Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

Transport Survey: 2000
Informal Sector

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Concepts and Definitions

Statistical unit:
The statistical unit, which exercises economic activity here, is the vehicle.

Main Economic Activity:
It is operation or a group of operations, which output a group of goods and services, and contribute for the main gross value added in the establishment.

Number of persons engaged:
Includes unpaid owners and family members, and paid employees (permanent and temporary).

Compensation of employees:
Wages, salaries and other allowances and remuneration in cash or in kind.

Output:
The output is the value of goods and services, including own-account goods, produced during a specific period.

Intermediate consumption:
It is the value of production inputs from both goods and services.

Gross value added:
Output minus intermediate consumption.

Taxes on production less subsidies:
Taxes assessed on producers regarding production, sale, purchase or use of goods and services, less production subsidies.

Depreciation:
It is the value of assets, which written off in the reference year.

Operating Surplus:
Value added - (compensation of employees + taxes on production less subsidies + depreciation)

Gross Fixed Capital Formation:
Measured by value of acquisitions less disposals of new or existing fixed assets.

Remaining West Bank:
In this report it refers to all of the West Bank excluding that   part of Jerusalem which was annexed after the 1967 occupation by Israel.

Jerusalem:
In this report means that part of Jerusalem which was annexed after the 1967 occupation by Israel.

Survey Questionnaire

The questionnaire of the transport survey- informal sector was designed to take into account major economic variables pertaining to the examined phenomenon and it meets the needs of the Palestinian National Accounts. Which contains the following questions:

- Questions about vehicle.
- Persons engaged and their compensations.
- Value of output from main activity.
- Intermediate consumption.
- Indirect taxes.
- Fixed assets.

Data Sets Linkage

There are 6 data file in this CD-ROM, 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
Main	Identification data	Est_no: Serial Number
Employee	Employment and Employees Remuneration	Est_no: Serial Number
Output	Output of The Main Activity and Others Revenue	Est_no: Serial Number
Input	Goods Production Inputs and Others Expenditure	Est_no: Serial Number
Fixed	Fixed Assets Data	Est_no: Serial Number
Tax	Indirect Fees and Taxes	Est_no: Serial Number

Target Population

Coverage: The survey covers activities of the informal sector according to (ISIC-3) for both:
- Non-scheduled passenger land transport (6022)
- Freight transport by road (6023)

Sample and Frame

Frame:
It is a list of barking that, collected in the frame survey which amounted (225) barking, and included Taxi barking, Privet barking, Freight Transport by Road barking, for the vehicles model (1990 below, and 1991up). Where the frame amounted to (9937) vehicles.

Sample design:
The design used is a random cluster stratified sample:
quota sample proportional to the size of the station. The sample size amounted to (1475) vehicles of the total (9937) vehicles that comprise the survey frame.

Sample Clusters:
Barking divided to clusters on the following levels:
  1. Transport kind: vehicles divided according to its activity to:
     - Taxi passengers.
     - Privet passengers.
     - Freight transport by road.
2. Vehicles model: vehicles divided according to its model to:
     - Model 1990 below.
     - Model 1991 up

Estimation Procedure

Weighting Calculation
The sampling weight of the vehicle is the mathematical turned of the possibility selection of that enterprise. It is necessary to use weights in the estimation of the survey society because of the differentiation in the possibility of vehicles' selection from another one.

Calculation of Variance

Difference in Estimations
It is necessary to associate with an estimated statistical number by a sampling survey another one which refers to the existing accuracy in the estimation. CENVAR program is used for estimation. The following measures are used for the main economic indicators:
  1. Standard Error.
  2. Coefficient of Variation.
  3. DEFF.
  4. 95% Confidence Interval.

Reference Date

It is a period which data collected about. The data collected about in Transport Survey-Informal Sector attribution year from 1/1/2000 to 31/12/2000.

Data Collecting

Forepart test:
Forepart test implemented aims at the following:
   a. Examine the questionnaire formally and technically.
   b. Examine the forms used in fieldwork.
   c. Examine titles and definition information's.
   d. Study the explicit and implicit refusal cases.
   e. Study the time needed to reach the establishment.

   This test realized sought aims, where some notes taken about the questionnaire, data, titles and responding rates. Then the fieldwork documents took some changes depended on these notes.

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.

Data Processing

Office Editing:
The office editor also edits the questionnaire in order to be ready to be sent to coding and data entry.

Coding:
After the editor finishes editing the questionnaire, a coding are used according to (ISIC – 3), then the questionnaire is transferred to data entry.

Data Entry Training:
The data entry training begins before the data entry process, the training is of tow parts theoretically and practically.

Data Entry Administrative:
The Information System Directorate administrates the whole process with all its requirements. The data entry team is of data entry employees and a supervisor.

Editing of Data Entry:
There are tow steps:
First: throughout the data entry itself since the program itself is available to correct mistakes in data entry.
Second: Listing of questionnaires which are still have mistakes in data entry.

Data Tabulation:
A primary tables are exerted after the process of data entry and editing. A process of editing data is being taken to have at the end a final correct data tables.

Data Quality

Main fieldwork notes:
- Fieldwork process is accomplished successfully regardless of the lack of the fieldworkers' staff.
- In spite of high response rate compared with other countries experience, certain cases of refusal and reluctance recorded.
- Data collected in the fieldwork process taken from calculation records if founded. Otherwise interviewer takes estimated data in the cases which no calculation records available.

Notes on Tables:
- The electronic sum of data makes a little change in the results of the variable value and its sum, and between the same variable in tables.

Derived Variables

Annual consumption per paid employee $= \dfrac{\text{Compensation of Employees}}{\text{No. of paid employees}}$

Output per person engaged $= \dfrac{\text{Output}}{\text{Persons engaged}}$

Output per paid employee $= \dfrac{\text{Output}}{\text{No. of paid employees}}$

Value added per person engaged $= \dfrac{\text{Value added}}{\text{No. of persons engaged}}$

Value added per paid employee $= \dfrac{\text{Value added}}{\text{No. of paid employees}}$

Value added to output $= \dfrac{\text{Value added}}{\text{Output}} \times 100\,\%$

Compensation of employees to value added $= \dfrac{\text{Compensation of employees}}{\text{Value added}} \times 100\,\%$

Depreciation to output $= \dfrac{\text{Annual depreciation}}{\text{Output}} \times 100\,\%$

Currency Rate Table 1999 - 2000

Year	Currency Type	Currency Rate
1999	US $/ NIS	4.1463
	US $/ JD	0.7093
2000	US $/ NIS	4.0783
	US $/ JD	0.7094