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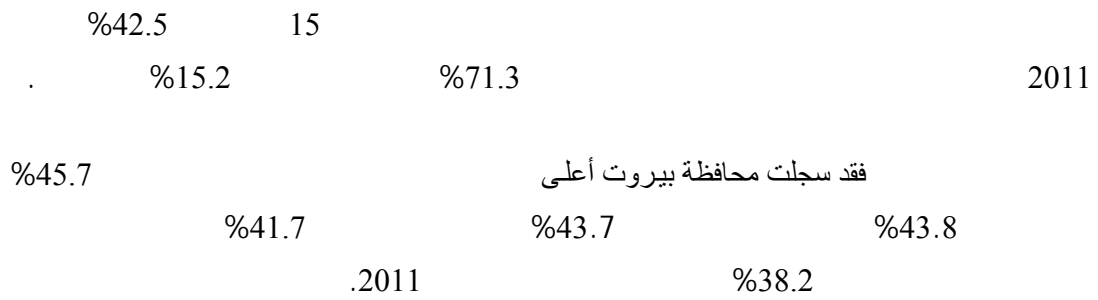
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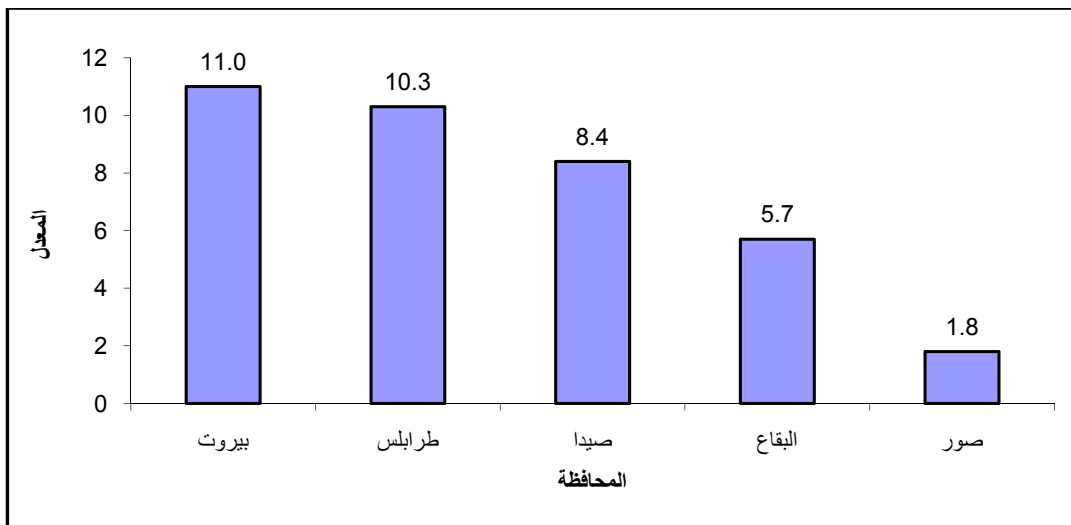
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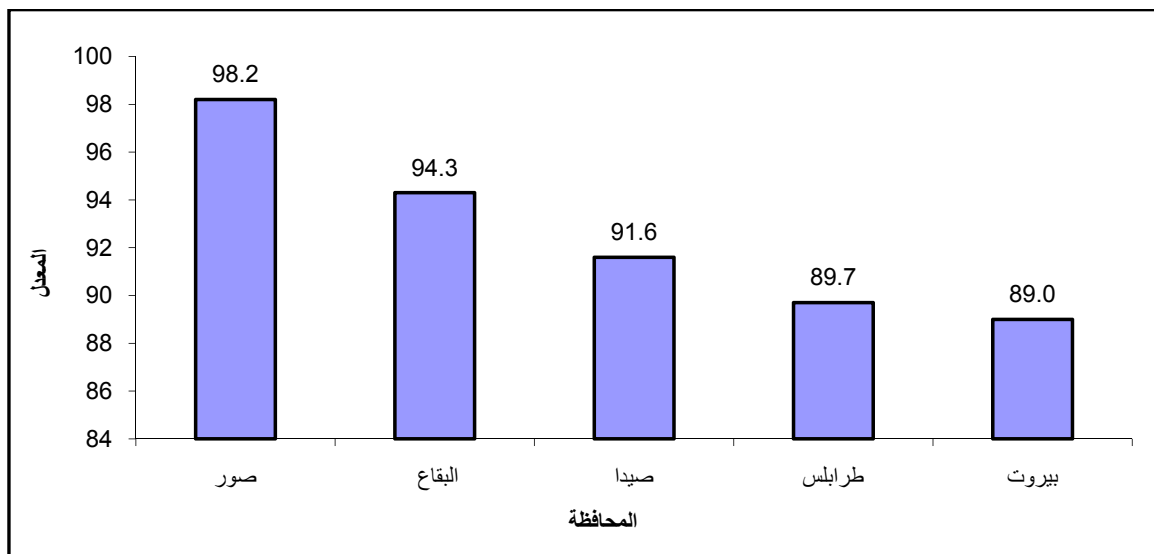


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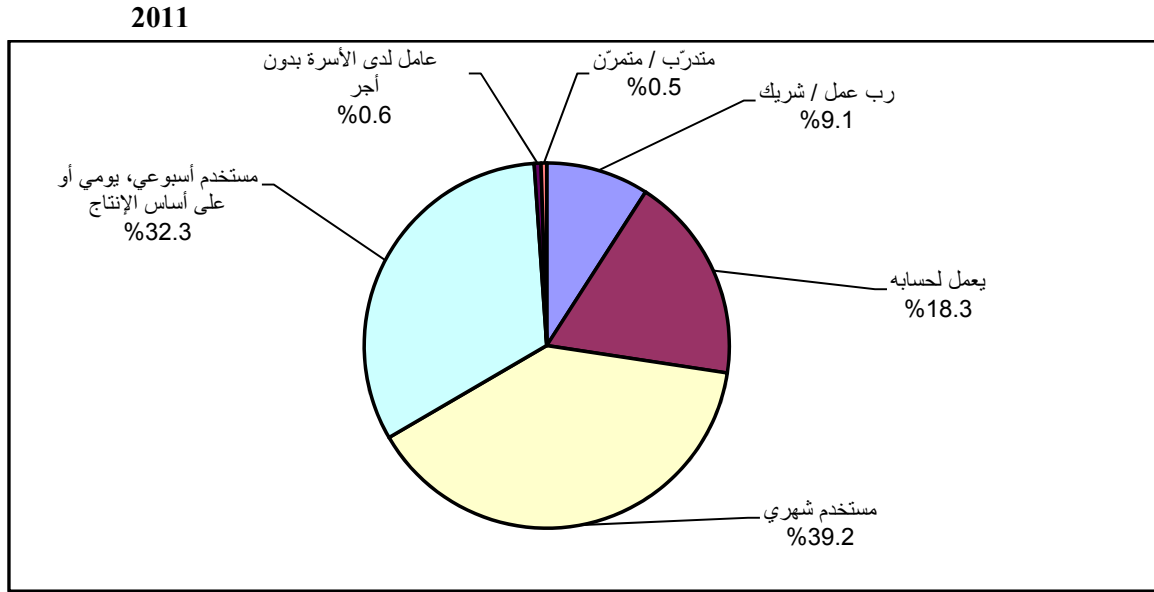
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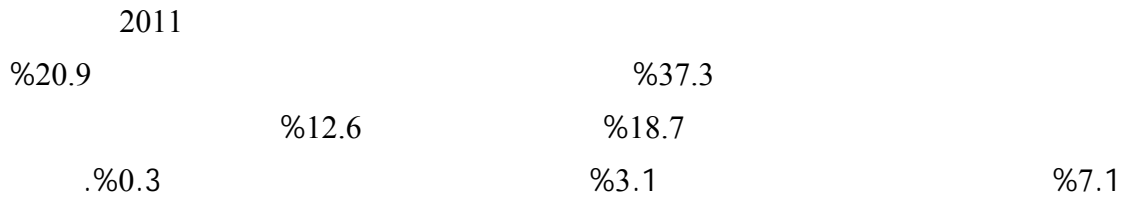


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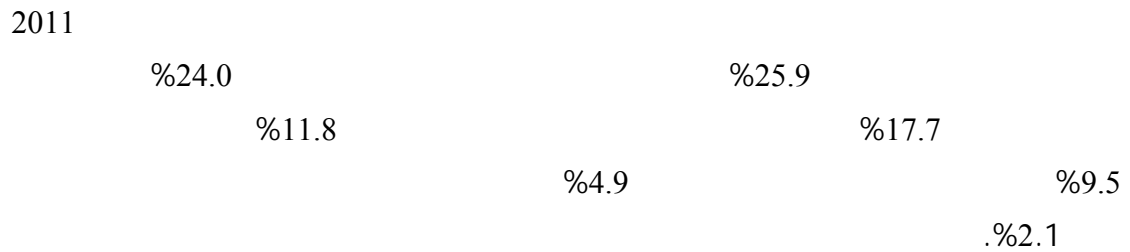
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Tables

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Table 1: Individuals 15 Years and Above by Labor Force Status, Age Group and Sex, October 2011

Age group and Sex	Labour Force Status			
	Total	Outside Labour Force	In Labour Force	
Both Sexes				
15-24	100	68.5	31.5	24-15
25-34	100	47.3	52.7	34-25
35-44	100	44.1	55.9	44-35
45-54	100	48.0	52.0	54-45
55+	100	76.8	23.2	+55
Total	100	57.5	42.5	
Males				
15-24	100	49.4	50.6	24-15
25-34	100	11.6	88.4	34-25
Did not obtain	100	6.2	93.8	44-35
45-54	100	11.4	88.6	54-45
55+	100	55.7	44.3	+55
Total	100	28.7	71.3	
Females				
15-24	100	89.3	10.7	24-15
25-34	100	80.0	20.0	34-25
35-44	100	80.0	20.0	44-35
45-54	100	80.2	19.8	54-45
55+	100	93.5	6.5	+55
Total	100	84.8	15.2	

2011 15 :2
Table 2: Individuals 15 Years and Above by Labor Force Status, Level of Education Attained and Sex, October 2011

Highest t level of Education Attained and Sex	Labour Force Status			
	Total	Outside Labour Force	In Labour Force	
Both Sexes				
Illiterate	100	76.6	23.4	/
Primary (Level 1- 6)	100	57.4	42.6	(6-1)
Complementary (Level 3)	100	62.8	37.2	()
Secondary	100	66.4	33.6	
Bachelor	100	29.5	70.5	
BP	100	29.1	70.9	
BT	100	32.6	67.4	
TS/ LT	100	26.1	73.9	/
Higher Education	100	21.3	78.7	
Did not obtain any educational level	100	49.3	50.7	
Total	100	57.5	42.5	
Males				
Illiterate	100	49.3	50.7	/
Primary (Level 1- 6)	100	28.0	72.0	(6-1)
Complementary (Level 3)	100	31.3	68.7	()
Secondary	100	45.2	54.8	
Bachelor	100	12.2	87.8	
BP	100	15.6	84.4	
BT	100	13.5	86.5	
TS/ LT	100	12.3	87.7	/
Higher Education	100	9.3	90.7	
Did not obtain any educational level	100	19.0	81.0	
Total	100	28.7	71.3	
Females				
Illiterate	100	91.2	8.8	/
Primary (Level 1- 6)	100	89.6	10.4	(6-1)
Complementary (Level 3)	100	87.9	12.1	()
Secondary	100	81.6	18.4	
Bachelor	100	48.5	51.5	
BP	100	58.5	41.5	
BT	100	64.6	35.4	
TS/ LT	100	45.4	54.6	/
Higher Education	100	46.2	53.8	
Did not obtain any educational level	100	89.0	11.0	
Total	100	84.8	15.2	

2011 15 :3
Table 3: Individuals 15 Years and Above by Labor Force Status, Governorate and Sex, October 2011

Governorate and Sex	Labour Force Status		العلاقة بقوة العمل
	Total	Outside Labour Force	In Labour Force
Both Sexes			
Tripoli	100	56.2	43.8
Beirut	100	54.3	45.7
Al- Beqaa	100	56.3	43.7
Saida	100	58.3	41.7
Tyre	100	61.8	38.2
Total	100	57.5	42.5
Males			
Tripoli	100	25.4	74.6
Beirut	100	27.2	72.8
Did not obtain any educational	100	26.1	73.9
Saida	100	28.9	71.1
Tyre	100	34.8	65.2
Total	100	28.7	71.3
Females			
Tripoli	100	84.6	15.4
Beirut	100	80.4	19.6
Al- Beqaa	100	84.2	15.8
Saida	100	86.9	13.1
Tyre	100	86.6	13.4
Total	100	84.8	15.2

2011

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Table 4: Percentage Distribution of Employees by Employment Status and Sex, October 2011

Employment Status	Sex الجنس			
	Both Sex	Females	Males	
Employer / Partner	9.1	3.3	10.2	/
Own account worker / self-employed	18.3	11.8	19.7	
Monthly paid employee	39.2	69.7	32.9	
Weekly, daily or on the basis of productivity paid employee	32.3	12.5	36.4	
Unpaid Family Member	0.6	2.3	0.3	
Trainee, Apprentice	0.5	0.4	0.5	/
Total	100	100	100	

2011

:5

Table 5: Percentage Distribution of Employees by Occupation and Sex, October 2011

Occupation	Sex الجنس		
	Both Sex	Females	Males
Legislators, Senior Officials & Managers	0.3	0.6	0.2
Professionals, Technicians, Associates and Clerks	18.7	47.9	12.6
Service and Sale Workers	20.9	20.9	20.9
Skilled Agricultural & Fishery Workers	3.1	1.9	3.4
Craft and Related Trade Workers	37.3	10.8	42.8
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	7.1	1.3	8.3
Elementary Occupations	12.6	16.6	11.8
Total	100	100	100

2011

:6

Table 6: Percentage Distribution of Employees by Occupation and Governorate, October 2011

Occupation	Governorate					
	Total	Tyre	Saida	Al- Beqaa	Beirut	Tripoli
Legislators, Senior Officials & Managers	0.3	-	0.8	1.1	-	-
Professionals, Technicians, Associates and Clerks	18.7	19.1	17.9	29.1	16.2	19.5
Service and Sale Workers	20.9	15.3	20.8	20.1	21.6	24.7
Skilled Agricultural & Fishery Workers	3.1	14.2	1.3	0.4	-	0.6
Craft and Related Trade Workers	37.3	28	40.1	34.3	40.1	38.9
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	7.1	8.8	7.2	5.3	9.2	4.1
Elementary Occupations	12.6	14.6	11.9	9.7	12.9	12.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

2011

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Table 7: Percentage Distribution of Employees by Economic Activity and Sex, October 2011

Economic Activity	Sex			
	Both Sex	Females	Males	
Agriculture, Hunting & Fishing	4.1	2.3	4.5	
Mining, Quarrying & Manufacturing	11.8	13.2	11.6	
Construction	24.0	1.5	28.6	
Commerce	25.9	19.3	27.2	
Hotels & Restaurants	2.1	0.6	2.4	
Transportation, Storage & Communication	4.9	1.2	5.6	
Education	4.1	16.4	1.6	
Health	5.4	17.2	2.9	
Services & Other Branches	17.7	28.3	15.6	
Total	100	100	100	

2011

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Table 8: Percentage Distribution of Employees by Economic Activity and Governorate, October 2011

Occupation	Governorate					
	Total	Tyre	Saida	Al- Beqaa	Beirut	Tripoli
Agriculture, Hunting & Fishing	4.1	17.1	1.9	0.4	0.2	1.6
Mining, Quarrying & Manufacturing	11.8	10.3	14.0	9.8	15.1	7.6
Construction	24.0	20.3	24.9	18.0	20.5	30.3
Commerce	25.9	17.7	25.2	31.6	29.3	28.6
Hotels & Restaurants	2.1	1.5	2.0	0.5	2.9	2.1
Transportation, Storage & Communication	4.9	5.8	4.6	6.2	5.6	3.6
Education	4.1	6.9	2.7	9.1	2.7	4.2
Health	5.4	5.9	5.1	9.2	4.6	5.1
Services & Other Branches	17.7	14.5	19.6	15.2	19.1	16.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

2011 :9
Table 9: Percentage Distribution of Employees by Economic Activity and Sector, October 2011

Economic Activity	Sector									
	Total	Other specify	UNRWA	Political parties	Embassy or international organization	Private Household	/ Non-governmental organizations	Private sector	/ Government institution / public sector	
Agriculture, Hunting & Fishing	4.1	25.1	-	-	-	-	-	4.8	-	
Mining, Quarrying & Manufacturing	11.8	14.0	-	2.1	-	4.0	4.2	13.4	3.2	
Construction	24.0	6.9	-	0.9	-	17.9	1.5	27.6	3.2	
Commerce	25.9	19.3	1.4	2.1	-	22.0	2.0	29.5	8.2	
Hotels & Restaurants	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	
Transportation, Storage & Communication	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	5.4	14.6	
Education	4.1	-	16.2	6.2	9.5	4.2	14.9	2.9	13.0	
Health	5.4	-	5.1	8.2	11.0	-	53.6	3.1	26.6	
Services & Other Branches	17.7	34.7	77.3	80.5	79.5	51.9	22.3	10.9	31.2	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

2011 :10
Table 10: Average Weekly Working Hours for Known Waged Employees by Governorate, October 2011

Governorate	Average real working hours per week	Average normal working hours per week	
Tripoli	44.1	51.0	
Beirut	50.0	53.4	
Al- Beqaa	46.7	48.2	
Saida	47.6	51.9	
Tyre	38.5	40.9	
Total	45.6	49.8	

2011 :11
Table 11: Unemployment Rate among Labor Force Participants by Age Group and Sex, October 2011

Age group	Sex			
	Both sex	Females	Males	
15-24	17.8	31.6	15.1	24-15
25-34	8.9	15.3	7.4	34-25
35-44	3.6	8.9	2.4	44-35
45-54	4.3	9.7	2.9	54-45
55+	2.8	-	3.3	+55
Total	8.2	14.7	6.8	

2011 :12
Table 12: Unemployment Rate among Labor Force by Level of Education Attained and Sex, October 2011

Educational Qualification	Sex			
	Both sex	Females	Males	
Primary (Level 1- 6)	7.5	13.6	6.7	(6-1)
Complementary (Level 3)	6.4	10.2	5.5	()
Secondary	8.7	13.4	6.5	
Bachelor	15.7	22.0	12.4	
BP	10.9	20.0	8.8	
BT	9.6	12.6	8.8	
TS/ LT	20.6	16.0	22.6	/
Higher Education	4.2	18.7	-	
Did not obtain any educational level	5.9	14.4	4.5	
Total	8.2	14.7	6.8	

2011 :13
Table 13: Unemployment Rate among Labor Force Participants by Governorate and Sex, October 2011

Governorate	Sex		
	Both sex	Females	Males
Tripoli	10.3	24.1	7.2
Beirut	11.0	18.7	8.9
Al- Beqaa	5.7	8.2	5.2
Saida	8.4	8.9	8.3
Tyre	1.8	6.0	0.8
Total	8.2	14.7	6.8

2011 :14
Table 14: Percentage Distribution of Unemployment by Level of Education Attained and Sex, October 2011

Highest level of Education Attained	Sex			
	Both sex	Females	Males	
Primary (Level 1- 6)	28.1	18.1	33.0	(6-1)
Complementary (Level 3)	17.0	15.0	18.0	()
Secondary	8.9	13.2	6.8	
Bachelor	17.3	25.6	13.2	
BP	5.7	5.9	5.6	
BT	5.8	4.6	6.4	
TS/ LT	3.8	2.7	4.2	/
Higher Education	0.4	1.2	-	
Did not obtain any educational level	13.0	13.7	12.8	
Total	100	100	100	

2011 :15
Table 15: Percentage Distribution of Unemployment by Age Group and Sex, October 2011

Age group	Sex			
	Both sex	Females	Males	
15-24	48.5	42.6	51.5	24-15
25-34	27.8	28.7	27.4	34-25
35-44	11.3	15.5	9.3	44-35
45-54	9.6	13.2	7.8	54-45
55+	2.8	-	4.0	+55
Total	100	100	100	

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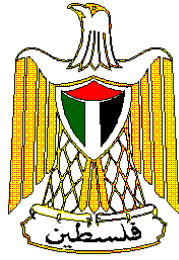
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Table 16: Percentage Distribution of Waged Employees in Private Sector by Sex and Work Benefits, October 2011

Indicator	Sex			
	Both sex	Females	Males	
Distribution of Wage Employees by Contract Availability:				:
Written contract registered by a notary public (kateb adel)	1.3	1.7	1.4	
Written contract not registered by a notary public (kateb adel)	7.9	15.0	8.9	
Verbal agreement	90.8	83.3	89.7	
Total	100	100	100	
Wage Employees by Presented Benefits:				:
contributions of social security	3.3	4.3	3.1	
Annual paid Vacations	8.2	14.4	7.1	
Sick Paid Vacations	16.1	28.3	13.9	
Type of social security	2.8	3.3	2.7	/

2011 10 :17
Table 17: Individuals 10 years and Above Living in Lebanon by Age Group and Sex, October 2011

Age group	Sex			
	Both sex	Females	Males	
15-24	30.3	28.2	32.6	24-15
25-34	20.6	21.0	20.2	34-25
35-44	19.5	19.4	19.5	44-35
45-54	15.0	15.5	14.4	54-45
55+	14.7	15.9	13.4	+55
Total	100	100	100	



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

**Labor Force Survey of Palestinian Refugees in
Lebanon, October 2011**

Main Findings

April, 2012

PAGE NUMBERS OF ENGLISH TEXT ARE PRINTED IN SQUARE BRACKETS.
TABLES ARE PRINTED IN THE ARABIC ORDER (FROM RIGHT TO LEFT)

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Acknowledgment

The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) extends its deep appreciations to all Palestinian households in Palestinian camps and gatherings in Lebanon who contributed to the success of collecting the survey data and to all work staff in the survey for being well dedicated in performing their duties.

The Labour Force Survey of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, October 2011 has been planned and conducted by a technical team from PCBS and funded by ILO office in Beirut in addition to a technical support from FAFO.

Moreover, PCBS very much appreciates the distinctive efforts of ILO and FAFO for their valuable technical and financial contribution to the project.

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Introduction

The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics is pleased to prepare this report on the main findings of the labor force survey of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. The survey was conducted in Lebanon for the first time in 2011 to determine changes in key indicators of the labor market for Palestinian refugees. This report provides a reliable statistical document on the basic characteristics of the labor force and should be of use to policy makers and those interested in planning and development.

The report addresses the main statistical indicators on the labor force for Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and highlights the most important characteristics (employment, unemployment) in terms of ratios, geographic distribution and demographic composition. The report also presents data on individuals outside the labor force and shows their main characteristics.

In addition, the report highlights male and female participation rates and investigates working conditions in detail, presenting data on the distribution of the labor force by sex, age, economic activity, occupation, employment status, unemployment and the main characteristics of the unemployed.

This report is divided into three chapters: the first chapter presents the main findings of the survey. The second chapter explains the methodology of data collection and processing, in addition to details regarding data quality. The third chapter presents the concepts and definitions used in the survey.

The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics hopes that this report will contribute to the development of the labor market for Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and will provide a tool for policy and decision makers involved in working to enhance the development process.

April, 2012

**Ola Awad
President of PCBS**

Chapter One

Main Findings

This chapter presents the main findings of the Labor Force Survey of Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon in October 2011.

1.1 Labor Force Participation

The labor force participation rate of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon aged 15 years and over was 42.5% in 2011: 71.3% for males and 15.2% for females.

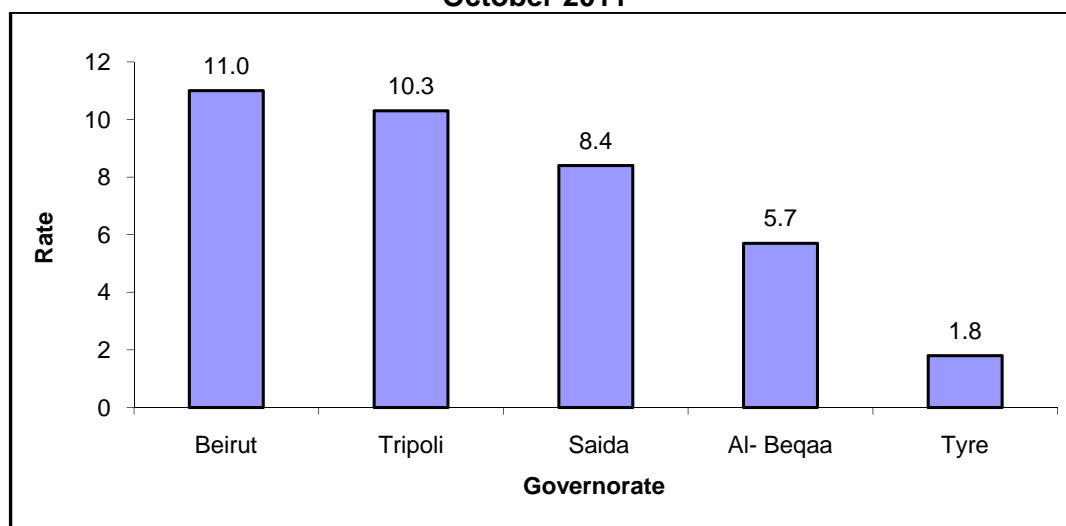
In October 2011, Beirut governorate recorded the highest level of labor force participation with 45.7%, followed by Tripoli governorate with 43.8%, Al- Beqaa governorate with 43.7%, Saida governorate with 41.7% and Tyre governorate with the lowest participation rate of 38.2%.

1.2 Unemployment

In October 2011, the unemployment rate of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon aged 15 years and over was 8.2%: 6.8% for males and 14.7% for females.

Unemployment was highest in Beirut governorate with 11.0%, followed by Tripoli governorate with 10.3%, Saida governorate with 8.4%, Al- Beqaa governorate with 5.7% and Tyre governorate with 1.8%.

Unemployment Rate among Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon by Governorate, October 2011

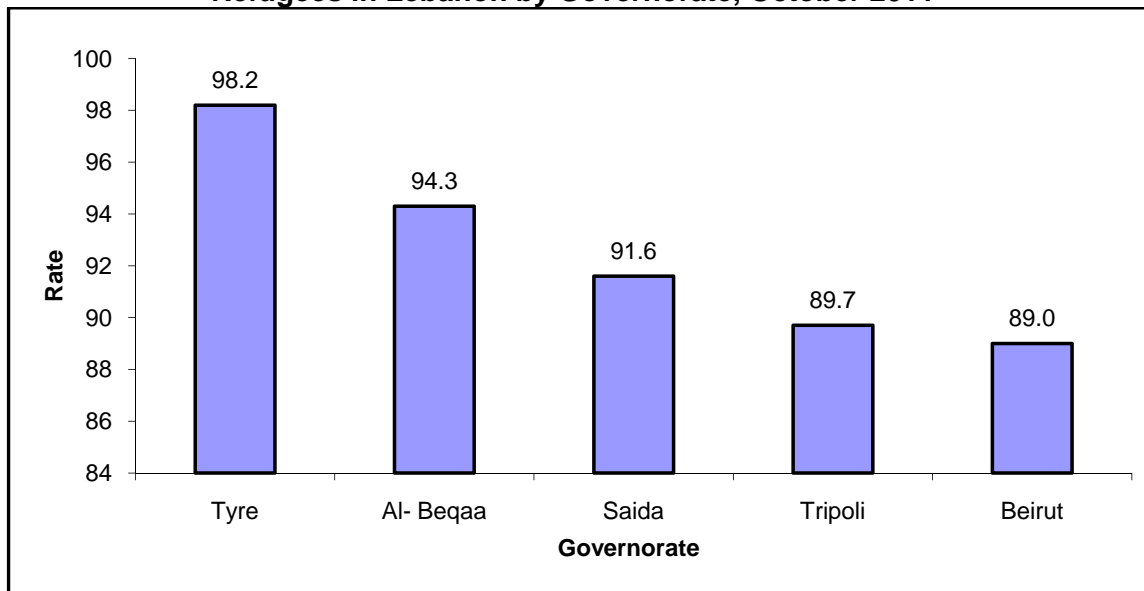


The highest rate of unemployment was among individuals aged 15-24 years at 17.8% and in terms of educational level, among individuals with a TS/ LT degree at 20.6%.

1.3 Employment

The percentage of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon in employment was 91.8% in October 2011.

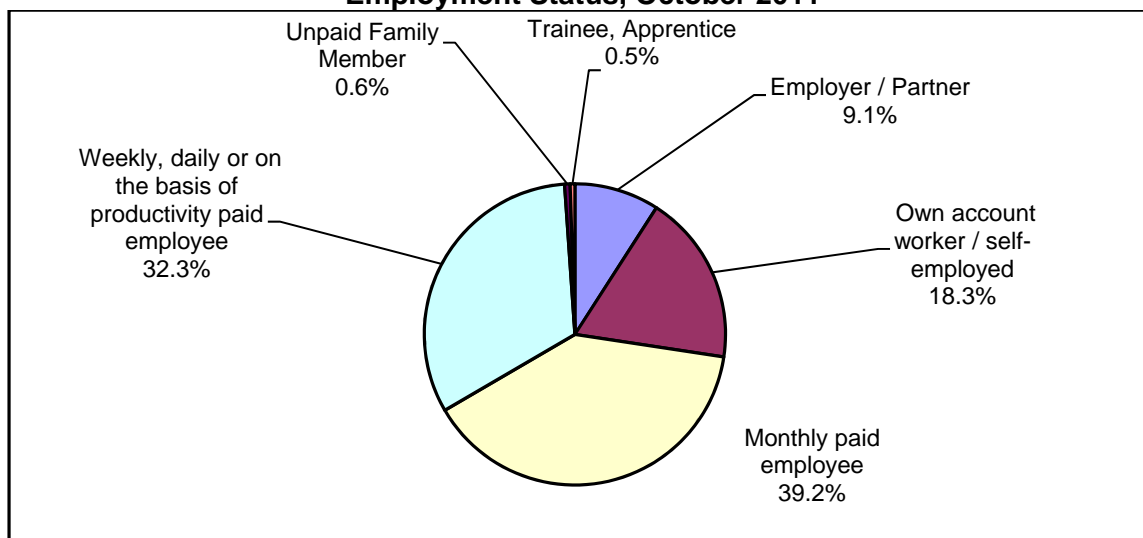
Employment Rate of Labor Force Participants (15 Years and above) among Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon by Governorate, October 2011



1.4 Employment Status

Those in employment in October 2011 were distributed by employment status as 9.1% employer/partner, 18.3% self-employed, 39.2% monthly waged employee, 32.3% employees paid weekly, daily or on the basis of productivity, 0.6% unpaid family members and 0.5% trainee or apprentice.

Distribution of Employed Individuals among Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon by Employment Status, October 2011



1.5 Main Occupation

In October 2011, Palestinian refugees in Lebanon in employment were distributed by occupation as 37.3% craft and related trade workers, 20.9% service and retail workers, 18.7% professionals, technicians, associates and clerks, 12.6% elementary occupations, 7.1% plant and machine operators and assemblers, 3.1% skilled agricultural and fishery workers and 0.3% legislators, senior officials and managers.

1.6 Economic Activity

The distribution of employed Palestinian refugees in Lebanon by economic activity was concentrated in commerce with 25.9% of the total labor force, 24.0% in construction activities, 17.7% in services and other branches, 11.8% in mining, quarrying and manufacturing, 9.5% in health and education, 4.9% in transportation, storage and communications, while the lowest percentage of workers was 2.1% in hotels and restaurants.

1.7 Individuals Outside Labor Force

The percentage of individuals outside the labor force of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon aged 15 years and over was 57.5% in October 2011: 28.7% for males and 84.8% for females.

Tyre governorate recorded the highest percentage of individuals outside the labor force at 61.8%, followed by Saida governorate with 58.3%, Al-Beqaa governorate with 56.3%, Tripoli governorate with 56.2%, while Beirut governorate had the lowest percentage of 54.3%.

Chapter Two

Methodology and Data Quality

This chapter presents the scientific methodology and data quality procedures used in the planning and implementation of the labor force survey for Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, including the design of the survey tools and methods of collecting, processing and analyzing data, in addition to data quality assurance controls.

2.1 Questionnaire

The labor force survey for Palestinian refugees in Lebanon was designed in accordance with similar international experiences and with international standards and recommendations for the most important indicators, taking into account the special situation of Palestinians in camps and communities in Lebanon.

2.2 Sample and Frame

The sample was a two-stage stratified cluster random sample.

Target Population

All Palestinian households living in Palestinian camps and communities in Lebanon in 2011.

Sample Frame

The sampling frame was a master sample from the overall sample selected from the main frame of the Population and Housing Census of 2010. It consists of a list of enumeration areas used as PSU's in the first stage of selection.

Sample Size

The sample size was 2,600 Palestinian households.

Sample Design

Sampling Unit

After determining the sample size for the first stage of 2600 households, 120 clusters were selected.

The first stage sampling units were the enumeration areas in the master sample. The second stage sampling units were households.

Target Cluster Size

The target cluster size or "sample-take" was around 20 households per PSU.

Weight Calculation

1. In the first stage, the weight of the clusters was calculated depending on the probability of selection of each cluster.
Weight (cluster) = $1/\text{probability of selection of cluster}$.
2. In the second stage, the weight of households was calculated in each cluster.
Weight (household in the clusters) = $\text{total number of households in the cluster}/\text{sample of household in the clusters}$.
3. We adjusted the second stage weights by the non-response of households in each cluster.
Adjusted factor for non-response = $\text{sample of households in the cluster}/\text{responded households in the cluster}$.

Adjusted weight of household in the clusters = Weight (household in the clusters)*adjusted factor for non-response.

4. The final design weight of the household = weight of first stage*adjusted weight of household in the clusters.
5. We find the relative weight in each data file by dividing the final design weight of the household by the average of the final design weights of the household.

2.3 Field Work

Training Field Workers

Field workers were trained on the main skills before the start of data collection. The interviewers were trained on the Survey methodology and tools in a course in Beriut. The training made the participants aware of the aims and definitions of the different indicators and expressions in the survey and gave instructions on how to fill in the questionnaire.

Data Collection

Field work started on September 2011 and lasted until 20 October 2011. Field work teams were distributed to all districts in proportion to the sample size of each governorate.

During field work, 2,600 households were visited in the Palestinian Territory. The end results of the interviews were as follows:

- (2,465) Completed questionnaires
- (7) Could not find the address
- (2) No qualified person for interview
- (23) Nobody in the housing unit
- (51) Refusals
- (18) Vacant housing unit
- (29) Other cases

2.4 Data Processing

The data processing stage consisted of the following operations:

1. **Data editing before entry:** data were edited and checked before entry.
2. **Preparation of data entry program:**

In this stage, data were entered into the computer using the Access program. This program was drawn up to satisfy a number of requirements, such as:

- Duplication of the questionnaire on the computer screen.
- Check the logic and consistency of data entered.
- Allow possibility for internal editing of answers.
- User-friendly handling.
- Possibility of transferring data into another format to be used and analyzed using other statistical analytical systems, such as SPSS.

2.5 Accuracy of the Data

This includes many aspects of the survey, mainly statistical errors due to the use of a sample, and also non-statistical errors from workers and survey tools. It also includes the response rates in this survey and their effect on the assumptions.

Statistical Errors

Since the data reported here are based on a sample survey and not on a complete enumeration, they are subject to both sampling errors and non-sampling errors.

Sampling errors are random outcomes of the sample design and are, in principle, measurable by the statistical concept of standard error. A description of the estimated standard errors and the effects of the sample design on sampling errors are provided in the previous chapter.

Data of this survey are affected by statistical errors due to the use of a sample and therefore, the emergence of certain differences from the real values expected through censuses are possible. Variance calculations were conducted for the most important indicators. The results support the dissemination at governorate level as well as on Palestinians in camps and communities in Lebanon.

Non-Statistical Errors

These errors are due to cases of non-response, as well as to errors in the implementation of the survey. Such errors can emerge due to (a) the special circumstances of the questionnaire itself, and (b) diversity of sources (the interviewers, respondents, editors, coders, data entry operators).

The sources of these errors can be summarized as:

1. Some households were not in their homes and the interviewers could not meet them.
2. Some households failed to respond to the questionnaire.
3. Some errors occurred due to the way the questions were asked by interviewers.
4. Misunderstanding of the questions by the respondents.
5. Answering questions related to consumption by making estimates.

$$\text{Non response rate} = \frac{\text{Sum of non response cases}}{\text{Net sample}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 5.8\%$$

$$\text{Response rate} = 100\% - \text{non response rate}$$

$$= 100\% - 5.8\% = 94.2\%$$

The non response cases were treated using adjustment groups (strata) as shown in the following equation:

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

Where

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

$$\sum_{o.cg} wi \quad \text{Total weights over-coverage}$$

$$\sum_{rg} wi \quad \text{Total weights responding in the survey}$$

Each unit is given fg value for the interval lies in and finally we get $w'i$ using the following equation:

$$w'gi = wi * fgi$$

2.6 Data Quality Assurance Procedures

Several measures were implemented to ensure quality control in the survey, such as the training of field workers in basic skills before the start of data collection and conducting field visits to ensure the integrity of data collection. The audit of questionnaires was carried over before data entry using a program that does not allow any mistakes to occur during the process of data entry. The data were then examined to ensure that they were free from errors not discovered earlier. After receipt of the raw data file, the cleaning and consistency of the different questions on the questionnaire were checked.

Chapter Three

Concepts and Definitions

Persons Outside Labor Force:

The population not economically active comprises all persons 15 years and over, who were neither employed nor unemployed accordingly to the definitions mentioned above.

Monthly Work Days:

Number of days at work during the month, excluding week-ends, holidays, sick and other paid or unpaid leaves. One hour of work in a given day is considered as one work-day.

Unemployed:

Unemployed persons are those individuals aged 15 years and over who did not work at all during the reference period, who were not absent from a job, were available for work and actively seeking a job during the reference period by one of the following methods news paper, registered at employment office, ask friends or relatives or any other method.

Employer:

A person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more waged employees.

Unpaid Family Member:

A person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person living in the same household.

Employed:

Persons aged 15 years and over who were work at least one hour during the reference period, or who were not at work during the reference period, but held a job or owned business from which they were temporarily absent (because of illness, vacation, temporarily stoppage, or any other reason) he\ she was employer, self employed, wage employed, unpaid family member or other. The employed person is normally classified in one of two categories according to the number of weekly work hours, i.e. 1–14 work hours and 15 work hours and above. Also the absence due to sick leave, vacation, temporarily stoppage, or any other reason considered employed from 1-14 hours.

Underemployment:

Underemployment exists when a person's employment is inadequate in relation to alternative employment, account being taken of his\her occupational skills. The underemployed persons are classified into two groups:1. Visible Underemployment: which refers to insufficient volume of employment :Persons worked less than 35 hours during the reference week or worked less than the normal hours of work in their occupation were considered as visibly underemployed.2. Invisible Underemployment: refers to a misapplication of labour resources or fundamental imbalance as between labour and other factors of production, such as insufficient income.

Employed Persons:

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.

Occupation

Occupation refers to the kind of work done during the reference period by the employed person, or the kind of work done previously if unemployed, irrespective of the Economic Activity or the employment status of the person. Occupations are grouped together mainly on the basis of the similarity of skills required to fulfill the tasks and duties of the job.

Main Economic Activity:

Is the main work of the enterprise based on the (ISIC, rev4) and that contribute by the large proportion of the value added, whenever more than one activity exist in the enterprise.

Labor Force:

The economically active population (Labor Force) consisting of all persons aged 15 years and over who were either employed or unemployed.

Employee:

A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wage, salary, commission, tips, piece-rates or pay in kind.

Own-account Worker (Self-Employed):

A person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees.