

Cambodia - Labor Force Survey 2001

National Institute of Statistics

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
KHM-NIS-LF-2001-v01

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
- v01: - Edited data for internal use only

PRODUCTION DATE
2001-11-01

Overview

ABSTRACT
The Labor Force Survey (LFS) of Cambodia conducted in November 2001 is the second of the series of nationwide labor force surveys. Its primary purpose was to gather data on labor force and employment levels and structures needed for national accounts estimation. The results of the survey are intended for national account estimation and for providing a quantitative framework for planning and policy formulation affecting the labor market.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
1.Individuals

2.Household

Scope

NOTES
The survey involves the collection of data on the demographic and economic characteristics of the population. It covers 500 sample villages or a total of 5000 sample households nationwide.

The scope of the survey with respect to items of information is as follows:

1. Part I - For all persons

a) Relationship to Household Head

b) Age

c) Sex

2. Part II - For Persons 10 Years Old and Over

a) Education (Current School Attendance and Highest Educational Attainment)

b) Current Activity (Past Week)

- c) Primary Occupation
- d) Economic Activity or Industry
- e) Nature and Status of Employment
- f) Remuneration, Earnings and Commissions
- g) Hours Worked
- h) Availability for / Seeking Additional Work
- i) Reasons for not Being Available for Work

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT [3]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
EDUCATION [6]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE (1)

National (24 Provinces)

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE (2)

Urban, Rural

GEOGRAPHIC UNIT

Domain for LFS 2001 is the province. The study covers 24 domains, namely:

- 1 Banteay Meanchey
- 2 Battambang
- 3 Kampong Cham
- 4 Kampong Chhnang
- 5 Kampong Speu
- 6 Kampong Thom
- 7 Kampot
- 8 Kandal
- 9 Koh Kong
- 10 Kratie
- 11 Mondul Kiri
- 12 Phnom Penh
- 13 Preah Vihear
- 14 Prey Veng

15 Pursat

16 Ratanak Kiri

17 Siemreap

18 Sihanoukville

19 Stung Treng

20 Svay Rieng

21 Takeo

22 Oddar Meanchey

23 Kep

24 Pailin

UNIVERSE

The survey covered the members (individuals) from the sample households of resident households in Cambodia:

1. All members for geographic part
2. All members aged 10 and over for education and labour force parts

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Institute of Statistics	Ministry of Planning

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Asian Development Bank	ADB	Funding and TA

OTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Name	Affiliation	Role
Dr. V.N. Gnanathurai	Asian Development Bank	Assistant Chief Economist
Dr. Bishnu Dev Pant	Asian Development Bank	Development Indicators and Policy Research Division, Economic Research Department
Ms. G. Cubinar	Asian Development Bank	Survey Management and Methodology Consultant

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Mey Sokhanntey	tey	NIS	Documenter

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2009-09-28

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1.1 (Sep 2009): Original version with minor edits.

Version 1.2 (Jun 2010): Further edits.

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-KHM-NIS-LF-2001-v12

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The LFS adopted a stratified two-stage systematic sampling design with villages as the primary sampling units (PSUs) and households as secondary sampling units (SSUs).

The sample consisted of 500 villages sampled from 12,739 villages in Cambodia. Then from each sample village, a fix sample of 10 households was taken using circular systematic sampling with a random start. It covered 500 sample villages or a total of 5000 sample households nationwide

Response Rate

Despite the length of the questionnaire, the respondents cooperated with the survey staff and provided answers to both questionnaires and it was possible to achieve a 100% response rate. At this stage it is not possible to comment on item non-response, and completeness of information provided by the respondents, and the respondent's fatigue arising from the length of the interviews which may have had a bearing on these issues.

Weighting

The sampling design used in LF 2001 is not self-weighting. Therefore it was necessary to calculate the weights or inflation factors applicable to both villages and households of each sampled village, before the data for villages or households were aggregated. The weights for estimation of the aggregates were computed (or the villages and households in the 24 domains (or 24 provinces) into which the country is divided. The need to adjust the weights for non-response did not arise as completed questionnaires from all sampled villages and households were retrieved achieving a 100% response rate. Inflation factors were checked for each domain by comparison of the sum of the weighting factors of all sampled households which constitute an estimate of the total number of households in the domain against the total number of households for the domain in the sampling frame. The weighting factors (WEIGHT) with the corresponding identifiers of villages and households were fed as an input into the computer to be merged with the data files.

Questionnaires

Overview

The following are the LFS forms used during the field enumeration and a brief outline of the fieldwork procedures:

2.1 Listing Sheet (LFS Form 1)

This is a sheet containing a list the buildings, housing units and households within an enumeration area (EA). Other information pertaining to population of households were also recorded.

Listing sheet was used to record all households in the village or part thereof selected for household enumeration. The current list of households was necessary for sampling households and also as an input to derive household weights

2.2 Questionnaire (LFS Form 2)

This is the form used for interviewing and recording information about a household. This questionnaire also contains information on the demographic and economic characteristics of the population.

1. Part I - For all persons

a) Relationship to Household Head

b) Age

c) Sex

2. Part II - For Persons 10 Years and Over

a) Education (Current School Attendance and Highest Educational Attainment)

b) Current Activity (Past Week)

c) Primary Occupation

d) Economic Activity or Industry

e) Nature and Status of Employment

f) Remuneration, Earnings and Commissions Received

g) Hours Worked

h) Availability for /Seeking Additional Work

i) Reasons for not Being Available for Work

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2001-11-12	2001-11-26	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Collection Notes

Data collection involved the following activities: mapping, canvassing, plotting, listing and enumeration. Mapping entailed drawing of a sketch map of the enumeration area, which may be an entire village or a segment of a village randomly selected, taking into account the boundaries and physical features of the area. Canvassing was a door-to-door visit in the entire enumeration area to look for enumeration units (households) to be listed to ensure a complete coverage of the area. Plotting involved listing or drawing of buildings and households on the map using specified symbols. Listing involved the listing of all households -recording the name of household head, address and number of members by sex - in the village or a village segment using a specified form (LFS Form 1). Enumeration involved the interview of 10 sample households selected systematically from the list drawn using the LFS questionnaire (LFS Form 2).

Field enumerators', supervisors' and coordinator trained was conducted for two days. A total of 130 staff were trained, consisting of 95 enumerators , 34 supervisors and 1 coordinator. Each interviewer was assigned selected villages based on the sampling procedure. In order to complete the data collection activity within the planned time frame, each enumerator was assigned about 40 to 70 households in four to six villages. The questionnaires were filled by the method of personal interview.

A pre-listing of households was undertaken by the enumerator to generate the current list of households, which was essential to select the sample households based on the systematic sampling procedure. In addition to preparing a current list of buildings, housing units and households certain additional information such as the number of household members, principal economic activity of the household was also collected.

After the selection of sample households, the selected households were revisited to interview one or more responsible members of the household to fill in the questionnaire.

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Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
National Institute of Statistics	NIS	Ministry of Planning

Supervision

The field control procedures provided for the supervisors to inspect and make on the spot checks while the interview was being conducted and they were also required to re-interview a sub-sample of the households already interviewed by the enumerators under his supervision. To ensure effective supervision through inspections and re-interviews, adequate funds were allocated for the payment of honoraria to supervisors for their supervisory duties. Some of the core group staff

functioned as area coordinators and they were in over all charge of supervision as well as the coordination of the areas assigned to them.

Data Processing

Data Editing

All completed questionnaires were brought to NIS for processing. Although completed questionnaires were checked and edited by supervisors in the field, specially because of the length of questionnaires and the complexity of the topics covered the need for manual editing and coding by trained staff was accepted as an essential priority activity to produce a cleaned data file without delay. In all 4 staff comprising 3 processing staff and 1 supervisor were trained for two days by the project staff. An instruction manual for manual editing and coding was prepared and translated into Khmer for the guidance of processing staff.

In order to produce an unedited data file, keying in the data as recorded by field enumerators and supervisors, (without subjecting data to manual edit as required by the Analysis Component Project staff), it was necessary to structure manual editing as a two-phase operation. Thus in the first phase, the processing staff coded the questions such as those industry, and occupation which required coding. Editing was restricted to selected structural edits and some error corrections. These edits were restricted to checking the completeness and consistency of responses, legibility, and totaling of selected questions. Error corrections were made without canceling or obliterating the original entry made by the enumerator, by inserting the correction close to the original entry.

Much of the manual editing was carried out in the second phase, after key entry and one hundred percent verification and extraction of error print outs. A wide range of errors had to be corrected which was expected in view of the complexity of the survey and the skill background of the enumeration and processing staff. The manual edits involved the correction of errors arising from incorrect key entry, in-correct/ failure to include identification, miss-coding of answers, failure to follow skip patterns, misinterpretation of measures, range errors, and other consistency errors.

Other Processing

An in-house survey processing centre was established at the NIS to process the LF 2000. A net work of 4 PC's with 1 high capacity PC's as servers was installed and NIS staff were trained to use the network system. The network can be strengthened with additional workstations to process a survey sampling of 5,000 households referred to in the project document.

Entire data processing was done on microcomputers and data entry and editing was carried out using Integrated Micro-Computer Processing System(IMPS) package developed by the US Bureau of the Census. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to obtain tabulations.

the keyers were trained for two days and key entry operations commenced. In all 4 key entry staff and 1 supervisors were trained by the Data Processing Specialist to use the data entry screens prepared using IMPS software

The first computer edit was applied to check the basic structure of the data and to check the skipping patterns. The errors were corrected manually and the data file was updated using IMPS programs. After completing the structural edit, the data file was re-edited for validity of records. Consistency edits were designed to detect responses that appeared to be inconsistent with other responses or in conflict with definitions and processing rules. It was necessary to run several edit checks to clean some data items.

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

Sampling errors are those that are related to the size of the sample and the kind of samples selected. Non-sampling errors are those such as arising from errors committed by the interviewers in recording information, response errors and encoding or processing errors.

The results obtained from the survey are subject to sampling errors. Sampling errors in surveys occur as a result of limiting the survey observations to a subset rather than the whole population. These errors are related to the sample size selected and sampling design adopted in the survey. In order to maintain these errors within acceptable levels, the efficient sampling design with the sample allocation described earlier was adopted.

In addition to sampling errors, the estimates are also subject to non-sampling errors that arise in different stages of any survey operation. These include errors that are introduced at the preparatory stage errors committed during data collection including those committed by interviewers and respondents processing errors

The first item includes errors arising from questionnaire design, preparation of definitions and instructions, preparation of table formats etc. The other two categories are clear from the terminology used. The use of trained enumerators and processing staff and careful organization and thorough supervision are essential to control and minimize these errors.

As already referred to, it was possible to obtain responses from all the villages and households that were sampled, and thus it was not necessary to adjust the data for non-response. Thus the bias that is introduced into the estimates as a result of non-response was avoided.