



Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

Youth Survey, 2003

User Guide

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Definitions and Explanations

Household:

One person or group of persons with or without a family relationship who live in the same dwelling unit, who share meals and make joint provisions for 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 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.

Enumeration Area:

A group of housing units (about 150 housing unit) with clear boundaries on the ground, it may constitute one locality or part of a locality.

Cell:

The smallest geographical unit in which fieldwork is carried out. Cells boundaries must be clear and easy to recognize in the field. Geographic markers such as road streets are usually used as cell's boundaries.

Dwelling Unit:

A room or number of rooms occupied or vacant and are used as a separate dwelling, providing that there is either
Direct entrance from the outside or through a hall, or
Complete kitchen facilities used only by the unit's inhabitants regardless of whether they use them or not.

Reference Date:

The date referred to in calculating the vital rates and ages. In this survey, it is 01/03/2002.

Pilot Survey:

Duplication of the final proposed survey design on a small scale from beginning to end.

Youth:

In this survey, we define youth or young people those aged (10-24), which includes preteens and teen-agers (10-19) years and young adults (20-24) years.

Age:

The completed age in years of the enumerated person, which is the difference between the date of birth and the date of interview. The exact age is the time elapsed between the day of birth and a given day, including parts of a year.

Age at First Marriage:

The age of the person in the actual marriage date.

Age at First Birth:

The age of the women in completed years when she gave a first birth.

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 certificate, passport, ...etc.

15 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 (universities, colleges, vocational institutes, ...etc.).

Enrollment categories are as follows:

Attending: It applies if the person is currently enrolled in a regular education stage.

Attended and left: It applies if the person unsuccessfully left a regular education stage, i.e. without obtaining any degree.

Attended and graduated: It applies if the person successfully graduated from a regular education stage and did not enroll in any stage after that.

Never attended: It applies if the person is not currently enrolled and was never enrolled in any regular education stage.

Refugee Status:

This status relates to the Palestinians who were forced to leave their land in the Palestinian Territory occupied by Israel in 1948. It applies to their male sons and grandchildren. Every Palestinian falls under one of the following categories:

Registered Refugee: It applies to registered refugee holding refugee registration card issued by UNRWA.

Non-Registered Refugee: It applies to unregistered refugee who do not hold refugee registration card issued by UNRWA.

Non-Refugee: It applies to any Palestinian not categorized under any of the two aforementioned statuses.

Qualification:

It refers to the highest successfully completed educational attainment level. The educational level for persons aged 10 years and above is classified as follows:

None: If the person did not complete any educational level.

Qualification (The highest successfully completed educational attainment): It refers to the highest educational attainment level (elementary and higher) the person successfully completed. **Elementary** is the educational level for persons who successfully completed the sixth elementary grade. Those who successfully completed the ninth grade shall be classified under the **preparatory** level. Likewise, persons who successfully completed the general secondary certificate examination shall be classified under the **secondary** level. As for the rest of levels, they are as follows: **Associate diploma, bachelor degree (BA/BS), higher diploma, masters degree (MA/MS), doctorate (Ph.D).**

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.

Occupation:

Refers to the kind of work done by the employed persons, irrespective of their training or education. Thus, the occupation refers to the tasks carried out by a person. If the person had more than one occupation, the one in which he/she spent most of his/her time was accepted as his/her occupation.

Marital Status:

The status of those 12 years and over in terms of marriage traditions and laws in the country. It might be one of the following:

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).

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.

Married: It applies if the person aged 12 years and above 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 date or not.

Divorced: The person aged 12 years and above 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 person 12 years old and above who was married, but his marriage was revoked for some reason without any legal or official registration, and he did not marry again.

Free Time:

The available time out of usual working hours, study time and moving time from house to work and school.

Reproductive Health:

It is not the absence of disease or disorders of the reproductive process. Rather it is a condition in which the reproductive process is accomplished in a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being. This means that people have the ability to reproduce, that women can go through pregnancy and childbirth safely, and that reproduction is carried to

successful outcomes, i.e. infants survive and grow up healthy. It implies further that people are able to regulate their fertility without risks to their health and that they are safe in having sex.

Sexual Transmitted Diseases:

Diseases that are transmitted through sexual relation, its would wide prevalent diseases, Control Disease Center estimated their incidence by 250 million new cases every year. The sexual transmitted diseases are: Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Fungal Infections, AIDS.

Family Planning Method:

It is a method needed for delaying or stopping pregnancy

Pill: One of the methods used by women for delaying or avoiding the coming pregnancy by taking a tablet every day.

IUD: It is intrauterine device flexible, plastic. It often has copper wire or sleeves on it. It is inserted into the women's uterus through her vagina.

Injection: A shot that is normally given every 3 or 6 months and is also know as Depo-Provera or Notriterat.

Diaphragm, Foam, Jelly: In this case we have grouped together a large number of female methods that are used in the vagina, including diaphragm, sperm foam, jelly, foaming tablets, etc.

Condom: It is a sheath worn over a man's erect penis or inserted into a woman's vagina, it is made of thin latex rubber.

Female Sterilization: Inability of the women to conceive as a result of surgical operation. There are several types of sterilization operations women can have for example, "tubal ligation", or removal of the uterus, or ovaries.

Withdrawal: It is a traditional family planning method used by couples by ejaculating outside the vagina.

Physical Violence:

Exposure of any individual to any assault from another party whether beating, burning, biting and pushing.

Survey Questionnaire

The Questionnaire for the youth survey consists of two parts:

The First Part: It is composed of the following:-

First Section: It is composed of identification data, quality control criteria, households members data that include data on demographic, social and economic characteristics such as: age, sex, refugee status, education, main profession, and marital status.

Second Section: Data on characteristics of housing.

The Second Part: Questionnaire of Males and Females:

First Section: It covers individuals aged (10-24) years and deals with the following subjects: Family relationships, Free time, Social life and civil society, Identity and belonging, Health status and evaluation of health conditions, Labor, Education, Culture and mass media, Health status and knowledge of sexual transmitted diseases, Knowledge of and attitude towards methods of family planning.

The Second Section: Individuals aged (12-19) years. It covers the subject of preparation of males/females for responsible parent-motherhood.

Data Set Linkage

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

File Name	Content	Identification Variable
Roster.sav	Roster Data	ID00: Master Record Identification Serial : Unique Person Number
Housing.sav	Housing Data	ID00: Master Record Identification
Youth file.sav	Youth (10-24) years Data	ID00: Master Record Identification Serial: Youth line No.
Intifada.sav	Youth (10-24) years Consultation Data Towered Intifada	ID00: Master Record Identification Serial: Youth line No.

The main variables, which relationally link the files, are ID00 & Serial, which are presented in all files.

Filtering and Grouping of Respondents

Units of analysis (Others units are generally derived from these) and filtering instructions are as follows:

Unit	From file	Filtering
Individual	Roster.sav	Only those households with interview completed, with youth aged (10-24) years
Household	Housing.sav	Housing charactering for interview households
Individual	Youth file.sav	Interview youth completed (10-24) years
Individual	Intifada.sav	Interview youth completed (10-24) years

Target Population

The target population consists of all Palestinian households that usually reside in the Palestinian Territory. This type of survey concentrates on the youth aged (10-24) years.

Sample Size and Design Frame

The sample size has been 5,570 household of whom 4,830 households responded: 3,256 households residing in the West Bank, 1,574 households in Gaza Strip.

The sample strata have been designed on two levels:

- 1) First level: the governorate (16 governorates).
- 2) Second level: type of locality (urban, rural and camps).

The survey frame is a list of enumeration areas peculiar to the 1997 Population, Housing and Establishment Census. Enumeration areas is a residential area containing about 150 households.

Weighing

Weights have been calculated for each sampling unit. Weight reflect the sampling procedures. To make the weighing procedure feasible and simple, we assumed that the households have been selected directly within the EA.

Adjusted weights is important to reduce bias resulting from non-responses. Also “adjusting” has given consideration to demographic changes since the time of the Population, Housing and Establishments Census, 1997 and the time of carrying out the survey.

Furthermore, when adjusting weights and estimation of the size of population in the Palestinian Territory and their distribution according to age groups in the midst of the third quarter, 2003. Therefore, the results, changes and ratios of this survey represent the reality in the Palestinian Territory during that period.

Variance Calculation

It is necessary to compute standard errors of the principal survey estimations, so that a user can identify the accuracy of estimations and the survey reliability. Total error of the survey can be divided into 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, bad statistical coverage, etc. These errors depend on the nature of the work, training, supervision, efficiency of design, and conducting with 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 stranded error, which is the positive square root of the variance. The variance of this survey has been computed by using the “programming package” CENVAR whereby the method of Ultimate Cluster is used to calculate variance.

Data Collection

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. More training manuals for supervisors and editors were prepared in order to secure team training and success of project. A training course was held in Ramallah and in Gaza city between July 22-29 with the participation of 134 trainees, 92 in the West Bank and 42 in Gaza Strip. Training lasted for 8 days for fieldworkers and additional two days for supervisors, editors, and assistants.

The training of trainees was divided into two parts: **The first part** discussed general issues such as designing statistical surveys, reaching selected households, interviewing, tasks and duties and running the fieldwork. **The second part** emphasized the objectives of the Survey and allowed exercises on filling in questionnaires. Moreover, specialized doctors gave lectures on medical topics to support fieldworkers' knowledge so that they can be more accurate and careful while completing the questionnaires.

Main fieldwork

A plan for the fieldwork for both regions was placed. At this stage, the fieldwork team and the tools (questionnaires, maps, sample lists) were prepared. Two teams were set up to carry out the fieldwork:

Team one: It included 43 interviewers, 9 supervisors, 11 assistants, and 6 editors. They were divided in the northern, middle, and southern areas of the West Bank.

Team two: Included 20 interviewers, 5 supervisors, 6 assistants, and 2 editors . They were divided in the northern, central, and southern parts of Gaza Strip.

Data editing in the field

The project's management developed a clear mechanism for editing the data and trained the 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. Checks also focus on the accuracy of the answers to the questions.
- Returning the uncompleted questionnaires as well as those with errors to the field for completion.
- Re-interviewing 10% of the sample households using a special questionnaire for the supervisors to ensure the accuracy of the data when compared to the interviewers' completed questionnaires.

Following up and supervision

Special follow-up patterns were designed for handing in and receiving questionnaires for all levels as well as the daily accomplishments of the interviewers. Supervisors had the task of allocating work to the teams using the map and the list. They provided daily and weekly reports to the fieldwork coordinator and the project's administration explaining the completed interviews, refusal cases, the inapplicable cases such as vacant housing units, interviews were results were not determined, and the cases that could not be communicated (after three contact attempts). The reports also included the technicians and coordinators' supervisory field visits.

Reference Date

This survey was conducted during the period August 4th, 2003 until September 20th, 2003 with the date of reference constituting the date of the interview.

Data Processing

Preparation of Data Entry Programme

At this stage data entry programme has been prepared using ACCESS package. Data entry screens have been designed. Also, rules of entry have been put, in a manner that guarantees successful entry of questionnaires and verification instructions to check data after each entry. These instructions examine the variables on the questionnaire level.

Data Entry

After having designed data entry programme and testing it to verify readiness; and, after having trained staff on dealing with data entry programme, data entry started on August 15th, 2003 and was completed on October 10th, 2003. The process of data entry was correlated with receipt of questionnaires from the field, whereby 12 staff members have been engaged in data entry and verification of questionnaires. Data entry has taken place during two shifts, morning and evening, to secure achievement of data entry on time.

Response Rate

Households and Eligible Youth and their Response Rate by Region and Type of Locality

Sample and Response Rate	Region			Type of Locality		
	Palestinian Territory	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Urban	Rural	Camps
Households	5,570	3,890	1,680	3,110	1,645	815
Households Interviewed	4,830	3,256	1,574	2,613	1,440	777
Response Rate of Households	86.7	83.7	93.7	84.0	87.5	95.3
Males Interviewed (10-24) years	1,901	1,240	661	999	565	337
Females Interviewed (10-24) years	2,396	1,632	764	1,240	761	395

Data Quality

Sampling rather than comprehensive enumeration has been used to collect data in this survey. Therefore it is liable to two kinds of errors. First, the sampling error (statistical error) and second, the non-sampling error (non-statistical error). By sampling error is meant 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.

Non-statistical errors are probable in all stages of the project, during data collection or processing. This is referred to as a non-response errors, the response errors, interviewing errors, and data entry errors. To avoid errors and reducing their effects, specialized experts in medical concepts and terms have exercised a great effort to train interviewers intensively. They have been trained how to carry out the interview, what to take up and what to avoid, carrying out a pilot survey. Practical field training has been assigned three days during the training course.

Also data entry staff has been trained on entry programme that was examined on the pilot survey data and questionnaires received during the time of field training carried out during the training course. 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 faced them.

Evaluation of Demographic and Social Data

There are different methods to evaluate data varying according to subjects and they include:

1. Frequency of missing values and responses like “other” or “Do not know” and examining data inconsistency between the different sections like birth date and other sections.
2. Comparison of survey data with other external sources of countries similar in situation to the Palestinian Territory; and also, with results of surveys related that have been completed in the Palestinian Territory like the Population, Housing and Establishments Census-1997, the Health Survey-2000, Demographic Survey-1995, and Labor Force Survey.

Demographic Characteristics Related to Birth Date:

Eligible individual is identified according to birth date obtained from birth certificate, identity card or any other official document. There could be some errors in age of individuals with no such documents. Accuracy in identifying birth date is due to the fact that the survey focuses on specified age groups, as age is all-important in shaping the individual's opinion. We have based our computation of age on the individual's birth date and date of interview.

Errors on recording age result from age reporting while providing information; the lack of comprehending the question peculiar to age; and, error of data entry on age. Most important: the ignorance of actual age by the respondent. Errors of reporting age are common to all surveys and this survey is no exception. However; the level of errors committed and the risk encountered varies from one survey to another. It is worth noting that when questions relating to the whole number of years of age and birth dates have been posed, official documents have been used to obtain data for this survey.

Derived Variables

Name Variable	Description Variable	Values Variable
loctype	Locality Type	1. Urban 2. Rural 3. Camps
Region	Region	1. West Bank 2. Gaza Strip

Note

Variables from **R01** to **R07** special for Male (Not available in female questionnaire)

Variables from **V01a** to **V16** special for Female (Not available in male questionnaire)