

# Main Topics:

## INCOME AND WELFARE

INEQUALITY & POVERTY

INCLUSIVE GROWTH

DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH  
& OF OPPORTUNITIES

MIDDLE CLASSES  
& TOP INCOMES

INCOME POLICIES

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND WELL-BEING

EDUCATION & SKILLS

HEALTH &  
INFRASTRUCTURE

SECURITY & HOUSING

FAVELAS & CITIES

SOCIAL GOALS &  
LIFE QUALITY

## LABOR AND PRODUCTION

EMPLOYMENT  
& PRODUCTIVITY

EDUCATIONAL PREMIUMS

INSTITUTIONS  
& INFORMALITY

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

MARKET ACCESS

## MOBILITY AND MICROFINANCE

MOBILITY & RISKS

SAVINGS &  
SOCIAL SECURITY

MICROCREDIT

MICROINSURANCE

FINANCIAL INCLUSION

## SOCIAL ECONOMETRICS

LOOKS & PERCEPTIONS

DEMOGRAPHY & DIVERSITY

COVERAGE & DEMAND

INCENTIVES DESIGN

POLICIES APPLICATION  
& IMPACT EVALUATION

# Map of Brazilian Microdata Bases

## Household Surveys Microdata IBGE

**PNAD** (100,000 households per year) *Annual Cross-section 1976-2015 (ended)* Incomes, Labor, Education, Housing, Public Services, Digital Inclusion, Transportation Time, etc Plus **Special Supplements**

### Monitoring

Continuous PNAD – **PNADC** (200.000 households per quarter) – 2012.Q1-2016.Q.4 National, Longitudinal Aspect, Labor, Education, etc . I will be expanded.

**PME** (40.000 households per month) – 1980.M1-2016.M2 (ended). Main Metropolitan Areas, Longitudinal Aspect, Labor, Education, sócio demographics etc Labor also **ECINF 1997, 2003** for urban small business up to 5 employees (50.000 units)

### Mapping and Long-run

**CENSUS Sample** (18 million individuals in 2000); microdata 1970-2010, **Universe** since 1878 -*Decennial, Long Run Income and Detailed Maps: Infra-Municipal*

### Consumer Expenditures

**POF** –(48.000 Households) 2002/03, 2008/09 Estimate demands for goods and services; greater income detail, perceptions on public policies; weight, height, etc . **PPV** 1996 - Brazilian LSMS (World Bank) with Long Questionnaire and small sample (5.000 HHs)

## Administrative Records

**Personal Income Tax (PIT/IRPF)** Finance Ministry (MF)

**Unified Social Registry** (Cadastro Social Único **CadÚnico**), **Bolsa Família paybill** (Social Development Ministry - MDS), Subnational programs: Família Carioca

**School Census, Proficiency Tests** Prova Brasil 2005-15, SAEB 1995-2015, IDEB is a by product of them (Education Ministry - MEC) **PISA** OCDE every 3 years (2000-15)

**Labor – RAIS and Caged** (Labor Ministry - MTE)

**CrediAmigo** Microcredit Clients flows and stocks data

### Subjective Surveys

**SIPS** (3800 interviews, 215 municipalities), National , IPEA also POF/IBGE

**Gallup World Poll** – International (more than 150 countries & 200.000 interviews per year)

### Other Types of Sources

**Randomized Control Trials**

**National Accounts (hybrid)** – non microdata

**Big Data**

## Household Surveys Short Description

### **Demographic Census**

The demographic census is a household survey that seeks to interview a portion of the Brazilian population throughout the national territory (with a sample ranging from 25% of the population in the 1970 Census to 10% in the 2000 Census, reaching a variable value in the 2010 Census, nor inversely related to demographic density). This is a survey of occupied households. It provides together with the Census Universe Shorter Questionnaire the Census sectors where all household surveys sample will be selected from.

The demographic census sample details personal and occupational characteristics of all household members and has detailed information about the sources of income, access to housing, public services, transportation and durable goods, among others. The Census allows analyzing living conditions of the population and their determinants at a spatially disaggregated level. The Census also allows a long-term trends analysis of the living conditions of the population.

### **National Household Sample Survey (PNAD)**

Besides the Demographic Census, there are two main sources of household data at a micro level that can be used to evaluate at least at an annual frequency the evolution of per capita income distribution and living conditions in Brazil: PNAD and PNADC. PNAD offers the possibility of covering different income sources at a national level. In this respect, PNADC basically covers labor earnings up to now. However, one must have in perspective that PNAD presents just one picture at one point in every year that the survey is carried out. Since PNADC is a monthly survey it can provide a better idea of what happened during the whole year to a less comprehensive set of variables than PNAD. In sum, PNAD offers a detailed *picture once a year* of Brazilian social indicators while PNADC offers a not so detailed but more updated *monthly film* of the same object.

The PNAD survey is carried annually by the Brazilian Institute for Geography and Statistics (IBGE) since 1976 (in practice this is the data available), except for the years when the Census takes place. Its sample involves more than 100 thousand families per year and it has information about several demographic and social-economics characteristics of the population, including features of households, individuals, families and workers. It is suitable for objective measures of income and education. PNAD supplements help supplement the PNAD data in the years when they went into the field, quantifying a myriad of variables linked to the different topics that can be matched with the group of variables comprising the PNAD questionnaire. Every year it includes a special supplement about one specific topic. The 2004 and 2006 special supplement were about social programs and education. PNAD was ended in 2015, giving space for the growth of PNADC questionnaire in the next years.

### **Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNADC)**

Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNADC) brings a detailed assessment of the level and changes in the complete years of schooling, school attendance, (in)activity, (un)employment, income from all work, among other variables of interest. This part will be expanded due to the availability of a longer questionnaire and longitudinal data.

### **Monthly Employment Survey (PME)**

The monthly employment survey was carried in the six main Brazilian metropolitan regions: Belo Horizonte, Porto Alegre, Recife, Rio de Janeiro, Salvador and São Paulo between 1980 and February 2016. It had a sample of nearly 40000 monthly households that replicated the US Current Population Survey (CPS) sampling scheme, attempting to collect information on the same household eight times during a period of 16 months. It is carried out on a rotating basis through monthly interviews with families during 4 consecutive months, withdrawing them from the sample during eight months and then interviewing them again for four more months (t, t+1, t+2, t+3, t+12, t+13, t+14, t+15).

### **HH Survey System inspired on the US CPS**

In fact, PNAD and PME together are halves of the US **Current Population Survey** (CPS) and are being substituted by PNADC. The availability of monthly information based on the Monthly Employment Survey (PME) would allow us to work with annual averages, avoiding seasonal problems, besides allowing a detailed analysis of the process dynamics. PME's main restriction lies in the breadth of its income concept, once it only considers income from work. On the other hand, since our basic unit of analysis is the per capita household income (ie the sum of the incomes of all household members divided by the number of members), our results reflect changes in unemployment of other members of the household as in precarious work. Through PME, like PNAD, we may analyze the evolution of income and the composition of population groups with the advantage of being a monthly activity, thus becoming an important monitoring tool.

### **Living Standard Measurement Survey (PPV)**

The Living Standard Survey (PPV) corresponds to a Brazilian versions of the Living Standard Measurement Survey (LSMS) and was carried out only once in 1995-96 jointly by the World Bank and IBGE. The sample consists of 5000 household located in the Northeast and in the Southeast and includes detailed questions concerning personal and occupational characteristics of the individuals. It has got special sections on consumption, financial behavior and access to public services such as education and health, among others. The distinguishing feature of the PPV is that it consists of a very complete questionnaire applied not to a large number of households. Due to its relatively small sample, the results are less precise than other surveys'. Nevertheless, its wide thematic scope allows a good multidimensional inference of welfare and the interaction between some of its determinants

### **Family Budget Survey (POF)**

The first Family Budget Survey (POF) carried out by the IBGE took place in 1987-1988 and has the same geographical coverage as the 1995-1996 survey, which included the Metropolitan Regions of Belém, Fortaleza, Recife, Salvador, Belo Horizonte, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Curitiba, Porto Alegre, Brasília and Municipality of Goiânia. In 1996, it had a sample of 16,060 households, where information was obtained from expenses incurred during different reference periods (seven, thirty, ninety days or six months), whose information was collected from October 1995 to September 1996.

The survey was carried out in 2002/03 and 2008/09 and its sample encompassed around 50 thousand households. POF's main objective is to determine the consumption and expenditures structure of the population. Problems with paying public services bills and other bills in separate. However, POF also includes questions about the subjective perceptions of the agents, such as the quality of public services, such as water service, waste collection and electric energy; perceptions about related problems such as Dark House, Dark Street, Humidity Problems, Environmental Problems, among others. POF next wave is during 2017-18.

### **Gallup World Poll**

Gallup's World Poll continually surveys residents in more than 150 countries, representing more than 99% of the world's adult population, using randomly selected, nationally representative samples. Gallup typically surveys 1,000 individuals in each country, using a standard set of objective and specially subjective questions that has been translated into the major languages of the respective country. In some regions, supplemental questions are asked in addition to core questions. Face-to-face interviews are approximately 1 hour, while telephone interviews are about 30 minutes. In many countries, the survey is conducted once per year, and fieldwork is generally completed in two to four weeks. The Country Data Set Details document displays each country's sample size, month/year of the data collection, mode of interviewing, languages employed, design effect, margin of error and details about sample coverage.

### **Administrative Records**

#### **Personal Income Tax (PIT or IRPF),**

The *Receita Federal do Brasil* (RFB ou IRS) has published increasingly detailed standardized tabulations of the *Imposto de Renda da Pessoa Física* (PIT), with income, taxation, inheritance and donations received, personal assets and liabilities variables, disaggregated by sex, age group, personal income range, occupation, municipality, among others. While the pressure for the publication of unidentified PIT microdata grows, the available tabulations already allows interpolations and concatenations with household surveys like PNAD that indicate even more extreme levels of inequality in the country.

### **Relação Anual de Informações Sociais (RAIS)**

RAIS (Relação Anual de Informações Sociais), is a matched employer-employee data set provided by the Brazilian Ministry of Labour. It constructs a data set covering the universe of the formal labour market in Brazil through restricted-access administrative records with an average of 33 million observations per year from 1994 to 2015.

In Brazil, the firms are required to report all the workers formally employed at some point in the previous calendar year and each worker is identified by a unique number (PIS, *Programa de Integração Social*), which allows to track employees over time and across firms. Firms also have a unique identifier (CNPJ, *Cadastro Nacional de Pessoa Jurídica*). Thus, our dataset allows us to track workers and firms over time. RAIS contains a set of variables on both firms' and employees' characteristics as well as about the features of the employment contract. Precisely, the information in the dataset includes firm-related variables (sector of activity, size, state, etc.), worker-related variables (gender, age, schooling, etc.) and job-related variables (earnings, occupation, weekly hours of work, etc.).

### **Unified Social Registry (CadÚnico)**

Created in July 2001, the Unified Social Registry for Social Programs (CadÚnico) aims to register and maintain up-to-date information on Brazilian families with per capita incomes below ½ minimum wage (SM) or total family income of up to 3 SMs in all Brazilian municipalities.

The municipalities are responsible for carrying out the registration. It is the city hall that plan it, define the registration teams, conduct the interviews with the families, compile all the information and send it to the federal government. In addition, it is also up to the municipality to keep the family register up to date, monitor and inform the inclusion or exclusion of registrants, ensuring the quality of the data.

Currently, the Cadastro Único has more than 19 million families enrolled. It must be used for the selection of beneficiaries and integration of social programs of the Federal Government, such as Bolsa Família. Their information can also be used by the state and municipal governments to obtain the socioeconomic diagnosis of the families enrolled, allowing the analysis of their main needs.

Information on the living conditions of families can be organized in six dimensions: (1) vulnerability - demographic composition of families, including the indication of pregnant and breastfeeding women, as well as people with special needs; (2) access to knowledge; (3) access to work; (4) availability of resources (per capita income and family expenditure and food expenses); (5) child development; (6) housing conditions (access to basic public services such as water, sanitation and electricity).