



Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

Social Survey of Jerusalem, 2003 Main Findings

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Definitions and Concepts

- Household:** The household was defined as one person or a group of persons with or without a family relationship, who live in the same housing unit or part of a housing unit, share meals and make joint provision of food and other essentials of living.
- Household Membership:** Persons staying in the dwelling unit at the time of an interview are considered members of the household if (1) the dwelling unit is their usual or only place of residence, or (2) a place of residence is maintained for them here and elsewhere, but they spend most of their time in this residence.
- Head of Household:** The person who usually lives with the household and is recognized as head of household by its other members. Often he/she is the main decision-maker or responsible for financial support and welfare of the household at the time the survey is conducted
- Room:** The housing unit or part of the housing unit surrounded with walls and has a ceiling, provided that its area is not less than 4m². If the area of the glassy balcony equals or surpasses more than 4m² and is used for living purposes, it is considered a room. Likewise, the salon or living room is considered a room. The kitchen, bathroom, paths and toilet are not considered rooms. Areas allocated for animals and poultry along with those used for work purposes, only, are not considered rooms.
- Area J1:** Includes those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed forcefully by Israel following its occupation of the West Bank in 1967. These parts include the following localities: (Beit Hanina, Shu'fat Refugees Camp, Shu'fat, Al' Isawiya, Sheikh Jarrah, Wadi Al - Joz, Bab Al-Sahira, As Suwwana, At -Tur, Jerusalem "Al - Quds"), Ash - Shayyah, Ras Al-Amud, Silwan, Ath – Thuri, Jabal Al – Mukabbir, As – Sawahira Al – Gharbiya, Beit Safafa, Sharafat, Sur Bahir, and Um Tuba).
- Area J2:** Includes the remaining parts of the governorate, namely: Rafat, Kafr 'Aqab, Mikhmas, Qalandiya Camp, Jaba' (Tajammu' Badawi), Qalandiya, Beit Duqqu, Jaba', Al Judeira, Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed, Beit 'Anan, Al Jib, Bir Nabala, Beit Ijza, Al Qubeiba, Kharayib Umm al Lahim, Biddu, An Nabi Samwil, Hizma, Beit Hanina al Balad, Qatanna, Beit Surik, Beit Ikra, 'Anata, Al Ka'abina (Tajammu' Badawi), Az Za'ayyem, Al 'Eizariya, Abu Dis, 'Arab al Jahalin, As Sawahira ash Sharqiyeh, Ash Sheik Sa'd.
- Pilot Survey:** Duplication of the final proposed survey design on a small scale from beginning to end.

Age:	The completed age in years of the enumerated person, which is the difference between the date of birth and the survey reference period. The exact age is the time elapsed between the day of birth and a given day, including parts of a year.
Date of Birth	It refers to the date in which the person was born. It is normally comprised of three cells: day, month and year according to the official identification documents such as the birth of certificate, passport, ..etc.
Sex Ratio:	The number of males per 100 females in a population.
Total Dependency Ratio:	Defined as the ratio of the “elderly ages” (those 65 years and over) plus the young (those under 15 years of age) to the population in the “working ages” (those 15-64 years of age).
Nuclear household:	It refers to households comprised of a couple only; a couple and a son or a daughter or more; a male head of a household with a son or a daughter or more. A Female head of a household with a son or a daughter or more, no other relatives or non-relatives live with this household.
Extended Household:	It refers to household comprised of one or more nuclear households with one or more relatives yet no other non – relatives live with this household. It might be comprised of two or more related but not married persons. It must be comprised of a head of a household and a minimum of one relative member (other than a spouse or a child). However, it does not include any non- – relative members.
Composite Household:	It refers to households comprised of one or more unclear households with one or more relatives related to the head of the household and a minimum of one non – relative member. It might be comprised of two or more unrelated and unmarried persons. It must be comprised of a head of a household and a minimum of one non– relative member irrespective of the other household members.
Average of Household Size:	It refers to the average number of private household members calculated through dividing the total number of members for a certain category by the number of households for that particular category.
Refugee Status:	<p>This Status relates to the Palestinians forced to leave their land in the Palestinian Territories occupied by Israel in 1948. It applies to their male sons and grandsons, it can be one of the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugee: It applies to registered refugees in UNRWA holding refugee registration cards issued by UNRWA and unregistered refugees who do not hold refugee registration cards issued by UNRWA. 2. Non-Refugee: It applies to any Palestinian not categorized under any of the two aforementioned statuses.

Chronic Disease:	A disorder or impairment of the normal state of well-being, that diagnoses by doctor and needs continuously and regular by treatment, e.g: Diabetes, Blood pressure and cardiac diseases.
Health Insurance:	Indemnity coverage against financial losses associated with the occurrence or treatment of health problem.
Educational Attendance:	Attendance means registering the person in any formal education stage irrespective of whether it took the form of continuous attendance or distant learning. Formal education stages include the elementary stage, preparatory stage, (both of which are referred to as the basic stage), secondary stage, and higher education stage. (universities, colleges, vocational institutes, ...etc.). Enrollment categories are as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attending: It applies if the person is currently enrolled in a regular education stage. 2. Attended and left: It applies if the person unsuccessfully left a regular education stage, i.e. without obtaining any degree. 3. Attended and graduated: It applies if the person successfully graduated from a regular education stage and did not enroll in any stage after that. 4. Never attended: It applies if the person is not currently enrolled and was never enrolled in any regular education stage.
Government School:	Any educational institution run by MOE or any other ministry or governmental instrument
UNRWA School:	Any school run or supervised by UNRWA.
Private School:	Any licensed local or foreign non-governmental educational institution.
Jerusalem Municipality and the Israeli Ministry of Education School:	Any school run or supervised by the Jerusalem municipality and the Israeli ministry of education.
Kindergarten:	Any educational institution licensed by MOE offering education to four or five year olds. Kindergarten Consists of the first and second grades
Drop-Out Student:	A student who left school during the last scholastic year and who did not transfer to another school.
Years of Schooling Completed:	For persons currently attending, attended and left, or successfully graduated, reference shall be made to the successfully completed formal educational years (completed years.) It neither includes drop out years, failure years nor on-going educational year. Educational training courses are not included among the years of regular study.
Labor Force:	The economically active population (Labor Force) consist of all persons aged 15 years and over who were rather employed or unemployed, as defined over, at the time of the survey.

Persons Outside Labor: The population not economically active comprises all persons 15 years and over, who were neither employed nor unemployed according to the definitions above.

Employed: It refers to the person engaged in a certain productive activity or work, irrespective of whether he/she was an employer, self-employed, wage employed, unpaid family member or other. The employed person is normally classified in one of two categories according to the number of weekly working hours, i.e. 1-14 working hours and 15 working hours and above.

Unemployed: It refers to all persons who did not work at all during the reference week, who were not absent from a job and were available for work and actively seeking a job during the reference week. Persons who worked in Israel and were absent from work due to closure are considered unemployed.

Occupation: Occupation refers to the kind of work done during the reference period by the person employed, or the kind of work done previously if unemployed, irrespective of the Economic Activity or the employment status of the person. Occupations are grouped together mainly on the basis of the similarity of skills required to fulfill the tasks and duties of the job. Occupations are classified according to the International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO 1988).

Economic Activity: Economic Activity refers to the activity of the establishment in which an employed person worked during the reference period, or last worked if unemployed. This activity is defined in terms of the kind of goods produced or services supplied by the unit in which the person works. Economic activities are classified according to the unified commodity classification in the West Bank and Gaza Strip which is based on the International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC Rev3).

Marital Status: It refers to the marital status of the person aged 12 years and above in the reference date of the survey. The marriage laws, Customs and traditions applicable in the country govern the marital status of the individual. The marital status is classified as follows:

Never married: It applies if the person aged 12 years and above has not been married (according to customs and traditions applicable in the country).

Legally married: It applies if the person-aged 12 years and above has an official marriage document (issued by a competent court) but has not been actually married yet according to customs and traditions applicable in the country.

Married: It applies if the persons aged 12 years and above are actually and officially married (according to customs and traditions applicable in the country) irrespective of his, her past marital status as well as of whether the couple were together during the reference date or not.

Divorced: The person aged 12 years and above who previously married and legally divorced but was not married again.

Widowed: The married person aged 12 years whose marriage was split by the death of the spouse and was not married again.

Separated: The person aged 12 years and above who was married, but his/ her marriage was revoked for some reason without any legal or official registration, and he/ she did not marry again.

Age at First Marriage: refers to the age (completed years) of the person in the actual marriage date.

Housing Unit: A building or part of a building constructed for one household only, with one or more independent entrance leading to the public road without passing through another housing unit. The unit might not be constructed for living purposes but found occupied with a household during the enumeration. Likewise, the unit might not be utilized for habitation or for work purposes or both purposes. Also, it might be closed, vacant or occupied by one or more households during the census.

Tenure of Housing Unit It refers to the household tenure of the housing unit that could be one of the following categories: Owned, rented and other which includes for work or without payment.

Average of Housing Density It refers to the average number of persons living in the room. This average calculated through dividing the total number of individuals for a certain category by the total number of rooms for the particular category.

Drain It is an indirect confiscation type of land or property or estates. It is used by Israeli authorities to buy Palestinian property through third party, when Palestinian people refuse to sell Israeli side.

Crime Any act involving of laws or public rights duties towards the state or society in general.

Victim: The person affected by an offense or loss or prey to catastrophic, criminal or brutal events. Any person who was offended and whose properties were partially or totally affected by a criminal act or incident is classified as a victim.

Properties All movable and fixed assets belonging to the individuals (household members) regardless of whether they were inside or outside the house.

Assault: Refers to physical attack against persons, but excludes indecent assault. Some criminal or penal codes distinguish between aggravated and simple assault depending on the degree of resulting injuries.

Theft: Refers to the removal of property without the property owner's consent. Theft excludes burglary and house breaking; it includes the theft of motor vehicle, shoplifting and other minor offenses, e.g. pilfering and petty theft may or may not be included as thefts.

Survey Questionnaire

In addition to the identification information, quality control, interviewing schedule, and interview results, the Household Social Survey of Jerusalem 2003 questionnaire contains the following parts:

1. Household roster:

This part contains the household roster, demographic and social characteristics for all household members, including refugee status, smoking habit, availability of health insurance, marital status, age at first marriage, and duration of marriage, this part included also labor force data which refers to previous week before visiting household, occupation, economic activity, place of work, employment status and wages. It included also items about educational enrollment, type of educational institution, completed years of schooling, educational attainment, and drop-out from schools.

2. Housing questionnaire:

includes questions on housing conditions, such as type of housing unit, tenure, area, number of rooms, connection to the public networks (water, electricity, sewage), and this part contains questions about the main source of energy used in the housing unit, problems surrounded the housing unit (noise, smelling, dusty, smoke) by source and time of these problems, solid waste collection methods, availability of durable goods, and the number of the units the household can build in the next decade.

3. Culture and Mass Media questionnaire:

this part asking about obtaining newspapers, participation in cultural and public activities and asking questions about the membership in the cultural institutions.

4. Agricultural Holding questionnaire:

includes questions about availability of agricultural holding for households, type, area and livestock by type.

5. Living Levels and allowances questionnaire:

includes living levels for household, main and secondary sources of income, change in income during intifada, average monthly consumption, in addition to food modules, assistance received during last 12 months by type, value and the source of the assistance. Household's allowances and taxes, the impact of Israeli measures on Palestinian households in Jerusalem governorate, including confiscation of ID's, estates and demolishing or closing houses and other properties.

6. Security and Justice questionnaire:

includes questions about criminal offense that the households or any of it's member has been exposed to during previous 12 months by type of criminal offense, number of times, perpetrator, place of occurrence, reported, and type of harms.

Data Set Linkage

File Name	Content	Key Variables
cover	Cover of Questionnaire	Id: Questionnaire serial number
Part1	Characteristics of Household Members	Id: Questionnaire serial number
Part2	Housing and Housing Conditions	Id: Questionnaire serial number
Part3	Culture and Mass Media	Id: Questionnaire serial number
Part5	Living Levels and allowances	Id: Questionnaire serial number
Part6	Security and Justice	Id: Questionnaire serial number

Target Population

The target population consists of all Palestinian households that usually reside in Jerusalem governorate (Area J1 and Area J2).

Sample and Frame

Sampling Frame

The sampling frame is consists of enumeration areas (EA) in Jerusalem governorate. The frame of Area J1 was derived from the listing project which was conducted in 1999, while the frame of Area J2 was derived from the Population, Housing, and Establishments Census-1997.

Sample Size:

The overall size was 3,627 households in Jerusalem governorate, of which 2,502 households in Area J1 (including 1,048 households Jerusalem (Al-Quds)), and 1,125 households in Area J2.

Weight Calculation

Weights have been calculated for each sampling unit. Weights reflect the sampling procedures. To make the weighing procedure feasible and simple, we assumed that the households have been selected directly within the EA.

It was respected in weighing procedure that the total Palestinian population in end year 2002 and their distribution according to the region, sex and age group.

Variance Calculation

It is important to calculate the sampling error and to show it beside the estimates. This gives the data user an idea about the efficiency and accuracy of the estimates.

The total survey errors are divided into two types; sampling errors and non-sampling errors. Non-sampling errors arose from implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to interviewer the correct unit, mistakes made by the interviewer or the respondent. It is still difficult to estimate the non-sampling errors. But many procedures have been adopted to reduce the non-sampling errors.

Sampling errors on the other hand are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. Sampling errors can be estimated from the survey results.

The variance calculation uses the method of Ultimate Clusters; the variance formula depends on the type of estimate (ratios, means, totals...etc.). For this purpose we use a statistical package for variance calculation called CENEVAR.

Reference Date

First Quarter (January- March) 2003.

Response Rate

The percentage of the completed questionnaires in Jerusalem governorate was 82.8%, of which 88.9% in area J1, 69.2% in area J2 and 88.8% in Jerusalem (Al Quds) locality. While the response rate in the governorate was amount to 85.6%; distributed to 89.5% in Area J1, 76.3% in Area J2 and 89.2% in Jerusalem (Al Quds) locality.

Data Collection

Fieldwork Operations:

Recruitments:

In spite of difficulties in availability of the fieldwork team in Jerusalem governorate especially in Area J1, the minimum number of the fieldworkers were saved, and this is one of the reasons for expanding the survey timetable. PCBS screened all available applicants, designed a scale to rank applicants using objective criteria. Subsequently, 17 interviewers, supervisors and editors were selected to work in the survey, the fieldwork team was divided into groups, each one consists of 3-5 interviewers, supervisor and coder, and again increased the team in Area J1 with another fieldwork team consists of 12 interviewers and supervisors to finish the work.

Training:

The draft fieldwork manual prepared for the pilot survey was reviewed, edited, and utilized for training. The main training was conducted for the main survey through a 7-day intensive training course. The training materials consisted of the following basic survey documents:

questionnaires and interviewer and supervisor's instruction manual, objectives and organization of the survey and also detailed explanation in all parts of the questionnaire, in addition to the methodology, using maps and data processing, principles of interviewing include demonstration of interview through role-playing and practice interviews, the training was done by specialists trainers from PCBS.

Data Collection:

Data collection started in the same designated date in Jerusalem Governorate J1 and J2 areas in December 11th, 2002. But, because of the difficulties faced, and to make continuation with work in Area J1, we resorted to a new team for working in Area J1. Fieldwork was completed in Area J2 on January 6th, 2003, while in Area J1 it was completed on March 13th, 2003 because of Israeli closure, which imposed a number of field difficulties.

Supervision:

Special forms were designed in order to control accomplishment processes, receiving and handling questionnaires between all supervising levels, a supervisor had to prepare a daily progress report about the work, contains number of completed or incompleted questionnaires and refused cases. Due many difficulties in data collection period, project management was unable to visit fieldworkers on continuous basis; only fieldwork supervisors were able to carry out such duty especially in Area J1. So, fieldwork supervisors had to be able to meet, visit, and communicate with the fieldworkers, checking and controlling fieldworkers, and ensure continuity of fieldwork during times of curfew, returning incorrect questionnaires to the field to be completed again, make reports about the daily work, and send it to project management to take decision.

Obstacles of Fieldwork Supervision:

The fieldwork supervision encountered the following obstacles:

1. Project technical team was unable to meet, visit, or communicate with the fieldworkers except using telephone, fax, and circulations.
2. There were difficulties in transferring the completed questionnaires and also returning incorrect questionnaires form or to field work.
3. Difficulties in checking and controlling fieldworkers or daily basis.

Measures of Data Quality:

A set of rules and measures have been taken to ensure data quality:

- Supervisors were responsible for data quality in the field. A supervisor was the only person to follow up the field team and to evaluate their work through revising the questionnaires and attending interviews.
- Completed questionnaires were revised by the editor, to ensure that the fieldworkers have completed all questions, followed up skips, accurate calculation of age, and completed all data for eligible children and women.

Fieldwork coordinators carried out quick revision of samples of received questionnaire at headquarters. Field coordinators also followed up questionnaires to be returned to the field with the editors.

Data Quality

Introduction:

Since the data collection of this survey based on a sample, it is subject to have two main types of errors: sampling errors and non-sampling errors.

Sampling errors are random outcomes of the sample design, and are therefore easily measurable. Non-sampling errors can occur at the various stages of the survey implementation in data collection and data processing, and are generally difficult to be statistically evaluated. They cover a wide range of errors, including errors resulting from non-response, sampling frame coverage, and data processing and response (both respondent and interviewer-related). The use of effective training and supervisions and the careful design of questions as measures have direct bearing on the magnitude of non-sampling errors, and hence the quality of the resulting data

Data Evaluation:

The following items were used to evaluate the data:

1. Definition of the household and registration of the members.
2. Demographic characteristics related to date of birth.
3. Details in recording of occupation and economic activities data.
4. Housing unit and date of completing construction .

Definition of the Household and Registration of the Members:

In the training course, it has been concentrated on the definition of the household in all parts of the questionnaire, and when can fill a questionnaire for it, all these definitions must be common at all trainees, with concentrated on household membership definition which included in addition to all membership in the household, travelers for short period, students, workers weekly or monthly returned back, new births still in hospitals, prisoners and married sons, and didn't include households visitors in the housing unit, also In the training course, it has been concentrated on how to be registered and sorted them in the questionnaire.

Demographic Characteristics Related to Date of Birth:

The age was obtained for all members in the household by date of birth, which obtains from birth certificate or ID's card or any other official documents. Date of birth is very important for other questions in the questionnaire, and for these persons who haven't any official document, the age should be estimated by any historical occasion or age of other persons in the same generation, estimating ages make them little accurate.

The accuracy of obtaining date of birth is very important for other questions in the questionnaire, these questions were concentrated on limited age groups such as; education, labor force, smoking, marital status, and ages were calculated it by subtraction between date of the interview and date of birth.

Evaluation of Ages:

Demographic data are particularly subjected to various other sources of non-sampling errors, and there are standard techniques to assess the seriousness of these errors. The quality of the age data is of particular importance in demographic surveys, because the age distribution is needed for various demographic purposes.

Age reporting errors result from incorrect responses during enumeration, misunderstanding of the questions concerning age, mistakes during data entry, or more importantly in our context, respondents not knowing their exact age. Age reporting errors occur in all surveys and this one is not an exception. However, the amount and seriousness of errors varies among

different surveys. It should be mentioned that questions were asked about both completed age and dates of birth in this survey, and official documents were used whenever possible to obtain these data.

A standard way to evaluate the data to check the extent of age heaping in convenient digits, using Wipple index, Myers and Bachi indices.

The age distribution and the sex ratios by age found in the data are quite consistent with those found in other sources. Both the indices results and the various checks for external validity indicate that the age data are of very good quality.

Details of Occupation and Economic Activities:

The most accurate of these questions depends on the details of description of both occupation and economic activities. Occupation is defined as a type of person's working, and economic activities is a type of working for institutions which persons work in, this type of question should be coded to deal with it, and the most description gives easy coding.

Evaluation of these questions by comparing these indicators of this survey with other survey, and the result of the comparison is that the logical and percentages of occupation and economic activities were approached to each other in the both surveys, the household social survey and the labor force survey (first quarter –2003), which had been conducted in the same period, methodology, and same age groups persons.

The various checks and comparisons performed on the survey data indicate that the demographic data appear to be of reasonable quality.

The Year of Finished Building Construction:

This is one of the housing and housing condition questions, in the pilot, the percentage of the answer "don't know" was realized bit large in the answering of this question, so in the main survey, and to avoid that, the answer of this question was changed and make it easy, by dividing the years into groups (periods), most between historical occasion, such as; first world war, war 1948, and so on. And the answer will be by writing the symbol of suitable answer, then the percentage of the answer "don't know" in the survey get more smaller than the pilot.