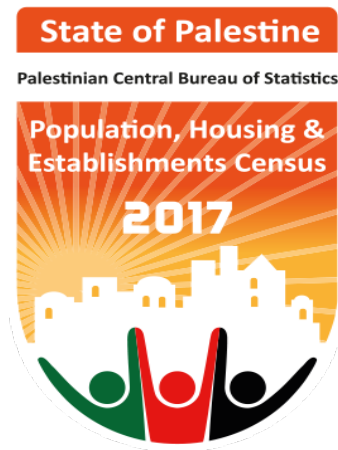




State of Palestine
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017



Census Micro Data for Palestinian Territory

Sample (20%)

User Guide

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Important Remarks

- The data file covers Palestine including those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel occupation in 1967.
- The data on J1 only covers the following variables

Variable Name in Data File	Description
Q6	Type of Housing Unit
Q7	Tenure of the Housing Unit
Q9	No. of Housing Unit Rooms
Q52	Relation to the Head of Household
Q53	Sex
Q55	Age in Complete Years
Q63	Refugee Status
Q68	Educational Attendance
Q70	Educational Attainment
Q83	Marital Status

- The locality code of J1 is 41 in data file.

Chapter One

Background

1. Census Definition:

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

The definitions used in the PHC 2017 are based on the de-facto concept as the United Nations standard concepts and definitions stated in order to be consistent with the second census 2007 and to ensure comparability.

2. Objectives of the Census:

The population census aims mainly to count the population and their distribution according to relatively stable main characteristics to serve the process of socioeconomic development. Usually, preparations for the census requires as long as 3 – 5 years to conduct the pilot and test the tools and plans in addition to assessing human and financial needs and set the time frames. The census also aims to provide statistical data on the population's distribution and on their socioeconomic and demographic characteristics in a preset relevant period for all members within the boundaries of the state. It additionally produces data on buildings, housings and establishments and their economic activities within the boundaries of the state. The data is later used for purposes of planning and social and economic development.

3. Enumeration Technique:

The enumeration technique was based on direct interviewing of respondents in completing the questionnaires designated for collecting statistical data on the individuals, households, buildings, housing units and establishments, through using special applications for each of buildings and establishments listing phase, and enumeration phase which are uploaded on tablets and supported with maps of the enumeration areas. In addition to the use of data editing mechanism consistent with the use of technology in the census to ensure the quality of data entered into the database and ensure they are logic and error free as much as possible All of these categories underwent comprehensive enumeration, i.e. the operations were not based on any sampling. In addition, the instructions given to the fieldwork teams stressed the importance of returning more than once to absent households to ensure completing data from eligible persons. Field work officials used to play active roles in addressing non-response cases by providing the household with the necessary explanations to alleviate their fears or through public and official related ceremonies.

An enumeration survey was implemented to assess the findings of the census, using a random sample of 288 enumeration areas representing all types of localities in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip. An electronic application was used to collect data of the post enumeration survey supported with enumeration areas maps and data editing mechanism.

4. Census Coverage:

The 2017 Census covered all members present in Palestine on the morning of 1st December 2017 regardless of their citizenship, nationality or reasons of presence in Palestine. It also covered the Palestinians temporarily outside of State of Palestine for a period of less than a year for purposes of visit, tourism, treatment or any other reason and who have families inside Palestine. It also covered the detainees and prisoners in Israeli jails regardless of the period of

their detention. It did not cover the Palestinians with ID cards and families in Palestine who have been absent for a year or more, with the exception of students studying abroad.

This came based on a decision of the Census's Executive Committee in its first meeting. The decision provided for the following:

1. Define the coverage of the census to cover all the population, housings and establishments in the State of Palestine, with the exception of Israeli settlements.
2. Counting covers the following groups of individuals:
 - a. All individuals in Palestine at the moment of the time reference regardless of their citizenship, nationality or reasons for being in Palestine and regardless of their place of presence in Palestine.
 - b. All Palestinians temporarily abroad of a period of less than a year but with usual place of residence in Palestine. They were counted with other members of their households.
 - c. All Palestinians who study abroad regardless of the period of their study or residency abroad and all members detained in Israeli jails regardless of the period of their detention. They were counted with other individuals of their households.

5. Sample Description:

- **Sample Frame:**

It consists of all the enumerated households in the Census 2017 and who are staying in the Palestine at the time of enumeration.

- **Sample Design:**

A random random sample was selected from each enumeration area enumerated in the census, where the sampling rate reached 20% of the total number of individuals.

- **Weights Estimation:**

The weights of the sample were calculated based on the sampling method and added to the data file. These weights should be used when calculating the estimates through the data file

- **Estimation Using Weights:**

Calculation of weights are used when working on estimating Mean, Ratio, Proportion, Totals. when we want to estimate the Mean , Ratio, Proportion and Total. We can do that when using the software package such as SPSS by activating the weight variable, or we can multiply all the variables by the weight variable. Noting that the output estimates don't include the under coverage which was calculated through the post-enumeration survey, they include only what was actually counted.

6. Reference date:

The reference date 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. The midnight of 30/11-1/12 of the year 2017 was adopted as the reference date of the Census.

However, this does not mean that all data relate to the reference date of the Census, taking into account that the reference period for some characteristics refers to periods prior to the reference date of the Census operations. This applies to economic characteristics, births and deaths data.

7. Enumeration period:

It is a specific period in which data are collected on the population and depends on a number of logistical matters. It is recommended that this period be short and not more than two weeks where the relative stability of the population movement is maintained. This period during the 2017 census extended from the morning of 1/12/2017 until the evening 24/12/2017.

8. Census Stages:

The Population Housing and Establishment Census-1997 was undertaken in three stages:

1. The Preparatory phase:

This phase extended from January 2016 to March 2017, during which the official census decisions were issued, the organizational structures and the census committees were formed, and all stakeholders and data users were consulted to determine priorities and reach a state of national consent on the census content. The questionnaires and manuals were also designed during this stage, tablets applications were also customized based on the questionnaires and the automated data editing mechanisms. Also, the preparation of checking and coding plans along with the supporting plans, and the estimation of the number of employees. The pre-enumeration test and census pilot were also carried out during this phase.

2. The Field Work phase:

This phase extended from mid October 2017 until the end of January 2018. During this period, a comprehensive maps update of all the Palestinian localities was implemented through a separate project that lasted from mid October 2016 till the end of February 2017, in June 2017 All enumeration areas were delineated and demarcated, followed by the listing and numbering of buildings, housing units and establishments in September 2017, and then the main process, the actual population count in December 2017. At the end of this phase, the post enumeration survey was carried out in January 2018.

3. Data Processing phase:

This phase was synchronized with the process of data collection from the field in the listing process until the completion of the post enumeration survey. At this phase, a full examination of all the questions, variables and data entered to the application along with its consistency was carried out. The data was also cleaned and the required fields of the household and housing conditions and establishments questionnaires were coded..

4. Dissemination phase:

This phase extended from March 2019 until the end of 2019, during which 59 statistical reports related to population, housing, buildings and establishments were published and 10 analytical studies were conducted.

9. Data quality and control mechanism:

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

For best efficiency, a strict procedure were set up to control data quality in all census stages, including the preparation stage, data processing, and dissemination in order to achieve the required efficiency and accuracy. The control over data quality in the planning stage is highly significant since next stages would be based on it. Therefore, each stage had the sufficient time and measures that guaranteed high census data quality.

9.1 Control Mechanism in the Preparatory phase

Standard international recommendation for census implementation were reviewed together with the UN Manual on the Implementation of Population and Housing Census, Third Edition, in addition to Review of regional and international experiences in IT-supported censuses for the purpose of developing tools and methodologies to implement an advanced census. Also, Several meetings and workshops were held with data users from government agencies and national and international organizations to meet their needs as best as possible. Where expert missions' reports – especially the report on work methodologies and implementation of international recommendations relevant to the questionnaires and post-enumeration survey showed that PCBS implemented the census in accordance with international recommendations and standards and that measures applied throughout the stages of the census reflected the quality of data.

A number of technical missions were invited to upgrade the capacities of census teams and develop their technical skills as well as to verify the follow-up of all international procedures recommended internationally. Furthermore, different manuals were prepared and ratified to implement the different stages of the census, including Palestinian Localities Guidance, 2017, which was prepared and adopted by a national committee established for this purpose, and automated data editing mechanism was developed consistent with the use of technology in the census and uploading the tools for use to clean the data entered into the database and ensure they are logic and error free as much as possible. The tool also accelerated conclusion of preliminary results prior to finalization of results.

Tablet applications were designed based on the questionnaires that were designed to handle the applications easily and facilitate field data collection. The census pilot was carried out a year before the census. All the questionnaires and uploaded applications on tablets, automated data editing mechanism loaded on applications, coding manuals, scheduling processes and pre-deployment were prepared in this phase. The estimates were calculated from the human resources material needs and the timesheet for accomplishing the tasks and activities required. Prior to this phase, the conditions and mechanism of work with the use of tablets in implementing the census, the evaluation of the efficiency of the training programs and the trainers and the means used in the training, the testing of the work of the field staff and the effectiveness of the use of the Tablets in the implementation of the census from the beginning of work in from delineation of enumeration areas until the completion of the post enumeration survey, and come up with final recommendations regarding the implementation of the General Census of Population, Housing and Establishments 2017.

9.2 Control Mechanism in the Fieldwork phase

A central operation room was established to manage and monitor the fieldwork covering all geographic areas to monitor performance and quality of data and to abide by the timeframe. The room was chaired by the National Director of the Census with membership of 11 senior officials and the executive director of the census. The purpose of the room was to follow up on work instantly and to make timely policy decisions to facilitate the execution of the census in all stages, and an organizational structure was set for every governorate identifying the different administrative levels starting with the Governorate's Census Director and his/her assistants then the supervisors then crew leaders and enumerators. Training was organized for every administrative level on administrative and technical tasks and on the mandate of every level.

Training plans and programs for all the teams for all stages were prepared beforehand. Training started with the directors of the census at governorate level and their assistants;

supervisors came next and they trained the crew leaders and enumerators. Attention was given to training an additional 30% - 50% team members to provide for cases of resignation, dismissal of staff and for emergencies in case of weak progress, the training included both a theoretical and a practical part. In addition to field visits program that was prepared for on-site follow-up of fieldwork and assess the key problems to solve them. The visits also reviewed how data was entered on the e-applications and teams' compliance with the instructions they received during the training to ensure good progress

Moreover, tablets and e-applications system aimed to ensure easy access of field teams in the areas designated to them on the tablets and monitor their work instantly, such as, field teams were prevented from collecting data outside the boundaries of the enumeration areas designated to them to avoid any overlapping. Geographic locations of field teams were audited before entering into the buildings and establishments by saving the geographic coordinates of every building using GPS and comparing them to the geographic location registered for the building, as noted during the maps updating stage. Crew leaders were prevented from completing their work if they exceeded the specified distance. Also, the representation of buildings data on the e-map using specific symbology and different colors to enable field teams identify the status of the building (unvisited, incomplete, complete, removed, non-census buildings). And Field teams were provided with the possibility of adding and removing buildings on the e-maps based on their observation on the ground.

Supervisors also repeated the interview to collect data on buildings, housing units and establishments at random, covering 3% of the units accomplished by the crew leaders in each enumeration area during the listing phase. The crew leader gathered data for 2% of the households visited by enumerators to ensure that the household was included and that its members' data is harmonized. Enumerators received feedback on the errors they made, The re-interview process aimed to examine the coverage of the work of the crew leaders and enumerators and to examine the accuracy of the data collected by them.

A post enumeration survey was conducted to cover 4% of the enumeration areas to assess the rate of coverage of individuals and households. Full count was repeated for all households and individuals in the selected enumeration areas. The survey showed that the under coverage rate was 1.7%.

9.3 Control Mechanism in the Data Processing phase

The maps uploaded on the applications helped in preventing collection of data outside the boundaries of the enumeration areas designated to every fieldwork team to ensure avoiding any overlapping as GPS and GIS were used to avoid duplication and omission of counting units (buildings, housings, establishments, and households,).

Automated databases were edited directly during data collection in all stages to minimize errors since the system sends warning messages and error messages to fieldworkers requesting either amendment or verification of data. Data from official documents were used as much as possible.

Special screens for coding were also prepared beforehand and codification manuals were uploaded thereon and tested by specialized staff at PCBS. The team who run the coding was selected and trained to comprise experienced and qualified workers. Codification of economic activities, occupations, countries, citizenships, educational specializations and localities was done centrally.

10. History of Censuses in Palestine:

1. The first population census in Palestine was executed in October 1922 during the British mandate era. The estimated population was 752 thousand.
2. A second population census was executed in November 1931. The population was estimated at 1.033 million.
3. A demographic survey was executed in 1944. The estimated number of the population of Palestine was estimated at 1.74 million.
4. Under the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan administration of the West Bank, the Palestinian population in the West Bank was estimated at 667 thousand in the 1952 census and 805 thousand in the 1962 census.
5. Under the Israeli occupation, a comprehensive enumeration of the Palestinian population was done in September 1967. About 599 thousand inhabitants were enumerated in the West Bank and approximately 400 thousand in the Gaza Strip. It is worth mentioning that about 400 thousand Palestinians were displaced from the Palestinian Territory immediately after the Israeli occupation in 1967.
6. PCBS conducted the first Palestinian census in 1997. The estimated population in the West Bank (West Bank excluding J1, i.e., the part of Jerusalem which was annexed by Israel in 1967) and Gaza Strip was 2.6 million. The estimated population of J1 at the time was about 210 thousand. The Israeli Occupation prevented the national census team from surveying the J1 population.
7. The Palestinian Central Bureau of statistics conducted the third population, housing and establishment in 2017, and it's the first census to be implemented by using new technologies and (GIS).

Chapter Two

Concepts and Definitions

The following concepts and definitions were used in data file:

Population Census:

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

Household:

One person or a group of persons with or without a household relationship, who live in the same housing unit, share meals and make joint provision of food and other essentials of living. In PHC-2017, the household includes:

1. Original members of the household living in the household home on the night of 1st December 2017
2. Visitors from outside Palestine who spent the night of 1st December 2017 in the household home (relatives or non-relatives)
3. Visitors from the same country (residents of the West Bank and Gaza Strip) (the entire family) if they are spending the period from 01-24 December 2017 with the household.
4. Home servants, drivers, cooks or the like who work for the household and regularly live with it.
5. New-borns who are born before the night of 01 December 2017, who are still alive on the night of 1st December 2017, whether they were in the household home or still at hospital.
6. Individuals living with the household and who spent the night of 1st December 2017 with the household and passed away after the night of 1st December 2017.
7. Individuals living with the household, but who were not present on the night of 1st December 2017 with the household; they including the following groups:
 - Individuals who spent the night of 1st December 2017 visiting another household in Palestine.
 - Workers of night shifts in factories, hospitals, airports, crossing points or any other workplace.
 - Household members who spent the night of 1st December 2017 travelling on public roads within Palestine.
 - Fishermen who spent the night of 1st December 2017 on boats and ships in territorial waters.
 - Household members working with security apparatuses wherever they are on the night of 1st December 2017.
 - Household members residing with the household and who happen to be temporarily outside Palestine for a period of less than a year for purpose of work and who return regularly every year; or who are on business, tourism, visits, pilgrimage, umra (semi-pilgrimage, Islamic ritual), treatment or other trips.
 - Patients who spent the night of 1st December 2017 in hospitals and their escorts as well as any members who spent the night of 1st December 2017 in the detention and arrest centers in police states and the like.

- Household members who spent the night of 1st December 2017 in worship places (like mosques, churches)
- Household members who usually reside with the household, but were in a hotel inside Palestine on the night of 1st December 2017.
- Students who study abroad regardless of the duration of their absence abroad.
- Students who study in universities, institutes and other centres inside Palestine regardless of their whereabouts on the night of 1st December 2017.
- Household members detained in Israeli prisons regardless of the duration of their imprisonment/ detention.
- Household members residing regularly with the household, but who are not present with their family on the night of 1st December 2017, regardless of the reason.

The following categories shall be excluded of the list of household members:

1. Household members who passed away before the night of 1st December 2017.
2. Household members born after the night of 1st December 2017.
3. Household members who on the night of 1st December 2017 were regular residents of senior people houses, orphanages or public students housing (students who do not have a regular place of residence in Palestine), psychiatric asylums, Palestinian prisons. Residents of such places will be counted in their place of residence.

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

1. **Private Households:** The households included in the aforementioned definition of the household.
2. **Collective (Institutional Households):** It refers to the households enumerated in the aforementioned collective households.

Palestinian Household:

It is the private household whose head holds the Palestinian nationality.

Types of Private Households:

1. **A one-person– household:** It is the household comprised of one individual.
2. **Nuclear household:** 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.
3. **Extended Household:** A household of at least one nuclear household together with other relatives.
4. **Composite Household:** Refers to household consisting of at least one nuclear household with other non-relatives.

Head of household:

It refers to the person who usually lives with the household and is recognized as the head of the household by its other members. Often, he\she is the main decision maker and is responsible for financial support and welfare of the household.

Average Household Size: (Indicator)

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

Sex:

It is classified into male and female.

Age in Completed Years:

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

Original Nationality:

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

Mother's usual place of residence (place of birth):

It refers to the mother's usual place of residence at the time of her child's birth.

Usual place of residence:

It refers to the name of the locality **or country** 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.

Previous Usual Place of Residence:

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.

Refugee Status:

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

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

Health Insurance:

Indemnity coverage against financial losses associated with occurrence or treatment of health problems.

Types of Health Insurance:

- **Government insurance:** means the insurance of the Palestinian Ministry of Health.
- **Private insurance:** Insurance is supervised and operated by private insurance companies such as Trust, Arab, Mashreq, Gaza and other companies. These companies issue health insurance for employees of institutions and companies, and individuals for an agreed fee. This insurance covers specific treatment services (health centers, Hospitals, doctors, pharmacies, laboratories, etc).
- **Israeli insurance:** is the insurance for the Jerusalem identity holders, which is supervised and managed by the Israeli Ministry of Health through private companies providing therapeutic services, including Israeli social security.
- **UNRWA insurance:** Every registered refugee and has a registration card (provisions), who is entitled to receive treatment services at UNRWA centers for free.

Chronic Disease:

A disorder or impairment of the normal state of well-being which need continuous treatment, diagnosed by a specialist. Such as the following chronic diseases: blood pressure disease, diabetes, stomach ulcers, heart disease, cancer, kidney disease, liver disease, arthritis, osteoporosis, thalassemia, epilepsy, asthma, chronic back pain.

Kindergarten:

Any educational institution licensed by MOE offering education to four or five year olds. Kindergarten Consists of the first and second grades.

Educational Attendance:

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.

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

Educational Attainment:

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

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

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

Specialization:

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

Place of study:

For persons who completed the elementary stage and above, the place of attaining the highest educational attainment (level).

Employed:

Persons aged 7 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). 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.

Labour Force Status:

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

1. **Employed 1-14 work hours:** Persons aged 7 years and over who were at work for at least one hour or were not at work during the reference week but held a job or owned a business from which they were temporarily absent and usually working hours 1-14 hours per week.
2. **Employed 15-34 work hours:** Persons aged 7 years and over who were at work for at least one hour or were not at work during the reference week but held a job or owned a business from which they were temporarily absent and usually working hours 15-34 hours per week.
3. **Employed 35-45 hours or more:** Persons aged 7 years and over who were at work during the reference week and held a job or owned a business from which they were temporarily absent and usually working hours 35-45 hours per week.
4. **Employed 46 hours or more:** Persons aged 7 years and over who were at work during the reference week and held a job or owned a business from which they were temporarily absent and usually working hours 46 hours or more per week.
5. **Does not work but want to work – Ever employed actively seeking a job during the Last 4 weeks:** Those individuals aged 7 years and over who worked for more than two weeks continuously during the past reference period, i.e. this individual did not work even for one hour during the reference week (last week that precedes the night of reference period), although he wants to work and actively seeking a job during the last 4 weeks preceding the interview, by one method of the following: registration at employment office, or registration at a labour union, or asking friends or relatives, or a personal visit to the premises, or reading the newspaper in order to obtain jobs, or searching for a building or land or machinery or equipment in order to establish a private project or seek financial resources. Note: this category is those who worked in the previous two weeks continuously for the last three years.
6. **Does not work and wants to work – never employed actively seeking a job during the last 4 weeks:** Those individuals aged 7 years and over who did not work at all during the last period, were not absent from a job, were available for work and actively seeking a job during the last 4 weeks preceding the interview, by one method of the following: registration at an employment office, or registration at a labour union, or asking friends or relatives, or a personal visit to the premises, or reading the newspaper in order to obtain jobs, or searching for a building or land or machinery or equipment in order to establish a private project or seek financial resources.

Does not work and does not want to work:

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

7. **Full-time studying / training:** Individuals aged 7 years and above who regularly study in order to obtain a qualified skill and not linked to work during the reference period. It should be noted here that household chores and hobbies are excluded from the concept of employment.
8. **Full-time housekeeping:** females aged 7 years and above not working and not looking for work and not attending regular study and aims to serve the

household. This does not include the servicing other households for payment in kind or cash .

9. **Disabled /old age / illness:** An individual aged 7 years and above who cannot do any kind of work due to chronic illness or disability. This category also includes all individuals who are unable to work because of old age.
10. **The existence of income:** If an individual is able to work but does not work and did not wish to work nor look for work because there is revenue or a source of income.
11. **Retirement:** If an individual is able to work but does not work and did not wish to work nor look for work because of his retirement.
12. **Other:** Includes any individual for which all the previously stated did not apply, such as a prisoner, or individual capable of work but not wishing or looking for work and who has no income, such as sons and daughters who are not attending school and do not apply to any situation mentioned previously.

Main Occupation:

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.

Main Economic Activity:

Is the main work of the establishment based on the (ISIC, rev4) and that contribute by the large proportion of the value added, whenever more than one activity exist in the establishment.

Sector:

large group of the economy, grouped according to their place in the production chain, by their kind of work (product or service) or ownership. ...etc, the sector classified as follows:

1. **National private (indoor):** if the employed and unemployed ever worked persons owned enterprises by 51% or more of their capital to one person or group of persons or private institutions residing in Palestine.
2. **National private (outdoor):** Comprise all persons who worked as self employed and do not work for fixed establishment; instance for that the street venders who worked as own account, own account taxi driver, or the worker in construction without being employed as permanent worker for any establishment or contractor or farmer who works in his own farm.
3. **Foreign private (indoor):** if the employed and unemployed ever worked persons in an establishment owned by 51% or more from its capital to individuals or non-resident enterprises in Palestine, including branches of foreign companies in Palestine that does not include diplomatic and official missions to these governments.
4. **Foreign private (outdoor):** Comprise all persons who worked as self employed and do not worked at fixed establishments in Israel or Arab Countries.
5. **National government:** All establishments (ministries, departments and agencies) that belongs to the state of Palestine. This includes institutions that belongs to these ministries in governorates, in addition to schools and government hospitals.
6. **Local Authority:** Municipalities and village councils and its belonging facilities, public parks, public libraries and electricity generators that belongs to the village council and the like.

7. **Foreign Government:** Its an establishments that belongs directly to the foreign Government, such as embassies and diplomatic missions, consulates and diplomatic missions.
8. **Non profit organization:** Includes the charitable association and the nonprofit establishments such as the unions, all women and youth organizations, churches and the establishments attached to it.
9. **Cooperative Company:** It's an associations registered in the Ministry of Labour as associations for specific purposes and can be targeted profit or non-profit.
10. **UNRWA:** Includes all institutions belongs to the United Nation for Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees, whether administration offices and services, schools and clinics and training centers.
11. **International Organization:** Includes various United Nations organizations (except for UNRWA), such as UNESCO, UNDP and a like, and similar international institutions (such as the International Red Cross and the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund ...).

Employment Status:

It refers to the employment status of the employed or unemployed ever worked persons. The employment status is categorized as follows:

1. **Employer:** A person who works 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.
2. **Self-employed:** 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 work to own selves outside establishments.
3. **Regular wage employee:** A person who works for another person or for the account of a particular establishment/ enterprise under or it's supervision and receives remuneration in wage, salary, commission, tips, piece rates or another remuneration kind, Taking into account that there is an agreement (oral / written) between the employer and the worker to guarantee some rights for the employee. 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, UNRWA, regular employee/ national private sector / Foreign Private Sector.
4. **Irregular wage employee:** A person who works for another person or for the account of an establishment/ enterprise under it's supervision irregularly, such as casual employees, employees on a daily or weekly basis without any formal attachment with the work. and when they are out of work in the reference period, they are not classified as workers.
5. **Unpaid family member:** A person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person in the same household.

Place of work:

It refers to the working place of the employed person and the last working place of the unemployed ever worked. Place of work is classified as follows:

1. At home: It applies if the employee works inside housing unit. However, it does not apply to cases in which a grocery with its own door (for instance) is close to the housing unit. In this case, the place of work is considered in the same locality.
2. In the same locality: It applies if the employee works inside his locality.

3. In the same governorate: It applies if the employee works in one of the localities belonging to the same governorate.
4. In other governorate: It applies if the employee works in one of the localities belonging to a different governorate.
5. In Israel: It applies if the employee works in the Palestinian Territory which occupied by Israel in 1948. Note that the Jerusalem governorate is considered to be within the Palestinian governorates.
6. In Israeli Settlements: It applies if the employee works in one of the Israeli settlements established in parts of Palestine which occupied in 1967.
7. Abroad: It applies if the employee works in another country except Palestine and Israel.

Marital Status:

The status of those aged 14 years and over in terms of marriage traditions and laws in the country.

May be one of the following cases:

1. **Never married:** It applies if the person aged 14 years has not been married or Legally engaged (according to customs and traditions applicable in the country).
2. **Legally engaged:** It applies if the person-aged 14 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.
3. **Married:** It applies if the person aged 14 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.
4. **Divorced:** The person aged 14 years who previously married and legally divorced but was not married again.
5. **Widowed:** The married person aged 14 years whose marriage was split by the death of the spouse and was not married again.
6. **Separated:** The individual 14 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.

Age at first marriage in completed years:

It refers to the age of the individual in years at the time of his/her actual marriage.

Live Birth:

It refers to any live birth who shouted, cried or shown any signs of live upon delivery, irrespective of whether he died after that or not.

Living Children:

Infants born alive and are still living regardless of age.

Housing Unit:

A housing unit is a separate and independent place (a building or part of a building) intended for habitation by a single household, or one not intended for habitation but occupied as housing unit by a household at the time of the census. The housing unit may be an occupied or vacant, an occupied non-conventional housing unit or any other place occupied as housing unit by a household at the time of the census. This category includes housing unit of various levels of permanency and acceptability for habitation.

Housing Unit type:

Housing unit type may refer to any of the following:

1. **Villa:** A separately established building that is usually constructed from clean stone. It is constructed for the living of one household and consists of a 2 - suite – single or double or multiple floors 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.
2. **House:** A building usually established for the residence of one household or more. 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.
3. **Apartment:** It is a part of a building or a house, consisting of one room or more and annexed with kitchen, bathroom and toilet, which are all, closed by external door, leading to the road through a stair way and/or path way. It is prepared usually for one household.
4. **Independent Room:** 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.
5. **Tent:** It is made of textile, wool, or hair. It is typically used in the Bedouin Localities.
6. **Marginal\Caravan\Barracks:** It is a separate established building, temporary and unconventional building, It is usually comprised of one or more rooms. The main construction material of the ceiling and the external walls is made of zinc, tibble, reinforced fiber, or building Its ceiling is made of wood or similar materials and the external walls is made of cement bricks and other materials, regardless of their current use and the external walls materials.
7. **Other:** It refers to any type of housing unit other than the aforementioned. Examples of this type include cottages, caves, grottos, and booths occupied by a tenant during the Census.

Room:

The housing unit or part of the housing unit surrounded with walls and 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.

Tenure of the Housing Unit:

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

1. **Owned:** This category applies when the household or one of the household members (usually live therein) owns the Housing unit.
2. **Rented Unfurnished:** If the housing unit is rented without furniture and the payment is paid on a monthly or annually base.
3. **Rented Furnished:** If the housing unit is rented with furniture.
4. **Without Payment:** If the housing unit is used without any payments.

5. **For Work:** If the housing unit is offered to the household as a result of working relation with one member of the family or more.
6. **Other:** If the tenure of the house is not mentioned above.

Main source of drinking water:

Is the most commonly used source by the family for drinking; it is one of the following cases:

1. **Piped into dwelling:** Transferring water through the water network into the dwelling (through internal pipe extensions) and connecting it to one or more facilities, for example, in the kitchen and / or bathroom.
2. **Protected dug well/protected spring:** The dug well is a deep hole in the ground that has been drilled or excavated to reach the groundwater, where the water can be extracted from it using a pump or other means. The spring is intended to automatically flow groundwater from the ground and may be in a pit or surface flow. In the two cases, the protected well or spring is a dust-protected well, such as bird droppings, insects and other health contaminants, and is separated from the external contaminants and covered so that no pollutant can enter.
3. **Unprotected dug well/unprotected spring:** It is a well or spring without a cover that prevents the arrival of life or any other contaminants to the water surface, and is more exposed to health contaminants.
4. **Rainwater:** Rainwater collected from rooftops or elsewhere and collected in wells or reservoirs. Groundwater is not considered as a collection water for rain. Therefore, the main source of this water is rainwater. Tanks, artesian wells, springs, public water network.
5. **Tanker truck/cart with small tank:** Means large, small or animal-drawn trucks or any means of transporting water using tanks for the housing unit regardless of where the water is stored in the housing unit.
6. **Bottled water:** Water is bought in sealed bottles or gallons, it is not meant that store the water of the house in bottles or gallons.
7. **Public tap:** A source of water available to the public and is usually located in a public square or public place.
8. **Other:** In case the main source of drinking water other than previous case.

Electricity:

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

Type of Toilet Facility:

Types of Toilet Facility used by the household.

1. **Flush to piped sewer system:** a public sewer system designed to remove human waste and wastewater from the housing unit to outside. These include pipes, trenches, pumps and disposal mechanisms.
2. **Flush to septic porous tank:** a hole in the ground for the collection of wastewater, and its walls have holes or openings that enable it to leak water to the surrounding land.
3. **Flush to septic tight tank:** a hole in the ground for the purpose of collection of wastewater, and its walls have are tight so that wastewater is not allowed to leak to the surrounding land.

4. **Flush to open drain:** It is the connection of housing unit drains with an area outside the home and not to a public network or a hole (e.g. in the valley.)
5. **no facility/bush/field:** no toilet in the housing unit.
6. **Others:** If the type of toilet used by household members other than the mentioned.

Definitions of Jerusalem J1 & J2:

For pure statistical purposes, Jerusalem Governorate was divided into two parts. (Area J1) includes those parts of Jerusalem which were annexed by Israeli occupation in 1967. Those parts include the following localities: (Kafr A'qab, Beit Hanina, Shu'fat Camp, Shu'fat, Al 'Isawiya, Sheikh Jarrah, Wadi al Joz, Bab as Sahira, As Suwwana, At Tur, Jerusalem (Al Quds), Ash Shayyah, Ras al 'Amud, Silwan, Ath Thuri, Jabal al Mukabbir, As Sawahira al Gharbiya, Beit Safafa, Sharafat, Sur Bahir, Umm Tuba.). (Area J2): Includes the following localities: (Rafat, Mikhmas, Qalandiya Camp, Qalandiya, Beit Duqqu, Jaba', Al Judeira, Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed, Beit A'nan, Al Jib, Bir Nabala, Beit Ijza, Al Qubeiba, Kharayib Umm al Lahim, Biddu, An Nabi Samwil, Hizma, Beit Hanina al Balad, Qatanna, Beit Surik, Beit Iksa, A'nata, Al Ka'abina (Tajammu' Badawi), Az Za'ayem, Al 'Eizariya, Abu Dis, A'rab al Jahalin (Salamat), As Sawahira ash Sharqiya, Ash Sheikh Sa'd).