



**State of Palestine
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics**

Economic Surveys Series – 1998

User's Guide

Concepts and Definitions

A. Statistical unit:

The SNA of 1993 defines two major statistical units:

- Institutional unit (enterprise): An economic entity that is capable, in its own right, of owning assets, incurring liabilities and engaging in economic activities and transactions with other entities.
- Establishment: An enterprise or part of an enterprise in which one group of goods and services is produced (with the possibility of having secondary activities).

B. Enterprises Sectors:

According to SNA1993, they are government, household, nonprofit able enterprises, finance and no finance companies. For Services enterprises they are either household sector or no finance companies.

C. Output:

Value of goods and services, including own-account goods, produced during a specific period.

D. Intermediate consumption:

Value of production inputs from both goods and services.

E. Gross value added:

Output minus intermediate consumption.

F. Compensation of employees:

Wages, salaries and other allowances and remuneration in cash or in kind.

G. Taxes on production less subsidies:

Taxes assessed on producers with respect to the production, sale, purchase or use of goods and services, less production subsidies.

H. Aids:

The current payments to the producers from the government according to output levels.

I. Depreciation:

They are the assets value, which reproduced, and depreciated during the year, depreciation is calculated on the current substitutive value.

J. Operating Surplus:

Value added-(compensation of employees + taxes on production less subsidies + Depreciation of fixed assets).

K. Gross Fixed Capital Formation:

It is measured by value of acquisitions less disposals of new or existing fixed assets.

L. Principal economic activity:

It is the main activity of the enterprise during the reference year, using (ISIC - 3) for classification and coding.

Survey Questionnaire

It's one form of the Economic Surveys Series questionnaire 1998, the questionnaire contains of the following main variables:

1. Number of employees in a company and their compensations.
2. The output of the main and second activities.
3. Goods production inputs.
4. Various payments and transfers.
5. Indirect taxes.
6. Enterprises assets.

Data Set Linkage

There are one data file content from:

1. Identification data
2. Data about establishment assets.
3. Purchasing goods for selling purpose.
4. Persons engaged and their compensations
5. Various payments and transfers
6. Other output expenses
7. Goods productions
8. Continued : Goods Production Inputs, Fuel and oil
9. Revenues of Services Rendered to Others
10. Indirect Fees and Taxes
11. Various transfers and revenues
12. Electricity and water

:

- Profit Establishments.
 - Nonprofit Establishments.
- So it makes difference when variables are calculated like Output and Value Added.

Calculation of Output:

- For Profit Establishments:
= Output of (Services + Trade + Industrial Activities)
- For Nonprofit Establishments:
= Intermediate Consumption + Gross Value Added

Calculation of Intermediate Consumption:

- For Profit Establishments:
= Sum of (Raw Other material + Raw Oil material + Electric and Water + Prod Expend)
- For Nonprofit Establishments:

= Sum of (Raw Other material + Raw Oil material + Electric and Water + Prod Expend.

Calculation of Gross Value Added:

For Profit Establishments:

= Output – Intermediate Consumption

- For Nonprofit Establishments:

= Compensation of Employees + Depreciation During the Year + (Taxes – Customs Duties)

Note: To Calculate Establishments As Profit Establishments.

Kind = 1, Sal = 1

And Kind = 2, Sal = 1

To Calculate Establishments As Nonprofit Establishments.

Kind = 2, Sal = 2

Target Population

PCBS depends on the International and Industrial Classification of all economic activities, version 3, (ISIC – 3) by the United Nation to classify the economic activities. All enterprises and establishments are classified according to the Establishments Census 1997, which works in agreement with (ISIC – 3).

The Economic Surveys Series covers the following activities:

1. Mining and Quarrying
2. Manufacturing
3. Electricity and Water Supply
4. Site preparation.
5. Building of complete constructions.
6. Building installation.
7. Building completion.
8. Renting of equipment with operator.
9. Hotels and Restaurants
10. Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities
11. Education
12. Health and Social Work
13. Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities
14. Wholesale and retail & repairs
15. Other scheduled passenger land transport .
16. Other non-scheduled passenger.
17. Freight transport by road.
18. Cargo handling.
19. Storage & warehousing.
20. Other supporting transport activities.
21. Activities of travel agencies.
22. Activities of other transport agencies.
23. Courier activities.

Sample and Frame

The number of the economic surveys series enterprises of the year 1998 is 69,248 in Palestine according to the Establishments Census 1997.

5. Sample design:

The sample of the economic surveys series is a single-stage stratified random-systematic sample in which the enterprise constitutes the primary sampling unit (PSU) (services Survey, Internal Trade Survey, industrial Survey). Three levels of strata were used to draw up an efficient representative sample (i.e., economic activity, size of workforce and geographical location). The sample size in 1998 was 7610 enterprises out of the 69,248 enterprises comprising the survey frame.

A survey of transport and storage, communications and construction contractors survey was comprehensive inventory.

Weighting Calculation

The sampling weight of the enterprise is the mathematical turned of the possibility selection of that enterprise. It is necessary to use weights in the estimation of the survey society because of the differentiation in the possibility of enterprises' selection from another one.

Estimation Calculation:

To calculate a variable as Y in a partial society as A on a study as D, we use the following:

$$\hat{Y}_{AD} = \sum_h^D \sum_{J \in A} W_{hj} Y_{hj} \dots (1)$$

\hat{Y}_{AD} : it the estimated sum of the variable Y in a partial society A in a study D.

h: Strata code.

J: the register code in the data file of the partial society A.

A: a partial group from the registers related to a specific partial society.

D: a study scope as a specific governorate.

Whj: the weight of the analytical unit No. "j" in a partial society A in a strata h in a study D.

Calculation of Variance

It is necessary to associate with an estimated statistical number by a sampling survey another one, which refers to the existing accuracy in the estimation. CENVAR program is used for estimation. The following measures are used for the main economic indicators as they are in table 1:

1. Standard Error.
2. Coefficient of Variation.

3. DEFF.
4. 95% Confidence Interval.

Reference Data

It is the period which data are gathered about, the period of this data is 1998.

Data Collecting

Questionnaire Test:

Doing a primitive pretest during two days to make a technical study of the questionnaire, study the rejection and the data quality.

Workers Selection and Training:

The interviewers in the fieldwork are selected from the experienced ones in the statistical work and they are also trained theoretically and practically.

Fieldwork operations:

They are initiated after the recruitment and training of qualified interviewers. The PCBS's Fieldwork Directorate administers fieldwork activities including interviewing activities.

Data Gathering Method:

Data are gathered by using an interview with the enterprise owner or general manager by applying the survey questionnaire.

Fieldwork Editing:

The interviewer and supervisor firstly edit technically the questionnaire according to editing rules.

Office Editing:

The office editor also edits the questionnaire in order to be ready to be sent to coding and data entry.

Coding:

After the editor finishes editing the questionnaire, a coding are used according to (ISIC – 3), then the questionnaire is transferred to data entry.

Response Rate

11.1. Non response:

1. Temporarily closed
2. Could not reach the address
3. Did not practice any activity in 1998
4. Refusal
5. The Balance isn't ready
6. Israeli Ownership
7. Of Different Ownership
8. Completely Closed.
9. Others

- Over Coverage:

1. Enterprises practice economic activities out of the survey.
2. Repeated
3. Central government
4. Agricultural Appropriation
5. Branch Keep No Records
6. Isn't an Establishment as Recognized
7. Branch Keeps Records & the Center Out of the Sample

- Net Sample = Sample – Over Coverage

- Over coverage ratio mistakes = $\frac{\text{sum of over coverage stages}}{\text{Sample stages}} * 100\%$

- Non response = $\frac{\text{non response stages}}{\text{Net sample}} * 100\%$

- Response ratio = 100% - non response ratio

Data Quality

Fieldwork Notes:

- Fieldwork is continued up to the plan in spite of the decrease in interviewers.
- There are some refusals in spite of the high ratio of response in comparison with other countries.
- Data are given to interviewers from records when it is possible or by estimation.
- insists on publishing data about Jerusalem, by Jerusalem Department.

Exchange Rate of Economic Statistics Surveys of 1998

The non-response for Jerusalem has been high because of its special position. PCBS Year	Exchange	Rate
	US\$/NIS	3.8074
	US\$/JD	0.7112