LABOUR FORCE

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### Introduction

**Chapter I. - Main Findings**

**General**

Presented below are the preliminary data concerning the characteristics of the population's labour force and the occupational and branch composition of the employed. These data were collected in the administered areas during Stage B of the Census of Population and Housing - September 1967. This stage of the census is based on the investigation of a representative sample comprising 20 per cent of the population. The inquiry into this subject concentrated mainly on the employment of the present population "after the war" (during the week preceding the census) as compared with the employment situation "before the war" (prior to June 1967). The data in this publication were assembled for each of the regions: Judea and Samaria, the Gaza Strip, and North Sinai; and for each population group (a) residents or refugee camps and those living outside the camps, refugees (a) and non-refugees.

It should be mentioned that:

(a) living inside refugee camps is a small group of residents that are not refugees according to the definition (a);

(b) among those residing outside the camps is a group of about 5 per cent from households in Judea and Samaria and 3 per cent from households in the Gaza Strip and North Sinai the type of population is not known.

Since the data of Stage B of the census are based on a sample, sampling errors are inevitable. Explanation as to the sampling errors and the system used to aid the reader in evaluating the statistical meaning of the data are given in Chapter B. Other errors, from which no census is free, are response errors, errors made by the enumerator, errors in coding, etc. For details of these types of errors see publication No. 1, of this publications series.

(a) A refugee was defined according to the location of the head of the household in 1948. See chapter on definitions below.
For particulars on the organization of the census and enumeration system, see publications 1 and 2 of the 1967 census publication.

JUDAEA AND SAMARIA

1. General

1.1 Population at Working Age

Residing in Judaea and Samaria at the time of the census (September, 1967) was a population of 603,400 (according to Stage “a” (a), which is 179,200 households. 141,000 men of this population were of working age (15 years of age and over) as were 164,000 women. Analysis of their employment relates mainly to the male population (as far as tabulations by sex were received). Because of the difficulty in determining female employment in agricultural countries (where work on the farm is considered by the women to be a household chore and therefore is not reported as “work”) the rates of female employment were low and will not be reflected in this publication.

1.2 Employment Before the War

Of the 141,000 men of working age in September 1967, some 64,500 worked before the war of June 1967 (representing about 60% per cent of the men in working-age). If to this is added approximately 7,000 work-seekers (5 per cent of the labour force - a rate equivalent to that found by the Jordanian census of 1961), a gross estimate of about 97,700 will be reached for the potential civilian labour force. This is 65 per cent of the entire population of men at working age (as compared with approximately 75 per cent (b) reached by the Jordanian census of 1961, which included Eastern Jerusalem).

(a) The date of stage “b” were inflated according to the mature population (15+ years of age) as stated in publication No. 1. Thus the discrepancy in overall population between Stages A and B of the census.

(b) Approximately 3,000 men, about whom it was not known whether they had worked before the war, were divided proportionately between the employed and the unemployed.

(c) Data on the number of employed according to the Jordanian census of 1961 included the army in the labour force. Thus, if approximately 15,000 army personnel were deducted, a 65 per cent rate of participation in the civilian labour force will be attained, which is similar to that recorded by the Israeli census.

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1.3 Employment After the War

Some 51,900 of the men of working age stated that they had been working after the war and that another 7,000 maintained jobs from which they were absent (a), so that the total number of "employed" was 58,900 men (constituting 41.8 per cent of the men of working age).

Of the 81,900 men who were unemployed after the war (from September), 7,100 sought work during the week prior to the census, 27,200 stated that they had not sought work because "it was not worthwhile - there is no work" (48,000 of these had worked before the war), 16,400 were pupils, 5,900 lived of their property, and 20,500 were dependants, pensioners, elderly, or sick.

1.4 Comparison of Pre- and Post-war Employment

1.4.1 The number of employed after the war was 30 per cent (25,600 men) lower than the equivalent number before the war. In evaluating the number of employed after the war, the following factors must be taken into consideration:

A. The data relate to September 1967 and therefore,
(1) the discrepancy in employment before and after the war could be influenced by the seasonal slack in agricultural employment in September,
(2) the schools had not yet re-opened, and part of the teaching staff most likely stated that they were unemployed or did not belong to the labour force.

B. The volume of public works, commerce, and industry has increased since September and it is, therefore, justifiable to assume that the unemployment rate tended to diminish after that month.

1.4.2 About 56 per cent of the males employed before the war continued working in September (b). The distribution according to education shows a continuous increase in the percentage of workers after the war from among those employed before the war, corresponding to the increase in

(a) A person was defined as being absent from work if he neither worked nor sought work during the week prior to the census because he expected to return to a former place of work.

(b) Included herein are only those that were actually working during the week preceding the census; excluded are the males who were absent from work during the week prior to the census and those that were employed after the war but unemployed previously.

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TABLE C.- PERCENTAGE OF MEN WHO WORKED AFTER THE WAR FROM AMONG THOSE WHO WORKED BEFORE THE WAR, BY YEARS OF STUDY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years of study</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1-4</th>
<th>5-8</th>
<th>9+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of men who worked after the war from among those who worked before it</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>53.6</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>63.1</td>
<td>59.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.5 Composition of the Men who Worked Before and After the War, by Occupation

About 34 per cent of those working before the war were farmers, fishermen and the like. Construction workers constituted 19 per cent, artisans and other industrial workers - 15 per cent and merchants, agents, and salesmen - 14 per cent. Each of the remaining occupations accounted for 4-5 per cent of those who had worked before the war. A comparison of the distribution of occupations preceding and following the war points to a marked decrease in most occupations except merchants and service-workers as is shown in the following table:
### Table 1.

#### Men who worked before and after the war, by occupation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Professional workers</th>
<th>General and clerical workers</th>
<th>Traders, agents and salesmen</th>
<th>Farmers, fisherman and related workers</th>
<th>Transport and communications workers</th>
<th>Construction workers</th>
<th>Craftsmen, industrial and related workers</th>
<th>Services workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before war</td>
<td>51,897</td>
<td>1,939</td>
<td>2,281</td>
<td>7,626</td>
<td>17,101</td>
<td>2,328</td>
<td>6,797</td>
<td>6,582</td>
<td>4,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After war</td>
<td>82,658</td>
<td>4,067</td>
<td>3,717</td>
<td>8,988</td>
<td>27,517</td>
<td>3,565</td>
<td>14,837</td>
<td>12,099</td>
<td>5,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% decrease</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>55.3</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>54.2</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>19.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2.

#### Distribution of men, by occupation before the war, according to the 1967 Population Census and the 1961 Jordanian Census

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Professional technical and related workers</th>
<th>Managerial and clerical workers</th>
<th>Traders and agents</th>
<th>Farmers, fisherman and related workers</th>
<th>Transport and communications workers</th>
<th>Quarry and mine workers, craftsmen, construction and industrial workers</th>
<th>Services workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961 Jordanian census</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967 Census</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.6 Per cent of the males working prior to the war were employed in agriculture, 16 per cent in industry and services. 13 per cent worked in transportation and 4 per cent in commerce, trade and services.

The distribution of the occupations in Judges and Samuels in 1961 before the war is shown in Table 2.
### Table P - Average Income Per Worker, by Economic Branch

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Branch</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>A. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</th>
<th>B. Industry</th>
<th>C. Commerce, Banking and Insurance</th>
<th>D. Construction and Public Works</th>
<th>E. Services, Transport and Communication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average No. of Days Worked Per Worker</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Monthly Income in Dinars</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>26.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.1 Employment Before and After the War

About 13,000 of the total number of men in the refugee camps were of working age. 7,800, or 57 per cent, had worked before the war and 4,800 were working following the war, who, together with an additional 600 men temporarily absent from work brought the entire number of those who worked after the war to 5,400 or 40 per cent of the men at working age.

The refugee population living outside the camps included 15,200 men, 8,900 (59 per cent) of whom had been working before the war. 9,500 were found to have worked after the war plus 800 temporarily absent from work bringing the total employed to 6,100 or 41 per cent of men at work age. The population not defined as refugees included 105,400 males of working age, of whom 62,200 (59 per cent) had been employed before the war. 39,200 were actually found to be working after the war, plus another 5,200 men who were temporarily absent from work, bringing the total number of employed after the war to 44,400 (42 per cent). The rate of decrease in employment registered after the war for the refugees was similar to that registered for the non-refugees (36 per cent - 38 per cent).

2.2 Composition of Refugees and Non-Refugees, by Economic Branch

Comparison of the employed by economic branch between refugees and non-refugees before the war with the distribution by branches after the war does not reveal any important changes (see Table 4). It must be mentioned that the percentage of those employed in services and commerce rose after the war for all types of population. For example, in the refugee camps 19 per cent (1,400) were employed in services before the war, 26 per cent (1,100) after it. In other branches there was a decline in the percentage of workers.

### The Gaza Strip and North Sinai

1. General

1.1 Population at Working Age

At the time of the census (Stage B), the population of the Gaza Strip and North Sinai was 394,000, which is equivalent to 66,800 households. About 84,400 men and 106,000 women of this population were at working age.
1.2 Employment Before the War

Of the 84,400 men at working age, about 46,000 (a), (55 per cent) were working before the war.

Age: The distribution of men working before the war according to age groups is shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years of Study</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1-4</th>
<th>5-8</th>
<th>9+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33,134</td>
<td>9,633</td>
<td>16,929</td>
<td>23,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked prior to war</td>
<td>19,572</td>
<td>7,494</td>
<td>11,665</td>
<td>8,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of men who worked</td>
<td>59.1</td>
<td>77.4</td>
<td>68.9</td>
<td>34.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3 Post-War Employment

About 26,900 of the men in the working age stated that they were working after the war, and an additional 3,500 retained a place of work from which they were temporarily absent. The overall number of employed was, therefore, 30,400 men (which constitutes 35 per cent of all men of working age).

Out of the 57,500 unemployed men after the war 7,200 were seeking work, 17,000 stated that they had not done so because "it is not worthwhile there is no work" (10,000 of them were employed prior to the war), 12,500 were pupils, 1,500 lived off their property and the remaining 12,000 were dependants, old-aged and sick, etc.

1.4 Comparison of Pre- and Post-War Employment

1.4.1 The number of men employed after the war was approximately one-third (about 16,500) less than the pre-war level.

1.4.2 About 54 per cent of those employed prior to the war were also working in September. For distribution by education of men who continued to work after the war, see Table J.

(a) Some 1,600 men of whom it was not known whether they worked before the war, were divided proportionately between the employed and the unemployed.
TABLE J.--PERCENTAGE OF MEN WHO WORKED BEFORE AND AFTER WAR,
BY NUMBER OF YEARS OF STUDY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years of Study</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1-4</th>
<th>5-8</th>
<th>9+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of men who worked after the war out of those who worked prior to war</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>56.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.5 Composition of Men Who Worked Before and After the War
According to Occupation

Farmers, fishermen, and those with related occupations comprised 23 per cent of the working males prior to the war, craftsmen and other industrial workers - 18 per cent, merchants and salesmen - 15 per cent, those employed in service occupations - 14 per cent, construction workers - 10 per cent. Professional, administrative and clerical workers, transport and communication workers comprised 6-7 per cent of the working males. A comparison of the distribution of occupations prior to and following the war is given in Table K.

1.6 Composition of Workers by Economic Branch

About 27 per cent of the men working before the war were employed in services, 24 per cent in agriculture, 16 per cent in commerce, and 14 per cent in industry, crafts and quarries. An additional 6 per cent were employed in construction, with sanitation, water, and electricity accounting for only 1 per cent. The composition of employed after the war underwent no significant changes - see Table L.

The number of average work days per worker per week (males and females) was 5.4 after the war. For distribution of average number of workdays per worker in each economic branch, see Table 14.

1.7 Status at Work After the War

There were some 14,300 employees after the war, constituting 56 per cent of employed persons (38 per cent were monthly employees, 6 percent weekly wage earners, and 18 per cent - daily wage-earners).

1.8 Employees and Wages Before the War

The number of employees who declared their income prior to the war was 27,500. Their average monthly wage amounted to 24.4 Egyptian pounds (equivalent to 746 Israeli pounds at the exchange rate of 3.6 to 1 Egyptian pound). The highest average monthly wage rate was registered in the services branch (B.L. 29.6) and the lowest - in agriculture (B.L. 18.5), see Table L.

2. Type of Population

The refugee camps accommodated 150,000 inhabitants (30,700 households). About 25,300 (9,700 households) refugees lived outside the camps, as did 145,700 (24,700 households) non-refugees.

2.1 Employment Preceding and Following the War

From the total refugee camp population some 35,700 were men at working age. 18,000 (50 per cent) had worked before the war, 10,300 after the war, and another 1,300 were temporarily absent from work (together - 33 per cent). The refugees population residing outside the camps included 13,400 men of working age, 7,500 (56 per cent) of whom had worked prior to the war, 4,500 worked after the war with an additional 600 temporarily absent from work (38 per cent). Among the non-refugees there were 32,500 men at working age, of whom 18,700 (58 per cent) had worked before the war, 11,000 worked after the war and 1,500 were temporarily absent from work (together - 39 per cent).

2.2 Composition of Refugees and Non-Refugees, by Economic Branch

A comparison of the distribution of economic branches among the refugees and non-refugees prior to and following the war reveals no significant differences - see Table L. The percentage of those employed in services increased after the war in all categories of the population, a change that was registered also in Judea and Samaria.

COMPARISON WITH NON-JEWISH ISRAELI POPULATION

Among the non-Jews in Israel, there were, in 1966, about 80,800 men of working age (14+) (figure taken from the 1966 Labour Force Survey - yearly averages), of whom 58,100 (72 per cent) were employed.
Table X. illustrates the composition of those employed, by economic branch, for Israeli non-Jews as compared to Judea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip and North Sinai.

CHAPTER B - DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

I. Demographic Characteristics

Type of Population

In the sample processing, households and individuals were divided into four groups according to the settlement of residence of the household head prior to the 1948 war, as follows:

- **Outside refugee camps:**
  - "non-refugees" - households whose heads lived outside Israel territory before the 1948 war;
  - "refugees" - households whose heads lived in Israel territory before the 1948 war;
  - "not-known" - place of residence of household heads before the 1948 war is not known, or 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 originate 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.

Years of Study

The object of the question put to the enumerated person was to ascertain the overall number of years spent by him in study at the various schools he had attended and to find out what class level he had reached. In cases where the enumerated person stated that he had attended the same class for two years, both years were recorded.
Age. The enumerator’s directives stated that the age should be defined according to the last day of the enumerated person and that special attention should be paid to determining those belonging to age group zero. Notwithstanding this, it is known that the Arab population, especially the elderly, tend to be inexact when stating age.

II. Employment

"Worked" - includes full or part-time work for wages, profit or any other form of remuneration; work of the self-employed or work in the family business including: household member (wife, child) employed in agricultural work a few hours a week; apprenticeship in courses against payment; and pupils’ work in agricultural or vocational schools.

"Worked after the war" - the work undertaken during the week ending the last Friday before enumeration.

"Sought work" - includes those persons who actively sought work; tried to establish a business, or applied in person or in writing to firms or friends with the intention of securing employment.

"Why did he not seek work?" - the enumerated persons who were unemployed after the war and answered that they had not sought work were questioned as to the "reason" for refraining from doing so. The answers received were classified according to the following criteria:

1. The enumerated person has a place of work from which he was absent during the last week, and expects to return to it.
2. "There is no use in looking for work as there is none to be found" - people who did not seek work due to the market situation because they think they cannot find work. (Many of these were employed before the war).
3. Was engaged in household chores.
4. Studied.
5. Lived off his property - does not seek work because he possesses property off which he lives.
6. Is dependant, sick, old, or a pensioner.
7. Other - includes the enumerated whose "reason" for not seeking work could not be classified under the above criteria.
"Worked before the war" — any work performed before the war (June 1967).

Average number of man-days worked per worker — total number of man-days worked at all places of work during the week preceding the census, divided by the number of workers.

Economic branch — description of main activity of establishment: business, institution, or employer for whom the enumerated person worked.

Occupation — main type of work in which the enumerated person was engaged at his place of employment.

Status at work — status of the enumerated at his place of employment.

Employee — a person employed by another in an establishment, business, or in agriculture, etc. on a wage — or any other basis.

Employee (monthly) — a person who received his wages monthly under a monthly-wage agreement.

Weekly wage-earner — a person who receives a weekly wage.

Daily wage-earner — a person who receives a daily wage, including hourly-wage workers.

Self-employed — a person who works in his own business without employing others for wages or any other form of remuneration.

A self-employed person is also one who:

1. is a partner in a business not employing others;
2. employs others without remuneration (family members who receive no payment);
3. is an agriculturalist who cultivates his own or leased lands, either unassisted or with the help of members of his family (working without payment).

Employer — a person who employs others for wages or any other form of remuneration, or is a partner in a business employing others (a person employing domestic help or others without payment is not considered an employer).

Average wage — total wage divided by the number of wage-earners whose wage is known.

III. Limitations of the Results

This publication (fourth in the series) presents data on the Labour Force characterization of the adult (15+) population, the occupational and branch composition of the employed, and the average wages of the wage earners. These data were accumulated in the course of the Census of Population and Housing 1967 conducted in the territories administered by the I.B.P. The census procedures and its organization were outlined in publication No. 1 in this series. Details relating to the sampling method (Stage 2) and the estimates drawn from the sample can be found in publication No. 2.

Limitations of the Data

As in any statistical processing, the results of this census are also subject to a number of limitations:

a. Response errors and errors in processing — these errors result from inaccurate replies as described above, from errors in recording, coding, punching or processing including imputations for defective answers. It should be noted that a part of those errors tend to cancel each other in the totals.

b. Errors resulting from the sampling:

Bias due to the fact that, firstly, the household sample and the households actually investigated and processed were not fully identical because of defects in enumerating the sample and, secondly, because the population included in the "supplementary registration"(a) was not investigated by the questions of Stage 3. When processing and inferring the data, the sample characteristics for each stratum were imputed also for the population of the "supplementary registration" by means of a proportional estimate; this, however, led to certain minor biases, for instance, regarding estimates of households and total population (of 15+ years of age).

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 Judea and Samaria and about 71,000 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.

Rough estimates were made in order to caution the reader in respect of estimates for which the sampling error might be grave.

The criteria for publication are:

Person

1. Data relating to over 750 persons 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 be noted, however, that these figures may also be affected by other errors noted above).

2. Data relating to 250-750 persons or percentages based on a denominator of this size. These figures were put in parentheses to indicate that they are subject to high sampling error.

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

Confidence Intervals

Let \( P \) be the percentage of households with a given characteristic, \( \hat{P} \) the estimated percentage according to the sample, and \( N \) the estimated total on which the percentage was calculated. The following table shows the bounds within which \( P \) may be found with a probability of 95 per cent, the "95 per cent confidence interval for \( P \)." The estimate was computed by employing a formula in which we used rough estimates (fairly arbitrary) as intra-group correlation factors.
CONFIDENCE INTERVAL OF 95 PERCENT FOR VARIOUS VALUES OF $\hat{p}$ AND $\tilde{p}$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimate of the total population (households)</th>
<th>$\hat{p}$ - Estimates of percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>0.2-18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>0.2-11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>0.2-7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0.2-3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>0.2-2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>0.4-1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>0.5-1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples for the use of a table of confidence intervals:

a. If $\hat{p} = 5,000$, $\hat{p} = 5$, we obtain that the census proportion is within the confidence limits of 95% between 1.2% to 11.5%.

b. For a $\hat{p}$ larger than 40%, for example $\hat{p} = 40\%$, $\hat{p} = 5,000$, half the width of the confidence interval is 10.6% and thereof the proportion of the population is in the confidence of 95% between 40.0 - 10.4 = 29.6% to 40.0 + 10.4 = 50.4%.