

Philippines - Labor Force Survey July 1991

National Statistics Office

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
PHL-NSO-LFS-1991Q3-v01

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
Version 1.0 Final data, for public use.

Overview

ABSTRACT
The Labor Force Survey is a nationwide survey of households conducted regularly to gather data on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population. It is primarily geared towards the estimation of the levels of employment in the country.

The Labor Force Survey aims to provide a quantitative framework for the preparation of plans and formulation of policies affecting the labor market.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
Person (household survey)

Scope

NOTES
The scope of the LFS includes:

- Demographic Characteristics: household membership, relationship to household head, sex, age, marital status, highest grade completed
- Economic Characteristics: employment status, industry group, class of worker, nature of employment, hours worked, availability for work, job search method

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Labor Force		
Employment status		

KEYWORDS
Employment, Unemployment, Underemployment, Occupation, Industry, Class of worker, Working hours, Nature of employment

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

For most part, statistics have been limited to the socio-economic data at the national level. It is very evident though that there is the need for information at the local level. In this regard, the LFS sample design has been drawn in such a way that accurate lower level classification would be possible. The 74 provinces, 24 cities and eight key municipalities are covered under the following regional groupings.

National Capital Region - Metro Manila Area

1. Manila
2. Quezon City
3. Caloocan City
4. Pasay City
5. Valenzuela
6. Paranaque
7. Pasig
8. Marikina
9. Makati
10. Other Metro

Cordillera Administrative Region - CAR

1. Abra
2. Benguet
- Baguio City
3. Ifugao
4. Kalinga-Apayao
5. Mt. Province

Region I - Ilocos

1. Ilocos Norte
2. Ilocos Sur
3. La Union
4. Pangasinan

Region II - Cagayan Valley

1. Batanes
2. Cagayan
3. Isabela
4. Nueva Vizcaya

5. Quirino

Region III - Central Luzon

1. Bataan

2. Bulacan

3. Nueva Ecija

Cabanatuan City

4. Pampanga

Angeles City

San Fernando

5. Tarlac

Tarlac

6. Zambales

Olongapo City

Region IV - Southern Tagalog

1. Aurora

2. Batangas

Batangas City

Lipa City

3. Cavite

4. Laguna

San Pablo City

5. Marinduque

6. Occidental Mindoro

7. Oriental Mindoro

8. Palawan

9. Quezon

Lucena City

10. Rizal

11. Romblon

Region V - Bicol

1. Albay

2. Camarines Norte

3. Camarines Sur

4. Catanduanes

5. Masbate

6. Sorsogon

Region VI - Western Visayas

1. Aklan

2. Antique

3. Capiz

4. Iloilo

Iloilo City

5. Negros Occidental

Bacolod City

Region VII - Central Visayas

1. Bohol

2. Cebu

Cebu City

Mandaue City

3. Negros Oriental

4. Siquijor

Region VIII - Eastern Visayas

1. Eastern Samar

2. Leyte

3. Northern Samar

4. Southern Leyte

5. Samar

Region IX - Western Mindanao

1. Basilan

2. Zamboanga del Norte

3. Zamboanga del Sur

Zamboanga City

Region X - Northern Mindanao

1. Agusan del Norte

Butuan City

2. Agusan del Sur

3. Bukidnon

4. Camiguin

5. Misamis Occidental

6. Misamis Oriental

Cagayan de Oro City

7. Surigao del Norte

Region XI - Southern Mindanao

1. Davao del Norte

2. Davao del Sur

Davao City

3. Davao Oriental

4. South Cotabato

General Santos City

5. Surigao del Sur

Region XII - Central Mindanao

1. Lanao del Norte

Iligan City

2. Marawi City

3. Cotabato City

4. Cotabato (North)

5. Sultan Kudarat

Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)

1. Lanao del Sur (excluding Marawi City)

2. Maguindanao (excluding Cotabato City)

3. Sulu

4. Tawi-tawi

UNIVERSE

The survey covered all persons 10 years old and over. Persons who reside in institutions are not covered.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Statistics Office	

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
National Economic Development Authority		Technical assistance in sampling design
National Statistical Coordination Board		Technical assistance in questionnaire

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Philippine Government		

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Thelma S. Semira			Researcher
Emma A. Fabian			Supervisor

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DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1.0(1991)

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-PHL-NSO-LFS-1991-Q3

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The sampling design of the Labor Force Survey adopts that of the Integrated Survey of Households (ISH), which uses a stratified two-stage sampling design. It is prepared by the NEDA Technical Committee on Survey Design and first implemented in 1984. It is the same sampling design used in the ISH modules starting in 1986.

The urban and rural areas of each province are the principal domains of the survey. In addition, the urban and rural areas of cities with a population of 150,000 or more as of 1990 are also made domains of the survey with urban and rural dimensions. These include the four cities and five municipalities of Metro Manila (Manila, Quezon City, Pasay and Caloocan; Valenzuela, Paranaque, Pasig, Marikina and Makati), and other key cities such as Baguio, Angeles, Cabanatuan, Olongapo, Batangas, Lipa, Lucena, San Pablo, Bacolod, Iloilo, Cebu, Mandaue, Zamboanga, Butuan, Cagayan de Oro, Davao, General Santos, and Iligan and key municipalities such as San Fernando, Pampanga and Tarlac, Tarlac.

The rest of Metro Manila, i.e., the remaining municipalities are treated as separate domains. In the case of Makati, six exclusive villages are identified and samples are selected using a different scheme. These villages are Forbes Park, Bel-Air, Dasmariñas, San Lorenzo, Urdaneta and Magallanes.

Because of the creation of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), this, defining its areas of coverage, Marawi City and Cotabato City are likewise treated as domains.

SAMPLING UNITS AND SAMPLING FRAME

The primary sampling units (PSUs) under the sample design are the barangays and the households within each sample barangay comprise the secondary sampling units (SSUs). The frame from which the sample barangays are drawn is obtained from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing (CPH). Hence, all the approximately 40,000 barangays covered in the 1990 CPH are part of the primary sampling frame. The sampling frame for the SSUs, that is, the households, is prepared by listing all households in each of the selected sample barangays. The listing operation is conducted regularly in the sample barangays to update the secondary sampling frame from where the sample households are selected.

SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLING FRACTION

The size of the sample is envisioned to meet the demand for fairly adequate statistics at the domain level. Taking this need into account and considering cost constraints as well, the decision reached is for a national sample of about 26,000 households. In general, the sample design results in self-weighting samples within domains, with a uniform sampling fraction of 1:400 for urban and 1:600 for rural areas. However, special areas are assigned different sampling fractions so as to obtain "adequate" samples for each. Special areas refer to the urban and rural areas of a province or large city which are small relative to their counterparts.

SELECTION OF SAMPLES

For the purpose of selecting PSUs, the barangay in each domain are arranged by population size (as of the 1990 Census of Population) in descending order and then grouped into strata of approximately equal sizes. Four independent PSUs are drawn with probability proportional to size with complete replacement.

Secondary sampling units are selected systematically with a random start.

Deviations from Sample Design

REPLACEMENT OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

Replacement of non-responding or transferred sample households is allowed although it is still possible to have non-response cases due to critical peace and order situation or inaccessibility of the selected sample households. If there are unenumerated barangays or sample households, non-response adjustments are utilized.

Response Rate

The response rate for January 1992 LFS was 99.94 percent. The non-response rate of 0.06 percent was due to critical peace and order situation or inaccessibility of the selected sample or sample households.

Weighting

Sampling weights, or raising factors are applied to the data obtained from sample households in order to derive estimates for the population. These weights, or raising factors, are no more than the inverse of the joint probability of selection in the two stages of sample selection.

Since the sample is self-weighting within domains, each of the sample households in all of the strata of a given domain is given the same weight, or raising factor.

However, the basic sampling weights are adjusted to account for interview non-response through the introduction of a non-response adjustment factor applied at the domain level.

A more detailed description on weighting procedures is available in the external resources (ISH Bulletin).

Questionnaires

Overview

The items of information presented in the July 1991 Quarterly Labor Force Survey questionnaire were derived from a structured questionnaire covering the demographic and economic characteristics of individuals. The demographic characteristics include age, sex, relationship to household head, marital status, and highest grade completed. The economic characteristics include employment status, occupation, industry, normal working hours, total hours worked, class of worker, etc.

A sample of the questionnaire is provided as external resources.

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Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
1991-01-08	1991-01-31	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Collection Notes

The regular staff of the NSO provincial offices, i.e., Municipal Census Officers (MCOs), Municipal Census Assistants (MCAs) are the data collectors or enumerators for the July 1991 LFS.

The enumeration period took place from July 8-31, 1991 including Saturdays and Sundays. However, the total mandays given to each enumerator (EN) to complete his workload varies depending upon the assigned workload. It can be 15 days or less.

The actual interview time excluding travel time is 19 minutes for the LFS questionnaire. The expected number of completed interviews per day varies depending upon the area. The interview rates are lowest in mountainous areas like CAR, island provinces like Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-tawi, and provinces with very low population density. The expected output varies from 1 to 10 households. The Provincial Statistics Officers (PSOs) should set the rates that should be followed by the Ens.

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Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Census Field Worker	CFW	
Municipal Census Officer	MCO	
Municipal Census Assistant	MCA	

Supervision

The Regional Census Officer (RCO) coordinates the Provincial Census Officer (PCO) and provides general supervision to the staff of the provincial offices under his jurisdiction on all administrative matters and field operations relative to the survey.

The PCO supervises the activities of the personnel to ensure that the enumeration is finished according to schedule.

The role of the supervisor was to observe how the interview was being conducted and point out errors to avoid the same mistakes in succeeding interviews; scrutinize accomplished questionnaires for correctness, completeness and consistency of entries; conduct a random reinterview of households; help solve problems encountered by enumerators such as refusals, callbacks; collect EN's reports; ensure that the expected output of the ENs are met; fill up the Supervisor's Report form; and be available if the ENs need assistance in relation to the conduct of the survey.

Data Processing

Data Editing

Data processing involves two stages: manual processing and machine processing. Manual processing refers to the manual editing and coding of questionnaires. This was done prior to machine processing which entailed code validation, consistency checks as well as tabulation.

Enumeration is a very complex operation and may happen that accomplished questionnaires may have some omissions and implausible or inconsistent entries. Editing is meant to correct these errors.

For purposes of operational convenience, field editing was done. The interviewers were required to review the entries at the end of each interview. Blank items, which were applicable to the respondents, were verified and filled out. Before being transmitted to the regional office, all questionnaires were edited in the field offices.

Coding, the transformation of information from the questionnaire to machine readable form, was likewise done in the field offices.

Machine processing involved all operations that were done with the use of a computer and/or its accessories, that is, from data encoding to tabulation. Coded data are usually in such media as tapes and diskettes. Machine editing is preferred to ensure correctness of encoded information. Except for sample completeness check and verification of geographic identification which are the responsibility of the subject matter division, some imputations and corrections of entries are done mechanically.

Other Processing

Preliminary tabulation is done at the regional offices in order to come with advance report of the survey results. Further machine processing is done at the Central Office of the National Statistics Office.

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

Standard Error (SE) and Coefficient of Variation (CV) for the selected variables of the Labor Force Survey (LFS) for July 1991 survey round was computed using the statistical package IMPS. The selected variables referred to include the employment, unemployment and labor force population levels and rates.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic. A standard error is a measure of dispersion of an estimate from the expected value.

The SE can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can be estimated, while the CV is a measure of relative variability that is commonly used to assess the precision of survey estimates.

The CV is defined as the ratio of the standard error and the estimate. An estimate with CV value of less than 10 percent is considered precise.