

Palestinian Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2014

Monitoring the situation of children and women

Final Report
December 2015



Palestinian
Central Bureau
of Statistics



United Nations
Children's Fund



United Nations
Population Fund





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The Palestinian Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2014 by Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with Ministry of Health, as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The survey was financially supported by the government of the State of Palestine, UNICEF and UNFPA.

The global MICS programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international household survey programme to support countries in the collection of internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies and programmes, and to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments.

The Palestinian Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey has as its primary objectives:

To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward goals established in the Millennium Declaration and other internationally agreed upon goals, as a basis for future action.

To contribute to the improvement of data and monitoring systems in Palestine and to strengthen technical expertise in the design, implementation, and analysis of such systems.

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List of Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus vaccine
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
GPI	Gender Parity Index
Hep.B	Hepatitis B
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type b
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IGME	Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
ITN	Insecticide Treated Net
IUD	Intrauterine Device
LAM	Lactational Amenorrhea Method
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS5	Fifth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
MMR	Measles Mumps and Rubella
MoH	Ministry of Health
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
ORT	Oral rehydration treatment
PAPFAM	Pan Arab Family Health Survey
ppm	Parts Per Million
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRWA	The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
WFFC	World Fit for Children
WHO	World Health Organization

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The Palestinian Central Bureau of statistics hopes to have contributed in providing reliable data on the situation of the Palestinians to planners and policy makers, in addition to providing data for researchers and academicians for further in-depth analysis on the reality of the Palestinian's situation in Palestine.

Ola Awad
President,
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Summary Table of Survey Implementation and the Survey Population, Palestinian Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2014

Survey implementation			
Sample frame	Population Housing and Establishment Census 2007 Household Listing 2013	Questionnaires	Household Women (age 15-49) Children under five
- Updated			
Interviewer training	February 2014	Fieldwork	March-April 2014
Survey sample			
Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	11, 125	- Eligible	7, 919
- Occupied	10, 568	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	7, 816
- Interviewed	10, 182	- Response rate (Per cent)	98.7
- Response rate (Per cent)	96.3		
Women			
- Eligible for interviews	13, 964		
- Interviewed	13, 367		
- Response rate (Per cent)	95.7		

Survey population			
Average household size	5.5	Percentage of population living in	
Percentage of population under:		- West Bank	59.1
- Age 5	14.3	- Gaza Strip	40.9
- Age 18	46.3	- Urban	74.5
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	22.0	- Rural	16.7
		- Camps	8.8

HOUSEHOLD OR PERSONAL ASSETS				HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS			
	Palestine	West Bank	Gaza Strip		Palestine	West Bank	Gaza Strip
Percentage of households that own				Percentage of households with			
- Radio	38.6	44.6	28.6	- Electricity	99.9	99.9	99.9
- A television	80.1	75.2	88.2	- Finished floor	99.9	99.9	99.8
- LCD /LED /3D TV	26.9	34.8	13.5	- Finished roofing	99.8	99.9	99.8
- Non-mobile phone	36.2	40.1	29.7	- Finished walls	99.0	98.5	99.8
- A refrigerator	95.5	97.0	93.0				
- Central heating	2.6	3.8	0.5				
- Clothes Dryer	5.4	7.2	2.4	Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.5	2.4	2.7
- Freezer	6.9	9.5	2.6				
- Dishwasher	2.3	3.6	0.2				
- Air Conditioner	16.9	22.5	7.5				
- Play Station / X-Box	4.2	5.9	1.5				
- Satellite Dish	94.7	95.3	93.6				
- Solar Heater	59.0	65.4	48.2				
- Vacuum Cleaner	37.0	49.9	15.4				
- Washing Machine	95.1	96.2	93.2				
- Agricultural land	17.6	22.1	10.0				
- Farm animals/livestock	10.6	10.6	10.8				
Percentage of households where at least a member has or owns a							
- I pad / Tablet	14.3	20.5	3.9				
- A Smart Mobile telephone	48.2	58.6	30.8				
- A Laptop	37.4	43.4	27.3				
- Animal - Drawn cart	1.5	0.4	3.2				
- A car or Truck	26.8	36.8	10.1				
- Bank account	44.2	52.1	30.9				

Summary Table of Findings¹

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators, Palestinian Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2014

CHILD MORTALITY					
Early childhood mortality					
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value ^A Palestine	West Bank	Gaza Strip
1.1	Neonatal mortality rate	Probability of dying within the first month of life	11	11	12
1.2 MDG 4.2	Infant mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	18	17	20
1.3	Post-neonatal mortality rate	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	7	6	8
1.4	Child mortality rate	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	4	3	4
1.5 MDG 4.1	Under-five mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	22	20	24
^A Indicator values are per 1,000 live births and refer to the five-year period before the survey					

NUTRITION					
Nutritional status					
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Palestine	West Bank	Gaza Strip
MDG 1.8	Underweight Prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below			
2.1a	(a) Moderate and severe	(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	1.4	1.5	1.3
2.1b	(b) Severe	(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	0.2	0.3	0.2
2.2a	Stunting prevalence (a) Moderate and severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	7.4	7.7	7.1
2.2b	(b) Severe	(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	1.8	2.4	1.1
2.3a	Wasting prevalence (a) Moderate and severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	1.2	1.7	0.7
2.3b	(b) Severe	(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	0.3	0.6	0.1
2.4	Overweight prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	8.2	9.8	6.5

¹ See Appendix E for a detailed description of MICS indicators

Breastfeeding and infant feeding					
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Palestine	West Bank	Gaza Strip
2.5	Children ever breastfed	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	96.6	95.8	97.6
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	40.8	40.7	41.0
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed	38.6	40.6	36.4
2.8	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment during the previous day	50.0	52.9	46.7
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	52.9	48.4	58.7
2.10	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	11.5	13.8	8.4
2.11	Median duration of breastfeeding	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	13.9	13.3	14.2
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed during the previous day	43.4	42.0	45.1
2.13	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	89.6	87.7	91.6
2.14	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	69.6	79.1	57.6
2.15	Minimum meal frequency	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day	75.4	75.4	75.4
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups during the previous day	62.6	68.9	55.1
2.17a	Minimum acceptable diet	(a) Percentage of breastfed children age 6-23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	40.2	44.5	35.7
2.17b		(b) Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	43.8	51.6	33.9
2.18	Bottle feeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	42.4	47.5	36.3

Salt iodization					
2.19	Iodized salt consumption	Percentage of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of potassium iodide or potassium iodate	73.2	69.3	79.7

Low-birthweight					
2.20	Low-birthweight infants	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	8.3	8.4	8.3
2.21	Infants weighed at birth	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	99.7	99.6	99.8

CHILD HEALTH					
Vaccinations					
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Palestine	West Bank	Gaza Strip
3.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	98.8	98.2	99.3
3.2	Polio immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	97.9	97.6	98.2
3.3 3.5 3.6	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT), hepatitis B (HepB) and haemophilus influenza type B (Hib) immunization coverage (Pentavalent)	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Penta vaccine (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis B and haemophilus influenza B) by their first birthday	96.9	96.6	97.2
3.4 MDG 4.3	Measles immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received measles vaccine by their second birthday	97.0	96.9	97.1
3.8	Full immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday (measles by second birthday)	89.9	89.8	90.0
Diarrhoea					
-	Children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	11.3	11.4	11.1
3.10	Care-seeking for diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	52.9	52.4	53.4
3.S1	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS	31.5	35.8	26.5
3.12	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	38.2	41.4	34.4
Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) symptoms					
-	Children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	10.7	11.0	10.4
3.13	Care-seeking for children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	76.5	78.6	74.0
3.14	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	70.3	72.7	67.4

Solid fuel use					
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	Percentage of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	1.8	0.5	3.7

WATER AND SANITATION						
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Palestine	West Bank	Gaza Strip	
4.1	MDG 7.8	Use of improved drinking water sources	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	61.5	96.8	10.4
4.2		Water treatment	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	1.3	11.0	0.8
4.3	MDG 7.9	Use of improved sanitation	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	98.6	98.8	98.4

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH						
Contraception and unmet need						
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Palestine	West Bank	Gaza Strip	
-		Total fertility rate	Total fertility rate ^A for women age 15-49 years	4.1	3.7	4.5
5.1	MDG 5.4	Adolescent birth rate	Age-specific fertility rate ^A for women age 15-19 years	48	35	66
5.2		Early childbearing	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	22.0	19.6	25.1
5.3	MDG 5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	57.2	59.8	53.4
5.4	MDG 5.6	Unmet need	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	10.9	11.0	10.7
^A The age-specific fertility rate is defined as the number of live births to women in a specific age group during a specified period, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate. The total fertility rate (TFR) is calculated by summing the age-specific fertility rates calculated for each of the 5-year age groups of women, from age 15 through to age 49. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed.						

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Palestine	West Bank	Gaza Strip
5.5a	MDG 5.5	Antenatal care coverage	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth		
5.5b			(a) at least once by skilled health personnel	99.4	99.3
5.6	MDG 5.5		(b) at least four times by any provider	95.5	95.3
5.6		Content of antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	95.8	93.9
5.7	MDG 5.2	Skilled attendant at delivery	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	99.6	99.6
5.8		Institutional deliveries	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	99.3	99.3
5.9		Caesarean section	Percentage of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section	20.3	22.7
				17.4	17.4

Post-natal health checks					
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Palestine	West Bank	Gaza Strip
5.10		Post-partum stay in health facility	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	58.5	81.3
5.11		Post-natal health check for the newborn	Percentage of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	93.9	96.9
5.12		Post-natal health check for the mother	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	90.7	89.7
				91.8	91.8

CHILD DEVELOPMENT					
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Palestine	West Bank	Gaza Strip
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	26.4	27.2	25.5
6.2	Support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	77.5	82.7	71.5
6.3	Father's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	12.0	14.1	9.7
6.4	Mother's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	54.4	59.2	48.9
6.5	Availability of children's books	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	19.9	20.2	19.5
6.6	Availability of playthings	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	69.1	71.9	65.9
6.7	Inadequate care	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	14.3	13.1	15.6
6.8	Early child development index	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	72.0	76.0	67.5

LITERACY AND EDUCATION						
Survey Indicator	Indicator	Description	Palestine	West Bank	Gaza Strip	
MICS 7.1 MDG 2.3	Literacy rate among young woman	Percentage of young woman age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	97.2	97.6	96.5	
7.2	School readiness	Percentage of children in first grade of basic school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	94.1	91.9	97.2	
7.3	Net intake rate in basic education	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of basic school	96.9	97.3	96.5	
7.4 MDG 2.1	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	98.8	98.9	98.7	
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	89.8	89.5	90.2	
7.6 MDG 2.2	Children reaching last grade of primary	Percentage of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade	99.8	99.7	99.9	
7.7	Primary completion rate	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters) divided by number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school)	99.6	98.6	101.0	
7.8	Transition rate to secondary school	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year divided by number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	98.3	99.9	96.3	
7.9 MDG 3.1	Gender parity index (primary school)	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.00	1.00	1.00	
7.10 MDG 3.1	Gender parity index (secondary school)	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.06	1.12	1.08	
7.S1	Basic school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of basic school age currently attending basic or secondary school	96.8	96.7	97.0	
7.S2	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	71.7	70.7	73.2	
7.S3	Children reaching last grade of basic	Percentage of children entering the first grade of basic school who eventually reach last grade	92.1	92.1	92.0	
7.S4	Basic completion rate	Number of children attending the last grade of basic school (excluding repeaters) divided by number of children of basic school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of basic school)	88.7	90.7	85.4	
7.S5	Transition rate to secondary school	Number of children attending the last grade of basic school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year divided by number of children attending the last grade of basic school during the previous school year	93.5	92.7	94.7	
7.S6	Gender parity index (basic school)	Basic school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by basic school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.03	1.04	1.02	
7.S7	Gender parity index (secondary school)	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.27	1.32	1.20	

CHILD PROTECTION					
Birth registration					
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Palestine	West Bank	Gaza Strip
8.1	Birth registration	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	99.3	99.1	99.6
Child discipline					
8.3	Violent discipline	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	92.2	90.4	94.5

Early marriage and polygyny					
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Palestine	West Bank	Gaza Strip
8.4	Marriage before age 15	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were first married before age 15	2.1	1.8	2.6
8.5	Marriage before age 18	Percentage of women age 20-49 years who were first married before age 18	24.2	21.4	28.6
8.6	Young Woman age 15-19 years currently married	Percentage of young women age 15-19 years who are married	9.3	6.8	12.8
8.7	Polygyny	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous marriage	4.3	3.2	5.8
8.8a 8.8b	Spousal age difference	Percentage of women who are married and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years (b) among women age 20-24 years	13.2 11.9	15.1 14.5	11.8 8.9
Children's living arrangements					
8.13	Children's living arrangements	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	0.6	0.3	0.9
8.14	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	2.3	2.0	2.6
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	Percentage of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	0.3	0.3	0.3

HIV/AIDS					
HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes					
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Palestine	West Bank	Gaza Strip
-	Have heard of AIDS	Percentage of woman age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS	95.0	96.4	92.9
	Knowledge about HIV prevention among woman (15-49)	Percentage of woman age 15-49 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	7.7	9.9	4.5
9.1	MDG 6.3 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young woman	Percentage of woman age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	6.2	8.2	4.6
9.2	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Percentage of woman age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	43.5	42.6	44.9
9.3	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Percentage of woman age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions toward people living with HIV	5.0	5.1	4.8

HIV testing					
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Palestine	West Bank	Gaza Strip
9.4	People who know where to be tested for HIV	Percentage of Women age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	19.7	19.1	20.6

Executive Summary

The Palestinian Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (PMICS) was carried out in 2014 by Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with Ministry of Health, as part of the global MICS programme. Technical and financial support was provided by the Palestinian Government, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The findings pertain to March–April 2014, when the fieldwork was conducted. Findings from the survey are presented in this report.

The Palestinian Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2014 was conducted for a representative sample of Palestine. The survey was designed as a multi-stage cluster sample covering the entire country including two geographic regions; The West Bank which includes 11 governorates: (Jenin, Tubas, Tulkarm, Qalqiliya, Salfit, Nablus, Ramallah and Al Bireh, Jerusalem, Jericho and Al Aghwar, Bethlehem, Hebron) and Gaza Strip which includes 5 governorates (Gaza, Khan Yunis, Rafah, Deir El Balah and North Gaza) and was stratified according to urban, rural and camp areas.

Of the 11,125 households selected in the sample, results showed that the number of occupied households were 10,568 of which 10,182 households were successfully interviewed during the survey, giving a response rate of 96 percent. There were 13,964 women in the 15-49 age group of which a total of 13,367 eligible women were successfully interviewed, achieving a response rate of 96 percent. In addition, the number of children was 7,919 child in the Household Questionnaire of which a total of 7,816 child were interviewed giving a response rate of 99 percent. The total households interviewed included 56,367 individual members who were listed. Of these, 28,542 were males and 27,825 were females with a sex ratio of 103 males per hundred females.

It is noted that the Palestinian population is a young one. The percentage of individuals in the age group 0-17 years was 46 percent, whereas the percentage of individuals in the age group 18 and above was 54 percent. According to economic and social dependency categories, 39 percent individuals were in the age group 0-14 years, 58 percent in the age group 15-64 years which is the age category of economically active individuals; and 3 percent in the age group 65 years and over. The average household size in Palestine in 2014 was about 5.5 persons. About 91 percent of households are headed by men and about 9 percent of households are headed by women.

Early Childhood Mortality

The infant mortality rate in Palestine is 18 per 1,000 live births, with 17 per 1,000 live births in the West Bank compared to 20 per 1,000 live births in the Gaza Strip. The Under-Five Mortality rate in Palestine is 22 per 1,000 live births with 20 per 1,000 live births in the West Bank compared to 24 per 1,000 live births in the Gaza Strip. Mortality estimates is for the periods of five years preceding the survey; where differences appear in the mortality rates between male and female infants and children under 5. Among males, the infant mortality rate was 19 per 1000 live birth, with neonatal mortality rate of 11 per 1000 live birth, and the post neonatal mortality of 8 per 1000 live birth. These rates are higher among males than females as corresponding rates for infant mortality rate among girls is (17 per 1000 live birth, neonatal mortality is 11 per 1000 live birth; while the post neonatal mortality rate is 6 per 1000 live birth). Differences were also noted in the infant mortality rates according to area, where infant mortality rate in urban locations was around 19 per 1000 live births, 18 per 1,000 live births in rural areas and 12 per 1,000 live births in Camps.

Malnutrition indicators

Among the child survival indicators are the malnutrition indicators, which are expressed in anthropometric measurements (height, weight, age). Weights and height measurements were conducted for children under-five years of age in Palestinian households. Data results revealed that one percent of the children under-5 in Palestine are moderately underweight and a negligible proportion (0.2) are severely underweight, seven percent of children under-5 are moderately stunted i.e. too short for their age, and two percent are severely stunted. Results also show that one percent of children are also moderately wasted (short for their height). They also show that eight percent of children are suffering from overweight.

Breastfeeding

For monitoring the nutritional status, it is important to follow up the pattern of breast feeding and complementary feeding for children from birth to three years. WHO and the UNICEF recommend continued breastfeeding for two years or more. Although breastfeeding is an important factor in dealing with feeding and building a physical and emotional connection between mother and infant.

Results show that only 41 percent of infants are breastfed for the first time within the first hour of birth; while results show that around 97 percent of children under five had been ever-breastfed. Results also show that no differences according to the region. Differences are noted according to the area where the highest percentage was among children in the rural areas reaching 45 percent compared to 40 percent of urban children and 43 percent of children in Camps. Moreover, it was noted that there are large differences in the results for early initiation of breast feeding at the governorate level, the lowest seem in 25 percent in Hebron governorate, followed by 33 percent in Gaza governorate. The highest percentage was in Jericho and Al Aghwar governorate with 66 percent followed by Rafah with 63 percent.

It is also found that only 39 percent of children aged less than six months are exclusively breastfed (breast milk only, or with vitamins or medicine) which is considerably lower than the international standards

Immunization

Immunization coverage is an important health concern that helps to protect children from deadly diseases. Countries follow globally accepted programmes of vaccination where the child receives vaccinations within a specified period of time. These vaccinations include Bacillus-Cereus-Geuerin (BCG), a birth dose of Hepatitis B (Hep B) Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV), Pentavalent i.e. Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus (DPT); Hep B; Hemophilus Influenza type b (Hib), Polio, and measles. In the survey, vaccination cards were mainly used for recording vaccines received by the child, and if the child did not have a card, the mother was asked to recall whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations and, they were also asked how many times. Percentage of measles vaccine and full immunization were been calculated to children aged 24-35 months who received measles by their second birthday.

Overall, 94 percent of children age 12-23 months and 89 percent of those age 24-35 months have ever received a vaccination card, and that cards were actually seen by the interviewer in 93 percent and 84 percent of cases respectively for these two age groups.

Approximately 99 percent of children age 12-23 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months and the first and second doses of Pentavalent vaccine (DPT-HepB-Hib) vaccine were given to 98 percent, the coverage was maintained at 97 percent for the third

dose. Similarly, 99 percent of children received Polio 1 by age 12 months and this was maintained at 98 percent by the third dose. The coverage for measles vaccine for children 24-35 months by any time before the survey was 99 while 97 percent of children 24-35 months received the measles vaccine by the age of 12 months. As a result, the children who had received all the recommended vaccinations by their first birthday and measles by their second birthday, i.e. who were fully immunised was 90 percent

Diarrhoeal disease, pneumonia and acute respiratory tract infections

Diarrhoeal disease, pneumonia and acute respiratory tract infections are important risk factors that increase the risk of death of infants and children under-five. Mothers (or caretakers) were asked to report; whether their child had diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey; the treatment methods used (by oral rehydration therapy, increased foods and liquids). Questions were also asked about symptoms of pneumonia.

About 11 percent of children under-five years of age had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey.

This percentage ranged from five percent in Qalqiliya governorate to 18 percent in Tubas governorate. The highest period-prevalence is seen among children age 12-23 months (18 percent) which grossly corresponds to the weaning period. The results showed differences between children who had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey based on mother's education; where only three percent of children who had diarrhea their mothers had basic education compared to 11 percent for mothers with higher education.

Information on symptoms of ARI was collected during the Palestinian MICS to capture risk to pneumonia which was noted by a child who had rapid breathing or difficulty breathing which was accompanied by a cough. Results show that 11 percent of children aged 0-59 months were reported to have had symptoms of acute respiratory infections a during the two weeks preceding the survey. Seventy seven percent of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI were taken to a qualified provider. (79 percent, males; 74 percent, females), the percentage was better in the West Bank; 79 percent compared to 74 percent in Gaza Strip, while it was 73 percent for rural children compared to 77 percent in camps and urban areas. Seventy percent of under-5 children with symptoms of ARI received antibiotics during the two weeks prior to the survey. The percentage was considerably higher in urban (72 percent) than in camps and rural areas, and ranges from 50 percent in Bethlehem governorate to 91 percent in Rafah.

Water and Sanitation

Use of unimproved sources of drinking water and sanitation, are considered to be major factors leading to disease and infection.

Overall, 62 percent of the population living in Palestine has access to improved drinking water sources. This coverage does not indicate that the sources are necessarily safe. The situation is considerably worse in Gaza Strip region compared with the West Bank where only 10 percent of the population in Gaza Strip has access to improved drinking water sources compared to 97 percent in the West Bank. It should be noted that this percentage is low because 68 percent of Gaza Strip residents use tankered water which is not considered an improved source of water. Results also show that residents of the rural regions have better access to improved sources of drinking water compared to urban areas and Camps, 87 percent in rural areas compared to about 58 percent in urban regions and 42 percent in Camps.

Results show that about 89 percent of households that use unimproved drinking water source do not use any method for water treatment whereas eight percent of households use a water filter and one percent adds chlorine.

The majority of the Palestinian households are using improved sanitation facilities (99 percent). Fifty six percent of the households are connected to piped sewer system; of which 38 percent are in the Gaza Strip and 82 percent in the West Bank. The lowest proportion of households connected to piped sewer system is in rural areas (only 10 percent) compared to 89 percent in Camps and 62 percent in urban areas. Ten percent of households use pit latrines which are considered as improved sanitation facility.

Reproductive health:

Governments seek to promote knowledge and provide reproductive health services for women, because such services have an effect on reducing maternal mortality rates and help avoid unsafe pregnancies which increase the likelihood of death among teenage mothers age 15-19. The survey addressed a number of reproductive health indicators.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the three years preceding the Palestinian MICS 2014 is 4.1 births per woman. Results reveal that fertility rates differ according to region where it was 3.7 births per woman in the West Bank compared to 4.5 births per woman in Gaza Strip.

Current use of contraception was reported by 57 percent of currently married women. The most popular method is the IUD which is used by 26 percent of married women in Palestine. The next most popular method is withdrawal, which accounts for nine percent of use among married couples. Contraceptive prevalence ranges from 60 percent in the West Bank to 53 percent in Gaza Strip. About 57 percent of married women in urban and 60 percent in rural areas and 58 in camps use a method of contraception. Adolescents are far less likely to use contraception than older women. Only about 16 percent of women age 15-19 married currently use a method of contraception compared to 38 percent of 20-24 year olds, while the use of contraception among older women ranges from 52 percent to 73 percent.

The total of met need for spacing and limiting adds up to the total met need for contraception. Results show that met need for limiting is 36 percent and for spacing is 21 percent. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting), plus those who are currently using contraception. Results show that unmet need for limiting is 5 percent and for spacing is 6 percent.

About 96 percent of women who gave birth to their last child in the past two years from the survey on Palestinian households in 2014 received antenatal care from skilled personnel (doctor, nurse, midwife or auxiliary midwife), at least four times by visiting antenatal care centers. Among women who received antenatal care at least four times, about 96 percent were in the West Bank and 95 percent in Gaza Strip, this reflects women's degree of awareness of the importance of consistency of care during the progress of pregnancy.

About 99 percent of births in the two years preceding the survey were delivered in a health facility and by skilled personnel (Doctor, Nurse or Midwife). Twenty percent of births were delivered through Caesarean section.

Overall, 59 percent of women who gave birth in a health facility stay 12 hours or more in the facility after delivery; 81 percent in the West Bank to 31 percent in Gaza Strip. A much higher proportion (78 percent) of women delivering in NGO's facilities stay 12 hours or more than those delivering in private facilities (65 percent). A similar disparity exists between rural

(74 percent) and urban women (57 percent). As expected, nearly all women (99 percent) giving birth through C-section stay 12 hours or more in the facility after giving birth.

Overall, 94 percent of newborns receive a health check following birth while in a facility or at home. With regards to PNC visits, these predominantly occur late, either after the first week or 3-6 days after the delivery (50 percent and 20 percent, respectively). As a result, a total of 94 percent of all newborns receive a post-natal health check. This percentage varies from 97 percent in the West Bank to 90 percent in Gaza Strip.

Overall, 91 percent of mothers receive a health check following birth while in a facility or at home. With regards to PNC visits, the majority take place after the first week or 3-6 days after the delivery (32 percent and 11 percent, respectively). As a result, a total of 91 percent of all mothers receive a post-natal health check. This percentage varies from 90 percent in the West Bank to 92 percent in Gaza Strip.

Education:

Overall, 94 percent of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year. The proportion among females is slightly higher (96 percent) than males (93 percent). Also slight differential between West Bank and Gaza Strip is noticed (92 percent and 97 percent) respectively. Governorate differentials are also significant; first graders in Bethlehem governorate have attended pre-school by 82 percent compared to 100 percent in Deir El Balah and Khan Yunis governorates.

Of children who are of basic school entry age (age 6), overall 97 percent are attending the first grade of basic school, with no differentials by any of the background characteristics. Only 72 percent of the children are attending secondary school, 63 percent for males compared to 80 percent for females.

Gender parity for basic school is 1.03, and the gender parity for secondary school is 1.27, which is in favour for females.

Inadequate care:

Around 12 percent of children age 0-59 months were left in the care of other children, while 4 percent were left alone during the week preceding the interview. Combining the two care indicators, it is calculated that a total of 14 percent of children were left with inadequate care during the past week, either by being left alone or in the care of another child. No differences were observed by the sex of the child or between urban and rural and camps areas. Children age 48-59 months were left with inadequate care (17 percent) more than those who were age 36-47 months (9 percent).

Early Childhood Development

Around 72 percent of children age 36-59 months are developmentally on track. Early Child Development Index (ECDI) is higher among girls (77 percent) than boys (68 percent). ECDI is much higher in older age group (79 percent among 48-59 months old compared to 66 percent among 36-47 months old). Higher ECDI is seen in children attending to an early childhood education programme at 87 percent compared to 67 percent among those who are not attending. Children living in poorest households have lower ECDI (63 percent) compared to children living in richest households (81 percent of children developmentally on track). The analysis of four domains of child development shows that 96 percent of children are on track in the physical domain, but much less on track in literacy-numeracy (22 percent), learning (92 percent) and social-emotional (71 percent) domains. In each individual

domain the higher score is associated with children living in richest households, with children attending an early childhood education programme, older children, and among girls.

Knowledge of AIDS:

In Palestine, 95 percent of the women age 15-49 years have heard of AIDS. However, the percentage of those who know of both main ways of preventing HIV transmission – having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time – is only 34 percent. About 77 percent of women know of having one faithful uninfected sex partner and 38 percent of women know of using a condom every time as main ways of preventing HIV transmission.

Overall, only eight percent of women age 15-49 years were found to have comprehensive knowledge. As expected, the percentage of women with comprehensive knowledge increases with their education level, the percentage is higher among women who have higher education (12 percent) compared with women with no education (1 percent). And the percentage of women with comprehensive knowledge is higher among women in the West Bank (10 percent) compared with women in Gaza Strip (5 percent), also a clear variation was noticed among governorates, with the lowest percentage in Deir El-Balah governorate (2 percent) while the highest was seen in Jericho and Al-Aghwar governorate (21 percent).

I. Introduction

I. Introduction

Background

This report is based on the Palestinian Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (PMICS), conducted in 2014 by the Palestinians Central Bureau of Statistics. The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments. Among these global commitments are those emanating from the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action, the goals of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS, the Education for All Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

The governments that signed the Millennium Declaration and the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives they contained:

“We will monitor regularly at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level and assess progress towards the goals and targets of the present Plan of Action at the national, regional and global levels. Accordingly, we will strengthen our national statistical capacity to collect, analyse and disaggregate data, including by sex, age and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and support a wide range of child-focused research. We will enhance international cooperation to support statistical capacity-building efforts and build community capacity for monitoring, assessment and planning.” (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 60)

“...We will conduct periodic reviews at the national and subnational levels of progress in order to address obstacles more effectively and accelerate actions...” (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 61)

The Plan of Action of the World Fit for Children (paragraph 61) also calls for the specific involvement of UNICEF in the preparation of periodic progress reports:

“... As the world’s lead agency for children, the United Nations Children’s Fund is requested to continue to prepare and disseminate, in close collaboration with Governments, relevant funds, programmes and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, and all other relevant actors, as appropriate, information on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and the Plan of Action.”

Similarly, the **Millennium Declaration** (paragraph 31) calls for periodic reporting on progress:

“...We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration, and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action.”

The global MICS programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international household survey programme to collect internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies and programmes, and to monitor

progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments.

The Palestinian MICS results will be critically important for final MDG reporting in 2015, and are expected to form part of the baseline data for the post-2015 era.

The Palestinian MICS is expected to contribute to the evidence base of several other important initiatives, including Committing to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed, a global movement to end child deaths from preventable causes, and the accountability framework proposed by the Commission on Information and Accountability for the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health.

This final report presents the results of the indicators and topics covered in the survey.

Survey Objectives

The 2014 Palestinian MICS has as its primary objectives:

- To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in Palestine
- To generate data for the critical assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward goals established in the Millennium Declaration and other internationally agreed upon goals, as a basis for future action;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to allow for evidence based policy-making aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To contribute to the generation of baseline data for the post-2015 agenda;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions.

II. Sample and Survey Methodology

II. Sample and Survey Methodology

Sample Design

The sample for the Palestinian Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women in the State of Palestine. The urban, rural and camps areas within each region were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas (EAs) were selected systematically with probability proportional to size; a total of 445 sample EAs were selected at the first stage. After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, a random systematic sample of 25 households was selected for each sample EA; this resulted in a total sample size of 11,125 households. The sample was stratified by region, urban, rural and refugee camps areas, and it is not self-weighting. For reporting national level results, sample weights are used. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A.

Questionnaires

Three sets of questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire which was used to collect basic demographic information on all *de jure* household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling; 2) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years; and 3) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) for all children under 5 years of age¹ living in the household. The questionnaires included the following modules:

The Household Questionnaire included the following modules:

- List of Household Members
- Education
- Child Discipline
- Household Characteristics
- Water and Sanitation
- Salt Iodization

The Questionnaire for Individual Women was administered to all women age 15-49 years living in the households, and included the following modules:

- Woman's Background
- Fertility/Birth History
- Desire for Last Birth
- Maternal and Newborn Health
- Post-natal Health Checks
- Contraception
- Unmet Need
- Marriage
- HIV/AIDS

The Questionnaire for Children Under Five was administered to mothers (or caretakers) of children under 5 years of age living in the households. Normally, the questionnaire was administered to mothers of under-5 children; in cases when the mother was not listed in the

¹ The terms "children under 5", "children age 0-4 years", and "children age 0-59 months" are used interchangeably in this report.

household roster, a primary caretaker for the child was identified and interviewed. The questionnaire included the following modules:

- Age
- Birth Registration
- Early Childhood Development
- Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake
- Immunization
- Care of Illness
- Anthropometry

The questionnaires are based on the MICS5 model questionnaire². From the MICS5 model English version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Arabic and were pre-tested in December, 2013 in 4 clusters, out of each cluster 25 households were selected for interview, 25 households in Al-Bireh city and 25 households in Ramallah city (Urban), 25 households in Abu-Qash village (rural) and 25 in Al-Jalazoun refugee camp (refugee camps). The clusters were covered Ramallah governorate in the central of the West Bank. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the Palestinian MICS questionnaires is provided in Appendix F.

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content, observed the place for handwashing, and measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report.

Training and Fieldwork

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 16 days in February /2014. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Towards the end of the training period, trainees spent 2 days in practice interviewing in Jenin, Tulkarm, Nablus, Ramallah, Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Hebron governorates in the West Bank, and Gaza, Deir El-Balah, Khan Yunis governorates in Gaza Strip.

The data were collected by 28 teams; each was comprised of 4-5 interviewers, one editor, one measurer and a supervisor. Fieldwork began in March/2014 and concluded in April/2014.

Data Processing

Data were entered using the CSPro software, Version 5.0. All the questionnaires were entered by using desktop computers, this process was done by 46 data entry operators and 2 data entry supervisors. For quality assurance purposes, all questionnaires were double-entered and internal consistency checks were performed. Procedures and standard programs developed under the global MICS programme and adapted to the Palestinian Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey questionnaire were used throughout. Data processing began simultaneously with data collection in February /2014 and was completed in July /2014. Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 19. Model syntax and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF were customized and used for this purpose.

² The model MICS5 questionnaires can be found at <http://mics.unicef.org/tools>

III. Sample Coverage and the Characteristics of Households and Respondents

III. Sample Coverage and the Characteristics of Households and Respondents

Sample Coverage

Of the 11,125 households selected for the sample, 10,568 were found to be occupied. Of these, 10,182 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 96.3 percent.

In the interviewed households, 13,964 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 13,367 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 95.7 percent within the interviewed households.

There were 7,919 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 7,816 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 98.7 percent within interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 92.2 and 95.1 are calculated for the individual interviews of women and under-5s, respectively (Table HH.1).

Table HH.1: Results of household, women's and under-5 interviews						
Number of households, women, and children under 5 by results of the household, women's and under-5's interviews, and household, women's and under-5's response rates, Palestine, 2014						
	Total	Region		Area		
		West Bank	Gaza Strip	Urban	Rural	Camps
Households						
Sampled	11125	7375	3750	8025	1975	1125
Occupied	10568	6986	3582	7615	1878	1075
Interviewed	10182	6687	3495	7290	1833	1059
Household response rate	96.3	95.7	97.6	95.7	97.6	98.5
Women						
Eligible	13964	8825	5139	9959	2483	1522
Interviewed	13367	8429	4938	9538	2375	1454
Women's response rate	95.7	95.5	96.1	95.8	95.7	95.5
Women's overall response rate	92.2	91.4	93.8	91.7	93.4	94.1
Children under 5						
Eligible	7919	4508	3411	5765	1279	875
Mother/Caretaker Interviewed	7816	4453	3363	5698	1256	862
Response rate	98.7	98.8	98.6	98.8	98.2	98.5
Overall response rate	95.1	94.6	96.2	94.6	95.8	97.0

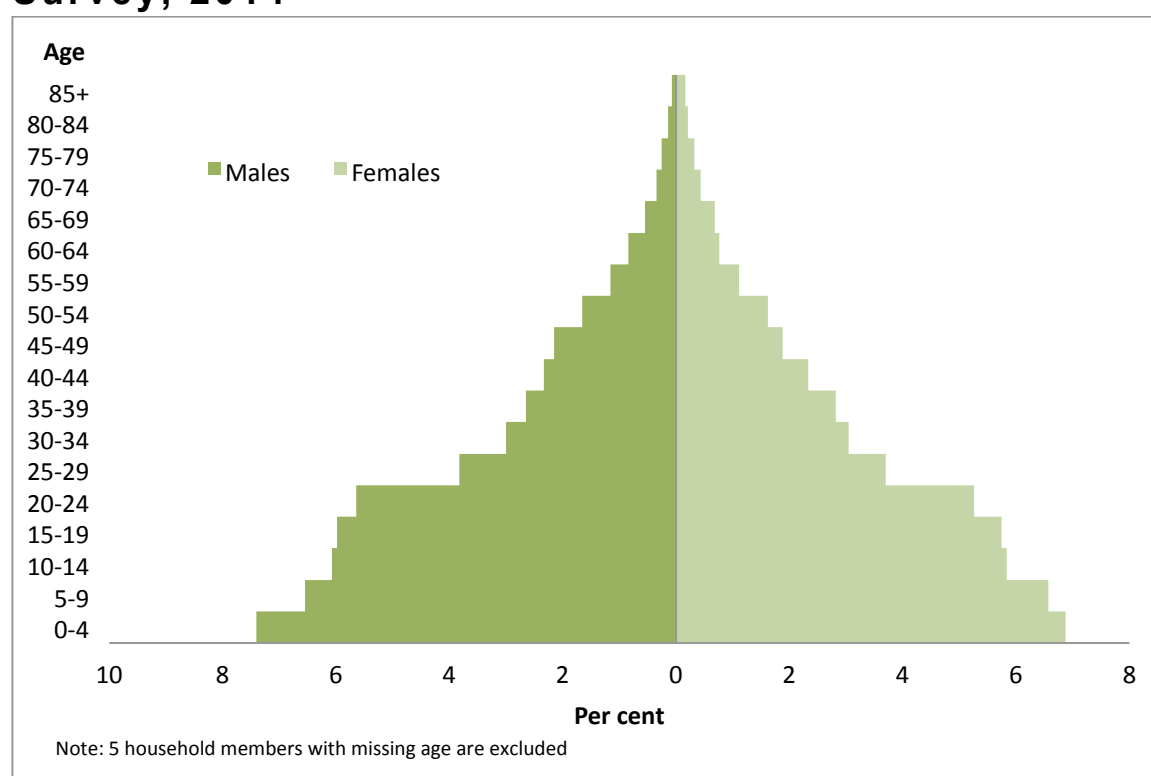
Characteristics of Households

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table HH.2. The distribution is also used to produce the population pyramid in Figure HH.1. In the 10,182 households successfully interviewed in the survey, 56,367 household members were listed. Of these, 28,542 were males, and 27,825 were females.

Table HH.2: Age distribution of household population by sex						
Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Palestine, 2014						
	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	56367	100.0	28542	100.0	27825	100.0
Region						
West Bank	33333	59.1	16884	59.2	16449	59.1
Gaza Strip	23034	40.9	11658	40.8	11376	40.9
Area						
Urban	41987	74.5	21209	74.3	20778	74.7
Rural	9439	16.7	4803	16.8	4636	16.7
Camp	4941	8.8	2530	8.9	2411	8.7
Age						
0-4	8047	14.3	4174	14.6	3873	13.9
5-9	7391	13.1	3689	12.9	3702	13.3
10-14	6711	11.9	3424	12.0	3288	11.8
15-19	6608	11.7	3370	11.8	3237	11.6
20-24	6150	10.9	3183	11.2	2967	10.7
25-29	4243	7.5	2157	7.6	2086	7.5
30-34	3404	6.0	1691	5.9	1713	6.2
35-39	3083	5.5	1493	5.2	1589	5.7
40-44	2628	4.7	1315	4.6	1313	4.7
45-49	2274	4.0	1215	4.3	1060	3.8
50-54	1848	3.3	932	3.3	916	3.3
55-59	1285	2.3	655	2.3	630	2.3
60-64	905	1.6	473	1.7	432	1.6
65-69	696	1.2	312	1.1	384	1.4
70-74	438	0.8	193	0.7	244	0.9
75-79	321	0.6	142	0.5	179	0.6
80-84	199	0.4	80	0.3	119	0.4
85+	132	0.2	42	0.1	90	0.3
Missing/DK	5	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0
Dependency age groups						
0-14	22149	39.3	11287	39.5	10863	39.0
15-64	32427	57.5	16484	57.8	15943	57.3
65+	1785	3.2	769	2.7	1016	3.7
Missing/DK	5	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	26105	46.3	13282	46.5	12823	46.1
Adults age 18+ years	30257	53.7	15258	53.5	14999	53.9
Missing/DK	5	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0

The age structure shows that the Palestinian population is young. The percentage of individuals in the age group 0-17 years is about 46 percent, whereas the percentage of individuals in the age group 18 and above is 54 percent – distributed almost equally among males and females. Given the population distribution in the categories of economic and social dependency, it is noted that the age group 0-14 years account for 39 percent of the population and the group 65 years and over account for 3 percent. The economically active individuals in the age group 15-64 years account for about 58 percent of the population. In the age group 15-64 years, similarities in the age distribution between males and females i.e. around 58 percent for each sex are noted. On the contrary, a clear difference was observed in the age group 65 years and over with females constituting four percent compared to around three percent for males, while in the age group 0-14 years this percentage was 40 percent for the males compared to 39 percent of the females.

Figure HH.1: Age and sex distribution of household population, The Palestinian Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2014



Tables HH.3, HH.4 and HH.5 provide basic information on the households, female respondents age 15-49, male respondents 15-49, and children under-5. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.¹

Table HH.3 provides basic background information on the households, including the sex of the household head, region, area, number of household members, and education of household head. These background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this

¹ See Appendix A: Sample Design, for more details on sample weights.

report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

Table HH.3: Household composition			
Percent distribution of households by selected characteristics Palestine, 2014			
Selected background characteristics	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	10182	10182
Region			
West Bank	62.7	6385	6687
Gaza Strip	37.3	3797	3495
Sex of household head			
Male	90.8	9246	9220
Female	9.2	936	962
Governorate			
Jenin	7.3	743	762
Tubas	1.3	128	191
Tulkarm	4.1	421	430
Nablus	8.8	892	858
Qalqiliya	2.2	224	252
Salfit	1.6	164	191
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	7.6	770	782
Jericho and Al Aghwar	1.1	113	162
Jerusalem	9.7	988	1001
Bethlehem	4.9	497	532
Hebron	14.2	1446	1526
North Gaza	6.9	701	672
Gaza	13.1	1337	1161
Deir El-Balah	5.7	579	533
Khan Yunis	7.1	724	710
Rafah	4.5	455	419
Area			
Urban	74.7	7602	7290
Rural	17.1	1740	1833
camp	8.2	840	1059
Number of household members			
1	3.3	335	350
2	9.2	935	929
3	10.6	1079	1083
4	13.5	1377	1377
5	14.5	1472	1476
6	15.4	1570	1568
7	12.7	1293	1290
8	9.3	951	951
9	5.6	574	570
10+	5.9	596	588
Education of household head			
None	5.1	516	529
Basic	42.5	4327	4341
Secondary	25.8	2623	2619
Higher	26.7	2714	2691
Missing/DK	0.0	2	2
Mean household size	5.5	10182	10182

The weighted and unweighted total number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized.¹ The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

Characteristics of Female Respondents 15-49 Years of Age and Children Under-5

Tables HH.4 and HH.5 provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents 15-49 years of age and of children under age 5. In all three tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized)¹. In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women and children under age five, the tables are also intended to show the number of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Palestine, 2014

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	13367	13367
Region			
West Bank	60.1	8032	8429
Gaza Strip	39.9	5335	4938
Governorate			
Jenin	6.9	921	947
Tubas	1.3	169	261
Tulkarm	3.9	518	551
Nablus	8.0	1072	1001
Qalqiliya	2.0	271	317
Salfit	1.6	211	252
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	6.9	927	941
Jericho and Al Aghwar	1.3	170	237
Jerusalem	9.0	1197	1118
Bethlehem	4.9	657	712
Hebron	14.4	1919	2092
North Gaza	7.1	945	928
Gaza	14.5	1942	1676
Deir El-Balah	6.3	842	776
Khan Yunis	7.6	1012	1002
Rafah	4.4	594	556
Area			
Urban	74.3	9938	9538
Rural	17.0	2272	2375
Camps	8.7	1157	1454
Age			
15-19	22.8	3047	3061
20-24	21.0	2813	2812
25-29	14.9	1997	1980
30-34	12.3	1650	1629
35-39	11.6	1556	1558
40-44	9.5	1276	1282
45-49	7.7	1028	1045

Table HH.4 Continued: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Palestine, 2014

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Marital status			
Currently married	59.6	7960	7900
Widowed	1.0	128	128
Divorced	1.4	181	178
Separated	0.0	5	6
Never married	38.1	5093	5155
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	43.7	5846	5888
Ever gave birth	56.3	7521	7479
Gave birth in last two years	22.0	2941	2891
No birth in last two years	34.3	4581	4589
Education			
None	0.6	85	87
Basic	35.7	4770	4776
Secondary	29.4	3931	3896
Higher	34.3	4580	4607
Missing/DK	0.0	1	1
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	19.3	2580	2403
Second	19.8	2647	2512
Middle	19.8	2646	2817
Fourth	20.3	2719	2835
Richest	20.8	2775	2800

Table HH.4 provides background characteristics of female respondents, age 15-49 years. The table includes information on the distribution of women according to region, area, age, marital status, motherhood status, births in last two years, education², wealth index quintiles^{3, 4}.

Women aged 15-49 years are distributed among the following age groups: about 59 percent in the age group 15-29 years, about 24 percent in the age group 30-39 years and 17 percent in the age group 40-49 years. Sixty percent of women 15-49 years were currently married, and around 38 percent never married.

To assess their education, women were asked about highest level of school they attained. Less than one percent of all women did not attend any form of education. The majority of women have attained either secondary or higher education (65 percent).

Sixty two percent of women were ever-married. Among the total women aged 15-49 years, 56 percent had ever given birth of which 22 percent had given birth in the past two years preceding the survey.

Background characteristics of children under 5 are presented in Table HH.5. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, region and area, age in months, respondent type, mother's (or caretaker's) education, and wealth.

The percentage of male children under-five years is slightly higher than female (52 percent vs 48 percent respectively). About 19 percent of children were under one year of age, 20

² Throughout this report, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent when it is used as a background variable.

³ The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values.

Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest).

In Palestinian MICS, the following assets were used in these calculations: Electricity, radio, tube television, LCD /LED /3D TV, non-mobile telephone, refrigerator, central heating, clothes dryer, freezer, dish washer, air conditioner, play station/ xbox, satellite dish, solar heater, vacuum cleaner, clothes washer, iPad /Tablet, Smart mobile telephone, laptop, animal-drawn cart, and car or truck.

The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on.

Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in Filmer, D. and Pritchett, L., 2001. "Estimating wealth effects without expenditure data – or tears: An application to educational enrolments in states of India". *Demography* 38(1): 115-132. Rutstein, S.O. and Johnson, K., 2004. *The DHS Wealth Index*. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton, Maryland: ORC Macro and Rutstein, S.O., 2008. *The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas*. DHS Working Papers No. 60. Calverton, Maryland: Macro International Inc.

⁴ When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance "women in the richest household population", which is used interchangeably with "women in the wealthiest survey population" and similar.

percent were 12-23 months, 20 percent were 24-35 months, about 21 percent were 36-47 months and 20 percent were 48-59 months. Less than one percent of children's mothers or care takers were uneducated, 30 percent had basic education, while the majority of them had secondary or higher education (70 percent). The percentage of poorest children were the highest quintile according to the wealth index (25 percent) while richest children were about 16 percent. It is noticed that the number of weighted and unweighted number of cases are generally similar within the education categories.

Table HH.5: Under-5's background characteristics			
Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Palestine, 2014			
	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	7816	7816
Region			
West Bank	53.7	4201	4453
Gaza Strip	46.3	3615	3363
Sex			
Male	51.9	4058	4070
Female	48.1	3758	3746
Governorate			
Jenin	6.0	468	489
Tubas	0.8	65	99
Tulkarm	2.8	217	228
Nablus	6.7	523	509
Qalqiliya	2.0	157	175
Salbit	1.3	104	120
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	6.0	466	461
Jericho and Al Aghwar	1.2	94	139
Jerusalem	8.1	634	642
Bethlehem	4.3	340	368
Hebron	14.5	1132	1223
North Gaza	8.9	695	678
Gaza	16.5	1292	1122
Deir El-Balah	6.2	488	459
Khan Yunis	8.5	667	662
Rafah	6.1	473	442
Area			
Urban	76.0	5944	5698
Rural	15.2	1186	1256
Camps	8.8	686	862
Age			
0-5 months	8.5	668	665
6-11 months	10.3	803	788
12-23 months	19.6	1530	1538
24-35 months	19.7	1540	1545
36-47 months	21.5	1677	1678
48-59 months	20.4	1597	1602
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	99.4	7758	7758
Other primary caretaker	0.6	44	43
Mother's education*			
None	0.5	37	37
Basic	30.0	2346	2340
Secondary	33.8	2641	2620
Higher	35.7	2792	2819
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	24.8	1937	1804
Second	20.5	1601	1523
Middle	19.9	1555	1673
Fourth	19.1	1491	1550
Richest	15.8	1233	1266

* In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere.

Housing characteristics, asset ownership, and wealth quintiles

Tables HH.6, HH.7 and HH.8 provide further details on household level characteristics. HH.6 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area and region, distributed by whether the dwelling has electricity, the main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

Table HH.6 shows similarities of the housing characteristics between West Bank and Gaza strip and between the area categories.

Table HH.6: Housing characteristics						
Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and regions, Palestine, 2014						
	Total	Region		Area		
		West Bank	Gaza Strip	Urban	Rural	Camps
Electricity						
Yes	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.8
No	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Missing/DK	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Flooring						
Natural floor	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Finished floor	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Roof						
Natural roofing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finished roofing	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.6	100.0
Other	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0
Missing/DK	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Exterior walls						
Natural walls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Rudimentary walls	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.7	1.5	0.2
Finished walls	99.0	98.5	99.8	99.2	97.9	99.7
Other	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0
Missing/DK	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Rooms used for sleeping						
1	19.9	19.0	21.5	19.9	19.5	21.1
2	39.6	42.1	35.4	39.1	41.6	40.1
3 or more	40.4	38.7	43.1	40.9	38.9	38.7
Missing/DK	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	10182	6385	3797	7602	1740	840
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.54	2.44	2.70	2.52	2.51	2.74

In Table HH.7 households are distributed according to ownership of assets by households and by individual household members. This also includes ownership of dwelling.

Table HH.7: Household and personal assets						
Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to area of residence and regions, Palestine, 2014						
	Total	Area		Region		
		West Bank	Gaza Strip	Urban	Rural	Camps
Percentage of households that own a						
Radio	38.6	44.6	28.6	39.4	40.1	28.2
Television	80.1	75.2	88.2	79.1	81.8	85.2
LCD /LED /3D TV	26.9	34.8	13.5	27.9	25.8	19.5
Non-mobile phone	36.2	40.1	29.7	36.7	36.3	31.6
Refrigerator	95.5	97.0	93.0	95.5	96.2	93.8
Central heating	2.6	3.8	0.5	2.8	1.9	2.2
Clothes Dryer	5.4	7.2	2.4	5.8	3.1	6.4
Freezer	6.9	9.5	2.6	7.0	8.3	3.6
Dishwasher	2.3	3.6	0.2	2.7	1.4	1.1
Air Condition	16.9	22.5	7.5	17.3	17.1	13.1
Play Station / X-box	4.2	5.9	1.5	4.5	4.1	2.3
Satellite Dish	94.7	95.3	93.6	95.0	94.3	92.9
Solar Heater	59.0	65.4	48.2	58.7	66.6	45.8
Vacuum Cleaner	37.0	49.9	15.4	39.1	37.2	17.7
Washing Machine	95.1	96.2	93.2	95.3	95.0	93.2
Percentage of households that own						
Agricultural land	17.6	22.1	10.0	15.4	33.7	4.2
Farm animals/Livestock	10.6	10.6	10.8	9.4	18.9	4.7
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a						
Ipad / Tablet	14.3	20.5	3.9	14.5	16.4	7.9
A Smart Mobile telephone	48.2	58.6	30.8	47.9	53.6	40.2
A Laptop	37.4	43.4	27.3	37.4	40.1	30.9
Animal - drawn cart	1.5	0.4	3.2	1.6	1.5	0.4
A car or Truck	26.8	36.8	10.1	27.5	31.2	11.8
Bank account	44.2	52.1	30.9	44.6	47.0	34.8
Ownership of dwelling						
Owned by a household member	82.5	84.1	79.6	80.4	90.4	84.3
Not owned	17.5	15.8	20.4	19.5	9.6	15.7
Rented	9.1	10.3	7.0	10.3	4.4	7.4
Other	8.4	5.5	13.4	9.2	5.2	8.3
Missing/DK	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	10182	6385	3797	7602	1740	840

Table HH.7a presents the ownership of assets by households and by individual household members within each governorate. This also includes ownership of dwelling.

Table HH.7: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to governorates, Palestine, 2014

Governorate																
	Jenin	Tubas	Tulkarm	Nablus	Qalqiliya	Salfit	Ramallah & Al-Bireh	Jericho & Al Aghwar	Jerusalem	Bethlehem	Hebron	North Gaza	Gaza	Deir El-Balah	Khan Yunis	Rafah
Percentage of households that own a																
Radio	39.6	31.3	31.8	52.8	33.6	49.1	46.8	51.4	42.3	41.9	48.8	27.2	33.4	30.4	24.2	20.9
Television	86.0	77.2	82.4	76.2	82.4	83.1	62.4	79.8	54.6	76.7	84.8	89.9	85.6	91.2	88.8	88.3
LCD /LED /3D TV	23.8	29.1	30.3	33.0	28.5	32.4	52.4	26.5	56.0	33.9	21.7	9.6	17.1	10.8	12.0	14.8
Non-mobile phone	36.0	44.1	47.4	45.5	45.1	45.2	59.7	26.5	36.4	36.2	29.4	19.5	33.1	30.4	28.2	36.3
Refrigerator	96.5	97.6	96.2	98.0	96.5	97.7	99.5	95.8	98.3	94.6	95.3	89.8	94.5	93.2	94.6	90.9
Central heating	0.8	0.7	1.6	3.5	1.1	1.8	7.3	2.0	6.5	6.1	2.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	1.2
Clothes Dryer	1.7	3.9	4.1	3.6	2.5	2.4	10.8	7.4	21.8	7.9	2.7	1.0	1.7	2.7	3.5	3.9
Freezer	4.1	9.5	11.6	10.6	9.9	18.4	15.8	6.6	15.2	9.1	2.7	1.5	2.4	1.8	3.1	5.4
Dishwasher	1.2	0.6	3.0	2.0	0.3	3.6	6.7	1.8	5.8	7.4	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0
Air Condition	21.1	26.0	67.5	13.3	36.4	21.3	17.8	75.2	28.0	15.7	10.5	4.3	10.7	6.3	5.5	7.3
Play Station/ X-box	3.5	4.6	6.1	6.2	3.6	4.6	9.7	10.2	9.5	4.4	3.1	0.8	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.0
Satellite Dish	95.5	93.4	89.6	96.5	95.7	94.4	97.5	93.0	97.2	95.1	94.1	93.6	92.7	94.1	92.6	97.3
Solar Heater	65.9	55.7	68.1	70.3	64.8	84.4	81.8	40.2	55.1	68.5	59.5	48.8	46.2	52.8	47.7	47.9
Vacuum Cleaner	45.3	44.3	45.4	52.4	37.0	43.9	53.6	27.0	62.3	33.1	52.4	5.6	18.8	14.1	18.0	17.8
Washing Machine	95.5	95.5	94.0	96.9	95.5	94.5	97.4	98.8	98.2	93.7	95.8	90.5	93.6	94.0	93.0	95.1
Percentage of households that own																
Agricultural land	29.9	20.4	22.6	20.6	32.3	52.2	28.2	3.4	7.4	22.6	22.1	12.3	7.3	13.3	12.3	6.6
Farm	14.8	13.5	9.3	9.9	11.3	14.2	8.7	15.8	3.8	15.7	11.9	9.2	6.8	15.6	16.1	10.3
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a																
Ipad / Tablet	14.2	16.9	18.5	21.6	23.3	19.9	29.3	15.4	34.3	14.2	11.9	3.1	4.4	4.1	4.2	3.0
A Smart Mobile telephone	58.2	57.1	58.1	65.5	56.9	61.2	68.3	59.3	68.7	60.0	42.3	25.6	34.3	31.5	26.0	35.2
A Laptop	47.1	45.7	57.9	54.4	38.0	46.4	47.2	35.7	45.7	38.6	29.3	21.6	33.3	24.5	23.5	28.0
Animal - drawn cart	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.4	2.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	4.2	2.4	4.0	3.6	2.6
A car or Truck	30.1	30.2	32.2	32.8	24.7	28.3	46.1	29.5	52.2	35.4	32.9	7.6	12.2	8.0	10.2	10.1
Bank account	54.4	65.2	39.6	55.0	55.5	56.5	64.3	49.7	59.9	41.9	42.3	24.3	29.1	41.4	32.7	29.7
Ownership of dwelling																
Owned by a household member	94.0	78.4	85.4	81.7	89.8	86.2	78.4	93.8	77.8	91.7	83.6	75.1	73.9	81.9	86.2	89.9
Not owned	6.0	20.9	14.6	18.3	10.2	13.8	21.5	6.2	21.8	8.3	16.3	24.9	26.1	18.1	13.8	10.1
Rented	1.9	10.2	10.5	12.2	9.3	6.2	18.6	4.1	21.0	3.2	5.2	7.1	8.3	7.5	3.3	8.4
Other	4.2	10.7	4.1	6.1	0.9	7.6	2.9	2.1	0.9	5.1	11.1	17.8	17.8	10.6	10.5	1.7
Missing/DK	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	743	128	421	892	224	164	770	113	988	497	1446	701	1337	579	724	455

Table HH.8 shows how the household populations in areas and regions are distributed according to household wealth quintiles.

The data show that households in the Gaza Strip are poorer than in the West Bank, and with regard to the area of residence the camps are poorer than urban and rural areas.

Table HH.8: Wealth quintiles							
Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintiles, according to area of residence, regions and governorates, Palestine, 2014							
	Wealth index quintiles					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	56366
Region							
West Bank	0.6	7.5	27.3	31.6	33.1	100.0	33333
Gaza Strip	48.0	38.2	9.5	3.3	1.1	100.0	23034
Area							
Urban	21.3	21.8	18.6	17.5	20.8	100.0	41987
Rural	3.3	10.9	27.0	35.7	23.2	100.0	9439
Camp	41.1	21.8	18.7	11.4	7.0	100.0	4941
Governorate							
Jenin	0.2	10.0	32.5	35.3	22.1	100.0	3773
Tubas	0.0	8.1	38.2	28.6	25.1	100.0	671
Tulkarm	0.6	5.6	28.7	31.4	33.8	100.0	2081
Nablus	0.4	5.1	28.7	32.9	32.9	100.0	4486
Qalqiliya	0.0	7.3	31.6	36.3	24.9	100.0	1174
Salfit	0.8	6.2	23.3	36.2	33.4	100.0	876
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	0.1	3.3	14.6	32.1	49.9	100.0	3744
Jericho and Al Aghwar	2.5	13.1	27.2	30.8	26.4	100.0	664
Jerusalem	0.2	2.5	18.5	27.0	51.8	100.0	5115
Bethlehem	2.3	4.1	30.0	34.6	28.9	100.0	2640
Hebron	0.9	13.8	33.1	29.9	22.3	100.0	8110
North Gaza	53.8	36.0	7.3	2.4	0.5	100.0	4307
Gaza	48.8	38.1	8.7	3.4	0.9	100.0	8341
Deir El-Balah	51.0	37.9	9.7	1.3	0.2	100.0	3419
Khan Yunis	39.4	42.3	11.2	5.0	2.1	100.0	4297
Rafah	46.5	35.6	11.9	3.9	2.1	100.0	2670

IV. Child Mortality

IV. Child Mortality

One of the overarching goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is to reduce infant and under-five mortality. Specifically, the MDGs call for the reduction of under-five mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Monitoring progress towards this goal is an important but difficult objective.

Mortality rates presented in this chapter are calculated from information collected in the birth histories of the Women's Questionnaires. All interviewed women were asked whether they had ever given birth, and if yes, they were asked to report the number of sons and daughters who live with them, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who have died. In addition, they were asked to provide a detailed birth history of live births of children in chronological order starting with the firstborn. Women were asked whether births were single or multiple, the sex of the children, the date of birth (month and year), and survival status. Further, for children still alive, they were asked the current age of the child and, if not alive, the age at death. Childhood mortality rates are expressed by conventional age categories and are defined as follows:

- Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality (${}_4q_1$): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

Rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births, except in the case of child mortality, which is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one, and post-neonatal mortality, which is the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table CM.1: Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post-neonatal, Infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five year periods preceding the survey, Palestine, 2014					
	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2, a}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Years preceding the survey					
0-4	11.2	7.1	18.2	3.6	21.7
5-9	11.8	8.6	20.3	3.8	24.1
10-14	12.9	8.4	21.3	2.2	23.4
15-19	13.2	9.6	22.8	5.9	28.6
20-24	20.3	11.5	31.9	10.0	41.5

¹ MICS indicator 1.1 - Neonatal mortality rate

² MICS indicator 1.3 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

³ MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2 - Infant mortality rate

⁴ MICS indicator 1.4 - Child mortality rate

⁵ MICS indicator 1.5; MDG indicator 4.1 - Under-five mortality rate

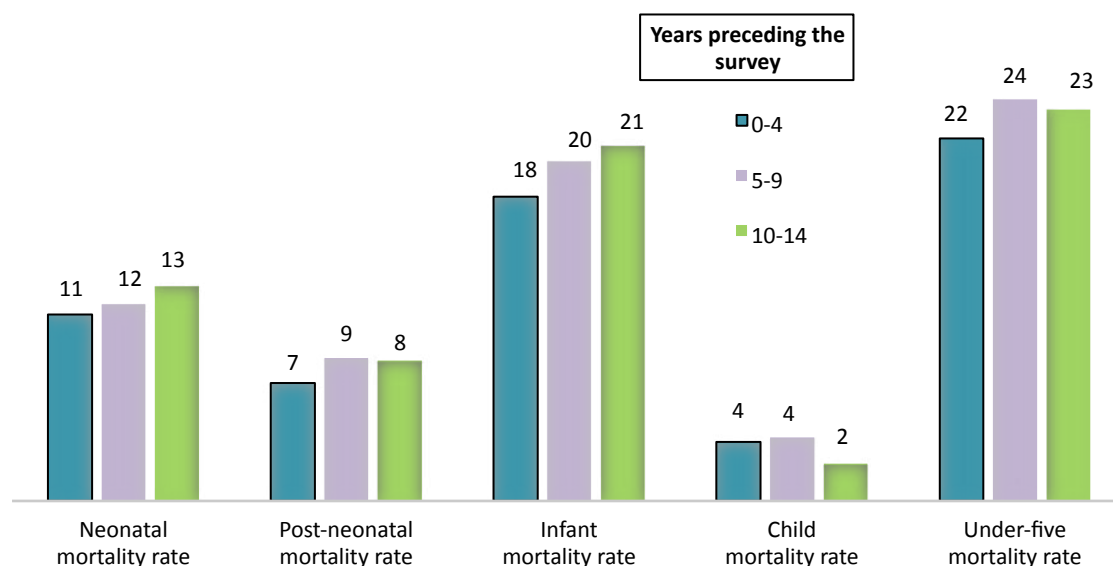
^a Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table CM.1 and Figure CM.1 present neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the three most recent five-year periods before the survey. Neonatal mortality in the most recent 5-year period is estimated at 11 per 1,000 live births, while the

post-neonatal mortality rate is estimated at 7 per 1,000 live births. The table and figure also show a declining trend at the national level, during the last 15 years, with under-five mortality at 23 per 1,000 during the 10-14 year period preceding the survey, and 22 per 1,000 live births during the most recent 5-year period. A similar pattern is observed in all other early childhood mortality indicators.

The tables show that some improvement has taken place during the last 15 years. Infant mortality rate in the five years preceding the survey was at 18 per 1,000 live births with 17 per 1000 live births in the West Bank compared to 20 per 1000 live births in the Gaza Strip. Estimates of under-five mortality were 22 per 1,000 live births for the same period, with 20 per 1000 live birth in the West Bank and 24 per 1000 live birth in the Gaza Strip. The estimates roughly refer to the most recent 5 year period, roughly referring to the years 2010-2014.

Figure CM.1: Early childhood mortality rates, Palestine, 2014



Note: Indicator values are per 1,000 live births

Tables CM.2 and CM.3 provide estimates of child mortality by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Differences were noted when comparing the mortality estimates of male and females, with infant mortality rate of 19 per 1000 live births (neonatal rate 12 per 1000 live births, post-neonatal 8 per 1000 live births) for males; and 17 per 1000 live births (neonatal 11 per 1000 live births, post-neonatal 7 per 1000 live births) among females. Difference in the infant mortality rate were also noted according to area where these were 19 per 1000 live births in urban areas, about 18 per 1000 live births in the rural areas and 12 per 1000 live births in the camps. Similarly, differences were noted in the under 5 mortality rates of children among males and females which are 23 per 1000 live births compared to 21 per 1000 live births respectively.

Table CM.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, Infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Palestine, 2014

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2, a}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	11.2	7.1	18.2	3.6	21.7
Region					
West Bank	10.9	6.2	17.1	3.0	20.0
Gaza Strip	11.5	8.1	19.6	4.2	23.7
Area					
Urban	12.0	7.0	19.1	3.2	22.2
Rural	8.0	9.7	17.7	3.4	21.0
Camps	9.4	2.7	12.1	6.9	18.9
Mother's education					
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Basic	11.8	19.9	31.7	9.1	40.5
Secondary	14.7	7.3	22.0	2.0	24.0
Higher	10.4	6.3	16.7	3.5	20.1
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	7.2	10.3	17.5	3.6	21.1
Second	17.9	5.3	23.2	4.9	28.0
Middle	15.9	6.2	22.2	4.4	26.5
Fourth	8.3	6.9	15.2	2.3	17.5
Richest	6.0	5.6	11.6	2.2	13.8

¹ MICS indicator 1.1 - Neonatal mortality rate

² MICS indicator 1.3 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

³ MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2 - Infant mortality rate

⁴ MICS indicator 1.4 - Child mortality rate

⁵ MICS indicator 1.5; MDG indicator 4.1 - Under-five mortality rate

^a Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

(*) Figures that are based on less than 250 unweighted exposed persons

Table CM.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, Infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Palestine, 2014

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2, a}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	11.2	7.1	18.2	3.6	21.7
Sex of child					
Male	11.5	7.7	19.2	3.4	22.5
Female	10.8	6.4	17.2	3.8	20.9
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	5.9	6.0	11.9	7.9	19.7
20-34	11.2	7.4	18.6	2.7	21.2
35-49	15.3	5.7	21.0	5.4	26.3
Birth order					
1	10.4	4.5	14.9	5.2	20.0
2-3	10.9	8.0	19.0	4.0	22.9
4-6	10.3	8.0	18.3	2.1	20.3
7+	16.8	6.4	23.2	3.5	26.6
Previous birth interval^b					
< 2 years	12.3	7.0	19.4	4.1	23.4
2 years	8.8	7.7	16.5	2.4	18.8
3 years	12.3	6.8	19.1	3.6	22.6
4+ years	9.8	6.4	16.2	3.6	19.7

¹ MICS indicator 1.1 - Neonatal mortality rate

² MICS indicator 1.3 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

³ MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2 - Infant mortality rate

⁴ MICS indicator 1.4 - Child mortality rate

⁵ MICS indicator 1.5; MDG indicator 4.1 - Under-five mortality rate

^a Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

^b Excludes first order births

Figure CM.2: Under-5 mortality rates by area and region, Palestine, 2014

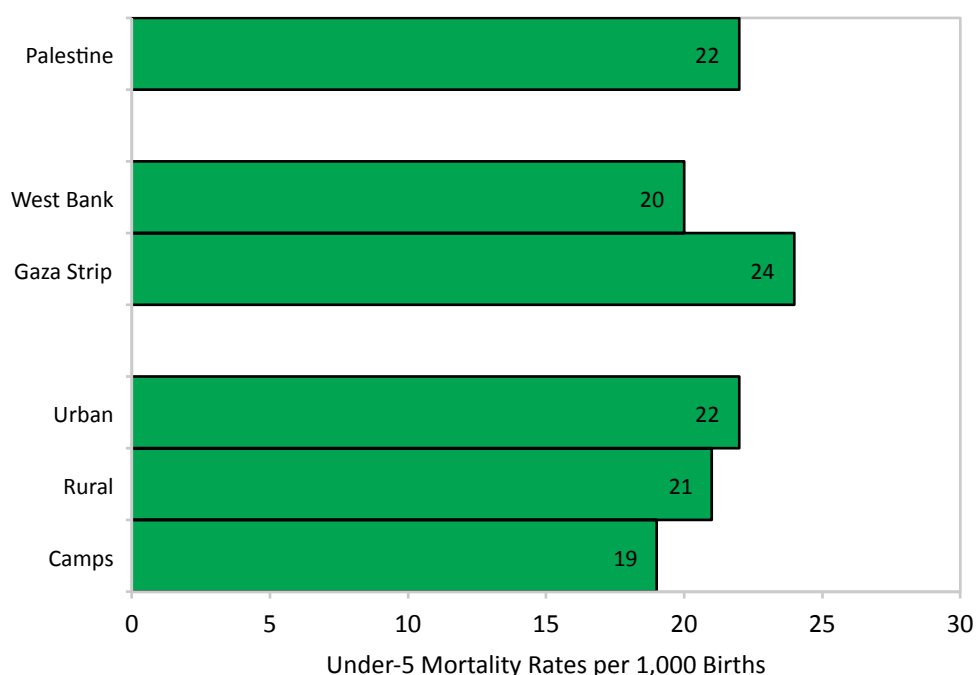
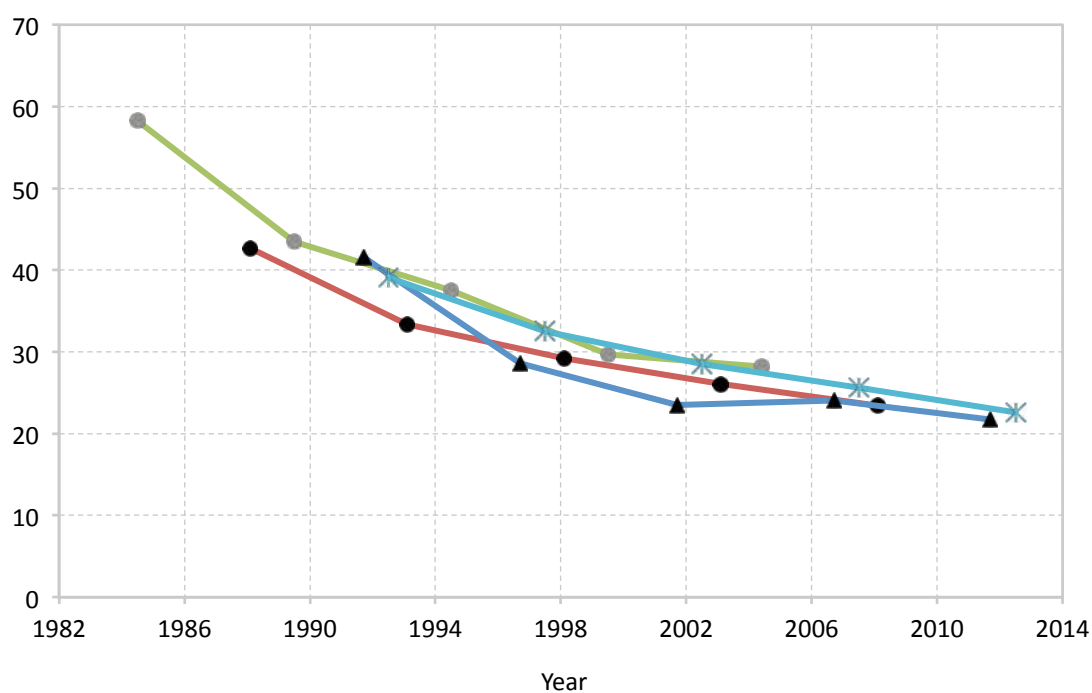


Figure CM.3 compares the findings of Palestinian MICS on under-5 mortality rates with those from other data sources. Palestinian MICS 2014 findings are obtained from Table CM.1. The MICS estimates indicate a decline in mortality during the last 20 years. The most recent U5MR estimate from MICS is about 22 percent which is lower than the estimate from IGME for the same year (2012), while the trend indicated by the survey results are in broad agreement with those estimated in 2006 and 2007 in the previous MICS survey (PFS/MICS4). Further qualification of this apparent decline and differences as well as its determinants should be taken up in a more detailed and separate analysis.

Figure CM.3: Trend in under-5 mortality rates, Palestine, 2014

Per 1,000 live births



● PFS/MICS4 2010 ● PAPFAM 2006 ▲ MICS 2014 * IGME

PAPFAM: Pan Arab Family Health Survey

UNRWA: The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

IGME: Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation

V. Nutrition

V. Nutrition

Low Birth Weight

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (defined as less than 2,500 grams) carries a range of grave health risks for children. Babies who were undernourished in the womb face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days, months and years. Those who survive may have impaired immune function and increased risk of disease; they are likely to remain undernourished, with reduced muscle strength, throughout their lives, and suffer a higher incidence of diabetes and heart disease in later life. Children born with low birth weight also risk a lower IQ and cognitive disabilities, affecting their performance in school and their job opportunities as adults.

In the developing world, low birth weight stems primarily from the mother's poor health and nutrition. Three factors have most impact: the mother's poor nutritional status before conception, short stature (due mostly to under nutrition and infections during her childhood), and poor nutrition during pregnancy. Inadequate weight gain during pregnancy is particularly important since it accounts for a large proportion of foetal growth retardation. Moreover, diseases such as diarrhoea and malaria, which are common in many developing countries, can significantly impair foetal growth if the mother becomes infected while pregnant.

In the industrialized world, cigarette smoking during pregnancy is the leading cause of low birth weight. In developed and developing countries alike, teenagers who give birth when their own bodies have yet to finish growing run a higher risk of bearing low birth weight babies.

One of the major challenges in measuring the incidence of low birth weight is that more than half of infants in the developing world are not weighed at birth. In the past, most estimates of low birth weight for developing countries were based on data compiled from health facilities. However, these estimates are biased for most developing countries because the majority of newborns are not delivered in facilities, and those who are represent only a selected sample of all births.

Because many infants are not weighed at birth and those who are weighed may be a biased sample of all births, the reported birth weights usually cannot be used to estimate the prevalence of low birth weight among all children. Therefore, the percentage of births weighing below 2500 grams is estimated from two items in the questionnaire: the mother's assessment of the child's **size** at birth (i.e., very small, smaller than average, average, larger than average, very large) and the mother's recall of the child's **weight** or the weight as recorded on a health card if the child was weighed at birth.¹

¹ For a detailed description of the methodology, see Boerma, J. T., Weinstein, K. I., Rutstein, S.O., and Sommerfelt, A. E. , 1996. *Data on Birth Weight in Developing Countries: Can Surveys Help?* *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 74(2), 209-16

Table NU.1: Low birth weight infants									
Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years that are estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighed at birth, Palestine, 2014									
	Percent distribution of births by mother's assessment of size at birth					Total	Percentage of live births:		Number of last live-born children in the last two years
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average	Larger than average or very large	DK		Below 2,500 grams ¹	Weighed at birth ²	
Total	3.8	9.9	68.2	18.0	0.2	100.0	8.3	99.7	2941
Region									
West Bank	3.5	10.3	69.1	16.8	0.4	100.0	8.4	99.6	1610
Gaza Strip	4.1	9.3	67.0	19.4	0.1	100.0	8.3	99.8	1331
Area									
Urban	4.1	9.5	68.4	17.8	0.2	100.0	8.4	99.7	2265
Rural	1.9	12.6	65.8	19.0	0.6	100.0	8.1	99.5	437
Camp	4.2	8.5	70.1	17.2	0.0	100.0	8.1	100.0	240
Governorate									
Jenin	4.1	13.1	69.1	13.6	0.0	100.0	9.5	100.0	186
Tubas	(5.3)	(5.4)	(78.0)	(11.3)	(.0)	(100.0)	(8.0)	(100.0)	25
Tulkarm	6.6	11.4	64.2	17.8	0.0	100.0	10.4	100.0	71
Nablus	1.6	13.2	73.5	11.7	0.0	100.0	8.0	99.4	189
Qalqiliya	(10.8)	(1.5)	(76.0)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(10.4)	(100.0)	48
Salfit	(.0)	(2.6)	(79.6)	(15.3)	(2.6)	(100.0)	(5.0)	(100.0)	34
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	6.3	11.4	61.1	20.2	0.9	100.0	10.6	99.5	190
Jericho and Al Aghwar	(4.9)	(5.8)	(76.8)	(12.5)	(.0)	(100.0)	(7.9)	(100.0)	44
Jerusalem	4.1	11.2	70.3	13.5	0.9	100.0	9.3	98.7	257
Bethlehem	1.9	10.4	70.7	16.2	0.7	100.0	7.6	99.3	137
Hebron	1.6	8.9	67.3	22.2	0.0	100.0	6.5	100.0	427
North Gaza	8.3	11.3	61.6	18.8	0.0	100.0	11.4	100.0	258
Gaza	2.7	8.5	68.6	20.3	0.0	100.0	7.1	99.7	471
Deir El-Balah	1.9	9.9	65.5	22.7	0.0	100.0	6.9	100.0	173
Khan Yunis	6.5	10.0	68.8	14.3	0.4	100.0	10.1	99.6	255
Rafah	0.6	7.3	69.7	22.3	0.0	100.0	5.4	100.0	178
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20 years	4.0	10.4	69.1	16.3	0.2	100.0	8.6	99.6	1620
20-34 years	3.5	9.2	67.5	19.5	0.2	100.0	7.9	99.8	1270
35-49 years	1.8	9.4	56.4	32.4	0.0	100.0	6.4	100.0	50
Birth order									
1	4.4	13.2	72.8	9.3	0.3	100.0	9.9	99.3	641
2-3	3.8	8.8	70.0	17.2	0.3	100.0	8.1	99.6	1142
4-5	2.1	9.2	67.3	21.2	0.1	100.0	7.0	100.0	683
6+	5.3	8.9	58.8	26.8	0.2	100.0	8.7	100.0	474
Mother's education									
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Basic	3.6	9.5	67.7	19.2	.1	100.0	8.0	99.9	783
Secondary	4.7	11.0	65.9	18.4	.1	100.0	9.1	99.7	967
Higher	3.1	8.6	71.7	16.2	.4	100.0	7.7	99.6	1132
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	4.9	10.2	67.3	17.7	0.0	100.0	9.0	100.0	728
Second	2.8	9.1	68.3	19.5	0.2	100.0	7.4	99.6	563
Middle	4.2	10.5	68.0	17.1	0.2	100.0	8.8	99.8	578
Fourth	3.6	10.2	69.1	16.8	0.3	100.0	8.4	99.7	606
Richest	2.9	9.0	68.2	19.2	0.7	100.0	7.7	99.3	466

¹ MICS indicator 2.20 - Low-birthweight infants

² MICS indicator 2.21 - Infants weighed at birth

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Overall, nearly all children were weighed at birth of which approximately 8 percent of infants estimated to weigh less than 2500 grams at birth (Table NU.1). There are some variations by governorates. The highest prevalence of low birth weight infants was in North Gaza and Khan Yunis governorates at 11 percent and 10 percent respectively. As shown in table NU.1, no significant disparities were observed at the regional level or by area of residence but the prevalence of low birth weight was highest among first-borns and mothers aged less than 20 years

Nutritional Status

Children's nutritional status is a reflection of their overall health. When children have access to an adequate food supply, are not exposed to repeated illness, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well nourished.

Under-nutrition is associated with more than half of all child deaths worldwide. Undernourished children are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and for those who survive, have recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to malnutrition were only mildly or moderately malnourished – showing no outward sign of their vulnerability. The Millennium Development Goal target is to reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also assist in the goal to reduce child mortality.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for children under age five. Under-nourishment in a population can be gauged by comparing children to a reference population. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards². Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height - can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered *moderately or severely underweight* while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely underweight*.

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as *moderately or severely stunted*. Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely stunted*. Stunting is a reflection of chronic malnutrition as a result of failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period and recurrent or chronic illness.

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted*, while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency. The indicator of wasting may exhibit

² http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/technical_report

significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food or disease prevalence.

Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations above the median reference population are classified as moderately or severely overweight.

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended³ by UNICEF. Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements.

Table NU.2 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

³ See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions here: http://www.childinfo.org/mics5_planning.html

Table NU.2: Nutritional status of children												
Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Palestine, 2014												
	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height			
	Underweight		Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Stunted		Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Wasted		Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children under age 5
	Percent below	- 2 SD ¹ - 3 SD ²			Percent below	- 2 SD ³ - 3 SD ⁴			Percent below	- 2 SD ⁵ - 3 SD ⁶		
Total	1.4	0.2	0.2	7222	7.4	1.8	-0.4	6950	1.2	0.3	8.2	6906
Region												
West Bank	1.5	0.3	0.3	3729	7.7	2.4	-0.3	3530	1.7	0.6	9.8	3489
Gaza Strip	1.3	0.2	0.1	3492	7.1	1.1	-0.5	3420	0.7	0.1	6.5	3418
Sex												
Male	1.6	0.3	0.2	3723	8.1	1.9	-0.4	3581	1.2	0.3	9.1	3565
Female	1.1	0.1	0.2	3499	6.6	1.7	-0.4	3369	1.2	0.3	7.1	3342
Area												
Urban	1.3	0.2	0.2	5498	7.5	1.9	-0.4	5308	1.1	0.3	7.9	5278
Rural	1.6	0.3	0.3	1071	7.6	1.6	-0.3	1017	1.1	0.6	10.9	1005
Camp	1.4	0.2	0.1	653	6.4	1.3	-0.5	625	1.8	0.2	6.1	624
Age												
0-5 months	2.5	0.6	0.2	629	9.0	3.2	-0.2	609	2.6	1.2	13.6	608
6-11 months	1.4	0.5	0.4	758	5.0	0.9	0.1	743	1.9	0.7	7.7	744
12-17 months	1.1	0.3	0.4	746	7.8	2.7	-0.3	723	1.7	0.3	8.5	724
18-23 months	1.2	0.0	0.3	712	8.2	2.2	-0.4	668	0.5	0.2	10.0	666
24-35 months	1.0	0.1	0.2	1415	9.4	2.1	-0.6	1310	1.1	0.3	9.1	1301
36-47 months	1.4	0.3	0.1	1522	7.0	1.4	-0.5	1472	0.7	0.1	6.6	1459
48-59 months	1.5	0.1	0.1	1439	6.0	0.9	-0.4	1426	0.8	0.1	5.8	1403
Mother's education												
None	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.1)	31	(21.5)	(6.0)	(-0.1)	30	(3.1)	(0.0)	(8.5)	29
Basic	2.1	0.5	0.1	2171	9.3	1.8	-0.5	2100	1.2	0.3	7.9	2082
Secondary	1.0	0.1	0.2	2453	7.1	1.7	-0.4	2364	1.0	0.3	8.4	2356
Higher	1.1	0.1	0.3	2566	5.9	1.6	-0.3	2456	1.3	0.3	8.2	2439
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	1.6	0.3	0.1	1887	7.6	1.2	-0.6	1843.2	0.9	0.1	6.4	1840
Second	1.2	0.3	0.1	1550	8.2	1.5	-0.5	1516.2	0.7	0.0	6.2	1511
Middle	1.2	0.3	0.3	1367	6.8	1.4	-0.2	1312.4	1.3	0.6	11.3	1304
Fourth	1.2	0.1	0.3	1333	7.0	2.3	-0.2	1263.3	1.7	0.5	8.0	1251
Richest	1.6	0.2	0.3	1085	7.0	2.9	-0.2	1014.6	1.8	0.5	10.3	1001

¹ MICS indicator 2.1a and MDG indicator 1.8 - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)

² MICS indicator 2.1b - Underweight prevalence (severe)

³ MICS indicator 2.2a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)

⁴ MICS indicator 2.2b - Stunting prevalence (severe)

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

⁵ MICS indicator 2.3a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)

⁶ MICS indicator 2.3b - Wasting prevalence (severe)

⁷ MICS indicator 2.4 - Overweight prevalence

Children whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from table NU.2. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality Tables DQ.12, DQ.13, and DQ.14 in Appendix D. The tables show that due to implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 7.8 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 11.2 percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 11.8 percent for the weight-for-height indicator.

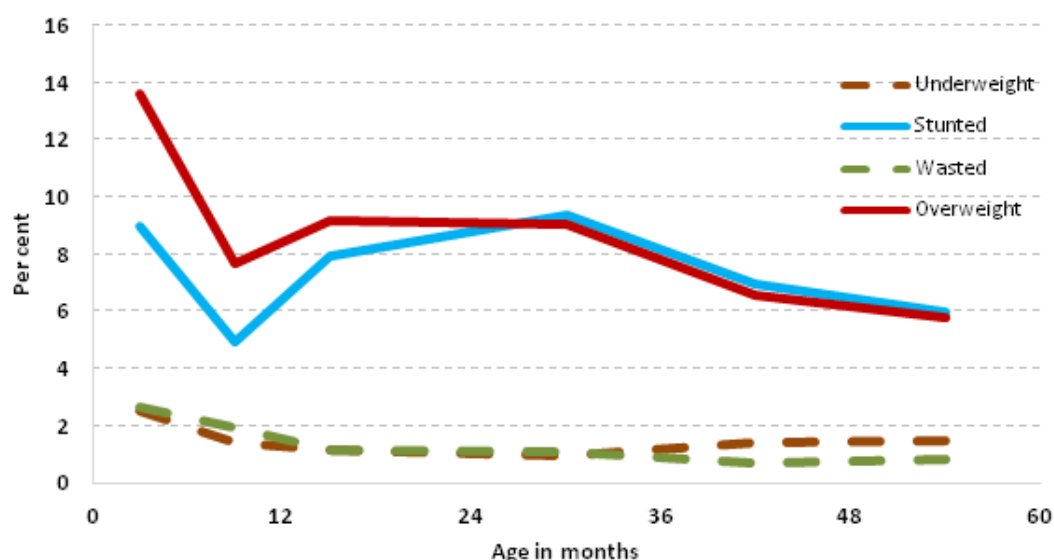
About one of 100 children under age five living in Palestine is moderately underweight (1.4 percent) and 0.2 percent are classified as severely underweight (Table NU.2). Seven percent of children are moderately stunted (or too short for their age) and two percent are severely stunted. Only one percent of children are moderately wasted (or too thin for their height) and 0.3 percent are severely wasted. Results also show that 8 in 100 Palestinian children in Palestine suffer from overweight (9 percent for males and 7 percent females, 10 percent in the West Bank and 7 percent in Gaza Strip).

Results in Table NU.2 show differentials in the nutrition indicators according to some background characteristics. The data show differences among children suffering from malnutrition according to geographic areas and regions. Eight percent of children in urban and rural areas are stunted, while the lowest prevalence was noted in camps (6 percent). Children in the West Bank showed higher prevalence rates (8 percent) compared to Gaza Strip (7 percent).

Children whose mothers have higher education are less likely to be stunted compared to children of mothers with basic education with 9 percent for children of mothers with basic education, compared to 7 percent for children of mothers with secondary education and 6 percent for children of mothers with higher education. It also seems that boys are more likely to be underweight, and stunted than girls.

The age pattern shows higher percentage in all three malnutrition indicators for children in the age group 12-30 months compared to children who are younger or older (Figure NU.1). This pattern is expected and is related to the age at which many children cease to be breastfed and are exposed to contamination in water, food, and environment.

Figure NU.1: Underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight children under age 5 (moderate and severe), Palestine, 2014



Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding

Proper feeding of infants and young children can increase their chances of survival; it can also promote optimal growth and development, especially in the critical window from birth to 2 years of age. Breastfeeding for the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and is economical and safe. However, many mothers don't start to breastfeed early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended 6 months or stop breastfeeding too soon. There are often pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition and can be unsafe if hygienic conditions, including safe drinking water are not readily available. Studies have shown that, in addition to continued breastfeeding, consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe solid, semi-solid and soft foods from the age of 6 months onwards leads to better health and growth outcomes, with potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.⁴

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be breastfed within one hour of birth, breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life and continue to be breastfed up to 2 years of age and beyond.⁵ Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods.⁶ A summary of key guiding principles^{7, 8} for feeding 6-23 month olds is provided in the table below along with proximate measures for these guidelines collected in this survey.

⁴ Bhutta Z. et al. (2013). *Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost?* The Lancet June 6, 2013.

⁵ WHO (2003). *Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding. Meeting Report Geneva, 3-5 February 2003.*

⁶ WHO (2003). *Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding.*

⁷ PAHO (2003). *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child.*

⁸ WHO (2005). *Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age*

The guiding principles for which proximate measures and indicators exist are:

- (i) continued breastfeeding;
- (ii) appropriate frequency of meals (but not energy density); and
- (iii) appropriate nutrient content of food.

Feeding frequency is used as proxy for energy intake, requiring children to receive a minimum number of meals/snacks (and milk feeds for non-breastfed children) for their age. Diet diversity is used to ascertain the adequacy of the nutrient content of the food (not including iron) consumed. For diet diversity, seven food groups were created for which a child consuming at least four of these is considered to have a better quality diet. In most populations, consumption of at least four food groups means that the child has a high likelihood of consuming at least one animal-source food and at least one fruit or vegetable, in addition to a staple food (grain, root or tuber).⁹

These three dimensions of child feeding are combined into an assessment of the children who received appropriate feeding, using the indicator of “minimum acceptable diet”. To have a minimum acceptable diet in the previous day, a child must have received:

- (i) the appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;
- (ii) food items from at least 4 food groups; and
- (iii) breastmilk or at least 2 milk feeds (for non-breastfed children).

Guiding Principle (age 6-23 months)	Proximate measures	Table
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	Breastfed in the last 24 hours	NU.4
Appropriate frequency and energy density of meals	Breastfed children Depending on age, two or three meals/snacks provided in the last 24 hours Non-breastfed children Four meals/snacks and/or milk feeds provided in the last 24 hours	NU.6
Appropriate nutrient content of food	Four food groups ¹⁰ eaten in the last 24 hours	NU.6
Appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists	na
Appropriate consistency of food	No standard indicator exists	na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products for infant and mother	No standard indicator exists	na
Practice good hygiene and proper food handling	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture programme guidance, one standard indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple	NU.9
Practice responsive feeding, applying the principles of psycho-social care	No standard indicator exists	na

⁹ WHO (2008). *Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices. Part 1: Definitions.*

¹⁰ Food groups used for assessment of this indicator are 1) Grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables.

Table NU.3: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth, and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, Palestine, 2014

	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last live-born children in the last two years
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth		
Total	96.6	40.8	85.2	38.6	2941
Region					
West Bank	95.8	40.7	83.9	33.3	1610
Gaza Strip	97.6	41.0	86.9	44.9	1331
Governorate					
Jenin	93.1	51.0	80.7	32.5	186
Tubas	(100.0)	(48.6)	(86.3)	(27.3)	25
Tulkarm	97.2	57.1	82.7	33.6	71
Nablus	94.9	37.6	79.2	41.1	190
Qalqiliya	92.2	33.7	79.8	38.0	48
Salfit	(98.0)	(35.9)	(88.2)	(23.7)	35
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	95.8	55.1	91.7	25.1	190
Jericho and Al Aghwar	91.8	66.4	82.4	15.4	44
Jerusalem	96.6	42.7	82.8	43.3	257
Bethlehem	95.6	42.0	85.6	34.5	137
Hebron	97.3	24.7	84.5	30.0	427
North Gaza	95.0	35.3	83.4	45.6	258
Gaza	98.8	33.0	86.1	40.3	471
Deir El-Balah	98.1	48.1	87.9	48.7	173
Khan Yunis	97.3	41.9	86.6	46.4	255
Rafah	98.3	62.9	93.5	50.8	175
Area					
Urban	96.9	39.8	85.2	39.4	2265
Rural	95.6	44.9	87.0	33.3	437
Camps	96.0	43.0	82.2	40.1	240
Months since last birth					
0-11 months	96.5	41.0	84.5	34.7	204
12-23 months	96.0	40.0	85.2	36.1	230
Place of delivery					
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Public sector health facility	96.7	41.0	85.4	39.2	1788
Private sector health facility	96.7	42.7	85.8	36.1	749
NGO's sector health facility	97.1	35.4	84.5	37.8	271
UNRWA sector health facility	(100.0)	(63.6)	(89.9)	(17.2)	23
Israeli sector health facility	96.3	35.5	81.1	52.7	90
Other/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Mother's education					
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Basic	96.9	40.1	84.4	36.2	798
Secondary	96.2	39.4	85.1	40.3	996
Higher	96.9	42.6	86.0	38.8	1139
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	97.6	40.7	86.6	43.5	728
Second	97.5	40.1	87.4	42.4	563
Middle	96.5	42.3	85.3	32.6	578
Fourth	95.4	40.5	84.8	36.8	606
Richest	95.9	40.6	81.0	36.1	466

1 MICS indicator 2.5 - Children ever breastfed

2 MICS indicator 2.6 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

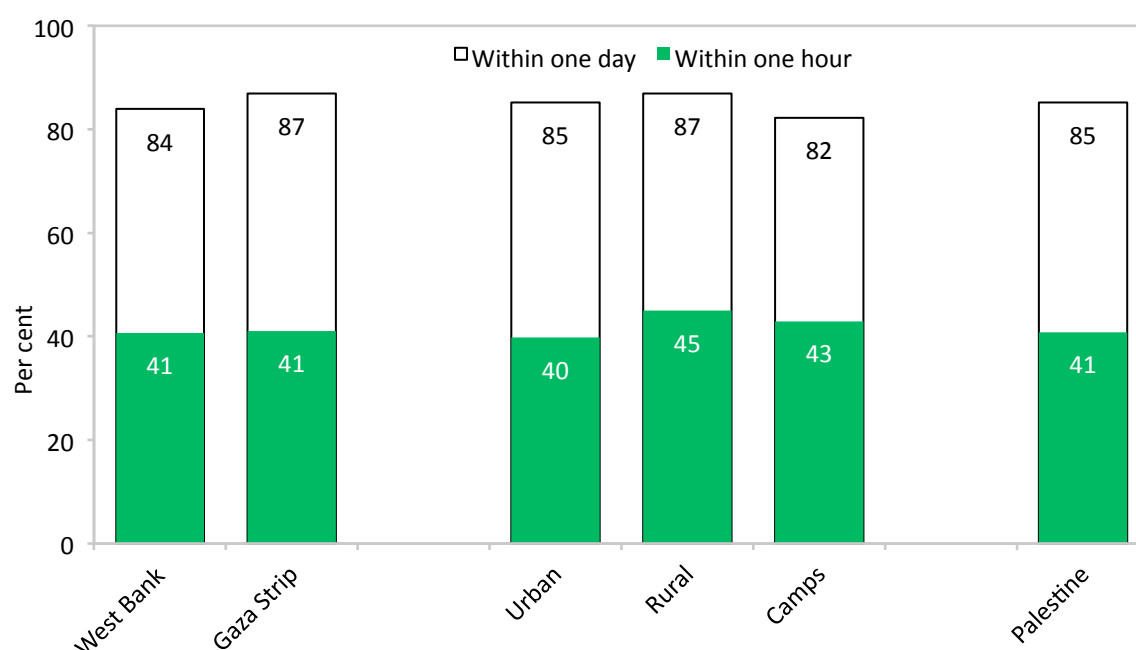
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table NU.3 is based on mothers' reports of what their last-born child, born in the last two years, was fed in the first few days of life. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth, and those who received a prelacteal feed.¹¹ Although a very important step in management of lactation and establishment of a physical and emotional relationship between the baby and the mother, only 41 percent of babies are breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth, while 85 percent of newborns in Palestine start breastfeeding within one day of birth. Moreover, among children born in the last two years preceding the survey, 97 percent were ever-breastfed. Table NU.3 show some differentials for ever-breast children by geographical regions, with the percentage being lower in the West Bank (96 percent) compared to Gaza Strip (98 percent).

The proportions of children who fed within one hour differ according to area where the lowest percentage was observed among children in urban areas; 40 percent compared to 45 percent of rural children and 43 percent in Camps. Large variations were also noted at the governorate level with the lowest percentage in Hebron (25 percent) and the highest being 66 percent in Jericho and Al Aghwar.

Figure NU.2: Initiation of breastfeeding, Palestine, 2014



The set of Infant and Young Child Feeding indicators reported in tables NU.4 through NU.8 are based on the mother's report of consumption of food and fluids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent's ability to provide a full report on the child's liquid and food intake due to recall errors as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

¹¹ *Prelacteal feed refers to the provision any liquid or food, other than breastmilk, to a newborn during the period when breastmilk flow is generally being established (estimated here as the first 3 days of life).*

In Table NU.4, breastfeeding status is presented for both *Exclusively breastfed* and *Predominantly breastfed*; referring to infants age less than 6 months who are breastfed, distinguished by *the former* only allowing vitamins, mineral supplements, and medicine and *the latter* allowing also plain water and non-milk liquids. The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months of age.

Table NU.4: Breastfeeding							
Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Palestine, 2014							
	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children
Total	38.6	50.0	668	52.9	504	11.5	504
Region							
West Bank	40.6	52.9	356	48.4	284	13.8	290
Gaza Strip	36.4	46.7	312	58.7	219	8.4	214
Sex							
Male	38.9	50.0	370	56.6	253	14.1	264
Female	38.3	50.0	298	49.2	251	8.6	240
Governorate							
Jenin	(52.5)	(71.2)	37	(50.5)	29	15.1	26
Tubas	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	7	(*)	6
Tulkarm	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	10	(*)	14
Nablus	(39.0)	(44.5)	38	(48.1)	39	(*)	24
Qalqiliya	6.9	(*)	14	(*)	4	(*)	12
Salfit	39.9	(*)	11	(*)	4	(*)	9
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	24.8	34.7	50	(38.1)	26	(14.9)	46
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	23.4	(*)	9	(*)	7	(*)	7
Jerusalem	(38.6)	(44.1)	43	40.0	53	(10.3)	38
Bethlehem	(55.9)	(76.0)	43	(*)	22	(*)	21
Hebron	45.6	59.5	88	55.3	83	9.8	86
North Gaza	37.1	48.7	68	63.5	51	(2.8)	37
Gaza	39.0	52.7	105	59.3	80	6.7	78
Deir El-Balah	(40.2)	(48.1)	42	(53.4)	30	(10.2)	30
Khan Yunis	40.9	47.7	66	(57.8)	34	(14.3)	40
Rafah	(12.4)	(18.3)	32	(*)	24	(9.9)	29
Area							
Urban	38.2	50.0	512	52.4	392	9.4	363
Rural	40.7	52.2	103	55.0	68	17.8	92
camp	39.1	45.2	53	(54.0)	43	(15.1)	49
Mother's education							
None	61.9	(*)	5	(*)	1	(*)	1
Basic	43.7	56.7	156	53.2	133	15.6	134
Secondary	38.4	49.7	235	54.9	174	9.4	172
Higher	35.5	46.1	272	51.2	196	10.6	197
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	37.2	49.2	169	65.6	114	6.7	121
Second	37.2	46.5	136	60.1	98	8.1	88
Middle	41.9	53.7	113	48.0	106	18.1	103
Fourth	36.8	51.2	147	41.8	111	12.5	106
Richest	41.8	50.0	103	47.2	74	12.5	86

[1] MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

[2] MICS indicator 2.8 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months

[3] MICS indicator 2.9 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year

[4] MICS indicator 2.10 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table NU.4 show that only 39 percent of children aged less than six months are exclusively breastfed, a level considerably lower than recommended, with a noticeable variation between West Bank and Gaza Strip (41% and 36%) respectively. About 53 percent of the children are breastfed at one year, which is higher in Gaza Strip and among male children. Twelve percent of children continued to be breastfed at 2 years of age, which is higher in the West Bank and among male children. It is also observed that the incidence of exclusive breastfeeding decreases with increasing levels of mother's education; the percentage of children whose mothers have no education and continued to be breastfed at age 2 is 62 percent compared to 36 percent of children whose mothers had higher level of education.

Figure NU.3: Infant feeding patterns by age, Palestine, 2014

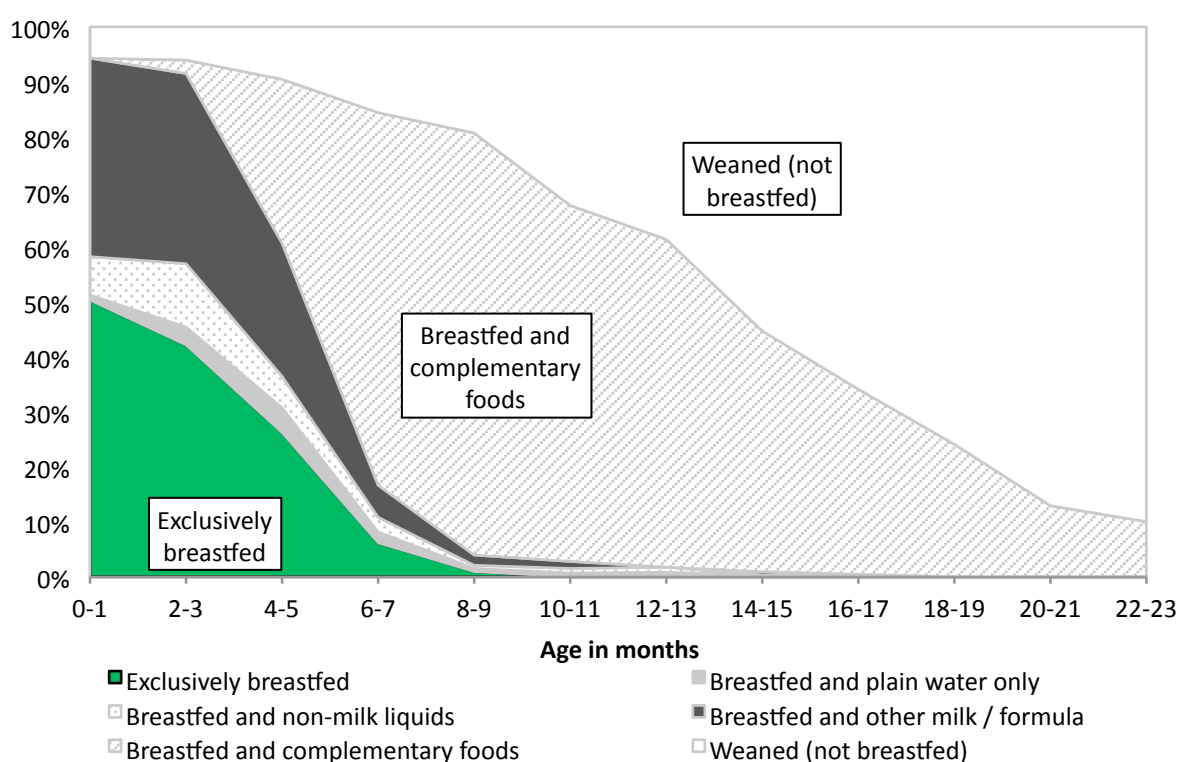


Table NU.5 shows the median duration of breastfeeding by selected background characteristics. Among children under age 3, the median duration is 14 months for any breastfeeding, almost 1 month for exclusive breastfeeding, and around 3 months for predominant breastfeeding. The data indicates that the median for any breastfeeding was the lowest in Salfit governorate (10 months) and generally similar in the other governorates (about 14 months) except for Jericho and Al Aghwar governorate where it was 16 months. The median duration of breastfeeding median is higher among males (15 months) compared to females (13 months).

Table NU.5: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months, Palestine, 2014

	Median duration (in months) of			Number of children age 0-35 months
	Any breastfeeding ^[1]	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Total	13.9	0.8	2.5	4541
Region				
West Bank	13.3	1.6	2.8	2452
Gaza Strip	14.2	0.6	0.7	2090
Sex				
Male	14.5	1.1	2.5	2368
Female	13.2	0.7	2.5	2173
Governorate				
Jenin	14.7	2.7	3.8	281
Tubas	14.7	2.3	3.5	42
Tulkarm	14.4	0.6	0.6	123
Nablus	12.6	0.5	0.6	290
Qalqiliya	14.4	0.0	0.7	81
Salfit	10.2	2.2	2.4	53
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	11.4	0.6	0.7	291
Jericho and Al Aghwar	16.4	1.2	1.4	62
Jerusalem	12.0	1.4	1.7	369
Bethlehem	14.0	3.0	4.8	211
Hebron	14.9	2.1	3.6	648
North Gaza	14.8	0.6	0.7	420
Gaza	13.9	0.7	2.7	729
Deir El-Balah	14.4	0.5	0.6	271
Khan Yunis	14.1	0.7	0.7	405
Rafah	13.8	0.4	0.4	264
Area				
Urban	13.7	0.7	2.5	3476
Rural	14.6	2.0	2.7	682
Camps	14.3	0.7	0.7	384
Mother's education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Basic	14.1	1.9	3.2	1244
Secondary	13.8	0.7	2.4	1541
Higher	13.8	0.7	1.7	1738
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	14.6	0.6	0.7	1143
Second	14.5	0.7	1.8	902
Middle	13.6	0.7	3.0	894
Fourth	12.1	1.6	2.6	899
Richest	12.4	1.8	2.5	703

[1] MICS indicator 2.11 - Duration of breastfeeding

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The adequacy of infant feeding in children under the age of 24 months is provided in Table NU.6. Different criteria of feeding are used depending on the age of the child. For infants

aged 0-5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered as age-appropriate feeding, while infants aged 6-23 months are considered to be appropriately fed if they are receiving breast milk and solid, semi-solid or soft food. As a result of these feeding patterns, 45 percent of children age 6-23 months are being appropriately breastfed, where male children are more likely to be appropriately fed compared to female children (48% and 42% respectively) and children in the Gaza Strip compared to children in the West Bank (48% and 42%) respectively. Additionally, 43 percent of children aged 0-23 months are being appropriate fed, with some variations by region and sex and area of residence.

Table NU.6: Age-appropriate breastfeeding						
Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Palestine, 2014						
	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed ²	Number of children
Total	38.6	668	44.8	2334	43.4	3002
Region						
West Bank	40.6	356	42.4	1264	42.0	1620
Gaza Strip	36.4	312	47.7	1069	45.1	1381
Sex						
Male	38.9	370	47.7	1207	45.7	1577
Female	38.3	298	41.7	1127	41.0	1424
Governorate						
Jenin	(52.5)	37	50.9	145	51.2	182
Tubas	(*)	5	(*)	21	(44.4)	26
Tulkarm	(*)	16	47.2	58	45.6	74
Nablus	(39.0)	38	44.8	146	43.6	184
Qalqiliya	(*)	14	(37.7)	33	28.7	47
Salfit	(*)	11	31.3	27	(33.9)	38
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	24.8	50	39.4	151	35.8	201
Jericho and Al	(*)	9	51.9	34	45.7	44
Aghwar						
Jerusalem	(38.6)	43	35.9	193	36.4	237
Bethlehem	(55.9)	43	46.2	100	49.1	144
Hebron	45.6	88	41.3	355	42.1	443
North Gaza	37.1	68	46.4	200	44.1	268
Gaza	39.0	105	47.1	389	45.3	494
Deir El-Balah	(40.2)	42	47.8	138	46.0	180
Khan Yunis	40.9	66	49.8	196	47.6	262
Rafah	(12.4)	32	47.9	146	41.6	178
Area						
Urban	38.2	512	44.4	1798	43.0	2310
Rural	40.7	103	45.8	347	44.6	450
Camps	39.1	53	47.6	188	45.7	242
Mother's education						
None	(*)	5	(*)	7	(*)	12
Basic	(43.6)	156	47.9	631	47.0	788
Secondary	38.4	235	44.2	806	42.9	1041
Higher	35.5	272	43.4	890	41.6	1161
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	37.2	169	45.9	596	44.0	765
Second	37.2	136	50.6	447	47.5	583
Middle	41.9	113	46.1	463	45.3	576
Fourth	36.8	147	40.0	469	39.2	616
Richest	41.8	103	40.6	359	40.8	462

¹ MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

² MICS indicator 2.12 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Overall, 90 percent of infants age 6-8 months received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least once during the previous day of the interview (Table NU.7). Among currently breastfeeding infants this percentage is 89 percent while it is 92 percent among infants currently not breastfeeding. Data shows that 92 percent of infants in Gaza received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least once during the previous day compared to 88 percent among children in the West Bank. This percentage was higher among males compared to females at 91 percent and 89 percent respectively.

Table NU.7: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods						
Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Palestine, 2014						
	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods ¹	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	89.2	365	91.6	74	89.6	439
Region						
West Bank	87.9	176	(86.9)	47	87.7	223
Gaza Strip	90.4	189	(100.0)	26	91.6	216
Sex						
Male	90.6	185	(90.8)	35	90.6	220
Female	87.8	181	(92.3)	39	88.6	219
Area						
Urban	89.5	285	93.1	59	90.1	344
Rural	89.4	56	(*)	12	88.1	68
camp	(*)	24	(*)	3	(87.0)	27

¹ MICS indicator 2.13 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Overall, 75 percent of the children age 6-23 months were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times. A slightly higher proportion of males (76 percent) were achieving the minimum meal frequency compared to females (75 percent). The proportion of children receiving the minimum diet diversity, or foods from at least 4 food groups, was lower than that for minimum meal frequency, indicating the need to focus on improving diet quality and nutrient intake among this vulnerable group. A higher proportion of older (18-23 month old) children (80 percent) were achieving the minimum diet diversity compared to younger (6-8 month old) children (28 percent). The overall assessment using the indicator of minimum acceptable diet revealed that only 42 percent were benefitting from a diet sufficient in both diversity and frequency. Some differences are noted according to area of residence, a higher proportion of rural children (78 percent) achieving the minimum meal frequency compared to those living in urban areas and camps (75 percent each).

Table NU.8: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Palestine, 2014

	Currently breastfeeding						Currently not breastfeeding						All					
	Percent of children who received:			Number of			Percent of children who received:			Number of			Percent of children who received:			Number of		
	Minimum dietary diversity [a]	Minimum meal frequency [b]	Minimum acceptable diet [1], [c]	children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity [a]	Minimum meal frequency [b]	Minimum acceptable diet [2], [c]	At least 2 milk feeds [3]	children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity [4], [a]	Minimum meal frequency [5], [b]	Minimum acceptable diet [c]	children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity [4], [a]	Minimum meal frequency [5], [b]	Minimum acceptable diet [c]	children age 6-23 months	Number of children age 6-23 months
Total	49.3	68.6	40.2	1102	74.5	81.9	43.8	69.6	1149	62.6	75.4	42.1	2334	62.6	75.4	42.1	2334	
Region																		
West Bank	57.5	65.3	44.5	568	78.6	84.2	51.6	79.1	642	68.9	75.4	48.3	1264	68.9	75.4	48.3	1264	
Gaza Strip	40.7	72.2	35.7	534	69.4	78.9	33.9	57.6	507	55.1	75.4	34.8	1070	55.1	75.4	34.8	1070	
Sex																		
Male	50.2	68.5	41.4	605	75.9	83.5	47.8	72.6	560	63.1	75.7	44.4	1207	63.1	75.7	44.4	1207	
Female	48.3	68.8	38.9	498	73.2	80.4	40.1	66.7	589	62.0	75.1	39.5	1127	62.0	75.1	39.5	1127	
Age (months)																		
6-8	26.2	70.5	23.7	365	38.6	93.7	20.4	95.3	65	28.1	74.0	23.2	439	28.1	74.0	23.2	439	
9-11	47.5	60.3	36.2	260	57.5	91.9	43.5	91.5	93	50.8	68.7	38.1	364	50.8	68.7	38.1	364	
12-17	65.7	71.0	53.3	358	74.8	83.0	47.3	74.8	383	70.5	77.2	50.2	771	70.5	77.2	50.2	771	
18-23	75.1	74.2	60.3	120	80.8	78.4	44.2	60.2	608	80.0	77.7	46.8	759	80.0	77.7	46.8	759	
Governorate																		
Jenin	74.2	70.4	52.1	75	81.5	80.9	54.9	76.1	59	76.5	75.0	53.3	145	76.5	75.0	53.3	145	
Tubas	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	
Tulkarm	(53.5)	(67.4)	(44.2)	27	(76.0)	(82.7)	(46.0)	(69.9)	30	65.8	75.4	45.1	58	65.8	75.4	45.1	58	
Nablus	56.1	73.3	46.9	65	77.7	82.6	50.0	77.2	70	66.2	78.1	48.5	146	66.2	78.1	48.5	146	
Qalqilya	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	84.4	86.7	62.9	33	84.4	86.7	62.9	33	
Salfit	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	77.5	65.1	50.1	27	77.5	65.1	50.1	27	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	74.1	74.9	62.1	61	84.3	89.6	60.5	83.9	87	80.5	83.5	61.1	151	80.5	83.5	61.1	151	
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	60.7	67.8	47.4	34	60.7	67.8	47.4	34	
Jerusalem	60.9	62.3	44.0	76	82.8	94.3	65.5	89.2	110	74.4	81.2	56.7	193	74.4	81.2	56.7	193	
Bethlehem	40.5	77.0	34.7	50	(75.6)	(86.0)	(40.7)	(76.8)	45	57.8	81.3	37.6	100	57.8	81.3	37.6	100	
Hebron	47.4	53.2	36.0	164	71.5	78.9	39.4	72.8	183	60.7	66.7	37.8	355	60.7	66.7	37.8	355	
North Gaza	41.4	78.1	40.4	104	71.2	89.3	38.7	56.3	84	55.3	83.1	39.6	200	55.3	83.1	39.6	200	
Gaza	28.0	61.1	19.4	186	54.0	62.8	26.1	55.4	192	42.5	62.0	22.8	389	42.5	62.0	22.8	389	
Deir El-Balah	53.1	81.5	51.5	69	88.5	91.7	38.6	56.6	67	71.0	86.6	45.2	138	71.0	86.6	45.2	138	
Khan Yunis	47.4	72.5	41.8	104	81.1	85.2	38.8	63.6	90	62.9	78.4	40.4	196	62.9	78.4	40.4	196	
Rafah	51.1	82.8	47.1	71	75.6	89.7	38.5	58.2	73	62.7	86.3	42.8	146	62.7	86.3	42.8	146	

Table NU.8 Continued: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Palestine, 2014

	Currently breastfeeding					Currently not breastfeeding					All				
	Percent of children who received:				Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:				Percent of children who received:					
	Minimum dietary diversity [a]	Minimum meal frequency [b]	Minimum acceptable diet [1], [c]	Number of children age 6-23 months		Minimum dietary diversity [a]	Minimum meal frequency [b]	Minimum acceptable diet [2] [c]	At least 2 milk feeds [3]	Minimum dietary diversity [4], [a]	Minimum meal frequency [5], [b]	Minimum acceptable diet [c]	Number of children age 6-23 months		
Area															
Urban	46.7	69.0	39.2	842	71.4	80.5	41.1	67.7	899	59.9	75.0	40.2	1799		
Rural	60.8	68.5	46.3	166	85.9	87.4	56.0	79.6	163	73.1	77.9	51.1	347		
camp	53.0	65.4	39.3	95	86.1	85.9	49.1	70.2	86	68.8	75.2	44.0	188		
Mother's education															
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	7		
Basic	41.6	62.9	31.7	316	62.4	77.2	29.7	64.1	293	51.4	69.7	30.8	631		
Secondary	46.2	68.5	37.3	378	70.6	80.9	36.6	65.1	395	59.5	74.8	37.0	806		
Higher	58.5	73.6	49.7	407	85.5	86.0	59.0	77.0	457	73.1	80.2	54.6	890		
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	37.0	66.3	31.7	292	65.6	76.7	30.5	53.9	288	51.6	71.4	31.1	596		
Second	44.9	72.7	37.4	233	70.4	81.2	36.1	62.7	202	57.2	76.7	36.8	447		
Middle	51.1	64.6	38.9	228	81.1	77.0	42.1	68.7	215	65.2	70.6	40.5	463		
Fourth	56.9	72.4	47.4	194	79.0	84.4	53.3	79.8	252	69.8	79.2	50.7	469		
Richest	67.2	68.3	53.6	155	79.2	92.7	61.5	88.1	191	74.5	81.7	58.0	359		

¹ MICS indicator 2.17a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)

² MICS indicator 2.17b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)

³ MICS indicator 2.14 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children

⁴ MICS indicator 2.16 - Minimum dietary diversity

⁵ MICS indicator 2.15 - Minimum meal frequency

^a Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 4 of 7 food groups: 1) Grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables.

^b Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.

^c The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the possible contamination due to unsafe water and lack of hygiene in preparation. Table NU.8 shows that bottle-feeding is still prevalent in among Palestinian children. Forty two percent of children aged 0-23 months are fed using a bottle with a nipple. There is a higher proportion of bottle use was noted among children in the West Bank (48 percent) compared to 36 percent in Gaza Strip. Children in rural areas are more likely to bottle fed, than children in urban and Camps areas (49 percent and 41 percent respectively). The higher levels of bottle usage is found to be correlated with wealth, where this was 55 percent among children of the richest households compared to 32 percent among children of the poorest households.

Table NU.9: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Palestine, 2014

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple [1]	Number of children age 0-23 months:
Total	42.4	3002
Region		
West Bank	47.5	1620
Gaza Strip	36.3	1382
Sex		
Male	41.6	1577
Female	43.2	1424
Age		
0-5 months	42.1	668
6-11 months	43.7	803
12-23 months	41.8	1530
Governorate		
Jenin	49.6	182
Tubas	(22.9)	26
Tulkarm	35.9	74
Nablus	52.9	184
Qalqiliya	(53.7)	47
Salfit	(51.5)	38
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	53.3	201
Jericho and Al Aghwar	48.3	44
Jerusalem	54.2	237
Bethlehem	46.8	144
Hebron	40.9	443
North Gaza	32.6	268
Gaza	29.2	494
Deir El-Balah	40.1	180
Khan Yunis	43.3	262
Rafah	47.7	178
Area		
Urban	41.2	2311
Rural	49.1	450
camp	41.2	241
Mother's education		
None	(*)	12
Basic	36.0	788
Secondary	41.9	1041
Higher	47.1	1161
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	31.7	765
Second	37.7	583
Middle	45.0	576
Fourth	48.5	616
Richest	54.5	462

¹ MICS indicator 2.18 - Bottle feeding

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Salt Iodization

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) is the world's leading cause of preventable mental retardation and impaired psychomotor development in young children. In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre. IDD takes its greatest toll in impaired mental growth and development, contributing in turn to poor school performance, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work performance. The indicator is the percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt (≥ 15 parts per million).

In almost all households (98 percent), salt used for cooking was tested for iodine content by using salt test kits and testing for the presence of either the potassium iodide or potassium iodate.

Potassium iodide is an inorganic compound with the chemical formula KI. This kind of salt is the most commercially significant iodide compound, it's the mostly salt use in Palestine, but since Palestine have its own salt from different sources so some are potassium iodate

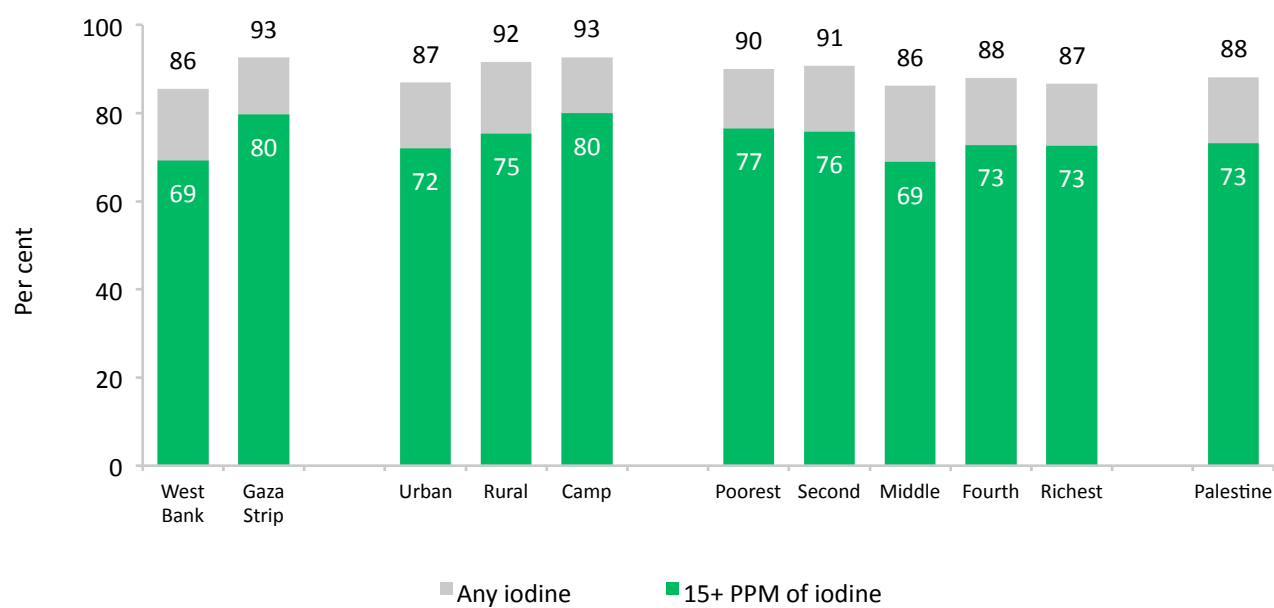
Table NU.10 shows that in about one percent of households, there was no salt available. These households are included in the denominator of the indicator. In 73 percent of households, salt was found to contain 15 parts per million (ppm) or more of iodine. Use of iodized salt was lowest in West Bank (69 percent) and highest in Gaza Strip (80 percent). Approximately 80 percent of households in camps were found to be using adequately iodized salt as compared to only 72 percent of urban households and 75 percent of households in rural areas.

A noticeable variation between governorates is also noted, as only 46 percent of households in Hebron governorate were found to be using adequately iodized salt, while this percent exceeded 90 percent in Tubas, Deir El Balah and Rafah governorates.

Table NU.10: Iodized salt consumption								
Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Palestine, 2014								
	Percent of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with salt test result				Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
			Percent of households with no salt	Not iodized 0 PPM	>0 and <15 PPM	15+ PPM [1]		
Total	97.5	10182	1.4	10.3	15.0	73.2	100.0	10074
Region								
West Bank	97.4	6386	1.3	13.2	16.3	69.3	100.0	6296
Gaza Strip	97.8	3796	1.7	5.6	13.0	79.7	100.0	3779
Governorate								
Jenin	98.9	744	0.0	0.9	25.2	73.9	100.0	736
Tubas	99.4	128	0.2	1.2	5.3	93.3	100.0	127
Tulkarm	96.6	421	1.6	3.6	24.8	70.1	100.0	413
Nablus	96.9	892	0.9	3.2	8.2	87.7	100.0	872
Qalqiliya	97.3	224	1.2	2.7	19.6	76.5	100.0	220
Salfit	99.4	164	0.0	6.3	9.5	84.2	100.0	163
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	94.7	770	2.7	3.3	13.2	80.9	100.0	749
Jericho and Al Aghwar	99.4	112	0.0	10.6	20.3	69.1	100.0	111
Jerusalem	98.1	988	0.9	20.9	12.5	65.7	100.0	978
Bethlehem	97.8	497	0.6	15.0	12.6	71.8	100.0	488
Hebron	97.3	1446	2.1	31.2	20.4	46.3	100.0	1437
North Gaza	98.4	701	1.5	9.1	13.8	75.6	100.0	701
Gaza	97.0	1336	2.6	7.6	17.4	72.4	100.0	1331
Deir El-Balah	98.1	581	1.3	2.6	5.6	90.5	100.0	578
Khan Yunis	98.4	723	1.2	3.7	16.1	78.9	100.0	721
Rafah	97.9	454	0.9	1.4	2.8	94.8	100.0	449
Area								
Urban	97.6	7600	1.5	11.6	15.0	72.0	100.0	7530
Rural	96.9	1741	1.2	7.1	16.3	75.4	100.0	1707
camp	98.1	841	1.4	5.9	12.8	79.9	100.0	837
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	96.9	1896	2.6	7.4	13.5	76.5	100.0	1887
Second	97.6	1926	2.0	7.4	14.9	75.8	100.0	1916
Middle	97.2	2136	1.4	12.5	17.3	68.9	100.0	2104
Fourth	98.2	2162	0.9	11.2	15.2	72.8	100.0	2142
Richest	97.7	2063	0.5	12.9	14.1	72.6	100.0	2026

¹ MICS indicator 2.19 - Iodized salt consumption

Figure NU.4: Consumption of iodized salt, Palestine, 2014



VI. Child Health

VI. Child Health

Vaccinations

The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 is to reduce child mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. Immunization plays a key part in this goal. In addition, the Global Vaccine Action Plan (GVAP) was endorsed by the 194 Member States of the World Health Assembly in May 2012 to achieve the Decade of Vaccines vision by delivering universal access to immunization. Immunization has saved the lives of millions of children in the four decades since the launch of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in 1974. Worldwide there are still millions of children not reached by routine immunization and as a result, vaccine-preventable diseases cause more than 2 million deaths every year.

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunizations for Children¹ recommends all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, measles, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae type b, pneumonia/meningitis, rotavirus, and rubella.

All doses in the primary series are recommended to be completed before the child's first birthday, although depending on the epidemiology of disease in a country, the first doses of measles and rubella containing vaccines may be recommended at 12 months or later. The recommended number and timing of most other doses also vary slightly with local epidemiology and may include booster doses later in childhood.

The vaccination schedule followed by the Palestinian National Immunization Programme provides the following vaccinations: a birth dose of Hepatitis B vaccine, BCG, two doses of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV), three doses of Pentavalent 2 vaccine (Penta), three doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV), administered by 12 months of age, three doses of Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV), the first dose of measles vaccine (administered as Measles Mumps and Rubella MMR1), by age of 12 months. Based on this vaccination schedule the estimates for full immunization coverage from the Palestinian MICS are based on children age 24-35 months to ensure that children receiving measles vaccination are included.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age. All mothers or caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards. If the vaccination card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations, and for Polio, Penta and Hepatitis B and MMR, how many doses were received. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from the vaccination card and the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child.

¹ <http://www.who.int/immunization/diseases/en>. Table 2 includes recommendations for all children and additional antigens recommended only for children residing in certain regions of the world or living in certain high-risk population groups.

² According to the Palestinian national immunization schedule, DPT, Hepatitis, Haemophilus influenza vaccines are part of the Pentavalent vaccine, which is administered in three doses, at age two months, four months and six months, as follows: Penta1 includes: DPT1, Hep1, and Haemophilus influenza1, Penta2 includes: DPT2, Hep2, and Haemophilus influenza2, Penta3 includes: DPT3, Hep3, and Haemophilus influenza3

Table CH.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life									
Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey and by their first birthday, <i>Palestine, 2014</i>									
Antigen	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:				
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:		Vaccinated by 12 months of age ^a	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:		Vaccinated by 12 months of age (measles by 24 months) ^a	Vaccinated by 12 months of age (measles by 24 months) ^a	Vaccinated by 12 months of age (measles by 24 months) ^a
	Vaccination card	Mother's report			Vaccination card	Mother's report			
HepB									
At birth									
BCG¹									
Penta									
1	91.7	7.9	99.6	99.1	83.2	16.0	99.2	98.9	
2	92.0	7.6	99.6	98.8	83.3	16.0	99.3	99.1	
3 ¹									
IPV									
1	91.4	8.4	99.8	98.4	83.1	16.5	99.6	98.6	
2	91.0	8.5	99.5	97.9	82.7	16.6	99.3	98.4	
3 ¹	89.4	9.8	99.3	96.9	82.4	16.7	99.0	97.3	
Polio									
1	91.1	8.6	99.8	99.4	83.6	16.0	99.6	99.3	
2	90.6	9.0	99.6	98.9	83.1	16.0	99.1	98.8	
3 ²									
Measles (MCV1) ⁷									
1	91.6	8.4	100.0	99.2	83.0	16.4	99.4	99.0	
2	91.1	8.6	99.7	99.0	82.5	16.5	99.0	98.6	
3 ²	89.3	9.6	99.0	97.9	81.9	16.7	98.6	97.4	
Fully vaccinated ^{8, b}	na	na	na	na	81.6	17.5	99.1	97.0	
No vaccinations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	82.0	12.8	94.9	89.9	
					0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Number of children	1444	1444	1444	1444	1466	1466	1466	1466	

[1] MICS indicator 3.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

[2] MICS indicator 3.2 - Polio immunization coverage

[a] MICS indicators 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, 3.6, and refer to results of this column in the left panel; MICS indicators 3.4 and 3.8 refer to this column in the right panel

[b] Includes: BCG, Hep.B0, IPV1, IPV2, penta1, penta2, penta3, Polio1, Polio2, Polio3 by the first birthday and measles by the second birthday, as per the vaccination schedule in Palestine

The percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months who have received each of the specific vaccinations by source of information vaccination card and mother's recall is shown in Table CH.1 and Figure CH.1. The denominators for the table are comprised of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months so that only children who are old enough to be fully vaccinated are counted. In the first three columns in each panel of the table, the numerator includes all children who were vaccinated at any time before the survey according to the vaccination card or the mother's report. In the last column in each panel, only those children who were vaccinated before their first birthday, as recommended, are included. For children without vaccination cards, the proportion of vaccinations given before the first birthday is assumed to be the same as for children with vaccination cards. As indicated in Table DQ.17 in Appendix D, it is seen that 94 percent of children age 12-23 months and 89 percent of those age 24-35 months have ever received a vaccination card, and that cards were actually seen by the interviewer in 93 percent and 84 percent of cases respectively for these two age groups. Taking into consideration that 2 percent of children age 12-23 months and 5 percent of those age 24-35 months previously had a vaccination card but did not have one at the time of the survey.

Approximately 99 percent of children age 12-23 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months and the first dose of Penta (DPT-HepB-Hib) vaccine was given to 98 percent. Coverage levels were sustained with 98 percent of children receiving the second dose of DPT-HepB-Hib, and 97 percent the third dose. Similarly, 99 percent of children received Polio 1 by age 12 months and this coverage is maintained at 98 percent by the third dose. The coverage for measles vaccine for children 24-35 months by any time before the survey was 99 while 97 percent of children 24-35 months received the measles vaccine by the recommended age of 12 months. As a result, the percentage of children who had all the recommended vaccinations by their second birthday was 90 percent.

Figure CH.1: Vaccinations by age 12 months (measles by 24 months), Palestine, 2014



Table CH.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children 12-23 and 24-35 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers'/caretakers' reports. Vaccination cards have been seen by the interviewer for 93 percent of children age 12-23 months.

No variation in vaccination coverage were noted among males and females, by area, mother's education or wealth quintiles.

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and age 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases, Palestine, 2014																		
Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:														Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:				
	Hep.B0 (At birth)	BCG	IPV		Penta			Polio			None	Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 12-23 months	First dose of Measles	Full ^a	None	Percent age with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 24-35 months
			1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3								
Total	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.6	99.8	99.5	99.3	100.0	99.7	99.0	0.0	92.9	1444	99.1	94.9	0.3	84.3	1466
Region																		
West Bank	99.8	99.4	99.7	99.4	99.8	99.1	98.8	100.0	99.5	98.6	0.0	89.8	746	98.9	94.2	0.4	81.5	757
Gaza Strip	99.5	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.4	0.0	96.3	698	99.4	95.6	0.3	87.4	709
Governorate																		
Jenin	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	98.9	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9	0.0	98.0	91	98.9	98.9	1.1	98.9	98
Tubas	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Tulkarm	(97.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.9)	(97.2)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(94.3)	37	(98.3)	(87.0)	(1.7)	(96.8)	49
Nabtus	100.0	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.0	0.0	96.3	97	100.0	99.1	0.0	83.7	106
Qalqiliya	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(96.5)	25	(100.0)	(97.8)	(0.0)	(94.0)	34
Salft	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	99.1	96.2	96.2	100.0	100.0	99.1	0.0	83.2	100	98.8	92.9	0.0	73.5	90
Jercho & Al Aghwar	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	0.0	(100.0)	22	(100.0)	(97.5)	0.0	(91.8)	19
Jerusalem**	(100.0)	(91.7)	(95.5)	(95.5)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(95.5)	(95.5)	(0.0)	(86.8)	42	100.0	81.0	0.0	77.3	58
Bethlehem	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.6	100.0	100.0	96.2	100.0	100.0	95.1	0.0	98.5	63	98.5	93.2	1.5	89.5	67
Hebron	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.3	0.0	83.1	236	98.4	96.0	0.0	70.1	205
North Gaza	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.3	0.0	93.0	135	99.3	94.7	0.0	78.9	152
Gaza	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.6	99.6	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.6	0.0	98.7	249	100.0	94.8	0.0	90.2	236
Deir El-Balah	100.0	100.0	98.9	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	94.6	97	100.0	94.3	0.0	90.6	91
Khan Yunis	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	0.0	98.2	119	98.3	98.3	0.8	89.4	143
Rafah	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	94.0	98	98.9	95.7	1.1	87.8	87

[a] Includes: BCG, Hep.B0, IPV1, IPV2, penta1, penta2, penta3, Polio1, Polio2, Polio3 by the first birthday and measles by the second birthday, as per the vaccination schedule in Palestine

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

***: Does not include those parts of Jerusalem which were annexed by Israel in 1967, due to the fact that the Palestinian vaccination schedule is different from the Israeli vaccination schedule. Palestinian children living in East Jerusalem receive their vaccinations from the Israeli Health centers.

Table CH.2 Continued: Vaccinations by background characteristics																				
Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases, Palestine, 2014																				
	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:										Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:									
	Hep.B0 (At birth)	BCG		IPV			Penta			Polio			None	Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 12-23 months	First dose of Measles	Full ^a	None	Percent age with vaccination on card seen	Number of children age 24-35 months
				1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3								
Sex																				
Male	99.9	99.6	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.4	99.6	99.1	0.0	93.3	755	98.9	94.0	0.3	85.3	754				
Female	99.3	99.6	100.0	99.7	99.9	99.6	99.0	99.8	98.9	0.0	92.5	689	99.3	95.8	0.4	83.2	712			
Area																				
Urban	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.2	0.0	92.7	99.6	98.9	94.6	0.5	83.7	1096			
Rural	100.0	99.6	100.0	99.6	100.0	99.2	98.2	99.1	98.2	0.0	92.9	100.0	99.7	96.1	0.0	85.1	233			
Camp	99.2	100.0	100.0	99.3	99.3	98.7	99.3	100.0	98.7	0.0	95.0	99.2	100.0	95.1	0.0	88.0	138			
Mother's education																				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7			
Basic	99.5	99.3	100.0	99.8	99.5	99.5	99.2	100.0	98.7	0.0	95.2	396	98.9	92.8	0.7	82.2	426			
Secondary	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.4	100.0	99.7	99.5	99.6	98.7	0.0	94.0	494	99.6	95.8	0.2	89.5	474			
Higher	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.2	99.2	99.6	99.5	0.0	90.3	550	98.9	95.6	0.2	81.6	559			
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	99.7	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.7	99.7	100.0	99.2	0.0	96.3	398	99.3	97.6	0.3	85.9	378			
Second	98.9	100.0	100.0	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	0.0	95.1	281	99.7	98.3	0.3	88.9	319			
Middle	99.7	96.2	99.1	98.8	99.4	99.1	98.9	99.5	97.2	0.3	91.5	300	98.5	93.0	0.3	84.7	318			
Fourth	99.4	93.4	97.6	97.6	99.4	98.1	96.9	98.5	92.5	0.3	90.4	330	97.7	88.7	1.0	82.1	283			
Richest	100.0	85.0	98.2	96.9	99.6	98.1	96.6	98.7	85.0	0.0	85.7	221	98.4	82.7	1.3	74.7	241			

[a] Includes: BCG, Hep.B0, IPV1, IPV2, penta1, penta2, penta3, Polio1, Polio2, Polio3 by the first birthday and measles by the second birthday, as per the vaccination schedule in Palestine

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Care of Illness

A key strategy for accelerating progress toward MDG 4 is to tackle the diseases that are the leading killers of children under 5. Diarrhoea and pneumonia are two such diseases. The Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Pneumonia and Diarrhoea (GAPPD) aims to end preventable pneumonia and diarrhoea death by reducing mortality from pneumonia to 3 deaths per 1000 live births and mortality from diarrhoea to 1 death per 1000 live births by 2025.

Table CH.4 presents the percentage of children under 5 years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), or fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. These results are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of those illnesses over a two-week time window.

The definition of a case of diarrhoea, in this survey, was the mother's (or caretaker's) report that the child had such symptoms over the specified period; no other evidence were sought beside the opinion of the mother. A child was considered to have had an episode of ARI if the mother or caretaker reported that the child had, over the specified period, an illness with a cough with rapid or difficult breathing, and whose symptoms were perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked nose. While this approach is reasonable in the context of a MICS survey, these basically simple case definitions must be kept in mind when interpreting the results, as well as the potential for reporting and recall biases. Further, diarrhoea, fever and ARI are not only seasonal but are also characterized by the often rapid spread of localized outbreaks from one area to another at different points in time. The timing of the survey and the location of the teams might thus considerably affect the results, which must consequently be interpreted with caution. For these reasons, although the period-prevalence over a two-week time window is reported, these data should not be used to assess the epidemiological characteristics of these diseases but rather to obtain denominators for the indicators related to use of health services and treatment.

Table CH.4: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, fever, and/or symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last two weeks, Palestine, 2014

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children age 0-59 months
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI		
Total	11.3	10.7		7816
Region				
West Bank	11.4	11.0		4202
Gaza Strip	11.1	10.4		3614
Sex				
Male	12.2	11.7		4058
Female	10.3	9.6		3758
Governorate				
Jenin	11.4	9.6		469
Tubas	17.6	14.7		65
Tulkarm	9.5	15.9		217
Nablus	14.7	10.7		523
Qalqiliya	5.1	6.9		157
Salfit	5.8	3.4		104
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	11.5	9.2		466
Jericho and Al Aghwar	13.9	11.9		93
Jerusalem	12.1	9.1		635
Bethlehem	16.9	22.2		340
Hebron	8.8	10.1		1132
North Gaza	12.7	6.7		695
Gaza	10.5	9.9		1290
Deir El-Balah	10.1	12.2		489
Khan Yunis	10.8	11.3		667
Rafah	12.1	13.7		472
Area				
Urban	10.9	10.4		5942
Rural	11.9	12.1		1186
camp	13.1	11.3		688
Age				
0-11	15.4	11.2		1471
12-23	17.8	11.7		1530
24-35	10.8	11.3		1540
36-47	7.0	9.0		1678
48-59	6.0	10.4		1597
Mother's education				
None	(10.2)	(12.4)		37
Basic	11.0	12.0		2346
Secondary	11.4	10.4		2641
Higher	11.4	9.9		2792
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	12.6	11.5		1937
Second	9.6	9.1		1601
Middle	11.8	12.2		1555
Fourth	11.7	11.9		1491
Richest	10.1	8.2		1233

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Overall, 11 percent of under five children were reported to have had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, and 11 percent of under five children were reported with symptoms of ARI (Table CH.4).

The results showed differences between children who had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey based on mother's education; where only 3 percent of children who had diarrhea their mothers had basic education compared to 11 percent for mothers with higher education.

Diarrhoea

Diarrhoea is a leading cause of death among children under five worldwide. Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salts (ORS) or a recommended home fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths. Preventing dehydration and malnutrition by increasing fluid intake and continuing to feed the child are also important strategies for managing diarrhoea.

In the MICS, mothers or caretakers were asked whether their child under age five years had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. In cases where mothers reported that the child had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had been given to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than what was usually given to the child.

The overall period-prevalence of diarrhoea in children under 5 years of age is 11 percent (Table CH.4) and ranges from 5 percent in Qalqiliya governorate to 18 percent in Tubas governorate. The highest period-prevalence is seen among children age 12-23 months (18 percent) which grossly corresponds to the weaning period.

Table CH.5: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Palestine, 2014

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:								Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:							No advice or treatment sought	
	Health facilities or providers					Other source	A health facility or provider [1] [a]		
	Public	Private	NGOS	UN	Israeli				
Total	21.5	23.2	1.5	9.7	3.1	3.7	52.9	40.9	880
Region									
West Bank	15.4	30.3	1.1	3.8	5.8	4.6	52.4	42.3	478
Gaza Strip	28.6	14.9	1.9	16.7	0.0	2.7	53.4	39.3	402
Sex									
Male	22.5	22.0	1.6	10.8	3.0	4.6	53.3	40.4	494
Female	20.1	24.8	1.3	8.2	3.3	2.5	52.4	41.6	386
Governorate									
Jenin	24.8	48.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	65.1	29.2	54
Tubas	29.9	36.3	0.0	5.1	0.0	2.6	54.8	45.2	11
Tulkarm	18.3	31.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	49.1	43.1	21
Nablus	11.9	30.0	1.2	6.4	0.0	11.1	44.8	44.8	77
Qalqiliya	37.0	34.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.9	41.3	8
Salfit	0.0	58.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.7	41.3	6
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	19.0	36.6	0.0	2.4	0.0	3.4	55.9	40.7	54
Jericho and Al Aghwar	29.2	31.9	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	76.8	23.2	13
Jerusalem	4.1	7.6	2.6	3.0	35.9	2.1	51.6	46.8	77
Bethlehem	11.1	33.1	1.6	6.0	0.0	1.6	48.6	47.9	58
Hebron	17.5	30.1	1.7	2.5	0.0	6.8	49.8	43.6	100
North Gaza	36.0	4.7	1.3	16.3	0.0	0.0	54.8	41.6	88
Gaza	31.6	16.6	2.5	12.0	0.0	2.6	53.5	38.1	136
Deir El- Balah	29.3	27.5	0.0	25.4	0.0	0.0	60.6	31.1	49
Khan Yunis	21.1	11.9	2.7	13.7	0.0	4.7	45.2	48.7	72
Rafah	19.1	19.5	2.1	24.8	0.0	6.7	55.4	34.0	57
Area									
Urban	23.5	21.0	2.0	7.6	3.8	3.2	52.2	41.8	649
Rural	18.7	37.6	0.0	5.1	0.0	6.1	55.8	36.3	141
camp	11.0	16.8	0.0	31.9	3.4	3.8	53.5	41.6	90
Age in months									
0-11	23.1	22.5	3.2	8.3	1.1	3.2	54.1	41.2	227
12-23	23.2	24.4	0.8	11.1	4.7	4.8	56.1	37.3	273
24-35	18.9	22.2	0.5	9.9	1.9	2.8	47.5	46.5	166
36-47	20.6	22.9	0.8	8.1	4.7	3.2	50.9	41.8	118
48-59	18.2	24.1	1.8	10.5	3.7	4.3	52.4	39.8	96
Mother's education									
None	0.0	46.0	0.0	26.0	0.0	0.0	72.0	28.0	4
Basic	25.2	17.3	2.4	12.9	4.0	3.6	55.8	38.1	258
Secondary	20.9	21.8	1.0	8.5	3.7	3.5	49.9	42.9	301
Higher	19.2	29.1	1.2	8.0	1.9	4.1	53.2	41.5	317
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	29.5	11.2	2.2	18.3	0.0	2.9	50.9	40.3	244
Second	26.4	15.6	0.6	13.8	0.0	4.1	51.2	44.4	154
Middle	25.5	24.7	1.2	6.0	1.5	5.5	55.1	38.1	183
Fourth	14.5	37.2	1.1	3.3	5.1	2.0	54.9	39.6	174
Richest	3.3	34.6	2.0	2.1	12.8	4.5	52.7	44.0	125

[1] MICS indicator 3.10 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea

[a] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, but excludes private pharmacy

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.5 presents the percentage of children under 5 years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Of these children, 52 percent were taken to an appropriate provider (40 percent, males; 42 percent, females), the percentage was better in the West Bank 42 percent compared to 39 percent in Gaza Strip, while it was 54 percent for Camps children compared to 56 percent in rural and 52 percent in urban areas.

Table CH.6: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Palestine, 2014

	Eating practices during diarrhoea:														Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
	Child was given to eat:														
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing /DK	Total	Much less	Some what less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	
Total	7.5	11.9	38.5	39.4	2.4	0.3	100.0	16.2	31.5	30.8	9.6	11.6	0.3	100.0	880
Region															
West Bank	8.2	10.0	39.4	39.7	2.1	0.6	100.0	16.1	29.9	32.9	10.4	10.0	0.6	100.0	478
Gaza Strip	6.6	14.2	37.4	39.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	16.2	33.4	28.3	8.7	13.5	0.0	100.0	402
Sex															
Male	7.8	11.5	40.1	38.2	2.1	0.2	100.0	14.9	30.7	33.2	7.8	13.0	0.4	100.0	494
Female	7.0	12.4	36.5	40.8	2.7	0.5	100.0	17.8	32.5	27.8	11.9	9.7	0.3	100.0	386
Governorate															
Jenin	3.2	14.0	32.6	43.2	5.1	1.9	100.0	24.9	27.7	24.3	3.5	19.5	0.0	100.0	54
Tubas	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Tulkarm	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Nablus	11.7	5.3	53.5	29.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	14.2	32.8	37.9	5.4	9.8	0.0	100.0	77
Qalqiliya	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Salfit	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	17.8	10.0	39.5	32.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	25.9	11.1	35.0	13.0	15.0	0.0	100.0	54
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Jerusalem	12.7	10.8	38.3	36.9	0.0	1.3	100.0	16.0	39.3	32.5	7.7	3.4	1.3	100.0	77
Bethlehem	1.6	3.1	54.2	41.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.8	26.5	49.7	19.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	58
Hebron	4.5	10.9	32.2	46.7	4.8	1.0	100.0	15.0	30.6	26.2	15.3	11.9	1.0	100.0	100
North Gaza	4.8	17.4	35.5	39.9	2.4	0.0	100.0	21.9	28.7	24.8	8.0	16.6	0.0	100.0	88
Gaza	8.8	14.7	35.2	39.9	1.5	0.0	100.0	13.5	39.9	20.5	12.4	13.7	0.0	100.0	136
Deir El-Balah	(4.6)	(11.0)	(36.9)	(45.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(21.6)	(20.9)	(36.8)	(3.8)	(16.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	49
Khan Yunis	5.7	10.4	54.3	29.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	14.2	27.9	39.2	8.7	10.0	0.0	100.0	72
Rafah	7.0	15.6	25.3	42.1	10.1	0.0	100.0	11.6	42.6	31.3	4.8	9.7	0.0	100.0	57

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.6 Continued: Feeding practices during diarrhea															
Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Palestine, 2014															
	Drinking practices during diarrhoea:							Eating practices during diarrhoea:							
	Child was given to drink:							Child was given to eat:							
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing /DK	Total	Much less	Some what less	About the same	More	Nothin g	Missin g/DK	Total	
Area	6.3	12.3	37.6	40.8	2.6	0.3	100.0	15.9	31.7	30.9	10.0	11.2	0.3	100.0	649
Urban	11.2	11.2	40.5	35.7	0.8	0.7	100.0	17.2	31.2	33.0	7.1	10.8	0.6	100.0	141
Rural	9.8	10.0	41.9	35.0	3.3	0.0	100.0	16.3	30.5	27.2	10.8	15.1	0.0	100.0	90
camp															
Age in months	6.1	18.3	41.8	27.1	6.7	0.0	100.0	7.3	25.7	29.2	10.2	27.6	0.0	100.0	227
0-11	6.4	10.2	36.2	46.1	0.8	0.4	100.0	20.9	31.2	28.7	9.5	9.0	0.7	100.0	273
12-23	9.4	10.0	41.7	38.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	17.9	37.2	35.3	5.3	4.4	0.0	100.0	166
24-35	11.7	7.9	34.4	42.7	2.3	0.8	100.0	22.7	34.6	27.4	11.8	3.4	0.0	100.0	118
36-47	5.2	9.9	36.8	45.9	1.1	1.0	100.0	12.6	32.2	37.2	13.4	3.5	1.0	100.0	96
48-59															
Mother's education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
None	7.5	15.6	38.8	35.0	2.3	0.8	100.0	18.1	31.4	31.7	6.5	11.8	0.4	100.0	258
Basic	7.5	12.0	37.6	40.1	2.6	0.3	100.0	16.9	35.9	26.3	8.2	12.4	0.3	100.0	301
Secondary	7.2	8.9	39.1	42.4	2.4	0.0	100.0	13.8	27.8	34.2	13.2	10.7	0.3	100.0	317
Higher															
Wealth index quintile	8.9	15.6	38.9	32.8	3.9	0.0	100.0	16.0	35.7	26.7	7.4	14.2	0.0	100.0	244
Poorest	3.3	12.1	32.6	50.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	14.4	29.3	30.3	12.6	13.5	0.0	100.0	154
Second	4.9	11.2	36.6	42.5	3.8	1.1	100.0	14.5	32.1	31.9	10.3	10.6	0.6	100.0	183
Middle	12.2	9.1	42.1	35.5	0.5	0.6	100.0	18.3	28.7	33.3	7.1	11.6	1.1	100.0	174
Fourth	7.0	9.5	43.0	39.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	18.1	29.2	34.7	12.8	5.3	0.0	100.0	125
Richest															

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.6 provides statistics on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea. About 39 percent of under-five children with diarrhoea given more than usual while 60 percent drank the same or less. About 63 percent were given somewhat less, same or more (continued feeding), but 28 percent were given much less or almost nothing.

Table CH.7: Oral rehydration solutions

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks and treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS), Palestine, 2014

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:			Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
	Oral rehydration salts (ORS)			
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS [1]	
Total	21.8	12.1	31.5	880
Region				
West Bank	25.8	12.8	35.8	478
Gaza Strip	17.0	11.4	26.5	402
Sex				
Male	22.8	11.2	31.4	494
Female	20.5	13.4	31.7	386
Governorate				
Jenin	18.4	7.3	25.7	54
Tubas	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Tulkarm	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Nablus	29.6	8.8	38.5	77
Qalqiliya	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Salfit	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	21.2	19.3	34.1	54
Jericho and Al Aghwar	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Jerusalem	26.2	8.0	31.7	77
Bethlehem	24.1	11.6	35.7	58
Hebron	26.6	17.9	38.3	100
North Gaza	19.6	12.2	31.8	88
Gaza	19.0	16.4	33.5	136
Deir El-Balah	(20.3)	(4.1)	(20.3)	49
Khan Yunis	7.7	7.0	13.3	72
Rafah	17.2	9.7	23.5	57
Area				
Urban	20.6	12.2	30.3	649
Rural	24.6	11.1	34.0	141
camp	25.7	13.3	36.5	90
Age in months				
0-11	19.9	10.6	27.8	227
12-23	28.5	14.3	39.2	273
24-35	19.9	13.6	30.8	166
36-47	16.6	10.9	27.5	118
48-59	17.0	8.7	24.9	96
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	15.1	9.9	23.4	244
Second	20.9	15.4	33.1	154
Middle	28.8	10.2	35.8	183
Fourth	24.5	15.9	37.3	174
Richest	21.8	9.9	31.1	125

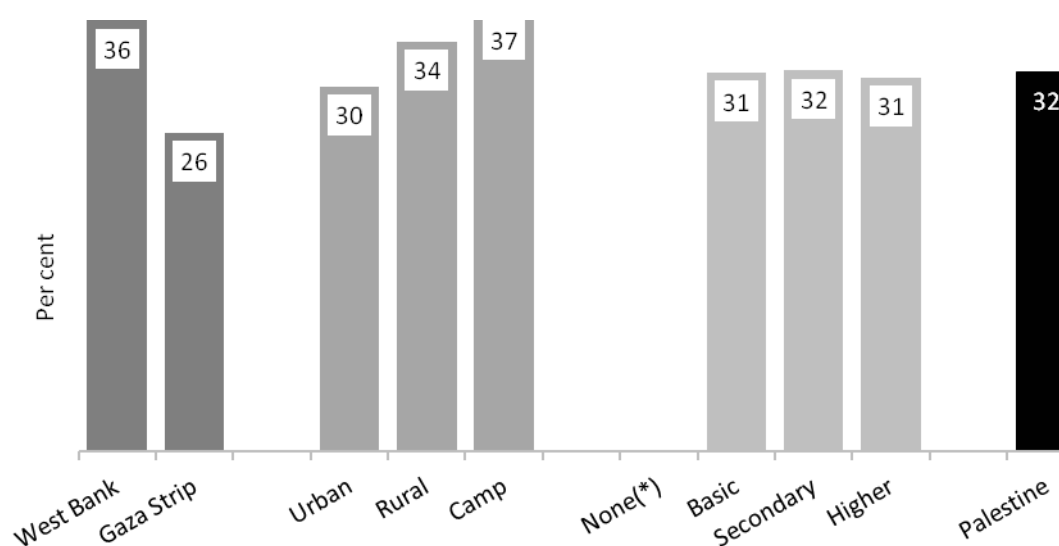
[1] MICS indicator 3.S1 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS)

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.7 shows the percentage of children receiving ORS during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100. About one-third of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks received fluids from ORS packets (22 percent) or pre-packaged ORS fluids (12 percent). Children with diarrhoea who received any ORS was higher in the West Bank (36 percent) compared to 27 percent in Gaza Strip. Also the results showed differences between children living in Camps, urban and rural areas, where it was 37 percent of children living in Camps compared to 30 percent in urban and 34 percent in rural areas. Meanwhile children with diarrhoea in Khan Yunis governorate were less likely to receive any ORS (13 percent) than the other governorates, and children with diarrhoea in Nablus governorate were the most likely to receive ORS (39 percent).

Figure CH.2: Children under-5 with diarrhoea who received ORS, Palestine, 2014



(*) Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted

Table CH.8: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Palestine, 2014

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:										Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	ORS or increased fluids	ORT with continued feeding [1]	Other treatment:									
			Pill or syrup: Antibiotic	Pill or syrup: Antimotility	Pill or syrup: Unknown	Injection: Antibiotic	Injection: Unknown	Intravenous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other		
Total	55.7	38.2	19.0	14.1	2.1	2.1	0.7	0.8	28.7	8.1	19.2	880
Region												
West Bank	58.4	41.4	12.9	8.6	2.2	2.3	0.2	0.7	34.8	8.7	18.5	478
Gaza Strip	52.5	34.5	26.3	20.6	2.0	1.8	1.3	0.9	21.3	7.4	20.0	402
Sex												
Male	55.2	37.8	21.1	13.5	2.4	1.5	1.0	0.9	28.6	7.8	21.0	494
Female	56.3	38.8	16.3	14.8	1.8	2.7	0.3	0.7	28.7	8.6	16.9	386
Governorate												
Jenin	52.1	27.5	23.8	7.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	4.3	23.4	7.0	22.0	54
Tubas	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Tulkarm	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Nablus	52.8	34.8	9.1	5.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	35.0	18.0	20.8	77
Qalqiliya	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Salfit	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	53.9	28.2	7.3	12.1	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.2	5.1	16.3	54
Jericho and Al Aghwar	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Jerusalem	52.2	40.5	4.7	10.2	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	35.5	12.4	24.4	77
Bethlehem	65.0	60.3	13.2	14.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.2	6.1	17.2	58
Hebron	64.0	46.1	13.3	5.0	1.3	4.8	0.0	1.0	47.7	7.5	15.0	100
North Gaza	57.8	33.8	15.8	26.5	3.8	2.0	0.0	1.0	21.6	8.9	24.9	88
Gaza	56.2	36.8	22.5	15.0	0.0	2.0	1.6	0.0	22.1	4.1	18.1	136
Deir El-Balah	(58.7)	(38.0)	(41.6)	(17.3)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(2.0)	(28.0)	(27.4)	(10.7)	49
Khan Yunis	36.4	22.4	22.0	18.5	1.2	2.7	3.0	2.7	15.8	4.4	30.8	72
Rafah	49.7	41.8	43.4	30.1	3.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	20.1	0.0	11.6	57

[1] MICS indicator 3.12 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding

Table CH.8 Continued: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Palestine, 2014

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:										Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	ORS or increased fluids	ORT with continued feeding [1]	Pill or syrup: Antibiotic	Pill or syrup: Antimotility	Pill or syrup: Unknown	Injection: Antibiotic	Injection: Unknown	Intravenous	Other remedy, herbal medicine	Other		
Area												
Urban	55.8	38.2	20.0	14.9	2.6	1.8	0.9	0.7	29.9	7.5	19.5	649
Rural	56.7	39.2	14.8	9.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.6	32.9	10.6	16.8	141
camp	52.8	37.1	18.9	15.2	2.0	2.0	0.0	1.7	12.9	8.5	20.5	90
Age in months												
0-11	45.0	28.9	18.9	12.5	3.3	1.3	0.4	0.7	21.3	5.0	26.6	227
12-23	62.7	40.2	17.2	16.1	1.9	1.1	0.4	1.4	31.1	7.3	15.8	273
24-35	55.8	40.9	16.2	10.8	1.0	2.7	0.7	0.0	28.4	14.5	21.3	166
36-47	55.2	39.3	23.4	19.5	0.9	1.9	0.7	0.8	32.9	8.2	14.1	118
48-59	61.2	48.5	23.8	11.2	3.3	5.5	2.1	0.9	34.0	6.8	14.0	96
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	45.7	28.6	25.6	23.3	2.4	0.9	0.5	0.8	23.0	6.2	23.6	244
Second	64.6	46.2	25.1	14.5	2.0	2.7	2.6	1.2	21.6	6.3	14.2	154
Middle	60.4	45.3	17.8	11.0	1.3	3.3	0.0	1.3	26.4	8.7	17.2	183
Fourth	54.7	33.9	12.9	7.8	3.8	1.1	0.6	0.5	39.5	9.8	19.3	174
Richest	58.5	42.7	9.1	8.8	0.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	36.4	10.9	19.8	125

[1] MICS indicator 3.12 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding

Table CH.8 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given other treatments. Overall, 56 percent of children with diarrhoea given ORS or increased fluids, 38 percent given ORT (ORS or recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids). Combining the information in Table CH.6 with that of Table CH.7 on oral rehydration therapy, it is observed that 38 percent of children given ORT and, at the same time, feeding was continued, as is the recommendation. There are notable differences in the home management of diarrhoea by background characteristics. The figures for ORT and continued feeding range from 22 percent in Khan Yunis to 60 percent in Bethlehem governorate. Table CH.8 also shows the percentage of children having had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey who were given various forms of treatment, leaving 42 percent of them without any treatment or drug. Generally, it is noted that children in Gaza Strip are more advantaged from treatments as compared to children in the West Bank with 38 percent not given any treatment compared to 45 percent in the West Bank.

Figure CH.3: Children under-5 with diarrhoea who were given oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding, Palestine, 2014

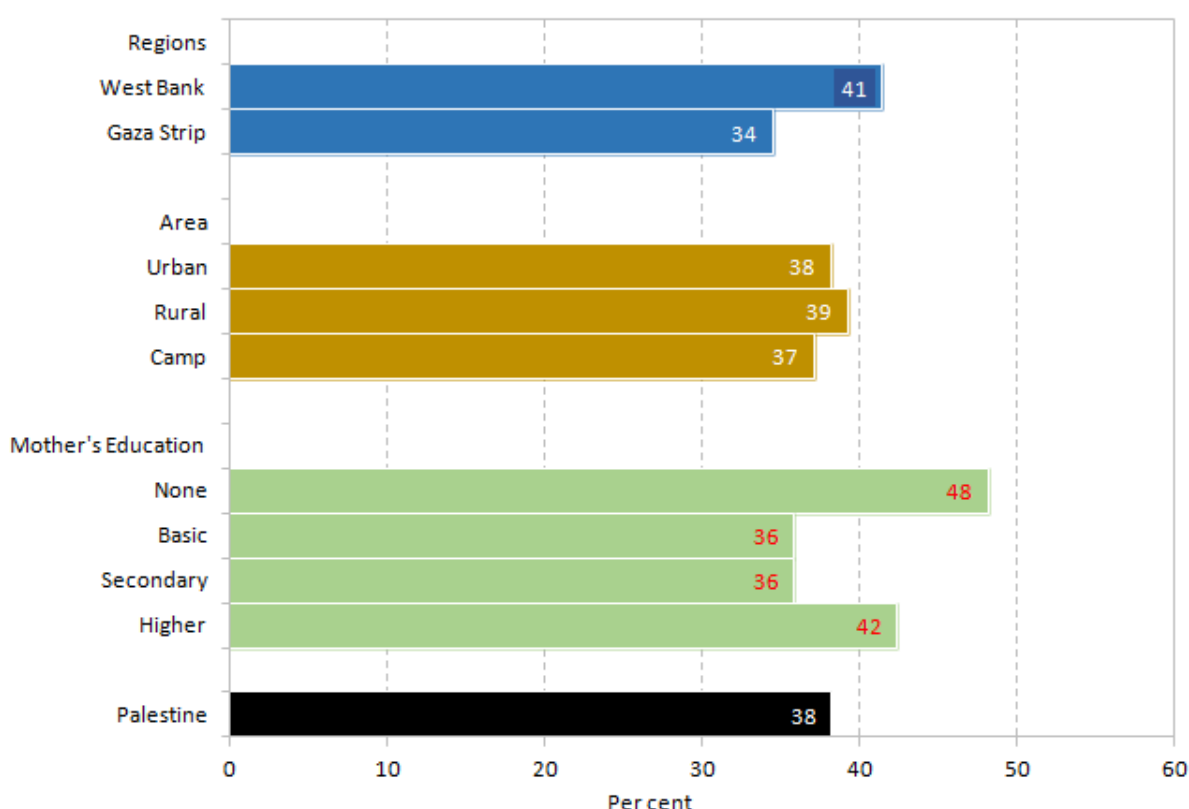


Table CH.9: Source of ORS											
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, by the source of ORS, Palestine, 2014											
	Percentage of children who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea:	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:								Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
			Health facilities or providers							A health facility or provider [b]	
			Public	Private	NGOS	UNRWA	Israeli	Other	DK/ Missing		
Total	31.5	880	26.7	51.1	0.8	17.4	1.6	1.8	0.6	97.6	278
Region											
West Bank	35.8	478	18.2	65.8	0.0	10.8	2.7	1.6	1.0	97.4	171
Gaza Strip	26.5	402	40.4	27.4	2.1	28.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	97.9	107
Sex											
Male	31.4	494	26.6	50.7	1.4	17.6	1.3	2.0	0.5	97.6	155
Female	31.7	386	26.8	51.6	0.0	17.1	2.1	1.6	0.8	97.6	122
Area											
Urban	30.3	649	33.3	49.6	1.1	11.6	2.0	1.5	0.9	97.6	197
Rural	34.0	141	(14.0)	(69.3)	(0.0)	(12.7)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(96.0)	48
camp	36.5	90	(5.9)	(33.6)	(0.0)	(58.7)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	33
Age in months											
0-11	27.8	227	23.8	53.8	0.0	20.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	98.3	63
12-23	39.2	273	30.4	44.9	2.1	15.6	1.8	3.6	1.6	94.8	107
24-35	30.8	166	23.0	52.3	0.0	21.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	51
36-47	27.5	118	(24.7)	(64.6)	(0.0)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	32
48-59	24.9	96	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	23.4	244	43.3	21.7	3.9	29.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	98.0	57
Second	33.1	154	39.1	31.6	0.0	27.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	98.0	51
Middle	35.8	183	20.7	58.5	0.0	15.3	1.5	2.9	1.1	96.0	66
Fourth	37.3	174	23.0	67.3	0.0	6.8	1.5	1.4	0.0	98.6	65
Richest	31.1	125	(2.4)	(80.2)	(0.0)	(8.2)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(97.5)	39

[a] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.9 provides information on the source of ORS for children who benefitted from these treatments. The main source of ORS is the private sector (51 percent).

Acute Respiratory Infections

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the Palestinian MICS to capture pneumonia disease, the leading cause of death in children under five. Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the suspected cases identified through surveys are in fact, not true pneumonia.³ While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for

³ Campbell H, el Arifeen S, Hazir T, O'Kelly J, Bryce J, et al. (2013) Measuring Coverage in MNCH: Challenges in Monitoring the Proportion of Young Children with Pneumonia Who Receive Antibiotic Treatment. *PLoS Med* 10(5): e1001421. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001421

suspected pneumonia, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution, keeping in mind that the accurate level is likely higher.

Table CH.10: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)										
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, Palestine, 2014										
	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:						No advice or treatment sought	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI who were given antibiotics in the last two weeks [2]	Number of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	
	Advice or treatment was sought from:					Other source				
	Health facilities or providers									
	Public	Private	NGOS	UNRWA	Israeli	A health facility or provider [1], [b]				
Total	29.3	33.4	1.0	18.0	2.7	2.0	76.5	18.1	70.3	836
Region										
West Bank	25.6	46.9	1.1	7.5	4.9	1.8	78.6	16.4	72.7	461
Gaza Strip	33.8	16.8	0.8	30.9	0.0	2.2	74.0	20.2	67.4	375
Area										
Urban	33.0	30.6	1.2	16.4	3.3	2.2	77.3	16.8	72.0	615
Rural	19.0	51.7	0.0	10.3	0.0	1.2	73.2	22.6	69.0	143
camp	18.6	21.6	0.9	44.6	3.1	2.0	76.5	20.3	59.4	78
Governorate										
Jenin	(22.2)	(56.9)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(72.0)	(21.1)	(79.2)	45
Tubas	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Tulkarm	26.7	62.0	5.8	7.4	0.0	2.1	89.2	8.7	69.9	35
Nablus	21.7	58.5	0.0	6.1	0.0	7.5	78.7	12.1	75.8	56
Qalqiliya	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Salfit	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	(16.8)	(65.2)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(76.9)	(16.1)	(76.7)	43
Jericho and Al	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Aghwar										
Jerusalem	19.7	23.1	0.7	5.1	39.5	0.0	86.7	13.3	66.4	58
Bethlehem	17.9	30.6	1.2	19.8	0.0	0.0	66.1	30.5	50.3	75
Hebron	30.2	52.3	1.4	4.6	0.0	2.4	78.7	14.7	80.3	115
North Gaza	(34.4)	(23.2)	(0.0)	(21.0)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(70.1)	(19.1)	(67.2)	46
Gaza	31.7	15.1	1.7	29.2	0.0	3.5	72.5	20.5	62.2	129
Deir El-Balah	30.5	16.3	0.0	43.9	0.0	0.0	74.8	20.0	54.8	60
Khan Yunis	36.0	14.3	1.3	26.6	0.0	0.6	73.1	22.1	65.9	75
Rafah	37.7	18.8	0.0	34.2	0.0	1.9	80.0	18.2	90.7	65
Sex										
Male	29.5	35.1	0.8	17.5	2.9	2.3	78.7	16.1	69.3	474
Female	28.9	31.2	1.2	18.6	2.5	1.6	73.7	20.6	71.6	363
Age in months										
0-11	30.5	38.5	0.6	16.2	3.6	1.6	83.5	14.0	72.8	165
12-23	31.8	29.0	0.2	20.0	2.6	2.9	76.2	18.2	70.2	179
24-35	29.5	30.6	1.6	17.0	1.5	2.3	73.1	21.1	74.4	174
36-47	30.5	34.6	1.0	17.6	2.2	.6	76.4	17.2	67.3	152
48-59	24.0	34.9	1.7	18.8	3.8	2.4	73.7	19.7	66.5	166
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	39.7	10.0	0.4	34.7	0.0	1.8	77.6	18.2	67.3	222.8
Second	25.9	24.3	1.5	24.0	0.0	2.5	66.5	26.8	66.6	146.0
Middle	24.9	43.2	0.2	11.0	3.6	2.2	76.6	18.0	67.9	189.5
Fourth	31.0	50.3	0.6	6.2	0.6	1.0	80.3	14.0	77.4	176.9
Richest	16.2	49.9	3.7	6.1	14.9	2.9	81.9	12.7	74.6	101.1

[1] MICS indicator 3.13 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms

[2] MICS indicator 3.14 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms

[b] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, but excludes private pharmacy

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.10 Continued: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)								
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, Palestine, 2014								
	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:							
	Health facilities or providers					Other source	A health facility or provider [c]	Number of children with symptoms of ARI who were given antibiotics in the last two weeks
	Public	Private	NGOs	UNRWA	Israeli			
Total	24.3	53.0	0.9	18.7	0.9	2.2	97.8	588
Region								
West Bank	22.2	68.5	0.7	6.5	1.5	0.6	99.4	335
Gaza Strip	27.0	32.4	1.2	35.0	0.0	4.4	95.6	252
Area								
Urban	27.1	50.1	0.9	18.4	1.0	2.5	97.5	443
Rural	16.7	71.8	1.1	8.5	0.8	1.0	99.0	99
camp	(13.7)	(40.0)	(0.6)	(43.8)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(98.0)	46
Governorate								
Jenin	(13.4)	(78.8)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(97.1)	36
Tubas	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Tulkarm	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Nablus	(15.0)	(76.1)	(2.5)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(97.8)	43
Qalqiliya	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Salfit	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	(2.6)	(94.8)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	33
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Jerusalem	(14.2)	(68.8)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(13.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	38
Bethlehem	(14.6)	(63.8)	(0.0)	(21.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	38
Hebron	31.8	63.8	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	92
North Gaza	(40.7)	(38.9)	(0.0)	(16.5)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(96.2)	31
Gaza	34.3	31.1	1.2	31.8	0.0	1.5	98.5	80
Deir El-Balah	(21.6)	(31.4)	(0.0)	(43.8)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(96.8)	33
Khan Yunis	19.7	35.4	1.9	38.9	0.0	4.0	96.0	50
Rafah	18.9	28.5	2.0	40.9	0.0	9.7	90.3	59
Sex								
Male	25.9	52.3	0.6	18.6	0.3	2.4	97.6	328
Female	22.2	53.8	1.3	18.9	1.6	2.1	97.9	260
Age								
0-11	19.5	64.7	1.8	14.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	120
12-23	25.3	45.3	0.2	24.2	2.2	2.7	97.3	126
24-35	23.6	51.2	0.8	20.0	0.0	4.5	95.5	130
36-47	30.5	48.6	1.0	17.1	1.0	1.8	98.2	102
48-59	23.4	55.0	1.0	17.6	1.3	1.8	98.2	111
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	32.8	24.3	0.6	36.9	0.0	5.3	94.7	154
Second	25.7	42.6	2.3	27.5	0.0	1.9	98.1	95
Middle	25.3	58.4	0.8	12.8	1.3	1.4	98.6	141
Fourth	19.4	70.6	1.1	7.2	0.9	0.9	99.1	116
Richest	11.7	84.5	0.0	0.8	2.9	0.0	100.0	82

[c] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.10 presents the percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought, by source of care and the percentage who received antibiotics. 77 percent of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI were taken to a qualified provider. (79 percent, males; 74 percent, females), the percentage was higher in the West Bank; 79 percent compared to 74 percent in Gaza Strip, while it was 73 percent for rural children compared to 77 percent in camps and urban areas. The data also shows that 33 percent of children were taken to private health facilities and 29 percent to governmental health facilities.

Table CH.10 also presents the use of antibiotics for the treatment of children under 5 years with symptoms of ARI by sex, age, region, area, age, and socioeconomic factors. In Palestine, 70 percent of under-5 children with symptoms of ARI received antibiotics during the two weeks prior to the survey. The percentage was considerably higher in urban (72 percent) than in camps and rural areas, and ranges from 50 percent in Bethlehem governorate to 91 percent in Rafah.

Table CH.10 also shows the point of treatment among children with symptoms of ARI who were treated with antibiotics. The treatment was received mostly from private health facilities (53 percent) followed by governmental health facilities with 24 percent.

Solid Fuel Use

More than 3 billion people around the world rely on solid fuels for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. Solid fuels include biomass fuels, such as wood, charcoal, crops or other agricultural waste, dung, shrubs and straw, and coal. Cooking and heating with solid fuels leads to high levels of indoor smoke which contains a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. The main problem with the use of solid fuels is their incomplete combustion, which produces toxic elements such as carbon monoxide, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, and sulphur dioxide (SO₂), among others. Use of solid fuels increases the risks of incurring acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, and possibly tuberculosis, asthma, or cataracts, and may contribute to low birth weight of babies born to pregnant women exposed to smoke. The primary indicator for monitoring use of solid fuels is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking, shown in Table CH.12.

Data in Table CH.12 shows that solid fuel use is uncommon in Palestine, only about 2 percent of households uses it, where 97 percent of all households are using Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG).

Solid fuel use by place of cooking is depicted in Table CH.13. The presence and extent of indoor pollution are dependent on cooking practices, places used for cooking, as well as types of fuel used. According to the Palestinian MICS, 10 percent of households cook in a separate room used as a kitchen. The percentage of households that cook within the dwelling unit is higher in urban (78 percent) than in rural areas (19 percent) and Camps (74 percent).

Table CH.12: Solid fuel use

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking, Palestine, 2014

	Percentage of household members in households using:									Solid fuels for cooking [1]	Number of household members
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Kerosene	Solid fuels: Wood	Solid fuels: Straw / Shrubs / Grass	No food cooked in household	Other	Missing	Total		
Total	1.3	96.6	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.8	56366
Region											
West Bank	0.7	98.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.5	33337
Gaza Strip	2.0	94.0	0.1	2.7	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	3.7	23029
Governorate											
Jenin	0.2	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	3777
Tubas	0.2	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	671
Tulkarm	0.9	98.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.5	2081
Nablus	0.2	99.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	4486
Qalqiliya	1.4	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1175
Salfit	3.7	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	876
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	0.6	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	3744
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	1.0	95.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.3	658
Jerusalem	0.5	99.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.0	5119
Bethlehem	0.4	98.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.2	2640
Hebron	1.1	97.2	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	1.1	8110
North Gaza	5.4	89.7	0.0	3.6	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	4.3	4307
Gaza	1.9	94.7	0.2	2.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.1	8334
Deir El-Balah	1.5	93.3	0.0	4.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.1	3431
Khan Yunis	0.6	95.7	0.0	1.2	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.5	4294
Rafah	0.0	96.6	0.0	2.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.3	2664
Area											
Urban	1.1	96.7	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.8	41978
Rural	1.0	96.7	0.0	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.2	9440
Camp	2.7	96.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.1	4948
Education of household head											
None	2.4	89.8	0.5	4.1	1.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.8	1761
Basic	1.3	96.1	0.1	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	2.3	25318
Secondary	1.3	96.8	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1.7	14756
Higher	0.9	98.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.7	14518
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	3.8	88.3	0.1	5.4	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	7.4	11276
Second	0.9	97.3	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.4	11272
Middle	1.2	98.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.2	11270
Fourth	0.3	99.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	11278
Richest	0.1	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.0	11271

[1] MICS indicator 3.15 - Use of solid fuels for cooking

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.13: Solid fuel use by place of cooking

Percent distribution of household members in households using solid fuels by place of cooking, Palestine, 2014

	Place of cooking:							Number of household members in households using solid fuels for cooking
	In the house: In a separate room used as kitchen	In the house: Elsewhere in the house	In a separate building	Outdoors	Other place	Missing	Total	
Total	9.7	56.3	9.1	23.0	1.0	1.0	100.0	1026
Region								
West Bank	14.4	15.5	15.2	48.9	0.0	5.9	100.0	171
Gaza Strip	8.7	64.4	7.8	17.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	855
Governorate								
Jenin	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Tulkarm	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Nablus	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Jericho and Al Aghwar	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Bethlehem	(2.9)	(53.0)	(0.0)	(44.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	32
Hebron	21.3	10.7	14.3	47.3	0.0	6.4	100.0	91
North Gaza	9.2	85.5	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	100.0	185
Gaza	2.7	70.7	17.4	9.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	259
Deir El-Balah	15.7	34.7	5.9	43.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	172
Khan Yunis	6.0	53.2	7.7	33.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	152
Rafah	16.8	79.2	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88
Area								
Urban	9.9	68.2	4.6	16.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	768
Rural	7.0	11.6	22.8	53.8	0.0	4.9	100.0	205
camp	17.7	56.3	20.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	53
Education of household head								
None	20.8	23.9	10.7	40.4	0.0	4.2	100.0	102
Basic	6.8	60.3	10.5	20.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	572
Secondary	15.7	55.4	7.1	19.5	0.0	2.3	100.0	250
Higher	0.0	68.7	4.1	27.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	101
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	9.1	59.3	8.3	20.9	1.2	1.2	100.0	832
Second	2.7	53.3	8.3	35.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	157
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

VII. Water and Sanitation

VII. Water and Sanitation

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and schistosomiasis. Drinking water can also be tainted with chemical, and physical contaminants with harmful effects on human health. In addition to its association with disease, access to drinking water may be particularly important for women and children, especially in rural areas, who bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio and is an important determinant for stunting. Improved sanitation can reduce diarrheal disease by more than a third¹, and can significantly lessen the adverse health impacts of other disorders responsible for death and disease among millions of children in developing countries.

The MDG goal (7, C) is to reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

For more details on water and sanitation and to access some reference documents, please visit the UNICEF child info website² or the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation³.

Use of Improved Water Sources

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1 and Figure WS.1. The population using *improved sources* of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected well, protected spring, and rainwater collection. Bottled water is considered as an improved water source only if the household is using an improved water source for handwashing and cooking.

¹ *CHERG 2010. Sandy Cairncross, Caroline Hunt, Sophie Boisson, Kristof Bostoen, Val Curtis, Isaac CH Fung, and Wolf-Peter Schmidt. Water, sanitation and hygiene for the prevention of diarrhoea. Int. J. Epidemiology. 2010 39: i193-i205.*

² <http://www.childinfo.org/wes.html>

³ <http://www.wssinfo.org>

Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Palestine, 2014

	Main source of drinking water																	
	Improved sources										Unimproved sources							
	Piped water			Tube-well/ bore hole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rain-water collection	Bottled water ^a	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Tanker truck	Cart with tank/ drum	Bottled water ^a	Other	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members	
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	Public tap/ stand-pipe															
Total	56.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.1	29.4	8.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	61.5	56366	
Region																		
West Bank	88.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	4.0	0.2	0.9	2.1	0.0	0.1	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	96.8	33337	
Gaza Strip	10.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	68.0	21.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	10.4	23029	
Governorate																		
Jenin	76.3	0.0	1.1	0.2	6.3	0.6	1.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.3	3777	
Tubas	94.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	5.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	671	
Tulkarm	95.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	2081	
Nablus	91.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.3	4486	
Qalqiliya	97.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1175	
Salfit	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	876	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	88.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.3	0.1	7.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.7	3744	
Jericho	95.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	97.4	658	
Jerusalem	94.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	5119	
Bethlehem	94.8	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.5	2640	
Hebron	83.4	0.9	0.1	0.0	9.2	0.0	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.7	8110	
North Gaza	16.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	68.9	14.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	16.8	4307	
Gaza	3.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.3	17.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.9	8334	
Dier El-Balah	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.2	16.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.2	3431	
Khan Yunis	20.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	42.8	36.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	20.8	4294	
Rafah	76.3	0.0	1.1	0.2	6.3	0.6	1.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	58.9	28.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.6	2664	

¹ MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources

^a Households using bottled water as the main source of drinking water are classified into improved or unimproved drinking water users according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

Table WS.1 Continued: Use of improved water sources																	
Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Palestine, 2014																	
	Main source of drinking water												Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹				
	Improved sources						Unimproved sources						Total	Number of household members			
	Piped water			Tube-well/ bore-hole	Pro-ected well	Pro-ected spring	Rain-water collection	Bottled water ^a	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Tanker truck	Cart with tank/ drum			Bottled water ^a	Other	
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	Public tap/ stand-														
Area	56.7	0.6	1.6	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	32.4	9.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	58.1	41978
Urban	57.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	6.2	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.3	9.7	2.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	86.9	9440
Rural	57.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	42.3	15.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	42.3	4948
Camps																	
Education of household head																	
None	56.7	0.6	1.6	0.4	4.8	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	22.7	10.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	66.4	1761
Primary	57.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.6	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	28.3	9.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	62.0	25318
Secondary	58.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	28.7	8.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	62.9	14756
Higher	53.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.2	0.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	33.1	8.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	58.7	14518
Missing/ DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	13
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.4	28.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	2.0	11276
Second	14.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	3.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	66.9	14.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	18.7	11272
Middle	81.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	5.4	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	9.4	1.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	89.0	11270
Fourth	93.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.4	11278
Richest	93.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.6	11271
¹ MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources																	

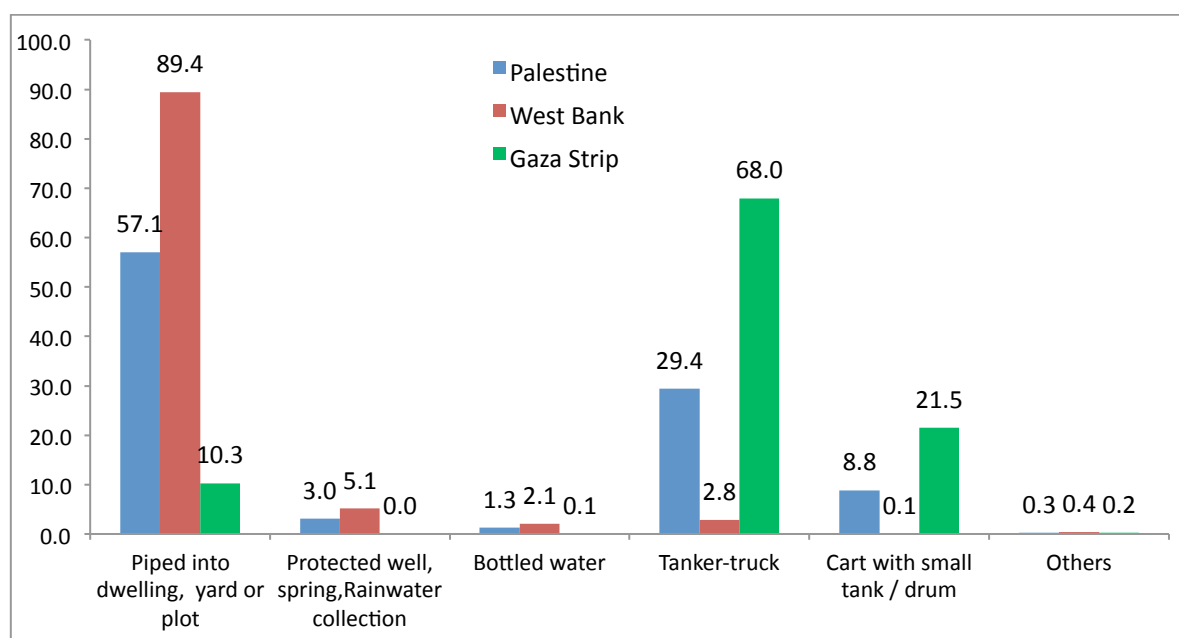
^a MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources

^a Households using bottled water as the main source of drinking water are classified into improved or unimproved drinking water users according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

Overall, 62 percent of the population living in Palestine is using an improved source of drinking water – 58 percent in urban areas, 87 percent in rural areas and 42 percent in Camps. The situation in Gaza Strip is considerably worse compared with the West Bank where only 10 percent of the population in Gaza Strip gets its drinking water from an improved source, compared to 97 percent in the West Bank. The poorest segment of the population is most disadvantaged where only 2 percent of the population in this category gets its drinking water from an improved source. It should be noted that 68 percent of the population living in Gaza Strip are using tankered water (truck) and 22 percent are using cart with small tank / drum (both are unimproved sources) as their main source for drinking water.

Figure WS.1 below shows that 57 percent of population in Palestine has water piped into the dwellings or yard, while 29 percent are using tanker-truck as a source of drinking water.

Figure WS.1: Percent distribution of household members by source of drinking water, Palestine, 2014



The source of drinking water varies among geographical regions (Table WS.1). In the West Bank region about 89 percent of the population has water piped into their dwellings or yard, while this percentage is 10 percent in Gaza Strip region. In Palestine about one percent of the population uses bottled water for drinking.

Use of in-house water treatment is presented in Table WS.2. Households were asked of ways they may be treating water at home to make it safer to drink – boiling, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and Strain through a cloth were considered as proper treatment of drinking water. The table shows water treatment by all households and the percentage of household members living in households using unimproved water sources but using appropriate water treatment methods.

Only about one percent of Palestinian households; 11 percent in the West Bank and only about one percent in the Gaza Strip use appropriate water treatment methods when they use an unimproved drinking water source. Eighty nine percent of households in Palestine do not use any method for water treatment. About seven percent of households use water filter and about one percent add chlorine.

Table WS.2: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household, and for household members living in households where an unimproved drinking water source is used, the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Palestine, 2014

	Water treatment method used in the household						Number of household members	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method [1]	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Let it stand and settle			
Total	88.8	1.6	0.5	2.4	6.6	0.1	56366	1.3	21686
Region									
West Bank	85.5	2.2	0.8	4.0	7.3	0.2	33337	11.0	1051
Gaza Strip	93.6	0.7	0.0	0.1	5.6	0.0	23029	0.8	20635
Governorate									
Jenin	76.4	4.4	2.0	8.5	9.1	0.3	3777	15.8	480
Tubas	73.0	5.6	0.3	9.0	11.4	0.0	671	na	na
Tulkarm	70.9	1.6	1.3	13.2	12.7	0.4	2081	(*)	10
Nablus	91.8	1.2	0.4	2.1	4.2	0.1	4486	0.0	120
Qalqiliya	74.7	2.6	0.0	15.8	8.3	0.0	1175	na	na
Salfit	91.5	2.4	0.0	2.3	3.5	0.0	876	na	na
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	85.6	2.4	1.1	3.1	7.5	0.2	3744	4.3	50
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	96.0	.4	0.0	2.3	1.3	0.0	658	(*)	17
Jerusalem	78.6	5.2	0.0	1.9	14.5	0.1	5119	(*)	8
Bethlehem	93.3	.8	0.0	2.4	2.1	0.0	2640	(*)	14
Hebron	93.0	.4	1.2	0.9	4.4	0.4	8110	10.6	352
Gaza North	92.7	.3	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	4307	0.3	3582
Gaza	96.3	.3	0.1	0.1	3.3	0.0	8334	0.5	8006
Dier El-Balah	97.8	.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	3431	0.3	3320
Khan Yunis	90.3	1.2	0.0	0.2	8.4	0.0	4294	1.1	3400
Rafah	86.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	10.7	0.0	2664	2.9	2327
Main source of drinking water									
Improved	82.9	2.2	0.6	3.6	10.5	0.2	34680	na	na
Unimproved	98.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	21686	1.3	21686
Area									
Urban	89.0	1.6	0.3	1.8	7.1	0.1	41978	1.1	17595
Rural	86.0	1.7	1.3	5.5	5.4	0.3	9440	5.2	1236
Camps	93.0	1.4	0.0	1.1	4.3	0.2	4948	0.8	2855
Education of head of household									
No education	94.3	1.6	0.4	1.4	2.0	0.0	1761	1.8	591
Basic	91.5	1.4	0.4	2.3	4.3	0.1	25318	0.7	9620
Secondary	87.8	1.4	0.6	2.4	7.6	0.2	14756	1.5	5468
Higher	84.6	2.2	0.4	2.5	10.2	0.1	14518	1.8	6002
Missing/ DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	7
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11276	0.6	11056
Second	95.8	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.9	0.0	11272	1.5	9160
Third	86.6	1.7	0.9	3.2	7.5	0.2	11270	4.7	1244
Fourth	85.5	2.7	0.4	3.5	7.8	0.1	11278	3.8	182
Richest	76.9	2.2	0.4	4.3	15.8	0.3	11271	(16.1)	48

[1] MICS indicator 4.2 - Water treatment

na: not applicable

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The amount of time it takes to obtain water is presented in Table WS.3 and the person who usually collected the water in Table WS.4. Note that for Table WS.3, household members using water on premises are also shown in this table and for others, the results refer to one roundtrip from home to drinking water source. Information on the number of trips made in one day was not collected.

Table WS.3 shows that for 61 percent of households, the drinking water source is on the premises, in the West Bank region around 97 percent of the population has drinking water source is on their premises, while the coverage is only 10 percent in the Gaza Strip. The availability of water on premises is associated with higher use, better family hygiene and better health outcomes. For a water collection round trip of 30 minutes or more it has been observed that households carry progressively less water and are likely to compromise on the minimal basic drinking water needs of the household.⁴ The survey found that this was more common when households were using unimproved sources of water. In only one percent of the household population, it takes the household more than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water. Thirty six percent of households using an unimproved drinking water source spend less than 30 minutes per round trip. One striking finding is the high percentage of household members in Gaza Strip (87 percent), who live in households using an unimproved source of water are spending less than 30 minutes to go to source of drinking water while the corresponding percentage is one percent in the West Bank region as over 98 percent of households in the West Bank use improved sources and 97 percent have water available on their premises. In rural areas for 86 percent of households, the drinking water source is on the premises, compared to 58 percent in urban areas and 42 percent in Camps.

⁴ Cairncross, S and Cliff, JL. 1987. *Water use and Health in Mueda, Mozambique*. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene 81: 51-4.

Table WS.3: Time to source of drinking water

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, Palestine, 2014

Unimproved drinking water sources, Palestine, 2014										
	Time to source of drinking water								Total	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources			Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Don't know			
Total	61.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	36.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	56366	
Region										
West Bank	96.6	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	33333	
Gaza Strip	10.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	87.2	2.0	0.0	100.0	23034	
Governorate										
Jenin	87.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	7.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	3777	
Tubas	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	671	
Tulkarm	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	2081	
Nablus	97.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	4486	
Qalqiliya	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1175	
Salfit	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	876	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	97.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	3744	
Jericho	97.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.4	100.0	658	
Jerusalem	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	5119	
Bethlehem	99.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2640	
Hebron	95.5	0.1	0.0	2.2	1.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	8110	
North Gaza	16.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	81.2	1.5	0.2	100.0	4307	
Gaza	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	95.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	8334	
Dier El-Balah	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.5	2.2	0.0	100.0	3431	
Khan Yunis	20.4	0.4	0.0	1.4	72.0	5.8	0.0	100.0	4294	
Rafah	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	85.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	2664	
Area										
Urban	58.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	40.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	41987	
Rural	86.2	0.4	0.2	1.6	9.4	2.0	0.1	100.0	9439	
Camps	42.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	55.6	1.7	0.2	100.0	4941	
Education of household head										
None	66.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	31.7	0.9	0.1	100.0	1761	
Basic	61.8	0.2	0.0	0.9	35.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	25318	
Secondary	62.8	0.1	0.0	0.8	35.3	0.9	0.1	100.0	14756	
Higher	58.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	39.7	1.0	0.1	100.0	14518	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	95.4	2.4	0.1	100.0	11276	
Second	18.4	0.3	0.0	1.9	76.8	2.5	0.0	100.0	11272	
Middle	88.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	9.0	0.8	0.1	100.0	11270	
Fourth	98.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	11278	
Richest	99.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	11271	

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.4 shows that for the majority of households (82 percent), an adult man is the person usually collecting the water, when the source of drinking water is not on the premises. Adult woman collect water in only 10 percent of cases, while for the rest of the households, female or male children under age 15 collect water (2 percent, 6 percent, respectively).

Table WS.4: Person collecting water

Percentage of households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of households without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Palestine, 2014

	Percentage of households without drinking water on premises	Number of households	Person usually collecting drinking water						Number of households without drinking water on premises
			Adult woman	Adult man	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Missing/DK	Total	
Total	34.8	10182	9.6	81.5	1.7	6.4	0.9	100.0	3544
Region									
West Bank	2.5	6385	14.4	64.6	0.6	1.4	19.0	100.0	157
Gaza Strip	89.2	3797	9.3	82.3	1.8	6.6	0.0	100.0	3387
Area									
Urban	38.0	7602	9.6	82.8	1.6	5.8	0.2	100.0	2885
Rural	11.4	1740	10.4	71.0	.7	5.4	12.5	100.0	199
Camps	54.7	840	9.1	77.9	2.8	10.2	0.0	100.0	460
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	97.0	1896	10.7	78.2	2.5	8.6	0.1	100.0	1840
Second	76.7	1926	8.8	85.2	1.0	4.2	0.9	100.0	1478
Middle	8.8	2136	4.8	84.8	1.1	1.7	7.6	100.0	188
Fourth	1.4	2162	(7.1)	(82.0)	(0.0)	(8.2)	(2.7)	100.0	31
Richest	0.4	2063	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Use of Improved Sanitation

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine. The data on the use of improved sanitation facilities in Palestine are provided in this report in Table WS.5.

All of the Palestinian population use improved sanitation facilities (Table WS.5). Fifty six percent of the households in Palestine is connected to piped sewer system; 38 percent in West Bank and 82 percent in the Gaza Strip. The lowest proportion of households connected to piped sewer system is in rural areas (only 10 percent) compared to 89 percent in Camps and 62 percent in urban areas. Around 10 percent of households use pit latrines which are considered as improved sanitation facility. Septic tanks are the most common form for waste water disposal in the West Bank and in rural areas.

Table WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities

Percentage distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, Palestine, 2014

	Type of toilet facility used by the household									Total	Household members
	Improved sanitation facility				Unimproved sanitation facility						
	Flush to				Connected to elsewhere	Other	Don't Know	No sanitation facility			
	pipd sewer system	septic tank	pit (latrine)	unknown place / Not sure / DK where							
Total	55.7	34.1	9.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	56366	
Region											
West Bank	37.7	46.2	15.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	33337	
Gaza Strip	81.9	16.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	23029	
Governorate											
Jenin	5.6	50.2	43.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3777	
Tubas	8.5	55.5	36.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	671	
Tulkarm	41.3	51.5	6.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2081	
Nablus	50.6	38.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4486	
Qalqiliya	37.0	38.3	24.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1175	
Salfit	23.2	65.5	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	876	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	32.6	50.0	16.7	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3744	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	0.0	79.6	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	658	
Jerusalem	73.2	20.7	4.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	5119	
Bethlehem	39.9	46.2	11.5	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2640	
Hebron	30.9	57.5	11.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	8110	
Gaza North	94.1	3.6	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	4307	
Gaza	97.2	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8334	
Deir El-Balah	87.5	9.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3431	
Khan Yunis	35.8	63.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4294	
Rafah	81.0	15.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2664	
Area											
Urban	62.1	29.7	7.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	41978	
Rural	10.0	67.1	22.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9440	
Camps	89.1	8.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4948	
Education of head of household											
None	43.7	44.2	11.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	1761	
Basic	55.4	33.8	10.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25318	
Secondary	53.3	35.5	10.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	14756	
Higher	60.2	32.0	7.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	14518	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	
Wealth index											
poorest	85.8	12.1	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11276	
Second	69.9	26.0	3.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11272	
Third	38.7	46.5	14.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	11270	
Fourth	35.8	47.5	16.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	11278	
Richest	48.4	38.4	12.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	11271	

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The MDGs and the WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation classify otherwise acceptable sanitation facilities which are public or shared between two or more households as unimproved. Therefore, “use of improved sanitation” is used both in the context of this report and as an MDG indicator to refer to improved sanitation facilities, which are not public or shared. Data on the use of improved sanitation are presented in Tables WS.6 and WS.7.

As shown in Table WS.6, 99 percent of the household population is using an improved sanitation facility which is not shared; 98 in Gaza Strip and 99 percent in the West Bank. Only one percent of households use an improved toilet facility that is public or shared with other households.

Table WS.6: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Palestine, 2014

	Users of improved sanitation facilities			Users of unimproved sanitation facilities		No sanitation facility	Total	Household members
	Not shared [1]	Public facility	Shared by: 5 households or less	Not shared	Shared by: 5 households or less			
Total	98.6	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	56366
Region								
West Bank	98.8	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	33337
Gaza Strip	98.4	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	23029
Governorate								
Jenin	98.4	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	3777
Tubas	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	671
Tulkarm	99.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2081
Nablus	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4486
Qalqiliya	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1175
Salfit	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	876
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	99.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	3744
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	96.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	658
Jerusalem	98.6	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5119
Bethlehem	97.2	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	2640
Hebron	98.9	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	8110
Gaza North	97.2	0.3	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	4307
Gaza	97.8	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8334
Deir El-Balah	99.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3431
Khan Yunis	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4294
Rafah	99.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2664
Area								
Urban	98.7	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	41978
Rural	98.8	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	9440
Camps	98.3	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4948
Education of head of household								
None	97.0	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	11276
Basic	98.7	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	11272
Secondary	98.5	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	11270
Higher	99.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	11278
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11271

[1] MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Having access to both an improved drinking water source and an improved sanitation facility brings the largest public health benefits to a household. In its 2008 report⁵, the JMP developed a new way of presenting the access figures, by disaggregating and refining the data on drinking-water and sanitation and reflecting them in "ladder" format. This ladder allows a disaggregated analysis of trends in a three rung ladder for drinking-water and a four-rung ladder for sanitation. For sanitation, this gives an understanding of the proportion of population with no sanitation facilities at all – who revert to open defecation, of those reliant on technologies defined by JMP as "unimproved," of those sharing sanitation facilities of otherwise acceptable technology, and those using "improved" sanitation facilities

Table WS.7 presents the percentages of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders. The table also shows the percentage of household members using both improved sources of drinking water⁶ and an improved sanitary means of excreta disposal.

About 62 percent of households use improved drinking sources and 99 percent use improved sanitation. About 61 percent of households use both improved drinking sources and improved sanitation. This percentage varies among region, where approximately 97 percent of the population in the West Bank enjoys this access compared to 10 percent in the Gaza Strip. The results presented in figure WS.3 shows a wide variation by wealth quintiles, as it varies from 2 percent among poorest households to 99 percent among the richest.

⁵ WHO/UNICEF JMP (2008), MDG assessment report -

http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/1251794333-JMP_08_en.pdf

⁶ Those indicating bottled water as the main source of drinking water are distributed according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

Table WS.7: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, Palestine, 2014

	Percentage of household population using:										
	Improved drinking water ^[1]			Unimproved drinking water	Total	Unimproved sanitation			Total	Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation	Number of household members
	Piped into dwelling/plot or yard	Other improved				Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation			
Total	58.1	3.4	38.5	100.0	98.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	60.8	56366
Region											
West Bank	91.3	5.6	3.2	100.0	98.8	0.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	95.7	33337
Gaza Strip	10.2	0.2	89.6	100.0	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.2	23029
Governorate											
Jenin	77.3	10.0	12.7	100.0	98.4	1.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	85.8	3777
Tubas	94.4	5.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	671
Tulkarm	96.3	3.2	0.5	100.0	99.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.9	2081
Nablus	92.3	5.0	2.7	100.0	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	4486
Qalqiliya	98.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1175
Salfit	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	876
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	95.5	3.2	1.3	100.0	99.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	97.7	3744
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	97.4	0.0	2.6	100.0	96.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.8	658
Jerusalem	99.2	0.6	0.2	100.0	98.6	0.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	5119
Bethlehem	97.1	2.4	0.5	100.0	97.2	0.6	2.2	0.0	100.0	96.7	2640
Hebron	84.5	11.1	4.3	100.0	98.9	0.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	94.5	8110
North Gaza	16.3	0.5	83.2	100.0	97.2	2.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	16.3	4307
Gaza	3.9	0.1	96.1	100.0	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.9	8334
Dier El-Balah	3.0	0.2	96.8	100.0	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.2	3431
Khan Yunis	20.4	0.4	79.2	100.0	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.7	4294
Rafah	12.6	0.0	87.4	100.0	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.6	2664
Area											
Urban	55.6	2.5	41.9	100.0	98.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	57.4	41978
Rural	78.0	8.9	13.1	100.0	98.8	0.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	85.9	9440
Camps	41.7	0.6	57.7	100.0	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	41.8	4948
Education of household head											
None	57.6	8.8	33.6	100.0	97.7	1.5	0.6	0.2	100.0	65.2	1761
Basic	58.5	3.6	38.0	100.0	98.5	1.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	61.4	25318
Secondary	60.0	3.0	37.1	100.0	98.3	1.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	61.9	14756
Higher	55.8	2.8	41.3	100.0	99.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	58.2	14518
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	1.3	0.7	98.0	100.0	97.0	2.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.8	11276
Second	14.4	4.3	81.3	100.0	98.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	17.8	11272
Middle	82.1	6.9	11.0	100.0	98.5	1.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	87.5	11270
Fourth	95.1	3.3	1.6	100.0	99.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	97.7	11278
Richest	97.9	1.7	0.4	100.0	99.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.2	11271

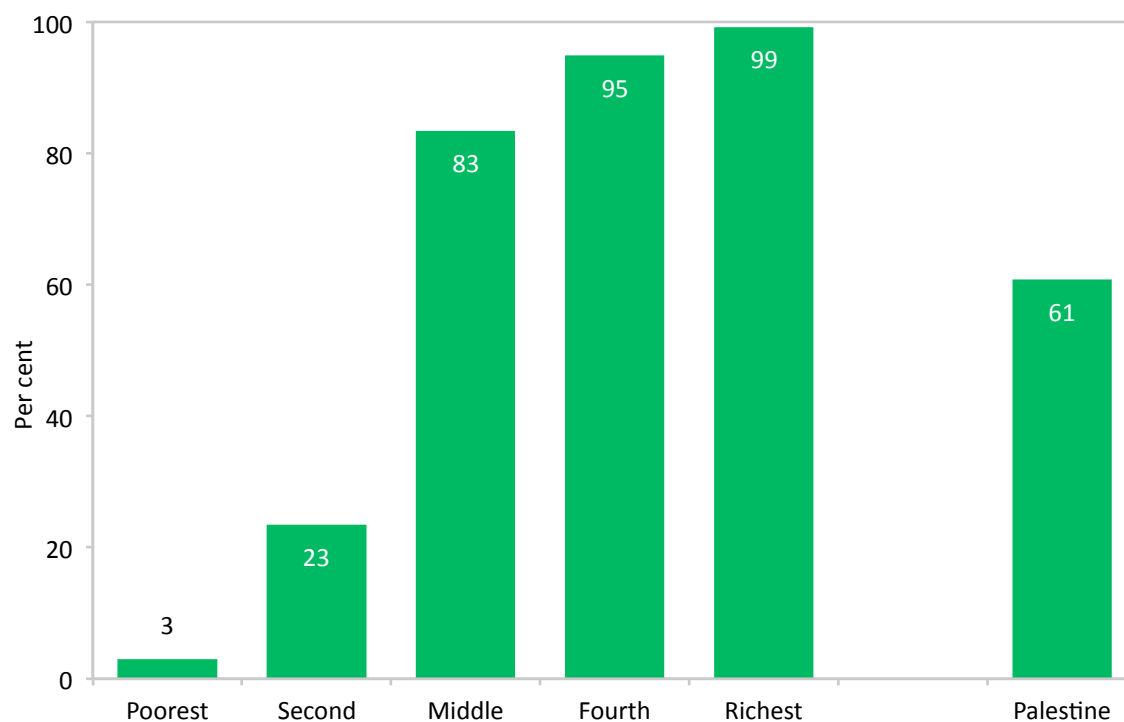
[1] MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources

[2] MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation

[a] Those indicating bottled water as the main source of drinking water are distributed according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Figure WS.3: Use of improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation facilities by household members, Palestine, 2014



VIII. Reproductive Health

VIII. Reproductive Health

Fertility

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table RH.1 for the three-year period preceding the survey. A three-year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information while also allowing the rates to be calculated for a sufficient number of cases so as not to compromise the statistical precision of the estimates. Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), expressed as the number of births per 1,000 women in a specified age group, show the age pattern of fertility. Numerators for ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the three-year period preceding the survey classified according to the age of the mother (in five-year age groups) at the time of the child's birth. The denominators of the rates represent the number of woman-years lived by the survey respondents in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period. The total fertility rate (TFR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15-49 years). The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women age 15-49. The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 population during the specified period.

Table RH.1: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, Palestine, 2014						
	Total	Region		Area		
		West Bank	Gaza Strip	Urban	Rural	Camps
Age						
15-19 [1]	48	35	66	55	29	32
20-24	201	182	226	206	177	205
25-29	244	237	254	243	257	232
30-34	177	170	186	179	162	185
35-39	103	91	125	108	80	105
40-44	35	30	45	34	36	41
45-49	3	3	3	3	2	0
TFR [a]	4.1	3.7	4.5	4.1	3.7	4.0
GFR [b]	128.1	115.0	147.7	132.0	113.5	123.4
CBR [c]	31.5	28.6	35.8	32.4	28.4	29.8

1 MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4 - Adolescent birth rate

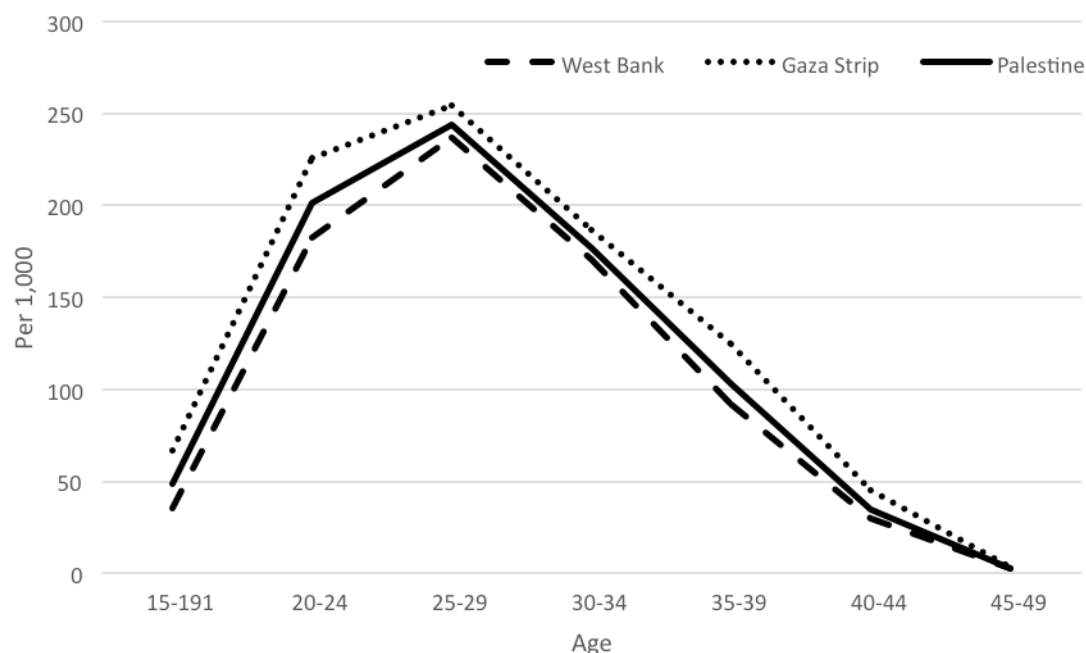
[a] TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman age 15-49

[b] GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49

[c] CBR: Crude birth rate expressed per 1,000 population

Table RH.1 shows current fertility in Palestine at the national level and region and area. The TFR for the three years preceding the Palestinian MICS is 4.1 births per woman. Results reveal that fertility rates differ according to region where it was 3.7 births per woman in the West Bank compared to 4.5 births per woman in Gaza Strip.

Figure RH.1: Age-specific fertility rates by region, Palestine, 2014



Rates refer to the three years period preceding the survey

The urban-rural-camps difference in fertility is most pronounced for women in the 25-29 age group: 243 births per 1,000 women in urban areas versus 257 births per 1,000 women in rural areas and 232 births per 1,000 women in camps. The overall age pattern of fertility, as reflected in the ASFRs, indicates that childbearing begins early. Fertility is low among adolescents, increases to a peak of 244 births per 1,000 among women age 25-29, and declines thereafter.

Table RH.2 shows adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates. The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women age 15-19 years during the three year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

Data presented in table RH.2 shows that the adolescent birth rate (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) in Palestine is 48 births per 1000 women. Results reveal that adolescent birth rate differ according to regions where it was 35 births per 1000 women in the West Bank compared to 66 births per 1000 women in Gaza Strip.

Table RH.2: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate		
Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Palestine, 2014		
	Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) [b]	Total fertility rate [a]
Total	48	4.1
Region		
West Bank	35	3.7
Gaza Strip	66	4.5
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	86	5.0
Second	51	4.0
Middle	40	4.2
Fourth	44	3.8
Richest	19	3.3

¹ MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4 - Adolescent birth rate

[a] TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman age 15-49

[b] Age-specific fertility rate expressed per 1000 women age (15-19)

Sexual activity and childbearing early in life carry significant risks for young people all around the world. Table RH.3 presents some early childbearing indicators for women age 15-19 and 20-24 while Table RH.4 presents the trends for early childbearing.

Table RH.3: Early childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have begun childbearing, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Palestine, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:				Number of women age 15-19	Percentage of women age 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of women age 20-24
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have begun childbearing	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total	4.5	2.4	6.9	2.0	3047	22.0	2813
Region							
West Bank	3.1	1.9	5.0	1.4	1780	19.6	1597
Gaza Strip	6.5	3.1	9.6	2.8	1267	25.1	1216
Governorate							
Jenin	1.3	2.2	3.4	0.5	207	21.6	184
Tubas	(2.4)	(0.8)	(3.1)	(0.0)	39	(9.2)	41
Tulkarm	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.9	115	16.5	118
Nablus	1.3	4.1	5.4	0.0	219	18.9	188
Qalqiliya	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	62	16.1	63
Salfit	5.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	54	(8.0)	34
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.9	190	18.2	173
Jericho	(4.2)	(2.2)	(6.5)	(4.2)	34	(20.4)	38
Jerusalem	4.7	1.4	6.1	2.3	214	24.0	224
Bethlehem	2.5	1.7	4.3	1.1	166	26.7	139
Hebron	5.6	2.5	8.1	2.0	480	18.1	395
North Gaza	9.7	3.5	13.2	3.3	221	29.3	218
Gaza	7.7	2.8	10.5	3.6	479	27.7	438
Dier El-Balah	3.7	3.2	6.9	1.0	200	14.9	180
Khan Yunis	3.2	3.7	6.9	2.0	236	22.2	244
Rafah	7.0	2.4	9.3	2.9	132	28.4	136
Area							
Urban	5.2	2.3	7.5	2.2	2258	23.2	2105
Rural	1.7	1.6	3.3	1.2	521	17.8	477
Camps	4.5	4.7	9.2	1.3	268	19.3	232
Education of household head							
None	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	6	(0.0)	2
Basic	4.5	1.7	6.2	1.9	1585	42.3	356
Secondary	6.8	4.3	11.1	3.3	874	30.0	871
Higher	1.2	1.4	2.6	0.3	580	13.0	1585
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	9.6	4.5	14.1	4.0	616	26.7	595
Second	4.3	2.6	6.9	2.0	610	22.6	617
Middle	2.7	2.1	4.8	1.0	598	22.9	517
Fourth	4.7	1.7	6.4	1.9	583	21.2	580
Richest	1.4	1.1	2.5	0.9	640	15.7	505

¹ MICS indicator 5.2 - Early childbearing

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table RH.4: Trends in early childbearing													
Percentage of women who have had a live birth by age 15 and 18, by region age groups and area, Palestine, 2014													
	West Bank				Gaza Strip				All				
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	
Total	8.4	8028	21.3	6249	9.9	5339	23.7	4071	9.0	13367	22.2	10320	
Age 15-19	1.4	1779	na	na	2.8	1268	na	na	2.0	3047	na	na	
20-24	9.1	1597	19.6	1597	12.6	1217	25.0	1217	10.6	2813	22.0	2813	
25-29	14.7	1155	28.0	1155	16.0	842	30.7	842	15.2	1997	29.2	1997	
30-34	12.9	980	28.0	980	12.5	670	24.9	670	12.8	1650	26.7	1650	
35-39	9.5	997	19.1	997	10.3	559	18.3	559	9.8	1556	18.8	1556	
40-44	8.7	840	16.0	840	9.3	435	18.0	435	8.9	1276	16.7	1276	
45-49	6.0	681	13.6	681	6.7	347	15.5	347	6.2	1028	14.2	1028	
	Urban				Rural				Camp				
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	
Total	9.4	9938	22.7	7680	7.3	2273	20.1	1751	8.4	1156	22.1	889	
Age 15-19	2.2	2258	na	na	1.2	521	na	na	1.3	268	na	na	
20-24	11.7	2105	23.2	2105	6.4	477	17.7	477	9.4	232	19.3	232	
25-29	15.7	1498	29.8	1498	14.3	317	27.5	317	13.1	182	26.4	182	
30-34	12.2	1241	26.2	1241	13.4	277	27.6	277	16.8	132	29.9	132	
35-39	10.6	1153	19.1	1153	7.4	266	17.2	266	7.4	137	19.6	137	
40-44	9.3	941	16.9	941	8.7	226	15.3	226	6.1	109	18.2	109	
45-49	6.1	741	14.2	741	4.6	189	12.6	189	9.8	97	18.0	97	

na: not applicable

As shown in Table RH.3, around 5 percent of women age 15-19 have already had a birth, two percent are pregnant with their first child, seven percent have begun childbearing, and two percent have had a live birth before age 15. Twenty two percent of women age 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18; 20 percent in the West Bank compared with 25 percent in Gaza Strip.

As shown in Table RH.4, 9 percent of women age 15-49 with a live birth before age 15, 22 percent of women age 20-49 with a live birth before age 18.

Contraception

Appropriate family planning is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the total number of children. Access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many is critical.

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Palestine, 2014

[1] MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

Table RH.5 Continued: Use of contraception													
Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Palestine, 2014													
	Percent of women currently married who are using (or whose partner is using):												
	Not method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/foam/jelly	Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	Periodic abstinence/Rhythm	Withdrawal
Area													
Urban	43.4	1.7	0.0	25.7	0.8	0.1	8.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.6	9.5
Rural	40.1	2.4	0.1	29.3	0.6	0.0	7.0	3.9	0.1	0.1	1.7	5.0	9.5
camp	42.4	2.2	0.0	24.0	1.6	0.0	9.2	9.2	0.0	0.2	1.7	1.8	7.2
Age													
15-19	84.4	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.6	4.9
20-24	62.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.1	0.0	7.2	4.1	0.1	0.0	2.3	2.4	8.9
25-29	47.7	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.4	0.1	8.5	7.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.2	10.3
30-34	39.1	0.7	0.0	28.5	1.0	0.1	10.7	5.9	0.1	0.1	2.3	3.3	8.1
35-39	26.7	2.4	0.0	37.5	1.1	0.1	9.4	7.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	4.0	10.4
40-44	27.6	4.3	0.0	38.3	2.3	0.0	7.3	5.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	4.1	9.5
45-49	40.6	6.3	0.0	29.7	0.7	0.0	4.3	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.1	9.5
No. of live births													
0	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
1	74.5	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	0.1	0.0	2.9	2.4	10.0
2	50.4	0.2	0.0	17.7	0.0	0.0	8.7	5.9	0.0	0.1	1.7	4.9	10.3
3	38.1	0.4	0.1	29.8	0.1	0.0	9.3	5.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	4.7	10.0
4+	26.0	3.3	0.0	36.9	1.6	0.1	9.7	6.5	0.1	0.1	1.4	3.9	10.1
Women's education													
None	(52.0)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(23.5)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(3.7)	(2.0)
Basic	38.9	3.3	0.0	29.2	1.5	0.0	8.7	4.4	0.1	0.1	1.4	3.0	9.0
Secondary	43.3	1.2	0.0	26.9	0.7	0.0	7.8	5.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.3	9.7
Higher	46.6	0.8	0.0	22.0	0.3	0.1	7.4	6.8	0.1	0.0	2.0	4.8	9.3
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	51.0	0.8	0.0	16.2	2.1	0.0	9.3	7.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.8	9.3
Second	43.8	1.3	0.0	22.0	0.7	0.2	10.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.6	10.1
Middle	44.1	2.0	0.0	27.1	0.7	0.0	6.8	4.4	0.2	0.0	1.8	4.2	8.6
Fourth	41.5	2.4	0.0	27.3	0.5	0.1	6.9	5.4	0.0	0.2	1.5	5.0	9.1
Richest	33.7	2.7	0.0	37.9	0.4	0.0	6.7	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.8	4.6	9.3

[1] MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

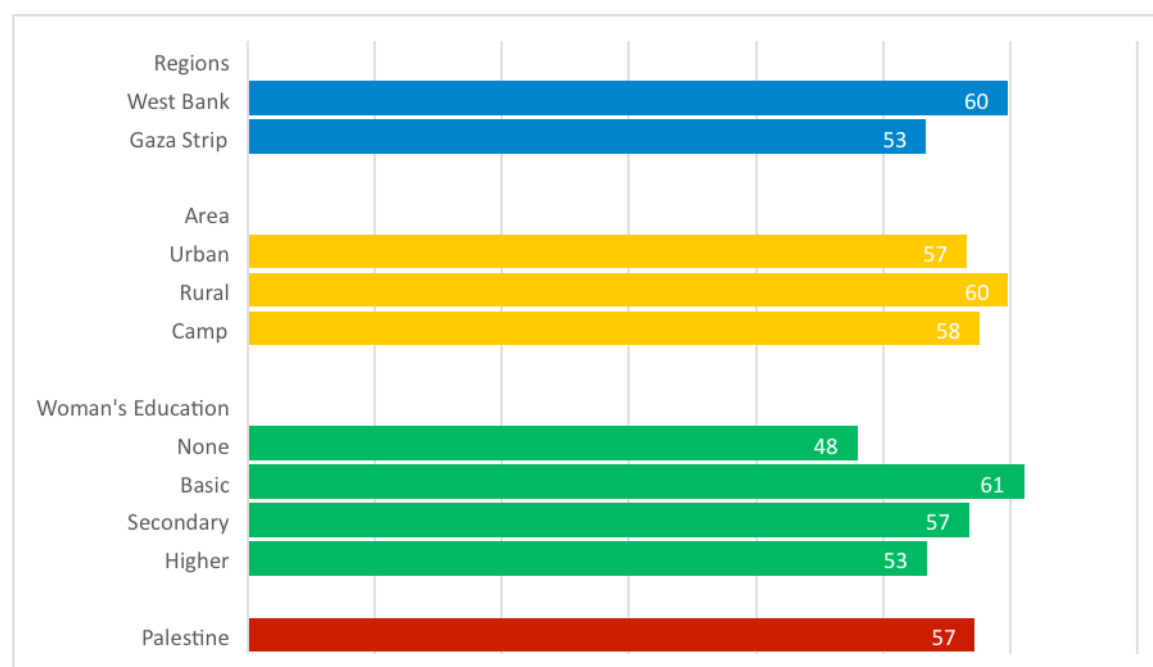
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Current use of contraception was reported by 57 percent of currently married women (Table RH.5). The most popular method is the IUD which is used by 26 percent of married women in Palestine. The next most popular method is withdrawal, which accounts for nine percent of use among married couples. Between eight percent and four percent of married women reported that they or their husbands use other methods such as the pill, male condom and periodic abstinence/rhythm. Less than two percent use diaphragm/foam/jelly, injectables, female sterilization, or the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).

Contraceptive prevalence ranges from 60 percent in the West Bank to 53 percent in Gaza Strip. About 57 percent of married women in urban and 60 percent in rural areas and 58 in camps use a method of contraception. Adolescents are far less likely to use contraception than older women. Only about 16 percent of women age 15-19 married currently use a method of contraception compared to 38 percent of 20-24 year olds, while the use of contraception among older women ranges from 52 percent to 73 percent.

Women's education level is associated with contraceptive prevalence. The percentage of married women using any method of contraception rises from 48 percent among those with no education to 57 percent among those with secondary education. The most common contraceptive method for married women with basic education is the IUD (29 percent), 27 percent with secondary education and 22 percent with higher education.

Figure RH.2: Differentials in contraceptive use, Palestine, 2014



Unmet Need

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who are married or in union and are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or who wish to stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Unmet need is identified in MICS by using a set of questions eliciting current behaviours and preferences pertaining to contraceptive use, fecundity, and fertility preferences.

Table RH.6 shows the levels of met need for contraception, unmet need, and the demand for contraception satisfied.

Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of women who are married or in union and are not using a method of contraception AND

- are not pregnant, and not postpartum amenorrheic¹, and are fecund², and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are not pregnant, and not postpartum amenorrheic, and are fecund, and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed: would have wanted to wait OR
- are postpartum amenorrheic, and say that the birth was mistimed: would have wanted to wait.

Unmet need for limiting is defined as percentage of women who are married or in union and are not using a method of contraception AND

- are not pregnant, and not postpartum amenorrheic, and are fecund, and say they do not want any more children OR
- are pregnant, and say they did not want to have a child OR
- are postpartum amenorrheic, and say that they did not want the birth.

Total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting. Results show that total unmet need for contraception was 11 percent (unmet need for limiting is 5 percent and for spacing is 6 percent).

This indicator is also known as unmet need for family planning and is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the Millennium Development Goal 5 of improving maternal health.

¹ A women is postpartum amenorrheic if she had a birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child

² A women is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic, and
 (1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) never menstruated, or (1c) her last menstruation occurred before her last birth, or (1d) in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR
 (2) She declares that she has had hysterectomy, or that she has never menstruated, or that she is menopausal, or that she has been trying to get pregnant for 2 or more years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR
 (3) She declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR
 (4) She has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey.

Table RH.6: Unmet need for contraception									
Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, Palestine, 2014									
	Met need for contraception			Unmet need for contraception			Number of women currently married	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	Number of women currently married with need for contraception
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total [1]			
Total	21.0	36.3	57.2	6.3	4.6	10.9	7,959	84.0	5,419
Region									
West Bank	20.9	38.9	59.8	6.1	4.9	11.0	4,739	84.5	3,355
Gaza Strip	21.0	32.3	53.4	6.6	4.1	10.7	3,221	83.3	2,064
Governorate									
Jenin	20.9	40.7	61.6	5.1	5.0	10.2	547	85.9	393
Tubas	21.7	36.5	58.2	5.8	5.5	11.3	90	83.8	63
Tulkarm	20.6	42.8	63.4	5.3	2.7	8.1	280	88.7	200
Nablus	17.4	42.2	59.6	6.1	6.6	12.7	651	82.4	471
Qalqilya	22.6	42.0	64.5	5.9	5.4	11.2	142	85.2	108
Salfit	21.7	40.4	62.1	5.6	2.3	7.8	116	88.8	81
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	25.9	38.5	64.4	5.5	4.1	9.5	559	87.1	414
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	16.2	30.4	46.6	10.8	3.1	13.9	89	77.0	54
Jerusalem	20.5	40.9	61.4	6.0	4.8	10.8	787	85.0	569
Bethlehem	19.6	37.7	57.2	6.1	7.1	13.1	372	81.3	262
Hebron	21.3	34.6	55.9	7.0	4.3	11.3	1,104	83.1	742
Gaza North	20.6	31.8	52.4	7.7	4.6	12.3	623	80.9	403
Gaza	18.7	34.7	53.4	6.4	4.0	10.4	1,172	83.6	748
Deir El-Balah	20.5	37.8	58.3	5.1	4.1	9.2	460	86.4	310
Khan Yunis	24.1	29.3	53.4	4.8	4.2	9.0	590	85.6	368
Rafah	25.1	24.0	49.1	9.6	3.7	13.3	375	78.6	234

[1] MICS indicator 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6 - Unmet need

Table RH.6 Continued: Unmet need for contraception									
Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, Palestine, 2014									
	Met need for contraception			Unmet need for contraception			Number of women currently married	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	Number of women currently married with need for contraception
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total [1]			
Area									
Urban	21.7	34.9	56.6	6.5	4.3	10.8	5,976	84.0	4027
Rural	19.2	40.7	59.9	5.0	5.8	10.8	1,300	84.8	919
camp	18.2	39.4	57.6	7.1	4.7	11.7	683	83.1	473
Age									
15 – 19	15.2	0.4	15.6	12.1	0.4	12.5	278	55.5	78
20 – 24	32.6	5.5	38.0	14.5	0.8	15.3	1,380	71.3	736
25 – 29	38.6	13.7	52.3	10.3	1.3	11.5	1,557	82.0	993
30 – 34	26.4	34.5	60.9	5.1	5.0	10.1	1,425	85.7	1,013
35 – 39	11.9	61.4	73.3	2.2	5.2	7.4	1,342	90.8	1,083
40 – 44	3.1	69.3	72.4	0.5	8.1	8.5	1,108	89.5	897
45 – 49	0.6	58.7	59.4	0.0	11.8	11.8	870	83.4	619
Women's education									
None	(7.6)	(40.4)	(48.0)	(1.6)	(12.7)	(14.3)	48	(77.1)	30
Basic	13.3	47.8	61.1	4.2	6.9	11.1	2,818	84.6	2,035
Secondary	21.4	35.4	56.7	6.8	4.1	10.9	2,627	83.9	1,777
Higher	29.5	23.9	53.4	8.3	2.2	10.5	2,467	83.6	1,577
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	19.6	29.4	49.0	7.6	4.1	11.8	1,620	80.7	984
Second	22.6	33.5	56.2	5.9	4.4	10.3	1,517	84.5	1,009
Middle	21.0	34.9	55.9	6.7	5.2	11.9	1,550	82.5	1,050
Fourth	21.7	36.8	58.5	6.6	4.8	11.4	1,655	83.6	1,157
Richest	20.0	46.3	66.3	4.7	4.3	9.0	1,618	88.1	1,219

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Met need for limiting includes women married who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method³, and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilization, or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, and who want to have another child, or are undecided whether to have another child. The total of met need for spacing and limiting adds up to the total met need for contraception. Results show that met need for limiting is 36 percent and for spacing is 21 percent.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women currently married or in union who are currently using contraception, over the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting), plus those who are currently using contraception. Results show that unmet need for limiting is 5 percent and for spacing is 6 percent.

Table RH.6 shows that the total met need is higher than the total unmet need for family planning. While met need is associated as well with wealth, with the least wealthy women having the lowest level of met need and the richest women the highest. The table also highlights that the total demand for family planning satisfied is high (84%).

Antenatal Care

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. Better understanding of foetal growth and development and its relationship to the mother's health has resulted in increased attention to the potential of antenatal care as an intervention to improve both maternal and newborn health. For example, antenatal care can be used to inform women and families about risks and symptoms in pregnancy and about the risks of labour and delivery, and therefore it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. Antenatal visits also provide an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognized as an important factor in improving infant survival. Tetanus immunization during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant. The prevention and treatment of malaria among pregnant women, management of anaemia during pregnancy and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) can significantly improve foetal outcomes and improve maternal health. Adverse outcomes such as low birth weight can be reduced through a combination of interventions to improve women's nutritional status and prevent infections (e.g., malaria and STIs) during pregnancy. More recently, the potential of the antenatal care as an entry point for HIV prevention and care, in particular for the prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child, has led to renewed interest in access to and use of antenatal services.

WHO recommends a minimum of four antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care. WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

- Blood pressure measurement
- Urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia
- Weight/height measurement (optional).

³ In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this may refer to her partner using a contraceptive method (such as male condom).

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible in order to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.

Antenatal care coverage indicators (at least one visit with a skilled provider and 4 or more visits with any providers) are used to track progress toward the Millennium Development Goal 5 of improving maternal health.

Table RH.7: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy for the last birth, Palestine, 2014

	Provider of antenatal care [a]				No antenatal care	Total	Any skilled provider [1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse / Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Other				
Total	91.7	7.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	99.4	2940
Region								
West Bank	95.8	3.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	99.3	1609
Gaza Strip	86.8	12.7	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.5	1331
Governorate								
Jenin	93.6	5.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	186
Tubas	(98.9)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	25
Tulkarm	96.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	71
Nablus	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	190
Qalqiliya	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	48
Salfit	(97.1)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	35
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	96.9	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	100.0	99.1	190
Jericho	(87.6)	(12.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	44
Jerusalem	95.0	3.1	0.0	0.4	1.5	100.0	98.1	256
Bethlehem	97.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	137
Hebron	94.5	5.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	99.6	427
North Gaza	84.7	15.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	258
Gaza	83.1	15.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	469
Dier El-Balah	87.4	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	174
Khan Yunis	92.9	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	255
Rafah	90.4	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	176
Area								
Urban	91.4	7.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	99.4	2265
Rural	96.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	436
Camps	85.3	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	239
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	92.0	7.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.5	1620
20-34	91.3	8.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	100.0	99.3	1270
35-49	92.8	5.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.3	50
Mother's education								
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Basic	90.5	8.6	0.0	0.2	0.6	100.0	99.1	798
Secondary	89.9	9.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	99.6	996
Higher	94.2	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.4	1139
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	85.2	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	728
Second	87.8	11.7	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.4	563
Middle	93.5	5.6	0.0	0.1	0.7	100.0	99.1	578
Fourth	97.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	606
Richest	97.1	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	100.0	99.1	466

[1] MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage

[a] Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Table RH.7. The results show that a relatively small percentage of women do not receive antenatal care. In Palestine, the majority of antenatal care is provided by medical doctors while a minority of women receive care from a traditional birth attendant. No clear differences were observed by background characteristics.

Table RH.8: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and by the timing of first antenatal care visits, Palestine, 2014

	Percent distribution of women who had:						Total
	No antenatal care visits	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits [1]	DK	
Total	0.5	0.4	1.1	2.0	95.5	0.5	100.0
Region							
West Bank	0.6	0.2	0.6	2.3	95.7	0.7	100.0
Gaza Strip	0.4	0.6	1.6	1.8	95.3	0.3	100.0
Governorate							
Jenin	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.8	94.3	0.0	100.0
Tubas	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Tulkarm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.7	1.3	100.0
Nablus	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	96.3	0.7	100.0
Qalqiliya	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(1.6)	(96.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Salfit	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(4.9)	(93.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	0.5	0.0	0.3	2.5	93.7	3.1	100.0
Jericho	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.8)	(94.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Jerusalem	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	97.4	0.9	100.0
Bethlehem	0.7	0.0	0.8	1.7	96.1	0.7	100.0
Hebron	0.2	0.4	0.8	3.4	95.2	0.0	100.0
North Gaza	0.0	0.7	2.1	0.8	96.4	0.0	100.0
Gaza	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.0	94.8	0.5	100.0
Dier El-Balah	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	97.0	0.0	100.0
Khan Yunis	0.5	0.0	2.9	4.5	91.6	0.5	100.0
Rafah	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	98.8	0.0	100.0
Area							
Urban	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.7	95.8	0.5	100.0
Rural	0.6	0.4	0.8	2.7	94.7	0.7	100.0
Camps	0.5	0.0	1.5	3.7	94.3	0.0	100.0
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	0.4	0.4	0.9	2.1	95.7	0.5	100.0
20-34	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.8	95.5	0.6	100.0
35-49	1.7	0.0	1.8	6.1	90.3	0.0	100.0
Mother's education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Basic	0.8	1.3	1.3	2.5	93.8	0.4	100.0
Secondary	0.3	0.0	1.4	2.0	95.9	0.4	100.0
Higher	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.8	96.3	0.7	100.0
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	0.5	0.1	1.2	2.1	95.9	0.1	100.0
Second	0.6	1.4	2.5	1.5	93.8	0.2	100.0
Middle	0.7	0.2	0.4	2.5	96.1	0.2	100.0
Fourth	0.3	0.3	0.6	2.0	95.5	1.3	100.0
Richest	0.5	0.0	0.5	2.0	96.3	0.7	100.0

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.8 Continued: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit										
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and by the timing of first antenatal care visits, Palestine, 2014										
	Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit						Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who had at least one ANC visit
	No antenatal care visits	First trimester	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/ Missing				
Total	0.5	85.4	12.5	1.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	2941	2.0	2923
Region										
West Bank	0.5	93.0	5.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	1609	1.0	1598
Gaza Strip	0.4	76.2	20.8	2.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	1331	2.0	1325
Governorate										
Jenin	1.0	91.7	7.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	186	1.0	184
Tubas	(0.0)	(95.5)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(100.0)	25	1.0	24
Tulkarm	0.0	92.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	71	1.0	71
Nablus	0.0	93.6	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	190	1.0	189
Qalqiliya	(0.0)	(98.4)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	48	1.0	48
Salfit	(0.0)	(97.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(100.0)	35	1.0	34
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	0.5	94.0	5.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	190	1.0	189
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	(0.0)	(92.6)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	44	(1.0)	44
Jerusalem	1.5	94.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	256	1.0	253
Bethlehem	0.7	96.7	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	137	1.0	135
Hebron	0.2	90.0	8.5	1.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	427	1.0	426
Gaza North	0.0	77.1	19.1	2.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	258	2.0	258
Gaza	1.0	74.5	23.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	469	2.0	466
Deir El-Balah	0.0	82.7	16.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	174	2.0	173
Khan Yunis	0.5	73.0	22.6	3.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	255	2.0	254
Rafah	0.0	77.5	19.3	2.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	176	2.0	175
Area										
Urban	0.5	84.7	13.4	1.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	2265	2.0	2251
Rural	0.4	91.7	6.6	1.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	436	1.0	434
Camps	0.5	80.7	14.8	3.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	239	2.0	238
Mother's age at birth										
Less than 20	0.4	86.6	11.8	0.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	1620	1.0	1612
20-34	0.6	84.0	13.4	1.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	1270	2.0	1261
35-49	1.7	80.9	13.5	2.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	50	2.0	49
Mother's education										
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	9
Basic	0.6	79.0	17.6	2.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	798	2.0	792
Secondary	0.3	86.6	11.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	996	2.0	991
Higher	0.5	88.7	9.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	1139	1.0	1131
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	0.5	76.6	20.8	2.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	728	2.0	725
Second	0.4	77.2	19.4	2.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	563	2.0	560
Middle	0.7	88.3	9.6	1.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	578	1.0	573
Fourth	0.3	93.1	6.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	606	1.0	604
Richest	0.5	95.3	3.1	0.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	466	1.0	461

[1] MICS indicator 5.5b; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.8 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the latest pregnancy that took place within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. Almost mothers (99 percent) received antenatal care more than once and (96 percent) mothers received antenatal care at least four times. No clear differences were observed by background characteristics.

Table RH.8 also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit. Overall, 85 percent of women with a live birth in the last two years had their first antenatal care visit during the first trimester of their last pregnancy, with a median of 2 months of pregnancy at the first visit among those who received antenatal care.

Table RH.9: Content of antenatal care					
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy for the last birth, Palestine, 2014					
	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of their last birth, had:				Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken [1]	
Total	97.7	97.0	97.6	95.8	2940
Region	97.0	95.9	96.9	93.9	1609
West Bank	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.1	1331
Gaza Strip					
Governorate	97.5	94.3	97.6	93.7	186
Jenin	(100.0)	(98.8)	(100.0)	(98.8)	25
Tubas	92.7	93.1	94.6	86.1	71
Tulkarm	95.7	95.1	95.5	89.5	190
Nablus	(96.6)	(90.2)	(96.8)	(88.5)	48
Qalqiliya	(98.0)	(95.5)	(95.5)	(95.5)	35
Salfit	95.8	97.6	97.0	94.7	190
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.3)	(98.3)	44
Jericho	98.3	98.1	98.5	97.8	256
Jerusalem	95.6	96.2	96.2	93.1	137
Bethlehem	97.9	95.4	96.4	94.3	427
Hebron	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	258
North Gaza	97.3	97.5	97.3	97.1	469
Gaza	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	174
Dier El-Balah	98.3	97.6	98.6	96.9	255
Khan Yunis	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	176
Rafah	97.5	94.3	97.6	93.7	186
Area					
Urban	97.6	97.0	97.5	95.9	2265
Rural	97.4	96.5	98.1	94.5	436
Camps	98.6	98.4	97.6	97.2	239
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	98.1	97.4	97.9	96.3	1620
20-34	97.1	96.5	97.1	94.9	1270
35-49	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.3	50
Mother's education					
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Basic	97.2	96.3	97.0	95.1	798
Secondary	97.6	97.1	97.9	95.7	996
Higher	98.0	97.4	97.7	96.3	1139
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.4	728
Second	98.0	97.5	98.2	97.2	563
Middle	96.8	95.7	96.4	93.8	578
Fourth	98.6	97.1	97.6	95.2	606
Richest	95.5	95.6	96.7	93.1	466

[1] MICS indicator 5.6 - Content of antenatal care

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care are shown in Table RH.9. Among those women who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey, 98 percent reported that a blood sample was taken during antenatal care visits, 98 percent that their blood pressure was checked, and 97 percent that urine specimen was taken. Approximately 96 percent reported that they received all three key services during their antenatal care i.e. their blood pressure was measured, urine and blood sample were taken.

Assistance at Delivery

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur during delivery or the immediate post-partum period. The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and in case of emergency that transport is available to a referral facility for obstetric care. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Millennium Development Goal 5 of improving maternal health.

The MICS included a number of questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. A *skilled attendant* includes a doctor, nurse, or midwife.

Table RH.10: Assistance during delivery and caesarian section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Palestine, 2014												
	Person assisting at delivery					Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹			Percent delivered by C-section		Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years	
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/Friend	Other	No attendant	Total	by any skilled attendant ¹	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²	
Total	75.4	24.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.6	14.8	5.5	20.3	2941
Region												
West Bank	64.4	35.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	99.6	16.3	6.4	22.7	1610
Gaza Strip	88.8	10.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.5	13.1	4.4	17.4	1331
Governorate												
Jenin	61.5	38.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	20.3	6.4	26.7	186
Tubas	(71.8)	(28.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(11.4)	(12.5)	(23.9)	25
Tulkarm	73.0	27.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	11.8	4.2	16.0	71
Nablus	79.8	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	25.2	7.6	32.7	190
Qalqiliya	(54.6)	(45.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(25.1)	(5.4)	(30.5)	48
Safit	(85.5)	(14.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(17.5)	(14.2)	(31.7)	35
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	68.6	30.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	100.0	99.1	16.9	8.4	25.2	190
Jericho	(87.4)	(12.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(13.0)	(12.8)	(25.9)	44
Jerusalem	73.6	25.2	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	98.9	18.9	6.0	24.8	257
Bethlehem	49.9	49.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.3	11.7	5.9	17.6	137
Hebron	51.1	48.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	10.6	4.2	14.9	427
North Gaza	88.9	10.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	16.0	2.2	18.3	258
Gaza	89.2	10.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	12.6	5.3	17.9	471
Dier El-Balah	90.2	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	9.9	5.5	15.4	173
Khan Yunis	84.4	15.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	12.2	4.6	16.8	255
Rafah	92.9	5.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	98.7	14.4	3.5	17.9	175
Area												
Urban	75.4	24.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.6	14.1	5.3	19.4	2265
Rural	72.3	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	99.6	17.6	6.5	24.1	437
Camps	81.1	18.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	16.8	5.6	22.4	240

¹ MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2 - Skilled attendant at delivery

² MICS indicator 5.9 - Caesarean section

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table RH.10 Continued: Assistance during delivery and caesarian section											
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Palestine, 2014											
	Person assisting at delivery				Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Percent delivered by C-section		Total ²	Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years		
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/Friend	Other	No attendant	Total	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total	
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	77.4	22.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.4	12.8	5.3	18.1
20-34	72.7	27.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.8	16.8	5.5	22.4
35-49	81.1	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	30.1	10.2	40.3
Place of delivery											
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Health facility	76.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	14.9	5.5	20.5
Public	76.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	14.9	5.3	20.2
Private	79.1	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	14.2	5.6	19.8
NGOs	67.7	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	15.9	6.6	22.5
UNRWA	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Israeli	73.9	25.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	15.5	6.1	21.6
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Education											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Primary	75.0	24.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	17.4	4.9	22.3
Secondary	75.5	24.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.5	13.4	5.5	18.9
Higher	75.8	23.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.5	14.3	5.9	20.2
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	88.5	11.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	13.8	3.9	17.7
Second	81.9	17.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.3	11.6	5.3	16.9
Middle	67.7	31.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	99.5	15.1	5.2	20.3
Fourth	64.7	35.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	15.4	6.5	21.9
Richest	70.6	28.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.4	19.3	7.3	26.5

¹ MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2 - Skilled attendant at delivery

² MICS indicator 5.9 - Caesarean section

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Nearly all births (99.6%) occurring in the two years preceding the MICS survey were delivered by skilled personnel (Table RH.10). No clear differences were observed by background characteristics.

Approximately one in every four births in the two years preceding the MICS survey were delivered with assistance by a midwife/nurses. Doctors assisted with the delivery of 75 percent of births.

Figure RH.3: Person assisting at delivery, Palestine, 2014

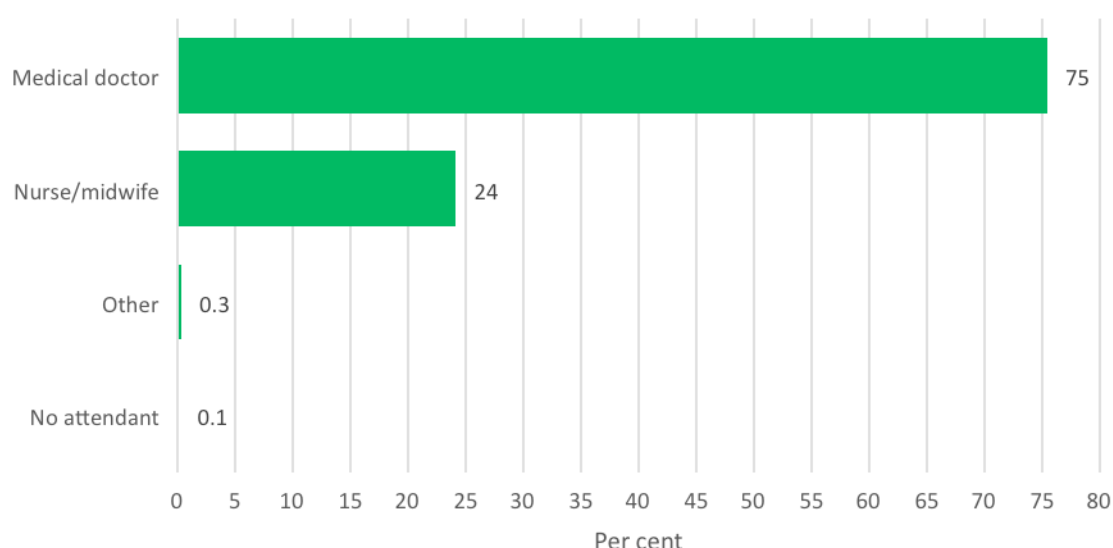


Table RH.10 also shows information on women who delivered by caesarian section (C-section) and provides additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (before labour pains began or after) in order to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non-medical reasons.

Overall, 20 percent of women who delivered in the last two years had a C-section; for 15 percent of women, the decision was taken before the onset of labour pains and for 6 percent after. Twenty three percent of women who delivered in the last two years had a C-section in the West Bank compared with 17 percent of women who delivered in the last two years had a C-section in Gaza Strip.

Place of Delivery

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby. Table RH.11 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery, and the percentage of births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

Table RH.11: Place of delivery											
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by place of delivery of their last birth, Palestine, 2014											
	Place of delivery									Delivered in health facility [1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Health facility								Total		
	Public sector	Private sector	NGOs sector	UNRWA sector	Israeli sector	Home	Other	Missing/DK			
Total	60.8	25.5	9.2	0.8	3.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.3	2941
Region											
West Bank	47.4	32.5	12.5	1.4	5.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.3	1610
Gaza Strip	77.0	16.9	5.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.4	1331
Governorate											
Jenin	69.4	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	186
Tubas	(80.2)	(19.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	25
Tulkarm	51.4	37.8	6.1	1.4	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.7	71
Nablus	55.4	42.1	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	190
Qalqiliya	(48.8)	(17.4)	(0.0)	(28.3)	(1.5)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(96.0)	48
Salfit	(76.9)	(23.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	35
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	43.9	33.0	21.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	190
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	(66.7)	(18.0)	(10.4)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	44
Jerusalem	15.8	18.8	32.7	0.6	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	257
Bethlehem	36.2	52.1	10.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	137
Hebron	51.2	35.4	12.3	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	427
Gaza North	63.3	23.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.3	258
Gaza	72.1	21.9	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	471
Deir El-Balah	84.1	12.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	173
Khan Yunis	91.1	6.0	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	255
Rafah	83.3	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	175
Area											
Urban	59.3	25.8	9.9	0.6	3.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.3	2265
Rural	66.4	25.7	5.6	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.3	437
Camps	65.4	22.0	8.9	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	240
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	60.5	25.4	9.2	0.8	3.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.0	1620
20-34	61.2	25.7	9.1	0.7	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.7	1270
35-49	59.7	23.5	12.3	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	50
Number of antenatal care visits											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
1-3 visits	66.5	27.1	4.3	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	102
4+ visits	60.8	25.4	9.3	0.8	3.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	2809
Mother's education											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Basic	64.1	20.5	9.8	1.1	3.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	798
Secondary	65.2	21.7	8.4	0.6	3.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	996
Higher	54.8	32.3	9.4	0.6	2.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	100.0	99.3	1139
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	81.2	13.9	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	728
Second	72.4	20.1	6.3	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.1	563
Middle	65.8	22.5	6.9	2.2	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.3	578
Fourth	47.1	32.5	14.0	1.2	4.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.3	606
Richest	26.5	44.6	17.1	0.4	10.7	0.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.3	466

[1] MICS indicator 5.8 - Institutional deliveries

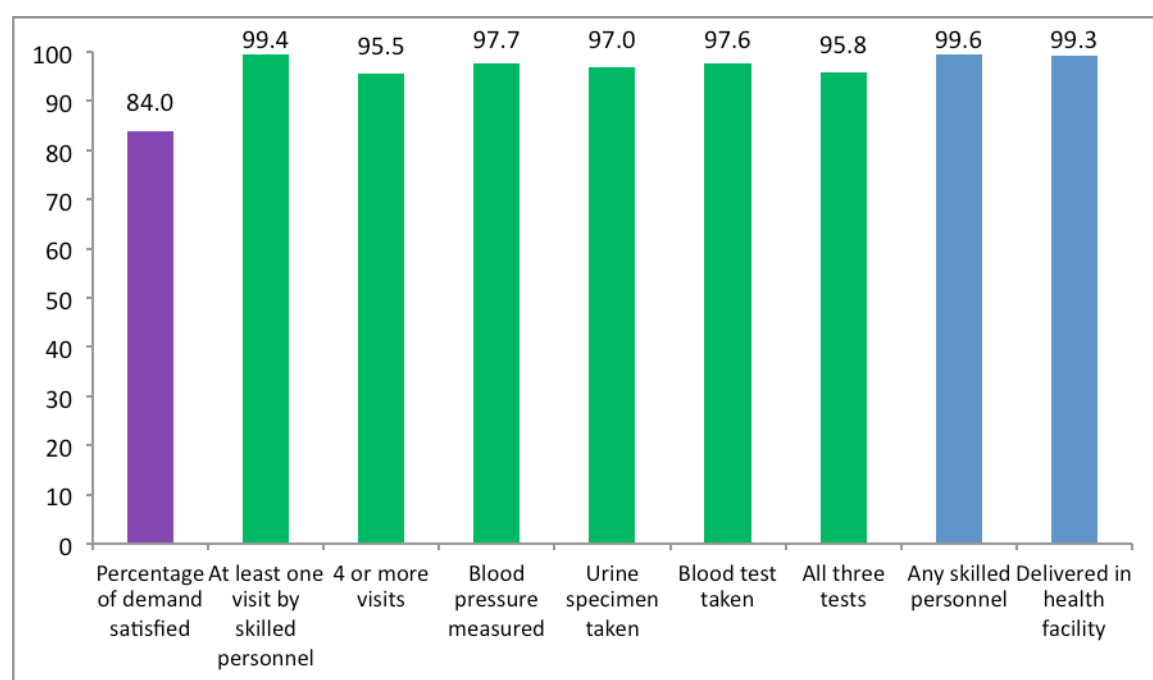
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

About 99 percent of births in Palestine are delivered in a health facility; 61 percent of deliveries occur in public sector facilities, 26 percent in private sector facilities, 9 percent in NGO's sector facilities, 1 percent in UNRWA sector facilities, 3 percent in Israeli health facilities. 1 percent of births take place at home. No clear differences were observed by background characteristics.

Figure RH.4 shows the Continuum of reproductive and maternal health interventions, covering three periods: pre-pregnancy (% of demand for contraception satisfied) and Antenatal care coverage (% of pregnant women received at least one visit by skilled personnel, 4 visits or more, % of pregnant women who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care or all three) and delivery care (% of deliveries assisted by any skilled attendant, and % of deliveries occurred in health facilities).

Figure RH.4: Continuum of reproductive and maternal health interventions, Palestine, 2014



Post-natal Health Checks

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 3 million newborns annually die in the first month of life⁴ and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth⁵, which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur⁶.

⁴ UN Interagency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, 2013. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2013*

⁵ Lawn JE, Cousens S, Zupan J. 4 million neonatal deaths: When? Where? Why? *Lancet* 2005; 365:891–900.

⁶ WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, The World Bank. *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2010*. Geneva: World Health Organization 2012.

Despite the importance of the first few days following birth, large-scale, nationally representative household survey programmes have not systematically included questions on the post-natal period and care for the mother and newborn. In 2008, the Countdown to 2015 initiative, which monitors progress on maternal, newborn and child health interventions, highlighted this data gap, and called not only for post-natal care (PNC) programmes to be strengthened, but also for better data availability and quality⁷.

Following the establishment and discussions of an Inter-Agency Group on PNC and drawing on lessons learned from earlier attempts of collecting PNC data, a new questionnaire module for MICS was developed and validated. Named the Post-natal Health Checks (PNHC) module, the objective is to collect information on newborns' and mothers' contact with a provider, not content of care. The rationale for this is that as PNC programmes scale up, it is important to measure the coverage of that scale up and ensure that the platform for providing essential services is in place. Content is considered more difficult to measure, particularly because the respondent is asked to recall services delivered up to two years preceding the interview.

Table RH.12 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey by duration of stay in the facility following the delivery, according to background characteristics.

⁷ *Countdown to 2015: Tracking Progress in Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival, The 2008 Report*. New York: UNICEF 2008.

Table RH.12: Post-partum stay in health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who had their last birth delivered in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Palestine, 2014

	Duration of stay in health facility					Total	12 hours or more [1]	Number of women who had their last birth delivered in a health facility in the last 2 years
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more			
Total	31.2	10.2	2.4	40.9	15.2	100.0	58.5	2921
Region								
West Bank	9.2	9.5	3.1	60.0	18.2	100.0	81.3	1598
Gaza Strip	57.8	11.1	1.7	17.7	11.6	100.0	31.0	1322
Governorate								
Jenin	27.7	11.9	1.8	51.1	7.4	100.0	60.4	184
Tubas	(17.6)	(8.0)	(9.9)	(45.9)	(18.9)	(100.0)	(74.5)	25
Tulkarm	23.8	18.7	1.3	39.5	16.6	100.0	57.4	69
Nablus	12.2	12.9	5.7	58.4	10.7	100.0	74.8	190
Qalqiliya	(3.4)	(18.9)	(5.4)	(51.3)	(21.0)	(100.0)	(77.6)	46
Salfit	(10.0)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(63.3)	(19.0)	(100.0)	(82.3)	35
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	2.1	6.4	3.5	77.1	10.9	100.0	91.4	189
Jericho	(13.2)	(6.3)	(1.6)	(58.5)	(20.4)	(100.0)	(80.5)	44
Jerusalem	1.4	3.1	0.3	46.0	49.1	100.0	95.4	255
Bethlehem	3.5	7.7	6.6	67.2	15.0	100.0	88.8	136
Hebron	6.8	10.7	2.7	68.0	11.7	100.0	82.4	426
North Gaza	50.2	13.7	2.2	20.5	13.3	100.0	36.1	256
Gaza	59.0	9.4	1.2	17.1	13.3	100.0	31.6	468
Dier El-Balah	72.9	7.9	1.3	13.7	4.2	100.0	19.2	173
Khan Yunis	57.3	10.2	3.1	17.4	11.9	100.0	32.5	253
Rafah	51.8	16.5	0.5	19.8	11.5	100.0	31.8	172
Area	33.2	10.1	2.2	38.8	15.7	100.0	56.7	2249
Urban	16.0	10.5	3.9	57.6	11.9	100.0	73.5	434
Rural	40.7	10.9	2.3	29.7	16.3	100.0	48.3	238
Camps								
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	32.5	9.6	2.8	40.6	14.6	100.0	58.0	1604
20-34	29.9	11.2	2.1	41.2	15.6	100.0	58.9	1267
35-49	25.8	6.6	0.0	41.6	26.0	100.0	67.6	50
Type of health facility								
Public	36.8	12.2	2.9	35.7	12.3	100.0	51.0	1788
Private	27.6	7.9	1.3	53.0	10.2	100.0	64.5	749
NGO's	16.5	6.0	2.5	47.8	27.2	100.0	77.5	271
UNRWA	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Israeli	2.0	2.1	0.0	21.6	74.3	100.0	95.9	90
Type of delivery								
Vaginal birth	39.1	12.9	3.0	39.1	5.9	100.0	48.0	2322
C-section	0.7	0.0	0.3	47.7	51.3	100.0	99.3	599
Mother's education								
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Basic	32.5	8.4	2.3	39.8	16.9	100.0	59.0	793
Secondary	31.9	10.8	2.2	39.0	16.1	100.0	57.3	988
Higher	29.8	11.0	2.8	43.3	13.3	100.0	59.3	1130
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	55.2	11.9	2.0	19.0	12.0	100.0	32.9	725
Second	52.2	10.2	1.6	25.6	10.4	100.0	37.6	558
Middle	22.3	10.5	3.4	49.3	14.4	100.0	67.2	574
Fourth	9.8	9.4	3.0	58.8	18.9	100.0	80.7	602
Richest	7.3	8.3	2.3	59.6	22.3	100.0	84.3	462

[1] MICS indicator 5.10 - Post-partum stay in health facility

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases, (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Overall, 59 percent of women who gave birth in a health facility stay 12 hours or more in the facility after delivery. Across the country, the percentage of women who stay 12 hours or more varies from 81 percent in the West Bank to 31 percent in Gaza Strip. A much higher proportion (78 percent) of women delivering in NGO's facilities stay 12 hours or more than those delivering in private facilities (65 percent) or public facilities (51 percent). A similar disparity exists between rural (74 percent) and urban women (57 percent). As expected, nearly all women (99 percent) giving birth through C-section stay 12 hours or more in the facility after giving birth. The woman's age at delivery has a bearing on the length of stay where 68 percent of older women ages 35-49 years stay 12 hours or more compared to around 58 percent of women of younger ages of less than 20-34 years. There are no clear patterns with regards to woman education. However, looking at the wealth of the household, there seems to be an alarmingly high proportion (55 percent) of women from the poorest of households that stay less than 6 hours after delivery.

Safe motherhood programmes have recently increased emphasis on the importance of post-natal care, recommending that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery. To assess the extent of post-natal care utilization, women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery, the timing of the first check, and the type of health provider for the woman's last birth in the two years preceding the survey.

Table RH.13 shows the percentage of newborns born in the last two years who received health checks and post-natal care visits from any health provider after birth. Please note that *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing (column 1), whereas *post-natal care visits* refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home. The indicator *Post-natal health checks* includes any health check after birth received while in the health facility and at home (column 1), regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery (columns 2, 3, and 4).

Table RH.13: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution whose last live birth received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, Palestine, 2014											
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home [a]	PNC visit for newborns [b]						DK	Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn [1], [c]	Number of last live births in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit				
Total	93.6	0.9	1.2	2.0	20.4	50.1	23.5	1.9	100.0	93.9	2941
Region											
West Bank	96.7	0.9	1.2	2.6	13.1	38.4	40.5	3.4	100.0	96.9	1610
Gaza Strip	89.9	0.8	1.1	1.3	29.3	64.2	3.1	0.1	100.0	90.2	1331
Governorate											
Jenin	93.4	2.1	3.9	2.8	20.6	35.8	31.6	3.2	100.0	94.5	186
Tubas	(95.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.1)	(17.4)	(38.0)	(33.2)	(4.2)	(100.0)	(95.8)	25
Tulkarm	91.3	2.0	0.0	6.6	25.5	23.9	39.7	2.4	100.0	91.3	71
Nablus	92.7	1.2	2.3	2.4	20.8	52.4	19.7	1.1	100.0	92.7	190
Qalqiliya	(96.7)	(1.9)	(3.8)	(1.6)	(25.3)	(53.0)	(12.7)	(1.6)	(100.0)	(98.4)	48
Salfit	(90.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(10.9)	(45.9)	(16.9)	(19.7)	(100.0)	(90.2)	35
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	99.0	2.4	0.7	3.5	8.3	37.7	41.9	5.5	100.0	99.0	190
Jericho	(98.3)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(2.1)	(30.2)	(7.2)	(58.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(98.3)	44
Jerusalem	98.7	0.0	0.4	2.1	8.5	40.2	41.3	7.5	100.0	98.7	257
Bethlehem	98.7	0.0	1.2	1.0	4.3	42.1	50.8	0.6	100.0	98.7	137
Hebron	98.4	0.2	0.1	1.7	9.0	34.9	52.8	1.2	100.0	98.7	427
North Gaza	97.1	1.6	1.9	2.5	29.6	57.7	6.7	0.0	100.0	97.8	258
Gaza	92.6	0.8	1.2	1.1	20.8	71.9	3.9	0.4	100.0	92.6	471
Dier El-Balah	84.6	0.6	0.6	1.7	39.5	57.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.6	173
Khan Yunis	78.0	0.0	1.3	4	34.3	61.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	78.0	255
Rafah	94.5	1.3	0.0	1.3	34.2	63.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.8	175
Area											
Urban	93.9	0.8	1.0	2.0	20.7	52.2	21.9	1.5	100.0	94.2	2265
Rural	94.1	1.1	1.5	2.2	16.8	38.4	36.0	4.1	100.0	94.3	437
Camps	90.3	1.1	1.6	1.4	25.2	51.6	16.7	2.3	100.0	90.3	240

[1] MICS indicator 5.11 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

[a] Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

[b] Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note a above).

[c] Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note a above), as well as PNC visits (see note b above) within two days of delivery.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table RH.13 Continued: Post-natal health checks for newborns

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home [a]	PNC visit for newborns [b]						Post-natal health check for the newborn [c]	Number of last live births in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK	Total
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20	93.7	0.7	1.0	2.1	21.3	50.2	22.8	1.9	100.0
20-34	93.7	1.0	1.4	2.0	19.2	49.7	24.6	2.0	100.0
35-49	90.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.9	54.9	20.2	0.0	100.0
Place of delivery									
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Health facility	94.0	0.6	1.1	2.0	20.5	50.3	23.5	1.9	100.0
Public	91.2	0.8	1.0	1.6	23.2	52.8	19.2	1.5	100.0
Private	98.1	0.4	1.3	3.4	18.6	46.4	28.0	1.9	100.0
NGOs	98.0	0.0	1.2	0.7	11.8	45.5	37.4	3.4	100.0
UNRWA	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Israeli	100.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	9.4	48.0	31.2	7.7	100.0
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Mother's education									
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Basic	93.3	0.4	1.2	1.6	18.1	53.6	24.0	1.1	100.0
Secondary	94.1	1.2	1.2	2.0	21.4	48.6	23.7	2.0	100.0
Higher	93.4	0.9	1.2	2.3	21.0	49.1	23.1	2.4	100.0
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	90.7	0.8	1.5	1.1	28.2	64.7	3.4	0.3	100.0
Second	90.2	1.0	0.9	1.7	29.1	55.5	11.4	0.5	100.0
Middle	95.2	1.4	1.4	2.8	15.1	41.5	35.1	2.7	100.0
Fourth	96.2	0.7	0.6	1.4	14.0	40.9	38.9	3.4	100.0
Richest	97.0	0.4	1.2	3.6	12.9	43.3	35.4	3.2	100.0

[*] MICS indicator 5.11 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

[a] Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

[b] Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services.

PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note a above).

[c] Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note a above), as well as PNC visits (see note b above) within two days of delivery.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Overall, 94 percent of newborns receive a health check following birth while in a facility or at home. With regards to PNC visits, these predominantly occur mainly in health facility deliveries (100 percent in Israeli health facility), (98 percent private and NGO's), (91 percent public).

PNC visits, these predominantly occur 3-6 days after the delivery in 20 percent of cases and one week after birth in 50 percent of cases. In less than four percent of cases these occur either on the first or second day after delivery. There are no follow up PNC visits for newborns in 24 percent of cases which is higher among women whose age at birth is 20-34 years (25 percent), then young women, age less than 20, (23 percent). As a result, a total of 94 percent of all newborns receive a post-natal health check. This percentage varies from 97 percent in the West Bank to 90 percent in Gaza Strip. Urban and rural newborns are much more likely to receive a health check, (94 percent, both) than their camps counterparts in camps (90 percent). There is a very clear correlation on with household wealth, with the percentage of newborns receiving post-natal health checks of newborns increases with wealth.

Table RH.14: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Palestine, 2014

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns							Provider of first PNC	Total	Number of last live births in the last two years with a PNC visit within the first week of life
	Home	Public sector	Private sector	NGOs sector	UNRWA sector	Israeli sector	Total	Doctor/nurse/midwife		
Total	1.6	38.6	13.2	1.8	42.8	1.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	719
Region										
West Bank	1.6	54.9	30.8	3.2	4.6	4.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	285
Gaza Strip	1.5	28.0	1.7	0.9	68.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	434
Governorate										
Jenin	0.0	65.4	30.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	55
Tubas	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Tulkarm	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Nablus	0.0	44.7	47.3	0.0	5.9	2.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	51
Qalqiliya	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Salfit	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	(0.0)	(72.1)	(16.9)	(4.5)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	28
Jericho	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Jerusalem	(0.0)	(12.7)	(21.4)	(20.4)	(0.0)	(45.5)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	28
Bethlehem	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Hebron	(6.2)	(52.1)	(37.7)	(2.7)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	47
North Gaza	3.7	25.5	6.8	2.0	62.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92
Gaza	2.0	44.8	0.0	0.9	52.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112
Dier El-Balah	0.0	3.3	1.5	0.0	95.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	74
Khan Yunis	1.0	37.9	0.0	1.0	60.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92
Rafah	0.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	84.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	64
Area										
Urban	1.9	37.8	13.2	2.3	42.5	2.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	555
Rural	0.8	61.6	16.7	0.0	20.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94
Camps	0.0	14.4	8.9	0.0	74.8	1.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	70
Mother's age at birth										
Less than 20	2.4	38.7	12.1	1.1	43.9	1.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	407
20-34	0.6	39.0	15.0	2.2	41.6	1.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	300
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Place of delivery										
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Health facility	1.5	38.3	13.0	1.7	43.6	2.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	707
Public	0.7	44.3	6.9	0.4	47.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	475
Private	2.8	27.3	33.2	0.0	36.1	0.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	177
NGOs	(5.7)	(23.5)	(0.0)	(27.8)	(40.0)	(3.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	37
UNRWA	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Israeli	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mother's education										
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Basic	1.2	51.0	6.7	.8	38.2	2.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	170
Secondary	2.5	38.1	11.5	1.8	43.6	2.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	256
Higher	1.0	32.5	18.7	2.1	44.3	1.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	289
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	0.5	29.2	1.3	0.9	68.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	230
Second	3.6	29.2	3.4	1.0	62.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	184
Middle	0.8	57.4	22.0	0.0	19.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	120
Fourth	0.0	54.9	23.6	4.5	11.9	5.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	101
Richest	3.1	38.8	42.1	5.5	0.0	10.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	84

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

In Table RH.14, the percentage of newborns who received the first PNC visit within one week of birth is shown by location and type of provider of service. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Forty three percent of the first PNC visits for newborns occur in UNRWA facility, the percentage is the highest in Gaza Strip (68 percent) compared to 5 percent in the West Bank. Where the first PNC visits for newborns occur in public facility (39 percent), the percentage is the highest in the West Bank (55 percent) compared to 28 percent in Gaza Strip. However, when looking at the proportions taking place in private facilities, there are large differences according to region, the percentage is the highest in the West Bank (31 percent) compared to 2 percent in Gaza Strip. Note, for instance, that almost no newborns born at home attend a private facility for PNC visit, whereas almost all newborns born in a private facility also attend a private facility for the PNC visit. Also, it is quite clear that public facility visits are predominantly preferred by women from among the wealthiest households.

All of the first PNC visits for newborns are provided by either a doctor/nurse/midwife in Palestine.

Tables RH.15 and RH.16 present information collected on post-natal health checks and visits of the mother and are identical to Tables RH.13 and RH.14 that presented the data collected for newborns.

Table RH.15: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Palestine, 2014										
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home [a]			PNC visit for mothers [b]					Post-natal health check for the mother [1], [c]	Number of women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey
	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK	Total		
Total	90.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	11.0	31.7	55.0	0.8	100.0	2941
Region										
West Bank	89.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	3.3	21.2	73.0	1.4	100.0	1610
Gaza Strip	91.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	20.3	44.4	33.3	0.1	100.0	1331
Governorate										
Jenin	81.8	1.3	0.6	0.0	4.3	29.6	63.7	0.5	100.0	186
Tubas	(76.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.4)	(41.5)	(51.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	25
Tulkarm	77.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	5.1	19.8	74.1	0.0	100.0	71
Nablus	84.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	5.1	26.3	67.2	0.6	100.0	190
Qalqilya	(79.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(23.9)	(73.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	48
Salfit	(88.7)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.8)	(65.5)	(14.7)	(100.0)	35
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	95.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	4.4	20.7	70.8	2.1	100.0	190
Jericho	(91.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(3.3)	(7.2)	(87.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	44
Jerusalem	94.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	2.0	28.4	64.5	4.3	100.0	257
Bethlehem	94.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.5	22.7	75.2	0.0	100.0	137
Hebron	91.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.9	11.2	85.2	0.0	100.0	427
North Gaza	94.4	1.5	0.0	1.9	25.4	45.0	26.2	0.0	100.0	258
Gaza	93.2	0.3	0.9	1.0	13.0	49.6	35.2	0.0	100.0	471
Dier El-Balah	97.6	0.0	0.6	1.1	34.4	49.4	14.4	0.0	100.0	173
Khan Yunis	79.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	17.4	32.9	48.5	0.4	100.0	255
Rafah	94.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	22.9	41.4	35.0	0.0	100.0	175
Area										
Urban	90.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	11.1	33.0	54.0	0.6	100.0	2265
Rural	89.6	1.3	0.2	0.4	7.6	23.0	65.8	1.8	100.0	437
Camps	91.0	1.2	0.6	0.7	16.2	35.4	45.3	0.6	100.0	240
Mother's age at birth										
Less than 20	90.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	12.1	32.1	53.4	0.8	100.0	1620
20-34	90.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	9.8	31.0	57.4	0.7	100.0	1270
35-49	90.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	8.5	39.7	47.8	2.2	100.0	50

[1] MICS indicator 5.12 - Post-natal health check for the mother

[a] Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

[b] Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the mother and provide preventive care services.

PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note a above).

[c] Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note a above), as well as PNC visits (see note b above) within two days of delivery.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.15 Continued: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, Palestine, 2014											
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home [a]	PNC visit for mothers [b]					No post-natal care visit	DK	Total	Post-natal health check for the mother [1], [c]	Number of women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth					
Place of delivery											
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Health facility	90.8	0.3	0.4	0.6	11.0	31.9	55.0	0.8	100.0	90.9	2921
Public	87.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	12.5	32.6	53.0	0.5	100.0	87.6	1788
Private	96.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	10.5	30.8	56.7	0.7	100.0	96.0	749
NGOs	95.6	0.0	0.4	0.3	6.1	31.6	60.1	1.5	100.0	95.6	271
UNRWA	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Israeli	98.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.2	31.6	60.0	5.7	100.0	98.8	90
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	88.9	0.5	0.4	0.6	11.2	26.8	59.8	0.6	100.0	89.2	2343
C-section	96.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	10.3	50.9	36.4	1.4	100.0	96.4	599
Mother's education											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Basic	90.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	10.7	32.3	55.4	0.6	100.0	90.3	798
Secondary	89.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	10.5	32.9	54.8	0.3	100.0	90.1	996
Higher	91.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	11.5	30.6	54.9	1.4	100.0	91.4	1139
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	92.2	0.6	0.6	1.1	19.3	46.8	31.5	0.1	100.0	92.4	728
Second	90.8	0.3	0.2	0.7	20.6	36.5	41.6	0.0	100.0	91.1	563
Middle	87.9	0.6	0.8	0.6	4.6	21.8	70.5	1.1	100.0	88.5	578
Fourth	89.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	3.5	23.6	70.8	1.4	100.0	89.2	606
Richest	92.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	4.1	25.1	68.3	1.6	100.0	92.5	466

[1] MICS indicator 5.12 - Post-natal health check for the mother

[a] Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

[b] Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the mother and provide preventive care services.

[c] Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home (see note a above).

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.15 presents a pattern somewhat similar to Table RH.13, but with some important differences. Overall, 91 percent of mothers receive a health check following birth while in a facility or at home. With regards to PNC visits, the majority take place after the first week or 3-6 days after the delivery (32 percent and 11 percent, respectively). As a result, a total of 91 percent of all mothers receive a post-natal health check. This percentage varies from 90 percent in the West Bank to 92 percent in Gaza Strip. Urban and camps mothers are much more likely to receive a health check, both following birth (91 percent), than their rural counterparts (90 percent). Health checks following birth occur mainly in health facility deliveries (98 percent Israeli, 96 percent private and NGOs, 88 percent public). The main difference between the table for newborns and the table for mothers is that the percentage with health checks, both following the birth and through a visit, is lower for mothers than for newborns. This is associated with much lower rates of timely PNC visits. Studying only those mothers that did not receive a PNC visit, the percentage is nearly twice as high for mothers (55 percent) as for newborns (24 percent). The age group of mothers have the same percentage receiving a health check through a timely visit. As was the case for the newborn, the age group of mothers age, 20-34 have the lowest percentage receiving a health check through a timely visit.

Table RH.16: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Palestine, 2014

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers										Number of women who gave birth in the two years preceding survey and received a PNC visit
	Location of first PNC visit for mothers						Provider of first PNC		Total		
	Home	Public sector	Private sector	NGOs sector	UNRWA sector	Israeli sector	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife			
Total	3.8	22.8	7.9	1.9	62.9	0.7	100.0	100.0	366		
Region											
West Bank	7.6	48.2	31.5	4.6	4.6	3.5	100.0	100.0	71		
Gaza Strip	2.8	16.8	2.3	1.2	76.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	296		
Area											
Urban	4.5	23.7	5.4	2.1	64.0	0.4	100.0	100.0	280		
Rural	(0.0)	(39.1)	(23.6)	(2.5)	(34.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	41		
Camps	(2.4)	(2.7)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(82.4)	(3.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	45		
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	4.2	24.5	9.1	1.2	60.4	0.5	100.0	100.0	222		
20-34	3.2	20.3	6.3	2.2	67.1	1.0	100.0	100.0	139		
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5		
Place of delivery											
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6		
Health facility	3.8	22.0	7.8	1.7	63.9	0.7	100.0	100.0	359		
Public	2.6	26.4	4.5	0.4	66.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	248		
Private	6.1	15.0	18.4	0.0	59.7	0.8	100.0	100.0	89		
NGOs	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18		
UNRWA	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1		
Israeli	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2		
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1		
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	2.7	22.6	5.8	1.3	67.0	0.6	100.0	100.0	299		
C-section	8.2	24.0	17.3	4.5	45.1	1.0	100.0	100.0	68		
Mother's education											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3		
Basic	3.6	35.4	8.3	1.0	50.7	1.2	100.0	100.0	94		
Secondary	3.5	21.3	4.1	1.7	68.4	1.1	100.0	100.0	119		
Higher	4.2	16.7	11.0	2.6	65.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	150		
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	2.7	20.4	0.6	1.8	74.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	157		
Second	2.5	14.5	4.9	0.7	77.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	123		
Middle	(8.3)	(36.0)	(21.5)	(0.0)	(32.4)	(1.9)	(100.0)	(100.0)	38		
Fourth	(4.6)	(32.6)	(25.6)	(13.0)	(24.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	25		
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23		

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.16 matches Table RH.14, but now deals with PNC visits for mothers by location and type of provider. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Overall, 63 percent of the first PNC visits occur in a UNRWA facility, the percentage is the highest in Gaza Strip (77 percent) compared to 5 percent in the West Bank, 23 percent of the first PNC visits for newborns occur in public facility, the percentage is the highest in the West Bank (48 percent) compared to 17 percent in Gaza Strip, and 8 percent of the first PNC visits for newborns occur in private facility, the percentage is the highest in the West Bank (32 percent) compared to 2 percent in Gaza Strip. This proportion varies across background characteristics.

All of the first PNC visits for mothers are provided by either a doctor/nurse/midwife in Palestine.

Table RH.17: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within two days of the most recent birth, Palestine, 2014

	Health checks or PNC visits within 2 days of birth for:					Total	Number of women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
	Both mothers and newborns	Mothers only	Newborns only	Neither mother nor newborn	DK/Missing		
Total	87.1	3.1	6.4	3.0	0.4	100.0	2941
Region							
West Bank	87.7	1.2	8.5	1.8	0.8	100.0	1610
Gaza Strip	86.4	5.5	3.8	4.3	0.0	100.0	1331
Governorate							
Jenin	79.2	2.7	14.8	2.8	0.5	100.0	186
Tubas	(71.9)	(4.2)	(23.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	25
Tulkarm	76.6	2.0	14.8	6.7	0.0	100.0	71
Nablus	80.8	2.9	11.3	4.4	0.6	100.0	190
Qalqiliya	(79.9)	(0.0)	(18.5)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	48
Salfit	(71.5)	(5.1)	(6.6)	(4.7)	(12.2)	(100.0)	35
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	94.2	0.0	3.7	1.0	1.1	100.0	190
Jericho	(91.8)	(0.0)	(6.5)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	44
Jerusalem	92.4	0.4	4.4	0.9	1.8	100.0	257
Bethlehem	94.3	0.0	4.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	137
Hebron	91.0	0.9	7.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	427
North Gaza	94.2	0.8	3.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	258
Gaza	90.2	3.0	2.4	4.4	0.0	100.0	471
Dier El-Balah	82.8	14.8	1.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	173
Khan Yunis	69.2	10.6	8.8	11.3	0.0	100.0	255
Rafah	93.0	2.2	2.8	2.0	0.0	100.0	175
Area							
Urban	87.7	2.8	6.2	3.0	0.3	100.0	2265
Rural	85.4	3.2	7.7	2.5	1.1	100.0	437
Camps	84.6	6.2	5.2	3.5	0.6	100.0	240
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	87.6	3.0	6.0	2.9	0.5	100.0	1620
20-34	86.5	3.1	6.8	3.1	0.4	100.0	1270
35-49	83.2	7.1	7.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	50
Type of health facility							
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Health facility	87.3	3.2	6.3	2.8	0.4	100.0	2921
Public	82.9	4.3	8.1	4.3	0.3	100.0	1788
Private	94.1	1.5	3.6	0.4	0.4	100.0	749
NGOs	93.3	1.7	4.0	0.4	0.7	100.0	271
UNRWA	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Israeli	95.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	3.2	100.0	90
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Type of delivery							
Vaginal birth	85.1	3.7	7.3	3.5	0.4	100.0	2343
C-section	95.0	0.8	2.6	1.0	0.5	100.0	599
Mother's education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Basic	87.0	3.2	6.3	3.4	0.1	100.0	798
Secondary	87.2	2.7	7.0	2.9	0.2	100.0	996
Higher	87.0	3.6	5.9	2.7	0.8	100.0	1139
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	87.7	4.7	3.2	4.5	0.0	100.0	728
Second	85.8	5.3	5.4	3.5	0.0	100.0	563
Middle	85.8	2.1	9.1	2.4	0.6	100.0	578
Fourth	86.2	1.8	9.3	1.5	1.2	100.0	606
Richest	90.7	1.3	5.8	1.8	0.5	100.0	466

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.17 presents the distribution of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by receipt of health checks or PNC visits within 2 days of birth for the mother and the newborn, thus combining the indicators presented in Tables RH.13 and RH.15.

The Palestinian MICS shows that for 87 percent of live births, both the mothers and their newborns receive either a health check following birth or a timely PNC visit, whereas for 3 percent of births neither receive health checks or timely visits. There are quite discrepancies across the background characteristics. Urban births (88 percent) are better served with health checks or timely visits as compared to rural and camps births (85 percent, both). The figures between the regions vary from 88 percent in the West Bank to 86 percent in Gaza Strip. There are no clear correlations to the education of the woman, while there are increasing wealth tends to equate with better coverage. As expected, the opposite is true for births without health checks or timely visits. The picture is less clear when it comes to patterns on health checks or timely visits for either the mother or the newborn alone, although generally a higher level of coverage for newborns.

IX. Early Childhood Development

IX. Early Childhood Development

Early Childhood Care and Education

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre-school attendance. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

Twenty six percent of children age 36-59 months are attending an organised early childhood education programme (Table CD.1). Among children aged 36-59 months, attendance to pre-school is higher in rural areas 31 percent than in urban areas (26 percent) and camps (25 percent, with no variations between the West Bank and Gaza Strip (27 and 26 percent respectively). Additionally there are no gender differentials in terms of attendance to pre-school (27 and 26 percent respectively), but clear variations were seen for pre-school attendance by governorates which is the lowest is in Hebron governorate at 11 percent and the highest was in Salfit and Tulkarm governorates (49 percent each). Significant differentials exist by socioeconomic status; 39 percent of children living in the richest households attend such programmes, while the figure drops to 21 percent among children in the poorest households. More children tend to attend early childhood education programmes at ages 48-59 months (46 percent) compared to those aged 36-47 months (8 percent).

Table CD.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an organized early childhood education programme, Palestine, 2014

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children aged 36-59 months
Total	26.4	3274
Sex		
Male	27.2	1689
Female	25.6	1585
Region		
West Bank	27.2	1750
Gaza Strip	25.5	1525
Governorate		
Jenin	30.3	188
Tubas	(*)	23
Tulkarm	48.7	94
Nablus	31.7	234
Qalqiliya	28.4	76
Salfit	49.0	51
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	41.7	174
Jericho and Al Aghwar	(21.6)	31
Jerusalem	36.5	266
Bethlehem	13.9	129
Hebron	11.3	484
North Gaza	15.6	275
Gaza	27.8	561
Dier El-Balah	17.2	217
Khan Yunis	35.6	262
Rafah	28.0	209
Area		
Urban	25.7	2467
Rural	31.0	504
Camps	24.6	303
Age of child		
36-47 months	8.2	1677
48-59 months	45.5	1597
Mother's education		
None	(*)	18
Basic	19.2	1102
Secondary	24.7	1100
Higher	35.7	1054
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	20.6	794
Second	25.9	698
Middle	22.7	661
Fourth	28.8	592
Richest	37.8	529

¹ MICS indicator 6.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Quality of Care

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first 3-4 years of life, and the quality of home care is a major determinant of the child's development during this period. In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators of quality of home care. As set out in *A World Fit for Children*, "children should be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and ready to learn."¹

Information on a number of activities that support early learning was collected in the survey. These included the involvement of adults with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

For more than three-fourths (78 percent) of children age 36-59 months, an adult household member engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days preceding the survey (Table CD.2). The mean number of activities that adults engaged with children was 4.5. The table also indicates that the father's involvement in such activities was somewhat limited. Father's involvement in four or more activities was only 12 percent. Only 2.4 percent of children age 36-59 months live without their biological father. Mother's involvement in four or more activities was 54 percent. Only 1.0 percent of children age 36-59 months live without their biological mother.

Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by biological fathers and mothers, Palestine, 2014

Statistical variable	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹		Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children living with their:		Number of children age 36-59 months	Percentage of children with whom biological fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with biological fathers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological fathers	Percentage of children with whom biological mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with biological mothers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers
	Biological father	Biological mother										
Total	77.5	97.6	99.0	3275	12.0	1.6	3195	54.4	3.6	3240		
Region												
West Bank	82.7	98.5	99.3	1750	14.1	1.7	1724	59.2	3.8	1739		
Gaza Strip	71.5	96.5	98.5	1524	9.7	1.5	1470	48.9	3.3	1502		
Governorate												
Jenin	80.1	98.9	98.9	188	12.9	1.7	186	58.8	3.7	186		
Tubas	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	1.1	22	(*)	3.1	22		
Tulkarm	84.6	100.0	100.0	94	10.7	1.5	94	51.8	3.5	94		
Nablus	71.8	99.1	99.2	234	16.8	1.8	232	53.9	3.6	232		
Qalqilya	87.0	96.5	100.0	76	20.2	1.8	73	78.1	4.4	76		
Safit	85.7	100.0	98.7	51	6.4	1.4	51	59.5	3.7	51		
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	88.3	97.8	100.0	174	30.5	2.4	170	74.3	4.4	174		
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	88.8	(100.0)	(95.4)	30	(16.2)	1.9	30	(57.9)	3.9	29		
Jerusalem	88.8	98.3	100.0	266	21.1	2.0	262	69.3	4.3	266		
Bethlehem	67.7	98.7	98.6	129	12.5	1.5	127	43.1	3.1	127		
Hebron	85.8	98.3	99.4	484	4.8	1.2	476	54.2	3.6	481		
Gaza North	63.9	98.9	97.9	275	11.5	1.7	272	41.3	3.1	269		
Gaza	74.0	95.9	99.4	561	4.3	1.1	538	50.2	3.4	557		
Deir El-Balah	68.4	94.1	99.5	218	7.3	1.5	205	46.8	3.1	217		
Khan Yunis	70.1	96.6	97.5	262	15.4	1.7	253	47.7	3.2	255		
Rafah	79.9	97.1	97.3	208	17.2	2.1	202	59.4	3.7	202		
Area												
Urban	77.6	97.5	98.8	2467	11.4	1.5	2405	54.5	3.6	2437		
Rural	81.3	98.3	99.6	504	15.3	1.8	495	59.0	3.7	502		
Camps	70.5	96.6	99.1	304	11.4	1.6	294	45.6	3.2	301		

MICS indicator 6.2 - Support for learning

MICS Indicator 6.3 - Father's support for learning

MICS Indicator 6.4 - Mother's support for learning

a) The background characteristic "Mother's education" refers to the education level of the respondent to the Questionnaire for Children Under Five, and covers both mothers and primary caretakers, who are interviewed when the mother is not listed in the same household. Since indicator 6.4 reports on the biological mother's support for learning, this background characteristic refers to only the educational levels of biological mothers when calculated for the indicator in question.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CD.2 Continued: Support for learning										
Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by biological fathers and mothers, Palestine, 2014										
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by biological fathers and mothers, Palestine, 2014		Percentage of children living with their:		Percentage of children with whom biological fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²		Percentage of children with whom biological mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³		Percentage of children with whom biological fathers have engaged in four or more activities ³	
	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Biological father	Biological mother	Number of children age 36-59 months	Mean number of activities with biological fathers	Mean number of activities with biological mothers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological fathers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers
Sex										
Male	77.4	4.5	97.7	99.1	1689	1.6	3.5	1650	1674	1674
Female	77.6	4.5	97.4	98.8	1585	1.5	3.6	1545	1566	1566
Age of child										
36-47 months	76.3	4.4	97.5	99.0	1678	1.6	3.6	1636	1661	1661
48-59 months	78.7	4.5	97.6	98.9	1597	1.6	3.6	1559	1580	1580
Mother's education										
None	(*)	3.9	(*)	(*)	18	1.3	2.4	17	14	14
Basic	73.2	4.3	97.2	98.2	1102	1.3	3.1	1071	1082	1082
Secondary	77.2	4.4	97.6	99.5	1100	1.6	3.6	1073	1095	1095
Higher	82.4	4.7	98.0	99.5	1054	1.9	4.0	1033	1049	1049
Father's education										
None	(*)	3.9	(*)	(*)	16	1.3	3.0	16	16	16
Basic	74.9	4.3	100.0	98.7	1329	1.4	3.4	1329	1312	1312
Secondary	77.8	4.5	100.0	99.6	941	1.7	3.6	941	938	938
Higher	82.2	4.7	100.0	99.4	908	1.9	3.9	908	902	902
Father not in household	68.4	4.2	.0	89.9	80	0.2	3.1	0.0	72	72
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	68.9	4.1	95.4	98.5	794	1.4	3.2	757	782	782
Second	74.1	4.3	97.3	98.7	698	1.5	3.4	680	689	689
Middle	80.0	4.5	97.9	98.7	661	1.6	3.5	647	652	652
Fourth	81.5	4.7	98.8	99.2	592	1.7	3.8	585	587	587
Richest	87.3	5.0	99.3	100.0	529	1.9	4.2	526	529	529

¹ MICS indicator 6.2 - Support for learning

² MICS indicator 6.3 - Father's support for learning

³ MICS indicator 6.4 - Mother's support for learning

[a] The background characteristic "Mother's education" refers to the education level of the respondent to the Questionnaire for Children Under Five, and covers both mothers and primary caretakers, who are interviewed when the mother is not listed in the same household. Since indicator 6.4 reports on the biological mother's support for learning, this background characteristic refers to only the educational levels of biological mothers when calculated for the indicator in question.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

There are no gender differentials in terms of engagement of adults, biological fathers and biological mothers in activities with children. However, among children living in rural areas (81 percent), larger proportions of adults engaged in learning and school readiness activities with children than in urban areas (78 percent) and in camps (71 percent). Large differentials by region and socio-economic status are also observed: adult engagement in activities with children was higher in the West bank (83 percent) and lower in the Gaza Strip (72 percent), while the proportion was 87 percent for children living in the richest households, as opposed to those living in the poorest households (69 percent). Father's and mother's involvement showed a similar pattern in terms of engagement in such activities.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides the child with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give the child opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance. The mother/caretaker of all children under 5 were asked about number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, household objects or outside objects, and homemade toys or toys that came from a shop that are available at home.

In Palestine, only 20 percent of children age 0-59 months live in households where at least 3 children's books are present for the child (Table CD.3). The proportion of children with 10 or more books declines to 4 percent. While no differentials were noted by gender and area of residence were noted, the presence of children's books is positively correlated with the child's age and mother's education. In the homes of 29 percent of children age 48-59 months, there are 3 or more children's books, while the figure is 5 percent for children age 36-47 months. Similarly, 3 or more children's books were found in 23 percent of cases where mothers had attained higher education compared to three percent where they had primary education.

When children for whom there are 10 or more children's books or picture books are taken into account, in the homes of six percent of children age 48-59 months, there are 10 or more children's books, while the figure is one percent for children age 36-47 months.

The availability of children's books is also related to the socio-economic status of households where three or more books were available in 31 percent in the richest households compared to 13 percent among the poorest households.

Table CD.3: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by numbers of children's books present in the household, and by playthings that child plays with, Palestine, 2014

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children under age 5
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Home made toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings ²	
Total	19.9	4.1	16.5	86.0	70.6	69.1	7816
Sex							
Male	19.0	3.3	16.7	85.3	70.7	68.9	4058
Female	20.9	4.8	16.3	86.8	70.4	69.3	3758
Region							
West Bank	20.2	3.8	16.1	88.8	70.8	71.9	4202
Gaza Strip	19.5	4.3	17.0	82.8	70.3	65.9	3614
Governorate							
Jenin	23.8	2.7	16.7	89.7	72.3	74.0	469
Tubas	20.6	4.5	9.2	95.0	68.6	70.0	65
Tulkarm	21.2	1.7	15.7	90.5	65.2	65.4	217
Nablus	20.1	4.5	13.0	95.2	75.0	76.0	523
Qalqiliya	23.9	6.6	38.2	92.8	80.0	83.3	157
Salfit	35.8	6.0	27.0	83.6	67.2	68.2	104
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	25.6	6.1	12.3	87.7	68.9	70.1	466
Jericho	19.0	.0	18.6	89.7	69.6	73.9	93
Jerusalem	25.6	6.7	17.9	88.6	67.9	70.6	635
Bethlehem	17.0	4.3	19.5	85.0	74.9	72.9	340
Hebron	12.6	1.4	13.1	86.3	69.7	70.3	1132
North Gaza	17.1	3.6	13.1	81.9	67.5	62.0	695
Gaza	18.0	4.2	14.5	84.0	71.3	65.7	1290
Dier El-Balah	21.9	5.0	10.6	87.1	78.3	75.1	489
Khan Yunis	18.3	1.7	19.0	75.7	67.2	62.5	667
Rafah	26.4	8.7	33.1	86.1	67.8	67.1	472
Area							
Urban	19.7	4.1	16.3	85.6	70.2	68.6	5942
Rural	21.2	2.8	18.0	88.5	74.6	74.6	1186
Camps	19.9	5.6	15.9	85.3	66.6	64.2	688
Age of child							
0-23 months	5.4	1.4	10.5	74.2	51.5	50.5	3002
24-59 months	28.9	5.7	20.3	93.3	82.4	80.7	4814
Mother's education							
None	(7.9)	(0.0)	(17.0)	(64.3)	(71.6)	(53.3)	37
Basic	12.6	1.4	15.2	81.9	72.5	67.6	2346
Secondary	16.4	2.6	16.2	85.8	69.8	68.2	2641
Higher	29.6	7.8	17.9	89.9	69.7	71.4	2792
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	13.3	2.7	16.3	78.8	71.6	64.1	1937
Second	23.2	5.0	18.8	86.1	70.1	68.5	1601
Middle	15.0	2.1	16.7	87.7	69.7	70.5	1555
Fourth	21.1	3.9	17.0	88.9	70.5	72.7	1491
Richest	30.9	7.6	13.2	91.5	70.6	71.7	1233

¹ MICS indicator 6.5 - Availability of children's books

² MICS indicator 6.6 - Availability of playthings

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table CD.3 also shows that 69 percent of children age 0-59 months had 2 or more types of playthings to play with in their homes. The types of playthings included in the questionnaires were homemade toys (such as dolls and cars, or other toys made at home), toys that came from a store, and household objects (such as pots and bowls) or objects and materials found outside the home (such as sticks, rocks, animal shells, or leaves). It is interesting to note that 86 percent of children play with toys that come from a store; however, 71 percent of children play with Household objects/objects found outside and, the percentages for other types of toys made at home is 17 percent. While no gender differentials are observed in this respect. The proportion of children who have 2 or more playthings to play with is lowest in Gaza Strip region (66 percent) compared to 72 percent in the West Bank. Similarly, the proportion of children who have 2 or more types of playthings to play with is 75 percent among children living in rural areas compared with 69 percent in urban areas and with 64 percent in camps. In terms of mother's education – 71 percent of children whose mothers had higher education have 2 or more types of playthings, while the proportion is 67 percent for children whose mothers had basic education. Differentials are small by socioeconomic status of the households. Notable differences exist by governorates ranging from 83 percent in Qalqiliya to 62 percent in North Gaza. Differentials also exist in terms of socioeconomic status – 72 percent of children who live in richest households have 2 or more playthings, while the proportion is 64 percent for children who live in poorest households.

Leaving children alone or in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of injuries.² In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age.

Table CD.4 shows that 12 percent of children age 0-59 months were left in the care of other children, while 4 percent were left alone during the week preceding the interview. Combining the two care indicators, it is calculated that a total of 14 percent of children were left with inadequate care during the past week, either by being left alone or in the care of another child. No differences were observed by the sex of the child or between urban and rural and camps areas. Children age 48-59 months were left with inadequate care (17 percent) more than those who were age 36-47 months (9 percent). In terms of socioeconomic status (12 percent) of children who live in richest households were left with inadequate care, less than children who live in poorest households (15 percent).

² Grossman, David C. (2000). The History of Injury Control and the Epidemiology of Child and Adolescent Injuries. *The Future of Children*, 10(1), 23-52.

Table CD.4: Inadequate care

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Palestine, 2014

	Percentage of children under age 5:			Number of children under age 5
	Left alone in the past week	Left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate care in the past week ¹	
Total	4.2	11.5	14.3	7816
Sex				
Male	3.8	11.1	13.5	4058
Female	4.5	11.8	15.1	3758
Region				
West Bank	4.6	10.4	13.1	4202
Gaza Strip	3.6	12.6	15.6	3614
Governorate				
Jenin	7.9	10.0	16.2	469
Tubas	4.3	10.1	12.6	65
Tulkarm	2.8	9.0	11.1	217
Nablus	1.7	9.4	10.5	523
Qalqiliya	1.9	9.5	10.0	157
Salfit	5.5	14.5	15.1	104
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	4.2	7.7	10.7	466
Jericho and Al Aghwar	5.0	6.7	9.2	93
Jerusalem	4.6	8.5	10.5	635
Bethlehem	4.1	6.8	9.0	340
Hebron	5.6	14.8	17.9	1132
North Gaza	1.2	14.5	15.3	695
Gaza	1.5	16.0	16.8	1290
Dier El-Balah	2.7	10.7	12.7	489
Khan Yunis	11.5	10.6	20.7	667
Rafah	3.1	5.4	8.3	472
Area				
Urban	3.9	11.1	14.0	5942
Rural	5.2	12.4	15.3	1186
Camps	4.4	12.5	15.0	688
Age of child				
0-23 months	3.1	7.1	9.4	3002
24-59 months	4.9	14.2	17.3	4814
Mother's education				
None	(0.0)	(7.5)	(7.5)	37
Basic	4.1	15.3	17.8	2346
Secondary	3.9	11.1	13.9	2641
Higher	4.6	8.6	11.7	2792
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	2.7	12.3	14.8	1937
Second	4.6	13.1	16.5	1601
Middle	5.5	12.2	15.3	1555
Fourth	4.5	9.2	11.8	1491
Richest	3.8	9.7	12.2	1233

¹ MICS indicator 6.7 - Inadequate care

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Developmental Status of Children

Early childhood development is defined as an orderly, predictable process along a continuous path, in which a child learns to handle more complicated levels of moving, thinking, speaking, feeling and relating to others. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which is a basis for overall human development.³

A 10-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Palestine. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:

- Literacy-numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, then the child is considered developmentally on track.
- Physical: If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground and/or the mother/caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.
- Social-emotional: Children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are true: If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children and if the child does not get distracted easily.
- Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in this domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains.

³ Shonkoff J, and Phillips D, (eds), *From neurons to neighborhoods: the science of early childhood development*, Committee on Integrating the Science of Early Childhood Development, National Research Council, 2000.

Table CD.5: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Palestine, 2014

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Total	22.0	96.1	71.3	91.7	72.0	3275
Sex						
Male	20.6	96.1	66.4	91.0	67.6	1689
Female	23.5	96.0	76.6	92.4	76.7	1585
Region						
West Bank	23.0	96.0	76.1	92.5	76.0	1750
Gaza Strip	20.9	96.2	65.9	90.7	67.5	1524
Governorate						
Jenin	20.9	95.5	76.9	93.6	75.6	188
Tubas	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Tulkarm	34.9	96.1	73.6	93.6	78.2	94
Nablus	25.0	98.6	76.0	95.2	75.7	234
Qalqiliya	18.6	99.0	72.0	96.3	74.7	76
Salfit	41.8	94.6	72.9	93.5	80.6	51
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	31.9	94.6	78.0	94.3	82.3	174
Jericho and Al Aghwar	(24.9)	(97.7)	(84.7)	(95.6)	(83.0)	30
Jerusalem	31.6	97.6	76.8	94.7	79.7	266
Bethlehem	7.6	95.2	76.7	91.8	75.4	129
Hebron	15.3	94.3	75.7	88.1	71.2	484
North Gaza	12.8	96.8	73.3	93.4	72.0	275
Gaza	22.3	96.3	60.6	89.4	65.1	561
Dier El-Balah	15.0	91.6	64.6	92.4	62.6	218
Khan Yunis	23.9	96.7	74.8	92.2	75.1	262
Rafah	30.0	99.0	60.8	87.0	63.2	208
Area						
Urban	21.7	96.3	71.6	91.9	72.3	2467
Rural	22.6	95.4	74.8	91.8	75.6	504
Camps	23.8	95.7	63.5	89.6	63.5	304
Age of child						
36-47 months	8.4	93.7	68.7	89.5	65.7	1678
48-59 months	36.3	98.6	74.2	93.9	78.7	1597
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	58.2	99.4	75.1	96.3	86.5	864
Not attending	9.0	94.9	70.0	90.0	66.8	2410
Mother's education						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Basic	16.2	97.2	68.4	90.0	67.6	1102
Secondary	22.0	95.3	69.0	92.0	70.7	1100
Higher	28.4	95.8	76.6	93.1	77.8	1054
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	17.3	96.5	61.6	89.2	63.0	794
Second	22.6	95.8	69.6	90.4	69.9	698
Middle	20.9	95.2	73.4	92.4	72.9	661
Fourth	22.8	96.3	75.5	92.7	76.6	592
Richest	28.9	96.5	81.0	94.9	82.0	529

¹ MICS indicator 6.8 - Early child development index

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The results are presented in Table CD.5. In Palestine, 72 percent of children age 36-59 months are developmentally on track. ECDI is higher among girls (77 percent) than boys (68 percent). As expected, ECDI is much higher in older age group (79 percent among 48-59 months old compared to 66 percent among 36-47 months old), since children mature and acquire more skills with increasing age. Higher ECDI is seen in children attending an early childhood education programme at 87 percent compared to 67 percent among those who did not attend. Children living in poorest households have lower ECDI (63 percent) compared to children living in richest households (82 percent of children developmentally on track). The analysis of four domains of child development shows that 96 percent of children are on track in the physical domain, but much less on track in literacy-numeracy (22 percent), learning (92 percent) and social-emotional (71 percent) domains. In each individual domain the higher score is associated with children living in richest households, with children attending an early childhood education programme, older children, and among girls.

X. Literacy and Education

X. Literacy and Education

Literacy among Young Women

The Youth Literacy Rate reflects the outcomes of primary education over the previous 10 years or so. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. In the Palestinian MICS 5, since only a women's questionnaire was administered, the results are based only on females age 15-24. Literacy is assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement or based on school attendance.

The percent literate is presented in Table ED.1, which indicates that most of young women in Palestine are literate and that literacy status does not show any variations by area. Of women who stated that basic school was their highest level of education, around 92 percent were actually able to read the statement shown to them, with a slight variation between women living among the poorest households, compared to those who are living in the richest households (94 percent and 99 percent) respectively.

Table ED.1: Literacy (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are literate, Palestine, 2014

	Percentage literate ¹	Percentage not known	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	97.2	0.1	5860
Region			
West Bank	97.6	0.2	3377
Gaza Strip	96.5	0.0	2483
Governorate			
Jenin	99.0	0.2	391
Tubas	100.0	0.0	80
Tulkarm	97.6	0.3	233
Nablus	98.3	0.0	407
Qalqiliya	99.3	0.0	124
Salfit	100.0	0.0	88
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	99.2	0.2	363
Jericho and Al Aghwar	97.0	1.3	72
Jerusalem	99.3	0.0	438
Bethlehem	96.9	0.3	305
Hebron	94.9	0.3	875
North Gaza	94.1	0.0	439
Gaza	96.3	0.0	916
Deir El-Balah	97.3	0.0	379
Khan Yunis	97.7	0.0	480
Rafah	97.8	0.5	269
Area			
Urban	97.1	0.1	4363
Rural	97.3	0.3	998
Camp	97.1	0.2	499
Education			
None	(*)	(*)	8
Basic	91.9	0.4	1941
Secondary	100.0	0.0	1745
Higher	100.0	0.0	2165
Age			
15-19	96.5	0.3	3047
20-24	97.8	0.0	2813
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	94.1	0.1	1212
Second	96.6	0.2	1227
Middle	96.8	0.1	1114
Fourth	99.1	0.1	1162
Richest	99.3	0.2	1145

¹ MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3 - Literacy rate among young women

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Data shown in the tables ED.2-ED.9 are based on the classification of the Palestinian education system, where basic stage consists of grades 1-10, and secondary stage consists of grades 11-12. Table ED.10 showing the ISCED classification is presented in the end of this chapter.

School Readiness

Attendance to pre-school education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table ED.2 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of basic school (regardless of age) who attended pre-school the previous year¹. Overall, 94 percent of children who are currently attending the first grade of basic school were attending pre-school the previous year. The proportion among females is slightly higher (96 percent) than males (93 percent). Also slight differential between West Bank and Gaza Strip is noticed (92 percent and 97 percent) respectively. Differentials at the governorate level are also significant; 82 percent of first graders in Bethlehem governorate have attended pre-school compared to 100 percent in Deir El Balah and Khan Yunis governorates.

¹ The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-school prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator

Table ED.2: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of basic school who attended pre-school the previous year, Palestine, 2014

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of basic school
Total	94.1	1528
Region		
West Bank	91.9	882
Gaza Strip	97.2	647
Sex		
Male	92.5	775
Female	95.8	753
Governorate		
Jenin	98.8	70
Tubas	(*)	11
Tulkarm	98.0	53
Nablus	95.6	117
Qalqiliya	91.4	31
Salfit	(*)	19
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	92.0	103
Jericho and Al Aghwar	83.9	20
Jerusalem	94.2	155
Bethlehem	81.7	72
Hebron	90.1	231
North Gaza	96.6	134
Gaza	95.0	232
Deir El-Balah	100.0	92
Khan Yunis	100.0	110
Rafah	97.8	80
Area		
Urban	94.7	1148
Rural	90.4	230
Camp	96.0	151
Mother's education		
None	(*)	15
Basic	92.3	582
Secondary	96.0	507
Higher	95.3	425
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	95.9	315
Second	97.1	292
Middle	90.8	318
Fourth	93.2	312
Richest	94.0	291

¹ MICS indicator 7.2 - School readiness

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Basic and Secondary School Participation

Universal access to primary education and the completion of primary education by the world's children is one of the Millennium Development Goals. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Palestine, children enter basic school at age 6 and enter secondary school at age 16. There are 10 grades in basic school and 2 grades in secondary school. In basic school, grades are referred to as grade 1 to grade 10. For secondary school, grades are referred to as grade 11 to grade 12. The school year typically runs from September of one year to June of the following year.

Of children who are of basic school entry age (age 6) in Palestine, 97 percent are attending the first grade of basic school (Table ED.3). As access is almost universal, no differences were noted with regard to any of the background characteristics.

Table ED.3: Basic school entry

Percentage of children of Basic school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Palestine, 2014

	Percentage of children of basic school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of basic school entry age
Total	96.9	1473
Region		
West Bank	97.3	829
Gaza Strip	96.5	643
Sex		
Male	97.2	726
Female	96.7	747
Governorate		
Jenin	99.3	76
Tubas	(*)	11
Tulkarm	95.4	53
Nablus	100.0	105
Qalqiliya	100.0	31
Salfit	(*)	23
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	98.2	95
Jericho and Al Aghwar	97.4	19
Jerusalem	97.6	135
Bethlehem	100.0	53
Hebron	94.5	228
North Gaza	97.4	133
Gaza	97.5	225
Deir El-Balah	93.1	84
Khan Yunis	95.1	116
Rafah	97.5	85
Area		
Urban	96.8	1107
Rural	97.5	235
Camp	97.0	130
Mother's education		
None	(*)	11
Basic	95.7	574
Secondary	96.3	479
Higher	99.5	409
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	97.3	302
Second	95.0	312
Middle	96.5	301
Fourth	99.1	280
Richest	96.8	277

¹ MICS indicator 7.3 - Net intake rate in basic education

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.4 provides the percentage of children of basic school age 6 to 15 years who are attending basic or secondary school² and those who are out of school. A large majority of children (97 percent) of basic school age are attending school. Differentials are noted by mother's education, as children with mothers with no education are least likely to attend basic school compared with mothers with higher education (85 percent and 99 percent) respectively. Also it might be worth noting differential by age, School attendance goes down after the age of 13. The low attendance rate among 15-year-old boys (80%) seems particularly noteworthy.

² Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

Table ED.4: Basic school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of Basic school age attending basic or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending preschool, and percentage out of school, Palestine, 2014

	Male				Female				Total						
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Percentage of children: Attending preschool	Out of school ^a	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Percentage of children: Attending preschool	Out of school ^a	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Not attending school or preschool	Percentage of children: Attending preschool	Out of school ^a	Number of children
Total	95.3	4.4	0.2	4.7	6940	98.3	1.5	0.2	1.7	6812	96.8	3.0	0.2	3.2	13752
Region															
West Bank	95.0	4.8	0.2	5.0	4066	98.4	1.4	0.2	1.6	4001	96.7	3.1	0.2	3.3	8067
Gaza Strip	95.8	3.9	0.3	4.2	2874	98.2	1.6	0.2	1.8	2811	97.0	2.7	0.2	3.0	5685
Governorate															
Jenin	94.7	5.0	0.0	5.0	420	99.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	441	96.9	3.0	0.0	3.0	861
Tubas	94.9	3.8	1.3	5.1	85	98.1	1.9	0.0	1.9	68	96.3	3.0	0.7	3.7	153
Tulkarm	93.9	5.8	0.4	6.1	224	99.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	222	96.5	3.1	0.4	3.5	447
Nablus	97.3	2.7	0.0	2.7	537	99.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	515	98.3	1.5	0.0	1.5	1052
Qalqiliya	97.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	133	97.9	2.1	0.0	2.1	139	97.7	2.3	0.0	2.3	271
Salfit	97.9	2.1	0.0	2.1	106	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.7	98	98.5	1.1	0.3	1.5	204
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	96.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	393	99.0	0.8	0.2	1.0	409	97.5	2.4	0.1	2.5	802
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	91.9	8.1	0.0	8.1	79	92.3	7.7	0.0	7.7	72	92.1	7.9	0.0	7.9	151
Jerusalem	96.0	3.5	0.5	4.0	681	98.6	1.4	0.0	1.4	638	97.2	2.5	0.2	2.8	1319
Bethlehem	95.5	4.5	0.0	4.5	313	97.9	2.1	0.0	2.1	368	96.8	3.2	0.0	3.2	681
Hebron	92.6	7.1	0.3	7.4	1095	97.7	1.9	0.4	2.3	1030	95.0	4.6	0.3	5.0	2125
North Gaza	95.6	4.0	0.4	4.4	558	97.7	2.1	0.2	2.3	558	96.6	3.0	0.3	3.4	1116
Gaza	95.0	4.9	0.1	5.0	1078	98.2	1.6	0.2	1.8	1044	96.6	3.3	0.2	3.4	2121
Deir El-Balah	95.2	4.1	0.6	4.8	406	98.8	1.2	0.0	1.2	430	97.1	2.6	0.3	2.9	835
Khan Yunis	97.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	513	98.5	1.1	0.4	1.5	494	98.0	1.9	0.2	2.0	1007
Rafah	97.2	2.1	0.7	2.8	319	98.2	1.8	0.0	1.8	286	97.7	2.0	0.3	2.3	605
Area															
Urban	95.3	4.4	0.3	4.7	5171	98.5	1.3	0.2	1.5	5066	96.9	2.9	0.2	3.1	10237
Rural	95.2	4.7	0.0	4.7	1131	97.8	2.0	0.2	2.2	1132	96.5	3.3	0.1	3.5	2262
Camp	95.3	4.5	0.2	4.7	638	97.9	1.9	0.2	2.1	614	96.6	3.2	0.2	3.4	1252

¹ MICS indicator 7.S1 - Basic school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

^a The percentage of children of basic school age out of school are those not attending school and those attending preschool

Table ED.4 Continued: Basic school attendance and out of school children										
Percentage of children of Basic school age attending basic or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending preschool, and percentage out of school, Palestine, 2014										
	Male				Female				Total	
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a	Number of children
Age at beginning of school year										
6	97.3	0.7	2.1	2.7	726	97.0	1.4	1.6		3.0
7	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.8	771	99.1	0.9	0.0		0.9
8	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	702	99.5	0.5	0.0		0.5
9	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.9	721	99.8	0.2	0.0		0.2
10	98.6	1.4	0.0	1.4	660	99.6	0.4	0.0		0.4
11	98.4	1.4	0.1	1.6	678	99.4	0.6	0.0		0.6
12	96.9	3.1	0.0	3.1	644	99.1	0.9	0.0		0.9
13	94.1	5.9	0.0	5.9	721	97.1	2.9	0.0		2.9
14	88.4	11.6	0.0	11.6	641	97.3	2.7	0.0		2.7
15	80.4	19.4	0.0	19.4	675	95.0	4.8	0.0		4.8
Mother's education										
None	82.7	16.3	1.0	17.3	105	87.5	12.5	0.0		12.5
Basic	93.1	6.6	0.3	6.9	3283	98.0	1.8	0.2		2.0
Secondary	97.4	2.4	0.2	2.6	2102	99.1	0.6	0.3		0.9
Higher	98.7	1.1	0.1	1.2	1429	99.6	0.4	0.0		0.4
Cannot be determined	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(68.3)	(27.6)	(0.0)		(27.6)
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	94.4	5.4	0.3	5.6	1374	97.6	2.4	0.0		2.4
Second	94.8	5.0	0.2	5.2	1373	97.9	1.5	0.6		2.1
Middle	93.5	6.2	0.2	6.4	1405	97.9	1.9	0.2		2.1
Fourth	96.1	3.8	0.1	3.9	1316	99.1	0.7	0.1		0.8
Richest	97.7	1.9	0.4	2.3	1472	99.1	0.9	0.1		0.9

¹ MICS indicator 7.S1 - Basic school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

^a The percentage of children of basic school age out of school are those not attending school and those attending preschool

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The secondary school net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.5³. More dramatic than seen for basic education, only 72 percent of the children are attending secondary school. A factor could be that secondary education is not compulsory in Palestine. Of the remaining 28 percent of children of secondary school age, a large majority (23 percent) are out of school and only five percent are attending basic school. Gender differentials also exist, as only 63 percent of males are attending secondary school compared to 80 percent of females. Differentials also exist among governorates which ranges from 59 percent in Jericho and Al Aghwar governorate to 86 percent in Tubas governorate, and by wealth index, as 62 percent of children living among the poorest households, compared to 82 percent among those who are living in the richest households.

³ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance and out of school children									
Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending basic school, and percentage out of school, Palestine, 2014									
	Male			Female			Total		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending basic school	Percentage of children: Out of school ^a	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending basic school	Percentage of children: Out of school ^a	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending basic school	Percentage of children: Out of school ^a
Total	63.3	4.3	32.3	80.4	6.1	13.4	71.7	5.2	23.0
1366									2687
Region									
West Bank	61.3	4.7	34.0	81.0	7.2	11.7	70.7	5.9	23.3
Gaza Strip	66.5	3.8	29.7	79.6	4.6	15.8	73.2	4.2	22.6
528									1086
Governorate									
Jenin	63.3	4.5	32.2	92.8	3.1	4.1	78.7	3.8	17.5
81									170
Tubas	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	85.7	0.0	14.3
14									30
Tulkarm	65.7	1.6	32.8	86.5	9.9	3.6	75.3	5.4	19.3
57									107
Nablus	71.0	2.6	26.4	79.8	8.3	12.0	74.5	4.8	20.7
129									214
Qalqilya	(71.8)	(4.9)	(23.3)	(*)	(*)	(*)	75.3	6.8	18.0
36									55
Salfit	55.9	2.5	41.5	78.1	10.0	11.9	67.4	6.4	26.2
24									50
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	71.0	1.1	27.9	85.1	4.3	9.5	77.5	2.5	19.5
91									168
Jericho and Al Aghwar	40.2	0.0	59.8	76.9	0.0	23.1	59.4	0.0	40.6
13									27
Jerusalem	53.7	9.1	36.4	76.3	9.3	14.4	64.8	9.2	25.6
122									239
Bethlehem	61.0	2.7	36.3	80.6	9.9	9.5	71.8	6.7	21.6
59									131
Hebron	52.7	7.1	40.2	75.8	7.2	17.0	63.9	7.2	29.0
211									410
North Gaza	63.1	6.7	30.3	74.9	4.5	20.6	68.4	5.7	25.9
109									198
Gaza	65.4	1.8	32.8	76.6	6.1	17.3	71.4	4.1	24.5
184									397
Deir El-Balah	65.7	1.6	32.6	85.4	3.3	11.3	76.6	2.5	20.9
80									178
Khan Yunis	64.1	4.4	31.4	83.3	2.1	14.6	74.0	3.2	22.7
96									198
Rafah	81.2	6.8	12.0	81.6	5.4	13.0	81.4	6.1	12.5
58									116

¹ MICS indicator 7.S2 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

^a The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending basic, secondary, or higher education

^b Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.5 Continued: Secondary school attendance and out of school children									
Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending basic school, and percentage out of school, Palestine, 2014									
	Male			Female			Total		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Attending basic school	Out of school ^a	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Attending basic school	Out of school ^a	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children: Attending basic school	Out of school ^a
Area									
Urban	63.5	4.6	31.8	80.6	5.9	13.5	72.1	5.2	22.7
Rural	63.1	3.8	33.1	80.6	7.9	11.1	71.2	5.7	23.0
Camp	62.2	3.2	34.6	78.1	4.5	17.4	69.9	3.8	26.3
Age at beginning of school year									
16	63.6	6.8	29.5	76.4	10.2	13.3	70.0	8.5	21.4
17	62.9	2.0	34.9	84.5	1.9	13.5	73.3	1.9	24.6
Mother's education									
None	(29.6)	(12.6)	(57.8)	(56.3)	(15.4)	(28.3)	43.9	14.1	42.1
Basic	54.3	6.8	38.8	76.0	11.2	12.6	64.4	8.9	26.5
Secondary	77.7	4.1	18.3	90.5	6.4	3.1	83.7	5.1	11.2
Higher	85.9	3.7	10.5	98.1	1.5	0.5	92.7	2.4	4.9
Cannot be determined ^b	60.0	0.8	39.2	74.1	1.0	24.9	67.2	0.9	31.9
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	51.9	3.9	44.3	70.5	6.2	23.3	61.8	5.1	33.0
Second	67.7	4.4	27.9	79.6	4.7	15.4	73.5	4.5	21.8
Middle	53.1	5.6	41.4	75.3	8.7	16.0	63.3	7.0	29.6
Fourth	64.8	4.0	31.3	86.4	5.9	7.7	75.2	4.9	19.9
Richest	75.6	3.8	20.2	89.0	5.2	5.8	82.2	4.5	13.1

¹ MICS indicator 7.S2 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

^a The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending basic, secondary, or higher education

^b Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The percentage of children entering first grade who eventually reach the last grade of basic school is presented in Table ED.6. Of all children starting grade one, the majority (92 percent) will eventually reach grade 10. The MICS included only questions on school attendance in the current and previous year. Thus, the indicator is calculated synthetically by computing the cumulative probability of survival from the first to the last grade of basic school, as opposed to calculating the indicator for a real cohort which would need to be followed from the time a cohort of children entered basic school, up to the time they reached the last grade of basic school. Repeaters are excluded from the calculation of the indicator, because it is not known whether they will eventually graduate. As an example, the probability that a child will move from the first grade to the second grade is computed by dividing the number of children who moved from the first grade to the second grade (during the two consecutive school years covered by the survey) by the number of children who have moved from the first to the second grade plus the number of children who were in the first grade the previous school year, but dropped out. Both the numerator and denominator excludes children who repeated during the two school years under consideration.

Differentials are noticed by sex, as 88 percent of males children entering first grade eventually reach the last grade of basic school compared to 96 percent of females. Differentials also exist by governorates which is ranges from 81 percent in Jericho and Al Aghwar governorate to 98 percent in Rafah governorate. Disparities with regard to wealth are also noted, as 89 percent of children living among the poorest households eventually reach the last grade of basic education, compared to 96 percent among those who are living in the richest households.

Table ED.6: Children reaching last grade of basic school										
Percentage of children entering first grade of basic school who eventually reach the last grade of basic school (Survival rate to last grade of basic school), Palestine, 2014										
	Percent attending grade 1 last school year who are in grade 2 this school year	Percent attending grade 2 last school year who are in grade 3 this school year	Percent attending grade 3 last school year who are in grade 4 this school year	Percent attending grade 4 last school year who are in grade 5 this school year	Percent attending grade 5 last school year who are in grade 6 this school year	Percent attending grade 6 last school year who are in grade 7 this school year	Percent attending grade 7 last school year who are in grade 8 this school year	Percent attending grade 8 last school year who are in grade 9 this school year	Percent attending grade 9 last school year who are in grade 10 this school year	Percent who reach grade 10 of those who enter grade 1 [1]
Total	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.3	98.8	97.9	96.3	92.1
Region										
West Bank	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.3	98.7	98.0	96.2	92.1
Gaza Strip	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.5	99.3	99.0	97.7	96.5	92.0
Sex										
Male	99.9	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.5	99.1	98.4	96.5	94.1	87.8
Female	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.3	99.3	98.3	96.4
Governorate										
Jenin	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.8	100.0	97.8	97.6	92.4
Tubas	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.8	96.8
Tulkarm	98.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.1	93.3	93.8	82.7
Nablus	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.2	99.3	96.0	93.6
Qalqilya	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.5	96.9	97.0	91.7
Salfit	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.0	97.0
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	100.0	100.0	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	96.4	97.5	92.3
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.1	100.0	84.0	80.7
Jerusalem	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	98.4	97.2
Bethlehem	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	98.6	95.0	92.4
Hebron	100.0	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	97.5	98.2	95.4	90.3
North Gaza	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.3	99.1	98.0	98.8	93.8	89.3
Gaza	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.3	98.8	95.6	96.7	90.2
Deir El-Balah	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.6	98.7	100.0	100.0	95.0	92.5
Khan Yunis	100.0	100.0	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	99.1	97.5	94.9
Rafah	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.1	100.0	98.1

¹ MICS indicator 7.S3 - Children reaching last grade of basic

na: not applicable

Table ED.6 Continued: Children reaching last grade of basic school										
Percentage of children entering first grade of basic school who eventually reach the last grade of basic school (Survival rate to last grade of basic school), Palestine, 2014										
	Percent attending grade 1 last school year who are in grade 2 this school year	Percent attending grade 2 last school year who are attending grade 3 this school year	Percent attending grade 3 last school year who are attending grade 4 this school year	Percent attending grade 4 last school year who are attending grade 5 this school year	Percent attending grade 5 last school year who are attending grade 6 this school year	Percent attending grade 6 last school year who are attending grade 7 this school year	Percent attending grade 7 last school year who are attending grade 8 this school year	Percent attending grade 8 last school year who are attending grade 9 this school year	Percent attending grade 9 last school year who are attending grade 10 this school year	Percent who reach grade 10 of those who enter grade 1 [1]
Area										
Urban	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.7	99.4	98.9	98.1	96.4	92.6
Rural	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.6	98.6	97.6	95.3	90.1
Camp	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.6	97.1	96.7	92.0
Mother's education										
None	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.7	100.0	92.7	96.2	91.3	78.7
Basic	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.6	99.1	98.4	97.7	95.0	89.9
Secondary	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.2	99.5	97.4	97.8	93.9
Higher	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.6
Cannot be determined	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	87.5	84.6	.
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.2	98.5	98.6	96.6	96.0	89.1
Second	99.6	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.6	98.6	97.7	95.1	90.3
Middle	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.6	97.3	97.4	96.3	90.7
Fourth	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	100.0	98.2	96.7	93.8
Richest	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.3	99.1	97.0	95.5
1 MICS indicator 7.S3 - Children reaching last grade of basic										
na: not applicable										

The basic school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table ED.7. The basic completion rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of basic school for the first time, to the number of children of the basic graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Table ED.7 shows that the basic school completion rate is 89 percent; 91 percent in the West Bank compared to 85 percent in Gaza Strip. This rate is higher among females compared to males (96 percent and 81 percent) respectively, with a clear variation by wealth index, as 79 percent of children living among the poorest households complete basic school, compared to 103 percent of those living in the richest quintile.

Around 94 percent of the children who were attending the last grade of basic school in the previous school year were found to be attending the first grade of secondary school in the school year of the survey, with a slight variations by region and sex. The table also provides “effective” transition rate which takes account of the presence of repeaters in the final grade of basic school. This indicator better reflects situations in which pupils repeat the last grade of basic education but eventually make the transition to the secondary level. The simple transition rate tends to underestimate pupils’ progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school. However, in the case of Palestine, the percentage of repeaters is low and as such the difference in these two rates is minimal and the same cohort is expected to move on to secondary school.

Table ED.7: Basic school completion and transition to secondary school

Basic school completion rates and transition and effective transition rates to secondary school, Palestine, 2014

	Basic school completion rate [1]	Number of children of basic school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school [2]	Number of children who were in the last grade of basic school the previous year	Effective transition rate to secondary school	Number of children who were in the last grade of basic school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year
Total	88.7	1325.2	93.5	1104	93.9	1100
Region						
West Bank	90.7	807.5	92.7	648	93.3	645
Gaza Strip	85.4	517.7	94.7	456	94.7	456
Sex						
Male	81.2	675.4	91.5	497	91.9	495
Female	96.4	649.9	95.2	607	95.5	605
Governorate						
Jenin	78.2	97.5	93.6	88	94.7	87
Tubas	(*)	16.1	(*)	16	(*)	16
Tulkarm	(103.2)	46.1	(95.6)	45	(95.6)	45
Nablus	89.2	92.7	90.5	88	91.6	87
Qalqiliya	(87.8)	29.9	(94.4)	28	(94.4)	28
Salfit	(*)	14.6	(*)	22	(*)	21
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	89.9	75.7	90.1	70	90.1	70
Jericho and Al Aghwar	72.6	16.7	94.0	9	94.0	9
Jerusalem	106.2	118.0	97.4	89	98.5	88
Bethlehem	98.2	70.2	94.0	49	94.0	49
Hebron	83.4	230.2	90.3	145	90.3	145
North Gaza	70.5	96.8	90.0	99	90.0	99
Gaza	83.1	205.2	96.6	172	96.6	172
Deir El-Balah	101.3	67.9	93.9	73	93.9	73
Khan Yunis	85.1	101.8	95.9	66	95.9	66
Rafah	104.9	46.0	97.5	46	97.5	46
Area						
Urban	89.1	993.4	94.0	804	94.1	803
Rural	91.7	212.9	90.9	204	92.3	201
Camp	79.7	119.0	94.9	96	94.9	96
Mother's education						
None	(55.3)	36.5	(*)	20	(*)	20
Basic	84.9	698.7	92.9	495	93.2	494
Secondary	96.8	352.5	97.3	334	97.6	333
Higher	96.4	200.5	100.0	173	100.0	173
Cannot be determined	(56.8)	37.1	(71.0)	37	(71.0)	37
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	78.7	241	90.5	175	90.5	175
Second	77.6	265	96.0	245	96.0	245
Middle	94.6	268	91.2	203	92.1	201
Fourth	88.6	280	93.2	220	94.0	218
Richest	102.5	270	95.4	261	95.4	261

¹ MICS indicator 7.S4 - Basic completion rate

² MICS indicator 7.S5 - Transition rate to secondary school

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The ratio of girls to boys attending basic and secondary education is provided in Table ED.8. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Notice that the ratios included here are obtained from net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of over-age children attending basic education tend to be boys. The table shows that GPI for basic school is 1.03, and the GPI for secondary school is 1.27, which is in favour of females.

Table ED.8: Education gender parity						
Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in basic and secondary school, Palestine, 2014						
	Basic school			Secondary school		
	Basic school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Basic school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for basic school adjusted NAR ¹	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR ²
Total	98.3	95.3	1.03	80.4	63.3	1.27
Region						
West Bank	98.4	95.0	1.04	81.0	61.3	1.32
Gaza Strip	98.2	95.8	1.02	79.6	66.5	1.20
Governorate						
Jenin	99.0	94.7	1.04	92.8	63.3	1.46
Tubas	98.1	94.9	1.03	(*)	(*)	1.27
Tulkarm	99.2	93.9	1.06	86.5	65.7	1.32
Nablus	99.4	97.3	1.02	79.8	71.0	1.12
Qalqiliya	97.9	97.5	1.00	(*)	(71.8)	1.14
Salfit	99.3	97.9	1.01	(78.1)	(*)	1.40
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	99.0	96.0	1.03	85.1	71.0	1.20
Jericho and Al Aghwar	92.3	91.9	1.00	(*)	(*)	1.91
Jerusalem	98.6	96.0	1.03	76.3	53.7	1.42
Bethlehem	97.9	95.5	1.03	80.6	61.0	1.32
Hebron	97.7	92.6	1.05	75.8	52.7	1.44
North Gaza	97.7	95.6	1.02	74.9	63.1	1.19
Gaza	98.2	95.0	1.03	76.6	65.4	1.17
Deir El-Balah	98.8	95.2	1.04	85.4	65.7	1.30
Khan Yunis	98.5	97.5	1.01	83.3	64.1	1.30
Rafah	98.2	97.2	1.01	81.6	81.2	1.00
Area						
Urban	98.5	95.3	1.03	80.6	63.5	1.27
Rural	97.8	95.2	1.03	80.6	63.1	1.28
Camp	97.9	95.3	1.03	78.1	62.2	1.26
Mother's education						
None	87.5	82.7	1.06	(56.3)	(29.6)	1.90
Basic	98.0	93.1	1.05	76.0	54.3	1.40
Secondary	99.1	97.4	1.02	90.5	77.7	1.17
Higher	99.6	98.7	1.01	98.1	85.9	1.14
Cannot be determined ^a	(68.3)	(*)	1.24	74.1	60.0	1.24
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	97.6	94.4	1.03	70.5	51.9	1.36
Second	97.9	94.8	1.03	79.6	67.7	1.18
Middle	97.9	93.5	1.05	75.3	53.1	1.42
Fourth	99.1	96.1	1.03	86.4	64.8	1.33
Richest	99.1	97.7	1.01	89.0	75.6	1.18

¹ MICS indicator 7.S6; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (basic school)

² MICS indicator 7.S7; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (secondary school)

^a Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The percentages of girls in the total out of school population, in both basic and secondary school, are provided in Table ED.9. The table shows that at the basic level, girls account for more than one quarter (26 percent) of the out-of-school population. However, girls' share increased to 29 percent at the secondary level.

Table ED.9: Out of school gender parity

Percentage of girls in the total out of school population, in basic and secondary school, Palestine, 2014

	Basic school				Secondary school			
	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of basic school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of basic school age	Number of children of basic school age out of school	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of secondary school age	Number of children of secondary school age out of school
Total	3.2	13752	25.9	437	23.0	2687	28.7	619
Region								
West Bank	3.3	8067	23.6	267	23.3	1601	23.8	374
Gaza Strip	3.0	5685	29.4	170	22.6	1086	36.1	245
Governorate								
Jenin	3.0	861	(17.3)	25	17.5	170	(12.2)	30
Tubas	3.7	153	(*)	6	(14.3)	30	(*)	4
Tulkarm	3.5	447	(*)	16	19.3	107	(*)	21
Nablus	1.5	1052	(*)	16	20.7	214	(23.0)	44
Qalqiliya	2.3	271	(*)	6	18.0	55	(*)	10
Salfit	1.5	204	(*)	3	26.2	50	(*)	13
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	2.5	802	(*)	20	19.5	168	(22.2)	33
Jericho and Al Aghwar	7.9	151	(*)	12	(40.6)	27	(*)	11
Jerusalem	2.8	1319	(24.6)	36	25.6	239	27.6	61
Bethlehem	3.2	681	(*)	22	21.6	131	(24.3)	28
Hebron	5.0	2125	22.9	105	29.0	410	28.4	119
North Gaza	3.4	1116	(34.2)	37	25.9	198	35.6	51
Gaza	3.4	2121	26.2	73	24.5	397	37.8	97
Deir El-Balah	2.9	835	(21.3)	25	20.9	178	(29.6)	37
Khan Yunis	2.0	1007	(*)	21	22.7	198	(33.1)	45
Rafah	2.3	605	(*)	14	12.5	116	(*)	14
Area								
Urban	3.1	10237	23.8	316	22.7	1975	29.7	447
Rural	3.5	2262	32.3	78	23.0	476	22.3	109
Camp	3.4	1252	(29.9)	43	26.3	236	32.1	62
Mother's education								
None	14.8	218	(43.6)	32	42.1	54	(*)	23
Basic	4.5	6482	22.5	290	26.5	1010	22.2	268
Secondary	1.8	4190	25.7	73	11.2	549	12.8	61
Higher	0.8	2806	(*)	22	4.9	278	(*)	14
Cannot be determined ^a	na	na	na	na	31.9	795	39.9	254
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	4.0	2736	29.6	110	33.0	486	37.7	161
Second	3.6	2733	28.8	99	21.8	563	34.3	123
Middle	4.3	2763	24.4	120	29.6	514	25.0	152
Fourth	2.3	2623	16.0	61	19.9	530	18.8	105
Richest	1.6	2895	27.9	47	13.1	593	21.7	78

^a Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

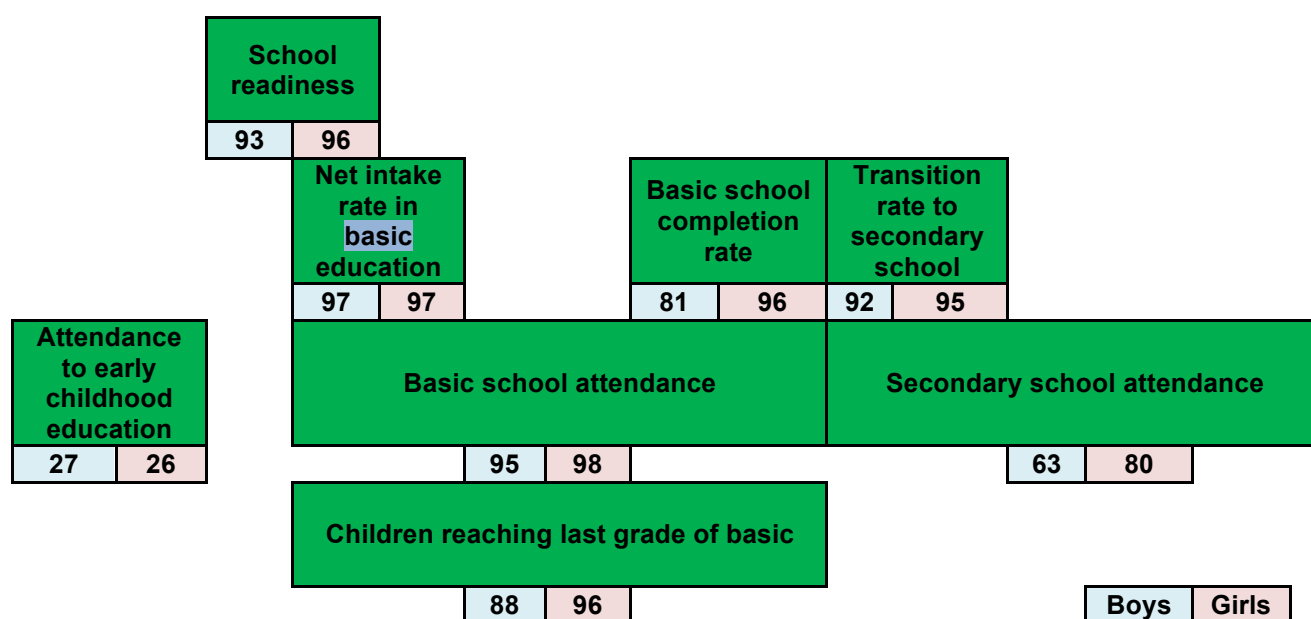
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

na: not applicable

Figure ED.1 brings together all of the attendance and progression related education indicators covered in this chapter, by sex. Information on attendance to early childhood education is also included, which was covered in Chapter 9, in Table CD.1, The large difference between the ECE attendance rate (27/26) and the school readiness indicator (93/96) implies that most children go to ECE programs at the age of 5, or one year before basic school starts.

Figure ED.1: Education indicators by sex, Palestine, 2014



Note: All indicator values are in percent

XI. Child Protection

XI. Child Protection

Birth Registration

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Yet the births of approximately 230 million children under the age of five worldwide (around one in three) have never been recorded. This lack of formal recognition by the State usually means that a child is unable to obtain a birth certificate. As a result, he or she may be denied health care or education. Later in life, the lack of official identification documents can mean that a child may enter into marriage or the labour market, or be conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or prove the right to inherit property, to vote and to obtain a passport. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.¹

¹ United Nations Children's Fund, *Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration*, UNICEF, New York, 2013.

Table CP.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register birth, Palestine, 2014

	Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with civil authorities				Number of children under age 5
	Has birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered ¹	
	Seen	Not seen			
Total	70.8	27.7	0.8	99.3	7816
Sex					
Male	70.4	28.2	0.7	99.3	4058
Female	71.3	27.2	0.9	99.3	3758
Region					
West Bank	64.0	33.9	1.2	99.1	4202
Gaza Strip	78.7	20.5	0.3	99.6	3614
Governorate					
Jenin	74.2	23.6	1.8	99.6	469
Tubas	54.3	41.2	1.6	97.0	65
Tulkarm	73.3	26.2	0.0	99.5	217
Nablus	62.9	36.3	0.6	99.8	523
Qalqiliya	82.7	16.8	0.5	100.0	157
Salfit	88.5	10.0	1.0	99.4	104
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	63.6	33.3	1.4	98.3	466
Jericho and Al Aghwar	92.5	6.9	0.5	100.0	93
Jerusalem	42.0	53.8	1.8	97.5	635
Bethlehem	48.8	47.9	2.1	98.8	340
Hebron	69.0	29.9	0.8	99.7	1132
North Gaza	85.4	13.6	0.1	99.1	695
Gaza	67.6	31.6	0.6	99.8	1290
Dier El-Balah	67.2	32.2	0.4	99.8	489
Khan Yunis	88.3	10.9	0.2	99.4	667
Rafah	97.5	2.1	0.0	99.6	472
Area					
Urban	71.1	27.5	0.7	99.4	5942
Rural	68.7	29.7	1.2	99.6	1186
Camps	72.0	26.2	0.6	98.8	688
Age					
0-11 months	70.2	24.1	3.7	98.0	1471
12-23 months	71.1	28.0	0.3	99.4	1530
24-35 months	73.2	26.2	0.0	99.4	1540
36-47 months	68.1	31.7	0.1	99.8	1678
48-59 months	71.7	28.2	0.1	99.9	1597
Mother's education					
None	(71.1)	(24.9)	(4.0)	(100.0)	37
Basic	71.4	27.6	0.5	99.5	2346
Secondary	72.3	26.0	0.7	99.0	2641
Higher	69.0	29.5	1.0	99.5	2792
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	78.5	20.6	0.5	99.5	1937
Second	78.2	21.5	0.1	99.8	1601
Middle	68.9	29.1	0.9	98.9	1555
Fourth	66.5	31.4	1.2	99.2	1491
Richest	56.9	40.9	1.4	99.2	1233

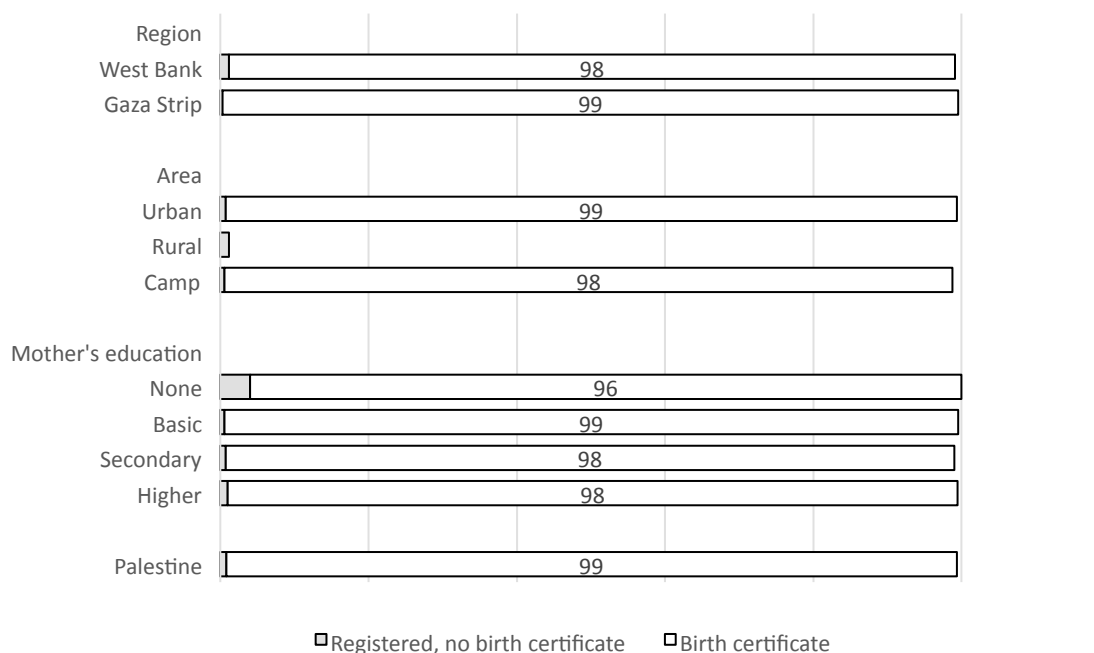
¹ MICS indicator 8.1 - Birth registration

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The births of 99 percent of children under five years in Palestine have been registered (Table CP.1). Registration of birth becomes more likely as a child grows older. There are no significant variations in birth registration depending on the sex of the child, geographical region, age of child, and socioeconomic status. Only one percent of the children were reported to not have a birth certificate; even though birth certificates were not observed in 28 percent of cases.

Figure CP.1: Children under-5 whose births are registered, Palestine, 2014



The lack of adequate knowledge of how to register a child can present another major obstacle to the fulfilment of a child's right to identity. Among children under 5 years who were not registered, data show that 17 percent of mothers reported not knowing how to register a child's birth.

Child Discipline

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behavior is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised through the use of punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviors. Studies² have found that exposing children to violent discipline

² Straus, M.A., and M.J. Paschall, 'Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A longitudinal study of two nationally representative age cohorts', *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma*, vol. 18, no. 5, 2009, pp. 459-483; Erickson, M.F., and B. Egeland, 'A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment', *School Psychology Review*, vol. 16, 1987, pp. 156-168; Schneider, M.W., A. Ross, J.C. Graham and A. Zielinski, 'Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes Beyond that of Other Forms of Maltreatment?', *Child Abuse & Neglect*, vol. 29, no. 5, 2005, pp. 513-532.

have harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

In the MICS, respondents to the household questionnaire were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline a selected child during the past month.

Table CP.5: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Palestine, 2014

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method [1]	
			Any	Severe		
Total	6.3	88.8	73.7	23.3	92.2	20256
Region						
West Bank	7.6	87.2	69.4	17.1	90.4	11435
Gaza Strip	4.5	90.9	79.2	31.2	94.5	8821
Sex						
Male	5.9	89.4	76.6	27.4	92.8	10388
Female	6.6	88.2	70.6	18.9	91.6	9868
Governorate						
Jenin	5.9	88.4	73.5	25.7	92.9	1237
Tubas	3.0	92.2	80.6	15.8	96.6	199
Tulkarm	6.5	88.0	73.2	24.7	91.7	618
Nablus	6.4	91.6	70.4	16.0	93.2	1525
Qalqiliya	6.6	83.4	58.5	12.1	86.3	412
Salfit	5.3	92.8	73.7	11.8	94.0	265
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	9.9	86.0	63.9	17.6	88.2	1148
Jericho and Al Aghwar	29.8	61.8	36.9	4.3	67.1	220
Jerusalem	6.3	87.5	70.6	12.3	92.4	1857
Bethlehem	6.9	88.2	67.1	26.3	91.8	908
Hebron	8.4	86.0	71.3	14.9	88.6	3048
North Gaza	4.9	91.4	79.7	35.4	93.7	1730
Gaza	3.8	91.5	79.5	32.7	95.2	3232
Dier El-Balah	4.8	92.4	78.1	34.5	94.8	1260
Khan Yunis	5.2	88.0	76.5	23.6	93.3	1562
Rafah	4.7	90.9	82.3	27.2	94.5	1037
Area						
Urban	6.4	88.3	73.1	23.4	91.9	15219
Rural	5.9	90.2	74.2	19.6	92.5	3196
Camps	5.6	90.7	77.2	28.1	93.7	1841
Age						
1-2	6.3	82.7	75.8	18.7	89.8	3267
3-4	4.5	91.5	82.9	29.9	94.3	3209
5-9	5.4	91.2	78.2	26.9	94.0	7195
10-14	8.0	88.0	63.1	18.3	90.4	6585
Education of household head						
None	8.2	90.0	73.2	27.9	90.0	263
Basic	5.7	90.1	75.4	26.1	93.0	8923
Secondary	5.9	88.3	74.5	22.0	92.2	5791
Higher	7.6	87.3	69.7	19.6	90.9	5277
DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	3.8	91.4	82.1	35.5	95.1	4447
Second	4.9	90.8	77.0	27.3	94.2	4050
Middle	7.2	88.0	73.8	21.3	91.2	4071
Fourth	8.1	85.9	69.1	17.6	89.6	3848
Richest	7.8	87.6	64.8	12.6	90.3	3840

[1] MICS indicator 8.3 - Violent discipline

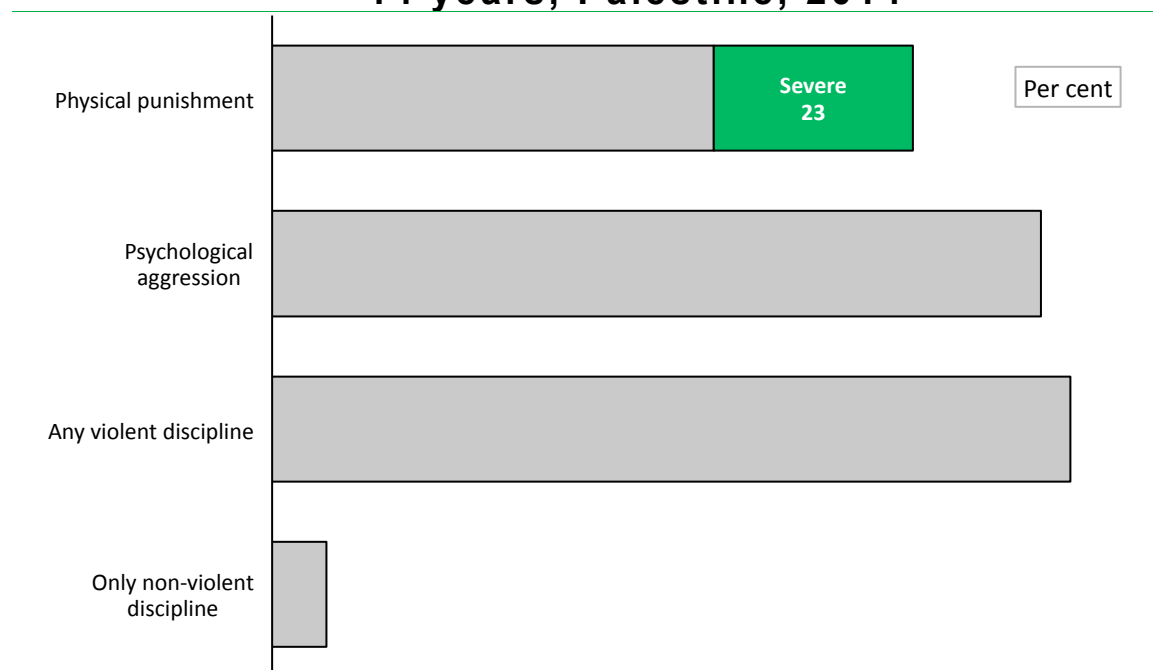
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

In Palestine, 92 percent of children age 1-14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by household members during the past month.

For the most part, households employ a combination of violent disciplinary practices, reflecting caregivers' motivation to control children's behaviour by any means possible. While 89 percent of children experienced psychological aggression, about 74 percent experienced physical punishment. The most severe forms of physical punishment (hitting the child on the head, ears or face or hitting the child hard and repeatedly) are overall less common: 23 percent of children were subjected to severe punishment.

Male children were subjected to physical discipline (77 percent) more than female children (71 percent). Differentials with respect to many of the background variables were relatively small. Children living in camps areas, and those living in the poorest households were more likely to experience at least one violent psychological or physical punishment.

Figure CP.2: Child disciplining methods, children age 1-14 years, Palestine, 2014



While violent methods are extremely common forms of discipline, Table CP.6 reveals that only 22 percent of respondents believed that children should be physically punished. There are large differentials across background variables of respondents. Overall, Gazan woman, and respondents with low educational attainment and those residing in poorer households are more likely to find physical punishment an acceptable method of disciplining children. Also there is a large differentials across governorates, where Jericho and Al-Aghwar is the lowest (12 percent) Khan Yunis governorate reported the highest (32 percent), While the respondent's relationship to the child is not a matters: 22 percent of mothers believed that children should be physically punished compared to 21 of fathers and 18 among other household members.

Table CP.6: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of respondents to the child discipline module who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Palestine, 2014

	Respondent believes that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of respondents to the child discipline module
Total	21.6	7082
Region		
West Bank	17.3	4261
Gaza Strip	28.2	2821
Sex		
Male	21.2	426
Female	21.7	6656
Governorate		
Jenin	13.8	482
Tubas	15.9	84
Tulkarm	20.9	247
Nablus	21.1	579
Qalqiliya	12.3	152
Salfit	9.7	107
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	14.9	491
Jericho and Al Aghwar	1.6	77
Jerusalem	13.0	688
Bethlehem	8.0	334
Hebron	25.8	1020
North Gaza	28.9	540
Gaza	24.8	1001
Dier El-Balah	29.8	420
Khan Yunis	32.1	519
Rafah	29.1	341
Area		
Urban	22.1	5278
Rural	17.6	1179
Camps	25.6	624
Age		
<25	21.0	992
25-39	24.0	3936
40-59	17.5	2059
60+	22.3	94
Respondent's relationship to selected child		
Mother	22.0	6188
Father	21.3	368
Other	17.5	526
Respondent's education		
None	29.5	90
Basic	20.9	2710
Secondary	21.5	2206
Higher	22.3	2075
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	28.1	1377
Second	27.7	1341
Middle	20.3	1416
Fourth	16.1	1458
Richest	16.9	1490

Early Marriage and Polygyny

Marriage before the age of 18 is a reality for many young girls. In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which girls become sexually active. Women who are married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life. Pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19, particularly among the youngest of this cohort. There is evidence to suggest that girls who marry at young ages are more likely to marry older men which puts them at increased risk of HIV infection. The demand for this young wife to reproduce and the power imbalance resulting from the age differential lead to very low condom use among such couples.

The percentage of women married at before ages 15 and 18 years are provided in Table CP.7. Among women age 15-49 years, (2 percent) were married before age 15 and, among women age 20-49 years, (24 percent) women were married before age 18. Percentage of women aged 20-49 years who married before age of 18 is unexpectedly the lowest among women who reside in rural areas compared to those who reside in urban and camps areas (19 and 25 and 25 percent respectively). At the governorate level, the lowest prevalence was in Tubas governorate (12 percent) and the highest in North Gaza and Gaza governorates (36 percent). This percentage is also higher among women with lower levels of education and among those who live in poor households.

Nine percent of young women age 15-19 years are currently married. This proportion does not vary much between urban (10 percent) and camps (11 percent) while the proportion was (5 percent) in rural areas, but is strongly related to the level of education. The percentage of women in a polygynous marriage is also provided in Table CP.7. Among all women age 15-49 years who are married, 4 percent are in polygynous marriage. The percentage of women in a polygynous marriage in Gaza Strip was 6 percent which is more prevalent than in the West Bank (3 percent).

Table CP.7: Early marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage, Palestine, 2014

	Women age 15-49 years			Women age 20-49 years		Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15 [1]	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 [2]	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married [3]	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage [4]	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Total	2.1	13367	2.5	24.2	10320	9.3	3047	4.3	7960
Region									
West Bank	1.8	8032	2.2	21.4	6252	6.8	1780	3.2	4741
Gaza Strip	2.6	5335	3.1	28.6	4068	12.8	1267	5.8	3220
Governorate									
Jenin	1.2	921	1.6	20.1	714	6.5	207	1.9	546
Tubas	1.5	169	2.0	12.3	130	3.1	39	0.0	90
Tulkarm	1.4	518	1.8	16.8	403	1.6	115	3.3	280
Nablus	1.7	1072	2.0	21.0	854	7.3	219	1.7	651
Qalqiliya	0.6	271	0.7	17.0	210	1.1	62	3.4	142
Salfit	2.2	211	2.3	16.9	157	6.7	54	2.6	116
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	1.2	927	1.5	17.0	737	1.9	190	1.8	559
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	1.1	170	1.0	18.2	136	(9.1)	34	7.3	90
Jerusalem	1.9	1197	2.3	25.4	982	8.7	214	2.3	788
Bethlehem	1.7	657	2.3	21.7	491	6.7	166	4.4	372
Hebron	2.7	1919	3.4	25.3	1439	10.0	480	5.8	1105
North Gaza	4.4	945	4.9	35.9	724	19.0	221	4.3	623
Gaza	3.1	1942	3.8	35.7	1464	13.8	479	5.0	1175
Dier El-Balah	1.3	842	1.6	18.0	643	9.1	200	6.2	457
Khan Yunis	1.6	1012	2.1	22.7	776	8.4	236	9.0	591
Rafah	1.2	594	1.5	19.0	462	12.2	132	4.9	373

¹ MICS indicator 8.4 - Marriage before age 15

² MICS indicator 8.5 - Marriage before age 18

³ MICS indicator 8.6 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union

⁴ MICS indicator 8.7 - Polygyny

na: not applicable

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table CP.7 Continued: Early marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage, Palestine, 2014

	Women age 15-49 years			Women age 20-49 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15 [1]	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 [2]	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married [3]	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage [4]	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union	
Area										
Urban	2.3	9938	2.8	25.4	7680	10.1	2258	4.6	5976	
Rural	1.4	2272	1.6	18.6	1751	5.0	521	2.8	1301	
Camps	1.6	1157	2.0	25.3	889	11.0	268	4.1	683	
Age										
15-19	0.6	3047	na	na	na	9.3	3047	0.3	278	
20-24	1.0	2813	1.0	15.3	2813	na	na	0.8	1380	
25-29	1.6	1997	1.6	18.4	1997	na	na	2.1	1557	
30-34	2.4	1650	2.4	30.1	1650	na	na	4.9	1425	
35-39	5.1	1556	5.1	31.9	1556	na	na	5.4	1341	
40-44	3.7	1276	3.7	33.6	1276	na	na	7.7	1109	
45-49	3.6	1028	3.6	27.3	1028	na	na	7.8	870	
Education										
None	6.6	85	7.2	23.8	79	(*)	6	(17.2)	48	
Basic	5.3	4770	7.3	50.7	3185	8.2	1585	6.5	2818	
Secondary	0.4	3931	0.6	22.7	3057	14.8	874	3.4	2627	
Higher	0.1	4580	0.1	4.3	4000	4.1	580	2.3	2467	
Missing/DK	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	1	(*)	0	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	2.9	2580	3.2	32.0	1964	18.4	616	6.8	1620	
Second	2.3	2647	2.9	24.4	2037	8.9	610	5.5	1517	
Middle	2.0	2646	2.5	21.9	2048	7.8	598	5.1	1550	
Fourth	1.6	2719	2.0	21.8	2137	8.5	583	2.4	1655	
Richest	1.7	2775	2.2	21.6	2135	3.1	640	1.7	1618	

¹ MICS indicator 8.4 - Marriage before age 15

² MICS indicator 8.5 - Marriage before age 18

³ MICS indicator 8.6 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married

⁴ MICS indicator 8.7 - Polygyny

na: not applicable

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Tables CP.8 present respectively the proportion of women who were first married before age 15 and 18 by area, region and age groups. Examining the percentages married before age 15 and 18 by different age groups allow for trends to be observed in early marriage over time. Data show that the prevalence of the proportion of women married by age 15 and 18 has gradually declined/increased over time: in Palestine 27 percent of women age 45-49 years were first married by age 18 compared to 15 percent of women age 20-24 years. in the West Bank 24 percent of women age 45-49 years were first married by age 18 compared to 12 percent of women age 20-24 years, compared with Gaza Strip 34 percent of women age 45-49 years were first married by age 18 compared to 19 percent of women age 20-24 years.

Table CP.8: Trends in early marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Palestine, 2014

	Urban				Rural				Camps			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	2.3	9938	25.4	1.4	2272	18.6	1.6	1751	1.6	1157	25.3	889
Age												
15-19	0.6	2258	na	0.5	521	na	0.3	na	0.3	268	na	na
20-24	1.2	2105	16.2	0.2	477	10.8	0.7	477	0.7	232	16.7	232
25-29	1.7	1498	19.3	0.6	317	13.0	2.3	317	2.3	182	20.7	182
30-34	2.8	1241	31.4	0.9	277	23.2	1.8	277	1.8	132	31.7	132
35-39	5.2	1153	34.0	5.5	265	25.3	3.3	265	3.3	137	28.0	137
40-44	4.3	941	35.6	1.5	226	23.9	3.1	226	3.1	109	36.4	109
45-49	4.1	742	27.4	2.8	189	25.3	1.7	189	1.7	97	30.1	97

na: not applicable

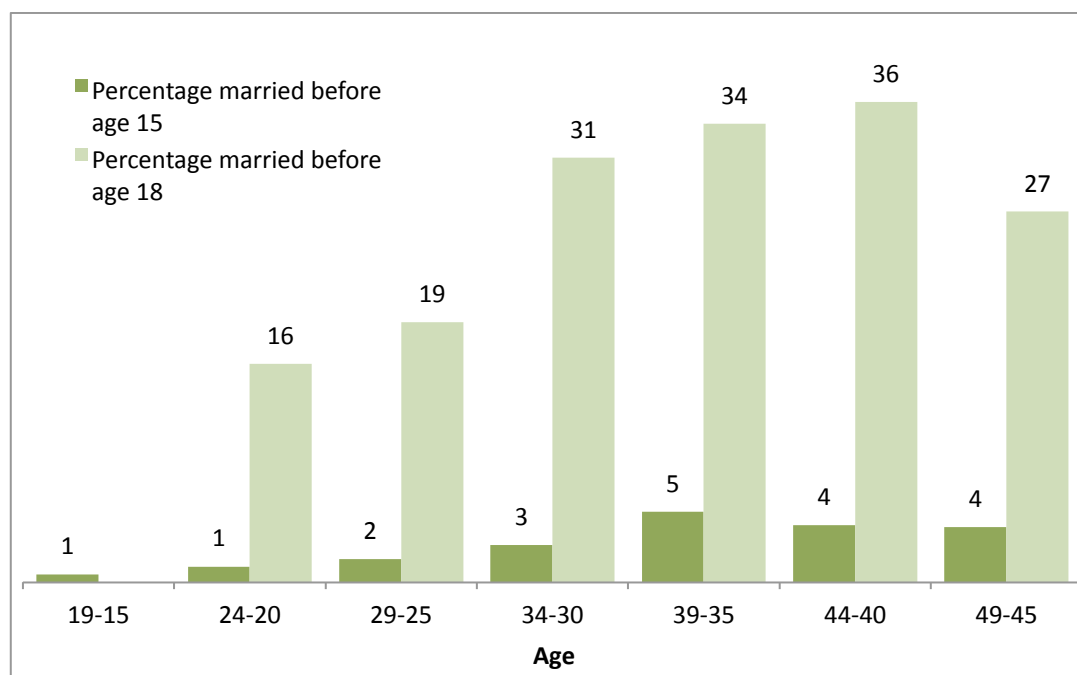
Table CP.8: Trends in early marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by Region and age groups, Palestine, 2014

	West Bank				Gaza Strip				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	1.8	8032	21.4	2.6	5335	28.6	2.1	4068	2.1	13367	24.2	10320
Age												
15-19	0.3	1780	na	1.0	1267	na	0.6	na	0.6	3047	na	na
20-24	0.7	1597	12.3	1.3	1216	19.2	1.0	1216	1.0	2813	15.3	2813
25-29	1.7	1155	16.2	1.5	842	21.4	1.6	842	1.6	1997	18.4	1997
30-34	1.9	980	27.9	3.2	670	33.3	2.4	670	2.4	1650	30.1	1650
35-39	3.6	997	27.9	7.8	558	39.1	5.1	558	5.1	1556	31.9	1556
40-44	2.9	841	28.3	5.2	435	43.8	3.7	435	3.7	1276	33.6	1276
45-49	4.2	681	24.0	2.4	347	33.7	3.6	347	3.6	1028	27.3	1028

na: not applicable

Figure CP.3: Early marriage among women, Palestine, 2014.



Tables CP.9 present Percent distribution of women currently married age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner. Data show that the 13 percent of **currently married women age 15-19 years whose husband is 10 or over older** than her, this percentage do not different in the age group 20-24. In West Bank is 15 percent which is more than Gaza Strip (12 percent) for the women in the age 15-19.

Table CP.9: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband, Palestine, 2014

	Percentage of currently married women age 15-19 years whose husband is:					Number of women age 15-19 years currently married	Percentage of currently married women age 20-24 years whose husband is:					Number of women age 20-24 years currently married
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ¹	Total		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ²	Total	
Total	1.5	41.7	43.7	13.2	100.0	278	3.3	40.6	44.2	11.9	100.0	1380
Region												
West Bank	1.7	41.1	42.1	15.1	100.0	119	1.7	35.9	47.9	14.5	100.0	734
Gaza Strip	1.3	42.1	44.8	11.8	100.0	159	5.2	45.8	40.0	8.9	100.0	647
Area												
Urban	1.4	40.7	44.8	13.1	100.0	225	3.8	40.5	44.3	11.5	100.0	1066
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	1.2	39.3	45.9	13.5	100.0	208
Camp	(3.5)	(47.8)	(36.1)	(12.6)	100.0	27	2.8	44.0	40.4	12.8	100.0	106
Age												
15-19	1.5	41.7	43.7	13.2	100.0	278	na	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.3	40.6	44.2	11.9	100.0	1380
Education												
Basic	1.6	40.8	42.6	15.0	100.0	127	1.9	34.9	44.7	18.5	100.0	269
Secondary	1.6	40.9	45.3	12.2	100.0	129	2.9	40.3	45.8	11.0	100.0	561
Higher	(0.0)	(51.1)	(39.9)	(9.1)	100.0	23	4.4	43.6	42.3	9.7	100.0	551
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	1.8	46.0	41.4	10.8	100.0	112	6.1	47.8	38.8	7.3	100.0	344
Second	3.8	38.1	46.2	12.0	100.0	53	4.1	44.3	41.8	9.8	100.0	310
Middle	(0.0)	(36.7)	(42.6)	(20.7)	100.0	45	2.0	33.4	47.7	16.9	100.0	270
Fourth	(0.0)	(37.4)	(51.1)	(11.4)	100.0	48	1.1	39.2	47.3	12.5	100.0	283
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	2.0	33.2	48.9	15.8	100.0	173

¹ MICS indicator 8.8a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)

² MICS indicator 8.8b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)

na: not applicable

Children's Living Arrangements

The CRC recognizes that “the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding”. Millions of children around the world grow up without the care of their parents for several reasons, including due to the premature death of the parents or their migration for work. In most cases, these children are cared for by members of their extended families, while in others, children may be living in households other than their own, as live-in domestic workers for instance. Understanding the children's living arrangements, including the composition of the households where they live and the relationships with their primary caregivers, is key to design targeted interventions aimed at promoting child's care and wellbeing.

Table CP.14 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18. 95 percent of children age 0-17 years in Palestine live with both their parents. Very few children have lost one or both parents. 2 percent of children live with their mother only while their father is alive while 1 percent of children live with their father only while their mother is alive.

As expected, older children are less likely than younger children to live with both parents and slightly more likely than younger children to have lost one or both parents. Table CP.14 also shows that the percentage of children living with both parents is the highest in the Fourth's wealth quintile (98 percent) and lowest in the poorest quintile (93 percent). 3 percent of children in the poorest households live with their mother only while their father is alive. There are only small differences between urban and rural areas or among the regions in terms of orphanhood.

Table CP.14: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood													
Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Palestine, 2014													
	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-17 years
	Living with both parents	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
Total	94.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.1	100.0	0.6	2.3	26105
Sex													
Male	95.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.3	2.2	13282
Female	94.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.9	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.1	100.0	0.8	2.4	12823
Region													
West Bank	95.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	0.3	2.0	14935
Gaza Strip	93.7	0.1	0.1	0.7	2.1	1.8	1.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	0.9	2.6	11170
Governorate													
Jenin	96.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.2	1.9	1626
Tubas	94.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	3.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.9	3.9	259
Tulkarm	96.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	0.1	2.3	831
Nablus	94.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.1	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.4	3.0	1929
Qalqilya	95.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	3.2	525
Salbit	97.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	100.0	0.5	1.8	371
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	95.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.4	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	100.0	0.2	1.9	1543
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	94.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.9	0.5	1.2	0.2	100.0	0.4	3.1	293
Jerusalem	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.2	1.5	2376
Bethlehem	95.7	0.2	0.0	0.4	2.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	100.0	0.7	1.2	1212
Hebron	95.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	0.3	1.9	3969
North Gaza	93.8	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.2	0.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	1.1	3.3	2173
Gaza	93.9	0.1	0.1	0.7	2.4	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.9	2.3	4105
Dier El-Balah	91.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	3.2	2.4	1.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	0.9	3.9	1600
Khan Yunis	93.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	2.5	1.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	0.9	2.7	2011
Rafah	95.8	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.8	0.6	1281

¹ MICS indicator 8.13 - Children's living arrangements

² MICS indicator 8.14 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

Table CP.14 Continued: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Palestine, 2014

	Living with neither biological parent												Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-17 years
	Living with both parents	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead												
Area																					
Urban	94.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.8	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.1	100.0	0.6	2.2	19579							
Rural	95.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.7	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	0.3	2.2	4196							
Camps	94.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.6	1.7	0.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	0.9	3.0	2330							
Age																					
0-4	97.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.2	0.5	8047							
5-9	95.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.3	1.6	7391							
10-14	93.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.9	2.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	0.5	3.5	6711							
15-17	89.9	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.1	2.2	3.8	0.8	0.9	0.3	100.0	1.9	5.1	3956							
Wealth index quintiles																					
Poorest	93.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	2.8	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	1.1	2.1	5578							
Second	93.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.9	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.8	3.0	5213							
Middle	93.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.5	2.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	100.0	0.3	2.8	5239							
Fourth	96.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	0.3	2.3	5024							
Richest	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.3	1.1	5051							

¹ MICS indicator 8.13 - Children's living arrangements

² MICS indicator 8.14 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

The Palestinian MICS included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed children left behind, i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children.

Besides presenting simple prevalence rates, the results of the Palestinian MICS presented in Table CP.15 will greatly help fill the data gap on the topic of migration. As expected, only 0.3 percent of children age 0-17 have one or both parents living abroad.

Table CP.15: Children with parents living abroad

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years by residence of parents in another country, Palestine, 2014

	Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years:					Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one parent living abroad ¹	Number of children age 0-17 years
	With at least one parent living abroad			With neither parent living abroad	Total		
	Only mother abroad	Only father abroad	Both mother and father abroad				
Total	0.1	0.2	0.0	99.7	100.0	0.3	26105
Sex							
Male	0.1	0.2	0.0	99.8	100.0	0.2	13282
Female	0.1	0.2	0.0	99.6	100.0	0.4	12823
Region							
West Bank	0.1	0.2	0.0	99.7	100.0	0.3	14935
Gaza Strip	0.1	0.2	0.0	99.7	100.0	0.3	11170
Governorate					100.0		
Jenin	0.0	0.2	0.0	99.8	100.0	0.2	1626
Tubas	0.7	0.1	0.0	99.1	100.0	0.9	259
Tulkarm	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.9	100.0	0.1	831
Nablus	0.0	0.4	0.0	99.6	100.0	0.4	1929
Qalqiliya	0.0	0.3	0.0	99.7	100.0	0.3	525
Salfit	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	371
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	0.1	0.5	0.0	99.4	100.0	0.6	1543
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	293
Jerusalem	0.2	0.1	0.0	99.7	100.0	0.3	2376
Bethlehem	0.0	0.1	0.0	99.9	100.0	0.1	1212
Hebron	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.9	100.0	0.1	3969
North Gaza	0.2	0.1	0.0	99.7	100.0	0.3	2173
Gaza	0.0	0.2	0.0	99.7	100.0	0.3	4105
Dier El-Balah	0.2	0.2	0.1	99.5	100.0	0.5	1600
Khan Yunis	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.8	100.0	0.2	2011
Rafah	0.1	0.5	0.0	99.5	100.0	0.5	1281
Area							
Urban	0.1	0.1	0.0	99.7	100.0	0.3	19579
Rural	0.0	0.2	0.0	99.7	100.0	0.3	4196
Camps	0.2	0.3	0.0	99.4	100.0	0.6	2330
Age group							
0-4	0.0	0.1	0.0	99.9	100.0	0.1	8047
5-9	0.1	0.1	0.0	99.8	100.0	0.2	7391
10-14	0.1	0.2	0.0	99.6	100.0	0.4	6711
15-17	0.2	0.4	0.0	99.3	100.0	0.7	3956
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.1	0.2	0.0	99.7	100.0	0.3	5578
Second	0.2	0.2	0.0	99.6	100.0	0.4	5213
Middle	0.1	0.2	0.0	99.7	100.0	0.3	5239
Fourth	0.1	0.2	0.0	99.7	100.0	0.3	5024
Richest	0.0	0.1	0.0	99.8	100.0	0.2	5051

¹ MICS indicator 8.15 - Children with at least one parent living abroad

XII. HIV/AIDS

XII. HIV/AIDS

Knowledge about HIV Transmission and Misconceptions about HIV

One of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission. Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and young people and hinder prevention efforts. Different regions are likely to have variations in misconceptions although some appear universal (for example that sharing food or mosquito bites can transmit HIV). The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV. The indicators to measure this goal as well as the MDG of reducing HIV infections by half include improving the level of knowledge of HIV and its prevention, and changing behaviours to prevent further spread of the disease. HIV module(s) were administered to women 15-49 years of age. Please note that the questions in this module often refer to “the AIDS virus”. This terminology is used strictly as a method of data collection to aid respondents, preferred over the correct terminology of “HIV” that is used here in reporting the results, where appropriate.

Table HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Palestine, 2014											
	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:				Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive		
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of women age 15-49	
		77.1	37.6	34.1							52.2
Total	95.0										13367
Region											
West Bank	96.4	77.3	41.0	37.3	55.3	45.4	79.0	62.7	20.4	9.9	8032
Gaza Strip	92.9	76.8	32.6	29.2	47.5	43.4	70.3	55.7	14.1	4.5	5335
Governorate											
Jenin	97.4	70.0	36.5	31.8	58.4	50.8	80.6	67.8	24.2	10.6	921
Tubas	94.0	83.3	46.9	45.7	55.4	47.2	77.6	65.4	19.8	11.8	169
Tulkarm	98.0	75.8	39.4	35.2	55.1	37.6	69.9	63.5	17.4	8.0	518
Nablus	97.8	81.7	35.7	32.3	60.2	46.4	80.9	61.4	18.7	6.9	1072
Qalqilya	97.5	74.8	42.4	35.7	62.6	49.7	84.0	66.6	28.1	12.0	271
Salfit	96.6	81.8	53.7	49.4	46.9	61.2	87.7	62.7	18.4	13.8	211
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	99.0	83.1	43.4	41.4	52.0	52.5	81.0	64.5	23.1	12.9	927
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	92.2	77.8	62.9	56.3	71.9	45.8	81.4	55.7	26.7	20.7	170
Jerusalem	96.0	76.1	39.3	34.9	50.5	44.4	81.3	59.7	18.0	9.9	1197
Bethlehem	95.8	80.6	40.2	37.6	61.2	39.0	79.1	56.9	19.7	8.5	657
Hebron	94.3	75.0	42.7	39.3	51.9	41.2	75.5	63.4	19.5	8.9	1919
North Gaza	90.4	74.7	32.6	29.6	44.4	41.5	70.7	54.4	14.4	5.5	945
Gaza	93.1	76.6	35.2	32.1	47.3	45.9	74.7	59.1	15.6	4.8	1942
Dier El-Balah	94.9	82.5	29.3	27.1	41.5	41.8	74.5	57.4	10.3	2.3	842
Khan Yunis	91.9	71.9	33.6	29.1	49.4	44.6	58.7	51.7	14.3	5.4	1012
Rafah	95.4	80.6	26.8	22.2	58.8	38.5	68.6	51.1	13.8	3.3	594

¹MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women

Table HA.1 Continued: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)										
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Palestine, 2014										
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of women age 15-49
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV		
Area										
Urban	94.8	77.2	37.4	34.0	52.5	44.5	75.1	59.6	18.0	9938
Rural	95.0	75.8	39.2	35.4	50.5	44.9	75.9	59.4	17.7	2272
Camps	96.7	79.0	36.7	32.4	53.0	44.9	78.5	62.9	17.6	1157
Age										
15-24 ¹	95.2	73.2	31.2	27.9	53.7	46.6	75.9	56.6	17.8	5860
15-19	94.0	67.2	25.4	22.2	52.3	46.9	74.8	53.1	16.9	3047
20-24	96.4	79.7	37.6	34.1	55.3	46.2	77.1	60.4	18.8	2813
25-29	96.2	81.8	42.7	39.3	53.5	46.3	78.8	63.6	19.1	1997
30-39	95.1	79.4	43.2	39.3	51.4	43.4	74.5	63.3	18.3	3206
40-49	93.5	79.7	41.7	38.0	48.3	39.8	73.0	60.3	16.5	2304
Marital status										
Ever married	95.4	81.2	42.7	39.0	50.5	42.5	74.8	62.0	17.0	8274
Never married	94.5	70.4	29.4	26.0	54.9	48.1	76.6	56.5	19.4	5093
Education										
None	52.6	38.5	19.6	16.2	27.1	10.3	25.6	21.5	3.3	85
Basic	89.9	67.9	31.4	27.3	44.2	39.6	66.8	52.5	13.6	4770
Secondary	97.0	79.4	38.4	35.0	51.4	45.1	76.1	59.2	16.6	3931
Higher	99.4	85.3	43.9	40.7	61.7	50.0	85.0	68.8	23.8	4580
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	90.3	75.3	32.1	28.4	45.2	42.9	66.0	52.2	13.5	2580
Second	93.9	75.8	33.2	29.5	47.5	41.8	71.6	57.4	13.6	2647
Middle	94.8	73.9	38.1	34.0	52.0	41.9	73.8	60.3	17.7	2646
Fourth	96.8	78.6	40.6	37.2	55.7	45.0	79.5	61.6	19.7	2719
Richest	98.9	81.6	43.8	40.7	59.8	51.1	85.9	67.3	24.5	2775

¹MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women

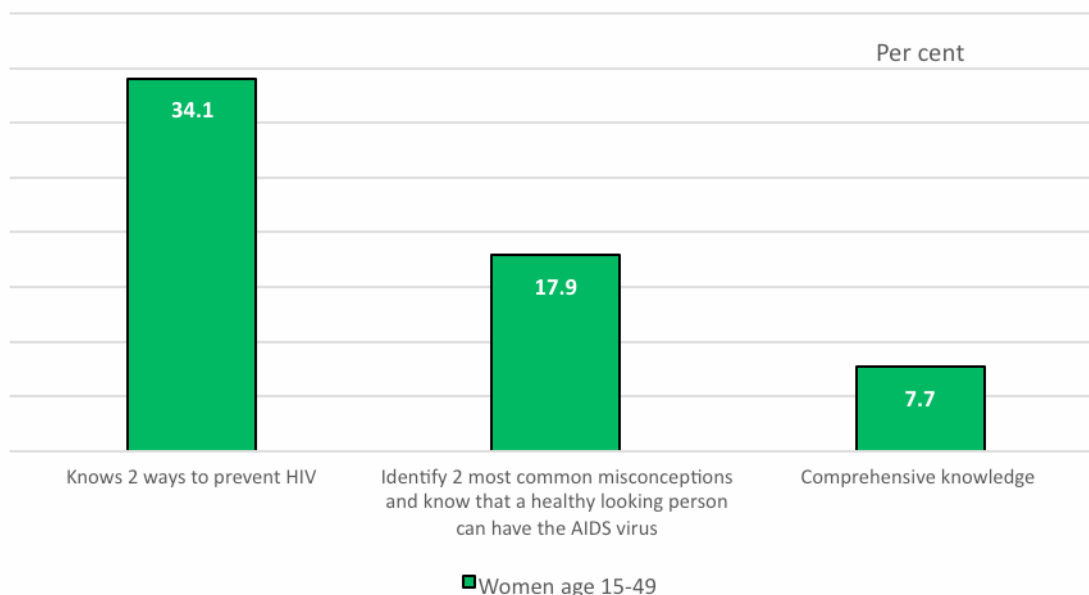
One indicator which is both an MDG and the Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting (GARPR; formerly UNGASS) indicator is the percentage of young people who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. This is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, 2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission/prevention of HIV. In the Palestinian MICS all women who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Tables HA.1.

In Palestine, a large majority of the women age 15-49 years (95 percent) have heard of AIDS. However, the percentage of those who know of both main ways of preventing HIV transmission – having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time – is only 34 percent. About 77 percent of women know of having one faithful uninfected sex partner and 38 percent of women know of using a condom every time as main ways of preventing HIV transmission.

Table HA.1 also present the percentage of women who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in Palestine, that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and sharing food with someone who has HIV. The tables also provide information on whether women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means. Overall, 18 percent of women reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive i.e. around 75 percent of women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means while another 45 percent of women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with someone with HIV, and 60 percent of women know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive.

Differences exist according to marital status and women's education, the highest proportion of comprehensive knowledge was found among ever married or married women compared with those who are not married. Comprehensive knowledge levels increase with increasing levels of education ranging from 24 percent among women who have higher education compared with three percent among women with no education.

Figure HA.1: Women with comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission, Palestine, 2014



People who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention include those who know of the two main ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, and who reject the two most common misconceptions. Comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is fairly low although there are differences by area. Overall, 8 percent of women were found to have comprehensive knowledge, with no significant differences in urban and rural and camps areas (8 and 8 and 7 percent respectively). As expected, the percentage of women with comprehensive knowledge increases with their education level, the percentage is higher among women who have higher education (12 percent) compared with women with no education (1 percent). And the percentage of women with comprehensive knowledge is higher among women in the West Bank (10 percent) compared with women in Gaza Strip (5 percent). Clear disparities in knowledge exist at a governorate level, with the lowest percentage in Deir El-Balah governorate (2 percent) and the highest in Jericho and Al-Aghwar governorate (21 percent).

Table HA.2: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Palestine, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and:						
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of women age 15-49
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹		
Total	80.9	67.0	52.9	86.3	43.5	8.8	13367
Region							
West Bank	82.4	67.6	51.1	87.4	42.6	9.1	8032
Gaza Strip	78.7	66.1	55.8	84.6	44.9	8.3	5335
Governorate							
Jenin	83.0	71.9	50.7	89.3	41.7	8.1	921
Tubas	80.9	66.4	43.5	86.5	33.0	7.5	169
Tulkarm	78.8	60.0	41.4	85.3	33.3	12.7	518
Nablus	83.3	64.4	46.4	89.0	35.2	8.8	1072
Qalqiliya	80.4	66.6	45.5	85.7	36.0	11.8	271
Salfit	88.8	75.5	67.1	92.6	58.7	4.0	211
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	82.4	67.4	48.3	88.0	41.3	11.0	927
Jericho and Al Aghwar	83.4	81.7	64.4	87.3	60.1	4.9	170
Jerusalem	81.8	67.7	53.0	86.0	43.3	10.0	1197
Bethlehem	85.6	73.9	54.4	90.9	45.0	5.0	657
Hebron	81.5	65.2	53.9	85.1	47.5	9.2	1919
North Gaza	74.0	61.2	48.4	81.7	37.2	8.7	945
Gaza	82.7	71.8	62.0	86.9	53.7	6.2	1942
Dier El-Balah	79.7	62.7	52.2	85.4	39.5	9.5	842
Khan Yunis	73.7	63.0	55.0	81.3	41.6	10.6	1012
Rafah	79.8	65.1	53.5	86.5	41.8	8.9	594
Area							
Urban	81.1	66.9	53.1	86.3	44.0	8.5	9938
Rural	80.2	66.5	51.0	85.8	40.9	9.2	2272
Camps	80.3	68.5	54.9	86.6	44.4	10.0	1157
Age group							
15-24	81.9	66.0	57.8	87.5	46.0	7.7	5860
15-19	80.3	63.9	57.1	86.0	45.6	8.0	3047
20-24	83.5	68.1	58.5	89.1	46.4	7.3	2813
25-29	81.2	67.6	52.4	87.1	43.5	9.1	1997
30-39	80.0	67.8	47.7	85.2	40.3	9.8	3206
40-49	79.4	67.9	48.4	83.9	41.9	9.6	2304
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	80.8	67.8	50.7	86.2	42.2	9.2	8274
Never married/in union	81.0	65.6	56.5	86.4	45.7	8.0	5093
Education							
None	40.8	38.1	28.5	47.0	23.3	5.6	85
Basic	74.2	60.1	49.9	78.9	41.1	11.0	4770
Secondary	82.5	67.1	55.3	88.4	44.1	8.7	3931
Higher	87.2	74.5	54.5	92.9	45.9	6.5	4580
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	76.7	64.9	56.6	82.7	45.5	7.7	2580
Second	78.7	64.3	53.9	84.5	43.2	9.4	2647
Middle	79.1	65.0	51.8	84.3	42.4	10.5	2646
Fourth	84.1	68.7	52.2	88.6	43.5	8.2	2719
Richest	85.5	71.6	50.4	90.9	43.2	7.9	2775

¹ MICS indicator 9.2 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women age 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Tables HA.2. The percentage of women who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 44 percent, while 9 percent of women did not know of any specific way.

The percentage of women who know that HIV is transmitted during pregnancy was 81 percent, the knowledge levels that HIV can be transmitted during delivery and breastfeeding declines to 67 percent and 53 percent, respectively.

There are no significant differences by geographical regions. The impact of education on this knowledge is also clear with the percentage rising from 23 percent among women who have no education and increasing dramatically to 44 percent among those with secondary education and to 46 percent with higher education.

Accepting Attitudes toward People Living with HIV

The indicators on attitudes toward people living with HIV measure stigma and discrimination in the community. Stigma and discrimination are considered low if respondents report an accepting attitude on the following four questions: 1) would care for a family member with AIDS in own home; 2) would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who is HIV-positive; 3) thinks that a female teacher who is HIV-positive should be allowed to teach in school; and 4) would not want to keep it a secret if a family member is HIV-positive.

Table HA.3: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV, Palestine, 2014

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹	
Total	92.6	23.8	36.1	29.8	96.7	5.0	12701
Region							
West Bank	91.4	24.4	36.7	26.8	96.0	5.1	7744
Gaza Strip	94.3	22.7	35.2	34.4	97.8	4.8	4957
Governorate							
Jenin	94.0	33.3	39.8	29.3	97.9	5.6	897
Tubas	89.1	33.6	34.9	33.1	95.6	3.9	159
Tulkarm	91.9	22.8	39.9	24.2	95.4	4.4	508
Nablus	89.6	26.2	40.0	31.8	96.0	6.7	1049
Qalqiliya	90.6	29.1	45.1	34.8	96.5	8.6	264
Salfit	84.3	24.8	30.5	36.6	91.0	6.8	204
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	94.2	25.5	38.9	29.9	97.1	7.9	918
Jericho and Al Aghwar	98.5	15.5	35.4	10.1	100.0	2.0	157
Jerusalem	91.1	23.8	32.8	26.4	96.1	5.9	1149
Bethlehem	90.1	16.7	32.2	29.2	94.7	3.5	630
Hebron	90.9	21.3	34.9	19.7	95.3	2.2	1811
North Gaza	96.2	23.5	34.8	37.0	98.7	4.0	854
Gaza	94.8	22.8	36.1	31.7	97.9	4.9	1808
Dier El-Balah	92.3	23.4	36.5	30.1	96.9	4.1	799
Khan Yunis	92.2	21.1	32.7	42.4	97.3	6.4	930
Rafah	96.3	22.7	35.3	32.0	98.1	4.4	567
Area							
Urban	92.8	23.7	36.2	29.5	96.9	4.8	9424
Rural	91.7	24.2	34.8	30.4	95.9	6.0	2159
Camps	92.1	23.5	37.5	30.4	96.9	4.4	1118
Age							
15-24	91.3	24.2	38.0	30.6	96.1	5.0	5578
15-19	90.9	23.8	37.9	30.9	95.9	5.3	2865
20-24	91.8	24.5	38.1	30.2	96.3	4.7	2713
25-29	92.7	24.5	36.5	30.8	97.2	4.9	1920
30-39	93.3	23.3	34.7	29.8	96.9	5.4	3047
40-49	94.5	22.8	32.9	26.7	97.4	4.3	2155
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	93.2	23.0	34.1	30.3	97.0	4.8	7890
Never married/in union	91.5	25.0	39.4	28.8	96.3	5.3	4811

¹ MICS indicator 9.3 - Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table HA.3 Continued: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (women)

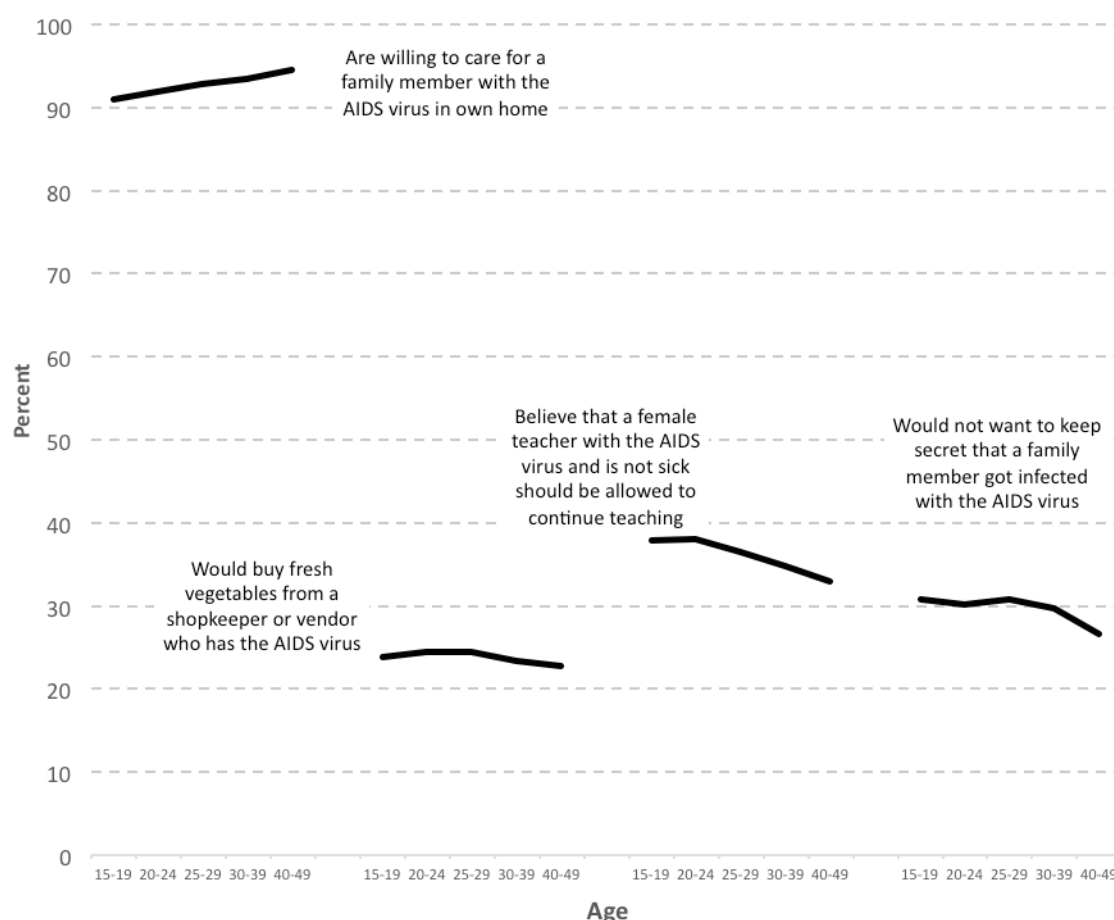
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV, Palestine, 2014

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹	
Education							
None	(83.5)	(10.0)	(13.5)	(27.1)	(86.0)	(0.0)	45
Basic	92.3	22.0	32.2	30.3	96.3	4.7	4287
Secondary	92.1	22.8	34.2	32.1	96.9	4.7	3814
Higher	93.2	26.4	41.6	27.3	97.0	5.5	4554
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	93.9	22.1	33.7	35.4	97.4	4.9	2331
Second	93.6	23.1	34.5	32.4	97.1	4.3	2486
Middle	91.2	24.3	36.6	29.7	95.9	4.8	2508
Fourth	91.2	24.8	37.4	27.5	96.3	5.3	2633
Richest	93.0	24.3	38.0	24.8	96.8	5.5	2743

¹ MICS indicator 9.3 - Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Figure HA.2: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS, Palestine, 2014



Tables HA.3 present the attitudes of women towards people living with HIV. In Palestine, 97 percent of women who have heard of AIDS agree with at least one accepting statement. The most common accepting attitude is willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home (93 percent). More educated individuals and those from richest households have more accepting attitudes than the ones with lower education and a poorer wealth status. Five percent of women who have heard of AIDS express accepting attitudes on all four indicators. More description

Knowledge of a Place for HIV Testing

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment.

Table HA.4: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)		
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, Palestine, 2014		
	Percentage of women who: Know a place to get tested ¹	Number of women age 15-49
Total	19.7	13367
Region		
West Bank	19.1	8032
Gaza Strip	20.6	5335
Governorate		
Jenin	16.1	921
Tubas	17.7	169
Tulkarm	22.4	518
Nablus	21.8	1072
Qalqiliya	25.9	271
Salfit	37.0	211
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	19.0	927
Jericho and Al Aghwar	37.0	170
Jerusalem	23.9	1197
Bethlehem	10.1	657
Hebron	13.8	1919
North Gaza	12.7	945
Gaza	30.0	1942
Dier El-Balah	15.3	842
Khan Yunis	20.4	1012
Rafah	10.3	594
Area		
Urban	19.6	9938
Rural	20.0	2272
Camps	19.5	1157
Age		
15-24	20.2	5860
15-19	20.8	3047
20-24	19.5	2813
25-29	19.6	1997
30-39	18.4	3206
40-49	20.4	2304
Marital status		
Ever married/in union	18.3	8274
Never married/in union	21.9	5093
Education		
None	3.5	85
Basic	17.1	4770
Secondary	18.7	3931
Higher	23.5	4580
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	19.8	2580
Second	20.7	2647
Middle	18.1	2646
Fourth	18.2	2719
Richest	21.6	2775

¹ MICS indicator 9.4 - Women who know where to be tested for HIV

Questions related to knowledge of a facility for HIV testing are presented in Table HA.4. Twenty percent of women knew where to be tested. The impact of education on this knowledge is also clear with the percentage rising from 4 percent among women who have no education and increasing to 19 percent among those with secondary education and to 24 percent with higher education.

APPENDICES

Appendix A. Sample Design

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include target sample size, sample allocation, sampling frame and listing, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the Palestinian MICS was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban, rural and camps areas. Urban, rural and camps areas in each of the governorates were defined as the sampling strata.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample.

Sample Size and Sample Allocation

The sample size for the Palestinian MICS was calculated as 11,125 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was stunting prevalence among children age 0-4 years. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(0.15r)^2(pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

where

- n is the required sample size, expressed as number of households
- 4 is a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence
- r is the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion
- $deff$ is the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5
- $0.15r$ is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence, defined as 15 per cent of r (relative margin of error of r)
- pb is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r , is based
- $AveSize$ is the average household size (number of persons per household)
- RR is the predicted response rate

For the calculation, r (stunting prevalence) was assumed to be 10.9 percent. The value of $deff$ (design effect) was taken as 1.5 based on estimates from previous surveys, pb (percentage of children age 0-4 years in the total population) was taken as 14.8 percent, $AveSize$ (average household size) was taken as 5.9 households, and the response rate was assumed to be 92 percent, based on experience from previous surveys.

Finally, the sample size = **2713*4 region (north, middle, south west bank and Gaza strip) = 10852 HHs, there was additional 198 households from camps and 75 HHs for area C. so, the final sample size = 11125 HHs.**

The number of households selected per cluster for the Palestinian MICS was determined as 25 households, based on a number of considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. Dividing the total number of households by the number of sample households per cluster, we obtain a sample of 445 clusters.

The table below shows the allocation of clusters to the sampling strata.

Table SD.1: Allocation of Sample Clusters (Primary Sampling Units) to Sampling Strata							
	Population (2014 Estimates)			Number of Clusters			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Camp	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	4550367	3342806	761057	446504	445	321	79
Governorate							
Jenin	303565	178837	112460	12268	33	19	12
Tubas	62627	41739	13771	7117	8	4	2
Tulkarm	178774	120156	39246	19372	19	13	4
Nablus	372621	205681	131130	35810	39	22	13
Qalqiliya	108049	65834	42215	0	11	7	4
Salfit	69179	25100	44079	0	8	3	5
Ramallah	338383	175541	143183	19659	37	20	15
Jericho	50762	26947	11417	12398	7	3	2
Jerusalem J2	155954	100073	45918	9963	18	11	5
Jerusalem J1	255685	237880	0	17805	29	27	2
Bethlehem	210484	147667	47415	15402	23	16	5
Hebron	684247	583868	82429	17950	63	53	8
North Gaza	348808	291057	3628	54123	28	24	4
Gaza	606749	549070	15330	42349	51	47	1
Deir al Balah	255705	160551	2330	92824	23	14	1
Khan Yunis	331017	266375	18583	46059	30	24	4
Rafah	217758	166430	7923	43405	18	14	4

Sampling Frame and Selection of Clusters

The 2007 census frame was used for the selection of clusters. Census enumeration areas were defined as primary sampling units (PSUs), and were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic pps (probability proportional to size) sampling procedures, based on the number of households in each enumeration area from the 2007 Population and Housing Census frame. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of enumeration areas from each of the sixteen governorates, separately for the urban, rural and camps strata.

Listing Activities

Since the sampling frame (the 2007 census) was not up-to-date, a listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas (EAs) prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were formed who visited all of the selected enumeration areas and listed all households in these enumeration areas. The listing was conducted in 416 enumeration areas; this excludes 29 sample EAs in Jerusalem within the barriers J1. A total of 266 EAs were updated in the West Bank area and 150 EAs in the Gaza Strip. A 5-day training took place during the first week of September in order to provide the fieldworkers with the skills needed for conducting the listing in the sample EAs for the Palestinian Multiple Indicator Survey 2014. The main listing field work was conducted during the period September - October, 2014.

Selection of Households

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each enumeration area. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to n (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at the Central Statistical Office, where the selection of 25 households in each enumeration area was carried out using random systematic selection procedures.

Calculation of Sample Weights

The Palestinian MICS sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating equal numbers of households to each of the regions, different sampling fractions were used in each region since the sizes of the regions varied. For this reason sample weights were calculated and these were used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in the particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU (i):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi} , the sampling fraction for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th stratum, is the product of probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi}$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h},$$

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

M_{hi} = number of households in the 2010 Census frame for the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

M_h = total number of households in the 2010 Census frame for stratum h

p_{2hi} = proportion of the PSU listed the i -th sample PSU in stratum h (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, $p_{2hi} = 1$

$$p_{3hi} = \frac{25}{M'_{hi}}$$

M'_{hi} = number of households listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

Since the number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the 2007 Census frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the enumeration area from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample enumeration area (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum h , defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum h out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum h .

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, men, and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum h , defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, men, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum h who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Palestinian MICS are shown in Table HH.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women, men, and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the roster of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The design weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each enumeration area. These weights were then standardized (or normalized), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national

level. Normalization is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for nonresponse). A similar standardization procedure was followed in obtaining normalized weights for the individual women, men, and under-5 questionnaires. Adjusted (normalized) household weights varied between 0.226 and 2.316 in the 445 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting households, women, or under-5s with these sample weights.

Appendix B. List of Personnel Involved in the Survey

Project Manager	
Rami Al-Dibs	PCBS
Project Assistants	
Isra' Samoodi	PCBS
Riham Mousa	PCBS
Field Coordinators	
Lubna Sumoor	PCBS\ Main office
Suhair Al-Shafee	PCBS\ Nablus office
Dyaa' Hamdan	PCBS\ Bethlehem office
Hamida Idheedl	PCBS\ Hebron Office
Amal Bekawe	PCBS\ Jenin Office
Mearie Mesleah	PCBS\ Gaza Office
Data Processing	
Khalid Hantoli	PCBS
Sample Design	
Rabah Al-Jamal	PCBS
Technical Committee	
Rami Al-Dibs	PCBS
Isra' Samoodi	PCBS
Riham Mousa	PCBS
Lubna Sumoor	PCBS
Rabah A L-Jamal	PCBS
Nafir Massad	PCBS
Khalid Hantoli	PCBS
Supervisory Committee	
Mohammad Omari	PCBS
Raed Samarah	PCBS
Dr. Jawad Bitar	MoH
Khalid Hantoli	PCBS
Rami Al-Dibs	PCBS
Steering Committee	
Rami Al-Dibs	PCBS
Dr. Jawad Bitar	MoH
Dr. Najwa Rizkallah	UNICEF/SoP
Khalid Abu Khalid	UNICEF/SoP

Dr. Motasem Hamdan	Al-Quds University
Ms. Sana Asi	UNFPA
Dr. Ali Shaar	UNFPA
Buthaina Ghanam	The Palestinian National Institute of Public Health
Mirna Jabir	The Ministry of Planning and Administrative Development
Dr. Elias Habash	UNRWA
UNICEF/State of Palestine	
Kumiko Imai	Head of Social Policy Section
Khalid Abu Khalid	MICS Coordinator
Preliminary Review of the report	
Jawad Al –Saleh	PCBS
Final Review of the report	
Inaya Zidan	PCBS
Overall Supervision	
Ola Awad	President of PCBS

Appendix C. Estimates of Sampling Errors

The sample of respondents selected in the Palestinian Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- *Standard error (se)*: Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replications method is used for standard error estimation.
- *Coefficient of variation (se/r)* is the ratio of the standard error to the value (r) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- *Design effect (deff)* is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The *square root of the design effect (deff)* is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deff* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a *deff* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall, with a specified level of confidence. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error ($r + 2.se$ or $r - 2.se$) of the statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in CSPRO Version 5.0, SPSS Version 21 Complex Samples module and CMRJack¹ have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the particular domain had been over-sampled. As explained later in the footnote of Table SE.1, there is an exception in the case of indicators 4.1 and 4.3, for which the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population. Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the national level, for urban, rural and camps areas and for the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Three of the selected

¹ CMRJack is a software developed by FAFO, an independent and multidisciplinary research foundation. CMRJack produces mortality estimates and standard errors for surveys with complete birth histories or summary birth histories. See http://www.fafo.no/ais/child_mortality/index.html

indicators are based on households members, 10 are based on women, and 2 are based on children under 5. Table SE.1 shows the list of indicators for which sampling errors are calculated, including the base population (denominator) for each indicator. Tables SE.2 to SE.7 show the calculated sampling errors for selected domains.

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Palestine, 2014

MICS5 Indicator	Base Population
Household members	
4.1 Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members ^a
4.3 Use of improved sanitation	All household members ^a
7.4 Basic school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of Basic school age (6-16 years)
Women	
1.2 Infant mortality rate	Children of interviewed women exposed to the risk of mortality during the first year of life
1.5 Under five mortality rate	Children of interviewed women exposed to the risk of mortality during the first five years of life
5.1 Adolescent birth rate	Women years of exposure to childbirth during ages 15-19 years
5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married
5.4 Unmet need	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married
5.5a Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.5b Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.7 Skilled attendant at delivery	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
7.1 Literacy rate (young women)	Women age 15-24 years
9.1 Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	Women age 15-24 years
Under-5s	
2.1a Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	Children under age 5 years
2.1b Underweight prevalence (severe)	Children under age 5 years
^a To calculate the weighted results of MICS Indicators 4.1 and 4.3, the household weight is multiplied by the number of household members in each household. Therefore the unweighted base population presented in the SE tables reflect the unweighted number of households, whereas the weighted numbers reflect the household population.	

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Total sample											
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Palestine, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.6152	0.00619	0.010	1.648	1.284	10182	10182	0.603	0.628
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9865	0.00127	0.001	1.238	1.113	10182	10182	0.984	0.989
Basic school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9680	0.00274	0.003	0.879	0.938	13752	13700	0.859	0.870
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	18.2371	1.74228	0.096	-	-	-	-	14.753	21.722
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	21.7306	1.86523	0.086	-	-	-	-	18.000	25.461
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	48.3988	3.00414	0.062	-	-	-	-	42.391	54.407
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.5719	0.00454	0.013	1.226	1.107	13367	13367	0.331	0.349
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.1088	0.00215	0.057	1.014	1.007	7960	7900	0.033	0.042
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9940	0.00415	0.019	1.349	1.161	13367	13367	0.210	0.227
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.9551	0.00401	0.019	1.293	1.137	13367	13367	0.203	0.219
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9957	0.00415	0.019	1.348	1.161	13367	13367	0.211	0.227
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9716	0.00697	0.011	1.211	1.100	5860	5873	0.606	0.634
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.0623	0.00345	0.055	1.199	1.095	5860	5873	0.055	0.069
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0138	0.00142	0.103	1.074	1.036	7222	7209	0.011	0.017
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0023	0.00059	0.255	1.082	1.040	7222	7209	0.001	0.003

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: West Bank

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Palestine, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9685	0.00403	0.004	3.553	1.885	6385	6687	0.960	0.977
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9885	0.00145	0.001	1.235	1.112	6385	6687	0.986	0.991
Basic school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.8583	0.00351	0.004	0.857	0.926	8067	8479	0.851	0.865
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	17.0583	2.06001	0.121	-	-	-	-	12.938	21.178
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	20.0488	2.27394	0.113	-	-	-	-	15.501	24.597
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	35.1545	3.03355	0.086	-	-	-	-	29.087	41.222
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.3526	0.00550	0.016	1.115	1.056	8032	8429	0.342	0.364
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.0340	0.00260	0.077	1.016	1.008	4741	4928	0.029	0.039
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.1991	0.00445	0.022	1.049	1.024	8032	8429	0.190	0.208
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.1932	0.00429	0.022	0.996	0.998	8032	8429	0.185	0.202
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.1996	0.00443	0.022	1.037	1.018	8032	8429	0.191	0.208
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.6051	0.00867	0.014	1.125	1.061	3377	3576	0.588	0.622
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.0818	0.00511	0.062	1.241	1.114	3377	3576	0.072	0.092
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0145	0.00192	0.132	1.015	1.007	3729	3958	0.011	0.018
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0027	0.00090	0.326	1.161	1.077	3729	3958	0.001	0.005

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Gaza Strip

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Palestine, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.1040	0.00773	0.074	2.240	1.497	3797	3495	0.089	0.119
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9836	0.00230	0.002	1.148	1.071	3797	3495	0.979	0.988
Basic school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.8731	0.00441	0.005	0.918	0.958	5685	5221	0.864	0.882
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	19.6228	2.91768	0.149	-	-	-	-	13.787	25.458
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	23.7217	3.04437	0.128	-	-	-	-	17.633	29.810
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	66.4762	5.42717	0.082	-	-	-	-	55.622	77.331
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.3220	0.00771	0.024	1.345	1.160	5335	4938	0.307	0.337
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.0425	0.00368	0.086	0.986	0.993	3220	2972	0.035	0.050
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.2482	0.00789	0.032	1.648	1.284	5335	4938	0.232	0.264
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.2384	0.00765	0.032	1.592	1.262	5335	4938	0.223	0.254
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.2484	0.00792	0.032	1.658	1.288	5335	4938	0.233	0.264
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.6412	0.01135	0.018	1.285	1.134	2483	2297	0.618	0.664
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.0358	0.00417	0.117	1.159	1.077	2483	2297	0.027	0.044
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0130	0.00212	0.163	1.141	1.068	3492	3251	0.009	0.017
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0018	0.00075	0.409	0.998	0.999	3492	3251	0.000	0.003

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Palestine, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.5808	0.00738	0.013	1.632	1.278	7602	7290	0.566	0.596
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9865	0.00163	0.002	1.458	1.208	7602	7290	0.983	0.990
Basic school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.8645	0.00330	0.004	0.910	0.954	10237	9769	0.858	0.871
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	19.0614	2.10377	0.110	-	-	-	-	14.854	23.269
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	22.1735	2.25152	0.102	-	-	-	-	17.670	26.677
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	54.6218	3.70974	0.068	-	-	-	-	47.202	62.041
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.3402	0.00563	0.017	1.347	1.161	9938	9538	0.329	0.351
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.0387	0.00263	0.068	1.059	1.029	5976	5684	0.033	0.044
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.2264	0.00508	0.022	1.404	1.185	9538	9538	0.216	0.237
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.2194	0.00491	0.022	1.342	1.159	9538	9538	0.210	0.229
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.2270	0.00507	0.022	1.399	1.183	9538	9538	0.217	0.237
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.6243	0.00809	0.013	1.172	1.083	4363	4200	0.608	0.641
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.0615	0.00418	0.068	1.273	1.128	4363	4200	0.053	0.070
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0134	0.00164	0.123	1.075	1.037	5498	5263	0.010	0.017
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0023	0.00068	0.295	1.054	1.027	5498	5263	0.001	0.004

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Palestine, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.8692	0.01320	0.015	2.806	1.675	1740	1833	0.843	0.896
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9881	0.00187	0.002	0.546	0.739	1740	1833	0.984	0.992
Basic school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.8602	0.00629	0.007	0.783	0.885	2262	2376	0.848	0.873
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	17.6632	4.00478	0.227	-	-	-	-	9.654	25.673
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	21.0312	4.29066	0.204	-	-	-	-	12.450	29.613
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	29.5049	5.59138	0.190	-	-	-	-	18.322	40.688
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.3419	0.00852	0.025	0.766	0.875	2272	2375	0.325	0.359
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.0322	0.00411	0.127	0.736	0.858	918	1361	0.024	0.040
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.1914	0.00748	0.039	0.858	0.926	2272	2375	0.176	0.206
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.1833	0.00765	0.042	0.927	0.963	2272	2375	0.168	0.199
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.1915	0.00745	0.039	0.851	0.922	2272	2375	0.177	0.206
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.6020	0.01610	0.027	1.123	1.060	998	1039	0.570	0.634
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.0684	0.00770	0.113	0.965	0.982	998	1039	0.053	0.084
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0158	0.00322	0.204	0.752	0.867	1071	1131	0.009	0.022
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0027	0.00159	0.589	1.062	1.031	1071	1131	0.000	0.006

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Camps

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Palestine, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.4223	0.01301	0.031	0.734	0.857	862	1059	0.396	0.448
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9832	0.00242	0.002	0.376	0.613	862	1059	0.978	0.988
Basic school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.8710	0.00684	0.008	0.646	0.804	1252	1555	0.857	0.885
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	12.0548	3.70563	0.307	-	-	-	-	4.644	19.466
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	18.9141	4.10861	0.217	-	-	-	-	10.697	27.131
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	5.31123	3.39744	0.166	-	-	-	-	21.382	42.627
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.3395	0.01138	0.034	0.840	0.916	1157	1454	0.317	0.362
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.0361	0.00599	0.166	0.882	0.939	683	855	0.024	0.048
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.2061	0.01355	0.066	1.630	1.277	1157	1454	0.179	0.233
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.1955	0.01216	0.062	1.366	1.169	1157	1454	0.171	0.220
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.2056	0.01381	0.067	1.696	1.302	1157	1454	0.178	0.233
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.6226	0.02530	0.041	1.724	1.313	499	634	0.572	0.673
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.0575	0.00834	0.145	0.813	0.902	499	634	0.041	0.074
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0139	0.00537	0.387	1.717	1.310	653	815	0.003	0.025
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0017	0.00169	0.995	1.369	1.170	653	815	0.000	0.005

na: not available

Appendix D. Data Quality Tables

DQ.1: Age distribution of household population									
Single-year age distribution of household population by sex, Palestine, 2014									
	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age					Age				
0	845	3.0	733	2.6	45	257	0.9	221	0.8
1	810	2.8	758	2.7	46	238	0.8	193	0.7
2	814	2.9	781	2.8	47	239	0.8	208	0.7
3	902	3.2	832	3.0	48	224	0.8	219	0.8
4	804	2.8	768	2.8	49	256	0.9	219	0.8
5	763	2.7	750	2.7	50	232	0.8	257	0.9
6	777	2.7	781	2.8	51	178	0.6	209	0.8
7	752	2.6	751	2.7	52	180	0.6	172	0.6
8	710	2.5	721	2.6	53	178	0.6	137	0.5
9	687	2.4	700	2.5	54	165	0.6	140	0.5
10	714	2.5	709	2.5	55	158	0.6	162	0.6
11	671	2.4	650	2.3	56	151	0.5	123	0.4
12	656	2.3	638	2.3	57	114	0.4	109	0.4
13	693	2.4	659	2.4	58	116	0.4	126	0.5
14	689	2.4	632	2.3	59	116	0.4	111	0.4
15	661	2.3	616	2.2	60	118	0.4	92	0.3
16	663	2.3	696	2.5	61	100	0.4	92	0.3
17	671	2.4	649	2.3	62	95	0.3	97	0.3
18	660	2.3	665	2.4	63	76	0.3	71	0.3
19	714	2.5	612	2.2	64	83	0.3	80	0.3
20	737	2.6	647	2.3	65	74	0.3	104	0.4
21	654	2.3	641	2.3	66	67	0.2	88	0.3
22	637	2.2	652	2.3	67	66	0.2	87	0.3
23	594	2.1	535	1.9	68	63	0.2	46	0.2
24	560	2.0	492	1.8	69	42	0.1	60	0.2
25	456	1.6	482	1.7	70	48	0.2	69	0.2
26	477	1.7	458	1.6	71	30	0.1	39	0.1
27	429	1.5	388	1.4	72	44	0.2	68	0.2
28	389	1.4	403	1.4	73	39	0.1	32	0.1
29	406	1.4	356	1.3	74	32	0.1	36	0.1
30	391	1.4	345	1.2	75	27	0.1	65	0.2
31	343	1.2	354	1.3	76	19	0.1	22	0.1
32	339	1.2	346	1.2	77	45	0.2	59	0.2
33	290	1.0	315	1.1	78	30	0.1	13	0.0
34	328	1.1	354	1.3	79	20	0.1	20	0.1
35	296	1.0	345	1.2	80	21	0.1	40	0.1
36	331	1.2	308	1.1	81	19	0.1	21	0.1
37	300	1.0	321	1.2	82	18	0.1	29	0.1
38	294	1.0	293	1.1	83	8	0.0	10	0.0
39	273	1.0	322	1.2	84	14	0.0	18	0.1
40	304	1.1	309	1.1	85+	42	0.1	90	0.3
41	260	0.9	274	1.0					
42	250	0.9	247	0.9	DK/Missing	2	0.0	3	0.0
43	271	0.9	252	0.9					
44	230	0.8	231	0.8	Total	28542	100.0	27825	100.0

DQ.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Palestine, 2014

	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10-14	3288	na	na	na
15-19	3237	3056	22.9	94.4
20-24	2967	2818	21.1	95.0
25-29	2086	1997	14.9	95.7
30-34	1713	1650	12.3	96.3
35-39	1589	1551	11.6	97.5
40-44	1313	1273	9.5	97.0
45-49	1060	1023	7.7	96.5
50-54	916	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	13965	13368	100.0	95.7
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	0.86	na	na	na

na: not applicable

DQ.4: Age distribution of children in household and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Palestine, 2014

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under- 5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	1577	1556	19.6	98.6
1	1568	1545	19.5	98.6
2	1595	1574	19.8	98.7
3	1735	1711	21.6	98.6
4	1572	1552	19.6	98.8
5	1513	na	na	na
6	1557	na	na	na
7	1502	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	8047	7939	100.0	98.7
Ratio of 5 to 4	0.96	na	na	na

na: not applicable

DQ.5: Birth date reporting: Household population						
Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Palestine, 2014						
	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth				Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing		
Total	98.2	1.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	56197
Age						
0-4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7919
5-14	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	14022
15-24	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	12752
25-49	99.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	15618
50-64	94.6	4.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	4062
65-84	68.6	28.5	0.1	2.9	100.0	1711
85+	31.5	60.2	0.0	8.3	100.0	108
DK/missing	na	na	0.0	100.0	100.0	5
Governorate						
Jenin	97.5	2.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	3889
Tubas	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1020
Tulkarm	97.8	1.5	0.1	0.5	100.0	2129
Nablus	98.2	1.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	4311
Qalqiliya	96.9	2.6	0.1	0.5	100.0	1324
Salfit	98.2	1.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	1013
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	97.3	2.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	3812
Jericho and Al Aghwar	96.8	2.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	967
Jerusalem	98.1	1.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	5177
Bethlehem	97.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	2803
Hebron	97.7	2.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	8557
North Gaza	99.4	.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	4137
Gaza	99.4	.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	7237
Deir El-Balah	98.7	1.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	3134
Khan Yunis	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	4205
Rafah	98.6	1.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	2482
Area						
Urban	98.4	1.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	40094
Rural	97.2	2.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	9941
Camp	97.9	1.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	6162

na: not applicable

DQ.6: Birth date and age reporting: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Palestine, 2014

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/ Missing		
Total	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13367
Governorate							
Jenin	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	947
Tubas	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	261
Tulkarm	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	551
Nablus	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1001
Qalqiliya	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	317
Salfit	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	252
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	941
Jericho and Al Aghwar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	237
Jerusalem	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1118
Bethlehem	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	712
Hebron	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2092
North Gaza	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	928
Gaza	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1676
Deir El-Balah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	776
Khan Yunis	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1002
Rafah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	556
Area							
Urban	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9538
Rural	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2375
Camp	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1454

DQ.8: Birth date and age reporting: Under-5s							
Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Palestine, 2014							
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of under-5 children
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing		
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7816
Governorate							
Jenin	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	489
Tubas	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99
Tulkarm	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	228
Nablus	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	509
Qalqiliya	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	175
Salfit	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	120
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	461
Jericho and Al Aghwar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	139
Jerusalem	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	642
Bethlehem	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	368
Hebron	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1223
North Gaza	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	678
Gaza	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1122
Deir El-Balah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	459
Khan Yunis	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	662
Rafah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	442
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5698
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1256
Camp	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	862

DQ.9: Birth date reporting: Children, adolescents and young people

Percent distribution of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years by completeness of date of birth information, Palestine, 2014

	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth				Total	Number of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing		
Total	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	26774
Governorate						
Jenin	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	1809
Tubas	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	491
Tulkarm	99.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	998
Nablus	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2001
Qalqiliya	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	616
Salfit	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	461
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1668
Jericho and Al Aghwar	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	437
Jerusalem	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2453
Bethlehem	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1333
Hebron	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	4268
North Gaza	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2072
Gaza	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	3547
Deir El-Balah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1500
Khan Yunis	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1994
Rafah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1126
Area						
Urban	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	19105
Rural	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	4714
Camp	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2955

DQ.10: Birth date reporting: First and last births

Percent distribution of first and last births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth, Palestine, 2014

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first birth				Total	Number of first births	Date of last birth			Total	Number of last births
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Other/DK/Missing			Both month and year	Year only	Other/DK/Missing		
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	7479	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	6560
Governorate											
Jenin	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	518	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	459
Tubas	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	129	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	115
Tulkarm	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	274	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	242
Nablus	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	584	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	522
Qalqiliya	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	161	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	150
Salfit	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	135	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	116
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	538	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	463
Jericho and Al Aghwar	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	118	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	105
Jerusalem	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	718	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	636
Bethlehem	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	388	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	331
Hebron	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1126	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1001
North Gaza	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	564	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	490
Gaza	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	952	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	840
Deir El-Balah	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	404	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	345
Khan Yunis	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	548	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	462
Rafah	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	322	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	283
Area											
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	5379	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4702
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1284	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1133
Camp	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	816	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	725

DQ.11: Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators, Palestine, 2014

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Reference group	Percent with missing/incomplete information ^a	Number of cases
Household			
Salt test result	All households interviewed that have salt	0.1	10182
Starting time of interview	All households interviewed	0.1	10182
Ending time of interview	All households interviewed	0.1	10182
Women			
Date of first marriage	All ever married women age 15-49		
Only month		1.9	8274
Both month and year		1.2	8274
Age at first marriage	All ever married women age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.0	8274
Starting time of interview	All women interviewed	0.0	13367
Ending time of interview	All women interviewed	0.1	13367
Under-5			
Starting time of interview	All under-5 children	0.1	7816
Ending time of interview	All under-5 children	0.1	7816

^a Includes "Don't know" responses

DQ.12: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Palestine, 2014

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	92.2	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.8	7816
Age								
<6 months	93.8	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	6.2	665
6-11 months	94.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.7	788
12-23 months	95.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.7	1538
24-35 months	91.9	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.1	1545
36-47 months	90.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	9.5	1678
48-59 months	89.8	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.2	1602

DQ.13: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Palestine, 2014

	Valid length/height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	88.8	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	11.2	7816
Age								
<6 months	90.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	9.3	665
6-11 months	92.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	7.7	788
12-23 months	91.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	9.0	1538
24-35 months	85.4	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	14.6	1545
36-47 months	87.4	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	12.6	1678
48-59 months	88.8	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	11.2	1602

DQ.14: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Palestine, 2014

	Valid weight and length/height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	88.2	0.2	3.3	7.5	0.7	100.0	11.8	7816
Age								
<6 months	90.7	0.2	2.6	5.7	0.9	100.0	9.3	665
6-11 months	92.5	0.0	1.0	5.7	0.8	100.0	7.5	788
12-23 months	91.0	0.1	3.9	4.6	0.5	100.0	9.0	1538
24-35 months	84.9	0.3	6.5	7.8	0.6	100.0	15.1	1545
36-47 months	86.7	0.3	3.2	9.2	0.7	100.0	13.3	1678
48-59 months	87.4	0.2	1.2	10.0	1.2	100.0	12.6	1602

DQ.15: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for the decimal points, Palestine, 2014

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	7212	100.0	100.0	100.0
Digits				
0	828	11.5	1195	16.5
1	657	9.1	711	9.8
2	802	11.1	859	11.9
3	708	9.8	749	10.4
4	720	10.0	724	10.0
5	703	9.7	819	11.3
6	718	10.0	704	9.7
7	707	9.8	571	7.9
8	715	9.9	444	6.1
9	654	9.1	452	6.3
0 or 5	1531	21.2	2014	27.9

DQ:16: Observation of birth certificates							
Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Palestine, 2014							
	Child has birth certificate		Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)					
Total	70.4	28.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	71.4	7816
Governorate							
Jenin	73.6	24.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	75.3	489
Tubas	55.6	41.4	3.0	0.0	100.0	57.3	99
Tulkarm	73.2	26.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	73.6	228
Nablus	63.3	36.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	63.8	509
Qalqiliya	82.9	16.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	83.3	175
Salfit	87.5	10.8	1.7	0.0	100.0	89.0	120
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	63.3	33.6	2.8	0.2	100.0	65.3	461
Jericho and Al Aghwar	91.4	7.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	92.0	139
Jerusalem	41.1	54.5	4.4	0.0	100.0	43.0	642
Bethlehem	48.6	48.4	3.0	0.0	100.0	50.1	368
Hebron	69.4	29.5	1.0	0.1	100.0	70.2	1223
North Gaza	85.0	14.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	85.7	678
Gaza	66.0	33.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	66.5	1122
Deir El-Balah	67.3	32.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	67.8	459
Khan Yunis	88.2	11.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	88.9	662
Rafah	97.1	2.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	97.5	442
Area							
Urban	70.6	28.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	71.6	5698
Rural	68.2	30.3	1.4	0.1	100.0	69.3	1256
Camp	72.3	25.8	2.0	0.0	100.0	73.7	862
Child's age							
0-5 months	65.0	24.2	10.8	0.0	100.0	72.8	665
6-11 months	73.4	25.1	1.5	0.0	100.0	74.5	788
12-23 months	71.2	28.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	71.8	1538
24-35 months	72.5	26.9	0.6	0.1	100.0	73.0	1545
36-47 months	67.7	32.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	67.9	1678
48-59 months	71.3	28.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	71.4	1602

DQ.17: Observation of vaccination cards

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of a vaccination card, and the percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewers, Palestine, 2014

	Child does not have vaccination card		Child has vaccination card			Total	Percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
	Had vaccination card previously	Never had vaccination card	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK/ Missing			
Total	2.6	0.3	90.4	6.7	0.1	100.0	93.1	4536
Governorate								
Jenin	0.0	0.3	99.0	.7	0.0	100.0	99.3	290
Tubas	3.3	0.0	90.2	6.6	0.0	100.0	93.2	61
Tulkarm	2.3	0.0	96.2	.8	0.8	100.0	99.2	131
Nablus	0.7	0.0	91.4	7.9	0.0	100.0	92.1	280
Qalqiliya	0.0	0.0	96.7	3.3	0.0	100.0	96.7	91
Salfit	0.0	0.0	72.6	27.4	0.0	100.0	72.6	62
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	1.0	0.3	83.7	14.9	0.0	100.0	84.9	288
Jericho and Al Aghwar	0.0	0.0	96.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	96.8	93
Jerusalem	1.3	1.1	83.8	13.2	0.5	100.0	86.4	371
Bethlehem	1.8	0.0	96.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	97.8	227
Hebron	5.6	0.1	81.5	12.7	0.0	100.0	86.5	699
North Gaza	7.1	0.5	89.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	96.3	408
Gaza	1.3	0.0	95.9	2.8	0.0	100.0	97.1	634
Deir El-Balah	2.7	0.0	94.5	2.7	0.0	100.0	97.2	255
Khan Yunis	2.5	0.5	93.8	3.3	0.0	100.0	96.6	400
Rafah	2.0	0.4	92.3	5.3	0.0	100.0	94.6	246
Area								
Urban	2.8	0.3	90.0	6.8	0.1	100.0	93.0	3329
Rural	1.8	0.1	90.4	7.7	0.0	100.0	92.1	727
Camp	2.1	0.2	93.5	4.2	0.0	100.0	95.7	480
Child's age								
0-5 months	0.5	0.8	95.6	3.2	0.0	100.0	96.8	665
6-11 months	1.0	0.5	94.7	3.8	0.0	100.0	96.1	788
12-23 months	1.5	0.0	92.5	6.0	0.0	100.0	93.9	1538
24-35 months	5.4	0.2	83.9	10.3	0.2	100.0	89.1	1545

DQ.20: Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire

Distribution of children under five by respondent to the under-5 questionnaire, Palestine, 2014

	Mother in the household	Mother not in the household and primary caretaker identified:			Number of children under 5
		Father	Other adult female	Total	
Total	99.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	8047
Age					
0	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	1577
1	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	1568
2	99.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	1595
3	99.0	0.1	0.9	100.0	1735
4	99.0	0.1	0.9	100.0	1572

DQ.21: Selection of children age 1-17 years for the child labour and child discipline modules

Percent distribution of households by the number of children age 1-17 years, and the percentage of households with at least two children age 1-17 years where correct selection of one child for the child labour and child discipline modules was performed, Palestine, 2014

	Number of children age 1-17 years				Number of households	Percentage of households where correct selection was performed	Number of households with 2 or more children age 1-17 years
	None	One	Two or more	Total			
Total	30.2	15.0	54.8	100.0	10182	99.1	5582
Governorate							
Jenin	34.1	16.5	49.3	100.0	762	98.7	376
Tubas	32.5	15.2	52.4	100.0	191	100.0	100
Tulkarm	40.7	14.7	44.7	100.0	430	98.4	192
Nablus	35.0	14.3	50.7	100.0	858	99.5	435
Qalqiliya	32.5	14.7	52.8	100.0	252	100.0	133
Salfit	30.9	17.3	51.8	100.0	191	91.9	99
Ramallahand Al-Bireh	35.5	19.1	45.4	100.0	782	97.7	355
Jericho and Al Aghwar	31.5	17.9	50.6	100.0	162	100.0	82
Jerusalem	29.8	15.4	54.8	100.0	1001	98.9	549
Bethlehem	32.9	15.8	51.3	100.0	532	98.9	273
Hebron	28.8	12.7	58.5	100.0	1526	98.4	893
North Gaza	22.9	14.3	62.8	100.0	672	100.0	422
Gaza	25.1	13.3	61.7	100.0	1161	99.9	716
Deir El-Balah	27.2	14.1	58.7	100.0	533	100.0	313
Khan Yunis	28.2	17.0	54.8	100.0	710	100.0	389
Rafah	24.3	14.8	60.9	100.0	419	100.0	255
Area							
Urban	30.4	14.9	54.7	100.0	7290	99.2	3986
Rural	31.6	15.4	52.9	100.0	1833	98.6	970
Camp	25.7	15.2	59.1	100.0	1059	99.4	626
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	25.5	14.8	59.7	100.0	1718	99.7	1025
Second	30.9	13.8	55.3	100.0	1871	99.5	1035
Middle	34.0	12.7	53.3	100.0	2204	99.0	1174
Fourth	31.3	16.0	52.7	100.0	2243	99.1	1183
Richest	28.1	17.6	54.3	100.0	2146	98.4	1165

DQ.22:School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 5-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Palestine, 2014

	Currently attending														DK /Missing	Total	Number of household members
	Not attending school	Primary school Grade							Secondary school Grade			Higher than secondary					
		Preschool	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3						
Age at beginning of school year																	
5	10.3	55.8	33.1	.7	.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1586	
6	1.0	1.8	64.5	32.4	.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1473	
7	0.9	0.0	2.9	66.7	29.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1500	
8	0.5	.0	0.1	2.9	61.9	33.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1445	
9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.6	62.7	33.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1431	
10	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	3.3	61.2	33.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1338	
11	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	4.3	60.9	31.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1325	
12	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	6.2	56.9	32.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1273	
13	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.3	6.8	57.7	29.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1397	
14	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.1	6.3	56.0	28.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1245	
15	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	6.0	78.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1325	
16	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	77.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1328	
17	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	56.5	14.5	0.0	100.0	1358	
18	46.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	12.1	41.4	0.0	100.0	1304	
19	53.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.0	43.8	0.0	100.0	1400	
20	60.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	38.4	0.0	100.0	1295	
21	65.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	34.1	0.0	100.0	1311	
22	74.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	24.7	0.0	100.0	1177	
23	84.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	15.3	0.0	100.0	1134	
24 ^a	46.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	100.0	937	

^a Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 5-24 at the time of interview

DQ.23: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children, by age of women, Palestine, 2014

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
Total	16365	15452	1.06	15841	15045	1.05	527	407	1.29	13367
Age										
15-19	90	72	1.25	89	71	1.25	1	1	1.00	3061
20-24	1058	981	1.08	1029	963	1.07	29	18	1.61	2812
25-29	2153	2089	1.03	2090	2040	1.02	63	49	1.29	1980
30-34	2991	2848	1.05	2914	2789	1.04	77	59	1.31	1629
35-39	3644	3385	1.08	3564	3314	1.08	80	71	1.13	1558
40-44	3395	3288	1.03	3262	3187	1.02	133	101	1.32	1282
45-49	3034	2789	1.09	2893	2681	1.08	141	108	1.31	1045

DQ.24: Births by periods preceding the survey											
Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio by calendar year, according to living, deceased, and total children (weighted, imputed), as reported in the birth histories, Palestine, 2014											
	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date ^a			Sex ratio at birth ^b			Period ratio ^c	
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased
Total	31081	943	32024	99.7	88.9	99.4	105.2	128.8	105.8	na	na
Years											
0	1488	26	1514	100.0	96.2	99.9	114.4	306.0	116.1	na	na
1	1550	39	1589	100.0	95.2	99.9	107.4	96.3	107.2	102.0	124.5
2	1550	37	1588	100.0	96.6	99.9	105.0	77.3	104.2	95.6	104.8
3	1692	32	1724	99.9	97.7	99.9	108.9	147.1	109.5	109.1	95.0
4	1553	30	1583	100.0	97.2	99.9	103.4	119.2	103.6	97.7	106.6
5	1488	24	1513	99.9	93.2	99.8	104.6	101.8	104.6	96.5	82.6
6	1530	29	1559	99.9	90.8	99.8	98.9	245.4	100.5	104.2	104.3
7	1447	31	1478	99.8	83.5	99.4	99.9	127.5	100.4	100.1	96.4
8	1362	35	1397	99.7	94.7	99.6	102.7	149.1	103.6	97.6	89.2
9	1344	48	1391	99.8	90.3	99.5	96.8	149.0	98.2	15.4	14.8
10+	16076	612	16688	99.6	86.4	99.1	106.1	125.9	106.8	na	na
Five-year periods											
0-4	7834	164	7998	100.0	96.5	99.9	107.7	121.9	108.0	na	na
5-9	7171	167	7338	99.8	90.5	99.6	100.6	148.2	101.5	na	na
10-14	6120	175	6295	99.8	84.9	99.4	104.1	112.1	104.3	na	na
15-19	5105	162	5268	99.7	86.5	99.3	102.9	142.7	104.0	na	na
20+	4850	275	5125	99.1	87.4	98.4	112.3	125.9	113.0	na	na
na: not applicable											
^a Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth											
^b $(B_m/B_t) \times 100$, where B_m and B_t are the numbers of male and female births, respectively											
^c $(2 \times B_t / (B_{t-1} + B_{t+1})) \times 100$, where B_t is the number of births in year t preceding the survey											

DQ.25: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0-6 days, by 5-year periods preceding the survey (weighted, imputed), Palestine, 2014

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total (0-19)
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
Age at death (days)					
0	3	10	6	4	24
1	28	25	20	23	96
2	8	9	13	7	36
3	9	10	10	11	39
4	3	2	3	3	11
5	4	1	3	0	8
6	2	6	2	0	10
7	7	8	6	5	26
8	2	1	2	0	5
9	0	1	0	1	2
10	4	1	6	1	12
11	1	0	1	0	2
12	0	2	1	1	3
13	1	0	0	0	1
14	3	2	1	3	8
15	3	2	4	3	13
16	0	1	0	0	1
17	5	0	0	3	8
18					
19	1	0	0	0	1
20	4	1	3	1	8
21	0	0	0	1	1
22					
23	0	0	1	0	1
24					
25	0	1	0	1	3
26	0	1	1	0	2
27					
28					
29	0	1	0	0	1
30	1	0	0	0	1
Total 0-30 days	88	86	82	68	324
Percent early neonatal ^a	63.6	75.0	68.3	70.6	69.3

^a Deaths during the first 7 days (0-6), divided by deaths during the first month (0-30 days)

DQ.26: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under two years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, by 5-year periods preceding the survey (weighted, imputed), Palestine, 2014

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total (0-19)
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
Age at death (months)					
0	88	86	82	68	324
1	15	15	10	16	57
2	10	11	8	10	39
3	8	6	2	11	26
4	2	9	8	5	24
5	4	2	1	2	8
6	7	8	3	1	19
7	0	4	6	5	14
8	2	3	2	1	9
9	2	2	1	5	10
10	2	1	2	0	5
11	4	1	1	2	7
12	13	5	8	8	33
14	0	0	0	1	1
18	1	0	0	0	1
24	1	0	0	0	1
Reported as 1 year	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0-11	125	137	115	112	490
Percent neonatal*	61.7	58.3	64.8	54.0	59.7

[a] Includes deaths under one month reported in days

[b] Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year

Appendix E. Palestinian MICS5 Indicators: Numerators and Denominators

MICS INDICATOR	Module ¹	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ²
MORTALITY³				
1.1 Neonatal mortality rate	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life		
1.2 Infant mortality rate	CM - BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday		MDG 4.2
1.3 Post-neonatal mortality rate	BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates		
1.4 Child mortality rate	BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays		
1.5 Under-five mortality rate	CM - BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday		MDG 4.1
NUTRITION				
2.1a Underweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	MDG 1.8
2.1b				
2.2a Stunting prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.2b				
2.3a Wasting prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.3b				
2.4 Overweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who are above two	Total number of children under age 5	

¹ Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

² Millennium Development Goals (MDG) indicators, effective 15 January 2008 - <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Host.aspx?Content=Indicators/OfficialList.htm>, accessed 10 June 2013.

³ When the Birth History module is used, mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period. When the indicators are estimated indirectly (using the Fertility module only), the rates refer to dates as estimated by the indirect technique.

MICS INDICATOR	Module ¹	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ²
		standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard		
2.5 Children ever breastfed	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	Total number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
2.6 Early initiation of breastfeeding	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	Total number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
2.7 Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	BD	Number of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ⁴	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.8 Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	BD	Number of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment ⁵ during the previous day	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.9 Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	BD	Number of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	Total number of children age 12-15 months	
2.10 Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	BD	Number of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	Total number of children age 20-23 months	
2.11 Duration of breastfeeding	BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day		
2.12 Age-appropriate breastfeeding	BD	Number of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ⁶ during the previous day	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.13 Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	BD	Number of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Total number of infants age 6-8 months	
2.14 Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	BD	Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	Total number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	
2.15 Minimum meal frequency	BD	Number of children age 6-23 months who received solid,	Total number of children age 6-23 months	

⁴ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

⁵ Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

⁶ Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

MICS INDICATOR	Module ¹	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ²
		semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times ⁷ or more during the previous day		
2.16	BD	Number of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups ⁸ during the previous day	Total number of children age 6–23 months	
2.17a		(a) Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	(a) Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months	
2.17b	BD	(b) Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	(b) Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months	
2.18	BD	Number of children age 0–23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	Total number of children age 0–23 months	
2.19	SI	Number of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodide/iodate	Total number of households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	
2.20	MN	Number of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	Total number of most recent live births in the last 2 years	
2.21	MN	Number of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	Total number of most recent live births in the last 2 years	
CHILD HEALTH				
3.1	IM	Number of children age 12–23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12–23 months	
3.2	IM	Number of children age 12–23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12–23 months	
3.3	IM	Number of children age 12–23 months who received the third dose of DPT vaccine (DPT4) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12–23 months	

⁷ Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6–8 months, and three times for children 9–23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6–23 months

⁸ The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 4 out of the 7 following food groups: 1) grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables

MICS INDICATOR		Module ¹	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ²
3.4	Measles (MMR) immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 24-35 months who received the first dose of measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine by their second birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	MDG 4.3
3.5	Hepatitis B immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.6	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib vaccine (Hib3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.8	Full immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 24-35 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule before their first birthday measles vaccine by their second birthday	Total number of children age 24-35	
3.10	Care-seeking for diarrhoea	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
3.S1	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
3.12	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
3.13	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	CA	Number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	
3.14	Antibiotic treatment for children with children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	CA	Number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	Total number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	HC	Number of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	Total number of household members	

MICS INDICATOR	Module ¹	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ²
WATER AND SANITATION				
4.1	WS	Number of household members using improved sources of drinking water	Total number of household members	MDG 7.8
4.2	WS	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	Total number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources	
4.3	WS	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	Total number of household members	MDG 7.9
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH				
5.1	CM - BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years		MDG 5.4
5.2	CM - BH	Number of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	Total number of women age 20-24 years	
5.3	CP	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married.	MDG 5.3
5.4	UN	Number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married.	MDG 5.6
5.5a 5.5b	MIN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider (c) Place of receiving Antenatal care	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	MDG 5.5
5.6	MIN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	

⁹ When the Birth History module is used, the indicator is calculated for the last 3-year period. When estimated using the Fertility module only, the rate refers to the last one year

¹⁰ See the MICS tabulation plan for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR		Module ¹	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ²
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	MDG 5.2
5.8	Institutional deliveries	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.9	Caesarean section	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.10	Post-partum stay in health facility	PN	Number of women age 15-49 years who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.11	Post-natal health check for the newborn	PN	Number of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	Total number of last live births in the last 2 years	
5.12	Post-natal health check for the mother	PN	Number of women age 15-49 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
CHILD DEVELOPMENT					
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.2	Support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.3	Father's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.4	Mother's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.5	Availability of children's books	EC	Number of children under age 5 who have three or more	Total number of children under age 5	

MICS INDICATOR	Module ¹	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ²
		children's books		
6.6 Availability of playthings	EC	Number of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	Total number of children under age 5	
6.7 Inadequate care	EC	Number of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	Total number of children under age 5	
6.8 Early child development index	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
LITERACY AND EDUCATION				
7.1 Literacy rate among young women	WB	Number of women age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	Total number of women age 15-24 years	MDG 2.3
7.2 School readiness	ED	Number of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	Total number of children attending the first grade of primary school	
7.3 Net intake rate in primary education	ED	Number of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	Total number of children of school-entry age	
7.4 Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	Total number of children of primary school age	MDG 2.1
7.5 Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	Total number of children of secondary school age	
7.6 Children reaching last grade of primary	ED	Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade		MDG 2.2
7.7 Primary completion rate	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters)	Total number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school)	
7.8 Transition rate to secondary school	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year	Total number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	

MICS INDICATOR		Module ¹	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ²
7.9	Gender parity index (primary school)	ED	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
7.10	Gender parity index (secondary school)	ED	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
7.S1	Basic school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of basic school age currently attending basic or secondary school	Total number of children of basic school age	
7.S2	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	Total number of children of secondary school age	
7.S3	Children reaching last grade of basic	ED	Proportion of children entering the first grade of basic school	who eventually reach last grade	
7.S4	Basic completion rate	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of basic school (excluding repeaters)	Total number of children of basic school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of basic school)	
7.S5	Transition rate to secondary school	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of basic school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year	Total number of children attending the last grade of basic school during the previous school year	
7.S6	Gender parity index (basic school)	ED	Basic school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Basic school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	
7.S7	Gender parity index (secondary school)	ED	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls.	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	

MICS INDICATOR		Module ¹	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ²
CHILD PROTECTION					
8.1	Birth registration	BR	Number of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	Total number of children under age 5	
8.3	Violent discipline	CD	Number of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	Total number of children age 1-14 years	
8.4	Marriage before age 15	MA	Number of women age 15-49 years who were first married before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
8.5	Marriage before age 18	MA	Number of women age 20-49 years who were first married before age 18	Total number of women age 20-49 years	
8.6	Young women age 15-19 years currently married	MA	Number of women age 15-19 years who are married	Total number of women age 15-19 years	
8.7	Polygyny	MA	Number of women age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous marriage	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are married	
8.8a 8.8b	Spousal age difference	MA	Number of women who are married and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	Total number of women who are married (a) age 15-19 years, (b) age 20-24 years	
8.13	Children's living arrangements	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
8.14	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	HL	Number of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	Total number of children 0-17 years	
HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR					
9.1	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	HA	Number of women age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV11, and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women age 15-24 years	MDG 6.3
9.2	Knowledge of mother-to-child	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify	Total number of women age 15-49 years	

¹¹ Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

MICS INDICATOR		Module ¹	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ²
	transmission of HIV		all three means ¹² of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		
9.3	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions ¹³ toward people living with HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV	
9.4	Women who know where to be tested for HIV	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years	

¹² Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

¹³ Women (1) who think that a female teacher with the AIDS virus should be allowed to teach in school, (2) who would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus, (3) who would not want to keep it as a secret if a family member became infected with the AIDS virus, and (4) who would be willing to care for a family member who became sick with the AIDS virus

Appendix F. Palestinian MICS Questionnaires

Household questionnaires:



State of Palestine
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics



HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE
Palestinian Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2014

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL		HH
HH1. Cluster number: _____	HH2. Household number: _____	
HH3. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____	HH4. Supervisor's name and number: Name _____	
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2 014	HH7. GOVERNORATE name and code Name _____	
HH6. AREA: Urban1 Rural2 CAMP3		
<p>WE ARE FROM PALESTINIAN CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS . WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 25 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS. MAY I START NOW?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to HH18 to record the time and then begin the interview.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, permission is not given ⇒ Circle 04 in HH9. Discuss this result with your supervisor.</p>		
<p>HH9. Result of household interview:</p> <p>Completed01 No household member or no competent respondent at home at time of visit02 Entire household absent for extended period of time03 Refused04 Dwelling vacant / Address not a dwelling05 Dwelling destroyed06 Dwelling not found07 Other (specify)96</p>		

After the household questionnaire has been completed, fill in the following information:

HH10. Respondent to Household Questionnaire:

Name _____

HH11. Total number of household members: _____

HH12. Number of women age 15-49 years: _____

HH14. Number of children under age 5: _____

After all questionnaires for the household have been completed, fill in the following information:

HH13. Number of women's questionnaires completed: _____

HH15. Number of under-5 questionnaires completed: _____

HH16. Field editor's name and number:

Name _____

HH17. Main data entry clerk's name and number:

Name _____

HH18. Record the time.

Hour — —

Minutes — —

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

FIRST, PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE, STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

List the head of the household in line 01. List all household members (HL2), their relationship to the household head (HL3), and their sex (HL4)

Then ask: ARE THERE ANY OTHERS WHO LIVE HERE, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT AT HOME NOW?

If yes, complete listing for questions HL2-HL4. Then, ask questions starting with HL5 for each person at a time.

Use an additional questionnaire if all rows in the List of Household Members have been used.

		For women age 15-49		For children age 0-4		For children age 0-17 years						For children age 0-14		
Line no.	HL2. Name	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF (name) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD?	HL4. IS (name) MALE OR FEMALE?	HL5. WHAT IS (name)'S DATE OF BIRTH?	HL6. HOW OLD IS (name)?	HL7.	HL7B.	HL11. IS (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE?	HL12. DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?	HL12A. WHERE DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE?	HL13. IS (name)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE?	HL14. DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?	HL14A. WHERE DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE?	HL15. Record line no. of mother from HL12 if indicated. If HL12 is blank, or "00" ask: WHO IS THE PRIMARY CARETAKER OF (name)?
			1 Male 2 Female	98 DK 9998 DK	Record in complete d years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'	Circle line no. if woman age 15-49	Circle line no. if age 0-4	1 Yes 2 No 8 DK HL13 HL13	1 Yes 2 No 8 DK HL15 HL15	1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	1 Yes 2 No 8 DK HL15 HL15	If "Yes" Record line no. of mother and go to HL15. If "No" Record 00	1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	WHO IS THE PRIMARY CARETAKER OF (name)?
Line	Name	Relation*	M F	Month	Year	Age	0-4	Y N DK	Mother		Y N DK	Father		Mother
01		01	1 2	— —	— —	— —	01	1 2 8	— —	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	— —	1 2 3 8	— —
02		— —	1 2	— —	— —	— —	02	1 2 8	— —	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	— —	1 2 3 8	— —
03		— —	1 2	— —	— —	— —	03	1 2 8	— —	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	— —	1 2 3 8	— —
04		— —	1 2	— —	— —	— —	04	1 2 8	— —	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	— —	1 2 3 8	— —
05		— —	1 2	— —	— —	— —	05	1 2 8	— —	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	— —	1 2 3 8	— —
06		— —	1 2	— —	— —	— —	06	1 2 8	— —	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	— —	1 2 3 8	— —
07		— —	1 2	— —	— —	— —	07	1 2 8	— —	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	— —	1 2 3 8	— —
08		— —	1 2	— —	— —	— —	08	1 2 8	— —	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	— —	1 2 3 8	— —
09		— —	1 2	— —	— —	— —	09	1 2 8	— —	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	— —	1 2 3 8	— —

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		For women age 15-49		For children age 0-4		For children age 0-17 years						For children age 0-14		
HL1. Line no.	HL2. Name	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF (name) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD?	HL4. IS (name) MALE OR FEMALE?	HL5. WHAT IS (name)'S DATE OF BIRTH?	HL6. HOW OLD IS (name)?	HL7. Circle line no. if woman age 15-49	HL7B. Circle line no. if age 0-4	HL11. IS (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE?	HL12. DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? If "Yes" Record line no. of mother and go to HL13.If "No" Record 00.	HL12A. WHERE DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE?	HL13. IS (name)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE?	HL14. DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? If "Yes" Record line no. of mother and go to HL15.If "No" Record 00	HL14A. WHERE DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE?	HL15. Record line no. of mother from HL12 if indicated. If HL12 is blank, or "00" ask: WHO IS THE PRIMARY CARETAKER OF (name)?
			1 Male 2 Female	98 DK 9998 DK	Record in complete years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'			1 Yes 2 No 8 DK HL13		1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	1 Yes 2 No 8 DK HL15		1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	
Line	Name	Relation*	M F	Month Year	Age	15-49	0-4	Y N DK	Mother	1 2 3 8	Y N DK	Father	1 2 3 8	Mother
10		— — —	1 2	— — — —	— — —	10	10	1 2 8	— — —	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	— — —	1 2 3 8	— — —
11		— — —	1 2	— — — —	— — —	11	11	1 2 8	— — —	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	— — —	1 2 3 8	— — —
12		— — —	1 2	— — — —	— — —	12	12	1 2 8	— — —	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	— — —	1 2 3 8	— — —
13		— — —	1 2	— — — —	— — —	13	13	1 2 8	— — —	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	— — —	1 2 3 8	— — —
14		— — —	1 2	— — — —	— — —	14	14	1 2 8	— — —	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	— — —	1 2 3 8	— — —
15		— — —	1 2	— — — —	— — —	15	15	1 2 8	— — —	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	— — —	1 2 3 8	— — —
<input type="checkbox"/> Tick here if additional questionnaire used														

Probe for additional household members.

Probe especially for any infants or small children not listed, and others who may not be members of the family (such as servants, other relatives, friends) but who usually live in the household.

Insert names of additional members in the household list and complete form accordingly.

Now for each woman age 15-49 years, write her name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate Individual Women's Questionnaire. For each child under age 5, write his/her name and line number AND the line number of his/her mother or caretaker in the information panel of a separate Under-5 Questionnaire. You should now have a separate questionnaire for each eligible woman, and each child under five in the household.

* Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household:	01 Head	04 Son-In-Law / Daughter-In-Law	07 Parent-In-Law	10 Uncle / Aunt	13 Adopted / Foster/ Stepchild	96 Other (Not related)
	02 Spouse/Partner	05 Grandchild	08 Brother / Sister	11 Niece / Nephew	14 Servant (Live-in)	98 DK
	03 Son / Daughter	06 Parent	09 Brother-In-Law / Sister-In-Law	12 Other relative		

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EDUCATION			ED									
			For household members age 5 and above					For household members age 5-24 years				
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age Copy from HL2 and HL6	ED3. HAS (name) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRE- SCHOOL?	ED4A. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL (name) HAS ATTENDED? Level: 0 Preschool 1 Elementary 2 Preparatory 3 Secondary 4 Higher 8 DK If level=0, skip to ED5	ED4B. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE (name) COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL? Grade: 98 DK If the first grade at this level is not completed, enter "00".	ED5. DURING THE CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS 2013- 2014, DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME? 1 Yes 2 No ED7	ED6. DURING THIS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE IS WAS (name) ATTENDING? Level: 0 Preschool 1 Elementary 2 Preparatory 3 Secondary 4 Higher 8 DK If level=0, skip to ED7		ED7. DURING THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS 2012- 2013, DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME? 1 Yes 2 No Next Line 8 DK Next Line		ED8. DURING THAT PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE DID (name) ATTEND? Level: 0 Preschool 1 Elementary 2 Preparatory 3 Secondary 4 Higher 8 DK If level=0, go to next line.		Grade
Line	Name	Age	Yes	No	Grade	Level	Yes	No	DK	Level	Grade	
01			1	2		0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		
02			1	2		0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		
03			1	2		0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		
04			1	2		0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		
05			1	2		0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		
06			1	2		0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		
07			1	2		0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		
08			1	2		0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		
09			1	2		0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		
10			1	2		0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		
11			1	2		0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		
12			1	2		0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		
13			1	2		0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		
14			1	2		0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		
15			1	2		0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		

SELECTION OF ONE CHILD FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE					SL																																																																																															
SL1. Check HL6 in the List of Household Members and write the total number of children age 1-14 years.				Total number																																																																																																
SL2. Check the number of children age 1-14 years in SL1:																																																																																																				
<input type="checkbox"/> Zero ⇒ Go to HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS module																																																																																																				
<input type="checkbox"/> One ⇒ Go to SL9 and record the rank number as '1', enter the line number, child's name and age																																																																																																				
<input type="checkbox"/> Two or more ⇒ Continue with SL2A																																																																																																				
SL2A. List each of the children age 1-14 years below in the order they appear in the List of Household Members. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 1-14 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.																																																																																																				
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">SL3. Rank number</th> <th style="width: 10%;">SL4. Line number from HL1</th> <th style="width: 30%;">SL5. Name from HL2</th> <th colspan="2" style="width: 15%;">SL6. Sex from HL4</th> <th style="width: 15%;">SL7. Age from HL6</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Rank</th> <th>Line</th> <th>Name</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>Age</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>— —</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>— —</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>— —</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>— —</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>— —</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>— —</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>— —</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>— —</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>— —</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>— —</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>— —</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>— —</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>— —</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>— —</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>— —</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>— —</td></tr> </tbody> </table>						SL3. Rank number	SL4. Line number from HL1	SL5. Name from HL2	SL6. Sex from HL4		SL7. Age from HL6	Rank	Line	Name	M	F	Age	1	— —		1	2	— —	2	— —		1	2	— —	3	— —		1	2	— —	4	— —		1	2	— —	5	— —		1	2	— —	6	— —		1	2	— —	7	— —		1	2	— —	8	— —		1	2	— —																																			
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SL8. Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the cover page. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.																																																																																																				
Check the total number of children age 1-14 years in SL1 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below																																																																																																				
Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (SL3) of the selected child.																																																																																																				
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9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5																																																																																													
SL9. Record the rank number (SL3), line number (SL4), name (SL5) and age (SL7) of the selected child				Rank number Line number Name Age																																																																																																

CHILD DISCIPLINE		CD
CD2. Write the line number and name of the child from SL9.	Line number _ _ Name	
CD3. ADULTS USE CERTAIN WAYS TO TEACH CHILDREN THE RIGHT BEHAVIOUR OR TO ADDRESS A BEHAVIOUR PROBLEM. I WILL READ VARIOUS METHODS THAT ARE USED. PLEASE TELL ME IF YOU OR ANYONE ELSE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAS USED THIS METHOD WITH (name) IN THE PAST MONTH.	<div style="text-align: right;">Yes No</div> [A] TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES, FORBADE SOMETHING (name) LIKED OR DID NOT ALLOW HIM/HER TO LEAVE THE HOUSE. Took away privileges 1 2 [B] EXPLAINED WHY (name)'S BEHAVIOUR WAS WRONG. Explained wrong behaviour..... 1 2 Shook him/her 1 2 [C] SHOOK HIM/HER. Shouted, yelled, screamed 1 2 [D] SHOUTED, YELLED AT OR SCREAMED AT HIM/HER. Gave something else to do 1 2 [E] GAVE HIM/HER SOMETHING ELSE TO DO. Spanked, hit, slapped on bottom with bare hand 1 2 [F] SPANKED, HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND. Hit with belt, hairbrush, stick, or other hard object 1 2 [G] HIT HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM OR ELSEWHERE ON THE BODY WITH SOMETHING LIKE A BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT. Called dumb, lazy, or another name 1 2 [H] CALLED HIM/HER DUMB, LAZY, OR ANOTHER NAME LIKE THAT. Hit / slapped on the face, head or ears 1 2 [I] HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS. Hit / slapped on hand, arm or leg 1 2 [J] HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE HAND, ARM, OR LEG. Beat up, hit over and over as hard as one could..... 1 2 [K] BEAT HIM/HER UP, THAT IS HIT HIM/HER OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD.	
CD4. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT IN ORDER TO BRING UP, RAISE, OR EDUCATE A CHILD PROPERLY, THE CHILD NEEDS TO BE PHYSICALLY PUNISHED?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / No opinion..... 8	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC2. HOW MANY ROOMS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ARE USED FOR SLEEPING?	Number of rooms _ _	
HC2A. WHAT KIND OF DWELLING UNIT DOES THE FAMILY LIVE IN? <i>Record observation.</i>	Villa 11 House 12 Apartment 13 Separate Room 14 Tent 15 Marginal "Barrakeyah" 16 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	
HC3. Main material of the dwelling floor. <i>Record observation.</i>	Natural floor Earth / Sand 11 Finished floor Parquet or polished wood 31 Ceramic tiles 33 Cement 34 Carpet 35 Tiles (Balady) 36 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	
HC4. Main material of the roof. <i>Record observation.</i>	Natural roofing No Roof 11 Palm leaf 12 Finished roofing Metal / Tin 31 Wood 32 Calamine / Cement fibre 33 Cement 35 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	
HC5. Main material of the exterior walls. <i>Record observation.</i>	Natural walls No walls 11 Dirt 13 Rudimentary walls Stone with mud 22 Finished walls Cement 31 Stone with lime / cement 32 Bricks 33 Covered adobe 35 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	
HC6. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD <u>MAINLY</u> USE FOR COOKING?	Electricity 01 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) 02 Kerosene 05 Wood 08 Straw / Shrubs / Grass 09 No food cooked in the household 95 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	01⇒HC8 02⇒HC8 05⇒HC8 95⇒HC8

<p>HC7. IS THE COOKING USUALLY DONE IN THE HOUSE, IN A SEPARATE BUILDING, OR OUTDOORS?</p> <p><i>If 'In the house', probe: IS IT DONE IN A SEPARATE ROOM USED AS A KITCHEN?</i></p>	<p>In the house In a separate room used as kitchen..... 1 Elsewhere in the house 2 In a separate building 3 Outdoors 4 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>																																																				
<p>HC8. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE:</p> <p>[A] ELECTRICITY?</p> <p>[B] A RADIO?</p> <p>[C] A TUBE TELEVISION?</p> <p>[L] LCD /LED /3D TV?</p> <p>[D] A NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE?</p> <p>[E] A REFRIGERATOR?</p> <p>[F] CENTRAL HEATING?</p> <p>[G] CLOTHES DRYER ?</p> <p>[H] FREEZER?</p> <p>[I] DISH WASHER?</p> <p>[J] AIR CONDITION?</p> <p>[K] PLAY STATION/ XBOX?</p> <p>[M] SATELLITE DISH?</p> <p>[N] SOLAR HEATER?</p> <p>[O] VACUUM CLEANER?</p> <p>[P] CLOTH WASHER?</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Yes</th><th>No</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Electricity</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Radio</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tube Television</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>LCD /LED /3D TV</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Non-mobile telephone</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Refrigerator.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Central heating</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Clothes dryer</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Freezer</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Dishwasher</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Air condition.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Play station/ Xbox.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Satellite dish</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Solar heater</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Vacuum cleaner.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cloth washer.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Electricity	1	2	Radio	1	2	Tube Television	1	2	LCD /LED /3D TV	1	2	Non-mobile telephone	1	2	Refrigerator.....	1	2	Central heating	1	2	Clothes dryer	1	2	Freezer	1	2	Dishwasher	1	2	Air condition.....	1	2	Play station/ Xbox.....	1	2	Satellite dish	1	2	Solar heater	1	2	Vacuum cleaner.....	1	2	Cloth washer.....	1	2	
	Yes	No																																																			
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Vacuum cleaner.....	1	2																																																			
Cloth washer.....	1	2																																																			
<p>HC9. DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN:</p> <p>[H] IPAD /TABLET?</p> <p>[B] A SMART MOBILE TELEPHONE?</p> <p>[I] A LAPTOP?</p> <p>[E] ANIMAL-DRAWN CART?</p> <p>[F] A CAR OR TRUCK?</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Yes</th><th>No</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>iPad /Tablet</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Smart Mobile telephone.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Laptop.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Animal-drawn cart.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Car / Truck.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	iPad /Tablet	1	2	Smart Mobile telephone.....	1	2	Laptop.....	1	2	Animal-drawn cart.....	1	2	Car / Truck.....	1	2																																		
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Car / Truck.....	1	2																																																			
<p>HC10. DO YOU OR SOMEONE LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN THIS DWELLING?</p> <p><i>If "No", then ask: DO YOU RENT THIS DWELLING FROM SOMEONE NOT LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?</i></p> <p><i>If "Rented from someone else", circle "2". For other responses, circle "6".</i></p>	<p>Own 1 Rent 2 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>																																																				

18 Feb 2014

HC11. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LAND THAT CAN BE USED FOR AGRICULTURE?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒HC13
HC12. HOW MANY DONUM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND DO MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN? <i>If less than 1, record "00". If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.</i>	Donum _ _	
HC13. DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LIVESTOCK, HERDS, OTHER FARM ANIMALS, OR POULTRY?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒HC15
HC14. HOW MANY OF THE FOLLOWING ANIMALS DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE? [A] CATTLE, MILK COWS, OR BULLS? [B] HORSES, DONKEYS, OR MULES? [C] GOATS? [D] SHEEP? [E] CHICKENS? [G] CAMELS? <i>If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.</i>	Cattle, milk cows, or bulls _ _ Horses, donkeys, or mules _ _ Goats _ _ Sheep _ _ Chickens _ _ Camels _ _	
HC15. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT?	Yes 1 No 2	

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
WS1. WHAT IS THE <u>MAIN</u> SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Piped water Piped into dwelling 11 Piped into compound, yard or plot 12 Public tap / standpipe..... 14 Tube Well, Borehole 21 Dug well Protected well 31 Unprotected well 32 Water from spring Protected spring 41 Unprotected spring..... 42 Rainwater collection 51 Tanker-truck 61 Cart with small tank / drum 71 Bottled water 91 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	11⇒WS6 12⇒WS6 14⇒WS3 21⇒WS3 31⇒WS3 32⇒WS3 41⇒WS3 42⇒WS3 51⇒WS3 61⇒WS3 71⇒WS3 96⇒WS3
WS2. WHAT IS THE <u>MAIN</u> SOURCE OF WATER USED BY YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES SUCH AS COOKING AND HANDWASHING?	Piped water Piped into dwelling 11 Piped into compound, yard or plot 12 Public tap / standpipe..... 14 Tube Well, Borehole 21 Dug well Protected well 31 Unprotected well 32 Water from spring Protected spring 41 Unprotected spring..... 42 Rainwater collection 51 Tanker-truck 61 Cart with small tank / drum 71 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	11⇒WS6 12⇒WS6
WS3. WHERE IS THAT WATER SOURCE LOCATED?	In own dwelling 1 In own yard / plot..... 2 Elsewhere 3	1⇒WS6 2⇒WS6
WS4. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GO THERE, GET WATER, AND COME BACK?	Number of minutes..... _ _ _ DK 998	

WS5. WHO USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO COLLECT THE WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD? <i>Probe:</i> IS THIS PERSON UNDER AGE 15? WHAT SEX?	Adult woman (age 15+ years) 1 Adult man (age 15+ years) 2 Female child (under 15) 3 Male child (under 15) 4 DK 8	
WS6. DO YOU DO ANYTHING TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒WS8 8⇒WS8
WS7. WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO TO MAKE THE WATER SAFER TO DRINK? <i>Probe:</i> ANYTHING ELSE? <i>Record all items mentioned.</i>	Boil A Add bleach / chlorine B Strain it through a cloth C Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.) D Other (<i>specify</i>) X DK Z	
WS8. WHAT KIND OF TOILET FACILITY DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY USE? <i>If “flush” or “pour flush”, probe:</i> WHERE DOES IT FLUSH TO? <i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i>	Flush / Pour flush Flush to piped sewer system 11 Flush to septic tank 12 Flush to pit (latrine) 13 Flush to somewhere else 14 Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where 15 No facility, Bush, Field 95 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	95⇒WS12
WS9. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY WITH OTHERS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒WS12
WS10. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY ONLY WITH MEMBERS OF OTHER HOUSEHOLDS THAT YOU KNOW, OR IS THE FACILITY OPEN TO THE USE OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC?	Other households only (not public) 1 Public facility 2	2⇒WS12
WS11. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS IN TOTAL USE THIS TOILET FACILITY, INCLUDING YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Number of households (if less than 10) 0 ____ Ten or more households 10 DK 98	
WS12. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD CONNECTED TO PIPED WATER NETWORK?	Yes 1 No 2	

HH19. <i>Record the time.</i>	Hour and minutes : ..	
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SALT IODIZATION		SI
SI1. WE WOULD LIKE TO CHECK WHETHER THE SALT USED IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD IS IODIZED. MAY I HAVE A SAMPLE OF THE SALT USED <u>TO COOK MEALS</u> IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD? <i>Once you have tested the salt, circle number that corresponds to test outcome.</i>	Not iodized - 0 PPM 1 More than 0 PPM & less than 15 PPM 2 15 PPM or more 3 No salt in the house 4 Salt not tested (specify reason) 5	

HH20. <i>Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and check the List of Household Members:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>A separate Questionnaire for Individual Women has been issued for each woman age 15-49 years in the List of Household Members (HL7)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>A separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE has been issued for each child under age 5 years in the List of Household Members (HL7B)</i> <i>Return to the cover page and make sure that all information is entered, including the number of eligible women (HH12), and under-5s (HH14)</i> <i>Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.</i>
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Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations



State of Palestine
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN

Palestinian Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2014

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		WM
<p><i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all women age 15 through 49 (see List of Household Members, column HL7). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible woman.</i></p>		
WM1. Cluster number: <div style="text-align: right;">_ _ _</div>	WM2. Household number: <div style="text-align: right;">_ _</div>	
WM3. Woman's name: Name _____	WM4. Woman's line number: <div style="text-align: right;">_ _</div>	
WM5. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____	WM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: <div style="text-align: right;">_ _ / _ _ / 2 0 1 4</div>	
<p><i>Repeat greeting if not already read to this woman:</i></p> <p>WE ARE FROM PALESTINIAN CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 30 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>		
<p><i>If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this woman, then read the following:</i></p> <p>NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 30 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>		
<p>MAY I START NOW?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to WM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, permission is not given ⇒ Circle '03' in WM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.</p>		
WM7. Result of woman's interview	Completed01 Not at home02 Refused03 Partly completed.....04 Incapacitated05 Other (specify) _____ 96	
WM8. Field editor's name and number: Name _____	WM9. Main data entry clerk's name and number: Name _____	

WM10. Record the time.	Hour and minutes : ..	
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WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth Month DK month98 Year DK year9998	
WB2. HOW OLD ARE YOU? <i>Probe:</i> HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY? <i>Compare and correct WB1 and/or WB2 if inconsistent</i>	Age (in completed years)	
WB3. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL?	Yes1 No.....2	2⇒WB7
WB4. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED?	Preschool0 Elementary.....1 Preparatory.....2 Secondary3 Higher.....4	0⇒WB7
WB5. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? <i>If the first grade at this level is not completed, enter "00"</i>	Grade	
WB6. Check WB4: <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary or higher (WB4=3 or 4) ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> Elementary or preparatory (WB4=1,2) ⇒ Continue with WB7		

<p>WB7. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME.</p> <p><i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i></p> <p><i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:</i></p> <p>CAN YOU READ PART OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?</p>	<p>Cannot read at all.....1</p> <p>Able to read only parts of sentence.....2</p> <p>Able to read whole sentence.....3</p> <p>No sentence in required language _____4 (specify language)</p> <p>Blind / visually impaired.....5</p>	
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MARRIAGE		MA
MA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED?	Yes, currently married 1 No, not married..... 3	3⇒MA5
MA2. HOW OLD IS YOUR HUSBAND? <i>Probe:</i> HOW OLD WAS YOUR HUSBAND ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY?	Age in years..... _ _ DK..... 98	
MA3. BESIDES YOURSELF, DOES YOUR HUSBAND HAVE ANY OTHER WIVES?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MA7
MA4. HOW MANY OTHER WIVES DOES HE HAVE?	Number..... _ _ DK..... 98	⇒MA7 98⇒MA7
MA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED?	Yes, ever been married 1 No 3	3 ⇒ HIV/AIDS MODULE
MA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed 1 Divorced 2 Separated 3	
MA7. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once 1 More than once..... 2	1 ⇒MA8A 2 ⇒MA8B
MA8A. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU MARRY? MA8B. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU <u>FIRST</u> MARRY?	Date of (first) marriage Month..... _ _ DK month..... 98 Year _ _ _ _ DK year..... 9998	⇒Next Module
MA9. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR (<u>FIRST</u>) HUSBAND?	Age in years..... _ _	

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
CM0. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE PREGNANCIES AND THE BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN PREGNANT?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒ CONTRAC EPTION MODULE.
CM0A. HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR FIRST PREGNANCY?	Age in years _ _ DK 98	
CM1. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒CM8
CM4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒CM6
CM5. HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Sons at home _ _ Daughters at home _ _	
CM6. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒CM8
CM7. HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Sons elsewhere _ _ Daughters elsewhere _ _	
CM8. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH TO A BOY OR GIRL WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED? <i>If "No" probe by asking:</i> I MEAN, TO A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED OR CRIED OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE OR SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒CM10

<p>CM9. HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED?</p> <p>HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>Boys dead _ _</p> <p>Girls dead _ _</p>	
<p>CM10. Sum answers to CM5, CM7, and CM9.</p>	<p>Sum _ _</p>	
<p>CM11. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT, YOU HAVE HAD IN TOTAL (<i>total number in CM10</i>) LIVE BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Check below:</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> No live births ⇒ Go to CM12B</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> One or more live births ⇒ Continue with the BIRTH HISTORY module</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary before proceeding to the BIRTH HISTORY Module or CM12B</p>		

BIRTH HISTORY										BH		
Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.												
Record names of all of the births in BH1. Record twins and triplets on separate lines. If there are more than 14 births, use an additional questionnaire.												
BH Line No.	BH1. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	BH2. Were any of these births twins?	BH3. Is (name) a boy or a girl?	BH4. In what month and year was (name) born? Probe: What is his/her birthday?	BH5. Is (name) still alive?	BH6. How old was (name) at his/her last birthday?	BH7. Is (name) living with you?	BH8. Record household line number of child (from HL1)	BH9. If dead: How old was (name) when he/she died? If "1 year", probe: How many months old was (name)? Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years	BH10. Were there any other live births between (name) of previous birth and (name), including any children who died after birth?		
Line	Name	S M	B G	Month	Year	Y N	Age	Y N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y N
01		1 2	1 2	— — — —	— — — —	1 2 ⇒ BH9	— — — —	1 2	— — — — ⇒ Next Line	Days1 Months2 Years3	— — — —	
02		1 2	1 2	— — — —	— — — —	1 2 ⇒ BH9	— — — —	1 2	— — — — ⇒ BH10	Days1 Months2 Years3	— — — —	1 2 Add Next Birth
03		1 2	1 2	— — — —	— — — —	1 2 ⇒ BH9	— — — —	1 2	— — — — ⇒ BH10	Days1 Months2 Years3	— — — —	1 2 Add Next Birth
04		1 2	1 2	— — — —	— — — —	1 2 ⇒	— — — —	1 2	— — — — ⇒ BH10	Days1 Months2	— — — —	1 2 Add Next Birth

BH Line No.	BH1. WHAT NAME WAS GIVEN TO YOUR (first/next) BABY?	BH2. WERE ANY OF THESE BIRTHS TWINS?	BH3. Is (name) A BOY OR A GIRL?	BH4. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (name) BORN? Probe: WHAT IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY?	BH5. Is (name) STILL ALIVE?	BH6. HOW OLD WAS (name) AT HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY?	BH7. Is (name) LIVING WITH YOU?	BH8. Record household line number of child (from HL1)	BH9. If dead: HOW OLD WAS (name) WHEN HE/SHE DIED? If "1 year", probe: HOW MANY MONTHS OLD WAS (name)?	BH10. WERE THERE ANY OTHER LIVE BIRTHS BETWEEN (name of previous birth) AND (name), INCLUDING ANY CHILDREN WHO DIED AFTER BIRTH?
05		1 2	1 2		1 2 ⇒ BH9		1 2	— — ⇒ BH10	— — Days1 Months.....2 Years3	1 2 Add Next Birth
06		1 2	1 2		1 2 ⇒ BH9		1 2	— — ⇒ BH10	— — Days1 Months.....2 Years3	1 2 Add Next Birth
07		1 2	1 2		1 2 ⇒ BH9		1 2	— — ⇒ BH10	— — Days1 Months.....2 Years3	1 2 Add Next Birth

BH Line No.	BH1. WHAT NAME WAS GIVEN TO YOUR (first/next) BABY?	BH2. WERE ANY OF THESE BIRTHS TWINS?		BH3. Is (name) A BOY OR A GIRL?	BH4. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (name) BORN? Probe: WHAT IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY?		BH5. Is (name) STILL ALIVE?	BH6. HOW OLD WAS (name) AT HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY?	BH7. Is (name) LIVING WITH YOU?	BH8. Record household line number of child (from HL1)	BH9. If dead: HOW OLD WAS (name) WHEN HE/SHE DIED? If "1 year", probe: HOW MANY MONTHS OLD WAS (name)?		BH10. WERE THERE ANY OTHER LIVE BIRTHS BETWEEN (name of previous birth) AND (name), INCLUDING ANY CHILDREN WHO DIED AFTER BIRTH?	
		S	M		B	G					Month	Year		Y
08		1	2	1	2	— — — —	1	2	— — — —	1	2	Days1 Months.....2 Years.....3	1	2
09		1	2	1	2	— — — —	1	2	— — — —	1	2	Days1 Months.....2 Years.....3	1	2
10		1	2	1	2	— — — —	1	2	— — — —	1	2	Days1 Months.....2 Years.....3	1	2
11		1	2	1	2	— — — —	1	2	— — — —	1	2	Days1 Months.....2 Years.....3	1	2
12		1	2	1	2	— — — —	1	2	— — — —	1	2	Days1 Months.....2 Years.....3	1	2

BH Line No.	BH1. WHAT NAME WAS GIVEN TO YOUR (first/next) BABY?	BH2. WERE ANY OF THESE BIRTHS TWINS?	BH3. Is (name) A BOY OR A GIRL?	BH4. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (name) BORN? Probe: WHAT IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY?	BH5. Is (name) STILL ALIVE?	BH6. HOW OLD WAS (name) AT HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY?	BH7. Is (name) LIVING WITH YOU?	BH8. Record household line number of child (from HL1)	BH9. If dead: HOW OLD WAS (name) WHEN HE/SHE DIED? If "1 year", probe: HOW MANY MONTHS OLD WAS (name)?	BH10. WERE THERE ANY OTHER LIVE BIRTHS BETWEEN (name of previous birth) AND (name), INCLUDING ANY CHILDREN WHO DIED AFTER BIRTH?
Line	Name	S M	B G	Month Year	Y N	Age	Y N	Line No	Unit Number	Y N
					BH9					
13		1 2	1 2	— — — —	1 2 ⇒ BH9	— —	1 2	— — ⇒ BH10	Days1 Months2 Years3	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth
14		1 2	1 2	— — — —	1 2 ⇒ BH9	— —	1 2	— — ⇒ BH10	Days1 Months2 Years3	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth
BH11. HAVE YOU HAD ANY LIVE BIRTHS SINCE THE BIRTH OF (name of last birth in BIRTH HISTORY Module)?										
Yes 1										1 ⇒ Record birth(s) in Birth History
No 2										

<p>CM12A. Compare number in CM10 with number of births in the <i>BIRTH HISTORY</i> Module above and check:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Numbers are same ⇒ Continue with CM12B</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Numbers are different ⇒ Probe and reconcile</p>		
<p>CM12B. SOME PREGNANCIES MAY END PREMATURELY, SUCH AS MISCARRIAGE OR ABORTION, AND SOME OTHER PREGNANCIES END BY A STILLBIRTH.</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER HAD ANY PREGNANCY THAT WAS MISCARRIED, ENDED IN A STILLBIRTH, OR THAT WAS TERMINATED PREMATURELY (ABORTED)?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>2⇒CM13</p>
<p>CM12C. HOW MANY MISCARRIAGES HAVE YOU HAD DURING YOUR LIFETIME?</p> <p>BY MISCARRIAGE, I MEAN AN EARLY AND INVOLUNTARY END OF PREGNANCY WITHIN THE FIRST 5 MONTHS OF PREGNANCY.</p>	<p>None 00</p> <p>Number of miscarriages _ _</p>	
<p>CM12D. IN HOW MANY CASES HAVE YOUR PREGNANCIES ENDED WITH A STILLBIRTH?</p> <p>BY STILLBIRTH, I MEAN A BIRTH THAT TOOK PLACE AFTER THE 5TH MONTH OF PREGNANCY, BUT THE CHILD DID NOT SHOW ANY SIGNS OF LIFE.</p>	<p>None 00</p> <p>Number of still births..... _ _</p>	
<p>CM12E. AND HOW MANY EARLY TERMINATIONS OF PREGNANCY (ABORTIONS) HAVE YOU HAD DURING YOUR LIFETIME?</p> <p>BY EARLY TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY (ABORTION), I MEAN A PREGNANCY THAT WAS VOLUNTARILY TERMINATED WITHIN THE FIRST 5 MONTHS OF PREGNANCY.</p>	<p>None 00</p> <p>Number of early terminations of pregnancies (abortions) _ _</p>	<p>00⇒CM13</p>
<p>CM12F WHEN DID YOUR (LAST) ABORTION TAKE PLACE?</p> <p>Month and year must be recorded.</p>	<p>Date of (last) abortion</p> <p>Month..... _ _</p> <p>Year _ _ _ _</p>	
<p>CM12G. Check CM12F. Last abortion occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview) in 2012 (if the month of interview and the month the abortion took place are the same, and the year the abortion took place is 2012, consider this as an abortion within the last 2 years)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Last abortion occurred in the month of interview in 2012 or later ⇒ Go to CM12I</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Last abortion occurred before the month of interview in 2012 ⇒ Go to CM13</p>		

<p>CM12I. DID YOU DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING IN ORDER TO END THIS PREGNANCY?</p> <p>[A] TAKE PILLS?</p> <p>[B] CARRIED HEAVY WEIGHT?</p> <p>[C] HIT/STRUCK ABDOMEN?</p> <p>[X] OTHER</p> <p>PROBE:</p> <p>DID YOU TRY ANYTHING ELSE?</p>	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Take pill</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carried heavy weight.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hit/struck abdomen</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other (specify).....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Take pill	1	2	Carried heavy weight.....	1	2	Hit/struck abdomen	1	2	Other (specify).....	1	2	
	Yes	No															
Take pill	1	2															
Carried heavy weight.....	1	2															
Hit/struck abdomen	1	2															
Other (specify).....	1	2															
<p>CM12IA: CHECK CM12I</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> At least one "Yes". ⇒ Continue with CM12J.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> All "No". ⇒ Return to CM12E and ask the women again to check whether the termination of pregnancy was voluntary (abortion) or involuntary (miscarriage). If involuntary Return to CM12D and CM12I and correct the answer where necessary. And continue to CM12K</p>																	
<p>CM12J. WHY DID YOU TRIED TO END THIS PREGNANCY?</p>	<p>Didn't want to get pregnant 1</p> <p>Economic circumstances..... 2</p> <p>Didn't want the sex of the fetus 3</p> <p>Other (specify)..... 6</p>																
<p>CM12K. WHERE DID THIS ABORTION TAKE PLACE?</p>	<p>Hospital 1</p> <p>PHC Center 2</p> <p>Private Clinic 3</p> <p>My home/Other home..... 4</p> <p>Other (specify)..... 6</p>																
<p>CM13. Check BH4 in BIRTH HISTORY Module: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since the month of interview in 2012 (if the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is 2012, consider this as a birth within the last 2 years)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No live birth in last 2 years. ⇒ Go to Contraception Module.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> One or more live births in last 2 years. ⇒ Record name of last born child and continue with Next Module</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Name of last-born child _____</p> <p>If child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.</p>																	

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
<p><i>This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview.</i></p> <p><i>Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____.</i></p> <p><i>Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.</i></p>		
DB1. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT WITH (<i>name</i>), DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?	Yes 1 No 2	1⇒Next Module
DB2. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON, OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Later 1 No more 2	2⇒Next Module
DB3. HOW MUCH LONGER DID YOU WANT TO WAIT? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i>	Months 1 _ _ Years 2 _ _ DK..... 998	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN
<p><i>This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview.</i></p> <p><i>Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____.</i></p> <p><i>Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.</i></p>		
MN1. DID YOU SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name)?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MN17
MN2. WHOM DID YOU SEE? <i>Probe:</i> ANYONE ELSE? <i>Probe for the type of person seen and circle all answers given.</i>	Health professional: Doctor A Nurse / Midwife B Other person Traditional birth attendant (Daya) F Other (specify) X	
MN2A. HOW MANY WEEKS OR MONTHS PREGNANT WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST RECEIVED ANTENATAL CARE FOR THIS PREGNANCY? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i>	Weeks 1 ____ Months 2 0 ____ DK 998	
MN3. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY? <i>Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.</i>	Number of times ____ DK 98	

MN3A. WHERE DID YOU GO MOSTLY TO RECEIVE THE ANTENATAL CARE FOR YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (NAME)?	Home Respondent's home 11 Other home 12 Public Sector Government hospital 21 Government clinic / health centre 22 Private Sector Private hospital 31 Private clinic 32 Private maternity home 33 NGO's Sector NGO's hospital 41 NGO's Clinic 42 UNRWA sector UNRWA hospital/ health centre 51 Israeli sector Israeli hospital/ health centre 61 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96													
MN4. AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY, WERE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DONE AT LEAST ONCE: [A] WAS YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURED? [B] DID YOU GIVE A URINE SAMPLE? [C] DID YOU GIVE A BLOOD SAMPLE?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Blood pressure</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urine sample</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blood sample</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Blood pressure	1	2	Urine sample	1	2	Blood sample	1	2	
	Yes	No												
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<p>MN4A. HAVE YOU HAD ANY OF THE FOLLOWING COMPLICATIONS AT ANY TIME DURING THIS PREGNANCY?</p> <p>[A] Severe vaginal bleeding</p> <p>[B] Hypertension</p> <p>[C] Swelling in the face or body</p> <p>[D] Severe headache</p> <p>[E] Upper abdominal pain</p> <p>[F] High fever</p> <p>[G] Non-fever convulsions</p> <p>[H] Painful micturition</p> <p>[I] Severe difficulty breathing</p> <p>[J] Anaemia</p> <p>[K] Urinary tract infection or genital</p> <p>[L] Rheumatic conditions</p>	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Severe vaginal bleeding</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hypertension</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Swelling in the face or body</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Severe headache</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Upper abdominal pain</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>High fever</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-fever convulsions.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Painful micturition</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Severe difficulty breathing</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Anaemia</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urinary tract infection or genital.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rheumatic conditions</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Severe vaginal bleeding	1	2	Hypertension	1	2	Swelling in the face or body	1	2	Severe headache	1	2	Upper abdominal pain	1	2	High fever	1	2	Non-fever convulsions.....	1	2	Painful micturition	1	2	Severe difficulty breathing	1	2	Anaemia	1	2	Urinary tract infection or genital.....	1	2	Rheumatic conditions	1	2	
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<p>MN17. WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF (name)?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i></p> <p>ANYONE ELSE?</p> <p><i>Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers given.</i></p> <p><i>If respondent says no one assisted, probe to determine whether any adults were present at the delivery.</i></p>	<p>Health professional:</p> <p>Doctor A</p> <p>Nurse/ Midwife..... B</p> <p>Other person</p> <p>Traditional birth attendant (Daya)..... F</p> <p>Relative / Friend H</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ X</p> <p>No one..... Y</p>																																								

<p>MN18. WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (name)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>Home</p> <p>Respondent's home11</p> <p>Other home12</p> <p>Public Sector</p> <p>Government hospital21</p> <p>Government clinic / health centre22</p> <p>Private Sector</p> <p>Private hospital31</p> <p>Private clinic32</p> <p>Private maternity home33</p> <p>NGO's Sector</p> <p>NGO's hospital41</p> <p>UNRWA sector</p> <p>UNRWA hospital/ health centre.....51</p> <p>Israeli sector</p> <p>Israeli hospital/ health centre.....61</p> <p>Other (specify) _____96</p>	<p>11⇒MN19C</p> <p>12⇒MN19C</p> <p>96⇒MN19C</p>
<p>MN19. WAS (name) DELIVERED BY CAESAREAN SECTION? THAT IS, DID THEY CUT YOUR BELLY OPEN TO TAKE THE BABY OUT?</p>	<p>Yes1</p> <p>No.....2</p>	<p>2⇒MN19C</p>
<p>MN19A. WHEN WAS THE DECISION MADE TO HAVE THE CAESAREAN SECTION?</p> <p>WAS IT BEFORE OR AFTER YOUR LABOUR PAINS STARTED?</p>	<p>Before.....1</p> <p>After.....2</p>	

<p>MN19B. WHY WAS THE DECISION MADE TO HAVE THE CAESAREAN SECTION?</p> <p><i>Probe</i></p> <p>ANY OTHER DECISION?</p> <p><i>Probe for the reasons and circle all answers given</i></p>	<p>Reasons associated with respondent's health A</p> <p>Reasons associated with fetus's health B</p> <p>Respondent's Choice C</p> <p>Husband's Choice D</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____</p> <p>X</p>																																		
<p>MN19C. DID YOU HAVE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS DURING OR IMMEDIATELY AFTER DELIVERY?</p> <p>[A] than 12 hours</p> <p>[B] High fever</p> <p>[C] Convulsions without fever</p> <p>[D] Severe vaginal bleeding</p> <p>[X] Other</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Prolonged labor for more Than 12 hours</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>High fever</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Convulsions without fever</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Severe vaginal bleeding</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other (<i>specify</i>)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Prolonged labor for more Than 12 hours	1	2	High fever	1	2	Convulsions without fever	1	2	Severe vaginal bleeding	1	2	Other (<i>specify</i>)	1	2																
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<p>MN19D. DID YOU SUFFER FROM ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS AT ANY TIME DURING THE FIRST SIX WEEKS FOLLOWING THE DELIVERY?</p> <p>[A] Severe vaginal bleeding</p> <p>[B] Swelling and pain in the legs</p> <p>[C] Foul-smelling vaginal discharge with fever</p> <p>[D] Lower abdominal pain with fever</p> <p>[E] Sever Lower back pain with fever</p> <p>[F] Painful during urination</p> <p>[G] Breast swelling and pain with fever</p> <p>[H] Hypertension</p> <p>[I] Severe headache</p> <p>[X] Other (<i>specify</i>)</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Severe vaginal bleeding</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Swelling and pain in the legs</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Foul-smelling vaginal discharge with fever</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lower abdominal pain with fever</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sever Lower back pain with fever</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Painful during urination</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Breast swelling and pain with fever</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hypertension</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Severe headache</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other (<i>specify</i>)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Severe vaginal bleeding	1	2	Swelling and pain in the legs	1	2	Foul-smelling vaginal discharge with fever	1	2	Lower abdominal pain with fever	1	2	Sever Lower back pain with fever	1	2	Painful during urination	1	2	Breast swelling and pain with fever	1	2	Hypertension	1	2	Severe headache	1	2	Other (<i>specify</i>)	1	2	
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MN20. WHEN (<i>name</i>) WAS BORN, WAS HE/SHE VERY LARGE, LARGER THAN AVERAGE, AVERAGE, SMALLER THAN AVERAGE, OR VERY SMALL?	Very large1 Larger than average2 Average3 Smaller than average4 Very small.....5 DK8	
MN21. WAS (<i>name</i>) WEIGHED AT BIRTH?	Yes1 No.....2 DK8	2⇒MN23 8⇒MN23
MN22. HOW MUCH DID (<i>name</i>) WEIGH? <i>If a card is available, record weight from card.</i>	From card 1 (kg) _ . _ _ _ From recall 2 (kg) _ . _ _ _ DK99998	
MN23. HAS YOUR MENSTRUAL PERIOD RETURNED SINCE THE BIRTH OF (<i>name</i>)?	Yes1 No.....2	
MN24. DID YOU EVER BREASTFEED (<i>name</i>)?	Yes1 No.....2	2⇒MN27A
MN25. HOW LONG AFTER BIRTH DID YOU FIRST PUT (<i>name</i>) TO THE BREAST? <i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.</i> <i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i> <i>Otherwise, record days.</i>	Immediately000 Hours.....1 _ _ Days2 _ _ DK/ remember998	
MN26. IN THE FIRST THREE DAYS AFTER DELIVERY, WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK OTHER THAN BREAST MILK?	Yes1 No.....2	2⇒MN27A

MN27. WHAT WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN TO DRINK? <i>Probe:</i> ANYTHING ELSE?	Milk (other than breast milk) A Plain water..... B Sugar or glucose water C Gripe water..... D Sugar-salt-water solution..... E Fruit juice..... F Infant formula G Tea / Infusions..... H Honey I Other (<i>specify</i>) X	
MN27A DID YOU HEAR ABOUT MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH HANDBOOK?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2⇒NEXT MODULE
MN27B. DO YOU USE THE MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH HANDBOOK?	Yes 1 No..... 2	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
<p><i>This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview.</i></p> <p><i>Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____.</i></p> <p><i>Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.</i></p>		
<p>PN1. Check MN18: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the child was delivered in a health facility (MN18=21-61) ⇒ Continue with PN2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, the child was not delivered in a health facility (MN18=11-12 or 96) ⇒ Go to PN6</p>		
<p>PN2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED IN THE HOURS AND DAYS AFTER THE BIRTH OF (<i>name</i>).</p> <p>YOU HAVE SAID THAT YOU GAVE BIRTH IN (<i>name or type of facility in MN18</i>). HOW LONG DID YOU STAY THERE AFTER THE DELIVERY?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>If less than one week, record days.</i></p> <p><i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>Hours.....1 __ __</p> <p>Days2 __ __</p> <p>Weeks3 __ __</p> <p>DK/ Don't remember.....998</p>	
<p>PN3. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (<i>name</i>)'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY – FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING (<i>name</i>), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF (<i>name</i>) IS OK.</p> <p>BEFORE YOU LEFT THE (<i>name or type of facility in MN18</i>), DID ANYONE CHECK ON (<i>name</i>)'S HEALTH?</p>	<p>Yes1</p> <p>No.....2</p>	

<p>PN4. AND WHAT ABOUT CHECKS ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH – I MEAN, SOMEONE ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU?</p> <p>DID ANYONE CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH BEFORE YOU LEFT (<i>name or type or facility in MN18</i>)?</p>	<p>Yes1 No.....2</p>	
<p>PN5. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED AFTER YOU LEFT (<i>name or type of facility in MN18</i>).</p> <p>DID ANYONE CHECK ON (<i>name</i>)’S HEALTH AFTER YOU LEFT (<i>name or type of facility in MN18</i>)?</p>	<p>Yes1 No.....2</p>	<p>1⇒PN11 2⇒PN16</p>
<p>PN6. Check MN17: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant (Daya), assist with the delivery?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, delivery assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant (Daya), (MN17=A-F) ⇒ Continue with PN7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, delivery not assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant (Daya), (A-F not circled in MN17) ⇒ Go to PN10</p>		
<p>PN7. YOU HAVE ALREADY SAID THAT (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) ASSISTED WITH THE BIRTH. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (<i>name</i>)’S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY, FOR EXAMPLE EXAMINING (<i>name</i>), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF (<i>name</i>) IS OK.</p> <p>AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND BEFORE (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) LEFT YOU, DID (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) CHECK ON (<i>name</i>)’S HEALTH?</p>	<p>Yes1 No.....2</p>	

<p>PN8. AND DID (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH BEFORE LEAVING?</p> <p>BY CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH, I MEAN ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU.</p>	<p>Yes1</p> <p>No.....2</p>	
<p>PN9. AFTER THE (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) LEFT YOU, DID ANYONE CHECK ON THE HEALTH OF (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>Yes1</p> <p>No.....2</p>	<p>1⇒PN11</p> <p>2⇒PN18</p>
<p>PN10. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (<i>name</i>)'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY – FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING (<i>name</i>), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF THE BABY IS OK.</p> <p>AFTER (<i>name</i>) WAS DELIVERED, DID ANYONE CHECK ON HIS/HER HEALTH?</p>	<p>Yes1</p> <p>No.....2</p>	<p>2⇒PN19</p>
<p>PN11. DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?</p>	<p>Once.....1</p> <p>More than once2</p>	<p>1⇒PN12A</p> <p>2⇒PN12B</p>
<p>PN12A. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN?</p> <p>PN12B. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>If less than one week, record days.</i></p> <p><i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>Hours.....1 _ _</p> <p>Days2 _ _</p> <p>Weeks3 _ _</p> <p>DK/ Don't remember.....998</p>	

PN13. WHO CHECKED ON (name)'S HEALTH AT THAT TIME?	Health professional Doctor A Nurse / Midwife B Other person Traditional birth attendant (Daya) F Relative / Friend H Other (specify) X	
PN14. WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE? <i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i> <hr/> (Name of place)	Home Respondent's home 11 Other home 12 Public sector Government hospital 21 Government clinic / health centre 22 Private Sector Private hospital 31 Private clinic 32 Private maternity home 33 NGO's Sector NGO's hospital/ health centre 41 UNRWA Sector UNRWA hospital/ health centre 51 Israeli Sector Israeli hospital/ health centre 61 Other (specify) 96	
PN15. Check MN18: Was the child delivered in a health facility? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the child was delivered in a health facility (MN18=21-61) ⇒ Continue with PN16 <input type="checkbox"/> No, the child was not delivered in a health facility (MN18=11-12 or 96) ⇒ Go to PN17		
PN16. AFTER YOU LEFT (name or type of facility in MN18), DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH?	Yes 1 No 2	1 ⇒ PN20 2 ⇒ PN23A

<p>PN17. Check MN17: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant (Daya), assist with the delivery?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, delivery assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant (Daya), (MN17=A-F) ⇒ Continue with PN18</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, delivery not assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant (Daya), (A-F not circled in MN17) ⇒ Go to PN19</p>		
<p>PN18. AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND (person or persons in MN17) LEFT, DID ANYONE CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH?</p>	<p>Yes1</p> <p>No2</p>	<p>1⇒PN20</p> <p>2⇒PN23A</p>
<p>PN19. AFTER THE BIRTH OF (name), DID ANYONE CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH?</p> <p>I MEAN SOMEONE ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU.</p>	<p>Yes1</p> <p>No2</p>	<p>2⇒PN23A</p>
<p>PN20. DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?</p>	<p>Once1</p> <p>More than once2</p>	<p>1⇒PN21A</p> <p>2⇒PN21B</p>
<p>PN21A. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN?</p> <p>PN21B. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>If less than one week, record days.</i></p> <p><i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>Hours1 _ _</p> <p>Days2 _ _</p> <p>Weeks3 _ _</p> <p>DK/ Don't remember998</p>	

<p>PN22. WHO CHECKED ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH AT THAT TIME?</p>	<p>Health professional</p> <p>Doctor A</p> <p>Nurse / Midwife B</p> <p>Other person</p> <p>Traditional birth attendant (Daya) F</p> <p>Relative / Friend H</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	
<p>PN23. WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>Home</p> <p>Respondent's home 11</p> <p>Other home 12</p> <p>Public Sector</p> <p>Government hospital 21</p> <p>Government clinic / health centre 22</p> <p>Private Sector</p> <p>Private hospital 31</p> <p>Private clinic 32</p> <p>Private maternity home 33</p> <p>NGO's Sector</p> <p>NGO's hospital/ health centre 41</p> <p>UNRWA Sector</p> <p>UNRWA hospital/ health centre 51</p> <p>Israeli Sector</p> <p>Israeli hospital/ health centre 61</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>11⇒Next Module</p> <p>12⇒Next Module</p> <p>21⇒Next Module</p> <p>22⇒Next Module</p> <p>31⇒Next Module</p> <p>32⇒Next Module</p> <p>33⇒Next Module</p> <p>41⇒Next Module</p> <p>51⇒Next Module</p> <p>61⇒Next Module</p> <p>96⇒Next Module</p>

PN23A. WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON FOR NOT SEEKING FOR THE POSTNATAL CARE?	There were no problems	11	
	Has previous experience	12	
	Not aware of the importance of check-up .	13	
	Service unavailable	14	
	Service expensive	15	
	Was busy.....	16	
	Husband was busy	17	
	Israeli measures were a barrier	18	
	Other (<i>specify</i>)	96	

CONTRACEPTION		CP
CP0. Check MA1. Currently Married? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently married ⇒ Continue with CP1 <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to HIV/AIDS Module		
CP1. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT ANOTHER SUBJECT – FAMILY PLANNING. ARE YOU PREGNANT NOW?	Yes, currently pregnant1 No.....2 Unsure or DK.....8	1⇒CP2A
CP2. COUPLES USE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY. ARE YOU CURRENTLY DOING SOMETHING OR USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes1 No.....2	1⇒CP3
CP2AA. WHAT IS YOUR MAIN REASON FOR NOT CURRENTLY USING A FAMILY PLANNING METHOD?	Desire to have a child.....11 I object family planning.....12 Husband objected13 Fear of side effects.....14 Availability/accessibility15 Expensive.....16 Inconvenient to use17 Menopause.....18 Infrequent sex / No sex19 Religious beliefs20 Infertile Husband/Wife21 Fatalistic22 Husband/Wife is sick23 Breastfeeding24 Too old25 Other (specify) _____ 96	
CP2A. HAVE YOU EVER DONE SOMETHING OR USED ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes1 No.....2	1⇒Next Module 2⇒Next

		Module
CP3. WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY? Do not prompt. If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one.	Female sterilization A Male sterilization..... B IUD C Injectables D Implants..... E Pill..... F Male condom..... G Female condom..... H Diaphragm..... I Foam / Jelly J Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)..... K Periodic abstinence / Rhythm..... L Withdrawal..... M Other (<i>specify</i>) X	A⇒CP4A B⇒CP4A K⇒CP5 L⇒CP5 M⇒CP5 X⇒CP5
CP4. FROM WHERE DID YOU GET (CURRENT METHOD'S NAME) LAST TIME? CP4A: IN WHAT FACILITY DID THE STERILIZATION TAKE PLACE?	Public sector Government hospital21 Government clinic / MCH centre22 Private Sector Private hospital.....31 Private clinic32 Pharmacy33 NGO's Sector NGO's hospital/ health centre.....41 UNRWA sector UNRWA hospital/ health centre.....51 Israeli sector Israeli hospital/ health centre.....61 Other (<i>specify</i>)..... 96	
CP5. DID YOU FACE ANY PROBLEMS WITH USING (CURRENT METHOD)?	Yes1 No.....2	2⇒Next Module

<p>CP6. WHAT PROBLEMS DID YOU FACE?</p> <p>Probe: Any other problems?</p>	<p>Side effects..... A</p> <p>Method not effective B</p> <p>Husband objected C</p> <p>Availability/accessibility D</p> <p>Expensive..... E</p> <p>Inconvenient to use F</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
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UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. Check CP1. Currently pregnant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently pregnant ⇒ Continue with UN2 <input type="checkbox"/> No, unsure or DK ⇒ Go to UN5		
UN2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR CURRENT PREGNANCY. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT, DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?	Yes..... 1 No 2	1⇒UN4
UN3. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Later..... 1 No more 2	
UN4. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. AFTER THE CHILD YOU ARE NOW EXPECTING, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY MORE CHILDREN?	Have another child 1 No more / None..... 2 Undecided / DK..... 8	1⇒UN7 2⇒UN13 8⇒UN13
UN5. Check CP3. Currently using "Female sterilization"? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UN13 <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Continue with UN6		
UN6. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Have (a/another) child..... 1 No more / None..... 2 Says she cannot get pregnant 3 Undecided / DK..... 8	2⇒UN9 3⇒UN11 8⇒UN9
UN7. HOW LONG WOULD YOU LIKE TO WAIT BEFORE THE BIRTH OF (A/ANOTHER) CHILD? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i>	Months 1 ____ Years..... 2 ____ Does not want to wait (soon/now)..... 993 Says she cannot get pregnant 994 After marriage 995 Other 996 DK..... 998	994⇒UN11
UN8. Check CP1. Currently pregnant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently pregnant ⇒ Go to UN13 <input type="checkbox"/> No, unsure or DK ⇒ Continue with UN9		

UN9. Check CP2. Currently using a method? <div style="margin-left: 40px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UN13 <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Continue with UN10 </div>		
UN10. DO YOU THINK YOU ARE PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT AT THIS TIME?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	1 ⇒ UN13 8 ⇒ UN13
UN11. WHY DO YOU THINK YOU ARE NOT PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT?	Infrequent sex / No sex A Menopausal B Never menstruated C Hysterectomy (surgical removal of uterus) D Has been trying to get pregnant for 2 years or more without result E Postpartum amenorrhea F Breastfeeding G Too old H Fatalistic I Other (<i>specify</i>) X DK Z	
UN12. Check UN11. "Never menstruated" mentioned? <div style="margin-left: 40px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Mentioned ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> Not mentioned ⇒ Continue with UN13 </div>		
UN13. WHEN DID YOUR LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD START? Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent	Days ago 1 ____ Weeks ago 2 ____ Months ago 3 ____ Years ago 4 ____ In menopause / Has had hysterectomy 994 Before last birth 995 Never menstruated 996	

HIV/AIDS		HA																
HA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ WM11																
HA2. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY HAVING JUST ONE UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER WHO HAS NO OTHER SEX PARTNERS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8																	
HA3. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8																	
HA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8																	
HA5. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8																	
HA6. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8																	
HA7. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8																	
HA8. CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY:	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] DURING PREGNANCY?</td> <td>During pregnancy 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] DURING DELIVERY?</td> <td>During delivery 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] BY BREASTFEEDING?</td> <td>By breastfeeding 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	DK	[A] DURING PREGNANCY?	During pregnancy 1	2	8	[B] DURING DELIVERY?	During delivery 1	2	8	[C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	By breastfeeding 1	2	8	
	Yes	No	DK															
[A] DURING PREGNANCY?	During pregnancy 1	2	8															
[B] DURING DELIVERY?	During delivery 1	2	8															
[C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	By breastfeeding 1	2	8															
HA9. IN YOUR OPINION, IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8																	

HA10. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
HA11. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
HA12. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HER OR HIM IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
HA27. DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2	

WM11. <i>Record the time.</i>	Hour and minutes __ : __	
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<p>WM12. <i>Check List of Household Members, columns HL7 and HL15.</i></p> <p><i>Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ <i>Proceed to complete the result of woman's interview (WM7) on the cover and then go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ <i>End the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation and proceed to complete the result of woman's interview (WM7) on the cover page.</i></p>
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Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations



State of Palestine
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE
Palestinian Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2014

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
<p>This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers or caretakers (see List of Household Members, column HL15) who care for a child that lives with them and is under the age of 5 years (see List of Household Members, column HL7B). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.</p>		
UF1. Cluster number: <div style="text-align: right;">_ _ _</div>	UF2. Household number: <div style="text-align: right;">_ _</div>	
UF3. Child's name: Name _____	UF4. Child's line number: <div style="text-align: right;">_ _</div>	
UF5. Mother's / Caretaker's name: Name _____	UF6. Mother's / Caretaker's line number: <div style="text-align: right;">_ _</div>	
UF7. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____	UF8. Day / Month / Year of interview: <div style="text-align: right;">_ _ / _ _ / 2014</div>	

<p>Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent: WE ARE FROM PALESTINIAN CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 25 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>	<p><i>If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this person, then read the following:</i> NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'S HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 25 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>
<p>MAY I START NOW?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to UF12 to record the time and then begin the interview.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, permission is not given ⇒ Circle '03' in UF9. Discuss this result with your supervisor</p>	

UF9. Result of interview for children under 5 Codes refer to mother/caretaker.	Completed 01 Not at home 02 Refused 03 Partly completed 04 Incapacitated 05 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96
UF10. Field editor's name and number: Name _____	UF11. Main data entry clerk's name and number: Name _____

UF12. <i>Record the time.</i>	Hour and minutes : ..	
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AGE		AG
<p>AG1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH OF <i>(name)</i>.</p> <p>ON WHAT DAY, MONTH AND YEAR WAS <i>(name)</i> BORN?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> WHAT IS HIS / HER BIRTHDAY?</p> <p>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact birth date, also enter the day; otherwise, circle 98 for day</p> <p>Month and year must be recorded.</p>	<p>Date of birth</p> <p>Day 98</p> <p>Month.....</p> <p>Year 2 0 ..</p>	
<p>AG2. HOW OLD IS <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> HOW OLD WAS <i>(name)</i> AT HIS / HER LAST BIRTHDAY?</p> <p>Record age in completed years.</p> <p>Record '0' if less than 1 year.</p> <p>Compare and correct AG1 and/or AG2 if inconsistent.</p>	<p>Age (in completed years).....</p>	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. DOES <i>(name)</i> HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE? <i>If yes, ask:</i> MAY I SEE IT?	Yes, seen..... 1 Yes, not seen..... 2 No 3 DK..... 8	1⇒Next Module 2⇒Next Module
BR2. HAS <i>(name)</i> 'S BIRTH BEEN REGISTERED IN THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	1⇒Next Module
BR3. DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER <i>(name)</i> 'S BIRTH?	Yes 1 No 2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC																
EC1. HOW MANY CHILDREN'S BOOKS OR PICTURE BOOKS DO YOU HAVE FOR <i>(name)</i> ?	None 00 Number of children's books 0 ____ Ten or more books 10																	
EC2. I AM INTERESTED IN LEARNING ABOUT THE THINGS THAT <i>(name)</i> PLAYS WITH WHEN HE/SHE IS AT HOME. DOES HE/SHE PLAY WITH: [A] HOMEMADE TOYS (SUCH AS DOLLS, CARS, OR OTHER TOYS MADE AT HOME)? [B] TOYS FROM A SHOP OR MANUFACTURED TOYS? [C] HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS (SUCH AS BOWLS OR POTS) OR OBJECTS FOUND OUTSIDE (SUCH AS STICKS, ROCKS, ANIMAL SHELLS OR LEAVES)? If the respondent says "YES" to the categories above, then probe to learn specifically what the child plays with to ascertain the response	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Y</td> <td>N</td> <td>DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Homemade toys</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Toys from a shop</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Household objects or outside objects</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table>		Y	N	DK	Homemade toys	1	2	8	Toys from a shop	1	2	8	Household objects or outside objects	1	2	8	
	Y	N	DK															
Homemade toys	1	2	8															
Toys from a shop	1	2	8															
Household objects or outside objects	1	2	8															
EC3. SOMETIMES ADULTS TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN HAVE TO LEAVE THE HOUSE TO GO SHOPPING, WASH CLOTHES, OR FOR OTHER REASONS AND HAVE TO LEAVE YOUNG CHILDREN. ON HOW MANY DAYS IN THE PAST WEEK WAS <i>(name)</i> : [A] LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR? [B] LEFT IN THE CARE OF ANOTHER CHILD, THAT IS, SOMEONE LESS THAN 10 YEARS OLD, FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR? If 'none' enter '0'. If 'don't know' enter '8'	Number of days left alone for more than an hour ____ Number of days left with other child for more than an hour ____																	
EC4. Check AG2: Age of child <input type="checkbox"/> Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> Child age 3 or 4 ⇒ Continue with EC5																		
EC5. DOES <i>(name)</i> ATTEND ANY ORGANIZED LEARNING OR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME, SUCH AS A PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT FACILITY, INCLUDING KINDERGARTEN OR COMMUNITY CHILD CARE?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8																	

<p>EC7. IN THE PAST 3 DAYS, DID YOU OR ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AGE 15 OR OVER ENGAGE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WITH <i>(name)</i>:</p> <p><i>If yes, ask:</i> WHO ENGAGED IN THIS ACTIVITY WITH <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p><i>Circle all that apply.</i></p> <p>[A] READ BOOKS TO OR LOOKED AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[B] TOLD STORIES TO <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[C] SANG SONGS TO <i>(name)</i> OR WITH <i>(name)</i>, INCLUDING LULLABIES?</p> <p>[D] TOOK <i>(name)</i> OUTSIDE THE HOME, COMPOUND, YARD OR ENCLOSURE?</p> <p>[E] PLAYED WITH <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[F] NAMED, COUNTED, OR DREW THINGS TO OR WITH <i>(name)</i>?</p>	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Mother</th> <th>Father</th> <th>Other</th> <th>No one</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Read books</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Told stories</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sang songs</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Took outside</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Played with</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Named/counted</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Mother	Father	Other	No one	Read books	A	B	X	Y	Told stories	A	B	X	Y	Sang songs	A	B	X	Y	Took outside	A	B	X	Y	Played with	A	B	X	Y	Named/counted	A	B	X	Y	
	Mother	Father	Other	No one																																	
Read books	A	B	X	Y																																	
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Took outside	A	B	X	Y																																	
Played with	A	B	X	Y																																	
Named/counted	A	B	X	Y																																	
<p>EC8. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF <i>(name)</i>. CHILDREN DO NOT ALL DEVELOP AND LEARN AT THE SAME RATE. FOR EXAMPLE, SOME WALK EARLIER THAN OTHERS. THESE QUESTIONS ARE RELATED TO SEVERAL ASPECTS OF <i>(name)</i>'S DEVELOPMENT.</p> <p>CAN <i>(name)</i> IDENTIFY OR NAME AT LEAST TEN LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>																																				
<p>EC9. CAN <i>(name)</i> READ AT LEAST FOUR SIMPLE, POPULAR WORDS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>																																				
<p>EC10. DOES <i>(name)</i> KNOW THE NAME AND RECOGNIZE THE SYMBOL OF ALL NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 10?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>																																				
<p>EC11. CAN <i>(name)</i> PICK UP A SMALL OBJECT WITH TWO FINGERS, LIKE A STICK OR A ROCK FROM THE GROUND?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>																																				
<p>EC12. IS <i>(name)</i> SOMETIMES TOO SICK TO PLAY?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>																																				
<p>EC13. DOES <i>(name)</i> FOLLOW SIMPLE DIRECTIONS ON HOW TO DO SOMETHING CORRECTLY?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>																																				

	DK..... 8	
EC14. WHEN GIVEN SOMETHING TO DO, IS (<i>name</i>) ABLE TO DO IT INDEPENDENTLY?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
EC15. DOES (<i>name</i>) GET ALONG WELL WITH OTHER CHILDREN?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
EC16. DOES (<i>name</i>) KICK, BITE, OR HIT OTHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
EC17. DOES (<i>name</i>) GET DISTRACTED EASILY?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		BD
BD1. Check AG2: Age of child <input type="checkbox"/> Child age 0, 1 or 2 years ⇒ Continue with BD2 <input type="checkbox"/> Child age 3 or 4 years ⇒ Go to CARE OF ILLNESS Module		
BD2. HAS (name) EVER BEEN BREASTFED?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒BD4 8⇒BD4
BD3. IS (name) STILL BEING BREASTFED?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
BD4. YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT, DID (name) DRINK ANYTHING FROM A BOTTLE WITH A NIPPLE?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
BD5. DID (name) DRINK ORS (ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTION) YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
BD6. DID (name) DRINK OR EAT VITAMIN OR MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS OR ANY MEDICINES YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
BD7. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT (OTHER) LIQUIDS THAT (name) MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT. I AM INTERESTED TO KNOW WHETHER (name) HAD THE ITEM EVEN IF COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS. PLEASE INCLUDE LIQUIDS CONSUMED OUTSIDE OF YOUR HOME. DID (name) DRINK (Name of item) YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT:	<div style="text-align: right;">Yes No DK</div>	
[A] PLAIN WATER?	Plain water 1 2 8	
[B] JUICE DRINKS? like orange juice	juice drinks 1 2 8	
[C] Maraka? Like clear chicken, or clear meat Maraka.	Clear Maraka (without any chicken or meat pieces) 1 2 8	
[D] MILK SUCH AS TINNED, POWDERED, OR FRESH ANIMAL MILK?	Milk 1 2 8	
If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (name) DRINK MILK? If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.	Number of times drank milk	
[E] INFANT FORMULA?	Infant formula 1 2 8	
If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (name) DRINK INFANT FORMULA? If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.	Number of times drank infant formula	
[F] ANY OTHER LIQUIDS? SUCH AS DRINKING HERBS AND TEA.	Other liquids (specify) _____ 1 2 8	

BD8. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT (OTHER) FOODS THAT (<i>name</i>) MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT. AGAIN, I AM INTERESTED TO KNOW WHETHER (<i>name</i>) HAD THE ITEM EVEN IF COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS. PLEASE INCLUDE FOODS CONSUMED OUTSIDE OF YOUR HOME.				
DID (<i>name</i>) EAT (<i>Name of food</i>) YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT:		Yes	No	DK
[A] YOGURT?	Yogurt	1	2	8
If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK OR EAT YOGURT? If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.		Number of times drank/ate yogurt		
[B] CERELAC, OR NINOLAC?	Cerelac, Ninolac	1	2	8
[C] BREAD, RICE, NOODLES, PORRIDGE, BULGUR OR OTHER FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS ?	Foods made from grains	1	2	8
[D] CARROTS, SQUASH OR SWEET POTATOES THAT ARE YELLOW OR ORANGE INSIDE?	Pumpkin, carrots, squash, etc.	1	2	8
[E] WHITE POTATOES, OR ANY OTHER FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS?	White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, etc.	1	2	8
[F] ANY DARK GREEN, SPINACH, MALLO (KHUBAZEH) OR ANY LEAFY VEGETABLES?	Dark green, leafy vegetables	1	2	8
[G] RIPE MANGOES, OR APRICOT?	Ripe mangoes, or apricot	1	2	8
[H] ANY OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES? LIKE PARSLEY, MINT OR GRAPE LEAVES, OR APPLE, BANANA	Other fruits or vegetables	1	2	8
[I] LIVER, KIDNEY, HEART OR OTHER ORGAN MEATS?	Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats	1	2	8
[J] ANY MEAT, SUCH AS BEEF, LAMB, GOAT, CHICKEN, OR DUCK?	Meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, etc.	1	2	8
[K] EGGS?	Eggs	1	2	8
[L] FRESH OR DRIED FISH OR SHELLFISH?	Fresh or dried fish	1	2	8
[M] ANY FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, OR NUTS? LIKE HUMOS	Foods made from beans, peas, etc.	1	2	8
[N] CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK, DRIED YOGURT (LABANEH), KASTARED?	Cheese or other food made from milk	1	2	8
[P] ANY OTHER FOOD MADE WITH MILK? LIKE KASTARAD, SEMOLINA WITH MILK.	Any other food made with Milk	1	2	8
[O] ANY OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD THAT I HAVE NOT MENTIONED?	Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food (specify) _____	1	2	8
BD9. Check BD8 (Categories "A" through "O") <input type="checkbox"/> At least one "Yes" or all "DK" ⇒ Go to BD11 <input type="checkbox"/> Else ⇒ Continue with BD10				
BD10. Probe to determine whether the child ate any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night <input type="checkbox"/> The child did not eat or the respondent does not know ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> The child ate at least one solid, semi-solid or soft food item mentioned by the respondent ⇒ Go back to BD8 and record food eaten yesterday [A to O]. When finished, continue with BD11				
BD11. HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) EAT ANY SOLID, SEMI-SOLID OR SOFT FOODS YESTERDAY DURING		Number of times		
THE DAY OR NIGHT? If 7 or more times, record '7'.		DK 8		

IMMUNIZATION

If an immunization (child health) card is available, copy the dates in IM3 for each type of immunization recorded on the card. IM6- IM17B will only be asked if a card is not available.

IM1. DO YOU HAVE A CARD WHERE (<i>name</i>)'S VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN DOWN? If yes: MAY I SEE IT PLEASE?	Yes, seen 1 Yes, not seen 2 No card 3	1⇒IM3 2⇒IM6							
IM2. DID YOU EVER HAVE A VACCINATION (child health) CARD FOR (<i>name</i>)?	Yes..... 1 No 2	1⇒IM6 2⇒IM6							
IM3. (a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card. (b) Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.	Date of Immunization								
	Day		Month		Year				
HEP.B 1(HEPB AT BIRTH) HEP.B 1									
BCG BCG									
IPV 1 IPV1									
IPV 2 Ipv2									
PENTA1 DPT1+ Hib1 + HEP. B2									
PENTA2 DPT2+ Hib2 + HEP. B3									
PENTA3 DPT3+ Hib3 + HEP. B4									
POLIO 1 OPV1									
POLIO 2 OPV2									
POLIO 3 OPV3									
POLIO 4 OPV4									
PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE PCV 1									
PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE PCV 2									
PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE PCV 3									
MMR1 MMR1									
MMR2 MMR2									
DPT 4 DPT 4									
IM4. Check IM3. Are all vaccines (HepB 1 to DPT4) recorded?									
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Continue with IM5									

IM5. IN ADDITION TO WHAT IS RECORDED ON THIS CARD, DID (<i>name</i>) RECEIVE ANY OTHER VACCINATIONS – INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN CAMPAIGNS OR IMMUNIZATION DAYS OR CHILD HEALTH DAY? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go back to IM3 and probe for these vaccinations and write '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine mentioned. When finished, skip to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> No/DK ⇒ Go to Next Module		
IM6. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES, INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN A CAMPAIGN OR IMMUNIZATION DAY OR CHILD HEALTH DAY?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2⇒ Next Module 8⇒ Next Module
IM7. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A BCG VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE ARM OR SHOULDER THAT USUALLY CAUSES A SCAR?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
IM7A. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A IPV INJECTION VACCINATION THAT IS A SHOT IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF 1 MONTHS OR OLDER - TO PROTECT HIM/HER FROM POLIO?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2⇒IM8 8⇒IM8
IM7B. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE IPV VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times	
IM8. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATION DROPS IN THE MOUTH TO PROTECT HIM/HER FROM POLIO?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2⇒IM11 8⇒IM11
IM9. WAS THE FIRST POLIO VACCINE RECEIVED IN THE AGE OF TWO MONTHS?	Yes 1 No 2	
IM10. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE POLIO VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times	
IM11. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A PENTA (DPT+ Hib1 + HepB2) VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING TETANUS, WHOOPING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA AND TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE TYPE B AND HEPATITIS B? <i>Probe by indicating that DPT & Hib vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as Polio</i>	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2⇒IM12B 8⇒IM12B
IM12. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE DPT & Hib VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times	
IM12B. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED THE FOURTH DOSE OF DPT VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING TETANUS, WHOOPING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA ?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
IM14. WAS THE FIRST HEPATITIS B VACCINE RECEIVED WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER BIRTH?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
IM16A. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A MMR INJECTION – THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF 12 MONTHS OR OLDER - TO PREVENT	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒ IM17A

HIM/HER FROM GETTING MEASLES, MUMPS AND RUBELLA?	DK..... 8	8⇒ IM17A
IM16B. HOW MANY TIMES WAS A MMR RECEIVED?	Number of times	
IM17A: HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A PCV INJECTION – THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF 2 MONTHS, 4 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS - TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2⇒ <i>Next Module</i> 8⇒ <i>Next Module</i>
IM17B: HOW MANY TIMES WAS A PCV RECEIVED?	Number of times	

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
CA1. IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2⇒CA7 8⇒CA7
CA2. I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW MUCH (<i>name</i>) WAS GIVEN TO DRINK DURING THE DIARRHOEA (INCLUDING BREASTMILK). DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, OR MORE THAN USUAL? <i>If 'less', probe:</i> WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, OR SOMEWHAT LESS?	Much less 1 Some what less 2 About the same 3 More 4 Nothing to drink 5 DK..... 8	
CA3. DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, MORE THAN USUAL, OR NOTHING TO EAT? <i>If 'less', probe:</i> WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT OR SOMEWHAT LESS?	Much less 1 Somewhat less 2 About the same 3 More 4 Stopped food 5 Never gave food 6 DK..... 8	
CA3A. DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE DIARRHOEA FROM ANY SOURCE?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2⇒CA4 8⇒CA4
CA3B. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT? <i>Probe:</i> ANYWHERE ELSE? Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions. Probe to identify each type of source. If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place. _____ (<i>Name of place</i>)	Public sector Government hospital.....A Government health centre/clinicB Mobile / Outreach clinicE Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic I Private physician..... J Private pharmacyK Other source Relative / Friend.....P Traditional practitionerR NGO's Medical Sector NGO's hospital/ health clinic..... S UNRWA Medical sector UNRWA hospital/ health centre T Israeli Medical sector Israeli hospital/ health centreU Other (<i>specify</i>) X	

<p>CA4. DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN TO DRINK:</p> <p>[A] A FLUID MADE FROM A SPECIAL PACKET CALLED ORS PACKET SOLUTION?</p> <p>[B] A PRE-PACKAGED ORS FLUID FOR DIARRHOEA IF ANY PRE-PACKAGED ORS FLUID?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</p> <p>Fluid from ORS packet 1 2 8</p> <p>Pre-packaged ORS fluid 1 2 8</p>	
<p>CA4A. Check CA4: ORS</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child was given ORS ('Yes' circled in 'A' or 'B' in CA4) ⇒ Continue with CA4B</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child was not given ORS ⇒ Go to CA5</p>		

<p>CA4B. WHERE DID YOU GET THE ORS?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>Public sector</p> <p>Government hospital..... 11</p> <p>Government health centre/clinic 12</p> <p>Mobile / Outreach clinic 15</p> <p>Private medical sector</p> <p>Private hospital / clinic 21</p> <p>Private physician..... 22</p> <p>Private pharmacy 23</p> <p>Other source</p> <p>Relative / Friend..... 31</p> <p>Traditional practitioner 33</p> <p>Already had at home 40</p> <p>NGO's Medical Sector</p> <p>NGO's hospital/ health clinic..... 41</p> <p>UNRWA Medical sector</p> <p>UNRWA hospital/ health centre 51</p> <p>Israeli Medical sector</p> <p>Israeli hospital/ health centre 61</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ 96</p>	
<p>CA5. WAS ANYTHING (ELSE) GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA7</p> <p>2⇒CA7</p>
<p>CA6. WHAT (ELSE) WAS GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i></p> <p>ANYTHING ELSE?</p> <p><i>Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name)</p>	<p>Pill or Syrup</p> <p>Antibiotic A</p> <p>Antimotility B</p> <p>Unknown pill or syrup..... H</p> <p>Injection</p> <p>Antibiotic L</p> <p>Unknown injection..... N</p> <p>Intravenous..... O</p> <p>Home remedy / Herbal medicine Q</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ X</p>	
<p>CA7. AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (name) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒UF13</p> <p>8⇒UF13</p>
<p>CA8. WHEN (name) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH, DID HE/SHE BREATHE FASTER THAN USUAL WITH SHORT, RAPID BREATHS OR HAVE DIFFICULTY BREATHING?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA10</p> <p>8⇒CA10</p>

CA9. WAS THE FAST OR DIFFICULT BREATHING DUE TO A PROBLEM IN THE CHEST OR A BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE?	Problem in chest only 1 Blocked or runny nose only 2 Both 3 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK..... 8	
CA10. DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE ILLNESS FROM ANY SOURCE?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2⇒CA12 8⇒CA12
CA11. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT? <i>Probe:</i> ANYWHERE ELSE? Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions. Probe to identify each type of source. If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place. _____ (Name of place)	Public sector Government hospital..... A Government health centre/clinic B Mobile / Outreach clinic E Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic I Private physician..... J Private pharmacy K Other source Relative / Friend..... P Traditional practitioner R NGO's Medical Sector NGO's hospital/ health clinic..... S UNRWA Medical sector UNRWA hospital/ health centre T Israeli Medical sector Israeli hospital/ health centre U Other (<i>specify</i>) X	
CA12. AT ANY TIME DURING THE ILLNESS, WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN ANY MEDICINE FOR THE ILLNESS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2⇒UF13 8⇒UF13
CA13. WHAT MEDICINE WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN? <i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER MEDICINE? Circle all medicines given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned. _____ (Names of medicines)	Antibiotic: Pill / Syrup..... I Injection J Other medications: Paracetamol/ Panadol /Acamol P Ibuprofen..... R Other (<i>specify</i>) X DK..... Z	
CA13A. Check CA13: Antibiotic mentioned (codes I or J)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Continue with CA13B <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to UF13		

<p>CA13B. WHERE DID YOU GET THE (NAME OF MEDICINE FROM CA13)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>Public sector</p> <p>Government hospital..... 11</p> <p>Government health centre/clinic 12</p> <p>Mobile / Outreach clinic 15</p> <p>Private medical sector</p> <p>Private hospital / clinic 21</p> <p>Private physician..... 22</p> <p>Private pharmacy 23</p> <p>Other source</p> <p>Relative / Friend..... 31</p> <p>Traditional practitioner 33</p> <p>Already had at home 40</p> <p>NGO's Medical Sector</p> <p>NGO's hospital/ health clinic..... 41</p> <p>UNRWA Medical sector</p> <p>UNRWA hospital/ health centre 51</p> <p>Israeli Medical sector</p> <p>Israeli hospital/ health centre 61</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ 96</p>	
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<p>UF13. Record the time.</p>	<p>Hour and minutes : ..</p>	
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<p>UF14. Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15.</p> <p><i>Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of another child age 0-4 living in this household?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Indicate to the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child later. Go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation and tell her/him that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household</p> <p><i>Check to see if there are other woman's, man's or under-5 questionnaires to be administered in this household.</i></p>
--

ANTHROPOMETRY		AN
<p>After questionnaires for all children are complete, the measurer weighs and measures each child. Record weight and length/height below, taking care to record the measurements on the correct questionnaire for each child. Check the child's name and line number in the List of Household Members before recording measurements.</p>		
AN1. Measurer's name and number:	Name _____	
AN2. Result of height / length and weight measurement	Either or both measured1 Child not present2 Child or mother/caretaker refused3 Other (<i>specify</i>)6	2⇒AN6 3⇒AN6 6⇒AN6
AN3. Child's weight	Kilograms (kg) Weight not measured99.9	
AN3A. Was the child undressed to the minimum? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No, the child could not be undressed to the minimum		
AN3B. Check age of child in AG2: <input type="checkbox"/> Child under 2 years old. ⇒ Measure length (lying down). <input type="checkbox"/> Child age 2 or more years. ⇒ Measure height (standing up).		
AN4. Child's length / height (cm)	Length / Height Length / Height not measured999.9	⇒ AN6
AN4A. How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?	Lying down1 Standing up2	

AN6. Is there another child in the household who is eligible for measurement? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Record measurements for next child. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check if there are any other individual questionnaires to be completed in the household.
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Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

Measurer's Observations

Appendix G. ISCED Tables

Education in Palestine according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)

The methodology applied in MICS5 is designed to respond to the needs and standards of the country in which the survey is being implemented and to respond to global reporting criteria on the situation of women, and children. For this reason, the 2014 Palestinian MICS presents data on education based on the national standards for preschool, primary and secondary education and relevant data on education according to ISCED.

In order to present data on education in Palestine according to ISCED the following criteria were used: The classification of primary school and secondary school education in Palestine according to ISCED 2011 comprises of the following: (i) ISCED 1 — primary school, corresponding to grades 1-4 of primary school (typically for ages 6-9 years); (ii) ISCED 2 — lower secondary school, corresponding to grades 5-10 of primary school within the national education system (typically for ages 10-15 years); and (iii) ISCED 3 — upper secondary school, corresponding to grades 11-12 of secondary school within the national education system (typically for ages 16-17 years). For global reporting purposes, lower secondary school and upper secondary school are combined as secondary school education.

Table ED.4 (ISCED): Primary school attendance and out of school children										
Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending preschool, and percentage out of school, Palestine, 2014										
	Male				Female				Total	
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a	Number of children
Total	98.8	0.7	0.5	1.2	2920	98.8	0.7	0.4	1.2	2929
Region										
West Bank	98.7	0.9	0.4	1.3	1672	99.1	0.5	0.4	0.9	1680
Gaza Strip	98.8	0.5	0.6	1.2	1248	98.5	1.1	0.5	1.5	1249
Governorate										
Jenin	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	164	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	194
Tubas	96.8	0.0	3.2	3.2	34	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	28
Tulkarm	96.9	2.3	0.8	3.1	101	99.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	88
Nablus	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	238	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	211
Qalqiliya	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51	96.4	3.6	0.0	3.6	54
Salfit	98.8	1.2	0.0	1.2	49	(98.4)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(1.6)	44
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	98.4	1.6	0.0	1.6	148	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	171
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37	(98.4)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(31)
Jerusalem	98.0	1.2	0.8	2.0	283	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.8	253
Bethlehem	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	114	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	153
Hebron	98.4	1.0	0.6	1.6	453	98.6	0.4	0.9	1.4	453
North Gaza	98.7	0.4	0.9	1.3	238	98.7	0.8	0.5	1.3	268
Gaza	99.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	475	98.7	0.8	0.5	1.3	447
Deir El-Balah	96.1	2.3	1.6	3.9	163	98.9	1.1	0.0	1.1	193
Khan Yunis	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	220	97.2	1.8	1.0	2.8	207
Rafah	97.9	0.8	1.4	2.1	153	98.6	1.4	0.0	1.4	134
Area										
Urban	98.6	0.8	0.6	1.4	2168	99.0	0.6	0.4	1.0	2192
Rural	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	485	98.5	1.0	0.6	1.5	464
Camp	98.7	0.8	0.5	1.3	267	98.5	1.1	0.4	1.5	274

[1] MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[a] The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending school and those attending preschool

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table ED.4 (ISCED) Continued: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending preschool, and percentage out of school, Palestine, 2014

	Male					Female					Total				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a	Number of children
Age at beginning of school year															
6	97.3	0.7	2.1	2.7	726	97.0	1.4	1.6	3.0	747	97.1	1.0	1.8	2.9	1473
7	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.8	771	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.9	729	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.9	1500
8	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	702	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	743	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	1445
9	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.9	721	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	711	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	1431
6	97.3	0.7	2.1	2.7	726	97.0	1.4	1.6	3.0	747	97.1	1.0	1.8	2.9	1473
Mother's education															
None	(96.1)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(3.9)	27	91.7	8.3	0.0	8.3	24	(94.0)	(3.9)	(2.1)	(6.0)	51
Basic	98.9	0.5	0.6	1.1	1274	98.6	0.9	0.5	1.4	1258	98.8	0.7	0.6	1.2	2532
Secondary	98.7	0.8	0.5	1.3	935	99.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	934	98.8	0.6	0.6	1.2	1868
Higher	98.7	1.2	0.2	1.3	684	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	714	99.1	0.9	0.1	0.9	1398
Cannot be determined															
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	98.8	0.7	0.6	1.2	637	98.4	1.6	0.0	1.6	600	98.6	1.1	0.3	1.4	1237
Second	99.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	556	97.8	0.9	1.3	2.2	608	98.5	0.6	0.9	1.5	1164
Middle	98.3	1.2	0.5	1.7	601	98.9	0.6	0.5	1.1	589	98.6	0.9	0.5	1.4	1190
Fourth	99.0	0.9	0.1	1.0	534	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	568	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.6	1102
Richest	98.6	0.5	1.0	1.4	591	99.4	0.5	0.1	0.6	564	99.0	0.5	0.6	1.0	1156

[1] MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[a] The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending school and those attending preschool

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table ED.5 (ISCED): Secondary school attendance and out of school children												
Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Palestine, 2014												
	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^a	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^a	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending primary school	Out of school ^a	Number of children
Total	85.3	0.8	13.8	5386	94.4	0.5	5.0	5203	89.8	0.7	9.5	10589
Region												
West Bank	84.5	0.5	14.9	3232	94.8	0.5	4.6	3083	89.5	0.5	9.9	6315
Gaza Strip	86.6	1.2	12.3	2153	93.9	0.5	5.6	2121	90.2	0.8	9.0	4274
Governorate												
Jenin	84.6	0.6	14.6	337	97.3	0.0	2.7	336	90.9	0.3	8.6	673
Tubas	88.0	0.7	11.3	65	96.4	0.0	3.6	56	91.9	0.4	7.8	122
Tulkarm	83.8	0.0	16.2	181	98.6	0.0	1.4	183	91.2	0.0	8.8	364
Nablus	88.0	0.2	11.8	428	96.3	0.5	2.8	389	91.9	0.4	7.5	817
Qalqilya	90.1	0.0	9.9	117	97.6	0.0	2.4	104	93.6	0.0	6.4	221
Salfit	85.7	0.0	14.3	81	96.2	0.0	3.8	80	90.9	0.0	9.1	161
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	86.9	1.0	12.1	336	96.3	0.0	3.4	315	91.5	0.5	7.9	651
Jericho and Al Aghwar	74.5	0.0	25.5	55	83.9	0.9	15.1	55	79.2	0.5	20.3	110
Jerusalem	85.9	0.6	13.3	520	94.5	0.8	4.8	503	90.1	0.7	9.1	1023
Bethlehem	85.8	0.4	13.8	258	94.9	0.0	5.1	288	90.6	0.2	9.2	545
Hebron	80.2	0.8	19.0	853	91.8	1.3	6.9	775	85.7	1.0	13.2	1628
North Gaza	85.8	1.2	13.0	429	91.5	1.2	7.3	379	88.5	1.2	10.3	808
Gaza	84.2	1.4	14.4	788	93.3	0.5	6.2	808	88.8	1.0	10.2	1596
Deir El-Balah	86.4	1.4	12.1	323	95.8	0.0	4.2	335	91.2	0.7	8.1	658
Khan Yunis	88.4	0.5	11.1	389	95.5	0.2	4.3	389	91.9	0.4	7.7	778
Rafah	93.5	0.9	5.6	224	94.1	0.8	5.1	209	93.8	0.8	5.4	434

[1] MICS indicator 7.5 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[a] The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary, or higher education

[b] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

Table ED.5 (ISCED) Continued: Secondary school attendance and out of school children									
Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Palestine, 2014									
	Male			Female			Total		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Number of children
Area									
Urban	63.5	4.6	31.8	988	80.6	5.9	72.1	5.2	1975
Rural	63.1	3.8	33.1	257	80.6	7.9	71.2	5.7	476
Camp	62.2	3.2	34.6	121	78.1	4.5	69.9	3.8	236
Age at beginning of school year									
10	94.8	3.7	1.4	660	96.1	3.5	95.5	3.6	1338
11	96.3	2.1	1.6	678	98.9	0.5	97.6	1.4	1325
12	96.5	0.4	3.1	644	99.1	0.0	97.8	0.2	1273
13	94.0	0.1	5.9	721	97.1	0.0	95.5	0.1	1397
14	88.4	0.0	11.6	641	97.3	0.0	92.7	0.0	1245
15	78.0	0.0	21.8	675	94.4	0.0	86.0	0.0	1325
16	70.5	0.0	29.5	664	86.7	0.0	78.6	0.0	1328
17	64.9	0.0	34.9	702	86.3	0.0	75.3	0.0	1358
Mother's education									
None	67.4	0.8	31.7	103	80.7	2.0	74.5	1.5	221
Basic	81.7	1.2	17.0	2546	94.8	0.6	88.1	0.9	4960
Secondary	92.7	0.6	6.7	1461	98.4	0.4	95.5	0.5	2871
Higher	97.2	0.1	2.5	867	99.3	0.5	98.2	0.3	1687
Cannot be determined ^b	60.5	0.0	39.5	408	74.1	0.0	67.6	0.0	851
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	80.5	1.8	17.7	963	90.9	0.9	85.8	1.4	1985
Second	85.7	0.8	13.5	1106	94.0	0.2	89.7	0.5	2132
Middle	81.2	0.7	18.0	1081	93.2	0.7	87.0	0.7	2088
Fourth	86.4	0.3	13.3	1055	96.4	0.5	91.2	0.4	2051
Richest	91.8	0.5	7.6	1181	97.3	0.4	94.5	0.4	2333

[1] MICS indicator 7.5 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[a] The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary, or higher education

[b] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

Table ED.6 (ISCED): Children reaching last grade of primary school				
Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary school (Survival rate to last grade of primary school), Palestine, 2014				
	Percent attending grade 1 last school year who are in grade 2 this school year	Percent attending grade 2 last school year who are attending grade 3 this school year	Percent attending grade 3 last school year who are attending grade 4 this school year	Percent who reach grade 4 of those who enter grade 1 [1]
Total	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8
Region				
West Bank	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.7
Gaza Strip	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9
Sex				
Male	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.7
Female	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9
Governorate				
Jenin	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tubas	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tulkarm	98.3	100.0	100.0	98.3
Nablus	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Qalqiliya	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salfit	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	100.0	100.0	99.2	99.2
Jericho and Al Aghwar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jerusalem	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bethlehem	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hebron	100.0	99.5	100.0	99.5
North Gaza	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gaza	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Deir El-Balah	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Khan Yunis	100.0	100.0	99.2	99.2
Rafah	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Area				
Urban	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.8
Rural	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.6
Camp	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.4
Mother's education				
None	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Basic	99.8	100.0	99.9	99.7
Secondary	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8
Higher	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.7
Second	99.6	99.7	100.0	99.3
Middle	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.7
Fourth	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Richest	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] MICS indicator 7.6 - Children reaching last grade of primary

Table ED.7 (ISCED): Primary school completion and transition to secondary school

Primary school completion rates and transition and effective transition rates to secondary school, Palestine, 2014

	Primary school completion rate [1]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school [2]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year	Effective transition rate to secondary school	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year
Total	99.6	1431	98.3	1383	100.0	1360
Region						
West Bank	98.6	836	99.9	786	100.0	785
Gaza Strip	101.0	595	96.3	598	100.0	575
Sex						
Male	100.2	721	97.6	675	100.0	659
Female	99.0	711	99.0	709	100.0	701
Governorate						
Jenin	82.9	113	98.9	89	100.0	88
Tubas	(*)	12	(100.0)	16	(100.0)	16
Tulkarm	(104.5)	42	(100.0)	40	(100.0)	40
Nablus	113.8	98	100.0	102	100.0	102
Qalqiliya	(*)	22	(*)	19	(*)	19
Salfit	(*)	17	(*)	24	(*)	24
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	101.5	86	100.0	74	100.0	74
Jericho and Al Aghwar	(*)	16	(*)	13	(*)	13
Jerusalem	85.6	136	100.0	141	100.0	141
Bethlehem	93.3	75	100.0	71	100.0	71
Hebron	104.2	220	100.0	196	100.0	196
North Gaza	99.0	124	96.8	117	100.0	113
Gaza	102.3	228	94.6	216	100.0	204
Deir El-Balah	98.2	86	98.5	89	100.0	87
Khan Yunis	98.4	98	96.4	116	100.0	111
Rafah	109.0	59	98.1	60	100.0	59
Area						
Urban	99.7	1057	98.1	1024	100.0	1004
Rural	101.1	239	99.5	220	100.0	219
Camp	95.9	135	98.3	139	100.0	137
Mother's education						
None	(*)	16	(*)	15	(*)	15
Basic	101.8	663	97.9	659	100.0	645
Secondary	93.6	458	98.5	436	100.0	430
Higher	104.2	294	99.1	274	100.0	272
Cannot be determined						
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	99.3	298	94.0	311	100.0	292
Second	100.7	286	98.7	263	100.0	259
Middle	100.3	288	99.6	274	100.0	273
Fourth	92.4	271	100.0	265	100.0	265
Richest	105.0	289	100.0	270	100.0	270
	98.6	836	99.9	786	100.0	785

[1] MICS indicator 7.7

[2] MICS indicator 7.8

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.8 (ISCED): Education gender parity						
Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Palestine, 2014						
	Primary school			Secondary school		
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ¹	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR ²
Total	98.8	98.8	1.00	94.4	85.3	1.11
Region						
West Bank	99.1	98.7	1.00	94.8	84.5	1.12
Gaza Strip	98.5	98.8	1.00	93.9	86.6	1.08
Governorate						
Jenin	100.0	99.4	1.01	97.3	84.6	1.15
Tubas	100.0	96.8	1.03	(*)	(*)	1.10
Tulkarm	99.0	96.9	1.02	98.6	83.8	1.18
Nablus	99.5	100.0	1.00	96.3	88.0	1.09
Qalqiliya	96.4	100.0	0.96	(*)	(90.1)	1.08
Salbit	98.4	98.8	1.00	(96.2)	(*)	1.12
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	99.6	98.4	1.01	96.3	86.9	1.11
Jericho and Al Aghwar	98.4	100.0	0.98	83.9	74.5	1.13
Jerusalem	99.2	98.0	1.01	94.5	85.9	1.10
Bethlehem	99.4	100.0	.99	94.9	85.8	1.11
Hebron	98.6	98.4	1.00	91.8	80.2	1.14
North Gaza	98.7	98.7	1.00	91.5	85.8	1.07
Gaza	98.7	99.5	0.99	93.3	84.2	1.11
Deir El-Balah	98.9	96.1	1.03	95.8	86.4	1.11
Khan Yunis	97.2	100.0	0.97	95.5	88.4	1.08
Rafah	98.6	97.9	1.01	94.1	93.5	1.01
Area						
Urban	99.0	98.6	1.00	94.6	85.7	1.10
Rural	98.5	99.7	0.99	94.7	83.9	1.13
Camp	98.5	98.7	1.00	92.6	85.0	1.09
Mother's education						
None	91.7	96.1	0.95	(80.7)	(67.4)	1.20
Basic	98.6	98.9	1.00	94.8	81.7	1.16
Secondary	99.0	98.7	1.00	98.4	92.7	1.06
Higher	99.4	98.7	1.01	99.3	97.2	1.02
Cannot be determined ^a	(*)	(*)	(*)	74.1	60.5	1.23
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	98.4	98.8	1.00	90.9	80.5	1.13
Second	97.8	99.2	0.99	94.0	85.7	1.10
Middle	98.9	98.3	1.01	93.2	81.2	1.15
Fourth	99.9	99.0	1.01	96.4	86.4	1.12
Richest	99.4	98.6	1.01	97.3	91.8	1.06

[1] MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (primary school)

[2] MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (secondary school)

[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.10 ISCED shows key education indicators for Palestine according to the ISCED 2011 education classification

Table ED.10 (ISCED): Summary of education indicators (ISCED ^a)						
Summary of education indicators classified according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), Palestine 2014						
	Primary school (ISCED 1)				Transition (ISCED 1 to 2)	Secondary school (ISCED 2+3)
	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ²	Percent who reach grade 4 of those who enter grade 1 ³	Primary school completion rate ⁴	Transition rate to secondary school ⁵	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ⁶
Total	96.9	98.8	99.5	99.6	98.3	94.4
Sex						
Male	97.2	98.8	99.2	100.2	97.6	91.8
Female	96.7	98.8	99.9	99.0	99.0	97.2
Gender parity index (GPI) ^{7, 8}	na	1.00	na	na	na	1.06

¹ MICS indicator 7.3 - Net intake rate in primary education

² MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

³ MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2 - Children reaching last grade of primary

⁴ MICS indicator 7.7 - Primary completion rate

⁵ MICS indicator 7.8 - Transition rate to secondary school

⁶ MICS indicator 7.5 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

⁷ MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (primary school)

⁸ MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (secondary school)

^a ISCED 1 are *grades* 1-4, ISCED 2 are *grades* 5-10, and ISCED 3 are *grades* 11-12 based on Palestinian educational system.

na: not applicable

