



Palestinian National Authority Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

Transport Survey- Informal Sector: 2008

User's Guide Raw Data

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Concepts and Definitions

Statistical Unit:

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

Main Economic Activity:

Is the main work of the enterprise based on the (ISIC, rev3) and that contribute by the large proportion of the value added when more than one activity exist in the enterprise.

Output:

It is the value of the final products of goods and services produced by a certain establishment which is used by other units for self-consumed or for the purposes of self gross fixed capital formation. Production includes two categories: Final products and the so-called (under operating products). Production can be classified as follows: Market outputs, Outputs of private account, and Other non-market outputs.

Intermediate consumption:

It is the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs, used up or transformed during the production process. It is measured during a specific period in time in a way similar to measuring production. Intermediate consumption is estimated by purchase price, which is defined as the producers' price plus transportation and wholesale and retail trade margins. The value of the gross intermediate consumption on the level of the total economy is the same whether calculated by purchase or producers' price. However, on the detailed level, the two evaluations vary.

Gross value added:

Value added is a central concept of production and refers to the generated value of any unit that carries out any productive activity. Gross value added is defined as the value of gross production less the value of intermediate consumption.

employees Compensation:

Compensation of employees is the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, including social security contributions, payable by an enterprise to an employee in return for work done by the latter.

Taxes on production:

Those are taxes that are compulsory cash or in kind payments payable by producers to the general government. it consist of taxes on products payable on goods and services at production, sale, or exchange and other taxes payable on production by resident producers as a result of carrying out the production process.

persons engaged:

Males and females working in the enterprise including owners, self-employed, unpaid family members, or waged workers who receive their compensations in cash or in kind during a specific reference period. However, this term does not include trainees or those on assignments outside the enterprises or in long unpaid leaves.

Depreciation:

It is the value of the assets which can be reproduced and depreciated during the year, depreciation is calculated on the current substitutive value.

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.
- Taxes on production.
- Fixed assets.

Data Sets Linkage

There are 7 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_s	Identification Data	Q1: Serial Number
Employee_s	Employment and Employees Remuneration	Q1: Serial Number
Output_s	Output of the Main Activity and Others Revenue	Q1: Serial Number
Inputs_s	Goods Production Inputs	Q1: Serial Number
Others Expenditure_s	Others Production Expenditure	Q1: Serial Number
Fixed_s	Fixed Assets	Q1: Serial Number
Tax_s	Fees and Taxes on Production	Q1: 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 (470) barking, and included Taxi barking, Privet barking, Freight Transport by Road barking, for the vehicles model (2000 below, and 2001 up). Where the frame amounted to (10,189) 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 (1,807) vehicles of the total (10,189) 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 2000 below.
 - Model 2001 up

Calculation of Weighting

Weighting Procedure:

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. Estimate.
2. Standard Error.
3. Coefficient of Variation.
4. 95% Confidence Interval.
5. DEFF.

Reference Date

It is a period which data collected about. The data collected about in Transport Survey- Informal Sector attribution year from 1/1/2008 to 31/12/2008.

Data Collection

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

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 two 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.

Response Rate:

1: Non response of which:

1. Vehicle not in office.
2. other.

$$\mathbf{2: Non\ response} = \frac{\text{non response stages}}{\text{Net sample}} * 100\%$$

$$\mathbf{3: Response\ ratio} = 100\% - \text{non response ratio}$$

Values of Response Rates:

- non response ratio is (3.8%) distributed as:

1. Vehicle not in office.(2.7%)
2. Other Results (1.1%)

- Response rate (96.2%).

Data Quality

• Accuracy of the Data

Statistical Errors

Data of this survey affected by statistical errors due to use the sample, Therefore, the emergence of certain differences from the real values expect obtained through censuses. It had been calculated variation of the most important indicators exists and the facility with the report. And the dissemination levels of the data were particularized at the regional level in the Palestinian Territories.

Non-Statistical Errors

Non-statistical errors are probable in all stages of the project, during data collection or processing. This is referred to as non-response errors, response errors, interviewin errors, and data entry errors. To avoid errors and reduce their effects, great efforts were made to train the fieldworkers intensively. They were trained in how to carry out the interview, what to discuss and what to avoid.

Also data entry staff was trained on the entry program that was examined before starting the data entry process, preparing data entry program before data collection for checking readiness

of the program for data entry, a set of validation rules were applied on the program for checking consistency of data, weekly data files were received by project management for checking accuracy and consistency, notes of correction are provided for data entry management for correction . To have a fair idea about the situation and to limit obstacles, there was continuous contact with the fieldwork team through regular visits to the field and regular meetings with them during the different field visits. Problems faced by fieldworkers were discussed to clarify any issues.

• **Comparison of the Data**

Comparison exercises was don with previous year survey of informal transport, the results reveals consistency with previous survey data.

• **Technical Notes**

There are important technical notes which should be taken into consideration when reviewing this report, which are as follows:

1. Intermediate consumption excluded insurance premiums.
2. Simple changes in values of same variables in the tables are noticeable due to the data processing.

Derived Variables

Annual consumption per paid employee	= $\frac{\text{Compensation of Employees}}{\text{No. of paid employees}}$
Output per person engaged	= $\frac{\text{Output}}{\text{Persons engaged}}$
Output per paid employee	= $\frac{\text{Output}}{\text{No. of paid employees}}$
Value added per person engaged	= $\frac{\text{Value added}}{\text{No. of persons engaged}}$
Value added per paid employee	= $\frac{\text{Value added}}{\text{No. of paid employees}}$
Value added to output	= $\frac{\text{Value added}}{\text{Output}} \times 100 \%$
Compensation of employees to value added	= $\frac{\text{Compensation of employees}}{\text{Value added}} \times 100 \%$
Depreciation to output	= $\frac{\text{Annual depreciation}}{\text{Output}} \times 100 \%$

Currency Rate Table

Year	Currency Type	Currency Rate
2008	US \$/ NIS	3.5816
	US \$/ JD	0.7045