

Brazil - Surveying Japanese-Brazilian Households: Comparison of Census-Based, Snowball and Intercept Point Surveys 2006

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

1) Stratified random sample survey

Two states with the largest Nikkei population - Sao Paulo and Parana - were chosen for the study.

The sampling process consisted of three stages. First, a stratified random sample of 75 census tracts was selected based on 2000 Brazilian census. Second, interviewers carried out a door-to-door listing within each census tract to determine which households had a Nikkei member. Third, the survey questionnaire was then administered to households that were identified as Nikkei. A door-to-door listing exercise of the 75 census tracts was then carried out between October 13th, 2006, and October 29th, 2006. The fieldwork began on November 19, 2006, and all dwellings were visited at least once by December 22, 2006. The second wave of surveying took place from January 18th, 2007, to February 2nd, 2007, which was intended to increase the number of households responding.

2) Intercept survey

The intercept survey was designed to carry out interviews at a range of locations that were frequented by the Nikkei population. It was originally designed to be done in Sao Paulo city only, but a second intercept point survey was later carried out in Curitiba, Parana.

Intercept survey took place between December 9th, 2006, and December 20th, 2006, whereas the Curitiba intercept survey took place between March 3rd and March 12th, 2007.

Consultations with Nikkei community organizations, local researchers and officers of the bank Sudameris, which provides remittance services to this community, were used to select a broad range of locations.

Interviewers were assigned to visit each location during prespecified blocks of time. Two fieldworkers were assigned to each location. One fieldworker carried out the interviews, while the other carried out a count of the number of people with Nikkei appearance who appeared to be 18 years old or older who passed by each location. For the fixed places, this count was made throughout the prespecified time block. For example, between 2.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. at the sports club, the interviewer counted 57 adult Nikkeis. Refusal rates were carefully recorded, along with the sex and approximate age of the person refusing.

In all, 516 intercept interviews were collected.

3) Snowball sampling survey

The questionnaire that was used was the same as used for the stratified random sample. The plan was to begin with a seed list of 75 households, and to aim to reach a total sample of 300 households through referrals from the initial seed households. Each household surveyed was asked to supply the names of three contacts:

- (a) a Nikkei household with a member currently in Japan;
- (b) a Nikkei household with a member who has returned from Japan;
- (c) a Nikkei household without members in Japan and where individuals had not returned from Japan.

The snowball survey took place from December 5th to 20th, 2006. The second phase of the snowballing survey ran from January 22nd, 2007, to March 23rd, 2007. More associations were contacted to provide additional seed names (69 more names were obtained) and, as with the stratified sample, an adaptation of the intercept survey was used when individuals refused to answer the longer questionnaire. A decision was made to continue the snowball process until a target sample size of 100 had been achieved.

The final sample consists of 60 households who came as seed households from Japanese associations, and 40 households who were chain referrals. The longest chain achieved was three links.

Response Rate

1) Stratified random sampling

403 out of the 710 Nikkei households were surveyed, an interview rate of 57%. The refusal rate was 25%, whereas the remaining households were either absent on three attempts or were not surveyed because building managers refused permission to enter the apartment buildings. Refusal rates were higher in Sao Paulo than in Parana, reflecting greater

concerns about crime and a busier urban environment.

2) Intercept Interviews

516 intercept interviews were collected, along with 325 refusals. The average refusal rate is 39%, with location-specific refusal rates ranging from only 3% at the food festival to almost 66% at one of the two grocery stores.

Questionnaires

Overview

1) Stratified sampling and snowball survey questionnaire

This questionnaire has 36 pages with over 1,000 variables, taking over an hour to complete.

If subjects refused to answer the questionnaire, interviewers would leave a much shorter version of the questionnaire to be completed by the household by themselves, and later picked up. This shorter questionnaire was the same as used in the intercept point survey, taking seven minutes on average. The intention with the shorter survey was to provide some data on households that would not answer the full survey because of time constraints, or because respondents were reluctant to have an interviewer in their house.

2) Intercept questionnaire

The questionnaire is four pages in length, consisting of 62 questions and taking a mean time of seven minutes to answer. Respondents had to be 18 years old or older to be interviewed.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2006-10-13	2006-10-29	Listing survey
2006-11-19	2007-02-02	Random sampling survey
2006-12-05	2006-12-20	Snowball sampling survey
2006-12-09	2007-03-12	Intercept survey

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

All three surveys were implemented by the same survey firm, Sensus DataWorld, an experienced Brazilian survey firm, and were carried out at the same point in time, allowing comparability between the three methods.

Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Sensus DataWorld		

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available

Related Materials

Questionnaires

Listing Questionnaire (in Portuguese)

Title Listing Questionnaire (in Portuguese)
 Language Portuguese
 Filename censuslistingsurvey_portuguese.pdf

Brazil Nikkei Household Questionnaire

Title Brazil Nikkei Household Questionnaire
 Language English
 Filename fullsurvey_english.xls

Brazil Nikkei Household Questionnaire (in Portuguese)

Title Brazil Nikkei Household Questionnaire (in Portuguese)
 Language Portuguese
 Filename fullsurvey_portuguese.xls

Intercept Survey Questionnaire

Title Intercept Survey Questionnaire
 Language English
 Filename interceptpointsurvey_saopaulo_english.pdf

Reports

Surveying Migrant Households: a Comparison of Census-Based, Snowball and Intercept Point Surveys

Title Surveying Migrant Households: a Comparison of Census-Based, Snowball and Intercept Point Surveys
 Author(s) David J. McKenzie and Johan Mistiaen, World Bank
 Date 2009-01-01
 Language English
 Publisher(s) Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A, 172, Part 2, pp. 339-360
 Filename jrssa_172_2_2009_339_360.pdf

Japanese-Brazilians and the Future of Brazilian Migration to Japan

Title Japanese-Brazilians and the Future of Brazilian Migration to Japan
 Author(s) David McKenzie, World Bank, BREAD and IZA, Washington, DC. Alejandrina Salcedo, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California
 Date 2009-01-01
 Language English

Publisher(s) International Migration, 52(2): 66-83

Filename internationalmigration_nikkei.pdf

Other materials

Pool Sample Data Generation Stata Do File

Title Pool Sample Data Generation Stata Do File

Language English

Description This Stata do file explains how variables in the pooled subsets (poolhsp.dta and poolhsp.dta) were created

Filename pooledsamplegenerate.do

Intercept Point Data Stata Do File

Title Intercept Point Data Stata Do File

Language English

Description The Stata do file used with intercept point data in McKenzie, David and Johan Mistiaen (2009) "Surveying migrant households: a comparison of census-based, snowball and intercept point surveys", Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A, 172, Part 2, pp. 339-360

Filename interceptexplorejrssrevise.do

Weighted Means Stata Do File

Title Weighted Means Stata Do File

Language English

Description This Stata do file was used for constructing the weighted means presented in McKenzie, David and Johan Mistiaen (2009) "Surveying migrant households: a comparison of census-based, snowball and intercept point surveys", Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A, 172, Part 2, pp. 339-360, Table 7

Filename interceptexploreparana.do

Table Generation Stata Do File

Title Table Generation Stata Do File

Language English

Description This file was used to create most of the tables in McKenzie, David and Alejandrina Salcedo (2009) "Japanese-Brazilians and the Future of Brazilian Migration to Japan", International Migration, 52(2): 66-83

Filename createimtables.do

Probit Regressions Stata Do File

Title Probit Regressions Stata Do File

Language English

Description This file was used for the probit regressions in McKenzie, David and Alejandrina Salcedo (2009) "Japanese-Brazilians and the Future of Brazilian Migration to Japan", International Migration, 52(2): 66-83

Filename imrevision1.do
