



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

**Household Culture Survey 2009
User Guide**

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Concept and Definitions

Comedy Stories:

Statements to be developed is scarce and entertainment among the people and be linked to the heritage, customs and traditions of the people.

Dubbed Series:

Intended soaps dubbed into Arabic is a vote for representatives and speak the Arabic language, instead of the original voice actor.

Folktales:

Is a long story describing the events in detail, and usually revolve around a particular topic, which are either factual or fictional.

Having the Daily Newspapers:

1. **Yes:** for households obtain daily newspaper at least four-days a week
2. **No:** for households do not obtain daily newspaper at all

Home Library :

A collection of books classified in away that facilitate using and finding are needed.

Listening to Radio:

1. **Yes:** for individuals (10 years and over) who listen to radio on daily basis.
2. **No:** for individuals (10 years and over) who do not listen to radio at all.

Locality Type:

Localities have been divided into three types: Urban, Rural, Camps

Urban: Any locality whose population amounts to 10,000 persons or more. This applies to all governorates/districts centers regardless of their size. Besides, it refers to all localities whose populations vary from 4,000 to 9,999 persons provided they have, at least, four of the following elements: public electricity network, public water network, post office, health center with a full – time physician and a school offering a general secondary education certificate.

Rural: Any locality whose population is less than 4,000 persons or whose population varies from 4,000 to 9,999 persons but lacking four of the aforementioned elements.

Camp: It refers to any locality referred to as a refugee camp and administered by the United Nations Refugees and Work Agency in the Near East (U.N.R.W.A.).

Myths:

Is the story of fabulous exaggerated and impossible to obtain, and are usually the talk of the entertainment or for the shipment of determination and enthusiasm among the audience.

Puzzles and Riddles:

Is a questions you need answered by the quick wit and ability to analyze words and their meanings, which are generally used for entertainment and leisure

Reading Books:

The person reads regularly for the sake of increasing knowledge of promoting culture, e.g. preparation for lectures or exams or any other purpose. Type and time reference of reading are not of special interest here.

Stories:

Is a story that either have already occurred or imaginary but possible to occur and are usually novel orally

Viewing TV:

1. **Yes, always:** for households viewing TV on daily basis.
2. **Yes, sometimes:** for households viewing TV but not on daily basis.
3. **No:** for households do not viewing TV at all.

Survey Questionnaire

The work plan of the Household Culture Survey, 2009 included a number of steps; first of which the formation of a technical committee that included as members experienced subject matter staff from the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. The committee started the work by identifying needs and objectives through meetings and discussions with various stakeholders, and then started to design the forms with the required content.

The survey questionnaire was developed based on the identified needs and after discussion with stakeholders. A workshop was conducted at the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics as part of the user producer dialogue to discuss the indicators of the survey.

The forms of the survey consists of identification data of the questionnaire, quality controls, in addition to three main sections:

Section I: Data about household members that include identification fields as well as characteristics of household members (demographic, social and economic) such as the relationship of individuals to head of household, age, sex, refugee status, education, main occupation.

Section II: Household data includes information on the availability of library and its collection, access to newspapers and listening to radio stations and the acquisition of TV set and DVD. In addition, this section includes information on topics related to watching TV, the preferred TV programs as well as the monitoring of households to their children (5-17 years old) while watching television and using computers.

Section III: Data on persons (aged 10 years or more), which includes information about reading newspapers and periodical publication, and the habit of reading books and type of books that persons read. In addition, the information also includes watching television, listening to the radio, and listening to the Voice of Palestine. Also, indicators about the practices of persons of the cultural activities in their free time and places they visit.

Data Set Linkage

The data set for users consists of three primary files that are related by key variables. A description of the files is below.

File Name	Content	Key Variables
Roster	Households individuals Data	ID00: questionnaire serial number
Main	Household Data	ID00: questionnaire serial number
Persons	Individual Data	ID00: questionnaire serial number

Sample

The levels:

Two levels of stratification were made:

1. Governorate (16 Governorate and J1)
2. Locality type (urban, rural, camp)

Sample design

The sample is stratified clustered systematic random sample. The design is comprised of three phases:

Phase I: Random sample of 246 enumeration areas

Phase II: Selection of (25) household from each enumeration area, selected in phase one, using systematic random manner.

Phase III: Selection of a person (aged 10 years or more) in the field from the selected households; and KISH TABLES are used in the process of persons selection to ensure indiscriminate selection.

Note: in Jerusalem Governorate (J1), 17 enumeration areas were selected; then in the second phase, a group of households from each enumeration area were chosen using census-2007 method of delineation and enumeration. This method was adopted to ensure household response is to the maximum to comply with the percentage of non-response as set in the sample design.

Sample Size and Design Frame

Target population

All Palestinian households and individuals whose usual place of residence in the Palestinian Territory with focus on persons aged 10 years and over in year 2009.

Sample frame

The sampling frame consists of 4,917 enumeration areas adopted in the Population, Housing and Establishment census 2007. Each enumeration area has an average size of about 120-150 households. These were used in the first phase as Preliminary Sampling Units in the process of selecting the survey sample. In the second phase of sample selection, households sampling frame from census- 2007 was used and it contains identification data such as the names and addresses of heads of household, in addition to buildings and housing unit numbers.

Sample size

The sample size of the survey was estimated to about 6,150 household.

Method of weight calculation

First: Household weights

Preliminary household weight is calculated from stratum h by dividing number of households in each stratum with the sample size of households within the stratum h , using the following formula.

$$W_{ih} = \frac{M_h}{n_h}$$

Where

- h :Household stratum symbol i by governorate and locality type
- W_{ih} :Weight of household i in the stratum h
- M_h :Number of households in the strata h according to household estimates in the survey reference year
- n_h :Household sample size in the stratum h

In the survey, one person aged 10 years and over was selected from the household, and this person was selected randomly using KISH tables. This person was given a preliminary weight equal to the preliminary household weight. Then the weight for the **selected person** (preliminary) is calculated as the number of persons aged 10 years and over in the selected household.

Second: person weights

Then preliminary weights for persons were adjusted taking into accounts population projection to ensure results of the sample fit with the dissemination levels (region West Bank and Gaza Strip Sex: Male and female; age group(10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80 years and over). Weights were adjusted as follows:

Addition of preliminary household weight to the data file

A new variable for adjusted persons weight is created in the persons data file by levels region: (West Bank and Gaza Strip, Sex: Male and female; age group (10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80 years and over). Then total preliminary weights for persons are calculated according to adjustments groups. Calculate distribution of population based on the adjusted projected population for the survey's reference year.

The adjustment factor f_g is calculated according to adjustment groups by dividing the results of step (1) with the results of step (2).

The weight for the person is then the preliminary weight for the person multiplied by the adjustment factor for the corresponding group

Calculation of relative weights

The relative weight is calculated as the final weight for the person divided by the average weight of final weights.

Variance Calculation

Variance and Estimations Collection Table

Variable	Estimate	Standard Error	C.V %	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
Percentage of households who have home library in the Palestinian Territory	%٢٠,٣	%١,٠	٥,٠٤٧	%١٨,٥	%٢٢,٣
Percentage of households who have home library in West Bank	%٢٢,١	%١,٢	٥,٠٥٣	%20.0	%٢٤,٥
Percentage of households who have home library in Gaza Strip	%١٦,٨	%١,٧	٥,١٠٠	%١٣,٧	%٢٠,٤
Percentage of households who listen to radio in the Palestinian Territory	%٢٦,٢	%١,٢	٥,٠٤٤	%٢٤,٠	%٢٨,٦
Percentage of households who listen to radio in West Bank	%٢٥,٥	%١,١	٥,٠٤٥	%٢٣,٣	%٢٧,٨
Percentage of households who listen to radio in Gaza Strip	%٢٧,٦	%٢,٦	٥,٠٩٤	%٢٢,٨	%٣٣,٠

Reference Period

The reference date which used for calculation of age and Fieldwork activities had started on 05/05/2009 till 07/06/2009 in the West Bank and till 18/06/2009 in the Gaza Strip.

Data Collection

Fieldwork Operations

Instructions and Training manual

The training manual covered all aspects dealing with fieldwork and filling in questionnaires. Moreover, it dealt with the tasks of each fieldworker, interviewing, and questionnaires' completion. Training manuals for supervisors and editors were prepared in order to secure team training and success of project. A training course was held in the West Bank and Gaza Strip simultaneously. The training in the Gaza Strip was conducted through video conference with Ramallah.

More than 62 fieldworkers attended the fieldwork training in accordance with the survey's plan designed by the survey management team. The duration of the training was five consecutive days from 26/04/2009 till 30/04/2009. Each section of the questionnaire was explained and discussed thoroughly along with practical exercises in class, in the field and

home assignments. An evaluation test was conducted to ensure trainees got acquainted with all sections of the survey questionnaire.

Main Fieldwork

The Fieldwork and Surveys Directorate at the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics prepared the plan for the survey's fieldwork activities. Preparations relevant to logistics were ready in advance including fieldworkers candidates and survey tools (questionnaires, sample lists). The organizational structure of the fieldwork was designed according to the requirements and nature of the survey itself. Fieldworkers were assigned to work in their governorate of residence, and some small governorates were merged with adjacent large ones to facilitate the management of fieldwork of the survey.

Data Editing in the Field

The project's management developed a clear mechanism for editing the data and trained a team of editors accordingly. The mechanism was as follows:

- Receiving completed questionnaires on daily basis;
- Checking each questionnaire to make sure that they were completed and that the data covered all eligible household members.
- Returning the uncompleted questionnaires as well as those with errors to the field for completion.

Following up and Supervision

Special follow-up forms were designed to ensure that the delivery and check-in of questionnaires are conducted according to standard procedures. Supervisors had the task of assigning daily work to the fieldworkers using maps and the survey's sample list. During the implementation of the survey, supervisors had provided daily and weekly reports to the fieldwork coordinators and the project's administration explaining the completed interviews, refusal cases, and the inapplicable cases such as vacant housing units. Fieldwork visits were organized by fieldwork coordinators and the survey's technical committee to ensure data collection was implemented according to plans.

Response Rate

The sample size was 6,150 households distributed as 4,025 in the West Bank and 2,125 in the Gaza Strip. The total number of household whose data was collected in the survey amounted to 5,132 household including 3,300 in the West Bank, 405 households in Jerusalem (J1), and 1,427 household in the Gaza Strip. Weights were modified accordingly on the level of stratum design to compensate for refusal and non-response cases.

The values of response rates:

Total sample size		٦,١٥٠	
Completed household questionnaires	٥,١٣٢	Refused to cooperate	٩٠
Unavailable household because of travel	٥١	Inhibited housing unit	١٢٨
Unit does not exist	34	Information not available	30
Household members not available at home	119	Other	566

Response and non-response rates

$$\text{Percentage of over coverage errors} = \frac{\text{Total cases of over coverage}}{\text{Number of cases in original sample}} * 100\%$$

$$= 2.63\%$$

$$\text{Net Sample} = \text{Number of cases in original sample} - \text{Total cases of over coverage}$$

$$\text{Non response rate} = \frac{\text{Total cases of non response}}{\text{Net Sample}} * 100\%$$

$$= 14.93\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Response rate} &= 100\% - \text{non-response rate} \\ &= 85.07\% \end{aligned}$$

Treatment of non-response cases using adjustment groups:

$$fg = \frac{\sum_{ng} wi - \sum_{o.c} wi}{\sum_{rg} wi}$$

Where

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{ng} wi & \quad \text{Total weights in group } g \\ \sum_{o.c.g} wi & \quad \text{Total weights considered over coverage} \\ \sum_{rg} wi & \quad \text{Total weights responded in the survey} \end{aligned}$$

Each unit is given the value *fg* to the group that belongs to it, then *w'i* is calculated using the following formula:

$$w'gi = wi * fgi$$

Data Quality

There are many aspects to the concept of data quality that includes the initial planning of the survey to the dissemination of the results and how well users understand and use the data. There are three components to the quality of statistics: relevancy, availability of data, reliability and credibility.

Relevancy includes the population and demographic variables and the reference period in the survey, statistical measures, the level of detail in the data, the degree of comparability with other data sources, and these have been met in this report.

Since the data reported in this survey is based on a sample survey and not on a complete enumeration, it is subject to sampling errors as well as non-sampling errors.

Sampling errors are random outcomes of the sample design, and are, therefore, in principle measurable by the statistical concept of standard error. A description of the estimated standard errors and the effects of the sample design on sampling errors are provided as annex to this report. Data of this survey affected by statistical errors due to use of the sample; therefore, the emergence of certain differences from the real values obtained through censuses is possible. Variance calculations for the main indicators in the survey, and dissemination of results on the level of the Palestinian Territory and table (1) shows important indicators for household and persons as well as variance calculations.

The causes of non-statistical errors were due to the nature of the survey and can be summarized as follow:

- Few households considered the filling in of questionnaire as interference in their personal lives.
- The affect of Israeli occupation and its measures.
- Some households wrongly believed that the survey was linked to social assistance or taxes.
- Some households reported large expenses and unintentionally neglected small ones (thought irrelevant or marginal) such as fixed phone and mobile bills.
- Fear of households in the Jerusalem area due to the likelihood of anti-Israeli actions that would deprive them of certain privileges, such as allocation of National Insurance.

Cases of reported non-response were a result of the non-presence of the household at home during the visit of the fieldworker, or the refusal of the household to cooperate in filling in the questionnaire. The total non-response rate was 14.93% and this rate is considered low compared with other surveys conducted by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics.

Procedures to control quality:

The impact of errors on the data quality was reduced to the minimal due to the high efficiency and outstanding selection, training, and performance of the fieldworkers.

Procedures adopted during the fieldwork of the survey were considered a necessity to ensure the collection of accurate data, notably:

- Develop schedules to conduct field visits to households during survey fieldwork, which had duration of six weeks, where the objectives of the visits and the data that is collected on each visit were predetermined.
- Fieldwork editing rules were applied during the data collection to ensure corrections were implemented before the end of fieldwork activities
- Fieldworkers were trained to set another date with the household in case that the fieldworkers could not interview the person who was selected in the first interview whose age 10 years and over.
- Validation rules were embedded in the data processing systems along with procedures to verify data entry and data editing.

Other technical notes

There are important technical notes, which should be taken into consideration when reviewing this report, which are as follows:

- Due to the difficulty to re-interview the sampled individuals (10 years and above) more than once, re-interview was cancelled because they pose an extra burden on the fieldworker and the household.
- Because of the high variation in some indicators on detailed level (governorate and sex), data for small governorates such as Jericho, Tubas, and Salfit were merged.
- And other technical notes on variable in the following table :

Variable	Notes
H02	Variance (standard error) on this level for this indicator is high for certain governorates: Qalqiliya, Salfit, Jericho and Al Aghwar. Bethlehem and Gaza Strip governorates
H03	Data not available for publication for subjects other books because of high Variance
H04	Merge answers: "yes always" and "yes sometimes" because of high Variance
H10	Variance (standard error) on this level for this indicator is high for certain governorates: Jericho and Al Aghwar, Bethlehem and Deir Al-Balah
H13	Variance (standard error) on this level for this indicator is high for certain governorates: Tubas, Qalqiliya, North Gaza and Rafah
H14	Delete answer "don't know" because the Variance (standard error) on this level for this indicator is high for certain governorates: Jericho and Al Aghwar, North Gaza and Khan Yunis
H15	Delete answer "don't know" because the Variance (standard error) on this level for this indicator is high for certain governorates: Jericho and Al Aghwar, North Gaza, Khan Yunis, Deir Al-Balah and Rafah
H18	Variance (standard error) on this level for this indicator is high for certain governorates: Tubas, Jericho and Al Aghwar, North Gaza and Khan Yunis,
H19	Variance (standard error) on this level for this indicator is high for certain governorates: Tubas, Jericho and Al Aghwar and Gaza Strip governorates
H20	Variance (standard error) on this level for this indicator is high for certain governorates: Tubas, Qalqiliya, Jericho and Al Aghwar, Bethlehem, North Gaza and Rafah
H21	Merge answers: " Strongly agree" and " agree" and merge " I disagree" and "Strongly disagree" because of high Variance at region level
H22	Variance (standard error) on this level for this indicator is high for certain governorates: Qalqiliya, Salfit, Jericho and Al Aghwar and Rafah
H25	Variance (standard error) on this level for this indicator is high for certain governorates: Tubas, Qalqiliya, Salfit, Bethlehem, Jericho and Al Aghwar North Gaza and Khan Yunis
Ch01	Merge answers: "yes always" and "yes sometimes" because of high Variance on for certain governorates: Tubas, Salfit and Jericho and Al Aghwar
Ch02	Variance (standard error) on this level for this indicator is high for certain governorates: Tubas, Qalqiliya, Salfit, Jericho and Al Aghwar
Ch03	Variance (standard error) on this level for this indicator is high for certain governorates: Tubas, Qalqiliya, Salfit, Jericho and Al Aghwar
Ch04	Variance (standard error) on this level for this indicator is high for certain governorates: Tubas, Qalqiliya, Salfit, Jericho and Al Aghwar
CH05	Variance (standard error) on this level for this indicator is high for certain governorates: Tubas, Qalqiliya, Salfit, Jericho and Al Aghwar
CH06	Merge answers: "yes always" and "yes sometimes" because of high Variance for certain governorates: Tubas, Qalqiliya, Salfit and Jericho and Al Aghwar and

	Bethlehem
CH07	Merge answers: "yes always" and "yes sometimes" because of high Variance for certain governorates: Tubas, Qalqiliya, Salfit and Jericho and Al Aghwar, Bethlehem and Gaza Strip governorates

Variable	Notes
CH09	Merge answers: " Yes, to a large extent" and " Yes, to certain extent" because of high Variance for certain governorates: Tubas, Qalqiliya, Salfit and Jericho and Al Aghwar and North Gaza
P34	On person level: Merge answers: " a lot" and " enough" because of high Variance for certain governorates: Tubas, Qalqiliya, Salfit and Jericho and Al Aghwar , North Gaza and Deir Al-Balah
P40	Variance (standard error) on this level for this indicator is high for region

Derived Variables

Name Variable	Description Variable	Values Variable
Ltype	Type of Locality	1. Urban Type of Locality 2. Rural 3. Camps
gov	Governorate	1. Jenin 5. Tubas 10. Tulkarm 15. Nablus 20. Qalqiliya 25. Salfit 30. Ramallah & Al-Bireh 35. Jericho and Al-Aghwar 40. Jerusalem 45. Bethlehem 50. Hebron 55. North Gaza 60. Gaza 65. Deir Al-Balah 70. Khan Yunis 75. Rafah
Region	Region	1. West Bank Region 2. Gaza Strip

Data processing

Preparation of Data Entry Programme

This stage included preparation of the data entry programs using ACCESS package, setting up the data entry control rules to avoid data entry errors, and validation inquiries to examine the data after its being electronically captured.

Data entry

The data entry process started on 21/05/2009 and ended on 13/08/2009. The data entry was implemented at PCBS main office as well as in field offices using 10 data entry person.