



**Palestinian National Authority
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics**

Social Survey of Jerusalem, 2005

Table of Contents

Definitions and Explanations

Survey Questionnaire

Data Set Linkage

Target Population

Sample and Frame

Weighing Calculation

Variance Calculation

Reference Date

Data Collection

Data Processing

Response Rate

Data Quality

Derived Variables

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 4m ² . If the area of the glassy balcony equals or surpasses more than 4m ² 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 Iksa, 'Anata, Al Ka'abina (Tajammu' Badawi), Az Za'ayyem, Al 'Eizariya, Abu Dis, 'Arab al Jahalin, As Sawahira ash Sharqiyeh, Ash Sheik Sa'd.
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.

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. Registered Refugee: It applies to registered refugees in UNRWA holding refugee registration cards issued by UNRWA 2. Non Registered Refugee: unregistered refugees who do not hold refugee registration cards issued by UNRWA. 3. Non-Refugee: It applies to any Palestinian not categorized under any of the two aforementioned statuses.
Chronic Disease:	<p>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.</p>
Health Insurance:	<p>Indemnity coverage against financial losses associated with the occurrence or treatment of health problem.</p> <p>In this Survey the following types of Insurance were used:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Governmental Health Insurance (Compulsory, Optional, Intefada Al-aqsa Insurance, Social Affairs (Prisoners), Comprise, Israeli Workers Insurance) 2. Military Insurance 3. UNRWA Insurance 4. Social Security Insurance 5. Private Insurance 6. Israeli (Cubat Holim)
Disability:	<p>The disabled is defined as the person suffering from a clear and evident weakness in performing certain activities due to continuous difficulties emanating from a physical, mental or health state that lasted for more than six months. Disabilities resulting from a bone break or a disease lasting for less than six months are not considered disabilities.</p>
Educational Attendance:	<p>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.).</p> <p>Enrollment categories are as follows:</p> <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 MOEHE 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:	<p>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:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Divorced: The person aged 12 years and above who previously married and legally divorced but was not married again.</p> <p>Widowed: The married person aged 12 years whose marriage was split by the death of the spouse and was not married again.</p> <p>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.</p>
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.
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.
Location from Expansion and Annexation Wall:	Refers to the Location place of the locality or land of the locality, or household from the wall: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inside the wall: Includes all the Location Located between the Green Line and the wall 2. Outside the wall: Includes all the Localities Located outside the wall
Relatives First level:	Mother, Father, son, Husband, wife
Relatives Second level:	Uncle, Aunt, Maternal aunt, Maternal uncle, Grandson, Granddaughter
Regular Remittances:	Palestinian Household Receiving Regular Remittances but not for one time
Israeli Settlement in Jerusalem:	In Area J1: Hebrew University, Mount Scopus, Hadasa, French Hill, Jews Neighborhood, Pisgat Ze'ev and Pisgat Omar, East Talpiyyot, Gilo, Ramat Ashkol, Ramot Allon, Rekhes Shu'afat, Neve Ya'akov, Ma'ali Dafna, Har Homah, Mamila (David Village), Armon Hanotsef, Settlement Neighborhoods, Ramat Rahil, Sanhedriyya Ha-Murhevet, Ras Al-Amoud, Beit-Oret, Shared. In Area J2: Alon, Gev'at Benyamin (Adam), Gev'at Hadasha, Gev'at Ze'ev, Gev'on, Almon, Kalia, Kidar, Kfar Adumim, Mishur Adumim, Ma'ali Adumim, Nahal Anatot, Neve Prat, Haradar, Kokhav Ya'akov, Ma'ali Mikhmas, Atrot, Harshimil, Alon

Survey Questionnaire

In addition to the identification information, quality control, interviewing schedule, and interview results, the Household Social Survey of Jerusalem 2005 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 habits, 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:** This includes questions on housing conditions, such as type of housing unit, tenure, area, number of rooms, connection to the public networks (water, electricity, sewage). This part also contains questions about the main source of energy used in the housing unit, problems surrounding the housing unit (noise, odor, dust, smoke) and source and time of these problems, solid waste collection methods, availability of durable goods, and the number of units the household can build in the next decade.
- 3. Living levels and allowances questionnaire:** includes living levels for the household, main and secondary sources of income, changes in income during the intifada, average monthly consumption, in addition to food modules, and assistance received during last 12 months by type, value and the source of the assistance. Also included are the 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.
- 4. Security and justice questionnaire:** includes questions about criminal offenses that the households or any of its members have been exposed to during previous 12 months by type of criminal offense, number of times, perpetrator, place of occurrence, whether reported, and type of injury.

Data Set Linkage

The data set to users consists of six primary files that are related by identification variables (keys). A description of the files is below.

File Name	Content	Identification Variable
Main w	Main Data	ID01: Master Record Identification
Roster w	Roster Data	ID01: Master Record Identification
Home w	Housing and housing condition Data	ID01: Master Record Identification
Life_levels w	Living levels and allowances Data	ID01: Master Record Identification
SI17_table w	Assistance received during last 12 months	ID01: Master Record Identification
Security w	Security and justice Data	ID01: Master Record Identification

The main variables, which relationally link the files, are **ID01**, which are presented in all files.

Target Population

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

Sample and Frame

The sampling frame consists of enumeration areas (EA) in Jerusalem governorate. The frame for Area J1 was derived from the listing project which was conducted in 2004, while the frame for Area J2 was derived from the Population, Housing, and Establishments Census-1997. The overall size was 3,300 households in Jerusalem governorate, of which 2,240 households are in Area J1, and 1,060 households are in Area J2.

The sample design of the survey is stratified multi-stage random sample with two stages:

First stage: a stratified random sample of enumeration areas was selected from Jerusalem governorate (Area J1 and Area J2). The number of selected enumeration areas was 123 in Jerusalem governorate distributed to 70 in Area J1 and 53 in Area J2.

Second Stage: selected enumeration 20 households in area J2 and 32 households in area J1

Response Rate:

The percentage of completed questionnaires in Jerusalem governorate was 75.3% (79.2% in area J1 and 67.2% in area J2).

Weighing 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.

The weighing procedure considered the total Palestinian population in the beginning of the Mid year 2005 their distribution by region, sex and age group.

Variance Calculations

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 interview the correct unit or mistakes made by the interviewer or the respondent. It is still difficult to estimate the non-sampling errors. However, 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

Reference Data depend on questionnaire, Some of them in last 12 month, in last year.

Data Collection

Instructions and Training Manual

The draft fieldwork manual prepared for the survey was reviewed, edited, and utilized for training.

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, interviewer manual and supervisor instruction manual, objectives and organization of the survey and also detailed explanation of all parts of the questionnaire, in addition to the methodology, maps and data processing, principles of interviewing include a demonstration of interviews through role-playing and practice interviews; the training was conducted by specialist trainers from PCBS.

Fieldwork Organization:

Data collection began on the same designated date in Jerusalem Governorate J1 and J2 areas on April 12, 2005. But because of difficulties faced, and to make the work continuous in Area J1, we resorted to a new team for working in Area J1. Fieldwork was completed in Area J2 on June 10, 2005, while in Area J1 it was completed on June 13, 2005 because of the Israeli closure, which imposed a number of field difficulties.

Editing in the Field

Special forms were designed in order to control completion processes, receiving and handling questionnaires between all supervision levels; a supervisor had to prepare a daily progress report about the work, containing the number of completed or incomplete questionnaires and refused cases. Due many difficulties in the data collection period, project management was unable to visit fieldworkers on a continuous basis; only fieldwork supervisors were able to carry out such duties especially in Area J1. Therefore fieldwork supervisors had to be able to meet, visit, and communicate with the fieldworkers, check and control 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 decisions.

Data Processing

Preparation of Data Entry Programming

The statistical package BLAISE was used in data entry, which was organized in a number of files corresponding to the main parts of the questionnaire. A data entry template was designed to reflect an exact image of the questionnaire. It included various electronic checks such as logical checks, consistency checks, and cross-validation. Continuous thorough checks on the overall consistency of the data files and sample allocation were made and questionnaires sent back to the field for corrections.

Data Entry

A data-entry template was designed to reflect an exact image of the questionnaire and included various electronic checks: logical check, consistency checks and cross-validation. Continuously thorough checks on the overall consistency of the data files were conducted, and some questionnaires were sent back to the field for corrections.

Data entry started in April 20, 2005, and finished on June 25, 2005. Data cleaning and checking processes were initiated simultaneously with the data entry. Thorough data quality checks and consistency checks were carried out.

Final tabulation of results was performed using the statistical package SPSS for Windows (version 10.0) and specialized analysis programs

Response Rates

Number of Households, and Response Rates, by Region, 2005

Sample and Response Rates	Region		
	Jerusalem	J1	J2
Number of Households in Sample	3,300	2,240	1,060
Number of Households Interviewed	2485	1,773	712
Response Rate	75.3	79.2	67.2

Data Quality

Since the data collection of this survey was 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 supervision 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.

Definition of the Household and Registration of the Members:

The training course concentrated on the definition of the household in all parts of the questionnaire, and in filling a questionnaire, all household definitions must be in common with all trainees, with a focus on the definition of household membership which included in addition to all members in the household, travelers for a short period, students, workers who return weekly or monthly, new births still in hospitals, prisoners and married sons, and did not include household visitors in the housing unit. The training course also concentrated on how to register and sort 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 was obtained from birth certificates or ID cards or any other official documents. Date of birth is very important for other questions in the questionnaire, and for persons who have no official document, the age should be estimated by any historic 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 specific age groups such as; education, labor force, smoking, and marital status, and ages were calculated by subtraction between date of the interview and date of birth.

Evaluation of Ages:

Demographic data are particularly subject 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.

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 the type of a person's work and economic activities is the type of work of institutions in which persons work. This type of question should be coded for easier descriptions.

Evaluation of these questions was made by comparing the indicators of this survey with other surveys, and the results of the comparison is that the percentages of occupation and economic activities were close to one another in both surveys, the Household Social Survey and the

Labor Force Survey (second quarter, 2005), which had been conducted in the same period, using the same methodology, and age groups.

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

Derived Variables

Variable Name	Variable Description	Variable Values
Region	Region	<p>1. 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).</p> <p>2. 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 Iksha, 'Anata, Al Ka'abina (Tajammu' Badawi), Az Za'ayem, Al 'Eizariya, Abu Dis, 'Arab al Jahalin, As Sawahira ash Sharqiyeh, Ash Sheik Sa'd).</p>
Loc_type	Locality Type	<p>1. Urban</p> <p>2. Rural</p> <p>3. Camps</p>