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59	3.3
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71	9.3

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78	1.2.4
79	2.2.4
80	3.2.4
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82	4.4
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92	4.5

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103 :

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103	1.2.6
105	2.2.6
106	3.6
106	1.3.6
109	4.6
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112	2.5.6
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114	4.5.6
114	6.6
115	1.6.6
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116	8.6
117	1.8.6
118	2.8.6

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121	2.7
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122	() 2.2.7
123	3.2.7
124	4.2.7
125	3.7

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127	2.3.7	
128	4.7	
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129	2.8	
132	3.8	
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137	1.4.8	
138	2.4.8	
139	(29-15)	:
139	1.9	
139	2.9	
139	1.2.9	
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140	1.3.9	
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142	3.3.9	
143	4.3.9	
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148	3.4.9	
149	5.9	
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151	3.5.9	
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151	1.6.9
152	2.6.9
154	3.6.9
155	4.6.9
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158	2.7.9
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160	1.8.9
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163 :

163	1.10
164	2.10
164	3.10
166	4.10
168	5.10
169	6.10
171	7.10
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46	2006						1.2
47		2006					2.2
47		2006					3.2
48		2006-2000					4.2
49	2006			15			5.2
50				10			6.2
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51				10			7.2
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54	2006						8.2
58				(49-15)			1.3
					2006		
60				(54-15)			2.3
			2006				
61			(54-20)				3.3
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62				(54-15)			4.3
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64			()				5.3
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65			()				6.3
68			(19-15)				7.3
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72			()				9.3
73	(18)						10.3
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76		(49-15)	1.4
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76		(49-15)	2.4
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77		(49-15)	3.4
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81		(49-15)	4.4
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82		(49-15)	5.4
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82		(49-15)	6.4
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83		(49-15)	7.4
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85		(49-15)	9.4
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101		(49-15)		16.5
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107				3.6
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116		23-12		8.6
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124		()	2.7
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125		()	3.7
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127		()	5.7
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128		()	6.7
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135			1.8
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138	2006		3.8
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141		(29-15)	2.9
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143		(29-15)	3.9
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144		(29-15)	4.9
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146		(29-15)	5.9
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149		(29-15)	6.9
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150		(29-15)	7.9
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150		(29-15)	8.9
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152		(29-15)	9.9
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153		(29-15)	10.9
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154	2006	(29-15)	11.9
155		(29-15)	12.9
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157		(29-15)	13.9
		2006	
161		(29-15)	14.9
		2006	
165		(60)	1.10
		2006	
166		(60)	2.10
		2006	
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170		(60)	4.10
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171		(60)	5.10
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173		(60)	6.10
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173		(60)	7.10
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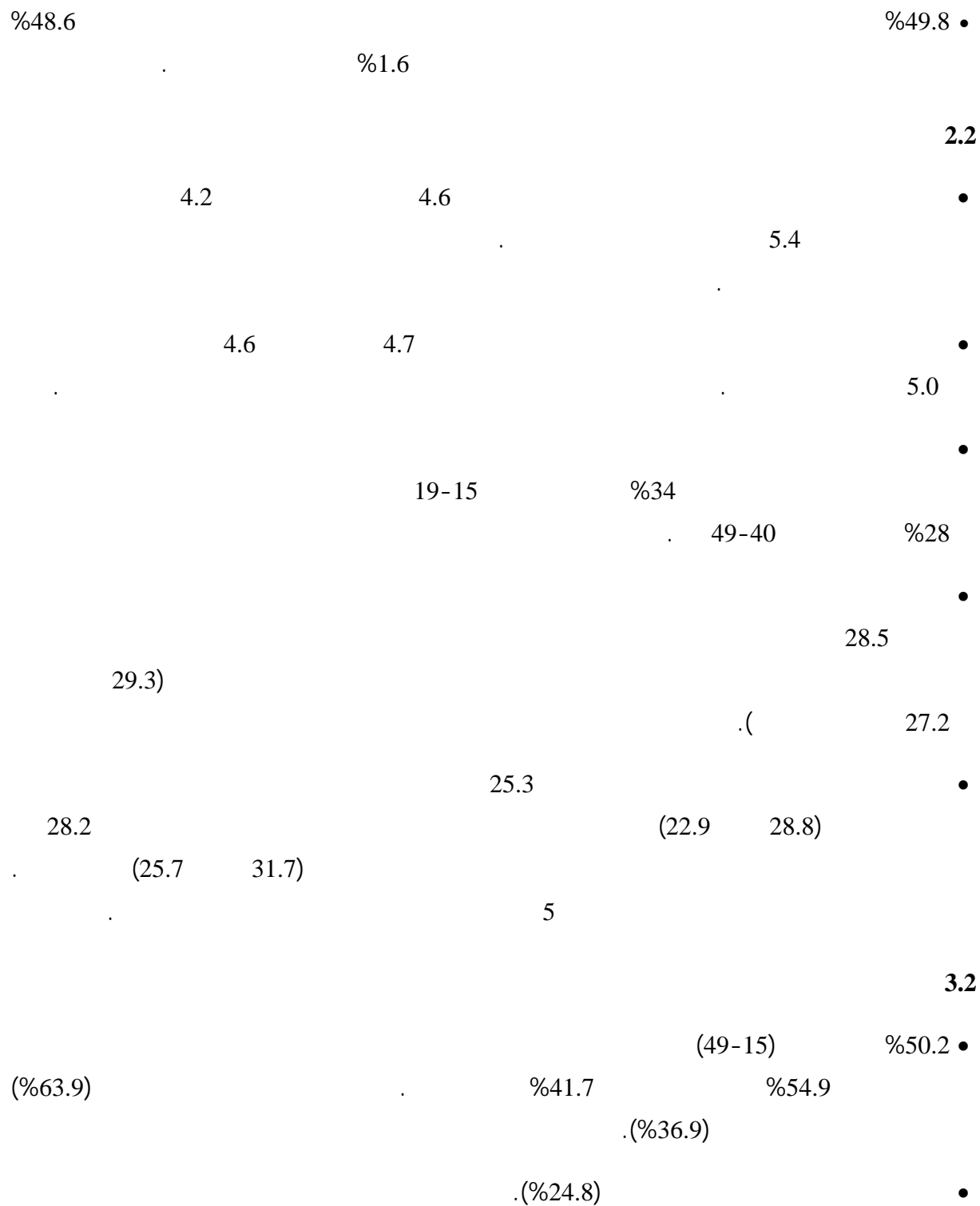
44		2006		1.2
44		2006		2.2
46		2006		3.2
55		2006		4.2
59		49-15		1.3
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72		()		9.3
77		(49-15)		1.4
78		2006		
78		(49-15)		2.4
79		2006		
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80		2006		
80		(49-15)		4.4
88	2004	2006		
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104						1.6
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131				12		2.8
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131	2006			12		3.8
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4,457	8,781	13,238	
3,961	7,700	11,661	
93.1	85.5	88.0	
4,223	6,607	10,830	54-15
4,174	6,474	10,648	
98.8	98.0	98.3	
4,423	5,895	10,318	
4,406	5,824	10,230	
99.6	98.8	99.2	
2,770	4,700	7,470	29-15
2,594	3,876	6,470	
93.6	82.5	86.5	
585	1,137	1,722	60
569	1,086	1,655	
97.3	95.5	96.0	

5.2.3.1

.2006

2006

CENVAR

Ultimate Cluster

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4.3.1

2007/3/25

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CSPRO

SPSS12.0

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1.2

2.2

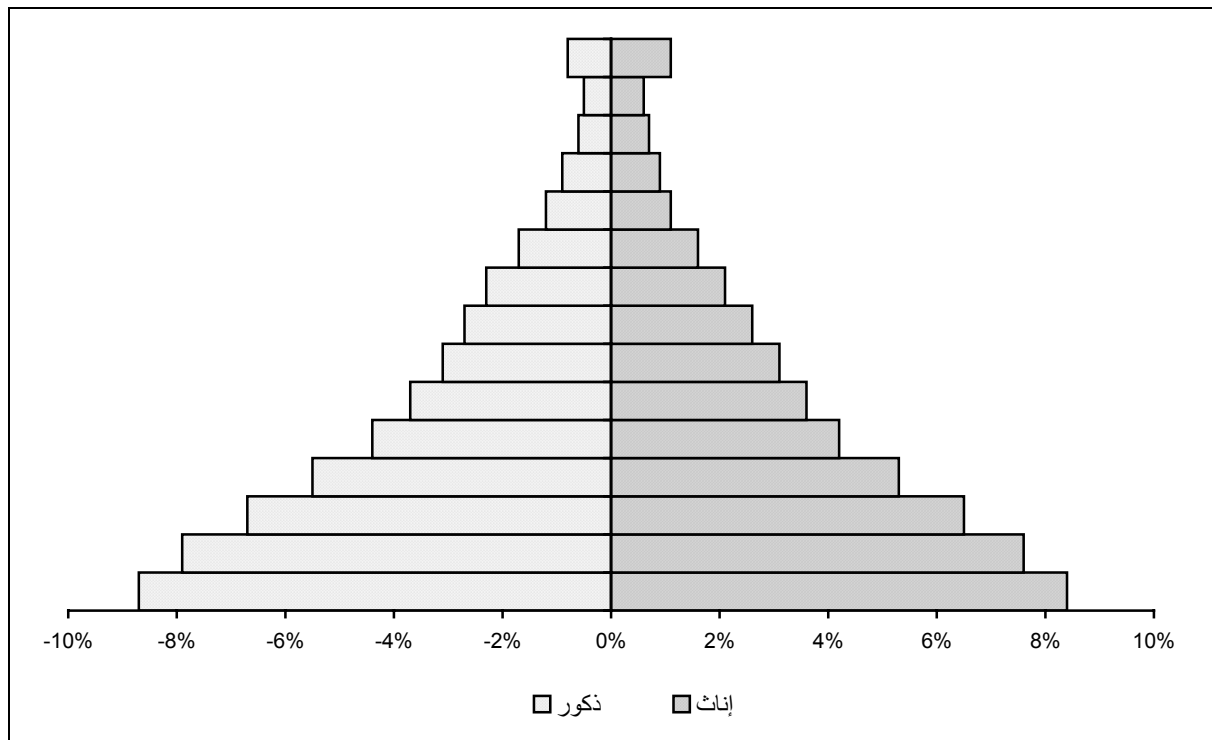
1.2.2

(1.2)

(%45)

2006

1.2



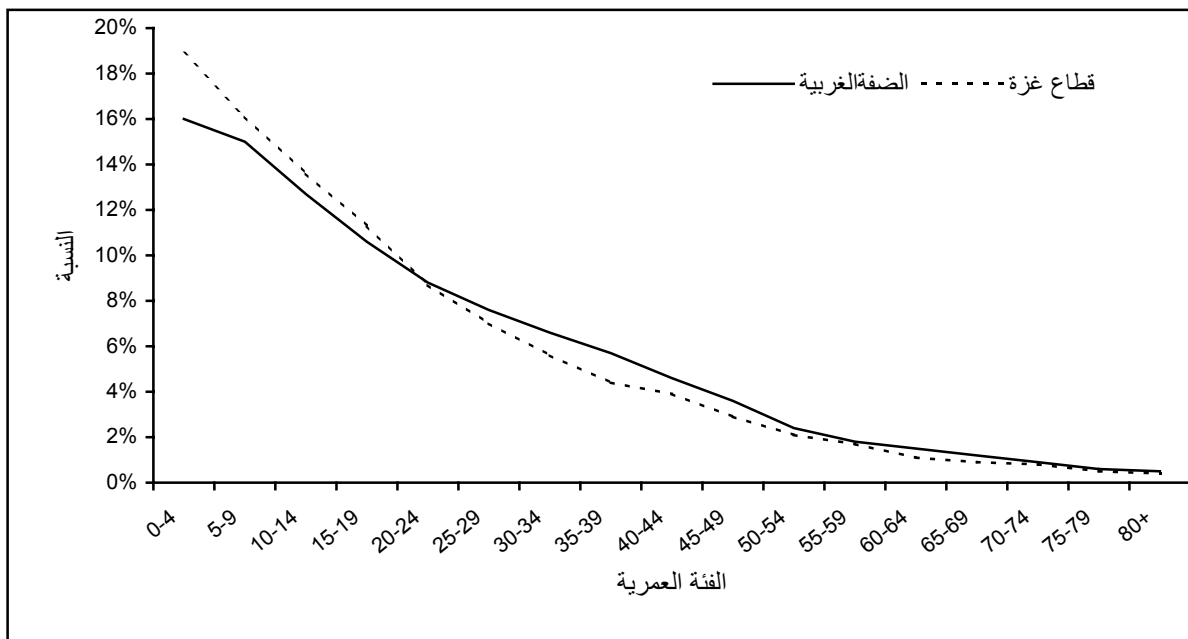
(2.2)

15

54-20

2006

2.2



%45.5

15

%3.0

65

)

.(

15

3.2

10-9

(1.2)

4

2006

6.3

) 2000

(5.7

) 2004

.(6.1

2006

1.2

3.2	2.2	3.7	1
7.2	6.1	7.7	2
6.8	5.3	7.5	3
11.2	8.6	12.4	4
12.9	10.1	14.1	5
15.1	13.4	15.9	6
13.5	12.6	13.8	7
11.2	12.6	10.6	8
7.8	9.8	6.8	9
11.2	19.2	7.5	+10
6.3	7.0	5.9	
11,385	3,649	7,736	

6.5

)

(6.1)

(6.1)

(

.)

5.5 5.4

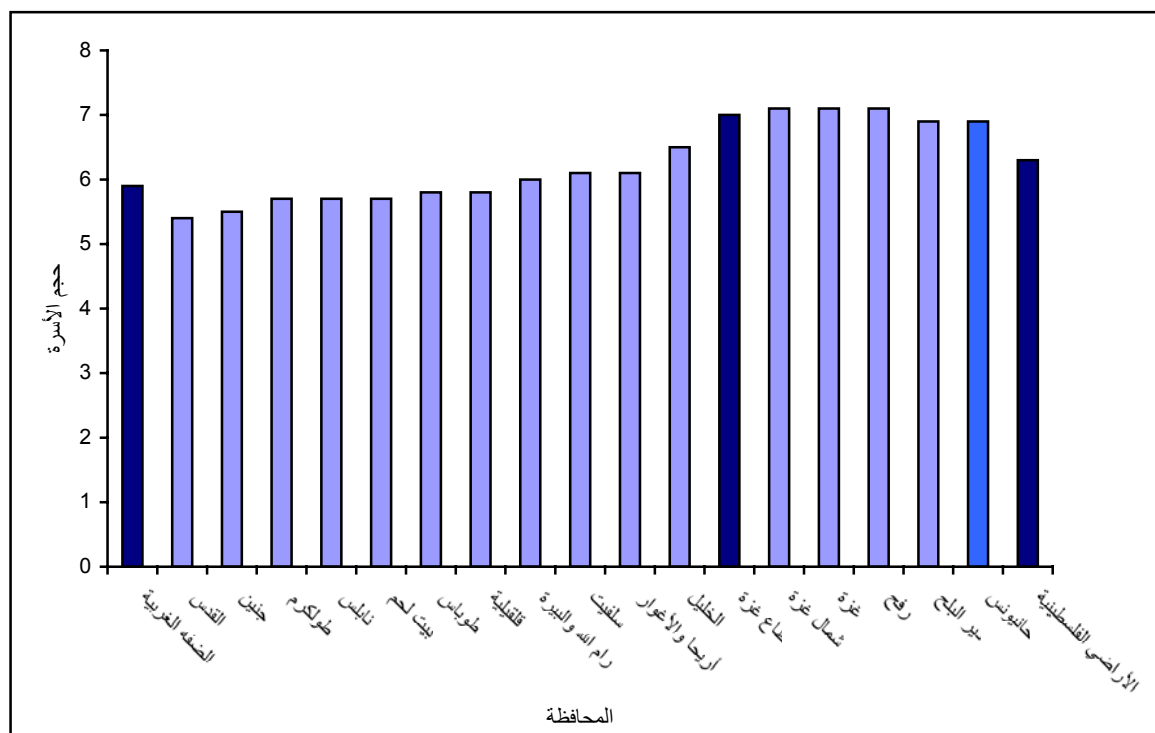
)

7.1

6.9

2006

3.2



2006

2004

2006

2.2

91.5	93.0	90.9	
8.5	7.0	9.1	
100.0	100.0	100.0	

1.3.2

(3.2)

)

.(

)

%18

.(

.%3

2006

3.2

					/
6,159	0.2	18.4	77.8	3.6	
3,591	0.1	16.9	79.4	3.7	
1,910	0.1	20.3	76.7	2.9	
	0.1	18.3	78.1	3.5	
7,510	0.2	15.0	80.7	4.1	
4,151	0.1	24.5	73.0	2.4	

2006-2000

(4.2)

2000

2006-2000

4.2

100	0.1	18.3	78.1	3.5	2006
100	0.2	15.0	80.7	4.1	
100	0.1	24.5	73.0	2.4	
					2004
100	0.1	12.6	83.0	4.3	
100	0.1	12.2	82.7	5.0	
100	0.1	13.4	83.5	3.0	
					2000
100	0.2	18.6	77.5	3.7	
100	0.2	16.5	79.0	4.3	
100	0.4	23.0	74.3	2.3	

2.3.2

.2006

15

(5.2)

47 19-15

%

35

2006				15		5.2
33.6	42.7	33.5	42.3	33.6	42.8	
57.8	56.3	58.5	56.7	57.5	56.1	
1.2	0.3	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.3	
7.0	0.6	6.5	0.8	7.3	0.7	
0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	

4.2

.
 :
 .
 10
 (6.2)
 %9 2000 2004
 .2004
 .2004
 .2004
 %2 %4 %2
 .2004 %13.5
 .2004

2006						10	6.2
0.2	8.1	31.5	37.1	22.3	0.8		19-10
15.0	31.1	32.9	15.5	4.4	1.1		29-20
19.9	21.0	31.0	20.6	5.9	1.6		39-30
25.3	15.0	24.4	23.7	9.6	1.9		49-40
22.1	15.6	22.3	23.5	12.2	4.3		59-50
10.9	7.6	8.2	18.7	24.5	29.9		+60
12.7	17.5	28.0	25.8	13.0	2.9		
10.3	15.4	30.5	27.3	13.3	3.2		
12.3	18.5	30.2	22.4	13.8	2.7		
12.0	17.1	29.1	25.7	13.2	2.9		
11.5	15.4	30.5	26.8	12.9	2.8		
12.8	20.1	26.5	23.8	13.7	3.2		

. (7.2)

50

%9.0) %7.4 .2004 (%8.2

.2006 2004 2000
 .%18.9 2004

2006		10					7.2
100	0.1	10.4	31.5	35.7	21.7	0.6	19-10
100	18.0	33.5	30.9	13.9	3.0	0.8	29-20
100	15.9	18.7	31.4	23.8	7.5	2.5	39-30
100	13.2	14.8	23.7	25.9	15.3	7.1	49-40
100	6.9	11.7	17.7	20.0	19.3	24.3	59-50
100	1.6	1.6	2.5	6.5	11.5	76.1	+60
100	10.0	18.0	27.6	23.8	13.0	7.5	
100	6.7	14.0	27.5	26.4	14.0	11.4	
100	9.5	19.8	27.1	22.7	13.1	7.8	
100	9.0	17.2	27.5	24.4	13.3	8.7	
100	9.1	14.7	27.9	25.4	13.8	9.1	
100	8.8	21.6	26.8	22.6	12.4	7.8	

.2004

5.2

%14.4 2001 %10.3

.¹2006

%18.6 2006 %23.6 .2002
%34.8

%92.1 44-35 %21 34-25
%89.2 34-25

%40
%72.9 (%13.2)

6.2

²

1.6.2

(8.2)

%79

%41 %45

%19

2.6.2

%19 %30 (%52)
%57 .
%48
%39.1 %43.9
%35.1 1.99-1.00
%16.8 2.99-2.00
%14.7 %28.7

3.6.2

(8.2)
.()
.(%57) (%97)

%33

.%19

4.6.2

%40 (8.2)
2006 %40 2004 %50.9
2006 %50 2004 %40.5

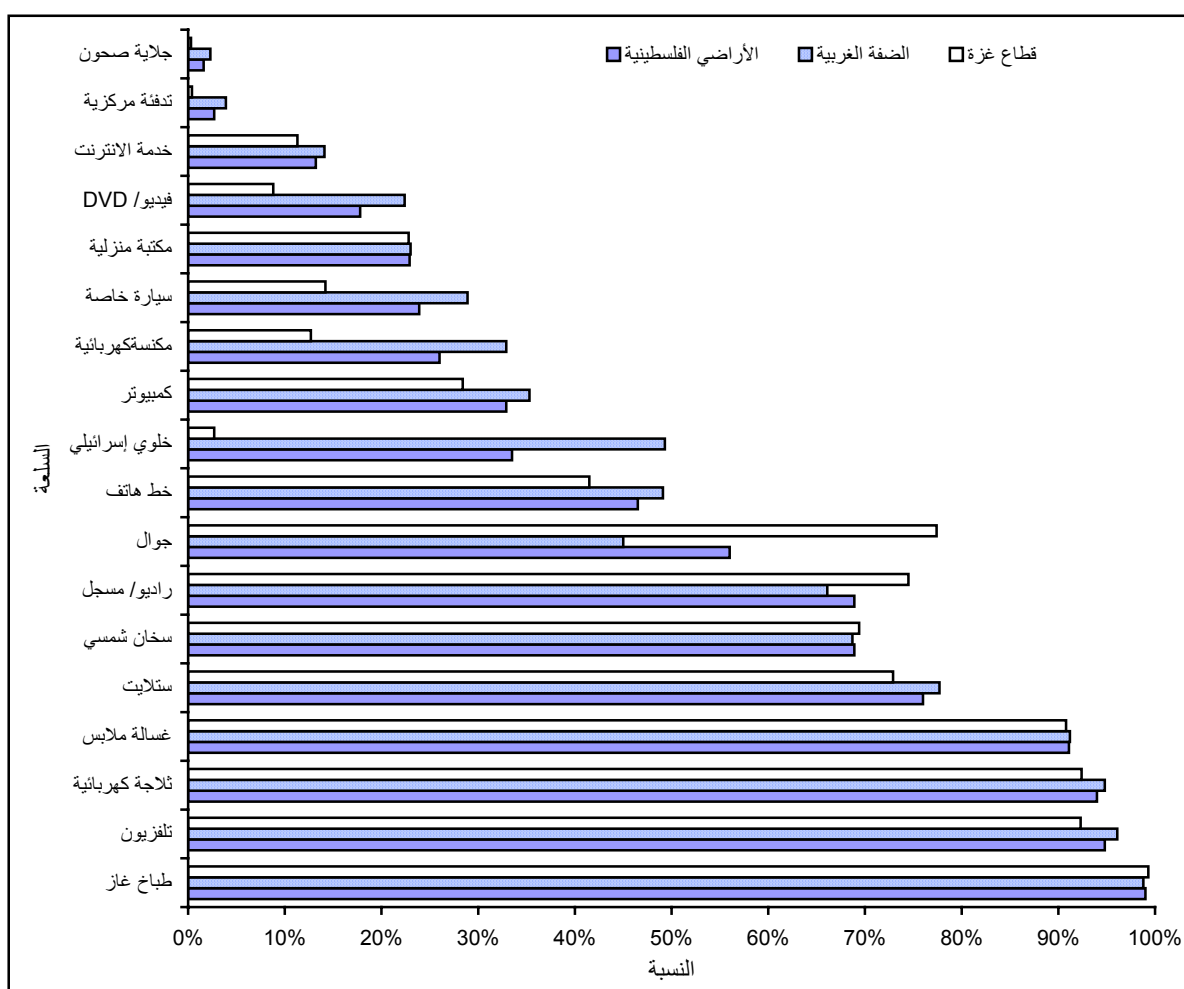
2006

8.2

0.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	
58.2	79.1	53.2	61.4	47.6	68.5	
40.7	18.9	45.3	37.0	51.0	29.8	
0.9	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	
0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
3.4	5.0	3.2	3.7	2.6	4.3	1
15.4	17.2	14.9	15.7	12.7	17.2	2
35.4	32	31.9	32.5	30.1	33.7	3
28.2	28.4	30.5	29.5	32.3	28.1	4
17.5	17.4	19.5	18.6	22.2	16.7	+5
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
9.1	10.3	12.9	11.5	9.1	12.8	0.99
40.0	43.4	42.3	42.3	39.1	43.9	1.99-1.00
34.0	30.8	29.9	30.8	35.1	28.7	2.99-2.00
16.9	15.5	14.9	15.4	16.8	14.7	+3.00
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
0.7	1.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	/
91.2	82.1	90.8	88.4	87.4	88.9	/
7.8	15.7	8.3	10.3	11.6	9.7	
0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
50.8	64.7	65.1	62.7	33.1	78	/
0.3	20.0	5.8	9.0	0.2	13.5	
35.3	2.5	17.7	16.1	45.5	1.0	
13.6	12.8	11.4	12.2	21.2	7.5	
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
79.6	9.5	62.1	40.0	69.0	49.8	
17.8	89.3	36.5	59.3	27.9	48.6	
2.6	1.2	1.4	0.7	3.1	1.6	
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

%95
 %99
 .
 %91
 %94
 %69
 .2006
 %69

4.2



1.3

2.3

%0.2

%1.1

%1.3

(1.3)

%39.3

%8.9

24-20

%47.0

19-15

49-45

%.6.8

2006		(49-15)				1.3
100	0.0	0.1	0.1	8.9	90.9	19-15
100	0.1	0.2	0.9	47.0	51.8	24-20
100	0.3	0.5	1.4	76.4	21.4	29-25
100	0.2	1.1	1.6	84.0	13.1	34-30
100	0.2	1.8	2.0	85.3	10.7	39-35
100	0.3	3.6	1.2	86.0	8.9	44-40
100	1.1	6.8	1.8	81.5	8.8	49-45
100	0.2	1.3	1.1	58.1	39.3	
100	-	-	0.1	7.5	92.4	19-15
100	0.2	0.1	1.0	45.1	53.6	24-20
100	0.5	0.3	1.2	75.7	22.3	29-25
100	0.4	1.3	1.4	83.0	13.9	34-30
100	0.4	2.0	1.6	84.9	11.1	39-35
100	0.3	4.4	1.4	83.7	10.1	44-40
100	1.4	7.1	2.3	78.5	10.7	49-45
100	0.3	1.4	1.1	57.8	39.4	
100	0.0	0.2	0.2	11.0	88.6	19-15
100	0.1	0.4	0.6	50.1	48.8	24-20
100	0.0	0.8	1.7	77.5	20.0	29-25
100	0.0	0.8	2.0	86.0	11.2	34-30
100	0.0	1.6	2.8	86.2	9.4	39-35
100	0.4	2.2	0.9	90.5	6.0	44-40
100	0.4	6.1	0.7	87.8	5.0	49-45
100	0.1	1.1	1.1	58.7	39.0	

2006 2000

49-15

%90.9 19-15

24

(1.3)

24-20

2000

%81.6

2006

35

2000

%39.9

2006

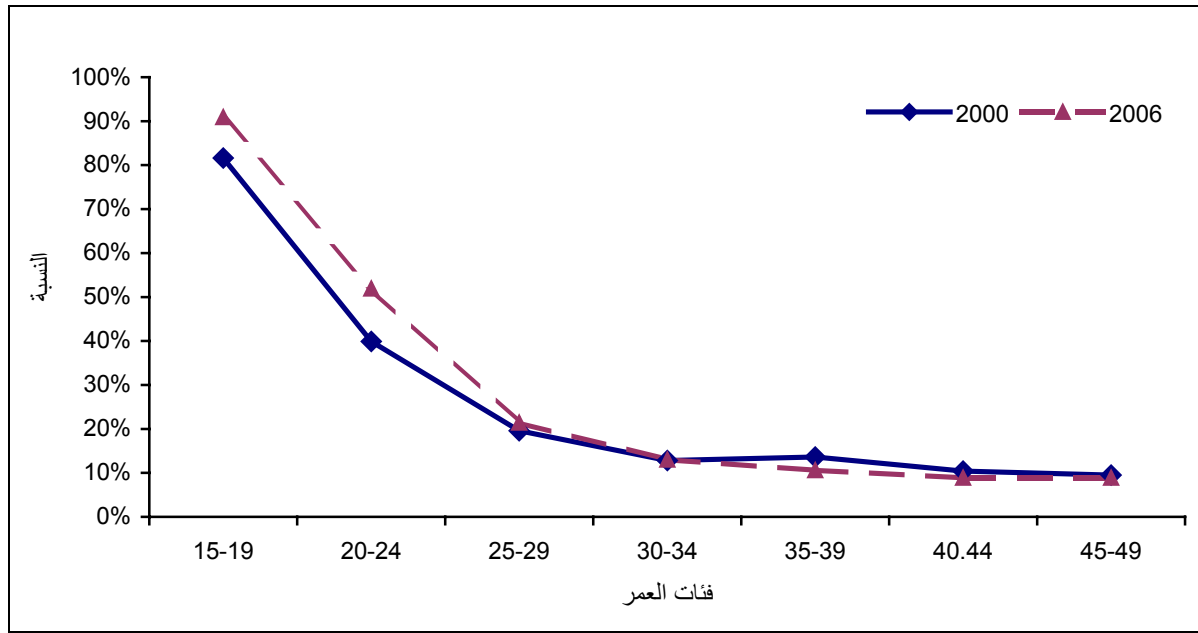
%51.9

.2000

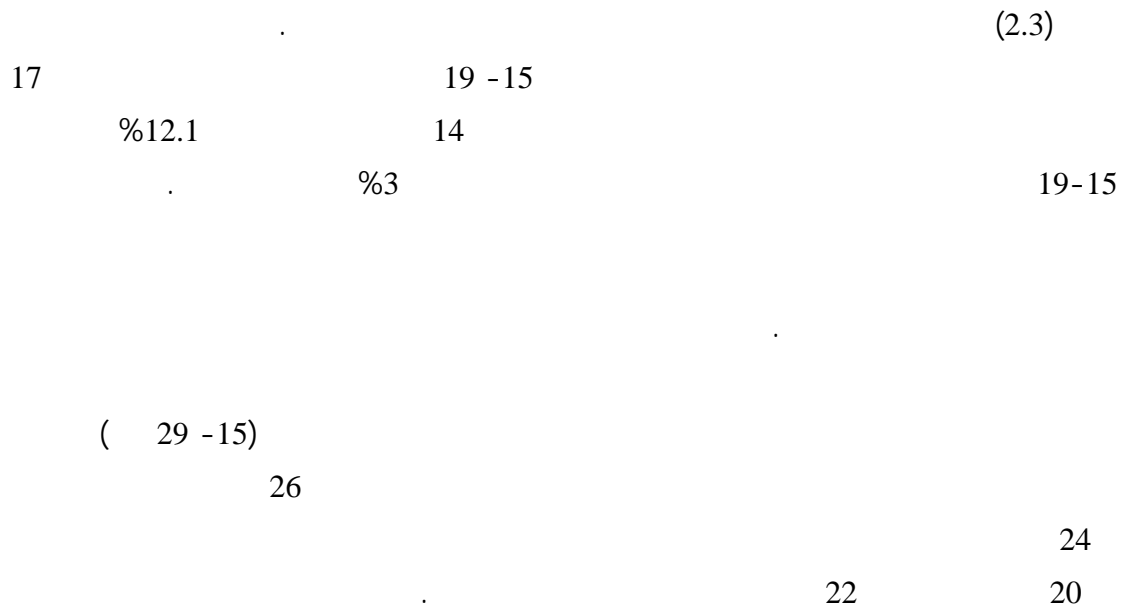
2006

49-15

1.3



3.3



(54-15)

2.3

2006

	54-50	49-45	44-40	39-35	34-30	29-25	24-20	19-15	
5.8	7.5	7.3	5.3	4.1	7.0	5.1	4.3	12.1	14
8.7	8.3	8.6	7.5	6.4	8.5	8.7	9.8	22.0	15
11.7	10.7	10.6	9.3	7.5	13.3	12.0	15.1	22.9	16
13.2	11.3	10.5	10.6	12.1	14.1	12.1	17.7	22.5	17
13.4	12.6	10.1	11.7	13.6	11.1	15.4	17.3	14.8	18
10.5	8.4	8.9	10.7	11.2	10.5	10.6	12.4	5.7	19
9.1	8.7	7.1	7.5	11.1	8.4	10.2	11.5		20
6.7	6.2	6.4	6.8	8.7	6.5	7.8	5.3		21
5.3	4.6	6.3	7.0	5.2	4.8	6.2	4.2		22
4.2	4.5	3.8	6.6	4.0	4.0	5.3	1.8		23
3.0	2.9	4.9	4.3	3.6	3.6	2.6	0.6		24
8.4	14.4	15.5	12.7	12.6	8.2	3.9			+25
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
10631	743	1054	1370	1659	1940	2055	1477	333	
5.8	7.2	7.5	5.3	4.2	6.9	5.2	4.3	12.1	14
8.7	8.6	8.6	7.5	5.9	8.5	8.8	9.9	22.3	15
11.9	10.9	10.8	9.5	7.6	13.4	12.2	15.1	23.1	16
13.2	11.7	10.0	10.4	12.4	14.2	12.2	17.5	22.1	17
13.5	13.0	10.5	11.8	13.6	11.0	15.7	17.3	14.6	18
10.5	8.9	8.8	10.7	11.2	10.6	10.5	12.4	5.8	19
9.0	8.0	7.2	7.4	11.1	8.6	9.8	11.5		20
6.7	5.9	6.1	6.7	8.8	6.5	7.8	5.3		21
5.3	4.7	6.5	6.9	5.1	4.7	6.1	4.2		22
4.2	4.9	3.7	6.9	3.8	4.0	5.3	1.9		23
3.1	3.1	5.5	4.4	3.8	3.4	2.5	0.6		24
8.0	13.2	14.8	12.4	12.4	8.3	3.8			+25
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
10123	640	946	1292	1590	1879	2001	1448	327	

(3.3)

%50

18

(54-20)

3.3

2006

18	18	18	18	18	18	24-20
18	18	18	18	18	18	29-25
18	19	18	17	19	18	34-30
19	20	19	19	19	19	39-35
20	19	19	19	19	19	44-40
19	19	19	19	19	19	49-45
19	18	18	19	18	19	54-50
19	19	18	18	19	18	

4.3

(4.3)

.(%43.4)

(54-15)

4.3

2006

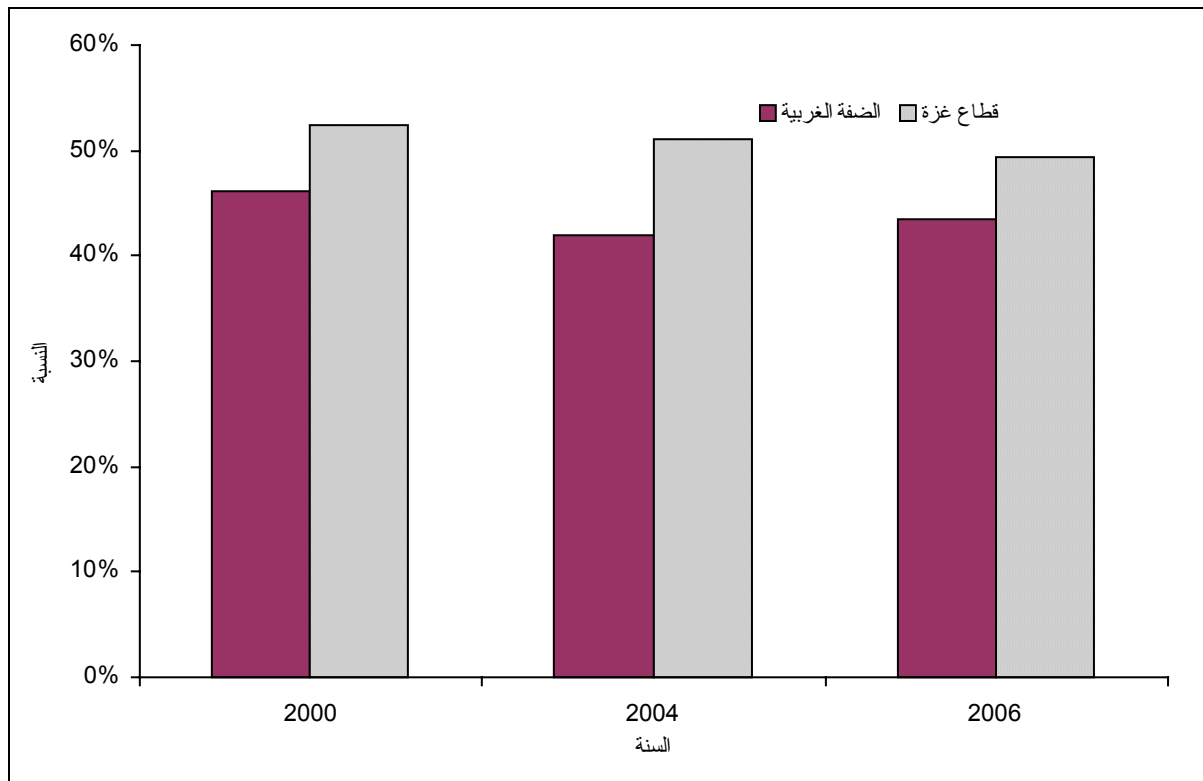
	2006								
	54-50	49-45	44-40	39-35	34-30	29-25	24-20	19-15	
28.1	25.3	31.0	29.7	23.4	22.6	25.7	25.3	32.4	
17.3	21.6	15.9	16.1	18.8	17.5	17.4	15.2	14.0	
54.6	53.1	53.1	54.2	57.8	59.9	56.9	59.5	53.6	
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
26.0	31.4	31.3	33.1	30.3	30.1	29.9	33.0	31.9	
17.4	25.5	19.6	19.9	18.8	18.4	17.9	13.0	15.5	
56.6	43.1	49.1	47.0	50.9	51.5	52.2	54.0	52.6	
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
32.0	27.5	31.1	30.9	25.6	25.2	27.2	28.3	32.1	
17.3	23.0	17.2	17.4	18.8	17.8	17.6	14.3	14.8	
50.7	49.7	51.7	51.7	55.6	57.0	55.2	57.4	53.1	
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

2000

(2.3)

.2006

2.3



5.3

49-15

()

(5.3)

2006

2004

4.5

()

3.06

.2025

()

5.3

2006

65.3	54.6	63.2	67.4	55.2	59.8	19-15
229.3	237.0	235.3	255.1	220.7	233.3	24-20
272.3	244.4	247.8	277.9	231.9	248.1	29-25
228.3	201.5	204.1	235.8	189.0	204.2	34-30
151.8	132.2	129.6	165.5	116.5	132.8	39-35
70.7	42.5	48.2	70.3	39.2	49.5	44-40
5.0	11.4	6.6	10.2	6.4	7.6	49-45
5.1	4.6	4.7	5.4	4.2	4.6	
56.2	37.5	53.2	60.6	41.5	49.0	19-15
230.0	222.6	216.3	242.9	207.2	220.4	24-20
270.9	242.2	237.3	273.6	227.8	244.0	29-25
225.2	205.6	203.3	241.1	190.9	207.4	34-30
147.4	131.3	124.9	161.8	115.0	130.5	39-35
62.6	43.4	43.7	64.2	37.4	46.5	44-40
4.2	3.7	5.3	7.2	3.4	4.6	49-45
5.0	4.4	4.4	5.3	4.1	4.5	

29-25

24-20

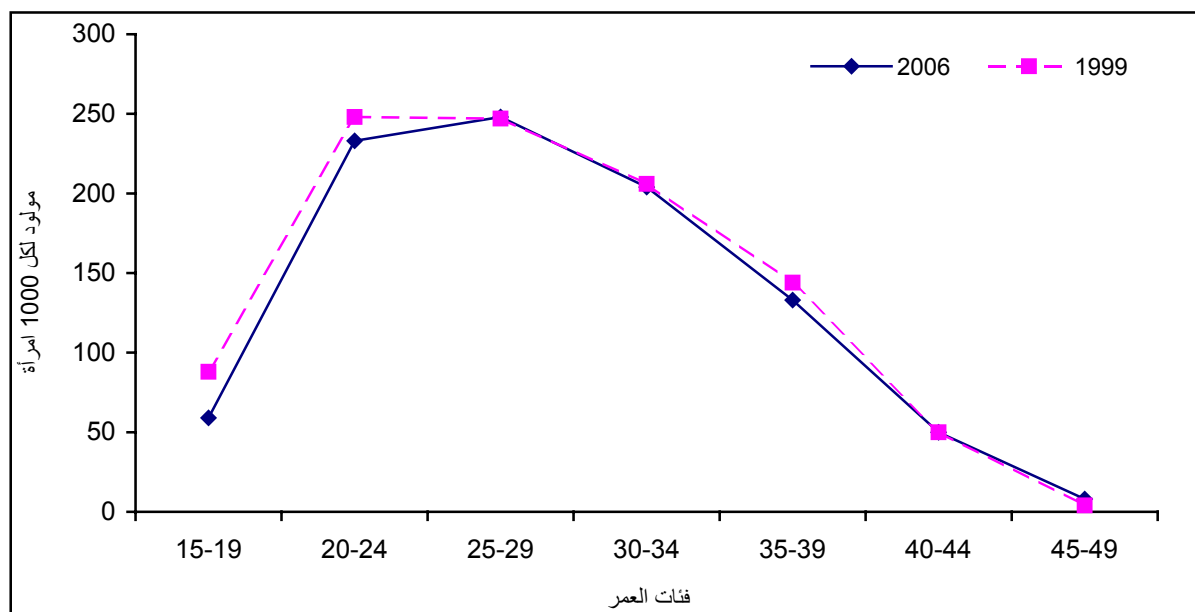
24 - 15

. 49 - 40

2006 1999

(1000)

3.3



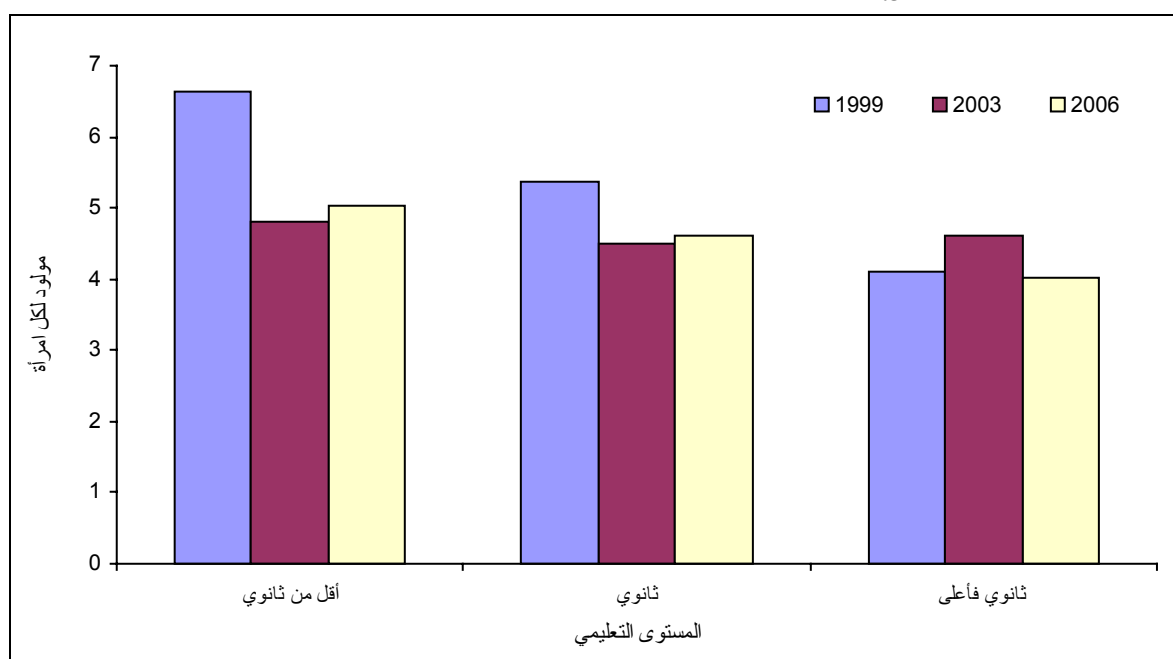
1999

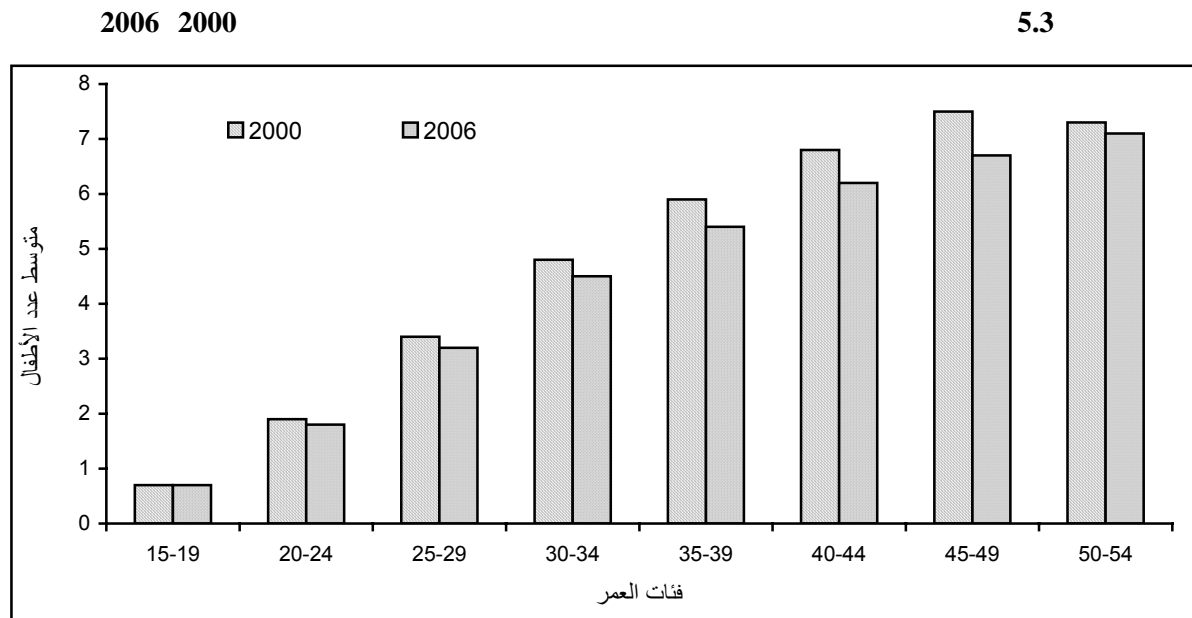
2006

.2006

1999

4.3





2000

(5.3)

2006

49-40

49-45

49-45

-45

4.6 2006

49

7.2

49-45

()

19-15

19-15

(7.3)

.2006

%1.7

%4.3

19-15

19

(19-15)

7.3

2006

0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	15
1.3	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.8	16
4.9	2.6	2.0	1.6	3.1	2.0	17
8.9	2.7	4.9	3.4	6.5	3.1	18
17.0	5.0	13.1	2.1	14.6	3.2	19
5.6	2.2	3.5	1.4	4.3	1.7	

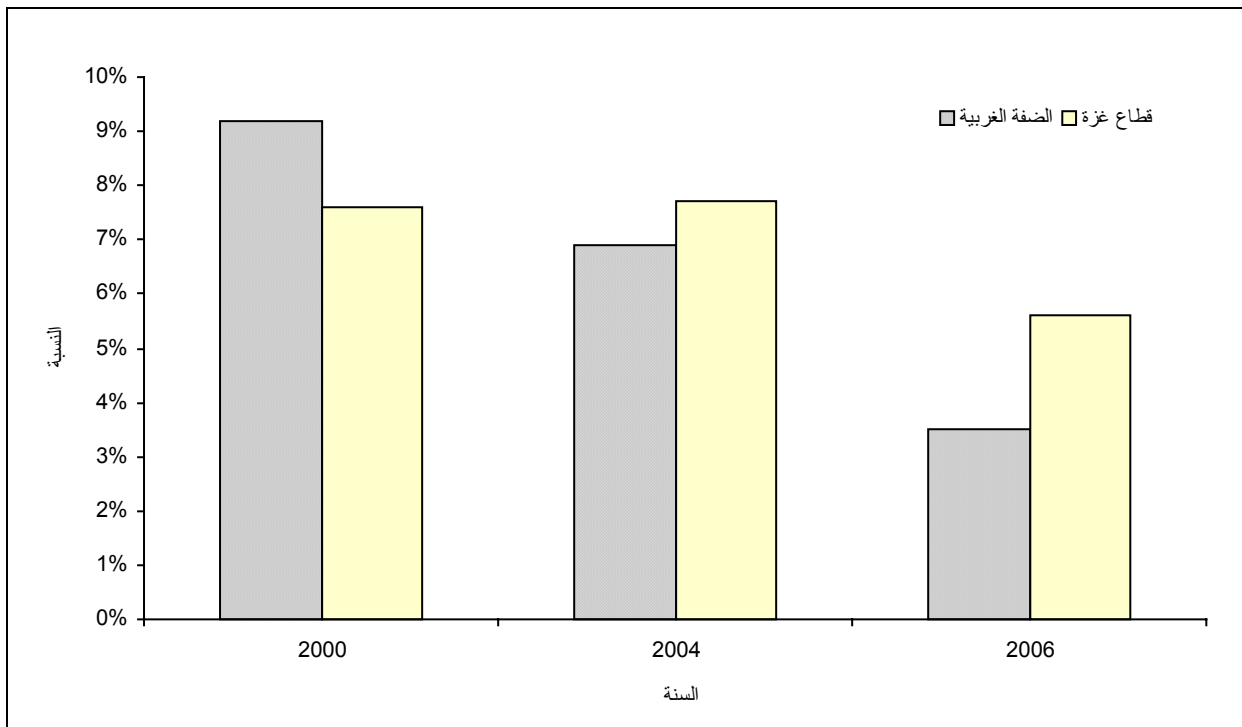
2006 2000

(6.3)

2006 2000

19-15

6.3



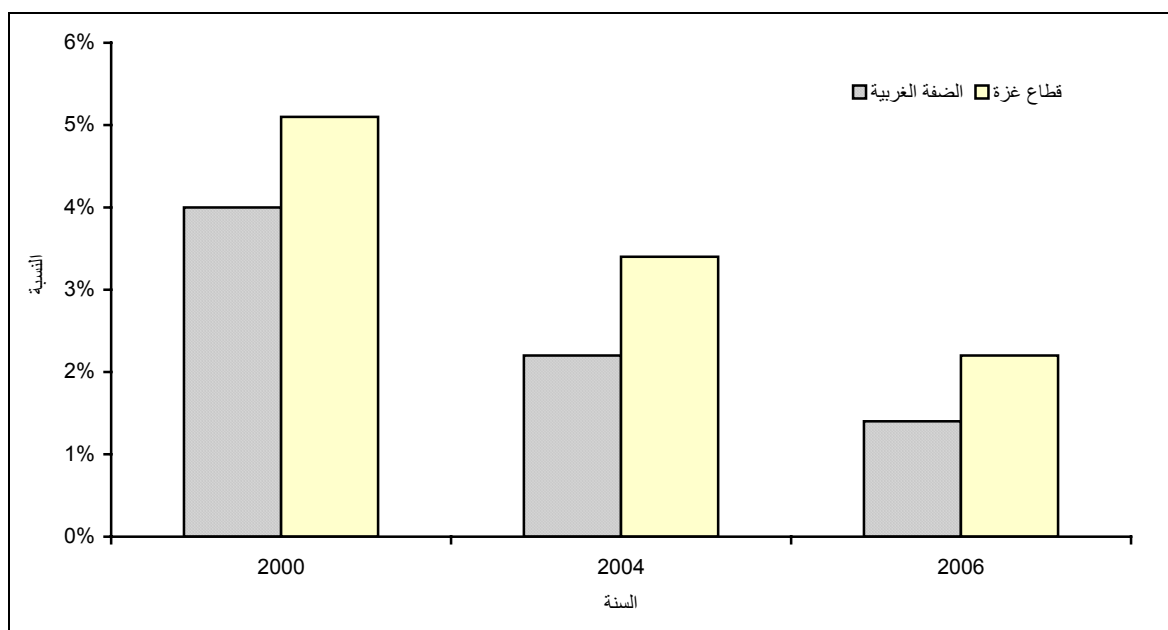
(7.3)

2006

2000

19-15

7.3



19-15

(8.3)

.2006

(%2.6)

19-15

.(%5.2)

(%4.2)

(19-15)

8.3

2006

0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	15
0.7	1.4	0.4	0.0	1.3	1.1	16
4.0	1.3	1.7	0.9	3.6	3.1	17
3.7	0.9	3.8	2.7	8.5	3.6	18
15.9	3.7	10.1	1.3	15.9	3.9	19
4.2	1.4	2.6	0.8	5.2	2.3	

(8.3)

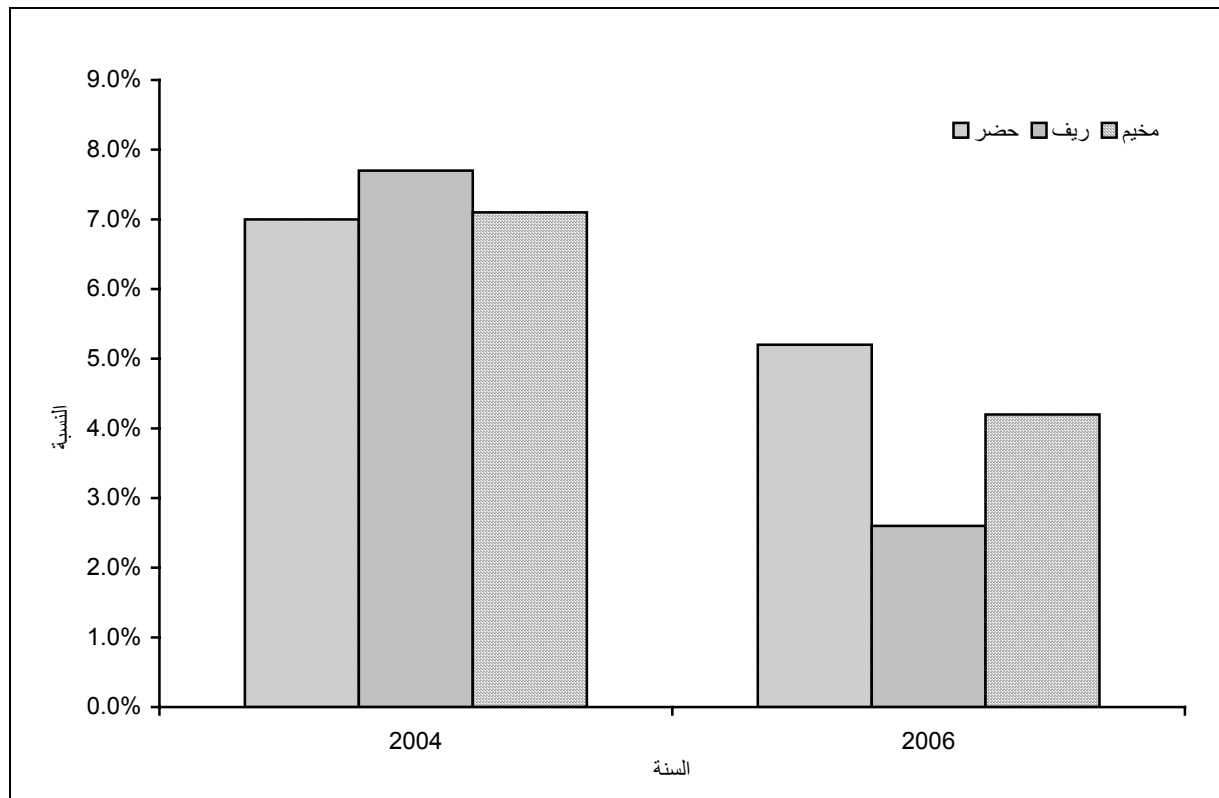
.2006 2004

2006

2004

19-15

8.3



9.3

(9.3)

.2006

2000

28.5

2006

.(9.3)

.(27.2)

(29.3)

(28.5)

(28.7)

.(27.6)

()

9.3

2006	2004	2000	
28.7	33.9	33.6	
28.5	34.0	33.6	
27.6	32.5	30.0	
28.5	33.7	33.0	
29.3	34.7	34.1	
27.2	32.3	31.2	

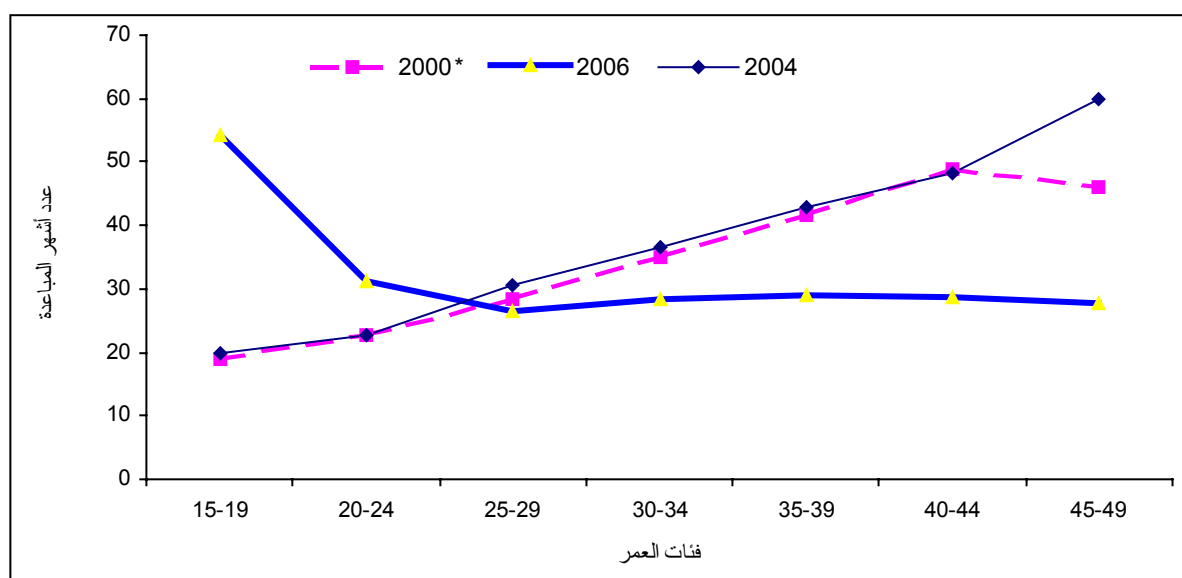
2004 2000
2006

24 -15

49-35

()

9.3



(18)

10.3

2006

36.5	30.0	34.2	19-15
31.1	29.2	30.0	24-20
26.3	26.2	26.2	29-25
24.7	23.4	23.9	34-30
26.3	25.1	25.5	39-35
30.1	26.8	28.1	44-40
28.5	28.2	28.3	49-45
27.5	26.0	26.6	

(10.3)

. 18

%26.6 (18)

49-15

%26.0 %27.5

. 49-40 %28 19-15 %34

1.4

2.4

(49-15)

%11.6

%5.9

%81.4

%10.1

%76.8

%83.9

.(1.4)

%14.3

(49-15)

1.4

2006

81.4	76.8	83.9	/
5.9	7.8	4.8	
11.6	14.3	10.1	
1.1	1.1	1.2	
100	100	100	

40

()

(49-45)

()

.(2.4)

(49-15)

2.4

2006

	/				
100	2.0	16.5	4.7	76.8	19-15
100	1.3	11.8	5.6	81.4	24-20
100	0.6	10.3	4.8	84.3	29-25
100	1.0	10.2	5.9	83.0	34-30
100	1.1	12.1	5.6	81.1	39-35
100	1.3	10.9	7.6	80.1	44-40
100	2.0	14.9	7.0	76.0	49-45
100	1.1	11.6	5.9	81.4	

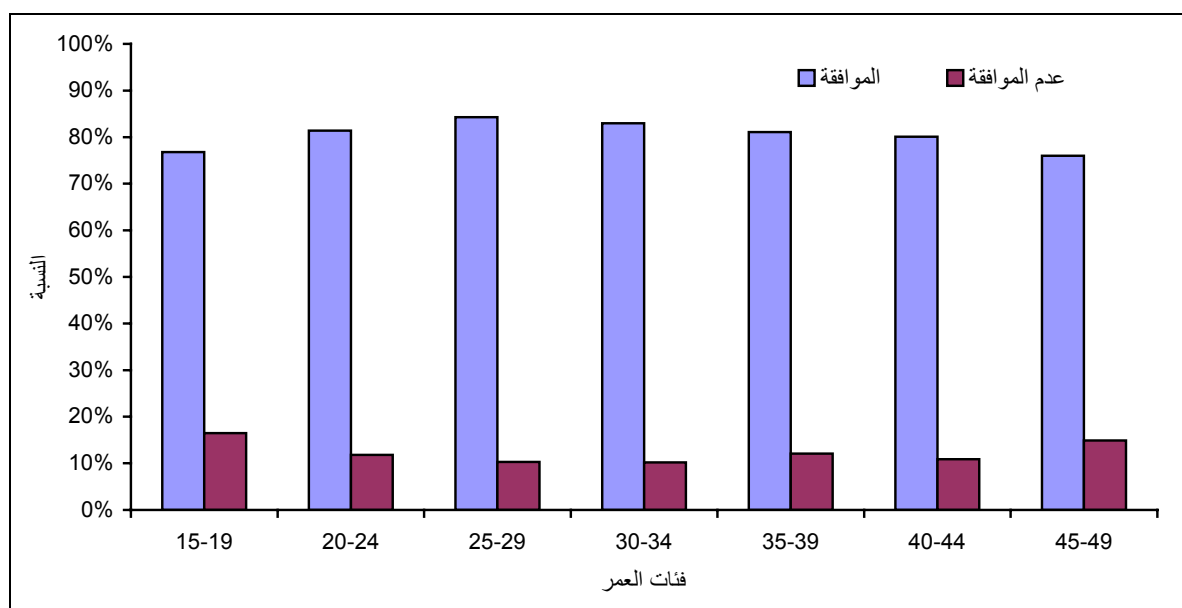
"U "

(1.4)

(49-15)

1.4

2006



%72.2

%88.1 (/)

(49-15)

3.4

2006

	/				
100	2.1	17.7	8.0	72.2	
100	1.6	12.3	6.7	79.4	
100	0.7	11.5	5.4	82.4	
100	1.0	11.1	5.8	82.0	
100	1.2	6.5	4.3	88.1	
100	1.1	11.6	5.9	81.4	

(49-15)

()

.(%65.3 %77.7) %73.3

. (%70.8) (%72.3) (%76.7)

. 40

(2.2.4)

(1.2.4)

1.2.4

(49-15)

2006

%71.0)

%68.6

.(%64.4

(19-15)

%79.5

(39-35)

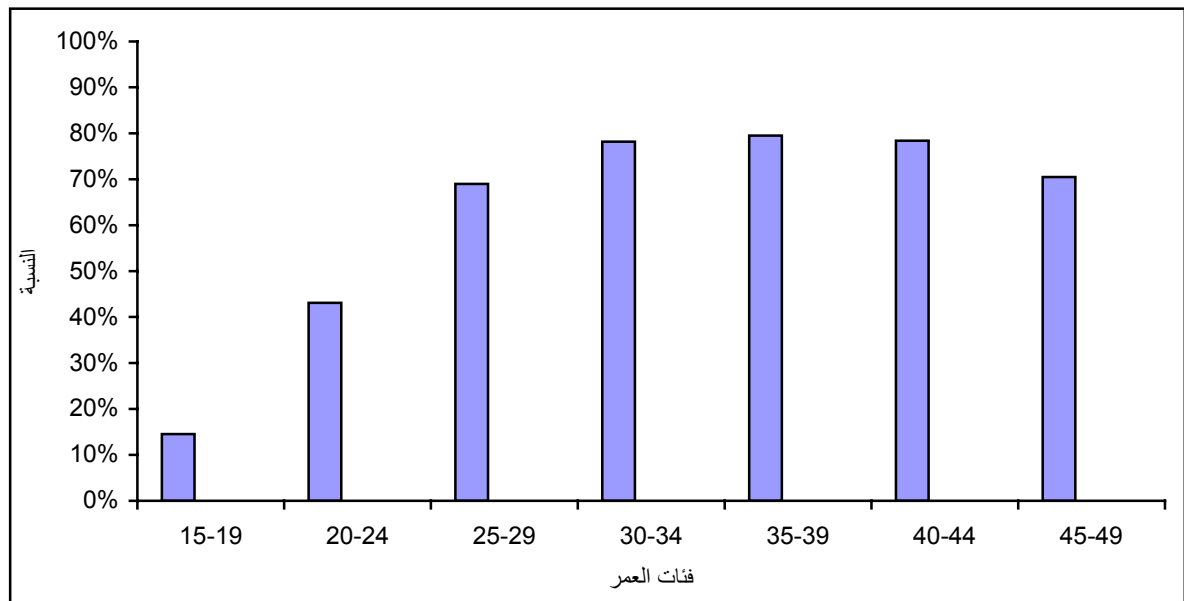
%14.5

.(2.4)

2006

(49-15)

2.4

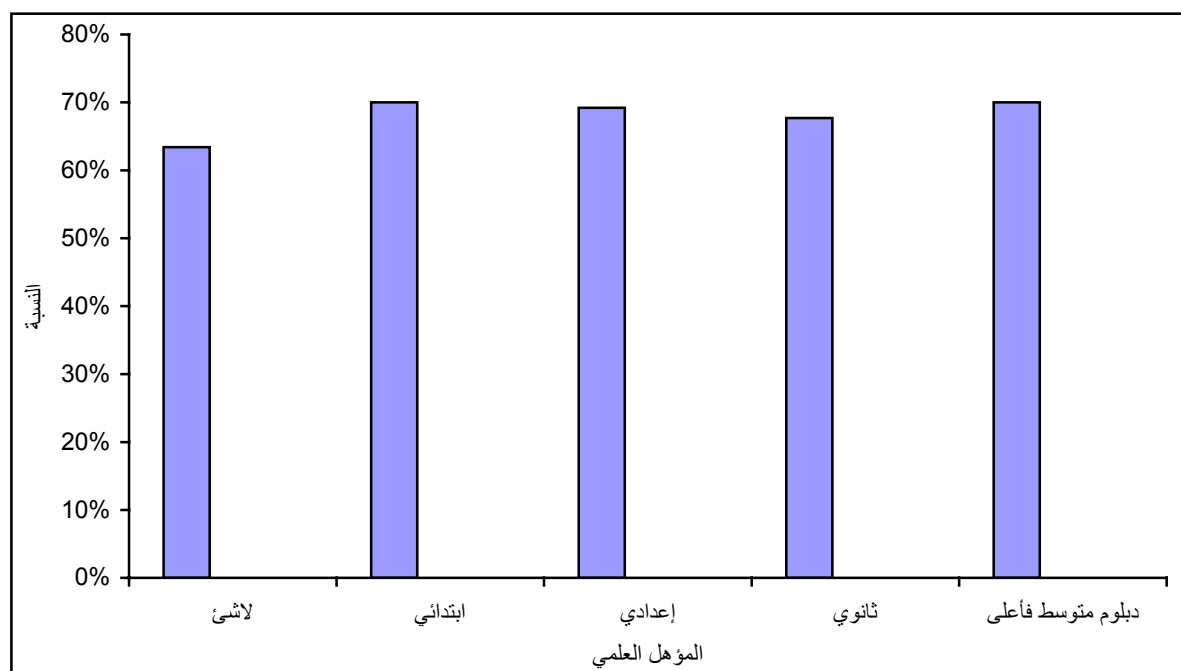


.(3.4)

(49-15)

3.4

2006



2.2.4

()

(49-15)

2006

%50.2

(%63.9)

(%41.7

%54.9)

.(%36.9)

%53.3

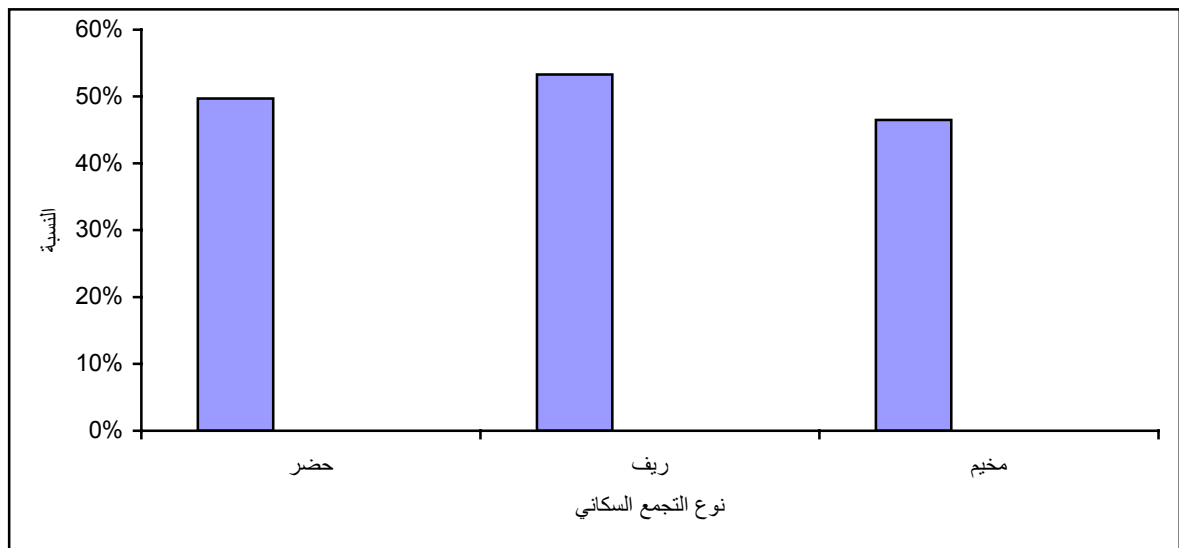
%.46.5

%49.7

(49-15)

4.4

2006



(49-15)

%69.0

%21.2

%6.1

%9.4

%18.6

%70.8

3.2.4

/ (%49.7)

(49-15)

(%52.5)

.(%48.5)

(%49.5)

.(%17.7)

(%56.7)

(%16.5)

(%35.7)

.(%11.8)

(49-15)

4.4

2006

35.7	44.4	28.2	
1.2	1.6	0.9	
1.4	2.6	0.4	
4.4	5.4	3.5	
11.8	11.9	11.7	
0.4	-	0.8	
10.1	10.8	9.5	
16.5	11.3	21.0	/
6.6	6.4	6.9	
10.8	4.9	15.9	
1.1	0.7	1.3	/
100.0	100.0	100.0	

3.4

2006

%52.0 ()

%8.3

.%60.3 UNRWA

%21.7

.(5.4)

(49-15)

5.4

2006

5.2	5.0	5.3	
16.5	17.4	16.0	/
6.4	2.3	8.2	/
5.7	3.2	6.8	/
7.2	5.8	7.9	
28.9	5.6	39.7	
27.3	60.3	12.0	/
2.8	0.4	4.1	
100.0	100.0	100.0	

%72.1

.(6.4)

(49-15)

6.4

2006

2.8	5.8	5.6	
3.8	19.6	18.8	/
2.1	5.6	8.1	/
4.7	4.4	6.6	/
2.8	8.4	8.0	
9.1	44.4	27.0	
72.1	10.4	22.1	/
2.7	1.6	3.7	
100.0	100.0	100.0	

4.4

%24.8

(%29.2)

%7.0

(%17.0)

2006

(49-15)

7.4

24.8	7.0	38.9	50.2	
29.2	6.2	41.7	54.9	
32.6	7.6	47.5	62.6	
26.5	10.6	46.0	55.8	
25.5	8.8	43.8	55.3	
29.8	8.4	45.0	59.0	
33.3	9.1	53.5	63.9	
26.2	8.7	39.8	49.1	
31.3	5.6	44.2	55.8	
26.4	8.2	39.1	49.1	
29.2	4.9	38.7	51.9	
34.4	7.0	45.4	61.3	
26.0	3.1	34.3	47.9	
17.0	8.4	33.8	41.7	
17.6	9.2	33.8	39.1	
17.3	9.8	35.1	44.0	
17.1	9.2	36.4	46.7	
16.2	5.8	30.2	36.9	
15.7	5.7	32.4	40.8	

%18.8

%90.5

%4.3

%16.2

%1.3

%3.2

5.4

%45.6

%4.9

%7.2

%8.3

.(8.4)

(49-15)

8.4

2006

45.6	53.3	39.8	
0.9	1.9	0.2	
4.9	6.3	3.8	
8.3	7.9	8.6	
0.2	-	0.3	
1.2	0.4	1.8	
7.2	9.7	5.3	
7.7	5.1	9.7	
3.8	2.2	5.0	
0.3	0.8	-	
19.9	12.4	25.5	
100	100	100	

6.4

(%50.6)

2006

%30.7

5

%17.8

4-3

(%30.4)

5

.(%26.1)

%0.3

%1.2

(9.4)

(49-15)

9.4

2006

0.9	0.3	1.2	0
22.8	18.1	25.2	1
27.8	22.7	30.4	2
18.3	17.2	18.8	3
12.4	15.6	10.8	4
17.8	26.1	13.6	+5
100.0	100.0	100.0	

1.5

49–15)

2006

(

2.5

()

.()

%38.3

%45.0

%6.0

%9.5

(49-15)

1.5

2006 2004

2004	2006						
41.1	45.0	51.6	42.7	44.2	50.4	42.0	
51.8	38.3	35.1	42.1	37.3	34.1	40.6	
4.3	6.0	4.3	5.8	6.6	4.2	7.0	
1.2	9.5	8.3	7.2	11.1	10.7	8.9	
1.6	1.2	0.7	2.2	0.8	0.6	1.5	
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

(1.5)

2006-2004

() (1.5)

%42.0

%50.4

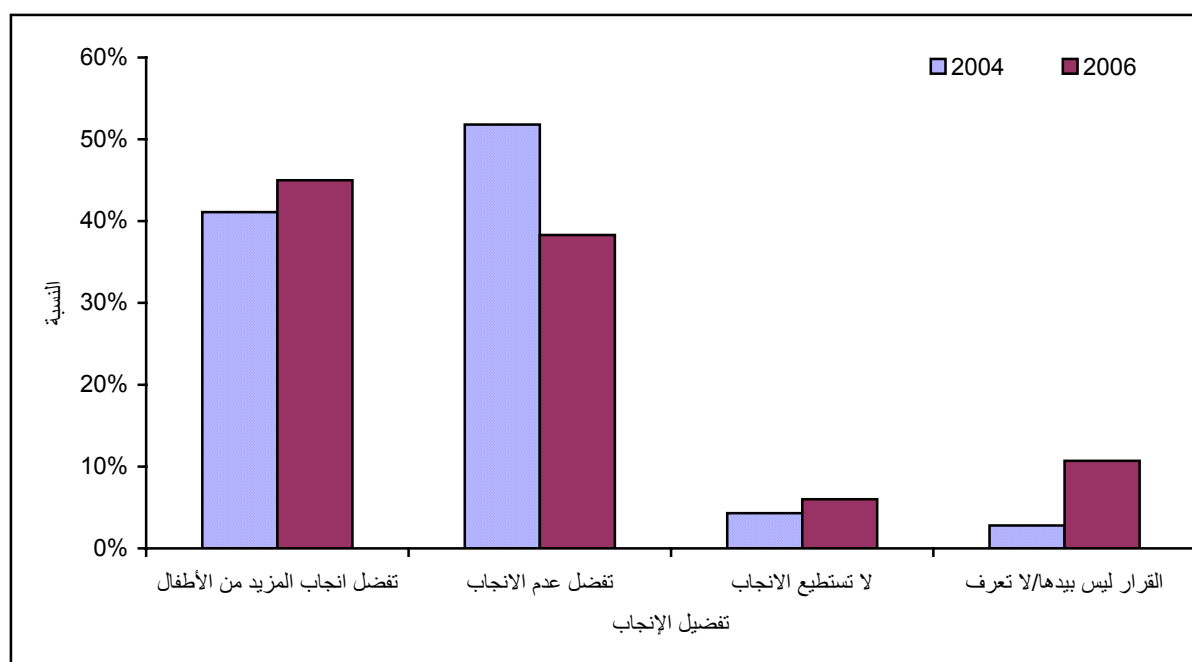
%34.1

%40.6

2006 2004

(49-15)

1.5



(%35.1) (%37.3) (%42.1)

(49-15) 2.5

2006	2004	2000	
40.6	53.7	54.3	
34.1	48.6	46.8	
37.3	51.7	49.9	
42.1	53.7	56.2	
35.1	48.9	49.7	
38.3	51.8	51.7	

2004-2000

2000

2006

2004

%6

.2004 %4.3

() ()

.2006 2004

3.5

39

2004

2006

2006

.49-45

44-40

(49-15)

3.5

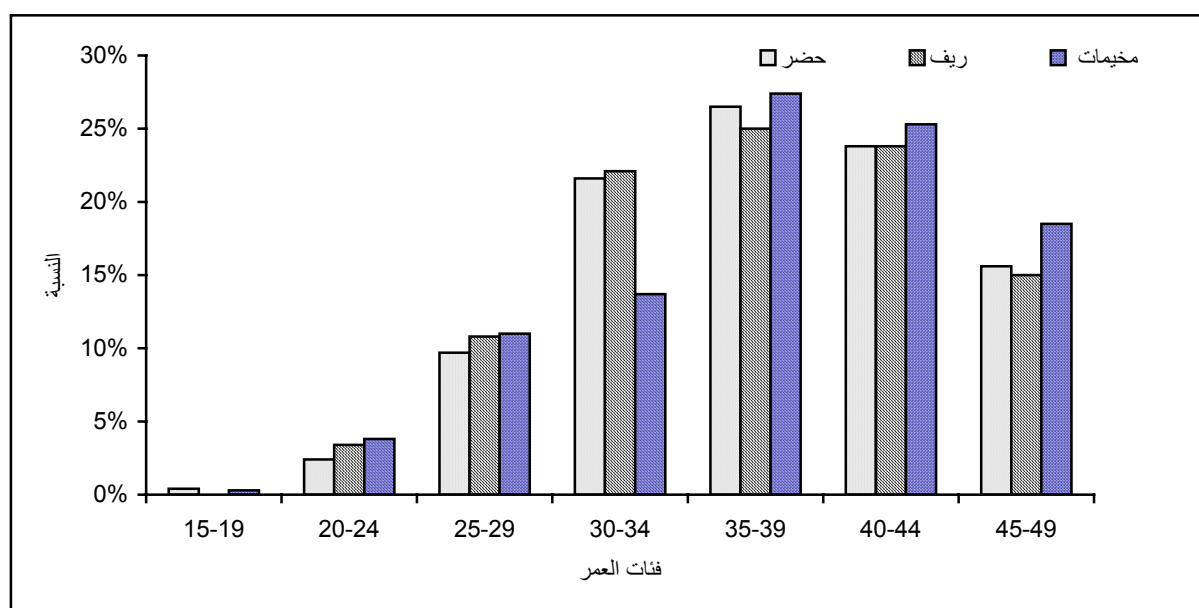
2006 2004

2004	2006				
0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3		19-15
6.0	2.9	2.2	3.2		24-20
13.9	10.2	9.3	10.6		29-25
21.1	20.6	19.4	21.2		34-30
23.2	26.2	24.6	27.0		39-35
21.7	24.0	26.4	22.9		44-40
13.4	15.8	17.9	14.8		49-45
100	100	100	100		

(49-15)

2.5

2006



(49-15)

15 2006 %3.8 .(49-45) (19-15) %4.8 %84.8
 .(4.5) 44 - 40 %67.9 19 -

2006 (49-15)								4.5
	49-45	44-40	39-35	34-30	29-25	24-20	19-15	
45.0	4.8	8.8	26.1	43.3	70.1	85.1	84.8	
38.3	60.6	67.9	58.0	39.7	18.4	7.3	3.8	
5.9	28.1	14.2	3.9	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	
9.5	6.5	8.4	10.5	13.0	9.1	6.9	10.8	
1.2	0.0	0.7	1.5	2.0	1.8	0.3	0.6	
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
4,946	495	669	854	982	1,053	736	157	

2000

2006 2004
 34-30 19-15
 49 34 2006-1995

2006 (49-15)				5.5
2006	2004	2000		
0.3	0.7	1.4		19-15
2.9	6.0	9.0		24-20
10.2	13.9	17.6		29-25
20.6	21.1	22.6		34-30
26.2	23.2	21.2		39-35
24.0	21.7	16.8		44-40
15.8	13.4	11.4		49-45
100	100	100		

(29 - 25) (5.5)
 (19 - 15) 2004 (24 - 20) 2006

2000
(49-45)

4.5

(6.5)

(49-15) 6.5
2006

	+6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
45.0	13.6	31.2	42.7	67.4	82.4	88.1	73.5	
38.3	66.4	47.7	42.6	20.4	8.5	2.9	0.9	
6.0	10.7	4.7	3.1	2.6	1.1	2.9	10.5	
9.5	8.1	14.2	9.4	8.7	7.8	5.8	14.8	
1.2	1.2	2.2	2.2	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

%0.9
%66.4
6 %13.6 %73.5
%13.6 6
4

5.5

(7.5)

2006

(49-15)

7.5

						/	
45.0	58.6	40.6	52.4	48.4	36.8	28.4	
38.3	26.5	43.6	33.6	36.8	43.4	47.2	
6.0	2.4	5.5	3.7	3.9	8.5	16.0	
9.5	11.6	10.0	9.7	9.5	9.7	7.3	
1.2	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.4	1.6	1.1	
4946	328	291	1024	1742	1111	450	

(/)

4

3

6

.(8.5) .

2006

(49-15)

8.5

						/	
32.8	32.1	35.0	31.4	31.0	34.3	38.7	
4.8	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.5	
4.4	3.0	3.8	3.8	4.2	5.1	6.1	
19.1	22.7	22.6	19.7	18.1	17.9	19.3	
4,946	328	291	1,024	1,742	1,111	450	

6.5

%61.3

) %48.3
%30.9 (%50
%45.4
%14.7

(49-15) 9.5

2006

45.4	49.9	48.3	
31.9	30.3	30.9	
14.7	11.3	12.5	
8.0	8.5	8.3	
100	100	100	

7.5

%13.2 4 (10.5)
%6.1
%2.6 %0.7

2.2 2.6

4

4 %21.2 %16.1
%12.4 %8.4

2006 / (49-15) 10.5

0.2	0.5	0.7	0
9.1	10.4	11.1	1
37.8	46.0	50.6	2
31.7	27.0	24.4	3
10.8	8.3	7.0	4
5.5	4.0	3.1	5
4.9	3.8	3.1	+6
100	100	100	
2.8	2.5	2.6	
2.0	2.4	2.6	0
15.2	17.4	18.6	1
47.0	51.0	53.2	2
23.4	20.8	19.5	3
6.6	4.6	3.5	4
3.8	2.3	1.4	5
2.0	1.5	1.2	+6
100	100	100	
2.4	2.1	2.2	

%36.4

15

%15.2

%32.2

49-

(49-15) 11.5

2006

35.8	36.6	36.4	
13.1	16.6	15.2	
30.6	33.4	32.2	
20.5	13.4	16.2	/
100	100	100	

8.5

(12.5)

2004	%46.7	2000	%47.4	2006	%49.3
		2006	%78.0		
			%73.7	2000	%74.2
				2004	

(49-15)

12.5

2006 2004 2000

	2000-2006					
	/					
60.0	63.3	39.2	4.2	73.7	47.4	2000
59.9	73.2	56.5	7.9	74.2	46.7	2004
61.0	65.2	52.8	14.4	78.0	49.3	2006
63.1	51.1	29.9	2.5	75.5	52.0	2000
64.0	73.8	70.3	6.4	76.8	52.2	2004
65.8	64.9	56.6	17.5	81.5	54.4	2006
54.3	77.8	53.3	9.3	69.9	40.1	2000
52.6	71.4	39.4	10.6	69.1	38.4	2004
52.1	70.0	46.8	7.4	70.4	41.7	2006

%18.5

(13.5)

%19.3

%21.4

%52.2

13.5

15.2	25.4	21.4	2000	
13.9	11.1	12.2	2004	
17.9	20.1	19.3	2006	
54.3	50.8	52.2	2000	
52.8	55.9	54.7	2004	
56.3	63.4	60.6	2006	
30.5	23.8	26.4	2000	
33.3	33.0	33.1	2004	
25.8	16.4	20.2	2006	

9.5

(3.5)

%1.1

97

6

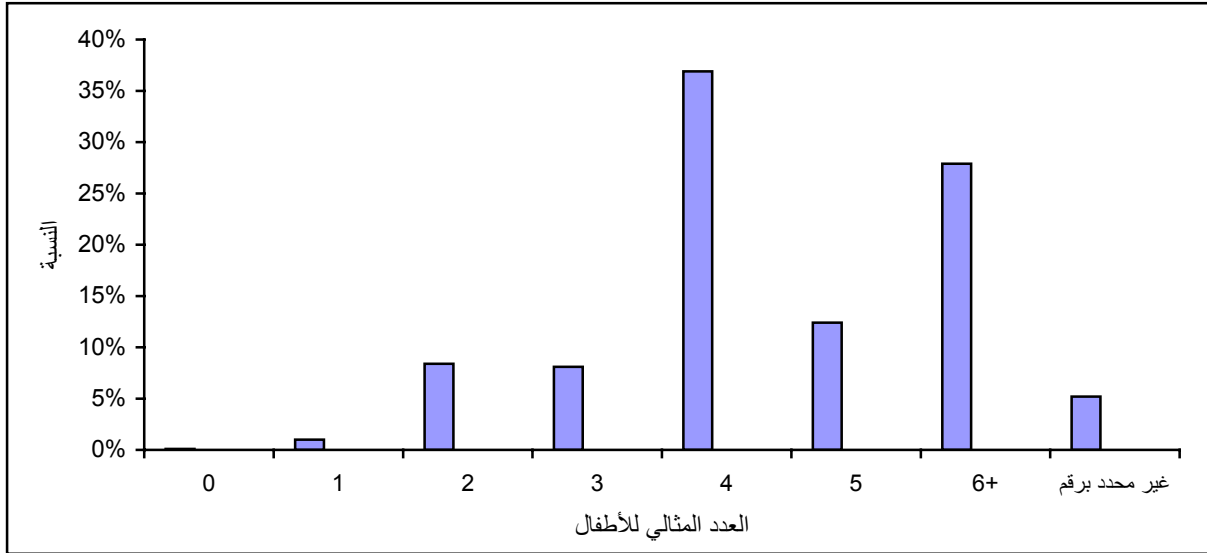
%27.9

4.8

2006

(49-15)

3.5



2006

(14.5)

4.1

2006

5.6

.(49 – 45)

5.7

24 – 20

4.4

(15.5)

.2006

5.5

4.4

2000

14.5

2006 2004

2006	2004	2000	
4.2	4.3	4.0	0
4.1	4.4	4.0	1
4.3	4.4	4.1	2
4.3	4.3	4.2	3
4.4	4.4	4.4	4
4.8	4.5	4.8	5
5.6	5.3	5.3	+6
4.5	4.6	4.1	19-15
4.4	4.5	4.2	24-20
4.5	4.4	4.3	29-25
4.7	4.4	4.6	34-30
4.8	4.6	4.8	39-35
5.1	5.1	4.9	44-40
5.7	5.1	5.3	49-45
4.8	4.6	4.6	

15.5

2006 2004

2006	2006	2004	
4.3	4.6	4.4	
4.6	5.2	5.0	
4.4	4.8	4.5	
4.5	4.7	4.6	
4.4	4.9	5.0	
6.1	5.5	5.2	
5.1	4.9	4.8	
4.2	4.8	4.6	
3.8	4.6	4.5	
3.3	4.4	4.2	
4.4	4.8	4.6	

(16.5)

.1

%21.8

.%19.7 2004

%48.1

.2

.(59.8) 2004

%30.1

.3

(%20.5) 2004

(49-15)

16.5

2006

	49-35	34-15	
30.1	47.6	18.3	
21.8	26.3	18.7	
48.1	26.1	63.0	
100	100	100	

35

%74

%26

%26 %48

1.6

/

2.6

28

)

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(

11

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(

(

)

(

1.2.6

(4-1)

(1.6)

2006 2005

18.1

1000

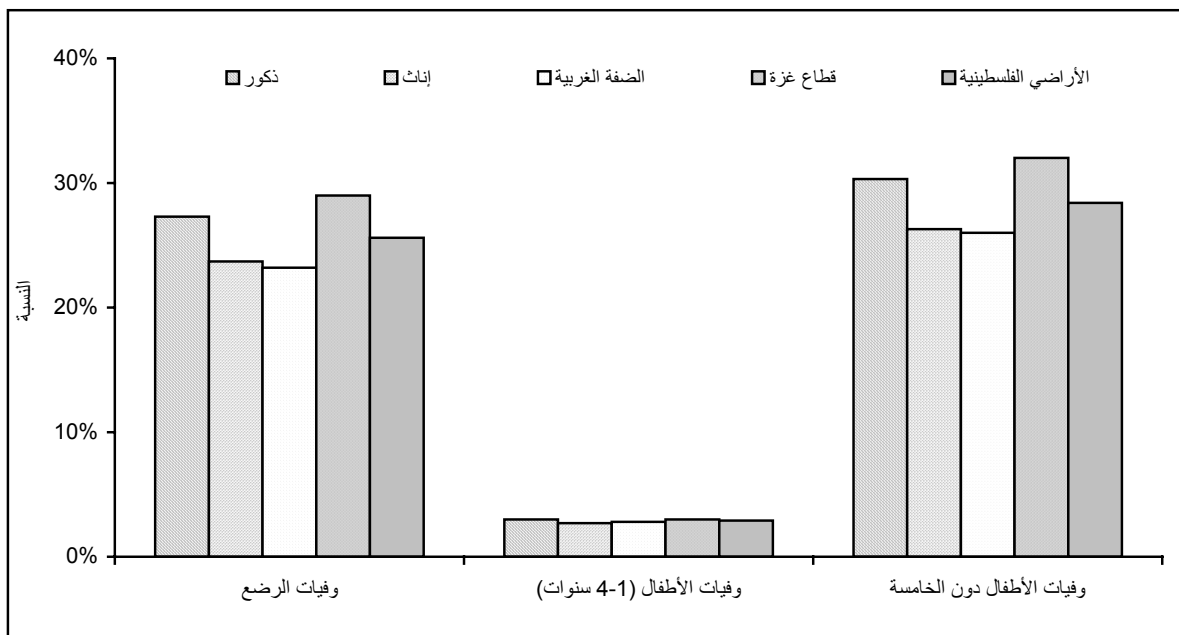
7.5

1.6

	(4-1)				
28.2	2.9	25.3	7.5	18.1	
30.3	3.0	27.3	6.0	21.3	
26.3	2.7	23.7	9.2	14.5	
26.0	2.8	23.2	6.9	16.3	
32.0	3.0	29.0	8.4	20.7	

(1.6)

1.6



(2006 -1982)

29.7 24.1

58.3

51

2001

(2.6)

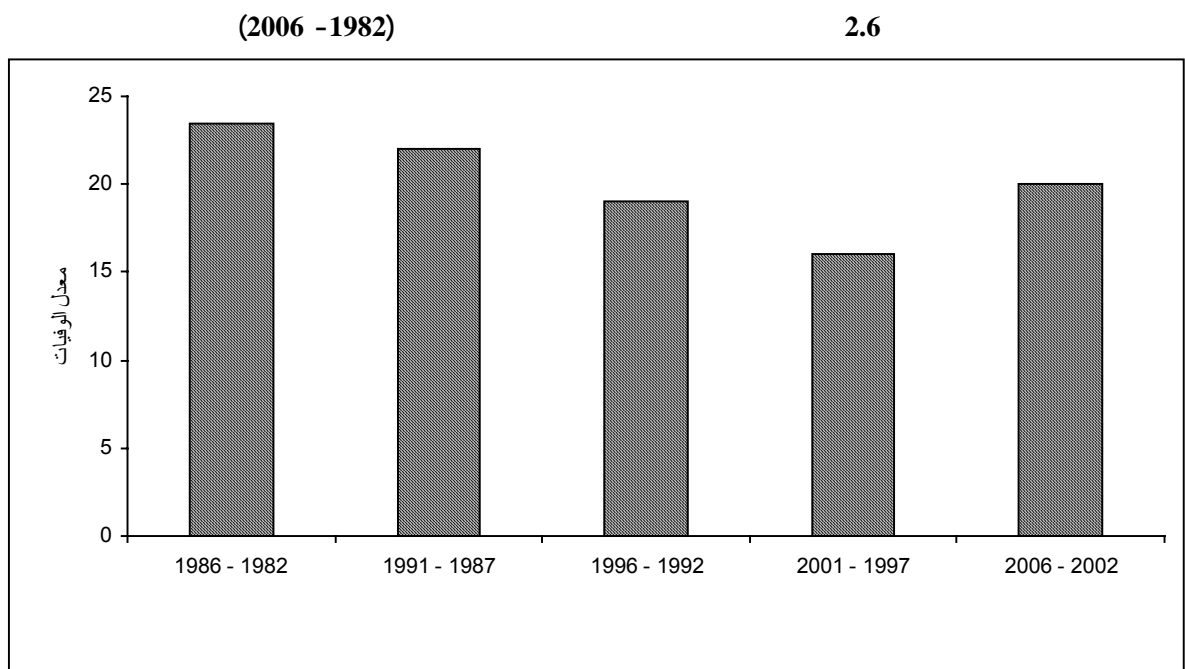
1000

31.6 27.6

2006 – 2002

2.6

105



3.6

4

2.5

1.3.6

(%99.5)

(%7.3)

(%6.2)

(%9.3)

(4.6 3.6)

2.5

(%81)

4

%12

4

2006

3.6

		4,000	2,500 –3,999	2,500	
10,107	99.5	11.8	80.9	7.3	
5,882	99.2	11.1	81.4	7.5	
678	97.7	12.1	81.4	6.5	/
373	100.0	13.5	80.8	5.7	
806	98.4	12.4	80.5	7.1	
435	99.1	17.4	77.6	5.0	/
707	99.9	11.6	82.1	6.3	
112	100.0	11.6	83.3	5.1	
866	99.9	8.8	82.6	8.6	
393	99.4	10.6	80.9	8.5	
1,512	99.2	8.6	82.2	9.2	
4,225	99.8	12.8	80.2	7.0	
786	100.0	12.2	79.7	8.1	
1,610	99.8	13.3	80.0	6.7	
558	100.0	14.4	79.7	5.9	
763	99.6	10.9	80.7	8.4	
509	100.0	12.9	81.8	5.3	

4.6

2006

		4,000	3,999– 2,500	2,500	
5,540	99.5	11.7	81.0	7.3	
2,768	99.0	11.4	81.3	7.3	
1,799	100.0	12.5	80.3	7.3	
5,172	99.6	14.5	79.4	6.1	
4,935	99.4	8.9	82.6	8.5	
2,027	99.1	11.1	79.6	9.3	
2,124	99.5	11.7	81.2	7.1	
2,210	99.5	11.6	81.0	7.4	
1,994	99.4	12.0	81.8	6.3	
1,753	99.7	12.6	81.2	6.2	
4901	99.6	9.1	83.4	7.5	29-15
4950	99.3	14.3	78.6	7.0	49-30
127	99.0	14.3	77.3	8.4	
563	99.4	14.0	76.8	9.2	/
5791	99.0	12.6	79.2	8.2	
3582	99.6	11.3	81.9	6.8	+

2004

2006 %7.3 2004 %8.2
 .(%6.1 %7.9)

4.6

2000 1996)

.2002

(2004

5

.(

)

(%7.9)

(%10.2)

%1.4

%2.9)

.(%13.2)

.(5.6)

(

(%14.7)

(%29.6)

(%1.7)

(%6.4)

(%3.7)

(%11.2)

2006

()

5.6

	-3SD	- 2SD	-3SD	- 2SD	-3SD	- 2SD	
10,809	0.3	1.4	3.1	10.2	0.4	2.9	
6,136	0.3	1.7	2.4	7.9	0.4	3.2	
655	0.0	0.6	1.2	6.6	0.1	2.9	
135			0.7	6.7			
428	0.5	1.2	0.9	3.7	0.0	1.4	
888	0.5	1.8	2.0	6.0	0.3	2.3	
288	0.0	1.7	2.1	4.5	1.0	2.1	
185	0.5	4.3	3.8	8.6	1.1	6.0	
624	0.2	0.8	2.7	6.9	0.6	3.8	
107	0.0	3.7	3.7	14.7	1.9	6.4	
649	0.8	4.9	4.3	11.5	0.2	5.5	
441	0.2	0.7	1.4	5.0	0.0	0.9	
1,735	0.3	1.1	2.8	10.4	0.6	3.5	
4,673	0.3	1.2	4.0	13.2	0.3	2.5	
857	0.9	1.8	11.2	29.6	0.8	3.7	
1,786	0.2	1.1	2.0	8.9	0.2	2.4	
604	0.8	1.7	3.0	9.8	0.7	3.5	
831	0.2	0.6	3.5	11.2	0.1	1.7	
595	0.2	0.8	1.3	8.6	0.0	0.8	
4,959	0.3	1.3	3.4	11.1	0.4	2.7	
2,457	0.2	1.3	2.8	8.6	0.4	3.5	
1,577	0.5	2.1	2.7	10.0	0.3	2.5	
4,584	0.3	1.4	3.2	10.4	0.4	2.7	
4,410	0.3	1.5	3.0	10.0	0.3	3.1	

2006

()

5.6

	-3SD	- 2SD	-3SD	- 2SD	-3SD	- 2SD	
1,855	0.3	1.3	3.9	13.7	0.5	3.3	
1,939	0.4	1.5	3.1	9.6	0.5	3.4	
1,987	0.2	1.3	2.6	9.0	0.2	2.1	
1,738	0.3	1.5	3.5	10.7	0.5	3.4	
1,474	0.4	1.6	2.3	7.6	0.2	2.1	
							()
860	0.2	1.5	0.6	2.4	0.0	0.3	6
554	0.6	2.5	1.0	5.5	0.1	1.9	9-6
353	0.2	1.6	5.2	15.9	0.5	3.7	11-10
645	0.4	1.3	3.6	9.5	0.6	3.3	15-12
1,270	0.2	1.2	3.0	10.5	0.4	2.9	23-16
1,758	0.3	1.1	2.6	10.1	0.4	2.7	35-24
1,830	0.2	1.5	0.6	2.4	0.0	0.3	47-36
1,723	0.6	2.5	1.0	5.5	0.1	1.9	59-48
116	0.0	1.6	7.9	18.8	0.0	5.2	
518	0.3	2.1	3.2	11.8	0.3	3.2	
5,170	0.1	1.2	3.6	11.5	0.3	2.7	
3,151	0.4	1.4	2.8	9.4	0.4	2.9	

5.6

1.5.6

(%97.5)

%65

49-30 (%65.8) 29-15

.(6.6) (%63.5)

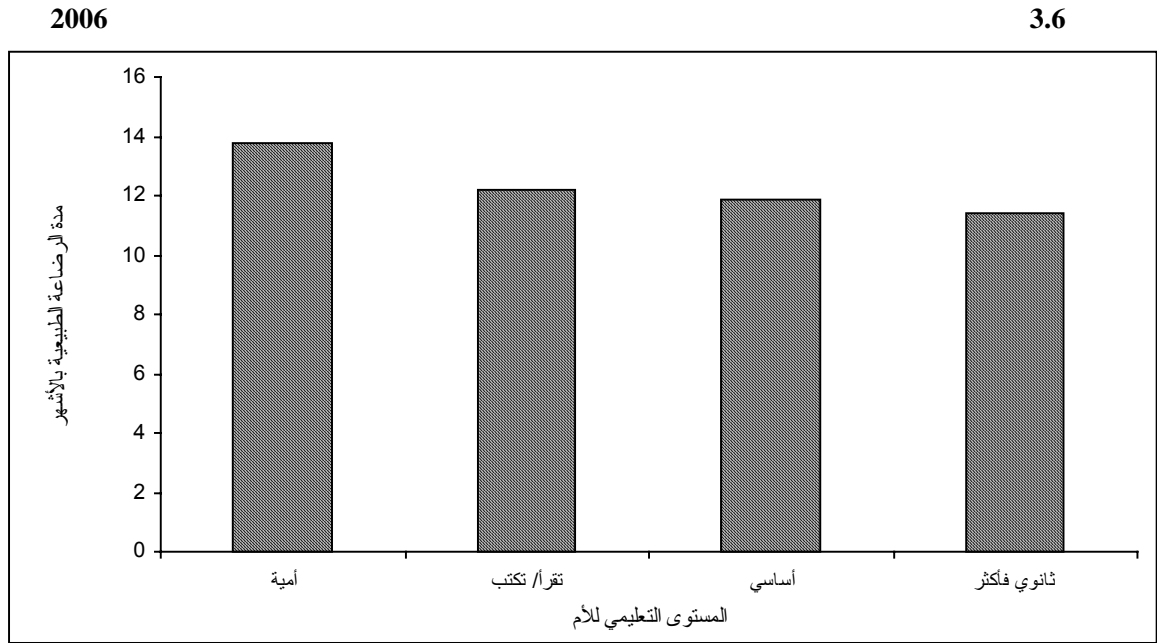
6.6

2006

	6	6 - 3	3 - 1				
26.1	9.4	6.5	20.3	63.8	5172	97.5	29 - 15 49 - 30
24.8	8.0	7.0	19.7	65.3	4935	97.5	
25.5	8.8	7.3	19.8	64.1	5540	97.0	
22.2	8.7	5.8	19.7	65.9	2768	97.9	
30.2	8.6	6.4	21.3	63.7	1799	98.3	
23.8	7.4	7.1	19.8	65.8	4901	97.7	
27.5	10.1	6.2	20.2	63.5	4950	97.3	
22.4	8.9	6.4	18.9	65.9	5882	97.2	
29.7	8.5	7.2	21.6	62.6	4225	97.9	
25.7	8.8	6.7	20.0	64.6	9850	97.5	

2.5.6

12
(29 - 15) (49-30)
(3.6)



3.5.6

(%24.8) 5-0
(%28.8) (%29.6) (%33.3) (%34.2)
(%10.7)
(%26.3)
(%26.7) 29-15 (%23.4)
(%23) 49-30
(%55.4) 9-6 %57
(%49.4) (%60.8)
(7.6)

2006		7.6	
9-6		5-0	
	**		
626	56.7	1,032	24.8
357	50.4	584	24.7
269	65.0	447	25.1
334	60.8	567	24.8
166	49.4	273	24.8
127	55.4	191	24.9
309	57.0	527	23.4
317	56.3	504	26.3
133	45.5	200	24.2
130	52.4	229	22.6
145	60.5	220	33.1
114	57.0	203	25.5
106	70.5	180	17.5
335	60.6	557	26.7
271	52.7	429	23.0
-	-	-	-
34	51.8	50	21.6
341	53.4	575	27.1
243	62.7	390	22.0
-	-	-	-

29-15
49 - 30

/

+

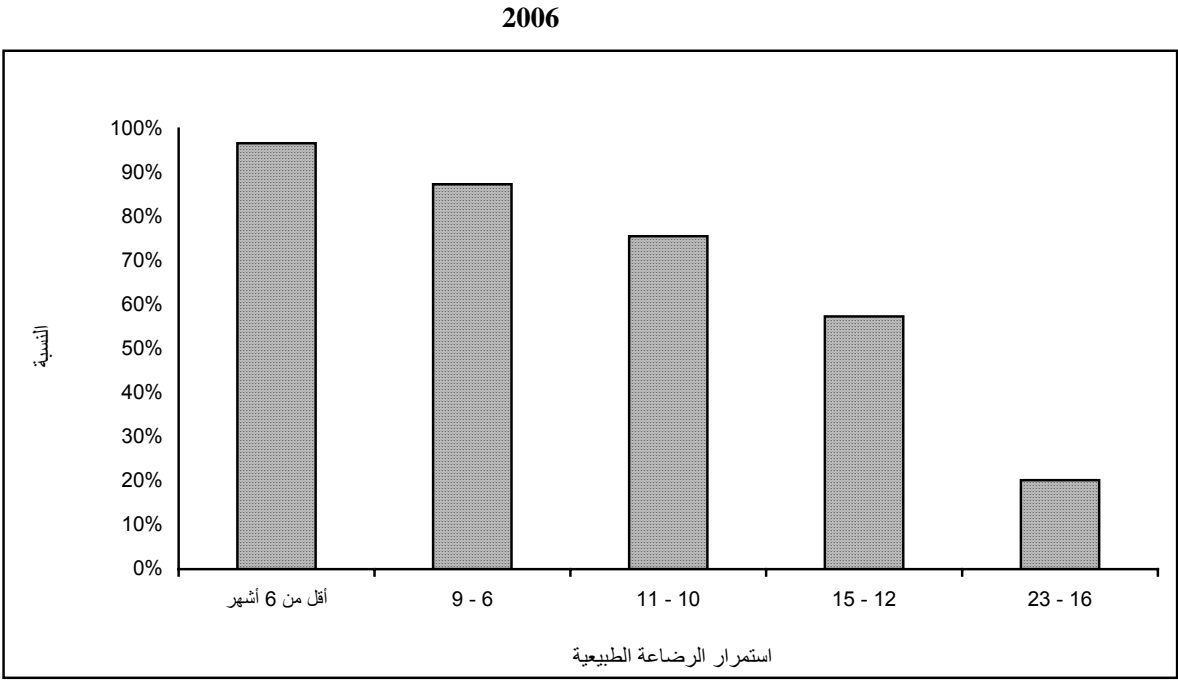
/

-
**

4.5.6

20% 23-16 (96.7%)
(4.6)

4.6



11-6 23-12

6.6

() 3 ()
4 18 12 B
(BCG) 9 B

1.6.6

(%66.7)
(%65.6) (%67.6) (%62.8) (%69.4)
23-12 %80.6
%15.6 (%79.7) (%81.5)
23-12 %3.8

23 -12 2.6.6

3 3
23-12 (8.6)

) 23-12 8.6

2006 (

	()		()		
96.4	98.7	96.7	98.9	99.1	
94.4	97.8	94.8	98.2	98.4	
99.4	100	99.4	100	100	
95.0	98.1	95.5	98.2	98.4	
97.4	99.1	97.4	100.0	100.0	
98.9	99.5	98.9	99.5	99.5	
96.6	99.0	96.7	99.4	99.4	
96.4	98.3	96.7	98.5	98.7	
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
99.2	100.0	99.2	100.0	100.0	/
97.5	98.1	97.5	98.6	99.2	
95.9	98.7	96.1	98.9	98.9	+

7.6 /

/

/

6

/

(11-0)

(%26.6)

11-6

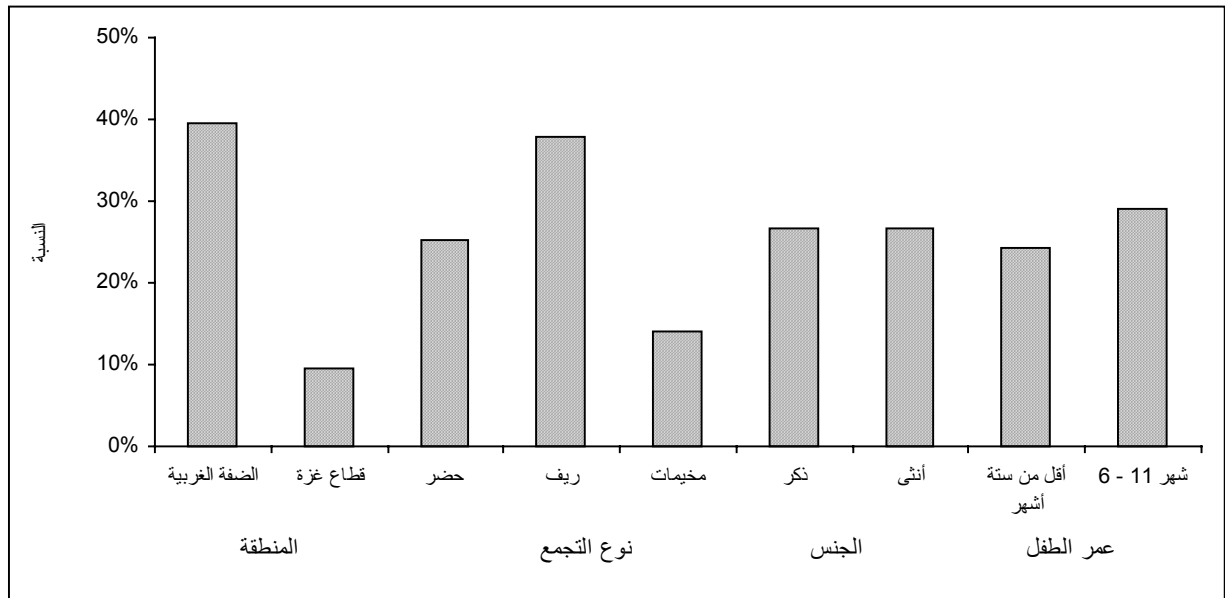
.(5.6)

/

(11-0)

5.6

2006



8.6

2005

.(%21.8)

1.8.6

.

/

(%14.1)

.(%13.5)

(%14.5)

.(%18.4)

(%21.4)

/

%73 ()

(%69.7)

(%76.1)

(%54.5)

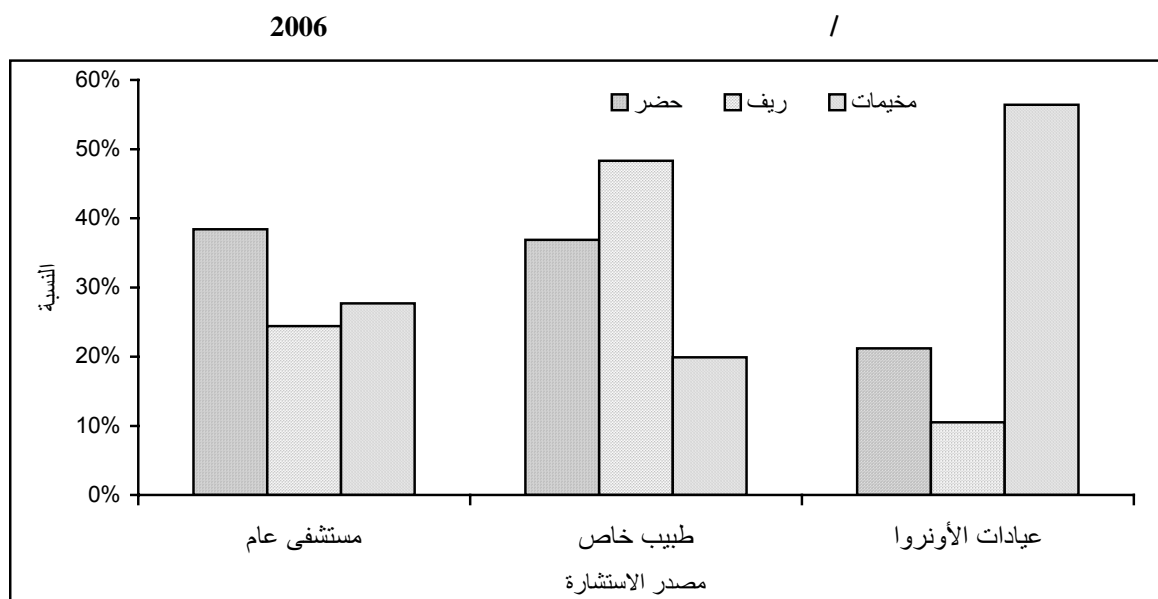
(%52.5)

(%38.7)

(%56.4)

(6.6)

6.6



(%95.9)

(%45.6) (69.9%) (70.1%)

(%14) (14.5%)

(%63) (80.8%)

(39.4%) (49.7%)

2.8.6

() 3

%11.5) %11.8 2006

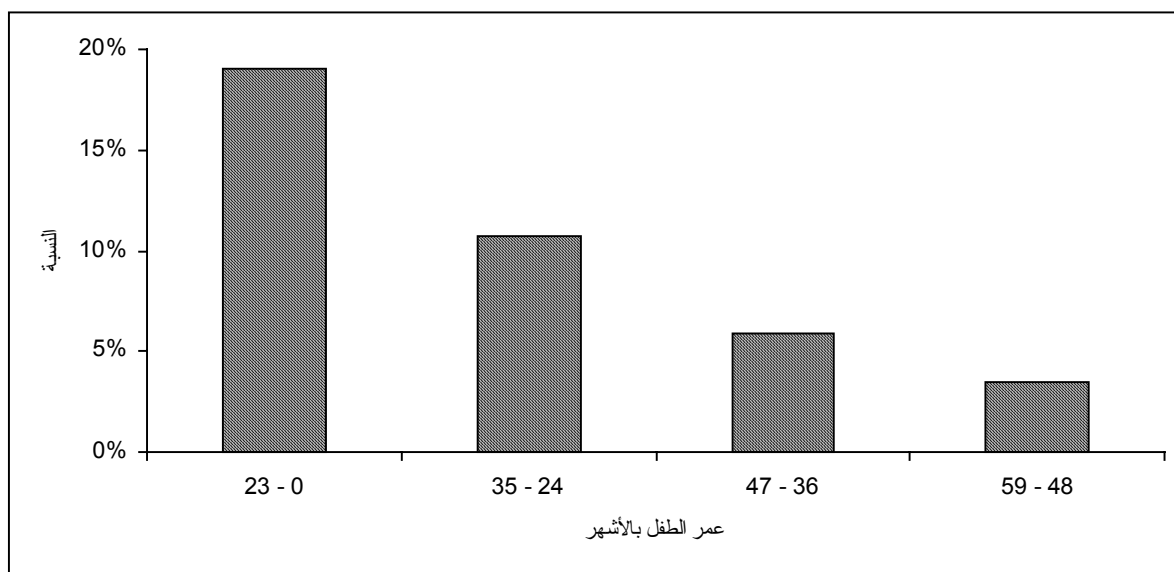
(%12.1

(23-0)

(7.6) (59-48)

2006

7.6



/ %37.9

%35.9

%64.5

%32.2

%30.2

%30.2

%24.8)

%33.5

.(

1.7

2006

2.7

%99.1 %98.7 %98.8

()

() 1.7

2006

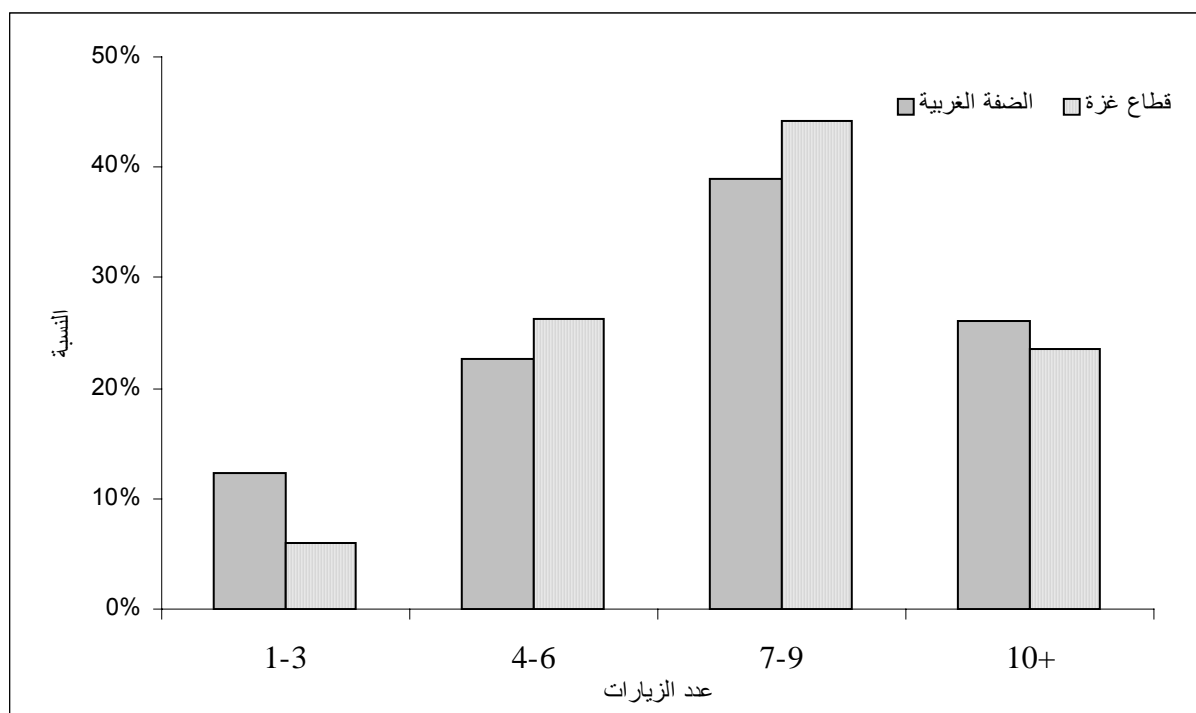
100.0	1.2	98.8	
100.0	1.3	98.7	
100.0	0.9	99.1	
100.0	1.4	98.6	
100.0	1.5	98.5	
100.0	1.2	98.8	
100.0	-	100.0	19-15
100.0	0.7	99.3	29-20
100.0	1.8	98.2	39-30
100.0	2.0	98.0	49-40
100.0	3.0	97.0	
100.0	2.6	97.4	
100.0	1.6	98.4	

1.2.7

4
(90.2%)
%87.7) 4
(1.7) 7 %75.9 (%94.0
%9.8
%6.0 %12.3 (3-1)

() 1.7

2006



() 2.2.7

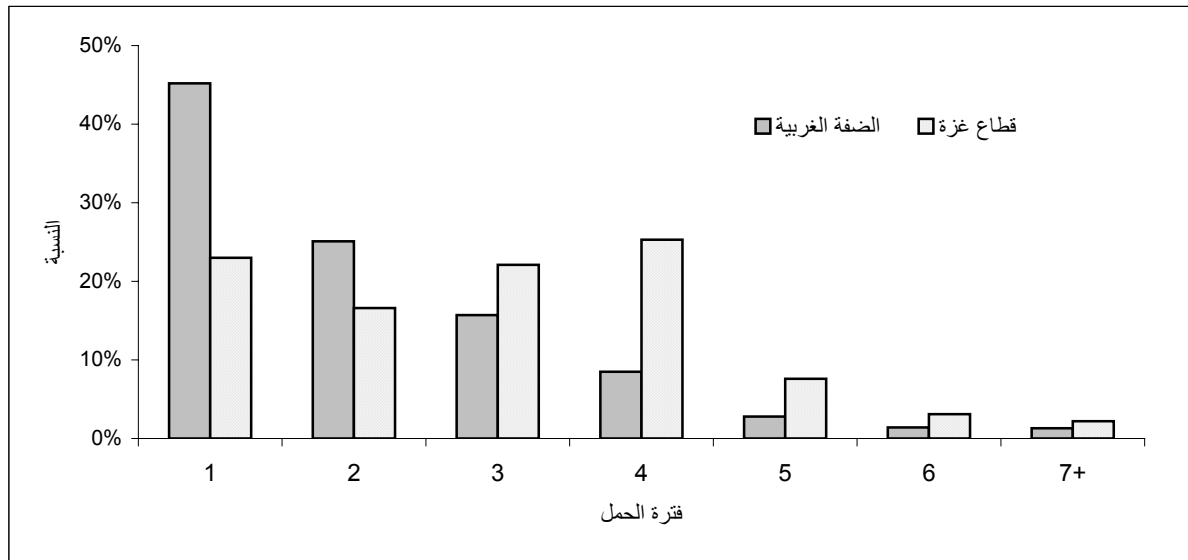
%91.5 (2.7)
()
(%94.5)
%45.2 (%87.1)
%8.5 %23.0
%25.3

()

2.7

2006

()



3.2.7

(3.7)

%46.5

()

(%20.5)

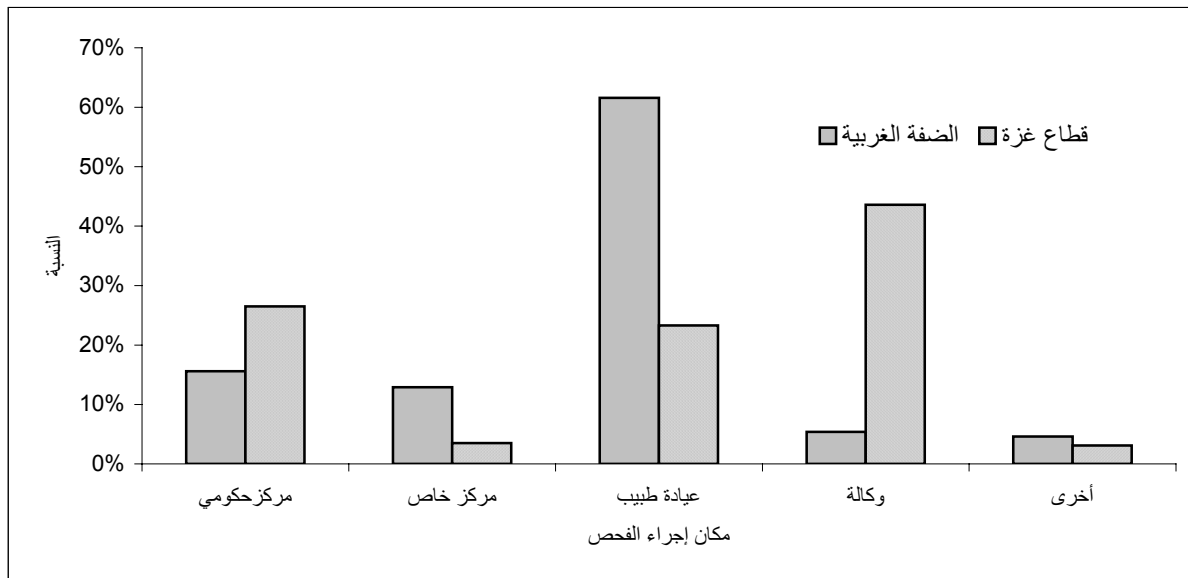
/

.%19.9

()

3.7

2006



(%3.5)

(%12.9)

(%43.6)

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4.2.7

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%19.1 (2.7)

%16.1

%16.6

%17.8

.

.(%8.2)

(%12.2)

.

()

2.7

2006

5.9	5.3	6.3	
9.7	12.2	8.2	
16.1	14.5	17.0	
19.1	19.0	19.1	
17.8	13.2	20.5	
5.4	5.0	5.6	
3.7	0.9	5.3	
16.6	14.0	18.1	
11.8	10.2	12.7	

%85.3
 %90.0 %82.6
 (%86.1)
 .(%13.0) / (%15.2)

%84.3 %76.1 (%78.1)
 %6.8 %13.7 (%12.0)

() 3.7
 2006 /

78.1	84.3	76.1	
0.7	0.0	1.0	
12.0	6.8	13.7	
2.4	5.8	1.3	
1.2	0.0	1.6	
4.6	3.1	5.2	
0.8	0.0	1.1	
100.0	100.0	100.0	

3.7
 1.3.7

2006
) %96.6
 (%88.7) (%95.2) (%98.9)
 .(4.7)
 %3.4
 (%1.1) (%4.8)
 .(%11.3)

()

4.7

2006

		/		
6,465	100.0	3.4	96.6	
4,027	100.0	4.8	95.2	
388	100.0	10.9	89.1	
77	100.0	10.4	89.6	
284	100.0	7.0	93.0	
558	100.0	3.0	97.0	
167	100.0	11.3	88.7	
129	100.0	9.3	90.7	
483	100.0	2.7	97.3	
77	100.0	1.3	98.7	
619	100.0	3.0	97.0	
270	100.0	2.2	97.8	
975	100.0	3.8	96.2	
2,438	100.0	1.1	98.9	
462	100.0	0.9	99.1	
917	100.0	1.6	98.4	
334	100.0	1.2	98.8	
431	100.0	0.9	99.1	
294	100.0	0.7	99.3	

2.3.7

(%75.9)

()

%15.0

.(5.7)

(%12.3)

(%26.3)

()

5.7

2006

		*			
6,465	100.0	9.1	15.0	75.9	
4,027	100.0	6.1	15.4	78.5	
388	100.0	7.7	17.6	74.7	
77	100.0	9.1	16.9	74.0	
284	100.0	15.4	17.2	67.4	
558	100.0	8.8	18.3	72.9	
167	100.0	3.6	13.2	83.2	
129	100.0	3.1	12.3	84.6	
483	100.0	3.1	15.3	81.6	
77	100.0	2.6	26.3	71.1	
619	100.0	3.9	15.5	80.6	
270	100.0	3.7	14.1	82.2	
975	100.0	5.7	12.5	81.8	
2,438	100.0	14.1	14.4	71.5	
462	100.0	11.3	19.5	69.2	
917	100.0	15.0	13.8	71.2	
334	100.0	19.5	12.5	68.0	
431	100.0	11.1	12.3	76.6	
294	100.0	13.3	13.3	73.4	

.*

4.7

1.4.7

%17.9

(%11.8)

(%21.5)

(%7.7)

(%8.7)

(6.7)

()

6.7

2006

2.1	2.2	2.1	
3.6	2.6	4.2	
4.3	2.5	5.4	
8.7	4.4	11.3	
7.7	4.2	9.8	
3.3	2.3	3.9	
4.8	3.3	5.7	
4.6	1.9	6.3	

1.8

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2006

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2.8

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10

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10

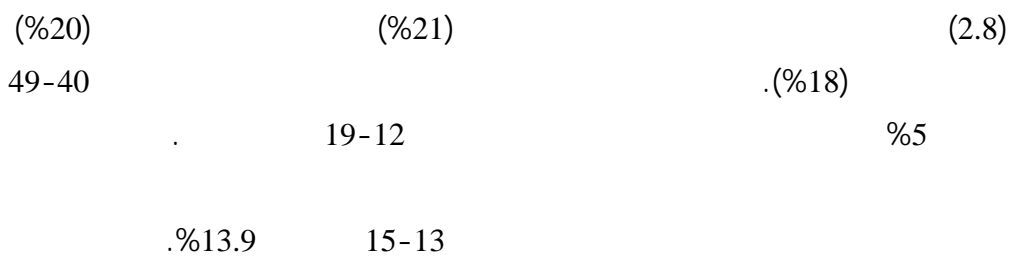
.

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12

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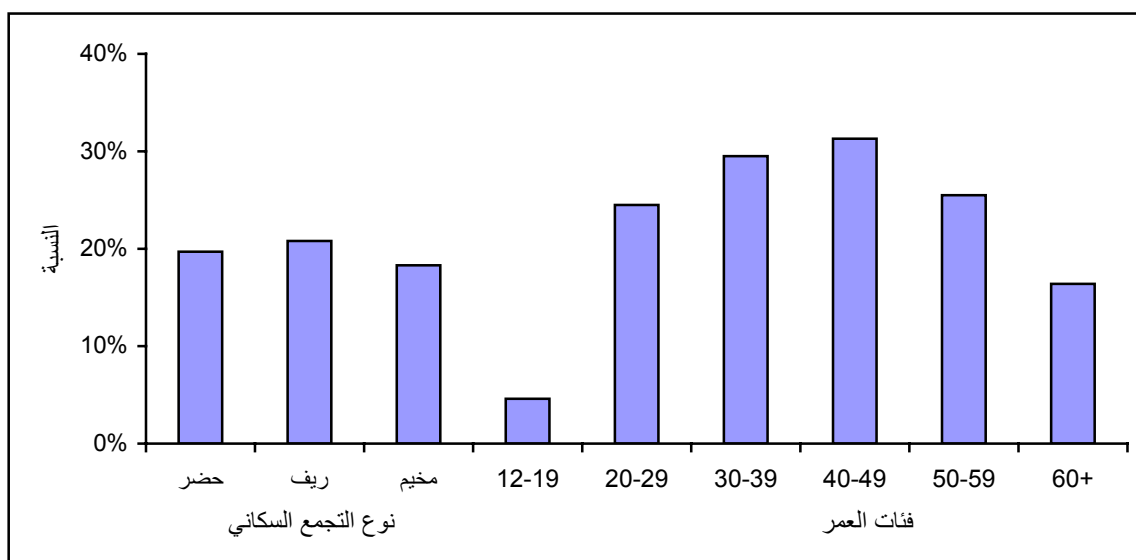
.(



2006

12

2.8



12

3% (3.8)

77% ()

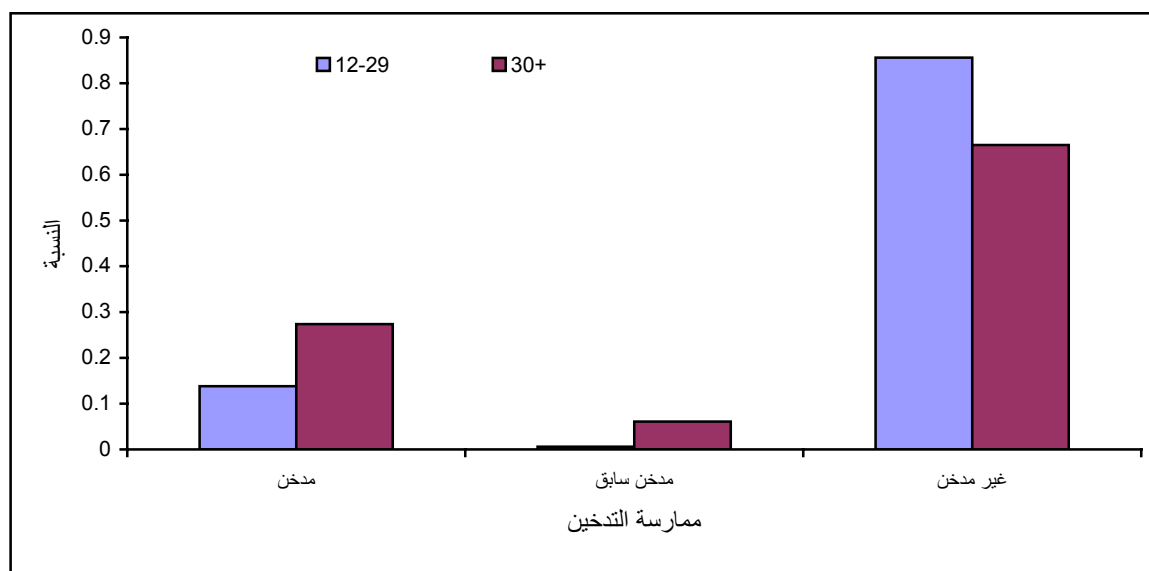
14% (30)

27% (30)

2006

12

3.8



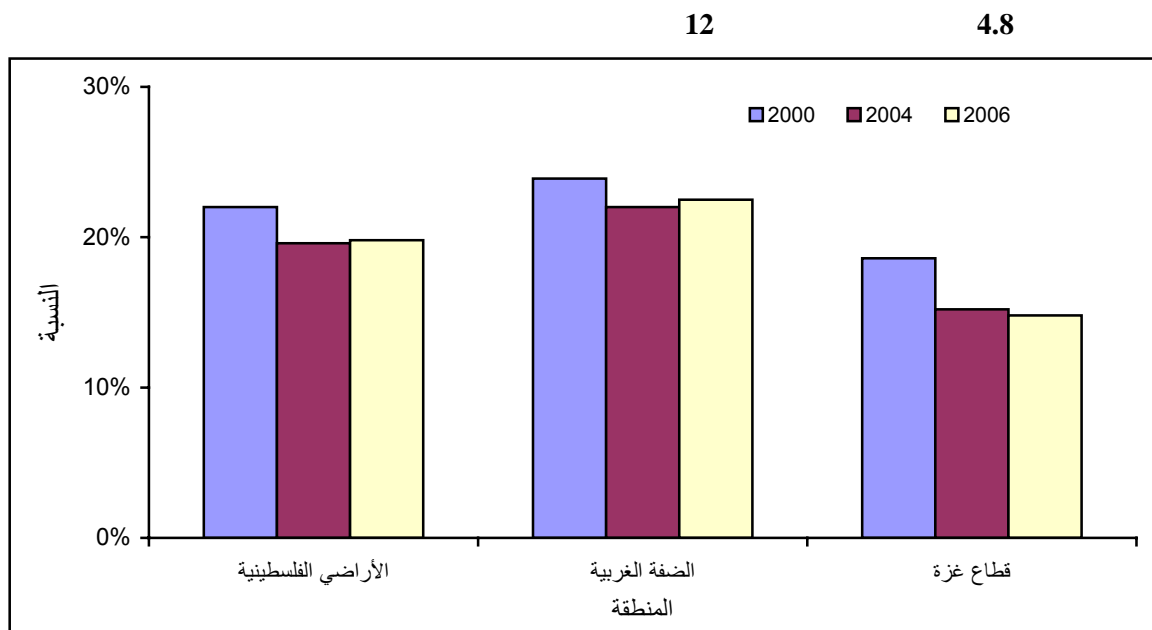
2000

2006

2004

2004

2004 (4.8)



3.8

35

70

2005

2005

1

%10.9)

.2004

%9.8

(%7.8

.(5.8)

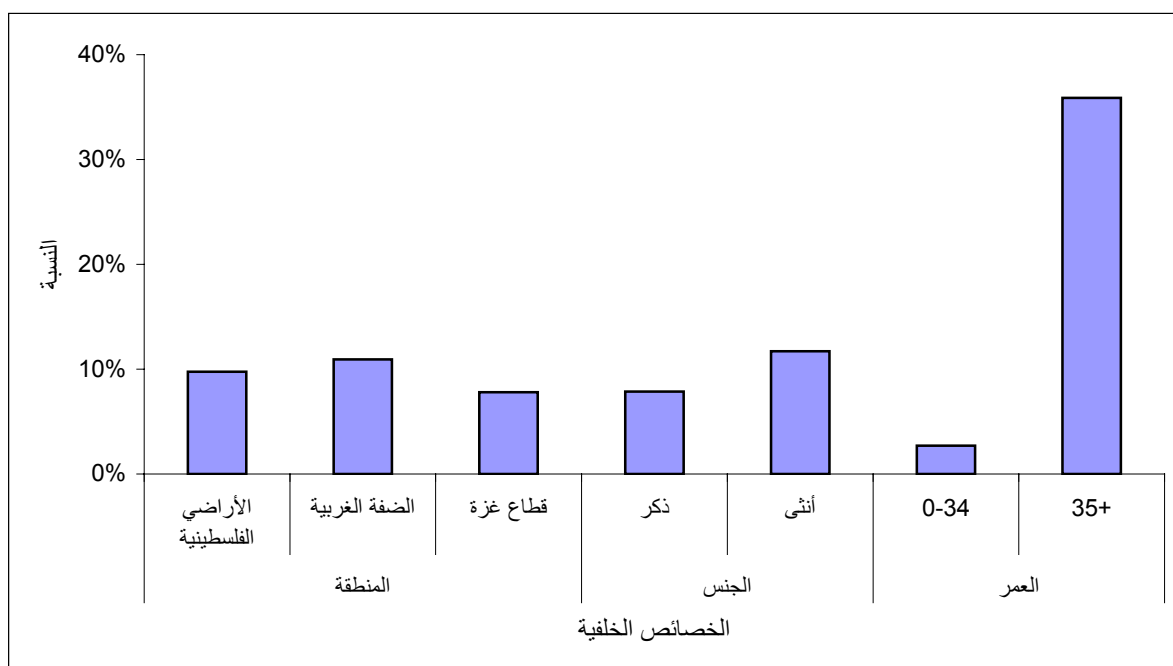
.2004 2000

35

¹ Ebrahim S, Smith GD. Exporting failure? Coronary heart disease and stroke in developing countries. *Int J Epidemiol* 2001;**30**:201-205

2006

5.8



2006

(6.8)

.2004

6.8

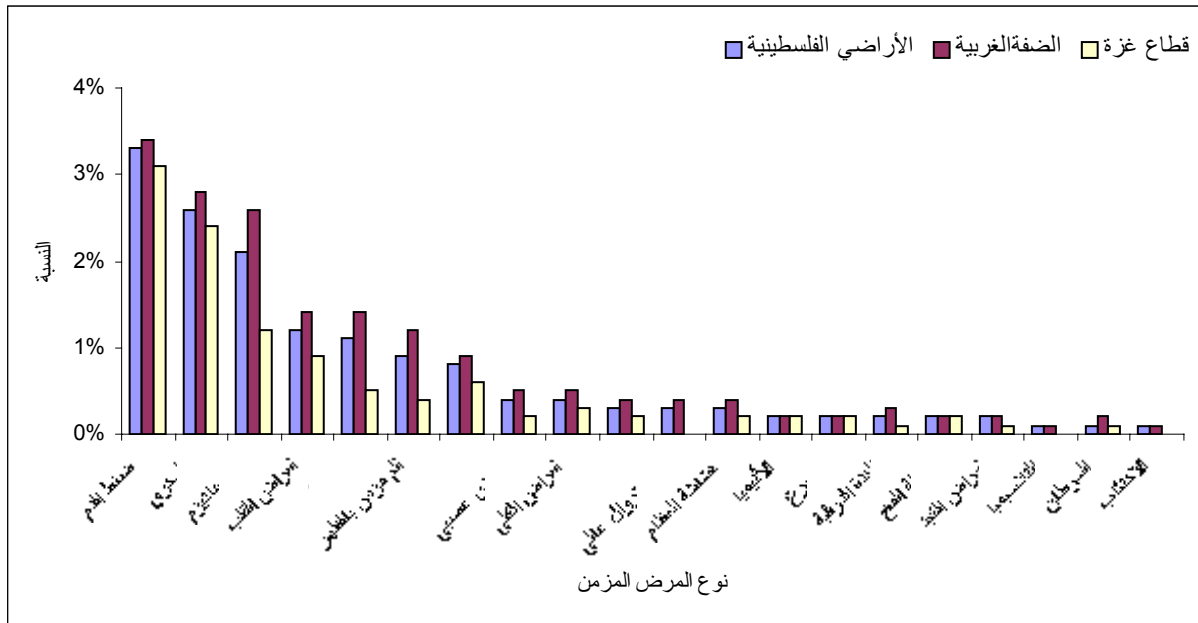
2006 2004



(7.8)

2006

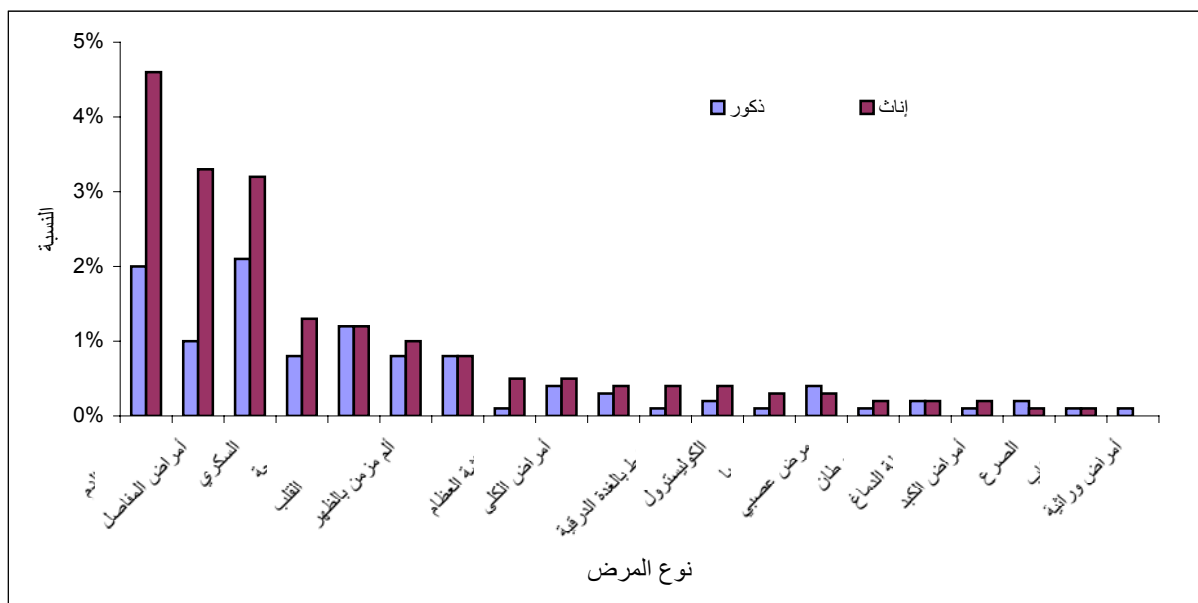
7.8



(8.8)

2006

8.8



(1.8)

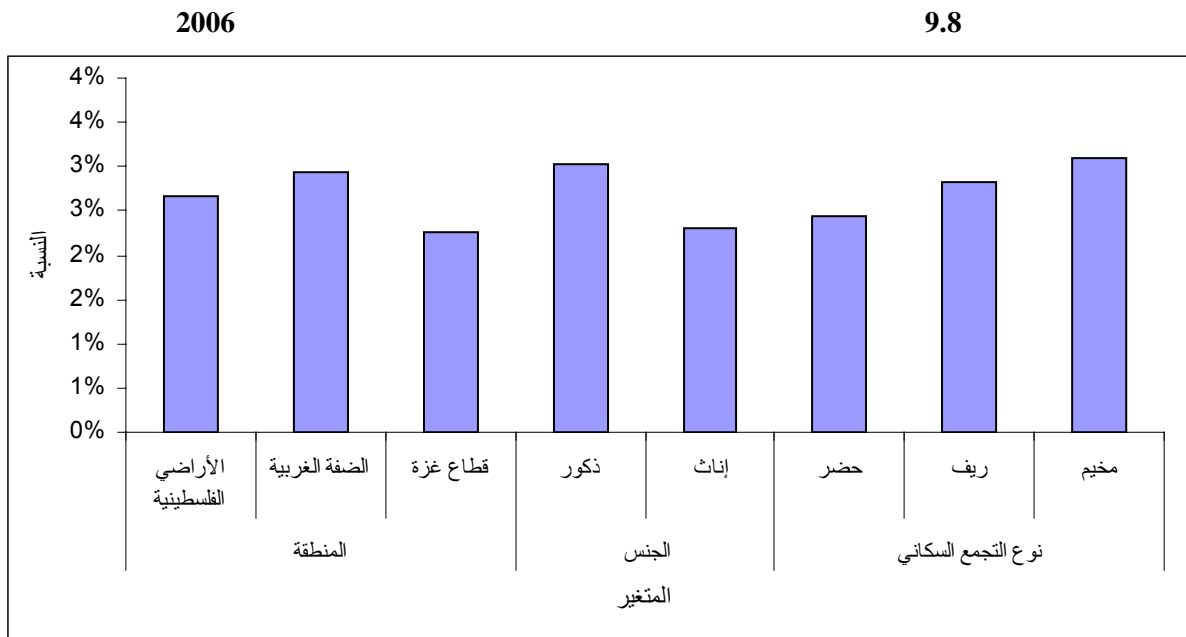
2006

1.8

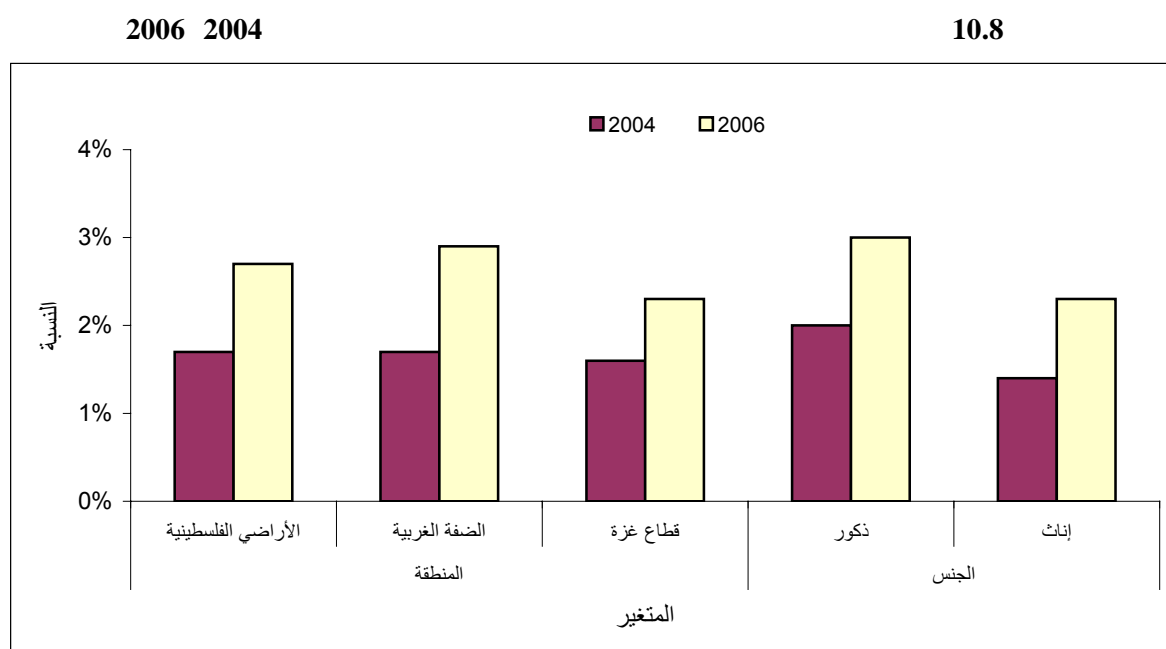
+60	59-50	49-40	39-30	29-15	14-5	4-0	
1,664	1,575	2,974	4,417	10,421	10,987	6,616	
34.6	51.3	72.7	88.0	97.0	98.3	98.6	
0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	
16.5	9.8	6.5	2.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	
0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	
0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	
3.2	2.7	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	
6.1	3.5	3.5	2.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	
1.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
12.1	7.9	2.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	
35.2	22.6	8.1	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	
24.8	19.1	7.2	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	
6.2	4.4	3.2	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	
4.4	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	
1.7	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	
0.7	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	
0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
3.2	1.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2.6	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
4.9	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	
2.3	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	

2.7%

()



2006	2004	(10.8)
2006	2.7%	2004 1.7%
1.6%	2.9%	1.7%
3.0%	2.0%	2.3%
	2.3%	1.4%
2004	2006	



1.4.8

(2.8)

1.3%) 1.4% 1.2% .(

2006						2.8
0.26	0.30	1.29	0.60	0.43	0.76	
0.25	0.33	1.36	0.61	0.51	0.95	
0.28	0.25	1.18	0.59	0.30	0.48	
0.31	0.30	1.48	0.71	0.48	0.77	
0.21	0.29	1.09	0.49	0.38	0.75	
0.24	0.28	1.24	0.50	0.39	0.70	
0.30	0.31	1.18	0.74	0.50	0.84	
0.28	0.31	1.62	0.67	0.42	0.83	

2.4.8

()
(3.8) .()

.(%29.5) (%30)

()

2006

3.8

30.0	30.3	29.9	26.9	33.6	29.1	29.0	30.7	/
6.3	6.9	6	5.8	6.8	6.2	6.2	6.4	
29.5	28.6	29.9	30.3	27.5	30.4	32.3	27.5	
0.9	1.7	0.5	1.5	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	
10.6	10.5	10.6	7.9	10.8	11.5	15.1	7.2	
11.5	11.8	11.3	11.8	10.9	11.7	8.2	13.9	
5.5	6.7	4.9	10	4.6	4.3	1.8	8.2	
2	1.3	2.3	2	2.2	1.9	2.6	1.5	
2.5	0.9	3.3	2.2	1.6	3.2	2.7	2.4	
1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.2	
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

(29-15)

1.9

(24-12)

(24-10)

(29-15)

(29-20)

(19-15)

%27.0)

(29-15)

(

2.9

1.2.9

3.8

2006

%27

100

103

%49

%51

100

104

.(%60

%40)

.(1.9)

2006						1.9
48.5	49.1	43.6	44.1	45.4	46.0	14-0
7.1	7.1	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.8	17-15
4.1	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	19-18
8.6	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.6	8.8	24-20
7.0	7.0	7.5	7.7	7.3	7.4	29-25
24.7	23.8	29.8	28.8	27.9	26.9	+30
100	100	100	100	100	100	
2006			.2007			:

1.2)

(38

(2006-1997)

.

.

.

2.2.9

2006

.2006 %78.1

6.1

()

()

.%72.5 (29-15)

3.9

1.3.9

(29-15) (2.9)

%49.5 %79.9

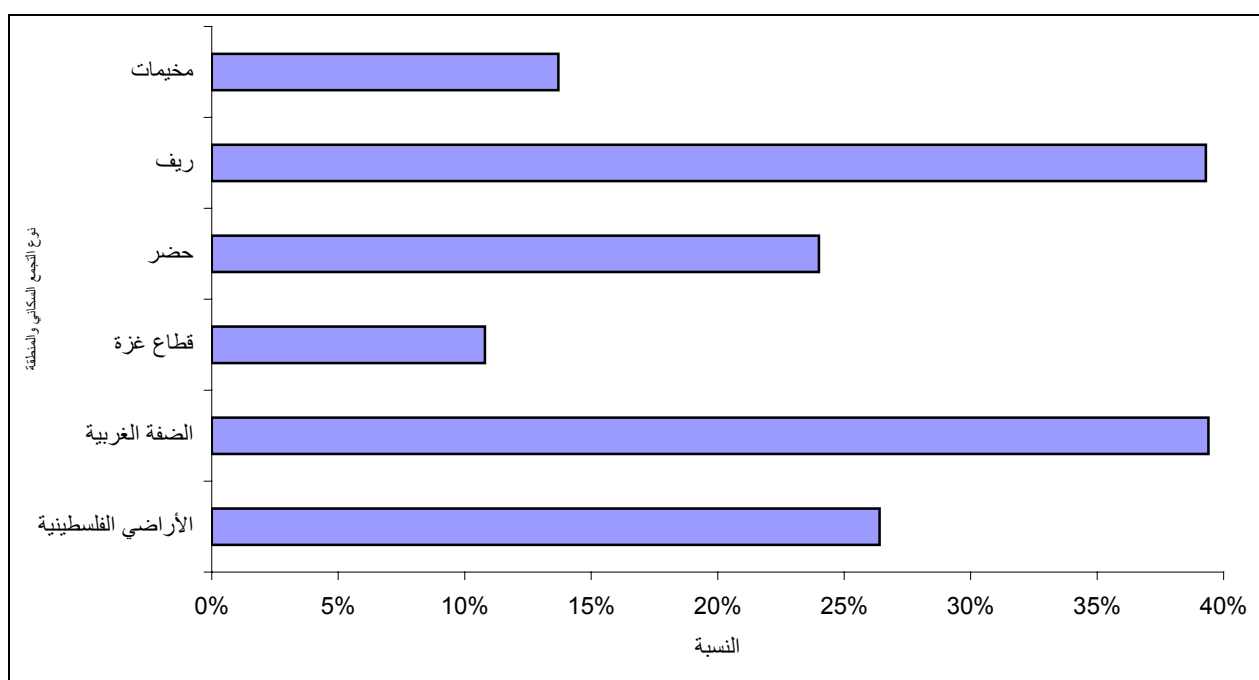
%12.5

%40.3 (%61.4)

2006

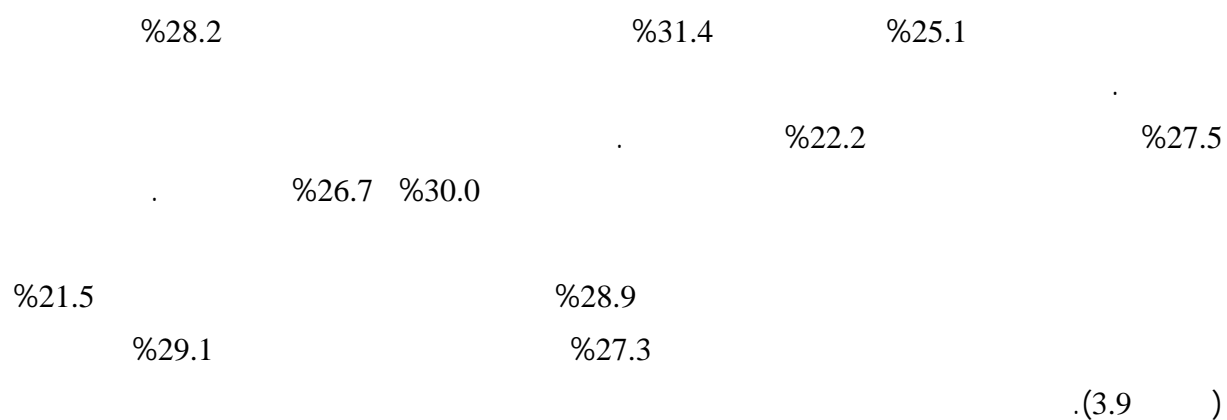
(29-15)

1.9



3.3.6

(29-15)



(29-15)

3.9

2006

100	3.3	12.0	28.2	31.4	25.1	
100	3.3	12.0	26.7	30.5	27.5	
100	3.3	12.0	30.0	32.5	22.2	
100	3.3	10.7	27.3	29.8	28.9	
100	3.3	13.2	29.1	32.8	21.5	

4.3.9

(4.9)

(29-15)

%45.1

%40.8

%43.4

%47.7

%39.8

(17-15)

%46.7

(29-25)

%58.6

(29-15) 4.9

2006

29-25	24-20	19-18	17-15				
46.0	37.6	41.2	41.5	40.6	40.9	40.8	
58.6	53.2	52.6	46.7	49.9	48.8	49.3	
54.0	44.3	43.9	42.6	47.7	39.8	43.4	
42.5	38.9	40.4	34.1	37.3	35.7	36.4	
44.8	32.0	33.9	27.3	29.3	30.3	29.8	
48.3	43.1	48.1	44.7	43.0	46.8	45.1	
35.6	24.1	23.5	20.8	16.5	27.1	22.3	
23.0	19.0	22.9	27.5	19.3	29.6	24.9	
37.9	28.9	32.9	35.9	31.0	36.5	34.0	
4.6	9.8	8.6	8.7	12.2	6.0	8.8	

5.3.9

(29-15)

%78.0

%47.0 . %82.4 , %74.2

%48.0 %64.2

(3.9) .

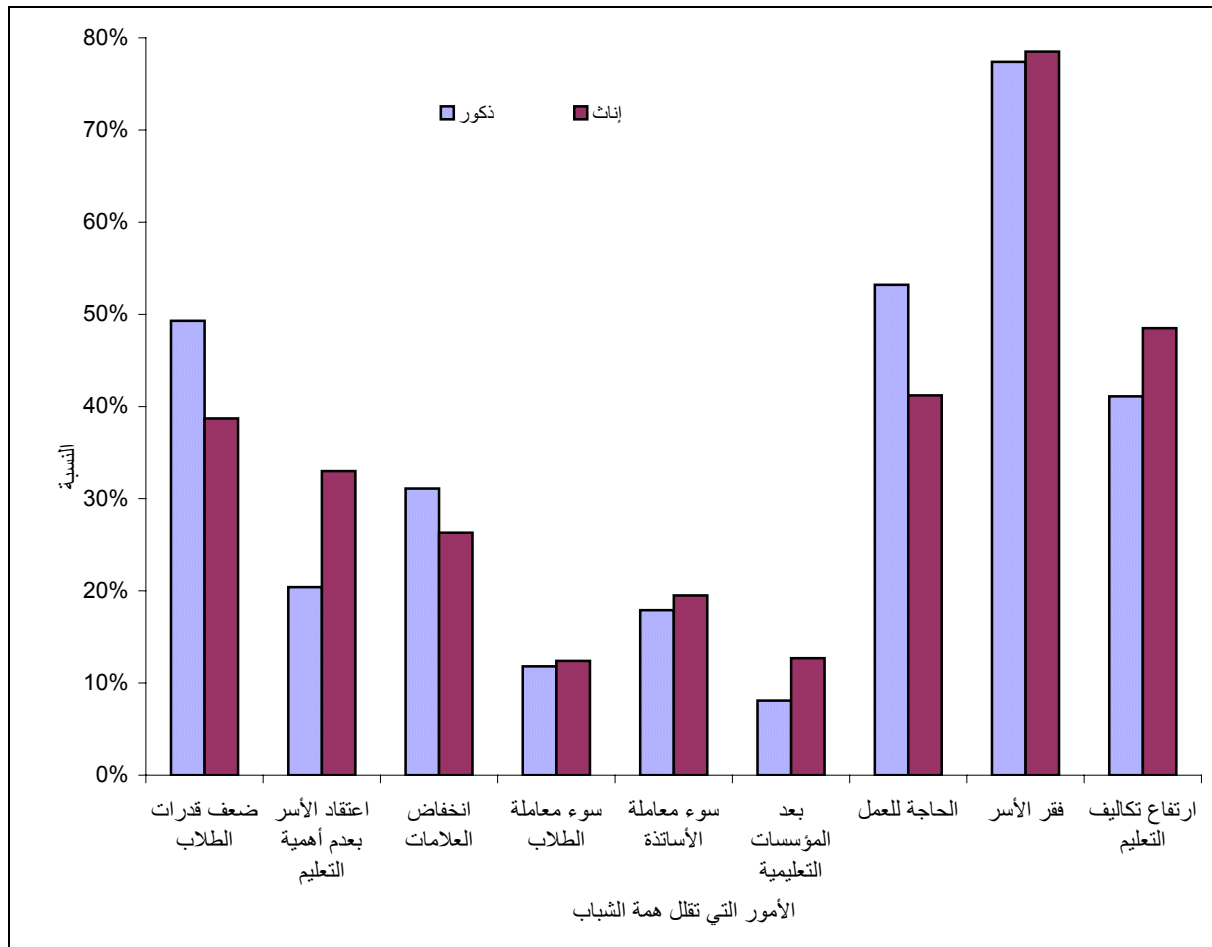
(%49.3) (%53.2) (%77.4)

.(%41.2) (%48.5) (%78.5)

(29-15)

2.9

2006



6.3.9

(29-15)

)

%78.4

.(5.9

%79.8

%77.3

%78.0 %77.5 %79.0

%6.8

%8.4

(29-15)

5.9

2006

			/				
100	0.4	1.9		4.8	6.9	78.4	7.6
100	0.3	2.5		4.9	6.8	77.3	8.2
100	0.6	1.2		4.6	6.9	79.8	6.9
100	0.3	1.9		4.2	6.8	79.0	7.8
100	0.2	2.8		5.2	6.6	77.5	7.7
100	1.0	0.6		5.8	7.5	78.0	7.1
100	0.2	1.5		5.2	7.4	78.9	6.8
100	0.5	2.4		4.4	6.4	77.9	8.4

7.3.9

(29-15)

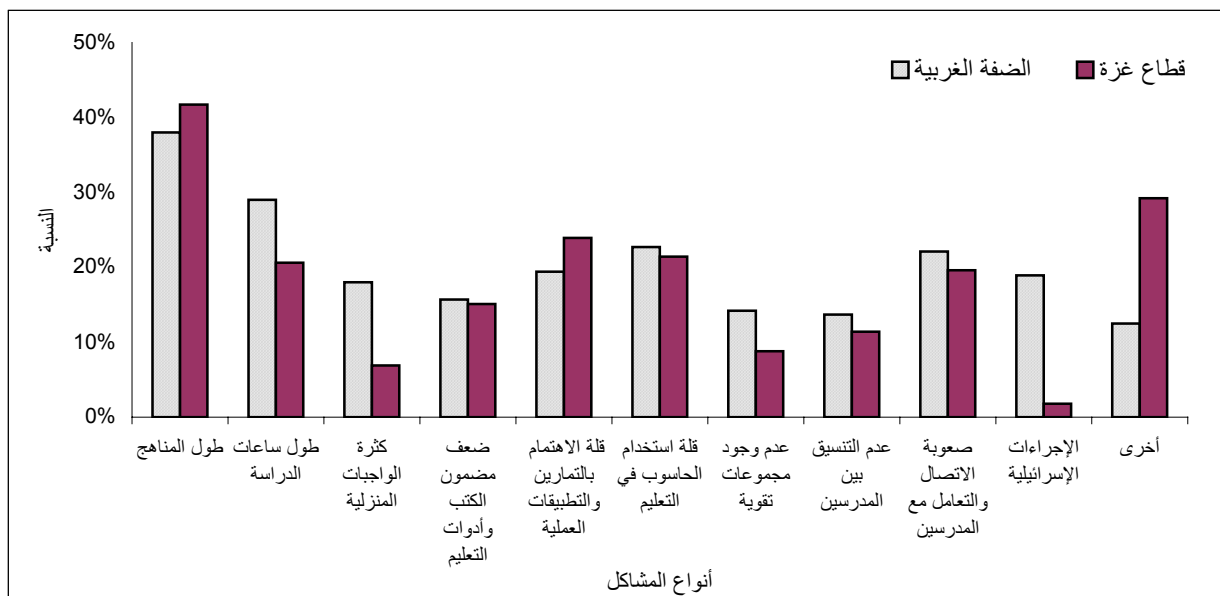
(%1.8 , %18.9)

(/ /)

(29-15)

3.9

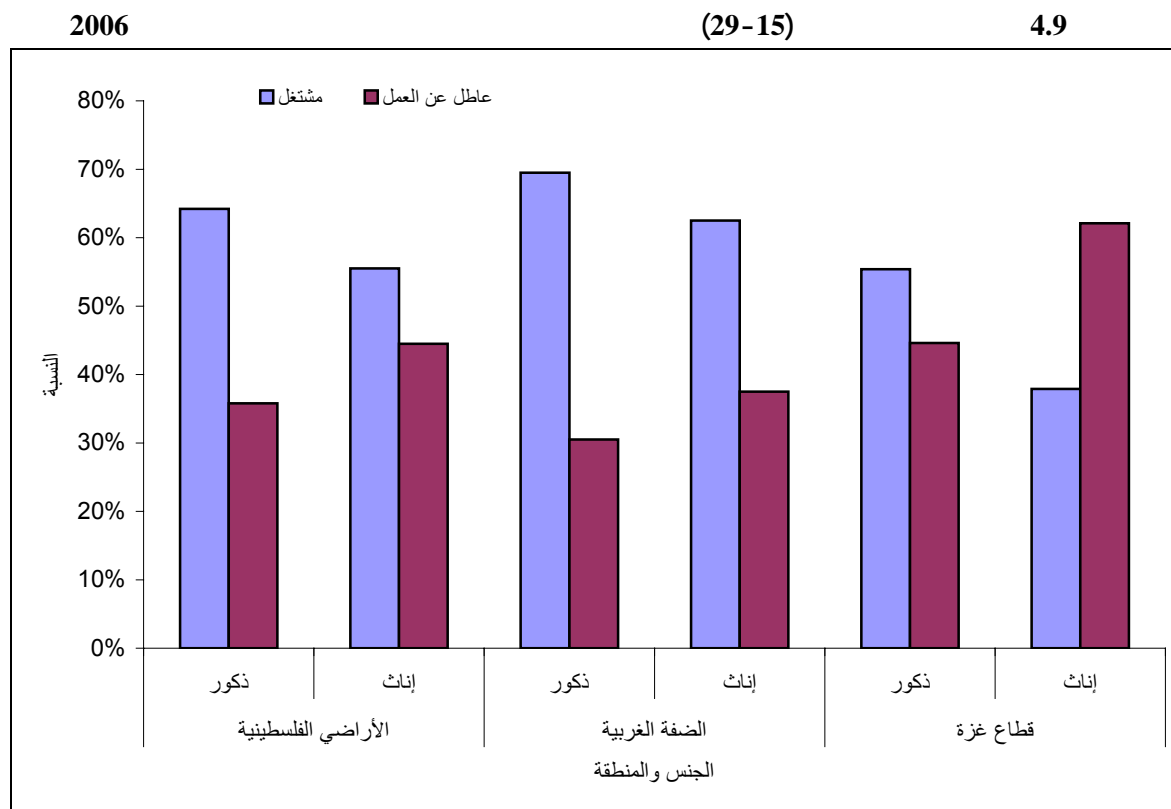
2006



4.9

1.4.9

(29-15)) %36.2 (29-15) . (%13.3 %58.2
 .(%55.4 %69.5) %64.2
 .(4.9) %37.9 %62.5) %55.5



2.4.9

(29-15) %52.6 .
 . %36.0 %62.7
 . %52.2
 . %27.0

(17-15)

%20.5

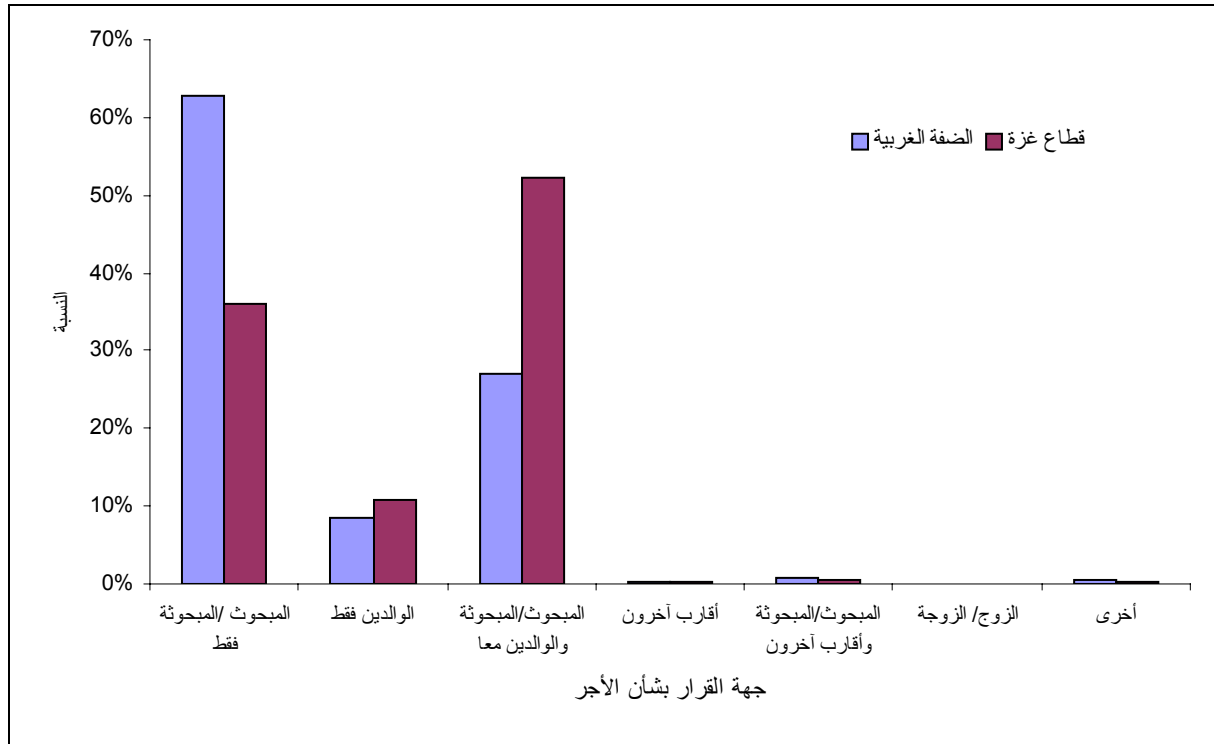
(29-25)

%3.4

(29-15)

5.9

2006



3.4.9

(29-15)

(6.9)

%90.9

%93.2 %87.4

(29-25)

%20.6

(17-15)

%9.1

2006	(29-15)				6.9
100	4.8	1.1	3.2	90.9	
100	4.0	0.6	2.2	93.2	
100	5.9	2.0	4.7	87.4	
100	4.1	1.0	2.7	92.2	
100	7.7	1.8	5.9	84.6	
100	9.1	2.4	3.0	85.5	17-15
100	7.4	1.5	2.9	88.2	19-18
100	3.8	0.8	3.4	92.0	24-20
100	2.6	1.0	3.0	93.4	29-25

5.9

1.5.9

(29-15)

(7.9)

%62.8

(29-25)

%54.7

%68.6

(17-15)

2006 **(29-15)** **7.9**

				/							
5.9	1.9	2.2	43.4	0.8	17.3	25.3	1.2	1.4	62.8	55.6	
5.2	2.6	3.1	43.4	0.9	17.8	25.7	1.4	1.8	66.0	54.0	
6.7	1.1	1.0	43.4	0.0	16.6	24.8	1.1	0.9	58.7	57.7	
3.5	3.0	3.3	49.7	0.8	4.6	35.3	1.4	2.3	50.3	76.0	
8.8	0.5	0.8	35.6	0.8	32.8	13.0	1.0	0.3	78.2	30.5	
8.7	0.4	1.1	38.9	0.8	18.6	21.7	1.7	1.7	68.6	55.3	
4.6	1.2	1.6	46.4	3.3	17.2	24.5	0.7	1.4	61.6	56.8	
3.6	3.2	3.3	48.2	0.0	15.3	28.6	1.1	1.2	57.3	56.0	
2.2	6.8	5.2	43.3	0.0	17.1	34.4	0.8	0.8	54.7	52.7	
											17-15
											19-18
											24-20
											29-25

2.5.9

(29-15) %85.2 (8.9)
 %86.0 %84.6) ()
 () .(
 (29-15) %11.7 .
 %4.0

(29-15) **8.9**

2006

100	0.5	0.7	2.3	3.9	7.4	85.2	
100	0.4	0.7	3.3	4.1	6.9	84.6	
100	0.5	0.7	1.1	3.6	8.1	86.0	
100	0.6	0.3	3.9	3.5	4.0	87.7	
100	0.4	1.2	0.4	4.3	11.7	82.0	

(29-15)

9.9

2006

0.0	1.8	11.3	86.9	
0.0	2.2	14.1	83.7	
0.0	1.1	7.7	91.1	
0.0	1.9	10.3	87.8	
0.0	1.5	12.6	85.9	
0.0	1.4	11.0	87.6	17-15
0.0	1.7	12.0	86.2	19-18
0.0	2.1	10.9	87.0	24-20
0.2	2.2	12.5	85.2	29-25

2.6.9

%60.9)

(29-15) %44.8 (7.9)

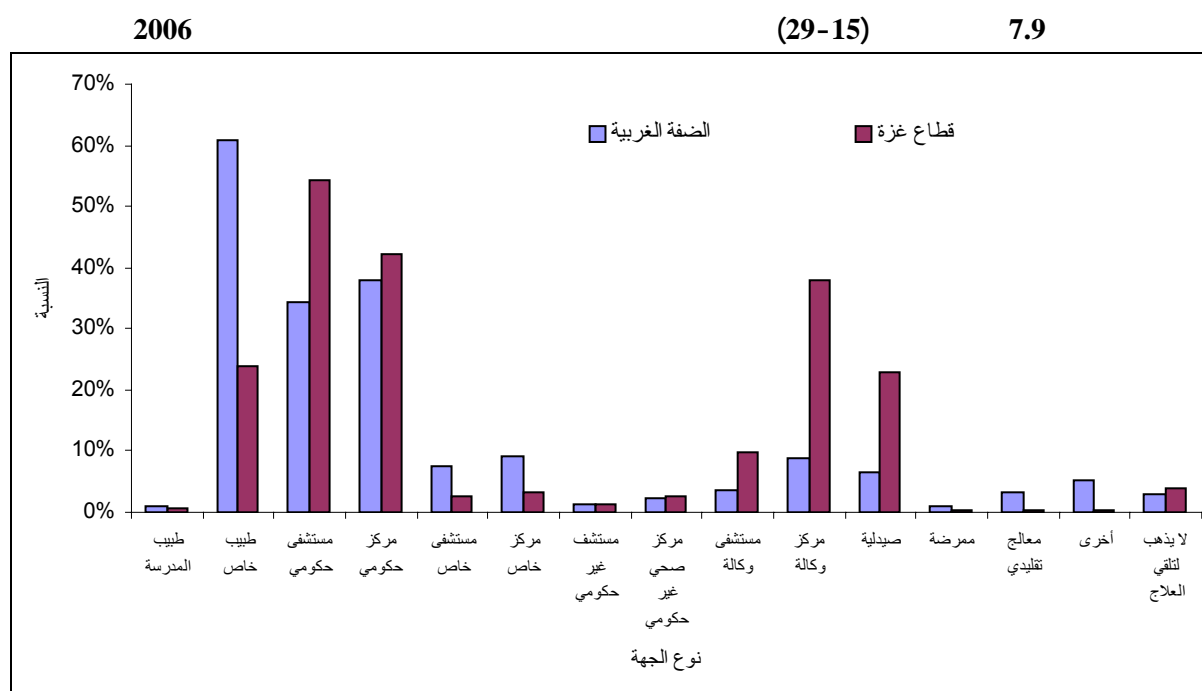
%8.8

%21.6 (%23.8

%3.2

%38.1

.(%4.4 %2.2)



(29-15) %43.2 (10.9)

%28.8

%22.7

%76.2

%63.9

%34.2

%1.9

2006						(29-15) 10.9	
100	0.2	27.8	28.8	43.2			
100	0.2	31.7	26.7	41.4			
100	0.4	22.7	31.4	45.5			
100	0.2	22.7	0.9	76.2			
100	0.4	34.2	63.5	1.9			
100	0.0	23.7	34.6	41.7		17-15	
100	0.4	28.6	29.2	41.8		19-18	
100	0.7	30.3	22.5	46.5		24-20	
100	0.0	37.0	20.9	42.1		29-25	

3.6.9

(29-15)

(11.9)

(29-25)

%17.6

(29-15)

(29-15)

%16.2

%17.2

%19.1

2006				(29-15)		11.9
7.3	6.0	7.6	7.6	4.0	9.4	15-19
21.4	19.8	24.9	20.1	14.8	25.4	20-24
28.1	27.7	28.4	28.1	23.7	30.5	25-29
17.6	16.2	19.1	17.2	12.5	20.5	

(29-15)

(12.9)

%43.5

%40.0

%80.2

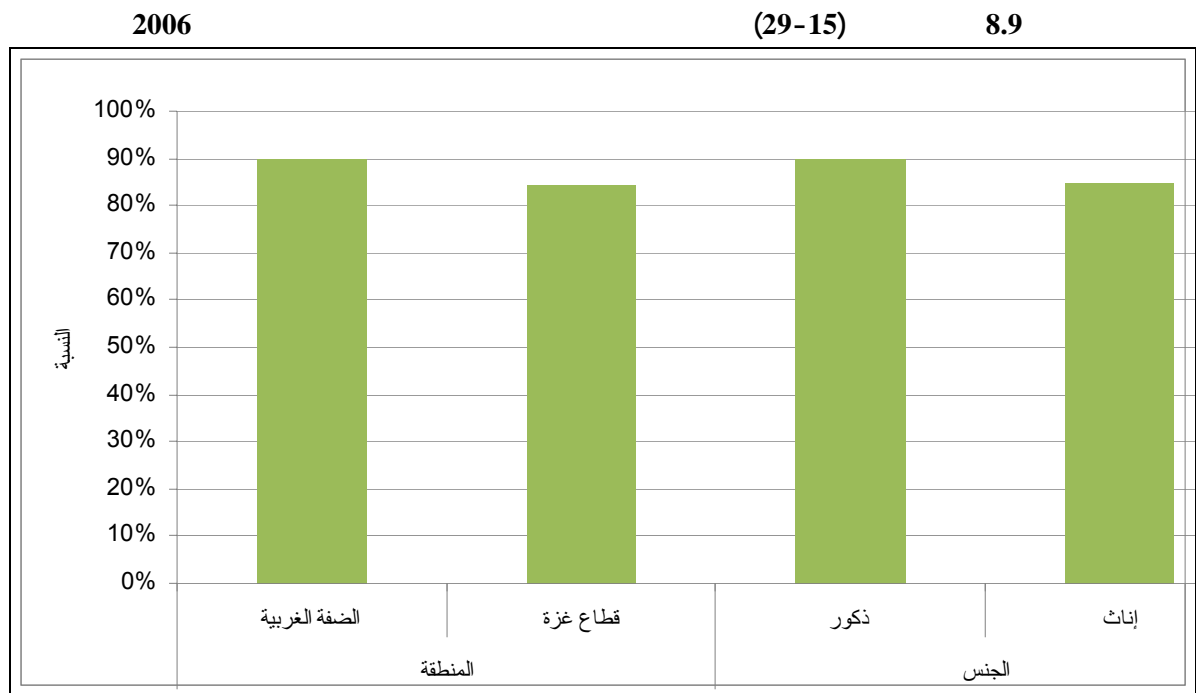
(12.9)

(29-25)

2006	(29-15)						12.9
				/			
100	1.8	2.3	8.5	43.5	3.9	40.0	
100	2.0	2.8	6.6	44.6	3.7	40.3	
100	1.7	1.1	12.4	41.2	4.3	39.3	
100	2.4	0.9	8.8	41.7	4.7	41.5	
100	1.4	5.0	6.2	40.8	2.9	43.7	
100	1.1	1.3	12.0	53.0	3.3	29.3	
100	1.9	2.1	9.3	38.9	4.2	43.6	
100	1.2	3.3	2.7	80.2	1.6	11.0	
100	1.8	0.8	4.8	50.7	3.2	38.7	17-15
100	1.6	1.6	9.0	45.2	5.4	37.2	19-18
100	1.4	2.9	8.9	41.3	4.0	41.5	24-20
100	3.2	3.6	12.7	36.7	2.8	41.0	29-25

4.6.9

(29-15)			AIDS		
%84.7			%90.4		
.			.		
%64.4	%48.7	(29-15)			
%98.2	%96.1		%88.4		
			.		
(		)	(8.9)		
%89.8	(		% 84.2	%89.7)	
			%84.8		
(%71.8)	(%60.1)		%65.1		
%49.1					
%73.3	%73.8	%62.5	%47.7		
			.		



(29-15) (13.9)

%7.7 %18.7 %14.0

%86.9 %88.3 %87.5

%60.6 %59.6 %58.4

2006							(29-15)	13.9
10.2	40.0	24.7	59.6	37.7	14.0	87.5		
12.2	44.0	24.0	60.6	32.1	18.7	86.9		
7.6	34.6	25.7	58.4	45.2	7.7	88.3		
10.0	37.4	23.8	56.8	38.3	18.8	89.0		
10.5	43.3	26.0	63.2	36.9	7.9	85.6		
6.2	30.9	18.5	55.6	38.3	17.3	82.7		
13.0	28.4	19.0	42.0	31.8	11.5	81.0		
9.9	37.6	23.2	57.2	36.5	12.6	85.9		
10.0	46.8	29.0	66.1	40.9	15.7	90.9		
11.0	42.9	25.3	68.9	39.2	18.3	92.1		

7.9

1.7.9

(29-15)

2006

%85.5

%86.3

%85.9

.(9.9)

%80.2

%92.6

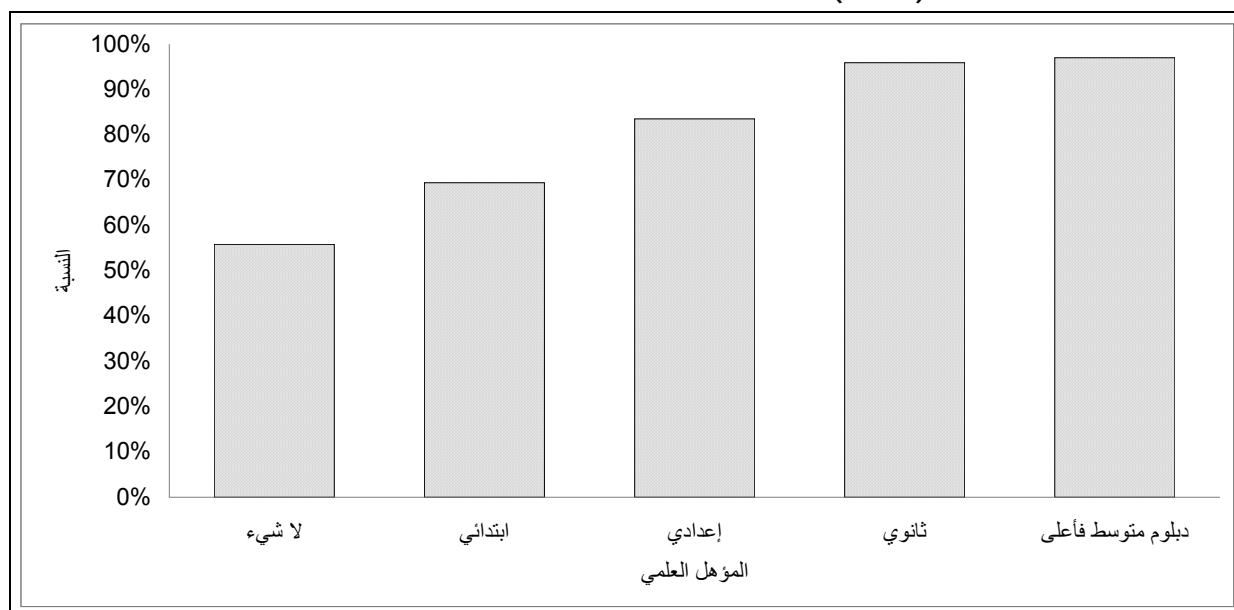
(29-25)

.(17-15)

2006

(29-15)

9.9



2.7.9

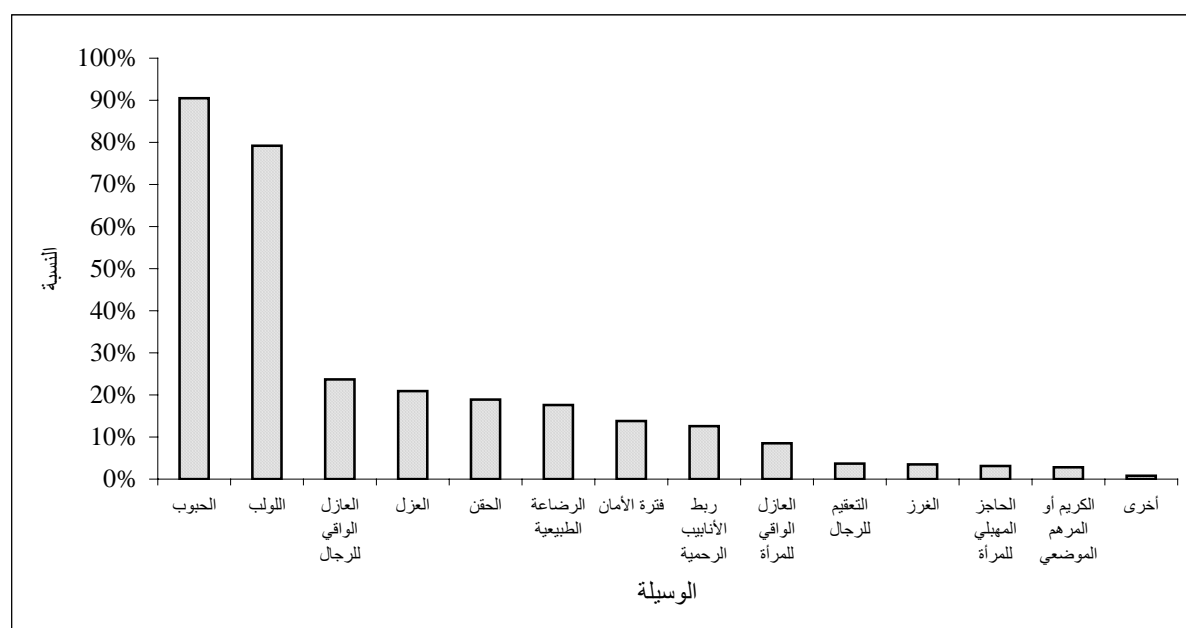
(29-15)

(10.9)

(29-15)

10.9

2006

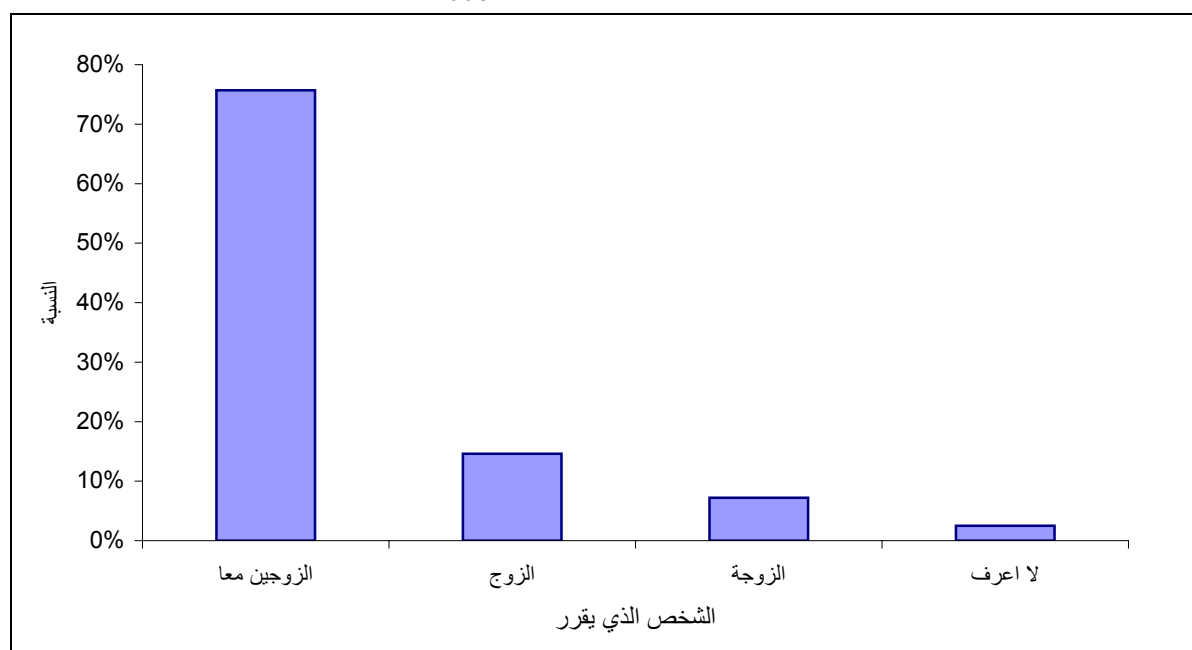


		3.7.9
	%75.7	(11.9)
		%14.6
		%83.0
%7.1	%20.5	%69.9

(29-15)

11.9

2006



(29-15)

%58.0

%51.0)

(24-19)

%24.5

،(

%66.3

،(

%18.2

%29.3)

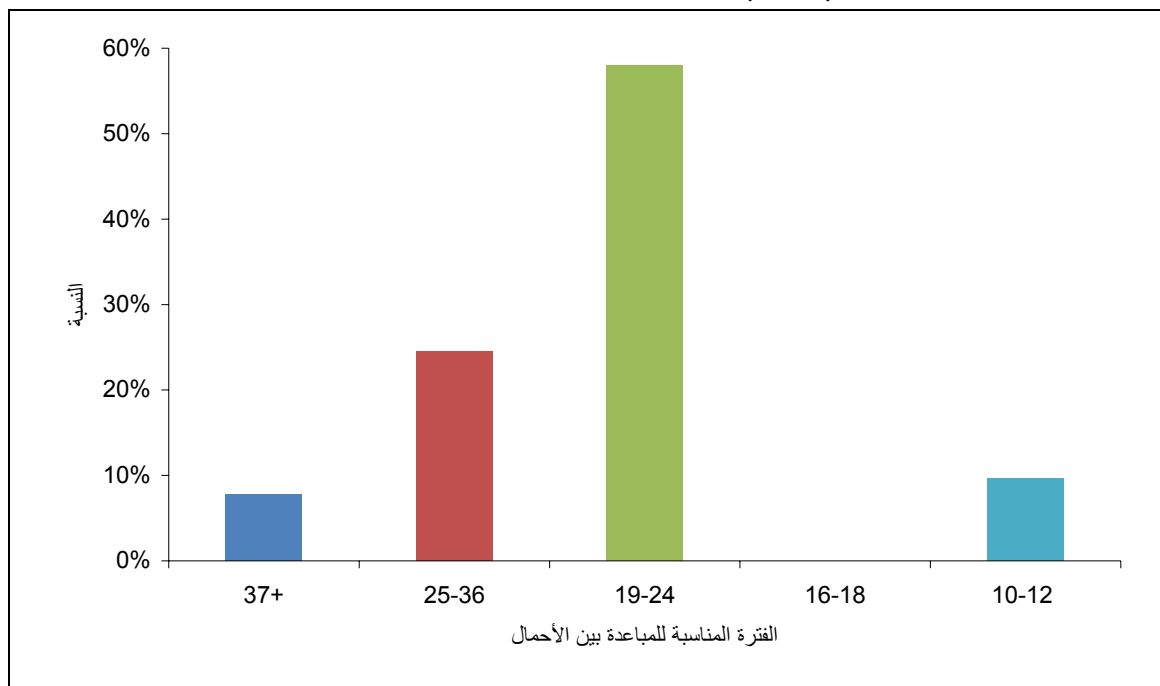
(36- 25)

.(12.9)

2006

(29-15)

12.9



8.9

1.8.9

(29-15)

(14.9)

%83.2

%89.0

2006	(29-15)	14.9
83.2	89.0	
80.8	85.6	
86.4	93.4	
83.1	89.6	
80.2	85.3	
88.6	93.3	
82.4	85.5	17 - 15
84.3	90.3	19 - 18
84.2	90.9	24 - 20
82.7	93.8	29 - 25

2.8.9

(29-15)

%70.3

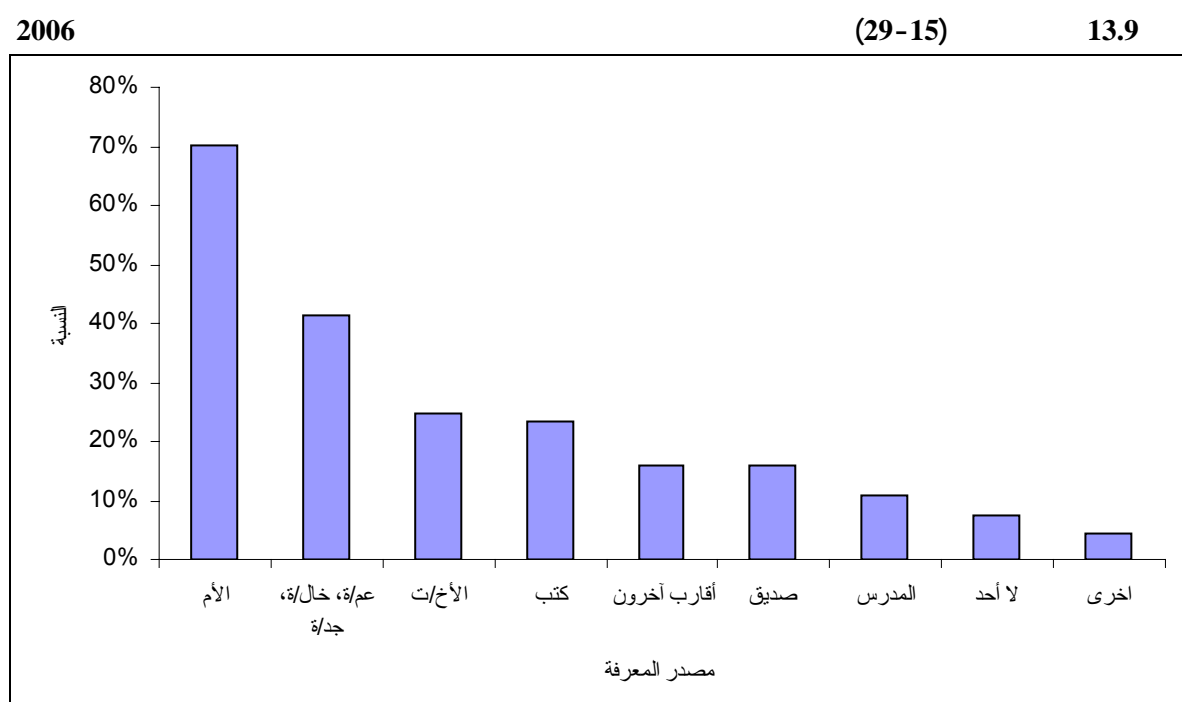
.(13.9) %23.3

%41.5

%30.8

%49.7

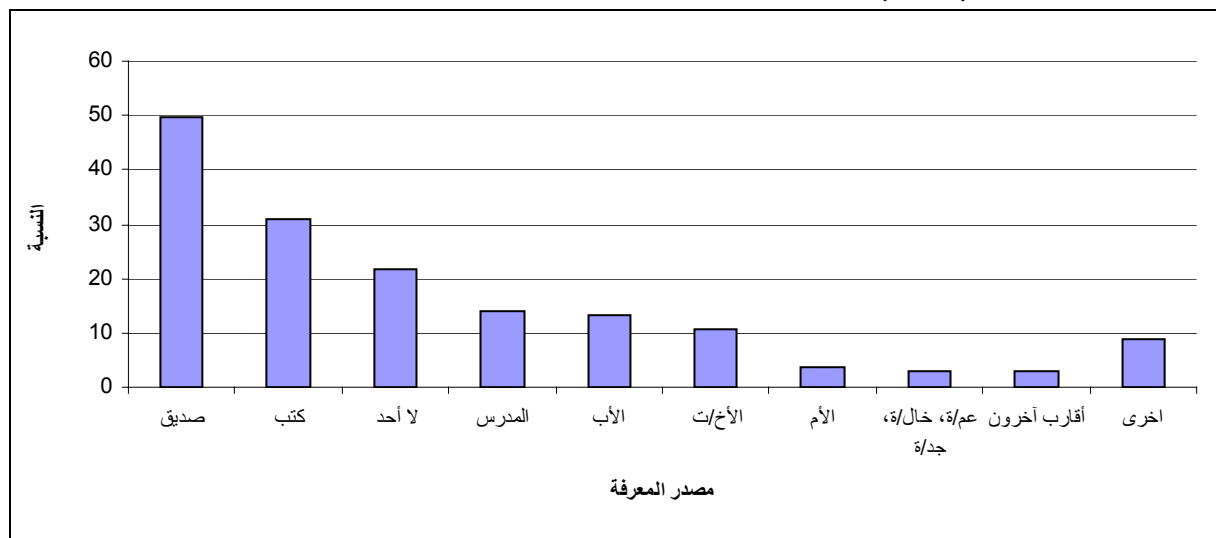
.(14.9) %14.0



2006

(29-15)

14.9



60

1992	67.0			6-5
		2006	73.2	71.7
		2015	74.5	73.0
				()
2004	(65)	461		
¹			2003	10.3

¹ PRB, 2005. Global Aging: The Challenge of Success. Vol.60, No.1

2.10

2006

%4.4 (60)

%22

%20

2

%8

2020

%4.4

2006 %3.6 %4.8

%3.7 2006

60

. 100

76.6

%4.9

73.2

71.7

80.0

73.0

64.0

83.0

79.0

86.0

79.0

67.0

3.10

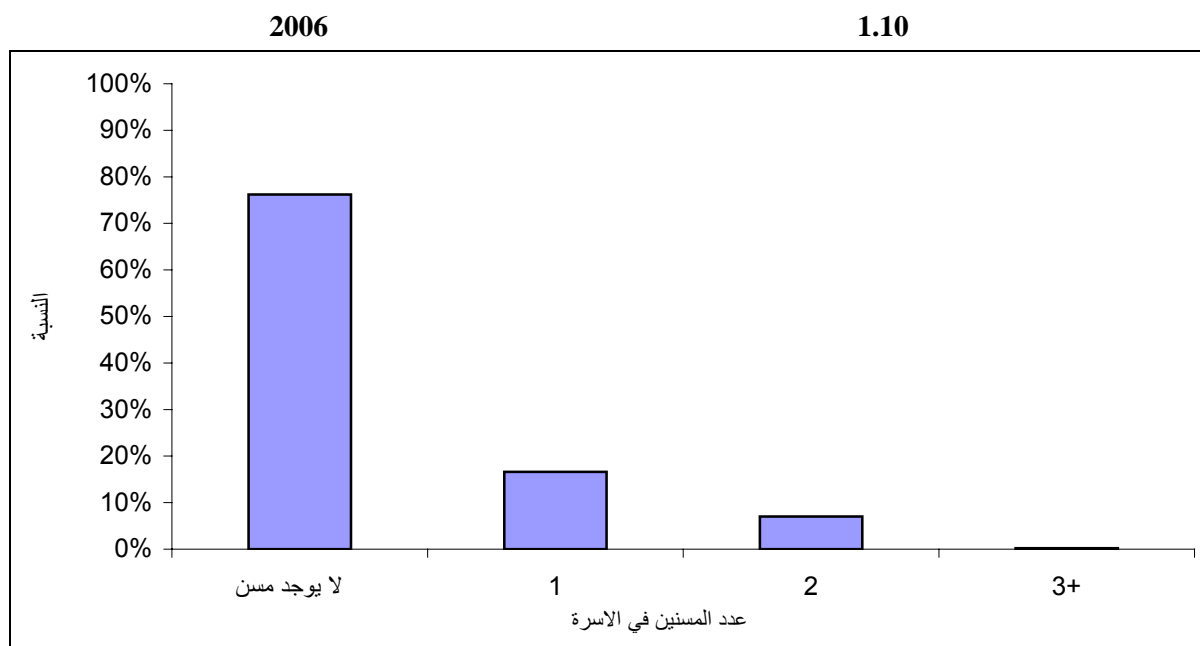
%18.3

%15.0

2006

%24.6

² PRB,2007. World Population Data Sheet.



(1.10) 2006

. %7.0 (%23.8)

. %14.6

6.6 4.3

. 6.1 2006

2006				(60)				1.10		
1.4	0.0	35.9	2.6	1.7	0.6	55.4	95.4	5.6	1.3	64-60
1.0	0.0	43.9	4.5	2.0	0.0	50.2	94.7	2.9	0.8	69-65
1.3	0.0	55.7	7.5	1.2	0.4	38.8	91.4	3.0	0.7	74-70
1.1	0.0	69.5	17.6	0.2	1.7	25.6	80.3	3.6	0.4	79-75
0.3	0.2	86.5	27.6	0.4	0.9	11.1	70.2	1.7	1.2	+80
1.1	0.0	52.2	8.7	1.3	0.6	41.7	89.7	3.7	1.0	

%89.7 (1.10)

%41.7

%52.2 %8.7

10

%96.2 (2.10)
 ()
 %95.7 %96.4
 %86.5 %95.5 %97.0
 %87.3
 %85.0
 (%47.9)
 %66.2 %45.5 %52.9
 (%70.8 %60.4)

2006

(60)

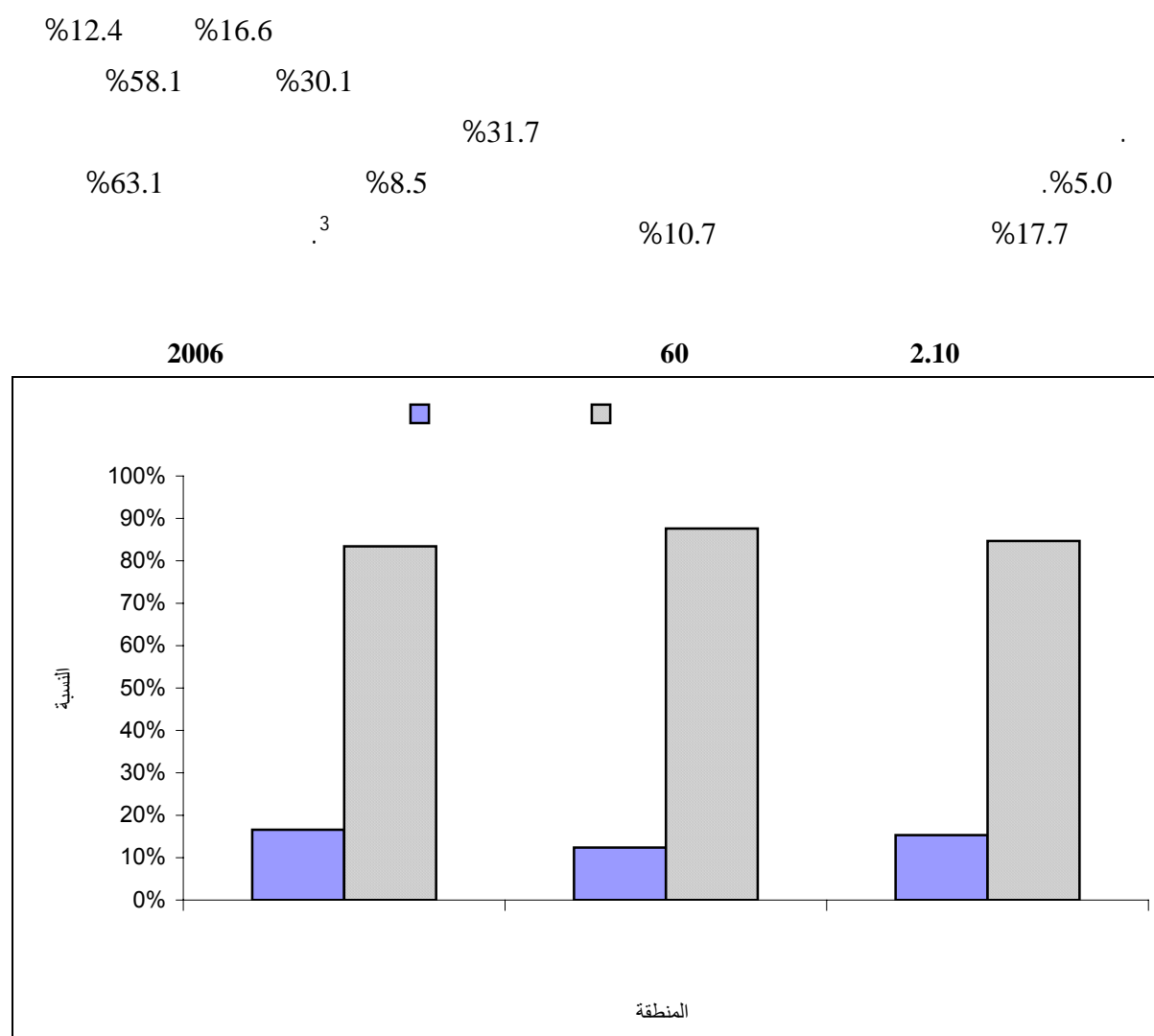
2.10

51.1	55.3	52.9	44.8	46.3	45.5	46.9	49.2	47.9	
71.1	62.7	67.5	70.6	59.3	65.6	70.8	60.4	66.2	
83.7	86.5	85.0	87.1	87.5	87.3	86.0	87.2	86.5	
95.0	96.5	95.7	95.8	97.2	96.4	95.5	97.0	96.2	
85.2	88.5	86.6	80.2	80.3	80.2	81.8	82.9	82.3	
61.0	76.2	67.4	64.6	74.6	68.9	63.4	75.1	68.4	

4.10

2006 %15.3

(2.10)



.()

2006			3.10			
60			10			
76.2	30.0	56.1	8.7	2.9	5.8	
11.5	24.5	17.2	13.3	13.2	13.3	
6.5	18.7	11.8	24.4	25.7	25.0	
2.6	8.2	5.0	27.5	29.1	28.3	
1.6	7.6	4.2	17.2	17.1	17.1	
1.2	4.2	2.5	3.7	3.9	3.8	
0.4	6.8	3.2	5.2	8.1	6.7	
100	100	100	100	100	100	

(3.10)

%56.1) %73.3

(%62

%5.7 2006

.

%1.6 %11.0

%8.7 %2.9) %5.8 10

10.5 10 (

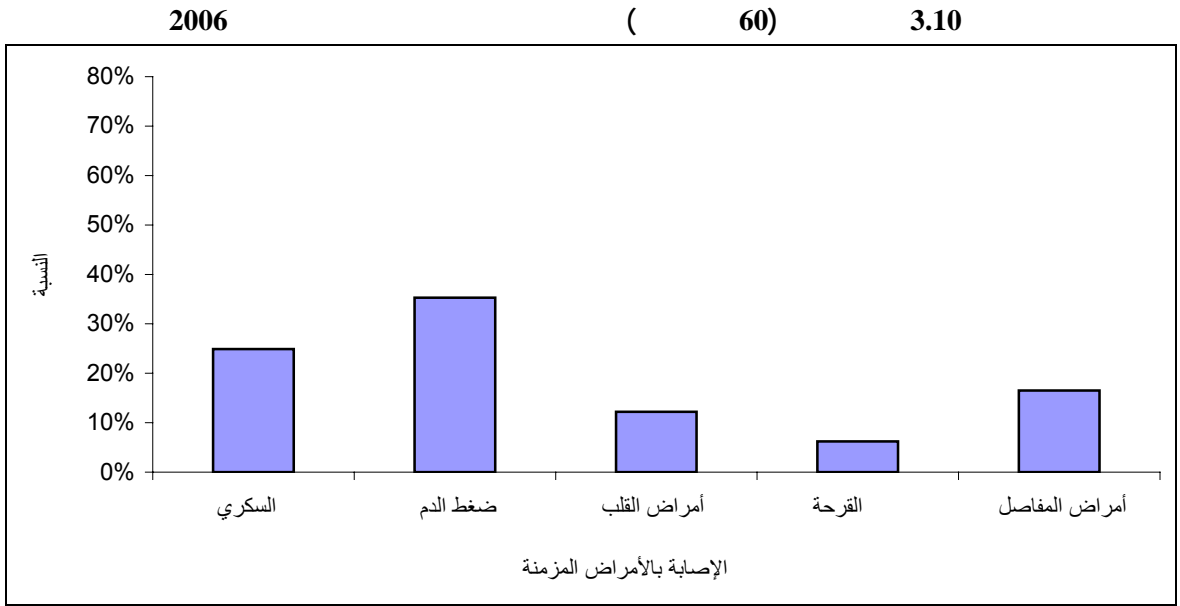
.(%8.9 %12.0) 10 %

2006

. %87.7 %54.5

.

(3.10) 65.5%



24.9% 35.3% 12.2% 16.5% 2.1% 1.2%

3.3% 2.6%

14.8%

.(4.10)

%14.7 %22.9 %44.7

%1.3

%0.8

%24.6 %41.5 :

(%53.0)

:

%16.7

.(%10.7)

(%18.3)

2006

(**60**)

4.10

12.7	15.5	14.6	14.1	15.4	15.0	13.3	15.4	14.8	
19.2	24.9	23.4	17.1	24.3	22.2	18.3	24.6	22.9	
6.3	16.1	13.4	13.9	17.6	16.5	9.7	16.7	14.7	
4.3	3.9	4.0	11.8	5.5	7.3	7.7	4.7	5.5	
57.5	40.5	45.1	47.5	42.8	44.2	53.0	41.5	44.7	
12.7	13.2	13.1	8.3	6.6	7.1	10.7	10.3	10.4	
0.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	3.2	2.7	0.6	2.2	1.8	
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

0.7

%1.0

13.3)

%15.0

(5.10)

(%

12

%37.0

%19.8

12

%2.2

12

2006			(60)			5.10			
0.4	26.8	11.7	1.9	30.4	14.1	1.4	29.2	13.3	
0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	2.8	1.4	0.3	2.0	1.0	
0.0	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.7	
0.5	28.8	12.6	2.1	26.1	12.4	1.6	27.0	12.5	
99.1	42.8	75.0	94.8	39.8	71.3	96.2	40.8	72.5	
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

7.10

2006

%5.0 (60) %34.1 2006

%43.7 2006

.%38.8 %50.2

%37.5

() %84.9 .

%75 %92.3

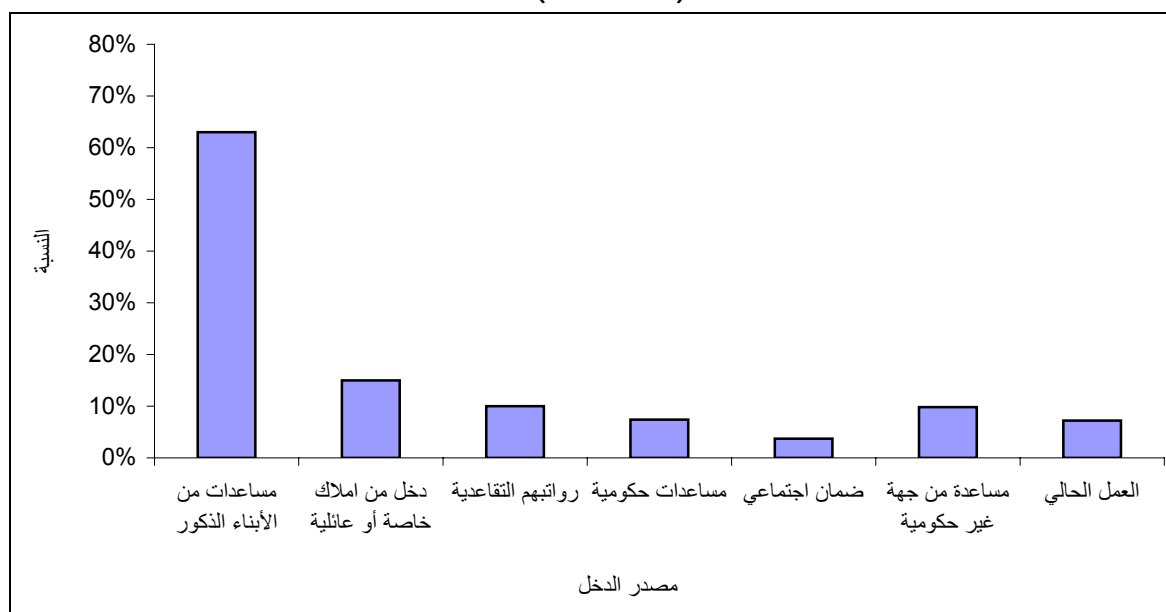
%10 %63.0

. %7.2 %15

%7.4

.(4.10) %3.7

2006 (60) 4.10



8.10

(6.10)

%1 %2.3

%8.7

%5

%5.8

(60) 6.10

2006

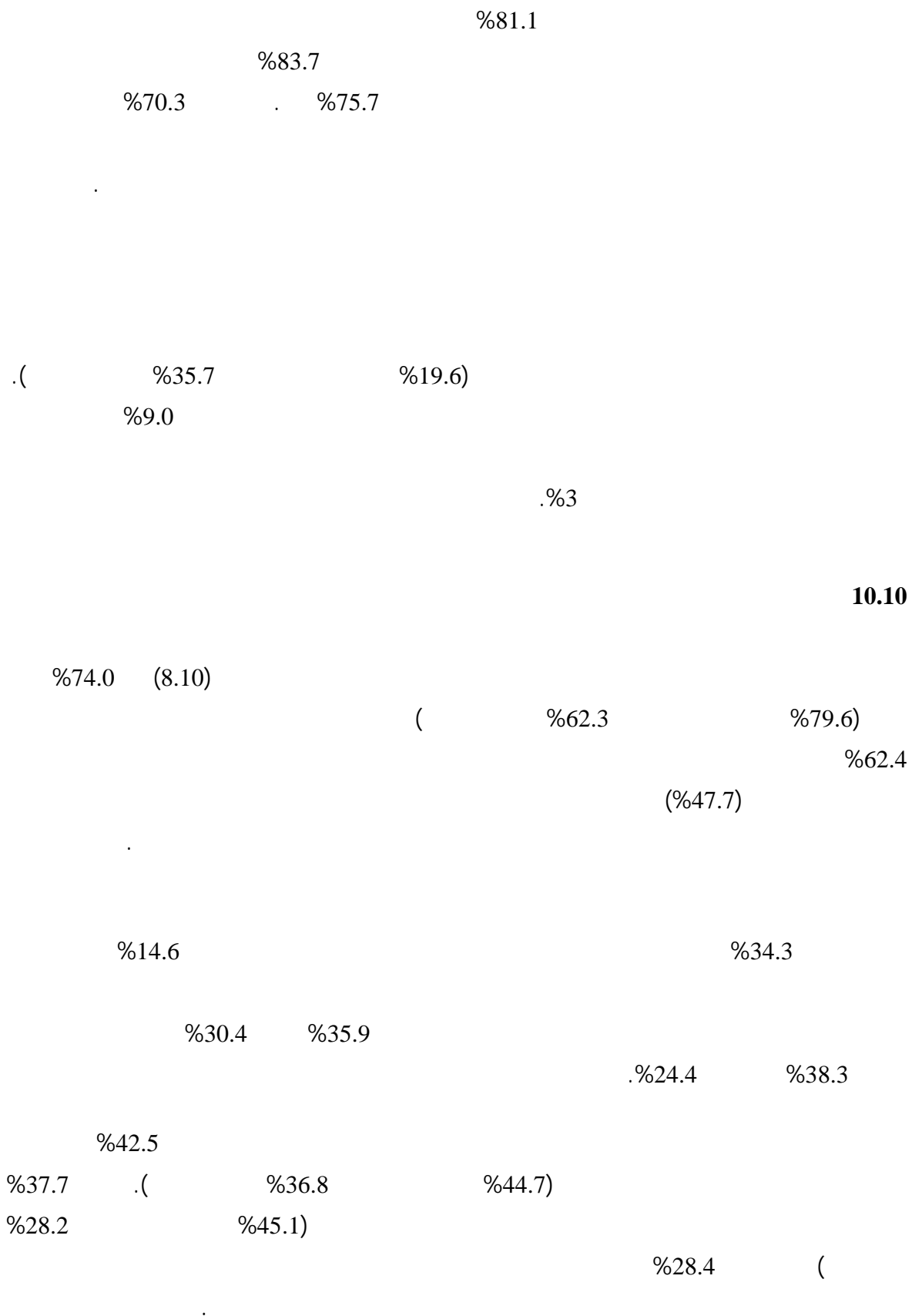
95.0	51.0	76.3	91.6	71.1	82.8	92.7	64.6	80.7	/
3.4	62.3	28.4	7.9	56.1	28.5	6.4	58.1	28.5	
55.4	21.1	40.8	58.8	19.6	42.0	57.7	20.1	41.6	
49.9	45.3	47.9	47.2	42.9	45.4	48.1	43.7	46.2	
7.7	9.8	8.6	7.2	11.0	8.8	7.3	10.6	8.7	
1.8	6.7	3.9	2.9	11.8	6.7	2.6	10.1	5.8	
62.7	66.9	64.5	65.4	66.6	65.9	64.6	66.7	65.5	
58.1	72.2	64.1	25.3	37.8	30.6	35.9	48.8	41.4	
2.9	10.8	6.2	2.3	13.1	6.9	2.5	12.3	6.7	
38.1	48.4	42.5	34.8	44.2	38.8	35.9	45.6	40.0	
22.2	40.2	29.8	11.8	40.2	23.9	15.1	40.2	25.8	
0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.7	
	1.3	0.5	0.3	4.7	2.2	0.2	3.6	1.6	
0.6	3.6	1.9	1.0	4.4	2.5	0.9	4.2	2.3	
5.7	10.5	7.8	5.4	8.1	6.5	5.5	8.9	6.9	

9.10

%8.2 %52.1) %60.3 (7.10)
 %4.6 %23.1) 27.7 (
 (
 %28.1 %27.1
 .

2006 (60) 7.10

4.7	13.0	8.2	
53.3	50.5	52.1	
13.8	9.3	11.9	
23.5	22.5	23.1	
4.6	4.6	4.6	
100	100	100	



2006						(60)			8.10
17.2	65.3	44.2	23.0	72.6	44.2	21.1	70.2	42.1	
19.3	34.3	30.4	26.1	40.1	35.9	24.4	38.3	34.3	
20.8	30.4	28.2	22.3	30.8	28.5	22.0	30.6	28.4	
60.9	64.0	62.3	76.6	83.7	79.6	71.5	77.4	74.0	
36.1	37.7	36.8	44.0	45.6	44.7	41.7	43.4	42.5	
56.9	77.0	65.5	32.9	48.0	39.4	40.7	57.3	47.7	
29.7	26.5	28.2	46.2	44.0	45.1	38.8	36.7	37.7	

Table 1 Summary of the Main Indicators Percentages

Indicator	Gaza Strip			West Bank			Palestinian Territory		
	2006	2004	2000	2006	2004	2000	2006	2004	2000
Demographic characteristics									
Average household size	7.0	6.2	6.9	5.9	5.5	5.7	6.3	5.7	6.1
Children less than 5 years old	18.9	19.1	19.8	16.2	16.7	17.8	17.2	17.6	18.5
Children less than 15 years old	48.7	47.8	50.2	43.9	44.1	44.9	45.7	45.8	46.9
Persons 65 years and over old	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.0	3.4
Women 15-49 years old	43.7	43.3	41.7	46.8	46.6	45.3	45.6	45.4	44.0
Total Fertility Rates (Direct Method)	5.4	5.8	5.4	4.2	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.9
Infant Mortality Rate	28.8	30.2	27.3	22.9	20.0	24.4	25.3	24.2	25.5
Under-Five Mortality Rate	31.7	34.8	31.2	25.7	23.7	27.2	28.2	28.3	28.7
Reported health status, health behavior and health services									
Percentage of individuals 12 years old and over who smoke	14.8	13.9	18.6	22.5	20.3	23.9	19.8	18.1	22.1
- Males	28.9	26.7	35.8	41.5	37.5	43.3	37.0	33.7	40.7
-Females	0.5	0.7	21.	3.2	2.7	4.3	2.2	2.0	3.2
Percentage of Persons Reported Suffering from at Least One Diagnosed Chronic Diseases	8.2	6.0	4.3	11.4	8.1	6.5	10.1	7.7	5.7
- Males	7.1	5.0	4.1	8.8	7.5	6.0	8.2	6.6	5.1
-Females	9.4	7.1	4.9	14.0	9.9	7.7	12.2	8.9	6.4
Percent of households consuming iodized salt	86.9	82.7	16.6	85.0	56.5	47.3	85.7	65.3	37.4

Table 1 Summary of the Main Indicators Percentages

Indicator	Gaza Strip			West Bank			Palestinian Territory			
	2006	2004	2000	2006	2004	2000	2006	2004	2000	
Maternal and child health										
Family planning										
Percentage of women (15-49 years old) reporting currently using any family planning method at the time of the survey	41.7	*43.0	46.1	54.9	*55.0	54.3	50.2	50.6*	51.4	(49-15)
Percentage of women (15-49 years old) reporting currently using any modern family planning method at the time of the survey	33.8	31.9	32.7	41.7	40.5	38.8	38.9	37.3	36.7	(49-15)
Percentage of women (15-49 years old) reporting currently using IUD at the time of the survey	17.0	16.2	18.5	29.2	28.1	27.9	24.8	23.7	24.6	(49-15)
Percentage of women (15-49 years old) reporting currently using Pill at the time of the survey	8.4	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.7	7.0	6.2	5.8	(49-15)
Ante natal care and delivery										
Percentage of women (less than 55 years old) who reported receiving ante-natal care with the births taking place during the past five years	99.1	97.2	98.3	98.7	96.1	94.0	98.8	96.5	95.6	(55)
Percentage of births taking place in health institutions of the All Births reported by women during the Past Five Years	98.9	99.1	99.2	95.2	394.	92.3	96.6	496.	94.8	
Births occurred at home	0.9	0.7	0.8	4.0	4.7	7.7	2.8	3.0	5.2	
Children ever born alive	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.6	

Table 1 Summary of the Main Indicators Percentages

Indicator	Gaza Strip			West Bank			Palestinian Territory		
	2006	2004	2000	2006	2004	2000	2006	2004	2000
Percent of women (less than 55 years) with a birth in the past five years and reported receiving tetanus toxoid	44.6	33.3	35.7	27.8	43.6	23.0	34.1	37.4	27.5
Main type of delivery									
Normal delivery	71.5	70.6	71.2	78.5	73.4	72.7	75.9	72.2	72.1
Caesarian	14.4	12.2	7.8	15.4	13.1	9.4	15.0	12.8	8.8
Suction and forceps	2.5	2.3	3.1	2.6	3.1	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.7
Episeotomy	11.6	14.9	17.9	3.5	10.4	15.4	6.5	12.3	16.4
Breastfeeding									
Percent of children who breastfed	97.9	95.7	97.8	97.2	95.5	96.2	97.5	95.6	96.8
Children 0-5 months who were exclusively breastfed	27.2	23.5	14.5	25.9	26.8	17.9	26.5	25.4	16.7
Percent of children under five years of age whose Immunization cards were seen	62.8	67.7	66.7	69.3	76.9	74.4	66.7	72.9	71.4
Percent of children (12-23) months whose cards were seen and received									(23-12)
Immunized against polio (3 rd dose)	100	99.7	98.7	98.2	99.4	95.5	98.9	99.5	96.8
Immunized against DPT (3 rd dose)	100	99.4	89.5	97.8	96.9	87.8	98.7	97.8	88.5
Immunized against measles	99.4	98.4	98.4	94.8	93.1	89.4	96.7	95.2	92.9
Percentage of children under 5 years who suffer from									
Stunting	13.2	11.4	8.3	7.9	8.8	7.0	10.2	9.9	7.5
Wasting	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.7	3.4	1.5	1.4	2.8	1.4
Under weight	2.4	4.9	2.4	3.2	4.8	2.6	2.9	4.9	2.5

Table 1 Summary of the Main Indicators Percentages

Indicator	Gaza Strip			West Bank			Palestinian Territory		
	2006	2004	2000	2006	2004	2000	2006	2004	2000
Support for learning and non-adult care									
Children whose Father has Engaged in 1 or more Activities to Promote Learning	86.2	N.A	N.A	84.7	N.A	N.A	85.3	N.A	N.A
Households with 3 or more Children's Books	38.1	N.A	N.A	37.0	N.A	N.A	37.5	N.A	N.A
Children Less than 5 Years Left in the Care of Other Children Under the Age of 10 years in the Past Week	14.0	N.A	N.A	10.8	N.A	N.A	12.2	N.A	N.A
Children 36-59 Months Left Alone in the Past Week	2.3	N.A	N.A	2.0	N.A	N.A	2.2	N.A	N.A
Children with Birth Certificate	98.7	98.9	99.9	94.0	96.9	99.3	96.0	97.7	99.5
Child Discipline									
Experience Psychological Aggression as punishment	94.1	N.A	N.A	92.1	N.A	N.A	92.9	N.A	N.A
Experience Minor Physical as punishment	77.3	N.A	N.A	67.4	N.A	N.A	71.4	N.A	N.A
Experience non-violent aggression	3.4	N.A	N.A	5.5	N.A	N.A	4.7	N.A	N.A

*: Percentage does not include pregnant women

.*

2006

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Table 2 Summary of the Main Indicators of Youth and Elderly People , 2006

Indicator	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Un- Married Youth 15-29 Years				29-15
Currently enrolled in schools and Universities	64.4	55.2	58.8	
Illiterate	1.4	0.8	1.0	
Currently Working	11.9	23.1	18.7	
Appropriate Age for marriage for Female according to their Opinion	20.5	20.8	20.7	
Appropriate Age for marriage for Male according to their Opinion	24.4	25.3	25.0	
They will Choose their Partner	71.2	82.9	78.2	
Knows any family planning method	85.7	86.8	86.4	
Ever Heard about STDs	85.0	90.5	88.3	
Currently Smoking	9.8	21.0	17.0	
Persons 60 years and over				60
Illiterate	61.5	56.2	58.0	
Currently Working	5.4	11.1	9.2	
Live alone	7.3	9.8	9.0	
Their Housing conditions is not so far good	24.6	16.2	18.9	
Health Status Evaluation:				:
Very good- Excellent	20.7	18.5	19.2	-
Less than good	62.5	59.2	60.3	-
Bad	16.8	22.3	20.5	
Suffer from at least one disability	13.3	15.4	14.8	
Currently Smoking	13.4	16.4	15.5	

2006

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Table 2 Summary of the Main Indicators of Youth and Elderly People , 2006

Indicator	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory
Suffer from at least one chronic disease	61.6	66.0	64.5
Feel that their sons and daughter are not care them well	15.4	12.6	13.6
Feel that their sons and daughter are not respect them	4.3	3.6	3.8

2006

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Table 3 Number of Households, Eligible Women, Children, Youth, Elderly Persons and Response Rates, by Region, 2006

Sample and Response Rates	Region			
	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Number of Households in Sample	4,457	8,781	13,238	
Number of Households Interviewed	4,151	7,510	11,661	
Response Rate	93.1	85.5	88.0	
Number of Ever Married Women (15-54 years old)	4,223	6,607	10,830	54-15
Number of Women Interviewed	4,174	6,474	10,648	
Response Rate	98.8	98.0	98.3	
Number of Children (Under 5) years in Sample	4,423	5,895	10,318	
Number of Children Interviewed	4,406	5,824	10,230	
Response Rate	99.6	98.8	99.2	
Number of Not Married Youth 15-29 years	2,770	4,700	7,474	29-15
Number of Youth Interviewed	2,593	3,876	6,470	
Response Rate	93.6	82.5	86.5	
Number of Elderly Persons 60 years and over	585	1,137	1,722	60
Number of Elderly Persons Interviewed	569	1,086	1,655	
Response Rate	97.3	95.5	96.0	

2006

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Table 4 Mean Size of Household by Region and Governorate, 2006

Region and Governorate	Mean	
Palestinian Territory	6.3	
West Bank	5.9	
Jenin	5.5	
Tubas	5.8	
Tulkarm	5.7	
Nablus	5.7	
Qalqiliya	5.8	
Salfit	6.1	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	6.0	
Jericho and Al Aghwar	6.1	
Jerusalem	5.4	
Bethlehem	5.7	
Hebron	6.5	
Gaza Strip	7.0	
North Gaza	7.1	
Gaza	7.1	
Deir El-Balah	6.9	
Khan Yunis	6.9	
Rafah	7.1	

2006

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Table 5 Percentage Distribution of Households, by Household Size, Sex of Head of Household and Region, 2006

Household Size	Sex of Head of Household and Region									
	Gaza Strip			West Bank			Palestinian Territory			
	Females	Males	Either Sex	Females	Males	Either Sex	Females	Males	Either Sex	
1	22.6	0.6	2.2	32.8	0.7	3.7	30.1	0.7	3.2	1
2	17.2	5.2	6.1	19.2	6.6	7.7	18.6	6.1	7.2	2
3	11.5	4.8	5.3	12.5	7.0	7.5	12.2	6.3	6.8	3
4	10.4	8.5	8.6	10.4	12.6	12.4	10.4	11.3	11.2	4
5	8.2	10.3	10.1	7.4	14.8	14.1	7.7	13.3	12.9	5
6	10.5	13.6	13.4	6.3	16.9	15.9	7.4	15.8	15.1	6
7	5.1	13.2	12.6	5.4	14.7	13.8	5.3	14.2	13.5	7
8	3.9	13.3	12.6	2.3	11.4	10.6	2.7	12.0	11.2	8
9	3.4	10.3	9.8	1.6	7.3	6.8	2.0	8.3	7.8	9
10+	7.3	20.1	19.2	2.2	8.0	7.5	3.5	12.0	11.2	+10
Percentage of Head of Households	7.0	93.0	100	9.1	90.9	100	8.5	91.5	100	
Average of Household Size	4.2	7.2	7.0	3.2	6.1	5.8	3.5	6.5	6.2	
Number of Households	257	3392	3649	706	7030	7736	963	10422	11385	

2006

(49-15)

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Table 6 Percentage Distribution of Women Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Background Characteristics, 2006

Background Characteristics	Percentage	
Region		
Palestinian Territory	100.0	
West Bank	64.4	
Gaza Strip	35.6	
Type of Locality		
Urban	55.3	
Rural	28.5	
Camps	16.2	
Age		
15-19	23.7	19-15
20-24	19.0	24-20
25-29	15.9	29-25
30-34	13.6	34-30
35-39	11.3	39-35
40-44	9.3	44-40
45-49	7.2	49-45
Marital Status		
Never Married	37.5	
Legally Married but not live Together	1.8	
Currently Married	58.1	
Divorced	1.1	
Widowed	1.3	
Separated	0.2	
Educational Qualification		
None	7.9	
Elementary	17.2	
Preparatory	38.1	
Secondary	24.2	
Diploma	5.0	
Bachelor's Degree	7.5	
Refugee Status		
Registered Refugee	42.4	
Non-Registered Refugee	2.0	
Non-Refugee	55.6	
Total Number of Women (15-49) years in Households	16,549	(49-15)

2006

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Table 7 Percentage Distribution of Children Under Five Years of Age, by Selected Background Characteristics, 2006

Background Characteristics	Percentage	
Region		
Palestinian Territory	100.0	
West Bank	58.8	
Gaza Strip	41.2	
Type of Locality		
Urban	54.7	
Rural	27.6	
Camps	17.7	
Age (Months)		()
0-11	20.0	11-0
12-23	21.0	23-12
24-35	19.4	35-24
36-47	20.4	47-36
48-59	19.2	59-48
Refugee Status		
Registered Refugee	43.4	
Non-Registered Refugee	1.5	
Non-Refugee	55.0	

1000

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2006-2005

Table 8 Direct Estimates of Infant and Child Mortality Rates Per 1000 Live Births for Five Years Preceding Survey, by Region and Type of Locality, 2005-2006

Region and Type of Locality	Infant Mortality	5 Under-Five Mortality	
Region			
Palestinian Territory	25.34	28.23	
West Bank	22.92	25.75	
Gaza Strip	28.81	31.76	
Type of Locality			
Urban	26.79	29.67	
Rural	26.64	29.85	
Camps	18.97	21.30	

Table 9 Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Floor Material, Region, Governorate and Type of Locality, 2006

Region and Governorate Type of Locality and	Type of Floor Material				
	Other	Cement	/ Tiled		
West Bank	0.4	9.7	88.9	1.1	
Jenin	0.5	15.2	83.6	0.6	
Tubas	0.4	19.1	80.5	—	
Tulkarm	0.2	6.1	93.6	0.2	
Nablus	0.4	10.4	88.7	0.5	
Qalqiliya	—	17.4	82.6	—	
Salfit	1.6	6.4	91.7	0.3	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	0.4	9.9	89.2	0.5	
Jericho and Al Aghwar	—	14.2	85.0	0.7	
Jerusalem	0.1	1.8	95.4	2.7	
Bethlehem	0.2	3.2	94.1	2.5	
Hebron	0.7	14.3	84.1	0.9	
Gaza Strip	0.1	11.6	87.4	0.9	
North Gaza	0.1	8.3	89.8	1.8	
Gaza	0.1	4.1	95.8	0.0	
Deir El-Balah	—	15.2	83.5	1.3	
Khan Yunis	—	20.7	78.6	0.7	
Rafah	0.2	19.8	78.5	1.5	
Palestinian Territory	0.3	10.3	88.4	1.0	
Type of Locality					
Urban	0.2	8.3	90.8	0.8	
Rural	0.6	15.7	82.1	1.6	
Camps	0.2	7.8	91.2	0.7	
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	1.1	47.8	47.5	3.5	
Second	0.0	1.2	97.9	0.8	
Middle	0.1	0.4	99.2	0.3	
Fourth	0.1	0.2	99.5	0.2	
Richest	0.0	—	99.9	0.0	
Number of Households	34	1,205	10,304	117	

2006

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Table 10 Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Housing Unit, Region, Governorate and Type of Locality, 2006

Selected Variables	Number of Rooms					
	+5	4	3	2	1	
West Bank	16.7	28.1	33.7	17.2	4.3	
Jenin	13.8	28.0	34.0	18.6	5.6	
Tubas	11.3	33.4	34.6	13.7	7.0	
Tulkarm	20.9	31.7	33.4	11.7	2.4	
Nablus	15.5	27.9	34.6	18.0	4.1	
Qalqiliya	7.5	20.2	37.0	30.3	5.1	
Salfit	11.9	25.9	41.0	18.6	2.6	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	29.6	31.9	24.3	10.8	3.4	
Jericho and Al Aghwar	21.1	36.4	26.1	13.9	2.6	
Jerusalem	13.3	23.4	37.5	20.3	5.5	
Bethlehem	24.2	30.1	28.0	14.2	3.4	
Hebron	12.3	28.5	36.7	18.2	4.3	
Gaza Strip	22.2	32.3	30.1	12.7	2.6	
North Gaza	18.1	30.0	31.7	16.2	4.0	
Gaza	24.6	32.6	29.7	11.2	2.0	
Deir El-Balah	22.8	32.7	29.3	11.0	4.3	
Khan Yunis	24.4	36.4	29.0	9.1	1.1	
Rafah	17.5	28.0	31.8	19.7	2.9	
Palestinian Territory	18.6	29.5	32.5	15.7	3.7	
Type of Locality						
Urban	19.5	30.5	31.9	14.9	3.2	
Rural	17.4	28.4	32.0	17.2	5.0	
Camps	17.5	28.2	35.4	15.4	3.4	
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	7.5	19.3	32.2	28.9	12.1	
Second	13.6	27.2	37.9	18.1	3.1	
Middle	16.5	31.3	34.7	15.6	1.9	
Fourth	21.5	35.0	32.0	10.5	0.9	
Richest	33.4	35.1	26.1	5.0	0.3	
Number of Households	2,165	3,444	3,788	1,827	437	

2006

Table 11 Percentage Distribution of Households, by Average Household Density, Region, Governorate and Type of Locality, 2006

Selected Variables	Persons per Room /				
	+3.00	2.99-2.00	1.99-1.00	0.99 Up to 0.99	
West Bank	14.7	28.7	43.9	12.8	
Jenin	13.5	25.6	48.2	12.7	
Tubas	15.3	31.6	45.6	7.5	
Tulkarm	8.1	25.6	49.8	16.6	
Nablus	14.4	29.4	43.8	12.5	
Qalqiliya	20.6	33.9	37.6	7.9	
Salfit	15.1	34.6	39.9	10.4	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	10.2	23.9	51.7	14.2	
Jericho and Al Aghwar	12.7	25.5	47.1	14.6	
Jerusalem	14.6	27.4	42.2	15.8	
Bethlehem	10.4	23.9	48.6	17.1	
Hebron	21.3	35.0	35.5	8.2	
Gaza Strip	16.8	35.1	39.1	9.1	
North Gaza	22.0	35.2	36.0	6.8	
Gaza	15.7	34.9	40.1	9.3	
Deir El-Balah	15.5	33.4	42.1	9.0	
Khan Yunis	12.9	33.5	41.1	12.6	
Rafah	19.6	39.8	34.3	6.4	
Palestinian Territory	15.4	30.8	42.3	11.5	
Type of Locality					
Urban	14.9	29.9	42.3	12.9	
Rural	15.5	30.8	43.4	10.3	
Camps	16.9	34.0	40.0	9.1	
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	28.0	30.7	30.2	11.2	
Second	19.0	34.7	36.9	9.4	
Middle	16.2	34.9	39.3	9.7	
Fourth	9.3	32.5	47.0	11.2	
Richest	4.4	22.1	57.6	15.9	
Number of Households	1,795	3,594	4,927	1,345	

Table 12 Percentage Distribution of Households, by Type of Housing Unit, Region, Governorate and Type of Locality, 2006

Selected Variables	Type of Housing Unit					
	Other	Independent Room	Apartment	House	Villa	
West Bank	0.0	1.0	29.8	68.5	0.7	
Jenin	–	1.9	22.1	75.8	0.2	
Tubas	–	2.1	20.8	74.9	2.1	
Tulkarm	–	0.8	49.8	48.4	1.0	
Nablus	–	0.7	46.0	52.3	1.0	
Qalqiliya	–	–	31.0	69.0	–	
Salfit	0.3	0.9	12.3	86.0	0.5	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	–	1.1	28.8	69.0	1.1	
Jericho and Al Aghwar	–	–	13.2	86.8	–	
Jerusalem	0.1	1.1	30.2	68.2	0.5	
Bethlehem	–	0.7	25.6	72.7	1.0	
Hebron	–	0.9	21.6	77.1	0.4	
Gaza Strip	0.1	0.8	51.0	47.6	0.4	
North Gaza		1.1	47.2	51.6	0.2	
Gaza	0.1	0.8	67.0	31.5	0.6	
Deir El-Balah	0.1	1.7	39.3	58.3	0.6	
Khan Yunis	–	0.2	41.2	58.4	0.1	
Rafah	0.6	0.4	40.3	58.2	0.5	
Palestinian Territory	0.1	0.9	37.0	61.4	0.6	
Type of Locality						
Urban	0.1	0.8	45.3	53.2	0.6	
Rural	0.1	1.2	18.9	79.1	0.7	
Camps	–	0.9	40.7	58.2	0.2	
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	0.2	3.7	12.6	83.4	0.1	
Second	–	0.6	23.5	75.9	0.1	
Middle	–	0.2	38.0	61.7	0.1	
Fourth	0.0	–	51.1	48.2	0.7	
Richest	–	0.0	59.8	38.2	2.0	
Number of Households	6	108	4,315	7,162	69	

2006

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Table 13 Percentage of Households Using safe Drinking Water, by Region and Governorate, 2006

Region and Governorate	Use safe drinking water	Main Source Of Drinking Water					
		Total	* Others*	** / Gallons/Minerals water**	Well inside dwelling	Public Water Network	
Palestinian Territory	87.8	100.0	12.2	16.1	9.0	62.7	
West Bank	92.5	100.0	7.5	1.0	13.5	78.0	
Jenin	90.0	100.0	10.0	3.1	21.6	65.3	
Tubas	74.7	100.0	25.3	0.1	23.3	51.3	
Tulkarm	98.4	100.0	1.6	0.3	16.3	81.8	
Nablus	89.8	100.0	10.2	0.1	17.0	72.7	
Qalqiliya	93.8	100.0	6.1	0.3	31.0	62.6	
Salfit	99.5	100.0	0.5	0.5	6.8	92.2	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	98.0	100.0	2.0	1.2	3.7	93.1	
Jericho and Al Aghwar	97.1	100.0	2.9	0.7	0.0	96.4	
Jerusalem	99.6	100.0	0.4	1.9	2.0	95.7	
Bethlehem	98.8	100.0	1.2	0.3	1.5	97.0	
Hebron	81.6	100.0	18.4	0.5	23.7	57.4	
Gaza Strip	78.7	100.0	21.2	45.5	0.2	33.1	
North Gaza	86.5	100.0	13.5	14.8	0.2	71.5	
Gaza	72.1	100.0	27.9	53.5	0.1	18.5	
Deir El-Balah	68.5	100.0	31.5	49.8	0.0	18.7	
Khan Yunis	84.1	100.0	15.9	45.6	0.1	38.4	
Rafah	89.8	100.0	10.1	64.3	1.1	24.5	
Number of Households	11,661	100.0	1,421	1,878	1,046	7,316	

*: Include Tankers, and other sources.

**: Due to high degree of water salinity in Gaza Strip, they tend to buy gallons for drinking water.

2006

Table 14 Percentage Distribution of Households With Toilet, by Sewage System Used, Region and Governorate, 2006

Region and Governorate	Number of households with toilet	Sewage system				
		Total	Other Sources	Cesspool	Public Sewer	
Palestinian Territory	11,625	100.0	1.6	48.6	49.8	
West Bank	7,669	100.0	0.7	59.3	40.0	
Jenin	839	100.0	0.1	83.4	16.5	
Tubas	150	100.0	1.3	90.6	8.1	
Tulkarm	568	100.0	0.2	66.0	33.8	
Nablus	1,081	100.0	0.2	48.3	51.5	
Qalqiliya	304	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	
Salfit	203	100.0	0.5	99.0	0.5	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	936	100.0	1.9	66.5	31.6	
Jericho and Al Aghwar	138	100.0	1.4	95.0	3.6	
Jerusalem	1,338	100.0	0.3	26.2	73.5	
Bethlehem	591	100.0	0.5	57.0	42.5	
Hebron	1,521	100.0	1.6	67.1	31.3	
Gaza Strip	3,956	100.0	3.1	27.9	69.0	
North Gaza	740	100.0	3.0	11.2	85.8	
Gaza	1,395	100.0	0.6	4.6	94.8	
Deir El-Balah	572	100.0	5.2	29.8	65.0	
Khan Yunis	778	100.0	6.1	90.4	3.5	
Rafah	471	100.0	3.0	17.4	79.6	

2006

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Table 15 Percentage Distribution of Households, by Type of Toilet Facilities, and Selected Background Characteristics, 2006

Background Characteristics	Number of Households	Type of Toilet Facilities			
		None	Yes outside the House	Yes inside the House	
Region					
Palestinian Territory	11,660	0.3	5.3	94.4	
West Bank	7,700	0.4	7.4	92.2	
Jenin	842	0.5	8.3	91.2	
Tubas	150	0.0	13.3	86.7	
Tulkarm	570	0.4	6.1	93.5	
Nablus	1082	0.1	6.8	93.1	
Qalqiliya	305	0.7	2.3	97.0	
Salfit	204	1.0	4.9	94.1	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	940	0.3	6.7	93.0	
Jericho and Al Aghwar	138	0.0	9.4	90.6	
Jerusalem	1342	0.2	2.2	97.5	
Bethlehem	592	0.2	3.9	95.9	
Hebron	1534	0.8	14.3	84.8	
Gaza Strip	3,960	0.1	1.2	98.7	
North Gaza	741	0.0	0.8	99.2	
Gaza	1397	0.1	0.6	99.4	
Deir El-Balah	572	0.2	1.2	98.6	
Khan Yunis	779	0.1	2.2	97.7	
Rafah	472	0.2	1.9	97.9	
Type of Locality					
Urban	6470	0.2	4.1	95.8	
Rural	3344	0.7	9.6	89.7	
Camps	1846	0.1	1.6	98.3	
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	2434	1.3	18.2	80.6	
Second	2264	0.0	3.7	96.2	
Middle	2227	0.1	2.1	97.8	
Fourth	2300	0.0	1.2	98.8	
Richest	2434	0.0	0.5	99.4	

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Table 16 Percentage of Households, by Availability of Durable Goods, Region and Type of Locality, 2006

Durable Goods	Type of Locality			Region			
	Camps	Rural	Urban	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Private Car	11.6	24.4	27.1	14.2	28.9	23.9	DVD/ /
Electric Fridge	94.3	91.2	95.4	92.4	94.8	94.0	
Solar Heater	68.2	65.8	70.8	69.4	68.7	68.9	
Washing Machine	92.3	86.6	93.1	90.8	91.2	91.1	
Gas Stove	99.4	98.7	99.0	99.3	98.8	99.0	
Dish Washer	0.3	0.7	2.5	0.3	2.3	1.6	
Central Heating	0.4	1.8	3.8	0.4	3.9	2.7	
Vacuum Cleaner	13.3	17.3	34.2	12.7	32.9	26.0	
Home Library	22.3	19.6	24.9	22.8	23.0	22.9	
TV Set	94.9	93.5	95.4	92.3	96.1	94.8	
Video Player/ DVD	12.0	16.0	20.4	8.8	22.4	17.8	
Telephone Line	41.9	38.9	51.8	41.5	49.1	46.5	
Palestinien Mobile Phone	67.5	42.8	59.5	77.4	45.0	56.0	
Israeli Mobile Phone	18.4	46.9	30.8	2.7	49.3	33.5	
Computer	31.8	28.2	35.7	28.4	35.3	32.9	
Satellite Dish	76.8	70.2	78.8	72.9	77.7	76.0	
Internet Service	11.3	9.3	15.7	11.3	14.1	13.2	
Radio/Cassette Recorder	71.0	60.7	72.6	74.5	66.1	68.9	

Table 17 Percentage of Households Consuming Adequately Iodized Salt by Selected Variables, 2006

Variables	Households Interviewed	Iodized Salt Test		Percentage of Households in Which Salt was Tested	Percentage of Households without Salt
		PPM +15	< 15 PPM		
Region					
Palestinian Territory	11,573	85.7	9.5	97.6	0.7
West Bank	7,635	85.0	9.2	97.0	0.8
Jenin	839	92.3	4.4	99.4	0.4
Tubas	147	93.9	4.0	97.7	2.0
Tulkarm	568	88.7	7.0	98.2	0.2
Nablus	1074	79.9	16.3	97.0	0.8
Qalqiliya	302	85.6	7.5	94.9	1.0
Salfit	204	95.8	2.4	98.6	0.0
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	930	84.7	7.6	94.5	1.1
Jericho and Al Aghwar	138	86.1	10.1	99.5	0.7
Jerusalem	1336	82.7	10.7	96.1	0.4
Bethlehem	579	85.7	7.8	95.6	2.0
Hebron	1517	82.9	9.6	98.1	1.1
Gaza Strip	3,939	86.9	10.1	98.7	0.6
North Gaza	738	92.6	5.8	99.2	0.4
Gaza	1391	85.0	11.7	98.7	0.4
Deir El-Balah	565	78.8	16.2	97.6	1.2
Khan Yunis	773	87.4	10.0	98.8	0.8
Rafah	471	92.7	4.9	98.9	0.2
Type of Locality					
Urban	6426	84.6	10.6	97.7	0.7
Rural	3310	86.1	8.4	96.8	1.0
Camps	1838	88.6	7.7	98.6	0.4
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	2389	83.3	10.0	96.0	1.8
Second	2246	85.2	9.6	97.8	0.8
Middle	2219	86.5	9.5	98.2	0.4
Fourth	2291	87.3	8.9	98.4	0.4
Richest	2428	86.2	9.6	97.6	0.2

2006

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Table 18 Percentage Distribution of Persons, by Age, Sex and Region, 2006

Age	Sex and Region									
	Gaza Strip			West Bank			Palestinian Territory			
	Females	Males	Both Sexes	Females	Males	Both Sexes	Females	Males	Both Sexes	
0-4	18.8	19.1	18.9	15.9	16.1	16.0	17.0	17.2	17.1	0-4
5-9	16.0	16.2	16.1	14.9	15.1	15.0	15.3	15.5	15.4	9-5
10-14	13.6	13.6	13.6	12.6	12.7	12.7	13.0	13.1	13.0	14-10
15-19	11.3	11.3	11.3	10.5	10.7	10.6	10.8	10.9	10.9	19-15
20-24	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.8	24-20
25-29	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.4	7.3	29-25
30-34	5.7	5.6	5.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.2	34-30
35-39	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.2	39-35
40-44	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.3	44-40
45-49	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	49-45
50-54	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	54-50
55-59	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	59-55
60-64	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3	64-60
65-69	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.1	69-65
70-74	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	74-70
75-79	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	79-75
80+	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	+80
Number of Persons	13,506	13,865	27,371	22,744	23,390	46,134	36,250	37,255	73,505	

2006

(15)

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Table 19 Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over in the Palestinian Territory, by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 2006

Age	Number of Persons		Sex and Marital Status										
			Separated		Widowed		Divorced		Married		Never Married		
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
15-19	3922	4060	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	8.9	0.5	90.9	99.4	19-15
20-24	3137	3297	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	0.9	0.0	47.0	11.7	51.8	88.2	24-20
25-29	2638	2762	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.4	76.3	53.3	21.5	46.2	29-25
30-34	2248	2323	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.6	0.5	84.0	86.9	13.0	12.4	34-30
35-39	1874	1954	0.2	0.3	1.8	0.0	2.0	0.5	85.3	96.8	10.6	2.4	39-35
40-44	1531	1645	0.3	—	3.6	—	1.2	0.2	86.0	98.4	8.8	1.4	44-40
45-49	1199	1281	1.1	—	6.8	0.5	1.8	0.3	81.5	98.4	8.9	0.8	49-45
50-54	838	867	1.5	—	10.5	0.4	1.7	0.3	78.2	97.8	8.1	1.5	54-50
55-59	657	631	0.8	0.1	22.7	0.6	1.8	0.5	69.0	98.5	5.6	0.4	59-55
60-64	537	440	1.3	—	35.9	2.7	1.7	0.6	55.4	95.4	5.6	1.3	64-60
65-69	440	333	1.0	—	43.9	4.5	2.0	—	50.2	94.7	2.9	0.9	69-65
70-74	369	272	1.3	—	55.7	7.5	1.2	0.4	38.8	91.4	3.0	0.7	74-70
75-79	246	178	1.0	—	69.5	17.6	0.2	1.7	25.6	80.3	3.6	0.4	79-75
80+	197	151	0.3	0.2	86.5	27.6	0.4	0.9	11.1	70.2	1.7	1.2	+80
Total	19832	20194	0.4	0.1	7.0	0.7	1.2	0.3	57.8	56.3	33.6	42.7	

2006

(15)

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Table 20 Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over in West Bank by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 2006

Age	Number of Persons		Sex and Marital Status										
			Separated		Widowed		Divorced		Married		Never Married		
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
15-19	2397	2491	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.1	—	7.5	0.3	92.4	99.6	19-15
20-24	1970	2072	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	1.0	—	45.1	8.9	53.6	91.1	24-20
25-29	1697	1791	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.4	75.7	47.3	22.3	52.2	29-25
30-34	1484	15488	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.1	1.4	0.5	83.0	83.6	13.9	15.7	34-30
35-39	1276	1338	0.4	0.3	2.0	—	1.6	0.6	84.9	96.6	11.2	2.5	39-35
40-44	1021	1081	0.3	—	4.4	—	1.4	—	83.7	98.4	10.2	1.6	44-40
45-49	815	861	1.4	—	7.1	0.5	2.3	0.5	78.5	98.1	10.7	1.0	49-45
50-54	552	571	1.9	—	10.9	0.5	1.4	0.4	76.9	96.8	8.9	2.2	54-50
55-59	423	409	1.0	—	23.4	0.4	1.9	0.6	68.0	98.8	5.8	0.2	59-55
60-64	370	303	1.6	—	35.3	2.3	0.8	0.3	55.2	96.8	7.1	0.5	64-60
65-69	297	236	1.0	—	43.0	4.3	1.5	—	50.7	94.5	3.8	1.2	69-65
70-74	253	183	1.3	—	54.6	6.9	0.8	0.3	39.4	92.2	3.8	0.5	74-70
75-79	167	124	1.5	—	65.3	15.8	—	1.5	27.9	82.7	5.3	—	79-75
80+	139	108	0.5	0.3	85.0	24.4	0.5	1.2	12.3	72.4	1.7	1.6	+80
Total	12859	13116	0.5	0.1	7.3	0.7	1.1	0.3	57.5	56.1	33.6	42.9	

2006

(15)

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Table 21 Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over in Gaza Strip, by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 2006

Age	Number of Persons		Sex and Marital Status										
			Separated		Widowed		Divorced		Married		Never Married		
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
15-19	1525	1569	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	11.0	0.7	88.6	99.1	19-15
20-24	1167	1225	0.1	—	0.4	—	0.6	0.1	50.1	16.6	48.8	83.3	24-20
25-29	941	971	—	—	0.8	—	1.7	0.3	77.5	64.4	20.1	35.3	29-25
30-34	763	776	—	—	0.9	0.1	2.0	0.5	86.0	93.5	11.2	5.8	34-30
35-39	597	616	—	0.1	1.6	0.1	2.8	0.4	86.2	97.2	9.4	2.1	39-35
40-44	510	564	0.4	—	2.2	—	0.9	0.4	90.5	98.4	6.0	1.1	44-40
45-49	384	420	0.4	—	6.1	0.5	0.7	—	87.8	99.0	5.0	0.6	49-45
50-54	286	296	0.7	—	9.7	0.2	2.4	—	80.7	99.8	6.5	—	54-50
55-59	234	222	0.5	0.2	21.5	0.8	1.8	0.2	71.0	97.9	5.2	0.9	59-55
60-64	168	137	0.6	—	37.4	3.4	3.7	1.2	55.8	92.4	2.4	3.0	64-60
65-69	142	97	1.1	—	45.7	5.0	3.0	—	49.2	95.0	1.0	—	69-65
70-74	116	89	1.2	—	58.3	8.5	2.0	0.6	37.4	89.9	1.0	1.0	74-70
75-79	79	54	—	—	78.4	21.8	0.7	2.0	20.9	74.8	—	1.4	79-75
80+	58	43	—	—	90.0	35.5	—	—	8.3	64.5	1.7	—	+80
Total	6972	7078.3	0.2	0.0	6.5	0.8	1.3	0.2	58.5	56.7	33.6	42.3	

2006

**Table 22 Median Age at First Marriage for Ever-Married Women Aged 20-54 Years, by
Current Age, Region and Type of Locality, 2006**

Current Age	Type of Locality			Region			
	Camps	Rural	Urban	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
20-24	18	18	18	18	18	18	24-20
25-29	18	18	18	18	18	18	29-25
30-34	18	19	18	18	17	19	34-30
35-39	19	19	19	19	19	19	39-35
40-44	20	19	19	19	19	19	44-40
45-49	19	19	19	19	19	19	49-45
54-50	19	18	18	19	19	18	54-50
Median for all Ages	19	19	18	18	18	19	

2006

Table 23 Percentage Distribution of Ever-Married Women and Currently Married Women Aged 15-54 Years, by Age at First Marriage and Current Age, 2006

Age at First Marriage	Current Age								
	54-50	49-45	44-40	39-35	34-30	29-25	24-20	19-15	
Ever Married Women									
14 and Less	6.8	6.9	4.6	3.7	6.7	4.6	3.7	9.9	14
15	8.1	8.0	8.2	5.8	8.2	8.2	10.3	21.5	15
16	9.9	11.8	9.2	8.6	13.1	11.8	14.4	23.8	16
17	12.1	9.9	10.5	12.1	13.8	12.7	17.9	22.7	17
18	13.0	10.7	11.1	13.3	11.4	15.7	16.7	15.2	18
19	8.7	9.1	10.8	11.3	10.8	10.4	13.1	6.9	19
20	8.8	7.2	7.9	11.0	9.1	9.7	11.1		20
21	6.5	6.5	7.4	8.6	6.4	8.4	6.5		21
22	5.0	5.5	6.9	5.2	4.7	6.3	3.8		22
23	3.9	4.0	5.7	4.2	3.7	5.1	2.0		23
24	2.6	4.5	4.9	3.6	3.7	2.7	0.6		24
25+	14.6	15.8	12.7	12.5	8.4	4.3			+25
Number of Women	737	1048	1357	1646	1927	2037	1466	336	
Currently Married									
14 and Less	6.7	6.9	4.5	3.6	6.6	4.7	3.7	9.7	14
15	8.3	8.3	8.2	5.7	8.1	8.4	10.4	21.9	15
16	10.0	11.4	9.4	8.5	13.2	11.9	14.3	23.9	16
17	12.4	9.8	10.4	12.4	13.8	12.9	17.8	22.3	17
18	13.3	11.0	11.1	13.4	11.4	15.9	16.7	15.1	18
19	9.1	9.2	10.8	11.4	10.9	10.4	13.1	7.0	19
20	8.3	7.3	7.9	10.8	9.2	9.6	11.1		20
21	6.3	6.1	7.3	8.7	6.4	8.1	6.4		21
22	4.9	5.8	6.7	5.2	4.7	6.3	3.8		22
23	4.3	4.1	6.0	4.1	3.7	4.9	2.1		23
24	2.8	5.0	5.0	3.7	3.7	2.7	0.7		24
25+	13.5	15.1	12.6	12.3	8.3	4.2			+25
Number of Women	633	939	1282	1576	1867	1983	1438	329	

2006

Table 24 Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates During the Year Preceding Survey, by Region and Type of Locality, 2006 (Direct Method)

Age	Type of Locality			Region			
	Camp	Rural	Urban	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
15-19	65.3	54.6	63.2	67.4	55.2	59.8	19-15
20-24	229.3	237.0	235.3	255.1	220.7	233.3	24-20
25-29	272.3	244.4	247.8	277.9	231.9	248.1	29-25
30-34	228.3	201.5	204.1	235.8	189.0	204.2	34-30
35-39	151.8	132.2	129.6	165.5	116.5	132.8	39-35
40-44	70.7	42.5	48.2	70.3	39.2	49.5	44-40
45-49	5.0	11.4	6.6	10.2	6.4	7.6	49-45
Total Fertility Rate	5.1	4.6	4.7	5.4	4.2	4.6	

Table 25 Percentage Distribution of Ever-Married and Currently Married Women, by Age, Number of Children Ever Born (CEB), Mean Number of Children Ever Born to Women, and Mean Number of Live Children, 2006

Age Group	Mean Number of Live Children	Mean Number of CEB	Number of Children Ever Born											
			+10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
Ever Married Women														
15-19	0.7	0.7								2.5	14.2	33.8	49.5	19-15
20-24	1.8	1.9				0.1	0.1	1.1	7.4	20.2	35.8	20.1	15.3	24-20
25-29	3.2	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.7	6.6	12.0	23.2	26.6	16.8	7.0	5.5	29-25
30-34	4.5	4.6	0.7	1.8	4.3	8.1	16.7	21.8	21.9	11.7	6.0	3.8	3.2	34-30
35-39	5.4	5.6	4.6	5.6	9.8	13.8	18.9	17.1	12.4	7.8	3.5	3.0	3.5	39-35
40-44	6.2	6.5	13.2	9.9	11.4	14.2	15.6	14.2	8.7	4.1	3.0	2.5	3.4	44-40
45-49	6.7	7.2	24.1	10.5	14.3	10.9	12.0	8.9	6.7	3.4	2.5	1.8	4.8	49-45
50-54	7.1	7.7	31.3	11.2	10.0	12.7	10.7	7.2	4.6	3.7	2.6	1.9	4.1	54-50
Total	4.5	4.7	7.1	4.3	6.0	7.8	11.2	12.3	13.6	12.5	11.1	7.0	7.1	
Currently Married														
15-19	0.7	0.7								2.5	14.2	33.8	49.5	19-15
20-24	1.8	1.9				0.1	0.1	1.1	7.4	20.2	35.8	20.1	15.3	24-20
25-29	3.2	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.7	6.6	12.0	23.2	26.6	16.8	7.0	5.5	29-25
30-34	4.5	4.6	0.7	1.8	4.3	8.1	16.7	21.8	21.9	11.7	6.0	3.8	3.2	34-30
35-39	5.4	5.6	4.6	5.6	9.8	13.8	18.9	17.1	12.4	7.8	3.5	3.0	3.5	39-35
40-44	6.2	6.5	13.2	9.9	11.4	14.2	15.6	14.2	8.7	4.1	3.0	2.5	3.4	44-40
45-49	6.7	7.2	24.1	10.5	14.3	10.9	12.0	8.9	6.7	3.4	2.5	1.8	4.8	49-45
50-54	7.1	7.7	31.3	11.2	10.0	12.7	10.7	7.2	4.6	3.7	2.6	1.9	4.1	54-50
Total	4.5	4.7	7.1	4.3	6.0	7.8	11.2	12.3	13.6	12.5	11.1	7.0	7.1	

2006

Table 26 Mean Number of Children Ever Born to Women (Who Had Ever Married), by Current Age, Region and Age at First Marriage, 2006

Current Age and Region	Total	Age at First Marriage												
		+25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14 Less than 14	
Palestinian Territory														
15-19	0.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.6	19-15
20-24	1.9	.	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2	24-20
25-29	3.3	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.6	29-25
30-34	4.6	2.3	3.0	3.5	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.6	4.7	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.9	34-30
35-39	5.6	2.9	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.5	7.1	7.4	39-35
40-44	6.5	3.7	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.5	6.9	6.9	7.4	7.7	7.6	8.5	44-40
45-49	7.2	4.2	6.6	6.5	7.3	6.6	7.1	7.6	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.7	49-45
50-54	7.7	4.5	5.5	6.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.6	8.2	8.8	9.0	8.9	9.0	54-50
Over all Mean	4.7	3.2	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.5	6.2	
West Bank														
15-19	0.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.5	19-15
20-24	1.9	.	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.7	3.0	24-20
25-29	3.2	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.9	3.1	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.2	29-25
30-34	4.4	2.3	3.0	3.4	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.5	4.5	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.6	34-30
35-39	5.3	2.8	4.3	4.5	4.5	5.2	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.4	7.2	7.1	39-35
40-44	6.0	3.6	4.7	5.1	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.0	7.8	44-40
45-49	7.0	4.1	6.1	6.1	7.3	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.5	9.0	49-45
50-54	7.4	4.2	4.9	6.5	7.4	7.1	7.5	8.3	7.4	8.4	8.7	8.6	8.9	54-50
Over all Mean	4.6	3.1	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.6	6.4	
Gaza Strip														
15-19	0.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.6	19-15
20-24	1.9	.	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	3.6	24-20
25-29	3.5	0.8	1.5	1.8	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.6	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.0	29-25
30-34	5.0	2.3	3.2	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.3	6.3	5.7	6.1	34-30
35-39	6.1	3.2	5.2	5.1	5.9	5.9	5.6	6.3	6.5	7.2	6.6	7.0	7.8	39-35
40-44	7.3	4.0	6.4	6.4	6.2	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.6	8.6	8.6	8.9	9.5	44-40
45-49	7.6	4.4	7.5	7.2	7.2	6.9	7.9	8.1	9.1	8.4	8.3	8.7	7.7	49-45
50-54	8.3	5.0	5.9	7.1	8.0	8.4	8.2	9.0	9.5	9.9	9.7	9.8	9.3	54-50
Over all Mean	5.0	3.4	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.5	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.3	6.1	

2006

**Table 27 Percentage of Women with Short Birth Intervals (Less than 18 Months),
by Women's Current Age and Region, 2006**

Current Age	Region			
	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
15-19	36.5	30.0	34.2	19-15
20-24	31.1	29.2	30.0	24-20
25-29	26.3	26.2	26.2	29-25
30-34	24.7	23.4	23.9	34-30
35-39	26.3	25.1	25.5	39-35
40-44	30.1	26.8	28.1	44-40
45-49	28.5	28.2	28.3	49-45
Total	27.5	26.0	26.6	

2006

Table 28 Percentage Distribution of Women (15-54) years who ever married or currently married , by Age First Marriage, Current Age and Region, 2006

Age at First Birth and Region	Current Age								
	54-50	49-45	44-40	39-35	34-30	29-25	24-20	19-15	
Who ever married									
Up to 14	6.8	6.9	4.6	3.7	6.7	4.6	3.7	9.9	14
15	8.1	8.0	8.2	5.8	8.2	8.2	10.3	21.5	15
16	9.9	11.8	9.2	8.6	13.1	11.8	14.4	23.8	16
17	12.1	9.9	10.5	12.1	13.8	12.7	17.9	22.7	17
18	13.0	10.7	11.1	13.3	11.4	15.7	16.7	15.2	18
19	8.7	9.1	10.8	11.3	10.8	10.4	13.1	6.9	19
20	8.8	7.2	7.9	11.0	9.1	9.7	11.1		20
21	6.5	6.5	7.4	8.6	6.4	8.4	6.5		21
22	5.0	5.5	6.9	5.2	4.7	6.3	3.8		22
23	3.9	4.0	5.7	4.2	3.7	5.1	2.0		23
24	2.6	4.5	4.9	3.6	3.7	2.7	0.5		24
25+	14.6	15.9	12.8	12.6	8.4	4.4			+25
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Number of Women	737	1048	1357	1646	1927	2037	1466	336	
Currently married									
Up to 14	6.7	6.9	4.5	3.6	6.6	4.7	3.7	9.7	14
15	8.3	8.3	8.2	5.7	8.1	8.4	10.4	21.9	15
16	10.0	11.4	9.4	8.5	13.2	11.9	14.3	23.9	16
17	12.4	9.8	10.4	12.4	13.8	12.9	17.8	22.3	17
18	13.3	11.0	11.1	13.4	11.4	15.9	16.7	15.1	18
19	9.1	9.2	10.8	11.4	10.9	10.4	13.1	7.1	19
20	8.3	7.3	7.9	10.8	9.2	9.6	11.1		20
21	6.3	6.1	7.3	8.7	6.4	8.1	6.4		21
22	4.9	5.8	6.7	5.2	4.7	6.3	3.8		22
23	4.3	4.1	6.0	4.1	3.7	4.9	2.1		23
24	2.8	5.0	5.0	3.7	3.7	2.7	0.6		24
25+	13.6	15.1	12.7	12.5	8.3	4.2			+25
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Number of Women	633	939	1282	1576	1867	1983	1438	329	

2006

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Table 29 Percentage of Currently Married Pregnant Women, by Current Age and Region, 2006

Current Age	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
15-19	34.0	33.6	33.8	19-15
20-24	26.0	21.1	23.0	24-20
25-29	18.1	17.3	17.5	29-25
30-34	13.9	10.7	11.8	34-30
35-39	9.4	7.9	8.4	39-35
40-44	3.2	1.7	2.2	44-40
45-49	—	0.2	0.1	49-45
Total	14.3	11.4	12.5	

2006

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Table 30 Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women, by Number of Children Ever Born, Pregnancy Status and Region, 2006

Number of Children Ever Born	Gaza Strip				West Bank				Palestinian Territory				
	Number of Women	Not Sure	Not Pregnant	Currently Pregnant	Number of Women	Not Sure	Not Pregnant	Currently Pregnant	Number of Women	Not Sure	Not Pregnant	Currently Pregnant	
0	290	0.5	73.1	26.4	365	1.9	74.3	23.8	655	1.3	73.7	25.0	0
1	253	2.3	68.7	29.0	403	0.6	71.8	27.6	656	1.2	70.6	28.2	1
2	356	1.5	78.3	20.2	749	0.8	81.4	17.8	1105	1.0	80.4	18.6	2
3	386	0.5	81.6	17.9	873	0.7	86.3	13.0	1258	0.6	84.9	14.5	3
4	401	0.7	82.8	16.5	956	0.8	90.1	9.1	1357	0.8	87.9	11.3	4
5	378	0.3	88.7	11.0	830	0.7	91.8	7.5	1208	0.6	90.8	8.6	5
6	389	0.8	91.6	7.6	687	0.4	92.6	6.9	1076	0.5	92.3	7.2	6
7	270	0.4	92.2	7.3	431	0.4	95.1	4.5	701	0.4	94.0	5.6	7
8	245	0.2	90.7	9.1	298	–	95.1	4.9	543	0.1	93.1	6.8	8
9	160	–	96.0	4.0	196	0.7	96.0	3.2	356	0.4	96.0	3.6	9
10+	264	–	96.7	3.3	237	–	97.7	2.3	501	–	97.2	2.8	+10
Total	3390	0.7	85.0	14.3	6025	0.7	87.9	11.4	9415	0.7	86.9	12.5	

Table 31 Percentage Distribution of Ever-Married Women, by Number of Children Ever Born and Number of Dead Children, 2006

Number of Children Ever Born	Number of Deceased Children				
	+3	2	1	0	
0				100.0	0
1			2.0	98.0	1
2		0.5	3.5	96.0	2
3		0.7	4.2	95.0	3
4	0.1	0.8	7.9	91.2	4
5	0.5	2.4	9.9	87.3	5
6	0.6	3.5	13.0	82.9	6
7	0.9	3.7	16.1	79.3	7
8	3.4	6.3	24.7	65.6	8
9	4.4	8.8	27.5	59.3	9
10+	10.9	12.9	26.7	49.5	+10
Total	1.4	2.9	10.6	85.1	

Table 32 Percentage of Currently Married Women Aged (15-49) Years Old By Current Use of Family Planning Methods by Region and Governorate, 2006

Governorate	49-15 No. of Women 15-49 years	IUD	Pill	Any modern method	Any method	
Palestinian Territory	9,447	24.8	7.0	38.9	50.2	
West Bank	6,052	29.2	6.2	41.7	54.9	
Jenin	605	32.6	7.6	47.5	62.6	
Tubas	113	26.5	10.6	46.0	55.8	
Tulkarm	431	25.5	8.8	43.8	55.3	
Nablus	850	29.8	8.4	45.0	59.0	
Qalqiliya	231	33.3	9.1	53.5	63.9	
Salfit	172	26.2	8.7	39.8	49.1	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	737	31.3	5.6	44.2	55.8	
Jericho and Al Aghwar	110	26.4	8.2	39.1	49.1	
Jerusalem	991	29.2	4.9	38.7	51.9	
Bethlehem	445	34.4	7.0	45.4	61.3	
Hebron	1367	26.0	3.1	34.3	47.9	
Gaza Strip	3,395	17.0	8.4	33.8	41.7	
North Gaza	653	17.6	9.2	33.8	39.1	
Gaza	1251	17.3	9.8	35.1	44.0	
Deir El-Balah	467	17.1	9.2	36.4	46.7	
Khan Yunis	617	16.2	5.8	30.2	36.9	
Rafah	407	15.7	5.7	32.4	40.8	

Table 33 Percentage of Persons Who Indicated Having Certain Diseases and Receiving Treatment by Disease and Selected Background Characteristics, 2006

Background Characteristics	Number of Persons	Healthy	Disease										
			Anemia	Rheumatic Conditions	(Genetic Diseases)	Epilepsy	Asthma	Ulcer	Cancer	Cardiac Diseases	Hypertension	Diabetes	
Region													
Palestinian Territory	38,654	90.2	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.1	1.2	3.3	2.6	
West Bank	24,262	89.1	0.2	2.6	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.4	0.2	1.4	3.4	2.8	
Gaza Strip	14,392	92.2	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.9	3.1	2.4	
Type of Locality													
Urban	21,042	89.9	0.2	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.1	1.2	3.5	2.9	
Rural	11,042	90.6	0.2	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.4	0.1	1.2	2.6	2.2	
Camp	6,570	90.7	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.2	1.2	3.7	2.5	
Sex													
Males	19,591	92.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.1	1.2	2.0	2.1	
Females	19,063	88.3	0.3	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.3	0.2	1.2	4.6	3.2	
Age													
0-4	6,617	98.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	4-0
5-14	10,988	98.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	14-5
15-29	10,421	97.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	29-15
30-39	4,418	88.0	0.3	2.7	0.0	0.1	1.2	2.3	0.1	0.7	1.7	1.4	39-30
40-49	2,974	72.7	0.5	6.5	0.0	0.4	1.5	3.5	0.4	2.1	8.1	7.2	49-40
50- 59	1,575	51.3	0.4	9.8	0.1	0.3	2.7	4.3	0.5	7.9	22.6	19.1	59-50
60+	1,664	34.6	0.5	16.5	0.0	0.2	3.2	6.1	1.1	12.1	35.2	24.8	+60

2006Table 34 Percentage of Persons Who Indicated Having Certain Diseases and Receiving Treatment by Disease and Selected Background Characteristics,

Background Characteristics	Number of Persons	Healthy	Disease										
			Chronic Pain in Back	Glaucoma	Nervous Diseases	thyroid	Depression	High Cholesterol	Cryptogenic Stroke	Osteoporosis	Liver Diseases	Kidney Diseases	
Region													
Palestinian Territory	38,654	90.2	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	
West Bank	24,262	89.1	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	
Gaza Strip	14,392	92.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	
Type of Locality													
Urban	21,042	89.9	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	
Rural	11,042	90.6	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	
Camp	6,570	90.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	
Sex													
Males	19,591	92.1	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	
Females	19,063	88.3	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	
Age													
0-4	6,617	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4-0
5-14	10,988	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	14-5
15-29	10,421	97.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	29-15
30-39	4,418	88.0	1.3	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	39-30
40-49	2,974	72.7	3.2	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.4	49-40
50- 59	1,575	51.3	4.4	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.3	1.8	0.9	1.6	0.7	1.8	59-50
60+	1,664	34.6	6.2	4.4	1.7	0.7	0.4	3.2	2.6	4.9	0.8	2.3	+60

2006

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Table 35 Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 10 Years and Over, by Practice, Smoking Habit and Selected Background Characteristics, 2006

Background Characteristics	10 Number of Persons 10 Years and Over	Number of Smokers	Practice Smoking Habit					
			Ever Never Smoke	Ever Smoked and Ceased	Frequently Nargila	Frequently Pipe	Frequently Cigarette	
Type of Locality								
Urban	27506	5022	78.9	2.8	1.4	0.3	16.6	
Rural	14129	2709	77.9	3.0	1.1	0.3	17.8	
Camps	7971	1347	80.7	2.4	1.0	0.2	15.6	
Sex								
Males	25064	8561	60.6	5.3	2.0	0.3	31.8	
Females	24538	514	97.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.4	
Age								
10-19	17560	650	96.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	3.4	19-10
20-29	11834	2896	74.3	1.2	1.9	0.2	22.4	29-20
30-39	8399	2477	67.0	3.5	2.4	0.3	26.8	39-30
40-49	5655	1772	62.6	6.0	1.8	0.4	29.2	49-40
50-59	2993	762	66.5	8.1	1.5	0.3	23.6	59-50
60+	3162	518	72.2	11.4	0.9	0.9	14.6	+60
Educational Qualification								
None	9442	1071	85.1	19.5	19.2	15.8	10.5	
Elementary	12420	2115	80.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	
Preparatory	14038	2929	76.9	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.5	
Secondary and Above	13688	2958	75.0	3.4	2.2	2.3	3.6	

2006

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Table 36 Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 10 Years and Over, by Practice, Smoking Habit, Governorate and Region, 2006

Governorate	10 Number of Persons 10 Years and Over	Number of Smokers	Practice Smoking Habit					
			Ever Never Smoke	Ever Smoked and Ceased	Frequently Nargila	Frequently Pipe	Frequently Cigarette	
Palestinian Territory	49603	9076	76.3	2.8	1.5	0.4	16.8	
West Bank	31822	6648	83.5	2.9	1.0	0.1	19.1	
Jenin	3350	741	75.3	2.6	0.7	0.3	21.1	
Tubas	616	140	74.5	2.8	0.6	0.0	22.1	
Tulkarm	2318	497	75.4	3.2	1.4	0.4	19.6	
Nablus	4399	982	74.3	3.4	3.1	0.5	18.7	
Qalqiliya	1238	285	73.6	3.4	1.2	0.2	21.6	
Salfit	861	194	75.7	1.7	0.7	0.0	21.8	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	4019	826	77.1	2.4	1.9	0.4	18.2	
Jericho and Al Aghwar	602	126	76.1	3.0	3.0	0.7	17.3	
Jerusalem	5182	1189	74.7	2.4	1.0	0.1	21.8	
Bethlehem	2400	437	78.3	3.5	1.4	0.2	16.6	
Hebron	6834	1229	79.4	2.7	1.0	0.5	16.5	
Gaza Strip	17781	2428	78.9	2.8	1.3	0.3	12.6	
North Gaza	3350	431	84.2	3.0	0.6	0.1	12.1	
Gaza	6261	933	82.6	2.5	0.9	0.1	13.9	
Deir El-Balah	2601	371	82.9	2.8	1.3	0.0	12.9	
Khan Yunis	3458	420	84.0	3.8	1.1	0.1	10.9	
Rafah	2113	274	84.7	2.3	0.8	0.0	12.2	

2006

(10)

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Table 37 Percentage of Persons Aged (10 Years and Over) Who Were Reported as Smokers by Sex, Region and Governorate, 2006

Region and Governorate	Sex			
	Both Sexes	Female	Male	
Palestinian Territory	18.3	2.1	34.7	
West Bank	20.9	3.0	38.4	
Jenin	22.1	2.3	42.6	
Tubas District	22.9	2.0	43.0	
Tulkarm	21.4	2.3	40.6	
Nablus	22.3	5.8	38.1	
Qalqiliya	23.1	2.8	43.2	
Salfit	22.5	0.9	43.8	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	20.5	2.7	37.7	
Jericho and Al Aghwar	21.1	3.1	42.2	
Jerusalem	22.9	4.4	40.5	
Bethlehem	18.2	3.0	33.6	
Hebron	18.0	1.3	33.9	
Gaza Strip	13.7	0.5	26.6	
North Gaza	12.9	0.6	24.5	
Gaza	14.9	0.5	28.7	
Deir El-Balah	14.3	0.5	28.6	
Khan Yunis	12.1	0.5	23.6	
Rafah	13.0	0.0	26.4	
No. of Persons 10 years and over	50,605	24,538	25,067	10

2006

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Table 38 Percentage Distribution of Births (Last Birth) of Antenatal Care Received by Women (Less than 55 Years Old) in the Last Five Years Preceding the Survey by Region and Governorate, 2006

Region and Governorate	Total no. of Births	Received Antenatal Care status			
		Total	Did not receive Antenatal Care	Received Antenatal Care	
Palestinian Territory	6,465	100.0	1.2	98.8	/
West Bank	4,027	100.0	1.3	98.7	
Jenin/ Tubas	465	100.0	1.9	98.1	
Tulkarm	284	100.0	1.4	98.6	
Nablus	558	100.0	0.7	99.3	
Qalqiliya	167	100.0	1.2	98.8	
Salfit	129	100.0	1.6	98.4	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	483	100.0	0.8	99.2	
Jericho and Al Aghwar	77	100.0	1.3	98.7	
Jerusalem	619	100.0	1.0	99.0	
Bethlehem	270	100.0	0.4	99.6	
Hebron	975	100.0	2.1	97.9	
Gaza Strip	2,438	100.0	0.9	99.1	
North Gaza	462	100.0	1.3	98.7	
Gaza	917	100.0	1.4	98.6	
Deir El-Balah	334	100.0	0.0	100.0	
Khan Yunis	431	100.0	0.7	99.3	
Rafah	294	100.0	0.7	99.3	

2006

Table 39 Percentage of Births (Last Birth) in Three Years Preceding Survey Whose Mothers Received Antenatal Care, by Routine Examinations and Selected Background Characteristics, 2006

Background Characteristics	Total number of Births	Routine Examinations								
		Fetus Pulse	Abdominal Exam\Uterine	Ultra Sound	Urine Analysis	Blood Analysis	Blood Pressure	Length	Weight	
Type of Locality										
Urban	3485	94.3	78.2	86.5	92.3	94.7	95.9	64.1	92.6	
Rural	1786	93.8	73.0	88.6	89.1	92.4	94.6	62.0	92.6	
Camps	1112	96.6	87.8	87.8	96.6	97.2	98.2	78.1	96.0	
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	1169	92.6	76.7	85.0	89.0	91.9	93.8	64.4	91.4	
Second	1311	94.3	79.3	87.3	90.5	93.4	96.1	67.4	93.1	
Middle	1351	95.0	78.5	85.1	93.8	95.4	95.6	65.5	93.8	
Fourth	1331	94.5	77.7	86.9	93.6	95.6	96.8	65.6	94.7	
Richest	1221	96.2	79.3	91.7	93.6	96.2	97.3	67.0	92.4	
Age										
15-29	3212	94.2	77.7	85.2	91.4	93.7	95.7	63.0	92.8	29-15
30-54	3171	94.9	79.0	89.3	92.9	95.3	96.2	69.1	93.5	54-30
Educational Qualification										
None	73	94.5	69.9	83.6	88.9	91.8	94.4	64.4	93.2	
Elementary	346	91.1	74.4	84.1	88.8	91.9	91.4	64.8	86.7	
Preparatory	1306	93.2	76.4	85.6	90.4	93.7	94.3	62.4	92.1	
Secondary and Above	4656	95.2	79.3	88.0	93.0	95.0	96.8	67.1	93.9	

2006

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Table 40 Percentage of Births (Last Birth) in Three Years Preceding Survey Whose Mothers Received Antenatal Care, by Routine Examinations, Governorate and Region, 2006

Governorate	Total number of Births	Routine Examinations								
		Fetus Pulse	/ Abdominal Exam\Uterine	Ultra Sound	Urine Analysis	Blood Analysis	Blood Pressure	Length	Weight	
Palestinian Territory	6383	94.6	78.3	87.2	92.2	94.5	95.9	66.0	93.1	
West Bank	3970	94.0	73.7	87.6	89.5	92.7	94.7	61.1	92.1	
Jenin	383	93.5	81.4	96.9	94.0	95.3	97.1	62.7	94.8	
Tubas	74	90.5	72.6	89.2	94.6	98.6	97.3	51.4	87.8	
Tulkarm	280	92.5	57.1	94.6	95.7	95.7	96.1	48.6	94.6	
Nablus	554	95.3	61.6	88.8	82.5	90.1	94.8	59.6	90.1	
Qalqiliya	165	93.9	63.0	92.1	90.4	93.3	95.2	73.9	93.3	
Salfit	127	93.7	82.8	75.8	82.7	88.2	85.8	69.5	87.4	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	476	96.8	70.5	86.5	94.7	96.4	97.1	56.8	93.1	
Jericho and Al Aghwar	76	93.4	64.9	94.7	85.7	90.8	89.5	72.4	88.2	
Jerusalem	613	96.1	86.6	93.2	96.4	97.7	97.9	83.6	97.6	
Bethlehem	268	92.9	81.0	87.0	93.3	92.9	95.9	62.5	97.8	
Hebron	954	91.9	75.2	78.2	82.4	87.4	91.1	48.8	86.7	
Gaza Strip	2413	95.4	86.0	86.7	96.5	97.5	98.0	74.0	94.9	
North Gaza	455	97.8	87.3	92.5	98.0	98.5	99.1	84.2	96.5	
Gaza	904	94.8	82.7	80.1	96.2	97.3	97.3	64.0	92.9	
Deir El-Balah	334	97.6	91.3	93.7	97.6	97.9	98.8	78.7	95.8	
Khan Yunis	429	92.5	84.8	88.6	93.2	95.6	96.5	71.5	94.4	
Rafah	291	95.5	89.3	87.3	98.3	99.0	99.0	87.9	97.9	

2006

Table 41 Percentage of Births (Last Birth) in Three Years Preceding Survey Whose Mothers Received Antenatal Care, by Personnel Providing Antenatal Care and Selected Background Characteristics, 2006

Background Characteristics	Number of Births Whose Mothers Received ANC	Received Antenatal Care	Providing Antenatal Care Personnel					
			Other	Daya	/ Nurse/ Midwife	Special Physician	General Physician	
Type of Locality								
Urban	3,488	98.7	0.6	0.3	32.6	88.1	15.7	
Rural	1,787	98.5	0.4	0.1	12.4	91.4	13.3	
Camps	1,114	99.7	0.2	0.4	49.1	87.1	20.8	
Mother's Age								
15-29	3,218	99.4	0.6	0.2	29.2	88.5	15.6	29-15
30-54	3,170	98.2	0.4	0.3	29.8	89.1	16.2	54-30
Mother's Education								
Non	73	92.4	0.0	0.0	32.9	88.9	12.3	
Elementary	347	96.9	0.9	0.9	25.6	84.7	19.6	
Preparatory	1,307	98.3	0.3	0.2	26.5	87.3	16.2	
Secondary and Above	4,662	99.2	0.5	0.2	30.6	89.6	15.6	
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	1,171	97.3	0.2	0.3	29.4	85.1	18.0	
Second	1,311	98.8	0.6	0.2	31.0	86.5	16.9	
Middle	1,352	98.9	0.4	0.4	33.0	87.6	18.1	
Fourth	1,331	99.3	0.5	0.3	28.5	90.8	13.8	
Richest	1,224	99.6	0.7	0.1	25.2	94.2	12.8	

2006

Table 42 Percentage of Births (Last Birth) in Three Years Preceding Survey Whose Mothers Received Antenatal Care, by Personnel Providing Antenatal Care, Governorate and Region, 2006

Governorate	Number of Births Whose Mothers Received ANC	Received Antenatal Care	Providing Antenatal Care Personnel					
			Other	Daya	/ Nurse/ Midwife	Special Physician	General Physician	
Palestinian Territory	6,389	98.8	0.5	0.3	29.5	88.8	15.9	
West Bank	3,975	98.7	0.7	0.3	10.7	92.1	13.2	
Jenin	382	98.7	0.0	0.0	21.4	90.8	15.4	
Tubas	73	94.8	0.0	1.4	21.9	86.3	21.6	
Tulkarm	280	98.6	0.7	0.7	27.1	92.5	9.6	
Nablus	554	99.3	0.4	0.2	7.2	93.2	13.9	
Qalqiliya	165	98.8	1.2	0.0	29.1	89.1	21.7	
Salfit	127	98.4	0.8	0.0	2.4	89.0	13.3	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	479	99.2	0.6	0.0	4.6	92.1	15.7	
Jericho and Al Aghwar	76	98.7	0.0	0.0	25.0	92.2	11.7	
Jerusalem	613	99.0	2.1	0.3	6.5	91.5	11.7	
Bethlehem	269	99.6	1.5	0.7	11.9	95.9	5.2	
Hebron	955	97.9	0.1	0.1	5.2	92.3	12.8	
Gaza Strip	2,414	99.1	0.1	0.2	60.4	83.5	20.5	
North Gaza	456	98.7	0.0	0.2	65.8	84.0	14.3	
Gaza	904	98.6	0.3	0.4	53.3	76.8	25.1	
Deir El-Balah	334	100.0	0.0	0.0	65.2	88.3	24.0	
Khan Yunis	428	99.3	0.0	0.2	61.7	89.3	12.4	
Rafah	292	99.3	0.0	0.0	67.1	89.7	24.0	

2006

Table 43 Percentage of Births (Last Birth) in Three Years Preceding Survey Whose Mothers Took Needed Medications During Pregnancy, by Type of Medication and Selected Background Characteristics, 2006

Background Characteristics	Number of Total Women	Did not Receive Iron and Vitamin	Type of Medication			
			Vitamin and Iron	Vitamin	Only Iron Tablets	
Palestinian Territory	6,463	8.9	57.6	5.0	28.6	
West Bank	4,027	8.8	60.3	5.5	25.4	
Jenin	387	10.6	72.6	2.3	14.5	
Tubas	77	7.8	74.0	9.1	9.1	
Tulkarm	285	11.6	42.8	8.1	37.5	
Nablus	558	7.0	72.4	5.9	14.7	
Qalqiliya	167	14.4	57.5	4.8	23.4	
Salfit	129	5.4	86.8	2.3	5.4	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	483	7.5	55.5	9.5	27.5	
Jericho and Al Aghwar	77	3.9	87.0	2.6	6.5	
Jerusalem	618	6.5	73.0	5.3	15.2	
Bethlehem	269	8.6	70.6	2.2	18.6	
Hebron	975	10.4	38.8	5.3	45.5	
Gaza Strip	2,436	9.1	53.1	4.0	33.8	
North Gaza	462	7.1	61.3	4.5	27.1	
Gaza	917	10.7	56.1	3.6	29.7	
Deir El-Balah	333	5.1	39.9	4.5	50.5	
Khan Yunis	431	11.1	52.2	3.5	33.2	
Rafah	293	8.9	47.4	4.4	39.2	
Type of Locality						
Urban	3,479	9.1	57.2	4.8	28.9	
Rural	1,795	9.4	59.9	5.7	25.0	
Camps	1,115	7.5	54.3	4.1	34.1	
Mother's Age						
15-29	3,237	8.3	58.0	4.6	29.1	29-15
30-54	3,227	9.5	57.2	5.3	28.0	54 - 30
Mother's Education						
None	79	15.2	39.2	2.5	43.0	
Elementary	357	12.3	53.8	7.3	26.6	
Preparatory	1,330	11.7	57.0	5.5	25.8	
Secondary and Above	4,697	7.7	58.4	4.7	29.3	

2006

Table 44 Percentage Distribution of Births (Last Birth) Born in Three Years Preceding Survey, by Nature of Delivery and Selected Background Characteristics, 2006

Background Characteristics	Number of Births	Total	Type of Delivery			
			Other	Caesarean section	Normal	
Type of Locality						
Urban	3,479	100.0	9.5	14.9	75.5	
Rural	1,795	100.0	6.4	15.0	78.6	
Camps	1,115	100.0	12.6	14.1	73.3	
Mother's Age						
15-29	3,236	100.0	11.6	10.8	77.7	19-15
30-54	3,228	100.0	6.7	19.2	74.1	54-30
Mother's Education						
None	79	100.0	7.6	31.6	60.8	
Elementary	357	100.0	7.6	18.8	73.7	
Preparatory	1,330	100.0	7.5	17.1	75.3	
Secondary and Above	4,697	100.0	9.7	13.8	76.5	
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	1,202	100.0	8.4	14.5	77.1	
Second	1,327	100.0	9.4	14.8	75.7	
Middle	1,366	100.0	10.0	15.2	74.7	
Fourth	1,341	100.0	8.9	14	77	
Richest	1,229	100.0	8.6	16.8	74.5	

*: Includes Suction/Forceps, and Episiotomy

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2006

Table 45 Percentage Distribution of Births (Last Birth) Born in Three Years Preceding Survey, by Nature of Delivery, Governorate and Region, 2006

Governorate	Total no. of Births	Total	Type of Deliver			
			* Other*	Caesarean section	Normal	
Palestinian Territory	6,465	100.0	9.1	15.0	75.9	
West Bank	4,027	100.0	6.1	15.4	78.5	
Jenin	388	100.0	7.7	16.7	74.7	
Tubas	77	100.0	9.1	16.9	74.0	
Tulkarm	284	100.0	15.4	17.2	67.4	
Nablus	558	100.0	8.8	18.3	72.9	
Qalqiliya	167	100.0	3.6	13.2	83.2	
Salfit	129	100.0	3.1	12.3	84.6	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	483	100.0	3.1	15.3	81.6	
Jericho and Al Aghwar	77	100.0	2.6	26.3	71.1	
Jerusalem	619	100.0	3.9	15.5	80.6	
Bethlehem	270	100.0	3.7	14.1	82.2	
Hebron	975	100.0	5.7	12.5	81.8	
Gaza Strip	2,438	100.0	14.1	14.4	71.5	
North Gaza	462	100.0	11.3	19.5	69.2	
Gaza	917	100.0	15.0	13.8	71.2	
Deir El-Balah	334	100.0	19.5	12.5	68.0	
Khan Yunis	431	100.0	11.1	12.3	76.6	
Rafah	294	100.0	13.3	13.3	73.4	

*: Includes Suction/Forceps, and Episeotomy

:*

2006

Table 46 Percentage Distribution of Births (Last Birth) in the Last Five Years Preceding the Survey, Occurring at Health Institution* by Personnel Assisting Delivery, and Selected Background Characteristics, 2006

Background Characteristics	No. of Births occurred at health institution	Total	Personnel Assisting Delivery		
			other	Skilled personne	
Type of Locality					
Urban	3,429	100.0	1.0	99.0	
Rural	1,739	100.0	1.7	98.3	
Camps	1,106	100.0	0.4	99.6	
Mother's Age					
15-29	3,184	100.0	0.9	99.1	29 - 15
30-54	3,165	100.0	1.2	98.8	54 - 30
Mother's Education					
None	79	100.0	1.3	98.7	
Elementary	342	100.0	2.3	97.7	
Preparatory	1,302	100.0	1.5	98.5	
Secondary and Above	4,627	100.0	0.9	99.1	
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	1,165	100.0	1.6	98.4	
Second	1,294	100.0	1.6	98.4	
Middle	1,350	100.0	1.3	98.7	
Fourth	1,323	100.0	0.6	99.4	
Richest	1,216	100.0	0.2	99.8	

*: Includes hospitals, health centers, private clinics and UNRWA centers.

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2006

Table 47 Percentage Distribution of Births (Last Birth) in the Last Five Years Preceding the Survey, Occurring at Health Institution* by Personnel Assisting Delivery, Region and Governorate, 2006

Governorate	No. of Births occurred at health institution	Total	Personnel Assisting Delivery		
			other	Skilled personee	
Palestinian Territory	6,350	100.0	1.1	98.9	
West Bank	3,928	100.0	1.4	98.6	
Jenin	362	100.0	1.1	98.9	
Tubas	72	100.0	0.0	100.0	
Tulkarm	279	100.0	3.9	96.1	
Nablus	548	100.0	0.9	99.1	
Qalqiliya	158	100.0	3.8	96.2	
Salfit	124	100.0	7.3	92.7	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	477	100.0	0.4	99.6	
Jericho and Al Aghwar	77	100.0	1.3	98.7	
Jerusalem	609	100.0	0.3	99.7	
Bethlehem	265	100.0	0.8	99.2	
Hebron	957	100.0	1.5	98.5	
Gaza Strip	2,422	100.0	0.5	99.5	
North Gaza	459	100.0	0.2	99.8	
Gaza	911	100.0	1.0	99.0	
Deir El-Balah	332	100.0	0.3	99.7	
Khan Yunis	428	100.0	0.2	99.8	
Rafah	292	100.0	0.3	99.7	

*: Includes hospitals, health centers, private clinics and UNRWA centers.

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Table 48 Percentage Distribution of Births (Last Birth) During the Last Five Years Preceding the Survey by Place of Delivery, Region and Governorate, 2006

Region and Governorate	Total no. of Births	Total	Place of Delivery		
			/ At Home/ Other Place	Health Institutions	
Palestinian Territory	6,465	100.0	3.4	96.6	
West Bank	4,027	100.0	4.8	95.2	
Jenin	388	100.0	10.9	89.1	
Tubas District	77	100.0	10.4	89.6	
Tulkarm	284	100.0	7.0	93.0	
Nablus	558	100.0	3.0	97.0	
Qalqiliya	167	100.0	11.3	88.7	
Salfit	129	100.0	9.3	90.7	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	483	100.0	2.7	97.3	
Jericho and Al Aghwar	77	100.0	1.3	98.7	
Jerusalem	619	100.0	3.0	97.0	
Bethlehem	270	100.0	2.2	97.8	
Hebron	975	100.0	3.8	96.2	
Gaza Strip	2,438	100.0	1.1	98.9	
North Gaza	462	100.0	0.9	99.1	
Gaza	917	100.0	1.6	98.4	
Deir El-Balah	334	100.0	1.2	98.8	
Khan Yunis	431	100.0	0.9	99.1	
Rafah	294	100.0	0.7	99.3	

2006

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Table 49 Percentage Distribution of Births (Last Birth) in Three Years Preceding Survey, by Place of Delivery and Selected Background Characteristics, 2006

Background Characteristics	Number of Births	Place of Delivery												
		Other	Israeli Hospital		On Road through going to Hospital	UNRWA Hospital \ Center	Maternity Home	NGOs Hospital	Specialist Physician Clinic	Private Hospital	Governmental Health Center	Governmental hospital	At Home	
Type of Locality														
Urban	3477	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.1	3.7	0.5	7.9	4.4	26.9	2.1	50.5	2.2	
Rural	1795	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.8	4.7	2.1	24.4	1.9	59.0	5.2	
Camps	1115	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.2	5.4	0.1	8.0	7.7	17.5	1.7	56.8	1.3	
Mother's Age														
15-29	3235	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.1	2.9	0.6	8.1	4.3	26.1	2.1	51.9	2.4	29-15
30-54	3227	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.5	6.1	4.4	23.6	1.9	55.4	3.3	54 - 30
Mother's Education														
None	80	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	3.8	3.8	22.5	5.0	57.5	1.3	
Elementary	357	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.6	3.4	4.2	19.9	1.7	60.8	7.3	
Preparatory	1331	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.5	5.0	0.2	5.8	4.4	21.3	2.6	55.4	3.7	
Secondary and Above	4697	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.6	7.8	4.3	26.3	1.8	52.5	2.3	
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	1202	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.6	0.4	2.9	3.2	15.4	3.1	66.6	5.6	
Second	1327	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.6	0.8	4.2	4.4	20.0	1.8	60.6	3.8	
Middle	1364	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	4.2	0.6	6.0	4.9	21.3	1.9	57.7	2.1	
Fourth	1340	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.4	9.8	4.9	25.6	1.6	51.0	2.2	
Richest	1229	0.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.5	12.4	3.9	42.6	1.6	31.9	0.6	

2006

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Table 50 Percentage Distribution of Births (Last Birth) in Three Years Preceding Survey, by Place of Delivery, Region and Governorate, 2006

Region / Governorate	Number of Births	Place of Delivery												/
		Other	Israeli Hospital		On Road through going to Hospital	UNRWA Hospital \ Center	Maternity Home	NGOs Hospital	Specialist Physician Clinic	Private Hospital	Government al Health Center	Government al hospital	At Home	
Palestinian Territory	6462	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	3.2	0.5	7.1	4.3	24.9	2.0	53.7	2.8	
West Bank	4027	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.1	2.5	0.7	9.1	1.5	34.1	1.5	44.4	4.0	
Jenin	387	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	4.9	1.0	23.5	1.3	55.3	10.9	
Tubas District	77	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.6	1.3	1.3	22.1	0.0	61.0	10.4	
Tulkarm	285	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.8	17.2	0.4	22.5	1.8	49.1	5.6	
Nablus	557	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.4	1.6	1.6	32.3	1.8	58.3	2.3	
Qalqiliya	168	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	1.8	28.0	11.3	
Salfit	130	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.8	0.0	0.8	23.1	9.2	50.0	9.2	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	483	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	9.7	0.2	35.2	0.2	51.8	1.9	
Jericho and Al Aghwar	77	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.6	9.1	0.0	84.4	1.3	
Jerusalem	619	2.1	9.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	32.0	1.9	32.3	0.2	21.2	0.3	
Bethlehem	270	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	9.6	6.3	54.1	1.5	25.2	1.9	
Hebron	975	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.7	1.2	46.3	1.7	44.6	3.5	
Gaza Strip	2435	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.4	0.3	3.7	9.0	9.7	2.8	69.0	0.9	
North Gaza	461	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.3	0.4	6.9	13.7	20.6	1.5	52.7	0.7	
Gaza	917	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.5	5.7	8.9	13.7	4.5	61.4	1.3	
Deir El-Balah	334	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.9	0.0	1.2	6.0	2.4	0.9	84.4	0.6	
Khan Yunis	432	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.2	11.6	0.9	0.7	83.6	0.9	
Rafah	293	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.7	5.1	78.8	0.7	

2006

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Table 51 Percentage of Births (Last Birth) Whose Mothers Received Antenatal care, by Subject and Selected Background Characteristics, 2006

Background Characteristics	Number of Births	Percentage Who did not Receive Education	Percentage Who Receive Education	Subject of Health Education						
				Information about Aids	Ante Natal Care	Family Planning	Breastfeeding		Nutrition of Mother	
Type of Locality										
Urban	3428	23.3	76.7	16.7	50.9	55.6	64.0	52.3	63.7	
Rural	1769	27.9	72.1	12.7	43.4	44.5	57.5	41.3	57.6	
Camps	1111	16.0	84.0	24.8	65.6	71.4	75.6	68.4	71.6	
Mother's Age										
15-29	3212	22.2	77.8	14.7	50.9	54.2	63.9	51.2	64.7	29- 15
30-54	3171	24.4	75.6	19.1	51.6	56.2	64.6	52.8	61.5	54 - 30
Mother's Education										
None	72	20.5	79.5	16.7	47.9	58.9	63.0	58.9	64.4	
Elementary	347	25.6	74.4	15.0	46.1	51.0	61.6	48.7	59.7	
Preparatory	1306	25.5	74.5	14.1	45.9	52.7	61.2	47.7	58.5	
Secondary and Above	4656	22.6	77.4	17.8	53.2	56.2	65.3	53.3	64.6	

2006

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Table 52 Percentage of Births (Last Birth) Whose Mothers Received Ante Natal care, by Subject, Region and Governorate, 2006

Governorate	Number of Births	Percentage Who did not Receive Education	Percentage Who Receive Education	Subject of Health Education						
				Information about Aids	Ante Natal Care	Family Planning	Breastfeeding		Nutrition of Mother	
Palestinian Territory	6383	23.3	76.7	16.9	51.3	55.2	64.2	52.0	63.1	
West Bank	3970	31.3	68.7	11.8	40.0	42.5	53.5	37.9	54.0	
Jenin	383	29.6	70.4	10.2	42.6	49.2	59.4	42.4	57.1	
Tubas	74	25.7	74.3	17.6	50.7	52.1	57.5	43.8	48.6	
Tulkarm	280	23.6	76.4	13.9	42.9	41.8	58.0	36.1	55.7	
Nablus	554	27.8	72.2	8.7	38.2	38.1	54.2	32.1	55.1	
Qalqiliya	165	34.5	65.5	15.2	43.6	44.2	53.6	44.8	60.2	
Salfit	127	33.9	66.1	7.9	37.8	31.5	41.7	28.3	54.3	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	475	26.3	73.7	13.5	47.2	44.8	64.2	41.9	51.4	
Jericho and Al Aghwar	76	39.5	60.5	15.8	48.7	51.3	57.9	42.9	52.6	
Jerusalem	613	35.8	64.2	13.5	42.3	43.2	53.9	39.5	48.0	
Bethlehem	268	21.2	78.8	13.1	43.9	54.3	61.6	41.3	62.5	
Hebron	953	37.5	62.5	10.6	31.2	37.4	42.5	35.4	53.6	
Gaza Strip	2413	10.2	89.8	25.2	69.7	76.0	81.9	75.1	78.1	
North Gaza	455	12.3	87.7	28.4	67.3	74.9	79.2	74.8	76.5	
Gaza	904	9.0	91.0	18.0	69.1	73.9	81.9	74.6	76.8	
Deir El-Balah	334	5.4	94.6	28.4	72.2	79.9	84.7	76.9	79.9	
Khan Yunis	428	13.8	86.2	31.3	73.2	75.3	80.8	73.1	78.7	
Rafah	291	11.0	89.0	29.9	67.9	80.8	84.2	77.7	81.4	

2006

Table 53 Percentage Distribution of Ever Delivered Women (less than 55 years) Who Reported Receiving the Tetanus Toxoid During the Last Pregnancy in the Five Years Preceding the Survey by Region and Governorate, 2006

Region and Governorate	Total no. of Births	Total	Received Tetanus Toxoid			
			Don't know	None	At least once	
Palestinian Territory	6,465	100.0	1.9	64.0	34.1	
West Bank	4,027	100.0	2.3	69.9	27.8	
Jenin	388	100.0	0.7	53.9	45.4	
Tubas District	77	100.0	0.0	67.3	32.7	
Tulkarm	284	100.0	3.4	65.8	30.8	
Nablus	558	100.0	3.5	76.8	19.7	
Qalqiliya	167	100.0	5.3	45.9	48.8	
Salfit	129	100.0	1.6	79.7	18.7	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	483	100.0	3.8	67.0	29.2	
Jericho and Al Aghwar	77	100.0	2.3	60.7	37.0	
Jerusalem	619	100.0	2.4	86.7	10.9	
Bethlehem	270	100.0	2.5	71.7	25.8	
Hebron	975	100.0	0.8	67.7	31.5	
Gaza Strip	2,438	100.0	1.2	54.2	44.6	
North Gaza	462	100.0	1.9	53.6	44.5	
Gaza	917	100.0	1.3	54.5	44.2	
Deir El-Balah	334	100.0	1.3	47.7	51.0	
Khan Yunis	431	100.0	0.1	59.7	40.2	
Rafah	294	100.0	0.7	53.7	45.6	

2006

Table 54 Percentage Distribution of Births (Last Two) in Three Years Preceding Survey, by Weight at Birth and Selected Background Characteristics, 2006

Background Characteristics	Number of Births	Weighed at Birth	Weight in Grams at Birth			
			4,000 4,000 and Over	3,999– 2,500	2,500 Below 2,500	
Type of Locality						
Urban	5,540	99.5	11.7	81.0	7.3	
Rural	2,768	99.0	11.4	81.3	7.3	
Camps	1,799	100.0	12.5	80.3	7.3	
Sex						
Males	5,172	99.6	14.5	79.4	6.1	
Females	4,935	99.4	8.9	82.6	8.5	
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	2,027	99.1	11.1	79.6	9.3	
Second	2,124	99.5	11.7	81.2	7.1	
Middle	2,210	99.5	11.6	81.0	7.4	
Fourth	1,994	99.4	12.0	81.8	6.3	
Richest	1,753	99.7	12.6	81.2	6.2	
Mother's age						
15-29	4901	99.6	9.1	83.4	7.5	29-15
30-49	4950	99.3	14.3	78.6	7.0	49-30
Mother's Education						
None	127	99.0	14.3	77.3	8.4	
Elementary	563	99.4	14.0	76.8	9.2	
Preparatory	5791	99.0	12.6	79.2	8.2	
Secondary and Above	3582	99.6	11.3	81.9	6.8	

2006

Table 55 Percentage Distribution of Births (All Births) in the Last Five Years Preceding the Survey, by Weight at Birth, Region and Governorate, 2006

Governorate	Number of Births weighted	Weighed at Birth	Weight in Grams at Birth			
			4,000 4,000 and Over	2,500 – 3,999	2,500 Below 2,500	
Palestinian Territory	10,107	99.5	11.8	80.9	7.3	
West Bank	5,882	99.2	11.1	81.4	7.5	
Jenin/ Tubas	678	97.7	12.1	81.4	6.5	/
Tulkarm	373	100.0	13.5	80.8	5.7	
Nablus	806	98.4	12.4	80.5	7.1	
Qalqiliya/ Salfit	435	99.1	17.4	77.6	5.0	/
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	707	99.9	11.6	82.1	6.3	
Jericho and Al Aghwar	112	100.0	11.6	83.3	5.1	
Jerusalem	866	99.9	8.8	82.6	8.6	
Bethlehem	393	99.4	10.6	80.9	8.5	
Hebron	1,512	99.2	8.6	82.2	9.2	
Gaza Strip	4,225	99.8	12.8	80.2	7.0	
North Gaza	786	100.0	12.2	79.7	8.1	
Gaza	1,610	99.8	13.3	80.0	6.7	
Deir El-Balah	558	100.0	14.4	79.7	5.9	
Khan Yunis	763	99.6	10.9	80.7	8.4	
Rafah	509	100.0	12.9	81.8	5.3	

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Table 56 Percentage of Children Under Five Years of Age with Diarrhea in Two Weeks Preceding Survey Who Were Treated, by Type of Treatment and Selected Background Characteristics, 2006

Background Characteristics	Number of Children With Diarrhea	Received ORT or increased fluids AND continued feeding	Home management of Diarrhea	Children with diarrhea who ate much less or none	Children with diarrhea who ate somewhat less, same or more	Children with diarrhea who drank the same or less	Children with diarrhea who drank more	Had Diarrhea in Last Two Weeks	
Region									
Palestinian Territory	1423	48.2	28.6	17.2	73.5	20.6	38.4	11.7	
West Bank	815	49.1	28.0	15.8	73.8	21.1	37.0	11.5	
Gaza Strip	613	46.8	29.1	18.9	72.8	20.0	40.0	12.1	
Type of Locality									
Urban	792	47.5	28.2	19.0	71.5	22.2	39.2	11.9	
Rural	397	50.3	30.1	14.6	77.7	20.1	36.8	11.9	
Camps	240	46.6	26.7	16.3	72.5	16.2	37.9	11.1	
Sex									
Males	756	45.4	27.4	19.5	69.6	19.6	39.2	12.2	
Females	672	51.2	29.6	14.9	77.6	21.7	37.3	11.3	
Age of Child (Months)									()
0-11	406	29.8	12.9	14.4	54.8	21.6	22.7	18.2	11-0
12-23	450	57.5	35.2	17.5	81.7	21.5	44.4	19.5	23-12
24-35	231	56.9	34.8	18.2	80.8	17.9	46.0	10.7	35-24
36-47	133	59.5	41.2	17.1	82.9	16.4	50.0	5.9	47-36
48-59	78	47.4	29.1	17.5	82.5	19.7	40.1	3.7	59-48

2006

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Table 56-cont. Percentage of Children Under Five Years of Age with Diarrhea in Two Weeks Preceding Survey Who Were Treated, by Type of Treatment and Selected Background Characteristics, 2006

Background Characteristics	Number of Children With Diarrhea	Received ORT or increased fluids AND continued feeding	Home management of Diarrhea	Children with diarrhea who ate much less or none	Children with diarrhea who ate somewhat less, same or more	Children with diarrhea who drank the same or less	Children with diarrhea who drank more	Had Diarrhea in Last Two Weeks	
Mother's Education									
None	37	43.1	28.8	19.0	56.4	26.4	48.1	17.6	
Elementary	90	52.1	23.9	14.9	77.2	26.1	29.3	11.6	
Preparatory	324	51.2	24.1	16.2	76.1	22.5	34.0	12.5	
Secondary and Above	973	47.1	30.5	17.7	73.0	19.2	40.4	11.4	

Table 57 Percentage of Children Under Five Years of Age Who are Severely or Moderately Undernourished, by Selected Background Characteristics, 2006

Background Characteristics	Number of Children Under Five	Weight for Height		Height for Age		Weight for Age		
		Less than -3SD	Below - 2SD	Less than - 3SD	Below - 2SD	Less than -3SD	Below - 2SD	
Type of Locality								
Urban	4,959	0.3	1.3	3.4	11.1	0.4	2.7	
Rural	2,457	0.2	1.3	2.8	8.6	0.4	3.5	
Camps	1,577	0.5	2.1	2.7	10.0	0.3	2.5	
Sex								
Males	4,584	0.3	1.4	3.2	10.4	0.4	2.7	
Females	4,410	0.3	1.5	3.0	10.0	0.3	3.1	
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	1,855	0.3	1.3	3.9	13.7	0.5	3.3	
Second	1,939	0.4	1.5	3.1	9.6	0.5	3.4	
Middle	1,987	0.2	1.3	2.6	9.0	0.2	2.1	
Fourth	1,738	0.3	1.5	3.5	10.7	0.5	3.4	
Richest	1,474	0.4	1.6	2.3	7.6	0.2	2.1	
Age of Children (Months)								()
Less than 6	860	0.2	1.5	0.6	2.4	0.0	0.3	6
6-11	554	0.6	2.5	1.0	5.5	0.1	1.9	11-6
12-23	353	0.2	1.6	5.2	15.9	0.5	3.7	23-12
24-35	645	0.4	1.3	3.6	9.5	0.6	3.3	35-24
36-47	1,270	0.2	1.2	3.0	10.5	0.4	2.9	47-36
48-59	1,758	0.3	1.1	2.6	10.1	0.4	2.7	59-48
Mother's Education								
None	116	0.0	1.6	7.9	18.8	0.0	5.2	
Elementary	518	0.3	2.1	3.2	11.8	0.3	3.2	
Preparatory	5,170	0.1	1.2	3.6	11.5	0.3	2.7	
Secondary and Above	3,151	0.4	1.4	2.8	9.4	0.4	2.9	

Table 58 Percentage of Children Under Five Years of Age Who are Severely or Moderately Undernourished, by Region and Governorate, 2006

Governorate	Number of Children Under Five	Weight for Height		Height for Age		Weight for Age	
		Less than -3SD	Below 2SD	Less than -3SD	Below 2SD	Less than -3SD	Below 2SD
Palestinian Territory	10,809	0.3	1.4	3.1	10.2	0.4	2.9
West Bank	6,136	0.3	1.7	2.4	7.9	0.4	3.2
Jenin	655	0.0	0.6	1.2	6.6	0.1	2.9
Tubas	135	*	*	0.7	6.7	*	*
Tulkarm	428	0.5	1.2	0.9	3.7	0.0	1.4
Nablus	888	0.5	1.8	2.0	6.0	0.3	2.3
Qalqiliya	288	0.0	1.7	2.1	4.5	1.0	2.1
Salfit	185	0.5	4.3	3.8	8.6	1.1	6.0
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	624	0.2	0.8	2.7	6.9	0.6	3.8
Jericho and Al Aghwar	107	0.0	3.7	3.7	14.7	1.9	6.4
Jerusalem	649	0.8	4.9	4.3	11.5	0.2	5.5
Bethlehem	441	0.2	0.7	1.4	5.0	0.0	0.9
Hebron	1,735	0.3	1.1	2.8	10.4	0.6	3.5
Gaza Strip	4,673	0.3	1.2	4.0	13.2	0.3	2.5
North Gaza	857	0.9	1.8	11.2	29.6	0.8	3.7
Gaza	1,786	0.2	1.1	2.0	8.9	0.2	2.4
Deir El-Balah	604	0.8	1.7	3.0	9.8	0.7	3.5
Khan Yunis	831	0.2	0.6	3.5	11.2	0.1	1.7
Rafah	595	0.2	0.8	1.3	8.6	0.0	0.8

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2006

Table 59 Differentials in the Prevalence of Breastfeeding Among Children (All children) Born in the Last Five Years Preceding the Survey by Region and Governorate, 2006

Region and Governorate	Breastfeeding Differentials			
	5-0			
	Percent of Children 0-5 Months Exclusively Breastfed	Mean duration of breastfeeding	Percentage of children under five who ever breastfed	
Palestinian Territory	26.5	13	97.5	
West Bank	25.9	13	97.2	
Jenin	29.8	14	97.9	
Tubas District	10.4	14	97.1	
Tulkarm	14.7	12	97.6	
Nablus	28.2	14	97.6	
Qalqiliya	38.5	13	97.4	
Salfit	30.6	13	95.9	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	35.3	12	97.9	
Jericho and Al Aghwar	16.3	13	98.5	
Jerusalem	33.3	12	96.2	
Bethlehem	12.1	13	98.7	
Hebron	24.1	13	96.7	
Gaza Strip	27.2	14	97.9	
North Gaza	36.0	14	97.1	
Gaza	21.2	14	98.1	
Deir El-Balah	20.1	14	98.5	
Khan Yunis	32.1	14	97.7	
Rafah	25.2	14	98.2	

2006

Table 60 Percentage Distribution of (0-12 months) in the Last Five Years Preceding the Survey Who Received Vitamin A and D During the 6 Months Preceding the Survey by Region and Governorate, 2006

Region and Governorate	12-0 Number of Children 0- 12 months	/ Receiving Vitamins A and D				
		Total	Don't Know	/ Did not Receive Vitamin A and D	/ Received Vitamins A and D	
Palestinian Territory	2,473	100.0	3.8	69.6	26.6	
West Bank	1,417	100.0	3.6	57.0	39.4	
Jenin	120	100.0	0.9	80.8	18.3	
Tubas	*(34)	100.0	0.0	70.6	29.4	
Tulkarm	74	100.0	0.0	79.7	20.3	
Nablus	206	100.0	5.3	59.2	35.5	
Qalqiliya	61	100.0	0.0	82.0	18.0	
Salfit	*(46)	100.0	0.0	45.7	54.3	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	193	100.0	1.6	45.6	52.8	
Jericho and Al Aghwar	*(25)	100.0	4.0	36.0	60.0	
Jerusalem	190	100.0	9.5	40.5	50.0	
Bethlehem	88	100.0	3.4	54.5	42.1	
Hebron	380	100.0	3.7	56.3	40.0	
Gaza Strip	1,056	100.0	4.1	86.5	9.4	
North Gaza	207	100.0	2.0	93.7	4.3	
Gaza	404	100.0	6.5	85.6	7.9	
Deir El-Balah	129	100.0	10.1	82.9	7.0	
Khan Yunis	185	100.0	0.0	79.5	20.5	
Rafah	131	100.0	0.8	90.0	9.2	

*: No. of observations less than 50 cases

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2006

Table 61 Percentage of Children Under Five Years Who Reported Diarrhea, and/or Pneumonia in the Two Weeks Preceding the Survey by Region and Governorate, 2006

Region and Governorate	Children with pneumonia	Children with Diarrhea	
Palestinian Territory	14.1	11.7	
West Bank	14.5	11.5	
Jenin	15.5	13.0	
Tubas	14.8	12.8	
Tulkarm	21.4	13.9	
Nablus	14.6	13.2	
Qalqiliya	10.9	15.8	
Salfit	14.2	8.2	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	6.9	7.9	
Jericho and Al Aghwar	10.8	13.8	
Jerusalem	13.8	9.7	
Bethlehem	13.2	14.1	
Hebron	16.9	10.8	
Gaza Strip	13.5	12.1	
North Gaza	18.4	12.6	
Gaza	13.1	13.2	
Deir El-Balah	11.9	12.5	
Khan Yunis	11.8	11.7	
Rafah	10.2	8.0	

**Table 62 Percentage of Children Under Five Years of Age Whose Immunization
Cards Were Seen by Region and Governorate, 2006**

Region and Governorate	Total Number of Children	Children with Seen Cards	
Palestinian Territory	12,292	66.7	
West Bank	7,205	69.3	
Jenin	677	74.3	
Tubas	141	63.1	
Tulkarm	491	78.4	
Nablus	982	73.6	
Qalqiliya	305	79.7	
Salfit	243	59.7	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	887	65.3	
Jericho and Al Aghwar	137	73.0	
Jerusalem	1,046	65.0	
Bethlehem	473	83.3	
Hebron	1,823	63.4	
Gaza Strip	5,087	62.8	
North Gaza	944	57.7	
Gaza	1,941	66.6	
Deir El-Balah	676	76.9	
Khan Yunis	916	47.9	
Rafah	610	65.6	

2006

Table 63 Percentage of Children Aged (12-23) Months Whose Immunization Cards were seen and Received Selected Vaccines by Type of vaccine, Region and Governorate, 2006

Region and Governorate	12 23- Number of Children 12- 23 months	Vaccine					
		Fully Immunized	(DPT (3 rd dose)	Measles	(Polio (3 rd dose)	BCG	
Palestinian Territory	1,894	96.5	98.7	96.7	98.9	99.1	
West Bank	1,115	94.4	97.8	94.8	98.2	98.4	
Jenin and Tubas	129	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Tulkarm	93	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Nablus	157	97.5	100.0	97.5	100.0	100.0	
Qalqiliya	*(44)	93.2	93.2	93.2	100.0	100.0	
Salfit	*(33)	97.0	97.0	97.0	100.0	100.0	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	149	94.0	95.9	94.0	100.0	100.0	
Jericho and Al Aghwar	*(25)	96.0	96.0	96.0	100.0	100.0	
Jerusalem	141	75.2	93.6	78.2	85.9	87.2	
Bethlehem	77	97.4	100.0	97.4	100.0	100.0	
Hebron	267	97.8	98.1	97.8	100.0	100.0	
Gaza Strip	779	99.4	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.0	
North Gaza	141	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Gaza	304	99.7	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.0	
Deir El-Balah	120	99.2	100.0	99.2	100.0	100.0	
Khan Yunis	111	99.1	100.0	99.1	100.0	100.0	
Rafah	103	99.0	100.0	99.0	100.0	100.0	

* : No. of observations less than 50 cases

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2006

14-2

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Table 64 Percentage of Children aged 2-14 Years According to Method of Disciplining the Child by Selected Background Characteristics, 2006

Background Characteristics	14-2 Number of children aged 2-14 years	Disciplining					
		No discipline or punishment	Any Psychological or physical punishment	Minor physical punishment	Psychological punishment	Only non- violent discipline	
Region/ Governorate							/
Palestinian Territory	8426	0.7	94.5	71.4	92.9	4.7	
West Bank	5066	0.9	93.5	67.4	92.1	5.5	
Jenin	493	0.5	92.1	67.5	91.1	7.4	
Tubas	94	0.0	90.5	70.2	87.1	9.5	
Tulkarm	356	0.2	94.6	71.8	91.9	5.2	
Nablus	688	1.0	94.5	67.8	93.3	4.5	
Qalqiliya	202	3.5	88.5	63.1	84.3	7.9	
Salfit	136	0.0	96.7	76.5	96.2	3.3	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	609	0.5	94.1	62.1	92.9	5.3	
Jericho and Al Aghwar	91	0.3	97.7	76.7	97.0	1.9	
Jerusalem	770	0.4	93.9	69.3	92.0	5.8	
Bethlehem	373	0.1	94.8	69.3	93.6	5.1	
Hebron	1254	1.9	92.8	65.6	91.8	5.3	
Gaza Strip	3360	0.4	96.1	77.3	94.1	3.4	
North Gaza	648	1.0	95.7	77.8	93.9	3.3	
Gaza	1214	0.3	96.9	76.6	94.7	2.8	
Deir El-Balah	458	0.5	95.0	76.1	93.0	4.3	
Khan Yunis	640	0.3	96.2	80.1	94.0	3.4	
Rafah	400	0.1	95.2	75.6	94.3	4.7	
Type of Locality							
Urban	4656	0.7	94.5	72.0	93.1	4.7	
Rural	2339	0.9	94.4	68.5	92.6	4.7	
Camps	1432	0.4	94.8	74.1	92.7	4.7	
Sex							
Males	4193	0.4	95.5	73.1	93.7	4.0	
Females	4233	1.0	93.6	69.6	92.1	5.3	

2006

Table 65 Percentage of Un- Married Youth Aged (15-29) Years Who Have Heard About Sexual Transmitted Diseases by Region, Age and Diseases, 2006

Age and Region	Diseases					
	/				/	
	Genital warts	AIDS	Fungal infections	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	
Palestinian Territory						
15-19	1.1	99.6	3.8	15.3	10.7	19-15
20-24	1.9	99.7	5.5	16.2	15.2	24-20
25-29	3.9	99.7	8.5	23.8	20.6	29-25
15-29	1.7	99.6	4.9	16.6	13.3	29-15
West Bank						
15-19	1.1	99.6	4.8	14.5	13.1	19-15
20-24	2.1	99.8	5.9	14.9	16.9	24-20
25-29	4.2	100	10.7	25.8	23.8	29-25
15-29	1.8	99.7	5.9	16.1	15.7	29-15
Gaza Strip						
15-19	1.2	99.5	2.2	16.6	6.9	19-15
20-24	1.4	99.4	4.8	18.2	12.7	24-20
25-29	3.2	99.3	4.4	20	14.4	29-25
15-29	1.5	99.5	3.3	17.5	9.6	29-15

Table 66 Percentage Distribution of Un- Married Youth (15-29) Years in Terms of Knowing About Puberty Changes, Region and Age, 2006

Knowledge About Puberty Changes	Age and Region												
	Gaza Strip				West Bank				Palestinian Territory				
	29-15	29-25	24-20	19-15	29-15	29-25	24-20	19-15	29-15	29-25	24-20	19-15	
Males													
Know Three Changes and more	96.7	97.9	97.6	96.0	90.6	95.4	91.2	88.5	93.1	96.2	93.9	91.9	
Know Two Changes	2.6	0.9	1.8	3.3	7.3	3.1	6.9	8.9	5.3	2.4	4.7	6.4	
Know One Change	0.6	1.2	0.6	50.	1.9	1.2	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	
Do Not Know Any Changes	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	
Total	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Females													
Know Three Changes and more	89.8	91.7	91.8	88.8	84.0	84.1	85.0	83.6	86.3	87.0	87.5	85.6	
Know Two Changes	7.7	5.4	6.9	8.4	12.5	13.6	11.3	13.0	10.7	10.4	9.7	11.2	
Know One Change	2.3	2.9	1.3	2.6	3.4	2.3	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.1	
Do Not Know Any Changes	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	
Total	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Table 67 Percentage Distribution of Un- Married Youth (15-29) Years in Terms of Connection to Media and Region, 2006

Media	Region			
	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Reading Newspaper and Magazines				
Daily	11.4	15.2	13.7	
At Least Once a Week	41.0	28.4	33.4	
Less than Once a Week	18.9	22.7	21.2	
Not Reading at All	728.	33.7	31.7	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Watching T.V				
Daily	75.2	84.4	80.7	
At Least Once a Week	16.5	10.9	13.2	
Less than Once a Week	3.5	2.0	2.6	
Not Watching at All	4.8	2.7	3.5	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Listening To Radio				
Daily	62.0	40.9	49.3	
At Least Once a Week	20.5	19.8	20.1	
Less than Once a Week	6.5	9.6	8.4	
Not Listening at All	11.0	29.7	22.2	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	
No. of Persons	2,594	3,876	4706,	

2006

(29-15)

68

Table 68 Percentage Distribution of Un- Married Youth Aged (15-29) by their Evaluation for their Health Status, Region and Sex, 2006

Health Status	Region and Sex									
	Gaza Strip			West Bank			Palestinian Territory			
Good	91.2	90.4	91.9	83.8	82.9	84.7	86.8	85.8	87.7	
Moderate	7.6	8.5	6.9	14.0	15.3	81.2	11.4	12.7	10.4	
Bad	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.2	1.8	2.5	81.	51.	1.9	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
No. of Persons	2,594	1,118	1,476	3,876	1,799	2,077	6,470	2,917	3,553	

2006

(60)

69

Table 69 Percentage of Elderly Persons (60 years and over) by Practicing Daily Activities and Region, 2006

Daily Practicing	Region			
	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Pray at home	76.0	82.8	80.6	
Pray at Mosque	28.7	28.7	28.7	
Domestic Work	41.9	40.9	41.6	
Hospitality of Visitors	45.3	47.7	46.1	
Practicing Hobbies at Home	8.9	8.5	8.7	
Practicing Hobbies outside Home	6.7	4.0	5.8	
Watching T.V	66.0	64.7	65.6	
Listening to Radio	30.9	63.8	41.5	
Work	6.9	6.2	6.7	
Visiting Family/ Relatives	39.1	42.4	40.1	/
Shopping	24.1	29.8	25.9	
Frequent on Geriatric homes	0.9	0.2	0.7	
Frequently Going To coffee shop	2.1	0.6	1.6	
Volunteer activities	2.5	1.9	2.3	
Others	6.5	7.8	6.9	
No. of persons	529	1,116	1,645	

2006

(60)

70

Table 70 Percentage of Elderly Persons (60 years and over) by the Ability of Practicing Daily Activities and Region, 2006

Daily Activities	Region									
	Gaza Strip			West Bank			Palestinian Territory			
	Complete Help	Partial Help	Without Help	Complete Help	Partial Help	Without Help	Complete Help	Partial Help	Without Help	
Using Toilet	7.6	10.9	81.5	6.7	6.4	86.9	7.0	7.8	85.2	
Bathing	11.9	15.6	72.5	10.9	10.7	78.4	11.2	12.3	76.5	
Undressing/ Dressing	9.2	13.4	77.4	8.0	9.9	82.1	8.4	11.0	80.6	
Going To Bed or Seat	7.9	10.6	81.5	6.3	8.0	85.7	6.8	8.8	84.4	
Eating	4.9	5.6	89.5	3.4	6.3	90.3	3.9	6.1	90.0	
Domestic Working	42.7	24.9	32.4	47.8	22.1	30.1	46.2	23.0	30.8	
Shopping	49.2	15.4	35.4	48.4	19.1	32.5	48.6	18.0	33.4	

(60)

71

2006

Table 71 Percentage of Elderly Persons (60 years and over) who Suffer from physical Problems that limit their daily Activities and Region, 2006

Problem	Region			
	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Moving Difficulties	59.4	62.2	61.2	
Speech Difficulties	14.2	9.5	11.0	
Memory Loss	25.3	22.8	23.6	
Hearing Difficulties	34.1	33.8	33.9	
Seeing Difficulties	62.2	54.7	57.2	
No. of Persons Suffer Difficulties	352	698	1,050	

Table 72 Percentage of Elderly Persons (60 years and over) in Terms of Connection to Media and Region, 2006

Media	Region			
	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Reading Newspaper and Magazines				
Daily	9.4	16.3	14.3	
At Least Once a Week	20.3	19.4	19.6	
Less than Once a Week	21.3	22.4	22.1	
Not Reading at All	49.0	41.9	44.0	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Watching T.V				
Daily	44.8	70.8	62.4	
At Least Once a Week	17.6	8.8	11.6	
Less than Once a Week	5.8	2.9	3.8	
Not Watching at All	31.8	17.5	22.2	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Listening To Radio				
Daily	46.2	29.8	35.1	
At Least Once a Week	19.1	9.8	12.8	
Less than Once a Week	3.7	3.7	3.7	
Not Listening at All	30.9	56.7	48.4	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	
No. of Persons	529	1,116	1,645	

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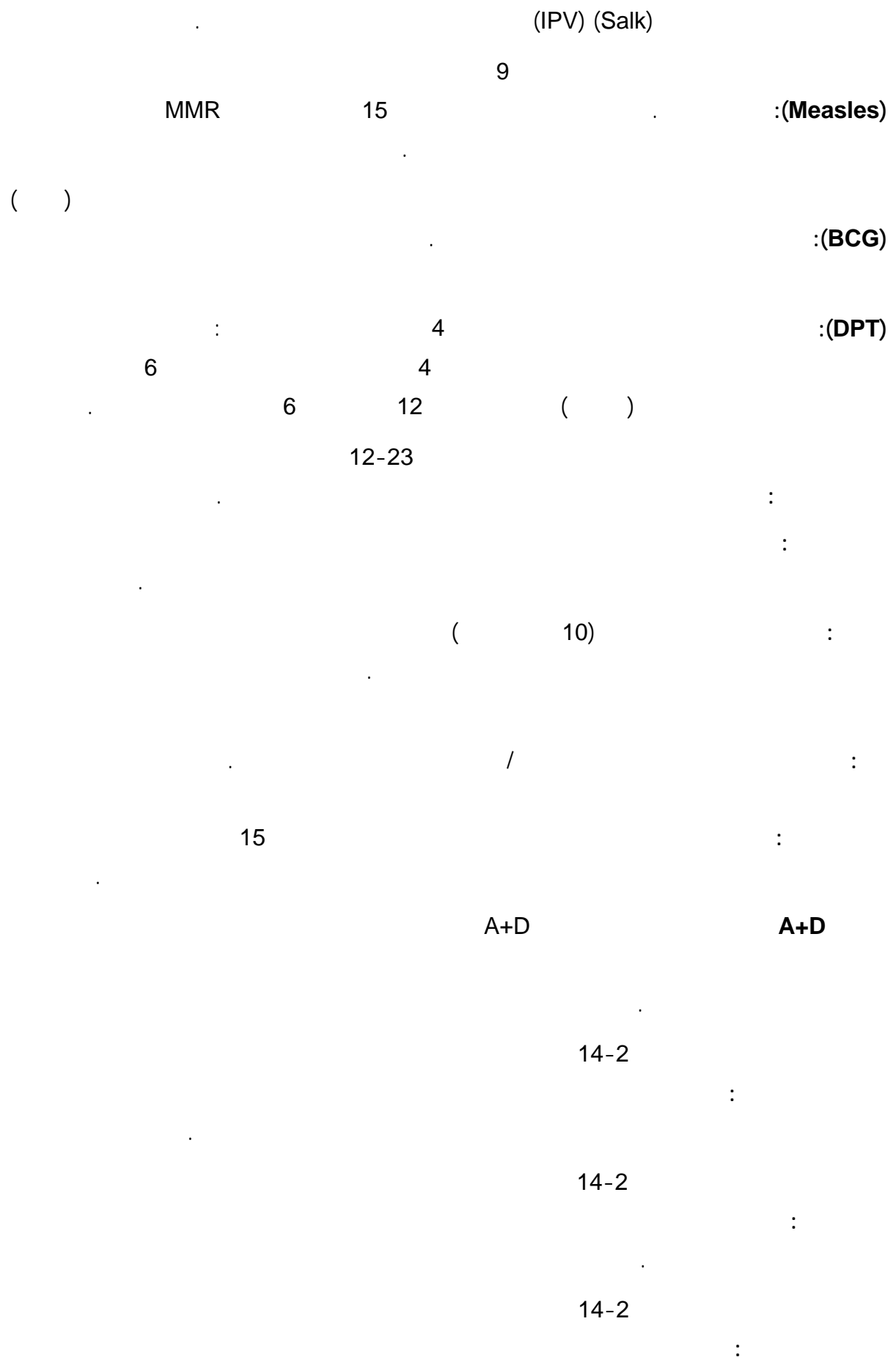
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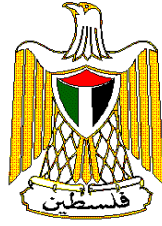
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Palestinian National Authority Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics



Palestinian Family Health Survey, 2006

Final Report



December, 2007

New Web Site:

- PCBS has launched the electronic atlas of Palestine on <http://atlas.pcbs.gov.ps>
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Preface

The Palestinian Family Health Survey, 2006 is the fourth in a series of surveys completed by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) over a period of ten years. Beginning with the first health survey in 1996, the second survey was completed in 2000, and the third in 2004, and the fourth in 2006. With the availability of the 2006 survey data, it becomes possible to examine time trends related to demography, fertility and maternal and child health in the context of changing population circumstances, and utilize such information in future policy making and planning endeavors. For the first time, the survey will enable us to disseminate most of the survey indicators at governorate level.

The survey is designed to collect, analyze and disseminate demographic and health data pertaining to the Palestinian population living in the Palestinian Territory, with a focus on demography, fertility, family planning and maternal and child health, in addition to youth and elderly. The 2006 survey includes also new sections and elements, such as basic health and socio-economic information on different population groups. This includes children less than five years, children aged 2-14 years, children aged 5-17 years in addition to un-married youth aged 15-29 years and elderly people aged 60 years and over. It is hoped that by gradually introducing new sections into the Palestinian Family Health Survey, it can be transformed into a survey of all population categories.

This report presents the preliminary results of the survey. A comprehensive protocol for main findings of the survey and disseminating detailed results and analytical reports has been drafted. The Micro-data based on the survey will also be released soon after releasing the main findings report.

PCBS hopes that this report will enable planners and decision makers to carry out their duties of caring for and promoting health in the Palestinian Territory and inform decision and policy makers engaged in the comprehensive national development process in the country.

December, 2007

**Luay Shabaneh, PhD
President**

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Executive Summary

1. Introduction

PCBS, in cooperation with the Pan-Arab Project for Family Health (PAPFAM), UNICEF and UNFPA, conducted the first Palestinian Family Health Survey in 2006. The survey is part of a wide, regional survey, conducted in many Arab countries and supervised by the League of Arab States; the survey includes the core indicators of the Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) supervised by UNICEF.

The survey was designed to collect, analyze and disseminate demographic and health data pertaining to the Palestinian population living in the Palestinian Territory, with a focus on demography, fertility, family planning, and maternal and child health, in addition to youth and the elderly. The 2006 survey includes new sections and elements, such as basic health and socio-economic information on different groups within the population: children aged 0-5 years, children aged 2-14 years, and children aged 5-17 years, in addition to unmarried youth aged 15-29 years and elderly people aged 60 years and over. The aim is that by gradually introducing new sections into the Palestinian Family Health Survey, the survey can be developed into a survey of all population categories.

The target population consisted of all Palestinian households that usually reside in the Palestinian Territory. A sample of 13,238 households was used, of which 8,781 were in the West Bank and 4,457 were in the Gaza Strip.

In this survey two main questionnaires were used: The first questionnaire, which sampled about 7,056 households, was designed to collect PAPFAM and MICS indicators together, while the second questionnaire was designed as a part of the first one and collected MICS indicators only from about 6,182 households. In addition there were two other questionnaires; one is to collect data from all un-married youth aged 15-29 years, and the other is used to collect data from elderly persons aged 60 years and over

The fieldwork commenced on November 1, 2006, and was completed on January 20, 2007. The youth and elderly data collection began on December 10, 2006, and lasted for March 20, 2007. Data entry and data processing was begun in parallel with data collection, and continued until March 25, 2007, including youth and elderly data. CSPRO package was used for the questionnaire programming and data processing.

2. Main Findings

Housing characteristics

Final analyses of the findings reveal that 62.7% of households use a public water network, and 9.0% use protected wells, while 16.1% use gallons and mineral water, and 12.2% use other sources. Data also showed that 87.8% of households in the Palestinian Territory use a safe source for drinking water; the percentage is highest in Jerusalem governorate (99.6%) and lowest level in Deir El-Balah governorate (68.5%).

Data showed that 49.8% of households with their own sanitary facilities at their dwelling use a public sewer system, while 48.6% use a cesspool for sewage disposal, and 1.6% use other means.

Fertility and Mortality

Final analyses of the findings reveal that the average household size is 6.3 in the Palestinian Territory: 5.9 in the West Bank and 7.0 in Gaza Strip. Household size is the largest in Gaza, North Gaza and Rafah governorates (7.1), and smallest in the Jerusalem governorate (5.4).

The median age at first marriage was 18.0 in the Palestinian Territory; the same figure was found in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Data showed that also the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is 4.6 births per woman in the Palestinian Territory: 4.2 births per woman in the West Bank and 5.4 births per woman in the Gaza Strip.

Data also showed that the Infant Mortality Rate is 25.3 per 1000 live births, and is higher in the Gaza Strip compared to the West Bank (28.8 and 22.9 per 1000 live births, respectively). On the other hand, the Child Mortality Rate is 28.2 per 1000 live births, and is higher in the Gaza Strip compared to the West Bank (31.8 and 25.8 respectively).

Chronic Disease

The analysis revealed that 10.1% of surveyed persons for all ages reported to suffer from at least one diagnosed chronic disease. The percentage of persons reporting of suffering from a diagnosed disease is higher among West Bank and among males.

Smoking

Overall, 18.3% of surveyed persons 10 years old and over were reported as smokers; 20.9% in the West Bank and 13.7% in Gaza Strip. Data showed that the highest percentage of smokers was reported in Qalqiliya governorate (23.1%) and the lowest in Khan Yunis governorate (12.1%).

Maternal Health

The percentage of women (15-49) years old who reported currently using any family planning method was 50.2% for the Palestinian Territory; 54.9% for the West Bank and 41.7% for the Gaza Strip. Data showed that Qalqiliya governorate reported the highest level (63.9%) while Khan Yunis is the lowest (36.9%). Data showed that the IUD is the most popular method (24.8%).

Of the last birth that women reported having had during the past five years preceding the survey, 98.8% of the mothers reported having received ante-natal care. 99.7% of these

mothers consulted skilled health personnel for this care. The mean of health care visits during pregnancy was 7.8 visits. Data does not show any variations among governorates.

For these births, acute headache during pregnancy is the most common complication that mothers suffer, followed by upper abdominal pain.

96.6% of these births took place in a health institution. The percentage is the highest in the Gaza Strip (98.9%) and the lowest in Qalqiliya governorate (88.7%). 3.4% of the births took place at home or at check points; this percentage was higher in the West Bank (4.8%) compared to the Gaza Strip (1.1%) and highest in Qalqiliya governorate (11.3%) compared to other governorates.

According to type of delivery, data showed that 75.9% of births were reported as normal, and 15.0% were reported by caesarean section. Caesarean sections were most frequent in Jericho governorate (26.3%) compared to other governorates, and least frequent in Salfit governorate (12.3%).

34.1% of women in the Palestinian Territory who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey reported having received tetanus toxoid during the last pregnancy; this figure is highest among Gaza Strip women (44.6%) and especially among Deir El-Balah women (51.0%).

30.0% of mothers who reported on the last birth occurring during the past five years also reported that they visited a specialist during the first six week post-natal period: 29.7% in the West Bank and 30.5% in the Gaza Strip.

Child Health

Reports from mothers indicate that of all children born during the past five years, 97.5% were breastfed. The mean duration of breastfeeding was 13.0 months. Of children (0-5) months of age, 26.5% were exclusively breast-fed; this figure is the highest in Qalqiliya governorate (38.5%) and the lowest in Tubas governorate (10.4%).

Of all children under 5 years old included in this survey, 11.7% were reported as having had a diarrhea episode in the two weeks preceding the survey; the Gaza Strip reported higher levels (12.1%) compared to the West Bank (11.5%) and Qalqiliya governorate reported the highest (15.8%) compared to other governorates. Data also showed that of all children under 5 years old included this survey, 14.1% were reported as having had pneumonia; the highest percentage was reported in Tulkarm governorate (21.4%) compared to other governorates.

Of those whose immunization card was seen, the following immunizations were received by children aged 12-23 months: polio (3rd dose), 98.9%; DPT (3rd dose), 98.7%; Measles, 96.7%; and BCG vaccine, 99.1%. Survey data showed that the percentage of children aged 12-23 months who were fully immunized was 96.5% in the Palestinian Territory: 94.4% in the West Bank and 99.4% in Gaza Strip. The percentage was highest in Jenin, Tubas, Tulkarm, and North Gaza governorates (100.0%) for each, and lowest in Jerusalem governorate (75.2%). On the other hand, data showed that the percentage of male children who received all vaccines is higher than female children.

The data analysis also reveals that 10 out 100 children under five in the Palestinian Territory suffer from stunting; this percentage is higher in the Gaza Strip (13.2%) compared to the West

Bank (7.9%) and highest in North Gaza governorate (29.6%). The data analysis also reveals that 1.4% suffer from wasting. This percentage is higher in the West Bank (1.7%) compared to the Gaza Strip (1.2%) and in Jerusalem governorate (4.9%) compared to other governorates.

The data analysis also reveals that 2.9% suffer from underweight. This percentage is higher in the West Bank (3.2%) compared to the Gaza Strip (2.4%) and in Jericho and Al- Aghwar governorate (6.4%) compared to other governorates.

Data showed that 96.0% of children under 5 years have birth certificates: 96.1% among males and 95.9% among females.

The data analysis also reveals that 94.5% of children aged 2-14 years in the Palestinian Territory were exposed to psychological or physical aggression from their parents during the past three days preceding the day of interview. Data showed that 92.9% were exposed to psychological aggression, and 71.4% were exposed to minor physical aggression, while 4.7% were exposed to non-violent aggression (discipline).

Un-married youth aged 15-29 years

Results showed increased awareness of youth about the suitable age of first marriage: 25 years for males and 20 years for females. 78.2% of youth considered that personal choice is the preferred way to select a future partner.

Data showed that the dropout rate for youth aged 15-29 years was 29.4% for males and 12.6% for females. The main reason for not continuing education among male youth aged 15-29 years was getting weak school grades (29.5%), while inability of families to cover education expenses was the main reason for females (25.1%).

The main findings showed that 17.0% of youth aged 15-29 years were habitual smokers: 28.1% for males and 1.0% for females, and 21.0% in the West Bank compared with 9.8% in the Gaza Strip. At the same time, 13.2% of youth aged 15-29 years evaluate their health status to moderate to bad: 12.3% for males and 14.2% for females.

It was shown that 31.7% of youth did not read newspapers or journals at all: 33.7% in the West Bank and 28.7% in Gaza Strip. However, 80.7% of youth watch television, and 49.3% of youth listen to radio daily.

The analyses reveal that 99.6% of youth aged 15-29 years have heard about AIDs. No variations were reported across regions. Results showed that only 69.3% of youth were able to state correctly two preventive measures against AIDs; results were 66.5% in the West Bank and 74.2% in the Gaza Strip.

Data showed that 91.9% of youth males aged 15-29 years could identify three puberty changes or more occurring for males, compared to 85.6% of females who could identify three puberty changes or more occurring for females. 34.2% of males indicated that they learned these changes by themselves, while 25.7% of females said they learned about these changes as part of the school curriculum.

The Elderly

Results showed that 9.0% of elderly persons aged 60 years and over in the Palestinian Territory live alone, of whom 9.8% are in the West Bank and 7.3% are in the Gaza Strip. Also results showed that 18.9% of elderly persons who live alone or with other family members indicated that their living conditions were not satisfactory; of these, 12.1% indicated that cramped living space is the main reason for their lack of satisfaction.

On the other hand, survey data showed that 13.6% of elderly persons indicate that their sons and daughters did not care for them well, of which 12.6% were in the West Bank and 15.4% were in the Gaza Strip. Also 3.8% of the elderly reported that their sons and daughters did not respect them, of which 3.6% were in the West Bank and 4.3% were in the Gaza Strip.

Data showed that 14.8% of elderly persons suffered from at least one disability: 15.0% of males and 14.6% of females, and 15.4% in the West Bank and 13.3% in the Gaza Strip.

15.5% of the elderly practice smoking: 31.6% for males and 3.3% for females, and 16.4% in the West Bank compared with 13.4% in the Gaza Strip.

64.5% of the elderly suffer from at least one chronic disease: 55.1% for males and 72.1% for females, and 66.0% in the West Bank compared with 61.6% in Gaza Strip.

On the other hand, 20.5% of elderly persons evaluate their health status as bad, 22.3% in the West Bank and 16.8% in the Gaza Strip.

Data showed that 31.7% of elderly persons received no social services such as social care houses or health insurance; results were 34.8% in the West Bank and 25.1% in the Gaza Strip. 70.0% of those not receiving any social services indicated that their first priority is having health insurance.

3. Recommendations

Socio-Economic Characteristics

- At the level of planning, two groups within the Palestinian population need special attention: first, the young population which forms a large labour force, and secondly, the elderly population which is increasing in proportion.
- At the level of research, several research questions arising from the presented data is worth investigation to help in understanding the situation and to assist in planning, including:
 - The difference in average family size between the West Bank and Gaza Strip is worth further investigation of the factors affecting household size.
 - The difference in the smoking habit between males and female and between the West Bank and Gaza Strip.
 - The inclusion of questions addressing risk factors and complications for chronic diseases can be asked in future research.
- At the level of health services and intervention programs: smoking among adolescents should be given priority in intervention programs; and chronic diseases management and interventions.

Fertility

- Focus in reproductive health programs and health education and awareness-raising campaigns on parents and those who decide on marriage and reproduction in order to make people aware of the risks of early marriage and pregnancy and marriage among relatives; also the negative impact on the mother and the baby when birth intervals are short;
- Conduct more studies, research, and analyses on the phenomenon of marriage among relatives and the reasons behind such phenomenon in order to come out with specific recommendations contributing to limiting such phenomenon;
- Focus health education campaigns on Gaza Strip and refugee camps to increase rates of using family planning methods;

Family Planning

- Raise awareness to address the reasons for not using family planning methods and focus on explaining that using family planning methods does not have side effects;
- Raise awareness regarding the importance of using modern family planning methods and reducing reliance on traditional methods; and
- Raise awareness concerning the use of family planning methods and its influence on mother and child health.
- This study shows a relation between reproduction preference and age, education, place of residence, region, and other demographic and social variables. However, we believe there is a need for conducting more studies and research on reproduction preferences and their relation to education, labor force, and other social variables as well as background variables and the strength and impact of this relation.
- Concentrate in maternal health programs on the neglected family planning services especially in Gaza Strip and engage couples in family planning issues.
- Concentrate on reducing the effect of preferring male children to female children in health education and awareness programs.

Child Health

- Low Birth Weight seems to vary across socio-demographic indicators such as maternal education and across districts. Research is needed to investigate the reasons for such variation in order to affect change especially that LBW is increasing among females.

- Further research is needed to look at causes of stunting in the Palestinian Territory .in order to address prevention.
- Routine surveillance for outbreaks in infectious diseases is important due to variation among the Israeli and the Palestinian vaccination schedules.
- There is suggestion that vitamin A and D intake is decreasing. Further assessment of coverage is needed; especially that UNRWA has started prescribing it.
- Acute Respiratory Infection needs standardization of the definition of pneumonia among surveys. Management is influenced by region and locality. Antibiotics and cough medicine is prescribed most frequently. Further training on the management by health professionals of acute respiratory infections is important.
- Management of diarrhea should focus on 0-23-month-old children, the most affected age group. Further research is needed to assess the role of breast-feeding in reducing the incidence and duration of diarrhea in this age group.
- Mortality indicators need further assessment, particularly of causes of neonatal mortality and variation between the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Un-Married Youth (15-29) Years

- Conduct more studies and research on the situation and needs of youth;
- Activate the role of the Ministry of Youths and Sports, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, NGOs, and youth institutions in developing and improving youth skills;
- Conduct programs and workshops to raise awareness among the youth with respect to everyday life issues such as smoking, sexually transmitted diseases, education, reading, marriage, childbirth, etc.;
- Organize television and radio programs for youth to discuss their daily life issues;
- Integrate practical education with theoretical education and increase the use of modern techniques in education such as computers;
- Provide youth care centers and clubs.

The Elderly

- There is a change in the pattern of the Palestinian household where nuclear families are on the rise, which increase the likelihood of persons living alone; this requires enacting legislations to protect the dignity and life of the elderly people;
- The high rates of illiteracy among the elderly people must be dealt with through special programs to end illiteracy;
- The high rates of chronic disease must also be dealt with especially that nearly two-thirds of the elderly have at least one chronic disease; this could be through free healthcare programs for the elderly;
- The rates of watching television and listening to the radio among the elderly are high; therefore, television and radio programs that focus on elderly people must be produced;
- There is a lack of elderly people clubs (for only 5%) near elderly people's residences though they have a lot of free time. Such clubs must be established and provide educational and recreational activities;
- There is a drop in elderly people's satisfaction with the services NGOs provide; therefore, NGOs and private institutions must provide more services and centers for elderly people; and
- Conduct more surveys and in depth studies about the situation and needs of elderly people.

Chapter One

Background

1.1 Introduction

The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) has planned and carried out a number of surveys to set up a database to analyze the demographic, social, health, and environmental characteristics of the Palestinian society. The surveys come within the framework of PCBS's plan to provide and update the statistical database of the health situation of the Palestinian Territory, which defines the basic health requirements and the priorities of health services. The first Health Survey was conducted in 1996; it included a number of key indicators on maternal, child, and household health. The second Health Survey was conducted in 2000; it covered reproduction, fertility, newborn and children mortality, along with housing conditions indicators, in addition to maternal, child, and household health indicators. PCBS also conducted the third Demographic and Health Survey 2004, which monitored changes to demographic and health situations during 2000-2004 and covered reproduction, fertility, child and newborn mortality, family planning, and mother and child health issues. It also dealt with the health issues of females at reproductive age and public health indicators.

PCBS conducted the Palestinian Survey for Household Health in 2006 in cooperation with the Arab League's Arab Project for Household Health, UNICEF, and UNFPA, to complete the evaluation, comparison and monitoring of the health and demographic conditions of the Palestinian Territory. The survey included the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), which UNICEF supervised in a number of Arab countries, with technical support from the Arab Project for Household Health.

1.2 The Objectives

The main objective of the survey is to provide a statistical database about the health situation in the Palestinian Territory, which may define the basic requirements and priorities of health services. A group of targets has been set up in order to achieve the primary objective, including:

- Provide in detail accurate data about household and reproductive health on individual, household, and local community levels. This would be through measuring a large group of indicators on child and newborn mortality and fertility rates, household social care and healthcare, including ever-married women below 55 years of age and children less than 5 years of age.
- Provide data about some indicators related to child rights. This would be through provision of data on child labor (children aged 5-17), behavior control of children (2-14 years), and individuals' education (5-17 years).
- Provide data on the general characteristics of unmarried youth aged 15-29 and the elderly aged 60 or above.
- Provide basic information to assist decision-makers in making, following up, and amending household policies; to enable policy-makers to analyze and correct information to follow up and amend the range of health policies and programs on the governorate level.
- Monitor changes to end-of-decade and millennium development indicators for Palestine during the past five years.

1.3 The Methodology

1.3.1 The Questionnaire

The survey took into account that questionnaires match the standard questionnaires of the household health survey and include MICS III. Therefore, the two questionnaires were incorporated into one questionnaire meeting the requirements of all parties taking part in the survey. The data of the survey was collected through the design of four basic surveys as follows:

First questionnaire: The data of this questionnaire was collected from 7,056 households. The questionnaire included the following sections:

- **Household:** This section included demographic and educational characteristics as well as disability, chronic diseases, smoking, child (2-14) behavior control, child labor (5-17), and individuals' education (5-24).
- **Ever-married women below 55:** This section included general characteristics of qualified women, marriage, fertility, family planning, fertility trends, mother care, chronic diseases related to reproduction, and knowledge of sexually transmitted diseases.
- **Children below five:** This section included child's health and survival, malnutrition, early education, and the rights of the child.

Second questionnaire: The second questionnaire was part of the first questionnaire; its data was collected from 6,182 households. This questionnaire included most of the indicators of the first questionnaire excluding the following sections:

- Chronic diseases in the household questionnaire
- Chronic diseases related to reproduction and knowledge of sexually transmitted diseases in the women's questionnaire.

This questionnaire was used for the expanded sample of 6,182 households to enable us to publish the indicators of this questionnaire on governorate level.

Third questionnaire: This questionnaire was especially designed for unmarried young people aged 15 to 29. All qualified young people in the households (7,056) were interviewed; a questionnaire was allocated for males and another was allocated for females. The questionnaire included topics on the general characteristics of the youth and their attitudes towards family planning, their health situation, knowledge of sexually transmitted diseases, conduct and social attitudes, and preparing the youth for the reproductive role.

Fourth questionnaire: This questionnaire was specially designed for senior citizens (aged 60 and above). All qualified senior citizens at visited households (7,056) were interviewed; a questionnaire was allocated for each household member. The questionnaire included topics on the general characteristics of the senior citizens; their social activities; how they spent their free time; their health situation; and their contact with media.

1.3.2 Sample Design

1.3.2.1 Target Population

The target population is all Palestinian households living in the Palestinian Territory, including the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

1.3.2.2 Sampling Frame

The sampling frame consists of the comprehensive sample, which was chosen to be used in the household surveys and was updated in 2003. The sample is a sample of enumerated areas chosen out of enumerated areas in the Population, Housing, and Establishment Census 1997. The enumerated areas are geographic areas of almost similar size (median number of households is 150). These areas are used as initial sampling units in the first stage of sample-selection process.

1.3.2.3 Sample Design

The design of the survey sample was based on considering such sample as random cluster sample of two phases: Phase one included selecting 325 enumerated areas including all layers. Phase two included a random organized sample of 40 households of each enumerated area selected from each enumerated area selected in phase one.

Due to the special status of the survey, it contained two questionnaires: The first questionnaire had MICS and the second questionnaire contained household health survey indicators and MICS; the sample was divided into two in each enumerated area. Nineteen households were selected in each enumerated area for the first section and the first questionnaire was completed from such households. Twenty-one households were selected in the same enumerated area for the second section and the second questionnaire was completed from such households. There was no overlap between the households in the two groups in each enumerated area. However, the unmarried individuals in the age group of 15-19 were counted to complete the youth questionnaire. Senior citizens aged 60 and above were counted to complete the senior citizen questionnaire. One individual in the age group of 2-14 was selected to complete the section on behavior control of children.

1.3.2.4 Sample Size

The survey sample size totaled 13,238 households including 8,781 in the West Bank and 4,457 households in Gaza Strip. The response rates were as follows:

Sample and response rate	Palestinian Territory	West Bank	Gaza Strip
Number of households in the sample	13,238	8,781	4,457
Number of interviewed households	11,661	7,700	3,961
Response rate	88.0	85.5	93.1
Number of ever married women aged 15-54 in the sample	10,830	6,607	4,223
Interviewed women	10,648	6,474	4,174
Response rate	98.3	98.0	98.8
Number of children below 5 in the sample	10,318	5,895	4,423
Number of interviewed children	10,230	5,824	4,406
Response rate	99.2	98.8	99.6
Number of unmarried youth aged 15-29 in the sample	7,470	4,700	2,770
Number of interviewed youth	6,470	3,876	2,594
Response rate	86.5	82.5	93.6
Number of senior citizens aged 60 and above in the sample	1,722	1,137	585
Number of interviewed people	1,655	1,086	569
Response rate	96.0	95.5	97.3

1.3.2.5 Weight Calculations

The weights were calculated taking into account compensating for incomplete cases during data collection and population distribution by region, sex, age structure according to population estimates for mid-2006. The number of the population of the Palestinian Territory and their distribution by age groups by mid-2006 were also taken into consideration when weights were calculated; therefore, the findings, estimates, and rates drawn from this survey reflect the reality of that period.

Moreover, the standard errors of survey estimates must be calculated so that the user may identify the accuracy of the estimates and reliability of the survey. The total error of the survey can be categorized into two types: Statistical errors and non-statistical errors. Non-statistical errors are related to the procedures of statistical operation at the different stages such as failure to interpret the questions of the questionnaire, not wanting or failure to give the correct answer, and poor statistical coverage, etc. These errors depend on the type of work, training and supervision, efficiency of design, implementation and related activities. The work team made best efforts to reduce non-statistical errors during all stages. Statistical errors, however, can be assessed and often measured by the standard deviation, which was calculated using CENVAR software package using the Ultimate Cluster method to calculate variation.

1.3.4 Fieldwork

1.3.4.1 Pilot Survey

Pilot survey is a miniature reflection of the main survey. It is designed to reflect all set up aspects and specifications to conduct the survey. The pilot survey is aimed at inspecting a number of issues including training, fieldwork, survey questionnaire, interview procedures, data processing, and the sample.

The pilot survey was conducted in Ramallah, Al-Bireh, and Nablus governorates. Seven enumerated areas distributed on seven localities in the governorates were grounds for conducting the pilot survey as follows: Ramallah and Al-Bireh governorates including Al-Bireh, Al-Jalazone, Betunia, and Yabrood localities. In Nablus governorate, the pilot survey included these localities: Nablus city, Askar refugee camp, and Tel. The sample of the pilot survey totaled 210 households including 120 in Ramallah and Al-Bireh governorate and 90 households in Nablus governorate. Thirty households were visited in each enumerated area selected for the pilot survey.

Due to the special status of the survey, it contained four questionnaires: The first questionnaire contained the household health survey indicators and MICS III survey, the second contained only MICS III, and the third and the fourth were allocated for the youth and elderly.

Thirty-six female interviewers were trained for 12 days, including 9 days training on the mechanism of completing the main questionnaire and the MICIII questionnaire, which is part of the main questionnaire. Seventeen interviewers were also trained for three days on the mechanism of completing the youth and elderly questionnaire.

1.3.4.2 The Main Survey

The training manual for interviewers was prepared to include all relevant topics of fieldwork and questionnaire completion. The manual included the tasks of every member of the fieldwork team, the mechanism to access households, interviewing, and completing the questionnaire. The training manuals for supervisors and editors were also prepared in order to train the team to master all necessary skills to ensure successful survey. The training program was prepared to include all topics of the questionnaire.

About 228 interviewers were trained during the period of October 7 to October 19, 2006, to collect the data of the main questionnaire, while 123 interviewers were trained to cover the youth and elderly during the period of October 29 to November 2, 2006. Theoretical and practical training were used during the training course.

The period of data collection extended from November 1, 2006, to January 20, 2007. The data collection of the youth and elderly extended from December 10, 2006 to March 20, 2007. A plan was set up to conduct the fieldwork of the main survey. This stage included preparation of the research team, work equipment and tools (questionnaires, maps, sample statements, and units for measuring weight and length). The structure of the team was defined based on the requirements and the nature of the tasks of the survey. The interviewers were distributed in each governorate in accordance with sample size in the governorate. The interviewers visited the households of the household health survey sample first. After completing almost 50 percent of the household health survey sample, work started on the youth and senior citizens questionnaire since this survey depended, in its sample, on the main survey.

A clear mechanism was set up for editing data. The team of editors was trained on the mechanism. The editing mechanism was as follows:

- Receiving completed questionnaires every day.
- Examining every questionnaire to ensure completion of all sections and questions.
- Return incomplete and faulty questionnaires to interviewers to revisit households and correct the mistakes.

1.3.5 Data Processing

Data entry occurred simultaneously with the collection process and continued until March 25, 2007, using a software package called CSPRO. The CSPRO software package was used for conducting initial testing of data consistency by using the basis of editing for matching and consistency among the questions of one section with other sections according to specific relations between the different questions. The SPSS12 software package was used in testing, editing, and processing data.

Editing and examining data started simultaneously with data entry as follows:

- Editing shifts and allowed values.
- Editing for matching and consistency among the questions of the same section and different sections.
- Conducting tests based on specific relations between the different questions where a list of non-matching questionnaires was drawn and reviewed to determine the source of errors. An entry mistake would be corrected immediately; however, if the mistakes were field mistakes, questionnaires would be sent back to the field and visits were conducted again to correct the mistakes in the questionnaires.

Chapter Two

Socio-Economic Characteristics

2.1 Introduction

The family consists of household members who are related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption. Several factors affect family structure, size and health. Such factors might be economic which is reflected on the socioeconomic status, or it might be demographic which affects fertility and the size of the family. Other factors that might affect the family structure, size and health include educational level, and health awareness and its effect of the utilization of health care services and practices. Finally, the political situation and migration, regardless whether internal or external, are also important factors. This chapter provides a description of the general characteristics of the family health survey population in terms of demographic characteristics, and household environment.

2.2 Population Characteristics

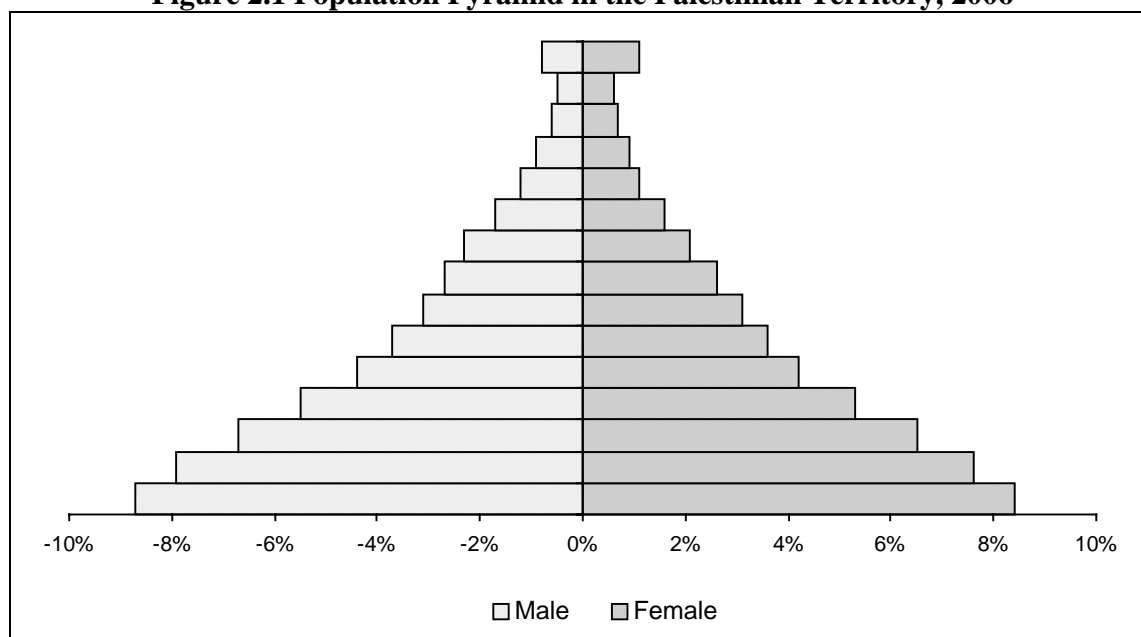
Population characteristics provide an indication of the country's stage of demographic transition. Demographic transition is the shift from high to low mortality and from high to low fertility. The developing countries are at different stages of transition. The high natural growth increase in the developing countries is explained by the rapid drop in mortality rate as a result of the improvement of medical services and public health and the slow decline in birth rate. As a consequence, countries are facing the challenge of providing the basic needs for a mounting number of residents. Basic needs would include education, health care, jobs, housing, sanitation, and clean water.

Information about population characteristics was collected in the first section of the questionnaire. The interviewee provided information regarding household characteristics including age, sex, education, employment and marital status.

2.2.1 Age-Sex Structure

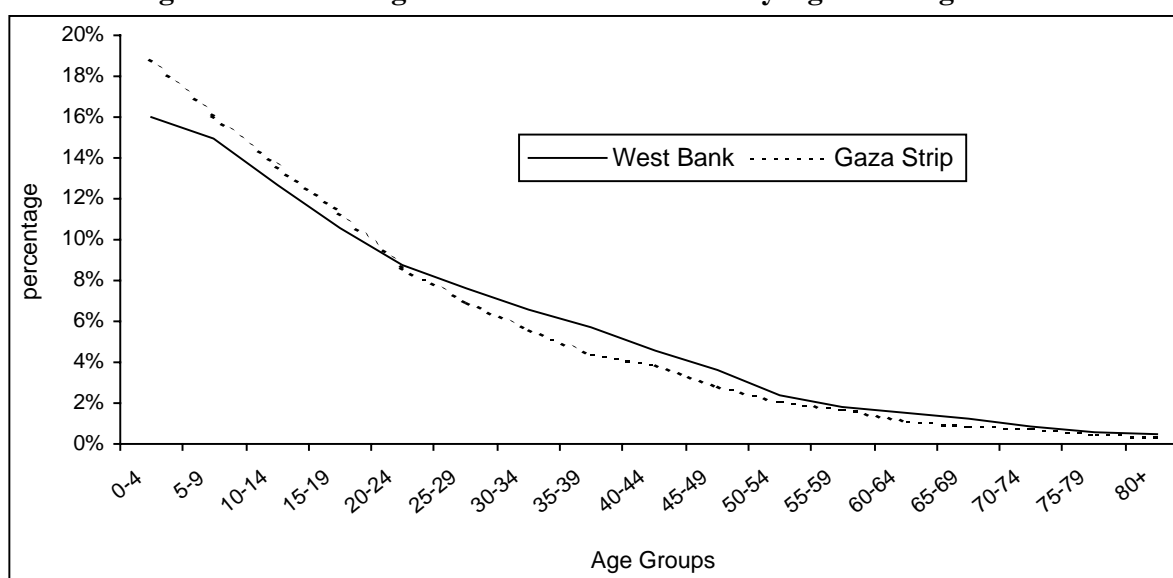
It is important to study the population's age and sex structure to understand demographic changes and to plan accordingly. Figure (2.1) shows the population pyramid for the Palestinian Territory. Male and female ratios were 50.7% and 49.3% respectively. More males are born than females, but males have higher mortality rates than females. At age 40 and above, there are more females than males among adults and older ages. The pattern of age distribution in the Palestinian Territory is similar to other developing countries with a high percentage of individuals below 15 years of age and low percentage of individuals above sixty-five years of age. The population of the Palestinian Territory is a young population with 45.5% of the population under 15 years old, an indication of high fertility.

Figure 2.1 Population Pyramid in the Palestinian Territory, 2006



There is a clear difference of age structure between the West Bank and Gaza Strip, with more children less than 15 years old in the Gaza Strip and more young adults aged 20-54 years old in the West Bank. Figure (2.2) shows that there is no difference between the West Bank and Gaza Strip in the elderly group.

Figure 2.2 Percentage Distribution of Persons by Age and Region 2006



For the Palestinian Territory, individuals aged below 15 were 45.5% and those above 65 were 3.0%. Interestingly, comparing these percentages with those reported in previous reports, similar percentages were found, (the period between the two surveys is only two years and if there were changes in the age structure it would not be detected. Changes in population age structure need longer time).

Although the Palestinian Territory is a young population, there are variations in the percentages of young and elderly groups in the Palestinian districts. In particular, the population structure found in Tubas, Jenin and Bethlehem had higher percentages of elderly, and that in North Gaza, Gaza and Rafah had higher percentages of young below 15 years of old. Such a young population implies a larger labour force, which is necessary for building a strong economy. Proper planning is needed to invest in the available labour force and efforts should be made to reduce unemployment. At the same time, the increase in the elderly people needs a rapid response from policy makers as this group requires special care such as specific intervention programs to reduce the incidence of chronic diseases, and to improve proper management of diseases to prevent serious complications, and rehabilitation programs to help the elderly live dignified lives given their disabilities.

2.3 Household Composition

Household size and the composition of individuals living in households affect the social and economic well being of the household members. Large families are associated with crowding which may lead to poor health conditions.

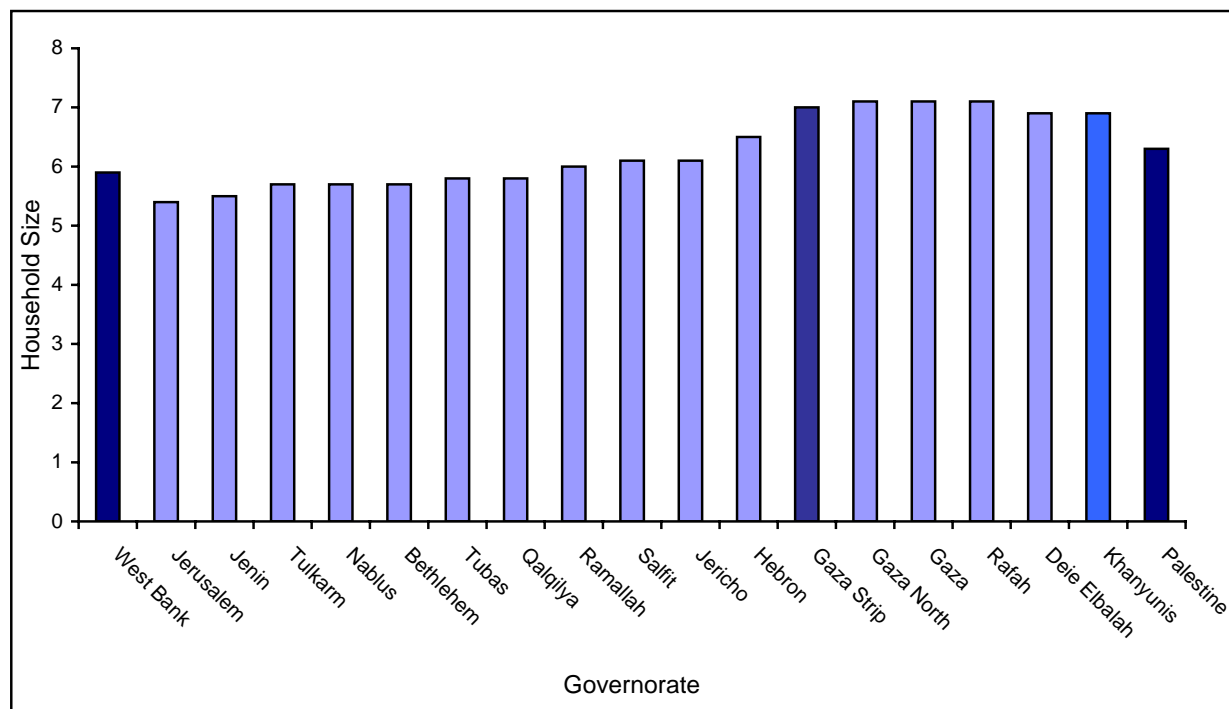
In the early 1920's, the average family size in the Arab countries was between 9-10 members. However, the situation has changed considerably since then; average family size in the Arab countries is now four members. Several factors affect the size of the household. The distribution of household size by region is presented in (Table 2.1). In 2006, the average Palestinian household size was 6.3, an increase in the average household size reported for 2004 (5.7) and similar to that reported for 2000 (household size of 6.1). Further, household size differs between the West Bank and Gaza Strip; this difference warrants further investigation of the factors affecting household size such as preference for more children.

Table 2.1 Percentage Distribution of Households by Household Size and Region, 2006

Household Size	Region		
	Palestinian Territory	West Bank	Gaza Strip
1	3.2	3.7	2.2
2	7.2	7.7	6.1
3	6.8	7.5	5.3
4	11.2	12.4	8.6
5	12.9	14.1	10.1
6	15.1	15.9	13.4
7	13.5	13.8	12.6
8	11.2	10.6	12.6
9	7.8	6.8	9.8
+10	11.2	7.5	19.2
Average Household Size	6.2	5.9	7.0
Number of Households	11,385	7,736	3,649

The largest average household size in the West Bank was reported in Hebron (6.5), Salfit (6.1) and Jericho (6.1) and smallest average household size was reported in Jerusalem (5.4) and Jenin (5.5). In the Gaza Strip, the largest average household size was reported in North Gaza, Gaza and Rafah (7.1) and smallest average was reported in Khan Yunis and Deir El-Balah (6.9), which is still larger than the largest average household size in the West Bank (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3 Household Size by Governorate, 2006



It is important to study the distribution of households by the sex of the head of the household to understand the relative roles of men and women in household production and resource allocation. A household headed by a male has one or more females present, including the spouse of the male head. On the other hand, a household headed by a female is most often a male-absent household. There was a slight drop in the percentage of households headed by females in 2006 compared to 2004, mainly in the West Bank.

Table 2.2 Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household and Region, 2006

Number of individuals	Region		
	Palestinian Territory	West Bank	Gaza Strip
Male	91.5	90.9	93.0
Female	8.5	9.1	7.0
Total	100	100	100

2.3.1 Household Type

The distribution of household type by region and locality is presented in Table (2.3). There was no observed difference in the distribution of household types by locality type. The majority of the Palestinians live in nuclear families (defined as families consisting of couples without children, married couples with unmarried children, or single parents with unmarried children) with only 18% living in extended families (defined as families consisting of at least one nuclear family with other relatives). In Gaza Strip, one fourth of the families are living in Nuclear families and less than 3% are a one-person family.

Table 2.3 Percentage Distribution of Households by Region, Locality Type and Household Type, 2006

Selected Variables	Household Type				
	One-person Family	Nuclear family	Extended Family	Compose Family	Sample Size
Locality Type					
Urban	3.6	77.8	18.4	0.2	6,159
Rural	3.7	79.4	16.9	0.1	3591
Camp	2.9	76.7	20.4	0.1	1,910
Region					
Palestinian Territory	3.5	78.1	18.3	0.1	
West Bank	4.1	80.7	15.0	0.2	7,510
Gaza Strip	2.4	73.0	24.6	0.1	4,151

Table (2.4) shows changes in the percentages of household type over time. The percentages presented in this report are similar to those reported for 2000. Changes in the percentage of nuclear families and extended families are mainly in the Gaza Strip. The observed change might be a result of the economic sanctions in the years 2005-2006, and nuclear families who could not afford living on their own seeking the support of the larger family.

Table 2.4 Percentage Distribution of Households by Region and Household Type, 2000-2006

Region	Household Type			
	One-person family	Nuclear family	Extended family	Compose family
2006				
Palestinian Territory	3.5	78.1	18.3	0.1
West Bank	4.1	80.7	15.0	0.2
Gaza Strip	2.4	73.0	24.6	0.1
2004				
Palestinian Territory	4.3	83.0	12.6	0.1
West Bank	5.0	82.7	12.2	0.1
Gaza Strip	3.0	83.5	13.4	0.1
2000				
Palestinian Territory	3.7	77.5	18.6	0.2
West Bank	4.3	79.0	16.5	0.2
Gaza Strip	2.3	74.3	23.0	0.4

2.3.2 Marital Status

Table (2.5) shows the percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years and above by sex and marital status for the year 2006. Marriage is still a common phenomenon in the Palestinian Territory; more than half of males and females are married. The ratio of married male to female is almost one. The percentage of married females in the age group 15-19 was 9% and that in the age group 20-24 was 47%. These numbers are indications of early marriage among females. Early marriage might affect females' educational attainment, increase the chances of having more pregnancies and as a result increase risks to the mother's and the child's health.

Although, the percentage of never married males was higher than that for females, the percentages of never married females start to increase in females aged 35 and above compared to males. This gives an indication of the rise of the single-hood phenomenon. The increase of single individuals will result in more families with one person, and special health care needs.

Overall, for each widowed male there are 10 widowed females. There is a remarkable difference between older males and older females in the percentages of married versus widowed. By far the majority of older males are married and the majority of older females are widowed.

Table 2.5 Percentage Distribution of Persons (aged 15 years and above) by Region, Sex, and Marital Status, 2006

Marital status	Palestinian Territory		West Bank		Gaza Strip	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Never married	42.7	33.6	42.8	33.6	42.3	33.5
Married	56.3	57.8	56.1	57.5	56.7	58.5
Divorced	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.2	1.3
Widowed	0.6	7.0	0.7	7.3	0.8	6.5
Separated	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2

2.4 Education Enrollment

Education is an important component of development. Higher education is an indicator of individual well-being, social and economical development.

In the Palestinian Territory, the public education system is divided into two periods: the compulsory period, from the first grade to the tenth, and the secondary period, which includes the eleventh and twelve grades.¹

Table (2.6) shows the education of males aged 10 years and above. The percentages of illiterate males have decreased across all age groups compared to figures for 2004 and 2000. The percentage of illiterate males decreased by 9% compared to 2004. The cohort of illiterate males is getting older and at the same time almost all young generations are enrolling in schools resulting in low percentage of illiterate males. Simultaneously, the percentages of preparatory, secondary and associate diploma levels have slightly increased by 2%, 4% and 2% respectively compared to 2004. It appears that the decrease in the percentage of illiterate males is occurring in the Gaza Strip where there is a decrease of 13.5% compared to 2004. Furthermore, the percentage of males with diploma and higher education is similar to that reported in 2004. The percentages of male education are similar across locality types except for the high percentage of illiterate males in rural areas.

Table 2.6 Percentage Distribution of Males (aged 10 years and above) by Educational Level and Selected Variables, 2006

Selected Variables	Educational Level					
	Illiterate	Literate	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associated Diploma and higher
Age						
10-19	0.8	22.3	37.1	31.5	8.1	0.2
20-29	1.1	4.4	15.5	32.9	31.1	15.0
30-39	1.6	5.9	20.6	31.0	21.0	19.9
40-49	1.9	9.6	23.7	24.4	15.0	25.3
50-59	4.3	12.2	23.5	22.3	15.6	22.1
60+	29.9	24.5	18.7	8.2	7.6	10.9
Locality Type						
Urban	2.9	13.0	25.8	28.0	17.5	12.7
Rural	3.2	13.3	27.3	30.5	15.4	10.3
Camp	2.7	13.8	22.4	30.2	18.5	12.3
Region						
Palestinian Territory	2.9	13.2	25.7	29.1	17.1	12.0
West Bank	2.8	12.9	26.8	30.5	15.4	11.5
Gaza Strip	3.2	13.7	23.8	26.5	20.1	12.8

¹ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2005. *Dissemination and Analysis of Census Findings. In-depth Analysis Study Series. Educational Levels and its Trend in the Palestinian Territory (04)*. Ramallah-Palestine.

Female education is important for women's empowerment. Furthermore, female education is an important determinant of fertility and employment. Table 2.7 shows the education of females aged 10 years and above. Overall, the percentages of illiterate females have decreased across all age groups. Nevertheless, the percentages of illiterate women are clustered in those aged 50 and above. There is a decrease in percentage of illiterate women by 7.4% in the Palestinian Territory, 9% in the West Bank and 8.2% in Gaza Strip compared to 2004. Women living in urban areas or camps have the advantage of having secondary and associate diploma and higher education compared to women living in rural areas. This pattern was observed in 2004 and 2000 and is observed again in this report. An increase of 18.9% in the percentage of women with associate diploma and higher education was observed in the Gaza Strip compared to 2004.

Table 2.7 Percentage Distribution of Females (aged 10 and above) by Educational Level and Selected Variables, 2006

Selected Variables	Educational Level					
	Illiterate	Literate	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associated Diploma and higher
Age						
10-19	0.6	21.7	35.7	31.5	10.4	0.1
20-29	0.8	3.0	13.9	30.9	33.5	18.0
30-39	2.5	7.5	23.8	31.4	18.7	15.9
40-49	7.1	15.3	25.9	23.7	14.8	13.2
50-59	24.3	19.3	20.0	17.7	11.7	6.9
60+	76.1	11.5	6.5	2.5	1.6	1.6
Locality Type						
Urban	7.5	13.0	23.8	27.6	18.0	10.0
Rural	11.4	14.0	26.4	27.5	14.0	6.7
Camp	7.8	13.1	22.7	27.1	19.8	9.5
Region						
Palestinian Territory	8.7	13.3	24.4	27.5	17.2	9.0
West Bank	9.1	13.8	25.4	27.9	14.7	9.1
Gaza Strip	7.8	12.4	22.6	26.8	21.6	8.8

Female education is still a great challenge. Many females are enrolled in schools but leave early with lower educational level. With such low levels of educational attainment females will not be able to join the labour force. As reported previously, there is a gap in the educational level between males and females. The percentage of illiteracy among females is three times that of males, which is similar to that reported in 2004. The percentage of males with associate diploma and higher education is higher than that of females with a greater difference observed in rural areas and the Gaza Strip.

2.5 Labour Force

Health indicators are affected directly by the labour force market in addition to indicators such as social, behavioral, and others so shedding light on the situation of the Palestinian labour market will help to explain variations in reproductive health, environmental health and health services.

Results from labour force surveys indicate that participation in the labour force began to decline for both males and females during the al-Aqsa Intifada. Female participation in the labour market was low: 10.3% for the year 2001 and 14.4% for the year 2006.²

As for unemployment, there is an obvious gap between the West Bank and Gaza Strip; the unemployment rate in the Gaza Strip is much higher than that for the West Bank. The lowest unemployment rate was observed in the period before Al-Aqsa Intifada; the highest level was in 2002. The unemployment rate began to improve afterward until it lowered to 23.6% for the year 2006: 18.6% for the West Bank and 34.8% for Gaza Strip.

The most economically active people are those in middle age. The female participation rate for those aged 25-34 is 21% and for those aged 35-44 is 21.6%; for males, the highest participation rate is among those aged 35-44 (92.1%) and 25-34 (89.2%).

As for educational attainment, results reveal a large gap between males and females in term of educational attainment. Females with higher education have a higher participation rate in the labour force compared to those with other educational attainment; the participation rate for women with secondary and above is 40% followed by females with 1-6 years of education (13.2%). For males, the highest participation rate reaches 72.9% among those with 1-6 years of education.

2.6 Housing Characteristics

People spend more than half of every day inside their homes. Consequently, it makes sense that the housing environment constitutes one of the major influences on health and well-being. The house should satisfy family members' needs in term of number of rooms, availability of separate toilet, kitchen, water sources, energy, lightening, sewage system, clean and safe environment and durable goods.

The basic principles of healthful housing, defined by the American Public Health Association, provide guidance to the fundamental needs of humans relating to housing. These fundamental needs include physiologic and psychological needs, protection against disease, protection against injury, protection against fire and electrical shock, and protection against toxic and explosive gases.³

² Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2007. *Labour Force Survey Series 1995-2006*. Ramallah- Palestine.

³ Ehlers VE, Steel EW. *Municipal and rural sanitation*. Sixth edition. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company; 1965. p. 462-4. <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/publications/> accessed on 22.10.07.

2.6.1 Type of Housing Unit

Table 2.8 indicates that two thirds of the households in the West Bank are living in houses and around one third are living in apartments. In the Gaza Strip less than half of the sample is living in houses and more than half are living in apartments. In the West Bank, high percentages of houses are in Jericho, Salfit and Tulkarm, while Gaza Governorate has a low percentage of houses but a high percentage of apartments compared to other districts.

Houses constitute 79% of dwellings in rural areas compared to urban and camp areas. Apartments, on the other hand, form 45% and 41% of dwellings in urban areas and camps compared to only 19% in rural areas.

2.6.2 Number of Rooms

More than half of housing units (52%) consist of two or three rooms, around 30% consist of four rooms and 19% consist of five or more rooms. Around 57% of houses in the West Bank have less than two persons per room compared to 48% in the Gaza Strip. Households in camps have higher density compared to rural and urban areas with more than 50% with more than two persons per room.

Most households have a density of 1.00-1.99 persons per room: 43.9% of households in the West Bank and 39.1% households in Gaza Strip have 1.00-1.99 persons per room. The Gaza Strip has higher household density than the West Bank: 35.1% have 2.00-2.99 persons per room and 16.8% have three or more persons per room compared to 28.7% and 14.7% for the West Bank.

2.6.3 Drinking Water Sources

Access to clean water is one of the basic needs for human well-being. Table 2.8 indicates that in two thirds of the houses the public water network is their main source of drinking water. More than three quarters of the houses in the West Bank are connected to the public water network compared to only one third of the houses in the Gaza Strip. Houses in the Gaza Strip depend on gallons and mineral water as their source of drinking water. Bethlehem has the highest percentage of houses connected to the public water network (97%) and Hebron has the lowest percentage of connected houses (57%). The results are positive as the high percentage of houses in the West Bank connected to the public water network means proper hygiene practices. The results in Hebron district are similar to that reported for the Gaza Strip with more dependency on gallons and tanks rather than a public water network.

In the Gaza Strip, around 71% of the houses are connected to the public water network compared to Gaza City and Deir El-Balah with only 19% of houses connected to the public water network. The situation in the Gaza Strip is difficult as there is competition for water resources with the Israelis, at the same time that the water available in the Gaza Strip is saline and not suitable for drinking.

2.6.4 Sewage System

According to Table 8, 40% of the houses are connected to the public sewer network. This represents a reduction of houses connected to the public sewer network from 50.9% in 2004 to 40% in 2006. This reduction is occurring mainly in the Gaza Strip. There is improvement in the West Bank with increase from 40.5% in 2004 to around 50% in 2006. Cesspits are common in rural areas with nine in ten houses having cesspits compared to over one third of the houses in urban areas.

Table 2.8 Percentage Distribution of Households by Dwelling Characteristics, Region and Locality Type, 2006

Selected Variables	Region			Locality Type		
	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total	Urban	Rural	Camp
Type of housing unit						
Villa	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2
House	68.5	47.6	61.4	53.2	79.1	58.2
Apartment	29.8	51	37	45.3	18.9	40.7
Room Independent	1	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.9
Other	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	–
Number of rooms of household unit						
1	4.3	2.6	3.7	3.2	5	3.4
2	17.2	12.7	15.7	14.9	17.2	15.4
3	33.7	30.1	32.5	31.9	32	35.4
4	28.1	32.3	29.5	30.5	28.4	28.2
+5	16.7	22.2	18.6	19.5	17.4	17.5
Household density						
Up to 0.99	12.8	9.1	11.5	12.9	10.3	9.1
1.00-1.99	43.9	39.1	42.3	42.3	43.4	40
2.00-2.99	28.7	35.1	30.8	29.9	30.8	34
3.00+	14.7	16.8	15.4	14.9	15.5	16.9
Type of Floor Material						
Soil/Sand	1.1	0.9	1	0.8	1.6	0.7
Tiled	88.9	87.4	88.4	90.8	82.1	91.2
Cement	9.7	11.6	10.3	8.3	15.7	7.8
Other	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2
Drinking water sources						
Public Water Network	78	33.1	62.7	65.1	64.7	50.8
Well inside dwelling	13.5	0.2	9	5.8	20	0.3
Gallons/Minerals water	1	45.5	16.1	17.7	2.5	35.3
Others	7.5	21.2	12.2	11.4	12.8	13.6
Sewage System						
Public Sewer	49.8	69	40	62.1	9.5	79.6
Cesspool	48.6	27.9	59.3	36.5	89.3	17.8
Other sources	1.6	3.1	0.7	1.4	1.2	2.6

2.7 Ownership of Durable Goods

The Palestinian Territory is a modern society and most households own basic appliances. Ninety-nine percent of households have a gas stove, 95% have television, 94% have an electric refrigerator and 91% have a washing machine. These results are consistent with the results reported in *Housing Conditions Survey: Main Results 2006*⁴.

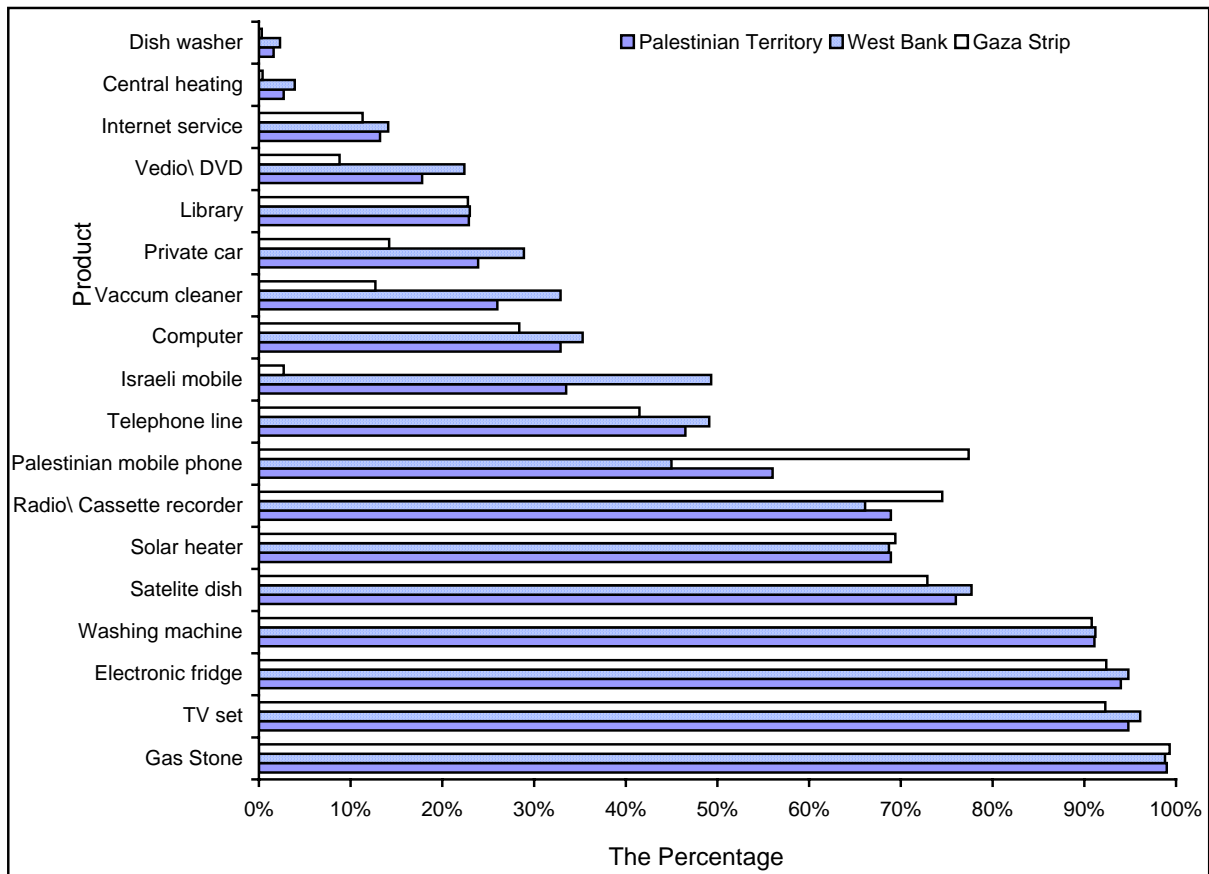
Furthermore, three in four have a satellite dish, 69% have a solar heater, 69% have radio/cassette recorder, more than a half have a Palestinian mobile phone and less than a half have a telephone

⁴ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2006. *Housing Conditions Survey: Main Results 2006*. Ramallah - Palestine.

line. As further indications to the level of development in the Palestinian Territory, one in three has a computer, one in five has a private car and also one in five has a home library.

Overall, households in the West Bank have more durable goods compared to Gaza Strip households except for having a Palestinian mobile phone and radio/cassette recorder.

Figure 2.4 Percentage of Households by Availability of Durable Goods, Region, 2006



Chapter Three

Fertility

3.1 Introduction

Marriage patterns have a major influence on fertility. Marriage is the first steps in the reproduction process since pregnancies in Palestinian society, like other Arab societies, occurs within marriage; traditions and the social structure support reproduction within marriage. The marital status of the population therefore influences population changes; for instance, societies with predominant early marriage have early reproduction and high fertility rates since marriage, divorce, and becoming a widow or widower are all demographic events directly influencing pregnancy and reproduction.

This chapter focuses on marriage and fertility indicators, levels, types, trends and limitations. Having such information is important to follow up on the development of the impact of the health and population programs and policies in the Palestinian Territory and the need for alternative policies. The changes to fertility during previous years will be dealt with in this chapter. Moreover, the chapter will analyze demographic and social trends as well as economic factors related to fertility and fertility variation between one region and other background characteristics. Other topics which may contribute to determining fertility levels and trends will be discussed, including birth intervals, age at first marriage, marital status, teenage fertility, marriage among relatives, and other topics.

3.2 Marital Status

Marital status, expected age at marriage, and marriage stability are factors playing a major role in defining fertility since fertility is the demographic factor most decisive in population growth rates. According to Table 3.1, more than half of women are currently married, 1.3% of them are widows, 1.1% are divorced, 0.2% are separated from their husbands, and 39.3% of women are single. Moreover, 8.9% of women aged 15-19 are married. The rate of married women is high among the age group of 20-24 (47.0%). Marriage stability is associated with continuity without separation, divorce, or death of a spouse. This affects the coherence of the family and the society. Palestinian marriage is stable to a large extent with little number of divorces, separations, or deaths. The rate of marriage stability in the Palestinian Territory is 87%, which is similar to the rate of Arab countries.

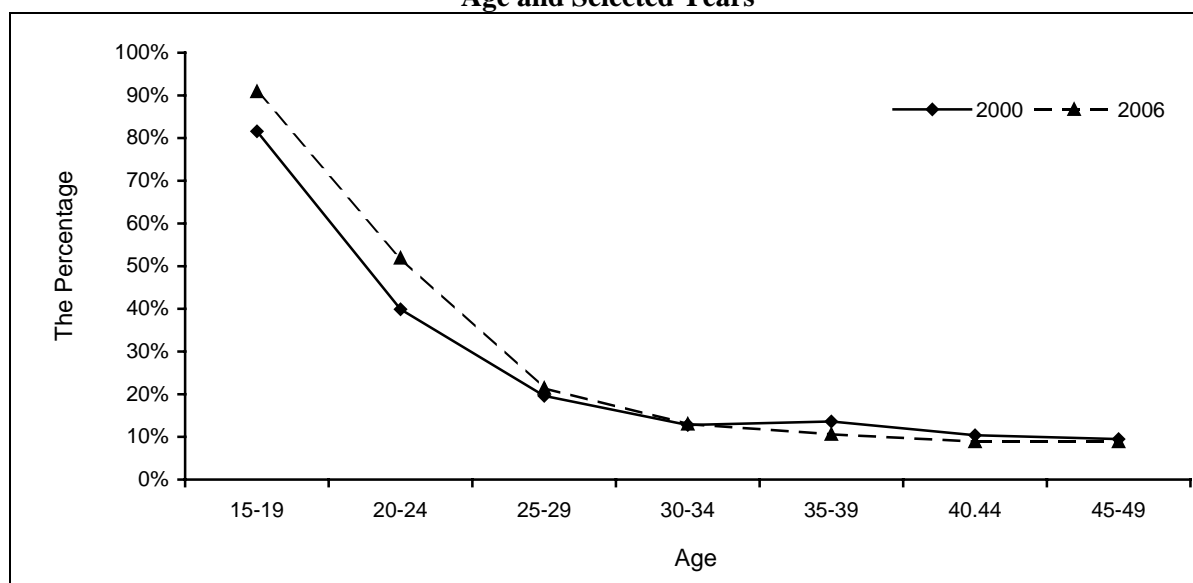
The rate of widowhood increases with age: 6.8% of women aged 45-49 are widows. The rates of married and single women do not vary greatly between the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The marriage rates of Palestinian women do not vary significantly when compared to those of other Arab women. The marriage rate is 55% for those above 15 years of age in Arab countries; whereas, the rate of singles is 35%, and the divorce rate stands at 2%.

Table 3.1 Percentage Distribution of Women (aged 15-49 years) by Age, Region and Marital Status, 2006

Age and Region	Marital Status					Total
	Single	Married	Divorced	Widow	Separated	
Palestinian Territory						
15-19	90.9	8.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	100
20-24	51.8	47.0	0.9	0.2	0.1	100
25-29	21.4	76.4	1.4	0.5	0.3	100
30-34	13.1	84.0	1.6	1.1	0.2	100
35-39	10.7	85.3	2.0	1.8	0.2	100
40-44	8.9	86.0	1.2	3.6	0.3	100
45-49	8.8	81.5	1.8	6.8	1.1	100
Total	39.3	58.1	1.1	1.3	0.2	100
West Bank						
15-19	92.4	7.5	0.1	-	-	100
20-24	53.6	45.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	100
25-29	22.3	75.7	1.2	0.3	0.5	100
30-34	13.9	83.0	1.4	1.3	0.4	100
35-39	11.1	84.9	1.6	2.0	0.4	100
40-44	10.1	83.7	1.4	4.4	0.3	100
45-49	10.7	78.5	2.3	7.1	1.4	100
Total	39.4	57.8	1.1	1.4	0.3	100
Gaza Strip						
15-19	88.6	11.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	100
20-24	48.8	50.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	100
25-29	20.0	77.5	1.7	0.8	0.0	100
30-34	11.2	86.0	2.0	0.8	0.0	100
35-39	9.4	86.2	2.8	1.6	0.0	100
40-44	6.0	90.5	0.9	2.2	0.4	100
45-49	5.0	87.8	0.7	6.1	0.4	100
Total	39.0	58.7	1.1	1.1	0.1	100

Rates of single Palestinian women aged 15-49 years changed in the period between 2000 and 2006. According to Figure 3.1, the rate of single women under 24 years increased and reached 90.9% among women aged 15-19 years old in 2006 compared to 81.6% in 2000. Rates of single women also increased among women aged 20-24 to 51.9% in 2006 compared to 39.9% in 2000. However, single women aged 35 and above dropped in 2006 compared with 2000.

Figure 3.1 Bachelor Trends among Women (aged 15-49 years) in the Palestinian Territory by Age and Selected Years



3.3 Age at First Marriage

Age at first marriage is one of the important indicators that define fertility. Early marriage leads to increasing fertility rates and vice versa. The Personal Status Law number 61 of 1976, effective in Palestine, defines the minimum age at first marriage. Article 5 of the Law stipulates that the potential male fiancé must be at least sixteen while the potential female fiancé must be fifteen according to the *Hijri* calendar. Table 3.2 deals with the percentage distribution of women by age at first marriage and current age. According to the table, more than two-thirds of ever-married and currently married women aged 15-19 years old were 17 years old or less at first marriage. Moreover, the rate is high also for those who married at the age of 14 years old and less, which stood at 9.9% among women, aged 15-19 years old.

The table clearly shows that early marriage is still prevalent in the Palestinian Territory; its rates do not vary greatly from the previous six years. In any case, educational attainment plays an important role in limiting early marriage in the Palestinian Territory where young men aged 15-29 years old believe that the preferred age at marriage increases with education to reach 26 for those with educational qualification and 24 for those without such qualification. On the other hand, young women aged 15-29 years old with an associate diploma opted for 22 as the preferred marriage age while those without educational qualification considered 20 as the preferred marriage age.

Table 3.2 Percentage Distribution of Ever-Married Women and Currently Married Women (aged 15-54 years) by Age at First Marriage and Current Age, 2006

Age at First Marriage	Current Age								
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	Total
Ever-married									
14 and less	12.1	4.3	5.1	7.0	4.1	5.3	7.3	7.5	5.8
15	22.0	9.8	8.7	8.5	6.4	7.5	8.6	8.3	8.7
16	22.9	15.1	12.0	13.3	7.5	9.3	10.6	10.7	11.7
17	22.5	17.7	12.1	14.1	12.1	10.6	10.5	11.3	13.2
18	14.8	17.3	15.4	11.1	13.6	11.7	10.1	12.6	13.4
19	5.7	12.4	10.6	10.5	11.2	10.7	8.9	8.4	10.5
20		11.5	10.2	8.4	11.1	7.5	7.1	8.7	9.1
21		5.3	7.8	6.5	8.7	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.7
22		4.2	6.2	4.8	5.2	7.0	6.3	4.6	5.3
23		1.8	5.3	4.0	4.0	6.6	3.8	4.5	4.2
24		0.6	2.6	3.6	3.6	4.3	4.9	2.9	3.0
25+			3.9	8.2	12.6	12.7	15.5	14.4	8.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Num. of Women	333	1477	2055	1940	1659	1370	1054	743	10631
Currently married									
14 and less	12.1	4.3	5.2	6.9	4.2	5.3	7.5	7.2	5.8
15	22.3	9.9	8.8	8.5	5.9	7.5	8.6	8.6	8.7
16	23.1	15.1	12.2	13.4	7.6	9.5	10.8	10.9	11.9
17	22.1	17.5	12.2	14.2	12.4	10.4	10.0	11.7	13.2
18	14.6	17.3	15.7	11.0	13.6	11.8	10.5	13.0	13.5
19	5.8	12.4	10.5	10.6	11.2	10.7	8.8	8.9	10.5
20		11.5	9.8	8.6	11.1	7.4	7.2	8.0	9.0
21		5.3	7.8	6.5	8.8	6.7	6.1	5.9	6.7
22		4.2	6.1	4.7	5.1	6.9	6.5	4.7	5.3
23		1.9	5.3	4.0	3.8	6.9	3.7	4.9	4.2
24		0.6	2.5	3.4	3.8	4.4	5.5	3.1	3.1
+25			3.8	8.3	12.4	12.4	14.8	13.2	8.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Num. of Women	327	1448	2001	1879	1590	1292	946	640	10123

Mean age at first marriage is still low and stands at 18 years old, according to Table 3.3. This means that approximately 50% of women married before they turned 18. However, mean age at first marriage in the West Bank is one year higher than that of Gaza Strip. At rural and areas refugee camps, the mean age at first marriage is one year below in the urban areas. This could be the result of focusing mother health programs on rural areas and refugee camps rather than urban areas. If this is the case then such programs play an important role in changing the attitude of the society concerning age at first marriage.

Early marriage, especially before 18, has bad health consequences on mother and child; it could also hinder women's chances of further education and joining the labor market.

Table 3.3 Median Age at First Marriage of Ever-Married Women (20-54 years) by Current Age, Region and Locality Type, 2006

Current Age	Region			Locality Type		
	Palestinian Territory	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Urban	Rural	Refugee camp
20-24	18	18	18	18	18	18
25-29	18	18	18	18	18	18
30-34	18	19	17	18	19	18
35-39	19	19	19	19	20	19
40-44	19	19	19	19	19	20
45-49	19	19	19	19	19	19
50-54	19	18	19	18	18	19
Median Age	18	19	18	18	19	19

3.4 Marriage among Relatives

Marriage among relatives is a common phenomenon in the Arab countries; the rate of marriage among first cousins, for instance, totals one-third of all marriages and exceeds one-third in rural communities. The rate of marriages between other members within the same family is 15%, which makes the average of marriage among relatives to be almost half of all marriages in the Arab countries. The phenomenon of marriage among relatives, whether first cousins or from the same family, is widespread in the Palestinian Territory as in the Arab countries (Table 3.4). Approximately half of the ever-married women are married to first cousins or relatives from the same family. The rate exceeds half in the Gaza Strip, whereas in the West Bank the rate is 43%. The spread of this phenomenon is not limited to a specific age group; it encompasses all ages at similar rates. In any case, this phenomenon is more widespread in the Palestinian Territory compared to other Arab countries except for Saudi Arabia and the Arab Gulf States where the rates are higher than in the Palestinian Territory.

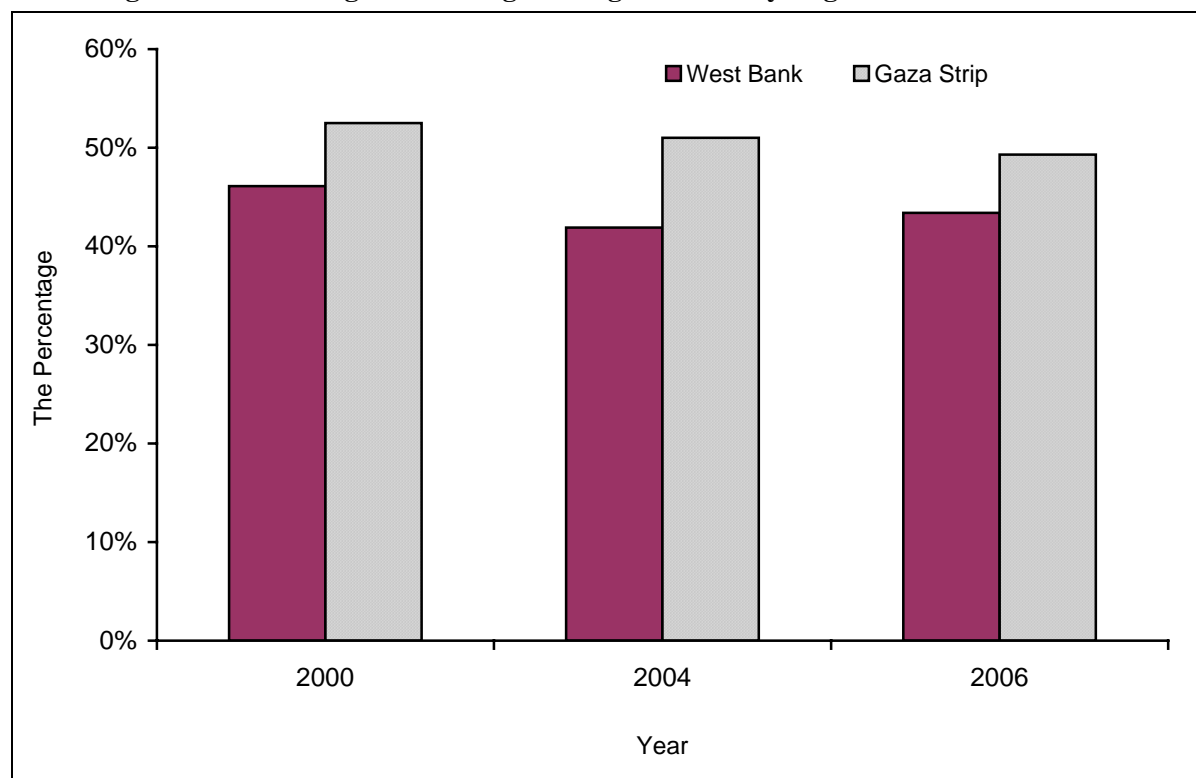
Table 3.4 Percentage Distribution of Ever-Married Women (aged 15-49 years) by Degree of Consanguinity with Husband, Age and Region, 2006

Degree of Consanguinity	Age								
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	Total
Palestinian Territory									
First cousins	32.4	25.3	25.7	22.6	23.4	29.7	31.0	25.3	28.1
From the same family	14.0	15.2	17.4	17.5	18.8	16.1	15.9	21.6	17.3
No relative	53.6	59.5	56.9	59.9	57.8	54.2	53.1	53.1	54.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
West Bank									
First cousins	31.9	33.0	29.9	30.1	30.3	33.1	31.3	31.4	26.0
From the same family	15.5	13.0	17.9	18.4	18.8	19.9	19.6	25.5	17.4
No relative	52.6	54.0	52.2	51.5	50.9	47.0	49.1	43.1	56.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Gaza Strip									
First cousins	32.1	28.3	27.2	25.2	25.6	30.9	31.1	27.5	32.0
From the same family	14.8	14.3	17.6	17.8	18.8	17.4	17.2	23.0	17.3
No relative	53.1	57.4	55.2	57.0	55.6	51.7	51.7	49.7	50.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The phenomenon of marriage among relatives did not change between 2000 and 2006. Figure 3.2 shows a slight drop in the rates of marriage among relatives in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. There is an increase in awareness campaigns about the risks and negative consequences of marriage among relatives and about the importance of checks before marriage especially

for Thalassemia. Most Palestinian households are aware of the risks and negative consequences of marriage among relatives. However, the rate of marriage among relatives is still high and did not change during the past six years, which could be due to the social and political conditions of the Palestinian people. It could also be due to the high cost of marriage outside the family or locality, the siege and military roadblocks, which make marriage outside the locality difficult, and the understandings and traditions of the Palestinian society. In any case, these factors require further research and analysis.

Figure 3.2 Percentage of Marriage among Relatives by Region and Selected Years



3.5 Levels of Current Fertility

Fertility is the average number of live births delivered by married women or ever-married women during their childbearing years. Total fertility rate is the total detailed fertility rates by age; it is the average number of children who would be born to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age specific fertility rates in a certain year. Fertility rates inform about the levels of dominant reproduction, health programs, and economic and social policies for serving the needs of the society. The rates for all women are calculated using the age structure in the household questionnaire and the characteristics of individuals provided that unmarried women are without children. Data enable us to estimate total fertility rates and detailed fertility rates by age and some social and economic characteristics of the year preceding the survey. The calculation of the fertility rate indicator used a direct method due to its accuracy compared to the indirect methods; additionally, the direct method is the one used in most countries where demographic health surveys are conducted.

The calculation of the fertility rate relies on birth records and dates among interviewed ever-married women in the age group of 15-49 years. However, fertility rates represent all women

in marriage age regardless of the marital status. The required data for calculating fertility was collected by asking women a series of questions about the number of male and female children who live with them and those who do not live with them and those who passed away. Questions on live births followed and women were asked to mention the sex, date of birth, and whether they had one baby or twins. As for children who passed away, their ages were recorded on date of death. Information about married women concerning being pregnant or not were gathered at interviews to know the future fertility indicator.

According to Table 3.5, which shows the detailed fertility rate by age (per 1000 women) during the three years preceding the Household Health Survey 2006 for each region, a Palestinian woman can have 4.5 children during her childbearing years. The fertility rates equal those of 2004 and are consistent. As expected, rates will not change (drop) drastically during the coming stage since fertility limitations are intertwined with the levels of social and economic life in the Palestinian society and the dominant cultural and traditional aspects. However, PCBS had estimated a drop in the fertility rate to approximately 3.06 in 2005.

Table 3.5 Age-Specific Fertility (per 1000 women) and Total Fertility Rates Using Direct Methods by Region and Locality Type, 2006

Age group	Region			Type of Locality		
	Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Urban	Rural	Refugee camp
The Year Preceding the Survey						
15-19	59.8	55.2	67.4	63.2	54.6	65.3
20-24	233.3	220.7	255.1	235.3	237.0	229.3
25-29	248.1	231.9	277.9	247.8	244.4	272.3
30-34	204.2	189.0	235.8	204.1	201.5	228.3
35-39	132.8	116.5	165.5	129.6	132.2	151.8
40-44	49.5	39.2	70.3	48.2	42.5	70.7
45-49	7.6	6.4	10.2	6.6	11.4	5.0
Total fertility rate	4.6	4.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.1
During the Last three Years Preceding the Survey						
15-19	49.0	41.5	60.6	53.2	37.5	56.2
20-24	220.4	207.2	242.9	216.3	222.6	230.0
25-29	244.0	227.8	273.6	237.3	242.2	270.9
30-34	207.4	190.9	241.1	203.3	205.6	225.2
35-39	130.5	115.0	161.8	124.9	131.3	147.4
40-44	46.5	37.4	64.2	43.7	43.4	62.6
45-49	4.6	3.4	7.2	5.3	3.7	4.2
Total fertility rate	4.5	4.1	5.3	4.4	4.4	5.0

The total fertility rates of the Palestinian Territory are high to a certain degree. The gap in fertility rates between the West Bank and Gaza Strip continued to prevail in 2006, as was the case in 2003. Fertility rates are relatively low in urban areas in comparison with refugee camps. The lower fertility rates in urban areas are the result of the different life styles and requirements; moreover, the demand for children in refugee camps is higher than the demand for children in urban areas. There is no difference between the fertility rates in urban and rural areas.

Fertility rates by age show that the highest fertility rates are among the age group of 25-29 years followed by 20-24 years. The detailed fertility rates in Gaza Strip are higher than those of the West Bank in all age groups. In any case, the difference increases in the age groups of 20-24 years and 25-29 years (the most reproducing age groups in both regions).

The gap in fertility levels among some of the age groups is wider than other age groups. The fertility rate in the West Bank does not exceed 40 live births per 1000 women in the age group of 40-44 years; however, the same age group exceeds 70 in the Gaza Strip. The gap in fertility levels for women in the same age group of 40-44 years is also wide among localities, registering 50 live births per 1000 women for urban and rural areas while exceeding 70 live births per 1000 women for refugee camps. These variations in fertility levels can lead to more than one conclusion including the value of the awareness campaigns about the risks of late pregnancy and the effect of such campaigns on the different age groups. The relatively low fertility rates in the age group of 45-49 (the final stage in women childbearing years) make us believe that we are heading towards the end of the phenomenon of pregnancies at a late age.

The high fertility rate in the Palestinian Territory is due to a number of social, demographic, economic, cultural, and political factors. Also, there are a number of other factors that define fertility and fertility trends in the Palestinian Territory. Such factors include fertility levels at early ages of 15-19 years, the desire to have large families, low participation of women in the labor force, the importance of the demographic factor in the Palestinian-Israel conflict, and early marriages and early pregnancy (the median age at first marriage is 18).

3.6 Fertility Trends

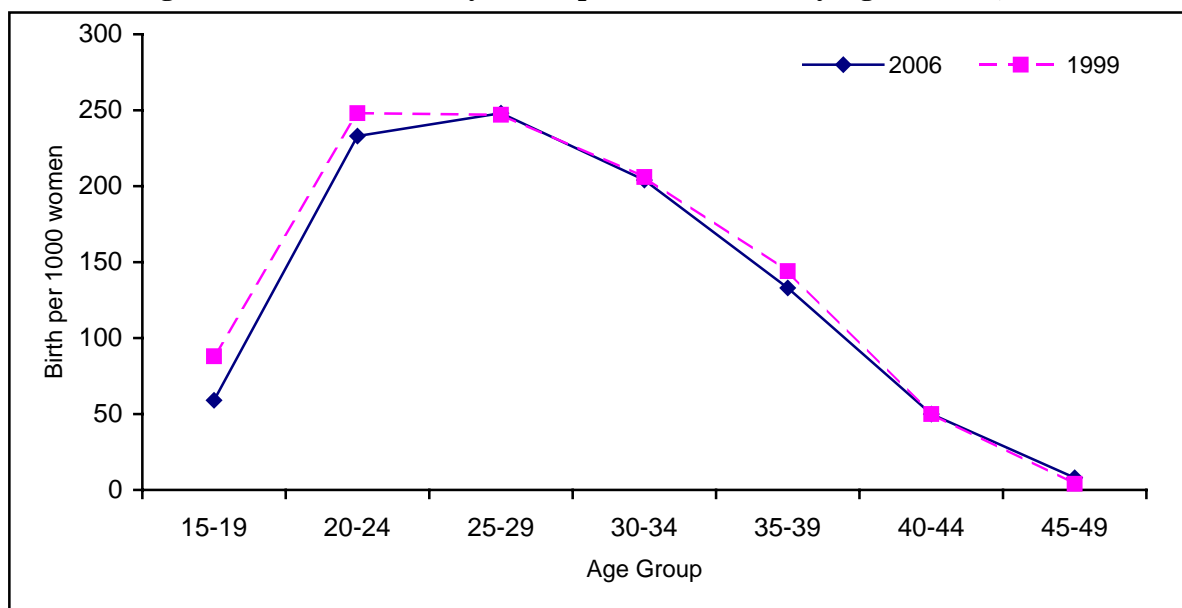
Total fertility rates in the Palestinian Territory are constant in comparison with 2003 and 2006 (Table 3.6) at 4.6 live births per woman. The gap between the fertility rates of the West Bank and Gaza Strip has been slightly abridged. The changes in fertility rates are expected to be very limited in the few coming years since they dropped noticeably during the ten years between 1994 and 2003 from 6.1 in 1994 to 4.6 in 2003. In any case, there is a major difference between the fertility rates of the West Bank and those of Gaza Strip.

Table 3.6 Age-Specific Fertility and Total Fertility (per 1000 women) Rates by Selected Years

Age group	Selected Years			
	1994	1999	2003	2006
15-19	114	88	69	59
20-24	294	248	236	233
25-29	291	247	230	248
30-34	248	206	206	204
35-39	177	144	126	133
40-44	82	50	57	50
45-49	5	4	1	8
Total Fertility Rate	6.1	4.9	4.6	4.6

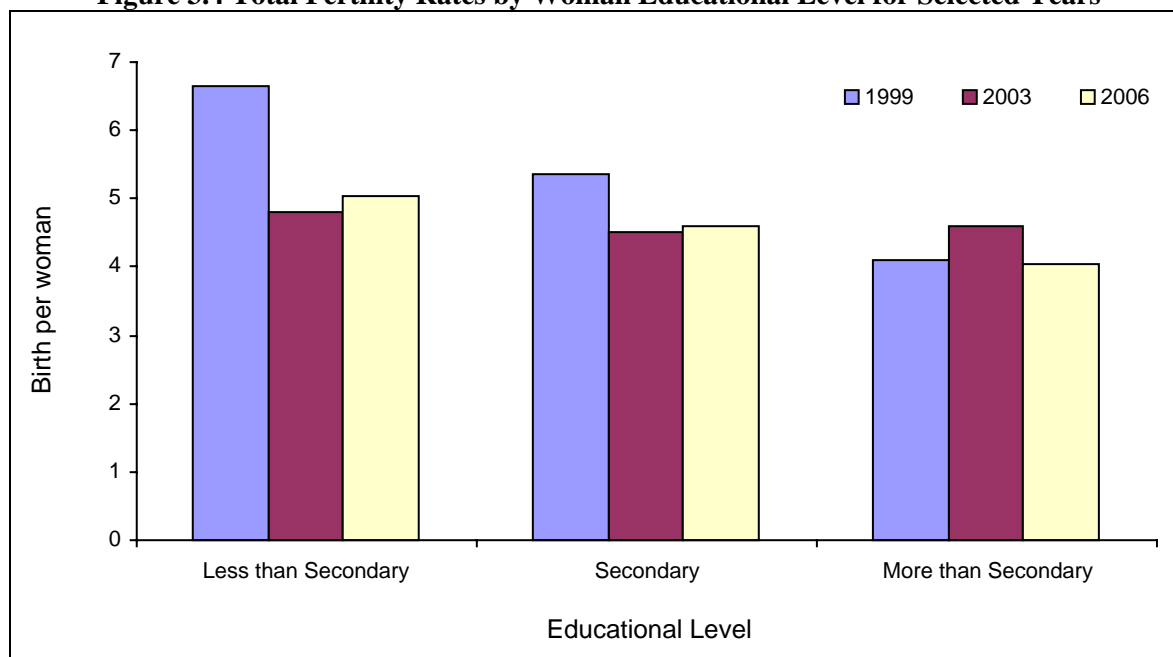
Figure 3.3 shows age-specific and detailed fertility rates (per 1000 women) during the year preceding the Household Health Survey 2006 and the Demographic Health Survey 2000. The Figure shows a major drop in detailed fertility rates among women in their childbearing years during the past six years; however, the drop is more obvious in early reproduction stages extending in the age group of 15-24 years old. No noticeable drop occurred in late reproduction stages extending in the age group of 40-49 years old.

Figure 3.3 Detailed Fertility Rates (per 1000 women) by Age for 1999, 2006



Total fertility rates by women's educational level during 1999 through 2006, as indicated by the three health and demographic surveys PCBS conducted, show a clear drop in fertility rates by education (Figure 3.4). Hence, fertility rates drop when women are more educated. It has been noticed that education has the biggest impact on lowering fertility rates in 1999 compared to 2006. This proves again the claims for consistent fertility rates during the coming few years.

Figure 3.4 Total Fertility Rates by Woman Educational Level for Selected Years



3.7 Accumulative Fertility

Accumulative fertility reflects fertility of women over 40 years of age or those who have to the end of their reproductive life. Accumulative fertility is the mean number of live births of a woman until the date of the survey; therefore, it does not reflect the total fertility for women during their reproductive lifetime, especially young women who still have sufficient time to reproduce. The mean number of ever-born children is, therefore, an indicator of accumulative fertility and reflects the fertility of older women who approach the end of reproduction period.

Figure 3.5 Number of Live Births Ever Born to Ever-Married Women by Age 2000, 2006

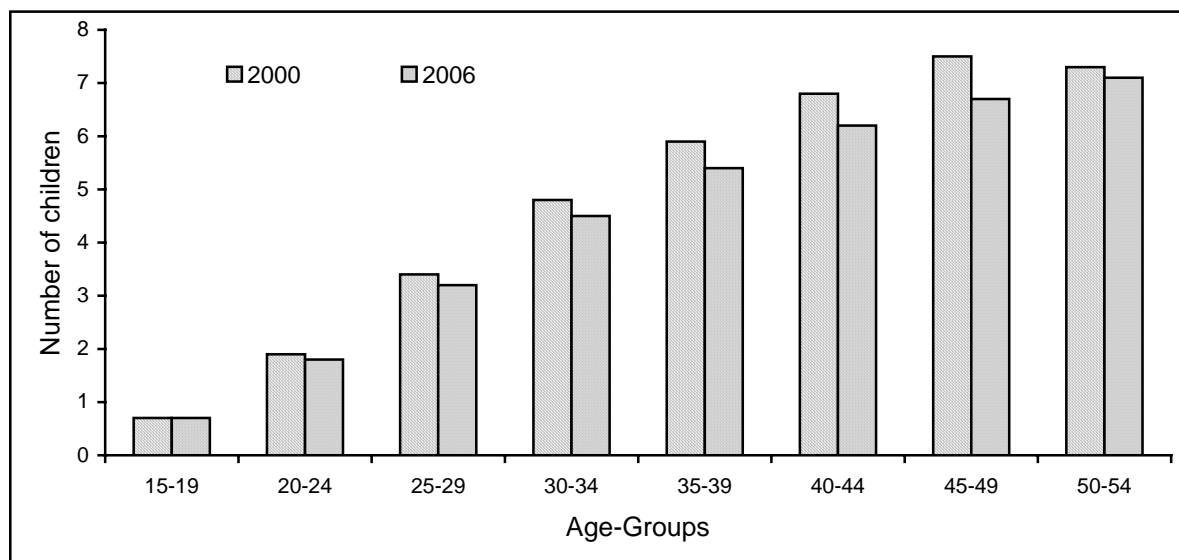


Figure 3.5 shows the mean number of ever-born children to women in the Palestinian Territory by age during 2000 and 2006. Noticeably, the mean number of ever-born children dropped among all age groups. This reflects a drop in total and detailed fertility rates. The drop in the mean number of ever-born children to women is clear when we compare total fertility rate with the mean number of live births for women in the age group of 40-49 years old.

The mean number of live births for women in the age group of 40-49 years old points to the size of the full family since women at this stage are at the end of their childbearing years. The aim of comparing total fertility rate with the mean number of live births for women at this late stage of age is to discover any changes in the fertility rates during the past years. If the fertility rates remain constant for a long time, the total fertility rate will equal the mean number of live births for women aged 40-49 years old. A drop in the fertility rate during the past six years means that the total fertility rate is less than the mean number of live births of women aged 40-49 years old. Clearly, the fertility rate of 2006 is 4.6 children, which is less than the mean number of live births for women aged 40-49 years old of 7.2 children. This means a drop in the fertility rates in the Palestinian Territory during the past six years.

3.8 Teenage Fertility

Many studies have focused on early marriage (below 20 years old) and the major health, social, and psychological risks to girls such marriage constitutes. Pregnancy at an early age means premature birth since the woman's body is not fully grown and may be subjected to frequent abortions. Girls might become subject to anemia especially during pregnancy. The mortality rates among young mothers (15-19 years old) may become more than those whose age is above 20. The infant mortality rates among young mothers may become more than those among older mothers due to a lack of knowledge about nutrition and education. Some studies inform of social and psychological risks of early marriage on girls since they would be at the teenage stage and cannot express their opinions about marital life issues with comfort and confidence and may be subjected to family pressure in their personal life affairs.

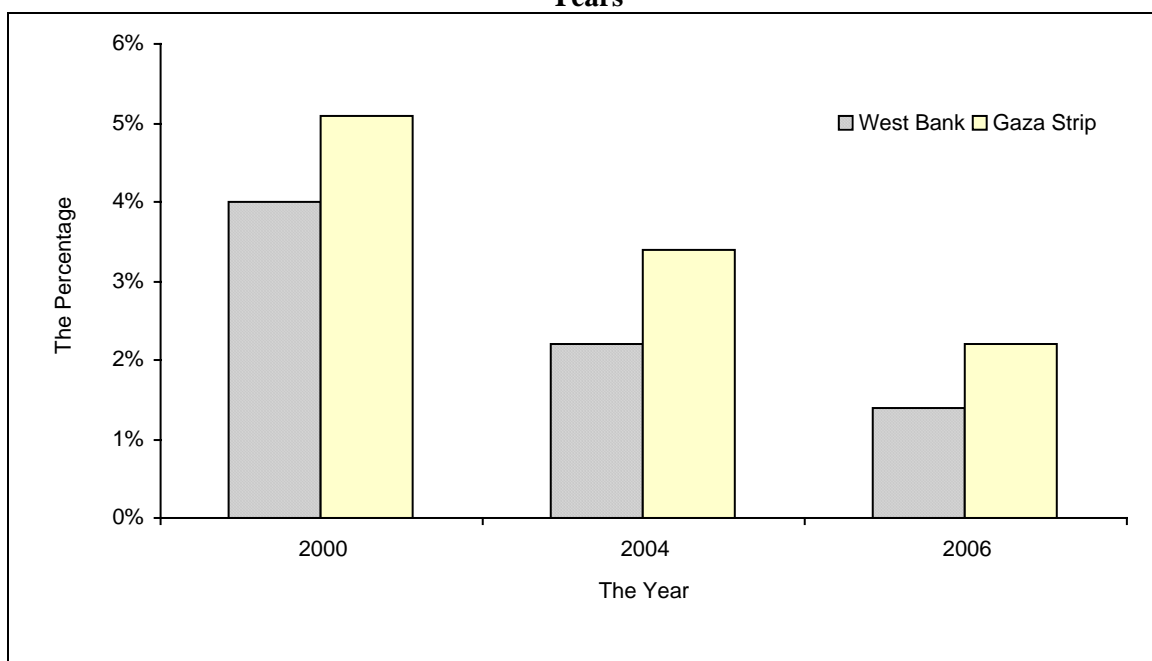
Table 3.7 shows the percentage of women 15-19 years old who are mothers or pregnant with the first baby by single years of age and region, revealed through the data of the Household Health Survey 2006. The table shows that the percentage of women who became mothers while still in the age group of 15-19 years old in the Palestinian Territory was 4.3%. Also, 1.7% of women of the same age group became pregnant with their first birth during this period of their lives. On the other hand, less than one-fifth of women in this age group became mothers at the age of 19 years old. The regional variations (West Bank and Gaza Strip) in this regard are minor. Moreover, comparing the rates with those of the Arab countries shows that they are within the range of the neighboring countries.

Table 3.7 Percentage of Women (15-19 years old) Who Are Mothers or Pregnant with the First Baby by Single Years of Age and Region, 2006

Single years of age	Palestinian Territory		West Bank		Gaza Strip	
	Pregnant with the first baby	Mothers	Pregnant with the first baby	Mothers	Pregnant with the first baby	Mothers
15	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
16	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.6	1.3
17	2.0	3.1	1.6	2.0	2.6	4.9
18	3.1	6.5	3.4	4.9	2.7	8.9
19	3.2	14.6	2.1	13.1	5.0	17.0
Total	1.7	4.3	1.4	3.5	2.2	5.6

Figure 3.6 shows a major drop in the rates of Palestinian women who became mothers before turning 20 years. The rates dropped in 2006 to almost half what they used to be in 2000 with lower rates for the West Bank than the Gaza Strip.

Figure 3.6 Percentage of Women (15-19 years old) Who are Mothers by Region and Selected Years



PCBS demographic health surveys and the trends of the rates of women who become pregnant before the age of 20 (Figure 3.7) show that the decrease in the rates of women becoming pregnant before turning 20 is larger than the rates of women becoming mothers. The rates of women who are pregnant with the first baby before the age of 20 dropped three times in the Palestinian Territory in comparison with 2000 and 2006 with a higher drop in the West Bank than the Gaza Strip.

Figure 3.7 Percentage of Women (15-19 years old) Who are Pregnant with the First Baby by Region and Selected Years

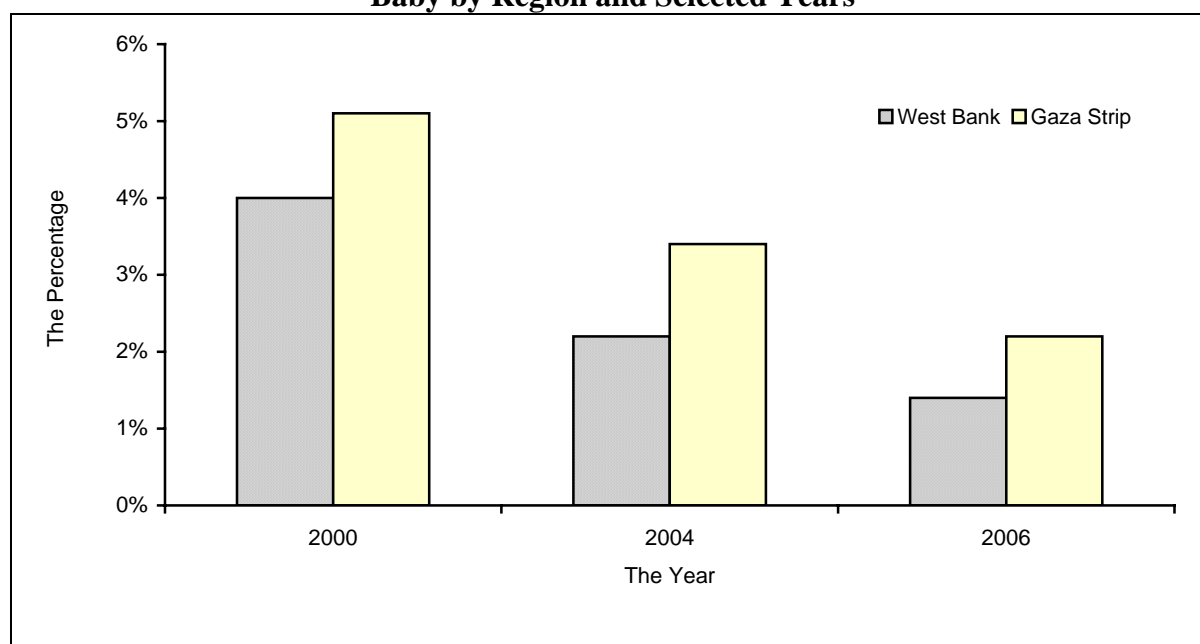


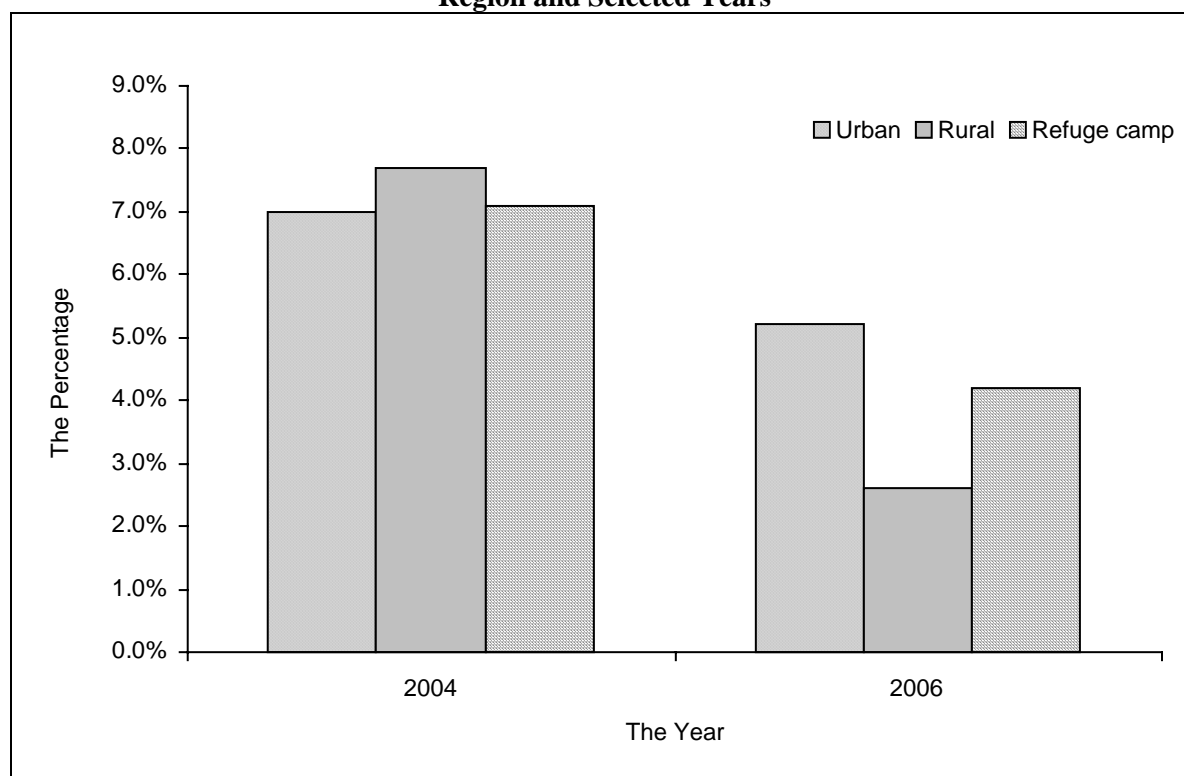
Table 3.8 informs about women aged 15-19 years old who became mothers or pregnant for the first time by single age years and type of locality, revealed by the data of the Household Health Survey 2006. According to the table, the rates of such women in rural areas (2.6%) and refugee camps (4.2%) are below those of urban areas (5.2%).

Table 3.8 Percentage of Women (15-19 years old) who are Mothers or Pregnant with the First Baby by Single Years of Age and Locality Type 2006

Single years of age	Urban		Rural		Refugee camp	
	Pregnant with the first baby	Mothers	Pregnant with the first baby	Mothers	Pregnant with the first baby	Mothers
15	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.7
17	3.1	3.6	0.9	1.7	1.3	4.0
18	3.6	8.5	2.7	3.8	0.9	3.7
19	3.9	15.9	1.3	10.1	3.7	15.9
Total	2.3	5.2	0.8	2.6	1.4	4.2

Figure 3.8 shows a drop in the rates of Palestinian women who became mothers at an age below 20. Such rates dropped below half for urban areas in 2006 compared to 2004. The drop reached half for refugee camps. This could be the result of the awareness raising campaigns and activities about the risks of early pregnancy, which focus on rural areas and refugee camps more than urban areas.

Figure 3.8 Percentage of Women (15-19 years old) who are Pregnant with the First Baby by Region and Selected Years



3.9 Birth Intervals

A birth interval is the period that starts after the birth of any baby and ends with the birth of the next baby. Table 3.9 tells us that the means of birth intervals during the five years preceding the survey by background characteristics, and some selected years, have noticeably dropped. A comparison between the three periods extending from 2000 and 2006 shows similar results where birth intervals dropped in the Palestinian Territory during the five years preceding the Household Health Survey to 28.5 months. The drop is occurring at the same level in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. This large drop could be the result of the big shift in the intervals trends among women by age as explained in Figure 3.9.

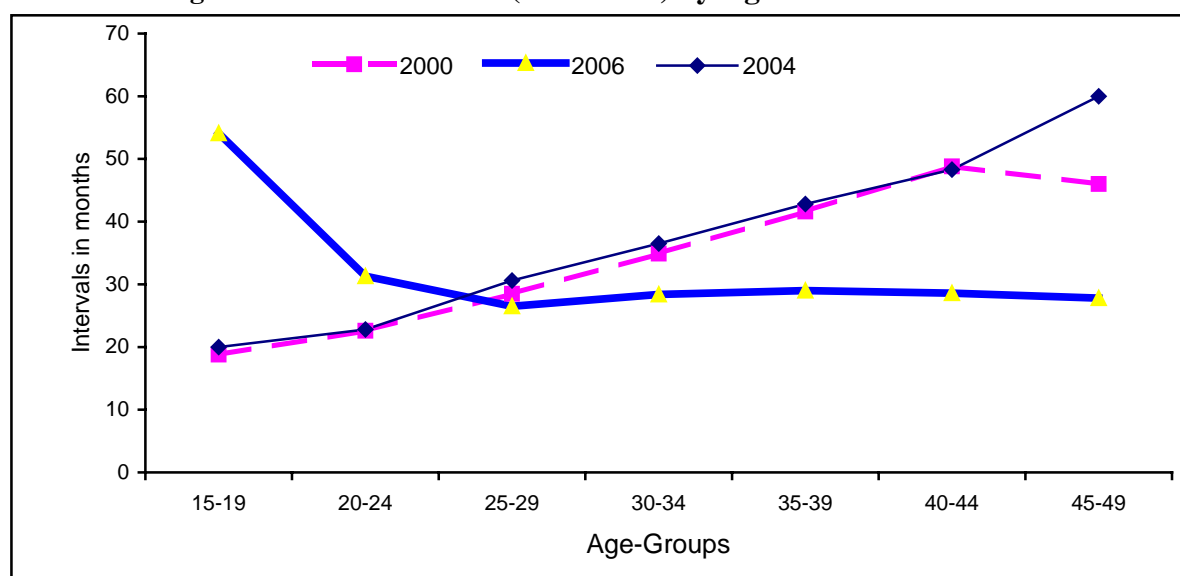
The comparison of birth intervals of West Bank women with those of Gaza Strip women show that West Bank women have longer birth intervals (29.3 months) than those in the Gaza Strip (27.2 months). The same comparison between urban (28.7 months) and rural (28.7 months) with refugee camps women (27.6 months) shows that the first two categories have longer birth intervals than the third category.

Table 3.9 Birth Intervals (in Months) during the Five Years Preceding the Survey by Selected Variables and Selected Years

Selected Variables	2000	2004	2006
Locality Type			
Urban	33.6	33.9	28.7
Rural	33.6	34.0	28.5
Refugee camp	30.0	32.5	27.6
Region			
Palestinian Territory	33.0	33.7	28.5
West Bank	34.1	34.7	29.3
Gaza Strip	31.2	32.3	27.2

A comparison of birth intervals by age shows major changes in the interval by age. Birth intervals in 2000 and 2004 increased with the increase of a woman's age, which shows that women at that time did not have a clear understanding of the birth interval and its importance to mother's and baby's health especially in the first age groups or had had enough children. The rates in 2006 for the same age groups shows that birth intervals are taking a different direction since birth intervals increased among first age groups 15-24 years old and decreased for women aged 35-49 years old. This means that Palestinian women can freely choose birth intervals and opt for further education.

Figure 3.9 Birth Intervals (in Months) by Age and Selected Years



It is worth noting that short birth intervals have negative effects on maternal and baby health.

Table 3.10 Proportion of Women with Short Birth Intervals (less than 18 months) by Women's Current Age and Region, 2006

Current age	Palestinian Territory	West Bank	Gaza Strip
15-19	34.2	30.0	36.5
20-24	30.0	29.2	31.1
25-29	26.2	26.2	26.3
30-34	23.9	23.4	24.7
35-39	25.5	25.1	26.3
40-44	28.1	26.8	30.1
45-49	28.3	28.2	28.5
Total	26.6	26.0	27.5

Table 3.10 shows percentage distribution of women with short birth intervals by age and region. A short birth interval is a period of less than 18 months. The rate of women in this category (short birth intervals) is 26.6% in the age group of 15-49 years old. This rate is even higher in Gaza Strip (27.5%) compared to the West Bank (26.0%). The rate of women with short birth intervals drops as age increases; for instance, the rate of women with short birth intervals in the age group of 15-19 years old is 34% compared to 28% for women in the age group of 40-49 years old.

Chapter Four

Family Planning

4.1 Introduction

Knowledge of family planning methods is strongly associated with population policies which seek to reduce fertility. It is also associated with health policies that seek to rationalize the pattern of reproduction behavior in order to avoid risky pregnancy and the policies that aim at reducing mortality of mother, infant, and children below five years of age. The family planning indicators are associated with the policies that aim to enhance life quality, improve living standards, and strengthen human rights.

This chapter deals with a number of family planning health indicators. It focuses on women's knowledge of family planning methods, previous and current use of such methods, and reasons for not using them. The Household Health Survey questionnaire contained a special part for family planning methods including those previously or currently used to delay or prevent pregnancy and the husband's opinion with respect to the use of family planning methods and the person who decides in this matter.

4.2 Use of Family Planning Methods

Couples use family planning methods either for birth intervals or to limit and stop having children; married women are either ever-used family planning methods or currently using such methods. According to findings, 81.4% of women in the age group of 15-49 years old agree with the husbands to use family planning methods; on the other hand, 5.9% of women agree under conditions and 11.6% do not agree at all. Indicators show obvious variations in the trends of using family planning methods between the West Bank and Gaza Strip since 83.9% of West Bank women agree to the use of family planning methods in general without conditions compared to 76.8% of Gaza Strip women. Additionally, 10.1% of West Bank women disagree with the use of family planning methods compared to 14.3% in the Gaza Strip (Table 4.1). The findings point to the expected impact on population increase and population trends in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and the size of the family by region in future years.

Table 4.1 Percentage Distribution of Women (aged 15-49 years) by Extent of Agree to use Family Planning Methods by Couples and Region 2006

Agreement to use family planning by the husband	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Palestinian Territory
Agreement	83.9	76.8	81.4
Agreement under conditions	4.8	7.8	5.9
No agreement	10.1	14.3	11.6
Does not know/ unsure	1.2	1.1	1.1
Total	100	100	100

There is a strong relation between a woman's age and agreeing to use family planning methods especially among women below 40 years old. An increase in woman's age means an increase in agreeing to use family planning methods except for the age group of 45-49 years old whose rate of refusing family planning methods is high in comparison with other age categories. This could be the result of menopause and the feeling of women that they could

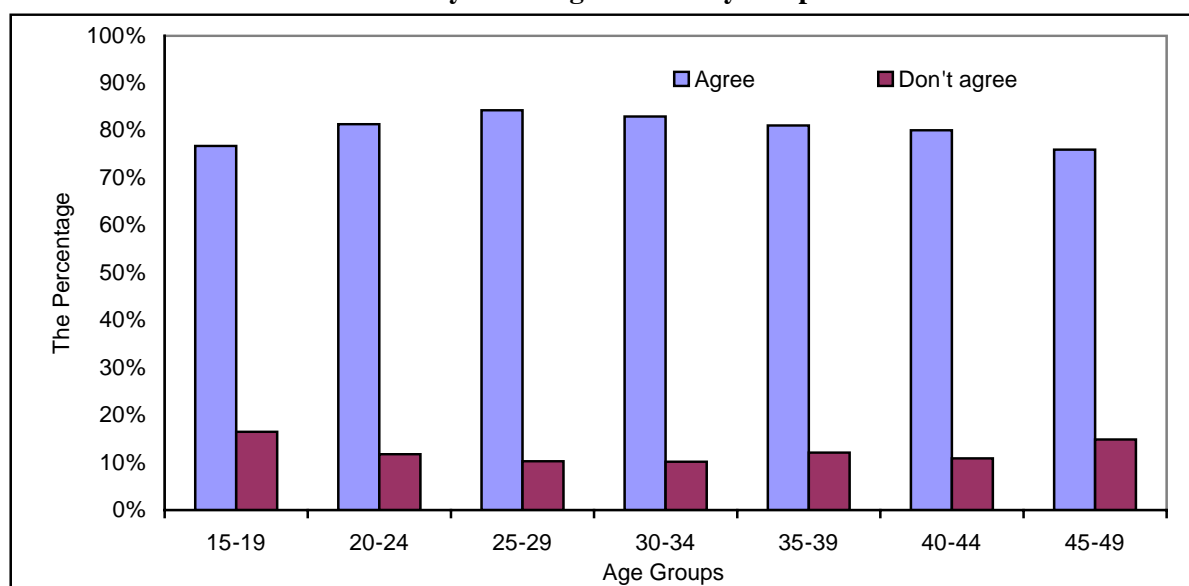
still have children as well as other factors such as number of live births, relation to labor force, and education (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2 Percentage Distribution of Women (aged 15-49 years old) by Age Group and Extent of Agree to use Family Planning Methods by Couples 2006

Age Group	Agree	Agree under conditions	Don't agree	Don't know	Total
15-19	76.8	4.7	16.5	2.0	100
20-24	81.4	5.6	11.8	1.3	100
25-29	84.3	4.8	10.3	0.6	100
30-34	83.0	5.9	10.2	1.0	100
35-39	81.1	5.6	12.1	1.1	100
40-44	80.1	7.6	10.9	1.3	100
45-49	76.0	7.0	14.9	2.0	100
Total	81.4	5.9	11.6	1.1	100

Figure 4.1 shows that the curve of agreeing to use family planning methods by age is a U shape with the curve rising at both ends and falling in the middle among middle-age groups. The refusing to use family planning methods by age takes the shape of a bell where it is low at the ends and rises in middle-age groups.

Figure 4.1 Percentage Distribution of Women Aged 15-49 by Age Category and Extent of Agree to use Family Planning Methods by Couples 2006



In comparison between education and the agreeing to use family planning methods in general among couples we notice that rates of agreeing to uses such methods increase with education: 72.2% among women who have not completed any education stage (illiterate, literate) compared to 88.1% among women with associate diploma and higher.

Table 4.3 Percentage Distribution of Women Aged 15-49 by Woman Education and Extent of Agree to Use Family Planning Methods by Couples 2006

Education	Agree	Agree under conditions	Don't agree	Does not know	Total
Less than elementary	72.2	8.0	17.7	2.1	100
Elementary	79.4	6.7	12.3	1.6	100
Preparatory	82.4	5.4	11.5	0.7	100
Secondary	82.0	5.8	11.1	1.0	100
Associated diploma and higher	88.1	4.3	6.5	1.2	100
Total	81.4	5.9	11.6	1.1	100

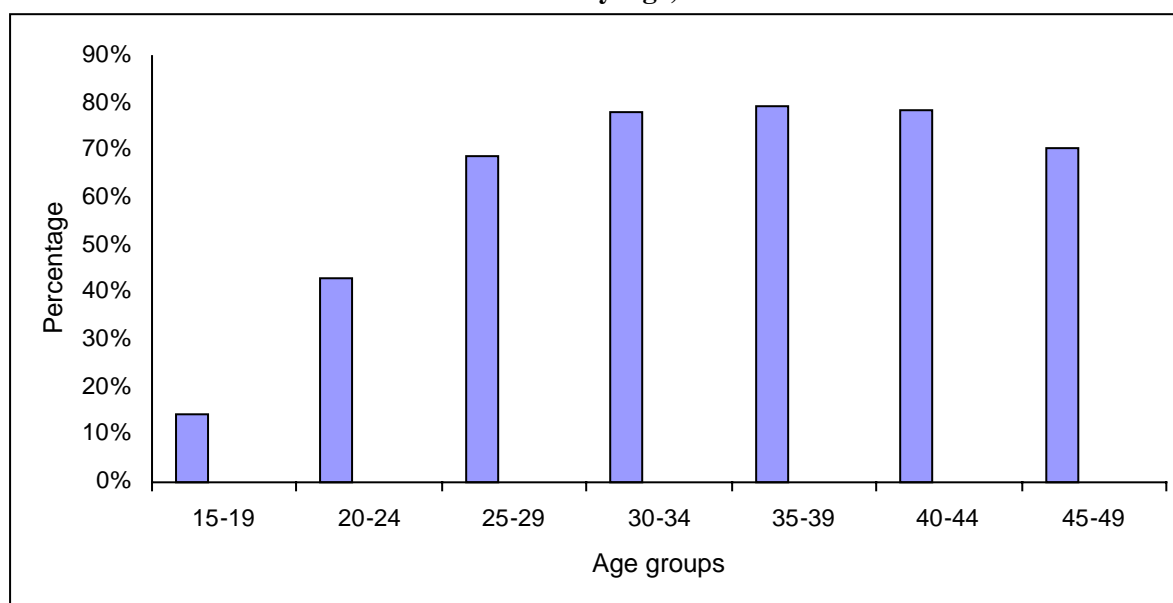
The rate of ever-married or currently married women 15-49 years old who used family planning methods in the past or use them now (excluding pregnant women) is 73.3%, including 77.7% in the West Bank and 70.8% in Gaza Strip. The rate is also high in rural areas and stands at 76.7% compared to 72.3% and 70.8% in urban and refugee camps areas respectively. Moreover, a woman's age has strong associations with the rate of using family planning methods since the use of such methods increases as the woman's age increases especially in the age category below 40.

4.2.1 Previous Use of Family Planning Methods

The results of the Household Health Survey 2006 shows that ever-married women aged 15-49 years old who have previously used a family planning method stood at 68.6% in the Palestinian Territory: 71.0% in the West Bank and 64.4% in Gaza Strip.

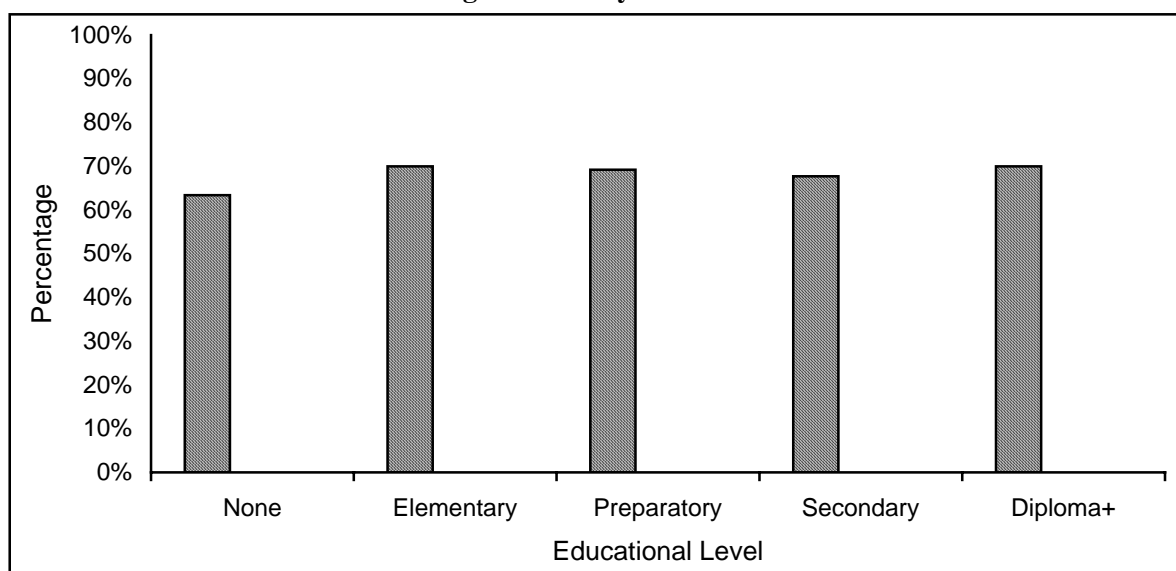
There is a strong relation between a woman's age and the use of family planning methods. An increase in a woman's age means an increase in using family planning methods. For instance, the rate of using family planning methods in the age group of 15-19 is 14.5%. The rate rises with age to a maximum rate among women in the age group of 35-39 of 79.5%. However, the rate then drops, which could be the result of women's belief of arriving at menopause (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2 Percentage of Ever-Married Women (aged 15-49 years) Who Used Family Planning Methods by Age, 2006



The increase in women's education does not necessarily mean an increase in the use of family planning methods, which could be explained by the mean age at first marriage and its association with education, length of marital life, and number of live births (Figure 4.3).

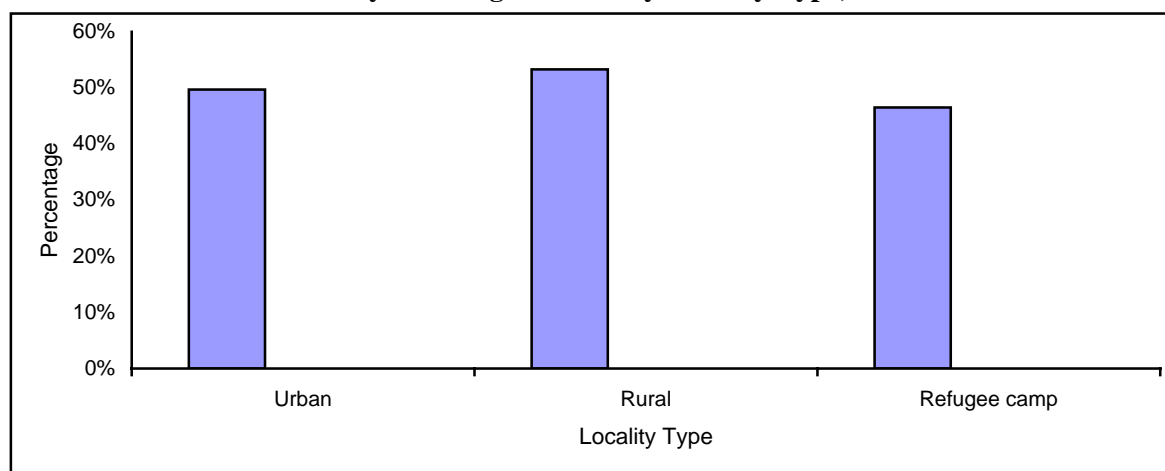
Figure 4.3 Percentage of Ever-Married Women (aged 15-49 years old) Who Used Family Planning Methods by Education 2006



4.2.2 Current Use of Family Planning Methods

The findings of the Household Health Survey of 2006 show that the rate of currently married women at the time of conducting the survey, aged 15-49, and their husbands who use family planning methods was 50.2% in the Palestinian Territory; 45.9% in the West Bank and 41.7% in Gaza Strip. Qalqiliya governorate has the highest rate in this regard, at 63.9%, followed by Khan Yunis governorate. Rural women, according to findings, use more family planning methods compared to urban and refugee camps women (53.3%, 49.7%, and 46.5% respectively).

Figure 4.4 Percentage of Currently Married Women (aged 15-49 years old) Who Currently Use Family Planning Methods by Locality Type, 2006



Moreover, the husbands of 69.0% of currently married women (15-49) agree to the use of family planning methods by couples, 6.1% agree under conditions, and 21.2% totally disagree. The final decision in the use of family planning methods is collective according to 70.8% of women, up to the husband according to 18.6% of women, and up to the wife in 9.4% of the cases.

4.2.3 Future Use of Family Planning Methods

According to survey results, approximately half (49.7%) of currently married women aged 15-49 intend to use family planning methods in the future including 52.5% of rural women, 49.5% of refugee camps women, and 48.5% for women at urban areas. The IUD is still the main family planning method preferred by 56.7% of women, followed by pills at 17.7%. Currently married women who wish not to use family planning methods in the future justified that by wanting to have another child (35.7%), menopause (16.5%), and fearing side effects of family planning methods (11.8%).

Table 4.4 Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women (aged 15-49 years old) by the Main Reason for Not Using Family Planning Methods in the Future and Region 2006

Main Reason	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Palestinian Territory
Wants to have another baby	28.2	44.4	35.7
Contradicts with religious beliefs	0.9	1.6	1.2
Disagrees with family planning	0.4	2.6	1.4
Husband refuses	3.5	5.4	4.4
Fearing side effects	11.7	11.9	11.8
High cost	0.8	-	0.4
Destiny	9.5	10.8	10.1
Menopause/ Sterile	21.0	11.3	16.5
Discomfort with available methods	6.9	6.4	6.6
Others	15.9	4.9	10.8
Unsure/ does not know	1.3	0.7	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.3 Source of Obtaining Family Planning Methods

Health Survey 2006 data show multiplicity of sources for obtaining family planning methods; there is also a difference in main sources of obtaining family planning methods between the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In the West Bank, for instance, the main source of obtaining family planning methods is the private sector (private hospitals, private doctor, others) with a percentage of 52.0%. This could be due to the good economic situation and the ability to afford the costs of the private sector services. In the Gaza Strip, however, the rate of obtaining family planning methods from the private sector was only 8.3%, which could be due to the deteriorated economic situation in Gaza Strip as well as the spread of the free UNRWA services. The main source of obtaining family planning methods in Gaza Strip is the centers, clinics, and hospitals of UNRWA at 60.3%. The data show a weak approach to obtaining family planning methods from government sources in comparison with the private sector or UNRWA; only 21.7% used government sources in the Palestinian Territory (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5 Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women (aged 15-49 years old) Who Use a Family Planning Method by Source of Method and Region 2006

Source of method	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Palestinian Territory
Public hospital	5.3	5.0	5.2
Government family planning center/ government mother and child center	16.0	17.4	16.5
Private center/ hospital	8.2	2.3	6.4
NGO center/ hospital	6.8	3.2	5.7
Pharmacy	7.9	5.8	7.2
Private physician	39.7	5.6	28.9
UNRWA center/ hospital	12.0	60.3	27.3
Others	4.1	0.4	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

UNRWA is the main source for obtaining family planning methods at refugee camps for 72.1% while the private sector is the main source for such methods at rural and urban areas (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6 Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women (aged 15-49 years old) Who Use a Family Planning Method by Source of Method and Locality Type, 2006

Source of method	Urban	Rural	Refugee camp
Public hospital	5.6	5.8	2.8
Government family planning center/ government mother and child center	18.8	19.6	3.8
Private center/ hospital	8.1	5.6	2.1
NGO center/ hospital	6.6	4.4	4.7
Pharmacy	8.0	8.4	2.8
Private physician	27.0	44.4	9.1
UNRWA center/ hospital	22.1	10.4	72.1
Others	3.7	1.6	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.4 Family Planning Methods

The family planning methods used range between modern and traditional methods according to the effectiveness of such methods.

As expected and as proved by previous household health surveys, the IUD is the most commonly used method in the Palestinian Territory at 24.8% as revealed by currently married women who use a family planning method, while the use of pills stood at 7.0%. The IUD, according to findings, is more used in the West Bank (29.2%) than the Gaza Strip (17.0%), while taking pills is more used in Gaza Strip than the West Bank.

Table 4.7 Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women (aged 15-49 years old) Who Currently Use a Family Planning Method by Region and Governorate 2006

Region\ Governorate	Any method	Any modern method	Pills	IUD
Palestinian Territory	50.2	38.9	7.0	24.8
West Bank	54.9	41.7	6.2	29.2
Jenin	62.6	47.5	7.6	32.6
Tubas	55.8	46.0	10.6	26.5
Tulkarem	55.3	43.8	8.8	25.5
Nablus	59.0	45.0	8.4	29.8
Qalqilia	63.9	53.5	9.1	33.3
Salfeet	49.1	39.8	8.7	26.2
Ramallah and Al Bireh	55.8	44.2	5.6	31.3
Jericho and the Jordan Valley	49.1	39.1	8.2	26.4
Jerusalem	51.9	38.7	4.9	29.2
Bethlehem	61.3	45.4	7.0	34.4
Hebron	47.9	34.3	3.1	26.0
Gaza Strip	41.7	33.8	8.4	17.0
North Gaza	39.1	33.8	9.2	17.6
Gaza	44.0	35.1	9.8	17.3
Die Al Balah	46.7	36.4	9.2	17.1
Khan Yunis	36.9	30.2	5.8	16.2
Rafah	40.8	32.4	5.7	15.7

Survey findings show that 18.8% of currently married women who use a family planning method faced problems resulting from using such methods, including: problems of use, health problems, 16.2% said they felt uncomfortable with using them, 4.3% blamed the high cost, 3.2% said methods were inefficient, and 1.3% said husbands disagreed.

4.5 Reasons for not Using Family Planning Methods

According to survey findings, women who do not use family planning methods blame it on a number of reasons including the desire to have children (45.6%), fear of side effects (8.3%), feeling uncomfortable with the methods (7.2%), and objection of the husband (4.9%) (see Table 4.8).

Table 4.8 Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women (aged 15-49 years old) Who do not Use Family Planning Methods by Main Reason and Region 2006

Main Reason	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Palestinian Territory
Wants to have more children	39.8	53.3	45.6
Disagrees with family planning	0.2	1.9	0.9
Husband refuses	3.8	6.3	4.9
Fearing side effects	8.6	7.9	8.3
Difficulty in finding family planning methods	0.3	-	0.2
High cost	1.8	0.4	1.2
Discomfort with available methods	5.3	9.7	7.2
Menopause	9.7	5.1	7.7
Husband is not currently with the family	5.0	2.2	3.8
Contradicts with religious beliefs	-	0.8	0.3
Others	25.5	12.4	19.9
Total	100	100	100

4.6 First Use of Family Planning Methods and the Number of Born Children

The results of the Health Survey 2006 show that more than half of women (50.6%) who used family planning methods used them for the first time after having one or two children. Moreover, 30.7% used family planning methods after having 3-4 children and 17.8% used them after having five or more children.

At the regional level, 30.4% of West Bank women said they used family planning methods after having two live births compared to 26.1% of women in Gaza Strip who started using family planning methods after having five live births. According to Table (4.9), 1.2% of West Bank women and 0.3% of Gaza Strip women stated that they had used family planning methods while having no children at all, which could be the result of the Palestinian social and cultural context and the pressure recently married couples undergo.

Despite the fact that Table 4.9 findings do not seem promising, a close look at the indicators in the table shows changes in the trends of using family planning methods among Palestinian women. The use of family planning methods has become less associated with high reproduction as it used to be in the past. In any case, women are more aware of this issue, which makes them less timid about using family planning methods at the time they deem appropriate even if they have the intention to have more children.

Table 4.9 Percentage Distribution of Ever-Married Women (aged 15-49 years) and their use of Family Planning Methods for the First Time by Number of Living Children upon First Use and Region 2006

Number of children	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Palestinian Territory
0	1.2	0.3	0.9
1	25.2	18.1	22.8
2	30.4	22.7	27.8
3	18.8	17.2	18.3
4	10.8	15.6	12.4
+5	13.6	26.1	17.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Reproduction Preferences

5.1 Introduction

Having available data on the desire among women at reproductive age to have more children contributes toward explaining the future trends of fertility and birth rates as well as the need for interventions and relevant policies and programs, especially household programs and services. This chapter discusses reproduction preferences among currently married women of childbearing age (15-49 years) by reviewing the data of the Health Survey 2006 which included a special survey section on reproduction preferences. Eligible respondents for this part were asked whether they wished to have more children and, if so, at what birth interval. Eligible women were also asked about the sex of the child they wanted in the future, the preferred birth interval, the total number of children they would like to have in their entire childbearing years, and other issues such as discussing with their husbands about the number of children the women would like to have, and if their preferred number of children match that of their husbands. The topic is reviewed based on obtaining information on the following points: Women's desire to have children; discussing with the husband the preferred number of children; if the preferred number of children for the wife matches those of the husband; the ideal number of children including how many male and female children; and other relevant issues.

5.2 Willingness to Have Children

The increase or decrease in the rate of women who prefer to have more children is an indicator or evidence of future fertility rates and trends. Therefore, the study of women's attitudes towards reproduction and the desire to have children is necessary for making population policies and programs. Previous studies show that the desire to have children among eligible women is directly linked with their current age; younger women prefer to have children more than older women. The number of living children and the number of boys as well as other variations such as women's education, their relation to the labor force, husbands' willingness, having the ideal number of children, and other background characteristics such as place of residence (urban, rural, refugee camp) and region (West Bank, Gaza Strip) also have their impact on women's willingness to have children.

When asking currently married women of reproductive age about their willingness or preference to have more children, 38.3% indicated that they wanted to stop having children while 45.0% stated that they wanted to have more children. Moreover, 6.0% of women said that they could not have children, 9.5% said it was not their decision, and 1.2% stated that they did not know or gave other answers.

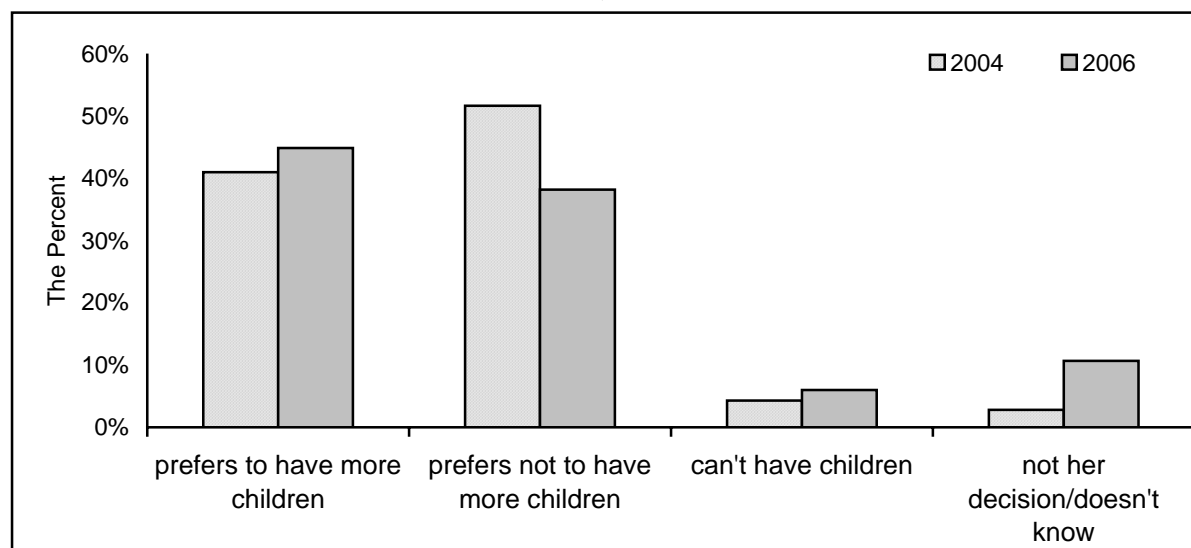
Table 5.1 Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women (aged 15-49 years) by Preferred Reproduction, Region and Locality Type 2004, 2006

Preferred Reproduction	Region		Type of locality			Total	
	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Urban	Rural	Camp	2006	2004
Prefers to have another child	42.0	50.4	44.2	42.7	51.6	45.0	41.1
Prefers not to have more children	40.6	34.1	37.3	42.1	35.1	38.3	51.8
Can't have children	7.0	4.2	6.6	5.8	4.3	6.0	4.3
Not her decision	8.9	10.7	11.1	7.2	8.3	9.5	1.2
Can't decide / other answers	1.5	0.6	0.8	2.2	0.7	1.2	1.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

According to Table 5.1, the rate of women who wish to have more children in 2004-2006 increased noticeably while the rate of those who prefer not to have children dropped. There is a high increase in the rate of women who said that they did not know or had not decided yet about having more children; also, there is an increase in the rate of women who cannot have children as a result of menopause or due to family planning methods such as female sterilization.

A comparison between married women's reproduction preference by region and type of locality shows that (according to the findings in Table 5.1) the rate of women who want to have more children in the Gaza Strip was 50.4% compared to 42.0% in the West Bank. Moreover, 40.6% of West Bank women want to stop having children compared to 34.1% in the Gaza Strip.

Figure 5.1 Reproduction Preference for Currently Married Women (aged 15-49 years), 2004, 2006



Women living in refugee camps prefer more to have children in comparison with rural and urban women. Women in the rural areas are the least willing to have more children. The rate of women wishing to stop having more children in rural areas is higher than that of urban areas and refugee camps at 42.1%, 37.3%, and 35.1%, respectively.

Table 5.2 Percentage of Currently Married Women (aged 15-49 years old) Who Wish to Stop Giving Birth to Children by Region, Locality Type and Selected Years

Region\ Ttype of locality	Wish to stop giving birth to children		
	2000	2004	2006
Region			
West Bank	54.3	53.7	40.6
Gaza Strip	46.8	48.6	34.1
Type of Locality			
Urban	49.9	51.7	37.3
Rural	56.2	53.7	42.1
Refugee camp	49.7	48.9	35.1
Total	51.7	51.8	38.3

The study of the trends of women wishing to stop having more children in 2000-2004 show lack of major variations in the Palestinian Territory; however, in 2006, data show that the rates of women who want to stop having children dropped noticeably. This could be due to the increase in the rates of women who gave different answers or had not decided yet as well as the increase in the rates of women who said they could not have children, which stood at 6% compared to 4.3% in 2004. This has affected the rate of women who expressed willingness to stop having children at region level (West Bank and Gaza Strip) and type of locality level (urban, rural, refugee camp) for 2004 and 2006. It is worth noting that the reproduction preference phenomenon is sensitive in the short term to factors affecting it because the phenomenon is related to many factors, including attitude of the society, its habits and its traditions, as well as current status, especially the political situation, which has an obvious role here.

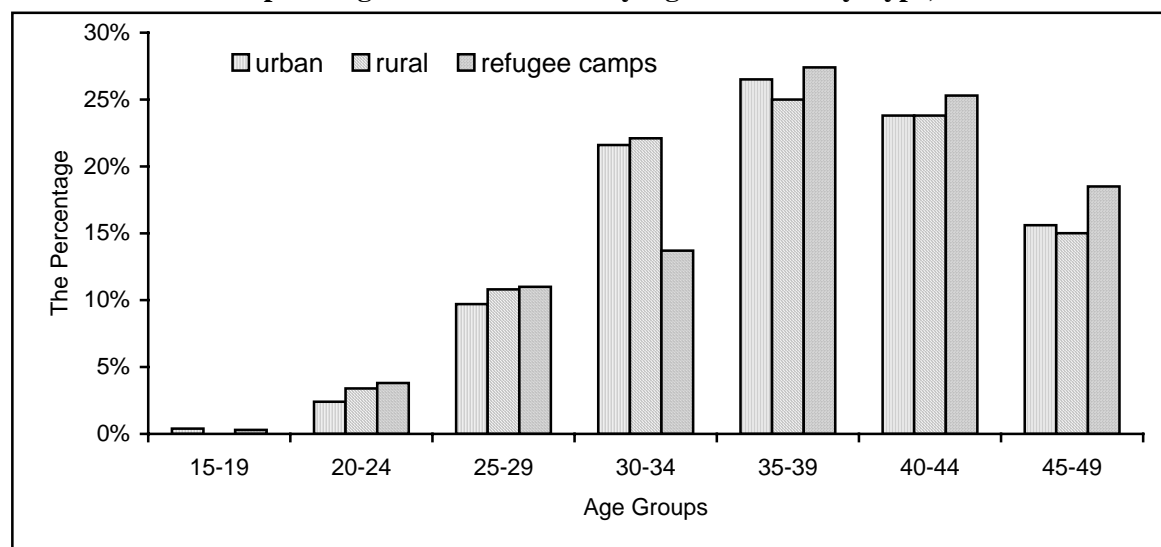
5.3 Reproduction Preferences by Age

It is expected that an increase in the rate of women wanting to stop having children will go side-by-side with age increase and having the desired number of children. There is an increase in the rate of women who prefer not to have more children up to the age of 39 years in the Palestinian Territory, in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip for 2006; this also applies to 2004 and 2006 data. It has also been noticed that there are obvious variations in the age distribution of these women in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in the age groups of 40-44 and 45-49. The rate of women who prefer to stop reproducing starts to drop after the age of 39. This could be due to the high rate of women who cannot have children after 40 years of age.

Table 5.3 Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women (aged 15-49 years old) Who Wish to Stop Giving Birth to Children by Age Group and Region 2004, 2006

Current age	2006			Palestinian Territory 2004
	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Palestinian Territory	
15-19	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7
20-24	3.2	2.2	2.9	6.0
25-29	10.6	9.3	10.2	13.9
30-34	21.2	19.4	20.6	21.1
35-39	27.0	24.6	26.2	23.2
40-44	22.9	26.4	24.0	21.7
45-49	14.8	17.9	15.8	13.4
Total	100	100	100	100

Figure 5.2 Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women Aged 15-49 Who Wish to Stop Giving Birth to Children by Age and Locality Type, 2006



The rates of women who wish not to have more children by current age of women and type of locality are close in relation to women living in urban and rural areas. However, the case is different with refugee camps; though the rates of women who want to stop having children seem close to those of rural and urban areas, they drop noticeably among women in the age group of 30-34. Data also show that the rate of women wishing to have more children drops as age increases. For instance, the rate of women wanting to have more children in the age group of 15-19 equals 84.8%; however, this rate drops sharply to 4.8% among women aged 45-49. Moreover, the rate of women who do not want to have more children is positively linked to the current age of the woman and stands at approximately 3.8% in 2006 in the age group of 15-19 and 67.9% in the age group of 40-44. However, the main reason for the drop in the rate of women preferring not to have more children in the age groups 40-44 and 45-49 is the increase in the rate of women who cannot have children.

Table 5.4 Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women (aged 15-49 years old) by Preferred Reproduction and Age 2006

Preferred Reproduction	Age							Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
Prefers to have more	84.8	85.1	70.1	43.3	26.1	8.8	4.8	45.0
Prefers not to have more	3.8	7.3	18.4	39.7	58.0	67.9	60.6	38.3
Can't have children	0.0	0.4	0.6	2.0	3.9	14.2	28.1	5.9
Not her decision	10.8	6.9	9.1	13.0	10.5	8.4	6.5	9.5
Can't decide / doesn't know	0.6	0.3	1.8	2.0	1.5	0.7	0.0	1.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of observations	157	736	1,053	982	854	669	495	4,946

The age distribution of women wishing to stop having children, according to the Health Survey of 2000, the Demographic Health Survey of 2004, and the Household Health Survey of 2006, shows a drop in the rates of women wishing to stop having children in the age group of 15-19 up to the age group of 30-34. This could be due to the increase in marriage age among females

during 1995-2006. However, the case is different after the age of 34 until 49 for all available years.

Table 5.5 Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women (aged 15-49 years old) Who Wish to Stop Giving Birth to Children by Age and Selected Years

Age group	2000	2004	2006
15-19	1.4	0.7	0.3
20-24	9.0	6.0	2.9
25-29	17.6	13.9	10.2
30-34	22.6	21.1	20.6
35-39	21.2	23.2	26.2
40-44	16.8	21.7	24.0
45-49	11.4	13.4	15.8
Total	100	100	100

Most of the women in the age category of 25-29 in 2006 come from the age category of 20-24 of 2004 and the age category of 15-19 of 2000. Consequently, we realize that the women's desire to stop having children increases with age except for the age category of 45-49 of every available year. This could be the result of the fact that large numbers of women in this category become unable to have children, which is a reasonable explanation to a large extent.

5.4 Fertility Preferences and Number of Living Children

Table 5.6 shows the distribution of women by reproduction preference and the number of living children and reveals a clear-cut relation between the number of living children and the desire to reproduce. This focuses on living children rather than the ever-born children since the desire to have children is influenced more by the number of living children than the number of ever-born children throughout the marital life.

Table 5.6 Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women (aged 15-49 years old) by Preferred Reproduction and Living Children 2006

Preferred Reproduction	Number of living children							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Prefers to have more children	73.5	88.1	82.4	67.4	42.7	31.2	13.6	45.0
Prefers not to have more children	0.9	2.9	8.5	20.4	42.6	47.7	66.4	38.3
Can't have children	10.5	2.9	1.1	2.6	3.1	4.7	10.7	6.0
Not her decision	14.8	5.8	7.8	8.7	9.4	14.2	8.1	9.5
Can't decide / doesn't know	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

According to Table 5.6, the increase in the number of living children means a decrease in the percentage of women who wish to have more children and an increase in the percentage of those who prefer not to have more children. The percentage of women who wish to stop having children is positively linked with the number of living children of those ever-born, which ranges between 0.9% among those who did not have living children and 66.4% among those who have six or more living children. On the other hand, the percentage of women who prefer to have more children is 73.5% among those who do not have any children and 13.6% among those who have six or more living children.

Despite the fact that the last category of women has 6 or more living children; more than 13.6% of them still want to have more children, which indicates that there still is a desire to have large families.

Upon comparison of reproduction preferences, it is noticed that the rate of women who prefer to reproduce is high even though they have more than 4 living children, which indicates that the Palestinian society will continue to have high fertility rates especially in the Gaza Strip in the coming years.

5.5 Fertility Preferences and Education Level

Table 5.7 shows the relationship between reproduction preferences and level of education. According to the table, there is a contradictory phenomenon that may be interpreted incorrectly. The phenomenon shows that there is an increase in the percentage of women who wish to have children with the increase in the level of education attainment in general. However, that could be mainly related to the fact that most women who have given birth to the desired number of children and decided not to have more children are in the lower levels of education attainment. On the other hand, educated women especially those with higher education qualification would marry at a later age and have not been able to have the preferred number of children.

Table 5.7 Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women (aged 15-49 years old) by Preferred Reproduction and Education 2006

Proffered Reproduction	Educational Level						Total
	Illiterate	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Diploma	BA +	
Prefers to have more children	28.4	36.8	48.4	52.4	40.6	58.6	45.0
Prefers not to have more children	47.2	43.4	36.8	33.6	43.6	26.5	38.3
Can't have children	16.0	8.5	3.9	3.7	5.5	2.4	6.0
Not her decision	7.3	9.7	9.5	9.7	10.0	11.6	9.5
Can't decide / doesn't know	1.1	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.2
No. of observations	450	1,111	1,742	1024	291	328	4,946

Moreover, the mean number of living children among educated women is lower than other women, and most educated women marry at a later age compared to uneducated women, which reduces the number of childbearing years.

Table 5.8 shows that when the first category of education level of illiterate women or those who did not attain any educational level is compared with the last category of women with BA and higher, a number of issues explain the contradictory relationship including the mean age at first marriage for the first category is almost four years less; the mean age for the first category is higher; the mean number of living children is more than 6 children for the first category whereas it is 3 per woman for the last category; therefore, the desired relative number of born children is not achieved among each age group of women in the last category of educated women.

Table 5.8 Currently Married Women (aged 15-49 years old) by Education and Selected Variables, 2006

Selected Variables	Education						Total
	Illiterate	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Diploma	BA+	
Mean age	38.7	34.3	31.0	31.4	35.0	32.1	32.8
Mean ideal no. of children	5.5	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.8
Mean no. of living children	6.1	5.1	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.0	4.4
Mean age at first marriage	19.3	17.9	18.1	19.7	22.6	22.7	19.1
No. of women	450	1,111	1,742	1,024	291	328	4,946

It is also noticed that the mean number of living children for women with elementary and lower education is higher than the ideal mean number of children, which means that there are unwanted children born; they are usually female children.

5.6 Discussion among Couples about the Desired Number of Children

The survey deals with the issue of couples' discussion of their preferred numbers of children and if such numbers match. Survey findings show that couples often discuss the number of children they wish to have. For instance, 61.3% of wives stated that they discussed such issues with their husbands; the West Bank and Gaza Strip rates in this regard are close. According to 48.3% of women, their preferred numbers of children matched those of their husbands. On the other hand, 30.9% of women have husbands whose preferred number of children is higher than theirs and 12.5% of husbands have preferred numbers of children that are below their wives' preferred numbers. Noticeably, almost 50% of women residing in the West Bank stated that their preferred numbers of children matched those of their husbands; whereas the same figure for Gaza Strip is 45.4%. The rate of wives whose husbands prefer lesser number of children, compared to their preferred number, is 14.7% in Gaza Strip, which is higher than that of the West Bank.

Table 5.9 Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women (15-49 years) Who Talked to Their Husbands about Favorite Number of Children by Region 2006

Favorite number (of children) for husband and wife	Palestinian Territory	Region	
		West Bank	Gaza Strip
Same number	48.3	49.9	45.4
Husband prefers more children	30.9	30.3	31.9
Husband prefers less children	12.5	11.3	14.7
Doesn't know	8.3	8.5	8.0
Total	100	100	100

5.7 Preferred Number of Male and Female Children

There is an obvious preference for males over females in developing societies including the Palestinian society. This preference goes back to inherited traditions and the cultural structure as well as social, economic, and cultural factors. Table 5.10 shows clearly this trend where the rate of women who prefer to have 4 male children or more reached 13.2% compared to a previous rate of only 6.1%. The rate of women who do not want to have male children is only 0.7% while the rate of those who do not prefer to have girls is 2.6%. This has affected the calculation of the mean of the preferred number of male and female children to be had during

childbearing years. The mean number of boys preferred to be had in the Palestinian Territory reached 2.6 compared to 2.2 for girls. Apparently, women residing in the Gaza Strip as well as in the West Bank prefer to have boys to girls. The rate of those who prefer to have 4 or more boys reached 16.1% in the West Bank compared to 21.2% in Gaza Strip. The rate of those who prefer to have 4 or more girls reached 8.4% in the West Bank compared to 12.4% in Gaza Strip.

Table 5.10 Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women (aged 15-49 years) by Preferred Number of Males/ Females to be had 2006

Number of preferred males to be had	Palestinian Territory	West Bank	Gaza Strip
0	0.7	0.5	0.2
1	11.1	10.4	9.1
2	50.6	46.0	37.8
3	24.4	27.0	31.7
4	7.0	8.3	10.8
5	3.1	4.0	5.5
6+	3.1	3.8	4.9
Total	100	100	100
Mean	2.6	2.5	2.8
Number of Preferred Females to be had			
0	2.6	2.4	2.0
1	18.6	17.4	15.2
2	53.2	51.0	47.0
3	19.5	20.8	23.4
4	3.5	4.6	6.6
5	1.4	2.3	3.8
6+	1.2	1.5	2.0
Total	100	100	100
Mean	2.2	2.1	2.4

Results show that 36.4% of currently married women in the age group of 15-49 prefer to have boys in their next delivery compared to 15.2% of them who preferred to have girls. 32.2% of women stated that they wanted a baby regardless of the baby's sex. This issue does not largely vary by region since both West Bank and Gaza Strip showed clear-cut preference of boys to girls; however, women in the Gaza Strip showed less preference to having girls in comparison with West Bank women.

Table 5.11 Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women (aged 15-49 years) Who Prefer to Have More Children by Preferred Sex of the Child and Region 2006

Preferred sex of next child	Palestinian Territory	Region	
		West Bank	Gaza Strip
Boy	36.4	36.6	35.8
Girl	15.2	16.6	13.1
Doesn't matter	32.2	33.4	30.6
Not my decision/ others	16.2	13.4	20.5
Total	100	100	100

5.8 Reproduction Preference and Family Planning Services

In many countries, especially developing countries, the often neglected family planning services are those services concerning non-pregnant women who wish to delay pregnancy of the next birth, or those who do not use any family planning methods but do not want to have any more children in the future, which would lead to unwanted pregnancy. Table 5.12 shows the relationship between reproduction preferences and the use of family planning methods by region and a number of years.

According to data in Table 5.12, the rate of using family planning methods among women who wish to have more children was 49.3% in 2006, which is higher than previous years; in 2000 the rate was 47.4% and in 2004 the rate was 46.7%. The rate of women who do not want to have more children reached 78.0% in 2006 compared to 74.2% and 73.7% in 2004 and 2000 respectively. There is also an increase in the rate of women using family planning methods in the West Bank among those who want or do not want to have more children compared to those in Gaza Strip, although West Bank rates here are higher than those of Gaza Strip.

Table 5.12 Percentage of Non-Pregnant Currently Married Woman (aged 15-49 years) Who Use Family Planning Methods by Region, Preferred Reproduction and Selected Years

Using family planning methods and region	Preferred Reproduction					Total
	Prefers to have more children	Prefers not to have more children	Can't have children	Not her decision	Can't decide\ others	
Palestinian Territory						
Percentage of women who use any family planning methods 2000	47.4	73.7	4.2	39.2	63.3	60.0
Percentage of women who use any family planning methods 2004	46.7	74.2	7.9	56.5	73.2	59.9
Percentage of women who use any family planning methods 2006	49.3	78.0	14.4	52.8	65.2	61.0
West Bank						
Percentage of women who use any family planning methods 2000	52.0	75.5	2.5	29.9	51.1	63.1
Percentage of women who use any family planning methods 2004	52.2	76.8	6.4	70.3	73.8	64.0
Percentage of women who use any family planning methods 2006	54.4	81.5	17.5	56.6	64.9	65.8
Gaza Strip						
Percentage of women who use any family planning methods 2000	40.1	69.9	9.3	53.3	77.8	54.3
Percentage of women who use any family planning methods 2004	38.4	69.1	10.6	39.4	71.4	52.6
Percentage of women who use any family planning methods 2006	41.7	70.4	7.4	46.8	70.0	52.1

It is worth noting that women who do not want to have more children but do not use family planning methods are subject to becoming pregnant, therefore, they need family planning services. The percentage of such women totals 22.0% of women who do not want to have any more children in the Palestinian Territory; they constitute 18.5% in the West Bank and 29.6% in Gaza Strip. This calls for relatively more concentration of health services in the Gaza Strip, which are always on the decrease, than the West Bank with respect to family planning.

All currently married women in the age group of 15-49 who stated they preferred to have an additional child were asked about the period they wanted to wait before they had the next child. According to results (Table 5.13), 19.3% of women said they wanted to wait for less than two years in 2006 compared to 21.4% and 12.2% in 2000 and 2004 respectively. 60.6% of women

indicated that they wanted to wait for two or more years before having the next baby in 2006 compared to 52.2% and 54.7% in 2000 and 2004 respectively. There is a noticeable increase in the rate of women who prefer to have two or more years intervals between births and those who prefer to have two or less years intervals between births. This is due to the drop in the rate of women who did not give specific answers (20.2%) compared to 33% in 2004; however, this means that women's attitudes have not varied significantly during those years.

Table 5.13 Percentage Distribution of Pregnant and non-Pregnant Currently Married Women (aged 15-49 years old) Who Wish to Have More Children by Desired Birth Interval and Region 2000-2006

Birth interval	Year	Palestinian Territory	West Bank	Gaza Strip
Less than 2 years	2000	21.4	25.4	15.2
	2004	12.2	11.1	13.9
	2006	19.3	20.1	17.9
Two or more years	2000	52.2	50.8	54.3
	2004	54.7	55.9	52.8
	2006	60.6	63.4	56.3
Unlimited to a number	2000	26.4	23.8	30.5
	2004	33.1	33.0	33.3
	2006	20.2	16.4	25.8

The rate of women residing in the West Bank who prefer to wait two or more years for the next birth is higher than that in the Gaza Strip for all available years.

5.9 Ideal number of children

Respondents were asked about the ideal number of children they wanted to have if they were to start having children; and the number of children they would like to have regardless of the number of children they gave birth to.

Figure 5.3 shows the ideal number of children for currently married women of the childbearing age (15-49). 1.1% of the respondents stated that the ideal size of the family is less than two children; 8.4% preferred an ideal size of two children; 8.1% stated an ideal number of three children; 36.9% stated that the ideal family size is four children; and 12.4% of respondents saw that five or more children was the ideal family size; 27.9% indicated that the ideal size of the family was 6 or more while the rest did not give a specific number. As a result, the desired mean number of children in the Palestinian Territory is 4.8.

Figure 5.3 Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women (aged 15-49 year old) by their Opinion about the Ideal Number of Children 2006

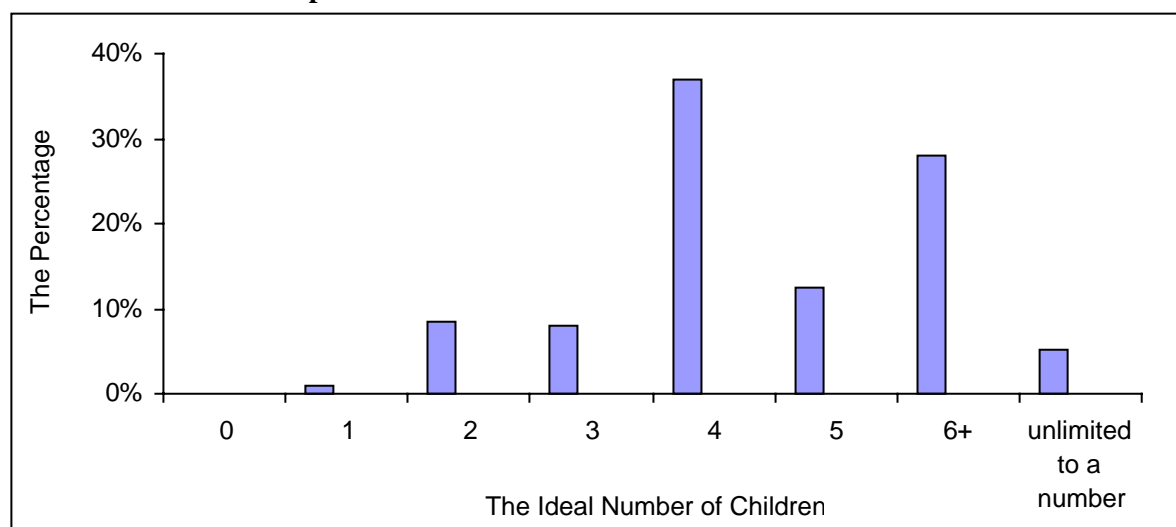


Table 5.14 shows little increase in the ideal mean number of children in 2006. Also, the mean increases with the increase of the number of living children and with the increase in women's age. The mean ideal number of children in 2006, by number of living children, ranged between 4.1 for those who have one living child and 5.6 for those who have six or more living children. The rates also vary according to current age of woman at 4.4 for women in the age group of 20-24 years and 5.7 for those aged 45-49 years.

Table 5.15 shows variations in the ideal mean number of children among women by background characteristics. Women in the Gaza Strip have a high mean of ideal number of children compared with West Bank women in 2006 (5.2 and 4.6 respectively). Moreover, women living in refugee camps have a higher mean in the ideal number of children compared with urban and rural women (4.9, 4.8, and 4.7 respectively).

The mean ideal number of children has an opposite relation with the level of women's education; it ranges between 5.5 for women with no education and 4.4 for women with higher than secondary education.

Table 5.14 Ideal Mean Number of Children according to Women Opinion by Living Children, Current Women Age and Selected Years

Num. of Living Children and Mother's Current Age	Ideal mean number of children		
	2000	2004	2006
No. of Living Children			
0	4.0	4.3	4.2
1	4.0	4.4	4.1
2	4.1	4.4	4.3
3	4.2	4.3	4.3
4	4.4	4.4	4.4
5	4.8	4.5	4.8
+6	5.3	5.3	5.6
Mother's Current Age			
15-19	4.1	4.6	4.5
20-24	4.2	4.5	4.4
25-29	4.3	4.4	4.5
30-34	4.6	4.4	4.7
35-39	4.8	4.6	4.8
40-44	4.9	5.1	5.1
45-49	5.3	5.1	5.7
Total	4.6	4.6	4.8

It is also noticed that the mean number of living children is less than the mean ideal number of children for all categories except for elementary and below education, which explains the previously indicated contradictory relation between education and the desire to have more children. The reason for having a high percentage of uneducated women who want to stop having children is that they already have a sufficient number of living children; the mean number of living children here is 5.5 children for those who did not attain any level of education. The mean is even higher than the ideal mean number of the same category of 6.1 children.

Table 5.15 Ideal Mean Number of Children and Living Children according to Women Opinion by Selected Variables, 2004, 2006

Selected Variables	Ideal mean no. of children	Mean number of living children	
	2004	2006	2006
Region			
West Bank	4.4	4.6	4.3
Gaza Strip	5.0	5.2	4.6
Locality Type			
Urban	4.5	4.8	4.4
Rural	4.6	4.7	4.5
Refugee camp	5.0	4.9	4.4
Educational Level			
None	5.2	5.5	6.1
Elementary	4.8	4.9	5.1
Preparatory	4.6	4.8	4.2
Secondary	4.5	4.6	3.8
Higher than secondary	4.2	4.4	3.3
Total	4.6	4.8	4.4

Table 5.16 shows the percentage distribution of women by the number of living children and the ideal number of children; the table also shows us the percentages of women who have a number of living children that is higher than the ideal number of children. It can be divided into three groups as follows:

1. First group: The ideal number is equal to the number of living children at 21.8%, a rate that is slightly higher than that of 2004, which was 19.7%.
2. Second group: The ideal number is larger than the number of living children at 48.18% compared to 59.8% in 2004.
3. Third group: The ideal number is smaller than the number of living children at 30.1% compared to the lower rate of 20.5% in 2004. This group needs further study to identify the reasons, which made it have more children than desired. The reasons are often to do with lack of awareness, lack of use of family planning methods, the influence of the in-laws on the couples, and lack of obtaining the desired number of children of the desired sex, which is a usually male children.

Table 5.16 Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Woman (aged 15-49 years old) by Variation in the Ideal Number of Children and Living Children, 2006

Variation in the Ideal Number of Children and number of Living Children	Age group		
	15-34	35-49	Total
Ideal number of children is less than the number of living children	18.3	47.6	30.1
Ideal number of children equals the number of living children	18.7	26.3	21.8
Ideal number of children is more than the number of living children	63.0	26.1	48.1
Total	100	100	100

In the calculation of the above indicators of women aged 35 and above who have reached semi-complete fertility, there is approximately 26% of women who give birth to the desired number of children, whereas 74% of women do not have the desired number. The rate of women who had more than the wanted number of children is 48% and the rate of women who had less than the wanted number of children is 26%.

Chapter Six

Child Health

6.1 Introduction

Infant and child mortality rates are the most important indicators that reflect the health and living conditions in any society. The study of the trends and variations of these rates are very important since they help in the monitoring and evaluation of health programs and policies by shedding light on their outcome.

On the other hand, the measuring and monitoring of the nutritional status of children is essential for drawing attention to policies needed to reduce the prevalence of malnutrition among children. The survey addressed various dimensions of the health of Palestinian children, including infant and child mortality, nutritional status of children under five, breastfeeding and vitamin A and D, in addition to immunizations against childhood diseases. The survey also addressed diarrhea and respiratory problems. This chapter presents the main findings of the survey on these topics.

6.2 Infant and Under Five Mortality

This section gives an analysis of data on the levels, trends, and variations in neonatal mortality (death during the first 28 days), post-neonatal mortality (death during one to eleven months), and infant mortality (death during the first year) and under five mortality (death during the first five years). These rates are measured from the number of deaths per thousand live births. These rates are estimated using women's reproductive history, which includes inventory of all births per woman since her first marriage until the date of the interview, including the first birth, and the date of birth, sex and the state of survival and, if alive, the current age and, if not alive, the age at death, to obtain direct estimates about mortality rates.

6.2.1 Neonatal, Infant and Under Five Mortality

Table 6.1 shows the mortality rates of neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, children (1-4 years), and children under five for the previous two years of the survey. The table indicates that mortality rates were the highest for newborn infants, (18.1 per thousand live births during the years 2005 and 2006), and increased among males and in the Gaza Strip. Post-neonatal mortality amounted to 7.5 infant deaths per 1000 live births, and was higher among females and in Gaza Strip.

Table 6.1 Rates of infant and child mortality per thousand live births during the previous two years of the survey

	Neonatal mortality	Post neonatal mortality	Infant mortality	Child mortality 1-4 years	Under five mortality
Palestinian Territory	18.1	7.5	25.3	2.9	28.2
Male	21	6.1	27.1	3.1	30.1
Females	14.8	8.6	23.4	2.8	26.1
West Bank	16.4	6.5	22.9	2.9	25.8
Gaza Strip	20.4	8.4	28.8	3	31.8

Figure 6.1 shows that infant mortality was higher among males than females and in the Gaza Strip compared to the West Bank.

Figure 6.1 Infant and Child Mortality by Two Years Period



6.2.2 Trend of Infant and Under-Five Mortality

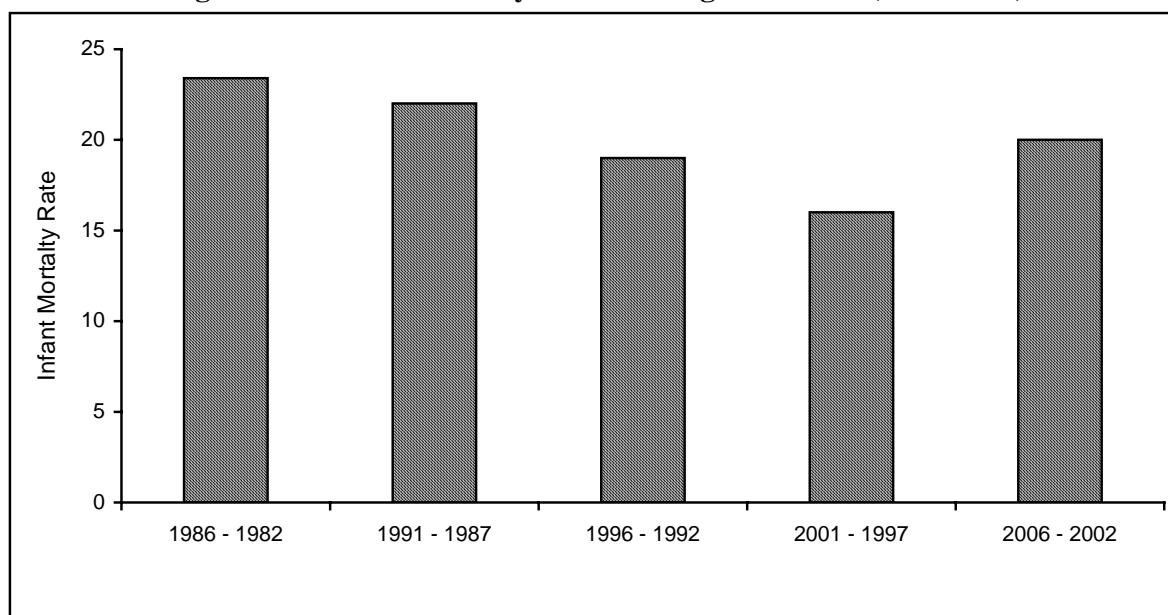
The results of the direct methods of infant and under-five mortality, using five-year periods during the period (1982-2006), showed a decrease in infant and under-five child mortality in the period 1982-1986 to the period 1997-2001, from 51 and 58.3 deaths per 1000 live births for infants and for children under-five, to 24.1 and 29.7. However, rates increased in the period 2002-2006 to 27.6 and 31.6 deaths per 1000 live births (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2 Infant and Under-five Children Mortality Per Thousand Live-Births for the Five-Year Periods During the Period (1982-2006)

	Neonatal mortality	Post neonatal mortality	Infant mortality	Under five mortality
Palestinian Territory				
1982-1986	23.4	27.5	51.0	58.3
1987-1991	22.0	15.7	37.7	43.5
1992-1996	19.0	13.9	33.0	37.5
1997-2001	16.0	8.1	24.1	29.7
2002-2006	20.0	7.6	27.6	31.6
West Bank				
1982-1986	24.9	26.3	51.2	57.5
1987-1991	20.8	13.6	34.4	39.9
1992-1996	18.8	12.5	31.2	34.8
1997-2001	15.5	7.4	22.8	27.4
2002-2006	18.6	6.9	25.5	29.5
Gaza Strip				
1982-1986	20.8	30.0	50.7	60.0
1987-1991	24.1	19.1	43.2	49.3
1992-1996	19.5	16.3	35.8	41.6
1997-2001	16.9	9.5	26.4	33.6
2002-2006	22.1	8.6	30.7	34.9

One reason for neonatal mortality rates increasing in the Gaza Strip after the second *Intifada* is possibly due to a lack of specialized staff and high technology setup in neonatal centers. Services for neonates with congenital malformation and pre-maturity/low birth weight¹ usually obtained through transferring newborns to Israel and to Jerusalem from the Gaza Strip, was restricted post *Intifada*.

Figure 6.2 Infant Mortality Rates During the Period (1982-2006)



6.3 Birth Weight

Birth weight is influenced by maternal and newborn factors. Birth weight of less than 2.5 kg is regarded as Low Birth Weight (LBW). LBW newborns and those with high birth weight of 4 kg and above are at increased risk of morbidity and mortality and are usually observed closely at birth.

6.3.1 Indicators of Birth Weight

Almost all newborns in the Palestinian Territory are weighed at birth (99.5%). Data from 2006 shows the rate of low birth weight (LBW) is 7.3%, and slightly higher in the West Bank (7.3%) compared to Gaza Strip (7%). The highest rates of LBW are in Hebron, Jerusalem and Bethlehem, followed by Khan Yunis and the North of the Gaza Strip. LBW is not influenced by locality type, but is influenced by poverty rates (highest among the poorest), age of mother (highest among those under 30 years) and mother's education (lowest rates are among those with secondary education and above).

Table 6.3 Percentage Distribution of Weight at Birth during the Five Years Preceding the Survey by Governorate, 2006

Governorate	Number of Births weighted	Weighed at Birth	Weight in Grams at Birth		
			4,000 and Over	2,500 –3,999	Below 2,500
Palestinian Territory	10,107	99.5	11.8	80.9	7.3
West Bank	5,882	99.2	11.1	81.4	7.5
Jenin/ Tubas	678	97.7	12.1	81.4	6.5
Tulkarm	373	100.0	13.5	80.8	5.7
Nablus	806	98.4	12.4	80.5	7.1
Qalqiliya/ Salfit	435	99.1	17.4	77.6	5.0
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	707	99.9	11.6	82.1	6.3
Jericho and Al Aghwar	112	100.0	11.6	83.3	5.1
Jerusalem	866	99.9	8.8	82.6	8.6
Bethlehem	393	99.4	10.6	80.9	8.5
Hebron	1,512	99.2	8.6	82.2	9.2
Gaza Strip	4,225	99.8	12.8	80.2	7.0
North Gaza	786	100.0	12.2	79.7	8.1
Gaza	1,610	99.8	13.3	80.0	6.7
Deir El-Balah	558	100.0	14.4	79.7	5.9
Khan Yunis	763	99.6	10.9	80.7	8.4
Rafah	509	100.0	12.9	81.8	5.3

Table 6.4 Percentage Distribution of Weight at Birth during the Five Years Preceding the Survey by Selected Variables, 2006

Selected Variables	Number of Births	Weighed at Birth	Weight in Grams at Birth		
			4,000 and Over	3,999– 2,500	Below 2,500
Locality Type					
Urban	5,540	99.2	12.0	76.3	7.2
Rural	2,768	98.8	11.7	75.3	7.1
Camps	1,799	99.6	12.7	76.2	7.3
Sex					
Males	5,172	99.2	14.7	75.2	6.1
Females	4,935	99.1	9.1	76.8	8.3
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	2,027	99.0	11.3	73.3	9.3
Second	2,124	99.2	12.0	75.4	7.0
Middle	2,210	99.0	11.9	76.5	7.4
Fourth	1,994	99.0	12.1	77.9	6.2
Richest	1,753	99.5	12.8	76.9	5.8
Mother's age					
15-29	4901	99.5	9.3	78.0	7.4
30-49	4950	99.0	15.0	73.6	6.9
Mother's Education					
None	127	99.3	15.0	65.3	9.4
Elementary	563	99.3	15.9	66.3	9.9
Preparatory	5791	99.3	11.9	75.4	7.5
Secondary and Above	3582	99.5	11.4	78.9	6.1

6.4 Nutritional Status

Child nutrition in the Palestinian Territory has been deteriorating since the Health Survey (HS) of 1996. Evidence has been collected nationally from several surveys (1996, 2000, and 2004). Additional data was collected through the Nutritional Survey of 2002. Indicators from these surveys have shown continuous deterioration of child height in particular.

Current indicators from the 2006 survey show an increase in stunting (10.2%) with a wide gap between the West Bank (7.9%) and Gaza Strip (13.2%). As for underweight and wasting, both are low at 2.9% for under weight and 1.4% for wasting.

Highest rates for stunting are the districts of North Gaza (29.6%), Jericho (14.7%) and Khan Yunis (11.2%) are lowest.

Considering locality, the rural areas have the highest rates of under weight, while urban areas have the highest rates of stunting.

Table 6.5 Percentage of Children Under Five Years of Age Who are Severely or Moderately Undernourished, by Selected Variables, 2006

Selected Variables	Number of Children Under Five	Weight for Height		Height for Age		Weight for Age	
		Less than -3SD	Below - 2SD	Less than -3SD	Below - 2SD	Less than -3SD	Below - 2SD
Palestinian Territory	10,809	0.3	1.4	3.1	10.2	0.4	2.9
West Bank	6,136	0.3	1.7	2.4	7.9	0.4	3.2
Jenin	655	0.0	0.6	1.2	6.6	0.1	2.9
Tubas	135			0.7	6.7		
Tulkarm	428	0.5	1.2	0.9	3.7	0.0	1.4
Nablus	888	0.5	1.8	2.0	6.0	0.3	2.3
Qalqiliya	288	0.0	1.7	2.1	4.5	1.0	2.1
Salfit	185	0.5	4.3	3.8	8.6	1.1	6.0
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	624	0.2	0.8	2.7	6.9	0.6	3.8
Jericho and Al Aghwar	107	0.0	3.7	3.7	14.7	1.9	6.4
Jerusalem	649	0.8	4.9	4.3	11.5	0.2	5.5
Bethlehem	441	0.2	0.7	1.4	5.0	0.0	0.9
Hebron	1,735	0.3	1.1	2.8	10.4	0.6	3.5
Gaza Strip	4,673	0.3	1.2	4.0	13.2	0.3	2.5
North Gaza	857	0.9	1.8	11.2	29.6	0.8	3.7
Gaza	1,786	0.2	1.1	2.0	8.9	0.2	2.4
Deir El-Balah	604	0.8	1.7	3.0	9.8	0.7	3.5
Khan Yunis	831	0.2	0.6	3.5	11.2	0.1	1.7
Rafah	595	0.2	0.8	1.3	8.6	0.0	0.8
Locality Type							
Urban	4,959	0.3	1.3	3.4	11.1	0.4	2.7
Rural	2,457	0.2	1.3	2.8	8.6	0.4	3.5
Camps	1,577	0.5	2.1	2.7	10.0	0.3	2.5
Sex							
Males	4,584	0.3	1.4	3.2	10.4	0.4	2.7
Females	4,410	0.3	1.5	3.0	10.0	0.3	3.1

Table 6.5 Percentage of Children Under Five Years of Age Who are Severely or Moderately Undernourished, by Selected Variables, 2006

Selected Variables	Number of Children Under Five	Weight for Height		Height for Age		Weight for Age	
		Less than -3SD	Below - 2SD	Less than -3SD	Below - 2SD	Less than -3SD	Below - 2SD
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	1,855	0.3	1.3	3.9	13.7	0.5	3.3
Second	1,939	0.4	1.5	3.1	9.6	0.5	3.4
Middle	1,987	0.2	1.3	2.6	9.0	0.2	2.1
Fourth	1,738	0.3	1.5	3.5	10.7	0.5	3.4
Richest	1,474	0.4	1.6	2.3	7.6	0.2	2.1
Age of Children (Months)							
Less than 6	860	0.2	1.5	0.6	2.4	0.0	0.3
6-11	554	0.6	2.5	1.0	5.5	0.1	1.9
12-23	353	0.2	1.6	5.2	15.9	0.5	3.7
24-35	645	0.4	1.3	3.6	9.5	0.6	3.3
36-47	1,270	0.2	1.2	3.0	10.5	0.4	2.9
48-59	1,758	0.3	1.1	2.6	10.1	0.4	2.7
Mother's Education							
None	116	0.0	1.6	7.9	18.8	0.0	5.2
Elementary	518	0.3	2.1	3.2	11.8	0.3	3.2
Preparatory	5,170	0.1	1.2	3.6	11.5	0.3	2.7
Secondary and Above	3,151	0.4	1.4	2.8	9.4	0.4	2.9

6.5 Breastfeeding

The pattern of infant feeding has an important influence on the child's health. Breastfeeding in particular was shown to reduce the risk of illness and death among young children. Breastfeeding practices have an effect on the mother's fertility as well. More frequent breastfeeding for longer duration is associated with a longer period of postpartum amenorrhea and longer period of birth interval with the result of lower fertility.

6.5.1 Prevalence and Mean Duration of Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding is shown to be common in the Palestinian Territory: 97.5% of children under five years of age were breastfed. Variation in breastfeeding across regions and districts is minimal. Duration of breastfeeding is 13 months, higher in the Gaza Strip and in males (14 months).

The results show higher rates among mothers aged 15-29 years (65.8%), compared to mothers aged 30-49 years (63.5%), (Table 6.6).

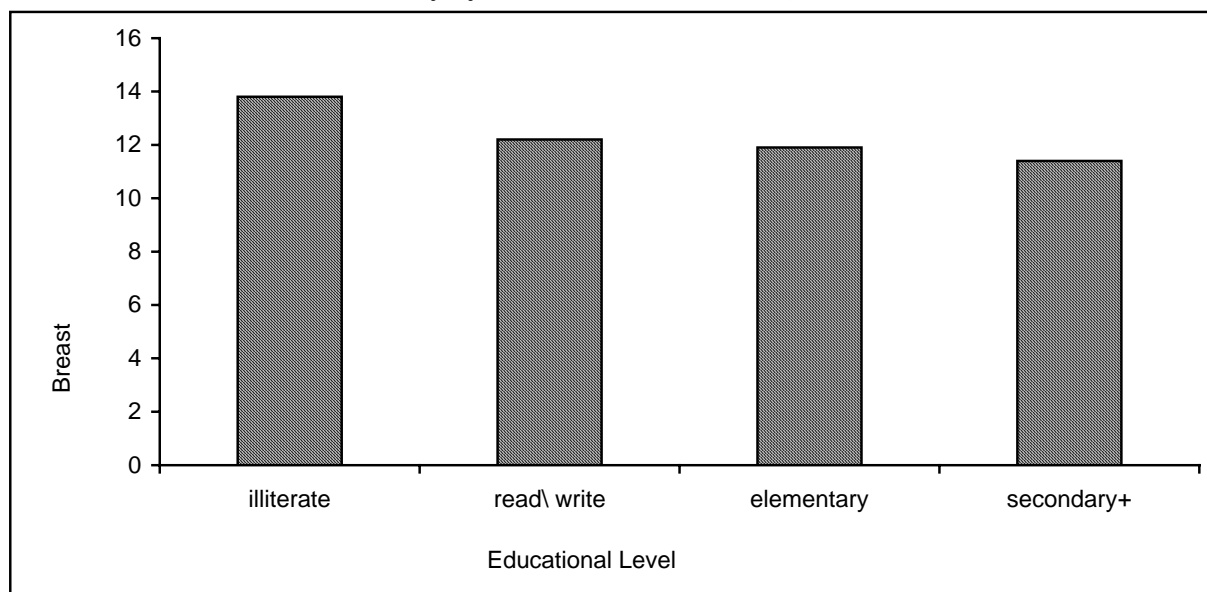
Table 6.6 Percentage of Living Children (less than 5) according to Breastfeeding Status by Selected Variables, 2006

	Percent exclusively breastfed	Number of Children under five	Starting of receiving breastfeeding				Percent of children under 5 receiving solid/mushy food
			During the first hour	1-3 hours	3-6 hours	6+ hours	
Sex							
Males	97.5	5172	63.8	20.3	6.5	9.4	26.1
Females	97.5	4935	65.3	19.7	7.0	8.0	24.8
Type of Locality							
Urban	97.0	5540	64.1	19.8	7.3	8.8	25.5
Rural	97.9	2768	65.9	19.7	5.8	8.7	22.2
Camps	98.3	1799	63.7	21.3	6.4	8.6	30.2
Mother's age							
15-29	97.7	4901	65.8	19.8	7.1	7.4	23.8
30-54	97.3	4950	63.5	20.2	6.2	10.1	27.5
West Bank	97.2	5882	65.9	18.9	6.4	8.9	22.4
Gaza Strip	97.9	4225	62.6	21.6	7.2	8.5	29.7
Palestinian Territory	97.5	9850	64.6	20.0	6.7	8.8	25.7

6.5.2 Duration of Breastfeeding

Results showed that the average duration of breastfeeding up to 12 months a year and the average time for males compared to females varies slightly, as well as between children of older mothers (30-49 years) compared to younger mothers (15-29 years). It has been observed that the duration of breastfeeding is shorter the higher the educational level of the mother.

Figure 6.3 The Average Duration of Breast-Months of Births during the Five Years Preceding the Survey by the Education of Mother, 2006



6.5.3 Exclusive Breastfeeding

Exclusive breastfeeding, when the baby receives only breast milk and is not given any food or drink except medicines and vitamins in the first period of 0-5 months of age, was 24.8%. The rate for exclusive breastfeeding was the highest among the governorates in Qalqiliya (34.2%), in North Gaza (33.3%), Khan Yunis (29.6%), and Jerusalem (28.8%) and was lowest in Bethlehem (10.7%).

The results indicate that the rate of exclusive breastfeeding during the first five months was slightly higher among females (26.3%) than among males (23.4%) and also higher among mothers in the age group 15-29 years (26.7%) than among mothers in the age group 30-49 (23%) in 2006

The results indicate that about 57% of children aged 6-9 months are breastfed and consume solid mushy food; this percentage is higher in urban areas (60.8%) compared to rural areas (49.4%) and camps (55.4%) as shown in Table (6.7). The data did not refer to a clear pattern relating to wealth indicators.

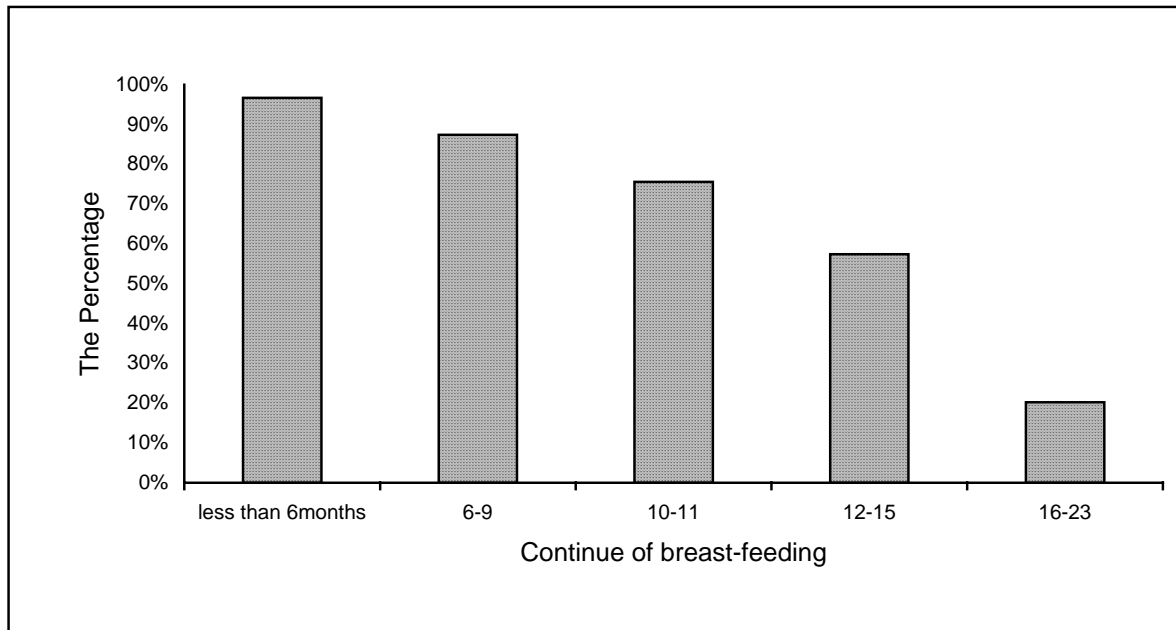
Table 6.7 Percentage of Living Receiving Breastfeeding by Selected Variables, 2006

Selected Variables	Children between 6-9 months		Children between 0-5 months	
	Number of Children	Percent receiving breast milk & solid/mushy food	Number of Children	Percent exclusively breastfed
Region				
Palestinian Territory	626	56.7	1,032	24.8
West Bank	357	50.4	584	24.7
Gaza Strip	269	65.0	447	25.1
Type of Locality				
Urban	334	60.8	567	24.8
Rural	166	49.4	273	24.8
Camps	127	55.4	191	24.9
Sex				
Males	309	57.0	527	23.4
Females	317	56.3	504	26.3
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	133	45.5	200	24.2
Second	130	52.4	229	22.6
Middle	145	60.5	220	33.1
Fourth	114	57.0	203	25.5
Sixth and Over	106	70.5	180	17.5
Mother's age				
15-29	335	60.6	557	26.7
30-54	271	52.7	429	23.0
Mother's Education				
None	-	-	-	-
Elementary	34	51.8	50	21.6
Preparatory	341	53.4	575	27.1
Secondary and Above	243	62.7	390	22.0

6.5.4 Continued Breastfeeding and Weaning Reasons

Results indicate that for most births in the last two years breastfeeding continued during the first six months (96.7%), but the proportion continuing breastfeeding declines among children aged 16-23 months to 20%, which means that most children are not breastfed for two years (Figure 6.4).

Figure 6.4 Percentage of Children who were born during the Previous Two Years Who are still Subjected Breastfed by the Age of the Child in Months



Results of the survey also showed that the main reason for weaning from the age of 6-11 months is that the mother became pregnant and also in the age group 12-23 months that children had arrived at the right age for weaning.

6.6 Immunization

Immunization in the Palestinian Territory is provided by three health care providers, the Palestinian MoH, UNRWA for refugees and Israeli MoH for those with a Jerusalem identity card. The Palestinian MoH and UNRWA unified their immunization schedule. Variation between the Israeli and the Palestinian schedule is that the Israeli MoH gives a fourth dose of Haemophilus Influenza Type B at 12 months and offers Hepatitis A vaccine at 18 months and two years. On the other hand, the Palestinian MoH has an additional Measles vaccine at 9 months and BCG in the first month; otherwise the schedules are similar. Note that the vaccine for Haemophilus influenza type B has been recently introduced by the Palestinian MoH and has not been measured in this survey.

6.6.1 Immunization Cards Available

Only two thirds of children had their immunization cards (66.7%), higher in the West Bank (69.3%) compared to the Gaza Strip (62.8%). The figure was 72.9% in 2004 and 67% in 1996.

6.6.2 Coverage of Immunization

Children receiving all vaccines imply: those who had a 3rd dose of DTP and Polio and received Measles and BCG. Since those children living in Jerusalem follow the Israeli schedule, they have lower rates of BCG (87.2%) and Measles (78.2%) vaccines. As a result, rates in the West Bank for receiving all vaccines (94.4%) are lower than the Gaza Strip (99.4%). There is only slight variation in immunization uptake among males and females, and by locality and mother's education.

Table 6.8 Immunization Coverage for 12-23 Months by Region, Locality Type, Mother's Education and Sex, 2006

	All Vaccines	DPT (3 rd dose)	Measles	Polio (3 rd dose)	BCG
Palestinian Territory	96.4	98.7	96.7	98.9	99.1
West bank	94.4	97.8	94.8	98.2	98.4
Gaza Strip	99.4	100	99.4	100	100
Locality Type					
Urban	95.0	98.1	95.5	98.2	98.4
Rural	97.4	99.1	97.4	100.0	100.0
Camps	98.9	99.5	98.9	99.5	99.5
Sex					
Males	96.6	99.0	96.7	99.4	99.4
Females	96.4	98.3	96.7	98.5	98.7
Mother's Education					
None	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary	99.2	100.0	99.2	100.0	100.0
Primary	97.5	98.1	97.5	98.6	99.2
Secondary and Above	95.9	98.7	96.1	98.9	98.9

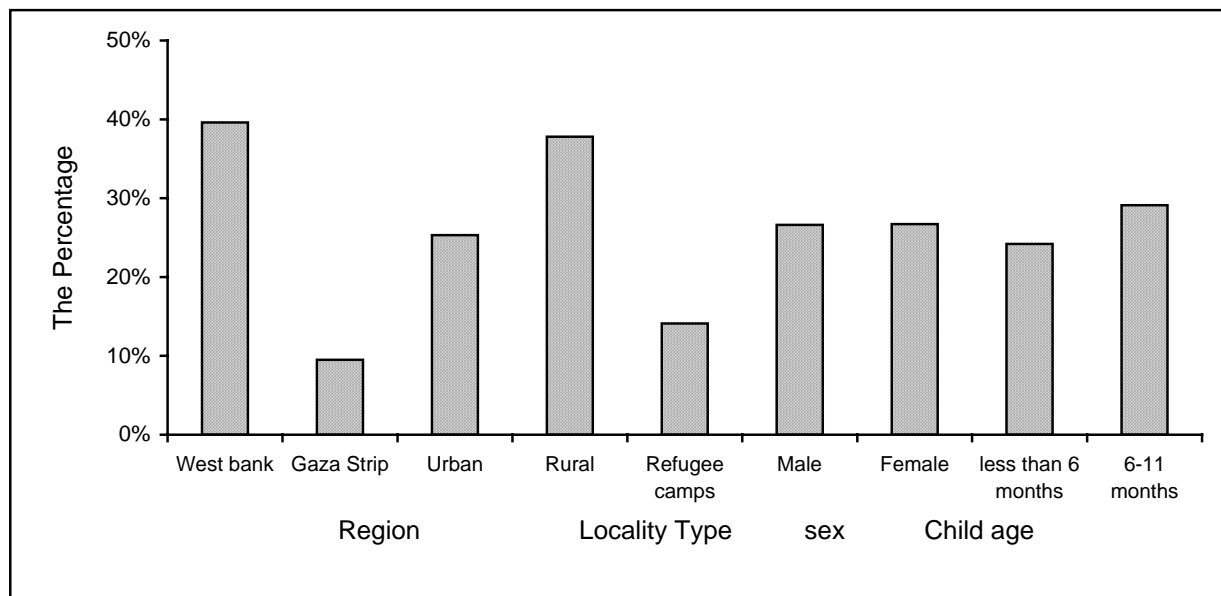
6.7 Vitamin A&D

Vitamin A & D is given to newborns at their first visit to Mother and Child Health Centers operated by the Government sector. The drops are usually provided free of charge by the nurse at the clinic. This vitamin prevents rickets and night blindness.

The survey enquired about the intake of children 0-12 months of Vitamin A & D in the last 6 months preceding the survey. Overall, it is found that vitamin A & D intake is low at 26.6%. It is higher in the West Bank (39.1%) compared to the Gaza Strip (9.3%). Variation among districts is outstanding. The highest is in the Jericho and the Jordan valley (60%), Salfeet (54.3%), Ramallah and al-Bireh (52.8%) and Jerusalem at 50%. In the Gaza Strip, the highest is in Khan Yunis (20.5%).

As expected the lowest intake is in the camps (14.4%). There is only a slight difference among males and females and among age groups of children.

Figure 6.5 Percentage of Children aged (0-11) months Who Received Vitamin A&D during the Six Months Preceding the Survey, by Selected Variables, 2006



6.8 Childhood Illnesses

Worldwide, diarrhea and respiratory infections are a major cause of death in children, especially young ones. In the Palestinian Territory, according to the Ministry of Health, respiratory diseases are the second cause of infant death after prematurely and low birth weight for 2005 (21.8%).

6.8.1 Pneumonia

Respiratory infections are common in children, especially in the winter months. Complications detected by symptoms can be debilitating and fatal, especially in young children. Treatment of mild cases can be done at home, while more severe cases need medical attention.

In this survey, mothers were asked if the child had fever or cough in the last two weeks, duration of the cough and if the child had fast breathing or not. Enquires were then made about the cause of symptoms, if related to the chest or nose block or both and if the mother sought consultation. If yes, were medications given and what were they.

Results showed that children with suspected pneumonia were 14.1% of children under five. The incidence rate was higher in the West Bank (14.5%) compared to the Gaza Strip (13.5%). More cases were observed in Tulkarem (21.4%) and north of Gaza (18.4%). Of those with suspected pneumonia (14.1%), the majority was taken to a health provider (13.9%).

Source of advice

The majority (72.8%) of mothers did seek treatment from an appropriate provider (clinic or hospital). Slight variation is observed between the West Bank and Gaza Strip in health seeking behavior. Families from the Gaza Strip tend to seek treatment from a government hospital (49.8%), followed by the UNRWA clinics (36.8%) while in the West Bank families sought medical care from a physician's clinic (54.6%) mainly. This is due to availability of physician's clinics in rural areas of the West Bank, where 50.4% seek treatment from a physician's clinic compared to UNRWA clinics in the camps, where 53.5% of camp residents seek treatment from UNRWA clinic as expected. There is variation in health seeking behavior by mother's education (as education increases there is less use of government hospitals and more use of a physician's clinic). There is no variation in health seeking behavior either by mother's age or by child's gender. The variation in health seeking behavior among districts seems to be related to availability, accessibility and cost of the service, the same as on the regional level.

Types of treatment

The commonest drugs prescribed to children were antibiotics (66.7%) and cough medicine (65.5%). Herbs were prescribed for almost half of the children (44.8%). A small percentage were given injections (10.8%) or known pills (13.7%). Variation among regions and locality were observed as herbs were prescribed most frequently for children living in rural areas (50.3%) and least frequently for children from the camps (39.2%) and Gaza Strip (37.6%). Children from the Gaza Strip had the highest rate of prescription of antibiotics (76.7%) and cough medicine (71.8%).

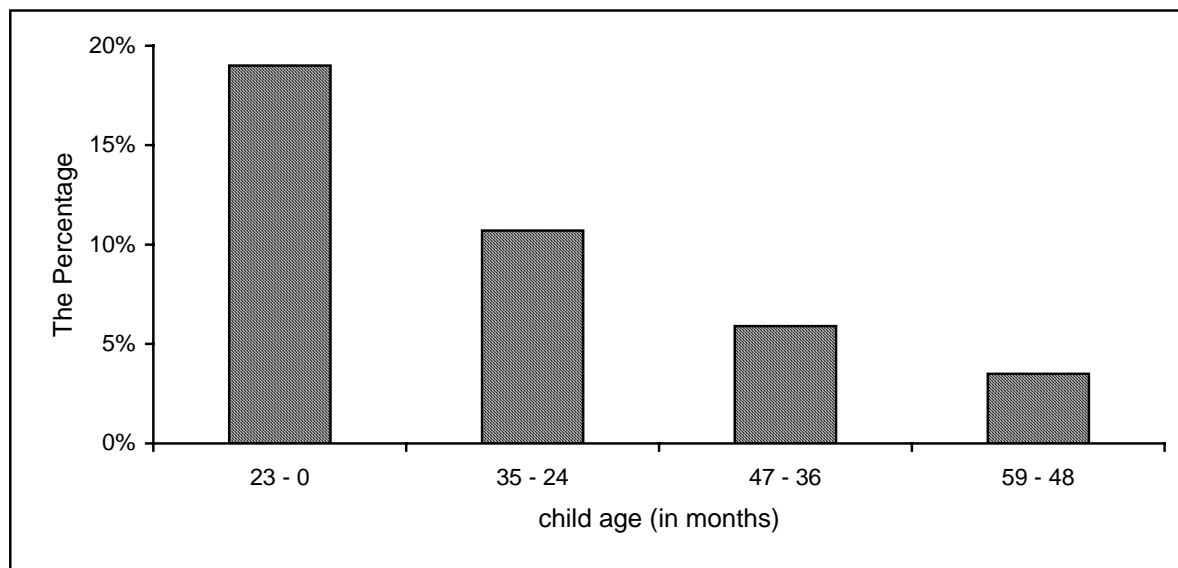
6.8.2 Acute Diarrhea

Diarrhea in this research was defined as an episode that occurred in the last two weeks, more than three times a day, with changes in consistency (more liquid) and may be accompanied by blood or mucus.

The rates of diarrhea for 2006 were 11.8%, more in the Gaza Strip (12.1%) compared to the West Bank (11.5%). There is no variation among localities, and variation among districts is slight except for very low levels in Rafah (8%) and Ramallah and al-Bireh (7.9%). There is strong association between diarrhea and age of child; the highest rate is in the age group of 0-23 months, almost 20% and lowest at 48-59 months at 3.7%. Diarrhea as reported seems to be influenced by mother's education; the lowest rate is reported by mothers with secondary and above education (11.4%) compared to no education (17.6%), and among males (12.2%) compared to females (11.1%).

Of the different types of management, almost half of the children regardless of socio-demographic variables, sex of child and age (except for infants) received appropriate treatment, that is, single or combination oral re-hydration therapy, increased fluids and continued feeding.

Figure 6.6 Percentages of Diarrhea during the Two Weeks Preceding the Survey among Children Under Five Years, 2006



Chapter Seven

Mother Health

7.1 Introduction

Pregnancy and childbirth are major events in a woman's life, which must be dealt with using utmost care. Though both events are natural biological events, they constitute risks to mother and child. Prenatal care is one of the key issues of childbearing since it largely contributes to reducing mortality among mothers and the newborn and reducing complications and illnesses resulting from pregnancy and birth.

The Palestinian Household Health Survey 2006 included a number of questions about prenatal and postnatal healthcare during the five years preceding the survey. The questions included whether the women received such care, the place of receiving it, service providers, type of service, and reasons for not receiving the service, prenatal complications, childbirth complications, postnatal complications, and education.

7.2 Prenatal Healthcare

The rate of women who received prenatal healthcare during the five years preceding the survey in the Palestinian Territory reached 98.8%, including 98.7% in the West Bank and 99.1% in Gaza Strip. Receiving prenatal healthcare means that mothers indicated receiving prenatal healthcare from any qualified source (general physician, specialized doctor, nurse, or licensed midwife) who provide such care even for one time.

Table 7.1 Percentage Distribution of Childbirths (Last Childbirth) in the Five Years Preceding the Survey by Mother's Receiving Healthcare during Pregnancy and Selected Variables, 2006

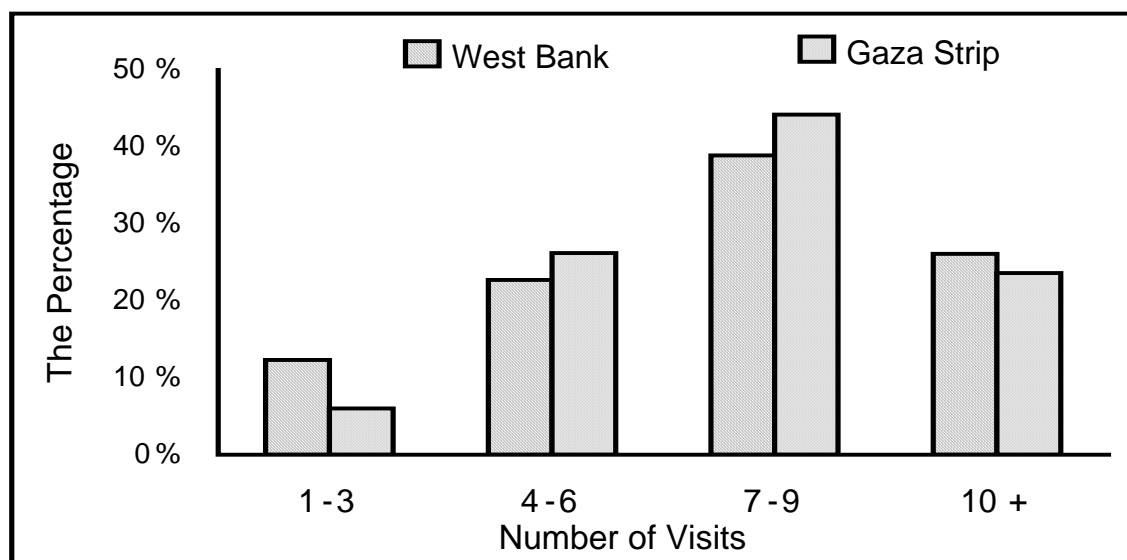
Selected Variables	Receiving healthcare		
	Received healthcare	Did not receive healthcare	Total
Palestinian Territory	98.8	1.2	100.0
West Bank	98.7	1.3	100.0
Gaza Strip	99.1	0.9	100.0
Locality Type			
Urban	98.6	1.4	100.0
Rural	98.5	1.5	100.0
Refugee camps	98.8	1.2	100.0
Mother's Age			
15-19	100.0	-	100.0
20-29	99.3	0.7	100.0
30-39	98.2	1.8	100.0
40-49	98.0	2.0	100.0
Mother's Education			
Elementary	97.0	3.0	100.0
Preparatory	97.4	2.6	100.0
Secondary and higher	98.4	1.6	100.0

7.2.1 Number of Visits during Pregnancy

The World Health Organization has set up a standard for the number of visits to prenatal healthcare centers. WHO recommends that the number of visits of a pregnant woman to a healthcare center for medical follow up purposes must not be less than four times distributed evenly on pregnancy stages.

According to results, most women (90.2%), who had childbirths during the five years preceding the survey who received prenatal healthcare, stated that they had frequented healthcare centers at least four times (87.7% in the West Bank and 94.0% in Gaza Strip). 75.9% of them said they had frequented such centers seven times or more (Figure 7.1). This shows that women are aware of the importance of care and follow up during pregnancy. Results also show that 9.8% (12.3% in the West Bank and 6.0% in Gaza Strip) of women who received prenatal healthcare frequented healthcare centers less (1-3 visits) than the recommended times.

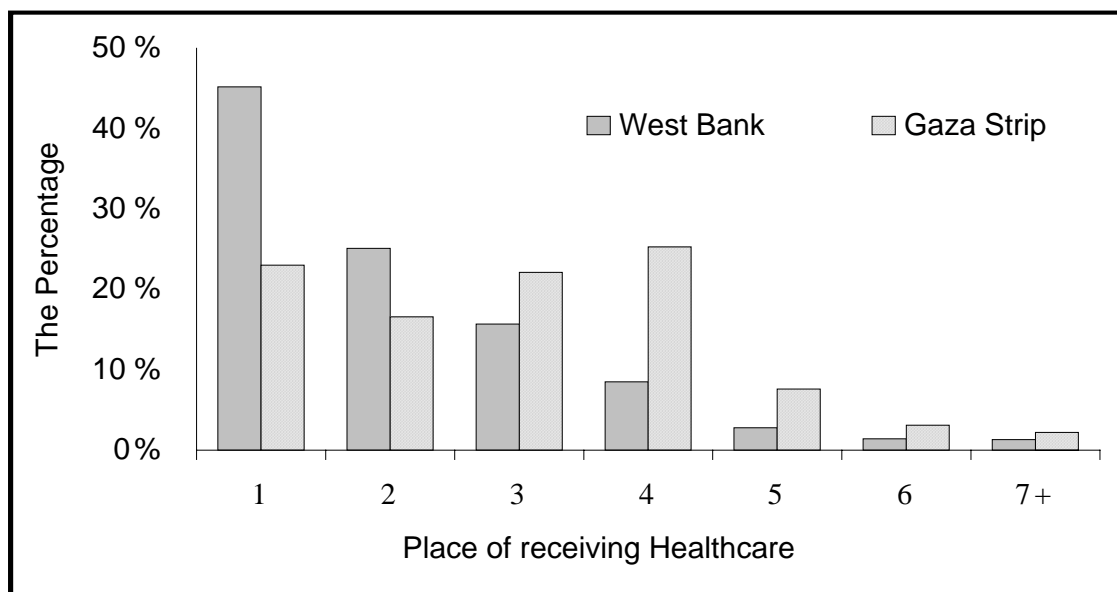
Figure 7.1 Percentage Distribution of Childbirths (Last Childbirth) in the Five Years Preceding the Survey Whose Mothers Received Healthcare during Pregnancy by Number of Visits and Region, 2006



7.2.2 Pregnancy Stage When Commencing Pregnancy follow-up (First Visit)

According to Figure 7.2, 91.5% of women who had childbirths during the five years preceding the survey and received prenatal healthcare started such care early (between the first and fourth months of pregnancy): 94.5% for the West Bank and 87.1% in Gaza Strip. Moreover, 45.2% of pregnant West Bank women started visiting prenatal healthcare centers from the first month of pregnancy compared to 23.0% in Gaza Strip. 8.5% of pregnant women of the West Bank started visiting prenatal healthcare centers from the fourth month of pregnancy compared to 25.3% in the Gaza Strip.

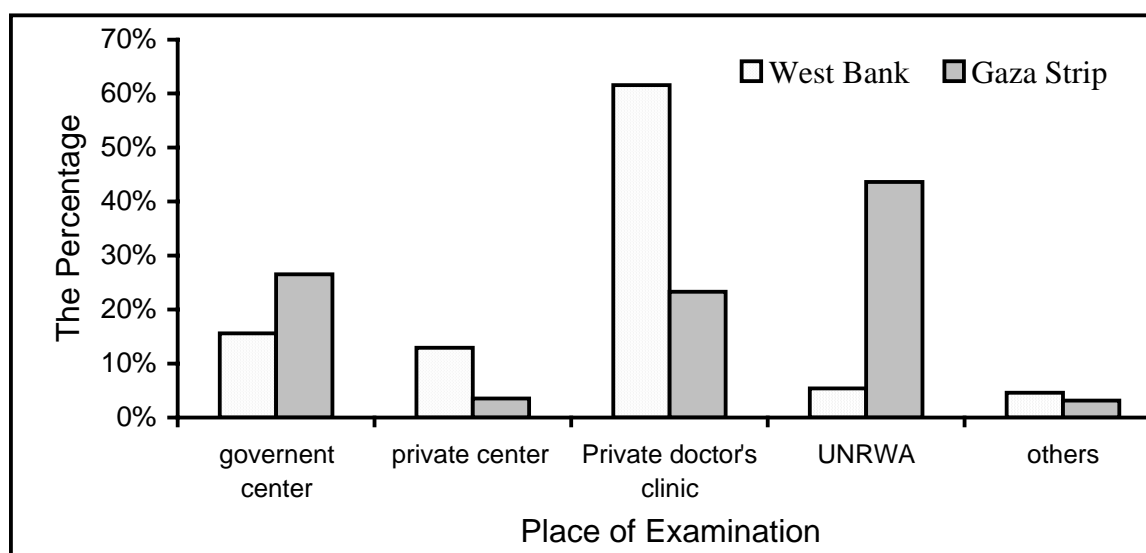
Figure 7.2 Percentage Distribution of Childbirths (Last Childbirth) in the Five Years Preceding the Survey Whose Mothers Received Healthcare during Pregnancy, by Pregnancy Period (in Months) at Starting Visiting Healthcare Centers and Region 2006



7.2.3 Place of Receiving Prenatal Care

According to Figure 7.3, the private physician's clinic occupies the first rank in providing prenatal healthcare in the Palestinian Territory at 46.5%, followed by UNRWA center/hospitals at 20.5% and public health centers (hospitals and health centers) at 19.9%.

Figure 7.3 Percentage Distribution of Childbirths (Last Childbirth) in the Five Years Preceding the Survey Whose Mothers Received Healthcare during Pregnancy by Place of Examination and Region 2006



The comparison between the West Bank and Gaza Strip with respect to seeking healthcare at private doctor clinic and private hospital shows that the West Bank has a higher rate in this

respect than the Gaza Strip (12.9% and 3.5% respectively). The rate of seeking UNRWA medical attention services in Gaza Strip is high and stands at 43.6% due to the widespread UNRWA centers in Gaza Strip and the fact that most residents are refugees.

7.2.4 Pregnancy Complications

During the survey, women who had childbirths during the five years preceding the survey were asked if they had experienced any of these complications during pregnancy: severe vaginal bleeding, high blood pressure, swollen face or body, sharp headache, pain in upper abdomen, high fever, convulsions, breathing difficulty, or pain when urinating.

According to Table 7.2, of total women, who had childbirths during the five years preceding the survey, 19.1% suffered sharp headache, 17.8% suffered pain in the upper abdomen, 16.6% suffered pain when urinating, and 16.1% suffered swollen face and body. These complications seem to be the most common pregnancy complications. Findings also show that West Bank women suffered from these complications more than Gaza Strip women, who suffered hypertension (12.2%) more than West Bank women (8.2%) did. As for vaginal bleeding, severe headaches, and high fever, there were no major variations between the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Table 7.2 Percentage of Childbirths (Last Childbirth) born in the Five Years Preceding the Survey Whose Mothers Became Susceptible to Health Problems during Pregnancy by Type of problem and Region 2006

Type of Problem	Region		
	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Palestinian Territory
Severe vaginal bleeding	6.3	5.3	5.9
High blood pressure	8.2	12.2	9.7
Swollen face or body	17.0	14.5	16.1
Sharp headache	19.1	19.0	19.1
Pain in upper abdomen	20.5	13.2	17.8
High fever	5.6	5.0	5.4
Convulsions not resulting from fever	5.3	0.9	3.7
Pain when urinating	18.1	14.0	16.6
Severe breathing difficulty	12.7	10.2	11.8

Moreover, 85.3% of women who suffered pregnancy complications received advice or treatment for such complications: 82.6% in the West Bank and 90.0% in the Gaza Strip. Most women in this case went to specialized doctors (86.1%) followed by general physicians (15.2%) and nurse/ midwives (13.0%).

On the other hand, most women who did not seek medical advice for the complications justified that by saying such symptoms did not constitute a problem (78.1%): 76.1% for the West Bank and 84.3% in Gaza Strip.

Table 7.3 Percentage Distribution of Childbirths (Last Childbirth) Born in the Five Years Preceding the Survey Whose Mothers Became Susceptible to Health Problems during Pregnancy but did not Receive Advice or Treatment by Main Reason for not Receiving Advice or Treatment and Region 2006

Type of problem	Region		
	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Palestinian Territory
Was not a problem	76.1	84.3	78.1
Service not available	1.0	0.0	0.7
High cost	13.7	6.8	12.0
Too busy	1.3	5.8	2.4
The midwife could deal with it	1.6	0.0	1.2
Used non-medical treatment	5.2	3.1	4.6
Others	1.1	0.0	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

7.3 Prenatal Care

7.3.1 Place of Delivery (Childbirth)

The findings of the Household Health Survey 2006 confirm that the majority of childbirths in the Palestinian Territory take place at health establishments with higher rates in the Gaza Strip than the West Bank (98.9% and 95.2% respectively). Qalqilia registered the lowest rate of deliveries at health establishments at 88.7% in comparison with other governorates, (Table 7.4). Findings also show that 3.4% of childbirths took place at home, on the way to hospital, or at a military roadblock. The rate of these cases in the West Bank is higher than that of Gaza Strip (4.8% and 1.1% respectively). Qalqiliya governorate has the highest rate in this regard at 11.3%.

Table 7.4 Percentage Distribution of Childbirths (Last Childbirth) in the Five Years Preceding the Survey by Place of Childbirth, Region, and Governorate 2006

Region and Governorate	Place of Childbirth			Total number of childbirths
	Health establishment	Home/ another place	Total	
Palestinian Territory	96.6	3.4	100	6,465
West Bank	95.2	4.8	100	4,027
Jenin	89.1	10.9	100	388
Tubas	89.6	10.4	100	77
Tulkarem	93.0	7.0	100	284
Nablus	97.0	3.0	100	558
Qalqilia	88.7	11.3	100	167
Salfeet	90.7	9.3	100	129
Ramallah and Al Bireh	97.3	2.7	100	483
Jericho and the Jordan Valley	98.7	1.3	100	77
Jerusalem	97.0	3.0	100	619
Bethlehem	97.8	2.2	100	270
Hebron	96.2	3.8	100	975
Gaza Strip	98.9	1.1	100	2,438
North Gaza	99.1	0.9	100	462
Gaza	98.4	1.6	100	917
Dir Al Balah	98.8	1.2	100	334
Khan Yunis	99.1	0.9	100	431
Rafah	99.3	0.7	100	294

7.3.2 Form of Delivery (Childbirth)

Findings show that most childbirths (last childbirth) of the past five years were normal deliveries (75.9%); however, 15.0% were cesarean sections. The highest rate of cesarean sections was in Jericho governorate and the Jordan Valley at 26.3%; Salfeet and Khan Yunis governorates had the lowest rate of cesarean sections at 12.3% each (see Table 7.5).

Table 7.5 Percentage Distribution of Childbirths (Last Childbirth) in the Five Years Preceding the Survey by Type of Delivery, Region, and Governorate 2006

Region and Governorate	Form of Childbirth			Total	Total number of childbirths
	Natural	Cesarean section	Others *		
Palestinian Territory	75.9	15.0	9.1	100.0	6,465
West Bank	78.5	15.4	6.1	100.0	4,027
Jenin	74.7	61.7	7.7	100.0	388
Tubas	74.0	16.9	9.1	100.0	77
Tulkarem	67.4	17.2	15.4	100.0	284
Nablus	72.9	18.3	8.8	100.0	558
Qalqilia	83.2	13.2	3.6	100.0	167
Salfeet	84.6	12.3	3.1	100.0	129
Ramallah and Al Bireh	81.6	15.3	3.1	100.0	483
Jericho and the Jordan Valley	71.1	26.3	2.6	100.0	77
Jerusalem	80.6	15.5	3.9	100.0	619
Bethlehem	82.2	14.1	3.7	100.0	270
Hebron	81.8	51.2	5.7	100.0	975
Gaza Strip	71.5	14.4	14.1	100.0	2,438
North Gaza	69.2	19.5	11.3	100.0	462
Gaza	71.2	13.8	15.0	100.0	917
Dir Al Balah	68.0	12.5	19.5	100.0	334
Khan Yunis	76.6	12.3	11.1	100.0	431
Rafah	73.4	13.3	13.3	100.0	294

* Including: Suction, forceps, and episiotomy

7.4 Postnatal Care

7.4.1 Postnatal Complications

17.9% of the women who had childbirths during the five years preceding the survey stated that they had at least one postnatal complication. The rate of women who had childbirth complications in the West Bank was 21.5%, which was twice the rate of Gaza Strip of 11.8%.

Table 7.6 shows that pain in the lower abdomen with fever (8.7%) and pain in the lower back with fever are the most common postnatal complications. Moreover, West Bank women experienced more postnatal complications than Gaza Strip women.

Table 7.6 Percentage of Childbirths (Last Childbirth) Born in the Five Years Preceding the Survey by Postnatal Complications Mothers Suffered during the Six Weeks Following Childbirth and Region 2006

Postnatal Complications	Region		
	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Palestinian Territory
Severe vaginal hemorrhage	2.1	2.2	2.1
Swollen and painful legs	4.2	2.6	3.6
Vaginal discharge with odor and fever	5.4	2.5	4.3
Pain in the lower abdomen and fever	11.3	4.4	8.7
Pain in the lower back and fever	9.8	4.2	7.7
Pain in the upper back and fever	3.9	2.3	3.3
Pain when urinating and fever	5.7	3.3	4.8
Swollen and painful breasts with fever	6.3	1.9	4.6

Chapter Eight

Public Health

8.1 Introduction

The section on public health is an important component of the Palestinian family health survey as it covers selected chronic diseases, disability and smoking. Addressing chronic diseases is essential as the Palestinian Territory is undergoing epidemiological transition with continuous presence of infectious diseases, as is the case in developing countries, in conjunction with an increase in chronic diseases such as cardiovascular, hypertension and diabetes. The Ministry of Health annual report as well as local surveys has documented this phenomenon.

The World Health Report emphasized the need for better information on levels and trends of the major risk factors for chronic diseases. The top leading risk factors to health are high blood pressure, high cholesterol, tobacco use, and overweight. Understanding the situation in the Palestinian Territory will help identify priorities and possible ways to reduce or prevent these diseases.

Individuals with special needs or disabilities are another group that needs special care. The Palestinian family health survey gathers information about selected risk factors such as smoking and selected diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, cancer and disabilities by asking specific questions about smoking, selected diseases, disability and causes of disability.

8.2 Smoking

Smoking is a well-known risk factor and cause of death for many diseases.¹ It was estimated that smoking is the leading cause of death for cardiovascular, followed by chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and lung cancer. Exposure to smoking is also risk factor for some diseases especially among children. The percentage of smoking is decreasing in the developed countries; however, it is increasing in the developing countries especially among women and children. Smoking is prevalent in Arab countries where more than 50% of males and up to 10% of females are smokers.

In the family health survey, the questions about smoking habits were asked for household members aged 10 and above. The question included the following categories: smoking cigarettes, pipe, nargileh, ex-smoker and never smoker. Percentages reported in this report refer to individuals aged 12 and above to be able to compare with previous DHS reports.

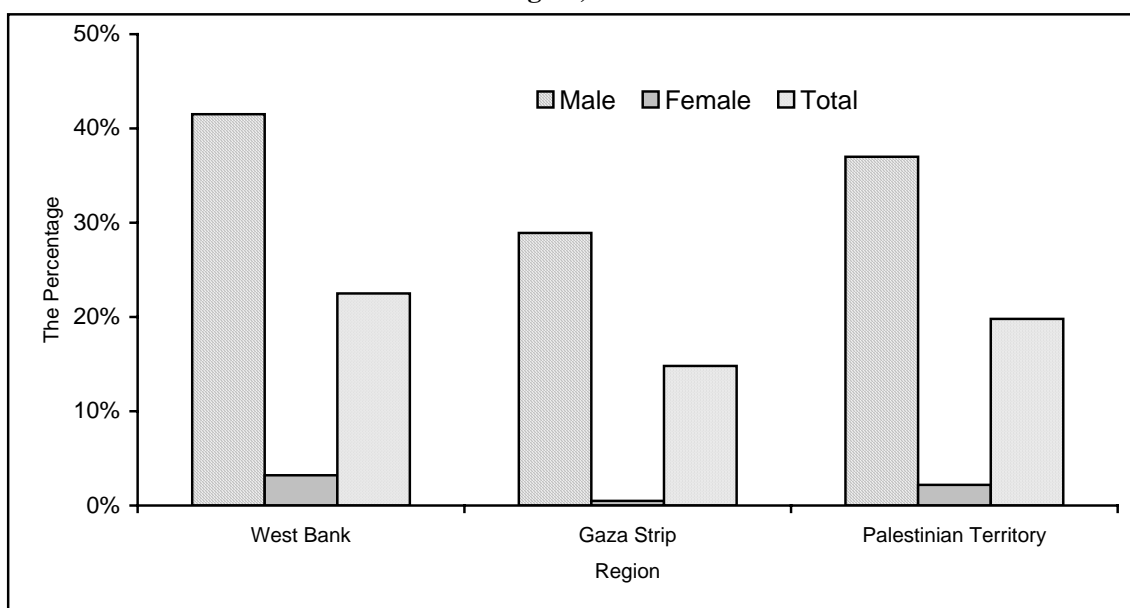
Figure 8.1 shows that the percentage of smokers in the Palestinian Territory is 19.8% with 22.5% in the West Bank and 14.8% in the Gaza Strip. A large difference in the percentage of smokers is found between males and females in both regions. The low percentage of smoking females should be interpreted with caution, because smoking is not socially accepted for women, there

¹ World Health Organization. The World Health Report 2002: reducing risks, extending healthy life. Geneva: WHO, 2002.

might be underreporting of smoking activity. In addition, a member of the household and not the person himself answered the question. Still, there is a big difference found between West Bank and Gaza Strip for both males and females and this might be explained by the social and economic conditions of living in Gaza strip.

Within the West Bank, the percentage of smokers was highest in Qalqiliya, Jerusalem and Jenin and lowest in Bethlehem and Hebron. In the Gaza Strip, the highest percentage of smokers was in Gaza City and the lowest in Khan Yunis.

Figure 8.1 Percentage of Individual Aged 12 and above who Practice Smoking Habit by Sex and Region, 2006



According to the data, the smoking habit is prevalent in rural areas (21%) followed by urban areas (20%) and less prevalent in refugee camps (18%). Smoking is most prevalent among those aged 40-49 years (Figure 8.2). It is important to note that of those aged 12-19 years, 5% are smokers although this number might be an underestimation. Results of global youth tobacco control in Palestinian schools indicate that the percentage of current smoking youth aged 13 to 15 years was 13.9%.² This group should be given priority in an intervention program since it is well known that those who start smoking at early ages are more likely to continue smoking at older ages.

² Ministry of Education and Higher Education, 2002. Youth Tobacco Survey in Palestinian Schools. Ramallah, Palestine.

Figure 8.2 The Percentage of Individual Aged 12 and Above Who Practice Smoking Habit by Locality Type and Age Groups, 2006

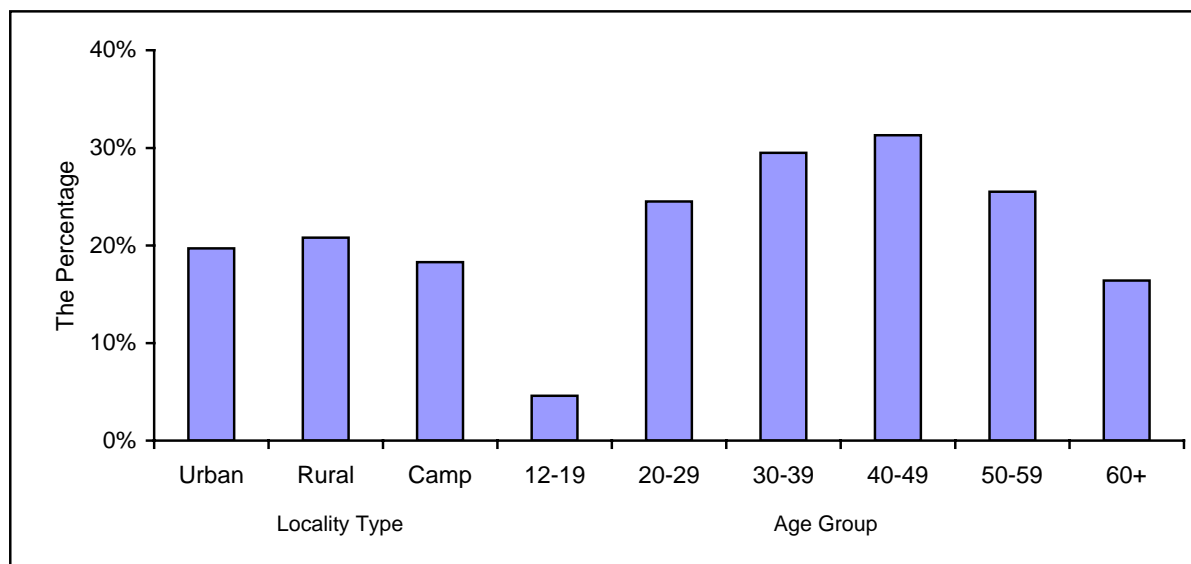
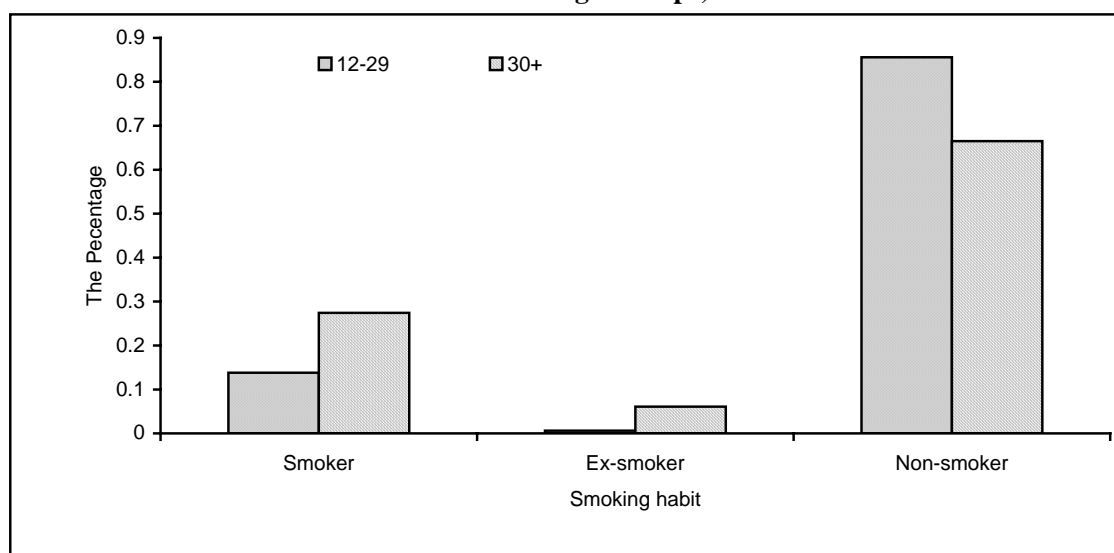


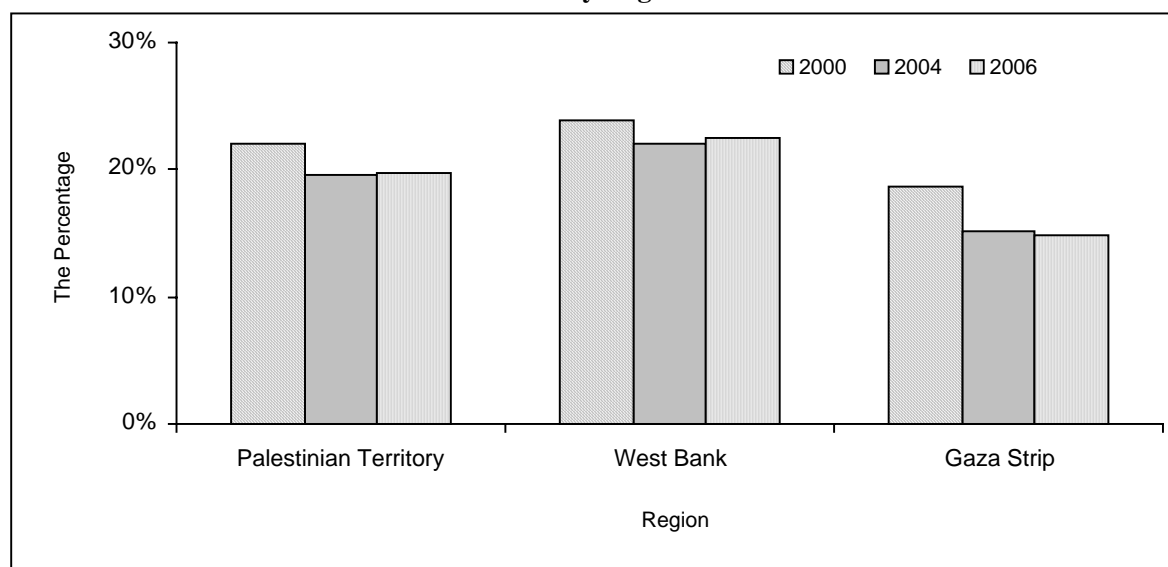
Figure 8.3 shows that 3% of individuals in the Palestinian Territory aged 12 years and above are ex-smokers (stopped smoking) and 77% are never smokers. The smoking habit is prevalent among those aged 30 years and above at 27% compared to 14% for those younger than 30 years.

Figure 8.3 The Percentage of Individual Aged 12 and Above Who Practice Smoking Habit by Selected Age Groups, 2006



In the Palestinian Territory, the percentage of smoking decreased in 2006 compared to 2000 but is very much similar to that reported in 2004. In comparison with 2004, there is a slight increase in the percentage of smokers in the West Bank. The contrary situation was found in the Gaza Strip where the percentage of smoking decreased compared to 2004 (Figure 8.4).

Figure 8.4 Changes in the Percentage of Individual Aged 12 and Above Who Practice Smoking Over Time by Region.



8.3 Chronic Diseases

Chronic diseases are the leading cause of mortality in the world. Chronic diseases are “diseases of long duration and generally slow progression.”³ According to the World Health Organization, 35 million people died from chronic diseases in 2005; half were under 70 years old and half were women.

In the Palestinian Territory, based on the Ministry of Health annual report in 2005, cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death, hypertension is the 8th leading cause of death and diabetes is the 10th leading cause of death.⁴ This pattern was reported in previous annual reports as well. Most studies explain the rise in the prevalence of chronic disease by the change in life styles, which includes change in nutritional habits, urbanization, modernization and change in economic conditions. This is in addition to aging and longevity, that is, longer exposure to risk factors. It is worth noting that the pattern of mortality has changed in the developed counties; mortality due to chronic diseases began to decline but it is still the leading cause of death in the developing countries.^{5,6}

³ World Health Organization, 2005, Chronic Diseases and Health Promotion, available at <http://www.who.int/chp/en/index.html>. Accessed on September 22, 2007.

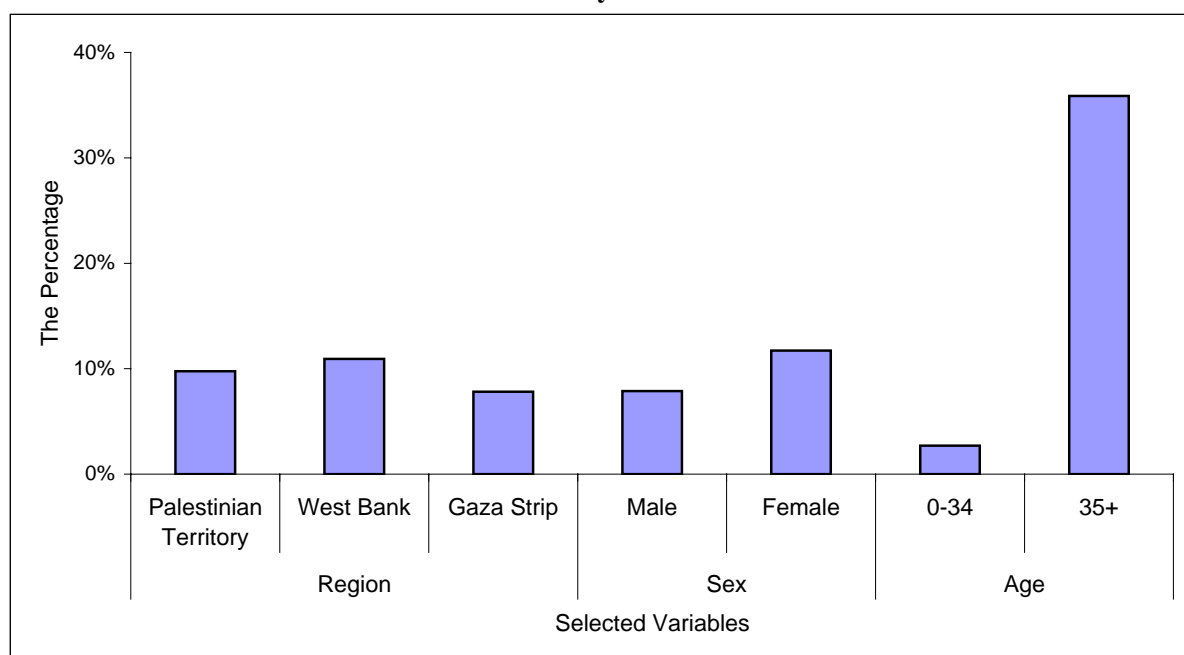
⁴ Ministry of Health-Palestinian Health Information Centre. Health status in Palestine: Annual report 2005. Gaza, Palestine: Ministry of Health, 2007

⁵ Ebrahim S, Smith GD. Exporting failure? Coronary heart disease and stroke in developing countries. *Int J Epidemiol* 2001;**30**:201-205.

In this survey, individuals were asked about their suffering from selected diseases and receiving treatment for that disease. The percentage of those suffering from at least one disease of the listed diseases and receiving treatment for it was 9.8% in the Palestinian Territory with (10.9% in the West Bank and 7.8% in Gaza Strip), an increase of 27% within the last two years.

Females have reported higher percentage of suffering from chronic disease (Figure 8.5). This pattern was observed in the 2004 and 2000 reports. Clearly chronic diseases are clustered within those aged 35 years and above.

Figure 8.5 The Percentage of Persons Who Indicated Having at Least One Disease and Receiving Treatment for it by Selected Variables



In comparison with previous reports, the increase in percentages of chronic disease is affecting the Palestinian Territory regardless of the region, sex or locality type. Interestingly, the increase in urban areas, females and those 35 years and above was more than other comparative groups.

Figure 8.6 illustrates the percentages and differences within selected backgrounds. Focusing on selected diseases, hypertension has increased in two years from 3% to 3.3%. The increase was very clear in camps where the percentage increased from 2.7 to 3.7%. Furthermore, diabetes has increased from 2.2 to 2.6%.

⁶ Sarti C, Rastenyte D, Cepaitis Z, Tuomilehto J. International Trends in Mortality From Stroke, 1968 to 1994. *Stroke* 2000;**31**:1588-1601.

Figure 8.6 The Percentage of Persons Who Indicated Having at Least One Disease and Receiving Treatment it by Selected Variables, 2004,2006

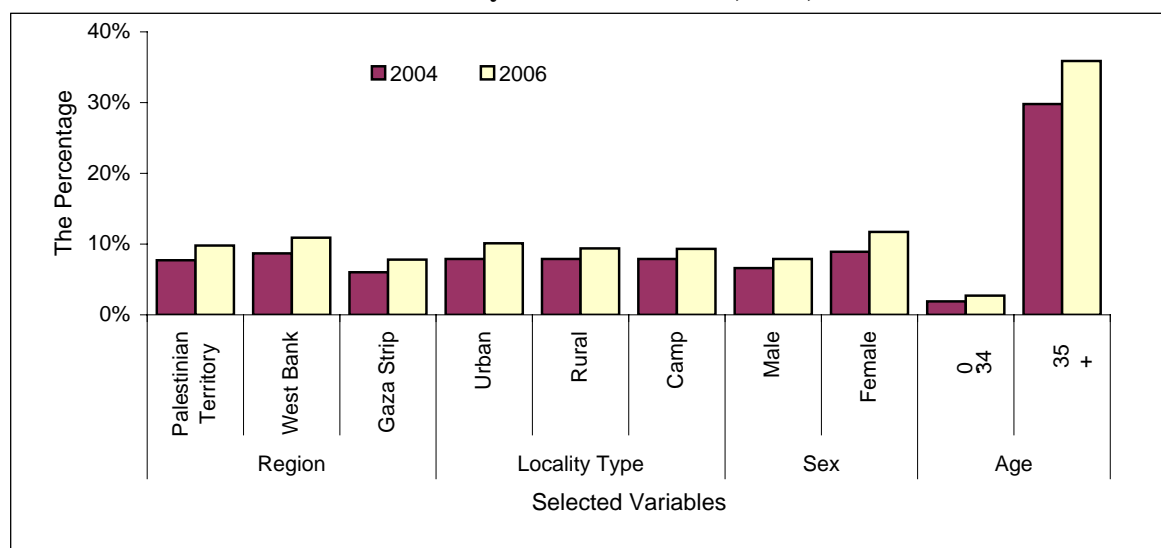
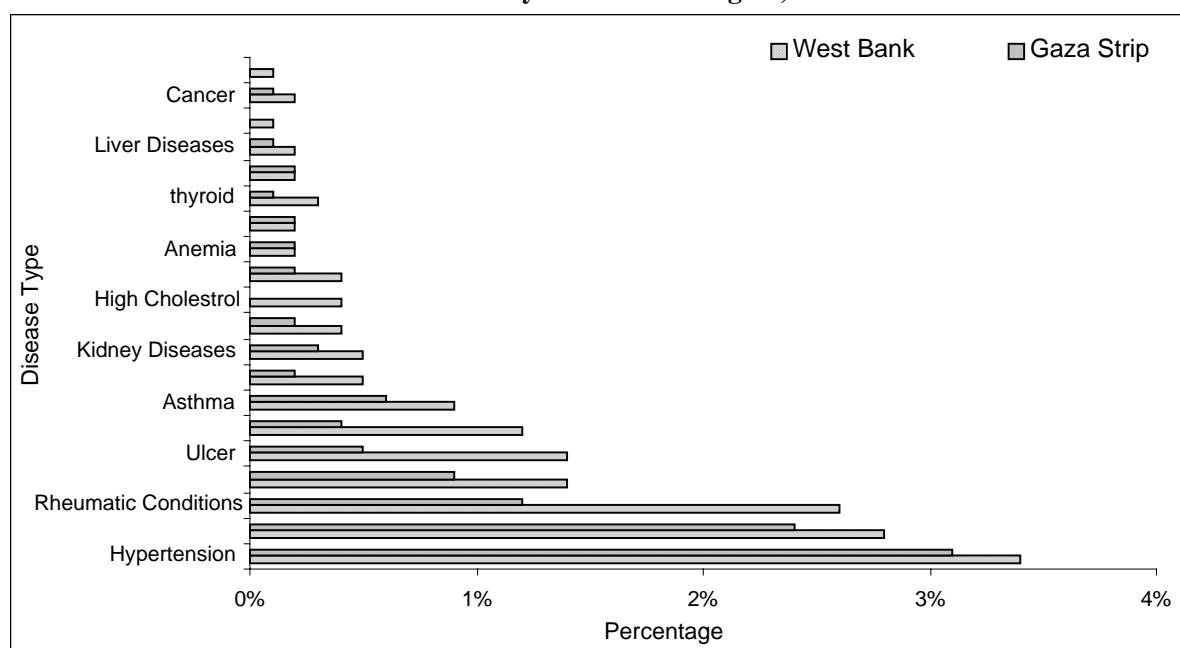


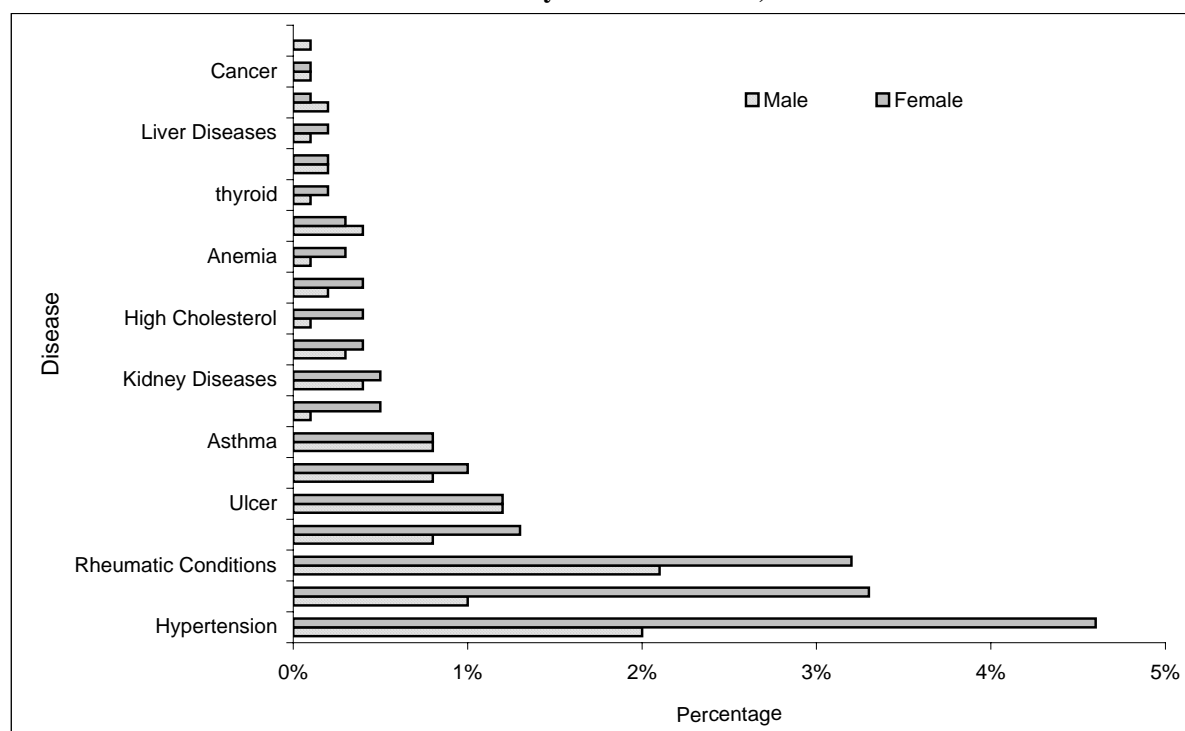
Figure 8.7 shows the distribution of chronic disease by selected background. Hypertension, diabetes, rheumatic conditions, heart disease, cardiac diseases and ulcer have the highest percentages in the Palestinian Territory. The percentages of chronic diseases are higher in the West Bank compared to the Gaza Strip.

Figure 8.7 The Percentage of Persons Who Indicated Having Certain Diseases and Receiving Treatment by Disease and Region, 2006



Chronic diseases are higher among females compared to males except for the percentages of cardiac diseases and asthma, which are similar for both males and females.

Figure 8.8 The Percentage of Persons Who Indicated Having Certain Diseases and Receiving Treatment by Disease and Sex, 2006



Cardiac diseases have a relatively lower percentage than expected, considering that it is the leading cause of mortality in the Palestinian Territory, which might give an indication about the fatality of cardiac diseases, and poor management of the disease.

Table 8.1 shows that asthma, cardiac diseases and nerve diseases affect children as well as adults. Chronic disease starts in young ages. Diabetes and hypertension, the most common chronic diseases, start as early as the age of thirty. Special prevention programs should address the risk factors for such disease to reduce the number of new cases. At the same time proper treatment and management services should be provided to the patients to reduce complications.

Table 8.1 Percentage of Persons Who Indicated Having Certain Diseases and Receiving Treatment by Disease and Age, 2006

	Age Group						
	4-0	5-14	15-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
Number of persons	6,616	10,987	10,421	4,417	2,974	1,575	1,664
Healthy	98.6	98.3	97.0	88.0	72.7	51.3	34.6
Anemia	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5
Rheumatic Conditions	0.0	0.2	0.5	2.7	6.5	9.8	16.5
Genetic Diseases	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Epilepsy	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2
Asthma	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.5	2.7	3.2
Ulcer	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.3	3.5	3.5	6.1
Cancer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.1
Cardiac Diseases	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	2.1	7.9	12.1
Hypertension	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.7	8.1	22.6	35.2
Diabetes	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	7.2	19.1	24.8
Chronic Pain in Back	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	3.2	4.4	6.2
Glaucoma	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.1	4.4
Nervous Diseases	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.7
thyroid	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.7
Depression	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
High Cholesterol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.8	3.2
Cryptogenic Stroke	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.9	2.6
Osteoporosis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.6	4.9
Liver Diseases	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8
Kidney Diseases	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.4	1.8	2.3

8.4 Disability

Disability is defined as any physical, psychological or mental impairment, which has a long-term adverse effect on a person's ability to carry out normal daily activities compared to a normal person in the same age and situation. Disability might be due to congenital and genetic causes, diseases, accidents and injuries, physical or psychological abuse, and complications during delivery or malnutrition.

There were two survey questions to investigate disability. The first question asked whether the person faces a problem in seeing, hearing, communications and understanding, movement (physical), self-care and dealing with others. The second question investigated the causes of previously mentioned problems and this includes: genetics, birth-related conditions, disease, physical or psychological abuse, elderly, accident or injury, war or *Intifada*, or other.

The percentage of individuals with special needs (disability) in the Palestinian Territory was 2.7%. Males have higher percentages of reported special needs compared to females. These results are expected as males are more exposed to violent events through their involvement in labor force or political activities. Similarly, a higher percentage of those with special needs is higher in camps and lower in urban areas. Again, camps and rural areas were the most affected areas by invasions and political instability in the last two years. In addition, marriage within families, which is associated with genetic disabilities, is more common in rural areas compared to urban areas.

Figure 8.9 Percentage Individual With Special Needs by Selected Variables, 2006

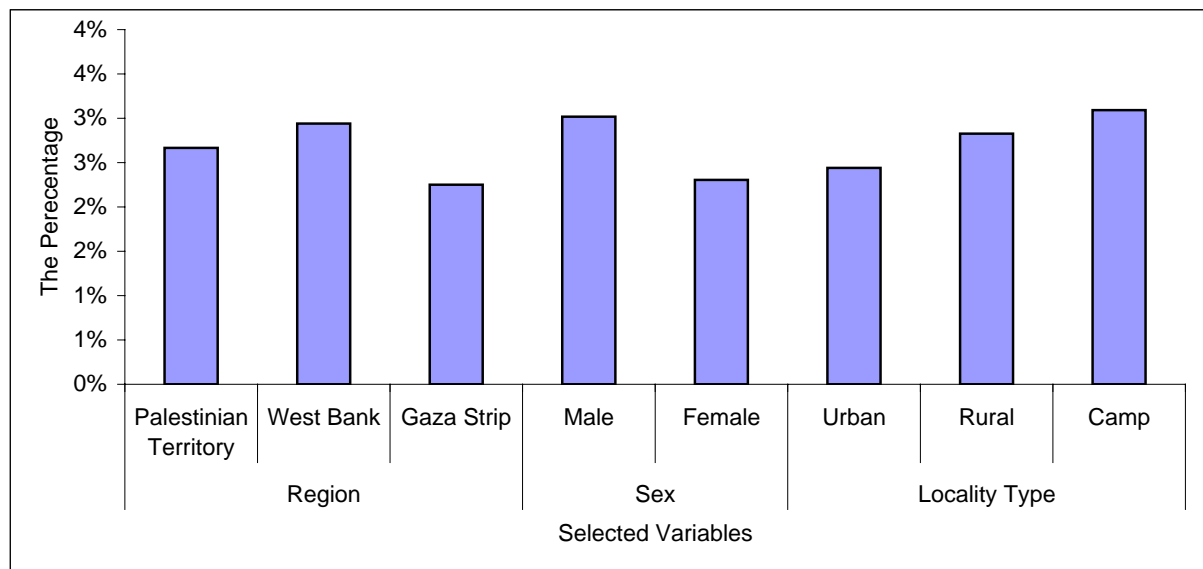
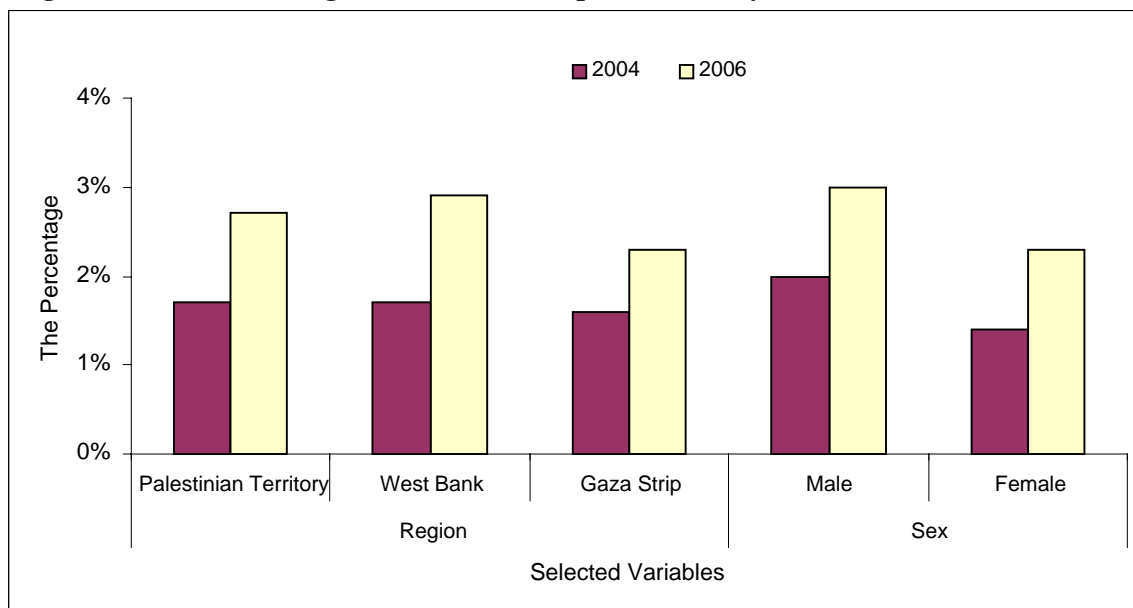


Figure 8.10 shows changes in the percentage of persons with special needs in 2004 and 2006. There is an increase in the percentage of those with special needs from 1.7% to 2.7% in the Palestinian Territory, 1.7% to 2.9% in the West Bank and 1.6% to 2.3% in the Gaza Strip. A similar increase was found for males (2.0% to 3.0%) and females (1.4% to 2.3%).

Figure 8.10 The Percentage of Persons With Special Needs by Selected Variables, 2004, 2006



8.4.1 Type of Disability

Table 8.2 indicates that the most common type of disability in the Palestinian Territory is physical disability at 1.3%: 1.4% in the West Bank and 1.2% in Gaza Strip. At the district level, Tubas, Jenin, Jerusalem and Bethlehem have the highest percentage of those with vision problems. Hearing problems are highest in Tubas. Communication problems are common in Qalqiliya and Tubas. Physical problems are common in Bethlehem, Deir El-Balah, Nablus and Tulkarm. Self-care and dealing with other people were relatively low across the districts in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Disability was similar for males and females except in communication and physical problems where males have higher percentages compared to females.

Table 8.2 The Percentage of Individual With Special Needs by Selected Variables

	Seeing	Hearing	Communication	Physical	Self-care	Dealing with others
Palestinian Territory	0.76	0.43	0.60	1.29	0.30	0.26
West Bank	0.95	0.51	0.61	1.36	0.33	0.25
Gaza Strip	0.48	0.30	0.59	1.18	0.25	0.28
Sex						
Male	0.77	0.48	0.71	1.48	0.30	0.31
Female	0.75	0.38	0.49	1.09	0.29	0.21
Locality Type						
Urban	0.70	0.39	0.50	1.24	0.28	0.24
Rural	0.84	0.50	0.74	1.18	0.31	0.30
Camp	0.83	0.42	0.67	1.62	0.31	0.28

8.4.2 Causes of Disability

Causes of disability can be classified broadly into three categories: genetic or congenital, biological (this includes disease and aging) and accidents (this includes war or accidental injuries, abuse, and accidents during delivery). Table 8.3 presents the specific causes of disability by selected background characteristics. The main cause of disability in the Palestinian Territory is genetic or congenital conditions. Diseases are the second cause of disability and account for around 30%. The remaining causes vary between males and females; injuries or accidents and war conditions are higher in males compared to females while age as a cause of disability is higher among females. A high percentage of disabilities caused by war (*Intifada*) and physical or psychological abuse are found among camp dwellers and in the Gaza Strip.

Table 8.3 The Percentage Distribution of Causes of Disability by Selected Variables, 2006

	Sex		Locality Type			Region		
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Camp	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Palestinian Territory
Genetic/congenital	30.7	29	29.1	33.6	26.9	29.9	30.3	30.0
During delivery	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.8	5.8	6	6.9	6.3
Diseases	27.5	32.3	30.4	27.5	30.3	29.9	28.6	29.5
Psychological abuse	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.4	1.5	0.5	1.7	0.9
Aging	7.2	15.1	11.5	10.8	7.9	10.6	10.5	10.6
Injury/Accidents	13.9	8.2	11.7	10.9	11.8	11.3	11.8	11.5
War/ Intifada	8.2	1.8	4.3	4.6	10	4.9	6.7	5.5
More than one cause	1.5	2.6	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.3	1.3	2.0
Other	2.4	2.7	3.2	1.6	2.2	3.3	0.9	2.5
Don't know	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Chapter Nine

Un-Married Youth (15-19) Years

9.1 Introduction

Youth is an important source of vitality for every society, the basis for sustainable development and progress and the cornerstones of each nation. Studies vary in their definition of the youth age group. Some define youth as those in the age group of 10-24 years old, while others consider youth as those aged 12-24 years old. Chapter Nine of this report considers youth as those who belong to the age group of 15-19 years old who are unmarried. The group is divided into two categories: Adolescents (15-19 years old) and Youth (20-29 years old). Palestinian youth (15-29) are distinguished for their relatively stable size (27.0% in the years to come) and the important role they will play in the Palestinian future.

9.2 Demographic Structure of the Youth

9.2.1 Age-Sex Structure

The Palestinian society is a society of young people like other societies of developing countries. Despite the drop in childbirth levels and mortalities due to the improved health situations, especially the situation of mother and child healthcare, in addition to family planning programs, the population age structure shows an increased rate of young people in comparison with other age groups. Statistics show that the estimation of the population of the Palestinian Territory at the end of 2006 was 3.8 million people including 51% males and 49% females. The sex ratio is 103 males to 100 females; the youth sector constitutes 27% of the total population, including 40% teenagers and 60% youth. The sex ratio among the youth is 104 males to 100 females. The high rate of young people and youth is due to the high childbirth levels, which prevail, in the Palestinian society and the increasing drop in mortality levels especially child mortality rates in the past decade (Table 9.1).

Table 9.1 Percentage Distribution of Population in the Palestinian Territory by Age, Sex, and Region in Mid 2006

Age Categories	Palestinian Territory		West Bank		Gaza Strip	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-14	46.0	45.4	44.1	43.6	49.1	48.5
15-17	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	7.1	7.1
18-19	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.1
20-24	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.6
25-29	7.4	7.3	7.7	7.5	7.0	7.0
30+	26.9	27.9	28.8	29.8	23.8	24.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The age structure of the population shows that the Palestinian people are mostly young people since the population pyramid (*see Figure 2.1, Chapter 2*) has a wide base and narrow top. The absolute increase in the numbers of youth is expected to rise despite the drop in childbirths rates during 1997-2006 and the expected drop in the future. The effect of the drop will not be

large in the next two decades due to the drop in mortality rates. It is expected that youth will maintain their rate in the population in the coming phase.

9.2.2 Household

The data of the Household Health Survey 2006 show that most families (78.1%) in the Palestinian Territory are nuclear families of parents and children only. The median family size is 6.1 individuals. This shows that the Palestinian society is young with high childbirth rates (despite the drop in the past years). The families are mostly composed of young parents and small children or parents in an advanced age with sons and daughters within the age of youth. According to data, the rate of families with at least one individual aged 15-29 years old is 72.5%.

9.3 Youth's Attitudes and Opinions Towards Education and Culture

9.3.1 Use of Media

Data in Table 9.2 point out to an increase in the rate of youth (15-19) years old that watch television everyday in the Palestinian Territory (79.9%). The rate of youth who listen to the radio everyday is 49.5%. The rate of youth who read the daily newspapers every day dropped to 12.5%. Regional comparison of newspaper readers and television watchers between the West Bank and Gaza Strip shows us that the West Bank rates are higher than those of Gaza Strip. More than half the youth (61.4%) in Gaza Strip listen to the radio every day compared to 40.3% in the West Bank. Data show that more males than females use media every day including reading newspapers (14.8%), watching television (82.2%), and listening to the radio (54.0%) compared to 9.7%, 77.1% and 43.8% for females, respectively. Findings also show that the rates of using the media every day increase with age; for instance, the rate of youth 20-24 years old who read newspapers is 16.2% which increases to 25.4% in the age group of 25-29 years old.

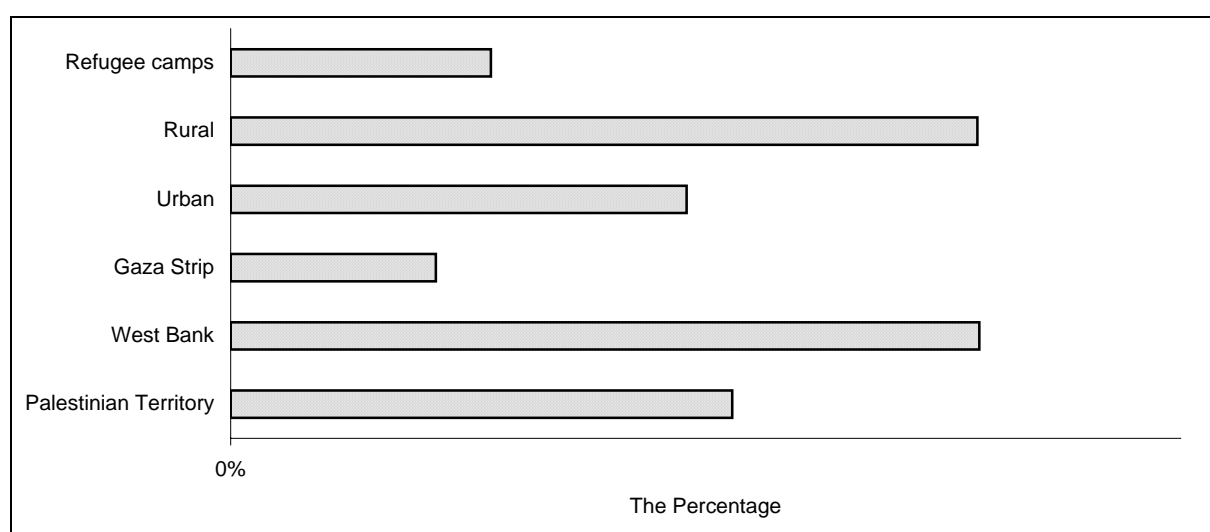
Table 9.2 Percentage of Individuals (aged 15-29 years old) by Daily Use of Media and Selected Variables, 2006

Background characteristics	Media		
	Reading newspapers	Watching television	Listening to the radio
Region			
Palestinian Territory	12.5	79.9	49.5
West Bank	13.9	84.2	40.3
Gaza Strip	10.7	74.4	61.4
Sex			
Males	14.8	82.2	54.0
Females	9.7	77.1	43.8
Age Group			
15-17	7.2	80.1	40.6
18-19	12.5	78.3	53.6
20-24	16.2	79.8	57.7
25-29	25.4	83.0	55.6

9.3.2 Co-ed and Dealing with Both Sexes

Findings show that the rate of youth 15-29 years old that go to co-ed schools in the Palestinian Territory is 26.4%: 39.4% for the West Bank and 10.8% for Gaza Strip. Findings also show the rate of youth 15-29 years old who go to co-ed schools in rural areas is higher at 39.3% compared to urban areas at 24.0% and refugee camps at 13.7% (see Figure 6.2). Data show that there is clear difference in the ways teachers treat both sexes, according to male youth's opinion. The rate of discrimination in dealing with males and females by teachers in the Palestinian Territory is 38.1% with higher discrimination noted in the Gaza Strip (44.2%) than in the West Bank (36.8%). According to 45.0% of male youth and 30.9% of female youth, teachers treat both sexes differently.

Figure 9.1 Percentage of Youth (15-19) Who Study at Co-ed Classes by Region and Locality Type, 2006



9.3.3 Curricula and Textbook Content

The data of the Palestinian Household Health Survey 2006 show clear variations between considerations by youth (15-29 years old) of the adequacy of textbook content and curricula during the past school year in the Palestinian Territory. 25.1% said textbooks and curricula were completely adequate, while 31.4% considered the content sufficient to a certain extent, and 28.2% considered the content insufficient. According to regional variations, 27.5% of West Bank youth considered textbook content completely sufficient compared to 22.2% in Gaza Strip, while 30.0% of Gaza Strip youth thought textbook content was insufficient compared to 26.7% in the West Bank. According to data, 28.9% of male youth and 21.5% of female youth thought that textbook content and curricula, from a practical aspect, were completely adequate in the past year. On the other hand, 27.3% of male youth and 29.1% female youth thought textbook contents and curricula were not completely sufficient in the past year (Table 9.3).

Table 9.3 Percentage Distribution of Youth Aged 15-29 Years by Their Opinion Concerning the Contents of the Educational Textbooks and Curriculum from a Practical Aspect during Last School Year, Region, and Sex 2006

Region and Sex	Contents of the Educational Textbooks and Curriculum from a Practical Aspect					Total
	Completely sufficient	Sufficient to a certain extent	Insufficient	Extended	Don't know	
Region						
Palestinian Territory	25.1	31.4	28.2	12.0	3.3	100
West Bank	27.5	30.5	26.7	12.0	3.3	100
Gaza Strip	22.2	32.5	30.0	12.0	3.3	100
Sex						
Males	28.9	29.8	27.3	10.7	3.3	100
Females	21.5	32.8	29.1	13.2	3.3	100

9.3.4 Improving Teaching Methods

Findings in Table 9.4 show that the opinions concerning changing the teaching methods to become more useful to students and their future are similar on the regional level, including opinions on allowing students more participation in the lesson, more attention to applied and practical aspects, improve teaching tools, provide more modern information, and use computers more in education. Data show that almost half of the youths (45.1%) aged 15-29 years old in the Palestinian Territory believe that giving more attention to applied and practical aspects and use of computers in education are among the most important methods of changing teaching and making education more useful to students and their future. Moreover, 43.4% believe that improving textbook content and 40.8% believe that providing students with incentives to participate in lessons are among the most important methods of changing teaching to the benefit of students and their future. There are other equally important methods such as improving teaching tools, respecting students, prohibiting beating, and giving more attention to foreign languages. There are differences between the rates of youth in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in this regard. For instance, 39.8% of West Bank youth believe that improving textbook contents is one of the methods of changing education compared to 47.7% in Gaza Strip. According to age variations, 46.7% of youth aged 15-17 years old believe that more attention for application and practical aspects is one of the methods of changing education compared to 58.6% of those aged 25-29 years old.

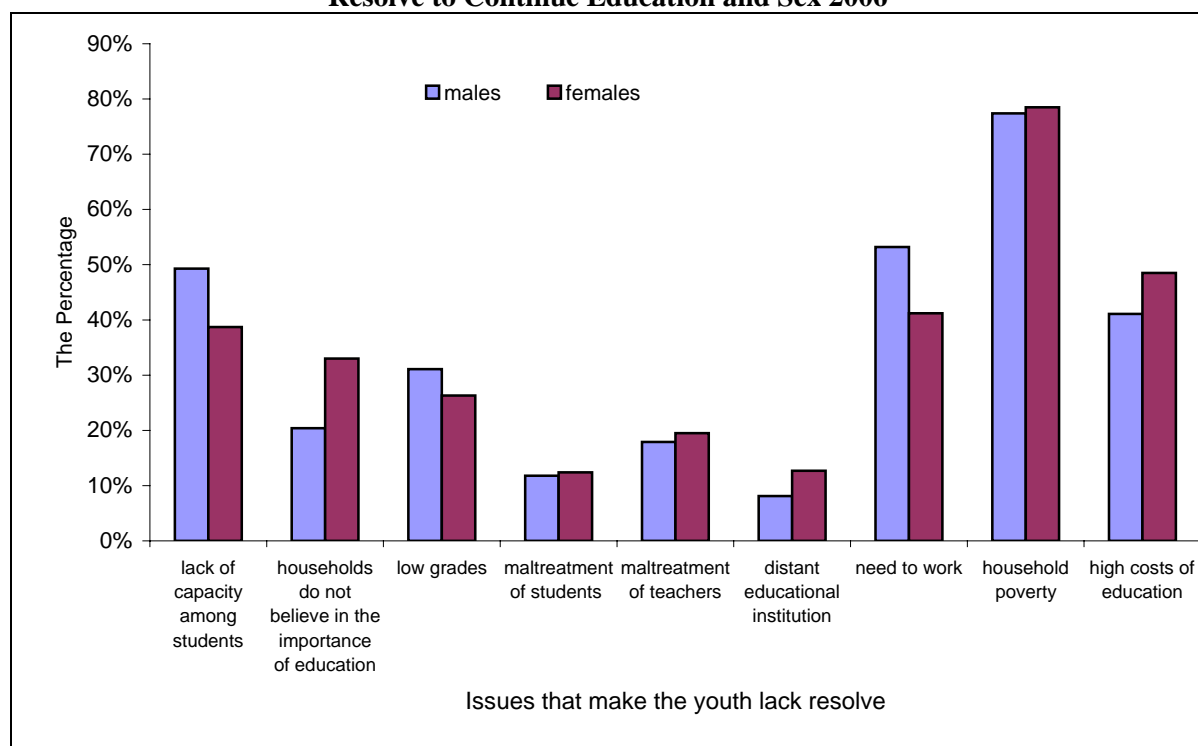
Table 9.4 Percentage of Youth (15-29 years old) by Changing Educational Methods to become More Benefiting to Students and Their Future, Region and Age 2006

Changing Educational Methods	Region			Age			
	Palestinian Territory	West bank	Gaza Strip	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29
Allow students to participate more in lessons	40.8	40.9	40.6	41.5	41.2	37.6	46.0
More attention to applied and practical aspects	49.3	48.8	49.9	46.7	52.6	53.2	58.6
Improve textbooks content	43.4	39.8	47.7	42.6	43.9	44.3	54.0
Improve teaching tools	36.4	35.7	37.3	34.1	40.4	38.9	42.5
Provide more modern information	29.8	30.3	29.3	27.3	33.9	32.0	44.8
Use computer more in education	45.1	46.8	43.0	44.7	48.1	43.1	48.3
More attention to foreign languages	22.3	27.1	16.5	20.8	23.5	24.1	35.6
Respect for the student	24.9	29.6	19.3	27.5	22.9	19.0	23.0
Prohibiting beating	34.0	36.5	31.0	35.9	32.9	28.9	37.9
Others	8.8	6.0	12.2	8.7	8.6	9.8	4.6

9.3.5 Continuing Education

The findings of the Palestinian Household Health Survey 2006 show that a number of factors make youths aged 15-29 lack determinations to continue education in the Palestinian Territory. The most prominent of these factors, according to youth opinion, is poverty for 78.0%: 74.2% in the West Bank and 82.4% in Gaza Strip. The second factor is the need to work for 47.0%: 64.2% in the West Bank and 48.0% in Gaza Strip. Figure 9.3 informs about variation in the opinion of male and female youth about the factors that make the youth lack determination to continue education. For instance, 77.4% of male youth think poverty in the household is one of the main factors of making them lack determination to continue education, 53.2% of them believe it is the need to work, and 49.3% believe it is the lack of student capacity that makes them lack determination to continue education. As for female youth, 78.5% think household poverty is to blame for lack determination to continue education, 48.5% think it is the high cost of education, and 41.2% think it is the need to work.

Figure 9.2 Percentage of Youth (15-29) by Their Opinion in Issues that Make Youth Lack Resolve to Continue Education and Sex 2006



9.3.6 Choosing Specialization

Personal choice is the main reason for choosing study of a major, according to youths aged 15-19 in the Palestinian Territory, with no variations based on region, locality, sex, age group, or education. However, there are slight variations when we look at the other reasons for choosing a major (Table 9.5). According to findings, 78.4% of the youth studied the major they preferred: 77.3% in the West Bank and 79.8% in Gaza Strip. The rates by type of locality on this issue are close: 79.0%, 77.5%, and 78.0% for urban, rural, and refugee camp areas, respectively.

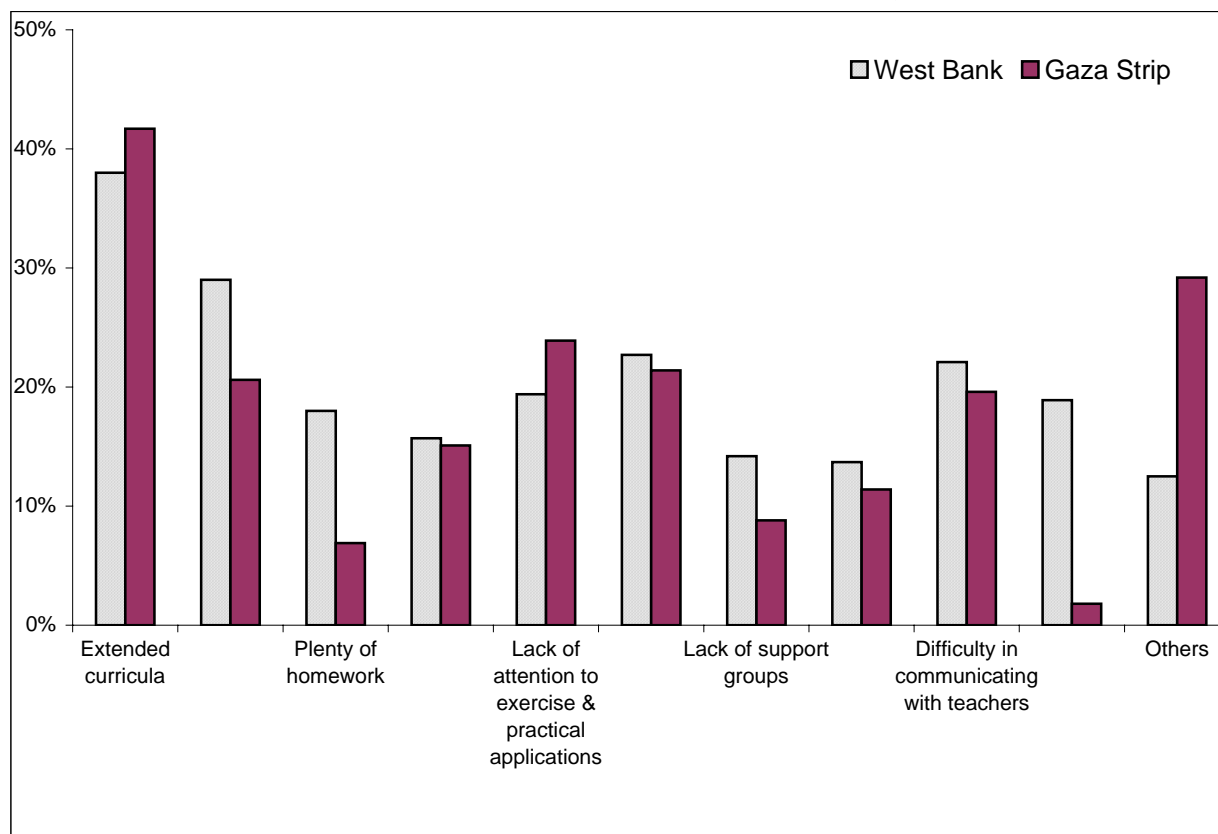
Table 9.5 Percentage of Youth (15-29) Years by Reason for Choosing Their Major and Selected Variables, 2006

Selected Variables	Reason for Choosing Major						Total
	Family wish	Personal wish	Grades	Work opportunities available/income	Others	Don't know	
Region							
Palestinian Territory	7.6	78.4	6.9	4.8	1.9	0.4	100
West Bank	8.2	77.3	6.8	4.9	2.5	0.3	100
Gaza Strip	6.9	79.8	6.9	4.6	1.2	0.6	100
Type of locality							
Urban	7.8	79.0	6.8	4.2	1.9	0.3	100
Rural	7.7	77.5	6.6	5.2	2.8	0.2	100
Refugee camp	7.1	78.0	7.5	5.8	0.6	1.0	100
Sex							
Males	6.8	78.9	7.4	5.2	1.5	0.2	100
Females	8.4	77.9	6.4	4.4	2.4	0.5	100

9.3.7 Studying Problems

There is similarity in the type of studying difficulties the youths (15-29) face at schools, institutes, or universities, by region, locality, and sex according to results. The difficulties include extended curricula, school hours, lack of computer use in education, lack of attention to exercises and practical applications, and difficulty in communicating with teachers. There is clear variation, however, in the difficulty to accessing educational establishments due to Israeli policies between the West Bank and Gaza Strip (18.9% and 1.8%, respectively).

Figure 9.3 Percentage Distribution of Youth 15-29 by the most Important Studying Problems They Suffer at School, Institute, and University and Region 2006

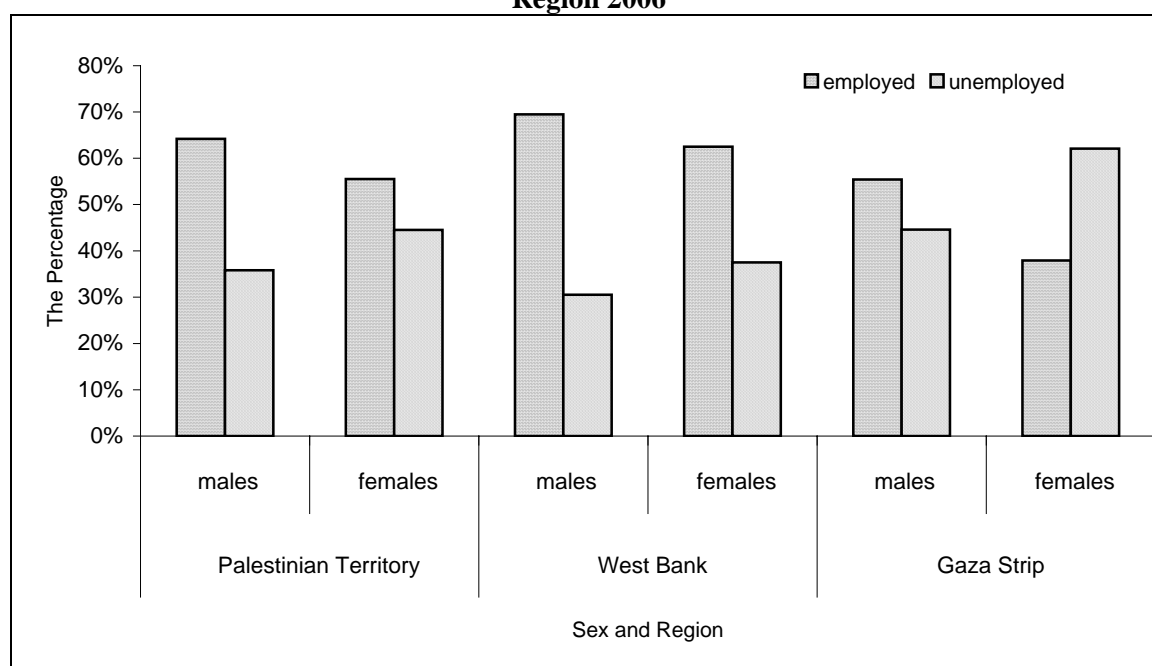


9.4 Youth Economic Activity

9.4.1 Participation in the Labour Force

The findings of the Palestinian Household Health Survey 2006 show that 36.2% of the youth (15-29) in the Palestinian Territory are economically active, including 58.2 males and 13.3% females. The rate of males of the same age group who work is 64.2% (69.5% in the West Bank and 55.4% in Gaza Strip) compared to 5.5% females (62.5% in the West Bank and 37.9% in Gaza Strip) (Figure 9.4).

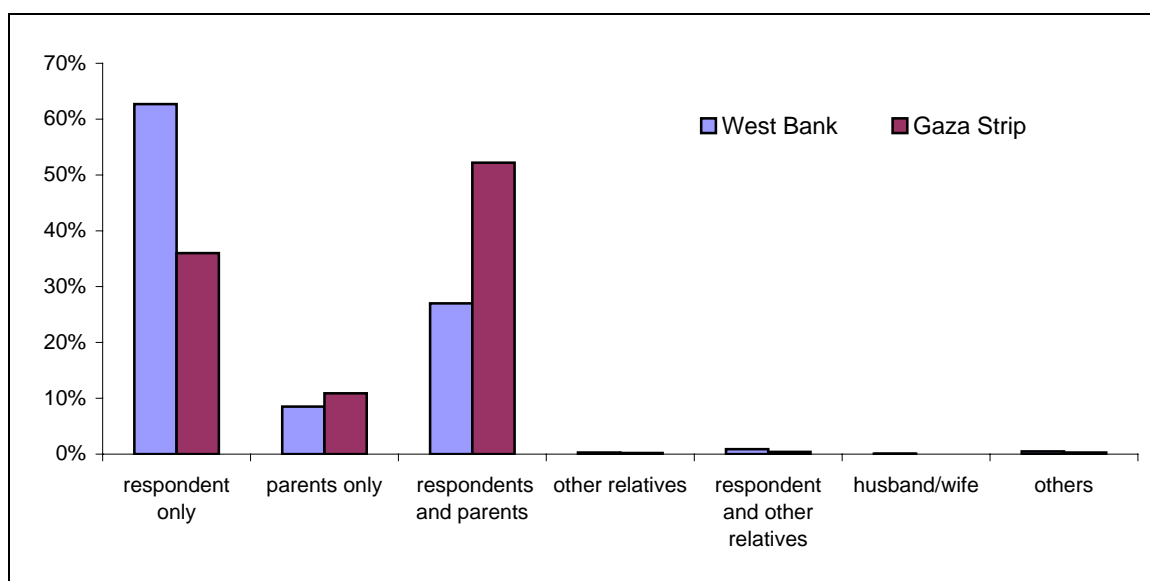
Figure 9.4 Percentage Distribution of Youth 15-29 by Participation in the Labor Force, Sex, and Region 2006



9.4.2 Spending the Wages

According to the Palestinian Household Health Survey 2006, the person who earns cash wages from work decides most frequently by themselves or together with their parents how to spend them. There are variations by region, locality, and sex when it comes to linking the choices relating to spending wages and selected variables. Findings show that 52.6% of the youth (15-29) decide by themselves how to spend the cash wages they earn with a major variation between the West Bank (62.7%) and Gaza Strip (36.0%). 52.2% of Gaza Strip youth stated that they shared with their parents how to spend the cash wages they earn compared to 27.0% in the West Bank. Age increase, according to findings, means more control over the wages since 20.5% of the youth aged 15-17 said their parents decided how to spend the wages while only 3.4% in the age group of 25-29 years old stated the same.

Figure 9.5 Percentage Distribution of Youth 15-29 in the Palestinian Territory by the Person Who Decides on Spending the Cash Wages the Youths Earn and Region 2006



9.4.3 Type of Wages

The data in Table 9.6 inform that the working youth (15-29) often receive cash wages only for work regardless of region, sex, and age group. The rate of working youth in the Palestinian Territory who receives cash wages only is 90.9%, including 93.2% in the West Bank and 87.4% in Gaza Strip. Findings also show that 92.2% of the males receive only cash wages for their work compared to 84.6% females. The rate of females working without wages is 7.7% compared to 4.1% males. Moreover, findings show that with increase of age there is a decrease in the rate of working without wages; for instance, 20.6% of youth aged 15-17 work without wages compared to 9.1% for those aged 25-29.

Table 9.6 Percentage Distribution of Youth 15-29 by Wages for Work and Selected Variables, 2006

Background characteristics	Wages				Total
	Cash wages only	Cash and in kind wages	In kind wages only	Without wages	
Region					
Palestinian Territory	90.9	3.2	1.1	4.8	100
West Bank	93.2	2.2	0.6	4.0	100
Gaza Strip	87.4	4.7	2.0	5.9	100
Sex					
Males	92.2	2.7	1.0	4.1	100
Females	84.6	5.9	1.8	7.7	100
Age					
15-17	85.5	3.0	2.4	9.1	100
18-19	88.2	2.9	1.5	7.4	100
20-24	92.0	3.4	0.8	3.8	100
25-29	93.4	3.0	1.0	2.6	100

9.5 Family Life

9.5.1 Seeking Assistance

According to Table 9.7, unmarried youth (15-29) mainly seek for assistance from their parents including 62.8% who go to their mothers (66.0% for the West Bank and 58.7% for Gaza Strip). Fathers occupy second place in this matter at 55.6% (54.0% for the West Bank and 57.7% for Gaza Strip). Seeking assistance from friends comes in third place at 43.4% for both regions (West Bank and Gaza Strip). Seeking mothers' assistance at the age group of 15-17 is 68.6% compared to 54.7% for the age group of 25-29. However, males often seek for assistance from their older brothers; the rate was 35.3% compared to 13.0% for females.

Table 9.7 Percentage of Youth 15-29 years by Person They Seek for Assistance and Selected Variables, 2006

Selected Variables	Person they seek										
	Father	Mother	Grand father	Grand mother	Older brothers	Older sisters	Spouse	Friends	Boss	Work colleagues	Others
Region											
Total	55.6	62.8	1.4	1.2	25.3	17.3	0.8	43.4	2.2	1.9	5.9
West Bank	54.0	66.0	1.8	1.4	25.7	17.8	0.9	43.4	3.1	2.6	5.2
Gaza Strip	57.7	58.7	0.9	1.1	24.8	16.6	0.0	43.4	1.0	1.1	6.7
Sex											
Males	76.0	50.3	2.3	1.4	35.3	4.6	0.8	49.7	3.3	3.0	3.5
Females	30.5	78.2	0.3	1.0	13.0	32.8	0.8	35.6	0.8	0.5	8.8
Age											
15-17	55.3	68.6	1.7	1.7	21.7	18.6	0.8	38.9	1.1	0.4	8.7
18-19	56.8	61.6	1.4	0.7	24.5	17.2	3.3	46.4	1.6	1.2	4.6
20-24	56.0	57.3	1.2	1.1	28.6	15.3	0.0	48.2	3.3	3.2	3.6
25-29	52.7	54.7	0.8	0.8	34.4	17.1	0.0	43.3	5.2	6.8	2.2

9.5.2 Discrimination in Treating

Table 9.8 shows that 85.2% of the youth (15-29) believe that parents and relatives treat children (boys and girls) in the same way (84.6% for the West Bank and 86.0% for Gaza Strip). 78.7% of the males and 82.0% of females think that parents and relatives treat children (boys and girls) in the same way. Findings also show that 11.7% of females and 4.0% of males (15-29) believe that parents treat boys and girls differently, inclining to boys.

Table 9.8 Percentage Distribution of Youth 15-29 years by Their Opinion in Parents and Relatives' Treatment of Girls and Boys, Region, and Sex 2006

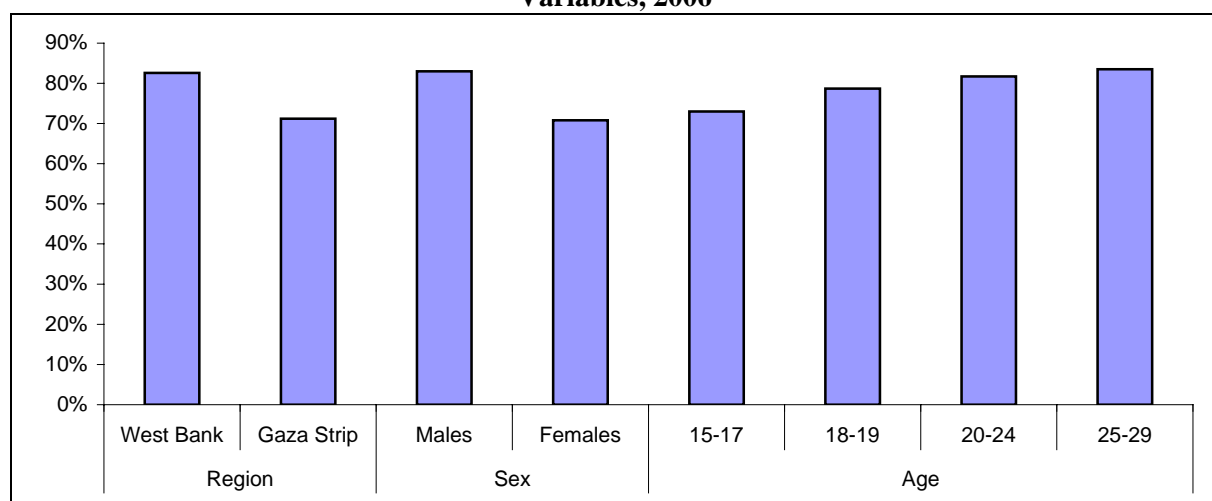
Region \ Sex	Ways of Treatment						Total
	They treat both in the same way	They treat both in a different way inclining to boys	They treat both in a different way inclining to girls	Only boys	Only girls	Don't know	
Region							
Palestinian Territory	85.2	7.4	3.9	2.3	0.7	0.5	100
West Bank	84.6	6.9	4.1	3.3	0.7	0.4	100
Gaza Strip	86.0	8.1	3.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	100
Sex							
Males	87.7	4.0	3.5	3.9	0.3	0.6	100
Females	82.0	11.7	4.3	0.4	1.2	0.4	100

9.5.3 Right Age for Marriage and Choosing the Partner

Palestinian youth (15-29) believe that the right age for marriage for males is around 25 years and 21 years for girls. There are no major differences by region or sex; however, there are variations based on education. The favorite age for marriage increases with education to reach 26 years for males with no educational qualification and 20 for females with no educational qualification, compared to 22 for females with an associate diploma and higher.

Figure 9.6 shows that 83.0% of males (15-29) prefer to choose their life partner personally while 70.8% of females in the same age prefer so. The role of parent in choosing the life partner is more prominent among females than males. The rate of youth who prefer to choose their life partner personally is higher in the West Bank (82.6%) than in the Gaza Strip (71.2%).

Figure 9.6 Percentage of Youth (15-29) by Choosing Their Future Life Partner and Selected Variables, 2006



9.6 Health Situations and Awareness of Sexually Transmitted Diseases

9.6.1 Assessing the Current Health Situation

Table 9.9 shows that 86.9% of youth (15-29) believe that they enjoy good health, and 11.3% believe they are in an average health situation. 83.7% and 14.1% of the youth (15-29) in the West Bank stated that they enjoyed good or average health situations compared to 91.1% and 7.7% in Gaza Strip. There are no major variations based on age groups of youth or sex.

Table 9.9 Percentage Distribution of Youth (15-29) by Their Opinion in Their Health Situation Compared to Friends in the Same Age and Selected Variables, 2006

Selected Variables	Health Situation			
	Good	Average	Bad	Others
Region				
Palestinian Territory	86.9	11.3	1.8	0.0
West Bank	83.7	14.1	2.2	0.0
Gaza Strip	91.1	7.7	1.1	0.0
Sex				
Males	87.8	10.3	1.9	0.0
Females	85.9	12.6	1.5	0.0
Age				
15-17	87.6	11.0	1.4	0.0
18-19	86.2	12.0	1.7	0.0
20-24	87.0	10.9	2.1	0.0
25-29	85.2	12.5	2.2	0.2

9.6.2 Place of Receiving Treatment and Preferring Service Provider

Data in Figure 9.7 show that 44.8% of youth (15-29) go to a private physician for treatment (60.9% in the West Bank and 23.8% in Gaza Strip), and 21.6% go to UNRWA centers for treatment (8.8% in the West Bank and 38.1% in Gaza Strip). Findings also show that 3.2% of youth do not seek treatment when they are sick including 2.2% males and 4.4% females. 2.4% of youth 15-17 years said they do not seek treatment when they are sick compared to 3.6% of youth aged 25-29 years.

Figure 9.7 Percentage of Youth (15-29) by the Place They Go to for Medical Care and Region, 2006

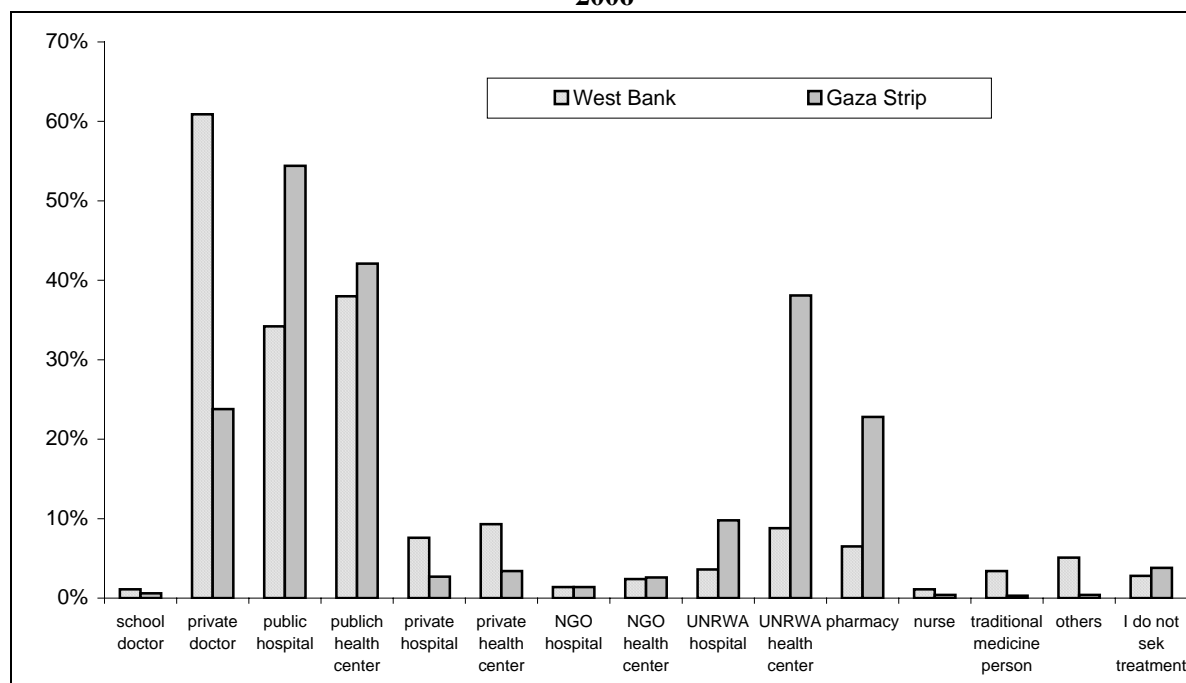


Table 9.10 shows that 43.2% of youth (15-29) in the Palestinian Territory prefer being checked by males when sick while 28.8% prefer females. 76.2% of males prefer to be checked by male specialists during sickness compared to 0.9% who prefer females, and 22.7% have no preference on this issue. 63.9% of females prefer to be checked by female specialists during sickness compared to 1.9% who prefer males; 34.2% of the females have no preference.

Table 9.10 Percentage Distribution of Youth (15-29) by Their Favorite Person to Check Them Up during Sickness and Selected Variables, 2006

Selected Variables	Favorite person to do the check up				Total
	Man	Woman	Does not matter	Do not know	
Region					
Palestinian Territory	43.2	28.8	27.8	0.2	100
West Bank	41.4	26.7	31.7	0.2	100
Gaza Strip	45.5	31.4	22.7	0.4	100
Sex					
Males	76.2	0.9	22.7	0.2	100
Females	1.9	63.5	34.2	0.4	100
Age					
15-17	41.7	34.6	23.7	0.0	100
18-19	41.8	29.2	28.6	0.4	100
20-24	46.5	22.5	30.3	0.7	100
25-29	42.1	20.9	37.0	-	100

9.6.3 Smoking

Smoking is one of the most dangerous habits to individual health; therefore, all health-concerned institutions focus efforts on raising awareness about the damage smoking causes to smokers and to passive smokers, especially in public areas. According to the data of Table 9.11, the percentage of youth in the age group of 15-29 who smoke is 17.6%. The highest rate of smokers is among youth in the age group of 25-29 at 28.1%. There are more youth smokers (15-29) in the West Bank than Gaza Strip at 20.5% and 12.5%, respectively. Data show that smoking is more widespread among youth in rural areas (19.1%) than in urban areas (17.2%) and refugee camps (16.2%). There is a higher percentage of male youth smokers (15-29) than female youth smokers: 33.1% and 1.4%, respectively.

Table 9.11 Percentage of Smokers Youth (15-29) by Region and Locality Type, 2006

Age	Region		Locality			Total
	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Urban	Rural	Refugee camp	
15-19	9.4	4.0	7.6	7.6	6.0	7.3
20-24	25.4	14.8	20.1	24.9	19.8	21.4
25-29	30.5	23.7	28.1	28.4	27.7	28.1
Total	20.5	12.5	17.2	19.1	16.2	17.6

Table 9.12 shows that the main reason for smoking among youth (15-29) is curiosity at 43.5% (44.6% for the West Bank and 41.2% for Gaza Strip), followed by imitating friends at 40.0% (40.3% for the West Bank and 39.3% for Gaza Strip). The rates do not noticeably vary by locality. However, by sex, 43.5% of the youth, including 38.9% males and 80.2% females, blamed smoking on curiosity; 40.0% including 43.4% males and 11.0% females blamed it on imitating friends. Smoking can be the result of psychological problems; according to 12.4% youth in Gaza Strip, 12.0% of youth at refugee camps, and 12.7% of those aged 25-29 years.

Table 9.12 Percentage Distribution of Youth (15-29) by Reasons for Smoking and Selected Variables, 2006

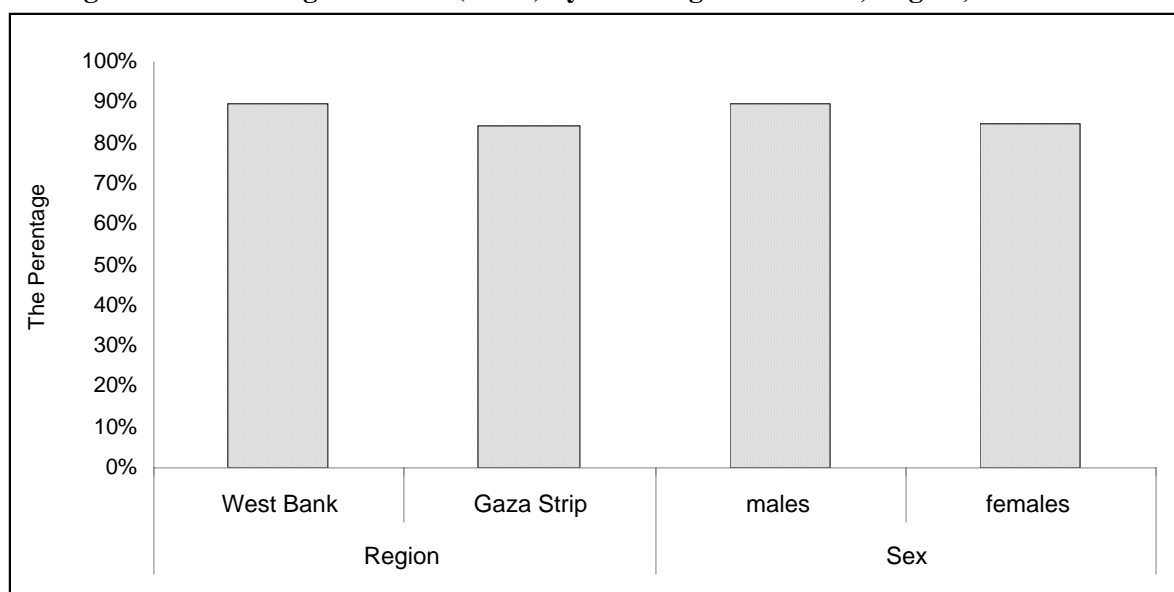
Selected Variables	Reasons for smoking						Total
	Imitate friends	Under pressure from friends	Trying/c uriosity	Psychological or family problems	Others	Do not know	
Region							
Palestinian Territory	40.0	3.9	43.5	8.5	2.3	1.8	100
West Bank	40.3	3.7	44.6	6.6	2.8	2.0	100
Gaza Strip	39.3	4.3	41.2	12.4	1.1	1.7	100
Locality Type							
Urban	41.5	4.7	41.7	8.8	0.9	2.4	100
Rural	43.7	2.9	40.8	6.2	5.0	1.4	100
Refugee camps	29.3	3.3	53.0	12.0	1.3	1.1	100
Sex							
Males	43.6	4.2	38.9	9.3	2.1	1.9	100
Females	11.0	1.6	80.2	2.7	3.3	1.2	100
Age							
15-17	38.7	3.2	50.7	4.8	0.8	1.8	100
18-19	37.2	5.4	45.2	9.0	1.6	1.6	100
20-24	41.5	4.0	41.3	8.9	2.9	1.4	100
25-29	41.0	2.8	36.7	12.7	3.6	3.2	100

9.6.4 Awareness of Sexually Transmitted Diseases

According to the data of the Household Health Survey 2006, 90.4% of the Palestinian youth 15-29 in the West Bank know about sexually transmitted diseases compared to 84.7% of Gaza Strip youth. Variations by sex are not obvious but males know more than females at 90.2% and 85.0%, respectively. Moreover, variations by type of locality are not major. Education levels, however, have clear influence in this matter at 48.7% for the uneducated, 64.4% for the elementary education level, 88.4% for the preparatory education level, 69.1% for the secondary education level, and 98.2% for those with an associate diploma and higher.

Figure 9.8 shows that the rate of AIDS awareness is 87.5%, including 89.7% for the West Bank and 84.2% for the Gaza Strip. Variations in this regard by sex are not major at 89.8% for males and 84.8% for females. Knowing that HIV infection can come with blood transmission occupies second place in respondents' knowledge about sexually transmitted diseases at 65.1% (60.1% for the West Bank and 71.8% for Gaza Strip). There are also variations by education since the uneducated scored 49.1% in this area of knowledge compared with 47.7% for those with elementary education, 62.5% for those with preparatory education, 73.8% for those with secondary education, and 73.3% for those with associated diploma and higher.

Figure 9.8 Percentage of Youth (15-29) by Knowing about AIDS, Region, and Sex 2006



Data in Table 9.13 inform us that 14.0% of the youth (15-29) know that condoms can protect from AIDS (18.7% (for the West Bank and 7.7% for Gaza Strip). The rate is higher among males than females at 18.8% and 7.9%, respectively. 87.5% of the youth know that safe sex can protect from AIDS (88.3% for Gaza Strip and 86.9% for the West Bank). According to data, 59.6% of the youth in the Palestinian Territory know that checking the blood before a blood transfusion can avoid infection with the disease (60.6% for the West Bank and 58.4% for Gaza Strip). The rates of knowledge in this matter vary with education at 55.6% for illiterates, 42.0% for those with elementary education, 57.2% for the preparatory education level, 66.1% for secondary education level, and 68.9% for those with associated diploma and higher. This trend also applies to avoiding using previously used needles as a way of avoiding AIDS.

Table 9.13 Percentage of Youth (15-29) by Knowing about How to Avoid AIDS and Selected Variables, 2006

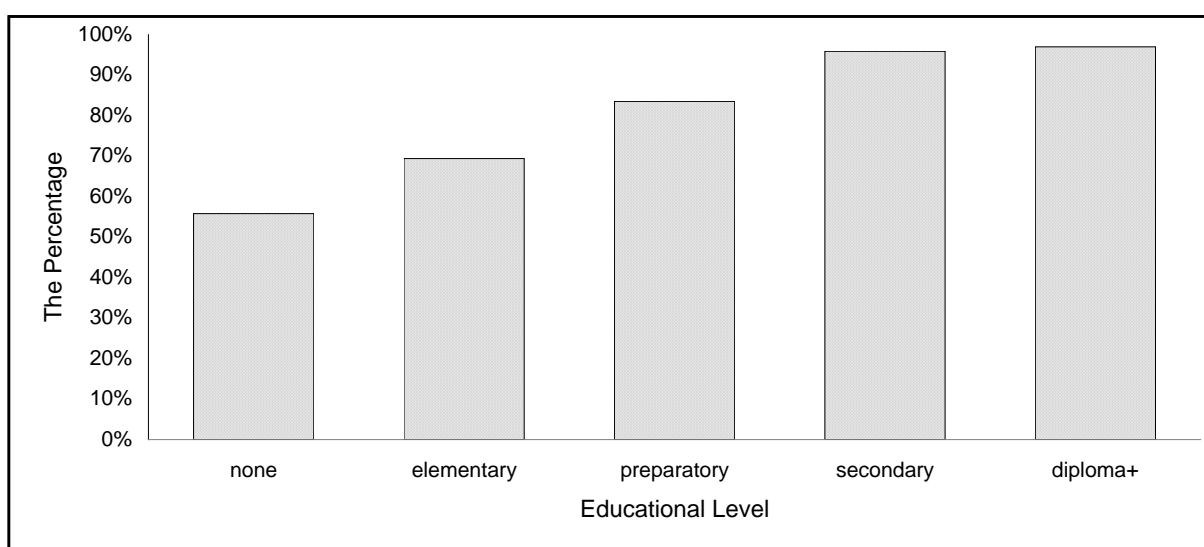
Selected Variables	Ways of avoiding AIDS						
	Safe sex	Condoms	Avoid blood transmission	Blood must be checked before transmitted to anyone	Avoid injection	Avoid using previously used needles	Others
Region							
Palestinian Territory	87.5	14.0	37.7	59.6	24.7	40.0	10.2
West Bank	86.9	18.7	32.1	60.6	24.0	44.0	12.2
Gaza Strip	88.3	7.7	45.2	58.4	25.7	34.6	7.6
Sex							
Males	89.0	18.8	38.3	56.8	23.8	37.4	10.0
Females	85.6	7.9	36.9	63.2	26.0	43.3	10.5
Education							
None	82.7	17.3	38.3	55.6	18.5	30.9	6.2
Elementary	81.0	11.5	31.8	42.0	19.0	28.4	13.0
Preparatory	85.9	12.6	36.5	57.2	23.2	37.6	9.9
Secondary	90.9	15.7	40.9	66.1	29.0	46.8	10.0
Diploma+	92.1	18.3	39.2	68.9	25.3	42.9	11.0

9.7 Knowledge and Attitudes toward Family Planning Methods

9.7.1 Awareness of Family Planning

According to the data of the Household Health Survey 2006, about 85.9% of the youth (15-29) years know about the family planning concept, including 86.3% in the West Bank and 85.5% in Gaza Strip. Females know more about the concept than males at 89.2% and 83.3% respectively. The rates noticeably vary with education at 55.8% for the uneducated, 69.4% for those with elementary education, 83.5% for those with preparatory education, 95.9% for secondary education level, and 97.0% for those with an associate diploma and higher (Figure 9.9). Knowledge about the concept of family planning increases with age; 92.6% of youth aged 25-29 know about the concept of family planning compared to 80.2% among the age group of 15-17 years. 88.0% of the refugee camp youth said they knew of such a concept compared to 87.3% and 84.5% for rural and urban areas, respectively.

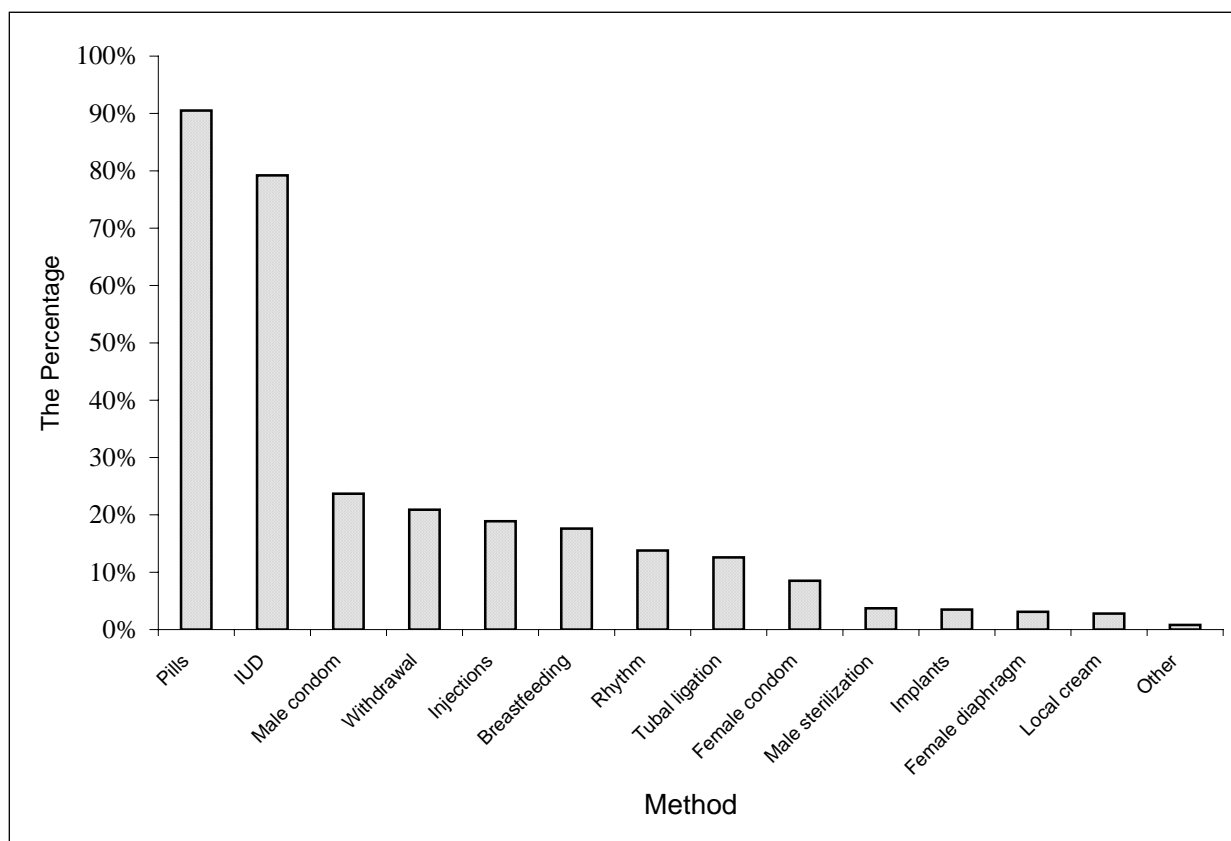
Figure 9.9 Percentage of Youth (15-29) by Knowing about the Concept of Family Planning and Education 2006



9.7.2 Knowing about Family Planning Methods

According to the data of the Household Health Survey 2006, pills scored the highest rates of knowledge about family planning methods among the youth 15-29 at 90.5%, followed by the IUD at 79.2%, condoms at 23.7%, withdrawal at 20.9%, injection at 18.9%, and natural breastfeeding at 17.6%. Data show that females are more aware of these methods than males in all cases except for withdrawal and male and female condoms (Figure 9.10).

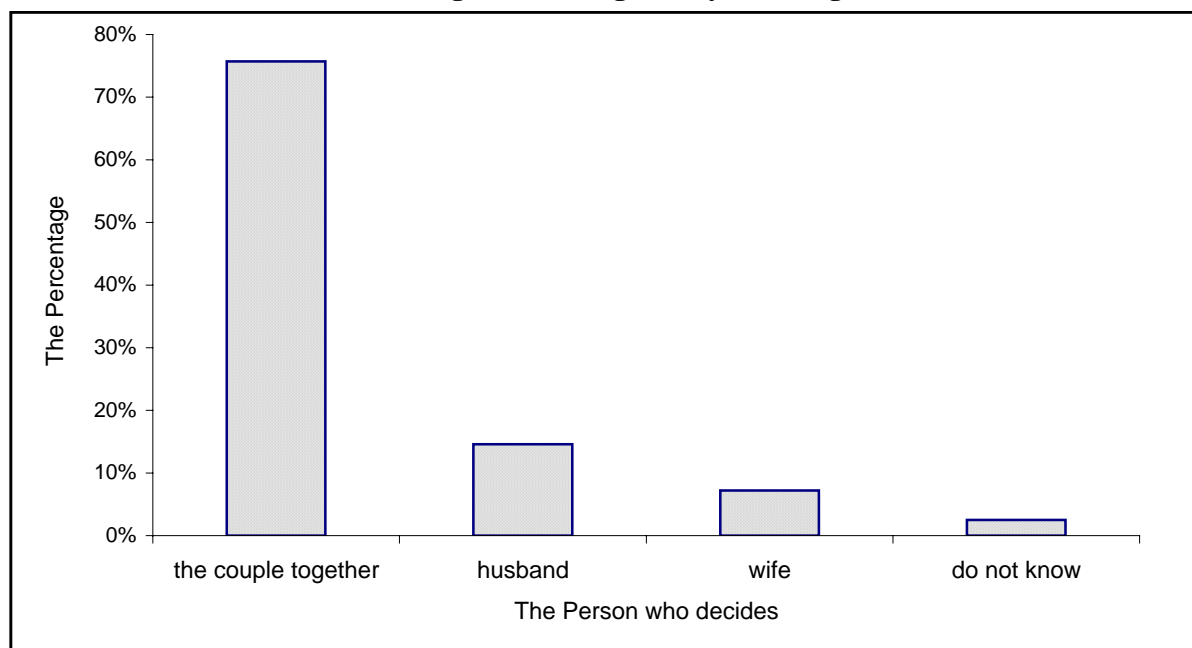
Figure 9.10 Percentage of Youth (15-29) in the Palestinian Territory by Knowing about Birth Control Methods 2006



9.7.3 The Decision to use Family Planning Methods

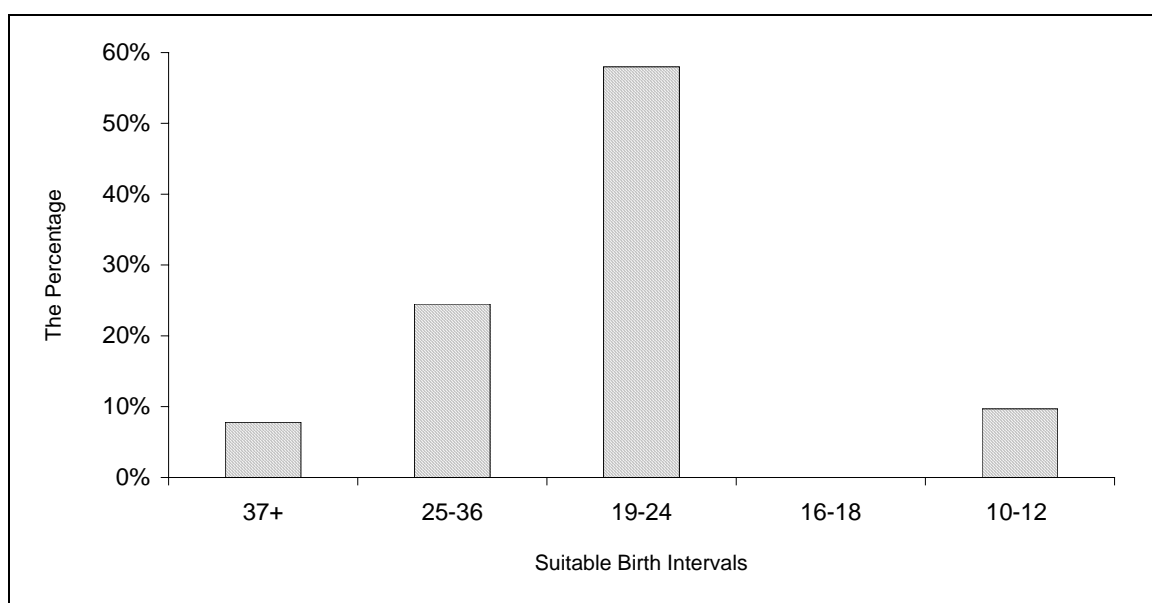
According to findings in Figure 9.11, couples decide together in 75.7% of the cases to use or not to use birth control methods. Moreover, 14.6% of respondents said that the husbands were the key deciders in this issue in the Palestinian Territory. 83.0% of the females said that couples decide to use or not to use birth control methods compared to 69.9% of the males who reported this. 20.5% of the males stated that husbands alone decide in this matter compared to 7.1% of the females who gave a similar statement. 8.6% of the females and 6.1% of the males stated that the wives alone decide to use or avoid birth control methods.

Figure 9.11 Percentage Distribution of Youth (15-29) in the Palestinian Territory by the Person Who Decides on Using or not Using Family Planning Methods 2006



Findings show that 58.0% of the youth (15-29 years) view that the suitable birth interval is 19-24 months (51.0% for the West Bank and 66.3% for Gaza Strip). 24.5% of the youth consider 25-36 months as a suitable birth interval including 29.3% in the West Bank and 18.2% in Gaza Strip. 61.2% of the males and 54.0% of the females think that the suitable birth interval is 19-24 months and 21.2% of the males and 28.6% of the females think 25-36 months is a suitable birth interval. The suitable birth interval, by other background characteristics such as age group, education, and locality, is 19-24 months (Figure 9.12).

Figure 9.12 Percentage Distribution of Youth (15-29) in the Palestinian Territory by Suitable Birth Intervals 2006



9.8 Preparing Youth for the Childbirth Role

9.8.1 Knowledge of the Signs of Puberty

According to the data of Table 9.14, males (15-29 years) have more knowledge of the physiological changes and puberty signs than females of the same age group; 89.05% of male youth know of three puberty changes and 83.2% of females know of three changes. Males by all background characteristics are also more knowledgeable than females of the changes and puberty signs. Data show that the youth in the Gaza Strip know more in this regard, at 86.4% and 93.4% respectively, for males and females, than the youth of the West Bank, with 80.8% and 85.6%, for females and males respectively. Data also show that youth in refugee camps know more about puberty signs than youth in urban and rural areas at 93.3% for the males and 88.6% for the females (Table 9.14).

Table 9.14 Youth (15-29) years Knowledge of Three Puberty Changes for Males and Females by Selected Variables, 2006

Selected Variables	Knowing about the signs of puberty	
	Males know three changes	Females know three changes
Region		
Palestinian Territory	89.0	83.2
West Bank	85.6	80.8
Gaza Strip	93.4	86.4
Type of Locality		
Urban	89.6	83.1
Rural	85.3	80.2
Refugee camps	93.3	88.6
Age		
15-17	85.5	82.4
18-19	90.3	84.3
20-24	90.9	84.2
25-29	93.8	82.7

9.8.2 Knowledge Sources

The data of the Palestinian Household Health Survey 2006 show that the knowledge sources of the physiological changes and puberty signs (15-29) vary with sex. Mothers constitute the main source of information for girls at 70.3%. Friends scored 15.8% on the scale of knowledge sources; whereas, uncles and grandparents scored 41.5%; relevant books recorded 23.3%; and teachers registered 10.8% (Figure 9.13). As for males, friends constituted the main source of information at 49.7% followed by relevant books at 30.8% and teachers at 14.0% (Figure 9.14).

Figure 9.13 Percentage of Females (15-29) years in the Palestinian Territory by the Source of their Information about Puberty Signs 2006

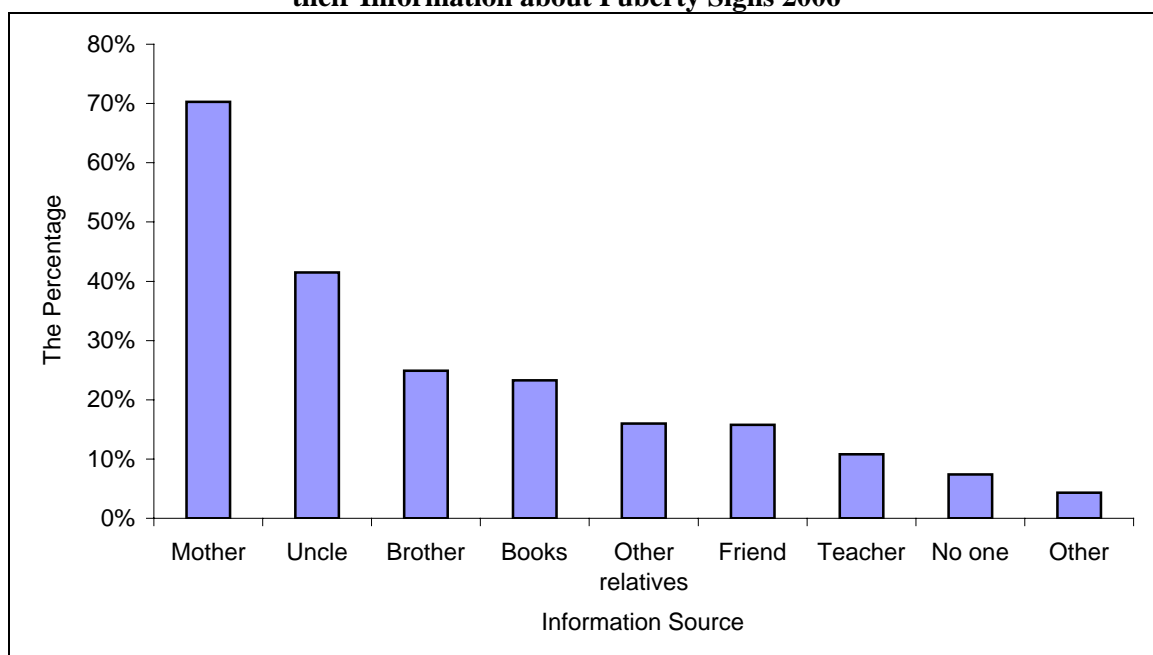
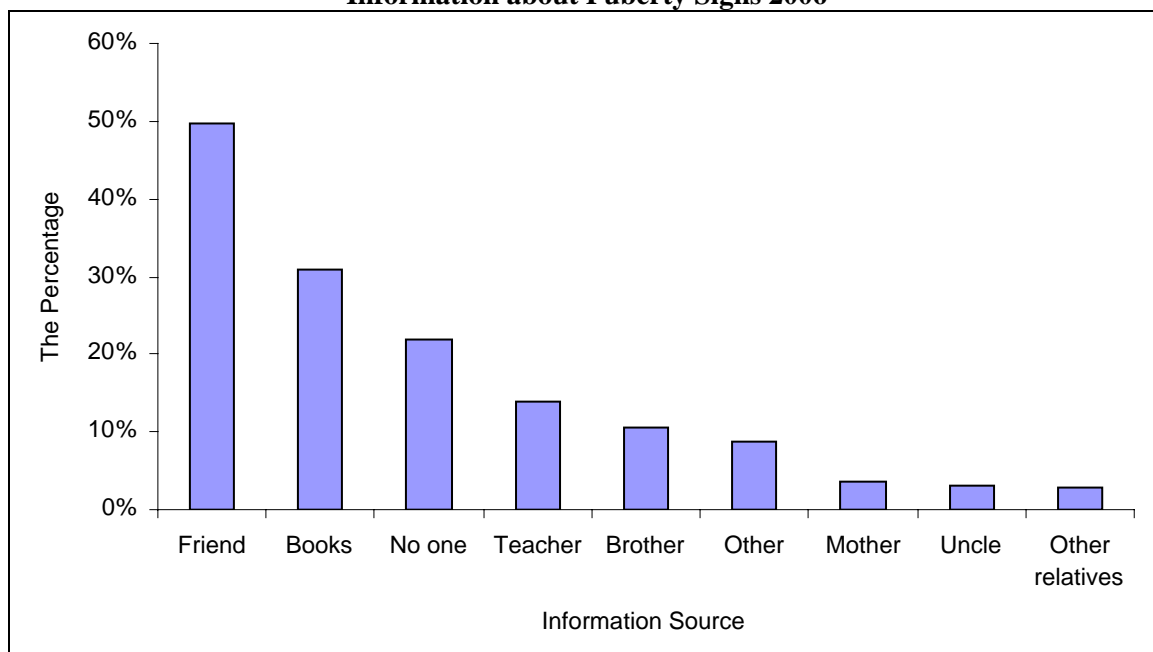


Figure 9.14 Percentage of Males (15-29) years in the Palestinian Territory by the Source of their Information about Puberty Signs 2006



Chapter Ten

The Elderly

10.1 Introduction

Humans undergo several phases in their lives, including childhood and old age, and need special care in both of these stages. While childhood enjoys national and international attention, old age does not enjoy the same level of attention, and especially in developing countries. The high percentage of elderly people in the world, due to the drop in infant mortality rates and increase in life expectancy, will affect social and economic development, which means attention must be paid to special care of the elderly.

The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics conducted the Palestinian Household Health Survey 2006 with an entire section that focuses on elderly people, defined to be those aged 60 years and above. This definition is used for several reasons, including the fact that this is the age defined by the United Nations and the Arab League and has been defined as the retirement age by the Palestinian National Authority. The survey questionnaire included questions about the general background of elderly people including age, sex, and place of residence. The questionnaire also inquired about the work and resources of the elderly people, their health conditions, social relations, activities, free time, aspirations, and the relationship between the elderly with the media.

The Palestinian Territory witnessed an improvement in various aspects of life with the start of the last decade, including health and living standards. Life expectancy increased by 5-6 years during the past one and a half decades; it increased from approximately 67.0 years for males and females in 1992 to 71.7 years for males and 73.2 years for females in 2006. The rates of life expectancy are expected to rise during the coming years to 73.0 years and 74.5 years in 2015 for males and females respectively. The increase in life expectancy at birth caused an increase in the numbers of the elderly people in the Palestinian Territory, which gave rise to the need to study the situations of the elderly people.

The demographic statistics show a default in the population pyramid in some countries of the world. This default is in the inflated top and middle of the pyramid (the elderly people and the youths). The population pyramid is even upside down in some developed countries because of the increase in the numbers of the elderly people and lack of childbirths and the increase in life expectancy at birth due to the development in medical services and the special attention paid to elderly people. A quick look at the size of the elderly people category (those aged 65 and above) in the world shows that their population totaled 461 million in 2004, an increase of 10.3 million from 2003. It is expected that this number will continue to increase until the end of the current decade.¹

¹ PRB, 2005. Global Aging: The Challenge of Success, Vol.60, No.1

10.2 The Demographic Structure of the Elderly

The Palestinian society in the Palestinian Territory is a society of young people. The young people constitute approximately one-half of the society, whereas elderly people constitute a tiny percentage of the population. In mid 2006, the rate of elderly people (individuals aged 60 and above) reached 4.4% of the total population. The rate of elderly people in the developed countries together is 20% of the total populations of these countries including Japan, which has the highest rate at 22% of the total population. On the other hand, the rate of the elderly people in developing countries together is approximately 8% of the total populations of these countries.² Despite the absolute increase in the numbers of elderly people in the Palestinian Territory during the coming years, the rate is expected to remain low and steady at 4.4% during the next ten years. However, the rate might start to increase after 2020. The reason for the steady rate of elderly people in the population total in the coming years is the continuous effect of the high fertility rates in the Palestinian Territory, especially in the Gaza Strip, on the age structure of the population. There are obvious variations between the rates of elderly people between the West Bank and Gaza Strip at 4.8% and 3.6%, respectively, in 2006.

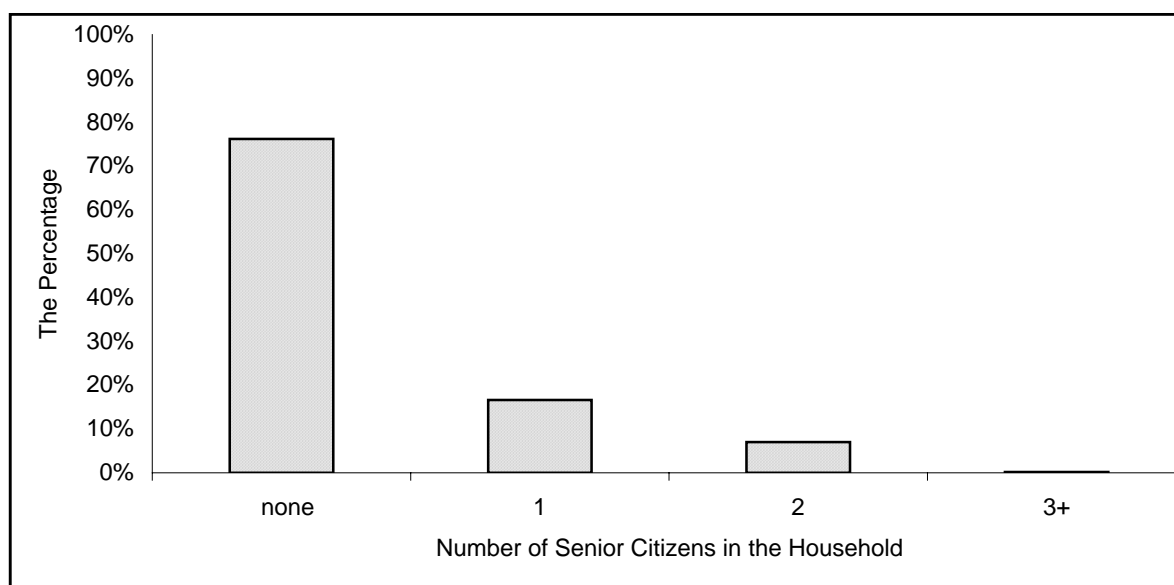
Variations by sex show that the rate of individuals aged 60 and above in the Palestinian Territory in 2006 is approximately 3.7% males and 4.9% females at a sex rate of 76.6 males to 100 females. The higher rate of females is due to biological and health reasons. Life expectancy for females is higher than that of males in most world countries. The life expectancy rate in the Palestinian Territory is 71.7 years for males and 73.2 years for females compare to 73.0 years for males and 80.0 years for females in developed countries. Japan has the highest life expectancy rates of the population at 79.0 years for males and 86.0 years for females. Australia scored 79.0 years for males and 83.0 years for females. Developing countries life expectancy rates are 64.0 years for males and 67.0 years for females.

10.3 Household and Elderly

The extended family was the dominant pattern of Palestinian families until the end of the 1960s. That was due to the nature of the agricultural Palestinian society where families relied on agriculture as the source of income, which required that all family members worked in agriculture. The other reason for having extended families was the need for safety and protection. However, with the start of the 1970s, the pattern began to diminish and nuclear families began to dominate. In any case, elderly people still have the status and respect they always had and the Palestinian family still preserves its coherence and love and respect for elderly people despite the transformations affecting the pattern of the Palestinian family during past years. According to findings, the rate of extended families in the Palestinian Territory was 18.3% in 2006 including 15.0% for the West Bank and 24.6% in Gaza Strip.

² PRB,2007. World Population Data Sheet.

Figure 10.1 Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Senior Citizens in the Household 2006



The data of the Palestinian Household Health Survey 2006 shows in Figure (10.1) that approximately one-quarter (23.8%) of the Palestinian households have at least one elderly person. The rate of households with at least two elderly persons totaled 7.0%. The rate of households headed by an elderly person is 14.6% of the Palestinian households. Data show that the average size of households headed by elderly people is often relatively small at 4.3 individuals compared to 6.6 individuals for households headed by non-elderly persons. The average size of the Palestinian household in 2006 is 6.1 individuals.

Table 10.1 Percentage Distribution of Individuals 60 and Above by Marital Status, Sex, and Age Groups, 2006

Age Group	Sex and Marital status									
	Never married		Married		Divorced		Widowed		Separated	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
60-64	1.3	5.6	95.4	55.4	0.6	1.7	2.6	35.9	0.0	1.4
65-69	0.8	2.9	94.7	50.2	0.0	2.0	4.5	43.9	0.0	1.0
70-74	0.7	3.0	91.4	38.8	0.4	1.2	7.5	55.7	0.0	1.3
75-79	0.4	3.6	80.3	25.6	1.7	0.2	17.6	69.5	0.0	1.1
80+	1.2	1.7	70.2	11.1	0.9	0.4	27.6	86.5	0.2	0.3
Total	1.0	3.7	89.7	41.7	0.6	1.3	8.7	52.2	0.0	1.1

The distribution of elderly people by marital status, as explained in Table (10.1), shows that 89.7% of the male elderly population of the Palestinian Territory is married compared to 41.7% of females married. The rates of being widowed among elderly people are 8.7% for males and 52.2% for females. The major variation in this regard is due to the fact that the possibility of husbands marrying after the death of wives is higher than that of females marrying. Also, husbands often marry younger wives who in some cases could be ten years younger, which makes the possibility of a husband's death before the wife higher. In addition, life expectancy for females is higher than males.

People in this age require close care. Religions urge people to look after their parents. The Palestinian society, like the rest of the Arab and Islamic societies, still provide parents with

care and protection. According to findings in Table 10.2, 96.2% of the elderly people stated that their children treat them with respect; there are no major variations between the West Bank and Gaza Strip in this regard (96.4% for the West Bank and 95.7% for Gaza Strip), or major variations based on sex at 97.0% males and 95.5% for females. 86.5% of the elderly people in the Palestinian Territory, including 87.3% in the West Bank and 85.0% in Gaza Strip, stated that their children fully looked after them.

Approximately one-half (47.9%) of the elderly people stated that their children took them out for visits and relaxation, including 52.9% in the Gaza Strip and 45.5% for the West Bank. Findings also show that 66.2% of the elderly people (including 60.4% males and 70.8% females) receive financial aid from their children.

Table 10.2 Percentage of Households Attitudes towards Individuals Aged 60 and above by Region and Sex 2006

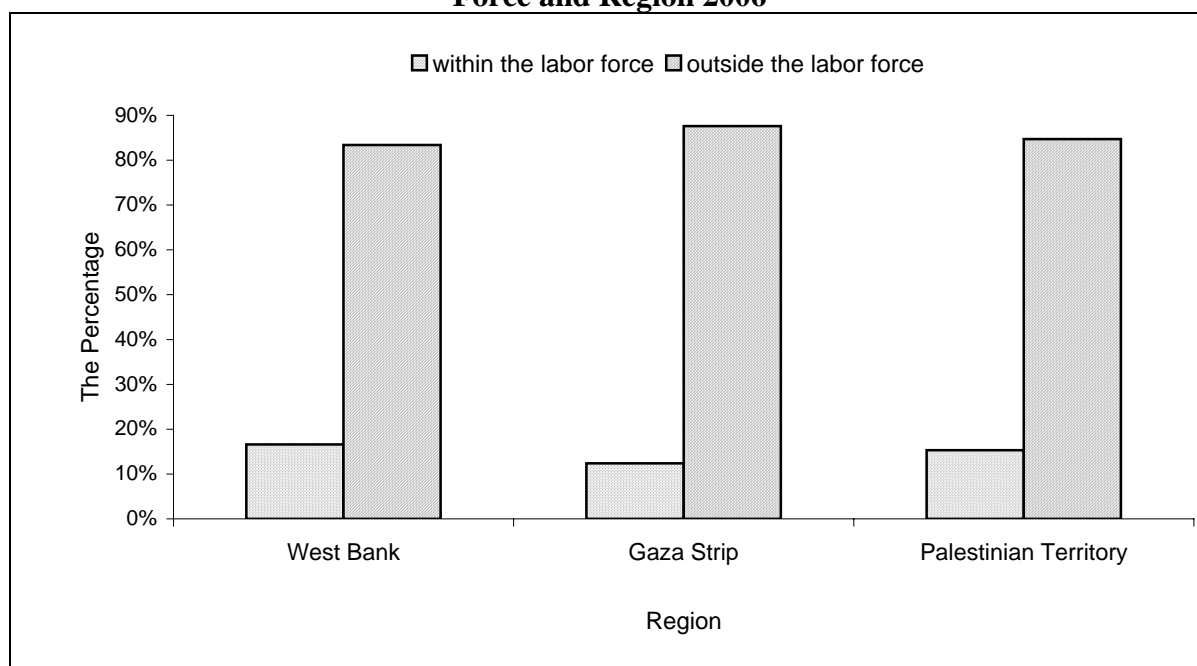
Household and social relations	Sex and region								
	Palestinian Territory			West Bank			Gaza Strip		
	Both	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females
Elderly people taken by their children for visits and relaxation	47.9	49.2	46.9	45.5	46.3	44.8	52.9	55.3	51.1
Receive aid and financial aid from their children	66.2	60.4	70.8	65.6	59.3	70.6	67.5	62.7	71.1
Feeling that their children fully look after them	86.5	87.2	86.0	87.3	87.5	87.1	85.0	86.5	83.7
Respectful treatment from their children	96.2	97.0	95.5	96.4	97.2	95.8	95.7	96.5	95.0
Exchange visits with relatives, friends, and neighbors	82.3	82.9	81.8	80.2	80.3	80.2	86.6	88.5	85.2
Visit their relatives and neighbors	68.4	75.1	63.4	68.9	74.6	64.6	67.4	76.2	61.0

10.4 Elderly and the Labour Market

The definition of an elderly person in many countries is associated with retirement. The retirement age in the Palestinian Territory is 60 years. People aged 60 years and above should be outside the labor force; however, the economic or social conditions of the elderly people or those who support them may push the elderly people to remain within the labor force for further years. In some cases, elderly people turn 80 while they are still working. The rate of elderly people's contribution to the labor force in the Palestinian Territory for 2006 is 15.3%, according to Figure 10.2. This rate matches the rate of the elderly people who said that they were capable of working. However, more than one third of those people (37.5%) are unemployed, which is a very high rate. This requires review because it seems that poverty and need are the most important reasons for these people to be looking for work. There are obvious variations in employment status of the elderly people based on region and sex. The rates of employed elderly people for the West Bank and Gaza Strip are 16.6% and 12.4%, respectively. However, the rates of unemployed elderly people for the West Bank and Gaza Strip are 30.1% and 58.1%, respectively. Variation by sex show that 31.7% of elderly males are employed compared to 5.0% females. Findings also show that 8.5% of the elderly people have their own businesses, 63.1% are their own bosses, 17.7% are paid employees, and 10.7% are household members working without being paid.³

³ Labor Force Survey Database 2006

Figure 10.2 Percentage Distribution of Individuals 60 and above by Relation to Labor Force and Region 2006



10.5 Elderly Education

United Nations recommendations concerning elderly people specify that they should have the opportunity to benefit from the educational, cultural, and entertaining resources of the society. The United Nations also encourages governments and international organizations to support programs aiming at facilitating elderly people's access to cultural institutions such as museums, theaters, etc.).

Table 10.3 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Education, Sex, and Selected Age Groups 2006

Education	10 years and above			60 years and above		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Illiterate	5.8	2.9	8.7	56.1	30.0	76.2
Knows how to read and write	13.3	13.2	13.3	17.2	24.5	11.5
Elementary	25.0	25.7	24.4	11.8	18.7	6.5
Preparatory	28.3	29.1	27.5	5.0	8.2	2.6
Secondary	17.1	17.1	17.2	4.2	7.6	1.6
Associated diploma	3.8	3.9	3.7	2.5	4.2	1.2
BA and higher	6.7	8.1	5.2	3.2	6.8	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

According to statistics in Table 10.3, there is a high rate of illiterates among elderly people. The rate of elderly people who have not finished any educational stage is 73.3% including 56.1% illiterates; they constitute approximately 62% of the illiterates in the Palestinian society. The rate of elderly people in the Palestinian Territory in 2006 with an associate diploma does not exceed 5.7% because education in the past was not available for all, especially in rural areas, and parents did not pay much attention to their children's education because of the bad economic situation and due to lack of schools. Education data show an obvious difference between males and females with respect to educational attainment since the rate of elderly males with an associate diploma is 11.0% compared to 1.6% for females.

The rate of illiteracy among individuals aged 10 and above in the Palestinian Territory is 5.8% (2.9% males and 8.7% females). The rate of individuals aged 10 and above who have an associated diploma or higher in the Palestinian Territory is 10.5% of the total population in that age group, including 12.0% males and 8.9% females.

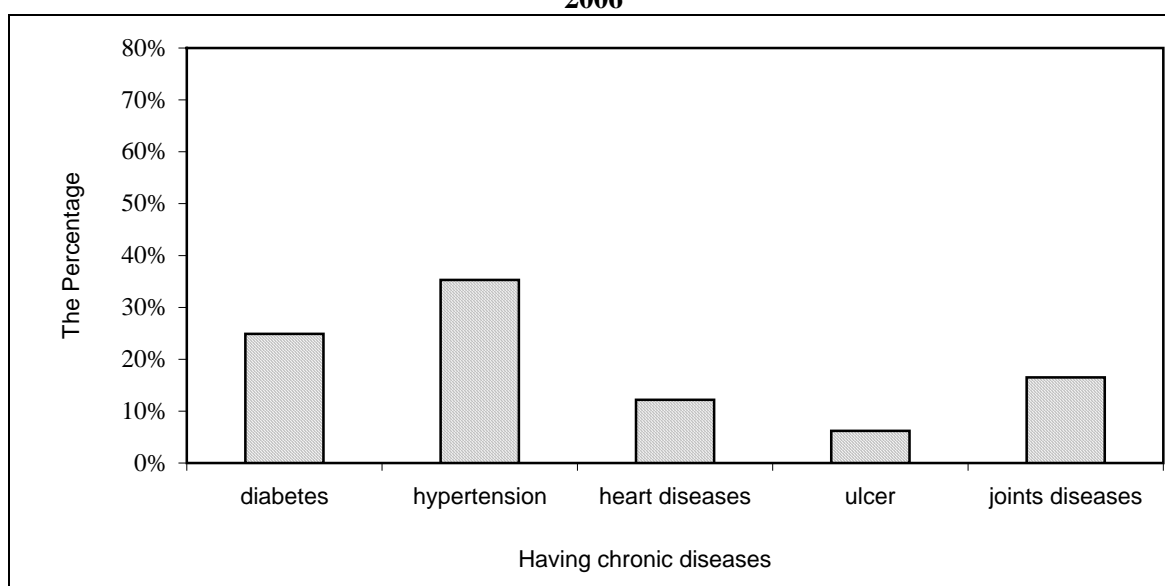
According to data, 54.5% of elderly males and 87.7% of elderly females in the Palestinian Territory in 2006 have not completed any educational stage. The variation between males and females in this regard could be due to families' preference to allow males to continue education more than females and the large percentage of girls who leave schooling due to early marriage.

10.6 Elderly Health

Despite the success of medicine to limit the spread of diseases that previously killed huge numbers of people, and to cure others, there is a strong connection between the health situation of individuals and advanced age. There is a strong relation between becoming old and diseases, especially chronic diseases and diseases of old age such as diabetes, heart diseases, and cancer. Though the UN affirms the right of elderly people to benefit from healthcare programs in their countries, elderly people in most countries do not receive the expected care due to bad economic and health situations and due to having other priorities. The situation in the Palestinian Territory does not vary significantly from the rest of the developing countries.

Figure 10.3 shows that 65.5% of elderly people have at least one chronic disease including 66.3% in the West Bank and 63.2% in the Gaza Strip. The rates for females of having one of the chronic diseases are higher than those for males at 56.5% for elderly males and 72.5% for elderly females.

Figure 10.3 Percentage of Individuals (60 and above) by Having One of the Chronic Diseases, 2006



The most common chronic diseases among elderly people are hypertension at 35.3%, diabetes at 24.9%, and joints diseases at 16.5%, and heart diseases at 12.2%. The rates of having chronic diseases at the levels of the Palestinian Territory are: 2.6% for diabetes, 3.3% for hypertension, 1.2% for heart disease, and 2.1% for joints disease.

The findings of the Palestinian Household Health Survey 2006 show that 14.8% of all elderly people have at least one disability (Table 10.4), according to the classification of the Washington Group on Disability. There are no obvious variations based on sex, which is contrary to the expected since males are more susceptible to becoming disabled as a result of work or accidents. The rate of elderly males with at least one disability is 15.4% compared to 13.3% for elderly females. The rate of having disabilities in the Palestinian Territory for all age groups is 2.7% of the total population. The most common disabilities among elderly people with at least one difficulty are difficulty in understanding and communication (44.7%), difficulty in movement (22.9%), and visual problems (14.7%). The rates for movement and visual difficulties among the residents of the Palestinian Territory are 1.3% and 0.8%.

Understanding, communicating, and movement difficulties as well as visual difficulties are more common among elderly males than elderly females at 41.5%, 24.6%, and 16.7%, respectively. The most common difficulties among elderly females are understanding and communicating (53.0%), movement difficulties (18.3%), and difficulties in personal care (10.7%).

Table 10.4 Percentage Distribution of Individuals (60 and above) by Having Difficulties, Type of such Difficulty, Sex, and Region 2006

Description	Palestinian Territory			West Bank			Gaza Strip		
	Both	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females
Having disability	14.8	15.4	13.3	15.0	15.4	14.1	14.6	15.5	12.7
Type of disability									
Physical	22.9	24.6	18.3	22.2	24.3	17.1	23.4	24.9	19.2
Visual	14.7	16.7	9.7	16.5	17.6	13.9	13.4	16.1	6.3
Audio	5.5	4.7	7.7	7.3	5.5	11.8	4.0	3.9	4.3
Understanding communication	44.7	41.5	53.0	44.2	42.8	47.5	45.1	40.5	57.5
Self-care	10.4	10.3	10.7	7.1	6.6	8.3	13.1	13.2	12.7
Dealing with people	1.8	2.2	0.6	2.7	3.2	1.4	1.0	1.4	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Though nearly two-thirds of the elderly people have at least one chronic disease and despite the knowledge of the damage smoking causes, especially for elderly people, the rate of smokers among the elderly people is high. According to Table 10.5, 15.0% of the elderly people smoke (including 13.3% who mostly smoke cigarettes, 1.0% who smoke a pipe, and 0.7% who smoke a water pipe). There are obvious variations based on sex in this matter where there are 32.2% male smokers and 2.2% female smokers among the elderly people. The rate of smokers among the elderly is higher in the West Bank than in the Gaza Strip at 16.3% and 12.4%, respectively. The same applies to the rates of smokers aged 12 years and above in the Palestinian Territory at 19.8% (37.0% for males and 2.2% for females).

**Table 10.5 Percentage Distribution of Individuals 60 and above by Smoking, Sex, and Region
2006**

Smoking	Palestinian Territory			West Bank			Gaza Strip		
	Both	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females
Mostly cigarettes	13.3	29.2	1.4	14.1	30.4	1.9	11.7	26.8	0.4
Mostly pipe	1.0	2.0	0.3	1.4	2.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0
Mostly water pipe	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.0
Quit smoking	12.5	27.0	1.6	12.4	26.1	2.1	12.6	28.8	0.5
Never smoked	72.5	40.8	96.2	71.3	39.8	94.8	75.0	42.8	99.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

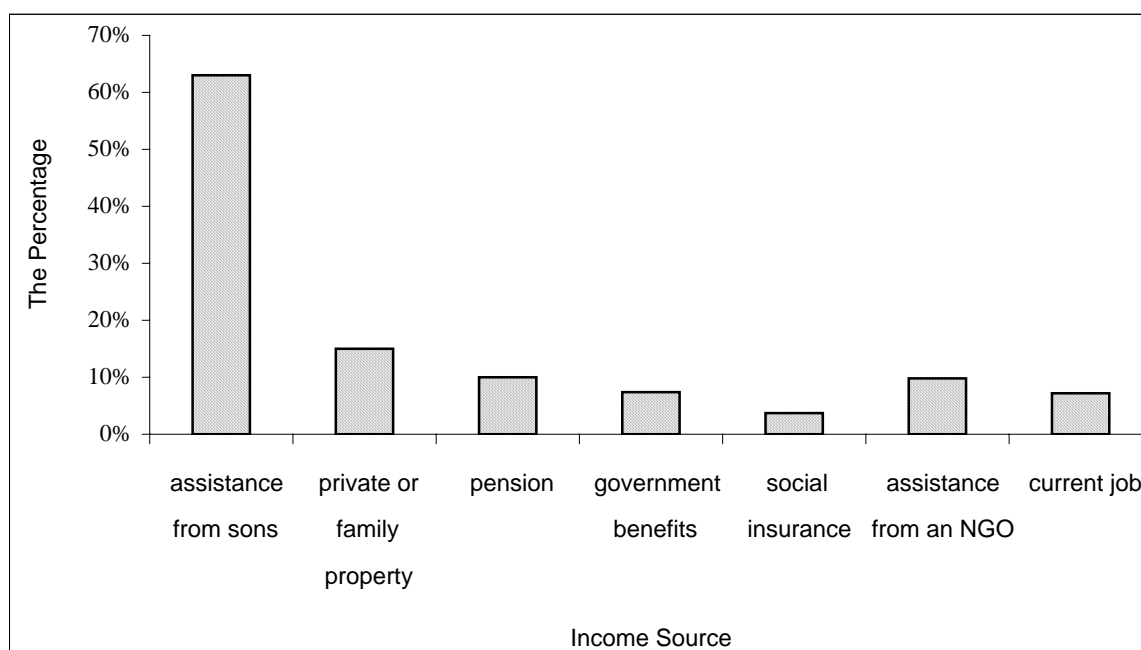
10.7 Living Conditions of Elderly

The United Nations principles concerning the elderly stipulate that elderly people must have access to sufficient food, water, shelter, clothing, and healthcare. They must have a source of income, family, and society support as well as self-support means. The elderly people's problems must have special attention; they must have the support they need to ensure their integration in the society. States must provide aid to within the limits of available resources.

Poverty in developing countries is often associated with the sex of the head of the household. The rates of poverty among households headed by women are higher than those headed by men. Moreover, the rate of poverty among elderly people is higher than those of younger people. Data show that the poverty rate among the elderly (60 years and above) in 2006 is 34.1%, which constitutes 5.0% of the poverty rate of the Palestinian Territory. The findings in this regard match the findings of the Palestinian Household health Survey 2006. According to the survey, 43.7% of elderly people said their income was not sufficient, including 50.2% for elderly males and 38.8% for elderly females. This could be the result of the fact that most charities, including public ones, target women. 51.3% of elderly people with insufficient income rationalize spending while 37.5% borrow; moreover, 84.9% said that they were unable to work, including 92.3% elderly females and 75% elderly males.

36.0% of elderly people said their income sources were their sons, 10% said their income came from pension, 15% said their income came from personal or family property, 7.2% said their income was from working, and only 7.4% said that they received government benefits as well as 3.7% receiving social insurance benefits (Figure 10.4).

Figure 10.4 Percentage of Individuals (60 and above) by Source of Income, 2006



10.8 Daily Activities of Elderly

States and governments should activate the elderly people's role in the society so that they could continue a special job activity or voluntary work. They are to set up the necessary means to limit the harmful effects of old age and create educational facilities for elderly people and integrate them into cultural activities and use their free time in the best possible way. The situation seems to be different in the Palestinian Territory. Upon reaching old age, elderly Palestinians become locked up at home or spend their time at the café shops. The most common activities among elderly people according to Table 10.6 are praying at the mosque or at home, chores, and exchange visits with relatives and friends. Voluntary works, going to clubs, and practicing hobbies occupy low rates among elderly people's activities at 2.3% for voluntary works, 0.7% go to clubs (only 5% said that such clubs existed), 8.7% practice hobbies at home, and 5.8% practice hobbies outside home.

Table 10.6 Percentage of Individuals (60 and above) by Daily Activities, Region, and Sex 2006

Activity	Sex and Region								
	Palestinian Territory			West Bank			Gaza Strip		
	Both	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females
Praying at home	80.7	64.6	92.7	82.8	71.1	91.6	76.3	51.0	95.0
Praying at mosque	28.5	58.1	6.4	28.5	56.1	7.9	28.4	62.3	3.4
Chores	41.6	20.1	57.7	42.0	19.6	58.8	40.8	21.1	55.4
Receive visitors	46.2	43.7	48.1	45.4	42.9	47.2	47.9	45.3	49.9
Hobbies at home	8.7	10.6	7.3	8.8	11.0	7.2	8.6	9.8	7.7
Hobbies outside home	5.8	10.1	2.6	6.7	11.8	2.9	3.9	6.7	1.8
Watch TV	65.5	66.7	64.6	65.9	66.6	65.4	64.5	66.9	62.7
Listen to radio	41.4	48.8	35.9	30.6	37.8	25.3	64.1	72.2	58.1
Work	6.7	12.3	2.5	6.9	13.1	2.3	6.2	10.8	2.9
Visits	40.0	45.6	35.9	38.8	44.2	34.8	42.5	48.4	38.1
Shopping\ similar errands	25.8	40.2	15.1	23.9	40.2	11.8	29.8	40.2	22.2
Go to club	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0
Café shops	1.6	3.6	0.2	2.2	4.7	0.3	0.5	1.3	
Voluntary works	2.3	4.2	0.9	2.5	4.4	1.0	1.9	3.6	0.6
Others	6.9	8.9	5.5	6.5	8.1	5.4	7.8	10.5	5.7

10.9 Satisfaction with Living and Health Conditions

Table 10.7 shows that 60.3% of elderly people are satisfied with their health conditions (52.1% satisfied and 8.2% very satisfied). On the other hand, 27.7% are unsatisfied with their health conditions (23.1% unsatisfied and 4.6% very unsatisfied). 27.1% of elderly males are unsatisfied with their health conditions compared to 28.1% among females.

Table 10.7 Distribution of Individuals (60 and above) by Scope of Satisfaction with Health Conditions and Sex 2006

Scope of Satisfaction	Both sexes	Males	Females
Very satisfied	8.2	13.0	4.7
Satisfied	52.1	50.5	53.3
Neither	11.9	9.3	13.8
Unsatisfied	23.1	22.5	23.5
Very unsatisfied	4.6	4.6	4.6
Total	100	100	100

81.1% of the elderly people said their residence was comfortable including 83.7% in the West Bank and 75.7% in Gaza Strip. 70.3% said they could move easily and safely in their neighborhoods with variations by sex in favor of males. Three out of four people expressed dissatisfaction with government services for the elderly with more dissatisfaction among the elderly in the Gaza Strip than the elderly of the West Bank (35.7% and 19.6% respectively). On the other hand, only 9.0% of the elderly said they were dissatisfied with the services the NGOs provided to the elderly. 3% of the elderly people in Gaza Strip expressed their dissatisfaction with NGOs' elderly people services.

10.10 Elderly and Media

A good percentage of elderly people spend a long time at home listening to the radio, watching television, or reading newspapers and magazines. According to the Survey (Table 10.8), 74.0% of the elderly people, including 79.6% in the West Bank and 62.3% in Gaza Strip, watch television at least once a week and 62.4% watch television everyday. 47.7% of elderly people listen to the radio at least once a week, including 65.5% in the Gaza Strip and 39.4% in the West Bank. More elderly males listen to the radio than elderly females at 57.3% and 40.7%, respectively. 34.3% of elderly people who can read and write read the newspapers and magazines at least once a week including 14.6% who read newspapers and magazines everyday. The regional variations in this regard are in favor of the West Bank at 35.9% compared to 30.4% for Gaza Strip.

42.5% of the elderly people who watch television said the media represents an accurate picture of their situation and conditions (44.7% in the West Bank and 36.8% in Gaza Strip). On the other hand, 31.7% of the elderly people who listen to the radio said the radio represents an accurate picture of their situation and conditions (45.1% in the West Bank and 28.2% in Gaza Strip). Finally, 28.4% of the elderly people who read newspapers and magazines said they represented an accurate picture of their situation and conditions, without noticeable variations between the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Table 10.8 Distribution of Individuals 60 and above by Scope of Satisfaction with Health Conditions and Sex 2006

Relation to media	Sex and region								
	Palestinian Territory			West Bank			Gaza Strip		
	Both	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females
Currently literate	42.1	70.2	21.1	44.2	72.6	23.0	44.2	65.3	17.2
Reads newspapers and magazines at least once a week (among the literates)	34.3	38.3	24.4	35.9	40.1	26.1	30.4	34.3	19.3
Believe newspapers provide accurate reflection of the situation and problems of the elderly	28.4	30.6	22.0	28.5	30.8	22.3	28.2	30.4	20.8
Watch television at least once a week	74.0	77.4	71.5	79.6	83.7	76.6	62.3	64.0	60.9
Believe television provides accurate reflection of the situation and problems of the elderly	42.5	43.4	41.7	44.7	45.6	44.0	36.8	37.7	36.1
Listen to the radio at least once a week	47.7	57.3	40.7	39.4	48.0	32.9	65.5	77.0	56.9
Believe radio provides accurate reflection of the situation and problems of the elderly	37.7	36.7	38.8	45.1	44.0	46.2	28.2	26.5	29.7

Concepts and Definitions

AIDS:	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome, a serious (often fatal) disease of the immune system transmitted through blood products especially by sexual contact or contaminated needles.
BCG Vaccination:	Vaccination through injection given to infants in the first month of life to protect against Tuberculosis, an infection caused by the bacterium <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , affecting primarily the respiratory system and is spread by coughing and sneezing.
Breast feeding	Refers to the method of feeding infants and children, and is defined as a child having been fed breast milk directly from the breast or expressed.
Diarrhea	The passage of loose or liquid stools more frequently than is normal for the individual. Diarrhea may be defined as it is understood by respondents or mothers. The interviewers used the mother's definition in this survey.
DPT Vaccination:	Combination vaccination against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus, usually given in a series of injections starting at 2 months followed by 4 months then 6 months with a booster at 12 months of age.
Exclusive breastfeeding:	Children aged 0-5 months who are being breastfed and have not received any other food or drink, except for vitamins and medications.
Experience minor physical punishment:	Children aged 2-14 years who exposed to the following during the past three days: shook, or hit on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, or using hands.
Experience psychological aggression as punishment:	Children aged 2-14 years who exposed to the following during the past three days: shouted, yelled at or screamed at, or called dumb, lazy, or another name like that.
Experience only non-violent aggression:	Children aged 2-14 years who exposed to the following during the past three days: took away privileges, forbade something liked or did not allow to leave house, or explained why the behavior was wrong, or gave him something else to do.
Family Planning Method	It is a method used for delaying or stopping pregnancy. Modern methods include pill, IUD, Injection, Vaginal methods, Female Jelly, Female Sterilization, Male Sterilization and Condom.
Fertility:	The actual reproductive performance of an individual, a couple, a group or a population.
Folic Acid tablets:	Medication containing folic acid in the form of tablet to prevent or treat folic acid deficiency, especially during pregnancy.
Health insurance	Indemnity coverage against financial losses associated with occurrence or treatment of health problem.

Height for Age:	This parameter reflects the achieved linear growth and its deficit indicates long-term cumulative inadequacies of health or nutrition. Two related terms are used when describing this parameter: length and stature. Length is the measurement while in a recumbent position and is used for children under 2 years of age, while stature refers to standing height. For simplification, the term height is used for both measurements in this report. Low height for age (below – 2SD of the NCHS/WHO reference) ranges from 5 to 65% among less developed countries. In low prevalence countries, it is most likely due to normal variation, i.e. shortness; in less developed countries it is likely to be due to a pathological process, resulting in stunting. A pathological process can be from the past or a continuous process.
Iodized Salt:	Food salt fortified with adequate amount of Iodine 15 ppm and above to prevent iodine deficiency disorder, including goiter in adults and children and mental handicap in children.
Infant:	A live-born child from the moment of birth through the completion of the first year.
Infant Mortality Rate:	The number of infant deaths under one year of age in a given year per 1,000 live births during the year.
Iron Tablets:	Medication containing iron supplement given in the form of tablet or syrup to prevent or treat iron deficiency anemia.
Live Birth:	A birth is considered live if the new born has shouted, cried, or shown any signs of life upon birth.
Malnutrition:	Malnutrition means, “badly nourished” but it is more than a measure of what we eat, or fail to eat. Clinically, malnutrition is characterized by inadequate intake of protein, energy, and micronutrients and by frequent infections or disease. Nutritional status is the result of the complex interaction between the food we eat, our overall state of health, and the environment in which we live – in short, food, health and caring, the three “pillars of well-being”.
Measles Vaccination	Vaccination through injection given once at nine months of age to protect against measles, which is an acute and highly contagious viral disease occurring primarily in children. A second dose follows at 15 months of age combined with Rubella and Mumps vaccines called MMR.
Nutritional Status:	Nutritional status is the state of nutrition of individuals, and is one of the indicators of the level of development of a given country. Nutritional status is linked to the availability and type of food consumed, food habits and practices as well as the level of poverty in a given society. It is usually assessed using anthropometric parameters and growth (weight, height, that is, wasting and stunting) body mass, as well as dietary intake of selected foods important for growth and good nutrition.

Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS):	Solutions for the prevention of dehydration in infants and children. Those are either commercially produced sachets or tablets or can be prepared at home with home fluids that contain both salt and nutrients.
Polio Vaccination	Vaccination by oral drops against an acute infection that can cause paralysis in children. It has the same schedule as DPT in children less than 5 years with the addition of two injectable doses given at 1 and 2 months of age.
Reproductive Health	Reproductive health is defined by WHO as a state of physical, mental, and social well-being in all matters relating to the reproductive system at all stages of life. Reproductive health implies that people are able to have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when, and how often to do so. Implicit in this are the right of men and women to be informed and to have access to safe, effective, affordable, and acceptable methods of family planning of their choice, and the right to appropriate health-care services that enable women to safely go through pregnancy and childbirth.
Persons with chronic diseases:	Any person who suffer from at least one medically diagnosed chronic disease and receive continuous treatment for that disease.
Safe drinking water:	Water piped into the dwelling, a public tap, a well or borehole with pump and mineral water.
Suspected pneumonia:	Children 0-59 months who suffer from cough during the past two weeks preceding the survey with quick breaths or have difficulty breathing due to problem in chest or both problem in chest and blocked nose.
Smoker	The individual (10 years old and over) who smokes one cigarette or more a day including pipe and narghileh smokers.
Tetanus	A life-threatening disease caused by toxins produced by the bacterium <i>Clostridium tetani</i> , which often grows at the site of a cut or wound. Tetanus usually occurs after an acute injury, such as a puncture wound or laceration that has been contaminated with dirt containing the clostridium spores.
Under-Five Mortality:	The proportion of children born alive who die before reaching their fifth birthday.
Vitamin A/D:	It is drops of vitamin A and D. They one given to children from birth until one year age by Maternal Child Health clinics, which they belong to the Ministry of Health. It is not given by UNRWA clinics.
Weight for Age:	This parameter is influenced by both the height and weight of the child. It reflects the long and short-term health of an individual or population. Lightness and underweight have been used to describe normal and pathological processes. High weight for age is not used to describe obesity.

Weight for Height: This parameter reflects body weight to height. Its use carries the advantage of requiring no knowledge of age. However it is not a substitute for the other indicators. Low weight for height is called thinness if normal or wasting if pathological and can reflect a recent or chronic condition. Prevalence in non-disaster areas is around 5%. Lack of evidence of wasting in a population does not imply the absence of current nutritional problems.