CHAPTER 2

METHODOLOGY

1. Sample design

A Stratified Two-Stage Sampling was adopted for the survey. Provinces were constituted strata. The primary and secondary sampling units were blocks for municipal areas/villages for non-municipal areas and private households/persons in the special households respectively.

Stratification

Provinces were constituted strata. There were altogether 76 strata. Each stratum was divided into two parts according to the type of local administration, namely municipal areas and non-municipal areas.

Selection of primary sampling unit

The sample selection of blocks/villages were performed separately and independently in each part by using probability proportional to size-total numbers of households. The total sample blocks/villages was 5,796 from 109,966 blocks/villages.

The total number of sample blocks/villages selected for enumeration by region and type of local administration was as follows:

Region	Total	Municipal areas	Non-municipal areas
Bangkok	312	312	-
Central (excluding Bangkok)	1,968	1,080	888
North	1,236	696	540
Northeast	1,296	720	576
South	984	528	456
Total	**5,796**	**3,336**	**2,460**

Selection of secondary sampling unit

Private households were our ultimate sampling units. A new listing of private households were made for every sample block/village to serve as the sampling frame. In each sample block/village, a systematic sample of private households were selected with the following sample size:

Municipal areas : 15 sample households per block

Non-municipal areas : 12 sample households per village

Before selecting sample private households in each sample block/village, the list of private households was rearranged by household's size-member of the household.

All special households located within the sample areas were included in the sample and the persons in the special household were systematically selected for the interviewing.

The total number of sample private households selected for enumeration by region and type of local administration was as follows:

Region	Total	Municipal areas	Non-municipal areas
Bangkok	4,680	4,680	-
Central (excluding Bangkok)	26,856	16,200	10,656
North	16,920	10,440	6,480
Northeast	17,712	10,800	6,912
South	13,392	7,920	5,472
Total	**79,560**	**50,040**	**29,520**

The Rotation Sampling

In order to improve the quality of estimators, the national Statistical office (NSO) has applied the contemporary sampling method , " Rotation Sampling", to the 2004 Labour Force Survey (LFS) since 2002. The sampling plan has been designed as 4 rotation groups and 2 -2 -2 pattern. With this method, the samples of BLK / villages will be divided into 4 rotation groups and this causes the number of PSUs in each province to be equal to a quarter of that of total PSUs. In each PSU, two household sample sets will be selected for operation use. The selected sample households will be interviewed for two continuous quarters. And these households will not be interviewed until the next two quarters. This procedure will result in the 50 % repeated household samples during the continuously sequent quarter and the 0 – 100% repeated household samples during the same quarter in the continuously sequent year.

In 2004, PSU in each rotation group will be replaced quarter by quarter. And this will be done until 4 groups is completely rotated in 2002 , and will be used in LFS 2005 and some parts of LFS 2006. In 2007, PSU in each 2004 rotation group will be replaced in the same way until 2008.

2. Method of estimation

The survey results were at regional and provincial level. At the regional level the results were presented separately for the Bangkok and the remaining 75 provinces were classified by region, municipal areas and non-municipal areas.

Let

k = 1,2,3,..., m_{hlj} (serial number of sample block/village)

i = 1,2,3,...,20 (age - sex group)

j = 1,2 (type of local administration)

l = 1,2,3,..., A_h (province)

h = 1,2,3,4,5 (region)

Estimate of the total number of persons with characteristic X

1. Adjusted estimate of the total number of persons with characteristic X for the i^{th} age-sex group, j^{th} area, l^{th} province, h^{th} region was based on the formula :

$$x''_{hlji} = \frac{x'_{hlji}}{y'_{hlji}} Y_{hlji} = r_{hlji} Y_{hlji} \qquad \text{.....(1)}$$

where

x'_{hlji} is the ordinary estimate of the total number of persons with characteristic X for the i^{th} age-sex group, j^{th} area, l^{th} province, h^{th} region.

y'_{hlji} is the ordinary estimate of the total population for the i^{th} age-sex group, j^{th} area, l^{th} province, h^{th} region.

Y_{hlji} [1/] is the estimate, based on the population projection of the total population for the i^{th} age-sex group, j^{th} area, l^{th} province, h^{th} region.

r_{hlji} is the ratio of the estimate of the total number of persons with characteristic X to the estimate of the total population for the i^{th} age-sex group, j^{th} area, l^{th} province, h^{th} region.

1/ Population projections for Thailand 2000-2025, Quality of life and social development office, National Economic and Social Development Board, the Nineth National Economic and Social Development Planning, May 2003.

The formula of the estimate from a stratified two-stage sampling was as follows.

i) $$x'_{hlji} = \frac{1}{m_{hlj}} \sum_{k=1}^{m_{hlj}} \frac{1}{P_{hljk}} \frac{N_{hljk}}{n_{hljk}} x_{hljki} \quad \text{..... (2)}$$

where

x_{hljki} is the total number of persons with characteristic X for the i^{th} age-sex group, k^{th} sample block/village, j^{th} area, l^{th} province, h^{th} region.

N_{hljk} is the total number of listing households in the k^{th} sample block/village, j^{th} area, l^{th} province, h^{th} region.

n_{hljk} is the total number of sample households in the k^{th} sample block/village, j^{th} area, l^{th} province, h^{th} region.

P_{hljk} is the probability of selection of the k^{th} sample block/village, j^{th} area, l^{th} province, h^{th} region.

m_{hlj} is the total number of sample block/village in the j^{th} area, l^{th} province, h^{th} region.

ii) $$y'_{hlji} = \frac{1}{m_{hlj}} \sum_{k=1}^{m_{hlj}} \frac{1}{P_{hljk}} \frac{N_{hljk}}{n_{hljk}} y_{hljki} \quad \text{..... (3)}$$

where

y_{hljki} is the total number of the population enumerated for the i^{th} age-sex group, k^{th} sample block/village, j^{th} area, l^{th} province, h^{th} region.

2. Adjusted estimate of the total number of persons with characteristic X for the j^{th} area, l^{th} province, h^{th} region was based on the formula :

$$x''_{hlj} = \sum_{i=1}^{20} x''_{hlji} \quad \text{.....(4)}$$

3. Adjusted estimate of the total number of persons with characteristic X for the i^{th} age-sex group, l^{th} province, h^{th} region was based on the formula :

$$x''_{hli} = \sum_{j=1}^{2} x''_{hlji} \quad \text{.....(5)}$$

4. Adjusted estimate of the total number of persons with characteristic X for the l^{th} province, h^{th} region was based on the formula :

$$x''_{hl} = \sum_{j=1}^{2} x''_{hlj} = \sum_{i=1}^{20} x''_{hli} \qquad \text{..... (6)}$$

5. Adjusted estimate of the total number of persons with characteristic X for the i^{th} age-sex group, j^{th} area, h^{th} region was based on the formula :

$$x''_{hji} = \sum_{l=1}^{A_h} x''_{hlji} \qquad \text{..... (7)}$$

where

A_h is the total number of provinces in the h^{th} region and $\sum_{h=1}^{5} A_h = 76$

6. Adjusted estimate of the total number of persons with characteristic X for the j^{th} area, h^{th} region was based on the formula :

$$x''_{hj} = \sum_{l=1}^{A_h} x''_{hlj} = \sum_{i=1}^{20} x''_{hji} \qquad \text{..... (8)}$$

7. Adjusted estimate of the total number of persons with characteristic X for the i^{th} age-sex group, h^{th} region was based on the formula :

$$x''_{hi} = \sum_{l=1}^{A_h} x''_{hli} = \sum_{j=1}^{2} x''_{hji} \qquad \text{..... (9)}$$

8. Adjusted estimate of the total number of persons with characteristic X for the h^{th} region was based on the formula :

$$x''_{h} = \sum_{l=1}^{A_h} x''_{hl} = \sum_{j=1}^{2} x''_{hj} = \sum_{i=1}^{20} x''_{hi} \qquad \text{..... (10)}$$

9. Adjusted estimate of the total number of persons with characteristic X for the j^{th} area was based on the formula :

$$x''_j = \sum_{h=1}^{5} x''_{hj} \qquad \text{..... (11)}$$

10. Adjusted estimate of the total number of persons with characteristic X for the i^{th} age-sex group of whole kingdom was based on the formula :

$$x''_i = \sum_{h=1}^{5} x''_{hi} \qquad \text{..... (12)}$$

11 Adjusted estimate of the total number of persons with characteristic X for the whole kingdom was based on the formula :

$$x'' = \sum_{h=1}^{5} x''_h = \sum_{j=1}^{2} x''_j = \sum_{i=1}^{20} x''_i \qquad \text{.....(13)}$$

3. Data Collection

Labor force information for this survey quarterly which was conducted during the 1st-12th of July-September 2007 was obtained through interviews head or member of households of 4,680 households in the Bangkok, 45,360 households in other municipal areas and 29,520 households in non-municipal areas or a total of 79,560 households throughout the kingdom. Fourty four enumerators with previous experience in survey operations were employed in the Bangkok, while in the other provinces (changwats), the field staff comprised 830 enumerators.

4. In round figures

In the statistical tables, all absolute figures are independently rounded to the nearest thousand; hence the group total may not always be equal to the sum of the individual figures.