

Sampling Design

Labour Cost Statistics

6-7 March 2017

Jakarta- Indonesia

Presentation plan

- Small establishments
- Sampling Frame
- Stratification

Aim of this presentation

- Statistical resources and field conditions vary greatly from country to country.
- It is not the aim in this presentation to prescribe any particular sampling procedure with respect to labour cost surveys

Small establishments

- Labour cost survey is costly and time-consuming, the maximum effort should be made to obtain fully representative and reliable data.
- Small establishments often do not possess sufficiently detailed records of labour costs other than wages and salaries
- Possibility of greater non-response
- The inclusion of very small establishments would increase disproportionately the cost of data collection.
- The small establishments which are excluded from the scope of the survey would ordinarily account for only a very small portion of employment in the industry

Sampling Frame

- There is a sampling frame at the group (four-digit) level within the major division of industry.
- If such a list is not readily available, it should be built up for the purposes of the labour cost survey, drawing information from such sources as factory registrations, tax records, social security records, industrial directories, records of trade unions and employers' organisations, etc.

Stratification

- Labour cost surveys usually employ the stratified sampling technique
- The universe, which for the purpose of labour cost survey comprises the major divisions of industry, is first stratified according to the group or major group (four-digit or three-digit) levels of industry
- Usually the survey objectives require separate estimates of labour cost at the group or major group levels.

Stratification

- Within these groupings, further stratification is done according to size of establishment.
- A third level of stratification according to geographical region is made when regional estimates of labour cost are needed

Stratification

- The stratified sample design used in labour cost surveys usually comprises two parts:
 - the first includes all large establishments above a specified size,
 - the second comprises samples of establishments drawn from each of the size strata using the appropriate sampling fractions.
- A chief requirement of the sample design is that the estimate of average labour cost per hour should be available with a given degree of precision for the industry level specified by the objectives of the survey.

תודה
Dankie Gracias
Спасибо شکرًا
Merci Takk
Köszönjük Terima kasih
Grazie Dziękujemy Děkojame
Ďakujeme Vielen Dank Paldies
Kiitos Täname teid 谢谢
Thank You Tak
感謝您 Obrigado Teşekkür Ederiz
감사합니다
Σας ευχαριστούμε ขอบคุณ
Bedankt Děkujeme vám
ありがとうございます
Tack