

## 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.

### **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.

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

Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNADC): It 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. It will be expanded.

### **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.

### **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.

### **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 salary (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).