



**Palestinian Central  
Bureau of Statistics**

**Ministry of Social  
Affaires**

**Disability Survey, 2011**

**Press conference report**

**June, 2011**

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## **First: Objectives, methodology and sampling**

The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) implemented the first specialized national disability survey in cooperation and coordination with the Ministry of Social Affairs. The sample size of the survey was 15,572 households in the Palestinian Territory. The survey was conducted during the first quarter of 2011 in technical and financial partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs.

The survey aimed to provide information about the general characteristics of persons with disability or difficulty through a specialized questionnaire that was designed based on the needs of the Palestinian Territory, the recommendation of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Washington Group for Disability Statistics.

### **1. Objectives of the survey**

1. To measure the prevalence of different types of disabilities/difficulties among children and adults residing in the Palestinian Territory.
2. To measure the extent to which persons with disabilities/difficulties are able to cope with the current settings of the surrounding environment.
3. To identify the extent of the participation of persons with disability in labor force, education and social activities.
4. To identify the needs of this segment of the Palestinian Society.
5. To identify the gaps in the services provided to persons with disability
6. To utilize the scientific data derived from the survey to furnish the launching of the project “Card for person with disability”
7. To furnish researchers interested in disability-related policies that target projects for justice in provision of health services.
8. To contribute in the evaluation of health services provided to persons with disability or difficulties.

### **2. Methodology of the survey**

#### **1.1 Preparation stage: It included the following activities**

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

## 1.2 Design of survey's questionnaire

1. The design of the survey's questionnaire took into consideration the special context of the Palestinian society and international recommendations pertaining to the subject of disability. PCBS reviewed relevant literature and other experiences in the field of disability surveys to identify components that fit with the needs and objectives of the Palestinian Disability Survey. In addition, feedback from specialized and experienced local experts to utilize local experiences for the benefits of this survey with the aim of better serving persons with disability.
2. The questionnaire includes standard questions recommended by the World Health Organization and used by the Washington Group for Disability Statistics. The questions include pivotal ones that were covered in the census and household surveys. Two questions were designed: The first targets persons aged 18 years and over and the second targets children aged 0-17 years.

### **The survey's questionnaire covered a large list of indicators that aim to measure:**

- Prevalence of disability among individuals by type and cause
- Age at the beginning of disability
- Instruments used by persons with disability by type of disability
- Difficulties facing persons with disability during daily life practices
- Attitudes of people and society towards persons with disability
- Extent of engagement of persons with disability in society by their ability to use public and private transportation
- Extent of suitability of surrounding environment to persons with disability
- The practicing of social and sport activities
- Relation to labor, educational levels and other related indicators

The classification of disabilities of the World Health Organization and the Washington Group for Disability Statistics were used in the survey. The six pivotal questions that are recommended by the Washington Group were used in addition to other two questions for the long form that were also developed by the Washington Group. The used questions were as follows:

- Vision disability
- Hearing disability
- Communication disability
- Mobility disability, which covers disabilities or difficulties that people with disability face inside or outside homes. It also covers difficulties that people face during walking for more than 15 minutes.
- Remembering and concentrating disability, which includes (remembering to do something important, people who suffer from lack of memorizing in continuous manner like difficulty remembering where things have been put in the house, as well as difficulty in concentrating on doing things for 10 minutes)
- Learning disability that includes Difficulty with intellectual functions due to a condition such as acquired brain injury, Down Syndrome, brain damage at birth, difficulty with interpersonal skills due to any condition such as autistic spectrum disorders, difficulty in learning everyday skills such as reading, writing, using simple tools

- Mental health disability

**The possible responses for all types of disabilities are:**

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

**1.3 Methodology**

1. Field sample was used in the pretest to select households in the field. The sample of the pretest was 162 households in four localities in Ramallah and Al Bireh governorate.
2. Two important issues related to the methodology of the survey were examined. The first issue is related to use of KISH table to interview members of the selected households for after the interview with the head of the household for collecting data on disabilities. The second issue the possibility to collect data directly from persons with disability and the appropriate age of respondents to provide such data.
3. Interviewing the head of the household or other qualified members who are able to provide data about the household. In case that the household includes a member with disability/difficulty, a personal interview is conducted with this person providing that the age of this person is 12 years and over. Otherwise, other qualified person is interviewed on behalf of the person with disability.
4. In case that no person with disability is reported according to the data provided by the respondent, KISH table is used to select a member whose age is 12 years and over excluding parents or the respondent who provided data about the household. The purpose is to validate the accuracy of the provided data and to ensure that there is actually no person with disability in the household.
5. In using KISH table, male member was selected from households with odd number and female member from households with even number.
6. Twelve households from same locality were identified as having members (less than 12 years old) with disabilities based on the sampling frame of the population Census 2007. The purpose was to verify that these persons with disabilities could be interviewed personally.
7. The pilot survey showed no variances in the data obtained from the head of the household and other members. This confirms that households do not hide disability cases. Consequently, there is no need to use KISH table in the main survey and interviewing the head of the household or other qualified persons would be sufficient.
8. Data provided from qualified members showed that interviewees have good knowledge about other members of the household.

Based on the results of the pilot, the main survey adopted interviewing the head of the household or other qualified member to collect data about all of the household members. In case that a member has disability/difficulty, the person is interviewed providing that the age of the person is 12 years and over. In case the person is less than 12 years, other qualified member is interviewed to provide data on behalf of the person with disability/difficulty.

#### **1.4 Training**

- The training of fieldworkers lasted for 10 days during which 126 female trainees were trained in the West Bank in addition to 70 female trainees in Gaza Strip. The training for Gaza Strip was conducted through video conferencing. Two days of the training were allocated for the concept of disability from social perspectives and how to deal with persons who have disabilities, beliefs of society regarding persons with disabilities, the concept of disability from trainees' point of view, available opportunities for persons with disabilities, in addition to factors that influence attitudes towards person with disabilities. Experts who are members of the National Committee were involved in the training of the fieldworkers.
- The first six days of training were allocated for the use of maps to reach Enumeration Areas, sample selection in the field and interviewing.
- Practical exercises were applied during training on interviewing in addition to take home exercises. On the last day of training, all trainees were subjected to comprehensive test.

#### **3. Data collection**

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

#### **3.1 Reaching targeted households**

The sampled units were reached using the following procedure:

- Reaching the locality in which the selected Enumeration Area is located
- Identify the selected Enumeration Area based on the maps
- Identify the beginning of the enumeration Area
- Start enumeration from the right and clock wise (same approach of Census 2007)
- Listing of all members of the household
- Complete the special form designated for persons with disability

#### **4. Sampling frame**

The sampling frame of the Disability Survey was based on the master sampling frame of Enumeration Areas of the Population, Housing and Establishment census 2007. The frame consists of Enumeration Areas (Each locality consists of Enumeration areas each of which contains about 120 housing unit).

#### **Sample design**

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

First stage: 314 Enumeration Areas were selected covering 211 Enumeration Areas in the West Bank and 103 Enumeration Areas in the Gaza Strip.

Second stage: Selection of 50 households from each EA that was selected in the first stage.

#### **Strata:**

- Governorate (16 governorate in the Palestinian Territory)



- Locality type (Urban, rural, camps)

### Sample size

The number of households in the sample was 15,680 household distributed in all of the Palestinian Territory.

### Distribution of survey's sample by governorate

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

### Level of data dissemination

Dissemination levels cover the 16 governorate and locality types (urban, rural and camps)

## 5. Data Processing

Fieldwork activities were carried out from January till first of March 2011. Data entry was carried out in parallel of data collection. Data processing ended in April 201. Data processing systems were designed using CSPRO.



## Second: Main results

### 1. Prevalence of disability in the Palestinian Territory

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) and Washington Group for Disability Statistics, a unified concept and definition to measure impairment and disability in any society. The Washington Group for Disability Statistics proposed six pivotal questions to measure the prevalence of disability through population censuses; and each question includes for possible answers: No difficulty, Just a little, a lot of difficulties and Cannot at all. In the last meeting of the Washington Group for Disability Statistics held in November 2010, it was recommended to invite countries to measure the prevalence of disability through censuses and household surveys, considering that a person who suffers from a lot of difficulties or cannot at all as having a disability.

PCBS used the pivotal six questions that are proposed by the Washington Group for Disability Statistics in its disability survey that was conducted in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Affairs (Seeing disability, Hearing, Communication, Mobility disability, Remembering and concentration disability), in addition to learning disability and Mental health disability.

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

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

#### Prevalence of Disabilities in the Palestinian Society According to Narrow and Wide Definition of Disability

Disability Type	Narrow Definition (A lot of difficulties, Cannot at all)			Wide Definition (Some difficulty, A lot of difficulties, Cannot at all)		
	Palestinian Territory	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Palestinian Territory	West Bank	Gaza Strip
<b>Total persons with disability/difficulty</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>
Seeing	0.6	0.5	0.6	2.4	2.5	2.4
Hearing	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Mobility	1.3	1.4	1.1	2.9	3.0	2.7
Remembering and concentrating	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
Communication	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.0
Learning	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.2
Mental health	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7

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

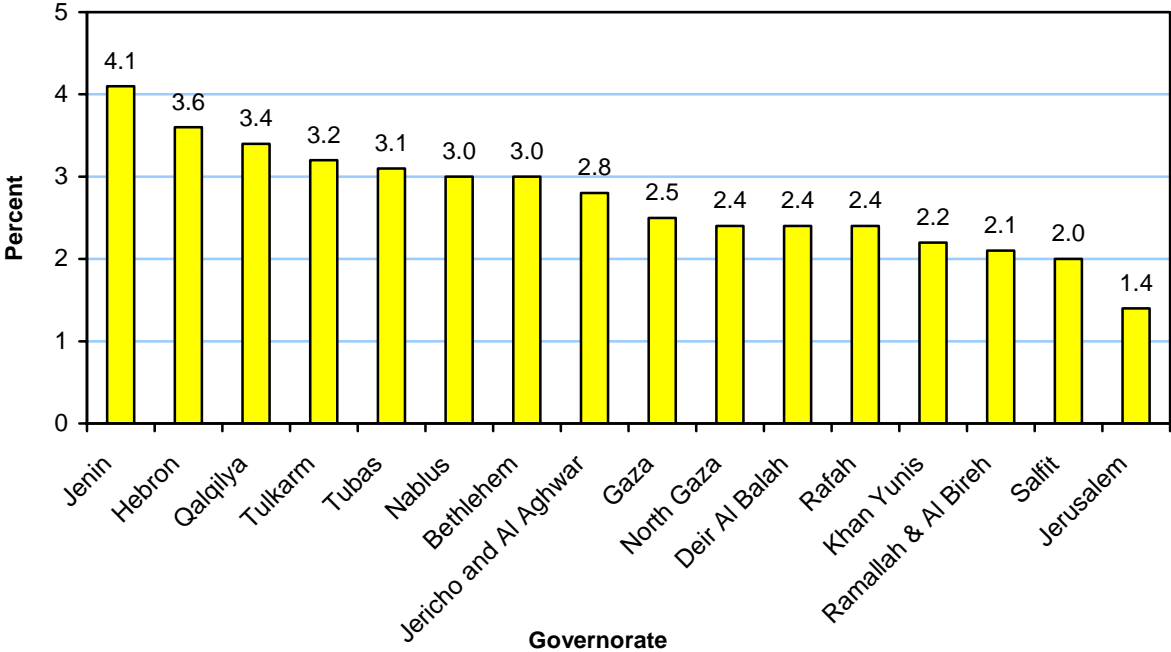
**Prevalence of Disability is Proportional to Age**

The prevalence of disability among children 0-17 years in the Palestinian Territory was 1.5%; 1.6% in the West Bank and 1.4% in the Gaza Strip; and 1.8% for males and 1.3% for females. The prevalence of disability among persons aged 18 years and over in the Palestinian Territory was 3.8% ; 4.0% in the West Bank and 3.4% in Gaza Strip; and 3.9% among males compared to 3.7% among females in the same age group.

**Highest Percentage of Disabilities in Jenin Governorate while the lowest in Jerusalem**

4.1% of total persons in Jenin governorate have disability, followed by Hebron governorate; 3.6% and Jerusalem ; 1.4%. Regarding Gaza Strip, the highest prevalence was reported in Gaza governorate ; 2.5% followed by North Gaza, Rafah and Deir Al Balah governorates; 2.4% each; while the lowest prevalence was recorded in Khan Yunis governorate at 2.2%.

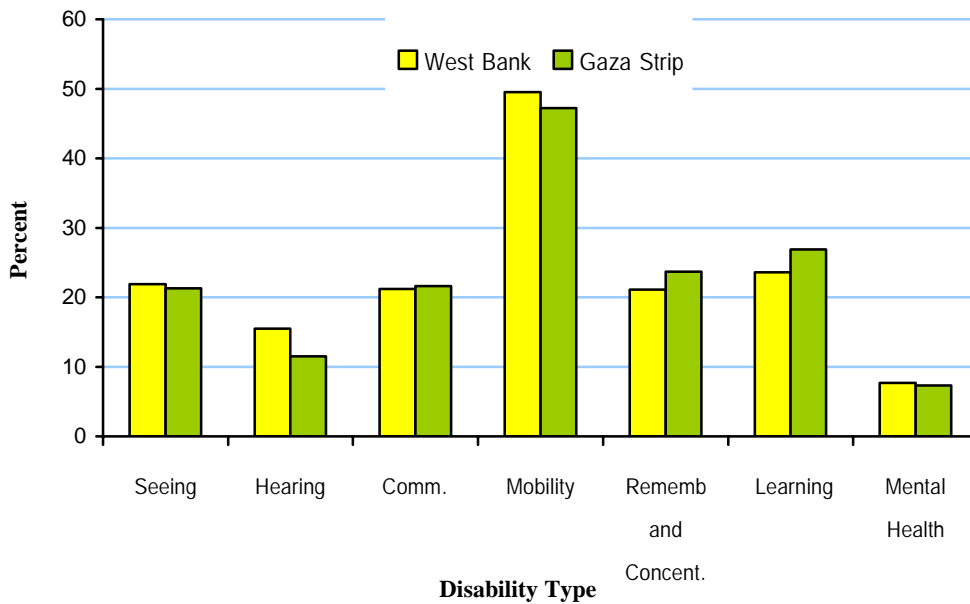
**Prevalence of Disabilities by Governorate, 2011**



**Majority of disabilities are of Mobility Type**

The disability with highest prevalence is Mobility at 49% out of disabled persons in the Palestinian Territory; 49.5% in the West Bank compared to 47.2% in Gaza Strip. The disability of Learning comes second 24.7% ; 23.6% in the West Bank and 26.7% in Gaza Strip. Noting that each person may have more than one disability.

## Prevalence of Disability by Type and Region



## 2. Characteristics of disabled persons

### More than one third of disabled persons aged 15 years had never enrolled at school

37.6% of total disabled persons aged 15 years and over in the Palestinian Territory had never enrolled at school; 35.5% in the West Bank and 42.2% in Gaza Strip. On the other hand, 33.8% of total disabled persons dropped out of school ; 37.0% in the West Bank and 27.1% in Gaza Strip. 53.1% of total disabled persons are illiterate; 51.5% in the West Bank and 56.3% in Gaza Strip.

### Majority of disabled persons do not work

87.3% of total disabled persons in the Palestinian Territory do not work (during the implementation period of the survey); 85.6% in the West Bank and 90.9% in Gaza Strip.

### One of every three disabled persons is never married

About one third of disabled persons in the Palestinian Territory are never married; 35.7% in the West bank and 30.7% in Gaza Strip. 44.5% of total disabled persons in the Palestinian Territory are married with similar percentage in each of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The percentage of widowed persons (both sexes) was 18.2%; 15.9% in the West Bank and 23.1% in Gaza Strip. While 2.4% of total disabled persons are divorcees (both sexes); 2.8% in the West Bank and 1.6% in Gaza Strip.

## 3. Causes of disability

### Illness is main cause of disabilities

Illness is the main cause of all disabilities that are covered in the survey. Illness was the main cause for 43.7% of Seeing disability compared to 29.1% for Hearing disability, 42.9% for Mobility disability, 28.7% for Remembering and Concentrating disability, 27.6% for Learning Disability in addition to 27.2% for Mental Health disability. While congenital causes was the main cause for Communication disability; 33.6%.

#### **4. Unmet needs for disabled persons who are not using aiding tools/services**

##### **Seeing disabilities**

18.2% of total persons with Seeing disability are in need for magnifiers compared to 13.7% are in need for personal assistant/companion, 10.9% for screen reader and 10.1% are in need for a guidance cane.

##### **Hearing disabilities**

46.5% of total persons with Hearing disability are in need for hearing aid that is without T-Switch compared to 44.4% require hearing aid with T-Switch. Also, 16.1% require Amplifier compared to 14.3% require Cochlear implants and 12.5% require Visual or vibrating alerts or alarms.

##### **Mobility disabilities**

37.1% of total persons with Mobility disability are in need for physiotherapy while 24.0% require bathing aids, 23.5% are in need for electric wheel chair, 22.7% require occupational therapy and 21.0% require walking aids such as walking stick or walker.

##### **Communication disabilities**

38.8% of persons with Communication disabilities require speech and language therapy compared to 32.6% are in need for speech aids, 20.5% require computers, 13.7% require communication boards and 12.5% require sign language translators.

##### **Remembering and Concentrating Disabilities**

32.5% of persons with Remembering and Concentrating disabilities require medications, 20.4% require remembering aid (automated reminders), and 15.4% require communication aids such as Identification Card.

##### **Learning disabilities**

39.9% of persons with Learning disability require psychological support, 37.0% require specialized education program, 35.8% require occupational therapy, 31.1% require speech therapy and 28.5% are in need for physiotherapy.

##### **Mental health disabilities**

38.2% of persons with Mental Health disability require services of psychiatrist, 34.7% require support from specialized centers, 30.3% are in need for medications, 30.0% require medical services compared to 27.5% are in need for social services.

#### **5. Impact of disability on the life of disabled persons 18 years and over**

##### **Avoid engagement because of others' attitudes**

8.7% of disabled persons 18 years and over in the Palestinian Territory usually avoid performing any activities because of others' attitudes towards them; 9.5% in the West Bank and 7.7% in Gaza Strip.

##### **Inability to use public transportation**

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

### **Completed difficulties in practicing daily activities at home**

34.2% of disabled persons 18 years and over in the Palestinian Territory stated that they couldn't perform daily activities outside their homes due to their disability, 32.1% in the West Bank and 38.4% in Gaza Strip.

### **More than fifth of the disabled persons dropped out of school due to their disabilities**

22.2% of disabled persons 18 years and over in the Palestinian Territory dropped out of school due to their disability; 23.2% in the West Bank and 19.4% in Gaza Strip, 21.7% are males and 22.9% females.

## **6. Urgent need for home adjustments/adaptations**

### **Ramps at home**

24.6% of disabled persons in the Palestinian Territory stated that ramps are badly need at home to assist their mobility, 28.3% in the West Bank and 16.2% in Gaza Strip.

### **Bathroom adaptations**

33.7% of disabled persons in the Palestinian Territory stated that bathing adaptations are badly needed at home; 35.8% in the West Bank and 28.8% in Gaza Strip.

### **Kitchen adaptations**

16.9% of disabled persons in the Palestinian Territory stated that kitchen adaptations are badly needed at home, 21.4% in the West Bank and 15.4% in Gaza Strip.

### **Electrical Elevator**

15.0% of disabled persons in the Palestinian Territory stated that elevators are badly needed at home, 14.7% in the West Bank and 15.5% in Gaza Strip.

### **Visual alert system**

7.8% of disabled persons in the Palestinian Territory stated that visual alerts or alarms are badly needed at home, 7.3% in the West Bank and 9.3% in Gaza Strip.

## **7. Difficulties in performing daily activities outside home**

### **Visiting family and friends**

About 84% of persons with Mobility disability face difficulties in visiting family and friends, followed by 61.5% for persons with Mental Health disability, 59.5% for persons with Seeing disability, 58.6% for persons with Remembering and Concentrating disability, 58.2% with earning disability, 57.8% with Communication disability and 45.1% of Hearing disability.

### **Social occasions**

About 85% of persons with Mobility disability face difficulties in participating in social occasions, followed by 67.1% for persons with Slow Learning disability, two thirds of persons with Mental Health and Remembering and Concentrating disability, 63.5% for Communication disability, 60.8% for Seeing disability and 51.2% for Hearing disability.

### **Mobility in surrounding environment**

85.3% of persons with Mobility disability face difficulties in moving in their local environment, followed by 61.8% for persons with Seeing disability, 59.4% for

Communication disability, 58.8% for Slow Learning disability, 58.0% for Remembering and Concentrating disability, 56.9% for Mental Health disability and 50.0% for persons with Hearing disability.

### **Access to public services**

It is obvious that persons with Mobility disability are the most who suffer in utilizing public services followed by persons with Communication disability at 74.4% and 67.2% respectively. Bank services comes second at 26.9% for persons with Mobility disability and 25.0% for persons with Communication disability compared to Health services at 79.4% and 65.6% respectively.

### **Access to place of work**

Persons with Seeing disability are the most who suffer from reaching place of work;13.0% followed by Hearing disability; 9.7%.

## **8. Adaptations needed by currently enrolled disabled persons 0-17 years**

### **Seeing disabilities**

About quarter of persons with Seeing disability require transportation adaptations to continue their education; one quarter as well require adaptations in school buildings, 38.5% require adaptations in classrooms, while 11.5% require adaptations in toilets.

### **Hearing disabilities**

15.2% of persons with Hearing disability require transportation adaptations to continue their education; 12.5% require adaptations in school buildings, 24.2% require adaptations in classrooms, while 3.1% require adaptations in toilets.

### **Communication disabilities**

12.5% of persons with Communication disability require transportation adaptations to continue their education; 6.3% require adaptations in school buildings, 12.5% require adaptations in classrooms, while 12.5% as well require adaptations in toilets.

### **Mobility disabilities**

Half of persons with Mobility disability require transportation adaptations to continue their education; 46.3% require adaptations in school buildings, half of persons require adaptations in classrooms, while 52.8% of persons require adaptations in toilets.

### **Remembering and Concentrating disability**

Quarter of persons with Remembering and Concentrating disability require transportation adaptations to continue their education; fifth of persons with this disability require adaptations in school buildings, and about fifth of persons require adaptations in classrooms, while 10.5% of persons require adaptations in toilets.

### **Learning disabilities**

About 4% of persons with Learning disability require transportation adaptations to continue their education; 2% of persons with this disability require adaptations in school buildings, and 6% of persons require adaptations in classrooms, while 2% of persons require adaptations in toilets.



## **9. Adaptations needed by disabled persons 18 years and over who currently do not work in order to find jobs**

### **Transportation**

34.7% of persons with Mobility disability stated that they are in need for transportation adaptations to reach work compared to 31.7% for persons with Seeing disability, 20.0% for mental Health disability, 17.6% for Hearing disability and 12.5% for persons with Communication disability.

### **Easy to use toilets**

26.4% of persons with Mobility disability stated that they are in need for toilet adaptations to work compared to 16.1% for persons with Seeing disability, 9.1% for Remembering and Concentrating disability and 8.8% for Hearing disability.

### **Technological tools, talky sets and laptops to take notes**

44.4% of persons with Communication disability stated that they are in need for such Technological Aids to work compared to 26.5% for persons with Seeing disability, 22.6% for Hearing disability and 1.4% for Mobility disability.

### **Adaptations to work offices**

36.4% of persons with Learning disability stated that they are in need for such Adaptations to work compared to 28.8% for persons with Mobility disability, 25.8% for Seeing disability, 20.6% for Hearing disability and 16.7% for persons with Mental Health disability.



## Concepts and Definitions

### **Household:**

It refers to 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 Membership:**

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

### **Age in completed years:**

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

### **Refugee Status:**

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

### **Registered Refugees:**

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

### **Non-Registered Refugees:**

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

### **Non-Refugee:**

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

### **Work:**

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.

### **Educational attainment:**

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

### **Disability:**

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

### **Seeing disability:**

Persons who have some difficulties in the vision that limit their ability to perform their daily duties, for example, may not be able to read, such as reading the signs in the street while driving a car, may not be able seeing with one eye well, or may not be able seeing only what is in front of him and not on the sides, in the sense that any problem in the vision they see as difficult to be identified and accounted for. It asks for all individuals whether the individual is wearing glasses or not, and must be reminded of wearing glasses or contact lenses if you suffer from difficulties in vision.

**Hearing disability:**

The question determines persons who have some hearing difficulties, which contribute to the reduction of their ability to perform any part and aspect of their day, such as difficulty hearing someone talking in a busy place and the noise, or can not hear someone speak with him directly and speak normally (without screaming , or high volume), and determine who is not able to hear with one ear or both.

**Mobility disability:**

Persons who have some difficulties to navigate and walk on foot, which may limit or not limit the performance of daily activities, for example, may find it difficult to walk a short distance, or a problem with the ups and downs on the stairs and the stairs and uneven terrain, and can not walk any distance without a break or stop, or can not walk without relying on a stick or crutch or walking devices, or can not stand on its feet for more than a minute and needs a chair on wheels for movement from one place to another. It covers disabilities or difficulties that people with disability face inside or outside homes. It also covers difficulties that people face during walking for more than 15 minutes.

**Communication disability:**

Inability to exchange information and ideas with others and deal with them through the use of speech, or the signs, or write to the information they want to share with others. This may be due to the result of a deficit in hearing or speech, or lack the intellectual capacity to the interpretation and understanding what the other signs and words.

**Mental health disability:**

Persons who suffer from stress, anxiety and uncertainty and excess neurons, as well as to have difficulties in performing daily activities because of drug abuse and addiction and alcohol

**Learning disability:**

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

**Remembering and concentrating disability:**

Include the difficulty in the following: memory, concentration, decision-making, understand speech, read something written, identify the persons, to infer the regions and use the map, calculations, reading and thinking, such as persons who have difficulty in understanding and recognition for their daily activities, for example, finds it difficult to inference on the house and places in the ocean, can not focus on work, or forget where it is or remember the month or the one before it, not understanding what someone, forget about taking medications or not eating, lack of understanding and knowledge of what is going on around him. It also includes the person's inability to understand things or dealing with others. It includes (remembering to do something important, people who suffer from lack of memorizing in continuous manner like difficulty remembering where things have been put in the house, as well as difficulty in concentrating on doing things for 10 minutes).

**:(1)**

## **Annex(1): Tables**

2011

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

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

2011

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Table 2: Percentage of disability among individuals by age, sex, and region, 2011

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

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**Table 3: Percentage of disability among individuals by type of disability and region, 2011**

Type of Disability	Palestinian Territory			Region					
				Gaza Strip			West Bank		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Vision	<b>0.6</b>	0.5	0.6	<b>0.5</b>	0.5	0.5	<b>0.6</b>	0.5	0.7
Hearing	<b>0.4</b>	0.4	0.4	<b>0.3</b>	0.3	0.3	<b>0.5</b>	0.5	0.4
Communication	<b>0.6</b>	0.5	0.7	<b>0.5</b>	0.4	0.6	<b>0.6</b>	0.5	0.7
Mobility	<b>1.3</b>	1.4	1.3	<b>1.1</b>	1.3	0.9	<b>1.4</b>	1.4	1.5
Remembering and concentration	<b>0.6</b>	0.5	0.6	<b>0.6</b>	0.6	0.6	<b>0.6</b>	0.5	0.7
Learning	<b>0.7</b>	0.5	0.8	<b>0.6</b>	0.6	0.7	<b>0.7</b>	0.5	0.8
Mental health	<b>0.4</b>	0.3	0.5	<b>0.4</b>	0.3	0.4	<b>0.4</b>	0.3	0.5

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**Table 4: Percentage distribution of persons with vision disability by reason and region, 2011**

Reason of disability	Palestinian Territory	Region	
		Gaza Strip	West Bank
Congenital	<b>15.0</b>	14.0	15.5
Illness	<b>43.7</b>	49.4	41.0
Aging	<b>8.1</b>	7.0	8.6
Accidents	<b>8.4</b>	7.5	8.8
Hereditary	<b>7.9</b>	[ 3.5]	10.0
Birth related	[ <b>2.4</b> ]	[ 2.9]	[ 2.2]
Work injury	[ <b>3.0</b> ]	[ 1.7]	[ 3.6]
Israeli measures	[ <b>2.4</b> ]	[ 4.1]	[ 1.7]
Stress	[ <b>5.4</b> ]	[ 5.2]	[ 5.5]
Other	[ <b>3.7</b> ]	[ 4.7]	[ 3.1]
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Vision Disability out of disabled</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>21.9</b>

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



**Table 5: Percentage distribution of persons with hearing disability by reason and region, 2011**

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

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

**Table 6: Percentage distribution of persons with communication disability by reason and region, 2011**

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

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

**Table 7: Percentage distribution of persons with mobility disability by reason and region, 2011**

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

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

**Table 8: Percentage distribution of persons with remembering and concentrating disability by reason and region, 2011**

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

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

**Table 9: Percentage distribution of persons with learning disability by reason and region, 2011**

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

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

**Table 10: Percentage distribution of persons with mental health disability by reason and region, 2011**

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

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

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Table 11: Percentage distribution of persons with vision disability by using aids tools and region , 2011

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

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2011

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Table 12: Percentage distribution of persons with hearing disability by using aids tools and region , 2011

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



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Table 13: Percentage distribution of persons with mobility disability by using aids tools and region , 2011

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

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Table 14: Percentage distribution of persons with communication disability by using aids tools and region, 2011

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

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Table 15: Percentage distribution of persons with remembering and concentrating disability and by using aids tools and region , 2011

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

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

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

2011

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Table 17: Percentage distribution of persons with mental health disability by using aids tools and region , 2011

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

**Table 18: Impact of main disability on disabled persons 18 years and over by selected variables, 2011 (percent)**

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

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

:[ ]

Table 19: Percentage distribution of disabled persons aged 18years and over experienced difficulties with every day activities by main disability, 2011

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

**Table 20: Percentage distribution of disabled persons aged 18 years and over by main disability and degree of difficulty in various environments due to attitudes of other people, 2011**

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



**Table 21: Percentage distribution of disabled persons aged 18 years and over by main disability and degree of difficulty in using public transportation, 2011**

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

**Table 22: Percentage of disabled persons aged 18 years and over not using public transport by main disability and reason, 2011**

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

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**Table 23: Percentage of disabled persons aged 18 years and over needing specialized features in and around their home by sex and region, 2011**

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

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**Table 24: Percentage of disabled persons aged 18 years and over needing specialized features in and around their home by main disability, 2011**

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

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**Table 25: Percentage of disabled persons aged 18 years who experienced accessibility difficulties\* outside the home by activity and main disability, 2011**

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

\*: Includes some and a lot difficulties

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**Table 26: Percentage of disabled persons aged 18 years who experienced accessibility difficulties outside the home by feature in community area and main disability, 2011**

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

**Table 27: Percentage of disabled persons aged 10-17 years needing modified features to continue education by main disability, 2011**

Variables	Main Disability							
	Mental health	Learning	Remembering and concentrating	Mobility	Communication	Hearing	vision	
Accessible transportation	0.0	3.8	25.0	50.0	12.5	15.2	24.5	
Adjusted building	0.0	1.9	20.0	46.3	6.3	12.5	25.0	
Adjusted classrooms	0.0	5.8	21.1	50.0	12.5	24.2	38.5	
Adjusted bathrooms	0.0	1.9	10.5	52.8	12.5	3.1	11.5	

**Table 28: Percentage of disabled persons aged 18 years and over willing to work by aid/features required to work and main disability, 2011**

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

**Table 29: Percentage of disabled persons aged 18 years who experiencing difficulty in participation in social activities by main disability, 2011**

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



**Table 29 (cont.): Percentage of disabled persons aged 18 years who experiencing difficulty in participation in social activities by main disability, 2011**

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

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**Table 30: Percentage of disabled persons aged 18 years and over who not practice any kind of sports by main disability and reason, 2011**

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

**Table 31: Percentage distribution of disabled persons 15 years and over by selected demographic variables, 2011**

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