

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

(1966/67)

EAST JERUSALEM

Jerusalem, 1968

P R E F A C E

This publication comprises detailed results of the East Jerusalem Census - 1967 which was carried out by the Central Bureau of Statistics on 27 IX 1967. The Census was commissioned by the Jerusalem Municipality and financed by it.

This publication presents detailed data on the composition of population by sex, age and religion in the various areas of East Jerusalem and data on housing conditions, receipts of assistance, household equipment and cultivation of farms. These data were obtained from the full enumeration of the population present in East Jerusalem on the census day.

Also included in this publication are data from the sample enumeration (50 per cent of enumeration districts) on the following subjects: detailed demographic characteristics, emigration, fertility, infant deaths, level of education, occupation and unemployment among the inhabitants of East Jerusalem.

The Census was planned hurriedly in a time shorter than usually required. No doubt, the full co-operation of the population and municipality of Jerusalem, the I.D.F. and the Israel Police contributed to the success of the Census; I wish to thank all for their co-operation, especially Mr. M. Benvenesti who is in charge of East Jerusalem on behalf of the Municipality and who was of great help in the preparations for the Census. The list of the senior staff who took part in the Census can be found overleaf.

In addition to the senior staff, over one thousand temporary workers were employed in carrying out the enumeration.

It is my pleasant duty to thank all those who participated in the planning and carrying out the enumeration, processing of the data and its publishing. Only thanks to the great efforts of the senior staff during the preparation period of the Census and its execution, was it possible to complete this difficult task.

Prof. R. Bachi
The Government Statistician

Jerusalem, 1968.

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INTRODUCTION

MAIN FINDINGS

I. GENERAL

Size and Geographic Distribution of the Population (Tables 2, 3, based on full Census)

In East Jerusalem 65,857 persons were enumerated on 27th of September, 1967, of whom 23,675 or 36 per cent were found to live within the Old City walls, 25,039 or 38 per cent in the northern quarters and 17,143 or 26 per cent in the southern quarters. Another 20,700 lived in neighbouring areas within the Jordanian municipal boundaries which comprised both Silwan and Abu Tur. About 21,500 lived in formerly independent settlements now included in the municipal boundaries of united Jerusalem.

Over half the inhabitants of the Old City (13,538) were living in the Moslem Quarter. In the Jewish Quarter of the Old City 3,500 Moslems were found who had moved there after the 1948 war. Least populated of the four quarters of the Old City was the Armenian Quarter which had a population of only 2,391.

In the Northern Quarter, 9,593 persons were found to live in areas close to the town (the American Colony, Sheikh Jarrah and Wadi el Jose) and 366 on Mount Scopus within the area of the Hebrew University. The rest were found in the more distant suburbs of Shu'aft and East Beit Khanina, in the former villages of Tur and Isawiya and around the Atarot airport. In the South Quarter, 11,101 persons were found to live in the immediate vicinity of the Old City (in Silwan and Abu Tur), while the rest were living in Zur Bahir and Um Tuba, East of the Bethlehem Road, and in the former Jordanian section of Beit Safafa village, West of the Bethlehem Road.

The Jerusalem city boundaries were extended by an area of close to 67 sq.km. as a result of the Six Day War (excluding the Shu'aft camp and the qibbuz of Ramat Rahel, see Definitions). In this entire area of East Jerusalem the population density was found to be 988 inhabitants per sq.km. The entire city at the time of the Census was found to have a population of 265,000, 25 per cent of it in East Jerusalem, making it the second largest city in Israel. The municipal boundaries comprised

an area of 104 sq.km. with a population density of 2,548 inhabitants per sq.km.

Comparison with the Jordanian Census of 1961

It is difficult to draw up an exact comparison with the findings of the Jordanian census conducted on November 18th, 1961, since the northern part of the new area now comprised in the municipal boundaries, comprises sections of various settlements which in the Jordanian census were enumerated separately. It may also be that the boundaries of the geographic units in the Eastern part of Jerusalem in both censuses were not exactly the same. Roughly it may be assumed that the population in the areas formerly under Jordanian control which are now comprised within the municipal boundaries was about 75,000, according to the 1961 Census, as follows:

TABLE A.- COMPARISON BETWEEN 1967 (Israeli) AND 1961 (Jordanian) CENSUS

	1961 Jordanian Census	1967 Census	Percentage of Change
EAST JERUSALEM - TOTAL	(75,000)	65,857	(- 12.2)
Jordanian municipal boundaries - total	60,488	44,369	- 26.6
Old City (within the walls)	36,801	23,675	- 35.7
Outside the walls	23,687	20,694	- 12.6
REMAINING AREA (total)	(15,000)	21,488	(+ 43.3)
Tur	4,289	5,701 (c)	+ 32.9
Isawiya	1,163	1,613	+ 38.7
Shu'aft	2,541	3,400	+ 33.8
Eastern Beit Khanina(a)		3,609	
Atarot airport(b)	(2,000)	1,123	..
Sur Bahir, Um Tuba			
(and Arab el Suheira)	4,012	4,710	+ 17.4
Beit Safafa (former Jordanian part)	1,153	1,332	+ 15.5
and Sharafat			

- (a) The whole of Beit Khanina had 3,067 inhabitants in 1961 so that the population has grown considerably.
- (b) Only parts of settlements have been included in the present municipal boundaries.
- (c) Including 366 persons living within the area of the Hebrew University (see Definitions).

It may be concluded from this comparison:

- That there is a fairly good correspondence between the two censuses as regards the geographic distribution of the population. The considerable decline in the number of persons living inside the Old City and the substantial growth of the new built-up areas of Shu'aft and East Beit Khanina is compatible with the natural trend to move to the suburbs.
- The population of the areas newly included within the municipal boundaries has grown considerably during the period of 6 years that has elapsed between the two censuses.
- The decrease in the population of the former Jordanian municipal area - despite the appreciable natural increase - was accordingly due to the negative migration balance, partly resulting from departures incidental to the Six Day War, but to a far greater extent from a population movement to areas outside the former municipal boundaries and the considerable emigration to the East Bank and to other countries, which took place throughout the period of Jordanian rule not only from Jerusalem but from Judaea and Samaria as well. This emigration is evidenced by numerous official Jordanian publications and above all by the 1961 Census. The data collected in the 1967 Census on "sons and daughters abroad" (see below) show that this trend continued right up to the Six Day War.

Religion (Tables 1; 3, full census data)

Of the total population of East Jerusalem, 54,081 or 83 per cent were Moslems. 10,795 or 17 per cent Christians and 981 belonged to the group "other religion and not known" (mostly people whose religion was not ascertained in the Census and the 96 Jews stationed in the Hebrew University area on Mount Scopus).

The percentage of Christians who were found to live in East Jerusalem was lower than in Bethlehem, Beit Jala and Beit Sahur where they make up 56.0 per cent of the overall population and than in Ramallah and Bira where they account for 34 per cent of the total. Nevertheless their percentage was higher than in other urban settlements in Judaea and Samaria and than in these areas generally (5 per cent).

The Greek Orthodox community was found to be the largest, with 3,984 members, followed by the Latin church with a membership of 3,663. Then came Greek Catholics with 1,173 members while the remaining 1,975 Christians belonged to various sects. In some cases, the church affiliation was not specified.

The highest proportion of Moslems - over 95 per cent - was found in the former Jewish Quarter of the Old City which was seized by the Moslems after the 1948 War, as well as in Silwan, Abu Tur, Zur Bahir and Um Tuba. The proportion was lowest in the "Christian" and "Armenian" Quarters of the Old City, with 12 and 37 per cent, respectively. A relatively low rate of Moslems was also found in the Old City as a whole (72 per cent) and in the American Colony and Sheikh Jarrah (76 per cent). In the Western part of the American Colony (57 per cent), in Beit Khanina (73 per cent) and in the Hebrew University area (58 per cent).

Type of Population (Tables 6, 38, sample data)

The distinction made in these tables was based on the place of residence of the head of the household before the 1948 War.

Households were classified into refugee and non-refugee households according to whether the head of the household was living in Israeli territory before 1948 or not. Thus 9,526 non-refugee households were found comprising 48,818 persons and 2,331 refugee households with 11,567 persons. In respect of 728 households numbering 3,229 persons, the residence of the head of the household before 1948 was not known. of the households whose status could be ascertained, 80.3 per cent were non-refugee households comprising 80.8 per cent of the population - about the same percentages as in Judaea and Samaria generally. Again, the proportion of the population belonging to refugee households was similar as in Judaea and Samaria.

The percentage of refugees was higher among Christians (37 per cent) than among Moslems (15.6 per cent), there also being a higher percentage of Christians(a) among refugees (31.9 per cent) than among non-refugees (12.9 per cent). Accordingly, a percentage of refugees higher than the municipal average was found in those sub-quarters where Christians are preponderant - the "Christian" and "Armenian" Quarters of the Old City (31 per cent), Shu'aft, and Beit Khanina (31 per cent), the American Colony and Sheikh Jarrah (28 per cent). The percentage of refugees was particularly low in the southern part of the area comprising semi-rural districts with a Moslem population.

Other data analyses concerning the 1948 refugee problem are shown under "personal place of residence before 1948" and "households registered with UNRWA" and in the relevant tables (see below).

(a) Including other religion and not known.

2. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Age (Tables 1, 2, 4, 5 - full census data, and tables 7 and 8 - sample data)

Table B shows the distribution of the population of East Jerusalem by main age groups compared with the age distribution of the inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria, the principal towns of these districts, other territories held by the Israel Army, and of the State of Israel. Some of the comparisons with Table B are also made by religious community.

TABLE B.- AGE DISTRIBUTION (Percentages)

	All Age Groups	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-64	65+
East Jerusalem-- total	100.0	44.6	23.7	15.1	11.1	5.5
Moslems	100.0	48.0	23.5	14.2	9.6	4.7
Christians	100.0	29.8	24.4	18.9	17.9	9.0
Judaea and Samaria-- total	100.0	48.4	20.2	13.9	10.9	6.6
Moslems	100.0	48.9	20.1	13.8	10.7	6.5
Christians	100.0	38.3	22.8	16.2	14.1	8.6
All urban settlements in Judaea and Samaria(a)	100.0	45.5	22.5	14.5	10.7	5.7
Hebron	100.0	51.9	21.5	13.3	8.4	4.9
Bethlehem, Beit Jala, Beit Sahur(a)	100.0	43.5	22.5	14.8	12.3	6.9
Ramallah, Bira(a)	100.0	43.5	22.4	15.9	11.7	6.5
Nablus(a)	100.0	45.8	24.0	15.3	10.3	4.6
Gaza Strip	100.0	50.6	21.5	14.2	8.9	4.8
North Sinai	100.0	47.6	22.2	16.6	9.6	4.0
Golan Heights	100.0	46.8	20.8	13.7	12.1	6.6
Israel - Non-Jews (1966)-- total	100.0	50.4	23.8	13.4	8.4	4.0
Moslems	100.0	53.1	23.4	12.3	7.4	3.8
Christians	100.0	40.2	25.1	17.4	12.1	5.2
Israel - Jews (1966)--total	100.0	31.7	24.4	17.8	19.7	6.4
Thereof: Jerusalem (1965)	100.0	34.1	24.5	17.9	16.5	7.0

(a) Not including refugee camps.

There is a striking difference between the Christian and Moslem population of East Jerusalem: the Christians have fewer children and a rather high representation of the adult age groups (30 and above) so that their population is much "older" than the Christian population of Judaea and Samaria and of the State of Israel and comes closer to the age distribution of the Jewish population.

Generally Christians in Israel and in the territories under Israel administration have a lower fertility rate than the Moslems so that the percentage of children is lower. That this difference is still more pronounced among the Christians of East Jerusalem is, however, probably due to the fact that they are made up of both Arab and other Christians, including priests and monks who have no children at all. On the other hand the Moslem population of East Jerusalem is extremely fertile and its age distribution is very close to that of the general population in the territories administered by Israel, and of the Moslem population of Israel, although the percentage of children is not as high as in Israel owing to the higher infant mortality rate. In East Jerusalem, moreover, the 15-29 age group was more highly represented than in Judaea and Samaria, probably because more young people of Judaea and Samaria had emigrated..

The age distribution of the population of East Jerusalem is determined not only by the fact that it consists of heterogeneous groups with different fertility rates but also by the emigration balance. While there was continuous emigration from East Jerusalem long before the Six Day War and as a result of it (see below "sons and daughters abroad") there also was a migration movement to the city both of 1948 refugees and of others (see below "settlement of birth", "settlement of residence before the 1948 War"). The resultant overall age structure in East Jerusalem is similar to that of the general population of Bethlehem, Beit Jala and Beit Sahur and of Ramallah and Bira, two urban areas with a high percentage of Christians. On the other hand it is also similar to the age structure found in Nablus if the population in the refugee camps is excluded.

In Jerusalem the 0-14 age group was less highly represented among the refugees (42 per cent) many of whom are Christians, than among the non-refugees (47 per cent). The median age of both sexes was 17.8 years - of Moslem 16.0, of Christians 26.8, of non-refugees 16.6 and of refugees 18.9. The rate of children aged 0-14 was low in the following areas: in areas with a high percentage of Christians (and consequently residents of institutions), 20 per cent in the Hebrew University area, 26.6 per cent in the western part of the American Colony, 29.5 per cent in the Christian Quarter, 33.0 per cent in the Armenian Quarter of the Old City and 34.8 per cent in Sheikh Jarrah. On the other hand there was a particularly high rate of children in the former Jewish Quarter of the Old City which

was occupied by Moslems and in several formerly rural areas almost exclusively inhabited by Moslems - Isawiya, Silwan, Abu-Tur, Zur Bahir and Um Tuba. Here children comprised about 50 per cent of the total population.

The 15-29 age group comprises 20 to 25 per cent of the population of all sections of East Jerusalem except the Western part of the American Colony and the Hebrew University area - the districts with the lowest percentage of children - where this age group constitutes 28 and 41 per cent, respectively, and the Atarot airport area, where it constitutes 32 per cent. The 65 and above age group is particularly highly represented in the Armenian quarter, with 9 per cent, and the Christian quarter with 10 per cent, as well as in the Beit Safafa and Sharafat areas with 11 per cent.

Sex (Tables 2-5, according to the full census data, and Tables 7 and 8 according to the sample survey)

East Jerusalem was found to have a surplus of males both in the total and Moslem population of all ages and in the total and Moslem population aged 0-24. This slight surplus of 1,027 men per every 1,000 women aged 15-44 stands in striking contrast to the marked shortage of men of these ages in all other areas administered by I.D.F. (Table C) which seems to be the result of the differential emigration of the two sexes before and after the Six Day War.

Considering that there also was emigration from East Jerusalem, as from the rest of these territories, there presumably was a considerable movement from country to town which made up for the shortage of males. The existence of this population shift is confirmed by the fact that also in other major towns of Judaea and Samaria the ratio between men and women aged 15-44 is less abnormal than in the villages and refugee camps (see Table C and Publication No. 1 of the 1967 Population and Housing Census in the areas held by the I.D.F.).

The ratio between men and women among the Christians of East Jerusalem was found to be lower than among the Moslems. This cannot be explained by the population living in institutions.

TABLE C.- NUMBER OF MALES PER 1,000 FEMALES, BY AGE

	All Ages	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-64	65+
East Jerusalem, total	1,062	1,112	1,079	952	1,043	923
Moslems	1,084	1,111	1,093	970	1,115	1,050
Christians	970	1,141	1,021	907	881	661
Judaea and Samaria, total	985	1,123	839	745	963	1,109
Moslems	989	1,126	837	743	975	1,150
Christians	903	1,074	891	770	813	666
All urban settlements(a)	1,028	1,124	954	895	963	1,062
Hebron	1,085	1,188	977	935	910	1,296
Bethlehem, Beit Jala, Beit Sahur(a)	979	1,084	962	867	927	742
Ramallah, Bira(a)	959	1,113	914	777	893	789
Nablus(a)	1,059	1,103	970	1,027	1,043	1,227
Gaza Strip	940	1,096	746	719	921	1,124
North Sinai	987	1,107	730	930	1,176	1,071
Golan Heights	1,005	1,075	791	859	1,220	1,344
Non-Jews in Israel (1966)	1,051	1,083	1,102	976	903	978
Thereof: Moslems	1,061	1,076	1,118	998	921	1,016
Christians	992	1,087	1,049	899	820	778
Jews in Israel, total (1966)	1,017	1,053	1,053	922	1,032	944
Thereof: Jerusalem (1965)	1,001	1,061	1,018	997	916	884

(a) Excluding refugee camps.

Family Status (Tables 8-11 according to the sample survey)

Thirty-nine per cent of the total male population of East Jerusalem (aged 15 and above) was found to be unmarried, 59 per cent married, and 2 per cent widowed. In the same age group 25 per cent of the women were found to be unmarried, 60 per cent married, one per cent divorced and 14 per cent widowed. The percentage of unmarried men and women was higher among the Christians than among the Moslem community, partly because the Christian population includes monks, nuns and priests. Those sections of East Jerusalem which have a high proportion of Christian residents accordingly have a higher than average ratio of unmarried men and women, particularly the Christian and Armenian quarters of the Old City, and for women also the American Colony - Sheikh Jarrah, Shu'aft and Beit Khanina.

From the percentages of single men and women in the different age groups, as shown in Tables 8-11, the following conclusions may be drawn regarding the prevailing marriage habits:

- Also among the Moslems a not inconsiderable portion of the population does not marry until the end of the age of fertility. In the 45-54 age group 6 per cent of the men were unmarried - 6 per cent of the Moslems and 9 per cent of the Christians - and 7 per cent of the women - 5 per cent of the Moslems and 11 per cent of the Christians(a) (excluding monasteries and similar institutions).
- Christians of both sexes tend to marry later than Moslems. Accordingly the "refugees" who include a higher percentage of Christians than the general average marry later than the "non-refugees".

A comparison with Judaea and Samaria - largely rural districts - shows that there the percentage of persons who do not marry at all is smaller and the age of marriage is lower not only in the population as a whole but also in the Moslem community. No notable differences were found between the Christian and Moslem women in East Jerusalem in the percentage of widows, in the different age groups.

Relationship to Head of Household (Table 12 according to sample survey)

For every 100 persons aged 15 and above there were 37 heads of households, 25 women married to heads of households, 27 sons and daughters, 2 sons or daughters in law, 3 brothers or sisters of the head of the household, 3 parents, 2 other relatives and 1 person who was not a

(a) Including other religions and not known.

relative; 19 per cent of household heads were women. On the other hand according to the family relationship to the household head, more mothers or mothers-in-law were found among women (5 per cent) than fathers and fathers-in-law among men (0.8 per cent).

Number of Years of Study (Tables 13-16 according to the sample survey)

Of the total adult population in East Jerusalem (aged 15 and above) 67 per cent had attended school - 79.0 per cent of the men but only 55 per cent of the women. On the other hand there were not substantial differences between the sexes in the distribution by number of years of schooling, except that men were more highly represented in the top group with 13 years of schooling or more. Out of every 100 men who had attended school, 59 had at least 7 years of schooling, 39 at least 8 years, and 9 at least 13 years of schooling. The respective percentages for the women were 54, 35 and 6 per cent.

Hence the level of education in East Jerusalem was considerably higher than in Judaea and Samaria generally, and among the Non-Jews in Israel most of whom are villagers, but about the same as in the main towns in Judaea and Samaria and the urban Non-Jewish population in Israel.

Schooling was more common among Christians than among Moslems, and among refugees than among non-refugees, of the same religion. However, while only 75.2 per cent of Moslem men and 46.3 per cent of Moslem women who were "non-refugees" had attended school, 93.7 and 87.1 per cent of Christian(a) "refugees" had received a formal education.

The same ranking by religion and type of population was also found to prevail regarding those who had at least 9 years of schooling of whom among the Moslem refugees there were 32.8 and 25.9 respectively, per every 100 men and women who had any schooling at all as against 59.8 and 50.7 for every 100 Christian refugees(a).

By religion, type of population and sex the level of education among the adult population was found to go up in the lower age groups, showing the gradual improvement in the school attendance rate. Whereas 98 per cent of all men and 90 per cent of all women aged 15-19 had been to school, the corresponding rates for non-refugee Moslems aged 65 and above were 33 and 8 per cent.

There were more people who had some schooling in those sub-quarters which had a higher percentage of Christians and particularly few in Zur Bahir and Beit Safafa (65 per cent of the men and 22 per cent of women) and

(a) Including other religions not known.

among the women in Silwan and Abu-Tur (40.6 per cent). In these sub-quarters the percentage of people with post-elementary school among those who had attended school was also lower.

Migration Movements

The following three census questions give some indication of population shifts:

a) The settlement of birth (Table 17 according to the sample survey).

It was found that 75 per cent of all adults (aged 15 and above) enumerated in East Jerusalem were born either within the present boundaries of the Eastern part of the city or in the Western part, - only 59 per cent of the "refugees" but 78.5 per cent of the rest of the population.

b) Persons aged 21 years and above by personal place of residence before 1948 (Tables 17-18 according to the sample survey).

Under "type of population" all household members enumerated were classified by the settlement in which the head of the household in 1967 census had lived before 1948. A further enquiry was made into the personal place of residence of all persons aged 20 years and above before 1948(a). Of those who reported their former place of residence, 83 per cent of members of "refugee" households were found to have been living in Israel territory and 3 per cent of members of non-refugee households. Presumably those whose personal place of residence was different from that of the head of the household had joined the family by marriage or otherwise only after 1948. Although the absolute numbers of these cases is not much different among refugees and non-refugees, there is a considerable difference in relative terms because of the disparate size of the refugee and non-refugee groups. For every 100 non-refugees who lived outside Israel territory before 1948, 86 lived within the present boundaries of East Jerusalem, and for every 100 refugees who lived within Israel territory before 1948, 57 lived in West Jerusalem. Out of every 100 persons aged 21 years and above, enumerated in East Jerusalem in 1967, 79 had lived in Jerusalem before 1948 - 68 in the Eastern part and 11 per cent in the Western part.

c) Sons/daughters living outside the territories administered by Israel (Tables 19-22 according to the sample survey).

The head of the household was asked whether he had any sons or daughters living outside the areas administered by Israel and if so, when

(a) 83 per cent of persons (aged 20 and above) of "refugee" households and 3 per cent of persons (aged 20 and above) of "non-refugee" households.

each of them had left and in what country he or she were living. Below we shall refer to both sons and daughters simple as "sons living abroad".

It was found that 27 per cent of all household heads in East Jerusalem had sons living abroad; 13 per cent-one son and 7 per cent 2 sons; 3 and more sons - 7 per cent. The families in East Jerusalem reported that they had 6,896 sons living abroad - more than 10 per cent of the population enumerated. This figure does not include whole families who had left the city or individuals who left no parents behind. These data show that there was a considerable tendency to emigrate to the East Bank and to other countries, although slightly less than in Judaea and Samaria as a whole were 33 per cent of all family heads reported they had sons living abroad. As in Judaea and Samaria the proportion of heads of families with sons living abroad was slightly higher among the refugees (32 per cent) than among the rest of the population (26 per cent). About 22 per cent had left during the year preceding the Census, most of them before the Six Day War, per each 100 sons abroad left: during the year preceding the Census - 22 per cent; 38 per cent 1-4 years ago, 20 per cent 5-9 years ago and 20 per cent 10 years ago or more. In this distribution no appreciable difference was found between refugee and non-refugee families.

The percentages of sons/daughters staying abroad who had left during the year preceding the Census was slightly lower (22 per cent) than in Judaea and Samaria (26 per cent).

By country of stay the distribution was found to be as follows: 35 per cent were staying in Jordan, 20 per cent in Kuwait, 7 per cent in Saudi Arabia, 17 per cent in other countries of Asia and Africa, 8 per cent in Europe and 13 per cent in America. Thus there were fewer in Jordan and Kuwait and more in Europe and America of those who came from East Jerusalem, than from Judaea and Samaria. There also were fewer refugees than non-refugees who chose the East Bank.

Fertility (Tables 23-25 according to the sample data)

Every non-single woman aged 15-60 was asked about the number of children born during her lifetime. Data were also collected on children born during the last five years, mainly with a view to assessing the infant mortality rate. This information, however, is also helpful in establishing the current fertility rate.

Women of the category aged 45-49 - i.e. beyond the age of fertility - reported an average of 8.6 children each. The average went up with age, reached its peak in the 45-49 age group and then went down again apparently mainly because the respondents forgot the number of children born to them, encountered also in other censuses among Arabs and other populations where the older women have a lower standard of education. The distribution of the 45-49 age group by the number of children borne was as follows: 3 per cent had never borne any children, 13 per cent had had 1-4, 13 per cent 5-6,

15 per cent 7-8, 15 per cent 9-11, and 41 per cent 11 children and more. The average number of children was higher among those who were married at the time of the Census (8.9) than among the widows and divorcees (6.8). The average was also much higher among Moslem married women (9.7 per cent) than among the Christians(a) (6.0). The average further varied with the mother's level of education: (the data apply to married women at the time of the Census) married women who had no schooling at all or 1-4 years had an average of 9.8 children, women with 5-8 years of schooling, an average of 7.5 and women with 9 years of schooling or more - an average of 4.6. The last two findings are interconnected since the Christian women were found to have a higher standard of education than Moslem women (see above). The fertility rate was somewhat lower among refugees than among non-refugees, partly because of the higher proportion of Christians among the refugees, though the average number of children of married Moslem women aged 35-54 was also found to be lower among the refugees though hardly any difference was noted in the younger age groups.

In the 45-49 age group the average number of children was found to be the same in East Jerusalem as in Judaea and Samaria (8.6), whereas the average for married Moslem women in East Jerusalem was higher (9.7 as against 8.9).

Infant Mortality (Tables 26, 27 according to the sample survey)

All non-single women aged 15-60 were asked about the number of children they had had in the last 5 years and how many of them died. Though presumably the answers did not exactly cover a period of five years, the ratio between births and deaths seems to be properly represented. About 17 per cent of all children born during the 5 years preceding the Census were reported to have died, less than in Judaea and Samaria (21 per cent) because presumably the sanitary conditions in East Jerusalem were better. The differences between Moslems and Christians and "refugees" and "non-refugees" were slight. As was to be expected, the infant mortality was higher among very young women and among women reaching the end of the period of fertility. Of those who gave birth only once during the 5 years preceding the Census, only 6 per cent lost their child while 85 per cent of the women who bore 5 children or more lost at least one of them.

C. EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES (Tables 28-37 according to sample survey)

Employment Before and After the 1967 War (applies mainly to men)

About 11,500 or 67 per cent of the 17,100 men (ages 15 and above) of working age stated that they had been working before the war. At the

(a) Including other religion and not known.

time of the census 8,500 reported that they were actually working and about 1,000 that they had a job from which they were temporarily absent so that about 9,500 or 56 per cent were employed, i.e. 76 per cent of those who were working before the war were employed or temporarily absent from their jobs.

Of the 7,600 men who were not working, about 1,000 had been seeking work during the week preceding the census, and about 2,000 said it was not worth while seeking since there was no work; of these about 600 had not been working before the war, either. The rest were pupils (2,000), pensionnaires, old and sick people (1,900) while about 200 were living on their income from property, etc. (see Table 29). In comparing the number of persons employed after and before the war, it should be borne in mind that the data relate to the month of September when the schools were still closed and few public work projects had as yet been commenced.

b) Working male population, by economic branch, before and after the war

There was hardly any difference between the economic branch distribution before and after the war.

c) Work Status

Some 5,300 of the 8,500 men who were working after the war were employees - about 3,000 on a monthly, about 600 on a weekly and about 1,700 on a daily basis. Another 2,700 were either self-employed or employers and about 500 were helping in the family business without remuneration or people whose work status could not be elicited.

d) Wages

Average employees' wages before the war were 27.0 dinars per month or about IL. 270 at the present rate. Average monthly wage scales by economic branch, type of population and occupation are shown in Tables 36 and 37.

Type of Population

About 3,300 of the men of working age were "refugees" and the remaining 12,900 were "non-refugees". Of the latter about 8,700 or 67 per cent had been working before the war and about 6,400 after the war while about 800 (56%) were temporarily absent from their jobs. Again among the "refugees" about 2,200 or approximately 67 per cent were working before the war. About 1,600 were also working afterwards while 210 were

TABLE D. - MEN WORKING BEFORE AND AFTER THE 1967 WAR
BY ECONOMIC BRANCH

	Total	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Mines, Industry and Crafts	Construction and Public Works	Electricity, Water and Sanitary Services	Commerce, Banking and Insurance	Transport, Storage and Communication	Services
Before the War	11,544	212	2,440	1,435	254	2,392	1,123	3,349
After the War	8,494	11,701	1,659	827	223	1,922	595	2,715
	Absolute Numbers							
Before the War	100.0	1.9	21.8	12.8	2.3	21.3	10.0	29.9
After the War	100.0	(2.1)	20.5	10.2	2.7	23.7	7.3	33.5
	Percentages							

temporarily absent from work (about 55%). Table 29 gives a more detailed breakdown of labour force characteristics of the "refugees" and "non-refugees" before and after the war. As may be seen from tables 30 and 31, the economic branch distribution of the two categories was not substantially different either before or after the War.

D. HOUSEHOLDS

Type of Residence - Households or Institutions (Tables 1,2 according to the census data).

Only 2,755 persons or 4.2 per cent were found to live in institutions while 63,102 persons lived in 12,368 households. The percentage living in institutions varied considerably from one area to another. In the Hebrew University area they accounted for 77 per cent, in the Western American Colony for 24 per cent, in Sheikh Jarrah for 12 per cent, in the Christian Quarter of the Old City for 10 per cent, in the Armenian Quarter for 7 per cent, in Beit Safafa / Sharafat (including monasteries in the vicinity of Beit Jallah) for 10 per cent, in Abu-Tur for 6 per cent and in all the remaining districts for less than 5 per cent.

Characteristics of the Head of the Household (Tables 39 and 40 according to the sample survey).

Of the 12,368 household heads 10,183 or 81 per cent were men; 10,015 were Moslems (80 per cent), and 9,526 or 80 per cent of all cases whose population type was known, were non-refugees. Fifteen per cent were below the age of 30, 35 per cent belonged to the 30-44 age group, 34 per cent were 45-64 years old and 16 per cent 65 and above.

Number of Persons per Household (Tables 1 and 2 according to the full census and Tables 38-41 according to the sample survey).

The 12,368 households comprised 63,102 persons so that the average number of persons per household in the whole of East Jerusalem was 5.1. This seems rather high compared with Judaea and Samaria as a whole, where the average was found to be 4.9, and with the average households size found in the major towns (without refugee camps) - 5.1 in Hebron, 4.8 in Bethlehem, Beit Jala and Beit Sahur, 4.7 in Ramallah and Bira and 5.7 in Nablus. The average in East Jerusalem is much higher than in the western part of the city where it stood at about 4 in 1966, but less than among Non-Jews in Israel (5.7 in 1966). The variations in household size are probably determined by the fertility rate, infant mortality, migration and the living habits of adult family members.

The size of the average Moslem household in East Jerusalem was found to be 5.3 - bigger than the average size of households of other communities which was 4.1. This is in line with the differential fertility rates of Moslems and Christians as indicated above. There also is a marked difference in the average size of households headed by men (15.5) and by women (3.3). On the other hand the difference between refugee and non-refugee households is negligible (5.0 as against 5.1). Households headed by persons aged 30-44 were found to be bigger (6.0 on a general average and 6.3 for Moslems) than households headed by older people.

Twenty six per cent of households had 1-2 members and 31 per cent had 7 members and more. Out of every 100 persons living in households 54.3 were found in households of 7 persons or more.

The average household size was higher in areas with a higher proportion of Moslems. Wadi el Joz had the highest average of 6.2 while in the Armenian and Christian quarters of the Old City the average was particularly low - 3.8 and 3.6 respectively.

E. HOUSING CONDITIONS

As against an average household size of 5.1 the average number of rooms was 2.2 so that the mean housing density was 2.4 persons per room. About 40 per cent of all households lived in 1 room, about 27 per cent in two rooms, about 18 per cent in 3 rooms and about 15 per cent in 4 rooms and more. The proportion of households with 4 rooms and more was higher among refugees than among non-refugees (about 20 as against 13 per cent). In West Jerusalem on 11 per cent of dwellings in 1966 contained 4 rooms or more.

About 79 per cent of the dwellings included a kitchen (7 per cent for the exclusive use of the household); about 62 per cent had an inside toilet, about 70 per cent - electricity, some 41 per cent - tap of running water inside the dwelling and about 27 per cent a bathroom.

Marked differences were found between refugees and non-refugees, with the refugees enjoying a higher standard of facilities. Thus about 73 per cent of all refugee households had an inside toilet as against 61 per cent of non-refugee households (see Tables 46, 47). This may be largely due to the fact that most of the non-refugee population is rural. Thus in the barely urbanised village of Zur Bahir only 19 per cent had an inside toilet and a mere 18 per cent had electricity (see Table 46). A high standard of facilities was on the other hand found in the distinctly urban quarters - the American Colony - Sheikh Jarrah, Shu'aft, Beit Khanina, and the Christian and Armenian Quarters of the Old City (see Table 45).

On the average households having the various facilities inquired into were bigger - as was also found in Judaea and Samaria. Thus households with electricity numbered an average of 5.3 members as against 4.8 members in households without electricity.

The standard of facilities in East and West Jerusalem, in the other urban settlements of Judaea and Samaria and among non-Jews in urban settlements in Israel was found to be highly differential, as may be seen from the following table:

TABLE E. - HOUSEHOLDS WITH VARIOUS FACILITIES IN JERUSALEM
(East and West), URBAN SETTLEMENTS IN JUDAEA AND
SAMARIA AND NON-JEWISH URBAN SETTLEMENTS IN ISRAEL

	East Jerusalem	West Jerusalem	Urban Settlements in Judaea and Samaria	Non-Jewish Urban Population in Israel
Kitchen	28.6	94.1	74.7	83.0
Electricity	70.1	..	71.0	79.5
Toilet inside the dwelling	61.5	96.4	76.5	64.9
Tap inside the dwelling	40.5	..	56.9	80.3
Bathroom	26.6	84.9	41.7	43.2
Average housing density	2.40	1.63		2.43

Source: Survey of Housing Conditions, January-March 1966.

Household Equipment

About 8,100 households or 67 per cent of the total were found to have a radio set, about 820 or 7 per cent - TV and 2,600 or about 22 per cent - an electric refrigerator.

TABLE F. - PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT,
BY TYPE OF POPULATION

Household Equipment	Total (a)	Non-Refugees	Refugees
Households - Total	12,369	9,524	2,332
Radio	67.1	66.9	75.5
Television	6.7	5.2	10.8
Electric refrigerator	21.7	19.4	33.9

(a) The total was obtained from the full census and the data by type of population from a 50 per cent sample survey.

As in the case of housing facilities it was again found that the standard of refugee households was higher than of non-refugee households.

F. U.N.R.W.A. - ASSISTANCE

About 23 per cent of all households stated that they were registered with UNRWA or received assistance from this Agency - about 47 per cent of refugee and 21 per cent of non-refugee households. Some 7 per cent reported that they were receiving assistance from relatives abroad and another 4 per cent were receiving assistance from UNICEF, CARE or other sources. The average size of households receiving assistance or registered with UNRWA was 5.3.

LIMITATIONS AND ERRORS

Every census or statistical operation is liable to errors^(a). The speed with which this census was prepared and carried out, the large number of workers involved and the difficult conditions under which it was conducted obviously increase the incidence of errors which, all the efforts of the Central Bureau of Statistics were unable to forestall or correct. There are two principal types of errors: in coverage and in response.

a. Coverage

These errors comprise:

(1) Non-inclusion of residents in the Stage B sample survey.

The detailed primary mapping determining the number of each house, block and parcel and the advance inspection of the area by the senior census staff (crew leaders and above) as well as the curfew that was imposed while the census was taken and the procedure by which houses already enumerated were appropriately marked, all helped to attain proper coverage of all structures, households and persons. Nevertheless a small percentage of the population may not have been enumerated. Thus, although special vehicles were used, enumerators sometimes did not manage to get to isolated out of the way places where the roads were barely passable and possibly mined.

(2) Household questionnaire

Non-completion of the household questionnaire. As stated, every household was supposed to fill in a household questionnaire but in some cases Stage A questionnaires were filled in for the individual members of the household but the household questionnaire was either not filled in or not forwarded for processing.

(3) Stage B questionnaire (personal)

Under or miscoverage in the Sample Survey. The Stage B questionnaire was not filled in for a number of statistical areas included in the sample or for only part of them while

(a) See Chapter II in "Procedures and Definitions", Publication No. 25 of the Population and Housing Census 1961, The Central Bureau of Statistics, 1965.

on the other hand it was filled in for areas of parts of areas which should not have been included in the sample.

b. Response Errors

These errors are the result of discrepancies between the answers processed and the real answers and may be due to the following reasons:

- (1) Wrong answers because questions were not properly understood, owing to regional differences in Arabic dialects, or because of lack of knowledge (e.g. of the wife's age, although enumerators were instructed to consult available documents), because of intentionally misleading replies (e.g. questions of employment and wages) and as a result of the tendency to state people's ages in round figures.
- (2) Wrong entries. Sometimes the enumerators failed to understand the replies or made a mistake in recording them. One of the subjects in which there was a certain amount of confusion on the part of the enumerators, was the distribution of the population into households.
- (3) Coding errors. In spite of the careful checks carried out to ensure proper coding at the head office, errors may have crept in.
- (4) Punching the response. The data obtained in the Census questionnaires have been punched; despite the checking procedures, errors crept in, e.g. a punching of a wrong code number or the shifting of fields within the punch-cards because of incorrect completion of the questionnaires (which caused errors in other fields too).
- (5) Imputations. After the material was punched it was checked for logical consistency and in case of inconsistencies automatic corrections were made (partly by transferring the respective data to not-known).

The first quality checks show that the results are on the whole reasonably correct and reliable. In drawing up comparisons with former data relating to East Jerusalem, attention should be paid to possible divergencies between the definition of the variables examined and the municipal boundaries (see Definitions).

METHODS OF ESTIMATION

To obtain estimates relating to the total population from the sample survey data (Stage II personal questionnaire), they obviously had to be multiplied by the appropriate raising coefficient. Moreover, since the household questionnaire was not filled in for all households included in the full census an adjustment coefficient had to be used so that the data appearing in the tables should correspond to the total number of households according to the Stage I questionnaires.

(a) Raising Coefficients

Although the sample theoretically included half the enumeration districts, the raising coefficient is generally either more or less than 2 and varies from 1.7 to 3.0. The reasons for this are:

- (1) that the size of the enumeration districts was not the same;
- (2) that there was a certain amount of non-coverage, as discussed under Limitations and Errors.

The raising factor F was determined separately for each sub-quarter, as follows:

$$F = \frac{\text{Total population aged 15 and above in Stage A (a)}}{\text{Total population aged 15 and above in Stage B}}$$

This method does not make for full correspondence between the total number of households and of persons in both stages. Discrepancies are bound to occur as a result of sampling errors. The different methods used to obtain and process the data material in the two stages of the Census caused slight differences between the average number of persons per household and number of those aged 15 and above. Thus in Stage I the total number of households in East Jerusalem was found to be 12,400 as against 12,600 in Stage II, while the number of persons not living in institutions was 63,100 in Stage I as against 63,600 in Stage II. For the various quarters the difference was throughout less than 4 per cent.

- (a) Not including persons aged 15 and above living in institutions, who are not represented in Stage B.

Adjustment coefficients

The adjustment factor T was determined separately for each sub-quarter. It ranged from 1.00 (for cases where the household questionnaire was filled in for every household) to 1.16, and was calculated as follows:

$$T = \frac{\text{Total number of households in Stage I (according to the cards punched for each unit)}}{\text{Total number of households for which household data were obtained.}}$$

It is given for all household tables and computed in such a way as to ensure that the total number of households shown in the tables should correspond to their total number in Stage I of the questionnaire.

As in the case of the inflated sample data the number of persons in the various categories according to the adjusted data was not quite the same as the number of persons according to the Stage I figures because the section of the population for which no envelopes were filled in, did not have the same population average as the population as a whole. Concerning total persons (excluding institutions), both stages agree: 63,100 persons, while in both stages the count of persons in the different sub-quarters shows variations of up to 2.5 per cent.

SAMPLING ERRORS

a. Biases

Biases were caused by the fact that the households actually investigated and processed were not exactly the same as those selected for the sample. A further bias was caused by the method of estimation. For while the ratio estimate made it possible to obtain good data for the total number of persons aged 15 and above, in each sub-quarter it led to some biases in respect of other variables.

b. Sampling Errors

The estimates also contain errors due to their being based on a sample rather than on a full enumeration of all households. The sampling errors in the data for Jerusalem as a whole are smaller than in the data for each sub-quarter. There has not yet been enough time to compute accurate sampling error estimates and only very rough estimates could so far be drawn up. The data were accordingly published in such a way as to warn the reader when he might expect a high sampling error. Other errors were ignored in this classification.

c. Rules of Publication

- 1) Data with a relative sampling error of less than 30 per cent are printed without any special notation.
- 2) Data with a relative sampling error of 30 to 50 per cent were put in parantheses.
- 3) Data with a relative sampling error of over 50 per cent were put in double parantheses.

d. Confidence Interval

A 95 per cent confidence interval of the estimated proportion \hat{P} shows with a confidence of 95 per cent the space within which that proportion would have been obtained in a full census. Confidence intervals relating to households, age groups of women, employment and occupation, are shown for the tables to help the reader evaluate the statistical significance of the data. In determining these confidence intervals, all non-sampling errors were ignored. For the demographic tables the confidence intervals can be determined according to those tables. For the wage tables no confidence intervals were given because of the considerable response errors involved.

Use of Confidence Interval Table

In the following 95 per cent confidence interval table for variables \hat{N} and \hat{P} ; \hat{N} in columns 1-4 is the estimated total number of households or of women in each age group. In column 5, \hat{N} is the estimated total number of men aged 15 years and above, by labor force characteristics, economic branch distribution or occupation. \hat{P} is the estimated percentage of the characteristic investigated. A confidence interval of 95 per cent means that the data which would have been obtained for the respective characteristics in a full census would at a confidence level of 95 per cent be somewhere between the figures shown. The last column shows the confidence interval for $50\% > \hat{P} \geq 30\%$.

For each \hat{N} column the corresponding numbers of the relevant Stage II tables are given.

Example 1.

Table 22 showing the distribution of households by the number of sons and daughters staying abroad, 23 per cent of households in Silwan and

CONFIDENCE INTERVAL OF 95 PER CENT FOR VARIOUS VALUES OF \hat{P} AND \hat{N}
APPLYING TO HOUSEHOLDS, AGE GROUPS OF FEMALES, EMPLOYMENT(a) AND OCCUPATION

Estimate of Total Population of Households, Age Groups of Females, Employment and Occupation by Number of Table of Stage B of the Census	\hat{P}						Size of Simple Random Sample N
	1%	2%	3%	10%	20%	30%	30%+
Number of Table 23, 42, 26 \hat{N}	0.5-2.2	1.0-4.4	2.5-9.6	6.2-15.6	14.6-26.8	23.4-36.6	$\hat{P} \pm 7.2$
Number of Table 25, 38 \hat{N}	0.5-2.2	1.0-4.4	2.7-8.3	6.7-14.2	15.4-25.2	24.6-35.4	$\hat{P} \pm 5.9$
Number of Table 22 \hat{N}	0.5-2.2	1.0-4.2	3.1-7.9	7.2-13.7	16.1-24.6	25.3-34.7	$\hat{P} \pm 5.1$
Number of Table 39, 41, 43, 48, 54, 46, 47, 42 \hat{N}	0.5-2.2	1.2-3.6	3.4-7.3	7.7-12.9	16.8-23.7	26.2-33.8	$\hat{P} \pm 4.2$
Number of Table 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 \hat{N}	0.5-2.0	1.3-3.3	3.6-6.9	7.9-12.5	17.2-23.2	26.7-33.3	$\hat{P} \pm 3.6$
	0.5-1.9	1.3-3.1	3.7-6.7	8.2-12.2	17.5-22.8	27.0-33.0	$\hat{P} \pm 3.2$
	0.5-1.7	1.4-2.9	3.9-6.3	8.5-11.8	17.9-22.2	27.7-32.3	$\hat{P} \pm 2.6$
	0.5-1.6	1.5-2.7	4.0-6.1	8.7-11.5	18.2-21.9	27.9-32.1	$\hat{P} \pm 2.3$
	0.6-1.4	1.6-2.5	4.3-5.7	9.0-11.0	18.7-21.3	28.5-31.5	$\hat{P} \pm 1.6$

(a) \hat{P} 50 per cent can be obtained from the table, confidence interval 5. $\hat{Q} = 1 - \hat{P}$

Abu Tur have sons or daughters abroad. The total number of households in Silwan and Abu Tur is 2,012. The confidence interval for the percentage of sons or daughters staying abroad is determined as following: reference to column 3 in the confidence interval table in which Table 22 is listed. Since the total number of households is 2,012 the \hat{N} nearest to this figure must be selected, i.e. 2,100. Since $\hat{P} = 23$ per cent and this value is not tabulated, the extremes of the confidence interval for $P = 20$ per cent and $\hat{N} = 2,100$ are the most appropriate, i.e. 15.4 per cent and 25.2 per cent, to which another 3 per cent must be added, constituting the difference between $\hat{P} = 23$ per cent and $\hat{P} = 20$ per cent. Since the percentage of households in Silwan and Abu Tur having sons or daughters abroad may be set at between 18.4 and 28.2 per cent, at a confidence level of 95 per cent. Since the table is given in absolute figures, it is first necessary to compute the percentage or to look up the corresponding percentage table in order to determine the confidence intervals.

Example 2.

Table No. 23 shows unmarried women aged 15-60 by family status, age and the average number of children borne. The total number of women listed is 10,892, and the total number of women aged 15-19 is 567, constituting 5.1 per cent of the total. To determine the confidence interval for this estimate, reference should be made to the column showing $\hat{P} = 5$ per cent and take the confidence interval for the \hat{N} in column 1 closest to 10,892, i.e. 8,000. Accordingly the confidence interval for the percentage of women aged 15-19 is between 4.0 to 6.3 per cent.

Confidence Interval for Other Tables.

Here the percentage, out of the total shown in the table, must be computed, the corresponding \hat{N} is taken from another table, as indicated below and reference is made to the corresponding column referring to this table.

The Table from which \hat{N} is taken (by No.)	Table (by No.)
22	20, 21
39	7, 8, 10, 14, 15
40	12
41	6, 9, 11, 16, 18
43	44
44	49

Example 1.

Table No. 7 relates to the distribution of persons by "refugee" or "non-refugee" status and by age. The total number of persons is 63,612 and the 35-39 age group comprises 5.1 per cent. The appropriate \hat{N} shown in column 4 of table 39 (households) is selected as follows: the total number of households is 12,588 so that the corresponding \hat{N} in column 4 is 15,000 which is the closest to 12,588. The confidence interval for the percentage of the 35-39 age group thus lies between 3.9 and 6.3 per cent.

Example 2.

Table 10 shows the 15-29 age group by type of population, sex, age and family status. Altogether there are 14,458 persons of this age group, 646 or 4.5 per cent of them unmarried men. The appropriate \hat{N} in column 4 of Table 39 is 15,000. Since the $\hat{P} = 4.5$ per cent and this value is not listed, the confidence intervals for $P = 5$ per cent should be taken, deducting 0.5 per cent from each end, which is the difference between $\hat{P} = 5\%$ and $\hat{P} = 4.5\%$. Thus, the confidence interval for the percentage of single men in the 25-29 age group is between $3.9 - 0.5$ and $6.3 - 0.5$ per cent, i.e. between 3.4 to 5.8 per cent.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Census date - 27 September, 1967.

Census area - the area added to the municipal boundaries of Jerusalem by the order of the Minister of the Interior published in the Official Gazette of 28 VI 1967, excluding the refugee camps near Shu'aft and the qibbuz of Ramat Rachel.

Census population - all persons actually found on the premises by the census enumerators during their house-to-house calls and not including persons absent from their homes unless a special permit was presented.

Type of residence - members of households and persons living in institutions.

Households - persons present at the time of the Census who lived together in the same premises and customarily had most of their meals together, including guests present on the premises during the Census.

Institutions - hospitals, boarding schools, monasteries, hotels and the like.

Total household members, household members aged 15 and above - in the sample census all household members aged 15 and above were enumerated by means of a special questionnaire while the total household members were taken from the full census questionnaire. The number of household members aged 0-14 in the sample data was thus obtained by subtracting household members aged 15 and above from the total population enumerated in the full census.

Religion - in processing the data, all household members were classified according to the religion reported by the head of the household.

Settlement of birth - respondents were asked whether they were born in Jerusalem and the questionnaire contained an express remark that the question referred both to East and West Jerusalem. The census enumerators were provided with a list of all quarters included in the present municipal boundaries.

Type of population by place of residence of the head of the household before 1948 - in processing the data from the sample, households and household members were classified into:

non-refugees - households the head of whom was not living in Israel territory before 1948;

refugees - households the head of whom was living in Israel territory, including West Jerusalem, before 1948;

not known - households of whose household head the place of residence before 1948 could not be ascertained or classified, or households whose head was born after the 1948 War.

All household members were placed in the same category as the head of the household.

Personal place of residence before 1948 - this question (No. 9 in the personal sample questionnaire) was not formulated in the same way in the previous censuses conducted in the territories held by the Israel Army, and the replies were classified as follows:

born after 1948 - household head a non-refugee;

born after 1948 - household head a refugee;

born after 1948 - status of household head not known;

East Jerusalem;

other place of residence outside Israeli territory;

West Jerusalem;

other place of residence within Israeli territory;

Jerusalem - section not known;

not known.

Replies were elicited only from persons aged 15 and above. All persons aged 15-20 were comprised in the first three categories, including those who stated they were 20 years old in view of the general tendency to round off one's age. They were then classified according to the "type of population" of the head of the household which was determined according to his place of residence before 1948 (see above). Persons aged 21 and above were classified according to their own place of

residence before 1948 into those who were living outside Israeli territory - in East Jerusalem or elsewhere, those who were living within Israeli territory - in West Jerusalem or elsewhere, and those whose former place of residence could not be ascertained or classified.

Age - the census enumerators were instructed to fix the respondent's age according to their last birthday and to pay special attention to the 0 age group. Since Arabs are, however, notorious for misstating the age especially of women and older people, it is doubtful whether these instructions were fully effective.

Relationship to the head of the household - the relationship to the head of the household was classified as set out in question No. 6 of the personal questionnaire of the sample (see questionnaire). These data relate only to the adult population aged 15 and above. The person indicated by the members of the household as the head of the household was taken as such.

Number of years of study - according to the instructions issued to the census enumerators this question referred to the total number of years during which the respondent attended various institutions of learning as: kuttab school, elementary school, secondary school, vocational school, teachers' training college, religious seminar, university and the like, but not including short-term courses, correspondence courses, private lessons and independent study. Months of schooling were rounded off to full years. The question related to the number of years studied and not to the grade attained and if the same class was repeated the respondent was considered to have had two years of schooling.

Sons/daughters of the head of the household staying outside the territories administered by Israel - heads of households were asked whether they had any sons or daughters residing or staying outside the territories administered by Israel and if so how many years ago they had left and in what country they were staying at the time of the Census.

Fertility - all non-single women aged 15-60 (including the 60-year olds, in view of the tendency to round off one's age) were asked about the number of children they had born during their lifetime, including those who had died in the meantime but not including miscarriages and stillbirths. Further data were obtained by means of questions Nos. 11 and 12 regarding the number of children born during the five years preceding the census date (see questionnaire).

Infant mortality up to the age of 5 - all non-single women aged 15-60 were asked about the number of children they had born during the past five years who were still alive and who had died in the meantime. The total number of children born in the five years preceding the Census

and the percentage of children that had died could be established by combining the answers to both questions, though presumably the replies did not relate exactly to that period.

Employment

Worked - persons working full-time and part-time, for wages, profits or any other consideration, in their own or in a family business, including household members (children, women) engaged in agricultural labour several hours a week, apprentices, paid trainees and the labour of pupils of agricultural or vocational schools.

Worked after the war - work done during the last week ending on the last Friday before the census date.

Sought work - all persons actively seeking work, seeking to set up a business or having applied personally or in writing to friends or establishments to find a job.

Reasons for not seeking work - persons found not to have been working after the War who stated that they had also not done so. The replies were classified as follows:

1. absent from work during the week in question but hoping to return to it;
2. not seeking for work because of the situation on the labour market and the poor chances of finding employment (a considerable proportion of these had been working before the War);
3. doing housework;
4. studying;
5. living off his property;
6. supported, ill, old, retired;
7. others, including respondents whose reasons could not be classified under any of the above categories.

Worked before the war - any work done before June, 1967.

Average number of work days per worker - the number of days of work in all jobs in which persons working during the week preceding the Census were engaged, divided by the number of persons so engaged.

Economic branch - the main field of activity of the establishment, business, institution or employer for whom the respondent was working (based on the classification of the Population and Housing Census, 1961).

Occupation - the main type of work engaged in by the respondent (based on the classification of the Population and Housing Census, 1961).

Work status - classified as follows:

Employee - a persons working for somebody else, in an establishment, business, farm, etc., for wages or any other remuneration;

monthly employee - a person drawing a monthly salary on the basis of a contract;

weekly employee - a person receiving weekly wages;

a daily labourer - a persons receiving daily wages including persons working by the hour;

self-employed - a person working in his own business and not employing anybody else for wages or any other consideration. This category includes:

1. partners in firms without employees;
2. persons employing other without remuneration (unpaid family members);
3. farmers cultivating their own land or tenant farmers working on their own or with the help of unpaid family members.

Employer - a persons employing others others for wages or any other remuneration or partners in firms employing other persons, not including persons employing other persons without remuneration or employing household help.

Mean monthly wages - total wages and salaries divided by number of employees (excluding those whose wages and salaries are not known).

Housing conditions

Type of building - classified according to the material from which the outer walls are made:

hard building - buildings whose outer walls are made of stone, concrete blocks;

clay building - buildings whose outer walls are made of clay;

other buildings - any other structure whose outer walls are made of cloth, tarpaulin, sheet metal, wood, asbestos, as well as caves and huts, etc.

Number of rooms - including living, dining and bedrooms, guest rooms, entrance hall and the rooms of all lodgers included in the household, but not including storerooms, kitchens and conveniences.

Average housing density - the number of persons divided by the number of rooms.

Electricity - premises were considered to have electricity even if at the time of the Census the current was disconnected.

Source of water for household use -

water tap inside the dwelling;

water tap in the yard;

private well - well or cistern used exclusively by the household;

public well - well or cistern used by a number of households (including wells and cisterns from which water is supplied for a change);

others - water taken from a spring, a river, from neighbours, etc.

Bathroom - a separate room used for washing -

for the exclusive use of the household;

shared with one or more households;

no bathroom.

Kitchen - separate room used solely for cooking and preparing of meals:

for the exclusive use of the household;

shared with one or more households;

no kitchen.

Toilet - for the exclusive use of the households;

shared with one or more households;

inside the dwelling;

outside the dwelling (if the members of the household have to walk in the open to get to it).

Household equipment

Radio - a household was considered to have a radio if it had at least one radio working on house (alternate) current, or batteries or a transistor set.

Television - only sets on residents' premises and not including TV sets in public localities such as cafes, hotels, etc.

Refrigerator - electric refrigerators.

UNRWA assistance - households receiving both food and services, services but no food, or merely registered with UNRWA were all considered to be receiving UNRWA assistance.

Assistance from relatives abroad - all persons regularly receiving financial assistance from relatives abroad (monthly, quarterly, etc.) were included in this category.

Other assistance - regular assistance received by households from such authorities or agencies as UNICEF, Government Welfare Bureaux, religious community institutions, etc.

Geographic distribution

East Jerusalem was divided along the same lines as West Jerusalem and all other major urban settlements in Israel according to the principles set out in Publication No. 1 of the Population and Housing Census 1961 Series. In making this statistical distribution special attention was, however, paid to the historical divisions of the built up area and to the inclusion in the present municipal boundaries of several rural settlements separated by areas that are not built up.

East Jerusalem was divided into three regions - the Old City within the walls, the northern quarter outside the walls, and the southern

quarter outside the walls (see map). Each of these quarters was divided into sub-quarters and groups. The quarters and their sub-units were numbered consecutively starting with number 5, the four quarters of West Jerusalem bearing numbers 1-4. The quarters, sub-quarters and statistical areas into which East Jerusalem was divided are as follows:

5. The Old City quarter

- 5.1 sub-quarter - "Christian quarter";
- 5.2 sub-quarter - "Armenian quarter";
- 5.3 sub-quarter - "Jewish quarter";
- 5.4 sub-quarter - "Moslem quarter", divided into 3 statistical areas:

5.41 S.A.

5.42 S.A.

5.43 S.A.

6. Northern quarter

- 6.1 sub-quarter Tur, Wadi el Jose;

6.11 S.A. Tur;

6.12 S.A. Isawiya;

6.13 S.A. Hebrew University area;

6.14 S.A. Wadi el Jose;

- 6.2 sub-quarter American Colony, Sheikh Jarrah;

6.21 S.A. American Colony - East;

6.22 S.A. American Colony - West;

6.23 S.A. Sheikh Jarrah.

- 6.3 sub-quarter Shu'aft, Beit Khanina;

6.31 S.A. Shu'aft;

6.32 S.A. Beit Khanina;

6.33 S.A. Atarot airport.

7. Southern quarter

- 7.1 sub-quarter Silwan, Abu Tur;

7.11 S.A. Silwan

7.12 S.A. Abu Tur, High Commissioner's Palace;

- 7.2 sub-region - Zur Bahir, Beit Safafa;

7.21 Zur Bahir, Um Tuba;

7.22 Beit Safafa; Sharafat.

Altogether East Jerusalem was thus divided into 3 quarters, 9 sub-quarters and 17 statistical areas. The four parts of the Old City which traditionally are considered to be separate quarters were for reasons of historical piety each regarded as a sub-quarter although the population of three of them was not big enough to warrant this. The "Hebrew University area" comprises the Mount Scopus area which was Israeli territory also before 1967 as well as the Augusta Victoria hospital and houses inhabited by Arabs in the direction of Tur and elsewhere. The Beit Safafa - Sharafat S.A. also includes the area containing Christian monasteries on Beit Jala.