



DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP
Desenvolvimento Comunitário
Human Settlements & Development

CP3360 · Luanda · ANGOLA
Rua Rei Katyavala 113 · Luanda
Tel: (244 222) 448366 / 71 / 77 Fax: 449494
Email: devworks@angonet.org
www.dw.angonet.org

PROPOSED RESEARCH STUDY

Luanda Peri-Urban Gender & Household Profile

LUANDA, OCTOBER 2001

Revised 30 November 2001

Abstract: The aim of the proposed project is to explore some of the effects of civil war on different household types in one of Luanda most populous peri-urban area. The project will assess how households headed by women and men respond to adversity and secure their livelihoods in an environment of conflict, economic decline and social disparities. More specifically, this project will provide empirical data on the situation of children in the different household type for micro development interventions in a peace building and reconstruction phase.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Title:	Gender & Household Profile in Peri-Urban Luanda
Implementing Agency:	Development Workshop - Angola
Lead Researcher:	Henda Ducados (DW)
Estimated duration:	5 months
Starting date:	November, 2001

The main objective is to:

- ❑ Improve the understanding of the living conditions of households headed by women and men in Luanda peri-urban area.

The specific objectives are to:

- ❑ Draw profile of different households type;
- ❑ Assess female-headed and male-headed household responses to adversity;
- ❑ Assess female-headed and male-headed household reliance on wider networks for survival;
- ❑ Assess the effects of changes in household arrangements on household members and children in particular.

The expected results:

- ❑ Produce a base line profiling on female-headed and male-headed households;
- ❑ Feed in poverty alleviation interventions on ways to target vulnerable groups and children in particular;
- ❑ Produce a working paper and disseminate through workshops findings to key development actors to contribute to policy formulation and micro interventions in the current context and post-conflict situation.

Administrative information:

Recipient institution:	Contact Address	Contact Person
Henda Ducados (consultant), Development Workshop Angola	Rua Rei Katyavela,113 CP 3360 Luanda, Angola Tel: (2422) 447381/88 Email : allan.dwang@angonet.org	Henda Ducados Email: henda_ducados@hotmail.com

1. Problem and justification

Civil wars that have ravaged many countries on the African continent have taken many forms. The discourse on wars in Africa have focused mostly on the impact of these wars on national economy, social security, inter-border disputes, the plight of children, women in the war situation and so on. However, not much attention has been paid to the interface of conflict and the growing number of female-headed households and the implications of this on gender relations at household level.

Angola is today a country of dreadful inconsistencies with few prospects for improving human development given the conflict situation. As such, Angola remains due to its civil war among the most impoverished nations in the continent in terms of economic, social and human development. Hence, the situation of Angolan people, and women and children in particular, remains critical.

The gender specificity of the violence generated by the war is affecting women differently than men. It is women who have their sons taken away, and are the first who suffer from the direct and indirect impact of the armed attacks. Women with disabilities also comprise the most vulnerable group because they are at the mercy of the next of kin and humanitarian aid, if and when available. The many disparities that exist among Angolan women are also reflected in household arrangements that may be, in essence, an indirect impact of war.

Changes in family values may be largely attributed to poverty and to the war. As such, the disintegration of families can be seen in the increasing number of female-headed households, widows, orphans, separated family members, and the increase phenomena of female youngsters surviving through prostitution. Data from 1995 estimated that approximately 32.1 percent of households in Angola are headed by women, with female-headed households making up 28.6 percent in urban areas and 32.6 percent in rural areas (INE,1996). These estimates may have changed drastically since the resumption of war in 1998, however there is no up to date data, surveys or specific research which can verify these estimates. In this context, patterns of family sources of livelihoods may warrant reflection as to explore the possible correlation with the conflict.

Moreover, the 'male bread winner' is rare in urban areas. Women's earning abilities in the informal sector of the economy seem to pose a serious cultural challenge on men's income-earning abilities and gender relations in the family. Pehrsson al (2000:17) show evidence of 'an increase of violence against women and children due to the instability of unions and the less frequent support from extended family networks in the urban setting'. As such these changes in the family and marriage relationships seem to have forced the majority of women to form family unit in the absence of men.

A way to start addressing these problems may be through the examining of conflict from a gender and development perspective in order to address the needs of women and children while translating a gender analysis of the post-conflict situation into policy and practice (see Byrne, 1995:57). This in

turn could enhance a stronger participation of women in all spheres of society and re-adjust gender relations to the needs of both women and men equally, in a process of sustainable development.

Notwithstanding, existing research in this area is scarce and little is known about how the majority of people and in particular women and children survive in a hostile environment of war, economic decline and social disparities. What we know about Angolan people's survival abilities and women's in particular is limited. The experiences of Angolan low-income families that are by and large the victims and survivors in one of the most tragic conflicts in the Southern African region are under researched. What urban children do to ensure their livelihoods in the background of conflict warrants serious consideration, as it may be vital for the formulation of adequate theory and policies in a peace building and post conflict reconstruction phase.

Against this background, the aims of the present project is to more accurately assess through the cases of Luanda's peri-urban area, how conflict situation may have impacted positively or negatively on family arrangements and subsequently on households unit headed by women. Given the fact that the bulk of gender and development literature portray women-headed households as being over-represented among the poorest segment of the population, as being more vulnerable than their counterparts in male-headed household, and as being bad for children, it seems important to test whether these assumptions hold in the case of Luanda peri-urban area.

Thus, the present project proposal may answer a set of questions regarding the situation of household member and children in particular in female-headed and male-headed households. It may also assess whether the long working hours of female heads are having an impact on infant feeding; nutrition and mortality; education and child labour.

The project may also provide a wider range of data on residential patterns, household structure and survival schemes of children in female-headed households versus children in male-headed households.

2. Research location

The choice of the research areas was motivated by a numbers of factors. The peri-urban areas of Luanda is very dense and the home of more than 2,000,000 habitants. The make-up of the peri-urban areas may appear to an outsider to have similarities yet each area has its own characteristics and differ from one another due to the year of existence, type of housing, the ethnic groups residing there, the provision of social services and the somehow market presence of the main political party.

This research will gather data in the comunas of N'Gola Kiluange, Cacuaco and Cazenga , which are some of the poorest peri-urban barrios of Luanda, located about 7 kilometres from the central business district. In the mid sixties to the early seventies these areas were inhabited by very few people. The land was occupied by Portuguese farmers and was for the wealthy to build weekend retreats and farmhouses. A few Angolan farm workers and guards were housed in wooden structures nearby but never allowed to become tenants.

Three types of housing are easily identifiable in the community. Colonial houses made of bricks. These houses are found along the main roads and in adjacent sectors. Some of these houses have been abandoned and are in poor condition, without doors, windows and sanitation facilities. The very poor occupy some of these houses. The second type of housing are made of cement with a roofing materials made of corrugated iron sheets. The third type is made of wood and a combination of mud and logs, locally known as *pau-a-pique*. The roofing material is plastic sheets or cardboard. Most of these housing are in precarious conditions with very poor appearance and maintenance.

Over 35 percent of the residents are from and around Luanda. Residents originating in northern provinces of Bengo, Malange, Uige and Zaire represent over 50 percent of N'Gola Kiluange residents. The overwhelming majority of people reallocated to the barrio in search of space for housing, work and better services in general. Housing is the chief single reason why people reallocated or migrated to the barrio followed by war, family and in search of better opportunities.

The choice of N'Gola Kiluange district is motivated by four reasons. It hosted great number of the refugees coming from various provinces of Angola and yet a sizeable proportion of its residents come from around Luanda. It provides ample enough basis to compare changes in the displaced community and resident population. The district has the second largest informal market place, the Kwanza market is in the heart of N'Gola Kiluange and is the main source of employment for the majority of residents. Formal sector employment is scarce and mostly performed by men. Four in every five women work in the informal urban economy (Save the Children, 2000). Five broad economic typologies can be found in the community. There are home-based business, petty trade in the neighbourhood markets, door to door retail trade, large businesses in larger market place such the Kwanza, wage employment in government offices and self-employed small scale industries operating in the community. Lastly, the researcher has worked in the last few years in community development projects in the district and is known by local government officials which will in a sense ease the initial contact with the research subjects.

3. Methodology

The methodological approach of this study will blend and combine various research methods, both qualitative and quantitative. The reasons for choosing to blend both methods is to provide the opportunity for triangulation in order to minimise biases inherent in qualitative research and to strengthen the database for analysis. Moreover, by its very nature qualitative methods offers more flexibility to explore a few issues in depth with the research subjects in using a range of different tools in which the research subjects may be asked the same questions in a group setting or on an individual basis.

3.1 Quantitative data gathering

The quantitative gathering will be done through the conduction of a household questionnaire. The design of the questionnaire will attempt to frame questions in a way to assess the internal dynamics of the household members. The way of doing so is to ask some of the questions to all the members of the household and/or have the respondent provide information on the status of all the members of the household. Lastly, the purpose of the questionnaire is to trace the profile of the different household type encountered in the research area with the objective of assessing whether there are major differences or similarities in the way gender relations and roles are lived by household type.

The questionnaire is divided into eight sections. Each section covers specific issues that are of interest for the present study and which findings may help complement the findings from the qualitative data.

Section (A) Household structure and demographics

The questions are directed to all the members of the household and will be responded by the household head. They seek to gather data on demographics such as age; sex; place of birth; language spoken at home; level of education reached; current civil status; motives for separation if separated; age at union; age at union of partner; age at first pregnancy; age of the partner at first pregnancy; number of children for all the women in households that are over 12 years old; number of children that survived; knowledge of family planning for all the women in the household that are

over 12 years old; use of family planning for all the women in household that are over 12 years old and reasons for not using.

Section (B) Migration and length of residence and assets

The questions are directed to the household heads. There are years of residence in the bairro; reasons for living the area of origin if less than 10 years of residence; type of contacts maintained with family members left behind.

Section (D) Land tenure and type of housing

Characteristics of land tenure; type of housing; type of housing ownership; number of bedrooms in the household and assets own by the household such as furniture, electro domestic supplies; private water tank and latrines.

Section (E) Types of employment

The questions are directed to all the members of the households that are over 7 years old and will be answered by the household head. There are types of employment, place of employment; time involved to get there; numbers of hours of week spend; income and savings and forms of savings for the household heads only.

Section (F) Household consumption and expenditures

The questions are directed to the household heads only and only focus on household consumption and expenditures of the past month for the running of the household. The three main expenditures of the household in the last month; details on the type of expenditures of the three category mentioned.

Section (G) Domestic labour and gender roles

The questions are directed to all the households members and will be answered by the household heads. There are households members that participate in the various households tasks; frequency of participation; average time involved when no help is provided; existence of a household budget; who control the household budget; who decides how the money has to be spent.

Section (H) Use of other resources to get helped when needed

The questions are directed to the household heads only. What the household borrow in the last three months and for what purpose; from whom; frequency of borrowing.

Section (I) Involvement in community activities and local organisations

The questions are directed to the household heads. There are, involvement in local organization; frequency of participation; types of activities participated in the last year; frequency of participation; feeling of being part of the communities activities; the reasons why.

It is expected that the team of field researchers will pay two visits to the household to speak with the other members of the households to confer if the answers provided by the household heads on the sections A, B, C and D regarding the other members of the household have been answered properly.

3.2 Quantitative data analysis

The questionnaire will be coded and processed into a computer analysable form such as to highlight any requirement to redo interviews in cases of problems arising. The questionnaire will be analysed for statistical tests for social science such as cross-tabulations, frequencies, means and correlation. The multiplicity of the interacting variables will be analysed in a way to attempt to establish relationships of cause and effect. Therefore, this study may adopt a number of complementary

approaches to data analysis. The first may involve classifying/categorising, coding the responses and then entering and processing them in a Software Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) programme. Frequencies and cross tabulations will be used to display relationships between variables and to inductively develop explanations.

3.2.1 Sampling

An important aspect of sampling decisions is that of ensuring that the sample size reflects statistical validity of what the study is to achieve. In other words, that the sample pool is of adequate density to address the main issues that the study wants to explore while having enough relevancy to draw a comparative analysis. The pool of households to be surveyed is 300. It is expected that the households to be surveyed will be chosen randomly. The selection of households involved the steps outlined in Annex 1;

3.3. Qualitative data gathering

Since quantitative data may in some cases not produce enough information, a series of qualitative methods will be used as a means to go into more depth on certain issues. These methods will essentially target children in different age groups such as 6 to 10 and 10 to 14.

(A) Focus Group Discussion

The focus group discussion technique will be used as a starting point to help structure the open-ended questions to be used in the semi-structured interviews. Groups of women will be divided according to age groups. The purpose for separating women may provide greater insights to seek what issues are of most relevance to the different age groups. In this case, it may be interesting to compare women's perception according to their generation, such as grandmother versus daughter and versus grand daughter in relation to how the conflict may have caused positive or negative impact on their household arrangements; marriage and relationship; perception of headship; aspirations for their children and their positioning in the society.

Focus group discussion technique will also be used as a means to get households heads and their children together (same group) to discuss common issues to all, such as community perception towards female heads and their children (separate group) and issues of well-being and vulnerability. Discussing with children in a different group may provide greater insight on children socialisation and how the way in which male's absence may have impacted on the way boys and girls are brought up. It is also expected that this method may allow the interviewees to open up more as well as feeling less inhibited.

(B) Semi-structured Interviews

As mentioned, the issues to be explored in the semi-structured interviews will be heavily drawn from the focus group findings. The reason being is to let the research subjects decide for themselves what it is they would like to discuss in a large group (focus group) and then explore those issues in more depth on an individual basis in using open-ended questions as to allow the research subjects engage into a dialogue with the researcher.

(C) Life-history

Life history will be used for a selected number of women across the different household type. The purpose of the life history exercise is to examine in more depth if significant changes happened across generation in terms of gender relations and perception of relationship, marriage and female headship. It is also expected that the life history may shed light whether there is a conflict related set of behaviours and if those have implications on gender relations and gender roles. In addition, life history may allow to gain a greater understanding on how gender relations were in the past and how the years of conflict may have changed gender relations.

The impact of the research results may be of relevance in other settings given the dearth of data on gender relations and roles in war society. It is expected that the generation of empirical evidences may contribute to existing scientific knowledge. More importantly, assessing women's opinion across generation is also to recognize that there is a tendency to romanticize the past instead of recognizing that gender relations in war time are, in a state of flux (see Byrne, 1995).

However the use of qualitative data on its own as mentioned is not without problems. One way to address this is to attempt to quantify some of the accounts of research subjects experiences. As such, variables such as age, marital status and other socio-economic characteristics will be recorded and cross-checked with the objective of legitimising some of the findings and to establish when possible correlations of cause and effect. In addition, the findings of the qualitative analysis will also be used to complement the quantitative findings.

3.4 Qualitative data analysis

The qualitative analysis will attempt to illustrate and feed into the quantitative analysis and form the basis of the overall analysis for the completion of the final report.

3.5 User participation

The ultimate users of the research results, which are in this case policy-makers and civil society organisations, have not been involved in the design of the project but will be used as resource persons along the implementation of the project. The reason for their non-involvement is because of the small size of the project and the fact that the research findings may in this case be of greater use to both groups. In any case, a workshop will be held prior to the testing of the questionnaires to get their suggestions and increase buy-in to the project.

The immediate users of the research results may be the local community development groups working in the project area, Development Workshop and other local and international NGOs involved in the sector. The intermediate users may be policy-makers to whom a final report will be submitted to at the end of the research and discuss in a conference setting with both Development Workshop, UNICEF and other development agencies. The ultimate benefactor of the project results will be the project coordinator from Development Workshop who will use part of the results for her doctoral work.

The impact of the research results may be of relevance in other settings given the dearth of data on the living conditions of women and children in both male-headed and female-headed households in war society. It is expected that the generation of empirical evidences may contribute to existing scientific knowledge. The dissemination of the research results in a seminar setting and through the production of a report may provide insight information for policy formulation and micro interventions.

4. Research Team

4.1 Institution and personnel

Development Workshop has a strong Angolan and International professional team working in the fields of habitat and environment, settlement planning, water and sanitation, public health, small enterprises, land rights, information technologies, gender and governance. Emphasis is given to

working with, and building the capacity of communities, grassroots organisations, non-governmental organisations, local and national governments and local private sector.

From the early 1980s, while still operating from within the Department of Urbanism, a pilot project was developed in one area of the musseques (peri-urban slums) of Luanda “Projecto Sambizanga”, to test strategies (both technological and of community-development) to slum upgrading. Development Workshop’s Projecto Sambizanga received a “Best Practice Award” at the HABITAT City Summit in Istanbul in 1996. DW is currently involved in a major Urban Poverty Reduction project supported by the British Department for International Development (DFID) in Luanda, focusing on sustainable livelihoods and basic services.

Development Workshop - Angola has built the capacity to carry out research on topics related to the human settlement field. Development Workshop - Angola has carried out two Beneficiary Assessment for the World Bank on water and sanitation in Luanda (major research exercises about people's views on improvement in water and sanitation) and programme evaluations for UNDP, Habitat, the World Bank and NGOs in Angola and Mozambique. Development Workshop with support from the International Development Research Centre has undertaken research studies on Urban Land Rights, Environmental Risk Mapping in Luanda and Community Based Reconstruction in recent years.

4.2 Personnel

Project coordinator from DW (1): the role and responsibility of the project coordinator from DW is to supervise the project activities, provide on-going technical support, analyse data and write the final report and respond to DW and donor.

Research assistant (1): the role of the researcher assistant is to assist the project coordinator in supervising the field researchers and analysing primary data. The research assistant will work for the duration of the data gathering and first part of the analysis.

Field Researcher (2): The role of the field researchers are to conduct the quantitative research gathering and assist in the preparation and conduction of life history interviews. The field researchers will work solely during the field research.

Data Entry person (1): The role of the data entry person is to process the questionnaires in a computer analysable form.

4.3 Workshop procedures for the selection of field surveyors

The team of field researchers are drawn from the Catholic and Lusophone Universities. 18 students applied to a Development Workshop /Esso scholarship program with the objective to gain professional experience in exchange of a grant to cover tuition fee.

The procedures to select the students to be part of this present study are twofold. The 18 students were invited to attend a workshop. The purpose of the workshop was to introduce them to Development Workshop work in Angola and to provide them with details of the present research program. In addition, definitions of terms were given with the objective of providing the students with the necessary concepts to be covered during the research. The workshop took place during one day and used theoretical and practical approach of learning. At the end of the workshop a test was given to the students with the objective to assess their learning skills and select the best 6 (see annex). A manual describing the process of the workshop and compiling all the concepts and definitions used was handed over to the participants. The selecting process took into consideration the results of the test, past experience in community development, gender and interest in being part of the present research program.

The chosen 6 participated to a second workshop, in which an extensive field test was conducted in a community to practise the questionnaire to be used in the research. A third workshop will take place to train the participants in qualitative methods of research such as focus groups, semi-structured interviews and life history.

It is expected that the students will make a good use of this hands on experience and apply the skills learnt throughout their academic experience and future professional careers.

5. Time frame

Activities	November March	December	January	February
Training	_____			
Testing of questionnaires	_____			
Conduction of survey		_____		
Data entry				_____
Life history		_____		
Data analysis	_____			
Report writing	_____			
Dissemination Workshop	_____			

Bibliography

Chant, S (1991) *Women and Survival in Mexican Cities: Perspectives on Gender, Labour Markets and Low-Income Households*. Manchester University Press: Manchester.

Chant, S (1997a) *Women-Headed Households: Diversity and Dynamics in the Developing World*. Houndmills, Basingstoke: Macmillan.

Chant, S (1997b) 'Women-Headed Households: Poorest of the Poor? Perspectives from Mexico, Costa Rica and the Philippines'. *IDS Bulletin* (University of Sussex) Vol. 28 No 3 pp 26-48.

Perhsson, K, Cohen, G, Ducados, H and Lopes, P (2000) 'Towards Gender Equality in Angola' Report prepared for the Swedish Embassy in Angola. Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency. Luanda, Angola.

Vines, A. (2000) 'History and Human Costs of the Conflict'. Unpublished paper prepared for the Human Rights Watch. London.

ANNEX 1**SAMPLING METHODOLOGY**

1. A selecção desta amostra foi “idealmente” multi-etápica, com cerca de seis etapas, entre as quais 5 se basearam num processo que foi “idealmente” aleatório:
 - a. Selecção “aleatória” de 3 municípios entre os 9 que constituem Luanda.[obviamente, a selecção destes 3 municípios obedeceu a outros critérios, que saberás melhor descrever e que se prendem (pelo menos alguns) com os objectivos específicos do estudo];
 - b. Selecção aleatória de 1 comuna em cada município seleccionado na etapa anterior;
 - c. Selecção aleatória de 3 bairros em cada comuna seleccionada na etapa anterior;
 - d. Selecção aleatória de 1-2 sectores em cada bairro seleccionado na etapa anterior;
 - e. Selecção de quarteirões, com probabilidade proporcional ao tamanho do quarteirão (número de habitações por quarteirão), e de forma sistemática [o número de quarteirões a seleccionar em cada sector, dependia a uma taxa de selecção, na etapa seguinte, de um número médio de 10 habitações por quarteirão. Na realidade, dependendo de como a amostra ficou distribuída, este número variou entre 9 a 13 habitações];
 - f. Selecção aleatória de, uma média de 10 agregados familiares em cada quarteirão [assume-se, que uma habitação corresponde a 1 agregado familiar, mais é importante observar-se aqui, que dentro de uma habitação específica, não se procederá a uma selecção subsequente, subentendendo-se por isso que todos os agregados a residirem na habitação seleccionada deverão ser inquiridos, cada um preenchendo um questionário independente];

2. A amostra de 300 agregados, foi distribuída entre as 3 comunas e subsequente entre os 3 bairros de cada comuna, proporcionalmente de acordo ao tamanho das comunas e bairros respectivamente. [ver tabela seguinte]

N. de ordem	Nome da localidade	Estimativa da População	Proporção¹	Distribuição da Amostra
1.0	Cuca	4369	0.312	94
1.1	S. João	2347	0.537	51
1.2	Ilha da Madeira	986	0.226	21
1.3	Mabor	1036	0.237	22
2.0	Ngola Kiluanje	7339	0.525	158
2.1	Farol das Lagostas	749	0.102	16
2.2	Ossos	3373	0.460	73
2.3	Val Saroca	3217	0.438	69
3.0	Kikolo	2278	0.163	48
3.1	Augusto Nagnula	227	0.100	5
3.2	Compão	595	0.261	13
3.3	Boa Esperança	1456	0.639	30
	Total		1.00	300

3. A selecção da amostra de quarteirões em cada sector foi independente dentro de um mesmo bairro e seguiu os seguintes passos:

¹A distribuição da amostra dentro de cada comuna é independente. Por isso, a soma das proporções dentro de cada comuna não é igual a proporção de cada comuna.

- a. Separou-se cada bairro numa folha de cálculo;
 - b. Calculou-se o número de habitações em cada bairro, criando-se uma nova coluna que acumulou o número de habitações em cada quarteirão (organizados numa coluna – cada quarteirão, correspondendo, portanto, a uma linha). O total de habitações num dado bairro “a” ficou designado por “na”;
 - c. Determinou-se o intervalo de seleção, necessário por causa da necessidade da seleção sistemática, dividindo “na” pelo número de habitações necessárias para amostra (tamanho da amostra), determinado a partir da tabela acima. O tamanho da amostra para um dado bairro “a” ficou designado por “ma”; O Intervalo de selecção, ficou designado por (I);
 - d. Utilizando uma taxa de 10 habitações por cada quarteirão selecionado (cujo tamanho era muito variável), selecionou-se tantos quarteirões quantos eram necessários para seleccionar o número de habitações atribuído a cada bairro;
 - e. Selecionou-se, a partir da tabela de números aleatórios um número que ficasse entre 1 e I (o intervalo de selecção). Este número é designado por número de arranque aleatório (A);
 - f. Na coluna da soma acumulada das habitações dos quarteirões, o quarteirão que tiver um número igual ou imediatamente superior ao número de arranque (A), será o primeiro quarteirão selecionado e onde se deverá seleccionar cerca de 10 habitações, utilizando selecção sistemática;
 - g. O segundo quarteirão a seleccionar será aquele cujo acumulado é igual ou imediatamente superior a $A_1 = A + I$. Em alguns casos, o acumulado correspondente ao quarteirão selecionado anteriormente, continuará a ser ainda superior a A_1 . Isto significa que o mesmo quarteirão deverá ser selecionado novamente e que mais 10 casas deverão ser selecionadas deste quarteirão.
 - h. O terceiro quarteirão a seleccionar será aquele cujo acumulado for igual ou imediatamente superior a $A_2 = A_1 + I$;
 - i. O processo continuará até que o número de habitações atribuído ao bairro “a” for alcançado. (Obs.: na folha de cálculo, os quarteirões selecionados estão destacados com uma cor rosa e o número de casas a seleccionar neste quarteirão está indicado na mesma linha ao lado direito)
4. A seleção das habitações, deverá obedecer ao mesmo processo. Isto é: (i) Num dado quarteirão M, determinar um ponto de partida, que geralmente deverá ser aquele que fica a noroeste do quarteirão (usar mapas para o efeito). Em seguida é sempre aconselhável, fazer-se uma nova contagem para confirmar o número total de casas existentes no quarteirão. Esta contagem é feita percorrendo o quarteirão. Dever-se-á, manter uma mesma orientação, que geralmente é determinada pelo braço direito do indivíduo que efectuar a recontagem. Ou seja, partindo do ponto noroeste, o indivíduo deverá se colocar de forma a que as casas pertencentes ao quarteirão sob contagem, fiquem do seu lado direito. Deverá percorrer então o quarteirão, mantendo as casas sempre do seu lado direito. (ii) Achar o intervalo de seleção $IM = nM/mM$, onde nM é o total de casas no quarteirão e mM o total de casas a seleccionar neste quarteirão. (ii) seleccionar aleatoriamente um número entre 1 e IM . A primeira casa selecionada será aquela cujo o número de ordem na recontagem corresponde ao número de arranque A. A seguinte será aquela cujo número de ordem na recontagem corresponde a $A_1 = A + IM$ e assim sucessivamente, até que todas as casas a seleccionar mM forem selecionadas.