



**Palestinian National Authority
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
Economic Statistics Directorate**

**Olive Presses Survey 2010
User's Guide Raw Data**

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Introduction

Olive production constitutes a major activity in the economy of the Palestinian Territory. Most olive production is used for oil extraction, which is considered as a food source and used in many manufacturing activities.

The importance of olives in the Palestinian Territory prompted PCBS to carry out an annual comprehensive survey of Olive Presses. This report presents the results of the previous fifth surveys.

Objectives

The objective of the survey was to obtain data on the following:

- Olive presses distribution according to operational status, automation level and governorate.
- Quantity of pressed olives and extracted oil according to automation level and governorate.
- Number of employees and their compensation.
- Olive pressing costs including material inputs, electricity, water and fuel, etc., in addition to fees and taxes.
- Olive presses output including olive presses return and other secondary activity.
- Gross fixed capital formation of olive presses activity.
- Value added of olive presses.
- Other olive presses related variables.

Concepts and Definitions

Olive Press:

An enterprise or part of an enterprise in which one group of goods and services is produced (olive oil, with the possibility of having secondary activities).

Extraction Rate:

Percentage of olive oil resulting from pressed olives.

Pressing Fees:

The payment paid by clients for pressing the olives. It is either in cash or in kind as a fixed proportion of extracted oils.

Payments and Transfers:

It includes all transfers that belong to ownership and other transfers, which does not fit into intermediate consumption for production activity.

Outputs:

It is the value of the final products of goods and services produced by a certain olive press which is used by other units for self-consumed or for the purposes of self gross fixed capital formation.

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, 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.

Employed Persons:

A person who works in the Olive Press including owners, self-employed, unpaid family members, or waged workers who receive their compensations in cash or in kind during a specific reference period.

Compensation of Employees:

The total remuneration, in cash or in kind, including social security contributions, payable by an olive presses to an employee in return for work done by the latter.

Administration and Services Employee:

Are those employees who depend mainly on their mental ability rather than physical ability such as accountants, administrators, managers, etc.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation:

It is the value of what producers own less what they spend on new and used capital goods.

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.

Receivables and Transfers:

Includes any transferable revenues received locally or from other foreigners by the enterprise during the year such as interest, profits, etc.

Olive Cake:

The olive cake (jeft) is the olive solid remainder after the olive pressing and oil extraction. It is considered as a byproduct.

Disposal Liquid (Zebar):

The olive liquid remainder (waste) after the olive pressing.

Survey Questionnaire

The olive presses questionnaire was designed to harmonize with other economic series surveys. It includes the main agricultural and economic variables to meet the needs of policy planners and decision makers in the agricultural field. The questionnaire includes the following main parts:

Identification data:

This part includes background information as the commercial name of the olive press, the owner or manager's name and sex, locality, legal status, year of establishment, automation level, land and buildings, capital, methods of waste disposal (olive cake, waste water, disposal liquid), oil marketing, pressing fees, actual and design production capacity, etc.

Employment and Employees Compensation:

This part pertains to unpaid employees (employer, family member), paid employees (administrator, maintenance, and other employees), and number of working days, average working hours, average daily wages and gross salaries.

Goods Production Inputs:

Includes material inputs (filling materials, consumed tools, stationary, employee uniform, detergents, and others), fuels and oils (benzene, kerosene, diesel, gas, oil and lubricants, and others), in addition to water and electricity.

Other Production Expenditures:

Deals with other parties' services (building rent, hospitality, auditing account, official travels, medical spends for employees, commerce chamber fees, goods transportation, advertisement).

Fees and Taxes:

Covers press license fees, vehicle license fees, building taxes, and other taxes.

Payments and Transfers:

Includes administration board bonus, governmental and non-governmental fines, presents and donations, interests on loans, and other related variables.

Production Value of Main Activity (Olive Pressing Activity):

Pertains to cash and inkind income of olive pressing, in addition to income of purchased and pressed olives for interest in the press.

Goods Purchased for Resale (Trade Activity):

Includes press commercial activity such as purchasing and selling goods (olive oils, olive fruits, filling materials, and others), in addition to income of services offered to others such as transportation and other services.

Revenues of Services Rendered to Others:

Includes fruit transport service and Other Services.

Various transfers and revenues:

Includes share of profits, grants and donations, governmental subsidies, and others.

Fixed Assets Activities:

The main objective is to provide information on the purchasing value and establishing year, opening book value, value of purchased assets during the year, additional capital and improvements, write-offs and losses, sold assets, depreciation and closing book value of the press fixed assets, which includes buildings and constructions, lands, machines and tools, furniture and transport vehicles beside other fixed assets.

Data Set Linkage

File Name	Content	Key Variables
YOPS10_MAIN	Identification Data	EST_NO: Olive Press Number
YOPS10_EMPS	Employment and Employees Compensation	EST_NO: Olive Press Number
YOPS10_MATERIALS	Goods Production Inputs	EST_NO: Olive Press Number
YOPS10_PROD_EXPEND	Other Production Expenditures	EST_NO: Olive Press Number
YOPS10_TAXS_FEES	Fees and Taxes	EST_NO: Olive Press Number
YOPS10_PAYS_DRAFTS	Payments and Transfers	EST_NO: Olive Press Number
YOPS10_OLIVE_OIL	Quantity of Olive and Oil Pressing	EST_NO: Olive Press Number
YOPS10_OTHER_MAIN	Production Value of Main Activity (Olive Pressing Activity)	EST_NO: Olive Press Number
YOPS10_GOODS_SELLING	Goods Purchased for Resale (Trade Activity)	EST_NO: Olive Press Number
YOPS10_SERVICES_INCOME	Revenues of Services Rendered to Others	EST_NO: Olive Press Number
YOPS10_SERVICES_CONVERSION	Various transfers and revenues	EST_NO: Olive Press Number
YOPS10_ASS	Fixed Assets Activities	EST_NO: Olive Press Number

Target Population

The survey was comprehensive and covered all operating olive presses in the Palestinian Territory in 2010.

Sample and Frame

The frame for the survey comprises 276 operating olive presses of the Palestinian Territory. However, the non-operating presses have been visited to confirm their status.

Reference Date

Data collected annually from all operating presses during olive picking season that extends from the beginning of October 2010, to middle of December 2010.

Data Collecting

Field Work:

In Phase 1 of the field work a technical committee was named and held several meetings discussing the objective of this survey and the best questions to be asked and covered. Forms of questionnaires were worked out. The best questionnaire was selected and modified to meet the needs of the survey. Fieldwork program was then prepared and then fieldworkers from different districts were nominated and called upon to attained training.

In Phase 2 data collection (questionnaires) started in 01/10/2010. Fieldworkers were able to reach most of the olive presses and start training them in how to fill the daily forms of the questionnaire.

Data Collection:

Data were collected via a special questionnaire designed in a way consistent with the objectives of the industrial statistics, in addition to the requirements of this survey. Well-trained fieldworkers conducted direct interviews with owners and managers of these presses. All operating presses were covered in this survey.

Response Rate

The response percent is 100%.

Data Processing

Management of Data Entry:

After collection of data from the field, questionnaires underwent manual editing and logical revision. Special software was used in data entry and processing. After that certain relations between variables were used in post-data entry editing.

Data Entry Personnel Training:

Before the start of the data entry some data entry personnel was trained on the using of data entry programmed after that the data was entered at the computer

Data Quality

Accuracy of the Data

The most important observations regarding the sixth round of Olive Presses survey for the year 2010, are as follows:

Statistical Errors

The survey was implemented on the basis of a comprehensive census of all studied statistical units (Olive presses); therefore, this survey is free of statistical (sampling) errors.

Non-Statistical Errors

These types of errors could appear in one or in all survey stages that include data collection and data entry:

- Non response errors: there was a very good response from all visited presses; no non-response case was reported for this season.
- Response errors: these types of errors are related to: responders, fieldworkers, and data entry personnel. For insuring data quality, a series of measures were taken into account to support the accuracy of data collection and data processing including:
 1. Respondents: Data was collected on pressed olive quantities and quantity of extracted olive oil on a daily basis. This was to ensure reliable and true figures about the important indicators. Fieldworkers visited the olive presses daily to check if data is fully and correctly given.
 2. Fieldworkers: A set of actions were taken to support accuracy of data collection through the following:
 - Selection of specialized fieldwork team: the team was trained theoretically and practically on the survey questionnaire for five days.
 - The main fieldwork team was selected according to the training course.
 - Different levels of supervision and monitoring took place according to the following divisions:
 - Fieldworkers: fieldworkers of this survey were distributed among all governorates.
 - Fieldwork supervisors: there were supervisors distributed in the north, middle, and south of the West Bank.
 - Fieldwork coordinator.
 3. Data entry Operators: To insure quality and consistency of data, a set of measures were taken including:
 - Preparing data entry program before data collection for checking readiness of the program.
 - A set of validation rules were applied in the program for checking consistency of data.
 - Efficiency of the program was checked through pre-testing by entering few questionnaires, including incorrect information for checking the efficiency in capturing erroneous data.
 - Well-trained data entry personnel were selected and trained for the main data entry phase.
 - Data files were received by project management for checking accuracy and consistency. Notes are provided for data entry management for correction.

Other actions were taken by the project management to increase data quality including:

1. Field visits were a helpful tool to test the credibility of fieldworkers, and to solve all obstacles they might face. The visits were implemented to the north, middle, and south of the West Bank by project management. On the other hand, Gaza governorates were inaccessible due to Israeli closure and siege imposed on Palestinian Territory .
2. Verification of edited questionnaires was done by project management.
3. Some indicators were covered by more than one question to double check the answers and increase data credibility. The results showed no significant differences.

Technical Notes

1. Financial data was collected in NIS, but it was converted and published in US Dollars, by using average exchange rate from October to December 2010:
US\$ 1= 3.7106 NIS in that period.
2. There are no olive presses in Jericho and Al-Aghwar, and north Gaza governorates.