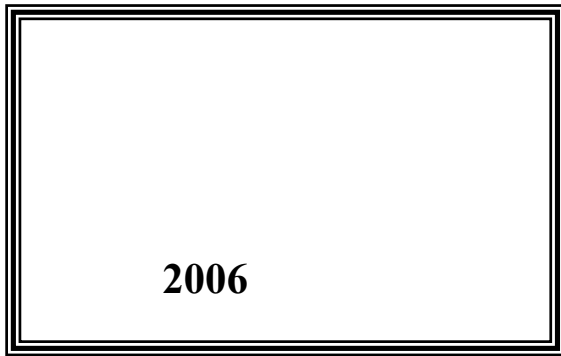




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Chapter Four

Glossary of Statistical Terms

1.4

4.1 Sampling, Standards and Quality Terms

Sampling Terms			1010 :		
Sampling Techniques - Cochran, 1977	- 1977	It is a subset from the statistical population to be selected by certain criteria.	Sample	1010100	10
Sampling Techniques - Cochran, 1977	- 1977	It refers to the distribution of the sample across strata by percentage of strata size in population.	Proportional Allocation	1010101	10
Sampling Techniques - Cochran, 1977	- 1977	It refers to the distribution of the sample across strata by strata size, variance and cost.	Optimum Allocation	1010102	10
Sampling Techniques - Cochran, 1977	- 1977	It refers to the distribution of the sample across strata equality.	Equal Allocation	1010103	10

Sampling Techniques - Cochran, 1977	- 1977	It is the sample design of high Accuracy and less cost.		Optimum Design	1010104	10
Sampling Techniques - Cochran, 1977	- 1977	A concept refers to the plan of sampling and estimation procedures .		Sampling Design	1010105	10
Sampling Techniques - Cochran, 1977	- 1977	It is a group of lists and maps, electronic files, which include all elements of society under study.		Sample frame	1010106	10
Sampling Techniques - Cochran, 1977	- 1977	It is the units making up the sampling frame for the first stage of a multistage sample.		Sampling Unit	1010107	10
Sampling Techniques - Cochran, 1977	- 1977	It refers to the chance of each element in the frame located in sample and the range between (0 - 1).	(1- 0)	Selection Probability	1010108	10
Sampling Techniques - Cochran, 1977	- 1977	It refers to the unit which is used for analyzing the survey data, it may be a person, household, establishment.	.	Analyses Unit	1010109	10
Sampling Techniques - Cochran, 1977	- 1977	It refers to the ratio between the standard error and the estimate value from the data.		Relative Error	1010110	10
Sampling Techniques - Cochran, 1977	- 1977	It refers to a measure of the extent to which estimates from various samples differ from the expected value, and it is computed as the square root of the variance.	.	Standard Error	1010111	10

Sampling Techniques - Cochran, 1977	- 1977	It refers to the margin of error when estimating the indicator	Margin of Error	1010112	10
Sampling Techniques - Cochran, 1977	- 1977	It refers to the reciprocal of the probability of selection.	Weight	1010113	10
Sampling Techniques - Cochran, 1977	- 1977	It refers to the sample which is selected using two or more types of samples	Complex Sample	1010114	10
Sampling Techniques - Cochran, 1977	- 1977	It refers to the measure of homogeneity of study population units within clusters	Interclass Correlation Coefficient	1010115	10
Sampling Techniques - Cochran, 1977	- 1977	The task of estimating the value of the variance of an estimate (as Mean, Proportion, Total...etc.)	Variance Estimation	1010116	10
Sampling Techniques - Cochran, 1977	- 1977	It refers to the difference between true and estimate values.	Bias	1010117	10
Sampling Techniques - Cochran, 1977	- 1977	It is a method of selecting n units from the population units N and each unit has equal chance of being drawn.	Simple Random Sample	1010118	10

Sampling Techniques - Cochran, 1977	- 1977	Divide the frame into groups, where each group is homogenous, the group called stratum.	Stratified Sample	1010119	10
Sampling Techniques - Cochran, 1977	- 1977	It is a concept refers to the selection of subgroup from the total population, so that each of them contains a number of units and give a cluster, the units of the cluster not homogenous inside the strata .	Cluster Sample	1010120	10
Sampling Techniques - Cochran, 1977	- 1977	It is the sample that has probability of selection for each unit proportional to the size of the unit.	Sampling with probability proportional to size	1010121	10
Sampling Techniques - Cochran, 1977	- 1977	It is the ratio between the variance of the estimate of the complex design sample and the simple random sample with same size.	Design Effect	1010122	10
Sampling Techniques - Cochran, 1977	- 1977	The sample allocation is proportional allocation and the selection of sample is simple or systematic random sample in each stratum.	Self-Weighting Sample	1010123	10
Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group, Luxembourg, October 2003	: 2003	A sample in which the selection of units is based in factors other than random chance, e.g. convenience, prior experience or the judgment of a researcher	Non-probability sample	1010124	10

Metadata Common Vocabulary, 2009.	2009	The term "coverage" encompasses the descriptions of key dimensions delimiting the statistics produced, e.g. geographical, institutional, product, economic sector, industry, occupation, transaction, etc., as well as relevant exceptions and exclusions. The term Coverage describes the scope of the data compiled, rather than the characteristics of the survey.	Coverage	()	1010125	10
Metadata Common Vocabulary, 2009.	2009	Error caused by a failure to cover adequately all components of the population being studied, which results in differences between the target population and the sampling frame	Coverage error		1010126	10
		Failure to include required units in the frame, which results in the absence of information for those units	Under-coverage		1010127	10
Metadata Common Vocabulary, 2009.	2009	Error due to the inclusion in the sample of elements that do not belong there, Over-coverage arises from the presence in the frame of units not belonging to the target population and of units belonging to the target population that appear in the frame more than once	Over-coverage		1010128	10

Standards Terms**1015 :**

Glossary of Statistical Terms : OECD	:	It is a structured approach to solve a problem. Statistically: It is a set of research methods and techniques applied to a particular field of study	Methodology	1015100	10
Glossary of Statistical Terms : OECD	:	Data and other documentation that describes objects in a formalized way	Metadata	1015101	10
Glossary of Statistical Terms : OECD	:	Metadata describing statistical data	Statistical Metadata	1015102	10
Glossary of Statistical Terms : OECD	:	A data element that represents statistical data for a specified time, place, and other characteristics	statistical indicator	1015103	10
Glossary of Statistical Terms : OECD	:	An observation data collected on an individual object - statistical unit	Statistical Microdata	1015104	10

Glossary of Statistical Terms : OECD	:	An observation data gained by a purposeful aggregation of statistical microdata conforming to statistical methodology	statistical macrodata	1015105	10
Glossary of Statistical Terms : OECD	:	An investigation about the characteristics of a given observations by means of collecting data from a sample of that society of observations and estimating their characteristics through the systematic use of statistical methodology	Survey	1015106	10
Terminology on Statistical Metadata UN, 2000	.	A word or phrase used to designate a concept	Term	1015107	10
Glossary of Statistical Terms : OECD	:	A concept is a unit of knowledge created by a unique combination of characteristics	Concept	1015108	10
Metadata Common Vocabulary, 2009.	2009	A set of discrete, exhaustive and mutually exclusive observations, which can be assigned to one or more variables to be measured in the collation and/or presentation of data	Classifications	1015109	10
Metadata Common Vocabulary, 2009.	2009	A systematic naming of things or a system of names or terms for things. In classification, nomenclature involves a systemic naming of categories or items	Nomenclature	1015110	10

Metadata Common Vocabulary, 2009.	2009	The comprehensive body of international statistical guidelines and recommendations that have been developed by international organizations working with national agencies	International statistical standard	1015111	10
Metadata Common Vocabulary, 2009.	2009	Standard for data dissemination established by the International Monetary Fund to guide members that have, or that might seek, access to international capital markets in the provision of their economic and financial data to the public. Subscription to the SDDS was opened in April 1996	Special Data Dissemination Standard, SDDS	1015112	10
Metadata Common Vocabulary, 2009.	2009	A structured process through which member countries of the International Monetary Fund commit voluntarily to improving the quality of the data produced and disseminated by their statistical systems over the long run to meet the needs of macroeconomic analysis	General Data Dissemination System, GDDS	1015113	10
Terminology on Statistical Metadata UN, 2000	2000	A survey conducted on the full set of observation objects belonging to a given population or universe	census	1015114	10
Glossary of Statistical Terms : OECD	OECD	ISIC is the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. This classification is the international standard for the classification of productive economic activities. The main purpose is to provide a standard set of economic activities so that entities can be classified according to the activity they carry out.	ISIC	1015115	10

Glossary of Statistical Terms : OECD	OECD	The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED-97) is used to define the levels and fields of education	Classification of Education (ISCED)	1015116	10
Glossary of Statistical Terms : OECD	OECD	A time series is a set of regular time-ordered observations of a quantitative characteristic of an individual or collective phenomenon taken at successive, in most cases equidistant, periods / points of time	Time series	1015117	10
Glossary of Statistical Terms : OECD	OECD	classifies persons according to their actual and potential relation with jobs. Jobs are classified with respect to the type of work performed or to be performed. The basic criteria used to define the system of major, sub-major, minor and unit groups is the “skill” level and “skill specialization” required to carry out the tasks and duties of the occupations, with separate major groups for “Legislators, senior officials and managers” and for “Armed forces”	International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)	1015118	10
United Nations Statistics Division	شعبة الإحصاء التابعة للأمم المتحدة	It is a classification used to identify the objectives of both individual consumption expenditure and actual individual consumption.	classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP)	1015119	

Quality Terms

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ISO 9000/2005: Quality Management and Quality Assurance Vocabulary	9000/2005	The extent to which a set of inherent characteristics fulfils requirements	Quality	1020100	10
ISO 9000/2005: Quality Management and Quality Assurance Vocabulary	9000/2005	Closeness of computations or estimates to the exact or true values that the statistics were intended to measure ()	Accuracy	1020101	10
Metadata Common Vocabulary, 2009.	2009	Closeness of the initial estimated value to the subsequent estimated value ()	Reliability	1020102	10
Metadata Common Vocabulary, 2009.	2009	Systems and frameworks in place within an organization to manage the quality of statistical products and processes	Quality management	1020103	10
Metadata Common Vocabulary, 2009.	2009	A concept refers to all the planned and systematic activities implemented that can be demonstrated to provide confidence that the processes will fulfill the requirements for the statistical output. This includes the design of programmes for quality management, the description of planning process, scheduling of work, frequency of plan updates, and other organizational arrangements to support and maintain planning function	Quality assurance	1020104	10

Metadata Common Vocabulary, 2009.	2009	A concept refers to the overall assessment of data quality, based on standard quality criteria. This may include the result of a scoring or grading process for quality. Scoring may be quantitative or qualitative	Quality assessment	1020105	10
Metadata Common Vocabulary, 2009.	2009	A concept refers to documentation on methods and standards for assessing data quality, based on standard quality criteria such as relevance, accuracy and reliability, timeliness and punctuality, accessibility and clarity, comparability, and coherence	Quality documentation	1020106	10
Metadata Common Vocabulary, 2009.	2009	The extent to which statistics meet current and potential users' needs	Relevance	1020107	10
Metadata Common Vocabulary, 2009.	2009	Length of time between data availability and the event or phenomenon they describe	Timeliness	1020108	10
Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group, Luxembourg, October 2003	2003	A one-dimension compound information on quality, possibly calculated as a weighted mean of all available quality indicators	Quality index	1020109	10

Metadata Common Vocabulary, 2009.	2009	The ease and conditions under which statistical information can be obtained	Accessibility	1020110	10
Metadata Common Vocabulary, 2009.	2009	Adequacy of statistics to be combined in different ways and for various uses	Coherence ()	1020111	10
Metadata Common Vocabulary, 2009.	2009	The extent to which differences between statistics can be attributed to differences between the true values of the statistical characteristics	Comparability	1020112	10
Metadata Common Vocabulary, 2009.	2009	Principal methods to review, audit, or verify the accuracy of the disseminated data	Verification	1020113	10
Metadata Common Vocabulary, 2009.	2009	Values and related practices that maintain confidence in the eyes of users in the agency producing statistics and ultimately in the statistical product	Integrity	1020114	10

2.4

4.2 Science and Telecommunications Technology Terms

<i>Science and Technology Terms</i>		<i>1510 :</i>		
World Summit on the Information Society	It is used to describe the tools and the process to access, retrieve, store, organize manipulate, produce present and exchange information by electronic and other manual automated means.	Information and communication technology	1510100	15
World Summit on the Information Society	A worldwide public computer network. Organizations and persons can connect their computers to this network and exchange information across a country and/or across the world. The Internet provides access to a number of communication services including the World Wide Web and carries email, news, entertainment and data files.	Internet	1510101	15
World Summit on the Information Society	It is the conducting of business communication and transactions over computer networks and through individual computers linked to the Word Wide Web. Strictly defined, e-commerce is the buying and selling of goods and services, and the transfer of funds, through digital communications.	E- commerce	1510102	15
World Summit on the Information Society	It is a private computer network that uses Internet protocols and network connectivity to securely share part of an organization's information or operations with its employees. Sometimes the term refers only to the most visible service, the internal website.	Intranet	1510103	15

World Summit on the Information Society	It is government's use of (ICT) to exchange information and services with citizens, businesses, and other arms of government. E-Government may be applied by legislature, judiciary, or administration, to improve internal efficiency, the delivery of public services, or processes of democratic governance.	E- Government	1510104	15
International Telecommunications Union	It is a telephone line connecting the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched network and which has dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment.	Main Telephone Lines	1510105	15
ESCWA	It is unsolicited electronic messaging, regardless of its content.	Self Propelled Automatic Mail (SPAM)	1510106	15
World Summit on the Information Society	It is a private network that uses Internet protocols, network connectivity, and possibly the public telecommunication system to securely share part of an organization's information or operations with suppliers, vendors, partners, customers or other businesses. An extranet can be viewed as part of a company's Intranet that is extended to users outside the company.	Extranet	1510107	15

ESCWA	Involvement in computer security/insecurity, to discover of exploits in systems (for exploitation or prevention), or in obtaining or preventing unauthorized access to systems through skills.		Hacking	1510108	15
ESCWA	Location on the World Wide Web identified by a Web address. Collection of Web files on a particular subject that includes a beginning file called a home page. Information is encoded with specific languages (Hypertext mark-up language (HTML), XML, Java) readable with a Web browser, like Netscape's Navigator or Microsoft's Internet Explorer.	.http	Website	1510109	15
ESCWA	It is a mean for exchange messages, texts and attached files among internet or intranet users.		E-mail	1510110	15
UNESCO	Comprise creative work undertaken on a Systematic basis to increase the stock of knowledge. The term R&D covers three activities: basic research, applied research and experimental development.		Research & experimental development (R&D)	1510111	15

Telecommunications Terms		رمز الموضوع: 1515		مصطلحات الاتصالات	
United Nations	Letter with a limited amount of words, sent inland or abroad by telex, fax, or telephone. Fees are paid according to the number of words.	Telegram	1515100	15	
United Nations	Material posted as presents, such as food, clothes, beauty-care materials, perfumes, and commercial samples. The lowest limit of post packet length and width is 140, 90 mm $\pm$ 2 mm respectively. The highest limit for the sum of length, width, and thickness is 900 mm. The highest limit of the length of any dimension is 600 mm. The highest weight of the post packet is 2 kg.	Post Packet	1515101	15	140 (2) 90 600 900 2
United Nations	A post matter that has the property of communication. It could be written, typed or both. This includes commercial samples, which are contained in an envelope. The lowest limit of the shortest length is 140 mm, while the lowest limit of the shortest width is 90 mm $\pm$ 2 mm. The sum of length, width, and thickness should not be greater than 900 mm. The highest limit of the length of any dimension is 600 mm. The weight of the letter should be between 20-2000 g.	Letter	1515102	15	) 90 140 (2 900 600 2000 20
United Nations	A letter that is sent by normal post with regular fees.	Regular Letter	1515103	15	

United Nations	A letter intended to be delivered quickly (24 hours) from the moment of reception by the post center. Normally extra fees are applied.	24	Express Mail	1515104	15
United Nations	A letter to which extra fees is applied and for which the sender gets a receipt. It is normally delivered to the addressee or other person acting as such after checking his identity and taking his signature on a receipt.	-	Registered Letter	1515105	15
United Nations	Material posted as closed flexible or rigid packet, containing papers, books, food, clothes, etc. The highest limit for the sum of the parcel lengths, twice the width, and twice the thickness is 3 m. The highest limit of the length of any dimension is 1.5 m. The highest weight of internal parcel is 20 kg, while in case of parcels sent abroad the highest limit is 5-20 kg, or according to the rules of the receiving country.	3 1.5 20 20-5	Parcel	1515106	15
United Nations	A post matter, which is printed by a printing shop, or by any other method such as copying, books, and booklets. It has a cultural and scientific property, and not communication property. The lowest limit of the printed material length and width is 140, 90 mm ± 2 mm respectively. The highest limit of the sum of length, width, and thickness is 900 mm. The highest limit of the length of any dimension is 600 mm. The highest weight of the printed material is 2 kg, it is also allowable to reach 5 kg when the printed material is book.	) 90 (2 900 600 2 5	Printed Matter	1515107	15

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	This covers the effective (completed) traffic originating in a given country to destinations outside that country. The indicator should be reported in number of minutes of traffic.	()	International outgoing telephone traffic (minutes)	()	1515108	15
The International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	Local telephone traffic consists of effective (completed) fixed telephone line traffic exchanged within the local charging area in which the calling station is situated. This is the area within which one subscriber can call another on payment of the local charge (if applicable). This indicator should be reported in the number of minutes. If the indicator is reported in calls or meter units (pulses), then an appropriate conversion figure to minutes of traffic should be supplied	()	Local telephone traffic (minutes)	()	1515109	15
The International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	National trunk (toll) traffic consists of effective (completed) fixed national telephone traffic exchanged with a station outside the local charging area of the calling station. The indicator should be reported as the number of minutes of traffic	.	National trunk telephone traffic (minutes)	() ()	1515110	15

Transportation Terms		1520 :		
Israel Central Bureau of Statistics	Serves for national or inter district traffic and including road extension within a locality.	Main Road	1520100	15
Israel Central Bureau of Statistics	Branching off from, or lining, main roads.	Regional Road	1520101	15
United Nations	A motor vehicle designed to carry more than 9 passengers (including the driver).	Bus	1520102	15
United Nations	A motor vehicle designed exclusively or primarily to haul other vehicles, which are not power-driven. Agricultural tractors are excluded.	Road Tractor	1520103	15
United Nations	An accident, which occurred as a result of the vehicle being in a state of motion and in which people were injured.	Road Traffic Accident ()	1520104	15
United Nations	Two wheeled motor vehicles with or without sidecar. This category includes scooter, three-wheeled vehicles not exceeding 400 kg. Motorcycles are classified according to the engine capacity as: less than 50 cm ³ , 50-100 cm ³ , 100-250 cm ³ , and greater than 250 cm ³ .	Motorcycle	1520105	15
United Nations	All the flights for remuneration other than those reported under regular flights.	Irregular Flights	1520106	15

United Nations	A series of flights fulfilling at least the following conditions: they are performed : by a passenger aircraft, their tickets are open for free sale to the general public; they are planned and adjusted according to the needs of traffic, carried out according to existing aviation agreements, The operating license and the fixed timetables are also available to the general public.			Regular Flights	1520107	15
United Nations	A motor vehicle designed for another purpose than passenger transport, weights more than 2200 kg, its height is more than 175 cm and less than or equal to 250 cm, and described in its license as a commercial vehicle.	2200 250	175	Commercial Car	1520108	15
United Nations	A motor vehicle intended for the carriage of passengers (in return for payment), and designed to seat no more than 9 persons (including the driver), and described in its license as a taxi.	() () 9 " "		Taxi " "	1520109	15
United Nations	A motor vehicle, other than motorcycle intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than 9 persons (including the driver).	() () 9 .		Private Car	1520110	15
United Nations	A motor vehicle designed for another purpose than passenger transport, its height is more than 250 cm, and described in its license as a truck.	250		Truck	1520111	15

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	It is a road Constructed by Israeli Occupation to link the Settlements with each other and with Israel.	Bypass Road	1520112	15
Israel Central Bureau of Statistics	Serves the internal traffics within a locality.	Local Road	1520113	15
United Nations	All passengers, excluding airplane staff and infants (less than 2 years of age).	Number of Passengers in a Flight	1520114	15
United Nations	The total number of passenger seats available for sale between each pair of airports on a flight stage (excludes seats not actually available for the carriage of passengers because of the weight of fuel or other load).	Number of Available Seats	1520115	15
United Nations	A vehicle running on wheels and intended for use on roads.	Vehicle	1520116	15
United Nations	A vehicle designed for purposes other than the carriage of passengers or goods. This category includes: ambulances, mobile cranes, self-propelled rollers, bulldozers with metallic wheels or tracks, vehicles for recording film, radio, and TV programs, mobile library vehicles, towing vehicles for vehicles in need of repair.	Other Vehicle	1520117	15
United Nations	A vehicle fitted with auto propulsive engine, it is normally used for carrying persons or goods, and drawing vehicles.	Motor Vehicle	1520118	15

United Nations	Goods road vehicles designed to be hauled by a road motor vehicle. Excluding agricultural trailers and caravans.	" "	Trailer	1520119	15
United Nations	Goods road vehicle with no front axle designed in such a way as to be hauled by road tractor.	.	Semi-Trailer	1520120	15

المجال الثالث

3.4

4.3 Economics Terms

National Accounts Terms		2010 :			
International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics 2008	2008	Referring to a process, that is to say, to the combination of actions carried out by a certain entity that uses labour, capital, goods and services to produce specific products (goods and services).	()	Economic Activity	2010100 20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	Is the main work of the enterprise based on the (ISIC, rev3) and that contribute by the large proportion of the value added, whenever more than one activity exist in the enterprise.	()	Main Economic Activity	2010101 20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	It is defined as a group of establishments engaged in the same, or similar, kinds of activity. This definition is in agreement with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC Rev.3). The highest level of aggregation is called the classification group, and the lowest level is called division. The various groups are determined in accordance with the nature of production, its use, and its structure of inputs.	()	Industry	2010102 20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	The United Nations System of National Accounts SNA 1993 defines two main types of statistical units: Institutional unit and establishment.	(SNA'93)	Statistical Unit	2010103 20

System of National Accounts 93	1993	It is an economic entity that is capable, in its own right, of owning assets, incurring liabilities and engaging in economic activities and in transactions with other entities.	Institutional Unit-Enterprise	-	2010104	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	An establishment is an enterprise, or part of an enterprise, that is situated in a single location and in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added.	() Establishment		2010105	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	It is an economic concept and it does not based on nationality or legal criteria (although it may be similar to concepts of residence). An individual is said to be resident within the economic territory of a country when such individual maintains a center of economic interest in that territory - that is, when this individual engages, or intends to engage, in economic activities or transactions on a significant scale either indefinitely or over a long period of time, usually interpreted as one year. The rule excludes students, medical patients abroad, and foreign diplomats and international organizations other than country's residents where such institutions exist.	Resident		2010106	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	It is the value of the assets which can be reproduced and depreciated during the year, depreciation is calculated on the current substitutive value.	Depreciation		2010107	20

System of National Accounts 93	1993	It is the value of the final products of goods and services produced by a certain establishment which is used by other units for self-consumed or for the purposes of self gross fixed capital formation. Production includes two categories: Final products and the so-called (under operating products). Production can be classified as follows: Market outputs, Outputs of private account. and Other non-market outputs.	:	.	"	"	:	Output (Production)	()	2010108	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	It means products that take long time to produce such as livestock and establishment works.	.					Under Operating Products		2010109	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	It includes goods and services sold at market prices such as most of the goods and services sold at warehouses and retail sail stores	.					Market Outputs		2010110	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	It includes goods and services consumed at the same production unit such as agricultural products, which are produced and consumed at the same farm.	.					Outputs of Private Account		2010111	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	These are the goods and services produced by the government or non-profit institutions that are given free of charge or for minimal prices, including educational services provided by the government.	.					Other Non-Market Outputs		2010112	20

System of National Accounts 93	1993	Value added is a central concept of production and refers to the generated value of any unit that carries out any productive activity. Gross value added is defined as the value of gross production less the value of intermediate consumption.	Value Added	2010113	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	It is the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs, used up or transformed during the production process. It is measured during a specific period in time in a way similar to measuring production. Intermediate consumption is estimated by purchase price, which is defined as the producers' price plus transportation and wholesale and retail trade margins. The value of the gross intermediate consumption on the level of the total economy is the same whether calculated by purchase or producers' price. However, on the detailed level, the two evaluations vary.	Intermediate Consumption	2010114	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	Gross Domestic Product or GDP is the summary measure of the output or production during a certain period in time. Estimate of GDP, like the output and the value added, can vary according to taxes and subsidies taken into consideration. GDP is usually estimated at market prices, producers' prices, or basic prices. There are three approaches to estimate the GDP: Output or Production approach, Expenditure approach, and Income approach. Output or Production approach measures the GDP as the sum of value added of all economic activities.	Gross Domestic Product	2010115	20

System of National Accounts 93	1993	It is a method for estimating the GDP from the Expenditure side, since the demand on all goods and services must equal the supply of money spent on same goods and services. Therefore, the following must apply: Gross Domestic Product at market prices = final consumption + gross fixed capital formation + change in the inventory + exports (goods and services) – imports (goods and services), and this is the Expenditure approach.	$ \begin{aligned} & \text{GDP} = \text{Final consumption} + \text{Gross fixed capital formation} + \text{Change in inventory} + \text{Exports} - \text{Imports} \\ & \text{GDP} = \text{GDP} \end{aligned} $	Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure	2010116	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	It is a method for estimating the GDP from the income side, since the income is linked directly to the production process, therefore the total value added used as an income for the capital (operating surplus), labor (compensation of employees) in addition to the taxes less subsidies. Therefore the following must apply: GDP at market prices = the compensation of employees (paid by resident producers to resident and non-resident employees) + net operating surplus (paid by institutional units that carry out production activities; residents by definition) + fixed capital consumption + taxes (less subsidies) on production and imports and this is the income approach	$ \begin{aligned} & \text{GDP} = \text{Compensation of employees} + \text{Net operating surplus} + \text{Fixed capital consumption} + \text{Taxes less subsidies} \\ & \text{GDP} = \text{GDP} \end{aligned} $	Gross Domestic Product by Income	2010117	20

System of National Accounts 93	1993	It is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output less any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable, on that unit as a consequence of its production. Those taxes on product based on the "SNA 1993" consist mainly of taxes on land and building use and licensing fees. Whatever can be transferred by the government to an establishment in order to reduce pollution, regardless of the size of production, can be considered subsidies receivable by producers before starting the process of production.	"	1993	"	Basic Price	2010118	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	Market prices represent the producers' price plus VAT				Market Prices	2010119	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	It is the output of the financial services which can be measured by the total cost of actual and calculated service. This is necessary because financial institutions gain earnings by the difference between interests on loans and deposits. As the calculation of the cost of the actual service is carried out directly, the calculation of the calculated service (Services of financial intermediation measured indirectly FISIM) is more complicated.	)			Financial Services	2010120	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	It equals the total of property income payable to financial institutions less gross value of payable interests on these institutions excluding property income receivable by investment of money of the same institution	(			Services of Financial Intermediation Measured Indirectly (FISIM)	2010121	20

System of National Accounts 93	1993	It is the output of insurance activities that measured by the value of the actual and calculated cost of the service provided. In the case of other than life insurance (insurance against accidents such as car insurance, fire, and maritime insurance...etc) the cost of the calculated service equals: insurance premium with respect to future claims arising from the occurrence of the events specified in the insurance policies during the reference period + the income generated from investing the technical reserves in the reference period – claims payable for the reference period. The output of life insurance is measured in the same way as it consists of the three aforementioned components in addition to the value of reduction of technical reserves, which are built by the insurance enterprises to pay the claims of an insurance policy included in the insurance program..	Insurance Services	2010122	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	It is the value of the gross value added at basic prices less the total of compensation of employees (including compensations payable to non-residents) less taxes (minus subsidies on product).	Gross Operating Surplus	2010123	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	Compensation of employees is the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, including social security contributions, payable by an enterprise to an employee in return for work done by the latter.	Compensation of Employees	2010124	20

System of National Accounts 93	1993	It is the consumption of households, government, and non-profit institutions. Therefore, the establishments' consumption is not considered final consumption since products used in the production process are considered as intermediate consumption.	.	Final Consumption	2010125	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	Gross capital formation can be divided into three components: gross fixed capital formation, change in inventory, and net acquisitions of valuables. Henceforth, gross capital formation (or investment) can be defined as the total value of the three aforementioned components.	: () ()	Gross Capital Formation	2010126	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	It is the value of what producers own less what they spend on new and used capital goods.	.	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	2010127	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	It is tangible or intangible (computer software ,artistic original) that comes as an output of the production process .It is used frequently or continuously in other production process for more than one year period.	) (	Assets	2010128	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	It is the value of the goods entering the inventory less the value of the goods leaving the inventory. Goods must be valued at current prices i.e. their prices at the time they enter or leave the inventory in order to avoid calculating unreal earnings of ownership. Change in the inventory also includes "under operating products".	.	Change in Inventory	2010129	20

System of National Accounts 93	1993	Assets that do not become worn out as time goes by. They are not originally used as basis for production or consumption but kept as a valuable inventory. This includes gold, diamonds, jewelry, paintings...etc.	Valuables	2010130	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	It is any addition or discount to the economy as a result of transaction between resident and non resident economy.	Exports and Imports of Goods and Services	2010131	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	GNI (gross national income) is the gross value of the initial earned income of residents. It is the income incurred by carrying out production activities or by owning financial assets or land or subsoil assets.	Gross National Income	2010132	20

System of National Accounts 93	1993	Gross disposable income is the available income of residents, which can be spent on consumption of goods and services (locally produced or imported goods and services) or for savings. Gross disposable income can be measured by adding the following components: GNI, current payable taxes on income and wealth and others payable to residents, residents social security contributions and revenues, net insurance premiums and claims other than life insurance payable to residents, local different transactions, current transactions of non-residents (which can take any of the aforementioned forms) Less The same articles above on payments side. Gross disposable income can also be measured in a simplified way by adding the net current transfers to GNI.	:	) () (	Gross Disposable Income	2010133	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	Property income is the income receivable by the owner of a financial asset or a tangible non-produced asset (such as land) in return for providing funds to, or putting the tangible non-produced asset at the disposal of another institutional unit.		()	Property Income	2010134	20

System of National Accounts 93	1993	Those are taxes on goods and services that become payable at the moment when the goods cross the national or customs frontiers of the economic territory. Other imports taxes (excluding VAT) include sales tax, Excise (imposed on certain goods like tobacco and fuel) and other taxes that can be imposed on services...etc.	()	Custom Duties on Imports	2010135	20
United Nations		The financial aids are current payments to the producers from the government according to output levels.	()	Financial Aids	2010136	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	The Economic transactions are an economic flows which are recorded when an economic value is created, transformed, exchanged, transferred, or extinguished. Claims and liabilities arise when there is a change of ownership for goods or financial assets, providing services, labour and capital. transactions in SNA93 are considered as activities that two sides exchange or transform them between others, or a turnovers of new financial assets/ liabilities which are created or canceled, but no necessity for those sides to be legalism separated, where its possible for exchanging to be between two parties in the same entity.	()	Economic Transactions	2010137	20

System of National Accounts 93	1993	Subsidies on product are current unrequited payments that government units make to local producers or importers. They consist of subsidies on products made to each unit of produced goods or services and other subsidies on product made by the government to resident producers as a result of carrying out the production process.	Subsidies on Product	2010138	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	It is the process of changing all data at current prices to constant prices by choosing the suitable indices by which the effect of prices on the data will be isolated, and this could be done by choosing suitable base year.	Deflating	2010139	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	Industrial Production Index is a statistical tool used for measuring changes in the volume of industrial production during a certain period of time. The index uses the change in volume of production for the largest establishment in each industry.	Industrial Production Index	2010140	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	Those are taxes that are compulsory cash or in kind payments payable by producers to the general government. it consist of taxes on products payable on goods and services at production, sale, or exchange and other taxes payable on production by resident producers as a result of carrying out the production process.	Taxes on Product	2010141	20

System of National Accounts 93	1993	The institutional sector is a group of resident institutional units have similar legal entity and type of activity and constitute the economy, there are five institutional sectors in the system of national accounts: government; non-profit institutions serving households; financial corporations; households; and non-financial corporations, In addition to the Rest of world sector that has separate account.	Institutional Sector	2010142	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	A household is defined as a group of persons who share the same living accommodation, who pool some, or all, of their income and wealth and who consume certain types of goods and services collectively, mainly housing and food. Households are mainly consumers, but they may also be producers. All economic activity taking place within the production boundary and not performed by an entity maintaining a complete set of accounts is considered to be undertaken in the household sector.	Household Sector	2010143	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	It is a legal entity established by political processes which have legislative, judicial or executive authority over other institutional units within given area.	Government Sector	2010144	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	This sector includes all other non financial institutional units, which are principally engaged in the production of goods and services.	Non-financial Corporation Sector	2010145	20

System of National Accounts 93	1993	This sector consists of all resident corporations or quasi-corporations principally engaged in financial intermediations or in auxiliary financial activities which closely related to financial intermediations such as banks and exchangers whom have separate financial records for their activities.	Financial Corporation Sector	2010146	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	It defined as non-profit resident institutions which do not generate income nor profit for those entities that own them. They may be divided into three groups: those serving businesses (e.g. a chamber of commerce which is grouped in the non-financial corporation sector); those which form part of the government sector (e.g. a government-owned hospital) and non-profit institutions serving households. The latter consists mainly of trade unions, professional unions, churches, charities and privately financed aid organizations.	Non-profit Institutions Serving Households	2010147	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	It reflects the enterprise legal status and capital ownership according to the law of Trade and Industry.	Legal Entity	2010148	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	All surveys for which the reference period is three months.	Quarterly Surveys	2010149	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	All indicators that have a periodicity for less than a year, usually month or quarter.	Short Term Indicators	2010150	20

<i>Balance of Payments Terms</i>			2015 :		
Balance of Payments Manual fifth edition 1993	1993	Refers to an investment for transactions in shares, bonds, bills, notes, money market instruments and financial derivatives.	.	Portfolio Investment	2015100 20
Balance of Payments Manual fifth edition 1993	1993	Refers to an investment over which the owner exercises control. In practice, the distinguishing criterion for inclusion in this category is that the owner should hold at least 10 percent of the ordinary shares in the company.	.	Direct Investment %10	2015101 20
Balance of Payments Manual fifth edition 1993	1993	Refers to repair activity on goods provided to or received from nonresidents on ships, aircraft, etc.	()	Repairs on Goods	2015102 20
Balance of Payments Manual fifth edition 1993	1993	Are assets that must be controllable by the Monetary Authority, they must be accessible to the Monetary Authority at relatively short notice for balance of payments purposes, and they must be denominated in a convertible currency.	.	Reserve Assets	2015103 20
Balance of Payments Manual fifth edition 1993	1993	Refers to movable goods for which change of ownership (actual or imputed) occur between residents and nonresidents.	) (	Goods	2015104 20
Balance of Payments Manual fifth edition 1993	1993	Refers to cash and in-kind flows between two sides, Under current transfers are recorded flows of a current nature, i.e. they should affect the level of consumption of both the donor and the recipient.	.	Current Transfers	2015105 20

Balance of Payments Manual fifth edition 1993	1993	Refers to contra-entries to flows of goods and changes in financial items that arise from the migration (change of residence for at least a year) of individuals from one economy to another.	) .	(	Migrants' Transfers	2015106	20
Balance of Payments Manual fifth edition 1993	1993	It is a method to evaluate transactions and balances so transactions has been evaluated in market price as the primary concepts of valuation for transaction accounts and balance sheet accounts.	.	.	Transactions Valuation	2015107	20
Balance of Payments Manual fifth edition 1993	1993	Special Drawing Rights (SDRS) are international reserve assets created by the international monetary fund to supplement other reserve asset that periodically have been allocated to IMF members in probations to their respective quotas. SDRs are not considered liabilities of the fund and IMF members to whom SDRs are allocated do not incur actual (unconditional) liabilities to repay SDR allocations.	.	.	Special Drawing Rights (SDRS)	2015108	20
Balance of Payments Manual fifth edition 1993	1993	Refers to services which includes all communications types like services comprise postal, courier and telecommunication services, which cover communications transactions between residents and nonresidents.	.	.	Communications Services	2015109	20
Balance of Payments Manual fifth edition 1993	1993	Refers to services offered by insurance institutions related to merchandise insurance, and life and non life insurance.	.	.	Insurance Services	2015110	20

Balance of Payments Manual fifth edition 1993	1993	Refers to Services related to hardware consultancy, software implementation, information services (data processing, data base, news agency), and maintenance and repair of computers and related equipment.	Computer and Information Services	2015111	20
Balance of Payments Manual fifth edition 1993	1993	Refers to services associated with government sectors or international and regional organizations such as expenditures of embassies and consulates.	Government Services	2015112	20
Balance of Payments Manual fifth edition 1993	1993	Refer to services to freight and passenger transportation by all modes of transportation and other distributive and auxiliary services, including rentals of transportation equipment with crew.	Transportation Services	2015113	20
Balance of Payments Manual fifth edition 1993	1993	Refers to earnings by residents working abroad as well as payments to non-residents working in inside.	Compensation of Employees	2015114	20
Balance of Payments Manual fifth edition 1993	1993	Investment income receivable due to ownership of external financial assets or payable due to external liabilities.	() Investment Income	2015115	20
Balance of Payments Manual fifth edition 1993	1993	Refers to all gold not held as reserve assets (monetary gold) by the authorities.	Non Monetary Gold	2015116	20
Balance of Payments Manual fifth edition 1993	1993	Refers to imported Goods for re-export it again after transfer, or merge it to be new good.	Goods for Processing	2015117	20

Balance of Payments Manual fifth edition 1993	1993	Holding gains are a change in cash value of assets and liabilities in recording period. There are to basic sources of changes in value: exchange rates changes, and hangers because of re-evaluation of assets and liabilities such as the increasing or decreasing in the market value of securities.	Holding Gains	2015118	20
Balance of Payments Manual fifth edition 1993	1993	Refers to the principle or the base under which transactions are recorded in the balance of payments accounts, according to transactions recording time.	Time of Recording	2015119	20

Foreign Trade Terms			2020 :	
System of National Accounts 93	1993	It refers to the goods that can be brought into the country conditionally relieved from payment of import duties and taxes, and stay pending of custom duties till.	Temporary Admission	2020100 20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	It refers to the country from which goods were dispatched to the importing country, without any commercial transaction or other operations which change the legal status of the goods as imports from the country of purchase.	Country of consignments/ destination) (	2020101 20
Arab customs Organization/Word customs Organization	/	It is an document containing all the data related direct imports from other countries through airports, sea ports and entries.	Custom Declaration	2020102 20
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics		It is a document of the Chambers of Commerce in the governorates and certified by the Ministry of National Economy and reflect data on exports of national origin and re-exported goods to Jordan and the Arab states and other countries of the world except Israel, in addition to the certificate of origin for the European Partnership issued by the Directorate General of Customs and reflect Palestinian exports of national origin to the countries of Europe.	The Certificate of Origin	2020103 20

System of National Accounts 93	1993	It refers to the whole commodities (goods and services), that are exported outside the country, conditioned with ownership transcription to another economy, or to free customs regions as a discount from the motional economy which a result of transaction with other economies.		Exports	2020104	20
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics		It is a unified invoice for both Israeli and Palestinian parties. On it appears the name of the licensed from both parties, his taxation Number; the exchanged material, the invoice Number and the value added taxation. This shows the movement of trade exchange between the Palestinian territory and Israel only.		The Clearance Voucher for the Value Added Tax	2020105	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	It refers to the cost of the imported goods plus the cost for loading and transportation within the exporting country plus the cost of the transport from the border or port of the exporting country to the border or port of the importing country	(C.I.F)	C.I.F – Cost, Insurance and Freight	CIF 2020106	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	It refers to the total cost of exported goods plus the cost for transportation within the country of dispatch including possible loading cost in the port of dispatch	)	(F.O.B FOB – Free on Board	FOB 2020107	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	It refers to the whole commodities, that are exported outside the country, in the same state as imported.		Re-exports	2020108	20

System of National Accounts 93	1993	It refers to the country of the last industrial stage. In case of animal and agricultural crops, it is the country of production. Regarding raw commodities, it is the one which derives commodities from its mines.	Origin of Goods	2020109	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	It refers to a part of territory of a country any goods introduced are generally regarded, insofar as import duty and taxes are concerned, as being outside the customs territory and are not subject to the usual customs control.	Free Trade Zone	2020110	20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	It refers to the whole commodities (goods and services) entered the country by air, land and sea that are used in consumption, convertibility on the manufacturing sector, and re-exportation	Imports	2020111	20

Price Indices Terms		2025 :		
United Nations	Refers to the resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods to consumer for individual or household uses.	()	Retail Prices	2025100 20
United Nations	Refers to the prices of goods and services in a period in which current prices are compared with	.	Base prices	2025101 20
United Nations	A decline in general price levels often caused by a reduction in money supply or credit	.	Deflation	2025102 20
United Nations	The overall general upward price movement of goods and services in an economy		Inflation	2025103 20
United Nations	It is a table contain consumer price index during current period compare with previous period		Consumer Price Index	2025104 20
United Nations	It is statistical tool used for measuring changes in prices of purchased goods and services during different temporal intervals.		Price Index	2025105 20

United Nations	The resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods to retailers, industrial, commercial, institutional or professional users, to other wholesalers, or to those acting as agents or brokers in buying merchandise for, or selling merchandise to such persons or companies. The wholesale price include VAT and any transport charges .	()	Wholesale price	2025106	20
United Nations	A price paid by household to gain a commodity or service.	.	Consumer price	2025107	20
United Nations	The producer's price, as defined in SNA93, is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any VAT, or similar deductible tax, invoiced to the purchaser. The producer prices exclude any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.	"SNA 93"	Producer price	2025108	20
United Nations	The categories of classified goods and services used by the consumer.	.	Consumer basket	2025109	20
United Nations	Refers to the period in which current period is compared with	.	Base time	2025110	20

United Nations	The value of money, as measured by the quantity and quality of goods and services it can buy	Purchasing Power of Money	2025111	20
Theory in statistics	An equation used for calculating price indices, which measures comparative period prices in relation to base period prices multiplied by proportional weight of commodity or goods groups throughout the base year.	Laspeyre's Equation	2025112	20
Theory in statistics	It is the change on the index, calculated by dividing the price index of particular period by the price index of another comparison period multiplied by one hundred then subtracting one hundred.	Percentage Change Price Index	2025113	20
Glossary of Statistical Terms : OECD	A ratio or other number derived from a series of observations and used as comparative indicator	Index	2025114	20

Establishment's Terms		2030 :		
System of National Accounts 93	1993	Total net wages paid to all employees divided by total workdays. Wages received in different currencies are converted into New Israeli Shekels according to the exchange rate in the survey month.	Average Daily Wage per Employee	2030100 20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	Total monthly workdays of employees whose wages are known divided by the number of employees.	Average Monthly Working Days per Employee	2030101 20
System of National Accounts 93	1993	Total weekly working hours of employees whose wages are known, divided by the number of employees.	Average Weekly Working Hours	2030102 20
United Nations		Economic organization could be either single establishment, head office with book keeping or head office with out book keeping or branch.	Economic Organization	2030103 20
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics		With out branch and not a head office for branches	Single Establishment	2030104 20
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics		Head office with book keeping which includes the records of the branches)	Head Office with Book Keeping	2030105 20
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics		Head office with book keeping which does not includes the records of the branches .()	Head Office with out Book Keeping	2030106 20

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	Branch which does not have any book keeping	Branch with out Book Keeping	2030107	20
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	Branch with book keeping separated from the head office	Branch with Book Keeping	2030108	20
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	Refers to the operational status of the establishment. It could be in operation, closed, under preparation, or auxiliary activity unit.	Establishment Status	2030109	20
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	An establishment which is in operation during the implementation of establishment census	In Operation Establishment	2030110	20
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	A temporary closed establishment during the census	Closed Establishment	2030111	20
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	An establishment which is under preparation and has not yet started production.	Under Preparation Establishment	2030112	20
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	Its productions used within the establishment it self and provided to others	Auxiliary Activity Unit	2030113	20

4.4

4.4 Geographical and Environment Terms

Tourism Terms		رمز الموضوع: 2510		مصطلحات السياحة	
United Nations/WTO	/	It is defined as an accommodation establishment providing overnight lodging for the visitors in a room or unit. It should hold a number of persons exceeding that of an average single family. The establishment must be under one management, and provides different facilities and services to visitors.	The Hotel	2510100	25
United Nations/WTO	/	It refers to the furnished rooms for the use of guests. Such rooms might be single, double, triple, or quadruple.	Hotel Room	2510101	25
United Nations/WTO	/	It refers to visitors staying in the hotels and using their facilities in return for a certain charge. Records of new guests are based on the number of visits regardless whether it's the same person or different.	Guests	2510102	25
United Nations/WTO	/	Number of beds booked for hotel guests. Such beds are considered as occupied whether they were actually used or not. Guest night unit measures it.	Bed Occupancy	2510103	25
United Nations/WTO	/	Business establishment provide drinks and food services.	Restaurant	2510104	25

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics		Establishment engaged in doing business for tourist travel services and related activities and sell them through travel agencies or directly to final consumers.	Tourism and travel Agency	2510105	25
United Nations/WTO	/	This is defined as comprising the activities of residents of a given area traveling only within that area, but outside their usual environment.	Domestic Tourism	2510106	25
United Nations/WTO	/	Outbound tourism comprises the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual permanent places of residence for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes. In this sense the term outbound tourism is the reverse, with the residents of a certain country traveling across its border to other countries.	Outbound Tourism	2510107	25
United Nations/WTO	/	Inbound tourism comprises the activities of persons traveling to Palestinian Territory and staying in places outside their usual permanent places of residence for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes.	Inbound Tourism	2510108	25
United Nations/WTO	/	Traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes. So as not to be the primary purpose of the travel activity that generates income, where you are visiting	Tourism Trip	2510109	25

United Nations/WTO	/	Any person traveling to a place other than that of his/her usual environment for less than 12 months and whose main purpose of trip is the other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.	Visitors (Travelers)	()	2510110	25
United Nations/WTO	/	It consists of all the trip needs to buy, including the transportation, food, gifts and else.	Tourism Consumption		2510111	25
United Nations/WTO	/	Usual environment is the place or places a person occupies within their regular routine of life (excepting places visited for leisure or recreational activities only). Usual environment of a person consists of the direct vicinity of his/her home and place of work or study and other places frequently visited	() Usual Environment		2510112	25

Housing and housing conditions Terms

2515 :

United Nations	The main material used in the construction of external sides of walls and it could comprise cleaned stone, stone and concrete, concrete, cement blocks, adobe clay, old stone or other.	Construction Material of External Walls	2515100	25
United Nations	It is a building that is suggested to be established on a vacant site.	New building	2515101	25
United Nations	It is any additions on existing building and it could be vertically or horizontal.	Addition to an already existing licensed building	2515102	25
United Nations	Existing building (or part of building) that needs licensing.	Addition to non-licensed	2515103	25
United Nations	Existing extensions	Existing building	2515104	25
United Nations	The building is considered residential if more than half of its total area is prepared for residential purposes. The building could consist of: Complete dwellings. Rooms added to the dwellings. Extension of other facilities, e.g. kitchen, bathroom, cesspool, garage.	Residential	2515105	25

United Nations	When the building is not prepared for residential purposes or more than half of its area was for residential purpose then it must be classified as industrial, commercial, educational,...est.	Non-Residential	2515106	25
United Nations	This is when boundary wall undergoes separate licensing. If the building license includes the wall, then it is not included herein.	The Boundary Wall	2515107	25
United Nations	The building that structurally completed including the vacant building that's good for use.	Completed Building	2515108	25
United Nations	Is that building where construction work is not complete, provided the wall and ceiling of at least one storey are completed.	Under Construction Building	2515109	25
United Nations	The building that is not occupied by any one, because it's not suitable for residence, or that building was taken decision to demolish it.	Vacant building	2515110	25
United Nations	It is the building that is occupied by individuals although it is not structurally completed.	Building Used but not Completed	2515111	25
United Nations	It is keep to the performance of the source, and it doesn't lead to increase in its life age or change its production quality, and it is consumed through one year.	Current Maintenance for the Building	2515112	25

United Nations	It is the sum of all roofed areas in square-meters.	Total Area of the Building	(²)	2515113	25
United Nations	It is the building that is owned by individual or group of individuals or by origination.	Private Building		2515114	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	If owned by Palestinian authority institution.	Governmental Building		2515115	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	If the owned by a municipality or a rural council.	Local Authority Building		2515116	25
United Nations	If the owner is a cooperative organization, despite of its aims.	Cooperative Building		2515117	25
United Nations	If the owner is Charitable Society.	charity Building		2515118	25
United Nations	The building is defined as any fixed construction that is temporarily or permanently erected on the surface of the earth or water. The building is surrounded by four walls or with at least one completed	Building		2515119	25

United Nations	A building or part of a building constructed for one household only, with one or more independent entrance leading to the public road without passing through another housing unit. The unit might not be constructed for living purposes but found occupied with a household during the enumeration. Likewise, the unit might be utilized for habitation or for work purposes or both purposes. Also, it might be closed, vacant or occupied by one or more households during the survey.	Housing Unit	()	2515120	25
United Nations	This term describes one of the following: Villa, house, apartment and other as (marginal, or tent...etc)	Type of Housing Unit		2515121	25
United Nations + Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	+ A separately established building that is usually constructed from clean stone. It is constructed for the living of one household and consists of a 2 - suite – single or double or multiple stories connected through internal stairs. One of the suites is constructed as bedrooms whereas 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 boarding wall or fence. Villas normally have roofed parking area (garage). Villas also may include separate small building or extension as part of them.	Villa		2515122	25

United Nations + Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	+	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 single story or more that is utilized by a single household. Nevertheless, if the house is divided into housing units each of which has its own utilities and occupied by a different household, each housing unit would be classified as an apartment	House	2515123	25
United Nations		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 external door, leading to the road through a stair way and/or path way. It is prepared usually for one household	Apartment	2515124	25
United Nations		It is a separate room with no kitchen, bathroom nor toilet, but sharing with other households these basic services, and it is prepared for living.	Independent Room	2515125	25
United Nations		It is a separate unit, usually comprised of one or more rooms. The main construction material of the ceiling and the external walls is made of zinc, tibbleplate....etc, but it does not under go listing if is not occupied.	Marginal	2515126	25
United Nations		It is made of textile, wool, or hair. It is typically used in the Bedouin Localities.	Tent	2515127	25

United Nations	This section refers to the types of housing unit's connection to Public Network: as Electricity Network, Water Network, Sewage Network.	.	Connection to Public Network		2515128	25
United Nations	Connection to water resources: This section refers to the types of housing unit's connection to water resources: 1. Public Network: This category applies to Housing units connected to public water networks belonging to the water company, municipalities, or municipal councils. 2. Private System: This category applies to Housing units connected to a private water resource providing the household with water. Usually, this type is owned by a group of persons. 3. No piped Water: This category applies to housing units not connected to public water networks nor to private system.	: : . : .	Connection to Public Network (Connection to water resources)	) (	2515129	25
United Nations	This section refers to the types of housing unit's connection to water resources: 1. Public Network: This category applies to housing units connected to public electricity networks belonging to the electricity company, municipalities, or municipal councils. 2. Private Generator: This category applies when electricity is provided to the housing unit through a private generator usually owned by the head of household or a group of persons. 3. No Electricity: This category applies to housing units having no access to public network or private generator	: : . : . : .	Connection to Public Network (Connection to electricity)	) (	2515130	25

United Nations	This section refers to the types of housing unit connection to sewage network:	:						
	1. Public Sewage System: This category applies to housing units connected to public sewage system belonging to the municipalities, municipal councils, or a special entity.	:	.1					
	2. Cesspit: This category applies when there is a cesspit.	:	.2	Connection to Public Network (Connection to Sewage System)	)	2515131		25
	3. No Sewage System: This category applies to cases other than the aforementioned	:			(			
United Nations	The housing unit or part of the housing unit surrounded with walls and has a ceiling, provided that its area is not less than 4m2. If the area of the glassy balcony equals or surpasses more than 4m2 and is used for living purposes, it is considered a room. Likewise, the salon or living room is considered a room. The kitchen, bathroom, paths and toilet are not considered rooms. Areas allocated for animals and poultry along with those used for work purposes only, are not considered rooms	) 2 (4)						
		(						
		()						
				Room		2515132		25

United Nations	The kitchen is normally defined as a four – wall – room with a ceiling typically used for preparing food.	:				
	Kitchens are classified as follows:	:	.1			
	1. Kitchen with Piped Water: This category applies to cases involving a water tap in the kitchen.	:	.2	Kitchen	2515133	25
	2. Kitchen without Piped Water: This category applies to cases not involving a water tap in the kitchen.	:	.3			
United Nations	3. No Kitchen: This category applies when there is no separate kitchen in the Housing unit.	:				
	The bathroom is defined as the room used for taking a shower or a bath. It has a door that could be closed during the shower. Bathroom are classified as follows:	:	.1			
	1. Bathroom with Piped Water: This category applies to cases involving a water tap in the Bathroom.	:	.2	Bathroom	2515134	25
	2. Bathroom without Piped Water: This category applies to cases not involving a water tap in the Bathroom.	:	.3			
United Nations	3. No Bathroom: This category applies when there is no separate Bathroom in the Housing unit.	:				
	A toilet (WC) Toilet with Piped Water It has a door that could be closed. A toilet (WC) may be classified as follows:	:				
	1. Toilet with Piped Water: This category applies when there is a toilet connected to water resources or when there is a water tap in the toilet.	:	.1	Toilet	2515135	25
	2. Toilet without Piped Water: This category applies when there is a toilet that is not connected to water resources.	:	.2			
United Nations	3. No Toilet: This category applies when there is no separate toilet in the Housing unit	:	.3			

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	It is defined as the number of occupants per room (number of persons who live in the household divided by the total number of occupied rooms of the household).	Housing Density (Number of Persons per Room)	2515136	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	It refers to the average number of persons living in the room. This average calculated through dividing the total number of individuals for a certain category by the total number of rooms for that particular category.	Average Housing Density	2515137	25
United Nations	If the unit is rented. And the payment is paid on a monthly or annually base. Rented unit may be with furniture or rented unit without furniture.	Rented Housing	2515138	25
United Nations	This category applies when the household or one of the household members (usually live therein) owns the Housing unit.	Owned Housing	2515139	25
United Nations	If the housing unit is used without any payments	Without Payment housing	2515140	25
United Nations	If the housing unit is offered to the household as a result of working relation with one member of the family or more.	For Work Housing	2515141	25
United Nations	The amount paid periodically (weekly, monthly, etc.) for the space occupied by the household.	Housing Rent	2515142	25

Environment Terms		2520 :		
United Nations	Statistics dealing with long – term weather conditions.	Climatological Statistics	2520100	25
Meteorological Office (Ministry of Transport) ()	The energy radiated from the sun to the earth surface. It is responsible for all climatic changes in the atmosphere. The intensity of radiation is measured by the a ctenometer and sunshine duration is measured by the sunshine recorder instrument (Kampel Stock). ()	Solar Radiation	2520101	25
United Nations	Gas formed by combustion under high pressure and high temperature in an internal combustion engine. If changes into nitrogen dioxide in the ambient air and contributes to photochemical smog.	Nitric Oxide (NO) (NO)	2520102	25
United Nations	Relatively inert oxide of nitrogen produced as a result of microbial action in the soil, use of fertilizer containing nitrogen, burning of timber, and so forth. This nitrogen compound may contribute to greenhouse and ozone – depleting effects.	Nitrous Oxide (N2O) (N2O)	2520103	25
United Nations	Pungent, colorless, toxic gas that contain three atoms of oxygen an each molecule. It occurs naturally at a concentration of about 0.01 parts per million (p.p.m) of air. Levels of 0.1 p.p.m. are considered to be toxic. 0.01 0.1	Ozone (O3) (O3)	2520104	25

United Nations	Colorless, odorless and poisonous gas produced by incomplete fossil fuel combustion. Carbon monoxide combines with the hemoglobin of human beings, reducing its oxygen carrying capacity, with effects harmful to human beings.	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	(CO)	2520105	25
Meteorological Office (Ministry of Transport)	Transformation of liquid water to invisible gas is known as water vapor by the effect of heat and the process.	Evaporation		2520106	25
Meteorological Office (Ministry of Transport)	The size of liquid water that is evaporated from a unit area per unit time. It is expressed as the depth of water in (mm) that would be potentially lost during the time period (24-hour) from the total area.	Rate of Evaporation	() (24)	2520107	25
United Nations	The percentage of the quantity of water vapor in the atmosphere to the quantity of vapor needed for saturated state	Relative Humidity		2520108	25
United Nations	Discharge of pollutants into the atmosphere from stationary sources such as smoke stacks, other vents surface areas of commercial or industrial facilities, and mobile sources, for example, motor vehicles, locomotives and aircraft.	Emission		2520109	25
United Nations	The totality of all the external conditions affecting the life, development and survival of an organism.	Environment		2520110	25

United Nations	Ultimate deposition or placement of refuse that is not salvaged or recycled.	Solid Waste Disposal	2520111	25
United Nations	Controlled burning of solid, liquid or gaseous waste materials at high temperatures.	Incineration (Dry Thermal Disinfection)	2520112	25
United Nations	Effective killing by chemical and physical processes of all organisms capable of causing infectious diseases.	Disinfection	2520113	25
United Nations	The presence of contaminants or pollutant substances in the air that do not disperse properly and that interfere with human health or welfare.	Air pollution	2520114	25
United Nations	Presence of substances and heat in environmental media (air, water, land) whose nature, location, or quantity produces undesirable environmental effects.	Pollution	2520115	25
United Nations	Heavy, pungent, colorless gas formed primarily by the combustion of fossil fuels. It is harmful to human beings and vegetation, and contributes to the acidity in precipitation.	Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	2520116	25
United Nations	Colourless, odourless and non-poisonous gas that results from fossil fuel combustion and is normally apart of ambient air. It is also produced in the respiration living organisms (plants and animals), and considered to be the main greenhouse gas, contributing to climate changes.	Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	2520117	25

United Nations	Finely divided solids or liquids that may be dispersed through the air from combustion processes, industrial activities or natural sources.	Suspended Particular Matter (SPM) (SPM)	2520118	25
United Nations	Fine liquid or solid particles, such as dust, smoke, mist, fumes, or smog, found in air or emissions.	Particulate	2520119	25
United Nations	Collection or transport of waste to the place of treatment or discharge by municipal services or similar institutions, or by public or private corporations, specialized enterprises or general government. Collection of municipal waste may be selective, that's to say carried out for a specific type of product, or undifferentiated, in other words, covering all kinds of waste at the same time.	Waste Collection	2520120	25
United Nations	A well or a pit in which night soil and other refuse is stored, constructed with porous walls.	Porous Cesspit	2520121	25
United Nations	A well or a pit in which night soil and other refuse is stored, constructed with tight walls.	Tight Cesspit	2520122	25
United Nations	Particles suspended in air after incomplete combustion of materials	Smoke	2520123	25
United Nations	Is the degree of hotness or coldness of body or an environment. The temperature is measured by the thermometer; the unit is either Celsius or Fahrenheit.	Temperature	2520124	25

United Nations	Heavy metal whose compounds are highly poisonous to health. Its use in gasoline, paints and plumbing leaded compounds has been generally reduced.	Lead	2520125	25
United Nations	The vertical movement of air between two places with different atmospheric pressures.	Wind	2520126	25
United Nations	System of collectors, pipelines, conduits and pumps to evacuate wastewater (rainwater, domestic and other wastewater) from any of the location paces generation either to municipal sewage treatment plant or to a location place where wastewater is discharged.	Sewage Network	2520127	25
United Nations	A net of pipes for the purpose of providing clean water to households. It normally belongs to a municipality, the council or to a private company	Public Water Network	2520128	25
United Nations	Audible sound from traffic, construction, and so on that may generate unpleasant and harmful effects (hearingloss). It is measured in decibels.	Noise	2520129	25
United Nations	Day-to- day or sometimes even instantaneous changes of atmospheric conditions over a given place or area. In contrast, climate encompasses the statistical ensemble of all weather conditions during along period of time over that place or area. Atmospheric conditions are measured by the meteorological parameters of air temperature, barometric pressure, wind velocity, humidity, clouds and precipitation.	Weather	2520130	25

United Nations	Carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, ozone and chloro- fluorocarbons occurring naturally and resulting from human (production and consumption) activities, and contributing to the greenhouse effect (global warming).	)	Greenhouse Gases	2520131	25
United Nations	Ratio between the amount of pollution generated and the amount of a given raw material processed. The term may also refer to the ratio between the emissions generated and the outputs of production processes.	(	Emission Factor	2520132	25
United Nations	Particles light enough to be suspended in the air.	.	Dust	2520133	25
United Nations	Organic compounds that evaporate readily and contribute to air pollution mainly through the production of photochemical oxidants.	.	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	2520134	25
United Nations	Compounds containing carbon (including carbonates, bicarbonates, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide) that form the basis of living matters. In domestic sewage, organics one mainly metabolic wastes of faeces or urine plus grease, detergents and so forth.	)	Organic Compounds	2520135	25
United Nations	Activities that result in air pollution including agricultural activities, combustion processes, dust producing processes, manufacturing activities, nuclear energy-related activities, spray-painting, printing, dry-cleaning and so on.	(	Air Pollution Sources	2520136	25

United Nations	Wastewater treatment employing aerobic and anaerobic microorganisms that result in decanted effluents and separate sludge containing microbial mass together with pollutants. Biological treatment processes are also used in combination or in conjunction with mechanical and advanced unit operations.	Biological Treatment	2520137	25
United Nations	Treatment methods that are used to effect the complete breakdown of hazardous waste in to non-toxic gases or, more frequently, to modify the chemical properties of the waste, for example, through reduction of water solubility or neutralization of acidity or alkalinity.	Chemical Treatment	2520138	25
United Nations	Process to render wastewater fit to meet environmental standards or other quality norms. Three broad types of treatment may be distinguished: mechanical, biological, and advanced.	Wastewater Treatment	2520139	25
United Nations	Crush, break, cut or otherwise damage of sharps prior to treatment.	Mechanical Treatment (of Health Care waste)	2520140	25
United Nations	Wastewater treatment of physical and mechanical nature that results in decanted effluents and Separate Sludge. Mechanical treatment processes are also used in combination with biological and advanced unit operations. Mechanical treatment includes Processes such as sedimentation and flotation.	Mechanical Treatment for (waste water)	2520141	25

United Nations	Processes that modify the waste in some way before it is taken to its final resting place.	Treatment of the Health Care Waste	2520142	25
United Nations	Levels of air pollutants prescribed by regulations that may not be exceeded during a specified time in a defined area.	Air Quality Standards	2520143	25
United Nations	Levels of air pollutants prescribed by regulations that may not be exceeded during a specified time in a defined area.	Emissions	2520144	25
United Nations	Site used to dispose solid waste without environmental control.	Dump	2520145	25
United Nations	Conditions of the atmosphere at a particular location (microclimate) or region over a long period of time. It is the long-term summation of atmospheric elements- such as solar radiation, temperature, humidity, precipitation type (frequency and amount), atmospheric pressure, and wind (speed and direction), and their variation.	Climate	2520146	25
United Nations	Used water, typically discharged into the sewage system. It contains matter and bacteria in solution or suspension.	Wastewater	2520147	25
United Nations	Any item that could cause a cut or puncture (especially needles and blades).	Sharps Waste	2520148	25

United Nations	Useless and sometimes hazardous material with low liquid content, solid wastes include municipal garbage, industrial and commercial waste, sewage sludge, wastes resulting from agricultural and animal husbandry operations and other connected activities, demolition wastes and mining residues		Solid Waste	2520149	25
World Health Organization	This includes pharmaceutical products, drugs and chemicals, which have been returned from wards, have been spilled or soiled, are out of date or contaminated, or are to be discarded for any reason.		Pharmaceutical Waste	2520150	25
World Health Organization	Any waste coming out of health Care provided in hospitals or other health care centers. However the definition does not include health care waste resulting from health care at home.	)	Clinical Waste (Health Care Waste):	2520151	25
World Health Organization	May be hazardous – toxic, corrosive, flammable, reactive or genotoxic (capable of altering genetic material), or non-hazardous.	–	Chemical Waste	2520152	25
World Health Organization	Waste coming out of hospitals. Such waste is around 85 % non-hazardous, around 10 % are infectious, around 5% non-infectious but hazardous.	%85 %5	Hospital Waste	2520153	25

World Health Organization	All kinds of waste, which may transmit viral, bacterial or parasitic diseases to human beings. It includes infectious animal waste from laboratories, slaughter- houses, veterinary practices and so on.	Infectious Waste	2520154	25
World Health Organization	Material that contains or is contaminated with radionuclides at concentrations greater than those established as “exempt” by the competent authorities. To avoid persistent harmful effects, long-term storage is necessary, for which purpose so-called “isotope cemeteries” and abandoned quarries are used.	Radioactive Waste	2520155	25
United Nations	Waste material usually generated in the residential environment. Waste with similar characteristics may be generated in other economic activities and can thus be treated and disposed together with household waste.	Household Waste	2520156	25

Water Terms		رمز الموضوع: 2525	مصطلحات المياه	
United Nations	It refers to underground geologic formation, or group of formations, containing groundwater that can supply wells and springs.	Aquifer	2525100	25
United Nations	It refers to water (fresh or brackish) beneath earth surface (usually in aquifers) supplying wells and springs.	Groundwater	2525101	25
United Nations	It refers to portion of rainfall, melted snow or excess irrigation water that flow over the ground surface and eventually returned to natural watercourses, oceans or basins.	Run - off	2525102	25
United Nations	It refers to quantity of water that pumped from groundwater wells.	Pumped Water	2525103	25
United Nations	It refers to water withdrawn from groundwater or a source of surface water for industrial, domestic and irrigation purposes or for any other use.	Consumed Water	2525104	25
United Nations	It refers to quantity of water, which has been distributed from its different resources after collection and treatment for consumers (industrial and commercial establishment, irrigation utilities and public institutions).	Supplied Water	2525105	25

United Nations	It refers to the ability of water to transmit electric current, where the ions of dissolved salts facilitates the flow of electrons. It is the reciprocal of electrical resistivity and measured by s/cm	/	Electrical Conductivity (EC)	2525106	25
United Nations	It refers to the concentration of the different chemical elements of dissolved salts in water. It is measured by mg/L.	/	Chemical Quality	2525107	25
United Nations	It refers to water that discharged from the ground at an intersection point between the topographic surface and the ground water table, it could be permanent or seasonal.	.	springs	2525108	25
United Nations	It refers to the concentration of the total dissolved salts in the water measured in (mg/L)	. /	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (TDS)	2525109	25
United Nations	It refers to chemical concept means the concentration of dissolved oxygen in the water.	.	Dissolved Oxygen (DO) (DO)	2525110	25

Energy Terms		2530 :		
United Nations	It any matter used for producing energy via thermal, chemical or nuclear interaction.	Fuel	2530100	25
United Nations	Gasoline is a hydrocarbon fuel used mainly in internal- combustion engines. This fuel is obtained via filtration of crude oil. The quality of this type of fuel is measured by the octane number (from 0 to 100), which points to its resistance of early burning. This number is obtained by comparing the performance of its resistance of early burning with a mixture of C7H16 and C8H18. For instance, the performance of “Gasoline 95” equals the performance of a mixture of 95% C8H18 and 5% C7H16.	Gasoline 95 :) C7H16 C8H18 95% (C7H16. 5% C8H18	2530101	25
United Nations	It is a liquid hydrocarbon fuel obtained by the distillation of crude petroleum. It is heavy oil distilled between 200°C and 380°C. Its point is always above 50°C, and its specific gravity is higher than 0.82	380-200 50 .0.82 Diesel ()	2530102	25
United Nations	It is mainly used in heating as well as a fuel in some types of engines and as a raw material for chemical industries. Usually it is marketed in cylinder metallic packages. This gas is comprised of a mixture of gases, e.g. C3H8 and C4H10. It is obtained from natural gas or by fracture of crude petroleum.	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	2530103	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	Refers to all wood used for fuel purposes.	Wood	2530104	25

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	It refers to consumption by Households in the different activities within Households (Heating, Cooking, Lighting, Water Heating and other activities).	) (.	Household Consumption	2530105	25
United Nations	It refers to the work done to move an electric charge in a conductor. It is measured in kilowatt-hour. Electric Energy = Power (KW) X Time (Hours).	× () = ()	Electric Energy	2530106	25
United Nations	It is an energy unit, it is defined as the energy resulting from the movement of a one-Newton body to a distance of one meter. 1 Joule = 1 Newton * m. distances	· 1 = 1	Joule Unit	2530107	25
United Nations	It is an energy unit, 1 British Thermal Unit = 1055 Joules.	· 1055 =	British Thermal Unit	2530108	25
United Nations	It is a power unit, a Watt is defined as the average exerted power per second. 1 Watt = 1 Joule/second	= · /	Watt Unit	2530109	25
United Nations	It is a power unit, 1 Horsepower = 744.44 Watts.	= · 744.44	Horsepower Unit	2530110	25
United Nations	It is an energy unit, a calorie is defined as the power resulting from raising the temperature of 1 gm of water by 1 Co. 1 Calorie = 4.1868 Joules.	1 4.1868=	Calorie Unit	2530111	25
United Nations	It is a mass unit, a Metric ton = 1000 kg.	· 1000 =	Metric Ton Unit	2530112	25

United Nations	It is the unit of force required to accelerate the mass of one kilogram one meter per second square.	.	1	1	Newton Unit	2530113	25
United Nations	It is an energy unit, an Equivalent Metric Ton of Petroleum is defined as the energy resulting from burning one ton of petroleum. Due to having many types of petroleum, it was fixed on a certain value. A Metric Ton of Petroleum = 41.9 Giga Joule = 1.43 metric ton of coal = 1200 m ³ of natural gas = 7 barrels of petroleum = 39.68 Mega of British Thermal Unit	41.9 = = 7 =	:	1.43 = 1200 39.68 =	Equivalent Metric Ton of Petroleum	2530114	25
United Nations	It is a solid residue, consisting mainly of carbon, obtained by the destructive distillation of wood in the absence of air.	.			Charcoal	2530115	25
United Nations	It is an energy unit, a 1 MWh = 10 ⁶ Watt × 3600 Second = 3.6 × 10 ⁹ Watt-second Other prefixes are used for referring to the multiplications of the units, Kilo = 10 ³ , Giga = 10 ⁹ and Tera = 10 ¹² .	= (. .) 910 × 3.6 = 310 910 1210	:	3600 × 610 (Giga) (Tera)	Mega Watt-Hour	2530116	25
United Nations	It is the energy calculations, it is useful to convert quantities from original units into a common unit for the purpose of aggregating diverse energy sources. The coefficient used for this conversion is called a conversion factor.	.	) (		Energy Conversion Factors	2530117	25

United Nations	It is a coal with a high degree of coalification, with a gross calorific value above 23 865 kJ/kg (5 700 kcal/kg) on an ash-free but moist basis, and with a reflectance index of 0.5 and above. Slurries, middling and other low-grade coal products, which cannot be classified according to the type of coal from which they are obtained, are included under hard coal.	) / 23,865 (/ 5,700	0.5	Hard Coal	2530118	25
United Nations	It is a liquid or liquefied hydrocarbons recovered from natural gas in separation facilities or gas processing plants. NGL's include, but are not limited to, ethane, propane, pentane, natural gasoline and plant condensate.			Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)	2530119	25
United Nations	It is a viscous, liquid hydrocarbons rich in paraffin waxes, distilling between 380°C and 500°C, obtained by vacuum distillation of oil residues from atmospheric distillation. Its flash point is greater than 125°C, an ash content less than or equal to 0.3% and water content less than or equal to 0.2%.	500-380 125 %0.2		Lubricants	/ 2530120	25
United Nations	It is a black solid residue obtained by cracking and carbonization in furnaces. It consists mainly of carbon (90 to 95%) and burns without leaving any ash.	(%95-90)		Petroleum Coke	2530121	25
United Nations	It is the excreta of cattle, horses, pigs, poultry etc., and (in principle) excreta of humans, used as a fuel.			Animal Wastes	2530122	25

United Nations	It is the mainly crop residues and food processing wastes used for fuel. Bagasse is excluded		Vegetal Wastes	2530123	25
United Nations	The International System of Units involves seven basic units, each of them has specific definition. It is possible to derive all remaining units from these basic seven units. It is common to use prefixes to indicate related representations and parts of the system.	International System of Units	International System of Units:	2530124	25
United Nations	It is medium oil distilling between 150°C and 300°C. Its specific gravity is around 0.80 and the flash point above 38°C. It is used in sectors other than aircraft transport.	300-150 0.8 38	Kerosene ()	2530125	25
United Nations	It is a solid or viscous hydrocarbon with, brown or black in color, It is used mainly in road construction.		Bitumen	2530126	25

Settlement and Land Use Terms

2535 :

Israel Central Bureau of Statistics	A settlement, which is considered by the Israeli occupation as legal settlement and meets locality conditions. The Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics defines a locality as follows: An inhabited place according to the following criteria: 1. Mainly has 20 or more inhabitants. 2. Self-ruled. 3. Not included in the formal borders of another locality. 4. Formally recognized. In addition to the settlements and Jewish neighborhoods; located in Jerusalem (J1).	20 .1: .2 .3 .4 .	A Settlement	2535100	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	It is a civil or semi military building, which is not recognized by Israeli authority. However, the recognition would come later at the politically correct moment. Henceforth, an outpost may become a settlement or a military base.		Outpost	2535101	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	It's a site include Settlements, outposts, military settlements, semi-military settlements, agricultural settlements, and industrial areas. However, the concept does not include Israeli army bases.		Occupation Site	2535102	25
Yesha Council	It refers to the council that represents settlers in the West Bank except that part of Jerusalem which was forcefully Annexed by Israel following its occupation of the West Bank in 1967. Yesha is also the representing body of a number of regional councils.	.1967	Yesha Council	2535103	25

The Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territory (B'TSELEM)	Its an administrative authority representing a number of settlements.	.	Regional Council	2535104	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	It refers to all areas of human activity within a settlement including built- up areas, service facilities, public parks, squares, and roads. It excludes any land that is planned for construction according to the master plan of the occupation site or confiscated land to be annexed later to the occupation site.	.	Built –Up land in Occupation Sites	2535105	25
Israel Central Bureau of Statistics	It's a settlement has 2000 or more inhabitants, beside those settlements located inside Jerusalem area (J1), which classified as urban settlements regardless the number of population.	2000 (J1)	Urban Settlement	2535106	25
Israel Central Bureau of Statistics	It's a settlement has less than 2,000 inhabitants, also includes agricultural localities. excluding settlements located inside Jerusalem area (J1), which classified as urban settlements regardless the number of population.	2000 2000 (J1)	Rural Settlement	2535107	25

Israel Central Bureau of Statistics	It's a rural settlement organized as a cooperative association, which has the right to agricultural farmland (as defined by the Israel Lands Administration). These settlements consist of family units, each of which is an independent economic entity. Part of the production and economic administration of the moshav is handled by the cooperative association, and the residents determine the degree of cooperation.	.	Moshav	2535108	25
Israel Central Bureau of Statistics	It's a collective rural settlement where production and marketing are cooperative and consumption is private.	()	Collective Moshav	2535109	25
Israel Central Bureau of Statistics	It's collective rural settlement with cooperative production, marketing, and consumption.	.()	Kibbutz	2535110	25
Israel Central Bureau of Statistics	It's an institution, which has the characteristics of a settlement but is not within the administrative boundaries of another settlement.	.	Institutional Settlement	2535111	25
Israel Central Bureau of Statistics	It's a settlement organized as a cooperative association, which has no right to farmland and its members determine the extents of its cooperative activities concerning production, consumption, municipal, and social activities.	. ()	Communal Settlement	2535112	25
Israel Central Bureau of Statistics	It's a settlement has less than 2,000 inhabitants and not found in any type of the settlements above.	2000	Other Rural Settlement	2535113	25

Israel Central Bureau of Statistics	It's the average height of land above the level of the sea in relation to main population center.	.	Average altitude (Meters)	()	2535114	25
Israel Central Bureau of Statistics	It's the place of birth for people born outside Israel and the place of birth for people whose father was born in Israel.	.	Continent/ Country of Origin	/	2535115	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	This classification divides the West Bank into four areas (strips): the mountain strip, the western hills strip, and greater Jerusalem strip. Each area includes settlements that share certain similarities in terms of topography, proximity to Palestinian communities and main roads, economic infrastructure, the composition of the population, distance from the Green Line, and other similarities.	.	Geographical Dispersion of the West Bank	:	2535116	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	includes the Jordan Valley area and the shores of the Dead Sea (outside the Green Line), as well as the eastern slopes of the mountain range that divides the entire West Bank from north to south.	()	The Eastern Strip of the West Bank	.	2535117	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	the area on or adjacent to the peaks of the mountain range. This area is also known as the watershed line or the mountain-peak area.	.	The Mountain Strip of the West Bank	.	2535118	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	includes the western slopes of the mountain range, and extends to the Green Line to the west.	.	The Western Hills Strip of the West Bank	.	2535119	25

United Nations	It's the area of land, coastal or internal water. Characterized by the presence of wild animals and plants. or natural phenomena with cultural, scientific, touristic or fineness worth, Which is delineated and isolated for purposes of protection from effects of external factors and threats.	Natural Reserves	2535124	25
United Nations	It is expressed to more or less to the subjective criteria of environmental or resource availability characteristics in land. It presupposed high value of land if it represents a unique landscape- type, comprises special vegetation or historical sites.	Land Value	2535125	25
United Nations	It refers to intensity of human exploitation or activities related to the use of a specific class of area.	Activity Density	2535126	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	It is a road leading from a main or regional road to a certain point within a locality.	() Access Road	2535127	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	It is usually unpaved road, and used for agricultural purposes, e.g. facilitating land reclamation and connecting villages with each other	Agricultural Road	2535128	25

Economic Commission classification System for Europe (ECE)	(ECE)	It is the land under houses, roads, mines and quarries and any other facilities, including their auxiliary spaces, deliberately installed for the pursuit of human activities. Included are also certain types of open land (non-built-up land), which are closely related to those activities, such as waste tips, derelict land in built-up area, junkyards, city parks and gardens, etc. Land occupied by scattered farm buildings, yards and their annexes is excluded. Land under closed villages or similar rural localities are included.	()	Built-up Land	2535129	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics		It is an indicator for measuring overall population density.		Built-up Area Per Capita	2535130	25

Agriculture Terms

رمز الموضوع: 2540

مصطلحات الزراعة

System of National Accounts 93	93	An enterprise or part of an enterprise in which one group of goods and services is produced (olive oil, with the possibility of having secondary activities).	) (	Olive Press	2540100	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics		A period of continuous work of machine in the day without changing of the working team. It's usually connected to the availability of olives or the machine working capacity or the ability of the employees to continue work		Shift	2540101	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics		One press is the period of pressing specific quantity of grind olive to extract oil. This term usually used for traditional and half automatic olive presses. The quantity of press can differ according to presser size. The press can also be used to estimate quantity of pressed olive by knowing the number of presses.		Press	2540102	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics		It represents the quantity of extracted oil divided by the total quantity of pressed olive.		Extraction Rate	2540103	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics		The payment paid by clients for pressing the olives. It is either in cash or in kind as a fixed proportion of extracted oils.		Pressing Fees	() 2540104	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics		Value of goods and services produced by the olive presses in a certain period of time including own-account goods and services.		Gross Outputs	2540105	25

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	The olive cake (Jeft) is the olive solid remainder after the olive pressing. It is considered as a byproduct.			Olive Cake	2540106	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	The olive liquid remainder (waste) after the olive pressing.			Disposal Liquid (Zebar)	2540107	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	The person who provided olive to the olive presses, could be agricultural holder or lessee ...etc.			Supplier	2540108	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	The lessee is a person who manages property for olive trees according to agreement between him and the olive land-owner.			Lessee	2540109	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	The ways in which the olive product are distributed for, such as sale, export, self consumption ...etc.			Product Distribution Pattern	2540110	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	A process of extraction oil from olive		.()	Olive Pressing	2540111	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	It is a local widespread variety of olive in Palestine, which is used for extracting oil first then pickles. The size of its fruit is (20 x 27) mm. The percentage of oil extracted from this variety fruit is about 33%.	6-4 20x27)	%33.3	Napali olive	2540112	25
				.(		

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	An olive variety which is used for pickles first and extracting oil second. Its fruit weigh about (6-8) grams, the percentage of oil extracted from this variety fruit is about (18%-20%).	%(20-18) . 8-6	Improved Napali olive	2540113	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	An olive variety which is used for oil extraction and pickles. Its fruit size is about (15 x 22)mm, the percentage of oil for this variety fruit is about (37%-38%).	.(15x22) .(%38-37)	Surri olive	2540114	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	A surname for olive trees that its age is more than fifty years.		Romi olive	2540115	25
Ministry of Agriculture	The period covering first of October to the end of September of the next year	.	Agricultural Year	2540116	25
Food and Agricultural Organization	Area which was prepared and planted by one crop or more, either permanent or temporary crops.	.	Cultivated Area	2540117	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	The average of production per area unit during the season (kg/dunum).	() .	Productivity	2540118	25
Egyptian Statistics	It is the market value of agricultural products assuming farm gate prices. These products do include also the intermediate products like green forages, straw, manure, and cereals for feed and feed mixes.	- .	Value of Agricultural Production	2540119	25

Egyptian Statistics		Agricultural products reused in the agriculture production of another product within the agricultural sector. Intermediate products include forages, straw, animal manure used as fertilizer, cereals for feed etc.		Intermediate Agricultural Products	2540120	25
System of National Accounts 93	93	Agricultural inputs include all items purchased or made available and used that year to enable and improve agricultural production which include chemical fertilizers, manure, seed, water, feed, ...etc.		Agricultural Intermediate Consumption) (	2540121	25
Food and Agricultural Organization		It is an economic unit of agricultural production under single management comprising all kept, livestock and all land used totally or partially for agriculture production purposes regardless to title legal form or size. Single management may be exercised by an individual or household jointly by two or more individuals or households by a clan or tribe or by a juridical person such as: a corporation cooperative or government agency. The holdings land may consist of one or more parcels located in one or more separate areas or in one or more territorial or administrative divisions, providing the parcels share the same production means, such as labour, farm buildings, machinery or draught animals.		Agricultural Holding	2540122	25

Food and Agricultural Organization		The holder is a civil or juridical person who exercises management control over the agricultural holding operation and takes major decisions regarding for the holding and may undertake all responsibilities directly, or delegate responsibilities related to day-to-day work management to a hired manager			Agricultural Holder	2540123	25
Food and Agricultural Organization+ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	+	The presence of cultivated or arable land area for any agricultural crops controlled by the holder, and must not be less than one dunum for open cultivated area and (0.5) dunum for protect cultivated area .	)	(1) (0.5)	Plant Holding	2540124	25
Food and Agricultural Organization+ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	+	The presence of animals controlled by the holder, the holder should have any number of cattle's or camels, at least 5 heads of sheep or goats or pigs, at least 50 birds of poultry (Layers and broilers), or 50 rabbits or other poultry like turkeys, ducks, fer...etc, or a mixture of them, or at least 3 beehives controlled by the holder.	()	(5) (50) (50) ()	Animal Holding	2540125	25
Food and Agricultural Organization+ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	+	If the holder has plant and animal holdings according to Plant and Animal Holding definition providing, both animal and plant activities , share the same production means, such as labour, farm buildings, machinery or draught animals.		(3)	Mixed Holding	2540126	25

Food and Agricultural Organization	The presence of cultivated or arable land area for Horticultural trees crops controlled by the holder, and must not be less than one dunum.	(1)	Tree Horticulture Holding	2540127	25
Food and Agricultural Organization	It is derived item, obtained by summing the area under each of land use categories. And it is the area of all land making up the agricultural holding, it includes all land operated by the holding without regard to title or legal form, thus; land owned by members of a household but rented from others should not be included in the area of holding.		Holding Area	2540128	25
Food and Agricultural Organization	Is any piece of land, of one land tenure type, entirely surrounded by other land, water, road, forest or other features not forming part of the holding or forming part of the holding under adifferent land tenure type. Aparcel may consist of one or more fields or plots adjacent to each other.		A parcel ()	2540129	25

Food and Agricultural Organization	Shifting cultivation is a land utilized method whereby a particular piece of land is cultivated for some years and then abandoned for a period sufficient for it to restore its fertility by natural vegetation growth before being recultivated. The distinguishing characteristic of shifting cultivation is that neither organic fertilizers nor manure are used to retain soil fertility. As a result cultivated land productivity steadily decreases and it becomes economically preferable to open up a new piece of land and abandon the existing one. Abandoned land usually takes a long time to regain fertility by natural processes.	Shifting Cultivation	2540130	25
Food and Agricultural Organization	This includes all land used in most years for growing temporary crops, it includes land used for growing temporary crops in a twelve month reference period, as well as land that would normally be so used but is lying fallow or has not been sown due to unforeseen circumstances. Arable land does not include land under permanent crops or land that is potentially cultivated but is not normally cultivated.	Arable land	2540131	25

Food and Agricultural Organization		It is an area where young plants, trees or vines are propagated for the purpose of transplanting. Plants in a nursery are not harvested and are therefore not included in the area (temporary crops) or current area (permanent crops). A nursery might be in the open or under protective cover. It may be used for the development of planting materials for the holding itself or for sale Nurseries don't include seed fields and. forest tree nurseries		Nurseries	2540132	25
Food and Agricultural Organization + Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	+	Include land used permanently (for five years or more) to grow forest. Permanent meadows and pastures on which trees and shrubs are grown should be recorded under this heading only if the growing of forest tree is the most important use of the area. And used as a source for wood or in land protection from erosionas pine , oak, cypress, , and carob	()	Forests and other Wooded land	2540133	25
Economic Commission classification System for Europe + Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	(ECE)	This means land used permanently (i.e., for five years or more) for herbaceous forage crops. Permanent meadows and pastures on which trees and shrubs are grown should be recorded under this heading only if the growing of forage crops is the most important use of the area.	()	Land Under Permanent Meadows And Pastures	2540134	25

Food and Agricultural Organization+ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	+	This includes uncultivated land during the agricultural year, this maybe part of the holding crops rotation system or because of lack of water ... etc. and if data was collected before finish cultivation, this land should classified according to the crops grown in the land.	Unused and Undeveloped Potentially Productive Land	2540135	25
Food and Agricultural Organization+ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	+	It refers to land purposely providing land with water, other than rain, for improving pasture or crop production.	Irrigation	2540136	25
Economic Commission classification System for Europe + Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	(ECE) +	This includes all land used for crops of less than one-year growing cycle, which must be newly sown or planted for further production after the harvest. And it can be open or covered with protective glass, plastic or any other materials to protect the plant from external factors. For example, cultivation of vegetable under plastic houses or tunnels.	Land Under Temporary Crops	2540137	25
Economic Commission classification System for Europe + Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	(ECE) +	Its the area devoted to fruit trees that does not need to be replanted annually, or area assumed by horticulture, i.e. scattered and in association with other crops (inter-cropped).	Area Under Permanent Crops	2540138	25

Department of Statistics + Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	+	Its the area of land deliberately that normally provided with water other than rain for the purpose of improving production.			Irrigated Area	2540139	25
Food and Agricultural Organization + Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	+	It refers to agricultural land, which depends mainly on rain for irrigation.			Rain-fed Agricultural Land	2540140	25
Food and Agricultural Organization		Reteres to tha total area from which the crop is gathered, Thns, area destroyed because of draught, flooding,, pest attack or any other reason is excluded area harvested only coveres crops grown to maturity, it dosnt include nurseries and includes all crops harvested regardless of its end use.whether it is for human consumption, for animal feed, or for any other reason.			Area Harvested	2540141	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics+ Ministry of Agriculture	+	It's a tunnel consists of a group of iron arches (1-3 inch in diameter) with a plastic fixed on it, the distance between curves is around 3 m which makes a tunnel of 6-10m width, and 30-50 m length, and a height of 1.5-2 m. These tunnels are mainly cultivated with eggplant, pepper, cucumber, tomato, and kidney beans.	50-30	3 10-6 2-1.5	3-1 French Tunnels	2540142	25

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics+ Ministry of Agriculture	+	It's a tunnels consists of a plastic fixed on an iron wires with 1.0-1.8 m width, and a height of 1.5-2 m and unlimited tall this tunnels mainly used in winter between to protect open irrigated vegetables from cold weather and to rise temperature partially. and used before fruiting stage.	50-30	1.8-1.0	Surface Tunnels	2540143	25
Food and Agricultural Organization		Refers to all animals kept or reared mainly for agriculture purposes. Including cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, mules, asses, camels, poultry, rabbits, bees and other domesticated animals as well as foxes, minks, etc.	...		Livestock	2540144	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics+ Ministry of Agriculture	+	Is a collection of genetic traits and productivity of one type of animals, such as: Friesian Cow, Shami Goats, Local Sheep, etc.			Strain	2540145	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics+ Ministry of Agriculture	+	Is the period that extends from start raising chicks (age one day) until the end of marketing of poultry,		()	Broilers Cycles	2540146	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics+ Ministry of Agriculture	+	Is the period which extends from beginning of raising chicks until the end of eggs production its 2 year in average.			Layers Cycles	2540147	25

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics+ Ministry of Agriculture	+	Is a locally made beehives, with non-specific dimensions, and shapes which made mainly of soil or clay and sometimes from wood, which can not increase or add layers and frames	Local Beehives	2540148	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics+ Ministry of Agriculture	+	A wooden box with specific dimensions consists of a base, raising box and cover. Which can add other layers, also can add or remove frames	Modern Beehives	2540149	25
International Labour Organization		Is a person whose services are utilized regularly and continuously during the agricultural year for agricultural work on the holding. Permanent Agricultural workers works for 8 month at least during the agricultural year.	Permanent Agricultural Workers	2540150	25
International Labour Organization		A person working one or more times during the agricultural year who is not expected to work regularly or continuously on the holding. Occasional Agricultural workers works for less than 8 month during the agricultural year	Occasional Agricultural Workers	2540151	25
Food and Agricultural Organization		Those wells are being dug to reach the ground water, for pumped and exploited as a source of water for multiple purposes of drinking or irrigation.	Artesian Wells	2540152	25
Food and Agricultural Organization		Is dig wells to depths of a few pools of water and small quantities naturally through nomination from soil layers that bearing of water	Nazaz Hotbeds	2540153	25

Food and Agricultural Organization	Wells are being dug and lined the purpose of collecting and storing rainwater them.	Rainfall Wells	2540154	25
Food and Agricultural Organization	Spring water is a stream of water intakes at the confluence of class-bearing water with the Earth's surface and there is a permanent flow springs continue to flow throughout the year and other seasonal where erupt in winter only,	Springs	2540155	25
Food and Agricultural Organization	Are mineral or organic substances, natural or manufactured, which are applied to soil, irrigation water or ahydroponic medium, to supply plants with nutrients or to enhance plant growth. The term “tertilizer” normally applies to sources of plant nutrients which contain at least 5% of acombination of tha three primary nutrients (N2P2, O5 and K2O)	Fertilizer	2540156	25
Food and Agricultural Organization	Are fertilizers prepared from processed plant or animal material and/or unprocessed mineral materials (such as lime, rock or phosphate) containing at least 5% of combined plant nutrients. Organic fertilizers include some organic material of animal origin, such as bone meal, fish meal, leather meal and blood.	Organic Fertilizers	2540157	25

Food and Agricultural Organization	Are fertilizer prepared from inorganic materials manufactured through an industrial process. Manufacturing entails mechanical enrichment, simple crushing, or more elaborate chemical transformation of one or more raw materials, and contains elements essential nutrients for plant growth, The nitrogenous fertilizer and phosphate fertilizers, and potassium fertilizers, mixed fertilizers and the vehicle.	Chemical Fertilizer	2540158	25
Food and Agricultural Organization	Are substances intended to prevent, disease or control in plants or animals disease and pests, including vectors of human and animal diseases, unwanted species of plant, or to control the behavior or physiology of pests or crops during production or storage. They include insecticides herbicides, fungicides, acaricides, termiticides and rodenticides and other substances.	Pesticides	2540159	25
Food and Agricultural Organization	A growing crop growth cycle of one year, and that do not need replanting after each season, and for the last several years. For example, olive trees and citrus trees, and nuts. It is possible permanent crops in intensive agriculture or agriculture scattered, The area planted with crops include two ways.	Permanent Crops (including trees horticulture)	(2540160)	25

Food and Agricultural Organization	This term refers to the area of the crop at the time of the Permanent specific timetable, normally enumeration day. The area here include permanent crops that have been cultivated to produce fruits, so as not to include nurseries, where is the production of crops in order to reproduce the sale or use in holding	Permanent Crop Area (covering an area of trees horticulture)	()	2540161	25
Food and Agricultural Organization	It's the permanent crops already bearing fruit, producing, and most tree crops become productive after a certain amount lifetime, The fall crop, which amounted to this stage in the crop production and age had not yielded or produced yields in the reference year because of the climatic conditions, or for any other reasons, not included aging trees or other trees, which amounted age production but are no longer productive if identified within the crop at the age of production.	Permanent Crops, which amounted to age production (fruit)	()	2540162	25
Food and Agricultural Organization	Include plants, trees and shrubs planted in a regular and systematic mamer such as in an orcharad. Plants, trees or shrubs forming an irregular pattern, but dense enough to be constderd as an orchard, are also considered acompact plantation.	Compact plantation		2540163	25

Food and Agricultural Organization	Include plants and trees scattered or isolated degree shift without specifying the total area occupied, In determining the area covered by trees scattered. the total has been remitted to the vast numbers of trees through the allocation area for each standard tree (Whether of one kind or more) planted in the field are scattered or planted on the sides of the field and corridors, as a fence or windbreak, or trees scattered in the garden within the agricultural holding.	)	Scattered plantation	2540164	25
Food and Agricultural Organization	This term refers to one crop grown alone in the field, may be this crop of crops temporary or permanent.,	.	The Single Crop	2540165	25
Food and Agricultural Organization	two crops or more different temporary or permanent crops (but not both temporary and permanent crops), and grown simultaneously in the same field or area.	.	Mixed Crops	2540166	25
Food and Agricultural Organization	A temporary crop grown in a compact plantation of permanent crops.		Associated Crops	2540167	25

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics+ Ministry of Agriculture	+	Is a set of temporary crops which are used mainly for fresh consumption, including fruit vegetables, such as pumpkins, eggplants, okra and maize and green legume, root vegetables such as carrots, radishes, onion and leafy vegetables such as lettuce and spinach in addition to the strawberries, water and musk melon. Vegetables can be grown open or protected.	Vegetables	2540168	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics+ Ministry of Agriculture	+	Is a set of temporary crops include the cereals such as wheat, barley, and legume crops such as chick peas and dry broad bean, and oil crops such as sunflower, sesame, peanuts, and tuber crops such as potatoes, onions, and medical crops such as anise and meramieh, mint and spice crops such as cumin, anise and black cumin, and fodder crops such as clover and alfalfa and sern	Field Crops	2540169	25
Food and Agricultural Organization		Use of natural enemy to control the causal agent of the plant disease in the agricultural holding.	Biological Control	2540170	25

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics+ Ministry of Agriculture	+	Is the combat system uses a wide range of control methods: physical (burn, and solar disinfection), biological (parasites and predators), chemical (chemical pesticides) and mechanical (tillage, hand hoeing and collect insects). All of them are use in parallel against the pest with maintaining human health, environment, and the safety of agricultural product, and to ensure the survival of pests below the critical economic and without breach of the normal balance between pests and their vital enemies. chemical control which is the last option and Integrated with the other methods of control, in addition to use of chemical pesticides within Standard conditions which keep public health, environment, also quality of agricultural products and free from pesticide residues.	)) () ()	Integrated Pest Management	2540171	25
World Health Organization		Suspensions of killed or attenuated microorganisms (bacteria, viruses, fungi, protozoa, or rickettsiae), antigenic proteins derived from them, or synthetic constructs, administered for the prevention, amelioration, or treatment of infectious and other diseases.	) (..	vaccine	2540172	25
Food and Agricultural Organization		Refers to the juridical aspects under which the agricultural holding is operated. It also refers to other aspects about the type of holding. From the juridical point of view, aholding may be operated by a snigle individual, jointly by several individuals with or without contravtual agreement belonging to the same or to different housholdes, or by ajuridical person: cooperation, cooperative, governmental institution.	. : ...	Legal Status of Agricultural Holder	2540173	25

Food and Agricultural Organization	Refers to asystem for partially or completely covering land with water for the purpose of irrigation. There are various types including furrow, border-strip, open channels and basin irrigation. regardless of the source water	Surface Irrigation	2540174	25
Food and Agricultural Organization	Refers to pipe networks through which water moves under pressure before being delivered to the crop via sprinkler nozzles.	Sprinkler Irrigation	2540175	25
Food and Agricultural Organization	Is a system where the water is distributed under low pressure through a piped network, in a pre-determined patter, and applied as a small discharge to each plant where drip emitters apply water slowly to the soil surface	Drip Irrigation	2540176	25
Food and Agricultural Organization	It is the main purpose of the production, which is mainly either for sale or for household consumption. Mainly means half or more of agricultural production through the agricultural year	Main Purpose of Production of the Holding	2540177	25
Food and Agricultural Organization	It is the source that provision of agricultural advice and information to crop and livestock producers. Extension services may be provided by government institution (MoA), non-government organization, farmer organization, educational institutions, informal grass roots organizations, and others	() Source of Agricultural Extension	2540178	25

Food and Agricultural Organization	Refers to the means by which the holder obtained the right to use the specific item	Source of the Machinery/ Equipment	2540179	25
International Labour Organization	A person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person living in the same household	Unpaid Family Member:	2540180	25
Food and Agricultural Organization	Refers to the general characteristics and practices of raising livestock on the holding	Type of Livestock Production System	2540181	25
Food and Agricultural Organization	Is the total process of collecting, compiling, processing, analysing, evaluating and disseminating to provide the statistical data on agricultural holdings, characteristics and agricultural applications in a specific reference period, for all holdings within the country	Agricultural Census	2540182	25
Food and Agricultural Organization	A civil or juridical person who takes technical and administrative responsibility to manage a holding on a holder's behalf. Responsibilities are limited to making day-to-day decisions to operate the holding, including managing and supervising hired labour. Wages may be paid in cash and/or kind. A hired manager who shares economic and financial responsibilities, in addition to managing the holding, should be considered a holder or a joint holder.	Hired manager	2540183	25

Food and Agricultural Organization	It is the arrangements or rights under which the holder operates the land making up the holding. Land rented to another person is not considered part of the tenure may be owned or rented or government or any other form.	Land Tenure	2540184	25
Food and Agricultural Organization	Covering all machinery, equipment and implements used as inputs to agricultural production, this includes every thing from simple hand tools, such as a hoe, to complex machinery such as acombined harvester.	Machinery and Employment:	2540185	25
Food and Agricultural Organization	Refers to the main reason for the animals being kept. Normally, milk and meat are the main purpose.	Main Purpose for raising Animal	2540186	25
Food and Agricultural Organization	Is land under permanant structure with aroof of glass, plastic or other material used for protecting crops against the weather, pests, or diseases. Such structures may be used for growing temporary or permanent crops.	Cropped Land Under Protective Cover	2540187	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics+ Ministry of Agriculture	Is the period during which cultivation of vegetables crops. - Winter session: It starts from the beginning of November to the beginning of December - Spring session: It starts from mid-February to mid-March - Summer session : It starts from mid-May to mid-June - Autumn session: It starts from mid-August to mid-September	Planting Session for Vegetables	2540188	25

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics+ Ministry of Agriculture	+	Is the period during which cultivation of Field crops. - Summer session : It starts from mid- February to mid-April - Winter session: It starts from the beginning of October to the mid of December	/15
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Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics+ Ministry of Agriculture	+	It is the place where poultry is keeping, it can be formed as special houses or other buildings		Housing Chickens ()	2540194	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics+ Ministry of Agriculture	+	It is the actual number of animal or birds which actual existed on the farm in the day of enumeration		The Actual Existing Number	2540195	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics+ Ministry of Agriculture	+	It is the number of production cycles which the farmer is kept through agriculture year for all poultry houses		No. of Cycles in Poultry Houses	2540196	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics+ Ministry of Agriculture	+	It is the chicks which be kept for producing fertilized eggs for hatching and produced broilers chicks		Mothers of Broilers	2540197	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics+ Ministry of Agriculture	+	It is the chicks which be kept to produce white meat with 50 days as maximum period	50	Broilers	2540198	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics+ Ministry of Agriculture	+	It is the chicks which be kept for producing table eggs, and it is usually takes not more than 30 months.	30	Layers	2540199	25

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics+ Ministry of Agriculture	+	It is the poultry which be kept in small numbers in special places near home, the main purpose of raising is household consumption, e.g layers, pigeons, geese, ducks, rabbits... etc	.	Household Poultry	2540200	25
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics+ Ministry of Agriculture	+	It is a special machines for hatching of the poultry eggs	.	Hatchery	2540201	25

5.4

4.5 Population and Social Terms

Population Terms	رمز الموضوع: 3010	مصطلحات السكان
United Nations The household is defined as one person or a group of persons with or without a family relationship, who live in the same housing unit or part of the housing unit, share meals and make joint provision of food and other essentials of living.	Household 3010100	30
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics It is the private household whose head holds the Palestinian nationality.	Palestinian Household 3010101	30
United Nations It is the household comprised of one individual.	A one-person-household 3010102	30
United Nations It is the spiritual belief of the person	Religion 3010103	30
United Nations It is the place of residence refers to the name of the locality in which the person spends most of his time during the year (lived there six months and above), irrespective of whether it is the person's same place of existence during the Census, or the place in which he works and performs related activities or the place is his original place.	Place of Residence 3010104	30

United Nations	It is one person or group of persons (with or without a family relationship) who live in the same dwelling unit, who share meals and make joint provisions for food and other essentials of living.	Household	3010105	30
United Nations	It is the living household comprised of a couple only; a couple and a son or a daughter (own 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. It is worthy to note that no other relatives or non – relatives live with this household..	Nuclear household	3010106	30
United Nations	A family of at least one nuclear family together with other relatives.	Extended Family	3010107	30
United Nations	Refers to family consisting of at least one nuclear family with other non-relatives.	Composite Family	3010108	30
United Nations	Persons staying in the dwelling unit are considered members of the household if the dwelling unit is their usual or only place of residence.	Household Membership	3010109	30
United Nations	The person who usually lives with the household and is recognized as head of household by its other members. Often he/she is the main decision maker and is responsible for financial support and welfare of the household..	Head of Household	3010110	30

United Nations + Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	+	A population enumerated as the basis of usual residence, excluding temporary visitors, and all persons who have been temporarily absent for up to one year are considered usual residents.	De jure Population	3010111	30
United Nations		The completed age in years of the person enumerated, which is the difference between the date of birth and the survey reference period.	Age in completed years	3010112	30
United Nations		The age dividing a population into two numerically equal groups: that is, half of the people are younger than this age and half are older.	Median Age	3010113	30
United Nations		The ratio of males to females, usually expressed as the number of males per 100 females.	Sex Ratio	3010114	30
United Nations		The composition of a population as determined by the number or proportion of males and females in each age category. The age-structure of a population is the cumulative result of past trends in fertility, mortality, and migration rates. Information on age-sex composition is an essential prerequisite for the description and analysis of demographic data.	Age-Sex Structure	3010115	30
United Nations		The mother's usual place of residence at the time of her child's birth.	Mother's usual place of residence (place of birth)	3010116	30
United Nations		A group of individuals who experienced the same set of events at the same time.	Cohort	3010117	30

United Nations + Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	+	The movement of a person or a household from one locality to another or from one country to another, provided that he/she crosses the boundaries of that locality or country for the purpose of establishing a new residence for one year or more.		Migration	3010118	30
United Nations + Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	+	The status of those 12 years old and over in terms of marriage traditions and laws in the country.	12	Marital Status	3010119	30
United Nations + Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	+	It applies if the person aged 12 years has not been married or. Legally engaged (according to customs and traditions applicable in the country)	12)	Single(Never married) (	3010120	30
United Nations + Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	+	It applies if the person-aged 12 years 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.	12)	legally engaged	3010121	30
United Nations + Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	+	It applies if the person aged 12 years is actually and officially married (according to customs and traditions applicable in the country) irrespective of his \ her past marital status as well as of whether the couple were together during the reference period or not. The person married to more than one wife is classified married.	12	Married	3010122	30

United Nations + Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	+	The married person aged 12 years whose marriage was split by the death of the spouse and was not married again.	12 ()	Widowed	3010123	30
United Nations + Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	+	The person aged 12 years who previously married and legally divorced but was not married again.	12 ()	Divorced	3010124	30
United Nations + Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	+	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.	12	Separated	3010125	30
United Nations		The age of the individual in years at the time of his/her actual marriage.		Age at Marriage	3010126	30
United Nations		The duration between the date of the actual marriage and the survey reference date, calculated in years.		Marriage Duration	3010127	30
United Nations		A measure of the mean age at first marriage, derived from a set of proportions of people single at different ages or in different age groups, usually calculated separated for males and females.		Singulate Mean Age at Marriage	3010128	30
United Nations		A statistical table that describes the risk of dying between birth and life's end by exact age intervals.		Life Table	3010129	30

United Nations	The actual reproductive performance of an individual, a couple, a group, or a population (refers to actual number of children that would be born alive to the women during her childbearing).	()	Fertility	3010130	30
United Nations	The average number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or group of women) during her life time if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. The sum of age specific fertility rates multiplied by 5.	()	Total Fertility Rate	3010131	30
United Nations	The number of births during a time period, (usually a year) , occurring to women of a specified age group divided by the number of women in the population of the same age group expressed as person - years.	1,000	Age- Specific Fertility	3010132	30
United Nations	Deaths as a component of population change.	.	Mortality	3010133	30
United Nations	Refers to infant deaths (infants who are less than a year old), the infant mortality rate refers to the number of infant deaths in a given year per 1,000 live births during the year.	1,000	Infant Mortality	3010134	30
United Nations	It is number deaths between women due to pregnancy and birth complications, the maternal mortality rate refers to the number of dead women due to these reasons per 100,000 live births.	100,000	Maternal Mortality	3010135	30
United Nations	The average additional number of years a person would live if current mortality trends were to continue. Life expectancy is commonly measured at the time of birth.	.	Life Expectancy	3010136	30

United Nations	It is any live birth who shouted, cried or shown any signs of live upon delivery, irrespective of whether he died after that or not.		Live Birth	3010137	30
United Nations	Infants born alive and are still living regardless of age		Living Children	3010138	30
United Nations	It is the infant (one month old) deaths, the neonatal death rate refers to the number of these deaths per 1,000 live births in a given year.	1,000	Neonatal Death Rate	3010139	30
United Nations	It is the infant (under one year old) deaths, and the Post Neonatal Death Rate refers to these deaths per 1,000 live births in a given year.	-1) (11 1,000	Post Neonatal Death	3010140	30
United Nations	It is the new births, the Crude Birth Rate refers to the number of these new births per 1,000 persons in a given year. (Not to be confused with growth rate).	) 1000 (	Crude Birth	3010141	30
United Nations	It is the deaths among population in a given period, Crude death rate refers to the number of these deaths per 1,000 persons in a given year.	1000	Crude death	3010142	30
United Nations	The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday (per 1,000 live births).		Under-5 Mortality	5 3010143	30

United Nations		A general tendency to misreport a preferred number as one's age or to round one's age to a number ending with the digits 0 or 5.	()	Age Heaping	3010144	30
United Nations + Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	+	It is the name of the locality in which the person spends most of his time during the year (lived there six months and above), irrespective of whether it is the person's same place of existence during the Census, or the place in which he works and performs related activities or the place in which his original household is based or not.	()	Current Usual Place of Residence	3010145	30
United Nations + Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	+	It is the duration the person's stay in the current place of residence in which the person lived until the date of the Census, in completed years without any attention to the months or days.	.	Duration of Residence	3010146	30
United Nations + Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	+	It is the place (if existing) where the person stayed for a minimum of six months before he moved to the current usual place of residence.	()	Previous Usual Place of Residence	3010147	30
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics		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.	1948	Refugee Status	3010148	30
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics		It applies to registered refugees holding refugee registration cards issued by UNRWA.	()	Registered Refugees	3010149	30

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	It applies to unregistered refugees who do not hold refugee registration cards issued by UNRWA.	.	()	Non-Registered Refugees	3010150	30
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	It applies to any Palestinian not categorized under any of the two aforementioned statuses.	.		Non-Refugee	3010151	30
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	It is the average number of private household members calculated through dividing the total number of members for a certain category by the number of households for that particular category.			Average household size:	3010152	30

Work Terms**3015 :**

United Nations	The job or type of work performed by the employed person or used to be performed by the unemployed ever worked. The occupation refers to the activity in which the employed works more than half of work hours or the most frequent job during the last three months before reference data.		Main Occupation	3015100	30
International Labour Organization (ILO).	A person who work in an establishment that is totally or partially belonging to him\ her and hires or supervises the work of one or more waged employees. This includes persons operating their projects or contracting companies provided they employ a minimum of one waged employee. Shareholders are not considered employers even if they are working in it.	()	Employer	3015101	30
International Labour Organization (ILO).	A person who work in an establishment that is totally or partially belonging to him/her (partner) and do not hires any wage employees. This includes self employed who worked to own selves outside establishments.	()	Self-employed	3015102	30

International Labour Organization (ILO).	A person who works for a public or private employer or under its supervision and receives remuneration in wage, salary, commission, tips, piece rates or in kind ...etc. This item includes persons employed in governmental, non – governmental and private institutions along with those employed in a household enterprise in return for a specific remuneration		Paid-employed (wage employee)	3015103	30
International Labour Organization (ILO).	All persons aged 15 years and over.	15	Population of Working Age 15 years and over (man power)	3015104	30
International Labour Organization (ILO).	All activities performed by persons in order to gain profit or wage either monthly wage, weekly, daily, on piece for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind. One hour or more of such activity constitutes work. Work also includes unpaid activity on a family farm or business.		Work	3015105	30
International Labour Organization (ILO).	Unemployed persons are those individuals aged 15 years and over who did not work at all during the reference period, who were not absent from a job, were available for work and actively seeking a job during the reference period by one of the following methods news paper, registered at employment office, ask friends or relatives or any other method.	(15)	Unemployed (According to the ILO Standards)	3015106	30

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	The number of unemployed persons was calculated under the relaxed definition by adding those persons outside labour force because they were frustrated. to unemployed persons according to the ILO Standards,			Unemployment (According to the Relaxed Definition)	) (	3015107	30
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	All persons aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed.		(15)	Economically active population (Labour Force)	()	3015108	30
	Persons aged 15 years and over who were work at least one hour during the reference period, or who were not at work during the reference period, but held a job or owned business from which they were temporarily absent (because of illness, vacation, temporarily stoppage, or any other reason) he\ she was employer, self employed, wage employed, unpaid family member or other. The employed person is normally classified in one of two categories according to the number of weekly work hours, i.e. 1–14 work hours and 15 work hours and above. Also the absence due to sick leave, vacation, temporarily stoppage, or any other reason considered employed from 1-14 hours.	15					
International Labour Organization (ILO).		(14-1)	15	Employed		3015109	30
		14-1					

International Labour Organization (ILO).	It refers to all persons who did not work at all during the reference period, (not engaged in a certain work) although they are able to work, were available for work and actively seeking work during the reference period. The unemployed persons are normally divided into two categories: Unemployed ever worked and unemployed never worked.	Unemployed	3015110	30
United Nations	Underemployment exists when a person's employment is inadequate in relation to alternative employment, account being taken of his/her occupational skills. The underemployed persons are classified into two groups:1. Visible Underemployment:which refers to insufficient volume of employment :Persons worked less than 35 hours during the reference week or worked less than the normal hours of work in their occupation were considered as visibly underemployed.2. Invisible Underemployment: refers to a misapplication of labour resources or fundamental imbalance as between labour and other factors of production, such as insufficient income.	(35) Underemployment	3015111	30
United Nations	The job at which the person usually works the most hours in his/her main job or the most frequently in the recent months. If a person usually works the same number of hours at two jobs, the "main" job is the job at which the person has been employed the longest period.	Main Job	3015112	30

International Labour Organization (ILO).	Any job that is usually performed for 35 hours or more per normal week. In some occupations, usual weekly schedules of less than 35 hours per week are considered to be full-time. For these cases, the option “normal hours are full time” is provided.	35					
		35	Full time Job	()	3015113		30
United Nations	A job in which a person works less than 35 hours during the usual week unless the number of usual work hours is less than 35. In addition, a job is a part time job if the hours worked by a person were less than usual work hours in such job.	35	Part Time Job	) (	3015114		30
International Labour Organization (ILO).	Occupation refers to the kind of work done during the reference period by the employed person, or the kind of work done previously if unemployed, irrespective of the Economic Activity or the employment status of the person. Occupations are grouped together mainly on the basis of the similarity of skills required to fulfill the tasks and duties of the job.		Occupation		3015115		30
International Labour Organization (ILO).	All those who were absent from their usual work during the reference week, due to illness, holiday, strike, curfew, lock-out, temporary work stoppage, or due to some other reasons.		Absent from Usual Work		3015116		30
International Labour Organization (ILO).	Seeking work is defined as having taken specific steps in the reference period to find paid employment or self-employment.		Seeking Work		3015117		30

International Labour Organization (ILO).	A person ready to work if he/she is offered any job, and there is no reason preventing him/her from accepting such a job although he/she did nothing to obtain one.	Available for work	3015118	30
International Labour Organization (ILO).	A person who is willing to work and is actively seeking work through reading newspaper advertisement, asking friends, registration at the labour exchange offices, or asking employers, or any other method.	Actively seeking work	3015119	30
International Labour Organization (ILO).	The population not economically active comprises all persons 15 years and over, who were neither employed nor unemployed accordingly to the definitions over. Because they don't have any desire to work or because of the availability of another source of income.	Persons Outside Labour Force	3015120	30
International Labour Organization (ILO).	Time spent by employed person in his/her main occupation.	Worked Hours	3015121	30
International Labour Organization (ILO).	Total number of hours in the permanent or temporarily job which worked by employed usually .	Normal hours work	3015122	30
International Labour Organization (ILO).	Total number of hours actually worked during the reference period as well as overtime and time spent at the place of work on activities such as preparation of the workplace. Leaves, meal breaks and time spent on travel from home to work and vice versa are excluded from work hours.	Actually worked hours	3015123	30

International Labour Organization (ILO).	Number of days at work during the month, excluding week-ends, holidays, sick and other paid or unpaid leaves. One hour of work in a given day is considered as one work-day.	Monthly Work Days	3015124	30
International Labour Organization (ILO).	Cash net wage paid to the wage employee from the employer.	Wage (NIS) ()	3015125	30
International Labour Organization (ILO).	Persons aged 15 years and over who were work at least one hour during the reference period, he\ she was employer, self employed, wage employed, unpaid family member or other.	(15) Worker	3015126	30
International Labour Organization (ILO).	The term employment means work or service performed for wages under a contract of hire, which creates the employer and employee relationship. It may be either an expressed or implied contract. Persons in employment comprise all persons above a specified age who during a specified brief period, either one week or one day, were in the following categories: paid employment; self employment.	employment	3015127	30

Living Standards Terms

رمز الموضوع: 3020

مصطلحات معايير المعيشة

United Nations	It refers to the amount of Cash spent on purchase of goods and services for living purposes, and the value of goods and services payments or part of payments received from the employer, and Cash expenditure spent as taxes (non-commercial or non-industrial), gifts, contributions, interests on debts and other non-consumption items.		Household Expenditure	3020100	30
United Nations	It refers to the amount of Cash spent on purchase of goods and services for living purposes, and The value of goods and service payments or part of payments received from the employer, and own-produced goods and food, including consumed quantities during the recording period, and Imputed rent		Household Consumption	3020101	30
United Nations	It refers to the temporal point during which data on household expenditure and consumption are recorded. It includes one month for record keeping, and twelve months for the last visit interview on durable goods, and for education tuition, but for cars its 36 months	12	Recording Period	3020102	30
United Nations & Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	It refers to the ratio of the elderly (those 65 years and over) plus the young (those under 15 year of age) to the population in the working age (between 15-64 years of age) .	65 ((15 (64 – 15)	dependency Ratio ()	3020103	30

United Nations & Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	It refers to food consumption divided by Total Consumption. This indicator is based on the following assumption: the Level of Living is identified by the proportion of consumption on food out of the total consumption (Angles Law of Poverty), as if the food share is increased the other shares of health, education, and housing is decreased. It is distributed to three categories: 1. Better-off: "Food Consumption to Total Consumption less than 30%" 2. Middle category: "Food Consumption to Total Consumption between 30-44%" 3. Worse-off: "Food Consumption to Total Consumption between 45-100%"	Level of Living	3020104	30
The Methods and Materials of Demography	It is usually used to measure inequalities in the distribution of wealth or income. To plot the curve, the units are first either arrayed individually or grouped in class intervals according to the appropriate independent variant. Then the cumulative percentage of the number of areas (Y) is plotted against the cumulative percentage of population (X). For comparison a diagonal line is drawn at 45 degree to show the condition of equal distribution. The Gini concentration ratio measures the proportion of the total area under the diagonal that lies in the area between the diagonal and the Lorenz Curve.	Lorenz Curve	3020105	30

United Nations & Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics		The more Consistency and regularity income. The sources of income are: - Wages and Salaries. - Net Income for employers or self employed. - Net property Income. - Net current Transfers.	:	-	Main Source of Income	3020106	30
The National Commission for Poverty Alleviation. Palestine, 1998.	.1998	It refers to specific criteria were developed to measure the patterns and trends of the economic welfare of Palestinian families and individuals in the Palestinian Territory (West Bank and Gaza Strip). Poverty statistics are based on an official definition of poverty developed in 1997. The definition combines absolute and relative features and is based on a budget of basic needs for a family of 6 persons (2 adults and 4 children). Two poverty lines have been developed according to actual spending patterns of Palestinian families.	.(	2)	Poverty Statistics	3020107	30
The National Commission for Poverty Alleviation. Palestine, 1998.	.1998	It refers to covers household basic needs (shelters, clothes, and food)	.	.	Deep Poverty line	3020108	30

The National Commission for Poverty Alleviation. 1998.	It refers to the estimation of poverty line that cover the household basic needs (shelter, clothes, and food), in addition to other needs including health care, education, transportation, personal care, and housekeeping supplies. The poverty lines has been adjusted to reflect the different consumption of families based on their composition (household size and the number of children).	.	Relative Poverty line	3020109	30
		.()			

Education and Culture Terms

رمز الموضوع: 3025

مصطلحات التعليم والثقافة

United Nations	It refers to the person (aged 10 years and above) who is currently continuing his \ her studies in order to obtain certain qualifications, and was not engaged in any work during the reference period. It is worthy to note that housework and hobbies are not included in work definition	(10)	Student	3025100	30
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	Attendance means registering the person in any formal education stage irrespective of whether it took the form of continuous attendance or distant 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	()	Educational Attendance	3025101	30
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	For persons currently attending, attended and left, or successfully graduated, reference shall be made to the successfully completed formal educational years (completed years.) It neither includes drop out years, failure years nor on – going educational year. Educational training courses are not included among the years of regular study.		Years of Schooling Completed	3025102	30
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	It refers to the highest successfully completed educational attainment level. The educational level for persons aged 10 years and over.	10	Educational Attainment	3025103	30
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	It refers to the name of the subject the person successfully completed. Educational attainment and majors were classified according to the majors and educational levels manual adopted by the PCBS.		Specialization	3025104	30

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	For persons who completed the elementary stage and above, the place of attaining the highest educational attainment (level).	()	Place of study Attaining the Highest Educational Attainment	3025105	30
Ministry of Education & Higher Education	Any educational institution excluding kindergartens, regardless of students' number and grade structure.		School	3025106	30
Ministry of Education & Higher Education	Any educational institution run by MOE or any other ministry or governmental instrument.		Government School	3025107	30
Ministry of Education & Higher Education	Any school run or supervised by UNRWA.		UNRWA School	3025108	30
Ministry of Education & Higher Education	Any licensed local or foreign non-governmental educational institution.		Private School	3025109	30
Ministry of Education & Higher Education	The student body can be boy, girl or co-educational.		School Gender	3025110	30
Ministry of Education & Higher Education	Any educational institution licensed by MOE offering education to four or five year olds. Kindergarten Consists of the first and second grades.	:	Kindergarten	3025111	30

Ministry of Education & Higher Education	Cultural center licensed by MOE to offer courses on the different fields of education or knowledge (this definition was only adopted in the Education yearbook because Non-formal education includes other types of education on which no information was collected for the purpose of this Education yearbook).	)	Non-Formal Education	3025112	30
Ministry of Education & Higher Education	Any Institution offering any type of education and training for those who passed the secondary stage provided that the study period is less than 4 years.	.(	Intermediate Community College	3025113	30
Ministry of Education & Higher Education	The first ten scholastic years of schooling on which other stages of education depend.	.	Basic Stage	3025114	30
Ministry of Education & Higher Education	The stage consisting of two scholastic years following the basic stage. That is, years 11 and 12 of schooling.	.	Secondary stage	3025115	30
Ministry of Education & Higher Education	An educational program of both literary and scientific tracks. It is consisting of the first and the second secondary grades.	.	Academic Secondary Education	3025106	30
Ministry of Education & Higher Education	Vocational secondary education includes commercial, industrial and agricultural tracks. It consists of the first and second secondary grades.	.	Vocational Secondary Education	3025107	30
Ministry of Education & Higher Education	A group of students (pupils) at any educational stage who make up one grade or more and share one classroom.	.	Class	3025108	30

Ministry of Education & Higher Education	Rooms used for teaching regardless of the number of grades using these rooms, they do not include rooms used for non- teaching activities.	Class Rooms	3025109	30
Ministry of Education & Higher Education	Room used for non-teaching purpose.	Non-Classroom	3025110	30
Ministry of Education & Higher Education	Total number of students divided by the number of existing classrooms.	Crowdedness Rate	3025111	30
Ministry of Education & Higher Education	Total classrooms area measured in squared meters divided by the total number of students (pupils).	Area Per Student (Pupil)	3025112	30
Ministry of Education & Higher Education	The body legally and administratively responsible for running the school. It can be governmental, UNRWA, or private.	Supervising Authority	3025113	30
Ministry of Education & Higher Education	Any one attending an educational institution.	Student/Pupil	3025114	30
Ministry of Education & Higher Education	A student who left school during the last scholastic year and who did not transfer to another school.	Drop-out Student	3025115	30
Ministry of Education & Higher Education	A student who fails one or more subjects and therefore is not promoted to the following grade.	Repeater	3025116	30

Ministry of Education & Higher Education	A student who has successfully completed all subjects and is promoted to the following grade.	Promoted Student	3025117	30
Ministry of Education & Higher Education	A person with specialized qualification that is responsible for teaching students at an educational institution.	Teacher	3025118	30
United Nations	Refers to the persons who can read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his/her everyday life.	Literacy	3025119	30
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	Personnel employed in the management or organization of a broadcasting institution and providing central services such as research, training, etc.	Administrative Staff	3025120	30
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	Personnel engaged in the preparation of news bulletin and similar programs such as news magazines, sport news, etc.	Journalistic Staff	3025121	30
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	Personnel employed in the operation and maintenance of transmitters and links between production centers and transmitters.	Technical Transmission Staff	3025122	30
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	Personnel employed in the operation and maintenance of the technical equipment necessary for program production.	Technical Production Staff	3025123	30

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	Planning, creative-writing and program production personnel.	Program Staff	3025124	30
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	Personnel employed in the design and installation of technical equipment or buildings; study and research personnel, etc.	Other Technical Staff	3025125	30
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	Refers to a wide range of pertinent activities such as attending social occasions (e.g. weddings, birthdays ...etc), participation in religious occasions and activities inside and outside the house (e.g. participation in religious occasions and prayers in the mosque or the church) ...etc. This concept also applies to socializing and meetings inside or outside the house such as discussions, visits, and meetings in public places with household members, friends ...etc. Other activities under this category include indoor or outdoor sports activities, playing cards, doing crosswords and puzzles, and other free time activities. Finally, this category involves practicing hobbies (arts, music ...etc), visiting museums, exhibitions, cinema, parties, theatre; and traveling for purposes related to carrying out such activities.	Cultural and Social Activities	3025126	30
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	Whether the person is accustomed to listening to radio and follows up broadcasted programs regardless of place and time of listening.	Radio Listening	3025127	30

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	Special information of certain topic presented and broadcasted in Television and radio sessions that announced previously.	Broadcast Program	3025128	30
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	Periodic publications intended for the general public and mainly designed to be a primary source of written information on current events connected with public affairs, international questions, politics..., etc.	Newspapers	3025129	30
United Nations	Organizations legally authorized to provide broadcasting service primarily intended for general audience within the country in which they operate.	Broadcasting Institutions	3025130	30
United Nations	An institution including goods (tools and equipment) using in art, crafts and sport activity. These goods facilitate performance at cultural activities.	Cultural Institution	3025131	30
United Nations	a non-profit-making, permanent institution in the service of society and of its development, and open to the public, who acquires, conserves, conducts, researches, communicates, and exhibits, for purposes of study, education and entertainment topics about people and the environment.	Museum	3025132	30
United Nations	Any organized collection of printed books and periodicals or of any other graphic or audio-visual materials, and the services of the staff to provide and facilitate the use of such materials as are required to meet the informational, research, educational.	Library	3025133	30

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	A collection of books classified in away that facilitate using and finding needed material with speed and ease.	Home Library	3025134	30
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	Time in hours and minutes spent by all persons in carrying out different paid or unpaid work and activities divided by total sample size. This concept also refers to time spent in housekeeping, child or elderly care, and other work and activities.	Time Spent in Various Activities	3025135	30
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	Whether the person is accustomed to reading a newspaper regardless of time of reading.	Newspaper Reading	3025136	30
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	The person reads books regularly for the sake of increasing knowledge or promoting culture. Type and time reference of reading are not of special interest here.	Reading Books	3025137	30
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	A broadcasting institution corporately or privately owned and operating for financial profit.	Commercial Broadcasting Institution	3025138	30
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	A broadcasting institution operated by a government in all respects either directly or through a separate institution created by it.	Government Broadcasting Institution	3025139	30

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics		A broadcasting institution which provides a local broadcasting service.	Local Broadcasting Institution	3025140	30
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics		A broadcasting institution, which provides a broadcasting service, intended to cover the country as a whole.	National Broadcasting Institution	3025141	30
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics		Whether the person is accustomed to watching T.V programs regardless of type or place and time of watching.	Television Viewing	3025142	30
United Nations + Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	+	A library serving the country or a specific area. The beneficiaries could be members of the whole society or of a certain area in return of a fee or not. It could be general or specialized in a certain area of knowledge, e.g. medicine, engineering, millet.	Public Library	3025143	30
United Nations		The person reads regularly for the sake of increasing knowledge or promoting culture. Whether reading to prepare for school or for any other purpose. Type and time reference of reading are not of special interest here.	Reading Habit	3025144	30

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	This concept involves reading newspapers, books, magazines, watching television or video films, listening to radio, computer use, and traveling for purposes related to carrying out such activities.	Mass Media Use Activity	3025145		30
United Nations	It refers to a wide range of pertinent activities such as enrollment in school or university; attending classes and lectures; having breaks in educational facilities; taking part in cultural and political activities; doing home-works; ancillary – complementary educational activities (additional courses during free time outside the official education hours); work related orientations (training courses); and movement from one place to another for purposes related to carrying out such activities.	Education Services	3025146		30
United Nations الأمم المتحدة	Is a planned series of learning experiences in a particular subject matter or set of skills, usually offered by an educational or training institution or programme for one or more pupils	Course	دورة	3025147	التعليم والثقافة 30

Health Terms		رمز الموضوع: 3030		مصطلحات الصحة	
United Nations	The individual (10 years old and over) who smokes one cigarette or more a day, including pipe and narghile smokers.	(10)	Smoker	3030100	30
United Nations	Water piped into the dwelling or yard, a public tap, a tube, a well or borehole with pump, a protected well or spring or rainwater.		Safe Drinking Water	3030101	30
World Health Organization	Food salt fortified with an adequate amount of iodine (15 ppm and above) to prevent iodine-deficiency disorder, including goiter, in adults and children and mental handicap in children.	15	Adequate Iodized Salt	3030102	30
World Health Organization	Many definitions exist. As defined by the World Health Organization: "A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity".		Health	3030103	30
World Health Organization	A state of physical, mental and social well-being in all matters relating to the reproductive system at all stages of life. The term implies that people are able to have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so. Implicit in this are the rights of men and women to be informed and to have access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of the family planning method of their choice and the right to appropriate health-care services that enable women to safely go through pregnancy and childbirth.		Reproductive Health	3030104	30

World Health Organization	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome, a serious, often fatal disease of the immune system transmitted through blood products, especially by sexual contact or contaminated needles.	HIV	AIDS	3030105	30
World Health Organization	Indemnity coverage against financial losses associated with occurrence or treatment of health problems.		Health Insurance	3030106	30
World Health Organization	A disorder or impairment of the normal state of well-being which need continuous treatment, diagnosed by a specialist.		Chronic Disease	3030107	30
World Health Organization	Absence of menstruation during reproductive age 15 – 49, it last for 40 weeks or 280 days.	(49-15) 280 40	Pregnancy	3030108	30
United Nations	Delaying or stopping pregnancy using one or more family planning method.		Family Planning	3030109	30
World Health Organization	Methods used by couples to delay or stop pregnancy.		Family Planning Methods	3030110	30
World Health Organization	One of the methods used by women for delaying or avoiding the coming pregnancy by taking a tablet		Pills	3030111	30

World Health Organization	A flexible, plastic intrauterine device. It often has copper wire or sleeves on it. It is inserted into the women's uterus through her vagina. –	IUD	3030112	30
World Health Organization	A shot that is normally given every three or six months and is also known as Depo-Provera or Notriterat.	Contraceptive Injection	3030113	30
World Health Organization	A sheet or covering made of thin latex rubber to fit over a man's erect penis or inserted into a woman's vagina.	Condom	3030114	30
World Health Organization	In this case we have grouped together a large number of female contraceptive methods that are used in the vagina, including diaphragm, sperm foam, jelly, foaming tablets, etc.	Diaphragm, Foam, Jelly	3030115	30
World Health Organization	A traditional family planning method. This method rely on the duration and time of menstrual cycle.	safe period	3030116	30
World Health Organization	A traditional method used by couples by ejaculating out side the vagina.	Withdraw /	3030117	30
World Health Organization	Refers to the method of feeding infants and children, and is defined as a child having been fed breast milk directly from the breast or expressed.	Breast feeding	3030118	30

World Health Organization	A birth that occur by a qualified person.		Safe delivery	3030119	30
World Health Organization	Doctors, nurses, trained midwives.		Skilled Health Personnel	3030120	30
World Health Organization	An institution whose primary function is to provide services (diagnostic and therapeutic) for a variety of medical conditions, both surgical and non-surgical. Most hospitals also provide some outpatient services, particularly emergency care.		Hospital	3030121	30
World Health Organization	First contact and continuing comprehensive health care, including basic or initial diagnosis and treatment, health, supervision, management of chronic conditions and preventive health services. The provision of primary care does not necessarily require highly sophisticated equipment or specialized resources.		Primary Health Care	3030122	30
World Health Organization	Weight of the newborn between 2.5-4.0 kg.	2.5-4.0	Normal Birth Weight	3030123	30
World Health Organization	Weight of a newborn of less than 2.5 kg.	2.5	Low Birth Weight	3030124	30
World Health Organization	Weight of a newborn of more than 4 kg.	4.0	High Birth Weight	3030125	30
World Health Organization	Children aged 0-6 months who are being breastfed and have not received any other food or drink, except for vitamins and medications.	6-0	Exclusive breastfeeding	3030126	30

World Health Organization	The process whereby the child becomes accustomed to taking liquids or solids other than breast milk.		Weaning	3030127	30
World Health Organization	The child has received both breast milk and solid or semi-solid food, i.e. juice, formula, etc.		Complementary Feeding	3030128	30
World Health Organization	Any liquid (including milk) or solid given while the child is still receiving breast milk.	()	Supplementary Feeding	3030129	30
World Health Organization	The proportion of infants (9-12) months of age who are receiving breast milk.	(12 – 9)	Timely Complementary Feeding Rate	3030130	30
World Health Organization	Tetanus toxic injections are given during pregnancy for the prevention of neonatal tetanus.		Tetanus Toxoid Vaccination	() 3030131	30
World Health Organization	Immunization is one of the sharpest tools for cutting into the vicious infections cycle and reducing the severity and frequency of setbacks to the normal development of the child in its formative years.		Immunization	3030132	30
World Health Organization	Vaccination through injection given to infants in the first month of life to protect against tuberculosis, an infection caused by the bacterium Mycobacterium tuberculosis, affecting primarily the respiratory system and spread by coughing and sneezing.	()	BCG Vaccination	(BCG) 3030133	30

World Health Organization	Vaccination by oral drops against an acute infection that can cause paralysis in children. It has the same schedule as DPT in children under 5 years of age with an addition of two injectable doses given at 1 and 2 months of age.	(OPV) (Sabin) : 6 4 () 6 12) (Salk) (IPV)	Polio Vaccination	3030134	30
World Health Organization	Combination vaccination against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus, usually given in a series of injections starting at 2 months of age followed by 4 months, then 6 months with a booster at 12 months of age.	4 : 4 6 () 6 12	DPT Vaccination (DPT)	3030135	30
World Health Organization	Vaccination through injection given once at 9 months of age to protect against measles, which is an acute and highly contagious viral disease occurring primarily in children.	9	Measles Vaccination (Measles)	3030136	30
World Health Organization	The passage of loose or liquid stools more frequently than is normal for the individual. Diarrhea may be defined as it is understood by respondents or mothers.	) (	Diarrhea	3030137	30
World Health Organization	Lack or shortage of body fluids, A child who has diarrhea soon loses a lot of fluids in stools, thus become dehydration..		Dehydration	3030138	30

World Health Organization	ORT is given to prevent and treat dehydration during episodes of diarrhea by giving a child fluids by mouth. ORT is a threefold strategy that combines administration of a simple solution of sugar and salt with continued feeding through a diarrhea episode and referral when appropriate.		Oral Dehydration Therapy (ORT)		3030139	30
World Health Organization	Vitamin A and D drops, given to children from birth until 1 year of.	A+D	Vitamin A/D	/	3030140	30
World Health Organization	Medication containing an iron supplement given in the form of a tablet or syrup to prevent or treat iron-deficiency anemia.		Iron Tablets		3030141	30
World Health Organization	Medication containing folic acid in the form of a tablet to prevent or treat folic-acid deficiency, especially during pregnancy.		Folic Acid tablets		3030142	30
World Health Organization	Malnutrition means “badly nourished” but it is more than a measure of what we eat or fail to eat. Clinically, malnutrition is characterized by an inadequate intake of protein, energy and micronutrients and by frequent infections or disease. Nutritional status is the result of the complex interaction between the food we eat, our overall state of health and the environment in which we live – in short, food, health and caring, the three “pillars of well-being”.		Malnutrition		3030143	30

World Health Organization	It measures and allows us to describe the current status of the child, both in terms of immediate acute factors such as inadequate current intake of food, childhood diseases and diarrhea leading to wasting, as well as accumulated impact of chronic deprivation leading to stunting.	()	Nutritional Status	3030144	30
World Health Organization	The technique that deals with the measurement of size, weights and proportions of the human body. The anthropometrics measurements described here are standing height, recumbent length and weight, in relation to the age and sex of the child and in accordance with the guidelines developed by the CDC and recommended by the WHO..		Anthropometrics	3030145	30
World Health Organization	Height of the child measured in centimeters as: 1. Recumbent Length: distance from the crown of the head to the sole while the child is measured lying supine (for children less than 2 years of age).2. Standing Height: distance from the crown of the head to the sole while the child is measured standing (children more than 2 years of age).	) (	Height	3030146	30

World Health Organization	Measurement of a child's total body mass undressed.		Weight		3030147	30
World Health Organization	This parameter is influenced by both the height and weight of the child. It reflects the long- and short-term health of an individual or population. Lightness and underweight have been used to describe normal and pathological processes. High weight for age is not used to describe obesity.	(SD 2-) (SD 3-)	Weight for Age	) (	3030148	30
World Health Organization	This parameter reflects body weight to height. Its use carries the advantage of requiring no knowledge of age. However it is not a substitute for other indicators. Low weight for height is called thinness, if normal, or wasting, if pathological, and can reflect a recent or chronic condition. Prevalence in non-disaster areas is around 5%. A lack of evidence of wasting in a population does not imply the absence of current nutritional problems.	(SD 2-) (SD 3-)	Weight for Height	) (	3030149	30

World Health Organization	This parameter reflects the achieved linear growth and its deficit indicates long-term cumulative inadequacies of health or nutrition. Two related terms are used when describing this parameter: length and stature. Length is the measurement while in a recumbent position and is used for children under 2 years of age, while stature refers to standing height. For simplification, the term height is used for both measurements in this report. Low height for age (below -2SD of the NCHS/WHO reference) ranges from 5 to 65% among less developed countries. In low prevalence countries, it is most likely due to normal variation, i.e. shortness; in less developed countries it is likely to be due to a pathological process, resulting in stunting.	(SD2-)	Height for Age	()	3030150	30
World Health Organization	Total hospitalization days divided by discharged patients.		Mean of Duration	()	3030151	30
World Health Organization	Discharged patient from a hospital after having the diagnostic and curative health care regardless of the discharged case (cured or dead).		Discharges		3030152	30
Ministry Of Health	Admitted patients to hospital for treatment or diagnosis and their stay at hospital for one night or more.		Admissions		3030153	30

World Health Organization	Medical technique practiced by surgeons for treatment of certain illness case. This technique may be accompanied by complete or partial anesthesia; it can be classified as minor or major surgery.		Surgeries	3030154	30
World Health Organization	A clinic that is provided with equipments necessary for primary health care to reach usually remote areas where there are no health's centers. The mobile clinic has a medical team that usually comprises a Physician, a nurse and a health worker. It is common that mobile clinics provide vaccinations to children.		Mobile Clinic	3030155	30
World Health Organization	Persons who access to out patient clinic in hospitals to receive health care.		Out patient Clinics	3030156	30
World Health Organization	This includes lab technicians assistance pharmacist x-ray technicians.		Paramedical Personal	3030157	30
Ministry Of Health	The person with scientific degree in nursing and register in nursing union.		Nurse	3030158	30
World Health Organization	Certain chemical, biological, and other tests performed on samples from patients to reveal certain illness case.		Laboratory Test	3030159	30
World Health Organization	Estimated quantity of blood (500cc) drawn from a healthy person capable of donating blood to be transfused to a person in need for blood.	(cc500)	Blood Unit	3030160	30

Ministry Of Health	Available beds in room and hospital halls, which are occupied by patients for at least 24 continuous hours for receiving medical care.	24	Bed	3030161	30
Ministry Of Health	Hospitalization days for admitted patients divided by number of beds days of the year multiplied by 100%.	.%100	Beds Occupancy	3030162	30
World Health Organization	Total days for which beds are occupied by patients, including days of stay for patients who are not discharged, for a year or part of the year.	.	Hospitalization Days	3030163	30
Ministry Of Health	Giving birth requires the most sustained medical attention that should be provided through a comprehensive program of maternity care. Such a program should include examination, evaluation, observation, treatment and education of the pregnant woman and should be directed toward making pregnancy, labor and delivery as normal and safe as possible for mothers and their infants.	.	Maternity Care/ Antenatal Care	3030164	30
World Health Organization	Persons with scientific degree in dentistry.	.	Dentist	3030165	30
Ministry Of Health	Medical unit in the hospital that offers medical services (preventive, curative) while the patient does not stay at hospital.	.	Clinic	3030166	30
World Health Organization	Persons with scientific degree in medicine.	.	Physicians	3030167	30

World Health Organization		Persons with scientific degree in pharmacology.		Pharmacist	3030168	30
Census Guide/Directory of Census Statistics Division / United Nations 2010	/ 2010	The disabled is defined as the person suffering from a clear and evident weakness in performing certain activities due to continuous difficulties emanating from a physical, mental or health state that lasted for more than six months.	()	Handicapped and Disabled	/ 3030169	30
Census Guide/Directory of Census Statistics Division / United Nations 2010	/ 2010	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.	()	Seeing (visual) Disability	/ 3030170	30
Census Guide/Directory of Census Statistics Division / United Nations 2010	/ 2010	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.	()	Hearing (Auditory) Disability	/ 3030171	30
World Health Organization		It refers to any person suffering from clear problems in speech. However, persons unable to correctly vocalize some sounds are not considered disabled, provided they do not suffer from any other disabilities.	()	Speaking Disability	3030172	30
World Health Organization		It refers to the person suffering from hearing and speaking disabilities and does not suffer from another disabilities.		Hearing and Speaking Disability	3030173	30

Census Guide/Directory of Census Statistics Division / United Nations 2010	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.	()	Moving Disability	/	3030174	30
World Health Organization	It refers to persons physically unable to use their fingers in their daily life, provided they do not suffer from any other disabilities.		Grasping Disability		3030175	30
World Health Organization	It refers to mentally retarded persons who do not suffer from any other disabilities.		Mental Disability		3030176	30
Census Guide/Directory of Census Statistics Division / United Nations 2010	It refers to the individuals who suffer from difficulties in concentration and memory, decision-making, understanding speech, reading, identifying persons, identifying areas and the use of the map, calculations, reading and thinking.		Cognition Disability	/	3030177	30
Census Guide/Directory of Census Statistics Division / United Nations 2010	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 the inability of hearing or speech, or lack of the mental capacity to understand or interpret what others say, whether signals, words or movements.		Communication Disability	إعاقة/ صعوبة التواصل	3030178	30
World Health Organization	It refers to the disabled suffering from mental and moving disabilities only, provided he \ she does not suffer from any other disabilities.		Mental and Moving Disability		3030179	30

World Health Organization	It refers to the disabled suffering from many disabilities . It applies to persons suffering from complete disabilities.		Multiple Disability	3030180	30
World Health Organization	Children under five years who suffer from cough with quick breath or have difficulty breathing due to problem in chest or both problem in chest and blocked nose.		Suspected pneumonia	3030181	30
World Health Organization	Children aged 2 – 14 years who were hit on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush , or lightly by hands.	14 - 2	Experience minor physical punishment	3030182	30
World Health Organization	Children aged 2 – 14 years who exposed shouted yelled at or screamed at, or called dumb, lazy, or another name like that.	14 – 2	Experience psychological aggression as punishment	3030183	30
World Health Organization	Children age 2 – 14 years who were deprived of privileges or something they liked or were not allowed to leave the house. Who were given clear explanations why that behavior was wrong.	14 – 2	Experience only non-violent aggression	3030184	30

Security and Justice Terms		رمز الموضوع: 3035	مصطلحات الأمن والعدالة	
United Nations	Any act involving a violation of the law or public rights and duties towards the state or society in general.	Crime	3035100	30
United Nations	The person violating the effective law by undertaking criminal events against other persons or their properties.	Criminal	3035101	30
United Nations	The person affected by an offense or loss or is prey to catastrophic, criminal or brutal events. Any person subject to an offense or whose properties were partially or totally affected by a criminal act or incident is classified as victim.	Victim	3035102	30
United Nations	Refers to physical attack against another person, including beating. Some criminal or penal codes distinguish between aggravated and simple assault depending on the degree of the resulting injury. For instance, aggravated assault involves attack with intentions to commit other crimes; attack under serious and inhuman conditions; the use of destructive weapons; attack on children; and any other dissolute attack. Simple assault involves attack not associated with criminal intentions, i.e. raising of a hand as a threat or unsuccessful attempt to beat.	Assault	3035103	30

United Nations	The removal of property without the property owner's consent. Theft includes burglary and house breaking; it includes the theft of motor vehicles, shoplifting and other minor offenses, e.g. pilfering and petty theft may or may not be considered as thefts.	Theft	3035104	30
United Nations	All movable and fixed assets belonging to the individuals (household members) regardless of whether they were inside or outside the house. Normally, the owner of a property is entitled to use it the way he/she deems appropriate, provided in accordance with the provisions of the effective law. A property applies to physical, nonphysical, tangible and intangible assets as well as any item that has a market value.	Properties	3035105	30
United Nations	Crimes recorded by the police refer to the number of penal code offenses or their equivalent, i.e. various special law offenses, but excluding minor road traffic and other petty offenses, brought to the attention of the police or other law enforcement agencies and recorded by one of those agencies.	Crimes Reported	3035106	30
United Nations	Written proceedings involving all aspects of a disputed issue filed according to the law and submitted to the judge for settlement. Court matters involve civil cases, divorce, heritage ...etc. Also, they include criminal and petty offenses referred to as such by penal codes.	Court Matters	3035107	30

Palestinian Ministry of Justice	Courts handling cases violating municipal code / system in terms of municipal organization, public health and cleanliness within the boundaries of the municipality.	Municipal Courts	3035108	30
Palestinian Ministry of Justice	It is cases which courts may handle if these cases were a juvenile court matters, i.e. when the lawsuit involves a delinquent, the court commences as if it were a special court. Throughout the various stages of the proceedings, the court follows special procedures until it reaches a final settlement. It is worthy to note that the legislator determines clear limits for penalties, ways of implementing the penalty, and detention places that are different from those designated for adult offenders. This is due to the absence of juvenile courts.	Juvenile Court Matters	3035109	30
Palestinian Ministry of Justice	The most supreme court in the country, which is exceptionally entitled to examine all criminal and penal court matters, among those handled earlier by first instance courts and criminal courts.	Supreme Court	3035110	30
United Nations	Intentional acts that involve the cultivation, production, manufacture, extraction, preparation, sale, distribution, purchase, delivery on any terms whatsoever, brokerage, dispatch in transit, transport, import and export of drugs and psychotropic substances.	Drug-related Crimes	3035111	30
United Nations	Defendants facing official charges by the prosecutor or any judiciary agency responsible for taking legal proceedings against the offenders.	Indictees (Accused)	3035112	30

United Nations	Persons found guilty by any legal body duly authorized to do so under national law, whether the conviction was later upheld or not.	Convicted Persons	3035113	30
Israel Central Bureau of Statistics	An accident which occurred as a result of the vehicle being in a state of motion on the road and in which people were injured.	Road Traffic Accident ()	3035114	30
Israel Central Bureau of Statistics	A classification to classify accident by kind the starting and ending point of an accident according to which the accident is classified (e.g. vehicle slipping and over turning). For instance, an accident that starts with a collision and results in one or more casualties is classified as a collision accident.	Accident Type	3035115	30
Israel Central Bureau of Statistics	The basic factor that brought about the accident (driving mistakes, high speed ...etc).	Accident Cause	3035116	30
Israel Central Bureau of Statistics	An accident in which at least one person was killed.	Fatal Accident	3035117	30
Israel Central Bureau of Statistics	An accident in which at least one person was seriously injured.	Serious Accident	3035118	30
Israel Central Bureau of Statistics	A road traffic accident in which at least one person was injured, which was neither a fatal nor a serious accident.	Slight Accident	3035119	30
United Nations	A person who died as a result of the accident, or died of his injuries within 30 days of the accident.	Killed Injured	3035120	30

United Nations	A person who was hospitalized as a result of the accident for a period of 24 hours or more.	24	Seriously Injured	3035121	30
United Nations	A person who was injured as a result of a road traffic accident and was not hospitalized, or was hospitalized for a short period (up to 24 hours).	24	Slightly Injured	3035122	30
Palestinian Ministry of Justice	Court matters pertinent to rights, trade, and fixed / movable debts, provided the value of the debt does not exceed 250 Jordanian Dinars. Such court matters normally include damage cases, free passage and entry cases, rights to drinking water, restoration of an asset or real estate, rent evacuation, seizure of fixed and movable assets, distribution of fixed and movable financial assets, ...etc. In addition, court matters handled by such a court involve penal code cases.		Magistrate's Court Matters	3035123	30
Palestinian Ministry of Justice	They refer to all legal court matters, distribution of fixed and movable financial assets, penal code cases, ...etc. Also, court matters handled by such a court involve appealed cases, in the cases stipulated by the law of magistrate courts. The magistrate court cases are appealed against in this court if the value of the fine exceeds five Jordanian Dinars. Higher fines are appealed against in the court of appeal. Nevertheless, court matters handled by courts of first instance may include legal cases in which the disputed amount does not exceed ten Jordanian Dinars.		First Instance Court Matters	3035124	30

Palestinian Ministry of Justice	They refer to all penal and legal matters (cases) appealed against to this court. The jury of this court involves a minimum of three judges. This type of court is entitled to examine court matters handled by courts of first instance and magistrate courts. In handling the various court matters, the jurisdiction of the court of appeals resembles the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.	Appeal Court Matters	3035125	30
Palestinian Ministry of Justice	Court matters that do not fall under penal cases, including cases under the jurisdiction of magistrate courts. The only exception is those cases examined by criminal courts, including cases of death penalty according to the laws of magistrate and municipal courts.	District / Central Court Matters	3035126	30
Palestinian Ministry of Justice	Court matters involving criminal offenses of death penalty and other specified cases defined by law, such as treason, unintentional murder...etc	Criminal Court Matters	3035127	30
United Nations	A government official whose duty is to initiate criminal proceeding on behalf of the state against persons accused of committing a criminal offense.	Prosecutor	3035128	30
United Nations	Both full and part-time officials authorized to hear civil, criminal and other cases, including appeal courts, and making dispositions in a court of law.	Judges and Magistrates	3035129	30

United Nations	All publicly-financed institutions where persons are deprived of their liberty. These institutions could include but are not limited to penal, correctional, or psychiatric facilities.	Prisons	3035130	30
United Nations	The death of a victim resulting from an unintentional act committed by another person. This category excludes death cases resulting from traffic accidents.	Unintentional Murder	3035131	30
United Nations	The death of a victim resulting from an intentional act committed by another person, including killing of parents.	Intentional Murder	3035132	30
United Nations	Illegally breaking into the property of somebody with the intention to commit a crime.	Burglary	3035133	30
United Nations	Illegal utilization of the property of others, when such property is under the scope of embezzler work.	Embezzlement	3035134	30
United Nations	The acquisition of the property of another by deception.	Fraud	3035135	30
United Nations	Persons deprived of freedom through transference to detention or a prison. Such a measure is sometimes taken against somebody as a preventive measure, if sufficient evidence indicate that their free movement is a threat to public or individual safety.	Persons in Custody	3035136	30

United Nations	A dissolute act involving compulsory sexual intercourse with a female aged ten years or more. Rape applies also to a dissolute act involving compulsory or voluntarily sexual intercourse with a female aged less than ten years. Silence or acceptance of the victim, coupled with deceit and fraud from the offender's side, or threatening of the raped shall not be considered a pretext for the rape. Such act shall not be considered rape if associated with acceptance of the woman or when here acceptance involves some hesitation undermined by minor use of force. It is not considered rape if the woman's refusal is verbal only.	" "	Rape	3035137	30
United Nations	Violation of honor and ethical deterioration, including any ethical abuse, sexual abnormality or violation of a duty against another or the society in general. Moreover, moral offenses involve behavior contrary to justice, honesty or manner as well as any act violating proper conduct, e.g. unjust / unfair practices and misuse.		Immoral Offenses	3035138	30

United Nations	Refers to the young child until he / she reaches the age of maturity determined by state law. If the offender is below this age, he is considered a delinquent, and his responsibility and judgment differ from those of mature persons. One must note that the basic objective for penalties imposed against delinquent / juvenile offenders are rehabilitation, correction and the return back into society. Due to the peculiarities associated with the juvenile / delinquent status, they undergo necessary legal proceedings before a specialized court.	Delinquent /Juvenile	3035139	30
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Gender Terms

رمز الموضوع: 3040

مصطلحات المرأة والرجل

UNESCO Gender Mainstreaming Implementation Framework- 2003	- - - 2003	Gender refers to the roles and responsibilities of men and women that are created in our families, our societies and our cultures. Gender roles and expectations are learned. They can change over time and they vary within and between cultures. Systems of social differentiation such as political status, class, ethnicity, physical and mental disability, age and more, modify gender roles. The concept of gender is vital because, applied to social analysis, it reveals how women's subordination (or men's domination) is socially constructed. As such, the subordination can be changed or ended. It is not biologically predetermined nor is it fixed for ever.	()	Gender	3040100	30
United Nations		This term refers to individual ownership or possessions, which is one of the tenure types that enable the person to completely control what he/she owns in terms of money, real estate, buildings, or economic projects.		Individual property	3040101	30

United Nations	It includes productive activities such as agricultural activities to meet basic needs; animal husbandry (poultry, fish ...etc); hunting; collecting wild plants from forests; wood and stone carving and sculpturing; water collection; purchase and sales of goods. It also includes moving from one place to another for purposes related to carrying out such activities. The output of primary production activities could be for consumption purposes and meeting the needs of the household. However, this product could be for sale or barter.	Primary Production Activity (Non in Establishment)	()	3040102	30
United Nations	This concept involves activities such as production of goods and services outside the scope of establishments for purposes related to income generation, such as processing and preservation of food, cereals, and meat. It also includes preparing and selling of food, drinks and bread; textile and leather production and sale and related occupations; dwelling building and expansion; small – scale trade; sales in the streets; shoe cleaning; production and installation of machines; repairs and maintenance of tools and equipment; transportation and computer services; baby-setting, beauty care, hairdressing, message ...etc. It also includes moving from one place to another for purposes related to carrying out such activities; ...etc.	Income Generating Services and Reproduction of Goods (Non in establishment).	()	3040103	30

United Nations	This concept includes activities such as cocking and fetching drinks; meal preparation; cleaning and housekeeping; clothes cleaning and ironing, bed sheets; household shopping (of all household commodities, appliances, food and supplies). Housekeeping also includes house management, supervision and bills payment, house improvements and maintenance, breeding household pets (such as cats, birds, ..etc) It also includes moving from one to another for purposes related to carrying out such activities	..	Housekeeping and Household – Oriented Shopping Activities	3040104	30
United Nations	This concept applies to activities involving physical care of children and household members suffering from illness, disability and elderly (e.g. showering, dressing, feeding ...etc). It also includes teaching, training and instructing children besides accompanying them to various places such as schools, kindergarten, and playgrounds. It also includes accompanying adults in having personal care services, such as haircutting and receiving medical treatment ...etc. This concept also applies to watching children and adults in need of care; and movement from one place to another for purposes related to carrying out such activities.	...	Child, Patient, and Elderly Care within the Household	3040105	30

United Nations	Such activities include social work services such as repairs, construction, and other collective work such as cooking in public occasions. The concept also refers to voluntary work through organizations; participation in local and unofficial groups meetings such as tribal meetings and unions/organizations meetings; participating in civil responsibilities such as voting and mobilization; unofficial assistance to relatives, friends, neighbors; and movement from one place to another for purposes related to carrying out such activities.	Society Services and Assisting Other Households	3040106	30
United Nations	This concept refers to the works carried out by the individual (male or female) to meet his biological and other personal and self care needs such as sleep and other related activities (such as staying awake in the bed); preparing and arranging the bed to sleep; relaxing in the bed because of sickness ...etc. Other similar activities involve having meals and drinks; personal health care (having a shower, dressing and undressing, teeth – brushing, beard shaving, taking medicine ...etc); relaxing while doing nothing; praying and personal religious contemplation (praying, praising God, reading religious books); and movement from one place to another for purposes related to carrying out such activities.	Personal and Self Care Activity	3040107	30
United Nations	It refers to the place in which any of the various types of activities are performed by the individual (male or female).	Place of Activity	3040108	30

United Nations	This term refers to the free utilization of productive resources, even if the concerned person might not own them. This applies to free access, borrowing, and rent. It should be noted that access to a commodity might not necessarily mean ownership or complete control.	Access to Resources	3040109	30
United Nations	Violence is any act or intended act of a household member against another member for the purpose of causing psychological or physical harm or any other types of pain and abuse	Domestic violence	3040110	30

United Nations	It is a type of violence reflected in a psychological behavior or bad treatment, disdain, and despise of people. It is done through the use of cursing and insults by the person who practiced violence., breaking things that belong to the person, shouting and yelling at, name-calling, mocking using demeaning names, forcing to do specific acts, throwing out of the house, locking up in the house, terrorization, continuous threatening, and forcing. Psychological violence is used to cause anxiety fear, psychological damage, degrading, making one feel negative, weaken physical and mental capacities, harming other people and destroy capabilities, shaking self-confidence, undermining self-respect,. Psychological violence destroys self-confidence, causes body harm, loss of self-confidence.	Psychological Violence	3040111	30
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United Nations	A behavior directed against the body. Physical violence is practiced through punching, hair-pulling, arm-twisting, pinching, slapping, kicking, strangling, scorching, pulling, dragging, killing, and beating. It is used to express physical power. The victim of physical violence is usually the weaker person.	Physical Violence	3040112	30
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United Nations	An act of using various aggressive Actions for the purpose of sexual abuse and causing harm. Sexual violence is done through sexual harassment, rape, husband's refusal to use contraceptives during sexual intercourse with his wife, using physical force to compel the wife to have sexual intercourse, threatening to use sharp tools and beating to force her to have sexual intercourse, and using violent and harmful means. The purpose of this type of violence is to abuse the victim and use force to control the victim who is usually the woman; it occurs because there aren't any strict rules taken against the perpetrators.	Sexual Violence	3040113	30
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United Nations	Is a type of violent action against a household or a household member whether the wife or the husband, boys, girls, grandfather, grandmother, uncle, or aunt, used by the Israeli forces or settlers. It takes different forms including beating, insulting, cursing, wounding, killing, breaking into [places] and arresting for a period, pursuing and chasing, imprisoning for political reasons, and other similar practices.	/ / / :	Political Violence against human beings	3040114	30
United Nations	This is another type of violence a household may be exposed to; however, such violence is imposed on the society in general by Israeli forces. It takes one form in the domestic violence questionnaire represented in imposing curfews at the place where a household resides.	.	Political Violence Against the Society	3040115	30
United Nations	This is a type of violence of the Israeli forces resulting in procedures affecting the economy of a household or a household member. Such violence is represented in a number of issues including husband's loss of job, damage of the economic situation of the household, complete or partial house demolition, and complete or partial land confiscation.	.	Political Violence against property and economy	3040116	30

United Nations	This is a type of abuse that elderly people (65 and over) are exposed to by a household member whom they reside or do not reside with. It takes different forms including making an elderly person feel unconfident, unwanted at home, and fearful. Also, being exposed to cursing or insulting or demeaning by individuals who do not live at the house [where elderly people live], forcing the elderly to stay in bed and pretend to be sick, being forced to do things the elderly person is not happy with, made them feel unwanted, isolating the elderly from people, and preventing the elderly from mixing with people.	(65)	:	Emotional Abuse of the elderly	3040117	30
United Nations	This is a type of abuse that elderly people (65 and over) are exposed to by a household member whom may reside or do not reside with. It takes different forms including causing bodily harm, arm twisting or pulling, causing joints pain or bruises or scratches and little wounds caused by attacks, loss of consciousness resulting from head-beating, beating with a belt or stick and breaking a bone as a result of an attack.	(65)	:	Physical Abuse of the elderly	3040118	30
United Nations	This is a type of abuse that elderly people (65 and over) are exposed to by a household member who may reside or do not reside with. It takes different forms including taking things belonging to the elderly such as (money, property, and the like) without the elderly person's consist; also, breaking things that belong to elderly people.	(65)	: ()	Economic Abuse of the elderly	3040119	30

United Nations	It means the person who makes the decisions at the household so as to run its affairs. Mostly, it is either the husband or the wife or both decide for the household. Household decisions deal with a number of issues including buying a car, having children, determining the number of children to be had, the internal affairs of the household (such as kitchen remodeling, house remodeling, and the like) buying a home or building a new home, wife's work outside the house, spending money at the household, visiting relatives and friends, choosing a school for the children, running the economic affairs of the household, dealing with the wife's salary.	) (	Decision-making at the household	3040120	30
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6.4

4.6 Administrative Portion and Maps Terms

Maps Terms	رمز الموضوع: 3510	مصطلحات الخرائط
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	It is a process of converting all kind of Maps from paper form to digital form. There are two ways to do so; the first one is to convert map into a raster which is an image consists of pixels produced by scanning, the second is a vector which is done either by using a Digitizer, or by using certain software such as AutoCAD. Raster Scanner Raster vector Digitizer vector	Computerizing Map 3510100 35
United Nations	A data handing and analysis system based on sets of data distributed spatially in two dimensions. The data sets may be map oriented, when they comprise qualitative attributes of an area recorded as lines, points, and areas often in vector format, or image oriented, when the data are quantitative attributes referring to cells in a rectangular grid usually in raster tracts, and political and administrative districts. Geocodes are also referred to as "location identifiers".	Geographic Information System (GIS) 3510101 35

Administrative Divisions Terms		3515:			
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	According to current administrative divisions, the Palestinian Territory were divided into two geographic regions (areas): The West Bank and Gaza Strip. The West Bank was divided into 11 Governorates while Gaza Strip was divided into 5 Governorates.	11	5	Region	3515100 35
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	Governorates were defined according to the official administrative division of the Palestinian Territory for the end of 1997. There are (16) governorates, and each governorate consists of Number of localities.	16	.1997	Governorate	3515101 35
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	A permanently inhabited place, which has an independent municipal administration or a permanently inhabited, separated place not included within the formal boundaries of another locality.		()	Locality	3515102 35
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	Includes that part of Jerusalem which was annexed forcefully by Israel following its occupation of the West Bank in 1967. This part includes the following localities: (Beit Hanina, Shu'fat Refugee Camp, Shu'fat, Al' Isawiya, Jerusalem "Al-Quds"(Sheikh Jarrah, Wadi Al-Joz, Bab Al-Sahira, As Suwwana, At-Tur, Ash-Shayyah, Ras Al-Amud), Silwan, Ath-Thuri, Jabal Al-Mukabbir, As-Sawahira Al-Gharbiya, Beit Safafa, Sharafat, Sur Baher, and Um Tuba, Kufr A'qab).	") J1 .1967	")	Jerusalem J1 J1	3515103 35

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	Includes the Remaining parts of Jerusalem governorate, namely: Rafat, Mikhmas, Qalandya Refugee Camp, the Bedouin Community-Jaba', Qalandya, Beit Duqqu, Jaba', Al-Judeira, Beit Anan, Al-Ram, Dahiat Al-Bareed, Al Al-Jib, Bir Nabala, Beit Ijza, Al-Qubeiba, Khirbet Um Al-Lahem, Biddu, An-Nabi Samu'eil, Hizma, Beit Hanina Al Tehta, Qatanna, Beit Surik, Beit Iksa, A'nata, The Bedouin Community – Al-Khan Al-Ahmar, Az Za'eem, Al-Sawahreh Al- Sharqiyeh, Ash-Sheikh Sa'd, The Bedouin Communities. Al-Eizariya, Abu Dis.	J2	)	Jerusalem J2	J2	3515104	35
United Nations	A complex series of concrete walls, electronic fences, observations towers, trenches, patrol roads, and razor wire used to block or control the movement of Palestinian pedestrians and vehicles in the West Bank and East Jerusalem.			Separation and Annexation Wall (in UN definition used "barrier")		3515105	35
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	Includes all the localities located between the green line and the wall.			Inside the Wall		3515106	35
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء الفلسطيني Includes all the localities located outside the wall.			Outside the Wall		3515107	35

7.4

4.7 Census and Central Registers Terms

<i>Administrative Records Terms</i>		4010 :		
United Nations	a mechanism for the continuous recording of selected information pertaining to each member of the resident population of a country or area, making it possible to determine up-to-date information about the size and characteristics of the population at selected points in time.	Population Register	4010100	40
United Nations	The simultaneous collection of vital events, mainly births and deaths and the appropriate exposed - to - the risk population, by two collecting methods which, ideally, are independent of each other (a) a continuous vital event recording procedure which may be other than the civil registration system; and (b) a periodic house hold sample survey conducted in the same geographical area. Matching of the events reported by the two procedures provides methods of improving the estimate of the total number of vital events.	Dual Records System	4010101	40
United Nations	defined as the continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of the occurrence and characteristics of vital events pertaining to the population as provided through decree or regulation in accordance with the legal requirements in each country	Civil Registration System	4010102	40
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	The license issued by any authorized authority. The issuing authorities are the reporting units for this administrative records statistics.	Statistical Unit In Buildings Licenses	4010103	40

<i>Census Terms</i>		4015 :		
United Nations	The total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining at a specific time, to all persons in a country or in a well delimited part of a country.	Population Census	4015100	40
United Nations	Based on the enumeration of individuals according to their existence in the area of enumeration at census reference date, regardless of their usual place of residence.	De-facto	4015101	40
United Nations	The enumeration of individuals according to their usual place of residence, regardless of their existence at the census reference date.	De-jure	4015102	40
United Nations	It refers to the moment in which the census data are based. Normally, it refers to the midnight of the day preceding the reference period. Thus, the findings of the census relate to that night.	Reference Date	4015103	40
United Nations	It refers to the span of time in between the commencement of the fieldwork and the completion of all questionnaires.	الفترة الزمنية بين بدء العمل الميداني، واستكمال جميع الاستبيانات. Enumeration period	4015104	40

Chapter One

Introduction

As a result of the increasing role of statistics in all areas and in view of the great importance occupied by statistical research, it was felt that the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), has to work on a manual includes all the statistical terms and concepts used in the various statistical activities. So that access to these terms and concepts of all workers in the field of statistical field, researchers and others interested in, must be easily.

The production of reliable statistics locally and globally requires a wide range of basic information about the produced statistics, as well as adequate data on the subjects described by these statistics, the standardized glossary is an essential component of this information which named “metadata”, so the standardization of these concepts as the case with the methodologies and classifications used in implementation of surveys and studies is a prerequisite for the standardization of the statistical production and raise the level of it’s reliability.

The importance of this Glossary that the comparisons on indicators of scientific phenomena are necessary for policy formulation by decision makers at all levels in our life, whether these comparisons over time as in time series, or comparisons between the different regions locally and nations globally. It is difficult to make these scientific comparisons if there is no standardization of the concepts used during the conduction of surveys and statistical studies.

The “Glossary of Statistical Terms Used in PCBS” provides this possibility for comparisons in-house first, by standardizing locally all statistical terms through formal adoption and distribution to all statistical units in ministries and agencies concerned with producing statistical figure in Palestine. Secondly, at the external level, where all the terms and terms contained therein has been to ensure consistency and compatibility with international sources approved by the competent bodies, so the glossary will contribute effectively to allow for comparative studies and gives the statistical Palestinian figure more credibility worldwide.

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Preface

Since its establishment on 1993, the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) used to document all its activities and outputs in an organized manner. For example, the PCBS prepared manuals and guidelines for the project cycle, dissemination, treated data for public use, annual planning, statistical indicators manual, and many other manuals. The work on this glossary started since 1999, where at that time a first draft of the glossary was prepared to be used internally in PCBS. In 2005, the PCBS decided to prepare a new version of the Glossary to be distributed widely at all statistical units in the ministries and governmental institutions to insure a unified use of the statistical glossaries by all producers of statistics.

The Glossary is bilingual (Arabic/ English), and is available in both hard and soft copies, the soft copy enables users to use the Glossary dynamically, since we are providing it on the PCBS' web site (<http://www.pcbs.gov.ps>).

By using this glossary, we ensure using the same terms and concepts in the PCBS' publications regardless of the department produced the publication. Furthermore, by distributing the glossary at the statistical units in the governmental institutions and using it properly from these units we guarantee unified definitions and Terms at the national level.

Finally, this Glossary is a further step towards institutionalizing the Palestinian National Statistical System on the way of implementing professional ethics of the official statistical work in Palestine.

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Acknowledgment

Without the efforts spent by the team who worked on producing this glossary and the cooperation of all departments in PCBS, it was impossible to bring it into light.

The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics extends its deep thanks to all Team Work members who participated in preparing this glossary.

**This document is prepared in accordance with the
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