

Census of Population 1967

HOUSING CONDITIONS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT
WELFARE ASSISTANCE AND FARMING
IN THE ADMINISTERED AREAS

Jerusalem, 1967

P R E F A C E

This is the second in the series of publications of the Population and Housing Census conducted in September, 1967, in the areas administered by the Israel Defence Forces. It contains preliminary data on housing conditions and household equipment, farm cultivation and receipt of assistance. The data collected on a sample of households simultaneously with the full census give some indication of the living conditions of the various strata of the population in these areas.

The principal findings are reviewed in the Introduction which also presents comparisons between the population surveyed and the Non-Jewish sector in Israel, a description of the methods used for data collection and their limitations, and definitions of the data and their various classifications. Detailed breakdowns are given in separate tables for Judea and Samaria, the Gaza Strip, North Sinai and the Golan Heights.

A further publication on the data collected in the sample census is now in preparation, dealing with such socio-demographic aspects as fertility, infant mortality, emigration, and educational standards.

I wish to thank all those who have been instrumental in planning and carrying out this census and in publishing its results. The officials in charge of the various operations have been mentioned in the first census publication and I can but repeat my deep appreciation to Mr. Z. Eisenbach (Director of the Labour Section), Mrs. J. Zemel from this section and Mr. M. Noam (Chief Assistant Agriculture) who designed and prepared this publication.

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INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I. MAIN FINDINGS

We shall first review separately the principal findings on housing conditions and household equipment, on the receipt of assistance and on farm cultivation, and only then compare the different areas investigated with each other and with the situation in Israel. The data collected relate to different population groups. The households were grouped by type of settlement or geographic distribution (see Definitions) and by four type of population categories(a): households inside or outside refugee camps, the latter being divided into refugees and non-refugees. In addition there were households where the population group of the head of the household could not be ascertained (5.5 per cent in Judaea and Samaria, and 4.2 per cent in the Gaza Strip and North Sinai).

Since the data are based on a sample and not on a full census, sampling errors are inevitable. The sampling error is smaller in estimates relating to larger groups and bigger in estimates relating to smaller groups. Small groups where a big sampling error must be reckoned with, will appear in double parantheses(b).

1. JUDAEA AND SAMARIA

a. Households

The number of households in Judaea and Samaria - (the West Bank of Jordan) - was about 119,200 by the middle of September, 1967, with an average of 5.0 members each.

(a) For the purpose of this publication, refugees were defined as persons who reported that they lived within the territory of the State of Israel before 1948.

(b) See Chapter II.

b. Housing Conditions

The average number of rooms per average household of 5 members was 1.9, so that the housing density was 2.6 persons per room. It was found that 45 per cent of households lived in one-room dwellings, about 31 per cent in two-room dwellings, about 14 per cent in 3-room dwellings and about 10 per cent in 4 rooms and more. This applied to all households regardless of population group category (see Table A).

Some 46 per cent of the dwellings had a kitchen but in only 43 per cent of these the kitchen was for the sole use of one household. In 41 per cent of dwellings there was an inside toilet, 23 per cent had electricity, 18 per cent had running water and 17 per cent had a bath. There were considerable differences between the urban and rural population. For instance, 75 per cent of the urban households had a special room for the kitchen as against only 33 per cent of the rural households; 77 per cent of urban households had inside toilets as against 27 per cent of rural households.

TABLE A.- HOUSEHOLDS WITH FACILITIES, BY TYPE OF SETTLEMENT

F a c i l i t i e s	Total	Absolute Numbers		
		Urban Settlements	Rural Settlements	Refugee Camps
HOUSEHOLDS	119,165	30,340	77,707	11,118
		Percentages		
Kitchen	45.5	74.7	33.4	50.2
Toilet inside the building	40.5	76.5	26.9	37.1
Running water	17.8	56.9	4.1	6.9
Bath	17.3	41.7	9.3	6.6
Electricity	23.1	71.0	6.7	7.1

Accordingly the standard of facilities in refugee households was not much lower than in non-refugee households, for although the standard of facilities in refugee camps was lower than among the urban population it was considerably higher than among the rural population, so that refugee camp residents were not far behind the general average for the total population of Judaea and Samaria.

Table B shows that the standard of facilities of refugee households living outside refugee camps (constituting over half the refugees in Judaea and Samaria) was practically the same as of the surrounding population. About 6,000 refugee households in urban settlements were slightly behind their non-refugee neighbours, but the other 6,000 refugee households in rural settlements had better housing facilities than the rest of the village population.

TABLE B.- HOUSEHOLDS WITH FACILITIES, BY TYPE OF POPULATION AND TYPE OF SETTLEMENT

F a c i l i t i e s	Total (a)	Refugee Camps	Outside Refugee Camps			
			Urban Settlements		Rural Settlements	
			Refugees	Non-refugees	Refugees	Non-refugees
			Absolute Numbers			
HOUSEHOLDS	119,165	11,118	5,969	22,202	5,945	67,415
			Percentages			
Kitchen	45.5	50.2	73.5	75.1	39.3	33.1
Toilet inside the building	40.5	37.1	73.2	77.3	33.2	26.5
Tap inside the dwelling	17.8	6.9	55.8	57.1	(5.5)	4.0
Bath	17.3	6.6	39.2	42.0	11.0	9.1
Electricity	23.1	7.1	64.3	72.6	(7.6)	6.4

(a) Including households whose type of population is not known.

The data show that the households having the facilities enumerated are on the average bigger than the rest. For instance, households which have the sole use of a kitchen had an average of 5.5 members as against 4.6 members in households which share the use of a kitchen.

c. Household Equipment

The investigation included radio sets, television and refrigerators. There were some 68,600 households in Judaea and Samaria who had a radio set in their possession, or about 58 per cent of the total. Some 2,100 households or about 1.8 per cent had television sets and about 570 households or about 5 per cent had refrigerators.

TABLE C.- HOUSEHOLDS WITH SELECTED ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT, BY TYPE OF SETTLEMENT (Percentages)

Household Equipment	Refugee Camps	Outside Camps	
		Urban Settlements	Rural Settlements
Radio	59.9	72.5	51.9
Television	((0.7))	6.2	((0.2))
Electric refrigerator	((0.9))	17.7	((0.3))

As in the case of facilities it was again found that the standard of households in refugee camps was higher than that of households in rural settlements but lower than that in urban settlements. Thus, about 60 per cent of households in refugee camps had a radio as against 52 per cent of rural households and 73 per cent of urban households.

The differences between refugee and non-refugee households living outside the camps were found to be very small both in the town and in the country. In urban settlements, for instance, some 73 per cent of both refugee and non-refugee households had radios as against about 58 per cent of refugee and 52 per cent of non-refugee households in the villages (see Table D).

TABLE D.- HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT, BY TYPE OF POPULATION AND TYPE OF SETTLEMENT (Percentages)

Household Equipment	Total (a)	Refugee Camps	Outside Refugee Camps			
			Urban Settlements		Rural Settlements	
			Refugees	Non-refugees	Refugees	Non-refugees
Radio	57.9	59.9	73.3	72.6	57.8	51.8
Television	1.8	((0.7))	(7.0)	5.8	((0.9))	((0.2))
Electric refrigerator	4.8	((0.9))	19.3	16.8	(1.0)	((0.3))

(a) Including households where it is not known whether their head is a refugee.

d. Assistance

About 30 per cent of all households in Judaea and Samaria were registered with UNRWA or received assistance from this agency. Some 80 per cent of households living in refugee camps were registered or received UNRWA assistance as against 72 per cent of refugee households living outside the camps. It is interesting to note that also some 18 per cent of households living outside the camps and not enjoying refugee status according to the answers they gave, received UNRWA assistance or were registered on its lists.

About 14 per cent of all households reported that they received assistance from relatives abroad while another 5.2 per cent received other forms of assistance (from UNICEF, Care or other sources).

TABLE E.- HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING ASSISTANCE, BY TYPE OF ASSISTANCE
AND TYPE OF POPULATION (Percentages)

Type of Assistance	Total (a)	In Refugee Camps	Outside Camps	
			Refugees	Non- refugees
Receiving assistance or listed with UNRWA	30.2	85.6	72.0	17.9
Assistance from relatives abroad	14.1	6.9	14.2	15.1
Other assistance	5.2	(2.3)	(3.7)	5.7

(a) Including households where it is not known whether their head is a refugee or not.

The average household receiving assistance from UNRWA or registered on its lists and living in refugee camps had 5.2 members, while the household size of refugees living outside camps averaged 5.5. The average size of non-refugee households was 5.2.

e. Farm Cultivation - Number of Households and Their Population

In the 1967 Population Census, 51,000 or 42 per cent(a) of the 119,200 households in Judaea and Samaria were found to have farms and their population amounted to 283,700 persons or 47 per cent of the total population. To compare these data with the findings of the Jordanian Farm Census of 1953 another 1,000 farms in East Jerusalem must be added. A total of 52,100 farms is thus obtained compared with 60,750 according to the Jordanian Census. The reduction in the number of farms was particularly striking in the central regions of Judaea and Samaria - the Ramallah, Jerusalem, Jericho and Bethlehem sub-districts. Emigration before June, 1967, and during the war is the main reason why the number of farms shrank by about 9,000 from 1953 until 1967.

Farm Structure

Fruit plantations were found in 68 per cent of all farms and in 26 per cent they were the sole branch of agriculture.

(a) Another 879 households failed to report whether they had a farm or not while presumably some farms were maintained jointly by several households.

Field crops were grown by about 58 per cent of the farms, and exclusively so by about 13 per cent. Vegetables were grown by 29 per cent of the farms with 3 per cent specializing exclusively in truck farming while livestock - cattle or sheep - were maintained by 23 per cent of the farms of which about 4 per cent specialized exclusively in animal husbandry.

A similar ranking of these 4 branches of agriculture was obtained from the output and cultivated area estimates for 1965/66 of the Ministry of Agriculture which are presented for comparison in Table F.

TABLE F.- FARMS IN ACCORDING TO THE 1967 POPULATION CENSUS AND ESTIMATES
OF OUTPUT AND CULTIVATED AREA,
BY THE ISRAELI MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1966

Branch of Agriculture	Reporting Farms 1967 Census		Estimated 1965/66 Output at 1962/63 Prices		Estimated Cultivated Area, 1965/66	
	1,000 Farms	Percentages	Million Dinars	Percentages	Million Dunams	Percentages
ALL FARMS	51.1(a)	100(a)	<u>13.7</u>	<u>100</u>		
Grops	50.2	96	11.3	82	<u>1,919(b)</u>	<u>100</u>
Field crops	29.8	58	2.9	21	849	44
Vegetables	15.0	29	3.7	27	255	13
Fruit plantations	34.7	68	4.7	34	815(b)	43
Livestock	11.8	23	<u>2.4</u>	<u>18</u>		

(a) The data cannot be summed up because most of the farms engage in more than one branch.

(b) Fruit-bearing only; there were another 162,000 dunams of young plantations.

Sources: Number of farms - Population Census, 1967.
Output and cultivated area - estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture, based on current Jordanian statistics.

TABLE G.- HOUSEHOLDS WITH FACILITIES, BY TYPE OF SETTLEMENT

F a c i l i t i e s	Total Households	Absolute Numbers			Refugee Camps
		Urban Settlements	Rural Settlements	Refugee Camps	
HOUSEHOLDS	66,819	30,988	5,671	30,160	
		Percentages			
Kitchen	55.7	63.2	24.7	53.8	
Toilet inside the building	44.0	58.8	9.3	35.3	
Tap inside the dwelling	29.3	46.9	(2.8)	16.2	
Bath	19.5	32.5	(4.7)	8.9	
Electricity	17.9	34.0	(3.1)	4.2	

TABLE H.- HOUSEHOLDS WITH FACILITIES, BY TYPE OF POPULATION AND TYPE OF SETTLEMENT

F a c i l i t i e s	Total (a)	Refugee Camps		Urban Settlements		Rural Settlements	
				Refugees	Non-refugees	Refugees	Non-refugees
		Percentages		Refugees	Non-refugees	Refugees	Non-refugees
HOUSEHOLDS	66,819	30,160	8,126	20,417	1,600	3,741	
		Percentages					
Kitchen	55.7	53.8	59.8	65.6	19.2	28.3	
Toilet inside the building	44.0	35.3	56.3	60.7	(5.3)	(11.3)	
Tap inside the dwelling	29.3	16.2	43.4	49.1	(1.8)	3.5	
Bath	19.5	8.9	25.9	35.1	(1.4)	(6.0)	
Electricity	17.9	4.2	30.8	36.0	0.7	(3.9)	

(a) Including households where it is not known whether their head is a refugee.

Average Farm Size

From Table F it might appear that the average farm had about 38 dunams but in fact the average farm size was less because the data relate to the area before the Six Day War whereas in 1967 there were fewer farmers, many having emigrated.

f. Type of Population (see Table L)

Some 10 per cent of all households in the refugee camps had farms and if the households of unknown status are left out of account, about 22 per cent of refugees living outside the camps had farms. Of the non-refugee population outside the camps, some 50 per cent were farmers.

2. THE GAZA STRIP AND NORTH SINAI

a. Households

There were 66,800 households in the Gaza Strip and North Sinai with an average of 5.9 members each. Of these about 31,000 lived in urban settlements, about 6,000 in rural settlements and about 30,000 in refugee camps.

b. Housing Conditions

The average household of 5.9 members had 2.3 rooms so that the average housing density was 2.6 persons per room. 28 per cent of households lived in one-room dwellings, about 38 per cent in two rooms, about 20 per cent in three rooms and about 15 per cent in four rooms or more. Some 11 per cent of refugee households living outside camps had four rooms or more as against 19 per cent of non-refugees. About 44 per cent of the dwellings had a toilet inside the building, 56 per cent had a kitchen and 29 per cent - tap inside the building. As in Judaea and Samaria, there were considerable differences in the standard of facilities between urban and rural households (see Table G).

Thus, as in Judaea and Samaria, the standard of facilities was lower in the refugee camps than in the urban settlements, but higher than in the rural settlements. About 63 per cent of households in the urban settlements had a kitchen as against 54 per cent in refugee camps and only 25 per cent in rural settlements. The standard of facilities in households of refugees living outside the camps - some 10,000 in number - was somewhat lower than of the non-refugees among whom they were living, both in urban and in rural areas, as may be seen from Table H.

The data show that the average household having facilities investigated, was somewhat bigger than the average household lacking these facilities. For example, households with a kitchen for their own use had 6.5 members on the average as against households which shared the use of a kitchen whose average size was 5.0

c. Household Equipment

It was found that about 48 per cent of households had a radio or transistor radio set, about 3.3 per cent a television set, and about 2.5 per cent an electric refrigerator. From the distribution by type of settlement and type of population, the same picture emerges as found with respect to facilities (Table I).

TABLE I.- HOUSEHOLDS WITH SELECTED ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT, BY TYPE OF SETTLEMENT AND TYPE OF POPULATION

Household Equipment	In Refugee Camps	Outside Refugee Camps					
		Urban			Rural		
		Total (a)	Refugees	Non-refugees	Total	Refugees	Non-refugees
Radio	44.3	54.3	53.2	55.9	30.3	22.2	35.4
Television	((0.4))	6.7	6.8	7.0	((0.2))	((0.0))	0.3
Electric refrigerator	((0.1))	5.2	(5.2)	5.5	((0.1))	((0.4))	0.0

d. Assistance

About 67 per cent of all households in the Gaza Strip and in North Sinai received assistance from or were registered with UNRWA. In the refugee camps 91 per cent of households were so supported and outside the camps 84 per cent of refugee households and 31 per cent of non-refugee households - were either supported or registered. Assistance from relatives

TABLE J.- FARM DATA IN THE GAZA STRIP (a) ACCORDING TO THE POPULATION CENSUS-1967 AND THE WATER COMMISSIONER'S AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY SURVEY OF JULY 1967

Branch of Agriculture	Reporting Farms - 1967 Census		Area in Dunams	
	Number of Farms	Percentages	Total	Average per Farm
TOTAL FARMS IN GAZA STRIP	6,577(b)	100		
Farms with farmlands	7,650	89	261,300(c)	34
Fruit plantations (incl. citrus)	5,617	65	157,800	28
Field crops and/or vegetables	4,343	51	103,500	24

(a) Another 782 farm households were enumerated in North Sinai.
 (b) The data cannot be summed up because most of the farms engage in more than one branch of agriculture.
 (c) Not including 6,342 dunams of uncultivated land.

Sources: Number of farms - Population Census, 1967.
 Area "the Gaza Strip", the Consumption Survey Unit, The Water Commissioner, Tel Aviv, November, 1967.

abroad were received by about 7 per cent of all households - about 8 per cent of households in refugee camps, 8 per cent of refugee households outside the camps and about 6 per cent of non-refugee households. Households receiving assistance or registered with UNRWA - whether inside the camps or outside the camps, refugee or non-refugee families, had an average 6.0 (6.1 outside camps) members.

e. Farm Cultivation

In the Gaza Strip and in North Sinai there are fewer households with farms than in Judaea and Samaria. Out of a total of 66,800 households only about 9,400 or 14 per cent - numbering 63,000 persons or 16 per cent of the total population - were farmers.

Farm Structure

As in Judaea and Samaria fruit plantations were the principal branch of agriculture, engaged in by 6,000 or 64 per cent of all farms and exclusively so by 36 per cent. Field crops were found in 36 per cent of the farms with 9 per cent specialising exclusively in this branch. Vegetables were grown by 25 per cent of the farmers of whom 5 per cent specialised exclusively in this branch. Livestock was kept by 27 per cent of the farms, including 12 per cent where it was the sole farming activity.

Average Farm Size in Gaza Strip

By comparing the census results with data obtained by the Israel Water Commissioner from an aerial survey of the Gaza Strip conducted in July, 1967, it is seen that the average size of crop-growing farms was 30 dunams, the average plantation area was 28 dunams and the average field crop or vegetable area - 24 dunams(a).

f. Type of Population

Some 900 households inside the refugee camps operated a farm, as well as some 1,200 refugee households outside the camps. In addition, there were some 600 households of unknown status engaged in farming.

(a) The figures published by the Egyptian Military Government on the cultivated area in the Gaza Strip are at variance with the aerial survey findings so that the provisional means computed accordingly are incorrect.

Accordingly, some 3 per cent of refugee households inside the camps and about 12 per cent of refugee households outside the camps were farmers as against 28 per cent of non-refugees outside the camps - not counting households of unknown status.

3. THE GOLAN HEIGHTS

The 1,331 households enumerated in the Golan Heights comprised a population of 6,300. For particulars on their housing conditions, facilities and household equipment, see Table 16. The average housing density was 2.0 persons per room - lower than in any of the other areas. On the other hand the standard of facilities and household equipment was found to be generally lower except as regards the water and electricity supply - about 50 per cent of the households were connected to the electricity grid and about 29 per cent had running water.

a. Number of Farms and Population

As many as 1,040 households - 78 per cent of all households comprising 5,391 persons or 85 per cent of the total population - reported that they operated a farm. Since in the Golan Heights the entire population was covered by the survey forming Stage B of the Census, absolute figures on the farm structure can be given as there are no sampling errors. It was found that 876 of the 1,040 farms or 84 per cent had plantations, and for 496 this was the sole crop, while 303 farms (29 per cent) cultivated field crops, 40 of them exclusively so. Vegetables were grown by 109 or 5 per cent of the farms but only 6 farms made this their exclusive speciality. As many as 407 farms or 39 per cent kept livestock - cattle, sheep and goats - by only 39 specialised therein.

4. COMPARISON BETWEEN AREAS INVESTIGATED AND THE NON-JEWISH SECTOR IN ISRAEL

A major difference in household characteristics between Judaea and Samaria on the one hand and the Gaza Strip and North Sinai on the other, is the differential distribution by type of settlement:

In Judaea and Samaria 30,000 households or 26 per cent of the total lived in urban settlements and 77,700 or 65 per cent in rural settlements as against 31,000 or 46 per cent of households in the Gaza Strip and North Sinai living in urban settlements and only 5,700 or 7 per cent in rural settlements. In Judaea and Samaria, moreover, only 11,100 or 9 per cent of households lived in refugee camps as against 30,200 or 45 per cent in the Gaza Strip and North Sinai.

b. Facilities

The average housing density both in the Gaza Strip and in Judaea and Samaria was 2.6 per cent per room, but only 2.0 persons in the Golan Heights. Among Non-Jewish households in Israel the average housing density in 1966 was 2.9 persons per room.

The standard of facilities differed considerably between the Gaza Strip and North Sinai and Judaea and Samaria. In the refugee camps in the Gaza Strip and North Sinai the standard - except for electricity - was higher than elsewhere in the camps.

TABLE K.- HOUSEHOLDS IN REFUGEE CAMPS HAVING FACILITIES, BY AREA (Percentages)

Facilities	Judaea and Samaria	Gaza Strip and North Sinai
Kitchen	50.2	53.8
Toilet inside the building	26.9	35.3
Tap inside the dwelling	6.9	16.2
Bath	6.6	8.9
Electricity	7.1	4.2

In the urban and rural settlements of Judaea and Samaria the standard of facilities was higher than in the Gaza Strip and North Sinai but since the standard of facilities in urban settlements was higher than in rural settlements and most of the Gaza Strip is urban, the standard of facilities of households in the Gaza Strip and North Sinai generally was higher than of households in Judaea and Samaria. Thus 75 per cent of urban households in Judaea and Samaria and 63 per cent in the Gaza Strip and North Sinai had a kitchen against 33 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively, in rural households, but taking the aggregates for both areas it is seen that 46 per cent of households in Judaea and Samaria and 50 per cent of households in the Gaza Strip and North Sinai were so equipped.

The standard of facilities of Non-Jewish households in Israel was higher than either in Judaea and Samaria or in Gaza and North Sinai. The same applies to rural and urban settlements, taken separately. In Israel, for instance, 39 per cent of Non-Jewish households have electricity as compared with 28 per cent in Judaea and Samaria and 18 per cent in the Gaza Strip and North Sinai. Eighty per cent of urban Non-Jewish Israeli households have electricity as against 34 per cent of urban households in the Gaza Strip and North Sinai and 71 per cent in Judaea and Samaria, see Table L.

TABLE L.- HOUSEHOLDS WITH FACILITIES, BY TYPE OF SETTLEMENT IN JUDAEA AND SAMARIA, THE GAZA STRIP AND NORTH SINAI AND IN THE NON-JEWISH SECTOR OF ISRAEL (Percentages)

Facilities	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Judaea and Samaria (a)	Gaza Strip	Non-Jews in Israel	Judaea and Samaria	Gaza Strip	Non-Jews in Israel	Judaea and Samaria	Gaza Strip and North Sinai	Non-Jews in Israel (b)
Kitchen	45.5	55.6	63.6	74.7	63.2	83.0	33.4	24.7	56.8
Inside toilet	40.5	44.0	34.1	76.5	58.8	64.2	26.9	9.3	23.5
Running water	17.7	29.3	51.6	56.9	46.9	80.3	4.1	(2.8)	41.5
Bathroom	17.3	19.5	24.6	41.7	32.5	43.2	9.3	(4.7)	18.2
Electricity	23.1	17.9	39.1	71.0	34.0	79.5	6.7	(3.1)	25.4

(a) Including refugee camps. (b) Data of Household Equipment Survey, 1966

c. Household Equipment

As in the case of facilities the percentage of households having various items of household equipment (except television sets) is higher in Judaea and Samaria than in the Gaza Strip and North Sinai, both in urban and in rural settlements.

TABLE M.- HOUSEHOLDS HAVING SELECTED ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT,
BY TYPE OF SETTLEMENT IN JUDAEA AND SAMARIA, THE GAZA STRIP
AND NORTH SINAI AND IN THE NON-JEWISH SECTOR OF ISRAEL
(Percentages)

Household Equipment	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Judaea and Samaria (a)	Gaza Strip (a)	Non-Jews in Israel	Judaea and Samaria	Gaza Strip	Non-Jews in Israel	Judaea and Samaria	Gaza Strip	Non-Jews in Israel
Radio	57.9	47.7	82.3	72.5	54.3	-	51.9	30.3	-
Television	1.8	3.3	3.5	6.2	6.7	(11.5)	0.2	0.2	0.5
Electric refrigerator	4.8	2.5	11.0	77.7	5.2	35.6	0.3	0.1	1.7

(a) Including refugee camps.
(b) Data of Household Equipment Survey, 1966.

Comparison between Judaea and Samaria, the Gaza Strip and North Sinai with the Non-Jewish sector of Israel shows that a higher percentage of Israeli households have various items of equipment in their homes. For instance, as many as 82 per cent of Non-Jewish households in Israel had radios and 3.5 per cent television sets, compared with much lower percentages in the areas investigated.

d. Assistance

More households in Judaea and Samaria - about 14 per cent - received assistance from relatives abroad than in the Gaza Strip and North Sinai (about 7 per cent). On the other hand more households in the Gaza Strip and North Sinai reported that they were receiving support from or registered with UNRWA - 67 per cent as against a mere 30 per cent in Judaea and Samaria - but it should be borne in mind that there were more refugee households in North Sinai and the Gaza Strip.

e. Farm Cultivation

Considerable differences were found between the proportion of farm households in the areas investigated. The Golan Heights ranked highest with 78 per cent, followed by Judaea and Samaria with 43 per cent and the Gaza Strip and North Sinai with only 14 per cent: In rural settlements (excluding refugee camps) 57 per cent of households in Judaea and Samaria and 41 per cent in Gaza Strip and North Sinai operated a farm. For further specification by type of settlement, see tables 12 and 23.

CHAPTER II. ORGANIZATION OF THE CENSUS AND LIMITATION OF THE RESULTS

This publication (the second in the series) presents data on housing conditions, facilities, cultivation of agricultural farms and receipt of assistance. These data were collected in the course of the Census of Population 1967, conducted in the territories administered by the Israel Defence Forces. The census procedures and its organization were outlined in publication No. 1 in this series.

The questions relating to the topics dealt with in the present publication were contained in a supplementary detailed questionnaire used for a sample of 20 per cent of all households (Stage B questionnaire) in addition to the general Stage A questionnaire which was filled in for the whole population and contained only basic demographic particulars.

From the sample data estimates were drawn up for the entire population according to a method to be described below.

1. The Population

The data in this publication relate to all households present in the administered areas on the census data, except the population living in institutions and nomads (119,200 in Judaea and Samaria and 66,800 in the Gaza Strip and North Sinai).

2. The Survey Unit

For the characteristics, which are the subject of the present publication each household was considered as a survey unit, consisting of those persons present at the time of the Census, living in the same dwelling unit and having most of their meals together.

3. Method of Investigation

The data were obtained by interviewing the households in their homes. Enumerators called on all households included in the sample and filled in a Stage B questionnaire immediately after the completion of the Stage A questionnaire (except in the Golan Heights where the Stage B questionnaire was filled in for the entire population about two weeks after the general Stage A of the Census was taken). A copy of the Stage B questionnaire is shown in the Appendix. A curfew was imposed during the Census.

4. Sampling Method

As noted, the characteristics of the population presented in this publication were collected for a representative 20 per cent sample of the households in Judaea and Samaria, the Gaza Strip and North Sinai.

The buildings in which the population of the area resided were mapped before the Census and divided into "Enumeration Districts", with an average of 55 households in each(a). The sample was a sample of enumeration districts (cluster sample), drawn systematically from geographical strata. Although this method introduced a certain clustering which lessened the precision of the estimates, it was, nevertheless, simpler and more convenient from an organizational point of view. The special conditions under which the Census was conducted (in one day, under curfew conditions and with the enumerators working in teams, etc.) prevented taking an unclustered sample.

5. Field Work

About 750 special enumerators (Stage B enumerators) carried out the Census in the sample enumeration districts (Stage B districts). For this purpose enumerators of a higher standard and with a better knowledge of Arabic were chosen. They received 10-12 hours comprehensive instructions and training before going in the field (compared with only 4 hours for Stage A enumerators).

The field work was carried out in teams. Each team of Stage B enumerators was composed of 4-6 enumerators and was responsible for one Stage B enumeration district. A special Stage B crew-leader was in charge of one or two teams.

The filled-in questionnaires were handed in during the day to a field office in charge of 3-4 crew-leaders (of whom 1 or 2 were Stage B supervisors) where they were first edited by a special editor of each field office. Special care was taken in editing the Stage B questionnaires and as a result further enquiries were made or corrections introduced whenever required.

(a) In the Golan Heights a detailed questionnaire was filled in for all households while in one "region" in Judaea and Samaria the Stage B questionnaire was filled in for a sample of only 15 per cent of the enumeration districts because of a shortage of personnel.

This was followed in the Jerusalem Office of the Central Bureau of Statistics by further editing during the coding. The coded questionnaires were punched on punch-cards with one for each household and one for every person aged 15 years and above. A computer edit-check was then carried out and logical inconsistencies were corrected according to predetermined instructions. The material was then processed to a set of standard tables on an IBM 360/30 computer at the Office of Mechanization Centre.

6. Method of Estimation

In order to obtain estimates for the total population from the sample surveyed, the data had to be multiplied by a suitable raising factor. Although approximately one fifth of the enumeration districts were selected for Stage B enumeration, this factor was usually higher than 5 because of:

- a. variations in the size of the enumeration districts;
- b. field-work errors, Stage B questionnaires not being filled in for part or whole of an enumeration district included in the sample or being filled in for enumeration districts not so included;
- c. non-inclusion of the (Stage B) characteristics in the supplementary enumeration conducted after the full census.

For the sake of statistical accuracy a different raising factor was therefore used for different groups of enumeration districts or inflation categories, as follows:

a. Population outside refugee camps

- (1) Towns - each town separately
- (2) Urban settlements - by sub-districts in the "census region"
- (3) Rural settlements - by sub-districts in the "census region"

b. Population in refugee camps

- (1) Gaza Strip and North Sinai - in the towns, every refugee quarter was considered as a separate inflation category while the remaining refugee camps in the region constituted one inflation category.
- (2) Judaea and Samaria - all refugee camps in each "census region" constituted one inflation category.

The inflation factor F was determined as follows for each inflation category:

$$F = \frac{\text{total number of persons aged 15 years and above in Stage A}^{(a)}}{\text{total number of persons aged 15 years and above in Stage B}}$$

In this way it was intended that all estimates for adults aged 15 years and above in a tabulation for one or several inflation categories should correspond to the full census population. Nevertheless, the number of persons and households in Stage A and B does not fully coincide owing to sampling errors and differences in investigation and processing methods which led to a slight difference between Stage A and Stage B in the average number of adults per household(b).

The total number of persons in Judaea and Samaria, according to Stage A of the Census, was 594,089, in the Gaza Strip and North Sinai 377,307 and in the Golan Heights 6,396 while the respective figures obtained according to Stage B were 603,378, 394,433 and 6,312.

It should further be noted that in the Gaza Strip the classification of the urban population included in the supplementary census registration as regards residence inside or outside refugee camps, was faulty. This error was not corrected in the tabulation of the basic questions but an effort was made to correct it in the tabulation of the detailed data. Hence the total of refugee camp residents in the two tabulations is not identical (the correction was, however, made for Rafiah, Khan Yunis and Dir el Bella).

7. Limitations of the Figures

Like any statistical activity, the results of this Census are also subject to a number of limitations:

- a. Response errors and errors of processing - these errors result from inaccurate replies and from errors in recording, coding, punching or processing. It should be noted, that a part of these errors tend to cancel each other in the totals.

- (a) Including those enumerated in the supplementary registration apart from residents of institutions and nomads.
- (b) See Census of Population 1967 Publication No. 1, pp. XXX-XXXII. The difference between Stage A and B in the Golan Heights is due not to sampling errors but to the time interval between the two stages.

b. Errors resulting from the sampling:

(1) Biases due to the fact that the household sample and the the households actually investigated and processed were not fully identical because of defects in implementing the sample and because the population included in the supplementary registration was not investigated in Stage B. When the data were processed the sample characteristics for each strata were imputed also to the population not directly represented by means of a proportional estimate; this, however, led to certain minor biases, for instance, regarding estimates of households and total population.

(2) Sampling errors: The estimates suffer also from errors that result from the fact that the survey was based on a sample and not on a complete census of all households. As the sample included some 20,000 households in Judaea and Samaria and about 11,000 in the Gaza Strip and Northern Sinai, the sampling errors are very small for estimates referring to large groups (e.g. total population) and to common occurrences. On the other hand, as the estimates refer to smaller geographical groups (e.g. individual settlements) or to rarer occurrences, the effect of the sampling errors increases.

For lack of time, exact estimates of the sampling errors have not yet been drawn up. Only very rough estimates were made in order to caution the reader in respect of estimates for which the sampling error might be considerable.

Indication of Sampling Errors in this Publication

All data are divided into three categories:

- a. Data relating to over 450 households (or the corresponding population) or percentages based on denominators of this size. Here the sampling error is estimated as less than 30 per cent and no special notation was used for these figures. (It should, however, be noted that these figures may also be affected by other errors noted above).
- b. Data relating to 250-449 households or percentages based on a denominator of this size, or data relating to over one per cent of the total (but less than 450 households). These figures were put in parenthesis to indicate that they are subject to a high sampling error.

c. The remaining data were put in double parenthesis to indicate that they are subject to a very high sampling error.

Figures relating to persons were parenthesized or not according to the corresponding figure for households.

Confidence Intervals

Let P be the percentage of households with a given characteristic, \hat{P} the estimated percentage according to the sample, and \bar{N} the estimated total on which this percentage was calculated. The following table shows the interval within which P may be found with a probability of 95 per cent, the "95 per cent of confidence interval for P".

The estimates of the confidence intervals were based on the following formula for sample variance:

$$\hat{\sigma}^2_{\hat{P}} = \frac{(1-f) P(1-P)}{n} \left[1 + \sqrt{(\bar{N} - 1)} \right]$$

where P is the estimated percentage having the characteristic in question in a given population, (e.g. the entire area, a sub-district, a given settlement).

- f - total sampling rate
- n - sample size of households in that population
- \bar{N} - average size of enumeration district, i.e. 55 households
- ρ - arbitrary estimate of the intra-group correlation - 0.1.
- $\hat{\sigma}^2_{\hat{P}}$ - estimate of sampling variance of estimate \hat{P}

See, e.g. M. Hansen, W. Hurwitz, W. Madow: *Sample Survey Methods and Theory*, Vol. I, Wiley, New York, 1953, p. 259

CONFIDENCE INTERVAL OF 95 PERCENT FOR VARIOUS VALUES OF \hat{P} AND \hat{N}

\hat{N} Estimate of the Total Population (Households)	\hat{P} - Estimates of Percentage							More Than 30%
	1%	2%	5%	10%	20%	30%		
1,000	0.2-15.5	0.3-16.9	1-19.5	2-28	7-40	14-52	$P \pm 19.5$	
2,000	0.2- 9.0	0.3-10.8	1.1-15.2	4-22	10-34	18-44	$P \pm 13.8$	
5,000	0.2- 4.9	1.4- 6.4	2.1-10.6	6-16	14-28	22-39	$P \pm 8.7$	
10,000	0.2- 3.3	0.4- 4.7	2.7- 8.6	7-14	15-26	25-35	$P \pm 6.2$	
20,000	0.4- 2.6	1.1- 3.6	3.4- 7.2	8-13	17-24	26-34	$P \pm 4.4$	
50,000	0.5- 2.2	1.4- 2.9	3.8- 6.1	8-12	18-22	28-32	$P \pm 2.8$	
100,000	0.6- 1.7	1.6- 2.8	4.2- 5.9	9-11	18-22	28-32	$P \pm 2$	

Example for the use of a table of confidence interval

- a. If $\hat{N} = 5,000$ $P = 5\%$ we obtain that the census proportion is within the confidence limits of 95% between 2.1% and 10.6%.
- b. For a \hat{P} larger than 30%, for example $P = 40\%$ $N = 5,000$ half the width of the confidence is 8.7% and therefore the proportion of the population is in the confidence of 95% between 40 - 8.7 = 31.3% to 40 + 8.7 = 48.7%.

It should be pointed out that for small \hat{P} the confidence interval given here is symmetrical about the estimate interval. The table was built according to existing tables with the assumption that the sampling variance behaves according to the expression given before.

CHAPTER III. DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Household - a group of persons present at the time of the census who were living together in the same home, and generally had most of their meals together.
2. Type of population - according to the place of residence of the household head before the 1948 war. Households and persons were divided in the sample processings into four categories, as follows:

Outside refugee camps:

- non-refugees - households whose head lived before the 1948 war outside Israel territory;
- refugees - households whose head lived before the 1948 war in Israel territory;
- not-known - place of residence of household heads before the 1948 war is not known, or where it cannot be classified or where the household head was born after that war.

Inside refugee camps: households living inside refugee camps, the majority of whom originates from Israel territory.

On processing, all persons belonging to a household were classified into the same type of population as the head of the household.

3. Facilities

Type of structure - classified according to the material from which the outer walls were made.

- Hard buildings - stones, concrete blocks,
- Clay - walls built of clay,
- Other - all structures whose outer walls were made of cloth, tarpaulin, tin sheets, wood, asbestos; also caves and huts.

Number of rooms - includes living, dining, sleeping and guest rooms as well as the hall and rooms of all tenants included in the household.

Not included are storerooms, kitchens and conveniences.

Average housing density - the number of persons living in a dwelling on the census date, divided by the number of rooms.

Electricity - electric installation in the dwelling (even if there is at present no electric current).

Source of water for household use

water tap inside dwelling;
water tap in yard;
private water well - well or cistern for the exclusive use of the household;
public well - well or cistern used by a number of households (even when a fee is charged);
other - water from a spring, stream or from neighbours, etc.

Bathroom - special separate was room.

For exclusive use of household;
used jointly with other household(s);
no bathroom.

Kitchen - special separate room used solely for cooking and the preparation of meals.

For exclusive use of household;
used jointly with other households;
no kitchen.

Toilet - the toilet may be for the exclusive use of the household or used jointly with another household and may be either indoors or outdoors. It is considered to be outdoors if the members of the household have to cross an uncovered area to get to it.

4. Household Equipment

Radio - includes radio sets working on alternating current or batteries (transistor radios). A household was considered to have a radio if one was found on the premises.

Television - only sets in residents' homes were included but not in public places (e.g. cafes, hotels, etc.)

Refrigerator - a distinction was made between electric refrigerators and ice-boxes.

5. Assistance

UNRWA Assistance - all households registered with UNRWA (whether receiving food or services or one of the two or merely registered with UNRWA) were considered to be receiving UNRWA assistance.

Assistance from Relatives Abroad - all households which received regular assistance at monthly or quarterly intervals from abroad.

Other Assistance - regular assistance received by household from such agencies as UNICEF, Government welfare bureaux, local religious institutions and the like.

4. Farms and Branches of Agriculture

A farm is defined as a household the head of whom answered at least one of the following questions in the affirmative:

1. Did you grow field crops this year?
2. Did you grow vegetables this year?
3. Have you any plantations?
4. Have you any goats, sheep or cattle?

In these questions no lower limit on the size of the area cultivated or the number of heads of livestock was given, so that the farms also include households which cultivate very small plots. Moreover, farms worked in common by two households were counted twice.

5. Refugees

Households were defined as refugee or non-refugee households according to the settlement in which the head of the households was living in 1948.

6. Geographic Characteristics

Military Government Boundaries. The tables are presented separately for Judaea and Samaria, the Gaza Strip and North Sinai, and the Golan Heights. Where geographic detail is given, a distinction is also made between the Gaza Strip and Northern Sinai.

The totals for the Gaza Strip also include some 2,500 residents of Rafiah who live south of the former international border, in North Sinai.

In North Sinai all settlements along the coastal strip from the boundary of the area near Rafiah down to El Arish were enumerated, but not the nomads in this area.

In the Golan Heights only the inhabited settlements were enumerated, all of which lie in the northern part of this area.

Sub-districts. In Judaea and Samaria, the administrative division by sub-districts was followed, as it existed under Jordanian rule, except in East Jerusalem. In the tables the Ramalla, Bethlehem, Jericho and Jerusalem sub-districts were combined as were the sub-districts of Tulkarem and Jenin.

Geographic Detail. For technical reasons the settlements had to be classified before the census was conducted so that their classification was determined according to the Jordanian Census of 1961 and the Egyptian statistical estimates of 1966 for the Gaza Strip. These data are referred to as "previous sources".

Settlement. A settlement was defined as any place that is permanently settled by 50 persons or more and lies outside the boundaries of another settlement. Places found to be inhabited by fewer than 50 persons were joined with an adjacent settlement. Places inhabited by fewer than 50 persons and not lying within the boundaries of another settlement were included in the sample. In tables showing geographic detail, a distinction was made between urban and rural settlements.

Types of Settlement. Urban settlements are settlements in which according to previous sources there were at least 10,000 inhabitants, including Bet Jalla near Bethlehem, although in the present census fewer than 10,000 inhabitants were counted here, as well as in Kalkilia and in Jericho.

Small villages - settlements with 50-5,000 inhabitants (according to previous sources).

Large villages - settlements with 5,000-10,000 inhabitants according to previous sources, including Araqa, Ya'abed and Abu Dis where fewer than 5,000 inhabitants were enumerated.

Refugee Camps. In all tables except those dealing with farm cultivation no distinction was made between big and small villages whereas refugee camps were considered as a separate type of settlement. In the tables dealing with farm cultivation, a refugee camp was included in the neighbouring settlement.

Nomads and residents of institutions were not included in the sample population.

7. Calculation of Percentages

In all tables except those dealing with farm cultivation, percentages were calculated of the total number of persons who answered a given question. In the tables on farm cultivation, percentages were computed of the total population.

A P P E N D I X

Israel Defence Forces
CENSUS OF POPULATION 5727 (1967)

Stage B Questionnaire
Household Questionnaire

For Office Use

(9-10)

No. of Household:
No. of Enumeration District:

No. of Stage A Questionnaire	No. of Persons	
	Total	15+
Total		

For Coding	Column A	For Coding	Column B	For Coding	Column C																		
(11-12)	1. Note the number of people you enumerated in all Stage A Questionnaires in this household in all registration units.	(31)	5. What type of structure does the household live in? 1. Solid building (stone, blocks, concrete) 2. Clay 3. Other (tent, hut, cave, etc.)	(38)	12. Do you have a radio or a transistor radio? 1. Yes 2. No																		
(13-14)	2. Note the number of people aged 15 years and over that you listed in all Stage A Questionnaires in this household.	(32)	6. How many rooms are there in the dwelling? (including all rooms used for living and sleeping, halls and for guests)	(39)	13. Do you have a television receiver? 1. Yes 2. No																		
(15)	3. Copy from the first Stage A Questionnaire of this household the code for the religion of the head of this household.	(33)	7. Is there electricity in the dwelling? 1. Yes 2. No	(40)	14. Do you have a refrigerator? 1. Yes, an electric refrigerator 2. Yes, an ice-box 3. No																		
(16)	4. Does the head of this household have sons or daughters who are at present outside the territories held by Israel? 1. No (proceed to Column B) 2. Yes, state below how many years ago they left and in which country they are today	(34)	8. What is the source of the water for the household? 1. Water faucet (tap) inside the dwelling 2. Water faucet (tap) in the yard 3. Private well 4. Public well 5. Other	(41)	15. Does the household receive aid or is it registered with the Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)?(a)																		
(17-30)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 5%;">No. of Years</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Country of Stay</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	No. of Years	Country of Stay																	(35)	9. Do you have a bathroom? 1. There is one for the sole use of the household 2. There is one shared with other households. 3. No	(42)	16. Have you received regular support from relatives abroad? 1. Yes 2. No
No. of Years	Country of Stay																						
		(36)	10. Do you have a kitchen? 1. There is one for the sole use of the household 2. There is one shared with other households 3. No	(43)	17. Are you receiving other regular support? 1. Yes 2. No																		
		(37)	11. Do you have a lavatory? 1. There is one inside the building for the sole use of the household 2. There is one inside the building for use together with others 3. There is one outside the building for the sole use of the household 4. There is one outside the building shared with others 5. No	(44)	18. Did you grow field crops this year?(b)																		
				(45)	19. Did you grow vegetables this year?(b)																		
				(46)	20. Do you have fruit orchards?(b)																		
				(47)	21. Do you have cattle, sheep, or goats?																		
If less than one year, write in number of years "0".																							

Enumerator: You must fill out a personal questionnaire for each person in the household, aged 15 or over.

(a) Not included in the questionnaire for the Golan Heights.

(b) Questions were also asked as to the number of dunams cultivated.