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<b>21</b> .....	
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23 .....	2.3
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<b>33</b> .....	
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0.9	263	1.1	342	1.2	361	
0.2	55	0.6	198	0.5	150	
0.8	254	0.8	257	2.5	753	
<b>4.7</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>2,203</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>2,390</b>	
0.6	197	0.6	180	0.8	257	:
4.7	1,452	4.1	1,282	4.5	1,388	
<b>5.3</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1,645</b>	
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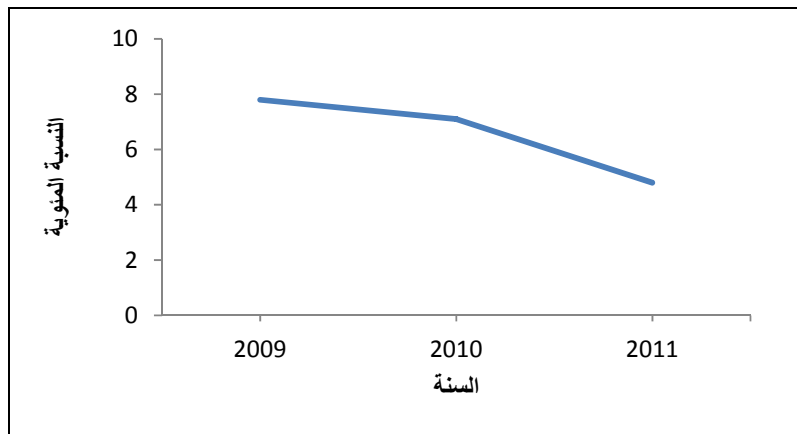
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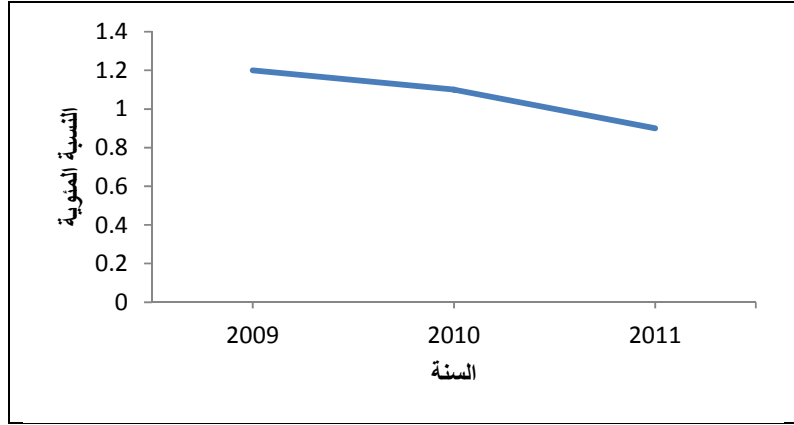
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			فترة الثقة 95%				
<b>0.416</b>	<b>0.003</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.411</b>	<b>0.421</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>38037</b>	
0.670	0.004	0.54	0.663	0.677	2.92	30815	
0.155	0.003	2.23	0.149	0.162	4.46	7222	
<b>0.755</b>	<b>0.005</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.745</b>	<b>0.764</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>28745</b>	
0.759	0.005	0.71	0.748	0.769	5.10	23296	
0.736	0.009	1.17	0.719	0.753	2.82	5449	
0.117	0.006	5.36	0.106	0.130	11.46	4322	
0.121	0.005	3.82	0.112	0.130	5.99	3289	
0.118	0.005	4.01	0.109	0.127	6.41	3421	
0.192	0.005	2.83	0.181	0.203	5.68	5174	
0.057	0.002	4.14	0.053	0.062	3.11	1528	
0.395	0.008	1.97	0.380	0.411	7.59	11011	
0.054	0.002	4.57	0.050	0.059	3.58	1474	
0.256	0.006	2.34	0.244	0.268	5.63	7068	
0.203	0.005	2.34	0.194	0.213	4.18	5534	
0.090	0.005	6.08	0.080	0.101	10.92	3259	
0.156	0.004	2.85	0.147	0.165	4.50	4289	
0.085	0.003	3.52	0.080	0.091	3.47	2341	
0.155	0.005	2.91	0.147	0.165	4.67	4780	
0.063	0.003	4.44	0.058	0.069	3.96	1675	
0.191	0.004	2.18	0.183	0.199	3.35	5655	
0.666	0.007	1.00	0.653	0.679	5.96	18730	
0.080	0.004	4.88	0.073	0.088	6.23	2685	
<b>0.245</b>	<b>0.005</b>	<b>1.98</b>	<b>0.236</b>	<b>0.255</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>9292</b>	
0.241	0.005	2.23	0.231	0.252	5.10	7519	
0.264	0.009	3.28	0.247	0.281	2.82	1773	
<b>0.584</b>	<b>0.003</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.579</b>	<b>0.589</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>56266</b>	
0.330	0.004	1.09	0.323	0.337	2.92	17103	
0.845	0.003	0.41	0.838	0.851	4.46	39163	

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			فترة الثقة %95				
<b>0.411</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>38374</b>	داخل القوى العاملة
0.668	0.00	0.01	0.66	0.68	2.83	31265	حسب الجنس
0.147	0.00	0.02	0.14	0.15	4.73	7109	ذكور
<b>0.763</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>29369</b>	اناث
0.769	0.01	0.01	0.76	0.78	5.80	24055	
0.732	0.01	0.01	0.72	0.75	2.62	5314	
0.050	0.25	0.05	4.51	5.51	13.53	5600	
0.044	0.18	0.04	4.04	4.74	7.55	3911	
0.061	0.24	0.04	5.60	6.53	9.81	5535	
0.070	0.20	0.03	6.62	7.42	6.19	6186	
0.022	0.09	0.04	2.07	2.44	3.92	2008	
0.753	0.37	0.00	74.59	76.05	7.36	71821	
0.039	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.04	3.40	1504	
0.204	0.00	0.02	0.19	0.21	6.03	7667	
0.161	0.00	0.02	0.15	0.17	4.39	5916	
0.073	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.08	10.24	3327	
0.147	0.00	0.03	0.14	0.16	5.91	5371	
0.067	0.00	0.04	0.06	0.07	3.88	2435	
0.309	0.01	0.02	0.30	0.32	6.84	12154	
0.059	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.06	3.24	1909	
0.179	0.00	0.02	0.17	0.19	3.71	6198	
0.696	0.01	0.01	0.68	0.71	5.44	22988	
0.066	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.07	6.45	2469	
<b>0.237</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>9005</b>	
0.231	0.01	0.02	0.22	0.24	5.80	7210	
0.268	0.01	0.03	0.25	0.28	2.62	1795	
<b>0.589</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>56687</b>	
0.332	0.00	0.01	0.32	0.34	2.83	16970	
0.853	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.86	4.73	39717	

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			فترة الثقة %95				
<b>43.0</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>42.45</b>	<b>43.45</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>40570</b>	داخل القوى العاملة
68.7	0.40	68.03	69.38	0.01	2.80	32436	حسب الجنس
16.6	0.30	15.86	17.33	0.02	4.96	8134	ذكور
<b>79.1</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>78.22</b>	<b>79.88</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>4.57</b>	<b>32173</b>	اناث
80.8	0.47	79.88	81.73	0.01	4.88	26148	
71.6	0.73	70.17	73.04	0.01	2.11	6025	
11.9	0.62	10.71	13.13	0.05	12.14	4827	
11.8	0.46	10.92	12.72	0.04	6.72	3612	
13.9	0.55	12.83	15.00	0.04	8.50	4203	
20.3	0.58	19.19	21.48	0.03	7.06	6152	
6.1	0.27	5.60	6.67	0.04	4.31	1825	
36.0	0.73	34.63	37.48	0.02	7.66	11554	
4.9	0.23	4.51	5.40	0.05	3.64	1592	
24.1	0.63	22.91	25.38	0.03	7.20	7623	
19.7	0.48	18.73	20.63	0.02	4.97	6080	
9.3	0.53	8.24	10.35	0.06	11.41	3597	
16.0	0.45	15.08	16.85	0.03	5.05	4748	
7.8	0.32	7.21	8.47	0.04	4.74	2331	
18.2	0.51	17.29	19.30	0.03	5.81	6202	
6.4	0.25	5.92	6.89	0.04	3.37	1969	
18.6	0.42	17.74	19.39	0.02	3.88	6062	
66.6	0.62	65.37	67.82	0.01	5.83	21036	
8.4	0.38	7.74	9.22	0.04	6.11	3106	
<b>20.9</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>20.12</b>	<b>21.78</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>4.57</b>	<b>8397</b>	
19.2	0.47	18.27	20.12	0.02	4.88	6288	
28.4	0.73	26.96	29.83	0.03	2.11	2109	
<b>57.0</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>56.55</b>	<b>57.55</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>55972</b>	
31.3	0.34	30.62	31.97	0.01	2.81	16497	
83.4	0.37	82.67	84.14	0.00	4.96	39475	

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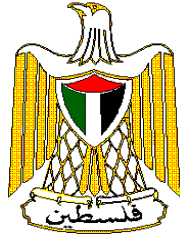
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Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics**

**Quality Report  
Labour Force Survey  
2009 - 2011**

**December, 2012**

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Nisreen Saleh
- **Preliminary Review**  
Marwan Barakat  
Inaya Zidan
- **Final Review**  
Mahmoud Jaradat
- **Overall Supervision**  
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## Table of Contents

<b>List of Tables</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>List of Figure</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Chapter One Introduction</b> .....	<b>13</b>
1.1 Introduction.....	13
1.2 Report Structure .....	13
<b>Chapter Two Labour Force Survey Methodology</b> .....	<b>15</b>
2.1 Survey Questionnaire .....	15
2.2 Frame, Sample and Coverage (Target Population) .....	15
2.2.1 Sampling Frame .....	15
2.2.2 Sample Design.....	15
2.2.3 Stratification .....	15
2.2.4 Sample Size .....	15
2.2.5 Sample Rotation.....	16
2.3 Fieldwork Operations .....	16
2.3.1 Training and Recruitment:.....	16
2.3.2 Field work: .....	17
2.3.3 Editing and Coding: .....	17
2.4 Data processing .....	18
<b>Chapter Three Dimensions and indicators of the Labour Force Survey data quality</b> .....	<b>19</b>
3.1 Relevance .....	19
3.2 Accuracy .....	21
3.3 Timeliness and Punctuality .....	23
3.4 Accessibility and clarity .....	23
3.5 Comparability .....	26
3.6 Coherence.....	27
3.7 Completeness.....	28
<b>Chapter Four The most important indications in the process of Labour Force Survey</b> ....	<b>29</b>
<b>Chapter Five Recommendations</b> .....	<b>31</b>
5.1 Recommendations .....	31
<b>Appendix 1 Tables of sampling errors for labour force survey in 2009, 2010, and 2011</b> ...	<b>33</b>
<b>References</b> .....	<b>37</b>



## **List of Tables**

Table 1: Final Results of the Households Interviews Status, Labour Force Survey By Year ..... 17



### **List of Figure**

Figure 1: The percentage of the non-response by year .....	22
Figure 2: The percentage of refusals by year.....	22



## **Chapter One**

### **Introduction**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

Quality control in general, refers to the degree of fulfillment of a group of correlative particularities of specific requirements. Thus, the data statistics quality refers to all fields related to statistics that may meet users' requirements, and its reflection to their expectations regarding content, form and presentation method.

Therefore, data quality was measured through a group of dimensions (elements) namely: relevance, accuracy, timeliness and punctuality, accessibility and clarity, comparability, coherence and completeness. However, when talking about statistical system and its outputs, it was obligatory to take into consideration the dimensions and indicators of quality.

For this purpose, Quality Department had been working on preparing reports about data quality of statistical surveys conducted by Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) aiming at creating a general perspective regarding the extent of applying the dimensions/elements of quality and its indicators in statistical surveys. This report was one of a series of quality reports for statistical surveys aiming to providing users with information about data quality of Labour Force Surveys.

#### **1.2 Report Structure**

This report was divided into five chapters that review the quality control of Labour Force Survey. The first chapter describes the concept of quality in general and the aim of data quality, in addition to report outline. The second chapter discusses the most significant scientific methods adopted in the survey including survey questionnaire, sample frame, sampling design, ratio of respond and measures of sample weights. In addition, the chapter explores the applied methodology for training and hiring researchers and field trainers plus the mechanism for data processing, while the third chapter presents the dimensions and indicators of data quality and the reflection of such dimension on Labour Force Surveys. The fourth chapter contains the mechanism to compute the most important survey indicators. In the end, the fifth chapter reviews the most recommendations based on the reports contents.





## Chapter Two

### Labour Force Survey Methodology

#### 2.1 Survey Questionnaire

Survey questionnaire was the main tool to collect data, and its design was based on both, the recommendations of International Labour Organization and keeping the particularities of the Palestinian Society. The questionnaire consisted of the following four main parts:

1. **Identification Information:** The main purpose of this part was to define the target unit as unilaterally or single unit, where data that define household were defined individually including divisions of sampling design.
2. **Quality Control:** This part was a set of controls that would control field operations, office work, and their sequence at the stages of questionnaire.
3. **Household Individuals:** This part contains a set of general questions related to household which observe part of demographic and social features of the household.
4. **Labour Section:** This part identifies the relationship to labour market and the most important characteristics of labour force, for each family member who was ten years old and above.

#### 2.2 Frame, Sample and Coverage (Target Population)

Targeted group was composed of all individuals who were 10 years old and above and regularly residing in Palestinian Territory.

##### 2.2.1 Sampling Frame

The sampling frame for labour force survey of 2009, 2010, and 2011, extracted from a master sample that was selected from population, housing and establishment census 2007. This master sample consists of converged size geographical areas about (124 household per enumeration area) which were the enumeration areas used in the census. These units were used as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) at the first phase of selecting the sample.

##### 2.2.2 Sample Design

A stratified cluster random systematic sample was designed and selected in two stages:

**First stage** was done by selecting a stratified random systematic sample composed of 481 enumeration areas in 2009 and 2010, and at least 502 enumeration area in 2011.

**Second stage** was done by selecting a random systematic sample of households within each enumeration area, and for each period around 16 households were selected.

##### 2.2.3 Stratification

This process was achieved through the followings:

1. Stratification by Governorate.
2. Stratification by type of locality which comprises: (urban, rural and refugee camps).

##### 2.2.4 Sample Size

The sample size of survey in 2009, 2010, 2011, around 30,625, 31,179, 31,190 households respectively, taking into the sample size of survey per year was a sum of sample size for four survey rounds, so that in each year was implement of four rounds of survey.

### **2.2.5 Sample Rotation**

Each round of the survey covered all enumeration areas of the comprehensive sample of Labour Force Survey that reached 481 areas in 2009 and 2010, at least 502 in 2011. These areas remain essentially stable over time. However, the households of half of the enumeration areas was replaced every period. Therefore, an intersection of 100% of enumeration areas and 50% of households occur between every two consequent periods (sessions) of Labour Force Survey rounds. The same amount of intersection appears between every two rounds separated by one year period.

One of the Properties of the sample rotation system was visiting the household in two consecutive rounds and then the family was to be excluded from the sample temporarily for two more rounds and then returned to the sample for two rounds before the final extraction out of the sample. Where there was repeat 50% between each two consecutive rounds and between each two consecutive years.

### **2.3 Fieldwork Operations**

Fieldwork operations represent the most important phases of survey implementation for the collection of data required from the primary sources. Therefore, the essence of success in this phase was considered to be one of the fundamental issues that had been worked on in details. This provides all technical and administrative requirements including recruitment, training requirements and the necessary material to perform the work best.

#### **2.3.1 Training and Recruitment:**

A training course was held at each round of survey in order to provide field researchers and supervisors with the basic skills of the fieldwork and the mechanisms of performing interviews, such a course would enable them to carry out their work easily and accurately. The purpose of this training was to inform the trainees on the literature of surveys field, methodology, sample design, the use of statistical maps, the principles of spirit of team work in the field, the specifications and peculiarities of Labour Force Survey, the working mechanism in survey including the mechanisms of communication and quality control during field operations, also discussed how to check the questionnaires in field and office and re-interview and other examinations to control work in order to obtain accurate, high quality and reliable information.

The recruitment of field workers was based on the outcome of an evaluation test held by the end of the training and based on the results, trainees who received the highest grades was appointed supervisors while field researchers was selected amongst those who passed the test.

A training course was held for editors, data entry workers and encoders to provide them with the needed key skills so they could complete their work accurately as well as training on the encoding process for each occupation by using International Occupational Classification Manual at the third level and the encoding process of economic activity by using Standard Commodity Classification Manual of West Bank and Gaza Strip based on International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities (third revision).

### 2.3.2 Field work:

The implementation phase of field work starts by supplying for field work was also prepared including questionnaires, maps, sample register....etc. The branch offices was also set besides providing means of communications and transportations in addition to design appropriate follow up forms to measure the quantitative and qualitative achievements of fieldwork. Also Special forms were designed to follow up in regards to receiving and submitting of the questionnaires on various levels, so as to know the number of completed questionnaires, the number of refusals, and number of non- existing and non-occupied housing unit status and other.

**Table 1: Final Results of the Households Interviews Status, Labour Force Survey By Year**

Households Interviews Status	2009		2010		2011	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Response:</b>						
Completed Questionnaires	26,590	86.8	27,514	88.2	28,083	90.0
<b>Non-Response:</b>						
Traveled Household	354	1.2	288	0.9	284	0.9
Nobody in the House	772	2.5	1,118	3.6	602	1.9
Refused to Cooperate	361	1.2	342	1.1	263	0.9
No Data Available	150	0.5	198	0.6	55	0.2
Others	753	2.5	257	0.8	254	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>2,203</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Over Coverage:</b>						
No Available Unit	257	0.8	180	0.6	197	0.6
Not Inhabited Unit	1,388	4.5	1,282	4.1	1,452	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,645</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,625</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31,179</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31,190</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 2.3.3 Editing and Coding:

The process of editing data in the field was considered to be an important phase of field work and an important factor in the success of the survey where the verification of the accuracy of the data and detecting errors made by the field workers. The editor also could verify better and ensure that all questions in the questionnaire had been answered. The purpose of the editing was to clarify and correct data errors. The process of data editing aims at correcting and eliminating of contradictory data. The more efficiently editing was done at office, the less effort would be required to process the mechanism to achieve coherence and omitting contradiction. It also reduces the chances of turning back to the same questionnaires again for this goal.

Encoding was a term that refers to specific data, each of indicators group refers to homogenous data. When using encoding process during questionnaire design, it was usually applied through using closed questions and giving numbers for answers categories related to each closed question, and also an encoding process for open questions answers' would be proceeded as a preparation for processing and analyzing them. Economical activities encoded according to unified goods classification for West Bank and Gaza strip in accordance to international industrial classification for all economical activities (the third revision), industrial activity classification was done to all employed and unemployed who previously worked on for the fourth decimal level, which means four decimals, occupations also encoded in accordance to international classification for the year 1988, occupations was encoded on third decimal (that was three decimal order).

## **2.4 Data processing**

Data processing phase included a range of activities and processes that had been applied on the questionnaires to be prepared for the analysis phase and this phase included the following operations:

### **1. Editing before data entry:**

All questionnaires at this stage were re-edited using the same instructions that were applied in the field checking to make sure the data logicity and the incomplete were returned to the field.

### **2. Data Entry:**

In this stage, data was entered into the computer, using a data entry application designed in Access package. The data entry program was prepared in order to satisfy the following requirements:

- Prevention of any duplication of the questionnaire on the computer screen.
- Application of logical and consistency checks of data entered.
- Possibility for internal editing of questionnaire answers.
- Maintaining a minimum number of errors in data entry of numerical values and/or errors from fieldwork.
- User-friendly interface in data entry program and in the handling of questionnaires.
- The possibility of converting data to another version could be used and analyzed through statistical analytical systems such as SAS, SPSS.
- The possibility of extract tables which summarize the status of the Labour Force, and its characteristics' and the various statistical indicators.
- Easy to view data for different sections of the questionnaire and controlling the preview of certain sections and provides the possibility of view all sections.

The consistency of methodology in 2009, 2010, and 2011, so no change to survey questionnaire, or on the sample design and stratification methods, or on editing and coding mechanism. The field worker is the same team for three years, where the field work group consists of permanent and temporary field worker who conduct work in field in each quarters survey of three years, and as a result this accumulation experience of field worker steadily contributing to reduce errors and increase accuracy.

## Chapter Three

### Dimensions and indicators of the Labour Force Survey data quality

#### 3.1 Relevance

This component related to the extent of which statistics would meet current and potential users' needs, and was measured by the following indicators:

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Application</b>
<b>The main objective of the survey</b>	Estimating the size of labour force and its proportion to population, estimating the number of workers in labour force, analyzing of labour force and categorize it by gender, employment status, educational level, occupation and social and economic activity to provide the fundamental changes that may occur on the structure of labour force and its social and economic characteristics, to estimate numbers of unemployed and analyzing their general characteristics and estimate working hours rate and wages of employees and to analyze other features.
<b>What was measured</b>	Measure the investment of human resources of society in process of economic production.
<b>Frequency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The PCBS implementation of the family labour force survey regularly and continuously since the second half of 1995, the seventeenth annual report (in 2011) latest annual reports of the labour force survey.</li> <li>• The PCBS performs the periodic survey on a quarterly basis (quarterly) since the beginning of survey, with the exception of the first and second sessions which was held on a semi-annual basis.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample size</b>	Sample size was 30,625, 31,179, and 31,190 households in 2009, 2010, and 2011 respectively.
<b>Sample frame</b>	The sample frame consists of a comprehensive sample which was selected from population, housing and facilities census in year 2007, this comprehensive sample was formed of closed size geographic areas (number of households), which was the enumeration areas used in census these units had been used as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) at the first stage of process of selecting the sample.

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Application</b>
<b>Sample design</b>	A stratified systematic random cluster sample was design that and selected in two stages: The first stage was to choose a stratified random sample consisted of 481 regular enumeration areas in 2009 and 2010, at least 502 in 2011. The second stage was to choose a regular random sample of households within each selected enumeration areas, in each round an average of 16 households were selected for one-enumeration areas.
<b>Estimation</b>	Some values had been estimated by respondents, especially when acting, such as average weekly hours worked and work days and monthly wages
<b>Outliers</b>	A maximum wage was set and thus neglecting irregular values that was higher than this limit. The Labour Force Survey referred to the wages more than 800 shekels per day as an outliers
<b>Weighting</b>	Weightings was calculated for families depending on type of localities of population (urban, rural and refugee camps) and by governorates, while the weights was calculated for individuals by age, gender and region (West Bank, Gaza, and Palestinian Territory)

#### **Use and users:**

The PCBS implemented a Labour force the household survey program, that included series of statistical sample of Palestinian Labour Force to explore the reality of Palestinian Labour market and provide sufficient necessary data for policy development and raising the level of employment in governorates of West Bank and Gaza Strip.

This survey was conducted to providing an opportunity for researchers, scholars and decision makers to understand Labour market and the changes that may occur in different seasons of the year, in addition to monitoring changes in replica of the past successive seasons. The report of Labour Force Survey contains a number of different indicators of a full-year level in order to allow a comparison of different years with each other and thus build a time series of data on the factors affecting the Palestinian Labour market. Collection of such data provides an opportunity to assess the general framework of policies that aim to develop the level of employment. Data collected on Labour market could be useful for general information as well as academic research.

#### **Strengths and limitations:**

One of the most important strength points of the Labour Force Survey was that it covers the employment of children and adults altogether by asking work related questions to the age groups of 10 years and older. The survey sample was considered to be of the largest samples of household surveys and therefore could disseminate indicators on detailed geographic levels such as type of localities and governorates in addition to a 50% rate of rotation. Consequently; comparison of changes occurred on members of households during two consecutive quarters could be achieved. In addition, sample error was considered to be very low since survey was implemented on a single-phase per quarter a year. The survey covers a large number of variables

related to employment and unemployment and their characteristics and the possibility to relate many of these variables to other nominal variables. For example, relating the variables of employment and unemployment with age groups, education achievements and other characteristics.

Among the most prominent limitations of Labour Force Survey that was a proxy survey, thus; affecting accuracy of answer, especially in the rate of working hours and wages in addition to some hesitant respondents who avoid answering questions related to tax and accounting since they deal with financial matters sensitively. Moreover, the Israeli measures at entrances of cities and long-term closure of Gaza Strip was considered to be limitations of the survey.

### **Key definitions:**

The most important definitions and terms in Labour Force Survey include: employed, unemployed and those who work in impermanent or partially. The Labour Force Survey used definitions of the International Labour Organization, along with some national definitions (Palestinian particularity), but without prejudice to the international standards where they was not interpreted and applied the same way in other countries.

It should be noted that relevance was clearly achieved in survey of 2009, 2010, and 2011.

### **3.2 Accuracy**

The data accuracy reflects closeness of computations or estimates to the exact or true values that the statistics were intended to measure, and it was measured using several indicators:

- **Statistical Errors**

The survey data were affected by statistical errors due to use of a sample rather than a comprehensive inventory of study units, so certainly the emergence of differences from the real values we expect from censuses, where the contrast was calculated for the most important indicators (for tables see Appendix 1) and found no problem in deployment levels for the estimates in survey reports for three years, both in the Palestinian Territory, and in West Bank and Gaza Strip.

- **Non-Statistical Errors**

Non-statistical errors was possible to occur through all stages of the project: data collection, and data entry, which all could be categorized as non-response errors, response errors (respondent), interviewing errors (researcher) and data-entry errors. To avoid errors and reduce its affect, great efforts had been made through training of researchers intensively, and training them on how to conduct interviews and what should be and what should not be followed during an interview and how to conduct a previous to experiment. Some practical and theoretical exercises were done during the training course. However, these errors gradually so as to accumulate experience of the field team steadily, especially since the field work team consists of permanent and temporary researchers who conduct work at each quarters of survey in 2009, 2010, and 2011.

One of the most important problems field researchers faced was that, in some cases, researcher couldn't figure out the ages of some respondents especially elderly ones who depend on events the community passed through in estimating their ages in absence of documents stating the exact date of birth. Also responses to some variables such as the number of working days of the

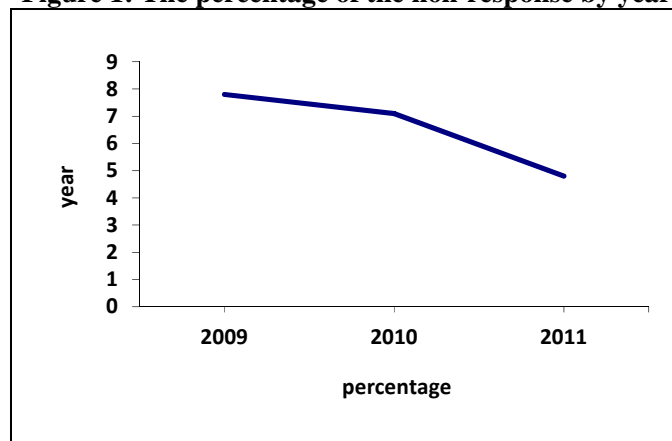


previous month and the amount of daily or weekly or monthly wage payments in some cases were inaccurate, which may be due to two main reasons the first was the fact that financial issues was considered to be sensitive matters, the second due to the nature of the study because the acting on behalf study.

- **Response and non response rates**

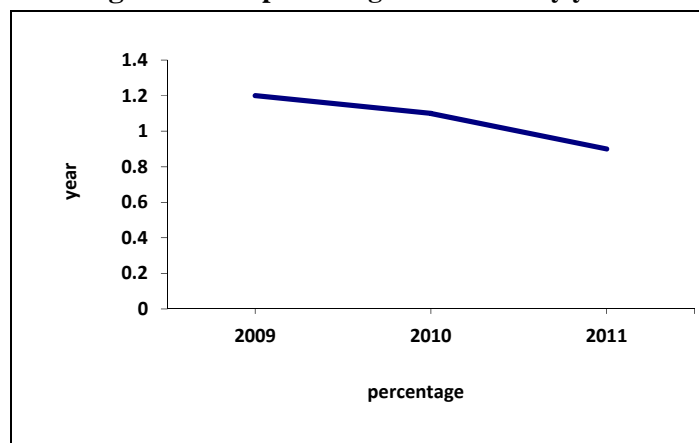
During the survey there was a non-response error due to absence of the household the household unit during the field work, or the household refused to cooperate in giving data. The percentage of the non-response was 7.8%, 7.1%, and 4.7% in 2009, 2010, and 2011 respectively, and this percentage was relatively low when compared to labor force surveys conducted in other countries.

**Figure 1: The percentage of the non-response by year**



Through the survey reports for the years 2009, 2010, and 2011, the percentage of refusals amounted to about 1.2%, 1.1%, and 0.9%, respectively. While the percentage of over coverage errors was 5.4%, 4.7%, and 5.3% in 2009, 2010, and 2011 respectively.

**Figure 2: The percentage of refusals by year**



Noted from the above that the accuracy achieved in 2009, 2010, and 2011, but it was better than in 2011, as the non-response rate and the percentage of refusals was the least we could this year, so in 2009 and 2010 the percentage of the non-response rate was higher than in 2011, the main reason of decrease the non-response rate in 2011, to decrease the cases of "no one in the house", in addition to update the sample frame and improve field work phase and other reasons.

### **3.3 Timeliness and Punctuality**

Timeliness relates to length of time between data availability and the event or phenomenon they describe, while punctuality relates to the time lag between the release date of data and the target date when it should had been delivered, and it was measured using the following indicators:

- **The reference-time reflected by data:**  
Reflect the labor force survey data in 2009, 2010, and 2011, the time period between January and December of the same year the implementation of survey.
- **The lapse of time between publication and the period to which the date refer:**  
Found by examining survey reports that the time interval between the time of reference data and the date of publication of the results about four and a half months of survey in 2009, 2010, 2011, and this period within the standard period (between 3 months and 6 months).
- **The time lag between the actual and planned dates of publication:**  
Date of the planned publishing date was the same as the actual scheduled publishing date in the statistical calendar, where the statistical results of Labour Force Survey in 2009 published in 20/04/2010, in 2010 published in 20\04\2011, in end in 2011 published in 01/05/2012.

It should be noted that timeliness and punctuality was clearly achieved in survey of 2009, 2010, and 2011, and quarterly report for every year, taking into account the delay in publishing the results of survey in 2011 than it was in previous two years, which was a weakness on punctuality.

### **3.4 Accessibility and clarity**

The accessibility relates to the ease and conditions under which statistical information could be obtained, so they was easy to use and convenient in form and content, while clarity relates to the data's information environment whether data was accompanied with appropriate metadata, illustrations such as graphs and maps, whether information on their quality also available, as well as providing information about the quality of these data. It was measured using several indicators.

The general policy of the PCBS focuses on building a national statistical system to accessible to the various categories of data users through the publication of statistical data by traditional means such as publications and statistical reports and other means. As would as modern means by using modern techniques of electronic publishing, such as Internet and CD-ROMs and other modern means. Reports and publications were published in several ways, including:

### **1. Traditional publishing:**

The PCBS version of the several books, annual reports, quality reports and brochures on labour and labour force in Palestinian Territory. Accessing to report and the results of survey could be obtained by various means, including visiting the PCBS library, as well as an accumulative set of other statistical reports.

### **2. Electronic publishing via the Internet:**

It was considered to be the best and the first in publishing, because the current tendency in publishing was to provide an equal space and chance for all users of public official statistics equally and fast, without being biased to any one and that on specific levels, consequently the internet became the appropriate tool for such process. It also characterized by the particularity of being very effective, which was wide spread and less cost of use and the ability of huge amount of details based on that the Bureau established its own web site on the internet ([www.pcbs.gov.ps](http://www.pcbs.gov.ps)) in 1996. Through which official statistics was published as the main and independent source for such statistics, where the survey of user's satisfaction for the year 2010 shows that 66.1% prefer to obtain the data through the website.

It was note that the machine this year to update the Web page for PCBS and issued new, it should also be noted that the machine would make all releases and reports issued by the labour force survey from the beginning in 1995 and up to this moment, so that PCBS found on the user survey reports, in addition to possibility of print or keep an electronic copy in Word or PDF.

### **3. Electronic publishing through CDs**

PCBS uploaded all publications, reports and results of labour force on CDs, so that publications, reports and results of the survey were reviewed in an easy and quick way, in a way that allowed easy exploring and reviewing of them in an attractive, easy, and flexible manner (PDF), and PCBS sent copies of these publications to various parties inside and outside the country.

### **4. Users services**

PCBS established a special department to respond to beneficiaries needs called "Users Services Department" for the purpose of providing data to all users, through providing beneficiaries, government institutions, Politian's and all users with a clear picture about Palestinian society. This department receives daily requests to different Surveys in addition to other requested surveys through e-mail or fax or telephone, and PCBS responded through fax or e-mail, in addition to the possibility of getting requested surveys by hand. User's survey results in 2010 showed that 12% preferred getting data through emails, and 10.7% preferred getting data through commuting to user's services department, and 3.4% preferred getting data through telephone or fax.

### **5. Communication with Media and beneficiaries**

PCBS depends on local and international audio visual and written media means in publishing and disseminating statistical data through reports, press conferences, interviews with radio, and TVs stations and holding workshops regularly. PCBS was able to hold various meetings on labour force and labour market. Users' satisfaction survey results for the year 2010 showed that 5.4% preferred getting data through press releases, and 2.5% preferred getting data through workshops. A press release had been posted to survey in 2009, 2010, and 2011. So user had been brought to

the attention of the press and interested ministries and decision makers on the main findings of survey.

#### **6. Statistical data base:**

The PCBS had huge amount of data in various topics of population, social, economic and geographic which occur periodically, so deliberately the Bureau started the establishment of geographic database of the Palestinian Territory in all aspects, social, economic and geographic and linked it geographically at various levels (the Palestinian Territory, governorates, localities, enumeration areas, buildings ... etc).

The objective of the establishment of this base was the compilation of the available data in the Bureau in an orderly fashion and according to scientific bases in a manner where it could be easier to manage and benefit from, in order to provide it in a form of time series for users, and linking these data with their geographic location where it could be used easily and effectively for analysis, comparison and planning. The first experience of the Bureau in publishing statistical data using maps was through the preparation of a Palestinian Statistical Atlas in 2004, where maps of statistical indicators were published covering several indicators of different subjects social, economic, and natural as well as tourist and historical maps. The Bureau worked on establishing electronic statistical atlas in 2006 so that it gives users a new and advanced tool in the preparation of their own statistical maps according to their needs, by using the Internet website: ([http://atlas.pcbs.gov.ps/atlas/Arabic\\_index.asp](http://atlas.pcbs.gov.ps/atlas/Arabic_index.asp)).

The maps of survey in 2009 and 2010 in Electronic Statistical Atlas, later adding labour force survey 2011 maps in the Atlas.

#### **7. Micro Data for Public Use**

The bureau at the end of August 2005 the production and marketing of eligible data for public use (Public Use File -PUF) for many surveys and censuses on CD-ROM, post-processed on confidentiality of data as provided for in the General statistics law No. (4) in 2000 in accordance with article (17). Where the provision of statistical data, an important step in strengthening the relationship between the bureau as a product of statistical data and users in all their sectors being the true beneficiaries of this data, so help them this data to conduct studies and analyses to bureau indicators which they wish to and meet their own needs without the need to refer to bureau for providing them.

The data set was eligible for survey and provided for public use, and by examining the data file in 2009, 2010, and 2011 a survey questionnaire, survey data in SPSS (for year as a whole, and for each quarter individually), data dictionary, and the manual data, all of which was in Arabic and English, with administrative and technical procedures adopted by bureau and qualified data preparation for surveys.

#### **8. Metadata**

PCBS adopted specific standards in preparing and publishing metadata that enables researcher to rely on it in his/her study and comparing it with international standards. and a commitment to implement the Palestinian national strategy for surveys (2009-2013), which states expressly providing the statistical data with high quality and ease in accordance with accurate and reliable standards and in the proper time (the second strategic purpose: publishing the statistics and

increase its uses), PCBS had published the metadata on its web page, responding to researchers and beneficiaries' needs and implementing one of the strategy terms. In addition, an international standards was adopted (Data Document Initiative-DDI) for metadata preparing using the program "Accelerated Data Program-ADP "for preparing and publishing metadata on the web.

The published metadata database contains a wide range of surveys the bureau for collecting and disseminating data for several years. Where identifying information was published and the evidentiary surveys and data collections include: the collection and data processing, and sampling methodology, addressing problems and errors, definitions and terminology used, statistical and geographical coverage, design and plan research form and many other authentication information. In addition, a copy of the database provides tools and survey documents such as questionnaire and report results publication.

The availability of the metadata survey in 2009 and 2010, the Web site metadata ([http://82.213.38.42/pcbs\\_adp\\_arabic/?page=catalog](http://82.213.38.42/pcbs_adp_arabic/?page=catalog)), that would add metadata to labour force survey 2011 later on the website according to the approved plan for processing metadata.

## **9. Research Center**

Within the context of PCBS policy to promoting the use of statistical data in the area of research center to accessing researchers to a variety of data which serving various scientific purposes, Research center had been opened in 2011 to use raw data of surveys at PCBS according to a determined and specific procedures and criteria adopted by PCBS.

PCBS circulate printed periodicals of survey's results and provides CD's for the purpose of widely disseminating statistical data, a database related to local, Arab and international institutions had been developed, and so PCBS surveys products would be distributed to all of the different institutions.

It should be noted that accessibility and clarity was clearly achieved in survey of 2009, 2010, and 2011, and noted the non published the metadata and the survey data within the statistical atlas for the year 2011, which was a weakness factor on accessibility and clarity.

## **3.5 Comparability**

This dimension refers to the extent to which differences between statistics could be attributed to differences between the true values of the statistical characteristics, and it was measured using several indicators:

- **Comparison of time series data for the survey indicators:**

Labour Force Annual and quarter report for every year consists of the most important survey results, the 2009 survey report contained a time series from 1995 to 2009, and in 2010 from 1995 to 2010, and in 2011 from 1995 to 2011. The results in this report appear as texts, tables and charts to suit the user's level whether they was researchers, students, decision makers or others.

- **Compare survey indicators according to the geographical distribution of the study population:**

The most important indicators the report deals with was Labour force components' for males and females in the West Bank and Gaza divided according to age, years of study and geographical distribution (regions, governorates, population gathering and work place) to be able to make comparison. The report also deals with the workers features completely, and limited in the field of economical activities, career and practical status, the unemployed and their features, and individuals out of the Labour force and their most important features. Thus, it was clear that comparison between data in a time reference was going smoothly for Labour Force Survey indicators, and among the survey indicators geographical distribution for society study.

- **Comparison of survey data to similar data from different and related surveys:**

On the other hand, comparison would not occur between survey data for 2009, 2010, 2011 and similar data from different surveys, due to the lack of same data in other surveys.

- **Compare survey indicators by different partials to study population:**

Survey indicators for 2009, 2010, 2011 cannot be compared in accordance with different partials in the society study, but the Labour force indicator's comparison should be in accordance with the all study society.

### 3.6 Coherence

Respect to this dimension of the extent to adequacy of statistics to be combined in different ways and for various uses, and the presence of comparable methodologies and lead to similar results in terms of measurements in different corners of the statistical system including the primary and secondary data sources, and it was measured using several indicators:

- **Use the frame was a regularly updated for all surveys:**

Examination of labour force survey for the years 2009, 2010, and 2011 using a careful frame, so the frame was a updated continually to all surveys, so that work on the new framework that was being updated by Sampling and Frame Department (according to the specificity of labour force survey where you visit household 4 times).

- **Set procedures in place to ensure that the concepts, regulations, classifications and standards that apply, to be consistent with the concepts, regulations, classifications, and standards was international:**

The procedures and concepts of Labour Force Survey in 2009, 2010, and 2011 was set in accordance with concepts , regulations , classifications and international standards taking into consideration some of the (Palestinian Privacy) , without breaking the international standards.

- **Compared with the same survey indicators of administrative records data (if available):**

Labour Force Survey in 2009, 2010, and 2011 after was checking, the indicators survey would not be compared with the same indicators of the administrative records data, due to the lack of administrative records related to work, Labour force and unemployed.

- **Compared with the same survey indicators of census data:**

Labour Force Survey in 2009, 2010, and 2011 after was checking, the lack of comparability of Labour Force Survey indicators with the census data, due to the need of researchers visit to household to get some information which was difficult to get in the time of enumeration, there was also indicators in Labour Force Survey ,the researcher need to visit the household more than once to fulfill the data, and this cannot happen in the census in one day or more, and it was difficult to collect data about Labour force in light of the large amount of questions that would be queried in the census.

It should be notes that coherence was partly accepted in survey of 2009, 2010, and 2011, taking into some indicators could not be achieved due to privacy of survey.

### **3.7 Completeness**

This dimension focuses on the extent to which all statistics that was needed was available, and the completeness of the statistics in terms of coverage of indicators and geographical coverage, time coverage, and coverage in terms of target groups and other related matters, this dimension was measured using the following indicators:

- **Extract the highest number of indicators that covers the survey subject:**

Labour Force Survey report and quarter tackles the most important statistical indicators about Labour force in Palestinian Territory, and its most prominent features its three components (full employment, underemployment and unemployment) in term of number, geographical distribution and demographical structure, as well as studying its relation of variant distribution. Labour Force Survey report would also tackle the individuals outside the Labour force and shows their most important features.

- **Covering all geographical regions in the study sample:**

It covers all geographical areas in the study sample; a stratified, cluster and random sample were chosen systematically from enumeration area used in population, housings and establishments census in 2007. The geographical areas were divided into variant levels: the level of Palestinian Territory, the level of West Bank and Gaza Governorates in addition to several geographical divisions: Governorate, type of locality, region.

It should be notes that completeness was largely accepted in survey of 2009, 2010, and 2011, with some indicators (based on international recommendations and the recommendations of the technical mission of the labour force survey) are published and made available such as working conditions, labour migration and dropping out of school to work.

## Chapter Four

### The most important indications in the process of Labour Force Survey

PCBS keeps on executing Palestinian Labour Force Survey, since 1995 up to now which includes a series of statistical sample survey, to know the status of Palestinian Labour market through providing sufficient and necessary data for developing and lifting the employment level in Palestinian Territory'. Executing such surveys aims to create necessary database for students, researchers and decision makers to know the Palestinian Labour market and the varieties that occur during a year that enable comparability between similar courses in the following years.

Thus, Labour Force Survey provides various indicators related to Palestinian Labour forces, such as Labour force (complete employment, underemployment and unemployment), wages, worked hours, worked days and others. Below was a table that shows the most important indicators and its definition and the process of its counting and importance:

Indicator	Counting Process	Coverage	Level
Percentage of Labour Force Participants	Dividing the number of employed and unemployed by the total number of labour force more than or equal 15 years multiplied by 100	Palestinian Territory, Region and Governorate	Locality Type, Sex, Years of Schooling, Age Groups, Refugee Status and Martial Status
Unemployment Rate (ILO)	Dividing the number of Unemployed which was more than or equal 15 years (as ILO Definition) by number of participants in labour force with same age group multiplied by 100	Palestinian Territory, Region and Governorate	Locality Type, Sex, Years of Schooling, Age Groups, Refugee Status, Specialization, and Martial Status
Unemployment Rate (Relaxed Definition)	Dividing the number of Unemployed which was more than or equal 15 years (as Relaxed Definition) by number of participants in labour force with same age group multiplied by 100	Palestinian Territory, Region and Governorate	Sex
Percentage of Employees	Dividing the number of employees by number of participants in labour force multiplied by 100	Palestinian Territory, Region and Governorate	Sex, Years of Schooling, Age, Place of Work, Work hours, Wage Rate, Employment Status and Economic Activity



<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Counting Process</b>	<b>Coverage</b>	<b>Level</b>
Average Daily Wage for Wage Employees	Dividing the total number of cash net wage paid by total work days according to quarter exchange rate	Palestinian Territory, Region and Governorate	Sex, Place of Work and Qualification
Median of Daily Wage (NIS)	Estimate the median wage was the boundary between the highest paid 50% and the lowest 50% of wage employees	Palestinian Territory, Region and Governorate	Sex, Place of Work and Economic Activity
Share of Female in paid jobs in the non-agricultural sector	Dividing the number of female employees in paid jobs in the non-agricultural sector by the total number of employees in these sectors multiplied by 100	Palestinian Territory, Region and Governorate	
Weekly Hours Work Average	Dividing the total number of hours work per week by Total number of weekly work	Palestinian Territory, Region and Governorate	
Monthly Hours Work Average	Dividing the total number of hours work per month by Total number of weekly work	Palestinian Territory, Region and Governorate	Sex, Economic Activity, occupation and Place of Work
Percentage of Underemployment	Dividing the number employees persons form by number of employees in labour force multiplied by 100	Palestinian Territory, Region and Governorate	Sex, Age group, Years of schooling, Type of employment Underemployment Status, Economic Activity and occupation
Percentage of Full Employment	Dividing the number of employees in this group by number of employees in labour force multiplied by 100	Palestinian Territory, Region and Governorate	Sex, Age and Years of schooling
Percentage of Persons Outside Labour Force	Dividing the number of persons outside labour force by total number persons was more than or equal 15 years multiplied by 100	Palestinian Territory, Region and Governorate	Sex, Age, Years of schooling and Reason.
Percentage of Children Employees	Dividing the number of children (10-17) years by total number of those people in same age group multiplied by 100	Palestinian Territory, Region and Governorate	Sex

## Chapter Five

### Recommendations

#### 5.1 Recommendations

1. Developing indicators of quality dimensions as follows:
  - Comparing the same survey indicator with other surveys data (if available other in future).
  - Comparing the same survey indicators of administrative records data (if available other in future).
  - Applying the mechanism of non-response processing during field work.
  - Applying the mechanism and methods of missing values imputation and non-completion.
2. Solving the problem of proxy respondents' answer, because it affects the accuracy of the answer, it should be emphasized on team of field work in the completing the required data from the person were its possible and not acting.
3. Keeping the methodology of field work that helped in decrease the refusal cases than other surveys.
4. Adding metadata and Statistical Atlas of the survey faster than applicable (within one month of the publication PUF for survey).
5. Applying such review of quality report on other surveys in 2013, so that it will work on the preparation of two reports.
6. Applying such review of quality report on all surveys in 2014 and subsequent years, so that the project manager should prepare the report and it should be reviewed by Quality Department.
7. Keeping visiting the Household (family) several times when no one in house, because the increased incidence of no one in house was affected by a lack of response which in turn affected the accuracy.
8. Maintain date of publication of the results of survey, and regularity in publication dates.
9. Working on the preparation of a study on the causes of the high response rate to the labour force survey by labour statistics and sampling department, in order to take advantage of the coming years for this survey and other surveys.
10. Working to compare survey indicators with the same indicators of other survey data and related or administrative records or census data if its available.
11. Working to develop and improve survey data based on international recommendations and the recommendations of the experts in this area, particularly as reflected in the recommendations of the technical mission to survey which can be summarized as follows:
  - Working to amend some of the questions form, and testing to this form field (pilot survey) before applying.
  - Working to enter additional questions on topics such as: sex, working conditions, labour migration, and others.
  - Commitment to maintain the quality of the labour force survey by the accuracy of the results (statistical and non-statistical errors, rejection, lack of responsiveness, etc.), and compare key indicators across space and time, and the consistency of the

results of the survey with data from other sources such as national accounts, survey studies or administrative records of the Ministry of labour (if available).

- Working to invest of the some indicators provided by the survey on the dynamics of the currency market, including inflow and outflow of unemployment and employment outside the labour force, as well as to evade school to the labour market of young people.
- Working on publication of additional tables on indicators such as informal employment, low wages, and employment conditions. In addition to disseminating the survey estimates at more detailed levels, and that accompanies the publishing data in press conference to help in understanding the data properly.

## Appendix 1

### Tables of sampling errors for labour force survey in 2009, 2010, and 2011

**Table 1: Sampling errors for labour force survey 2009**

Variable Categories	Number	design effect DEFF	Confidence interval 95%		relative error C.V %	standard error S	Estimate R
			upper R+2S	Lower R-2S			
<b>In the Labour Force</b>	<b>38037</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>0.421</b>	<b>0.411</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.003</b>	<b>0.416</b>
<b>by Sex</b>							
Male	30815	2.92	0.677	0.663	0.54	0.004	0.670
Female	7222	4.46	0.162	0.149	2.23	0.003	0.155
<b>Employed</b>	<b>28745</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>0.764</b>	<b>0.745</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.005</b>	<b>0.755</b>
<b>by Sex</b>							
Male	23296	5.10	0.769	0.748	0.71	0.005	0.759
Female	5449	2.82	0.753	0.719	1.17	0.009	0.736
<b>Employed by Industry</b>							
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing	4322	11.46	0.130	0.106	5.36	0.006	0.117
Mining, Quarrying & Manufacturing	3289	5.99	0.130	0.112	3.82	0.005	0.121
Construction	3421	6.41	0.127	0.109	4.01	0.005	0.118
Commerce, Hotels and Restaurants	5174	5.68	0.203	0.181	2.83	0.005	0.192
Transportation, Storage & Communication	1528	3.11	0.062	0.053	4.14	0.002	0.057
Services and other Branches	11011	7.59	0.411	0.380	1.97	0.008	0.395
<b>Employed by Occupation</b>							
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	1474	3.58	0.059	0.050	4.57	0.002	0.054
Professionals, Technicians and Clerks	7068	5.63	0.268	0.244	2.34	0.006	0.256
Service, Shop and Market Workers	5534	4.18	0.213	0.194	2.34	0.005	0.203
Skilled Agricultural & Fishery Workers	3259	10.92	0.101	0.080	6.08	0.005	0.090
Craft and Related Trade Workers	4289	4.50	0.165	0.147	2.85	0.004	0.156
Plant, Machine Operators and Assemblers	2341	3.47	0.091	0.080	3.52	0.003	0.085
Elementary Occupations	4780	4.67	0.165	0.147	2.91	0.005	0.155
<b>by Employment Status</b>							
Employer	1675	3.96	0.069	0.058	4.44	0.003	0.063
Self Employed	5655	3.35	0.199	0.183	2.18	0.004	0.191
Wage Employee	18730	5.96	0.679	0.653	1.00	0.007	0.666
Unpaid Family Member	2685	6.23	0.088	0.073	4.88	0.004	0.080
<b>Unemployment</b>	<b>9292</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>0.255</b>	<b>0.236</b>	<b>1.98</b>	<b>0.005</b>	<b>0.245</b>
<b>by Sex</b>							
Male	7519	5.10	0.252	0.231	2.23	0.005	0.241
Female	1773	2.82	0.281	0.247	3.28	0.009	0.264
<b>Outside Labour Force</b>	<b>56266</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>0.589</b>	<b>0.579</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.003</b>	<b>0.584</b>
<b>by Sex</b>							
Male	17103	2.92	0.337	0.323	1.09	0.004	0.330
Female	39163	4.46	0.851	0.838	0.41	0.003	0.845

Reference: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics 2010, *Labour Force Survey: Annual Report 2009*. Ramallah - Palestine.

**Table 2: Sampling errors for labour force survey 2010**

Variable Categories	Number	design effect DEFF	Confidence interval 95%		relative error C.V %	standard error S	Estimate R
			upper	Lower			
			R+2S	R-2S			
<b>In the Labour Force</b>	<b>38374</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.411</b>
<b>by Sex</b>							
Male	31265	2.83	0.68	0.66	0.01	0.00	0.668
Female	7109	4.73	0.15	0.14	0.02	0.00	0.147
<b>Employed</b>	<b>29369</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.763</b>
<b>by Sex</b>							
Male	24055	5.80	0.78	0.76	0.01	0.01	0.769
Female	5314	2.62	0.75	0.72	0.01	0.01	0.732
<b>Employed by Industry</b>							
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing	5600	13.53	5.51	4.51	0.05	0.25	0.050
Mining, Quarrying & Manufacturing	3911	7.55	4.74	4.04	0.04	0.18	0.044
Construction	5535	9.81	6.53	5.60	0.04	0.24	0.061
Commerce, Hotels and Restaurants	6186	6.19	7.42	6.62	0.03	0.20	0.070
Transportation, Storage & Communication	2008	3.92	2.44	2.07	0.04	0.09	0.022
Services and other Branches	71821	7.36	76.05	74.59	0.00	0.37	0.753
<b>Employed by Occupation</b>							
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	1504	3.40	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.039
Professionals, Technicians and Clerks	7667	6.03	0.21	0.19	0.02	0.00	0.204
Service, Shop and Market Workers	5916	4.39	0.17	0.15	0.02	0.00	0.161
Skilled Agricultural & Fishery Workers	3327	10.24	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.073
Craft and Related Trade Workers	5371	5.91	0.16	0.14	0.03	0.00	0.147
Plant, Machine Operators and Assemblers	2435	3.88	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.067
Elementary Occupations	12154	6.84	0.32	0.30	0.02	0.01	0.309
<b>by Employment Status</b>							
Employer	1909	3.24	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.059
Self Employed	6198	3.71	0.19	0.17	0.02	0.00	0.179
Wage Employee	22988	5.44	0.71	0.68	0.01	0.01	0.696
Unpaid Family Member	2469	6.45	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.066
<b>Unemployment</b>	<b>9005</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.237</b>
<b>by Sex</b>							
Male	7210	5.80	0.24	0.22	0.02	0.01	0.231
Female	1795	2.62	0.28	0.25	0.03	0.01	0.268
<b>Outside Labour Force</b>	<b>56687</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.589</b>
<b>by Sex</b>							
Male	16970	2.83	0.34	0.32	0.01	0.00	0.332
Female	39717	4.73	0.86	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.853

Reference: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics 2011, *Labour Force Survey: Annual Report 2010*. Ramallah - Palestine.

**Table 3: Sampling errors for labour force survey 2011**

Variable Categories	Number	design effect DEFF	Confidence interval 95%		relative error C.V %	standard error S	Estimate R
			upper	Lower			
			R+2S	R-2S			
<b>In the Labour Force</b>	<b>40570</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>43.45</b>	<b>42.45</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>43.0</b>
<b>by Sex</b>							
Male	32436	2.80	0.01	69.38	68.03	0.40	68.7
Female	8134	4.96	0.02	17.33	15.86	0.30	16.6
<b>Employed</b>	<b>32173</b>	<b>4.57</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>79.88</b>	<b>78.22</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>79.1</b>
<b>by Sex</b>							
Male	26148	4.88	0.01	81.73	79.88	0.47	80.8
Female	6025	2.11	0.01	73.04	70.17	0.73	71.6
<b>Employed by Industry</b>							
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing	4827	12.14	0.05	13.13	10.71	0.62	11.9
Mining, Quarrying & Manufacturing	3612	6.72	0.04	12.72	10.92	0.46	11.8
Construction	4203	8.50	0.04	15.00	12.83	0.55	13.9
Commerce, Hotels and Restaurants	6152	7.06	0.03	21.48	19.19	0.58	20.3
Transportation, Storage & Communication	1825	4.31	0.04	6.67	5.60	0.27	6.1
Services and other Branches	11554	7.66	0.02	37.48	34.63	0.73	36.0
<b>Employed by Occupation</b>							
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	1592	3.64	0.05	5.40	4.51	0.23	4.9
Professionals, Technicians and Clerks	7623	7.20	0.03	25.38	22.91	0.63	24.1
Service, Shop and Market Workers	6080	4.97	0.02	20.63	18.73	0.48	19.7
Skilled Agricultural & Fishery Workers	3597	11.41	0.06	10.35	8.24	0.53	9.3
Craft and Related Trade Workers	4748	5.05	0.03	16.85	15.08	0.45	16.0
Plant, Machine Operators and Assemblers	2331	4.74	0.04	8.47	7.21	0.32	7.8
Elementary Occupations	6202	5.81	0.03	19.30	17.29	0.51	18.2
<b>by Employment Status</b>							
Employer	1969	3.37	0.04	6.89	5.92	0.25	6.4
Self Employed	6062	3.88	0.02	19.39	17.74	0.42	18.6
Wage Employee	21036	5.83	0.01	67.82	65.37	0.62	66.6
Unpaid Family Member	3106	6.11	0.04	9.22	7.74	0.38	8.4
<b>Unemployment</b>	<b>8397</b>	<b>4.57</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>21.78</b>	<b>20.12</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>20.9</b>
<b>by Sex</b>							
Male	6288	4.88	0.02	20.12	18.27	0.47	19.2
Female	2109	2.11	0.03	29.83	26.96	0.73	28.4
<b>Outside Labour Force</b>	<b>55972</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>57.55</b>	<b>56.55</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>57.0</b>
<b>by Sex</b>							
Male	16497	2.81	0.01	31.97	30.62	0.34	31.3
Female	39475	4.96	0.00	84.14	82.67	0.37	83.4

Reference: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics 2012, *Labour Force Survey: Annual Report 2011*. Ramallah - Palestine.



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