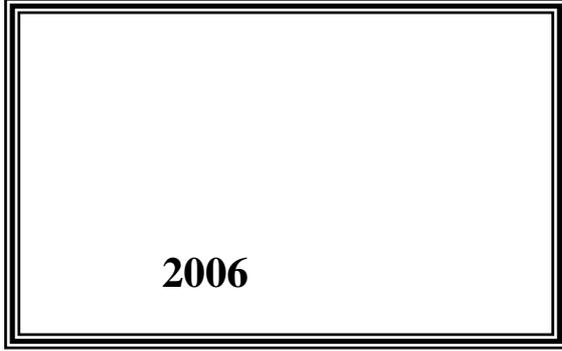


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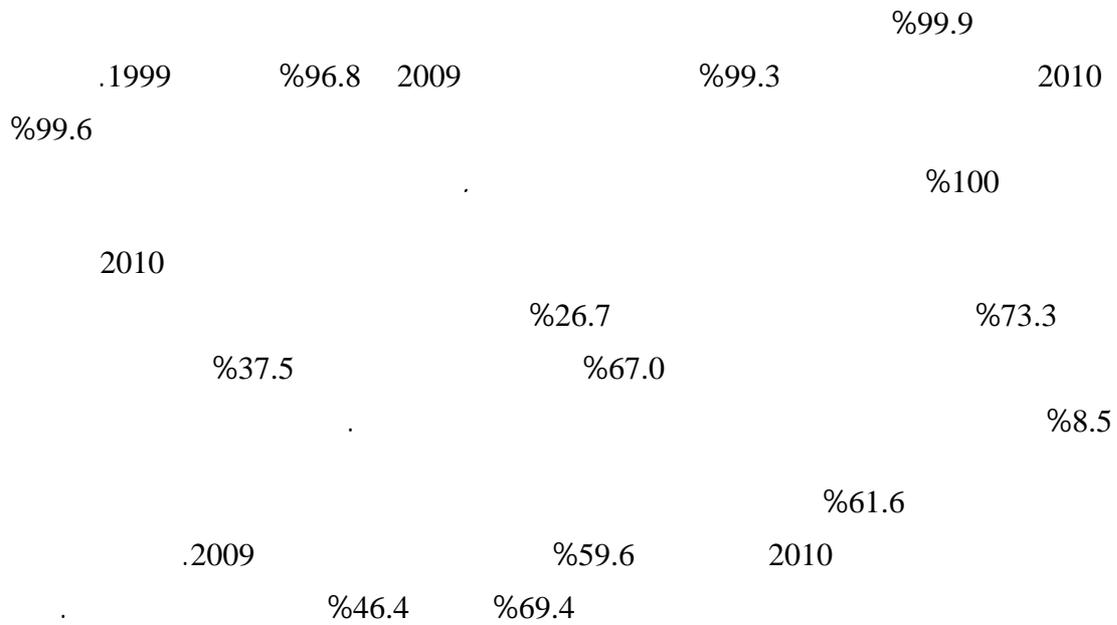
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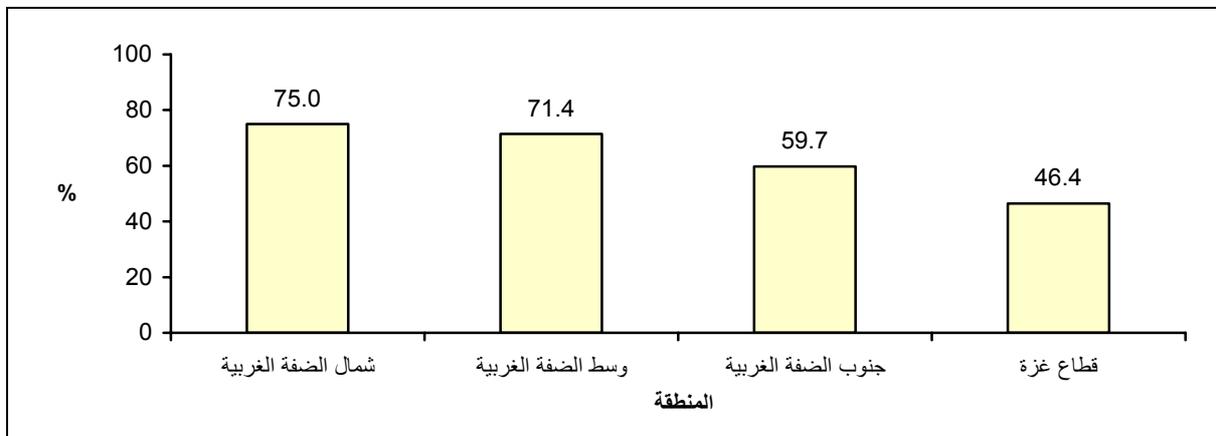
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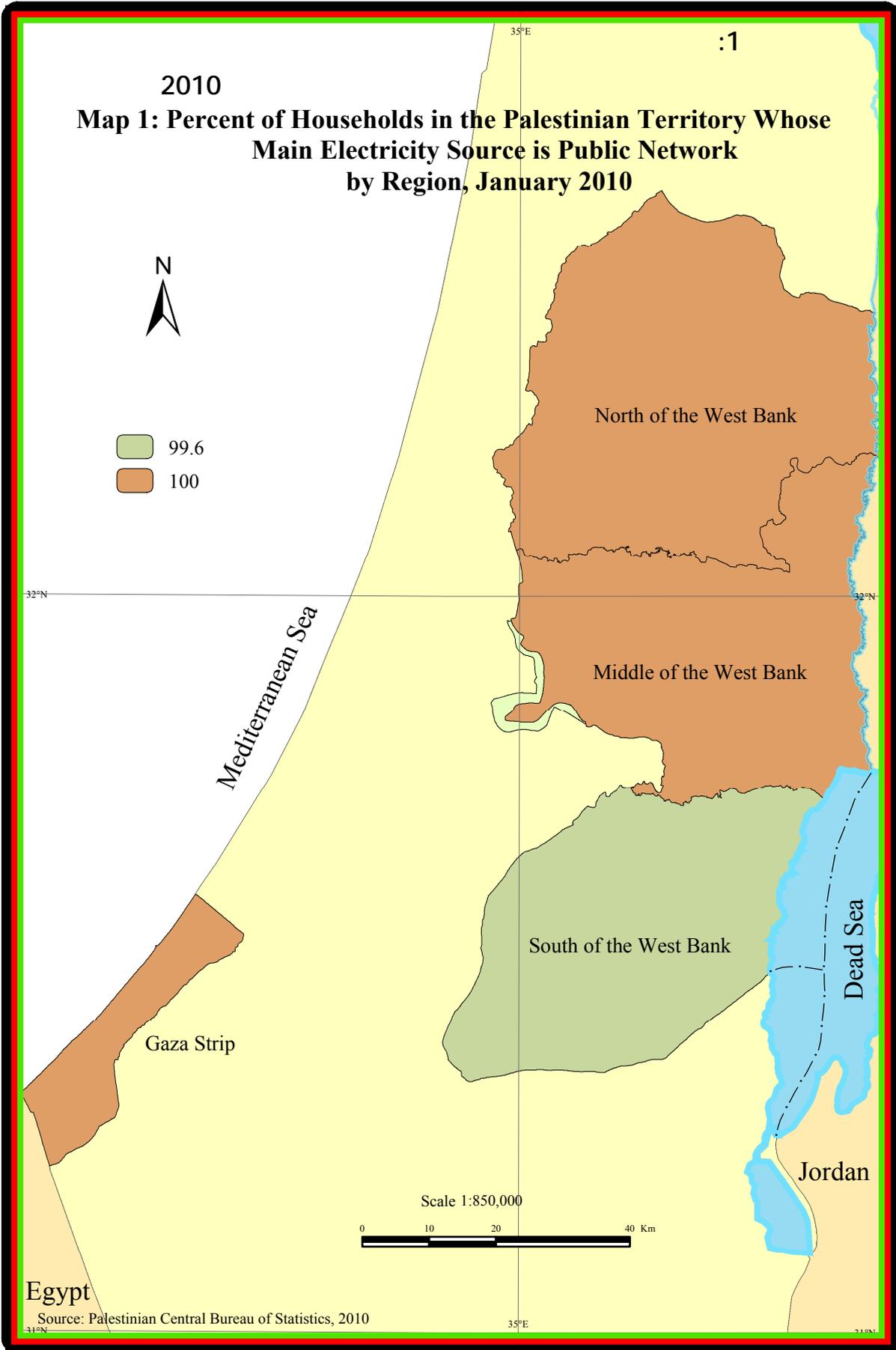
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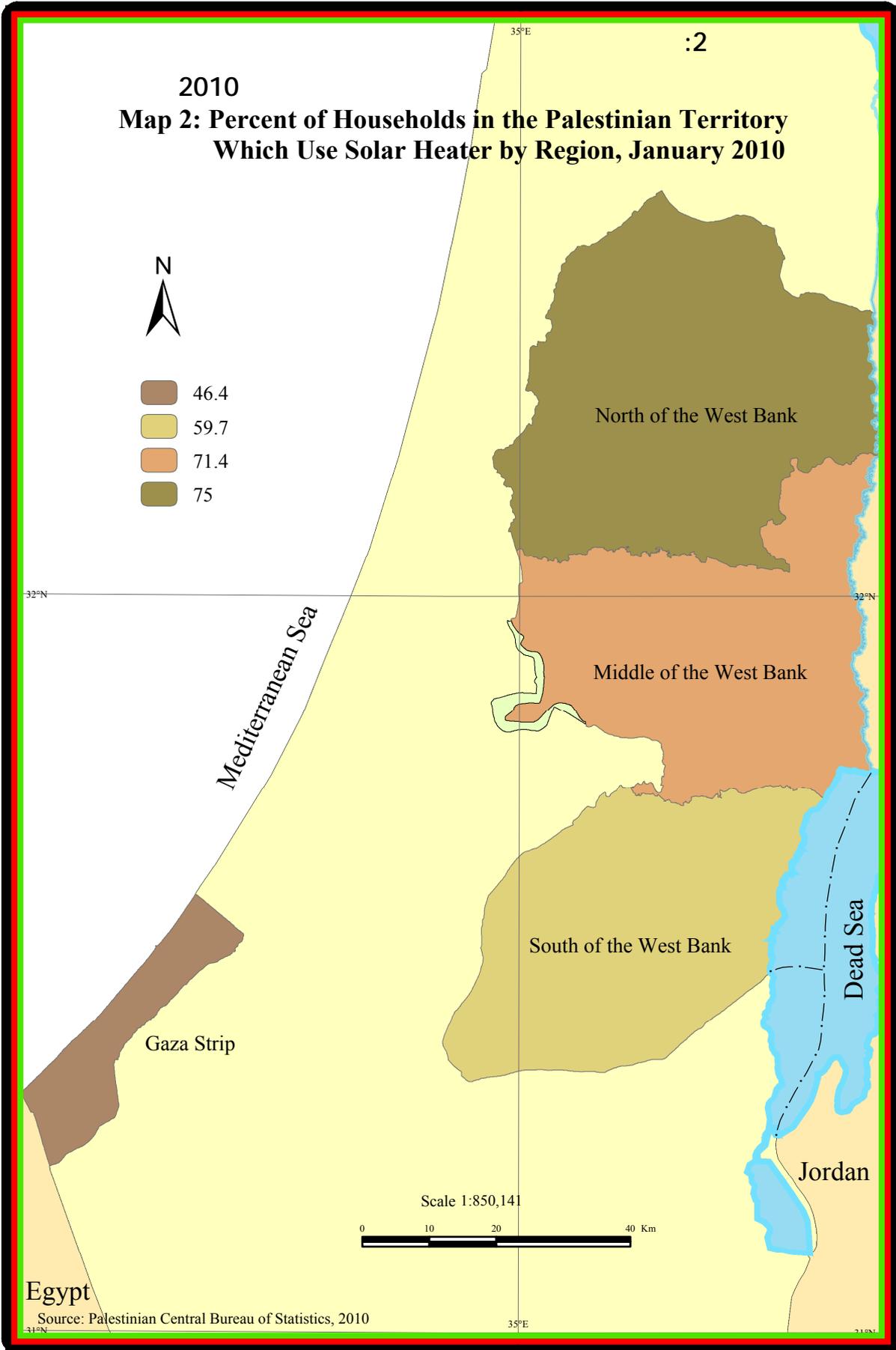


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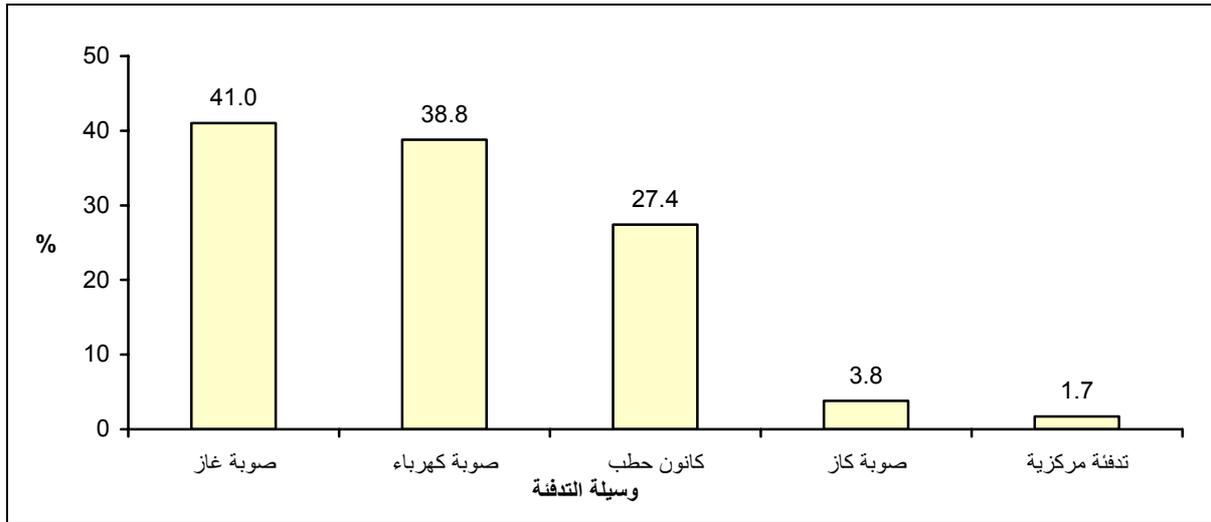


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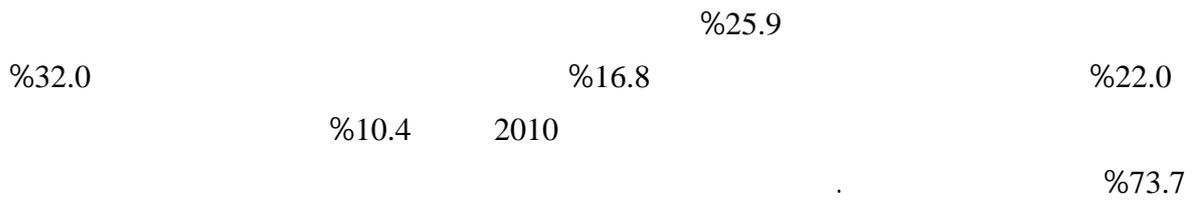
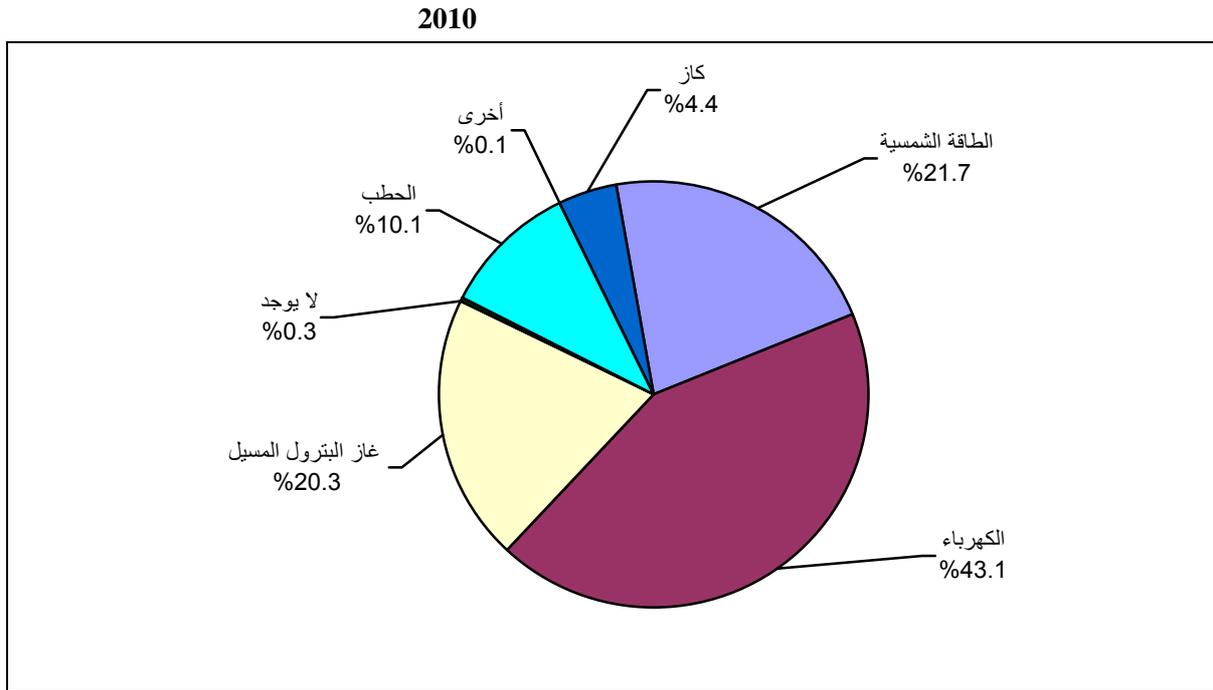
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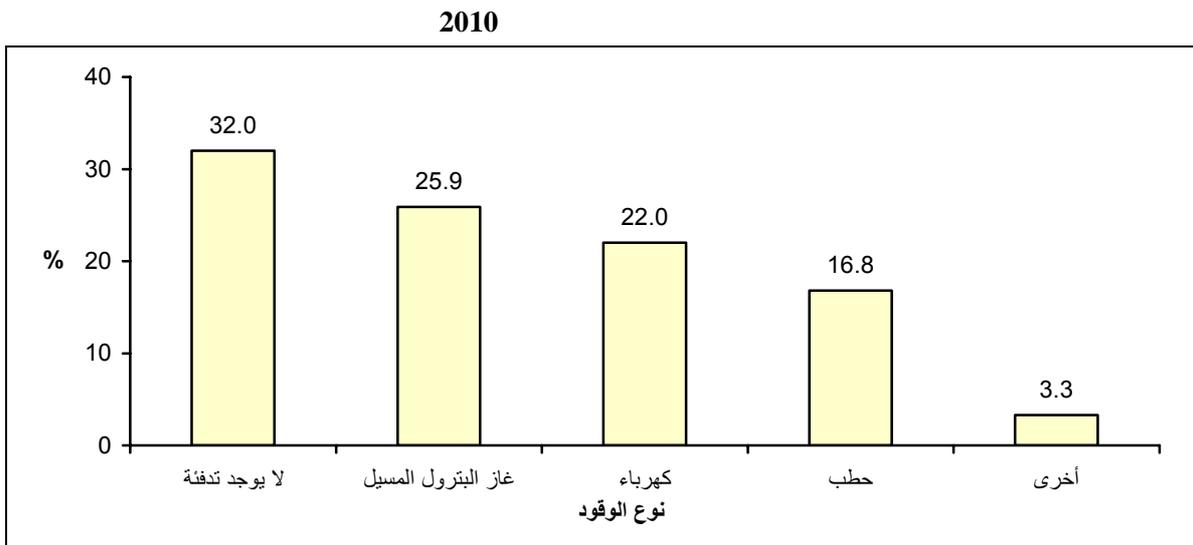
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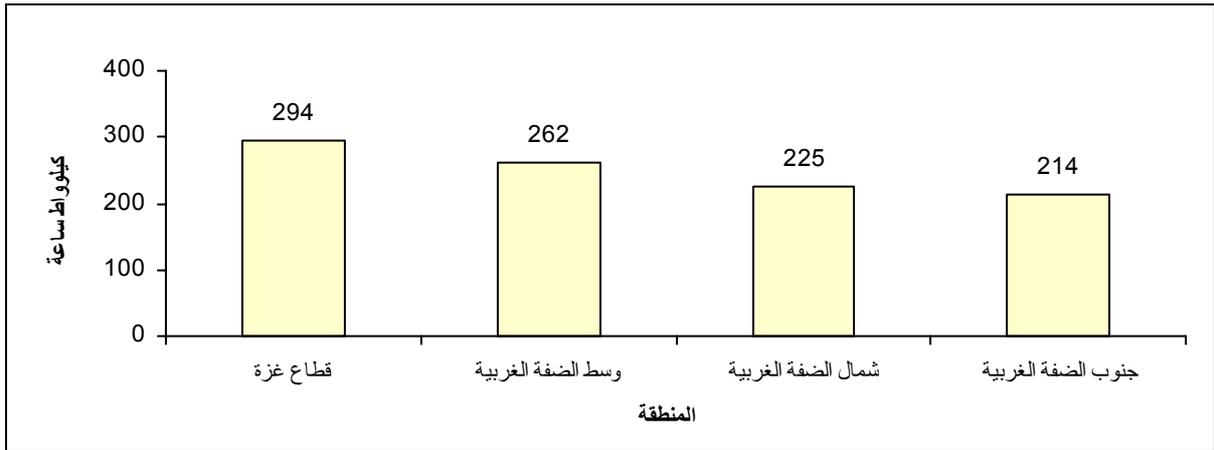
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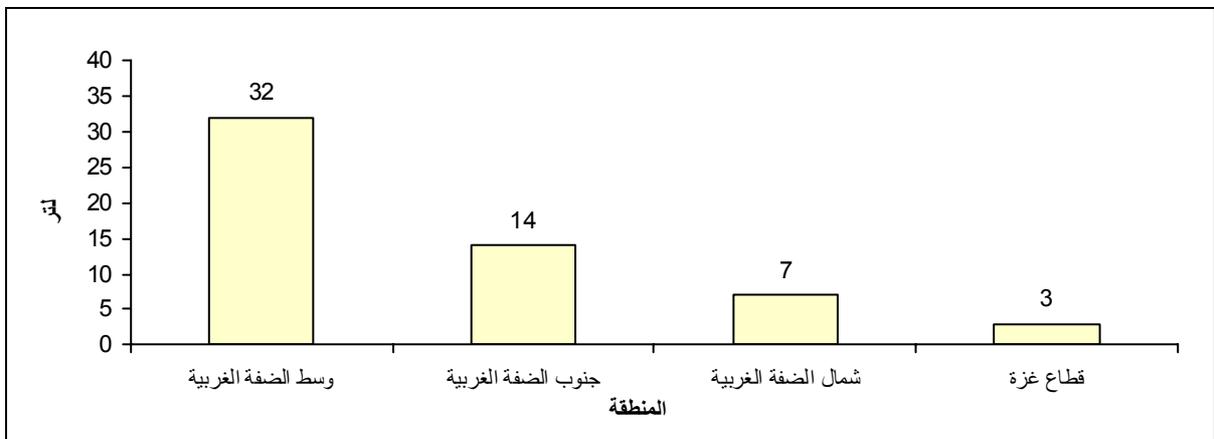
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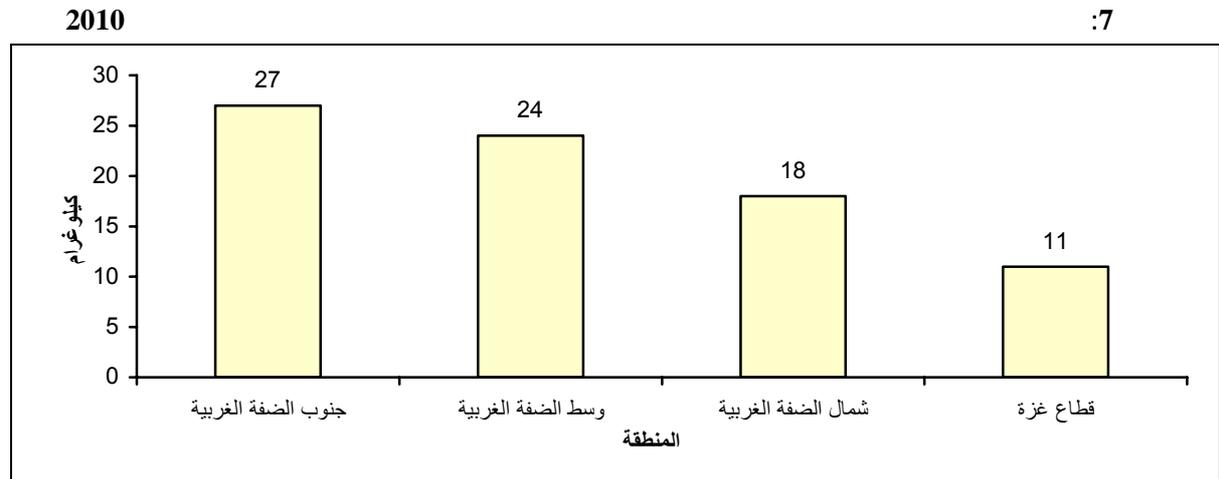
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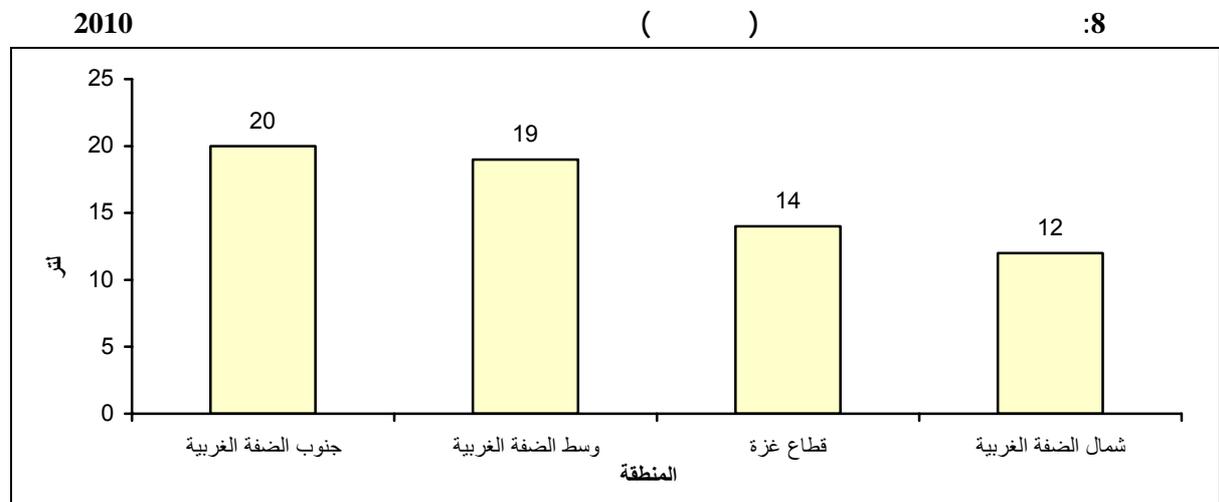
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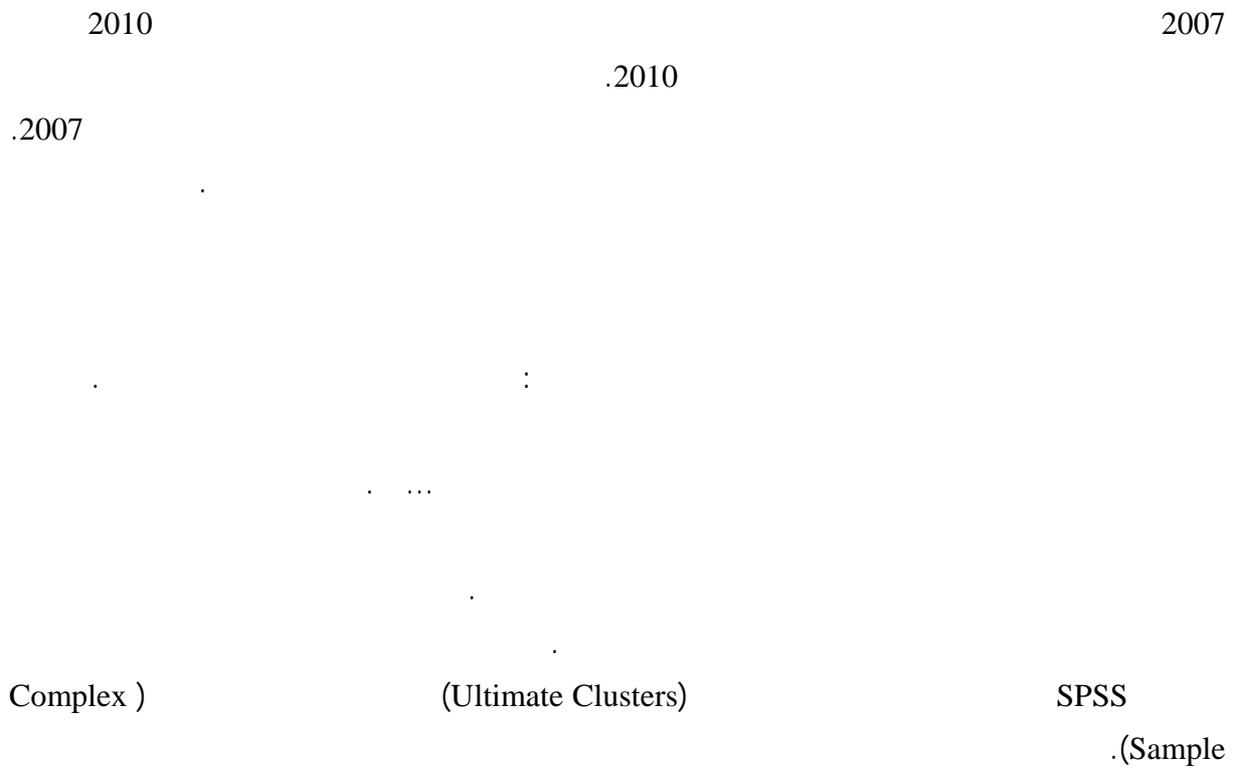
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Tables

Table 1: Selected Indicators of Household Energy in the Palestinian Territory, January 1999, 2003-2005, 2009, 2010

Indicator	2010	2009	2005	2004	2003	1999	
Percentage of Households Connected to the Electricity Public Network	99.9	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.3	96.8	
Percentage of Households Using Solar Heater	61.6	59.6	67.2	68.7	70.3	63.8	
Percentage of Households that doesn't Use Space Heating Facilities	32.0	32.2	13.3	13.6	14.0	24.8	
Percentage of Households Using Gas Burner for Cooking	82.3	68.4	99.3	99.7	99.6	98.0	
Average Household Consumption of Electricity (KW.h)	254.0	275.0	256.0	264.7	268.0	264.6	(.)
Average Household Consumption of Gasoline (liter)	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.7	12.0	21.7	()
Average Household Consumption of LPG (kg)	20.0	21.0	30.0	32.1	31.0	32.0	()
Average Household Consumption of Kerosene (liter)	14.0	24.0	22.0	23.2	17.0	11.9	()
Average Household Consumption of Wood (kg)	209.0	287.0	236.0	207.2	259.0	86.5	()

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Table 2: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by Region, Availability of Electricity Status and the Main Electricity Source in Housing Unit, January 2010

Region	Availability of Electricity Status and Main Electricity Source in the Housing Unit		
	Total	No Electricity	Public Network
Palestinian Territory	100	0.1	99.9
West Bank	100	0.1	99.9
North of West Bank	100	0.0	100.0
Middle of West Bank	100	0.0	100.0
South of West Bank	100	0.4	99.6
Gaza Strip	100	0.0	100.0

2010

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Table 3: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by Region and Type of Electricity Meter Used, January 2010

Region	Type of Electricity Meter Used		
	Total	Prepaid Meter	Normal Meter
Palestinian Territory	100	26.7	73.3
West Bank	100	40.5	59.5
North of West Bank	100	67.0	33.0
Middle of West Bank	100	8.5	91.5
South of West Bank	100	37.5	62.5
Gaza Strip	100	0.0	100.0

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Table 4: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by Region and Number of Hours of Electricity Service, January 2010

Region	Number of Hours of Electricity Service			
	Total	24 ساعة 24 Hours	17-23 ساعة 17-23 Hours	أقل من 16 ساعة Less Than 16 Hours
Palestinian Territory	100	65.5	0.1	34.4
West Bank	100	99.5	0.1	0.4
North of West Bank	100	99.4	0.0	0.6
Middle of West Bank	100	99.4	0.2	0.4
South of West Bank	100	99.8	0.0	0.2
Gaza Strip	100	0.0	0.0	100.0

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Table 5: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by Region and Solar Heater Usage Status, January 2010

Region	Solar Heater Usage Status in the Housing Unit		
	Total	Not Using	Using
Palestinian Territory	100	38.4	61.6
West Bank	100	30.6	69.4
North of West Bank	100	25.0	75.0
Middle of West Bank	100	28.6	71.4
South of West Bank	100	40.3	59.7
Gaza Strip	100	53.6	46.4

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Table 6: Percentage of Households in the Palestinian Territory by Region and Heating Facilities Used, January 2010

Region	Heating Facility					المنطقة
	Wood Heater	Central Heater	Kerosene Heater	Gas Heater	Electrical Heater	
Palestinian Territory	27.4	1.7	3.8	41.0	38.8	
West Bank	25.1	1.9	3.9	46.5	35.8	
North of West Bank	26.2	0.9	4.1	42.1	29.5	
Middle of West Bank	13.1	3.8	4.5	53.2	42.6	
South of West Bank	36.1	1.3	3.0	45.6	37.3	
Gaza Strip	44.2	0.3	2.8	0.9	60.9	

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Table 7: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by Region and the Main Cooking Facility Used, January 2010

Region	Cooking Facility					
	Total	Kerosene Burner	Wood Burner	Gas Burner	Electrical Oven	
Palestinian Territory	100	10.1	5.6	82.3	2.0	
West Bank	100	0.0	0.9	99.1	0.0	
North of West Bank	100	0.0	0.1	99.9	0.0	
Middle of West Bank	100	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.1	
South of West Bank	100	0.0	2.8	97.2	0.0	
Gaza Strip	100	29.7	14.6	49.9	5.8	

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Table 8: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by Region, Fuel Usage Status and the Main Fuel Used for Baking, January 2010

Region	Total	Fuel Usage Status					
		Not Using Fuel	Used as Main Fuel for Baking				
			Others	Wood	LPG	Electricity	
Palestinian Territory	100	37.8	1.2	24.3	10.4	26.3	
West Bank	100	51.4	1.9	20.7	15.6	10.4	
North of West Bank	100	59.8	0.0	20.2	14.9	5.1	
Middle of West Bank	100	61.3	0.0	22.5	9.4	6.8	
South of West Bank	100	29.1	6.6	19.4	23.2	21.7	
Gaza Strip	100	11.5	0.0	31.2	0.2	57.1	

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Table 9: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by Region, Water Heating Status and the Main Fuel Used for Water Heating, January 2010

Region	Total	Water Heating Status						
		Not Using Fuel	Used as Main Fuel for Water Heating					
			Others	Kerosene	Wood	LPG	Solar Energy	Electricity
Palestinian Territory	100	0.3	0.1	4.4	10.1	20.3	21.7	43.1
West Bank	100	0.4	0.2	0.2	6.9	29.8	25.5	37.0
North of West Bank	100	0.7	0.0	0.1	4.8	24.0	25.9	44.5
Middle of West Bank	100	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.4	18.4	43.0	35.9
South of West Bank	100	0.3	0.5	0.6	14.7	49.8	6.4	27.7
Gaza Strip	100	0.0	0.1	12.5	16.2	2.1	14.2	54.9

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Table 10: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by Region, Heating Usage Status and the Main Fuel Used for Heating, January 2010

Region	Total	Heating Usage Status				
		Not Using Fuel	Used as Main Fuel for Heating			
			Others	Wood	LPG	Electricity
Palestinian Territory	100	32.0	3.3	16.8	25.9	22.0
West Bank	100	10.4	4.6	20.8	39.2	25.0
North of West Bank	100	15.1	7.3	21.0	36.0	20.6
Middle of West Bank	100	6.6	2.9	10.8	47.2	32.5
South of West Bank	100	8.0	2.6	30.9	35.3	23.2
Gaza Strip	100	73.7	0.8	9.2	0.2	16.1

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Table 11: Percentage of Households that Use Energy in the Palestinian Territory by Region, Type of Locality and Energy Type, January 2010

Region and Type of Locality	Energy Type				
	Kerosene	LPG	Solar Energy	Wood	Electricity
Palestinian Territory	22.6	85.8	61.6	34.8	99.9
Urban	25.8	82.4	61.0	35.2	99.9
Rural	5.5	99.2	70.7	46.4	99.8
Camps	29.7	87.1	49.6	10.5	100.0
West Bank	4.2	99.9	69.4	29.9	99.9
North of West Bank	4.6	100.0	75.0	27.3	100.0
Middle of West Bank	3.7	99.7	71.4	22.6	100.0
South of West Bank	4.2	100.0	59.7	41.4	99.6
Gaza Strip	58.3	58.4	46.4	44.3	100.0

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Table 12: Average Household Consumption of Electricity, Petroleum Products and Wood in the Palestinian Territory by Region, January 2010

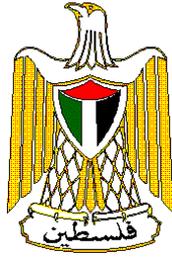
Region	Average Household Consumption of Electricity, Petroleum Products and Wood					
	() Diesel (Liter)	() Gasoline (Liter)	() Kerosene (Liter)	() LPG (Kg)	() Wood (kg)	() Electricity (KWh)
Palestinian Territory	3	12	14	20	209	254
West Bank	5	17	16	22	270	233
North of West Bank	1	7	12	18	83	225
Middle of West Bank	9	32	19	24	360	262
South of West Bank	6	14	20	27	390	214
Gaza Strip	1	3	14	11	128	294

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Table 13: Average Consumption Per Capita of Electricity, Petroleum Products and Wood in the Palestinian Territory by Region, January 2010

Region	Average Consumption Per Capita of Electricity, Petroleum Products and Wood			
	() Kerosene (Liter)	() LPG (Kg)	() Wood (kg)	() Electricity (KWh)
Palestinian Territory	2.4	4.3	35.0	50.2
West Bank	3.5	4.9	46.2	49.7
North of West Bank	2.9	3.9	15.9	46.5
Middle of West Bank	3.9	5.9	61.9	59.4
South of West Bank	4.2	5.3	65.0	43.7
Gaza Strip	2.2	2.1	20.3	51.3



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

**Household Energy Survey: Main Results
(January, 2010)**

June, 2010

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

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Mahmoud Jaradat
Ola Awad Acting President

Preface

Most countries give special attention to providing statistics on energy due to its important role in reflecting on the situation of infrastructure, the economy and the level of living standards of a society. In Palestine, additional special attention is given to energy statistics due to the shortage of natural resources, the high cost of energy and the high population density. All of these factors create a need for comprehensive and high quality statistics in this field of study.

In view of the attention on providing statistical data on household activities, which were found to be the highest energy-consuming sector, PCBS decided to conduct a special Household Energy Survey to provide high quality data about energy consumption by type, different energy consuming facilities used at the household level, and the behavior of this important sector.

PCBS conducts the Household Energy Survey twice a year. This survey was conducted to cover the month of January in order to know the energy consumption behavior in the winter season.

PCBS hopes that the results of this report will contribute towards providing the necessary data needed for developing the energy situation at the household level. In addition, PCBS hopes that this report will contribute to bridging the gap in energy statistics and provide useful data for the main data users and decision makers.

June, 2010

**Ola Awad
Acting President**

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Executive Summary

PCBS implemented the household energy survey (January 2010). This survey collected data on household energy indicators (electricity, petroleum fuel, and other types of energy) in the household activities (cooking, baking, water heating, lighting, and heating). Data collection took place during the period 21/02/2010 - 01/04/2010.

The results of the survey indicated that 99.9% of households in the Palestinian Territory were connected to the public electricity network in January 2010. From the results, it is noted that the South of West Bank has the lowest percentage of households connected to electricity network 99.6%.

From the results, it is noted that 73.3% of households in the Palestinian Territory used a normal Electricity Meter, while 26.7% of households used a Prepaid Electricity Meter in January 2010, and there is no use of Prepaid meter in Gaza strip.

The results of the survey indicate that 61.6% of households in the Palestinian Territory were utilizing solar energy by using solar energy heaters in January 2010; while this percentage was 59.6% in January 2009.

The findings of the survey indicate that the average electricity consumption of a household (from the households that used electricity) in the Palestinian Territory during January 2010 was 254 KWh, compared with 275 KWh in January 2009. while it reached 294 KWh in Gaza Strip. and did not exceed 214 KWh in the South of the West Bank.

The findings of the survey indicate that the average gasoline consumption of a household (for all households) in the Palestinian Territory during January 2010 was 12 liters. It was 32 liters in the Middle of West Bank and did not exceed 7 liters in the North of West Bank, compared to 3 liters in the Gaza Strip.

The findings of the survey indicate that the average liquefied petroleum gas consumption of household in the Palestinian Territory (from the households that used liquefied petroleum gas) during January 2010 was 20 kg; compared with 21 kg in January 2009. This average ranges by region: 24 kg in the Middle of West Bank; while it did not exceed 11 kg in Gaza Strip.

The results of the survey indicate that 41.0% of the households in the Palestinian Territory used a gas heater for space heating, 38.8% of households used an electrical heater, 27.4% of the households used a wood heater, 3.8% of the households used kerosene heaters, and 1.7% of the households used a central heater in January 2010.

Chapter One

Introduction

Energy has great importance due to its role in reflecting on the country's economy, the people's welfare and their living standards. In addition, energy data reflects on the status of infrastructure.

In 1996, PCBS established an energy statistics program in order to develop a national plan for energy statistics and to provide data about energy in the Palestinian Territory. Taking into consideration the international recommendations of the United Nations in the field of energy and the special situation of the Palestinian Territory, energy indicators were formulated through a user-producer dialogue workshop held in March 1998. The energy statistics program implemented sixteen rounds of the household energy survey during 1999-2010.

Because of the importance of the household sector and due to its large contribution to energy consumption in the Palestinian Territory, PCBS decided to conduct a special Household Energy Survey to cover energy indicators in the household sector. To achieve this, a questionnaire was attached to the Labor Force Survey.

This survey aimed to provide data on energy consumption in the household sector and to provide data on energy consumption behavior and patterns in the society by type of energy.

The survey presents data on various energy household indicators in the Palestinian Territory, and presents statistical data on electricity and other fuel consumption for the household sector, by type of fuel for different activities (cooking, baking, Heating, lighting, and water heating).

The Household Energy Survey (January 2010) report consists of five chapters: the first chapter presents the report objectives and structure; the second chapter describes the concepts and definitions; the third chapter briefly describes the main findings; the fourth chapter presents the methodology used in the survey, consisting of the questionnaire design, sampling design, fieldwork operations and data processing; and the last chapter includes an assessment of data quality and technical notes.

Chapter Two

Concepts and Definitions

This section presents the main concepts and definitions used to derive the main indicators of energy consumption from different sources. These concepts and definitions are based on international recommendations in the field of energy statistics, and they are the same in all subjects in Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. The main concepts and expressions mentioned in this report were as follows:

Household:

One person or a group of persons with or without a household relationship, who live in the same housing unit, share meals and make joint provision of food and other essentials of living.

Fuel:

It refers to any matter used for producing energy via thermal, chemical or nuclear interaction.

Gasoline:

Gasoline is a hydrocarbon fuel used mainly in internal- combustion engines. This fuel is obtained via filtration of crude oil. The quality of this type of fuel is measured by the octane number (from 0 to 100), which points to its resistance of early burning. This number is obtained by comparing the performance of its resistance of early burning with a mixture of C^7H^{16} and C^8H^{18} . For instance, the performance of “Gasoline 95” equals the performance of a mixture of 95% C^8H^{18} and 5% C^7H^{16} .

Diesel:

It is a liquid hydrocarbon fuel obtained by the distillation of crude petroleum. It is heavy oil distilled between 200°C and 380°C. Its point is always above 50°C, and its specific gravity is higher than 0.82.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG):

It is mainly used in Heating as well as a fuel in some types of engines and as a raw material for chemical industries. Usually it is marketed in cylinder metallic packages. This gas is comprised of a mixture of gases, e.g. C^3H^8 and C^4H^{10} . It is obtained from natural gas or by fracture of crude petroleum.

Kerosene:

It is medium oil distilling between 150°C and 300°C. Its specific gravity is around 0.80 and the flash point above 38°C. It is used in sectors other than aircraft transport.

Charcoal:

It is a solid residue, consisting mainly of carbon, obtained by the destructive distillation of wood in the absence of air.

Olive Cake:

The olive cake (jeft) is the olive solid remainder after the olive pressing. It is considered as a byproduct.

Wood:

Refers to all wood used for fuel purposes.

Household Consumption:

It refers to consumption by households in the different activities within households (Heating, Cooking, Lighting, Water heating and other activities).

Electric Energy:

Work done to move an electric charge in a conductor. It is measured in kilowatt-hour.

Electric Energy = Power (KW) * Time (Hours).

Kilo Watt-Hour:

Energy unit, a 1 KWh = $1000 \text{ W} * 3600 \text{ Second} = 3.6 * 10^6 \text{ Watt-second}$

Other prefixes are used for referring to this unit, e.g. Mega which equals 10^6 , and Giga, which equals 10^9 .

Main Findings

This chapter presents the main findings of the Household Energy Survey. These results were divided into four sections: the first section introduces the results related to energy sources in the domestic sector during January 2010; the second introduces the results related to the facilities used in heating and cooking; the third section presents the usage purposes of energy types in the different activities of the households; and the fourth presents the household and per capita consumption of the different energy types.

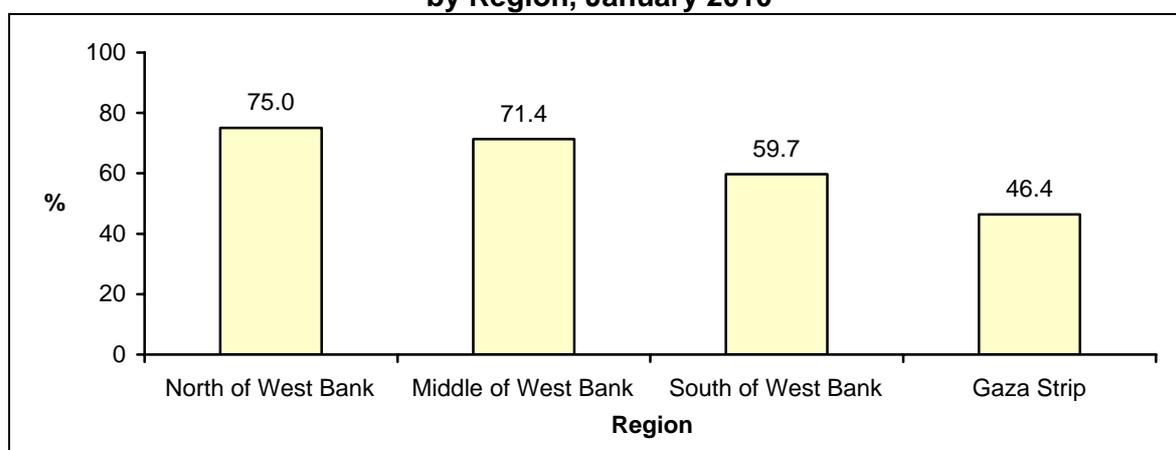
3.1 Energy Sources

The results of the survey indicate that 99.9% of households in the Palestinian Territory were connected to the public electricity network in January 2010.

From the results, it is noted that 73.3% of households in the Palestinian Territory used a normal Electricity Meter; while 26.7% of households used a Prepaid Electricity Meter in January 2010.

The results of the survey indicate that 61.6% of households in the Palestinian Territory were utilizing solar energy by using solar energy heaters in January 2010; while this percentage was 59.6% in January 2009.

Figure 1: Percentage of Households in the Palestinian Territory Using Solar Heater by Region, January 2010

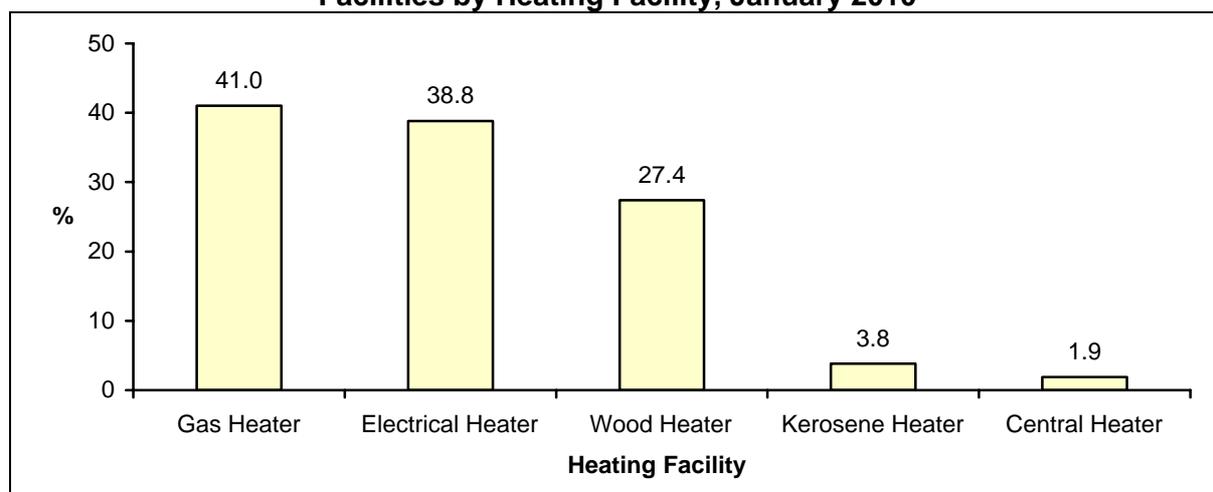


3.2 Energy Consumption Facilities

This section introduces the results on the use of heating and cooking facilities by households during January 2010.

The results of the survey indicate that 41.0% of the households in the Palestinian Territory used a gas heater for space heating, 38.8% of households used an electrical heater, 27.4% of the households used a wood heater, 3.8% of the households used kerosene heaters, and 1.7% of the households used a central heater in January 2010.

Figure 2: Percentage of Households in the Palestinian Territory Using Heating Facilities by Heating Facility, January 2010



The results of the survey also indicate that 82.3% of households in the Palestinian Territory used gas ovens for the purpose of preparing food (cooking) in January 2010, 10.1% of the households used kerosene ovens, 5.6% of the households used wood burners, and 2.0% of the households used electrical ovens.

3.3 Energy Uses

This section presents the uses of energy types in different household activities during January 2010.

The results of the Household Energy Survey indicate that 26.3% of households in the Palestinian Territory depend on electricity as a main fuel for baking, 24.3% of households depend on wood; while 10.4% of households depend on liquefied petroleum gas as a main fuel for baking.

The findings indicate that 43.1% of households in the Palestinian Territory depend on electricity as a main source for water heating, 21.7% of households depend on solar heaters, and 20.3% of households depend on liquefied petroleum gas as a main fuel for water heating in January 2010.

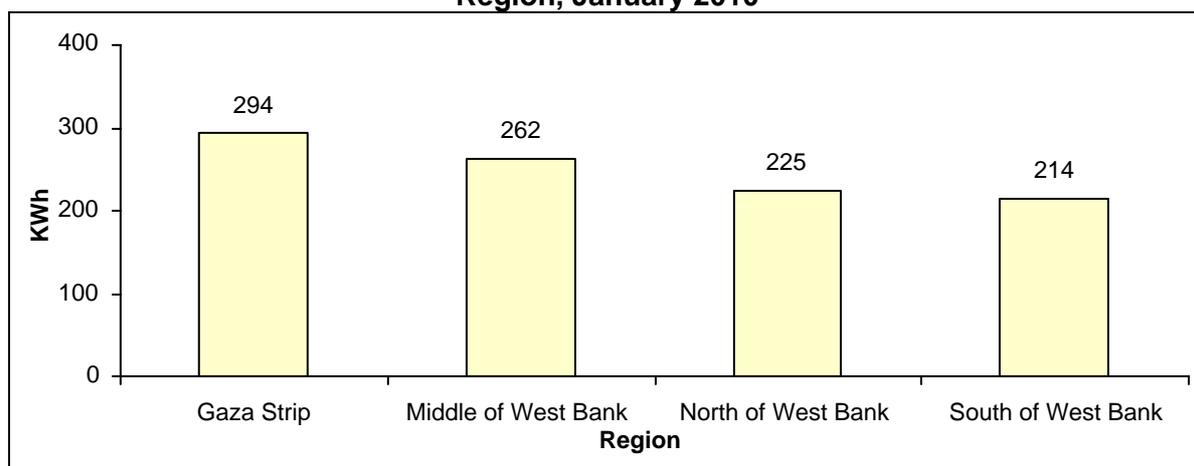
3.4 Household Energy Consumption

This section presents the main results related to household, per capita and total consumption of the different types of energy used in Palestinian Territory during January 2010.

Electricity Consumption:

The findings of the survey indicate that the average electricity consumption of a household (from the households that used electricity) in the Palestinian Territory during January 2010 was 254 KWh, compared with 275 KWh in January 2009; while it reached 294 KWh in Gaza Strip and did not exceed 214 KWh in the South of the West Bank.

Figure 3: Average Household Electricity Consumption in the Palestinian Territory by Region, January 2010



The findings indicate that the average per capita electricity consumption in the Palestinian Territory during January 2010 was 50.2 KWh; while it reached 51.3 KWh in Gaza Strip and 49.7 KWh in the West Bank.

Gasoline Consumption:

The findings of the survey indicate that the average gasoline consumption of a household (for all households) in the Palestinian Territory during January 2010 was 12 liters. It was 32 liters in the Middle of West Bank and did not exceed 7 liters in the North of West Bank, compared to 3 liters in the Gaza Strip.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas Consumption:

The findings indicate that the average liquefied petroleum gas consumption of household (from the households that used liquefied petroleum gas) in the Palestinian Territory during January 2010 was 20 kg compared with 21 kg in July 2009. This average ranges by region: 24 kg in the Middle of West Bank; while it did not exceed 11 kg in Gaza Strip.

Kerosene Consumption:

The findings of the survey indicate that the average kerosene consumption of a household (from the households that used kerosene) in the Palestinian Territory during January 2010 was 14 liters. It reached 19 liters in the Middle of West Bank, 12 liters in the North of West Bank, 20 liters in the South of West Bank; while it was 14 liters in Gaza Strip.

Wood Consumption

The results indicate that the average wood consumption of a household (from the households that used wood) in the Palestinian Territory during January 2010 was 209 kg. It reached 270 kg in West Bank and 128 kg in Gaza Strip.

Chapter Four

Methodology

This section presents a documentation of the methodology used in conducting the Household Energy Survey including the design of the survey's instruments, data collection, data processing, and data tabulation.

4.1 Questionnaire

The design of the questionnaire for the Household Energy Survey was based on the experiences of similar countries as well as on international standards and recommendations for the most important indicators, taking into account the special situation of the Palestinian Territory.

4.2 Sample Frame

The sample is a two-stage stratified cluster random sample.

Target Population

The target population was all Palestinian households living within the Palestinian Territory.

Sampling Frame

The sampling frame is a master sample from the overall sample that was updated in 2003 for the households that were visited a third or fourth time in the Labor Force Survey, while the households to be visited for the first and second time were chosen from the Master Sampling frame of the Population, Housing and Establishment Census 2007. The sampling frame consists of a list of enumeration areas used as PSU's in the first stage of selection, and the households frame was used to choose households in the second level.

Sampling Design

The sample of this survey is a sub-sample of the Labor Force Survey (LFS) sample, which is conducted periodically since September 1995. The sample of LFS is distributed over 13 weeks. The sample of the Household Energy Survey occupies six weeks of the first quarter of 2010 of the LFS.

Stratification:

In designing the sample of the LFS, three levels of stratification were made:

1. Stratification by governorate.
2. Stratification by place of residence which comprises:
(a) Urban (b) Rural (c) Refugee camps
3. Stratification by locality size.

Sample Unit:

In the first stage, the sampling units are the enumeration areas (clusters) from the master sample. In the second stage, the sampling units are households.

Analysis Unit:

The unit of analysis is the household.

Sample Size:

The sample size is comprised of (2,655) Palestinian households in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, where this sample has been distributed according to locality type (urban, rural and refugee camps).

4.3 Fieldwork**Training Fieldworkers**

Fieldworkers were trained on the main skills relevant to the survey before the start of data collection. Instructions for filling the questionnaire were made available for the interviewers. The training provided the participants with aims and definitions of the different indicators and expressions of the survey and how to fill in the questionnaire.

Data Collection

Fieldwork activities started on 21/02/2010 and lasted until 01/04/2010. Fieldwork teams were distributed to all districts proportional to the sample size of each governorate. The fieldwork team consisted of 24 members, including one fieldwork coordinator, 4 supervisors, 4 editors and 15 interviewers.

During fieldwork 2,655 Households were visited in the Palestinian Territory, the end results for the interview become as following:

(2,363)	Complete questionnaire
(18)	Traveling households
(7)	Housing unit not existed
(105)	Cases no body in the house
(25)	Refused cases
(109)	Housing unit abandoned
(9)	Household can't give data
(19)	Other cases

4.4 Data Processing

The data processing stage consisted of the following operations:

1. Editing and coding before data entry: All questionnaires were edited and coded in the office using the same instructions adopted for editing in the field.
2. Data entry: At this stage, data was entered into the computer using a data entry template written in Access. The data entry program was prepared to satisfy a number of requirements such as:
 - To prevent the duplication of the questionnaires during data entry.
 - To apply logic and consistency check of data entered.
 - To handle errors in user friendly manner.
 - The ability to transfer captured data to another format for data analysis using other statistical analytic systems such as SPSS.

4.5 Weight Calculation and the Estimation

Since the sampling weight is inversely proportional with the percentage of the sample from the frame, and as this ratio is different from the percentage sample for the society in the reference period, the weight was adjusted to show the total population at the start of 2010. The weights were also adjusted to make the distribution of persons in the sample by region, sex, and age structure to become identical to the distribution in the census 2007. Finally, weights were adjusted to compensate for incomplete cases that occur during data collection

Chapter Five

Data Quality

The concept of data quality is constructed from many aspects starting from planning of the survey to disseminating the findings and understanding the results. The main principles of quality in statistics include Accuracy, Comparability, and Data Quality Assurance Procedures.

5.1 Accuracy

It includes many aspects of the survey, mainly statistical errors due to the sample, and non statistical errors referring to the workers and survey tools. It includes also the response rates in the survey and their effect on the assumptions. This section includes:

1. Sampling Errors

These types of errors evolved as a result of studying a part of the society and not all of it. Because this survey is a sample, the data of this survey will be affected by sampling errors due to using a sample and not the whole frame of the society. Differences appear compared with the actual values that could be obtained through a census. For this survey, variance calculations were made for average household consumption and total consumption for the different types of energy in the Palestinian Territory.

The results of wood, charcoal and olive cake suffers from a high variance. This problem should be taken into consideration when dealing with the average household consumption of these types of fuel, keeping in mind that there are no problems in publishing the data for the geographical level (North of the West Bank, Middle of the West Bank, South of the West Bank and Gaza Strip). However, publishing data for the governorate level is not possible due to the high variance, especially for wood, charcoal and olive cake. The variances for the main indicators of this survey are as follows:

Variable	Estimate		Standard Error	C.V %	Confidence %95 Interval	
	Unit	Value			Lower	Upper
Main Electricity Source	%	99.9	0.1	0.001	99.7	100.0
Use of Solar Heaters	%	61.6	1.7	0.027	58.2	64.9
Use of LPG	%	85.8	1.7	0.020	82.0	88.8
Average Electricity Consumption	KWh	254	5.45	0.024	240	268
Average wood Consumption	Kg	209	12.57	0.060	184	233
Average Gasoline Consumption	Liter	12	1.22	0.102	9.6	14.5

2. Non Sampling Errors

These errors are due to non-response cases as well as the implementation of surveys. In this survey, these errors emerged because of (a) the special situation of the questionnaire itself, which depends on a type of estimation, (b) diversity of sources (e.g., the interviewers, respondents, editors, coders, data entry operator, etc).

The sources of these errors can be summarized as:

1. Some of the households were not in their houses and the interviewers could not meet them.
2. Some of the households did not give attention to the questionnaire.
3. Some errors occurred due to the way the questions were asked by interviewers.
4. Misunderstanding of the questions by the respondents.
5. Answering the questions related to consumption by making estimations.

It is important to mention that 5% from the sample of this survey was re-interviewed, and the results of this re-interview were reported by the supervisors. The re-interview shows the variance in estimation by interviewers for wood, charcoal and olive cake when the interviewee is different from the one who answered for the main survey questionnaire and the one who answered the re-interview questionnaire.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{None response rate} &= \frac{\text{Sum of none response cases}}{\text{Net sample}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{292}{2,655} \times 100\% = 11\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Response rate} &= 100\% - \text{none response rate} \\ &= 100\% - 11\% = 89\% \end{aligned}$$

The none response cases were treated using adjustment groups (strata) and the following equation shows this

$$fg = \frac{\sum_{ng} wi - \sum_{o.c} wi}{\sum_{rg} wi}$$

Where

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{ng} wi &\text{ Total weights in g group} \\ \sum_{o.c.g} wi &\text{ Total weights over coverage} \\ \sum_{rg} wi &\text{ Total weights responding in the survey} \end{aligned}$$

Each unit is given fg value for the interval lies in and finally we get $w'i$ using the following equation

$$w'gi = wi * fgi$$

5.2 Comparability

The data of the Household Energy Survey is comparable geographically and over time by comparing the data between different geographical areas and comparing the data of this survey with the data of previous surveys and census 2007.

5.3 Data Quality Assurance Procedures

Several measures have been taken to ensure the efficiency of quality controls in the survey, such as: the training of fieldworkers on the main skills before the start of data collection, conducting field visits to fieldworkers to ensure the integrity of data collection, editing of questionnaires before data entry, using data entry application that does not allow any mistakes during the process of data entry, and then examining the data. This was done to ensure data is free from errors; while cleaning and inspection of the anomalous values have been made to ensure harmony between the different questions on the questionnaire.

5.4 Technical Notes

This part presents the important technical notes on the indicators presented in the results of the survey:

- In all calculations related to gasoline, we dealt with the average of all available types of gasoline.
- In this survey we collected data about consumption of olive cake and coal in households, but because of lacking data and since the variance of this data is fairly high, we published this data through other entries in the tables.
- According to the average household consumption of electricity, kerosene, LPG and wood, this represents the households that use these energy types.
- The increase in consumption of electricity and the decrease in the consumption of the other types of fuel in Gaza Strip reflected the Israeli siege imposed there.

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