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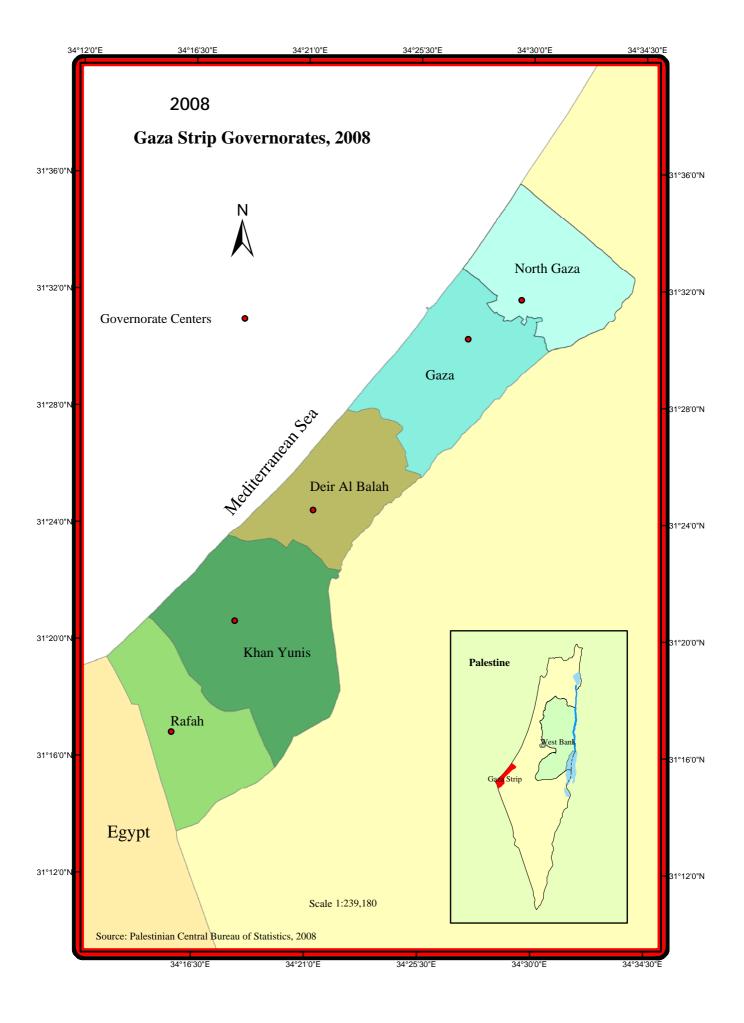
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diwan@pcbs.gov.ps:

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فخامة الرئيس محمود عباس "أبو مازن" رئيس اللجنة التنفيذية لمنظمة التحرير الفلسطينية رئيس السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية



منظمت النحرير الفلسطست

السلطت الوطنيت الفلسطينية



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

تقديم من سيادة الرئيس محمود عباس "أبو مازن" رئيس السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية

يعتبر التعداد العام للسكان والمساكن والمنشآت ركناً أساسياً من أركان النظام الإحصائي الرسمي في أي دولة، حيث يأتي تنفيذه خلل عام 2007 استحقاقاً قانونياً وتتموياً ووطنياً وسيادياً، و يمثل تنفيذه لبنة أساسية في عملية بناء الدولة وإرساء أسس التخطيط السليم بمعايير علمية نظراً لما يوفره من إحصاءات دقيقة وتفصيلية لكافة نواحي الحياة، ويساهم في بناء الدولة الفلسطينية وإنجاز الاستقلال السياسي والاقتصادي والاجتماعي، وتحقيق التتمية.

لقد جاء تنفيذ هذا المشروع الوطني الكبير في ظل ظروف غاية في التعقيد على مختلف الأصعدة، مما جعل تنفيذ التعداد مهمة صعبة تعترضها الكثير من التحديات والأخطار، إلا أن عزيمة الشعب الفلسطيني وإصرار الفريق الوطني، واحتضان القيادة السياسية جعلت من التغلب على هذا التحدي أمراً ممكناً أدى إلى تنفيذ التعداد العام الثاني في الأراضي الفلسطينية بجودة عالية وفق المعايير الدولية، بأيد وبخبرات فلسطينية وبقرار فلسطيني مستقل، واستجابة للحاجات الوطنية في شتى المجالات.

منظمت النحرير الفلسطست

السلطت الوطنية الفلسطينية



لقد أسهم التعداد في إعادة الموضوع التتموي على الأجندة الوطنية والدولية في فلسطين، بعد أن تراجع دورها لصالح الأجندة الإغاثية، فالتنمية أهم الدعامات الضرورية لتأسيس مجتمع ديمقراطي، وبناء إنسان حر ملتزم بالمبادئ الوطنية والإنسانية. والإحصاءات الدقيقة والعلمية هي العمود الفقري لوضع خطط تتموية مبنية على أسس سليمة تشكل رافعة لقضايا التنمية وتحقيق الأهداف المعلقة عليها.

لقد أبدى المجتمع الدولي اهتماماً بالغاً بهذا المشروع التنموي وعبر عن اهتمامه من خلال الدعم المادي والفني الذي قدمته بعض الدول الصديقة والمنظمات الدولية. فقد كان لصندوق الأمم المتحدة للسكان مساهمة مادية وفنية جادة، وكذلك صندوق أوبك للتنمية الدولية، وحكومات النرويج وهولندا وسويسرا واستراليا، والمملكة العربية السعودية ومنظمة الأمم المتحدة للطفولة "اليونيسيف"

إننا إذ نهدي هذا الإنجاز التاريخي الى كل فلسطيني، فإننا نعبر عن تقديرنا وشكرنا لأسرة الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء الفلسطيني والفريق الوطني للتعداد على إصرارهم وعطائهم وتفانيهم في تحقيق هذا الإنجاز.

رام الله: 2008/5/22

رئيس اللجنة التنفيذية لمنظمة التحرير الفاسطينية رئيس السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية

محمدود عبساس

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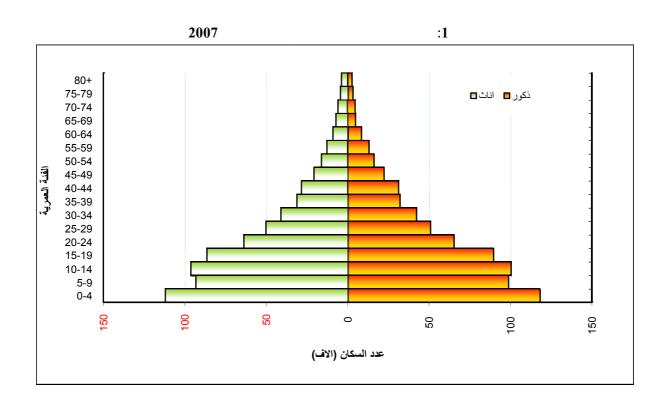
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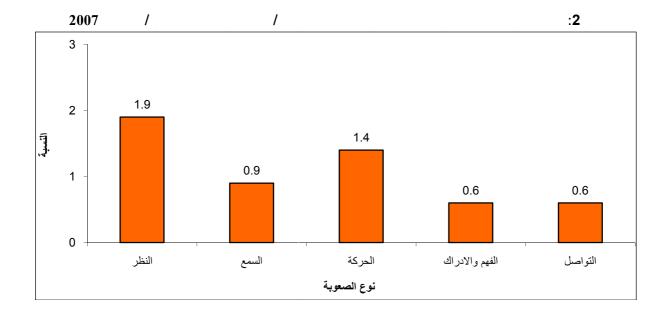


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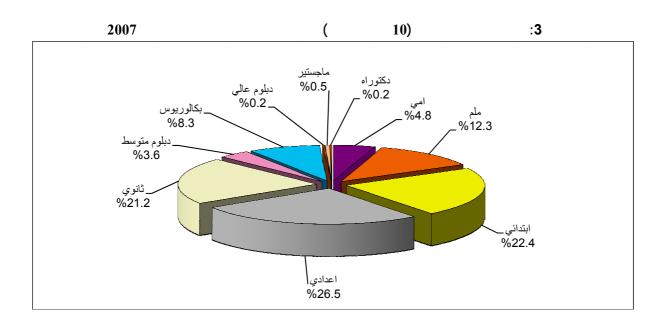
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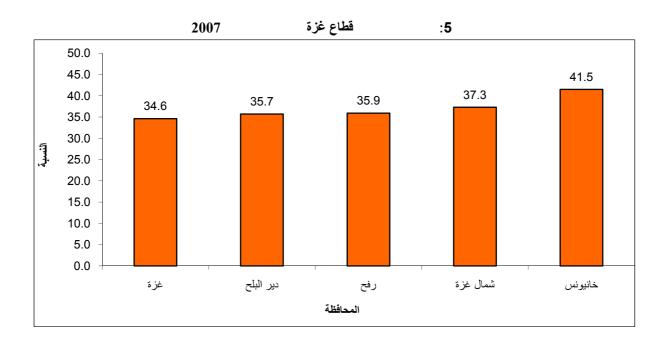


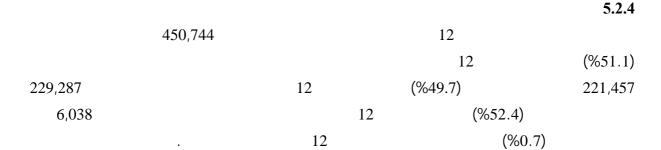
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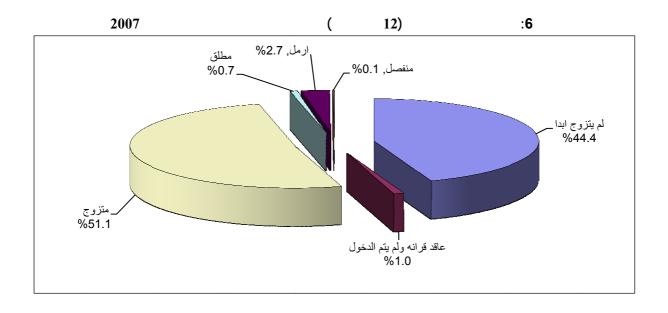
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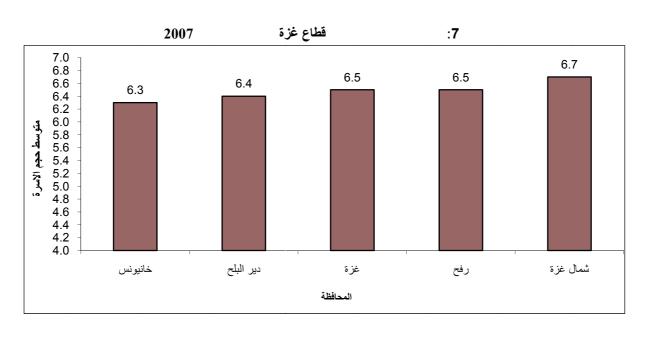






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52.5	48.9	48.6	46.9	46.9	64-15
2.5	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.9	+65
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2.5	2.4	3.0	2.3	2.6	
77.5	73.0	83.5	74.3	71.8	
19.4	24.5	13.4	23.0	25.3	
0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	
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Tables

2007 * :1

Table 1: Population* in Gaza Strip by Governorate and Sex, 2007

					Population						
Governorate			Households		Females		Males		Both Sexes		1
Sex Rati		Average Household	النسبة		النسبة		النسبة		النسبة		1
		Size	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	
Gaza Strip	102.9	6.5	100.0	219,316	100.0	698,324	100.0	718,642	100.0	1,416,966	
North Gaza	103.5	6.7	18.4	40,371	19.0	132,893	19.1	137,601	19.1	270,494	1
Gaza	103.5	6.5	35.0	76,868	34.9	244,038	35.2	252,654	35.1	496,692	i
Dier al Balah	101.7	6.4	14.6	32,078	14.6	101,860	14.4	103,554	14.5	205,414	1
Khan Yunis	103.0	6.3	19.7	43,179	19.1	133,420	19.1	137,408	19.1	270,828	1
Rafah	101.5	6.5	12.2	26,820	12.3	86,114	12.2	87,425	12.2	173,539	1

^{*} Includes population counted in Gaza Strip, and also includes the uncounted population estimates according to post enumeration survey.

2007 :2

Table 2: Population in Gaza Strip by Age Group, Sex and Governorate, 2007

	Governorate						
Age Group and Sex						Gaza Strip	
	Rafah	Khan Yunis	Dier al Balah	Gaza	North Gaza		
Both Sexes				_	_		
0 - 4	28,603	43,725	31,580	80,557	45,143	229,608	4 -
5 - 9	23,283	36,062	26,766	67,457	38,064	191,632	9 -
10 - 14	23,533	36,480	27,934	68,934	39,678	196,559	14 - 1
0 - 14	75,419	116,267	86,280	216,948	122,885	617,799	14 -
15 - 19	21,169	33,589	25,191	61,131	34,731	175,811	19 - 1
20 - 24	15,463	25,308	18,861	44,614	24,716	128,962	24 - 2
25 - 29	12,158	19,812	14,914	35,216	18,710	100,810	29 - 2
30 - 34	10,105	16,390	12,330	28,682	15,334	82,841	34 - 3
35 - 39	7,805	12,167	9,525	22,006	11,694	63,197	39 - 3
40 - 44	7,450	11,144	9,278	20,149	11,070	59,091	44 -
45 - 49	5,282	8,134	6,437	14,975	7,833	42,661	49 -
50 - 54	3,832	6,556	4,854	11,107	5,499	31,848	54 -
55 - 59	3,074	5,235	4,153	9,037	4,037	25,536	59 -
60 - 64	1,935	3,310	2,563	6,384	2,966	17,158	64 -
15 - 64	88,273	141,645	108,106	253,301	136,590	727,915	64 -
65 - 69	1,488	2,313	1,773	4,115	1,916	11,605	69 -
70 - 74	1,316	2,124	1,626	3,432	1,743	10,241	74 - 1
75 - 79	947	1,570	1,202	2,281	1,121	7,121	79 -
80 - 84	452	922	603	1,131	595	3,703	84 -
85 - 89	213	459	250	410	237	1,569	89 -
90 - 94	92	189	91	163	94	629	94 -
95 +	29	107	45	60	34	275	+ :
65 +	4,537	7,684	5,590	11,592	5,740	35,143	+
Not Stated	2,533	357	713	2,930	140	6,673	
Total	170,762	265,953	200,689	484,771	265,355	1,387,530	جموع

2007 :() 2
Table 2 (Cont.): Population in Gaza Strip by Age Group, Sex and Governorate, 2007

						Governorate	
	Gaza Strip						Age Group and Sex
		North Gaza	Gaza	Dier al Balah	Khan Yunis	Rafah	
							Males
4 - 0	117,748	23,088	41,543	16,186	22,334	14,597	0 - 4
9 - 5	98,632	19,445	34,817	13,800	18,586	11,984	5 - 9
14 - 10	100,259	20,337	35,297	14,145	18,521	11,959	10 - 14
14 - 0	316,639	62,870	111,657	44,131	59,441	38,540	0 - 14
19 - 15	89,363	17,786	30,962	12,813	17,174	10,628	15 - 19
24 - 20	65,234	12,645	22,389	9,606	12,826	7,768	20 - 24
29 - 25	50,710	9,428	17,582	7,495	10,146	6,059	25 - 29
34 - 30	41,937	7,766	14,466	6,185	8,467	5,053	30 - 34
39 - 35	32,140	5,970	11,240	4,770	6,195	3,965	35 - 39
44 - 40	30,914	5,724	10,673	4,809	5,855	3,853	40 - 44
49 - 45	22,152	4,104	7,843	3,290	4,154	2,761	45 - 49
54 - 50	15,894	2,774	5,651	2,360	3,248	1,861	50 - 54
59 - 55	12,846	2,018	4,633	2,017	2,639	1,539	55 - 59
64 - 60	8,114	1,442	3,117	1,175	1,532	848	60 - 64
64 - 15	369,304	69,657	128,556	54,520	72,236	44,335	15 - 64
69 - 65	4,559	759	1,720	649	882	549	65 - 69
74 - 70	4,525	755	1,577	702	916	575	70 - 74
79 - 75	2,771	461	906	432	590	382	75 - 79
84 - 80	1,495	243	454	238	378	182	80 - 84
89 - 85	676	105	165	108	196	102	85 - 89
94 - 90	240	42	53	35	66	44	90 - 94
+ 95	105	11	27	12	48	7	95 +
+ 65	14,371	2,376	4,902	2,176	3,076	1,841	65 +
	3,396	84	1,475	345	182	1,310	Not Stated
المجموع	703,710	134,987	246,590	101,172	134,935	86,026	Total

2007 :() 2
Table 2 (Cont.): Population in Gaza Strip by Age Group, Sex and Governorate, 2007

						Governorate	
	Gaza Strip						Age Group and Sex
		North Gaza	Gaza	Dier al Balah	Khan Yunis	Rafah	
							Females
4 - 0	111,860	22,055	39,014	15,394	21,391	14,006	0 - 4
9 - 5	93,000	18,619	32,640	12,966	17,476	11,299	5 - 9
14 - 10	96,300	19,341	33,637	13,789	17,959	11,574	10 - 14
14 - 0	301,160	60,015	105,291	42,149	56,826	36,879	0 - 14
19 - 15	86,448	16,945	30,169	12,378	16,415	10,541	15 - 19
24 - 20	63,728	12,071	22,225	9,255	12,482	7,695	20 - 24
29 - 25	50,100	9,282	17,634	7,419	9,666	6,099	25 - 29
34 - 30	40,904	7,568	14,216	6,145	7,923	5,052	30 - 34
39 - 35	31,057	5,724	10,766	4,755	5,972	3,840	35 - 39
44 - 40	28,177	5,346	9,476	4,469	5,289	3,597	40 - 44
49 - 45	20,509	3,729	7,132	3,147	3,980	2,521	45 - 49
54 - 50	15,954	2,725	5,456	2,494	3,308	1,971	50 - 54
59 - 55	12,690	2,019	4,404	2,136	2,596	1,535	55 - 59
64 - 60	9,044	1,524	3,267	1,388	1,778	1,087	60 - 64
64 - 15	358,611	66,933	124,745	53,586	69,409	43,938	15 - 64
69 - 65	7,046	, 1,157	2,395	, 1,124	1,431	939	65 - 69
74 - 70	5,716	988	1,855	924	1,208	741	70 - 74
79 - 75	4,350	660	1,375	770	980	565	75 - 79
84 - 80	2,208	352	677	365	544	270	80 - 84
89 - 85	893	132	245	142	263	111	85 - 89
94 - 90	389	52	110	56	123	48	90 - 94
+ 95	170	23	33	33	59	22	95 +
+ 65	20,772	3,364	6,690	3,414	4,608	2,696	65 +
	3,277	56	1,455	368	175	1,223	Not Stated
المجموع	683,820	130,368	238,181	99,517	131,018	84,736	Total

2007 :3

Table 3: Total Population in Localities in Gaza Strip by Size-Class of Population in locality, Households and Sex, 2007

	Population			*		
Population site in the Locality	Females	nales Males Both		Number of Households*	Number of Localities	
30,000 and above	584,019	602,204	1,186,223	182,516	13	30,000
25,000-29,999 Inhabitants	13,705	13,736	27,441	4,280	1	29,999-25,000 نسمة
20,000-24,999 Inhabitants	11,655	11,757	23,412	3,596	1	24,999-20,000 نسمة
15,000-19,999 Inhabitants	34,430	35,214	69,644	11,468	4	19,999-15,000 نسمة
10,000-14,999 Inhabitants	5,313	5,226	10,539	1,717	1	14,999-10,000 نسمة
5,000 - 9,999 Inhabitants	27,165	28,078	55,243	8,734	8	9,999-5,000 نسمة
3,000 - 4,999 Inhabitants	3,749	3,766	7,515	1,309	2	4,999-3,000 نسمة
1,000 - 2,999 Inhabitants	3,784	3,729	7,513	1,150	3	2,999-1.000 نسمة
Less Than 1,000 Inhabitants	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Total	683,820	703,710	1,387,530	214,770	33	

* Includes private and institutional households.

2007 :4

Table 4: Population in Gaza Strip by Governorate, Sex and Nationality, 2007

			Nationality	and Sex									
Governorate	Total		Not Stated		Other Nationalities		Other Arabs		Jordanians		Palestinians		
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
Gaza Strip	683,820	703,710	3,006	3,158	419	3	434	32	47	14	679,914	700,503	
North Gaza	130,368	134,987	30	50	97	1	76	2	10	4	130,155	134,930	I
Gaza	238,181	246,590	1,336	1,382	179	2	147	22	26	8	236,493	245,176	
Dier al Balah	99,517	101,172	329	313	39	-	58	-	3	2	99,088	100,857	I
Khan Yunis	131,018	134,935	126	137	45	-	72	4	3	-	130,772	134,794	I
Rafah	84,736	86,026	1,185	1,276	59	-	81	4	5	-	83,406	84,746	

2007 (12) :5

Table 5: Palestinian Population (12 Years and Over) in Gaza Strip by Governorate, Sex and Marital Status, 2007

			Marital St	atus an	d Sex												
Governorate	Total		Total Not Stated		Separated		Widov	Widowed		Divorced		Married		1arried	Never Married		
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
Gaza Strip	437,677	445,213	680	294	510	139	21,967	2,160	5,071	967	229,287	221,457	3,855	4,667	176,307	215,529	
North Gaza	82,075	84,590	106	28	105	20	3,681	316	867	161	44,032	42,522	742	914	32,542	40,629	
Gaza	151,635	154,976	237	72	131	50	7,194	760	1,656	316	81,173	78,949	1,291	1,558	59,953	73,271	
Dier al Balah	65,357	65,462	107	45	60	16	3,489	363	817	163	32,776	31,636	585	765	27,523	32,474	
Khan Yunis	84,928	86,650	104	57	136	30	4,653	429	991	187	43,906	42,034	708	816	34,430	43,097	
Rafah	53,682	53,535	126	92	78	23	2,950	292	740	140	27,400	26,316	529	614	21,859	26,058	

2007 :6

Table 6: Palestinian Population in Gaza Strip by Governorate, Sex and Refugee Status, 2007

			Refugee Stat	us and Sex					Refugee Status and Sex										
Governorate	Governorate		Not Stated		Not Refugee		Non-Registered Refugee		Registered Refugee										
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males									
Gaza Strip	679,914	700,503	125	95	227,626	239,570	5,268	4,795	446,895	456,043									
North Gaza	130,155	134,930	1	-	35,821	38,256	826	752	93,507	95,922									
Gaza	236,493	245,176	67	44	110,714	116,760	1,618	1,459	124,094	126,913									
Dier al Balah	99,088	100,857	12	8	13,773	14,080	718	648	84,585	86,121									
Khan Yunis	130,772	134,794	21	24	54,403	57,039	1,275	1,167	75,073	76,564									
Rafah	83,406	84,746	24	19	12,915	13,435	831	769	69,636	70,523									

2007 (5) :7

Table 7: Palestinian Population (5 Years and Over) in Gaza Strip by Governorate, Sex and Educational Attendance, 2007

			Educational A	ttendance and	Sex				
	To	al							
Governorate			Not Stated		Not Attendi	ng School	Attending	School	
	Females Males		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
Gaza Strip	567,793	582,519	275	213	306,868	307,921	260,650	274,385	
North Gaza	108,075	111,808	49	42	56,822	56,706	51,204	55,060	
Gaza	197,366	203,542	99	73	107,611	109,734	89,656	93,735	
Dier al Balah	83,655	84,639	47	39	44,986	44,581	38,622	40,019	
Khan Yunis	109,332 112,415		34	21	59,913	60,295	49,385	52,099	
Rafah	69,365	70,115	46	38	37,536	36,605	31,783	33,472	

2007 (10) :8

Table 8: Palestinian Population (10 Years and Over) in Gaza Strip by Governorate, Sex and Educational Attainment, 2007

		Educational Attainment												
Governorate and Sex	Total	Not Stated	Ph.D	Master	Higher Diploma	Bachelor	Associate Diploma	Secondary	Preparatory	Elementary	Can Read and Write	Illiterate		
Both Sexes		•												
Gaza Strip	958,689	383	1,649	4,717	1,715	79,479	34,740	203,458	254,312	214,326	117,531	46,379		
North Gaza	181,820	68	322	848	245	13,729	4,988	36,197	48,435	43,712	23,892	9,384		
Gaza	333,458	177	738	2,075	589	27,141	11,330	68,618	88,115	79,464	42,267	12,944		
Dier al Balah	141,528	54	192	623	340	13,550	7,510	30,885	36,752	28,517	16,114	6,991		
Khan Yunis	185,685	20	264	758	359	15,258	6,361	40,220	51,266	38,859	22,169	10,151		
Rafah	116,198	64	133	413	182	9,801	4,551	27,538	29,744	23,774	13,089	6,909		
Males														
Gaza Strip	483,893	161	1,541	4,035	1,178	46,781	16,989	97,593	126,538	112,825	63,368	12,884		
North Gaza	92,364	27	312	738	167	8,521	2,478	18,576	24,017	22,464	12,442	2,622		
Gaza	168,730	84	670	1,697	392	16,103	5,748	31,780	42,423	42,576	23,384	3,873		
Dier al Balah	70,839	16	179	535	228	7,330	3,363	14,656	19,327	15,078	8,478	1,649		
Khan Yunis	93,829	5	257	683	252	9,078	2,998	19,026	25,937	20,439	12,172	2,982		
Rafah	58,131	29	123	382	139	5,749	2,402	13,555	14,834	12,268	6,892	1,758		
Females														
Gaza Strip	474,796	222	108	682	537	32,698	17,751	105,865	127,774	101,501	54,163	33,495		
North Gaza	89,456	41	10	110	78	5,208	2,510	17,621	24,418	21,248	11,450	6,762		
Gaza	164,728	93	68	378	197	11,038	5,582	36,838	45,692	36,888	18,883	9,071		
Dier al Balah	70,689	38	13	88	112	6,220	4,147	16,229	17,425	13,439	7,636	5,342		
Khan Yunis	91,856	15	7	75	107	6,180	3,363	21,194	25,329	18,420	9,997	7,169		
Rafah	58,067	35	10	31	43	4,052	2,149	13,983	14,910	11,506	6,197	5,151		

2007 :9

Table 9: Palestinian Population in Gaza Strip who's Completed Associate Diploma and Above by Governorate, Sex and Specialization, 2007

	Specialization														
Governorate and Sex	Computing	Mathematics and Statistics	Natural Sciences	Life Sciences Programs	Law and Jurisprud- ence	Business and Adminstra- tion	Journalism and Information	Social and Behavioral Science	Humanit- ies	Arts	Education Science and Teacher Rehabilitation	() Personal Development	Literacy	Basic Programs	
Both Sexes															
Gaza Strip	5,654	4,152	3,809	1,271	3,318	21,073	3,771	13,620	24,320	632	11,899	35	1	41	
North Gaza	838	784	700	231	529	3,153	594	2,500	4,100	74	1,855	2	-	1	
Gaza	2,138	1,177	1,234	415	1,249	8,853	1,499	3,813	7,008	191	3,709	10	-	-	
Dier al Balah	934	808	658	219	476	3,229	732	2,598	4,797	195	2,922	3	1	1	
Khan Yunis	1,016	857	781	294	731	3,822	590	2,789	4,915	96	1,852	10	-	1	
Rafah	728	526	436	112	333	2,016	356	1,920	3,500	76	1,561	10	-	38	
Males															
Gaza Strip	3,438	1,917	2,003	568	2,839	13,624	2,338	8,135	10,463	308	4,221	18	1	2	
North Gaza	552	382	408	120	462	2,188	397	1,606	1,878	48	646	1	-	-	
Gaza	1,333	561	627	176	1,030	5,785	942	2,121	2,829	107	1,311	6	-	-	
Dier al Balah	538	360	311	95	402	1,916	443	1,494	1,958	66	892	2	1	1	
Khan Yunis	590	376	422	132	644	2,393	334	1,800	2,212	51	713	5	-	-	
Rafah	425	238	235	45	301	1,342	222	1,114	1,586	36	659	4	-	1	
Females															
Gaza Strip	2,216	2,235	1,806	703	479	7,449	1,433	5,485	13,857	324	7,678	17	-	39	
North Gaza	286	402	292	111	67	965	197	894	2,222	26	1,209	1	-	1	
Gaza	805	616	607	239	219	3,068	557	1,692	4,179	84	2,398	4	-	-	
Dier al Balah	396	448	347	124	74	1,313	289	1,104	2,839	129	2,030	1	-	-	
Khan Yunis	426	481	359	162	87	1,429	256	989	2,703	45	1,139	5	-	1	
Rafah	303	288	201	67	32	674	134	806	1,914	40	902	6	-	37	

2007 :() 9

Table 9 (Cont.): Palestinian Population in Gaza Strip who's Completed Associate Diploma and Above by Governorate, Sex and Specialization, 2007

		Specialization												
Governorate and Sex	Total	Not Stated	Security Services	Environm- ental Protection	Transport Services	Personal Services	Social Services	Health	Veteri- nary	Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery	Architectural and Building	Manufac- turing and Processing	Engineering and Engineering Occupation	ſ
Both Sexes														
Gaza Strip	122,300	1,064	656	40	498	1,369	109	13,575	115	1,087	4,289	319	5,583	
North Gaza	20,132	152	120	12	87	160	6	2,328	14	227	700	41	924	
Gaza	41,873	480	246	4	200	400	19	4,588	48	384	1,643	94	2,471	
Dier al Balah	22,215	162	107	6	96	325	33	2,295	11	167	646	71	723	
Khan Yunis	23,000	189	121	8	56	247	48	2,485	25	205	860	69	933	
Rafah	15,080	81	62	10	59	237	3	1,879	17	104	440	44	532	
Males														
Gaza Strip	70,524	622	651	30	456	590	53	8,420	104	1,003	3,688	158	4,874	
North Gaza	12,216	86	119	11	82	63	2	1,490	14	209	596	25	831	
Gaza	24,610	285	245	2	186	174	5	2,914	43	353	1,373	55	2,147	
Dier al Balah	11,635	88	105	2	82	133	18	1,340	10	154	571	23	630	
Khan Yunis	13,268	114	121	7	50	96	25	1,373	20	189	758	38	805	
Rafah	8,795	49	61	8	56	124	3	1,303	17	98	390	17	461	
Females														
Gaza Strip	51,776	442	5	10	42	779	56	-	11		601	161		
North Gaza	7,916	66	1	1	5	97	4	838	-	18				
Gaza	17,263	195	1	2	14	226	14	1,674	5	31	270	39	324	
Dier al Balah	10,580	74	2	4	14	192	15	955	1	13	75	48	93	
Khan Yunis	9,732	75	-	1	6	151	23	1,112	5	16	102	31		
Rafah	6,285	32	1	2	3	113	-	576	-	6	50	27	71	

Table 10: Palestinian Population (10 Years and Over) in Gaza Strip by Governorate, Sex and Activity Status, 2007

		Activity	Status									
	Total			/	/		/					
Governorate and Sex		Not Stated	Others	Another Source of income/ Retire	Disability/ aging/ illness	Housekeeping	Studying/ Training	Not Economically Active	Unemployed Never Worked	Unemployed Ever Worked	Employed	Economically Active
Both Sexes												
Gaza Strip	958,689	1,644	6,954	6,044	49,391	228,965	370,985	662,339	54,763	53,597	186,346	294,706
North Gaza	181,820	237	1,177	998	8,594	43,718	73,407	127,894	8,686	11,365	33,638	53,689
Gaza	333,458	617	2,523	2,575	15,317	82,305	125,815	228,535	16,676	19,431	68,199	104,306
Dier al Balah	141,528	208	922	884	8,242	31,418	55,340	96,806	9,124	6,776	28,614	44,514
Khan Yunis	185,685	229	1,567	988	10,616	44,138	70,780	128,089	12,655	11,150	33,562	57,367
Rafah	116,198	353	765	599	6,622	27,386	45,643	81,015	7,622	4,875	22,333	34,830
Males												
Gaza Strip	483,893	1,304	4,523	5,074	25,470	608	187,302	222,977	46,322	51,543	161,747	259,612
North Gaza	92,364	194	791	833	4,520	98	37,697	43,939	7,586	11,059	29,586	48,231
Gaza	168,730	524	1,591	2,146	8,226	179	63,200	75,342	14,147	18,814	59,903	92,864
Dier al Balah	70,839	150	631	767	4,101	123	27,580	33,202	7,524	6,357	23,606	37,487
Khan Yunis	93,829	187	1,018	850	5,197	111	35,845	43,021	10,613	10,698	29,310	50,621
Rafah	58,131	249	492	478	3,426	97	22,980	27,473	6,452	4,615	19,342	30,409
Females												
Gaza Strip	474,796	340	2,431	970	23,921	228,357	183,683	439,362	8,441	2,054	24,599	35,094
North Gaza	89,456	43	386	165	4,074	43,620	35,710	83,955	1,100	306	4,052	5,458
Gaza	164,728	93	932	429	7,091	82,126	62,615	153,193	2,529	617	8,296	11,442
Dier al Balah	70,689	58	291	117	4,141	31,295	27,760	63,604	1,600	419	5,008	7,027
Khan Yunis	91,856	42	549	138	5,419	44,027	34,935	85,068	2,042	452	4,252	6,746
Rafah	58,067	104	273	121	3,196	27,289	22,663	53,542	1,170	260	2,991	4,421

Table 11: Employed and Unemployed Ever Worked Palestinian Population (10 Years and Over) in Gaza Strip by Governorate, Sex and Main Occupation, 2007

		Main Occ	upation									
	Total											
Governorate and Sex												
Covernorate and Gex		Not Stated	Elementary Occupations	Plant, Machine Operators and Assemblers	Crafts and Related Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Services and Sales Workers	Clerks	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Professionals	Legislators and Managers	
Both Sexes												
Gaza Strip	239,943	4,533	38,457	13,852	35,345	4,799	62,417	4,774	27,991	42,542	5,233	
North Gaza	45,003	1,000	8,456	2,691	6,160	917	12,050	987	4,303	7,546	893	
Gaza	87,630	1,777	10,332	5,360	17,524	1,109	23,395	1,950	8,826	14,942	2,415	
Dier al Balah	35,390	756	4,842	1,884	4,195	717	9,092	634	5,258	7,360	652	
Khan Yunis	44,712	497	9,198	2,485	5,222	1,274	10,875	812	5,813	7,736	800	
Rafah	27,208	503	5,629	1,432	2,244	782	7,005	391	3,791	4,958	473	
Males												
Gaza Strip	213,290	4,128	37,764	13,828	34,655	4,571	61,042	3,928	21,388	27,709	4,277	
North Gaza	40,645	936	8,320	2,688	6,060	904	11,789	819	3,260	5,110	759	
Gaza	78,717	1,620	10,146	5,348	17,277	1,102	22,911	1,575	6,727	10,053	1,958	
Dier al Balah	29,963	656	4,701	1,879	4,062	704	8,865	528	3,756	4,296	516	
Khan Yunis	40,008	456	9,085	2,481	5,086	1,251	10,643	664	4,626	5,058	658	
Rafah	23,957	460	5,512	1,432	2,170	610	6,834	342	3,019	3,192	386	
Females												
Gaza Strip	26,653	405	693	24	690	228	1,375	846	6,603	14,833	956	
North Gaza	4,358	64	136	3	100	13	261	168	1,043	2,436	134	
Gaza	8,913	157	186	12	247	7	484	375	2,099	4,889	457	
Dier al Balah	5,427	100	141	5	133	13	227	106	1,502	3,064	136	
Khan Yunis	4,704	41	113	4	136	23	232	148	1,187	2,678	142	
Rafah	3,251	43	117	-	74	172	171	49	772	1,766	87	

Table 12: Employed and Unemployed Ever Worked Palestinian Population (10 Years and Over) in Gaza Strip by Governorate, Sex and Economic Activity, 2007

		Econom	nic Activity																1	
Governorate and Sex	المجموع Total		Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	Private Households with Employed Persons	Other Community Social and Personal service Activities	Health and Social Work	Education	Public Administration and Defense	Real-estate, Renting and Business Activities	Financial Intermediation	Transport, Storage and Communication	Hotels and Restaurants	Whole sale and Retail Trade	Construction	Electricity, Gaz and Water Supply	Manufacturing	Mining and Quarrying	Fishing	Agriculture , Hunting and Forestry	
Both Sexes																				
Gaza Strip	239,943	5,357	3,137	210	6,174	11,393	27,971	71,454	2,750	1,550	13,658	2,128	32,237	26,096	983	19,607	27	1,081	14,130	
North Gaza	45,003	1,129	654	50	1,068	2,173	4,858	13,921	400	152	2,444	252	5,203	5,752	186	4,003	5	71	2,682	
Gaza	87,630	2,176	1,002	120	2,378	3,869	8,144	23,772	1,440	922	5,322	1,067	15,463	9,408	322	10,119	6	703	1,397	
Dier al Balah	35,390	861	725	16	1,082	1,805	5,896	11,572	302	165	1,836	277	3,219	3,051	205	2,164	3	131	2,080	
Khan Yunis	44,712	597	366	17	1,134	1,939	5,231	13,584	400	209	2,592	381	5,653	5,709	184	2,227	9	86	4,394	
Rafah	27,208	594	390	7	512	1,607	3,842	8,605	208	102	1,464	151	2,699	2,176	86	1,094	4	90	3,577	
Males																				
Gaza Strip	213,290	4,811	2,553	195	, -	8,056	14,652		2,451	1,312	•	2,103	31,541	26,027	933	•	27	1,080	,	
North Gaza	40,645	1,047		50	748	1,554	2,678	13,242	357	129			5,074	5,742		,	5	71	,	
Gaza	78,717			112	1,643	2,790	4,285	22,091	1,273	775	•		15,206	9,365		,	6	703	•	
Dier al Balah	29,963	737		13	647	1,180	2,796	10,909	273	146	, -	274	3,130	3,046	200	,	3	131	2,051	
Khan Yunis	40,008	543		15		1,330	2,788	12,862	355	175	•		5,511	5,702		,	9	86	,	
Rafah	23,957	539	340	5	323	1,202	2,105	8,212	193	87	1,448	151	2,620	2,172	85	1,027	4	89	3,355	
Females																				
Gaza Strip	26,653	546			,-	3,337	13,319	4,138	299	238			696	69			-	1	323	
North Gaza	4,358	82			320	619	2,180		43	23		5	129	10			-	-	15	
Gaza	8,913	231	239		735	1,079	3,859	1,681	167	147		14	257	43			-	-	18	
Dier al Balah	5,427	124	124	3	435	625	3,100	663	29	19	39	3	89	5	5	135	-	-	29	
Khan Yunis	4,704	54			366	609	2,443		45	34			142	7			-	-	39	
Rafah	3,251	55	50	2	189	405	1,737	393	15	15	16	-	79	4	1	67	-	1	222	

2007 / :13

Table 13: Disabilities/Difficulties of Palestinian Population in Gaza Strip by Governorate, Sex and Type of Disability/Difficulty, 2007

	/	Type of Disability/D	ifficulty			1
Governorate and Sex	Disabilities/ Difficulties Persons	Communication	Cognition	Moving	Hearing	Seeing
Both Sexes						
Gaza Strip	51,432	8,477	8,388	19,828	12,687	26,168
North Gaza	9,799	1,706	1,720	3,796	2,210	4,926
Gaza	15,407	2,483	2,605	6,054	3,752	7,642
Dier al Balah	9,201	1,476	1,306	3,637	2,344	4,843
Khan Yunis	10,864	1,741	1,761	4,120	2,715	5,720
Rafah	6,161	1,071	996	2,221	1,666	3,037
Males						
Gaza Strip	27,424	4,735	4,680	9,882	6,538	13,237
North Gaza	5,451	972	976	2,024	1,181	2,592
Gaza	8,225	1,385	1,449	3,079	1,916	3,893
Dier al Balah	4,762	842	725	1,694	1,195	2,367
Khan Yunis	5,799	974	1,015	1,990	1,382	2,917
Rafah	3,187	562	515	1,095	864	1,468
Females						
Gaza Strip	24,008	3,742	3,708	9,946	6,149	12,931
North Gaza	4,348	734	744	1,772	1,029	2,334
Gaza	7,182	1,098	1,156	2,975	1,836	3,749
Dier al Balah	4,439	634	581	1,943	1,149	2,476
Khan Yunis	5,065	767	746	2,130	1,333	2,803
Rafah	2,974	509	481	1,126	802	1,569

2007 :14

Table 14: Foreign-Born Palestinian Population in Gaza Strip by Place of Birth, Sex and Age Group, 2007

			Age Grou	р											
		Total		+90	89 - 80	79 - 70	69 - 60	59 - 50	49 - 40	39 - 30	29 - 20	19 - 10	9 - 1		
Country of Birth	Sex		Not Stated											Less Than One Year	
1948 Areas*	Both Sexes	29,474	19	528	3,050	10,456	15,421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1948
	Males	12,493	6	195	1,232	4,348	6,712	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Females	16,981	13	333	1,818	6,108	8,709	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Israel	Both Sexes	4,104	-	-	-	-	-	3,444	275	142	89	67	85	2	
	Males	1,834	-	-	-	-	-	1,580	109	47	23	31	43	1	
	Females	2,270	-	-	-	-	-	1,864	166	95	66	36	42	1	
Jordan	Both Sexes	6,135	2	-	4	2	20	113	401	1,900	2,021	1,426	243	3	
	Males	2,596	2	-	-	1	9	18	74	772	859	739	121	1	
	Females	3,539	-	-	4	1	11	95	327	1,128	1,162	687	122	2	
Syria	Both Sexes	2,134	-	1	7	17	10	130	200	516	768	440	43	2	
	Males	985	-	-	2	-	4	31	84	242	378	221	22	1	
	Females	1,149	-	1	5	17	6	99	116	274	390	219	21	1	
Lebanon	Both Sexes	1,520	-	-	2	11	17	191	247	323	643	71	15	-	
	Males	611	-	-	-	-	7	30	50	162	326	30	6	-	
	Females	909	-	-	2	11	10	161	197	161	317	41	9	-	
Egypt	Both Sexes	15,826	8	16	96	189	411	1,304	1,647	4,415	4,128	3,068	534	10	
	Males	7,374	3	1	11	20	42	401	672	2,400	2,008	1,535	276	5	
	Females	8,452	5	15	85	169	369	903	975	2,015	2,120	1,533	258	5	
Tunisia	Both Sexes	330	-	-	-	-	1	1	16	11	103	191	7	-	
	Males	154	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	52	95	4	-	
	Females	176	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	9	51	96	3	-	

2007 :() 14 Table 14(Cont.): Foreign-Born Palestinian Population in Gaza Strip by Place of Birth, Sex and Age Group, 2007

			Age Grou	р											
		Total		+90	89 - 80	79 - 70	69 - 60	59 - 50	49 - 40	39 - 30	29 - 20	19 - 10	9 - 1		
Country of Birth	Sex		Not Stated											Less Than One Year	
Yemen	Both Sexes	986	-	-	-	-	3	6	10	41	372	523	29	2	
	Males	512	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	15	204	269	15	1	
	Females	474	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	26	168	254	14	1	
Gulf Countries	Both Sexes	31,224	37	1	1	7	26	172	943	3,098	13,472	12,135	1,301	31	
	Males	15,088	19	1	1	4	13	88	373	1,239	6,516	6,175	649	10	
	Females	16,136	18	-	-	3	13	84	570	1,859	6,956	5,960	652	21	
Other Arab	Both Sexes	11,573	2	-	5	4	15	38	154	2,027	5,031	4,095	199	3	
Countries	Males	5,755	1	-	2	2	5	12	56	933	2,558	2,086	97	3	
	Females	5,818	1	-	3	2	10	26	98	1,094	2,473	2,009	102	-	
United States of America	Both Sexes	232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	32	106	88	4	
, anonoa	Males	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	49	42	2	
	Females	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	57	46	2	
Others	Both Sexes	1,808	5	-	3	5	5	23	62	144	243	677	600	41	
	Males	813	2	-	-	-	2	7	7	31	103	338	307	16	
	Females	995	3	-	3	5	3	16	55	113	140	339	293	25	
Not Stated	Both Sexes	3	-	-	=	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	
	Males	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Females	2	-	-	=	=	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	
Total	Both Sexes	105,349	73	546	3,168	10,692	15,929	5,422	3,956	12,619	26,902	22,800	3,144	98	
	Males	48,317	33	197	1,248	4,376	6,798	2,168	1,429	5,843	13,035	11,568	1,582	40	
	Females	57,032	40	349	1,920	6,316	9,131	3,254	2,527	6,776	13,867	11,232	1,562	58	

^{** 1948} Areas: Includes those parts of historic Palestine which is known now as Israel, as defined after the 1948 war.

2007 :15

Table 15: Private Households in Gaza Strip by Governorate and Household Size, 2007

		Household	d Size										
Governorate	Total	+11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
Gaza Strip	214,760	19,695	12,855	18,792	24,291	26,499	26,657	24,246	21,350	17,294	17,619	5,462	
North Gaza	39,604	4,182	2,528	3,799	4,592	4,937	4,955	4,309	3,713	2,965	2,893	731	
Gaza	75,023	6,799	4,249	6,255	8,466	9,379	9,688	8,873	7,685	5,869	5,965	1,795	
Dier al Balah	31,340	2,717	1,889	2,812	3,563	3,929	3,789	3,417	3,055	2,640	2,697	832	
Khan Yunis	42,402	3,520	2,512	3,623	4,628	5,075	5,052	4,816	4,339	3,670	3,853	1,314	
Rafah	26,391	2,477	1,677	2,303	3,042	3,179	3,173	2,831	2,558	2,150	2,211	790	

2007 :16

Table 16: Private Palestinian Households in Gaza Strip by Governorate and type of Household, 2007

			Household T	уре									
Governorate	Tota	al	Not St	ated	Composite H	Household	Extended H	lousehold	Nuclear Ho	ousehold	One Person	Household	
	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	
Gaza Strip	100	213,710	0.0	30	0.2	492	19.4	41,517	77.8	166,296	2.5	5,375	
North Gaza	100	39,579	0.0	2	0.2	96	20.5	8,109	77.4	30,644	1.8	728	1
Gaza	100	74,525	0.0	11	0.2	142	19.8	14,782	77.6	57,837	2.4	1,753	I
Dier al Balah	100	31,217	0.0	7	0.2	65	19.7	6,135	77.5	24,188	2.6	822]
Khan Yunis	100	42,328	0.0	3	0.3	111	17.8	7,544	78.8	33,366	3.1	1,304]
Rafah	100	26,061	0.0	7	0.3	78	19.0	4,947	77.7	20,261	2.9	768	1

Table 17: Heads of Palestinian Households (10 Years and Over) in Gaza Strip by Age Group, Sex and Activity Status, 2007

Age and Sex of		Activ	ity Status of Heads of	Households	
Heads of Households	Total	Not Stated	Not Economically Active	Economically Active	
Both Sexes		,			
10 - 14	4	-	3	1	14 - 10
15 - 19	519	1	184	334	19 - 15
20 - 24	7,960	18	861	7,081	24 - 20
25 - 29	25,933	39	976	24,918	29 - 25
30 - 34	34,772	41	1,341	33,390	34 - 30
35 - 39	30,849	35	1,674	29,140	39 - 35
40 - 44	31,410	48	2,506	28,856	44 - 40
45 - 49	23,542	36	3,073	20,433	49 - 45
50 - 54	17,717	37	3,911	13,769	54 - 50
55 - 59	14,691	23	5,158	9,510	59 - 55
60 - 64	9,606	12	6,924	2,670	64 - 60
65+	16,626	13	14,942	1,671	+65
Not Stated	81	7	25	49	
Total	213,710	310	41,578	171,822	
Males					
10 - 14	3	-	2	1	14 - 10
15 - 19	465	1	132	332	19 - 15
20 - 24	7,705	16	629	7,060	24 - 20
25 - 29	25,361	38	490	24,833	29 - 25
30 - 34	33,839	40	567	33,232	34 - 30
35 - 39	29,625	35	709	28,881	39 - 35
40 - 44	29,778	46	1,189	28,543	44 - 40
45 - 49	21,675	35	1,499	20,141	49 - 45
50 - 54	15,680	35	2,146	13,499	54 - 50
55 - 59	12,602	22	3,304	9,276	59 - 55
60 - 64	7,830	10	5,206	2,614	64 - 60
65+	11,881	8	10,265	1,608	+65
Not Stated	66	7	12	47	
Total	196,510	293	26,150	170,067	
Females					
10 - 14	1	-	1	-	14 - 10
15 - 19	54	-	52	2	19 - 15
20 - 24	255	2	232	21	24 - 20
25 - 29	572	1	486	85	29 - 25
30 - 34	933	1	774	158	34 - 30
35 - 39	1,224	-	965	259	39 - 35
40 - 44	1,632	2	1,317	313	44 - 40
45 - 49	1,867	1	1,574	292	49 - 45
50 - 54	2,037	2	1,765	270	54 - 50
55 - 59	2,089	1	1,854	234	59 - 55
60 - 64	1,776	2	1,718	56	64 - 60
65+	4,745	5	4,677	63	+65
Not Stated	15	-	13	2	
Total	17,200	17	15,428	1,755	

2007 :18

Table 18: Households in Gaza Strip by Governorate and Availability of Durable Goods to the Household, 2007

		Availabilit	y of Durable	e Goods												
Governorate	No. of Households	Phone Line	Satellite/ Dish	DVD / Video/ DVD	T.V	/ Radio/ Recorder	Home Library	Washing Machine	Microwave	/ Gas Cooker/ Electricity	Vacuum Cleaner	Central Heating	Solar Boiler	Refrigerator	Private Car	
Gaza Strip	214,760	80,856	171,207	22,849	198,327	161,202	41,658	196,569	31,366	212,289	35,410	2,969	147,482	195,231	25,952	
North Gaza	39,604	13,822	31,328	4,269	36,889	32,171	8,101	36,578	5,445	39,318	4,642	452	31,555	36,477	4,710	
Gaza	75,023	34,569	64,123	11,113	70,874	59,876	14,308	70,760	15,158	74,305	18,721	1,345	51,697	70,070	12,481	
Dier al Balah	31,340	11,252	24,905	2,678	29,035	22,894	6,906	28,252	4,005	30,976	3,692	255	22,570	27,884	3,089	
Khan Yunis	42,402	12,985	30,015	2,798	37,564	29,399	8,057	37,598	3,648	41,935	5,589	517	25,875	37,618	3,434	
Rafah	26,391	8,228	20,836	1,991	23,965	16,862	4,286	23,381	3,110	25,755	2,766	400	15,785	23,182	2,238	

2007 :19

Table 19: Households and Persons in Gaza Strip by Governorate and Tenure of Housing Unit, 2007

			Tenure of Hou	sing Unit						
Governorate		Total	Not Stated	Others	For Work	Without Payment	Rented Furnished	Rented Un- Furnished	Owned	المحافظة
Gaza Strip	Households	214,760	1,118	558	580	23,158	1,646	13,884	173,816	
	Persons	1,387,249	7,004	3,670	3,829	134,100	9,393	75,717	1,153,536	
North Gaza	Households	39,604	66	102	86	4,363	201	1,988	32,798	
	Persons	265,355	385	636	607	24,859	1,190	10,891	226,787	
Gaza	Households	75,023	518	224	227	9,794	813	5,644	57,803	
	Persons	484,628	3,079	1,528	1,454	59,898	4,526	30,578	383,565	
Dier al Balah	Households	31,340	136	66	99	2,465	226	1,865	26,483	
	Persons	200,689	766	513	651	13,146	1,250	9,666	174,697	
Khan Yunis	Households	42,402	80	146	90	4,163	213	2,016	35,694	
	Persons	265,953	422	863	607	23,022	1,233	10,579	229,227	
Rafah	Households	26,391	318	20	78	2,373	193	2,371	21,038	
	Persons	170,624	2,352	130	510	13,175	1,194	14,003	139,260	

2007 :20

Table 20: Occupied Housing Units and Persons in Gaza Strip by Governorate and Type of Housing Unit, 2007

			Type of Hou	sing Unit							
Governorate		Total	Not Stated	Others	Marginal	Tent	Independent Room	Apartment	House	Villa	المحافظة
Gaza Strip	Housing Units	214,760	889	86	625	140	160	130,855	78,686	3,319	
	Persons	1,387,249	5,700	571	3,641	579	396	791,510	562,363	22,489	
North Gaza	Housing Units	39,604	22	37	247	25	14	23,387	15,188	684	
	Persons	265,355	146	260	1,490	117	36	144,364	114,139	4,803	
Gaza	Housing Units	75,023	397	9	67	13	27	55,881	17,733	896	
	Persons	484,628	2,355	73	419	65	92	342,744	133,037	5,843	
Dier al Balah	Housing Units	31,340	107	7	68	10	41	15,686	14,888	533	
	Persons	200,689	606	35	483	34	86	91,267	104,448	3,730	
Khan Yunis	Housing Units	42,402	60	19	99	60	45	22,751	18,657	711	
	Persons	265,953	319	125	553	270	92	134,289	125,617	4,688	
Rafah	Housing Units	26,391	303	14	144	32	33	13,150	12,220	495	
	Persons	170,624	2,274	78	696	93	90	78,846	85,122	3,425	

2007 :21

Table 21: Occupied Housing Units and Persons in Gaza Strip by Governorate and Number of Rooms in The Housing Unit, 2007

				Number of Rooms							
Governorate		Average Number of Persons Per Room	Total	Not Stated	+6	5	4	3	2	1	المحافظة
Gaza Strip	Housing Units	1.8	214,760	1,418	12,641	32,225	66,993	64,378	29,997	7,108	
	Persons	-	1,387,249	9,152	113,002	239,046	457,512	388,513	152,493	27,531	
North Gaza	Housing Units	1.8	39,604	145	2,554	6,775	13,339	11,014	4,676	1,101	
	Persons	-	265,355	968	23,629	51,709	93,546	67,786	23,531	4,186	
Gaza	Housing Units	1.8	75,023	559	3,962	10,048	22,783	24,236	11,094	2,341	
	Persons	-	484,628	3,407	35,387	72,834	155,754	148,324	59,089	9,833	
Dier al Balah	Housing Units	1.8	31,340	214	2,210	4,826	9,297	8,937	4,632	1,224	
	Persons	-	200,689	1,263	19,261	36,209	63,176	53,382	22,815	4,583	
Khan Yunis	Housing Units	1.7	42,402	117	2,443	6,663	13,797	12,535	5,470	1,377	
	Persons	-	265,953	703	20,904	48,367	91,224	73,223	26,423	5,109	
Rafah	Housing Units	1.8	26,391	383	1,472	3,913	7,777	7,656	4,125	1,065	
	Persons	-	170,624	2,811	13,821	29,927	53,812	45,798	20,635	3,820	

2007 () :22

Table 22: Occupied Housing Units in Gaza Strip by Governorate and Availability of Public Services (Water, Electricity and Sewage), 2007

		Availability of General Services									
Governorate	Total	Not Stated	Not Connected	Sewage Only	Electricity Only	Water Only	Electricity & Sewage Only	Water & Sewage	Water & Electricity Only	Water & Electricity & Sewage	
Gaza Strip	214,760	863	552	33	6,114	268	1,346	401	40,068	165,115	
North Gaza	39,604	16	51	5	282	25	162	30	2,098	36,935	
Gaza	75,023	381	65	6	639	12	528	40	2,333	71,019	
Dier al Balah	31,340	108	49	10	1,283	30	282	43	3,744	25,791	
Khan Yunis	42,402	57	175	4	2,629	123	137	236	27,996	11,045	
Rafah	26,391	301	212	8	1,281	78	237	52	3,897	20,325	

2007 :23

Table 23: Occupied Housing Units and Persons in Gaza Strip by Governorate and Main Source of Water in The Housing Unit, 2007

Main Source of water () Governorate Water Tanks Not Stated Other **Springs** Well (to gather Public Total rain water) Network **Gaza Strip Housing Units** 214,760 6,112 349 110 1,444 205,852 893 38,750 747 **Persons** 1,387,249 5,666 2,033 9,607 1,330,446 North Gaza Housing Units 39,604 19 378 47 12 39,088 60 265,355 2,391 233 81 262,102 Persons 106 442 902 Gaza Housing Units 75,023 385 58 20 254 73,404 484,628 2,263 5,829 443 146 1,768 474,179 Persons 31,340 48 29 225 29,608 Dier al Balah Housing Units 113 1,317 189,918 Persons 200,689 636 8,140 305 174 1,516 Khan Yunis **Housing Units** 42,402 70 2,440 62 44 386 39,400 265,953 356 15,606 348 2,552 246,780 Persons 311 Housing Units 26,391 306 1,075 519 24,352 Rafah 134 5 170,624 35 157,467 Persons 2,305 6,784 704 3,329

2007 :24

Table 24: Occupied Housing Units and Persons in Gaza Strip by Governorate and Availability of Electricity in The Housing Unit,

			Availability of Electri	city			
Governorate		Total					
			Not Stated	No Electricity	Private Generator	Public Network	
Gaza Strip	Housing Units	214,760	867	753	497	212,643	
	Persons	1,387,249	5,497	3,895	3,061	1,374,796	
North Gaza	Housing Units	39,604	16	63	48	39,477	
	Persons	265,355	83	304	296	264,672	
Gaza	Housing Units	75,023	382	67	55	74,519	
	Persons	484,628	2,243	408	345	481,632	
Dier al Balah	Housing Units	31,340	108	85	47	31,100	
	Persons	200,689	605	379	351	199,354	
Khan Yunis	Housing Units	42,402	57	267	271	41,807	
	Persons	265,953	275	1,409	1,594	262,675	
Rafah	Housing Units	26,391	304	271	76	25,740	
	Persons	170,624	2,291	1,395	475	166,463	

2007 :25

Table 25: Occupied Housing Units and Persons in Gaza Strip by Governorate and Availability of Sewage System in The Housing Unit, 2007

Governorate			Availability of Sewag	ge System				
		Total	Not Stated	No Sewage System	Cesspool	Public Sewage System	المحافظة	
Gaza Strip	Housing Units	214,760	871	292	46,702	166,895		
	Persons	1,387,249	5,533	1,205	299,329	1,081,182		
North Gaza	Housing Units	39,604	16	36	2,420	37,132		
	Persons	265,355	83	170	16,693	248,409		
Gaza	Housing Units	75,023	383	28	3,019	71,593		
	Persons	484,628	2,253	153	20,948	461,274		
Dier al Balah	Housing Units	31,340	111	43	5,060	26,126		
	Persons	200,689	631	208	32,977	166,873		
Khan Yunis	Housing Units	42,402	59	124	30,797	11,422		
	Persons	265,953	284	506	193,502	71,661		
Rafah	Housing Units	26,391	302	61	5,406	20,622		
	Persons	170,624	2,282	168	35,209	132,965		

2007 :26

Table 26: Localities in the Gaza Strip by Selected Indicators, 2007

			No. of Establishments			Sex				
Locality Name	No. of Housing Units	No. of Buildings		Average Household Size	No. of Households	Total	Female	Male	Locality code	اسم التجمع
Um Al-Nnaser (Al Qaraya al Badawiya al Maslakh)	488	450	8	6.7	421	2,813	1,384	1,429	552681) (
Beit Lahiya	10,135	5,745	978	6.8	9,457	64,437	31,654	32,783	552695	
Beit Hanun	5,839	3,667	426	7.0	5,431	38,074	18,839	19,235	552740	
Jabalya Camp	6,406	5,313	1,181	6.8	6,161	41,969	20,994	20,976	552755	
Jabalya	20,454	11,193	2,184	6.5	18,901	123,200	60,021	63,178	552790	
Total North Gaza Gov.	43,322	26,368	4,777	6.7	40,371	270,494	132,893	137,601		
Ash Shati' Camp	5,569	3,675	652	6.7	5,207	34,664	17,163	17,501	602775	
Gaza	82,283	35,916	12,626	6.5	69,669	449,477	220,663	228,815	602825	
Madinat Ezahra	837	245	44	5.2	598	3,086	1,524	1,563	602900	
Al Mughraqa (Abu Middein)	1,158	1,052	58	6.8	956	6,541	3,189	3,352	602945	()
Juhor ad Dik	543	639	22	6.7	438	2,923	1,500	1,423	603045	
Total Gaza Gov.	90,390	41,527	13,402	6.5	76,868	496,692	244,038	252,654		مجموع محافظة غزة
An Nuseirat Camp	4,602	3,227	645	6.4	4,381	28,087	14,028	14,059	653065	
An Nuseirat	6,298	3,919	785	6.3	5,817	36,664	18,047	18,617	653070	
Al Bureij Camp	3,829	2,653	586	6.5	3,681	23,963	11,929	12,034	653140	
Al Bureij	1,708	1,313	200	6.3	1,550	9,830	4,816	5,014	653145	
Az Zawayda	3,023	2,340	244	6.4	2,657	16,876	8,349	8,527	653180	
Deir al Balah Camp	1,135	914	158	6.7	965	6,428	3,162	3,266	653200	
Al Maghazi Camp	2,678	1,916	442	6.3	2,547	16,071	7,992	8,079	653210	
Al Maghazi	1,058	913	122	6.4	1,029	6,541	3,184	3,357	653215	
Deir al Balah	9,122	6,400	1,108	6.5	8,393	54,399	27,053	27,346	653240	

2007 :() 26

Table 26 (Cont.): Localities in Gaza Strip by Selected Indicators, 2007

	Sex									
Locality Name	No. of Housing Units	No. of Buildings	No. of Establishments	Average Household Size	No. of Households	Total	Female	Male	Locality code	اسم التجمع
Al Musaddar	355	445	89	6.1	317	1,945	985	960	653250	
Wadi as Salqa	825	861	62	6.2	742	4,609	2,315	2,294	653275	
Total Dier al Balah Gov.	34,633	24,901	4,441	6.4	32,078	205,414	101,860	103,554		مجموع محافظة دير البلح
Al Qarara	3,422	2,949	377	6.0	3,272	19,740	9,732	10,008	703370	
Khan Yunis Camp	6,066	4,286	660	6.7	5,645	37,640	18,857	18,782	703410	
Khan Yunis	25,781	16,422	3,282	6.3	22,563	142,613	69,979	72,634	703420	
Bani Suheila	5,553	4,268	698	6.3	5,020	31,688	15,562	16,126	703425	
'Abasan al Jadida(as Saghira	1,084	906	103	6.1	992	6,064	2,960	3,104	703430	()
'Abasan al Kabira	3,564	3,109	287	5.7	3,229	18,401	9,071	9,330	703445	
Khuza'a	1,703	1,345	225	5.8	1,580	9,145	4,495	4,650	703470	
Al Fukhkhari	1,004	982	103	6.3	878	5,537	2,763	2,774	703485	
Total Khan Yunis Gov.	48,177	34,267	5,735	6.3	43,179	270,828	133,420	137,408		مجموع محافظة خانيونس
Rafah	20,079	12,585	2,510	6.5	18,836	121,710	60,001	61,709	753490	
Rafah Camp	5,604	4,220	965	6.6	5,272	34,805	17,549	17,256	753495	
Al-Nnaser (Al Bayuk)	1,274	1,290	93	6.5	966	6,313	3,165	3,148	753500	()
Shokat as Sufi	2,144	2,279	124	6.1	1,745	10,710	5,399	5,311	753505	
Total Rafah Gov.	29,101	20,374	3,692	6.5	26,820	173,539	86,114	87,425		مجموع محافظة رفح
Total Gaza Strip	245,623	147,437	32,047	6.5	219,316	1,416,966	698,324	718,642		مجموع قطاع غزة

Includes population counted in the Palestinian Territory, and also includes the uncounted population estimates according to post enumeration survey.



Palestinian National Authority Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

Population, Housing and Establishment Census 2007



Census Final Results in Gaza Strip Summary (Population and Housing) 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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Acknowledgment

Population, Housing and Establishment Census (PHC-2007) is the second census conducted by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) since the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) was established in 1994. The PHC-2007 was conducted in a very critical and complicated political, administrative, financial and organizational environment. It could not have been accomplished without the generous support of a number of friendly countries, international and national institutions and personalities.

The implementation of the PHC-2007 was co-financed by the PNA, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the core funding group (CFG) of PCBS (Norway, Netherlands, and Switzerland), OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), Australia, and United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF).

PCBS would not have been able to implement the PHC-2007 as a national project in such complicated circumstances without the important contribution made by the PHC-2007 national higher committee, the committees in the governorates, publicity campaign committees, and many other official and popular supporting committees and bodies.

We would also like to highlight the outstanding efforts made by the Census National Director, Executive Director, and all census national team members (senior assistants of the national and executive director, census directors in the governorates and their assistants, coordinators of publicity campaign and their assistants, field supervisors, field observers, enumerators, administrators and other team members) to plan, manage, implement, supervise, monitor, and coordinate census activities.

PCBS extends its deep thanks to all of these personalities and institutions for their tremendous efforts exerted to bring the second Palestinian census into light.

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Preface

The PHC-2007 is an important pillar of the national development process. It is a primary prerequisite for the socioeconomic planning. Furthermore, it helps reinforcing the Palestinian sovereignty on the ground. Countries around the world usually conduct censuses every decade according to the degree of population stability, the amount of potential changes in the demographic characteristics and the availability of the financial resources.

Realizing the importance of bridging the gap between society's statistical needs the current situation in the Palestinian Territory conducted the first national population, housing and establishment Census in 1997. PHC-2007 has been conducted for legal, development and statistical considerations. Success is vehemently attributed to the colossal efforts exerted by the national census team and the continuous support of the Palestinian leadership.

The main objective of the PHC-2007 is to update statistical data on the Palestinian population, housing units, economic establishments and agricultural holdings, and to provide small area statistics to the planners and decision makers. PHC-2007 will contribute to realizing a balanced and comprehensive development in all sectors.

PHC-2007 was designed and implemented in accordance with the United Nations principles and recommendations of Population and housing census taking into consideration the local Palestinian needs. Special attention was given to affording complete and adequate data on the size, structure, distribution and characteristics of the demographic, economic and social components of the Palestinian population; the characteristics of housing units; the number and characteristics of the economic establishments and making an inventory of the agricultural holdings. Consequently, obtained statistical data will foster and support the role and efficiency of planning both on the national and local governments levels.

In an effort of PCBS to provide the users with the census results as soon as possible, the national census team made every possible effort to fulfill that, where we were able to publish the preliminary results of the census after five weeks of the end of the census fieldwork events and this is considered a record time compared to other countries, and in a continuation of this approach.

PCBS and the national census team are pleased to present this report which contains the census final results in the Gaza Strip which has been processed. Hoping to be a reference for all planners, decision makers and policy makers in the public and private sectors and civil society institutions.

January, 2012

Ola Awad President of PCBS

Users Reference

- 1. Population and socio-economic data are based on population counted in the Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2007. Unless otherwise stated.
- 2. In some tables the total of percentages might not add up to 100% due to rounding.
- 3. A set of special symbols were used in the tables of this report. The representation of these symbols are:
 - (-) Nil (not found).
 - (0) less than 0.05%.

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Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The Population Housing and Establishments Census-2007 (PHC-2007) is the second census conducted in the Palestinian Territory. It is the largest and the most inclusive statistical operation conducted to obtain statistical data necessary for socio-economic planning and monitoring. Given the great importance of this census, the Council of Ministers issued specific decisions at its meeting convened in Ramallah on 16/12/2006 regarding the implementation of the Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007. These decisions set the geographical scope of the census and established the national committees assigned to supervise the implementation.

The census is one of the pillars of the official statistical system. All sectors of society and private and governmental institutions were requested to support the national team which has the responsibility for planning and conducting the census activities.

1.2 Objectives

The main objective of the PHC-2007 is to provide figures of the Palestinian population and its geographical distribution in accordance with a number of relatively stable basic characteristics for the purposes of socio-economic development. Preparations for conducting a census usually take three to five years for piloting, testing tools, work plans, human and physical needs and timetable. The census is one of the most important statistical activities as it provides statistical data on the distribution of population and the demographic, social and economic characteristics in a certain reference period of time for all the individuals within the borders of the state.

1.3 Justifications for Conducting the Census

Nationally, there is a consensus on the necessity of conducting a regular census each decade. A census is considered a legal requirement according to the General Statistics Law No. 4, 2000. In particular, the census was conducted for the following justifications:

- 1. Comparing statistics from both the 2007 and 1997 censuses for various statistical indicators and tracking fundamental changes in population, fertility, immigration, labor force and housing conditions.
- 2. Measuring the impact of the Expansion and Annexation Wall on population displacement, especially in the localities through which the Wall passes or totally segregates residents.
- 3. Providing small areas statistics, which are essential for the planning process at microlevel.
- 4. Realizing the millennium goals. These would not have been achieved without a variety of indicators on development and trends of change in the population, social and economic fields, particularly indicators in education, employment, demography, and the population age structure.
- 5. Updating population projections: The availability of statistical data on the population from two censuses is one of the most important requirements for success in preparing accurate population projections for the coming years, in addition to the updating of population and establishments registers.

- 6. Updating households, buildings, houses and establishments sampling frames, which are essential for implementing sample-based surveys.
- 7. Strengthening national statistical capacities and enforcing them as a form of national sovereignty over land and population.

1.4 History of Censuses in Palestine

- 1. The first population census in Palestine was conducted in October 1922 during the British Mandate era. The estimated population was 752 thousand.
- 2. A second population census was conducted in November 1931. The population was estimated at 1.033 million.
- 3. A demographic survey was conducted in 1944. The estimated number of the population of Palestine was estimated at 1.74 million.
- 4. Under the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan's administration of the West Bank, the Palestinian population in the West Bank was estimated at 667 thousand in the 1952 census and 805 thousand in the 1962 census.
- 5. Under the Israeli occupation, a comprehensive enumeration of the Palestinian population was done in September 1967. About 599 thousand inhabitants were enumerated in the West Bank and approximately 400 thousand in the Gaza Strip. It should be noted that about 400 thousand Palestinians were displaced from the Palestinian Territory immediately after the Israeli occupation in 1967.
- 6. PCBS conducted the first Palestinian census in 1997. The estimated population in the West Bank (West Bank excluding J1, i.e., the part of Jerusalem annexed by Israel in 1967) and Gaza Strip was 2.6 million. The estimated population of J1 at the time was about 210 thousand. The Israeli authorities prevented the national census team from surveying the J1 population.

1.5 Stages of Census Implementation

The Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007 was undertaken in three stages:

1.5.1 The Preparatory Stage

This stage began at the beginning of 2005 and finished in July 2007. The preparatory stage was a preliminary stage during which formal decisions on the census were announced. Different organizational structures and committees were formed during this phase. In order to meet expected governmental needs, PCBS cooperated with ministries and governmental departments to prepare a list of different variables and indicators.

Maps were prepared for localities and these localities were divided into enumeration areas. Questionnaire design, modules, and different plans were developed in this phase.

1.5.2 The Field Work Stage

This stage began in August 2007 and was completed by the end of 2007. It included delineation of enumeration areas, marking and listing of buildings, housing units and establishments from 30/10/1997 - 23/11/1997, and the population count from 1-16/12/2008.

1.5.3 Data Processing Stage

This stage began in November 2007 to the end of 2008 in the West Bank. The main activities of the census data processing stage were office editing, office coding, data entry and computer editing. In the Gaza Strip, these operations took around eight months during the period March – October 2011 due to the closure of the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics office in Gaza for three years for political reasons that prevented work on data processing.

1.6 Dissemination Stages

1.6.1 Preliminary Findings

The preliminary findings of the Population, Housing and Establishments Census - 2007 were disseminated on 7/2/2008 in the form of numbers at governorate and regional level (the West Bank and Gaza Strip) and the Palestinian Territory. These results were preliminary since they were compiled manually depending on the organization books of the census observers. The results were disseminated in record time a month after finishing the fieldwork operations.

1.6.2 Final Findings

After completing the data processing stage in Gaza Strip, including editing, coding and data entry of all questionnaires for each enumeration area, the final results for Gaza Strip were disseminated in the report, including all the characteristics of individuals and households and the final results of Gaza Strip and its governorates. The final detailed results are expected to be disseminated during January 2012 - June 2012. The detailed results of the West Bank and its governorates were disseminated during November 2008 - July 2009.

1.6.3 Analytical Reports

The analytical reports regarding population and social themes will be disseminated via the dissemination project, which will be carried out by experts from universities and research centers.

Chapter Two

Concepts and Definitions

The definitions used in the PHC-2007 are based on the de-facto concept as the United Nations standard concepts and definitions stated in order to be consistent with the 1997 census and to ensure comparability. The following concepts and definitions were used in this report

Population Census:

The process of collection, classification, processing, analysis, assessment, dissemination of statistical data on the number of population and their distribution by basic demographic and socio-economic characteristics in a specific reference period within the boundaries of a specific geographic area.

Collective Households:

It refers to the place constructed for the residence of a group of individuals, who live therein and benefit from the services it provides. The collective household may be comprised of one building or more or one housing unit or more. Examples of collective households include hotels, hostels, elderly and orphans' homes, psycho-therapy clinics and hospitals, collective households for university students, collective living quarters (camps), and housing units of priests and nuns in monasteries and churches (who do not have other households).

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. In PHC-2007, the household includes:

- 1. Household members found in the housing unit on the night of 01/12/2007.
- 2. Visitors living outside the Palestinian Territory but who spent the night of 01/12/2007 in the housing unit of the household (relatives and non- relatives).
- 3. Visitors from the Palestinian Territory who, as a whole household, remained for all of the enumeration period 1-16/12/2007.
- 4. Servants and other workers living usually within the household who spent the night of 01/12/2007 with the household.
- 5. New births born prior to the night of 01/12/2007 and still alive, irrespective of whether they were within the household or in the hospital.
- 6. Household members who spent the night of 01/12/2007 with the household and died after that night.
- 7. Household members who usually live in the housing unit but were not available on the night of 01/12/2007. This category includes:
 - Household members who spent the night of 01/12/2007 with another household inside the Palestinian Territory.
 - Household members working at night 01/12/2007 in factories, hospitals, airports, etc.
 - Individuals who spent the night of 01/12/2007 traveling on public ways inside the Palestinian Territory.
 - Fishermen who spent the night fishing in regional waters.
 - Members of internal security forces and civil defense forces irrespective of where they spent the night of 01/12/2007.

- Palestinian household members usually living within the household and who are hold an ID card, but who were abroad for less than one year for temporary reasons (tourist, visit, pilgrim, or any other reason).
- Palestinian household members usually living within the household but who were absent during the night of 01/12/2007 for urgent reasons, including hospital, detainee, etc.
- Palestinian household members usually living within the households but who were absent during the night of 01/12/2007 due to their stay in a hotel in the Palestinian Territory.
- Students studying abroad regardless of the length of their stay.
- Students studying in Palestinian universities, institutes and other educational institutions irrespective of place of existence.
- Household members detained in Israeli prisons.

The following were excluded from households:

- Persons who died before the night of 01/12/2007.
- Persons who were born after the night of 01/12/2007.
- Persons who stayed during the counting in elderly homes, orphans' homes, psychotherapy clinics and hospitals, and other collective households in the Palestinian Territory.

The type of households that underwent enumeration may be divided into:

Private Households: The households included in the aforementioned definition of the household.

Collective (**Institutional Households**): It refers to the households enumerated in the aforementioned collective households.

Palestinian Household:

It refers to the private household whose head holds Palestinian nationality. As for non-Palestinian household, it refers to the household whose head does not hold Palestinian nationality irrespective of the nationality of other household members.

Special Types of Households:

A one-person household: It refers to the household comprised of one individual.

Nuclear Household: It refers to the living household comprised of a couple only; a couple and a son or a daughter (not adopted son or daughter) or more; or a male head of a household with a son or a daughter or more; or a female head of a household with a son or a daughter or more. No other relatives or non-relatives live with this household.

Extended Household: A household of at least one nuclear household together with other relatives.

Composite Household: Refers to household consisting of at least one nuclear household with other non-relatives.

Average Household Size:

It refers to the average number of household members calculated through dividing the total number of members of a certain category by the number of households for that particular category.

Sex:

It is divided into male and female.

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.

Original Nationality:

It refers to the political identity of individuals as Palestinian, Jordanian, Egyptian, Brazilian, French, etc.

Refugee Status:

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

- 1. **Registered Refugees:** It applies to registered refugees holding refugee registration cards issued by UNRWA.
- **2. Non-Registered Refugees:** It applies to unregistered refugees who do not hold refugee registration cards issued by UNRWA.
- **3. Non-Refugee:** It applies to any Palestinian not categorized under any of the two aforementioned status.

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 has lasted for more than six months.

Seeing Disability:

It includes blind and one-eyed persons, and any person suffering from vision weakness even after using special devices, provided they do not suffer from any other disability.

Hearing (Auditory) Disability:

It includes deaf persons and any person suffering from clear auditory problems even after using special auditory devices, provided they do not suffer from any other disability.

Moving Disability:

It refers to the person suffering from evident problems in walking, climbing stairs, bending, bowing, kneeling, provided he / she does not suffer from any other disability.

Cognition Disability:

It refers to individuals who suffer from difficulties in concentration and memory, decision-making, understanding speech, reading, identifying persons, identifying areas and the use of a map, calculations, reading and thinking.

Communication Disability:

Refers to people who do not have the ability to exchange information and ideas with others and to deal with them through the use of speech, or sign or movement or to write the information they want to share with others, which may be the result of an inability of hearing or speech, or lack of the mental capacity to understand or interpret what others say, whether signals, words or movements.

Educational Attendance:

Attendance means registration in any formal educational stage irrespective of whether it took the form of continuous attendance or distance learning. Formal education stages include the elementary stage, preparatory stage, (both of which are referred to as the basic stage), secondary stage, and higher education stage (universities, colleges, vocational institutes, etc.). Enrollment categories are as follows:

- 1. Attending: It applies if the person is currently enrolled in a regular educational stage.
- **2. Attended and left**: It applies if the person unsuccessfully left a regular educational stage, i.e., without obtaining any degree.
- **3. Attended and graduated:** It applies if the person successfully graduated from a regular educational stage and did not enroll in any stage after that.
- **4.** Never attended: It applies if the person is not currently enrolled and was never enrolled in any regular educational stage.

Years of Schooling Completed:

For persons currently attending, attended and left, or successfully graduated, reference shall be made to the successfully completed formal educational years (completed years.) It does not include drop-out years, failure years, kindergarten years or ongoing educational years. Educational training courses are not included among the years of regular study.

Illiterate: It applies to persons unable to read or write in any language and who were never awarded a certificate from any formal education system.

Can Read and Write: It applies to persons who are able to read and write without completing any of the educational stages. Such persons are generally able to read and write simple sentences.

Specialization:

It refers to the name of the subject the person successfully completed.

Employed:

Persons who were at work for 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 are classified according to the number of weekly working hours: 1-14 hours, 15-34 hours, or 35 hours or more.

Labor Force Status:

A person's work status in terms of being inside or outside the labor force and also classified as follows:

- **1. Employed 1-14 work hours**: All persons aged 7 years and over who were at work for at least one hour during the reference week, or who were not at work during the reference week but held a job or owned a business from which they were temporarily absent and usually working 1-14 hours per week.
- **2. Employed 15-34 work hours:** All persons aged 7 years and over who were at work during the reference week and held a job or owned a business from which they were temporarily absent and usually working 15-34 hours per week.
- **3. Employed 35 hours or more:** All persons aged 7 years and over who were at work during the reference week and held a job or owned a business from which they were temporarily absent and usually working 35 hours or more per week.

Does not work and seeking work - who has ever been employed:

- 4. Actively seeking a job during the reference week: Those individuals aged 7 years and over who did not work at all during the reference week, were not absent from a job, were available for work and actively seeking a job during the reference week, and looking for a job by one method of the following: registration at employment office, or registration at a labor union, or asking friends or relatives, or a personal visit to the premises, or reading the newspaper in order to obtain jobs, or searching for a building or land or machinery or equipment in order to establish a private project or seek financial resources. Note: this category is those who worked in the previous two weeks continuously.
- **5.** Not seeking work because of discouragement: Those individuals aged 7 years and over who had worked in the past but within a reference week did not work even one hour, were not looking for work and were willing to work, or need to work and sought previously but had been unable to find work.

Does not work and wants to work – never employed:

- **6.** Actively seeking a job during the reference week: Those individuals aged 7 years and over who did not work at all during the last period, were not absent from a job, were available for work and actively seeking a job during the reference week, and looking for a job by one method of the following: registration at an employment office, or registration at a labor union, or asking friends or relatives, or a personal visit to the premises, or reading the newspaper in order to obtain jobs, or searching for a building or land or machinery or equipment in order to establish a private project or seek financial resources.
- 7. Not seeking work because of discouragement: Those individuals aged 7 years and over who have not worked throughout their life with any kind of work, have not worked even for one hour during the reference period, were not looking for work, but have desire or need to work and sought work previously but were unable to find and have no income due to this and did not continue to look for work.

Does not work and does not want to work:

Individuals aged 7 years or over for whom the concept of employed or unemployed does not apply, are classified outside the labor force in the sense that this individual did not work even one hour during the reference period, nor is looking for work and does not wish to work and falls under this definition:

- **8. Full-time study/training:** Individuals aged 7 years or over who regularly study in order to obtain a qualified skill and not linked to work during a certain period of reference. It should be noted here that household chores and hobbies are not included in the concept of work.
- **9. Full-time housekeeping:** Any person (male or female) aged 7 years and over not working but capable of work and not looking for work and not attending regular study and aims to serve the household home. This does not include the servicing of the homes of others in return for payment in kind or cash since this type of service is within the workplace.
- **10. Disabled/old age/illness:** An individual aged 7 years and over who cannot do any kind of work due to chronic illness or disability. This category also includes all individuals who are unable to work because of old age.

- 11. The existence of income/retiree: If an individual is able to work but does not work and did not wish to work nor look for work because there is revenue from real estate or retirement, etc.
- **12. Other:** Includes any individual for which all the previously stated did not apply, such as a prisoner, or individual capable of work but not wishing or looking for work and who has no income, such as sons and daughters who are not attending school, who do not apply to any situation mentioned previously.

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.

Main Economic Activity:

Is the main work of the establishment based on the (ISIC, rev3) and that contribute by the large proportion of the value added, whenever more than one activity exist in the establishment.

Marital Status:

The status of those aged 12 years and over in terms of marriage traditions and laws in the country.

May be one of the following cases:

- **1.** Never married: It applies if the person aged 12 years and over has not been married or legally engaged (according to customs and traditions applicable in the country).
- **2. Legally engaged:** It applies if the person aged 12 years and over has an official marriage document (issued by a competent court) but has not been actually married yet according to customs and traditions applicable in the country. The divorced, widowed, and married twice do not belong to this category.
- **3. Married:** It applies if the person aged 12 years and over is actually and officially married (according to customs and traditions applicable in the country) irrespective of his/her past marital status as well as whether the couple were together during the reference period or not. The person married to more than one wife is classified as married.
- **4. Divorced:** The person aged 12 years and over who was previously married and legally divorced but was not married again.
- **5. Widowed:** The married person aged 12 years and over whose marriage was ended by the death of the spouse and was not married again.
- **6. Separated:** The individual 12 years old and over who was married, but his/her marriage was revoked for some reason without any legal or official registration, and he/she did not marry again.

Housing Unit:

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

Housing Unit type:

Housing unit type may refer to any of the following:

- 1. Villa: A separately established building that is usually constructed from clean stone. It is constructed for the living of one household and consists of a two-suite, single or double or multiple storeys connected through internal stairs. One of the suites is constructed as bedrooms, while the second suite is constructed for reception and involves the kitchen and other related services. In general, the villa is surrounded by a garden, regardless of the area of this garden, which is surrounded by a border wall or fence. Villas normally have a roofed parking area (garage). Villas may also include a separate small building or extension as part of them.
- **2. House:** A building usually established for the residence of one household or more; it is the typical form of residential buildings prevailing in Palestine. The house may be comprised of a single storey or more that is utilized by a single household.
- **3. Apartment:** It is a part of a building or a house, consisting of one room or more and annexed with kitchen, bathroom and toilet, which are all closed by an external door leading to the road through a stairway and/or pathway. It is intended usually for one household.
- **4. Independent Room:** It is a separate room with no kitchen, bathroom or toilet, but sharing these basic services with other households and it is intended for living purposes.
- **5. Marginal:** It is a separate unit, usually comprised of one or more rooms. The main construction material of the ceiling and the external walls is zinc, tinplate, etc, but it does not undergo listing unless it is occupied.
- 6. Tent: It is made of textile, wool, or hair. It is typically used in the Bedouin localities.
- **7. Other:** It refers to any type of building other than the aforementioned. Examples of this type include cottages, caves, grottos, and booths occupied by a tenant during the Census.

Room:

The housing unit or part of the housing unit surrounded with walls and having a ceiling, provided that its area is not less than four square meters.

Tenure of the Housing Unit:

This section refers to the household tenure of the housing unit that could be one of the following categories:

- **1. Owned:** This category applies when the household or one of the household members usually living therein owns the housing unit.
- 2. Rented Unfurnished: If the housing unit is rented without furniture.
- **3. Rented Furnished:** If the housing unit is rented with furniture.
- **4. Without Payment:** If the housing unit is used without any payments.
- **5. For Work:** If the housing unit is offered to the household as a result of a working relationship with one member of the household or more.
- **6. Other:** If the tenure of the house is not mentioned above.

Main Source of Water:

1. Public Water Network: A network of pipes for the purpose of providing clean water to households. It normally belongs to a municipality, the council or to a private company.

- **2. Mekorot Israeli Company:** A network of pipes for the purpose of providing clean water to households. It normally belongs to Mekorot Israeli company.
- **3.** Collection Water Wells: Wells that are dug in the ground for the purpose of collecting rain water.
- **4. Springs:** Water that is discharged from the ground at an intersection point between the topographic surface and the groundwater table; it could be permanent or seasonal and it is considered as one of the natural resources for irrigation.
- 5. Water Tanks: Using water from vehicles that distribute and transfer water.
- **6.** Others: If the source of water was not mentioned above.

Electricity:

- 1. **Public Network:** Electrical wiring deployed in residential areas and covering all or most of the households in the locality, particularly through electricity companies or local authorities (municipal or village).
- **2. Private Generator:** Device used for electric power generation and supply to housing and owned by the owner of the household or group of individuals.
- 3. Not Available: In the case of lack of means and therefore foregoing electricity.

Connection to Sanitation:

This question illustrates the housing unit connections to sanitation, which are:

- **1. Sewage Network:** System of collectors, pipelines, conduits and pumps to evacuate wastewater (rainwater, domestic and other wastewater) from any of the location places generated either to a municipal sewage treatment plant or to a location place where wastewater is discharged.
- **2. Porous Cesspit:** A well or a pit in which night soil and other refuse is stored, constructed with porous walls.
- **3. Tight Cesspit:** A well or a pit in which night soil and other refuse is stored, constructed of tight walls.
- 4. **Not Found:** In case of no provision by the methods detailed above.

Chapter Three

Methodology

3.1 Census Coverage

The PHC-2007 covered all individuals who were in the Palestinian Territory on the census reference night (30/11-1/12/2007) regardless of nationality and citizenship. It also covered all Palestinians who usually have residence in the Palestinian Territory (including those who were temporarily absent for less than one year for the purpose of visit, tourism, treatment, etc. while their households are still living at their permanent places of residence in the Palestinian Territory). All Palestinian students abroad while their households are still living at their permanent places of residence were also included, in addition to all prisoners and detainees in Israeli jails, regardless of the duration of detention. The census excluded all Palestinians holding identity cards who were absent for more than one year (except for students), even if their households are still living in their places of residence in the Palestinian Territory.

This was a decision made by the Census National Committee in its first meeting in the following resolution:

1. Determine the coverage of the census to include the entire population, housing and establishments in the Occupied Palestinian Territory in 1967, with the exception of Israeli settlements.

2. The enumeration includes the following categories of individuals:

- A. All individuals living in the Palestinian Territory on the census reference date regardless of nationality, citizenship and reason of presence, and regardless of where present in the Palestinian Territory.
- B. All Palestinians who live abroad temporarily and for less than a year whose normal place of residence is in the Palestinian Territory are to be counted with their households.
- C. All Palestinians who are studying abroad, regardless of the duration of the study and length of residence abroad, and all individuals detained in Israeli jails regardless of the period of detention, are to be counted with their households.

3.2 Questionnaires and Forms

Three questionnaires were designed for data collection comprising listing of buildings, housing and households questionnaire, the household and housing conditions questionnaire and economic establishments questionnaire. An additional questionnaire was allocated for hotels. The following is a detailed account of the items and variables of these questionnaires:

Buildings, Housing and Households Listing Questionnaire

The questionnaire of buildings, housing and households contains, in addition to the identification data, a number of items and detailed variables including:

The owner's name or the name of the building, the type of building, current use of the building, type of owner, the year of establishment, construction material for external walls, the number of floors in the building, the number of housing units in the building, current use of the housing unit, and the reason for the closure, absence, desertion of closed units, or abandonment.

Households and Housing Conditions Questionnaire

The questionnaire of households and housing conditions, in addition to the identification data, has the following items and variables:

Section I: Housing Data and Conditions

Housing data includes occupation type, housing type, number of rooms, number of nuclear households, housing property, number of bedrooms, connectivity of public water, electricity and sanitation, availability of a kitchen, bathroom and toilet, the method used for the disposal of household wastes, the main source of energy used in cooking and heating, availability of durable goods to the household, available information technology for the household.

Section II: Individual Data

- A. Data of all individuals regardless of their age, sex and nationality and comprising the name, the head of the household, sex, date of birth, age in completed years, original nationality, religion, usual place of residence of the individual's mother when giving birth, usual place of residence, duration of residence in the usual place of residence, previous place of residence, and reason for changing previous place of residence.
- B. Data of Palestinian individuals comprising identification number, refugee status, and difficulties or disabilities that might cause suffering to individuals where present and availability of insurance.
- C. Data of all individuals aged five years and over, namely education, number of study years successfully completed in the formal educational system, computer use.
- D. Data of all individuals aged seven years and over, namely relation to labor status, main occupation, economic activity, sector activity status and place of work.
- E. Data of all individuals 10 years and over, namely educational level, specialization, place where obtained higher education and vocational training obtained by the individuals.
- F. Data of all individuals aged 12 years and over, namely marital status, age at first marriage, duration of marriage, the number of live births and the number of living children, males and females, throughout the duration of marriage for women, and the number of live births and children still living during the previous year.

Section III: Household Members

Summary of the number of household members divided into males and females.

Section IV: Tourism and Kindergartens

Tourism inside and outside Palestine; children enrolled in kindergartens by sex.

Section V: Agricultural Holdings

Includes the individual holder in the questionnaire and the number of agricultural holdings by type (plant, animal, and mixed).

Section VI: Mortality

Includes questions about deaths in the household during the 12 months preceding the census, the name of the deceased and their relationship to the head of the household, sex and age at death and whether death was during pregnancy or childbirth.

3.3 Fieldwork

The fieldwork stage of implementing the Population, Housing and Establishments Census-2007 includes several consecutive fieldwork operations which are:

3.3.1 Updating Maps

PCBS conducted a comprehensive updating of maps for all Palestinian localities in early November 2006, which was completed at the end of June 2007. All localities were visited and their maps, which had been prepared by the Census National Committee for defining and enumerating the localities, were updated.

Following completion of amendments to the maps, localities were divided into enumeration areas; each one includes about 150 housing units, with the exception of small localities that include less than 150 housing units and where each locality was considered to be an enumeration area regardless of the number of housing units. Census fieldwork teams, supervisors, observers and enumerators were allocated a specific area of work on maps to avoid overlapping or undercounting of enumeration areas. Copies of the maps were photocopied for field work teams and the central operations room. The number of enumeration areas totaled 4.916.

3.3.2 Identification and Delineation of Enumeration Areas

Supervisors put signs on the walls of buildings located on the outer borders of enumeration areas of the 4,916 areas distributed in localities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, except J1. The implementation of this process took 25 days from 18/08/2007 to 11/09/2007.

3.3.3 Numbering and Counting of Buildings, Housing and Households and Establishments

The observers and their assistants carried out this process in all localities during the period from 20/10/2007 to 10/11/2007 by checking all buildings and putting the census number on the entries, as well as numbering all housing units in each building and collecting the main data of the buildings and housing units.

The main objective of this operation was to provide a range of important data on the numbers and characteristics of the buildings for use in policymaking concerning housing. This process also aimed to facilitate the work of enumerators in the implementation stage of counting the population. The observers during these operations gave each household a reminder questionnaire to be filled in on the morning of 01/12/2007 regarding the people who spent the reference night of 30/11- 01/12/2007 in the housing for submission to the enumerator to assist in the process of counting the population and ensure accuracy and coverage.

3.3.4 Population Count

This process was implemented in the West Bank during the period from 01/12/2007 to 16/12/2007, while in the Gaza Strip it was implemented during the period from 25/12/2007 to 08/01/2008. Enumerators visited all the households in their homes and obtained data on the housing in which they live and their different characteristics, as well as data on household members, and registered the demographic, social and economic characteristics of each household member.

3.3.5 Receipt of Booklets

The process of receiving booklets started after each enumerator had covered his/her enumeration area, which ended in the West Bank on the evening of 16/12/2007 and in the

Gaza Strip on the evening of 08/01/2008. The process of receiving booklets was divided into two parts: fieldwork receipt, and then delivery to the census directorate in PCBS premises.

Receipt of Fieldwork Booklets

After completion of the counting phase, the observers received all booklets and questionnaires from the enumerators, namely the household and housing conditions booklets and the enumerator organizational book. After receiving them, the observers submitted them to their supervisors for a technical check. The receiving process began in the West Bank from 16/12/2007 until 25/12/2007 (during which the holiday of Eid Al-Adha took place), while in the Gaza Strip it started from 08/01/2008 until 12/01/2008. All booklets were handed over to PCBS main premises in Ramallah and Gaza.

Receipt of Booklets in PCBS Main Premises

The receipt process started in the main premises in Ramallah from all governorates on 29/12/2007 and ended on 07/01/2008 in the West Bank, while it started on 24/01/2008 and ended on 26/01/2008 in the Gaza Strip.

3.3.6 Post Enumeration Survey

Post enumeration is considered to be a developed technique for assessing and evaluating census findings. It was implemented through selecting a random sample of 218 enumeration areas representing all types of localities. The purpose of conducting such a study was to measure the rate of coverage and individuals in the Census-2007 to take these rates into account when preparing estimates of the population in the years after the census.

The fieldwork was implemented during the period from 29/12/2007- 03/01/2008 and 12/01/2008-16/01/2008 in the Gaza Strip. The process of editing the selected booklets for this survey was begun, matching them with the booklets of household and housing conditions obtained during the process of counting the population, i.e., data entry, data processing and extracting findings. These processes ended on 30/01/2008.

3.3.7 Preparation of the Preliminary Results

After completion of the counting process on 16/12/2007, the enumerators and observers carried out a desk review and prepared the preliminary fieldwork results from 16/12/2007 until 18/12/2007. After that, during the period from 24/12/2007 to 30/12/2007, preliminary results were compiled and reviewed by census managers in the governorates and then sent to the census office in PCBS main premises. This operation was carried out in Gaza Strip during the period from 08/01/2008 to 15/01/2008.

After receipt of the preliminary results forms from the fieldwork by the end of December 2007, these data were entered into computers to extract preliminary statistical tables for the Palestinian Territory and governorates. These tables contain the number of households and the number of male and female individuals.

During the receipt of preliminary results, coverage was thoroughly checked in all enumeration areas for comparison with the main enumeration areas booklet to ensure that no enumeration area had been missed.

3.3.8 Data Processing

The data processing stage includes all the stages after fieldwork, such as editing, coding, data entry, electronic editing and dissemination via both traditional methods (publications) and

online or on CDs and databases. Data processing was carried out in the West Bank with two work shifts. This process started on 13/01/2008 by training editors and coders. Around 120 employees were hired for each shift, in addition to supervisors for each shift. In the Gaza Strip, data processing was carried out during March – October 2011.

3.3.9 Preparation of Final Findings

During this stage, certain basic steps were achieved, of which the most important were data processing, tabulation and dissemination.

Chapter Four

Summary of Final Results

4.1 Population Final Results

Final results show that the total population of the Gaza Strip on midnight of 30/11-1/12/2007 was 1,416,966 people, including 718,642 males and 698,324 females. The male/female sex ratio was 102.9 males/100 females. The number of the population includes the following:

4.1.1 The Actual Enumerated Population

According to the final results of the actual count process, the number of actually counted population in the Gaza Strip is 1,387,530 people, including 703,710 males and 683,820 females.

4.1.2 The Population Number According to the Post Enumeration Survey

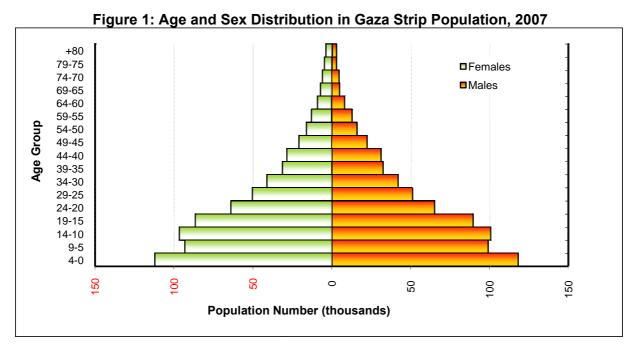
The aim of conducting a post enumeration survey is to measure the coverage rates of individuals in the Population and Housing Census in order to take such rates into consideration when the population number is projected in the years following the Census. The post enumeration survey shows that the population of the Gaza Strip is 1,416,966 based on the findings of the post enumeration survey and the under-coverage rate is 2.1%.

4.2 The Basic Demographic and Social Characteristics of the Population

4.2.1 Population Age Structure

Palestinian society in the Gaza Strip is still a young society according to the final results. The number of people aged 0-14 years in the Gaza Strip totals 617,799 or 44.5% of the total population. The number of people aged 15-64 is 727,915 or 52.5% of the total Gaza Strip population. The population aged 65 years and over totals 35,143 or 2.5% of the total population. In addition, the age of about 0.5% of the Gaza Strip population is not stated.

Compared with the 1997 census, the past ten years have witnessed a decrease of 5.7% in the proportion of children aged between 0-14 from 50.2% in 1997 to 44.5% in 2007. In contrast, the percentage of working age population aged 15-64 years has increased substantially from 46.9% in 1997 to 52.5% of the overall population in 2007, which is an increase of 5.6%. This means that, despite the fact that Palestinian society is still young compared with other communities, the proportion of young people is decreasing over time due to low fertility rates. The total fertility rate in 2007 in the Gaza Strip was 5.0 births compared to 6.9 births in 1997.



4.2.2 Basic Characteristics of Disability

The final results of the Census show that the number of people with at least one disability totaled 51,432, comprising 3.7% of the population of the Gaza Strip. The distribution of disability by type is as follows: 26,168 people suffering from seeing disability (1.9%); 12,687 people suffering from hearing disability (0.9%); 19,828 people suffering from moving disability (1.4%); 8,388 people suffering from cognition disability (0.6%); and 8,477 suffering from communication disability (0.6%).

The highest percentage of people with at least one disability is in Dier al Balah governorate with 4.6% of the population while the lowest percentage of people with at least one disability is in Gaza governorate with 3.2%.

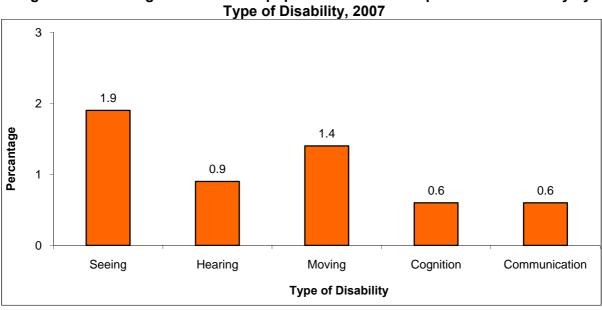


Figure 2: Percentage of Palestinian population in Gaza Strip with One Disability by

4.2.3 Basic Characteristics of Education

The number of people aged 5 and over attending education is 535,035 people, comprising 46.5% of the total population of the Gaza Strip.

The number of people aged 10 and over with a bachelor's degree or higher is 87,560 comprising 9.1% of the total Gaza Strip population in that age group. The highest percentage of people with a bachelor's degree and higher is found in Dier al Balah governorate with 10.4% of the total population of the governorate.

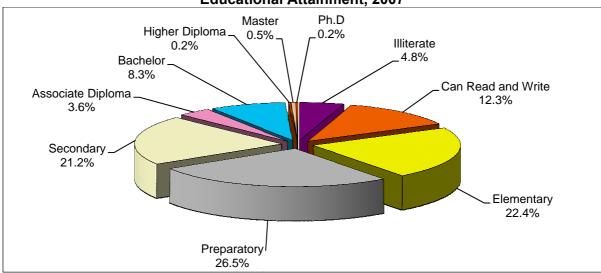
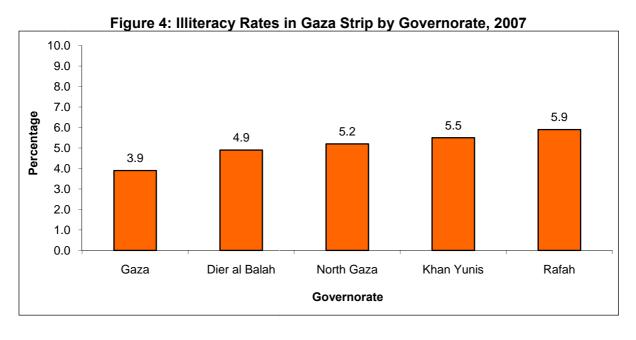


Figure 3: Percentage Distribution in Gaza Strip Population (aged 10 and over) by Educational Attainment, 2007

Among people aged 10 years and over, 46,379 (4.8%) in the Gaza Strip are illiterate. The highest illiteracy rate is in Rafah governorate with 5.9% while the lowest illiteracy rate is in both Jerusalem and Gaza governorates at 3.9%.



4.2.4 Basic Labor Characteristics

The number of unemployed people in the age group of 10 and over is 108,360 people, comprised 36.8% unemployment rate. The highest rate of unemployment in the Gaza Strip governorates is in Khan Yunis governorate at 41.5% while the lowest rate of unemployment is in Gaza governorate at 34.6%.

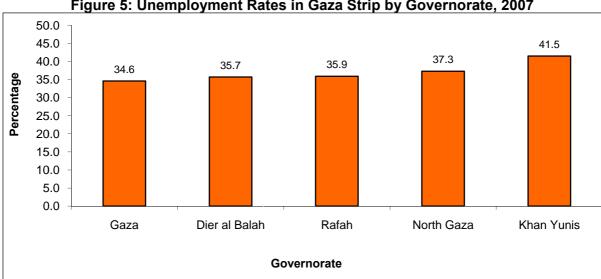


Figure 5: Unemployment Rates in Gaza Strip by Governorate, 2007

4.2.5 Basic Characteristics of Marriage

The number of people aged 12 and over who are married in the Gaza Strip is 450,744 people, 51.1% of the population. There are 221,457 married males (49.7%) and 229,287 married females (52.4%). The number of divorced people in the Gaza Strip is 6,038 (0.7%).

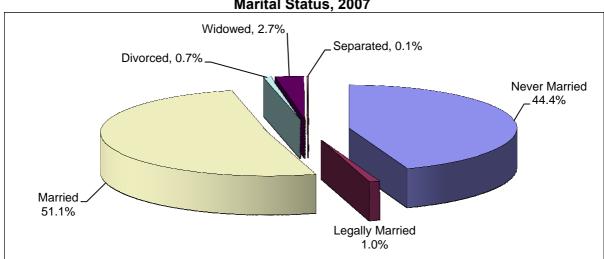
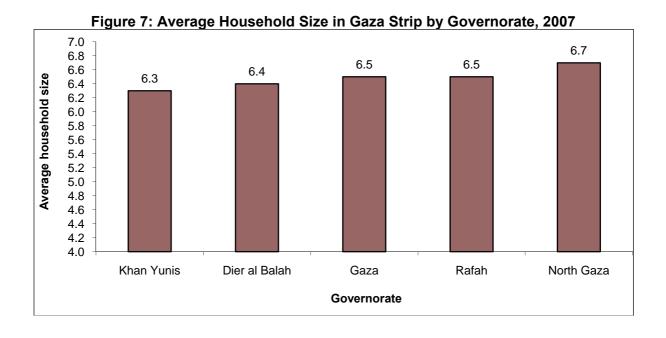


Figure 6: Percentage Distribution of Population (12 years and over) in Gaza Strip by Marital Status, 2007

4.3 Final Results of Household Numbers

According to the final results of the population count, the number of private households actually counted in the Gaza Strip is 214,760 households. The average household size is 6.5 individuals.



The number of Palestinian nuclear families is 166,296, representing 77.8% of all Palestinian private households compared to 71.8% of households in 1997, the percentage of extended private Palestinian households in the Gaza Strip declined from 25.3% in 1997 to 19.4% in 2007, indicating that the number of nuclear household has increased in lieu of extended households. There is a slight decrease in the percentage of one-person Palestinian households from 2.6% in 1997 to 2.5% in 2007. Composite households constitute the remainder of households with 0.2% in 2007 and 0.3% in 1997.

4.4 Final Results of Housing Unit Numbers

The findings of the census show that; the number of occupied housing units in the Gaza Strip is 214,760 housing units, The apartments constitute 60.9%, houses 36.6%, villas 1.5%, 0.5% of occupied housing units represent independent rooms, Tents, marginal and other types, and 0.4% of housing units not stated the type.

Chapter Five

Data Quality

5.1 Introduction

There are two types of error that can occur: statistical errors and non-statistical errors. Statistical errors occur in surveys using samples and do not exist in censuses. It is easy to measure errors and to estimate their rate since they result from errors in the sample. While non-statistical errors may occur at any stage of the implementation of the censuses or surveys, a system was required to control the quality of census data during the implementation of the second Palestinian Census of 2007 due to the many stages of work in planning and implementation that required various employees, hired for a short period, with variations in the quality of work that might affect the findings and reliability.

The main objective of the quality control program is to prevent or reduce the incidence of errors to the greatest extent possible and to detect errors in order to take appropriate measures to correct them. Without using such a program, census data might contain many errors and may not be suitable for use.

To achieve the required efficiency, a system of quality control was developed to control all stages, from the very beginning of the preparatory stage up to data processing and dissemination and to guarantee a high level of data quality. Quality control is of vital importance, particularly in the planning stage since it is connected with all stages to come. Thus, every stage was allocated enough time and procedures to ensure the high quality and reliability of census data.

5.2 Control Procedures in the Preparatory Stage

The preparatory phase took into account the development of simple definitions and instructions and compatibility with international recommendations and the needs of beneficiaries in the design of questionnaires so that instructions would be communicated clearly. Attention was paid to ensure that all booklets and questionnaires would be received, stored and that all booklets and questionnaires would be entered into the computer, in addition to preparing forms to control the quality of work, and the design and selection of data entry programs in advance.

A plan was made for updating localities with an enumeration areas manual with detailed maps where every establishment, building, housing, household and individual were counted. Adequate attention was given to special localities such as those where nomads reside, since they were covered in the census. Clear and simple instructions were developed for counting personnel at border crossings and the residents of collective housing.

Procedures were also established to examine the coverage rates of individuals and households through the post enumeration survey. Also taken into account was the printing of booklets and questionnaires to validate data collection, entry and storage. A type of indexed bag was used to store the households and housing conditions booklets and buildings booklets to ensure they would be easily accessible.

Through a pilot census, comprehensive testing was done for all questionnaires, tools, procedures, forms, fieldwork and office editing, PES, printing of questionnaires and manuals, selection of data entry programs and error detection programs, reviewing lists, coding

manuals and tabulation processes and preparatory stage dissemination in advance. The expected requirements of human and financial resources and a time schedule for the completion of all activities in this stage were estimated in advance.

5.3 Control Procedures in the Implementation Stage

5.3.1 Selection and Training of Employees

Given the magnitude of this project, the multiple levels, and the volume of employees, it was necessary to develop procedures to ensure the collection of reliable data. Maps of each area were updated under continuous supervision from the project management, who re-divided enumeration areas according to the ability of fieldworkers in various activities so as to achieve results on time.

The most qualified unemployed people were selected as employees, particularly those with higher scientific qualifications, of whom there are many in nearly all the governorates, except for Ramallah and Al-Bireh and Jerusalem where we had to employ a small number of Palestinian university students as enumerators. Fieldworkers had to be from the same locality to guarantee their efficiency in carrying out their work.

Plans and training programs for all employees were prepared in advance: census managers were trained in the governorates first, then they trained supervisors who participated in the training of enumerators and observers. As a precaution, at each stage PCBS trained an additional 30% more than the required number of employees as back-up staff in case of the resignation, dismissal, emergency conditions, or low achievement of existing staff.

5.3.2 Data Collection

Fieldworkers were distributed so that each supervisor had responsibility for managing five observers. Each observer supervised five enumerators, while each enumerator had to collect data for about 150 housing units within 15 days. The selection of employees was based on a standard assessment test and the individuals with the highest grades were selected and employed. The census directors (PCBS managers) were selected for their considerable experience in administrative and statistical work and some PCBS statisticians and fieldworkers were appointed to work as supervisors.

For counting purposes, the direct interview technique was used to obtain data from the head of household, or from a reasonable adult person. In the absence of the head of household or suitable person, the enumerator paid other visits to the household at different periods of time until data could be collected from a qualified individual.

Enumerators depended on official documents to collect basic data such as name, date of birth, identification number. They submitted a reminder questionnaire to the households to fill in the basic data required prior to the actual counting to save time and facilitate the task for both households and enumerators. Specific instructions were given to all employees at every level on how to conduct fieldwork and desk reviews and how to review and correct errors. The supervisor, for example, had to personally check at least two percent of the questionnaires from the observer and enumerator, in addition to checking the coverage and quality of data, particularly on the first days of work, and supervising the daily desk and fieldwork. Observers had to collect five percent of the data from the households where the enumerator had worked to ensure household coverage and the consistency of individual data, and notify the enumerators of their errors.

Every supervisor had to meet their fieldworkers on a daily basis to give new directions and instructions received from the operations room to correct errors that had occurred on the previous day. These supervisors had to conduct a daily desk review of what had been achieved by their subordinates. A campaign accompanied the activities of the census with the use of all means of media to encourage greater cooperation by citizens with census teams.

Many types of forms were developed regarding daily achievements and follow up, the preliminary findings and related materials, documents, supplies or deliveries received, monitoring of employees' work hours and follow up forms of household coverage.

A central operations room was formed at the PCBS headquarters in the West Bank and another in the Gaza Strip whose main task was to work 24 hours a day, including technicians, administrators and support services, to answer queries, meet needs and requirements and issue any general written instructions. In addition, a group of assistants in each governorate assisted the census director.

This census was also significant for using decentralized databases in the governorates through which the daily achievements of employees were registered and which controlled all technical and administrative work processes at every stage. This helped the census management and central operations room at PCBS headquarters to monitor work at various levels and take necessary action at the correct time.

The post enumeration survey was implemented for four percent of the total enumeration areas to examine the coverage rates of individuals and households and a complete re-count of all households and individuals in selected enumeration areas was conducted. This study showed that the under-coverage of individuals was three percent in the West Bank.

5.3.3 Refusal Cases

Several procedures were developed to cope with cases of refusal by private citizens, especially in the Jerusalem governorate and surrounding communities as a result of Israeli harassment of Palestinians residing in these areas. These procedures included field visits by members of the central operations room and the participation of officials.

5.4 Control Procedures in the Data Processing Stage

The data processing stage includes editing, coding, data entry, reviewing lists and checking all previous operations of data entry for all enumeration areas. All procedures and instructions were conducted to check the consistency of the data and coding fields and ensure the entry of all enumeration areas and booklets and questionnaires, with their content of buildings and housing units, households and data on individuals. As booklets and questionnaires required checking and moving from one operation site to another, a store was prepared for all the documents to be indexed and categorized and the store keeper controlled the flow of documents.

Coding manuals were prepared and examined beforehand, as well as the instructions for editing and coding procedures to check the consistency of the data and how to detect and correct errors. All editing and coding employees were selected from among the best fieldworkers who collected the data from households and individuals. Training was conducted centrally to ensure uniform concepts and to eliminate disparities in fieldwork in all governorates. Editing, coding and testing the consistency of 100% of the questionnaires was

conducted, in addition to desk reviewing, editing and coding (100%) in order to eliminate differences between individual editors and to discover and correct errors and circulate them daily.

Tests were held for all applicants for data entry and those who performed best were trained centrally in a uniform procedure of data entry. During the first three days, all date entered were deleted and re-entered again to correct errors and inform employees so as to avoid such errors in the future. Certain procedures were adopted to ensure correct data entry: in the first stage a unique separate file was prepared for each enumeration area that included identification data (to ensure coverage), the number of households and the total number of booklets to ensure that all booklets and all households had been entered. Upon data entry, a thorough examination of the identification data and the range of each digital key question was conducted so that the computer did not accept any figure outside this range. For example, the relationship of the head of the household, sex and all the pre-coded questions in the household and housing conditions questionnaire, and the type of building in the buildings questionnaire. The remaining questions were exposed to a comprehensive re-examination of the range of each question after data entry and the extraction of error lists resulting from data inconsistency.

After data entry, certain lists were extracted to ensure the coverage of all enumeration areas, buildings, housing units, households and individuals, and to examine the internal consistency of the data of each unit. The procedures used were to extract error lists that must be corrected or questioned These lists were submitted to the best reviewers under full supervision of the technical operations in the census directorate.

Specific previously prepared programs were used to detect errors according to the following procedures:

- 1. A manual was prepared of instructions for desk editing and procedures for the questionnaire of household and housing conditions. A set of desk editing instructions were printed and the procedures for the buildings questionnaire containing tests designed to ensure the coverage of data entry, to detect inconsistencies or to detect abnormal and rare cases. These were reviewed and printed with a name and number given to every error in the manual.
- 2. A list was extracted for each enumeration area, including the identification data of each building, housing unit, household or individual message (type of check) and the number printed in the manual. The auditor could then recognize the message name and type of error, location and procedures of editing and audit procedures patch, which consists of more than six hundred checks on several stages.
- 3. Lists were submitted to the reviewers to return to the original booklets. If the error was caused by data entry, it would be corrected on the list. If the error was due to fieldwork, all associated questions should be considered for correction. For example, if the type of housing was a tent or a separate room, the number of rooms must be one by definition. The first check would be conducted through manual editing, then extracting the electronic lists after data entry for such types of tests, then they would be corrected manually on the original booklets and data re-entered correctly. As for the coverage test, there is a key reference that contains all enumeration areas and shows the number of booklets and households in the enumeration area to be entered on the computer. At this point, if there was a variation between the number of booklets and households actually entered and the total number of households in the file of each area, an error message

appears to request correction. Through this method, we ensured that 100% of the households were entered. By the same method, we ensured that all household members were entered through connecting the manually prepared summary of household members and the entered data of each household, and the number of individuals distributed by sex by the individual number in the household to ensure that 100% of household members were counted and entered according to their gender. In addition, there was a unique sequence number for each household in the enumeration area.

Cases which were non applicable were coded as such and represented by the figure 9 according to the number of digits for each question, unless there was a certain indication that led to selecting the suitable answer for variables, such as gender and the relationship of head of household in the questionnaire of households and housing conditions.

- 1. All enumeration area lists were extracted in this way and all kinds of tests.
- 2. Amended lists were sent back to data entry to be entered and corrected and a copy of the daily entered data was kept in several different places.
- 3. Previous stages were conducted twice or more until the data of each enumeration area became clean.
- 4. All files were compiled for enumeration areas of each locality of each governorate. Then, all tables and any additional tests were conducted with the participation of specialists in different areas (demography, education, labor force, housing, buildings, etc.) to test the data before the final tabulation in order to correct errors according to the aforementioned procedures.

5.5 Data Quality Assurance

The process of census results evaluation by estimating the values of errors and trends is considered to be a necessary process to answer questions concerning the accuracy and coverage of census data and to defend the credibility of findings. There are several methods and tools to evaluate the results of the census in terms of coverage and content, which include either a single source of data (the census itself) or multiple sources. The use of multiple sources, in turn, may take two forms: either by comparing the booklets of individuals or comparing the overall values.

The quality testing program for the Census 2007 contains several methods for measuring the quality and coverage of data and trends, focusing on several areas such as the post enumeration survey (matching individual booklets), comparison with administrative booklets, comparison with the results of household surveys, and conducting demographic analysis. The following is a detailed explanation of these areas:

5.5.1 Post Enumeration Survey (PES)

The post enumeration survey is a sample survey conducted shortly after the census to assess the census. PES usually consists of two types of match studies: an identical study to measure coverage errors and a re-interview survey for the purposes of assessing errors in the content of census data with respect to population indicators.

The PES is usually the only reliable method of measuring errors in census coverage in developing countries, if we take into account the lack of accurate administrative registers and the limited availability of accurate demographic data on fertility, mortality and internal migration. In addition, the method of matching individual records provides the possibility of

obtaining separate estimates on both coverage errors and content errors, which is not easily achieved in studies that do not adopt the method of matching individual records.

In the PES, the quality control of data is easier due to the limited area of study, that is, a sample of areas. On the other hand, the PES process includes an additional operation that is not included in the census, which is the matching process between census booklets and the booklets of PES and this additional step would include non-statistical errors. Due to this, all supervisors and enumerators should be prepared and well qualified, with a rate of supervisors to enumerators of one to five. It is essential to appoint professional and adequately trained officials at all stages.

Although the PES was not designed to be fully independent of the census, as the enumeration areas of the census will be used as preview units for the PES, the following points should be taken into account:

- 1. The return of all census questionnaires from the field before the start of counting in the PES.
- 2. Counting the areas of the PES by teams of fieldworkers, excluding those who worked as enumerators in the census. (It is logical to employ census supervisors and observers to work in the PES in order to benefit from their experience, as long as they are appointed to work in areas other than those they worked in during the census.)
- 3. The employees of the PES must not have any prior information about census findings in the enumeration areas in which they are going to work.
- 4. The employees of the census also must not know which enumeration areas will be selected to conduct the PES later.
- 5. The data of the PES must be processed separately from the census data.

Description of Used Frame

The frame of the PES includes all the enumeration areas of the Census-2007, which totaled 4,916 enumeration areas distributed in all governorates of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. To implement the PES, 218 enumeration areas were chosen to be a stratified cluster sample designed for a single-stage, where all households in the selected enumeration areas in the sample were collected.

5.5.2 Assessment of Coverage Based on PES

The rate of coverage was estimated for individuals nationally and key areas of research. The following table shows these percentages for the West Bank

Percentages of coverage and under-coverage rates for individuals in governorates in Gaza Strip

Governorate	Coverage Rates	Under-coverage Rates	
Gaza Strip	97.9%	2.1%	
North Gaza	98.1%	1.9%	
Gaza	97.6%	2.4%	
Dier al Balah	97.7%	2.3%	
Khan Yunis	98.2%	1.8%	
Rafah	98.4%	1.6%	

5.5.3 Internal Data Consistency Testing

Given the fact that the Population, Housing and Establishments Census-2007 is the second census on population, households, individuals, buildings and housing units and their detailed characteristics, the issue of testing data quality by all possible means was of paramount importance, especially internal data consistency and comparing the findings with other surveys.

Based on the distinct experience of the census, certain instructions were developed during fieldwork implementation to assure high data quality and to develop procedures and forms to control supervision and follow up.

Certain rules for desk editing and procedures to detect consistency errors and correct them were drawn up. During the cleaning process, many tables and detailed editing were extracted, reviewed and tested by the census directorate and by those concerned with the subject from other directorates.

In addition, a copy of the raw data was handed over to each subject specialist to test the accuracy, data quality and consistency of procedures before the process of extracting the final tables and to make any adjustments required.

5.5.4 Comparison of Findings with Other Sources

The census data and indicators were compared by the subject specialists and census directorate with the common data and indicators of surveys. A comparison was conducted between the key indicators and the derived rates from census data in several areas. Comparison was made with indicators of the Household Health Survey 2006, Demographic Survey 2004 and Health Survey 2000, in addition to comparisons with the previous census findings of 1997, particularly with regard to population, distribution of gender and age, total fertility rates, average household volume and household composition. The results indicated considerable consistency between them. Comparison of disability indicators with Census-1997 findings and the Health Survey 1996 was difficult and even impossible due to variations of the concepts of disability and difficulty.

With regard to housing and housing conditions, data were compared with common indicators of census and household surveys, particularly indicators of the number of rooms per household, housing density, and the type of housing. In general, most results were close and logical.

When comparing the Census-2007 with Census-1997 indicators and with certain selected surveys, the results were as illustrated in the table below. The data were of high quality and differences are logical and justified. There is consistency between indicators drawn from different sources, taking into account the reference date and work methodologies to explain variances where they exist.

Comparison Table Between Selected Indicators in Census and Some Surveys

Indicator	Census 1997	Health Survey 2000	Demographic Health Survey 2004	PAPFAM 2006	Census 2007	
Sex Ratio	103.1	101.7	102.6	102.7	102.9	
Median age	14.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	16.0	
Age distribution						
0-14	50.2	40.2	48.7	48.8	44.5	
15-64	46.9	46.9	48.6	48.9	52.5	
65+	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.5	
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	
Proportional distribution of the households						
consisted of One person	2.6	2.3	3.0	2.4	2.5	
Nuclear household	71.8	74.3	83.5	73.0	77.5	
Extended household	25.3	23.0	13.4	24.5	19.4	
Compound household	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Household Size	6.9	6.9	6.2	7.0	6.5	
No. of persons per room	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	

5.5.5 Treatment of Not Stated

Percentage of Not Stated in Gaza Strip for Selected Indicators

Indicators	Percentage of not Stated %
Age	0.5
Marital status	0.1
Refugee Status	0.0
Religion	0.4
Type of housing unit	0.4
Relation to labor force	0.2
Enrollment in education	0.1

5.5.6 Use of Demographic Analysis Methods

The use of demographic analysis methods to assess the population data of censuses is considered one of the common methods for assessing the quality of data. It can assess the data of age, age structure and sex in the community through estimating certain demographic measures. The following were conducted:

- Calculating some index numbers to measure the accuracy of age data and preference
 of individual age such as: Myers number, Patchi, Wipple and the Secretariat of the
 United Nations.
- Calculating the percentages of different age groups.
- Calculating the sex ratio for age groups.
- Calculating the percentage of not stated.
- Examining internal consistency between the relevant variables when extracting the tables.

This had logical and acceptable results within the standards and recommendations.