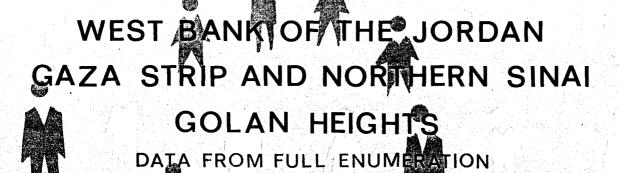
# Israel/Defence Forces REFIGUE OF PORTULATION 1967, CONCLUCIED BY NATIONS REPAREMENT OF STATISTICS



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JERUSALEM, 1967

Published by the Central Bureau of Statistics

Price: IL. 3.

Census of Population 1967

WEST BANK OF THE JORDAN

GAZA STRIP AND NORTHERN SINAI

GOLAN HEIGHTS

Data from Full Enumeration

#### PREFACE

The Central Bureau of Statistics takes pleasure in presenting the public with the first publication of the Special Series of the Census of Population 1967.

This Census was carried out in accordance with a decision of the Interministerial Committee for the Interior and Public Services of 11 VII 1967 for the Israel Defence Forces. The regions enumerated were the Golan Heights, the Gaza Strip, North Sinai and the West Bank of the Jordan.

This publication supplies the reader with statistical data on the composition of the population according to sex, age, religion and birthplace of the family head in detailed geographic units. These results were obtained by a full enumeration of the population present in the administered territories.

The Introduction to this volume presents: main findings, description of the census procedures, time-table, explanations of results and maps.

In future volumes the reader will be presented with the results of the questions posed in the sample (20 per cent of the enumeration districts) These volumes will deal with the following subjects: detailed demographic characteristics, migration, fertility, infant deaths, level of education, employment, unemployment and housing conditions. The planning of the Cansus was carried out, contrary to the usual practice, in an extremely short time. There is no doubt that the co-operation of institutions and Government offices contributed toward the success of the Census, and I thank every one for his co-operation. Special thanks are due to the Headquarters of the Israel Defence Forces for their assistance.

Attached is a list of the senior staff who took part in the Census which also includes the senior staff of the enumeration blocs. In the carrying out of the Census thousands of temporary workers were also employed for this one-time job. It is my pleasant duty to thank all employees who took part in the planning and the execution of the enumeration, the processing and publication of the material. Only the great efforts of the senior team during the period of preparations for the census and while it was carried out, made the accomplishing of this difficult task possible.

Prof. R. Bachi
The Government Statistician

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Note: Part of the workers carried out more than one task. Here only the main task was noted. Many other workers fulfilled other important tasks.

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#### INTRODUCTION

#### MAIN FINDINGS

## Size and Geographic Distribution of the Population

In the West Bank 598,637, in the Gaza Strip 356,261, in North Sinai 33,441 and 6,396 persons were counted in the Golan Heights—a total of 994,735 in all areas.

In the West Bank the largest population - over 100,000 each - was found in the districts of Nablus and of Hebron, but population density was highest in the Tulkarm district with 218 persons per sq.km. In the remaining districts the density varied from 88 to 137 persons per sq km, except in the Jericho district whose population was particularly affected by departures due to the recent war (Table A).

TABLE A.- POPULATION, AREA AND POPULATION DENSITY IN THE WEST BANK, BY DISTRICT

	<b>Рор</b> и	alation		Density	
District	Absolute Numbers	Percentages	Area (Sq.Km.)	per Sq.Km,	
Total	598,637	100.0	5,505.0	108.7	
Hebron Bethlehem Jerusalem Jericho Ramallah Nablus Tulkarm Jenin	118,358 49,515 29,904 9,078 88,877 152,381 72,229 78,295	19.7 8.3 5.0 1.5 14.8 25.5 12.1 13.1	1,056.2 565.2 284.1 338.1 770.3 1.587.4 332.0 571.7	112.1 87.5 105.3 26.9 114.9 96.0 217.6 137.0	

In the Gaza Strip, with an average population density of 973 persons per sq.km., close to half the population was found in the Northern part, around Gaza and Jabaliya.

Further particulars on the distribution of the population over the census area may be found in the maps included in this publication.

#### Types of Settlement

Most of the West Bank is rural, a characteristic still further intensified after East Jerusalem has been unified with the Israeli part of the city. In September, 1967, only 29 per cent of the inhabitants lived in urban settlements, including the respective refugee camps; excluding these camps, only 26 per cent of the population were urban.

In the Gaza Strip, on the other hand, the population is highly urbanized: 92 per cent of all inhabitants live in urban settlements or in large refugee camps.

It was found that 13 per cent of the West Bank population and 48 per cent of the Gaza Strip population live in refugee camps whether in or outside urban settlements.

The number of nomads was found to be small, mainly because of the definition used in the census but partly also because of the inaccessibility of some of the areas where they roam (see chapters on Definitions and Limitations). Also according to the 1961 Census of the Kingdom of Jordan, the number of nomads in the West Bank was not considerable.

TABLE B.- POPULATION OF WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP, BY TYPE OF SETTLEMENT

			========		
	Wes	t Bank	Gaza Strip		
	Absolute Numbers	Percentages	Absolute Numbers	Percentages	
		·			
TOTAL	598,637	100.0	356,261	100.0	
Urban settlements - total Excluding refugee camps Refugee camps in urban	174,452 155,235	29.0 25.9	282,803 149,489	79.4 42.1	
settlements Refugee camps outside urban	1.9,217	3.2	133,314	37.3	
settlements Large villages Small villages Nomads Living outside settlements	37,221 41,697 337.531 1,888 5,848	6.2 7.0 56.4 0.3 1.0	39,207 7,561 23,807 1,105 1,778	11.0 2.1 6.7 0.3 0.5	
	.~~~~~~~~~	*=====:=====	<b>'</b> ==========	/=====================================	

About 90 per cent of the population enumerated in North Sinai lived in the town of El Arish.

Villages are the only populated settlements in the Golan Heights.

The following breakdown of the West Bank population by district and principal type of settlement shows that urban settlements played a greater role in the southern part of the area. This was even more pronounced when East Jerusalem still belonged administratively to the West Bank.

TABLE C.- WEST BANK POPULATION, BY DISTRICT AND PRINCIPAL TYPE OF SETTLEMENT (Percentages)

District	Total	Urban Settlements (Excl. Refugee Camps)  All Refugee Camps		Rural Settlements
Hebron Bethlehem Jerusalem Jericho Ramallah Nablus Tulkarm Jenin	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	32.4 52.2(a) - 58.5 24.6 27.4 26.5	5.0 12.2 18.1 31.8 7.2 11.3 10.5 6.4	62.6 35.6 81.9 9.7 68.2 61.3 63.0 82.9

<sup>(</sup>a) Including Beit Sahur.

### Religion

Moslems are the overwhelming majority in the West Bank (95 per cent) the Gaza Strip (99 per cent) and North Sinai (99 per cent). On the other hand there is a great majority of Druzes in the Golan Heights (included in Tables 11 and 12 under "others"). Further particulars on the religious distribution in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are given in the following table.

TABLE D.- POPULATION OF THE WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP,
BY RELIGION

***		
Religion	West Bank	Gaza Strip
TOTAL	598,637	356,261
Moslems	565,904	352,532
Christians, total	29,446	2,305
Greek Orthodox Greek Catholic Latin Christians, other and unspecified	14,662 3,077 7,110 4,597	1,158 424 252 471
Others and not known	3,287(a)	1,424

(a) Including 139 Samaritans in the Nablus district.

There are two groupings of urban settlements with a high proportion of Christians in the West Bank:

		Christians per 100 Inhabitants of Known Religion
Bethlehem, Beit Jala, Beit S	ahur - total	52.8%
Bethlehem Beit Jala Beit Sahur		40.1 71.6 69.5
Ramallah, Bira - total		29,6
Ramallah Bira		59.4 2.6

Another four villages in the West Bank have a Christian majority, three in the Ramallah and one in the Jenin district.

#### Age Distribution

Children of the 0-14 age group constitute a striking proportion of the population in all the areas considered (47 to 51 per cent). Only 34-39 per cent were found to belong to the medium age group (15-44) while the older age groups (45 and above) accounted for 14 to 19 per cent of the population (see Table E). Accordingly, compared with the Jews of Israel, these are much younger populations with a very high percentage of children, in line with the much higher birth rate. The age structure comes much closer to that of the Non-Jewish residents of Israel, especially the Moslem population, though certain differences must still be noted. The 0-14 and the 15-29 age groups in the administered territories show somewhat lower percentages, while the 30-45 old ones, and especially the age groups above 45, make up a relatively higher proportion of the population. Infant mortality, which is greater than among the Non-Jews in Israel, is probably responsible for the lower proportion of children aged 0-14, while the smaller proportion of the 15-29 age group, particularly in the West Bank, is probably due to the fact that many young people left before and after the War; this applies particularly to young men (see Section on Sex below). It should be possible to assess in greater detail the emigration from these territories after additional results of the Census have become available and a comparison can be made with earlier data.

TABLE E.- POPULATION OF THE ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES, BY AGE (Percentages)

A r e a	Total	0-14	15–29	30-44	45-64	65+
West Bank Gaza Strip North Sinai Golan Heights	100.0 100.0 100.0	48.4 50.6 47.6 46.8	20.2 21.4 22.2 20.8	13.9 14.2 16.6 13.7	10.9 9.0 9.6 12.1	6.6 4.8 4.0 6.6
Israel, 1966						
Non-Jews, total	100.0	50.4	23.7	13.4	8.4	4.1
Thereof: Moslems	100.0	53.1	23.5	12.3	7 - 4	3.7
Jews	100.0	31.6	24.5	17.7	19.7	6.5

In most districts of the West Bank the percentage of children was lower in urban than in rural settlements. On the other hand, the proportion of young people aged 15-29, and sometimes also of the 30-44 age group, was lower in the rural settlements, indicating a higher rate of emigration from the villages for persons in these ages. This conjecture seems confirmed by the higher percentage of old people found in rural than in urban settlements. A particularly high proportion of children was found in the refugee camps and in the southern part of the West Bank (the Hebron district and the villages of the Bethlehem district). On the other hand, among the Christians the porportion of children was relatively low (38 per cent). As in the West Bank, the refugee camps in the Gaza Strip also showed a particularly high percentage of children (Table 1).

#### Sex

In the administered territories a strikingly low percentage of men was found in the age groups 15-29 and 30-44 (see Tables F and 1; Table F presents comparative figures for Israel). In most districts of the West Bank the deficiency of young men is particularly acute in the villages. The low proportion of young men seems to be due, in the first place, to the long-continued operation of a tendency to emigrate from country to town, from the West to the East Bank and from the administered territories to other countries - as well as to the departures of men of this age group owing to the recent war.

## Size of Households

In view of the high fertility of the population, the average number of persons per household is very great. This average, which is also affected by the families' living habits and by differential emigration rates, was particularly high in the Gaza Strip (5.8) and North Sinai (5.4). In the dest Bank the average was 4.9 with slight variations according to the type of settlement and district. The same average of 4.9 was also found in the Golan Heights (Table 1).

# Origin from Israel Territory

To ascertain the scope of the 1948 war refugee problem the following data were collected.

- 1. Information on the locality of birth of the head of the household.
- 2. From the geographical angle, data on the inhabitants of the refugee camps including those situated within the urban settlements.

TABLE F.- MALES PER 1,000 FEMALES IN THE ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES AND IN ISRAEL

Territory	Total of Known Age	0-14	15–29	30-44	45 <i>-</i> 64	65+
					·	
WEST BANK - TOTAL	985	1,123	839	745	963	1,109
Urban settlements (excluding refugee camps)	1,028	1,122	952	904	955	1,045
All refugee camps	1,035	1,108	940	824	1,086	1,249
Rural settlements	960	1,126	774	673	951	1,115
GAZA STRIP - TOTAL	940	1,096	746	719	921	1,124
Urban settlements (excluding refugee camps)	967	1,103	820	752	951	1,167
All refugee camps	911	1,088	681	689	891	1,048
Rural settlements	958	1,104	745	728	942	1,332
NORTH SINAI	987	1,107	730	930	1,176	1,071
GOLAN HEIGHTS	1,005	1,075	791	859	1,220	1,344
ISRAEL, 1966						•
Non-Jews - total	1,051	1,083	1,102	976	903	978
Thereof: Moslems	1,061	1,076	1,118	998	921	1,016
Jews	1,017	1,053	1,053	922	1,032	944

and on receipt of UNRWA assistance.

Information on items 1) and 2) was obtained in the full enumeration while the data listed under 3) were obtained from a 20 per cent sample (and will appear in the coming publications of the 1967 Census).

According to the locality of birth of the household head it could be determined whether this place lay outside or within the territory of the State of Israel (as it extended before the Six-Days War). All household members could accordingly be classified into two origin groups. Clear information on this point was obtained for 96 to 97 per cent of household heads in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip; the remaining 3 to 4 per cent are largely accounted for by the fact that all persons born in Jerusalem were classified under "unknown" (see Definitions". Already now it may be stated that a high degree of correspondence is found between the division of the adults into the two origin groups, whether this division is made according to the place of birth of the household head (full enumeration) or the place of residence of each person before the 1948 war (sample).

From the full enumeration it appears that of the 598,600 inhabitants of the West Bank 468,000 were from outside Israel territory and 105,700 came from this territory, while the origin of 24,900 is unknown. Of the 356,300 inhabitants of the Gaza Strip 134,600 were from outside Israel territory and 207,300 came from Israel territory, with 14,400 unknown. Considering only those whose origin could be determined, 18 per cent of the West Bank population were found to belong to families originally living in Israel territory, as against 61 per cent in the Gaza Strip.

The percentage of persons originating from Israel territory was much higher in the refugee camps than among the rest of the population. This group made up 85 and 91 per cent respectively of the refugee camp population (including camps situated within urban settlements) in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, compared with only 12 and 29 per cent, respectively, among the population of known origin not living in camps. The figures, incidentally, show that part of the camp population does not belong to this origin group.

Table G show the population in the urban settlements of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip broken down by residence outside or in refugee camps and by origin from Israel territory.

On the basis of the findings from the sample as well as from the full enumeration, a more detailed comparison will be possible with the UNRWA figures on the refugee population. Even now it can already be pointed out that UNRWA's figures are by far larger than the total number of persons in households whose heads indicated in the census, that they were born within Israeli territory. Furthermore, the UNRWA figures for registered

TABLE G.- URBAN POPULATION OF MEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP,
BY REFUGEL CAMP RESIDENCE AND ORIGIN (Percentages)

_ = ===================================		Outside Re	fuge Camps	In Refug	eэ Camps
Name of Settlement	Total		f r	o m	
Name of Sectionent	Total	Outside Israel Territory	Israel Territory	Outside Israel Territory	Israel Territory
GAZA STRIP					
Rafah Deir el Balah Khan Yunis Gaza Jabaliya	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	6.4 5.7 4.8 2.1 6.3	72.5 38.7 39.1 23.8 68.7	13.3 29.5 38.5 50.9 19.7	7.9 31.1 17.6 23.2 5.4
WEST BANK				·	
Hebron Bethlehem Jericho Ramallah Bira Nablus Tulkarm Qalqiliya Jenin	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	1.9 4.8 - 2.4 0.4 3.2 - 2.8	10.1 21.9 - 28.8 5.1 29.9 - 34.9	92.4 74.4 48.1 51.5 43.7 79.8 52.5 78.8 43.1	7.6 13.6 25.2 48.5 30.1 14.7 14.7 21.2 19.2

refugees in camps are larger than the total camp population enumerated in the Census. The following comparison is based for the West Bank on UNRWA figures after the Six Days War, i.e. only a few weeks before the Census. Although for the Gaza Strip only somewhat earlier UNRWA figures were available the volume of departures is known to have been rather limited there during the period between the war and the Census.

The census also provides information on the population in households whose head was born in the present locality of residence. Their share in the total population (with the exception of the Israeli origin group) is very high: 91.2 per cent in the West Bank and 87.6 per cent in the Gaza Strip and North Sinai. The percentages were even higher in rural settlements -

92.4 and 91.4 per cent, respectively, in rural settlements as against 85.4 and 87.6 per cent, respectively, in urban settlements.

TABLE H. - COMPARISON BETWEEN THE CENSUS DATA AND UNRWA REPORTS

	Же	st Bank	Gaza Strip		
	Census	UNRWA Report of 30 VIII 1967	Census	UNRWA Report of 31 V 1967	
TOTAL					
Persons in households whose heads were born in Israel territory(a)	105,654		207,250	and a second of the second of	
Refugee population	·	311,182		316,776	
REFUGEE CAMPS					
All persons(a)	56,448	-	172,521	6 A - 5	
Persons in households whose heads were born in Israel territory(a)	44,835		149,396		
Refugee population		72,849		201,828	
		<u> </u>			

<sup>(</sup>a) Not including cases where the origin of the household head was not known (see Table 1).

# Size of Population Compared with Previous Data

While according to the present Census the population of the West Bank was 599,000, the population according to the 1961 Census of the Kingdom of Jordan was about 730,000 in the same area (i.e. excluding East Jerusalem). Close to 6 years elapsed between the two censuses. No comprehensive picture has yet been obtained of the development of the West Bank population during this period. On the one hand it is known that the natural

increase was considerable. On the other hand there were the departures as a result of the Six Days War. It should, however, be stressed that even before that war there was a strong tendency of emigration from the Jest Bank, either to the East Bank or to other countries. In fact the West Bank population grew by only 53,000, or at an annual rate of merely 0.9 per cent, between the Jordanian Censuses of 1952 and 1961, which is much less than the growth to be expected from natural increase. Moreover in the 1961 Census the population of the West Bank reported 50,262 family members staying abroad, mainly in oil-producing countries, and this was no more than a partial count of emigrants. The factors of development of the West Bank population are now under study. The data obtained from the 20 per cent sample of the 1967 Census on various aspects of mortality and emigration will be of assistance in elucidating the components of population change in the West Bank.

As regards the geographical distribution of the West Bank population, there is a great deal of agreement between the 1961 and 1967 Censuses. The only strongexception is the Jericho district from which the departures connected with the Six Days War were particularly numerous.

TABLE 1.- WEST BANK POPULATION ACCORDING TO 1967 CENSUS AND JORDANIAN 1961 CENSUS

Districts and Principal Localities	1967 Census	1961 Jordanian Census
MOD AY	500 (25	700 004
TOTAL	598,637	729,804
Hebron district Hebron	118,358 38,348	117,768
Bethlehem district Bethlehem(a), Beit Jala, Beit Sahur	49,515	54,777 35,735
Jerusalem district (b)	29,904	31,302
Jericho district Jericho	9,078 6,829	63,980 10,166
Ramallah district Ramallah and Bira	88,877 25,171	118,839 29,269
Nablus district Nablus	152,381 44,223	170,452 45,768
Tulkarm district Tulkarm Qalqiliya	72,229 15,275 8,926	83,600 20,690 14,401
Jenin district Jenin	78,295 13,365	79,139
Nomands	(c)	14,947

<sup>(</sup>a) Incl. the Dahisha refugee camp. (b) Excl. East Jerusalem.

<sup>(</sup>c) Included in district population

In the Gaza Strip (excluding North Sinai) the Statistical Section of the Egyptian Administration used to prepare annual population estimates. The published estimate for 1965 set the figure at 427,910. The 1966 estimate, which was about to be published when the Six Days War broke out, came to 454,960. On the other hand the 1967 Census showed the actual figure to be 354,000 (excluding some 2,500 persons in the southern part of Rafah, which is situated in North Sinai), viz. some 100,000 or 22 per cent less than according to the Egyptian estimate for 1966. Only few inhabitants of the Gaza Strip had left the area by the time the Census was taken on 10-14 September, 1967. Most of the difference is therefore due to systematic errors in drawing up the annual estimates; for instance, greatly exaggerated figures of natural increase were used in the preparation of these estimates because of the defective registration of deaths.

Despite the considerable differences in the magnitude of the figures, the geographical distribution of the population according to the 1967 Census and the Egyptian estimates is largely similar:

TABLE J.- GAZA STRIP POPULATION ACCORDING TO 1967 CENSUS AND EGYPTIAN ESTIMATE FOR 1966

Principal Localities	1967 Census	Egyptian Estimate for 1966			
TOTAL	356,261(a)	454,960			
Gaza Jabalia Deir el Balah Bureig camp Nuseirat camp Khan Yunis Rafah	118,272 43,604 18,118(b) 12,786 17,638 52,997 49,812(a)	152,776 49,009 15,002 14,204 20,416 75,100 66,181			

<sup>(</sup>a) Including the southern part of Rafah (about 2,500 inhabitants).

No data from recent years are available on the population of North Sinai, which at the time of the Census was 33,441, excluding nomads. Of the Egyptian Census conducted in 1960 only the global figure for the whole of Sinai was published, amounting to 49,769.

<sup>(</sup>b) The excess over the Egyptian estimate is probably due to differences in the area attributed to the locality.

#### ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURES OF THE CENSUS

### 1. The Purposes of the Census

In accordance with the decision of 11 VII 1967 of the Interministerial Committee for the Interior and Services, i.e. one month after the Six Days War, the Central Bureau of Statistics was requested to carry out a Census of Population in the areas administered by the Israel Defence Forces for their Headquarters.

The census was intended:

- a. to enumerate the inhabitants by localities and to supply basic demographic data on each locality and region with particular attention to refugee camps;
- b. to supply detailed data on the demographic characteristics, education, labour force characteristics, housing conditions, etc., of the population of these areas, distinguishing the refugees from the 1948 War;
- c. to supply each family head with a document certifying his presence at the time of the census and which could serve him for identification purposes in all his dealings with the authorities;
- d. to prepare a basis for a Population Register, if one should be required.

The Israel Defence Forces Headquarters needed the statistical information in order to restore life to normal in the administered territories and in order to enable the planning of the public and local services - e.g., education and health. The previous statistical data on these areas could not be used because of deficiences in the statistics, especially as to the refugees and because of the changes brought about by the Six Days War.

## 2. The Organization and Time Table of the Census

Upon assignment of the task a special "Census Headquarters" (a) was

<sup>(</sup>a) which was composed of the Director of the Department of Statistical Methods, the Directress of the Surveys Department and the Chief for the Statistics of the Minorities. At a later stage the Co-ordinator of the Economic Statistics joined the H.Q. A detailed list of the staff responsible for the census is given on page

set up, in the C.B.S., which together with the Directorate of the Bureau and the professional and executive units started the planning of the census procedures and the other necessary preparations. These preparations were made in co-ordination with the Israel Defence Forces, the Ministry of the Interior and other relevant Ministries. The results of the Census were required urgently and the field-work had to be completed before the rainy season and the Festivals, and it was therefore necessary to complete all the preparations in two months, whereas several years are usually required to prepare a census.

The size of the territories, the relatively large distances and the population of about a million people to be enumerated made it necessary to divide the territories into eight Enumeration Regions:

- (1) the Golan Heights enumerated on August 15th (the census of the Golan Heights served as a rehearsal for the procedures and organization of the census in the other territories);
- (2) the <u>Gaza Strip</u> and <u>Northern Sinai</u> (3 regions) enumerated on September 10th, 12th and 14th (there was no request to carry out a census in Southern Sinai because of the small population and the large distances);
- (3) the West Bank of the Jordan (4 regions) enumerated on September 17th, 19th, 21st and 25th. The enumeration in the Bethlehem-Hebron region was carried out on Monday 25 IX instead of Sunday, so as not to disturb the Christian services.

A detailed time-table is presented on page XXVIII.

On September 27th the C.B.S. carried out a Census of Population and Housing of Eastern Jerusalem (the results of this census will be published separately).

# 3. Mapping

For efficient field-work, which would ensure the orientation of enumerators and their supervisors in their enumeration areas and the approaches to them and which would make enumeration full and avoid duplication, a special team was set up (under the supervision of the Bureau's Geography Unit) whose task it was to provide maps for all areas to be enumerated. Since no detailed maps were available for most of the areas, air-photoes were used. These were checked by a team of mappers who reconcitred the areas and set down the boundaries of the enumeration districts according to an estimate of the number of households (50-70 per district). Difficulties in approach and distances were also considered. The total number of such districts amounted to about 3,500. Maps were

prepared for all enumeration districts, sections, sub-groups, groups and sub-regions.

#### 4. The Questionnaire

The census served to provide identity documents for the population and the basis for a Population Register. This made it necessary to fill in a separate questionnaire for every"nuclear family unit" - comprising a man, his wife (or wives) and their unmarried children, so that sometimes a number of questionnaires were filled in for the different units in the same "household". In the full enumeration the following basic questions were asked:

- a. for the head of the unit, the full name, his address, sex and marital status, religion, age, locality of birth, profession and number of identity card or passport;
- b. for other members of the unit name, sex, marital status and age.

In institutions (see Defintions) questionnaires were filled in for each person.

Questionnaire A is presented on p. XXXVII; it was filled in by the enumerator in three copies (with a common serial number):

- a. the original which was used for coding, punching and statistical tabulations;
- b. a complete copy, which was separated in the office, intended as the basis for a Population Register;
- c. a slip handed to the head of the unit to certify his enumeration and to serve as an identity document in his dealings with the authorities.

The detailed demographic characteristics (place of residence in 1948, fertility of the women, and infant deaths), as to education, labour force characteristics (economic branch, present occupation and occupation before the war, etc.), housing and living conditions of the household were studied in a sample of 20 per cent of the households(a).

<sup>(</sup>a) On the Golan Heights the entire population was asked these questions about a week after the full enumeration, together with the handing-out of identity cards on behalf of the Israel Defence Forces.

#### 5. Census Procedures

In order to ensure maximum coverage of the population, it was decided to carry out the enumeration from house to house under curfew (one day in each region) and to record the persons present in each household (or institution), i.e. on a "de facto" basis. Special permits were given to inhabitants whose occupations required them to work outside their homes during the curfew hours (physicians, nurses, policemen, etc.), and they were enumerated at their home addresses on the basis of a special questionnaire filled in when the permit was issued. The enumerator marked the doors of the houses enumerated with chalk to ensure an orderly and complete coverage of each enumeration district.

It was decided to select in advance a stratified representative sample of 20 per cent of the enumeration distrcits. In these districts the enumerator filled in a "Stage B" questionnaire with the detailed questions for every household and every adult (15 years and over), after having filled in the "Stage A" questionnaire for all the units in the household (these questions were not asked of nomadic Bedouin), this procedure ensured collection of all the data in an Enumeration Region on one census day, which saved expenses and inconveniencing the inhabitants; it also made possible speed in processing. On the other hand the sample errors are larger (due to the comparatively large clusters) than in a systematic sample of households (as operated in the Israel Census of Population and Housing 1961). The results obtained from the sample questions will be published in continuation of this series of publications with a detailed description of the procedures.

## 6. Organization of the Enumeration

The C.B.S. appointed a superintendent and assistant in every region to prepare for the enumeration; on the day of the enumeration they worked in co-operation with the Statistics Liaison Officers to the Israel Defence Forces Headquarters for the region.

For each "Stage A" Enumeration District (which was not selected for the "Stage B" sample) 3-5 Arabic speaking enumerators were needed, in accordance with the size of the enumeration district (as estimated prior to the enumeration) and the difficulties of approach to the Enumeration Districts and the walking distances from house to house. A crew-leader (Stage A) was appointed to each 2-3 Enumeration Districts.

The crew-leaders studied the boundaries of the Enumeration District in his "section" on the day of preparation (which was held the day before

the enumeration in a region), so that he could introduce his teams of enumerators into their Enumeration Districts according to a specific enumeration path and could supervise their work.

For the Stage B Enumeration Districts (which were selected for the sample) 6-10 Stage B enumerators were needed: the many questions took a much longer time than the basic questions in the Stage A questionnaire. Each Stage B Enumeration District constituted a section to which a Stage B crew-leader was appointed, in order to supervise the work of the enumerators in covering the Enumeration District and completing the two types of question-naires.

Three adjacent sections usually constituted a sub-group for which a chief was responsible who was assisted by an editor who checked the material and arranged it. Supervisors were appointed to each group (which was usually composed of four sub-groups in order to supervise the chief's work and the reporting of progress during the day of enumeration and to transfer man-power if required. Five sub-regional supervisors assisted in supervising the work of the entire field team, as llocated to each enumeration region, under the direction of the regional superintendent and his assistant.

The senior field staff (crew-leaders and above) were recruited and trained in advance primarily by C.B.S. staff. About 3,000 Arabic-speaking(a) enumerators were recruited during the month preceding the census from all parts of Israel. They were interviewed and tested: the test enabled the selection of the better qualified as Stage B enumerators or crew-leaders. Stage A enumerators were trained for half a day while Stage B enumerators received one and a half days' training.

The number of enumerators and crew-leaders required differed from region to region; which increased the organizational difficulties. The C.B.S. organized pick-p routes with special buses for the enumerators and the other workers: the journey from their homes to the region took up to 4 hours. A temporary "matching and despatching" station was set up in each enumeration region in order to collect the senior staff (crew-leaders, editors, etc.) to each chief and to assign them the required number of Stage A and B enumerators for each section and sub-group. The teams were also supplied with questionnaires and other equipment, food, drink and vehicles: 100 tenders were used for the Census, many of which had front-wheel drive in order to reach areas to which the approach was difficult), and about 80 buses. Communication equipment and guards were supplied where necessary. The teams went out to their Enumerations Districts (some

<sup>(</sup>a) These enumerators included some 600 Druzes, Moslems and Christians in addition to Jews.

of which were one and a half hour's distance from the despatching station). Temporary offices were also set up in each region for the organizers, supervisers, etc., on the day of the enumeration. On completion of the enumeration the staff were returned to the despatching station and then transported home(a). The completed questionnaires were sent the same night to the C.B.S. in Jerusalem for processing.

## 7. Co-operation of the Population

The population co-operated fully; and were eager to be included in the census and to receive the slip certifying their having been enumerated. There were no refusals to answer the questions.

#### 8. Supplementary Registration

In the planning of this census, attention was paid to the possibility that some of the families would not be enumerated on the appointed day, especially those living in places to which the approach is difficult (e.g., isolated houses in the mountains and nomads in tents). To ensure full coverage and in order to make it possible for all the inhabitants to receive the identity slip, a special procedure was adopted according to which the heads of family, who had not been enumerated, were asked to come on the day following the enumeration to the Military Governor's Office in the main towns. Here an enumerator filled in an "Application to be included in the Census", which was identical with the Stage A questionnaire, after the inhabitant had declared (in writing) that he had not been enumerated. Checks were made on some of the applicants by visiting his house with him, cheking whether the neighbours had been enumerated, etc., in order to verify the declarations. In the Gaza Strip and Northern Sinai about 23,000 people were added in this supplementary registration, i.e. 5.8 per cent of the population, and in the Western Bank about 28,000 people (again, partly nomads), i.e. 4.8 per cent of the population; in the Golan Heights there were only very few cases. The results of the Census presented here include the suplementary registration.

# 9. Processing of the Stage A Questionnaires

On the day after the census a team of coders separated the copies intended for the Population Register and coded the locality of birth of

<sup>(</sup>a) Some of the enumerators left home at 4 or 5 a.m. and returned home at 10 or 11 p.m. (they were paid for each day of enumeration as if they had worked two days).

the heads of family (if the locality of birth was the present locality the enumerator had circled the necessary code).

The questionnaires (which were bound in books of 50 for Stage A enumerators or 25 for Stage B enumerators) were then punched. All the data of one registration unit were punched on one card in accordance with the columns printed on the questionnaire. The cards which refer to different registration units in the same household are designated by the same household number which was filled in by the enumerator in columns 9-10. In addition to these cards, a card was punched with the data on the cover of each enumerator's book, the code of the Enumeration District (6 digits code of the region, type of settlement, the quarter in the town and a number for the specific district), a code of the enumerator's book in the Enumeration District (2 digits - as mentioned, several enumerators worked in the same Enumeration District, enumerating the households and institutions), in addition to the serial number printed in advance on the book. For checking purposes all the numbers of the books recorded on their "Distribution Form" were punched together with the Enumeration District and enumerator's number to which each was assigned. The punching was completed within two days.

The data from the cards of each region were edited on an IBM 360/30 computer (of the Office Mechanization Centre) and transferred to magnetic tapes; preliminary results were tabulated for checking purposes within five days of the enumeration. After corrections the data from the field enumeration were tabulated. The questionnaires of the supplementary registration were sorted according to the location of residence of the inhabitants (distinguishing refugee camps), coded and punched: these data were automatically edited and added to the magnetic tapes of the field enumeration. The computed tabulations of Stage A were completed by mid-October. Most of the tables in this publication were prepared by photographing the computer tabulations, after adding the names of the localities and the headings.

# TIME - TABLE

		Beginning	<u>End</u>
1.	Decision of the Ministerial Committee	•	11 VII
2.	Procedures, Questionnaires, Coding, Checking		
	Enumeration procedures, coding and checking Questionnaire - Stage A Stage B Processing programme - Stage A Stage B (Primary) Instruction Instruction programme	28 VII 16 VII 28 VII 30 VII 21 VII 30 VII	22 VIII 17 VIII 20 VIII 28 IX 17 X 21 VIII 3 VIII
3.	Planning of Regions		
	Division of region into secondary units Detailed summary of man-power requirements Summary of administrative requirements	30 VII 6 VIII 17 VIII	14 VIII 23 VIII 3 IX
4.	Man-power (mobilization and recruiting)		
	Surveyors Senior staff Enumerators and reception clerks	11 VII 20 VII 30 VII	11 VIII 6 IX 8 IX
5.	Transportation - planning and recruiting	30 VII	1 IX
6.	Mapping In the field At the office	12 VII 23 VII	10 VIII 22 IX
7.	Execution of the Census		
	Golan Heights - preparation Instruction Stage A Enumeration Stage A Instruction Stage B Enumeration Stage B	8 VIII 9 VIII 10 VIII 13 VIII 15 VIII	14 VIII 22 VIII

		Beginning	End_
	Other Regions - Instruction of sub-region chiefs, supervisors and chiefs  Meeting in the regions Instruction of chief enumerators	25 VIII 29 VIII 6 IX	28 VIII 5 IX 7 IX
	Instruction of enumerators	8 IX	13 IX
	Preparation and enumeration in regions	7 IX	25 IX
9.	Complementary Registration	18 IX	28 IX
10.	Preparation of Stage A Tabulations	14 VIII	15 X
11.	Press Release on Census Results		2 X

In every census and statistical activity various errors are liable to occur(a). Because of the speed with which the census was prepared and conducted by a large staff and the difficult conditions under which it was carried out, it is necessary to point out the types of errors which are liable to influence the quality of the results, despite all the efforts of the Central Bureau of Statistics to ensure high quality at all stages of the operations.

The possible errors are of two main types, errors of population coverage and response errors.

#### a. Errors of Population Coverage

These errors are composed of:

- Undercoverage of residents who should have been enumerated. The detailed mapping of the areas and the study of the terrain in advance by the senior census staff (crew-leaders and above), the curfew conditions during the census days and the enumeration procedures (including the marking of houses enumerated) all facilitated a thorough coverage of the buildings, households and inhabitants. There were however some cases when, despite the use of special vehicles (and even donkeys), the enumerators could not reach isolated houses or distant localities (especially nomads' tents), because of difficulties of access or danger of mines. These inhabitants who applied to the enumerators in the Governors' offices in order to receive an identity slip, were registered and included in the processings of the census according to the supplementary procedure of "applications to be included in the census". It is however possible that a small percentage of the population was not enumerated, and in particular the results as to the nomads should be treated with caution.
- 2. <u>Duplicate enumeration of the inhabitants</u>. The curfew conditions and the instructions to the enumerators were intended, inter alia, to prevent duplicate enumeration of the inhabitants. The supplementary

<sup>(</sup>a) See for example Chapter B of <u>Procedures and Definitions</u>, Publication No. 25 of the Population and Housing Census 1961, the Central Bureau of Statistics (1965).

registration was carried out with checks in order to minimize double coverage. Nevertheless there may have been some cases of double coverage of persons who moved from area to area between enumeration days (in particular from the Gaza Strip to the West Bank).

3. Population count by location of residence. The census was carried out on a "de facto" basis, i.e. those persons present in households and institutions were registered and tabulated by their address on the census day (including those who were absent because they had a permit to move freely during the curfew). There may be differences between the locality in which they were registered and the permanent places of residence of some of the inhabitants.

## b. Response Errors

These errors are the difference between the replies processed for the persons enumerated and their true characteristics. These errors (which are relatively few for the characteristics included in this publication) may be due to the following causes:

- 1. Replies to the enumerators. Errors are caused by the respondent's not understanding the enumerator's questions (possibly because of the various dialects of spoken Arabic), or because he does not know the facts required (e.g. the age of his wife despite efforts to utilize identity documents), or from various biases (possibly in connection with the birthplace of the family head), or because of rounding off of age.
- 2. Completion of the questionnaire by the enumerators. On the basis of the respondent's replies, the enumerator had to code the relevant digit as to religion and sex, and he wrote in the age and the birthplace of the family head (in Hebrew). He had also to determine the structure of the household and to fill in the questionnaires for every family unit accordingly. Sometimes there occurred errors in his understanding of the replies and in the filling in the questionnaires as to those characteristics.

#### 3. Coding.

(a) Birthplaces which were different from the present locality were coded in the office and it is possible that errors were made (despite the quality control), especially as to unclear names of localities. Those birthplaces which had been divided by the Armistice lines were coded together with those "unknown".

- (b) The questionnaires from the field enumeration were kept in bound books according to the enumeration districts. This was designed to prevent errors in the coding of the localities of residence. The questionnaires from the supplementary registration were coded by location code and some errors may have been made (especially as to the refugee camps in the towns).
- 4. Punching of the replies. The data on all members of a family unit were punched on one card. Some mistakes crept in despite the procedures, e.g. the punching of a wrong code or the shifting of some of the fields punched because of erroneous filling in of the questionnaire (this introduced errors into other fields).
- 5. <u>Imputation</u>. The cards were edited by the computer for completeness and consistency and imputations were made if the sex was unknown (as a result of errors in recording or punching), but some cases were left with religion or age "unknown".
- 6. The processing of the cards. The use of an electronic computer and magnetic tapes prevented most of the possible processing errors. It is however possible that the data for some persons enumerated were not properly punched and were therefore not included in the tabulations: the checks ensured that non-coverage due to these errors should be very small.
- 7. Preparations for publication. Most of the tables in this publication were photographed from the computer point only; thus, avoiding errors in the copying of the results. There were however some hand corrections in the lists of localities included in Tables 2 and 3, resulting in slight differences from Table 5.

The study of the results which has been carried out to date, indicates the reliability of the results. Care should be taken when making comparisons with previous data referring to these areas, because of possible differences in the definitions - especially as to definitions of the boundaries of the districts, towns and other localities.

#### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF CLASSIFICATIONS

#### a. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The <u>Census Population</u>: all persons actually present during the enumerators' visits (which were made under curfew conditions); not including persons who were absent from their homes except those who received a special permit. Also included were persons who were enumerated in the "supplementary registration" (see page XXVI).

The total population is divided, as to residence at the time of the census, into two groups: persons in households and persons in institutions.

Household: persons present during census who live together in the same dwelling and take their meals together.

Institution: hospitals, boarding schools, monasteries, hotels, etc.

Religion: in the census questionnaire the religions were divided into main groups according to their frequency in the population enumerated (see translation of questionnaire, page XXXVII). For tabulation purposes all members of the household were considered to belong to the same religion as the household-head.

Originating from Israel Territory: in the complete enumeration a question was asked concerning the locality of birth of the household head. By processing of these data a division of the household heads into four groups was obtained (listed here according to their order in Tables 5 and 9):

"Criginating from locality of enumeration" - household head was born in the same locality where he/she was enumerated in the census.

"Originating from Israel territory" - household head born in the territory of the State of Israel, as it extended prior to the Six Days War. "Originating from other locality, outside Israel territory" - household head born outside the above-mentioned territory of the State of Israel, whether in the administered territories or in other countries.

"Not known" - in addition to those from whom no reply was received or whose reply was unclear, included here are also persons born in a locality which was divided by the Armistice Line (in particular persons born in Jerusalem).

In the tabulations presented in this publication the origin of all the household members was determined according to the locality of birth of the household head (from the sample data, which will be published separately, data were also obtained on the individual origin of all the adults).

If a household head was born in a rural locality (different from the one in which he was enumerated), the instruction was given to write in the questionnaire not only the locality of birth but also the large locality near to it. This information aided in determining the geographical location of the birth place; especially where localities of identical or similar names were involved.

In the Golan Heights the question as to the locality of birth of the household head was not asked.

Age: instructions were given to the enumerators that the age should be determined according to the last birthday of the enumerated and that particular care should be taken in distinguishing those less than one year old (age 0). But it is known that among the Arab population the information on age is not always accurate, especially among elder people.

#### b. GEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Military Administration Areas: the tables are presented separately for the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and North Sinai, and the Golan Heights. Table 6, which furnishes a geographical breakdown, distinguishes between the Gaza Strip and North Sinai. In the Gaza Strip figures were included about 2,500 inhabitants of Rafiah who dwell south of the former international frontier in North Sinai territory.

In North Sinai only the localities in the coastal strip, from the frontier near Rafiah to El Arish inclusive, were enumerated.

In the Golan Heights the now inhabited localities, which are concentrated in the northern part, were enumerated.

<u>Districts:</u> the division of the West Bank into districts is in accordance with the administrative division used by the Kingdom of Jordan.

Locality: permanently inhabited place, which is situated outside the boundaries of another locality and in which at least 50 persons were enumerated. (Nockia): these are indicated in the map as Sub-districts.

Places inhabited by less than 50 persons at the time of the census were included in an adjacent locality or were grouped in the category of "living outside settlements".

Types of Settlements: in the census tabulations the classification set out below was used as to types of settlement. For technical purposes it was necessary to classify the localities before the census and the type of the settlement was therefore determined according to data of the Jordanian census of 1961 and the population estimates of the Egyptian administration in the Gaza Strip for 1966. These data will henceforth be called "previous data".

<u>Urban Settlements</u> - localities which according to previous data numbered at least 10,000 persons, as well as Beth Djalla (near Bethelem). At the time of the census the population of Beth Djalla, Kalkilia and Jericho was less than 10,000.

As to urban settlements, in the area of which a refugee camp is located, a distinction was made between their population without the camp and that of the camp.

Large Villages - localities which according to previous data numbered 5,000-10,000 inhabitants, as well as 'Araqa, Yabed and Abu Dis. Also in this census the number of inhabitants in those three localities was less than 5,000.

Small Villages - permanent localities with 50-500 inhabitants.

Refusee Camps Outside Urban Settlements - in this group were included the camps run by UNRWA as well as the camps situated in Wadi Farah and the Jordan Valley.

Nomads - includes tent dwellers outside the boundaries of any locality. Nomads dwelling in the outskirts of localities were

included in the population of that locality. Former nomads who had settled in houses were enumerated as part of the rural population.

<u>Living Outside Settlements</u> - population in places inhabited by less than 50 persons, excluding nomads.

				APPENDIX				
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Total persons on this page

- (a) Note: Made out by emmerators for each basic family unit-man, wife (or vives) and unmarried children. A copy is given by the emmerator to the head of the unit to certify the emmeration and for identification.
- (b) Not included in the questionnaire in the Golan Heights.