Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

Olive Presses Survey 2003
Table of Contents

Introduction
Concepts and Definition
Survey Questionnaire
Data Set Linkage
Target Population
Sample and Frame
Reference Date
Data Collecting
Response Rate
Coding System
Data Quality
Introduction

Olive production constitutes a major activity in Palestinian Territory. Its importance is attributed not only to preserving 926 thousand dunums of land which makes 50.0% of cultivated area and 78.4% of fruit trees area in 2001/2002 agricultural year, but also to its contribution to the social and economic well-being of Palestinians, where the value of olive production amounted to US $ 71 million, which makes 8.3% of agricultural production value and 35.5% of fruit trees value\(^{(1)}\). Most of produced olive used for oil extraction, which considered as food source and enter in many manufacturing activities.

The importance of olive in Palestinian Territory made PCBS to carry out an annual comprehensive survey of olive presses. This report presents the results of the ninth survey.

Objectives:
The objective of the survey was to obtain data about the followings:

- 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 compensations.
- 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 Definition

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).

Shift: A period of continuous work without changing the working team.

Press: One press is the period of pressing specific quantity of grind olive to extract oil. This term usually used for traditional and half automatic olive presses. The quantity of press can differ according to presser size and the press can also be used to estimate quantity of pressed olive by knowing number of presses.

Extraction Rate: Percentage of olive oil resulted 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.

Gross Outputs: Value of goods produced and services rendered by the olive presses including own-account goods.

Intermediate Consumption: The total value of inputs used, consumed or transformed in the production process.

Gross Value Added: Defined as total outputs of press minus intermediate consumption.

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

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

Compensation of Employees: The total remuneration, including social contributions, in cash or in kind, payable to an employee.

Administratives and Services Employee: Are those employees who depend mainly on their mental ability rather than physical ability such as accountants, administratives, managers …etc.

Depreciation: The replacement cost of the consumed fixed assets or proportion of fixed assets used up during that year. In this report the book-keeping values of depreciation were used.

New Acquisition: Includes new acquisitions of local or imported assets (purchased during the year).

Gross Fixed Capital Formation: The total value of producers’ net acquisitions of new or existing capital goods (including dwellings of households-in this sense, households are considered producers of housing services) plus major improvements to land and sub-soil assets plus cost of ownership transfer of such assets. Capital goods may be tangible e.g. buildings, structures, machinery-and intangible-e.g. computer software.
Gross Operating Surplus: Value added – (Compensation of Employees + taxes on production less subsidises)

Receivables and Transfers: It includes any transferable revenues received locally or from other foreigners by the enterprise during the year such as interest, profits…etc.

Temporarily Closed Presses: Includes all unoperating olive presses during the year 2003 due to administrative, technical or economic reasons.

Completely Closed Presses: Includes all unoperating olive presses for more than five years due to sale or ruin of the equipment.

Olive Cake: The olive cake (jeft) is the olive solid remainder after the olive pressing. It is considered as a byproduct.

Disposal Liquid (Zebar): The olive liquid remainder (waste) after the olive pressing.

Symbols Used in Tables: (0) Less than half of the unit

(-) Nill

Survey Questionnaire

Olive presses questionnaire was designed in a harmony with other economic series surveys. It includes the main agricultural and economic variables that satisfy the needs of policy planners and decision makers in the agricultural field. The questionnaire includes the following main parts:

1. Identification information:
This part includes olive press commercial name, owner or manager name, locality, legal status, year of establishment, automation level, land and buildings, capital, relation between owner and manager, methods of waste disposal (olive cake, waste water, disposal liquid), oil marketing, pressing fees, production capacity, . . . etc.

2. Administration, Maintenance and Service Employees:
This part includes unpaid employees (employer, family member), paid employees (administration, maintenance, and other employees), number of working days, average working hours, average daily wages and gross salaries.

3. Production Inputs Used in Olive Presses:
This includes material inputs (filling materials, consumed tools, stationary, employee clothes, detergents, and others), fuels and oils (benzene, kerosene, diesel, gas, oil and lubricants, and others), in addition to water and electricity.

4. Other Production Expenditures:
Includes other parties services (building rent, hospitality, auditing, official travels, medical spends for employees, commerce chamber fees, goods transportation, advertisement).
5. Taxes and Fees:
Includes press license fees, vehicle license fees, building taxes, and other taxes.

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

7. Production Value (income) of Main Activity:
Includes cash and kind incomes of olive pressing, in addition to income of purchased and pressed olive for interest of the press.

8. Secondary Activity Income:
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 fruits transportation.

9. Transferring Incomes:
Includes share profits, grants and donations, governmental subsides, and others.

10. Fixed Assets Activities:
The main objective to provide information about opening book value, value of purchased assets during the year, additional capital and improvements, writtinoffs and losses, sold assets, depreciation and closing book value of the press fixed assets, which Includes buildings and constructions, machines and tools, furniture and transport vehicles.

<table>
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<th>Content</th>
<th>Key Variables</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Identification Data</td>
<td>EST_NO: Olive Press Number</td>
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<tr>
<td>EMPS2003s</td>
<td>Administration, Maintenance and Services</td>
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<td>Production Inputs Used in Olive Presses</td>
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<td>PDATA2003s</td>
<td>Other Production Expenditure, Taxes and Fees,</td>
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<td>Payments and Transfers, Output</td>
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<td>INC2003s</td>
<td>Secondary Activity Income</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAILY2003s</td>
<td>Daily Production Activity</td>
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Target Population

The survey was comprehensive and covered all operating olive presses in the Palestinian Territory in 2003. However, the non-operating presses have been visited to confirm their status.

Sample and Frame

The frame for the survey comprises 215 operating olive presses of the Palestinian Territory.

Reference Date

Data collected annually from all operating presses during olive picking season that extends from mid October of the survey year to the beginning of January of the next year.

Data Collecting

Field Work:
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 interviewers conducted direct interviews with owners and managers of these presses. All operating presses were covered in this survey.

In Phase 2 data collection (questionnaires) started in 07/10/2003, which is a slight later than the planned date. Fieldworkers were able to reach most of the olive presses and start training them in how to fill the daily forms of the questionnaire.

Preparation:
This stage included preparation of the necessary forms, designing the questionnaire, designing output tables and finally developing training material and instructions for fieldwork control instructions.

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 interviewers conducted direct interviews with owners and managers of these presses. All operating presses were covered in this survey.
Response Rates

In this survey 277 presses were visited, 215 presses found operating and completed their questionnaire (77.6%), 69 presses found unoperating and uncompleted their questionnaire (22.4%), where only one none response case reported with 0.3% estimated effect.

Coding System

After editing of the questionnaires, they coded according to previously prepared coding guide and handled to data entry personnel.

Data Quality

Field Notes:
1. The survey was a comprehensive census for all studied statistical units (presses), therefore there aren’t statistical (sampling) errors in this survey.
2. There were very good response from all visited presses, where only one none response case reported with 0.3% estimated effect.
3. In this survey data were collected on pressed olive quantities and quantity of extracted olive oil on daily basis. This was to ensure reliable and true figures about the important indicators. Fieldworkers used to visit the olive presses weekly to check if data is fully and correctly given.
4. Some indicators were covered by more than one question to double check the answers and increase data credibility. The results showed no significant differences.
5. Because of the Israeli siege and closure measures, there were some difficulties in fieldwork including delay in arrival of fieldworkers to some presses and reduction in fieldworker’s visits to presses.
6. Check the data entry programme and add a new editing rules to increase data quality and validity.

Tables Notes:
1. Financial data was collected by NIS, but it was converted and published in US $, by using average exchange rate from October to December 2003, every US $ 1 = 4.4408 NIS in that period.
2. It's worth mention that the presence of traditional and half-automatic and automatic presses before 1950 (Table 3) is due to addition of new acquisition of fixed assets in the subsequent years.
3. There is no olive press in both Jericho and North Gaza Governorates, also Jerusalem Governorate data is included in Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate data.