

INTRODUCTION

Children's circulation is practically unknown a demographic phenomenon of the Brazilian demography, but studied in some countries, as of Sub-Saharan Africa (Isiugo-Abanihe, 1984, 1985, 1994; Vandermeersch, 1998). Fonseca (1995) and Serra (2003) had investigated the phenomenon in Brazil under the optics of social sciences and the demography, respectively.

The main objective of this article is to work the circulation of the point of view of the demographic phenomena, for this the PNAD (Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios) of 1996 at 2002, beyond calls DHS carried through in Brazil in the years of 1986, 1991 (carried through only in the Northeast) and 1996. For this beyond a descriptive study logistic models had been used to analyze the relation enter the partner-demographic circulation of children and variable gifts in "surveys" evaluated.

According to Fonseca (1995, p. 116), to assign to all transaction for which the responsibility of a child is transferred of an adult to another one the sociologic studied currently tend to use the expression children's circulation. The phenomenon includes diverse situations, accumulating of stocks the children in street situation, the institutionalized ones, the calls "foster children", the children formal adopted and even though the calls arrangements of child care. Leading in account that in Brazil some children nor always pass all its together infancy to its genitors, living for some time (if not all the time) together to other people and/or institutions, in this work the will be considered in circulation the children of 0 at 14 years that do not live with its mothers.

THE DATA

Even so do not exist, in Brazil, surveys constructed with the objective to select given on the phenomenon of the children's circulation, it was observed that some PNAD and DHS contained elements that allowed to get information on the phenomenon.

Since 1995, the PNAD present, in its "Basic Questionnaire", two questions for each people of the domicile - mother is alive and if the mother lived in the domicile - that they allow to identify the children, children of alive mothers, that they live or not with its mothers. The information on the children in circulation of these PNAD had been gotten directly of the domicile, what it implies in the exclusion of the institutionalized children and those in street situation.

In research DHS, used in these works, they are of 1986 (PNSMIPF), of 1991 (PSFNe) and of 1996 (PNDS). The information of the "Individual Questionnaire" make possible the use of statistical techniques, since the information if give to the application of statistical models of the logistic type, as we will see ahead.

SOME RESULTS

The regions with bigger ratio of children (Table 1) in circulation are the regions Northeast North and, being that the region North mainly understands the population of the urban zones. The biggest volume occurs, however in the Northeast region, followed of the

Southeastern region, although in percentile terms this last one is practically in equality of condition with the South region. The data also disclose a percentile increase of the volume of the circulation of children between 1996 and 2002. Although the percentile increase enters the years of 1997 and 2002 have been small, the difference between 1996 and 1999 was of approximately 1 %. Such results indicate that the circulation of children must be increasing in percentile terms and of volume.

The data of the PNAD disclose that the volume of children in circulation in Brazil and mainly in the Brazilian Northeast, in years 90 of century XX and beginning of century XXI it is not worthless. In the greater it stops of the studied period, this volume was always above of three million children of both the sex, half of which meets in the Northeast region.

Table 1 Number and percentage of 0-14 children years that do not inhabit in company of the mother (children of alive mothers), according to sex and age, for regions, 1996 the 2002.

Yea	Region	1996		1997		1998	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1996	North*	268.7	9.9	284.19	10.	318.35	11.
	Northeast	1.414.	8.8	1.488.7	9,5	1.471.6	9,5
	Southeast	868.2	4,7	948.14	5,1	905.95	4,9
	South	333.6	4,9	345.04	4,9	323.40	4,7
	East-	217.4	6,5	225.37	6,7	261.99	7,9
	BRAZIL	3.102.	6,5	3.291.5	6,9	3.281.3	7,0
Yea	Region	1999		2001		2002	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1996	North*	297.8	10.6	336507	10.	384572	11.
	Northeast	1.557.	10,2	149784	9,7	153632	10,
	Southeast	866.8	4,7	977148	5,2	960963	5,2
	South	335.9	4,9	374413	5,6	359121	5,4
	East-	24644	7,4	269323	7,7	272083	7,9
	BRAZIL	3.304.	7,1	345523	7,2	351306	7,4

The information of the "Individual Questionnaire" of DHS will be the focus of analysis of this topic. Such information reflect distinct groups of children of those gotten by the PNAD. The residence place, for this type of data, is the residence of the mother of the child and not it of the child. Moreover, the percentages include the children in street situation and the institutionalized ones, e the children with mothers between 15 and 44 years restrict it. In this in case that, error of memory "of the mother can occur the call", where the mother would tend "to forget" some children who more do not live with it.

The logistic models had been used with the objective to verify which of the variables would be associates with the circulation of children, or either, which the factors that imply greater risk of the child circulation.

The Table 2 presents the results of logistic models (parsimonious model) for the Brazilian Northeast in 1986, 1991 and 1996, using given of the DHS. The parsimonious model has for objective to find an alternative that includes few variables to facilitate the interpretation, but that, at the same time it contains information with being able of description of the data, without substantive losses in the prediction.

The inserted variable in the complete model had been: sex of the child (masculine - feminine); age of the child (0-6 years - 7-14 years); current residence of the mother (rural - urban); years in the place of residence of the mother (always it lived – less than 10 years - 10 or more years); color of the mother (white - not white) - (1991 and 1996); the mother has religion (yes - not); the mother frequents some cult (does not frequent/without religion - it frequents); scholarly degree of the mother (without - primary - secondary or more); mother works (yes - not); number of born children livings creature (1 3 - 4 or more); number of dead children (none - 1 the 3 - 4 or more), age of the mother when having first son (less than 20 years - 20 or more); age of the mother when having the son (less than 20 years - the 20 29years - 30 or more); civil state of the mother (joined 1 time - joined a time more than -not joined for the first time - currently not joined but joined more than a time - never joined); criterion economic partner of the basic necessities (satisfied -unsatisfied); criterion economic partner ABIPEME (ABC class and EF class).

Table 2 Logistic Models for 0-14 children years that do not inhabit in company of the mother (children of alive mothers), Brazilian Northeast , 1986 (n=3.268), 1991(n=8.309) e 1996 (n=5.924).

Variables		Odds Ratio (Wald Chi-Square)		
		1986	1991	1996
Childre	<i>Sex</i> Masculine		0.7 (12.8 *	
	Feminine		1.0	
	<i>Age</i> 0-6		1.0	1.0
	7-14		2.1 (61.2 *	1.9 (20.7 *
Mother	<i>Current Residence</i> Rural		1.0	
	Urban		0.7 (6.97 *	
	<i>Years lived in</i> Always lived	1.0		
	Less 10 years	1.5 (5.14 *		
	10 or more years	0.6 (3.15 *		
	<i>Color</i> White		1.0	
	Not White		1.3 (4.42 *	
	<i>Has religion</i> Yes			1.0
	No			1.8 (7.91 *
	<i>Scholarly degree</i> Without		1.3 (1.83	
	Less then 1 year		2.4 (15.1 *	
	Primary		1.4 (2.83 *	
	Secondary or +		1.0	
	<i>Mother works</i> Yes	1.0		
	No	1.5 (4.57 *		
<i>Children ever</i> 1 a 3	1.0		1.0	
4 or more	2.6 (17.2 *		2.1 (25.7 *	
<i>Dead children</i> None	1.0	1.0	1.0	
1 at 3	0.6 (4.17 *	1.7 (22.8 *	0.7 (4.30 *	
4 or more	1.9 (3.68 *	1.3 (1.19	0.8 (0.10	

	<i>Age having 1° son</i>						
	Less than 20 years			1.0	(0.18		
	20 or more			1.0			
	Does not know			0.7	(3.00	*	
	<i>Age having the</i>						
	Less than 20 years	10.	(45.4	*	5.2	(90.5	*
	20 at 29 years	3.7	(18.9	*	2.1	(31.7	*
	30 or more	1.0			1.0		
	<i>Status marital</i>						
	Joined 1 time	1.0			1.0		
	Joined + 1 time	9.1	(100.	*	9.3	(376.	*
	Not joined/1 time	17.	(112.	*	7.2	(246.	*
	Not joined/+1	21.	(61.3	*	8.2	(103.	*
	Never joined	36.	(64.0	*	9.3	(121.	*
	<i>DOMI</i>						
	Basic necessities						
	Satisfied					1.0	
	Unsatisfied					1.3	(3.13
						*	
	χ^2 Pearson		323.8	*		872.4	*
	R^2		25.75			19.77	
						409.0	*
						18.26	

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