

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS
OF THE POPULATION
IN THE ADMINISTERED
TERRITORIES

Data from Sample Enumeration

Jerusalem, 1968

I N T R O D U C T I O N

The Central Bureau of Statistics is pleased to present to the public another publication on the results of the Census of Population which was conducted by it in September 1967 in the areas administered by the Israel Defence Forces. This publication which is third in the series of the 1967 Census publications, presents for the first time preliminary data on demographic and social subjects: fertility, child mortality, emigration and education. These data were collected from a sample of households simultaneously with the full census. The principal findings are reviewed in the introduction which also contains a description of the methods used for the data collecting, their limitations, definitions of the data and their various classifications. The detailed results are presented in the tables.

I wish to thank all those who have been instrumental in planning and carrying out this census and in publishing its results. The names of those in charge of the various operations were given in the first publication which presented the results of the full enumeration.

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The Government Statistician

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I N T R O D U C T I O N
A N D
A P P E N D I X

INTRODUCTION

I. MAIN RESULTS

The data contained in this publication are based on a sample census so that they do not agree completely with the full census data published in Publication No. 1 of this series. Explanations of the sampling errors and the evaluation of the statistical significance of the sample data may be found in Chapter II, which also lists other possible errors (response, enumeration and coding errors).

Type of Population: The population of Judaea and Samaria and of Gaza and North Sinai was classified by residence inside or outside refugee camps. Those living in camps were classified into "refugees" and "non-refugees" according to the place of residence of the head of the household before 1948 (see definitions and explanations).

TABLE A. - BREAKDOWN OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS
BY TYPE OF POPULATION

Type of Population	Judaea and Samaria		Gaza and North Sinai	
	Households	Persons	Households	Persons
	Absolute Numbers			
TOTAL	119,153	603,383	66,821	394,424
Outside refugee camps - total	108,036	545,243	36,662	214,409
Household head - non-refugee	89,612	453,292	24,159	142,705
Household head - refugee	11,908	63,520	9,724	58,232
Household head - not known	6,516	28,431	2,779	13,472
Inside refugee camps	11,117	58,140	30,159	180,015
	Percentages (a)			
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Outside refugee camps - total	90.7	90.4	54.9	54.4
Household head - non-refugee	80.0	79.3	39.1	38.6
Household head - refugee	10.7	11.1	15.8	15.8
Inside refugee camps	9.3	9.6	45.1	45.6

(a) The "not known" were proportionally divided over the other categories outside the refugee camps.

The percentages of the population living in refugee camps and of "refugee" families living outside the camps were higher in the Gaza Strip and North Sinai than in Judaea and Samaria, though in both the majority of people living outside the camps were "non-refugees". In Judaea and Samaria their percentage is higher (88 per cent) than in the Gaza Strip and North Sinai (71 per cent). In the population of Judaea and Samaria excluding refugee camps there were more "non-refugees" in the rural settlements (91 per cent) than in the urban settlements (79 per cent). Of the Christian population of Judaea and Samaria 98 per cent was living outside camps (79 per cent non-refugees and 19 per cent refugees) and only 2 per cent in camps.

Marital Status. Most persons of both sexes aged 15 and above were married, with 65 to 70 per cent of the men and 64 to 66 per cent of the women being married, varying with the area. A higher percentage of unmarried was found among men than among women, mainly because of the difference in the age of marriage, while on the other hand there were more widows than widowers.

The distribution of the adult population by marital status depends both on the specific percentages at each age group and on the age structure. Data on the marital status by age and sex are given in Tables 8-10, 35-37 and 58.

Years of Study. The percentage that had attended school, by sex, was about the same in Judaea and Samaria and in the Gaza Strip and North Sinai, but lower in the Golan Heights. Among those who had received schooling the standard of education of both sexes was higher in the Gaza Strip and North Sinai than in Judaea and Samaria and still more so than in the Golan Heights.

TABLE B. - PERCENTAGE ATTENDED SCHOOLS, BY AREA,
NUMBER OF YEARS OF STUDY AND SEX

	Judaea and Samaria		Gaza Strip and North Sinai		Golan Heights	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Percentage of adults that attended school	63.2	25.7	60.4	26.9	54.0	18.1
Percentage attended school by number of years of study						
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 - 4	26.1	26.8	19.1	19.3	35.3	62.8
5 - 8	42.9	48.1	33.5	37.2	44.3	34.5
9+	31.0	25.1	47.4	43.5	20.4	2.7

In Judaea and Samaria the standard of education of both sexes was highest in the towns, and lowest in the rural settlements with the refugee camps being in between. In the Gaza Strip and North Sinai, the standard of education of the inhabitants of refugee camps - most of them big camps located in or near the towns - was about the same as of the remaining inhabitants. The Christians were found to have a higher standard of education than the Moslems.

Place of Residence Before the 1948 War. Of the population aged 21 and above for which relevant data are available, 21 per cent in Judaea and Samaria and 57 per cent in the Gaza Strip and North Sinai were living in Israel territory before the 1948 War. Their proportion was much higher in families where the head of the household is a refugee and among the refugee camps population, although in both these categories a certain percentage reported that they had been living outside Israel territory (9 per cent of respondents in the refugee camps of Gaza and 15 per cent in the refugee camps of Judaea and Samaria).

Sons/daughters living outside the territories administered by Israel: Thirty three per cent of households in Judaea and Samaria and 24 per cent of households in the Gaza Strip and North Sinai reported that there were sons and daughters of the head of the household living during the Census outside the areas administered by Israel - (for the sake of brevity referred to as living abroad). In about half these households there were two or more sons or daughters abroad, and they numbered 77,500 in Judaea and Samaria and 27,700 in the Gaza Strip and North Sinai. By type of population there were no big differences in the percentage of households with sons/daughters abroad. Between 21 to 33 per cent of the sons/daughters abroad (varying with the type of population and the area) departed during the year preceding the census, but the majority had left before the Six Day war.

The majority of sons/daughters abroad were reported to be living in Arab countries but while 41 per cent of those who had left Judaea and Samaria were reported to be in Jordan, 56 per cent of the emigrants from the Gaza Strip and North Sinai were living in Egypt.

Fertility: A very high fertility rate varying but slightly with different demographic characteristics is typical for all the three areas and in that respect is very similar to the non-Jewish population in Israel. Non-single women aged 45-49, i.e. at the end of their child-bearing period, were found to have had an average of 8.6 live births in Judaea and Samaria and 8.3 and 7.0 live births in the Gaza Strip and North Sinai and the Golan Heights, respectively. The average was still higher for women who were married at the time of the census, but somewhat lower for divorced and widowed. In Judaea and Samaria which have a considerable Christian population it could be noted that the fertility rate of Moslems was higher than of Christians but no

systematic differences could be established by type of population and of settlement though to some extent an inverse ratio was found between standard of education and fertility. Where in the older age groups a smaller number of children was reported than by women aged 45-49 this is probably due to the fact that these older women omitted to mention some of the children they have had. In Judaea and Samaria 32 per cent and in the Gaza Strip and North Sinai 31 per cent of non-single women aged 45-49 reported 11 or more children each.

Child mortality. The census also included questions regarding the number of children borne to non-single women (aged 15-60) during the past 5 years and how many of them died in the meantime. Although it is doubtful whether in their replies the women adhered to the strict time limit, the data so obtained are sufficient for a fair estimate of child mortality.

In Judaea and Samaria 21 per cent of these children were found to have died, and in the Gaza Strip and North Sinai and in the Golan Heights 22 and 16 per cent, respectively. The type of population did not seem to have any major effect on these percentages, and altogether child mortality was found to be over three times as high as among the non-Jewish population of Israel. The mortality rate was slightly higher with very young women and with women close to the end of their childbearing period.

II. ORGANIZATION OF THE CENSUS AND LIMITATIONS OF THE RESULTS

The data of this publication 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 the method described below.

1. The Population

The data in this publication relate to all persons in households in the administered areas on the census date, except the population living in institutions and nomads.

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 Enquiry

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.

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 specific 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 for 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 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 designated to be sampled;
- 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 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 household 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 Deir el Balah.

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 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 North 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.

Presentation of the Data

The following rules were followed in the presentation of the data:

- a. Whenever the relative sampling error was less than 30 per cent the data are shown as such;
- b. when the relative sampling error was in the range of 30-50 per cent the figures were placed in parentheses;
- c. when the sampling error exceeded 50 per cent the figure was enclosed in double parentheses.

CONFIDENCE INTERVAL OF 95 PERCENT FOR VARIOUS VALUES OF \hat{P} AND \hat{N} APPLYING TO HOUSEHOLDS AND AGE GROUPS OF WOMEN

Estimate of the Total Population of Households and Age Groups of Women by No. of Table of Stage B Census	\hat{P} Estimate of Percentage											
	\hat{N}	(2)	(3)	(4)	1%	2%	5%	10%	20%	30%	30%±	
(1)	23,50,61	3,50	22,19,46	4,31,2								
	5,32,27		49									
	2,250	3,000	3,900	5,550	0.2-4.5	0.4-6.6	1.9-10.8	5.3-16.9	13.3-28.4	21.4-38.6	$\hat{P} \pm 8.9$	
	3,400	4,500	5,850	8,300	0.2-3.6	0.4-5.0	2.2-9.1	5.9-15.2	14.2-26.5	23.0-37.0	$\hat{P} \pm 7.3$	
	4,500	6,000	7,800	11,100	0.2-3.1	0.7-4.7	2.6-8.7	6.5-14.6	15.2-25.7	23.9-36.1	$\hat{P} \pm 6.3$	
	6,750	9,000	11,700	16,650	0.3-2.6	1.0-4.0	3.0-7.8	7.2-13.7	16.0-24.6	25.0-35.0	$\hat{P} \pm 5.2$	
	9,000	12,000	15,600	22,200	0.3-2.3	1.1-3.6	3.3-7.4	7.4-13.1	16.5-23.9	25.7-34.3	$\hat{P} \pm 4.5$	
	11,250	15,000	19,500	27,750	0.4-2.1	1.2-3.5	3.4-7.1	7.7-12.7	16.9-23.5	26.1-33.9	$\hat{P} \pm 4.0$	
	18,000	24,000	31,200	44,400	0.5-1.8	1.2-3.1	3.6-6.6	8.0-12.0	17.4-22.6	27.0-33.0	$\hat{P} \pm 3.2$	
	22,500	30,000	39,000	55,500	0.5-1.7	1.4-2.9	3.8-6.4	8.4-11.8	17.8-22.4	27.3-32.7	$\hat{P} \pm 2.8$	
	45,000	60,000	78,000	111,000	0.6-1.5	1.5-2.6	4.2-5.9	8.8-11.3	18.4-21.6	28.1-31.9	$\hat{P} \pm 2.0$	
	77,500	90,000	117,000	166,000	0.7-1.4	1.5-2.5	4.3-5.7	9.0-11.0	18.7-21.4	28.4-31.6	$\hat{P} \pm 1.6$	
	90,000	120,000	156,000	222,000	0.7-1.3	1.6-2.5	4.4-5.6	9.2-10.9	18.9-21.2	28.6-31.4	$\hat{P} \pm 1.4$	

Note: For values of \hat{P} 50% the confidence interval for $\hat{Q} = 1 - \hat{P}$ can be obtained from the above table.

Confidence Intervals

A 95 per cent confidence interval for the estimate of proportion P gives the range within which that proportion would have been obtained in a full census at a confidence level of 95 per cent. Confidence intervals have been calculated for most of the tables in order to help the reader evaluate the statistical significance of the data material. Non-sampling errors were not taken into account in this calculation. Thus confidence intervals are shown for all tables relating to households and to women by age groups, from which the confidence intervals for the remaining tables were determined.

Use of the Confidence Interval Table

The calculation of the 95 per cent confidence level is based on the variables \hat{N} and \hat{P} where \hat{N} is the estimated total of households or of women in the various age groups and \hat{P} is the estimated proportion as defined above.

1) Example a

In Table No. 22 Judaea and Samaria showing the distribution of households by the number of sons or daughters staying outside the areas held by Israel, the total number of households in Hebron is 7,080 and the total number of households with a son or daughter staying abroad is 960, so that 13.6 per cent of all households in Hebron have a son or daughter abroad. The confidence interval for the percentage of Hebronite households with a son or daughter staying abroad is obtained as follows:

Let us look at column 3 (where Table No. 22 is listed). Since the total number of households in Hebron is 7,080, the closest \hat{N} is that for 7,800. Since $\hat{P} = 13.6$ per cent and there is no figure indicated for this percentage, let us look at the extremes of the confidence interval for $\hat{P} = 10$ per cent and $\hat{N} = 7,800$ which are 6.5 and 14.6 per cent and add 3.6 per cent to both, i.e. the difference between $\hat{P} = 13.6$ per cent and $\hat{P} = 10$ per cent. Hence the percentage of Hebronite households with a son or daughter staying abroad may be set at between 11.1 and 18.2 per cent at a confidence level of 95 per cent. Wherever absolute numbers are shown, the corresponding percentages must first be calculated or looked up in the appropriate table and according to it the confidence intervals can be obtained.

Example b

Table 23, which is listed in column 1 (Judaea and Samaria), shows all non-single women aged 15-60 by type of population, family status,

age and the average number of children borne. The total number of women is 105,337 and of women aged 15-19 - 4,495. This age group thus constitutes 4.3 per cent of the total. To determine the confidence interval for this estimate of percentage of women aged 15+ of the total, let us look at Column No. 1. The \hat{N} closest to 105,337 is 90,000. Therefore this value should be taken in order to determine the right value of the confidence interval. Since $\hat{P} = 4.3$ per cent, which is not shown in the table, let us look at the extreme values of the confidence interval for $\hat{P} = 5$ per cent and $\hat{N} = 90,000$ which are 4.4 and 5.6 per cent, deducting 0.7 per cent - the difference between $\hat{P} = 5$ per cent and $P = 4.3$ per cent from each side. Accordingly the percentage of women aged 15-19 is between 3.7 and 4.9 per cent at a confidence level of 95 per cent.

2) Other Tables (for which confidence intervals are shown)

In these tables the corresponding N must be taken from another table, as indicated below, consulting the appropriate column.

REFERENCE TABLE FOR JUDAEA AND SAMARIA AND THE GAZA STRIP

No. of Table	No. of the Table Containing the Appropriate \hat{N}
Judaea and Samaria	
20, 21	19
6, 7, 8, 15	4
12	5
1, 11, 14, 16	2
24, 25, 26	23
Gaza Strip	
47, 48	46
33, 34, 42	31
39	32
51, 52, 53	50

Examples

a) In Table 6 (Judaea and Samaria) relating to the number of persons aged 15 and above by type of population and age, the total number of "refugees" is 63,517, of whom 20 per cent are in the 15-29 age group. The appropriate \hat{N} is determined from Table 4 (households) appearing in column 4, as follows: The total number of refugee households is 11,909 so that the corresponding \hat{N} in column 4 is 11,110 which is the closest to 11,909. The confidence interval for the percentage of refugees aged 15-29 therefore lies between the extremes 15.2 and 25.7 per cent.

b) In Table 39 (Gaza Strip) relating to persons aged 15 years and above by type of population, sex and relationship to the head of the household, the total number of persons aged 15 and above who are "non-refugees" is 70,652, of whom 32,517 or 46.0 per cent are men. The appropriate \hat{N} must be taken from Table 32, where the total number of "non-refugee" households is 24,159, so that the corresponding \hat{N} in column 1 is 22,500. Since $\hat{P} = 46$ per cent, the last column of the table should be consulted, so that the appropriate confidence interval is (46.0 ± 2.8) per cent. Accordingly the percentage of "non-refugee" men in the Gaza Strip is within the range of 43.2 and 48.8 per cent at a confidence level of 95 per cent.

III. DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

a. Demographic Characteristics

1. Census date: In the Golan Heights the Stage A Census was conducted on 10 August 1967 and the Stage B census on 15 August 1967. In the Gaza Strip and North Sinai the Census was carried out between 10 and 14 September and in Judaea and Samaria between 17 and 25 September.

Census Population: The census population consisted of all persons whose presence was actually checked in the course of the house to house census and does not include persons who were absent from their homes unless they had a special permit to that effect.

Type of Residence: By type of residence the population was divided into two groups: persons living in households and persons living in institutions. In the sample census dealt with in this publication only the population living in households was included.

Household: A household was defined as a group of persons who shared the same home and were in the habit of having most of their meals together, including guests present at the time of the census.

Total Number of Persons, Number of Persons aged 15 and above per household -
In the sample data the number of household members aged 15 years and above was determined according to the sample questionnaire while the total number of household members was transferred from the full census questionnaire. The number of persons aged 0-14 in the sample data was established by deducting the adult population aged 15 years and above from the total population.

Religion: Household members were classified according to the religion of the head of the household as reported by him.

Type of Population: Both households and persons were classified into four groups according to the place of residence of the head of the household before 1948:

Outside the refugee camps:

"Non-refugees" - households whose head was living
outside Israel territory before the 1948 war;

"Refugees" - households whose heads were living in Israel territory before the 1948 war;

"Not known" - households where the place of residence of the head of the household before the 1948 war was not known, or could not be classified (ascertained) or where the head of the household was born after the 1948 war.

Inside refugee camps - households living in refugee camps, most but not all originating from Israel territory.

All household members were classified according to the same population type as the head of the household.

Personal Place of Residence Before the 1948 War - In the "personal sample questionnaire" information was obtained about the former place of residence - before the 1948 war - of every person aged 15 years and above (see questions 8,9 in the Stage B questionnaire). The replies were classified as follows:

Born in the present place of residence

Aged 21+ years

Aged 15-20 years, head of household "non-refugee"

Aged 15-20 years, head of household "refugee"

Aged 15-20 years - status of head of household not known

Living in present place of residence over 21 years

Living in present place of residence less than 21 years;

Aged 21+ years - living outside Israel territory in 1948

Aged 21+ years - living in Israel territory in 1948

Place of residence in 1948 not known

Aged 15-20 years, head of household - "non-refugee"

Aged 15-20 years, head of household - "refugee"

Aged 15-20 years - not known whether head of household is a refugee.

Age - The instructions required that the age should be determined according to the respondent's last birthday but there may have been a mis-statement of ages, especially of women and older people.

Relationship to Head of Household: This relationship was determined according to the classification appearing in question 6 of the "personal sample questionnaire". The data are given only for persons aged 15 years and above. That person whom the members of the household stated to be the head of the family, was considered as such.

Number of Years of Study: According to the instructions issued, the relevant question related to all the years the respondent had attended different schools, regardless of what type, including kuttab (Moslem religious school), elementary school, high school, vocational school, teachers training college, religious seminary, university, etc. Not included were courses, correspondence courses, private lessons and autodidactic studies. Only full years of schooling were recorded and parts of years were rounded off. The question referred to the number of years the respondent had attended school and not the grade attained. If he spent two years in the same grade, this was put down as two years of schooling.

Sons/Daughters of the Head of the Household Staying Outside the Territories

Administered by Israel: All heads of households were asked whether they had any sons or daughters staying outside the territories administered by I.D.F. and if the answer was in the affirmative - how many years ago each of them had left, and where he/or she was staying at the time of the census.

Fertility: Non-single women, aged 15-60 (the age 60 was included in view of the tendency to round off ages) were asked how many live births they had had, how many children they had borne during their lifetime even if they had died in the meantime, but not including miscarriages and stillbirths. Additional data on female fertility were obtained by means of the questions relating to the children borne during the 5 years preceding the census (questions 11,12 of the personal sample questionnaire, see photostat).

Mortality of Children Below the Age of 5 - Non-single women, aged 15-60 were asked how many children they had borne in the last five years that were still alive and how many of them had died in the meantime. By combining the answers to these two questions, the total number of children born in the 5 years preceding the census and the percentage who had died. Though it can hardly be assumed that the women adhered strictly to the 5-year time limit, the main purpose of the question was to ascertain the relative incidence of child mortality.

b. Geographic Characteristics

Boundaries of the Military Administration: Separate tables are presented for Judaea and Samaria, for the Gaza Strip and North Sinai and for the Golan Heights. The Gaza Strip tables include some 2,500 residents of Rafah living south of the former international border with North Sinai. In North Sinai only the settlements along the coastal strip, from the border near Rafah down to and including El Arish, were enumerated, but not the nomads roaming this area. In the Golan Heights the census covered all currently inhabited settlements lying in the Northern part of this territory.

Sub-Districts: The division into sub-districts was made according to the administrative division in force under Jordanian rule.

Settlement: Any place inhabited permanently by at least 50 persons present at the time of the census and lying outside the boundaries of another settlement was regarded as a settlement (locality).

Types of Settlement: For technical reasons the settlements had to be classified before the census was taken so that the type of the various settlements was determined according to the 1961 census conducted by the Kingdom of Jordan and the statistical estimates drawn up by the Egyptian Governor of the Gaza Strip in 1966. These will be referred to as "previous sources". In the processing of the sample data a simplified classification was used. The more detailed classification is set out in Publication No. 1 of the 1967 Census Series.

Urban Settlements: Settlements which according to the previous sources had at least 10,000 inhabitants.

In the census less than 10,000 inhabitants were found in Beit Jala, Qalqiliya and Jericho. The data relating to urban settlements do not include the refugee camps located there.

Rural Settlements: Settlements which according to the previous sources had less than 10,000 inhabitants, not including refugee camps. Nomads and persons living outside the settlement boundaries were included in the rural settlements.

Refugee Camps: This category includes both refugee camps located inside urban settlements and other refugee camps, and comprises UNRWA camps as well as the camps in Wadi Far'a and in the Jordan Valley.

A P P E N D I X

Headquarters Israel Defence Army
CENSUS OF POPULATION 5727 (1967)
Stage A Questionnaire

(For office use)

(No. of Enum. Distr.)

No. of household (9-10)

No. of questionnaire (11-12)

1. DATA ON HEAD OF UNIT (01)

Name
Name of family or clan
First name
Name of father
Name of grandfather
Name of mother

Religion/Sect

1	Moslem
2	Greek Catholic
3	Greek Orthodox
4	Roman Catholic
5	Other Christian, state:
6	Other religion, state:

(13)

Address
Name of settlement
Quarter
Street
Number of house/name of house

Sex

1	Male
2	Female

(14)

Age

(15--16)

1. Identity card number
or
2. Passport number

Birthplace (b)

1	Present settlement
	Other settlement, state:
	Near:

(17)

MARITAL STATUS

1	2	3	4
single	married	divorced	widowed

Occupation (b)

Total persons on this page

(18--19)

2. DATA ON OTHER MEMBERS OF THE UNIT

Serial No.	First Name	Relationship to head of unit	His wife	Unmarried son	Unmarried daughter	Age
02	-----	-----	1	2	3	(20-22)
03	-----	-----	1	2	3	(23-25)
.	-----	-----
.	-----	-----
.	-----	-----
.	-----	-----
15	-----	-----	.	.	.	(59-61)

(a) Note: Made out by enumerators for each basic family unit—man, wife (or wives) and unmarried children. A copy is given by the enumerator to the head of the unit to certify the enumeration and for identification.

(b) Not included in the questionnaire in the Golan Heights.

First name

For Coding	Column A	For Coding	Column B	For Coding	Column C
(16) 9	For office use	(26-27)	7. How many years did he study in all the schools he attended? (Do not include the school year 1967/68. If he did not study, mark 0 0).	For each married woman, widow or divorcee, 60 years of age or less:	
	Copy the details for questions 1-5 from the relevant Stage A questionnaire.			(31-32)	10. How many children has she born during her lifetime, including those who have since died? (if she has born no children, mark 0 0 and proceed to column D.)
(17-18)	1. The last two digits of the printed number of the Stage A questionnaire.	(28)	8. How many years has he lived in this settlement? 1. from birth (proceed to column C.) (a) if not from birth, note how many years and mark		
(19-20)	2. The serial number of the individual from the Stage A questionnaire		2. more than 20 years (proceed to column C.)	(33)	11. How many children has she born during the past five years who are still alive? (mark 0, 1, 2, 3).
(21)	3. Sex 1. male 2. female	3.	20 years or less		
(22)	4. Marital status 1. never married 2. married 3. divorced 4. widowed	(29-30)	9. Where did he live before the 1948 war? 1. not yet born (a) name of settlement		
(23-24)	5. Age		TO THE ENUMERATOR! If a town, note the quarter If a village, note the district or a neighbouring city If abroad, note the country	(34)	12. How many children has she born during the past five years who have since died? (mark 0, 1, 2, 3).
(25)	6. What is the relationship to the head of the household? 1. head of household 2. his wife 3. son/daughter 4. son-in-law/daughter-in-law 5. brother/sister 6. parents (of the head of household or his wife) 7. other relative 8. other (not a relative)		REMARKS:		

(a) These questions were not asked in the Golan Heights.

For Coding	Column D	For Coding	Column E	For Coding	Column F
(35)	13. Did he engage in any work whatever in the past week? 1. yes (proceed to column E.) 2. no	Details of his work in the past week		Details on his principal work in 1967 before the war	
		(39)	17. How many days did he work in the past week?	(48-49)	23. What was the major activity of the business in which he worked before the war?
(36)	14. Did he work or help in the past week on the farm or other family business? 1. yes (proceed to column E.) 2. no	(40-41)	18. How many hours a day did he work in general in the past week?	(50-51)	24. What was his principal work in his place of employment before the war?
(37)	15. Did he seek work in the past week? 1. yes (proceed to question 16) no, why did he not seek work? 2. he has work from which he was absent and he hopes to return 3. it is not worthwhile seeking work for there is none 4. did housework (housewife) 5. studied 6. he lived off his property 7. he is supported, sick, old, retired 8. other, note	(42-43)	19. What is the major activity of the enterprise or business in which he worked?	(52)	25. What was his status in the place of work 1. monthly employee 2. weekly employee 3. paid on a daily basis or by piecework 4. self-employed 5. employer 6. unpaid family worker
		(44-45)	20. What was his principal work in this place of employment?		
		(46)	21. What is his status in this place of employment? 1. monthly employee 2. weekly employee 3. paid on a daily basis or by piecework 4. self-employed 5. employer 6. unpaid family worker	(53-54)	26. How many days a month did he work in his last place of work before the war?
(38)	16. Did he work in 1967 before the war in any type of work, including agriculture? 1. yes (proceed to column F.) 2. no (end)	(47)	22. What was his principal work in 1967 before the war? 1. work different from the above 2. the same work as above (proceed to question 26) 3. did not work (end)	(55-57)	27. How much did he earn per month in this place of work? (in local currency) (Enumerator! If you make computations, please show in "remarks").