Presentation on the operational aspects of household surveys covered in session 8 and 9, including experience with CAPI or collecting self-reported data

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Presentation Outline:

- ***Policy relevance related to individual-level asset ownership***
- ***Data collection/operational aspects of household surveys covered in session 8 & 9.***
- ***Brief introduction of Nepal Labour Force Survey III including sample design***
- ***Experience the use of CAPI in some surveys***
- ***Use of CAPI in the field Operation of Nepal Labour Force Survey (NLFS III)***
- ***Main lesson learnt from implementing CAPI***

- ***Policy relevance related to individual-level asset ownership***

  - Nepal government has policy to encourage the women ownership related housing/land area

  - If a household want to register the housing/land area unit in the name of female/woman, government has policy up to 40-50 percent off in taxes for registration

Data collection/operational aspects of household surveys covered in session 8 & 9.

- In Nepal Kish method (eligibility criteria, such as age and gender of every one that is eligible for the survey etc.) is not generally used for within-household respondent selection.

- Primary sampling unit (PSU) is ward/sub-ward (smallest administrative boundary) or combination of wards.

- In selected ward, all households are listed and according to sample design fixed number of households are selected according the survey design.

- But for some special survey (like drug users or particular diseases related survey), we select the individual respondent within-household.

- In our case ,secondary sampling unit is household. According to survey objective, we interview more than 1 respondent per household.

- Being the selected household as a holding unit (SSU), we list all household members with unique code. If the household head/selected household member is not available.

- We have a protocol to ask the same question to the same household member who is well known about the household information & whose age is at least 10 years & above, if household head is absent at the time of interview. So there is not a chance of being proxy respondent.

Brief introduction of Nepal Labour Force Survey III including sample design

- Currently, Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) is conducting Nepal Labour Force Survey (NLFS III) according the 19th ICLS as listed below,

Name of the survey	Year	Objectives	Sampling size	Data collected level
Nepal Labour Force Survey III	**2017/18 (Running)**	**Collect information for to calculate Employment, Unemployment Under Employment & Labour Underutilization etc.**	**900 PSUs (18000 HHs.)**	**Household level**

- ***Questionnaire Contents (NLFS III, according to19th international conference of labour statisticians)***

SECTION A: HOUSING INFORMATION

SECTION B: HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION, EDUCATION AND TRAINING RECEIVED

(Information about all members of household)

SECTION C: IDENTIFICATION OF EMPLOYED (MAIN PAID JOB/BUSINESS ACTIVITY)

(For all household members of age 5 & 10 years and above)

SECTION D: CHARACTERISTICS OF MAIN PAID JOB/BUSINESS ACTIVITY

(For all household members of age 5 & 10 years and above)

SECTION E: WORKING TIME (ALL JOBS)

(For all household members of age 10 years and above)

SECTION F: EMPLOYMENT RELATED INCOME (MAIN JOB)

(For employees & paid apprentices/interns only, If D03=1 or 2

SECTION G: JOB SEARCH AND AVAILABILITY

(For persons not in employment aged 10 years and above)

SECTION H: PAST EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

(For persons not in employment aged 10 years and above)

MODULE I: PRODUCTION OF GOODS FOR HOUSEHOLD OR FAMILY USE

(For persons aged 5 years and above)

MODULE J: OWN-USE PRODUCTION OF SERVICES

(For persons aged 5 years and above)

MODULE K: VOLUNTEER WORK

(For persons aged 10 years and above)

MODULE L: ABSENTEES INFORMATION

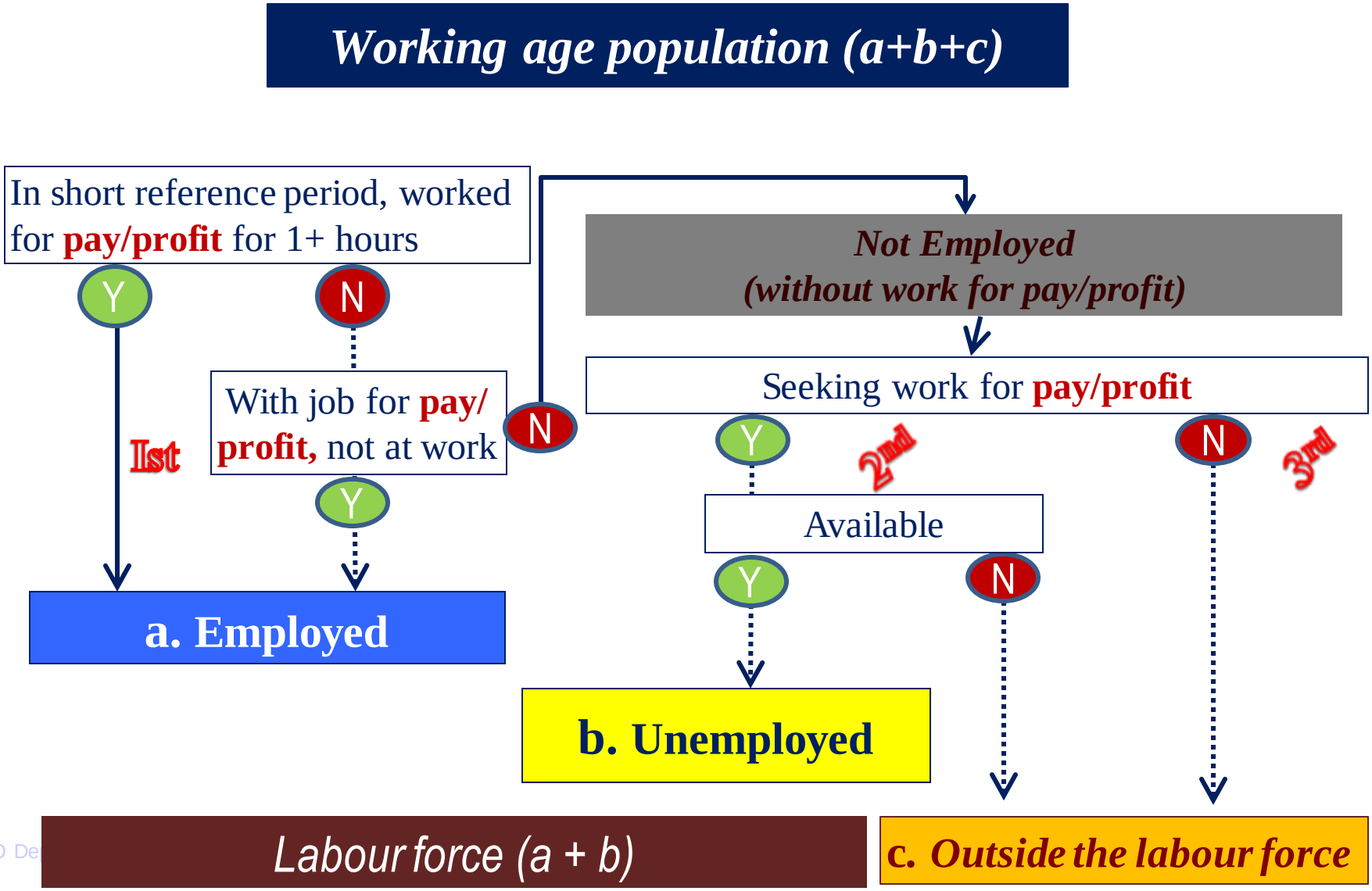
(For persons aged 5 years and above)

MODULE M: RETURNEES AND SHORT-TERM MIGRANT WORKERS

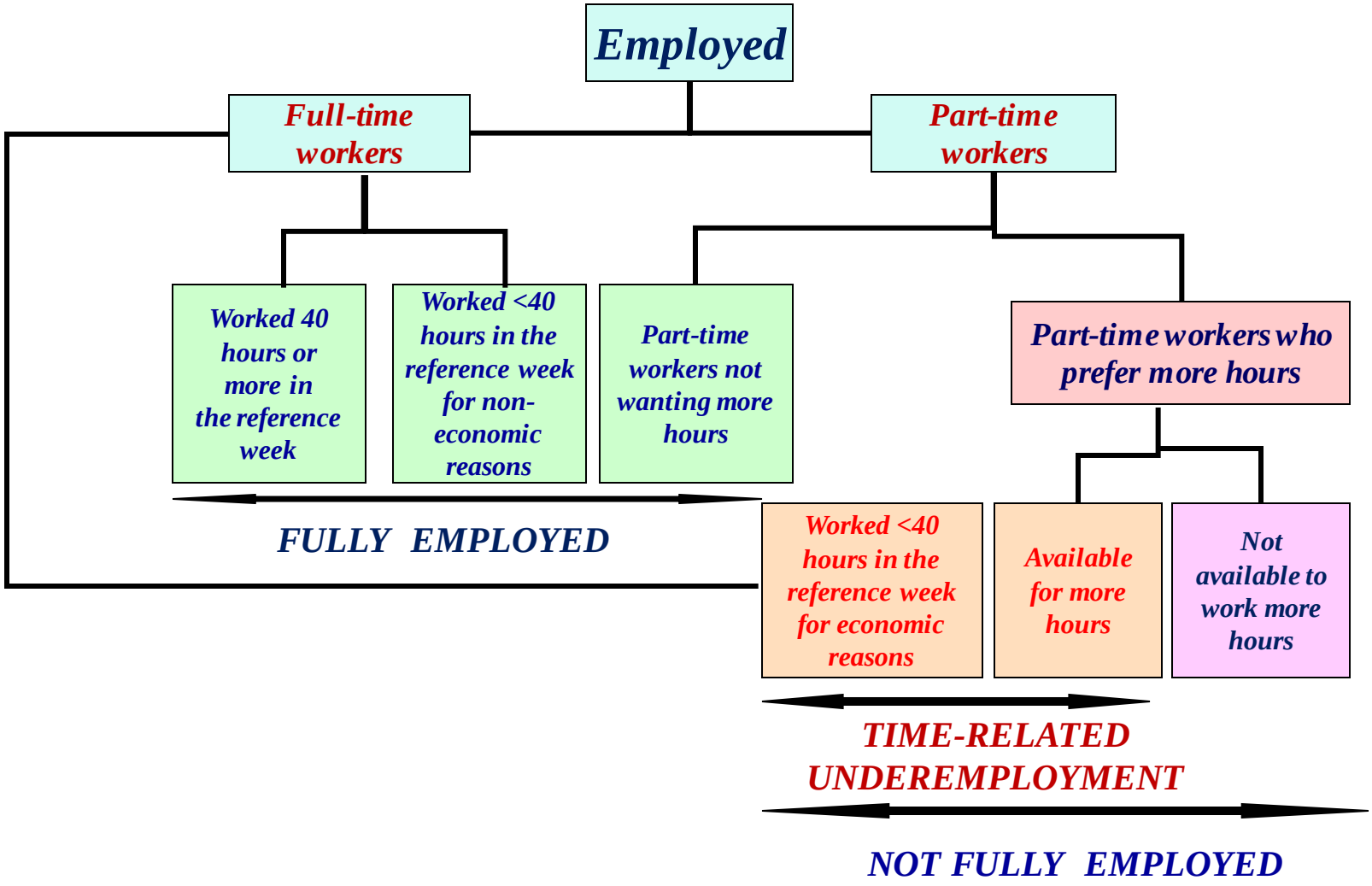
(For usual household members aged 15 years & above)

MODULE N: FORCED LABOUR (*For persons aged 5 years and above, First time in Nepal*)

HOUSEHOLD ROSTER


Working age population (a+b+c)
In short reference period, worked for pay/profit for 1+ hours
Y
N
With job for pay/ profit, not at work
N
Y
Ist
a. Employed
Not Employed (without work for pay/profit)
Seeking work for pay/profit
Y
2nd
N
3rd
Available
Y
N
b. Unemployed
Labour force (a + b)
c. Outside the labour force

Employment Framework



Nepal Labour Force Survey 2016/17

Scope Related to Labour Market Focus

ENTERPRISES
- Ownership
- Size
- Industry
- Location

VACANCIES
- Type
- Skills

JOBS
- Pay
- Labour costs
- Hrs paid for

PEOPLE
- Age/Sex
- Education
- Location

EMPLOYED
- Status
- Occupation
- Industry
- Institutional sector
- Working time, patterns
- Income/benefits
- Injuries/diseases
- Social dialogue

HOUSEHOLDS
- Size
- Composition

UNEMPLOYED
- Search methods
- Duration
- Qualifications
- Previous work exp.
- Previous occupation
- Previous industry
- Receipt benefits

OUTSIDE THE LF
- Reasons
- Desire to work
- Availability
- Job search
- Qualifications
- Previous work exp.
- Receipt benefits

Employment creation, productivity

Characteristics of employment, working conditions

Pressures on labour market , access

Labour market attachment

Labour demand

Labour supply

Potential labour Sup.

Nepal Labour Force Survey III
Sampling Design

Table 1. Comparison of Sampling Systems in the last two NLFS

NLFS-I	*NLFS-II*	
Survey Period	May 1988-May 1999	January-December 2008
Number of sample PSUs	720	800
Urban	360	400
Rural	360	400
Number of sample Households	14,400	16,000
Urban	7,200	8,000
Rural	7,200	8,000
Response Rate		
PSU	100%	98.87%
Households	99.55%	99.85%

Table 2. Distribution of PSU and Number of Households by New Rural/Urban Areas

New Rural/Urban	No. of PSU	No. of HHs
Rural	28,425	2,966,239
Urban	11,639	2,457,058
Total	40,064	5,423,297

Total Number of PSUs in NLFS III = 900
*Total Number of Households in NLFS III = 900*20 = 18000*

Table 3. Distribution of the Sample PSUs by New Rural/Urban Areas

New Rural/Urban	Frequency	Percent
Urban	375	41.7
Rural	525	58.3

Table 4. Distribution of the Sample PSUs by Domain

Domain	Frequency	Percent
Province 1 (Urban)	54	6.0
Province 1 (Rural)	102	11.3
Province 2 (Urban)	42	4.7
Province 2 (Rural)	51	5.7
Province 3 (Urban)	84	9.3
Province 3 (Rural)	75	8.3
Province 4 (Urban)	45	5.0
Province 4 (Rural)	75	8.3
Province 5 (Urban)	60	6.7
Province 5 (Rural)	75	8.3
Province 6 (Urban)	36	4.0
Province 6 (Rural)	63	7.0
Province 7 (Urban)	54	6.0
Province 7 (Rural)	84	9.3

Table 5. Distribution of the Sample PSUs by Province

Province	Frequency	Percent
Province 1	156	17.3
Province 2	93	10.3
Province 3	159	17.7
Province 4	120	13.3
Province 5	135	15.0
Province 6	99	11.0
Province 7	138	15.3

Experience the use of CAPI in some surveys

- Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), Nepal has experience the use of **CAPI** specially in following surveys,

  - Earthquake Disaster Survey (2016/17), 32 districts with sample size is 900 thousands
  - Climate Change Survey (2016), 253 PSUs with 5060 households
  - Civil Registration Vital Survey (2015/16), 1600 PSUs with sample size 80 thousands

- Nepal Labour Force Survey - NLFS III **(currently running)**. In this NLFS III, the total no. of PSU is 900 (each PSU we select 20 HHs.) i.e. 18000 HHs in total.

Use of CAPI in the field Operation of Nepal Labour Force Survey (NLFS III)

- Listing of households in selected PSU (Primary Sampling Units).

- Selection of households (selected PSU)

- In NLFS III, we have 24 teams (three members in each team), each team has one team leader with responsibility to merge listed households, selection of HHs, allocate the HHs for enumeration and send the completed field work to central CBS server using tablets (android based)/CAPI.

***Main lesson learnt from implementing CAPI is*,**

- Less printing (printing for training purpose only) cost of listing forms questionnaires & control forms

- No transportation cost for listing forms, questionnaires & control forms etc.

- No additional cost for post-data entry

- Timeliness

- Easy way of data collection for interviewer

THANK YOU