

Housing conditions for young black women

in São Paulo

2022 and 2023



Index

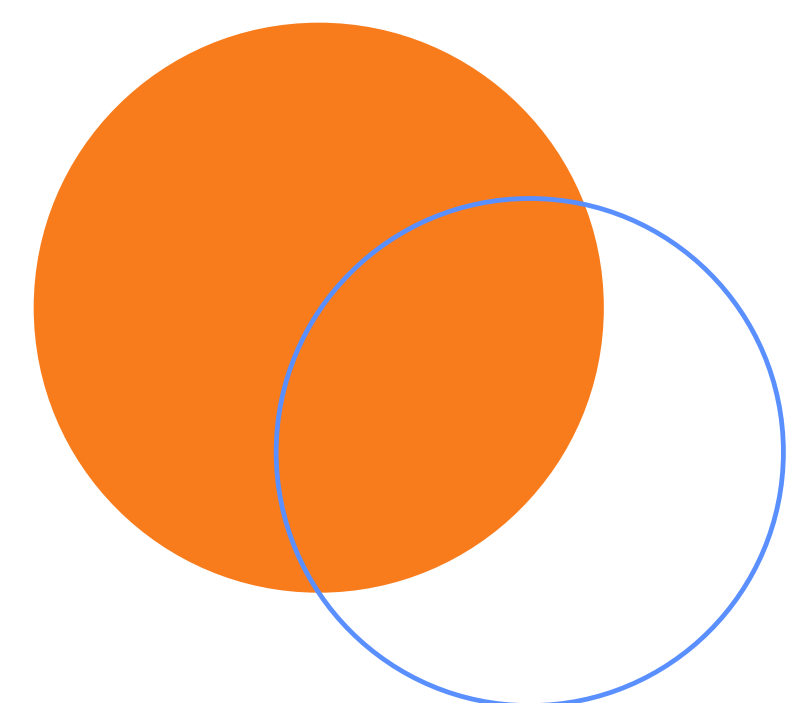
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1. MUDE com Elas

The MUDE com Elas project, implemented by Ação Educativa and CEERT with the support of Terre des Hommes and the German Ministry for Cooperation and Development (BMZ), is a benchmark transformative action in the Southern Cone program and contributes to achieving the strategic objective of TDH focused on promoting gender justice to live in a world free of gender-based violence and discrimination. **For the Southern Cone program, there is no gender justice without racial-ethnic justice.**

The MUDE com Elas Project, therefore, is a multi-stakeholder initiative aimed at overcoming gender and race inequalities in the Brazilian labor market, with special attention to young black women. Its structure is based on two main fronts: political advocacy and professional insertion. The central objective is to increase the access and permanence of young black women in the labor market, through training, knowledge production, advocacy and mobilization of a broad multi-stakeholder network, made up of civil society organizations, companies, public managers and young people themselves.

The experience of the first phase of MUDE com Elas (2020-2023) shows that social mobilization and advocacy actions are essential to promote structural, sustainable and lasting changes in tackling gender and racial discrimination in the labor market. Based on these actions, the project was able to broaden and deepen the discussion on the subject, draw up proposals for public policies and directly influence public decisions with the potential to expand opportunities and improve the living conditions of young people. **Inspired by the Freirean perspective of "hope", the MUDE com Elas Multi-Actor Network is one of the main legacies of the initiative, making it possible to strengthen dialogue between different social sectors and promote concrete and sustainable change in the reality of work in Brazil.**



2. The housing conditions of young black women in São Paulo: consequences or causes of inequality?

Black youth in Brazil, especially young black women, face challenges that go far beyond individual choices. Structural racism, sexism and socio-economic inequality work together to restrict opportunities and condition trajectories. In the municipality of São Paulo, these barriers are strongly manifested in education, the job market and housing conditions, revealing a persistent scenario of exclusion.

The data presented in this study, based on the **2022 Demographic Census and the 2023 Continuous PNAD**, highlight these inequalities. Despite representing a significant portion of the city's young population, **young black women find it more difficult to access and remain in formal education, face higher rates of unemployment and underutilization of the workforce, and are more exposed to precarious housing conditions.** In addition, the phenomenon of "those without work and study opportunities" affects this population disproportionately, increasing the risk of social vulnerability.

These disparities are not merely statistics; they represent life stories marked by restrictions imposed from childhood and perpetuated throughout adulthood. The absence of effective public policies, coupled with the lack of a truly inclusive job market, reinforces a cycle of precariousness that jeopardizes the future of thousands of young black women in São Paulo.

Given this scenario, this study seeks not only to highlight these inequalities, but also to support reflections and strategies for building fairer and more inclusive policies.

Understanding the impact of these conditions is the first step towards transforming the reality of black youth in São Paulo, promoting equity and ensuring that opportunities are accessible to all.

2.1 Vulnerabilities found in mostly black territories / characterization of black territories / Peripheries of São Paulo

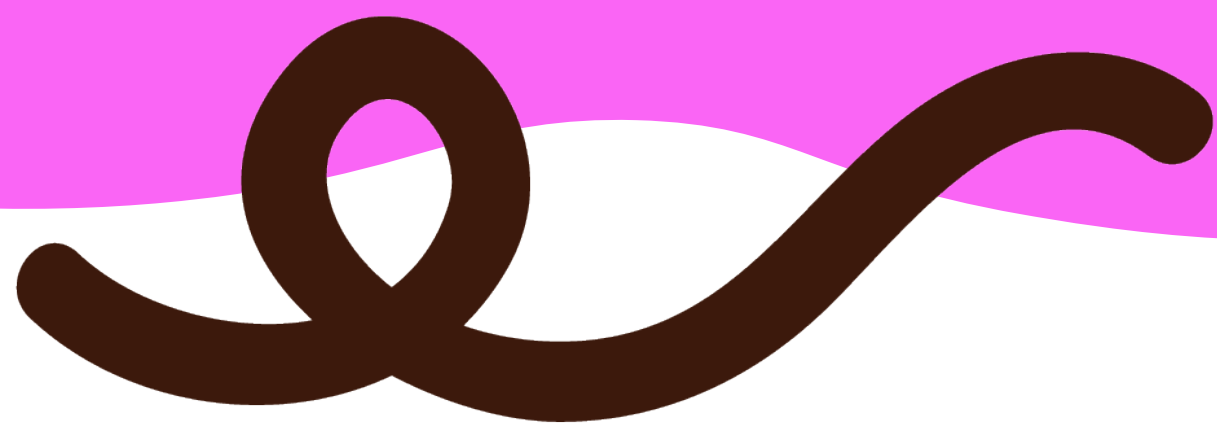
The urban territories furthest away from the city centers have historically been occupied by the black population, who face socio-environmental vulnerabilities in these spaces. As a result, they are the group most affected by climate disasters and have to deal with hydrological risks - flooding, inundation and inundation, geological risks - landslides, food insecurity, material and human losses, etc.

Black-majority territories are characterized as areas with the worst levels of air and water pollution, insufficient infrastructure and unsatisfactory basic environmental services. Most of the households are headed by women.

These are the so-called **subnormal agglomerations**, whose urban patterns are irregular and lack essential public services, such as basic sanitation and adequate access to electricity. In the city of São Paulo, for example, although access to drinking water is practically universal (99%), intermittent supplies disproportionately affect peripheral and low-income areas. **In the country's largest city, 37% of the population is black, while in areas at risk of landslides, the proportion is 55%. Women earning up to 1 minimum wage, who are responsible for the household, account for 8.4% of the population in São Paulo, but 12.6% in areas with some degree of geological risk.** ¹



[1] Data from the Report: Environmental racism and socio-environmental justice in cities - Polis Institute/2022



2.2 Data on racial inequalities in São Paulo, based on territories: peripheries, subnormal settlements, favelas and occupations.

According to data from the study "**Social Inequalities by Color or Race in Brazil/2022**", housing and property conditions are very unequal between white, black and brown people in our country. The black population faces a situation of greater insecurity of tenure and informal ownership of their own homes. Among the population living in their own homes, 20.8% of brown people and 19.7% of black people lived in undocumented homes, while the proportion among white people was almost half (10.1%).

In São Paulo, the peripheral neighborhoods concentrate the largest number of families in favelas. These are mostly black neighborhoods, with a young population and low life expectancy. Data shows that 37.1% of São Paulo's population declare themselves to be black or brown, but in neighborhoods far from the center this percentage can reach over 60%, as is the case in Jardim Ângela. On the other hand, in what are considered prime locations, those with better infrastructure and better access to jobs and health care, the percentage of the black population is low, such as Moema, with only 5.8 percent of the population self-declared black².

As well as being far from the center - and consequently from workplaces, since formal jobs are concentrated in the center - São Paulo's peripheries face problems related to connectivity. Digital inequality is a reality that became more evident during the Covid-19 pandemic and persists today. The average distribution of mobile internet antennas in the city is four per square kilometer, but in wealthy neighborhoods like Itaim Bibi, this number is much higher (49.3), while in Marsilac, one of the most remote neighborhoods, there is the least access: only 0.02.³

[2] <https://periferiaemmovimento.com.br/mapadadesigualdade112022/>

[3] <https://periferiaemmovimento.com.br/mapadadesigualdade112022/>

2.3 Disadvantages faced by black women: dedication to domestic work / struggle for the right to the city, decent housing and employment

Black and poor people live mostly on the margins of urban centers and in precarious housing situations. It is therefore necessary to debate decent housing, the right to the city, urban mobility and access to decent jobs. According to data from the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA)⁴, **43% of the black population in the country is below the poverty line and 19% earn less than ¼ of the minimum wage, within this context, black women occupy and reach the highest percentage of irregular housing and subnormal settlements in the country, that is, housing located in hazardous areas or occupations in precarious conditions. Black women also account for the largest number of families of the "woman with children" type.**

Working from home and caring for children and/or the elderly and people with disabilities, combined with the lack of a support network, has kept young black women away from employment and study. According to data released in 2024 by the IBGE, black and brown women aged 15 to 29 account for 45.2% of all young people in the country not studying or working. This is the highest level ever shown by the Synthesis of Social Indicators - a survey carried out since 2012. While black women accounted for almost half of all people not studying or working, white women accounted for 18.9%.

In absolute numbers, there are 4.6 million Black women in this situation. Of these, 23.2% are classified by the IBGE as unemployed, meaning they are part of the workforce but have not found work. 76.8% are out of the workforce. This means they can't even find a job; it's these Black and brown women who can't even find a job.



[4] <https://terradedireitos.org.br/noticias/noticias/especial-julho-das-pretas-a-luta-por-moradia-digna-e-as-mulheres-negras-perifericas/22870>

2.4 Living in peripheral regions and the difficulties of entering the formal labor market

The further away from the center, the greater the difficulties in entering the formal labor market. Discrimination by ZIP code does exist; it's about the dynamics of discrimination suffered by citizens motivated by the territories where they live. A survey carried out by the Tide Setubal Foundation found that **95.9% of residents of the suburbs have already suffered some kind of discrimination for living where they do, and of these, 76.2% have felt the need to lie about the neighborhood where they live in order to avoid problems when being hired.**⁵

The provision of quality public transportation has been another barrier for people living on the outskirts. According to the Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)⁶, in the capital of São Paulo, wealthy people are 9.5 times more likely to walk to work, something that can be explained by the socio-spatial distribution of income and opportunities and the size of the city, which means that poor people are concentrated far from the main areas of jobs, while the opposite is true for those who are wealthy. Lack of access also occurs in relation to services, for example, in São Paulo, white people have 80% greater access to highly complex hospitals. This persistent inequality in the city is also a result of spatial segregation, as well as structural issues generated by the unequal spatial distribution of the transportation system, infrastructure and urban development.

Districts located on the outskirts of the city have very few jobs and few career opportunities, so there is a migration from the outskirts to the center. In São Paulo, the place with the lowest employment rate in the entire capital is Cidade Tiradentes, in the far east, with 0.24 formal jobs for every 10 residents, according to the 2018 Inequality Map.



The average for the capital as a whole is 6.74 formal jobs for every 10 people. The region with the easiest jobs is Barra Funda, with 59.24.

All the outlying districts are below the average number of formal jobs in the capital. If they want to stay close to home, residents are held hostage by unemployment or unregistered jobs.

[5] <https://fundacaotidesetubal.org.br/a-vida-de-quem-perde-uma-vaga-de-emprego-por-morar-na-periferia/>

[6] Study - Socio-spatial inequalities in access to opportunities in Brazilian cities / 2019

2.5 Urban Mobility and the Right to the City: challenges faced by working people living in the Peripheries of São Paulo.

The time it takes to get to work can change a lot depending on the ZIP code, as can the availability of public transportation. In general, formal jobs tend to be in the center, where there is more income among residents. The working poor, on the other hand, have to commute from the outskirts on a daily basis. According to the "Living in São Paulo: Work and Income" survey by Rede Nossa São Paulo and Ibope, published in 2019, the population of the eastern region spends 1.50 hours every day commuting to work. It's important to remember that this is a region with very few jobs and a large population, and that has to deal with insufficient means of transportation on a daily basis.

The majority of people who make the daily commute from the peripheries to the city center are women, making up 54%. They are young (71%), belong to classes D and E (76%), and declare themselves to be black or brown (52%).⁷

In the long term, wasting time on overcrowded public transport affects workers' health, as it causes physical and emotional wear and tear, resulting in a loss of productivity and causing these people to be increasingly inserted into lower-paid and precarious jobs.

There is no time for leisure and culture.

It's important to remember that black women are the biggest users of public transport, they are also the people who dedicate more than double the number of hours a week to domestic work and unpaid care, compared to men. This is the group that uses private cars the least for their daily commute. In the case of white women, data from the District Household Sample Survey (PDAD - 2021) shows that they are the second most car-using group, behind white men. Although they are also responsible for reproductive work - with a smaller burden - they use the bus or metro much less. Therefore, thinking about an accessible and plural urban mobility policy will only be possible if the specificities of black women are taken into account, in other words, urban mobility policies must take into account factors such as race and gender.

In order to mitigate the mobility problems suffered by the peripheral population in the city of São Paulo, it is necessary to decentralize workplaces, allowing more people to live near jobs, as well as expanding the public transport network. We need to bring work to where people live through legislation that reduces taxes and encourages companies to move to the outskirts.

[7] USP Research: Center for Metropolitan Studies. Technical Note N°10. Access to the city, transportation and housing. Sep/2021.

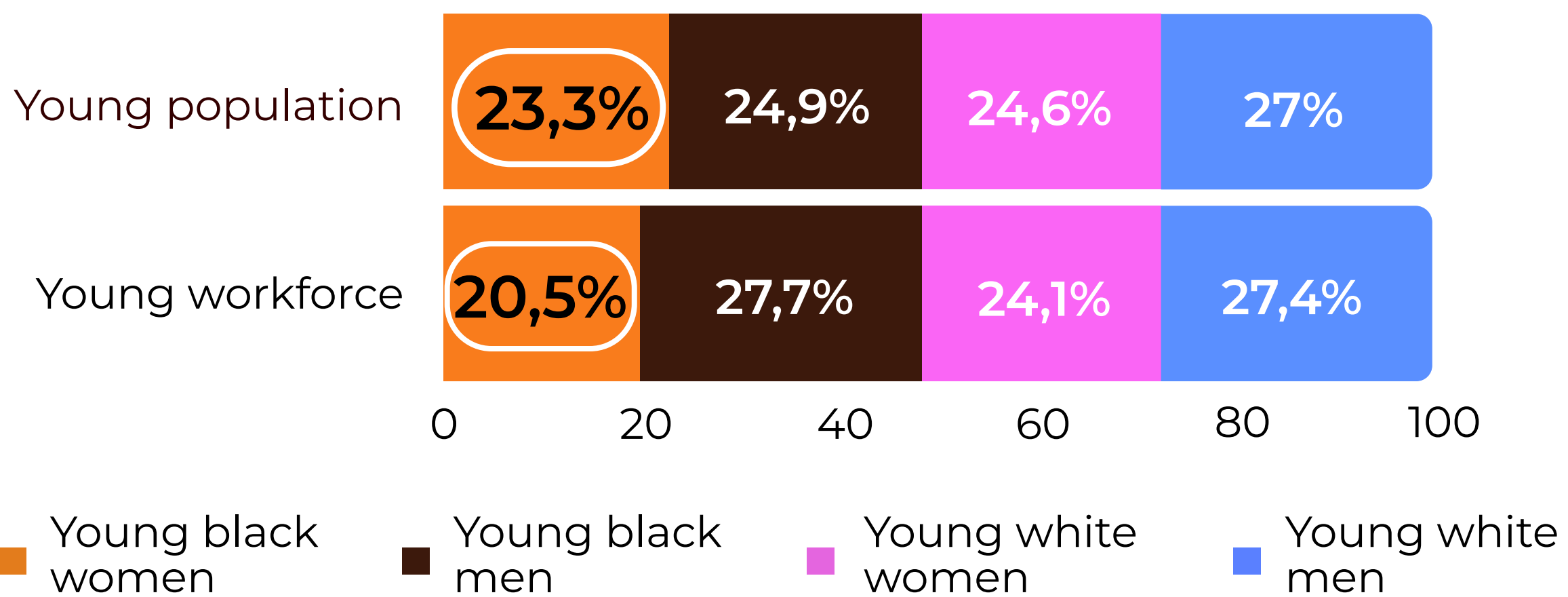
A woman with long, dark braids is shown in profile, looking down at a smartphone she is holding in her right hand. She is wearing a bright yellow sleeveless top. Her left hand is resting on the head of a child whose hair is being styled. The background is a blurred outdoor setting with a concrete wall and some greenery.

**03 |
Population
Structure and
Access to the
Labor Market**

Population Structure and Access to the Labor Market

Graph 1: Distribution of the total young population (14 to 29 years old) and in the labor force by sex/color/race.

Municipality of São Paulo, 2023.



Source: Annual Continuous National Household Sample Survey (IBGE). Cumulative of 1st visits.

Note: Black people= black and brown; white people= white and yellow.

According to the 2023 Continuous PNAD, the municipality of São Paulo has 12,530,571 residents, of whom 10,510,994 are of working age - 14 or over - and 2,986,396, 23.8% of the resident population, can be classified as young people, aged 14 to 29.

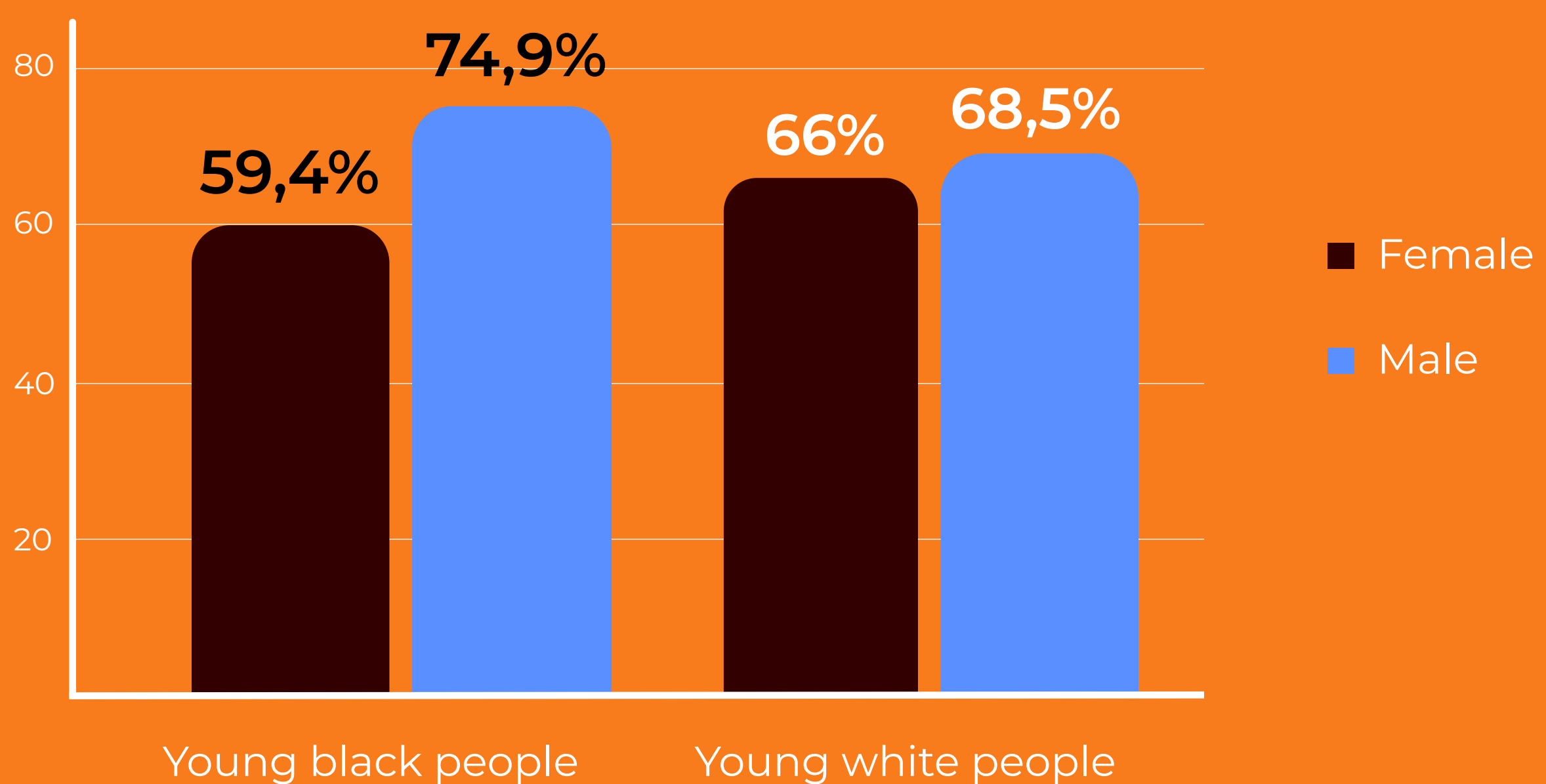
When we look at people's participation in, or access to, the labor market, the first inequality of color/race and gender is evident. If in the working-age population, for example, black women account for 22.0% of the total, but 20.2% of the workforce. **In the case of young people, the inequality widens: while young black women account for 23.3% of young people, among those in this age group who participate in the labor market, black women account for only 20.5%*.** For comparison purposes, young white women represent 24.6% of the young population, while they account for 24.1% of the workforce in the same age group.

Young black women are **23,3%** but they represent **20,5%** of the labor market*



Graph 2: Participation rate of the young population (14 to 29 years old) in the labor force, by sex/color/race.

Municipality of São Paulo, 2023.



Source: Annual Continuous National Household Sample Survey (IBGE). Accumulated from 1st visits.
Note: Black people = black and brown; White people = white and yellow.

There is a clear racial disparity in participation in the workforce:

- **Young black women:** They represent **59,4%** in the participation rate while the rate for **young white women is 66.0%**.
- **Young black men:** account for **74,9%** of the participation rate, compared to **68.5% for young white men**.

This discrepancy reflects a system in which young black women face structural barriers, such as the need to **take on household chores or look after family members**, as well as a lack of opportunities and a job market that is not very inclusive. In the case of young black men, **early entry into the labor market and interrupting their studies to work are recurring challenges**. The lack of specific public policies makes this reality even worse.

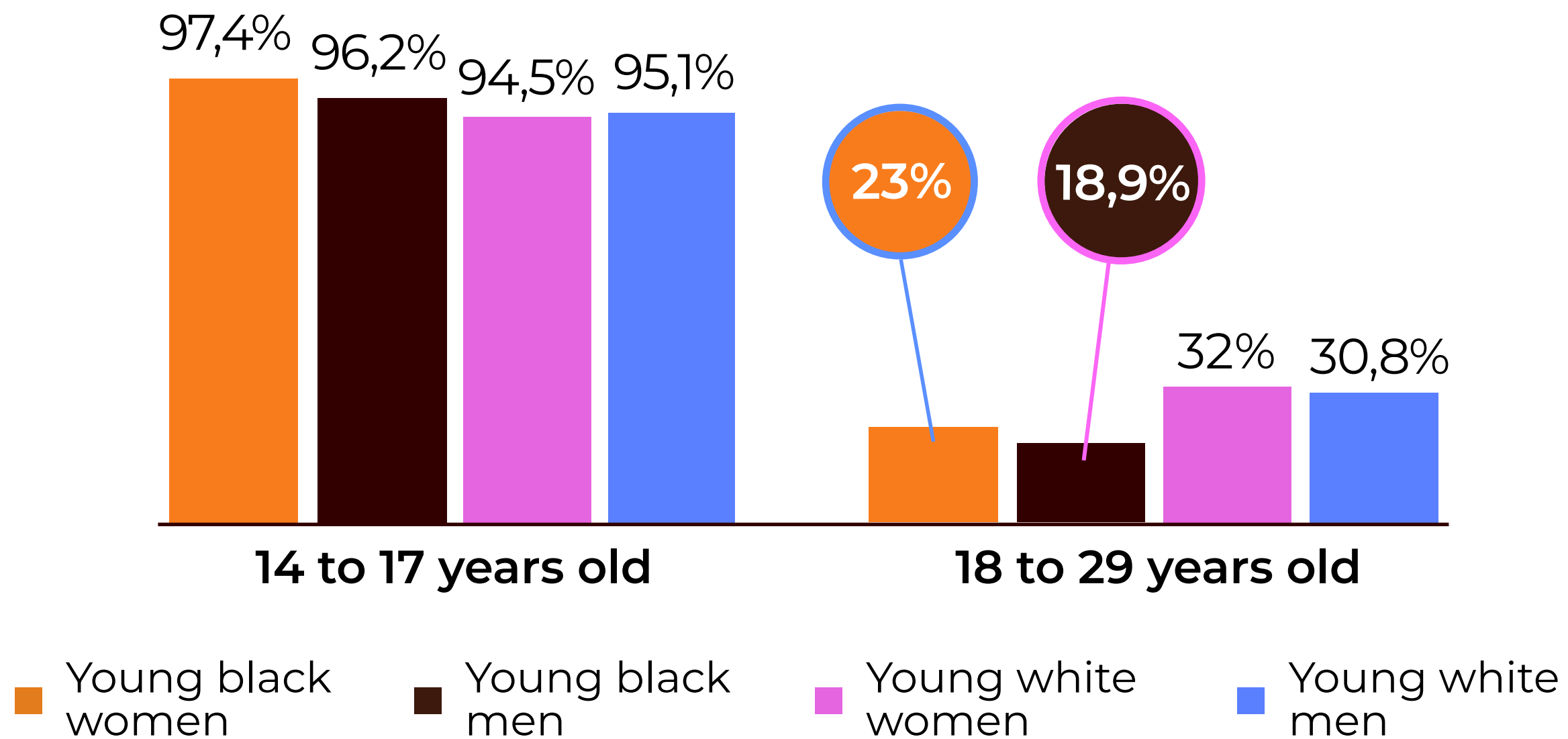




04 | Education

Education

Graph 3: Proportion of young people attending school or university, by university, by age group and sex/color/race.
Municipality of São Paulo, 2023.



Source: Annual Continuous National Household Sample Survey (IBGE). Cumulative of 1st visits.
Note: Black people = black and brown; White people = white and yellow.

The educational trajectory is marked by high dropout rates in the transition to adulthood:

School attendance:

- Between the ages of 14 and 17, young black women attend more school (97.4%) than white women (94.5%).
- Between the ages of 18 and 29, only 23.0% of young black women continue studying, compared to 32% of young white women.

Completion of education:

- Among young people aged 18 to 24, 71.1% of black women have completed secondary school, compared to 88.2% of white women.
- In the 25 to 29 age group, only 29.7% of young black women have incomplete or complete higher education, compared to 53.4% of young white women.

These figures show how racial barriers affect staying in and progressing in education, limiting young black women's access to better opportunities in the job market and contributing to the maintenance of social inequalities.

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05 | "No Work and Study opportunities"



"No Opportunity to Work and Study"

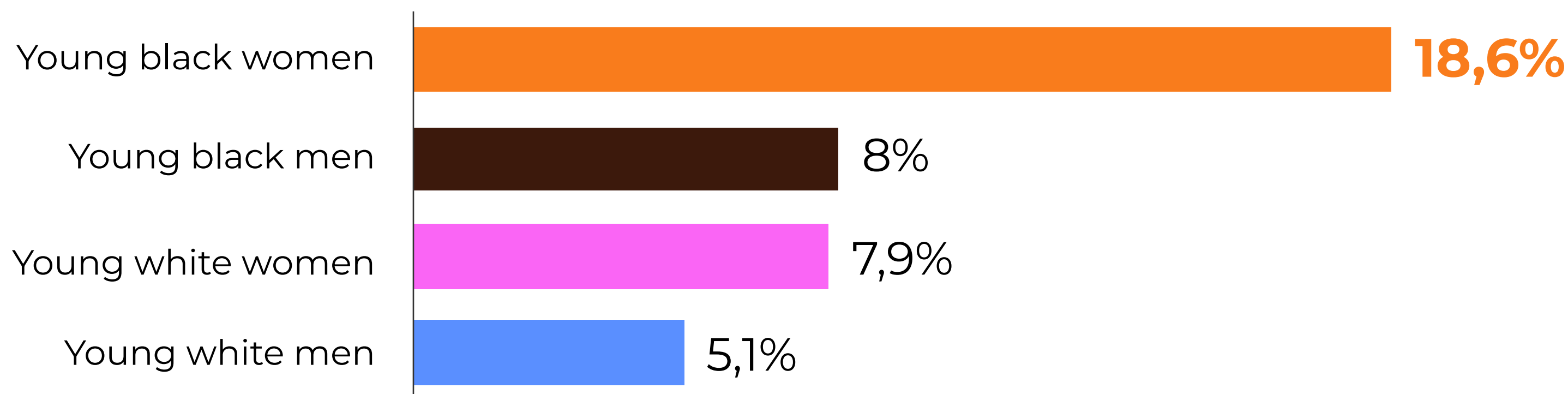
The group of young people who don't study, don't work and aren't looking for a job, often referred to as "those without work and study opportunities", is predominantly made up of young black women:

- **18.6% of young black women are in this condition, compared to 7.9% of young white women.**
- **Among young women outside the workforce, 45.7% of black women do not attend school, while only 23.2% of white girls are in this situation.**

The condition of "without opportunity" is often linked to domestic responsibilities and a lack of social infrastructure to support these young women, such as day-care centers and support programs for the first job.

Graph 5: Proportion of young people not studying, not working or not looking for work (inactive), by sex/color/race.

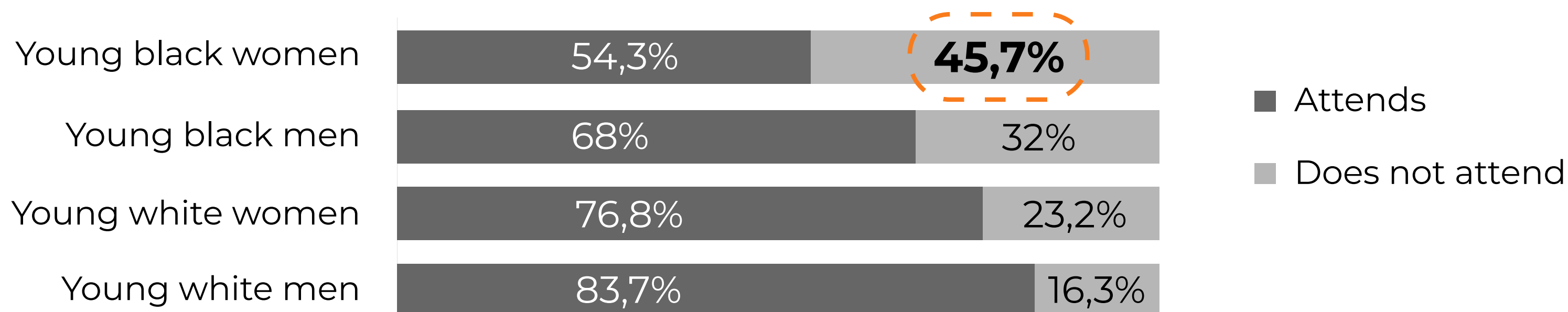
Municipality of São Paulo, 2023.




Source: Annual Continuous National Household Sample Survey (IBGE). Accumulated from 1st visits.
Note: Black people = black and brown; White people = white and yellow.

Graph 6: Situation in relation to school/university attendance of young people who are not in the labor market (do not have or are not looking for a job), by sex/color/race.

Municipality of São Paulo, 2023.



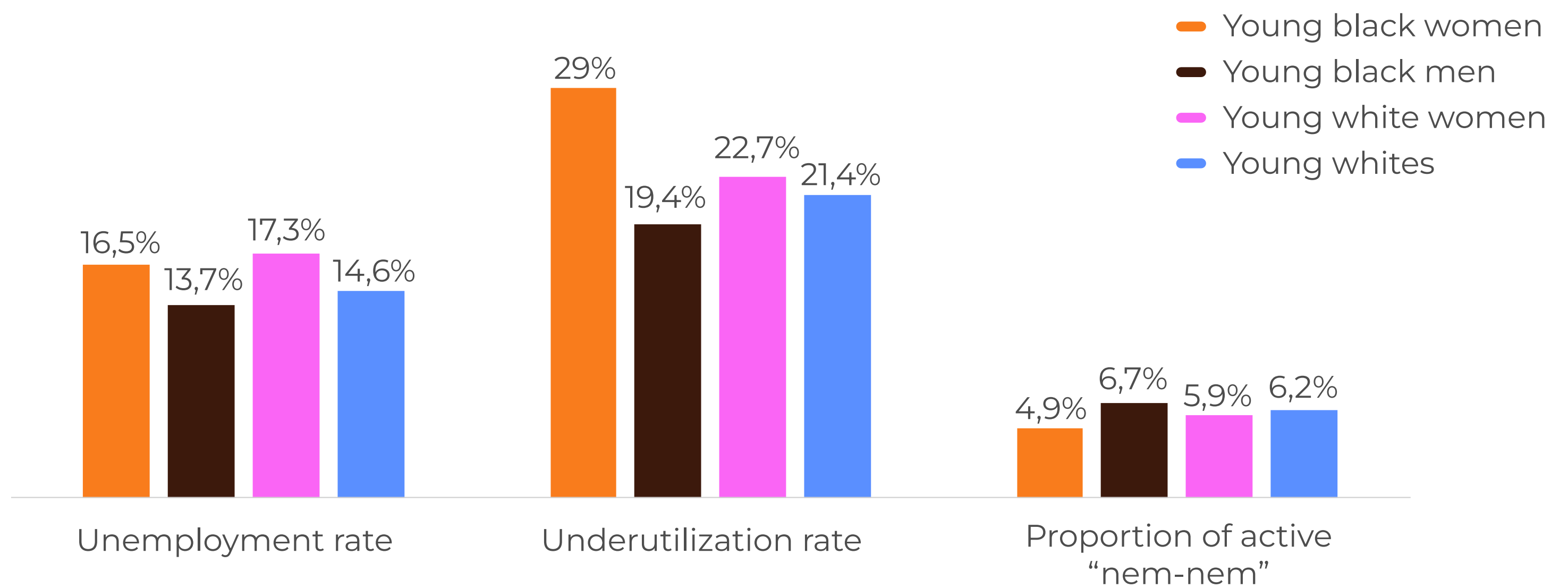
Source: Annual Continuous National Household Sample Survey (IBGE). Cumulative of 1st visits.
Note: Black people = black and brown; White people = white and yellow.



06 |
**Unemployment
and
Underutilization**

Unemployment and underutilization

Graph 7: Unemployment rate, underutilization rate and proportion of young people not studying, not working but looking for work (active nones), by sex/color/race.
Municipality of São Paulo, 2023.



Source: Annual Continuous National Household Sample Survey (IBGE). Accumulated from 1st visits.
Note: Black people = black and brown; White people = white and yellow.

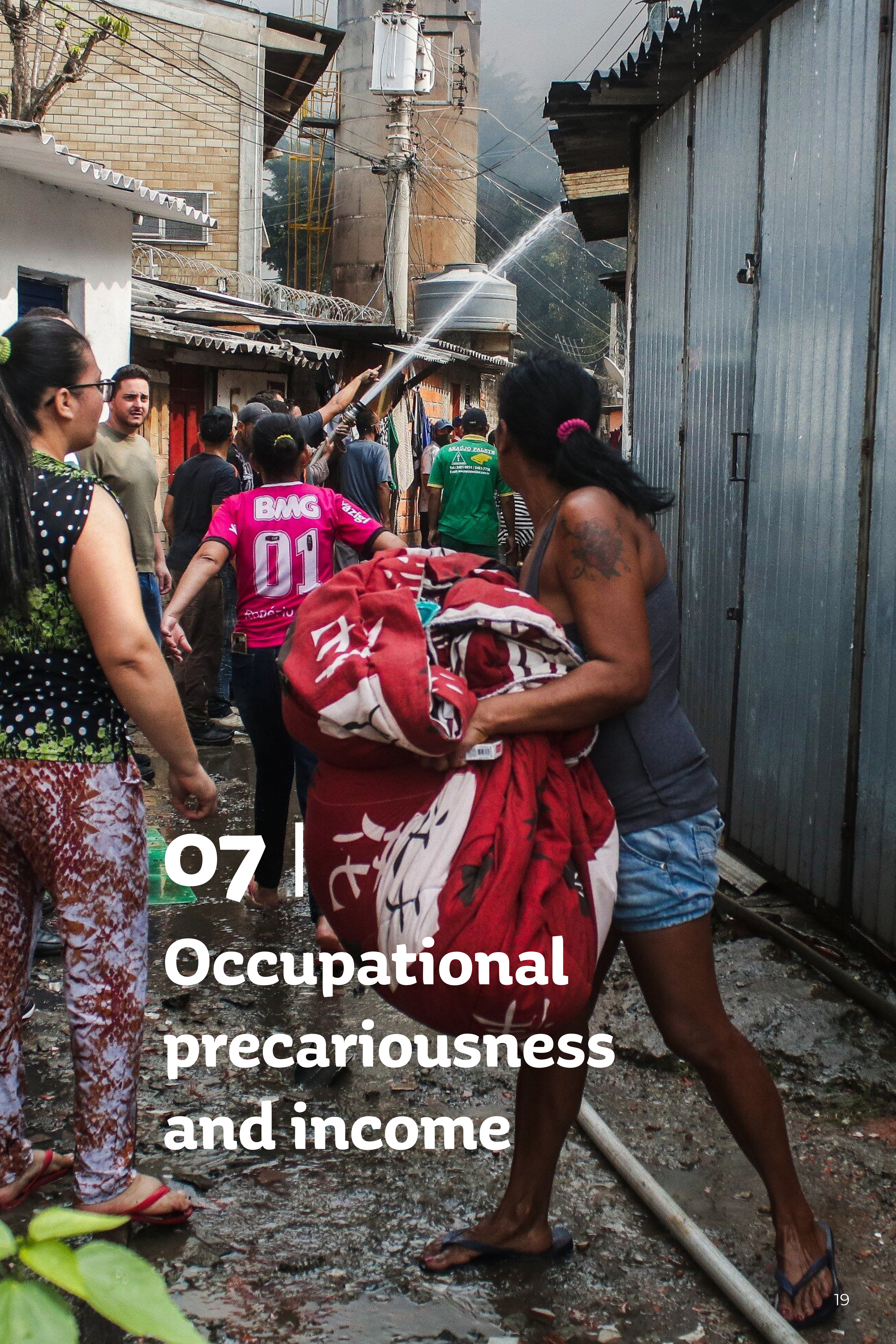
Inequality also persists among those looking for work:

Underutilization of the workforce:

- ▶ Young black women represent 26.7% of underutilized people, while young white women are 24.1%.



The underutilization rates point to a labor market that, in addition to being unequal, is less responsive to the needs of young black women, which results in less stability and economic security.



07 |

**Occupational
precariousness
and income**

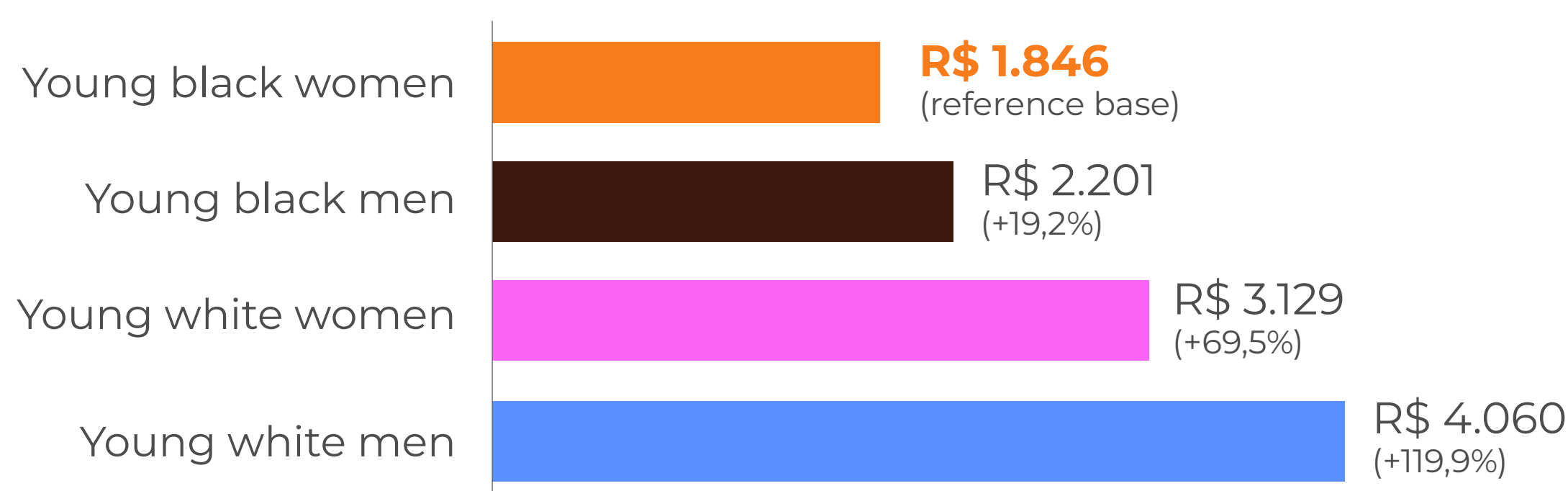
Occupational precariousness and income

Graph 8: Proportion of employed young people in precarious condition, according to sex/color/race.
Municipality of São Paulo, 2023.



Source: Annual Continuous National Household Sample Survey (IBGE). Cumulative of 1st visits.
Note: Black people = black and brown; White people = white and yellow.

Graph 9: Average monthly income of employed young people, by sex/color/race.
Municipality of São Paulo, 2023.



Source: Annual Continuous National Household Sample Survey (IBGE). Accumulated from 1st visits.
Note: Black people = black and brown; White people = white and yellow.

Among young women who do find work, working conditions reveal inequalities that are perpetuated throughout the lives of black people:

Occupational precariousness:

- **57.9% of young black women in employment are in precarious conditions, compared to 35.8% of young white women.**
- **This figure reflects the concentration of young black women in informal jobs, with low pay and no benefits.**

Income:

- **Young black women earn an average of R\$1,846 per month, while young white women earn R\$3,129, 69.5% more than young black women on average**



08 |
Housing
conditions

Housing Conditions

Aggravating Housing Conditions

Housing conditions play a central role in the reproduction of racial inequalities in São Paulo, highlighting how young black people face additional challenges.

For this analysis, carried out with data aggregated by census tracts from the IBGE's 2022 Demographic Census, the municipality of São Paulo had its 26,889 census tracts segmented into 3 groups:

Sectors A

High presence of young black people, with young people aged 15 to 29 of black color/race exceeding two thirds of the total number of young people in the same age group in the sector;

Sectors B

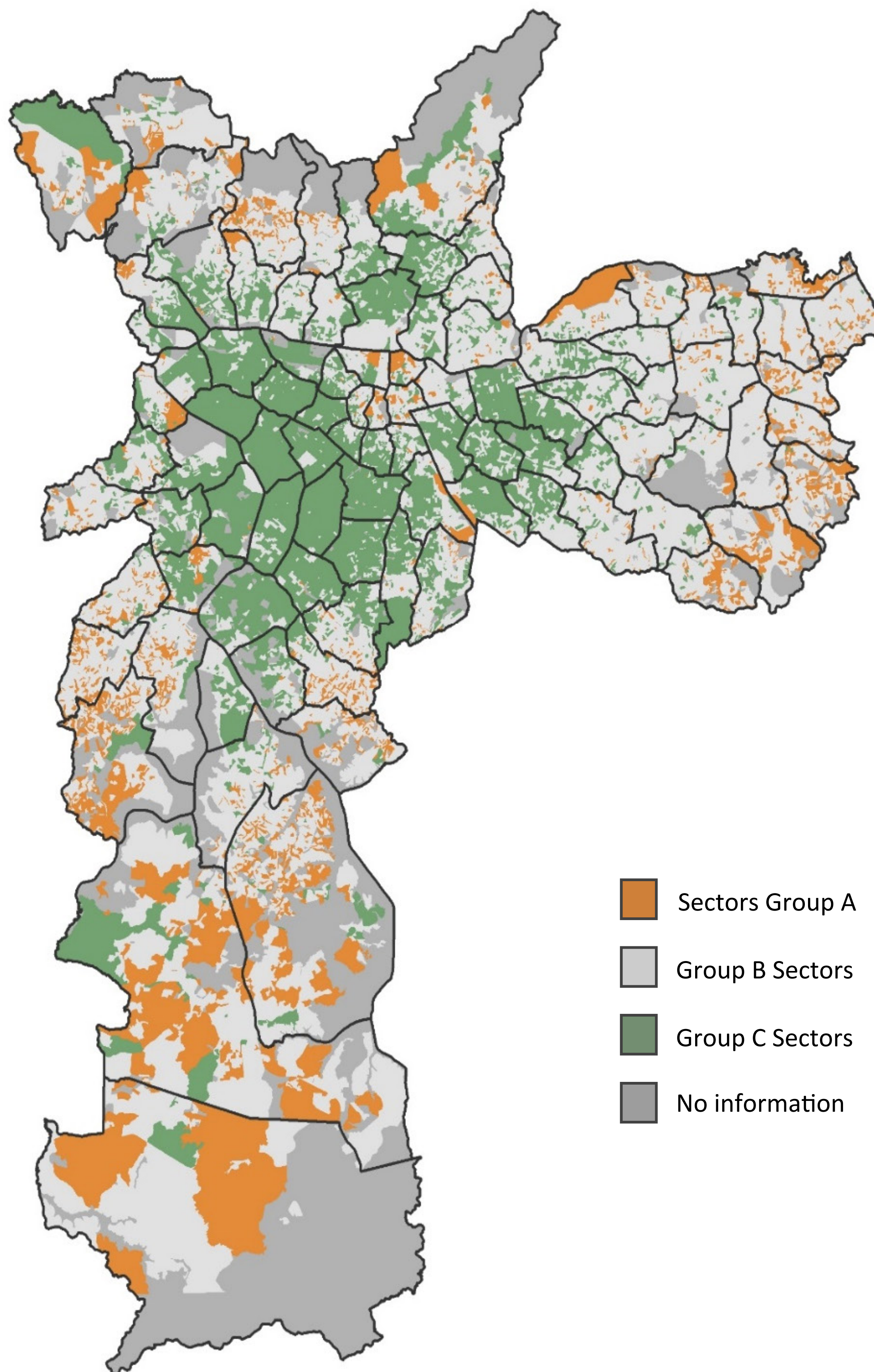
Mixed, with no color/race group with a distinct presence among young people aged 15 to 29;

C Sectors

High presence of young white people, with young people aged 15 to 29 of white color/race exceeding two-thirds of all young people in the same age group in the sector.

The cutoff point of two-thirds (66.7%) of young people of a given color/race for classification between Groups A or C was chosen for the purposes of comparisons between localities in contexts that are in fact well defined in terms of the resident population - so that "murky" regions with a not so defined or evident profile would mask the comparative analysis.

Figure 1: Map of the spatial distribution of the sectors classified in Groups A, B and C, superimposed on the subdivision of the territory into social districts. Municipality of São Paulo, 2022.



Source: Demographic Census (IBGE). Aggregates of census sectors.

Note: Sectors A are those with a high presence of young black people, with young people aged 15 to 29 of black color/race exceeding two-thirds of the total number of young people in the same age group in the sector; Sectors B are those that are mixed, with no color/race group with a significant presence; and Sectors C are those with a high presence of young white people, with young people aged 15 to 29 of white color/race exceeding two-thirds of the total number of young people in the same age group in the sector.

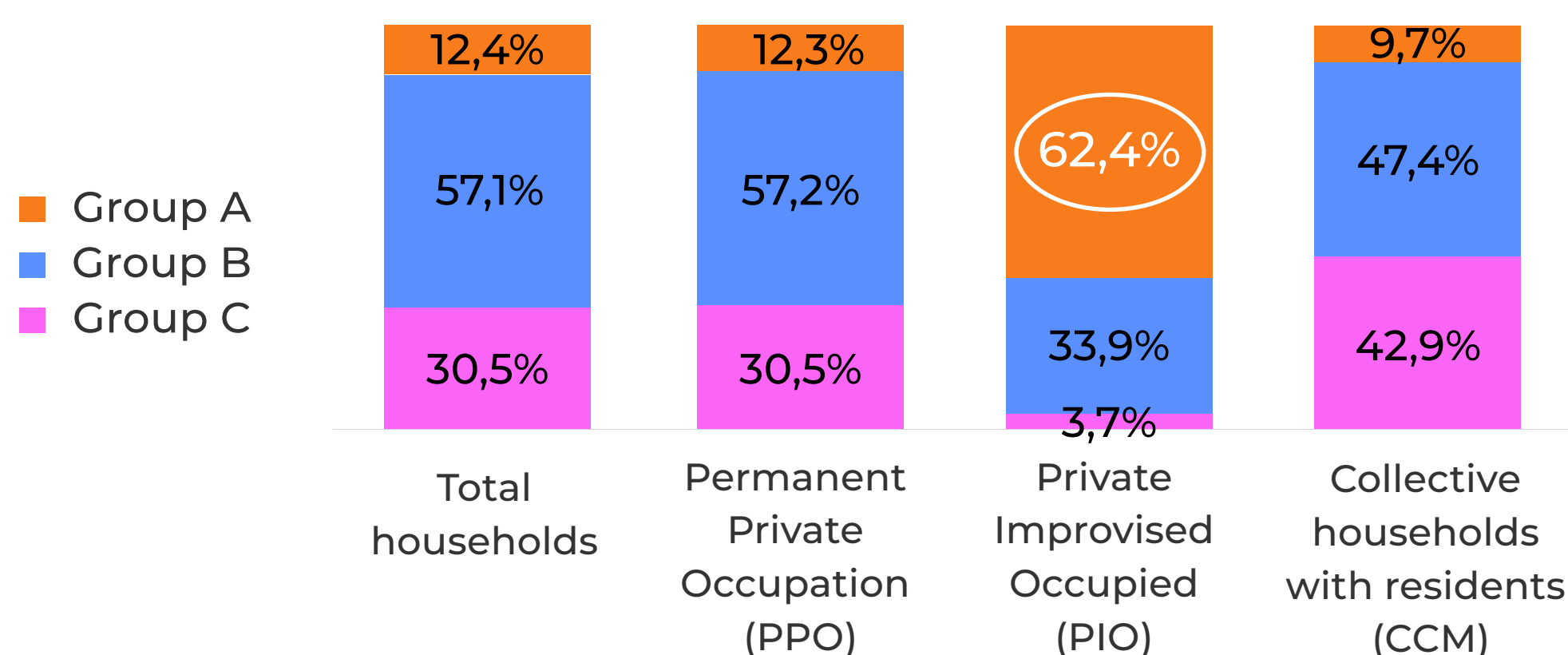
Among the main results:

Improved households:

- 62.4% of makeshift homes are located in areas with a high concentration of young black people, while only 3.7% are in areas mostly occupied by young white people.
- These homes include tents, shacks and other makeshift structures, often without access to basic public services.

Graph 10: Distribution of households by sector, according to household type.

Municipality of São Paulo, 2023.



Source: Demographic Census (IBGE). Census tract aggregates.

Infrastructure and sanitation:

- 19.3% of households in areas with a high concentration of young black people have no sewage disposal system connected to the general network, compared to 0.4% of households in areas with young white people.

Waste distribution:

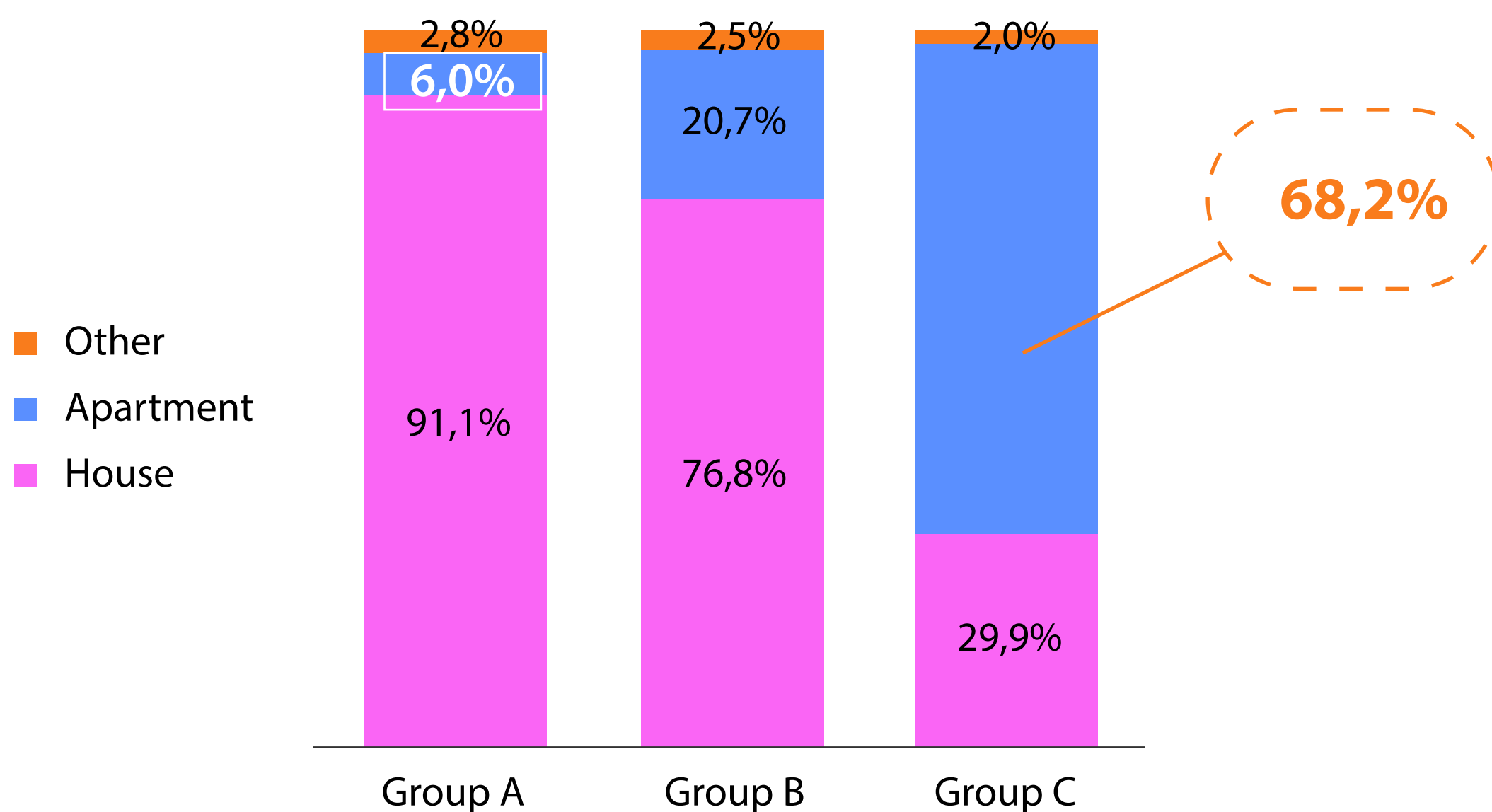
- In the sectors of young black people, 19.5% of households do not have regular garbage collection, while this rate is 7.0% in areas of young white people.
- Alternative solutions, such as disposal in vacant lots, are more common in predominantly black sectors.

Type of housing:

- ▶ Only 6.0% of occupied permanent private dwellings (PPOs) in sectors with a high presence of young black people are apartments, while 68.2% of PPOs in areas with young white people have this configuration.
- ▶ Deteriorated or unfinished masonry houses represent a significant proportion of housing in sectors of young black people.

Graph 11: Distribution of PPO households by type of household, according to by sector.

Municipality of São Paulo, 2023.

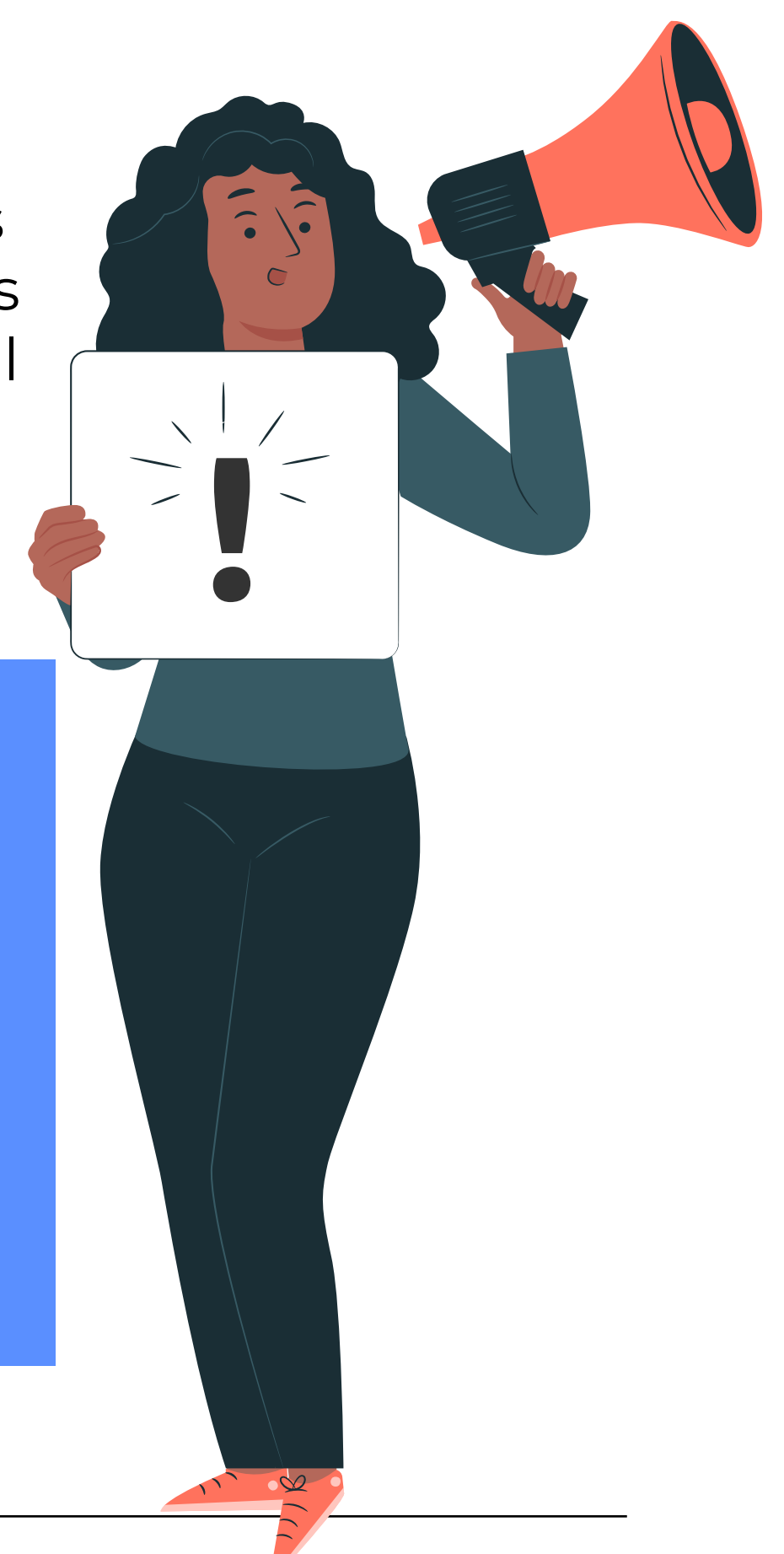


Source: Demographic Census (IBGE). Census tract aggregates.

Access to water:

- ▶ In the sectors of young black people, 3.0% of households still depend on alternative sources of water, such as wells or rivers, while access to the mains is practically universal in the sectors of young white people (99.7%).

These conditions not only affect the quality of life of young black women, but also limit their opportunities for social advancement, reinforcing the cycle of exclusion and poverty.



Final Remarks

The data presented shows how racial inequalities structure the trajectories of young black women in São Paulo, from access to education and the job market to housing conditions. These inequalities create a vicious cycle of exclusion and poverty, which needs to be broken through affirmative action, targeted public policies and actions for inclusion in the job market and education.



10

Appendix: Table Plan

Table 1

Distribution of the resident population and the labor force by age group (PIA and young people) by sex/color/race and participation rate by sex/color/race.

Municipality of São Paulo, 2023.

Sex x Color/Race ¹	Resident population		Active age population (14 years or more)			Young population (14 to 29 years old)		
	Absolute	Relative (%)	Total	Labor force	Participation rate	Total	Labor force	Participation rate
Black women	2.785.991	22,2%	22,0%	20,2%	63,5%	23,3%	20,5%	59,4%
Black men	2.673.087	21,3%	20,6%	23,9%	80,1%	24,9%	27,7%	74,9%
White women	3.783.497	30,2%	31,1%	27,0%	59,8%	24,6%	24,1%	66,0%
White men	3.219.005	25,7%	25,8%	28,2%	75,5%	27,0%	27,4%	68,5%
Total ²	12.530.571	100%	100%	100%	68,9%	100,0%	100,0%	67,4%

Source: Annual Continuous National Household Sample Survey (IBGE). Accumulated from 1st visits.

Note: (1) Black people = black and brown; white people = white and yellow.

(2) The total includes people of unknown color/race and indigenous people.

Table 2

Proportion of young people attending school/university, having completed high school and having at least incomplete higher education, by age group and sex/color/race.

Municipality of São Paulo, 2023.

Sex x Color/Race ¹	Attends school/university (%)			Young people aged 18 to 24 who completed the high school	Young people aged 25 to 29 years with incomplete higher education or complete
	Young people (14 to 29 years old)	14 to 17 years	18 to 29 years		
Black women	39,4%	97,4%	23,0%	71,1%	29,7%
Black men	33,7%	96,2%	18,9%	65,9%	17,2%
White women	47,0%	94,5%	32,0%	88,2%	53,4%
White men	44,8%	95,1%	30,8%	89,3%	50,5%
Total ²	41,3%	95,7%	26,1%	78,8%	37,8%

Source: Annual Continuous National Household Sample Survey (IBGE). Accumulated from 1st visits.

Note: (1) Black people = black and brown; white people = white and yellow.

(2) The total includes people of unknown color/race and indigenous people.

Table 3

Young people in inactive and active neither-nor status and school attendance of young people out of the force and unemployed, by sex/color/race.

Municipality of São Paulo, 2023.

Sex x Color/Race ¹	Young people in neither-nor status inactive ³	School attendance of young people outside the workforce		Young people in neither-nor status active ⁴	School attendance of young people who are unemployed	
		Yes	No		Yes	No
Black women	18,6%	54,3%	45,7%	4,9%	50,2%	49,8%
Black men	8,0%	68,0%	32,0%	6,7%	34,5%	65,5%
White women	7,9%	76,8%	23,2%	5,9%	48,5%	51,5%
White men	5,1%	83,7%	16,3%	6,2%	37,8%	62,2%
Total ²	9,6%	70,4%	29,6%	5,9%	42,6%	57,4%

Source: Annual Continuous National Household Sample Survey (IBGE). Accumulated from 1st visits.

Note: (1) Black people = black and brown; White people = white and yellow.

(2) The total includes people of unknown color/race and indigenous people.

(3) People who don't work, don't study and are out of the labor force (not looking for work).

(4) People who do not work, do not study and are unemployed (looking for work).

Table 4

Distribution of young people (14 to 29 years old) in the labor force, unemployed, in the expanded labor force and underutilized, by sex/color/race and unemployment and underutilization rates by sex/color/race.

Municipality of São Paulo, 2023.

Sex x Color/Race ¹	Young workforce			Enlarged young workforce ³		
	Total	Unemployed people	Unemployed rate	Total	Underutilized people ⁴	Underutilized rate ⁵
Black women	20,5%	22,1%	16,5%	20,9%	26,7%	29,0%
Black men	27,7%	24,6%	13,7%	27,6%	23,5%	19,4%
White women	24,1%	27,1%	17,3%	24,0%	24,1%	22,7%
White men	27,4%	26,2%	14,6%	27,3%	25,7%	21,4%
Total ²	100,0%	100,0%	15,3%	100,0%	100,0%	22,7%

Source: Annual Continuous National Household Sample Survey (IBGE). Accumulated from 1st visits.

Note: (1) Black people = black and brown; White people = white and yellow.

(2) The total includes people of unknown color/race and indigenous people.

(3) It also includes the potential workforce.

(4) People demanding work: unemployed, underemployed by hours worked or potential labor force.

(5) Share of the extended workforce in a condition of underutilization.

Table 5

Distribution of young people (14 to 29 years old) in the labor force and employed, by sex/color/race, proportion of people employed in precarious jobs and average income by sex/color/race.

Municipality of São Paulo, 2023.

Sex x Color/Race ¹	young workforce	Young people employed		
		Total	In precarious ³	Average income ⁴
Black women	20,5%	20,2%	57,9%	R\$ 1.846,23
Black men	27,7%	28,2%	46,8%	R\$ 2.200,66
White women	24,1%	23,5%	35,8%	R\$ 3.128,52
White men	27,4%	27,7%	34,7%	R\$ 4.060,30
Total ²	100,0%	100,0%	43,2%	R\$ 2.870,55

Source: Annual Continuous National Household Sample Survey (IBGE). Accumulated from 1st visits.

Note: (1) Black people = black and brown; White people = white and yellow.

(2) The total includes people of unknown color/race and indigenous people.

(3) People in precarious employment are those who, in their main job in the reference week of the survey, meet at least one of the following requirements: (i) Have a temporary employment contract; (ii) Have a regular monthly income in cash or products/goods of no more than one minimum wage; (iii) Are underemployed due to insufficient hours worked; (iv) Are auxiliary family workers; (v) Being a domestic worker without a work permit; (vi) Being an employee without a work permit in the private or public sector, or self-employed, or an employer and, in addition, not contributing to social security or receiving benefits, products or merchandise exclusively (without cash remuneration).

(4) Considers the usual monthly income from all the person's jobs.

Table 6

Distribution of census tracts by profile and absolute and relative distributions of households and average number of residents in the household by type, according to census tract profile.

Municipality of São Paulo, 2023.

Sector profile ¹	Quantity of census tracts	Number of households				Relative distribution of households				Average number of residents per household			
		Total	Permanent Private Occupation (PPO) ³	Private Improvised Occupied (PIO) ⁴	Collective Housed (CCM) ⁵	Total	PPO ³	PIO ⁴	CCM ⁵	Total	PPO ³	PIO ⁴	CCM ⁵
Group A	3.570	537.107	530.722	4.052	2.333	100%	98,8%	0,8%	0,4%	2,9	2,9	2,7	1,1
Group B	13.974	2.477.242	2.463.676	2.202	11.364	100%	99,5%	0,1%	0,5%	2,7	2,7	2,9	1,2
Group C	9.065	1.322.747	1.312.222	243	10.282	100%	99,2%	0,0%	0,8%	2,4	2,4	3,5	1,1
Total ²	26.889	4.337.791	4.307.309	6.497	23.985	100%	99,2%	0,1%	0,6%	2,6	2,6	2,8	1,1

Source: Demographic Census (IBGE). Aggregates of census sectors.

Note: (1) Sectors A are those with a high presence of young black people, with young people aged 15 to 29 of black color/race exceeding two-thirds of the total number of young people in the same age group in the sector; Sectors B are those that are mixed, with no color/race group with a significant presence; and Sectors C are those with a high presence of young white people, with young people aged 15 to 29 of white color/race exceeding two-thirds of the total number of young people in the same age group in the sector.

(2) The total includes households in the 280 census tracts that have zero young people living in them and were therefore not classified in terms of their profile.

(3) This is the permanent private household that was occupied by residents on the reference date and in which the interview was carried out.

(4) This is a household that may be located in a building that does not have premises exclusively for housing (for example, inside a bar), or on sidewalks, squares or viaducts, as well as mobile structures or natural shelters (such as caves or caverns) and which, on the reference date, was occupied by residents.

(5) This is an institution or establishment where the relationship between the people in it, whether residents or not, on the reference date was restricted to rules of administrative subordination: asylums, orphanages, convents and the like; hotels, motels, campsites, boarding houses and the like; workers' or students' accommodation, student fraternity (institution); penitentiary, prison or detention house; and others (barracks, military posts, hospitals and clinics with internment), etc.

Table 7

Distribution of residents by profile and type of household, according to profile of census tract.

Municipality of São Paulo, 2022.

Sector profile ¹	Number of people residents	Relative distribution of residents			
		Total	Permanent Private Occupation (PPO) ³	Private Improvised Occupied (PIO) ⁴	Collectives With Residents (CCM) ⁵
Group A	1.553.945	100,0%	99,1%	0,7%	0,2%
Group B	6.769.609	100,0%	99,7%	0,1%	0,2%
Group C	3.114.811	100,0%	99,6%	0,0%	0,4%
Total ²	11.439.944	100,0%	99,6%	0,2%	0,2%

Source: Demographic Census (IBGE). Aggregates of census sectors.

Note: (1) Sectors A are those with a high presence of young black people, with young people aged 15 to 29 of black color/race exceeding two-thirds of the total young people in the same age group in the sector; Sectors B are those that are mixed, with no color/race group with a significant presence; and Sectors C are those with a high presence of young white people, with young people aged 15 to 29 of white color/race exceeding two-thirds of the total young people in the same age group in the sector.

(2) The total includes households in the 280 census tracts that have zero young people living in them and were therefore not classified in terms of their profile.

(3) This is the permanent private household which, on the reference date, was occupied by residents and in which the interview was carried out.

(4) This is a household that may be located in a building that does not have premises exclusively for housing (for example, inside a bar), or on sidewalks, squares or viaducts, as well as mobile structures or natural shelters (such as caves or caverns) and which, on the reference date, was occupied by residents.

(5) This is an institution or establishment where the relationship between the people in it, whether residents or not, on the reference date, was restricted to rules of administrative subordination: asylums, orphanages, convents and the like; hotels, motels, campsites, boarding houses and the like; workers' or students' accommodation, student fraternity (institution); penitentiary, prison or detention house; and others (barracks, military posts, hospitals and clinics with internment), etc.

Table 8.a

Absolute and relative distribution of households by type and kind, according to census tract profile.

Municipality of São Paulo, 2022.

Type of domicile	Type of species	Sector profile ¹							
		Total		Group A		Group B		Group C	
Permanent Private Occupied Household (PPO)³	House	2.762.313	63,8%	482.651	90,1%	1.888.154	76,4%	390.991	29,6%
	Townhouse or condominium	69.599	1,6%	7.063	1,3%	40.114	1,6%	22.418	1,7%
	Apartment	1.433.560	33,1%	31.904	6,0%	509.541	20,6%	891.956	67,6%
	Living in a rooming house or tenement	29.855	0,7%	6.797	1,3%	19.709	0,8%	3.349	0,3%
	Indigenous housing without walls or maloca	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
	Permanent residential structure dilapidated or unfinished	1.800	0,0%	1.178	0,2%	601	0,0%	21	0,0%
Household Private Improvised Occupied (PIO)⁴	Canvas or plastic tent or tissue	1.424	0,0%	841	0,2%	466	0,0%	117	0,0%
	Inside establishment in public	348	0,0%	121	0,0%	168	0,0%	59	0,0%
	Natural shelter and other structures improvised	1.650	0,0%	1.256	0,2%	381	0,0%	13	0,0%
	Improvised structure on street other than a tent	953	0,0%	845	0,2%	108	0,0%	0	0,0%
	Permanent non-residential structure dilapidated or unfinished	1.866	0,0%	909	0,2%	930	0,0%	27	0,0%
	Vehicle (car, truck, trailer, boat) etc)	10	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	10	0,0%
Home Collective With Resident (CCM)⁵	Asylum or other long-term institution stay for the elderly	11.123	0,3%	308	0,1%	4.340	0,2%	6.475	0,5%
	Hotel or pension	3.690	0,1%	95	0,0%	1.888	0,1%	1.707	0,1%
	Accommodation	724	0,0%	7	0,2%	217	0,0%	500	0,0%
	Penitentiary, detention center and similar	225	0,0%	192	0,2%	5	0,0%	28	0,0%
	Other collective households with resident	1.636	0,0%	56	0,2%	753	0,0%	821	0,1%
	Hostel or halfway house for homeless population	3.586	0,1%	696	0,1%	2.691	0,1%	199	0,0%
	Shelter, halfway houses or hostels assistance for other groups vulnerable	685	0,0%	149	0,0%	413	0,0%	123	0,0%
	Psychiatric clinic, therapeutic community and similar	680	0,0%	211	0,0%	333	0,0%	136	0,0%
	Orphanage and similar	639	0,0%	24	0,0%	406	0,0%	209	0,0%
	Juvenile detention center	910	0,0%	594	0,1%	287	0,0%	29	0,0%
	Barracks or other military organization	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
Total²		4.327.276	100,0%	535.897	100,0%	2.471.505	100,0%	1.319.188	100,0%

Source: Demographic Census (IBGE). Census tract aggregates.

Note: (1) Sectors A are those with a high presence of young black people, with young people aged 15 to 29 of black color/race exceeding two-thirds of the total number of young people of the same age group in the sector; Sectors B are those that are mixed, with no group of color/race with a significant presence; and Sectors C are those with a high presence of young white people, with young people aged 15 to 29 of white color/race exceeding two-thirds of the total number of young people of the same age group in the sector.

(2) The total includes households in the 280 census tracts that have zero young people living there and have therefore not been classified in terms of their profile.

(3) This is the permanent private household that was occupied by residents on the reference date and in which the interview was carried out.

(4) This is a household that may be located in a building that does not have premises exclusively for housing (for example, inside a bar), or on sidewalks, squares or viaducts, as well as mobile structures or natural shelters (such as caves or caverns) and which, on the reference date, was occupied by residents.

(5) This is an institution or establishment where the relationship between the people in it, whether or not they were residents on the reference date, was restricted to rules of administrative subordination: asylums, orphanages, convents and the like; hotels, motels, campsites, boarding houses and the like; workers' or students' accommodation, student fraternity (institution); penitentiary, prison or detention house; and others (barracks, military posts, hospitals and clinics with internment), etc.

Table 8.b

Absolute and relative distribution of households by census tract profile, by type and kind of household.

Municipality of São Paulo, 2022.

Type of household	Type of species	Sector profile ¹							
		Total		Group A		Group B		Group C	
Permanent Private Occupied Household (PPO)³	House	2.762.313	100,0%	482.651	17,5%	1.888.154	68,4%	390.991	14,2%
	Townhouse or condominium	69.599	100,0%	7.063	10,1%	40.114	57,6%	22.418	32,2%
	Apartment	1.433.560	100,0%	31.904	2,2%	509.541	35,5%	891.956	62,2%
	Living in a rooming house or tenement	29.855	100,0%	6.797	22,8%	19.709	66,0%	3.349	11,2%
	Indigenous dwelling without walls or maloca	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
	Permanent residential structure dilapidated or unfinished	1.800	100,0%	1.178	65,4%	601	33,4%	21	1,2%
Household Private Improved Occupied (PIO)⁴	Canvas or plastic tent or tissue	1.424	100,0%	841	59,1%	466	32,7%	117	8,2%
	Inside establishment in public	348	100,0%	121	34,8%	168	48,3%	59	17,0%
	Natural shelter and other structures improvised	1.650	100,0%	1.256	76,1%	381	23,1%	13	0,8%
	Improvised structure on street other than a tent	953	100,0%	845	88,7%	108	11,3%	0	0,0%
	Permanent non-residential structure dilapidated or unfinished	1.866	100,0%	909	48,7%	930	49,8%	27	1,4%
	Vehicle (car, truck, trailer, boat) etc)	10	100,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	10	100,0%
Home Collective With Resident (CCM)⁵	Asylum or other long-term institution permanent for the elderly	11.123	100,0%	308	2,8%	4.340	39,0%	6.475	58,2%
	Hotel or pension	3.690	100,0%	95	2,6%	1.888	51,2%	1.707	46,3%
	Accommodation	724	100,0%	7	1,0%	217	30,0%	500	69,1%
	Penitentiary, detention center and similar	225	100,0%	192	85,3%	5	2,2%	28	12,4%
	Other collective households with resident	1.636	100,0%	56	3,4%	753	46,0%	821	50,2%
	Hostel or halfway house for homeless population	3.586	100,0%	696	19,4%	2.691	75,0%	199	5,5%
	Shelter, halfway houses or hostels for other groups vulnerable	685	100,0%	149	21,8%	413	60,3%	123	18,0%
	Psychiatric clinic, therapeutic community and similar	680	100,0%	211	31,0%	333	49,0%	136	20,0%
	Orphanage and similar	639	100,0%	24	3,8%	406	63,5%	209	32,7%
	Juvenile detention center	910	100,0%	594	65,3%	287	31,5%	29	3,2%
	Barracks or other military organization	0	100,0%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Total²		4.327.276	100,0%	535.897	12,4%	2.471.505	57,1%	1.319.188	30,5%

Source: Demographic Census (IBGE). Census tract aggregates.

Note: (1) Sectors A are those with a high presence of young black people, with young people aged 15 to 29 of black color/race exceeding two-thirds of the total number of young people of the same age group in the sector; Sectors B are those that are mixed, with no group of color/race with a significant presence; and Sectors C are those with a high presence of young white people, with young people aged 15 to 29 of white color/race exceeding two-thirds of the total number of young people of the same age group in the sector.

(2) The total includes households in the 280 census tracts that have zero young people living there and have therefore not been classified in terms of their profile.

(3) This is the permanent private household that was occupied by residents on the reference date and in which the interview was carried out.

(4) This is a household that may be located in a building that does not have premises exclusively for housing (for example, inside a bar), or on sidewalks, squares or viaducts, as well as mobile structures or natural shelters (such as caves or caverns) and which, on the reference date, was occupied by residents.

(5) This is an institution or establishment where the relationship between the people living in it, whether or not they were residents on the reference date, was restricted to rules of administrative subordination: asylums, orphanages, convents and the like; hotels, motels, campsites, boarding houses and the like; workers' or students' accommodation, student fraternity (institution); penitentiary, prison or detention house; and others (barracks, military posts, hospitals and clinics with internment), etc.

Table 9

Distribution of Permanent Private Occupied Households (PPOs) by form of water supply, according to census tract profile.

Municipality of São Paulo, 2022.

Form of water supply of private households Permanently employed (PPO)	Sector profile ¹			
	Total	Group A	Group B	Group C
General distribution network	99,3%	97,0%	99,5%	99,7%
Deep or artesian well	0,2%	0,3%	0,2%	0,2%
Shallow, phreatic or cistern well	0,1%	0,3%	0,1%	0,0%
Fountain, spring or mine	0,0%	0,1%	0,0%	0,0%
Water tanker	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Stored rainwater	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Rivers, dams, streams, lakes and streams	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Other form of water supply	0,4%	2,3%	0,1%	0,0%
Total ²	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Source: Demographic Census (IBGE). Census tract aggregates.

Note: (1) Sectors A are those with a high presence of young black people, with young people aged 15 to 29 of black color/race exceeding two-thirds of the total number of young people in the same age group in the sector; Sectors B are those that are mixed, with no color/race group with a significant presence; and Sectors C are those with a high presence of young white people, with young people aged 15 to 29 of white color/race exceeding two-thirds of the total number of young people in the same age group in the sector.

(2) The total includes households in the 280 census tracts that have zero young people living there and therefore were not were classified in terms of their profile.

Table 10

Distribution of Permanent Private Occupied Households (PPOs) by availability of mains water, according to census tract profile.

Municipality of São Paulo, 2022.

Availability of mains water in Permanent Private Occupied (PPO) households	Sector profile ¹			
	Total	Group A	Group B	Group C
Water is piped into house, apartment or apartment	99,8%	99,2%	99,9%	100,0%
Water is piped in, but only to land	0,1%	0,4%	0,1%	0,0%
Water is not piped to the home	0,1%	0,4%	0,0%	0,0%
Total ²	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Source: Demographic Census (IBGE). Census tract aggregates.

Note: (1) Sectors A are those with a high presence of young black people, with young people aged 15 to 29 of black color/race exceeding two-thirds of the total number of young people in the same age group in the sector; Sectors B are those that are mixed, with no color/race group with a significant presence; and Sectors C are those with a high presence of young white people, with young people aged 15 to 29 of white color/race exceeding two-thirds of the total number of young people in the same age group in the sector.

(2) The total includes households in the 280 census tracts with zero young people living there and therefore were not were classified in terms of their profile.

Table 11

Distribution of Permanent Private Occupied Households (PPOs) by presence of bathroom and toilet, according to census tract profile.

Municipality of São Paulo, 2022.

Presence of bathroom and toilet in Private Households (PPO)	Sector profile ¹			
	Total	Group A	Group B	Group C
1 bathroom for exclusive use with shower and toilet in the household	64,8%	84,3%	73,8%	40,0%
2 bathrooms for exclusive use with shower and toilet in the household	25,2%	14,2%	21,1%	37,3%
3 bathrooms for exclusive use with shower and toilet in the household	6,8%	1,3%	4,1%	14,2%
4 or more bathrooms for exclusive use with shower and toilet in the household	3,2%	0,1%	1,0%	8,5%
Only bathroom shared by more than one household	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Only toilet or hole for waste, including those located on the land	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
No bathroom or toilet	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Total ²	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Source: Demographic Census (IBGE). Census tract aggregates.

Note: (1) Sectors A are those with a high presence of young black people, with young people aged 15 to 29 of black color/race exceeding two-thirds of the total number of young people in the same age group in the sector; Sectors B are those that are mixed, with no color/race group with a significant presence; and Sectors C are those with a high presence of young white people, with young people aged 15 to 29 of white color/race exceeding two-thirds of the total number of young people in the same age group in the sector.

(2) The total includes households in the 280 census tracts with zero young people living there and therefore were not classified in terms of their profile.

Table 12

Distribution of Permanent Private Occupied Households (PPOs) by destination of sewage from the bathroom, according to census tract profile.

Municipality of São Paulo, 2022.

Disposal of sewage from the toilet in Permanent Private Occupied (PPO) households	Sector profile ¹			
	Total	Group A	Group B	Group C
General or rainwater network	94,9%	80,7%	95,5%	99,6%
Septic tank or septic tank connected to the network	0,5%	1,0%	0,6%	0,2%
Septic tank or cesspool not connected to mains	0,8%	2,8%	0,7%	0,1%
Rudimentary pit or hole	0,5%	2,2%	0,5%	0,0%
Ditch	0,2%	0,8%	0,1%	0,0%
River, lake, stream or sea	2,8%	11,4%	2,4%	0,1%
Other way	0,2%	1,1%	0,1%	0,0%
Nonexistent, as they had no bathroom or sanitary	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Total ²	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Source: Demographic Census (IBGE). Aggregates of census sectors.

Note: (1) Sectors A are those with a high presence of young black people, with young people aged 15 to 29 of black color/race exceeding two-thirds of the total number of young people in the same age group in the sector; Sectors B are those that are mixed, with no color/race group with a significant presence; and Sectors C are those with a high presence of young white people, with young people aged 15 to 29 of white color/race exceeding two-thirds of the total number of young people in the same age group in the sector.

(2) The total includes households in the 280 census tracts that have zero young people living there and therefore were not classified in terms of their profile.

Table 13

Distribution of Permanent Private Occupied Households (PPOs) by waste disposal, according to census tract profile.

Municipality of São Paulo, 2022.

Waste disposal in households Permanent Households Occupied (PPO)	Sector profile ¹			
	Total	Group A	Group B	Group C
Collected at home by cleaning service	91,8%	80,5%	93,7%	93,0%
Deposited in a cleaning service bin	7,9%	18,5%	6,2%	7,0%
Burned on the property	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Buried on the property	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Dumped on a vacant lot, hillside or public area	0,2%	0,7%	0,1%	0,0%
Other waste disposal	0,1%	0,2%	0,0%	0,0%
Total ²	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Source: Demographic Census (IBGE). Census tract aggregates.

Note: (1) Sectors A are those with a high presence of young black people, with young people aged 15 to 29 of black color/race exceeding two-thirds of the total number of young people in the same age group in the sector; Sectors B are those that are mixed, with no color/race group with a significant presence; and Sectors C are those with a high presence of young white people, with young people aged 15 to 29 of white color/race exceeding two-thirds of the total number of young people in the same age group in the sector.

(2) The total includes households in the 280 census tracts with zero young people living there and therefore were not were classified in terms of their age group.

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