

Nepal - Multipurpose Production Survey (Urban) 1990

**Central Bureau of Statistics - National Planning Commission Secretariat, His
Majesty's Government**

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
NPL-CBS-MPPS-1990-v0

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
Version 0 - Microdata is not available

Overview

ABSTRACT

The survey is part of the project work on "Strengthening Central Bureau of Statistics in Socio-economic Statistics and National Accounts," supported by UNDP.

In spite of the efforts made by various agencies in producing statistics, a number of key areas are still faced with critical data gaps. While activities of the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) remained tied up for a long time in conducting periodic censuses and their analyses, the demand for current economic statistics for development planning and policy formulation are being felt to be ever increasing. It was realised that the existing critical data gaps, could be fulfilled only by conducting sample surveys in different areas on a regular basis.

The Multipurpose Production Survey is indeed a step forward in this direction initiated by the CBS to reduce the critical data gaps gradually. The undertaken survey had envisaged to generate statistics to augment the task of improving National Accounts estimates and serve other users in various fields.

The Multipurpose Production Survey (Urban) includes altogether 1500 sub wards (to be considered as an enumeration block) from the entire 33 towns. Sub-wards consisted of 150-200 dwellings. On the basis of level of urbanization of towns, towns were categorized in three levels - Urban, Semi Urban and Partly Urban. Reference period was the average of the twenty months stretching from April 1989 to November 1990. As shown by the survey result, percentage of households engaged in these type of economic activities is higher (26.3%) in the towns under the category "Urban" and are lower in other categories with 21.9% in the "Semi-urban" and 20.7% in the "Partly urban".

Limitations of the survey:

As any statistical investigation, the MPS (Urban) has its own limitations.

Despite the importance of mapping operation carried out for this survey it should be realised that the operation was more experimental and accurate results can not be expected from a firsthand attempt like this. Besides the survey was seriously affected by the poor state of maps and unavailability of auxiliary informations required. Moreover, there was no clarity of ward boundaries even in among local authorities and residents, as the boundaries were delineated not strictly on a scientific way and were frequently changed for political reasons. Under the circumstances, initiation by CBS to prepare subsequent maps for survey purpose faced serious problems. Possibility of omission of some households especially in the large cities cannot be rejected.

The aspect of reference period regarding the necessity of sub-sampling of time over a year for data collection was mentioned in the Report on the MPS (Rural). Situation could not be improved in the MPS (Urban) too. In order to avoid the possibility of seasonal effect, intensity characteristics like number of months worked during the year, number of working days during the month etc. were used while estimating the annual aggregates.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households.

Scope

NOTES

The MPS (Urban) has the same scope as that of the MPS (Rural) survey comprising the sectors viz.

- Small Scale Manufacturing and Cottage Industry (SMCI)
- Retail Trade
- Non-Mechanized Transport.

For the purpose of conducting a separate statistical investigation in the future, the households engaged in activities belonging to personal services were also listed.

The scope of the Multipurpose Production Survey includes:

- Household level economic activities
- Small scale manufacturing and cottage industries including Non-mechanized transportation (animal pull, manpull transport and porter services) by households.
- Retail trade service activities. Number of household workers by sex, income and expenditure of households on activities of Non-mechanized services, cottage industry and retail trade.
- Intermediate cost
- Raw materials used in cottage industry ,nonmechanized transportation and in retail trade service produced by households
- Compensation of employees,tax paid.

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National Urban Area only

UNIVERSE

All households in Urban areas of all 33 towns of Nepal.

Though this is basically a household survey in nature, some parts of the investigation necessarily had to be done through establishments and hence an overlap between the two. This was true especially in the case of manufacturing and retail trade.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Central Bureau of Statistics	National Planning Commission Secretariat, His Majesty's Government

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
His Majesty's Government	HMG	

Name	Abbreviation	Role
United Nations Development Program	UNDP	

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Central Bureau of Statistics	CBS	National Planning Commission Secretariat, HMG	Metadata Documentation

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION
2012-03-12

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION
version1.0 (March 2012)

DDI DOCUMENT ID
DDI-NPL-CBS-MPS-1990-V01

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The complexity in the sampling design of the MPS (Urban) was further simplified by the formation of smaller enumeration blocks from the large municipality wards. A single stage stratified sampling was adopted by maintaining the sample fraction of 1/10 of urban enumeration blocks for all strata. Sub-division of wards was done by distributing the number of dwellings in each ward into blocks consisting of 150-200 dwellings.

For an appropriate area sampling it is necessary that enumeration area be more or less equal in size in population and the characteristics to be investigated be homogeneous to the extent possible. However, existing size of municipality wards are not fit to be considered as an enumeration unit due to various reasons. First of all, high variation in the size of population among the wards are noteworthy. Secondly, most of the urban wards, belonging to big towns like Kathmandu, Biratnagar, Birgunj, etc. are too large and are not manageable even for field operation. So it was decided to form the sub-wards with 15-200 dwellings through an intensive field work in order to prepare a sampling frame for the MPS (Urban). Despite several constraints of resources and lack of experience in such activity, altogether 1500 subwards (to be considered as an enumeration block) from the entire 33 towns were formed and subsequently maps for these blocks were prepared.

Different level of urbanization of towns was another aspect to be considered for sampling design. In Nepal, some of the towns seem nothing more than an administrative center or major district settlement and are either partly urbanized or yet to be urbanized. The others possess urban characteristics to a large extent but still include some rural type of settlements. Only Kathmandu and Lalitpur can be considered as urbanized municipalities. Hence, the towns were divided into three groups for stratification purposes.

1. Urban - Kathmandu, Lalitpur (2)
2. Semi Urban - (towns with more than 40,000 population according to 1981 census) i.e. Biratnagar, Birgunj, Bhaktapur, Dharan, Pokhara and Mahendranagar (4)
3. Partly urban - Ilam, Bhadrapur, Damak, Dhankuta, Inarwa, Rajbiraj, Malangwa, Kalaiya, Lahan, Janakpur, Jaleswore, Hetauda, Bharatpur, Banepa, Dhulikel, Bidur, Tansen, Bhairawa, Butwal, Taulihawa, Trivhuvan Nagar, Nepalgunj, Birendra Nagar, Dhangadi, Dipayal (25)

After formation of sub-wards and subsequent mapping operation it became possible to avoid complicated sampling procedure. A single stage sampling of enumeration areas was adopted for all three strata. The details of the sampling scheme are found in the Report.

Selection of sub-wards were made according to the method for linear systematic sampling where the towns were arranged in the order of economically active population.

The stratification adopted here has been vindicated by results of the survey also. Percentage of households engaged in these four sectors of economic activities is higher (26.3%) in the towns under the category "Urban" and are lower in other categories with 21.9% in the "Semi-urban" and 20.7% in the "Partly urban" as shown by the survey results.

Weighting

Please refer to the section on Processing and Estimation of the Report.

Questionnaires

Overview

The Multipurpose Production Survey (Urban) employed a different questionnaire for each of the three sectors covered:

Questionnaire No. 11 - Smallscale Manufacturing and Cottage Industry

Questionnaire No. 12 - Retail Trade

Questionnaire No. 13 - Non-mechanised Transport

For a copy of the Questionnaires in Nepali please refer to the attached file of the Report:

Questionnaire No. 10 - Listing Sheet

Questionnaire No. 11 - Smallscale Manufacturing and Cottage Industry

Questionnaire No. 12 - Retail Trade

Questionnaire No. 13 - Non-mechanised Transport

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
1990-04	1990-11	Urban

Time Periods

Start	End	Cycle
1989-04	1990-11	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Collection Notes

A reference period of over a month could not be feasible for such survey. So the data on all three sub-sectors was collected for the calendar month preceeding the date of survey. The field work was undertaken in phases and the period stretched from April to November 1990 . Estimation of annual figures from the monthly results are based on the intensity characteristics of the economic units over the year. It was preferable that the field work for survey should have been spread over different periods of the year, but it could not be possible for CBS to do so due to resource constraints. Hence, the reference period of one year for which results are given is the average of the twenty months stretching from April 1989 to November 1990.

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Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Central Bureau of Statistics	CBS	His Majesty's Government

Data Processing

Data Editing

All the questionnaires were edited thoroughly prior to processing in the computer. Number of rejections, i.e. those that did not fall within the scope was negligible. Efforts were made to make the classification and tabulation as much comparable to those as presented in the report of the MPS (Rural).

Data Appraisal

No content available

File Description

Variable List

Documentation

Questionnaires

Multipurpose Production Survey (Urban) 1990, Questionnaire

Title	Multipurpose Production Survey (Urban) 1990, Questionnaire
Author(s)	Central Bureau of Statistics
Country	Nepal
Language	English
Publisher(s)	Central Bureau of Statistics
Description	Multipurpose Product Survey (Urban) questionnaires for: - Small Scale Manufacturing and Cottage Industry - Retail Trade - Non-mechanized Transport
Filename	Questionnaire.zip

Reports

Multipurpose Production Survey (Urban) 1990, Report

Title	Multipurpose Production Survey (Urban) 1990, Report
Author(s)	Central Bureau of Statistics
Date	1992-01-01
Country	Nepal
Language	English
Publisher(s)	Central Bureau of Statistics
Description	This is the report on the findings of the Multi Purpose Production Survey (Urban), which covers Smallscale Manufacturing and Cottage Industry, Retail Trade and Non-mechanised Transport . FOREWORD INTRODUCTION Scope and Coverage Sample Design Reference Period Processing and Estimation Limitations of the survey
Table of contents	Smallscale Manufacturing and Cottage Industry (SMCI) Retail Trade Non-mechanized Transport Questionnaires in Nepali
Filename	Report Multi.pdf
