Philippines - Informal Sector Survey 2008

National Statistics Office

Report generated on: February 16, 2023

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
DDI-PHL-NSO-ISS-2008-v2.0

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
v2.0 - Edited for public use

PRODUCTION DATE
2009-01-15

NOTES
This version includes only the characteristics of the employed person 15 years old and over.

Overview

ABSTRACT
The 2008 Informal Sector Survey (ISS) was a nationwide data collection operation by the

National Statistics Office, in collaboration with United Nations Economic and Social Commission

for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP). It aims at putting in place a system of 2-step surveys related

to the evaluation and the follow up of employment, informal jobs and informal sector. This is the

1st nationwide survey of informal sector conducted by the NSO.

Measurement of the informal sector and informal employment has been guided by the

international recommendations, foremost of which are the 15th International Conference of Labour

Statistics (ICLS) Resolutions concerning statistics of employment in the informal sector and the

17th ICLS Guidelines concerning a statistical definition of the informal employment, advocated by

the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations (UN) recommendations on

structural and short-term business statistics for the collection and publication of production-related

statistics of a range of economic activities.

The 15th ICLS resolution addresses the need for a systematic measurement of the

contributions of household enterprises in terms of income and employment as it situates informal

sector enterprises as a subset of household enterprises, defined as production units that produce

some or all products for the market, have a certain size limit and/or meet some registration-based

criterion. The 17th ICLS Guidelines recognized that the definition and measurement of employment

in the informal sector need to be complemented with a definition and measurement of informal

employment. "Employment in the informal sector" and "informal employment" are measures that

are both useful for analytical and policy-making purposes, as they refer to different aspects of the

"informalization" of employment and to different targets for policymaking.

OBJECTIVES OF THE INFORMAL SECTOR SURVEY

a. to identify and construct a sampling frame of IS among the enterprise in which

employed persons work;

b. To provide data for estimating employment in IS and informal sector enterprises through

the LFS;

c. To provide data for estimating informal employment; and.

d. To obtain data for estimating the contribution of informal sector enterprises to total

Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
Employed persons 15 years old and over, Jobs

Scope

NOTES
Employed persons 15 years old and over - characteristics of their employment like class of worker, size of employment, industry, nature of employment, place of work, registration, bookkeeping and accounting practices, final distination of services/products.

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
employment [3.1]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
working conditions [3.6]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common

KEYWORDS
Employment, Working conditions

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
The 17 geographic regions:

National Capital Region

Cordillera Administrative Region

Region I - Ilocos

Region II - Cagayan Valley

Region III - Central Luzon

Region IVA - CALABARZON

Region IVB - MIMAROPA

Region V - Bicol

Region VI - Western Visayas

Region VII - Central Visayas

Region VIII - Eastern Visayas

Region IX - Zamboanga Peninsula

Region X - Northern Mindanao

Region XI - Davao

Region XII - SOCCSKSARGEN

Region XIII - Caraga

Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao

UNIVERSE
The survey covered all de jure household members (usual residents) in the sample housing unit.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Statistics Office	National Economic and Development Authority

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific		Questionnaire design, sampling methodology
National Statistical Coordination Board		Questionnaire design
Bureau of Labor And Employment Statistics		Data analysis
Asian Development Bank		Sampling design

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
National Statistics Office	NSO	
UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	UNESCAP	
Department of Labor and Employment	DOLE	

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Sotera B. de Guzman	SBDG	National Statistics Office	Documenter
Fe Dy-Liacco	FVND	ADP	Reviewer

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION
2010-01-29

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION
Version 2.0 for public use.

DDI DOCUMENT ID
DDI-PHL-NSO-ISS-2008-v2.0

Sotera B. de Guzman	SBDG	National Statistics Office	Documenter
Fe Dy-Liacco	FVND	ADP	Reviewer

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The sampling design of the Labor Force Survey (LFS) uses the sampling design of the 2003 Master Sample (MS) for Household Surveys that started July 2003.

Sampling Frame

As in most household surveys, the 2003 MS used an area sample design. The Enumeration Area Reference File (EARF) of the 2000 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) was utilized as sampling frame. The EARF contains the number of households by enumeration area (EA) in each barangay. This frame was used to form the primary sampling units (PSUs). With consideration of the period for which the 2003 MS will be in use, the PSUs were formed/defined as a barangay or a combination of barangays with at least 500 households.

Stratification Scheme

Startification involves the division of the entire population into non-overlapping subgroups called starta. Prior to sample selection, the PSUs in each domain were stratified as follows:
1) All large PSUs were treated as separate strata and were referred to as certainty selections (self-representing PSUs). A PSU was considered large if it has a large probability of selection.
2) All other PSUs were then stratified by province, highly urbanized city (HUC) and independent component city (ICC).
3) Within each province/HUC/ICC, the PSUs were further stratified or grouped with respect to some socio-economic variables that were related to poverty incidence. These variables were: (a) the proportion of strongly built houses (PSTRONG); (b) an indication of the proportion of households engaged in agriculture (AGRI); and (c) the per-capita income (PERCAPITA).

Sample Selection

To have some control over the subsample size, the PSUs were selected with probability proportional to some estimated measure of size. The size measure refers to the total number of households from the 2000 CPH. Because of the wide variation in PSU sizes, PSUs with selection probabilities greater than 1 were identified and were included in the sample as certainty selections.

At the second stage, enumeration areas (EAs) were selected within sampled PSUs, and at the third stage, housing units were selected within sampled EAs. Generally, all households in sampled housing units were enumerated, except for few cases when the number of households in a housing unit exceeds three. In which case, a sample of three households in a sampled housing unit was selected at random with equal probability.

An EA is defined as an area with discernable boundaries within barangays, consisting of about 150 contiguous households. These EAs were identified during the 2000 CPH. A housing unit is a structurally separate and independent place of abode which, by the way it has been constructed, converted, or arranged, is intended for habitation by a household

Sample Size

The 2003 Master Sample consist of a sample of 2,835 PSUs of which 330 were certainty PSUs and 2,505 were non certainty PSUs. The number of households for the 2000 CPH was used as measure of size. The entire MS was divided into four sub-samples or independent replicates, such as a quarter sample contains one fourth of the PSUs found in one replicate; a half-sample contains one-half of the PSUs in two replicates.

Strategy for non-response

Replacement of sample households within the sample housing units is allowed only if the listed sample households had moved out of the housing unit. Replacement should be the household currently residing in the sample housing unit previously occupied by the original sample.

Response Rate

Of the more than 35 thousand employed persons (99.9%) only 7 refused to be interviewed using the Phase I questionnaire.

Weighting

Calculation of Basic Weights:

Following a standard approach, the weights to be used in analyzing surveys based on the 2003 MS are developed in three stages.

First, base weights are computed to compensate for the unequal selection probabilities in the sample design.
Second, the base weights are adjusted to compensate for unit non-response.
Third , the non-response adjusted weights are further adjusted to make some weighted sample distributions to conform to some known population totals.

Final Survey Weight

The final survey weight assigned to each responding unit is computed as the product of the base weight, the non-response adjustment, and the population weighting adjustment. The final weights should be used in all analyses to produce valid estimates of population parameters.

More detailed explanation on the estimation procedure is provided in the Technical Documents.

Questionnaires

Overview

ISH FORM 2 (LFS questionnaire) is a four-page, forty four-column questionnaire that is being used in the quarterly rounds of the Labor Force Survey nationwide. This questionnaire gathers data on the demographic and economic characteristics of the population.

On the first page of the questionnaire, the particulars about the geographic location, design codes and household auxiliary information of the sample household that is being interviewed are to be recorded. Certifications by the enumerator and his supervisor regarding the manner by which the data are collected are likewise to be made on this page.

The inside pages of the questionnaire contain the items to be determined about each member of the sample household. Columns 2 to 11 are for the demographic characteristics; columns 2 to 7A are to be ascertained of all members of the household regardless of age. Columns 8 to 9 are asked for members 5 years old and over, while column 10 is asked for members 5 to 24 years old, column 11, for 15 years old and over, while columns 12 to 16 are asked for members 5 years old and over. Items 18 to 44 on the other hand, are the series of items that will be asked of all the members 15 years old and over to determine their labor force and employment characteristics.

Most of the questions have pre-coded responses. The possible answers with their corresponding codes are printed at the bottom of the page for easy reference. Only the appropriate codes need to be entered in the cells.

Other items, however, require write-in entries such as column 14 (primary occupation) and column 16 (kind of business/industry), etc. For such items, it is required that the enumerator describes the primary occupation or kind of business/industry.

The ISH Form 2 is provided as an external resource.

The Informal Sector Survey Form 1 (ISS -List of Employed Persons 15 years old and over)

The ISS Form 1 is a 4-page questionnaire containing 34 columns, asking questions to identify informal operators, jobs in the informal sectors and informal employment.

On the first page of the questionnaire, the particulars about the geographic location, design codes and lien numbers of employed persons and no. of employed persons. Certifications by the enumerator and his supervisor regarding the manner by which the data are collected are likewise to be made on this page.

The inside pages columns 03 to column 06 ask for the class of worker, kind of occupation and nature of employment, columns for all employed persons. Columns 07 to 13 ask questions on the benefits being received to employed persons whose class of worker are employed in private household (code 0), workers employed in private establishments (1), workers in the government (code 2) and paid family workers in their own family business/ farm (code 5).

Column 14 was asked to all employed persons for job satisfaction. Columns 15 to 28 were asked to all employed persons except those who are working in private households and goverment. Column 29 were asked to all employed persons. Columns 30 to 33 were the criteria used to identify informal sector operator by job.

The ISS Form 1 was in English.

The ISS Form 1 and the ISH Form 2 are provided as an technical document.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2008-08-04	2008-04-30	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Collection Notes

Training:

There are three levels of training:
The first level involves the training of task force members conducted at the Central Office participated by selected central office personnel, selected regional or provincial staff.

The second level training is held at the Regional Offices participated by the Provincial Statistical Officers, Regional Statisticians, and Provincial Statisticians. Regional or provincial staff who attended the Task Force Training will act as trainers during the second level training.

The third level training is held at the Provincial Offices participated by the District Statistics Officers, Statistical coordination Officers and hired Statistical Researchers. The provincial staff who attended the second level training will act as trainers in this level of training.

Enumeration:
The enumeration period will start on the second week up to the end of the survey month including Saturdays. The total mandays given to each enumerator to complete his/her workload will depend on the assigned sample areas but must not go beyond 21 days.

All households from the sample barangays/EAs shall be administered with the LFS questionnaire (ISH Form 2) and Informal Sector Survey (List of Employed Persons 15 Years old and over) with an output of four to six households per day.

A courtesy call to the head of the Barangay were done to inform that there is an on-going survey in their area.

A detailed instructions on how to deal with problems encountered during enumeration is included as an external resource.

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Most of the questions have pre-coded responses. The possible answers with their corresponding codes are printed at the bottom of the page for easy reference. Only the appropriate codes need to be entered in the cells.

Other items, however, require write-in entries such as column 14 (primary occupation) and column 16 (kind of business/industry), etc. For such items, it is required that the enumerator describes the primary occupation or kind of business/industry.

The ISH Form 2 is provided as an external resource.

The Informal Sector Survey Form 1 (ISS -List of Employed Persons 15 years old and over)

The ISS Form 1 is a 4-page questionnaire containing 34 columns, asking questions to
identify informal operators, jobs in the informal sectors and informal employment.

On the first page of the questionnaire, the particulars about the geographic location, design codes and lien numbers of employed persons and no. of employed persons. Certifications by the enumerator and his supervisor regarding the manner by which the data are collected are likewise to be made on this page.

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Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
National Statistics Office	NSO	National Economic and Development Authority

Supervision

The Regional Directors/Officer-In-Charge (RDs/OICs), Provincial Statistics Officers (PSOs), Regional and Provincial Staff were allotted a number of days to supervise the enumeration.
1) The RD/OIC coordinates with the PSOs and provides the general supervision to the staff of the provincial offices under the jurisdiction on all administrative matters and field operations relative to the survey.
2) The PSO supervises the activities of the personnel to ensure that the data collection is finished according to the timetable set.
3) The Regional and Provincial Statistician supervise in the field and ensure that all items in the questionnaire were asked, and review and edit questionnaires while still in their area of assignment and ensure that all sample households have corresponding questionnaire.

Central Office Statisticians were assigned to provinces to supervise and monitor the conduct of the survey.

Data Processing

Data Editing

Data processing involves two stages: manual processing and machine processing.

Manual processing is done at the provincial offices.
This is the general review of the questionnaires. This process includes the folioing of the questionnaires and completeness of the questionnaires.

Manual Processing and Data encoding of the questionnaires done at the regional offices.
The consistency checking of the responses, editing and coding of responses were done. Data encoding were done at the regional office after the consistency and completeness checking.

Manual processing document provided as an external source.

Other Processing

The data entry programs used the CSPro program. CSPro was also used in the tabulations of the results.

For the estimation of standard error of certain variable. STATA

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

Sampling errors have been calculated for a select set of statistics for the national sample, and for each of the regions. For each statistic, the estimate, its standard error, the coefficient of variation, between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used), as well as the 95 percent confidence intervals (+/-2 standard errors).

Details on the sampling errors are presented in the sampling errors tables presented in the external sources.