

# Fiji - Employment and Unemployment Survey 2004-2005

**Fiji Islands Bureau of Statistics - Government of Fiji**

Report generated on: May 16, 2019

Visit our data catalog at: <http://pdl.spc.int/index.php>

## Overview

### Identification

#### ID NUMBER

FJI\_2004\_EUS\_v01\_M

### Overview

#### ABSTRACT

The 2004-05 Household Survey of Employment and Unemployment aimed to meet the data requirements of planners working towards improving the quality and productivity of Fiji's human resources.

The principal objective of the survey was to obtain comprehensive statistical data on the economically active population, comprising employed and unemployed persons, as well as on the inactive population of working age. From the data, the size and structure of the country's workforce have been determined. When compared to figures of previous years, changes in the labour market and in the employment situation can be obtained.

#### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

#### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Household

Individual

### Coverage

#### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National

### Producers and Sponsors

#### PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Fiji Islands Bureau of Statistics	Government of Fiji

#### FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Government of Fiji	GovFJI	Funded the survey

### Metadata Production

#### METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
World Bank, Development Economics Data Group	DECDG		Documentation of the study

#### DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2013-09-11

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 01 (September 2013): Metadata in this DDI is excerpted from "Report on the 2004-2005 Employment and Unemployment Survey".

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI\_FJI\_2004\_EUS\_v01\_M\_WB

# Sampling

## Sampling Procedure

---

### Sampling Design

The survey included all householders in conventional dwellings distributed in localities within the urban and urban sectors of the four administrative divisions namely Central, Eastern, Western and Northern.

The target population was Fiji Citizens and permit holders in conventional dwellings excluding those found in households of non-Fiji citizens, hospitals, prisons, hotels, temporary construction sites, boarding schools and similar institutions.

A sampling frame was constructed using the count of conventional households gathered from the listing stage for HIES 2002-2003 and information gathered from updates to EAs identified to have had significant changes in household numbers. In previous surveys the sample was drawn from a sampling frame taken from the immediate past census. This would not have been suitable for this survey, as the last census was taken almost 10 years ago. Since then, there has been considerable rural: urban drift, while the urban boundaries have extended significantly in many areas, for example, along the Nadi and Lautoka corridor.

A sample of 3000 households was targeted using a two stage stratified systematic sampling. The first stage involved the selection of 300 EAs in proportion to the number of households in each stratum. In the second stage, a random sample of 10 households within each identified EA was selected. This sample, including a reserve pool, was drawn from a list of households in EA stratified by household size and ethnicity.

## Response Rate

---

Response rate is 100%.

## Questionnaires

No content available

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

---

<b>Start</b>	<b>End</b>	<b>Cycle</b>
2004	2004	N/A

### Data Collection Mode

---

Face-to-face [f2f]

# Data Processing

## Data Editing

---

### Coding and Data Entry

Once the schedules were returned, coders tallied counts of population and households by ethnicity. Written responses were standardized. These tasks include coding the main occupation and industry of the employed and those involved in any economic activity including responses of those not in the labour force. Separate data entry screens were used for the Schedule 1- Listing, and Schedule 2- Main schedule using CSPro, a survey data processing software. The data entry screens had built in skip patterns derived from the questionnaire, simplifying data entry and editing.

### Editing

Some editing were done in the field and verified at coding stages. However a more thorough check involved printing all entered information and the verifying against field records item by item. This ensured that data gathered from the field was not lost in transition during data entry through to output. Consistency and structural checks on the data were part of the tasks carried out at the compilation stages of the final database. The calculated weight was assigned to each record at this edit stage. Data frequencies on variables also provided an indication of the effectiveness of the data collection exercise, particularly in checking the required number of households to be visited per EA. Weighted frequencies further provided an indication of the accuracy of the data collection and monitoring survey processes as a whole.

### Verification

Verification of information was done by enumerator on repeat household visits during the week allocated for completion of the main questionnaire. Checks on age and relationship of members of the household to the head were some of the initial tasks in making sure that respondents provided information with a highest acceptable degree of accuracy and consistency. For working employees, enumerators were able to access statements of emoluments and at times balance sheets for those involved in sale of goods and services.

## Data Appraisal

No content available