



EMPOWERMENT, GENDER INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL MOBILITY IN BOLSA FAMÍLIA PROGRAM¹

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Abstract

This study was carried out to analyze the impact from the income transfer on the empowerment, the gender unlikeness and the social mobility of the women benefiting from the Programa Bolsa Família. It was classified as descriptive research, as the nature of the surveyed variables being quantitative, whereas 11 counties in the Estado de Minas Gerais were considered as reference. The sample was composed by 255 beneficiary women. The Data Exploratory Analysis (AED) and the Cronbach Alfa were accomplished for validation of the construct empowerments, gender unlikeness and social mobility, that were coherent with the theoretic sense and also resulting from the transfer policy. After the construction of the social dimensions, the Cluster Analysis was accomplished in order to grouping the women according to similar characteristics. The results signalize the occurrence of beneficiary groups with low, average and high favorableness levels according to the Programa Bolsa Família. It was perceived the Programa Bolsa Família could function either as a stimulus and change agent in the women lifes; however, its effects are more intimately related with education level, beliefs, and personal values of the women. Thus, the stratification is important in order to work the particularities of the empowerment, of the unlikeness and of the social mobility promotion as flexible and adaptable devices, whereas respecting the observed diversities for better orientation of the public interventions.

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EMPODERAMENTO, DESIGUALDADE DE GÊNERO E MOBILIDADE SOCIAL NO PROGRAMA BOLSA FAMÍLIA

Resumo

Este trabalho teve como objetivo analisar o impacto da transferência de renda sobre o empoderamento, a desigualdade de gênero e a mobilidade social das mulheres beneficiárias do Programa Bolsa Família. Classificou-se como uma pesquisa descritiva, com a natureza das variáveis levantadas do tipo quantitativa, tendo como referência 11 municípios do Estado de Minas Gerais, contando-se com uma amostra de 255 beneficiárias. Realizou-se Análise Exploratória de Dados (AED) e o procedimento Alfa de Cronbach para validação dos constructos empoderamento, desigualdade de gênero e mobilidade social, coerentes com o sentido teórico e em decorrência, também, da política de transferência. Após a construção das dimensões sociais foi realizada a Análise de Cluster, a fim de agrupar as mulheres segundo características semelhantes. Os resultados indicam grupos de beneficiárias de níveis baixo, médio e alto de favorecimento de acordo com o Programa Bolsa Família. Foi possível perceber que o Programa Bolsa Família pode funcionar como um estímulo e como um agente de mudança na vida das mulheres, mas, seus efeitos estão mais intimamente ligados à escolaridade, crenças e valores pessoais das mulheres. Portanto, a estratificação é importante para se trabalhar as particularidades do empoderamento, da desigualdade e da promoção da mobilidade social, como estratégias flexíveis e adaptáveis, respeitando as diversidades observadas para melhor orientação das intervenções públicas.

Palavras-chave: Empoderamento; Desigualdade de Gênero; Mobilidade Social; Bolsa Família

Introduction

This paper aims to analyze the impact of Transfer of Minimum Income Program – Bolsa Família - on empowerment, on gender inequality and on social mobility of the beneficiaries women. The study has as analytical cut the formation of social clusters to the understanding of the impact of Bolsa Família Program over some of the main constraints of social risk.

The risk and protection factors to the development can be understood by the Human Development Index (HDI) of the countries, that evaluates the wealth, education and life expectancy at birth, as well as other factors such as population life's quality, basic sanitation, health, unemployment and gender inequality.

To Costa et al. (2005), Human Development Index adjusted to Gender highlights that the existence of gender inequalities are more exacerbated in poor and in development countries. In this context, Brazil has an index of 0,75 and the 64th position, while the developed countries as United States the index is 0,93, Belgium, 0,94 and Australia, 0,95.

Between the years of 2000 and 2010, the female participation in non-agricultural paid jobs in the world has grown little, and in Brazil, the proportion of men working with signed labor cart was 35% against 26,7% of women (PNUD, 2010).

In this context, Farrinton and Slater (2006) say that Transfer of Income Programs, which act fighting poverty and social inequality, can influence as within familiar relations as gender ones, in so far, they provide social-educative guidelines and are concerned about the articulation with other programs.

In the international scenario, these programs are called Conditional Cash Transfer Programs – CCTs – and demonstrate pointed impacts in the reduction of poverty, improvements in education, health and nutrition of the beneficiaries.

Most of countries in Latin America have transfer of income programs, highlighting the Bolsa Família Program in Brazil and Oportunidades in Mexico, which have the figure of woman-mother as central to the effectiveness of the transfer, who compromise to manage the cash properly to receive the benefit, besides complying with the demanded conditionalities.

In this thematic there are questions, as the capacity of the basic income brings the autonomy to women and at the same time, to have a reverse effect, perpetuating gender roles as the provision of income to the families would make women withdraw from labor

market and dedicate to the children care (MEDEIROS et al. 2007; BRONZO, 2008).

In this point, BFP can impact in some of the main constraints of social risk associated directly or indirectly deserving special attention, empowerment and the equality between the sexes who can influence so much in development, in the increase of opportunities and in social mobility of the individuals.

Thus, as the perspective of empowerment also has been being used within the public politics (GOHN, 2004), this paper is justified because after analyzing BFP by this angle, it is possible to find the main factors that can influence to the decrease of gender inequalities, to promote the range of empowerment and, at long last, to influence in social mobility.

Theoretical Frame of Reference

Income Programs and Bolsa Família

Hasan (2010) affirms that conditional transfer of income programs became more and more popular in the fight against poverty and social inequalities.

Bassett (2008) shows the existence of 3 generation of transfer of income programs. The first generation started in Latin America at the end of the 1990's, concentrating its actions in the health and education fields. The second generation emerged in the beginning of the 2000's in Asia, whose actions intended to increase the access to schools exclusively for female kids and teenagers. The third generation, starting in 2008, has the goal of assisting in specific emergency situations of determined countries.

From 1997 to 2008, the number of programs increased substantially, reaching more than 30, covering almost all the countries in Latin America, and countries in Asia, Africa, and developed countries as United States, with the New York and Washington D.C. programs (FISBEIN and SCHADY, 2009).

In countries like Pakistan and Bangladesh, these programs have been used with the focus of reducing the gender disparities in education. Hasan (2010) notes that the Female Bangladesh Program took to a substantial increase in enrollment of girls in high school and it was not found reverse effects for boys.

Meanwhile, the Pakistan Program, between 2003 and 2005, increased in 9% the number of enrollments of the female sex (HASAN, 2010).

In 2008, it was started the implementation of a pilot-program in Sub-Saharan Africa, inspired in transfer of income program, to help to alleviate the suffering of orphans in consequence of devastation of AIDS virus (NAZARENO and VASCONCELOS, 2015).

Fiszbein e Schady (2009) claim that the transfer of income programs provides a stable flow of income to the countries and they have helped families to climb out of the worst effects of unemployment, the catastrophic diseases and the other sudden privations of income. The authors note that prioritizing the cash transfer to women, as practically all the programs do, it can increase the female power.

Rawlings and Rubio (2003), comparing the impacts of the Transfer of Income programs in Mexico, in Brazil, in Honduras, in Jamaica and in Nicaragua, concluded that they are “an effective way to promote the accumulation of human capital among the poor families” and that they present “clear evidences of success as increase of rates in school enrollment, improvement of preventive health care and higher familiar consumption”.

In all the countries with transfer of income programs, schooling increased among the beneficiaries, especially among the poorest kids, whose enrollment rates in the beginning were the lowest. Women also had more health preventive services and had their children weighed and measured, keeping up-to-date a calendar of immunization.

In Latin America countries, these programs are focused restrictively on poor and socially excluded, and it has women-mother as representatives of intervention, because they are the main beneficiaries to the receipt, resources management and compliance of the demanded conditionalities so the programs remain.

In Mexico, the Oportunidades program assists millions of families, and according to Hasan (2010) in ten years of program it was possible to find a significant rupture of poverty, which can avoid that this will be transmitted to the next generation of families.

In Chile, the Puente program, part of Chile Solidário System, is destined only to extremely poor people, about 5% of population of the country. This program differs notably the classic conception of conditionalities of transfer of income programs, because in principle conditions are created so that the beneficiaries can understand the actions that can help them to climb out of the poverty. Therefore, the families represented by the mother commit to accomplish action plans and use social assistance services (FISZBEIN and SCHADY, 2009).

In Brazil, according to Bronzo (2008), the BFP brings effects in the reordering of domestic space, self-esteem, empowerment and female access to the public space (as participation in community and school councils), giving them bigger power of bargain and more capacity of making choices and deciding about the use of the money.

Besides, the specific treatment for mothers is based on an elevated percentage of absence of the figure of the husband or partner in the Transfer of Income Program beneficiaries' homes (MEDEIROS et al., 2007). Thus far, it would bring the existence of an accumulation of women responsibilities or "super-accountability" and it can be directly related to a bigger bond of female leading in poor families who have a higher risk of remaining in poverty.

Gender inequalities, empowerment and social mobility

Ckagnazaroff and Machado (2008) claim that the gender relations bring conditions almost always unfavorable to women, starting with education in schools, in the family and at the church, as well as in work relationships, where there are and keep different levels of participation, remuneration, distribution of power and control. On the other hand, the gender inequalities verify themselves mainly by the non-recognition of domestic labor as creator of value, being paid or not.

At work, it is realized inequalities concerning wages questions, because white women get paid, on average, 63% of white men's income (IPEA; UNIFEM; SPM, 2008).

In 2006, it was also verified inequalities in the level of social protection reflecting gender, race, and social class discrimination, since that black women are the least protected socially, with 47% of coverage (IPEA; UNIFEM; SPM, 2008).

In that sense, the empowerment of groups, as the poor population and the women who suffer with social inequality, is used in several studies that try to identify the factors to this "exclusion", the effects of this occurrence and causes for the development of its autonomy (GOHN, 2004; MAGESTE et al. 2008).

It is a notable fact that still there is not a consensus on the need to the term empowerment although it is used with frequency in researches concentrated in the development area.

Alsop (2005) claims that the empowerment is as an objective as a motor to development. This vision resonates with other works that link capacitation and other goals of development, changing the central

points of power relations, so that people have capacity of making choices.

For Malhotra et al. (2002), the term empowerment relate, on the one hand, with bigger external control over resources, understood material, physical, intellectual, financial resources in an broad way, and, on the other hand, as control within the beliefs, values and attitudes, in a related way with the capacity of self-expression and self-affirmation, processes sustained by self-confidence.

The results of the actions of empowerment can be from different kinds and magnitudes, but all of them mirror a same order of questions, relative to the increase of leading role, of autonomy, of sense of dignity, of addition of capacities (ALSOP, 2005).

Therefore, it becomes necessary that women not be only object of public politics, but also leader role and that their participation transcends the supply of objective needs as health and education, but that they become subjects of their own life and see the possibility of breaking the boundaries of private sphere and of having new aspirations and dreams (CKAGNAZAROFF and MACHADO, 2008).

If a person or a group has the power, they have the capacity of making effective choices, i.e., to translate their choices in actions and results. This capacity is influenced by two sets of factors inter-related: the ability of a person to choose intentionally options and an opportunity defined as the aspect of context that determine its capacity of turning the branch in effective action. Working together, these factors give rise to different levels of empowerment (ALSOP, 2005).

Analyzing Bolsa Família Program, Moreira et al. (2012) claim that the transfer of income reflects in the individual autonomy, self-esteem and empowerment of the beneficiaries women, highlighting the status that the possession of BFP card aims to women, because the majority of them never had bank account or attended bank branches, being that a factor that values and can legitimize women as citizens.

Besides, it is noted that the most of authors use the nomenclature “empowerment” supported in the concept of self-esteem. Hunter et al. (2012) say that “a final analysis supported a positive relationship between empowerment and self-esteem.”

Empowerment is an interdisciplinary construct heavily grounded in the theories of community psychology. Although empowerment has a strong theoretical foundation, few context-specific quantitative measures have been designed to evaluate empowerment for specific populations (HUNTER et al., 2012).

Besides, Sanderberg (2006) analyzes the practices of women’s empowerment among generations focusing in social mobility. For

Jannuzzi (2000) the determinant factors of social mobility in this century were industrialization and the rural-urban migration, however, women, black and less educated people are the social-demographic groups with lower social mobility.

Thus, it is relevant point out that, to minimize inequalities and to promote empowerment, changes are necessary in social and economic structures, capable of promoting collective mobility, not a mobility in individual terms.

Methodological Procedures

Study area and data source

This research, classified as descriptive and the nature of the variable made in a quantitative way, has as reference 11 municipalities located in mesoregions South, Zona da Mata, Rio Doce and Metropolitan in the State of Minas Gerais, Brazil.

We did 255 interviews with BFP beneficiaries women, who were indicated randomly by the Centros de Referência de Assistência Social (CRAS) managers after authorization of the municipalities Secretariats of Social Assistance. Recent researches also have been made in a quantitative way, for example Moreira et al. (2012), Carloto e Mariano (2010) e Mariano e Carloto (2009). Data collection occurred through structured applications, because it was the most viable alternative given the amplitude and coverage of the research. Besides, several researches have been made in a quantitative way for the constructs collection related to beliefs and values. In order to meet the requirements of validity, reliability, precision and eliminate potential problems in data collection, the research application was submitted to a test.

All the aspects of the application were tested, evaluating the content of the questions, the statement, the sequence, the understanding of the questions and the difficulties in completing the application and the time to answer the questions.

The final structure of the application was composed by 61 closed questions, which approach topics related to the familiar composition of the respondents, application of the resources of BFP, familiar relationship and empowerment.

The Cronbach's Alpha

After outliers diagnosis, validation of multivariate normality assumptions and elimination of inconsistent applications by the

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) procedure, the validation of constructs procedure was performed.

The Cronbach's Alpha is a test of validation of constructs that has as reference the average of behavior of the set variability of the considered items. The presupposition is that a set describes faithfully a concept, the variables or items that compose it and that these correlate strongly.

According to Hair (2005a) a concept is a generic idea constituted by the combination of a series of similar characteristics, these characteristics are the variables which collectively define and make possible the concept's measuring. Thus, the chosen affirmatives to compose each one of the constructs were accurately chosen to constitute the variables that jointly represent them.

In this way, the constructs "empowerment", "social inequality" and "social mobility" were built according to the explanation of the respective questions in which they were sustained. The answers to the questions of the application were based in the Likert scale, ranging from 1 to 17, containing the option "indifferent".

The formation of the constructs was made in the logic of using variable that in whole indicated an implicit and "latent" construct, i.e., a variable of theoretical explanatory and with operationally feasible practical purpose sense. In the present case, these constructs are result, as well, of transfer policy and, then, is fruit of the action of the public manager over the beneficiaries.

The possible valuables to be taken over the Cronbach's Alpha are within the range by 0 to 1. It is necessary to make clear that the purpose of these constructs was to analyze the possibility of social phenomena through the perception of the events mentioned in the questions by the beneficiaries and their opinions on issues related to the BFP, as well as personal beliefs and values.

Cluster Analysis

After the reduction factor the Cluster Analysis was performed, which aimed to group the women according to their fundamental characteristics, forming similar groups or conglomerates. According to Hair (2005), groups in each conglomerate tend to be similar, but different from the others belonging to other conglomerates. Therefore, the multivariate procedure is the best suited to the research objectives.

Cluster analysis involves at least two stages: the measuring of similarity or association between variables, determining the number of

groups in the sample, and the outline of the profile of the variables that determines the composition of the groups.

The implicit concept is associated with the need to appropriate some procedure to unravel the relationship of association between all components. In this paper, the procedure is guided by the distance between the elements. Thus, the cluster result in homogeneity derived from the lowest sum of distance between the components of the groups.

Different methods can be used to operationalize the calculation of distances between the study objects, which are classified in hierarchical and non-hierarchical. The non-hierarchical describe the observation to the groups through a process in which the number of groups must be previously defined. Hierarchical procedures, on the other hand, consist basically in the formation of a hierarchical structure that can follow the agglomerative or diffuse path.

In this data multivariate analysis technique, the obtained conglomerates must present as internal homogeneity (within each conglomerate), as big external heterogeneity (between conglomerates). Thus, if the agglomeration is successful, when it is represented in a graphic, the objects within the conglomerates will be very close, and the distinct conglomerates will be apart.

Finally, it is common in applied social sciences analysis, as example administration and economy, to give names to each cluster, according to their characteristics. It is common to perform also a comparative descriptive analysis for the validation of the clusters, taking as reference variables selected.

Contingency Table and the chi-square independence test

The chi-square test allows analyzing the relation of independence between quantitative variables and for that hypothesis H0 and H1 are formulated, being H0 the hypothesis that there is independence between the two tested variables and H1, the contrary hypothesis.

In social sciences and, especially, in public administration, normally, this test is used to validate or refuse the effect of public politics or interventionist actions about stylized social cuts, an example of social, behavioral and economic variables in different clusters.

By definition, two variables are independent if the probability of observation belonging to a given cell is the product of its marginal probabilities. It is considered marginal probability the total of each

line or column divided by the sample size. (PESTANA; GAGEIRO, 2005).

In the chi-square test, the hypothesis H0 is rejected whenever the test is less than 0,005, thus, the hypothesis H1 is accepted, which is the hypothesis of dependence of the tested variables. In this test, the expected values of all the cells are compared with the respective observed values to infer about the existing relation between the variables. If the differences between the observed and expected values do not consider themselves significantly different between the variables are independent, i. e., the value of the test belongs to the critical region.

It is worth mentioning that the chi-square test only informs about the independence between variables, but it says nothing about the level of existing association. Thus, the highest values of the chi-square do not mean greater relation between the variables.

Results and discussions

Validation of Constructs

The construct of empowerment had a value of 0.73 showing that this construct is relevant, and between the scores reasonable and good, containing variables that focused on the influence of BFP to the dimensions of authority and respect of women in the family.

The gender inequality construct and the social mobility construct showed the value of 0.60, which indicates a weak value, but acceptable and relevant to the study, so it may be said that they reflect with reliability the investigated phenomena.

Analysis of social clusters

In principle, it was performed an Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) that aims to understand, describe and resume the behavior of set of data, with the objective of knowing their important characteristics. For Triola (2005), it is important to investigate deeper the set of data, in a way to identify any notable characteristics, especially those that can affect strongly the results and conclusions.

The EDA involves the frequency and descriptive analysis, which analyze measures of center or of position, measures of dispersion variation and measures of distribution. It composes the analysis of central tendency measures, as mean, median and mode; and of measures of dispersion, as a standard deviation, the amplitude,

asymmetry and kurtosis, which aim to verify how the data are distributed and concentrated.

It can be observed that the construct empowerment had the lowest average, although the positive asymmetry suggests the existence of a highly empowered group of women, as evidenced by the formation of social groups. Differently of the other constructs the positive kurtosis of this construct suggests higher concentration and lower dispersion around the mean, corroborated by the lowest standard deviation, however it is highlighted that the normality was not tested due to ordinal variables and, thus, not scalar. To interpret the formed groups, in order to discern about the combination of the factors that took to the construction of each cluster, it was performed an analysis of the score of the summed scale of the constructs, classifying them on low, medium and high.

Cluster 1, formed by 47 women, presented low scores in all of the constructs. Low empowerment, low social mobility, however, low gender inequality, for that reason it can be said that it refers to a disadvantaged group of women in this three dimensions' scene, so this group was named as "high vulnerability". Cluster 2, composed by 157 women, presented high scores in the constructs of empowerment and social mobility, and medium value in the construct gender inequality. This group was the one that stood out the most, prevailing the most favorable women, thus it was named "Low vulnerability". Cluster 3, which has 51 women, demonstrated low empowerment and low social mobility, although it has high gender inequality. For those reasons, it was named "Medium vulnerability".

Social clusters

In order to find the inferences it was performed a chi-square independence test (2), in which it must be observed the expected value and the observed value of the number of individuals in the clusters. The objective is to verify if the distribution of the observed frequencies divert significantly of the expected frequencies. In case of the observed number is higher than the estimated number, it can be said that there is dependence between the variables.

The chi-square test showed that, from the social-economic variables, only the micro region, city, schooling, other income source and how frequently women see the doctor variables were statistically significant ($p < 0,10$). Regarding variables related to the beliefs and values, they were not only statistically significant, the "women in accordance to men" and "domestic violence" variables.

Cluster 1 – High vulnerability

This cluster consists in a group of 47 women (18,43% of the sample). It is characterized by the low level of empowerment, low social mobility and low gender inequality. It is formed in its majority by women of the micro region of Caratinga and Muriaé.

In this cluster women with a greater tendency to submission prevail, who believe that the man must be the main responsible for the support of the household and make all the decisions, that the woman must not work and that the woman's role is just taking care of the house and the children.

Regarding the BFP, this group tends to agree totally that the benefits fill totally the needs of the family related to health, education and feeding. They also tend to agree totally or in parts that with BFP women can take care exclusively of their children without worrying about work.

Regarding the authority and respect, increase in the authority of the family and increase of credit, this group also tends to agree totally that the BFP influenced positively in these themes. In relation to the access to health services, the thought that BFP improved the access to health public services prevails, and that there were more opportunities to study and take capacitation and qualification courses.

They also tend to agree that the BFP values the woman in society (68,1%) and that BFP increased her perception as citizen (66,0%). For these women, BFP did not increase the power of decision in family, it did not provide job opportunities, however, it only provided more tranquility so that women stayed at home taking care exclusively of the children. For the fact that they are women with less education, BFP cannot influence women by itself, being possible to note some positive results for the beneficiaries' children. As they are more dependent women, they would be more jettisoned from the work market anyway, as by the thought of submissions, as by the lack of education, thus, this group of women is the most vulnerable socially, because if there was not BFP, the situation of their children could be in a serious risk situation. Then, for this group of women, BFP can only improve the life of the children.

In the example of the relation of the clusters with the variable, another income source in the Cluster 1 was found 78,7% do not have another income source, this real number is 22,3% higher than the expected level, therefore it can be inferred that women who do not have another income source prevail in this group.

Cluster 2 – Low vulnerability

The second cluster (61,56% of the sample), larger group of the research (n=157) is the group that has high value of empowerment and social mobility and medium value of gender inequality.

It is composed most by women in the micro region of Varginha and metropolitan of Belo Horizonte and Viçosa. It has higher number of women with elementary school and high school incomplete and they have another income source than BFP.

This group is formed by women in which the thought that the woman must obey to the husband prevails and that the man must support the household, similar to cluster 1.

However, they tend to disagree totally and in parts, that the man must make all the decisions in family, to disagree that the woman must not work and that the woman's role is just taking care of the house and children.

In relation to BFP this cluster disagrees that the program gets to reach all the family needs, agreeing that the woman needs to work outside of the house and her role is not only taking care of the house and children.

Unlike cluster 1, women of cluster 2 tend to disagree totally that BFP increase the market credit. In this cluster women show themselves with more empowerment agreeing that the woman must not obey the husband, that the man must not be the main responsible of the support of the household.

Because they are more favorable, they have full conditions of overcoming between and within generations poverty, even for social mobility. Thus, BFP can increase the empowerment and decrease the gender inequalities considerably.

Cluster 3 – Potentially benefited (Medium vulnerability)

The third cluster (n=50) (20% of the sample) is composed most by women of the micro region of Varginha and Belo Horizonte. They have the highest level of schooling of the entire sample, with complete or incomplete high school.

In relation to the beliefs and values, this cluster is the most independent or less submissive, because the thought of total disagreement about all these variables prevails.

Higher number of women in this cluster has another income source, if compared with cluster 1, however, women are the ones who showed or disagreed in relation to the benefits of BFP. They are indifferent to the themes credit, opportunities, and independence of

the husband, modification of the value as citizen and women's valorization in society, probably because they are the ones who work more and studied more, in this way, BFP cannot reach these dimensions of its personal context, i.e., because they already have another formation.

Women of cluster 3 constitute targets in potential of BFP to increase their social levels and life quality in a short term, because they studied more, they have another income source than BFP, however they consider that BFP fills totally the family needs.

Final considerations

The positive results of BFP are already known as the increase of the number of enrollment of the children, improvement of feeding and nutrition of the families and children. Nevertheless, there are many questions about the influence over women's living condition, on the one hand increasing her empowerment, and on the other hand, bringing accommodation and perpetuating her motherhood role.

In this context, after the study, it was possible to notice that BFP can work as an incentive and as a change agent in women's life. However, the causes of empowerment, decrease of gender inequality and social mobility are more closely associated with schooling, beliefs and personal values of women.

For women who studied more, BFP can work as an emergency help, not causing effects over its autonomy, self-esteem and empowerment. For women who studied fully elementary school, it is possible to find significant impacts in their independence of husbands, autonomy and decision power.

On the other hand, for women without education, it cannot reach relevant impacts, in addition to the already known for the children and families, because it was possible to observe that these women already have the tendency to have more submissive thoughts, as, for example, that woman's role is only taking care of the house and the children, and that they do not need to work.

This paper provided a visualization that eases the understanding of the results, on social problems, on stagnation and stabilization of some clusters, as well as the mobility or social promotion being more common to the individual level than the group level, making the public sphere necessary to its better referral.

Therefore, the stratification is important to work on empowerment particularities, on inequality and on social mobility

promotion, as flexible and adaptable strategies, respecting the observed diversities to better guide the public interventions.

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