Chapter One

Concepts, Indicators and Classifications

1.1 Concepts and Indicators

The following statistical concepts and indicators are defined in accordance with the glossary and guide issued by PCBS and certified based on the latest international recommendations in statistics and consistent with the international systems.

Household:

One person or a group of individuals with or without a household relationship, who live in the same housing unit, share meals and make joint provision of food and other essentials of living.

Man Power:

All individuals aged 15 years and above.

Labor Force Participation Rate (indicator):

It is the indicator that measures the size of individuals (15 years and above) who fulfill the requirements for inclusion among the employed or the unemployed individuals.

Employed Individual:

Individuals aged 15 years and over who were at 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 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. Employed individuals are classified according to employment status as follows:

1. **Employer:**

   A person who works in an establishment that totally or partially belongs to him/her and hires or supervises the work of one or more wage employees. This includes individuals operating their projects or contracting companies provided they employ a minimum of one wage employee. Shareholders are not considered employers even if they are working in it.

2. **Self-employed:**

   A person who works in an establishment that totally or partially belongs to him/her (partner) and does not hire any wage employees. This includes self-employed individuals who work to their own-selves outside establishments.

3. **Paid-employed (wage employee):**

   An individual who works for a public or private employer or under its supervision and receives remuneration in wage, salary, commission, tips, piece rates or in kind …etc. This item includes individuals employed in governmental, non–governmental and private institutions along with those employed in a household enterprise in return for a specific remuneration.

4. **Unpaid family member:**

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

Percentage of Employed (indicator):

It is an indicator that measures the size of individuals aged 15 years and above who were during the reference period at work for at least one hour, or who were temporarily absent from work due to illness or injury, holiday or vacation, strike or lockout, educational or training leave, maternity, or reduction of economic activity…etc.

Percentage of Employment (indicator):
It is an indicator that measures the percentage of individuals aged (15 years and above) who, during the reference period, were in the following categories: Paid employment and self-employment (employer, self-employed, unpaid family member)**.**

Percentage of Time related underemployment (indicator):
It is an indicator that measures the percentage of individuals who were employed during a short reference period and the total actual hours worked in all jobs were less than 35 hours and they wanted to work additional hours, and who were available to work additional hours if they were given an opportunity for additional work.

Unemployed (ILO Standards ICLS-19th):
Unemployed persons are those individuals aged 15 years and above 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 last four weeks by one of the following methods: newspaper, registered at employment office, ask friends or relatives or any other method, where discouraged jobseekers are persons classified as: (1) available for work; (2) not seeking work currently; and (3) having sought work during the past six months are excluded.

Potential labour force:
All persons aged 15 years and above who, during the reference period, were neither in employment nor in unemployment. Those individuals were considered as either:
 1. **Unavailable jobseekers:**
    All persons aged 15 years and above who, during the reference period, carried out activities to seek employment were not currently available.
 2. **Available potential jobseekers:**
    All persons aged 15 years and above who, during the reference period, were currently available but did not carry out activities to seek employment.
3. **Willing potential jobseekers:**
    All persons aged 15 years and above who, during the reference period, did not carry out activities to seek employment and were not currently available but want employment.

Labour underutilization:
It refers to mismatches between labour supply and demand which includes:
 1. Unemployment rate   2. Time-related underemployment   3. Potential labour force

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.

Economic Activity:
It is the main work of the enterprise based on the (ISIC) and that contributes by the large proportion of the value added whenever more than one activity exists in the enterprise.
Absent from Usual Work:

All those who were absent from their usual work during the reference week, due to illness, holiday, strike, curfew, lock-out, temporary work stoppage or due to some other reasons.

Percentage of Individuals Outside the Labor Force (indicator):
It is an indicator that measures the size of individuals who were not employed or unemployed during the reference period and hence are not currently active because of attendance at educational institutions, engagement in household duties, retirement or old age and other reasons

- **Percentage of Individuals outside labor force due to study and training (indicator):** It is an index that measures individuals who are outside labor force due to study or training from all individuals aged 15 years and above who are classified outside labor force.
- **Percentage of Individuals outside labor force due to housekeeping (indicator):** It is an index that measures individuals who are outside labor force due to housekeeping from all individuals aged 15 years and above who are classified outside labor force.
- **Percentage of Ill/old Outside the Labor Force (indicator): It is an** index that measures old and ill individuals who are outside labor force due to old age and illness from all individuals aged 15 years and above who are classified outside labor force.

Years of Schooling Completed:
For individuals currently attending, attended and left, or successfully graduated, reference shall be made to the successfully completed formal educational years (completed years). It neither includes drop out years, failure years nor ongoing educational year. Educational training courses are not included among the years of regular study.

Average Weekly Working Hours (indicator):
It is an indicator that measures the actually weekly work hours during normal period of work. It is measured by two ways:
- A. **Normal hours work:** Total number of hours in the permanent or temporarily jobs which worked by employed usually.
- B. **Actually worked hours:** Total number of hours actually worked during the reference period, as well as overtime and time spent at the place of work on activities such as preparation of the workplace. Leaves, meal breaks and time spent on travel from home to work and vice versa are excluded from work hours.

Average Monthly Working Days(indicator):
It is an indicator that measures the number of days spent at work during the month, excluding weekends, holidays, sick and other paid or unpaid leaves.

Average Daily Wage for Paid Employee (indicator):
It is an indicator that measures net cash wage paid to wage employees for time worked or work done together with remuneration for time not worked, such as annual paid leave and other paid leave or holidays.

Income:
Cash or in-kind revenues for individual or household within a period of time; could be a week, a month or a year.

Percentage of Unpaid services activity for own household (indicator):

It is an indicator that measures the percentage of individual who provided service mainly for themselves and their families, including purchasing goods and household accounting, preparing meals, cleaning and arranging the house and garden, waste disposal, baby care and teaching and taking them to public places, caring for elderly, maintenance and improvement of small home repairs, acts of simple decoration, and vehicle maintenance and small repairs.

Percentage of Volunteer work (indicator):
It is an indicator that measures the percentage of persons in voluntary work who performed any unpaid activity, non compulsory activity to produce goods or provide services for others. It includes work done through, or for self help, mutual aid or community-based groups of which the volunteer is a member, in which transportation allowance, meals or gifts that offered to the volunteer are not considered as wage and unpaid work required as part of education or training programmers are excluded from volunteer work

Percentage of Own-use production work (indicator):
It is an indicator that measures the percentage of persons who performed any activity to produce goods or provide services for their own final consumption or for their families consumption, including producing or processing for storage agricultural, fishing, hunting and gathering products, and manufacturing household goods (clothing, food and furniture) .

Percentage of Unpaid trainee (indicator):
It is an indicator that measures the percentage of persons who performed any unpaid work to produce goods and services for others, in order to acquire experience or skills in the workplace in order to be able to find jobs, transportation, allowance, meals or gifts that offered to trainee are not considered as wage.

Jerusalem J1:
Jerusalem (J1) Includes those parts of Jerusalem which were annexed by Israel occupation in 1967.

Abbreviations:
PSUs: Primary Sampling Units
SPSS: Statistical Package for Social Sciences
EAs: Enumeration Areas
NIS: New Israeli Shekel
ILO: International Labour Organization

1.2 Classifications
Classifications used in the process of collection and processing of statistical data that are adopted by PCBS according to the international standards and in line with the Palestinian privacy.

1. The Palestinian Standard Classification of Scientific Specialty (ISCED 2011) in accordance with the Palestinian privacy.
2. Palestinian Occupational Classification (ISCO-08) in accordance with the Palestinian privacy.
3. International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC-4) in accordance with the Palestinian privacy.
4. International Classification of Time Use Activities (ICATUS) in accordance with the Palestinian privacy.
5. National and Country Manual 2007 (CCC) in accordance with the Palestinian privacy.

Chapter Two

Main Findings

The labour market is considered the most affected sector during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic since the beginning of March 2020, as the Palestinian government has taken several measures in addition to an emergency plan to limit the outbreak of the pandemic. The impact of such measures on most labour market indicators were that the participation rate in the labour force has decreased compared to previous years, as the number of employed individuals has also decreased in both the domestic market and the Israeli market. Whereas the number of employed individuals who were absent from their jobs increased. Accordingly, the main results reflect the most important indicators of the Palestinian labour market during the year 2020, where the impact of the pandemic on the labour market is clear.

2.1 Labour Force Participation (ILO Standards)
Results indicated that labour force participation rate among individuals aged 15 years and above reached 40.9% in 2020, where the males participation rate was 65.1% and 16.1% for females in 2020. (See table 2).

The highest labour force participation rate was among individuals aged 25-34 years by 56.2% (84.9% for males and 26.4% for females). The labour force participation rate for individuals aged 35-44 years was 54.7% (87.0% for males and 22.2% for females). Whereas labour force participation rate for individuals aged 15-24 years was 26.2% (42.9% for males and 8.8% for females). (See table 2).

Moreover, the labour force participation rate in the West Bank was 44.4% for individuals aged 15 years and above (71.2% for males and 16.8% for females). Results also indicated that the labour force participation rate in Gaza Strip was 35.3% (55.2% for males and 15.0% for females). (See tables 3 and 4).

2.2 Labour Force Status (ILO Standards)
The Unemployment Rate for individuals aged 15 years and above in Palestine was 25.9% in 2020. Hence, the percentage of full employment was 72.9% in 2020. (See table 2).

2.3 Employment (ILO Standards)
36.3% of employed individuals worked in the services and other branches activity in 2020. Whereas 21.2% worked in the commerce, hotels and restaurants activity. The main field of employment for females was the services and other branches activity, which employed about 73.6% of females. Commerce, hotels and restaurants sector provided job opportunities to about 9.0% of the females in Palestine. (See table 21)

In 2020, employed individuals were distributed according to place of work; 63.2% were employed in the West Bank compared with 23.7% employed in Gaza Strip, and 13.1% were employed in Israel and Israeli settlements (which is 17.1% of employed individuals in the West Bank), while employed individuals from Gaza Strip did not have access to work in Israel or Israeli settlements since 2007. (See table 20).

Employed individuals were distributed by employment status as follows: 72.3% wage employees, 17.8% self-employed, 5.8% employers and 4.1% were unpaid family members. (See table 28)

In terms of occupation, 29.2% of employed individuals worked as professionals, technicians and clerks while 19.1% were employed in crafts and related trade work. Also, 18.0% were in elementary occupation, 17.6% were employed as services and sales workers and about 3.1% were employed as skilled agricultural workers. (See table 29)

The results also indicated that the percentage of employed individuals in the public sector (Palestinian governmental sector) was 21.0% in 2020 (39.0% in Gaza Strip and 15.4% in the West Bank). Results also revealed that 65.9% of individuals were employed in the private sector in Palestine in 2020 (67.5% in the West Bank and 61.0% in Gaza Strip). (See table 41)

27.9% of wage employees in the private sector received less than the minimum wage (NIS 1,450) in Palestine; 7.4% in the West Bank and about 16,700 wage employees with an average of a monthly wage of NIS 1,078. In Gaza Strip, the percentage of wage employees in the private sector who received less than the minimum monthly wage was 81.1% of about 70,300 wage employees with an average of a monthly wage of NIS 662. (See table 48).

The average number of days worked per month was 21.9 days (22.5 for employees working in the West Bank, 21.9 days for those working in Gaza Strip and 20.0 days for those working in Israel and Israeli settlements). Thus, the average number of hours worked per week was 40.6 hours: 42.7 hours for employees working in the West Bank and 35.1 hours for those working in Gaza Strip. Also, the average working hours per week were 41.4 hours for wage employees working in Israel and Israeli settlements. (See tables 42-45).

Average of daily wage for wage employees in the public sector was about NIS 116.0 (NIS127.3 in the West Bank and NIS 94.8 in Gaza Strip). The average of daily wage for employees in the private sector was about NIS 98.9 (NIS 119.8 in the West Bank and NIS 44.4 in Gaza Strip). (See table 41).

2.4 Unemployment (ILO Standards)
The unemployment rate in Palestine was 25.9% (22.5% for males and 40.1% for females). in 2020. Moreover, results revealed that unemployment was concentrated among youth aged 15-24 years reaching 42.1% (36.6% for males and 70.0% for females). (See table 2)

The unemployment rate in the West Bank was 15.7% (13.2% for males and 27.0% for females). Also, the Unemployment Rate among youth aged 15-24 years was 28.1% (23.6% for males and 54.9% for females). (See table 3)

In Gaza Strip, the unemployment rate was 46.6% (42.1% for males and 63.6% for females). The Unemployment Rate among youth aged 15-24 years was 71.6% (66.3% for males and 92.0% for females). (See table 4)

The highest unemployment rate among the governorates of Gaza Strip was in Dier Al-Balah Governorate at a rate of 52.7%, followed by Rafah Governorate with 51.6%, then Gaza Governorate 46.3%. The lowest Unemployment Rate was in North Gaza Governorate by 38.4%. In the West Bank, the highest Unemployment Rate was in Bethlehem Governorate by 25.2%, followed by Jenin and Salfit Governorates by 20.1% for each of them, then Hebron Governorate with a rate of 18.6%, while the lowest Unemployment Rate was in Jerusalem Governorate by 6.5%. (See table 8)

On the other hand, according to the relative distribution of the unemployed according to the years of schooling, the results indicated that 0.3% of the unemployed males did not have any

education, while the data did not show any female in this category among the unemployed. In addition, 8.9% of unemployed males have completed 1-6 years of schooling, compared to 0.4% of unemployed females. The survey results indicated that 22.4% of the unemployed males have completed 7-9 years of schooling, compared to 1.1% of the unemployed females who obtained the same years of schooling. In addition, 27.7% of unemployed males have completed 13 years of schooling or more, compared to 92.9% of females with the same years of schooling. (See Table 60).

2.5 Individuals Outside Labour Force (ILO Standards)

59.1% of individuals aged 15 years and above in Palestine were outside labour force, out of which 34.9% for males and 83.9% for females. (See table 2).

Chapter Three

Methodology

3.1 Survey Objectives

The primary objective for collecting data on the Palestinian labour force and its components (full employment, unemployment, underemployment related to time) is to obtain basic information about the size and characteristics of the Palestinian labour force. The data collected in different times provide an opportunity to identify changes in the labor market and employment status over time.

The collection of information on economic active groups in society is also aimed at creating a database through which the use of human resources in society can be measured in the process of economic production. The collection of such data provides an opportunity to assess the overall framework of policies aimed at developing the level of employment. In general, data collected on the labor market can be used from public information to academic research. The objectives of the survey can be summarized as follows:

1. Estimating the size of the labour force and its proportion to the population.
2. Estimating the number of employed individuals among the participants in the labour force.
3. Analyzing labour force and classifications by sex, employment status, educational and social level, occupation and economic activity.
4. Providing data on the fundamental changes in the composition of the labour force and its social and economic characteristics.
5. Estimating the numbers of unemployed individuals and analyzing their general characteristics.
6. Estimating the weekly work hours and wages of employees in addition to the analysis of other features.

3.2 Questionnaire

One of the main survey tools is the questionnaire, where the questionnaire of this survey was designed according to the International Labour Organization (ILO) recommendations with preserving the specificities of the Palestinian society. The questionnaire includes four main parts:

Identification Data
The main objective for this part is to record the necessary information to identify the household, in addition to cluster code, sector, type of locality, cell, housing number and the cell code.

Quality Control
This part involves groups of controlling standards to monitor the field and office operation, to keep in order the sequence of questionnaire stages (data collection, direct audited rules during data collection stage using PC-tablet field and office coding, editing after data collection entry and storing the data.

Household Roster
This part involves demographic characteristics about the household, like number of individuals in the household, date of birth, sex, educational level…etc.

Employment Part

This part involves the major research indicators, where one questionnaire was filled in for every household member aged 10 years and above, to ensure exploring their labour force status and recognize their major characteristics in terms of employment status, economic activity, occupation, place of work, and other employment indicators.

3.3 Sample and Frame

3.3.1 Target Population
It consists of all individuals aged 10 years and above who are staying usually with their households in the state of Palestine during 2020.

3.3.2 Sampling Frame
The sampling frame consists of a master sample which was taken from the Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017, where each enumeration area consists of buildings and housing units with an average of about 150 households. These enumeration areas are used as primary sampling units (PSUs) in the first stage of the sampling selection.

3.3.3 Sample Size
The estimated sample size was 8,040 households in each quarter of 2020.

3.3.4 Sampling Design
The sample of this survey is implemented periodically every quarter by PCBS since 1995, where this survey is implemented every quarter in the year (distributed over 13 weeks).
The sample is a two-stage stratified cluster sample:
First stage: Selection of a stratified sample of 536 EA with (pps) method.
Second stage: Selection of a random area sample of 15 households from each enumeration area selected in the first stage.

3.3.5 Sample Strata
The population was divided by:
1- Governorate (16 Governorates, where Jerusalem was considered as two statistical areas)
2- Type of locality (Urban, Rural, Refugee camps).

Sample Rotation
Each round of the Labour Force Survey covers all of the 536 master sample enumeration areas. Basically, the areas remain fixed over time, but households in 50% of the EAs are replaced each round. The same household remains in the sample for 2 consecutive rounds, left for the next two rounds, then selected for the sample for another two consecutive rounds before it is dropped from the sample. 50% overlap is then achieved between both consecutive rounds and between consecutive years (making the sample efficient for monitoring purposes).

3.3.6 Domains
1. State of Palestine
2. Governorate (16 Governorates, including Jerusalem (J1))
3. Region, Type of Locality (Urban, Rural, Refugee camps).

3.3.7 Weights Calculation of Households
The weight of statistical units (sampling unit) in the sample is defined as the mathematical inverse of the selection probability where the sample of the survey is a two-stage stratified cluster sample. In the first stage, we calculated the weight of enumeration areas depending on the probability of each enumeration area (a systematic random sample). Then, in the second

stage, we calculated weight of households in each enumeration area. Initial households' weights resulted from product of weight of first stage and weight of second stage, while final the weights of households were obtained after adjustment of initial weights with the households estimates of the middle of each quarter of the year 2020 on the level of design strata (governorate, locality type).

As for the file of the individuals aged 10 years and above, we added the final household weight for each individual, then we adjusted the initial individual weight with the individuals estimates of the middle of each quarter of 2020 on the level of Region (West bank, Gaza Strip), Sex (male, female), Five –year age groups (15 groups). Then, we obtained the final adjusted individual weight.

3.4 Fieldwork Operations

3.4.1 Training and Hiring
Fieldworkers were trained on basic skills before starting data collection, in order to review the problems faced in the field and the mechanisms of interviewing to complete their work with ease and accuracy.

3.4.2 Data Collection
Data collection process started on 05/01/2020 and ended on 02/01/2021, where PCBS adopted the method of utilizing a proxy to answer the questions of the interview on behalf of the individuals aged 10 years and above who were living/residents in the State of Palestine in 2020. Data were collected using PC-tablet devices in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, while paper questionnaires were used in Jerusalem (J1).

At the beginning of March 2020, and due to the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak and the home quarantine imposed by the government, the personal interview was replaced with phone interviews for households whose phone numbers are available from previous quarters, while households whose phone numbers are not available were interviewed face to face.

3.4.3 Field Editing and Supervising
- Data collection and coordination were carried out in the field according to the pre-prepared plan, where instructions, models and tools were available for fieldwork.
- Editing process on the PC-Tablet was carried out through the establishment of all automated editing rules and the office editing on the program to cover all the required controls according to the specified criteria.
- Due to the specificity of Jerusalem (J1), data were collected through paper questionnaires. Then, the supervisor verified the questionnaire in a formal and technical manner according to the pre-prepared editing rules.
- Fieldwork was carried out by the project coordinator, supervisors and project manager to check the editing of questionnaires and work progress of fieldworkers.

3.4.4 Office Editing and Coding
The office editing was conducted only for Jerusalem (J1), because paper questionnaires were used. Then, the economic activity variable underwent coding according to the Palestinian Standard Industrial Classification, based on the United Nations ISIC-4. Economic activity for all employed and ever-employed individuals was classified and occupations were coded on the basis of the International Standard Classification of Occupation of 2008 (ISCO-08).

3.5 Data Processing

The questionnaire was programmed on the PC-tablet device in order to collect and store data, which, in return, helped in reducing data collection, editing and entry into one single stage. This technique requires a high skill in using the devices and an understanding of the questionnaire to know all the options available to obtain correct and accurate data from the source, where it was used in data collection of this survey in the West Bank and Gaza Strip excluding Jerusalem (J1).

3.5.1 Data Entry Program and Editing Rules

PCBS started data collection since the 1st quarter of 2013 using the PC-tablet devices in Palestine excluding Jerusalem (J1) and Gaza Strip. The program used in HHD called Sql Server and Microsoft dot Net which was developed by the Information, Systems and Computer Directorate. At the beginning of the 1st quarter of 2016, data were collected by using PC-tablet devices in the West Bank (excluding Jerusalem (J1)) and Gaza Strip.

Accordingly, using PC-tablet devices reduced the data processing stages, where fieldworkers collect data and then send them directly to the server, where the project manager can extract data at any time he/she needs.

In order to work in parallel with Jerusalem (J1), a software was developed using the same techniques by using the same database for the PC-tablet devices.

3.5.2 Data Cleaning

After the completion of the entry and editing phase, data were cleaned by conducting internal tests for the outlier answers and comprehensive editing rules through using SPSS program to extract and modify errors and discrepancies, to prepare clean and accurate data ready for tabulation and publishing.

3.5.3 Tabulation

After finishing checking and cleaning data from any errors , tabulation was prepared to extract the data results tables in accordance to the previously prepared list for this purpose.

Chapter Four

Quality

4.1 Accuracy

The data accuracy test includes multiple aspects of the survey, most notably sampling errors and non-sampling errors that occur due to the staff and survey tools, as well as survey response rates and their most important impact on estimates. This section includes the following:

4.1.1 Sampling Errors

Data of this survey are affected by sampling errors due to the use of the sample and incomplete enumeration. Therefore, certain differences are expected in comparison with the real values obtained through censuses. Variance were calculated for the most important indicators; the variance table is attached with the final report. There is no problem to disseminate results at the national level and at the level of governorates of the West Bank and Gaza Strip**.**

4.1.2 Non-Sampling Errors

Non-statistical errors are possible at all stages of the project, during data collection or processing. Such errors 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, carrying out a pilot survey, as well as practical and theoretical training during the training course.

One of the most important problems faced by fieldworkers is not knowing the age of the respondent, especially for those who are older. They relied on the events that passed through the society in estimating their age in the absence of documents specifying date of birth by the day and month. Thus, response to variables such as the number of working days in the last month and the amount of daily, weekly or monthly wage was sometimes inaccurate. This may be due to two main reasons: First, financial matters are one of the most sensitive issues that may not provide accurate data in all statistical surveys; the Second reason may be due to the nature of the study carried out on behalf of the respondent. Hence, a single respondent may answer all the questions related to the household members of the respondent, which naturally involves inaccuracies in some details of working hours, working days and daily wages.

The implementation of the survey encountered non-response where the case (household was not present at home) during the fieldwork visit become the high percentage of the non-response cases. The total non-response rate reached 23.2%, and the refusal rate reached 2.1% and the reason is that the survey's questionnaire is clear.

4.1.3 Response Rate

The survey sample consists of about 32,160 households; of which 23,917 households completed the interview; whereas 15,492 households in the West Bank and 8,425 households in Gaza Strip. Weights were modified to account for non-response rate. The response rate in the West Bank reached 73.5% while it reached 83.7%. in Gaza Strip

Response, Non-Response Cases and Over Coverage

Response, Non-Response Cases and Over Coverage	No. of cases
Household completed	٢٣,٩١٧

Non-response cases	
Traveling households	١٢٧
No one at home	٢,٠٥١
Refused to cooperate	٦٤٦
No available information	١٢١
Other	4,281
Over coverage cases	
Unit does not exist	٦٨
Vacant Housing unit	٩٤٩
Total sample size	٣٢,١٦٠

Response and Non-Response Formulas:

Percentage of over coverage errors = $\dfrac{\text{Total cases of over coverage}}{\text{Number of cases in original sample}}$ x 100%

= 3.2%

Non response rate = $\dfrac{\text{Total cases of non response}}{\text{Net Sample size}}$ x 100%

= 23.2%

Net sample = Original sample – cases of over coverage
Response rate = 100% - non-response rate
= 76.8%

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

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

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

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

4.2 Comparability

In this section, comparison is made for a time series period and for sectors only, since there are no other sources for comparison. Results indicated that the monthly data during 2020 were logical and consistent with the monthly data in 2019 for the main indictors; labour force participation rate, unemployment rate, and numbers of workers in Israel and Israeli settlements.

References

1. **Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics,** 2015-2020. Database of Labour Force, 2015-2019. Ramallah - Palestine.