



Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

Mass Media Survey 2000 – Main Findings

January, 2002

Chapter One

Introduction

Within the frame of PCBS' efforts in providing official Palestinian statistics in the different life aspects of Palestinian society. PCBS has conducted the Mass Media Survey during the period 17/6/2000 – 15/7/2000. Besides this survey targeting the household as a single unit, the survey targeted persons in the age groups (6-17) years and 18 years and over, separately.

We hope that the findings presented in this report will provide a clear picture on the status of mass media in the Palestinian society, and will be a base line for additional surveys and studies in this field.

1.1 Survey Objectives:

The aim of the Mass Media Survey – 2000 is to collect data on many indicators relevant to mass media, such as:

- The possession of PCs, TV sets, telecommunication means and satellite dish.
- Tendency towards TV and radio stations.
- The permeation of newspapers and magazines, method of receiving, and sections of newspapers they read more.
- Prevalence of computers and access to the Internet.
- Source of information for the Palestinian children.
- Favorite time of watching TV and listening to radio for the Palestinian children.
- Family monitoring of TV programs and number of hours of watching of their children.

1.2 Report Objectives and Structure:

This report presents data on various mass media indicators in the Palestinian Territory. Many users are expected to benefit from the findings of the Mass Media Survey 2000; governmental entities and ministries interested or specialized in this field such as Ministry of Information, Ministry of Culture, Palestinian Legislative Council, Cabinet as well as other institutions concerned about mass media including, research centers engaged in mass media, researchers, universities and relevant international organizations (e.g. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)).

This report consists of five chapters; the first chapter presents the survey objectives and the report structure, the second chapter describes the definitions and explanations, the third chapter briefly describes the main findings, the fourth chapter presents the methodology used in the survey, including questionnaire design, sampling design, response rates in addition to the fieldwork operations and data processing, the last chapter talks about the data quality.

Chapter Two

Definitions and Explanations

Buying Newspapers:	Always: for individuals who buy newspapers always and don't borrow or get it free. Sometimes: for individuals who buy newspapers sometimes and borrow or get it free other times. No: for individuals who do not buy newspapers at all.
Enumeration Area:	A group of housing units (about 150 housing unit) with clear boundaries on the ground, it may constitute one locality or part of a locality.
Households Monitoring Type of Programs that Children View in TV:	Always: for households monitoring type of programs that their children view TV on daily basis. Sometimes: for households monitoring type of programs not on daily basis that their children view TV. No: for households do not monitor type of programs that their children view TV at all.
Jawwal:	The cellular mobile phone which belong to the Palestinian cellular telecommunication company.
Listening to Radio:	Always: for individuals who listen to radio on daily basis. Sometimes: for individuals who listen to radio but not on daily basis. No: for individuals who do not listen to radio at all.
Listening to Voice of Palestine:	Always: for individuals who listen to Voice of Palestine on daily basis. Sometimes: for individuals who listen to Voice of Palestine but not on daily basis. No: for individuals who do not listen to Voice of Palestine at all.
Newspapers:	Periodic publications intended for the general public and mainly designed to be a primary source of written information on current events connected with public affairs, international questions, politics, etc.
Reading Daily Newspapers:	Always: for individuals who read daily newspapers on daily basis. Sometimes: for individuals who read daily newspapers but not on daily basis. No: for individuals who do not read daily newspapers at all.
Reading Weekly Newspapers:	Always: for individuals who read weekly newspapers at least one time per week. Sometimes: for individuals who read weekly newspapers but not always. No: for individuals who do not read weekly newspapers at all.
Reference Date:	The date referred to in calculating ages. In this survey it is 17/6/2000.

Type of Locality: Localities have been divided into three types: Urban, Rural and Camps

Urban: Any locality with population of 10,000 persons or more. This applies to all governorates/districts centers regardless of their size. Besides, it refers to all localities whose populations vary from 4,000 to 9,999 persons provided with (at least) four of the following services: public electricity network, public water network, (post office), health center with a fulltime physician and a school offering a general secondary education certificate.

Rural: Any locality with population of less than 4,000 persons or with population varies from 4,000 to 9,999 persons but lacking the four aforementioned elements.

Camp: It refers to any locality referred to as a refugee camp and administered by the United Nations Refugees and Work Agency in the Near East (U.N.R.W.A.).

Viewing Palestine TV: **Always:** for households viewing Palestine TV on daily basis.
Sometimes: for households viewing Palestine TV but not on daily basis.
No: for households do not viewing Palestine TV at all.

Chapter Three

Main Findings

3.1 Possession and Use of Electronic Devices:

The finding showed that 89.7% of the Palestinian household possess TV sets, 90.6% in the West Bank and 87.9% in Gaza Strip. As for the percentage of household possession satellite dish in the Palestinian Territory, it amounted to 45.4%. 42.4% in the West Bank and 51.1% in Gaza Strip

The findings also indicated that 43.7% of the Palestinian households comprises one member who possess a mobile phone, 51.0% in the West Bank and 29.8% in Gaza Strip.

The percentage of households possessing computers amounted to 10.8% (11.4% in the West Bank and 9.6% in Gaza Strip). Moreover, the findings indicated that 42.1% of the Palestinian households in the Palestinian Territory has a fixed phone line. As for access to the internet, the findings indicated that 1.9% of the Palestinian households in the Palestinian Territory own a fixed phone line, a personal computer and Internet at the same time (2.3% in the West Bank and 1.1% in Gaza Strip).

As for access to the internet among persons aged 18 years and over, the findings indicated that 5.4% of the persons in this age group have access to the internet. This percentage considerably varies between Palestinian males and females (7.9% and 2.8%, respectively). Moreover, the findings of this survey indicated that place of work or study constitutes the most common setting for internet utilization among persons aged 18 years and above (37.9%). Furthermore, the findings revealed that 56.1% of the individuals in this age group normally use the internet for work, search and knowledge purposes.

As for access to the internet among children aged (6–17) years, the findings indicated that almost one quarter (23.0%) of children in this age group use computer. Also, the findings indicated that place of residence “home” constitutes the most common setting for computer usage among children in this age group (44.3%). Furthermore, 59.2% of the individuals in this age group who use the computer, normally use it for entertainment and recreational purposes, followed by study and educational purposes (28.8%).

3.2 Access to and Reading Newspapers:

The findings indicated that almost 43.4% of the Palestinian households, receive daily newspapers in general. The percentage of households enjoying access to weekly and monthly newspapers in general amounted to 8.5% and 0.7%, respectively.

As for reading newspapers, the findings indicated that news and politics columns are more widely read by persons aged 18 years and over (37.7%), with clear gender variations (51.5% for males and 18.2% for females). The local news column occupies the second place (11.2%) followed by the newspaper diary column (9.5%).

As for reading daily newspapers by persons aged 18 years and over in Palestinian Territory, the findings indicated that 72.4% of persons in this age group reading Al-Quds newspaper most frequently, followed by Al-Ayyam newspaper (16.8%) and Al-Hayat Al-Jadida newspaper (9.7%).

At the West Bank Level, the finding revealed that 81.1% of persons aged 18 years and over reading Al-Quds newspaper most frequently, followed by Al-Ayyam newspaper (13.2%), and Al- Hayat Al-Jadida newspaper (4.8%).

At Gaza Strip Level, the finding revealed that 44.6% of persons aged 18 years and over reading Al-Quds newspaper most frequently, followed by Al-Ayyam newspaper (28.5%), and Al- Hayat Al-Jadida newspaper (25.4%).

As for reading weekly newspapers by persons aged 18 years and over in Palestinian Territory, the findings indicated that 53.0% of persons in this age group reading Kul Al-Arab newspaper most frequently, followed by Al-Resala newspaper (15.8%) and Al-Sennara newspaper (7.2%).

At the West Bank Level, the finding revealed that 68.7% of persons aged 18 years and over reading Kul Al-Arab newspaper most frequently, followed by Al-Sennara newspaper (9.3%), and Al- Resala newspaper (5.8%).

At Gaza Strip Level, the finding revealed that 48.1% of persons aged 18 years and over reading Al- Resala newspaper most frequently, followed by Kul Al-Arab newspaper (1.9%), and Al- Sennara (0.6%).

As the distribution of literate persons aged 18 years and over in the West Bank, by the daily newspaper they choose for reading if they receive it free, the finding indicated 64.0% of them choose Al-Quds newspaper, 10.5% choose Al-Ayyam newspaper and 3.6% of them choose Al- Hayat Al-Jadida newspaper. 21.4% of them do not choose any daily newspaper.

At Gaza Strip level, the finding revealed that 42.1% of literate persons aged 18 years and over, choose Al-Quds newspaper, 20.3% choose Al-Ayyam, and 11.6% choose Al- Hayat Al-Jadida newspaper. 24.7% of them do not choose any daily newspaper.

3.3 Interest in Palestine TV and Radio:

The findings indicated that 29.8% of the Palestinian households view Palestine TV on a daily basis, 16.2% in the West Bank and 56.3% in Gaza Strip. Also, the findings indicated that 28.6% of the Palestinian households view Palestine TV from time to time, 31.9% in the West Bank and 22.2% in Gaza Strip. Moreover, the findings indicated that 37.1% of the Palestinian households view Palestine TV between 8:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m.

As for listening to Palestine Radio (Voice of Palestine) by persons aged 18 years and over, the findings indicated that 16.0% of the Palestinians in this age group listen to Palestine Radio from time to time, 12.4% in the West Bank and 23.9% in Gaza Strip. Also, the findings indicated that almost 46.9% of persons in this age group listen to Palestine Radio from time to time, 48.9% in the West Bank and 42.3% in Gaza Strip.

3.4 Earth TV Channels (Antenna):

The findings indicated that Palestine TV Channel in general is the most popular channel for Palestinian households (36.7%), followed by the Jordanian TV Channel-1(32.0%). Also, the findings revealed that 23.2% of the Palestinian households do not view earth TV channels (Antenna).

At the West Bank level, the Jordanian TV Channel-1 is the most popular channel for Palestinian households (47.1%), followed by the Palestine TV Channel (18.6%). Also, the findings revealed that 24.4% of the Palestinian households in the West Bank do not view earth TV channels (Antenna).

In Gaza Strip, Palestine TV Channel is the most popular channel for Palestinian households (71.9%), followed by the Jordanian TV Channel-1 (2.5%). The findings also indicated that 20.9% of the Palestinian households in Gaza Strip do not view earth TV channels (Antenna).

3.5 Satellite TV Channels:

The findings indicated that Aljazeera Satellite Channel in general is the most popular satellite channel in the Palestinian Territory. The percentage of Palestinian households viewing this channel amounted to 35.1% out of the total number of Palestinian households having satellite dish – 36.6% in the West Bank and 32.6% in Gaza Strip. Arab Radio and TV Channel (ART) occupies the second most popular channel (20.3%) followed by the MBC Satellite Channel (13.8%), the Egyptian Satellite Channel (10.7%), Bahrain Satellite Channel (6.6%), and LBC Satellite Channel (4.6%). As for viewing news bulletins, the findings of this survey indicate that 78.2% of the Palestinian households prefer Aljazeera Satellite Channel. followed by the MBC Satellite Channel (6.6%)

3.6 Local (Private) TV Channels:

There is a clear variation among Palestinian governorates in terms of the percentage of households viewing local/private TV channels. The highest percentage was in Bethlehem governorate (74.8%) followed by Qalqilya governorate (55.7%), and Tulkarm governorate (54.2%). The lowest percentages were in Jerusalem governorate and Tubas area, 13.2% and 0.7% respectively.

As for programs primarily preferred to be viewed by Palestinian households in local TV channels, the findings indicated that the Palestinian households prefer to watch recreational and artistic programs (47.0%); music and song concerts (12.2%), religious programs (10.0%) and news bulletins (10.0%).

3.7 Viewing TV and Listening to Radio:

The findings of the survey indicated that the period 8:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. is the period during which most households view TV – 41.2% at the Palestinian Territory level (37.7% in the West Bank and 47.8% in Gaza Strip).

As for listening to radio by individuals aged 18 years and over, the findings of the survey indicated that 26.8% of persons in this age group listen to radio on a daily basis. Furthermore, the findings of the survey showed that 75.1% of persons in this age group listen to radio most frequently at home, followed by place of work (18.4%) and during of transporting (5.6%).

As for the most favorite time for children aged (6 – 17) years to listen to radio and to view TV, the findings of the survey indicated that 29.1% of those children prefer to listen to radio between 2:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. Furthermore, 38.3% of those children prefer to view TV between 2:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m.

Chapter Four

Methodology

4.1 The Survey Questionnaire:

The questionnaire was developed by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics after revision of UN recommendations and the experience of other countries in implementing media surveys. The Media Survey-2000 Questionnaire consists of four main sections:

1. **Household Roster Section:** includes demographic variables such as age, sex, relation to head of household, date of birth and refugee status.
2. **Household Section:** includes demographic and economic variables related to head of household such as educational status, employment status, occupation and marital status. It also includes variables related to TV set, newspapers, magazines, availability of computer and access to the Internet.
3. **Individuals aged (18 years and over) Section:** includes demographic and economic variables related to the randomly selected individuals (18 years and over), such as educational status, employment status, occupation and marital status. It also includes variables related to reading newspapers, listening to radio, preferred program and time period for listening to radio. In addition to the Internet usage by purpose and place of usage.
4. **Individuals aged (6-17) years section:** includes demographic and economic variables related to the randomly selected individuals (6-17) years, such as educational status, employment status and occupation. It also includes variables related to reading newspapers, listening to radio and watching TV, preferred time period for listening and watching. In addition to computer usage and purpose of usage and the Internet usage by purpose and place of usage.

4.2 Sampling:

4.2.1 Target Population:

The target population consists of all Palestinian households that usually reside in the Palestinian Territory. Besides targeting the household as a single unit, the survey targeted persons in the age groups (6-17) years and 18 years and over.

4.2.2 Sampling Frame:

The sampling frame consisted of all enumeration areas (EAs) constructed from the Population Housing and Establishment Census, 1997. The average size of enumeration areas (EAs) is about 150 households.

4.2.3 Sample Size:

Different criterias were taken into account when sample size was determined. The level of sampling error for the main indicators was considered, the result could be published at 4 subpopulations (National level, The West Bank Level, Gaza Strip level and Governorate level), and 10% incomplete questionnaire was assumed.

The overall sample was 347 EAs, 241 in the West Bank and 106 in Gaza Strip. The number of households in the sample was 8,276 households, 5,733 in the West Bank and 2,543 in Gaza Strip.

4.2.4 Sample Design:

The sample is a three-stage stratified cluster random sample. The first stage involved the selection of a stratified random sample comprised of 347 enumeration areas. It should be noticed that the enumeration areas from localities that receive the transmission of many private (local) TV stations were given more opportunity. The second stage involved the enumeration of the first 24 dwellings from the beginning of each selected enumeration area. The third stage involved the random selection of two households member, one in the age group 18 years and over, and one in the age group (6-17) years. The selection of household members from the selected household in the field is done by using KISH random tables.

Stratification:

For the West Bank, two levels of stratification were made:

1. Stratification by Governorate.
2. Stratification by classifying localities within Governorate into two strata:
 - Governorate center (main city).
 - Localities outside Governorate centers.

For Gaza Strip, two levels of stratification were made:

1. Stratification by Governorate.
2. Stratification by type of locality which comprises:
 - (a) Urban
 - (b) Rural
 - (c) Refugee Camps

4.2.5 Response Rates:

Overall, 91.9% of the questionnaires were completed; 90.5% in the West Bank, and 94.8% in Gaza Strip. The response rate was about 95.5%; 94.6% in the West Bank and 97.5% in Gaza Strip.

4.2.6 Weights and Estimations:

Weights have been calculated for each sampling unit. Weights reflect the sampling procedures. Three weights have been calculated:

- Weight for households.
- Weight for individuals aged (18 years and over).
- Weight for individuals aged (6-17) years.

In weighing procedure the total Palestinian population in the mid year 2000 and their distribution according to the region, sex and age groups were considered.

To estimate a given total Y for a given sub-population A, we introduce the following formula:

$$Y_A = \sum_h \sum_i \sum_j W_{hij} Y_{hij} \quad (1)_A$$

But since W_{hij} is constant for all j within i , then the estimating formula becomes:

$$\hat{Y}_A = \sum_h \sum_i W_{hi} Y_{Ahi} \quad (1)_B$$

Where,

- \hat{Y}_A = Estimated total for variable Y in sub-population A .
- h = The sub-stratum within the domain of estimation.
- i = The sample PSU (EA).
- j = The unit of analysis or element.
- a = Subset of elements possessing a given attribute, that is, belonging to a given sub-population A .
- Y_{hij} = Observed value of the variable “ y ” for the j -the element of the i -the sample PSU stratum h .
- W_{hij} = Final (adjusted) sampling weight for the element.

y_{Ahi} = Is the unweighted PSU total within h for sub-population A .

The estimator for a given ratio for sub-population A is the following:

$$\hat{R}_A = \frac{\hat{Y}_A}{\hat{X}_A} \quad (2)$$

Where:

- \hat{R}_A = Estimate for the ratio of two variables, Y/X , in sub-population A .
- \hat{X}_A = Estimated total for variable X in sub-population A , given by formula (1)_B.
- \hat{Y}_A = Estimated total for variable Y in sub-population A , also given by formula (1)_B.

Means and proportions are special types of ratios. In the case of the mean, the variable X , in the denominator of the ratio, is defined to equal 1 for each element so that denominator is the sum of the weights in the sub-population.

In the case of proportions, the variable X in the denominator is also defined to equal 1 for all elements. But, in addition, the variable Y in the numerator is binomial and is defined to equal either 0 or 1, depending on the absence or presence, respectively, of a specified attribute in the element observed.

4.2.7 Variance:

It is important to calculate the sampling error and to show it beside the estimates. This gives the data user an idea about the efficiency and accuracy of the estimates.

The total survey errors are divided into two types; sampling errors and non-sampling errors. Non-sampling errors arose from implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to interview the correct unit, mistakes made by the interviewer or the respondent. It is

still difficult to estimate non-sampling errors. But many procedures have been adopted to minimize non-sampling errors.

Sampling errors on the other hand are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. Sampling errors can be estimated from the survey results.

The variance calculation uses the method of ultimate clusters. Within any domain of estimation, for a sub-population A, and for a characteristic Y, the formulas are:

(a) The variance of an estimator of a total is estimated by:

$$V\left(\hat{Y}_A\right)=\sum_h\left[\frac{n_h}{n_h-1}\sum_{i=1}^{n_h}\left(\hat{Y}_{Ahi}-\frac{\hat{Y}_{Ah}}{n_h}\right)^2\right] \quad (3)$$

Where:

$$\hat{Y}_{Ahi}=\sum_{j\in A}W_{hij}Y_{hij} \quad (4)$$

and:

$$\hat{Y}_{Ah}=\sum_i\sum_{j\in A}W_{hij}Y_{hij} \quad (5)$$

The expression in (3) is an unbiased estimator of the Variance.

(b) The variance of an estimator of a ratio is estimated by:

$$V\left(\hat{R}_A\right)=\frac{1}{\hat{X}_A^2}\left[V\left(\hat{Y}_A\right)+\hat{R}_A^2V\left(\hat{X}_A\right)-2\hat{R}_ACOV\left(\hat{X}_A,\hat{Y}_A\right)\right] \quad (6)$$

Where:

$$COV\left(\hat{X}_A,\hat{Y}_A\right)=\sum_h\frac{n_h}{n_h-1}\sum_{i=1}^{n_h}\left(\hat{X}_{Ahi}-\frac{\hat{X}_{Ah}}{n_h}\right)\left(\hat{Y}_{Ahi}-\frac{\hat{Y}_{Ah}}{n_h}\right)$$

and:

$V(\hat{Y}_A)$ and $V(\hat{X}_A)$ are calculated according to formula (3);

\hat{Y}_A is calculated according to formula (1)_B and \hat{R}_A according to formula (2).

4.3 Pilot Study:

The aim of the pilot survey was to test all procedures related to the main survey, the questionnaire, training, survey instructions, sample, conducting the interview, data entry and data processing.

The survey took place on April 2000 in the West Bank (Nablus and Tulkarm Governorates); the sample size was 95 households. Five interviewers and one fieldwork coordinator carried out the survey.

The survey results were evaluated by several means through conducting debriefing meeting with fieldwork teams.

4.4 Field Work Operations:

4.4.1 Recruitment:

The fieldwork directorate at PCBS screened all available applicants. A scale was designed to rank applicants using objective criteria. A team of 95 interviewers were selected to work in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

4.4.2 Training:

Fieldwork manuals have been prepared for training. The main training was divided into two courses, one course was given in the West Bank and the other was given in Gaza Strip. Seven days intensive training course for 95 interviewers was conducted, 62 of them in the West Bank and 33 in Gaza Strip.

The training course for interviewers consisted of:

- Classroom lectures on the objectives and organization of the survey.
- Detailed explanation of the questionnaire.
- The art of asking questions.

Principles of interviewing include demonstration of interview through role-playing and practice interviews.

4.4.3 Fieldwork Organization:

Main fieldwork in the West Bank and Gaza Strip started on June 17th, 2000 and was completed on July 15th, 2000.

Eleven teams in the West Bank and Gaza Strip undertook fieldwork. Each team consisted of 3-6 interviewers and one supervisor.

Field editing was carried by 7 field editors, further spot-checks were introduced if needed. The field editor thoroughly checked and corrected any obvious mistakes.

4.4.4 Editing in the Field:

Fieldwork procedures and organization were designed to ensure adequate supervision and the collection of high quality data. To this end, several quality control measures were used including, periodic sudden visits by the professional staff to the field, adequate communications between the central office staff and the field in the form of daily and weekly reporting, re-interviewing of about 10% of the sample households by supervisors, observation of interviewers by supervisors, distribution of written memos to the field when confusion arises, adequate documentation of the flow of the questionnaire through control sheets, and limiting call backs to three visits per household.

4.5 Data Processing:

Blaise 3.1 software was used for data entry. A data entry template was designed to reflect the exact image of the questionnaire, and included various electronic checks: logical check, consistency checks and cross-validation. Continuously thorough checks on the overall consistency of the data files and sample allocation were sent back to the field for corrections.

Data entry started on 25/6/2000 and finished on 22/7/2000. Data cleaning and checking processes were initiated simultaneously with the data entry. Thorough data quality checks and consistency checks were carried out.

Final tabulation of results was performed using SPSS statistical package for Windows (version 8.0).

Chapter Five

Data Quality

Since the data reported here are based on a sample survey and not on complete enumeration, they are subjected to two main types of errors: sampling errors and non-sampling errors.

Sampling errors are random outcomes of the sample design, therefore, they are easily measurable.

Non-sampling errors can occur at the various stages of the survey implementation in data collection and data processing, and are generally difficult to be evaluated statistically. They cover a wide range of errors, including errors resulting from non-response, sample frame coverage, data processing and response (both respondent and interviewer-related).

However, several measures were adopted to minimize the effects of these errors on the data. The interviewers, editors, and coders underwent intensive training and were provided with fieldwork manuals to resort when facing any problem.

The data entry program was designed in a way that allows error detection and correction, particularly logical errors that might not be discovered before data entry. Consistency checks, were performed to assure accuracy after data entry.

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Note for Users

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

- The administration classifications of the Ministry of Local Government were used in the 1997 census. These classifications divided the Palestinian Territory into 14 governorates in addition to 2 areas. The governorates are Jenin, Tulkarm, Qalqiliya, Nablus, Ramallah & Al-Bireh, Jerusalem, Jericho, Bethlehem, Hebron, North Gaza, Gaza, Deir El-Balah, KhanYunis and Rafah. The two areas are Salfit and Tubas.
- Viewing rates depend on availability of local TV stations and broadcasting range
- There is no working local TV station in Tubas area.
- There are differences in number of observations, due to the difference in the number of completed cases for each variable.
- The sign (-) in tables means there are no observations.

Preface

Since its establishment in 1993, the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) has been trying its best to provide basic official statistics to Palestinian officials and members of the public on most aspects of the Palestinian life in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Within the frame of PCBS' efforts in providing official Palestinian Statistics, and because of the wide spread of Mass Media among the Palestinian people, and the important role they may play in permeating and spreading knowledge and culture and their contribution in formulating the public opinion, PCBS conducted the Mass Media Survey in 2000.

Data presented in this report includes many indicators relevant to many subjects related to mass media use (audio-visual or written mass media) and the prevalence of computers and access to the Internet.

The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics hopes that Palestinian institutions and individuals will make use of the information provided here.

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