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 to the 19th ICLS as listed below,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the survey</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Sampling size</th>
<th>Data collected level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nepal Labour Force Survey III</td>
<td>2017/18</td>
<td>Collect information for to calculate Employment, Unemployment Under Employment &amp; Labour Underutilization etc.</td>
<td>900 PSUs (18000 HHs.)</td>
<td>Household level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Questionnaire Contents (NLFS III, according to 19th 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:** With job for **pay/profit**, not at work
  - **N:** Not Employed
    - **Y:** Seeking work for **pay/profit**
      - **N:** Available

  - **N:** Outside the labour force

**Labour force** \((a + b)\)

- **Y:** Employed
- **N:** Unemployed

- **N:** Outside the labour force
Employment Framework

Employed

Full-time workers
- Worked 40 hours or more in the reference week
- Worked <40 hours in the reference week for non-economic reasons

Part-time workers
- Part-time workers not wanting more hours

Available for more hours
- Worked <40 hours in the reference week for economic reasons

Not available to work more hours

TIME-RELATED UNDEREMPLOYMENT

FULLY EMPLOYED

NOT FULLY EMPLOYED

Part-time workers who prefer more hours
Nepal Labour Force Survey 2016/17

Scope Related to Labour Market Focus

ENTERPRISES
- Ownership
- Size
- Industry
- Location

PEOPLE
- Age/Sex
- Education
- Location

HOUSEHOLDS
- Size
- Composition

VACANCIES
- Type
- Skills

JOBS
- Pay
- Labour costs
- Hrs paid for

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

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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>NLFS-I</strong></th>
<th><strong>NLFS-II</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of sample PSUs</strong></td>
<td>720</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of sample Households</strong></td>
<td>14,400</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Response Rate</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSU</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>98.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households</td>
<td>99.55%</td>
<td>99.85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2. Distribution of PSU and Number of Households by New Rural/Urban Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Rural/Urban</th>
<th>No. of PSU</th>
<th>No. of HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>28,425</td>
<td>2,966,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>11,639</td>
<td>2,457,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>40,064</td>
<td>5,423,297</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Rural/Urban</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>41.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>58.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4. Distribution of the Sample PSUs by Domain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Province 1 (Urban)</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province 1 (Rural)</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province 2 (Urban)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province 2 (Rural)</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province 3 (Urban)</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province 3 (Rural)</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province 4 (Urban)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province 4 (Rural)</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province 5 (Urban)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province 5 (Rural)</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province 6 (Urban)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province 6 (Rural)</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province 7 (Urban)</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province 7 (Rural)</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province 1</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province 2</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province 3</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>17.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Province 4</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province 5</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province 6</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province 7</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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