



Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

Transport, Storage & Communication Survey 2009

User's Guide

Table of Contents

Concepts and Definition

Survey Questionnaire

Data Set linkage

Target Population

Sample and Frame

Reference Date

Data Collecting

Response Rate

Data Quality

Concepts and Definitions

This chapter presents the definitions of the concepts used in the preparation of the survey tools on which data collection and processing were based. These concepts and their definitions are based on international recommendations in the fields of economic statistics and national accounts while taking into consideration the particular aspects of the Palestinian Territory.

Statistical Unit:

It is an economic entity that is capable, in its own right, of owning assets, incurring liabilities and engaging in economic activities and in transactions with other entities.

Employed Persons:

A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wage, salary, commission, tips, piece-rates or pay in kind.

Output:

It is the value of the final products of goods and services produced by a certain establishment which is used by other units for self-consumed or for the purposes of self gross fixed capital formation. Production includes two categories: Final products and the so-called (under operating products). Production can be classified as follows: Market outputs, Outputs of private account, and other non-market outputs.

Intermediate Consumption:

It is the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs, used up or transformed during the production process. It is measured during a specific period in time in a way similar to measuring production. Intermediate consumption is estimated by purchase price, which is defined as the producers' price plus transportation and wholesale and retail trade margins. The value of the gross intermediate consumption on the level of the total economy is the same whether calculated by purchase or producers' price. However, on the detailed level, the two evaluations vary.

Value Added:

Value added is a central concept of production and refers to the generated value of any unit that carries out any productive activity. Gross value added is defined as the value of gross production less the value of intermediate consumption.

Compensations of Employees:

Compensation of employees is the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, including social security contributions, payable by an enterprise to an employee in return for work done by the latter.

Taxes on Product:

Those are taxes that are compulsory cash or in kind payments payable by producers to the general government. It consists of taxes on products payable on goods and services at production, sale, or exchange and other taxes payable on production by resident producers as a result of carrying out the production process.

Assets:

It is tangible or intangible (computer software, artistic original) that comes as an output of the production process .It is used frequently or continuously in other production process for more than one year period.

Depreciation:

It is the value of the assets which can be reproduced and depreciated during the year, depreciation is calculated on the current substitutive value.

Operating surplus:

Value added minus (compensation of employees plus net taxes on production minus subsidies and custom fees plus depreciation).

Gross Fixed Capital Formation:

It is the value of what producers own less what they spend on new and used capital goods.

Main Economic Activity:

Is the main work of the enterprise based on the (ISIC, rev3) and that contribute by the large proportion of the value added, whenever more than one activity exist in the enterprise.

Jerusalem (J1):

those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed after 1967 occupation by Israel.

Survey Questionnaire

They are two forms of the Transport, Storage & Communication Survey questionnaire 2009 of the Palestine Territory, the first one is related to household and branches, and the second is related to non -financial enterprises sector. 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. Taxes on Production & Fees.
6. Enterprises assets.

Data Set Linkage

Data in this CD-ROM divided for two group:

1. Data for small questionnaire for Palestine Territory there are 8 data file, with one key variable in each file to allow the linkage between these files. The following table describes the files names content and identification variables.

File Name	Content	Identification Variables
Identification data	Identification data	Est_no: Enterprise number
Fixed assets	Data about enterprise Fixed assets.	Est_no: Enterprise number
Good purchased for resale	Purchasing goods for selling purpose.	Est_no: Enterprise number
Employment & compensation	Employed Persons and their compensations	Est_no: Enterprise number
Production expenditure	Other output expenses	Est_no: Enterprise number
Production inputs	Goods Production Inputs	Est_no: Enterprise number
Revenues of service	Revenues of Services Rendered to Others	Est_no: Enterprise number
Taxes and fees	Taxes on Production	Est_no: Enterprise number

2. Data for large questionnaire, it collect 10 data file with one key variable in each file to allow the linkage between these files. The following table describes the files names content and identification variables.

File Name	Content	Identification Variables
Identification data	Identification data	Est_no: Enterprise number
Fixed assets	Data about enterprise Fixed assets.	Est_no: Enterprise number
Good purchased for resale	Purchasing goods for selling purpose.	Est_no: Enterprise number
Employment & compensation	Employed Persons and their compensations	Est_no: Enterprise number
Various payments	Various payments and transfers	Est_no: Enterprise number
Production expenditure	Other output expenses	Est_no: Enterprise number
Production inputs	Goods Production Inputs	Est_no: Enterprise number
Revenues of service	Revenues of Services Rendered to Others	Est_no: Enterprise number
Taxes and fees	Taxes on Production	Est_no: Enterprise number
Various Transfers	Various transfers and revenues	Est_no: Enterprise number

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 2007, which works in agreement with (ISIC – 3).

The Transport and Communication survey covers all establishments of the following main activities:

1. Land transport (60).
2. Supporting & auxiliary transport (63).
3. Post & Telecommunications (64).

Sample and Frame

The number of Enterprise in Transport and Communication survey for the base year 2009, amounted to (1,065), which form the whole frame in the West bank and Gaza Strip.

Reference Date

It is the period which data are gathered about, the period of this data is 2009 (1/1/2009 – 31/12/2009).

Data Collecting

Selection and Training of Field workers:

Field workers are subjected to personal interviews and undergo certain practical and theoretical training to provide them with the key components and the definitions of the questionnaire. The best trainees who pass the theoretical and practical training chosen to collect data.

Fieldwork Management and Organization:

Fieldwork directorate supervises data collection and coordinate to the fieldworkers to perform the set plans for each survey. The fieldwork staff constitute of coordinators, supervisors in addition to the editing staff. Implementing this mission requires the existence of district offices close to working areas to be used as centers for fieldwork staff and fieldwork tools.

Data Collection Method:

Fieldworkers collect data through personal interviews with the owners or the managers of the selected economic establishments.

Fieldwork editing:

Fieldworkers and supervisors make an initial formally and technically editing depends on prepared editing rules.

Office Editing:

The filled questionnaires are subjected to editing where the inaccurate questionnaires resend to the fieldwork again to correct the mistakes and to complete the missing parts.

Coding:

After finish editing process the completed questionnaires subject to coding process to be prepared to the data entry process.

Response Rate**Definitions****1. Non responding, which includes:**

- Completely Closed.
- Temporarily closed
- Could not reach the address
- Refusal
- The Balance isn't ready
- Israeli Ownership
- Different Ownership
- Other

2. Over coverage cases:

- Enterprises practice economic activities out of the survey.
- Repeated
- Central government
- Agricultural Appropriation
- Branch Keep No Records
- Isn't an Establishment as Recognized
- Branch Keeps Records & the Center Out of the Sample

3. Net Sample = sample – over coverage.

$$4. \text{Over coverage rate} = \frac{\text{over coverage cases}}{\text{Sample}} * 100$$

$$5. \text{non responding rate} = \frac{\text{total number of non responding cases}}{\text{Net sample}} * 100$$

$$6. \text{Responding rate} = 100 - \text{non-responding rate}$$

Quality

Statistical Errors:

The findings of the survey are not affected by statistical errors due to using comprehensive counting.

Non-Statistical Errors

These types of errors could appear on one or all the survey stages that include data collection and data entry:

Response rate values:

- Sample size was 1,065 institution in the Palestine Territory .
- Non-response cases was 219.
- Over coverage cases was 37.
- Net sample = $1065 - 37 = 1028$.

Response errors: these types of errors are related to, responders, fieldworkers, and data entry personnel's. And to avoid mistakes and reduce the impact has been a series of actions that would enhance the accuracy of the data through a process of data collection from the field and the data processing.

5.3.1. Fieldwork

- A specialized fieldwork team with economic background was selected; the team was trained theoretically and practically on the surveys' questionnaire.
- The main fieldwork team was selected based on skills acquired from the training course.
- Field work visits were made by both fieldwork and project management staff for monitoring and following up data collection process and progress of work. There was an average of two visits for each governorate. About 95% of completed questionnaires was reviewed and corrected if needed; comments and notes were directed to the team accordingly.
- Different levels of supervision and monitoring took place according to the following division:
 - Fieldworkers
 - Fieldworkers supervisors
 - Fieldwork coordinator. (Each has responsibilities in monitoring)
- Project management received a daily progress report about completeness and response rates
- A refresher training course was conducted during the stage of data collection for emphasizing the main issues of training and answering questions of fieldworkers about issues faced in the field.
- Some institutions were visited by fieldworkers once more to confirm the accuracy of the data obtained in first interview. These institutions were selected randomly by withdrawing a random sample of 5% of the original sample of the survey, and then the data was compared with data from series surveys.

Data Processing

For insuring quality and consistency of data, a set of measures was taken into account for strengthening accuracy of data as follows:

- Preparing a data entry program before data collection for checking readiness of the program for data entry.
- A set of validation rules were applied on the program for checking consistency of data.
- Efficiency of the program was checked through pre-testing by entering a few questionnaires, including incorrect information, for checking its efficiency in capturing these incorrect information.
- Well-trained data keyers were selected and trained for main data entry.
- Weekly data files were received by project management for checking accuracy and consistency; notes of correction were provided for data entry management for correction.

Notes on Data

1. There are some economic activities at second ISIC (two digits) were combined with previous activity to maintain the confidentiality of data in accordance with the statistics law for year 2000.
2. Financial data was collected by NIS, US \$ and JD.
3. The percentage of non-response data in the Gaza Strip in 2009 was high.

Exchange rates:

US \$ / NIS = 3.9280

US \$ / JD = 0.7028