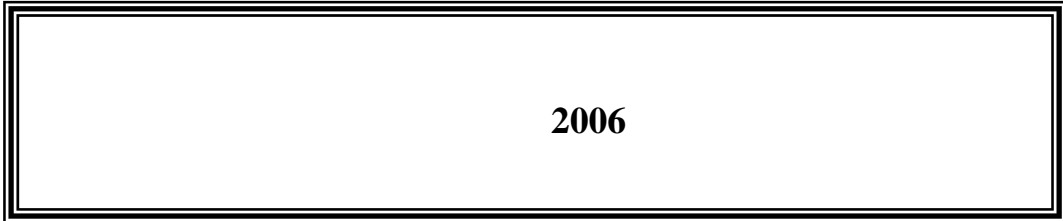


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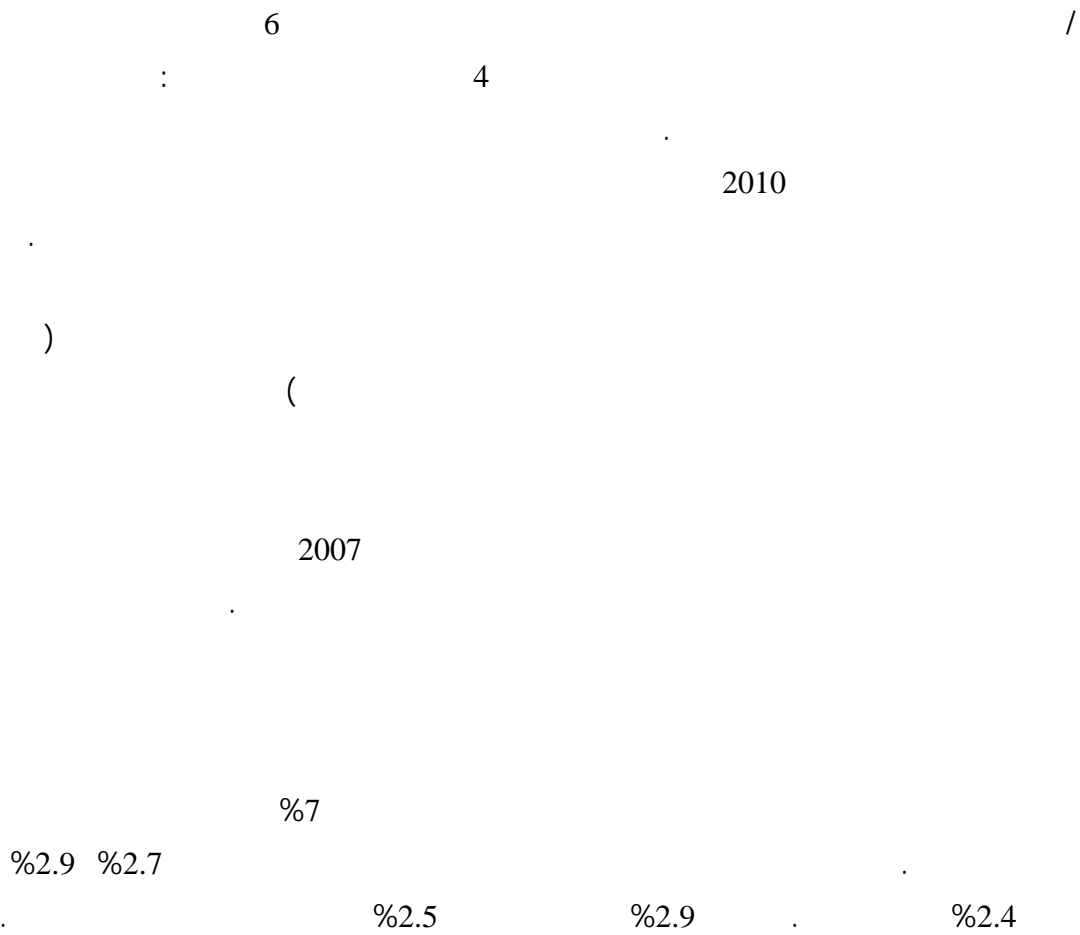
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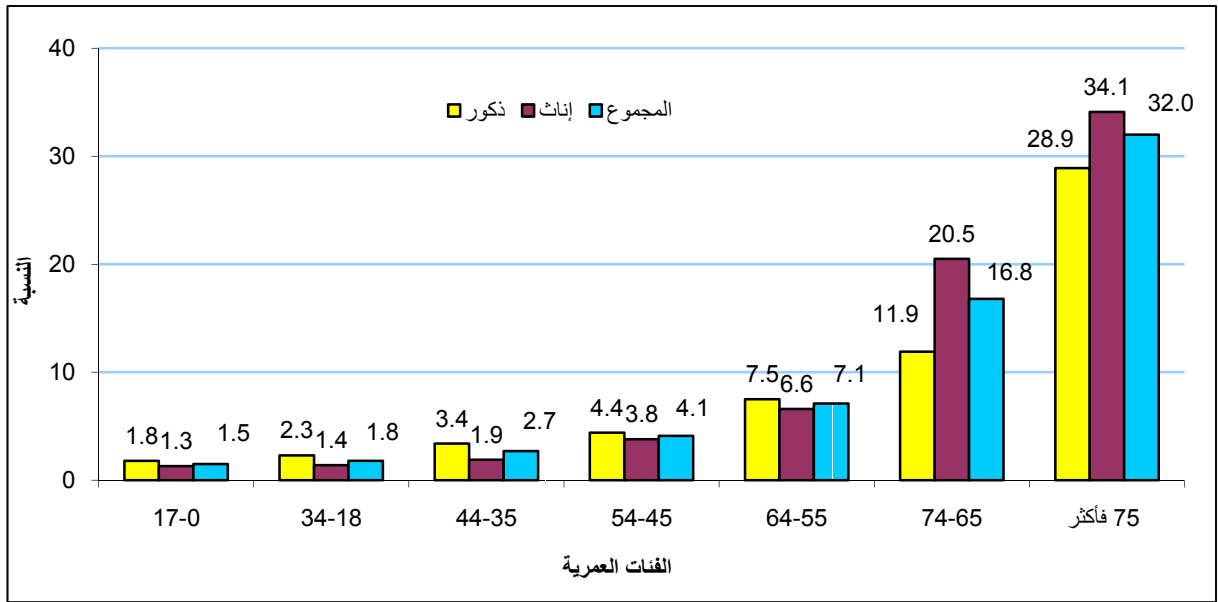
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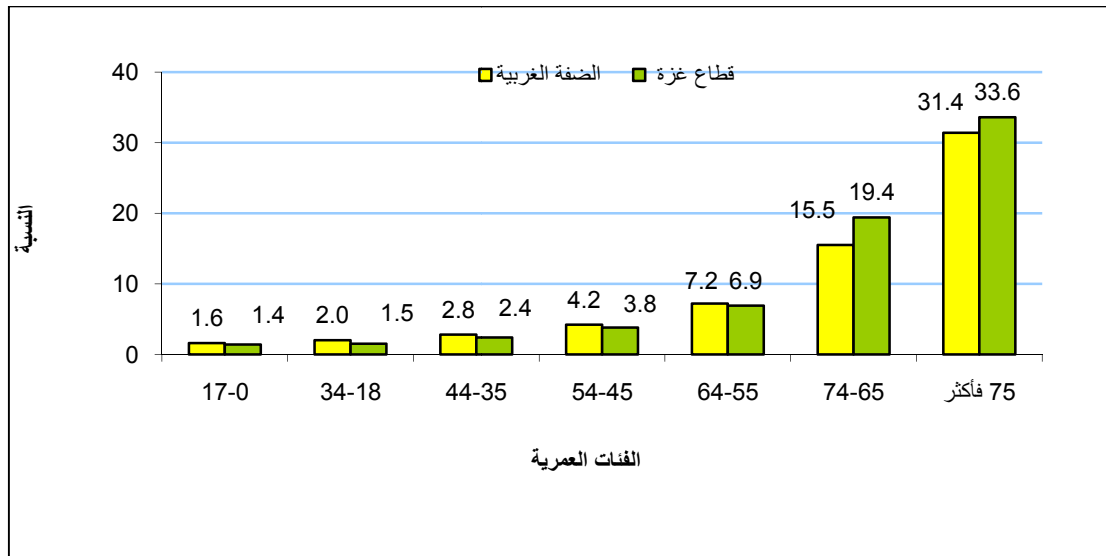


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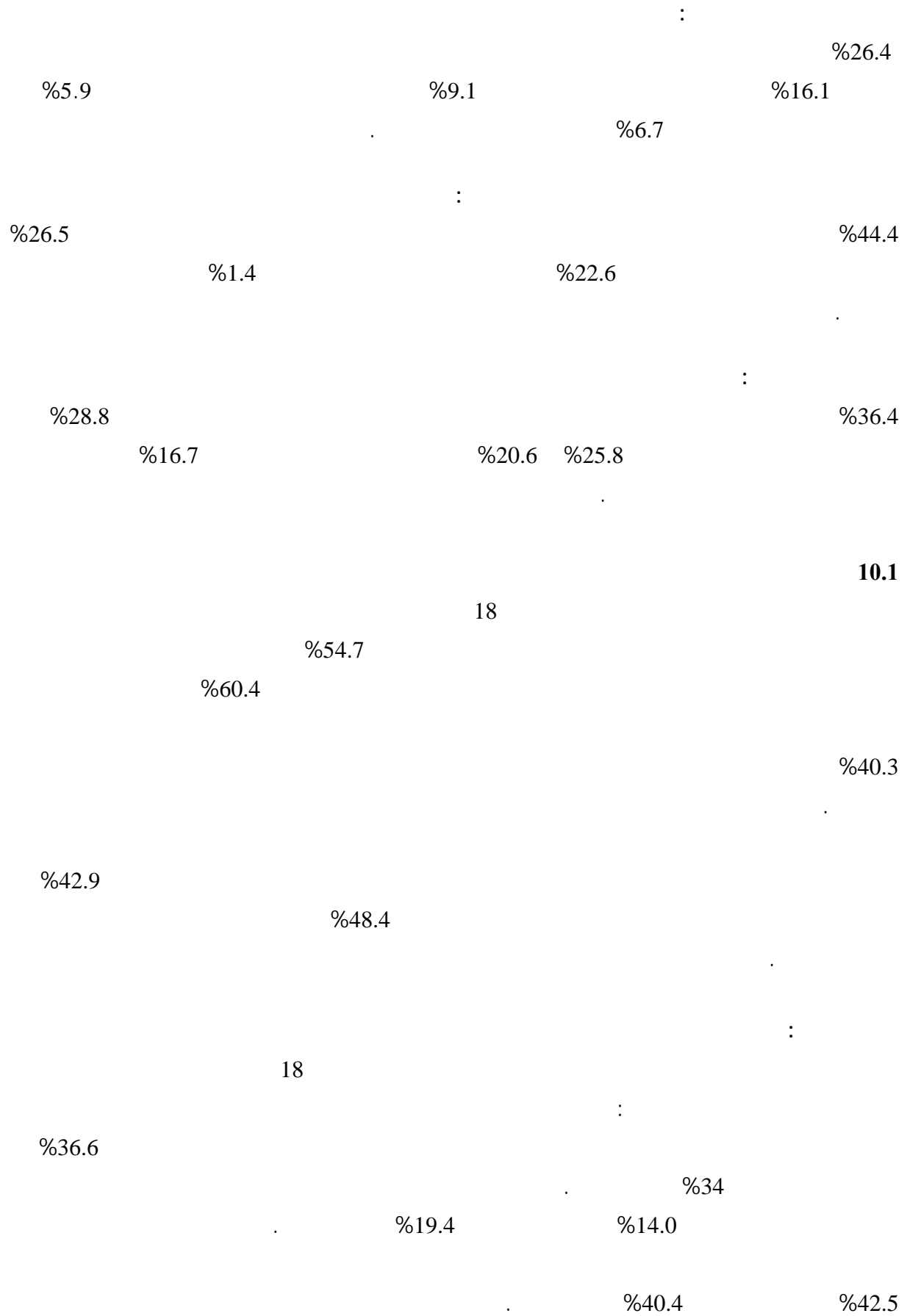
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Tables

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Table 1: Percentage of disabled individuals by sex and governorate, 2011

Governorate	Total	Sex	
		Female	Male
Palestinian Territory	2.7	2.5	2.9
West Bank	2.9	2.7	3.1
Jenin	4.1	4.2	4.0
Tubas	3.1	3.3	2.8
Tulkarm	3.2	2.7	3.7
Nablus	3.0	2.9	3.1
Qalqiliya	3.4	3.3	3.4
Salfit	2.0	1.9	2.2
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	2.1	1.7	2.4
Jericho and Al Aghwar	2.8	2.5	3.1
Jerusalem	1.4	1.0	1.9
Bethlehem	3.0	2.8	3.1
Hebron	3.6	3.2	3.9
Gaza Strip	2.4	2.4	2.4
North Gaza	2.4	2.4	2.4
Gaza	2.5	2.5	2.5
Deir El-Balah	2.4	2.9	1.9
Khan Yunis	2.2	2.0	2.3
Rafah	2.4	2.0	2.7

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Table 2: Percentage of disabled individuals by selected variables, 2011

Variables	Total	Age	
		+18	17-0
Palestinian Territory	2.7	3.8	1.5
West Bank	2.9	4.0	1.6
Gaza Strip	2.4	3.4	1.4
Sex			
Male	2.9	3.9	1.8
Female	2.5	3.7	1.3
Governorate			
Jenin	4.1	5.9	1.7
Tubas	3.1	4.0	1.9
Tulkarm	3.2	5.3	0.7
Nablus	3.0	4.3	1.3
Qalqiliya	3.4	3.6	3.0
Salfit	2.0	2.8	1.4
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	2.1	2.6	1.4
Jericho and Al Aghwar	2.8	3.7	1.8
Jerusalem	1.4	1.8	1.0
Bethlehem	3.0	4.3	1.2
Hebron	3.6	4.8	2.3
North Gaza	2.4	3.6	1.3
Gaza	2.5	3.4	1.6
Deir El-Balah	2.4	3.3	1.4
Khan Yunis	2.2	3.5	1.0
Rafah	2.4	3.3	1.4

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Table 3: Percentage of disabled individuals by age, sex and region, 2011

Age	Region			Sex		
	Palestinian Territory	Gaza strip	West Bak	Female	Male	
0-17	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.8	17-0
18-34	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.4	2.3	34-18
35-44	2.7	2.4	2.8	1.9	3.4	44-35
45-54	4.1	3.8	4.2	3.8	4.4	54-45
55-64	7.1	6.9	7.2	6.6	7.5	64-55
65-74	16.8	19.4	15.5	20.5	11.9	74-65
75 and over	32.0	33.6	31.4	34.1	28.9	75
Total	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.9	

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Table 4: Percentage of disabled individuals by type of disability and region, 2011

Type of Disability	Palestinian Territory			Region					
				Gaza Strip			West Bank		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Fema	Male
vision	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7
Hearing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
communication	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
Mobility	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.5
Remembring and concentration	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
Learning	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8
Meantal	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5

جدول 5: التوزيع النسبي للأفراد ذوي الإعاقة 0-17 سنة حسب سبب الإعاقة والمنطقة، 2011

Table 5: Percentage distribution of disabled individuals 0-17 years by reason of disability and region, 2011

Reason of Disability	الإراضي الفلسطينية Palestinian Territory	Region المنطقة		سبب الإعاقة
		قطاع غزة Gaza Strip	الضفة الغربية West Bank	
Congenital	29.6	26.5	31.4	خلفي
Birth related	15.2	14.4	15.6	ظروف متعلقة بالولادة
Illness	24.0	21.6	25.3	مرض
Physical and psychological abuse	[1.4]	[2.8]	[0.6]	سوء المعاملة الجسدية والنفسية
Traffic accident	[1.4]	[1.9]	[1.1]	حادث سير
Other Kind of accidents	[4.4]	[5.2]	[3.9]	حادث من نوع آخر
Israeli measures	[1.6]	[1.7]	[1.5]	إجراءات إسرائيلية
Stress	[0.4]	[1.1]	[0.1]	الضغط النفسي
Hereditary	12.2	12.1	12.3	وراثي
pregnancy related	[4.3]	[7.0]	[2.7]	مشاكل متعلقة بالحمل
Other	5.5	5.7	5.5	أخرى
Total	100	100	100	المجموع

Figures in parentheses [] indicate percentages based on small numbers and are therefore subject to a large marginal error

[]: عدد المشاهدات قليل لذا فان النسب بين الأقواس معرضة لخطأ

هامشي عالي.

جدول 6: التوزيع النسبي للأفراد ذوي الإعاقة 0-17 سنة حسب سبب الإعاقة والجنس، 2011

Table 6: Percentage distribution of disabled individuals 0-17 years by reason of disability and sex, 2011

Reason of Disability	المجموع Total	Sex الجنس		سبب الإعاقة
		إناث Female	ذكور Male	
Congenital	29.6	27.2	31.3	خلفي
Birth related	15.2	16.1	14.6	ظروف متعلقة بالولادة
Illness	24.0	23.3	24.5	مرض
Physical and psychological abuse	[1.4]	[2.3]	[0.8]	سوء المعاملة الجسدية والنفسية
Traffic accident	[1.4]	[1.7]	[1.2]	حادث سير
Other Kind of accidents	[4.4]	[3.2]	[5.2]	حادث من نوع آخر
Israeli measures	[1.6]	[0.4]	[2.3]	إجراءات إسرائيلية
Stress	[0.4]	[1.1]	0.0	الضغط النفسي
Hereditary	12.2	15.0	10.3	وراثي
pregnancy related	[4.3]	[3.1]	[5.1]	مشاكل متعلقة بالحمل
Other	5.5	6.6	4.7	أخرى
Total	100	100	100	المجموع

Figures in parentheses [] indicate percentages based on small numbers and are therefore subject to a large marginal error

[]: عدد المشاهدات قليل لذا فان النسب بين الأقواس معرضة لخطأ

هامشي عالي.

جدول 7: التوزيع النسبي للأفراد ذوي الإعاقة 18 سنة فأكثر حسب سبب الإعاقة والمنطقة، 2011

Table 7: Percentage distribution of disabled individuals 18 years and above by reason of disability and region, 2011

Reason of Disability	الإراضي الفلسطينية Palestinian Territory	Region المنطقة		سبب الإعاقة
		قطاع غزة Gaza Strip	الضفة الغربية West Bank	
Congenital	9.6	11.3	8.8	خلفي
Birth related	3.2	2.9	3.3	ظروف متعلقة بالولادة
Illness	37.4	37.7	37.2	مرضي
Physical and psychological abuse	[1.0]	[1.8]	[0.6]	سوء المعاملة الجسدية والنفسية
Aging	13.5	14.3	13.0	كبر السن
Traffic accident	2.3	2.6	2.2	حادث سير
Work Injury	2.4	1.5	2.8	إصابة عمل
Other Kind of accidents	9.5	7.4	10.5	حادث من نوع آخر
Israeli measures	4.9	6.5	4.2	إجراءات إسرائيلية
Stress	6.0	6.6	5.8	الضغط النفسي
Hereditary	5.5	3.2	6.6	وراثي
pregnancy related	0.8	1.3	0.7	مشاكل متعلقة بالحمل
Other	3.9	2.9	4.3	أخرى
Total	100	100	100	المجموع

Figures in parentheses [] indicate percentages based on small numbers and are therefore subject to a large marginal error

[]: عدد المشاهدات قليل لذا فان النسب بين الأقواس معرضة لخطأ

هامشي عالي.

جدول 8: التوزيع النسبي للأفراد ذوي الإعاقة 18 سنة فأكثر حسب سبب الإعاقة والجنس، 2011

Table 8: Percentage distribution of disabled individuals 18 years and above by reason of disability and sex, 2011

Reason of Disability	المجموع Total	Sex الجنس		سبب الإعاقة
		إناث	ذكور	
		Female	Male	
Congenital	9.6	8.5	10.7	خلفي
Birth related	3.2	2.8	3.6	ظروف متعلقة بالولادة
Illness	37.4	42.5	32.5	مرضي
Physical and psychological abuse	[1.0]	[1.2]	[0.8]	سوء المعاملة الجسدية والنفسية
Aging	13.5	19.3	8.0	كبر السن
Traffic accident	2.3	1.0	3.5	حادث سير
Work Injury	2.4	0.2	4.4	إصابة عمل
Other Kind of accidents	9.5	9.3	9.6	حادث من نوع آخر
Israeli measures	4.9	0.9	8.7	إجراءات إسرائيلية
Stress	6.0	5.4	6.6	الضغط النفسي
Hereditary	5.5	4.2	6.6	وراثي
pregnancy related	0.8	1.1	0.7	مشاكل متعلقة بالحمل
Other	3.9	3.6	4.3	أخرى
Total	100	100	100	المجموع

Figures in parentheses [] indicate percentages based on small numbers and are therefore subject to a large marginal error

[]: عدد المشاهدات قليل لذا فان النسب بين الأقواس معرضة لخطأ

هامشي عالي.

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Table 9: Percentage distribution of individuals with vision disability by reason and region, 2011

Reason of Disability	Palestinian Territory	Region	
		قطاع غزة Gaza Strip	West Bank
Congenital	15.0	14.0	15.5
Illness	43.7	49.4	41.0
Aging	8.1	7.0	8.6
Accidents	8.4	7.5	8.8
Hereditary	7.9	[3.5]	10.0
Birth related	[4.2]	[2.9]	[2.2]
Work injury	[3.0]	[1.7]	[3.6]
Israeli measures	[4.2]	[4.1]	[1.7]
Stress	[5.4]	[5.2]	[5.5]
Other	[3.7]	[4.7]	[3.1]
Total	100.0	100.0	100
Vision Disability out of disabled	21.7	21.3	21.9

Figures in parentheses [] indicate percentages based on small numbers and are therefore subject to a large marginal error

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Table 10: Percentage distribution of individuals with hearing disability by reason and region, 2011

Reason of Disability	Palestinian Territory	Region	
		قطاع غزة Gaza Strip	West Bank
Congenital	17.1	28.1	12.9
Illness	29.1	25.0	30.6
Aging	21.1	[14.6]	23.5
Hereditary	[8.5]	[10.4]	[7.8]
Accidents	[5.4]	[1.0]	[7.1]
Birth related	[4.8]	[2.1]	[5.9]
Work injury	[2.8]	[2.1]	[3.1]
Israeli measures	[1.4]	[2.1]	[1.2]
Other	[9.8]	[14.6]	[7.9]
Total	100	100	100
Hearing Disability out of disabled	14.2	11.5	15.5

Figures in parentheses [] indicate percentages based on small numbers and are therefore subject to a large marginal error

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2011

:11

Table 11: Percentage distribution of individuals with communication disability by reason and region, 2011

Reason of Disability	Palestinian Territory	Region	
		قطاع غزة Gaza Strip	West Bank
Congenital	33.6	35.3	32.7
Birth related	12.2	[14.5]	11.1
Illness	26.6	22.0	28.9
Aging	[2.9]	[1.7]	[3.5]
Stress	6.8	[6.9]	[6.7]
Hereditary	7.2	[9.8]	[5.8]
Accidents	[4.1]	[2.3]	[5.0]
Work injury	[1.2]	[1.7]	[0.9]
Israeli measures	[1.9]	[1.7]	[2.0]
Other	[3.5]	[4.1]	[3.4]
Total	100	100	100
Communication Disability out of disabled	21.3	21.6	21.2

Figures in parentheses [] indicate percentages based on small numbers and are therefore subject to a large marginal error

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2011

:12

Table 12: Percentage distribution of individuals with mobility disability by reason and region, 2011

Reason of Disability	Palestinian Territory	Region	
		قطاع غزة Gaza Strip	West Bank
Congenital	10.3	8.3	11.2
Birth related	8.0	7.5	8.3
Illness	42.9	43.0	42.8
Aging	14.5	18.1	12.8
Work injury	2.7	[1.8]	[3.2]
Traffic accident	[2.4]	[1.8]	[2.7]
Other accident	8.0	[6.5]	8.8
Israeli measures	4.6	[6.0]	4.0
Other	6.6	7.0	6.2
Total	100	100	100
Mobility Disability out of disabled	48.7	47.2	49.5

Figures in parentheses [] indicate percentages based on small numbers and are therefore subject to a large marginal error

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2011

:13

Table13: Percentage distribution of individuals with remembering and concentrating disability by reason and region, 2011

Reason of Disability	Palestinian Territory	Region	
		قطاع غزة Gaza Strip	West Bank
Congenital	22.4	22.5	22.4
Birth related	10.8	12.7	9.7
Illness	28.7	25.5	30.6
Aging	9.9	[7.4]	11.4
Accidents	[5.9]	[4.9]	[6.5]
Work injury	[2.0]	[3.4]	[1.2]
Stress	8.1	[7.4]	[8.5]
Israeli measures	[2.9]	[4.4]	[2.1]
Hereditary	5.5	[7.4]	[4.4]
Other	[3.8]	[4.4]	[3.2]
Total	100	100	100
Remembering and concentrating Disability out of disabled	22.0	23.7	21.1

Figures in parentheses [] indicate percentages based on small numbers and are therefore subject to a large marginal error

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2011

:14

Table 14: Percentage distribution of individuals with learning disability by reason and region, 2011

Reason of Disability	Palestinian Territory	Region	
		قطاع غزة Gaza Strip	West Bank
Congenital	25.7	26.0	25.5
Birth related	12.7	15.0	11.4
Illness	27.6	24.7	29.4
Stress	8.1	[5.7]	9.5
Accidents	[6.1]	[5.3]	[6.6]
Israeli measures	[2.3]	[4.4]	[1.0]
Hereditary	8.3	[8.4]	8.2
Other	9.2	[10.5]	8.4
Total	100	100	100
Learning Disability out of disabled	24.7	26.7	23.6

Figures in parentheses [] indicate percentages based on small numbers and are therefore subject to a large marginal error

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2011

:15

Table 15: Percentage distribution of individuals with mental disability by reason and region, 2011

Reason of Disability	Palestinian Territory	Region	
		قطاع غزة Gaza Strip	West Bank
Congenital	10.9	[9.8]	[11.4]
Illness	27.2	28.8	26.3
Stress	16.8	[16.7]	16.9
Psychological and physical abuse	[4.6]	[8.3]	[2.5]
Aging	[2.7]	[2.3]	[3.0]
Accidents	[9.5]	[7.5]	[10.5]
Work injury	[1.9]	[2.3]	[1.7]
Addiction to alcohol or drugs	[3.5]	[3.0]	[3.8]
Israeli measures	[7.6]	[7.6]	[7.6]
Other	15.3	[13.7]	16.3
Total	100	100	100
Mental Disability out of disabled	7.6	7.3	7.7

Figures in parentheses [] indicate percentages based on small numbers and are therefore subject to a large marginal error

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2011

:16

Table 16: Percentage distribution of individuals with vision disability by using aids tools and region , 2011

Tools	Region														
	Palestinian Terriotry				Gaza Strip				West Bank						
	لا يمتلكون وهم بحاجة لها** In need but don't have**	Total	* NA*	لا يستخدمون Don't use	Use	لا يمتلكون وهم بحاجة لها** In need but don't have**	Total	* NA*	لا يستخدمون Don't use	Use	لا يمتلكون وهم بحاجة لها** In need but don't have**	Total	* NA*	لا يستخدمون Don't use	Use
Tools for Braille reading	5.7	100	1.1	94.6	4.3	5.2	100	0.0	94.3	5.7	5.9	100	1.7	94.7	3.6
Speaking or touchable devices	9.4	100	0.9	97.0	2.1	11.2	100	0.6	97.7	1.7	8.6	100	1.1	96.7	2.2
Recording devices	9.6	100	1.3	97.6	1.1	10.6	100	0.6	97.7	1.7	9.1	100	1.7	97.5	0.8
Computer with printer (Luner)	12.4	100	1.1	95.0	3.9	12.7	100	0.6	96.0	3.4	12.4	100	1.4	94.4	4.2
Personal companion	13.7	100	0.2	75.7	24.1	9.2	100	0.0	73.9	26.1	15.6	100	0.2	76.7	23.1
Scanner	4.9	100	1.5	97.4	1.1	5.6	100	1.2	97.7	1.1	4.6	100	1.7	97.2	1.1
Stick	10.1	100	0.5	86.4	13.1	5.8	100	0.6	93.7	5.7	12.3	100	0.5	82.8	16.7
Movement guide	8.0	100	0.7	95.1	4.1	4.5	100	1.1	95.4	3.4	9.6	100	0.6	95.0	4.4
Screen reader	10.9	100	1.5	97.6	0.9	13.9	100	0.5	98.9	0.6	9.5	100	1.9	96.9	1.1
Magnifiers	18.2	100	0.6	92.3	7.1	20.1	100	0.6	94.3	5.1	17.3	100	0.6	91.4	8.1
Other	9.7	100	0.2	84.1	15.7	18.6	100	0.6	67.4	32.0	6.6	100	0.0	92.2	7.8

* It means that the answers categories not applicable on the disabled individuals according to disability type and his age.

** Out of those who are don't use

2011

:17

Table 17: Percentage distribution of individuals with hearing disability by using aids tools and region , 2011

Tools	Region														
	Palestinian Territory					Gaza Strip					West Bank				
	لا يمتلكون وهم بحاجة لها** In need but don't have**	Total	* NA*	لا يستخدمون Don't use	Use	لا يمتلكون وهم بحاجة لها** In need but don't have**	Total	* NA*	لا يستخدمون Don't use	Use	لا يمتلكون وهم بحاجة لها** In need but don't have**	Total	* NA*	لا يستخدمون Don't use	Use
Stethoscope without telephone adaptor	46.5	100	0.0	79.0	21.0	34.8	100	0.0	69.5	30.5	50.2	100	0.0	82.6	17.4
Stethoscope with telephone adaptor	44.4	100	0.0	91.1	8.9	33.3	100	0.0	86.3	13.7	48.3	100	0.0	92.9	7.1
cochlear implants	14.3	100	0.5	96.3	3.2	15.6	100	2.1	94.7	3.2	13.8	100	0.0	96.8	3.2
Mobile device for messages	9.7	100	1.8	91.6	6.6	8.6	100	3.1	85.3	11.6	10.1	100	1.2	94.0	4.8
Fax	3.5	100	2.3	97.4	0.3	4.4	100	4.3	95.7	0.0	3.2	100	1.6	98.0	0.4
Computer to communicate	11.6	100	0.9	94.5	4.6	13.2	100	1.1	95.7	3.2	10.9	100	0.8	94.1	5.1
Visual and sensory stimulant	12.5	100	2.0	96.6	1.4	15.7	100	1.0	93.7	5.3	11.3	100	2.4	97.6	0.0
Sign language	6.4	100	0.6	85.4	14.0	5.5	100	0.0	74.7	25.3	6.6	100	0.8	89.4	9.8
Immediate voice translator for writing	9.0	100	0.6	99.1	0.3	5.3	100	0.0	98.9	1.1	10.4	100	0.8	99.2	0.0
Speakers	16.1	100	0.5	96.3	3.2	6.5	100	1.0	97.9	1.1	19.8	100	0.3	95.7	4.0
Translation bottom of the TV screen	5.1	100	1.4	96.3	2.3	3.2	100	1.1	98.9	0.0	5.8	100	1.5	95.3	3.2
Organized reception of the sounds from speakers	10.4	100	0.3	99.7	0.0	8.4	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	11.1	100	0.4	99.6	0.0
Reading lips and pronunciation treatment	8.8	100	0.6	91.6	7.8	7.1	100	0.0	90.4	9.6	9.4	100	0.8	92.1	7.1
Other	4.4	100	0.0	98.3	1.7	4.3	100	0.0	96.8	3.2	4.4	100	0.0	98.8	1.2

* It means that the answers categories not applicable on the disabled individuals according to disability type and his age.

** Out of those who are don't use

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2011

:18

Table 18: Percentage distribution of individuals with mobility disability by using aids tools and services and region , 2011

Tools and services	Region														
	Palestinian Terriotry				Gaza Strip				West Bank						
	لا يمتلكون وهم بحاجة لها** In need but don't have**	Total	* NA*	لا يستخدمون Don't use	Use	لا يمتلكون وهم بحاجة لها** In need but don't have**	Total	* NA*	لا يستخدمون Don't use	Use	لا يمتلكون وهم بحاجة لها** In need but don't have**	Total	* NA*	لا يستخدمون Don't use	Use
Walker	21.0	100	2.5	62.9	34.6	22.4	100	2.3	59.7	38.0	20.5	100	2.5	64.5	33.0
Electric wheel chair	23.5	100	2.1	96.1	1.8	20.3	100	1.3	96.9	1.8	25.0	100	2.5	95.8	1.7
Ordinal wheel chair	20.3	100	2.3	78.9	18.8	18.3	100	1.9	74.3	23.8	21.1	100	2.5	81.1	16.4
Elevator, electric stairs	11.5	100	3.0	95.7	1.3	8.1	100	2.1	97.4	0.5	13.2	100	3.4	94.9	1.7
Special tools for bathrooms	24.0	100	1.3	90.7	8.0	13.6	100	1.5	90.1	8.4	28.9	100	1.3	90.9	7.8
Functional therapy services	22.7	100	0.7	86.2	13.1	10.6	100	0.5	86.2	13.3	28.3	100	0.8	86.2	13.0
Physiotherapy services	37.1	100	0.2	77.5	22.3	23.5	100	0.0	75.5	24.5	43.2	100	0.3	78.5	21.2
Helping hand tools	11.5	100	0.8	97.4	1.8	7.5	100	1.3	96.6	2.1	13.4	100	0.8	97.6	1.6

* It means that the answers categories not applicable on the disabled individuals according to disability type and his age.

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** Out of those who are don't use

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2011

:19

Table 19: Percentage distribution of individuals with communication disability by using aids tools and region, 2011

Tools	Region														
	Palestinian Terriotry					Gaza Strip					West Bank				
	لا يمتلكون وهم بحاجة لها** In need but don't have**	Total	* NA*	لا يستخدمون Don't use	Use	لا يمتلكون وهم بحاجة لها** In need but don't have**	Total	* NA*	لا يستخدمون Don't use	Use	لا يمتلكون وهم بحاجة لها** In need but don't have**	Total	* NA*	لا يستخدمون Don't use	Use
A special device for speech	32.6	100	1.0	98.8	0.2	29.0	100	1.7	97.7	0.6	34.4	100	0.6	99.4	0.0
Computer	20.5	100	3.6	93.3	3.1	17.3	100	5.2	93.1	1.7	22.1	100	2.9	93.3	3.8
Communication board	13.7	100	3.1	95.9	1.0	11.4	100	4.0	96.0	0.0	14.9	100	2.7	95.9	1.4
Speech language therapy	38.8	100	0.9	89.8	9.3	34.4	100	0.6	90.2	9.2	41.0	100	1.1	89.6	9.3
Sign language interpreter	12.5	100	2.3	94.4	3.3	10.2	100	2.9	90.2	6.9	13.6	100	2.1	96.5	1.4

* It means that the answers categories not applicable on the disabled individuals according to disability type and his age.

** Out of those who are don't use

2011

:20

Table 20: Percentage distribution of individuals with remembering and concentrating disability by using aids tools and region, 2011

Tools	Region														
	Palestinian Terriotry					Gaza Strip					West Bank				
	لا يمتلكون وهم بحاجة لها** In need but don't have**	Total	* NA*	لا يستخدمون Don't use	Use	لا يمتلكون وهم بحاجة لها** In need but don't have**	Total	* NA*	لا يستخدمون Don't use	Use	لا يمتلكون وهم بحاجة لها** In need but don't have**	Total	* NA*	لا يستخدمون Don't use	Use
Medications	32.5	100	0.5	62.2	37.3	29.8	100	0.0	68.2	31.8	34.3	100	0.8	58.8	40.4
Electronic notebook	20.4	100	2.5	96.8	0.7	18.6	100	2.1	97.4	0.5	21.5	100	2.6	96.5	0.9
Identification card	15.4	100	1.5	96.1	2.4	10.9	100	2.6	94.8	2.6	17.8	100	0.9	96.8	2.3

* It means that the answers categories not applicable on the disabled individuals according to disability type and his age.

**Out of those who are don't use

2011

:21

Table 21: Percentage distribution of individuals with learning disability by using aids tools and region, 2011

Tools and services	Region														
	Palestinian Territory					Gaza Strip					West Bank				
	بحاجة لها وغير قادرين على الحصول		*	لا يستخدمون	Use	بحاجة لها وغير قادرين على الحصول عليها**		*	لا يستخدمون	Use	بحاجة لها وغير قادرين على الحصول عليها**		*	لا يستخدمون	Use
	In need but don't access to**	Total	NA*	Don't use		In need but don't access to**	Total	NA*	Don't use		In need but don't access to**	Total	NA*	Don't use	
Functional Therapy Services	35.8	100	1.9	85.6	12.5	21.6	100	3.1	86.4	10.5	44.1	100	1.1	85.2	13.7
Pronunciation Therapy Services	31.1	100	1.8	85.0	13.2	21.8	100	1.8	85.9	12.3	36.5	100	1.8	84.5	13.7
Psychological Support Services	39.9	100	1.5	80.5	18.0	33.0	100	2.8	83.6	13.6	44.1	100	0.8	78.7	20.5
Physiotherapy Services	28.5	100	3.1	85.3	11.6	19.3	100	4.1	87.7	8.2	34.0	100	2.6	83.9	13.5
Reading Screen	16.4	100	7.2	91.6	1.2	13.8	100	7.8	92.2	0.0	17.9	100	7.0	91.2	1.8
Techniques for learning	27.1	100	5.1	88.9	6.0	25.8	100	7.3	88.1	4.6	27.9	100	3.9	89.4	6.7
Specialist Education Program	37.0	100	3.5	86.9	9.6	31.4	100	4.1	84.9	11.0	40.0	100	3.1	88.1	8.8

* It means that the answers categories not applicable on the disabled individuals according to disability type and his age.

** Out of those who are don't use

2011

:22

Table 22: Percentage distribution of individuals with mental disability by using aids tools and region, 2011

Tools and services	Region														
	Palestinian Terriotry				Gaza Strip				West Bank						
	بحاجة لها وغير قادرين على الحصول In need but don't access to**	Total	NA*	لا يستخدمون Don't use	Use	بحاجة لها وغير قادرين على الحصول عليها** In need but don't access to**	Total	NA*	لا يستخدمون Don't use	Use	بحاجة لها وغير قادرين على الحصول عليها** In need but don't access to**	Total	NA*	لا يستخدمون Don't use	Use
Support and support from the specialized center	34.7	100	0.0	71.3	28.7	38.5	100	0.0	65.0	35.0	32.9	100	0.0	74.6	25.4
Medical services from a doctor or a nurse	30.0	100	0.0	71.7	28.3	26.0	100	0.0	79.3	20.7	32.5	100	0.0	67.7	32.3
Social services from a social worker or other	27.5	100	0.0	88.7	11.3	22.2	100	0.0	89.3	10.7	30.2	100	0.0	88.4	11.6
Occupational therapy services	22.1	100	0.0	88.6	11.4	20.4	100	0.0	90.0	10.0	23.0	100	0.0	87.9	12.1
Consulting	26.4	100	0.0	73.1	26.9	18.8	100	0.0	79.3	20.7	30.9	100	0.0	69.8	30.2
Services provided by a psychiatrist	38.2	100	0.0	62.5	37.5	27.2	100	0.0	67.5	32.5	44.6	100	0.0	59.9	40.1
Medications	30.3	100	0.0	34.3	65.7	18.8	100	0.0	26.4	73.6	34.4	100	0.0	38.4	61.6
Physiotherapy services	17.3	100	0.0	90.1	9.9	10.2	100	0.0	89.2	10.8	21.0	100	0.0	90.5	9.5
Other	2.6	100	0.0	98.9	1.1	1.7	100	0.0	98.3	1.7	3.0	100	0.0	99.1	0.9

* It means that the answers categories not applicable on the disabled individuals according to disability type and his age.

** Out of those who are don't use

() 2011

17-10

:23

Table 23: Impact of environmental and physical obstacles on disabled individuals 10-17 years by selected variables, 2011 (percent)

Variables	Region			Sex	
	Palestinian Territory	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Female	Male
Avoid doing the work as a result of people's perceptions					
Sometimes	41.6	43.1	[39.6]	34.6	47.9
Frequently	[8.8]	[5.6]	[13.2]	[9.6]	[8.2]
Always	[12.0]	[8.3]	[17.0]	[13.5]	[9.6]
Not Using Public Transportation as a result of Environmental and Physical Obstacles	60.5	[57.6]	[62.8]	[61.3]	[60.0]
Have Difficulties in Practicing Daily Activities Inside Home					
Some Difficulty	34.4	35.2	34.0	36.6	32.7
Full Difficulty	20.8	[19.5]	21.4	27.5	17.0

Figures in parentheses [] indicate percentages based on small numbers and are therefore subject to a large marginal error.

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() 2011

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:24

Table 24: Impact of environmental and physical obstacles on disabled individuals 18 years and above by selected variables, 2011 (percent)

Variables	Region			Sex	
	Palestinian Territory	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Female	Male
Avoid doing the work as a result of people's perceptions					
Sometimes	27.3	27.9	26.8	27.6	26.9
Frequently	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.0	7.5
Always	8.7	7.7	9.5	8.3	9.2
Not Using Public Transportation as a result of Environmental and Physical Obstacles	76.4	78.1	75.5	74.3	78.5
Not Using private car as a result of Environmental and Physical Obstacles	29.5	31.1	28.1	22.8	36.0
Not Using Transportation due to not adaptation of transportation	41.9	[28.6]	49.7	42.1	42.6
Have Difficulties in Practicing Daily Activities Inside Home					
Some Difficulty	35.0	34.4	35.5	26.4	37.6
Full Difficulty	34.2	38.4	32.1	42.4	32.2
Dropped out	22.2	19.4	23.2	22.9	21.7
Left work	[27.8]	[16.7]	[31.5]	[0.0]	[30.0]

Figures in parentheses [] indicate percentages based on small numbers and are therefore subject to a large marginal error.

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2011

17-10

:25

Table 25: Percentage distribution of disabled individuals aged 10-17 years by difficulty in daily activities, 2011

Selected Variables	* Not applicable*	Cannot al all	A lot of Difficulty	Some Difficulty	No difficulty
Taking a bath by himself	[3.4]	15.4	11.7	15.7	53.9
Dressing by himself	[3.4]	13.8	10.0	16.8	56.1
Feeding by himself	[3.4]	9.4	[5.4]	12.7	69.1
Getting in and out bed	[3.9]	11.2	[6.8]	11.5	66.6
Going to the toilet	[3.4]	13.0	[6.8]	11.2	65.6

Figures in parentheses [] indicate percentages based on small numbers and are therefore subject to a large marginal error.

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* It means that the answers categories not applicable on the disabled individuals according to disability type and his age.

*

2011

18

:26

Table 26: Percentage distribution of disabled individuals aged 18 years and above by difficulty in daily activities, 2011

Selected Variables	* Not applicable*	Cannot al all	A lot of Difficulty	Some Difficulty	No difficulty
Taking a bath by himself	1.8	15.4	19.1	20.1	43.6
Dressing by himself	1.8	12.8	16.5	21.2	47.7
Feeding by himself	1.7	5.2	7.2	16.2	69.7
Getting in and out bed	2.0	10.3	12.4	19.0	56.2
Going to the toilet	1.9	11.1	12.9	19.9	54.2

* It means that the answers categories not applicable on the disabled individuals according to disability type and his age.

*

17-10

:27

2011

Table 27: Percentage of disabled individuals 10-17 years experienced a lot of difficulties or cannot at all in practicing daily activities by selected variables, 2011

Selected Variables	Going to the toilet	Getting in and out bed	Feeding by himself	Dressing by himself	Taking a bath by himself	
Sex						
Male	18.4	17.5	15.7	21.0	24.7	
Female	21.7	[18.8]	[12.6]	28.0	30.6	
Region						
West Bank	18.6	18.6	17.2	23.1	27.8	
Gaza Strip	[21.9]	[17.2]	[10.9]	25.0	25.0	

Figures in parentheses [] indicate percentages based on small numbers and are therefore subject to a large marginal error.

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2011

Table 28: Percentage of disabled individuals 18 years and above experienced a lot of difficulties or cannot at all in practicing daily activities by selected variables, 2011

Selected Variables	Going to the toilet	Getting in and out bed	Feeding by himself	Dressing by himself	Taking a bath by himself	
Sex						
Male	20.3	18.5	11.5	25.9	29.6	
Female	27.9	27.2	13.3	32.8	39.6	
Region						
West Bank	24.2	23.6	14.4	27.7	32.5	
Gaza Strip	23.5	20.9	8.1	32.7	38.6	
Type of Locality						
Urban	23.2	21.6	11.2	28.0	33.6	
Rural	29.7	29.3	17.5	25.7	41.1	
Camps	20.9	20.0	11.8	27.5	30.5	
Age						
18-39	16.0	15.0	12.7	20.1	23.4	39-18
40-59	14.6	13.8	6.3	18.0	21.8	59-40
60+	37.3	35.3	16.0	44.7	52.5	+60
Experienced difficulties	24.1	22.7	12.3	29.3	37.4	

2011 17-10 :29
Table 29: Percentage of disabled individuals 10-17 years participated in social activities by selected variables, 2011

Selected Variables	Use internet	Writing emails and using telephone	() Participation in social activities(weddings/f	Visit family/friends at their homes	Go out to social venue with family/friends	
Sex						
Male	16.6	23.8	53.8	67.7	35.4	
Female	[12.6]	[14.1]	51.4	58.0	34.3	
Region						
West Bank	16.0	19.7	50.8	61.3	38.2	
Gaza Strip	[13.3]	[20.3]	57.0	68.8	28.9	
Type of Locality						
Urban	13.5	18.2	51.1	60.6	34.7	
Rural	[12.5]	[17.5]	[47.5]	[60.0]	[40.0]	
Camps	25.0]	[29.4]	67.3	84.6	[32.7]	

Figures in parentheses [] indicate percentages based on small numbers and are therefore subject to a large marginal error.

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2011

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Table30: Percentage of disabled individuals 18 years and above who participating in social activities by activity, main disability, and selected variables, 2011

Variables	Use internet	Writing emails and using telephone	() Participation in social activities (weddings/ funerals)	Visit family/friends at their homes	Go out to social venue with family/friends	
Main Disability						
Vision	[8.6]	18.0	50.3	58.9	21.9	
Hearing	[5.7]	[12.0]	65.5	69.1	28.2	
Communication	[1.6]	[3.1]	50.8	51.6	[28.1]	
Mobility	5.7	16.2	31.8	32.9	11.7	
Remembering and concentration	[6.4]	[12.9]	35.8	40.3	[18.5]	
Learning	[7.0]	[11.6]	41.7	54.7	[34.1]	
Mental	[3.8]	[10.3]	30.6	36.1	[14.2]	
Sex						
Male	9.0	18.9	45.1	47.1	21.8	
Female	[2.7]	10.2	33.9	40.0	12.9	
Region						
West Bank	6.6	15.2	42.5	45.2	19.9	
Gaza Strip	[4.7]	13.5	33.7	40.3	12.3	
Type of Locality						
Urban	6.6	14.4	39.4	43.5	18.2	
Rural	[3.4]	13.4	40.3	44.7	17.2	
Camps	[5.7]	18.1	39.9	42.7	14.0	
Age						
18-39	12.5	22.8	43.5	51.8	27.6	39-18
40-59	[5.3]	14.4	53.2	53.8	19.8	59-40
60+	[0.8]	7.9	27.2	30.1	7.1	+60
Participating in social activities	6.0	14.7	39.6	43.6	17.4	

Figures in parentheses [] indicate percentages based on small numbers and are therefore subject to a large marginal error.

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2011

Table 31: Percentage of disabled individuals aged 18 years and above who experienced some or a lot of difficulties accessibility outside the home by level of difficulty, 2011

Selected Variables	facing difficulties due to lack adaptation in					
	car parking	Recreation areas	Signs size and colour	Street	Footpaths	
Sex						
Male	42.9	37.7	37.4	52.1	47.0	
Female	54.3	48.3	43.6	69.3	62.9	
Region						
West Bank	47.6	43.4	39.7	57.7	52.6	
Gaza Strip	50.2	41.7	41.8	66.1	59.2	
Type of Locality						
Urban	47.5	42.0	40.0	60.2	53.6	
Rural	54.5	49.1	43.4	61.9	60.1	
Camps	44.9	38.8	38.2	59.6	53.7	
Age						
18-39	39.4	41.3	35.5	45.6	38.9	39-18
40-59	39.3	33.3	33.1	50.5	44.4	40-59
60+	62.4	50.6	49.5	79.9	75.4	+60
Experienced difficulties	48.4	42.9	40.3	60.4	54.7	

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:32

2011

Table 32: Percentage of disabled individuals aged 18 years and above who experienced some or a lot of difficulty in various environments due to perspectives of other people towards them by selected variables, 2011

Selected Variables	Interacting with other places	Looking for work	Interacting & relating with family members	
Sex				
Male	40.1	31.4	34.8	
Female	43.3	6.1	35.8	
Region				
West Bank	42.5	14.0	36.6	
Gaza Strip	40.4	19.4	33.9	
Type of Locality				
Urban	39.5	16.5	35.0	
Rural	46.4	[13.6]	40.2	
Camps	47.2	[18.9]	32.7	
Age				
18-39	45.2	34.6	46.5	39-18
40-59	36.9	19.8	32.1	59-40
60+	42.7	[5.7]	32.2	+60
Experienced difficulties	41.5	16.5	46.7	

Figures in parentheses [] indicate percentages based on small numbers and are therefore subject to a large marginal error.

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2011

Table 33: Percentage of disabled individuals 10-17 years who experienced some or a lot of difficulty in various environments due to perspectives of other people towards them by selected variables, 2011

Selected Variables	Interacting with other places	At school	Interacting & relating with family members	
Sex				
Male	49.3	47.3	45.9	
Female	[44.2]	[23.1]	[46.2]	
Region				
West Bank	[55.8]	[40.4]	50.9	
Gaza Strip	[40.3]	[33.8]	42.3	

Figures in parentheses [] indicate percentages based on small numbers and are therefore subject to a large marginal error.

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2011

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Table 34: Percentage of disabled individuals aged 18 years and above who experienced some or a lot of difficulty accessibility in public buildings by selected variables, 2011

Selected Variables	Interior Design not adapted	Signs not adapted	Bathroom facilities not adapted	Difficulty in moving internally	No adapted reception areas	Entrances/exits not adapted	No adequate car parking	
Sex								
Male	11.5	15.3	17.2	20.2	18.3	22.0	20.8	
Female	8.6	10.0	14.0	15.7	14.2	15.1	15.4	
Region								
West Bank	10.3	13.1	15.6	17.4	15.6	18.0	16.9	
Gaza Strip	9.5	12.0	15.8	19.4	18.0	19.7	20.5	
Type of Locality								
Urban	9.7	12.7	16.1	19.0	16.6	18.9	18.2	
Rural	12.8	15.1	15.7	17.5	15.4	19.2	17.1	
Camps	[7.9]	[9.2]	13.2	14.1	15.8	16.3	18.4	
Age								
18-39	11.0	15.0	14.2	17.1	16.3	19.1	19.2	39-18
40-59	9.9	12.7	17.0	19.2	18.3	19.1	18.1	59-40
60+	9.4	10.6	18.9	18.1	15.1	17.9	17.2	+60
Experienced difficulties	10.1	12.6	15.7	18.0	16.3	18.6	18.2	

Figures in parentheses [] indicate percentages based on small numbers and are therefore subject to a large marginal error.

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2011

Table 35: Percentage of disabled individuals aged 18 years and above who experienced some or a lot of difficulty accessibility outside the home due to unavailability of adjusted services by selected variables, 2011

Selected Variables	Not adapted Bathrooms	Corridor widths	Thresholds	Special Doors	Special steps	
Sex						
Male	25.2	25.6	35.5	25.4	40.9	
Female	28.4	29.7	43.7	32.2	50.6	
Region						
West Bank	27.5	25.4	36.0	26.3	42.9	
Gaza Strip	24.3	31.7	47.2	33.2	50.2	
Type of Locality						
Urban	25.7	27.0	38.7	27.8	44.5	
Rural	26.8	21.9	35.0	25.9	40.8	
Camps	[31.3]	38.6	48.8	36.2	55.4	
Age						
18-39	17.8	19.2	26.3	19.2	29.3	39-18
40-59	28.0	27.6	38.9	27.6	47.7	59-40
60+	38.1	38.2	58.4	42.8	64.8	+60
Experienced difficulties	26.6	27.1	39.2	28.3	45.0	

Figures in parentheses [] indicate percentages based on small numbers and are therefore subject to a large marginal error.

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2011

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Table36: Percentage distribution of disabled individuals aged 18 years and above who experienced difficulties with daily activities by main disability, 2011

Difficulty	Main Disability							
	Mental	Learning	Remembering and concentrating	Mobility	Communication	Hearing	vision	
Taking a bath								
No difficulty	62.8	58.8	53.7	20.2	50.0	89.1	60.9	
Some difficulty- A lot	25.7	24.7	26.0	56.5	20.3	1.2	34.7	-
Cannot at all	8.2	16.5	19.5	23.3	17.2	0.0	4.4	
Not applicable*	3.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	12.5	9.7	0.0	*
Dressing								
No difficulty	70.5	63.5	58.1	25.6	53.1	88.5	62.1	
Some difficulty- A lot	22.4	25.9	24.2	54.2	18.8	1.7	34.3	-
Cannot at all	3.8	10.6	16.9	20.2	15.6	0.0	3.6	
Not applicable*	3.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	12.5	9.8	0.0	*
Feeding								
No difficulty	82.5	81.2	69.1	61.9	65.1	88.0	71.8	
Some difficulty- A lot	12.6	14.1	21.1	30.5	12.7	1.7	27.6	-
Cannot at all	2.2	4.7	9.0	7.6	9.5	0.6	0.6	
Not applicable*	2.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	12.7	9.7	0.0	*
Getting in and out bed								
No difficulty	78.1	72.9	70.2	35.7	59.4	86.3	71.5	
Some difficulty- A lot	13.6	22.3	16.1	47.2	18.8	3.4	26.1	-
Cannot at all	5.0	3.5	12.1	16.9	9.4	0.6	2.4	
Not applicable*	3.3	1.3	1.6	0.2	12.4	9.7	0.0	*
Going to the toilet								
No difficulty	77.6	73.8	63.7	32.4	56.3	87.4	71.5	
Some difficulty- A lot	16.9	20.2	19.4	49.2	18.8	1.7	26.4	-
Cannot at all	3.3	6.0	14.5	18.2	10.8	1.2	2.1	
Not applicable*	2.2	0.0	2.4	0.2	14.1	9.7	0.0	*
have one difficulty at least	40.2	46.4	48.4	83.6	39.1	4.1	48.3	

* It means that the answers categories not applicable on the disabled individuals according to disability type and his age.

*

2011

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:37

Table 37: Percentage distribution of disabled individuals aged 18 years and above by main disability and degree of difficulty in various environments due to attitudes of other people, 2011

Difficulty	Main Disability							
	Mental	Learning	Remembering and concentrating	Mobility	Communication	Hearing	vision	
Communicating with people								
No difficulty	47.0	62.5	55.6	71.6	5.9	25.0	67.5	
Some difficulty- A lot	53.0	37.5	44.4	26.8	94.1	75.0	31.6	-
Not applicable*	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	*
Looking for work								
No difficulty	14.9	0.0	11.2	4.3	0.0	1.3	8.5	
Some difficulty- A lot	28.4	20.8	15.5	12.5	38.9	13.9	21.9	-
Not applicable*	56.7	79.2	73.3	83.2	61.1	84.8	69.6	*
At work								
No difficulty	3.0	4.3	13.3	4.6	11.1	1.2	5.1	
Some difficulty- A lot	9.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	11.3	7.5	-
Not applicable*	87.9	95.7	86.7	93.3	88.9	87.5	87.4	*
At school/university								
No difficulty	4.5	0.0	13.3	2.5	5.6	0.0	2.8	
Some difficulty- A lot	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.2	3.7	-
Not applicable*	95.5	87.0	86.7	96.6	94.4	98.8	93.5	*
At other places								
No difficulty	50.0	54.2	63.0	52.8	33.3	27.8	54.2	
Some difficulty- A lot	42.4	45.8	34.8	39.4	66.7	63.3	38.4	-
Not applicable*	7.6	0.0	2.2	7.8	0.0	8.9	7.4	*
have one difficulty at least	60.6	58.3	55.6	51.9	94.1	83.8	51.6	

* It means that the answers categories not applicable on the disabled individuals according to disability type and his age.

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2011

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Table 38: Percentage distribution of disabled individuals aged 18 years and above by main disability and degree of difficulty in using public transportation, 2011

Means of transport and usage	Main Disability						
	Mental	Learning	Remembering and concentrating	Mobility	Communication	Hearing	vision
Buses							
Don't use	40.1	38.4	43.4	55.3	27.0	33.1	32.6
Use without difficulty	43.5	38.4	36.9	12.2	44.4	48.7	41.8
Use with some difficulty	9.3	11.6	6.6	14.0	15.9	9.1	19.6
Use with a lot difficulty	7.1	11.6	13.1	18.5	12.7	9.1	6.0
Taxi							
Don't use	24.0	27.1	30.1	22.8	26.2	13.2	13.4
Use without difficulty	54.6	45.9	43.1	21.8	40.0	57.5	52.2
Use with some difficulty	12.7	15.2	9.8	26.0	18.5	20.1	26.4
Use with a lot difficulty	8.7	11.8	17.0	29.4	15.3	9.2	8.0
Public service							
Don't use	30.6	34.1	37.4	39.8	31.7	19.0	22.8
Use without difficulty	48.6	41.2	39.0	17.5	44.4	55.7	45.7
Use with some difficulty	12.6	12.9	9.0	19.9	12.7	16.1	24.5
Use with a lot difficulty	8.2	11.8	14.6	22.8	11.2	9.2	7.0
have one difficulty at least	22.4	32.6	28.2	62.7	35.9	31.6	38.9

2011

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Table 39: Percentage of disabled individuals aged 18 years and above not using public transportation by main disability and reason, 2011

Reason behind difficulty	Main Disability							
	Mental	Learning	Remembering and concentrating	Mobility	Communication	Hearing	vision	
Lack of information about the service	[9.1]	[29.9]	[11.1]	9.6	[26.9]	[10.3]	12.2	
Lack of information on accessibility	[9.7]	[32.8]	[16.5]	10.9	[23.1]	[12.3]	13.2	
Seeing or understanding signs or notices	[8.5]	[33.3]	[16.7]	7.8	[37.3]	[14.2]	61.9	
Hearing or understanding announcements	[7.7]	[31.8]	[13.3]	6.5	[32.7]	69.0	12.9	
Overcrowding	[19.6]	[28.8]	[17.8]	31.3	[17.6]	22.6	32.3	
Attitudes of people	[13.4]	[40.9]	[16.7]	20.2	[47.1]	21.9	21.1	
Need someone to accompany	40.6	63.6	58.9	70.7	65.4	51.0	52.3	
High cost	31.5	[39.4]	[31.1]	41.5	[31.4]	33.5	39.6	
% of those not using public transportation due to disability	90.2	89.5	79.4	79.1	75.0	35.0	64.7	

Figures in parentheses [] indicate percentages based on small numbers and are therefore subject to a large marginal error.

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2011

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Table 40: Percentage of disabled individuals aged 18 years and above needing specialized additions in and around their home by sex and region, 2011

Variables	Region المنطقة			Sex الجنس	
	Palestinian Territory	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Female	Male
Ramps	24.6	16.2	28.3	28.2	20.6
Bathroom adaptation	33.7	28.8	35.8	36.8	30.4
Kitchen adaptation	19.6	15.4	21.4	24.4	15.4
Lift	15.0	15.5	14.7	15.2	14.7
Visual alert	7.8	9.3	7.3	7.1	8.4

2011

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Table 41: Percentage of disabled individuals aged 18 years and above needing specialized additions in and around their home by main disability, 2011

Reason behind difficulty	Main Disability						
	Mental	Learning	Remembering and concentrating	Mobility	Communication	Hearing	vision
Ramps	2.5	0.0	15.2	30.5	25.0	4.3	14.4
Bathroom adaptation	4.8	11.8	21.2	42.0	26.7	7.5	22.3
Kitchen adaptation	2.5	12.5	16.0	23.9	14.3	3.6	12.7
Lift	0.0	0.0	11.9	18.9	26.7	0.0	6.3
Visual alert	5.6	5.9	2.6	4.0	5.6	32.0	1.2

2011

18

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Table 42: Percentage of disabled individuals aged 18 years and above who experienced some and a lot difficulty accessibility outside home by activity and main disability, 2011

Reason behind difficulty	Main Disability						
	Mental	Learning	Remembering and concentrating	Mobility	Communication	Hearing	vision
Visiting friend/family	61.5	58.2	58.6	83.9	57.8	45.1	59.5
Difficulty in socialization	66.3	67.1	65.6	84.9	63.5	51.2	60.8
Moving out/local area	56.9	58.8	58.0	85.3	59.4	50.0	61.8
Availing of general services	49.4	58.8	61.8	74.4	67.2	52.6	62.5
Availing of bank service	17.0	17.5	17.1	26.9	25.0	22.9	24.5
Availing of medical service	55.5	64.7	59.7	79.4	65.6	58.1	58.8
Access to work	7.1	8.2	4.8	7.6	6.4	9.7	13.0

2011

18

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Table 43: Percentage of disabled individuals aged 18 years and above who experienced accessibility difficulties outside home by feature in community area and main disability, 2011

Variables	Main Disability						
	Mental	Learning	Remembering and concentrating	Mobility	Communication	Hearing	vision
No footpaths design and surfaces							
No difficulty	81.4	72.1	63.4	21.7	76.6	81.0	47.8
Some difficulty	9.3	12.8	12.2	24.5	6.3	11.0	25.2
A lot	9.3	15.1	24.4	53.8	17.1	8.0	27.0
Street crossing							
No difficulty	74.3	55.3	55.6	22.2	64.1	69.4	35.3
Some difficulty	12.0	17.6	15.3	21.5	12.5	16.2	29.4
A lot	13.7	27.1	29.1	56.3	23.4	14.4	35.3
Signs size							
No difficulty	79.8	63.5	57.7	64.0	64.1	75.7	27.9
Some difficulty	8.2	15.3	13.0	12.2	10.9	15.0	29.7
A lot	12.0	21.2	29.3	23.8	25.0	9.3	42.4
No recreational areas							
No difficulty	67.4	54.1	62.9	50.1	74.6	78.0	54.0
Some difficulty	14.7	23.5	10.5	16.0	6.3	12.0	19.6
A lot	17.9	22.4	26.6	33.9	19.1	10.0	26.4
No adquate cars parking							
No difficulty	79.2	64.0	61.0	36.3	73.4	81.0	49.9
Some difficulty	8.7	19.8	11.4	18.3	7.8	10.3	25.2
A lot	12.1	16.2	27.6	45.4	18.8	8.7	24.9

2011

17-10

:44

Table 44: Percentage of disabled individuals aged 10-17 years needing modified features to continue education by main disability, 2011

Variables	Main Disability							
	Mental	Learning	Remembering and concentrating	Mobility	Communication	Hearing	vision	
Transportation	0.0	3.8	25.0	50.0	12.5	15.2	24.5	
Building	0.0	1.9	20.0	46.3	6.3	12.5	25.0	
Classrooms	0.0	5.8	21.1	50.0	12.5	24.2	38.5	
Bathrooms	0.0	1.9	10.5	52.8	12.5	3.1	11.5	

2011

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Table45: Percentage of disabled individuals aged 18 years and above willing to work by aid/features required to work and main disability, 2011

Variables	Main Disability						
	Mental	Learning	Remembering and concentrating	Mobility	Communication	Hearing	vision
Accessible transport	20.0	0.0	0.0	34.7	12.5	17.6	31.7
Car parking	6.7	0.0	0.0	24.7	0.0	5.9	17.5
Ramps	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.8	0.0	0.0	9.7
Lift	0.0	0.0	9.1	41.7	0.0	8.8	17.7
Adapted bathrooms	6.7	0.0	9.1	26.4	0.0	5.9	16.1
Human support	6.9	0.0	0.0	4.2	50.0	44.1	20.6
Technical aids	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	44.4	26.5	22.6
Communication aids	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	5.9	31.7
Modified work hours	13.3	40.0	9.1	37.5	22.2	26.5	42.9
Modified work environment	16.7	36.4	0.0	28.8	0.0	20.6	25.8
Modified work tasks	16.7	27.3	0.0	51.4	37.5	35.3	33.3

2011

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Table 46: Percentage of disabled individuals aged 18 years and above who experiencing difficulty in participation in social activities by main disability, 2011

Activities	Main Disability						
	Mental	Learning	Remembering and concentrating	Mobility	Communication	Hearing	vision
Shopping							
No difficulty	32.8	23.5	24.2	7.8	29.2	38.5	27.0
Some difficulty, A lot	35.0	44.7	41.1	46.5	35.4	48.3	49.8
Cannot at all	32.2	31.8	34.7	45.7	35.4	13.2	23.2
Traveling							
No difficulty	24.6	17.4	22.0	8.5	28.1	32.8	26.4
Some difficulty, A lot	38.8	40.7	33.3	42.0	21.9	40.8	43.3
Cannot at all	36.6	41.9	44.7	49.5	50.0	26.4	30.3
Visiting friends							
No difficulty	33.2	36.5	32.5	14.5	36.9	53.1	36.2
Some difficulty, A lot	44.5	45.9	42.3	59.2	46.2	40.5	51.9
Cannot at all	22.3	17.6	25.2	26.3	16.9	6.4	11.9
Hosting guests							
No difficulty	54.9	64.0	55.6	68.2	53.1	69.6	72.5
Some difficulty, A lot	27.2	24.4	27.5	20.6	32.8	25.8	22.8
Cannot at all	17.9	11.6	16.9	11.2	14.1	4.6	4.7

2011

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:() 46

Table 46 (cont.): Percentage of disabled individuals aged 18 years and above who experiencing difficulty in participation in social activities by main disability, 2011

Activities	Main Disability						
	Mental	Learning	Remembering and concentrating	Mobility	Communication	Hearing	vision
Go to public places							
No difficulty	31.7	25.6	29.0	10.7	31.2	37.3	31.5
Some difficulty, A lot	40.4	45.3	37.1	46.2	39.1	46.0	47.4
Cannot at all	27.9	29.1	33.9	43.1	29.7	16.7	21.1
Practicing religious ceremonies							
No difficulty	45.1	25.9	30.1	14.0	39.7	56.3	45.3
Some difficulty, A lot	28.8	45.9	37.4	61.8	28.6	35.7	44.3
Cannot at all	26.1	28.2	32.5	24.2	31.7	8.0	10.4
Voting							
No difficulty	37.2	17.4	28.4	17.3	33.3	46.2	36.4
Some difficulty, A lot	28.5	38.4	30.9	41.2	27.0	37.6	42.6
Cannot at all	34.3	44.2	40.7	41.5	39.7	16.2	21.0
Participating in social works							
No difficulty	24.6	15.3	23.4	9.2	21.5	31.1	26.7
Some difficulty, A lot	34.9	34.1	29.8	33.9	35.4	41.9	39.2
Cannot at all	40.5	50.6	46.8	56.9	43.1	27.0	34.1

2011

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Table 47: Percentage of disabled individuals aged 18 years and above who do not practice any kind of sports by main disability and reason, 2011

Reason	Main Disability							
	Mental	Learning	Remembering and concentrating	Mobility	Communication	Hearing	vision	
Self conscious of your disability	26.4	34.5	18.5	16.4	33.3	16.9	20.3	
Lack of equipments	12.0	29.8	27.6	25.1	15.9	30.2	18.5	
Need of someone's assistance	20.8	39.8	32.5	34.0	31.3	29.1	27.2	
Inadequate and not adapted transport	8.7	16.7	14.5	21.6	19.0	14.0	15.2	
Not adjusted sport places	14.8	20.2	13.7	19.5	25.0	23.8	18.8	
Inadequate of local places	14.2	25.0	14.6	18.0	25.4	23.8	17.0	
Bad reactions from people	20.2	25.0	20.3	14.1	22.2	19.2	14.6	
Israeli measures	2.7	13.1	3.2	5.6	7.9	4.7	7.8	
Family attitudes	15.8	13.1	8.9	8.8	11.1	7.0	7.5	
High cost	20.9	28.6	19.5	21.9	17.5	22.7	23.6	
Lack of fund for disabled sports union	12.6	23.8	12.1	14.5	25.4	21.5	16.2	
Other	21.3	17.9	16.3	22.4	17.5	13.4	18.9	

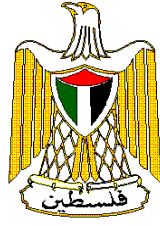
2011

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Table 48: Percentage distribution of disabled individuals 15 years and above by selected demographic variables, 2011

Variables	Palestinian Territory	Region		
		قطاع غزة Gaza Strip	West Bank	
Educational enrollment status				
Currently enrolled	5.9	5.9	5.9	
Enrolled and dropped- out	33.8	27.1	37.0	
Enrolled and graduated	22.7	24.8	21.6	
Never enrolled	37.6	42.2	35.5	
Total	100	100	100	
Educational Status				
Illiterate	53.1	56.3	51.5	
Lower than secondary	34.2	29.3	36.6	
Secondary	7.4	8.7	6.7	
Higher education	5.3	5.7	5.2	
Total	100	100	100	
Labor force Status				
Worker	8.4	6.2	9.5	
Unemployed, have worked before	3.1	2.1	3.6	
Unemployed, hasn't worked before	1.2	0.8	1.4	
Unemployed and does not want to work	87.3	90.9	85.6	
Total	100	100	100	
Marital Status				
Never married	34.1	30.7	35.7	
Engaged for the first time	0.3	0.2	0.4	
Married	44.5	44.5	44.5	/
Divorced	2.4	1.6	2.8	/
Widow / widower	18.2	23.0	15.9	/
Separated	0.5	0.0	0.7	/
Total	100	100	100	
Refugee status				
Refugee	45.1	69.7	33.3	
Non-refugee	54.9	30.3	66.7	
Total	100	100	100	



Palestinian National Authority

**Palestinian Central
Bureau of Statistics**

**Ministry of Social
Affaires**

Disabled Individuals Survey, 2011 Main Findings Report

December, 2011

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Important Notes'

1. Please note that the person with a lot of difficulty or who cannot at all considered as a person with disability, so the term "disabled individuals' includes persons with difficulty as well.
2. Person with disability may have more than one disability/difficulty at the same time, but in the survey we asked about the main disability, so data presented on the report may not reflect the main disability, and reflects the other one.
3. The tables and figures titles reflect persons with disabilities according to narrow definition (a lot of difficulty or cannot at all).

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Introduction

Policy making and planning in the social, economic, and political domains depend on authentic and accurate statistical data. The absence of authentic and accurate data on disabled individuals in the Palestinian Territory has resulted in an information gap in this regard. As a result, policy and decision makers have been unable to take the necessary decisions to support and improve conditions in the disability sector and meet the needs of the disabled. The Disabled Individuals Survey 2011 is the first national survey of disability to be conducted in the Palestinian Territory. It was implemented in line with the policy of PCBS and MoSA to supply up-to-date and relevant data that will improve the situation of the disabled and will be of great benefit to governmental and non-governmental organizations working to assist the disabled in the Palestinian Territory.

The Disabled Individuals Survey 2011 was conducted on a sample of 15,572 households in the Palestinian Territory during the first quarter of 2011 to provide data on the general characteristics of disabled individuals. The survey took the form of a questionnaire designed according to recent World Health Organization recommendations on classifying disability and the Washington Group for Disability Statistics, taking into consideration the special characteristics of Palestinian society. Many indicators related to infrastructure and the living conditions of the disabled: their future needs and their integration into society, measured by several indicators on the general distribution of types of disability and severity levels, in addition to the participation of the disabled in education, the labor force, and other social activities.

This report comprises three chapters. The first chapter includes the main findings; the second chapter includes the methodology and data quality issues; and the third chapter includes the terms and concepts in the report, along with their definitions.

PCBS and MoSA hope that this survey will provide vital data to assist decision makers in planning, monitoring, and improving policies related to the disabled and will assist policy makers to in assessing disability policies and programs.

December 2011

**Ola Awad
President of PCBS**

**Majeda Al-Masri
Minister of MoSA**

Chapter One

Main Findings**1.1 Prevalence of Disability in the Palestinian Territory**

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Washington Group for Disability Statistics, there should be a common concept and definition for the assessment of difficulties and disability in any society. The Washington Group for Disability Statistics proposed six pivotal questions to measure the prevalence of disability through population censuses. Each question includes four possible answers: no difficulty, a little difficulty, a lot of difficulties, and cannot at all. In the last meeting of the Washington Group for Disability Statistics held in November 2010, it was recommended to invite countries to measure the prevalence of disability through censuses and household surveys, on the basis that a person who suffers from a lot of difficulties or cannot at all has a disability.

PCBS used the six pivotal questions proposed by the Washington Group for Disability Statistics in its Disabled Individuals Survey, which was conducted in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Affairs, on Seeing disability, hearing, communication, moving, Remembering and concentration disability, in addition to learning and mental disabilities.

The Disabled Individuals Survey provided details on the prevalence of disability in Palestinian society through the wide definition used by PCBS in its household surveys and census of 2007. The wide definition of disability states that a person with a disability suffers from some difficulty, or a lot of difficulties, or cannot at all. In addition, the Disabled Individuals Survey measures disability in its narrow definition as recommended by the Washington Group for Disability Statistics: a person with disability suffers from a lot of difficulties or cannot at all.

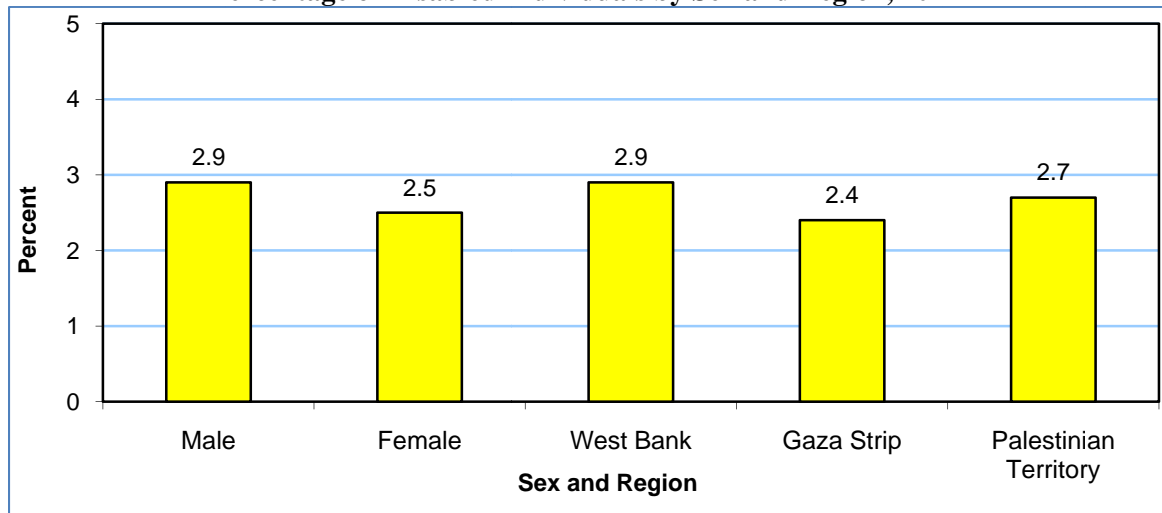
According to the wide definition of disability, the prevalence of disability in the Palestinian Territory was about 7%, with similar rates in each of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The prevalence of disability using the narrow definition was 2.7% in the Palestinian Territory; 2.9% in the West Bank and 2.4% in Gaza Strip, and it was 2.9% for males and 2.5% for females.

Prevalence of Disabilities According to Narrow and Wide Definition of Disability

Disability Type	Narrow Definition (A lot of difficulties, Cannot at all)			Wide Definition (Some difficulty, A lot of difficulties, Cannot at all)		
	Palestinian Territory	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Palestinian Territory	West Bank	Gaza Strip
Total individuals with disability/difficulty	2.7	2.9	2.4	6.9	6.9	6.9
Total Difficulties/disabilities	4.6	4.7	4.1	11.0	11.3	10.8
Seeing	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.4	2.5	2.4
Hearing	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Mobility	1.3	1.4	1.1	2.9	3.0	2.7
Remembering and concentrating	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
Communication	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.0
Learning	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.2
Mental	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7

The results that will be presented hereafter are based on the narrow definition of disability.

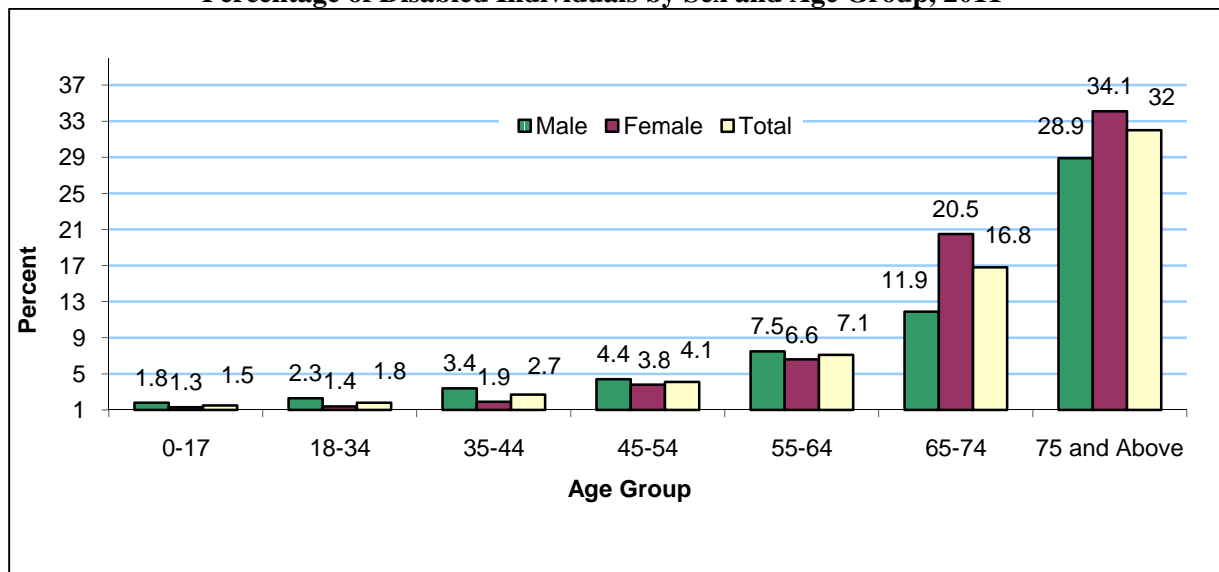
Percentage of Disabled Individuals by Sex and Region, 2011



Prevalence of Disability Increase with Age:

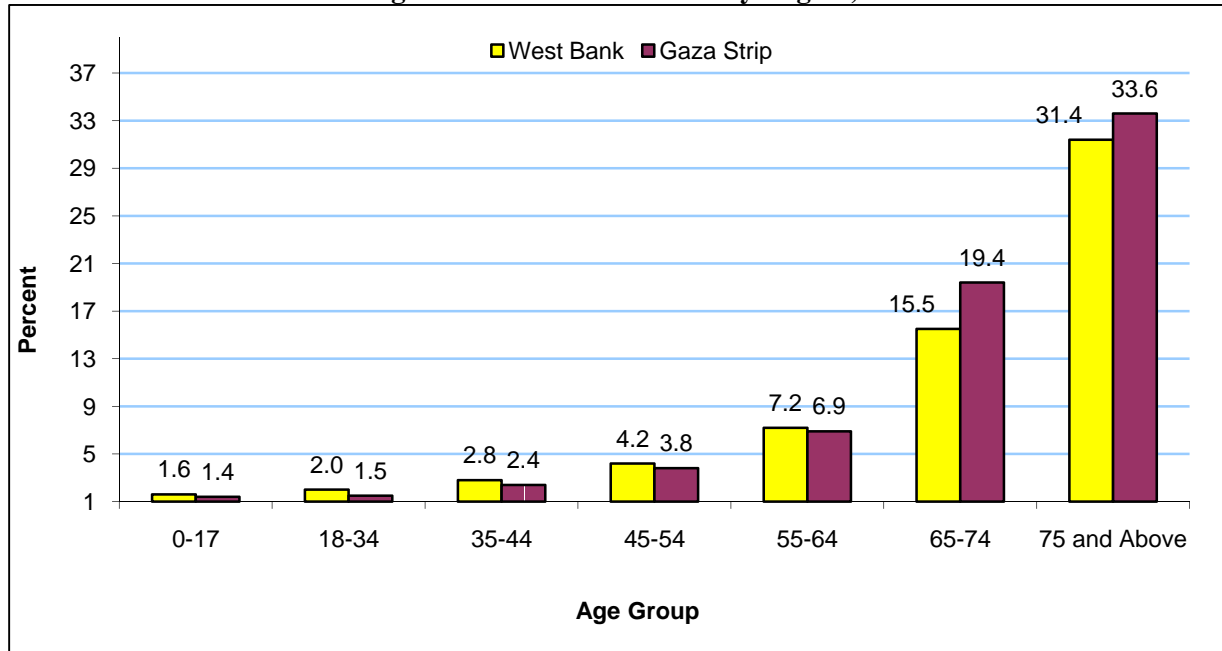
The prevalence of disability is strongly correlated with age. Disability rates are significantly higher among individuals aged 75 and above at 32.0%; 28.9% of males and 34.1% among females. Among children, the percentage was 1.5%; 1.8% among males and 1.3% among females.

Percentage of Disabled Individuals by Sex and Age Group, 2011



With regard to the prevalence of disability according to region and age, 31.4% of individuals aged 75 and above were in the West Bank and 33.6% were in Gaza Strip. Among children 0-17 years, the rates were 1.6% in the West Bank and 1.4% in Gaza Strip.

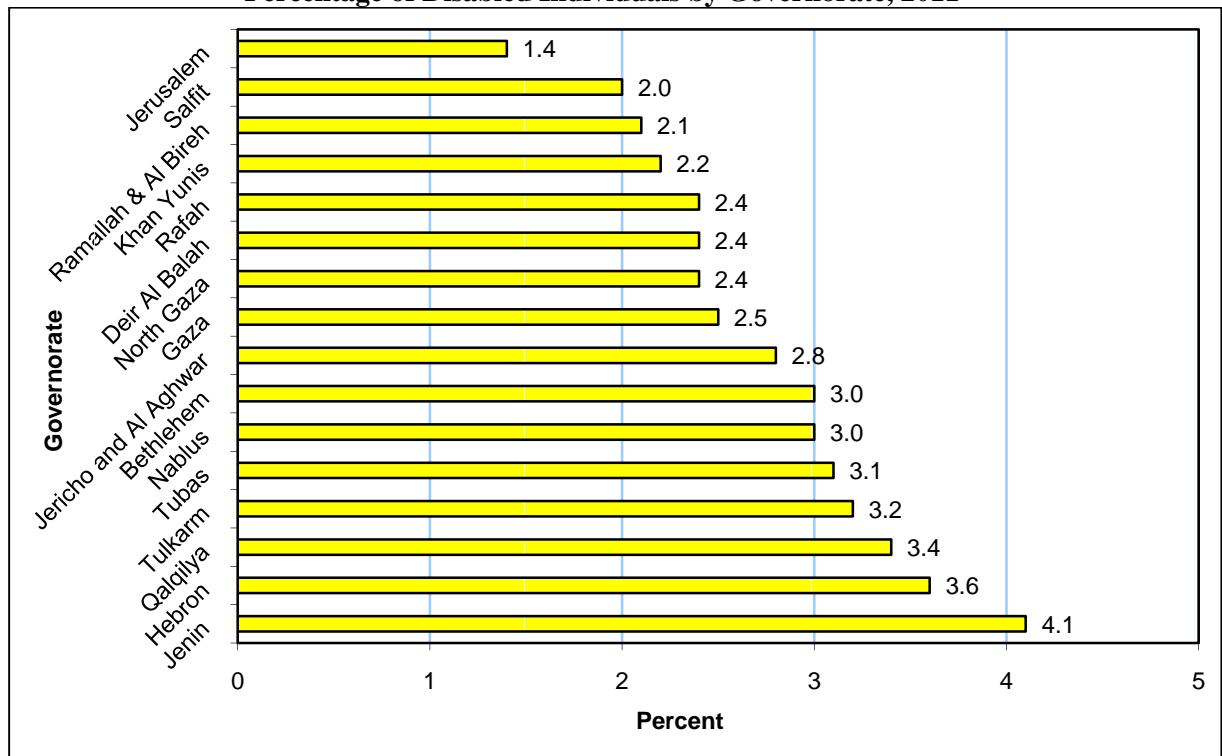
Percentage of Disabled Individuals by Region, 2011



Highest Percentage of Disabilities in Jenin Governorate, Lowest in Jerusalem:

In Jenin governorate, 4.1% of individuals have a disability, followed by Hebron governorate with 3.6%, while 1.4% in Jerusalem. In Gaza Strip, the highest prevalence was reported in Gaza governorate with 2.5%, followed by North Gaza, Rafah and Deir Al Balah governorates with 2.4% each. The lowest prevalence was in Khan Yunis governorate; 2.2%.

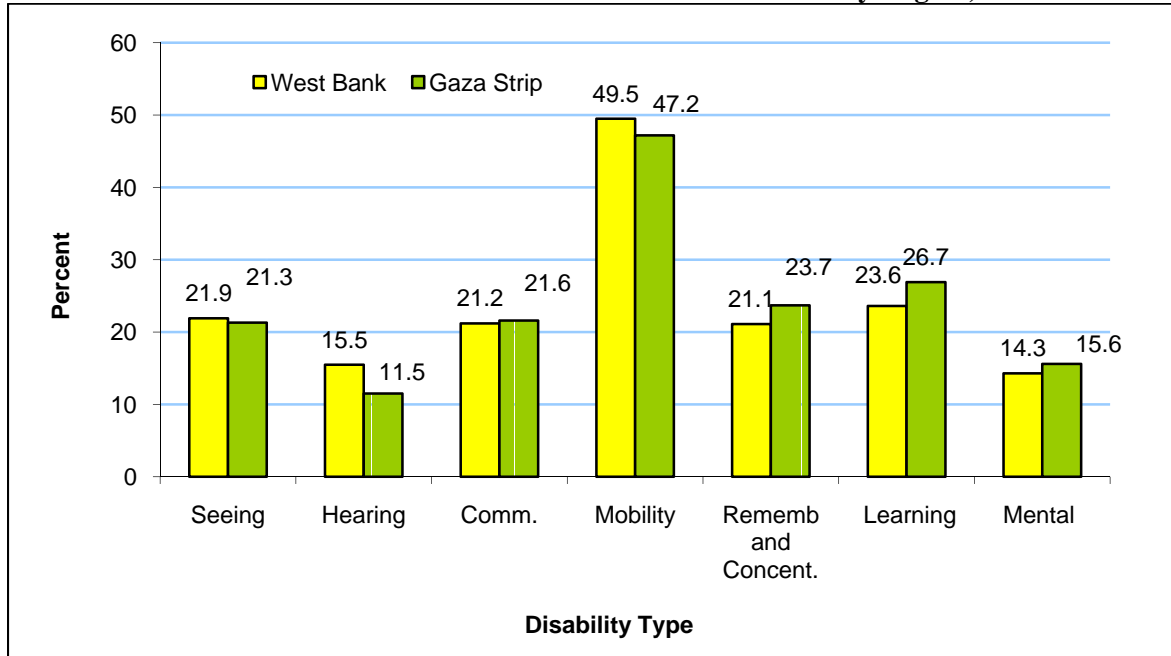
Percentage of Disabled Individuals by Governorate, 2011



Mobility is Most Common Disability:

Mobility is the disability with the highest prevalence comprising 48.4% of disabled individuals in the Palestinian Territory: 49.5% in the West Bank compared to 47.2% in Gaza Strip. Learning disability is second with 24.7%: 23.6% in the West Bank and 26.7% in Gaza Strip. It should be noted that an individual may have more than one disability.

Distribution of Disabilities Out of Disabled Individuals by Region, 2011



1.2 Characteristics of Disabled Individuals 15 Years and Above

More than one third of disabled individuals have never been to school:

Around 37.6% of all disabled individuals aged 15 years and above in the Palestinian Territory had never been enrolled at school; 35.5% in the West Bank and 42.2% in Gaza Strip. In addition, 33.8% of all disabled individuals had dropped out of school; 37.0% in the West Bank and 27.1% in Gaza Strip. Illiteracy rates were 53.1% of all disabled individuals; 51.5% in the West Bank and 56.3% in Gaza Strip.

Majority of disabled do not work:

87.3% of all disabled individuals in the Palestinian Territory were not in employment (during the implementation period of the survey); 85.6% in the West Bank and 90.9% in Gaza Strip.

One of every three disabled is never married:

34.1% of disabled individuals in the Palestinian Territory are never married; 35.7% in the West Bank and 30.7% in Gaza Strip. 44.5% of all disabled individuals are married, with similar percentages in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Widowed individuals (both sexes) was 18.2%; 15.9% in the West Bank and 23.1% in Gaza Strip, while 2.4% were divorced (both sexes); 2.8% in the West Bank and 1.6% in Gaza Strip.

1.3 Causes of Disability

Illness is main cause of disabilities:

Illness is the main cause of all disabilities that are covered in the survey. Illness was the main cause of 43.7% of Seeing disabilities; 29.1% of hearing disabilities, 42.9% of mobility

disabilities; 28.7% of disabilities relating to Remembering and Concentrating, 27.6% of learning disabilities; and 27.2% of mental disabilities. Congenital problems were the main cause of communication disabilities with 33.6%.

1.4 Unmet Needs of Disabled Individuals not Using Aids

Seeing disabilities:

18.2% of all individuals with Seeing disability require a magnifier, while 13.7% need a personal assistant/companion, 10.9% a screen reader, and 10.1% need a guidance cane.

Hearing disabilities:

46.5% of all individuals with a hearing disability need a hearing aid without a T-Switch, while 44.4% require a hearing aid with a T-Switch. In addition, 16.1% require an amplifier, 14.3% require cochlear implants, and 12.5% require visual or vibrating alerts or alarms.

Mobility disabilities:

37.1% of all individuals with a mobility disability require physiotherapy, 24.0% require bathing aids, 23.5% need an electric wheelchair, 22.7% require occupational therapy, and 21.0% require walking aids such as a walking stick or walker.

Communication disabilities:

38.8% of individuals with communication disabilities require speech and language therapy, 32.6% need speech aids, 20.5% require computers, 13.7% require communication boards, and 12.5% require sign language translators.

Remembering and Concentrating Disabilities:

32.5% of individuals with Remembering and Concentrating disabilities require medication, 20.4% require remembering aids (automated reminders), and 15.4% require communication aids such as an identification card.

Learning disabilities:

39.9% of individuals with learning disabilities require psychological support, 37.0% require a specialized education program, 35.8% require occupational therapy, 31.1% require speech therapy, and 28.5% need physiotherapy.

Mental disabilities:

38.2% of individuals with mental disabilities require the services of a psychiatrist, 34.7% require support from specialized centers, 30.3% need medications, 30.0% require medical services, and 27.5% need social services.

1.5 Impact of Environmental and Physical Obstacles on Live of Disabled Individuals aged 18 Years and Above

Avoid engagement with others:

8.7% of disabled individuals aged 18 years and above in the Palestinian Territory usually avoid involvement in any activities because of public attitudes towards them: 9.5% in the West Bank and 7.7% in Gaza Strip.

Inability to use public transportation:

76.4% of disabled individuals aged 18 years and above in the Palestinian Territory do not use public transportation due to the absence of necessary adaptations in the infrastructure; 75.5% in the West Bank and 78.1% in Gaza Strip.

Difficulties in daily activities:

34.2% of disabled individuals aged 18 years and above in the Palestinian Territory stated that they were unable to perform daily activities outside their homes due to their disability: 32.1% in the West Bank and 38.4% in Gaza Strip.

More than one-fifth of disabled dropped out of school due to the environmental and physical obstacles:

22.2% of disabled individuals aged 18 years and above in the Palestinian Territory dropped out of school due to the environmental and physical obstacles: 23.2% in the West Bank and 19.4% in Gaza Strip. Of these, 21.7% are male and 22.9% female.

Difficulties in personal care:

The most difficult personal care activities are bathing unaided with 37.4%; 29.6% of males and 39.6% of females; getting dressed unaided 29.3%; 25.9% of males and 32.8% of females; using the toilet 24.1%; 20.3% of males and 27.9% of females; going to bed unaided 22.7%; 18.5% of males and 27.2% of females; eating unaided 12.3%; 11.5% of males and 13.3% of females.

1.6 Urgent Needs for Home Adaptations

Ramps in the home:

24.6% of disabled individuals stated that they need a ramp at home to assist their mobility; 28.3% in the West Bank and 16.2% in Gaza Strip.

Bathroom aids:

33.7% of disabled individuals stated that disability aids were required in their home bathroom; 35.8% in the West Bank and 28.8% in Gaza Strip.

Kitchen adaptations:

16.9% of disabled individuals stated that they need their kitchen to be adapted for disability use; 21.4% in the West Bank and 15.4% in Gaza Strip.

Electrical elevator:

15.0% of disabled individuals stated that they need an elevator in their home: 14.7% in the West Bank and 15.5% in Gaza Strip.

Visual alert system:

7.8% of disabled individuals in stated that visual alerts or alarms were needed at home: 7.3% in the West Bank and 9.3% in Gaza Strip.

1.7 Difficulties Performing Daily Activities Outside Home of Disabled Individuals aged 18 Years and Above

Visiting family and friends:

83.9% of individuals with mobility disabilities faced difficulties in visiting family and friends, followed by 61.5% for those with mental disability, 59.5% for those with Seeing disabilities,

58.6% for persons with Remembering and Concentrating disabilities, 58.2% for learning disabilities, 57.8% with communication disabilities, and 45.1% for hearing disabilities.

Social occasions:

84.9% of individuals with mobility disabilities face difficulties in participating in social occasions, followed by 67.1% for those with a slow learning disability, two-thirds of individuals with mental and Remembering and Concentrating disabilities, 63.5% for communication disabilities, 60.8% for Seeing disabilities, and 51.2% for hearing disabilities.

Mobility in surrounding environment:

85.3% of individuals with mobility disabilities face difficulties in moving in their local environment, followed by 61.8% for individuals with Seeing disabilities, 59.4% with communication disabilities, 58.8% with slow learning disability, 58.0% with Remembering and Concentrating disabilities, 56.9% with mental disabilities, and 50.0% for individuals with hearing disabilities.

Access to public services:

It is obvious that individuals with a mobility disability are the ones who have the greatest difficulties in utilizing public services (74.4%), followed by individuals with communication disabilities (67.2%). Bank services are problematic for 26.9% of individuals with mobility disabilities and 25.0% of individuals with communication disabilities. Health services are also difficult to access by these groups, with 79.4% and 65.6% respectively.

Access to place of work:

Individuals with Seeing disabilities have the greatest difficulties in reaching their workplace (13.0%), followed by those with a hearing disability (9.7%).

1.8 Adaptations Needed in Schools by Disabled 10-17 Years Currently Enrolled in Education

Seeing disabilities:

24.5% of individuals with Seeing disabilities require adaptations to transportation in their schools in order to continue their education; also, one-quarter require adaptations to school buildings, 38.5% require adaptations in classrooms, while 11.5% require adaptations to toilet facilities.

Hearing disabilities:

15.2% of individuals with hearing disability require adaptations to transportation to continue their education; 12.5% require adaptations to school buildings, 24.2% require adaptations in classrooms, while 3.1% require adaptations to toilet facilities.

Communication disabilities:

12.5% of individuals with communication disabilities require adaptations to transportation in their schools to continue their education; 6.3% require adaptations to school buildings, 12.5% require adaptations in classrooms, while 12.5% require adaptations to toilet facilities.

Mobility disabilities:

50.0% of individuals with mobility disabilities require adaptations to transportation in their schools to continue their education; 46.3% require adaptations to school buildings, half of individuals require adaptations in classrooms, while 52.8% of individuals require adaptations to toilet facilities.

Remembering and Concentrating disabilities:

25.0% of individuals with Remembering and Concentrating disabilities require adaptations to transportation in their schools to continue their education; 20.0% require adaptations to school buildings, 21.1% require adaptations in classrooms, and 10.5% of require adaptations to toilet facilities.

Learning disabilities:

3.8% of individuals with learning disabilities require adaptations to transportation in their schools to continue their education; 1.9% require adaptations to school buildings, 5.8% of individuals require adaptations in classrooms, and 1.9% require adaptations to toilet facilities.

1.9 Adaptations Needed by Disabled 18 Years and Above Currently Without Work in Order to Find Jobs

Transportation:

34.7% of individuals with mobility disabilities stated that they need adaptations to transportation to reach work, compared to 31.7% of individuals with Seeing disabilities, 20.0% with mental health disabilities, 17.6% with hearing disabilities, and 12.5% for individuals with communication disabilities.

Disabled toilets:

26.4% of individuals with mobility disabilities stated that they need disabled toilet facilities in work compared to 16.1% for individuals with visual disabilities, 9.1% with Remembering and Concentrating disabilities, and 5.9% with hearing disabilities, and 6.7% for individuals with mental disability.

Technological equipment and laptops to take notes:

44.4% of individuals with communication disabilities stated that they need technological aids for work compared to 26.5% for individuals with Seeing disabilities, 22.6% with hearing disabilities, and 1.4% with mobility disabilities.

Adaptations in the workplace:

36.4% of individuals with learning disabilities stated that they need adaptations to be made in the workplace compared to 28.8% of individuals with mobility disabilities, 25.8% with Seeing disabilities, 20.6% with hearing disabilities, and 16.7% for individuals with mental health disabilities.

1.10 Difficulties Performing Activities Outside Home Due to Surrounding Infrastructure

When disabled individuals aged 18 and above were asked about the difficulties they face performing social activities outside the home, 54.7% stated that they have difficulty due to problems with not adequate pavements; 60.4% have difficulty crossing streets; 40.3% have difficulty in walking and crossing the streets due to the size of the road signs.

In addition, 42.9% of disabled individuals face difficulty due to the fact that recreation services are not available to them and 48.4% find problems with parking.

Social attitudes:

The difficulties faced by disabled individuals aged 18 and above due to social attitudes have been measured in many domains i.e., communicating with people, looking for work,

communicating with inhabitants of their neighborhood. Difficulties in communicating with people due to social attitudes was 36.6% in the West Bank and about 34% in Gaza Strip. The percentage of disabled individuals who face difficulties in looking for work was 14.0% in the West Bank and 19.4% in Gaza Strip.

Chapter Two

Methodology and Data Quality

2.1 Design of Survey Questionnaire

1. The design of the questionnaire used in the survey took into consideration the special context of Palestinian society and international recommendations pertaining to the subject of disability. PCBS reviewed relevant literature and other experiences in the field of disability surveys to identify components that fit with the needs and objectives of the Palestinian Disability Survey. In addition, feedback was gathered from specialized and experienced local experts to utilize local experience for the benefits of this survey and better serve individuals with disabilities.

2. The questionnaire includes standard questions recommended by the World Health Organization and used by the Washington Group for Disability Statistics. The questions include pivotal ones that were covered in the census and household surveys. Two questions were designed: the first targets individuals aged 18 years and above and the second targets children aged 0-17 years.

The questionnaire covered a large list of indicators that aim to measure

- Prevalence of disability among individuals by type and cause
- Age at the onset of disability
- Equipment used by the disabled by type of disability
- Difficulties facing the disabled during daily life
- Attitudes of people and society towards the disabled
- Extent of engagement by the disabled in society by their ability to use public and private transportation
- Extent of suitability of surrounding environment for the disabled
- Participation in social and sport activities
- Issues regarding labor, educational levels, and other related indicators

The classification of disabilities by the World Health Organization and the Washington Group for Disability Statistics were used in the survey. The six pivotal questions recommended by the Washington Group were used, in addition to two other questions that were also developed by the Washington Group. The questions asked related to the following:

- Vision disability
- Hearing disability
- Communication disability
- Mobility disability, which covers disabilities or difficulties that people with a disability face inside or outside their homes. It also covers difficulties that people face when walking for more than 15 minutes.
- Remembering and concentrating disability, (which includes forgetting to do something important, people who cannot remember day to day actions, difficulty remembering where things have been put in the house, as well as difficulty in concentrating on doing things for more than 10 minutes).
- Learning disability that includes difficulty with intellectual functions due to a condition such as a brain injury, Down Syndrome, brain damage at birth, difficulty with interpersonal skills due to any condition such as autistic spectrum disorders, difficulty in learning everyday skills such as reading, writing, or using simple equipment.
- Mental disability

The possible responses for all types of disabilities are:

- No difficulty
- Some difficulty
- A lot of difficulties
- Cannot at all

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Preparation Stage

This included the following activities:

1. Signing of an agreement between PCBS and the Ministry of Social Affairs, including reaching consensus on the objectives of the survey.
2. Implementation of a national workshop to consult with stakeholders on the indicators of the survey.
3. Formation of a national committee that comprises members of ministries, local NGOs working in the field of disability, and academic and research institutions. The mandate of the national committee is to provide consultation during the implementation of the survey and to facilitate other relevant logistical issues.
4. Formation of a technical committee that includes specialists from PCBS to supervise the survey technically and administratively.
5. A pilot study was implemented to test all survey tools and the methodology.

2.2.2 Methodology Work

1. An area sample¹ was used in the pre-test stage to select households in the field. The sample of the pre-test was 162 households in four localities in Ramallah and Al Bireh governorate.
2. Two important issues related to the methodology of the survey were examined. The first issue was related to the use of the KISH table² to interview members of the selected households following the interview with the head of the household for collecting data on disabilities. The second issue was the possibility of collecting data directly from individuals with disabilities and the appropriate age of respondents to provide such data.
3. Interviewing the head of the household or other qualified members who are able to provide data about the household. In cases where the household includes a disabled member, a personal interview is conducted with this person, provided that they are aged 12 years or above. Otherwise, the other qualified person is interviewed on behalf of the person with the disability.
4. In cases where nobody with a disability is reported according to the data provided by the respondent, the KISH table is used to select a member aged 12 years or above, excluding parents or the respondent who provided data about the household. The purpose is to validate the accuracy of the data provided and to ensure that there is actually no person with a disability in the household.
5. In using the KISH table, a male was selected from households with an odd number and a female member from households with an even number.
6. Twelve households from the same locality were identified as having members below the age of 12 with disabilities based on the sampling frame of the population census of 2007.

¹ Area sample: This kind of samples rely on random selection of households in the field in each selected enumeration area.

² KISH table: A scientific technique used to select randomly persons among the households with specific criteria (sex or age group) in order to avoid bias. This method depends on ordering the target population in the household in alphapatical order or by age.

The purpose was to verify that these individuals with disabilities could be interviewed personally.

7. The pilot survey showed no variances in the data obtained from the head of the household and other members. This confirms that households do not hide cases of disability. Consequently, there is no need to use the KISH table in the main survey and interviewing the head of the household or other qualified individuals would be sufficient.
8. Data provided from qualified members showed that interviewees give accurate information about other members of the household.

Based on the results of the pilot study, the main survey interviewed the head of the household or other qualified member to collect data about all of the household members. Where a household member has a disability, the person was interviewed provided that they were aged 12 years and over. Where the disabled person is below 12 years of age, another qualified household member is interviewed to provide data on behalf of the disabled person.

2.2.3 Training

- The training of fieldworkers lasted for 10 days, during which 126 female trainees were trained in the West Bank, in addition to 70 female trainees in Gaza Strip. The training for Gaza Strip was conducted through video conferencing. Two days of the training were allocated for discussion of the concept of disability from a social perspective and how to deal with disabled individuals, social attitudes towards the disabled, the concept of disability from trainees' point of view, and opportunities available for the disabled, in addition to factors that influence attitudes towards the disabled. Experts who are members of the national committee were involved in the training of the fieldworkers.
- The first six days of training were dedicated to the use of maps to select enumeration areas, sample selection in the field, and interviewing.
- Practical exercises were applied during training on interviewing, in addition to homework exercises. On the last day of training, all trainees were subjected to a comprehensive test.

2.2.4 Data Collection

- The fieldwork team in the West Bank consisted of 87 female fieldworkers, 16 supervisors and 10 editors. In addition, 40 female fieldworkers, 9 supervisors, and 6 editors were hired in Gaza Strip.
- Data collection was carried out during the period 19/01/2011 to 16/02/2011 in the West Bank, while the period in Gaza Strip extended from 7/2/2011 to 1/3/2011.

2.3 Sampling Frame

The sampling frame of the Disability Survey was based on the master sampling frame of enumeration areas in the Population, Housing and Establishment Census of 2007. The frame consists of enumeration areas: Each locality comprises enumeration areas containing about 120 housing units each.

2.3.1 Sample Design

The sample design was a stratified two-stage random sample of two stages:

First stage: 314 enumeration areas were selected: 211 enumeration areas in the West Bank and 103 enumeration areas in Gaza Strip.

Second stage: Selection of 50 households from each enumeration area selected in the first stage.

2.3.2 Strata

- Governorate (16 governorates in the Palestinian Territory)
- Locality type (Urban, rural, camps)

2.3.3 Sample Size

There were 15,572 households in the sample distributed throughout the Palestinian Territory.

Distribution of Survey Sample by Governorate

Governorate	Households
Jenin	1,000
Tubas	450
Tulkarm	700
Nablus	1,400
Qalqilya	400
Salfit	400
Ramallah and Al Bireh	1,150
Jericho and Al Aghwar	400
Jerusalem	1622
Bethlehem	750
Hebron	2,150
West Bank	10,422
North Gaza	950
Gaza	1,801
Deir Al Balah	649
Khan Yunis	1,100
Rafah	650
Gaza Strip	5,150
Total	15,572

2.3.4 Level of Data Dissemination

Dissemination levels covered the 16 governorates and locality types (urban, rural and camps)

2.3.5 Selection of Targeted Households

The sampled units were selected using the following procedure:

- Selection of the locality in which the selected enumeration area is located
- Identify the selected enumeration area based on maps
- Identify the beginning of the enumeration area
- Start enumeration from the right and clockwise (same approach as 2007 census)
- Listing of all members of the household
- Complete the special form designated for individuals with a disability

2.4 Data Processing

Fieldwork activities were carried out from January until the first of March 2011. Data entry was carried out in parallel to data collection. Data processing ended in April 2011. Data processing systems were designed using CSPRO.

2.5 Calculating Weights

The statistical unit weight (sampling unit) in the sample is defined as the (mathematical) inverse of the unit selection probability. The survey sample is systematic random stratified cluster sample of two stages. Thus, the weight of each stage is calculated for the selection process of the statistical unit.

2.6 Data Accuracy

Data quality includes many issues from survey planning to dissemination, comprehending data and making the utmost benefit of such data. The most important components of statistical quality are accuracy, being comparable, and the quality control procedures.

2.6.1 Statistical Errors

The data of this survey are usually affected by statistical errors as a result of using a sample and not a comprehensive listing of the study population units. Therefore, differences from actual values usually occur since it is not possible to obtain actual values as in censuses.

The variance of the most important indicators was calculated and there is no problem in the dissemination levels of the estimations in the report overall (the Palestinian Territory) and on a regional level (West Bank and Gaza Strip). The table below shows the variance values of type of disability indicators on the level of the Palestinian Territory:

Variance by Disability Type, Palestinian Territory

	Estimation ratio	Standard error	Coefficient of variation	Confidence Interval		No. of observations
				Minimum	Maximum	
Disabled individuals	2.7%	0.1%	0.032	2.5%	2.9%	2,512
Vision disability	0.6%	0.04%	0.062	0.5%	0.7%	539
Hearing disability	0.4%	0.03%	0.067	0.3%	0.4%	371
Communication disability	0.6%	0.03%	0.056	0.5%	0.6%	542
Mobility disability	1.3%	0.1%	0.039	1.2%	1.4%	1,256
Remembering & concentration disability	0.6%	0.03%	0.058	0.5%	0.7%	557
Learning disability	0.7%	0.04%	0.055	0.6%	0.7%	606
Mental disability	0.4%	0.03%	0.068	0.3%	0.5%	366

2.6.2 Non-Statistical Errors

Non-statistical errors occurred as a result of conducting this survey for the first time in the Palestinian Territory. Many procedures were implemented to reduce the effect of non-statistical errors to a minimum. Qualified field researchers were selected and well-trained in fieldwork techniques. A training course was conducted for field researchers for 10 days (126 female trainees in the West Bank and 70 female trainees in Gaza Strip). They were trained for two days on the concept of disability from a social perspective; the mechanisms for dealing with disabled individuals; the stereotypes in society about the disabled; the attitude of the trainees themselves to disability; opportunities available for the disabled, and factors that contribute to forming attitudes towards the disabled. Many disabled local experts from the national committee of the survey participated in this training.

2.6.3 Quality Control Procedures

The effect of errors on data quality was minimized due to the high efficiency and exceptional performance of the fieldwork team, which was selected and well-trained. Work and quality controls were applied via the following means:

2.7 Field Visits

The survey director and the technical committee members conducted field visits during the data collection process according to a visit schedule prepared by the survey management. In addition, the fieldwork coordinator in the governorates made visits to monitor the accuracy and quality of data and ensure that fieldworkers followed the relevant instructions. The fieldwork coordinator conducted visits to all governorates from the start of the survey to monitor the work and distribute field researchers to the target areas. Two weeks after the start of the survey, offices were visited to follow up on the auditing process and the flow of questionnaires into data-entry in the northern and southern governorates, and into the coding division in the central West Bank governorates. Additional attention was paid to central West Bank governorates to finalize the work and accept all the questionnaires.

2.7.1 Field Auditing

The fieldworkers performed primary auditing on the questionnaires and daily forms and passed them to the field supervisor, who audited the questionnaires technically according to the prepared audit rules.

2.7.2 Office Auditing

The audited questionnaires in the field were passed to the office auditor who ensured that the data was correct and accurate and the questions clear. The questionnaires were then provided to the coding division for coding and dispatched to data-entry.

2.7.3 Electronic Auditing

Data audit rules were set within the data-entry program whereby the relevant questions were correlated to ensure that the data was logical and in proper sequence.

2.8 Comparisons

The results of the survey were compared with the results of the 2007 census and the results were consistent. The comparisons were discussed in the workshop to disseminate the results of the survey. Re-interviewing of households was performed through a partial sample drawn from the main sample and most of the main indicators were consistent.

2.9 Data Assessment

Data assessment was performed by the following:

Checking the missing values and “other” responses; checking the consistency of the questionnaire sections; checking the internal consistency of each part of the questionnaire and comparing the survey data with the data of the 2007 census. The results of checks indicated that the data are of high quality and consistency.

Chapter Three

Concepts and Definitions

Household:

It refers to one person or group of individuals (with or without a family relationship) who live in the same dwelling unit, who share meals and make joint provisions for food and other essentials of living.

Household Membership:

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

Age in completed years:

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

Refugee Status:

This status relates to the Palestinians who were forced to leave their land in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel in 1948. It applies to their male sons and grandchildren.

Registered Refugees:

It applies to registered refugees holding refugee registration cards issued by UNRWA.

Non-Registered Refugees:

It applies to unregistered refugees who do not hold refugee registration cards issued by UNRWA.

Non-Refugee:

It applies to any Palestinian not categorized under any of the two aforementioned classifications.

Work:

All activities performed by individuals in order to gain profit or wage, either monthly wage, weekly, daily, by piece, for profit or family gain, in cash, or in kind. One hour or more of such activity constitutes work. Work also includes unpaid activity on a family farm or business.

Educational Attainment:

It refers to the highest successfully completed educational attainment level. The educational level for individuals aged 10 years and above.

Disability/difficulty:

Individuals with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

Seeing disability/difficulty:

Individuals who have some difficulties in vision that limits their ability to perform their daily duties, for example, may not be able to read, or see road signs while driving a car, may not be able to see well with one eye, or tunnel vision, or problem with vision that they perceive to be a problem. All individuals are asked whether they wear glasses or not, and must be reminded to wear glasses or contact lenses.

Hearing disability/difficulty:

The question determines individuals who have some hearing difficulties that contribute to the reduction of their ability to perform any part and aspect of their day, such as difficulty hearing someone talking in a busy place or with noise, or cannot hear someone speak directly and at normal volume (without shouting or higher volume), and determine whether they are unable to hear with one ear or both.

Mobility disability/difficulty:

Individuals who have difficulties to navigate and walk on foot, which may limit or not the performance of daily activities. For example, may find it difficult to walk a short distance, or a problem going up and down stairs or uneven terrain, or cannot walk any distance without a break or stop, or cannot walk without relying on a stick, or crutch, or walking device, or cannot stand on their feet for more than a minute and need a wheelchair for movement from one place to another. It covers disabilities or difficulties that people with disability face inside or outside homes. It also covers difficulties that people face during walking for more than 15 minutes.

Communication disability/difficulty:

Inability to exchange information and ideas with others and engage with them through the use of speech, or use signs, or write the information they want to share with others. This may be due to the result of a deficiency in hearing or speech, or lack of intellectual capacity to interpret and understand others.

Mental disability/difficulty:

Individuals who suffer from stress, anxiety, uncertainty, and depression, as well as those with difficulties performing daily activities because of drug or alcohol abuse and addiction.

Learning disability/difficulty:

Inability to understand things or deal with others. It includes difficulty with intellectual functions due to a condition such as an acquired brain injury, Downs Syndrome, brain damage at birth, difficulty with interpersonal skills due to any condition such as autistic spectrum disorders, or difficulty in learning everyday skills such as reading, writing, and using simple equipment.

Remembering and concentrating disability/difficulty:

Includes difficulties in the following: memory, concentration, decision-making, understanding speech, reading, identifying individuals, directions and using a map, calculations, reading and thinking, such as individuals who have difficulty in understanding and performing daily activities. For example, finds it difficult to find locations, cannot focus on work, or forgets where they are or forgets which month it is, forgets to take medication or to eat, lacks understanding and knowledge of what is going on around him. It also includes the person's inability to understand things or deal with others. It includes forgetting to do something important, people who suffer from lack of memory like where things have been put in the house, as well as difficulty in concentration on doing things for more than 10 minutes.