



1st International Symposium on the Modernization of Labour Statistics

Continuous PNAD - Continuous National Household Sample Survey

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The Integrated Household Survey System (SIPD)

Statistical institutes around the world face the challenge of meeting the growing demand for more detailed and frequent information on new topics, while managing limited resources.

The IBGE responded by adopting the **SIPD**, a **system that integrates the planning, execution, analysis, and dissemination of household sample survey results**.

The SIPD allows it to optimize resources and meet demand more efficiently compared to previous isolated surveys.

The Integrated Household Survey System (SIPD)

One of the main challenges of the SIPD is to optimize the allocation of thematic modules among the different research projects, in addition to standardizing processes, methodologies, and training.

The lengthy planning process of the SIPD, which culminated in the implementation of the Continuous PNAD (National Plan of Action) starts in 2011, on an experimental basis, and definitively in 2012.

It included 15 forums held every six months since 2006 with researchers from other institutions and government agencies.

The Integrated Household Survey System (SIPD)

Motivations for the SIPD at IBGE

- Research on new topics;
- More frequent periods for existing topics;
- Inclusion of longitudinal research;
- Standardization of concepts and indicators produced by IBGE: household characteristics, resident characteristics, education, employment, income, etc.

Household surveys in the SIPD

PNAD Contínua
Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra
de Domicílios Contínua



National Continuous Household Sample Survey (Continuous Pnad)

- Objective: To measure quarterly fluctuations and the short-, medium-, and long-term evolution of the labor force, as well as other information necessary for studying the country's socioeconomic development.
- It replaced, with an updated methodology, the National Household Sample Survey (PNAD) and the Monthly Employment Survey (PME). The PNAD was nationwide and conducted once a year, while the PME was monthly and restricted to only six metropolitan regions.
- The Continuous PNAD absorbed the demands of these two surveys.

Household surveys in the SIPD

PNAD Contínua
Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra
de Domicílios Contínua



National Continuous Household Sample Survey (Continuous Pnad)

- Quarterly workforce indicators and annual indicators on ongoing complementary topics (such as other forms of work, child labor, information and communications technologies, etc.).
- The core questionnaire is surveyed during each visit. The other modules are surveyed in a specific quarter or are administered during one visit per quarter and accumulated to generate annual results. Indicators on other complementary topics are also produced at variable intervals.
- This is the survey with the largest sample size in SIPD.

Household surveys in the SIPD

PNAD Contínua
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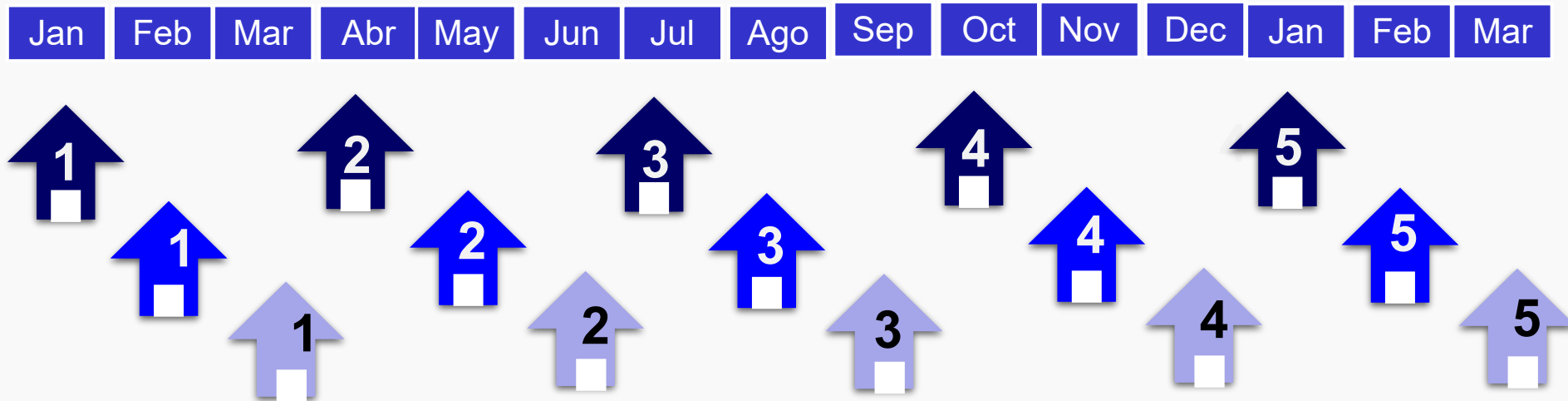
National Continuous Household Sample Survey (Continuous PNAD)

Frequency of information dissemination:

- Monthly - A restricted set of workforce-related indicators for the geographic area of Brazil only; using mobile rooms.
- Quarterly - A set of workforce-related indicators for all research dissemination levels;
- Annual - Other ongoing research topics and indicators complementary to the workforce; and
- Variable - Other topics or topics within ongoing topics to be researched more frequently or occasionally.

Household surveys in the SIPD

Rotation schedule in the Continuous PNAD



A home is visited 5 times with an interval of 2 months between visits, that is, once per quarter, for 5 quarters.

Definition of SIPD thematic content

- Core Working Group: Variables that would be common to all SIPD household surveys
- At the time of SIPD planning, it was understood that ongoing, multipurpose surveys would become natural "vehicles" for additional research.
- These would be assigned pragmatically, based on the requirements of the National Statistical System.
- Topics would be assigned in the survey according to their characteristics.

Definition of the thematic content of the SIPD

SIPD Core	Survey	Survey Core	Visits	Topics	Time cycles			
					1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter
Sex, Age, Color or race, Household composition, Education level, Summary of work	Continuous PNAD	Full work and income	1 ^a	Habitation, Other income		Education	Digital Platforms	Information tec. and com., food security
			2 ^a	Tourism				
			3 ^a					
			4 ^a					
			5 ^a	Other forms of labor, Child labor				
	POF	Consumption and income						
	PNS	Health						
	PNDS	Reproductive						

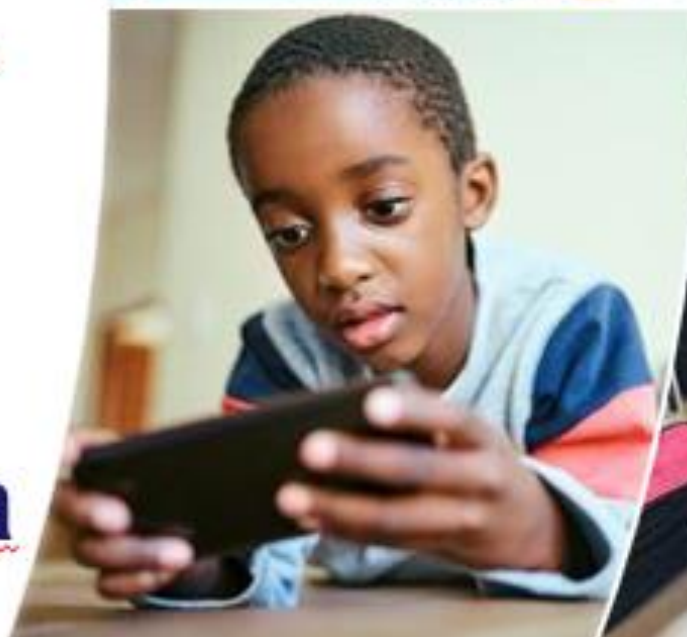
TIC
Domicílios

PNAD
Contínua



TIC
Pessoas

PNAD
Contínua



Teletrabalho

**PNAD
Contínua**





Trabalho por meio de plataformas digitais

**PNAD
Contínua**

WORKANA

**PLATAFORMA
GET NINJA**



Continuous PNAD

A microscopic image of a virus particle, likely SARS-CoV-2, showing its characteristic spiky surface. The image is overlaid with a pink, semi-transparent rectangular area that contains the text 'Continuous PNAD'.

COVID Module

- COVID-19 vaccination;
 - COVID-19 infection
 - The occurrence of symptoms and the need for hospitalization
 - The occurrence of persistent symptoms or long COVIDga
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- **Main Objectives:**
 - **Build an overview of vaccination in Brazil;**
 - **Identify those who have had the disease;**
 - **Complement existing administrative record data from the Ministry of Health.**

Continuous PNAD

Módulo Microempreendedor Individual



PNAD Contínua



**Individuals registered as
Individual
Microentrepreneurs.**

**Individuals who actually worked
as MEIs in their jobs during the
reference week;**

Main job/Other job

Conclusion

- SIPD promoted less costed surveys and information disseminated in a quickly way, as it was demanded by the users;
- The surveys costs are supported by IBGE budget and/or by others public institutions, such as ministeries, universities, and so on, that need specific data for public policy.
- The survey data quality depends on many variables, such as , the resources allocated for the survey, questionnaire construction, trained researchers in the field, adequate computer system and criticism of the data collected.

Conclusion

- In the future, Continuous PNAD will continue to be improved, including a new master sample from the 2022 Demographic Census, some changes in the questionnaire to better get information and research new topics that can be relevant.
- As an example, the questionnaire about other forms of work was changed recently to better capture data from care of relatives and household chores, the reproductive work. It was a demand from the Social Development Ministry who wants to conduct new public policies, mainly to women who cannot work or study because of their responsibilities.
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Thanks

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