

# Brazil - Living Standards Measurement Study Survey 1996-1997

**Brazilian Geographical and Statistical Institute (IBGE)**

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# Overview

## Identification

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### ID NUMBER

BRA\_1996-1997\_LSMS\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS

## Overview

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### ABSTRACT

The objective of the research is to provide adequate information for planning, monitoring and analysis of economic policies and social programs in relation to their impacts on the conditions of home life, especially those of the poorest populations. Substantially, the survey provides an overview of the well-being of household residents and allows the study of its determinants. Starting from the premise that quantifying and situating a problem is not enough, the research seeks explanations that allow indicating solutions. For example, knowing how many poor people there are, how and where they live and what they do is only part of the investigation. In order to produce information that can support more effective solutions, a detailed survey of the causes and consequences of poverty is necessary. The same principle applies to other areas of social welfare. In this way, the survey questionnaire is designed to provide a set of integrated information with the aim of:

- Measure the distribution of well-being and the level of poverty, mainly in areas where subsistence agriculture, the informal economy and seasonal employment predominate
- Describe the patterns of access and use of public services - education, health, basic sanitation, etc.
- Understand how households react to economic conditions and the impacts of government measures
- Allow complex analyses of the relationships between the various aspects of social well-being, such as the impact of health on employment, the pattern of spending on nutritional levels of residents, etc.

The research, however, does not address the various topics investigated with the same depth as the information collected in topical research. At the same time, due to having a small sample, the accuracy of the results is less than that of topical research. However, due to its thematic scope, the research allows a good multidimensional summary of well-being and the study of the interactions between the various factors.

### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

## Scope

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### NOTES

The scope of the study is:

- Characteristics of dwelling, expenditures
- Demographic characteristics, information on parents
- Migration
- Education
- Health
- Economic activities (labor, employment)

- Fertility, birth history, history of unions
- Income
- Investment
- Credit
- Consumption and expenditure
- Household enterprise
- Agriculture and fisheries
- Standards of Living
- Anthropometry

## TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Migration & Remittances	FAO	
Health	FAO	
Labor	FAO	
Population & Reproductive Health	FAO	
Financial Sector	FAO	
Access to Finance	FAO	
Payment Systems	FAO	
Agriculture & Rural Development	FAO	
Food (production, crisis)	FAO	
Nutrition	FAO	

## Coverage

## GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National

## Producers and Sponsors

## PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Brazilian Geographical and Statistical institute (IBGE)	

## FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
The World Bank		Funded the study

## Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Adoption of metadata for FAM
Development Economics Data Group	DECDG	The World Bank	Documentation of the DDI

## DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

BRA\_1996-1997\_LSMS\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_v01

## DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI\_BRA\_1996-1997\_LSMS\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_FAO

# Sampling

## Sampling Procedure

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### (a) THE SAMPLE PLANNING

The sample design of the PPV - Research on Living Standards - was discussed with World Bank technicians and the sample size was determined according to the budget available for the research. As a pilot research, it was chosen to be carried out only in the Northeast and Southeast regions of the country, considering 10 geographic strata, namely: Metropolitan Region of Fortaleza, Metropolitan Region of Recife, Metropolitan Region of Salvador, remainder of the urban area of the Northeast, remainder of rural area of the Northeast, Metropolitan Region of Belo Horizonte, Metropolitan Region of Rio de Janeiro, Metropolitan Region of São Paulo, remainder of the urban area of the Southeast and remainder of the rural area of the Southeast. As in other household surveys conducted by IBGE, a design with two stages of selection was chosen, with stratification of the primary units and selection proportional to a size measure and random selection of the second stage units. The primary unit is the sector of the geographical base of the 1991 Demographic Census and the second stage unit is the household.

### (b) SAMPLE SIZE

The sample size for each geographic stratum was fixed at 480 households. In each geographic stratum, the number of sectors to be selected was set at 60 and 8 households in each sector, with the exception of strata that correspond to the rest of the rural area of each Region, where the number of sectors was fixed at 30 and 16 the number of households to be selected by sector, due to the difficulty of access to these sectors, which would imply increase costs. The size of the fixed sample was defended by World Bank technicians due to the experience in other countries where the research was or is being conducted, the need to produce information as quickly as possible and because the research is not intended to produce tabulation with crossings of variables, as occurs with the information from the National Household Sample Survey - PNAD, but to provide trend or variation indicators at very aggregate levels.

### (c) THE DEFINITION OF STATISTICAL STRATA

The final sample size of households was fixed according to the cost, more specifically the financial resources available. As a result, the sample size of sectors and the number of households to be selected by sector were also fixed, namely:

- 60 sectors and 8 households per sector, in urban geographic strata and metropolitan regions
- 30 sectors and 16 households per sector, in rural geographic strata

Before the allocation in the income strata, the total sample in the 10 geographic strata had 540 sectors and 4,800 households. Proportional allocation was used, based on the number of occupied permanent private households, obtained by Census 91.

## Weighting

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### (a) Obtaining weights

To obtain weights or expansion factors, the natural estimator was used, obtained by the formula directly associated with the sampling plan used in the PPV. In this case, the weight of each household is obtained by the inverse of the probability of including the household in the sample.

### (b) Estimation of totals, proportions and ratios

The estimation of totals is made using, for each unit (person or household), the corresponding weight, which was determined for each household in the sample and assigned to each person in that household.

# Questionnaires

No content available

# Data Collection

## Data Collection Dates

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Start	End	Cycle
1996-03	1997-03	N/A

## Data Collection Mode

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Face-to-face [f2f]

# Data Processing

No content available



# Data Appraisal

No content available