



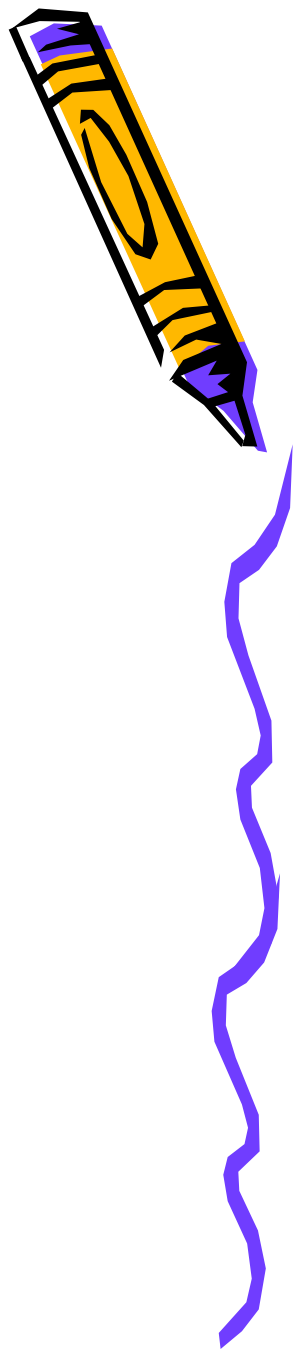
Labour Force Survey Methodology

Current definitions, data
collections, capturing and cleaning



Concepts & Definitions

Alwis

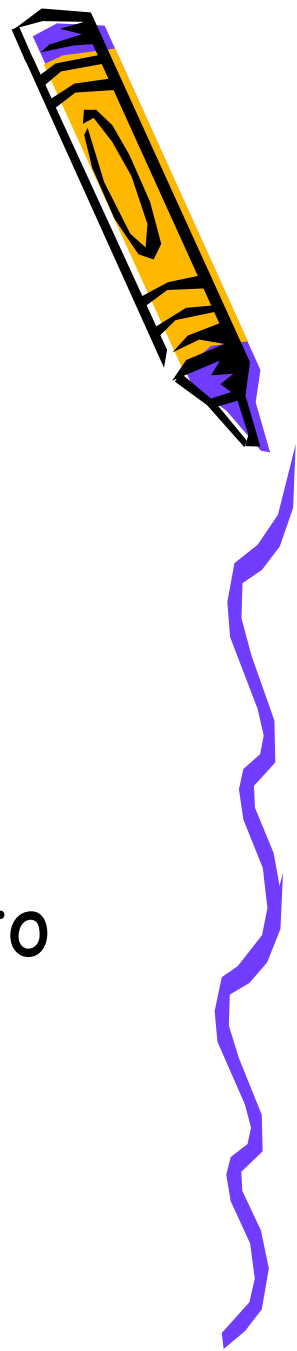


Important aspect of the labour force survey methodology

Concept of work

What is work?

How do we define work with respect to labour force?



System of national accounts (SNA)



SNA defines the production of goods and services for the purpose of computing national income (GDP) which can be classified as

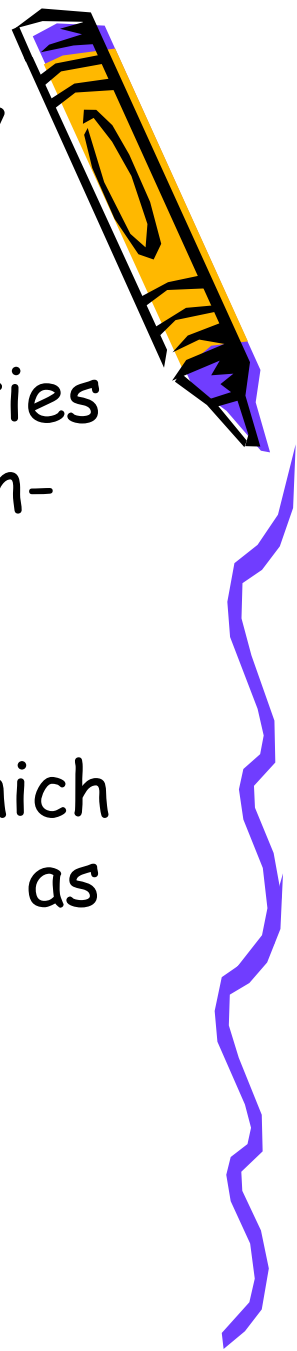
- Production and processing of primary products whether for the market, barter or own consumption
- Production of all other goods and services for the market
- In the case of households which produce such goods and services for the market, the corresponding production for own consumption



SNA production boundary

In the case of household production It is important to distinguish between the activities which are considered to be economic and non-economic activities.

This is determined by the SNA boundary which defines what activities are to be considered as economic and what are non-economic.



Household activities which are outside the SNA boundary

- Looking after own children and elderly in the family
- Cooking food for them and other members of the family
- Washing and cleaning of clothes and the home
- Dress making for own use
- Other domestic works in ones own home



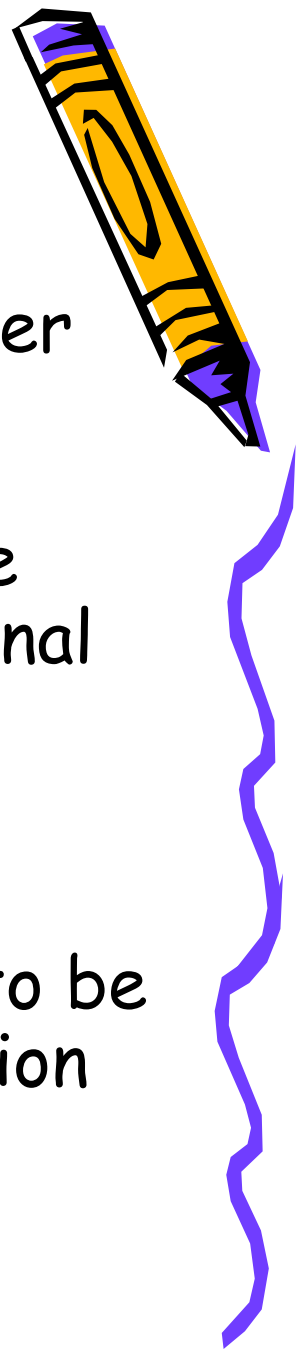
How to define the economically active population

- Scope of the population to be covered
- Boundary between economic and non economic activities
- Measurement frame work of applying this boundary to that population



Scope of the population

- In general the target population should cover the entire population of a country. Some restrictions may be necessary in a survey setting, hence a survey population has to be determined. The exclusion of the institutional population in the survey is an example.
- Although the entire population should be considered again some members may have to be excluded. One such category is the population under a certain age.



Scope of the population (contd.)

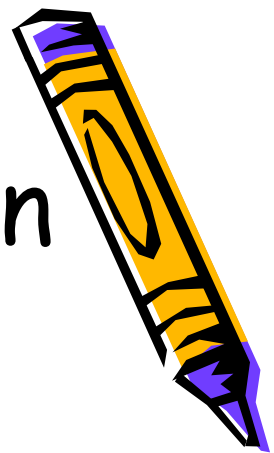
- Hence it is necessary to define the working age population
- NLFS 2013 defines the working age population as 15 years and over
- Data is collected for 8 years and over but the results are published for the 15 years and over population



Economically active population

We have defined

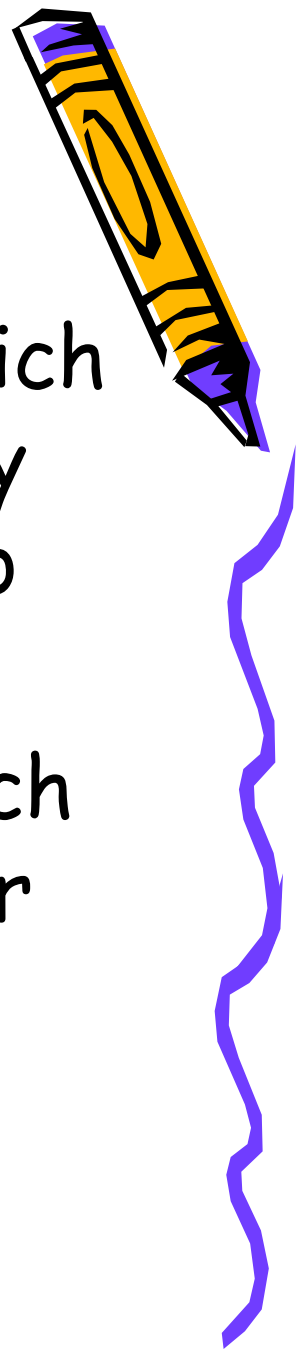
1. the scope of the population. I.e. working age population
2. Activities which needs to be included and excluded (especially in the household production)
3. How do we measure so that we can identify this population?



Economically active population(contd.)

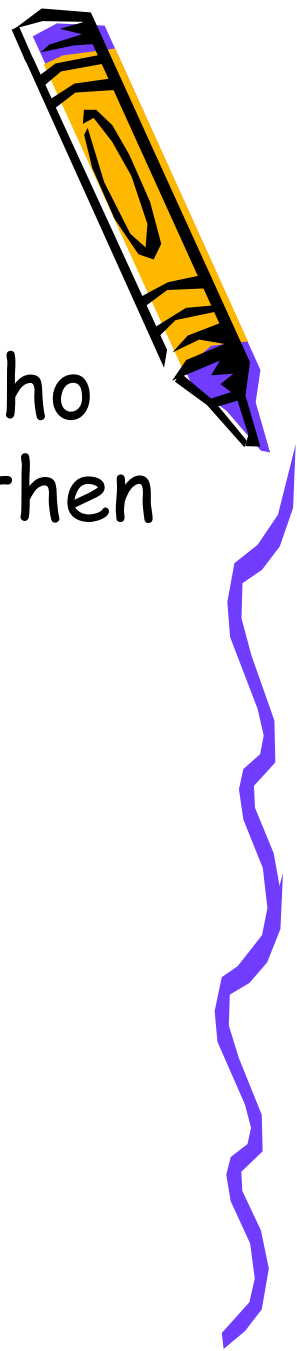
A person who carried out any work which is within the SNA production boundary under the given conditions will fall into the economically active category.

A person who did not carry out any such work but were available and looking for such work will also fall into the economically active category.

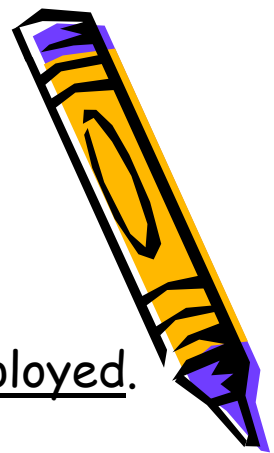


Economically inactive population

All other persons in the working age who does not fall into the above category then are classified as economically inactive



Labour Force



As defined earlier, the persons who are in **working age** and **actively engaged in such work**, **during a reference period** are defined as employed.

As defined earlier, the persons who are in **working age**; **not actively engaged in such work**, **during a reference period** but **available and looking for such work** are defined as unemployed.

In practice this definition based on "available and looking for work" is called the strict definition.

The condition "looking for work" is relaxed, in the broad definition of unemployment, which then is purely based on the availability.

Employed and unemployed together is the labour force and also the economically active population

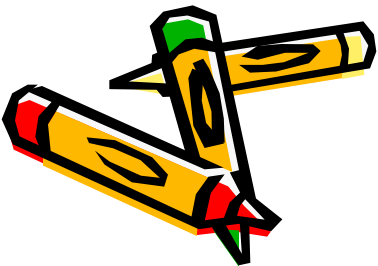


How does the NLFS identify these categories from the population

Questions need to be phrased and asked from the working age population to get this information.

In asking these questions to filter the categories employed, unemployed and economically inactive, the category **employed takes precedence over the other two groups**. Once that group is identified from the remaining group the unemployed is filtered and the residual is the economically inactive.

The concept of precedence is applied by adding the condition, - at least for one hour-, to the first question in the questionnaire related to work.



How the questions were asked in NLFS questionnaire to filter these groups

Before 2012

Two questions were used

1. During the *last 7 days* did you *work for at least 1 hour* for *pay, profit or family gain*?

Yes or no

2. (If no) Even though you were not working did you have a job, business or a holding (Subsistence farming) which you will return to?



Contd.

LFS 2012

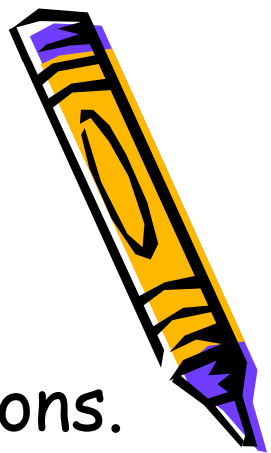
Previous question 1, was expanded to 8 questions.
(Q1 to Q8 in the LFS questionnaire)

Q1 refers to work for **pay/profit**

Q2 refers to **business activities(profit)**

Q3 to Q8 refers to **family gain**

It is important to note that the expansion has captured more persons into employment, compared to the single question asked previously, especially for the family gain component.



Contd.

Second question in previous LFS

Even though you were not working did you have a job , business or a holding (Subsistence farming) which you will return to?

Question D9 in LFS 2012

Even though (Name) did not do any kind of work in the last 7 days, does he/she have a job , business or other economic or farming activity that he/she will definitely return to?



Contd.

The respondents who will answer this question positively are the ones which, have a formal attachment to their jobs but were not working due to variety of reasons (D10).

One of the reasons given is the "off season".

That is did not do any work because it was the off season of a seasonal activity.

One such activity is the fishing in the sea where it is not possible to fish due to bad weather. In such situations workers get a vacation until such time the weather is fine and they return to work.



Contd.

How will the subsistence farmers answer this question when they are in the off season?

The guideline is that; if the head and the spouse is engaged in the subsistence farming activities generally, then they should be considered as having a farming activity to return to.

All other household members should not be included under this category, specially the unpaid family workers.



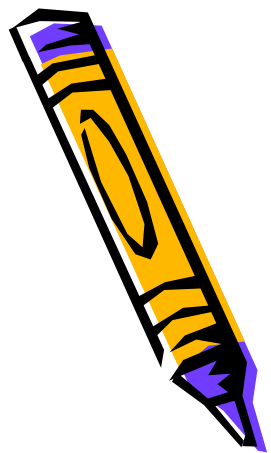
Contd.

The case of subsistence farmers in off season

There are two approaches

Treat them as not having a farming activity to return to. They will be filtered to the next section where unemployment questions will be asked.

Treat the head and the spouse as having a farming activity to return to, while the others possibly be taken to the unemployed section.



Contd.

LFS 2012 took the second approach.

Seems that LFS 2008 took the first approach. Hence the high unemployment rates across the regions where the subsistence farming activities are prevalent (65% to 75%). This approach contributed to the high unemployment rate of 51.2%.



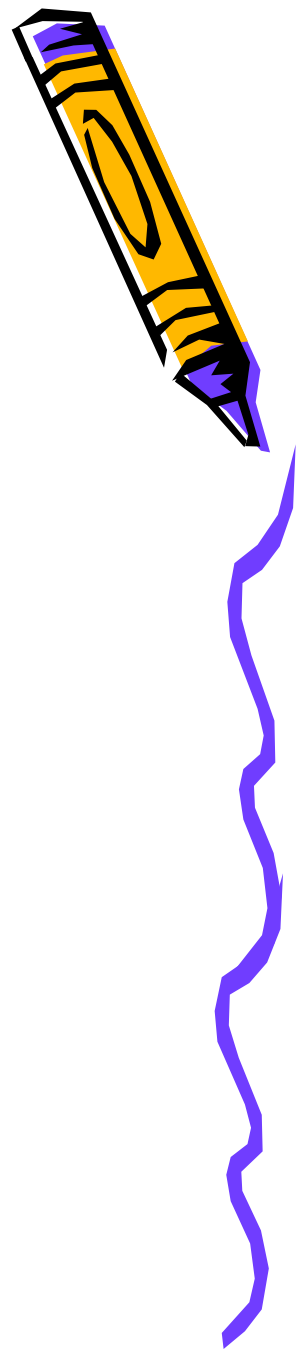
Contd.

It is very clear that off season subsistence farming activities has a considerable influence on the unemployment rates.



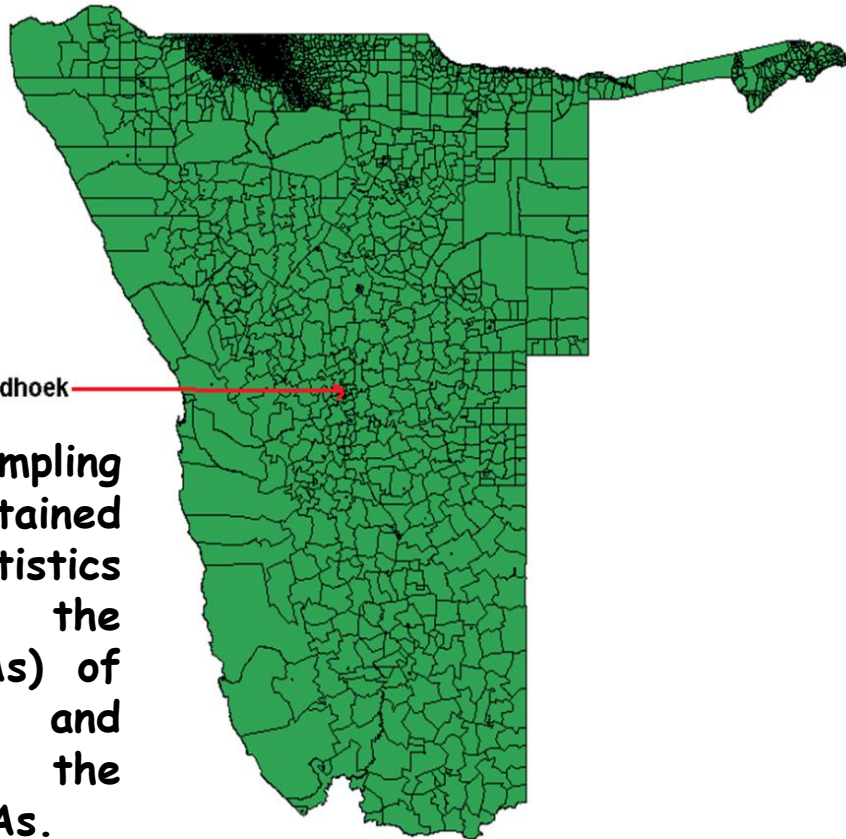
Fieldwork Operations

Daniel



Survey Method

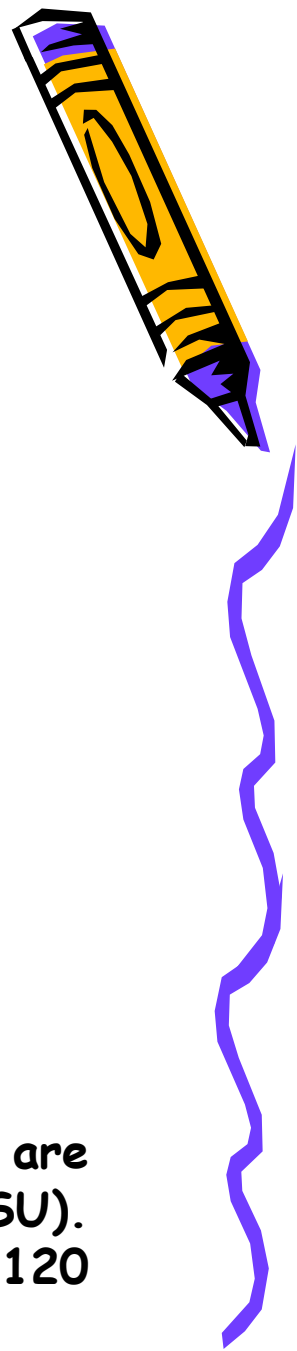
Use of updated National Sampling Frame & GIS



Windhoek

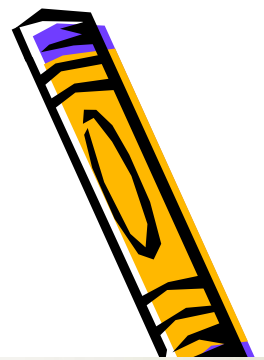
The National Sampling Frame, which is maintained by the Namibia Statistics Agency is based on the Enumeration Areas (EAs) of the 2011 Population and Housing Census and the households within the EAs.

The frame now has 6104 EAs which are also called Primary Sampling Units (PSU). Each PSU consists of about 40 to 120 households.



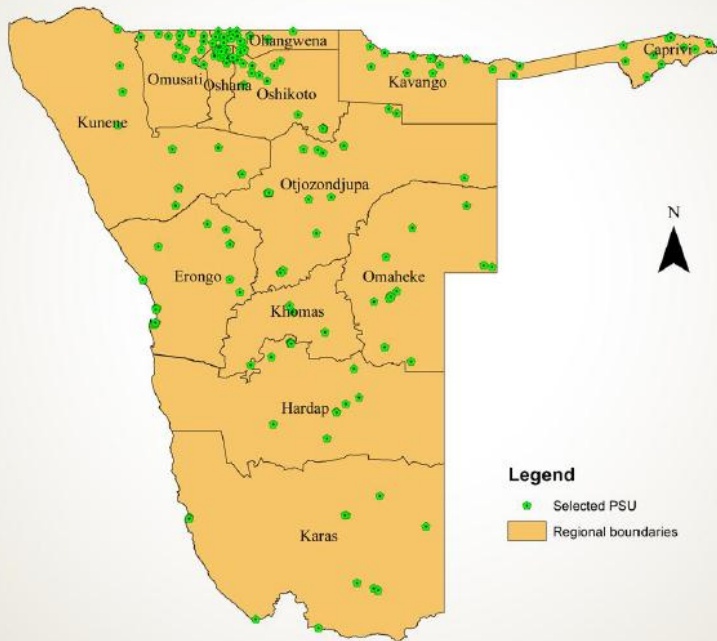
Survey Method

Use of updated National Sampling Frame & GIS



Sample Visualization

2008

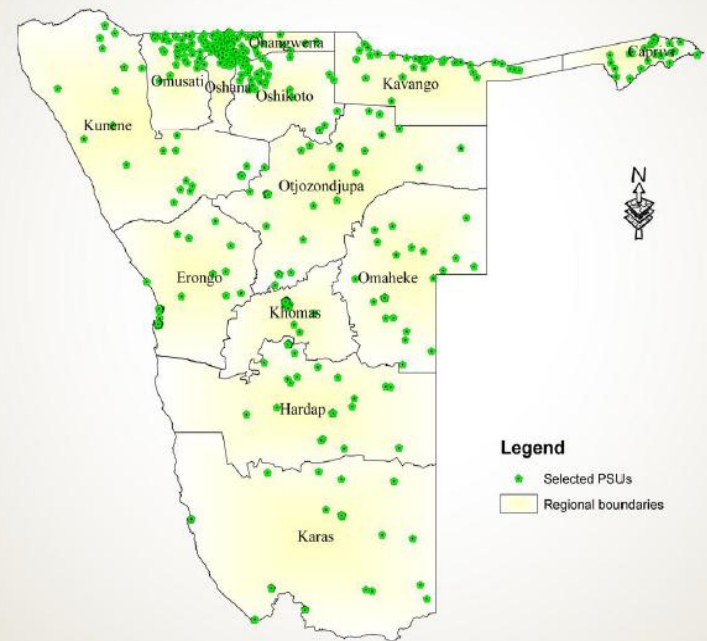


239 PSUs

5975 Households

Sample Visualization

2012



506 PSUs

9108 Households



Survey Method

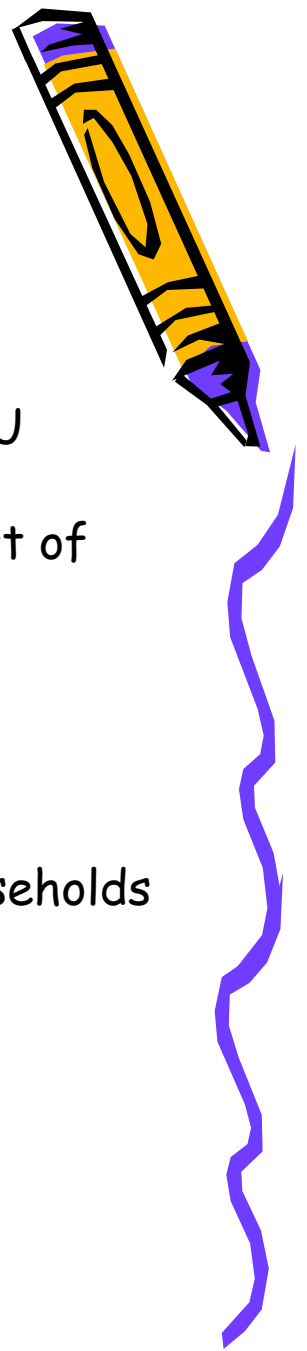
Listing of Households using GIS



Benefits

- Easy identification of PSU
- Preparation of current list of households
- Selection of 18 sampled households
- Identifying selected households on the ground

18 Households were selected from each sampled PSU



LFS-2012 Training Sessions



Trainers were well prepared Questionnaire

TRAINING CENTRES

1. ONDANGWA
2. OKAHANDJA
3. WINDHOEK



Publicity and Advocacy



Stakeholders involvements
P.S. CRO, Local Councilors,
Farmers Unions, Police,
etc. Media

Elaborate Radio and TV
talk shows over one
month period

Print Media- Press Releases,
Posters in public places,
advertising, word of mouth ,etc.

Our activities were
covered by many
national newspapers
and electronic media
as **NEWSWORTHY**

Thursday, October 18 2012

New Era

5

NATIONAL

Labour survey data collectors face hostility

By Alvin Kapitako

WINDHOEK - Some of the field workers of the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) collecting data in the 2012 Namibia Labour Force Survey (NLFS), which is currently underway, are experiencing problems with a hostile public that is refusing them access to their homes.

"It has come to our attention that a few individuals are refusing our field workers access to their premises for this important exercise," said the Statistician General of the NSA, John Steytler, at a joint press conference with the Windhoek City Police and the Namibian Police (NamPol) yesterday.

There are currently more than 475 field workers carrying out the all-important 2012 labour force survey, which is expected to finally put to rest the issue of the disputed national



John Steytler, Statistician General of the Namibia Statistics Agency.



Superintendent Karl-Marx Shikongo of the Windhoek City Police.

there were instances in the past when farmers refused to grant field workers access to their farms. He said some individuals also refused to be interviewed.

"We want to appeal to the general public not to deny or refuse our field workers the opportunity to interview them after they have duly identified themselves. Refusal to be interviewed by officially appointed staff of the Namibia Statistics Agency is a crime which may carry a fine or imprisonment," said Steytler.

The 2008 labour force survey results attracted much public debate with doubts over the methodology used to collect the data and the interpretation of the collected data.

Bank's expertise. World Bank experts too found a number of inconsistencies.

Criminals could capitalise on the survey to carry out their menacing plans.

"This is the season for theft and criminals but we are working closely with the Windhoek City Police and the Namibian Police (NamPol)," said the Statistician General.

"We are committed to the safety of both human and material resources during this exercise. We therefore call on the public to report any suspicious people who might be jeopardising themselves as officials of the NLFS," Shikongo said.

Criminal activities related to the survey could be reported to 10111 and an area code from the town where an individual is dialling from should be included or SMS'd to 4444.

al unemployment figure of 51.2 percent as released in the 2008 NLFS.

Steytler said denying field workers access to households would undermine the quality of the survey. He nevertheless

tries for doing their best to contribute to the success of the survey.

"It is from this survey that the official unemployment rate is calculated. Of all national statistics, the unemployment rate provides the most accurate

survey is one of the most widely used indicators of the health of the economy of Namibia and its labour market," said Steytler.

The survey is covering a sample of 9108 households nationwide. "This is the largest labour force

survey ever to be conducted in the country," stressed Steytler.

The survey started on October 15 October and will end next Friday, October 26. Windhoek City Police Superintendent Karl-Marx Shikongo said

LABOUR FORCE SURVEYORS PLEAD FOR COMPLIANCE

WINDHOEK • DENVER ISAACS

Following reports of some local farmers refusing labour officials entry to their premises, the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) and law enforcement authorities yesterday called for the public's full support in the recently launched National Labour Force Survey.

At a joint press conference in Windhoek yesterday, the NSA, the Namibian Police and the Windhoek City Police called on the public to take note that refusing an interview request by officially appointed staff of the NSA, constitutes a crime under the Statistics Act of 2011, which may carry a fine or imprisonment, if not both.

"We know that this is the (festive) season, and indeed some criminals might want to seize this opportunity to camouflage themselves as officials of the NSA," NSA

Statistician-General John Steytler said yesterday.

"This is why we also want to inform the general public that we are working with the Namibian police and the (Windhoek) City Police department to help in rooting out such criminal intentions by anyone." This year's survey, Steytler said, is the largest labour force survey ever attempted in the country, covering a sample of 9 108 households.

A total of 475 field staff and more than 153 vehicles have been deployed and both staff and vehicles are identifiable with marks bearing the NSA logo and the national crest, the Statistician-General said. Fieldworkers also carry with them special identification cards, he said.

"You are requested to call any police station if you are in doubt or should any of the field staff not be able to provide

satisfactory identification numbers and contact numbers to their field supervisors, regional supervisors and national supervisors, or even contacts of their managers at head office in Windhoek," the Namibian Police's Sergeant Katrina Naukushu said.

"We have had a few cases of farmers refusing to allow field staff from gaining access to their farms, and even individuals refusing to be interviewed."

"We want to appeal to the general public to give the best co-operation they can to this exercise, since the information being collected is to plan for the betterment of everyone in the country, and particularly in helping policy makers measure their targets towards Vision 2030," she said.

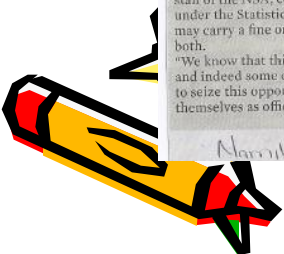
The last labour survey was conducted in 2008 and revealed a worrisome rate of 51,2% unemployment in the country.



UNITED FRONT: NSA Statistician General John Steytler and Community Affairs Officer in the Namibian Police Force (NamPol), Sergeant Katrina Saara Naukushu, yesterday urged the public to support their efforts in compiling the country's latest National Labour Force Survey.

PHOTO: DENVER ISAACS

Namibian Sun 18/10/2012



LFS-2012 Response Achieved



Region	Total sample households	Responding households	Response rate (%)	Non response	Non response rate (%)
Caprivi	558	527	94.4	31	5.6
Erongo	810	739	91.2	71	8.8
Hardap	540	524	97.0	16	3.0
Karas	558	516	92.5	42	7.5
Kavango	720	711	98.8	9	1.3
Khomas	1 134	1 068	94.2	66	5.8
Kunene	522	510	97.7	12	2.3
Ohangwena	792	770	97.2	22	2.8
Omaheke	486	454	93.4	32	6.6
Omusati	828	793	95.8	35	4.2
Oshana	738	722	97.8	16	2.2
Oshikoto	738	681	92.3	57	7.7
Otjozondjupa	684	647	94.6	37	5.4
Total	9 108	8 662	95.1	446	4.9

Planned = 9,108 households

Coverage = 8,662 households

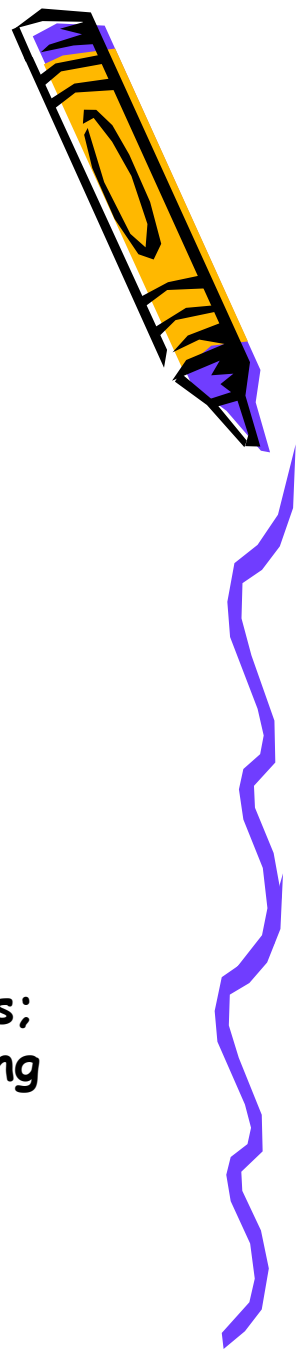
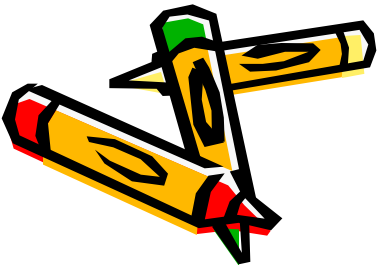
95.1%
Response
rate

4.9%
Non
Response
rate

LFS-2012 Achievements

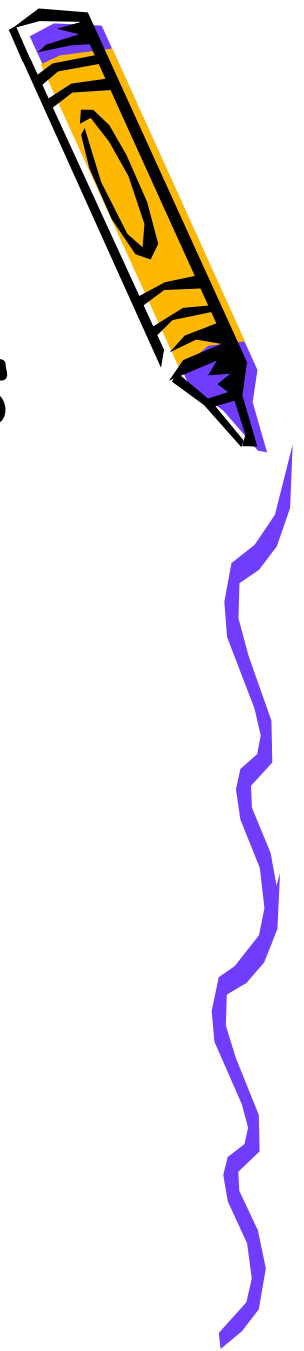


Culture change, availability of transport and logistical supports; modern survey technologies such GIS, efficient Data Processing facilities, etc.



Data Cleaning procedures

Tuli Amutenya



Sampling procedures

Ndapandula Ndikwetepo

Spatial Data, Surveys,
Cartography and Regional Affairs
Division

