SECTION-I

METHODOLOGY

Introduction

Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a regular feature of the Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) since 1963. This is 23rd issue and the surveys conducted so far are given at Annexure-I. In order to improve the labour force statistics, the questionnaire of LFS was revised in 1990. Major improvement was to prob the respondents about female activities to catch the hidden employment. An other improvement in the questionnaire was made in 1995 when questions on migration and informal sectors were introduced. In 2001-2002, the scope of the survey has been extended and information on occupational safety and health has been collected through LFS.

2.　　　　This report presents the results of LFS, which was carried out by FBS during 2001-2002. It covered a national representative sample of 18,928 households, with data collection spread over a complete four quarters of the year so as to capture any seasonal variations in activity.

Objectives and Coverage

3.　　　　The major aim of the survey was to collect a set of comprehensive statistics on the various dimensions of country's civilian labour force. The results from the survey provide information required for skill development and planning, for employment generation, for assessing the role and importance of the informal sector, and for identifying the volume and characteristics of the unemployed and underemployed. The specific objectives of the survey are as follows:

- **-** To collect data on the socio-demographic characteristics of the total population i.e. age, sex, marital status, level of education, current enrolment and migration etc;

- - To collect current information on the dimensions of Pakistan's labour force; that is, how many persons are employed, unemployed, underemployed or for some reasons not in the labour market for gainful employment;

- - To collect descriptive facts on the nature of work they are engaged in i.e. the occupations the people performed and the nature of work undertaken by the institution/organization, where they work;

- - To collect data on employment status of the individuals, i.e. whether they are employers, own account workers, unpaid family workers or paid employees (regular/casual);

- To classify non-agriculture enterprises employing a household member as formal and informal;

- To provide information on the hours worked at main/subsidiary occupations;

- To provide data on wages and mode of payment for paid employees;

- To collect occupational health and safety information of employed persons by causes, type of injuries/diseases occurred, parts of body injured, type of treatment received and period of absence from work; and

- To collect data on the characteristics of unemployed persons i.e. age, sex, level of education, previous experience if any, occupation, industry, employment status related to previous job, how long they have been looking for work, their availability for work and expectations for future employment.

4.   The survey covered all urban and rural areas of the four provinces of Pakistan defined as such by 1998 Population Census, excluding Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), military restricted areas, and protected areas of NWFP. The population of excluded areas constitutes about 3% of the total population.

Field Operation

5.   FBS is the national statistical organization responsible for collection, processing, compilation and dissemination of statistics. It has 34 Regional/Field Offices located all over Pakistan. These offices are equipped and manned with regular-trained field staff for collection of data through censuses/surveys.

6.   For maintaining the conformity of survey concepts, definitions and procedure to be used in the enumeration, training was imparted to the concerned staff on interviewing techniques and survey procedure to be used in the enumeration. For quality control, supervisors from Regional/Field Offices and supervisors from headquarter made frequent visits to the field for spot-checking during data collection process.

Data Processing and Editing

7.   Soon after data collection, the supervisors manually clean, edit and check the filled in questionnaires for consistency and completeness and referred back to field where necessary.

8.   Further editing had been done at headquarter by the subject matter section. Also during data entry, further editing of computer identified errors by applying computer edit checks, data ranges in numerical values were used to eliminate erroneous data as result

of mistakes made during coding. The survey records were edited and corrected through a series of computer processing stages.

Sample Design

9. *Universe:* The universe for Labour Force Survey consists of all urban and rural areas of the four provinces of Pakistan defined as such by 1998 Population Census, excluding Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Northern Areas, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and military restricted areas and protected areas of NWFP. The Population of excluded areas constitutes about 3% of the total population.

10. *Sampling Frame:* Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) has developed its own sampling frame for urban areas. Each city/town has been divided into a number of enumeration blocks. Each enumeration block is based on 200 to 250 households on the average with well-defined boundaries and maps. The list of enumeration blocks as updated during 1995 and the list of villages/mouzas/dehs of 1998 Population Census have been taken as sampling frame. Enumeration blocks and villages have been considered as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) from urban and rural domains respectively.

11. *Stratification Plan Urban Domain:* Large size cities i.e. Karachi, Lahore, Gujranwala, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Multan, Sialkot, Sargodha, Bahawalpur, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Peshawar, Quetta and Islamabad have been considered as self-representing cities (SRC). Each of these cities constitutes a separate stratum which has been further sub-stratified according to low, middle and high income groups based on the information collected in respect of each Enumeration Block at the time of demarcation/ updating of urban area sampling frame.

12. *Remaining Urban Areas*: After excluding the population of self-representing cities from the population of respective defuncted administrative division, the remaining urban population in each administrative division of a province has been grouped together to form another stratum called other urban. Thus each defuncted administrative division in remaining urban areas in all the four provinces constitutes a stratum.

13. *Rural Domain:* In rural domain, each administrative district in the Punjab, Sindh and NWFP has been considered an independent and explicit stratum whereas in Balochistan province each defuncted administrative division constitutes a stratum.

14. *Sample Design:* A stratified two-stage sample design has been adopted for the survey.

   i)   *Selection of primary sampling units (PSUs):* Enumeration Blocks in urban domain and mouzas/dehs/villages in rural domain have been taken as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). In the urban domain, sample PSUs from each ultimate stratum/sub-stratum have been selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) method of sampling scheme. In urban domain, the number of households in an enumeration block as per Quick Count Record Survey, 1995 and population of village/deh/mouza according to Population Census, 1998 have been considered as measure of size.

ii)   *Selection of secondary sampling units (SSUs):* Households within sample PSUs have been taken as Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs). A specified number of households i.e. 12 from each urban sample PSU, 16 from rural sample PSU have been selected with equal probability using systematic sampling (with random start) technique.

15.   *Sample Size and Its Allocation:* Considering the variability of characteristics for which estimates are to be prepared, population distribution and field resources available, a sample size of 18928 sample households have been considered appropriate to provide reliable estimates of key labour force characteristics at the desired level. The entire sample of households (SSUs) has been drawn from 1348 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) out of which 660 are urban and 688 are rural. As urban population is more heterogeneous therefore, a higher proportion of sample size has been allocated to urban domain. Similarly, NWFP and Balochistan being the smaller provinces and to get reliable estimates, a higher proportion of sample has been assigned to these provinces. After fixing the sample size at provincial level, further distribution of sample PSUs to different strata/sub-strata in rural and urban domains in each province has been made proportionately. The distribution of sample PSUs and SSUs in the urban and rural domain of the four provinces is as under: -

SAMPLE SIZE & ITS ALLOCATION

(Nos.)

Province/Area	Enumeration Blocks/Villages (PSUs)			Sample Households (SSUs)		
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Punjab	308	320	628	3696	5120	8816
Sindh	192	140	332	2304	2240	4544
NWFP	96	132	228	1152	2112	3264
Balochistan	64	96	160	768	1536	2304
Pakistan	**660**	**688**	**1348**	**7920**	**11008**	**18928**

16.   *Method of Data Collection:* Data have been collected by direct interview method. The total sample for the year was evenly distributed for enumeration on quarterly basis to off set the effect of seasonal variations. The information collected however related to the week proceeding the date of enumeration.

17.   *Sample Covered:* All enumeration Blocks in urban areas and mouzas/dehs/villages in rural areas were enumerated. The number of sample households (18,890) enumerated is less than the estimated sample size (18,928) due to non-contact and refusal cases in urban and rural areas.