activities, with the objective of producing new theoretical content for confronting and dealing with this phenomenon and implementing the lines of action outlined for the permanent and collective construction of the Program. In the Pluriannual Plan for 2004 to 2007, schools are again given priority attention by the

federal government in its efforts to invest in reducing the problems resulting from violence in schools.

- **The role of the media in combating violence against children and adolescents:**

The Statute of the Child and the Adolescent is widely acknowledged to be an important instrument for expressly establishing the rights and guarantees to which children and adolescents are entitled. Its contents, however, are as yet little known among society partly on account of the media's failure to publicize the Law's provisions and, in this way, raise the level of awareness among the population. One sign of this is the still recurrent use of the expression *minor* to refer to children or adolescents, especially in the case of juvenile offenders.

The presence of children and adolescents in the media is not regular or consistent. Reports tend to focus on circumstantial episodes with strong public appeal. Very little space is reserved for reports or programs designed to debate and improve awareness of issues relating to children and adolescents. The outcome is a set of fragmentary approaches based on misconceptions and prejudice which are, unfortunately, often reproduced in society at large.

Despite the state of affairs described above and although we are still a long way from achieving appropriate journalistic coverage, some headway has been made. To support the claims we are making, we shall resort to surveys carried out by the National Agency for the Rights of Children (ANDI). Since the early nineties, the Agency has been systematically monitoring coverage of issues relating to children and adolescents in the Brazilian media. Besides assessing the reports and programs produced, ANDI has performed the important task of broadening and enhancing the range of topics covered by the media in Brazil by raising awareness among communicators concerning the predicament of children and adolescents.

According to ANDI, between 1996 and 2002 the number of journalistic texts devoted to the subject of violence against children and adolescents increased. Growth was irregular and has since leveled off. In this same period, improvement in the quality of the coverage was observed, greater care being taken in preparing the texts and selecting sources. The prevalence of authorities in shaping public opinion on the issue of violence against children and adolescents has been offset by a progressive increase in the participation of representatives of civil society with experience in the field. It should, however, be noted that, according to surveys conducted by ANDI, close relatives of children and adolescents are rarely heard, their presence being greater when children and adolescents are victims as opposed to when they have committed the violence.

The same applies to the Childcare Councils, whose brief is to guarantee enforcement of the rights to which children and adolescents are entitled. Once again, they are less visible than other sources and opinion-makers. When they are consulted, it is mostly to comment on facts relating to violence in the home.

It should be stressed that most of the news provided in the media is confined to reporting the facts, little attempt being made to analyze the issues at stake in any greater depth. ANDI surveys indicate a prevalence of reports that focus on denouncing the problems, discussions as to possible solutions being neglected. The media play an important part in denouncing cases of violence provided they do not stop at that but also examine means of tackling the problems presented, informing the general public about which institutions and authorities are responsible for dealing with them.

In this context, the number of reports relating to sexual crimes committed against children and adolescents has risen, keeping pace with the growing journalistic concern about violence, abuse and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.

IV. CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AS PROTAGONISTS IN COMBATING THE VIOLENCE TO WHICH THEY ARE EXPOSED

- **Programs and policies for engagement**

Given the perception that children and adolescents hardly ever figure as active agents in programs to combat the violence to which they fall victim, one of the six strategic lines of action in the National Plan for Dealing with Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents²⁸ is to promote active participation of children and adolescents in defense of their rights and to commit them to monitoring implementation of the Plan.

PAIR (the Program of Integrated, Reference Actions for Dealing with Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents) likewise envisages proactive participation of young people in preparing and implementing local operating plans (in the Acre, Amazonas, Bahia, Mato Grosso do Sul and Roraima regions) designed to combat sexual violence against children and adolescents.

Moves to combat violence in Brazil, be it in the form of programs, policies or draft legislation, rarely cast children and adolescents in the role of protagonists. It is not common practice to consult children and adolescents or to require active participation from them in endeavors to combat the violence to which they are exposed. Nonetheless, a number of initiatives of this kind can be reported:

The National “Peace in Schools” Program, created by the Special Secretariat for Human Rights, is designed to help reduce violence among children, adolescents and young people in schools throughout Brazil. It is based on the principle that, by working together, local communities and schools can tackle the problem of violence in schools and thus allow children and adolescents to forge their citizenship with decency while establishing a culture of active peace that enables them to express their wishes and needs. The Program’s lines of action include support for mobilizing young people against violence. Since the year 2000, about 40 projects²⁹ have received support from this Program. Many of these projects are designed to enhance juvenile protagonism, thus acknowledging children and adolescents’ capacity to act effectively as agents in ruling out violence in schools.

The so-called “Youngsters of the Open School Project” - operating in partnership with Unesco and the Pernambuco State Education and Culture Secretariat - trains young people to avoid sexual abuse and exploitation. Once they have been trained, the young people act as multiplier agents raising awareness among local communities with information about means of prevention, support and protection concerning sexual aggression against children and adolescents. A training seminar was held for these young people in partnership with the Dom Hélder Câmara Center for Studies and Social Action (Cendhec), the Network for Combating Abuse and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, and Save the Children.

A similar project exists in neighboring Sergipe State where the “Libertar” [Set Free] Project has recently held a “State Meeting of Young Protagonists Confronting Sexual Violence” (July 2004). The aim of this meeting is to raise awareness among young people as to the importance of proactive engagement for the formulation of public policies regarding children and adolescents in confronting sexual violence. One

²⁸ Further information about this Plan is provided in item I concerning Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents.

²⁹ For further information, see the following site: <http://www.mj.gov.br/sedh/paznascolas/Projetos.htm>

outcome of this meeting is that adolescents participating in the event have committed themselves to publicizing the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent in the municipal districts where they live and explaining the importance of combating sexual violence, since many youngsters are ignorant of their own sexuality and do not know how to defend themselves.

In March 2004, Brasilia hosted the I Meeting of Adolescents and Young People for Confronting Sexual Violence. Young people from all over Brazil handed members of Congress a document containing suggestions for combating sexual violence. In all, it provides more than twenty recommendations. Senator Patrícia Saboya Gomes, who chairs the joint committee investigating sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, pledged that the document would be included in the committee's final report and the proposals made would be taken up by the Parliamentary Front in Defense of the Rights of Children for Adolescents.

There are a number of other experiences in which young people act as protagonists in combating violence, though the focus is broader. Guarapes, a very poor district renowned for violence in the western section of Natal (Rio Grande do Norte State), has one such example. Local youngsters have used hip-hop culture to keep hundreds of children and adolescents away from violence. Through partnerships with NGOs and the municipal council, this movement has managed to take educators and health workers into the Guarapes community, holding workshops and lectures to promote a sense of citizenship. These partnerships have enabled the kids to promote large-scale social mobilization events like the Black Culture Hip-Hop Movement for Combating Violence.

Another example of wide-ranging combat against violence is Unesco's "Opening Spaces Program: Education and Culture for Peace." This program is the upshot of various surveys Unesco has carried out on violence involving youngsters in Brazil. The program's strategy is to keep schools open on weekends in underprivileged communities, making alternative spaces available to attract young people. The aim is thus to revert the prevailing atmosphere of violence and establish spaces where citizenship can be forged through sports and cultural activities. The program has already been implemented in the states of Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Bahia, Mato Grosso, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul and Piauí. The common denominators identified to date in innovative endeavors to deal with violence in Brazil are the involvement of young people as protagonists, committed participation from the local community, and deep respect for citizenship rights.

The initiatives that have come closest to involving children and adolescents in the formulation of rules and legal procedures for combating violence committed against youngsters are the so-called Mini Councils. These Councils exist in a number of municipal districts across the country including Salvador (Bahia), Joinville (Santa Catarina), Blumenau (Santa Catarina), São José do Rio Pardo (São Paulo), and Cornélio Procópio (Paraná). The purpose of these juvenile legislative councils is to encourage the exercise of citizenship and kindle a civic spirit among children and adolescents, besides bringing municipal legislative bodies closer to the community. These Councils are formed by school children chosen as representatives of the schools they attend, who serve as mini aldermen. The Mini Councils adopt the same format as the local Municipal Councils. They discuss bills, vote and deliberate. This may be an ideal locus for exercising juvenile protagonism to reduce violence against children and adolescents. Nonetheless, it is not known whether they have actually served this specific purpose yet.

Another initiative along the same lines is UNICEF's Elector of the Future Project, initially designed to cover every electoral district in Brazil's state capitals. The idea is to inform and raise consciousness among the country's future electors in the 10-to-15-year age range about the importance of exercising the right to vote, the relevance of their role in society, and the responsibility of voting for themselves,

their families and the society to which they belong. The aim is to raise the level of political awareness and prepare those who will have a hand in the country's political decision-making in the near future.

Finally, with regard to funds, at national level the 2003 budget for Policy on Children and Adolescents, approximately R\$ 14 millions (reals) were allocated to the Peace in Schools Program, of which about R\$ 500,000 (3.67%) were actually disbursed³⁰. The plan of action and budget for the President Friend of Children and Adolescents program (2004-2007), which acts on four main fronts (promoting healthy lives, promoting quality education, protecting against abuse, exploitation and violence, and struggling against HIV/AIDS) no resources have been earmarked to support the participation of children and adolescents in activities designed to avoid violence against them.

Generally speaking, it would be fair to say that Brazil has not yet developed a culture of treating children and adolescents as protagonists in the drive to prevent violence committed against them. Existing initiatives are recent and are more a matter of principles than results.

V. POLICIES AND PROGRAMS FOR COMBATING VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

- **National Policy**

The Brazilian government does not have a unified, integrated approach for dealing with the multiple forms of violence committed against children and adolescents as described in the question formulated. Initiatives in this field are fragmented and are not the preserve of the authorities, who often merely provide funding or support for other actions. As mentioned previously, the 1988 Constitution and the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent stipulate specific competencies regarding the rights of children and adolescents. The federal government is basically responsible for funding and overseeing the policies implemented by state and municipal authorities. A large number of organizations representing civil society that operate in this field are singularly important in managing and carrying out actions designed to oppose the many forms of violence to which this social group is subject.

As mentioned in item II of this questionnaire, the Special Secretariat for Human Rights (www.presidencia.gov.br/sedh), attached to the President's Office, handles a wide range of issues relating to the defense of human rights. This department has a Division for Promotion of the Rights of Children and Adolescents dealing specifically with the rights of children and adolescents.

This Division acts on three main fronts: (i) Liaison and Mobilization to implement the System for Guaranteeing the Rights of Children and Adolescents - this consists in liaising with and mobilizing society so as to provide an effective social policy for children and adolescents, which implies installing and implementing the institutional public spaces envisaged in the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent; (ii) Qualification of the System for Guaranteeing the Rights of Children and Adolescents - i.e., equipping public institutions to place them at the service of children and adolescents; (iii) Institutional Review envisaged in the Statute on Children and Adolescents - this means ensuring that public authorities adopt new, decentralized ways of drafting and implementing social policies, involving the three tiers of administration in Brazil as well as civil society.

The Division for Promotion of the Rights of Children and Adolescents is responsible for implementing two government programs within the framework of the Pluriannual Plan (2004-2007) in addition to the President Friend of Children and Adolescents

³⁰ The exact sums can be found in the table for question 29.

plan. They are: I - Promotion and Defense of the Rights of Children and Adolescents; and II - Socio-Educational Care for Adolescents in Trouble with the Law.

- **Specific Programs**

I - PROMOTION AND DEFENSE OF THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

(www.mj.gov.br/sedh/ct/apoio_2004/spdca_promoca_crianca_adolescente.htm)

The program for defending the rights of children and adolescents, envisaged in the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent (Federal Law no. 8,069/90), is designed to lay the burden of responsibility for children and adolescents whose rights have been menaced or violated upon the shoulders of the State, society and the family. To ensure that the menace or violation ceases, the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent envisages joint action on the part of various public authorities and organizations of civil society. Joint action involving the Authorities (Law Enforcement Agencies; Federal Prosecutor's Service; the Judiciary; and the Public Defender's Office) and civil society (Childcare Councils and Defense Centers) should be implemented in a harmonious fashion with adequate liaison so as to build up a system that guarantees violations are effectively dealt with and the culprits duly held responsible. State and Municipal Councils for the Rights of Children and Adolescents are entrusted with the task of establishing guidelines for integral care policies. They are also responsible for overseeing and monitoring implementation of such policies.

To date, an insufficient number of institutions comprises this system: 19 Special Police Precincts; 20 Public Defender's Offices; 20 Defense Centers; and 3,011 Childcare Councils. "Strengthening the System for Defending the Rights of Children and Adolescents" is one *sine qua non* condition for securing Brazilian children and adolescents full exercise of their rights as citizens within the framework of the world's most advanced legal provisions in a country where continual, glaring violations are an unacceptable affront to ethical principles and basic human rights.

Promotion and Defense of the Rights of Children and Adolescents Actions, Products and Targets for 2004

ACTION	PRODUCT	TARGET
Support for Units Defending the Rights of Children and Adolescents (National)	Assisted People	8,000
Support for Services providing Legal-Social Care for Children and Adolescents Suffering Death Threats	Assisted children/adolescents	1,500
Support setting up Modules of the Data System on Children and Adolescents (SIPIA)	Number of Modules set up	4
Setting up of a Network for Identifying and Locating Missing Children and Adolescents	Network set up (% of physical installation)	20%
Support for Youth Organizations	Number of organizations supported	3
Support for Projects on Prevention of Violence in Schools	Number of schools supported	5
National Register of Children Eligible for Adoption and Prospective Adoptive Families	Registers maintained	1
Training Professionals in Promotion and Defense of the Rights of Children and Adolescents	Number of professionals trained	1,500
Support for Services providing Care for Children and Adolescents Receiving Public Protection	Assisted children/adolescents	8,000
Support for Studies and Research on the Rights of Children and Adolescents	Studies undertaken	3

II - SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL CARE FOR ADOLESCENTS IN TROUBLE WITH THE LAW

(www.mj.gov.br/sedh/ct/apoio_2004/spdca_socio_adolescente.htm)

Despite forthright political commitment and the progress achieved in promoting human rights in Brazil, especially over the past ten years, making these rights effective for a vast contingent of the population of children and adolescents remains a major challenge. Many of them are still denied access to minimal levels of development, welfare, citizenship and public policies capable of promoting their rights. This predicament makes them a highly vulnerable social segment. Reviewing social policies and programs designed to comply with the precepts contained in the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent has become an imperative for Brazilian society as a whole. Modifying the law does not secure immediate transformation of reality. Initially, however, it does at least serve to produce a gradual change of paradigm in the way of thinking about children and adolescents. It also helps expose the limitations of the institutions and policies intended to serve this segment of the population.

The Division for Promotion of the Rights of Children and Adolescents is entrusted with the task of coordinating national policy for the promotion and defense of their rights through the program of Socio-Educational Care for Adolescents in Trouble with the Law. The guiding principles of this program are municipalization and decentralization, absolute priority being ascribed to services enforcing measures in good quality, open environments, liaison, mobilization, review of the legal system, investment in professional training and reorganization of correctional units. The aim is to overcome the traditional culture in this field based on assistance and repression that has prevailed for centuries in Brazil.

Despite the benefits of socio-educational measures enforced in open environments when compared with depriving young offenders of their freedom, difficulties in implementing them persist. These include: the social prejudice that stigmatizes adolescents in trouble with the Law or who have been confined in correctional centers (FEBEM); the refusal of certain municipal authorities, local communities, public institutions and services to provide care for adolescents who have committed criminal offenses; the lack of anthropological and psychological studies and research on adolescent offenders; ignorance or misunderstanding of the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent on the part of public authorities, the judiciary and sectors of public opinion; the lack of a care network to ensure the promotion and protection of young people. In order to secure the rights of adolescents in trouble with the Law, the following actions are thus required: adaptation of the architecture of existing correctional units; application of measures depriving young offenders of their freedom only in exceptional circumstances; replacement of measures depriving young offenders of their freedom by socio-educational care in open environments, employing a decentralized, municipalized care model; ready access to public defenders' offices in all municipal districts; integration of projects in a care program; formulation of policies combining services from different areas in an endeavor to promote wide-scale mobilization and involvement of and liaison between governmental and non-governmental organizations, seeking to develop joint management and juvenile protagonism in implementing public policies besides raising awareness among society through wide-ranging mobilization for social inclusion of young people in trouble with the Law.

**Socio-Educational Care for Adolescents in Trouble with the Law
Actions, Products and Targets for 2004**

ACTION	PRODUCT	TARGET
Support for the Building, Renovation and Expansion of Correction and Provisional Custody Units	Openings	200
Support for Inter-institutional Duty Rosters or Initial Care Services (National)	Assisted adolescents	1,000
Support for Services providing Care for Adolescents Undergoing Socio-Educational Treatment and for those Dispensed	Assisted adolescents	6,000

As mentioned above, besides being entrusted with developing these two programs, the Division for Promotion of the Rights of Children and Adolescents is also responsible for the President Friend of Children and Adolescents Plan.

III - PRESIDENT FRIEND OF CHILDREN and ADOLESCENTS PLAN

www.presidencia.gov.br/sedh

The purpose of this Plan was to ascribe priority to policies designed to promote the citizenship rights of Brazilian children and adolescents, in compliance with the guidelines established in Brazil's 1988 Constitution and in the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent. The Plan was drafted in consonance with the international instruments on children and adolescents Brazil has ratified in the 1989 International Convention on the Rights of Children and particularly at the Special UN Session for Children held in 2002. The latter established a document titled "A World for Children" containing the following commitments:

1. Promoting Healthy Lives;
2. Promoting Quality Education;
3. Protecting against Abuse, Exploitation and Violence; and
4. Combating HIV/AIDS.

To secure compliance with these commitments, the Government has identified 16 challenges it intends to tackle by means of more than 200 actions to be carried out under the auspices of various ministries. Overall responsibility for implementing the Plan falls to an Inter-ministerial Commission coordinated by the Special Secretariat for Human Rights. The Inter-ministerial Commission is comprised of representatives from the following departments: Ministry of Social Assistance; Ministry for Cities; Ministry of Education; Ministry Extraordinaire for Food Supply and Combat against Hunger; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Planning, Budget and Administration; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Labor and Employment; Special Secretariat for Human Rights; Institute for Applied Economic Research; and National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents.

The Plan is, then, a broad-ranging intergovernmental effort designed to integrate and synchronize the many actions affecting the quality of life for children and adolescents. The total budget for the Plan is R\$ 55.9 millions, to be disbursed over a four-year period (2004-2007).

The following challenges have been identified with reference to the First Commitment, "Promoting Healthy Lives": (i) Reduction in Infant Mortality; (ii) Reduction in Maternal Mortality during Childbirth and Reproductive Healthcare; (iii) Nutritional Security and Combating Malnutrition; (iv) Healthcare and Development of Children and Adolescents; and (v) Expansion of Access to Sanitation and Good Quality Drinking Water.

The Second Commitment, “Promoting Quality Education,” encompasses the following challenges: (i) Expansion and Improvement of Child Education; (ii) Expansion of Quality Elementary Education; (iii) Promotion of Special Education; and (iv) Literacy for Adolescents and Adults.

The Third Commitment, “Protecting against Abuse, Exploitation and Violence,” covers the following challenges: (i) Support for Children and Adolescents in a State of Social Vulnerability; (ii) Combating Child Labor and Protecting Adolescent Labor; (iii) Combating Sexual Exploitation; and (iv) Protection against the Violation of Children and Adolescents’ Rights.

Finally, three challenges have been identified with reference to the Fourth Commitment, “Combating HIV/AIDS”: (i) Prevention of Transmission of Sexually Transmitted Diseases/AIDS; (ii) Support for Children and Adolescents Infected with HIV/AIDS; and (iii) Care for Orphans and Children of HIV-positive Mothers.

Funds have been distributed in a very uneven manner among the four major Commitments in the Proposed Budget for the Plan of Action. This reflects the specificity and differential costs of the actions comprising each one. The Commitment on “Promoting Healthy Lives” has been granted more than half (63.2%) of the resources allocated, i.e., R\$ 35.3 billions. In decreasing order, the next largest budget is for the Commitment on “Promoting Quality Education,” which has been allocated R\$ 19 billions (34% of the total funds for the Plan of Action). The Commitment on “Protecting against Abuse, Exploitation and Violence” is to receive R\$ 1.2 billion (2.2%). Finally, the Fourth Commitment, “Combating HIV/AIDS,” has been allocated R\$ 336.7 millions (0.6% of the overall budget). Detailed spreadsheets for the budget and working plan can be found in the website quoted above.

The Brazilian government also has a nationwide Program for Combating Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children and Adolescents. The Program is run by the Special Consultancy Department attached to the Special Secretariat for Human Rights, itself attached to the President’s Office, as explained above. Details of this program are provided below.

IV - PROGRAM FOR COMBATING SEXUAL ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN and ADOLESCENTS

www.presidencia.gov.br/sedh

Sexual violence against children and adolescents is a worldwide problem. Since it is illegal, clandestine and largely domestic, this type of violence is hard to detect and classify. The type of violence to which children and adolescents are most frequently exposed is defined as structural, given the precarious socio-economic circumstances of the families in which most such children and adolescents are raised. Protection for children and adolescents who fall prey to violence and sexual exploitation and defense of their rights are obtained through combined action in the fields of education, health, culture and justice. The aim is to provide social reintegration and to enable children and adolescents to return to their families and local communities.

Combating Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children and Adolescents - Actions, Products and Targets for 2004

ACTION	PRODUCT	TARGET
Support for State Committees to Combat Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents	Committees supported	1
Support for Training of Participants in the System for Guaranteeing Rights in Combating Sexual Abuse, Violence and Exploitation of Children and	People trained	100

Adolescents		
Support for Projects on Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children and Adolescents (National)	Projects supported	1
National Data Network for Preventing and Combating Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children and Adolescents	Systems maintained	1

The Ministry of Justice is also responsible for initiatives on the issue of eliminating sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. The information that follows on the history, methodology and targets of these initiatives was extracted from the Ministry's website.

V - NATIONAL PLAN FOR DEALING WITH SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

www.mj.gov.br/exploracao/default.asp

www.mj.gov.br/sedh/ct/conanda/plano_nacional.pdf

HISTORY

MILESTONES IN DEALING WITH SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

Five milestones can be highlighted in dealing with commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in Brazil. The first is the approval of the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent (ECA) in 1990 as a result of concerted efforts by different sectors of civil society.

The Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry on Child Prostitution in the Chamber of Deputies (lower house of Congress) in 1993 put the issue in the public spotlight and made the country aware of the full extent of the problem. For the first time, it was now possible to create a databank, map out the routes and come to grips with the phenomenon of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in Brazil.

From then on, civil society and the Brazilian government began to step up specific childcare programs, prevention campaigns and to invest in training and preparation of social workers. This was achieved through actions coordinated by the Children and Adolescents Department (DCA) - then part of the Ministry of Justice and now attached to the Special Secretariat for Human Rights at the President's Office. Specific legislation was also introduced to protect the rights of individuals in this age group, especially among poorer segments of the population.

From the outset, the overriding aim in dealing with this problem was to integrate the different programs and actions under way so as to form a network of social protection for children and adolescents. In June 2000, the National Plan for Dealing with Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents (PAIR) - which had been jointly drafted by the Brazilian government and civil society - was passed.

The Plan paved the way for inclusion of a specific program in the Fernando Henrique Cardoso administration's Pluriannual Plan (PPA/2000-2003). This was the SENTINELA program, then coordinated by the State Secretariat for Social Assistance, since upgraded to become the Ministry of Social Assistance. This was another major milestone in confronting the problem of sexual violence against children and adolescents in Brazil.

The program was developed following the guidelines established in PAIR, the approach being predominantly that of social assistance. A multidisciplinary team was appointed to receive victims and refer them to the appropriate social and legal

assistance services in the municipal districts where SENTINELA is operational. The program report for the year 2002 shows that 34,000 children and adolescents subjected to many different forms of sexual violence were given assistance. As mentioned previously, SENTINELA centers have been set up in 315 municipal districts in 26 states of the federation.

In 2002, a nationwide survey on this issue was carried out, referred to as PESTRAF (Survey on Traffic in Women, Children and Adolescents for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Brazil). This came in response to serious claims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The survey, which received support from the government, NGOs and universities, as well as international cooperation, was conducted by CECRIA (Center of Reference for Studies and Actions related to Children and Adolescents). Most of the programs that have subsequently come into being use PESTRAF data as a reliable source of information.

The National Committee for Combating Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, a network bringing together non-governmental organizations, representatives of government departments and international cooperation agencies, was also founded in 2002. This was another milestone for the movement combating sexual violence against children and adolescents. The Committee was designed to provide a framework for debating and monitoring programs and public policies in this field as well as to foster regional mobilization among young people.

International organizations - the International Labor Organization (ILO) in particular - have taken an increasingly active part in this drive, providing funding and technical cooperation. Actions are planned to comply with ILO Convention 182, which defines the worst forms of child labor, including prostitution.

The Government of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva has ascribed top priority to this matter. The President ordered the Justice Minister, Márcio Thomaz Bastos, to coordinate government action on this issue. In response to this determination, in April 2003, the Center for Dealing with Violence and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents (NEVES) was set up under the command of the National Secretariat of Justice. As already indicated in question 16, one of the tasks that falls to NEVES is to oversee the actions conducted by the Inter-ministerial Commission for Dealing with Violence and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents. The Commission is comprised of representatives of civil society and various federal government departments dealing with this issue.

NEVES is also responsible for the Global Program for Preventing Traffic in Human Beings. The program's prime objective is to establish a databank on cases of trafficking, flows and trends. This information is used to bolster existing mechanisms for eliminating commercial sexual exploitation.

What is the National Plan for Dealing with Sexual Violence Targeting Children and Adolescents?

This is a tool for guaranteeing and defending the rights of Children and Adolescents. This Plan is intended to create, strengthen and implement a set of actions and targets that ensure full protection for children under eighteen years of age in situations or at risk of sexual violence. The document (www.mj.gov.br/sedh/ct/conanda/diretrizes1.htm) was approved by the National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA) in late 2000. Since then, it has become the national guideline for policies dealing with sexual violence directed against children and adolescents.

What are the references of this Plan?

It follows the principles laid down by the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent. Persons under eighteen years of age are treated as subjects of the law and the State; the family and the community have the legal obligation to ensure full protection for this age group.

What are its objectives?

It strives to establish a set of interconnected actions (political and financial) against sexual violence targeting children and adolescents.

How does the Plan work?

Six major strategic lines of action were established, each with specific objectives and targets. The idea is that these backbones will group efforts by local authorities, private enterprise and the tertiary sector in order to attain the general objectives of the Plan. Bringing these targets into operation necessarily requires interconnections among the players through specific actions aligned with the various backbones of this Plan.

Backbones of the Plan

Situation analyses

- Analyzing the phenomenon of sexual violence directed against Children and Adolescents all over Brazil.
- Assessing the situation for dealing with this issue.
- Checking plan implementation conditions and ensure its financing.

Mobilization and networking

- Strengthening national, regional and local networks for combating sexual violence.
- Obtaining the commitment of civil society to dealing with the problem.
- Publicizing Brazil's stance against sexual tourism and trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation.

Protection and allocation of responsibility

- Updating the law on sexual crimes, combating impunity, providing notification facilities, and building up the capacities of professionals in the juridical and law enforcement areas for dealing with this issue.
- Supporting the proper functioning of the Childcare Councils and the Police Precincts specializing in crimes against children and adolescents.

Services

- Implementing and ensuring specialized services through networks for children and adolescents in situation of sexual violence, and their families.

Prevention

- Implementing preventive actions against sexual violence, teaching children and adolescents how to defend themselves in situations of abuse, and working closely with the Parliamentary Front for the Protection of Children and Adolescents in order to introduce Internet content monitoring legislation.

Children and Adolescents as protagonists

- Encouraging the active participation of Children and Adolescents in projects defending their rights.

Who monitors the Plan?

The National Committee for Dealing with the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, in order to oversee the progress of the actions and their results. The National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA) and the State and Municipal Rights Councils are levels of deliberation, control and oversight for the Plan.

VI - INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE (SIPIA)

(www2.mj.gov.br/sipia)

Another Brazilian Government initiative dealing with violence directed against Children and Adolescents was the introduction of a broad-ranging information system. As explained in greater detail in question 16, the Information System for Childhood and Adolescence (SIPIA) is a nationwide data registration and processing system designed to provide input for Government decisions on policies affecting children and adolescents, ensuring them access to full citizen's rights. This system is divided into various modules:

SIPIA I - provides information on the promotion and protection of the fundamental rights stipulated in the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent;

SIPIA II - information on adolescents in trouble with the law and the resulting socio-educational measures applied to them;

SIPIA II Plus - information on establishments where adolescents comply with the socio-educational measures; and

SIPIA III - data and information on placements with families through adoption by Brazilian or foreign applicants.

More recently, the Undersecretariat for Promotion of the Rights of Children and Adolescents established a working agenda with the International Center for Research and Policy on Childhood (CIESPI) in order to draw up a technical assessment of the operating definitions and concepts of the SIPIA software, after systematic use in ten States.

Through this, it is intended to propose the alterations required for the inclusion and/or exclusion of new variables, redefining others, in order to produce indicators that allow more complete interpretative readings of the real situation in each State and Region.

Moreover, with the entry into effect of new laws on the rights established for children and adolescents, this study will lead to a new version that will be automatically transferred to all the Childcare Councils using the system through the SIPIA Portal by the end of the year. UNICEF is involved in this initiative, supporting the preparation of this study.

VII – PROGRAM FOR THE ERADICATION OF CHILD LABOR (PETI)

Since 1994, the Forum for the Eradication of Child Labor, which brings together UNICEF, the International Labor Organization (ILO) and more than forty Government and non-governmental organizations, employer associations and trade unions, has managed to make society understand more clearly the extent to which child labor hampers the education and development of these youngsters. Another advance achieved by this forum is the development of ways of preventing child labor. The

Brazilian Government introduced the Program for the Eradication of Child Labor (PETI), which is designed to eliminate child labor through financing school grants, the development of longer school hours extended through activities outside the classroom for children who were previously working, and capacity-building and income-generation programs for their parents.

The Program for the Eradication of Child Labor (PETI) consists of investing in education in order to allow boys and girls to enjoy the most decisive phase of their lives: childhood. Under this Program, the Government distributes grants to low-income families so that they can keep their sons and daughters in school, counseling them on the importance of education and ensuring extended hours at teaching establishments to prevent children and adolescents from being victimized through exploitation as child labor.

Along these lines, it is worthwhile mentioning that on July 14, 2004, UNICEF released its Status Assessment of the Program for the Eradication of Child Labor (PETI). Drawn up in partnership with the Ministry for Social Development and Combating Hunger, this document is a balance sheet presenting eight years of this Program, which currently assists 810,000 children and adolescents in Brazil. In addition to showing the progress attained by this Program, the Assessment highlights its challenges and priorities, while proposing ways of ensuring better results over the coming years.

International Actions

With regard to initiatives for combating violence directed against children and adolescents at the international level, through the Ministry of Justice, the Brazilian Government signed a partnership with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), establishing a project designed to combat international trafficking in women for the purpose of sexual exploitation. This action is focused not only on a young public (female children and adolescents), but it is quite clear that girls are being drawn into this “web of prostitution” at increasingly tender ages.

VIII -GLOBAL PROGRAM AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

(www.mj.gov.br/exploracao/default.asp)

In August 2003, the National Secretariat of Justice under the Ministry of Justice and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) launched a partnership to develop a pilot project for combating international trafficking in women for the purposes of sexual exploitation. In all, US\$ 400,000 were allocated in the first two years on an experiment that it is hoped can be extended and replicated in a broader-based manner all over Brazil.

As this is a pilot project, some key States were selected for launching actions: Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Goiás and Ceará. Under the Global Program against Trafficking in Human Beings – the name given to the project based on the partnership between the Brazilian Government and UNODC – four specific actions are planned:

1. Assessing the situation of trafficking in women for the purposes of sexual exploitation in the participating States, whose findings are presented on the following pages;
2. Building up the capacities of law enforcement agents (federal police officers, prosecutors, judges, public defenders) and civil servants working with this matter (career diplomats and the employees of Brazilian embassies and consulates abroad). A course was held in São Paulo for this purpose in 2003.

In the other States, similar capacity-building activities will be organized through the end of this pilot project, scheduled for October 2004;

3. Establishing a database on this topic, to be administered by the Federal Police, currently being set up;
4. Advertising campaign heightening awareness among the population and providing information on the problem of trafficking in women in Brazil. This is backed by significant support from the Special Secretariat of Government Action and Strategic Management and Action (SECOM) of the Presidency of the Republic, which is charged with designing the publicity items and guiding the campaign, clearly acknowledging the importance assigned to this topic by the current Administration.

The diagnosis is one of the outcomes of this partnership. It presents important data researched by consultant Marcos Colares at the Courts of Justice in the States where this project is under way, as well as the Federal Police Offices, offering an unparalleled portrait of the number of cases, investigations and sentences handed down for the crime of trafficking in Brazil.

This is the first step towards drawing up a diagnosis of this topic and implementing more effective actions for breaking down crime networks. It also includes a chart of the most significant sources on this topic for anyone seeking more detailed information in this area.

Through this project, the National Secretariat of Justice and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) hope to usher in changes in the situation of exploitation in which thousands of Brazilian women and girls are living.³¹

A global overview of trafficking in human beings

A practice dating back to ancient times, trafficking in human beings still exists, even in the XXI century and it is currently entwined with other criminal practices and human rights violations, no longer serving only for the exploitation of slave labor.

This practice feeds international prostitution networks, frequently linked to sexual tourism routes and transnational gangs specializing in the removal of organs for transplants. This activity is normally run by criminals linked to trafficking in weapons and drugs.

This is a highly profitable business. According to a survey carried out by the UNODC, international trafficking in women and children brings in US\$ 7 billion to US\$ 9 billion a year, behind only drug trafficking and arms smuggling. It is estimated that for each human being transported illegally from one country to another, the profit posted by these criminal networks reaches US\$ 30,000.

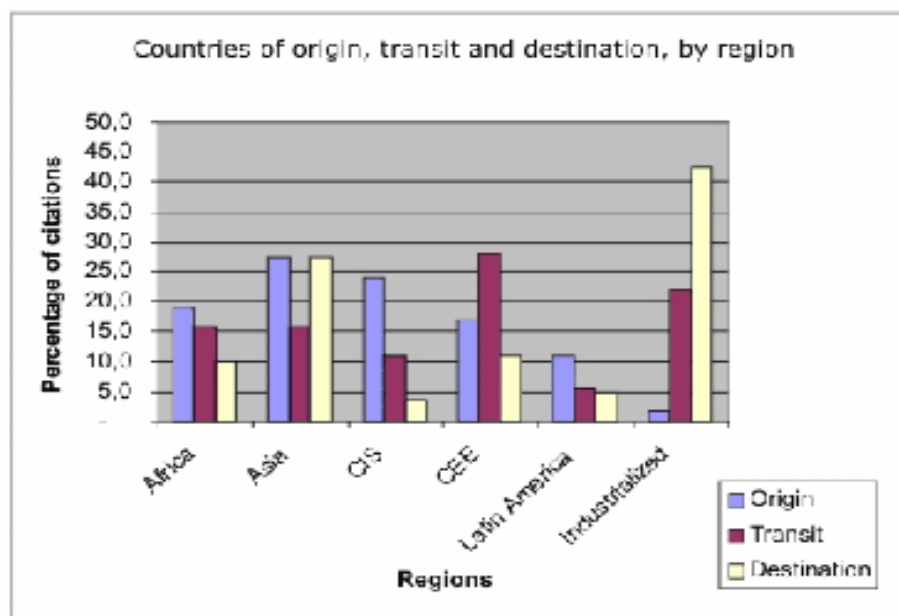
Trafficking Geography

A survey drawn up by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) shows that trafficking in human beings is on the rise all over the world, particularly in the Eastern European countries. This study clearly indicates that the issue of human

³¹ To obtain the complete diagnosis (zip file), access the following link: <http://www.mj.gov.br/exploracao/trafico/diagnostico/diagnostico.zip>

exploitation is more prevalent in the poorer nations where victims are generally “recruited”, while richer countries are the major “consumer markets” for these services.

It is noted that the industrialized countries are often the main destinations for the victims, who are usually native to Asia and Eastern Europe:



The ten countries with the largest number of victims are: Russia, Ukraine, Thailand, Nigeria, Moldavia, Romania, Albania, China, Byelorussia and Myanmar. The most frequent destination countries for the victims are: Germany, USA, Italy, the Netherlands, Japan, Greece, India, Thailand, Belgium and Turkey. Additionally, the main trafficking routes were identified, with the most frequent being: Poland, Montenegro, Hungary, Thailand, Ukraine, Albania, the Czech Republic, Italy, Bulgaria and India.

Main Victims

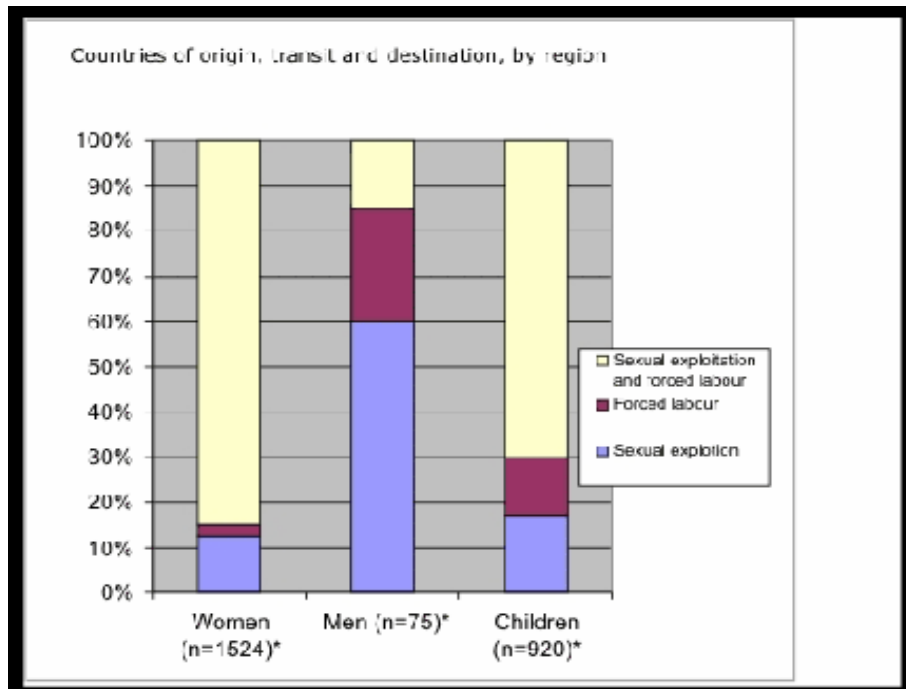
These studies showed that the main victims of trafficking in human beings are women, children and adolescents. The study carried out by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in 2003 indicates that 83% of the cases involve women and 48% are minors under eighteen years of age. Only 5% of the cases have men as victims, and when this happens, they are usually refugees and/or illegal immigrants.

In order to lure women, the international traffickers usually mislead them with false promises of jobs and better living conditions. They leave their countries both clandestinely and legally and wind up as the prisoners of prostitution networks abroad.

As illegal immigrants, or with their passports “confiscated” by their exploiters, these women are prevented from returning to their countries of origin. They end up as sexually exploited and enslaved by debt (since they are in debt for their travel expenses, meals, accommodations, clothing and other outlays).

In 92% of the cases analyzed by UNODC study, the victims were lured for the purposes of sexual exploitation, and 21% of them to serve as slave labor. The figures

clearly indicate the two main purposes of trafficking in human beings: providing workers for forced labor and prostitution, as shown in the following graph:



UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention) and Brazilian laws

The main legal weapon for combating trafficking in human beings in Brazil is the ratification by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, (Palermo Convention) in March 2004, together with its three Protocols: (a) Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in People, especially Women and Children; (b) Protocol against the Smuggling of Immigrants by Land, Sea and Air; (c) Protocol against Illegal Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, including Parts, Accessories and Ammunition.

As its Constitution ensures that Brazil will comply with all guidelines established through ratified international agreements, from now on Brazilian Law must adapt to the new definition of this type of crime established in the Convention. This means that the issue of whether or not the victim consented ceases to be a relevant fact in the proceedings, making it easier to assign responsibility to the enticers. Another alteration is that it is now easier to categorize the crime of trafficking in human beings in Brazil.

Until now, Brazil has had no specific laws on this matter. The Brazilian Criminal Law Code mentioned only the crime of trafficking in women for the purposes of sexual exploitation, stipulating a penalty of imprisonment for three to five years for anyone arranging or facilitating the entry into Brazilian territory of women intending to practice prostitution, or the departure of a woman intending to do so abroad". (Article 231).

The Brazilian Constitution does not specifically address the issue of trafficking in human beings. It merely stipulates that the Federal Police are in charge of preventing and repressing trafficking in narcotics, drugs and smuggled goods. As human exploitation is also handled through trafficking networks, and takes place at the international level, it is generally agreed that the Federal Police has jurisdiction to act in these cases.

Possible means of combat

Looking at the case of Brazil, where adolescent girls and women are the preferred victims of this type of crime, the following steps become crucial:

- drawing up plans of action designed to expand access to education and healthcare, particularly stressing the eradication of illiteracy (upgrading the beneficiary's ability to interpret real situations) and promoting healthcare, mainly through clarifications and prevention;
- better access to the labor market for women;
- establishing punishment for all forms of violence perpetrated against this segment of society.

Some countries have undertaken actions that are intended to:

- establish tighter controls and oversight measures in broader regions;
- undertake surveys and generate data bases of trafficker profiles, trafficking routes and ways of rescuing victims;
- ensure ongoing training for persons in charge of preventing and assigning liability in the trafficking area;
- disseminate information through all types of media that help prevent trafficking and allow people to denounce its practice;
- exchange information and experiences.

It is also vital that the victims should be treated as such. To do so, they should be:

- spared unnecessary embarrassment;
- protected, even if they refuse to testify against the traffickers;
- kept provisionally and lawfully in the country where they are located, awaiting repatriation.

In Brazil, the Federal Government is striving to upgrade the living conditions of women through the Special Secretariat for Women's Rights. With Ministerial status, this entity has been striving to reduce gender inequality in Brazil, working in close contact with an assortment of Ministries, and also other levels of Government and civil society.

The Global Program for the Prevention and Combat of Trafficking in Human Beings run by the Ministry of Justice and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is also designed to support law enforcement authorities, boosting the ability of the State to act effectively in this area. It is also expected that the campaign heightening awareness among the population will be launched in 2004, enhancing people's perception of this crime and making it easier to assign liability to the perpetrators.

VI. RESEARCH DATA

- **General overview of data and information systems on violence directed against Children and Adolescents:**

Looking at information related to the topic of childhood and adolescence, a National Information Registration and Processing System has been established to provide feedback for Government decisions on policies addressing children and adolescents: the Information System for Childhood and Adolescence (SIPIA). Its modules offer a wide variety of data related to violence directed against children.

When analyzing Brazilian surveys addressing the topic of childhood and adolescence, we should be well aware of the size of Brazil and the social and cultural differences that characterize its population. This has prompted a series of regional rather than nationwide surveys. However, despite the absence of ample output, several nationwide research projects are important references for this issue. This being the case, the publications and reports listed below are characterized by their nationwide scope and their importance for this topic, although this is not necessarily an exhaustive list of the full output of Brazil on this matter.

- **Sexual Violence**

- CECRIA, 2002. Trafficking in Women, Children and Adolescents for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Brazil (PESTRAF): one of the leading publications on the topic of sexual exploitation. Available through the website of the Center of Reference for Studies and Actions related to Children and Adolescents: (www.cecria.org.br);
- ABRAPIA, 2003. Specific Report on Sexual Abuse: this survey is based on the data in the National System for Combating Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of Children and Adolescents, more specifically accusations of sexual abuse from January 2000 through January 2003. Available through the website of the Brazilian Multi-Professional Association for the Protection of Childhood and Adolescence (Abrapia – *Associação Brasileira Multiprofissional de Proteção à Infância e Adolescência*): (www.abrapia.org.br);
- ABRAPIA, 2003. Annual Report: also produced by Abrapia and based on accusations, this survey presents data on sexual exploitation and abuse for 2002. Available through the Abrapia website: (www.abrapia.org.br);
- ABRAPIA, 2003. Cumulative Report: following the same lines as the other two surveys carried out by Abrapia, and based on denunciations, this Report presents data on sexual exploitation and abuse from January 1997 through January 2003. Available through the Abrapia website: (www.abrapia.org.br).

- **Exploitation and Child Labor**

- IBGE, 2003. Child Labor 2001: produced by the Brazilian Institute for Geography and Statistics (IBGE) under an agreement with the International Labor Organization (ILO), this is a supplement of the National Household Sampling Survey (PNAD). Available through the IBGE website: (www.ibge.gov.br);
- IBGE/UNICEF, 2001. Indicators on Children and Adolescents - produced by the Brazilian Institute for Geography and Statistics (IBGE) in partnership with UNICEF, this survey presents a variety of data on the status of Children and Adolescents during the 1990s, including information on child labor. Available on the UNICEF website: (www.unicef.org.br).
- UNICEF, 2004. Status Assessment of the Program for the Eradication of Child Labor (PETI). Drawn up in partnership with the Ministry for Social Development and Combating Hunger.

- **Domestic Violence**

- LACRI, 2004. Investigating Childhood and Domestic Violence in Brazil - produced by the Laboratory for the Study of the Child, Institute of Psychology, University of São Paulo, this survey analyzes data on several Brazilian Municipal Districts for 2002 and 2003. Available on the University of São Paulo website: (www.usp.br).

- **Institutional Violence**

- Human Rights Watch, 2003. Cruel Confinement: Abuses Against Detained Children in Northern Brazil - this survey analyzes abuses against detained children in Northern Brazil. Although regional, this initiative is highly significant, as similar works that are also sponsored by Human Rights Watch are under way in various other parts of Brazil. Available through the Human Rights Watch website: (www.hrw.org);
- Amnesty International, 2000. Hidden Scandal, Secret Shame, originally published in English, this survey addresses the issue of mistreatment and torture of Children and Adolescents in several countries, including Brazil;
- Human Rights Commission, Lower House, 2001. The State Juvenile Welfare Foundation (FEBEM) System and the Production of Evil. This survey portrays the situation of detention centers for adolescents in trouble with the law, in several Brazilian States;
- IPEA, 2003. Adolescents in trouble with the law: status of institutional assistance in Brazil - produced by the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA) and published in 2003, this survey traces the profile of adolescents held on remand and in detention centers.

In addition to the surveys listed above, there are other important sources for categorizing the situation of violence directed against children and adolescents, including the Reports on the Status of Brazilian Adolescents produced by UNICEF, which addresses the issue of adolescents in high-risk situations, among other aspects, in addition to the Youth Map produced by the Special Youth Coordination Unit, São Paulo City Administration, which provides a detailed profile and analyzes the behavior of young people in that city, the largest in South America; and finally the Map of Violence produced by UNESCO, which lists the reasons behind the causes of death for young people in Brazil.

Among the surveys listed above, whose scope and importance is most significant, the Survey on Trafficking in Women, Children and Adolescents for Purposes of Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Brazil produced by the Center of Reference for Studies and Actions related to Children and Adolescents (CECRIA); Abuses Against Detained Children in Northern Brazil produced by Human Rights Watch; Hidden Scandal, Secret Shame by Amnesty International; and The State Juvenile Welfare Foundation and the Production of Evil by the Human Rights Commission, Lower House were based on interviews with the victims of violence (in addition to interviews, some of these surveys were also based on other sources).

Several surveys of this issue have been drawn up in partnership with the Government, which in most cases, provides the financing, as it can allocate funds to underwrite surveys. This means that it is not the Government itself that conducts the survey. However, in certain cases, Brazilian Government entities may accept this role, such as the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA), the Brazilian Institute for

Geography and Statistics (IBGE), and the Lower House Human Rights Commission, among the works mentioned above.

There are no analyses along these lines. One of the reasons for this is the lack of an entity capable of assessing the impact of these measures and of systematic records of cases and perpetrators, making it practically impossible to make any assessment of this type. The only initiative in this field – which is somewhat vague and not very consistent – is the media analysis conducted by the Children’s Rights News Agency (ANDI). This analysis offers a real study of news coverage in cases of violence directed against children and adolescents, whose findings indicate the effects of legal measures in specific cases.

- **Violent Deaths**

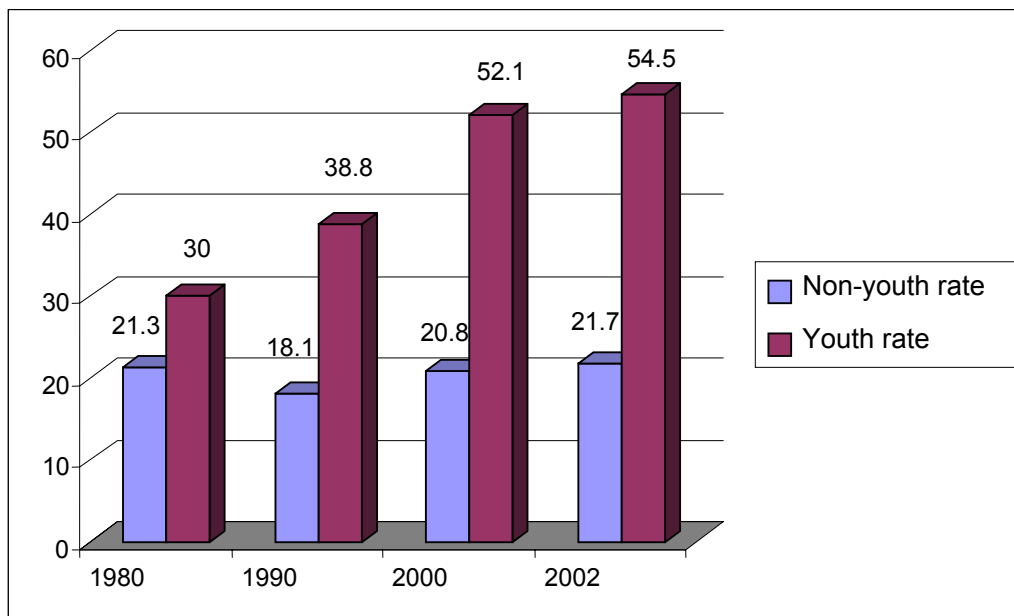
According to Brazil’s legal system, all deaths due to violent or unknown causes must be investigated through police inquiries. With the legal requirements present (indications of the perpetrator and material aspects), criminal charges may be filed. No distinctions are made on the basis of the age of the victim.

The annual publication giving nationwide homicide statistics for Brazil is produced by UNESCO, in partnership with the Special Secretariat for Human Rights set up by the Brazilian Government. This indicates an increase of more than 50% in the number of homicides between 1993 and 2002: in 1993, there were 30,586 homicides (20.3 per 100,000 inhabitants), while in 2002 there were 49,640 homicides (28.4 per 100,000 inhabitants). During these ten years, the figures rose by an average of 5.5% a year. Among the population aged zero to 18 years, there were 4,483 homicides in 2002. Including deaths of 18 year olds, this figure rises to 6,438 homicides. The index peaks at 2,505 homicides at 20 years of age (69.1 homicides per 100,000 young people). Among the 49,640 homicides that took place in Brazil in 2002, the victims in 12.9%, of the cases were under 18 years of age (6,438 homicides). Among youngsters 15 to 24 years old, homicides are the cause of 39.9% of deaths. The proportion of young homicides (15 – 24 years) accounts for 38.7% of the total number of homicides in Brazil in 2002, although these youngsters constitute only 20% of the population

Number of homicides in Brazil by victim’s age in 2002:

Age (years)	Number of homicides
0	90
1	25
2	21
3	26
4	27
5	23
6	25
7	27
8	19
9	21
10	26
11	34
12	67
13	132
14	333
15	698
16	1,196
17	1,693
18	1,955

Comparing the number of juvenile homicides (15 - 24 years) in the context of the youthful population with the overall Brazilian population, the homicide rate comes out to (per 100,000 inhabitants):³²



Data on violent deaths are divided into three major categories: homicides, suicides and traffic accidents. These are then subdivided into other segments: the death distribution rates among the State Capitals, Metropolitan Regions, by age, ethnic origin, race, color and gender of the victim and the day of the week on which the deaths occur. There are also the percentages of homicides, suicides and accidents involving firearms.³³

According to the Special Secretariat for Human Rights (SEDH), 1,603 violations of children's rights to health and life were registered in 2000, with 7,051 violations of the rights to freedom, respect and dignity. In 2001, the corresponding figures were 2,728 for the former and 13,248 for the latter. In 2002 the figures were 3,386 and 16,847. In 2003 they were 2,994 and 14,488. It should be stressed that violations of the right to life and health necessarily involve physical violence directed against the child, while for the latter (violations of the right to freedom, respect and dignity), physical violence is not always involved though moral violence may well be present.

³² For further details access:
www.coav.org.br/publique/media/Mapa%20da%20Violencia%20IV.pdf

³³ For further details access:
www.coav.org.br/publique/media/Mapa%20da%20Violencia%20IV.pdf

Rights Violated: Health and Life

Year	Cases notified to the SEDH
2000	1,603
2001	2,728
2002	3,386
2003	2,994

Rights Violated: Freedom, Respect and Dignity³⁴

Year	Cases notified to the SEDH
2000	7,051
2001	13,248
2002	16,847
2003	14,488

There are no recent data on the number of sentences handed down in cases involving violence directed against children and adolescents denounced in 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003.

³⁴ For further details, access: www2.mj.gov.br/sipia

VII. AWARENESS-HEIGHTENING, PROMOTION OF RIGHTS AND TRAINING ADDRESSING VIOLENCE DIRECTED AGAINST CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

Over the past five years, the Brazilian Government has run or supported the following campaigns for preventing or reducing violence directed against children:

- Statute of the Child and the Adolescent - time to make it work. Campaign launched in July 2004 celebrating the 14th anniversary on the law. The main activity of this campaign will be distribution of one million copies of the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent to schools, public organizations and civil society. This initiative is a partnership between the ministry of education, the special bureau for human rights under the Brazilian Presidency, and the National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA), sponsored by Nestlé do Brasil S.A.
- Campaign combating child labor. This campaign is intended to eradicate child labor in Brazil and the other Mercosul countries. Launched in March 2003, this campaign is being coordinated by the National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labor (CONAETI) under the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MT). This campaign was launched simultaneously in four Mercosul countries, driven partly by the need to adopt measures eradicating child labor in Latin America. The commitment taken on by these four countries in this campaign arose at the XXIV Meeting of the Common Market Council (CMC) held on June 18, 2003. In June last year, the Common Market Group (GMC) decided to run a graphic campaign. In Brazil alone, 200,000 posters will be distributed, together with 300,000 stickers, in addition to placing 30-second animated spots (cartoon) on television and advertisements in leading media outlets: radio, newspapers and Internet.
- Campaign against the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. This socio-educational campaign organized by the Federal Government is targeted to the Brazilian population, as well as domestic and foreign tourists. Launched during Carnival 2003, it involves the Ministry of Justice, as well as sectors of the judiciary, the Office of the Federal Prosecutor, state governments, Interpol, Embratur, the Latin American Institute for Human Rights (ILADH), non-governmental organizations and universities. According to the Ministry of Justice, kits will be distributed nationwide with posters, folders and videos on combating the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and trafficking in children and adolescents. At the moment, the campaign has an exclusive hot-line available for denunciations. This drive is part of the National Plan for Dealing with Sexual Violence Directed against Children and Adolescents.
- Campaign against pornography involving children and adolescents on the Internet. This initiative is run by the Office of the Federal Prosecutor in the Federal District, the Office of the Prosecutor of Crimes against Children and Adolescents of Federal District and Territories, the Human Rights Division of the Federal Police Department under the Ministry of Justice, and Internet providers in the Federal District. This campaign is run over the internet and net-surfers can send in denunciations by e-mail. This initiative also falls under the National Plan for Dealing with Sexual Violence directed against Children and Adolescents.
- Campaign for combating trafficking in human beings. Launched in 2004, this campaign is designed to enhance awareness among the population of the problem of trafficking in human beings. Even though this action does not specifically address the child and adolescent public, combating traffic in children, particularly when linked to sexual exploitation, is one of the key approaches of this initiative. In its initial phase, this program plans an advertising campaign aimed at heightening the

awareness of the population and providing information on the problem of trafficking in women in Brazil. To do so, it is supported by the Secretariat of Government Action and Strategic Management (SECOM) of the Presidency of the Republic, which will prepare advertising items and draw up the campaign guidelines, clearly acknowledging the importance of this topic to the current government. The media to be used in this campaign have yet to be defined.

- Peace generation campaign. This is a campaign supported by the Peace in Schools Project run by the Ministry of Justice, in order to reduce classroom violence. Drawing youngsters, particularly those thirteen to eighteen years old, into discussions of topics such as conflict and violence, and helping them find practical solutions for their daily lives is the purpose of this project, which consists of audiovisual resources (thirteen video-clips), and activity sheets that assist the educator, in addition to support texts and suggestions on making the best possible use of these materials. This project is implemented by the Interactive Audiovisual Resource Association (RAIO).

There are also non-governmental campaigns with wide-ranging repercussions that warrant particular attention:

- Children's highway campaign. Run by Petrobras, the *Siga Bem Criança* campaign combats child prostitution and exploitation on Brazilian highways. Its purpose is to heighten awareness among truckers, so that they denounce this type of criminal action. The pump operators at Petrobras service stations located on highways will distribute leaflets encouraging call-in denunciations of crimes against children through a toll-free hotline: 0800-990500. This is the telephone number of the National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA), which is an entity charting the occurrence of abuses against minors in Brazil. The *Siga Bem Criança* children's highway safety campaign will also be featured on the *Siga Bem Caminhoneiro* trucker safety campaign run on television for highway workers, aired at 08:30 a.m. on Sundays by the SBT channel.
- Child Hope Campaign. The *Criança Esperança* project run by the *Globo* Television Network is intended to help eradicate child labor, combat sexual exploitation, lower infant mortality rates, integrate the physically and mentally challenged, promote projects assisting street children, support basic education for children and vocational training for adolescents and combat drug use. The main initiative run by this Program is an annual show organized every year, starring leading names in the Brazilian music world, with the profits earmarked for projects that foster the well-being of children and adolescents. It also runs campaigns bringing in donations for the same purpose. All the amounts brought in are now administered by UNESCO, formerly by UNICEF. This campaign has been running for the past nineteen years.
- Dissemination of campaigns run by the Brazilian Government:

The government campaigns listed above were publicized through the following *media*:

Campaign	ECA	CHILD LABOR	SEXUAL EXPLOITATION	CHILD PORNOGRAPHY	PEACE IN SCHOOLS	TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS
PRINT	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Under study
RADIO	No	Yes	No	No	No	Under study
TELEVISION	No	Yes	No	No	No	Under study
THEATER / CINEMA	No	No	No	No	Yes	Under study
SCHOOLS	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Under study
OTHERS		Internet, newspapers and stickers	Videos	Internet	Internet	

- Government programs designed to offer training, as well as technical and professional qualifications in the field of violence directed against Children and Adolescents.

Two Government programs were identified and are designed to provide training as well as technical and professional training in the field of violence directed against children and adolescents:

- ✓ Socio-educational care for adolescents in trouble with the law. The nationwide coordination of the policy promoting and defending rights is assigned to the Undersecretariat for the Promotion of the Rights of Children and Adolescents, under the socio-educational care program for adolescents in trouble with the law. The purpose of this program is broad-based, including not only vocational training and skills for working in the juvenile court area, but also encouraging high-quality implementation services, networking, mobilization, justice system preparedness, and the reorganization of detention centers.
- ✓ Promotion and defense of the rights of children and adolescents. The purpose of the program is to strengthen the entire state mechanism for promoting and defending the rights of children and adolescents. To do so, this program includes a wide variety of initiatives, one of which is building the capacities of professionals for the promotion and defense of the rights of children and adolescents. The target of this program is to train 1,500 professionals in all areas. In addition to capacity-building, this program also includes implementation of a network for identifying and locating missing children and adolescents, support for youth organizations and projects aimed at preventing violence in schools, a nationwide listing of families wishing to adopt children, and other measures.
- ✓ Peace in the schools program. One of the objectives of the *paz nas escolas* program is to build staff capacities in order to help reduce violence in schools, in addition to training community members in how to act with this end in mind. The number of professionals trained so far is given below:
 - Police officers: 5,161 police officers benefited; 521 human rights multiplier agents trained; 14 states assisted (Acre; Amapá; Bahia; Ceará; Federal District; Goiás; Minas Gerais; Paraná; Pernambuco; Rio Grande Do Sul; Rio De Janeiro; Rondônia; Santa Catarina and São Paulo).
 - Teachers: 5,656 teachers trained; 1,576,755 students benefited; 11 states assisted (Federal District, Goiás, São Paulo, Rio De Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Paraíba, Rio Grande Do Norte, Santa Catarina, Acre and Amapá).

The capacity-building classes offered by these programs are open to professionals in all areas, particularly those involved in legal, psychological and social work.

SUMMARY TABLE OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Policies	Entity
Plan for Combating Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of Children and Adolescents	Ministry of Social Security and Assistance and the Special Secretariat of Social Assistance
National Committee for Dealing with Sexual Violence Directed against Children and Adolescents	
<i>Sentinela</i> Program	Ministry of Social Security and Assistance
Integrated and Reference Actions Program for Dealing with Sexual Violence Directed against Children and Adolescents in Brazil (PAIR)	Special Secretariat for Human Rights and United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
Center for Dealing with Violence and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents (NEVES)	National Secretariat of Justice
Global Program against Trafficking in Human Beings	National Secretariat of Justice and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
Nationwide Hot-Line for Denouncing Violence, Abuse and Sexual Exploitation	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Tourism and Special Secretariat for Human Rights
National Self-Regulating Advertising Council (CONAR)	
“Pro-Conselho Brasil” Program	Special Secretariat for Human Rights, Telemig Celular Institute, National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA)
Information System for Childhood and Adolescence (SIPIA)	Special Secretariat for Human Rights and International Center for Research and Policy on Childhood (CIESPI)
Peace in Schools Program	Special Secretariat for Human Rights
President Friend of Children and Adolescents Plan	Interministerial Commission
Program for Combating Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of Children and Adolescents	Ministry of Justice
Program for the Eradication of Child Labor (PETI)	International Labor Organization (ILO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Ministry for Social Development and Combating Hunger

Coordinating Staff: Karin Batista Esposito (United Nations Latin-American Institute for Crime Prevention and Juvenile Delinquent Treatment)



FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

Answers to the List of issues to be taken up by the
Committee on the Rights of the Child in connection with
the consideration of the initial report of Brazil
(CRC/C/3/Add.65)

Corrigendum

AUGUST 2004

TABLE 05

The title of Table 05 should read:

TABLE 05 – Federal Budget Execution for 2004 (R\$): General

The cell “Total in US\$” should read:

Total in R\$

TABLES 29 TO 34

Tables 29 to 34, which contained some diagramation mistakes with regard to the cells related to the country, region and state overall totals according to schooling levels and gender, as well as the equivalent 0-3 years age group totals, should read as presented in Annex 01.

TABLES 35-37

In the note to Table 35 and the relevant cells in Tables 36 and 37, “Basic Education” should be replaced by “*Fundamental School (Elementary and Middle School)*”.

TABLE 36

The cell “Middle School (5th to 6th grades)” should read:

Middle School (5th to 8th grades)

The word “Brasil” should be replaced by “Brazil” in the relevant cells of the column “Units of the Federation”.

TABLE 37

The word “degrees” should be replaced by “grades” in the relevant cells.

The word “Brasil” should be replaced by “Brazil” in the relevant cells of the column “Units of the Federation”.

The word “Norte” should be replaced by “North” in the relevant cells of the column “Units of the Federation”.

The word “Nordeste” should be replaced by “Northeast” in the relevant cells of the column “Units of the Federation”.

The word “Sudeste” should be replaced by “Southeast” in the relevant cells of the column “Units of the Federation”.

The word “Sul” should be replaced by “South” in the relevant cells of the column “Units of the Federation”.

The word “Centro-Oeste” should be replaced by “Center West” in the relevant cells of the column “Units of the Federation”.

In the blank cell on line 54 of the column “Units of the Federation”, insert *Roraima*.

TABLES 44-53

Tables 44-53 should be re-numbered respectively to 43-52.

TABLES 44-53

Tables 44-53 should be re-numbered respectively to 43-52.

SECTION B (GENERAL MEASURES OF IMPLEMENTATION). QUESTION 2

The following paragraph should be inserted before the last example of judicial decision (Incident Injunction):

“There is also a number of judicial decisions that directly apply other international instruments relevant to the rights of the child, such as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (“The Beijing Rules”), as follows:”

ANNEX 2, ITEM 3.2.2, FOOTNOTE 14

The text of footnote 14 to item 3.2.2 (Expansion of High-Quality Primary Education) of Annex 2, should read:

“In the Brazilian educational system, basic education corresponds to infant education, elementary, middle and high school”

ANNEX I – TABLES 29 TO 34

TABLE 29

Children and Adolescents attending school, according to schooling level, age group, gender and race - Brazil and its Regions 2000 (Demographic Census)

Great Regions/Age Group/Race		Population	Infant Education			Others			Elementary and Middle School			High School			Superior School				
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
Brazil	Total	64.790.330	5.792.464	2.945.945	2.846.519	21.415.838	10.932.450	10.483.387	32.401.645	16.617.536	15.784.108	4.974.406	2.243.337	2.731.068	205.977	83.194	122.784		
	0 to 3 years	Total	13.035.007	1.229.133	621.711	607.422	11.805.874	6.008.426	5.797.449	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		White	7.121.345	734.842	370.060	364.782	6.386.504	3.208.232	3.178.272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Black	566.220	53.554	28.304	25.250	512.666	269.843	242.823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Yellow	32.343	4.927	2.469	2.458	27.416	13.885	13.530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Mestizo	5.116.888	424.330	215.093	209.238	4.692.558	2.420.783	2.271.775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Indigenou s	64.687	2.518	1.343	1.175	62.170	31.575	30.594	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Unknown	133.524	8.962	4.443	4.519	124.562	64.107	60.455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		4 to 6 years	Total	10.090.250	4.224.513	2.140.293	2.084.220	3.898.715	2.012.282	1.886.433	1.967.021	970.533	996.489	-	-	-	-	-	
		White	5.112.998	2.341.114	1.170.004	1.171.110	1.843.561	927.276	916.285	928.323	451.833	476.490	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Black	508.935	192.509	102.418	90.091	219.494	118.880	100.614	96.932	50.788	46.143	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Yellow	26.359	14.279	7.253	7.026	7.221	3.668	3.552	4.860	2.393	2.467	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Mestizo	4.299.288	1.636.223	839.501	796.721	1.749.841	922.461	827.379	913.225	453.936	459.289	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Indigenou s	50.004	10.342	5.325	5.017	32.117	16.007	16.110	7.545	3.759	3.787	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Unknown	92.666	30.046	15.792	14.254	46.483	23.990	22.492	16.137	7.824	8.313	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		7 to 14 years	Total	27.190.924	338.818	183.941	154.877	1.495.640	805.538	690.102	25.151.576	12.708.258	12.443.318	204.890	83.591	121.299	-	-	-
		White	13.416.462	136.138	71.734	64.404	507.603	261.055	246.548	12.625.901	6.303.501	6.322.401	146.820	60.079	86.741	-	-	-	
		Black	1.501.736	25.436	14.568	10.868	121.870	69.876	51.994	1.349.250	712.207	637.043	5.180	2.140	3.041	-	-	-	
		Yellow	83.402	907	501	406	3.011	1.517	1.495	77.567	38.785	38.782	1.917	790	1.127	-	-	-	

		Mestizo	11.836.649	170.152	93.843	76.309	804.484	441.326	363.158	10.812.668	5.507.435	5.305.233	49.345	19.941	29.404	-	-	-
		Indigenou s	124.747	2.689	1.378	1.311	26.772	14.160	12.612	94.859	48.311	46.547	428	148	279	-	-	-
		Unknown	227.928	3.497	1.917	1.580	31.899	17.604	14.295	191.331	98.018	93.313	1.200	492	708	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	14.474.149	-	-	-	4.215.608	2.106.204	2.109.404	5.283.047	2.938.746	2.344.301	4.769.516	2.159.747	2.609.769	205.977	83.194	122.784
		White	7.225.491	-	-	-	1.972.827	947.163	1.025.664	2.032.641	1.129.468	903.173	3.045.861	1.395.827	1.650.034	174.162	70.453	103.708
		Black	894.559	-	-	-	291.099	158.144	132.955	408.043	234.410	173.632	193.091	86.784	106.307	2.326	958	1.368
		Yellow	52.475	-	-	-	11.930	5.465	6.465	9.653	5.189	4.465	28.133	13.794	14.339	2.758	1.103	1.655
		Mestizo	6.128.761	-	-	-	1.876.906	963.732	913.175	2.761.818	1.530.360	1.231.457	1.464.532	646.283	818.249	25.506	10.208	15.298
		Indigenou s	63.168	-	-	-	25.768	11.728	14.039	26.566	14.654	11.912	10.561	4.560	6.002	273	87	185
		Unknown	109.696	-	-	-	37.079	19.972	17.106	44.327	24.665	19.662	27.337	12.499	14.838	953	384	569
North	Total		6.053.709	398.198	198.572	199.627	2.410.690	1.231.104	1.179.586	2.972.081	1.521.262	1.450.819	265.908	115.040	150.868	6.832	2.744	4.088
	0 to 3 years	Total	1.310.066	70.429	34.294	36.135	1.239.636	630.137	609.499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	420.366	25.934	12.117	13.817	394.432	196.136	198.296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	41.809	1.951	1.068	883	39.858	21.598	18.260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	2.356	133	49	84	2.223	1.077	1.146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	796.898	41.168	20.464	20.704	755.730	387.476	368.254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenou s	27.230	386	217	169	26.844	13.373	13.471	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	21.407	857	379	478	20.550	10.477	10.073	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	995.945	292.927	146.091	146.836	496.201	256.339	239.862	206.816	100.657	106.160	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	270.171	89.935	42.300	47.634	118.659	58.309	60.351	61.577	27.747	33.829	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	38.875	10.152	5.352	4.799	21.864	12.272	9.593	6.860	3.814	3.045	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	1.899	515	236	279	940	396	544	444	223	221	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	650.265	186.625	95.333	91.292	330.124	173.085	157.040	133.516	66.750	66.766	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenou s	20.941	2.551	1.317	1.233	16.150	8.054	8.096	2.241	1.099	1.141	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	13.794	3.151	1.552	1.599	8.464	4.224	4.240	2.179	1.022	1.156	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	2.507.206	34.842	18.186	16.655	279.753	150.130	129.623	2.182.867	1.103.485	1.079.382	9.744	3.841	5.903	-	-	-
		White	632.912	7.705	4.009	3.697	54.722	27.408	27.314	566.158	272.674	293.484	4.326	1.650	2.676	-	-	-
		Black	108.904	2.156	1.236	921	17.502	10.323	7.178	88.967	48.460	40.506	279	80	199	-	-	-
		Yellow	5.372	104	49	55	885	449	436	4.360	2.190	2.170	24	9	15	-	-	-

		Mestizo	1.681.346	23.355	12.141	11.214	183.293	99.159	84.134	1.469.718	752.065	717.653	4.980	2.032	2.948	-	-	-
		Indigenou s	45.894	995	490	505	17.434	9.500	7.934	27.401	14.539	12.861	64	21	42	-	-	-
		Unknown	32.777	526	263	263	5.917	3.291	2.626	26.263	13.557	12.707	71	50	22	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	1.240.492	-	-	-	395.099	194.498	200.601	582.397	317.120	265.277	256.164	111.199	144.966	6.832	2.744	4.088
		White	330.283	-	-	-	97.306	44.214	53.093	137.376	71.116	66.260	91.774	38.298	53.476	3.827	1.557	2.270
		Black	58.986	-	-	-	22.249	12.310	9.939	29.196	17.077	12.119	7.386	3.302	4.084	155	55	101
		Yellow	2.519	-	-	-	824	339	486	857	497	360	766	329	437	73	32	41
		Mestizo	814.776	-	-	-	259.811	130.195	129.616	399.681	220.068	179.612	152.596	67.663	84.933	2.688	1.061	1.627
		Indigenou s	19.114	-	-	-	9.485	4.531	4.954	8.326	4.605	3.722	1.303	609	693	-	-	-
		Unknown	14.813	-	-	-	5.423	2.909	2.514	6.962	3.757	3.205	2.340	997	1.343	88	39	50
Northeast	Total		20.310.132	1.780.244	899.783	880.461	6.533.284	3.372.999	3.160.286	11.027.830	5.600.741	5.427.089	942.624	386.802	555.822	26.150	10.734	15.416
	0 to 3 years	Total	4.021.514	402.879	198.126	204.753	3.618.635	1.843.598	1.775.036	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	1.515.901	166.971	80.222	86.750	1.348.930	668.177	680.753	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	214.362	18.609	9.706	8.903	195.753	103.442	92.311	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	5.533	604	267	337	4.929	2.516	2.412	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	2.226.100	212.220	105.853	106.367	2.013.880	1.040.886	972.995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenou s	11.950	969	484	485	10.980	5.611	5.369	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	47.668	3.505	1.594	1.911	44.162	22.966	21.196	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	3.133.402	1.230.326	620.600	609.725	1.024.185	538.503	485.682	878.891	429.656	449.236	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	1.020.941	431.150	210.837	220.313	282.476	141.559	140.918	307.316	146.556	160.760	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	194.055	67.664	35.355	32.309	77.684	43.140	34.544	48.707	25.385	23.322	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	4.334	1.627	940	686	1.399	757	643	1.308	605	703	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	1.871.656	716.142	366.289	349.853	644.429	343.562	300.867	511.085	252.056	259.029	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenou s	9.883	3.255	1.615	1.640	4.052	2.115	1.936	2.576	1.269	1.307	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	32.532	10.488	5.564	4.924	14.145	7.371	6.774	7.900	3.786	4.114	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	8.616.340	147.039	81.056	65.983	614.866	342.297	272.569	7.819.601	3.915.225	3.904.375	34.834	12.817	22.017	-	-	-
		White	2.608.768	39.907	21.312	18.595	148.241	78.541	69.699	2.404.400	1.163.017	1.241.383	16.220	5.922	10.298	-	-	-
		Black	593.076	13.518	7.713	5.805	58.327	34.211	24.116	519.939	275.586	244.353	1.292	525	768	-	-	-

		Yellow	11.589	234	142	92	786	350	436	10.479	4.774	5.705	89	19	71	-	-	-
		Mestizo	5.290.079	90.683	50.468	40.215	392.533	220.858	171.676	4.790.042	2.424.570	2.365.472	16.820	6.178	10.642	-	-	-
		Indigenou s	29.157	958	451	507	3.150	1.702	1.447	24.905	12.268	12.637	144	36	108	-	-	-
		Unknown	83.671	1.739	971	768	11.829	6.635	5.195	69.835	35.011	34.824	268	138	130	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	4.538.877	-	-	-	1.275.599	648.600	626.998	2.329.338	1.255.860	1.073.478	907.790	373.984	533.806	26.150	10.734	15.416
		White	1.393.791	-	-	-	361.402	170.108	191.294	639.216	330.542	308.674	376.527	155.171	221.356	16.646	6.833	9.813
		Black	342.219	-	-	-	104.353	58.759	45.593	190.550	108.016	82.535	46.798	19.131	27.667	518	243	275
		Yellow	6.465	-	-	-	1.819	741	1.078	3.108	1.571	1.537	1.485	648	837	54	23	31
		Mestizo	2.741.026	-	-	-	791.096	410.366	380.730	1.467.385	799.784	667.602	473.757	195.378	278.379	8.789	3.601	5.188
		Indigenou s	15.872	-	-	-	4.386	1.866	2.521	8.457	4.642	3.815	3.004	1.181	1.822	26	15	11
		Unknown	39.504	-	-	-	12.544	6.761	5.783	20.622	11.306	9.315	6.221	2.476	3.744	118	19	99
Southeast	Total		25.061.280	2.542.982	1.299.737	1.243.245	7.914.247	4.010.183	3.904.064	11.964.267	6.160.840	5.803.427	2.537.462	1.177.933	1.359.529	102.322	42.059	60.263
	0 to 3 years	Total	5.036.307	520.328	268.504	251.824	4.515.979	2.295.341	2.220.639	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	3.207.636	353.689	181.237	172.452	2.853.947	1.438.047	1.415.900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	231.691	26.096	13.954	12.143	205.594	107.202	98.392	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	17.779	3.262	1.667	1.595	14.517	7.297	7.220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	1.526.961	132.962	69.289	63.673	1.393.999	718.330	675.669	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenou s	6.806	805	496	310	6.000	3.221	2.779	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	45.434	3.513	1.860	1.652	41.922	21.243	20.679	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	3.855.536	1.914.499	973.313	941.186	1.407.264	719.657	687.607	533.773	267.753	266.020	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	2.318.373	1.228.562	619.477	609.085	776.977	390.857	386.120	312.834	155.879	156.955	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	205.384	91.574	49.206	42.368	82.203	43.320	38.884	31.607	16.512	15.095	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	14.495	9.310	4.571	4.739	3.130	1.646	1.485	2.055	1.077	978	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	1.278.865	570.121	292.322	277.800	526.383	274.283	252.100	182.361	91.883	90.477	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenou s	6.138	2.393	1.238	1.155	2.682	1.373	1.309	1.063	546	517	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	32.280	12.539	6.500	6.039	15.888	8.178	7.710	3.853	1.855	1.998	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	10.444.344	108.155	57.920	50.235	385.956	202.185	183.771	9.866.985	4.997.157	4.869.829	83.247	35.207	48.040	-	-	-

		White	6.197.323	59.255	30.678	28.578	181.831	92.909	88.922	5.894.452	2.959.998	2.934.453	61.785	25.926	35.860	-	-	-
		Black	598.311	7.596	4.308	3.288	33.994	18.554	15.440	554.258	290.655	263.603	2.463	1.103	1.360	-	-	-
		Yellow	49.251	348	176	171	923	535	388	46.791	23.633	23.158	1.189	393	797	-	-	-
		Mestizo	3.503.364	39.869	22.101	17.768	158.416	84.161	74.255	3.287.914	1.679.304	1.608.610	17.165	7.572	9.592	-	-	-
		Indigenou s	18.987	311	185	126	1.344	745	599	17.188	8.765	8.423	144	54	90	-	-	-
		Unknown	77.108	776	472	304	9.449	5.282	4.167	66.381	34.801	31.580	501	159	342	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	5.725.093	-	-	-	1.605.048	793.000	812.048	1.563.508	895.930	667.578	2.454.215	1.142.726	1.311.489	102.322	42.059	60.263
		White	3.402.142	-	-	-	882.430	422.565	459.865	760.065	435.937	324.128	1.669.485	780.427	889.058	90.161	37.316	52.845
		Black	372.848	-	-	-	119.902	62.981	56.921	141.841	82.411	59.430	109.887	51.084	58.802	1.218	489	729
		Yellow	32.865	-	-	-	6.730	3.141	3.589	4.100	2.216	1.884	20.258	10.229	10.030	1.777	750	1.027
		Mestizo	1.865.852	-	-	-	578.968	295.362	283.606	641.397	366.354	275.043	636.932	292.577	344.355	8.554	3.267	5.287
		Indigenou s	12.513	-	-	-	4.130	1.943	2.188	4.342	2.354	1.988	3.925	1.706	2.219	115	10	106
		Unknown	38.873	-	-	-	12.886	7.008	5.878	11.763	6.656	5.106	13.727	6.703	7.024	497	228	268
South	Total		8.893.504	732.909	375.574	357.335	3.017.270	1.533.367	1.483.904	4.211.257	2.186.389	2.024.868	881.842	411.586	470.255	50.226	19.512	30.714
	0 to 3 years	Total	1.760.530	178.440	91.019	87.421	1.582.090	806.286	775.804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	1.483.864	153.532	78.480	75.052	1.330.332	674.770	655.562	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	55.014	5.335	2.805	2.530	49.679	26.387	23.292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	4.368	764	393	372	3.604	1.956	1.648	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	199.823	17.886	8.819	9.068	181.937	94.567	87.370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenou s	6.671	214	115	99	6.457	3.317	3.139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	10.789	708	407	301	10.081	5.290	4.791	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	1.394.047	533.268	272.880	260.388	650.640	333.099	317.541	210.139	104.785	105.353	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	1.150.501	452.990	230.065	222.925	522.003	265.431	256.572	175.508	87.132	88.376	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	47.913	16.539	8.738	7.801	25.622	13.642	11.981	5.752	2.969	2.783	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	3.777	2.064	1.149	914	1.048	554	494	665	301	364	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	178.913	58.481	31.087	27.394	93.910	49.508	44.402	26.523	13.512	13.011	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenou s	4.773	1.010	579	432	3.157	1.446	1.711	606	321	285	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	8.169	2.184	1.262	922	4.900	2.518	2.382	1.085	551	534	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14	Total	3.757.644	21.201	11.675	9.526	131.884	67.375	64.509	3.545.187	1.809.187	1.736.000	59.371	24.766	34.605	-	-	-

	years																		
		White	3.093.785	16.836	9.163	7.672	94.308	47.325	46.983	2.929.121	1.490.715	1.438.406	53.520	22.282	31.239	-	-	-	
		Black	132.111	960	609	351	6.449	3.572	2.877	123.845	63.971	59.874	857	295	562	-	-	-	
		Yellow	11.414	137	77	60	252	87	165	10.510	5.418	5.092	514	308	206	-	-	-	
		Mestizo	489.433	2.951	1.661	1.290	26.683	14.099	12.584	455.622	236.144	219.477	4.177	1.769	2.407	-	-	-	
		Indigenou s	11.730	148	91	57	1.348	770	577	10.177	5.024	5.153	58	20	39	-	-	-	
	Unknown	19.171	170	75	95	2.844	1.521	1.323	15.912	7.915	7.998	246	93	152	-	-	-		
	15 to 18 years	Total	1.981.284	-	-	-	652.657	326.607	326.050	455.931	272.416	183.515	822.470	386.820	435.650	50.226	19.512	30.714	
		White	1.634.104	-	-	-	511.573	252.464	259.109	352.895	211.651	141.244	721.562	339.695	381.867	48.074	18.705	29.369	
		Black	75.768	-	-	-	28.849	15.532	13.317	27.130	15.707	11.423	19.593	8.994	10.599	196	73	123	
		Yellow	6.962	-	-	-	1.775	906	870	799	525	274	3.807	1.773	2.034	580	168	412	
		Mestizo	248.597	-	-	-	103.730	54.424	49.305	70.508	41.912	28.597	73.191	34.300	38.891	1.168	496	672	
		Indigenou s	6.548	-	-	-	3.014	1.374	1.640	2.262	1.201	1.061	1.223	566	656	49	20	29	
	Unknown	9.306	-	-	-	3.716	1.907	1.809	2.337	1.420	916	3.095	1.492	1.603	158	50	109		
	Center West	Total	4.471.705	338.132	172.280	165.852	1.540.346	784.798	755.548	2.226.210	1.148.304	1.077.906	346.570	151.977	194.593	20.448	8.145	12.303	
		0 to 3 years	Total	906.591	57.057	29.768	27.289	849.534	433.063	416.471	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			White	493.578	34.715	18.004	16.712	458.863	231.102	227.760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black			23.344	1.563	772	791	21.781	11.215	10.566	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Yellow			2.306	163	93	70	2.143	1.038	1.104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mestizo			367.106	20.093	10.667	9.426	347.012	179.525	167.487	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Indigenou s			12.031	143	31	112	11.888	6.052	5.836	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unknown		8.226	379	202	177	7.847	4.130	3.716	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4 to 6 years		Total	711.321	253.493	127.408	126.085	320.425	164.684	155.741	137.403	67.682	69.721	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		White	353.012	138.479	67.325	71.153	143.445	71.120	72.325	71.089	34.518	36.571	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Black	22.706	6.580	3.767	2.813	12.120	6.507	5.613	4.007	2.108	1.898	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Yellow	1.853	764	356	407	703	316	387	387	187	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Mestizo	319.589	104.853	54.470	50.383	154.995	82.023	72.972	59.740	29.735	30.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Indigenou s	8.269	1.133	576	557	6.076	3.019	3.057	1.060	524	536	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unknown		5.891	1.685	914	771	3.086	1.699	1.387	1.120	610	510	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7 to 14 years		Total	1.865.391	27.582	15.104	12.478	83.180	43.551	39.629	1.736.935	883.203	853.733	17.693	6.959	10.734	-	-	-	
		White	883.675	12.434	6.572	5.862	28.502	14.872	13.630	831.771	417.097	414.674	10.968	4.300	6.668	-	-	-	

	Black	69.334	1.206	702	504	5.599	3.216	2.383	62.240	33.534	28.706	289	137	152	-	-	-
	Yellow	5.776	84	57	27	165	96	69	5.426	2.770	2.656	101	62	39	-	-	-
	Mestizo	872.427	13.293	7.472	5.821	43.558	23.049	20.509	809.372	415.352	394.020	6.203	2.390	3.813	-	-	-
	Indigenou s	18.979	277	162	115	3.496	1.443	2.054	15.188	7.715	7.473	17	17	-	-	-	-
	Unknown	15.200	287	137	150	1.860	875	984	12.939	6.735	6.204	114	53	62	-	-	-
15 to 18 years	Total	988.402	-	-	-	287.206	143.499	143.707	351.872	197.419	154.453	328.876	145.018	183.859	20.448	8.145	12.303
	White	465.171	-	-	-	120.116	57.813	62.303	143.089	80.222	62.867	186.513	82.236	104.277	15.453	6.041	9.412
	Black	44.738	-	-	-	15.746	8.561	7.185	19.325	11.199	8.126	9.428	4.274	5.154	238	98	140
	Yellow	3.664	-	-	-	781	339	442	790	379	411	1.818	816	1.002	275	130	145
	Mestizo	458.510	-	-	-	143.302	73.384	69.918	182.846	102.243	80.603	128.056	56.365	71.691	4.307	1.784	2.523
	Indigenou s	9.120	-	-	-	4.752	2.015	2.737	3.179	1.852	1.327	1.107	497	611	82	42	40
	Unknown	7.200	-	-	-	2.509	1.388	1.122	2.644	1.524	1.119	1.955	831	1.124	92	49	44

Source: IBGE - Demographic Census – 2000

TABLE 30

Children and Adolescents attending school, according to schooling level, age group, gender and race – States and Federal District 2000 (Demographic Census)

Great Regions /States and Federal District / Age Group/ Race		Population	Infant Education			Others			Elementary and Middle School			High School			Superior School			
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Brazil	Total	64.790.3 30	5.792.46 4	2.945.94 5	2.846.5 19	21.415.8 38	10.932.4 50	10.483. 387	32.401.6 45	16.617.5 36	15.784. 108	4.974.4 06	2.243.337	2.731.0 68	205.97 7	83.194	122.784	
	0 to 3 years	Total	13.035.0 07	1.229.13 3	621.711	607.422	11.805.8 74	6.008.42 6	5.797.4 49									
		White	7.121.34 5	734.842	370.060	364.782	6.386.50 4	3.208.23 2	3.178.2 72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	566.220	53.554	28.304	25.250	512.666	269.843	242.823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	32.343	4.927	2.469	2.458	27.416	13.885	13.530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	5.116.88 8	424.330	215.093	209.238	4.692.55 8	2.420.78 3	2.271.7 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	64.687	2.518	1.343	1.175	62.170	31.575	30.594	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Unknown	133.524	8.962	4.443	4.519	124.562	64.107	60.455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	4 to 6 years	Total	10.090.2 50	4.224.51 3	2.140.29 3	2.084.2 20	3.898.71 5	2.012.28 2	1.886.4 33	1.967.02 1	970.533	996.489	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	5.112.99 8	2.341.11 4	1.170.00 4	1.171.1 10	1.843.56 1	927.276	916.285	928.323	451.833	476.490	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black		508.935	192.509	102.418	90.091	219.494	118.880	100.614	96.932	50.788	46.143	-	-	-	-	-	-	

		Yellow	26.359	14.279	7.253	7.026	7.221	3.668	3.552	4.860	2.393	2.467	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	4.299.288	1.636.223	839.501	796.721	1.749.841	922.461	827.379	913.225	453.936	459.289	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenos	50.004	10.342	5.325	5.017	32.117	16.007	16.110	7.545	3.759	3.787	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	92.666	30.046	15.792	14.254	46.483	23.990	22.492	16.137	7.824	8.313	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	27.190.924	338.818	183.941	154.877	1.495.640	805.538	690.102	25.151.576	12.708.258	12.443.318	204.890	83.591	121.299	-	-	-
		White	13.416.462	136.138	71.734	64.404	507.603	261.055	246.548	12.625.901	6.303.501	6.322.401	146.820	60.079	86.741	-	-	-
		Black	1.501.736	25.436	14.568	10.868	121.870	69.876	51.994	1.349.250	712.207	637.043	5.180	2.140	3.041	-	-	-
		Yellow	83.402	907	501	406	3.011	1.517	1.495	77.567	38.785	38.782	1.917	790	1.127	-	-	-
		Mestizo	11.836.649	170.152	93.843	76.309	804.484	441.326	363.158	10.812.668	5.507.435	5.305.233	49.345	19.941	29.404	-	-	-
		Indigenos	124.747	2.689	1.378	1.311	26.772	14.160	12.612	94.859	48.311	46.547	428	148	279	-	-	-
		Unknown	227.928	3.497	1.917	1.580	31.899	17.604	14.295	191.331	98.018	93.313	1.200	492	708	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	14.474.149	-	-	-	4.215.608	2.106.204	2.109.404	5.283.047	2.938.746	2.344.301	4.769.516	2.159.747	2.609.769	205.977	83.194	122.784
		White	7.225.491	-	-	-	1.972.827	947.163	1.025.664	2.032.641	1.129.468	903.173	3.045.861	1.395.827	1.650.034	174.162	70.453	103.708
		Black	894.559	-	-	-	291.099	158.144	132.955	408.043	234.410	173.632	193.091	86.784	106.307	2.326	958	1.368
		Yellow	52.475	-	-	-	11.930	5.465	6.465	9.653	5.189	4.465	28.133	13.794	14.339	2.758	1.103	1.655
		Mestizo	6.128.761	-	-	-	1.876.906	963.732	913.175	2.761.818	1.530.360	1.231.457	1.464.532	646.283	818.249	25.506	10.208	15.298
		Indigenos	63.168	-	-	-	25.768	11.728	14.039	26.566	14.654	11.912	10.561	4.560	6.002	273	87	185
		Unknown	109.696	-	-	-	37.079	19.972	17.106	44.327	24.665	19.662	27.337	12.499	14.838	953	384	569
North	Rondônia	Total	603.849	30.085	14.942	15.143	254.488	130.148	124.341	289.033	149.253	139.780	29.518	13.129	16.390	724	279	445
		0 to 3 years																
		Total	122.516	4.173	1.863	2.310	118.343	60.935	57.409	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	57.786	2.275	961	1.315	55.510	28.014	27.497	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	2.731	46	15	31	2.685	1.479	1.206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	127	27	9	18	100	61	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	58.755	1.770	858	912	56.985	29.630	27.355	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenos	1.220	-	-	-	1.220	743	478	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	1.896	54	20	34	1.842	1.008	834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4 to 6 years																
		Total	97.731	24.221	12.255	11.966	58.436	29.898	28.537	15.075	7.278	7.797	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	42.314	10.989	5.254	5.734	24.370	11.950	12.420	6.955	3.337	3.618	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	2.986	713	339	374	1.849	1.081	768	424	195	229	-	-	-	-	-	-

		Yellow	130	42	25	17	75	39	36	14	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	50.051	12.014	6.410	5.604	30.729	16.099	14.630	7.308	3.480	3.828	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	828	110	41	69	573	333	240	145	114	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	1.422	353	186	168	840	397	443	229	148	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	256.042	1.692	824	867	24.041	12.161	11.880	228.984	116.989	111.995	1.325	538	787	-	-	-
		White	103.601	599	266	333	8.471	4.068	4.403	93.852	47.604	46.249	679	258	420	-	-	-
		Black	9.503	150	90	59	1.349	728	621	7.945	4.332	3.613	59	21	38	-	-	-
		Yellow	538	7	-	7	95	16	79	431	190	241	6	-	6	-	-	-
		Mestizo	137.409	879	439	440	13.349	6.932	6.417	122.621	62.633	59.988	561	238	323	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	1.785	47	29	18	361	234	127	1.368	788	579	9	9	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	3.205	11	-	11	415	183	232	2.768	1.443	1.325	11	11	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	127.560	-	-	-	53.669	27.154	26.515	44.973	24.986	19.988	28.194	12.591	15.603	724	279	445
		White	51.774	-	-	-	21.267	10.503	10.764	16.394	9.067	7.327	13.642	6.163	7.479	470	189	281
		Black	5.518	-	-	-	2.619	1.491	1.128	1.982	1.098	884	900	392	509	16	-	16
		Yellow	308	-	-	-	103	67	36	96	56	39	101	19	82	8	-	8
		Mestizo	67.377	-	-	-	28.467	14.387	14.079	25.631	14.312	11.319	13.090	5.829	7.262	190	73	117
		Indigeno us	807	-	-	-	412	206	205	338	171	168	57	18	39	-	-	-
		Unknown	1.776	-	-	-	801	499	302	532	282	250	403	170	232	41	17	23
Acre	Total		270.356	13.690	6.691	6.999	121.942	62.564	59.377	122.100	61.986	60.114	12.347	5.206	7.141	278	140	138
	0 to 3 years	Total	61.700	1.780	871	909	59.920	30.342	29.579	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	22.260	639	338	301	21.622	10.685	10.937	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	2.121	47	31	17	2.073	1.041	1.032	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	127	-	-	-	127	47	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	35.169	1.081	503	578	34.088	17.545	16.543	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	1.241	-	-	-	1.241	627	613	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	782	13	-	13	769	395	374	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	43.832	11.144	5.448	5.697	25.251	13.356	11.895	7.437	3.431	4.005	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	13.403	3.795	1.761	2.034	7.136	3.462	3.674	2.471	967	1.504	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	1.757	278	158	120	1.293	763	530	186	109	77	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	74	21	12	10	47	21	27	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	27.298	6.890	3.458	3.432	15.737	8.634	7.103	4.671	2.326	2.346	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	798	60	24	36	686	325	361	52	12	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	502	100	35	65	351	152	200	50	10	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14	Total	110.822	766	372	394	17.758	9.381	8.377	91.707	46.055	45.652	591	229	363	-	-	-

Amazonas	years	White	30.972	122	30	93	5.200	2.622	2.577	25.432	12.061	13.371	218	62	157	-	-	-	
		Black	5.223	93	72	21	1.236	760	475	3.878	2.128	1.751	16	10	5	-	-	-	
		Yellow	253	-	-	-	47	33	14	206	110	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Mestizo	71.629	527	259	268	10.196	5.309	4.886	60.562	31.008	29.554	345	144	201	-	-	-	
		Indigeno us	1.626	23	12	12	761	479	282	842	400	442	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Unknown	1.119	-	-	-	320	178	142	787	348	438	13	13	-	-	-	-	
	15 to 18 years	Total	54.002	-	-	-	19.012	9.486	9.527	22.956	12.499	10.457	11.755	4.978	6.778	278	140	138	
		White	15.296	-	-	-	5.219	2.336	2.883	5.629	2.736	2.893	4.310	1.603	2.707	138	76	62	
		Black	2.746	-	-	-	1.361	792	569	1.152	711	441	232	149	84	-	-	-	
		Yellow	95	-	-	-	57	13	44	29	9	20	9	9	-	-	-	-	
		Mestizo	34.635	-	-	-	11.732	6.078	5.653	15.699	8.825	6.874	7.065	3.149	3.915	140	64	76	
		Indigeno us	721	-	-	-	494	212	281	195	103	92	32	22	10	-	-	-	
	Unknown	508	-	-	-	150	54	96	252	115	137	106	45	61	-	-	-		
	Amazonas	Total	1.369.831	60.388	29.905	30.483	617.616	312.027	305.589	633.076	322.738	310.338	57.267	24.816	32.451	1.484	620	864	
		0 to 3 years	Total	310.688	11.180	5.482	5.698	299.508	151.383	148.125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			White	85.665	4.316	2.183	2.133	81.348	40.408	40.941	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Black	6.133	100	46	54	6.033	3.274	2.759	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Yellow	802	28	-	28	774	417	357	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Mestizo	196.644	6.389	3.099	3.290	190.255	96.944	93.312	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Indigeno us	14.958	98	60	39	14.860	7.166	7.694	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	6.487	249	94	155	6.238	3.174	3.064	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4 to 6 years		Total	235.366	44.895	22.121	22.774	138.927	70.195	68.732	51.543	25.224	26.319	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		White	53.942	13.783	6.367	7.416	26.137	12.725	13.412	14.021	6.455	7.566	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Black	6.167	874	469	405	4.248	2.233	2.015	1.045	652	392	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Yellow	713	121	73	48	449	162	287	142	90	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Mestizo	158.907	28.468	14.287	14.181	96.048	49.143	46.905	34.391	17.079	17.312	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Indigeno us	11.786	911	528	383	9.625	4.714	4.911	1.250	616	634	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unknown		3.852	739	397	341	2.420	1.218	1.201	694	332	361	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7 to 14 years		Total	552.368	4.313	2.302	2.011	92.832	48.765	44.067	453.600	228.190	225.410	1.623	620	1.003	-	-	-	
		White	117.270	886	431	455	13.257	6.604	6.653	102.330	48.756	53.574	797	255	543	-	-	-	
	Black	16.047	138	84	54	4.562	2.559	2.003	11.331	5.931	5.400	16	5	11	-	-	-		
	Yellow	1.897	50	26	24	433	229	205	1.413	710	704	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Mestizo	383.730	2.748	1.518	1.230	61.494	32.404	29.090	318.730	162.346	156.383	758	335	423	-	-	-		

		Indigeno us	24.814	358	173	185	11.084	5.922	5.161	13.333	7.108	6.225	39	12	27	-	-	-
		Unknown	8.610	132	70	62	2.002	1.047	955	6.463	3.340	3.123	13	13	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	271.410	-	-	-	86.349	41.684	44.665	127.933	69.324	58.609	55.644	24.196	31.448	1.484	620	864
		White	63.150	-	-	-	16.298	7.036	9.262	26.629	13.761	12.868	19.429	7.956	11.474	794	354	440
		Black	8.403	-	-	-	3.286	1.785	1.501	4.101	2.436	1.665	983	444	539	33	33	-
		Yellow	890	-	-	-	282	125	157	342	221	121	255	158	97	10	10	-
		Mestizo	184.721	-	-	-	59.958	29.468	30.490	90.229	49.203	41.026	33.900	15.145	18.755	634	222	413
		Indigeno us	10.301	-	-	-	5.131	2.507	2.623	4.646	2.598	2.049	524	276	248	-	-	-
		Unknown	3.945	-	-	-	1.394	762	632	1.985	1.105	880	553	218	335	12	-	12
Roraima	Total		155.333	17.808	8.972	8.835	52.058	26.189	25.870	74.621	38.630	35.991	10.722	5.133	5.589	124	60	64
	0 to 3 years	Total	35.311	3.323	1.672	1.652	31.988	16.076	15.912	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	8.911	1.090	538	552	7.821	3.656	4.164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	889	91	43	48	799	429	370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	21	7	-	7	14	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	21.172	2.022	1.038	985	19.150	9.933	9.217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	3.925	103	43	60	3.822	1.903	1.919	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	393	10	10	-	383	149	234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	25.800	13.664	6.923	6.741	8.610	4.336	4.274	3.526	1.696	1.830	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	5.934	3.722	1.805	1.917	1.398	526	873	814	341	473	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	758	287	141	146	298	147	151	173	78	95	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	23	19	8	11	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	16.102	8.925	4.637	4.288	4.926	2.659	2.268	2.250	1.166	1.084	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	2.858	680	325	355	1.897	970	926	281	103	178	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	124	30	7	24	86	34	51	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	63.753	821	378	443	3.729	1.978	1.751	58.810	30.125	28.685	393	146	247	-	-	-
		White	14.364	200	121	78	476	266	211	13.469	6.493	6.976	220	68	151	-	-	-
		Black	2.221	42	12	30	93	49	43	2.063	1.237	827	24	-	24	-	-	-
		Yellow	115	3	-	3	-	-	-	111	72	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	39.987	453	183	269	1.709	913	795	37.682	19.359	18.323	144	78	66	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	6.562	123	61	62	1.367	712	655	5.066	2.705	2.360	6	-	6	-	-	-
		Unknown	504	-	-	-	84	37	47	420	259	160	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	30.469	-	-	-	7.732	3.799	3.933	12.285	6.809	5.475	10.329	4.987	5.341	124	60	64
		White	7.327	-	-	-	1.642	710	932	2.440	1.315	1.125	3.170	1.397	1.773	75	40	35

		Black	1.229	-	-	-	305	199	105	613	387	226	311	175	136	-	-	-
		Yellow	42	-	-	-	17	8	9	9	9	-	16	-	16	-	-	-
		Mestizo	19.380	-	-	-	4.474	2.287	2.187	8.282	4.601	3.681	6.575	3.296	3.279	49	20	30
		Indigeno us	2.330	-	-	-	1.224	573	651	868	453	415	238	110	127	-	-	-
		Unknown	162	-	-	-	71	22	49	73	45	29	18	9	9	-	-	-
Pará	Total		2.901.971	222.479	111.184	111.295	1.089.703	559.116	530.587	1.473.348	753.153	720.195	113.337	48.649	64.688	3.105	1.280	1.825
	0 to 3 years	Total	619.119	42.909	20.723	22.186	576.210	293.202	283.007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	190.525	14.888	6.778	8.110	175.638	87.616	88.022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	22.699	1.431	793	638	21.268	11.652	9.616	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	996	57	26	31	939	440	499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	391.210	25.974	12.876	13.098	365.236	186.828	178.407	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	3.784	100	58	42	3.684	1.924	1.761	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	9.905	460	193	267	9.445	4.742	4.703	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	471.744	158.523	79.330	79.192	204.743	107.521	97.222	108.479	52.681	55.798	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	119.491	45.208	21.331	23.877	43.651	21.905	21.747	30.631	13.446	17.185	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	20.643	6.073	3.205	2.868	10.650	6.108	4.542	3.919	2.146	1.774	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	721	218	76	143	295	138	157	208	86	122	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	321.001	104.962	53.707	51.255	143.770	76.182	67.587	72.269	36.368	35.902	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	3.320	440	222	218	2.469	1.219	1.250	411	204	206	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	6.568	1.621	789	832	3.907	1.969	1.938	1.040	431	609	-	-	-	-	-	
	7 to 14 years	Total	1.210.826	21.047	11.130	9.916	119.963	65.790	54.173	1.065.686	538.510	527.176	4.130	1.718	2.413	-	-	-
		White	283.538	4.349	2.484	1.866	22.905	11.469	11.435	254.597	121.274	133.323	1.687	769	918	-	-	-
		Black	57.994	1.226	718	508	8.368	5.053	3.315	48.261	26.480	21.781	139	28	111	-	-	-
		Yellow	1.819	20	8	12	251	115	136	1.530	776	754	18	9	9	-	-	-
		Mestizo	843.064	14.915	7.660	7.255	82.641	45.710	36.931	743.251	380.635	362.617	2.257	912	1.346	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	7.889	232	135	97	3.087	1.781	1.306	4.561	2.394	2.167	8	-	8	-	-	-
		Unknown	16.522	304	126	178	2.711	1.663	1.048	13.484	6.950	6.534	22	-	22	-	-	
	15 to 18 years	Total	600.282	-	-	-	188.788	92.602	96.186	299.183	161.962	137.221	109.206	46.931	62.275	3.105	1.280	1.825
		White	149.442	-	-	-	42.959	18.994	23.966	68.291	34.819	33.472	36.486	15.060	21.426	1.705	682	1.023
		Black	31.378	-	-	-	11.697	6.320	5.377	16.071	9.166	6.905	3.527	1.536	1.991	83	17	65
		Yellow	889	-	-	-	281	97	185	244	138	106	309	133	176	55	22	33
		Mestizo	407.863	-	-	-	129.453	64.936	64.517	209.509	115.106	94.403	67.675	29.707	37.968	1.226	538	689
		Indigeno us	3.575	-	-	-	1.645	803	842	1.613	887	726	318	121	197	-	-	-

	4 to 6 years	Unknown	6.320	309	140	168	6.011	3.109	2.902	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Total	411.182	171.506	85.555	85.951	151.203	79.107	72.096	88.473	43.656	44.817	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	106.613	48.606	23.198	25.408	33.692	17.007	16.685	24.315	11.669	12.646	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	32.093	11.322	5.835	5.487	14.592	7.695	6.898	6.179	3.130	3.049	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	446	165	76	89	157	68	89	124	77	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	265.592	109.591	55.554	54.037	99.226	52.661	46.565	56.776	28.314	28.462	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	2.404	356	157	199	1.616	776	840	432	213	219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Unknown	4.034	1.467	735	732	1.920	901	1.019	647	254	393	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total	1.146.978	27.716	15.069	12.646	96.514	53.551	42.963	1.018.982	506.628	512.355	3.767	1.425	2.342	-	-	-	-
		White	278.740	6.430	3.181	3.249	19.474	10.278	9.197	251.408	118.145	133.263	1.428	551	876	-	-	-	-
		Black	98.396	2.722	1.500	1.222	12.447	7.263	5.184	83.027	44.101	38.926	200	126	74	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	1.403	18	11	7	113	79	33	1.263	688	575	9	-	9	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	752.492	17.835	10.007	7.827	61.668	34.410	27.257	670.890	337.683	333.207	2.099	716	1.383	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Indigeno us	5.970	364	189	174	1.450	759	691	4.149	2.028	2.121	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	9.978	348	181	167	1.362	762	600	8.244	3.982	4.262	24	24	-	-	-	-	-
		Total	587.518	-	-	-	171.039	85.290	85.749	308.069	167.975	140.095	106.474	44.030	62.445	1.935	773	1.162	-
		White	150.854	-	-	-	41.109	18.605	22.504	73.305	38.022	35.282	35.469	14.697	20.772	972	316	656	-
		Black	52.595	-	-	-	17.400	9.733	7.666	28.611	16.534	12.077	6.550	2.742	3.808	35	23	12	-
		Yellow	736	-	-	-	266	68	198	353	191	162	117	60	57	-	-	-	-
	Piaui	0 to 3 years	Mestizo	376.336	-	-	-	109.440	55.596	53.844	202.360	111.325	91.035	63.628	26.281	37.347	908	435	474
Indigeno us			2.522	-	-	-	1.180	415	765	1.106	600	506	236	108	128	-	-	-	-
Unknown			4.474	-	-	-	1.645	873	772	2.335	1.303	1.032	474	142	332	20	-	20	-
Total			1.239.831	107.417	54.573	52.844	390.739	202.951	187.787	691.855	349.312	342.543	48.101	20.148	27.953	1.719	719	1.001	-
White			239.073	23.450	11.632	11.818	215.623	110.341	105.281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black			14.388	1.371	770	602	13.017	6.940	6.077	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 to 6 years		Yellow	518	49	34	15	469	250	218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	72.587	6.644	2.949	3.695	65.943	32.529	33.414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	47.706	20.554	9.848	10.706	14.189	6.991	7.199	12.962	5.804	7.158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	11.930	4.416	2.337	2.080	4.853	2.697	2.155	2.660	1.371	1.289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

		Yellow	351	187	142	45	128	56	72	37	5	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	122.312	50.614	25.991	24.623	40.266	21.290	18.976	31.432	15.456	15.976	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	115	29	19	10	32	11	21	54	24	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	1.739	641	365	275	722	361	361	376	161	214	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	531.387	7.526	4.240	3.286	33.764	19.058	14.705	488.492	244.632	243.860	1.605	584	1.022	-	-	-
		White	129.196	1.667	933	735	7.026	3.657	3.370	119.916	58.132	61.784	586	212	373	-	-	-
		Black	37.253	616	339	277	3.258	1.933	1.325	33.339	17.573	15.766	41	22	18	-	-	-
		Yellow	889	30	30	-	27	12	15	833	389	443	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	358.262	5.154	2.896	2.258	22.867	13.129	9.738	329.281	166.104	163.176	960	342	618	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	420	5	-	5	24	24	-	391	154	237	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	5.367	54	42	12	561	303	258	4.733	2.280	2.453	19	7	12	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	285.220	-	-	-	81.163	42.146	39.017	155.842	81.858	73.984	46.496	19.565	26.931	1.719	719	1.001
		White	70.569	-	-	-	17.975	8.534	9.441	35.128	17.387	17.741	16.560	6.828	9.732	906	344	562
		Black	20.540	-	-	-	6.896	4.072	2.824	11.996	6.622	5.374	1.639	804	835	9	9	-
		Yellow	516	-	-	-	157	83	74	270	134	136	89	25	64	-	-	-
		Mestizo	190.627	-	-	-	55.273	28.989	26.284	106.722	56.887	49.835	27.828	11.775	16.052	804	365	439
		Indigeno us	239	-	-	-	75	16	59	132	60	72	32	17	15	-	-	-
		Unknown	2.729	-	-	-	787	452	334	1.595	769	826	348	115	233	-	-	-
Ceará	Total		3.161.756	329.618	167.043	162.575	919.578	473.100	446.478	1.746.719	889.369	857.350	160.793	68.558	92.235	5.049	2.203	2.845
	0 to 3 years	Total	632.706	88.915	43.661	45.253	543.791	278.312	265.479	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	274.139	38.883	18.421	20.462	235.256	116.863	118.392	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	17.402	2.330	1.255	1.076	15.071	8.041	7.031	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	843	143	87	56	701	392	309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	332.577	46.605	23.395	23.210	285.972	149.498	136.474	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	809	167	104	63	642	320	322	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	6.935	786	399	386	6.150	3.198	2.952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	509.172	226.222	115.445	110.777	121.999	64.722	57.277	160.951	78.880	82.071	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	188.745	88.601	43.731	44.869	38.749	19.257	19.491	61.396	29.130	32.266	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	17.554	6.518	3.513	3.005	6.090	3.462	2.627	4.946	2.715	2.231	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	611	226	145	81	165	95	70	220	69	151	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	296.261	128.618	66.916	61.702	75.014	40.738	34.276	92.629	46.067	46.562	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	712	229	97	132	198	147	51	285	169	117	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	5.289	2.030	1.042	989	1.784	1.022	761	1.475	729	745	-	-	-	-	-	-

	7 to 14 years	Total	1.351.039	14.481	7.937	6.545	77.132	42.657	34.475	1.253.827	630.451	623.376	5.598	1.920	3.679	-	-	-		
		White	470.400	5.077	2.752	2.325	22.231	11.829	10.402	440.034	214.432	225.602	3.057	1.096	1.961	-	-	-		
		Black	51.422	964	575	388	4.567	2.748	1.819	45.834	24.704	21.130	58	13	44	-	-	-		
		Yellow	1.893	35	20	14	97	30	67	1.750	858	893	10	10	-	-	-	-		
		Mestizo	813.015	8.273	4.510	3.763	48.667	27.120	21.547	753.640	384.061	369.579	2.435	800	1.635	-	-	-		
		Indigeno us	1.961	4	4	-	180	107	73	1.766	871	895	11	-	11	-	-	-		
	15 to 18 years	Unknown	12.348	129	75	54	1.390	823	567	10.802	5.525	5.277	27	-	27	-	-	-		
		Total	668.839	-	-	-	176.655	87.409	89.247	331.941	180.039	151.902	155.194	66.638	88.557	5.049	2.203	2.845		
		White	237.072	-	-	-	56.553	26.050	30.503	105.583	55.172	50.410	71.524	30.267	41.257	3.412	1.571	1.842		
		Black	25.518	-	-	-	8.399	4.840	3.558	14.050	8.114	5.935	3.040	1.368	1.673	30	10	21		
		Yellow	926	-	-	-	280	110	170	354	227	127	292	139	153	-	-	-		
		Mestizo	398.978	-	-	-	109.483	55.303	54.180	208.818	114.756	94.062	79.081	34.359	44.722	1.595	623	972		
	Rio Grande do Norte	0 to 3 years	Indigeno us	1.185	-	-	-	344	178	166	544	268	276	297	111	186	-	-	-	
			Unknown	5.160	-	-	-	1.596	927	670	2.592	1.501	1.091	960	394	566	11	-	11	
			Total	1.126.521	119.918	60.521	59.397	326.373	168.273	158.100	614.003	313.676	300.327	63.905	26.513	37.392	2.322	900	1.422	
			4 to 6 years	Total	221.444	32.467	15.945	16.521	188.978	96.774	92.203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				White	109.175	16.128	7.738	8.390	93.046	46.734	46.312	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Black	7.176	1.056	579	477	6.120	3.453	2.667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow		98	11	11	-	87	35	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Mestizo		102.630	15.070	7.550	7.521	87.559	45.484	42.076	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Indigeno us		109	13	13	-	96	67	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7 to 14 years		Unknown	2.256	188	55	133	2.068	1.002	1.066	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Total	175.672	83.241	42.220	41.022	43.568	23.185	20.383	48.862	24.001	24.861	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		White	75.379	36.868	18.084	18.784	16.294	8.293	8.001	22.217	10.930	11.287	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Black	6.116	2.616	1.396	1.220	1.958	1.045	913	1.542	759	783	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Yellow	159	53	42	11	74	49	25	32	20	12	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Mestizo	92.435	42.941	22.235	20.705	24.793	13.564	11.228	24.702	12.115	12.587	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7 to 14 years		Indigeno us	120	51	33	18	24	12	13	45	29	16	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Unknown	1.462	712	429	283	426	222	203	324	148	176	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Total	480.838	4.210	2.356	1.854	25.328	14.443	10.885	448.456	224.922	223.533	2.845	1.208	1.636	-	-	-		
		7 to 14 years	White	191.147	1.713	882	831	7.982	4.477	3.505	179.806	87.376	92.430	1.646	676	970	-	-	-	
			Black	19.426	256	145	112	1.483	837	646	17.657	9.242	8.416	29	15	13	-	-	-	

		Yellow	334	-	-	-	13	13	-	311	185	126	10	-	10	-	-	-
		Mestizo	265.311	2.192	1.291	901	15.383	8.872	6.511	246.596	125.946	120.650	1.139	497	643	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	518	4	-	4	12	12	-	501	233	268	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	4.102	44	37	7	454	232	222	3.583	1.939	1.644	21	21	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	248.567	-	-	-	68.500	33.871	34.629	116.685	64.753	51.933	61.060	25.304	35.756	2.322	900	1.422
		White	101.010	-	-	-	25.691	11.713	13.978	42.595	22.944	19.651	31.123	12.784	18.339	1.602	671	930
		Black	9.884	-	-	-	3.054	1.710	1.344	5.294	3.209	2.085	1.525	653	872	11	6	6
		Yellow	303	-	-	-	57	24	33	180	77	103	66	25	41	-	-	-
		Mestizo	135.144	-	-	-	39.038	20.083	18.955	67.543	38.013	29.530	27.883	11.697	16.186	680	216	464
		Indigeno us	341	-	-	-	79	41	38	167	81	86	95	21	74	-	-	-
		Unknown	1.886	-	-	-	582	301	281	907	430	477	368	124	244	29	8	22
Paraiba	Total		1.400.835	111.125	56.284	54.842	441.349	228.494	212.856	785.172	397.619	387.553	60.877	25.537	35.340	2.311	899	1.413
	0 to 3 years	Total	267.472	23.846	11.845	12.001	243.626	124.114	119.512	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	135.063	12.562	6.132	6.430	122.501	60.906	61.596	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	6.168	505	226	278	5.664	2.947	2.716	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	184	21	21	-	163	119	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	122.418	10.371	5.288	5.083	112.046	58.635	53.411	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	771	78	39	39	692	300	392	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	2.869	309	138	171	2.559	1.207	1.352	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	214.435	78.342	39.432	38.910	65.587	34.737	30.850	70.507	34.041	36.465	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	94.060	36.000	17.243	18.757	25.208	12.784	12.424	32.852	15.937	16.915	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	6.249	2.093	1.120	973	2.464	1.516	948	1.692	864	828	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	110	33	14	19	27	6	21	49	16	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	111.522	39.295	20.512	18.783	37.148	20.047	17.101	35.079	16.869	18.210	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	559	323	172	152	110	62	48	126	54	72	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	1.936	597	371	226	631	323	308	709	302	407	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	601.994	8.937	5.007	3.930	37.092	20.852	16.240	553.308	277.588	275.721	2.656	1.111	1.544	-	-	-
		White	240.891	3.352	1.852	1.500	11.840	6.130	5.710	224.192	109.284	114.908	1.506	633	873	-	-	-
		Black	20.631	332	169	163	1.997	1.142	855	18.254	9.848	8.406	48	-	48	-	-	-
		Yellow	393	2	-	2	38	19	19	343	143	201	9	-	9	-	-	-
		Mestizo	332.601	5.127	2.902	2.226	22.476	13.205	9.271	303.909	154.955	148.954	1.088	478	610	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	1.845	24	20	4	125	68	57	1.696	833	863	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	5.633	99	64	35	616	288	329	4.914	2.524	2.389	4	-	4	-	-	-
	15 to 18	Total	316.934	-	-	-	95.044	48.791	46.253	161.357	85.990	75.367	58.222	24.426	33.796	2.311	899	1.413

	years	White	129.034	-	-	-	34.768	16.757	18.012	61.123	31.252	29.871	31.435	13.304	18.132	1.707	618	1.089
		Black	11.689	-	-	-	4.526	2.530	1.996	6.123	3.518	2.605	1.011	403	608	29	-	29
		Yellow	184	-	-	-	42	16	26	116	54	62	26	-	26	-	-	-
		Mestizo	172.552	-	-	-	54.594	28.949	25.646	92.105	50.083	42.021	25.300	10.526	14.775	552	269	283
		Indigeno us	818	-	-	-	233	103	131	531	357	173	54	23	31	-	-	-
		Unknown	2.657	-	-	-	880	437	443	1.360	726	635	394	171	224	23	11	11
Pernambuco	Total		3.181.533	268.887	135.534	133.353	1.045.372	539.812	505.560	1.693.723	860.986	832.737	168.955	67.988	100.968	4.596	1.802	2.794
	0 to 3 years	Total	633.204	75.006	37.048	37.958	558.198	284.692	273.506	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	295.915	37.961	18.931	19.031	257.954	128.455	129.500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	20.144	1.931	993	938	18.213	9.748	8.466	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	729	76	14	62	653	301	352	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	306.846	34.170	16.733	17.437	272.677	141.419	131.258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	2.574	302	144	158	2.272	1.123	1.149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	6.996	566	234	333	6.429	3.648	2.781	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	486.429	177.638	89.521	88.116	159.306	82.863	76.443	149.485	72.673	76.812	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	198.062	78.587	38.894	39.694	55.634	27.894	27.740	63.840	30.338	33.503	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	18.520	5.749	3.055	2.694	7.797	4.345	3.452	4.975	2.560	2.414	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	633	167	82	85	242	134	108	224	134	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	262.781	91.161	46.510	44.651	92.943	49.055	43.888	78.677	38.853	39.824	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	2.063	805	410	394	659	372	287	599	225	374	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	4.370	1.170	570	599	2.030	1.063	967	1.171	563	608	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	1.349.553	16.243	8.964	7.279	107.113	60.014	47.100	1.218.916	609.832	609.084	7.280	2.575	4.705	-	-	-
		White	512.570	5.768	3.169	2.599	32.764	17.904	14.860	470.301	228.932	241.369	3.738	1.262	2.476	-	-	-
		Black	58.280	891	492	398	6.572	3.929	2.643	50.663	27.201	23.462	154	107	47	-	-	-
		Yellow	1.587	31	18	14	123	63	60	1.393	653	739	40	8	31	-	-	-
		Mestizo	759.179	9.245	5.140	4.104	65.302	36.890	28.412	681.351	345.393	335.958	3.281	1.177	2.104	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	5.810	120	39	81	459	255	204	5.183	2.484	2.699	48	21	27	-	-	-
		Unknown	12.126	188	106	82	1.893	972	921	10.025	5.169	4.857	20	-	20	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	712.347	-	-	-	220.754	112.243	108.511	325.321	178.481	146.840	161.675	65.413	96.262	4.596	1.802	2.794
		White	274.010	-	-	-	77.253	37.026	40.227	112.685	59.703	52.982	80.800	32.684	48.116	3.272	1.322	1.950
		Black	33.280	-	-	-	11.893	6.733	5.160	16.662	9.579	7.083	4.686	1.843	2.843	39	8	31
		Yellow	742	-	-	-	213	101	112	373	177	197	135	71	64	20	12	8
		Mestizo	395.576	-	-	-	128.491	67.031	61.460	191.390	106.539	84.851	74.458	30.223	44.234	1.237	461	776

		Indigeno us	3.400	274	119	154	3.127	1.649	1.478	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	13.728	738	338	401	12.990	6.718	6.272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	822.971	285.107	144.056	141.052	298.522	157.314	141.209	239.341	117.508	121.833	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	202.031	76.117	37.420	38.696	63.537	31.848	31.689	62.377	30.040	32.338	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	86.882	29.579	15.055	14.524	33.369	18.578	14.791	23.933	12.507	11.426	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	1.635	655	360	295	482	282	200	497	230	268	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	519.426	174.825	89.145	85.680	195.332	103.600	91.732	149.269	73.109	76.160	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	3.039	1.093	571	522	1.087	557	530	859	473	386	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	9.959	2.839	1.504	1.334	4.715	2.448	2.267	2.405	1.150	1.255	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	2.316.321	53.065	29.295	23.771	159.575	88.322	71.253	2.095.156	1.052.521	1.042.635	8.525	3.154	5.371	-	-	-
		White	530.232	11.441	6.001	5.440	28.348	14.796	13.552	487.365	235.317	252.049	3.078	1.151	1.928	-	-	-
		Black	267.228	6.917	4.029	2.888	22.456	13.161	9.295	237.138	125.124	112.014	716	225	491	-	-	-
		Yellow	4.179	101	50	51	245	84	160	3.822	1.539	2.283	11	-	11	-	-	-
		Mestizo	1.479.615	33.478	18.617	14.862	104.013	57.792	46.221	1.337.593	676.045	661.548	4.531	1.709	2.821	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	9.967	388	178	210	704	385	319	8.796	4.458	4.338	79	9	70	-	-	-
		Unknown	25.100	740	419	321	3.809	2.104	1.705	20.441	10.038	10.402	110	60	50	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	1.284.860	-	-	-	328.704	173.252	155.452	701.196	373.688	327.507	249.231	100.189	149.042	5.728	2.419	3.309
		White	293.999	-	-	-	69.877	34.168	35.709	142.711	72.203	70.508	78.169	31.670	46.499	3.242	1.378	1.863
		Black	165.932	-	-	-	44.046	24.718	19.328	95.515	53.352	42.163	26.048	10.363	15.685	323	170	153
		Yellow	2.354	-	-	-	568	240	328	1.126	538	587	660	303	356	-	-	-
		Mestizo	803.398	-	-	-	209.429	111.571	97.859	451.123	241.678	209.445	140.714	56.334	84.380	2.132	856	1.276
		Indigeno us	6.194	-	-	-	1.176	596	579	3.539	1.957	1.582	1.465	600	866	15	15	-
		Unknown	12.982	-	-	-	3.608	1.959	1.649	7.183	3.960	3.222	2.175	919	1.256	17	-	17
Southeast	Minas Gerais	Total	6.582.207	610.498	310.685	299.813	2.182.882	1.124.520	1.058.362	3.200.197	1.644.313	1.555.884	574.465	257.885	316.580	14.165	5.760	8.405
	0 to 3 years	Total	1.280.415	96.307	49.805	46.502	1.184.108	601.009	583.098	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	702.651	59.208	30.446	28.762	643.442	323.815	319.628	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	73.316	5.486	2.909	2.577	67.830	35.080	32.750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	1.736	155	75	80	1.582	831	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	490.701	30.914	16.089	14.826	459.787	235.460	224.327	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	2.378	134	81	53	2.244	1.071	1.173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	9.633	409	205	204	9.223	4.752	4.471	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6	Total	1.011.87	481.244	243.003	238.241	413.850	213.366	200.484	116.778	57.860	58.917	-	-	-	-	-	-

	years		2																
		White	520.939	270.723	134.440	136.283	192.057	97.276	94.781	58.158	28.122	30.036	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	65.028	28.391	15.159	13.233	29.090	15.272	13.818	7.546	4.118	3.429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	1.550	771	441	330	544	267	278	235	144	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	415.047	178.233	91.390	86.843	187.146	97.973	89.174	49.667	24.918	24.750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	2.125	639	353	286	1.163	646	517	323	156	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	7.184	2.486	1.219	1.267	3.849	1.933	1.916	848	404	444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	2.789.882	32.947	17.877	15.070	116.054	62.614	53.440	2.632.055	1.332.273	1.299.782	8.825	3.627	5.197	-	-	-	-
		White	1.398.159	16.625	8.802	7.823	46.899	24.543	22.356	1.328.895	664.836	664.059	5.741	2.234	3.506	-	-	-	-
		Black	190.558	2.497	1.419	1.078	11.274	6.256	5.018	176.416	92.336	84.080	371	172	199	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	4.209	69	47	22	172	116	57	3.968	1.978	1.990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	1.172.157	13.452	7.447	6.006	55.017	30.177	24.840	1.101.039	562.138	538.902	2.648	1.206	1.442	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	6.741	120	55	65	577	332	245	6.020	3.118	2.902	24	14	11	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	18.057	184	108	76	2.115	1.191	924	15.717	7.868	7.850	41	2	39	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	1.500.038	-	-	-	468.870	247.530	221.340	451.363	254.179	197.184	565.640	254.257	311.383	14.165	5.760	8.405	
		White	751.279	-	-	-	215.579	110.814	104.765	188.393	105.492	82.901	335.327	149.710	185.618	11.979	4.782	7.197	
		Black	115.246	-	-	-	42.145	22.881	19.263	43.303	25.173	18.130	29.635	13.808	15.827	163	60	103	
		Yellow	2.470	-	-	-	712	332	380	655	304	351	1.053	363	689	51	21	30	
		Mestizo	618.013	-	-	-	205.449	110.923	94.526	214.691	120.877	93.814	195.961	88.658	107.303	1.912	875	1.037	
		Indigeno us	4.203	-	-	-	1.648	746	902	1.355	733	622	1.189	613	575	12	-	12	
	Unknown	8.827	-	-	-	3.339	1.834	1.504	2.967	1.601	1.366	2.475	1.104	1.371	47	22	26		
Espirito Santo	Total	1.155.843	108.706	55.722	52.985	384.941	195.980	188.961	551.967	284.782	267.185	105.852	47.997	57.855	4.377	1.960	2.417		
	0 to 3 years	Total	227.734	25.356	12.811	12.544	202.378	103.332	99.047	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		White	113.218	12.743	6.501	6.242	100.475	50.823	49.651	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Black	10.121	1.364	620	744	8.756	4.716	4.040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Yellow	135	2	2	-	134	93	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Mestizo	101.964	10.830	5.495	5.335	91.134	46.779	44.355	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Indigeno us	612	181	92	89	431	215	216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Unknown	1.685	236	101	135	1.449	705	744	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	4 to 6 years	Total	173.419	80.332	41.386	38.945	66.598	34.398	32.200	26.489	12.901	13.589	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		White	79.697	39.107	20.076	19.031	27.016	13.669	13.347	13.574	6.602	6.972	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Black		8.755	3.670	2.119	1.552	3.863	2.191	1.672	1.222	563	658	-	-	-	-	-	-		

		Yellow	154	89	45	44	38	13	25	27	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	
		Mestizo	83.320	36.789	18.789	17.999	35.095	18.281	16.814	11.436	5.614	5.822	-	-	-	-	-	
		Indigeno us	403	192	118	74	140	27	113	71	41	30	-	-	-	-	-	
		Unknown	1.091	484	239	245	447	217	229	160	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	
	7 to 14 years	Total	487.792	3.019	1.524	1.495	27.143	13.515	13.628	452.579	230.164	222.415	5.051	2.072	2.979	-	-	
		White	219.008	1.120	541	579	10.327	5.062	5.266	204.412	102.749	101.663	3.148	1.288	1.860	-	-	
		Black	26.735	208	73	135	2.352	1.275	1.077	24.082	12.765	11.317	93	26	67	-	-	
		Yellow	502	10	10	-	24	13	11	468	235	233	-	-	-	-	-	
		Mestizo	237.209	1.633	874	759	14.063	6.966	7.096	219.762	112.516	107.246	1.751	747	1.004	-	-	
		Indigeno us	1.674	16	10	5	100	51	49	1.530	726	804	29	11	18	-	-	
		Unknown	2.665	34	17	17	277	148	129	2.324	1.173	1.151	30	-	30	-	-	
	15 to 18 years	Total	266.897	-	-	-	88.821	44.735	44.086	72.899	41.717	31.182	100.800	45.924	54.876	4.377	1.960	2.417
		White	122.601	-	-	-	37.799	19.279	18.519	25.862	14.521	11.341	55.454	25.228	30.226	3.486	1.662	1.825
		Black	17.262	-	-	-	6.887	3.735	3.151	6.261	3.701	2.559	4.107	1.949	2.158	8	-	8
		Yellow	311	-	-	-	102	22	81	87	66	21	122	57	64	-	-	
		Mestizo	124.287	-	-	-	43.266	21.328	21.938	39.880	22.952	16.928	40.309	18.370	21.939	832	273	560
		Indigeno us	1.123	-	-	-	302	154	149	491	286	204	316	92	224	14	-	14
		Unknown	1.314	-	-	-	465	217	248	319	191	129	494	229	264	36	26	10
	Total		4.665.477	502.356	257.924	244.432	1.378.517	696.592	681.925	2.360.290	1.215.768	1.144.522	404.896	182.895	222.001	19.419	8.119	11.299
Rio de Janeiro	0 to 3 years	Total	975.862	140.127	72.036	68.091	835.735	424.830	410.905	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	534.726	86.913	44.532	42.380	447.814	224.929	222.885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	77.662	10.131	5.438	4.693	67.532	35.274	32.258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	1.699	239	120	119	1.460	734	726	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	349.405	41.301	21.081	20.220	308.104	158.443	149.661	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	1.260	225	176	49	1.035	581	454	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	11.108	1.319	689	630	9.790	4.868	4.922	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	739.792	337.520	172.140	165.380	196.793	101.150	95.643	205.479	103.358	102.121	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	376.599	183.240	92.002	91.238	82.454	41.494	40.960	110.905	55.709	55.196	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	68.286	28.137	15.087	13.050	22.820	12.120	10.700	17.328	8.962	8.367	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	1.131	423	216	207	378	146	232	329	185	144	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	284.621	122.451	63.132	59.319	87.320	45.531	41.789	74.850	37.496	37.354	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	1.213	487	315	172	329	141	188	396	171	226	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	7.942	2.781	1.387	1.394	3.491	1.718	1.774	1.670	835	835	-	-	-	-	-	-

São Paulo	7 to 14 years	Total	1.904.200	24.709	13.748	10.961	74.026	38.470	35.556	1.791.272	906.695	884.577	14.194	5.625	8.569	-	-	-	
		White	964.061	10.594	5.681	4.912	27.881	14.061	13.820	916.365	459.577	456.787	9.222	3.734	5.489	-	-	-	
		Black	189.669	2.867	1.679	1.188	11.078	5.847	5.231	174.898	91.531	83.367	827	331	496	-	-	-	
		Yellow	3.105	56	9	47	121	79	42	2.885	1.416	1.469	43	26	16	-	-	-	
		Mestizo	726.537	10.838	6.149	4.688	32.417	17.069	15.348	679.334	344.852	334.482	3.949	1.496	2.452	-	-	-	
		Indigeno us	3.913	118	81	38	222	137	85	3.547	1.885	1.661	26	18	7	-	-	-	
	15 to 18 years	Unknown	16.915	236	149	87	2.307	1.277	1.031	14.244	7.434	6.810	127	19	108	-	-	-	
		Total	1.045.623	-	-	-	271.963	132.143	139.821	363.539	205.714	157.824	390.702	177.271	213.432	19.419	8.119	11.299	
		White	537.307	-	-	-	125.575	58.993	66.582	154.119	87.687	66.432	241.257	110.505	130.752	16.357	6.887	9.470	
		Black	112.361	-	-	-	33.906	17.043	16.863	49.930	28.682	21.247	28.066	12.486	15.580	459	166	293	
		Yellow	2.004	-	-	-	469	196	273	550	182	368	920	375	545	64	27	37	
		Mestizo	383.111	-	-	-	108.696	54.188	54.507	154.889	86.990	67.898	117.178	52.338	64.840	2.348	954	1.395	
	São Paulo	0 to 3 years	Indigeno us	2.349	-	-	-	670	291	378	819	402	417	810	339	471	50	10	40
			Unknown	8.491	-	-	-	2.648	1.431	1.216	3.232	1.771	1.461	2.471	1.227	1.244	140	76	64
			Total	12.657.753	1.321.421	675.406	646.015	3.967.908	1.993.091	1.974.816	5.851.813	3.015.977	2.835.836	1.452.249	689.156	763.093	64.362	26.220	38.142
			White	2.552.297	258.538	133.851	124.688	2.293.758	1.166.170	1.127.588	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Black	1.857.041	194.825	99.758	95.068	1.662.216	838.481	823.736	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Yellow	70.592	9.116	4.987	4.129	61.476	32.131	29.345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4 to 6 years	Mestizo	14.208	2.867	1.471	1.396	11.341	5.639	5.703	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indigeno us			584.890	49.916	26.624	23.292	534.974	277.648	257.326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unknown			2.556	266	147	119	2.290	1.354	936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total			23.009	1.549	865	684	21.460	10.918	10.542	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
White			1.930.453	1.015.403	516.785	498.619	730.023	370.743	359.280	185.027	93.634	91.393	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Black			1.341.139	735.491	372.958	362.533	475.450	238.418	237.032	130.198	65.446	64.751	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7 to 14 years		Yellow	63.316	31.375	16.842	14.533	26.430	13.737	12.693	5.510	2.870	2.641	-	-	-	-	-		
		Mestizo	11.660	8.026	3.868	4.159	2.170	1.220	950	1.464	749	716	-	-	-	-	-		
		Indigeno us	495.878	232.648	119.010	113.639	216.822	112.498	104.323	46.407	23.856	22.552	-	-	-	-	-		
		Unknown	2.398	1.075	452	623	1.051	560	491	272	178	94	-	-	-	-	-		
		Total	16.063	6.787	3.655	3.132	8.101	4.310	3.791	1.175	536	640	-	-	-	-	-		
		White	5.262.469	47.480	24.771	22.709	168.733	87.586	81.147	4.991.079	2.528.024	2.463.055	55.177	23.882	31.295	-	-	-	
7 to 14 years		Black	3.616.09	30.917	15.654	15.264	96.724	49.243	47.481	3.444.78	1.732.83	1.711.9	43.674	18.669	25.004	-	-	-	

		Yellow	9.321	79	36	43	175	64	111	8.620	4.557	4.063	447	279	168	-	-	-
		Mestizo	296.160	1.752	959	793	17.698	9.220	8.478	273.793	141.732	132.061	2.917	1.194	1.723	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	4.233	54	50	3	515	271	244	3.642	1.813	1.829	22	14	8	-	-	-
		Unknown	7.139	22	16	5	888	513	376	6.112	3.100	3.012	117	44	73	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	767.566	-	-	-	269.144	132.945	136.200	151.544	90.731	60.813	329.395	157.514	171.881	17.483	7.129	10.354
		White	583.357	-	-	-	192.090	92.624	99.466	107.327	64.088	43.240	267.900	127.973	139.927	16.040	6.597	9.443
		Black	21.071	-	-	-	9.185	4.932	4.252	5.575	3.407	2.168	6.280	3.239	3.041	31	15	16
		Yellow	5.933	-	-	-	1.369	748	621	638	417	220	3.383	1.590	1.793	544	160	384
		Mestizo	151.548	-	-	-	64.041	33.350	30.691	36.657	22.060	14.597	50.079	23.908	26.171	771	337	434
		Indigeno us	2.386	-	-	-	1.147	546	601	640	316	325	552	223	329	46	20	26
		Unknown	3.272	-	-	-	1.313	745	568	707	443	264	1.201	580	621	50	-	50
	Total		1.942.174	195.728	100.074	95.654	609.596	309.160	300.436	940.554	489.310	451.244	184.912	85.677	99.235	11.384	4.301	7.083
Santa Catarina	0 to 3 years	Total	377.113	48.601	24.438	24.164	328.512	167.690	160.823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	336.219	43.919	21.990	21.929	292.299	149.038	143.262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	8.759	1.125	533	593	7.634	3.803	3.831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	316	16	-	16	300	160	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	27.450	3.202	1.720	1.482	24.248	12.486	11.762	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	1.159	32	5	28	1.126	600	527	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	3.211	307	190	117	2.904	1.603	1.301	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	302.317	142.036	72.890	69.147	111.847	56.870	54.977	48.434	24.253	24.181	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	265.015	126.734	64.385	62.349	95.443	48.443	47.000	42.837	21.554	21.283	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	7.957	3.582	2.023	1.559	3.293	1.555	1.738	1.082	508	574	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	249	119	65	54	82	51	30	48	22	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	25.386	10.610	5.859	4.751	10.833	5.817	5.016	3.942	1.946	1.996	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	989	166	80	86	682	303	379	141	81	61	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	2.721	824	477	347	1.514	701	813	383	141	241	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	830.600	5.091	2.747	2.344	28.214	14.320	13.895	788.801	402.837	385.964	8.494	3.302	5.192	-	-	-
		White	733.058	4.345	2.296	2.049	22.061	11.102	10.960	698.773	356.164	342.609	7.880	3.075	4.805	-	-	-
		Black	20.686	77	45	31	972	563	409	19.565	10.565	9.000	73	32	41	-	-	-
		Yellow	795	26	9	17	13	-	13	730	313	417	26	10	16	-	-	-
		Mestizo	67.111	526	330	196	3.591	1.815	1.776	62.584	32.327	30.257	410	146	264	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	2.221	17	8	9	306	220	85	1.872	973	899	27	6	20	-	-	-
		Unknown	6.728	100	59	42	1.271	620	651	5.277	2.495	2.782	80	33	46	-	-	-

Rio Grande do Sul	15 to 18 years	Total	432.143	-	-	-	141.022	70.281	70.741	103.319	62.220	41.100	176.418	82.375	94.043	11.384	4.301	7.083
		White	382.112	-	-	-	118.892	58.429	60.462	87.300	52.909	34.391	164.779	77.071	87.707	11.141	4.188	6.954
		Black	12.261	-	-	-	4.990	2.738	2.253	4.502	2.486	2.016	2.736	1.223	1.512	33	9	24
		Yellow	465	-	-	-	177	78	100	51	36	15	219	79	141	18	-	18
		Mestizo	32.919	-	-	-	14.916	8.092	6.825	10.399	6.171	4.228	7.463	3.441	4.021	141	67	74
		Indigeno us	1.144	-	-	-	556	262	295	373	234	139	216	123	92	-	-	-
	Unknown	3.242	-	-	-	1.490	683	807	695	384	310	1.007	437	570	50	37	14	
	Total	3.436.220	255.199	131.067	124.132	1.179.532	601.336	578.196	1.637.288	851.459	785.829	342.841	157.968	184.873	21.360	8.083	13.277	
	0 to 3 years	Total	683.607	62.134	31.965	30.169	621.473	316.457	305.016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	583.063	54.332	28.094	26.238	528.731	268.071	260.660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	34.420	2.814	1.457	1.356	31.606	17.201	14.405	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	456	35	25	10	421	246	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	58.554	4.713	2.211	2.502	53.840	27.356	26.484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	3.502	102	66	36	3.400	1.743	1.657	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Unknown	3.612	138	111	27	3.474	1.840	1.634	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	4 to 6 years	Total	530.623	186.428	95.590	90.839	276.505	141.186	135.319	67.690	33.308	34.382	-	-	-	-	-	
		White	448.445	161.211	82.228	78.982	228.123	115.654	112.469	59.111	29.091	30.021	-	-	-	-	-	
		Black	28.798	9.439	4.806	4.634	16.572	8.868	7.704	2.786	1.309	1.477	-	-	-	-	-	
		Yellow	540	250	140	110	221	141	80	69	35	34	-	-	-	-	-	
		Mestizo	48.040	14.436	7.708	6.727	28.413	14.867	13.546	5.192	2.601	2.591	-	-	-	-	-	
		Indigeno us	2.360	561	344	217	1.522	737	784	277	145	132	-	-	-	-	-	
	Unknown	2.441	532	363	169	1.656	919	737	253	127	127	-	-	-	-	-		
	7 to 14 years	Total	1.440.416	6.637	3.512	3.125	39.063	20.311	18.753	1.368.531	698.686	669.845	26.184	11.037	15.147	-	-	
		White	1.226.916	5.270	2.782	2.488	29.328	14.822	14.507	1.167.596	595.119	572.477	24.722	10.394	14.328	-	-	
		Black	75.460	537	295	242	3.066	1.733	1.333	71.345	36.375	34.970	512	178	333	-	-	
		Yellow	1.297	32	32	-	64	24	40	1.161	548	612	41	19	22	-	-	
		Mestizo	126.162	673	372	302	5.394	3.064	2.330	119.245	62.085	57.159	851	430	421	-	-	
Indigeno us		5.277	77	32	45	527	279	248	4.663	2.238	2.425	10	-	10	-	-		
Unknown	5.304	48	-	48	685	389	296	4.523	2.320	2.203	49	16	33	-	-			
15 to 18 years	Total	781.575	-	-	-	242.490	123.382	119.108	201.067	119.465	81.602	316.657	146.931	169.726	21.360	8.083	13.277	
	White	668.635	-	-	-	200.591	101.411	99.181	158.267	94.654	63.613	288.884	134.651	154.233	20.893	7.920	12.973	

		Black	42.436	-	-	-	14.674	7.862	6.811	17.053	9.814	7.239	10.577	4.531	6.046	132	49	83
		Yellow	563	-	-	-	230	80	149	111	73	38	205	104	100	18	8	10
		Mestizo	64.130	-	-	-	24.772	12.983	11.789	23.452	13.680	9.773	15.650	6.950	8.700	256	92	164
		Indigeno us	3.017	-	-	-	1.310	566	744	1.249	652	597	455	220	235	3	-	3
		Unknown	2.792	-	-	-	913	480	433	935	593	342	887	474	413	57	13	44
Center West	Mato Grosso do Sul	Total	813.338	55.594	28.351	27.243	294.736	149.794	144.942	400.867	207.330	193.537	57.937	26.129	31.808	4.205	1.700	2.504
		0 to 3 years	Total	161.007	10.924	5.874	5.050	150.083	76.487	73.596	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			White	95.436	6.984	3.672	3.313	88.451	44.578	43.873	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Black	2.898	227	116	111	2.671	1.374	1.297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Yellow	709	77	49	28	632	365	267	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Mestizo	53.330	3.514	1.989	1.525	49.816	25.741	24.074	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Indigeno us	7.316	53	5	47	7.263	3.728	3.534	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Unknown	1.318	69	42	27	1.249	700	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4 to 6 years	Total	130.205	42.357	21.205	21.153	66.146	33.635	32.511	21.702	10.630	11.071	-	-	-	-	-
			White	70.667	25.378	12.170	13.208	33.434	16.189	17.245	11.854	5.652	6.202	-	-	-	-	-
			Black	2.921	824	486	338	1.673	964	710	424	255	169	-	-	-	-	-
			Yellow	504	195	72	123	143	76	67	166	84	82	-	-	-	-	-
			Mestizo	50.354	15.122	8.021	7.102	26.732	14.294	12.439	8.499	4.257	4.242	-	-	-	-	-
			Indigeno us	4.938	636	341	295	3.649	1.757	1.892	653	331	322	-	-	-	-	-
			Unknown	822	202	115	87	514	355	160	106	52	54	-	-	-	-	-
		7 to 14 years	Total	345.194	2.312	1.272	1.041	16.602	8.333	8.269	322.569	164.743	157.827	3.711	1.521	2.190	-	-
			White	182.516	1.066	589	477	5.973	3.000	2.973	172.902	86.926	85.976	2.575	1.097	1.478	-	-
			Black	9.120	54	38	16	656	365	292	8.351	4.556	3.795	58	27	30	-	-
			Yellow	1.795	22	10	12	16	16	-	1.696	890	806	61	45	16	-	-
			Mestizo	138.601	1.069	584	485	7.648	3.964	3.684	128.891	66.877	62.014	993	351	642	-	-
			Indigeno us	10.865	81	31	51	1.902	781	1.121	8.882	4.420	4.462	-	-	-	-	-
			Unknown	2.297	19	19	-	407	208	199	1.848	1.073	775	24	-	24	-	-
		15 to 18 years	Total	176.932	-	-	-	61.905	31.339	30.566	56.596	31.957	24.639	54.226	24.608	29.618	4.205	1.700
			White	94.273	-	-	-	28.791	14.197	14.594	26.976	15.270	11.705	35.167	15.797	19.369	3.339	1.320
			Black	5.237	-	-	-	2.235	1.183	1.052	2.116	1.172	944	875	405	470	11	11
			Yellow	1.257	-	-	-	286	113	172	155	125	30	656	332	324	160	81
			Mestizo	70.220	-	-	-	27.089	14.283	12.805	25.589	14.417	11.173	16.868	7.757	9.111	675	282
			Indigeno	4.665	-	-	-	2.968	1.341	1.627	1.368	736	633	323	154	169	5	5

		Indigeno us	244	10	-	10	234	130	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	1.295	125	73	53	1.170	631	538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 to 6 years	Total		118.204	62.435	31.918	30.518	41.371	21.004	20.368	14.397	6.861	7.536	-	-	-	-	-	-
	White		57.971	33.922	17.021	16.901	16.614	8.084	8.530	7.435	3.741	3.694	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Black		3.607	1.693	945	748	1.491	847	644	423	204	219	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Yellow		248	194	113	81	30	4	26	25	15	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mestizo		55.292	26.150	13.563	12.587	22.747	11.781	10.966	6.395	2.841	3.554	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indigeno us		181	106	42	64	65	37	28	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Unknown		905	371	235	136	425	252	173	109	60	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 to 14 years	Total		303.179	4.299	2.301	1.999	7.222	3.634	3.588	288.316	144.900	143.416	3.341	1.275	2.066	-	-	-
	White		141.656	1.963	1.034	929	2.296	1.035	1.261	135.405	68.234	67.171	1.992	714	1.278	-	-	-
	Black		11.288	178	100	78	631	296	336	10.412	5.528	4.884	67	36	31	-	-	-
	Yellow		729	11	11	-	17	17	-	700	314	387	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mestizo		146.827	2.083	1.120	962	4.000	2.167	1.833	139.480	69.746	69.734	1.264	525	739	-	-	-
	Indigeno us		869	28	20	8	46	27	18	796	359	437	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Unknown		1.809	36	15	21	232	93	140	1.522	719	802	19	-	19	-	-	-
15 to 18 years	Total		175.838	-	-	-	34.603	15.173	19.430	60.194	32.849	27.346	75.299	33.333	41.966	5.742	2.338	3.404
	White		81.205	-	-	-	13.703	5.677	8.027	22.470	12.197	10.273	40.684	18.085	22.599	4.348	1.781	2.568
	Black		8.692	-	-	-	2.126	1.055	1.072	3.785	2.118	1.667	2.689	1.199	1.490	92	16	75
	Yellow		578	-	-	-	120	47	72	69	16	53	356	152	203	35	-	35
	Mestizo		83.876	-	-	-	18.360	8.258	10.102	33.373	18.228	15.144	30.918	13.624	17.294	1.225	519	707
	Indigeno us		578	-	-	-	70	7	63	195	116	79	289	127	162	24	12	12
	Unknown		908	-	-	-	224	130	94	303	174	129	363	146	217	18	10	8

Source: IBGE - Demographic Census – 2000

TABLE 31

Children and Adolescents attending school, according to schooling level, age group, gender and race - Brazil and its Regions 2001 (PNAD – National Survey by Samples of Domiciles)

Great Regions/Age Group/ Race	Populat ion	Others			Infant Education			Elementary and Middle School			High School			Superior School			Unknown		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	
Brazil	Total	62.190. 213	18.876. 692	9.509.8 42	9.366.8 50	7.547.4 71	3.856.5 03	3.690.9 68	30.432. 831	15.654. 804	14.778. 027	5.113.2 82	2.310.9 55	2.802.3 27	218.973	87.334	131.639	964	964

	0 to 3 years	Total	12.295.755	10.994.075	5.530.426	5.463.649	1.301.680	666.575	635.105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		White	6.538.480	5.791.595	2.897.644	2.893.951	746.885	393.566	353.319	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	37.559	31.027	16.081	14.946	6.532	2.557	3.975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	5.203.375	4.712.157	2.374.722	2.337.435	491.218	246.273	244.945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	499.822	444.634	236.178	208.456	55.188	24.179	31.009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	12.824	12.098	5.202	6.896	726	-	726	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unkno wn	3.695	2.564	599	1.965	1.131	-	1.131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	9.775.191	3.365.704	1.747.306	1.618.398	5.579.905	2.825.508	2.754.397	829.100	416.445	412.655	-	-	-	-	-	-	482	482
		White	4.829.081	1.551.129	799.281	751.848	2.899.462	1.452.234	1.447.228	378.008	181.207	196.801	-	-	-	-	-	-	482	482
		Yellow	19.880	3.525	2.668	857	15.355	8.534	6.821	1.000	337	663	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	4.453.108	1.625.805	859.929	765.876	2.406.874	1.226.571	1.180.303	420.429	215.571	204.858	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	459.255	175.064	81.347	93.717	254.735	137.186	117.549	29.456	19.330	10.126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	11.640	8.809	3.515	5.294	2.624	693	1.931	207	-	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unkno wn	2.227	1.372	566	806	855	290	565	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	26.276.223	930.129	497.350	432.779	665.886	364.420	301.466	24.544.336	12.362.334	12.182.002	135.872	53.405	82.467	-	-	-	-	-
		White	12.749.240	313.164	157.179	155.985	241.092	125.562	115.530	12.105.966	6.081.947	6.024.019	89.018	33.448	55.570	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	81.495	-	-	-	1.947	973	974	78.103	42.865	35.238	1.445	856	589	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	12.128.285	536.891	298.415	238.476	374.880	208.616	166.264	11.176.670	5.601.374	5.575.296	39.844	16.255	23.589	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	1.282.293	76.572	39.875	36.697	45.221	27.078	18.143	1.154.935	620.846	534.089	5.565	2.846	2.719	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	32.203	3.502	1.881	1.621	2.746	2.191	555	25.955	13.358	12.597	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unkno wn	2.707	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.707	1.944	763	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 18 years	Total	13.843.044	3.586.784	1.734.760	1.852.024	-	-	-	5.059.395	2.876.025	2.183.370	4.977.410	2.257.550	2.719.860	218.973	87.334	131.639	482	482	
	White	6.796.124	1.615.369	768.457	846.912	-	-	-	1.864.781	1.042.991	821.790	3.131.970	1.435.838	1.696.132	184.004	74.727	109.277	-	-	
	Yellow	52.948	9.443	4.431	5.012	-	-	-	7.880	4.880	3.000	33.323	16.464	16.859	2.302	857	1.445	-	-	
	Mestizo	6.223.424	1.719.555	839.427	880.128	-	-	-	2.832.704	1.625.091	1.207.613	1.641.083	733.610	907.473	29.600	10.460	19.140	482	482	

		Black	753.437	236.222	118.382	117.840	-	-	-	347.115	200.364	146.751	167.033	71.278	95.755	3.067	1.290	1.777	-	-
		Indigenous	16.187	5.630	3.498	2.132	-	-	-	6.915	2.699	4.216	3.642	360	3.282	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	924	565	565	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	359	-	359	-	-	-	-	-
North	Total		4.178.958	1.395.869	701.433	694.436	453.821	236.662	217.159	2.056.574	1.041.752	1.014.822	262.865	111.071	151.794	9.829	4.907	4.922	-	-
	0 to 3 years	Total	876.400	812.992	410.243	402.749	63.408	30.446	32.962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	272.134	252.539	122.656	129.883	19.595	8.755	10.840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	1.407	1.407	877	530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	587.420	545.233	279.600	265.633	42.187	20.377	21.810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	14.500	13.030	6.965	6.065	1.470	1.314	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	649	493	145	348	156	-	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	290	290	-	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	668.340	266.834	140.721	126.113	346.542	183.157	163.385	54.964	29.416	25.548	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	178.217	63.451	31.756	31.695	101.928	49.566	52.362	12.838	5.874	6.964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	516	-	-	-	516	205	311	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	473.722	197.922	106.532	91.390	234.837	127.891	106.946	40.963	22.920	18.043	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	15.080	5.101	2.433	2.668	8.816	5.205	3.611	1.163	622	541	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	515	360	-	360	155	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	290	-	-	-	290	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	1.723.634	82.669	42.026	40.643	43.871	23.059	20.812	1.590.086	779.277	810.809	7.008	2.384	4.624	-	-	-	-	-
		White	427.564	18.411	8.194	10.217	11.933	5.353	6.580	394.323	190.294	204.029	2.897	941	1.956	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	2.168	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.168	1.085	1.083	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	1.250.106	62.647	32.964	29.683	31.109	17.088	14.021	1.152.529	566.617	585.912	3.821	1.153	2.668	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	41.095	1.440	868	572	446	446	-	38.919	19.881	19.038	290	290	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	1.880	171	-	171	383	172	211	1.326	579	747	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	821	-	-	-	-	-	-	821	821	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	910.584	233.374	108.443	124.931	-	-	-	411.524	233.059	178.465	255.857	108.687	147.170	9.829	4.907	4.922	-	-
		White	238.314	54.689	23.729	30.960	-	-	-	92.591	50.495	42.096	85.592	37.311	48.281	5.442	3.415	2.027	-	-
		Yellow	1.190	204	204	-	-	-	-	619	204	415	367	-	367	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	643.681	172.757	82.292	90.465	-	-	-	303.561	173.457	130.104	163.121	68.439	94.682	4.242	1.492	2.750	-	-

	Black	26.474	5.208	2.014	3.194	-	-	-	14.344	8.903	5.441	6.777	2.937	3.840	145	-	145	-	-	
	Indigenous	925	516	204	312	-	-	-	409	-	409	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Northeast	Total	20.074.887	6.020.315	3.021.541	2.998.774	2.652.855	1.349.508	1.303.347	10.369.220	5.315.802	5.053.418	997.320	409.275	588.045	34.213	11.920	22.293	964	964	
	0 to 3 years	Total	3.967.519	3.549.913	1.783.449	1.766.464	417.606	199.314	218.292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	1.333.364	1.184.731	575.572	609.159	148.633	73.537	75.096	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	11.616	11.406	6.009	5.397	210	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	2.458.835	2.203.176	1.118.116	1.085.060	255.659	120.186	135.473	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	160.380	147.487	82.568	64.919	12.893	5.591	7.302	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	2.848	2.637	1.184	1.453	211	-	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	476	476	-	476	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4 to 6 years	Total	3.171.404	934.819	486.129	448.690	1.882.429	951.935	930.494	353.674	180.490	173.184	-	-	-	-	-	482	482
		White	900.442	221.897	111.499	110.398	576.800	290.797	286.003	101.263	54.941	46.322	-	-	-	-	-	-	482	482
		Yellow	3.718	1.985	1.985	-	1.396	1.396	-	337	337	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	2.112.840	660.505	345.820	314.685	1.213.309	614.881	598.428	239.026	115.668	123.358	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	151.216	48.148	26.064	22.084	90.020	44.168	45.852	13.048	9.544	3.504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	3.188	2.284	761	1.523	904	693	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		7 to 14 years	Total	8.546.160	409.163	218.876	190.287	352.820	198.259	154.561	7.755.586	3.864.122	3.891.464	28.591	9.886	18.705	-	-	-	-
		White	2.234.692	86.042	39.370	46.672	80.003	44.217	35.786	2.056.890	992.408	1.064.482	11.757	4.045	7.712	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	19.226	-	-	-	1.947	973	974	17.279	6.008	11.271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	5.839.593	288.468	162.620	125.848	247.687	140.090	107.597	5.287.451	2.661.427	2.626.024	15.987	5.206	10.781	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	443.048	32.369	15.364	17.005	22.422	12.218	10.204	387.410	201.344	186.066	847	635	212	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	9.601	2.284	1.522	762	761	761	-	6.556	2.935	3.621	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	4.389.804	1.126.420	533.087	593.333	-	-	-	2.259.960	1.271.190	988.770	968.729	399.389	569.340	34.213	11.920	22.293	482	482
	White	1.174.424	269.054	122.973	146.081	-	-	-	514.235	270.415	243.820	368.414	159.652	208.762	22.721	5.719	17.002	-	-	
	Yellow	9.234	2.706	1.523	1.183	-	-	-	4.223	2.495	1.728	2.305	1.239	1.066	-	-	-	-	-	
	Mestizo	2.941.369	782.229	369.012	413.217	-	-	-	1.584.187	912.440	671.747	563.670	224.554	339.116	10.801	5.510	5.291	482	482	

		Black	261.356	71.739	38.887	32.852	-	-	-	155.348	84.370	70.978	33.578	13.944	19.634	691	691	-	-	-
		Indigenous	3.421	692	692	-	-	-	-	1.967	1.470	497	762	-	762	-	-	-	-	-
Southeast	Total		24.697.567	7.166.213	3.582.351	3.583.862	3.177.857	1.626.096	1.551.761	11.632.232	5.999.801	5.632.431	2.614.744	1.216.066	1.398.678	106.521	40.486	66.035	-	-
	0 to 3 years	Total	4.833.485	4.275.113	2.137.851	2.137.262	558.372	298.261	260.111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	3.047.996	2.675.826	1.342.863	1.332.963	372.170	204.585	167.585	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	18.245	12.288	7.477	4.811	5.957	2.557	3.400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	1.500.687	1.351.937	664.259	687.678	148.750	79.367	69.383	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	259.122	229.117	120.220	108.897	30.005	11.752	18.253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	4.506	4.147	2.433	1.714	359	-	359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	2.929	1.798	599	1.199	1.131	-	1.131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4 to 6 years	Total	3.849.888	1.226.583	630.333	596.250	2.407.089	1.215.663	1.191.426	216.216	106.059	110.157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			White	2.309.929	658.891	340.393	318.498	1.522.232	766.174	756.058	128.806	58.627	70.179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Yellow	11.250	857	-	857	10.393	5.679	4.714	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Mestizo	1.297.858	478.557	252.805	225.752	741.479	369.280	372.199	77.822	41.784	36.038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Black	227.544	86.393	35.849	50.544	131.563	74.530	57.033	9.588	5.648	3.940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Indigenous	1.577	720	720	-	857	-	857	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Unknown	1.730	1.165	566	599	565	-	565	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		7 to 14 years	Total	10.370.732	272.704	147.517	125.187	212.396	112.172	100.224	9.832.920	4.995.169	4.837.751	52.712	22.083	30.629	-	-	-	-
			White	6.230.833	114.504	61.770	52.734	118.822	61.455	57.367	5.964.048	3.034.517	2.929.531	33.459	13.061	20.398	-	-	-	-
			Yellow	41.870	-	-	-	-	-	-	41.014	25.555	15.459	856	856	-	-	-	-	
			Mestizo	3.472.916	126.010	67.603	58.407	73.467	37.938	35.529	3.259.056	1.623.668	1.635.388	14.383	6.452	7.931	-	-	-	-
			Black	620.108	31.831	17.785	14.046	20.107	12.779	7.328	564.156	307.709	256.447	4.014	1.714	2.300	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	3.513	359	359	-	-	-	-	3.154	2.794	360	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Unknown	1.492	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.492	926	566	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	15 to 18 years	Total	5.643.462	1.391.813	666.650	725.163	-	-	-	1.583.096	898.573	684.523	2.562.032	1.193.983	1.368.049	106.521	40.486	66.035	-	
		White	3.387.0	748.264	343.290	404.974	-	-	-	777.050	440.165	336.885	1.765.1	815.437	949.721	96.597	37.269	59.328	-	

		69									58								
	Yellow	32.414	4.421	2.360	2.061	-	-	-	1.783	926	857	24.496	12.524	11.972	1.714	857	857	-	-
	Mestizo	1.846.597	514.174	259.371	254.803	-	-	-	657.629	372.014	285.615	668.815	323.397	345.418	5.979	1.761	4.218	-	-
	Black	371.038	122.618	60.252	62.366	-	-	-	145.349	85.468	59.881	100.840	42.265	58.575	2.231	599	1.632	-	-
	Indigenous	5.420	1.771	812	959	-	-	-	1.285	-	1.285	2.364	360	2.004	-	-	-	-	-
	Unknown	924	565	565	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	359	-	359	-	-	-	-	-
South	Total	8.767.705	2.808.022	1.448.072	1.359.950	853.552	438.012	415.540	4.170.170	2.168.257	2.001.913	883.371	416.337	467.034	52.590	24.772	27.818	-	-
	0 to 3 years	Total	1.703.613	1.502.457	769.050	733.407	201.156	105.231	95.925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	1.445.083	1.273.385	657.023	616.362	171.698	88.259	83.439	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	4.250	3.885	1.177	2.708	365	-	365	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	201.786	181.098	91.409	89.689	20.688	12.830	7.858	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	50.350	41.945	18.664	23.281	8.405	4.142	4.263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	2.144	2.144	777	1.367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	1.374.868	614.316	324.210	290.106	628.178	320.883	307.295	132.374	66.662	65.712	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	1.135.206	488.051	257.688	230.363	540.259	273.077	267.182	106.896	48.713	58.183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	1.299	364	364	-	935	935	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	187.280	94.923	52.940	41.983	71.099	39.867	31.232	21.258	15.096	6.162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	47.808	28.274	12.216	16.058	15.521	7.004	8.517	4.013	2.853	1.160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	3.068	2.497	1.002	1.495	364	-	364	207	-	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	207	207	-	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	3.740.047	110.581	57.259	53.322	24.218	11.898	12.320	3.571.088	1.821.576	1.749.512	34.160	13.533	20.627	-	-	-	-
		White	3.082.403	75.883	37.395	38.488	20.323	9.553	10.770	2.953.835	1.497.280	1.456.555	32.362	12.738	19.624	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	8.655	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.066	5.177	2.889	589	-	589	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	519.000	26.967	15.607	11.360	2.139	1.003	1.136	489.099	252.978	236.121	795	588	207	-	-	-	-
		Black	122.439	7.731	4.257	3.474	1.186	772	414	113.108	62.186	50.922	414	207	207	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	7.550	-	-	-	570	570	-	6.980	3.955	3.025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	1.949.177	580.668	297.553	283.115	-	-	-	466.708	280.019	186.689	849.211	402.804	446.407	52.590	24.772	27.818	-
		White	1.607.2	455.126	233.368	221.758	-	-	-	366.383	216.202	150.181	737.061	341.940	395.121	48.694	24.184	24.510	-

			64																		
		Yellow	4.896	589	-	589							3.719	1.177	2.542	588		588			
		Mestizo	270.225	97.240	51.593	45.647				79.499	49.951	29.548	90.178	50.930	39.248	3.308	588	2.720			
		Black	65.043	26.760	11.639	15.121				20.030	13.866	6.164	18.253	8.757	9.496						
		Indigenous	1.749	953	953					796		796									
Center West	Total		4.471.096	1.486.273	756.445	729.828	409.386	206.225	203.161	2.204.635	1.129.192	1.075.443	354.982	158.206	196.776	15.820	5.249	10.571			
	0 to 3 years	Total	914.738	853.600	429.833	423.767	61.138	33.323	27.815												
		White	439.903	405.114	199.530	205.584	34.789	18.430	16.359												
		Yellow	2.041	2.041	541	1.500															
		Mestizo	454.647	430.713	221.338	209.375	23.934	13.513	10.421												
		Black	15.470	13.055	7.761	5.294	2.415	1.380	1.035												
		Indigenous	2.677	2.677	663	2.014															
	4 to 6 years	Total	710.691	323.152	165.913	157.239	315.667	153.870	161.797	71.872	33.818	38.054									
		White	305.287	118.839	57.945	60.894	158.243	72.620	85.623	28.205	13.052	15.153									
		Yellow	3.097	319	319		2.115	319	1.796	663		663									
		Mestizo	381.408	193.898	101.832	92.066	146.150	74.652	71.498	41.360	20.103	21.257									
		Black	17.607	7.148	4.785	2.363	8.815	6.279	2.536	1.644	663	981									
		Indigenous	3.292	2.948	1.032	1.916	344		344												
	7 to 14 years	Total	1.895.650	55.012	31.672	23.340	32.581	19.032	13.549	1.794.656	902.190	892.466	13.401	5.519	7.882						
		White	773.748	18.324	10.450	7.874	10.011	4.984	5.027	736.870	367.448	369.422	8.543	2.663	5.880						
		Yellow	9.576							9.576	5.040	4.536									
		Mestizo	1.046.670	32.799	19.621	13.178	20.478	12.497	7.981	988.535	496.684	491.851	4.858	2.856	2.002						
Black		55.603	3.201	1.601	1.600	1.060	863	197	51.342	29.726	21.616										
Indigenous		9.659	688		688	1.032	688	344	7.939	3.095	4.844										
	Unkown	394							394	197	197										
15 to 18 years	Total	950.017	254.509	129.027	125.482				338.107	193.184	144.923	341.581	152.687	188.894	15.820	5.249	10.571				
	White	389.053	88.236	45.097	43.139				114.522	65.714	48.808	175.745	81.498	94.247	10.550	4.140	6.410				
	Yellow	5.214	1.523	344	1.179				1.255	1.255		2.436	1.524	912							
	Mestizo	521.552	153.155	77.159	75.996				207.828	117.229	90.599	155.299	66.290	89.009	5.270	1.109	4.161				
	Black	29.526	9.897	5.590	4.307				12.044	7.757	4.287	7.585	3.375	4.210							
	Indigenous	4.672	1.698	837	861				2.458	1.229	1.229	516		516							

Source: IBGE/PNAD – National Survey by Samples of Domiciles 2001

TABLE 32

Children and Adolescents attending school, according to schooling level, age group, gender and race – States and Federal District 2001 (PNAD – National Survey by Samples of Domiciles)

Great Regions/States and FD/Age Group/Race		Population	Others			Infant Education			Elementary and Middle School			High School			Superior School			Unknown		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	
Brazil	Total	62.190.213	18.876.692	9.509.842	9.366.850	7.547.471	3.856.503	3.690.968	30.432.831	15.654.804	14.778.027	5.113.282	2.310.955	2.802.327	218.973	87.334	131.639	964	964	
	0 to 3 years																			
		Total	12.295.755	10.994.075	5.530.426	5.463.649	1.301.680	666.575	635.105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	6.538.480	5.791.595	2.897.644	2.893.951	746.885	393.566	353.319	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	37.559	31.027	16.081	14.946	6.532	2.557	3.975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	5.203.375	4.712.157	2.374.722	2.337.435	491.218	246.273	244.945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	499.822	444.634	236.178	208.456	55.188	24.179	31.009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	12.824	12.098	5.202	6.896	726	-	726	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	3.695	2.564	599	1.965	1.131	-	1.131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4 to 6 years																		
		Total	9.775.191	3.365.704	1.747.306	1.618.398	5.579.905	2.825.508	2.754.397	829.100	416.445	412.655	-	-	-	-	-	-	482	482
		White	4.829.081	1.551.129	799.281	751.848	2.899.462	1.452.234	1.447.228	378.008	181.207	196.801	-	-	-	-	-	-	482	482
		Yellow	19.880	3.525	2.668	857	15.355	8.534	6.821	1.000	337	663	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	4.453.108	1.625.805	859.929	765.876	2.406.874	1.226.571	1.180.303	420.429	215.571	204.858	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	459.255	175.064	81.347	93.717	254.735	137.186	117.549	29.456	19.330	10.126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	11.640	8.809	3.515	5.294	2.624	693	1.931	207	-	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	2.227	1.372	566	806	855	290	565	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		7 to 14 years																		
		Total	26.276.223	930.129	497.350	432.779	665.886	364.420	301.466	24.544.336	12.362.334	12.182.002	135.872	53.405	82.467	-	-	-	-	-
		White	12.749.240	313.164	157.179	155.985	241.092	125.562	115.530	12.105.966	6.081.947	6.024.019	89.018	33.448	55.570	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	81.495	-	-	-	1.947	973	974	78.103	42.865	35.238	1.445	856	589	-	-	-	-	-

		Mestizo	12.128.285	536.891	298.415	238.476	374.880	208.616	166.264	11.176.670	5.601.374	5.575.296	39.844	16.255	23.589	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	1.282.293	76.572	39.875	36.697	45.221	27.078	18.143	1.154.935	620.846	534.089	5.565	2.846	2.719	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	32.203	3.502	1.881	1.621	2.746	2.191	555	25.955	13.358	12.597	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	2.707	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.707	1.944	763	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	13.843.044	3.586.784	1.734.760	1.852.024	-	-	-	5.059.395	2.876.025	2.183.370	4.977.410	2.257.550	2.719.860	218.973	87.334	131.639	482	482	
		White	6.796.124	1.615.369	768.457	846.912	-	-	-	1.864.781	1.042.991	821.790	3.131.970	1.435.838	1.696.132	184.004	74.727	109.277	-	-	
		Yellow	52.948	9.443	4.431	5.012	-	-	-	7.880	4.880	3.000	33.323	16.464	16.859	2.302	857	1.445	-	-	
		Mestizo	6.223.424	1.719.555	839.427	880.128	-	-	-	2.832.704	1.625.091	1.207.613	1.641.083	733.610	907.473	29.600	10.460	19.140	482	482	
		Black	753.437	236.222	118.382	117.840	-	-	-	347.115	200.364	146.751	167.033	71.278	95.755	3.067	1.290	1.777	-	-	
		Indigenous	16.187	5.630	3.498	2.132	-	-	-	6.915	2.699	4.216	3.642	360	3.282	-	-	-	-	-	
		Unknown	924	565	565	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	359	-	359	-	-	-	-	-	
North	Rondônia	Total	387.325	135.921	69.286	66.635	32.503	14.311	18.192	189.269	96.880	92.389	28.815	13.893	14.922	817	409	408	-	-	
		0 to 3 years																			
		Total	77.679	74.203	35.370	38.833	3.476	1.430	2.046	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	33.319	31.683	14.309	17.374	1.636	614	1.022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	613	613	409	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	42.518	40.678	20.242	20.436	1.840	816	1.024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	1.025	1.025	410	615	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	204	204	-	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4 to 6 years																			
		Total	59.878	27.995	16.755	11.240	26.981	12.063	14.918	4.902	2.655	2.247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	22.480	10.013	6.131	3.882	10.833	5.314	5.519	1.634	612	1.022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	205	-	-	-	205	205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	35.763	17.368	10.419	6.949	15.127	6.136	8.991	3.268	2.043	1.225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	1.226	410	205	205	816	408	408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	204	204	-	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		7 to 14 years																			
		Total	165.970	9.395	5.513	3.882	2.046	818	1.228	153.917	78.487	75.430	612	408	204	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	60.086	3.879	2.857	1.022	1.024	204	820	54.979	27.185	27.794	204	-	204	-	-	-	-	-	-

		Mestizo	37.239	686	-	686	859	344	515	35.694	18.190	17.504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	1.032	172	-	172	-	-	-	860	344	516	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	514	171	-	171	172	172	-	171	171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	26.590	5.832	3.257	2.575	-	-	-	10.980	6.522	4.458	9.434	4.979	4.455	344	-	344	-
		White	5.664	1.202	171	1.031	-	-	-	2.575	1.376	1.199	1.715	687	1.028	172	-	172	-
		Mestizo	19.896	4.458	2.914	1.544	-	-	-	7.719	4.631	3.088	7.547	4.120	3.427	172	-	172	-
		Black	1.030	172	172	-	-	-	-	686	515	171	172	172	-	-	-	-	-
Pará	Total		1.868.469	593.861	286.656	307.205	229.467	121.662	107.805	939.885	468.888	470.997	103.237	41.880	61.357	2.019	1.321	698	-
	0 to 3 years	Total	376.723	343.334	167.831	175.503	33.389	16.665	16.724	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	120.676	109.511	50.894	58.617	11.165	5.432	5.733	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	623	623	468	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	248.600	227.541	113.057	114.484	21.059	10.380	10.679	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	6.668	5.659	3.412	2.247	1.009	853	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	156	-	-	-	156	-	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	297.061	93.157	47.544	45.613	175.336	94.241	81.095	28.568	15.175	13.393	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	74.228	21.528	9.061	12.467	46.809	23.784	23.025	5.891	2.870	3.021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	311	-	-	-	311	-	311	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	213.920	69.767	36.933	32.834	122.639	67.051	55.588	21.514	11.683	9.831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	8.291	1.706	1.550	156	5.422	3.406	2.016	1.163	622	541	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	311	156	-	156	155	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	783.010	38.778	20.750	18.028	20.742	10.756	9.986	720.546	344.035	376.511	2.944	1.008	1.936	-	-	-	-
		White	184.332	7.739	2.476	5.263	5.575	2.709	2.866	169.393	79.935	89.458	1.625	697	928	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	1.470	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.470	387	1.083	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	578.110	30.727	18.118	12.609	15.011	7.891	7.120	531.053	253.313	277.740	1.319	311	1.008	-	-	-	-
		Black	18.170	312	156	156	156	156	-	17.702	10.014	7.688	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	542	-	-	-	-	-	-	542	-	542	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	386	-	-	-	-	-	-	386	386	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	411.675	118.592	50.531	68.061	-	-	-	190.771	109.678	81.093	100.293	40.872	59.421	2.019	1.321	698	-
		White	104.331	26.944	8.903	18.041	-	-	-	42.520	22.381	20.139	34.013	15.961	18.052	854	698	156	-

		Yellow	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	-	156	-	-	-	-	-	
		Mestizo	293.597	88.698	41.162	47.536	-	-	-	141.183	83.029	58.154	62.551	23.977	38.574	1.165	623	542	-	-	
		Black	13.279	2.638	466	2.172	-	-	-	7.068	4.268	2.800	3.573	934	2.639	-	-	-	-	-	
		Indigenous	312	312	-	312	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Amapá	Total		147.505	61.684	35.108	26.576	21.698	14.139	7.559	55.587	28.533	27.054	8.292	2.926	5.366	244	-	244	-	-	
	0 to 3 years	Total	50.711	43.154	24.378	18.776	7.557	4.387	3.170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	9.265	8.533	4.144	4.389	732	244	488	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	40.226	33.401	19.990	13.411	6.825	4.143	2.682	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Black	1.220	1.220	244	976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total	29.253	13.896	8.534	5.362	13.165	9.264	3.901	2.192	731	1.461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	5.851	3.900	1.708	2.192	1.464	976	488	487	243	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Mestizo	22.915	9.753	6.583	3.170	11.457	8.044	3.413	1.705	488	1.217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	487	243	243	-	244	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total	43.650	244	-	244	976	488	488	41.942	22.924	19.018	488	244	244	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	White	9.019	-	-	-	244	-	244	8.287	3.658	4.629	488	244	244	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	31.460	-	-	-	732	488	244	30.728	18.290	12.438	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	3.171	244	-	244	-	-	-	2.927	976	1.951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	23.891	4.390	2.196	2.194	-	-	-	11.453	4.878	6.575	7.804	2.682	5.122	244	-	244	-	-	-
		White	5.119	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.681	976	1.705	2.438	732	1.706	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mestizo		16.577	3.414	1.952	1.462	-	-	-	8.041	3.414	4.627	4.878	1.950	2.928	244	-	244	-	-	-	
		Black	2.195	976	244	732	-	-	731	488	243	488	-	488	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tocantins	Total		512.226	181.503	96.968	84.535	44.474	22.128	22.346	250.426	131.544	118.882	34.348	14.330	20.018	1.475	422	1.053	-	-	
	0 to 3 years	Total	106.032	102.660	53.757	48.903	3.372	842	2.530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	33.096	32.042	16.444	15.598	1.054	-	1.054	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	71.460	69.142	36.469	32.673	2.318	842	1.476	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Black	1.476	1.476	844	632	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total	81.150	42.580	23.605	18.975	34.354	17.912	16.442	4.216	2.952	1.264	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	22.554	9.487	5.060	4.427	12.012	5.897	6.115	1.055	844	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Mestizo	57.752	32.671	18.545	14.126	21.920	11.593	10.327	3.161	2.108	1.053	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	844	422	-	422	422	422	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total	209.954	10.544	5.904	4.640	6.748	3.374	3.374	192.452	95.704	96.748	210	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	White	51.017	2.531	1.265	1.266	1.899	844	1.055	46.587	22.345	24.242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	154.511	7.592	4.218	3.374	4.638	2.530	2.108	142.071	71.251	70.820	210	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	-

		Black	4.215	421	421	-	-	-	-	3.794	2.108	1.686	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	211	-	-	-	211	-	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	115.090	25.719	13.702	12.017	-	-	-	53.758	32.888	20.870	34.138	14.330	19.808	1.475	422	1.053	-	-
		White	25.289	4.006	2.531	1.475	-	-	-	10.540	6.535	4.005	9.900	3.370	6.530	843	422	421	-	-
		Yellow	422	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	211	211	-	211	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	86.638	21.713	11.171	10.542	-	-	-	41.532	25.510	16.022	22.761	10.116	12.645	632	-	632	-	-
		Black	2.741	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.475	843	632	1.266	844	422	-	-	-	-	-
Northeast	Maranhão	Total	2.667.481	833.056	411.962	421.094	388.369	201.044	187.325	1.331.835	696.756	635.079	110.416	47.974	62.442	3.805	761	3.044	-	-
	0 to 3 years	Total	520.831	483.519	239.099	244.420	37.312	16.754	20.558	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	147.719	140.866	61.676	79.190	6.853	3.808	3.045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	6.850	6.850	3.805	3.045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	337.323	309.910	156.862	153.048	27.413	12.184	15.229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	27.417	24.371	15.995	8.376	3.046	762	2.284	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	1.522	1.522	761	761	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	442.446	139.358	73.110	66.248	262.722	133.269	129.453	40.366	18.280	22.086	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	107.370	27.412	15.988	11.424	69.293	29.699	39.594	10.665	4.570	6.095	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	2.286	1.524	1.524	-	762	762	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	306.895	104.329	52.552	51.777	174.388	92.906	81.482	28.178	12.187	15.991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	23.611	3.809	2.285	1.524	18.279	9.902	8.377	1.523	1.523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	2.284	2.284	761	1.523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	1.131.557	57.107	31.975	25.132	88.335	51.021	37.314	983.070	510.950	472.120	3.045	-	3.045	-	-	-	-	-
		White	223.122	9.138	761	8.377	13.711	9.141	4.570	199.511	100.523	98.988	762	-	762	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	12.187	-	-	-	1.524	762	762	10.663	3.047	7.616	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	817.050	42.639	27.408	15.231	66.245	36.549	29.696	705.883	373.114	332.769	2.283	-	2.283	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	73.867	3.046	2.284	762	6.094	3.808	2.286	64.727	34.266	30.461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	5.331	2.284	1.522	762	761	761	-	2.286	-	2.286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	572.647	153.072	67.778	85.294	-	-	-	308.399	167.526	140.873	107.371	47.974	59.397	3.805	761	3.044	-	-
		White	138.583	31.985	13.707	18.278	-	-	-	56.343	23.604	32.739	47.211	19.799	27.412	3.044	-	3.044	-	-
		Yellow	5.329	2.284	1.523	761	-	-	-	3.045	2.284	761	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	392.181	108.141	45.695	62.446	-	-	-	228.449	128.693	99.756	54.830	25.129	29.701	761	761	-	-	-

		Black	35.030	10.662	6.853	3.809	-	-	-	19.800	12.183	7.617	4.568	3.046	1.522	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	1.524	-	-	-	-	-	-	762	762	-	762	-	762	-	-	-	-	-
Piauí	Total		1.190.281	346.209	167.875	178.334	155.322	75.309	80.013	629.131	304.889	324.242	55.958	24.057	31.901	3.661	1.569	2.092	-	-
	0 to 3 years	Total	233.244	209.712	99.889	109.823	23.532	12.029	11.503	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	62.233	55.435	25.103	30.332	6.798	4.184	2.614	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	168.396	151.662	73.740	77.922	16.734	7.845	8.889	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	2.615	2.615	1.046	1.569	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	195.596	55.436	29.286	26.150	117.149	53.344	63.805	23.011	13.597	9.414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	50.731	14.121	6.276	7.845	29.811	16.213	13.598	6.799	3.661	3.138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	141.204	40.269	22.487	17.782	84.723	35.039	49.684	16.212	9.936	6.276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	3.661	1.046	523	523	2.615	2.092	523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	501.528	17.782	6.276	11.506	14.641	9.936	4.705	468.582	220.170	248.412	523	523	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	100.935	3.138	1.046	2.092	1.569	1.046	523	96.228	40.794	55.434	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	388.042	13.598	4.707	8.891	13.072	8.890	4.182	360.849	173.624	187.225	523	523	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	12.551	1.046	523	523	-	-	-	11.505	5.752	5.753	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	259.913	63.279	32.424	30.855	-	-	-	137.538	71.122	66.416	55.435	23.534	31.901	3.661	1.569	2.092	-	-
		White	55.436	9.937	3.661	6.276	-	-	-	24.579	12.028	12.551	19.351	9.414	9.937	1.569	-	1.569	-	-
		Mestizo	197.678	51.250	27.717	23.533	-	-	-	109.298	56.479	52.819	35.038	13.074	21.964	2.092	1.569	523	-	-
		Black	6.799	2.092	1.046	1.046	-	-	-	3.661	2.615	1.046	1.046	1.046	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceará	Total		3.152.823	850.389	407.593	442.796	505.371	256.057	249.314	1.613.064	807.673	805.391	178.722	75.609	103.113	5.277	2.676	2.601	-	-
	0 to 3 years	Total	636.486	530.585	257.007	273.578	105.901	56.273	49.628	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	260.683	222.219	102.700	119.519	38.464	19.407	19.057	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	210	-	-	-	210	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	369.401	302.385	151.919	150.466	67.016	36.655	30.361	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	6.192	5.981	2.388	3.593	211	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	513.325	105.184	49.781	55.403	350.274	172.494	177.780	57.867	28.446	29.421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	188.656	32.441	12.504	19.937	136.580	71.515	65.065	19.635	11.242	8.393	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	210	-	-	-	210	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	320.654	71.403	35.937	35.466	211.229	99.144	112.085	38.022	17.204	20.818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	3.805	1.340	1.340	-	2.255	1.625	630	210	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	1.353.44	57.146	31.968	25.178	49.196	27.290	21.906	1.244.141	605.675	638.466	2.964	918	2.046	-	-	-	-	-

	years		7																		
		White	437.424	16.955	8.260	8.695	16.313	9.182	7.131	403.736	196.842	206.894	420	-	420	-	-	-	-	-	
		Yellow	918	-	-	-	-	-	-	918	211	707	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Mestizo	898.197	38.641	22.579	16.062	32.673	17.898	14.775	824.339	399.884	424.455	2.544	918	1.626	-	-	-	-	-	
		Black	15.493	1.550	1.129	421	210	210	-	13.733	7.323	6.410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Indigen ous	1.415	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.415	1.415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	15 to 18 years	Total	649.565	157.474	68.837	88.637	-	-	-	311.056	173.552	137.504	175.758	74.691	101.067	5.277	2.676	2.601	-	-	
		White	205.344	42.930	18.790	24.140	-	-	-	88.263	47.873	40.390	71.549	31.014	40.535	2.602	1.549	1.053	-	-	
		Yellow	842	211	-	211	-	-	-	420	-	420	211	-	211	-	-	-	-	-	
		Mestizo	436.116	112.498	49.626	62.872	-	-	-	218.417	124.054	94.363	102.736	43.257	59.479	2.465	917	1.548	-	-	
		Black	6.059	1.625	211	1.414	-	-	-	2.962	1.128	1.834	1.262	420	842	210	210	-	-	-	
		Indigen ous	1.204	210	210	-	-	-	994	497	497	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Rio Grande do Norte	Total	1.100.565	311.506	172.408	139.098	142.046	74.941	67.105	570.120	294.853	275.267	75.423	27.914	47.509	1.470	980	490	-	-	
		0 to 3 years	Total	222.368	189.547	104.324	85.223	32.821	15.675	17.146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			White	92.575	78.860	42.121	36.739	13.715	7.346	6.369	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Mestizo	128.324	109.218	60.734	48.484	19.106	8.329	10.777	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Black	1.469	1.469	1.469	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4 to 6 years	Total	167.016	40.652	25.961	14.691	102.367	54.367	48.000	23.997	12.735	11.262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			White	60.734	12.245	7.839	4.406	39.675	22.529	17.146	8.814	5.388	3.426	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Mestizo	104.812	27.427	17.142	10.285	62.202	31.838	30.364	15.183	7.347	7.836	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	1.470	980	980	-	490	-	490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7 to 14 years		Total	468.241	20.079	12.243	7.836	6.858	4.899	1.959	437.877	222.856	215.021	3.427	978	2.449	-	-	-	-	-	
		White	177.806	1.958	1.958	-	2.939	1.959	980	170.460	88.170	82.290	2.449	489	1.960	-	-	-	-	-	
		Yellow	489	-	-	-	-	-	-	489	-	489	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Mestizo	281.619	18.121	10.285	7.836	3.919	2.940	979	258.601	129.787	128.814	978	489	489	-	-	-	-	-	
		Black	7.347	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.347	4.409	2.938	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Indigen ous	980	-	-	-	-	-	-	980	490	490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15 to 18 years		Total	242.940	61.228	29.880	31.348	-	-	-	108.246	59.262	48.984	71.996	26.936	45.060	1.470	980	490	-	-	
		White	88.652	16.161	5.876	10.285	-	-	-	34.778	17.633	17.145	36.243	14.693	21.550	1.470	980	490	-	-	
		Mestizo	149.880	43.598	23.025	20.573	-	-	-	70.529	39.670	30.859	35.753	12.243	23.510	-	-	-	-	-	

		Black	4.408	1.469	979	490	-	-	-	2.939	1.959	980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraiba	Total		1.402.762	408.555	210.279	198.276	167.393	85.773	81.620	763.642	391.045	372.597	60.406	22.133	38.273	2.766	-	2.766	-
	0 to 3 years	Total	264.224	239.322	123.585	115.737	24.902	10.606	14.296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	106.054	94.065	49.339	44.726	11.989	5.072	6.917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	149.868	136.955	69.171	67.784	12.913	5.534	7.379	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	8.302	8.302	5.075	3.227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	208.436	63.176	37.354	25.822	125.430	66.407	59.023	19.830	8.763	11.067	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	66.407	18.445	10.607	7.838	41.046	18.910	22.136	6.916	4.150	2.766	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	461	461	461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	133.730	41.965	25.364	16.601	79.313	45.192	34.121	12.452	4.613	7.839	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	7.838	2.305	922	1.383	5.071	2.305	2.766	462	-	462	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	617.926	23.053	11.526	11.527	17.061	8.760	8.301	575.967	282.221	293.746	1.845	461	1.384	-	-	-	-
		White	198.290	4.610	1.383	3.227	5.993	2.766	3.227	186.765	82.088	104.677	922	-	922	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	461	-	-	-	-	-	-	461	461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	393.351	16.599	9.221	7.378	10.146	5.072	5.074	365.683	185.837	179.846	923	461	462	-	-	-	-
		Black	25.824	1.844	922	922	922	922	-	23.058	13.835	9.223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	312.176	83.004	37.814	45.190	-	-	-	167.845	100.061	67.784	58.561	21.672	36.889	2.766	-	2.766	-
		White	94.532	20.751	9.683	11.068	-	-	-	45.654	24.903	20.751	25.361	8.762	16.599	2.766	-	2.766	-
		Mestizo	203.811	58.102	26.286	31.816	-	-	-	112.970	69.625	43.345	32.739	12.910	19.829	-	-	-	-
		Black	13.833	4.151	1.845	2.306	-	-	-	9.221	5.533	3.688	461	-	461	-	-	-	-
Pernambuco	Total		3.218.336	1.031.014	527.593	503.421	397.103	192.246	204.857	1.606.183	834.380	771.803	176.270	76.559	99.711	7.766	3.461	4.305	-
	0 to 3 years	Total	647.829	573.591	302.312	271.279	74.238	35.316	38.922	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	277.035	241.982	127.794	114.188	35.053	17.961	17.092	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	636	636	212	424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	350.804	312.350	162.332	150.018	38.454	16.836	21.618	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	18.931	18.200	11.551	6.649	731	519	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	423	423	423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	492.665	157.248	77.165	80.083	276.932	133.492	143.440	58.485	28.777	29.708	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	177.065	49.266	23.644	25.622	105.998	53.928	52.070	21.801	12.189	9.612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	424	-	-	-	424	424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	295.917	100.177	50.503	49.674	160.093	73.933	86.160	35.647	15.551	20.096	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	7 to 14 years	Black	19.259	7.805	3.018	4.787	10.417	5.207	5.210	1.037	1.037	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Total	1.358.552	79.931	43.406	36.525	45.933	23.438	22.495	1.224.185	614.255	609.930	8.503	4.289	4.214	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	458.256	25.031	13.361	11.670	14.998	7.251	7.747	412.879	195.802	217.077	5.348	3.134	2.214	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	2.710	-	-	-	212	-	212	2.498	942	1.556	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	849.269	50.631	28.795	21.836	28.743	14.726	14.017	767.164	397.057	370.107	2.731	731	2.000	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	48.105	4.269	1.250	3.019	1.980	1.461	519	41.432	20.454	20.978	424	424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Indigenous	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total	719.290	220.244	104.710	115.534	-	-	-	323.513	191.348	132.165	167.767	72.270	95.497	7.766	3.461	4.305	-	-	-
		White	252.692	74.150	34.960	39.190	-	-	-	99.902	57.514	42.388	73.392	34.478	38.914	5.248	2.307	2.941	-	-	-
		Yellow	730	211	-	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	519	-	519	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	429.402	131.102	64.540	66.562	-	-	-	205.578	123.204	82.374	90.204	35.813	54.391	2.518	1.154	1.364	-	-	-
		Black	36.255	14.781	5.210	9.571	-	-	-	17.822	10.419	7.403	3.652	1.979	1.673	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Alagoas	Total	Indigenous	211	-	-	-	-	-	211	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Total	1.205.443	406.255	190.288	215.967	133.675	68.983	64.692	624.127	324.420	299.707	38.058	11.417	26.641	3.328	476	2.852	-	-
		0 to 3 years	Total	257.362	236.428	109.889	126.539	20.934	11.894	9.040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White			101.327	92.764	44.247	48.517	8.563	5.233	3.330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mestizo			151.752	139.381	63.739	75.642	12.371	6.661	5.710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Black			3.807	3.807	1.903	1.904	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unknown			476	476	-	476	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4 to 6 years		Total	197.896	66.601	31.400	35.201	103.226	52.332	50.894	28.069	15.223	12.846	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		White	57.079	18.553	8.564	9.989	30.439	12.842	17.597	8.087	4.757	3.330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Mestizo	135.585	46.622	22.836	23.786	69.457	37.111	32.346	19.506	9.990	9.516	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Black	5.232	1.426	-	1.426	3.330	2.379	951	476	476	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7 to 14 years		Total	502.823	36.151	19.030	17.121	9.515	4.757	4.758	455.729	229.287	226.442	1.428	-	1.428	-	-	-	-	-	
		White	136.050	8.562	4.280	4.282	3.330	1.902	1.428	123.206	53.754	69.452	952	-	952	-	-	-	-	-	
		Mestizo	352.981	27.589	14.750	12.839	5.234	2.855	2.379	319.682	169.828	149.854	476	-	476	-	-	-	-	-	
		Black	13.792	-	-	-	951	-	951	12.841	5.705	7.136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15 to 18 years	Total	247.362	67.075	29.969	37.106	-	-	-	140.329	79.910	60.419	36.630	11.417	25.213	3.328	476	2.852	-	-		
	White	61.354	15.697	8.086	7.611	-	-	-	27.107	17.118	9.989	16.650	5.232	11.418	1.900	-	1.900	-	-		
	Mestizo	180.300	49.475	20.455	29.020	-	-	-	110.369	61.841	48.528	19.028	6.185	12.843	1.428	476	952	-	-		
	Black	5.708	1.903	1.428	475	-	-	-	2.853	951	1.902	952	-	952	-	-	-	-	-		

Sergipe	Total	757.367	218.114	113.760	104.354	113.113	58.236	54.877	386.431	203.321	183.110	38.029	13.123	24.906	1.680	672	1.008	-	-	
	0 to 3 years	Total	150.463	133.291	69.668	63.623	17.172	7.408	9.764	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	39.048	35.681	16.830	18.851	3.367	673	2.694	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	336	336	336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	108.048	94.916	50.818	44.098	13.132	6.735	6.397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	3.031	2.358	1.684	674	673	-	673	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	118.831	29.619	17.163	12.456	81.130	43.088	38.042	8.082	4.041	4.041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	22.550	3.365	1.682	1.683	17.838	8.749	9.089	1.347	337	1.010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	337	-	-	-	-	-	-	337	337	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	93.588	25.918	15.145	10.773	61.272	33.666	27.606	6.398	3.367	3.031	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	2.356	336	336	-	2.020	673	1.347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	325.161	12.792	6.733	6.059	14.811	7.740	7.071	296.548	155.182	141.366	1.010	336	674	-	-	-	-	-
		White	67.323	3.703	674	3.029	2.020	337	1.683	61.600	31.981	29.619	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	1.347	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.347	1.347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	247.071	8.752	5.722	3.030	12.455	7.067	5.388	224.854	116.808	108.046	1.010	336	674	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	9.083	337	337	-	336	336	-	8.410	4.709	3.701	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	337	-	-	-	-	-	-	337	337	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	162.912	42.412	20.196	22.216	-	-	-	81.801	44.098	37.703	37.019	12.787	24.232	1.680	672	1.008	-	-
		White	39.042	8.753	5.386	3.367	-	-	-	17.168	8.751	8.417	11.441	3.028	8.413	1.680	672	1.008	-	-
		Yellow	1.008	-	-	-	-	-	-	336	-	336	672	336	336	-	-	-	-	-
	Mestizo	115.795	32.986	14.137	18.849	-	-	-	58.913	32.992	25.921	23.896	9.086	14.810	-	-	-	-	-	
	Black	7.067	673	673	-	-	-	-	5.384	2.355	3.029	1.010	337	673	-	-	-	-	-	
Bahia	Total	5.379.829	1.615.217	819.783	795.434	650.463	336.919	313.544	2.844.687	1.458.465	1.386.222	264.038	110.489	153.549	4.460	1.325	3.135	964	964	
	0 to 3 years	Total	1.034.712	953.918	477.676	476.242	80.794	33.359	47.435	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	246.690	222.859	105.762	117.097	23.831	9.853	13.978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	3.584	3.584	1.656	1.928	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	694.919	646.399	328.801	317.598	48.520	19.407	29.113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	88.616	80.384	41.457	38.927	8.232	4.099	4.133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	903	692	-	692	211	-	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 to 6 years	Total	835.193	277.545	144.909	132.636	463.199	243.142	220.057	93.967	50.628	43.339	-	-	-	-	-	-	482	482	

Rio de Janeiro	7 to 14 years	Total	500.620	21.235	9.488	11.747	6.777	3.163	3.614	468.090	226.835	241.255	4.518	1.355	3.163	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		White	198.353	4.971	3.163	1.808	3.162	1.807	1.355	187.961	91.730	96.231	2.259	903	1.356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Yellow	904	-	-	-	-	-	-	904	452	452	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Mestizo	281.479	14.456	5.873	8.583	3.615	1.356	2.259	261.149	125.163	135.986	2.259	452	1.807	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Black	19.884	1.808	452	1.356	-	-	-	18.076	9.490	8.586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	15 to 18 years	Total	257.098	84.945	44.728	40.217	-	-	-	63.707	37.952	25.755	102.572	44.733	57.839	5.874	1.807	4.067	-	-	-	-	
		White	103.467	29.367	17.617	11.750	-	-	-	17.169	10.841	6.328	51.961	22.592	29.369	4.970	903	4.067	-	-	-	-	
		Yellow	904	904	904	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Mestizo	136.460	46.539	23.495	23.044	-	-	-	42.473	23.046	19.427	46.544	20.334	26.210	904	904	-	-	-	-	-	
		Black	15.815	7.683	2.260	5.423	-	-	-	4.065	4.065	-	4.067	1.807	2.260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Indigenous	452	452	452	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	Total	4.579.241	1.303.022	660.799	642.223	700.591	357.845	342.746	2.136.408	1.102.484	1.033.924	419.430	189.354	230.076	19.790	6.041	13.749	-	-	-	-	
		0 to 3 years	Total	942.386	824.954	418.794	406.160	117.432	57.833	59.599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			White	548.334	479.009	238.119	240.890	69.325	34.548	34.777	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Yellow	599	599	-	599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Mestizo	284.682	247.878	129.013	118.865	36.804	18.076	18.728	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Black	106.973	95.670	51.063	44.607	11.303	5.209	6.094	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Unknown	1.798	1.798	599	1.199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		4 to 6 years	Total	739.033	189.307	97.716	91.591	494.973	255.784	239.189	54.753	24.308	30.445	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			White	406.933	80.246	42.288	37.958	294.765	149.226	145.539	31.922	12.546	19.376	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mestizo			238.551	73.457	40.718	32.739	148.353	75.741	72.612	16.741	8.303	8.438	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Black			92.950	35.005	14.710	20.295	51.855	30.817	21.038	6.090	3.459	2.631	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Unknown			599	599	-	599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7 to 14 years		Total	1.898.948	63.513	38.330	25.183	88.186	44.228	43.958	1.735.999	885.138	850.861	11.250	3.412	7.838	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		White	1.047.362	19.608	10.703	8.905	40.913	18.772	22.141	978.587	500.784	477.803	8.254	2.813	5.441	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Yellow	1.198	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.198	-	1.198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Mestizo	617.919	26.841	16.970	9.871	33.758	17.569	16.189	554.923	270.468	284.455	2.397	599	1.798	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	Black	232.469	17.064	10.657	6.407	13.515	7.887	5.628	201.291	113.886	87.405	599	-	599	-	-	-	-	-	-			
15 to 18	Total	998.874	225.248	105.959	119.289	-	-	-	345.656	193.038	152.618	408.180	185.942	222.238	19.790	6.041	13.749	-	-	-			

	years																			
	White	576.585	110.160	49.033	61.127	-	-	-	163.891	90.365	73.526	285.557	129.080	156.477	16.977	5.442	11.535	-	-	
	Yellow	599	599	599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Mestizo	303.472	73.153	37.039	36.114	-	-	-	128.174	71.818	56.356	100.346	44.823	55.523	1.799	-	1.799	-	-	
	Black	117.619	40.737	19.288	21.449	-	-	-	53.591	30.855	22.736	22.277	12.039	10.238	1.014	599	415	-	-	
	Indigenous	599	599	-	599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
São Paulo	Total	12.443.673	3.416.644	1.683.314	1.733.330	1.589.689	819.097	770.592	5.836.501	3.054.184	2.782.317	1.540.551	742.937	797.614	60.288	26.365	33.923	-	-	
	0 to 3 years	Total	2.357.272	2.063.393	1.022.605	1.040.788	293.879	160.498	133.381	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	White	1.703.960	1.475.514	732.061	743.453	228.446	129.117	99.329	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Yellow	15.343	9.386	5.986	3.400	5.957	2.557	3.400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mestizo	550.256	501.841	245.422	256.419	48.415	26.280	22.135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Black	84.285	73.224	37.422	35.802	11.061	2.544	8.517	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indigenous	3.428	3.428	1.714	1.714	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	1.909.644	590.766	301.726	289.040	1.230.475	622.103	608.372	88.403	49.280	39.123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	White	1.318.745	377.058	191.029	186.029	882.188	439.087	443.101	59.499	30.606	28.893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Yellow	9.399	857	-	857	8.542	5.114	3.428	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mestizo	513.364	190.747	101.352	89.395	294.570	152.343	142.227	28.047	18.674	9.373	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Black	67.279	22.104	9.345	12.759	44.318	25.559	18.759	857	-	857	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indigenous	857	-	-	-	857	-	857	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	5.250.251	106.033	53.469	52.564	65.335	36.496	28.839	5.045.695	2.595.017	2.450.678	33.188	16.184	17.004	-	-	-	-	-
	White	3.641.974	57.731	31.395	26.336	47.542	26.321	21.221	3.515.453	1.801.288	1.714.165	21.248	9.345	11.903	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Yellow	35.859	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.003	23.045	11.958	856	856	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mestizo	1.350.186	41.515	17.816	23.699	12.693	6.775	5.918	1.288.309	655.762	632.547	7.669	4.269	3.400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black	220.518	6.787	4.258	2.529	5.100	3.400	1.700	205.216	113.208	92.008	3.415	1.714	1.701	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Indigenous	1.714	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.714	1.714	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15 to 18 years	Total	2.926.506	656.452	305.514	350.938	-	-	-	702.403	409.887	292.516	1.507.363	726.753	780.610	60.288	26.365	33.923	-	-	
White	2.011.34	422.816	188.340	234.47	-	-	-	-	421.333	242.987	178.346	1.112.0	530.057	581.97	55.160	24.65	30.509	-	-	

years	White	61.301	24.585	12.451	12.134	30.334	12.768	17.566	6.382	3.509	2.873	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Yellow	2.234	319	319	-	1.596	319	1.277	319	-	319	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Mestizo	55.554	33.200	18.195	15.005	15.970	8.304	7.666	6.384	3.193	3.191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Black	2.873	639	-	639	1.277	1.277	-	957	319	638	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	7 to 14 years	Total	349.629	9.258	4.470	4.788	3.193	2.235	958	333.664	163.790	169.874	3.514	958	2.556	-	-	-	-	-
	White	182.003	4.792	2.237	2.555	1.277	638	639	173.059	81.736	91.323	2.875	639	2.236	-	-	-	-	-	
	Yellow	3.513	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.513	2.555	958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Mestizo	155.492	4.466	2.233	2.233	1.916	1.597	319	148.471	75.348	73.123	639	319	320	-	-	-	-	-	
	Black	7.664	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.664	3.513	4.151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Indigen ous	957	-	-	-	-	-	-	957	638	319	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	15 to 18 years	Total	159.342	53.975	30.982	22.993	-	-	-	51.721	30.008	21.713	50.773	23.954	26.819	2.873	1.277	1.596	-	-
	White	83.344	24.274	14.053	10.221	-	-	-	20.751	13.088	7.663	36.084	17.885	18.199	2.235	1.277	958	-	-	
	Yellow	1.277	638	-	638	-	-	-	320	320	-	319	319	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Mestizo	70.889	26.507	15.012	11.495	-	-	-	30.012	16.281	13.731	13.732	5.750	7.982	638	-	638	-	-	
	Black	2.553	1.596	1.277	319	-	-	-	638	319	319	319	-	319	-	-	319	-	-	
	Indigen ous	1.279	960	640	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	319	-	319	-	-	-	-	-	
	Mato Grosso	Total	991.214	337.741	175.413	162.328	82.548	42.997	39.551	491.826	255.890	235.936	78.067	40.581	37.486	1.032	344	688	-	-
	0 to 3 years	Total	196.042	183.660	98.026	85.634	12.382	7.566	4.816	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	White	85.641	79.106	40.929	38.177	6.535	3.783	2.752	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Yellow	688	688	344	344	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mestizo	103.865	98.362	53.313	45.049	5.503	3.439	2.064	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Black	4.128	3.784	3.096	688	344	344	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Indigen ous	1.720	1.720	344	1.376	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4 to 6 years	Total	165.777	81.511	40.930	40.581	62.599	31.648	30.951	21.667	9.975	11.692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
White	63.970	29.580	12.383	17.197	27.856	11.696	16.160	6.534	3.096	3.438	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Yellow	344	-	-	-	-	-	-	344	-	344	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Mestizo	93.553	47.460	26.483	20.977	31.991	18.576	13.415	14.102	6.535	7.567	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Black	4.815	1.720	1.032	688	2.408	1.376	1.032	687	344	343	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Indigen ous	3.095	2.751	1.032	1.719	344	-	344	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
7 to 14 years	Total	425.447	14.104	7.912	6.192	7.567	3.783	3.784	400.682	206.706	193.976	3.094	1.720	1.374	-	-	-	-		
White	142.045	4.816	2.408	2.408	1.032	344	688	134.479	68.446	66.033	1.718	344	1.374	-	-	-	-			

		Yellow	1.719	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.719	1.375	344	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	258.985	7.224	4.816	2.408	5.159	2.407	2.752	245.226	126.224	119.002	1.376	1.376	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	15.819	1.376	688	688	344	344	-	14.099	8.597	5.502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	6.879	688	-	688	1.032	688	344	5.159	2.064	3.095	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	203.948	58.466	28.545	29.921	-	-	-	69.477	39.209	30.268	74.973	38.861	36.112	1.032	344	688	-
		White	68.094	14.789	6.879	7.910	-	-	-	22.356	11.006	11.350	30.261	16.160	14.101	688	344	344	-
		Yellow	1.720	688	344	344	-	-	-	344	344	-	688	688	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	125.192	40.238	20.635	19.603	-	-	-	42.650	25.108	17.542	41.960	20.981	20.979	344	-	344	-
		Black	6.534	2.407	687	1.720	-	-	-	2.063	1.719	344	2.064	1.032	1.032	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	2.408	344	-	344	-	-	-	2.064	1.032	1.032	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goiás	Total		1.911.899	640.940	322.233	318.707	160.315	79.666	80.649	953.865	491.541	462.324	149.392	64.567	84.825	7.387	2.250	5.137	-
	0 to 3 years	Total	386.481	369.775	182.151	187.624	16.706	7.067	9.639	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	171.880	163.849	79.031	84.818	8.031	2.889	5.142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	321	321	-	321	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	209.140	201.428	100.228	101.200	7.712	3.536	4.176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	5.140	4.177	2.892	1.285	963	642	321	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	296.548	138.795	71.968	66.827	126.907	61.358	65.549	30.846	14.458	16.388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	123.703	51.089	26.024	25.065	60.082	28.269	31.813	12.532	5.462	7.070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	322	-	-	-	322	-	322	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	166.740	84.493	43.373	41.120	63.933	30.841	33.092	18.314	8.996	9.318	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	5.783	3.213	2.571	642	2.570	2.248	322	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	809.298	23.774	15.744	8.030	16.702	11.241	5.461	763.999	387.774	376.225	4.823	2.250	2.573	-	-	-	-
		White	324.479	6.748	4.820	1.928	5.142	3.214	1.928	310.018	159.971	150.047	2.571	1.286	1.285	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	2.571	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.571	322	2.249	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	464.252	16.383	10.602	5.781	11.238	7.705	3.533	434.379	216.558	217.821	2.252	964	1.288	-	-	-	-
		Black	17.353	643	322	321	322	322	-	16.388	10.923	5.465	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	643	-	-	-	-	-	-	643	-	643	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	419.572	108.596	52.370	56.226	-	-	-	159.020	89.309	69.711	144.569	62.317	82.252	7.387	2.250	5.137	-
		White	166.737	35.981	17.669	18.312	-	-	-	51.721	30.197	21.524	73.574	33.089	40.485	5.461	1.929	3.532	-
		Yellow	643	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	643	321	322	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	241.593	69.084	32.454	36.630	-	-	-	102.480	56.541	45.939	68.103	27.943	40.160	1.926	321	1.605	-

Distrito Federal	Total	Black	10.599	3.531	2.247	1.284	-	-	-	4.819	2.571	2.248	2.249	964	1.285	-	-	-	-	-	
			781.854	241.596	118.932	122.664	102.977	50.999	51.978	359.517	180.942	178.575	73.236	28.146	45.090	4.528	1.378	3.150	-	-	
	0 to 3 years	Total	177.019	156.145	76.206	79.939	20.874	11.030	9.844	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	91.369	78.172	37.414	40.758	13.197	7.289	5.908	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	394	394	197	197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	80.331	73.442	36.822	36.620	6.889	3.347	3.542	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	4.925	4.137	1.773	2.364	788	394	394	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	126.404	44.103	22.050	22.053	76.984	38.196	38.788	5.317	2.364	2.953	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	56.313	13.585	7.087	6.498	39.971	19.887	20.084	2.757	985	1.772	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	197	-	-	-	197	-	197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	65.561	28.745	13.781	14.964	34.256	16.931	17.325	2.560	1.379	1.181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	4.136	1.576	1.182	394	2.560	1.378	1.182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigen ous	197	197	-	197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	311.276	7.876	3.546	4.330	5.119	1.773	3.346	296.311	143.920	152.391	1.970	591	1.379	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	125.221	1.968	985	983	2.560	788	1.772	119.314	57.295	62.019	1.379	394	985	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	1.773	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.773	788	985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	167.941	4.726	1.970	2.756	2.165	788	1.377	160.459	78.554	81.905	591	197	394	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	14.767	1.182	591	591	394	197	197	13.191	6.693	6.498	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigen ous	1.180	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.180	393	787	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknow n	394	-	-	-	-	-	-	394	197	197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	167.155	33.472	17.130	16.342	-	-	-	57.889	34.658	23.231	71.266	27.555	43.711	4.528	1.378	3.150	-	-	-
		White	70.878	13.192	6.496	6.696	-	-	-	19.694	11.423	8.271	35.826	14.364	21.462	2.166	590	1.576	-	-	-
		Yellow	1.574	197	-	197	-	-	-	591	591	-	786	196	590	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	83.878	17.326	9.058	8.268	-	-	-	32.686	19.299	13.387	31.504	11.616	19.888	2.362	788	1.574	-	-	-
		Black	9.840	2.363	1.379	984	-	-	-	4.524	3.148	1.376	2.953	1.379	1.574	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigen ous	985	394	197	197	-	-	-	394	197	197	197	-	197	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: IBGE - PNAD - National Survey by Samples of Domiciles - 2001

TABLE 33

Children and Adolescents attending school, according to schooling level, age group, gender and race - Brazil and its Regions 2002 (PNAD – National Survey by Samples of Domiciles)

Great Regions/ Age Group/Race		Population	Others			Infant Education			Elementary and Middle School			High School			Superior School			Unknown		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	
Brazil	Total	61.667.952	17.955.164	9.341.933	8.613.231	7.651.554	3.890.732	3.760.822	30.415.074	15.560.422	14.854.652	5.420.763	2.455.004	2.965.759	224.922	94.126	130.796	475	475	
	0 to 3 years																			
		Total	11.811.792	10.434.109	5.405.360	5.028.749	1.377.683	708.376	669.307	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	6.164.107	5.349.618	2.797.200	2.552.418	814.489	419.998	394.491	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	501.581	431.558	224.304	207.254	70.023	37.855	32.168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	5.089.172	4.602.997	2.356.011	2.246.986	486.175	246.944	239.231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	38.905	32.538	19.548	12.990	6.367	3.162	3.205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	17.406	16.777	7.676	9.101	629	417	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	621	621	621	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4 to 6 years																		
		Total	9.660.578	3.191.152	1.700.534	1.490.618	5.639.387	2.831.889	2.807.498	830.039	404.108	425.931	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	4.837.212	1.469.932	763.874	706.058	2.985.758	1.473.150	1.512.608	381.522	184.996	196.526	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	445.604	159.401	90.279	69.122	250.415	129.574	120.841	35.788	15.739	20.049	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	4.333.140	1.547.641	839.502	708.139	2.376.133	1.216.075	1.160.058	409.366	200.939	208.427	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	28.687	5.590	2.727	2.863	20.060	9.621	10.439	3.037	2.108	929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	14.777	7.756	3.320	4.436	7.021	3.469	3.552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	1.158	832	832	-	-	-	-	326	326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		7 to 14 years																		
		Total	26.414.399	809.259	449.905	359.354	634.484	350.467	284.017	24.800.543	12.461.062	12.339.481	170.113	64.919	105.194	-	-	-	-	-
		White	12.931.553	293.835	151.995	141.840	244.008	131.527	112.481	12.279.589	6.124.502	6.155.087	114.121	43.717	70.404	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	1.224.519	48.279	26.175	22.104	33.254	20.544	12.710	1.139.802	587.262	552.540	3.184	1.342	1.842	-	-	-	-	-
	Mestizo	12.147.356	459.828	269.391	190.437	352.648	196.224	156.424	11.282.878	5.699.140	5.583.738	52.002	19.534	32.468	-	-	-	-	-	
	Yellow	66.601	1.279	144	1.135	2.878	801	2.077	61.638	33.153	28.485	806	326	480	-	-	-	-	-	

		Indigenous	42.668	6.038	2.200	3.838	1.371	1.371	-	35.259	16.122	19.137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknwn	1.702	-	-	-	325	-	325	1.377	883	494	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	13.781.183	3.520.644	1.786.134	1.734.510	-	-	-	4.784.492	2.695.252	2.089.240	5.250.650	2.390.085	2.860.565	224.922	94.126	130.796	475	475
		White	6.713.292	1.599.874	792.182	807.692	-	-	-	1.732.391	970.684	761.707	3.199.775	1.473.061	1.726.714	181.252	76.155	105.097	-	-
		Black	773.430	244.053	131.027	113.026	-	-	-	295.933	171.497	124.436	230.652	99.173	131.479	2.792	2.001	791	-	-
		Mestizo	6.222.486	1.660.198	855.844	804.354	-	-	-	2.732.877	1.539.601	1.193.276	1.790.985	807.153	983.832	37.951	15.303	22.648	475	475
		Yellow	44.940	9.974	4.096	5.878	-	-	-	11.514	6.085	5.429	20.986	7.723	13.263	2.466	667	1.799	-	-
		Indigenous	24.806	6.545	2.985	3.560	-	-	-	10.610	6.218	4.392	7.190	2.136	5.054	461	-	461	-	-
		Unknwn	2.229	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.167	1.167	-	1.062	839	223	-	-	-	-	-
North	Total		4.330.757	1.366.030	713.483	652.547	480.468	244.303	236.165	2.181.178	1.105.367	1.075.811	291.519	125.187	166.332	11.562	4.212	7.350	-	-
	0 to 3 years	Total	870.932	803.784	413.669	390.115	67.148	33.954	33.194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	291.591	267.482	135.331	132.151	24.109	11.668	12.441	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	28.036	26.698	14.758	11.940	1.338	715	623	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	549.508	507.962	263.280	244.682	41.546	21.416	20.130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	1.219	1.064	156	908	155	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	578	578	144	434	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	701.413	265.842	147.908	117.934	369.468	187.212	182.256	66.103	31.432	34.671	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	191.098	63.604	34.001	29.603	112.751	57.523	55.228	14.743	6.192	8.551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	26.285	13.374	6.642	6.732	9.779	4.081	5.698	3.132	1.165	1.967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	482.021	188.720	107.121	81.599	245.229	124.633	120.596	48.072	23.919	24.153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	1.140	144	144	-	840	395	445	156	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	869	-	-	-	869	580	289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	1.847.312	90.718	53.221	37.497	43.852	23.137	20.715	1.702.741	848.570	854.171	10.001	3.573	6.428	-	-	-	-	-
		White	461.219	18.432	9.843	8.589	9.334	5.275	4.059	430.661	206.499	224.162	2.792	930	1.862	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	73.263	5.854	3.187	2.667	511	222	289	66.453	34.335	32.118	445	156	289	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	1.307.043	65.893	39.652	26.241	34.007	17.640	16.367	1.200.379	605.866	594.513	6.764	2.487	4.277	-	-	-	-	-

	Yellow	2.111	144	144	-	-	-	-	1.967	716	1.251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indigenous	3.386	395	395	-	-	-	-	2.991	1.154	1.837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Unknown	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	290	-	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 18 years	Total	911.100	205.686	98.685	107.001	-	-	-	412.334	225.365	186.969	281.518	121.614	159.904	11.562	4.212	7.350	-	-	-
	White	225.863	48.929	19.158	29.771	-	-	-	83.399	41.624	41.775	87.304	33.321	53.983	6.231	2.715	3.516	-	-	-
	Black	40.751	12.071	7.730	4.341	-	-	-	18.983	11.174	7.809	9.483	3.728	5.755	214	214	-	-	-	-
	Mestizo	638.636	144.241	71.797	72.444	-	-	-	307.026	170.517	136.509	182.407	83.149	99.258	4.962	1.128	3.834	-	-	-
	Yellow	2.751	-	-	-	-	-	-	965	379	586	1.631	946	685	155	155	-	-	-	-
	Indigenous	2.034	445	-	445	-	-	-	1.119	829	290	470	470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Unknown	1.065	-	-	-	-	-	-	842	842	-	223	-	223	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northeast	Total	19.863.101	5.828.223	3.030.907	2.797.316	2.586.076	1.335.314	1.250.762	10.328.972	5.251.933	5.077.039	1.091.122	445.361	645.761	28.233	14.120	14.113	475	475	-
	0 to 3 years	Total	3.898.155	3.480.549	1.802.396	1.678.153	417.606	212.587	205.019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	1.359.934	1.195.406	617.303	578.103	164.528	84.456	80.072	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	130.515	109.703	64.202	45.501	20.812	10.904	9.908	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	2.386.718	2.156.493	1.111.827	1.044.666	230.225	116.606	113.619	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	10.789	9.377	6.793	2.584	1.412	204	1.208	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	10.199	9.570	2.271	7.299	629	417	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	3.060.369	857.499	451.058	406.441	1.855.581	944.266	911.315	347.289	178.075	169.214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	939.276	221.746	110.156	111.590	611.446	303.714	307.732	106.084	51.233	54.851	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	121.859	38.064	19.690	18.374	72.063	36.087	35.976	11.732	7.476	4.256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	1.984.093	591.312	317.593	273.719	1.163.519	599.759	563.760	229.262	119.155	110.107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	7.453	2.017	2.017	-	5.225	2.486	2.739	211	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	7.688	4.360	1.602	2.758	3.328	2.220	1.108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	8.428.752	356.124	201.197	154.927	312.889	178.461	134.428	7.727.528	3.822.065	3.905.463	32.211	11.518	20.693	-	-	-	-	-
		White	2.355.619	87.191	45.786	41.405	68.703	38.860	29.843	2.184.625	1.049.177	1.135.448	15.100	5.322	9.778	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	350.530	17.383	9.760	7.623	11.069	7.189	3.880	321.560	162.204	159.356	518	-	518	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	5.692.102	246.540	144.049	102.491	229.76	131.13	98.628	5.199.68	2.599.22	2.600.45	16.113	6.196	9.917	-	-	-	-	-

						3	5		6	9	7								
	Yellow	14.567	204	-	204	2.878	801	2.077	11.005	6.588	4.417	480	-	480	-	-	-	-	-
	Indigenous	15.211	4.806	1.602	3.204	476	476	-	9.929	4.348	5.581	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Unknown	723	-	-	-	-	-	-	723	519	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years																		
	Total	4.475.825	1.134.051	576.256	557.795	-	-	-	2.254.155	1.251.793	1.002.362	1.058.911	433.843	625.068	28.233	14.120	14.113	475	475
	White	1.238.186	296.883	138.041	158.842	-	-	-	531.565	288.908	242.657	393.208	168.338	224.870	16.530	8.532	7.998	-	-
	Black	239.842	63.678	35.735	27.943	-	-	-	125.575	70.232	55.343	49.968	17.445	32.523	621	621	-	-	-
	Mestizo	2.977.517	767.852	399.742	368.110	-	-	-	1.585.556	887.213	698.343	612.552	247.449	365.103	11.082	4.967	6.115	475	475
	Yellow Indigenous	11.740	2.228	1.012	1.216	-	-	-	7.356	3.711	3.645	2.156	408	1.748	-	-	-	-	-
		8.540	3.410	1.726	1.684	-	-	-	4.103	1.729	2.374	1.027	203	824	-	-	-	-	-
Southeast	Total	24.371.636	6.792.807	3.536.553	3.256.254	3.279.534	1.657.061	1.622.473	11.482.634	5.851.249	5.631.385	2.715.603	1.273.277	1.442.326	101.058	47.350	53.708	-	-
	0 to 3 years																		
	Total	4.632.484	4.023.304	2.074.336	1.948.968	609.180	313.848	295.332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	White	2.838.872	2.432.443	1.278.273	1.154.170	406.429	208.923	197.506	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Black	264.478	225.127	109.133	115.994	39.351	21.493	17.858	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mestizo	1.507.802	1.347.728	674.747	672.981	160.074	80.938	79.136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Yellow Indigenous	17.593	14.267	8.444	5.823	3.326	2.494	832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3.118	3.118	3.118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Unknown	621	621	621	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years																		
	Total	3.825.334	1.171.036	638.167	532.869	2.456.699	1.227.384	1.229.315	197.599	90.507	107.092	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	White	2.301.254	607.949	327.539	280.410	1.574.850	769.809	805.041	118.455	58.999	59.456	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Black	223.549	74.820	45.213	29.607	136.859	75.311	61.548	11.870	3.814	8.056	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mestizo	1.283.425	484.275	262.828	221.447	732.708	376.087	356.621	66.442	26.862	39.580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Yellow Indigenous	13.889	1.971	566	1.405	11.086	6.177	4.909	832	832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2.385	1.189	1.189	-	1.196	-	1.196	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Unknown	832	832	832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14																		
	Total	10.405.18	225.630	124.173	101.457	213.65	115.82	97.826	9.908.99	4.970.36	4.938.62	56.912	22.350	34.562	-	-	-	-	-

	7 to 14 years	Total	3.826.861	81.682	37.840	43.842	21.916	10.937	10.979	3.671.592	1.907.194	1.764.398	51.671	17.521	34.150	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		White	3.111.015	57.863	27.509	30.354	18.779	8.004	10.775	2.988.950	1.555.441	1.433.509	45.423	15.756	29.667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	126.339	5.392	1.981	3.411	-	-	-	120.179	62.819	57.360	768	564	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	576.751	18.427	8.350	10.077	3.137	2.933	204	549.707	282.570	267.137	5.480	1.201	4.279	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	8.122	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.122	3.086	5.036	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	4.634	-	-	-	-	-	4.634	3.278	1.356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	15 to 18 years	Total	1.901.506	549.910	283.357	266.553	-	-	-	417.875	242.572	175.303	877.890	425.229	452.661	55.831	16.469	39.362	-	-	-	
		White	1.534.459	417.521	211.534	205.987	-	-	-	310.626	176.868	133.758	755.190	366.520	388.670	51.122	14.500	36.622	-	-	-	-
		Black	66.534	27.464	14.544	12.920	-	-	-	18.907	11.627	7.280	19.563	9.465	10.098	600	600	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	295.878	103.171	56.665	46.506	-	-	-	86.781	53.092	33.689	102.777	49.244	53.533	3.149	1.369	1.780	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	2.869	973	409	564	-	-	-	576	-	576	360	-	360	960	-	960	-	-	-	-
		Indigenous	1.766	781	205	576	-	-	-	985	985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Center West	Total	4.465.818	1.404.866	732.276	672.590	446.226	219.111	227.115	2.193.530	1.137.993	1.055.537	392.958	168.429	224.529	28.238	11.975	16.263	-	-	-	-	
	0 to 3 years	Total	852.693	780.816	410.076	370.740	71.877	37.423	34.454	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		White	395.258	354.130	180.657	173.473	41.128	22.908	18.220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Black	21.221	18.717	11.575	7.142	2.504	1.849	655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Mestizo	428.829	401.096	212.915	188.181	27.733	12.357	15.376	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Yellow	4.487	3.975	2.991	984	512	309	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Indigenous	2.898	2.898	1.938	960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4 to 6 years	Total	722.717	310.785	160.767	150.018	332.177	159.585	172.592	79.755	39.980	39.775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	White	318.528	119.502	60.276	59.226	163.989	75.258	88.731	35.037	17.949	17.088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Black	22.923	12.337	7.514	4.823	7.457	3.955	3.502	3.129	654	2.475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Mestizo	374.826	176.086	92.448	83.638	158.115	79.861	78.254	40.625	20.742	19.883	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Yellow	2.845	858	-	858	1.349	203	1.146	638	309	329	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
			Indigenous	3.269	2.002	529	1.473	1.267	308	959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Unknwn	326	-	-	-	-	-	326	326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7 to 14 years	Total	1.906.287	55.105	33.474	21.631	42.172	22.103	20.069	1.789.692	912.872	876.820	19.318	9.957	9.361	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	White	795.856	15.595	11.026	4.569	16.761	8.915	7.846	751.707	379.268	372.439	11.793	6.050	5.743	-	-	-	-	-	-		

		Black	1.498	1.284	856	428	214	214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	40.892	38.536	17.124	21.412	2.356	1.285	1.071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	53.733	27.405	11.775	15.630	22.904	10.914	11.990	3.424	1.498	1.926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	19.266	10.063	4.710	5.353	8.561	4.922	3.639	642	428	214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	2.569	2.569	856	1.713	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	31.898	14.773	6.209	8.564	14.343	5.992	8.351	2.782	1.070	1.712	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	166.789	8.134	5.137	2.997	2.568	856	1.712	155.015	79.860	75.155	1.072	428	644	-	-	-	-
		White	52.887	1.071	642	429	1.284	642	642	50.318	26.978	23.340	214	-	214	-	-	-	-
		Black	6.206	214	214	-	-	-	-	5.992	3.424	2.568	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	107.054	6.849	4.281	2.568	1.284	214	1.070	98.063	49.244	48.819	858	428	430	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	642	-	-	-	-	-	-	642	214	428	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	85.209	24.619	13.915	10.704	-	-	-	28.259	17.127	11.132	30.832	12.850	17.982	1.499	428	1.071	-
		White	26.977	6.635	3.425	3.210	-	-	-	5.565	3.853	1.712	14.134	5.357	8.777	643	-	643	-
		Black	3.641	1.072	428	644	-	-	-	1.499	857	642	856	428	428	214	214	-	-
		Mestizo	54.591	16.912	10.062	6.850	-	-	-	21.195	12.417	8.778	15.842	7.065	8.777	642	214	428	-
Acre	Total		178.566	61.643	31.330	30.313	17.676	8.483	9.193	86.900	44.811	42.089	12.204	6.027	6.177	143	-	143	-
	0 to 3 years	Total	39.236	37.799	18.973	18.826	1.437	718	719	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	13.798	13.511	6.900	6.611	287	287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	574	574	144	430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	24.576	23.426	11.785	11.641	1.150	431	719	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	288	288	144	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	29.164	11.204	5.892	5.312	15.377	7.621	7.756	2.583	1.004	1.579	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	6.608	2.872	1.436	1.436	3.161	2.444	717	575	143	432	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	431	-	-	-	431	287	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	21.981	8.188	4.312	3.876	11.785	4.890	6.895	2.008	861	1.147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	144	144	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	73.263	3.305	1.868	1.437	862	144	718	68.808	35.911	32.897	288	-	288	-	-	-	-
		White	17.812	719	432	287	-	-	-	16.949	8.189	8.760	144	-	144	-	-	-	-
		Black	1.578	143	143	-	-	-	-	1.435	1.003	432	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	53.585	2.299	1.149	1.150	862	144	718	50.280	26.719	23.561	144	-	144	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	144	144	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	36.903	9.335	4.597	4.738	-	-	-	15.509	7.896	7.613	11.916	6.027	5.889	143	-	143	-
		White	9.624	2.011	863	1.148	-	-	-	3.593	1.581	2.012	3.877	2.007	1.870	143	-	143	-

	Mestizo	21.131	17.880	8.125	9.755	3.251	1.265	1.986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 to 6 years	Total	23.485	9.757	4.698	5.059	12.646	7.230	5.416	1.082	541	541	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	White	3.613	1.085	724	361	2.528	1.446	1.082	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mestizo	19.872	8.672	3.974	4.698	10.118	5.784	4.334	1.082	541	541	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 to 14 years	Total	48.758	4.149	2.165	1.984	3.611	2.168	1.443	40.455	20.588	19.867	543	-	543	-	-	-	-	-
	White	8.123	721	360	361	360	180	180	6.861	3.071	3.790	181	-	181	-	-	-	-	-
	Black	1.081	180	-	180	-	-	-	901	721	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mestizo	39.012	3.248	1.805	1.443	3.251	1.988	1.263	32.151	16.435	15.716	362	-	362	-	-	-	-	-
	Indigeno us	542	-	-	-	-	-	-	542	361	181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 18 years	Total	22.575	5.234	2.889	2.345	-	-	-	8.308	4.698	3.610	8.852	4.514	4.338	181	-	181	-	-
	White	3.249	362	-	362	-	-	-	902	542	360	1.985	1.082	903	-	-	-	-	-
	Black	543	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	181	-	362	181	181	-	-	-	-	-
	Mestizo	18.603	4.872	2.889	1.983	-	-	-	7.225	3.975	3.250	6.325	3.071	3.254	181	-	181	-	-
	Indigeno us	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	180	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pará	Total	1.892.576	568.074	301.205	266.869	250.002	123.833	126.169	962.690	484.529	478.161	107.427	42.805	64.622	4.383	1.796	2.587	-	-
	0 to 3 years	Total	384.158	346.363	185.211	161.152	37.795	18.316	19.479	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	132.329	117.338	60.604	56.734	14.991	6.991	8.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	12.411	11.478	7.787	3.691	933	310	623	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	238.712	216.996	116.664	100.332	21.716	10.860	10.856	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	706	551	156	395	155	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	309.859	92.119	54.651	37.468	190.273	93.570	96.703	27.467	14.874	12.593	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	91.664	21.210	11.951	9.259	63.627	30.545	33.082	6.827	2.900	3.927	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	10.226	3.615	1.327	2.288	5.821	1.964	3.857	790	395	395	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	207.263	67.294	41.373	25.921	120.275	60.666	59.609	19.694	11.423	8.271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	706	-	-	-	550	395	155	156	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	802.909	34.691	20.466	14.225	21.934	11.947	9.987	741.578	369.493	372.085	4.706	1.414	3.292	-	-	-	-
		White	195.736	7.547	3.856	3.691	4.943	2.824	2.119	181.438	86.470	94.968	1.808	707	1.101	-	-	-	-
		Black	30.172	1.653	707	946	-	-	-	28.363	14.605	13.758	156	156	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	575.124	25.096	15.508	9.588	16.991	9.123	7.868	530.295	267.796	262.499	2.742	551	2.191	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	620	-	-	-	-	-	-	620	310	310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	1.257	395	395	-	-	-	-	862	312	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	15 to 18 years	Total	395.650	94.901	40.877	54.024	-	-	-	193.645	100.162	93.483	102.721	41.391	61.330	4.383	1.796	2.587	-	-
		White	94.192	21.975	6.582	15.393	-	-	-	40.924	19.142	21.782	28.862	9.856	19.006	2.431	1.017	1.414	-	-
		Black	15.634	4.406	3.150	1.256	-	-	-	7.696	4.477	3.219	3.532	1.724	1.808	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	282.830	68.364	31.145	37.219	-	-	-	143.683	75.596	68.087	68.986	28.865	40.121	1.797	624	1.173	-	-
		Yellow	2.047	-	-	-	-	-	-	551	156	395	1.341	946	395	155	155	-	-	
		Indigeno us	551	156	-	156	-	-	-	395	395	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Unknown	396	-	-	-	-	-	-	396	396	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Amapá	Total	223.204	68.469	33.469	35.000	23.328	13.195	10.133	110.749	55.652	55.097	20.274	9.179	11.095	384	384	-	-	
		0 to 3 years	Total	44.944	42.650	20.081	22.569	2.294	1.720	574	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			White	15.492	14.535	5.355	9.180	957	574	383	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Black	1.720	1.529	956	573	191	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		4 to 6 years	Total	27.732	26.586	13.770	12.816	1.146	955	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			White	34.426	13.388	6.501	6.887	18.166	10.136	8.030	2.872	1.530	1.342	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Black	7.264	3.059	1.721	1.338	3.632	2.294	1.338	573	382	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		7 to 14 years	Total	1.719	573	382	191	764	382	382	382	191	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			White	25.443	9.756	4.398	5.358	13.770	7.460	6.310	1.917	957	960	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Black	97.929	4.781	3.061	1.720	2.868	1.339	1.529	89.896	44.367	45.529	384	192	192	-	-	-	
			White	23.910	955	764	191	765	383	382	22.190	10.518	11.672	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Black	5.169	765	383	382	-	-	-	4.404	1.724	2.680	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Mestizo	68.084	3.061	1.914	1.147	2.103	956	1.147	62.536	31.742	30.794	384	192	192	-	-	-	
15 to 18 years		Total	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	White	574	-	-	-	-	-	-	574	191	383	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	Black	45.905	7.650	3.826	3.824	-	-	-	17.981	9.755	8.226	19.890	8.987	10.903	384	384	-			
	White	12.051	2.104	957	1.147	-	-	-	3.825	1.532	2.293	5.738	2.677	3.061	384	384	-			
	Black	3.634	1.147	956	191	-	-	-	1.531	1.148	383	956	382	574	-	-	-			
Tocantins	Total	518.514	168.679	95.589	73.090	43.893	23.621	20.272	266.279	137.039	129.240	37.879	16.937	20.942	1.784	446	1.338			
	0 to 3 years	Total	97.609	94.710	50.809	43.901	2.899	1.784	1.115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		White	25.850	24.735	13.146	11.589	1.115	669	446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		Black	1.114	1.114	669	445	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Mestizo		70.422	68.638	36.994	31.644	1.784	1.115	669	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
4 to 6	Total	223	223	-	223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	White	85.335	40.996	23.837	17.159	35.648	18.051	17.597	8.691	4.455	4.236	-	-	-	-	-				

	Indigeno us	211	211	-	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 to 6 years	Total	500.955	96.738	47.311	49.427	347.743	170.412	177.331	56.474	27.756	28.718	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	White	176.238	27.662	13.880	13.782	130.762	63.357	67.405	17.814	5.585	12.229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Black	3.301	480	-	480	2.821	1.862	959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mestizo	320.303	68.385	33.220	35.165	213.469	104.982	108.487	38.449	21.960	16.489	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Yellow	422	211	211	-	-	-	-	211	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 to 14 years	Indigeno us	691	-	-	-	691	211	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1.381.420	48.648	30.370	18.278	47.035	26.681	20.354	1.280.326	617.150	663.176	5.411	1.804	3.607	-	-	-	-	-
	White	444.778	11.921	7.295	4.626	14.071	7.755	6.316	415.811	194.812	220.999	2.975	1.382	1.593	-	-	-	-	-
	Black	9.826	480	-	480	211	-	211	9.135	5.951	3.184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mestizo	924.474	36.247	23.075	13.172	32.753	18.926	13.827	853.518	415.907	437.611	1.956	422	1.534	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 18 years	Yellow	960	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	-	480	480	-	480	-	-	-	-	-
	Indigeno us	1.382	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.382	480	902	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	657.369	161.457	79.375	82.082	-	-	-	293.992	156.142	137.850	196.677	85.174	111.503	5.243	2.380	2.863	-	-
	White	200.913	49.504	24.530	24.974	-	-	-	75.063	39.374	35.689	72.852	33.729	39.123	3.494	1.746	1.748	-	-
	Black	8.348	3.301	2.399	902	-	-	-	4.145	2.762	1.383	902	691	211	-	-	-	-	-
Rio Grande do Norte	Mestizo	446.094	108.019	52.024	55.995	-	-	-	213.614	113.527	100.087	122.712	50.754	71.958	1.749	634	1.115	-	-
	Yellow	633	422	211	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	211	-	-	-	-	-
	Indigeno us	1.381	211	211	-	-	-	-	1.170	479	691	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1.096.020	293.732	156.910	136.822	148.312	72.719	75.593	576.480	297.566	278.914	74.147	32.049	42.098	3.349	2.871	478	-	-
	0 to 3 years	Total	209.546	176.535	93.294	83.241	33.011	15.786	17.225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 to 6 years	White	118.168	96.162	51.669	44.493	22.006	11.957	10.049	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Black	2.393	2.393	1.436	957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mestizo	88.985	77.980	40.189	37.791	11.005	3.829	7.176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 to 14 years	Total	168.883	36.358	19.608	16.750	108.602	52.148	56.454	23.923	10.049	13.874	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	White	75.597	15.311	9.088	6.223	49.758	23.923	25.835	10.528	4.307	6.221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Black	957	479	-	479	-	-	-	478	478	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 to 14 years	Mestizo	92.329	20.568	10.520	10.048	58.844	28.225	30.619	12.917	5.264	7.653	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	479.370	18.182	11.484	6.698	6.699	4.785	1.914	450.183	227.718	222.465	4.306	2.393	1.913	-	-	-	-	-

	us																				
4 to 6 years	Total	515.875	156.747	85.625	71.122	296.657	156.204	140.453	62.471	30.842	31.629	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	White	188.128	47.769	24.606	23.163	115.391	63.542	51.849	24.968	13.578	11.390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Black	19.234	6.472	3.237	3.235	10.471	6.242	4.229	2.291	1.772	519	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Mestizo	307.143	102.506	57.782	44.724	169.425	85.688	83.737	35.212	15.492	19.720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Yellow	213	-	-	-	213	-	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Indigeno us	1.157	-	-	-	1.157	732	425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7 to 14 years	Total	1.283.922	55.454	30.499	24.955	34.884	20.547	14.337	1.187.913	599.825	588.088	5.671	1.679	3.992	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	White	468.062	20.996	9.308	11.688	8.078	6.093	1.985	436.577	219.995	216.582	2.411	946	1.465	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Black	40.086	638	638	-	1.158	1.158	-	38.290	18.612	19.678	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Mestizo	770.316	33.820	20.553	13.267	25.648	13.296	12.352	707.588	358.383	349.205	3.260	733	2.527	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Yellow	1.891	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.891	732	1.159	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Indigeno us	3.048	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.048	1.584	1.464	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15 to 18 years	Total	695.460	197.108	105.565	91.543	-	-	-	327.376	189.929	137.447	167.479	65.543	101.936	3.497	2.008	1.489	-	-	-	
	White	253.688	66.392	33.151	33.241	-	-	-	107.510	60.700	46.810	76.927	28.664	48.263	2.859	1.370	1.489	-	-	-	
	Black	25.994	6.642	3.994	2.648	-	-	-	11.673	7.041	4.632	7.466	2.741	4.725	213	213	-	-	-	-	
	Mestizo	410.958	122.609	67.381	55.228	-	-	-	205.571	121.030	84.541	82.353	34.138	48.215	425	425	-	-	-	-	
	Yellow	1.677	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.157	425	732	520	-	520	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Indigeno us	3.143	1.465	1.039	426	-	-	-	1.465	733	732	213	-	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Alagoas	Total	1.223.922	394.873	204.753	190.120	130.252	69.469	60.783	648.523	315.355	333.168	48.903	14.167	34.736	1.371	457	914	-	-	-	
	0 to 3 years	Total	244.964	226.227	117.457	108.770	18.737	8.226	10.511	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	85.007	75.410	35.649	39.761	9.597	4.113	5.484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	6.855	5.941	4.113	1.828	914	-	914	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	152.645	144.419	77.238	67.181	8.226	4.113	4.113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indigeno us	457	457	457	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	4 to 6 years	Total	196.987	66.274	33.825	32.449	97.347	53.016	44.331	33.366	17.370	15.996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	57.126	13.710	5.027	8.683	32.448	15.539	16.909	10.968	6.398	4.570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	7.312	5.027	2.285	2.742	1.371	914	457	914	457	457	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Mestizo	132.549	47.537	26.513	21.024	63.528	36.563	26.965	21.484	10.515	10.969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		518.269	29.707	16.453	13.254	14.168	8.227	5.941	473.937	220.748	253.189	457	-	457	-	-	-	-	-	-	

	Black	10.602	9.219	5.071	4.148	1.383	922	461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mestizo	111.537	100.475	47.010	53.465	11.062	5.991	5.071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 to 6 years	Total	167.318	55.309	27.195	28.114	102.332	49.322	53.010	9.677	2.764	6.913	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	White	74.212	19.820	12.447	7.373	50.244	24.431	25.813	4.148	1.382	2.766	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Black	6.451	1.842	920	922	3.688	2.766	922	921	-	921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mestizo	86.194	33.186	13.367	19.819	48.400	22.125	26.275	4.608	1.382	3.226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indigeno us	461	461	461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 to 14 years	Total	492.249	17.055	10.601	6.454	5.991	4.608	1.383	462.750	228.607	234.143	6.453	3.226	3.227	-	-	-	-	-
	White	210.640	5.532	3.227	2.305	1.843	1.382	461	200.038	94.949	105.089	3.227	922	2.305	-	-	-	-	-
	Black	31.339	461	461	-	1.383	922	461	29.495	14.286	15.209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mestizo	250.270	11.062	6.913	4.149	2.765	2.304	461	233.217	119.372	113.845	3.226	2.304	922	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 18 years	Total	281.149	94.022	47.010	47.012	-	-	-	59.458	31.343	28.115	120.757	54.385	66.372	6.912	922	5.990	-	-
	White	121.675	36.872	19.819	17.053	-	-	-	19.818	9.216	10.602	59.916	24.886	35.030	5.069	922	4.147	-	-
	Black	18.896	9.217	4.147	5.070	-	-	-	4.148	2.305	1.843	5.070	2.305	2.765	461	-	461	-	-
	Mestizo	139.657	47.933	23.044	24.889	-	-	-	35.492	19.822	15.670	55.311	26.734	28.577	921	-	921	-	-
	Indigeno us	921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	460	460	-	461	-	461	-	-
Rio de Janeiro	Total	4.384.417	1.121.453	589.945	531.508	661.229	337.281	323.948	2.146.027	1.088.909	1.057.118	434.281	191.235	243.046	21.427	8.918	12.509	-	-
	0 to 3 years	Total	797.446	681.945	360.377	321.568	115.501	53.315	62.186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	446.810	375.848	201.932	173.916	70.962	31.702	39.260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	76.427	66.150	36.752	29.398	10.277	5.485	4.792	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	273.588	239.326	121.072	118.254	34.262	16.128	18.134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	621	621	621	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	689.444	171.198	85.151	86.047	465.444	238.450	226.994	52.802	29.213	23.589	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	390.422	89.831	44.673	45.158	270.642	130.486	140.156	29.949	19.306	10.643	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	76.375	19.672	12.393	7.279	53.340	26.614	26.726	3.363	1.059	2.304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	222.025	61.695	28.085	33.610	140.840	80.728	60.112	19.490	8.848	10.642	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	622	-	-	-	622	622	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	1.901.914	48.566	26.585	21.981	80.284	45.516	34.768	1.755.946	864.973	890.973	17.118	5.669	11.449	-	-	-	-
		White	1.088.245	18.433	8.594	9.839	46.178	26.179	19.999	1.012.552	490.923	521.629	11.082	2.121	8.961	-	-	-	-

		Black	187.721	6.728	3.986	2.742	10.856	5.371	5.485	169.515	88.043	81.472	622	622	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	623.022	22.783	14.005	8.778	23.250	13.966	9.284	571.575	284.946	286.629	5.414	2.926	2.488	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	1.244	622	-	622	-	-	-	-	622	622	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	1.682	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.682	439	1.243	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	995.613	219.744	117.832	101.912	-	-	-	337.279	194.723	142.556	417.163	185.566	231.597	21.427	8.918	12.509	-	-
		White	575.879	113.161	58.530	54.631	-	-	-	172.541	97.546	74.995	272.808	120.881	151.927	17.369	7.164	10.205	-	-
		Black	122.344	37.184	20.435	16.749	-	-	-	49.288	30.968	18.320	35.872	12.694	23.178	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	294.648	68.339	38.429	29.910	-	-	-	114.390	66.209	48.181	107.861	51.991	55.870	4.058	1.754	2.304	-	-
		Yellow	2.304	1.060	438	622	-	-	-	622	-	622	622	-	622	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	438	-	-	-	-	-	-	438	-	438	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	São Paulo	Total	12.462.499	3.367.260	1.740.789	1.626.471	1.728.471	877.987	850.484	5.749.419	2.939.190	2.810.229	1.559.713	763.507	796.206	57.636	30.069	27.567	-	-
		0 to 3 years	Total	2.403.934	2.054.788	1.056.695	998.093	349.146	182.021	167.125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	1.662.069	1.411.416	748.799	662.617	250.653	129.441	121.212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	103.514	83.467	35.881	47.586	20.047	10.840	9.207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	620.026	544.906	262.839	282.067	75.120	39.246	35.874	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	16.663	13.337	7.514	5.823	3.326	2.494	832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	1.662	1.662	1.662	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4 to 6 years	Total	1.949.665	572.952	324.827	248.125	1.299.909	653.355	646.554	76.804	34.224	42.580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	1.313.093	334.344	181.368	152.976	925.288	464.004	461.284	53.461	24.237	29.224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	84.266	26.699	17.506	9.193	52.570	30.033	22.537	4.997	1.663	3.334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	539.801	210.238	125.121	85.117	312.049	154.329	157.720	17.514	7.492	10.022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	10.841	839	-	839	9.170	4.989	4.181	832	832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	832	-	-	-	832	-	832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	832	832	832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		7 to 14 years	Total	5.322.672	96.070	50.105	45.965	79.416	42.611	36.805	5.117.971	2.574.950	2.543.021	29.215	12.525	16.690	-	-	-	-
		White	3.640.179	67.657	33.393	34.264	56.853	31.749	25.104	3.493.958	1.726.159	1.767.799	21.711	11.686	10.025	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	224.429	4.172	1.670	2.502	4.173	4.173	-	215.253	115.139	100.114	831	-	831	-	-	-	-	-

		Black	1.852	927	927	-	617	309	308	308	-	308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	47.208	20.671	11.413	9.258	20.057	12.647	7.410	6.480	3.394	3.086	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	926	-	-	-	617	-	617	309	309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	1.234	618	-	618	616	308	308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	339.736	11.415	5.242	6.173	2.159	2.159	-	322.771	170.019	152.752	3.391	1.541	1.850	-	-	-	-
		White	170.014	4.629	3.085	1.544	309	309	-	162.919	87.007	75.912	2.157	616	1.541	-	-	-	-
		Black	3.086	309	309	-	308	308	-	2.469	1.543	926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	161.700	5.860	1.848	4.012	1.542	1.542	-	153.064	79.928	73.136	1.234	925	309	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	3.084	309	-	309	-	-	-	2.775	1.233	1.542	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	1.852	308	-	308	-	-	-	1.544	308	1.236	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	188.844	58.321	28.698	29.623	-	-	-	61.095	37.336	23.759	65.107	30.858	34.249	4.321	1.851	2.470	-
		White	88.868	21.908	10.802	11.106	-	-	-	23.450	14.191	9.259	41.042	19.439	21.603	2.468	925	1.543	-
		Black	3.700	1.541	924	617	-	-	-	1.542	925	617	617	-	617	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	94.425	34.564	16.972	17.592	-	-	-	35.794	22.220	13.574	22.523	11.110	11.413	1.544	617	927	-
		Yellow	1.233	308	-	308	-	-	-	-	-	-	616	-	616	309	309	-	-
		Indigeno us	618	-	-	-	-	-	-	309	-	309	309	309	-	-	-	-	-
	Mato Grosso	Total	1.015.893	339.830	183.764	156.066	81.778	36.492	45.286	507.616	260.649	246.967	81.781	34.538	47.243	4.888	978	3.910	-
		0 to 3 years																	
		Total	188.001	175.297	90.912	84.385	12.704	6.513	6.191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	78.518	70.701	35.513	35.188	7.817	3.581	4.236	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	4.564	4.238	2.934	1.304	326	-	326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	101.660	97.099	50.183	46.916	4.561	2.932	1.629	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	978	978	652	326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	2.281	2.281	1.630	651	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4 to 6 years																	
		Total	173.966	84.380	47.238	37.142	59.622	25.415	34.207	29.964	14.982	14.982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	68.076	30.620	15.308	15.312	25.734	10.100	15.634	11.722	6.837	4.885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	5.539	3.911	2.281	1.630	326	326	-	1.302	325	977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	97.744	48.545	29.323	19.222	32.585	14.989	17.596	16.614	7.494	9.120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	652	326	-	326	326	-	326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	1.629	978	326	652	651	-	651	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	326	-	-	-	-	-	-	326	326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		7 to 14 years																	
		Total	443.764	19.548	13.033	6.515	9.452	4.564	4.888	411.181	207.547	203.634	3.583	1.953	1.630	-	-	-	-
		White	164.536	4.888	3.585	1.303	1.956	978	978	155.738	76.241	79.497	1.954	1.302	652	-	-	-	-

		Black	10.097	325	325	-	-	-	-	9.772	4.563	5.209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	261.961	14.009	9.123	4.886	7.171	3.586	3.585	239.478	123.484	115.994	1.303	325	978	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	2.608	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.282	978	1.304	326	326	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	4.237	326	-	326	-	-	-	3.911	2.281	1.630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	325	-	-	-	325	-	325	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	210.162	60.605	32.581	28.024	-	-	-	66.471	38.120	28.351	78.198	32.585	45.613	4.888	978	3.910	-
		White	75.267	17.271	9.450	7.821	-	-	-	18.244	11.074	7.170	36.167	15.313	20.854	3.585	652	2.933	-
		Black	6.193	1.630	652	978	-	-	-	2.282	978	1.304	2.281	651	1.630	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	125.119	40.726	22.153	18.573	-	-	-	43.340	24.115	19.225	39.750	16.621	23.129	1.303	326	977	-
		Yellow	325	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	325	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	2.933	978	326	652	-	-	-	1.955	1.303	652	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	325	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	325	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goiás	Total	Total	1.896.814	606.382	313.406	292.976	179.403	86.578	92.825	931.949	482.603	449.346	164.923	66.168	98.755	14.157	6.913	7.244	-
	0 to 3 years	Total	359.797	337.087	178.424	158.663	22.710	11.192	11.518	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	158.010	147.480	76.376	71.104	10.530	6.252	4.278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	13.498	11.523	6.911	4.612	1.975	1.646	329	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	186.315	176.110	93.821	82.289	10.205	3.294	6.911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	1.974	1.974	1.316	658	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4 to 6 years	Total	302.543	138.603	69.140	69.463	136.282	63.863	72.419	27.658	13.829	13.829	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		White	130.376	50.706	24.694	26.012	68.143	29.633	38.510	11.527	5.270	6.257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	10.863	5.266	3.291	1.975	4.281	2.305	1.976	1.316	329	987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	160.646	82.302	41.155	41.147	63.858	31.925	31.933	14.486	8.230	6.256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	658	329	-	329	-	-	-	329	-	329	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 to 14 years	Total	804.870	20.082	13.169	6.913	20.411	11.523	8.888	758.124	385.484	372.640	6.253	3.621	2.632	-	-	-	-
		White	335.438	5.266	3.950	1.316	9.218	5.598	3.620	317.333	157.349	159.984	3.621	2.305	1.316	-	-	-	-
		Black	25.680	659	330	329	988	659	329	24.033	11.855	12.178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	438.816	14.157	8.889	5.268	9.876	4.937	4.939	412.151	214.306	197.845	2.632	1.316	1.316	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	2.304	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.304	658	1.646	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	2.632	-	-	-	329	329	-	2.303	1.316	987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 to 18 years	Total	429.604	110.610	52.673	57.937	-	-	-	146.167	83.290	62.877	158.670	62.547	96.123	14.157	6.913	7.244	-
		White	190.274	43.785	18.765	25.020	-	-	-	53.330	32.262	21.068	81.635	28.308	53.327	11.524	5.597	5.927	-
		Black	17.117	5.594	3.620	1.974	-	-	-	7.243	4.938	2.305	3.950	2.304	1.646	330	-	330	-
		Mestizo	219.578	60.573	30.288	30.285	-	-	-	84.935	45.760	39.175	71.767	31.276	40.491	2.303	1.316	987	-

		Yellow	1.316	658	-	658	-	-	-	-	-	-	658	329	329	-	-	-	-	-	
		Indigeno us	1.319	-	-	-	-	-	-	659	330	329	660	330	330	-	-	-	-	-	
Distrito Federal	Total		768.414	216.420	109.831	106.589	115.310	55.625	59.685	354.056	179.059	174.997	77.756	35.324	42.432	4.872	2.233	2.639	-	-	
	0 to 3 years	Total	162.012	142.522	75.320	67.202	19.490	10.151	9.339	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		White	77.555	65.576	34.512	31.064	11.979	6.903	5.076	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Black	2.233	2.030	1.421	609	203	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mestizo	81.615	74.510	38.981	35.529	7.105	3.045	4.060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Yellow	609	406	406	-	203	-	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Indigeno us	406	406	203	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4 to 6 years	Total	132.974	41.214	18.474	22.740	85.670	41.617	44.053	6.090	2.842	3.248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			White	58.062	13.804	6.699	7.105	41.416	20.099	21.317	2.842	1.218	1.624	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Black	4.669	2.233	1.015	1.218	2.233	1.015	1.218	203	203	-	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Mestizo	69.228	24.568	10.557	14.011	41.615	20.300	21.315	3.045	1.624	1.421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Yellow	609	203	-	203	406	203	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Indigeno us	406	406	203	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		7 to 14 years	Total	317.917	4.060	2.030	2.030	10.150	3.857	6.293	297.616	149.822	147.794	6.091	2.842	3.249	-	-	-	-	-
			White	125.868	812	406	406	5.278	2.030	3.248	115.717	58.671	57.046	4.061	1.827	2.234	-	-	-	-	-
			Black	15.022	406	406	-	406	203	203	14.210	7.105	7.105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Mestizo	174.388	2.639	1.015	1.624	4.466	1.624	2.842	165.253	82.828	82.425	2.030	1.015	1.015	-	-	-	-	-
			Yellow	1.015	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.015	812	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Indigeno us	1.624	203	203	-	-	-	-	1.421	406	1.015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		15 to 18 years	Total	155.511	28.624	14.007	14.617	-	-	-	50.350	26.395	23.955	71.665	32.482	39.183	4.872	2.233	2.639	-	-
		White	67.402	12.383	6.293	6.090	-	-	-	17.258	9.544	7.714	35.325	16.039	19.286	2.436	812	1.624	-	-	
		Black	9.948	2.437	1.218	1.219	-	-	-	4.060	2.030	2.030	3.451	1.624	1.827	-	-	-	-	-	
		Mestizo	77.146	13.601	6.496	7.105	-	-	-	28.829	14.618	14.211	32.483	14.616	17.867	2.233	1.218	1.015	-	-	
		Yellow	609	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	406	203	203	203	203	203	-	-	
		Indigeno us	406	203	-	203	-	-	-	203	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Source: IBGE/PNAD 2002