



**دولة فلسطين**  
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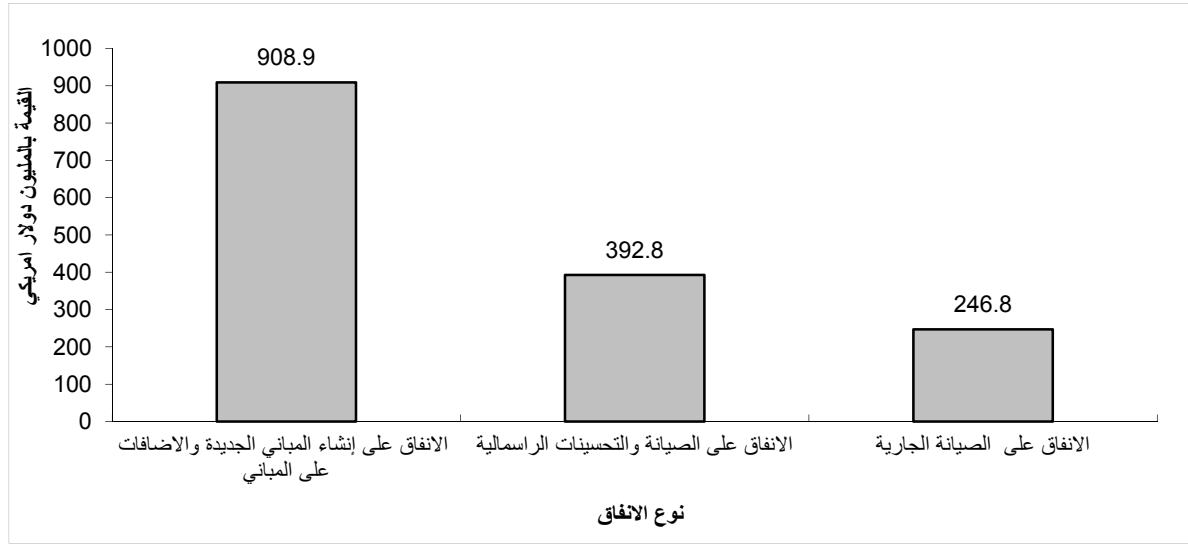
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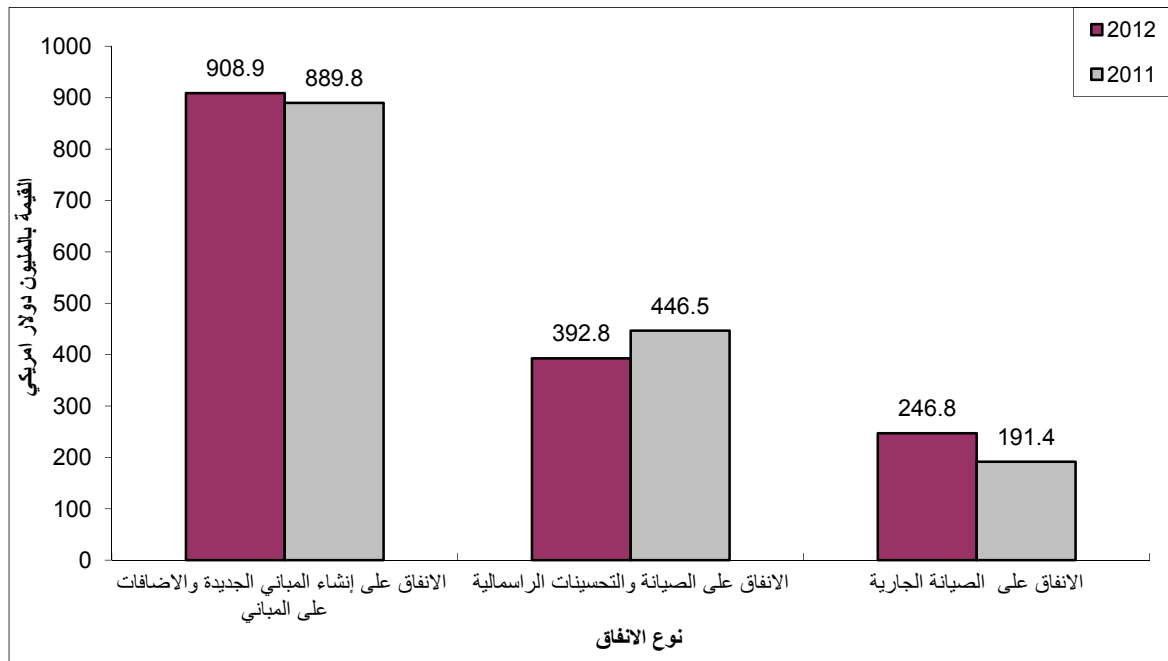
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## Tables

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**Table 1: Value of expenditure on new construction of buildings and additions in Palestine by Region and Building type, 2012**

(Values in USD 1000)

( )

Region	Building Type						نوع المبنى
	المجموع Total	أخرى* Others*	تحت التشييد/ تحت التشطيب Under Construction\ Under Preparation	منشأة Establishment	فيلا/ دار Villa/ House	عمارة Building	
<b>Palestine</b>	<b>908,872.1</b>	<b>508.4</b>	<b>553,484.0</b>	<b>69,558.9</b>	<b>174,258.1</b>	<b>111,062.6</b>	
<b>West Bank</b>	<b>589,378.5</b>	<b>508.4</b>	<b>437,766.6</b>	<b>25,466.3</b>	<b>85,049.3</b>	<b>40,587.9</b>	
North of West Bank	150,663.7	275.9	78,465.0	22,120.1	46,876.9	2,925.8	
Middle of West Bank	275,183.2	232.6	224,119.8	2,717.1	18,561.3	29,552.5	
South of West Bank	163,531.5	0.0	135,181.7	629.1	19,611.1	8,109.6	
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>319,493.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>115,717.4</b>	<b>44,092.7</b>	<b>89,208.8</b>	<b>70,474.7</b>	

\* Other: including tent, metal building.

\*

2012

:2

**Table 2: Value of expenditure on new construction of buildings and additions in Palestine by region and building status, 2012**

(Values in USD 1000)

( )

Region	Building status				
	Total	Used but not completed	Uncompleted	Completed	
<b>Palestine</b>	<b>908,872.1</b>	<b>238,100.4</b>	<b>315,383.6</b>	<b>355,388.1</b>	
<b>West Bank</b>	<b>589,378.5</b>	<b>174,952.4</b>	<b>262,814.2</b>	<b>151,611.9</b>	
North of West Bank	150,663.7	39,488.2	38,976.9	72,198.7	
Middle of West Bank	275,183.2	90,051.2	134,068.6	51,063.4	
South of West Bank	163,531.5	45,413.0	89,768.7	28,349.8	
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>319,493.6</b>	<b>63,148.0</b>	<b>52,569.4</b>	<b>203,776.2</b>	

2012

:3

**Table 3: Value of expenditure on new construction of buildings and additions in Palestine by region and building ownership, 2012**

(Values in USD 1000)

( )

Region	Building Ownership				
	Total	* Others*	Governmental	ملكية المبنى Private	
<b>Palestine</b>	<b>908,872.1</b>	<b>41,244.0</b>	<b>13,054.3</b>	<b>854,573.8</b>	
<b>West Bank</b>	<b>589,378.5</b>	<b>4,580.7</b>	<b>13,054.3</b>	<b>571,743.4</b>	
North of West Bank	150,663.7	3,982.9	11,216.8	135,464.0	
Middle of West Bank	275,183.2	0.0	1,837.5	273,345.8	
South of West Bank	163,531.5	597.9	0.0	162,933.6	
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>319,493.6</b>	<b>36,663.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>282,830.4</b>	

\*Include UNRWA, Endowment, Philanthropic society and others

\*



2012

:4

**Table 4: Value of expenditure on new construction of buildings and additions in Palestine by region and building current utilization, 2012**

(Values in USD 1000 )

( )

Region	Building Utilization						
	Total	* Other*	Not stated	Residential and work	Work only	Residential only	
<b>Palestine</b>	<b>908,872.1</b>	<b>3,879.2</b>	<b>320,243.9</b>	<b>89,138.8</b>	<b>109,155.7</b>	<b>386,454.5</b>	
<b>West Bank</b>	<b>589,378.5</b>	<b>1,110.4</b>	<b>267,674.5</b>	<b>49,319.0</b>	<b>63,871.0</b>	<b>207,403.6</b>	
North of West Bank	150,663.7	1,110.4	38,521.6	16,185.1	36,803.1	58,043.6	
Middle of West Bank	275,183.2	0.0	134,068.6	30,487.7	2,717.1	107,909.8	
South of West Bank	163,531.5	0.0	95,084.3	2,646.2	24,350.8	41,450.2	
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>319,493.6</b>	<b>2,768.7</b>	<b>52,569.4</b>	<b>39,819.8</b>	<b>45,284.7</b>	<b>179,050.9</b>	

\*Include closed building, vacant building, deserted building

\*

2012

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**Table 5: Value of expenditure on new construction of buildings and additions in Palestine by region and construction material of external walls, 2012**

(Values in USD 1000)

( )

Region	Construction material of External walls مادة البناء للجدران الخارجية					
	Total	* Others*	Concrete	Cemet Block	Stone & Cemet	Stone
<b>Palestine</b>	<b>908,872.1</b>	<b>3,278.5</b>	<b>13,630.3</b>	<b>452,809.2</b>	<b>49,806.2</b>	<b>389,347.8</b>
<b>West Bank</b>	<b>589,378.5</b>	<b>3,052.0</b>	<b>13,630.3</b>	<b>143,435.4</b>	<b>41,605.0</b>	<b>387,655.7</b>
North of West Bank	150,663.7	881.8	4,313.3	101,335.5	7,737.3	36,395.9
Middle of West Bank	275,183.2	13.7	663.5	30,271.0	25,967.5	218,267.5
South of West Bank	163,531.5	2,156.5	8,653.6	11,828.9	7,900.2	132,992.3
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>319,493.6</b>	<b>226.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>309,373.8</b>	<b>8,201.2</b>	<b>1,692.1</b>

\*Include old stone and others.

\*

2012 :6  
**Table 6: Value of current maintenance on buildings in Palestine by region, 2012**

(Values in USD 1000 )

( )

Region	Value of Current maintenance	
<b>Palestine</b>	<b>246,788.9</b>	
<b>West Bank</b>	<b>177,833.5</b>	
North of West Bank	99,433.1	
Middle of West Bank	39,437.9	
South of West Bank	38,962.5	
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>68,955.4</b>	

2012

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**Table 7: Value of expenditure on capital additions repairs and improvements on buildings in Palestine by region, 2012**

(Values in USD 1000)

(القيمة بالآلف دولار أمريكي)

Region	Value of capital additions repairs and improvements	
<b>Palestine</b>	<b>392,791.2</b>	
<b>West Bank</b>	<b>310,306.4</b>	
North of West Bank	139,837.3	
Middle of West Bank	67,269.7	
South of West Bank	103,199.4	
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>82,484.8</b>	

2012

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**Table 8: Value of expenditures on new construction of buildings and additions in Palestine by expenditure items and region, 2012**

(Value in USD 1000)

( )

Expenditure Item	Gaza Strip	South of West Bank	Middle of West Bank	North of West Bank	West Bank	Palestine	
Excavations by Machinery	717.1	4,880.2	1,239.6	2,553.7	8,673.5	9,390.6	( )
Workmanship	27,795.0	19,670.4	6,506.1	14,908.1	41,084.5	68,879.6	
Construction Materials*	107,137.5	70,405.7	62,159.6	61,030.9	193,596.2	300,733.7	*
Workmanship + Materials**	119,596.9	61,598.0	125,195.7	66,743.7	253,537.3	373,134.2	(** + )
Contracting Companies	56,401.5	2,669.4	69,463.2	2,037.8	74,170.4	130,571.9	
Licensing Fees and Penalties	2,564.9	2,230.9	5,506.7	1,804.6	9,542.1	12,107.1	
Utilities Connection Fees	1,196.0	710.1	1,203.3	545.5	2,459.0	3,654.9	
Engineering Costs	1,619.6	1,355.2	3,909.1	896.6	6,161.0	7,780.6	
Others	2,465.1	11.5	0.0	142.8	154.3	2,619.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>319,493.6</b>	<b>163,531.5</b>	<b>275,183.2</b>	<b>150,663.7</b>	<b>589,378.5</b>	<b>908,872.1</b>	

\*Construction materials purchased by owner.

\*

\*\*Construction materials purchased by contractor.

\*\*

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**Table 9: Value of construction materials purchased by owner on new construction of buildings and additions in Palestine by material items and region, 2012**

(Value in USD 1000)

( )

Material	Gaza Strip	South of West	Middle of West Bank	North of West Bank	West Bank	Palestine	
Cement	10,185.9	5,488.0	2,315.4	3,577.4	11,380.7	21,566.6	
Iron	22,405.8	19,856.4	4,824.7	11,696.6	36,377.8	58,783.5	
Building stone	2,086.8	8,719.3	1,309.3	3,746.0	13,774.5	15,861.3	
Pebbles, sand and stone	5,442.0	4,383.7	3,281.2	2,249.5	9,914.4	15,356.4	
Concrete	10,790.3	16,528.1	4,642.6	11,893.6	33,064.3	43,854.6	
Cement bricks	9,654.8	4,099.8	1,710.9	4,924.2	10,734.8	20,389.6	
Cement tile	822.7	1,419.6	268.3	288.6	1,976.5	2,799.2	
Marble	7,514.9	973.2	12,972.6	3,318.7	17,264.5	24,779.4	/
Marble and Granite	2,218.7	512.7	3,911.2	1,628.6	6,052.5	8,271.2	
Electric materials	3,568.2	764.7	3,211.7	1,435.5	5,411.9	8,980.2	
Path Instrument	4,248.3	1,110.0	1,457.2	2,125.0	4,692.2	8,940.5	
Heating materials	7.5	0.0	1,821.1	739.7	2,560.8	2,568.3	
Carpentry works	2,420.0	869.8	7,027.3	1,719.4	9,616.5	12,036.5	( )
Aluminum works	2,980.9	1,954.6	3,654.1	2,241.4	7,850.0	10,831.0	
Smithery works	1,358.2	1,088.7	3,268.9	2,310.4	6,668.0	8,026.2	
Paints	1,965.5	347.3	1,670.8	498.0	2,516.1	4,481.5	
Isolating materials	28.1	361.1	274.1	27.8	663.0	691.2	
Fuel	121.0	13.7	0.0	68.7	82.4	203.4	
Water	247.7	345.0	528.6	375.9	1,249.4	1,497.1	
Curtains	44.1	194.9	1,739.3	154.9	2,089.1	2,133.2	
Plaster	0.0	128.7	1,544.2	1,261.8	2,934.7	2,934.7	
Varieties	2,576.3	1,091.4	198.0	913.5	2,203.0	4,779.3	
Undefined	16,449.7	155.3	528.2	3,835.6	4,519.1	20,968.8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,137.5</b>	<b>70,405.7</b>	<b>62,159.6</b>	<b>61,030.9</b>	<b>193,596.2</b>	<b>300,733.7</b>	



**State of Palestine  
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics**

**Construction Statistics  
Existing Buildings Survey 2012**

**June, 2013**

PAGE NUMBERS OF ENGLISH TEXT ARE PRINTED IN SQUARE BRACKETS.  
TABLES ARE PRINTED IN THE ARABIC ORDER FROM RIGHT TO LEFT

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**The survey of Existing buildings has been planned and conducted by a technical team from PCBS and with joint funding from the State of Palestine and the Core Funding Group (CFG) for the year 2013, represented by the Representative Office of Norway to Palestine and the Swiss Development and Cooperation Agency (SDC).**

**Moreover, PCBS very much appreciates the distinctive efforts of the Core Funding Group (CFG) for their valuable contribution to funding the project.**



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President of PCBS



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## **Introduction**

Construction is one of the major economic activities in the Palestinian economy. It contributes substantially to the Gross Domestic Product, comprises a large share of employees, and directly influences several other economic activities. Building construction in particular represents one of the major construction activities.

It has been necessary for PCBS to establish a statistical database that covers several aspects of construction activities in order to accommodate the different needs of users. The annual economic survey series conducted by PCBS as of 1994 includes a survey of construction contractors. PCBS has also collected statistics on building licenses on a quarterly basis since the reference year 1996.

The construction of buildings represents the bulk of the construction projects taking place in the Palestine. Most of these activities are carried out by self-employed and skilled workers and small contractors who, together, constitute what is termed the 'informal sector' in construction. This survey aims to measure economic indicators such as the cost of construction, the cost of new additions, and other related indicators. The output of this survey is based on a special methodology designed to obtain the required data by addressing building owners directly.

The report is divided into three chapters: chapter one presents the main findings of the project, while chapter two discusses the quality and methodology of the field work in terms of the questionnaire, field work operations, coverage, data processing and tabulation. Finally, chapter three explains the main concepts and definitions used in the report with a brief description.

PCBS is pleased to present this Existing Buildings Survey 2012, which provides information on the value of expenditure on new buildings and additions, along with the value of expenditure on capital repairs, improvements and on current maintenance in Palestine

**June, 2013**

**Ola Awad**  
**President of PCBS**

## Chapter One

**Main Findings**

The following main indicators are derived from the Existing Buildings Survey 2012 in Palestine:

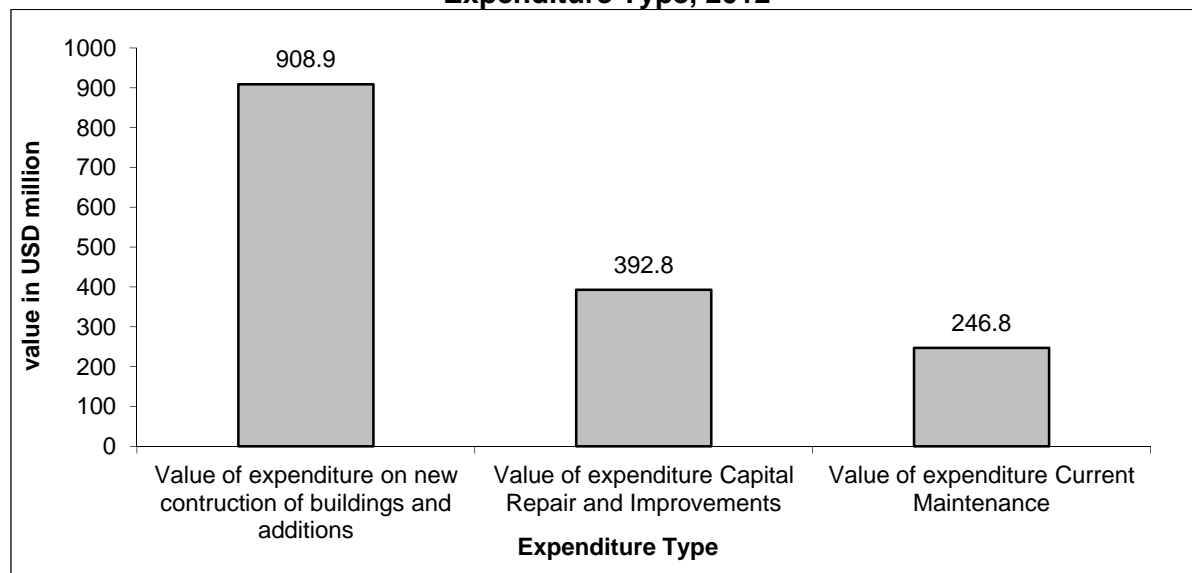
<b>Item</b>	<b>Value in USD million</b>
<b>1. Value of expenditures on new buildings and additions in Palestine:</b>	<b>908.9</b>
<b>A. Value of expenditures on new buildings and additions by building type:</b>	
a- Building	111.0
b- Villa/ House	174.3
c- Establishment	69.6
d- Under construction\ Under Preparation	553.5
e- Others, including tent, metal building	0.5
<b>B. Value of expenditures on new buildings and additions by building status:</b>	
a- Completed	355.4
b- Uncompleted	315.4
c- Used but not completed	238.1
d- Others	0.0
<b>C. Value of expenditures on new buildings and additions by building utilization:</b>	
a- Residential only	386.5
b- Work only	109.2
c- Residential and work	89.1
d- Not stated	320.2
e- Others	3.9
<b>D. Value of expenditures on new buildings and additions by building ownership:</b>	
a- Private	854.6
b- Governmental	13.1
b- Others, including (UNRWA, endowment, others)	41.2
<b>2. Value of current maintenance for existing buildings</b>	<b>246.8</b>
<b>3. Value of capital improvements for existing buildings</b>	<b>392.8</b>
<b>4. Total value of expenditures on building construction and maintenance</b>	<b>1,548.5</b>



The survey results indicated that the value of construction of new buildings and additions in Palestine in 2012 was USD 908.9 million. The cost of current maintenance to existing buildings was USD 246.8 million, while the cost of capital repairs and improvements to existing buildings totaled USD 392.8 million in 2012.

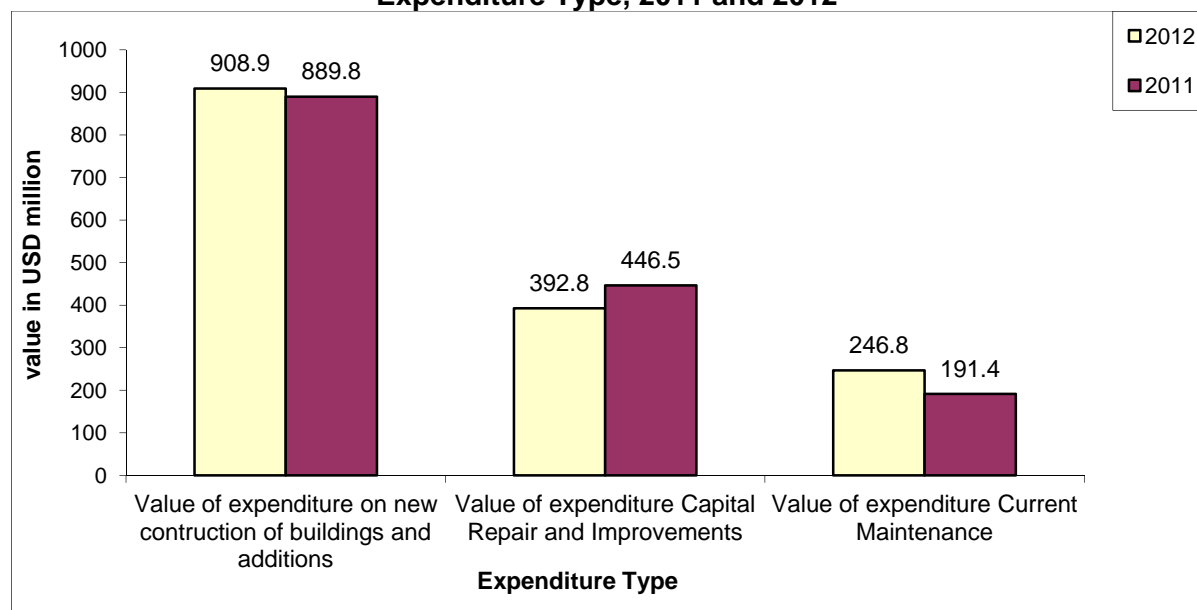
The figure below shows expenditure distributed by type of building construction:

**Value of Expenditure on New Buildings and Additions to Buildings in Palestine by Expenditure Type, 2012**



The results of the survey also indicated an increase of 2.1% in the value of expenditure in Palestine in 2012 compared with 2011.

**Value of Expenditure on New Buildings and Additions to Buildings\* in Palestine by Expenditure Type, 2011 and 2012**



## Chapter Two

### Methodology and Data Quality

#### 2.1 Objectives

- To measure the output of those engaged in building construction, additions, capital and current maintenance.
- To provide data on the cost of construction of existing buildings with several characteristics in Palestine.
- To provide data on the costs of current maintenance; this is necessary to estimate the intermediate consumption of real estate activities.

#### 2.2 Questionnaire

The questionnaire for the survey was designed to meet the objectives of the study. The questionnaire included essential economic variables required to identify characteristics pertinent to the cost of building construction, maintenance, and capital and current maintenance. In addition, the survey results provide statistics on buildings as well as basic data required for Palestine's national accounts. The questionnaire includes questions such as:

1. The nature, features, characteristics and geographical location of the buildings.
2. The value of expenditures on current maintenance.
3. The value of insurance fees on buildings.
4. Expenditure on the construction of a building, including new buildings, or vertical and horizontal additions.
5. The area of construction that was totally completed during the specified period and its type.
6. Working hours of waged workers.
7. Value of expenditure on maintenance, including capital maintenance.

#### 2.3 Survey Frame and Sample

The survey includes all buildings constructed during or before 2012 in Palestine.

The sampling frame includes:

- 5,092 enumeration areas that were used in the Population, Housing, and Establishments Census of 2007.
- Lists of buildings constructed in these enumeration areas according to the 2007 census (excluding Jerusalem J1) and the 202 area count.

#### Survey sample

A two-stage stratified cluster random sample was used in this survey:

##### First stage for sample design:

In the first stage, 300 enumeration areas were selected and distributed as 105 enumeration areas in the Gaza Strip, 165 enumeration areas in the West Bank, and 30 enumeration areas in JI. The sample represents the following strata:

1. Geographical areas in Palestine (North, Middle, South, Gaza Strip).
2. Locality type (urban, rural, camp)
3. Value of annual change in number of buildings
  1. 0-0.05
  2. 0.051-0.1
  3. Greater than 0.1

## Second stage for sample design:

In the second stage, a systematic random sample of all buildings constructed in the selected enumeration area was taken; in addition to listing all buildings that did not exist in the sampling frame from the 2007 census and establishment year 2012. The following strata were taken into consideration:

1. Geographical location:
  - (North West Bank, Middle West Bank except J1, South West Bank, Gaza Strip)
2. Building type:
  - Villa.
  - House.
  - Apartment.
  - Establishment.
  - Tent, marginal and other.
  - Under construction/ Under preparation.
3. Age of building:
  - From 1 to 10 years.
  - From 11 to 20 years.
  - More than 20 years.

**Sample distribution:** The distribution of the sample was proportional to size (proportional allocation) by the size of layers of design (area and type of building, age of the building) by any number of buildings in each layer.

## 2.4 Response Rates:

- The sample size was 4,549 buildings in Palestine, of which 549 buildings were constructed in 2012.
- Non-response cases were 302.
- Over coverage cases were 60.
- Net sample = 4,549 - 60 = 4,489.
- Non-response rate = 6.7%.

## 2.5 Accuracy of the Data:

### 2.5.1 Statistical Errors:

The findings of the survey may be affected by statistical errors due to use of a sampling method in conducting the survey instead of a comprehensive enumeration of the units of the target population.

**Table of Variance Calculation in Palestine**

Value in US\$ 1000

Variable	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
Value of expenditures on new construction of buildings and additions	908,872	7,088	0.008	894,930	922,814
Value of capital additions repairs and improvements	392,791	2,969	0.008	386,946	398,636
Value of current maintenance	246,789	3,556	0.014	239,816	253,762

### 2.5.2 Non-Statistical Errors

These types of errors could appear in one or all of the survey stages that include data collection and data entry.

**Response errors:** these errors are related to respondents, field workers, and data entry personnel. To ensure data quality, a series of measures were implemented to support the accuracy of data collection and data processing as follows:

**Re-interview sample:**

e-interviews were conducted according to the methodology adopted by the PCBS of selecting a representative sample of 400 buildings, which constitute about 10% of the main sample of the survey. Re-interview data were collected by field supervisors during field work. A computer program was also prepared to enter re-interview data. After comparing data from the main survey with that of the re-interview sample, we concluded that there is a high degree of consistency between the two sets of results and this gives us confidence in the data collection process.

**Errors by field workers:** a series of measures were implemented to support the accuracy of data collection by the selection of a specialized field work team. The team was trained in theory and practice in the completion of the survey questionnaire. Field visits were a helpful tool to test the accuracy of field workers and to resolve problems that they encountered in the field.

**Data entry errors:** to ensure the quality and consistency of data, measures were put in place, such as preparing the data entry program prior to data collection for checking purposes and the application of validation rules to the program to check the consistency of data. The efficiency of the program was checked through pre-testing, including inputting incorrect information and checking efficiency in identifying this information.

**Main obstacles in the survey:**

1. Problems with maps since some buildings were not numbered on the maps.
2. There was no one available in the household to answer questions such as the year of construction or building costs.
3. Families were not present, forcing field workers to re-visit the property several times.

**Weights calculation:**

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 a two-stage stratified cluster sample. In the first stage, we calculate the weight of enumeration areas based on the probability of each enumeration area. In the second stage we calculate the weight of buildings in each enumeration area. Initial building weights resulted from the product of the weight of the first stage and the weight of the second stage. Final building weights were obtained after adjustment of the initial weights with the cases of non-response relating to design strata (governorate, building type).

**2.6 Comparability:**

Data from this survey can be compared with data from previous surveys for all geographical areas covered.

**2.7 Technical Notes:**

1. Some non-statistical errors relating to building construction and maintenance on some buildings were evident as a result of the long period of time between the interview and the base year. In addition, most respondents do not possess financial records.

2. Differences in the results of certain indicators that can be noticed are due to approximation.
3. Inability to disseminate results on annexed areas in Jerusalem because of the high relative error of indices and the small number of observations.
4. Financial data were collected in NIS, US\$ and JD, but were converted and published in US\$ using the average exchange rate during the reference period.

**Exchange rates 2012:**

NIS/ US\$ = 0.2707

JD/ US\$ = 1.1404

## Chapter Three

### Concepts and Definitions

- **Statistical Unit:** The statistical unit is the building.
- **Building:**

The building is defined as any fixed construction that is temporarily or permanently erected on the surface of the earth or water. The building is surrounded by four walls or with at least one completed.
- **Building Status:**
  1. **Completed building:** A building that is structurally complete, including a vacant building that may be used.
  2. **Uncompleted building:** A building where construction work is not complete, provided the wall and ceiling of at least one storey is completed (i.e. the building may be under construction or under preparation).
  3. **Vacant building:** A building that is not occupied by anyone as it is not suitable for habitation or there was a decision taken to demolish it.
  4. **Building used but not completed:** A building that is occupied by individuals although it is not finished structurally.
- **Construction Materials of External Walls:**

The main material used in the construction of the external sides of walls. It could comprise cleaned stone, stone and concrete, concrete, cement blocks, adobe clay, old stone, or other.
- **Type of Housing Unit:**
  1. **Villa:** A separately established building that is usually constructed from clean stone. It is constructed for the living of one household and consists of a single, double or multiple storeys connected through internal stairs. One of the suites is constructed as bedrooms whereas the second suite is constructed for reception and involves the kitchen and other related services. In general, the villa is located in a garden, regardless of the area of this garden, which is surrounded by a border wall or fence. Villas normally have a roofed parking area (garage). Villas may also include separate small buildings or extensions as part of them.
  2. **House:** A building usually established for the residence of one household or more; it is the typical form of residential building prevailing in Palestine. The house may be comprised of single storey or more that is utilized by a single household. Nevertheless, if the house is divided into housing units, each with its own utilities and occupied by a different household, each housing unit would be classified as an apartment.
  3. **Building:** A building comprised of two or more floors, including the ground floor that usually involves stores, groceries, garages or apartments. Each floor consists of more than one apartment, usually constructed for housing purposes.
  4. **Tent:** It is made of textile, wool, or hair. It is typically used in Bedouin localities.
  5. **Marginal:** It is a separate unit, usually comprised of one or more rooms. The main construction material of the ceiling and the external walls is zinc, tin plate, etc, but it is not listed if is unoccupied.
  6. **Establishment:** It is a building usually constructed for non-residential purposes, e.g., mosques, schools, hospitals, factories, hotels, or a number of stores or multi-storey

buildings originally intended for one task only, such as office buildings or commercial premises.

7. **Under Preparation:** A building where construction work is not complete, provided the wall and ceiling of at least one storey are completed.
8. **Under Construction:** It refers to buildings being built, provided that four walls or one ceiling are finished. A building used partially for residential or non-residential purposes or both while the parts are being built is not classified as “under construction,” but rather by type of use. Likewise, the current use of the building that comprises completed houses (closed or vacant) along with other houses (under construction) is determined based on the type of use.
9. **Other:** Any building whose architecture does not allow it to be classified under one of the aforementioned categories.

- **Building Ownership:**

1. **Private Building:** This means that the building is owned by an individual, group of persons, or legal personality, such as institutions or a private sector company or establishments regardless of whether this sector is national or international.
2. **Governmental:** This means that the building is owned by the State of Palestine (excluding Waqf properties, e.g., mosques, buildings dedicated to charitable work, etc.).  
**Note:** Government buildings rented from individuals are considered as private. This category does not include buildings belonging to foreign governmental entities.
3. **Local Authority:** It refers to a building owned by the municipality or village council.
4. **Charitable Societies (non- profit organizations):** This term refers to a building owned by non- profit organizations, (such as sports clubs, etc.).
5. **Waqf:** It refers to buildings dedicated to charitable work, e.g., mosques, etc.
6. **United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA):** This term refers to the buildings owned by the UNRWA, including schools and hospitals, that belong to UNRWA and are not rented from other parties.
7. **Other:** This refers to buildings to which none of the aforementioned definitions apply or to cases in which a building is owned by more than one of the aforementioned entities, e.g., owned by a foreign or international entity other than the UNRWA.

- **Utilization of the Building:**

It refers to the way the building is currently used, regardless of the purpose of its construction. The utilization could be one of the following:

1. **Residential Only:** It means that the building was solely used for residential purposes only, i.e., normal buildings.
2. **Residential and Work:** It means that some of the units in the building are used for habitation purposes whereas other units are used for work.
3. **Work Only:** It means that the building was used for work only, i.e., not occupied by any household.
4. **Closed:** It means that one household or more occupied the building but it was closed during the listing period. This applies as well to buildings used for work purposes but found closed during the listing period.
5. **Vacant:** It means that the building is not being utilized. Normally, such a building is for rent or for sale.
6. **Deserted:** A building that has not been used for a long period of time due to being unsuitable and requiring renovation and maintenance to be suitable for living. Deserted

buildings also include those that cannot be used by the owners as a result of Israeli measures.

- **Important Note:**

If some parts of the building are used while other parts are vacant, closed or under construction, the current use shall be habitation only, for work only, or habitation and work.

- **Current Maintenance of the Building:**

It is maintained as per its original state without changes that lead to an improvement or a change in its quality, and takes place throughout one year.

- **Value of capital expenditure on building construction:**

Includes expenditure on the construction of buildings in which construction activity took place during the reference period.

- **North of the West Bank:**

It includes the six governorates of Jenin, Tubas, Tulkarem, Nablus, Qalqilia and Salfit.

- **Middle of the West Bank:**

It includes the three governorates of Ramallah and Al-Bireh, Jerusalem, and Jericho and Al-Aghwar.

- **South of the West Bank:**

It includes Hebron and Bethlehem governorates.

- **Gaza Strip:**

It includes North Gaza, Gaza, Deir Al-Balah, Khan Younis and Rafah.