

PSU's are distributed in all 16 governorates of the West Bank (including east Jerusalem) and the Gaza Strip



West Bank and Gaza Strip governorates

	West Bank
1	Jenin Governorate
2	Toubas Governorate
3	Tulkarem Governorate
4	Qalqilia Governorate
5	Nablus Governorate
6	Salfit Governorate
7	Ramallah & al-Bireh Governorate
8	Jericho Governorate
9	Jerusalem Governorate
10	Bethlehem Governorate
11	Hebron Governorate
	Gaza Strip
12	North Gaza Governorate
13	Gaza Governorate
14	Deir al-Balah Governorate
15	khan younis Governorate
16	Rafah Governorate

The number of questionnaires assigned to each governorate is proportional to the population size of that governorate. If a certain governorate has 10% of the total population in the West Bank and Gaza strip we assign 10% of the questionnaires to that governorate.

Within each governorate the number of questionnaires assigned to each locality type (urban, rural and camp) is also proportional to the population size of each type.

Not more than 10 questionnaires are filled in per PSU. If the number of questionnaires needed in a certain locality type is more than 10, we divide the number of questionnaires by 10 in order to determine the no of PSUs needed.

Each governorate has up to 3 databases listing urban localities, rural localities and/or camps localities.

To select number of PSUs in each database (locality type) we use random sampling proportionate to size.

The household selection method is based on a pre-defined route. Interviewers are instructed to follow a specific route when selecting the household. Since most population concentration are not well planned, nor are there a well defined block system, interviewers, particularly in villages and refugee camps, are asked to go to a randomly selected starting point to begin their route.

Once at the given starting point, the interviewer will have to place his or her **back** to the (main) entrance of the structure and move to the right (rule: *always go to the right*). When there is just one interviewer in a starting point, then the following instructions are valid. Counting **three** households (excluding the starting point), the interviewer will attempt a contact at the third household. The interval of three households is a minimum.

Once the household is randomly selected, the interviewer is instructed use the Kish table to select one person in the household to conduct the interview with. The Kish method is an objective procedure for selecting respondents within the household. Each household is visited no more than 2 times if the selected person is not available.

Substitution: If after 2 visits, the interviewer is not successful in the main household, he or she will have to try to make a contact at the next household directly to the **right** (with his or her back to the entrance of the main household); he or she can only visit this household once. If the interviewer is not successful at this second household, he

or she will have to go to the household directly to the **left** of the main household, which he or she can only visit once.

In cities, the same method is used. The city is divided into neighborhoods. Neighborhoods are also randomly selected and each neighborhood. Interviewers have a starting point in each of the neighborhoods then each neighborhood is treated in the same way as above for the selection of households.