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Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
1.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3
1.2	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6
1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5
1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6
1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7
1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8
1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0
1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1
2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2
2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3
2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4
2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5
2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6
2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7
2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8
2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9
2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0

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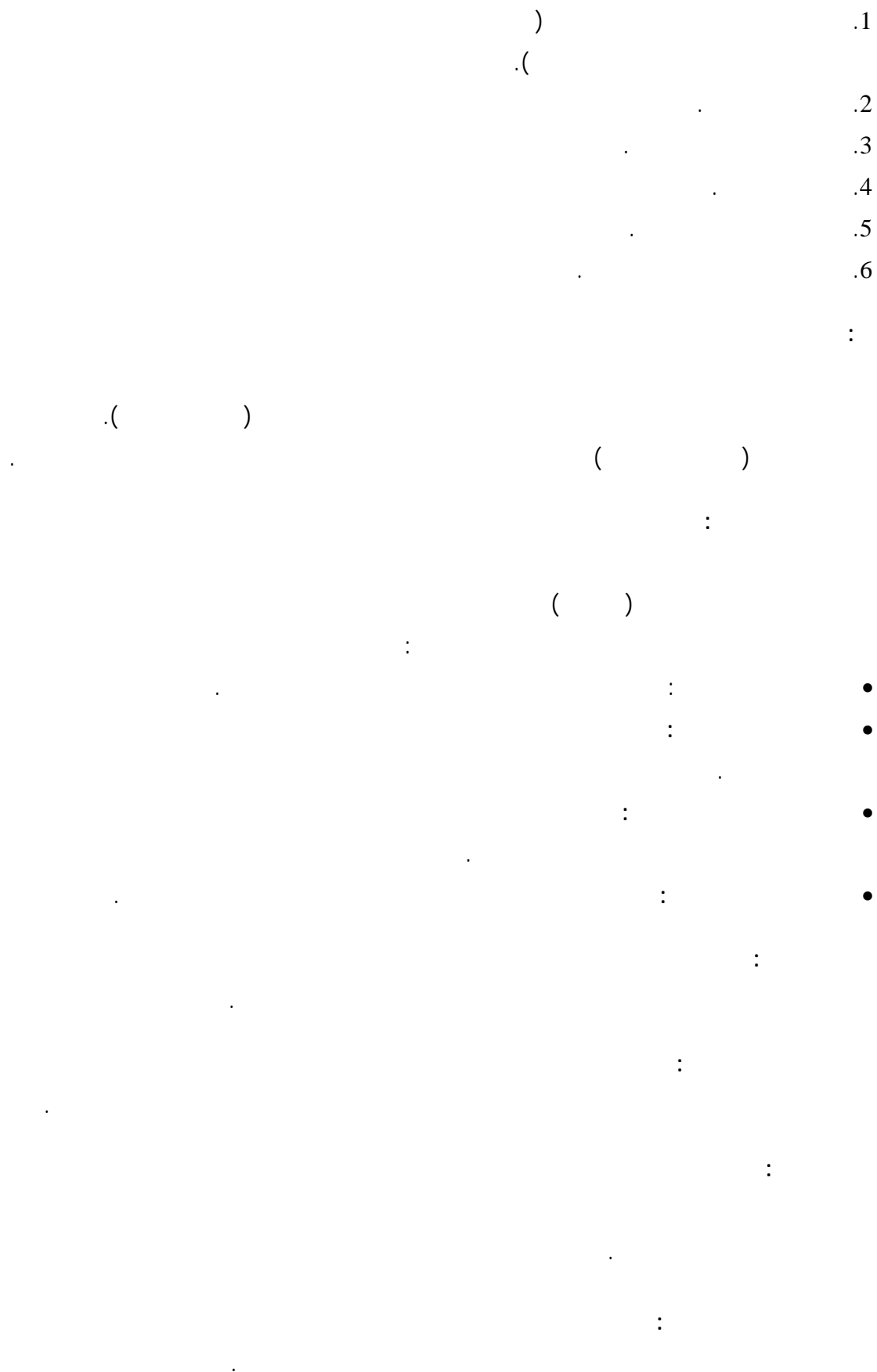
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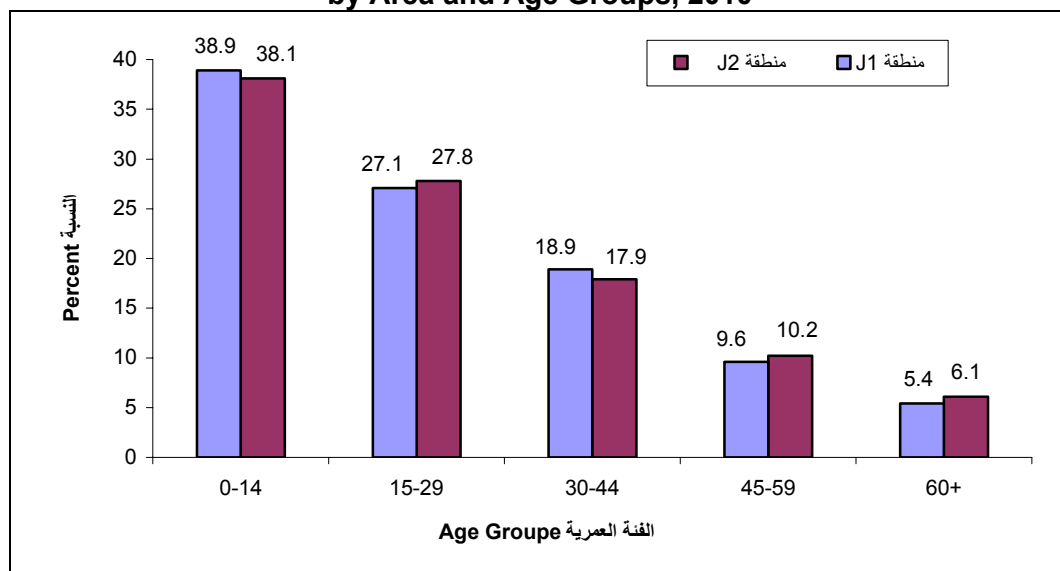
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237,301 382,041 2010 J2 144,740 J1
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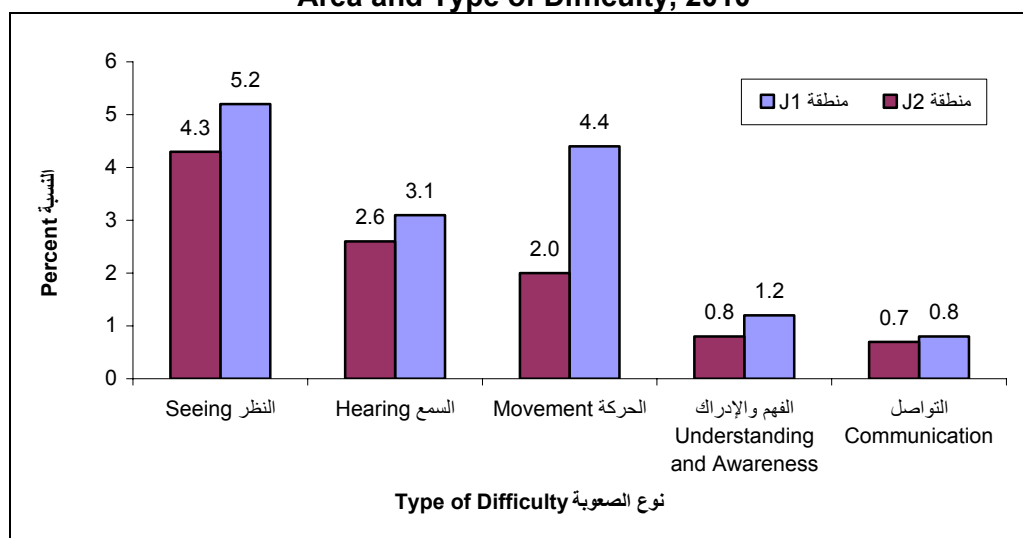
Figure1: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Population in Jerusalem Governorate by Area and Age Groups, 2010



%38.6 2010 15
 60 %38.4 %38.8 15
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 . %51.2

	2010	4.7			
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		%85.7		%84.4	2009
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%94.8					
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()					2007 %73.4
J1	1		J2	%9.8	%98.6
			J2	%65.6	%0.4
%3.5		%4.8			
			%0.8	%1.0	%2.9
%54.7			%36.4		%47.8
					%25.7

2010 :2
Figure2: Percentage of Individuals Who Have Difficulties in Jerusalem Governorate by Area and Type of Difficulty, 2010



%5.3 %5.4

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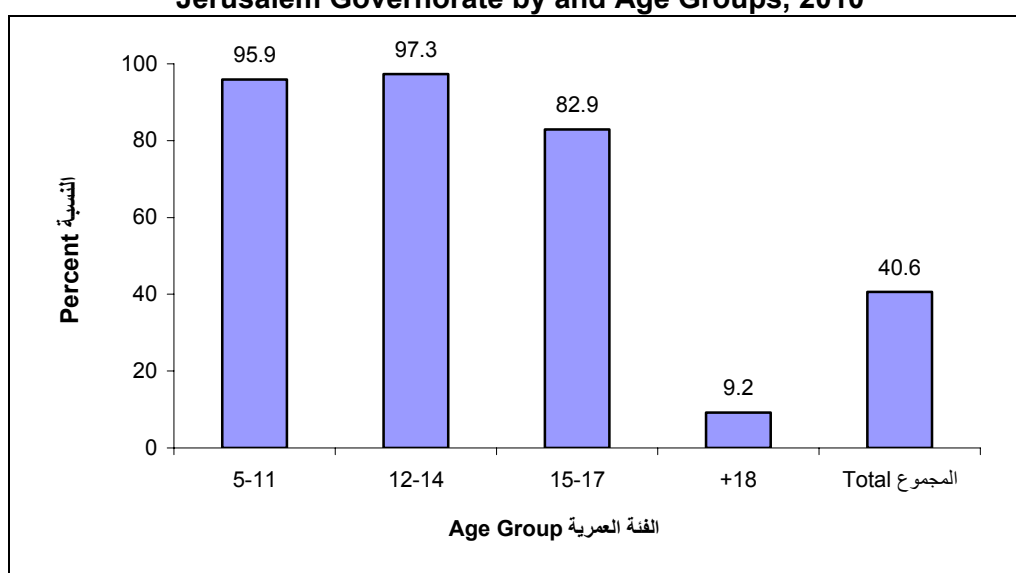
	%47.2	%37.7	(5-3)			
J1	%67.2	%74.4		J2	%24.0	J1
				J2	%95.7	
	%62.8	J1	%13.8	%31.4		
J1	%51.0	%33.5		J2		
	%13.5	%12.0		J2	%2.0	
%8.8	J1	%1.4	%4.0	J2	%9.3	J1
				%0.5	J2	
	J2	%10.8	J1	%8.2	%9.2	

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Figure3: Educational Enrollment for Palestinian Population (5 Years and Above) in Jerusalem Governorate by and Age Groups, 2010

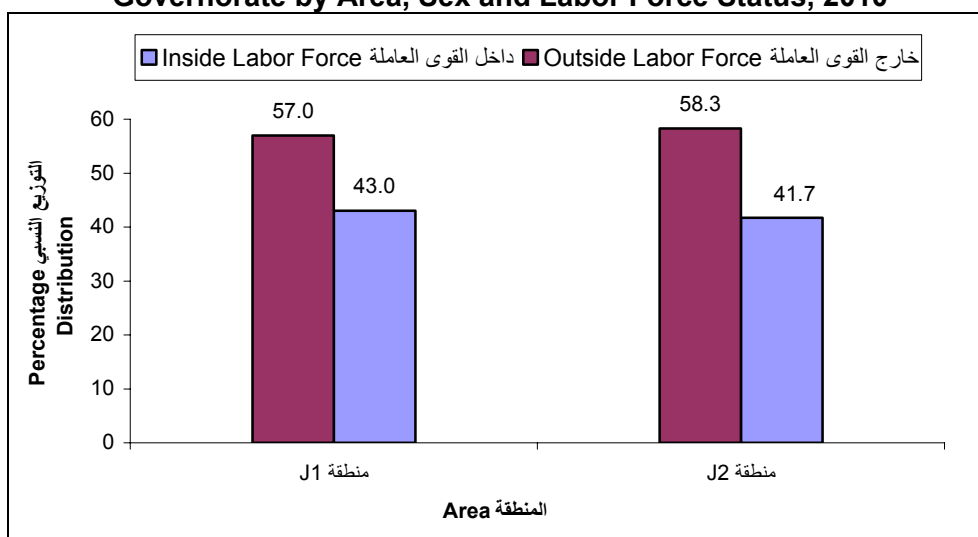


%4.5		10				
%6.1	%2.9		J2	%5.9	J1	%3.6
	%8.3	%2.6	%5.4			
	.2009	%8.7	%2.6	%5.6		
	5	%23.9				
%80.4		5	%68.1			
				%60.2		

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%42.5	15				
	%41.6	J2	%41.7	J1	%43.0
		.2009			%43.8
J1	%7.8	%11.8	15		
%24.5				J2	%18.4
%9.5			.2009		%17.8
	%0.3	%81.2		%9.0	

2010 (15) :4
Figure4: Percentage Distribution of Palestinians (15 Years and Above) in Jerusalem Governorate by Area, Sex and Labor Force Status, 2010



%33.2					
%21.5	J2	%23.6	J1	%38.0	
		J2	%29.7	J1	%17.3
		J2	%18.0	J1	%15.0
%8.5		J2	%13.5	J1	%15.7
%5.1	%5.6		J2	%7.9	J1
	%0.3		J2	%6.6	J1
			.J2	%0.7	J1
%4.4					
					.%24.7

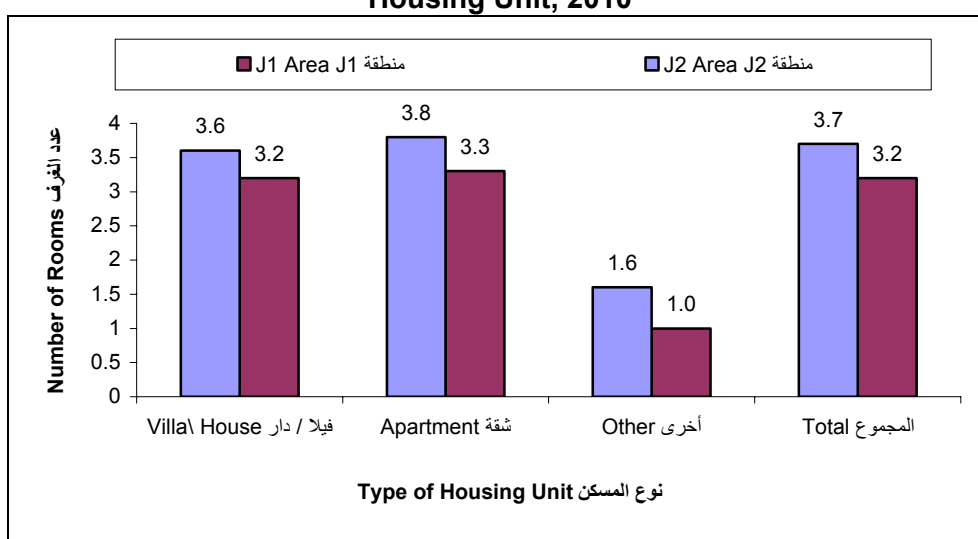
5.3

3.2 3.3
2009 3.6 J2 3.7 J1
J2 1.5 J1 1.3 1.4
%99.0 .2009 1.6
%90.9
%9.1
%81.4

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Figure5: Average Number of Rooms in Jerusalem Governorate by Area and Type of Housing Unit, 2010



2009 %49.2 %51.1 %64.1
%37.2 %10.2
2009 %28.5 %27.2
%95.7 %97.0 %99.2
() .2009
.2009 %92.0 %92.4 %94.1

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J2 %36.4 J1 %28.3 %31.3
%13.9 J1 %30.1 %24.1
J1 %23.7 %15.1 J2

J2 %0.4
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 %19.8 J1 %24.5) %22.8
 74.2 (J2
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 %57.5 %35.3
 %1.8 %5.4
7.3
 10 %4.1
 %2.8 %2.4 %32.2 %38.9
 %21.
8.3
 %7.3 %44.2
 %15.3 %22.8 %25.1

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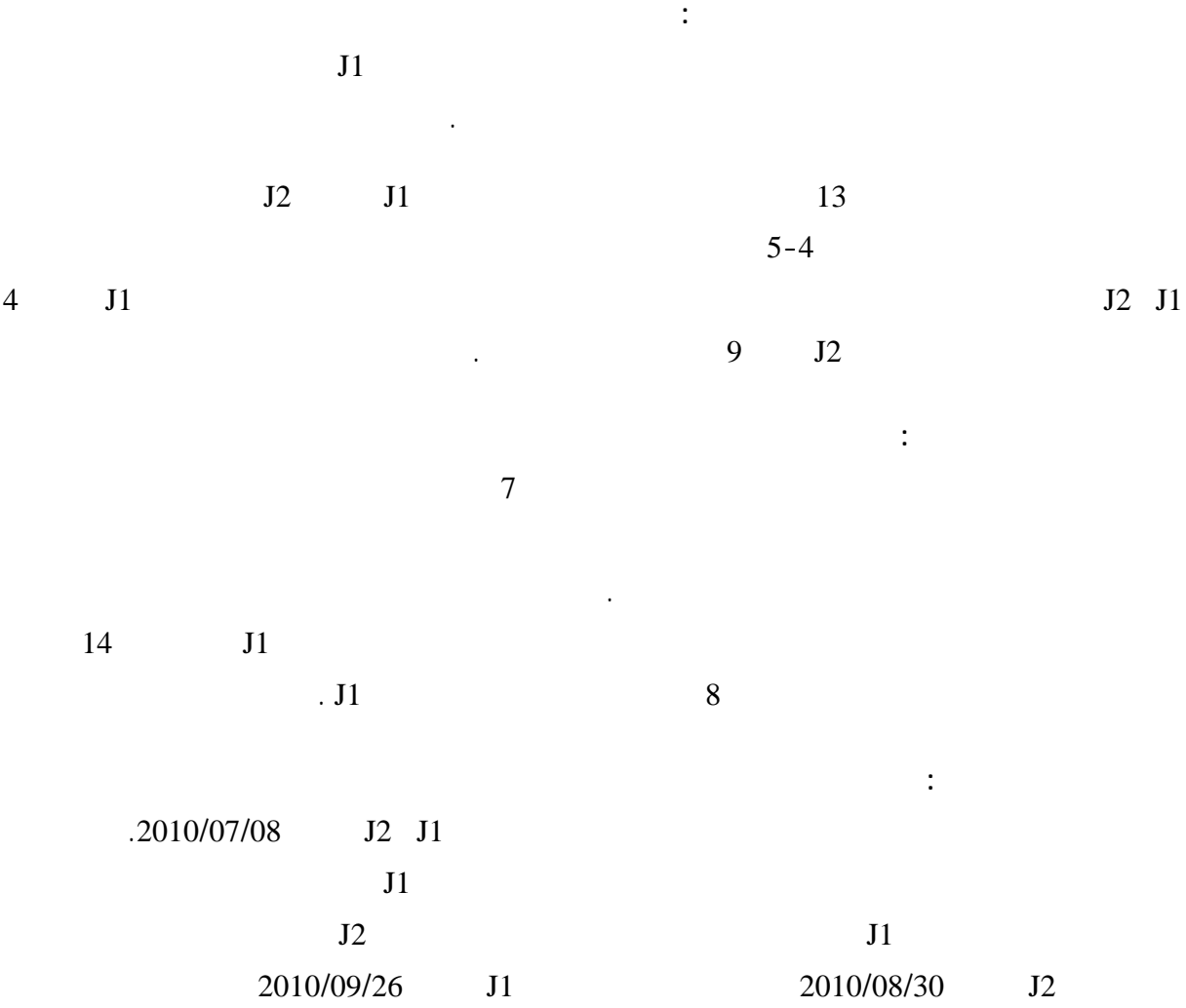
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6.8	3.8	0.143	0.7	5.15	J1 J1 J1 J2 18 J1
6.0	3.4	0.142	0.6	4.5	
8.7	4.0	0.195	1.2	5.9	
6.6	2.9	0.2	0.9	4.4	
14.1	4.7	0.27	2.3	8.2	
23.0	14.6	0.11	2.1	18.4	
97.4	95.6	0.005	0.5	96.6	
95.5	92.6	0.007	0.7	94.2	
40.2	25.7	0.11	3.7	32.5	

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2,075 (2,374)
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%61.8 (J2)

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40 30
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98	683
59	81
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$$fg = \frac{\sum_{ng} wi - \sum_{o.c} wi}{\sum_{rg} wi}$$

$$g \qquad \qquad \qquad : \qquad \sum_{ng} wi$$

$$: \qquad \sum_{o.cg} wi$$

$$: \qquad \sum_{rg} wi$$

$$: \qquad \qquad \qquad w'i \qquad \qquad \qquad fg$$

$$w'gi = wi * fgi$$

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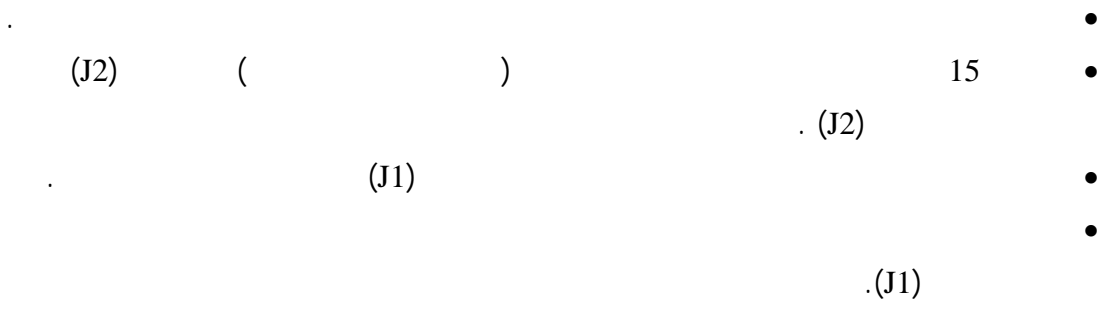
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Tables

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Table1: Estimated Population in the Palestinian Territory by Sex and Region, (Mid Year 2010)

Region	Sex		Both Sexes	
	Females	Males		
Palestinian Territory	1,993,192	2,055,211	4,048,403	
West Bank	1,237,225	1,276,058	2,513,283	
Gaza Strip	755,967	779,153	1,535,120	
Jerusalem Governorate	187,706	194,335	382,041	
Area J1	116,592	120,709	237,301	J1
Area J2	71,114	73,626	144,740	J2

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Table 2: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Population in Jerusalem Governorate by Area, Sex, Type of Locality and Refugee Status, 2010

Type of Locality / Refugee Status	J2 Area J2			J1 Area J1			Jerusalem Governorate			/
	Females	Males	Both Sexes	Females	Males	Both Sexes	Females	Males	Both Sexes	
Type of Locality										
Urban	63.9	64.0	64.0	91.2	90.6	90.9	80.8	80.6	80.7	
Rural	30.9	30.1	30.5	-	-	-	11.7	11.4	11.5	
Camps	5.2	5.9	5.6	8.8	9.4	9.1	7.4	8.0	7.7	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Refugee Status										
Refugee	43.7	45.0	44.4	26.3	26.3	26.3	32.9	33.4	33.2	
Non-Refugee	56.3	55.0	55.6	73.7	73.7	73.7	67.1	66.6	66.8	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

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Table 3: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Population in Jerusalem Governorate by Area, Sex and Age Groups, 2010

Age Groups	J2 Area J2			J1 Area J1			Jerusalem Governorate			
	Females	Males	Both Sexes	Females	Males	Both Sexes	Females	Males	Both Sexes	
0-14	37.8	38.3	38.1	38.8	39.1	38.9	38.4	38.8	38.6	14-0
15-29	27.5	28.0	27.8	27.7	26.6	27.1	27.6	27.1	27.4	29-15
30-44	17.8	17.9	17.9	18.8	19.0	18.9	18.4	18.6	18.5	44-30
45-59	10.2	10.2	10.2	9.3	9.9	9.6	9.6	10.0	9.8	59-45
60+	6.5	5.6	6.1	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.9	5.5	5.7	+60
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

2010

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Table 4: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Population in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Locality, Sex and Age Groups, 2010

Age Groups	Camp			Rural			Urban			Jerusalem Governorate			
	Females	Males	Both Sexes	Females	Males	Both Sexes	Females	Males	Both Sexes	Females	Males	Both Sexes	
0-14	47.1	53.8	50.7	38.8	36.0	37.4	37.6	37.7	37.6	38.4	38.8	38.6	14-0
15-29	25.0	19.7	22.2	28.2	30.4	29.3	27.8	27.4	27.6	27.6	27.1	27.4	29-15
30-44	17.7	16.3	17.0	15.3	18.5	16.9	18.9	18.8	18.9	18.4	18.6	18.5	44-30
45-59	7.1	7.1	7.1	10.3	9.5	9.9	9.8	10.4	10.1	9.6	10.0	9.8	59-45
60+	3.1	3.1	3.1	7.4	5.6	6.5	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.7	+60
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

2010

(12)

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Table 5: Percentage Distribution of Palestinians (12 Years and Above) in Jerusalem Governorate by Marital Status, Sex and Area, 2010

Area	Total		Marital Status and Sex												
			Separated		Widowed		Divorced		Married		Legally Married		Never Married		
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
Jerusalem Governorate	100	100	0.3	0.2	5.8	1.4	2.0	1.0	51.2	52.6	1.5	1.5	39.1	43.3	
Area J1	100	100	0.4	0.3	5.7	1.7	2.4	1.3	52.1	53.7	1.2	1.4	38.2	41.7	J1
Area J2	100	100	0.2	-	6.1	0.9	1.5	0.5	49.6	50.9	2.1	1.6	40.6	46.0	J2

2010

:6

Table 6: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Household Size, 2010

Household Size	Jerusalem Governorate	
1	7.4	1
2	14.7	2
3	13.6	3
4	15.7	4
5+	48.6	+5
Total	100	
Average of Household Size	4.7	

2010

:7

Table 7: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Sex of Head of Household and Household Size, 2010

Household Size	Jerusalem Governorate		
	Females	Males	
1	35.5	3.0	1
2	27.5	12.6	2
3	13.0	13.7	3
4	7.9	17.0	4
5+	16.1	53.7	+5
Total	100	100	
Average of Household Size	2.6	5.0	

2010

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Table 8: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Area and Type of Household, 2010

Type of Household	J2 Area J2	J1 Area J1	Jerusalem Governorate	
One Person Household	3.6	9.7	7.5	
Nuclear Household	86.7	81.1	83.1	
Extended Household	9.7	9.0	9.2	
Composite Household	0.0	0.2	0.2	
Total	100	100	100	

2010

:9

Table 9: Percentage of Individuals Who Have Difficulties in Jerusalem Governorate by Area and Type of Difficulty, 2010

Type of Difficulty	J2 Area J2			J1 Area J1			Jerusalem Governorate			
	Females	Males	Both Sexes	Females	Males	Both Sexes	Females	Males	Both Sexes	
Seeing	4.8	3.7	4.3	4.4	5.9	5.2	4.5	5.1	4.8	
Hearing	2.9	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	
Movement	2.1	1.8	2.0	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.7	3.4	3.5	
Understanding and Awareness	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.0	
Communication	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	

Table10: Percentage Distribution of Individuals Who Have Difficulties in Jerusalem Governorate by Cause of Difficulty and Area, 2010

Cause of Difficulty	** Communication**	Understanding and Awareness	Movement	Hearing	Seeing	
Jerusalem Governorate						
Congenital	23.6	19.8	4.8	12.6	6.9	
Conditions related to childbirth	18.2	15.6	6.8	1.9	2.0	
Sick	29.0	29.8	30.0	25.7	47.8	
Physical and psychological abuse	-	2.4	0.2	0.3	-	
Aging	20.3	28.9	46.7	54.7	36.4	
Injury/ Accident*	5.8	3.2	10.9	4.8	4.6	* /
Israeli measures	2.5	-	0.6	-	1.1	
War	-	-	-	-	-	
Other	0.6	0.3	-	-	1.2	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	
Area J1						J1
Congenital	13.9	9.7	4.2	7.2	3.7	
Conditions related to childbirth	25.0	19.7	7.9	2.9	1.1	
Sick	20.0	23.8	21.7	17.6	40.2	
Physical and psychological abuse	-	3.3	-	0.5	-	
Aging	28.7	38.5	55.0	69.9	47.4	
Injury/ Accident*	7.7	4.5	10.6	1.9	4.5	* /
Israeli measures	3.8	-	0.6	-	1.6	
War	-	-	-	-	-	
Other	0.9	0.5	-	-	1.5	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	

* Include Work injury, Traffic accident, Another type of accident.

**High Variance for this Indicator.

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2010

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Table10 (Cont.): Percentage Distribution of Individuals Who Have Difficulties in Jerusalem Governorate by Cause of Difficulty and Area, 2010

Cause of Difficulty	** Communication**	Understanding and Awareness	Movement	Hearing	Seeing	
Area J2						J2
Congenital	42.0	45.6	6.7	22.9	13.3	
Conditions related to childbirth	5.4	5.0	3.1	-	3.8	
Sick	45.9	45.3	58.3	41.4	62.9	
Physical and psychological abuse	-	-	1.1	-	-	
Aging	4.4	4.1	18.5	25.5	14.3	
Injury/ Accident*	2.3	-	12.3	10.2	4.8	* /
Israeli measures	-	-	-	-	-	
War	-	-	-	-	-	
Other	-	-	-	-	0.9	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	

* Include Work injury, Traffic accident, Another type of accident.

* *High Variance for this Indicator.

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2010

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Table 11: Percentage of Palestinians in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Insurance and Selected Background Characteristics, 2010

Background Characteristics	Without Health Insurance	Health Insurance Type					
		Private) (Copat Holim/Sick Funds	UNRWA	* Military*	* Governmental*	
Area							
Jerusalem Governorate	5.2	1.3	65.0	29.9	0.1	25.1	
Area J1	0.5	0.6	98.6	22.3	-	0.4	J1
Area J2	13.0	2.4	9.8	42.3	0.3	65.6	J2
Sex							
Both Sexes	5.2	1.3	65.0	29.9	0.1	25.1	
Males	5.6	1.4	64.8	30.6	0.1	25.0	
Females	4.9	1.2	65.1	29.2	0.1	25.2	
Type of Locality							
Urban	4.7	1.1	72.4	23.3	0.1	20.3	
Rural	12.3	2.4	7.4	50.3	.3	68.8	
Camps	0.4	1.6	73.3	67.7	-	10.3	
Total	5.2	1.3	65.0	29.9	0.1	25.1	
Refugee Status							
Refugee	0.6	1.4	52.3	89.1	-	35.1	
Non-Refugee	7.5	1.2	71.3	0.5	0.1	20.2	
Total	5.2	1.3	65.0	29.9	0.1	25.1	

* Means Palestinian National Authority

*

2010

Table 12: Percentage of Palestinians in Jerusalem Governorate Who Reported Diagnosed Chronic Diseases and Receiving Treatment by Selected Background Characteristics and Disease, 2010

Type of Disease	Background Characteristics										
	Refugee Status			Type of Locality				Sex			
	Non-Refugee	Registered Refugee	Total	Camps	Rural	Urban	Total	Females	Males	Both Sexes	
Diabetes	5.5	5.2	5.4	4.2	4.9	5.6	5.4	6.5	4.3	5.4	()
Hypertension	5.3	5.4	5.3	4.6	3.8	5.6	5.3	6.4	4.2	5.3	
Cardiac Disease	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.6	2.2	
Fat, cholesterol	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.2	0.8	3.6	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.3	
cancer	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	
Ulcer	0.6	1.0	0.7	2.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.7	
Asthma	1.0	0.9	0.9	2.5	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	
Osteoporosis	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	
Headache or chronic Headache	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.7	
Rheumatism	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.9	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.9	1.4	2.1	
Anemia	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	
Depression	0.5	0.4	0.5	-	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	
Disk(Back pain)	2.4	2.0	2.2	4.0	0.9	2.3	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.2	
Nephrology	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	
Liver disease	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	
Thalassemia	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	

2010

(5-3)

:13

Table 13: Educational Enrollment in Kindergartens for Palestinians (3-5 Years) in Jerusalem Governorate by Area and Sex, 2010

Sex	J2 Area J2	J1 Area J1	Jerusalem Governorate	
Both Sexes	24.0	47.2	37.7	
Males	22.3	46.0	36.3	
Females	25.9	48.6	39.3	

2010

(5)

:14

Table 14: Educational Enrollment for Palestinian Population (5 Years and Above) in Jerusalem Governorate by Sex, and Age Groups, 2010

Age Groups	Jerusalem Governorate			
	Females	Males	Both Sexes	
5-11	96.7	95.0	95.9	11-5
12-14	98.9	95.7	97.3	14-12
15-17	89.2	77.3	82.9	17-15
18+	10.6	7.9	9.2	+18
Total	41.9	39.3	40.6	

(5) (/)

:15

2010

Table 15: Ever Attending School for Palestinian Population (5 Years and Above) in Jerusalem Governorate by Sex and Age Groups, 2010

Age Groups	Both Sexes			Females			Males			
	Never Attended	Attended	Total	Never Attended	Attended	Total	Never Attended	Attended	Total	
5	25.2	74.8	100	23.2	76.8	100	26.8	73.2	100	5
6-11	1.2	98.8	100	0.9	99.1	100	1.5	98.5	100	11-6
12-14	0.1	99.9	100	0.2	99.8	100	0.0	100	100	14-12
15-19	0.5	99.5	100	0.3	99.7	100	0.8	99.2	100	19-15
20-24	0.6	99.4	100	0.5	99.5	100	0.8	99.2	100	24-20
25-34	1.1	98.9	100	1.5	98.5	100	0.7	99.3	100	34-25
35-44	1.7	98.3	100	2.5	97.5	100	0.9	99.1	100	44-35
45-54	4.3	95.7	100	7.2	92.8	100	1.6	98.4	100	54-45
55-64	14.7	85.3	100	21.3	78.7	100	8.4	91.6	100	64-55
65+	50.6	49.4	100	64.0	36.0	100	36.3	63.7	100	+65
Total	4.6	95.4	100	5.8	94.2	100	3.4	96.6	100	

2010

Table16: Percentage Distribution of Palestinians (3-5 Years) Attending Kindergartens in Jerusalem Governorate by Area, Type of Educational Institution and Sex, 2010

Sex and Type of Educational Institution	J2 Area J2	J1 Area J1	Jerusalem Governorate	
Both Sexes				
Private Kindergarten	95.7	67.2	74.4	
Israeli Municipality and Culture Committee Kindergarten	4.3	32.8	25.6	
Total	100	100	100	
Males				
Private Kindergarten	95.8	64.3	72.3	
Israeli Municipality and Culture Committee Kindergarten	4.2	35.7	27.7	
Total	100	100	100	
Females				
Private Kindergarten	95.5	70.3	76.7	
Israeli Municipality and Culture Committee Kindergarten	4.5	29.7	23.3	
Total	100	100	100	

2010

Table 17: Percentage of Palestinians (5 Years and Above) in Jerusalem Governorate Who are Enrolled in Educational Institutions by Area, Type of Educational Institution and Sex, 2010

Sex and Type of Educational Institution	J2 Area J2	J1 Area J1	Jerusalem Governorate	
Both Sexes				
Government School	62.8	13.8	31.4	
Israeli Municipality and Culture Committee School	2.0	51.0	33.5	
UNRWA School	8.8	1.4	4.0	
Private School	9.3	13.5	12.0	
Palestinian Community College	0.3	1.1	0.8	
Palestinian University	10.8	8.2	9.2	
Israeli Higher Education Institution	0.0	2.6	1.7	
Educational Institution Abroad	0.5	0.5	0.5	
Males				
Government School	64.4	10.9	29.5	
Israeli Municipality and Culture Committee School	1.8	53.2	35.3	
UNRWA School	4.7	1.3	2.5	
Private School	12.8	14.5	13.9	
Palestinian Community College	0.2	0.4	0.3	
Palestinian University	9.8	6.6	7.7	
Israeli Higher Education Institution	0.1	2.9	1.9	
Educational Institution Abroad	0.8	0.7	0.7	
Females				
Government School	61.4	16.8	33.2	
Israeli Municipality and Culture Committee School	2.3	48.9	31.7	
UNRWA School	12.4	1.5	5.5	
Private School	6.1	12.5	10.1	
Palestinian Community College	0.5	1.8	1.3	
Palestinian University	11.8	9.8	10.5	
Israeli Higher Education Institution	-	2.4	1.5	
Educational Institution Abroad	0.2	0.2	0.2	

2010

Table 18: Percentage Distribution of Palestinians (10 Years and Above) in Jerusalem Governorate by Age Groups, Completed Years of Schooling, Sex and Area, 2010

Area, Sex and Completed Years of Schooling	Total	Age Groups						
		+45	44-35	34-25	24-20	19-15	14-10	
Jerusalem Governorate Both Sexes								
0	4.5	18.0	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.2	0
1-6	19.2	26.3	12.9	7.2	3.6	2.7	55.5	6-1
7-9	23.4	19.5	25.2	17.4	10.9	21.3	44.3	9-7
10-12	32.1	21.1	34.3	40.3	39.9	65.6	-	12-10
13+	20.9	15.1	25.9	34.0	45.0	9.8	-	+13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Males								
0	2.8	11.1	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.1	0
1-6	20.2	25.4	13.7	9.7	6.3	2.9	56.2	6-1
7-9	25.0	21.6	25.4	18.3	13.8	25.9	43.7	9-7
10-12	31.4	23.5	30.8	38.3	40.7	63.7	-	12-10
13+	20.6	18.4	29.2	33.1	38.4	6.7	-	+13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Females								
0	6.1	25.2	2.5	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0
1-6	18.2	27.3	12.2	4.7	0.9	2.5	54.8	6-1
7-9	21.7	17.3	25.0	16.6	7.9	16.5	44.9	9-7
10-12	32.8	18.6	38.0	42.4	39.0	67.6	-	12-10
13+	21.2	11.7	22.4	34.9	51.7	13.1	-	+13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Area J1 Both Sexes								J1
0	3.6	15.7	0.7	1.2	-	0.3	0.1	0
1-6	17.3	23.7	7.2	5.3	3.5	2.3	55.0	6-1
7-9	21.8	20.5	21.3	13.3	9.0	19.6	44.9	9-7
10-12	32.4	22.7	37.6	40.6	35.8	65.5	-	12-10
13+	24.9	17.3	33.3	39.7	51.7	12.4	-	+13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Males								
0	2.7	11.8	0.8	0.5	-	0.1	0.1	0
1-6	18.0	21.5	7.6	8.5	5.6	1.9	55.0	6-1
7-9	23.6	23.2	23.0	13.2	10.6	24.1	44.9	9-7
10-12	31.7	23.6	32.5	39.6	37.4	66.8	-	12-10
13+	24.0	19.8	36.2	38.3	46.5	7.1	-	+13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

2010

Table 18 (Cont.): Percentage Distribution of Palestinians (10 Years and Above) in Jerusalem Governorate by Age Groups, Completed Years of Schooling, Sex and Area, 2010

Area, Sex and Completed Years of Schooling	Total	Age Groups						
		+45	44-35	34-25	24-20	19-15	14-10	
Females								
0	4.6	19.9	0.6	1.8	-	0.5	-	0
1-6	16.6	26.1	6.7	2.0	1.5	2.7	55.1	6-1
7-9	20.0	17.7	19.4	13.4	7.4	15.0	44.9	9-7
10-12	33.1	21.6	43.1	41.6	34.3	64.1	-	12-10
13+	25.8	14.7	30.2	41.1	56.8	17.8	-	+13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Area J2								J2
Both Sexes								
0	5.8	21.5	3.4	1.0	1.6	0.9	0.3	0
1-6	22.3	30.3	22.6	10.5	3.8	3.4	56.4	6-1
7-9	25.9	17.9	31.9	24.7	13.9	23.9	43.3	9-7
10-12	31.6	18.6	28.6	39.8	46.3	65.9	-	12-10
13+	14.4	11.7	13.4	24.0	34.4	5.9	-	+13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Males								
0	3.0	10.0	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.9	-	0
1-6	23.8	31.6	24.0	11.6	7.4	4.4	58.3	6-1
7-9	27.3	19.1	29.6	26.8	18.8	28.8	41.7	9-7
10-12	30.8	23.3	27.9	36.1	45.9	59.0	-	12-10
13+	15.1	16.0	17.3	24.5	26.0	6.0	-	+13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Females								
0	8.7	32.7	5.7	0.9	1.2	-	0.7	0
1-6	20.8	29.0	21.3	9.4	-	2.3	54.4	6-1
7-9	24.4	16.7	34.2	22.4	8.7	18.8	45.0	9-7
10-12	32.4	14.1	29.4	43.7	46.8	73.0	-	12-10
13+	13.7	7.4	9.4	23.6	43.3	5.8	-	+13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

2010

(10)

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Table 19: Literacy Rate for Palestinians (10 Years and Above) in Jerusalem Governorate by Area, Age Groups and Sex, 2010

Sex and Age Groups	J2 Area J2	J1 Area J1	Jerusalem Governorate	
Both Sexes				
10-14	99.7	99.8	99.8	14-10
15-19	99.1	99.6	99.4	19-15
20-24	98.5	100.0	99.4	24-20
25-34	98.7	98.9	98.8	34-25
35-44	96.5	99.3	98.3	44-35
45-54	94.8	96.5	95.8	54-45
55-64	80.4	88.0	84.9	64-55
65+	41.7	54.4	49.2	+65
Total	94.1	96.4	95.5	
Males				
10-14	100.0	99.7	99.8	14-10
15-19	98.2	100.0	99.3	19-15
20-24	97.9	100.0	99.2	24-20
25-34	98.3	99.5	99.1	34-25
35-44	98.3	99.3	98.9	44-35
45-54	97.5	99.0	98.4	54-45
55-64	93.6	89.7	91.3	64-55
65+	66.0	62.4	63.8	+65
Total	96.6	97.3	97.1	
Females				
10-14	99.5	100.0	99.8	14-10
15-19	100.0	99.2	99.5	19-15
20-24	98.5	100.0	99.4	24-20
25-34	99.1	98.2	98.6	34-25
35-44	94.6	99.3	97.5	44-35
45-54	91.3	93.8	93.1	54-45
55-64	67.5	86.1	78.2	64-55
65+	19.7	46.5	35.4	+65
Total	91.2	95.5	93.9	

2010

(10)

:20

Table 20: Percentage Distribution of Palestinians (10 Years and Above) in Jerusalem Governorate by Area, Educational Attainment and Sex, 2010

Sex and Educational Attainment	J2 Area J2	J1 Area J1	Jerusalem Governorate	
Both Sexes				
Illiterate	5.9	3.6	4.5	
Can Read and Write	12.1	9.7	10.6	
Elementary	25.3	19.2	21.5	
Preparatory	31.2	24.8	27.2	
Secondary	15.1	22.3	19.6	
Associate Diploma	3.1	7.4	5.8	
Bachelor and above	7.3	12.9	10.8	
Total	100	100	100	
Males				
Illiterate	3.3	2.7	2.9	
Can Read and Write	12.3	9.4	10.5	
Elementary	27.8	20.5	23.3	
Preparatory	31.2	27.0	28.6	
Secondary	14.1	20.0	17.7	
Associate Diploma	2.8	6.4	5.0	
Bachelor and above	8.5	13.9	11.9	
Total	100	100	100	
Females				
Illiterate	8.7	4.5	6.1	
Can Read and Write	11.9	10.1	10.8	
Elementary	22.6	17.8	19.6	
Preparatory	31.1	22.5	25.8	
Secondary	16.2	24.8	21.5	
Associate Diploma	3.5	8.5	6.6	
Bachelor and above	6.0	11.8	9.6	
Total	100	100	100	

2010

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Table 21: Education Drop-Out Rates for Palestinians (5 Years and Above) in Jerusalem Governorate by Sex and Age Groups, 2010

Age Groups	Jerusalem Governorate			
	Females	Males	Both Sexes	
5-11	-	0.2	0.1	11-5
12-14	0.6	4.3	2.5	14-12
15-17	4.3	15.2	10.1	17-15
18+	34.3	38.6	36.5	+18
Total	22.1	25.7	23.9	

(18-5)

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2010

Table 22: Percentage Distribution of Palestinians (5-18 Years) Who Dropped-Out of School in Jerusalem Governorate by Sex, and Main Reason for Drop-Out From Schools, 2010

Main Reason for Drop-Out From Schools	Jerusalem Governorate			
	Females	Males	Both Sexes	
Not Interested in Education	19.7	44.1	33.2	*
Multi Repetition	2.1	3.1	2.7	
Education Negligence	8.4	12.4	10.6	
Economic Difficulties	10.1	21.7	16.5	
Household Problems	5.6	3.1	4.2	
Care of Household Members	10.9	6.9	8.7	
Marriage	32.1	0.5	14.6	
The absence of nearby school	4.8	1.7	3.1	
Mistreatment in School	0.6	2.4	1.6	
Security Issues	2.7	1.9	2.3	
Other*	3.0	2.2	2.5	
Total	100	100	100	

*Other: include Not Interested in Coeducation, Illness, Disability, Wall, Dismissal from school due to exceeding the legal age.

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2010

Table 23: Percentage Distribution of Palestinians (5 Years and Above) in Jerusalem Governorate by Use Some of ICT Tools, Sex and Region, 2010

Selected Indicators	Female	Male	Both Sex	
Jerusalem Governorate				
Use Computer	65.3	70.9	68.1	
Don't Use Computer	34.7	29.1	31.9	
Total	100	100	100	
Use Internet inside house	51.6	49.2	50.3	
Use Internet outside house	15.8	17.2	16.5	
Both	12.3	14.8	13.6	
Don't Use Internet	20.3	18.8	19.6	
Total	100	100	100	
Have Palestinian Mobile	10.2	13.1	11.7	
Have Israeli Mobile	42.6	48.2	45.5	
Both	2.1	4.0	3.0	
Don't Have Mobile	45.1	34.7	39.8	
Total	100	100	100	
Area J1				J1
Use Computer	73.0	76.5	74.8	
Don't Use Computer	27.0	23.5	25.2	
Total	100	100	100	
Use Internet inside house	55.0	52.8	53.8	
Use Internet outside house	12.2	12.0	12.1	
Both	16.3	19.6	18.0	
Don't Use Internet	16.5	15.6	16.1	
Total	100	100	100	
Have Palestinian Mobile	1.1	0.5	0.8	
Have Israeli Mobile	60.6	65.8	63.2	
Both	2.1	2.5	2.3	
Don't Have Mobile	36.2	31.2	33.7	
Total	100	100	100	
Area J2				J2
Use Computer	52.6	61.6	57.2	
Don't Use Computer	47.4	38.4	42.8	
Total	100	100	100	
Use Internet inside house	43.9	41.9	42.8	
Use Internet outside house	24.2	27.7	26.1	
Both	3.0	5.0	4.1	
Don't Use Internet	28.9	25.4	27.0	
Total	100	100	100	
Have Palestinian Mobile	25.2	34.1	29.7	
Have Israeli Mobile	13.1	19.0	16.1	
Both	2.0	6.4	4.2	
Don't Have Mobile	59.9	40.5	50.0	
Total	100	100	100	

2010

(15)

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Table 24: Percentage Distribution of Palestinians (15 Years and Above) in Jerusalem Governorate by Area, Sex and Labor Force Status, 2010

Labor Force Status	J2 Area J2			J1 Area J1			Jerusalem Governorate			
	Females	Males	Both Sexes	Females	Males	Both Sexes	Females	Males	Both Sexes	
Inside Labor Force	11.0	71.5	41.7	17.3	68.0	43.0	14.9	69.4	42.5	/ / \
Outside Labor Force	89.0	28.5	58.3	82.7	32.0	57.0	85.1	30.6	57.5	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Employed	81.6	81.6	81.6	94.2	91.8	92.2	90.5	87.8	88.2	
Unemployed	18.4	18.4	18.4	6.0	8.2	7.8	9.5	12.2	11.8	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Persons Outside Labor Force by Reason										
Study	23.0	50.0	29.7	23.3	52.8	31.7	23.2	51.8	30.9	
Housekeeping	68.1	1.6	51.6	66.2	1.4	47.7	67.0	1.5	49.3	
Old / Illness	6.4	36.2	13.8	9.7	38.9	18.0	8.4	37.9	16.4	
Revenues / Retired	0.2	6.7	1.8	0.1	2.8	0.9	0.1	4.2	1.2	
Other	2.3	5.5	3.1	0.7	4.1	1.7	1.3	4.6	2.2	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

2010

(15)

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Table 25: Percentage Distribution of Palestinians (15 Years and Above) in Jerusalem Governorate by Labor Force Status, Age Groups and Sex, 2010

Sex and Age Groups	Total	Labor Force Status					
		Outside Labor Force	In Labor Force	In Labor Force			
				Total	Unemployed	Employed	
Both Sexes							
15-24	100	72.2	27.8	100	28.8	71.2	24-15
25-34	100	40.5	59.5	100	8.2	91.8	34-25
35-44	100	41.5	58.5	100	6.0	94.0	44-35
45+	100	67.6	32.4	100	7.6	92.4	+45
Total	100	57.5	42.5	100	11.8	88.2	
Males							
15-24	100	52.5	47.5	100	29.2	70.8	24-15
25-34	100	4.8	95.2	100	8.5	91.5	34-25
35-44	100	8.4	91.6	100	5.6	94.4	44-35
45+	100	45.4	54.6	100	8.7	91.3	+45
Total	100	30.6	69.4	100	12.2	87.8	
Females							
15-24	100	92.2	7.8	100	26.4	73.6	24-15
25-34	100	76.9	23.1	100	7.2	92.8	34-25
35-44	100	76.5	23.5	100	7.5	92.5	44-35
45+	100	90.6	9.4	100	1.3	98.7	+45
Total	100	85.1	14.9	100	9.5	90.5	

2010

Table 26: Percentage Distribution of Palestinians (15 Years and Above) in Jerusalem Governorate by Educational Attainment, Labor Force Status and Sex, 2010

Sex and Labor Force Status	Total	Educational Attainment				
Both Sexes						
In Labor Force	42.5	80.3	61.6	33.6	35.2	
Outside Labor Force	57.5	19.7	38.4	66.4	64.8	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	
Employment	88.2	94.9	96.6	90.6	82.0	
Unemployment	11.8	5.1	3.4	9.4	18.0	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	
Males						
In Labor Force	69.4	90.8	88.7	67.4	62.8	
Outside Labor Force	30.6	9.2	11.3	32.6	37.2	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	
Employment	87.8	96.4	96.2	91.4	82.0	
Unemployment	12.2	3.6	3.8	8.6	18.0	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	
Females						
In Labor Force	14.9	66.9	40.1	4.9	5.1	
Outside Labor Force	85.1	33.1	59.9	95.1	94.9	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	
Employment	90.5	92.3	97.3	80.7	82.1	
Unemployment	9.5	7.7	2.7	19.3	17.9	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	

2010

(15)

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Table 27: Percentage Distribution of Employed Palestinians (15 Years and Above) from Jerusalem Governorate by Area, Sex and Occupation, 2010

Occupation	J2 Area J2			J1 Area J1			Jerusalem Governorate			
	Females	Males	Both Sexes	Females	Males	Both Sexes	Females	Males	Both Sexes	
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	4.2	7.0	6.6	1.0	6.2	5.1	1.8	6.5	5.6	
Professionals, Technicians, Associates and Clerks	60.5	18.0	23.6	82.8	26.7	38.0	77.1	23.6	33.2	
Service, Shop and Market Workers	9.1	14.2	13.5	10.8	16.9	15.7	10.4	15.9	14.9	
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	2.7	0.4	0.7	-	-	-	0.7	0.2	0.3	
Craft and Related Trade Workers	12.5	18.8	18.0	1.5	18.4	15.0	4.3	18.5	16.0	
Plants and Machine Operators and Assemblers	-	9.1	7.9	-	11.1	8.9	-	10.4	8.5	
Elementary Occupations	11.0	32.5	29.7	3.9	20.7	17.3	5.7	24.9	21.5	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

2010

(15)

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Table 28: Percentage Distribution of Employed Palestinian Persons (15 Years and Above) from Jerusalem Governorate by Area, Sex and Economic Activity, 2010

Economic Activity	J2 Area J2			J1 Area J1			Jerusalem Governorate			
	Females	Males	Both Sexes	Females	Males	Both Sexes	Females	Males	Both Sexes	
Agriculture, Hunting and Fishing	2.7	2.1	2.2	-	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.9	
Mining, Quarrying and Manufacturing	12.1	22.2	20.9	1.5	9.9	8.2	4.2	14.4	12.6	
Construction	-	22.0	19.1	0.7	14.9	12.0	0.6	17.5	14.5	
Commerce, Hotels and Restaurants	7.9	20.2	18.5	7.0	33.7	28.3	7.3	28.8	25.0	
Transportation, Storage and Communication	-	6.7	5.8	1.8	9.7	8.1	1.3	8.6	7.3	
Services and Other Branches	77.3	26.8	33.5	89.0	31.6	43.2	85.9	29.8	39.7	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

2010

(15)

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Table 29: Percentage Distribution of Employed Palestinians (15 Years and Above) from Jerusalem Governorate by Area, Sex and Employment Status, 2010

Employment Status	J2 Area J2			J1 Area J1			Jerusalem Governorate			
	Females	Males	Both Sexes	Females	Males	Both Sexes	Females	Males	Both Sexes	
Employer	2.3	11.3	10.2	2.2	10.9	9.1	2.2	11.1	9.5	
Self Employed	6.4	8.0	7.8	5.0	10.8	9.7	5.4	9.8	9.0	
Wage Employee	88.8	80.4	81.4	92.8	78.1	81.0	91.8	78.8	81.2	
Unpaid Family Member	2.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

2010

(15)

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Table 30: Percentage Distribution of Employed Palestinians (15 Years and Above) from Jerusalem Governorate by Sex, Selected Indicators and Area, 2010

Area and Selected Indicators	Sex		Both Sexes	
	Females	Males		
Jerusalem Governorate				
Place of Work				
Palestinian Territory	98.0	82.4	85.2	
Israel and Settlements	2.0	17.6	14.8	
Total	100	100	100	
Area J1				J1
Place of Work				
Palestinian Territory	98.1	79.8	83.5	
Israel and Settlements	1.9	20.2	16.5	
Total	100	100	100	
Area J2				J2
Place of Work				
Palestinian Territory	97.8	87.0	88.5	
Israel and Settlements	2.2	13.0	11.5	
Total	100	100	100	
Time to Reach at Work (Hour)				()
Less than 1:0	65.2	62.5	62.9	1:0
1:0-less than 1:30	29.9	28.2	28.5	1:30 -1.0
1:30-2:0	4.9	5.7	5.6	2:0-1:30
More than 2:0	0.0	3.6	3.0	2:0
Total	100	100	100	

2010

Table 31: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households and Individuals in Jerusalem Governorate by Selected Background Characteristics and Location from the Expansion and Annexation Wall, 2010

Background Characteristics	Location from The Expansion and Annexation Wall			
	Total	Out of the Expansion and Annexation Wall	Inside of the Expansion and Annexation Wall	
Distribution of Persons by Sex				
Males	50.9	50.9	50.9	
Females	49.1	49.1	49.1	
Total	100	100	100	
Refugee Status				
Refugee	33.2	44.9	26.3	
Non Refugee	66.8	55.6	73.7	
Total	100	100	100	
Age				
0-14	38.6	38.6	38.6	14-0
15-24	19.2	19.8	18.8	24-15
25-34	15.4	15.1	15.5	34-25
35-44	11.3	11.0	11.6	44-35
45-54	7.3	7.2	7.5	54-45
55-64	4.7	5.0	4.4	64-55
65+	3.5	3.3	3.6	+65
Total	100	100	100	
Qualification for Persons 10 Years and Above				10
Illiterate	4.5	5.5	3.8	
Can Read and Write	10.6	11.2	10.3	
Elementary	21.5	24.3	19.1	
Preparatory	27.2	31.3	24.4	
Secondary	19.6	16.4	21.9	
Lower Diploma	5.8	3.4	7.6	
Bachelor and Over	10.8	7.9	12.9	
Total	100	100	100	
Labor Force Status for Persons 15 Years and Above				15
In Labor Force	42.5	41.6	43.2	
Outside Labor Force	57.5	58.4	56.8	
Total	100	100	100	
Unemployment Rate	11.8	16.6	8.2	

2010

Table 32: Percentage of Persons (10 Years and Above) in Jerusalem Governorate Who Reported That They Have Relationship\Friends with Others in the Other Side of Expansion and Annexation Wall by Type of Relationship and Selected Background Characteristics, 2010

Background Characteristics	Type of Relationship				
	Others	Friends	Relatives Second Level	Relatives First Level	
Type of Locality					
Urban	1.2	16.0	32.4	26.7	
Rural	-	5.0	15.8	14.3	
Camps	1.1	5.5	40.7	18.4	
Total	1.0	14.0	31.0	24.7	
Sex					
Both Sexes	1.0	14.0	31.0	24.7	
Males	1.3	14.7	31.5	23.6	
Females	0.8	13.3	30.5	25.9	
Area					
Jerusalem Governorate	1.0	14.0	31.0	24.7	
Area J1	1.7	18.5	33.5	26.9	J1
Area J2	-	6.7	27.0	21.1	J2
Refugee Status					
Refugee	1.0	12.2	31.6	29.0	
Non-Refugee	1.1	14.9	30.7	22.7	
Total	1.0	14.0	31.0	24.7	

2010

Table 33: Percentage of Persons (10 Years and Above) in Jerusalem Governorate Who Reported That They Move to the Other Side of Expansion and Annexation Wall by Cause and Selected Background Characteristics, 2010

Background Characteristics	Reason							
	Other	Follow up With Services Departments	Visiting Relatives	Practicing Culture and Entertainment Activities	Labor	Health Care	Education	
Area								
Jerusalem Governorate	0.5	2.8	38.9	32.3	2.4	4.1	1.2	
Area J1	0.3	3.4	53.8	49.8	0.8	1.2	1.5	J1
Area J2	0.8	1.6	14.6	3.8	4.9	9.0	0.7	J2
Sex								
Both Sexes	0.5	2.8	38.9	32.3	2.4	4.1	1.2	
Males	0.6	3.9	38.1	33.1	4.1	3.6	0.9	
Females	0.3	1.6	39.8	31.6	0.6	4.6	1.5	
Type of Locality								
Urban	0.5	2.9	44.4	37.0	1.9	3.5	1.3	
Rural	0.2	1.9	5.2	3.1	6.2	8.0	0.1	
Camps	1.2	-	4.9	5.7	2.4	8.2	-	
Total	0.5	2.8	38.9	32.3	2.4	4.1	1.2	
Refugee Status								
Refugee	1.0	1.7	38.3	22.8	2.5	4.5	0.8	
Non-Refugee	0.3	3.3	39.3	36.8	2.3	3.9	1.4	
Total	0.5	2.8	38.9	32.3	2.4	4.1	1.2	

2010

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Table 34: Percentage of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Area and Their Views of the Impacts from the Construction of the Expansion and Annexation Wall, 2010

Impacts of the Construction of the Wall	J2 Area J2	J1 Area J1	Jerusalem Governorate	
Difficulties in Visiting Relatives	53.7	68.9	62.7	
Difficulties in Enjoying Social Activities	61.9	71.1	67.4	
Difficulties in Accessing Culture and Entertainment Activities	84.8	59.2	69.6	
Difficulties in Access Education institution	18.2	29.1	24.7	
Difficulties in Personal Business with Different Institutions	35.9	28.0	31.2	
Change or Left Work	51.7	31.4	39.6	/
Difficulties in Economic Relations	17.3	24.2	21.4	
Difficulties in Health Care	78.4	18.4	42.8	
Increase in cost of Transportation	83.4	80.7	81.8	
changing Place of Residence	5.9	21.1	14.9	
Income Decrease	67.9	37.6	49.9	
Difficulties in Agriculture	4.5	17.8	12.4	
Other Difficulties	0.5	2.3	1.6	

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2010

Table 35: Percentage Distribution of Individuals Who Have Requested Service from any of the Offices of the Israeli Labour, by Satisfaction with the service, 2010

Satisfaction with the Service	Jerusalem Governorate			
	Females	Males	Both Sexes	
Completely Satisfied	14.3	3.3	4.4	
Somewhat satisfied	11.6	26.0	24.7	
Not Satisfied some extent	15.6	27.0	26.0	
Not satisfied at all	58.4	43.7	45.0	
Total	100	100	100	

2010

Table 36: Percentage Distribution of Palestinians (10 Years and Above) in Jerusalem Governorate by Exposure to Arrest by Israeli Troops, their Current Status and Area, 2010

Exposure to Arrest	J2 Area J2	J1 Area J1	Jerusalem Governorate	
Arrested	6.0	2.9	4.1	
Not Arrested	94.0	97.1	95.9	
Total	100	100	100	
Current statuses for detainee				
Liberated	91.2	94.3	92.6	
Convicted	4.4	4.6	4.5	
Suspended	3.7	1.1	2.5	
Administrative Detainee	0.7	-	0.4	
Total	100	100	100	

2010

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Table 37: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Area and Selected Indicators for Housing Unit, 2010

Selected Indicators	J2 Area J2	J1 Area J1	Jerusalem Governorate	
Type of Housing Unit				
Villa\ House	59.2	49.1	52.8	/
Apartment	39.0	46.1	43.5	
Independent Room	0.5	4.8	3.2	
Other*	1.3	-	0.5	*
Total	100	100	100	
Tenure of Housing Unit				
Owned	79.3	78.5	78.8	
Rented	11.7	19.1	16.4	
Without Payment	9.0	2.4	4.8	
Total	100	100	100	
Accessibility of Housing Unit				
Residential Only	99.5	97.4	98.2	
Multi Usage	0.5	2.6	1.8	
Total	100	100	100	
Housing Density				
Less Than 1.00	16.8	24.6	21.7	أقل من 1.00
1.00-1.99	50.6	56.7	54.5	1.99 -1.00
2.00-2.99	23.8	14.5	17.9	2.99-2.00
3.00+	8.9	4.2	5.9	+3.00
Total	100	100	100	
Average Housing Density	1.5	1.3	1.4	

*Other: Includes Tent Or Marginal Or Other.

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2010

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Table 38: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Household Size, Type of Housing Unit and Number of Rooms, 2010

Type of Housing Unit and Number of Rooms	Total	Household Size				
		+7	6-5	4-3	2-1	
Villa\ House						/
1	100	10.1	2.8	65.2	21.9	1
2	100	10.2	22.8	28.5	38.5	2
3	100	16.0	24.5	34.5	25.0	3
4	100	24.5	28.6	37.2	9.6	4
5+	100	49.3	25.3	19.4	6.0	+5
Total	100	21.7	25.6	33.0	19.7	
Average Number of Rooms	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.5	2.9	
Apartment						
1	100	4.0	38.8	19.3	37.9	1
2	100	8.2	12.1	33.7	46.0	2
3	100	19.0	24.2	32.3	24.6	3
4	100	30.3	35.6	22.2	11.9	4
5+	100	38.6	40.8	14.1	6.5	+5
Total	100	24.0	29.0	26.4	20.5	
Average Number of Rooms	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.0	
Other*	100	9.7	4.8	12.8	72.6	*
Average Number of Rooms	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	
Total						
1	100	3.7	8.7	19.5	68.0	1
2	100	11.1	18.5	30.0	40.4	2
3	100	17.4	24.4	33.4	24.9	3
4	100	26.9	31.6	30.9	10.6	4
5+	100	43.8	33.3	16.7	6.2	+5
Total	100	22.3	26.3	29.4	22.0	
Average Number of Rooms	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.3	2.7	

*Other: Includes Independent Room, or &Tent, or Marginal.

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Table 39: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Household Size, Area and Type of Housing Unit, 2010

Area and Type of Housing Unit	Average Number of Rooms	Total	Household Size				
			+7	6-5	4-3	2-1	
Jerusalem Governorate							
Villa\ House	3.4	100	21.7	25.6	33.0	19.7	/
Apartment	3.5	100	24.0	29.0	26.4	20.5	
Other*	1.1	100	9.7	4.8	12.8	72.6	*
Total	3.3	100	22.3	26.3	29.4	22.0	
Area J1							J1
Villa	3.2	100	9.3	22.4	42.9	25.4	
Apartment	3.3	100	19.3	27.7	28.9	24.1	
Other*	1.0	100	1.5	3.1	10.5	84.8	*
Total	3.2	100	13.5	23.9	34.9	27.7	
Area J2							J2
Villa	3.6	100	39.4	30.3	18.8	11.4	
Apartment	3.8	100	33.6	31.7	21.5	13.2	
Other*	1.6	100	47.6	12.9	23.4	16.1	*
Total	3.7	100	37.3	30.6	19.9	12.2	

*Other: Includes Independent Room, or Tent, or Marginal.

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2010

Table 40: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Number of Rooms, Number of Bedrooms, Area and Type of Housing Unit, 2010

Area and Type of Housing Unit	Number of Bedrooms			Number of Rooms			
	+3	2	1	+3	2	1	
Jerusalem Governorate							
Villa\ House	35.2	49.9	14.9	81.9	17.2	0.9	/
Apartment	32.4	52.8	14.8	87.2	11.7	1.1	
Other*	-	7.3	92.7	1.2	9.2	89.6	*
Total	32.7	49.6	17.7	81.3	14.5	4.2	
J1 Area							J1
Villa\ House	29.8	53.5	16.7	77.5	21.3	1.2	/
Apartment	26.8	56.4	16.8	83.6	15.2	1.2	
Other*	-	-	100.0	-	0.8	99.2	*
Total	27.0	52.3	20.7	76.6	17.5	5.9	
J2 Area							J2
Villa\ House	42.9	44.7	12.4	88.2	11.3	0.4	/
Apartment	43.8	45.4	10.8	94.6	4.6	0.8	
Other*	-	40.8	59.2	6.8	47.6	45.6	*
Total	42.5	44.9	12.6	89.3	9.4	1.4	

*Other: Includes Independent Room, or Tent, or Marginal.

2010

Table 41: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Area, Building Material for Outer Walls of the House, 2010

Type of Construction Material	J2 Area J2	J1 Area J1	Jerusalem Governorate	
Stone clean	55.1	27.9	37.9	
Stone and cement	13.1	30.0	23.8	
Reinforced concrete	12.0	4.1	7.0	
Brick concrete	16.1	19.8	18.4	
Coffee mud	0.3	0.9	0.7	
Old stone	2.1	17.3	11.7	
Other	1.3	-	0.5	
Total	100	100	100	

2010 ()

Table 42: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Area and Connection to Infrastructure Services (Water, Electricity, and Sewage), 2010

Connection to Public Networks	J2 Area J2	J1 Area J1	Jerusalem Governorate	
Water				
Public Network	97.2	100.0	99.0	
Purchase Water Tanks	2.4	-	0.9	
Demotic Water Well	0.3	-	0.1	
Gallons of Mineral Water	0.1	-	-	
Total	100	100	100	
Electricity				
Arab Public Network	99.7	85.9	90.9	
Israeli Public Network	0.3	14.1	9.1	
Total	100	100	100	
Sewage				
Public Network	50.2	99.5	81.4	
Porous Cesspit	38.8	0.4	14.5	
Tight Cesspit	10.2	-	3.8	
None	0.8	0.1	0.3	
Total	100	100	100	

2010

:43

Table 43: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Area, Usage and Type of Energy in the Housing Unit, 2010

Area and Usage	Total	Main Energy Used in the Housing Unit							
		Diesel	Solar Energy	() Kerosene	Wood	Electricity	LBG	No Source	
Jerusalem Governorate									
Cooking	100	-	-	-	0.5	0.8	97.8	0.9	
Baking	100	-	-	-	4.8	22.3	39.9	33.0	
Water Heating	100	-	43.4	-	0.7	45.8	9.0	1.1	
Conditioning	100	-	-	-	-	69.3	2.4	28.3	
Heating	100	2.5	-	2.9	4.5	67.7	17.7	4.7	
Lighting	100	-	-	-	-	99.1	0.9	-	
Area J1									J1
Cooking	100	-	-	-	-	1.2	98.1	0.7	
Baking	100	-	-	-	0.3	27.8	52.4	19.5	
Water Heating	100	-	37.8	-	-	58.3	3.0	0.9	
Conditioning	100	-	-	-	-	68.5	1.9	29.6	
Heating	100	2.7	-	2.4	3.0	80.3	8.1	3.5	
Lighting	100	-	-	-	-	98.6	1.4	-	
Area J2									J2
Cooking	100	-	-	-	1.4	-	97.3	1.3	
Baking	100	-	-	-	12.6	12.8	18.3	56.3	
Water Heating	100	-	53.0	-	1.9	24.4	19.5	1.3	
Conditioning	100	-	-	-	-	70.6	3.2	26.2	
Heating	100	2.0	-	3.7	7.2	46.0	34.4	6.7	
Lighting	100	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	

Table 44: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Area and Environmental Problems Surrounding the Housing Unit, 2010

Area and Problem	Presence of Environmental Problems					
	Total	Mostly	Sometimes	Rarely	No	
Jerusalem Governorate						
Noise	100	18.9	12.4	18.0	50.7	
Smell	100	10.4	13.6	17.4	58.6	
Dust	100	11.2	11.0	18.5	59.3	
Smoke	100	6.9	11.3	16.3	65.5	
Area J1						J1
Noise	100	20.8	14.8	22.3	42.1	
Smell	100	8.9	15.7	22.4	53.0	
Dust	100	8.6	13.1	22.8	55.5	
Smoke	100	7.9	15.5	20.2	56.4	
Area J2						J2
Noise	100	15.7	8.4	10.5	65.4	
Smell	100	12.8	10.1	9.0	68.1	
Dust	100	16.0	7.2	11.1	65.7	
Smoke	100	5.2	4.0	9.7	81.1	

2010

Table 45: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households Exposed to Environmental Problems in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Problem, Source and Area, 2010

Type and Source of Problem	J2 Area J2	J1 Area J1	Jerusalem Governorate	
Noise				
Traffic	68.3	57.8	60.8	
Airplanes	0.8	1.1	1.0	
Queries and Stone Cutting	6.4	-	1.8	
Construction	7.1	12.0	10.6	
Industrial Activities	4.2	2.8	3.2	
Other	13.2	26.3	22.6	
Total	100	100	100	
Smell				
Wastewater	31.9	29.2	30.1	
Dumping Site	39.1	55.7	49.9	
Public W.C	0.8	0.5	0.6	
Transportation	2.2	8.1	6.1	
Agricultural Waste	21.2	3.8	9.9	()
Industrial Activities	3.2	1.4	2.0	
Other	1.6	1.3	1.4	
Total	100	100	100	
Dust				
Unpaved Roads	66.3	36.0	47.6	
Queries and Stone Cutting	8.7	1.1	4.0	
Construction	12.8	50.1	35.8	
Industrial Activities	5.7	6.7	6.3	
Other	6.5	6.1	6.3	
Total	100	100	100	
Smoke				
Industrial Activities	16.0	7.5	9.1	
Waste Burning	64.1	62.1	62.4	
Transportation	5.4	24.3	20.8	
Construction	5.3	5.3	5.3	
Other	9.2	0.8	2.4	
Total	100	100	100	

2010

:46

Table 46: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Solid Waste Disposal Method From Home and Area, 2010

Area	Total	Solid Waste Disposal Method From Home							
		Other	Buried in Pits	Burned In Home	Disposed Randomly	Disposed in Open Containers	Disposed in Close Containers	Garbage Collector	
Jerusalem Governorate	100	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.8	52.1	26.5	18.9	
Area J1	100	-	-	-	-	43.8	31.1	25.1	J1
Area J2	100	0.2	0.4	4.4	2.0	66.3	18.5	8.2	J2

2010

:47

Table 47: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Area and Doer of Solid Waste Disposal, 2010

Doer of Solid Waste Disposal	J2 Area J2	J1 Area J1	Jerusalem Governorate	
Jerusalem Municipality*	1.3	91.3	58.2	*
A Family Member	6.7	0.6	2.8	
Local Authority (Palestinian)	84.8	4.8	34.2	()
UNRWA	7.0	3.3	4.7	
A Family Member as Well as for Others	0.2	-	0.1	
Total	100	100	100	

*:includes Jerusalem "Municipality and Local Israeli Authority "

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2010

:48

Table 48: Percentage of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Area and implementing Domestic and Outbound Trips, 2010

Boat Trip	J2 Area J2	J1 Area J1	Jerusalem Governorate	
Domestic	19.8	24.5	22.8	
Outbound	4.5	15.2	11.3	

:49

2010

Table 49: Average Expenditure of the Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate in U.S. Dollars on the Domestic Tourism Trips by Area, and Type of Expenditure, 2010

Area	Type of Expenditure					المنطقة
	Overnight at the Hotel	Recreational, Cultural, Sports	Offices of Tourism	Shopping	Food and Drink	
Jerusalem Governorate	40.4	60.6	44.4	45.6	74.2	
Area J1	58.1	68.9	61.8	54.7	79.5	J1
Area J2	2.3	43.1	6.8	26.4	63.0	J2

:50

2010

Table 50: Average Expenditure of the Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate in U.S. Dollars on the Outbound Tourism Trips by Area, and Type of Expenditure, 2010

Area	Type of Expenditure					المنطقة
	Overnight at the Hotel	Recreational, Cultural, Sports	Offices of Tourism	Shopping	Food and Drink	
Jerusalem Governorate	245.64	119.57	470.44	504.99	422.70	
Area J1	240.41	118.42	499.72	539.30	449.31	J1
Area J2	277.27	126.32	294.64	308.02	269.95	J2

2010

:51

Table 51: Percentage of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Area and Availability of Durable Goods, 2010

Durable Goods	J2 Area J2	J1 Area J1	Jerusalem Governorate	
Cooking Gas	97.8	99.0	98.6	
Refrigerator	98.5	99.8	99.3	
Washing Machine	94.9	99.2	97.6	
Private Car	33.4	52.8	45.7	
Television	98.7	99.4	99.2	
Video	21.9	44.9	36.4	
Dish (Satellite)	91.7	95.6	94.1	
Solar Boiler	72.9	77.1	75.6	
Central Heating	5.6	19.7	14.5	
Vacuum	34.3	59.9	50.5	
Home Library	21.8	44.8	36.4	
Computer	52.9	70.7	64.1	
Telephone Line	44.7	59.3	53.9	
Palestinian Internet service	25.9	1.1	10.2	
Israeli Internet Service	6.8	54.8	37.2	
Israel Mobile	52.9	92.5	77.9	
Palestinian Mobile	72.0	7.3	31.0	
Tumble Drier	3.5	22.6	15.6	
Radio / Recorder	55.1	79.2	70.3	/
Microwave	42.5	64.3	56.3	
DVD	25.0	53.7	43.1	DVD

2010

:52

Table 52: Percentage Distribution of Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Household's Need of Housing Units During the Next Ten Years and Area, 2010

Household Need from Housing Units	J2 Area J2	J1 Area J1	Jerusalem Governorate	
0	44.8	42.6	43.4	0
1	23.7	32.5	29.3	1
2	14.4	14.5	14.5	2
3	7.9	6.1	6.7	3
4+	9.2	4.3	6.1	+4
Total	100	100	100	

2010

Table 53: Percentage Distribution of Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Number of Housing Units Which Household Can Build During the Next Ten Years and Area, 2010

Number of Housing Units Which Household Can Build	J2 Area J2	J1 Area J1	Jerusalem Governorate	
0	67.8	52.6	58.1	0
1	27.9	41.9	36.9	1
2+	4.3	5.5	5.0	+2
Total	100	100	100	

2010

:54

Table 54: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Distance to Access the Services, 2010

Area and Usage	Total	Distance			
		5 More Than 5 Kilometers	5-1 1-5 Kilometers	1 Less Than 1 Kilometer	
Jerusalem Governorate					
Public Transportation	100	0.5	14.5	85.0	
Nearest Elementary School	100	2.6	20.6	76.8	
Nearest Private Clinic	100	8.4	24.3	67.3	
Medical Center	100	9.2	24.3	66.5	
Nearest Private or Public Hospital	100	57.3	26.1	16.6	
Area J1					J1
Public Transportation	100	1.0	16.5	82.5	
Nearest Elementary School	100	1.5	22.3	76.2	
Nearest Private Clinic	100	8.3	21.9	69.8	
Medical Center	100	8.1	23.6	68.3	
Nearest Private or Public Hospital	100	48.7	27.6	23.7	
Area J2					J2
Public Transportation	100	-	10.9	89.1	
Nearest Elementary School	100	4.4	17.7	77.9	
Nearest Private Clinic	100	8.6	28.4	63.0	
Medical Center	100	11.0	25.5	63.5	
Nearest Private or Public Hospital	100	72.2	23.6	4.2	

2010

Table 55: Percentage of Palestinian Victimized Households in Jerusalem Governorate Within the Last Year by Area and Type of Criminal Offense, 2010

Type of Criminal Offense	J2 Area J2	J1 Area J1	Jerusalem Governorate	
Property Theft	2.1	2.7	2.5	
Vehicle or Part of it Theft	1.6	2.2	2.0	
Property Damage	-	0.0	0.0	
Robbery or Theft Attempt	0.3	0.5	0.4	
Confiscation / Demolished All or Part of a Real Estate	-	0.1	0.0	/
Harassment and Assault by Israeli Soldiers or Settlers	1.6	1.7	1.7	
Threat/ Assault	0.2	0.4	0.3	/
Percentage of Households Victimized	5.5	7.8	6.9	

2010

Table 56: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Victimized Households Within the Last Year in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Criminal Offense and Frequency, 2010

Type of Criminal Offense	Total	Frequency		
		+2	1	
Property Theft	100	24.9	75.1	
Vehicle or Part of it Theft	100	13.8	86.2	
Property Damage	100	-	-	
Robbery or Theft Attempt	100	26.6	73.4	
Confiscation / Demolished All or Part of a Real Estate	100	-	-	/
Harassment and Assault by Israeli Soldiers or Settlers	100	64.7	35.3	
Threat/ Assault	100	84.8	15.2	/

:57

2010

Table 57: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Victimized Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Selected Indicators about the Last Criminal Offense, 2010

Selected Indicators	Jerusalem Governorate	
Perpetrator		
Israeli Soldiers or Settlers	24.7	
A Relative	-	
Non Relative From the Same Locality	23.9	
Others Known	7.0	
Others Unknown	44.4	
Total	100	
Location		
Inside the House	40.3	
Near the House	44.9	
Inside Locality	9.4	
Outside Locality	5.4	
Total	100	

:58

2010

Table 58: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Victimized Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Crime Reporting of the Last Criminal Offense and Place, 2010

Place of the Last Criminal Offense	Total	Crime Reporting		
		Not Reported	Reported	
Inside the House	100	60.0	40.0	
Near the House	100	65.9	34.1	
Other Place Inside Locality	100	66.7	33.3	
Outside Locality	100	100.0	0.0	
Total	100	65.3	34.7	

Note: High Variance for these Indicators.

2010

:59

Table 59: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Area and Main Source of Income, 2010

Main Source of Income	J2 Area J2	J1 Area J1	Jerusalem Governorate
Agriculture and Fishing	1.1	0.5	0.7
Household's Business	15.5	9.6	11.7
Wages and Salaries from the PNA	12.1	4.6	7.3
Wages and Salaries from the Private Sector	36.4	28.3	31.3
Income from Israeli Sectors	13.9	30.1	24.1
National Insurance	0.4	23.7	15.1
Transfers from Inside Palestinian Territory	9.6	1.7	4.6
Transfers from Abroad	2.7	0.5	1.3
Social Assistance	5.5	0.2	2.2
Other	1.8	0.6	1.0
No Sources	1.0	0.2	0.7
Total	100	100	100

:60

2010 -

Table 60: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate Receiving Regular Transfers from Outside the Country by Value of Transfers, April-June 2010

Indictors	Jerusalem Governorate	
Value of Remittances (NIS)		
1000 NIS and Less	54.8	1000
1001-3000	34.5	3000-1001
3001-5000	8.2	5000-3001
5001+	2.5	+5001
Total	100	
Percentage of Households Receiving any Regular Transfers from Outside the Country	2.5	

2010

:61

Table 61: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by their living Condition Status from the Viewpoint of Household, 2010

living Condition Status	Jerusalem Governorate
Well	35.3
Average	57.5
Poor	5.4
Very poor	1.8
Total	100

2010

:62

Table 62: Percentage Distribution of Poor Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by the Main Reason of Poverty, 2010

Main Reason of Poverty	Jerusalem Governorate	
Lack of employment opportunities	34.2	
Few sources of income	34.1	
Low wages and salaries	4.8	
High cost of living	11.6	
Large family size	2.1	
Disease/Disability/Aging head of the family	2.0	/ /
The death of the former head of the family	5.5	()
Debt	4.2	
Other	1.4	
Total	100	

2010

:63

Table 63: Percentage Distribution of Poor Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by the Most Important Means to Get Rid of Poverty Being Experienced, 2010

The means to get rid of poverty	Jerusalem Governorate	
Job Creation	48.4	
Increase of wages and Salaries	6.8	
Receiving Aids	24.1	
Increase the Income of the household	2.9	
Get rid of Debt	14.7	
Other*	3.1	*
Total	100	

* Other Include Provision of Housing and Family Planning

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2010 -

Table 64: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households Received Any Loans During the Last 12 Months in Jerusalem Governorate by Value of Loan Used to Cover Household Expenditure, April-June 2010

Indicators	Jerusalem Governorate	
Total Value of Loan Used to Cover Household Expenditure in (NIS)		
1000 NIS and Less	7.3	1000
1001-3000	15.7	3000-1001
3001-5000	9.6	5000-3001
5001+	67.4	+5001
Total	100	
Percentage of Households Received any Loan During the Last 12 Months	6.2	12

2010 -

Table 65: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Area and Change of Monthly Household Expenditures During the last 12 Months, April-June 2010

Change in Household Expenditures	J2 Area J2	J1 Area J1	Jerusalem Governorate	
Decreased	26.8	3.5	12.0	
No Change	54.9	69.6	64.2	
Increased	18.3	26.9	23.8	
Total	100	100	100	

2010 -

Table 66: Percentage of Palestinian Households That Decreased their Expenditures in Jerusalem Governorate During the last 12 Months by Area and Item, April-June 2010

Item	Decreased Expenditures			
	J2 Area J2	J1 Area J1	Jerusalem Governorate	
Food	74.7	46.1	69.5	/
Cloth	84.5	91.8	85.8	
Education Expenditure	25.8	21.9	25.1	
Health Expenditure	48.0	29.9	44.7	
House Expenditure	48.7	68.3	52.3	
Water Expenditure	50.5	34.7	47.6	
Transportation	31.8	67.0	37.4	
Other	0.4	1.7	0.6	

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2010 - 12

Table 67: Percentage of Palestinian Households That Decreased their Expenditures in Jerusalem Governorate by Area and Changing Nutrition Behavior of Households During the Last 12 Months, April-June 2010

Nutrition Behavior	No Change			Decreased			
	J2 Area J2	J1 Area J1	Jerusalem Governorate	J2 Area J2	J1 Area J1	Jerusalem Governorate	
Quantity of Food	3.9	27.7	6.8	96.1	72.3	93.2	/ ()
Quality of Food	4.9	18.7	6.6	95.1	81.3	93.4	
Quantity of Monthly Consumed Meat Bought/ (Meat, Chicken, Fish)	2.6	4.0	2.8	97.4	96.0	97.2	
Quantity of Monthly Bought/ Consumed Fruits	9.0	10.2	9.2	91.0	89.8	90.8	
Quantity of Monthly Bought/ Consumed Milk and Its Products	12.2	35.8	15.0	87.8	64.2	85.0	

2010 -

Table 68: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households That Received At Least One Assistance in the Last 12 Months in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Assistance, April-June 2010

Type of Assistance	Jerusalem Governorate	
Food	43.3	
Working	2.6	
Assistance - in Cash	47.4	
Other*	6.7	*
Total	100	

*Other: Included (Free Medical Treatment, Clothes, Martyrs Compensation, Health Insurance, Multi).

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2010 -

Table 69: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households That Received At Least One Assistance in Jerusalem Governorate by the Source of Assistance, April-June 2010

Source of Assistance	Jerusalem Governorate	
Ministry of Social Affairs	26.8	
Other PNA Institutions	2.1	
Charity (Zakat) Committees	3.6	
International Institutions	1.5	/
UNRWA	31.4	
Families, Relatives	21.2	
Friends, Neighbors	5.1	
Other*	8.3	*
Total	100	

*Other: Included (Political Parties, Arab country, Charity / Religious Institutions, Local Reform Committee, Local Banks).

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2010

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:70

Table 70: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households That Received Assistance in Jerusalem Governorate by Selected Indicators, April-June 2010

Selected Indicators	Jerusalem Governorate	
Satisfaction with the assistance		
Totally Satisfied	24.9	
Partially Satisfied	32.7	
Not Totally Satisfied	23.9	
Completely Not Satisfied	18.5	
Total	100	
Number of Times		
1	33.5	1
2	27.1	2
3+	39.4	+3
Total	100	
Percentage of Households that Need Assistance	32.4	
Percentage of Households that Not Sure if Need Assistance	3.3	
Percentage of Households Did Not Need Assistance	64.3	
Total	100	
Percentage of Households that Have Assistance During the Last 12 Months	8.1	12
Percentage of Households that Didn't Have Assistance During the Last 12 Months	91.9	12
Total	100	

2010

:71

Table 71: Percentage of Palestinian Households That Received Allowances in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Allowance, 2010

Type of Allowance	Percentage of Households	
Widows Allowances	5.3	
Children Allowances	34.2	
Pension Allowances	10.9	
Disability Allowances	6.8	
Unemployment Allowances	0.8	
Difference in Minimum Wage	1.4	
Other	0.9	

2010

:72

Table 72: Percentage of Palestinian Households That Pay Taxes in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Tax, 2010

Type of Tax	Percentage of Households	
Arnona	77.5	
"National" Insurance	71.7	" "
Television	29.3	
Health Insurance	74.5	
Income Tax	46.3	

:73

2010

Table 73: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households That Applied for Building License During the Past 10 Years in Jerusalem Governorate by Selected Indicators, 2010

Selected Indicators	Jerusalem Governorate	
Year of the First Application to the Building License		
Before 1994	11.0	قبل 1994
1994-2000	24.1	2000-1994
After 2000	64.9	بعد 2000
Total	100	
Frequency of Applying		
1	81.1	1
2	7.3	2
3+	11.6	+3
Total	100	
Frequency of Follow Up		
0	1.2	0
1	39.1	1
2+	59.7	+2
Total	100	
Reply on the Final Request		
Refusal	22.0	
Acceptance	50.8	
Still in the Process	27.2	
Total	100	

2010

:74

Table 74: Percentage of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Selected Indicators for Buildings Through the Past 10 Years, 2010

Selected Indicators	Percentage of Households	
Percentage of Households Which Added Parts to its Housing Unit by		:
One Room or More	62.1	
Toilet	20.3	
Balcony	13.8	
Other	12.8	
Percentage of Households Repaired Their Housing Unit or Part of it	29.2	
Percentage of Households Need to Repair their Housing Units and Didn't by Main Reason:		:
Financial	79.0	
Legal	17.8	
Other	3.2	
Total	100	

:75

2010 - 1967

Table 75: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households With Confiscated Real Estate in Jerusalem Governorat by Type, Place and Confiscation Reason, 1967- 2010

Type of Estate	Facility	Housing Unit	Land	
Place of Confiscation				
In Same Locality	49.4	7.8	44.2	
In Other Locality of the Governorate	50.6	59.4	32.8	
In Other Governorate	-	18.9	10.5	
In 1948 Land	-	13.9	12.5	1948
Total	100	100	100	
Reason of Confiscation				
Military and Settlement Setting	100.0	60.4	63.9	
Building the Roads or Services	-	-	19.5	
Construction of the Annexation Wall	-	34.6	16.1	
Other	-	4.9	0.6	
Total	100	100	100	

1967

:76

2010

Table 76: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households That Received a Demolition Order Since 1967 in Jerusalem Governorate by Selected Indicators, 2010

Selected Indicators	Jerusalem Governorate	
Percentage Households Who Received a Demolition Order Since 1967	1.4	1967
Affected Persons		
Males	56.2	
Females	43.8	
Total	100	
Affected Persons Less than 18 Years		18
Males	52.2	
Females	47.8	
Total	100	

:77

2010

Table 77: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households That Have Drug Addicts in Their Locality in Jerusalem Governorate Area and Selected Indicators, 2010

Selected Indicators	J2 Area J2	J1 Area J1	Jerusalem Governorate	
Palestinian Households by Drug Addicts in their Locality,				
Yes	24.7	55.5	44.2	
No	75.3	44.5	55.8	
Total	100	100	100	
Palestinian Households That Report Being Abused by Drug addicts				
Yes	3.1	9.8	7.3	
No	96.9	90.2	92.7	
Total	100	100	100	
Main Reason of the Phenomena by Households Perception				
Lack of Household's Control of its Sons	31.2	6.0	15.3	
Association With Bad Friends	6.1	9.2	8.1	
Economic Problems	7.5	14.0	11.6	
Social problems	20.1	28.1	25.1	
Psychological problems	7.5	1.9	3.9	
The lack of control on schools	7.8	16.3	13.2	
Israeli occupation	19.9	24.5	22.8	
Total	100	100	100	

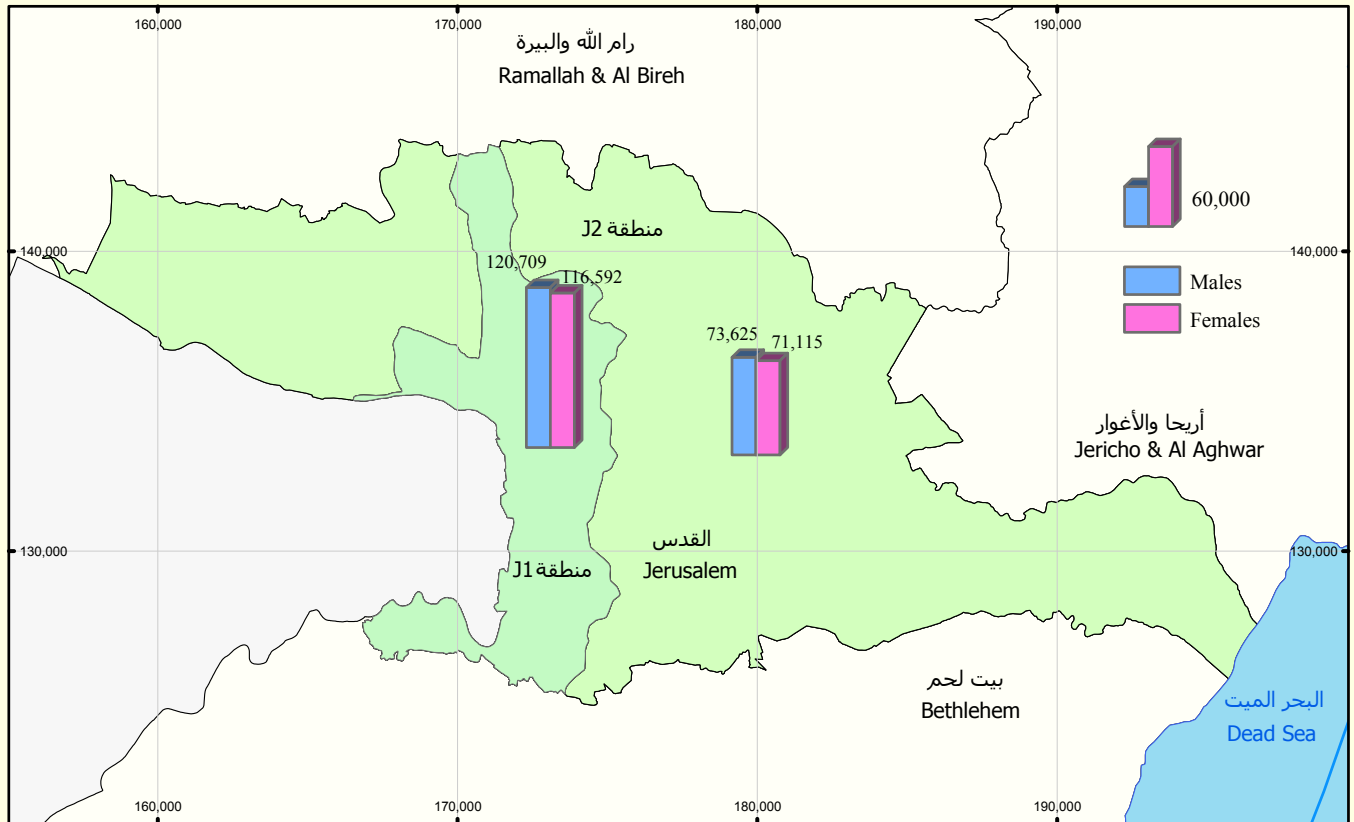
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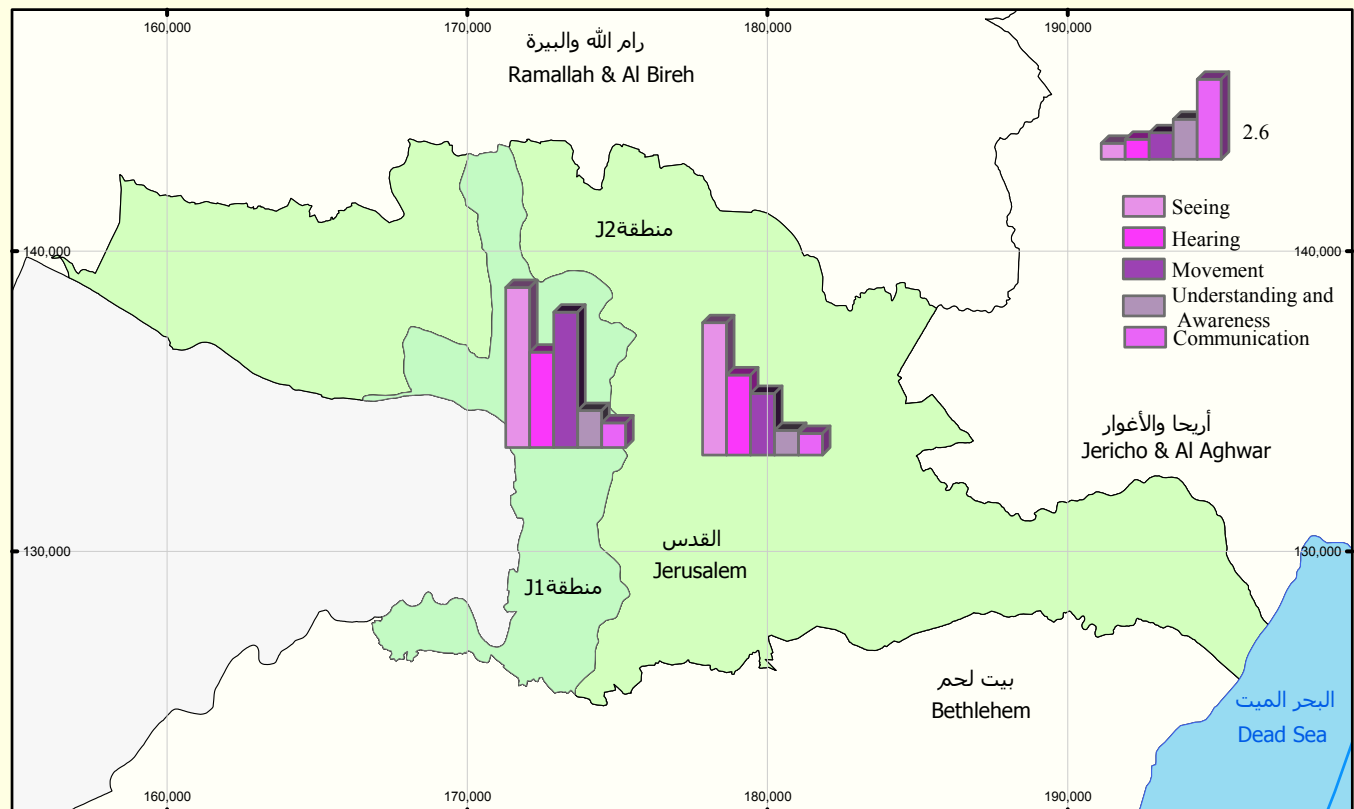
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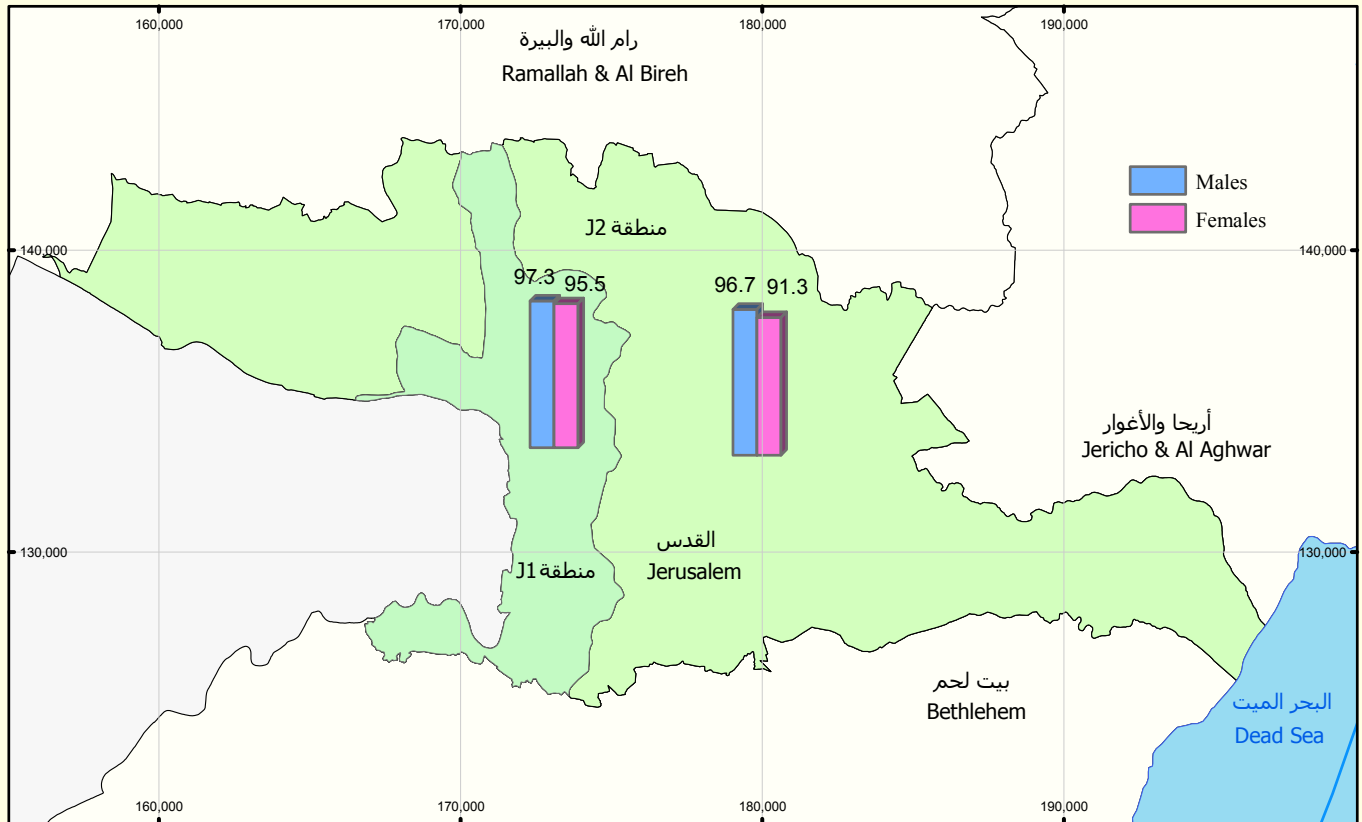
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المصدر: الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء الفلسطيني، 2011
Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2011



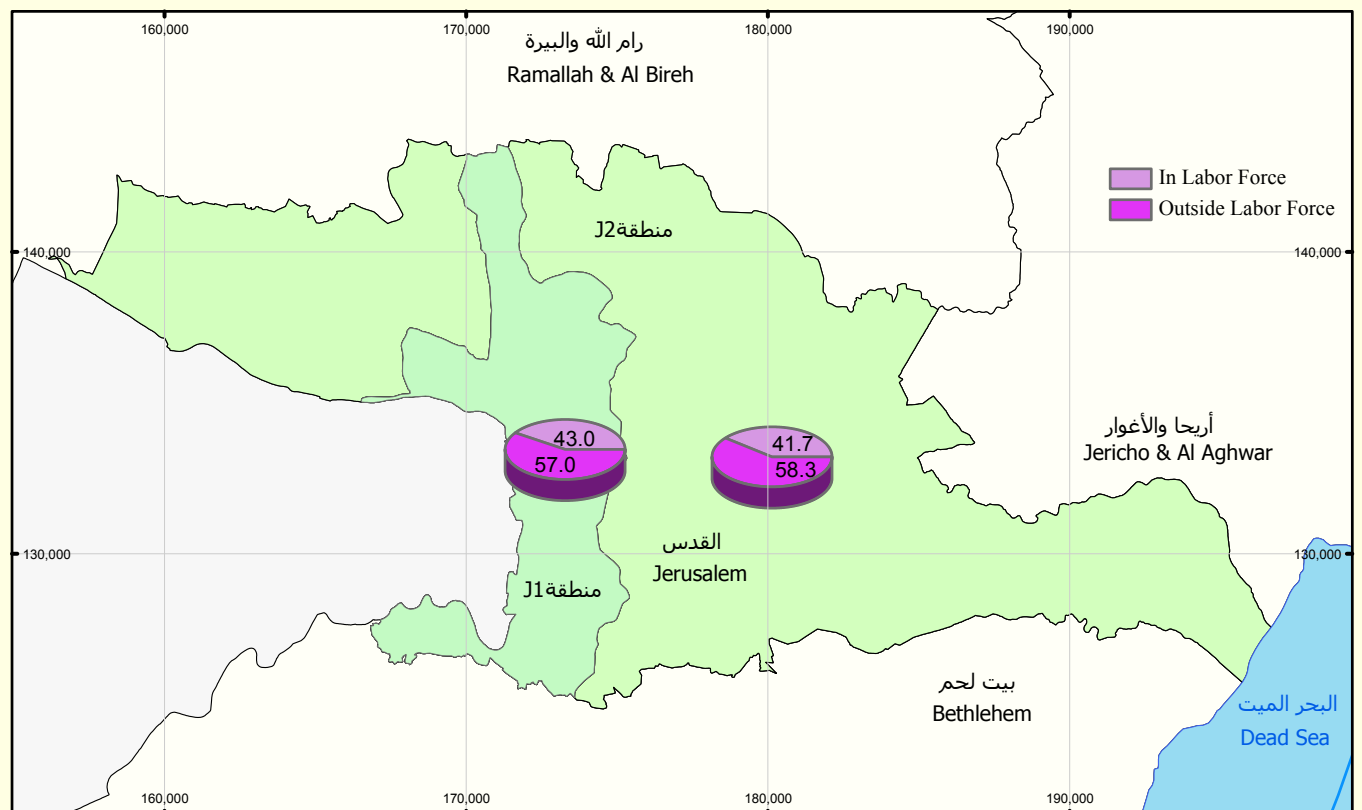
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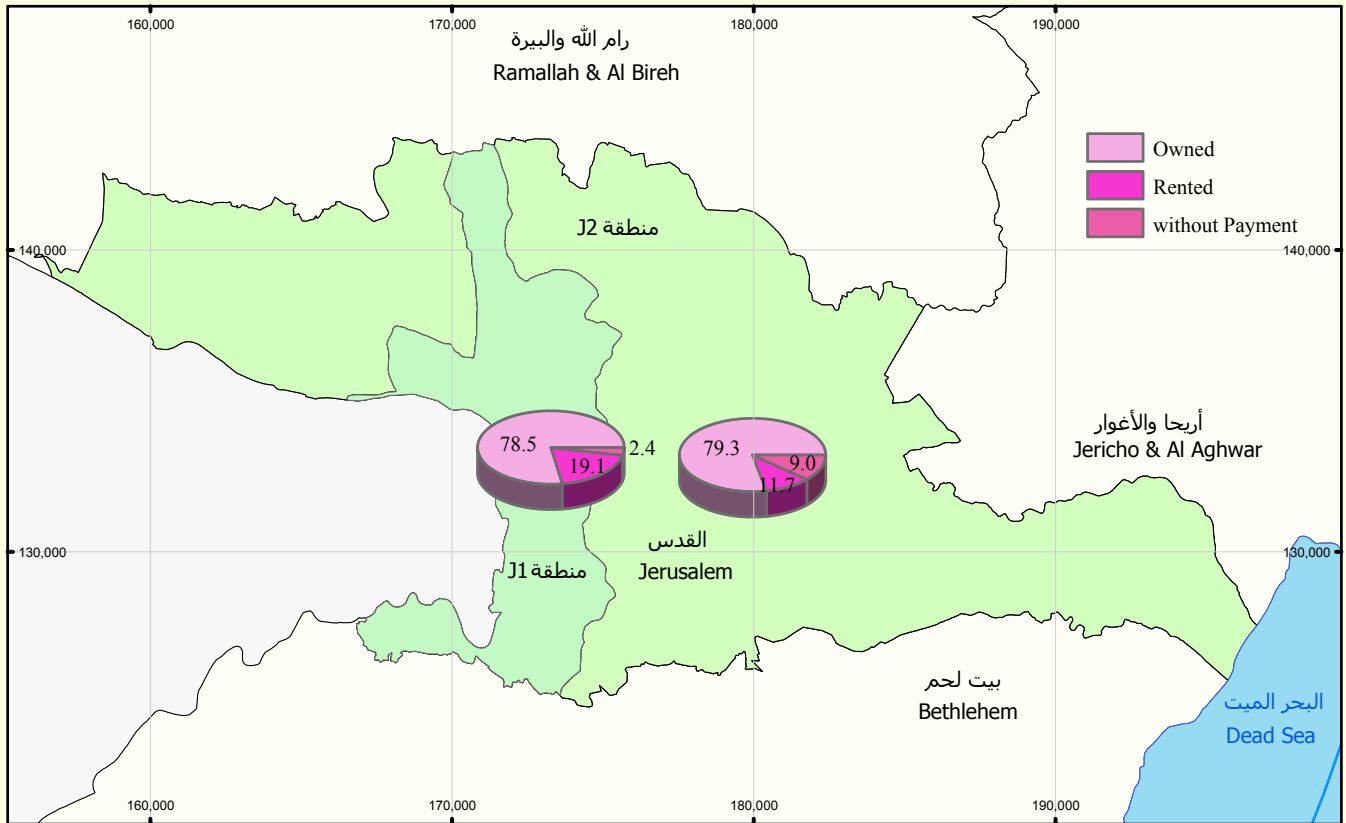


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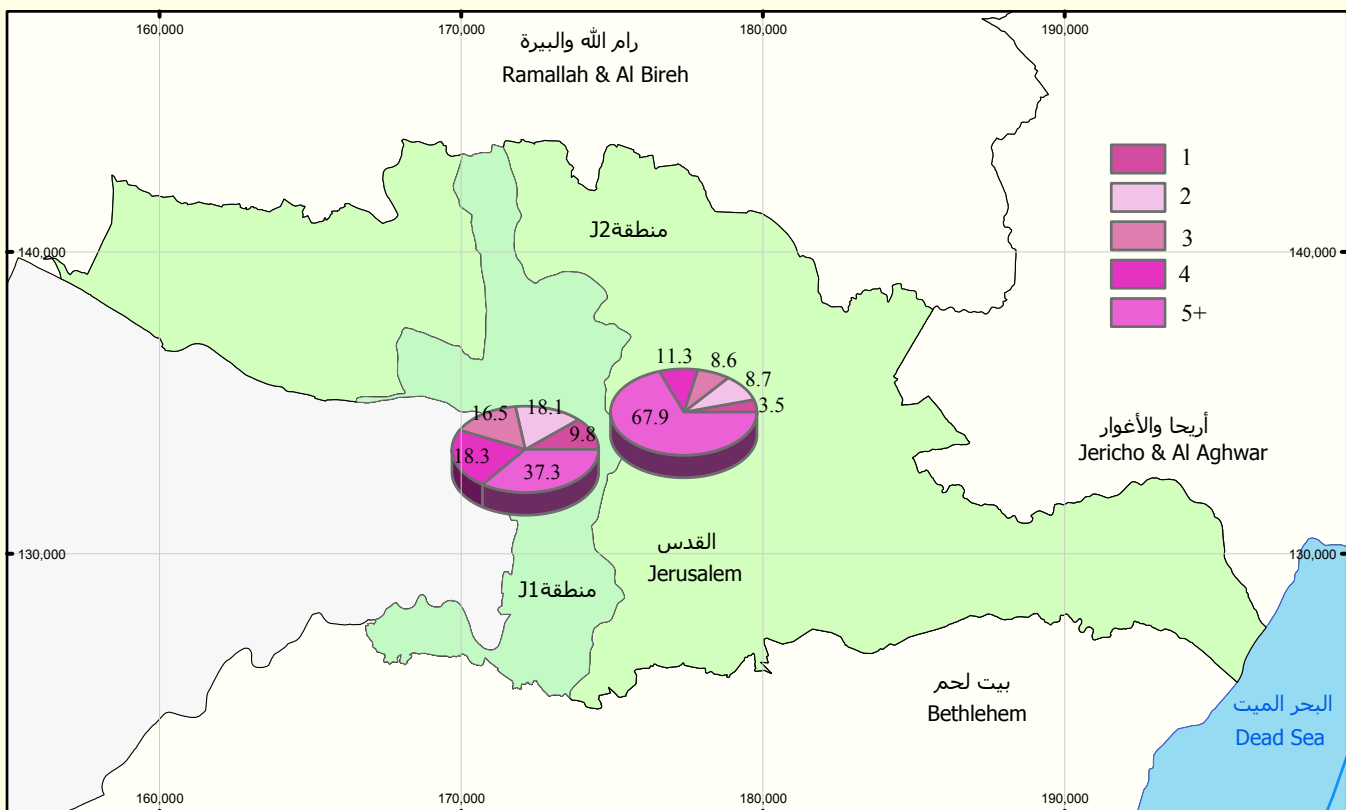
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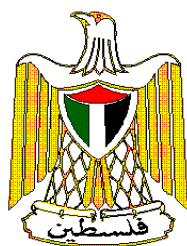


Kilometers
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المصدر: الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء الفلسطيني، 2011
 Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2011



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**Palestinian National Authority
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics**

**Social Survey of Jerusalem, 2010
Main Findings**

March, 2011

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The successful implementation of Household Social Survey of Jerusalem would not have been possible without the kind cooperation of the Palestinian households in Jerusalem governorate. The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) expresses its deep gratitude to all of Palestinian households in Jerusalem governorate who participated in the survey.

The Household Social Survey of Jerusalem 2010 has been implemented by a technical team from PCBS and with a joint financial support of the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) and the core Funding Group (CFG) for the year 2010 represented by the Representative Office of Norway to PNA and the Swiss Development and Cooperation Agency (SDC).

PCBS appreciates the distinctive efforts of the Core Funding Group (CFG) for their valuable contribution.

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Preface

Since its establishment in Jerusalem in 1993, PCBS has made all efforts to provide reliable and up-to-date statistics about the Jerusalem Governorate in all fields of its statistical program, while acknowledging the special Palestinian situation in Jerusalem, especially that part of the Governorate that was annexed illegally by Israel in 1967. PCBS decided also to consider the annexed part of Jerusalem as a domain of study in selecting the samples for all statistical activities to ensure the availability of reliable statistics for the annexed part to enable researchers to make in-depth analysis.

In addition, PCBS established in 1998 a special statistical unit mandated to produce regular statistics for Jerusalem. The Jerusalem Statistics Department is responsible for producing the annual statistical yearbook for Jerusalem, and conducting special surveys at the Governorate level including the Social Survey of Jerusalem.

The main objective of the Social Survey of Jerusalem is to provide reliable and up-to-date basic statistical information on the demographic, social and economic conditions of the Palestinian community in Jerusalem. In particular, the survey provides detailed statistics about education, health, labor force, and Israeli violations against the Palestinian people in Jerusalem.

This report presents the main findings of the Social Survey of Jerusalem. The Findings of the survey cover demographic, social, health, educational and living standards indicators. The report also presents basic information about Israeli violations against the Palestinian people in Jerusalem, including confiscation of land and other properties and the effect of the Expansion and Annexation Wall.

PCBS hopes that the information provided in this report will serve as an informational instrument for decision makers, policy makers and the research community for the process of developing Jerusalem, the capital of the independent state of Palestine

March, 2011

**Ola Awad
President of PCBS**

Note

There are some minor differences between the values of the same variable or their total in some tables due to the roundings.

A set of symbols were used in the tables of this report as follows:

- (-) Nill**
- (0) Less than half of the unit**
- (.) Category not applicable**
- (..) Data not available**
- (:) Data not available for publication**

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Summary

1. Population:

- The total estimated population in Jerusalem governorate in midyear 2010 was 382,041 persons, of whom 237,301 persons in Area J1 and 144,740 persons in Area J2. The population in Jerusalem governorate constitutes 9.4% of the total population in the Palestinian Territory and 15.2% of the population in the West Bank. The sex ratio in Jerusalem governorate amounts to 103.5 males per hundred females.
- Persons aged less than 15 years in 2010 comprises 38.6% of the total population in Jerusalem governorate compared to 5.7% for persons aged 60 years and over .
- The average household size in Jerusalem governorate was 4.7 persons in 2010 compared to 5.3 persons in 2005.
- Nuclear households constitute about 83.1% of the total private households in Jerusalem governorate in 2010 compared to 79.3% in 2005.

2. Public Health:

- 94.8% of persons in Jerusalem Governorate in 2010 reported having some sort of health insurance (99.5% in Area J1 and 87.0% in Area J2).
- 4.8% of persons in Jerusalem Governorate in 2010 reported having difficulties in seeing (5.2% in Area J1 and 4.3% in Area J2).

3. Education:

- The enrollment rate in kindergartens was 37.7% of total children aged 3-5 years in Jerusalem governorate (47.2% in Area J1 and 24.0% in Area J2). Illiteracy rate in Jerusalem governorate was to 4.5% of total persons aged 10 years and over (3.6% in Area J1 and 5.9% in Area J2).
- The drop-out rate in Jerusalem governorate was 23.9% of total persons aged 5 years and over (25.7% for males and 22.1% for females).

4. Labor force:

- Labor force participation rate for persons aged 15 years and over in Jerusalem governorate was 42.5% (43.0% in Area J1 and 41.7% in Area J2).
- Unemployment rate in Jerusalem governorate for persons aged 15 years and over was 11.8% (7.8% in Area J1 and 18.4% in Area J2).
- The percentage of individuals in Jerusalem governorate who are completely satisfied from the received services of Israeli employment offices was 4.4% compared to 24.7% as somewhat satisfied .

5. Housing and Housing Conditions:

- The average number of rooms per housing unit in Jerusalem governorate in 2010 was 3.3 rooms (3.2 rooms in Area J1 and 3.7 in Area J2).
- The average housing density in Jerusalem governorate in 2010 was 1.4 persons per room (1.3 persons in Area J1 and 1.5 persons in Area J2).

6. Living Levels:

- Wages from the private sector in 2010 is considered the main source of income for household in Jerusalem governorate. About 31.3% of the total households (28.3% in Area J1 and 36.4% in Area J2) receive income from the private sector, compared to 24.1% (30.1% in Area J1 and 13.9% in Area J2) from the Israeli sectors.

- The Percentage of Palestinian Households who live in Jerusalem Governorate and implemented Domestic trips was 22.8%, compared to 11.3% for Outbound Trips .
- About 35.3% of Palestinian households in Jerusalem Governorate reported good living conditions compared to 57.5% as average living conditions, 5.4% as poor and 1.8% as very poor.

7. Population Movement Between Both Sides of the Expansion and Annexation Wall:

- Results showed that 4.1% of Palestinians 10 years and over in the governorate were forced to move to other side of the Wall to get medical care services, 38.9% to visit relatives, 32.2% for tourism and practicing cultural and entertainment activities, 2.4% for work, 1.2% for education, and 2.8% for other services. The movement between both sides of the Expansion and Annexation Wall is considered as regular daily practice and not related to particular reference period.

8. Surrounding Social Environment:

- The survey results showed that 44.2% of the households in the governorate believe that there are persons in their surrounding area (the locality) who take drugs, and 7.3% of the household have members who were harassed by these drug addicts.. Households in Jerusalem governorate believe that the main three reasons for drug addiction are the Social problems, Israeli occupation and Lack of Household's Control of their Sons with 25.1%, 22.8%, 15.3% respectively.

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The Jerusalem Household Social Survey 2010 is one of the most important statistical activities that have been conducted by PCBS. Although PCBS covers the governorate in its regular statistical program, the Household Social Survey is the most detailed and comprehensive statistical activity that PCBS has conducted in Jerusalem.. The survey is based on a relatively large scale sample, which provides researchers with a good opportunity for more in-depth analysis. The survey provides up-to-date statistical data on demography, economics, living levels and housing conditions of the population in Jerusalem governorate

1.2 Survey Objectives

The main objective of the Jerusalem Household Social Survey, 2010 is to provide basic information about demographic, social and economic characteristics of the Palestinian people in Jerusalem. In particular, the survey aims to provide statistical information about the following aspects:

1. Demographic and social characteristics for the Palestinian society in Jerusalem governorate including age-sex structure.
2. Illiteracy rate, enrollment and drop-out rates by background characteristics.
3. Labor force status, unemployment rate, occupation, economic activity, employment status, place of work and wage levels.
4. Housing and housing conditions, including type and tenure of housing unit, construction material of external walls, number of rooms, availability of services and durable goods, main source of energy, and surrounding environment (odor, noise, dust and smoke).
5. Living levels, main and secondary sources of income as well as assistance received during last 12 months.
6. Criminal offence, its victims, and injuries caused.
7. Other related indicators.

1.3 Report Structure

This report consists of five chapters. The first chapter presents the survey's objectives and report structure. The second chapter presents definitions and concepts used in developing the questionnaire and other research tools. The third chapter describes the main findings, the fourth chapter presents the methodology used in the survey, questionnaire design, sampling design, and response rate, in addition to the fieldwork operation and data processing. Finally, chapter five presents an assessment of data quality. The main tables are also provided.

Chapter Two

Definitions and Concepts

Area J1:

Includes that part of Jerusalem which was annexed forcefully by Israel following its occupation of the West Bank in 1967. This part includes the following localities: (Beit Hanina, Shu'fat Refugee Camp, Shu'fat, Al' Isawiya, Jerusalem "Al-Quds"(Sheikh Jarrah, Wadi Al-Joz, Bab Al-Sahira, As Suwwana, At-Tur, Ash-Shayyah, Ras Al- Amud), Silwan, Ath-Thuri, Jabal Al- Mukabbir, As-Sawahira Al-Gharbiya, Beit Safafa, Sharafat, Sur Baher, and Um Tuba, Kufr A'qab).

Area J2:

Includes the remaining parts of Jerusalem governorate, namely: Rafat, Mikhmas, Qalandya Refugee Camp, the Bedouin Community-Jaba', Qalandya, Beit Duqqu, Jaba', Al-Judeira, Beit Anan, Al-Ram, Dahiat Al-Bareed, Al Al-Jib, Bir Nabala, Beit Ijza, Al-Qubeiba, Khirbet Um Al- Lahem, Biddu, An-Nabi Samu'eil, Hizma, Beit Hanina Al Tehta, Qatanna, Beit Surik, Beit Iksa, A'nata, The Bedouin Community – Al-Khan Al-Ahmar, Az Za'eem, Al-Sawahreh Al- Sharqiyeh, Ash- Sheikh Sa'd, The Bedouin Communities. Al-Eizariya, Abu Dis.

Age:

The completed age in years of the enumerated person, which is the difference between the date of birth and the survey reference period.

Assault:

Refers to physical attack against another person, including beating. Some criminal or penal codes distinguish between aggravated and simple assault depending on the degree of the resulting injury. For instance, aggravated assault involves attack with intentions to commit other crimes; attack under serious and inhuman conditions; the use of destructive weapons; attack on children; and any other dissolute attack. Simple assault involves attack not associated with criminal intentions, i.e. raising of a hand as a threat or unsuccessful attempt to beat.

Average of Household Size:

It is the average number of private household members calculated through dividing the total number of members for a certain category by the number of households for that particular category.

Age at First Marriage:

refers to the age (completed years) of the person in the actual marriage date.

Average of Housing Density

It refers to the average number of persons living in the room. This average calculated through dividing the total number of individuals for a certain category by the total number of rooms for that particular category.

Composite Household:

Refers to family consisting of at least one nuclear family with other non-relatives.

Chronic Disease:

A disorder or impairment of the normal state of well-being which need continuous treatment, diagnosed by a specialist.

Crime:

Any act involving a violation of the law or public rights and duties towards the state or society in general.

Date of Birth:

It refers to the date in which the person was born. It is normally comprised of three parts: day, month and year according to the official identification documents such as the birth of certificate, passport, ..etc.

Disability:

The disabled is defined as the person suffering from a clear and evident weakness in performing certain activities due to continuous Difficulties emanating from a physical, mental or health state that lasted for more than six months.

Drop-Out Student:

A student who left school during the last scholastic year and who did not transfer to another school.

Drain:

It is an indirect confiscation type of land or property or estates. It is used by Israeli authorities to buy Palestinian property through third party, when Palestinian people refuse to sell Israeli side.

Extended Household:

A family of at least one nuclear family together with other relatives.

Educational Attendance:

Attendance means registering the person in any formal education stage irrespective of whether it took the form of continuous attendance or distant learning. Formal education stages include the elementary stage, preparatory stage (both of which are referred to as the basic stage), secondary stage, and higher education stage

Employed:

Persons aged 15 years and over who were work at least one hour during the reference period, or who were not at work during the reference period, but held a job or owned business from which they were temporarily absent (because of illness, vacation, temporarily stoppage, or any other reason) he\ she was employer, self employed, wage employed, unpaid family member or other. The employed person is normally classified in one of two categories according to the number of weekly work hours, i.e. 1–14 work hours and 15 work hours and above. Also the absence due to sick leave, vacation, temporarily stoppage, or any other reason considered employed from 1-14 hours.

Main Economic Activity:

Is the main work of the enterprise based on the (ISIC, rev3) and that contribute by the large proportion of the value added, whenever more than one activity exist in the enterprise.

Government School:

Any educational institution run by MoE or any other ministry or governmental instrument.

Household:

The household was defined as one person or a group of persons with or without a family relationship, who live in the same housing unit or part of a housing unit, share meals and make joint provision of food and other essentials of living.

Household Membership:

Persons staying in the same dwelling unit are considered members of the household if the dwelling unit is their usual or only place of residence.

Head of Household:

The person who usually lives with the household and is recognized as head of household by its other members. Often he/she is the main decision-maker or responsible for financial support and welfare of the household.

Housing Unit:

A building or part of a building constructed for one household only, with one or more independent entrance leading to the public road without passing through another housing unit. The unit might not be constructed for living purposes but found occupied with a household during the enumeration. Likewise, the unit might be utilized for habitation or for work purposes or both purposes. Also, it might be closed, vacant or occupied by one or more households during the survey.

Health Insurance:

Indemnity coverage against financial losses associated with occurrence or treatment of health problems.

Jerusalem Municipality and the Israeli Ministry of Education School:

Any school run or supervised by the Jerusalem municipality and the Israeli Ministry of Education.

Kindergarten:

Any educational institution licensed by MoE offering education to four or five year olds. Kindergarten Consists of the first and second grades.

Location from Expansion and Annexation Wall:

Refers to the location place of the locality or land of the locality, or household from the wall:

1. Inside the wall: Includes all the Location Located between the Green Line and the wall.
2. Outside the wall: Includes all the Localities Located outside the wall.

Labor Force:

All persons aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed.

Marital Status:

The status of those 12 years old and over in terms of marriage traditions and laws in the country.

- **Never married:** It applies if the person aged 12 years has not been married or. Legally engaged (according to customs and traditions applicable in the country).
- **Legally married:** It applies if the person-aged 12 years has an official marriage document (issued by a competent court) but has not been actually married yet according to customs and traditions applicable in the country. The divorced, widowed, and married twice do not belong to this category.

- **Married:** It applies if the person aged 12 years is actually and officially married (according to customs and traditions applicable in the country) irrespective of his \ her past marital status as well as of whether the couple were together during the reference period or not. The person married to more than one wife is classified married.
- **Divorced:** The person aged 12 years who previously married and legally divorced but was not married again.
- **Widowed:** The married person aged 12 years whose marriage was split by the death of the spouse and was not married again.
- **Separated:** The individual 12 years old and over who was married, but his/her marriage was revoked for some reason without any legal or official registration, and he/she did not marry again.

Nuclear household:

It is the living household comprised of a couple only; a couple and a son or a daughter (own not adopted son or daughter) or more; or a male head of a household with a son or a daughter or more; or a female head of a household with a son or a daughter or more. It is worthy to note that no other relatives or non – relatives live with this household.

Occupation:

Occupation refers to the kind of work done during the reference period by the employed person, or the kind of work done previously if unemployed, irrespective of the Economic Activity or the employment status of the person. Occupations are grouped together mainly on the basis of the similarity of skills required to fulfill the tasks and duties of the job.

Properties:

All movable and fixed assets belonging to the individuals (household's members) regardless of whether they were inside or outside the house. Normally, the owner of a property is entitled to use it the way he\she deems appropriate, provided in accordance with the provisions of the effective law. A property applies to physical, nonphysical, tangible and intangible assets as well as any item that has a market value.

Persons Outside Labor force:

The population not economically active comprises all persons 15 years and over, who were neither employed nor unemployed because they don't have any desire to work or because of the availability of another source of income.

Private School:

Any licensed local or foreign nongovernmental educational institution.

Room:

The housing unit or part of the housing unit surrounded with walls and has a ceiling, provided that its area is not less than 4 squared meter. If the area of the glassy balcony equals or surpasses more than 4 squared meter and is used for living purposes, it is considered a room. Likewise, the salon or living room is considered a room. The kitchen, bathroom, paths and toilet are not considered rooms. Areas allocated for animals and poultry along with those used for work purposes only, are not considered rooms.

Refugee Status:

This status relates to the Palestinians who were forced to leave their land in the Palestinian Territory occupied by Israel in 1948. It applies to their sons and male grandchildren and it can be one of the following categories:

1. Refugee: It applies to registered refugees holding refugee registration cards issued by UNRWA.
2. It applies to unregistered refugees who do not hold refugee registration cards issued by UNRWA.
3. Non-Refugee: It applies to any Palestinian not categorized under any of the two aforementioned statuses.

Relatives First level:

Mother, Father, son, Husband, wife

Relatives Second level:

Uncle, Aunt , Grand son, Grand daughter

Regular Remittances:

Palestinian household receiving regular remittances but not for one time.

Sex Ratio:

The ratio of males to females, usually expressed as the number of males per 100 females.

Tenure of Housing Unit:

It refers to the household's tenure of the housing unit that could be one of the following categories: Owned, rented and other which includes for work or without payment.

Theft:

The removal of property without the property owner's consent. Theft includes burglary and house breaking; it includes the theft of motor vehicles, shoplifting and other minor offenses, e.g. pilfering and petty theft considered as thefts.

UNRWA School:

Any school run or supervised by UNRWA.

Unemployed:

It refers to all persons who did not work at all during the reference period, (not engaged in a certain work) although they are able to work, were available for work and actively seeking work during the reference period. The unemployed persons are normally divided into two categories: Unemployed ever worked and unemployed never worked.

Victim:

The person affected by an offense or loss or is prey to catastrophic, criminal or brutal events. Any person subject to an offense or whose properties were partially or totally affected by a criminal act or incident is classified as victim.

Years of Schooling Completed:

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

Chapter Three

Main Findings

3.1 Population

The total population in Jerusalem governorate in mid 2010 was estimated to 382,041 persons, of whom 237,301 were in Area J1 and 144,740 were in Area J2. The population in Jerusalem governorate constitutes 9.4% of the total population in the Palestinian Territory, and 15.2% of the population in the West Bank.

The sex ratio in Jerusalem governorate was to 103.5 males per hundred females (103.5 in Area J1 and 103.5 in Area J2). The corresponding figure for the Palestinian Territory is 103.1 (103.1 was in the West Bank and 103.1 in Gaza Strip).

The percentage of persons aged less than 15 years is 38.6% of the total population, 38.8% for males and 38.4% for females, while those aged 60 years and over was at 5.7% of the total population in Jerusalem governorate.

Palestinian refugees comprises 33.2% of the total population of Jerusalem governorate; 26.3% in Area J1 and 44.9% in Area J2.

The percentage of never married or legally married (engaged) persons aged 12 years and over in Jerusalem governorate was 43.3% for males and 39.1% for females. On the other hand, the percentage of married persons in Jerusalem governorate was 52.6% for males and 51.2% for females.

The average household size is 4.7 persons; compared to 5.8 persons in the Palestinian Territory, and 5.6 persons in the West Bank for the year 2009. On the other hand, nuclear households constitute 83.1% of the total private households in Jerusalem governorate compared to 84.4% in the Palestinian Territory and 85.7% in the West Bank.

3.2 Public Health

The results showed that 94.8% of persons in Jerusalem governorate reported having some kind of a health insurance (99.5% in Area J1 and 87.0% in Area J2) compared to 73.4% in the West Bank for the year 2007. Concerning the most used health insurance in Area J1, about 98.6% reported using Israeli insurance (Kopat Holim/Sick Funds), compared to 9.8% in Area J2. As for governmental¹ insurance and 0.4% in Area J1 while 65.6% in Area J2.

The percentage of Palestinians in Jerusalem governorate who had difficulty in seeing 4.8%, followed by difficulty in movement of 3.5%, 2.9% difficulty of hearing, Understanding and Awareness difficulty was 1.0% and communication difficulty was 0.8%.

The reasons for seeing difficulties in Jerusalem Governorate due to sickness reason is 47.8% followed by aging with 36.4%. Regarding causes of hearing impairs, aging constitutes 54.7% followed by 25.7% due to sickness.

Results also indicated that 5.4% of total persons in Jerusalem governorate are suffering from diabetes and 5.3% from high blood pressure and receive treatment.

¹ Palestinian National Authority.

3.3 Education

The enrollment rate in kindergartens was to 37.7% of total persons (3-5 years) in Jerusalem governorate (47.2% in Area J1 and 24.0% in Area J2). The total enrolled children in kindergartens are distributed by supervising authority as 74.4% supervised by private sector (67.2% in Area J1 against 95.7% in Area J2). The total enrolled students in education are distributed by supervising authority as 31.4% in governmental schools (13.8% in Area J1 and 62.8% in Area J2), 33.5% in Israeli municipality and cultural committee schools (51.0% in Area J1 against 2.0% in Area J2), 12.0% in private schools (13.5% in Area J1 and 9.3% in Area J2), and 4% in UNRWA schools (1.4% in Area J1 and 8.8% in Area J2), and 0.5% are enrolled in abroad educational institutions. On the other hand 9.2% are in the Palestinian universities (8.2% in Area J1 against 10.8% in Area J2).

The illiteracy rate in Jerusalem governorate was to 4.5% of total persons aged 10 years and over (3.6% in Area J1 and 5.9% in Area J2) and distributed by sex as 2.9% for males and 6.1% for females, compared to the illiteracy rate of 5.4% in the Palestinian Territory (2.6% for males and 8.3% for females) and 5.6% in the West Bank (2.6% for males and 8.7% for females) for the year 2009.

The drop-out rate in Jerusalem governorate was 23.9% of total persons aged 5 years and over.

The results showed that 68.1% of persons 5 years and over use computers, 80.4% of them use the internet, and 60.2% of the persons 5 years and over own a mobile phone.

3.4 Labor Force

The labor force participation rate for persons aged 15 years and over in Jerusalem governorate was 42.5% (43.0% in Area J1 and 41.7% in Area J2), compared with 41.6% in the Palestinian Territory and 43.8% in the West Bank in 2009.

The unemployment rate in Jerusalem governorate for persons aged 15 years and over was 11.8% (7.8% in Area J1 and 18.4% in Area J2) compared with 24.5% in the Palestinian Territory and 17.8% in the West Bank in 2009.

Employed persons in Jerusalem governorate are distributed by employment status as follows: 9.5% employers, 9.0% self-employed, 81.2% wage employees and 0.3% unpaid family members. The distribution of employed persons in Jerusalem governorate by occupation was as follows: 21.5%, elementary occupations (17.3% in Area J1 and 29.7% in Area J2); 33.2%, professionals technicians, associates and clerks (38.0% in Area J1 and 23.6 in Area J2); 16.0%, craft and related trade workers (15.0% in Area J1 and 18.0% in Area J2); 14.9%, service, shop, market workers (15.7% in Area J1 and 13.5% in Area J2); 8.5%, plants and machine operators (8.9% in Area J1 and 7.9% in Area J2); 5.6%, legislators and senior officials (5.1% in Area J1 and 6.6% in Area J2); and 0.3%, skilled agricultural workers (0.0% in Area J1 and 0.7% in Area J2).

Percentage of individuals in Jerusalem governorate who are completely satisfied and somewhat satisfied with the received services from Israeli employment offices is 30.3%; 23.3% at area J1 and 39.3% at area J2 while the unsatisfied to some extent and unsatisfied at all reached 69.7% (76.7% in Area J1 and 60.1% in Area J2).

3.5 Housing and Housing Conditions

The average number of rooms per housing unit in Jerusalem governorate was 3.3 rooms (3.2 rooms in Area J1 and 3.7 rooms in Area J2), compared with 3.6 rooms in the Palestinian Territory for the year 2009. The average housing density in Jerusalem governorate was 1.4 persons per room (1.3 persons per room in Area J1 and 1.5 persons per room in Area J2), compared with 1.6 persons per room in the Palestinian Territory for the year 2009.

About 99.0% of housing units in Jerusalem governorate were connected to the water network. In contrast, about 90.9% of the housing units were connected to the Arab electricity network while 9.1% were connected to the Israeli network; the percentage of housing units connected to a sewage network totaled 81.4% of total households in Jerusalem governorate.

In addition, 64.1% of Jerusalem households have a computer, compared with 51.1% in the West Bank and 49.2% in the Palestinian Territory as a whole for the year 2009. About 10.2% of households in Jerusalem governorate have Palestinian internet service compared with 37.2% have Israeli internet service, compared with 27.2% in the West Bank and 28.5% in the Palestinian Territory. The percentage of households who have a television in Jerusalem governorate total 99.2%, compared with 95.7% in the Palestinian Territory and 97.0% in the West Bank. About 94.1% of households in Jerusalem governorate have satellite connections compared with 92.0% in the Palestinian Territory and 92.4% in the West Bank for the year 2009.

3.6 Living Levels

The income from the private sector is the main source of household income for 31.3% of households in Jerusalem governorate (28.3% in Area J1 and 36.4% in Area J2). The wages from Israeli sectors was 24.1% (30.1% in Area J1 and 13.9% in Area J2), and income from “national” insurance allowances as the main source of income was 15.1% (23.7% in Area J1 and 0.4% in Area J2). Income from household’s businesses as a main source of income was 11.7% (9.6% in Area J1 and 15.5% in Area J2). In comparison with the West Bank, wages from the private sector was the main source of household’s income for 30.7% of households in the West Bank. Wages from the government sector reached 14.7% and from households’ businesses was 15.1% of households, while from social assistance was for 12.1%.

The Percentage of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem governorate who were implementing Domestic trips was 22.8% (24.5% in Area J1 and 19.8% in the J2). The Average expenditure of the Domestic Tourism Trip on food and drink was \$74.2., followed by \$60.5 for recreational, cultural, sports. The percentage of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate who were implementing Outbound trips was 11.3% (15.2% in Area J1 and 4.5% in the J2), and the average expenditure in Outbound Trip on shopping reached \$504, followed by \$470.4 spending on travel and tourism offices.

About 35.3% of Palestinian households in Jerusalem Governorate reported good living conditions compared to 57.5% as average living conditions, 5.4% as poor and 1.8% as very poor

3.7 The Movement Between Both Sides of the Expansion and Annexation Wall

Results showed that 4.1% of Palestinians 10 years and over in the governorate were forced to move to other side of the Wall to get medical care services, 38.9% to visit relatives, 32.2% for tourism and practicing cultural and entertainment activities, 2.4% for work, 1.2% for education, and 2.8% for other services. The movement between both sides of the Expansion

and Annexation Wall is considered as regular daily practices and not related to particular reference period.

3.8 Surrounding Social Environment

The survey results showed that 44.2% of the households in the governorate believe that there are persons in their surrounding area (the locality) who take drugs, and 7.3% of the household have members who were harassed by these drug addicts.. Households in Jerusalem governorate believe that the main three reasons for drug addiction are the Social problems, Israeli occupation and Lack of Household's Control of their Sons with 25.1%, 22.8%, 15.3% respectively.

Chapter Four

Methodology

4.1 The Survey Questionnaire

In addition to the identification information, quality control, interviewing schedule, and interview results, the Household Social Survey of Jerusalem 2010 questionnaire contains the following parts:

1. **Household roster:** This part contains the household roster, demographic and social characteristics for all household members, including refugee status, availability of health insurance, marital status, age at first marriage. This part included also labor force data which refers to previous week before visiting household, occupation, economic activity, place of work, employment status and wages. It included also items about educational enrollment, type of educational institution, completed years of schooling, educational attainment, and drop out from schools.
2. **Housing questionnaire:** This includes questions on housing conditions, such as type of housing unit, tenure, area, number of rooms, connection to the public networks (water, electricity, sewage). This part also contains questions about the main source of energy used in the housing unit, environmental problems affect the housing unit (noise, odor, dust, smoke) including source and time of these problems, solid waste collection methods, availability of durable goods, and the number of units the household can build in the next decade.
3. **Living levels and allowances questionnaire:** includes living levels for the household, main and secondary sources of income, average monthly consumption, in addition to food modules, and assistance received during last 12 months by type, value and the source of the assistance. Also included are the household's allowances and taxes, the impact of Israeli measures on Palestinian households in Jerusalem governorate, including confiscation of ID's, real estates and demolishing or closing houses and other properties.
4. **Security and justice questionnaire:** includes questions about criminal offenses that the households or any of its members have been exposed to during previous 12 months by type of criminal offense, number of times, perpetrator, place of occurrence, whether reported, and type damage caused by criminal offenses.

4.2 Sampling and Sampling Frame

4.2.1 Target Population

It consists of all Palestinian households and persons who are staying normally in the Jerusalem governorate during 2010.

4.2.2 Sampling Frame

The sampling frame for Jerusalem (J1 and J2) was based census data which was collected by PCBS in 2007, and the frame consists from enumeration areas. These enumeration areas are used as primary sampling units (PSUs) in the first stage of the sampling selection.

4.2.3 Sample size

The estimated sample size is 2,075 household for the Jerusalem governorate level, distributed to (1,200) households in J1 and (857) households in J2.

4.2.4 Sample design

The sample is two stage stratified cluster sample with two stages:

First stage: selection of a systematic random sample of 75 enumeration areas (40 EAs in J1 and 35 EAs in J2).

Second stage: A random area sample of 30 households from each enumeration area selected in the first stage in J1, and systematic random sample of 25 household from each enumeration area selected in the first stage in J2, providing that 20 household are selected at minimum from each enumeration area.

4.2.5 Sample strata:

The population was divided by:

1- Governorate(J1, J2)

2- Type of Locality

(Urban in J2, rural in J2, refugee camps in J2), (urban in J1, refugee camps in J1)

It means that the sample has 5 strata.

4.3 Weights Calculation of households

The weight of statistical units (sampling unit) in the sample is defined as the mathematical inverse of the selection probability where the sample of the survey is two stage stratified cluster sample. Thus, the weights are calculated for each stage and the final household's weights is the multiplication of the two weights.

First stage weight:

The sample of enumeration areas is selected and the weight is called enumeration areas weight (the sampling unit is enumeration areas).

The weight for enumeration areas from stratum h by the design of sample is calculated by dividing the # of enumeration areas in stratum h on the sample size of enumeration areas in stratum h by the following equation (1):

1.

$$W_{ih} = \frac{M_h}{n_h}$$

Where

h The code of stratum h by Governorate and locality type

W_{ih} The weight of enumeration area i in stratum h

M_h The # of enumeration areas in the stratum h from 2007 census frame

n_h The sample size of enumeration areas in stratum h

Second stage weight:

The sample of households is selected and the weight is called household weight (the sampling unit is household).

Household's weight is calculated from enumeration area (cluster) k by dividing number of households in each cluster with the sample size of households within the cluster k, using the following formula equation (2):

$$2. \quad W_{ik} = \frac{M_k}{n_k}$$

Where

- k Cluster code for the household i
- W_{ik} Weight of household i in the cluster k
- M_k Number of households in the cluster k from the population census in 2007
- n_k The sample households from cluster k

The primary weight of households before modification is the multiplication of the weights of the first and second stages.

primary weights for the households are then adjusted to compensate for the non response of households and to be compatible with population size by calculate calculating the adjustment factor for households' weights by adjustment levels (Governorate and locality type) using households' estimates of households for 2010 by the following equation (3) :

$$3. \quad f_h = \frac{m_h}{\sum_{i=1}^{nh} w_i}$$

- f_h The adjustment factor for the adjustment levels h
- m_h The # of households in adjustment level h from households projections in 2009
- $\sum_{i=1}^{nh} w_i$ The sum of the primary households weights in adjustment level h

Then the final weight for the households (FWH) is a multiplication of the adjustment factor (fh) by the primary weights for the household by the following equation (4):

$$4. \quad FHW = w_h * f_h$$

Weights Calculation of persons:

Based on the information about all the persons of the household, the primary person's weight was calculated as follows: :

- 1-In the roster file, the household weights (wh) is added for each person in the household.
- 2- In the roster file, a variable is made to adjust the primary weights of persons to be compatible with the population persons size by these **adjusted levels (region** (west bank, Gaza strip), **gender** (male, female), **five-year age group** (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80 and above), and then we calculate the sum of the primary persons weights by these **adjusted levels**.

- 3- The distribution of the population by these adjusted levels for the same year of the survey was then calculated.
- 4- The adjusted factor (fg) is computed according to the adjusted levels by dividing the result from step 3 over the result from step 2.
- 5- The final person weight is the multiplication of the primary person weights and the adjusted factor (fg) for the adjusted level which the person belong to.

Relative Weights Calculations:

- 1- We compute the average for the final household weights, then we divide the final weight for each household by the previous computed average , and the result is the relative household weight (RHW) for the survey sample.
- 2- The sum of the relative households weights must equal the household's sample size (1,709 household).

We apply the previous steps for the roster file (persons) and the sum of the relative persons weights must equal the person sample size (8,189 persons).

4.4 Fieldwork Operations

Recruitments:

In spite of difficulties in the availability of the fieldwork team in Jerusalem governorate especially in Area J1, the minimum number of fieldworkers was used. PCBS screened all available applicants, and designed a scale to rank applicants using objective criteria. Subsequently, 13 interviewers, supervisors and editors were selected to work in the survey. The fieldwork team was divided into groups, the first group in J1 consisting of 4 interviewers, a supervisor and editors, and second group in J2 consisting of 9 interviewers, a supervisor and editors.

Training:

The main training was conducted for the main survey through a 7-day intensive training course. The training materials consisted of the following basic survey documents: questionnaires, interviewer manual and supervisor instruction manual, objectives and organization of the survey and also detailed explanation of all parts of the questionnaire, in addition to the methodology, maps and data processing, principles of interviewing including a demonstration of interviews through role-playing and practice interviews; the training was conducted by specialized trainers from PCBS.

There have been some problems during the training process, the drop-out in the crew of Area J1 reached to 14 trainees dropouts, so complementary training course was conducted that included 8 additional fieldworkers and supervisor to work in Area J1

Data Collection:

Data collection began on July 8, 2010 for both J1 and J2 areas. Fieldwork was completed in Area J2 on August 30, 2010, while in Area J1 it was completed on September 26, 2010 because of the Israeli closure, which imposed a number of field difficulties.

4.5 Supervision

Special forms were designed in order to control completion of questionnaires, receiving and handling of questionnaires between all supervision levels. The supervisor had to prepare a

daily progress report about the work, containing the number of completed or incomplete questionnaires and refused cases.

Many difficulties in the data collection period were reported. Project management was unable to visit fieldworkers on a continuous basis; only fieldwork supervisors were able to carry out such duties especially in Area J1. Therefore fieldwork supervisors had to be able to meet, visit, and communicate with the fieldworkers, check the work of fieldworkers, and ensure continuity of fieldwork during times of closures, returning incorrect questionnaires to the field to be completed again, make reports about the daily work, and send it to project management to take decisions.

4.6 Obstacles of Fieldwork Supervision

The fieldwork supervision encountered the following obstacles:

1. Project technical team was unable to meet, visit, or communicate with the fieldworkers for all duty stations in order to see the progress of work and interview fieldworkers and direct them especially in the area J1.
2. There were difficulties in reaching the households because of the Expansion and Annexation Wall, especially in the area of J2, such as Al-RAM and Bir Nabala, Beit Hanina and Al Az za'ayem, Abu Dis and Anata,
3. There were difficulties supervising fieldworkers on a daily basis because of the prevailing security conditions.

4.7 Measures of Data Quality

A set of rules and measures have been taken to ensure data quality:

- Supervisors were responsible for data quality in the field. A supervisor was the only person to follow up the field team and to evaluate their work through revising the questionnaires and attending interviews.
- Completed questionnaires were revised by the editor, to ensure that the fieldworkers completed all questions, calculated age accurately, and completed all data for eligible children and women.
- Fieldwork coordinators carried out quick revision of samples of received questionnaires at headquarters. Field coordinators also followed up questionnaires to be returned to the field with the editors.

4.8 Data Processing

The statistical package Access was used in data entry, which was organized in a number of files corresponding to the main parts of the questionnaire. A data entry template was designed to reflect an exact image of the questionnaire. It included various electronic checks such as logical checks, consistency checks, and cross-validation. Continuous thorough checks on the overall consistency of the data files and sample allocation were made and questionnaires sent back to the field for corrections.

Data entry began on July 26, 2010 and finished on November 28, 2010. Data cleaning and checking processes were initiated simultaneously with the data entry. Thorough data quality checks and consistency checks were carried out. SPSS for Windows version 10.0 was used to perform final tabulation of results.

Chapter Five

Data Quality

5.1 Introduction

There are many aspects to the concept of data quality that includes the initial planning of the survey to the dissemination of the results and how well users understand and use the data. There are three components to the quality of statistics: relevancy, reliability, and credibility. Relevancy includes demographic variables, reference period, statistical measures, details of data, and comparability of results.

5.2 Accuracy of the Data

5.2.1 Statistical Errors

Since the study is based on a sample survey and not on a complete enumeration, the data is subject to sampling errors as well as non-sampling errors.

Data of this survey can be affected by statistical errors due to use of the sample. Therefore, certain differences are expected in comparison with the real values obtained through censuses. Variations were calculated for the most important indicators and that shows the ability to disseminate results at the Jerusalem Governorate. However, dissemination of data at the (J1, J2) level indicates values with high variations as explained in the following

Statistical Tables:

Variable	Estimate	Standard Error	C.V %	95% confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
Percent of males who suffer difficulty in seeing in Jerusalem governorate	5.15	0.7	0.143	3.8	6.8
Percent of females who suffer difficulty in seeing in Jerusalem governorate	4.5	0.6	0.142	3.4	6
Percent of males who suffer difficulty in seeing in Jerusalem (J1)	5.9	1.2	0.195	4.0	8.7
Percent of households who suffer difficulty in seeing in Jerusalem (J1)	4.4	0.9	0.2	2.9	6.6
Percent of unemployment males in Jerusalem (J1)	8.2	2.3	0.27	4.7	14.1
Percent of unemployment males in Jerusalem (J2)	18.4	2.1	0.11	14.6	23
Percent of males attending school in Jerusalem governorate	96.6	0.5	0.005	95.6	97.4
Percent of females attending school in Jerusalem governorate	94.2	0.7	0.007	92.6	95.5
Percent of males 18 year and over who drop-out of education in Jerusalem (J1)	32.5	3.7	0.11	25.7	40.2
Percent of unemployment males who have bachelor level and over in Jerusalem governorate	3.6	1.2	0.32	1.9	6.8
Percent of households that see the Lack of employment opportunities as the main reason for their poverty in Jerusalem governorate	63.2	7.0	0.11	48.6	75.8

Variable	Estimate	Standard Error	C.V %	95% confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
Percent of households that own housing unit in Jerusalem (J1)	78.5	3.6	0.04	70.4	84.8
Percent of households which the (Wages and Salaries from The Private Sector) is the main source of their income in Jerusalem (J1)	28.3	3.8	0.13	21.4	36.4
Percent of households for whom the Wages and Salaries from The Private Sector is the main source of her income in Jerusalem (J2)	36.4	2.5	0.07	31.5	41.6
Percent of households for which the distance between their housing unit and the Public Transportation is Less Than 1 Kilometer in Jerusalem (J1)	82.5	6.2	0.075	66.7	91.8
Percent of households for which the distance between her house and the Public Transportation is Less Than 1 Kilometer in Jerusalem (J2)	89.1	2.8	0.03	82.1	93.6

5.2.2 Non-Statistical Errors

Non-statistical errors in general referred to the nature of Social Survey of Jerusalem, which can be summarized as follows:

- Many households considered the specific details of the survey as intervention into their own life.
- Israeli impact on the Palestinian Territory (curfew and closure).
- Some households thought the survey is related to social assistance or to taxes.
- Hesitation of households in the Jerusalem area to give data because they were afraid of the Israeli procedures against them if they participate in any Palestinian survey or activity. The fieldwork methodology in J1 is based on area sample so the fieldworker visits more than one household to collect completed questionnaire. From every two households visited by fieldworker, one household agree to participate with the survey.
- Non-statistical errors in the survey: Reasons such as households were away from home or refused to participate or the housing unit is vacant, accounted for 13.2% of the non-responses. The overall non response rate reached 38.2% in (J2) which is high once compared to other household survey conducted by PCBS including the previous social Jerusalem survey - 2005.

The overall refusal rate reached to 8.3 % only.

The non completed questionnaires (travelling household, no one in house, non-exist house housing unit, on inhabited housing unit, no information, other) reached 32.2%, and these percentages are more than previous years due to the difficult field circumstances in Jerusalem localities.

5.3 Response Rates

The survey sample consists of about 2,374 households representing the Jerusalem governorate which contain the original sample size (2,075 HH) as well as another 299 HH as an additional sample in (J2). The additional sample households were in Al 'Eizariya and al Ram localities. The number of households that completed the interview reached 1709 households of which

683 households from J2 and 1026 households in J1. Weights were modified to account for non-response rate. The response rate in the Jerusalem outside walls was 61.8%. and this is acceptable percentage compared with other surveys conducted in Jerusalem. The non-response is distributed randomly on the strata of the sample.

Remark:

The sample size of J1 was 1,200 households based on the selection of a random area sample of 30 households from each of the 40 enumeration area selected in the first stage. Because of the difficulties to work at localities of J1 due to the Israeli measures and the inability to reach the household and due to frequent refusal cases specially in Bet –Elmaqdes locality and Beit-Hanena locality, PCBS decreased the sample size in J1 from 40 enumeration area to be 36 enumeration area and another enumeration area was added in Kufar-Aqab locality. Accordingly, the 37 enumeration and the expected final sample size must yield 1,110 households at the end of the fieldwork. PCBS managed to collect 1,026 completed questionnaire. For the previous mentioned reasons, the non response rate for (J1) sample could not be calculated

Total sample size(J2): 1,174 Households			
Household completed	683	Refused to cooperate	98
Traveling households	81	Vacant Housing unit	59
Unit does not exist	10	No available information	6
No one at home	155	Other	67
unable to reach household J2 Because of the field circumstances: 15 households			

Response and non-response formulas:

Response and non-response rates

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Percentage of over coverage errors} &= \frac{\text{Total cases of over coverage}}{\text{Number of cases in original sample}} * 100\% \\ &= 5.8\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Non response rate} &= \frac{\text{Total cases of non response}}{\text{Net Sample size}} * 100\% \\ &= 38.2\% \end{aligned}$$

Net sample = Original sample – cases of over coverage

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Response rate} &= 100\% - \text{non-response rate} \\ &= 61.8\% \end{aligned}$$

Treatment of non-response cases using adjustment groups:

$$fg = \frac{\sum_{ng} wi - \sum_{o.c} wi}{\sum_{rg} wi}$$

Where

$\sum_{ng} w_i$ Total weights in group g
 $\sum_{o.cg} w_i$ Total weights considered over coverage
 $\sum_{rg} w_i$ Total weights responded in the survey
Each unit is given the value fg to the group that belongs to it, then $w'i$ is calculated using the following formula:

$$w'gi = w_i * fgi$$

5.4 Data Comparison

A comparison between survey data and previous surveys were conducted. The results of comparisons were presented into the main findings chapter.

5.5 Quality control

The impact of errors on the data quality was reduced to the minimal due to the high efficiency and outstanding selection, training, and performance of the fieldworkers.

Procedures adopted during the fieldwork of the survey were considered a necessity to ensure the collection of accurate data, notably:

- Develop schedules to conduct field visits to households during survey fieldwork. The objectives of the visits and the data that is collected on each visit were predetermined.
- Fieldwork editing rules were applied during the data collection to ensure corrections were implemented before the end of fieldwork activities
- Validation rules were embedded in the data processing systems along with procedures to verify data entry and data editing.

5.6 Technical Notes

There are important technical notes that should be taken into consideration when reviewing this report, which are as follows:

- Re- interviewing was cancelled to reduce the burden off the household as well as the fieldworker.
- Because of the difficult field circumstances in Jerusalem outside the wall (J2), 15 household were not interviewed (unable to reach household).
- The non response rate for J1: The period of data collection was extended by 1 month over the original period to compensate for non response cases in J1.

References

1. **Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2009.** *Statistical Abstract of Palestine, No. 10.* Ramallah – Palestine.
2. **Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2005.** *Social Survey of Jerusalem, 2005. Main Findings.* Ramallah – Palestine.

