



State of Palestine Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

Household Culture Survey, 2023 User Guide

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Concepts and Definitions

Comedy Stories:

Phrases formulated for fun and entertainment, which people share cross-generationally since they are usually linked to the legacy and traditions of the people.

Dubbed Series:

Soap operas dubbed into Arabic are foreign productions with an over-voice of Arabic actors to replace the original language.

Folktales:

A folktale is a long story describes the events in detail, and usually revolves around a particular topic, which is either factual or fictional.

Home Library:

A collection of books classified in a way that facilitates using and finding needed material with speed and ease.

Jerusalem J1: Includes that part of Jerusalem, which was annexed forcefully by Israel following its occupation of the West Bank in 1967. This part includes the following localities: Kafr 'Aqab, Beit Hanina, Shu'fat Camp, Shu'fat, Al 'Isawiya, Sheikh Jarrah, Wadi al Joz, Bab as Sahira, As Suwwana, At Tur, Jerusalem (Al Quds), Ash Shayyah, Ras al 'Amud, Silwan, Ath Thuri, Jabal al Mukabbir, As Sawahira al Gharbiya, Beit Safafa, Sharafat, Sur Bahir, Umm Tuba.

Jerusalem J2: Includes the remaining parts of Jerusalem governorate, namely: (Rafat, Mikhmas, Qalandiya Camp, Qalandiya, Beit Duqqu, Jaba', Al Judeira, Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed, Beit A'nan, Al Jib, Bir Nabala, Beit Ijza, Al Qubeiba, Kharayib Umm al Lahim, Biddu, An Nabi Samwil, Hizma, Beit Hanina al Balad, Qatanna, Beit Surik, Beit Iksa, A'nata, Al Ka'abina (Tajammu' Badawi), Az Za'ayyem, Al 'Eizariya, Abu Dis, A'rab al Jahalin (Salamat), As Sawahira ash Sharqiya, Ash Sheikh Sa'd).

Listening to Radio:

Whether the person is accustomed to listening to radio and follows up broadcasted programs regardless of place and time of listening.

1. **Yes always:** for individuals (10 years and above) who listen to radio on a daily basis.
2. **Yes sometimes:** for individuals (10 years and above) who listen to radio but not on a daily basis.
3. **No:** for individuals (10 years and above) who do not listen to radio at all.

Locality Type:

Localities have been divided into three types: Urban, Rural, Camps

Urban: Any locality whose population amounts to 10,000 individuals or more. This applies to all governorates/districts centers regardless of their size. Besides, it refers to all localities whose populations vary from 4,000 to 9,999 individuals provided they have, at least, four of the following elements: public electricity network, public water network, post office, health center with a full – time physician and a school offering a general secondary education certificate.

Rural: Any locality whose population is less than 4,000 individuals or whose population varies from 4,000 to 9,999 individuals but lacking four of the aforementioned elements.

Camp: It refers to any locality referred to as a refugee camp and administered by the United Nations Refugees and Work Agency in the Near East (U.N.R.W.A.).

Myths:

A myth is the story of fabulous exaggerated and impossible to obtain, and is usually the talk of the entertainment or for driving determination and enthusiasm among the audience.

Puzzles and Riddles:

They include questions that require quick answers and the ability to analyze words and their meanings; they are usually a good pastime

Reading Books:

The person reads regularly for the sake of increasing knowledge of promoting culture except preparation for lectures or exams or any other purpose. Type and time reference of reading are not of special interest here.

Stories:

A story is a narrative of real or imaginary events with occurrence probability; a story is usually oral.

Watching TV:

Whether the person is accustomed to watching T.V programs regardless of type or place and time of watching.

1. **Yes, always:** for households or individuals (10 years and above) watching TV on a daily basis.
2. **Yes, sometimes:** for households individuals (10 years and above) watching TV but not on a daily basis.
3. **No:** for households individuals (10 years and above) do not watching TV at all.

Survey Questionnaire

The survey questionnaire was developed based on the requirements identified after discussion with stakeholders. A workshop was conducted at PCBS premises as part of the user producer dialogue to discuss the indicators of the survey.

The survey contains identification data of the questionnaire, quality controls, and three main sections:

Section I: Data on household members that include identification fields and the characteristics of household members (demographic and social) such as the relationship of individuals to head of household, sex, birth date, and age.

Section II: Household data include information on the availability of a library and its contents, access to newspapers, listening to radio stations, and ownership of a TV and DVD. This section also includes information on topics related to time spent watching TV, preferred TV programs and household monitoring of children (5-17 years old).

Section III: Data on individuals (10 years or above) include information about reading newspapers, magazines and periodic publications, the habit of reading books and the type of books read. Data also include watching television, listening to the radio, and listening to the Voice of Palestine, in addition to participating in cultural activities by individuals in their free time and the locations frequented.

Data Set Linkage

The data set consists of three files, so to merge files into one data file there is need for key variables that were shown in the following table:

File Name	Content	Key Variables
Roster	Data about household members	ID00: Questionnaire's serial number in the sample.
Household	Household data	ID00: Questionnaire's serial number in the sample
Persons10+	Data on persons (aged 10 years or more)	ID00: Questionnaire's serial number in the sample

Frame and Coverage

All Palestinian households and individuals whose usual place of residence in Palestine with focus on persons aged 10 years and over in year 2023.

Sample and Sampling Frame

The total sample size of the survey was 6,500 households. The sample is a stratified clustered systematic random sample. The design consists of three phases:

Phase I: Random sample of **260** enumeration areas;

Phase II: Selection of **25** households from each enumeration area selected in phase one in a systematic random manner.

Phase III: Selection of an individual (10 years or above) in the field from the selected households; KISH Tables were used in the selection process to ensure random selection.

Calculation of Weights

The weight of the statistical unit (sampling unit) in the sample is defined as the mathematical reciprocal of the probability of choosing the unit, and Household Cultural Survey, 2023 sample is a stratified, random cluster with three stages:

- In the first stage, the weight of the enumeration areas is calculated based on the probability of selecting each enumeration area from the stratum.
- In the second stage, the household weight is calculated from each enumeration area.
- We find the product of multiplying the weight of the first stage by the weight of the second stage, and we obtain the weight of the initial household.
- We adjust these weights based on household estimates in mid-2023 by (governorate, type of locality) and thus we obtain the final household weight.
- The weight of an individual in the age group of 10 years and above is calculated in the survey by giving each individual his/her household's final weight.
- The initial weight of an individual is the product of multiplying the weight of the individual's household by the number of members in the category 10 years and above according to gender in that individual's household.
- The initial weights of individuals are adjusted according to the region (the West Bank, Gaza Strip), individual's sex, and the five age groups of 10 years and above, which are 15 age groups according to the individuals' estimates in mid-2023. Thus, we have obtained the final weight of the individual in the age group of 10 years and above.

Variance Estimation

Data of this survey might be affected by sampling errors due to the use of a sample and not a complete enumeration. Therefore, certain differences can be expected in comparison with the real values obtained through censuses. Variances were calculated for all report tables and values with high variance were highlighted under each table.

Reference Date

The date referred to in the calculation of all sets of indicators in this survey is the data collection time. Fieldwork activities had started on 21/05/2023 till 26/06/2023.

Data Collection

Training and Appointment

The fieldwork team was trained on the various field operations in general as part of the main survey training before the beginning of the survey implementation. The field team's training included data collection processes, fieldwork literature, including asking questions, recording answers, and interviewing literature, in addition to special training focusing on the specifics of the Household Culture Survey, including the survey form, survey specific questions, and the terms and concepts used in it. The training operations were conducted in Ramallah for the fieldworkers who worked in the northern, central, and southern West Bank, and the second in Gaza for the fieldworkers who worked in Gaza Strip. The training of the fieldworkers in Gaza Strip was conducted via video conference. The number of trainees reached 86, including 17 reserve trainees.

The training program included the following basic issues:

- Introducing the Household Cultural Survey and its objectives.
- Definition of terms used in the questionnaire.
- Questionnaire completion.

The training included theoretical lectures in addition to practical exercises with the aim of providing the fieldworkers with the necessary skills to collect data.

The process of completing the questionnaires was done through a personal interview with an adult household member capable of answering the first part of the questionnaire. In this part, the questions are directed at all members of the household, in addition to a second part. A male or female from the household was chosen randomly using Kish tables, and the questions were asked to him/her directly. The fieldwork of the project began on 21/05/2023 in the governorates of the West Bank and Gaza Strip and ended on 26/06/2023. The fieldwork team was distributed in all governorates according to the sample size for each governorate, and the field team was also provided with all fieldwork tools and supplies. The number of project staff was (69) distributed as follows: (13) area supervisors, (1) office auditor, and (55) fieldworkers in addition to (4) governorate coordinators and (1) principal coordinator.

Field Supervision and Editing

- Data collection and coordination process was carried out in the field according to the previously prepared plan, as the instructions, forms, and tools necessary for fieldwork were available.
- With regard to working on PC-tablet devices, the editing process was carried out by setting automatic and office editing rules on the program in advance so that it covers all the required controls according to the standards specified by the questionnaire.

- Due to the particularity of the Jerusalem questionnaires (J1), data were collected on paper, and the supervisor edited the questionnaires formally and technically according to the editing rules prepared in advance.
- Field visits were conducted by the project coordinator, supervisors, and project management to monitor the progress of work and verify the office-checked questionnaires and the fieldworkers performance in the field.

Office Editing and Coding

The office editing was conducted only for Jerusalem (J1), due to the use of paper questionnaires, and the occupation was coded at the sixth level.

Response Rates

The survey sample consisted of 9,628 households, of which 6,500 households completed the interview: 4,400 households in the West Bank and 2,100 households in Gaza Strip. Weights were modified to account for the non-response rate.

Household by Interview Results

Interview result	No. of cases
Completed	6,500
Non-response cases	
Traveling households	133
No one at home	1,439
Refused to cooperate	201
No available information	317
Other	279
Over coverage cases	
Dwelling is vacant	759
Total	9,628

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Percentage of over coverage errors} &= \frac{\text{Total cases of over coverage}}{\text{Number of cases in original sample}} * 100\% \\ &= 7.9\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Non response rate} &= \frac{\text{Total cases of non-response}}{\text{Net Sample}} * 100\% \\ &= 26.7\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Net Sample} = \text{Original sample} - \text{Total cases of over coverage}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Response rate} &= 100\% - \text{non-response rate} \\ &= 73.3\% \end{aligned}$$

Treatment of Non-response Cases Using Weight Adjustment:

$$fg = \frac{\sum_{ng} wi - \sum_{o.c} wi}{\sum_{rg} wi}$$

Where

wi : the primary weight before adjustment for the household i

g : adjustment group by (governorate, locality type).

fg : weight adjustment factor for the group g .

$\sum_{ng} wi$: Total weights in group g

$\sum_{o.c} wi$: Total weights of over coverage cases

$\sum_{rg} wi$: Total weights of response cases

We calculate fg for each group, and we obtain the final household weight ($w'i$) by using the following formula:

$$w'i = wi * fgi$$

Data Quality

Data Accuracy

The concept of data quality covers many aspects, starting from the initial planning of the survey up to the dissemination of the results and how users understand and use the data. There are seven dimensions of the statistical quality: relevance, accuracy, timeliness, accessibility, comparability, coherence, and completeness.

Checks on data accuracy cover many aspects of the survey including statistical errors due to the use of a sample, non-statistical errors resulting from fieldworkers or survey tools, and response rates and their effect on estimations. This section covers:

Sampling Errors

Data of this survey might be affected by sampling errors due to the use of a sample and not a complete enumeration. Therefore, certain differences can be expected in comparison with the real values obtained through censuses. Variances were calculated for all report tables and values with high variance were highlighted under each table.

Non- Sampling Errors

Non-sampling errors are possible at all stages of the project, during data collection or processing. These are referred to as non-response errors, response errors, interviewing errors and data entry errors. To avoid errors and reduce their effects, strenuous efforts were made to train the fieldworkers intensively. They were trained on how to carry out the interview, what to discuss and what to avoid, and practical and theoretical training took place during the training course. Training manuals were provided for each section of the questionnaire, along with practical exercises in class and instructions on how to approach respondents to reduce refusal cases. Data entry staff were trained on the data entry program, which was tested before starting the data entry process.

Derived Variables

Variable Name	Description	Variable values
localitytype	Type of Locality	1. Urban 2. Rural 3. Camps
Pr06r	Occupation	1. Legislators, Senior Officials & Managers. 2. Professionals, Technicians, Associates and Clerks. 3. Service and Sales Workers. 4. Skilled Agricultural & Fishery Workers. 5. Craft and Related Trade Workers. 6. Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers. 7. Elementary Occupations.

Computerized data

Tablet devices were used to collect survey data in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and a special electronic application was designed for this purpose (in the Kobo Toolbox language). It is a special application for collecting survey data, designed according to the survey questionnaire and supported with automated editing rules to examine the logic of the data and their consistency. It is also supported with alerting and warning messages in case of lack of logic or consistency in the data.

The mapping program was also designed to infer addresses, and which complete 25 completed questionnaires for each enumeration area.

Data Entry Program

The use of PC-tablet devices reduced the stages of survey implementation, as the fieldworker enters and codes data by collecting data on the handheld device and sends the data directly to the project management.

In order to work in parallel with Jerusalem (J1), an office program was prepared using the same PC-tablet hardware technology, as it uses the same database and the data collected on paper is entered on the same database.

Data Cleaning

In parallel with data collection process, a daily and weekly examination of the centrally entered data was conducted and followed upon. Work was done to carefully examine the questions and variables, ensure that all required items are met, and examine transitions, stops, and range (and all previous items are tightly programmed within the survey application).

The post-fieldwork data processing process was limited to conducting a final check and cleaning of the survey databases.

Tabulating Results

After completing data entry, editing, and cleaning it of any errors, the survey results tables were extracted according to the tabulation list that was previously prepared for this purpose.