



Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

Olive presses Survey 2001

Table of Contents

- Concepts and Definition
- Survey Questionnaire
- Data Set Linkage
- Coverage
- Reference Date
- Data Collecting
- Response Rate
- Data Quality

Concepts and Definition

Olive Press:	An enterprise or part of an enterprise in which one group of goods and services is produced (olive oil, with the possibility of having secondary activities).
Shift:	A period of continuous work without changing the working team.
Press:	One press is the period of pressing specific quantity of grind olive to extract oil. This term usually used for traditional and half automatic olive presses. The quantity of press can differ according to presser size and the press can also be used to estimate quantity of pressed olive by knowing number of presses.
Extraction Rate:	Percentage of olive oil resulted from pressed olives.
Pressing Fees:	The payment paid by clients for pressing the olives. It is either in cash or in kind as a fixed proportion of extracted oils.
Payments and Transfers:	It includes all transfers that belong to ownership and other transfers, which does not fit into intermediate consumption for production activity.
Gross Outputs:	Value of goods produced and services rendered by the olive presses including own-account goods.
Intermediate Consumption:	The total value of inputs used, consumed or transformed in the production process.
Gross Value Added:	Defined as total outputs of press minus intermediate consumption.
Paid Employee:	A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wage, salary, commission, tip, piece-rates or pay in kind.
Unpaid Employee:	A person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person living in the same household.
Compensation of Employees:	The total remuneration, including social contributions, in cash or in kind, payable to an employee.
Administratives and Services Employee:	Are those employees who depend mainly on their mental ability rather than physical ability such as accountants, administratives, managers ...etc.
Depreciation:	The replacement cost of the consumed fixed assets or proportion of fixed assets used up during that year. In this report the book-keeping values of depreciation were used.
New Acquisition:	Includes new acquisitions of local or imported assets (purchased during the year).

Gross Fixed Capital Formation:	The total value of producers' net acquisitions of new or existing capital goods (including dwellings of households-in this sense, households are considered producers of housing services) plus major improvements to land and sub-soil assets plus cost of ownership transfer of such assets. Capital goods may be tangible e.g. buildings, structures, machinery-and intangible-e.g. computer software.
Gross Operating Surplus:	Value added – (Compensation of Employees + taxes on production less subsidies)
Receivables and Transfers:	It includes any transferable revenues received locally or from other foreigners by the enterprise during the year such as interest, profits...etc.
Temporarily Closed Presses:	Includes all unoperating olive presses during the year 2001 due to administrative, technical or economic reasons.
Completely Closed Presses:	Includes all unoperating olive presses for more than five years due to sale or ruin of the equipment.
Olive Cake:	The olive cake (jeft) is the olive solid remainder after the olive pressing. It is considered as a byproduct.
Disposal Liquid (Zebar):	The olive liquid remainder (waste) after the olive pressing.

Survey Questionnaire

Olive presses questionnaire was designed in a harmony with other economic series surveys. It includes the main agricultural and economic variables that satisfy the needs of policy planners and decision makers in the agricultural field. The questionnaire includes the following main parts:

1. Identification Information:

This part includes olive press commercial name, owner or manager name, locality, legal status, year of establishment, automation level, land and buildings, capital, relation between owner and manager, methods of waste disposal (olive cake, waste water, disposal liquid), oil marketing, pressing fees, production capacity, . . . etc.

2. Administration, Maintenance and Service Employees:

This part includes unpaid employees (employer, family member), paid employees (administration, maintenance, and other employees), number of working days, average working hours, average daily wages and gross salaries.

3. Production Inputs Used in Olive Presses:

This includes material inputs (filling materials, consumed tools, stationary, employee clothes, detergents, and others), fuels and oils (benzene, kerosene, diesel, gas, oil and lubricants, and others), in addition to water and electricity.

4. Other Production Expenditures:

Includes other parties services (building rent, hospitality, auditing, official travels, medical spends for employees, commerce chamber fees, goods transportation, advertisement).

5. Taxes and Fees:

Includes press license fees, vehicle license fees, building taxes, and other taxes.

6. Payments and Transfers:

Includes administration board bonus, governmental and non-governmental fines, presents and donations, interests on loans, and other related variables.

7. Production Value (income) of Main Activity:

Includes cash and kind incomes of olive pressing, in addition to income of purchased and pressed olive for interest of the press.

8. Secondary Activity Income:

Includes press commercial activity such as purchasing and selling goods (olive oils, olive fruits, filling materials, and others), in addition to income of services offered to others such as fruits transportation.

9. Transferring Incomes:

Includes share profits, grants and donations, governmental subsidies, and others.

10. Fixed Assets Activities:

The main objective to provide information about opening book value, value of purchased assets during the year, additional capital and improvements, write-offs and losses, sold assets, depreciation and closing book value of the press fixed assets, which Includes buildings and constructions, machines and tools, furniture and transport vehicles.

Data Set Linkage

File Name	Content	Key Variables
OPR_2001	Identification Data	EST_NO: Olive Press Number
EMPS2001	Administration, Maintenance and Services Employees	EST_NO: Olive Press Number
MATER 2001	Production Inputs Used in Olive Presses	EST_NO: Olive Press Number
PDATA_ 2001	Other Production Expenditure, Taxes and Fees, Payments and Transfers, Out put	EST_NO: Olive Press Number
INC 2001	Secondary Activity Income	EST_NO: Olive Press Number
ASS 2001	Fixed Assets Activities	EST_NO: Olive Press Number
DAILY 2001	Accumulative Production activity	EST_NO: Olive Press Number

Coverage

The survey was comprehensive and covered all operating olive presses in the Palestinian Territory in 2001. However, the non-operating presses have been visited to confirm their status.

Reference Date

Data is collected annually from all operating presses during olive picking season, which extends from mid October of the survey year to the beginning of January of the next year.

Data Collecting

Field Work:

In Phase 1 of the field work a technical committee was named and held several meetings discussing the objective of this survey and the best questions to be asked and covered. Forms of questionnaires were worked out. The best questionnaire was selected and modified to meet the needs of the survey. Fieldwork program was then prepared and then fieldworkers from different districts were nominated and called upon to attend training. The training course was delayed from its planned date and conducted in North and Middle West Bank due to the siege and Israeli closure on the Palestinian Territory.

In Phase 2 data collection (questionnaires) started in 16/10/2001, which is a slight later than the planned date. Fieldworkers were able to reach most of the olive presses and start training them in how to fill the daily forms of the questionnaire.

Preparation:

This stage included preparation of the necessary forms, designing the questionnaire, designing output tables and finally developing training material and instructions for fieldwork control instructions.

Data Collection:

Data were collected via a special questionnaire designed in a way consistent with the objectives of the industrial statistics, in addition to the requirements of this survey. Well-trained interviewers conducted direct interviews with owners and managers of these presses. All operating presses were covered in this survey.

Coding System:

After editing of the questionnaires, they coded according to previously prepared coding guide and handed to data entry personnel.

Response Rate

The response percent was 100%, where no non response case was reported.

Data Quality

Field and Technical Notes:

1. The survey was a comprehensive census for all studied statistical units (presses), therefore there aren't statistical (sampling) errors in this survey.
2. There were complete responses from all visited presses.
3. In this survey data were collected on pressed olive quantities and quantity of extracted olive oil on daily basis. This was to ensure reliable and true figures about the important indicators. Fieldworkers used to visit the olive presses weekly to check if data is fully and correctly given.
4. Data of nine presses were collected by accumulative production form due to the inability of fieldworkers to reach them before their closure.
5. Some indicators were covered by more than one question to double check the answers and increase data credibility. The results showed no significant differences.
6. Because of the Israeli siege and closure measures, there were some difficulties in fieldwork including delay in arrival of fieldworkers to some presses and reduction in fieldworker's visits to presses.
7. It's worth mention that the presence of half-automatic and automatic presses established in 1900- 1959 period is due to addition of new acquisition of fixed assets in the subsequent years.