



Palestinians in Israel

Socio-Economic Survey

2004

Main Findings



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ISBN 965-90824-0-1

July 2005

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Acknowledgements

The Galilee Society: The Arab National Society for Health Research & Services, and Mada al-Carmel: The Arab Center For Applied Social Research, administration and staff, extend their deep gratitude to all who contributed to the success of this Socio-Economic Survey of Palestinians in Israel 2004 and brought it to fruition. The survey would not have succeeded without the constructive cooperation of the Palestinian households in the various areas with the fieldwork teams.

The survey was implemented with financial support from the Ford Foundation and Shaml, the Palestinian Diaspora and Refugee Center. we expresse our appreciation to both organizations for their contributions.

We like to express its gratitude to the members of the Consultative Steering Committee:Dr. Suleiman Abu Bader, Dr. Amer Abu Karn, Dr. Ismael Abu Saad, Dr. Khaled Abu Usba, Nihaya Daoud, Dr. Basel Ghattas, Muhammad Khatib, Dr. Cameel Makhoul, Prof. Nadim Rouhana, Dr. Ahmad Saadi and Jalal Tarrabeh.

We also mention the valuable role of the Regional Council of Unrecognized Villages in the Naqab, and particularly Mr. Hassan AlRafayeh, the head of the Council, for their contribution and help in facilitating the visits in the unrecognized villages.

The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) with all its departments played a great part in the project's success as the scientific reference for the research at all its stages. We expresse our deep gratitude and appreciation to all PCBS staff members for their efforts and care in helping to bring this project to light.

We also acknowledge the cooperation and support of the Van Leer Jerusalem Institute and its Center for the Study of Israeli Arab Society.

Finally, we wish to thank our colleagues in the Galilee Society, particularly the Rikaz staff, under the direction of Engineer Ahmad El-Sheikh Muhammad, Dr. Muhammad Massalha, Mrs. Susan Barhoum, and Mrs. Intesar Shlewett. We also thank Ms. Hana Hamdan, the previous Rikaz Director, as well as our colleagues in Mada al-Carmel, in particular Ameen Sa'abni, Coordinator of the Survey Research Unit, and Alaa' Hamdan, for their continuous efforts which were essential at all stages of the project, from its preparation to implementation to the writing of the report.

Preface

It is with great pride that we present you with the first fruits of the “Rikaz – Statistical Databank” in this report, which summarizes the most significant findings of the Socio-Economic Survey of the Palestinian community inside Israel, conducted by “Rikaz” at the end of 2004. We consider this first-of-its-kind survey to be the crowning of the tremendous efforts and determined work undertaken over the years by the Galilee Society – The Arab National Society for Health Research and Services. This survey aims to derive long-range, strategic solutions to the problem of obtaining precise and accurate information on the Palestinian community from the community’s own perspective, in order to provide and use this information in an effective way in defending the rights and achieving continuous economic and community development.

This important work has a special dimension, being the outcome of joint efforts with a fellow organization, Mada al-Carmel, which was a full partner in the implementation of this work and in bringing it to fruition. It is possible that this successful experiment could be the herald of continued cooperation and further great shared work, with compounded returns.

Early on, the Galilee Society realized the great strategic importance of producing information and employing it in the Society’s development work for the benefit of the Palestinian community in Israel. It goes without saying that obtaining data on Arab citizens in the State of Israel is no easy task, since official Israeli sources do not define them statistically as a population group, with the exception of in 2002, when they were defined as such in a partial manner. In addition, the information available is fragmented and in disarray, which creates statistical ambiguity regarding the credibility of the sample used to represent the Arab citizens.

The management of the Galilee Society decided in the early 1990s to establish a special unit for research and information to concentrate on gathering data, particularly in the field of health. This unit functioned until the mid-nineties. After carrying out an in-depth study, the Galilee Society’s management subsequently decided to transform this unit into a major strategic project: a databank on the Palestinian community in Israel. This decision was primarily dependent on two crucial factors:

1. The emergence of the full dimensions of the global information revolution, and its dependence on advanced technologies, primarily the Internet.
2. The professional conviction that establishing an independent, specialized center for information on the Palestinian community in Israel is in itself an essential tool in the struggle by the community for equality, rights, and sustainable, self-reliant development on the one hand, and on the ongoing professional, scientific and political struggle to achieve equality on the other.

Information is a crucial issue, particularly in the context of civil and development action, in the field of litigation, and for the human rights of an indigenous minority which suffers to the highest degree

from deliberate marginalization and exclusion, and is exposed to premeditated discrimination and persecution by State systems on all levels.

Therefore, it is natural to view the establishment of a databank as a national project of all the Palestinian community institutions. This is a difficult task, which was almost impossible given the reality of the structural and material weakness from which these institutions suffer, and the scarcity of professional resources needed to build the databank.

The Galilee Society was motivated to accomplish this intimidating task, and dedicated the resources and mobilized the professionals needed to ensure success.

Here, we want to note some of the main decisions that made the project a success, not for the sake of documentation, but in order to present the points where we were forced to examine the informational progress and its direction, and then to define the landmarks along the route towards establishing “Rikaz” conducting the study and issuing this report. These points form the basic foundations of “Rikaz” and the guarantee for its future development.

The **first decision** was to establish a comprehensive databank, rather than one specialized just in health and the environment (the Galilee Society’s main interests). This decision reflected the level of comprehension and professional, political and national awareness of the project’s significance. Looking back, we see that this was a bold and visionary decision, as Rikaz, with all the information it contains on demography, economics, social, educational and labor, etc., has become today an important institution serving all of the institutions and sectors of Palestinian society, as well as researchers and experts.

The **second decision** was that the databank would be computerized using the latest specialized database technologies and would be available on the Internet, and therefore the opportunity was opened up for the general public to use and benefit from it. Now, with Rikaz on-line, objective reflections tells us how accurate and bold a decision this was when it was taken in 1996, at a time when the Galilee Society did not have the requisite financial resources or the capacities and human resources for this special and unique task.

The **third decision** was to conduct a socio-economic survey as a strategic step towards providing an independent data source, and not to be satisfied with total reliance on Israeli sources, which have constituted the main source of information stored in Rikaz to date.

As we have completed this daunting task, with the full partnership of Mada al-Carmel, we present to you, with great honor and pride, the beginnings of this project, in a comprehensive report on all of the main findings and indicators that distinguish the Palestinian community in Israel. We pledge that this will be followed by other specialized reports and working papers in the near future, and we call upon you, as Arab, international and academic institutions, researchers and professionals, to use this data and information in your studies and programs and to rely on it as a credible reference. We ask you specifically for cooperation in continuing the study of the information and contributing to its continuous analysis, as well as making use of it in upcoming publications, because it was for this task, with its professional, national and political weight, that this great work was accomplished.

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User Reference

A number of special symbols were used in the tables in this report. These symbols are denoted as follows:

- (-) Does not exist
- (0) Value of less than one unit
- (.) Classification does not apply
- (..) Data not available
- (:) Data publication not permissible

Executive Summary

This survey is based on a sample of 3,270 Palestinian households in Israel, divided as follows:

- 2,130 households in the North from 100 Arab communities¹ in the Northern District (including Haifa district), and the mixed cities of Haifa, Acre, Nazareth Illit, and Maalot-Tarshiha. (The field work covered 2,110 households).
- 450 households in the Center, from 10 Arab communities in the Central District, the Tel-Aviv District, and the Jerusalem District, and the mixed cities of Lod, Ramle and Jaffa.
- 690 households in the South, from 6 recognized and 47 'unrecognized' Arab communities, including some in the process of being recognized. The field work covered all the households above, in addition to 5 more communities due to a discovered shortage in the number of households in some of the 'unrecognized' communities.

Main findings:

Demography

- The Palestinian community in Israel is very young with 41.1% age 14 and under.
- The median age of Palestinians in Israel is 19 years (12 years in the South).
- 42.1% live in large communities of 15,000 or more residents.
- The sex ratio of the Palestinian community in Israel is 103.67 males per 100 females.
- The median age at first marriage is 24 years for males and 20 years for females.
- The average size of a Palestinian household in Israel is 5.04 persons (6.81 in the South).
- The highest detailed fertility rate is in the 25-29 age group (250 live births per one thousand women).
- Consanguineous (inter-relative) marriages are widespread, particularly in the South.
- Separation and divorce are almost nonexistent.

Housing and Housing Conditions

- A stifling housing crisis in the coming decade: 60.6% of Palestinian households reported needing at least one housing unit in the next ten years (72.9% in the South). 43.7% reported their inability to build even one needed housing unit in the next 10 years.
- In the Center², 16.9% live in rented housing, and 24.1% in the South live in tents and tin shacks.

¹ See appendix of Arab Communities.

² See definitions and concepts – definition of region.

- 23% of Palestinian households have suffered from land confiscation.
- 25.6% of Palestinian housing units in Israel have an area of 80-119 m² and 36.1% have an area of 120-159 m².
- The average number of rooms per housing unit of Palestinian households is 4.0 and the average housing density is 1.31 persons per room (1.73 in the South).
- Only 61.3% of Palestinian households in the South are connected to electricity.
- 44.6% of Palestinian households have a computer, and 32.4% have a home library.
- 80.3% of Palestinian households reported that the closest hospital is 5 km or more away from their place of residence, and 56.1% of those living in the South reported that the nearest private doctor's clinic is 1-5 km away.

Labor Force

- The labor force participation rate among the Palestinians in Israel is 43.6%, compared to 57.1% among the Jewish population.
- The labor force participation rate among Palestinian females in Israel is 23.4% and decreases considerably in the South, where the rate does not exceed 8.8% compared to 54.6% among Jewish females.
- The unemployment rate among the Palestinians in Israel is 11.4%, (19.9% among the 15-24 age group), and increases to 21.1% in the South.
- 12.2% of Palestinian workers are employed part-time.
- 77.7% of employed Palestinians are wage-employed.
- The rate of females employed in education is 44.8% of employed females, and in the South this rate increases to 80.9%.
- 50.4% of employed Palestinian males are craft and related trade workers.

Standards of Living

- 32.7% of Palestinian households in Israel depend on governmental benefits as their main source of income (50.5% depend on salaries and wages).
- 19.7% of Palestinian households in the South depend on unemployment benefits as their main source of income, compared to 4.6% in the North and 2.2% in the Center.
- The gross average monthly income of a Palestinian household in Israel is 6,737 New Israeli Shekels (NIS). (The gross average income in Israel is 11,022 NIS).
- 34.1% of Palestinian households in the Center reported that their main source of income is dependent on the Israeli private sector, compared to 17.9% in the North.
- 17.7% of Palestinian households in the North depend on the private Arab sector as their main source of income.
- The average monthly expenditure of a Palestinian household in Israel is 6,924 NIS and is higher in the Center in comparison with the North and South.

Education

- 94.4% of Palestinians in Israel (15 years and above) are literate (85.2% in the South).
- The illiteracy rate among Palestinians females in Israel (15 years and above) is 8.7% (21.7% in the South).
- 7.6% of 5-year-old Palestinian children in the South are not enrolled in an educational establishment.
- The current education enrolment rate among Palestinians in Israel is 41.2%.
- The drop-out rate of Palestinians in Israel aged 5 years and above is 24.3%.
- The drop-out rate among males in the 15-17 age group is double that of females in the North and Center. In the South, the drop-out rate is 9.0% among males and 12.6% among females.
- 10.8% dropped out in the South due to the non-existence of a school near their place of residence.
- 54.0% dropped-out due to non-interest in education, and 18.6% due to a difficult economic situation.
- 19.8% of Palestinians in Israel aged 15 years and above have received the Bigrut matriculation certificate.
- 8.8% of Palestinians in Israel aged 15 years and above have a first university degree or higher (2.3% in the South).
- 91.7% of Palestinians in Israel with first university degrees, 71.8% with second degrees and 35.7% with third degrees received their degrees from Israeli universities.
- Education and teacher training is the most common specialization among graduates (21.9% distributed as 9.3% of males and 36.8% of females), followed by engineering, the social and behavioral sciences, and business and management.

Media and Culture

- 19.2% of Palestinians in Israel (10 years and above) read one book during the month prior to the beginning of the survey.
- 41.0% of Palestinians in Israel (10 years and above) read newspapers regularly, (25.6% sometimes): 45.2% of males (24.9% sometimes) compared to 37.3% of females (26.2% sometimes). This rate is reversed for those reading magazines.
- The Arabic language is the main reading language for more than 90% of Palestinians compared to 72.4% who read newspapers in Hebrew.
- Television viewing is the main source of entertainment for Palestinians, with no differences in community stratifications, as compared to a poor participation rate in attending other cultural and entertainment activities (particularly in the South).
- Participation in courses during the year prior to the survey did not exceed 4.2% for persons aged 10 years and above.
- 44.6% of Palestinian households own a computer. This rate decreases to 20.2% in the South.
- 23.0% of Palestinian households are connected to the Internet (4.4% in the South).
- 32.4% of Palestinian households in Israel have a home library.
- 20.2% of Palestinians aged 10 years and above regularly use the computer.
- 52.6% of Palestinians aged 10 years and above have a mobile phone.

- 10.9% of Palestinian children in the 10-14 age group have a mobile phone. This rate increases to 47.1% in the 15-19 age group.
- 65.0% of Palestinian females in the 20-29 age group have a mobile phones.

Health

- 8.6% of Palestinians in Israel suffer from chronic diseases with the highest rate in the mixed cities.
- 3.4% reported suffering from diabetes (4.4% in the Center), with a correlative increase from age 30 and above.
- 3.4% suffer from high blood pressure and 1.6% from heart disease.
- The rate of incidence of heart disease in the 35-64 age group among males is double that of females.
- 0.2% of Palestinians in Israel suffer from Cancer. The rate of incidence in the Center is double that of the North and South.
- 2.9% of Palestinians in Israel are disabled.
- 1.2% of Palestinians in Israel suffer from physical disabilities.
- 30.8% of the disabilities are congenital (from birth) compared to 11.8% that are a result of accidents which occurred at work.
- 19.8% of the Palestinian community in Israel (10 years and above) are smokers.
- Approximately 40% of Palestinian smokers aged 45 years and above smoke more than 20 cigarettes per day.
- 82.5% of nargila smokers are in the 15-34 age group (1.7% of the Palestinians in Israel smoke a nargila).
- 18.8% of hospitalized patients are children age 4 and under (29.5% in the South).
- 52.3% of the Palestinians in Israel have supplementary health insurance.
- 30.2% of Palestinians in Israel practice sports. The most common sport is walking, at a rate of 19.4%.

Environment

- 32.2% of Palestinian households in Israel are exposed to a noise problem in their housing vicinity.
- In the South, 21.7% of the households are exposed to noise from airplanes.
- 69.9% of households in the Center exposed to noise gave traffic as the main cause.
- Dust is an environmental problem for 28.8% of Palestinian households in Israel, mainly caused by the existence of unpaved roads and stone quarries (particularly in the South).
- 28.1% of Palestinian households reported smell as a problem in their housing vicinity as a result of sewage, solid waste disposal or agricultural waste.
- 35.3% of Palestinian households in the South are exposed to a problem of smells due to industrial activities.
- 11.6% of Palestinian households are exposed to a problem of fumes in their housing vicinity (20.0% in the South), mostly due to burning waste.

- 89.8% of Palestinian households in the unrecognized villages in the South reported sporadic/unofficial waste collection.

Agricultural Holdings

- 22.5% of Palestinian households in Israel have agricultural holdings.
- Only 11.7% of Bedouin households have animal holdings.
- The most common types of animal holding among Palestinians in Israel are: 2.2% sheep, 1.9% poultry and 1.8% goats. Sheep are most common in the south (12.2%) followed by goats (10.7%), and poultry (8.7%).
- 24.3% of households in the North have plant holdings compared to 11.7% in the Center and 8.0% in the South.
- 31.6% of households with agricultural holdings are rural, compared to 29.2% in urban communities “B” and 17.4% in urban communities “A”.

Public Order

- 7.8% of Palestinian households were victimized during 2004.
- Households in the Center suffer the most, from theft and vehicle theft in particular.
- 5.0% of households in the South reported being assaulted by police during 2004.
- Of the total offenses committed against households, 16.0% in the South and 15.7% in the Center were perpetrated by police.
- 70.1% of the crimes reported by households were crimes resulting in tangible material damages.

Main Indicators

Indicator (Percentage (%) Unless otherwise was stated)	South	Center	North	Total
Population				
Males	50.8	51.6	50.8	50.9
Females	49.2	48.4	49.2	49.1
Sex Ratio ³	103.3	104.9	103.2	103.4
Age Structure				
0-4	24.0	15.8	14.2	15.6
5-14	32.7	24.9	24.3	25.6
15-64	42.2	56.3	58.0	55.7
65+	1.1	3.0	3.5	3.1
Median Age (years)	12.0	19	21	19
Dependency Ratio	137.2	77.7	72.5	79.5
Average Household Size (person)	6.81	4.71	4.76	5.04
Marital Status for Persons 18 Years and Above				
Currently Married	69.6	64.6	61.5	62.7
Unmarried	24.8	28.0	32.5	31.2
Median Age at First Marriage (Years)				
Males	22	24	25	24
Females	19	20	20	20
Percentage Internally Displaced⁴	22.7	20.5	12.8	15.1
Housing				
Average Number of Persons per Room	1.73	1.20	1.25	1.31
Average Number of Rooms in Housing Unit	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0

³ The geographical statistical divisions of the communities in Israel, Central Bureau of Statistics, 1995

⁴ Maps prepared in the map design center in Israel were used.

Indicator (Percentage (%) Unless otherwise was stated)	South	Center	North	Total
Households by Tenure of Housing Unit				
Owned	95.1	82.6	92.9	91.9
Rented or Leased	4.0	15.9	5.5	6.6
Connection to Public Networks				
Water Network	83.3	100.0	99.3	97.2
Electricity Network	61.3	100.0	99.3	94.2
Sewage Network	57.4	97.6	86.0	83.5
Computers in Household	21.4	55.5	49.9	46.7
Internet Service in Household	4.4	27.5	25.8	23.0
Private Car	55.9	61.7	65.4	63.6
Home Library	15.5	38.6	34.4	32.4
Telephone Line	11.4	78.7	77.0	68.2
Households who need at least one Housing Unit during the next 10 years	72.9	53.8	59.5	60.6
Households that cannot provide at least one Housing Unit of those needed during the next 10 years	38.1	56.2	43.0	43.7
Property Confiscation since 1947	37.0	20.7	22.5	24.2
Playground or Public Park in Neighborhood	2.1	13.9	18.7	15.8
Health & Environment				
Exposure to Environmental Hazards in Housing Vicinity				
Noise				
Very often	11.6	26.4	18.7	18.7
Sometimes	15.8	8.9	13.9	13.5
Smell				
Very often	8.6	19.4	8.5	9.9
Sometimes	17.9	8.2	9.6	10.6
Dust				
Very often	21.2	21.1	14.1	16.0
Sometimes	22.8	12.8	10.9	12.8
Fumes				
Very often	5.2	8.9	4.7	5.3
Sometimes	14.8	5.5	4.8	6.3
Incidence of Chronic Diseases				
Healthy	95.0	89.9	91.0	91.4
Diabetes	1.5	4.4	3.6	3.4

Indicator (Percentage (%)) Unless otherwise was stated)	South	Center	North	Total
Cardiac Disease	1.4	3.5	3.7	3.4
Cardiac Disease	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.6
Disability Rate	2.4	3.5	2.9	2.9
Persons who smoke 18+				
Males	46.2	54.1	47.0	47.9
Females	1.7	5.4	4.3	4.2
Both Sexes	23.7	30.6	25.8	26.3
Persons hospitalized during the last six months prior to the survey	10.3	6.6	5.2	6.0
Receipt of Health Services during the last two weeks prior to the survey	15.8	22.8	19.1	13.9
Relation of Women Who have Ever Married to Husbands				
Relation of First Degree	37.4	15.1	21.5	22.3
Other Relative of Same Clan	26.9	9.9	16.3	16.5
Practicing Sports (Persons Age 10 years and Above				
Always	13.4	16.6	12.8	13.4
Rarely	16.7	15.5	17.0	16.8
Labor Force Status (15 Years and Above)				
In Labor Force	32.2	47.9	44.2	43.6
Full Employment	70.5	76.9	76.3	76.0
Part-time Employment	8.1	17.0	11.6	12.2
Unemployment	21.1	5.9	11.6	11.4
Outside Labor Force	67.8	52.1	55.8	56.4
Average Monthly Income per Household	5.864	7.100	6.848	6.737
Average Monthly Expenditure per Household	5.946	7.697	6.986	6.924
Education - Media and Culture				
Literacy Rate (15 Years and over)	85.2	94.2	95.5	94.4
Educational Enrollment Rates by Age				
5-17	96.70	97.20	98.20	97.80
18+	7.2	8.80	7.6	7.71
Total	53.0	41.3	39.4	41.3
Drop-out Rate (Population Age 5 years and Above)	20.3	27.0	24.5	24.3
Reading Newspapers (Persons Age 10 years and Above)				

Indicator (Percentage (%) Unless otherwise was stated)	South	Center	North	Total
Reading Newspapers (Persons Age 10 years and Above)				
Always	24.8	48.0	41.9	41.0
Sometimes	24.5	19.3	26.9	25.6
Reading Books in month prior to the survey (Persons Age 10 years and Above)	22.0	24.7	26.7	25.9
Computer Usage (Persons Age 10 years and Above)				
Always	8.4	24.1	21.0	20.2
Sometimes	17.4	15.3	15.1	15.4
Internet Usage (Persons Age 10 years and (Above who use a Computer	45.1	63.0	60.6	60.0
Email (Persons Age 10 years and Above who (use a Computer and the Internet	41.1	55.8	56.2	55.5
Agricultural Holding				
Agricultural Holding Households	20.0	12.3	24.8	22.5
Animal Holding Households	14.0	0.8	1.2	2.9
Plant Holding Households	8.0	11.7	24.3	20.4
Public Order				
Victimized Households	16.4	15.5	4.7	7.8
Assault of the Police	5.0	2.1	0.4	1.3
Theft (Excluding Vehicle)	3.2	5.8	1.6	2.4
Vehicle Theft or Parts	3.5	8.2	1.8	2.9
Robbery or Theft Attempt	1.3	2.8	0.9	1.2
Criminal (Last Criminal Act)				
Police	16.0	15.7	4.4	10.7
Other Jews not Police	11.7	2.9	3.1	5.6
A Relative	6.4	7.7	3.2	5.3
Non-Relative from Same Locality	20.4	20.8	18.7	19.7

Chapter One

Introduction

Introduction

The Galilee Society's Socio-Economic Survey of Palestinians in Israel is the first of its kind with regards to its comprehensiveness and scientific structure, and constitutes a unique and complete resource and database in the socio-economic and other fields of Palestinian life, including demography, education, culture, health, environment, housing conditions and labor.

This project is unique in that it was initiated, prepared, developed and implemented by the Galilee Society: The Arab National Society for Health Research & Services, in cooperation with MADA-the Arab Center for Applied Social Research. These two Palestinian organizations serve the developmental process of the Palestinian community in Israel in various fields of life and strive to preserve the national identity and deepen the national belonging of the Palestinians in Israel.

In its initial stages, the socio-economic survey relied on local specialized Arab expertise by forming a consultative committee of Arab professionals and researchers, who oversaw the preparation of the questionnaire.

The project is a pioneering attempt to fill an informational gap and provide reliable, credible, professional scientific statistical data to supplement the information available in the Galilee Society's Rikaz Statistical Databank on Palestinians in Israel on the features of Palestinian life in Israel in the cities and villages, both recognized and unrecognized, in the Galilee (North), Triangle (Center) and Naqab (South). The project also supplies statistics on the internally-displaced Palestinians, giving information about their origin and place of forced migration. All of this statistical data will be available for use by research centers, universities and decision-makers at various levels.

1.1 Survey Objectives:

The socio-economic survey aims to provide up-to-date statistical information on the following areas:

1. Main demographic characteristics of the Palestinian community in Israel.
2. Community health conditions, incidence of chronic diseases, health attitudes and availability of health services.
3. Environmental conditions and pollutants, and type and time of exposure.
4. Community educational characteristics; illiteracy rate, educational attainment at all levels, and drop-out rates and their causes.
5. Labor force status, participation in the labor force and unemployment rates.
6. Housing and housing conditions, including type and tenure of housing unit, number of rooms, public utilities and availability of services and durable goods.
7. Household agricultural holdings, and their size and kind.
8. Living standards of households, average household income and average monthly expenditure for perishables and non-perishables.

9. Personal security, vulnerability to criminal offenses, time and location of the occurrence of offenses, and resulting damages.
10. Culture and participation in cultural and recreational activities, computer and internet usage, reading, and sports activities.

2.2 Report Structure:

The report is comprised of fourteen chapters. The first contains the introduction and structure. The second chapter provides a list of the concepts and definitions used in the survey. The third chapter refers to the methodology used in planning and implementing the survey. The fourth chapter presents an evaluation of the quality of the data. The report also presents the main results in tables. Chapters 5 - 14 contain the main findings of the survey in the fields of demography, housing and housing conditions, labor force participation, standards of living, education, media and culture, health, environment, agricultural holdings and public order.

Chapter Two

Definitions and Concepts

Definitions and Concepts

Following is a presentation of the main concepts and definitions used in the survey report:

- Region:** Geographical area defined according to official institutions into North, Center and South. The North includes the Haifa District (Wadi Ara is part of the Haifa District), and is the largest area with regard to population and number of Arab communities. The Center includes the Central District, Tel-Aviv District and the Jerusalem District; and the South (Naqab). For details of community distribution according to area, see appendix.
- Enumeration Area:** Refers to the geographical area defined on maps. These are defined naturally, and could be part of a large community or an entire small village. The divisions of the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics of 1995 were used.
- Community Cluster:** Area of land consistently inhabited by residents and with an official administrative authority, and which is separated geographically from any adjacent community recognized conventionally and any unrecognized community and without an independent authority.
- Community Classification:** Arab communities are divided according to number of residents and type of population:
- Urban communities "A" have more than 15,000 residents.
 - Urban communities "B" have between 5,000 – 15,000 residents.
 - Rural communities with less than 5,000 residents.
 - Bedouin communities which are communities defined institutionally as Bedouin with regard to social history.
- Locality Characteristics:** Classification of community based on its combination of Arabs and Jews.
Mixed: Community with both Arab and Jewish residents.
Unmixed: Community with just Arab residents.
- Locality Type:** Classification of Arab communities according to recognition by the Israeli authorities.
Unrecognized: The Arab communities which do not have official recognition from the Israeli authorities, mainly for political reasons, and are concentrated in the South. These communities are deprived of a local authority and connection to the public networks, such as electricity and water, and are denied the right to licensed building.

Household:	One person or a group of persons with or without a family relationship, who live in the same housing unit, share meals and make joint provision of food and other living essentials.
One-Person Household:	Refers to households comprised of one individual.
Nuclear Household:	Refers to households comprised of a couple only, a couple with at least one son or daughter; a male head of a household with at least one son or daughter. A female head of a household with at least one son or daughter. No other relatives or non-relatives live with this household.
Extended Household:	Refers to households comprised of one or more nuclear households with one or more related members. No other non-relatives live with this household. It might be comprised of two or more related but not married persons. It must be comprised of a head of a household and a minimum of one relative member other than a spouse or a child.
Composite Household:	Refers to households comprised of one or more nuclear households with one or more members related to the head of the household and a minimum of one non-relative member. It might be comprised of two or more unrelated and unmarried persons. It must be comprised of a head of a household and a minimum of one non-relative member, irrespective of the other household members.
Head of Household:	The person who usually lives with the household and is recognized as the head of the household by its other members. Often he/she is the main decision-maker or responsible for financial support and welfare of the household, and some may participate in this. The head of the household may be a male or female.
Average Household Size:	Refers to the average number of private household members calculated through dividing the total number of members for a certain category by the number of households for that particular category.
Age:	The completed age in years of the enumerated person, which is the difference between the date of birth and the survey reference period. The exact age is the time elapsed between the day of birth and a given day, including parts of a year.
Age Composition:	Refers to the population composition according to the number or rate of males and females in each age group. The availability of information on age composition is an essential prerequisite for the description and analysis of many demographic data.

Dependency Ratio	The rate of economically dependent to economically generating. Defined as the percentage of elderly (65 years and above) and children under 15 years-of-age compared to the percentage of the population of working age (15-64 years).
Detailed Fertility Rate:	Refers to the number of children born alive to women in a certain age group for every 1000 women of childbearing age (15-49 years).
Total Fertility Rate:	The average number of children that would be born live to a woman (or group of women) during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.
Marital Status:	Refers to the marital status of a person, aged 15 years and above during the reference date of the Census governed by the marriage laws, customs and traditions applicable in the country. Marital status is classified as follows:
Never Married:	Applies to a person aged 15 years and above who has not been married.
Legally Married:	Applies to a person aged 15 years and above who has an official marriage document (issued by a competent court), but has not yet been actually married according to the customs and traditions applicable in the country.
Married:	Applies to a person aged 15 years and above who is actually and officially married according to the customs and traditions applicable in the country, irrespective of his/her past marital status or whether or not the couple was together during the reference period of the survey.
Divorced:	Applies to a person aged 15 years and above who was previously married and legally divorced, and was not married again.
Widowed:	Applies to a person aged 15 years and above whose marriage was split by the death of a spouse and was not married again.
Separated:	Applies to a person aged 15 years and above who was married, but had his/her marriage revoked for some reason without any legal or official registration and was not remarried.
Relation of Married Couple:	Relation between a woman and her first husband, who is generally her current husband, in the event that the woman married once, and could not be her current husband in the event that the woman married more than once.

Relation of First Degree:	Refers to the relation between a woman and her husband usually defined as cousins. (Consanguineous Marriage)
Other Relative:	Refers to the relation between a woman and her husband within the same clan.
Sex Ratio:	The number of males per 100 females in a population.
Internally-Displaced:	Those Palestinians who were forced to leave their homes and move to another place of residence inside Israel as a result of war and/or Israeli governments' policies, etc. The term internal displacement includes the displaced and their families and is inherited through the male offspring, sons follow their father in displacement, and sons of a displaced father are displaced. The Association for the Defense of Rights of the Displaced persons in Israel estimates the number to be 220,000.
Place of Residence:	The place in which a person resides most of the days of the year (six months or more).
Change of Residence:	Change in the place in which a person resides for one of the following reasons: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work: Where the relocation was related to work, regardless of whether it is looking for work or changing work place. 2. Study: Where the relocation was related to the person's study. 3. Marriage: Where the person moves due to marriage. 4. Accompaniment: Where the person accompanies another member of the household. This applies to a spouse and children who move in accompaniment (of a spouse) for any reason (except displacement). 5. Displacement: Where the person is forced due to certain and enforced circumstances to leave his/her place of residence and move to another irrespective of the age of the person and includes the displaced and their families. 6. Preservation of Citizenship: Where the person changed his/her place of residence to preserve his/her citizenship. 7. Other: Any other reason not mentioned above.
Housing Type:	Refers to the architectural housing shape, which could be a villa, house, apartment, independent room or other, such as tent or tin shack, etc.

Villa:	Refers to a building usually constructed of clean stone, in general for one household only, consisting of one floor with two wings or two floors or more, connected by internal stairs where one of the wings of the one-floor building or the second floor is assigned for bedrooms, and the other wing or the first floor is set up for the kitchen, reception area, and services. The villa is generally surrounded by a garden, no matter what size, as well as an external surrounding wall, and a garage for a car. The villa's roof is generally built from bricks. There may be auxiliary buildings within the borders of the villa which are considered part of the villa.
House:	Refers to a building originally constructed for one or more households, and is the typical construction in Palestine. The house may consist of one or two floors utilized by one household. In the event that the house is divided into separate housing units which contain all facilities and have independent households, each unit is considered an apartment.
Apartment:	Refers to a part of a house or building consisting of one or more rooms in addition to a kitchen, bathroom, and toilet facilities, constructed for one household and, accessed by stairs or passage leading to a public road.
Independent Room:	Refers to a room without facilities, which are usually shared with other rooms (kitchen, bathroom and toilet) originally constructed for living purposes.
Other:	Refers to all housing other than those kinds stated above, such as tents, tin shacks, huts, and caves or any living space not previously defined.
Building material of external walls:	Refers to the primary building material used in the construction of the external walls. This means one of the following materials: clean stone, stone and cement, reinforced concrete, cement bricks, mud, old stone, other. The primary materials used are defined irrespective of covering or finish, such as paint, etc.
Room:	Refers to any area equal to or more than 4m ² surrounded by walls and a ceiling that can isolate its users from others. Balconies that are glassed in are considered rooms if their area is equal to or more than four m ² and are used for living purposes. Likewise, the sitting room is considered a room. The kitchen, bathroom, toilet and corridors are not considered rooms. Areas allocated for animals and poultry along with those used for work purposes only are also not considered rooms.
Housing Density (Number of persons per room):	Refers to the number of persons who live in the household divided by the total number of occupied rooms of the household.

Average Housing Density (Average number of persons per room):	Refers to the average number of persons per room and is calculated through dividing the total number of individuals for a certain category of the population by the total number of rooms for that particular category. Average Housing Density is one measure of population density.
Kitchen:	Refers to a room designated for the preparation of food, which has four walls and a ceiling and is classified as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kitchen with piped water: has a water tap in the kitchen. 2. Kitchen without piped water: does not have a water tap in the kitchen.
Bathroom:	Refers to a room designated for bathing, which has a door that can be closed, and is classified as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bathroom with piped water: has a bath connected to a water supply, or a water tap in the bathroom. 2. Bathroom without piped water: has a bath, but it is not connected to a water supply.
Toilet:	Refers to a rest room, which has a door that can be closed, and is classified as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Toilet with piped water: has a toilet connected to a water supply, or a water tap in the bathroom. 2. Toilet without piped water: has a toilet, but it is not connected to a water supply.
Tenure of Housing Unit:	Refers to the tenure of the housing unit and is classified as one of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Owned: a housing unit owned by the household or one of its members, who usually reside in it. 2. Rented: a housing unit rented without furnishings in exchange for a fee, paid monthly or at specific periods. 3. Without payment: a housing unit utilized without payment in the event that the owner is a parent or a relative who does not reside in the unit, or provided by another source without payment. 4. In exchange for work: a housing unit without rent provided to the household in exchange for the work of one of its members, regardless of whether the unit is owned by this party or is paid for by them. 5. Other: any housing unit not classified above.
Household Library:	Refers to the availability of a number of books, magazines or periodicals that are not for study purposes, but generally used to develop culture or religion, etc. of which the number is not less than 10.
Main Energy Source For Heating:	Refers to the principal energy source used for heating. In the event that more than one source is used, the source used the most is identified: gas, kerosene, electricity, coal, wood, diesel or without heating.

Main Energy Source For Cooking:	Refers to the principal energy source used for cooking, such as: gas, kerosene, electricity, coal, wood, or other.
Availability of Fixed Assets:	Refers to a household's total fixed assets, such as: a private car – a car used for the private use of the household – an electric fridge, a solar heater, central heating, a household library, a cooker, a washing machine, a television, a VCR, a computer, a satellite dish, etc.
Rent:	Refers to a sum of money paid at a regular basis (weekly, monthly, etc) in exchange for housing.
Drain:	An indirect type of confiscation of land or property or estates used by the Israeli authorities in order to buy Palestinian property through a third party, when Palestinians refuse to sell.
Labor Force:	Includes all individuals of working age 15 years and above who fall within the definitions of labor and unemployment.
Outside Labor Force:	Includes all individuals of working age (in the labor force) but do not work and are do not look for work, either because they do not need to earn a living by working or for other reasons.
Work:	The activity undertaken by persons for profit or payment, whether on a monthly, weekly, daily, or by unit basis or a percentage of the profits or brokerage or other. Work without pay or in return for family business, projects or farms, enters under the definition of work if it is done on a regular basis. In addition, customary voluntary and charitable work without pay is considered work.
Employed:	Refers to a person engaged in a certain productive activity or work, irrespective of whether he/she is an employer, self-employed, wage employed, an unpaid family member or other. The employed person is normally classified in one of two categories according to the number of weekly working hours, i.e. 1-14 working hours and 15 working hours and above.
Employer:	A person who operates his/her own economic enterprise or part of it (a partner) and who hires one or more waged employees.
Self-employed:	A person who operates his/her own economic enterprise or part of it (a partner) and who does not hire any employees.
Unpaid Family Member:	A person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person living in the same household.

Wage Employed:	A person engaged in a certain productive activity or work for another person or company and receives a specified wage, whether a monthly, weekly, daily salary or by unit or other method of payment. This category includes all those employed in governmental ministries, institutions and companies, in addition to those working in private enterprises.
Other:	Includes any other condition of work such as working for a charitable organization without pay, volunteering, and working for others without pay.
Labor:	The economically active population which includes all individuals of working age (in the labor force) 15 years or above and who work, including employers, employees, and self-employed individuals, in addition to unpaid family members.
Unemployed:	Refers to all persons of working age and who did not work at all during the reference period on condition that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the person is physically and mentally able to work - the person has sought a job utilizing one of the following methods: searching for jobs in newspaper advertisements, registration at employment offices, asking friends or relatives, etc. The unemployed are classified into two categories: unemployed who have previously worked, and unemployed who have not previously worked.
Unemployed, has worked in the last 12 months:	Refers to all persons of working age who did not work at all during the reference period and previously worked for a time during the 12 months preceding the reference period.
Unemployed, has worked one year before and less than 5 years:	Refers to all persons of working age who did not work at all during the reference period and previously worked for a time one year before and less than 5 years preceding the reference period.
Unemployed, has worked 5 years before:	Refers to all persons of working age who did not work at all during the reference period and previously worked for a time 5 years preceding the reference period.
Reference Period:	The week ending on the Saturday prior to the field worker's visit.

Absent from Regular Work:	<p>Those persons who did not work during the reference period, i.e. the previous week, for some reason and will return to work after completing their assignment, vacation or other matter. This includes all who did not work for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a temporary break in work - waiting to start work - annual, sick or emergency leave - care of children - family obligations - work or maternity leave - weather, strikes, curfew, or closure - education/training
Part-time Employment:	<p>Includes all persons who work less than regular hours for some reason and would like to increase their work hours to the normal level (35 hours or more weekly) by finding an extra job, or by starting their own business. This also includes all those who would like to change their jobs for economic reasons, such as insufficient wages or bad working conditions. All persons who work less than 35 hours because the work hours are such are excluded from this category (e.g. teachers).</p>
Occupation:	<p>Refers to the kind of work done during the reference period by the person employed, or the kind of work done previously if unemployed. Occupations are grouped together mainly on the basis of the similarity of skills required to fulfill the tasks and duties of the job. Occupation includes the following: academic professionals; associate professionals or technicians; managers; clerical workers, agents, sales workers and service workers; skilled agricultural workers; industry, construction and other skilled workers; and unskilled workers.</p>
Economic Activity:	<p>Refers to the activity of the establishment in which a person worked, or if he/she is a traveling salesman, his/her main activity or kind of merchandise (or both). The main economic activity must be defined to indicate whether industrial, agricultural, trade, or services, etc.</p>
Work Hours:	<p>Refers to the number of hours spent by the person in his/her occupation, and are classified into two categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regular work hours: the number of hours in a part-time or full-time job that a person customarily works. Work hours of all activities are combined. 2. Actual work hours: the number of actual work hours that a person works, without overtime, meal-time, and breaks. This is recorded separately for the main and secondary jobs.

Monthly Work Days:	Refers to the number of days a person worked during the month, excluding vacation days, weekends, sick days and other paid and unpaid days off. One hour of work during the day is considered a work day.
Daily Wage:	Refers to the net monetary wage paid to the employee per day by his/her employer. The wages referred to in this survey apply to the wages of the persons with known salaries only.
Income:	<p>Refers to the total monetary payments and payments-in-kind that a member of the household receives during the reference period, regardless of their source. The income of servants working in the household is not included. There are two reference periods for income in this survey:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monthly Income: refers to the household's total monthly income regardless of its source. 2. Annual Income: refers to the household's income in the 12 months preceding the date of the field worker's visit, regardless of its source.
Main Source of Income:	<p>Refers to the household's main income source and is one of the following:</p> <p>Salaries and wages from working for others, remittances from abroad, social assistance, and other income such as from rentals, land production, stocks, interest and investments.</p>
Secondary Income:	Refers to the household's income from sources other than the main sources.
Expenditure:	<p>Refers to the household's spending and includes the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash spent on the purchase of goods and services for living purposes. 2. The value of goods and service payments or part of payments received from the employer. 3. Cash expenditure spent as taxes (non-commercial or industrial), gifts, contributions, interests on debts and other non-consumption items.
Personal Care and Needs:	Includes all personal care services, products, tools and activities as well as repair of these items, such as clothes, cigarettes and other personal items.
Estimated Rent:	The estimated rent of the housing unit owned by the household.

Educational Attendance:	Attendance means registering the person at any stage of formal education, irrespective of whether it took the form of continuous attendance or distance learning. Stages of formal education include the elementary stage, preparatory stage, (both of which are referred to as the basic stage), secondary stage, and higher education stage (universities, colleges and academic or vocational institutes that grant diplomas and does not include centers or institutes that provide training courses, irrespective of their length). Preschools and nurseries or illiteracy centers are not considered stages of education.
Currently Attending:	A person registered in one of the stages of formal education.
Attended and Left:	A person previously enrolled in education even for one day and who left the stage of education in which he/she was in before finishing it.
Attended and Graduated:	A person previously enrolled in education and who stopped at the end of the stage of education in which he/she was in, i.e. received a completion certificate.
Did Not Attend:	A person who did not have any opportunity for education, even for one day.
Completed Years of Schooling:	For persons currently attending, who attended and left, or who successfully graduated, reference shall be made to the successfully completed formal education years (completed years). It includes neither drop-out years, failure years nor an on-going educational year. Educational training courses are not included among the years of formal education.
Preschool:	Any educational institution licensed by the Ministry of Education offering education for at least a year to children who are usually five-year-olds, before they start formal education.
School:	Any educational institution excluding preschools, regardless of the number of students and grade structure, where the lowest grade is no less than the first and the highest is not more than the twelfth. This includes elementary, preparatory, and secondary schools.
Non-Technical College that does not offer a first degree:	Any educational institution that offers postsecondary education, but does not offer an academic degree.
Technical Engineering College that does not offer a first degree:	Includes technological colleges, regional colleges, and teacher-training colleges, except those institutions that have received recognition as Higher Education institutions.

Higher Education Institutions:	Includes universities and institutions that have recognition from the Higher Educational Authority to grant a university degree.
Educational Attainment Status:	Highest educational degree attained successfully. Illiterate: any person who cannot read or write in any language and did not receive any certificate from formal education. Knowledgeable: any person who can read and write without having completed any stage of formal education.
Primary:	Any person who successfully finished the primary stage of education, i.e. at least 6 years of education.
Preparatory:	Any person who successfully finished the preparatory stage of education, i.e. at least 9 years of education.
Secondary:	Any person who successfully finished the secondary stage of education.
Highschool Certificate (Bigrut):	Any person who successfully completed the matriculation examinations.
College or less than first degree Certificate:	Any person who successfully completed education in a technological college, regional college or teacher-training college, etc. except those institutions that have received recognition as Higher Education institutions.
First Degree and Above:	Any person who successfully completed education in a university or institution that has recognition from the Higher Educational Authority to grant a university degree.
Specialization:	Graduation from one of the colleges or universities with a certificate in one or more of the following fields: Languages and Literature, Education and Teacher Training, Fine and Applied Arts, Humanities, Religion and Theology, Social and Behavioral Science, Commercial and Business Administration, Law, Physical Sciences, Biological Sciences, Mathematics and Computer Sciences, Medicine and Health, Paramedical Studies, Engineering, Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery, Special Courses.
Place of Study of Highest Degree Attained:	Location of the educational institution in which the person received his/her highest attained degree.
Drop-out:	A person who attended school for at least one day and left during any stage of formal education. Persons who attended school and graduated at the primary or preparatory level and did not return to school are considered drop-outs. Those who enrolled or graduated from the secondary stage or higher are not considered drop-outs.

- Health:** According to the World Health Organization (WHO), health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.
- Chronic Disease:** A disorder or impairment of the normal state of well-being diagnosed by a doctor which needs continuous and regular treatment.
- Disability:** The disabled is defined as a person suffering from a clear and evident weakness in performing certain activities due to continuous difficulties emanating from a physical, mental or health condition that has lasted for more than six months. Disabilities resulting from a fracture or disease lasting for less than six months are not considered disabilities. This concept includes the following disabilities:
1. **Visual:** Includes the blind and one-eyed and all who have a clear weakness in their sight even with the use of glasses.
 2. **Hearing:** Includes the deaf and all who have a clear weakness in their hearing even with the use hearing aids.
 3. **Speech:** Includes a person who has a speech disability (such as the mute) and all who have a clear weakness in speaking clearly.
 4. **Hearing and Speech:** Applies to a person who has both a speech and hearing disability, on condition that they suffer from no other disability.
 5. **Physical:** Includes all who have an evident disability in walking, climbing stairs or standing and retrieving things from the ground, bending over and kneeling, such as the paralyzed, on condition that they suffer from no other disability.
 6. **Use of Fingers:** Refers to a disability in the fingers which disrupts the retrieval or grasp of objects with one or both hands, on condition that they suffer from no other disability.
 7. **Mental:** Includes all who suffer from mental retardation and clear mental difficulties, on condition that they suffer from no other disability.
 8. **Mental and Physical:** Applies to a person who has both a mental and physical disability, on condition that they suffer from no other disability.
 9. **Multiple:** Includes all who have more than one type of disability mentioned above, except those in Nos. 4 and 8. Also includes all who have complete disability.
 10. **Other:** Includes all who have a disability not included in the above definitions.

Cause of Disability:	Refers to the main cause of the disability and can be classified as follows: Disease: If the main cause is attributed to a disease, such as polio. Congenital: If the main cause is due to reasons prior to birth, including hereditary diseases. During birth: If the main cause is attributed to the birth or birthing process. War: If the main cause is a result of war or injury by a hostile force and includes the current or previous Intifada. Work Accident: If the main cause is a result of an accident while at work. Traffic Accident: If the main cause is a result of a traffic accident which includes car collisions and being hit by a car. Other Kind of Accident: If the main cause is a result of an accident such as a fall, fire, drowning, firearms, etc. Other: If the main cause is other than any of the definitions mentioned above.
Supplementary Health Insurance:	Refers to the additional insurance to official health insurance which is realized by paying extra fees to cover particular health problems and medicine expenses not included in the official health services basket.
Smoking:	Includes all smoking methods: cigarettes, nargila, or pipe.
Hospital:	Medical institution that offers diagnostic and curative services in different cases (medical, surgical) and also offers medical care in outpatient clinics and an emergency room.
Hospitalization:	Persons who enter the hospital for medical tests or treatment and stay for one night or more in one of the hospital wards.
Health Service:	Service given to a person in the national insurance sick funds (Kupat Holim), a private clinic, emergency room or outpatient clinic in a hospital for a sudden illness or medical problems. Service is provided by a doctor, specialist, nurse, health worker or pharmacist.
Environmental Hazard:	Refers to everything that constitutes a source of disturbance and irritation to a household and its members in the housing vicinity, including noise, smells, dust, fumes from traffic, industrial activity, waste in its various forms, construction, etc.
Wastewater:	Used water, typically discharged into the sewage system and containing matter and bacteria in solution or suspension.
Waste Dumping Site:	Site used to dispose of solid wastes without environmental control.
Burning Waste:	Outdoor burning of wastes such as lumber, scrapped cars, textiles, sawdust, etc.

Agricultural Holdings:	Refers to the economic unit of agricultural production under one management, and includes all livestock and totally or partially utilized lands for agricultural purposes, regardless of the ownership, legal status, or area. Management can be in the hands of one person or the household, and can be the partnership of two people, two households or more, and can be taken on by a clan, tribe, or run by a representative entity such as a company, cooperative, or government agency. The utilized land can be composed of one or more sections, in one or more separate areas, or one or more administrative sections, on condition that all the pieces of land share the same production methods such as workers, buildings, machinery or transport animals, etc.
Agricultural Holder:	Refers to the civilian or representative entity that has managerial control over the agricultural holdings and makes the main decisions regarding use of available resources, and has technical and economic responsibility, regardless of whether he/she/it has sole direct responsibility or assigns responsibility of daily tasks to a paid manager. In the event that two or more members of the household manage the same holding, the head of the household is considered the holder.
The Holding's Total Area:	Refers to the combined area of all parts of the holding. This does not include any land owned by the holder but rented to others. This area includes the farm yard and land on which the farm buildings stand. The area of the housing unit of the holder is also included, unless it lies outside the holding and is used for living purposes only. The holding area includes the area planted with crops during the reference period and the area prepared to be planted and not seeded or planted during the reference period.
Type of Holding:	The holdings can be classified as follows:
1. Plant Holding:	Refers to the presence under the holder's control of a cultivated area or area suitable for cultivation of any crop.
2. Animal Holding:	Refers to the presence of animals under the holder's control. The person is considered an animal holder if he/she has any of the following: any number of cows or camels, 5 or more sheep and/or goats or pigs, 50 or more rabbits, 50 or more poultry such as chickens, turkeys, ducks or a combination, or 3 or more bee hives.
3. Mixed Holding:	Refers to the holding where both plants and animals are present, as defined above.
Crime:	Any act violating laws or public rights duties towards the state or society in general.

Criminal:	Person who violates the laws or public rights duties against other persons or the property of others.
Properties:	All movable and fixed assets belonging to the individuals (household members), regardless of whether inside or outside the house.
Assault:	Refers to a physical attack on another person.
Crime Scene:	Refers to the place where a crime took place.
Theft:	Refers to the illegal entry of another's property or home with the criminal intent to remove cash or property without the property owner's consent. Includes burglary and housebreaking, theft of cars and other items.
Human Damages:	All harm affecting a person during the perpetration of a crime in the 12 months prior to the survey which resulted in injury, death, disability, or disfiguration.
Harassment:	Refers to the provocation and agitation of a person which may instigate anger and/or violence. Harassment can be classified into two categories: planned and unplanned.

Chapter Three

Methodology

3.1 Preparatory Stage:

In order to fulfill our desire for the comprehensiveness and quality of the survey, arising from our goal to meet the specific needs of our community, a local scientific consultative committee with various areas of academic expertise was formed.

Several workshops were held with the members of the committee and the project administration, in which the topics and areas of the socio-economic research were discussed and defined. Small working groups were created according to area of expertise to formulate the questions and present recommendations for the questionnaire.

A team of experts from the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) in Ramallah was used as a specialized reference in statistical research. This team accompanied the process and helped to formulate the questionnaire and added their suggestions and amendments.

3.2 Survey Questionnaire:

In addition to the identification information and quality control, the questionnaire contains the following parts:

1. **Household Roster:** contains the household roster, demographic and socio-economic and other characteristics for all household members and includes:
 - **Identification information:** for the household and the relationship of household to its head, gender, age, religion, place of current and original residence.
 - **Personal Status information:** includes marital status, number of marriages, age at first marriage, duration of marriage, whether husband and wife are related, and number of births for married women.
 - **Health Status information:** includes incidence of chronic diseases, disabilities, availability of supplementary health insurance, and places of treatment. It also includes information on cigarette and nargila smoking, rates of smoking, and attempts of quitting.
 - **Education information:** includes educational enrollment, type of educational institution, number of successfully completed years of schooling, drop-out rates and reasons, highest educational attainment, and specialization.
 - **Employment information:** includes relationship of individuals to the labor force during the week previous to the household visit (data was collected in the last quarter of 2004), place of employment, occupation, employment status, number of regular work hours, area of specialization, and wages.
2. **Housing questionnaire:** includes information on the housing characteristics of a household: housing tenure, area, number of rooms, housing conditions, source and availability of water,

- electricity and solid waste collection methods, availability of a kitchen, bathroom and toilet, source of the principal energy used, availability of durable goods and public services.
3. **Agricultural holding questionnaire:** includes questions on availability of agricultural holdings for households, type and size.
 4. **Living standards and allowances questionnaire:** includes information on main and secondary sources of income, average monthly expenditure, paid taxes. Also includes information on submission of applications for building licenses, additions built on to housing unit during the last ten years, confiscation of property, demolition or closures of houses and deprivation from governmental allowances.
 5. **Public Order questionnaire:** includes information about exposure of the household or any of its members to criminal offenses, type, place and time of occurrence, reporting, and entity to which report was given, and damage caused by the offense.
 6. **Culture and Media questionnaire:** includes information about culture and entertainment of individuals aged 10 years and above. Includes data on participation in social activities (such as spending time with the family, visiting family and friends, etc.) reading newspapers, magazines and books, holidays abroad or in the country, attendance of theatre, musical presentations, cinema, museums, etc., playing cards and/or chess, and type of sport practiced.

3.3 Sample and Sampling Frame:

3.3.1 Target Population:

The target population consists of all Arab Palestinian households that usually reside inside the green line, and focuses on individuals aged 15 years and above during 2004.

3.3.2 Sampling Frame:

The sampling frame consists of enumeration areas of Arab and mixed communities. The enumeration area is a limited area that includes a group of households and could be part of a large community or an entire small village. The divisions of the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics of 1995⁵ were used. These areas were used as Preliminary Sampling Units (PSU) in the initial stage of choosing the sample.

3.3.3 Sample Design

The sample design of the survey is a stratified multi-stage random sample with three stages:

First stage: Selection of enumeration areas in one stratification level.

Second stage: Selection of thirty responsive households in the chosen enumeration area.

Third stage: Selection of two persons, male and female, from the persons aged 10 years and above from each household chosen in the second stage.

3.3.4 Sample Stratification:

The sample is divided into four levels of stratification:

1. Region, which includes: North, Center, and South.
2. Community Classification, which includes: urban communities "A" with a population

⁵ The number used in the medium and small-sized enumeration areas.

over 15,000, urban communities "B" with a population between 5,000 and 15,000, rural communities with a population less than 5,000, and Bedouin communities regardless of population number.

3. Locality Type: unrecognized and recognized inhabited by the Palestinians in Israel.
4. Locality Characteristics: mixed, unmixed (Arab).

3.3.5 Calculation of Sample size:

The following theories were used in calculating the sample size:

1. Use of unemployment indicator (rate of unemployment) as the principal indicator in defining margin of error which was estimated according previously at around 12%.
2. Period of confidence of 95%.
3. The ultimate margin of error for the principal indicator (rate of unemployment) is 3% on the stratification level.

Therefore the size of the stratification level is:

$$n_h = \frac{t^2 S^2 D}{e^2} \quad h = 1, \dots, 18$$

n_h the number of persons in one stratification level

$S^2 = p(1-p)$

p is the rate of diffusion of the principal feature studied in the survey (unemployment)

t is the confidence factor that expresses the period of confidence

e is the ultimate margin of error in estimating the indicator

D is the effect of sample design of multi-stage stratified samples and is estimated at 1.2.

The result is that the number of persons in one stratification level equals to 564 persons:

$$n_h = \frac{(4)(0.12)(0.88)(1.2)}{(0.03)^2} = 564$$

Since we are covering 18 true levels, the number of persons (N) in the sample in all levels is 10,152 persons

$$N = 564 * 18 = 10152$$

It is important to note that the required number of persons applies to persons in the labor force because the principal feature that was studied (unemployment) is only related to persons in the labor force. Since the sample selection was households, and not persons, therefore we had to choose a number of households which included approximately 10,152 persons in the labor force. According to previous data, the number of persons in the labor force is on average 3.16 persons

per household, thus the sample size becomes 3,213 households.

Since 30 responsive households were selected from each enumeration area, the required number of enumeration areas is 107.1 and was adjusted to 109 areas, i.e. 3,270 households in order to correlate the enumeration areas with the different levels of stratification.

3.3.6 Mechanism for reaching households:

1. The researcher reached the beginning of the selected enumeration area with the help of the supervisor and with the aid of maps that define the boundaries of the area⁶ and the starting point. The beginning of each enumeration area is the first housing unit in the north west of the area.
2. The course of action starts from the starting point of the enumeration area and progresses utilizing the used roads clockwise until a whole cycle is completed (i.e. return to the beginning). Then the researcher moves to the first housing unit in the remaining parts of the enumeration area and proceeds in the same manner (clockwise) until another cycle is completed and so forth.
3. As the researcher proceeds, he/she selects the housing unit on his/her right. The first household is the first one the researcher encounters. If the household refuses to meet with the researcher, he/she moves on to the next housing unit, until he/she meets the first household. The researcher then excludes a specific number of households and meets the household next in line. If this household refuses to be interviewed, the researcher moves to the next one until he meets the second household. He/she then excludes the same number of households as the first time and meets with the third household and so on. The number of households excluded is determined by the size of the enumeration area and could be between 3 and 20 households.
4. The researcher continues to select a housing unit according to the progression mentioned above until 30 households in the enumeration area are completed.
5. It is worth noting that in the unrecognized communities in the Naqab in the South, the researchers were unable to always adhere to the progression mechanism due to the nature of these communities with regard to organization of households, undefined roads and absence of maps for these villages. In these communities, the starting point was a prominent landmark.
6. Two persons, male and female, aged 10 and above, of each household were selected to answer some of the questions on media and culture (Chapter 6). They were selected according to the Kish tables for random selection. In the event that the selected person was not present, the researcher made one or two more visits to the household to complete the questionnaire.

3.4 Response Rate:

The response rate was 72% of the total households who were visited in the enumeration areas where refusals were recorded, which were 71 areas of 109. In the unrecognized communities which are 19, no refusals were recorded due to the different work methods applied in these areas. In the remaining enumeration areas (19) no complete information was available on the number of refusals and therefore were not included in the calculation of the response rate.

⁶ See definition of unemployment and labor force in chapter 2 on concepts and definitions.

3.5 Pilot Study:

A pilot study is considered a main part of the preparing stage of any survey. The aim of the pilot study was to test all activities related to the main survey:

- The questionnaire, training, survey instruction and procedures.
- Organization and administration of the field work.
- Data processing: data evaluation and entry.
- Determination of size of the work team required to collect data, average daily accomplishments achieved and comprehensiveness of definitions and instructions.

The pilot study of the socio-economic survey was conducted in enumeration area 321 (Haifa) and 1 (Sulam). The sample size was 40 households randomly selected, where the fifth household was selected until 20 were completed in each enumeration area. Since two supervisors worked in the same area, the area was divided into two parts and each supervisor worked in a separate part from the other to avoid visiting the same household twice. Fieldwork was conducted in the period of August 20-23, 2004. The average daily accomplishment was 4 questionnaires per researcher. The pilot study was overseen by a fieldwork coordinator. Supervisors reviewed the questionnaires following the end of the interviews. Each supervisor reviewed the questionnaires prepared by others than those prepared by him/her.

The pilot study revealed that the average time for an interview was approximately 70 minutes, the response rate in Sulam was 83% and in Haifa 74%.

At the end of the pilot study, the findings were evaluated on the basis of the participating researchers' reports, and recommendations were made, according to which the appropriate changes were made to the survey tools, training manual, questionnaire, data entry and applied methodology.

3.6 Fieldwork Operations

3.6.1 Recruitment:

The fieldwork team was recruited from a group of field researchers who work or used to work for MADA in other surveys, in addition to new researchers recruited through advertisements placed in newspapers. The staff was screened prior to the commencement of training.

The research team consisted of: a project director, a fieldwork coordinator, and a supervising and reviewing team which consisted of 6 supervisors. Two encoders and four main data entrants: one in the Naqab, and three others in the remaining areas. In addition, 3 additional data entrants worked in event of heavy workload on the main entrants. The fieldwork team consisted of 47 researchers. Data collection was conducted by 26 researchers in the North, 13 in the Triangle, and 8 in the Naqab.

3.6.2 Training:

The draft fieldwork manual prepared for the pilot study was reviewed, edited and utilized in training. Four training workshops were conducted in which 47 researchers participated. Training

was conducted by the supervisors and the project administrators.

Following the end of each training course, the researchers went into the field and completed 5-8 questionnaires, i.e. the equivalent of around 1-2 days work. This was followed with a supervisor conducting an interview with each researcher individually, in which the completed questionnaires were edited, mistakes reviewed and problems faced by the researcher in the field confronted. These interviews at the beginning of the work helped in detecting the mistakes made by the researchers at an early stage.

3.6.3 Data Collection:

In the North, data collection began on 27 September 2004 and continued until the end of the fieldwork stage in mid-December. In the Naqab, data collection began on 4 October 2004 and continued until the end of the field work. In the Triangle, collection began on 22 November 2004 and continued until the end of the field work.

3.6.4 Fieldwork Difficulties:

In some enumeration areas, the field researchers were not able to conduct all of the required interviews for various reasons. In some communities, the researchers faced difficulties in conducting the interviews due to the non-response of the residents, which obliged them to utilize a guide from the community itself. This guide's role was confined to escorting the researcher to the household without taking part in the interview.

The unrecognized communities in the Naqab were a special case in this survey, as compared to the other communities, whether in the Naqab or elsewhere as they are far from the researcher's residence, lack paved access roads, and can lack lighting, making work during the evenings difficult.

In spite of coordinated efforts, the researchers were not able to enter 3 areas of the original sample, which necessitated substituting them for other areas. In addition, in some areas with a small number of households, the number was made up from other communities chosen for this purpose. It is worth noting that the fieldwork stage included the month of Ramadan, and therefore the researchers were not able to visit the households in the hours around the "Iftar" (the breaking of the fast), which led to a slow-down in the progress of the work.

Due to the reliance on the last division made by the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics 9 years ago (in 1995) in defining the areas of enumeration, the number of residents in some areas (which had a reasonable number at the time) was about 8-10 thousand persons, i.e. 4-5 thousand households. In these large areas, choosing 30 households in proximity with a difference of five⁵ households between them covers only a small percentage of the total number of households in the area. Therefore, it was decided that in the large communities, the leap would be bigger, increasing to a maximum of 20 households. This change sought to increase the covered area of the enumerated area as much as possible, while taking into consideration the burden added to the researcher's efforts, which meant increasing the distance to be walked, complicating the enumeration process, etc.

3.7 Mechanism for Monitoring and Supervision

3.7.1 Work control forms:

Forms specific to the survey were prepared to monitor the daily progress of receiving and handling the questionnaires between the supervisor and the researchers. The supervisors had communicated daily with the researchers and received oral reports on the accomplishments of the previous day, the number of refusals, and the difficulties encountered during the work. The supervisors then prepared a daily progress report and sent it via email to the fieldwork coordinator, which gave the coordinator and project administrators a daily picture of the accomplishments, as well as the difficulties and obstacles faced by the researchers in the field.

3.7.2 Obstacles to Supervision:

The use of the same people for both training and supervision: In the beginning of the fieldwork, relying on some people to be both trainers and supervisors caused a heavy workload, which forced them to move between a large number of researchers and enumeration areas.

3.7.3 Difficulties related to the kind of questions:

Some of the survey questions raised sensitivities in various group of the population that did not appear in the pilot.

3.8 Measures of Data Quality:

- Reviewing of completed questionnaires by the editors, and ensuring that the researcher received answers to all the questions in the questionnaire, and complied with the logistical instructions, and relating between the questions and answers.
- Studying the reports and main comments and problems faced in the field, and issuing the appropriate instructions on the basis of these facts.
- Following up on the daily flow of the questionnaires from the field, returning questionnaires to be corrected.
- Reviewing of each researcher following the first day or two of work, and editing the questionnaires in their presence in order to resolve difficulties and mistakes in filling out the questionnaires at an early stage.

3.9 Data Processing

3.9.1 Data Entry Preparation

A special program was prepared and built in the ACCESS environment of data processing, and in designing the program and entry screens, the following were taken into consideration:

1. Its conformity to the questionnaire with relation to organization.
2. Its conformity to the sequence of the questionnaire (pages and sections), as the chapters and sections are automatically sequential.
3. Including restrictions and conditions on the data as in the questionnaire, specifically the selections in the questions and sections of the questionnaires, and the permitted values and printing of warnings in the introduction in case of entry errors.

4. The ease of returning to the questionnaire and making adjustments.

3.9.2 Data Entry

Following the completion of designing the data entry program and testing it to ensure its readiness, work commenced on inputting the data after the entrants were trained in using the program. Work on data entry started with a team of four entrants, distributed in the areas. Two worked in the North, one in the Naqab, and the fourth in the Triangle. This distribution was made to ease the geographical distance and the difficulties of the daily transferal of the questionnaires.

3.9.3 Data Cleaning and Checking

Following the completion of data entry, data cleaning and checking processes were initiated as follows:

1. Checking the logistics and permitted values.
2. Checking for consistency and cross-validation.
3. Checking based on certain relationships between various questions. Some questionnaires that were not consistent were taken out, reviewed and error-defined. If the error was made during data entry, it was immediately corrected, and if it was made in the field, it was sent back to the field for corrections.

Chapter Four
Data Quality

Data Quality

4.1 Introduction

Since data collection for this socio-economic survey was based on a sample, it is subject to two main types of errors: sampling errors and non-sampling errors. Sampling errors are random outcomes of the sample design and are therefore easily measurable, and the effect of the sample design and differentials has been measured.

Non-sampling errors can occur at various stages of the survey implementation, in data collection and data processing, because they are a result of errors not related to the sample. These include errors in measurements, overall work performance, and differences in methods between members of the team. The survey experience indicates that these errors greatly contribute to errors in estimations and data. In order to avoid these mistakes and lessen their affect, great and intensive efforts were made in training the field researchers, as they play a central role in the survey, for they are the people who conduct the interviews and collect the data from the community. The success of the survey depends on the quality of their work and their ability to conduct interviews in a friendly and professional manner by choosing the best time to conduct the interview, gaining the confidence of those interviewed, and continually reassuring them of the confidentiality of the information being given.

A training booklet was prepared and distributed to the fieldwork team, which included all the definitions, concepts, and survey questions in order that it should constitute a unified reference in case of uncertainty. The data entrants were also trained on the data entry program and the program was tested using the pilot study questionnaires in addition to incorrect questionnaires and extent of adjustments by the program.

In addition, answers to questions and problems faced by the researchers in the field were circulated.

4.2 Data Evaluation

Data was evaluated according to the following fields:

1. Definition of the household and how the members were recorded.
2. Demographic characteristics related to date of birth and sex.
3. Details of occupation and economic activity.
4. Consideration and review of any unexpected leaps within the questionnaire and completion of the specified answers.
5. Examination of the symmetry between the questions of the section and the sections of the questionnaire.

