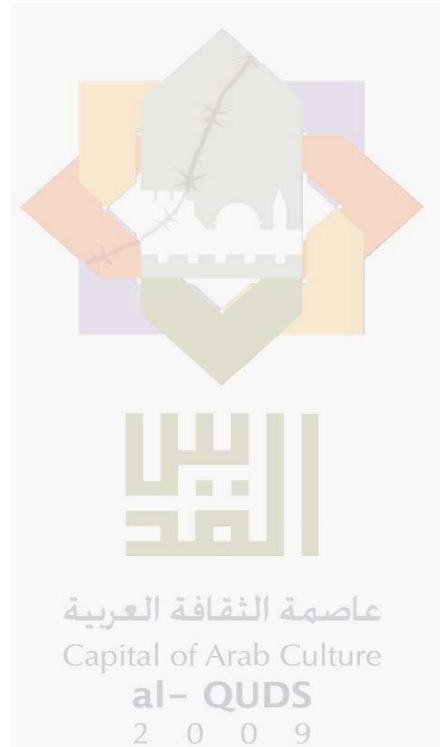
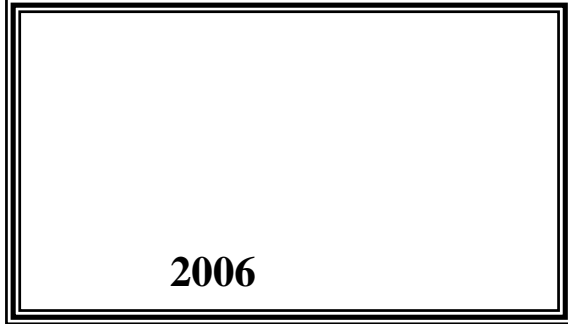




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# Tables

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**Table 1: Percentage distribution of households in Gaza Strip by the type of housing unit and Governorate, 2009**

Governorate	Type of housing unit					
	Total	Other	Independent room	Apartment	House	Villa
North Gaza	100	0.2	2.7	53.2	41.7	2.2
Gaza	100	0.5	0.8	71.9	24.9	1.9
Dier Al-Balah	100	0.1	0.6	47.9	48.6	2.8
Khan Yunis	100	-	1.2	64.7	33.0	1.1
Rafah	100	0.1	0.8	47.2	50.2	1.7
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>

2009

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**Table 2: Percentage distribution of households in Gaza Strip by connection to the sewage network and Governorate, 2009**

Governorate	Sewage network				
	Total	Other	Cesspool	Tight cesspit	Public network
North Gaza	100	0.9	0.1	1.2	97.8
Gaza	100	0.1	0.1	0.6	99.2
Dier Al-Balah	100	0.3	1.0	8.4	90.3
Khan Yunis	100	-	1.2	60.4	38.4
Rafah	100	0.1	0.8	5.3	93.8
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>85.3</b>

2009

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**Table 3: Percentage distribution of households in Gaza Strip by ownership of housing unit and Governorate before war and currently, 2009**

<b>Ownership</b>							
<b>Governorate</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Without payment</b>	<b>Rented furnished</b>	<b>Rented unfurnished</b>	<b>Owned</b>	
<b>Before War</b>							
North Gaza	100	-	2.3	0.1	2.5	95.1	
Gaza	100	-	7.6	0.2	7.3	84.8	
Dier Al-Balah	100	0.3	2.1	-	6.7	90.9	
Khan Yunis	100	-	2.7	-	4.0	93.3	
Rafah	100	0.1	3.9	0.1	6.9	89.0	
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>89.7</b>	
<b>Currently</b>							
North Gaza	100	-	2.3	0.2	4.4	93.1	
Gaza	100	-	7.6	0.2	7.7	84.5	
Dier Al-Balah	100	0.3	2.1	-	7.1	90.5	
Khan Yunis	100	-	2.7	-	4.0	93.3	
Rafah	100	0.1	3.9	0.2	7.2	88.6	
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>89.1</b>	

2009

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**Table 4: Percentage distribution of households in Gaza Strip by sources of drinking water and Governorate, 2009**

Governorate	Sources of drinking water				
	Total	Other	Wells	Rainfall Wells	Public water network
North Gaza	100	2.2	-	-	97.8
Gaza	100	0.1	-	-	99.9
Dier Al-Balah	100	0.9	1.7	0.7	96.7
Khan Yunis	100	4.7	3.6	0.3	91.4
Rafah	100	1.4	0.5	0.2	97.9
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>97.2</b>

2009

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**Table 5: Percentage distribution of households in Gaza Strip by sources of electricity and Governorate, 2009**

Governorate	Sources of electricity			
	Total	No electricity	Private generator	Public network
North Gaza	100	0.1	-	99.9
Gaza	100	-	-	100.0
Dier Al-Balah	100	0.1	0.3	99.6
Khan Yunis	100	-	0.1	99.9
Rafah	100	0.1	0.2	99.7
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>99.8</b>

2009

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**Table 6: Percentage distribution of households in Gaza Strip by sources of energy used in cooking before war and currently\* and Governorate, 2009**

Energy used in cooking	Gaza Strip		Rafah		Khan Yunis		Dier Al-Balah		Gaza		North Gaza		
	Currently	Before war	Currently	Before war	Currently	Before war	Currently	Before war	Currently	Before war	Currently	Before war	
Gas	<b>84.2</b>	<b>28.2</b>	70.9	39.2	85.4	27.0	85.5	25.5	84.6	28.7	89.2	23.9	
Kerosene	<b>6.9</b>	<b>32.7</b>	17.8	37.6	10.0	44.8	6.4	37.7	3.0	15.6	4.8	45.8	
Electricity	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	6.3	7.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	3.8	4.1	3.9	2.5	2.9	
Wood	<b>3.3</b>	<b>25.1</b>	4.3	14.6	1.9	25.3	4.5	25.3	3.6	31.4	2.4	19.5	
Diesel	<b>1.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	7.1	4.3	19.7	1.0	7.8	
Other	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

\* April-June, 2009

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**Table 7: Percentage distribution of households in Gaza Strip, by sources of energy used in heating, before war and currently\* and Governorate, 2009**

Energy used in heating	Gaza Strip		Rafah		Khan Yunis		Dier Al-Balah		Gaza		North Gaza		
	Currently	Before war	Currently	Before war	Currently	Before war	Currently	Before war	Currently	Before war	Currently	Before war	
No Heat	<b>92.5</b>	<b>80.6</b>	84.7	72.2	93.9	79.4	91.4	72.0	95.7	88.8	90.6	78.4	
Gas	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.7	
Kerosene	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	1.5	2.4	-	0.5	0.5	2.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.7	
Electricity	<b>4.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	8.6	15.5	1.9	8.3	4.5	12.9	3.2	6.9	7.5	13.4	
Wood	<b>2.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	4.7	9.3	4.1	11.5	2.8	12.0	0.3	3.2	0.7	5.8	
Other	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

\* April-June, 2009

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**Table 8: Percentage distribution of households in Gaza Strip by sources of energy used in baking before war and currently\* and Governorate, 2009**

Energy used in baking	Gaza Strip		Rafah		Khan Yunis		Dier Al-Balah		Gaza		North Gaza		
	Currently	Before war	Currently	Before war	Currently	Before war	Currently	Before war	Currently	Before war	Currently	Before war	
No baking	9.1	9.7	3.2	3.2	15.7	18.0	10.2	11.5	8.3	8.5	6.3	6.0	
Gas	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.2	
Kerosene	0.4	0.7	2.3	2.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.1	-	0.3	0.1	0.2	
Electricity	63.1	44.0	68.6	64.7	40.2	31.8	66.1	51.3	71.3	36.1	65.2	53.0	
Wood/coal	23.8	40.3	22.8	26.9	42.8	49.0	21.8	33.8	12.4	42.8	27.9	40.4	/
Diesel	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.1	
Other	2.8	4.2	1.4	1.1	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.4	7.0	10.8	0.1	0.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

\* April-June, 2009

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Table 9: Percentage of households in Gaza Strip which have durable goods before war and currently\* by Governorate, 2009

Durable goods	Gaza Strip		Rafah		Khan Yunis		Dier Al-Balah		Gaza		North Gaza		
	Currently	Before war	Currently	Before war	Currently	Before war	Currently	Before war	Currently	Before war	Currently	Before war	
Private car	8.6	8.9	8.1	8.0	7.2	7.2	9.3	9.6	9.8	10.1	7.6	8.2	
Electric fridge	87.4	88.6	83.5	85.0	88.9	89.3	86.7	87.7	88.5	89.8	86.9	88.3	
Solar boiler	70.0	73.0	57.6	59.4	77.6	79.0	74.2	76.3	63.0	66.9	79.6	84.1	
Washing machine	90.4	91.3	88.9	89.3	90.7	91.4	88.2	89.1	92.0	92.9	90.0	91.2	
Gas cooker	97.0	96.6	95.1	95.2	99.4	99.7	96.6	96.0	97.6	97.4	95.1	93.5	
Microwave	11.3	11.6	13.8	13.8	10.5	10.4	11.7	12.2	11.1	11.4	10.5	11.4	
Dishwasher	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
Central heating	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Vacuum cleaner	8.7	8.9	6.4	6.4	13.0	13.2	7.7	7.8	9.5	9.9	4.7	5.2	
Drier	5.1	5.2	4.5	4.4	0.6	0.6	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.8	11.4	12.0	
Home library	10.5	10.4	10.8	10.8	11.5	11.4	17.8	17.6	8.5	8.5	7.1	7.2	
TV	92.7	93.3	91.6	92.0	92.4	92.5	93.8	94.2	94.3	94.8	90.0	91.2	
DVD	2.5	2.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	
Telephone	30.4	30.8	26.9	27.1	33.5	33.6	32.2	32.7	31.9	32.4	25.1	25.5	
Jawwal	90.6	91.0	90.6	90.9	91.2	91.4	92.8	93.1	91.9	92.3	85.9	86.5	/
Israel Cellular	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.4	/
Digital camera	2.5	2.5	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.6	1.8	
Computer	33.1	33.2	38.4	39.0	33.5	33.5	38.5	38.5	30.6	30.6	29.6	30.1	
Satellite dish	87.3	87.9	87.5	87.5	87.9	88.1	86.7	87.1	91.1	91.4	79.8	82.0	
Internet services	20.5	20.9	19.9	20.3	22.8	23.2	23.9	24.7	19.4	19.6	17.7	18.4	
Video	2.7	2.6	1.7	1.5	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	

\* April-June, 2009

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**Table 10: Mean amount of money needed to cover household needs per month according to households perception and Governorate, 2009**

Governorate	Mean
North Gaza	2,294
Gaza	2,317
Dier Al-Balah	2,477
Khan Yunis	2,561
Rafah	2,269
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>2,378</b>

2009

:11

**Table 11: Percentage distribution of households in Gaza Strip, by the duration that they can steadfast financially and Governorate, 2009**

Governorate	Duration of steadfast						
	Total	DK	No steadfast	Almost day by day	Several months	One year	* Steadfast a long*
North Gaza	100	2.0	22.0	45.1	6.9	0.9	23.1
Gaza	100	1.1	16.2	55.7	8.0	2.3	16.7
Dier Al-Balah	100	2.4	12.0	37.9	10.4	7.6	29.7
Khan Yunis	100	0.1	16.3	21.4	10.5	2.8	48.9
Rafah	100	0.2	14.9	39.6	14.9	3.6	26.8
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>27.2</b>

\* Steadfast a long for more than one year.

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2009

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**Table 12: Mean of household income (NIS), before and after war by Governorate, 2009**

Governorate	Average size of household	Mean of Income	
		After war	Before war
North Gaza	6.4	1,675	1,694
Gaza	6.3	1,425	1,492
Dier Al-Balah	6.1	1,819	1,852
Khan Yunis	5.7	1,583	1,654
Rafah	6.1	1,474	1,512
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>1,617</b>

2009

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**Table 13: Average household expenditure on food (NIS), before and after war by Governorate, 2009**

Governorate	Average size of household	Average household expenditure	
		After war	Before war
North Gaza	6.4	957	970
Gaza	6.3	868	877
Dier Al-Balah	6.1	929	922
Khan Yunis	5.7	875	918
Rafah	6.1	823	868
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>970</b>

2009

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**Table 14: Average household expenditure on items other than food (NIS), before and after war by Governorate, 2009**

Governorate	Average size of household	Average household expenditure	
		After war	Before war
North Gaza	6.4	777	775
Gaza	6.3	769	780
Dier Al-Balah	6.1	859	833
Khan Yunis	5.7	653	678
Rafah	6.1	638	651
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>775</b>

**Table 15: Percentage of households by sources of income before and after war and Governorate, 2009**

Period	Governorate						
	Gaza Strip	Rafah	Khan Yunis	Dier Al-Balah	Gaza	North Gaza	
<b>Before War</b>							
Wages from Israel labor market	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	
Private sector wages and salaries	24.1	27.1	24.5	17.3	28.9	18.4	
Wages and salaries from foreign government	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	
National government wages and salaries	37.1	38.8	35.8	45.5	32.9	38.5	
Non agriculture family business	14.2	10.4	15.0	11.0	16.3	14.3	( )
Agriculture, livestock and fisheries	4.0	2.3	6.6	5.7	2.3	4.1	
UNRWA wages and salaries	4.6	7.9	3.8	9.9	1.7	4.4	
International organizations wages and salaries	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	
Internal remittances	13.7	13.5	18.9	14.4	8.8	17.4	
External remittances	2.0	2.4	1.4	2.7	1.8	2.1	
Social aids	52.7	57.0	54.5	47.7	53.4	51.0	
Other	3.8	6.2	4.3	1.0	1.8	7.8	
<b>After War</b>							
Wages and salaries from Israel	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	
Private sector wages and salaries	21.5	25.2	23.2	14.9	25.0	15.9	
wages and salaries from foreign government	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	
PA wages and salaries	37.0	39.1	35.5	45.2	32.8	38.7	
Non agriculture family business	13.5	10.4	14.5	10.3	15.2	13.7	( )
Agriculture, livestock and fisheries	3.2	2.5	5.9	6.1	1.5	1.9	
UNRWA wages and salaries	5.0	8.0	4.6	10.9	1.8	4.7	
International organizations wages and salaries	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	
Internal remittances	13.9	13.7	19.1	14.8	8.8	17.4	
External remittances	2.1	2.3	1.4	3.0	1.9	2.1	
Social aids	59.7	60.8	62.3	54.5	56.7	66.3	
Other	4.0	6.5	4.7	1.2	2.1	7.3	

2009

:16

**Table 16: Percentage distribution of households by status of income after war and Governorate, 2009**

Governorate	Status of Income			
	Total	No change	Increased	Decreased
North Gaza	100	79.5	6.3	14.2
Gaza	100	76.3	2.5	21.2
Dier Al-Balah	100	77.9	8.1	14.0
Khan Yunis	100	71.1	2.8	26.1
Rafah	100	86.0	2.9	11.1
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>18.6</b>

2009

:17

**Table 17: Percentage of households whose income decreased, by reason and Governorate, 2009**

Governorate	Reasons behind the decrease of the Income						
	Other	inability to access work	Loss/ decrease of job income	lack of production inputs	loss /damage of family business	loss /damage of livestock	Damages of agricultural land
North Gaza	0.5	1.5	76.0	1.0	14.0	9.0	16.5
Gaza	4.8	10.7	88.3	2.8	9.6	0.7	4.8
Dier Al-Balah	5.2	0.6	91.6	3.2	5.8	0.6	1.9
Khan Yunis	3.2	4.3	85.0	6.7	14.4	4.5	9.6
Rafah	1.0	2.1	95.9	0.0	4.1	1.0	2.1
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>

2009

:18

**Table 18: Percentage distribution of households by level of monthly expenditure after war and Governorate, 2009**

Governorate	Level of expenditure			
	Total	No change	Increased	Decreased
North Gaza	100	81.5	8.2	10.3
Gaza	100	77.6	8.6	13.8
Dier Al-Balah	100	70.3	20.1	9.6
Khan Yunis	100	68.8	7.4	23.8
Rafah	100	76.8	13.6	9.6
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>13.9</b>

2009

:19

**Table 19: Percentage of households whose expenditure was decreased after war, by reason and Governorate, 2009**

Governorate	Reasons behind changes in the expenditure				
	Other	lack of consumer goods	Shortage/ lack of cash	Decrease in total income	
North Gaza	6.2	41.8	71.2	83.6	
Gaza	8.8	14.5	67.3	80.9	
Dier Al-Balah	6.7	36.7	61.1	85.3	
Khan Yunis	4.7	12.6	83.3	95.0	
Rafah	12.0	40.5	66.7	85.5	
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>86.7</b>	

2009

:20

**Table 20: Percentage of households whose monthly expenditure was decreased by items and Governorate, 2009**

Items were expenditure was decreased	Governorate						
	Gaza Strip	Rafah	Khan Yunis	Dier Al-Balah	Gaza	North Gaza	
food	<b>94.0</b>	94.9	96.1	81.7	95.0	95.7	
Clothing	<b>92.8</b>	87.5	97.0	95.2	92.0	85.5	
Expenditure on education	<b>60.0</b>	53.4	65.2	50.0	68.2	39.1	
Housing expenses	<b>79.9</b>	69.9	84.8	89.4	82.8	59.0	
Health cost	<b>69.5</b>	51.4	75.3	66.3	76.4	50.7	
recreation / travel	<b>84.7</b>	84.5	92.4	89.4	82.5	68.3	/
Transportation	<b>85.9</b>	78.9	90.0	85.6	85.2	81.9	
Bills	<b>84.4</b>	81.7	91.5	91.3	81.3	70.8	
Other	<b>4.6</b>	3.3	12.3	4.9	1.5	8.0	



2009

:21

Table 21: Percentage of the households whose expenditure on food was decreased, by Items and Governorate, 2009

Governorate	Items were expenditure was decreased						
	Other	The quantity of meat	The quantity of milk or diary products	The quality of the food intake of family members	The quantity of fruit purchased	The quantity of food consumed by members of the family	
North Gaza	6.6	97.1	87.0	89.9	99.3	92.0	
Gaza	0.6	93.4	86.7	97.6	93.4	82.0	
Dier Al-Balah	3.9	87.8	78.6	83.7	86.6	59.2	
Khan Yunis	4.5	98.1	92.7	94.6	96.2	24.6	
Rafah	3.8	94.2	66.2	94.0	92.6	44.9	
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>59.4</b>	

2009

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:22

Table 22: Percentage distribution of households who buy food on credit before war and currently\*, by Governorate, 2009

Governorate	Total		No		Less than before		More than before		Same as		
	Currently	Before war	Currently	Before war	Currently	Before war	Currently	Before war	Currently	Before war	
North Gaza	100	100	43.8	44.6	3.9	6.5	8.6	1.4	43.7	47.5	
Gaza	100	100	40.5	41.2	1.1	0.3	4.8	0.3	53.6	58.2	
Dier Al-Balah	100	100	46.6	48.5	2.0	0.7	13.3	0.4	38.1	50.4	
Khan Yunis	100	100	66.6	66.8	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.1	31.8	32.8	
Rafah	100	100	42.2	42.9	0.6	1.3	4.7	0.7	52.5	55.1	
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>49.8</b>	

\* April-June, 2009

2009

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2009

:23

**Table 23: Percentage of households whose properties were damaged due to war, by type of damage and Governorate, 2009**

Type of damage	Gaza Strip	Governorate					
		Rafah	Khan Yunis	Dier Al-Balah	Gaza	North Gaza	
Housing unit	45.7	51.0	38.3	37.0	42.3	63.5	
family business	2.1	0.8	1.7	0.7	3.2	2.2	/
plants/green houses/crops	3.1	0.8	5.8	1.2	3.1	3.6	/
Livestock	1.3	0.3	2.0	0.6	1.2	1.8	
private car	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.5	/
Other	0.5	0.3	-	0.1	0.7	0.8	

2009

:24

**Table 24: Percentage of displaced households during war by Governorate, 2009**

Governorate	%
North Gaza	50.9
Gaza	37.8
Dier Al-Balah	29.9
Khan Yunis	21.8
Rafah	42.4
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>36.5</b>

2009

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:25

**Table 25: Percentage of households that hosted other households/ individuals during and after war by Governorate, 2009**

Governorate	Period	
	After war	During war
North Gaza	2.1	34.9
Gaza	3.2	31.6
Dier Al-Balah	1.4	27.5
Khan Yunis	0.6	22.0
Rafah	2.2	36.6
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>30.3</b>

**Table 26: Percentage of households according to the lack of materials and essential substances during war and currently by Governorate, 2009**

Period and substances	Governorate					
	Gaza Strip	Rafah	Khan Yunis	Dier Al-Balah	Gaza	North Gaza
<b>During War</b>						
Shelters	21.4	24.3	11.7	16.8	28.4	20.1
Food	81.3	72.7	77.9	68.2	88.3	87.0
Drinking water	61.2	36.4	27.6	28.8	90.8	80.5
Electricity supply	98.2	96.6	99.3	98.3	97.9	98.6
Medications	41.7	30.9	24.0	30.7	54.7	50.5
Telephones	18.7	9.3	3.9	10.9	34.1	16.8
Covers/Blankets	43.8	28.9	29.2	27.9	63.2	44.1
Heating facilities	42.1	43.6	33.0	36.1	50.5	39.5
Cooking gas	95.2	90.0	97.6	95.2	95.3	95.5
Main income	38.7	44.1	38.6	31.4	45.1	29.2
Inability to pay bills	64.0	64.2	68.3	61.7	69.0	51.9
Inability to pay rent	5.3	3.3	2.3	3.2	10.5	1.4
Other	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.3
<b>Currently</b>						
Shelters	2.1	3.5	0.6	3.0	2.2	1.7
Food	14.0	8.4	25.1	8.5	12.3	13.7
Drinking water	3.3	1.9	1.3	3.0	5.3	2.4
Electricity supply	27.4	6.1	84.7	30.2	14.7	3.6
Medications	8.2	7.1	9.6	11.6	9.1	3.3
Telephones	3.1	0.8	0.3	1.3	6.7	2.1
Covers/Blankets	6.8	3.1	13.7	5.3	7.1	2.6
Heating facilities	9.9	8.5	9.7	3.2	11.5	13.5
Cooking gas	27.0	28.1	51.3	19.2	24.2	12.8
Main income	12.5	14.8	15.8	12.1	11.1	10.9
Inability to pay bills	47.8	55.4	59.6	49.7	44.3	36.1
Inability to pay rent	2.9	2.6	1.5	2.0	4.6	1.9
Other	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1

2009

:27

Table 27: Percentage of households according to coping strategies used during war and currently by Governorate, 2009

Percentage of households according to coping strategies	Gaza Strip		Rafah		Khan Yunis		Dier Al-Balah		Gaza		North Gaza	
	Currently	During war	Currently	During war	Currently	During war	Currently	During war	Currently	During war	Currently	During war
Consume less food	<b>16.2</b>	<b>57.6</b>	13.2	52.9	24.6	52.6	11.6	42.6	13.7	58.4	18.2	76.3
Consume food with less quality	<b>33.7</b>	<b>68.1</b>	45.4	62.1	40.9	59.1	23.1	57.3	35.9	75.1	23.6	76.6
Rely on aids	<b>21.3</b>	<b>38.9</b>	21.6	46.3	21.5	32.9	14.6	30.8	23.8	39.0	21.8	46.8
Purchase food on credit	<b>48.5</b>	<b>53.4</b>	53.0	56.7	29.7	31.4	50.1	53.0	55.9	64.1	49.8	53.9
Reduce amount of food for sake of children	<b>8.7</b>	<b>39.3</b>	7.4	34.6	2.9	22.2	6.8	23.7	11.0	47.7	12.9	56.5
Reduce number of meals eaten per day	<b>10.0</b>	<b>43.8</b>	6.4	37.3	3.1	28.0	9.9	24.6	12.0	50.6	15.7	66.3

2009

:28

Table 28: Percentage of households who have received aids during war and currently by type of aid and Governorate, 2009

Households received aids	Gaza Strip		Rafah		Khan Yunis		Dier Al-Balah		Gaza		North Gaza		
	Currently	During war	Currently	During war	Currently	During war	Currently	During war	Currently	During war	Currently	During war	
<b>Received Aids</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>73.8</b>	
Food aids	<b>67.0</b>	<b>32.8</b>	70.0	21.2	65.0	37.7	59.1	45.0	68.3	21.2	71.3	46.4	
Medical aids	<b>10.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	12.3	7.4	31.0	22.8	7.9	5.3	2.0	3.0	9.0	7.1	
furniture	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	0.3	-	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.4	
cloth	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	0.3	-	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	3.1	2.7	/
jobs	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	2.6	1.6	1.8	1.0	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	2.1	1.1	
Shelter aids	<b>0.6</b>	<b>21.6</b>	0.8	34.2	0.1	13.8	0.4	17.0	0.3	10.6	1.8	46.5	
Educational aids	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	3.1	0.3	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	
Cash	<b>19.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>	17.0	12.6	30.2	22.4	12.5	9.8	13.0	7.7	26.2	22.1	
Other	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	2.9	0.5	1.1	-	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.8	

\* April-June, 2009

2009

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Table 29: Percentage of households according to the needs and priorities by Governorate, 2009

Needs		Governorate							
		Gaza Strip	Rafah	Khan Yunis	Dier Al-Balah	Gaza	North Gaza		
Reconstruction of housing unit	Urgent need	<b>18.5</b>	24.0	18.6	16.6	21.4	11.3		
	Moderate need	<b>5.8</b>	6.3	2.4	5.8	7.1	6.4		
	Low need	<b>3.1</b>	0.5	0.2	1.5	5.6	4.0		
Rehabilitation of housing unit	Urgent need	<b>26.8</b>	30.7	30.4	19.5	27.3	25.4		
	Moderate need	<b>10.5</b>	11.6	7.5	11.8	8.8	15.1		
	Low need	<b>4.4</b>	1.8	1.8	3.7	6.0	6.3		
Furnishing the housing unit	Urgent need	<b>23.9</b>	24.3	25.7	22.9	23.5	23.2		
	Moderate need	<b>13.8</b>	17.0	13.3	15.8	10.0	18.1		
	Low need	<b>4.6</b>	1.0	2.7	4.1	6.5	5.5		
Stable income source	Urgent need	<b>57.1</b>	55.6	55.1	45.3	68.3	48.5		
	Moderate need	<b>4.0</b>	7.8	1.7	7.7	3.2	2.3		
	Low need	<b>1.5</b>	1.0	0.2	1.7	1.8	2.1		
Work	Urgent need	<b>41.6</b>	39.0	33.2	43.6	49.1	36.2		
	Moderate need	<b>4.6</b>	7.0	2.6	9.7	4.0	2.4		
	Low need	<b>1.7</b>	0.6	0.3	2.1	2.4	2.3		
Reconstruction of work place	Urgent need	<b>16.4</b>	5.5	9.1	16.4	24.2	16.0		
	Moderate need	<b>4.4</b>	5.1	5.1	7.9	3.8	1.6		
	Low need	<b>1.8</b>	0.5	0.2	2.4	2.8	1.8		
Electric power	Urgent need	<b>45.7</b>	1.7	82.6	43.8	62.1	5.9		
	Moderate need	<b>9.2</b>	27.8	5.1	14.6	6.2	2.9		
	Low need	<b>4.1</b>	6.9	0.1	9.5	4.2	2.2		
Water	Urgent need	<b>29.8</b>	4.8	25.0	43.0	48.6	4.4		
	Moderate need	<b>9.6</b>	27.8	6.5	13.4	7.5	2.6		
	Low need	<b>3.9</b>	6.5	0.1	7.0	4.8	2.1		
Cooking gas	Urgent need	<b>61.9</b>	60.7	90.8	54.5	74.9	14.7		
	Moderate need	<b>9.4</b>	20.6	5.7	19.8	6.3	3.9		
	Low need	<b>2.4</b>	1.1	0.1	6.4	3.0	1.2		
Cash aids	Urgent need	<b>69.5</b>	68.4	69.5	66.6	82.3	48.4		
	Moderate need	<b>7.7</b>	10.8	6.9	15.3	4.1	7.4		
	Low need	<b>1.9</b>	0.5	1.0	2.3	1.9	3.1		

**Table 29 (Cont.): Percentage of households according to the needs and priorities by Governorate, 2009**

Needs		Governorate							
		Gaza Strip	Rafah	Khan Yunis	Dier Al-Balah	Gaza	North Gaza		
Food aids	Urgent need	<b>42.8</b>	42.9	44.6	42.9	51.2	25.2		
	Moderate need	<b>11.6</b>	20.1	5.8	17.8	11.0	8.3		
	Low need	<b>3.5</b>	2.5	1.0	6.1	4.5	2.6		
Work for food/cash	Urgent need	<b>51.4</b>	55.0	46.4	46.1	61.5	39.0		
	Moderate need	<b>6.9</b>	9.3	1.7	15.9	6.0	5.1		/
	Low need	<b>2.1</b>	0.8	0.2	4.0	2.4	2.8		
clothing/covers	Urgent need	<b>17.3</b>	9.6	17.8	12.4	24.8	11.2		/
	Moderate need	<b>21.2</b>	36.0	31.6	33.3	12.6	8.2		
	Low need	<b>9.8</b>	5.7	2.8	14.1	14.7	6.6		
Medications	Urgent need	<b>12.0</b>	12.2	11.0	15.4	14.7	5.0		
	Moderate need	<b>16.4</b>	18.3	25.4	30.1	9.2	8.7		
	Low need	<b>7.3</b>	3.5	1.3	9.5	9.4	10.0		
Other	Urgent need	<b>0.7</b>	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.6	1.2		
	Moderate need	<b>5.1</b>	2.1	0.8	14.0	4.9	4.9		
	Low need	<b>0.1</b>	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2		

**Table 30: Percentage of households that at least one of its members suffered from psychological symptoms due to war by Governorate, 2009**

Governorate	psychological symptoms						
	Gaza Strip	Rafah	Khan Yunis	Dier Al-Balah	Gaza	North Gaza	
Continuous crying with no reason	22.5	17.2	21.9	27.1	21.2	25.1	
Fear of loneliness	50.3	50.3	39.3	57.6	52.2	52.1	
Fears of darkness	50.1	48.7	37.6	57.2	55.3	48.0	
Exaggerated fear of blood	20.6	23.2	10.5	13.4	30.2	16.9	
Nightmares	32.4	33.4	24.6	31.1	35.4	35.3	
Sleeping disorders	41.7	42.6	41.3	49.8	39.6	39.1	
Much eating and increase in weight	10.6	12.7	5.1	21.5	7.3	12.9	
Eating and weight loss	14.4	17.8	9.1	25.4	10.7	16.1	
Frustration and depression	40.6	32.2	45.0	49.7	41.1	33.0	/
Bad mode	46.1	39.1	51.1	54.2	45.4	40.0	/
Nervousness	50.6	40.4	59.4	61.0	51.0	38.8	
continuous thinking of death	34.6	24.9	43.2	45.9	25.8	39.2	
Wet bed during sleep	23.1	26.7	14.0	26.2	25.8	22.6	
Lack of self-care	11.9	5.4	3.1	20.4	13.9	14.5	
Lack of child care	1.2	0.9	0.6	2.4	0.7	2.1	
Other	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	
<b>Suffer from psychological symptoms</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>74.8</b>	



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## **Annex: Tables of variance**

### Duration that households can Steadfast financially, 2009

Governorate	Duration that households can Steadfast financially	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
				Lower	Upper		
North Gaza	Steadfast a long	23.1%	1.8%	19.8%	26.7%	0.077	2.563
	One year	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	1.9%	0.424	2.214
	Several months	6.9%	0.8%	5.5%	8.7%	0.116	1.452
	Almost day by day	45.1%	2.1%	41.1%	49.2%	0.046	2.543
	No steadfast	22.1%	1.7%	18.9%	25.6%	0.077	2.429
	Don't know	2.0%	0.6%	1.1%	3.5%	0.289	2.450
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Gaza	Steadfast a long	16.7%	0.8%	15.2%	18.3%	0.047	1.221
	One year	2.3%	0.3%	1.8%	3.0%	0.132	1.125
	Several months	8.0%	0.6%	7.0%	9.1%	0.069	1.141
	Almost day by day	55.7%	1.1%	53.6%	57.8%	0.019	1.262
	No steadfast	16.2%	0.8%	14.6%	17.8%	0.050	1.326
	Don't know	1.2%	0.2%	0.8%	1.8%	0.194	1.290
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Dier Al Balah	Steadfast a long	29.8%	1.2%	27.5%	32.2%	0.040	0.797
	One year	7.6%	0.7%	6.4%	9.1%	0.090	0.776
	Several months	10.3%	0.8%	8.8%	12.1%	0.079	0.833
	Almost day by day	38.0%	1.2%	35.6%	40.4%	0.032	0.739
	No steadfast	12.0%	0.9%	10.4%	13.8%	0.073	0.837
	Don't know	2.4%	0.4%	1.8%	3.3%	0.158	0.704
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.

**(Cont.): Duration that households can Steadfast financially, 2009**

Governorate	Duration that they can Steadfast financially	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
				Lower	Upper		
Khan Yunis	Steadfast a long	48.8%	1.7%	45.5%	52.2%	0.035	1.755
	One year	2.8%	0.7%	1.8%	4.5%	0.242	2.526
	Several months	10.6%	1.0%	8.7%	12.8%	0.097	1.675
	Almost day by day	21.4%	1.4%	18.8%	24.3%	0.066	1.751
	No steadfast	16.3%	1.3%	14.0%	19.0%	0.079	1.806
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>.</b>
Rafah	Steadfast a long	26.8%	1.0%	25.0%	28.8%	0.036	0.440
	One year	3.6%	0.5%	2.7%	4.8%	0.152	0.771
	Several months	14.8%	0.9%	13.1%	16.7%	0.061	0.591
	Almost day by day	39.5%	1.3%	36.9%	42.2%	0.034	0.680
	No steadfast	15.0%	1.0%	13.0%	17.1%	0.069	0.754
	Don't know	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.8%	0.573	0.745
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>.</b>
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>Steadfast a long</b>	<b>27.2%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>25.9%</b>	<b>28.5%</b>	<b>0.024</b>	<b>1.695</b>
	<b>One year</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>0.072</b>	<b>1.261</b>
	<b>Several months</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>0.038</b>	<b>1.157</b>
	<b>Almost day by day</b>	<b>42.6%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>41.2%</b>	<b>44.0%</b>	<b>0.016</b>	<b>1.552</b>
	<b>No steadfast</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>15.5%</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>0.032</b>	<b>1.597</b>
	<b>Don't know</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>0.126</b>	<b>1.479</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>.</b>

**Average Income of Household (NIS), Before and After War, 2009**

Governorate	Income	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Unweighted Count
				Lower	Upper			
North gaza	Before War	1,693.98	47.145	1,601.51	1,786.46	0.028	1.943	1,504
	After War	1,674.80	49.924	1,576.88	1,772.72	0.030	1.750	1,496
Gaza	Before War	1,491.75	28.978	1,434.91	1,548.58	0.019	1.680	2,044
	After War	1,425.20	26.992	1,372.26	1,478.15	0.019	1.455	2,036
Dier Al Balah	Before War	1,852.12	33.905	1,785.62	1,918.63	0.018	0.663	1,767
	After War	1,819.22	33.659	1,753.20	1,885.24	0.019	0.679	1,771
Khan Yunis	Before War	1,653.85	42.145	1,571.19	1,736.52	0.025	1.542	952
	After War	1,583.02	43.194	1,498.30	1,667.75	0.027	1.440	952
Rafah	Before War	1,512.25	35.946	1,441.74	1,582.75	0.024	0.698	1,203
	After War	1,474.07	36.959	1,401.58	1,546.56	0.025	0.734	1,203
<b>Gaza strip</b>	<b>Before War</b>	<b>1,617.00</b>	<b>17.012</b>	<b>1,583.63</b>	<b>1,650.36</b>	<b>0.011</b>	<b>1.368</b>	<b>7,470</b>
	<b>After War</b>	<b>1,567.10</b>	<b>17.006</b>	<b>1,533.75</b>	<b>1,600.46</b>	<b>0.011</b>	<b>1.279</b>	<b>7,458</b>

### Damages due to War, 2009

Governorate	damages in dwelling	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
				Lower	Upper		
North Gaza	NO	36.5%	1.6%	33.4%	39.7%	0.044	1.613
	Yes	63.5%	1.6%	60.3%	66.6%	0.025	1.613
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Gaza	NO	57.7%	1.0%	55.8%	59.6%	0.017	1.099
	Yes	42.3%	1.0%	40.4%	44.2%	0.023	1.099
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Dier Al Balah	NO	63.0%	1.3%	60.5%	65.4%	0.020	0.787
	Yes	37.0%	1.3%	34.6%	39.5%	0.034	0.787
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Khan Yunis	NO	61.7%	2.0%	57.7%	65.4%	0.032	2.439
	Yes	38.3%	2.0%	34.6%	42.3%	0.051	2.439
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Rafah	NO	49.0%	1.3%	46.5%	51.4%	0.026	0.578
	Yes	51.0%	1.3%	48.6%	53.5%	0.025	0.578
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>54.3%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>52.9%</b>	<b>55.6%</b>	<b>0.013</b>	<b>1.540</b>
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>45.7%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>44.4%</b>	<b>47.1%</b>	<b>0.015</b>	<b>1.540</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>.</b>

### Damages due to War, 2009

Governorate	Damages in establishments	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
				Lower	Upper		
North Gaza	NO	97.8%	0.5%	96.6%	98.6%	0.005	1.814
	Yes	2.2%	0.5%	1.4%	3.4%	0.237	1.814
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Gaza	NO	96.8%	0.4%	95.9%	97.5%	0.004	1.558
	Yes	3.2%	0.4%	2.5%	4.1%	0.130	1.558
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Dier Al Balah	NO	99.3%	0.2%	98.8%	99.6%	0.002	0.606
	Yes	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	1.2%	0.278	0.606
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Khan Yunis	NO	98.3%	0.5%	97.0%	99.0%	0.005	2.178
	Yes	1.7%	0.5%	1.0%	3.0%	0.288	2.178
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Rafah	NO	99.2%	0.3%	98.4%	99.6%	0.003	0.863
	Yes	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%	1.6%	0.338	0.863
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>97.9%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>97.5%</b>	<b>98.3%</b>	<b>0.002</b>	<b>1.630</b>
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>0.099</b>	<b>1.630</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>.</b>

**Damages due to War, 2009**

Governorate	Damages of plants/green houses/crops	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
				Lower	Upper		
North Gaza	NO	96.4%	0.7%	94.7%	97.5%	0.007	2.001
	Yes	3.6%	0.7%	2.5%	5.3%	0.191	2.001
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Gaza	NO	97.0%	0.4%	96.1%	97.6%	0.004	1.431
	Yes	3.0%	0.4%	2.4%	3.9%	0.128	1.431
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Dier Al Balah	NO	98.9%	0.3%	98.3%	99.3%	0.003	0.676
	Yes	1.1%	0.3%	0.7%	1.7%	0.227	0.676
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Khan Yunis	NO	94.2%	1.0%	91.9%	95.9%	0.011	2.776
	Yes	5.8%	1.0%	4.1%	8.1%	0.174	2.776
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Rafah	NO	99.2%	0.2%	98.5%	99.5%	0.003	0.693
	Yes	0.8%	0.2%	0.5%	1.5%	0.304	0.693
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>96.9%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>96.3%</b>	<b>97.3%</b>	<b>0.003</b>	<b>1.826</b>
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>0.085</b>	<b>1.826</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>.</b>

### Damages due to War, 2009

Governorate	Damages in livestock	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
				Lower	Upper		
North Gaza	NO	98.3%	0.4%	97.4%	98.8%	0.004	1.074
	Yes	1.7%	0.4%	1.2%	2.6%	0.203	1.074
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Gaza	NO	98.8%	0.2%	98.3%	99.2%	0.002	1.311
	Yes	1.2%	0.2%	0.8%	1.7%	0.200	1.311
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Dier Al Balah	NO	99.4%	0.2%	98.9%	99.7%	0.002	0.610
	Yes	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	1.1%	0.294	0.610
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Khan Yunis	NO	98.0%	0.6%	96.4%	98.9%	0.006	2.668
	Yes	2.0%	0.6%	1.1%	3.6%	0.296	2.668
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Rafah	NO	99.7%	0.2%	99.1%	99.9%	0.002	0.707
	Yes	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.9%	0.484	0.707
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>98.7%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>98.4%</b>	<b>99.0%</b>	<b>0.002</b>	<b>1.558</b>
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>0.125</b>	<b>1.558</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>.</b>



### Damages due to War, 2009

Governorate	Damages in vehicales	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
				Lower	Upper		
North Gaza	NO	99.5%	0.3%	98.6%	99.8%	0.003	1.980
	Yes	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	1.4%	0.507	1.980
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Gaza	NO	98.7%	0.3%	98.0%	99.2%	0.003	1.945
	Yes	1.3%	0.3%	0.8%	2.0%	0.234	1.945
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Dier Al Balah	NO	99.7%	0.1%	99.3%	99.9%	0.001	0.616
	Yes	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%	0.417	0.616
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Khan Yunis	NO	99.6%	0.2%	98.8%	99.8%	0.002	1.716
	Yes	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	1.2%	0.515	1.716
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Rafah	NO	99.8%	0.1%	99.2%	99.9%	0.001	0.722
	Yes	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.8%	0.565	0.722
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>99.3%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>99.0%</b>	<b>99.5%</b>	<b>0.001</b>	<b>1.787</b>
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.180</b>	<b>1.787</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>.</b>

### Damages due to War, 2009

Governorate	Damages of others properties	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
				Lower	Upper		
North Gaza	NO	99.2%	0.3%	98.1%	99.7%	0.003	2.243
	Yes	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	1.9%	0.438	2.243
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Gaza	NO	99.3%	0.2%	98.7%	99.6%	0.002	1.856
	Yes	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	1.3%	0.307	1.856
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Dier Al Balah	NO	99.9%	0.1%	99.5%	100.0%	0.001	0.745
	Yes	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%	1.002	0.745
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Khan Yunis	NO	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Rafah	NO	99.7%	0.2%	99.1%	99.9%	0.002	0.739
	Yes	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.9%	0.498	0.739
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>99.6%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>99.3%</b>	<b>99.7%</b>	<b>0.001</b>	<b>1.878</b>
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.232</b>	<b>1.878</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>.</b>

### Displacement During War, 2009

Governorate	Displacement	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
				Lower	Upper		
North Gaza	Yes	50.9%	1.6%	47.9%	54.0%	0.031	1.412
	NO	49.1%	1.6%	46.0%	52.1%	0.032	1.412
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Gaza	Yes	37.8%	1.1%	35.7%	39.9%	0.029	1.378
	NO	62.2%	1.1%	60.1%	64.3%	0.017	1.378
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Dier Al Balah	Yes	29.9%	1.2%	27.6%	32.3%	0.041	0.820
	NO	70.1%	1.2%	67.7%	72.4%	0.017	0.820
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Khan Yunis	Yes	21.8%	1.7%	18.6%	25.4%	0.080	2.662
	NO	78.2%	1.7%	74.6%	81.4%	0.022	2.662
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Rafah	Yes	42.4%	1.1%	40.3%	44.5%	0.025	0.429
	NO	57.6%	1.1%	55.5%	59.7%	0.019	0.429
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>36.5%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>35.2%</b>	<b>37.9%</b>	<b>0.020</b>	<b>1.708</b>
	<b>NO</b>	<b>63.5%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>62.1%</b>	<b>64.8%</b>	<b>0.011</b>	<b>1.708</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>.</b>

**Average Household Expenditure on Food and other items (NIS), Before and After War, 2009**

Governorate	Average Household Expenditure	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Unweighted Count
				Lower	Upper			
North Gaza	Food, Before War	970.37	20.790	929.59	1,011.15	0.021	1.764	1,511
	Other than Food , Before War	775.07	24.953	726.13	824.02	0.032	1.691	1,511
	Food, After War	956.68	22.027	913.48	999.89	0.023	2.241	1,509
	Other than Food , After War	777.03	22.156	733.58	820.49	0.029	1.382	1,509
Gaza	Food, Before War	876.51	13.643	849.75	903.27	0.016	1.411	2,033
	Other than Food , Before War	779.83	18.210	744.12	815.55	0.023	1.516	2,017
	Food, After War	868.46	15.428	838.20	898.72	0.018	1.560	2,029
	Other than Food , After War	769.35	15.803	738.36	800.35	0.021	1.527	2,012
Dier Al Balah	Food, Before War	921.65	21.486	879.50	963.79	0.023	0.778	1,770
	Other than Food , Before War	833.32	16.162	801.62	865.03	0.019	0.715	1,769
	Food, After War	929.08	15.922	897.85	960.31	0.017	0.684	1,774
	Other than Food , After War	859.35	16.949	826.10	892.59	0.020	0.670	1,773
Khan Yunis	Food, Before War	918.35	28.074	863.29	973.42	0.031	1.826	952
	Other than Food , Before War	677.56	17.860	642.53	712.60	0.026	1.539	952
	Food, After War	875.24	22.492	831.13	919.36	0.026	1.598	952
	Other than Food , After War	652.92	18.065	617.48	688.35	0.028	1.533	952
Rafah	Food, Before War	867.87	45.687	778.26	957.48	0.053	0.730	1,203
	Other than Food , Before War	651.45	20.085	612.05	690.84	0.031	0.754	1,203
	Food, After War	823.43	19.140	785.89	860.98	0.023	0.708	1,203
	Other than Food , After War	638.37	15.947	607.09	669.65	0.025	0.675	1,203
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>Food, Before War</b>	<b>907.98</b>	<b>10.344</b>	<b>887.69</b>	<b>928.27</b>	<b>0.011</b>	<b>1.145</b>	<b>7,469</b>
	<b>Other than Food , Before War</b>	<b>752.16</b>	<b>9.299</b>	<b>733.92</b>	<b>770.40</b>	<b>0.012</b>	<b>1.354</b>	<b>7,452</b>
	<b>Food, After War</b>	<b>890.19</b>	<b>8.771</b>	<b>872.99</b>	<b>907.40</b>	<b>0.010</b>	<b>1.425</b>	<b>7,467</b>
	<b>Other than Food , After War</b>	<b>746.46</b>	<b>8.361</b>	<b>730.06</b>	<b>762.86</b>	<b>0.011</b>	<b>1.243</b>	<b>7,449</b>

### Hosting Other Households/ Individuals During War, 2009

Governorate	hosting any displaced household /individuals?	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
				Lower	Upper		
North gaza	Yes	34.9%	1.7%	31.7%	38.2%	0.047	1.736
	NO	65.1%	1.7%	61.8%	68.3%	0.025	1.736
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Gaza	Yes	31.6%	1.1%	29.5%	33.7%	0.034	1.434
	NO	68.4%	1.1%	66.3%	70.5%	0.016	1.434
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Dier Al Balah	Yes	27.5%	1.0%	25.5%	29.5%	0.038	0.613
	NO	72.5%	1.0%	70.5%	74.5%	0.014	0.613
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Khan Yunis	Yes	22.1%	1.5%	19.2%	25.2%	0.070	2.050
	NO	77.9%	1.5%	74.8%	80.8%	0.020	2.050
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Rafah	Yes	36.6%	1.3%	34.1%	39.2%	0.036	0.662
	NO	63.4%	1.3%	60.8%	65.9%	0.021	0.662
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
<b>Gaza strip</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>30.3%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>0.021</b>	<b>1.461</b>
	<b>NO</b>	<b>69.7%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>68.4%</b>	<b>70.9%</b>	<b>0.009</b>	<b>1.461</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>.</b>

### Hosting Other Households/ Individuals After War, 2009

Governorate	hosting any displaced household /individuals?	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
				Lower	Upper		
North gaza	Yes	2.1%	0.5%	1.3%	3.4%	0.244	1.832
	NO	97.9%	0.5%	96.6%	98.7%	0.005	1.832
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Gaza	Yes	3.2%	0.4%	2.5%	4.1%	0.127	1.461
	NO	96.8%	0.4%	95.9%	97.5%	0.004	1.461
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Dier Al Balah	Yes	1.4%	0.3%	0.9%	2.1%	0.203	0.662
	NO	98.6%	0.3%	97.9%	99.1%	0.003	0.662
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Khan Yunis	Yes	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	1.3%	0.367	1.252
	NO	99.4%	0.2%	98.7%	99.7%	0.002	1.252
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
Rafah	Yes	2.2%	0.4%	1.6%	3.1%	0.175	0.617
	NO	97.8%	0.4%	96.9%	98.4%	0.004	0.617
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.000	.
<b>Gaza strip</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>0.090</b>	<b>1.347</b>
	<b>NO</b>	<b>97.9%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>97.5%</b>	<b>98.2%</b>	<b>0.002</b>	<b>1.347</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>.</b>

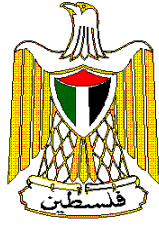
**Mean Amount of Money Needed to Cover Household Needs per Month According to Households Perception, 2009**

Governorate	Monthly average amount of money needed for household to meet the basic needs	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Unweighted Count
				Lower	Upper			
North Gaza	Before War	2,256.13	37.026	2,183.50	2,328.75	0.016	2.037	1,511
	After War	2,294.36	36.796	2,222.19	2,366.53	0.016	1.940	1,510
Gaza	Before War	2,276.87	28.649	2,220.68	2,333.07	0.013	1.604	2,035
	After War	2,317.01	28.658	2,260.80	2,373.22	0.012	1.492	2,045
Dier Al Balah	Before War	2,380.32	31.401	2,318.72	2,441.91	0.013	0.727	1,764
	After War	2,477.41	32.452	2,413.76	2,541.07	0.013	0.719	1,772
khan Yunis	Before War	2,498.17	39.515	2,420.67	2,575.68	0.016	1.600	946
	After War	2,560.94	40.455	2,481.59	2,640.29	0.016	1.586	946
Rafah	Before War	2,252.33	30.826	2,191.87	2,312.80	0.014	0.535	1,203
	After War	2,268.89	31.528	2,207.05	2,330.73	0.014	0.547	1,203
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>Before War</b>	<b>2,327.90</b>	<b>15.974</b>	<b>2,296.57</b>	<b>2,359.23</b>	<b>0.007</b>	<b>1.423</b>	<b>7,459</b>
	<b>After War</b>	<b>2,377.77</b>	<b>16.215</b>	<b>2,345.96</b>	<b>2,409.57</b>	<b>0.007</b>	<b>1.379</b>	<b>7,476</b>

### Stability of Income After War , 2009

Governorate	Was your income level impacted due to war	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
				Lower	Upper		
North gaza	Decreased	14.2%	1.3%	11.9%	16.8%	0.089	1.924
	Increased	6.3%	0.9%	4.8%	8.3%	0.141	1.951
	No changes	79.5%	1.4%	76.5%	82.2%	0.018	1.866
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>.</b>
Gaza	Decreased	21.2%	0.9%	19.5%	23.0%	0.042	1.335
	Increased	2.5%	0.4%	1.9%	3.4%	0.148	1.553
	No changes	76.3%	0.9%	74.5%	78.0%	0.012	1.223
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>.</b>
Dier Al Balah	Decreased	14.0%	0.9%	12.3%	15.8%	0.063	0.756
	Increased	8.1%	0.6%	7.0%	9.5%	0.077	0.616
	No changes	77.9%	1.1%	75.7%	79.9%	0.014	0.758
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>.</b>
Khan Yunis	Decreased	26.1%	1.7%	23.0%	29.5%	0.063	2.118
	Increased	2.8%	0.6%	1.9%	4.1%	0.201	1.706
	No changes	71.1%	1.7%	67.7%	74.4%	0.024	2.096
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>.</b>
Rafah	Decreased	11.1%	1.0%	9.4%	13.2%	0.087	0.860
	Increased	2.9%	0.5%	2.1%	4.0%	0.162	0.713
	No changes	85.9%	0.9%	84.0%	87.7%	0.011	0.674
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>.</b>
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>Decreased</b>	<b>18.6%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>19.6%</b>	<b>0.028</b>	<b>1.428</b>
	<b>Increased</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>0.063</b>	<b>1.357</b>
	<b>No changes</b>	<b>77.3%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>76.2%</b>	<b>78.3%</b>	<b>0.007</b>	<b>1.365</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>.</b>





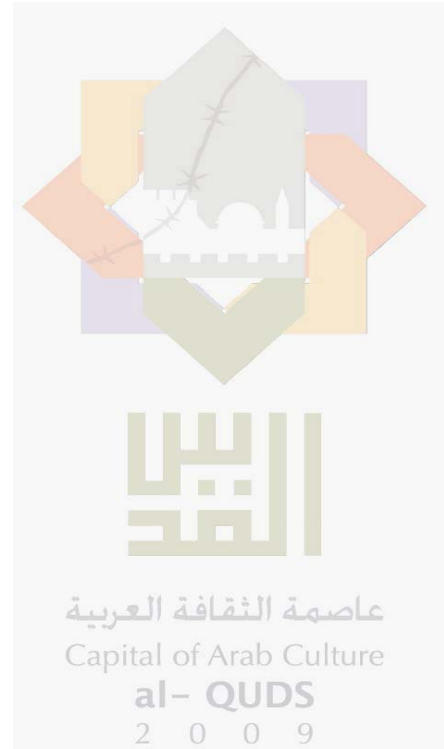
**Palestinian National Authority  
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics**

**Main Results  
Survey on the Impact of War and Siege  
on Gaza Strip, 2009**

**October, 2009**

PAGE NUMBERS OF ENGLISH TEXT ARE PRINTED IN SQUARE BRACKETS  
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**On this occasion, PCBS extends special thanks to the FAO and WFP and the members of the CFG for their support.**







## **Preface**

The Impact of the War and Siege on Gaza Strip 2009 survey is among the most important monitoring fields for the Palestinian official statistics. Since the key mission of the PCBS in particular, and the statistical bureaus in general, is to keep updated on the living conditions of the society and provide data about such conditions, the work on this survey is a practical and fast response to assess the impact of the Israeli war on the socio-economic conditions of households in Gaza Strip.

The indicators of War and Siege on Gaza Strip cover many areas of the socio-economic life. A comprehensive database of these indicators in Gaza Strip will be made available. Hence, we considered conducting this survey to provide comprehensive and reliable up-to-date data on the most significant socio-economic indicators.

We hope that we have been successful in filling another information gap, and to have contributed to making available one of the basic references of the Palestinian official statistics; thus serving the process of development and the decision-makers, wherever, in decision-making and in planning where the processes are based on professional and scientific basis.

**October, 2009**

**Ola Awad,  
Acting President**





## Table of Contents

Subject	Page
<b>List of Tables</b>	
<b>Executive Summary</b>	
Chapter One: <b>Introduction</b>	<b>[15]</b>
1.1 Objectives	[15]
1.2 The structure of the report	[15]
Chapter Two: <b>Definitions and Concepts</b>	<b>[17]</b>
Chapter Three: <b>Main Findings</b>	<b>[19]</b>
3.1 The households whose properties were destroyed during war	[19]
3.2 General monthly expenditure after war	[19]
3.3 Monthly expenditure on food after war	[19]
3.4 Coping strategies	[19]
3.5 Displacement	[19]
3.6 Difficulties and hardships households faced currently	[20]
3.7 Current household needs	[20]
3.8 Aids	[20]
3.9 Psychological health	[20]
Chapter Four: <b>Methodology</b>	<b>[21]</b>
4.1 Target Population	[21]
4.2 Sampling frame	[21]
4.3 Sample Design	[21]
4.4 Fieldwork operations	[22]
4.5 Data processing	[22]
Chapter Five: <b>Data Quality</b>	<b>[25]</b>
5.1 Accuracy	[25]
5.1.1 Statistical errors	[25]
5.1.2 Non-statistical errors	[25]
5.2 Comparability	[25]
5.3 Quality control procedures	[25]
<b>Tables</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Annex (1): Tables of variance</b>	



## List of Tables

<b>Table</b>		<b>Page</b>
<b>Table 1:</b>	Percentage distribution of households in Gaza Strip by the type of housing unit and Governorate, 2009	<b>33</b>
<b>Table 2:</b>	Percentage distribution of households in Gaza Strip by connection to sewage network and Governorate, 2009	<b>33</b>
<b>Table 3:</b>	Percentage distribution of households in Gaza Strip by ownership of housing unit before and after war and Governorate, 2009	<b>34</b>
<b>Table 4:</b>	Percentage distribution of households in Gaza Strip by sources of drinking water and Governorate, 2009	<b>35</b>
<b>Table 5:</b>	Percentage distribution of households in Gaza Strip by sources of electricity and Governorate, 2009	<b>35</b>
<b>Table 6:</b>	Percentage distribution of households in Gaza Strip by sources of energy used in cooking before war and currently and Governorate, 2009	<b>36</b>
<b>Table 7:</b>	Percentage distribution of households in Gaza Strip by sources of energy used in heating before war and currently and Governorate, 2009	<b>37</b>
<b>Table 8:</b>	Percentage distribution of households in Gaza Strip by sources of energy used in baking before war and currently and Governorate, 2009	<b>38</b>
<b>Table 9:</b>	Percentage of households in Gaza Strip which have durable goods before war and currently and Governorate, 2009	<b>39</b>
<b>Table 10:</b>	Mean amount of money needed to cover household needs per month according to households perception and Governorate, 2009	<b>40</b>
<b>Table 11:</b>	Percentage distribution of households in Gaza Strip by the duration that they can steadfast financially and Governorate, 2009	<b>40</b>
<b>Table 12:</b>	Mean of household income (NIS) before and after war by Governorate, 2009	<b>40</b>
<b>Table 13:</b>	Average household expenditure on food (NIS) before and after war by Governorate, 2009	<b>41</b>
<b>Table 14:</b>	Average household expenditure on items other than food (NIS) before and after war by Governorate, 2009	<b>41</b>
<b>Table 15:</b>	Percentage of households by sources of income before and after war and Governorate, 2009	<b>42</b>
<b>Table 16:</b>	Percentage distribution of households by status of income after war and Governorate, 2009	<b>43</b>
<b>Table 17:</b>	Percentage of households whose income decreased by reason and Governorate, 2009	<b>43</b>
<b>Table 18:</b>	Percentage distribution of households by level of monthly expenditure	<b>43</b>

<b>Table</b>	<b>Page</b>
after war and Governorate, 2009	
<b>Table 19:</b> Percentage of households whose expenditure was decreased after war by reason and Governorate, 2009	<b>44</b>
<b>Table 20:</b> Percentage of households whose monthly expenditure was decreased by items and Governorate, 2009	<b>44</b>
<b>Table 21:</b> Percentage of the households whose expenditure on food was decreased, by Items and Governorate, 2009	<b>45</b>
<b>Table 22:</b> Percentage distribution of households who buy food on credit before war and currently by Governorate, 2009	<b>45</b>
<b>Table 23:</b> Percentage of households whose properties were damaged due to war by the type of damage and Governorate, 2009	<b>46</b>
<b>Table 24:</b> Percentage of displaced households during war by Governorate, 2009	<b>46</b>
<b>Table 25:</b> Percentage of households that hosted other households/individuals during and after war by Governorate, 2009	<b>46</b>
<b>Table 26:</b> Percentage of households according to the lack of materials and essential substances during war and currently by Governorate, 2009	<b>47</b>
<b>Table 27:</b> Percentage of households according to coping strategies used during war and currently by Governorate , 2009	<b>48</b>
<b>Table 28:</b> Percentage of households who have received aids during war and currently by type of aid and Governorate, 2009	<b>49</b>
<b>Table 29:</b> Percentage of households according to the needs and priorities by Governorate , 2009	<b>50</b>
<b>Table 30:</b> Percentage of individuals who suffer from psychological symptoms due to war by Governorate, 2009	<b>52</b>

## Executive Summary

In the aftermath of the Israeli offensive against Gaza Strip on December 27, 2008, it was necessary to create a comprehensive statistical data based on the impact of war, the total destruction caused to the infrastructure of Gaza Strip, and the impact of the war on the lives of the Palestinian residents. The reconstruction process in Gaza Strip requires accurate and reliable data on all areas including economic, social, environmental, construction, and other sectors. This has given rise to the idea of conducting a survey on the Impact of War and Siege on Gaza Strip. The findings of the survey will be a tool for the best planning for reconstruction and review of the situation of the Palestinian households in Gaza Strip from economic, health, educational, and environmental perspectives.

The survey was conducted in cooperation with a number of international organizations including WFP, FAO, in order to assess the impact of war on the socio-economic situations of the households in Gaza Strip and draw the necessary plans and policies to improve the socioeconomic, environmental, health, and educational aspects of Gaza Strip.

The target population of the survey consists of all Palestinian households living in Gaza Strip after the last war (December 27, 2008 – January 17, 2009). The sampling frame was established from the data of the Population, Housing, and Establishments Census, that PCBS conducted. The sample size totaled 7,543 Palestinian households living in Gaza Strip.

- Findings showed that 45.7% of the Gaza Strip households had their dwellings partially or completely destroyed or slightly damaged. The highest percentage in this regard was registered in North Gaza Governorate at 63.5% followed by Rafah Governorate at 51.0%.
- 14.0% of the Gaza Strip households had their monthly expenditure reduced after the war. Khan Yunis; 23.8%, has the highest rate in this regard; whereas Deir Al Balah has the lowest at 9.4%.
- 57.6% of households in Gaza Strip had to reduce the amounts of food they consume during war compared to 16.2% of households after the war. Moreover, 68.1% of households had to buy food of less quality during the war compared to 33.7% who had to do so after that war.
- 36.5% of households, or a member of the household, left their homes as a result of war, seeking secure places. North Gaza Governorate has the highest score in this regard at 50.9% followed by Deir Al Balah Governorate at 42.5%.
- 47.8% of Gaza Strip households cannot afford to pay their bills. 27.4% suffer power cut and 27.0% of households lack cooking gas.

## Chapter One

### **Introduction**

The Israeli war launched on Gaza Strip during the period 27/12/2008-17/1/2009 led to total destruction of the infrastructure of Gaza Strip, in addition to the casualties and suffering endured harsh Palestinians in Gaza Strip. Beside deaths and injuries and displaced, tens of thousands of people, war led to the destruction of their housing and facilities, farms, streets, water and electricity networks and other properties, where turned Gaza into a catastrophe zone.

The reconstruction of what war had destroyed requires accurate and reliable data in all fields including socio-economic, environmental, health, construction, and other fields. Conducting the survey aim to produce data that would become a tool for the best planning for reconstruction and review of the situation of the Palestinian households in Gaza Strip from the economic, health, education, and environmental perspectives.

The survey is conducted in cooperation with a number of international organizations including WFP, FAO, in order to assess the impact of war on the socio-economic situations of the households in Gaza Strip and draw the necessary plans and policies to improve the socio-economic, environmental, health, and educational aspects of Gaza Strip population.

#### **1.1 Objectives**

This survey, which is conducted during the second quarter of 2009, aims to achieve the following:

1. Monitor the changes that occurred to the socio-economic situation of Gaza Strip households in the context of the necessary procedures to establish the socio-economic and food security system of Gaza Strip.
2. Identify the urgent needs and priorities of Gaza Strip population.
3. Measure the war's impact on the psychological and health wellbeing of individuals in Gaza Strip.
4. Measure the war's impact on the socioeconomic situation in general.
5. Identify areas of intervention by international bodies operating in Gaza Strip as well as the agencies of the Palestinian Authority.
6. Draw the necessary policies for the different areas of reconstruction of Gaza Strip.

#### **1.2 The structure of the report**

The report presents the most important findings of the survey of the Impact of the War and Siege on Gaza Strip 2009. The report consists of five chapters, including an introductory chapter (Chapter One). Chapter Two includes a list of definitions of terms used in the survey. Chapter Three shows the survey's main findings. Chapter Four describes the methodology used in planning and conducting the survey and Chapter Five includes an assessment of the data quality including the accuracy of data and the quality control procedures.



## Chapter Two

### Concepts and Definitions

**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.

**Chronic diseases:**

Diseases of long duration and generally slow progression. Chronic diseases, such as heart disease, stroke, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes.

**Employed:**

Persons who were at work at least one hour during the reference period, whether for their own account or for others paid or unpaid, or in the interest of the household. Employees classified according to the number of weekly working hours of the workers (1-14) hours, workers (15-34) hours, workers 35 hours or more.

**Expenditure:**

Includes the following:

- Cash spent on purchase of goods and services for living purposes.
- The value of goods and services payments or part of payments received from the employer.
- Cash expenditure spent as taxes (non-commercial or non-industrial), gifts, contributions, interests on debts and other non-consumption items.

**Head of Household:**

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

**Household Membership:**

Persons staying in the dwelling unit at the time of an interview are considered members of the household if (1) the dwelling unit is their usual or only place of residence or (2) a place of residence is maintained for them here and elsewhere, but they spend most of their time in this residence.

**Household:**

One person or a group of persons with or without a family relationship who live in the same dwelling unit, share meals and make joint provisions for food and other essentials of living.

**Handicapped and Disabled:**

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

**House:**

A building or part of a building constructed for one household only, with one or more independent entrance leading to the public road without passing through another house.



**Income:**

Cash or in kind revenues for individual or household within period of time could be a week or a month or a year.

**Main Occupation:**

The main job or type of work performed by the employed person or used to be performed by the unemployed ever worked person. The occupation refers to the activity in which the employee works more than half of his/her working hours or the most frequent job during the last three months prior to the enumeration night.

**Place of Residence:**

Place of residence is divided into urban, camps and rural. A population outside municipal boundaries and camps are considered a village population.

**Before war:**

For purposes of this survey, the definition of before war period was the six months preceding the war , ie the second half of the year 2008.

**Currently:**

For purposes of this survey, the definition of currently period was the day of conducting the interview , ie during April till June, 2009.

**After war:**

Is a period of 6 months following the cessation of the war, which can be identified during the first half of 2009.

**Complete damage:**

Is the destruction that came on whenever the property (house, business, car, or any other property owned by the household), and have not been able to repair or re-use them.

**Partially damage:**

Is the destruction of property that will enable the reconstruction, operation, regardless of whether they have been re-operation or construction and the size of damage not less than 10%.

**Minor damage:**

Is the harm or loss caused to the property size of 10% of the value of the property or less, regardless of whether it is re-operation or reconstruction.

**Displacement:**

The households or individuals involuntary left their houses due to the Israeli war against Gaza during the period 28/12/2008-17/1/2009.

## Chapter Three

### Main Findings

#### **3.1 The households whose properties were destroyed during war:**

The findings showed that 45.7% of households in Gaza Strip had their houses destroyed whether complete destruction, partial or of a light destruction. According to findings, the highest rate was registered in the North Gaza Governorate at 63.5%, followed by Rafah at 51.0%. Findings also showed that 2.1% of households had their private establishments destroyed and 3.1% of households had their fields and crops destroyed. Moreover, 1.3% of households lost their livestock.

#### **3.2 General monthly expenditure after war:**

Findings showed that the level of expenditure of 13.9% of households in Gaza Strip is reduced after war. The highest rates was in Khan Yunis governorate at 23.8% whereas the lowest is registered in Deir Al Balah and Rafah governorates at 9.6% for both. Moreover, the findings showed that 94.0% of households whose income is reduced sought to reduce expenditure on food; 92.8% of the households reduced expenditure on clothes; and 69.5% of households reduced expenditure on healthcare.

#### **3.3 Monthly expenditure on food after war:**

Findings revealed that 95.0% of the Gaza Strip households whose expenditure on food was reduced after war, stated that they had reduced expenditure on purchasing meat. North Gaza governorate registered the highest rate in this regard at 97.1% compared to 87.8% for Deir Al Balah, which had the lowest rate in this respect. The survey findings also showed that 93.8% of these households reduced expenditure on the quality of the food provided to the household members. Gaza governorate registered 97.6% and Deir Al Balah the lowest at 83.7%.

#### **3.4 Coping Strategies:**

According to the survey findings, 57.6% of Gaza Strip households had to reduce the amounts of food for consumption during war compared to 16.2% currently. 68.1% of households had to purchase food of less quality during war compared to 33.7% currently. 38.9% of households had to seek help from family and friends to obtain their daily bread during war compared to 21.3% currently. Findings also showed that 53.4% of households had to purchase food on credit during the war compared to 48.5% currently. The adult members of 39.3% of households of the Gaza Strip were forced to reduce their daily food portions for the sake of children compared to 8.7% currently. 43.8% of households had to reduce the number of daily meals compared to 10.0% currently.

#### **3.5 Displacement:**

According to the survey findings, 36.5% of households or a household member had to leave their homes, during war, seeking secure places. North Gaza governorate scored the highest rate in this regard at 50.9% followed by Deir Al Balah governorate at 42.4%. Moreover, 30.3% of Gaza Strip households reside with other households or individuals during the war and 2.1% of the households are still residing with other households/members despite the fact that war is over.

### **3.6 Difficulties and hardships households faced currently:**

47.8% of households in Gaza Strip stated that they could not afford to pay their bills. 27.4% of households said that they had power cuts and 27.0% of households lack cooking gas. Moreover, 14.0% of households suffer food shortages, 12.5% had lost their main source of income or their income was decreased, and 8.2% of the households suffer medicine and medications treatment shortages.

### **3.7 Current household needs:**

According to the survey findings, there are many urgent needs for Gaza Strip households. Such needs are distributed as follows: 57.1% of households considered that having a steady household income source was an urgent need; 69.5% considered having cash availability as an urgent need; 61.9% of households stated that having cooking gas was an urgent need; 45.7% considered having their electricity connection back as an urgent need; and 26.8% of households thought that having their homes repaired was an urgent need.

### **3.8 Aids:**

According to findings, 52.4% of the Gaza Strip households received aid during war. The distribution of the aids was as follows: 32.8% of households received food aid; 21.6% received shelter aid; 14.1% received cash aid; and 8.4% received medical aid (of the total of the households that received aid).

### **3.9 Psychological health:**

Findings show that 77.8% of the Gaza Strip households had at least one of their members suffering from the psychological symptoms resulting from war. Deir Al Balah governorate had the highest rate in this regard at 84.1% whereas Rafah governorate had the lowest rate at 69.7%. The symptoms suffered by those individuals, according to findings, include fear of loneliness; fears of darkness; sleeping disorders; nervousness; and wet bed at 50.3%, 50.1%, 41.7%, 50.6%, 23.1%, 34.6% respectively.

## Chapter Four

### Methodology

#### 4.1 The target population

The study group of the survey consists of the entire Palestinian households living in Gaza Strip in the aftermath of the last war (December 27, 2008 – January 17, 2009).

#### 4.2 Sampling frame

The sampling frame was created from the data of the Population, Housing, and Establishments ,2007. The frame is a list of enumeration areas. Such areas are used as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) in the first stage of the sample selection process.

#### 4.3 Sample design

The sample is stratified cluster random sample of two stages:

**Stage one:** stratified random sample of 207 enumeration areas of Gaza Strip localities was selected.

**Stage two:** A random sample of 35, 50, or 100 households is selected, using surveying way; from every enumeration area selected in stage one.

#### Assessing survey sample size

The sample is divided into two phases:

1. **Phase one:** A random sample of households. The size of this sample is 7,543 Gaza Strip households. This requires that the size of the enumeration areas sample to be 207 enumeration areas. 35, 50, or 100 households are selected in a random organized way from every enumeration area according to locality.

The following equation is used to calculate the size of the sample:

$$n = \frac{t^2 * p(1 - p) * Deff}{e^2}$$

Where:

$t$  consistent equals 1.96 for a reliability level of 95%

$n$  sample size

$p$  assessment of the main relative indicator

$e$  allowed marginal error of approximately 1% for the whole sample size and higher than that for detailed levels; however, it shall not exceed 5%.

$Deff$  the effect of using a sample design as a result of using cluster sample; the effect in this case is 1.5.

2. **Phase two:** The households whose homes were directly damaged therefore they do not live in their original homes. They are currently living tents or collective accommodations, including UNRWA-run schools and other places.

### **The distribution of the sample on strata**

The sample of each governorate is divided on the localities of Gaza Strip 33 localities. This is almost in line with the number of households of every locality from the 2007 Census data.

### **4.4 Field operations**

#### *Training of interviewers:*

32 trainees were trained, using the videoconference, for six days on the work mechanisms and completion of questionnaires as well as the mechanism of reaching households of the sample and conduct the interview.

#### **Data collection:**

The collection of the data of the Impact of the War and Siege survey 2009 processes started on April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2009 and continued until June 30, 2009.

#### **Obstacles facing the field work team:**

- It was difficult to monitor the work at the field through field visits. Hence, the project administration adopted the telephone and e-mail as means of monitoring the work progress in the field. The supervisor was contacted; her inquiries were answered and unclear points were explained.
- There were complaining and questioning during the completion of the questionnaires especially that the questionnaire was about economic activities and expenditure of the interviewees. Many considered such matters as private, which hindered the achievement process.
- The refusal cases and non cooperation due to the dominant political situation in Gaza Strip.
- The political circumstances that are imposed on Gaza Strip stood in the way of interviewers' achievement of all assigned tasks on time. Such circumstances hindered the process of achievement.

### **4.5 Data processing**

Data processing went through a number of stages from start to finish to preparation of files. The stages include:

- 1. Programming stage:** This stage included preparation of the entry programs using ACCESS package, setting up the entry rules to ensure good entry of questionnaires, and setting up cleaning inquiries to examine the data after entry. Such inquiries examine the variables on the questionnaire level.
- 2. Receiving and controlling questionnaire stage:** This stage included receiving questionnaires from the field work coordinator using the format especially prepared for this purpose. The questionnaires were controlled and ensures that they are all received using the format prepared for this purpose.
- 3. Data entry stage:** The data entry process started on June 24, 2009 and ended on July 29, 2009. The number of questionnaires entered at PCBS main office was 7543.
- 4. Data auditing stage:** This stage includes recording after entry. This task is conducted by comparing entered data with the original questionnaires to correct entry errors, if any.
- 5. Data processing:** Inclusive cleansing rules were set up among the questions of the questionnaire to ensure consistency and to identify out of context or illogical answers. This is done using a special program that was applied on the data. The errors were either corrected or questionnaires were returned to the survey manager to correct the errors.

## Data Quality

### 5.1 Accuracy

#### 5.1.1 Statistical errors

The design of the survey sample is in line with the objectives of the survey as well as the nature of the indicators to be measured in the survey's questionnaire. Dissemination on the level of one locality was taken into consideration; therefore, each locality was considered a stratum upon the design of the sample. However, in an advanced state, the design of the sample was reconsidered and the type of locality and governorate were considered as a stratum for logistical reasons that are beyond the control of the project's administration. Hence, dissemination became on the level of each governorate and type of locality. For more information about the variance of the survey indicators, please see Annex 1 of the report.

#### 5.1.2 Non-statistical errors

It is worth noting that the conducting of the survey in Gaza Strip coincided with exceptionally harsh circumstances including the closure of PCBS office in Gaza Strip and the political and security situations of after the war. Hence, the non-statistical errors can be summarized in the following points:

- **Sample:** The sample was an area sample; therefore, the response rates were not measured. The instructions issued by the project administration stressed on obtaining completing all questionnaires and replace the households that refused to provide response with other households. The number of additional households that were interviewed to fulfill the requirements is not to be underestimated.
- **Field monitoring:** Field monitoring was kept to minimum in order to comply with the professionalism of the work and to control the data quality; also, to control events through monitoring via the telephone and the e-mail.
- **Data processing:** The entry, coding, and auditing of questionnaires was carried out at PCBS headquarters; therefore, it was easy for the project's administration to monitor the process accurately and directly. Consequently, the entire procedures that were made for data processing were complied with. Such procedures include logical examinations and re-auditing after entry.

### 5.2 Comparability

The survey is conducted for the first time; therefore, it is difficult to compare the survey findings with previous cycles. However, there is a group of indicators included in the survey's questionnaire that were compared with previous PCBS surveys and there logic was ensured.

### 5.3 Quality control procedures

- The field work team was accurately and extensively trained on questionnaire completion in the field. All available resources were utilized to achieve the objective of the training.
- It was difficult to monitor the work in the field through field visits; therefore, the project's administration used the telephone and the e-mail as means to monitor the work progress in the field. The supervisor was contacted and the inquiries she made were answered and unclear issues were explained. The project's administration provided the Information Systems Directorate with a long list of logical examinations

to be included in the entry program and to be used in examining the data after they were entered for the purpose of data processing.

- The data files were consecutively obtained and examined by the project's administration and their findings were compared with the findings of other surveys, whenever possible. The odd values were dealt with through logical relationships that govern some questions and their interlinking.