



State of Palestine
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

**Survey on the Impact of the Israeli Aggression on
Gaza Strip 2014 and Socioeconomic Conditions for
the Palestinian Households**

Public User File

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Concepts and Definitions

Locality

A permanently inhabited place, which has an independent municipal administration or a permanently inhabited, separated place not included within the formal boundaries of another locality and not have an independent administrative authority.

Building

A building is defined as any fixed construction that is temporarily or permanently erected on the surface of the earth or water. A building is surrounded by four walls or with at least one completed ceiling, regardless of the construction material and the purpose of construction and utilization at the time of the visit. The building might be utilized for habitation, for work, for both, vacant, closed, deserted, under preparation or under construction at the time of the visit.

Housing Unit (Dwelling)

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 be utilized for habitation or for work purposes or both purposes.

Household

One person or a group of persons with or without a household relationship, who live in the same housing unit, share meals and make joint provision of food and other essentials of living.

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 and is responsible for financial support and welfare of the household.

Household Membership

Persons staying in the dwelling unit are considered members of the household if the dwelling unit is their usual or only place of residence.

Age in completed years

The completed age in years of the person enumerated, which is the difference between the date of birth and the survey reference period.

Refugee Status

This status relates to the Palestinians who were forced to leave their land in Palestine which occupied by Israel in 1948. It applies to their male sons and grandchildren.

Non-Registered Refugees

It applies to unregistered refugees who do not hold refugee registration cards issued by UNRWA.

Registered Refugees

It applies to registered refugees holding refugee registration cards issued by UNRWA.

Non-Refugee

It applies to any Palestinian not categorized under any of the two aforementioned statuses.

Place of Residence

It is the place of residence refers to the name of the locality in which the person spends most of his time during the year (lived there six months and above), irrespective of whether it is the person's same place of existence during the Census, or the place in which he works and performs related activities or the place is his original place.

Health Insurance

Indemnity coverage against financial losses associated with occurrence or treatment of health problems.

Chronic diseases

A disorder or impairment of the normal state of well-being which need continuous treatment, diagnosed by a specialist.

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.

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.

Educational Attainment

It refers to the highest successfully completed educational attainment level. The educational level for persons aged 10 years and over.

Work

All activities performed by persons in order to gain profit or wage either monthly wage, weekly, daily, on piece for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind. One hour or more of such activity constitutes work. Work also includes unpaid activity on a family farm or business.

Employed

Persons aged 15 years and over who were work at least one hour during the reference period, or who were not at work during the reference period, but held a job or owned business from which they were temporarily absent (because of illness, vacation, temporarily stoppage, or any other reason) he\ she was 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 work hours, i.e. 1–14 work hours and 15 work hours and above. Also the absence due to sick leave, vacation, temporarily stoppage, or any other reason considered employed from 1-14 hours.

Unemployed

It refers to all persons who did not work at all during the reference period, (not engaged in a certain work) although they are able to work, were available for work and actively seeking work during the reference period. The unemployed persons are normally divided into two categories: Unemployed ever worked and unemployed never worked.

Main Occupation

The job or type of work performed by the employed person or used to be performed by the unemployed ever worked. The occupation refers to the activity in which the employed works more than half of work hours or the most frequent job during the last three months before reference data.

Economic Activity

Referring to a process consisting of actions and activities carried out by a certain entity that uses labour, capital, goods and services to produce specific products (goods and services). In addition to that, the main economic activity refers to the main work of the enterprise based on the (ISIC, rev4) and that contribute by the large proportion of the value added, whenever more than one activity exist in the enterprise.

Employer

A person who work in an establishment that is totally or partially belonging to him\ her and hires or supervises the work of one or more waged employees. This includes persons operating their projects or contracting companies provided they employ a minimum of one waged employee. Shareholders are not considered employers even if they are working in it.

Self-employed

A person who work in an establishment that is totally or partially belonging to him/her (partner) and do not hires any wage employees. This includes self employed who worked to own selves outside establishments.

Paid-employed (wage employee)

A person who works for a public or private employer or under it's supervision and receives remuneration in wage, salary, commission, tips, piece rates or in kind ...etc. This item includes persons employed in governmental, non – governmental and private institutions along with those employed in a household enterprise in return for a specific remuneration.

Unpaid Family Member

A person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person living in the same household.

Marital Status

The status of those 12 years old and over in terms of marriage traditions and laws in the country.

Single (Never married)

It applies if the person aged 12 years has not been married or. Legally engaged (according to customs and traditions applicable in the country).

legally engaged

It applies if the person-aged 12 years 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. The divorced, widowed, and married twice do not belong to this category.

Married

It applies if the person aged 12 years is 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 period or not. The person married to more than one wife is classified married.

Divorced

The person aged 12 years 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 individual 12 years old and over 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 Marriage

The age of the individual in years at the time of his/her actual marriage.

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.

Spending

are defined as the values of the amounts that buyers pay, or agree to pay, to sellers in exchange for goods and services that sellers provide to them or to other institutional units designated by the buyers. The buyer incurring the liability to pay need not be the same unit that takes possession of the good or service. In health accounting, expenditure for goods and services provided by market producers is measured in terms of the payments they receive for their sales; expenditures in the non-market part of the health system are measured in terms of the goods and services used to produce the health care or related activity.

Household Consumption

It refers to the amount of Cash spent on purchase of goods and services for living purposes, and The value of goods and service payments or part of payments received from the

employer, and own-produced goods and food, including consumed quantities during the recording period, and Imputed rent for owned houses.

Household Expenditure

It refers to the amount of Cash spent on purchase of goods and services for living purposes, and the value of goods and services payments or part of payments received from the employer, and Cash expenditure spent as taxes (non-commercial or non-industrial), gifts, contributions, interests on debts and other non-consumption items.

Agricultural Holding

An economic unit of agricultural production under single management comprising all kept livestock and all land used totally or partially for agricultural production purposes regardless of legal form or size. Single management may be exercised by an individual or household, jointly by two or more individuals or households, by a clan or tribe, or by a juridical person such as a corporation, cooperative, or government agency. The land of the holding may consist of one or more parcels located in one or more separate areas, or in one or more territorial or administrative divisions, providing the parcels share the same means of production such as labour, farm buildings, machinery, or draught animals.

Artesian Wells

Those wells are being dug to reach the ground water, for pumped and exploited as a source of water for multiple purposes of drinking or irrigation.

Rain Water Harvesting Cisterns

Wells are being dug and lined the purpose of collecting and storing rainwater them.

Machinery and Equipment

Covering all machinery, equipment and implements used as inputs to agricultural production, this includes every thing from simple hand tools, such as a hoe, to complex machinery such as a combined harvester.

Agricultural Land

It refers to the major classes of land use on agricultural holdings. For classification the "gross area" is surveyed for each class. Agricultural land includes land under scattered farm buildings, yards and their annexes, permanently uncultivated land, such as uncultivated patches, banks footpaths, ditches, headlands and shoulders (ECE 1986).

Agricultural Year

The period covering the first of October to the end of September of the following year.

Field Crops

This is a set of temporary crops including cereals such as wheat and barley; legume crops such as chick peas and broad beans; oil crops such as sunflower, sesame, peanuts; tuber crops such as potatoes and onions; medical crops such as anise, sage, and mint; spice crops such as cumin, anise and black cumin; and fodder crops such as clover, alfalfa and sern.

Vegetables

This is a set of temporary crops used mainly for fresh consumption, including fruit vegetables such as pumpkins, eggplants, okra, maize and green legume; root vegetables

such as carrots, radishes, and onion; leafy vegetables such as lettuce and spinach, plus strawberries, watermelon and musk melon. Vegetables can be grown open or protected.

Permanent Crops (including trees horticulture)

A crop growth cycle of more than one year that does not need replanting after each season and for the previous few years. For example, olive trees, citrus trees, and nuts. It is possible to grow permanent crops in intensive agriculture or scattered. The area planted with crops include two ways.

Survey Questionnaire:

A special questionnaire was designed in accordance with high quality statistical standards and best practices recommendations; the questionnaire is consist of the following fields:

Part one: Identification Data.

Part two: Quality Control Data.

Part three: Household Members Data.

Part four: Housing Data.

Part five: Assistance and Coping Strategies Data

Part six: Expenditure and Consumption.

Part seven: Food diversity and facing food shortage Data.

Part eight: Income.

Part nine: Agriculture and Livestock Data.

Part ten: Freedom of movement Data.

Part eleven: Immigration Data.

Part twelve: Martyrs Data.

Part thirteen: Hosting Data.

In addition individual questionnaire 18 years and above including life quality questions

Data Set Linkage:

The data set to users consists of two files, the first contains the individual's data which covers the demographic characteristics, and the second file contains the household's data which covers other survey indicators. The linkage between both files is the serial number in the sample (ID00) as indicated in the data files.

Target Population:

All Palestinian households and individuals who normally live with their households in Palestine during 2014, there will be focus on individuals 18 years and over to achieve additional pattern specialized for this group.

Sampling Frame:

In previous rounds, it was depended on a sampling frame from 2007 census, which is a list of enumeration areas (EAs) that is a geographic region consists of buildings having housing units with

an average of 124 households, EAs will be considered as primary sampling units (PSUs) in survey design.

For the current round, drawing the sample will depend on the same sampling frame for the previous rounds by fixing the previous sample, and adding number of EAs within the overall frame to enhance representation for some regions.

The information used from international organizations and the Gaza strip office, these information related to damage degree in EAs as assistant information to know how much the sample represents the damage after Gaza strip war 2014.

Sample Size:

The estimated sample size 9028 HHs divided as following:

- 1- Fixing SAFSEC survey 2013 sample, which was estimated by 7498 household in the previous rounds (household-panel) and conducted in January and February 2014.
- 2- Additional sample 500 households in Gaza Strip and 150 households in West Bank, to enhance sample representation and response rate.
- 3- Additional sample 89 households in Jerusalem governorate (j1) To compensate for the shortage due to non-response.
- 4- Sample of new households that consisted of separated individuals 791 households.

Sample design:

Sample type:

Three stages stratified cluster systematic random sample:

The first stage: choosing EAs for the previous round SAFSEC survey 2013 consisting of 300 EAs (systematic random sampling), a total of 26 EAs was added by systematic random sampling (20 EAs in Gaza Strip and 6 EAs in West Bank). The whole number of EAs is 326 in the first stage.

The second stage: Visiting the same households visited in the previous round for SAFSEC survey 2013 which is around 25 households from each EA.

(the households that changed their residential place and address available in previous data base to another place will be followed to complete the questionnaire, also including a systematic random sample with size of 25 household from outside EAs for SAFSEC survey 2013 " the additional sample"). Including members who were in the previous round and now separated from their households and formed new independence households excluding separation and divorce.

The third stage: Choosing male or female from each household in the second stage from 18 years old and over members using Kish table to fill the model.

Weighting:

The weight of statistical units (sampling unit) in the sample is defined as the mathematical inverse of the selection probability where the sample of the survey is a three-stage stratified cluster (PPS) sample. In the first stage we calculate the weight of enumeration areas based on the probability of each enumeration area (PPS sample). In the second stage we calculate the weight of households in each enumeration area. Initial household weights resulted from the product of the weight of the first stage and the weight of the second stage. The final household weights were obtained after adjustment of the initial weights with the household estimates for mid-2015 according to design strata (governorate, locality type).

Weights for the ROSTER file were calculated as follows:

- 1- adding the household weights (wh) for each person per household, known as the primary weight of person.
- 2- adjusting the primary person weights in relation to the number of population in mid-June 2015 by these **adjusted levels: (region** (West Bank, Gaza Strip), **(gender** (male, female), **17-year age group**.
- 3- Finally, we obtain the final person weight in each adjusted level which the person belongs to.
- 4-

Calculation of Variances

It is very important to calculate standard errors for the main survey estimates, so that the user can identify the accuracy of estimates and the survey reliability. Errors of the survey are of two kinds: statistical errors, and non-statistical errors. Non-statistical errors are related to the procedures of statistical work at different stages, such as the failure to explain questions in the questionnaire, unwillingness or inability to provide correct responses, low statistical coverage, etc. These errors depend on the nature of the work, training, supervision, and conducting of all the various related activities.

The work team spared no effort at the different stages to minimize non-statistical errors; however, it is difficult to estimate numerically such errors due to absence of technical computation methods based on theoretical principles to tackle them.

On the other hand, statistical errors can be measured. Frequently they are measured by the standard error, which is the positive square root of the variance. The variance of this survey has been computed by using SPSS package

Reference Period:

The reference period differed according to the nature of the question, for example the time reference for some of the questions a week, and other questions during the past month, and there was a reference period for some questions a year and six months.

Data Collection

Field work started on 11/12/2012 and lasted until 27/1/2013. Field work teams were distributed to all districts in proportion to the sample size of each governorate. The field work team consisted of 112 members, including 19 supervisors, 11 editors and 82 interviewers.

Response Rate:

The survey sample consisted of 9028 households, of which 8248 households completed the interview: 5098 households from the West Bank and 3150 households in the Gaza Strip. Weights were modified to account for the non-response rate.

response cases for households

Results of interviews	Number of cases
Completed	8228
Partially completed	20
Household was abroad	52
No one at the house	131
Refused to cooperate	335
The housing unit is uninhabited	38
Not existed housing unit	119
No available Information	3
Others	102
Total	9028

Equations of responsiveness and failures to response:

Percentage of increased inclusiveness errors = $\frac{\text{Total cases of increased inclusiveness}}{\text{Number of cases of the original sample}} \times 100\%$

Number of cases of the original sample

And equals to = 1.7%

The percentage of non-response = $\frac{\text{Total cases of non-response}}{\text{Original sample net size}} \times 100\%$

And equals to = 7.0%

Net sample = original sample - (cases of increased inclusiveness) = 8871

Response rate = 100% - the percentage of non-response.

And equal to = 93.0%

response cases for individuals

Response cases for individuals	No. of cases
Completed	7888
Half Complete	21
Cant interview the individual	235
Refused	70
Other	13
total	8227

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Non response rate} &= \frac{\text{Total cases of non response}}{\text{Net Sample size}} \times 100\% \\ &= 3.9\%\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Response rate} &= 100\% - \text{non-response rate} \\ &= 96.1\%\end{aligned}$$

Data Quality

1. sampling Errors:

Sampling rather than comprehensive enumeration has been used to collect data in this survey. Therefore it is liable to two types of errors affecting the quality of survey data, sampling (statistical errors) and non-sampling errors (non-statistical errors). Statistical errors mean the errors resulting from sample designing and this is computed simply.

Variance and effect of sample design has been computed for the Palestinian Territory, the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

2. Non-sampling Errors:

Non-statistical errors, on the other hand, could not be determined easily, due to the diversity of sources from which they may arise, e.g., the interviewer, respondent, editor, coder, and data entry operator.

However, several measures were adopted to minimize the effects of non-statistical errors on the data. To avoid errors and reducing their effects, the interviewers, editors, and coders have exercised intensive training course, and were provided with fieldwork manuals to resort to when facing any problem.

To have a fair idea on the situation and limiting obstacles, there has been continuous contact with supervisors and editors through regular visits to the regional offices and regular meetings. Also problems faced by interviewers have been discussed to clarify any issues they have faced.

Also data entry staff were trained on an entry program that was examined for the questionnaires received during the training, The data entry program was programmed in a way that allows error detection and correction, particularly logical errors that might not be discovered before data entry. Consistency check was applied to assure accuracy after data entry.

Data Processing:

The data processing stage consisted of the following operations:

1. Editing and coding before data entry: All questionnaires were edited and coded in the office using the same instructions adopted for editing in the field.
2. Data entry: At this stage, data were entered into the computer using a data entry template designed in Access. The data entry program was prepared to satisfy a number of requirements such as:
 - Duplication of the questionnaires on the computer screen.
 - Check on the logic and consistency of data entered.
 - Possibility of internal editing of question answers.
 - Maintaining a minimum of digital data entry and fieldwork errors.
 - User friendly handling.
 - Possibility of transferring data into another format to be used and analyzed using other statistical analytical systems such as SPSS.

Derived variables

Variable	Description	File name
C06_16	Regardless of the fact that you received assistance or not, what is the type of assistance the family or any member needs - Health Care	SefSec_2014_HH_weight new
C10_16A	What is the value of debt in NIS per source - Store - During 2014 aggression	SefSec_2014_HH_weight new
C11_9A	Has the loan/debt been used in any of the - Health Care - During 2014 aggression	SefSec_2014_HH_weight new
C10_16B	What is the value of debt in NIS per source - Store - Within the past 12 months except aggression duration	SefSec_2014_HH_weight new
C11_9B	Has the loan/debt been used in any of the - Health care - Within the past 12 months except aggression duration	SefSec_2014_HH_weight new
C11_10B	Has the loan/debt been used in any of the - Set up a project - Within the past 12 months except aggression duration	SefSec_2014_HH_weight new
C11_11B	Has the loan/debt been used in any of the - Paying a debt - Within the past 12 months except aggression duration	SefSec_2014_HH_weight new
E702_5	In the second half of 2014, has the family expenditure changed for Others foods	SefSec_2014_HH_weight new
E702_6	In the second half of 2014, has the family expenditure changed for Clothing, Shoes personal supplies	SefSec_2014_HH_weight new
E702_7	In the second half of 2014, has the family expenditure changed for Housing Cost	SefSec_2014_HH_weight new
E702_8	In the second half of 2014, has the family expenditure changed for Education Cost	SefSec_2014_HH_weight new
E702_9	In the second half of 2014, has the family expenditure changed for Health Cost	SefSec_2014_HH_weight new
A5_10	Number of Other birds heads as on 31 March 2015 (including economic projects(SefSec_2014_HH_weight new
T2_4B_5	Reason for difficulty is Illness Reason for access to Work place	SefSec_2014_HH_weight new
T2_6B_5	Reason for difficulty is Illness Reason for access to Work place	SefSec_2014_HH_weight new