

DATA GENERATION GUIDELINES

2011/2012 BLES Integrated Survey (BITS)



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OBJECTIVE

This Data Generation Guidelines for 2011/2012 BLES Integrated Survey (BITS) will serve as guide to facilitate the generation of output tables and the preparation of survey publication tables.

It identifies statistics and various variables to be generated, activities to be undertaken to generate data and assessment of the accuracy of data generated.

A. STATISTICS TO BE GENERATED

- *Establishments' Profile*
 - main economic activity;
 - major products/goods or services;
 - establishments' characteristics as to ownership and employment size;
 - type of market for agriculture and manufacturing industries;
 - unionism, scope of bargaining unit and union membership;
 - existence and coverage of collective bargaining agreement/s; and
 - problems the management face in running the establishment
- *Employment*
 - total employment and its breakdown into working owners, unpaid workers and employees (managers/executives, supervisors/foremen, rank and file: regular and non-regular workers);
 - employment of specific group of workers;
 - job, work or service done within the premises of the establishment; and
 - job, work or service done outside the premises of the establishment.
- *Occupational Shortages and Surpluses*
 - job vacancies;
 - hard-to-fill and easy-to-fill occupations;
 - number of vacancies;
 - number of applicants;
 - length of recruitment period;
 - specialization/specific skills; and
 - reasons for hard-to-fill occupations.
- *Training of Workers*
 - job-related trainings provided;
 - number of employees provided with job-related trainings;
 - total cost of training; and
 - entity/institution that conducted/offered training.
- *Industrial Relations Practices*
 - Recruitment and Hiring Practices for Entry-Level Jobs*
 - establishments with entry-level jobs; job vacancies
 - entry-level jobs/positions and job status
 - criteria for recruitment of applicants for entry-level jobs (minimum educational requirement, degree/course, sex and age preference);
 - other criteria in the recruitment of applicants for entry-level jobs (marital

- status, location of residence, ethnicity, religion, professional license, school/university, degree, grade point, etc.;
- level of importance of skills needed for entry-level job applicants;
- general aptitude skills level of entry-level job applicants;
- source of getting applicants to fill-up vacancies for entry-level jobs; and
- bases for determining the starting salary for entry-level positions.

Occupational Safety and Health Practices

- preventive and control measures/activities conducted against work safety and health hazards;
 - work safety and health-related trainings/seminars availed by employees;
 - training agencies/organizations conducting work safety and health-related trainings/seminars.
 - frequency of availment of services of training agencies/ organization in the conduct of safety and health-related trainings/seminars
- *Employees' Compensation Program*
 - awareness on the existence of Employees' Compensation Commission (ECC);
 - awareness of the Employees' Compensation Program (ECP);
 - mode of learning of establishments about the ECP;
 - information on ECP learned from the source/s;
 - ECP benefits and services learned;
 - mode of dissemination of information on ECP benefits and services;
 - employees availment of ECP benefits;
 - agency where employee/s file their claims for compensation benefits;
 - type of benefits availed by employees;
 - duration of processing of EC benefits received by employees;
 - provision of assistance to employees availing EC benefits;
 - type of assistance provided to employees availing EC benefits;
 - services availed from the ECC;
 - type of services availed by employees;
 - duration of processing EC services received by employees;
 - provision of assistance to employees availing EC services; and
 - type of assistance provided to employees availing EC services.
 - *Occupational Injuries and Diseases*
 - incidence of occupational accidents;
 - cases of occupational injuries by incapacity for work (fatal, permanent, temporary);
 - cases of occupational injuries by classification (type of injury, part of body injured, cause of injury, agent of injury and major occupation group);
 - workdays lost of cases of occupational injuries by incapacity for work;
 - cases of occupational injuries without lost workdays;
 - cases of occupational diseases;
 - incidence of commuting accidents including workers injured;
 - average employment; and
 - hours actually worked by all employed persons.

- All appropriate tabulations, cross-tabulations or disaggregation of the data categories should have been determined during the Pre-Field Operations stage of the survey thus,
 - tabulations of the same data variables/categories are maximized, hence processing time is minimized;
 - survey results that will be made accessible to the data users are comprehensive, thus, no need for further tabulations;
 - consistency checks are facilitated; and
 - reasonableness of the survey results at detailed levels are easily determined which would not be possible at aggregate level.
- Based on the proposed data tabulations, the computer syntax should be prepared prior to table generation.

B. RECONCILIATION OF STATUS CODES AND SELECTED DATA

These activities should be done prior to the generation of statistical tables.

1. For DUP establishment, track its duplicate or the establishment to be retained.
 - a. The establishment with the lower EIN should be retained. If the establishment accomplished the questionnaire with the higher EIN, change it with the lower EIN; the DUP establishment should always be assigned with the higher EIN. Revise name, address, industry, geographic codes and status of the involved establishments accordingly in the status monitoring database.

Example:

Establishment Y with EIN 426 is DUP of Establishment X with EIN 678. Establishment X has responded.

The EIN of Establishment X should be replaced with 426 and its status code will be changed to RET or CET as applicable. The EIN of Establishment Y should be 678 and its status code becomes DUP of EIN 426.

- b. For establishments with more than one duplicate, the principle remains the same, the establishment to be retained should have the lower EIN and the duplicates should have the higher EIN. The status code of these establishments should be adjusted accordingly in the status monitoring database.
2. For CET establishment, trace the EIN/s of the establishment/s that is/are included in the report of the CET questionnaire. The status code of these questionnaire/s should be CON with EIN ____ (EIN of the CET establishment).

In case the sample establishment/s of the CET establishment has also responded with status "RET" and data values have been encoded, change the status code of the establishment/s to CON with EIN ____ (EIN of the CET establishment) in the status monitoring database. Also, the data values that have been encoded should be deleted in the respondents' database thus, retaining the responses of the CET establishment only.

3. Always check consistencies in the EIN, status code, industry code and employment for common retrieved BITS and OWS questionnaire. Print validation proof list to reconcile/ harmonize variables.
4. Check for consistency those establishments with different industry codes and total employment reported for BITS and OWS.
 - a. For establishments with different industry codes, verify with establishment, the main economic activity and major products/goods/services. Make changes in the code (based on reported first major products/services) as applicable.
 - Retain the industry code if the reported main products/goods/services are generic and the first three (3) digit codes are the same as the original code.
 - Change industry code, when there is no change in main economic activity but the first three (3) digit codes are not the same as the original code.
 - Change industry code, when there is a change in main economic activity and/or when there is a specific code for the new reported products/services.
 - b. Total employment reported for BITS and OWS can only have $\pm 20\%$ difference. If not within the range, verify data with establishment and adjust accordingly.
5. Ensure that the totals of retrieved/processed (RET, CET) and “spoilage” (REF, STR, TCL, CBL, PCL, OSE, OSP, DUP, CON, OTH) questionnaires in the database are the same as their corresponding total number of questionnaires recorded in *FM-BLES 03-3.19 Status Monitoring of Returned Questionnaires* (retrieved and “spoilage”) and *FM-BLES 04-4.7 Monitoring of Data Processing Activities* (encoded questionnaires).

Check further that the sum of RFVs and unaccounted questionnaires is the difference of retrieved/processed and “spoilage” questionnaires from the sample size. Should there be any discrepancy, it would probably be due to the adjustments made in the status codes for DUP, CET and the CON questionnaires.

C. REQUIRED STATISTICAL TABLES

1. After adjustments in status codes, PSIC and total employment have been made, generate the *final survey status report (FM-BLES 03-3.17 Assessment on the Implementation of Field Operations of BLES Survey/s)*.
2. To aid in the preparation of the BUFs (Blowing-up Factors), generate the preliminary *Table A - Distribution of Establishments and Weighted Retrieval Rates by Industry Group and Employment Size*. Note that the “transfers to and from” of establishments should have been taken into account in this distribution.
 - a. For each industry and employment size, ensure that:

$$N'_{hk,lm} > \text{eligible}_{hk,lm} > n'_{hk,lm}$$

where:

$N'_{hk,lm}$ estimated population in the initial stratum k and h and in the post-stratum l and m.
It is estimated based on an eligibility ratio, i.e.,

$$N'_{hk,lm} = N_{hk} \times \text{eligible}_{hk,lm}/n_{hk}$$

where N_{hk} is population count in the initial stratum k and h and n_{hk} is sample count in the initial stratum k and h .

$\text{eligible}_{hk,lm}$ number of eligible samples (RET, CET, REF, STR, TCL, RFV, Unaccounted) in the initial stratum k and h and in the post-stratum l and m

$n'_{hk,lm}$ responding samples in the initial stratum k and h and in the post-stratum l and m

- b. Evaluate this distribution to determine the stratum (employment size) of the domain (industry) or cell (industry and employment size) that should be collapsed because of low response or non-response relative to the number of eligible samples in the stratum or cell. Make the necessary adjustments in the stratum or cell.
3. Generate the final *Table A - Distribution of Establishments and Weighted Retrieval Rates by Industry Group and Employment Size*. Note that adjustments for CET and CON establishments and collapsing of strata or cells undertaken should have been taken into account in this distribution table.
4. Compute the BUFs (ratio of the $N'_{hk,lm}$ to $n'_{hk,lm}$) per establishment record.
5. Generate the pre-determined *output tables*.

Evaluate numerical consistency of the data of a variable in a statistical table and across statistical tables where the same variable appears. In particular, check for consistency across totals of the same data variable that were disaggregated into different categories (industry and employment size).

6. Prepare *publication tables*
 - a. Since the presentation of the publication tables may be different from the output tables (e.g. percentages or averages), reference should be made to previously published survey results for comparability with updated survey data. Recent economic developments or issuances, e.g. wage orders between previous and current survey should also be considered to explain any variations in the data.
 - c. Part of the validation process also takes into account coherence checks with related survey data generated by BLES or by other establishment surveys (pay for normal regular working time per employee; total employment against similar data from the List of Establishments; trend in total employment against that of the employment index released by the National Statistical Coordination Board from the Quarterly Survey of Philippine Business and Industry, among others).

Reference to administrative statistics should also be made to determine coherence of survey data (injury statistics from BITS against those generated from the Work Accident and Illness Report of the Bureau of Working Conditions and employees compensation claims filed at the Social Security System, Government Service Insurance System and Employees' Compensation Commission; BITS-based union and CBA statistics against data sourced from the Bureau of Labor Relations, among others).

Coherence does not necessarily mean full numerical consistency. "The coherence of statistical information reflects the degree to which it can be

successfully brought together with other statistical information within a broad analytical framework and over time.”

D. ASSESSMENT OF ACCURACY IN DATA PROCESSING

Though controls are in place during data collection, editing/validation and data encoding, there may have been lapses that were overlooked during these stages of survey operation. It is essential then that inaccuracies in data processing, to the extent possible, be finally detected and corrected during output table generation.

Should inconsistencies in output tables be noted, backtracking should start from the rejection list to validation prooflist then to the questionnaire itself.

To monitor possible inaccuracies at this point, refer to *FM-BLES 04-4.8 Monitoring of Accuracy in Data Processing*. This instrument, together with the other survey monitoring forms, will help survey managers to determine areas for improvement not only in the survey procedures but more importantly in enhancing the skills of data processors.