State of Palestine
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

Public perception survey on the status of justice in Palestine, 2015

"User Manual"

December, 2021

Table of Contents

Concepts and Definitions

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.

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.

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.

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.

Marital Status:

The status of those aged 14 years and over in terms of marriage traditions and laws in the country.

May be one of the following cases:

- **Never married:** It applies if the person aged 14 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 14 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 14 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 14 years who previously married and legally divorced but was not married again.

- **Widowed**: The married person aged 14 years whose marriage was split by the death of the spouse and was not married again.

- **Separated:** The individual 14 years old and over who was married, but his/her marriage was revoked for some reason without any legal or official registration, and he/she did not marry again.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 in Completed Years:

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

Rule of Law:

Law is considered as a reference for everyone and its sovereignty is assured over everyone without exception. This requires the creation of a stable and developed formula of legal rule by political stability, civil peace, and building of democratic institutions that allow a peaceful and periodic rotation of power without resorting to violence.

Corruption:

To break a law or the regulations based on such law or to violate the approved general policies by public servants for their own or other people's benefits, or to consciously abuse the absence of the law for such benefits.

Survey Questionnaire

The questionnaire is the key tool for data collection. It must be in line with the technical terms of reference of fieldwork to allow for data processing and analysis A special questionnaire was designed in coordination with UNDP, where the questionnaire covers the following fields:

- Section One: Social data which include, relationship with the head of household, sex, age, education, labor, marital status and monthly income.
- Section Two: covers the relationship with institutions of justice and security sectors.
- Section Three: covers the satisfaction with institutions of the justice and security sectors.
- Section Four: covers the trust in the justice sector.

Data Set Linkage

The available data set to users on the CD consists of one file.

Target Population

All Palestinian individuals within the age group of 18 years old and over, who lives with their households in Palestine, at the time of conducting the survey

Sampling Frame

The sampling frame is a list of enumeration areas (EAs) from 2007 census, EA is a geographic region consists of buildings having housing units with an average of 124 households, EAs was considered as primary sampling units (PSUs) in the survey design.

Sample Size:

The estimated sample size was 8000 households.

Sample Design:

Three stages stratified cluster systematic random sample:

The first stage: Selecting 320 EAs by systematic random sampling method.

The second stage: Selecting 25 households randomly- by systematic sampling- from each EA selected in the first stage.

The third stage: Selecting one male or female from each household in the second stage having 18 years old and over members using Kish table.

Sample design strata:

Population is divided into the following strata:

1- Governorate: (16 governorates in West Bank and Gaza Strip).

2- Locality type: (Rural, Urban, Camp).

Weighting and Estimations

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 sample. In the first stage we calculate the weight of enumeration areas based on the probability of each enumeration area (systematic random 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. then we adjusted the initial weight by product the initial weight and the adjustment factor. Hence, the final household weights were obtained after adjustment of the initial weights with the household estimates for middle of 2015 according to design strata (governorate, locality type).

Weights for household members were calculated as follows:

1- adding the household weights for each person per household, known as the primary weight of person.

2- adjusting the primary person weights in relation to the estimated number of population in the middle of June 2015 by the following **adjustment levels: (region** (West Bank, Gaza Strip), **gender** (male, female), **18 years and more age groups)**.

3- Finally, we obtain the final person weight in each adjustment level which the person belongs to.

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 errors, due to the absence of technical computation methods based on theoretical principles to tackle them.

On the other hand, and frequently, the statistical errors can be 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 was the past12 month.

Data Collection:

The field work started on 05/08/2015 until 07/09/2015. Field work teams were distributed to all districts in proportion to the sample size of each governorate. The field work team consisted of 90 members, including 15 supervisors, and 75 interviewers.

Response Rate:

The survey sample consisted of 8,000 households, of which 6,823 households completed the interview: 4,535 households from the West Bank and 2,288 households in the Gaza Strip. Weights were modified to account or the non-response rate.

Response cases for households

Results of interviews	Number of cases
Completed	6,809
Partially completed	14
Household was abroad	107
No one at the house	170
Refused to cooperate	149
The housing unit is uninhabited	424
Not existed housing unit	60
No available Information	23
Others	244
Total	8,000

Equations of responsiveness and failures to response:

Percentage of over coverage errors $= \dfrac{\text{Total cases of over coverage errors}}{\text{Number of cases in original sample}} \times 100\% = 6.0\%$

The percentage of non-response $= \dfrac{\text{Total cases of Non-responses}}{\text{Net sample}} \times 100\% = 9.2\%$

Net sample $=$ original sample – (cases of over coverage errors) $= 7,522$

Response Rate $=$ 100% - the percentage of non-response $= 90.8\%$

8

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.
   - 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.
   - Frequency of missing values and responses like "other" or "do not know" and examining data consistency between the different sections.

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.

3. Data Quality:

During the different phases of the work several measures have been taken to ensure quality control, such as:

- The data entry program was examined before starting the data entry process,
- There was a continuous contact with the field workers through field visits,
- Regular meetings were held with the field team during field visits,
- And an appropriate solutions were put when further clarifications were needed.