

Palestine

Monitoring the situation of children and women



Palestinian Family Survey 2010



United Nations
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Children's Fund





State of Palestine
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

Palestinian Family Survey 2010

Final Report



October, 2013

This document is prepared in accordance with the standard procedures stated in the Code of Practice for Palestine Official Statistics 2006.

The Palestinian Family Survey (PFS) was carried out in 2010 by the Palestinians Central Bureau of Statistics, (PCBS), with UNICEF's and UNPA's financial and technical support

PFS is a national household survey programme developed by PCBS based on international standard demographic health surveys as well as MICS surveys. The Palestinian Family Survey was conducted as part of the fourth global round of MICS surveys (MICS4). PFS provides up-to-date information on the situation of children and women as well as youth and elderly and measures key indicators that allow countries to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. The survey aims to update the databases on the situation of children and women in addition to strengthening and capacity building of professionals in the implementation of surveys and analysis of its data

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Palestinian Family Survey, 2010

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United Nations Children's Fund

United Nations Fund for Population Activities



October, 2013

MAP OF PALESTINE



FOREWORD

The Palestinian Family Survey was carried out in 2010 by the Palestinians Central Bureau of Statistics, to address national statistical needs, in addition to being part of the fourth round of the global MICS programme. As part of the survey additional country specific indicators on youth and elderly in the State of Palestine (the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Jerusalem)were also collected. The survey was supported technically and financially by UNICEF and UNFPA.

The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics also extends it thanks and appreciation to all Palestinian families in the State of Palestine who contributed to the success of the survey and would also like to thank all the field workers, supervisors, editors and field supervisors and the technical staff who worked for the successful implementation of the survey.

The PCBS extends gratitude to the UNICEF and UNFPA for their technical and financial support which had a great contribution in the success in carrying out this survey.

The Palestinian Family Survey is carried out by the Palestinians Central Bureau of Statistics every four years covering health and demographic aspects of women and children as well as youth and the elderly. The report covers the Palestinian Family Survey -2010 carried out as part of the fourth round of Multiple IndicatorCluster Surveys (MICS4). The survey provides up to date information on the health, economic, and social situation of women and children; in addition to providing information on characteristics of the family in which each woman and child live as well as the main indicators about the categories of youth and elderly. This offers a study, analysis, and understanding of the actual indicators and their relationship with demographic, social, economic, and environmental variables. The survey also measures the major indicators which allows countries to monitor their progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) besides measuring the level of fulfilling other internationally agreed upon commitments; in addition to enabling policy and decision makers, and intervention programs to evaluate the plans and programs, amend them, and locate the areas of intervention based on the results. The carry out of the survey also aims at updating the databases on women and children as well as building and enhancing the technical staff capabilities of carrying out surveys and analyzing data out of them. The Palestinian Family survey conducted in 2010 was led by a technical team from the Palestinians Central Bureau of Statistics, UNICEF, and UNFPA, and Ministry of Health.

The Palestinian Central Bureau of statistics hopes to have contributed in providing reliable data on the situation of the Palestinians in the State of Palestine to planners and policy makers, It also hopes to have succeeded in adding a new dimension for all the concerned and interested parties which allows them to build their plans and strategies based on reliable up to date data; in addition to providing data for academic researchers for further scientific research and deep analysis that allows better understanding of the Palestinian situation in the State of Palestine.

Ola Awad
President,
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

SUMMARY TABLE OF FINDINGS

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators, State of Palestine, 2010

Topic	PFS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value
CHILD MORTALITY				
Child mortality	1.1	4.1	Under-five mortality rate	23.4 per 1,000
	1.2	4.2	Infant mortality rate	18.9 per 1,000
	1.3		Neonatal mortality rate	11.6 per 1,000
	1.4		Post-neonatal mortality rate	7.3 per 1,000
	1.5		Child mortality rate	4.6 per 1,000
NUTRITION				
Nutritional status		1.8	Underweight prevalence	
	2.1a		Moderate and Severe (- 2 SD)	3.7 percent
	2.1b		Severe (- 3 SD)	1.0 percent
			Stunting prevalence	
	2.2a		Moderate and Severe (- 2 SD)	10.9 percent
	2.2b		Severe (- 3 SD)	3.3 percent
			Wasting prevalence	
	2.3a		Moderate and Severe (- 2 SD)	3.3 percent
2.3b		Severe (- 3 SD)	1.0 percent	
Breastfeeding and infant feeding	2.4		Children ever breastfed	95.8 percent
	2.5		Early initiation of breastfeeding	62.8 percent
	2.6		Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	28.8 percent
	2.7		Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	54.4 percent
	2.8		Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	13.2 percent
	2.9		Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	48.7 percent
	2.10		Duration of breastfeeding	13.9 Months
	2.11		Bottle feeding	38.1 percent
	2.12		Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	60.8 percent
	2.13		Minimum meal frequency	58.4 percent
	2.14		Age-appropriate breastfeeding	34.4 percent
	2.15		Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	71.6 percent
Salt iodization	2.16		Iodized salt consumption	76.6 percent
Vitamin A	2.17		Vitamin A supplementation (children under age 5)	88.8 percent
Low birth weight	2.18		Low-birthweight infants	9.1 percent
	2.19		Infants weighed at birth	98.9 percent

Topic	PFS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value
CHILD HEALTH				
Vaccinations	3.1		Tuberculosis immunization coverage	98.2 percent
	3.2		Polio immunization coverage	90.9 percent
	3.3		Immunization coverage for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT)	91.9 percent
	3.4	4.3	Measles immunization coverage	93.2 percent
	3.5		Hepatitis B immunization coverage	92.8 percent
Tetanus toxoid	3.7		At least 2 doses of tetanus toxoid injections	2.3 percent
Care of illness	3.8		Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	43.3 percent
	3.9		Care seeking for suspected pneumonia	64.8 percent
	3.10		Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	71.4 percent
	3.11		Solid fuels for cooking	0.9 percent
WATER AND SANITATION				
Water and Sanitation	4.1	7.8	Use of improved drinking water sources	61.9 percent
	4.2		Water treatment	4.1 percent
	4.3	7.9	Use of improved sanitation	98.7 percent
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH				
Contraception and unmet need	5.1	5.4	Adolescent birth rate	67.0 per 1,000
	5.2		Early child bearing	17.1 percent
	5.3	5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	52.5 percent
	5.4	5.6	Unmet need	15.6 percent
Maternal and newborn health	5.5a	5.5	Antenatal care coverage	
	5.5b		At least once by skilled personnel	98.0 percent
			At least four times by any provider	94.0 percent
	5.6		Content of antenatal care	74.1 percent
	5.7	5.2	Skilled attendant at delivery	99.0 percent
		Institutional deliveries	98.0 percent	
		Caesarean section	16.7 percent	
CHILD DEVELOPMENT				
Child Development	6.1		Support for learning	57.7 percent
	6.2		Father's support for learning	76.9 percent
	6.3		Learning materials: children's books	11.7 percent
	6.4		Learning materials: play things	63.6 percent
	6.5		Inadequate care	13.4 Percent
	6.6		Early child development index	62.1 percent
	6.7		Attendance to early childhood education	15.3 percent
EDUCATION				
Literacy and education	7.2		School readiness	92.5 percent
	7.3		Net intake rate in primary education	55.7 percent
	7.4	2.1	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	93.0 percent
	7.5		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	93.0 percent
	7.6	2.2	Children reaching last grade of primary	99.8 percent
	7.8		Transition rate to secondary school	99.7 percent
	7.9		Gender parity index (primary school)	0.99 ratio
	7.10		Gender parity index (secondary school)	1.05 ratio

Topic	PFS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value
CHILD PROTECTION				
Birth registration	8.1		Birth registration	99.3 percent
Child labour	8.2		Child labour	5.7 percent
	8.3		School attendance among child labourers	93.8 percent
	8.4		Child labour among students	5.7 percent
Child discipline	8.5		Violent discipline	92.8 percent
Early marriage	8.6		Marriage before age 15	4.6 percent
	8.7		Marriage before age 18	35.5 percent
HIV/AIDS				
HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes	9.1		Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	7.9 percent
	9.2	6.3	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	7.2 percent
	9.3		Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	89.0 percent
	9.4		Accepting attitude towards people living with HIV	4.4 percent
ORPHANED AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN				
Orphaned children	9.18		Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	2.7 percent

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List of Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BCG	Bacillus-Cereus-Geuerin (Tuberculosis)
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IUD	Intrauterine Device
LAM	Lactation Amenorrhea Method
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoH	Ministry of Health
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
ppm	Parts Per Million
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
WFFC	World Fit For Children
WHO	World Health Organization

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The planning and implementation of the Palestinian Family survey 2010 was led by a technical team from the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, UNICEF, UNFPA and the Ministry of Health.

This survey was carried out with joint financial support from the Palestinian National Authority, UNICEF, and UNFPA. The Palestinians Central Bureau of Statistics takes this opportunity to extend its gratitude to all parties that contributed to financing this project.

PCBS also extends special thanks to the national consulting committee which contributed to preparation and execution of the survey activities and review of its output and results.

Executive Summary

The Palestinian Family Survey was conducted for a representative sample of the State of Palestine. The survey was designed as a multi-stage cluster covering all the State of Palestine including two geographic areas; The West Bank which included 11 governorates: (Jenin, Tubas, Tulkarm, Qalqiliya, Nablus, Ramallah & Al-Bireh, Jerusalem, Jericho & Al-Aghwar, Bethlehem, Hebron) and the Gaza Strip which include governorates (Gaza, Khan Yunis, Rafah, Deir El Balah and North Gaza).

Of the 15,355 households selected in the sample, results showed that the number of occupied households were 14,817 of which 13,629 households were successfully interviewed during the survey, giving a response rate of 92 percent. There were 13,982 women in the 15-49 age group of which a total of 11,173 eligible women were successfully interviewed, achieving a response rate of 80 percent. In addition, 8,024 children were identified in the household questionnaire for whom a total of 7,900 mothers or child caretakers were interviewed. The total response rates of individual interviews are calculated as 73 percent of eligible women and 90 percent with children under 5 respectively. The total households interviewed reached (13,629) households, which included 81,510 individuals members who were listed. Of these, 41,379 were males and 40,131 were females, yielding a sex ratio of 103 males per hundred females.

It is noted that the Palestinian population of the State of Palestine is a young one. The percentage of individuals in the age group 0-17 years was 49 percent, whereas the percentage of individuals in the age group 18 and above was 51 percent. According to economic and social dependency categories, 41 percent individuals were in the age group 0-14 years, 56 percent in the age group 15-64 years which is the age category of economically active individuals; and 3 percent in the age group 65 years and over. The average household size in the State of Palestine in 2010 was about 5.9 persons. About 90 percent of households are headed by men and about 10 percent of households headed by women.

Child Mortality rate

In order to provide information to governments and international organizations who are interested in monitoring the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), the survey included indicators related to child survival and development for which the results were as follows:

The infant mortality rate in the State of Palestine is 19 per 1,000 live births with 18 per 1,000 live births in the West Bank compared to 20 per 1,000 live births in the Gaza Strip, The Under-Five Mortality rate in the State of Palestine is 23 per 1,000 live births with 21 per 1,000 live births in the West Bank compared to 27 per 1,000 live births in the Gaza Strip. Mortality estimates is for the periods of five years preceding the survey; where differences appear in the mortality rates between male and female infants and children under 5. Among males, the infant mortality rate was 21 per 1000 live birth, with neonatal mortality rate of 13 per 1000 live birth, and the post neonatal mortality of 8 per 1000 live birth. These rates are higher among males than females as corresponding rates for infant mortality rate among girls is (17 per 1000 live birth, neonatal mortality is 10 per 1000 live birth; while the post neonatal mortality rate is 7 per 1000 live birth. Differences were also noted in the infant mortality rates according to residence, where infant mortality rate in urban locations was around 18 per 1000 live births and 21 per 1,000 live births in rural areas and Camps

Malnutrition indicators

Among the child survival indicators are the malnutrition indicators, which are expressed in anthropometric measurements (height, weight, age). Weights and height measurements were conducted for children under-five years of age in Palestinian households. Data results revealed that three percent of the children under-5 in State of Palestine are moderately underweight and one percent are severely underweight, 11 percent of children under-5 are moderately stunted i.e. too short for their age, and three percent are severely stunted. These indicators reflect chronic malnutrition. Results also show that four in one hundred children are also moderately wasted (short for their height). The results show that one percent of the children are severely wasted. They also show that one child under-5 among 20 children suffer from overweight (5 percent), six percent of whom are males compared to five percent females. Significant differentials according to the geographic area show that the overweight rate in the West Bank reached around seven percent compared to four percent in Gaza Strip.

Breastfeeding

For monitoring the nutritional status, it is important to follow up the pattern of breast feeding and complementary feeding for children from birth to three years. WHO and the UNICEF recommend continued breastfeeding for two years or more. Although breastfeeding is an important factor in dealing with feeding and building a physical and emotional connection between mother and infant, results show that only 62 percent of infants are breastfed for the first time within the first hour of birth; while results show that around 96 percent of children under five had been ever-breastfed. Results also show the differences according to the geographic area. Only 58 percent of babies were breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth in the West Bank with higher percentage in Gaza Strip reaching 66 percent. Differences are also noted according to the residence where the lowest percentage was among children in the rural areas reaching 58 percent compared to 62 percent of urban children and 63 percent of children in Camps. Moreover, it was noted that there are large differences for early initiation of breast feeding at the governorate level, the lowest being 35 percent in Khan Yunis governorate in Gaza Strip, followed by 42 percent in Nablus governorate in the West Bank. The highest percentage was in Deir El Balah governorate with 81 percent and Jericho & Al-Aghwar with 80 percent.

Receiving colostrum during the first three days is important for child health, as it enhances the natural immunity that increases the chances of the child's survival and his/ her resistance to diseases. Prelacteal feeding—giving liquids or foods other than breast milk prior to the establishment of regular breast-feeding—deprives the child of the valuable nutrients and protection offered by colostrum. About 24 percent of children born in the last two years received a prelacteal feed (sugar and water) which were among the children born at home, which were 13 percent while at the governorate level this percentage was 15 in North Gaza governorate, followed by 19 percent in Ramallah & Al Bireh governorate. It is also found that only 29 percent of children aged less than six months are exclusively breastfed (breast milk only, or with vitamins or medicine) which is considerably lower than the international standards. Girls are more likely to be exclusively breastfed (32 percent) than boys (26 percent).

About 54 percent of the children aged 12-15 months continued to be breastfed at one year of age while this percentage was 13 percent for children aged 20-23 months. The mean duration for breastfeeding is 14 months.

Immunization

Immunization coverage is an important health concern that helps to protect children from deadly diseases. Countries follow globally accepted programmes of vaccination where the child receives vaccinations within a specified period of time. These vaccinations include BCG DPT and Polio and measles. In the survey, vaccination cards were mainly used for recording vaccines received by the child, and if the child did not have a card, the mother was asked to recall whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations and, for DPT and Polio, they were also asked how many times. Overall, 91 percent of children had health cards of which 83 percent were seen. Seven percent previously had a card whereas two percent did not have a card at the time of the survey

About 98 percent of children age 12-23 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months and the first dose of DPT was given to 97 percent. The percentage declines for subsequent doses of DPT to 95 percent for the second dose, and 92 percent for the third dose. Similarly, 98 percent of children received Polio 1 by age 12 months and this declines to 91 percent by the third dose.

The results show that the percentage of children who had all the recommended vaccinations (BCG, three doses of DPT, three doses of polio and measles/ MMR) before children reach the age of 12 months is 68 percent.

Vaccination coverage rates among children 12-23 months varied by governorates where coverage rates of all vaccines were lowest in Jerusalem governorate: BCG coverage in Jerusalem was 85 percent while it ranged between 96 and 100 percent in other governorates. Similarly, the third dose of polio vaccine was 76 percent, while other governorates have recorded a coverage rate of between 84 and 98 percent.

Diarrhoeal disease, pneumonia and acute respiratory tract infections

Diarrhoeal disease, pneumonia and acute respiratory tract infections are important risk factors that increase the risk of death of infants and children under-five. Mothers (or caretakers) were asked to report; whether their child had diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey; the treatment methods used (by oral rehydration therapy, increased foods and liquids). Questions were also asked about symptoms of pneumonia.

About 13 percent of children under-five years of age had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Diarrhoea prevalence differed among geographical regions, the highest being in Nablus governorate (19 percent) and the lowest at Khan Yunis governorate (seven percent). These percentages were 18 percent each in Jenin and Tubas governorate and 17 percent in Tulkarm governorate. Prevalence of diarrhoea among the West Bank children was higher than among Gaza Strip children; 15 percent and 10 percent respectively. The highest prevalence was among children aged 12-23 months (21 percent), followed by 18 percent among children aged 0-11 months. Prevalence rates were also higher among children in Camps, compared to urban and rural areas; 15 percent among children in Camps, 12 percent in urban and 14 percent among children in the rural areas.

Questions were asked to determine whether a child had suspected pneumonia i.e. child had rapid breathing or difficulty breathing which was accompanied by a cough. Results show that five percent of children aged 0-59 months were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey. About 65 percent of these children were taken to an appropriate service provider; 67 percent for males 62 percent for females. These percentages were higher in the West Bank (73 percent) compared to 56 percent in the Gaza Strip. The percentages also differed by area with 51 percent prevalence in Camps, 65 percent in rural areas and 67 percent of children in urban areas. Results also suggest that 72 percent of children under-five with suspected pneumonia during the two weeks prior to the survey, had received an antibiotic (69 percent, males; 74 percent, females).

Water and Sanitation

Use of unimproved sources of drinking water and sanitation, are considered to be major factors leading to disease and infection.

Overall, 62 percent of the population living in the State of Palestine has access to improved drinking water sources. This coverage does not indicate that the sources are necessarily safe. The situation is considerably worse in Gaza Strip region compared with the West Bank where only 14 percent of the population in Gaza Strip has access to improved drinking water sources compared to 91 percent in the West Bank. It should be noted that this percentage is low because 46 percent of Gaza Strip residents use tankered water which is not considered an improved source of water. Results also show that residents of the rural regions have better access to improved sources of drinking water compared to urban areas and Camps, 80 percent in rural areas compared to about 60 percent in urban regions and 47 percent in Camps.

Results show that about 85 percent of households that use unimproved drinking water source do not use any method for water treatment whereas eight percent of households use a water filter and one percent adds chlorine.

The majority of the Palestinian households in the State of Palestine are using improved sanitation facilities (99 percent). About 55 percent of households use the public sanitation network with 83 percent in Gaza Strip compared to 39 percent in the West Bank. It is also noted that households in the rural regions are the least advantages in having access to a public sanitation network with about 8 percent having access compared to 88 percent in Camps and 62 percent in urban regions. An additional 61 percent of households in rural areas use a septic tank which is also considered an improved sanitation facility.

Reproductive Health

Governments seek to promote knowledge and provide reproductive health services for women, because such services have an effect on reducing maternal mortality rates and help avoid unsafe pregnancies which increase the likelihood of death among teenage mothers age 15-19. The survey addressed a number of reproductive health indicators.

The total fertility rate for women in reproductive age (15-49 years) living in Palestine for the three years preceding the survey (2007 through 2010) is 4.4 births per women. Results show also that fertility rates differ according to the geographic area where adolescent fertility rate in the age group 15-19 is 4 births per 1,000 women in the West Bank compared to 5.1 births per 1000 women in the Gaza Strip it was also noted that the highest adolescent fertility rate

was in Camps with a rate of 5.1 births per 1000 women followed by the rural regions with 4.7 births per 1000 women and the lowest rate was in urban regions with 4.3 births per 1000 women.

Current use of contraception was reported by 53 percent of married couples (women between 15-49 years of age) in the State of Palestine in 2010, with around 55 percent in the West Bank and 48 percent in the Gaza Strip. Differences at the governorate level were noted, where the highest rate was in Bethlehem governorate (65 percent) and the lowest was in Rafah governorate (43 percent) Use of contraception was highest among rural areas 54 percent compared to 53 percent in urban regions and 51 percent in Camps.

Total unmet need for contraception among married women aged 15-49 years is 16 percent, i.e. 10 percent wanting to postpone having children for at least two years (spacing); and about five percent wanting to limit or stop having children (limiting). A higher level of unmet need is noted among married women in Gaza Strip compared to the West Bank where the unmet need of contraceptives reached about 15 percent, 10 percent of women wanting to postpone pregnancy and five percent aiming to limit pregnancies. Corresponding percentages in Gaza Strip was 17 percent, 11 percent and six percent respectively.

About 94 percent of women who gave birth to their last child in the past two years from the survey on Palestinian households in 2010 received antenatal care from skilled personnel (doctor, nurse, midwife or auxiliary midwife), at least four times by visiting antenatal care centers. Among women who received antenatal care at least four times, about 93 percent were in the West Bank and 96 percent in the Gaza Strip, this reflects women's degree of awareness of the importance of consistency of care during the progress of pregnancy. It was noted that four percent of the women who received antenatal care during pregnancy visited healthcare centers at least one to three times with about five percent in the West Bank and three percent in Gaza Strip, while women who did not visit any antenatal care centers during pregnancy was only two percent in the West Bank compared to one percent in the Gaza Strip.

Results show that women in the Palestinian rural areas were the least likely to access antenatal care during pregnancy with about 90 percent made four or more visits compared to 95 percent in urban areas and 97 percent of women in Camps. The effect of education is vivid in the number of visits and receiving antenatal care, we found that 96 percent of women with secondary education and higher made four and more visits to antenatal care centers to follow up on pregnancy compared to 83 percent of women with preparatory education and less, while the percentage of women with primary education was about 94 percent.

About 98 percent of births in the two years preceding the survey were delivered in a health facility and by skilled personnel (Doctor, Nurse or Midwife). Seventeen percent of births were delivered through Caesarean section.

Education

Fifteen percent of children aged 36-59 months were attending pre-school. Variations exist according to age and region. This percentage was lowest among children aged 36-47 months (5 percent), compared to those aged 48-59 months (25 percent). Pre-school attendance among children aged 36-59 months, was more prevalent in the West Bank (17 percent) and lower in the Gaza Strip (13 percent). Significant differentials exist by governorate; the highest percentage was in Qalqiliya governorate at 33 percent) followed by 30 percent in Jericho & Al-Aghwar governorates and drops to the 7 percent in Nablus and Gaza. By area of residence; urban areas and Camps showed that about 15 percent of children received preschool education compared to about 17 percent in the rural regions. Slight differences were noted according to gender, more males (16 percent) attend preschool education compared to females (15 percent). Significant differentials exist by socioeconomic status. Twenty six percent of children living in richest households attend pre-school, while the figure drops to nine percent in the poorest households.

The gender parity for primary school is 0.99, indicating that girls and boys attendance in primary school is similar. The index is higher for secondary education which is 1.05, i.e. more girls attend secondary school than boys. The advantage of girls is clearly pronounced for background characteristics, like geographical regions, mothers' education or wealth index.

Inadequate care

Around 13 percent of children aged 0-59 months were left in the care of other children, or left alone during the week preceding the interview, indicating inadequate care. Variations were not observed according to gender with 14 percent of females compared to 13 percent of males. However, differentials were observed amongst geographical regions, with inadequate care more prevalent among children living in Gaza Strip (about 10 percent) compared to (about 16 percent) in the West Bank. Marked differences were noted for governorates regions, where the lowest percentages were noted in Deir Al Balah and Khan Yunis, three percent and six percent respectively, and the highest were in Salfit , Jericho and Al Aghwar with about 30 percent and 23 percent respectively. More children aged 24-59 months were left with inadequate care (16 percent) than those who were aged 0-23 months (nine percent).

Child protection

Six percent of children aged 5-14 years are involved in child labour. Variations exist when analysing child labour by background characteristics. More male children (seven percent) work compared to females (four percent). Variations exist by geographical regions, area and governorates. The highest number of children who are involved in child labour reside in the West Bank (8 percent) and drops to three percent in Gaza Strip. This percentage is 10 percent in rural areas and five percent in urban areas and Camps. Results show that child labour is more prevalent among children residing in Tubas governorate (26 percent) decreasing to 13 percent in Jenin governorate and followed by Bethlehem with 12 percent, Nablus and Deir El Balah 10 percent; and the lowest percentage among children in Rafah and Khan Yunis governorate with only one percent while in Ramallah and Al Bireh and Gaza this proportion was about two percent followed by Qalqiliya with three percent and Jerusalem with four percent.

Knowledge of AIDS

Results show that about 95 percent of the interviewed women have heard of AIDS. However, the percentage of women who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention was only eight percent. Differences are noted according to geographic areas, comprehensive knowledge being lower in Gaza Strip (6 percent) compared to the West Bank (9 percent). Differences are also noted according to area where the percentage of comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention was seven percent were among women in Camps and rural areas regions and about eight percent in urban areas. The results indicate that comprehensive knowledge is higher among women in wealthier households than among women from poorer families. Comprehensive knowledge reached 12 percent for women living in the richest households compared with five percent for women living in the poorest households.

The results show that 72 percent of women 15-49 years know that “having only one faithful uninfected sex partner” and 40 percent of women know that using a condom every time you engage in sex are of the main ways of preventing HIV transmission. There are differences in the degree of knowledge by geographic region and education level of women. The percentage of women with knowledge about HIV prevention by having one loyal uninfected partner is higher in the West Bank (73 percent) and lower in Gaza Strip (69 percent). Similarly this percentage is lowest among women with no education (49 percent) increasing to 68 percent among women with primary education and reaching 80 percent among women with secondary and higher education. Knowledge is also associated with wealth as this percentage was 80 percent among women of the richest households compared to 62 percent among women of the poorest households. The data indicates that knowledge of the use of condoms as a method of prevention varied depending on the geographic region and education levels of women, the lowest proportion of knowledge among women in Gaza Strip (39 percent) and the highest among women in the West Bank (41 percent).

Youth

The recent events of the Arab world and the region witnessed the pivotal role of youth in dictating the future of generations to come. Youth are the backbone of society and can change the future by realizing their potential and their courage. Understanding the needs of youth is vital to develop appropriate policies which can further their development and therefore contribute to the region's successful development. In the West Bank, 69 percent of males in and 68 percent of females are under 30 years of age. In the Gaza Strip, 74 percent of the population (both males and females) are under 30 years old. There is a higher concentration of youth in the urban areas, estimated at 73 percent (73 percent of males and 74 percent of females), compared to 17 percent in rural areas (17 percent for males and females) and 10 percent in refugee Camps distributed equally among males and females. This trend is consistent with the increasing rate of growth of the youth in the State of Palestine. The data demonstrates that 87 percent of youth watch television daily in the State of Palestine. The rate of youth who listen to the radio everyday reached 27 percent. As expected,

there is an increase in the use of the internet, as 25 percent of youth reported using the internet daily (27 in the West Bank, and 22 in the Gaza Strip). This finding is consistent with international trends.

Palestinian youth believe that the right age for marriage is 25 years for males and 20.5 years for females.

Elderly

In the State of Palestine – as in other parts of the region– life expectancy is increasing as well as the number of elderly people. Life expectancy at birth is 72 years (71 for males and 74 for females). The elderly Palestinian population constitutes four percent of the total population in the State of Palestine (5 percent in the West Bank and 4 percent in the Gaza Strip).

Almost half of the elderly population was found to be illiterate with a higher proportion of illiteracy among women compared to men (65 percent and 25 percent respectively). Consistently, the proportion of educated men was higher than educated women in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. While the level of illiteracy for both men and women was almost the same in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the West Bank had almost doubled the percentage of those with secondary and higher education (12 percent and 23 percent respectively). Overall, only 15 percent of the elderly had secondary education and above.

I. Introduction

Background

This report is based on the Palestinian Family Survey, conducted in 2010 by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. The report provides valuable information on the situation of Palestinian children and, women as well as selected indicators on the, youth and elderly in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. It provides the final results of the indicators and topics covered by the survey. The survey was based, in large part, on the needs to monitor progress towards goals and targets emanating from recent international agreements: the Millennium Declaration, adopted by all 191 United Nations Member States in September 2000, and the Plan of Action of A World Fit For Children, adopted by 189 Member States at the United Nations Special Session on Children in May 2002. Both of these commitments build upon promises made by the international community at the 1990 World Summit for Children.

In signing these international agreements, governments committed themselves to improving conditions for their children and to monitoring progress towards that end. UNICEF was assigned a supporting role in this task (see box below).

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

The governments that signed the Millennium Declaration and the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives they contained:

“We will monitor regularly at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level and assess progress towards the goals and targets of the present Plan of Action at the national, regional and global levels. Accordingly, we will strengthen our national statistical capacity to collect, analyze and disaggregate data, including by sex, age and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and support a wide range of child-focused research. We will enhance international cooperation to support statistical capacity-building efforts and build community capacity for monitoring, assessment and planning.” (A World Fit for Children, paragraph 60)

“...We will conduct periodic reviews at the national and subnational levels of progress in order to address obstacles more effectively and accelerate actions....” (A World Fit for Children, paragraph 61)

The Plan of Action (paragraph 61) also calls for the specific involvement of UNICEF in the preparation of periodic progress reports:

“... As the world’s lead agency for children, the United Nations Children’s Fund is requested to continue to prepare and disseminate, in close collaboration with Governments, relevant funds, programmes and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, and all other relevant actors, as appropriate, information on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and the Plan of Action.”

Similarly, the Millennium Declaration (paragraph 31) calls for periodic reporting on progress:

“...We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration, and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action.”

The Palestinian Ministry of Health (MoH) is the major provider of health services to Palestinians living in the State of Palestine. Other United Nations organizations (UNRWA) contribute in providing health services to Palestinians in Camps. Also, other organizations and bodies of the NGOs, charities and international institutions pool efforts for the provision of health services through healthcare centers, in addition to other education and social services. The private sector plays an important role in providing primary and advanced healthcare. The provision of health services in the State of Palestine is provided by the major health provider; the Palestinian Ministry of Health, as well as the UNRWA provides health services for the Palestinian refugees in the State of Palestine, also another health providers are NGO’s and the private sector. Data provided by the Palestinian Family Survey will assist various relevant authorities that provide social and humanitarian services in the evaluation of their programs. Results from the survey will assist in monitoring the progress on health and social indicators vis-a-vis the goals of the programs being implemented which comply with the recommendations of the international conferences on women, children, and for youth, and elderly, and which lead to the formulation of policies and fine tuning of existing plans and strategies.

Survey Objectives

The 2010 Palestinian Family Survey has as its primary objectives:

- To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of Palestinian children and women living in the State of Palestine;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward goals established in the Millennium Declaration and other internationally agreed upon goals, as a basis for future action;
- To contribute to the improvement of data and monitoring systems in the State of Palestine and to strengthen technical expertise in the design, implementation, and analysis of such surveys.
- To generate data on the situation of children and women, including the identification of vulnerable groups and of disparities, to inform policies and interventions.
- To update data on the health of children and women through updating the DevInfo database as well as provide information on the youth and elderly.
- To strengthen the capacity of technical staff in the areas of household surveys, data analysis and dissemination.
- To make data available to decision and policy makers to assist in program monitoring and planning using the indicators related to those programs, as well as determining the required intervention programs on the basis of recent information.

II. Sample and Survey Methodology

Sample Design

The sample for the Palestinian Family Survey (PFS) in the State of Palestine was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children, women, youth, and elderly in the Palestinian society in general concentrating on the health of children under-5 and women of reproductive age (15-49) in particular. A probability sample was drawn which followed the multi-stage stratified cluster sample approach to select clusters systematically with probability proportional to size. After selecting enumeration areas, a systematic sample of clusters was drawn. The total sample size for the survey was 15,355 households. The sample was distributed into strata according to geographical regions, and by area (urban regions, rural regions, and Camps) by selecting 644 clusters from the overall sampling frame with 24 households in each cluster. The sample is not self-weighting. For reporting national level results, weights are used. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Annex A.

Questionnaires

The design of the survey complied with the standard specifications of health surveys previously implemented by PCBS. In addition, the survey included indicators of MICS4 to meet the needs of all partners.

Five sets of questionnaires were used in the survey, three are considered as main questionnaires and are based on MICS4 standard questionnaires, viz.: 1) a household questionnaire which was used to collect information on all de jure household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling; and a section on general health and knowledge of HIV and AIDS administered to three randomly selected women 15-54 years in each household, irrespective of marital status, 2) a women's questionnaire administered in each household to all ever-married women¹ aged 15-54 years (to allow for comparison with the previous survey, however, all the tables and analysis were undertaken for the women aged 15-49 only; 3) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers or caretakers for all children under-5 years living in the household. The two additional country specific questionnaires were, 4) the youth aged 15-29 years old questionnaire²; and 5) the elderly (60+ years old) questionnaire³.

- Household Questionnaire: Covers demographic and educational characteristics, chronic disease, smoking, discipline of children (2-14 years), child labor (5-14 years), education of children (5-24 years) and housing characteristics.
- Women's Health (15-54 years) Questionnaire: regardless of marital status, awareness about AIDS, anemia in women aged 15-49 years.
- Ever married women (15-54 years) Questionnaire: Covers general characteristics of eligible women, reproduction, child mortality, maternal care, reproductive morbidity, family planning, and attitudes towards reproduction.
- Children under age of 5 Questionnaire: Covers children's health, vaccination against childhood diseases, early childhood development, chronic disease, and anemia.

Supplementary Questionnaires

- Youth (15-29 years) Questionnaire: Covers general characteristics, awareness and perception of family planning, health status, awareness about sexually transmitted diseases and reproduction.
- Elderly (60 years and over) Questionnaire: Covers general characteristics, social relations, activities, time-use, health status, and use of mass media.

¹ MICS standard questionnaire is administered to all women age 15-49

² The Youth questionnaire was administered by randomly selecting a youth member from households with odd household numbers assigned at the enumeration area level. Within this sample female and male youth were alternatively selected.

³ The elderly questionnaire was administered for all individuals above 60 years of age residing in the household.

Questionnaire	Module
Household	Household Listing Form
	Education
	Water and Sanitation
	Household Characteristics
	Child Labour
	Child Discipline
	Salt Iodization
	Women's health aged 15-54 years irrespective of marital status ⁴
	HIV/AIDS
	General health issues
Ever married Women 15- 54 Years	Women's Background, marriage and education
	Child Mortality with Birth History
	Desire for Last Birth
	Maternal and Newborn Health, Illness Symptoms and Postpartum care
	Chronic diseases and ill health due to childbirth
	Contraception
	Unmet Need
	Attitudes towards reproduction
Children Under-Five	Age
	Birth Registration
	Breastfeeding
	Immunization
	Care of Illness
	Early Childhood Development
	Anthropometry
Youth (15-29 years)	Youth general characteristics
	Youth knowledge and attitude regarding the use of contraceptives
	Youth health
	Youth knowledge of HIV/AIDS
	Preparation for marriage and family
	Youth access to Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology
Elderly (60 years and above)	Elderly social activities and relations
	Elderly use of Time
	Health Status of elderly

The main three questionnaires (household, women and children under-5) are based on the MICS4 model questionnaires⁵. Using the Arabic version of the MICS4 standard questionnaires, the questionnaires were customized to the local context and were piloted in February 2010. Based on the results of the pilot, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the PFS questionnaires is provided in Annex H.

⁴ The Questionnaire for Women's health was administered to a maximum of three randomly selected women aged 15-54 years irrespective of their marital status living in the households. In the case where 3 or less women aged 15-54 were listed in the HH all women were interviewed. As for Households with 4 or more women in this age group 3 were interviewed based on the availability of these women in the household at the time of the interview. The unselected women were further treated in the dataset as none response cases.

⁵ The model MICS4 questionnaires can be found at www.childinfo.org

Training and fieldwork

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 13 days in April 2010. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the topics covered in the questionnaires. Mock interviews were conducted between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. The data were collected by 22 teams; each having of 4 or 5 interviewers, one editor, one measurer and a supervisor. Fieldwork began in May 2010 and concluded in September 2010.

Data Processing

Data were entered using the CSPro software. The data were entered on 50 microcomputers and carried out by 50 data entry operators and one data entry supervisor. In order to ensure quality control, all questionnaires were double entered and internal consistency checks were performed. Procedures and standard programs developed under the global MICS4 programme were adapted to the Palestinian Family Survey questionnaire and used throughout. The implementation of all processes was supervised by the technical director of the project. Data processing began simultaneously with data collection in June 2010 and was completed in December 2011. Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software program, Version 19, and the model syntax and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF were used for this purpose.

III. Sample Coverage and the Characteristics of Households and Respondents

Sample Coverage

The sample covered all the State of Palestine disaggregated by two geographic areas; The West Bank which included 11 governorates: (Jenin, Tubas, Tulkarm, Qalqiliya, Nablus, Ramallah & Al Bireh, Jerusalem, Jericho & Al-Aghwar, Bethlehem, Hebron) and the Gaza Strip which include governorates (Gaza, Khan Yunis, Rafah, Deir El Balah and North Gaza)

Of the 15,355 households selected for the sample, 14,817 were found to be occupied. Of these, 13,629 were successfully interviewed achieving a household response rate of 92 percent. In the interviewed households, 12,322 ever-married women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 12,005 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 90 percent within interviewed households. In addition, 11,273 children under age five were listed in the household questionnaire. Questionnaires were completed for 11,110 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of about 98.6 percent within interviewed households. Overall response rates of 89.6 and 90.7 percent are calculated for the women's and under-5's interviews respectively (Table HH.1).

Generally, response rates for households were around 92 percent, with some differences noted at the regional level. The response rates in Gaza Strip were higher than the West Bank (95 percent compared to 91 percent respectively). Variations were also noted in response rate at the level of the governorates where the highest response rates was found in Hebron in the West Bank with 96 percent while the lowest was in Ramallah and Al- Bireh which was 76 percent followed by Jericho with 83 percent and Salfit with 88 percent. The response rates for other governorates in the West Bank were between 91 and 93 percent. The highest response rate among Gaza Strip governorates was in Deir El Balah with 98 percent and the lowest in Gaza with 92 percent, with the remaining three governorates at 96 percent. Table HH.1 show the results.

Table HH.1: Results of household, women's and under-5 interviews

Number of households, women, and children under 5 by results of the household, women's, and under-5's interviews, and household, women's and under-5's response rates, State of Palestine, 2010

	Area			Region		State of Palestine
	Urban	Rural	Camps	West Bank	Gaza Strip	
Households Sampled	11,055	2,836	1,464	10,027	5,328	15,355
Households Occupied	10,703	2,693	1,421	9,658	5,159	14,817
Households Interviewed	9,771	2,491	1,367	8,740	4,889	13,629
Household response rate	91.3	92.5	96.2	90.5	94.8	92.0
Ever Married Women Eligible(15-54)	8,884	2,206	1,232	7,657	4,665	12,322
Ever Married Women Interviewed (15-54)	8,642	2,150	1,213	7,381	4,624	12,005
Women's response rate	97.3	97.5	98.5	96.4	99.1	97.4
Women's overall response rate	88.8	90.2	94.7	87.2	93.9	89.6
Children under 5 Eligible	8,024	2,062	1,187	6,524	4,749	11,273
Children under 5 Mother/Caretaker Interviewed	7,900	2,026	1,184	6,386	4,724	11,110
Under-5's response rate	98.5	98.3	99.7	97.9	99.5	98.6
Under-5's overall response rate	89.9	90.9	96.0	88.6	94.3	90.7
Women 15 - 54 Eligible	13,982	3,514	2,013	12,216	7,293	19,509
Women 15 - 54 Interviewed	11,173	2,899	1,662	9,866	5,868	15,734
Women 15 - 54 response rate*	79.9	82.5	82.6	80.8	80.5	80.6
Women 15 - 54 overall response rate*	73.0	76.3	79.4	73.1	76.2	74.2
Youth 15 - 29 Eligible	3,174	785	446	2,616	1,789	4,405
Youth 15 - 29 Interviewed	3,174	785	446	2,616	1,789	4,405
Youth 15 - 29 response rate	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Youth overall response rate	91.3	92.5	96.2	90.5	94.8	92.0
Elderly 60 + Eligible	2,661	794	411	2,614	1,252	3,866
Elderly 60 + Interviewed	2,475	761	398	2,391	1,243	3,634
Elderly 60+ response rate	93.0	95.8	96.8	91.5	99.3	94.0
Elderly 60+ overall response rate	84.9	88.7	93.2	82.8	94.1	86.5
Women 15 - 49 Eligible	8,167	2,013	1,133	6,990	4,323	11,313
Women 15 - 49 Interviewed	7,952	1,960	1,116	6,746	4,282	11,028
Women 15 - 49 response rate	97.4	97.4	98.5	96.5	99.1	97.5
Women 15 - 49 overall response rate	88.9	90.1	94.8	87.3	93.9	89.7

* Interpret results with caution: The response rates are less than 85 percent.

Characteristics of Households

The weighted age and sex distribution of survey population is provided in Table HH.2. The distribution is also used to produce the population pyramid in Figure HH.1. In the 13,629 households successfully interviewed in the survey, 81,510 household members were listed. Of these, 41,379 were males (about 51 percent) and 40,131 were females (about 49 percent) with a sex ratio of 103 males per hundred females.

Table HH.2: Household age distribution by sex

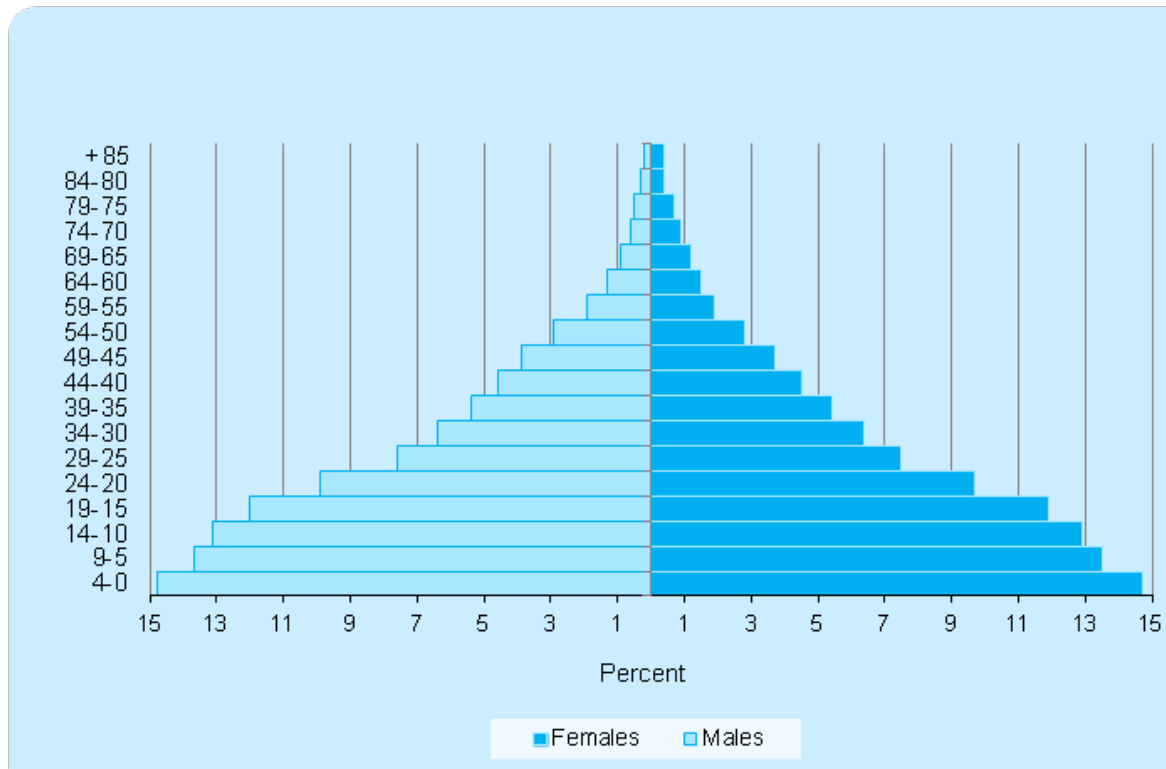
Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, State of Palestine, 2010

Background Characteristics	Sex				Total	
	Males		Females		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Age						
0-4	6,122	14.8	5,886	14.7	12,008	14.7
5-9	5,650	13.7	5,406	13.5	11,056	13.6
10-14	5,417	13.1	5,191	12.9	10,608	13.0
15-19	4,981	12.0	4,780	11.9	9,762	12.0
20-24	4,082	9.9	3,912	9.7	7,993	9.8
25-29	3,162	7.6	3,022	7.5	6,184	7.6
30-34	2,661	6.4	2,567	6.4	5,227	6.4
35-39	2,233	5.4	2,180	5.4	4,413	5.4
40-44	1,903	4.6	1,811	4.5	3,715	4.6
45-49	1,603	3.9	1,476	3.7	3,078	3.8
50-54	1,183	2.9	1,108	2.8	2,292	2.8
55-59	972	1.9	780	1.9	1,572	1.9
60-64	558	1.3	615	1.5	1,173	1.4
65-69	375	0.9	488	1.2	863	1.1
70-74	266	0.6	372	0.9	638	0.8
75-79	192	0.5	271	0.7	462	0.6
80-84	125	0.3	162	0.4	286	0.4
85+	71	0.2	100	0.2	171	0.2
Missing/DK	3	0.0	5	0.0	8	0.0
Dependency age groups						
0-14	17,188	41.5	16,483	41.1	33,671	41.3
15-64	23,159	56.0	22,251	55.4	45,410	55.7
65+	1,029	2.5	2,421	3.5	2,421	3.0
Missing/DK	3	0.0	5	0.0	8	0.0
Children and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	20,230	48.9	19,493	48.6	39,723	48.7
Adults age 18+ years	21,146	51.1	20,633	51.4	41,779	51.3
Missing/DK	3	0.0	5	0.0	8	0.0
Total	41,379	100.0	40,131	100	81,510	100.0

The age structure shows that the Palestinian population in the State of Palestine is young. The percentage of individuals in the age group 0-17 years is about 49 percent, whereas the percentage of individuals in the age group 18 and above is 51 percent – distributed almost equally among males and females. Given the population distribution in the categories of economic and social dependency, it is noted that the age group 0-14 years account for 41 percent of the population and the group 65 years and over account for 3 percent. The economically active individuals in the age group 15-64 years account for about 56 percent of the population. In the age group 15-64 years, similarities in the age distribution

between males and females i.e. around 56 percent for each sex are noted. On the contrary, a clear difference was observed in the age group 65 years and over with females constituting four percent compared to around three percent for males, while in the age group 0-14 years there were about 42 percent males compared to 41 percent females.

Figure HH.1: Age and sex distribution, State of Palestine, 2010



Tables HH.3 through HH.5 provide basic information on the households, female respondents age 15-49, and children under-5 by presenting the un-weighted, as well as the weighted numbers. Information on the basic characteristics of households, women and children under-5 interviewed in the survey is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and also can provide an indication of the representativeness of the survey. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers. See Annex A for more details about the weighting. Table HH.3 provides basic background information on the households. Within households, the sex of the household head, geographical region and number of household members and education of household are shown in the table. These background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

Table HH.3: Household composition

Percent distribution of households by selected characteristics, State of Palestine, 2010

Selected background characteristics	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Sex of household head			
Males	90.3	12,301	12,331
Females	9.7	1,328	1,298
Governorate			
Jenin	7.3	991	1,003
Tubas	1.4	192	223
Tulkarm	4.6	620	604
Nablus	9.1	1,237	1,251
Qalqilyia	2.5	347	400
Salfit	1.7	232	233
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	8.2	1,121	950
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	1.2	160	171
Jerusalem	10.8	1,471	1,235
Bethlehem	5.1	689	695
Hebron	14.0	1,913	1,975
North Gaza	6.4	869	923
Gaza	11.8	1,611	1,635
Dier El-Balah	5.0	683	738
Khan Yunis	6.7	916	962
Rafah	4.2	576	631
Region			
West Bank	65.8	8,973	8,740
Gaza Strip	34.2	4,656	4,889
Area			
Urban	73.5	10,012	9,771
Rural	17.2	2,347	2,491
Camps	9.3	1,270	1,367
Number of household members			
1	3.6	485	469
2	7.6	1,043	1,017
3	7.9	1,082	1,068
4	11.2	1,529	1,504
5	14.1	1,916	1,895
6	15.4	2,098	2,081
7	13.7	1,866	1,882
8	10.8	1,454	1,480
9	7.2	979	1,018
10+	8.6	1,177	1,215

Table HH.3: Household composition

Percent distribution of households by selected characteristics, State of Palestine, 2010

Selected background characteristics	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Education of household head			
No education	17.6	2,399	2,426
Primary	46.5	6,338	6,369
Secondary and above	35.7	4,871	4,812
Don't know/ no answer	0.2	21	22
Total	100	13,629	13,629
Households with at least: one child age 0-4 years	49.4	13,629	13,629
Households with at least: one child age 0-17 years	79.8	13,629	13,629
Households with at least: one woman age 15-49 years	83.7	13,629	13,629
Mean household size	5.9	13,629	13,629

The weighted and un-weighted numbers of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized (See Annex A). The table also shows the proportions of households with at least one child under 18, at least one child under-5 years, and at least one eligible woman age 15-49. The table also shows the weighted average household size estimated by the survey.

About 10 percent of households are headed by women and about 90 percent of households by men. About 49 percent of the total households (13,629) contained at least one child under-five years of age (0-4 years), 80 percent contained at least one child aged 0-17 years and 84 percent contained at least one woman aged 15-49 years. About 18 percent of households had household heads with no education, 47 percent with primary education, and about 36 percent with secondary or higher education. The average household size in the State of Palestine was 5.9 persons and about 56 percent of households had 6 or more members. Palestinian households are concentrated in urban areas (74 percent of total number of households), while 17 percent live in rural areas and nine percent in Camps. About 66 percent of households reside in the West Bank and 34 percent in Gaza Strip, Results show that more than one third of households (around 37 percent) live in Hebron 14 percent, Jerusalem 11 percent, and Gaza 12 percent. While the lowest rates of residence were in Jericho and Tubas (1 percent) and in Salfit 2 percent. The remaining regions ranged between four to nine percent.

Characteristics of Respondents

Tables HH.4 and HH.5 provide information on the background characteristics of ever-married female respondents 15-49 years of age (while the Questionnaire for Individual Women in MICS Programme is administered to all women age 15-49) and of children under age 5. In both tables, the total numbers of weighted and un-weighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized). In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women and children, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Table HH.4: Ever-married women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of ever-married women age 15-54 years by selected characteristics, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Weighted percent	No. of Ever-married women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Governorate			
Jenin	6.9	824	827
Tubas	1.4	165	190
Tulkarm	4.3	512	498
Nablus	8.7	1,041	1,052
Qalqiliya	2.6	308	351
Salfit	1.6	194	193
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	7.5	895	775
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	1.0	121	130
Jerusalem	9.4	1,129	931
Bethlehem	5.0	606	610
Hebron	14.9	1,786	1,824
North Gaza	7.6	911	957
Gaza	12.5	1,497	1,515
Dier El-Balah	4.8	581	632
Khan Yunis	7.2	863	895
Rafah	4.8	572	625
Region			
West Bank	63.1	7,581	7,381
Gaza Strip	36.9	4,424	4,624
Area			
Urban	73.8	8,854	8,642
Rural	16.9	2,023	2,150
Camps	9.4	1,128	1,213
Age group			
15-19	2.4	294	324
20-24	13.8	1,654	1,473
25-29	18.5	2,222	2,053
30-34	17.9	2,146	2,139
35-39	15.6	1,874	1,982
40-44	13.0	1,562	1,678
45-49	10.8	1,296	1,379
50-54	8.0	957	977
Marital status			
Currently married/in union	95.5	11,464	11,455
Widowed	2.0	242	240
Divorced	2.4	285	296
Separated	0.1	14	14

Table HH.4: Ever-married women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of ever-married women age 15-54 years by selected characteristics, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Weighted percent	No. of Ever-married women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Motherhood status			
Ever gave birth	92.9	11,147	11,157
Never gave birth	7.1	858	848
Births in 2 years preceding survey			
Had a birth in last two years	37.2	4,471	4,348
Had no birth in last two years	62.7	7,532	7,655
Missing	0.0	2	2
Education			
No education	9.4	1,126	1,202
Primary	51.1	6,140	6,197
Secondary and above	39.5	4,740	4,606
Wealth index			
Poorest	18.4	2,212	2,285
Second	20.2	2,422	2,471
Middle	20.3	2,441	2,474
Fourth	20.6	2,477	2,481
Richest	20.4	2,455	2,294
State of Palestine	100	12,005	12,005

Table HH.4 provides background characteristics of ever-married female respondents 15-54 years of age. The table includes information on the distribution of women according to geographical region, age, marital status, motherhood status, education⁶ and wealth index⁷.

The weighted and un-weighted numbers for all background characteristics are nearly similar. Women aged 15-54 years are distributed among the following age groups: about 35 percent in the age group 15-29 years, about 34 percent in the age group 30-39 years and 32 percent in the age group 40-54 years. Ninety six percent of women 15-54 years were currently married, two percent were divorced, two percent were widowed and a negligible percent were separated (0.1 percent).

To assess their education, women were asked about highest level of school they reached. About nine percent of all women never attended any form of education. The majority of women have either primary education (51 percent) or secondary or higher education (40 percent).

Ninety-three percent of those women who were ever married gave birth while seven percent never did. About 37 percent of women have given birth within the last two years preceding the survey compared to 63 percent did not give birth in the past two years.

⁶ Unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to educational level attended by the respondent throughout this report when it is used as a background variable.

⁷ Principal components analysis was performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth to assign weights (factor scores) to each of the household assets. Each household was then assigned a wealth score based on these weights and the assets owned by that household. The survey household population was then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and was finally divided into five parts: 20 percent each quintile. The assets used in these calculations were as follows: source of main drinking water, sanitation facility, number of rooms used for sleeping, roof, floor and wall material, fuel type used for cooking, electricity, refrigerator, water, mobile phone, computer/ internet, gas, automatic washing machine. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in *Filmer, D. and Pritchett, L., 2001. "Estimating wealth effects without expenditure data – or tears: An application to educational enrolments in states of India". Demography 38(1): 115-132. Gwatkin, D.R., Rutstein, S., Johnson, K., Pande, R. and Wagstaff, A., 2000. Socio-Economic Differences in Health, Nutrition, and Population. HNP/Poverty Thematic Group, Washington, DC: World Bank. Rutstein, S.O. and Johnson, K., 2004. The DHS Wealth Index. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton, Maryland: ORC Macro.*

Some background characteristics of children under-five are presented in Table HH.5. These include distribution of children by several attributes: sex, geographical region, age in months, mother's or caretaker's education and wealth index.

The percentage of male children under-five is slightly higher than female (51 percent vs 49 percent respectively). About one-fifth of children were under one year of age 19 percent were 12-23 months, 20 percent were 24-35 months, 21 percent were 36-47 months and 21 percent were 48-59 months. Six percent of children's mothers or care takers were uneducated, 51 percent had primary education, while 43 percent had secondary education or higher. It is noticed that the number of weighted and un-weighted number of cases are generally similar within the education categories.

Table HH.5: Children Under 5 background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Weighted percent	No. of children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Sex of head of household			
Male	51.1	5,682	5,630
Female	48.9	5,428	5,480
Governorate			
Jenin	6.1	678	690
Tubas	1.4	151	171
Tulkarm	3.6	395	389
Nablus	7.7	855	879
Qalqiliya	2.7	302	351
Salfit	1.6	179	179
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	6.7	747	666
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	1.0	107	114
Jerusalem	7.1	794	653
Bethlehem	3.8	425	443
Hebron	16.1	1,790	1,851
North Gaza	8.5	948	953
Gaza	13.8	1,531	1,518
Deir El-Balah	5.6	623	640
Khan Yunis	8.7	962	963
Rafah	5.6	623	650
Region			
West Bank	57.8	6,423	6,386
Gaza Strip	42.2	4,687	4,724
Area			
Urban	72.7	8,072	7,900
Rural	17.2	1,909	2,026
Camps	10.2	1,129	1,184
Age in months			
0-5	8.4	934	940
6-11	10.5	1,164	1,161
12-23	19.0	2,107	2,110
24-35	20.4	2,269	2,275
36-47	20.6	2,283	2,280
48-59	21.2	2,352	2,344
Mother's education			
No education	6.1	677	695
Primary	50.5	5,616	5,643
Secondary + above	43.4	4,817	4,772
Wealth index			
poorest	22.4	2,483	2,521
Second	23.0	2,561	2,596
Third	20.5	2,273	2,278
Fourth	19.2	2,129	2,136
Richest	15.0	1,665	1,579
State of Palestine	100	11,110	11,110

Orphans

Children are classified as orphaned if they have experienced the death of either parent. Children who are orphaned or living away from their parents may be at increased risk of neglect or exploitation if their parents are not available to assist and protect them. Monitoring the variations in different outcomes for orphans and comparing them to their peers gives us a measure of how well communities and governments are responding to their needs.

The table shows the percentage of children who live with either parent, living with the mother alone or with the Father alone. About 95 percent of the children in the age group 0-17 years live with both parents in the State of Palestine.

Table HA.6: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years in households not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, State of Palestine, 2010

Back-ground character-istics	Living with both parents	Living with neither parent				Living with mother only			Living with father only			Total	Not living with a biological parent ^[1]	One or both parents dead ^[2]	Number of children age 0-17 years	
		Father alive	Mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Not possible to determine						
Sex																
Male	95.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.3	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	0.2	2.6	20,230
Female	94.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.3	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	0.7	2.7	19,493
Region																
West Bank	94.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.5	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	0.4	2.6	23,662
Gaza Strip	95.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.0	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	0.5	2.7	16,061
Locality type																
Urban	95.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.4	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.5	2.5	28,994
Rural	95.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.1	1.8	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	0.4	2.6	6,782
Camps	93.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.2	2.6	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	0.5	3.7	3,947
Age																
0-4 years	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.1	0.9	12,008
5-9 years	95.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.2	2.2	11,056
10-14 years	93.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.6	2.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	0.4	3.5	10,608
15-17 years	90.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.1	2.0	4.2	0.7	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	1.7	5.8	6,052
State of Palestine	95.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.3	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	0.5	2.7	39,723

[1] MICS indicator 9.17

[2] MICS indicator 9.18

IV. Public Health

Population with chronic diseases

The Palestinian Family Survey 2010 collected additional information on chronic diseases which is a country specific addition to provide comparable data from previous surveys. The data shows that the percentage of population with chronic diseases has increased compared to 2000 and 2006. The percentage of individuals aged 18 years and over with at least one chronic disease and receiving treatment is about 18 percent in 2010 compared to 12 percent in 2006, and is higher among females than males; about 20 percent and 16 percent respectively.

Figure PH.1: Population aged 18 years and above with chronic disease

Percentage of Population Aged 18 Years and Above With a Chronic Disease by Sex, State of Palestine 2000, 2006 and 2010

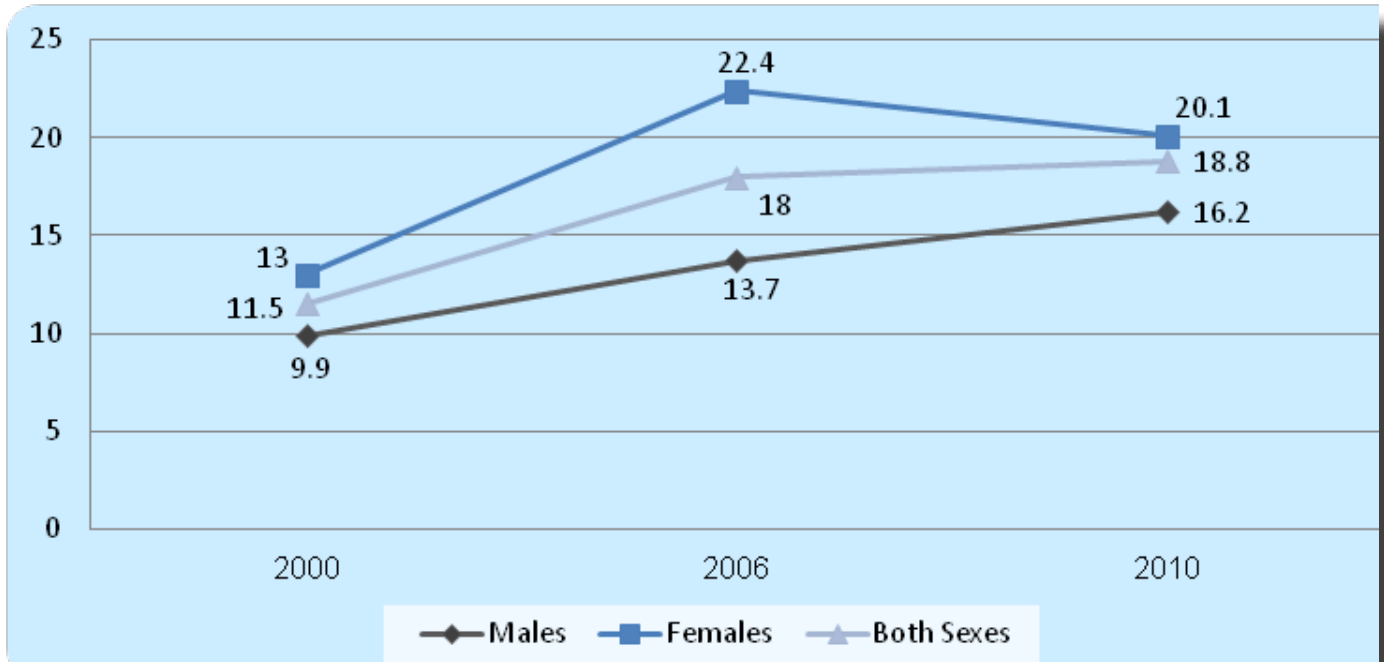


Table PH.1 shows the percentages of individuals with chronic diseases. The results indicate that the highest percentage is for individuals with hypertension eight percent; six percent among males and 10 percent among females in 2010. The second highest percentage is for individuals with diabetes about six percent of the population affected; five percent among males and seven percent among females. The percentage of population with chronic diseases is higher in the West Bank population than the population in Gaza Strip. (Table PH6).

Table PH.1: Persons who reported having selected chronic diseases

Percentage of Persons 18 Years and Over who Reported Having Selected Chronic Diseases and Receiving Treatment by Disease, Sex, and Region, State of Palestine, 2010

Disease	State of Palestine			Region and sex					
				West Bank			Gaza strip		
	Males	Females	Sexes both	Males	Females	Sexes both	Males	Females	Both sexes
Hypertension	5.7	9.8	7.7	5.8	10.0	7.9	5.4	9.4	7.4
Diabetes	5.3	6.5	5.9	5.5	6.8	6.1	4.9	6.1	5.5
Ulcer	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.4	1.9	2.2	0.9	0.8	0.8
Cardiac diseases	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.2	1.9	2.1
Cancer	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Kidney diseases	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7
Liver diseases	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Rheumatic conditions	3.2	5.8	4.5	3.4	6.8	5.1	2.8	4.0	3.4
Osteoporosis	0.6	1.8	1.2	0.6	2.0	1.3	0.6	1.5	1.0
Thalassemia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Epilepsy	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4
Asthma	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Chronic back pain	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.3	1.7	2.0
Endocrine glands diseases	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.4
Person aged 18 and above	21149	20637	41786	13631	13309	26940	7518	7328	14846

Smoking

In addition to information on chronic diseases, data on smoking was collected by using proxy method of all household members aged 10 years and above as smoking is considered as a major public health concern in the Palestinian context.. Data of PFS 2010 shows that the percentage of smokers in the State of Palestine has decreased when comparing data from The Health Survey of 2000 and 2006 (28 & 25 percent respectively for the individuals aged 18 years and above). The percentage of individuals aged 18 years and above reported as smokers in the State of Palestine is about 22 percent in 2010; of which 27 percent are in the West Bank and about 15 percent in Gaza Strip. Corresponding figures were about 28 percent in 2000; 30 percent in the West bank and 24 percent in Gaza Strip.

Figure PH.2: Population aged 18 years and above reported as smokers

Percentage of population aged 18 years and above reported as smokers by region and selected Years, State of Palestine 2010

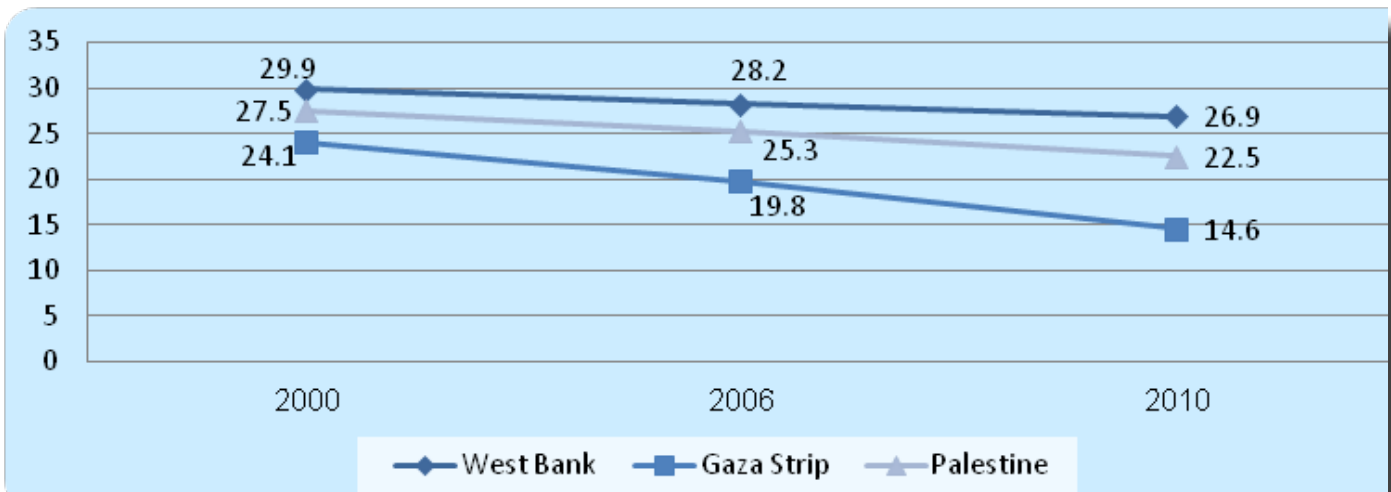


Table PH.1 indicates the percentage of smokers for persons 18 years and over by sex, and region; in general, data shows significant discrepancies by governorate and sex; the percentage of male smokers is about 42 percent compared to about 2 percent for females. The highest percentage among the governorates was 32 percent for Jenin, followed with 30 percent for Salfit and Tubas for each, and about 29 percent for Nablus. On the other hand the percentages for smokers among Gaza governorates were much less than the West Bank governorates; the highest among all was about 18 percent for Rafah, followed with about 16 percent for Dier El-Balah.

Table PH.2: Persons who were reported as smokers

Percentage of Persons Aged 18 Years and over who were reported as smokers By Sex, Region and Governorate, State of Palestine, 2010

Region and Governorate	State of Palestine		
	Both sexes	Females	Males
West Bank	26.9	3.5	49.7
Jenin	32.2	2.1	60.2
Tubas	29.8	2.6	59.7
Tulkarm	26.3	1.2	51.2
Nablus	29.4	8.1	49.6
Qalqiliya	28.7	0.6	53.9
Salfit	30.0	1.5	56.8
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	24.1	3.0	45.2
Jericho & Al- Aghwar	27.5	4.2	53.0
Jerusalem	26.5	4.8	49.4
Bethlehem	26.0	4.8	45.3
Hebron	24.0	1.5	45.7
Gaza Strip	14.6	0.2	28.6
North Gaza	11.3	0.1	22.2
Gaza	15.0	0.4	29.4
Dier Al-Balah	16.4	0.1	32.0
Khan Yunis	13.5	0.1	26.9
Rafah	17.7	0.0	35.1
State of Palestine	22.3	2.3	42.2
Persons aged 18 and over	41786	20637	21149

Anemia

As part of the country specific requirements, all women and children 6-59 months in even numbered households of the sample were tested for anaemia. Table PH.3 shows that in 2010, about 27 percent of pregnant women aged 15-49 in Palestine were anaemic: 39 percent in the Gaza Strip and 15 percent in the West Bank, compared with an overall 31 percent in 2002.

Approximately 22 percent of non-pregnant women aged 15-49 in Palestine suffered from anaemia compared to about 35 percent in 2002: 29 percent in the Gaza Strip and 17 percent in the West Bank.

Table PH.3: Women reported as anemia

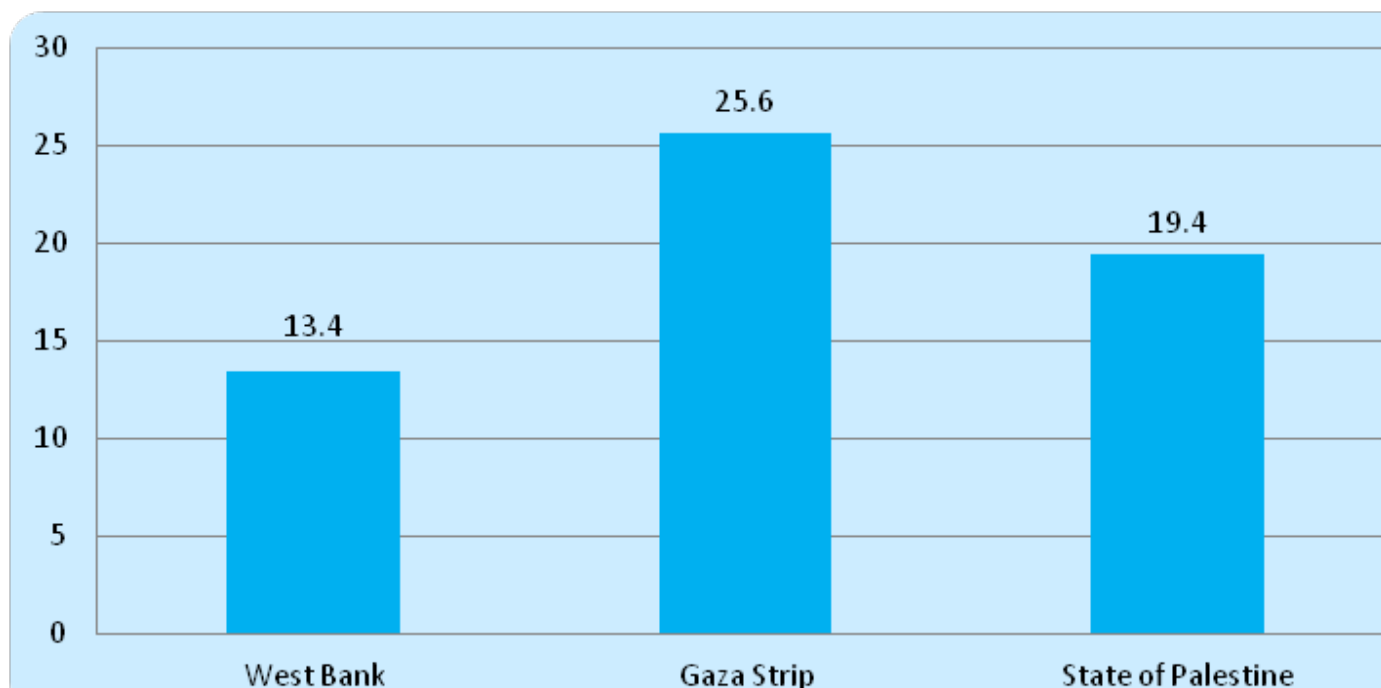
Percentage of Women 15 - 49 years who suffer from anemia by Region, State of Palestine 2010

Region	Anemic Non Pregnant Women	Anemic Pregnant Women
West Bank	16.8	15.4
Gaza Strip	29.3	39.1
State of Palestine	21.6	26.7

Figure PH.3 presents the results for anaemia among children aged 6-59 months. About 19 percent of children aged 6-59 months in the State of Palestine were anaemic: 13 percent in the West Bank and 26 percent in the Gaza Strip.

Figure PH.3: Children 6-59 Months Who Suffer from Anemia

Percentage of Children 6-59 Months Who Suffer from Anemia by Region, State of Palestine 2010



V. Child Mortality

One of the overarching goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the World Fit for Children (WFFC) is to reduce infant and under-five mortality. Specifically, the MDGs call for the reduction of under-five mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Monitoring progress towards this goal is an important but difficult objective.

Measuring child mortality rates may seem easy, but both the estimation methods of direct and indirect have pros and cons. Indirect estimation method does not provide accurate estimates on the age at death also cannot provide detailed data as provided by the direct method that is based on the birth history of the woman. The adoption of birth history is also problematic because it is time-consuming and women recall problems. In the Palestinian Family Survey, direct method was used to estimate child mortality using the birth history. To ensure quality and accuracy of mortality data from the birth history, the training mechanisms focused on the methodology of completing the birth history. Also monitoring and daily fieldwork follow-up was conducted with specifically reviewing the birth history. Visits to randomly selected samples were conducted to ensure accuracy and quality of work.

Mortality rates presented in this chapter are calculated from information collected in the birth histories of the Women's Questionnaire. Women in the age-group 15-49 were asked whether they had ever given birth, and if they had, they were asked to report the number of sons and daughters who live with them, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who have died. In addition, they were asked to provide a detailed birth history of their children in chronological order starting with the first child. Women were asked whether a birth was single or multiple; the sex of the child; the date of birth (month and year); survival status; age of the child on the date of the interview if alive; and if not alive; the age at death of each live birth. Since the primary causes of childhood mortality change as children age, mostly biological factors to environmental factors, childhood mortality rates are expressed by age categories and are customarily defined as follows:

- Neonatal mortality (NN): the probability of dying within the first month of life.
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): the difference between infant and neonatal mortality.
- Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$): the probability of dying between birth and the first birthday.
- Child mortality (${}_4q_0$): the probability of dying between exact ages one and five.
- Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

The rates for childhood mortality rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births, except in the case of child mortality, which is expressed as deaths per 1,000 infants surviving to age one.

Three major factors may affect the accuracy of calculation:

1. Mistakes in registering the date of birth or increasing the age of the child from 4 to 5 years by researchers to minimize the effort required in collecting data about children under 5.
2. Not registering the date of birth of the child by the family to avoid a painful incident or by the researcher to minimize the effort.
3. Poor framework of the sample due to old or incomplete samples.

Table CM.1: Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post-neonatal, Infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five year periods preceding the survey, State of Palestine 2010

Periods of five years	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ²	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
0 - 4	11.59	7.33	18.91	4.56	23.39
5 - 9	15.47	6.96	22.43	3.76	26.10
10 -14	12.91	10.70	23.61	5.77	29.24
15 – 19	16.84	11.52	28.37	5.11	33.33

¹ MICS indicator 1.3

² MICS indicator 1.4

³ MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2

⁴ MICS indicator 1.5

⁵ MICS indicator 1.1; MDG indicator 4.1

Note: Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table CM.1 presents neonatal, post neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the four recent five year periods before the survey. Neonatal mortality in the most recent 5-year period is estimated at 12 per 1,000 live births, while the post- neonatal mortality rate is estimated as 7 per 1,000 live births

The tables show that some improvement has taken place during the last 15 years. Infant mortality rate in the five years preceding the survey was at 19 per 1,000 live births with 18 per 1000 live births in the West Bank compared to 20 per 1000 live births in the Gaza Strip. Estimates of under-five mortality were 23 per 1,000 live births for the same period, with 21 per 1000 live birth in the West Bank and 27 per live birth in the Gaza Strip. The estimates roughly refer to the most recent 5 year period, roughly referring to the years 1995-2010. Differences were noted when comparing the mortality estimates of male and females, with infant mortality rate of 21 per 1000 live births (neonatal rate 13 per 1000 live births, post-neonatal 8 per 1000 live births) for males; compared to a markedly lower infant mortality rate among females which was 17 per 1000 live births (neonatal 10 per 1000 live births, post-neonatal 7 per 1000 live births). Difference in the infant mortality rate were also noted according to type of residence by locality where these were 18 per 1000 live births in urban areas compared to about 21 per 1000 live births in the rural areas and in Camps. Significant differences were noted in the Under 5 mortality rates of children among males and females which are 27 per 1000 live birth compared to 20 per 1000 live death respectively.

Table CM.2: Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, Infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five year periods preceding the survey by background characteristics, State of Palestine 2010

Background characteristics		Neonatal mortality rate	Post-neonatal mortality rate	Infant mortality rate	Child mortality rate	Under-five mortality rate
West Bank						
Years preceding the survey	0-4	11.76	6.31	18.07	2.96	20.97
	5-9	14.21	7.58	21.78	3.37	25.07
	10-14	12.49	10.65	23.14	5.68	28.69
	15-19	17.00	9.81	26.81	4.78	31.46
Gaza Strip						
Years preceding the survey	0-4	11.35	8.76	20.11	6.86	26.83
	5-9	17.41	6.00	23.41	4.39	27.70
	10-14	13.58	10.77	24.34	5.92	30.12
	15-19	16.61	14.16	30.77	5.63	36.23
Urban						
Years preceding the survey	0-4	11.28	6.91	18.19	4.32	22.43
	5-9	14.04	6.26	20.30	3.97	24.19
	10-14	13.40	10.43	23.82	6.25	29.92
	15-19	15.29	10.42	25.71	4.78	30.37
Rural						
Years preceding the survey	0-4	12.26	8.57	20.82	5.22	25.94
	5-9	21.03	9.64	30.68	3.62	34.19
	10-14	12.89	13.86	26.75	4.93	31.55
	15-19	20.36	15.37	35.73	5.99	41.50
Camps						
Years preceding the survey	0-4	12.65	8.20	20.85	5.21	25.95
	5-9	16.49	7.45	23.94	2.47	26.35
	10-14	9.12	6.72	15.84	3.74	19.52
	15-19	22.10	13.01	35.11	5.99	40.88
Males						
Years preceding the survey	0-4	13.09	7.55	20.64	6.12	26.64
	5-9	15.96	7.43	23.39	4.10	27.39
	10-14	14.91	9.54	24.46	6.02	30.33
	15-19	17.94	11.29	29.23	3.79	32.90
Females						
Years preceding the survey	0-4	10.04	7.10	17.14	2.96	20.05
	5-9	14.97	6.47	21.44	3.41	24.77
	10-14	10.74	11.95	22.69	5.50	28.07
	15-19	15.69	11.75	27.44	6.47	33.73
State of Palestine						
Years preceding the survey	0-4	11.59	7.33	18.91	4.56	23.39
	5-9	15.47	6.96	22.43	3.76	26.10
	10-14	12.91	10.70	23.61	5.77	29.24
	15-19	16.84	11.52	28.37	5.11	33.33

Figure CM 1: Infant and child mortality rates

Infant and Under Five Mortality Rates by Region and Sex, State of Palestine 2010

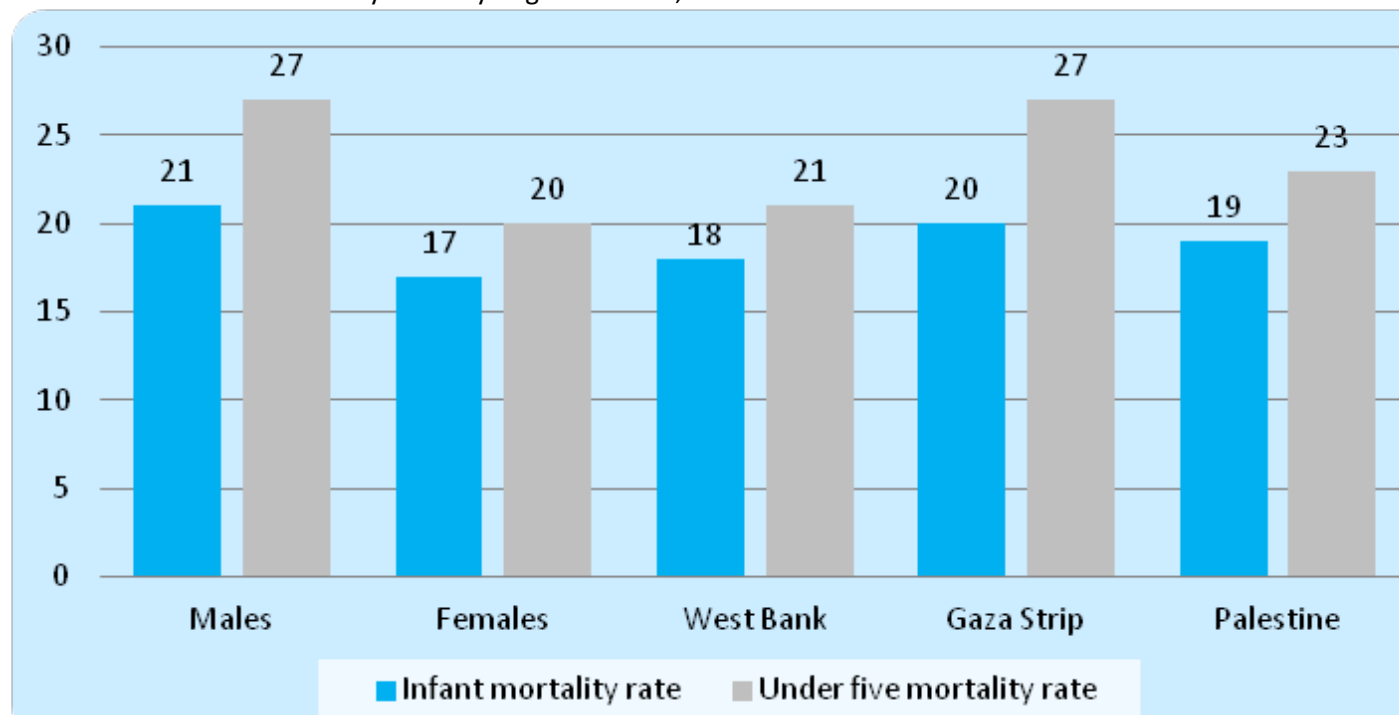
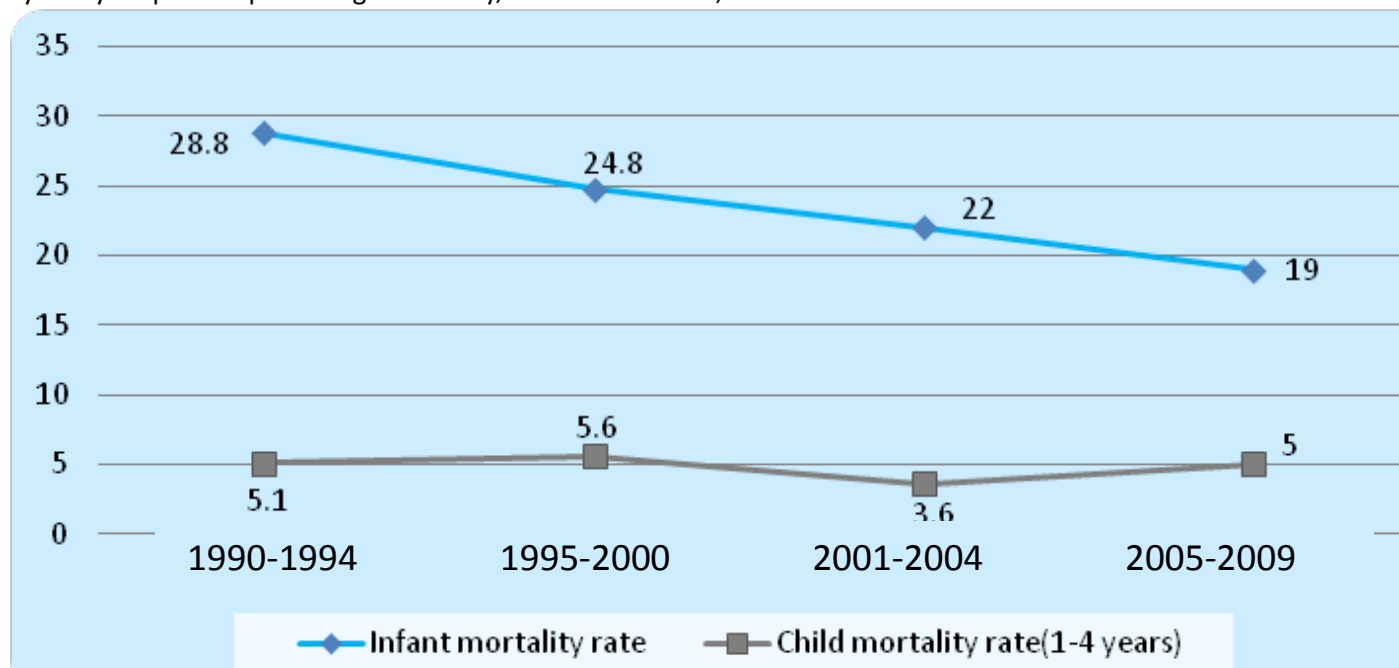


Figure CM 2: Infant and Child Mortality Rates Trends

by five-year periods preceding the survey, State of Palestine, 2010



VI. Nutrition

Nutritional Status

Children's nutritional status is a reflection of their overall health. When children have access to an adequate food supply, are not exposed to repeated illness, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well nourished.

Malnutrition is associated with more than half of all child deaths worldwide. Undernourished children are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and for those who survive, have recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of the children who die from causes related to malnutrition were only mildly or moderately malnourished – showing no outward sign of their vulnerability. The Millennium Development target is to reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also assist in the goal to reduce child mortality.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for children under age five. Under-nourishment in a population can be gauged by comparing children to a reference population. The reference population used in this report is based on new WHO growth standards. Each of the three nutritional status indicators can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered *moderately or severely underweight* while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely underweight*.

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as *moderately or severely stunted*. Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely stunted*. Stunting is a reflection of chronic malnutrition as a result of failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period and recurrent or chronic illness.

Finally, children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted*, while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency. The indicator may exhibit significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food or disease prevalence.

In PFS 2010, weights and heights of all children under-5 years of age were measured using anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF (www.childinfo.org). Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements.

Table NU.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of these categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes the percentage of children who are overweight, which takes into account those children whose weight for height is above 2 standard deviations from the median of the reference population, and mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

Table NU.1: Nutritional status of children
 Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height
 State of Palestine, 2010

Background Characteristics	Weight for age:	Weight for age:	Weight for age:	Weight for age:	Height for age:	Height for age:	Height for age:	Height for age:	Height for age:	Weight for height:	Weight for height:	Weight for height:	Weight for height:	Weight for height:	Weight for height:	Weight for height:
	% below -2 sd ^[1]	% below -3 sd ^[2]	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children	% below -2 sd ^[3]	% below -3 sd ^[4]	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children	% below -2 sd ^[5]	% below -3 sd ^[6]	% above +2 sd	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children			
Sex																
Male	4.0	1.1	-0.1	4663	11.9	3.7	-0.4	4574	3.5	1.0	6.0	0.2	4502			
Female	3.4	0.8	-0.1	4495	10.0	3.0	-0.4	4390	3.2	1.1	4.6	0.2	4329			
Governorate																
Jenin	2.6	0.9	-0.1	529	8.3	1.3	-0.4	525	3.0	0.4	3.8	0.2	518			
Tubas	2.5	0.6	0.2	130	5.6	0.4	-0.1	128	3.1	0.0	8.8	0.3	123			
Tulkarm	1.6	0	-0.1	325	4.1	0.4	-0.3	305	2.3	0.6	3.0	0.2	304			
Nablus	2.8	0.7	-0.1	777	7.5	1.7	-0.4	776	1.6	0.4	4.2	0.2	761			
Qalqiliya	3.7	0.3	0	263	8.3	2.3	-0.4	261	1.7	0.3	6.1	0.3	256			
Salfit	3.3	1.3	0.1	160	11.2	4.1	-0.3	156	1.2	1.2	8.0	0.4	154			
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	4.6	1.3	-0.1	402	14.9	5.7	-0.4	373	6.1	2.7	8.8	0.1	350			
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	4.2	1.3	0.3	72	16.8	10.6	-0.2	72	0.0	0.0	22.6	0.7	69			
Jerusalem	3.9	1.8	0.0	485	15.7	6.9	-0.6	433	3.9	1.8	10.8	0.4	412			
Bethlehem	3.6	1.4	0.1	345	7.0	1.5	-0.2	333	0.8	0.3	5.2	0.4	329			
Hebron	5.7	1.6	-0.2	1264	16.7	6.4	-0.7	1242	3.8	1.6	7.4	0.3	1192			
North Gaza	4.4	0.7	-0.2	928	10.4	4.3	-0.3	913	6.9	2.1	4.2	0.0	924			
Gaza	2.9	0.4	-0.1	1382	10.7	1.7	-0.4	1364	2.7	0.8	3.4	0.1	1358			
Dier El-Balah	4.6	1.4	-0.2	589	13.9	3.9	-0.6	586	2.7	0.7	5.4	0.2	582			
Khan Yunis	2.3	0.6	0.0	926	7.2	2.2	-0.4	924	1.4	0.1	3.4	0.3	923			
Rafah	4.4	1.7	-0.2	582	11.2	3.0	-0.4	575	5.8	1.8	4.1	0.0	576			
Region																
West Bank	3.9	1.1	-0.1	4752	11.5	3.8	-0.5	4602	2.9	1.0	6.6	0.3	4468			
Gaza Strip	3.5	0.8	-0.1	4407	10.4	2.8	-0.4	4362	3.7	1.0	4.0	0.1	4363			

Table NU.1: Nutritional status of children
 Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height
 State of Palestine, 2010

Background Characteristics	Weight for age:		Weight for age:		Weight for age:		Height for age:		Height for age:		Height for age:		Weight for height:		Weight for height:	
	% below -2 sd ^[1]	% below -3 sd ^[2]	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children	% below -2 sd ^[3]	% below -3 sd ^[4]	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children	% below -2 sd ^[5]	% below -3 sd ^[6]	% above +2 sd	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children			
Locality type																
Urban	3.7	1.0	-0.1	6646	11.0	3.4	-0.4	6505	3.6	1.2	5.5	0.2	6409			
Rural	3.9	1.1	-0.1	1490	10.9	3.4	-0.5	1454	2.6	0.8	5.3	0.2	1422			
Camps	3.4	0.7	-0.2	1023	10.5	2.7	-0.5	1005	2.9	0.4	4.4	0.2	1000			
Age in months																
< 6	5.6	1.3	0.1	769	7.8	3.4	0.3	736	8.8	2.9	6.5	-0.1	731			
6-11	4.5	1.7	0.0	934	7.7	3.3	0.2	916	5.7	2.3	5.5	0.0	908			
12-23	3.7	0.9	0.0	1781	11.7	3.7	-0.4	1721	3.2	1.1	5.8	0.2	1709			
24-35	3.6	1.1	-0.1	1825	14.2	4.5	-0.7	1782	2.1	0.8	5.2	0.4	1746			
36-47	3.2	0.6	-0.2	1898	12.0	3.2	-0.7	1863	2.2	0.4	5.7	0.3	1838			
48-59	3.2	0.8	-0.2	1950	8.9	2.1	-0.6	1946	2.4	0.6	4.1	0.2	1899			
Mother's education																
None	4.7	1.5	-0.3	551	16.0	6.5	-0.8	535	2.8	1.3	6.2	0.3	528			
Primary	3.9	0.9	-0.1	4664	11.5	3.3	-0.5	4584	3.6	1.2	5.4	0.2	4512			
Secondary + above	3.4	0.9	0.0	3943	9.6	3.0	-0.3	3845	3.1	0.8	5.1	0.2	3791			
Wealth index quintiles																
Poorest	4.6	1.2	-0.2	2168	14.5	4.3	-0.7	2128	3.3	1.0	4.6	0.2	2107			
Second	3.6	0.8	-0.1	2205	10.7	3.0	-0.4	2182	4.1	1.3	5.3	0.2	2161			
Middle	4.1	1.2	-0.1	1883	10.0	2.5	-0.4	1825	3.0	0.9	5.2	0.2	1810			
Fourth	2.9	0.6	0.0	1679	9.5	3.1	-0.4	1640	2.6	0.5	5.4	0.2	1606			
Richest	2.9	1.0	0.1	1223	8.4	3.9	-0.2	1189	3.4	1.5	6.7	0.2	1147			
State of Palestine	3.7	1.0	-0.1	9158	10.9	3.3	-0.4	8964	3.3	1.0	5.3	0.2	8831			

^[1] MICS indicator 2.1a and MDG indicator 1.8

^[2] MICS indicator 2.1b

^[3] MICS indicator 2.2a

^[4] MICS indicator 2.2b

^[5] MICS indicator 2.3a

^[6] MICS indicator 2.3

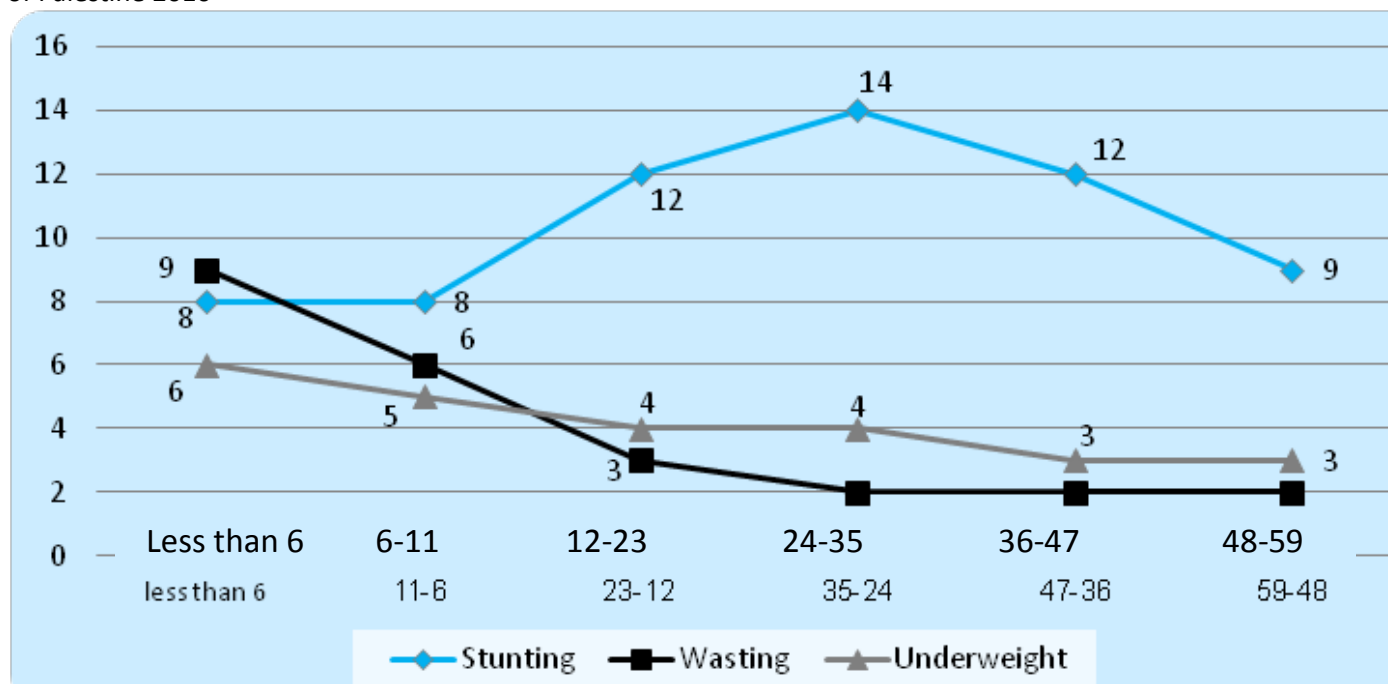
Children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained, and children whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table NU.1. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, whichever applicable. For example if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.6 and DQ.7 in Annex E. Overall, one percent of children did not have both their weights and heights measured (Table DQ.6 in Annex E), 17 percent did not have their weights measured and another 17 percent did not have their height measured. Table DQ.7 in Annex E shows that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and missing weight and/or height, 17 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, while the figures are 17 percent for the height-for-age indicator and 16 percent for the weight-for-height indicator.

Four out of 100 children under age five living in State of Palestine are moderately underweight (4 percent) and one percent are classified as severely underweight (Table NU.1). Eleven percent of children are moderately stunted (or too short for their age) and three percent are severely stunted. Four percent of children are moderately wasted (or too thin for their height) and one percent is severely wasted. Results also show that 1 in 20 Palestinian children in the State of Palestine suffer from overweight (5 percent; 6 percent for males and 5 percent females, 7 percent in the West Bank and 4 percent in Gaza Strip).

Results in Table NU.1 show differentials in the nutrition indicators according to some background characteristics. The data show differences among children suffering from malnutrition according to geographic areas and regions in the State of Palestine. Seventeen percent of children in Hebron, Jericho & Al-Aghwar governorates are stunted, while the lowest percentage was noted in Tulkarm with four percent. Children in the West Bank showed higher prevalence rates (12 percent) compared to the Gaza Strip (10 percent).

Figure NU.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of Children Under five Years who are suffering from Stunting, Wasting and Underweight by age group, State of Palestine 2010



Children whose mothers have secondary or higher education are less likely to be underweight and stunted compared to children of mothers with no education with the percentages marked 16 percent for children of mothers with no education, 12 percent for children of mothers primary education and 10 percent for children of mothers with secondary or higher education. It also seems that boys are more likely to underweight, stunted and wasted than girls. The age pattern shows higher percentage in all three malnutrition indicators for children in the age group 12-23 months compared to children who are younger or older (Figure NU.1). This pattern is expected and is related to the age at which many children cease to be breastfed and are exposed to contamination in water, food, and environment.

Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding

Breastfeeding for the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and is economical and safe. However, many mothers stop breastfeeding too soon and there are often pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition and is unsafe if clean water is not readily available.

WHO/UNICEF have the following feeding recommendations:

- Exclusive breastfeeding for first six months.
- Continued breastfeeding for two years or more Safe and age-appropriate complementary foods beginning at 6 months
Frequency of complementary feeding: 2 times per day for 6-8 month olds; 3 times per day for 9-11 month olds.
- It is also recommended that breastfeeding be initiated within one hour of birth.

The indicators related to recommended child feeding practices are as follows:

- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth).
- Exclusive breastfeeding rate (< 6 months).
- Predominant breastfeeding (< 6 months).
- Continued breastfeeding rate (at 1 year and at 2 years).
- Duration of breastfeeding.
- Age-appropriate breastfeeding (0-23 months).
- Introduction of solid, semi-solid and soft foods (6-8 months).
- Minimum meal frequency (6-23 months).
- Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfeeding children (6-23 months).
- Bottle feeding (0-23 months).

Table NU.2: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of last-born children in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who were breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percentage ever breastfed ^[1]	Percentage who were first breastfed: Within one hour of birth ^[2]	Percentage who were first breastfed: Within one day of birth	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey
Governorate					
Jenin	96.5	53.6	79.8	30.8	267
Tubas	97.1	50.8	77.0	33.6	66
Tulkarm	96.8	66.6	88.8	24.7	166
Nablus	95.8	42.0	84.3	30.9	335
Qalqiliya	96.2	63.9	86.6	32.6	115
Salfit	94.4	57.2	84.5	30.0	71
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	95.6	71.8	91.0	18.9	286
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	(96.4)	(79.6)	(94.5)	(34.6)	47
Jerusalem	93.5	59.8	87.1	22.1	324
Bethlehem	96.1	56.3	90.9	22.3	177
Hebron	94.9	58.7	87.2	20.7	738
North Gaza	94.9	69.9	90.0	14.9	384
Gaza	97.6	75.9	93.5	23.3	606
Dier El-Balah	97.0	81.0	88.8	20.7	245
Khan Yunis	96.3	35.0	87.8	30.3	388
Rafah	95.1	69.3	88.3	27.8	254
Region					
West Bank	95.4	58.3	86.6	24.8	2594
Gaza Strip	96.4	66.0	90.3	23.3	1877
Locality type					
Urban	95.9	62.1	88.6	23.4	3248
Rural	95.5	58.0	86.7	25.7	760
Camps	95.6	63.3	87.3	26.8	464
Months since last birth					
0-11 months	95.9	60.2	87.5	25.5	2125
12-23 months	95.8	62.7	88.8	23.0	2344
Assistance at delivery					
Skilled attendant	96.2	61.7	88.5	24.3	4428
Traditional birth attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Missing	(25.1)	(21.1)	(25.1)	(6.8)	25
Place of delivery					
Public sector health facility	96.0	61.7	88.3	24.4	2675
Private sector health facility	96.7	60.4	88.8	24.7	1411
Home	(97.3)	(79.5)	(97.3)	(13.0)	37
Other/Missing	91.1	62.6	83.6	21.3	347

Table NU.2: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of last-born children in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who were breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percentage ever breastfed ^[1]	Percentage who were first breastfed: Within one hour of birth ^[2]	Percentage who were first breastfed: Within one day of birth	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey
Mother's education					
No education	92.2	62.6	82.3	25.4	232
Primary	95.7	60.3	87.5	24.1	2206
Secondary + above	96.3	62.7	89.5	24.0	2033
Wealth index					
Poorest	95.5	63.0	86.9	22.3	991
Second	95.2	63.0	88.5	23.7	1058
Third	96.1	62.0	88.9	24.2	934
Fourth	96.8	60.0	88.7	24.4	857
Richest	95.5	58.2	87.8	27.4	631
State of Palestine	95.8	61.5	88.2	24.1	4471

() between 25-49 unweighted cases, to be interpreted with caution, (*) less than 25 unweighted cases

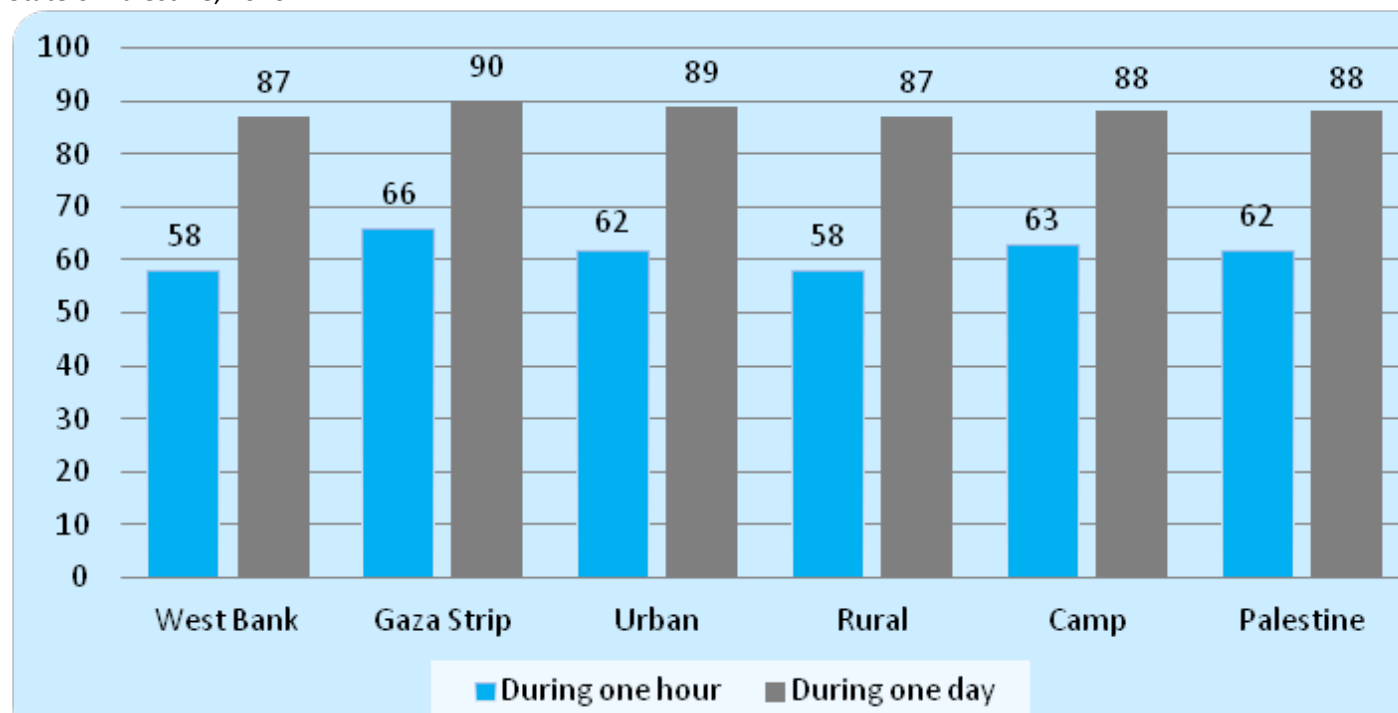
Table NU.2 provides the proportion of children born in the last two years of the survey who were ever breastfed, those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth receiving colostrum, and those who received a pre-lacteal feed. Although a very important step in management of lactation and establishment of a physical and emotional relationship between the baby and the mother, only 62 percent of babies were breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth, while 88 percent of newborns living in the State of Palestine started breastfeeding within one day of birth. Moreover, among children born in the last two years preceding the survey, 96 percent were ever-breastfed.

Results show differentials for ever-breast children in the geographical regions, with the percentage being lower in the West Bank than in the Gaza Strip of children who were breast fed in the first hour of birth with 58 percent in the West Bank compared to 66 percent the Gaza Strip . The proportions of children who ever-breast fed also differ according to locality type where the lowest percentage was observed among children in rural areas; 58 percent compared to 62 percent of urban children and 63 percent in Camps. Large differences were also noted at the governorate level with the lowest percentage in Khan Yunis in Gaza Strip (35 percent) followed by Nablus in the West Bank with 42 percent ; and the highest percentage were observed in Deir El Balah (81 percent) and Jericho and Al- Aghwar (80 percent).

About 24 percent of children born in the last two years received a prelacteal feed (water and sugar). Children born at home were the least likely to receive a prelacteal feed (13 percent). The lowest percentage of children who received a prelacteal feed was in North Gaza governorate (15 percent), followed by those in Ramallah (19 percent).

Figure NU.2: Initiation of Breastfeeding

Percentage of mothers who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth, State of Palestine, 2010



In Table NU.3, breastfeeding status is based on the reports of mothers/caretakers of children's consumption of food and fluids in the 24 hours during the previous day or night prior to the interview. Exclusively breastfed refers to infants who received only breast milk (and vitamins, mineral supplements, or medicine). The table shows exclusive breastfeeding of infants during the first six months of life, as well as continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months of age.

Table NU.3: Breastfeeding

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Children 0-5 months			Children 12-15 months		Children 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ^[1]	Percent predominantly breastfed ^[2]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ^[3]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ^[4]	Number of children
Governorate							
Jenin	27.6	52.0	56	63.9	33	17.6	56
Tubas	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	8	(*)	14
Tulkarm	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	20	(18.4)	38
Nablus	34.5	51.9	87	60.7	46	15.5	53
Qalqiliya	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	19	(6.8)	25
Salfit	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	11	(*)	12
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	31.1	46.8	61	(56.2)	36	(21.2)	41
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	6	(*)	12
Jerusalem	26.1	36.9	53	40.3	56	(10.5)	44
Bethlehem	(29.7)	(53.6)	43	(*)	21	(12.5)	29
Hebron	28.8	62.9	162	53.5	116	12.2	135
North Gaza	29.5	43.4	102	52.3	55	18.2	54
Gaza	31.3	44.6	117	54.1	99	10.4	105
Dier El-Balah	26.6	49.0	51	(62.4)	48	(*)	28
Khan Yunis	24.1	44.2	82	52.4	61	10.6	65
Rafah	(22.8)	(30.9)	46	(55.2)	37	(2.7)	35

Table NU.3: Breastfeeding

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Children 0-5 months			Children 12-15 months		Children 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ^[1]	Percent predominantly breastfed ^[2]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ^[3]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ^[4]	Number of children
Region							
West Bank	29.6	52.7	536	54.0	371	14.8	460
Gaza Strip	27.8	43.2	398	54.9	300	10.6	288
Sex							
Males	26.1	46.2	476	54.9	360	13.6	383
Females	31.7	51.2	457	53.7	312	12.9	365
Locality type							
Urban	29.0	47.4	707	52.8	482	12.5	535
Rural	26.4	55.1	138	65.2	118	20.6	130
Camps	31.5	48.6	89	47.4	72	6.2	83
Mother's education							
No education	(13.4)	(39.4)	40	(72.4)	41	(23.1)	43
Primary	28.1	49.3	417	54.6	326	14.0	359
Secondary+ above	30.7	48.8	477	51.8	305	11.2	345
Wealth index							
Poorest	23.1	46.4	194	64.4	153	14.8	146
Second	30.7	52.3	208	53.4	160	13.9	181
Third	29.1	44.0	213	48.4	138	15.3	149
Fourth	25.2	47.8	172	55.7	137	9.9	153
Richest	37.6	54.4	147	45.8	84	11.9	119
State of Palestine	28.8	48.7	934	54.4	672	13.2	747

[1] MICS indicator 2.6

[2] MICS indicator 2.9

[3] MICS indicator 2.7

[4] MICS indicator 2.8

() between 25-49 unweighted cases, to be interpreted with caution

(*) less than 25 unweighted cases

Only 29 percent of children aged less than six months are exclusively breastfed, a level considerably lower than recommended. Girls are more likely to be exclusively breastfed (32 percent) than boys (26 percent). At age 12-15 months, about 54 percent of the children are breastfed at the one year, while this percentage is 13 percent for children aged 20-23 months. It is also observed that the incidence of exclusive breastfeeding increases with higher levels of mother's education; the percentage among children their mother's education is secondary and above is 31 percent compared to 13 percent among children their mother's education is non any level.

Table NU.4 shows the median duration of breastfeeding by selected background characteristics. Among children under age 3, the median duration is 14 months for any breastfeeding, one month for exclusive breastfeeding, and two month for predominant breastfeeding. The data indicates that the median was lowest in Jerusalem and Bethlehem governorates (12 months) and generally similar in the other governorates (about 14 months), breastfeeding median is higher among males 15 months compared to 14 months among females. The mean duration for any breastfeeding is 14 months, two month for exclusive breastfeeding, and four months for predominant breastfeeding

Table NU.4: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Median duration (in months) of			Number of children age 0-35 months
	Any breastfeeding ^[1]	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Governorate				
Jenin	15.1	1.4	2.8	386
Tubas	13.4	0.6	0.6	91
Tulkarm	14.9	0.6	2.3	230
Nablus	14.3	1.5	2.8	491
Qalqiliya	15.7	0.7	0.7	167
Salfit	14.2	.	.	100
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	13.9	1.4	2.1	431
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	13.9	1.8	2.1	60
Jerusalem	11.8	0.6	1.1	454
Bethlehem	11.5	0.6	3.1	246
Hebron	13.9	0.7	3.6	1083
North Gaza	14.0	1.6	2.1	574
Gaza	14.0	1.2	1.8	861
Dier El-Balah	14.6	0.6	2.2	376
Khan Yunis	13.4	0.6	2.0	556
Rafah	14.9	0.6	0.7	369
Region				
West Bank	14.0	0.8	2.9	3739
Gaza Strip	14.1	0.8	1.8	2736
Sex				
Males	14.5	0.7	2.0	3295
Females	13.6	0.9	2.6	3180
Locality type				
Urban	14.0	0.7	2.2	4700
Rural	15.2	1.4	3.0	1094
Camps	13.1	0.7	2.4	680
Mother's education				
No education	15.9	0.6	2.0	360
Primary	14.1	0.9	2.4	3227
Secondary + above	13.8	0.7	2.3	2887
Wealth index				
Poorest	14.8	0.7	2.0	1462
Second	13.9	1.0	2.7	1503
Third	13.6	0.7	1.7	1343
Fourth	14.4	1.0	2.3	1236
Richest	12.6	1.6	3.0	931
Median	14.0	0.8	2.3	6475
Mean for all children (0-35 months)	13.9	1.8	3.5	6475

^[1] MICS indicator 2.10

The adequacy of infant feeding in children under the age of 24 months is provided in Table NU.5. Different criteria of feeding are used depending on the age of the child. For infants aged 0-5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered as age-appropriate feeding, while infants aged 6-23 months are considered to be appropriately fed if they are receiving breast milk and solid, semi-solid or soft food (36 percent). As a result of these feeding patterns, only 36 percent of children aged 0-23 months are being appropriately fed. Age-appropriate feeding among all infants age 0-5 months drops to 29 percent. Data shows that West Bank were appropriately fed more than Gaza Strip (30, 28) respectively of children aged 0-5 months.

Table NU.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ^[1]	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed ^[2]	Number of children
Governorate						
Jenin	27.6	56	36.4	198	34.4	254
Tubas	(*)	12	34.7	52	33.8	64
Tulkarm	(*)	23	45.4	124	45.7	147
Nablus	34.5	87	33.8	232	34.0	319
Qalqiliya	(*)	17	29.5	89	27.9	106
Salfit	(*)	16	24.6	47	21.8	63
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	31.1	61	36.5	208	35.2	269
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	(*)	5	(44.2)	36	(41.0)	41
Jerusalem	26.1	53	33.4	244	32.1	297
Bethlehem	(29.7)	43	28.6	125	28.9	168
Hebron	28.8	162	33.7	555	32.6	717
North Gaza	29.5	102	37.5	261	35.3	363
Gaza	31.3	117	37.8	434	36.4	551
Dier El-Balah	26.6	51	43.0	186	39.5	237
Khan Yunis	24.1	82	37.1	287	34.2	369
Rafah	(22.8)	46	36.7	195	34.0	241
Region						
West Bank	29.6	536	34.5	1909	33.4	2444
Gaza Strip	27.8	398	38.1	1363	35.8	1761
Sex						
Males	26.1	476	37.2	1687	34.8	2163
Females	31.7	457	34.7	1585	34.0	2042
Locality type						
Urban	29.0	707	35.8	2339	34.2	3046
Rural	26.4	138	39.6	567	37.0	704
Camps	31.5	89	31.4	367	31.4	455

Table NU.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ^[1]	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed ^[2]	Number of children
Mother's education						
No education	(13.4)	40	38.5	175	33.8	214
Primary	28.1	417	36.0	1662	34.4	2079
Secondary + above	30.7	477	35.7	1435	34.5	1912
Wealth index						
Poorest	23.1	194	42.2	743	38.3	937
Second	30.7	208	36.3	783	35.1	991
Third	29.1	213	35.4	652	33.8	865
Fourth	25.2	172	32.3	641	30.8	813
Richest	37.6	147	31.5	453	33.0	600
State of Palestine	28.8	934	36.0	3272	34.4	4205

^[1] MICS indicator 2.6^[2] MICS indicator 2.14

() between 25-49 unweighted cases, to be interpreted with caution

Appropriate complementary feeding of children from 6 months to two years of age is particularly important for growth and development and the prevention of undernutrition. Continued breastfeeding beyond six months should be accompanied by consumption of nutritionally adequate, safe and appropriate complementary foods that help meet nutritional requirements when breastmilk is no longer sufficient. This requires that for breastfed children, two or more meals of solid, semi-solid or soft foods are needed if they are six to eight months old, and three or more meals if they are 9-23 months of age. For children 6-23 months and older who are not breastfed, four or more meals of solid, semi-solid or soft foods or milk feeds are needed.

Table NU.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft food

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Currently not breastfeeding		All	
			Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods ^[1]	Number of children age 6-8 months
Region						
West Bank	54.1	275	69.1	74	57.3	349
Gaza Strip	64.2	207	(75.5)	35	65.8	242
Sex						
Males	58.4	269	69.0	53	60.2	321
Females	58.5	213	73.1	57	61.6	270
Locality type						
Urban	58.9	348	77.8	79	62.4	427
Rural	57.8	79	(*)	21	56.3	100
Camps	56.8	56	(*)	9	57.3	65
State of Palestine	58.5	482	71.1	109	60.8	591

^[1] MICS indicator 2.12

(*) less than 25 unweighted cases

() between 25-49 unweighted cases, to be interpreted with caution

Overall, about 61 percent of infants age 6-8 received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (Table NU.6); 66 percent among Gaza Children compared to 57 percent among the West Bank children, the percentage was higher for females in the State of Palestine compared to males at 62 percent and 60 percent respectively. Among currently breastfeeding infants this proportion is 59 percent; 64 percent among Gaza Children compared to 54 percent among the West Bank children.

Table NU.7 presents the proportion of children age 6-23 months who received semi-solid or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day according to breastfeeding status (see the note in Table NU.7 for a definition of minimum number of times for different age groups). Overall, more than half of the children age 6-23 months (58 percent) were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times. A slightly lower proportion of females (58 percent) were enjoying the minimum meal frequency compared to males (59 percent).

Table NU.7: Minimum meal frequency⁸

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (and milk feeds for non-breastfeeding children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, according to breastfeeding status, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times	Number of children age 6-23 months	Currently not breastfeeding			All	
			Percent receiving at least 2 milk feeds ^[1]	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods or milk feeds 4 times or more	Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent with minimum meal frequency ^[2]	Number of children age 6-23 months
Child's age in months							
6-8	33.0	482	88.9	89.0	109	43.3	591
9-11	25.3	431	91.1	92.3	142	41.9	573
12-17	37.0	477	81.5	85.6	544	62.9	1021
18-23	42.7	170	60.6	76.3	916	71.1	1086
Governorate							
Jenin	39.5	93	70.8	80.7	105	61.4	198
Tubas	(*)	21	68.5	(86.2)	32	67.6	52
Tulkarm	33.6	66	73.6	89.4	58	59.6	124
Nablus	23.5	104	80.1	84.8	128	57.3	232
Qalqilyia	(17.2)	39	79.3	75.7	50	49.9	89
Salfit	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	28	(59.6)	47
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	27.2	101	76.2	87.7	107	58.3	208
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	18	(63.1)	36
Jerusalem	28.0	113	83.8	84.9	131	58.5	244
Bethlehem	26.2	53	73.0	69.9	72	51.4	125
Hebron	27.2	258	68.2	74.0	297	52.2	555
North Gaza	21.6	142	62.3	70.5	119	43.9	261
Gaza	37.2	211	65.6	82.3	223	60.4	434
Dier El-Balah	66.3	92	69.9	91.8	94	79.2	186
Khan Yunis	38.6	134	67.7	84.3	154	63.1	287
Rafah	44.2	97	69.1	88.3	98	66.4	195
Region							
West Bank	28.6	886	75.0	80.4	1023	56.4	1909
Gaza Strip	39.1	675	66.6	82.9	688	61.2	1363

⁸ Among currently breastfeeding children age 6-8 months, minimum meal frequency is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid or soft foods 2 times or more. Among currently breastfeeding children age 9-23 months, receipt of solid, semi-solid or soft foods at least 3 times constitutes minimum meal frequency. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is defined as children receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, and milk feeds, at least 4 times during the previous day.

Table NU.7: Minimum meal frequency⁹

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (and milk feeds for non-breast-feeding children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, according to breastfeeding status, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times	Number of children age 6-23 months	Currently not breastfeeding			All	
			Percent receiving at least 2 milk feeds ^[1]	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods or milk feeds 4 times or more	Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent with minimum meal frequency ^[2]	Number of children age 6-23 months
Sex							
Males	34.0	841	72.6	81.6	846	57.9	1687
Females	32.2	720	70.6	81.2	865	58.9	1585
Locality type							
Urban	32.8	1107	70.3	80.8	1232	58.0	2339
Rural	33.3	294	77.2	84.7	272	58.0	567
Camps	35.5	159	72.2	80.8	207	61.1	367
Mother's education							
No education	35.3	94	62.2	77.4	80	54.7	175
Primary	31.5	818	69.6	79.7	844	56.0	1662
Secondary + above	34.9	648	74.7	83.6	787	61.6	1435
Wealth index							
Poorest	36.3	401	63.7	76.7	342	54.9	743
Second	35.1	382	67.6	81.3	401	58.7	783
Third	30.5	306	74.5	81.5	346	57.6	652
Fourth	29.3	288	75.3	84.6	353	59.8	641
Richest	32.8	184	79.1	83.2	270	62.8	453
State of Palestine	33.1	1561	71.6	81.4	1711	58.4	3272

^[1] MICS indicator 2.15 ^[2] MICS indicator 2.13 (*) less than 25 un-weighted cases, () between 25-49 un-weighted cases, to be interpreted with caution

Among currently breastfeeding children age 6-23 months, 33 percent of them were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times. This percentage was slightly lower among females (32 percent) than males (34 percent). Among non-breastfeeding children, around 81 percent of the children were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods or milk feeds 4 times.

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the possible contamination due to unsafe water and lack of hygiene in preparation.

Table NU.8 shows that bottle-feeding is still prevalent in among Palestinian children in the State of Palestine. Thirty eight percent of children aged 0-23 months are fed using a bottle with a nipple. There is a higher proportion of bottle use among boys (39 percent) than girls (37 percent), and it is most frequently used in the West Bank (41 percent), compared to 34 percent in the Gaza Strip, the highest prevalence in Salfit governorate in the West Bank (53 percent) and Qalqiliya and Jerusalem governorates of 48 percent for each, while the lowest percentage is in Dier El-Balah governorate in Gaza Strip which was around 26 percent. The higher levels of bottle usage is found to be correlated with wealth, where this was 45 percent among children of the richest households compared to 34 percent among children of the poorest households. Children in rural areas are more likely to bottle fed, than children in urban areas and Camps (40 percent and 38 percent respectively).

⁹ Among currently breastfeeding children age 6-8 months, minimum meal frequency is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid or soft foods 2 times or more. Among currently breastfeeding children age 9-23 months, receipt of solid, semi-solid or soft foods at least 3 times constitutes minimum meal frequency. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is defined as children receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, and milk feeds, at least 4 times during the previous day.

Table NU.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Bottle feeding	
	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ^[1]	Number of children age 0-23 months
Child's age in months		
0-5	41.7	934
6-11	43.1	1164
12-23	33.7	2107
Governorate		
Jenin	37.3	254
Tubas	30.1	64
Tulkarm	42.8	147
Nablus	44.7	319
Qalqiliya	48.3	106
Salfit	53.4	63
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	38.3	269
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	(38.0)	41
Jerusalem	47.5	297
Bethlehem	43.5	168
Hebron	37.5	717
North Gaza	32.7	363
Gaza	28.6	551
Dier El-Balah	26.3	237
Khan Yunis	42.7	369
Rafah	41.1	241
Region		
West Bank	41.1	2444
Gaza Strip	33.8	1761
Sex		
Males	37.2	2163
Females	39.0	2042
Locality type		
Urban	37.5	3046
Rural	40.2	704
Camps	38.5	455
Mother's education		
No education	38.0	214
Primary	36.6	2079
Secondary and above	39.7	1912
Wealth Index		
Poorest	33.7	937
Second	33.5	991
Third	38.1	865
Fourth	43.8	813
Richest	44.6	600
State of Palestine	38.1	4205

^[1] MICS indicator 2.11 () between 25-49 unweighted cases, to be interpreted with caution

Salt Iodization

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) is the world's leading cause of preventable mental retardation and impaired psychomotor development in young children. In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre. IDD takes its greatest toll in impaired mental growth and development, contributing in turn to poor school performance, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work performance. The international goal is to achieve sustainable elimination of iodine deficiency by 2005. The indicator is the percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt (>15 parts per million).

In almost all households (88 percent), salt used for cooking was tested for iodine content by using salt test kits and testing for the presence of potassium iodide or potassium iodate content or both.

Figure NU.3: Iodized salt consumption

Percentage of households by consumption of iodized salt, State of Palestine, 2010

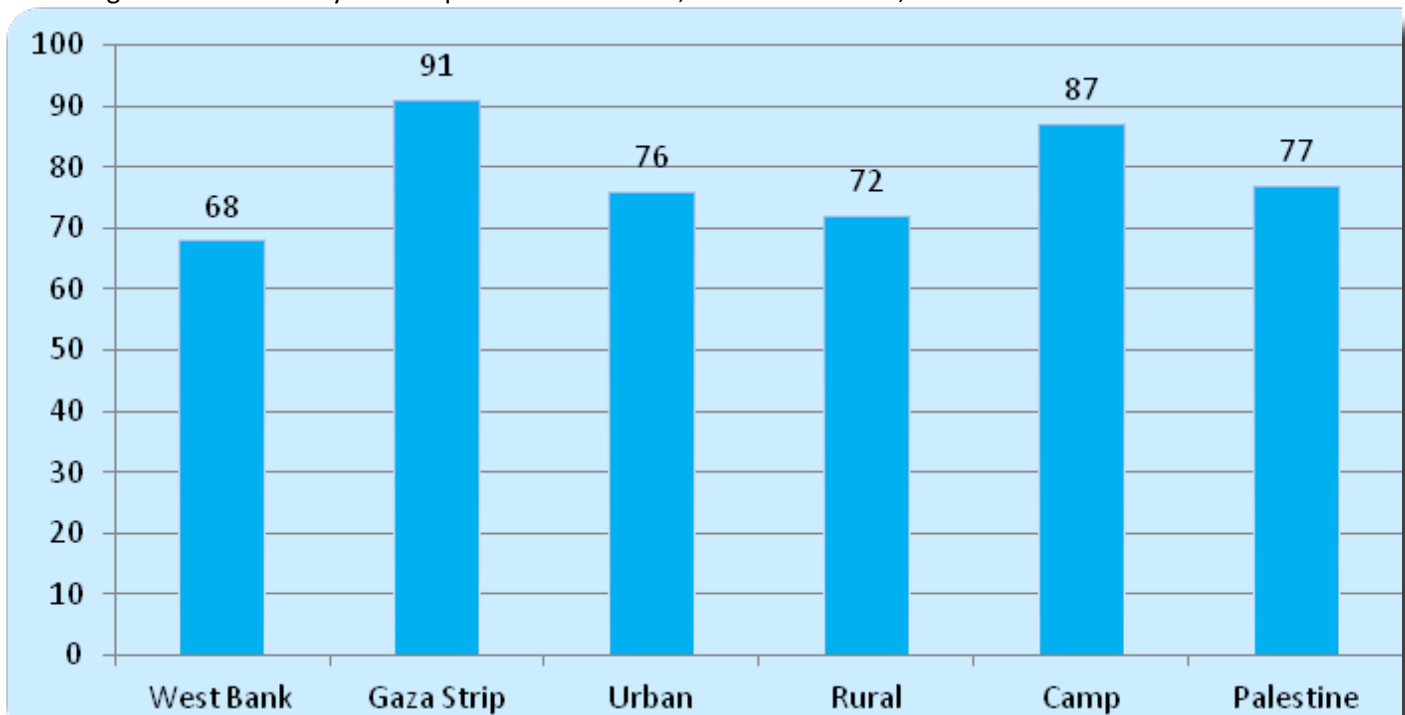


Table NU.9: Iodized salt consumption

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percent of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with salt test result				Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
			Percent of households with no salt	Not iodized 0 PPM	>0 and <15 PPM	15+ PPM [1]		
Governorate								
Jenin	84.3	991	0.9	5.2	11.6	82.2	100.0	843
Tubas	64.9	192	0.6	15.5	8.7	75.2	100.0	125
Tulkarm	85.5	620	0.6	3.4	12.5	83.4	100.0	534
Nablus	81.6	1237	1.4	8.0	14.7	75.8	100.0	1024
Qalqilyia	70.4	347	0.7	3.0	11.5	84.7	100.0	246
Salfit	85.0	232	1.4	13.7	18.2	66.7	100.0	200
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	78.2	1121	1.3	7.9	32.5	58.3	100.0	888
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	85.4	160	1.9	12.1	13.1	72.9	100.0	139
Jerusalem	83.9	1471	2.3	11.2	18.3	68.2	100.0	1264
Bethlehem	79.8	689	1.6	12.9	18.2	67.2	100.0	559
Hebron	87.6	1913	3.6	17.0	25.5	53.9	100.0	1737
North Gaza	95.6	869	4.3	0.7	1.4	93.6	100.0	868
Gaza	96.2	1611	1.2	1.8	9.6	87.4	100.0	1569
Dier El-Balah	98.9	683	0.2	0.8	4.9	94.1	100.0	677
Khan Yunis	98.4	916	1.0	2.5	6.1	90.4	100.0	910
Rafah	97.5	576	2.2	1.3	4.2	92.3	100.0	574
Region								
West Bank	82.6	8973	1.9	10.5	19.5	68.1	100.0	7559
Gaza Strip	97.1	4656	1.7	1.5	6.0	90.7	100.0	4598
Locality type								
Urban	88.8	10012	1.8	7.3	14.4	76.5	100.0	9051
Rural	86.4	2347	2.5	7.9	17.2	72.4	100.0	2078
Camps	80.2	1270	1.0	3.9	8.3	86.8	100.0	1029
Wealth index								
Poorest	88.1	2741	3.4	7.0	12.9	76.7	100.0	2500
Second	89.1	2595	2.1	6.1	13.3	78.5	100.0	2361
Third	87.3	2684	1.4	5.9	15.2	77.5	100.0	2377
Fourth	86.8	2734	1.3	7.5	14.6	76.6	100.0	2406
Richest	86.5	2875	1.1	8.9	15.9	74.0	100.0	2514
State of Palestine	87.6	13629	1.9	7.1	14.4	76.6	100.0	12158

[1] MICS indicator 2.16

Table NU.9 shows that in a very small proportion of households, there was no salt available (2 percent). In 77 percent of households, salt was found to contain 15 parts per million (ppm) or more of iodine. Use of iodized salt was lowest in the West Bank (68 percent) in Hebron with 53 percent; and highest Qalqilyia governorate with 85 percent. The use was higher in Gaza Strip (91 percent) where it reached 94 percent in North Gaza and Deir El Balah governorates and in Gaza with 87 percent. The difference at the locality level in terms of iodized salt consumption was also observed with the value of this indicator being 87 percent for the households in Camps compared to 72 percent in the rural areas and 77 percent in urban areas.

Vitamin A Supplementation

Vitamin A is essential for eye health and proper functioning of the immune system. It is found in foods such as milk, liver, eggs, red and orange fruits, red palm oil and green leafy vegetables, although the amount of vitamin A readily available to the body from these sources varies widely. In developing areas of the world, where vitamin A is largely consumed in the form of fruits and vegetables, daily per capita intake is often insufficient to meet dietary requirements. Inadequate intakes are further compromised by increased requirements for the vitamin as children grow or during periods of illness, as well as increased losses during common childhood infections. As a result, vitamin A deficiency is quite prevalent in the developing world and particularly in countries with the highest burden of under-five deaths.

The 1990 World Summit for Children set the goal of virtual elimination of vitamin A deficiency and its consequences, including blindness, by the year 2000. This goal was also endorsed at the Policy Conference on Ending Hidden Hunger in 1991, the 1992 International Conference on Nutrition, and the UN General Assembly's Special Session on Children in 2002. The critical role of vitamin A for child health and immune function also makes control of deficiency a primary component of child survival efforts, and therefore critical to the achievement of the fourth Millennium Development Goal: a two-thirds reduction in under-five mortality by the year 2015.

For countries with vitamin A deficiency problems, current international recommendations call for high-dose vitamin A supplementation every four to six months, targeted to all children between the ages of six to 59 months living in affected areas. Providing young children with two high-dose vitamin A capsules a year is a safe, cost-effective, efficient strategy for eliminating vitamin A deficiency and improving child survival. Giving vitamin A to new mothers who are breastfeeding helps protect their children during the first months of life and helps to replenish the mother's stores of vitamin A, which are depleted during pregnancy and lactation. For countries with vitamin A supplementation programs, the definition of the indicator is the percent of children 6-59 months of age receiving at least one high dose vitamin A supplement in the last six months.

Within the six months prior to the Palestinians family survey 2010, 89 percent of children aged 6-59 months received a high dose Vitamin A supplement through the services provided by UNRWA in the State of Palestine and the Palestinian Ministry of Health (Table NU.10). Vitamin A supplementation coverage was lowest in Rafah governorate (84 percent) and highest in Jericho & Al-Aghwar governorate (96 percent).

Vitamin A supplementation coverage increases with child's age; the percentage is 83 percent for children aged 0-5 months and increased to about 90 percent for children aged 48-59 months. No significant differences were noticed according to geographic areas, or on the sex or mother's education, or wealth indicator levels.

Table NU.10: Children's Vitamin A supplementation

Percent distribution of children age 6-59 months by receipt of a high dose vitamin A supplement in the last 6 months, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percentage who received Vitamin A according to mother's report	
	Percentage of children who received Vitamin A during the last 6 months ^[1]	Number of children age 6-59 months
Child's age in months		
0-5	83.4	1164
6-11	88.1	2107
12-23	90.0	2269
36-47	90.1	2283
48-59	89.9	2352
Governorate		
Jenin	86.3	622
Tubas	95.2	139
Tulkarm	92.4	372
Nablus	88.1	768
Qalqilyia	88.3	285
Salfit	85.8	163
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	94.7	685
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	96.2	102
Jerusalem	90.5	741
Bethlehem	94.1	382
Hebron	86.1	1628
North Gaza	90.2	846
Gaza	84.2	1414
Dier El-Balah	91.8	572
Khan Yunis	92.8	880
Rafah	84.4	577
Region		
West Bank	89.3	5887
Gaza Strip	88.2	4289
Sex		
Males	88.9	5206
Females	88.8	4971
Locality type		
Urban	88.6	7365
Rural	90.1	1771
Camps	88.1	1041
Mother's education		
No education	88.4	637
Primary	88.7	5199
Secondary and above	89.1	4341
Wealth index		
Poorest	89.1	2290
Second	88.9	2353
Third	88.3	2060
Fourth	88.6	1956
Richest	89.5	1518
State of Palestine	88.8	10176

^[1] MICS indicator 2.17

Low Birth Weight

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams) carries a range of grave health risks for children. Babies who were undernourished in the womb face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early months and years. Those who survive have impaired immune function and increased risk of disease; they are likely to remain undernourished, with reduced muscle strength, throughout their lives, and suffer a higher incidence of diabetes and heart disease in later life. Children born underweight also tend to have a lower IQ and cognitive disabilities, affecting their performance in school and their job opportunities as adults.

In the developing world, low birth weight stems primarily from the mother's poor health and nutrition. Three factors have most impact: the mother's poor nutritional status before conception, short stature (due mostly to under nutrition and infections during her childhood), and poor nutrition during the pregnancy. Inadequate weight gain during pregnancy is particularly important since it accounts for a large proportion of foetal growth retardation. Moreover, diseases such as diarrhoea and malaria, which are common in many developing countries, can significantly impair foetal growth if the mother becomes infected while pregnant.

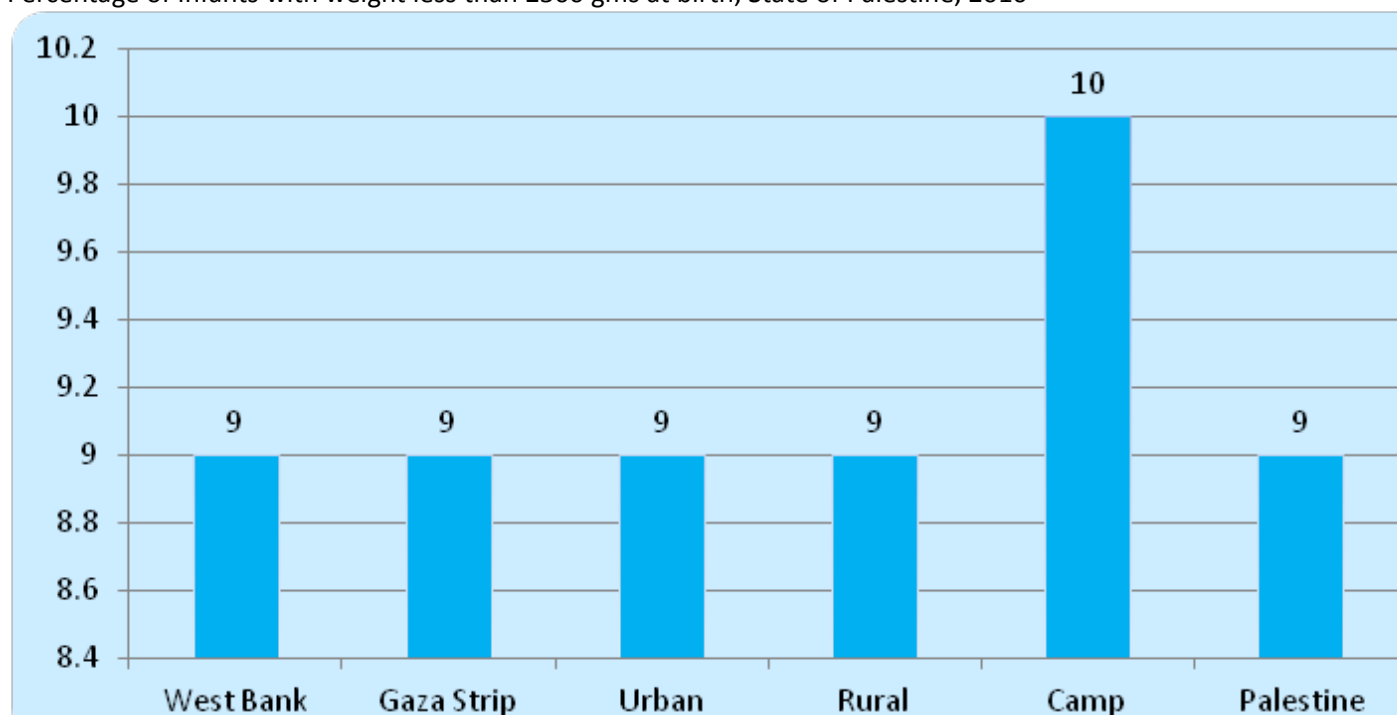
In the industrialized world, cigarette smoking during pregnancy is the leading cause of low birth weight. In developed and developing countries alike, teenagers who give birth when their own bodies have yet to finish growing run the risk of bearing underweight babies.

One of the major challenges in measuring the incidence of low birth weight is the fact that more than half of infants in the developing world are not weighed. In the past, most estimates of low birth weight for developing countries were based on data compiled from health facilities. However, these estimates are biased for most developing countries because the majority of newborns are not delivered in facilities, and those who are represent only a selected sample of all births.

Because many infants are not weighed at birth and those who are weighed may be a biased sample of all births, the reported birth weights usually cannot be used to estimate the prevalence of low birth weight among all children. Therefore, the percentage of births weighing below 2500 grams is estimated from two items in the questionnaire: the mother's assessment of the child's size at birth (i.e., very small, smaller than average, average, larger than average, very large) and the mother's recall of the child's weight or the weight as recorded on a health card if the child was weighed at birth¹⁰.

Figure NU.4: Low birth weight Infants

Percentage of Infants with weight less than 2500 gms at birth, State of Palestine, 2010



¹⁰ For a detailed description of the methodology, see Boerma, J. T., Weinstein, K. I., Rutstein, S.O., and Sommerfelt, A. E., 1996. Data on Birth Weight in Developing Countries: Can Surveys Help? Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 74(2), 209-16.

Table NU.11: Low birth weight infants

Percentage of last-born children in the 2 years preceding the survey that are estimated to have weighed below 2500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighed at birth, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percent of live births:		Number of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey
	Below 2500 grams ^[1]	Weighed at birth ^[2]	
Governorate			
Jenin	7.0	99.2	267
Tubas	7.2	100	66
Tulkarm	8.5	100	166
Nablus	12.7	98.4	335
Qalqiliya	10.1	100	115
Salfit	6.8	100	71
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	8.6	98.8	286
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	(6.8)	(97.7)	47
Jerusalem	10.1	97.5	324
Bethlehem	6.9	97.8	177
Hebron	8.3	97.2	738
North Gaza	9.3	99.3	384
Gaza	8.2	99.7	606
Dier El-Balah	8.1	99.6	245
Khan Yunis	11.0	100	388
Rafah	10.8	100	254
Region			
West Bank	8.9	98.3	2594
Gaza Strip	9.3	99.7	1877
Locality type			
Urban	9.0	99.0	3248
Rural	9.0	98.0	760
Camps	9.6	99.4	464
Mother's education			
No education	10.6	95.2	232
Primary	9.3	99.2	2206
Secondary + above	8.7	98.9	2033
Wealth index			
Poorest	10.6	98.6	991
Second	8.6	98.6	1058
Third	9.1	99.2	934
Fourth	8.0	99.6	857
Richest	8.9	98.3	631
State of Palestine	9.1	98.9	4471

^[1] MICS indicator 2.18

^[2] MICS indicator 2.19

() between 25-49 unweighted cases, to be interpreted with caution

Overall, 99 percent of births were weighed at birth with approximately 9 percent of infants estimated to weigh less than 2500 grams at birth (Table NU.11). There are some variations by geographical regions. The highest estimated percentage of infants weighing less than 2500 grams at birth was in Nablus and Khan Yunis governorates at 13 percent and 11 percent respectively, and the lowest was in Salfit, Jericho & Al-Aghwar, and Bethlehem at seven percent, while it ranged between eight and ten percent in all other governorates.

VII. Child Health

Immunization

The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 is to reduce child mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. Immunization plays a key part in this goal. Immunizations have saved the lives of millions of children in the three decades since the launch of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in 1974. Worldwide there are still 27 million children overlooked by routine immunization and as a result, vaccine-preventable diseases cause more than 2 million deaths every year.

A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure full immunization of children under one year of age at 90 percent nationally, with at least 80 percent coverage in every district or equivalent administrative unit. According to UNICEF and WHO guidelines, a child should receive a BCG vaccination to protect against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT to protect against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, three doses of polio vaccine, and a measles vaccination by the age of 12 months. Mothers were asked to provide vaccination cards for children under the age of five.

During the survey, interviewers copied information on vaccination from the cards onto the PFS questionnaire. The Palestinian Ministry of health and UNRWA provide vaccinations to the children in the State of Palestine especially for infants and children under-five where they cover all the major vaccinations which are given for children before the age of one, in addition to Hepatitis B, Influenza vaccines and Vitamin A supplementation. UNRWA clinics also provide monthly nutritional subsidies for new born babies and their mothers, which in turn assures that mothers visit the clinic and vaccinate their children according to the vaccination schedule of the health card.

CH.1: Vaccinations in first year of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months immunized against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and before the first birthday, State of Palestine, 2010

	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to: Vaccination card	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to: Mother's report	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to: Either	Vaccinated by 12 months of age
BCG ^[1]	81.3	16.8	98.2	97.7
Polio 1	81.0	17.1	98.1	96.2
Polio 2	80.3	16.2	96.6	94.9
Polio 3 ^[2]	79.0	11.9	90.9	89.6
DPT 1	80.5	16.6	97.0	95.3
DPT 2	79.5	15.8	95.3	94.1
DPT 3 ^[3]	78.2	13.7	91.9	90.6
Measles ^[4]	78.3	14.9	93.2	87.9
HepB 1	82.2	16.1	98.3	98.2
HepB 2	81.7	15.6	97.4	96.1
HepB 3 ^[5]	79.8	13.1	92.8	91.9
All vaccinations	71.0	8.7	79.7	68.3
No vaccinations	3.7	3.5	7.2	7.2
Number of children age 12-23 months	2107	2107	2107	2107

^[1] MICS indicator 3.1

^[2] MICS indicator 3.2

^[3] MICS indicator 3.3

^[4] MICS indicator 3.4; MDG indicator 4.3

^[5] MICS indicator 3.5

Overall, 91 percent of children had health cards, of which 83 percent were seen. If the child did not have a card, the mother was asked to recall whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations and, for DPT and Polio, how many times. The percentage of children age 12 to 23 months who received each of the vaccinations is shown in Table CH.1. The denominator for the table is comprised of children age 12-23 months so that only children who are old enough to be fully vaccinated are counted. In the top panel, the numerator includes all children who were vaccinated at any time before the survey according to the vaccination card or the mother's report. In the bottom panel, only those who were vaccinated before their first birthday, as recommended, are included. For children without vaccination cards, the proportion of vaccinations given before the first birthday is assumed to be the same as for children with vaccination cards.

Approximately 98 percent of children age 12-23 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months and the first dose of DPT was given to 95 percent. The percentage declines for subsequent doses of DPT to 94 percent for the second dose, and 91 percent for the third dose (Figure CH.1). Similarly, 96 percent of children received Polio 1 by age 12 months and this declines to 91 percent by the third dose. The coverage for measles vaccine by 12 months is lower than for the other vaccines at 88 percent. This is primarily because, although 93 percent of children received the vaccine, only 88 percent received it by their first birthday. As a result, the percentage of children who had all the recommended vaccinations by their first birthday is considerably low with 68 percent.

Figure CH.1: Vaccinations in first year of life

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received the recommended doses of vaccines by 12 months age, State of Palestine, 2010

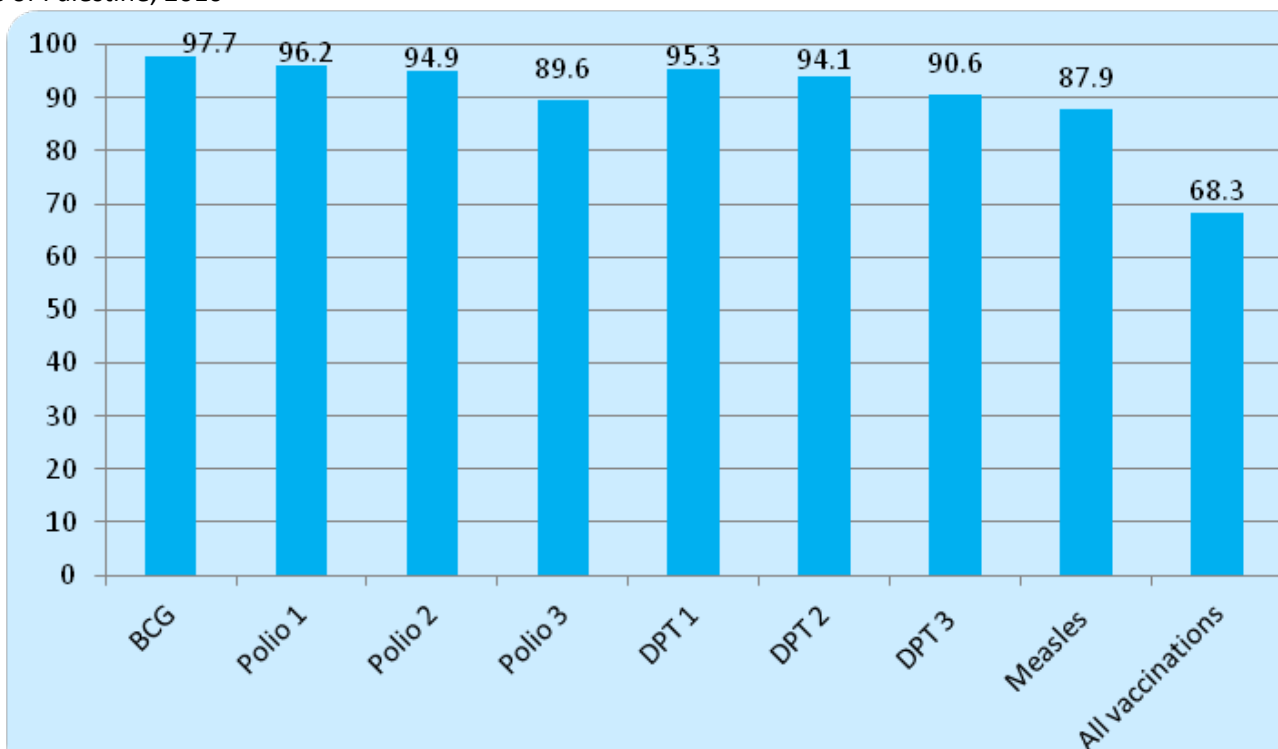


Table CH.2 shows vaccination coverage rates among children 12-23 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers'/caretakers' reports.

The results indicate that vaccine coverage in general is better in Gaza Strip than it is in the West Bank for all antigens. This is due to the active work of UNRWA which is responsible for health care and providing vaccination services for children in the Gaza Strip as the majority of refugee population is concentrated there. The important role of the Palestinian Ministry of Health is also a factor as it provides health services to all Palestinians whether they are refugees or residents.

No significant differences in vaccination coverage were noted based on sex and wealth quintiles. At the governorate level marked differences were noted with Jerusalem children being the least advantaged in receiving all vaccination types compared to all other governorates; for example the percentage coverage of BCG vaccine was 85 percent in Jerusalem while the same ranged between 96-100 percent in other governorates. Also the third dose of Polio vaccine in Jerusalem marked 76 percent while it ranged between 84 and 98 percent in other governorates. Similar patterns were observed for the other vaccinations in Jerusalem when compared to other governorates.

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics
 Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percentage of children who received											Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 12-23 months				
	BCG	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT 3	Measles	Hep B 1	Hep B 2	Hep B 3			None	All		
Governorate																	
Jenin	100	99.2	99.2	97.0	99.2	98.5	97.2	95.8	97.9	96.8	92.6	7.4	79.7	83.6		1081	
Tubas	(100)	(100)	(100)	(97.6)	(100)	(98.1)	(92.1)	(98.1)	98.8	97.9	93.1	7.0	79.7	81.4		1026	
Tulkarm	100	98.8	97.6	95.2	98.8	96.3	93.7	90.6	97.8	97.8	94.9	5.1	87.0	91.3		136	
Nablus	99.4	100	99.3	92.4	98.7	98.7	96.2	92.3	(100)	(100)	(97.6)	(2.4)	(86.6)	(95.5)		44	
Qalqiliya	98.7	96.0	94.6	89.0	92.8	92.8	89.9	92.9	97.6	95.1	95.2	7.3	78.3	85.9		80	
Salfit	(100)	(100)	(96.9)	(84.3)	(100)	(96.7)	(90.0)	(100)	97.4	96.1	94.1	6.5	82.1	86.1		152	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	98.2	99.3	96.2	76.8	97.1	94.0	91.7	88.3	97.0	95.5	91.2	8.8	77.6	97.3		62	
Jericho	(100)	(100)	(93.1)	(86.2)	(100)	(96.6)	(93.1)	(96.5)	(100)	(93.1)	(90.3)	(9.3)	(83.2)	(74.3)		33	
Jerusalem	85.1	93.0	90.8	75.7	96.4	94.3	89.0	79.2	98.1	95.6	88.9	11.0	65.4	62.3		120	
Bethlehem	96.9	98.4	98.4	92.2	96.1	97.0	91.1	91.5	(100)	(100)	(96.6)	(3.4)	(82.7)	(74.9)		28	
Hebron	98.4	97.6	95.9	88.5	95.0	93.6	88.3	93.6	95.9	95.9	90.9	8.2	54.3	63.4		161	
North Gaza	98.8	98.1	95.7	93.2	94.5	91.2	88.6	94.7	100	100	93.2	6.8	76.1	93.1		78	
Gaza	100	99.0	97.9	95.1	97.6	96.9	93.0	97.5	97.4	96.3	88.3	11.6	76.8	77.7		351	
Dier El-Balah	100	98.4	98.4	97.4	98.5	96.9	94.2	90.6	98.8	98.2	91.3	8.7	79.6	87.9		155	
Khan Yunis	100	100	98.8	98.3	99.0	96.7	96.3	97.8	100	98.9	94.8	5.2	87.7	86.2		280	
Rafah	99.1	95.0	91.0	90.2	95.1	90.4	88.9	95.9	99.1	99.2	93.3	6.7	83.1	80.3		122	
Region																	
West Bank	97.1	97.9	96.4	88.0	96.9	95.5	91.6	91.4	100	100	98.8	1.2	95.1	89.2		185	
Gaza Strip	99.7	98.4	96.8	95.1	97.1	94.9	92.5	95.9	97.4	95.0	93.3	6.6	79.0	86.8		119	

() between 25-49 unweighted cases

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics
 Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percentage of children who received											Percent-age with vaccinat-ion card seen	Number of chil-dren age 12-23 months								
	BCG	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT 3	Measles	HepB 1	HepB 2	HepB 3			None	All						
Sex																					
Male	98.3	98.0	96.3	90.8	96.7	94.8	90.8	93.7	97.7	96.6	91.6	8.5	75.3	79.8	1246						
Female	98.0	98.2	96.8	91.0	97.3	95.8	93.1	92.7	99.3	98.5	94.6	5.4	86.0	86.4	861						
Locality type																					
Urban	97.8	98.0	96.5	91.1	97.2	95.5	92.8	93.5	98.1	97.1	93.2	6.9	80.5	83.5	1502						
Rural	99.4	99.2	97.4	91.2	98.0	96.8	91.5	93.0	99.4	98.8	93.7	6.3	81.0	81.1	368						
Camps	98.2	96.7	95.6	89.5	94.0	92.0	87.1	91.7	98.0	96.9	89.0	10.8	72.5	78.3	238						
Mother's education																					
None	100	98.5	95.2	87.9	100	98.8	90.6	92.7	98.5	95.8	89.4	11.3	76.6	75.6	118						
Primary	98.3	98.0	96.5	91.3	96.3	94.3	91.7	93.8	98.1	97.2	92.7	7.3	81.1	85.7	1065						
Secondary + above	97.8	98.1	96.7	90.8	97.5	96.0	92.4	92.6	98.6	97.8	93.4	6.6	78.4	79.8	924						
Wealth index quintiles																					
Poorest	99.5	98.3	96.7	92.0	97.9	96.1	91.5	95.6	98.7	98.1	94.2	5.9	83.4	81.5	470						
Second	99.6	98.4	96.9	93.0	97.1	95.5	92.4	93.3	98.5	96.9	93.8	6.3	81.8	86.6	503						
Middle	98.8	98.6	96.4	91.6	95.7	93.9	92.7	93.2	98.8	98.1	93.5	6.7	81.2	86.2	426						
Fourth	95.4	97.2	96.4	90.1	97.8	95.7	90.8	91.8	97.3	96.4	91.0	8.9	77.2	79.3	413						
Richest	96.6	97.6	96.1	85.7	96.2	95.1	92.3	91.2	98.5	97.4	90.6	9.2	71.4	76.3	296						
State of Palestine	98.2	98.1	96.6	90.9	97.0	95.3	91.9	93.2	98.3	97.4	92.8	7.2	79.7	82.5	2107						

Oral Rehydration Therapy

Diarrhoea is the second leading cause of death among children under-five worldwide. Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salts (ORS) or a recommended home fluid (RHF) - can prevent many of these deaths. Preventing dehydration and malnutrition by increasing fluid intake and continuing to feed the child are also important strategies for managing diarrhoea.

The goals are to: 1) reduce by one half deaths due to diarrhoea among children under-five by 2010 compared to 2000 (A World Fit for Children); and 2) reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under-five by 2015 compared to 1990 (Millennium Development Goals). In addition, the World Fit for Children calls for a reduction in the incidence of diarrhoea by 25 percent.

The indicators are:

- Prevalence of diarrhoea
- Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)
- Home management of diarrhoea
- ORT with continued feeding

In the PFS 2010 questionnaire, mothers (or caretakers) were asked to report whether their child had had diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. If so, the mother was asked a series of questions about what the child had to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than the child usually ate and drank.

Overall, 13 percent of children under-five years of age had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey (Table CH.4). Diarrhoea prevalence differed among geographical regions, the highest being Nablus governorate (19 percent) and the lowest at Khan Yunis governorate (7 percent). These percentages were 18 percent in Jenin and Tubas governorates, and 17 percent in Tulkarm governorate. The prevalence was higher in the West Bank region (15 percent) compared to 10 percent in Gaza Strip. The peak of diarrhoea prevalence occurred among children aged 12-23 months (21 percent) and children aged 0-11 months (18 percent). The results showed differences between children living in Camps, urban and rural areas, where it was 15 percent of children living in Camps had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey compared to 12 percent in urban and 14 percent rural areas. Table CH.4 also shows the percentage of children receiving various types of recommended liquids during the episode of diarrhoea. About 31 percent received fluids from ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS fluids and 10 percent received recommended homemade fluids.

About 45 percent of under-five children with diarrhoea drank more than usual while 54 percent drank the same or less (Table CH.5). Sixty-six percent ate somewhat less, same or more (continued feeding), but 16 percent ate much less or ate almost none. Five percent ate more than usual.

Table CH.4: Oral rehydration solutions and recommended homemade fluids

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration solutions and recommended homemade fluids, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Had diarrhea in last two weeks	Number of children age 0-59 months	Children with diarrhea who received			Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhea
			ORS (Fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid)	Recommended homemade fluids	ORS or any recommended homemade fluid	
Governorate						
Jenin	17.8	678	18.6	9.3	24.5	121
Tubas	17.9	151	(46.1)	(6.1)	(46.1)	27
Tulkarm	17.3	395	32.4	12.1	38.3	68
Nablus	18.8	855	30.6	6.8	35.7	161
Qalqiliya	14.9	302	(39.3)	(2.0)	(41.3)	45
Salfit	14.8	179	(34.1)	(26.1)	(44.7)	26
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	12.8	747	31.7	6.5	33.7	96
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	9.5	107	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Jerusalem	12.8	794	46.6	17.7	55.5	102
Bethlehem	14.6	425	35.8	3.0	38.7	62
Hebron	13.3	1790	41.1	17.9	49.2	238
North Gaza	9.3	948	17.3	3.2	18.4	88
Gaza	10.0	1531	25.2	7.6	27.7	153
Deir El-Balah	8.2	623	20.6	3.9	22.5	51
Khan Yunis	6.7	962	35.0	3.2	35.0	64
Rafah	17.1	623	21.4	3.5	24.9	107
Region						
West Bank	14.9	6423	35.2	11.8	41.1	957
Gaza Strip	9.9	4687	23.7	4.8	25.7	463
Sex						
Males	12.9	5682	32.4	9.3	37.3	732
Females	12.7	5428	30.3	9.8	34.8	687
Locality type						
Urban	12.2	8072	30.9	9.8	35.5	984
Rural	14.2	1909	32.4	9.8	37.8	271
Camps	14.6	1129	32.8	7.7	37.1	165
Child's age in months						
0-11	17.7	2098	31.6	7.0	35.7	371
12-23	21.4	2107	35.8	12.2	40.1	450
24-35	11.8	2269	30.5	10.2	36.2	269
36-47	8.8	2283	23.9	7.4	28.8	201
48-59	5.5	2352	29.1	9.5	34.5	128
Mother's education						
No education	14.3	677	29.5	9.8	35.9	97
Primary	13.7	5616	34.0	10.9	39.2	768
Secondary + above	11.5	4817	28.2	7.6	31.9	555

Table CH.4: Oral rehydration solutions and recommended homemade fluids

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration solutions and recommended homemade fluids, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Had diarrhea in last two weeks	Number of children age 0-59 months	Children with diarrhea who received			Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhea
			ORS (Fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid)	Recommended homemade fluids	ORS or any recommended homemade fluid	
Wealth index						
Poorest	13.3	2483	37.6	11.2	41.7	331
Second	12.9	2561	33.3	7.6	37.4	330
Third	13.5	2273	23.7	9.2	27.8	306
Fourth	12.2	2129	32.3	9.3	38.5	260
Richest	11.6	1665	28.6	10.8	34.3	193
State of Palestine	12.8	11110	31.4	9.5	36.1	1,419

() between 25-49 unweighted cases, to be interpreted with caution

(*) less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.5: Feeding practices during diarrhea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhea, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Had diarrhea in last two weeks	Number of children age 0-59 months	Drinking practices during diarrhoeaa						Total
			Given much less to drink	Given somewhat less to drink	Given about the same to drink	Given more to drink	Given nothing to drink	Missing/ DK	
Governorate									
Jenin	17.8	678	8.1	7.7	36.8	46.6	0.8	0.0	100.0
Tubas	17.9	151	1.9	29.6	21.3	44.2	2.9	0.0	100.0
Tulkarm	17.3	395	13.6	8.6	51.1	26.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nablus	18.8	855	7.2	8.7	35.8	47.2	1.1	0.0	100.0
Qalqiliya	14.9	302	5.3	25.8	28.6	38.5	1.8	0.0	100.0
Salfit	14.8	179	4.4	4.4	33.5	57.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	12.8	747	10.8	10.4	22.7	52.2	3.8	0.0	100.0
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	9.5	107	0.0	10.2	44.6	35.9	0.0	9.3	100.0
Jerusalem	12.8	794	14.8	3.0	30.2	51.1	0.9	0.0	100.0
Bethlehem	14.6	425	8.1	4.2	36.9	50.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Hebron	13.3	1790	6.2	21.2	28.5	41.6	1.6	0.8	100.0
North Gaza	9.3	948	13.2	28.5	31.0	26.4	0.0	1.0	100.0
Gaza	10.0	1531	7.9	11.6	20.4	58.8	0.6	0.6	100.0
Deir El-Balah	8.2	623	11.2	14.7	32.7	39.5	1.9	0.0	100.0
Khan Yunis	6.7	962	16.2	15.7	32.0	34.5	1.6	0.0	100.0
Rafah	17.1	623	5.4	13.8	33.9	43.4	3.5	0.0	100.0

Table CH.5: Feeding practices during diarrhea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhea, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Had diarrhea in last two weeks	Number of children age 0-59 months	Drinking practices during diarrhoea						Missing/DK	Total
			Given much less to drink	Given somewhat less to drink	Given about the same to drink	Given more to drink	Given nothing to drink			
Region										
West Bank	14.9	6423	8.4	12.3	32.6	45.1	1.3	0.3	100.0	
Gaza Strip	9.9	4687	9.8	16.2	28.5	43.6	1.4	0.4	100.0	
Sex										
Males	12.9	5682	8.8	13.9	31.1	45.1	0.8	0.4	100.0	
Females	12.7	5428	8.9	13.2	31.4	44.1	2.0	0.3	100.0	
Locality type										
Urban	12.2	8072	9.1	14.0	30.9	44.4	1.3	0.4	100.0	
Rural	14.2	1909	7.4	12.6	29.9	48.5	1.3	0.3	100.0	
Camps	14.6	1129	9.9	12.3	36.2	39.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	
Child's age in months										
0-11	17.7	2098	8.1	13.9	35.0	39.2	3.2	0.5	100.0	
12-23	21.4	2107	10.2	11.2	30.1	47.2	0.9	0.4	100.0	
24-35	11.8	2269	9.1	13.2	28.4	48.4	0.7	0.3	100.0	
36-47	8.8	2283	7.1	16.5	31.6	44.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	
48-59	5.5	2352	8.4	16.8	30.3	43.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	
Mother's education										
No education	14.3	677	8.6	20.0	29.3	38.0	2.0	2.0	100.0	
Primary	13.7	5616	9.9	13.8	32.7	42.4	1.1	0.1	100.0	
Secondary + above	11.5	4817	7.4	12.0	29.7	48.9	1.7	0.3	100.0	
Wealth index										
Poorest	13.3	2483	8.6	16.3	31.3	41.6	1.6	0.6	100.0	
Second	12.9	2561	11.0	10.6	31.7	45.5	0.8	0.3	100.0	
Third	13.5	2273	8.9	15.7	32.0	41.7	1.5	0.3	100.0	
Fourth	12.2	2129	7.6	15.6	30.4	44.8	1.6	0.0	100.0	
Richest	11.6	1665	7.1	7.7	30.6	52.7	1.4	0.5	100.0	
State of Palestine	12.8	11110	8.8	13.5	31.3	44.6	1.4	0.3	100.0	

Table CH.5 Cont.: Feeding practices during diarrhea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhea, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Eating practices during diarrhea								Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhea
	Given much less to eat	Given some what less to eat	Given about the same to eat	Given more to eat	Stop-ped food	Had never been given food	Missing/DK	Total	
Governorate									
Jenin	11.9	34.6	35.5	10.6	2.4	5.1	0.0	100.0	121
Tubas	15.8	(45.8)	(26.1)	(.0)	(6.2)	(6.2)	0.0	(100.0)	27
Tulkarm	14.9	31.3	38.6	2.9	4.9	5.8	1.6	100.0	68
Nablus	32.4	35.4	20.0	3.3	3.4	5.5	0.0	100.0	161
Qalqiliya	(13.4)	(60.2)	(20.8)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(1.8)	0.0	(100.0)	45
Salfit	(6.9)	(36.8)	(19.1)	(23.4)	(0.0)	(13.8)	0.0	(100.0)	26
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	16.7	38.9	30.7	2.4	7.6	3.7	0.0	100.0	96
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Jerusalem	13.4	51.7	21.3	7.1	5.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	102
Bethlehem	18.6	28.4	39.7	11.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	62
Hebron	15.0	38.9	33.3	6.7	2.5	3.6	0.0	100.0	238
North Gaza	11.5	45.7	23.6	0.0	8.1	10.1	1.0	100.0	88
Gaza	14.9	40.4	25.5	7.3	8.7	2.7	0.6	100.0	153
Deir El-Balah	20.0	30.9	17.3	3.8	6.7	21.3	0.0	100.0	51
Khan Yunis	20.3	20.5	32.4	3.2	17.3	4.7	1.5	100.0	64
Rafah	12.4	34.9	28.5	4.5	6.6	13.2	0.0	100.0	107
Region									
West Bank	17.5	39.0	29.4	6.3	3.4	4.0	0.4	100.0	957
Gaza Strip	15.0	36.3	25.9	4.3	9.1	8.8	0.6	100.0	463
Sex									
Males	18.0	36.3	28.4	5.5	5.6	5.9	0.3	100.0	732
Females	15.2	40.1	28.2	5.9	4.8	5.3	0.6	100.0	687
Locality type									
Urban	16.0	37.3	28.6	6.7	5.7	5.1	0.5	100.0	984
Rural	21.2	40.5	26.0	4.6	3.1	4.3	0.3	100.0	271
Camps	13.4	39.0	30.1	1.2	6.0	10.3	0.0	100.0	165
Child's age in months									
0-11	12.7	26.8	31.4	6.3	4.2	18.0	0.6	100.0	371
12-23	16.9	43.4	25.9	5.8	5.7	1.6	0.7	100.0	450
24-35	19.7	38.8	27.7	5.1	7.5	0.8	0.3	100.0	269
36-47	15.2	44.1	29.2	6.2	3.8	1.4	0.0	100.0	201
48-59	23.2	41.7	27.4	3.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	128
Mother's education									
No education	13.3	40.0	32.0	7.8	2.7	3.2	1.0	100.0	97
Primary	17.9	38.3	27.5	6.2	5.3	4.7	0.3	100.0	768
Secondary + above	15.6	37.6	28.7	4.5	5.6	7.3	0.6	100.0	555

Table CH.5 Cont.: Feeding practices during diarrhea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhea, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Eating practices during diarrhea								Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhea
	Given much less to eat	Given some what less to eat	Given about the same to eat	Given more to eat	Stopped food	Had never been given food	Missing/DK	Total	
Wealth index									
Poorest	15.5	36.1	28.1	5.2	6.4	7.8	0.8	100.0	331
Second	17.1	38.4	28.3	5.1	5.4	5.4	0.3	100.0	330
Third	15.4	38.2	29.3	6.9	5.2	4.6	0.4	100.0	306
Fourth	17.9	39.8	30.1	4.3	3.7	4.2	0.0	100.0	260
Richest	18.3	38.8	24.3	7.3	4.9	5.7	0.7	100.0	193
State of Palestine	16.7	38.1	28.3	5.7	5.2	5.6	0.4	100.0	1,419

() between 25-49 unweighted cases, to be interpreted with caution

(*) less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.6 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments. Overall, 59 percent of children with diarrhoea received ORS or increased fluids, 63 received ORT (ORS or recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids). Combining the information in Table CH.5 with those in Table CH.4 on oral rehydration therapy, it is observed that 44 percent of children either received ORT and, at the same time, feeding was continued, as is the recommendation. There are significant differences in the home management of diarrhoea by background characteristics: geographical region, mother's education, sex of child and wealth index. Results show that one of every five children suffers from diarrhoea and does not receive treatment (20 percent). Differences are noted according to geographic regions and locality. Children in Tulkarm and Jenin are the most disadvantaged in the treatment of children with diarrhoea. Compared to other regions, one third of children did not receive any treatment (30 percent), followed by children in North Gaza where it was 28 percent. Generally, it is noted that children in Gaza Strip are less advantaged in this regard as compared to children in the West Bank with 21 percent not receiving any treatment compared to 19 percent in the West Bank. Differences were also observed by sex, where 18 percent of male children received ORS or increased fluids and continued feeding compared to 22 percent for females. Differentials were noted in Camps compared to urban and rural areas where the percentages were 24 percent of children who did not receive ORS or increased fluids and continued feeding compared to around 19 percent in urban and rural areas.

Table CH.6: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and percentage of children with diarrhea who received other treatments, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristic	Children with diarrhea who received					Other treatment							Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhea
	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or homemade fluids or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding ⁽¹⁾	Pill or syrup: Antibiotic	Pill or syrup: Anti motility	Pill or syrup: Other	Injection Antibiotic	Injection: Unknown	Intravenous	Home remedy/ Herbal medicine	Other	Not given any treatment or drug	
Governorate													
Jenin	53.9 (60.2)	57.4 (60.2)	45.0 (37.0)	26.2 (15.9)	3.1 (1.9)	1.8 (0.0)	0.9 (9.1)	0.8 (0.0)	0.8 (0.0)	10.5 (25.6)	2.6 (0.0)	27.9 (18.2)	121 27
Tubas	44.6	49.0	30.8	35.4	3.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.0	14.8	7.1	29.7	68
Tulkarm	61.0	64.9	33.5	30.9	5.9	4.9	6.6	1.7	2.8	35.6	1.8	16.4	161
Nablus	(65.9)	(65.9)	(61.9)	(42.6)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.2)	(2.1)	(20.8)	45
Qalqiliya	(77.7)	(77.7)	(60.3)	(29.0)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(22.3)	26
Salfit	67.7	67.7	49.4	35.8	2.1	0.9	2.7	1.0	2.2	20.2	4.9	16.0	96
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	64.3	71.2	54.2	18.4	3.2	5.2	4.0	0.0	1.9	19.9	4.2	23.2	102
Jerusalem	63.0	64.9	52.0	31.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7	0.0	16.5	62
Bethlehem	65.4	70.7	53.9	22.5	3.4	1.6	6.1	0.0	0.4	41.4	0.8	13.9	238
Hebron	41.2	42.3	30.5	46.5	9.6	3.6	4.3	1.1	1.1	25.0	1.2	28.2	88
North Gaza	66.7	68.0	46.3	39.8	14.8	5.6	3.2	1.2	1.4	12.6	4.4	21.3	153
Gaza	45.9	47.8	26.9	44.8	9.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	6.6	0.0	20.9	51
Deir El-Balah	53.6	53.6	22.2	54.0	19.1	4.7	1.5	0.0	3.2	17.5	9.4	19.4	64
Khan Yunis	53.3	56.0	36.3	50.2	8.8	2.4	4.4	6.3	4.3	30.6	8.6	14.0	107
Rafah													
Region													
West Bank	61.8	65.5	47.1	28.0	3.5	2.4	4.0	0.6	1.1	26.4	2.4	19.3	957
Gaza Strip	54.7	56.1	35.5	46.0	12.4	3.9	3.1	2.1	2.3	19.1	5.0	20.6	463
Sex													
Males	59.5	62.8	42.8	36.3	7.0	2.1	3.5	1.0	1.4	24.1	3.9	18.1	732
Females	59.4	62.1	43.9	31.3	5.9	3.7	3.9	1.2	1.6	23.9	2.5	21.5	687

Table CH.6 Cont.: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments
 Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and percentage of children with diarrhea who received other treatments, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristic	Children with diarrhea who received			Other treatment										Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhea			
	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding ^[1]	Pill or syrup: Antibiotic	Pill or syrup: Anti motility	Pill or syrup: Other	Injection Antibiotic	Injection: Unknown	Intravenous	Home remedy/ Herbal medicine	Other							
Locality type																		
Urban	58.7	61.8	43.3	35.1	7.0	3.1	3.7	1.3	1.6	23.1	3.4	19.3	984					
Rural	63.7	66.1	45.0	29.6	3.5	1.3	3.3	1.0	1.1	27.1	3.3	18.7	271					
Camps	57.0	60.9	40.5	33.9	7.9	3.8	4.2	0.0	1.6	24.4	2.2	23.7	165					
Child's age in months																		
0-11	54.3	57.4	37.1	31.4	5.4	1.2	3.1	1.3	2.1	18.1	2.9	25.6	371					
12-23	63.7	66.1	47.0	34.3	8.4	4.2	2.9	1.1	1.7	22.5	2.8	18.6	450					
24-35	62.5	66.1	43.7	40.4	5.0	3.3	5.7	0.4	1.0	27.2	3.2	14.8	269					
36-47	56.5	59.5	47.5	26.8	5.5	3.4	3.9	0.4	1.0	27.1	3.0	20.1	201					
48-59	57.6	61.6	41.1	37.0	6.9	1.6	3.8	3.0	0.8	34.7	6.0	16.4	128					
Mother's education																		
No education	59.9	63.5	47.3	38.2	3.6	1.9	2.1	0.0	1.0	21.8	1.1	18.5	97					
Primary	58.7	62.0	42.6	33.7	6.0	3.2	4.6	1.6	1.3	24.2	2.9	19.2	768					
Secondary + above	60.5	63.0	43.7	33.4	7.5	2.6	2.7	0.5	1.9	24.1	4.0	20.7	555					
Wealth index																		
Poorest	61.8	63.8	41.7	37.6	7.5	2.6	3.7	1.8	2.9	24.3	3.9	17.9	331					
Second	61.1	63.5	44.4	34.1	4.9	2.9	3.2	.6	0.9	23.0	4.5	18.5	330					
Third	53.3	56.1	40.8	33.9	7.2	2.5	3.4	1.2	0.6	21.8	1.9	24.6	306					
Fourth	58.6	62.8	45.8	30.2	6.5	4.3	2.9	0.7	1.6	28.3	2.8	18.1	260					
Richest	63.7	68.0	45.0	32.0	5.9	2.0	6.2	1.0	1.4	22.7	2.5	19.5	193					
State of Palestine	59.5	62.5	43.3	33.9	6.4	2.9	3.7	1.1	1.5	24.0	3.2	19.7	1419					

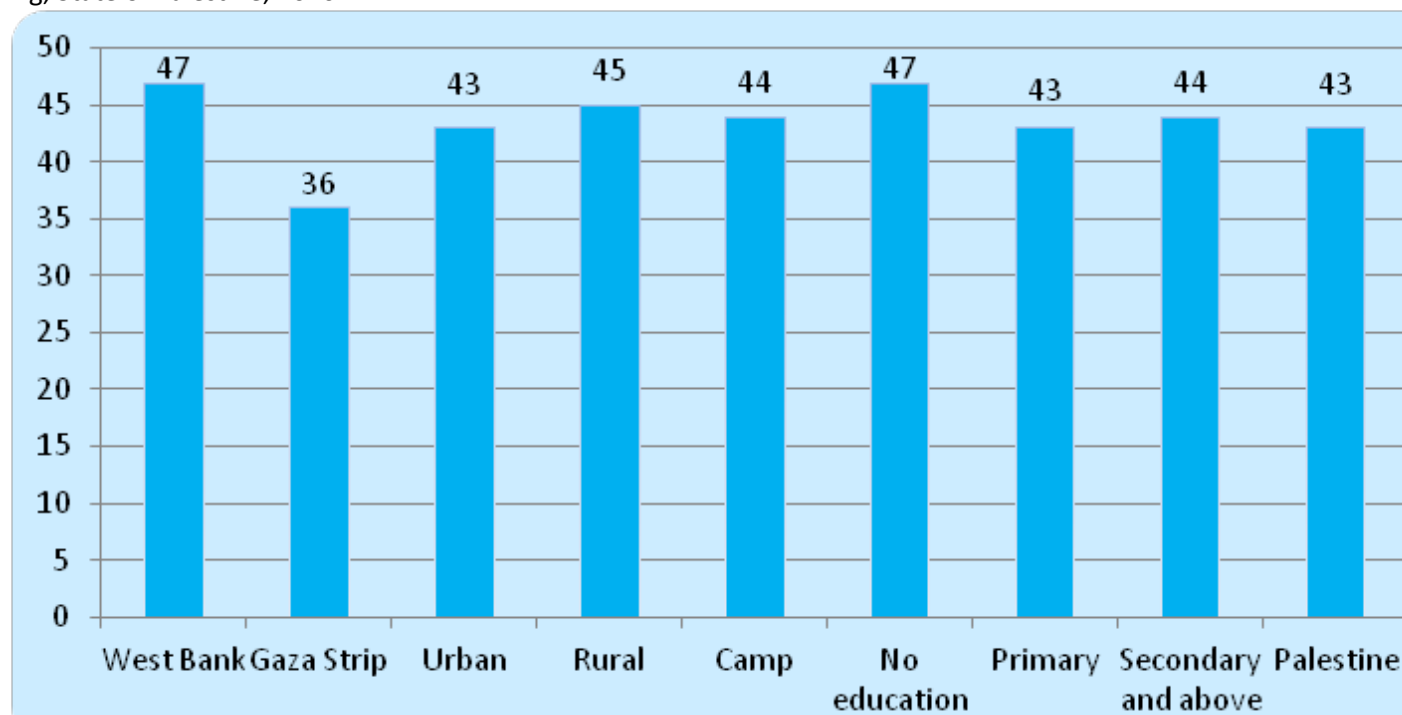
() between 25-49 unweighted cases, to be interpreted with caution

(*) less than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 3.8

Figure CH.2: Oral Rehydration Therapy and continued feeding

Percentage of children aged 0-59 month who had diarrhea and received oral rehydration therapy and continued feeding, State of Palestine, 2010

**Care seeking and Antibiotic Therapy of Children with Suspected Pneumonia**

Pneumonia is the leading cause of death in children and the use of antibiotics in under-5s with suspected pneumonia is a key intervention. A World Fit for Children goal is to reduce by one-third the deaths due to acute respiratory infections. Children with suspected pneumonia are those who had an illness with a cough accompanied by rapid or difficult breathing and whose symptoms were NOT due to a problem in the chest and a blocked nose.

The indicators are:

- Prevalence of suspected pneumonia
- Care seeking for suspected pneumonia
- Antibiotic treatment for suspected pneumonia
- Knowledge of the danger signs of pneumonia

Table CH.7 presents the prevalence of suspected pneumonia and, if care was sought outside the home, the site of care. About 5 percent of children aged 0-59 months were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey. Of these children, 65 percent were taken to an appropriate provider (67 percent, males; 62 percent, females), the percentage was better in the West Bank 73 percent compared to 56 percent in Gaza Strip, while it was 51 percent for Camps children compared to 65 percent in rural and 67 percent in urban areas.. Overall, 71 percent of under-five children with suspected pneumonia during the two weeks prior to the survey had received an antibiotic (69 percent, males; 74 percent, females). Most children were taken to private clinics and hospitals (38 percent) and 31 percent to government hospital and health centres.

Table CH.7: Care-seeking for suspected pneumonia

Care seeking for suspected pneumonia and antibiotic use during suspected pneumonia Percentage of children age 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks who were taken to a health provider and percentage of children who were given antibiotics, State of Palestine, 2010

Governorate	Had suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks	Number of children age 0-59 months	Children with suspected pneumonia who were taken to											Percentage of children with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotics in the last two weeks ^[2]	Number of children age 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks
			Public sector: Government hospital	Public sector: Government health center	Public sector: Government mobile clinic	Public sector: Private hospital / clinic	Private physician	Pharmacy	Relatives	Traditional practitioner	Other	Any appropriate provider ^[1]			
Jenin	5.1	678	(0.0)	(16.7)	0.0	(2.8)	(63.4)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.4)	(79.8)	(63.3)	34	
Tubas	6.8	151	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	
Tulkarm	2.0	395	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	
Nablus	6.8	855	3.0	6.6	0.0	7.7	61.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	6.5	76.1	84.8	58	
Qalqiliya	7.1	302	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	
Salfit	10.1	179	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh Bireh	4.1	747	(3.4)	(18.7)	-2.7	(13.4)	(41.3)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.8)	(70.6)	(77.2)	31	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	7.4	107	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Jerusalem	2.1	794	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	
Bethlehem	8.2	425	2.9	20.4	0.0	14.8	24.6	(5.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.2)	(62.7)	(76.1)	35	
Hebron	3.5	1790	14.2	23.0	0.0	4.5	34.2	1.6	6.5	1.6	8.6	66.4	71.3	63	
North Gaza	6.2	948	4.0	15.4	0.0	1.7	45.3	8.3	1.7	0.0	15.7	64.6	67.5	58	
Gaza	4.7	1531	18.1	34.3	0.0	4.1	8.3	8.2	2.6	0.0	18.4	63.4	68.5	73	
Deir El-Balah	2.8	623	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	
Khan Yunis	7.5	962	13.9	21.4	0.0	2.7	9.7	4.0	0.0	1.4	37.4	41.0	67.5	72	
Rafah	5.9	623	(30.9)	(15.3)	0.0	(5.6)	(30.8)	(4.7)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(24.9)	(67.5)	(74.0)	37	
Region															
West Bank	4.7	6423	6.5	18.7	0.3	7.0	44.0	2.1	2.2	0.6	6.3	72.7	74.4	303	
Gaza Strip	5.5	4687	15.4	21.4	0.0	3.1	20.6	6.0	1.9	0.8	26.9	55.6	67.9	257	

Table CH.7: Care-seeking for suspected pneumonia
 Care seeking for suspected pneumonia and antibiotic use during suspected pneumonia Percentage of children age 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks who were taken to a health provider and percentage of children who were given antibiotics, State of Palestine, 2010

Background Characteristics	Had suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks	Number of children age 0-59 months	Children with suspected pneumonia who were taken to										Percentage of children with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotics in the last two weeks ⁽²⁾	Number of children age 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks			
			Public sector: Government hospital	Public sector: Government health center	Public sector: Government mobile clinic	Private hospital / clinic	Private physician	Pharmacy	Relatives	Traditional practitioner	Other	Any appropriate provider ⁽¹⁾					
Sex																	
Males	5.7	5,682	12.4	18.3	0.3	4.8	34.9	4.3	2.3	0.9	15.5	66.5	69.7	327			
Females	4.3	5,428	8.0	22.2	0.0	5.7	30.9	3.4	1.7	0.4	16.1	62.4	73.7	234			
Locality type																	
Urban	4.8	8,072	11.9	22.5	0.0	4.5	33.3	4.8	2.3	0.8	14.8	67.4	71.2	384			
Rural	5.3	1,909	6.2	22.5	0.8	3.5	34.0	1.5	2.7	0.9	6.8	65.3	73.6	101			
Camps	6.7	1,129	9.6	3.3	0.0	11.0	31.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	32.4	50.9	69.3	76			
Child's age in months																	
0-11	5.6	2,098	15.0	15.3	0.0	9.3	37.5	0.8	4.1	0.0	15.6	73.1	74.6	117			
12-23	5.4	2,107	12.4	13.1	0.0	3.5	39.4	5.4	3.4	0.0	17.0	63.8	69.4	114			
24-35	5.3	2,269	6.8	26.0	0.7	5.1	29.0	3.3	0.8	3.2	13.7	62.9	71.7	121			
36-47	4.9	2,283	6.8	24.0	0.0	3.5	33.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	16.8	62.4	71.1	111			
48-59	4.1	2,352	12.3	21.2	0.0	4.5	26.2	7.0	1.9	0.0	15.8	61.2	69.9	97			
Mother's education																	
No education	7.8	677	11.2	27.9	0.0	3.3	29.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	10.9	68.1	62.8	53			
Primary	5.6	5,616	12.2	21.5	0.3	5.1	32.5	2.7	3.1	0.6	13.1	67.6	76.0	314			
Secondary + above	4.0	4,817	7.8	15.2	0.0	5.9	35.5	6.9	1.0	0.5	21.3	59.4	66.2	194			
Wealth index																	
Poorest	5.8	2,483	14.9	26.1	0.0	4.1	16.6	2.0	2.7	1.4	24.7	57.6	71.2	144			
Second	5.2	2,561	13.2	21.0	0.6	5.6	28.5	4.4	0.0	0.7	18.0	64.7	69.8	133			
Third	5.4	2,273	7.1	17.2	0.0	2.9	40.8	1.4	2.4	0.0	12.8	64.1	70.6	123			
Fourth	4.7	2,129	6.0	18.0	0.0	8.3	45.8	6.6	3.8	1.0	8.9	70.2	76.3	99			
Richest	3.7	1,665	9.3	11.6	0.0	6.6	47.1	7.8	1.5	0.0	6.5	74.6	69.1	61			
State of Palestine	5.0	11,110	10.6	19.9	0.1	5.2	33.2	3.9	2.1	0.7	15.7	64.8	71.4	561			

⁽¹⁾ MICS indicator 3.9

() between 25-49 unweighted cases, to be interpreted with caution

⁽²⁾ MICS indicator 3.10

Issues related to knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia are presented in Table CH.8. Obviously, mothers' knowledge of the danger signs is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour. Overall, 33 percent of women know of the two danger signs of pneumonia – fast and difficult breathing, with the highest percentage in (Jericho & Al-Aghwar) and Qalqiliya governorates (53 percent and 52 percent respectively) and the lowest in Salfit governorate (5 percent) and Ramallah and Al- Bireh and Gaza governorates (18 percent and 19 percent respectively). Fast breathing alone was reported by 37 percent of mothers and difficult breathing alone was reported by 39 percent as danger signs to take children to a health facility.

Table CH.8: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia

Percentage of mothers and caretakers of children age 0-59 months by symptoms that would cause them to take the child immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers who recognize fast and difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, State of Palestine, 2010

Background Characteristics	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child								Mothers/caretakers who recognize the two danger signs of pneumonia	Number of mothers/caretakers of children age 0-59 months
	Is not able to drink or breast Feed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficulty breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Has other symptoms		
Governorate										
Jenin	34.4	41.8	47.5	34.3	36.8	38.1	18.8	6.0	32.4	461
Tubas	44.2	46.3	52.9	52.8	52.9	56.8	20.4	3.8	49.6	101
Tulkarm	38.8	44.0	53.2	37.1	39.6	42.4	22.0	11.8	33.0	262
Nablus	42.5	55.0	48.7	45.2	51.0	52.0	20.1	3.3	45.0	577
Qalqiliya	53.1	57.7	58.2	52.8	55.9	55.8	45.5	2.4	51.9	193
Salfit	6.7	33.8	48.0	5.3	14.1	25.1	2.9	0.0	5.3	115
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	26.6	36.0	46.9	18.8	22.7	24.2	13.8	4.6	15.3	487
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	54.2	57.7	64.8	54.2	54.4	52.9	53.0	1.4	52.9	71
Jerusalem	32.1	36.9	48.4	30.3	31.8	32.4	25.5	6.4	28.1	548
Bethlehem	38.2	47.6	55.2	43.5	45.5	46.1	23.2	7.5	41.0	297
Hebron	26.2	29.8	51.6	33.0	34.5	32.2	17.3	8.2	28.9	1,114
North Gaza	38.8	49.5	64.2	44.6	47.4	48.4	35.3	2.5	41.3	572
Gaza	27.4	34.6	47.2	28.5	26.9	20.3	12.7	7.7	18.6	933
Deir El-Balah	56.1	64.9	65.3	61.5	63.0	61.1	35.0	10.1	61.2	364
Khan Yunis	25.9	42.2	65.8	35.5	31.5	42.3	22.0	4.5	29.2	544
Rafah	45.6	64.2	62.9	45.5	55.4	55.6	28.2	13.1	44.5	347
Region										
West Bank	33.4	40.6	50.6	34.8	37.6	38.1	20.8	6.1	32.2	4,226
Gaza Strip	35.5	46.9	58.8	39.7	40.4	40.3	24.1	7.0	34.2	2,761
Locality type										
Urban	33.4	42.0	52.8	36.4	38.0	38.0	22.0	6.9	32.2	5,101
Rural	34.2	45.2	54.7	36.1	38.9	41.6	21.2	4.4	34.4	1,198
Camps	40.3	47.3	59.5	39.9	43.6	41.6	24.6	6.9	36.9	688
Mother's education										
no education	29.0	37.3	46.6	35.4	35.8	36.1	21.3	4.0	31.6	421
Primary	32.7	41.3	52.2	35.3	37.2	37.2	21.4	6.5	31.7	3,550
Secondary + above	36.7	45.9	56.8	38.6	40.9	41.4	23.1	6.7	34.7	3,015
Wealth index										
Poorest	34.0	46.5	60.8	39.7	41.8	43.1	22.2	5.7	35.7	1,442
Second	37.6	46.2	56.9	40.4	41.5	42.3	24.3	7.0	35.7	1,555
Third	35.4	42.8	54.2	37.2	39.2	39.2	23.4	7.1	34.1	1,462
Fourth	33.1	41.1	49.8	32.6	35.8	35.0	20.9	6.0	29.4	1,395
Richest	29.8	37.3	45.1	32.2	33.7	33.7	18.8	6.4	29.0	1,133
State of Palestine	34.2	43.1	53.8	36.7	38.7	39.0	22.1	6.5	33.0	6,986

Solid Fuel Use

More than 3 billion people around the world rely on solid fuels for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. Solid fuels include biomass fuels, such as wood, charcoal, crops or other agricultural waste, dung, shrubs and straw, and coal. Cooking and heating with solid fuels leads to high levels of indoor smoke which contains a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. The main problem with the use of solid fuels is their incomplete combustion, which produces toxic elements such as carbon monoxide, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, and sulphur dioxide (SO₂), among others. Use of solid fuels increases the risks of incurring acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, and possibly tuberculosis, asthma, or cataracts, and may contribute to low birth weight of babies born to pregnant women exposed to smoke. The primary indicator for monitoring use of solid fuels is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking, shown in Table CH.9. Table CH.9 shows that solid fuel use is uncommon in the State of Palestine, only about one percent uses it, where 97 percent of all households are using Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Table CH.9: Solid fuel use

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percentage of household members in households using						Solid fuels for cooking ^[1]	Number of household members
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Kerosene	Wood	Other	Total		
Governorate								
Jenin	1.0	98.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	0.6	5,476
Tubas	0.6	92.4	0.9	6.2	0.0	100.0	6.2	1,111
Tulkarm	0.9	99.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.1	3,536
Nablus	1.1	98.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.5	6,879
Qalqiliya	9.2	90.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2,016
Salfit	9.2	90.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1,318
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	3.0	96.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.3	6,211
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	1.4	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	862
Jerusalem	4.1	94.8	0.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	0.9	7,737
Bethlehem	0.0	97.1	0.0	2.2	0.6	100.0	2.2	3,763
Hebron	1.9	96.7	0.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	1.3	12,034
North Gaza	0.7	98.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.5	5,802
Gaza	2.0	96.8	0.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	0.8	10,248
Deir El-Balah	0.7	97.7	0.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	1.2	4,197
Khan Yunis	1.2	98.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.4	5,756
Rafah	1.4	97.2	0.3	1.1	0.1	100.0	1.1	3,870
Region								
West Bank	2.4	96.5	0.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	0.9	50,942
Gaza Strip	1.3	97.6	0.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	0.8	29,873
Locality type								
Urban	1.9	97.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.5	59,023
Rural	2.2	94.6	0.2	3.0	0.2	100.0	3.0	14,012
Camps	2.6	97.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.1	7,781
Education of head of household								
No education	2.2	94.8	0.4	2.5	0.1	100.0	2.5	12,185
Primary	2.0	97.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	0.8	39,230
Secondary + above	1.8	97.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.3	29,297
Missing/ DK	0.0	96.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	104

Table CH.9: Solid fuel use

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percentage of household members in households using						Solid fuels for cooking ^[1]	Number of household members
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Kerosene	Wood	Other	Total		
Wealth index								
Poorest	3.3	91.4	0.7	4.4	0.2	100.0	4.4	16,085
Second	2.0	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	16,043
Third	2.0	97.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	16,147
Fourth	1.2	98.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	16,191
Richest	1.5	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	16,349
State of Palestine	2.0	96.9	0.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	0.9	80,815

^[1] MICS indicator 3.11

VIII. Water and Sanitation

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of diseases such as trachoma, cholera, typhoid, and schistosomiasis. Drinking water can also be tainted with chemical, physical and radiological contaminants with harmful effects on human health. In addition to its association with disease, access to drinking water may be particularly important for women and children, especially in rural areas, who bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.

The MDG goal is to reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. The World Fit for Children goal calls for a reduction in the proportion of households without access to hygienic sanitation facilities and affordable and safe drinking water by at least one-third.

The list of indicators used in MICS is as follows:

- Use of improved drinking water sources
- Use of adequate water treatment method
- Time to source of drinking water
- Person collecting drinking water

Sanitation

- Use of improved sanitation
- Sanitary disposal of child's faeces

For more details on water and sanitation and to access some reference documents, please visit the UNICEF childinfo website <http://www.childinfo.org/wes.html>.

Use of Improved Water Sources

The distribution of the population by source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1 and Figure WS.1. The population using improved sources of drinking water is those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected well, protected spring, and rain-water collection. Bottled water is considered as an improved water source only if the household is using an improved water source for other purposes, such as hand washing and cooking.

Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources
 Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, State of Palestine, 2010

Governorate	Main source of drinking water										Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ⁽¹⁾	Number of household members
	Improved sources					Unimproved sources							
	Public water network connected to the house	Tube well	Rain - fed cistern with internal pipes	Bottled mineral water	Spring	Tankers	Purchased gallons	Other					
Jenin	54.9	1.8	13.1	0.6	1.2	28.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	70.4	5476		
Tubas	50.0	5.5	2.9	0.8	1.8	39.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	59.1	1111		
Tulkarm	97.0	1.2	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.7	3536		
Nablus	83.5	1.7	8.7	0.4	1.5	2.9	1.3	0.1	100.0	94.1	6879		
Qalqiliya	97.6	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	2016		
Salfit	97.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1318		
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	93.0	2.4	1.3	0.2	0.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.9	6211		
Jericho	83.5	2.8	0.5	3.2	0.4	4.6	3.9	1.0	100.0	90.0	862		
Jerusalem	95.2	1.7	0.7	1.9	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.0	7737		
Bethlehem	93.4	1.4	1.1	1.9	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	97.8	3763		
Hebron	64.9	6.5	10.9	0.4	0.0	17.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	82.7	12034		
North Gaza	19.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	23.5	56.7	0.1	100.0	19.7	5802		
Gaza	7.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	62.0	29.7	0.0	100.0	8.3	10248		
Dier El-Balah	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	67.9	27.6	0.0	100.0	4.4	4197		
Khan Yunis	16.5	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	30.0	41.8	7.7	100.0	20.5	5756		
Rafah	15.8	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	37.5	43.4	0.3	100.0	18.8	3870		
Region													
West Bank	80.8	2.9	5.7	0.7	0.5	8.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	90.1	50942		
Gaza Strip	12.1	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	46.0	38.7	1.6	100.0	13.7	29873		
Locality type													
Urban	54.4	2.2	2.5	0.7	0.1	23.3	16.2	0.8	100.0	59.6	59023		
Rural	64.6	4.2	10.5	0.4	1.1	17.1	1.9	0.3	100.0	79.6	14012		
Camps	46.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	27.9	24.6	0.0	100.0	47.1	7781		

Table WS.1 cont.: Use of improved water sources
 Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, State of Palestine, 2010

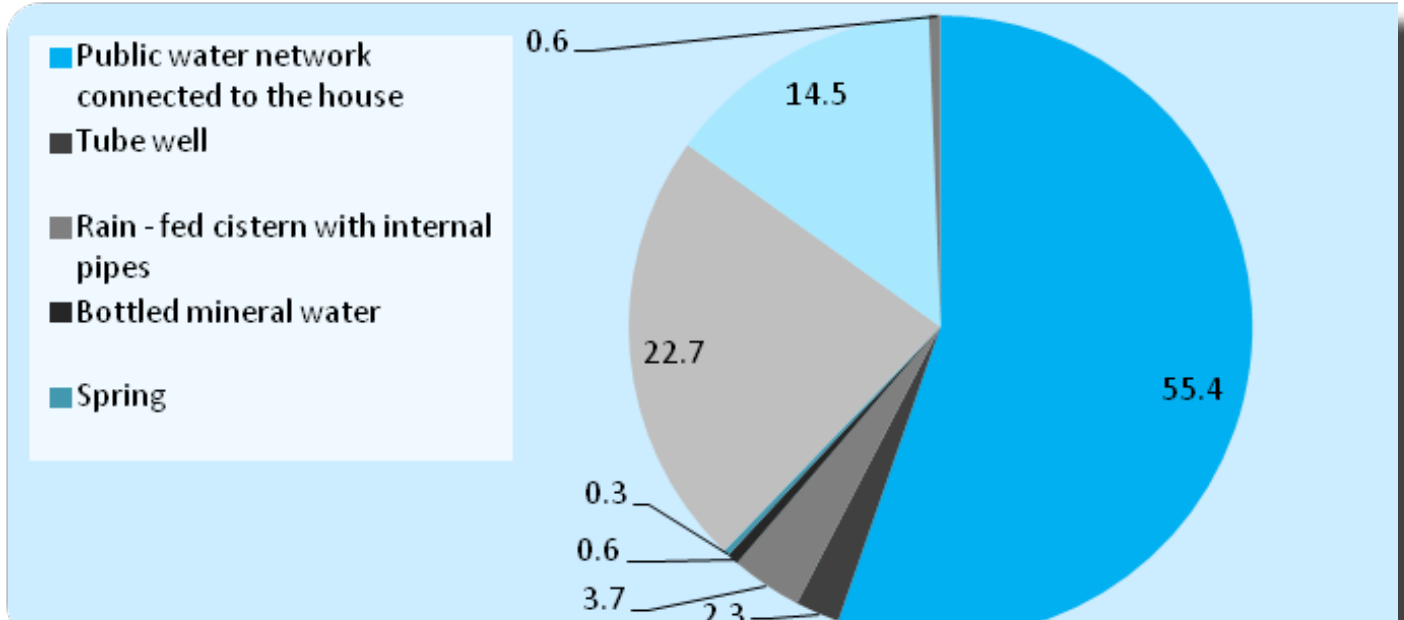
Background characteristics	Main source of drinking water										Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ⁽¹⁾	Total	Number of household members	
	Improved sources					Unimproved sources								
	Public water network connected to the house	Tube well	Rain - fed cistern with internal pipes	Bottled mineral water	Spring	Tankers	Purchased gallons	Other						
Education of household head														
None	56.6	3.9	5.4	0.5	0.2	20.4	12.3	0.7	100.0	66.2	12185			
Primary	57.1	2.4	3.9	0.5	0.3	21.7	13.6	0.5	100.0	63.9	39230			
Secondary +	52.5	1.5	2.5	0.7	0.3	25.0	16.7	0.8	100.0	57.3	29297			
Missing/DK	77.7	0.0	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	104			
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	33.6	6.3	6.2	0.1	0.8	28.5	23.2	1.3	100.0	46.0	16085			
Second	42.6	2.0	4.2	0.1	0.1	27.8	22.2	1.0	100.0	48.9	16043			
Middle	55.0	1.7	3.0	0.5	0.2	25.3	13.8	0.5	100.0	60.2	16147			
Fourth	63.9	0.9	3.2	0.2	0.2	21.2	10.0	0.3	100.0	68.3	16191			
Richest	81.3	0.5	1.8	1.9	0.2	10.6	3.6	0.1	100.0	85.5	16349			
Total	55.4	2.3	3.7	0.6	0.3	22.7	14.5	0.6	100.0	61.9	80815			

⁽¹⁾ MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8* Households using bottled water as the main source of drinking water are classified into improved or unimproved drinking water users according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing

Overall, 62 percent of the population living in the State of Palestine has access to improved drinking water sources. This coverage does not indicate that the sources are necessarily safe. The situation is considerably worse in Gaza Strip region compared with the West Bank where only 14 percent of the population in Gaza Strip has access to improved drinking water sources compared to 91 percent in the West Bank. It should be noted that 46 percent of the population living in Gaza Strip are using tankered water and 39 percent are using purchased gallons (both are unimproved source) as their main source for drinking water. Rural population has more access to improved drinking water sources than population of urban and Camps; 81 percent, 60 percent and 47 percent respectively.

Figure WS.1 : Access to water sources

Distribution of households in the State of Palestine according to their access to water sources 2010



The source of drinking water varies among geographical regions (Table WS.1). In the West Bank region about 81 percent of the population has water piped into their dwellings or yard, while this percentage is 12 percent in Gaza Strip region. In the State of Palestine about one percent of the population uses bottled water for drinking.

Use of in-house water treatment is presented in Table WS.2. Households were asked of ways they may be treating water at home to make it safer to drink – boiling, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection were considered as proper treatment of drinking water. The table shows water treatment by all households and the percentage of household members living in households using unimproved water sources but using appropriate water treatment methods.

Only about four percent of Palestinian households in the State of Palestine; 15 percent in the West Bank and only one percent in the Gaza Strip use appropriate water treatment methods where they use unimproved drinking water sources and 85 percent of households in the State of Palestine do not use any method for water treatment. About eight percent of households use water filter and one percent add chlorine.

Table WS.2: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household, and for household members living in households where an unimproved drinking water source is used, the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Water treatment method used in the household							Number of household members	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method ^[1]	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources
	No method	Boiling	Chlorination	Strain through a cloth	Water filter	Left to sediment	Other			
Governorate										
Jenin	63.1	6.5	4.9	18.3	8.6	0.6	0.5	5476	25.4	1558
Tubas	70.3	3.8	13.5	16.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	1111	25.0	440
Tulkarm	65.3	1.3	0.8	17.1	16.2	0.0	0.2	3536	(*)	10
Nablus	86.3	3.9	1.4	2.8	5.1	0.1	0.4	6879	3.3	271
Qalqiliya	74.4	2.6	0.0	13.3	9.2	0.3	0.4	2016	(*)	11
Salfit	89.4	4.3	0.2	0.9	5.8	0.0	0.0	1318	.	.
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	86.0	2.8	0.1	0.9	9.6	0.1	0.9	6211	0.0	154
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	54.1	17.1	0.0	1.3	9.1	19.1	0.0	862	41.5	58
Jerusalem	77.6	3.9	0.1	1.1	16.4	0.0	0.4	7737	12.5	91
Bethlehem	86.8	1.7	0.2	1.4	9.5	0.0	0.5	3763	0.0	79
Hebron	89.2	1.9	2.8	1.0	5.0	0.1	0.3	12034	6.4	2091
North Gaza	90.7	1.3	0.1	0.1	7.7	0.0	0.1	5802	2.5	1625
Gaza	92.7	1.2	0.1	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	10248	1.4	7481
Dier El-Balah	97.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	4197	0.5	3331
Khan Yunis	90.8	1.9	0.2	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	5756	1.7	3776
Rafah	86.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	3870	1.0	1936
Region										
West Bank	80.4	3.4	1.8	5.1	9.0	0.4	0.4	50942	14.5	4763
Gaza Strip	91.7	1.3	0.1	0.1	6.8	0.0	0.0	29873	1.3	18149
Locality type										
Urban	84.5	2.3	0.9	2.7	9.3	0.3	0.2	59023	2.9	17555
Rural	82.1	3.3	2.7	6.4	5.8	0.1	0.5	14012	14.2	2547
Camps	90.4	3.6	0.3	1.1	4.3	0.4	0.0	7781	2.2	2810
Education of head of household										
No education	88.9	2.2	1.4	3.8	3.6	0.2	0.1	12185	4.8	3115
Primary	86.4	2.6	1.3	3.4	5.9	0.4	0.3	39230	3.6	10581
Secondary + above	80.4	2.8	0.9	2.7	13.1	0.2	0.3	29297	4.4	9215
Missing/ DK	89.5	0.0	3.7	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	104	.	.
Wealth index										
Poorest	91.2	2.1	1.8	3.1	1.5	0.3	0.2	16085	3.5	5959
Second	90.7	2.1	1.1	3.5	2.4	0.3	0.1	16043	3.0	5712
Third	88.4	2.9	0.9	2.9	4.8	0.4	0.4	16147	3.6	5039
Fourth	84.0	3.2	1.2	3.3	8.1	0.3	0.3	16191	4.7	4098
Richest	69.1	2.8	0.8	3.2	23.9	0.2	0.4	16349	8.6	2104
State of Palestine	84.6	2.6	1.2	3.2	8.2	0.3	0.3	80815	4.1	22912

^[1] MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8

Use of Improved Sanitation

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio. Improved sanitation can reduce diarrheal disease by more than a third, and can significantly lessen the adverse health impacts of other disorders responsible for death and disease among millions of children in developing countries.

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and use of a composting toilet. The data on the use of improved sanitation facilities in the State of Palestine are provided in this report in Table WS.5.

The MDG sanitation indicator excludes users of improved sanitation facilities which are shared between two or more households from having access to sanitation. Therefore, “use of improved sanitation” is used both in the context of this report and as an MDG indicator to refer to improved sanitation facilities, which are not shared. Data on the use of improved sanitation are presented in Tables WS.6 and WS.8.

The majority of the Palestinian population in the State of Palestine (99 percent) use improved sanitation facilities (Table WS.5). Fifty five percent of the households in the State of Palestine is connected to piped sewer system; of which 83 percent in Gaza Strip and 39 percent in the West Bank. The lowest proportion of households connected to piped sewer system is in rural areas (only 8 percent) compared to 88 percent in Camps and 62 percent in urban areas. Forty four percent of households use pit latrines which are considered as improved sanitation facility.

Table WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities

Percentage distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Type of used sanitation method						Total	Household members
	Improved sanitation facility			Unimproved sanitation facility				
	Connected to public sewage system	Flush to septic tank	Flush to pit (latrine)	Connect-ed to elsewhere	Other	No sanitation facility		
Governorate								
Jenin	11.1	51.0	37.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	5476
Tubas	9.4	38.8	39.3	3.5	0.0	9.1	100.0	1111
Tulkarm	42.2	41.0	16.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	3536
Nablus	56.3	28.1	14.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	6879
Qalqiliya	53.0	39.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2016
Salfit	19.2	51.2	29.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1318
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	30.0	51.3	15.2	3.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	6211
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	16.8	74.7	6.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	862
Jerusalem	73.5	18.6	6.0	1.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	7737
Bethlehem	39.5	36.9	19.6	0.4	0.4	3.3	100.0	3763
Hebron	28.2	54.8	15.6	0.7	0.0	0.7	100.0	12034
North Gaza	93.1	1.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5802
Gaza	96.5	1.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10248
Deir El-Balah	90.0	2.7	7.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	4197
Khan Yunis	45.4	37.6	16.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	5756
Rafah	77.2	7.7	14.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	3870
Region								
West Bank	39.2	41.9	17.0	1.0	0.1	0.8	100.0	50942
Gaza Strip	82.6	9.3	8.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	29873
Locality type								
Urban	62.1	25.3	12.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	59023
Rural	8.1	60.5	26.0	2.5	0.3	2.6	100.0	14012
Camps	88.3	9.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7781
Education of head of household								
no education	44.7	36.7	15.4	1.2	0.1	1.9	100.0	12185
primary	52.0	31.8	14.9	0.8	0.1	0.4	100.0	39230
Secondary and above	64.0	24.2	11.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	29297
Missing/ DK	38.1	47.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	104
Wealth index								
poorest	37.4	37.3	20.2	2.4	0.2	2.6	100.0	16085
Second	51.7	31.8	16.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	16043
Third	56.1	30.2	13.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	16147
Fourth	60.7	28.1	10.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	16191
Richest	69.9	22.1	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16349
State of Palestine	55.2	29.8	13.7	0.6	0.1	0.5	100.0	80815

Table WS.6: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Improved sanitation source		Unimproved sanitation source		No sanitation facility	Total	Household members
	Not shared ^[1]	Shared	Not shared	Shared			
Governorate							
Jenin	85.8	13.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	5476
Tubas	78.4	9.0	3.5	0.0	9.1	100.0	1111
Tulkarm	98.2	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	3536
Nablus	97.3	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	100.0	6879
Qalqiliya	95.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2016
Salfit	66.5	33.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1318
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	80.1	16.4	3.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	6211
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	95.5	2.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	862
Jerusalem	88.3	9.3	1.4	0.3	0.6	100.0	7737
Bethlehem	90.9	5.1	0.7	0.0	3.3	100.0	3763
Hebron	85.1	13.4	0.8	0.0	0.7	100.0	12034
North Gaza	92.8	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5802
Gaza	95.6	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	10248
Deir El-Balah	98.9	.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	4197
Khan Yunis	94.6	5.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	5756
Rafah	96.6	2.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	3870
Region							
West Bank	88.0	10.0	1.1	0.1	0.8	100.0	50942
Gaza Strip	95.5	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	29873
Locality type							
Urban	91.3	8.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	59023
Rural	87.5	7.1	2.5	0.3	2.6	100.0	14012
Camps	92.4	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7781
Education of head of household							
No education	86.3	10.1	1.6	0.1	1.9	100.0	12185
Primary	90.6	8.1	0.8	0.1	0.4	100.0	39230
Secondary and above	92.8	6.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	29297
Missing/ DK	96.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	104
State of Palestine	90.8	7.9	0.7	0.1	0.5	100.0	80815

^[1] MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9

Access to basic sanitation is measured by the proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility.

MDGs and WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation classify households as using an unimproved sanitation facility if they are using otherwise acceptable sanitation facilities but sharing a facility between two or more households or using a public toilet facility.

As shown in Table WS.6, 91 percent of the household population is using an improved sanitation facility which is not shared; 96 in Gaza Strip and 88 percent in the West Bank.

In its 2008 report¹¹, the JMP developed a new way of presenting the access figures, by disaggregating and refining the data on drinking-water and sanitation and reflecting them in “ladder” format. This ladder allows a disaggregated analysis of trends in a three rung ladder for drinking-water and a four-rung ladder for sanitation. For sanitation, this gives an understanding of the proportion of population with no sanitation facilities at all, of those reliant on technologies defined by JMP as “unimproved,” of those sharing sanitation facilities of otherwise acceptable technology, and those using “improved” sanitation facilities. Table WS.8 presents the percentages of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders. The table also shows the percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal.

About 72 percent of households use improved drinking sources and 91 percent use sanitary means of excreta disposal. About 55 percent of households use both improved drinking sources and sanitary means of excreta disposal.

11 WHO/UNICEF JMP (2008), MDG assessment report - http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/1251794333-JMP_08_en.pdf

Table WS.8: Drinking water and sanitation ladders
Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percentage of household population using:											Number of household members	
	Improved drinking water ^[1]			Unimproved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation ^[2]	Unimproved sanitation			Total	Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation		
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved	Improved				Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation				
Governorate													
Jenin	55.4	16.1	28.4	100.0	85.8	13.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	59.8	5476		
Tubas	50.3	10.1	39.6	100.0	78.4	9.0	3.5	9.1	100.0	47.8	1111		
Tulkarm	97.1	2.7	0.3	100.0	98.2	1.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	97.9	3536		
Nablus	84.0	12.0	4.4	100.0	97.3	1.4	0.9	0.3	100.0	93.4	6879		
Qalqilya	97.6	1.8	0.5	100.0	95.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.8	2016		
Salfit	97.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	66.5	33.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	66.5	1318		
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	93.2	4.4	2.5	100.0	80.1	16.4	3.2	0.3	100.0	79.5	6211		
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	85.4	7.8	10.3	100.0	95.5	2.7	1.9	0.0	100.0	86.2	862		
Jerusalem	96.5	2.4	1.2	100.0	88.3	9.3	1.7	0.6	100.0	87.6	7737		
Bethlehem	95.1	2.8	2.1	100.0	90.9	5.1	0.7	3.3	100.0	90.1	3763		
Hebron	65.1	17.5	17.4	100.0	85.1	13.4	0.8	0.7	100.0	70.0	12034		
North Gaza	71.6	0.4	80.3	100.0	92.8	7.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	17.4	5802		
Gaza	26.7	0.4	91.8	100.0	95.6	4.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	8.0	10248		
Dier El-Balah	20.4	0.2	95.7	100.0	98.9	0.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	4.2	4197		
Khan Yunis	29.4	5.0	79.5	100.0	94.6	5.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	20.0	5756		
Rafah	45.0	5.0	81.2	100.0	96.6	2.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	18.0	3870		
Region													
West Bank	81.4	9.2	9.5	100.0	88.0	10.0	1.2	0.8	100.0	80.0	50942		
Gaza Strip	37.4	1.8	86.4	100.0	95.5	4.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	12.9	29873		

Table WS.8 Cont.: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percentage of household population using:											Number of household members	
	Improved drinking water ^[1]		Unimproved drinking water	Total	Improve-d sanitation ^[2]	Unimproved sanitation			Total	Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation			
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved				Shared improved facilities	Unimprov-ed facilities	Open defecation					
Locality type													
Urban	65.3	5.0	40.4	100.0	91.3	8.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	53.2	59023		
Rural	65.7	16.1	19.4	100.0	87.5	7.1	2.7	2.6	100.0	71.0	14012		
Camps	63.3	0.6	52.6	100.0	92.4	7.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	41.7	7781		
Education of household head													
None	64.6	9.9	33.8	100.0	86.3	10.1	1.7	1.9	100.0	56.5	12185		
Primary	66.1	7.0	35.8	100.0	90.6	8.1	0.9	0.4	100.0	57.1	39230		
Secondary +	64.1	4.4	42.5	100.0	92.8	6.8	0.3	0.1	100.0	51.9	29297		
Missing/DK	77.7	22.3	0.0	100.0	96.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	104		
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	49.0	14.0	53.2	100.0	85.5	9.0	2.9	2.5	100.0	38.6	16085		
Second	57.8	6.6	51.0	100.0	92.1	7.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	43.6	16043		
Middle	63.8	5.0	39.7	100.0	91.3	8.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	53.2	16147		
Fourth	70.2	4.5	31.5	100.0	91.8	7.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	61.1	16191		
Richest	84.6	2.6	14.6	100.0	93.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.0	16349		
State of Palestine	65.1	6.5	37.9	100.0	90.8	7.9	0.8	0.5	100.0	55.2	80815		

¹ MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8² MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9

IX. Reproductive Health

Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births women have. The fertility indicators in this report are based on information provided by ever-married women age 15-49 years regarding their reproductive histories. Each woman was asked to provide information on the total number of sons and daughters to whom she had given birth and were living with her, the number living elsewhere, and the number who has died. Information on all live births was collected using the birth history module of the questionnaire administered to individual women. For all live births of the respondent the module collected information on sex, month and year of birth, survivorship status and current age, or, if the child had died, age at death.

Fertility rates can be calculated for specific age groups to see differences in fertility behaviour at different ages or for comparison over time. The age-specific fertility rate gives the number of live births per 1,000 women at a specific age group. The total fertility rate (TFR) calculated as the sum of the age-specific fertility rates is a useful means to summarize what fertility is now, without waiting for the end of the childbearing years. The TFR is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended childbearing if she were to pass through all her childbearing years (15-49) conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. Table RH.1 gives the reported age-specific fertility rates and total fertility rate for the three-year period preceding the survey per 1,000 women.

The total fertility rate of the Palestinian women in the State of Palestine for the two years before the survey 2010 is 4.4 children per woman. Results reveal that fertility rates differ according to geographic regions where it was 4.0 births per woman in the West Bank compared to 5.1 births per woman in the Gaza Strip. It is also noted that the highest fertility rate was noted in Camps areas with 5.1 births per woman followed by 4.7 births per woman in the rural areas and the lowest in urban areas with 4.3 births per woman.

Table RH.1: Adolescent birth rates and fertility rates

Percentage of adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates, for the two years preceding the survey, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Adolescent birth rate (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) ^[1]	Total fertility rate
Region		
West Bank	65	4.0
Gaza Strip	59	5.1
Locality type		
Urban	62	4.3
Rural	81	4.7
Camps	76	5.1
State of Palestine	67	4.4

MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4 [1]

Table RH.2: Early childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with the first child, percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing before age 15, and the percentage of women age 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Number of women age 15-19				Number of women age 15-19	Percentage of women age 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18 ^[1]	Number of women age 20-24
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have begun childbearing	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Region							
West Bank	47.2	21.7	68.9	0.8	154	17.2	984
Gaza Strip	52.2	20.3	72.5	1.4	140	17.0	670
Locality type							
Urban	48.5	21.8	70.3	1.4	216	16.9	1264
Rural	50.9	18.6	69.4	0.0	44	19.3	233
Camps	54.6	19.3	73.9	0.0	34	15.8	157
State of Palestine	49.6	21.0	70.6	1.1	294	17.1	1654

^[1] MICS indicator 5.2

Table RH.3: Trends in early childbearing
 Percentage of women who have had a live birth by age 15 and 18, by age groups, State of Palestine, 2010

Age group	West Bank				Gaza Strip				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women		
15-19	0.8	154	.	0	1.4	140	.	0	1.1	294	.	0
20-24	1.5	984	17.2	984	1.0	670	17.0	670	1.3	1654	17.1	1654
25-29	0.9	1369	14.7	1369	0.8	853	16.2	853	0.8	2222	15.3	2222
30-34	0.6	1372	15.2	1372	0.8	774	20.4	774	0.7	2146	17.1	2146
35-39	0.6	1217	19.3	1217	0.3	657	24.5	657	0.5	1874	21.1	1874
40-44	0.6	1012	14.4	1012	0.8	550	15.8	550	0.6	1562	14.9	1562
45-49	0.5	860	17.2	860	0.6	436	14.4	436	0.5	1296	16.3	1296
State of Palestine	0.8	6968	16.2	6814	0.8	4080	18.3	3939	0.8	11048	17.0	10754

Contraception

Appropriate family planning is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the number of children. Access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many is critical.

Current use of contraception is defined as the proportion of women who reported they were using a family planning method at the time of the interview. Only women who were married at the time of survey were asked questions about current use of contraception.

Current use of contraception was reported by 53 percent of currently married women with 41 percent using modern methods and 11 percent using traditional methods (Table RH.5). The most popular method was the IUD which was used by one in four married Palestinian women (26 percent). The next most popular method is the pill, which is used by seven percent of married women. About five percent of married women reported use of the condom and six percent withdrawal, while three percent use female sterilization as a method of contraception.

Knowledge of contraceptive methods is strongly associated with population policies related to decrease of fertility rates and health policies seeking to rationalize the pattern of reproductive behavior and avoid pregnancy risks. Also decrease mortality rates among women, infants and children under 5. On the other hand, contraceptive indications are associated with policies seeking to improve the lifestyle and standard of living to enhance human rights considering contraceptive methods as a human right.

Use of family planning methods

Couples usually use contraceptives for child spacing, limiting number of children or stop child bearing. Women were asked if they agree to use or their husbands use a family planning method. Data shows that about 89 percent of women agree to use, about 3 percent have conditional agreement and about 7 percent didn't agree totally. Results show that no significant geographical variation, where 88 percent of women in the West Bank agree to use family planning methods compared to about 90 percent in Gaza Strip, and 7 percent in the West Bank didn't agree compared to about 6 percent in Gaza Strip.

Table PRH.2: Couples agreement on using contraception

Percentage Distribution of Women Aged 15-49 Years Currently Married by Husbands' Agreement on using Contraceptives and Region, State of Palestine, 2010

Couples agreement on using contraceptives	West Bank	Gaza strip	State of Palestine
Agree	88.4	90.4	89.2
Conditional agreement	2.5	3.1	2.7
Disagree	7.1	5.9	6.6
Don't know/ not sure	2.0	0.6	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Currently married women	6704	3913	10617

Results show that the woman's age has no impact on agreement of using contraceptives particularly for the age groups 15-44, where the percentage is almost about 89 and 90 percent, while the age group 44-49 was 86 percent and the percentage of disagree to use increases in this age group compared to the other age groups about nine percent.

Table PRH.2a: Couples' agreement on using contraception by women's age

Percentage Distribution of Women Aged 15-49 Years Currently Married by Age group and Husband's Agreement on using Contraceptives, State of Palestine, 2010

Age group	Agree	Conditional agreement	Disagree	Don't know/ not sure	Total	Currently married women
15-19	88.5	3.1	4.7	3.6	100.0	286
20-24	89.7	2.7	6.5	1.2	100.0	1620
25-29	90.6	2.3	5.7	1.4	100.0	2148
30-34	89.5	3.6	5.9	1.0	100.0	2085
35-39	90.0	2.1	6.5	1.3	100.0	1804
40-44	88.9	2.5	6.9	1.7	100.0	1478
45-49	85.7	3.3	8.9	2.1	100.0	1194
Total	89.2	2.7	6.6	1.5	100.0	10617

Data show the impact of women educational level on agreement on using family planning methods, where the percentages increase as the educational level increase, about 86 percent of women who their educational level less than elementary agree to use contraceptives compared to about 90 percent for women their education is secondary and above.

Table PRH.2b: Couples' agreement on using contraception by women's education

Percentage Distribution of married women Aged 15-49 years by Women Education and Husbands' Agreement on using Contraceptives, State of Palestine, 2010

Husband's agreement on the use contraceptives	None	Primary	Secondary and above	Total
Agree	85.9	88.9	90.4	89.3
Conditional agreement	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.7
Disagree	8.7	7.1	5.4	6.6
Don't know/ not sure	3.1	1.3	1.3	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Currently married women	786	5485	4346	10617

Trends of using family planning methods in the past years show an increase in the contraceptive prevalence (CPR) rate; 51 percent in 2004 and increased to 53 percent in 2010. The increase in CPR and particularly using modern methods is considered as one of the determinants of reducing reproduction rates in any country.

Table RH.4 : Use of contraception
 Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose husband is using) a contraceptive method, State of Palestine, 2010

Basic Characteristics	Not using any method	Percentage of currently married women using:												Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ⁽¹⁾	Currently married women	
		Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/foam/jelly	Lactation amenorrhea method (LAM)	Periodic abstinence/Rhythm	Withdrawal					Other
Governorate																		
Jenin	41.9	5.3	0.0	28.6	0.3	0.0	7.8	3.5	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	11.1	0.1	45.6	12.5	58.1	734
Tubas	48.5	1.8	0.0	27.6	0.9	0.0	7.2	3.2	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.5	9.0	0.0	41.3	10.2	51.5	147
Tulkarm	40.9	4.5	0.0	25.8	0.7	0.0	8.9	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	12.5	0.2	45.3	13.9	59.1	445
Nablus	38.9	3.9	0.0	30.5	0.4	0.0	6.7	5.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	4.1	8.3	0.2	46.7	14.4	61.1	928
Qalqiliya	45.2	2.4	0.0	29.4	0.3	0.0	7.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	9.8	0.3	44.1	10.7	54.8	275
Salfit	44.4	2.4	0.0	32.8	0.0	0.0	8.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	6.7	0.0	46.0	9.6	55.6	166
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	43.6	2.1	0.0	35.2	0.4	0.0	5.3	4.5	1.1	0.1	1.4	1.3	4.9	0.0	48.8	7.6	56.4	778
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	50.5	0.0	0.0	36.4	0.0	0.0	5.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.9	3.4	0.0	42.5	7.0	49.5	111
Jerusalem	46.6	5.5	0.1	31.3	0.2	0.0	4.6	4.4	0.8	0.0	1.0	1.0	4.5	0.0	46.9	6.4	53.4	1001
Bethlehem	34.9	3.7	0.0	31.6	0.6	0.0	4.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	3.3	8.5	7.9	0.2	45.4	19.8	65.1	523
Hebron	53.2	1.8	0.0	28.9	0.5	0.0	2.9	2.9	0.5	0.0	1.6	1.5	6.1	0.0	37.6	9.3	46.8	1597
North Gaza	47.8	0.2	0.0	25.2	1.6	0.0	7.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	1.6	3.8	0.0	38.7	13.6	52.2	821
Gaza	49.6	0.8	0.0	19.8	1.0	0.0	10.5	6.1	0.2	0.0	4.8	2.6	4.4	0.3	38.4	12.1	50.4	1332
Deir El-Balah	55.9	0.5	0.0	17.0	1.1	0.0	7.8	9.9	0.0	0.0	3.8	1.2	2.5	0.5	36.2	7.9	44.1	519
Khan Yunis	54.0	3.1	0.0	15.6	0.8	0.0	7.1	6.0	0.0	0.1	4.4	3.5	5.3	0.0	32.9	13.1	46.0	739
Rafah	56.7	2.4	0.0	17.2	0.8	0.0	8.4	6.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.5	4.0	0.5	35.3	8.0	43.3	503
Region																		
West Bank	44.9	3.4	0.0	30.4	0.4	0.0	5.5	4.0	0.4	0.0	1.6	1.9	7.3	0.1	44.2	10.9	55.1	6704
Gaza Strip	51.8	1.3	0.0	19.4	1.1	0.0	8.6	6.2	0.1	0.0	4.9	2.2	4.1	0.2	36.7	11.5	48.2	3913

Table RH.4 : Use of contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose husband is using) a contraceptive method, State of Palestine, 2010

Basic Characteristics	Not using any method	:Percentage of currently married women using														Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ^[1]	Currently married women
		Female steriliza-tion	Male steriliza-tion	IUD	Injectab-les	Implant-s	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/foam/jelly	Lactation amenorrhea method (LAM)	Periodic abstinence/Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other					
Age																			
15 – 19	85.4	0.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.4	2.1	0.0	7.8	6.8	14.6	286	
20 – 24	63.7	0.2	0.1	14.6	0.2	0.0	4.7	4.8	0.1	0.1	4.2	1.2	6.0	0.2	24.7	11.6	36.3	1620	
25 – 29	49.5	0.6	0.0	23.8	0.4	0.0	7.2	5.4	0.4	0.0	4.0	2.2	6.3	0.1	37.8	12.7	50.5	2148	
30 – 34	44.2	1.3	0.0	28.5	0.8	0.0	7.8	5.8	0.3	0.0	3.8	1.7	5.6	0.0	44.7	11.2	55.8	2085	
35 – 39	35.9	2.8	0.0	34.2	1.4	0.0	9.3	5.0	0.4	0.0	2.0	2.1	6.6	0.2	53.2	10.9	64.1	1804	
40 – 44	33.5	7.0	0.0	36.5	0.9	0.0	6.9	4.6	0.1	0.1	1.0	2.7	6.4	0.2	56.0	10.4	66.5	1478	
45 – 49	53.1	6.7	0.0	24.2	0.2	0.0	2.9	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.6	6.8	0.1	37.2	9.7	46.9	1194	
No. of live births																			
0	99.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.3	1.0	725	
1	81.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.8	0.0	0.1	3.7	1.3	4.7	0.1	8.9	9.7	18.6	893	
2	54.7	0.4	0.0	20.3	0.2	0.0	5.1	5.6	0.3	0.0	3.9	1.9	7.4	0.2	31.9	13.4	45.3	1384	
3	48.5	0.5	0.0	24.3	0.4	0.0	7.7	5.6	0.4	0.0	3.7	2.5	6.3	0.1	39.0	12.6	51.5	1492	
4+	34.5	4.3	0.0	34.8	1.0	0.0	8.1	5.2	0.3	0.0	2.5	2.3	6.7	0.2	53.7	11.7	65.5	6123	
Women's education																			
None	51.4	4.0	0.0	26.6	1.0	0.0	6.6	2.0	0.1	0.0	1.8	1.3	5.0	0.1	40.4	8.2	48.6	786	
Primary	44.7	3.2	0.0	28.5	0.9	0.0	7.3	4.0	0.4	0.0	2.5	2.0	6.3	0.1	44.4	10.9	55.3	5485	
Secondary and above	50.2	1.6	0.0	23.5	0.3	0.0	5.8	6.4	0.2	0.0	3.3	2.2	6.2	0.2	37.9	11.9	49.8	4346	
Wealth index																			
Poorest	52.9	2.9	0.0	21.4	1.1	0.0	7.0	3.6	0.2	0.0	4.1	1.7	5.1	0.1	36.2	10.9	47.1	1947	
Second	50.6	2.0	0.0	23.5	1.0	0.0	7.2	5.3	0.3	0.0	3.1	1.5	5.3	0.2	39.4	10.0	49.4	2169	
Third	48.5	1.9	0.0	25.6	0.7	0.0	6.1	4.8	0.2	0.0	3.4	2.1	6.6	0.1	39.4	12.1	51.5	2145	
Fourth	45.8	2.5	0.0	29.2	0.2	0.0	6.8	4.8	0.3	0.0	2.0	1.9	6.4	0.2	43.7	10.5	54.2	2193	
Richest	40.0	3.9	0.1	31.5	0.4	0.0	6.1	5.5	0.3	0.0	1.6	3.0	7.3	0.2	48.0	12.0	60.0	2163	
State of Palestine	47.5	2.6	0.0	26.3	0.7	0.0	6.7	4.8	0.3	0.0	2.8	2.0	6.1	0.1	41.4	11.1	52.5	10617	

Current use of contraceptives

Data of PFS 2010 show that about 53 percent of currently married women aged 15-49 years in the State of Palestine are currently using contraceptives; of which 55 percent in the West Bank and 48 percent in Gaza Strip, the highest CPR was in Bethlehem governorate at 65 percent and the lowest CPR was in Rafah governorate at 43 percent, while it is noticed that currently married women in the rural areas use contraceptive more than women in urban and Camps areas; where CPR among women in rural areas is 54 percent compared to 53 in urban areas and 51 percent in Camps areas.

Table PRH.4: Main reason for not using contraceptives in the future

Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women Aged 15-49 Years by Main Reason for not Using Contraceptives in the future and region, State of Palestine, 2010

Main reason for not using contraceptives	West Bank	Gaza strip	State of Palestine
Desire to have another child	30.1	39.3	34.1
Contradict religious believes	0.7	1.0	0.8
Oppose family planning	0.2	2.4	1.1
Husband disagree	3.7	6.2	4.8
Fear of side effects	10.9	14.7	12.6
Lack of awareness	0.4	0.2	0.3
High cost	0.2	0.0	0.1
Destiny	12.0	8.9	10.6
Menopause/sterile	13.5	11.1	12.5
Inconvenient to available methods	9.2	5.0	7.4
Other	18.3	10.6	15.0
Don't know/not sure	0.9	0.5	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Currently married women	6704	3913	10617

Data show reasons for tendency of not using contraceptives in the future among currently married women aged 15-49 years in the State of Palestine; one third of currently married women not using contraceptives refer that to the desire of having another child, about 11 percent refer that to fear of side effects of using contraceptives, 14 percent refer that to their reproduction status (menopause or sterile), also about nine percent refer that to inconvenient family planning methods. Discrepancies are noticed for these reasons in the geographical regions.

Table PRH.5: Source of contraception methods

Percentage Distribution of Women Aged 15-49 Years Currently Married using any method of contraception by Source of Services, Region and Locality type, State of Palestine, 2010

Source of method	West Bank	Gaza strip	Urban	Rural	Camps	State of Palestine
Governmental hospital	5.8	5.6	5.5	6.2	7.3	5.8
Family planning center/ Maternal health center	21.5	12.9	20.5	20.1	2.4	18.7
Private hospital/ center	5.2	1.7	3.8	6.4	1.9	4.1
NGO hospital/ center	4.1	2.3	3.2	5.1	2.8	3.5
Pharmacy	8.9	10.0	10.5	7.9	2.4	9.3
Private doctor	40.6	5.7	28.3	43.6	9.9	29.2
UNRWA hospital/ center	11.4	61.3	26.5	8.5	70.8	27.7
Other	2.5	0.5	1.7	2.1	2.6	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Currently married women	6704	3913	7840	1777	1000	10617

Table PRH. 5 shows the source of obtaining the family planning services in State of Palestine. The majority of currently married women obtain family planning services from private doctor clinics (41 percent) and pharmacies (9 percent), while about 22 percent obtain these services from family planning or maternal health centers.

Data show that about 43 percent of currently married women do not use contraceptives as they desire to have another child, while about 11 percent fear for side effects of using contraceptives. About seven percent find it inconvenient to avail family planning methods, while in five percent of cases, their husbands disagree.

Table PRH.6: Main reason for not using contraceptives

Percentage Distribution of Women Aged 15-49 Years Currently Married who are not using any method by Main Reason and Region, State of Palestine, 2010

Main reason for not using	West Bank	Gaza Strip	State of Palestine
Desire to have another child	39.9	46.5	42.5
Oppose family planning	0.3	1.3	0.7
Husband disagree	4.4	5.5	4.8
Fear of side effects	10.1	11.6	10.7
Difficulty of getting methods	0.2	0.1	0.2
High cost	0.5	0.1	0.4
Inconvenient to available methods	7.3	5.1	6.5
Menopause	6.5	6.0	6.3
Husband is absent	4.4	2.4	3.6
Contradict religious believes	0.4	0.7	0.5
Other	26.0	20.7	23.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Currently married women	6704	3913	10617

Unmet Need

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or who wish to stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Unmet need is identified in PFS 2010 by using a set of questions eliciting current behaviours and preferences pertaining to contraceptive use, fecundity, and fertility preferences.

Table RH.5 shows the results of the survey on contraception, unmet need, and the demand for contraception satisfied.

Unmet need for spacing is defined as percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception AND

- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic and are fecund and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic and are fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant and say that pregnancy was mistimed: would have wanted to wait OR
- are postpartum amenorrheic and say that the birth was mistimed: would have wanted to wait

Unmet need for limiting is defined as percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception AND

- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic and are fecund and say they do not want any more children OR
- are pregnant and say they didn't want to have a child OR
- are postpartum amenorrheic and say that they didn't want the birth

Met need for limiting includes women who are using a contraceptive method and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilization or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using a contraceptive method and who want to have another child or undecided whether to have another child. The total of met need for spacing and limiting add up to the total met need for contraception. Results show that met need for limiting is 32 percent and for spacing is 20 percent.

Total unmet need for contraception is simply the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

Table RH.5: Unmet need for contraception

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Met need for contraception			Unmet need for contraception			Number of women currently married	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	Number of women currently married with need for contraception
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total ^[1]			
Governorate									
Jenin	21.1	37.0	58.1	7.2	5.0	12.2	734	82.8	518
Tubas	23.9	28.2	52.1	8.1	8.9	17.0	147	75.4	101
Tulkarm	20.7	38.4	59.1	7.4	3.9	11.3	445	83.9	314
Nablus	21.2	40.2	61.4	6.8	4.0	10.8	928	85.2	674
Qalqiliya	22.5	31.9	54.4	11.2	4.3	15.5	275	78.1	194
Salfit	25.3	30.8	56.1	7.5	3.0	10.6	166	84.2	111
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	20.6	35.5	56.1	10.4	4.5	15.0	778	79.2	560
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	26.6	23.8	50.4	10.3	4.3	14.6	111	77.6	72
Jerusalem	17.7	34.3	52.0	8.4	5.8	14.2	1001	79.1	682
Bethlehem	24.1	37.3	61.4	4.8	3.5	8.3	523	88.8	385
Hebron	21.4	25.5	46.8	16.0	6.1	22.1	1597	68.2	1111
North Gaza	23.3	29.2	52.5	12.2	3.6	15.8	821	76.9	562
Gaza	17.1	33.3	50.5	10.2	6.2	16.4	1332	75.6	896
Deir El-Balah	18.7	25.8	44.5	12.7	7.4	20.1	519	68.9	335
Khan Yunis	17.2	29.1	46.3	11.0	5.8	16.7	739	73.6	468
Rafah	19.5	23.8	43.3	11.0	6.6	17.6	503	71.2	308
Region									
West Bank	21.1	33.5	54.6	9.9	5.0	14.9	6704	78.9	4722
Gaza Strip	19.0	29.4	48.4	11.2	5.8	17.0	3913	74.1	2568

Table RH.5: Unmet need for contraception

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Met need for contraception			Unmet need for contraception			Number of women currently married	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	Number of women currently married with need for contraception
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total ^[1]			
Locality type									
Urban	20.0	32.2	52.2	10.2	5.2	15.4	7840	77.4	5359
Rural	21.7	32.3	53.9	10.8	5.5	16.3	1776	77.0	1256
Camps	20.3	30.2	50.5	10.8	5.4	16.2	1000	76.0	675
Women's age									
15 - 19	13.5	1.4	14.9	20.8	0.9	21.7	286	40.8	105
20 - 24	31.8	4.5	36.3	20.9	1.4	22.3	1620	62.3	959
25 - 29	37.4	13.1	50.4	15.8	3.9	19.8	2148	72.2	1527
30 - 34	26.2	29.4	55.6	11.9	6.9	18.8	2085	74.9	1565
35 - 39	11.0	53.0	64.0	4.4	9.6	14.0	1804	82.2	1418
40 - 44	3.1	62.7	65.9	2.0	5.6	7.7	1478	89.7	1101
45 - 49	0.9	45.5	46.4	0.3	4.3	4.6	1194	91.1	615
Education									
No education	10.4	38.1	48.5	7.4	9.1	16.5	786	74.8	513
Primary	18.4	36.5	55.0	9.2	5.8	15.0	5485	78.8	3883
Secondary + above	24.5	25.2	49.7	12.4	3.9	16.3	4346	75.5	2894
Wealth index									
Poorest	19.2	28.3	47.5	12.3	8.3	20.6	1947	69.9	1331
Second	20.2	29.2	49.4	11.0	6.1	17.0	2169	74.5	1452
Third	21.8	29.5	51.2	11.7	4.7	16.4	2145	76.0	1465
Fourth	21.9	31.9	53.8	10.2	4.4	14.5	2193	79.0	1520
Richest	18.5	40.7	59.2	6.9	3.3	10.2	2163	85.5	1522
State of Palestine	20.3	32.0	52.3	10.4	5.3	15.6	10617	77.2	7290

Total unmet need for contraception among Palestinian women in the State of Palestine is 16 percent i.e. 10 percent of married women 15-49 are not using contraceptives but want to stop having children (limit) or postpone the next pregnancy for at least two years (space) and 5 percent wish to stop pregnancy. It is noted that the percentage of unmet need among women in the Gaza Strip is higher compared to the West Bank (around 15 percent). Ten percent of women with unmet need in the West bank wish to postpone pregnancy and 5 percent wish to limit pregnancy. Compared to Gaza Strip percentage (17 percent) where unmet need to postpone pregnancy is 11 percent and six percent wish to limit their pregnancy.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the PFS 2010 data. Percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women currently married or in a marital union who are currently using contraception, of the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting), plus those who are currently using contraception.

Results show that a high percentage of currently married women (77 percent) of the total number of women demanding contraception are currently using contraception. No clear differences were observed by background characteristics.

Antenatal Care

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. Better understanding of foetal growth and development and its relationship to the mother's health has resulted in increased attention to the potential of antenatal care as an intervention to improve both maternal and newborn health. For example, if the antenatal period is used to inform women and families about the danger signs and symptoms and about the risks of labour and delivery, it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. The antenatal period also provides an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognized as an important factor in improving infant survival. Tetanus immunization for women in Palestine follows a specific protocol start at early age (starting at one year of age, then the second dose at the 6 years of age, later at the 15 years old, the pregnant women take the vaccine if she need it only).

WHO recommends a minimum of four antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care. WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

- Blood pressure measurement
- Urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anemia
- Weight/height measurement (optional)

The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women aged 15-49 years in the State of Palestine who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey is presented in Table RH.6. Coverage rates for antenatal care by skilled personnel (a doctor, nurse, or midwife) are relatively high in the State of Palestine with 98 percent of women receiving antenatal care at least once during the pregnancy; with no difference at the regional level or by background characteristics. Antenatal care coverage slightly increases with the increase of women education; 96 percent for women their education is less than elementary and 98 percent for women their education is primary or secondary and above.

Table RH.6: Antenatal care coverage

Percentage Distribution of Births (Last birth) during the last two years preceding the survey by mothers' receiving antenatal care and by selected background characteristics, State of Palestine 2010

Background characteristics	Receiving antenatal care			Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years
	Received antenatal care at least once from skilled provider	Didn't received antenatal care at least once from skilled provider	Total	
Region				
West Bank	97.8	2.2	100.0	2594
Gaza Strip	98.2	1.8	100.0	1877
Locality type				
Urban	98.1	1.9	100.0	3248
Rural	97.4	2.6	100.0	760
Camps	97.9	2.1	100.0	464
Women's age				
15-19	97.1	2.9	100.0	298
20-34	98.0	2.0	100.0	3503
35-49	98.0	2.0	100.0	668
Mother's Education				
No education	95.6	4.4	100.0	232
Primary	97.9	2.1	100.0	2206
Secondary + above	98.3	1.7	100.0	2033
State of Palestine	98.0	2.0	100.0	4471

Antenatal care visits

Data from the PFS 2010 show that 94 percent of pregnant women who stated receiving antenatal care visited health care centers at least four times; of which about 93 percent were in the West Bank and about 96 percent in the Gaza Strip. Attendance of pregnant women for antenatal care was lowest in the rural areas at about 90 percent compared to 95 percent in urban areas and 97 percent in Camps. Only two percent of pregnant women didn't visit any health care provider during their pregnancy. Number of visits is associated with women's educational level, where 96 percent of pregnant women whose education is secondary and above complete at least four visits, compared to pregnant women with no education where it was about 83 percent.

Table RH.7: Number of antenatal care visits

Percentage Distribution of Births (Last birth) during the last two years preceding the survey whose mothers received antenatal care by number of visits, education and region, State of Palestine , 2010

Background characteristics	No visit	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	Four or more visits	Don't know	Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years
Region							
West Bank	1.7	0.6	1.2	3.1	92.7	0.7	2594
Gaza Strip	1.2	0.3	0.7	1.9	95.7	0.2	1877
Locality type							
Urban	1.4	0.4	0.8	2.2	94.6	0.5	3248
Rural	2.0	1.1	1.7	4.9	89.9	0.4	760
Camps	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.3	96.5	0.4	464
Mother's Education							
No education	4.0	2.6	3.0	6.1	83.4	0.9	232
Primary	1.6	0.6	1.1	2.9	93.4	0.5	2206
Secondary + above	1.1	0.1	0.7	1.8	95.8	0.5	2033
State of Palestine	1.5	0.5	1.0	2.6	94.0	0.5	4471

Content of antenatal care

The types of services pregnant women received are shown in table RH.8. Among those women who have given birth to a child during the two years preceding the survey, 79 percent reported that a blood sample was taken during antenatal care visits, 80 percent reported that their blood pressure was checked, about 77 percent that urine specimen was taken and in 74 percent all three tests were conducted.

Table RH.8: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of Women 15-49 years who gave birth during the last two years preceding the survey and received medical tests as part of antenatal care by Region, State of Palestine, 2010

Region	Blood pressure	Urine analysis	Blood sample analysis	All three tests
State of Palestine	80.4	76.6	79.0	74.1
West Bank	86.0	80.6	84.1	77.4
Gaza Strip	72.8	71.2	72.0	69.6

Pregnancy complications

In the PFS 2010, women were asked if they were experienced any complications during pregnancy. Around 23 percent stated suffering from severe headache, 23 percent suffered from upper abdominal pain, and 17 percent suffered from urination pains. Results show that more women in the West bank suffered complications during their pregnancy than women in the Gaza Strip.

Table PRH7.: Exposure to health complications during pregnancy

Percentage of births (last birth) born during the last two years preceding the survey whose mothers were exposed to health complications during pregnancy by type of complication and Region, State of Palestine, 2010

Type of complication	Region		
	West Bank	Gaza Strip	State of Palestine
Acute vaginal bleeding	5.3	2.8	4.2
High blood pressure	9.8	11.0	10.3
Swelling of face and body	21.9	11.5	17.5
Acute headache	27.4	15.9	22.6
Upper abdominal pain	31.9	11.1	23.1
Fever	9.7	5.0	7.7
Non fever convulsions	3.3	2.3	2.9
Urination pain	22.6	9.9	17.2
Breathing difficulties	20.6	8.6	15.6
Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years	2594	1877	4471

Assistance at Delivery

A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure that women have ready and affordable access to skilled attendance at delivery. The indicators are the proportion of births with a skilled attendant and proportion of institutional deliveries. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is also used to track progress toward the Millennium Development target of reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters between 1990 and 2015.

The PFS 2010 included a number of questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. A *skilled attendant* includes a doctor, nurse, midwife or auxiliary midwife.

Data shows that 99 percent of births in the State of Palestine are delivered by a skilled personnel, also data indicate that about 17 percent of births occurring in the two years preceding the PFS survey were C-section delivery.

Table RH.9: Assistance during delivery
 Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by person assisting at delivery and percentage of births delivered by C-section, State of Palestine, 2010

Region	Person assisting at delivery							Total	Any skilled personnel ^[1]	Percent delivered by C-section ^[2]	Number of women who gave birth in preceding two years
	Physician	General Doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Traditional birth attendant / Daya	Relative/ Friend	Other/ missing	No attendant				
West Bank	50.4	3.0	45.2	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	98.6	18.6	2594
Gaza Strip	87.9	8.9	2.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.7	14.0	1877
Locality type											
Urban	68.5	5.3	25.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	99.2	16.1	3248
Rural	50.3	5.5	42.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	98.3	18.5	760
Camps	75.9	6.2	17.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	18.0	464
State of Palestine	66.2	5.5	27.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	99.0	16.7	4471

MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2 [1]

MICS indicator 5.9 [2]

Place of Delivery

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby. Table RH.12 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery and the percentage of births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

About 98 percent of births occurring in the two years preceding the PFS survey were delivered at health facility; women education is positively correlated to delivering in health facilities, where about 96 percent of women whose education is below elementary delivered at health facility compared to 98 percent for women who had above primary or secondary education.

Around one percent of births in the State of Palestine are delivered at home with the highest percentage of home deliveries in rural areas (2 percent) compared to a negligible percentage of home deliveries in urban areas and Camps.

Table RH.10: Place of Delivery

Percentage Distribution of births (last birth) during the last two years preceding the survey by place of delivery and selected background characteristics, State of Palestine, 2010

Background Characteristics	Place of delivery			Total
	Health facilities	Home	Other	
Region				
West Bank	97.7	1.2	1.1	100.0
Gaza Strip	98.3	0.3	1.4	100.0
Locality type				
Urban	98.2	0.6	1.2	100.0
Rural	96.7	1.6	1.7	100.0
Camps	98.6	1.2	0.2	100.0
Mother's Education				
No Education	95.6	2.5	1.9	100.0
Primary	98.1	0.9	1.0	100.0
Secondary + above	98.1	0.6	1.3	100.0
State of Palestine	98.0	0.8	1.2	100.0

X. Child Development

Early Childhood Education and Learning

Attendance to pre-school education in an organized learning or child education program is important for the readiness of children to school.

Fifteen percent of children aged 36-59 months are attending pre-school (Table CD.1). This percentage is lower among children aged 36-47 months (5 percent), compared to those aged 48-59 months 25 percent. Among children aged 36-59 months, attendance to pre-school is more prevalent in the West Bank region (17 percent) than in Gaza Strip with 13 percent. Clear variation by governorate is noticed for pre-school attendance which is the lowest is in Nablus and Gaza Governorates (7 percent each) and the highest was in Qalqiliya governorate about 33 percent followed by Jericho & Al-Aghwar) governorate with 30 percent, all other governorates ranged between 9-23 percent. Significant differentials exist by socioeconomic status; 26 percent of children of the richest households attend pre-school, while the figure drops to nine percent the poorest households.

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first 3-4 years of life, and the quality of home care is the major determinant of the child's development during this period. In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books in the home, for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators of quality of home care. Children should be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and ready to learn.

Information on a number of activities that support early learning was collected in the survey. These included the involvement of adults with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

Table CD.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending some form of organized early childhood education programs, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percentage of children age 36-59 months currently attending early childhood education ^[1]	Number of children aged 36-59 months
Governorate		
Jenin	15.6	2387
Tubas	14.9	2248
Tulkarm	20.5	292
Nablus	6.6	60
Qalqiliya	33.3	165
Salfit	23.7	364
Ramallah and Al Bireh	16.2	135
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	30.3	79
Jerusalem	19.8	315
Bethlehem	(14.7)	47
Hebron	17.2	341
North Gaza	17.5	179
Gaza	7.3	707
Deir El-Balah	9.9	373
Khan Yunis	14.3	670
Rafah	8.9	248
Region		
West bank	17.2	2684
Gaza Strip	12.7	1952
Sex		
Males	15.6	2387
Females	14.9	2248
Locality type		
Urban	15.0	3372
Rural	17.1	815
Camps	14.5	449
Age in months		
47- 36	5.3	2283
59- 48	25.0	2352
Mother's education		
No education	6.6	317
Primary	13.7	2389
Secondary and above	18.8	1930
Wealth index		
Poorest	9.3	1022
Second	12.7	1058
Third	13.9	929
Fourth	18.2	892
Richest	25.6	734
State of Palestine	15.3	4635

() between 25-49 unweighted cases, to be interpreted with caution

For about 58 percent of under-five children, an adult household member engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days preceding the survey (Table CD.2), the percentage was higher in the West Bank than in Gaza Strip; 65 percent and 47 percent respectively, and also was higher among rural children with 64 percent compared to 57 percent for urban children and 56 percent for children in Camps. The average number of activities that adults engaged with children was three activities. Engagement of an adult in more than four activities was higher among richer households than in poorer households.

Table CD.2: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult household member engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percentage of children aged 36-59 months		Mean number of activities		Percentage of children not living with their natural father	Number of children aged 36-59 months
	With whom adult household members engaged in four or more activities ^[1]	With whom the father engaged in one or more activities ^[2]	Any adult household member engaged with the child	The father engaged with the child		
Governorate						
Jenin	71.1	84.1	3.9	2.7	1.0	292
Tubas	53.5	61.9	3.5	2.2	0.9	60
Tulkarm	72.3	86.8	4.2	3.3	3.8	165
Nablus	62.0	81.9	3.7	2.6	1.6	364
Qalqiliya	77.5	87.7	4.3	3.3	4.4	135
Salfit	62.0	92.7	3.8	2.8	1.2	79
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	68.5	84.4	4.0	3.4	0.6	315
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	(56.9)	(84.0)	(4.3)	(5.2)	(0.0)	47
Jerusalem	71.2	83.8	4.1	3.4	2.5	341
Bethlehem	70.7	84.9	4.1	3.0	2.6	179
Hebron	57.0	79.0	3.5	2.6	0.9	707
Gaza NNorth	43.9	60.3	2.8	2.2	3.0	373
Gaza	50.2	72.7	3.1	2.3	2.5	670
Deir El-Balah	37.5	63.8	2.6	1.8	2.4	248
Khan Yunis	44.5	73.0	2.9	2.3	3.0	406
Rafah	58.7	70.0	3.3	1.9	1.5	255
Region						
West Bank	65.3	82.6	3.8	2.9	1.7	2684
Gaza Strip	47.3	68.9	3.0	2.1	2.6	1952
Sex						
Males	58.2	77.0	3.5	2.6	2.1	2387
Females	57.3	76.7	3.4	2.6	1.9	2248
Locality type						
Urban	56.6	76.5	3.4	2.6	2.1	3372
Rural	63.6	79.6	3.7	2.8	1.8	815
Camps	56.0	74.4	3.4	2.4	2.1	449

Table CD.2: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult household member engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percentage of children aged 36-59 months		Mean number of activities		Percentage of children not living with their natural father	Number of children aged 36-59 months
	With whom adult household members engaged in four or more activities ^[1]	With whom the father engaged in one or more activities ^[2]	Any adult household member engaged with the child	The father engaged with the child		
Age in months						
36-47	47.6	64.9	2.9	2.2	1.8	2283
48-59	67.6	88.4	4.0	3.0	2.3	2352
Mother's education						
No education	49.3	70.5	3.2	2.0	7.3	317
Primary	56.7	76.4	3.4	2.5	1.8	2389
Secondary + above	60.4	78.4	3.5	2.8	1.5	1930
Father's education						
No education	53.7	76.7	3.4	2.3	0.0	388
Primary	57.7	78.1	3.5	2.6	0.0	2366
Secondary + above	58.9	75.6	3.5	2.6	0.0	1783
Father is not in the household	55.8	71.0	3.4	2.3	100	94
Don't know	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Wealth index						
Poorest	49.1	71.5	3.1	2.2	2.5	1022
Second	51.7	72.1	3.2	2.3	1.8	1058
Third	59.3	80.4	3.6	2.7	2.5	929
Fourth	63.9	79.9	3.7	2.8	1.7	892
Richest	69.1	83.0	4.0	3.2	1.3	734
State of Palestine	57.7	76.9	3.5	2.6	2.0	4635

() between 25-49 unweighted cases, to be interpreted with caution

(*) less than 25 unweighted case

Father's involvement with one or more activities was 77 percent, noting that only two percent of children were living in households where their natural parents did not live. Geographical variations exist where about 83 percent of fathers in the West Bank engage with one or more activities compared to about 69 percent in Gaza Strip. There are no differentials with regard to the engagement of adults in activities with children according to geographical regions and socioeconomic status.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides the child with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give the child opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance and IQ scores. The mother/caretaker of all children under-5 were asked about number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, household objects or outside objects, and home-made toys or toys that came from a shop that are available at home.

Table CD.3: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by numbers of children's books present in the household, and by playthings that child plays with, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Household has for the child		Child plays with			Two or more types of playthings ^[2]	Number of children under age 5
	3 or more children's books ^[1]	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside		
Governorate							
Jenin	11.0	2.4	25.3	91.0	71.5	74.2	678
Tubas	15.7	1.6	37.6	76.8	71.9	72.2	151
Tulkarm	16.9	2.0	11.4	93.1	69.0	73.2	395
Nablus	16.8	4.5	7.1	89.4	69.6	69.7	855
Qalqiliya	12.3	2.5	40.8	94.8	59.3	79.6	302
Salfit	20.3	2.4	10.9	95.4	66.5	68.9	179
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	17.5	2.0	20.3	91.4	66.0	69.7	747
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	10.9	3.2	8.6	94.6	76.1	76.7	107
Jerusalem	29.9	9.3	23.0	87.5	53.6	60.5	794
Bethlehem	14.9	3.9	18.3	84.5	71.4	69.5	425
Hebron	8.0	1.5	22.4	86.4	71.6	71.3	1790
North Gaza	10.4	2.6	29.9	74.5	51.8	57.7	948
Gaza	7.1	1.4	19.5	84.5	57.2	57.9	1531
Deir El-Balah	4.4	0.6	3.4	85.0	52.9	49.9	623
Khan Yunis	6.1	2.4	2.7	75.1	65.0	55.5	962
Rafah	5.9	0.8	15.8	77.8	48.8	43.9	623
Region							
West Bank	15.1	3.3	20.2	88.8	67.6	70.3	6423
Gaza Strip	7.0	1.7	15.5	79.7	56.0	54.5	4687
Sex							
Males	11.5	2.8	17.6	84.8	62.4	62.8	5682
Females	11.9	2.4	18.9	85.2	63.1	64.5	5428
Locality type							
Urban	11.8	2.7	17.7	84.8	61.9	62.6	8072
Rural	11.2	2.0	23.8	86.6	68.4	71.3	1909
Camps	11.5	2.9	13.1	83.3	59.4	58.0	1129
Age in months							
0-23	3.2	1.0	14.5	72.6	51.2	51.1	4205
24-59	16.9	3.6	20.5	92.5	69.8	71.2	6905
Mother's education							
No education	4.1	0.6	23.4	76.6	64.0	60.7	677
Primary	8.3	1.4	19.1	83.7	64.1	64.3	5616
Secondary + above	16.7	4.4	16.5	87.6	60.9	63.2	4817
State of Palestine	11.7	2.6	18.2	85.0	62.7	63.6	11110

Only about 12 percent of children age 0-59 months are living in households where at least 3 children's books are present (Table CD.3). The percentage of children with 10 or more books declines to about 3 percent. While no gender differentials are observed, rich children appear to have more access to children's books than poor. The proportion of under-5 children who have 3 or more children's books is 30 percent among children living in the richest households, compared to 4 percent among children who live in the poorest household. The presence of children's books is positively correlated with the child's age; in the homes of 17 percent of children aged 24-59 months, there are 3 or more children's books, while the figure is 3 percent for children aged 0-23 months.

Table CD.3 also shows that 64 percent of children aged 0-59 months had 2 or more playthings to play with in their

homes. The playthings in PFS 2010 included homemade toys (such as dolls and cars, or other toys made at home), toys that came from a store, and household objects (such as pots and bowls) or objects and materials found outside the home (such as sticks, rocks, animal shells, or leaves). It is interesting to note that 85 percent of children play with toys that come from a store; however, the percentages for other types of toys made at home is about 18 percent.

The proportion of children who have 2 or more playthings to play with is lowest in Gaza Strip region (55 percent) compared to about 70 percent in the West Bank. No differences were observed by gender but there were clear differences in terms of wealth index – 65 percent of children who live in richest households have 2 or more playthings, while the proportion is 58 percent for children who live in poorest households.

Leaving children alone or in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of accidents. In the PFS 2010, two questions were asked to find out whether children aged 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age.

Table CD.4 shows that about 12 percent of children aged 0-59 months were left in the care of other children, while three percent were left alone during the week preceding the interview. Combining the two care indicators, it is calculated that 13 percent of children were left with inadequate care during the week preceding the survey, either by being left alone or in the care of another child. Differentials were observed amongst geographical regions, with inadequate care more prevalent among children living the West Bank region (16 percent) compared to 10 percent in the Gaza Strip, the lowest prevalence according to governorates was in Deir El Balah and Khan Yunis governorates at three and six percent respectively, while the highest percentage of inadequate care was seen in Salfit and Jericho & Al-Aghwar governorates with 30 percent and 23 percent respectively. More children aged 24-59 months were left without adequate care (16 percent) than those who were aged 0-23 months (9 percent). No clear differences were observed in regard to gender or socioeconomic status of the household.

Table CD.4: Inadequate care

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or left in the care of other children under the age of 10 years for more than one hour at least once during the past week, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percentage of under five children left:			No. of under five children
	Alone last week	In the care of other child less 10 years	Left with inadequate care last week ^[1]	
Governorate				
Jenin	4.3	18.9	21.1	678
Tubas	7.4	14.2	18.1	151
Tulkarm	3.9	9.0	12.1	395
Nablus	2.4	11.0	12.5	855
Qalqiliya	2.2	11.8	12.4	302
Salfit	11.9	20.4	30.1	179
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	4.4	16.5	18.3	747
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	6.9	17.5	22.6	107
Jerusalem	5.2	15.5	16.5	794
Bethlehem	5.7	12.5	16.0	425
Hebron	4.1	12.3	14.4	1790
North Gaza	1.2	15.4	15.7	948
Gaza	1.7	8.6	9.6	1531
Deir El-Balah	0.0	3.4	3.4	623
Khan Yunis	0.2	6.1	6.2	962
Rafah	2.1	10.6	12.2	623
Region				
West Bank	4.4	13.8	16.1	6423
Gaza Strip	1.1	9.0	9.7	4687
Sex				
Males	2.9	11.6	13.1	5682
Females	3.1	12.0	13.6	5428
Locality type				
Urban	2.6	11.6	12.9	8072
Rural	4.7	12.5	15.3	1909
Camps	3.5	12.4	13.9	1129
Age in months				
0-23	2.4	7.2	8.7	4205
24-59	3.4	14.6	16.3	6905
Mother's education				
No education	2.9	13.5	14.5	677
Primary	3.5	13.7	15.5	5616
Secondary and above	2.5	9.4	10.8	4817
Wealth index				
Poorest	2.6	10.9	12.1	2483
Second	2.9	11.8	13.1	2561
Third	3.1	12.8	14.4	2273
Fourth	2.9	11.2	13.0	2129
Richest	3.9	12.6	14.9	1665
State of Palestine	3.0	11.8	13.4	11110

Early Childhood Development

Early child development is defined as an orderly, predictable process along a continuous path, in which a child learns to handle more complicated levels of moving, thinking, speaking, feeling and relating to others. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which is a basis for overall human development.

A 10-item module that has been developed for the MICS programme was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The indicator is based on some benchmarks that children would be expected to have if they are developing as the majority of children in that age group. The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in the State of Palestine.

Each of the 10 items is used in one of the four domains, to determine if children are developmentally on track in that domain. The domains in question are:

- Literacy-numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these is true, then the child is considered developmentally on track.
- Physical: If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground and/or the mother/caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.
- In the social-emotional domain, children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following is true: If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children and if the child does not get distracted easily
- Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in the learning domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains.

Table CD.5: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ^[1]	Number of children age 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Governorate						
Jenin	18.0	87.0	58.8	86.0	62.0	292
Tubas	11.3	87.2	58.5	85.6	57.2	60
Tulkarm	30.5	89.3	68.0	88.1	72.3	165
Nablus	19.3	88.4	70.5	86.8	72.3	364
Qalqiliya	43.7	91.7	68.7	88.5	76.0	135
Salfit	20.1	92.8	70.2	90.3	73.9	79
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	23.9	88.0	58.8	88.0	63.4	315
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	(22.7)	(87.8)	(59.3)	(85.0)	(67.4)	47
Jerusalem	39.7	90.5	63.4	86.3	70.5	341
Bethlehem	21.6	89.1	68.2	83.2	64.6	179
Hebron	10.9	83.2	64.3	76.8	56.2	707
North Gaza	19.1	76.8	63.8	72.3	65.1	373
Gaza	15.1	78.2	60.9	70.4	57.9	670
Deir El-Balah	4.4	76.5	57.2	69.8	52.9	248
Khan Yunis	8.8	78.8	61.1	76.8	57.9	406
Rafah	8.6	75.5	55.9	81.5	53.7	255
Region						
West Bank	22.0	87.5	64.5	84.1	65.0	2684
Gaza Strip	12.3	77.5	60.4	73.5	58.1	1952
Sex						
Males	17.9	83.6	60.0	80.5	60.9	2387
Females	18.0	82.9	65.7	78.7	63.3	2248
Locality type						
Urban	18.2	82.3	62.6	78.4	61.0	3372
Rural	16.7	86.2	62.1	83.2	63.8	815
Camps	18.4	85.0	65.2	82.3	66.6	449
Age in months						
36-47	8.0	69.1	52.8	65.6	49.0	2283
48-59	27.6	97.0	72.4	93.2	74.8	2352
Pre-school enrolment						
Attending pre-school learning	52.4	98.5	75.6	94.8	84.6	709
Not attending pre-school learning	11.7	80.5	60.4	76.9	58.0	3927
Mother's education						
No education	16.1	84.1	63.2	80.3	62.0	317
Primary	17.2	84.2	60.6	79.9	59.9	2389
Secondary + above	19.2	82.0	65.4	79.2	64.7	1930
State of Palestine	18.0	83.3	62.7	79.6	62.1	4635

() between 25-49 unweighted cases, to be interpreted with caution

The results are presented in Table CD.5. About 62 percent of Palestinian children the State of Palestine aged 36-59 months are developmentally on track. ECDI is slightly higher more among girls (63 percent) and boys (61 percent). As expected, As expected, ECDI is much higher 75 percent in the older age group 48-59 months, compared to 49 percent among 36-47 months old, since children mature more skills with increasing age. Higher ECDI is seen in children attending to an early childhood education program (85 percent compared to 58 percent for those who are not attending). The analysis of four domains of child development shows that 83 percent of children are on track in the learning domain, but less on track in learning 80 percent, social-emotional (62 percent) domains and strikingly less in literacy-numeracy domain with 18 percent. In each individual domain the higher score is associated with children living in richest households, with those children attending an early childhood education program, older children, and among boys.

XI. Literacy and Education

School Readiness

Attendance to pre-school education in an organised learning or child education programme is important for the readiness of children to school. Table ED.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year.

Table ED.2: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ^[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Governorate		
Jenin	95.5	146
Tubas	(*)	21
Tulkarm	97.5	77
Nablus	87.7	181
Qalqiliya	93.7	54
Salfit	(82.1)	31
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	92.6	145
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	(*)	19
Jerusalem	90.2	182
Bethlehem	66.5	101
Hebron	89.9	303
North Gaza	97.2	176
Gaza	98.3	315
Deir El-Balah	96.7	121
Khan Yunis	98.4	175
Rafah	89.9	112

Table ED.2: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ^[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Region		
West Bank	89.4	1261
Gaza Strip	96.8	899
Sex		
Males	92.3	1109
Females	92.7	1051
Locality type		
Urban	93.7	1631
Rural	84.4	330
Camps	96.3	198
Mother's education		
No education	82.8	158
Primary	91.8	1204
Secondary and above	95.6	798
Wealth index		
Poorest	85.9	449
Second	94.9	455
Third	93.2	404
Fourth	94.5	426
Richest	94.2	426
State of Palestine	92.5	2160

^[1] MICS indicator 7.2

() between 25-49 unweighted cases, to be interpreted with caution

(*) less than 25 unweighted case

Overall, 93 percent of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year. The proportion among Gaza Strip is much higher than in the West Bank 97 percent compared to 89 percent in the children in the West Bank. Geographical differentials are noted where the lowest percentage is among rural children with 84 percent compared to 94 percent for children in urban areas and 96 percent for those in Camps. Socioeconomic status appears to have a positive correlation with school readiness – as the indicator is 94 percent among the richest households, it decreases to 86 percent among those children living in poorest households. There was a increasing trend in pre-school attendance with increasing levels of mothers education (No education, 83 percent; Primary, 92 percent; Secondary or higher, 96 percent).

Primary and Secondary School Participation

Universal access to basic education and the achievement of primary education by the world's children is one of the most important goals of the Millennium Development Goals and A World Fit for Children. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

The indicators for primary and secondary school attendance include:

- Net intake rate in primary education
- Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
- Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
- Female to male education ratio (or gender parity index - GPI) in primary and secondary school

The indicators of school progression include:

- Children reaching last grade of primary
- Primary completion rate
- Transition rate to secondary school

Of the Palestinian children living in the State of Palestine who are of primary school entry age (age 6), 56 percent are attending the first grade of primary school (Table ED.3) with no large variations between males and females. Some differentials are noted when comparing by geographical regions. Attendance is highest in the West Bank with 62 percent and lowest in Gaza Strip about 47 percent. A positive correlation with mother's education and socioeconomic status is observed; for children age 6 whose mothers have at least secondary school education, 56 percent were attending the first grade, compared to 54 for children whose mothers have no education. In rich households, the proportion is around 68 percent, while it is 52 percent among children living in the poorest households.

Table ED.3: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), State of Palestine, 2010

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ^[1]	Number of children of primary school entry age
Sex		
Male	56.1	1124
Female	55.4	1138
Governorate		
Jenin	60.9	155
Tubas	62.0	29
Tulkarm	60.6	97
Nablus	63.9	190
Qalqiliya	67.3	53
Salfit	66.9	35
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	65.8	130
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	62.7	22
Jerusalem	65.7	215
Bethlehem	59.0	89
Hebron	57.6	319
North Gaza	48.0	165
Gaza	44.3	326
Dier El-Balah	50.9	133
Khan Yunis	48.6	167
Rafah	43.6	137
Region		
West Bank	62.1	1334
Gaza Strip	46.6	929
Locality type		
Urban	55.1	1668
Rural	57.4	367
Camps	58.1	227
Mother's education		
None	53.7	156
Primary	56.0	1278
Secondary + above	55.8	829
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	51.8	475
Second	52.9	487
Middle	52.1	441
Fourth	55.5	438
Richest	67.6	421
State of Palestine	55.7	2262

Table ED.4 provides the percentage of children of primary school age 6 to 11 years who are attending primary or secondary¹² school. The majority of children of primary school age are attending school (93 percent) with no difference in among males and females. However, seven percent of the children are out of school when they are expected to be participating in school. The social economic status is associated with primary or secondary school attendance of children of primary school age, increasing from 90 percent in poorer households to 96 percent in richer households. Major differentials are noted at the regional level with 98 percent of children of primary school age attending school in the West Bank compared to 85 percent in the Gaza Strip.

¹² Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

Table ED.4: Primary school attendance

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (Net attendance ratio), State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Males		Females		Total	
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ^[1]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ^[1]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ^[1]	Number of children
Governorate						
Jenin	98.4	306	98.6	276	98.5	582
Tubas	90.6	61	100	51	94.9	112
Tulkarm	97.6	158	100	178	98.8	336
Nablus	99.7	348	98.8	330	99.3	679
Qalqiliya	99.3	115	97.8	115	98.5	229
Salfit	100	75	95.7	63	98.0	138
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	98.9	320	96.3	313	97.6	633
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	(95.6)	46	97.0	53	96.4	99
Jerusalem	98.7	427	97.8	383	98.3	810
Bethlehem	96.5	193	99.7	193	98.1	386
Hebron	97.7	647	98.2	628	98.0	1275
North Gaza	84.7	350	86.3	314	85.5	663
Gaza	88.0	592	85.6	614	86.8	1206
Deir El-Balah	84.2	245	82.0	246	83.1	491
Khan Yunis	85.6	354	82.9	355	84.2	709
Rafah	86.6	267	83.2	218	85.1	485
Region						
West Bank	98.2	2696	98.2	2582	98.2	5278
Gaza Strip	86.2	1808	84.3	1746	85.3	3554
Locality type						
Urban	92.0	3295	91.2	3175	91.6	6470
Rural	96.9	744	97.1	730	97.0	1474
Camps	97.2	466	95.8	422	96.5	888
Age at the beginning of scholastic year						
6	77.1	1119	74.8	1103	76.0	2221
7	98.2	1123	98.2	1115	98.2	2238
8	98.8	1113	99.0	1023	98.9	2136
9	99.2	1150	98.9	1087	99.0	2237
Mother's education						
No education	93.8	415	92.9	395	93.3	810
Primary	94.4	2500	93.7	2428	94.0	4928
Secondary + above	91.7	1589	90.8	1505	91.3	3094
Wealth index						
Poorest	90.4	884	89.8	948	90.1	1832
Second	92.4	967	92.1	911	92.2	1877
Third	93.3	914	92.0	840	92.7	1754
Fourth	93.9	876	94.4	839	94.1	1715
Richest	97.1	863	95.3	791	96.2	1654
State of Palestine	93.4	4504	92.6	4328	93.0	8832

() between 25-49 unweighted cases, to be interpreted with caution

(*) less than 25 unweighted case

The secondary school net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.5¹³. The results for secondary school are more striking than for primary school where 31 percent of the children are not attending school at all, and that only two third of the children of secondary school age are attending secondary school (69 percent). Of the remaining one third some of them are either out of school or attending primary school; three percent of the children of secondary school age are attending primary school when they should be attending secondary school while the remaining 26 percent are not attending school at all. It is worth noting that the secondary net attendance ratio for females (76 percent) is much higher than of males (62 percent). The data also reveal that the ratio of net attendance in secondary schools is higher in the Gaza Strip (73 percent) compared to 66 percent in the West Bank. This ratio was also highest in urban areas with 70 percent compared to Camps (67 percent) and 64 percent in rural areas. The results also show clear differentials at the level of the governorates where the lowest secondary school attendance ratio was seen in Salfit (57 percent) followed by Hebron with 61 percent then Qalqiliya, while the highest ratio was noted in Deir El Balah and Tulkarm with 76 percent, followed by Khan Yunis at 75 percent. The ratio for the remaining governorates ranged between 65 and 73 percent. Results also suggest an association between mother's education and wealth on secondary school net attendance ratio. This ratio is 52 percent for children whose mother's are not educated and increases to 76 percent for children whose mother's education have primary education and 85 percent for children whose mother's education is secondary or higher. Moreover; secondary school net attendance ratio increased from 56 percent in the poorest households to 84 percent in the richest households.

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), and percentage of children attending primary school, State of Palestine, 2010

Background Characteristics	Males			Females		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ^[1]	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ^[1]	Percent attending primary school	Number of children
Governorate						
Jenin	55.1	0.0	126	80.4	1.6	112
Tubas	(*)	(*)	21	(76.6)	(.0)	28
Tulkarm	70.3	0.0	83	82.1	1.1	79
Nablus	64.8	1.0	172	77.0	0.6	143
Qalqiliya	53.2	1.7	52	(79.2)	(4.5)	35
Salfit	(45.3)	(3.8)	46	(*)	(*)	23
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	55.2	0.6	163	77.0	0.0	132
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	16
Jerusalem	57.2	0.0	146	72.3	1.2	167
Bethlehem	65.8	0.0	103	73.3	0.0	82
Hebron	56.0	0.0	295	66.2	0.0	276
North Gaza	69.4	6.4	159	86.3	3.5	133
Gaza	62.1	6.0	281	79.2	5.7	236
Deir El-Balah	71.5	6.6	119	83.3	8.4	83
Khan Yunis	74.3	10.5	119	76.0	6.2	148
Rafah	66.7	6.5	105	74.4	7.9	80
Region						
West Bank	58.6	0.4	1219	74.2	0.7	1094
Gaza Strip	67.5	6.9	782	79.8	6.0	679

¹³ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), and percentage of children attending primary school, State of Palestine, 2010

Background Characteristics	Males			Females		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ^[1]	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ^[1]	Percent attending primary school	Number of children
Locality type						
Urban	63.8	3.4	1484	77.5	2.8	1288
Rural	57.2	1.9	344	71.8	1.6	302
Camps	57.4	0.9	173	75.5	3.8	183
Age at the beginning of scholastic year						
17	67.7	4.3	1050	81.7	4.7	913
18	55.9	1.5	951	70.7	0.5	860
Mother's education						
No education	42.4	5.9	113	65.4	9.8	81
Primary	67.0	5.8	345	85.4	6.6	294
Secondary + above	79.5	10.2	217	92.6	5.9	174
Mother is not in the household	(*)	(*)	19	(33.0)	(3.8)	47
Not specified	59.7	0.8	1307	74.1	0.7	1178
Wealth index						
Poorest	52.1	4.1	338	60.3	4.9	302
Second	50.8	4.9	372	69.8	4.2	334
Third	57.7	3.6	422	74.0	1.7	366
Fourth	68.0	2.2	433	83.1	2.2	366
Richest	77.9	0.6	436	89.7	1.1	405
State of Palestine	62.1	3.0	2001	76.3	2.7	1773

^[1] MICS indicator 7.5

() between 25-49 unweighted cases, to be interpreted with caution

(*) less than 25 unweighted case

Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

The primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table ED.5a. The primary completion rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

At the time of the survey, the primary school completion rate was 100 percent. Large differences were observed in the primary completion rate by geographical region with the lowest rates found in urban areas (97 percent) and increased to 106 percent in Camps and 107 in rural areas. The primary completion rate was higher in poorer households (113 percent) compared to richer ones (93 percent). The primary completion rate was 91 percent for children of uneducated mothers compared to 96 percent for those whose mothers have secondary or higher education.

About 100 percent of the children that completed successfully the last grade of primary school were found to be attending the first grade of secondary school. The transition rate for females and males is almost the same about 100 percent. Clear variation doesn't exist by region, wealth index and mother's education.

Table ED.7: Primary school completion and transition to secondary school

Net and Gross Primary school completion rate and transition to secondary school

Primary school completion rates and transition rate to secondary school, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Net Primary school completion rate	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school ^[2]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year
Governorate				
Jenin	105.4	156	100.0	136
Tubas	(104.3)	25	(100.0)	31
Tulkarm	97.5	91	100.0	81
Nablus	94.9	179	99.4	170
Qalqiliya	106.3	63	100.0	61
Salfit	(93.8)	39	(100.0)	32
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	85.8	174	99.4	171
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	(*)	18	(*)	17
Jerusalem	93.8	207	99.4	208
Bethlehem	90.3	94	100.0	103
Hebron	98.7	347	99.7	313
North Gaza	105.8	167	100.0	171
Gaza	104.5	285	99.3	279
Deir El-Balah	100.2	104	100.0	127
Khan Yunis	111.8	171	100.0	162
Rafah	103.2	115	100.0	96
Sex				
Males	100.1	1150	99.7	1120
Females	99.4	1087	99.7	1036
Locality type				
Urban	97.3	1633	99.7	1558
Rural	106.6	380	99.7	374
Camps	105.9	224	100	224
Mother's education				
No education	90.9	257	99.3	286
Primary	104.1	1254	99.8	1214
Secondary and above	95.5	726	100.0	653
Wealth index				
Poorest	112.9	421	99.8	497
Second	94.7	475	99.6	457
Third	100.7	460	99.7	401
Fourth	98.2	440	99.7	412
Richest	93.2	440	99.7	390
State of Palestine	99.8	2237	99.7	2156

() between 25-49 unweighted cases, to be interpreted with caution

(*) less than 25 unweighted case

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is provided in Table ED.6. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Notice that the ratios included here are obtained from net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The last ratios provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because in most of the cases the majority of over-aged children attending primary education tend to be boys. The table shows that gender parity for primary school is 0.99, indicating that girls and boys primary school attendance are similar. This index is higher (1.05) for secondary education, i.e. more girls attend primary school than boys. The advantage of girls is clearly pronounced when looking at background characteristics, like geographical regions, mothers' education or wealth index.

Table ED.8: Education gender parity

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ^[1]	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR ^[2]
Governorate						
Jenin	98.6	98.4	1.00	97.5	92.6	1.05
Tubas	100	90.6	1.10	97.3	85.9	1.13
Tulkarm	100	97.6	1.03	95.7	92.0	1.04
Nablus	98.8	99.7	0.99	96.9	91.8	1.06
Qalqiliya	97.8	99.3	0.98	91.2	92.4	0.99
Salfit	95.7	100	0.96	94.1	86.5	1.09
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	96.3	98.9	0.97	95.4	91.7	1.04
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	97.0	95.6	1.01	94.5	96.1	0.98
Jerusalem	97.8	98.7	0.99	94.3	93.0	1.01
Bethlehem	99.7	96.5	1.03	98.1	92.8	1.06
Hebron	98.2	97.7	1.01	94.5	87.7	1.08
North Gaza	86.3	84.7	1.02	88.0	85.1	1.03
Gaza	85.6	88.0	0.97	90.1	85.8	1.05
Deir El-Balah	82.0	84.2	0.97	91.0	86.4	1.05
Khan Yunis	82.9	85.6	0.97	89.3	84.0	1.06
Rafah	83.2	86.6	0.96	89.0	87.9	1.01
Locality type						
Urban	91.2	92.0	0.99	92.9	88.7	1.05
Rural	97.1	96.9	1.00	93.8	89.1	1.05
Camps	95.8	97.2	0.99	93.7	89.9	1.04
Mother's education						
No education	92.9	93.8	0.99	87.9	79.9	1.10
Primary	93.7	94.4	0.99	93.9	89.6	1.05
Secondary + above	90.8	91.7	0.99	95.6	92.3	1.04
Mother is not in the household	-	-	-	62.6	65.9	0.95
Wealth Index						
Poorest	89.8	90.4	.99	87.5	83.4	1.05
Second	92.1	92.4	1.00	92.9	86.7	1.07
Third	92.0	93.3	.99	92.5	88.8	1.04
Fourth	94.4	93.9	1.01	95.7	92.1	1.04
Richest	95.3	97.1	0.98	97.1	93.7	1.04
State of Palestine	92.6	93.4	0.99	93.1	88.9	1.05

^[1] MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1^[2] MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1

XII. Child Protection

Birth Registration

The International Convention on the Rights of the Child states that every child has the right to a name and a nationality and the right to protection from being deprived of his or her identity. Birth registration is a fundamental means of securing these rights for children. The World Fit for Children states the goal to develop systems to ensure the registration of every child at or shortly after birth, and fulfill his or her right to acquire a name and a nationality, in accordance with national laws and relevant international instruments. The indicator is the percentage of children under-5 years of age whose birth is registered.

Table CP.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register birth, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Has birth certificate		Has no birth certificate	Total registered ^[1]	Number of children	Children under age 5 whose birth is not registered	
	Seen	Not seen				Percent of children whose mother/caretaker knows how to register birth	Number of children without birth registration
Governorate							
Jenin	56.8	41.1	1.9	99.9	678	(*)	1
Tubas	43.9	51.7	3.9	99.4	151	(*)	1
Tulkarm	42.5	57.0	0.5	100	395	(*)	0
Nablus	47.8	49.1	2.9	99.8	855	(*)	2
Qalqiliya	59.2	40.5	0.3	100	302	(*)	0
Salfit	64.7	32.6	2.2	99.5	179	(*)	1
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	44.8	53.5	0.7	99.1	747	(*)	7
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	40.8	58.5	0.7	100	107	(*)	0
Jerusalem	50.9	46.9	0.8	98.7	794	(*)	11
Bethlehem	87.0	9.0	3.2	99.2	425	(*)	4
Hebron	62.4	35.6	1.3	99.3	1790	(*)	13
North Gaza	64.2	33.5	0.6	98.3	948	(*)	16
Gaza	49.4	48.4	1.3	99.0	1531	(*)	15
Deir El-Balah	93.7	6.0	0.0	99.7	623	(*)	2
Khan Yunis	76.8	21.6	0.9	99.3	962	(*)	7
Rafah	75.1	23.0	1.4	99.5	623	(*)	3
Region							
West bank	55.9	41.9	1.6	99.4	6423	(58.1)	38
Gaza Strip	67.3	30.9	0.9	99.1	4687	(27.8)	42
Locality type							
Urban	60.3	37.7	1.2	99.2	8072	43.7	65
Rural	54.7	42.5	2.1	99.4	1909	(*)	12
Camps	73.6	25.2	0.9	99.7	1129	(*)	4
Age in months							
0-11	59.1	33.7	5.6	98.4	2098	(68.6)	34
12-23	61.8	37.4	0.3	99.6	2107	(*)	9
24-35	61.6	37.2	0.4	99.2	2269	(*)	17
36-47	59.9	39.3	0.1	99.3	2283	(*)	16
48-59	61.2	38.4	0.3	99.8	2352	(*)	4

Table CP.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register birth, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Has birth certificate		Has no birth certificate	Total registered ^[1]	Number of children	Children under age 5 whose birth is not registered	
	Seen	Not seen				Percent of children whose mother/caretaker knows how to register birth	Number of children without birth registration
Mother's education							
No education	62.3	35.0	1.4	98.7	677	(*)	9
Primary	60.7	37.2	1.5	99.4	5616	(49.0)	35
Secondary+ above	60.5	37.7	1.0	99.2	4817	(37.9)	38
Wealth index							
Poorest	66.1	31.9	1.1	99.2	2483	(*)	21
Second	60.4	37.2	1.6	99.1	2561	(*)	22
Third	59.9	38.3	1.3	99.5	2273	(*)	12
Fourth	59.4	38.3	1.5	99.2	2129	(*)	18
Richest	55.9	42.7	0.9	99.5	1665	(*)	8
State of Palestine	60.7	37.3	1.3	99.3	11110	42.2	81

The births of almost all children under-five years have been registered (99 percent) (Table CP.1). There are no significant variations in birth registration across sex, age, geographical region, education categories or wealth. It should be noted that one percent of the children did not have birth certificates; birth certificates were observed for 61 percent of the children and was not observed for 37 percent.

Child Labour

Article 32 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child states: "States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development..." The World Fit for Children mentions nine strategies to combat child labour and the MDGs call for the protection of children against exploitation. In the PFS 2010 questionnaire, a number of questions addressed the issue of child labour, that is, children 5-14 years of age involved in labour activities.

A child is considered to be involved in child labour activities at the moment of the survey if during the week preceding the survey:

- Ages 5-11: at least one hour of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week.
- Ages 12-14: at least 14 hours of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week.

This definition allows differentiation between child labour and child work to identify the type of work that should be eliminated. As such, the estimate provided here is a minimum of the prevalence of child labour since some children may be involved in hazardous labour activities for a number of hours that could be less than the numbers specified in the criteria explained above. Table CP.2 presents the results of child labour by the type of work. Percentages do not add up to the total child labour as children may be involved in more than one type of work.

Table CP.2 presents the results of child labour by the type of work. The Palestinian Family Survey 2010 estimates that about 6 percent of children aged 5-14 years are involved in child labour. There are variations in child labour by background characteristics. More male children (7 percent) work compared to females (4 percent). Variations are prominent by geographical region where the highest number of children that are involved in child labour reside in the West Bank region (8 percent) and this drops to only three percent in Gaza Strip, and almost twice times in rural areas compared to urban and Camps; 10 percent and five percent respectively. Clear variation is noticed by governorate where the highest percentage of children involved in child labour is in Tubas governorate with 26 percent and decreased dramatically among Jenin governorate children with 13 percent, followed by 12 and 10 percent in Bethlehem and Nablus, while the lowest percentage is in Rafah and Khan Yunis governorates with 1 percent for each followed by 2 percent in (Ramallah and Al-Bireh) and Gaza governorates. Results show that child labour among children born to uneducated mothers is eight percent, decreasing to five percent among children born to mothers with secondary of higher education. Child labour rates are slightly higher among children of poorest households with eight percent compared to those of richest household which was five percent.

Table CP.2: Child Labour
Percentage of children by involvement in economic activity and household chores during the past week, according to age groups, and percentage of children age 5-14 involved in child labour, State of Palestine, 2010

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children age 5-11 involved in						Percentage of children age 12-14 involved in						Number of children age 5-11	Percentage of children age 12-14 involved in			Total child labour [1]	Number of children age 5-14		
	Economic activity			Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Child labour	Economic activity			Household Chores less than 28 hours	Household Chores for 28 hours or more	Child labour								
	Working outside household	Unpaid work	Working for family business				Working outside household	Unpaid work	Working for family business											
Sex																				
Male	1.0	2.7	5.3	8.1	39.6	0.2	8.2	7784	2.5	4.3	9.0	9.1	5.0	48.6	0.4	5.4	3282	7.4	11066	
Female	0.5	1.2	2.4	3.8	52.1	0.3	4.1	7454	0.5	1.7	3.3	4.0	1.2	74.8	2.8	3.9	3143	4.0	10597	
Governorate																				
Jenin	1.6	4.7	10.9	14.7	61.6	0.0	14.7	1017	4.0	5.0	18.6	15.0	8.8	80.0	1.6	10.4	424	13.4	1441	
Tubas	4.6	2.8	25.4	28.1	64.4	0.0	28.1	193	4.0	6.0	38.4	17.7	23.2	70.7	0.9	24.1	91	26.8	284	
Tulkarm	0.5	3.1	4.7	6.7	69.2	0.4	6.9	573	2.2	1.9	7.5	9.5	1.7	84.0	2.1	3.9	264	5.9	838	
Nablus	0.6	3.3	6.5	9.7	63.3	0.6	10.2	1156	2.2	2.8	11.8	8.9	6.9	68.8	2.7	9.5	486	10.0	1643	
Qalqiliya	0.9	0.2	1.9	2.8	41.6	0.4	3.2	392	0.9	2.0	3.8	3.9	1.9	66.9	0.0	1.9	174	2.8	566	
Salfit	0.0	1.1	10.0	11.1	46.9	0.0	11.1	238	1.9	11.3	8.6	19.5	2.4	61.6	0.0	2.4	89	8.7	327	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	0.0	0.1	1.6	1.6	51.3	0.0	1.6	1034	1.2	0.2	2.0	1.5	1.3	63.0	0.0	1.3	460	1.5	1494	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	0.5	0.0	3.6	4.0	46.8	0.0	4.0	158	2.1	0.0	8.9	0.0	10.0	71.4	0.0	10.0	74	6.0	232	
Jerusalem	1.4	2.3	2.0	5.0	45.8	0.0	5.0	1420	2.5	4.8	3.3	9.0	0.5	52.7	0.5	0.9	586	3.8	2006	
Bethlehem	2.8	5.0	6.3	13.3	66.3	0.7	13.7	659	2.2	9.0	7.7	12.0	5.5	82.4	1.5	6.8	277	11.7	936	
Hebron	1.1	1.2	6.1	7.7	46.1	0.4	8.0	2267	1.4	2.8	8.2	5.8	4.8	48.8	2.7	7.4	953	7.8	3219	
North Gaza	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	35.5	0.1	1.4	1184	0.5	1.1	2.1	1.6	1.1	62.1	0.6	1.7	526	1.5	1710	
Gaza	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.0	31.8	0.4	1.3	2148	0.9	0.4	1.5	1.8	1.1	59.5	2.5	3.6	863	2.0	3011	
Dier Al-Balah	1.1	9.8	5.3	14.3	39.1	0.0	14.3	826	0.5	11.9	8.9	18.4	1.0	59.8	0.7	1.8	364	10.4	1189	
Khan Yunis	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	36.5	0.3	0.5	1167	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	50.2	3.0	3.0	493	1.2	1660	
Rafah	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.8	27.3	0.0	0.8	806	1.8	1.5	0.9	3.0	0.9	54.7	0.6	1.5	301	1.0	1107	

Table CP.2: Child Labour
 Percentage of children by involvement in economic activity and household chores during the past week, according to age groups, and percentage of children age 5-14 involved in child labour, State of Palestine, 2010

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children age 5-11 involved in										Percentage of children age 12-14 involved in											
	Economic activity		Working for family business	Economic activity for at least one hour		Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Child Labour	Number of children age 5-11		Economic activity		Working for family business	Economic activity less than 14 hours		Economic activity for 14 hours or more	Household Chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Child labour	Number of children age 12-14		Total child labour [1]
Working outside household	Paid work	Unpaid work		Paid work	Unpaid work				Paid work	Unpaid work	Paid work	Unpaid work		Paid work	Unpaid work							
Region																						
West Bank	1.1	2.3	5.7	8.2	53.7	0.2	8.4	9108	2.1	3.6	8.8	8.3	4.6	63.9	1.5	6.1	3878	7.7	12986			
Gaza Strip	0.3	1.5	1.2	2.6	33.8	0.2	2.9	6130	0.7	2.2	2.4	4.0	0.8	57.7	1.7	2.6	2547	2.8	8677			
Locality type																						
Urban	0.8	1.7	3.2	5.0	44.8	0.2	5.2	11187	1.4	2.5	5.0	5.4	2.4	60.8	1.4	3.8	4681	4.8	15868			
Rural	0.5	2.2	8.1	10.2	52.8	0.2	10.4	2531	2.3	3.9	13.2	10.5	7.2	65.9	2.3	9.4	1130	10.1	3661			
Camps	1.6	3.3	2.2	6.2	40.5	0.2	6.4	1520	1.7	5.6	2.9	8.1	1.2	57.9	1.7	2.9	614	5.4	2134			
School Participation																						
Yes	0.8	2.1	4.0	6.1	48.2	0.3	6.4	14124	1.4	3.0	5.9	6.5	2.7	62.2	1.6	4.2	6249	5.7	20373			
No	0.2	0.5	3.0	3.7	13.9	0.0	3.7	1114	8.9	6.1	18.5	9.6	18.0	34.8	2.2	20.2	176	5.9	1290			
Mother's Education																						
None	0.3	2.0	6.1	8.0	44.0	0.5	8.6	1395	2.5	3.0	8.4	7.9	4.6	58.5	2.1	6.5	864	7.8	2259			
Primary	1.0	2.1	4.4	6.6	47.4	0.2	6.8	8305	1.6	3.5	6.9	7.1	3.4	60.6	1.6	4.9	3615	6.2	11919			
Secondary + above	0.7	1.9	2.9	4.9	47.7	0.2	5.0	5059	1.1	2.3	4.0	5.0	2.0	64.3	1.4	3.4	1946	4.6	7006			
Missing /Don't Know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	478	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	479			
Wealth Index																						
Poorest	1.0	2.1	5.8	8.3	43.7	0.2	8.4	3226	1.9	3.0	9.1	7.6	5.2	56.9	1.9	7.1	1356	8.0	4583			
Second	0.5	2.5	3.7	5.5	42.2	0.3	5.8	3223	1.5	3.9	5.1	6.5	2.2	60.7	1.6	3.7	1271	5.2	4494			
Middle	0.6	1.8	3.3	5.3	44.2	0.2	5.5	3036	1.6	3.2	7.0	7.5	3.1	62.0	1.6	4.6	1273	5.2	4309			
Fourth	0.8	1.9	3.1	5.4	46.7	0.2	5.6	2963	1.1	2.8	5.2	5.9	2.3	61.8	1.9	4.2	1253	5.2	4216			
Richest	1.1	1.4	3.4	5.2	52.5	0.2	5.3	2789	1.7	2.3	4.5	5.2	2.7	66.0	1.0	3.7	1272	4.8	4061			
State of Palestine	0.8	2.0	3.9	6.0	45.7	0.2	6.2	15238	1.6	3.1	6.2	6.6	3.1	61.4	1.6	4.7	6425	5.7	21663			

Table CP.2: Child Labour
 Percentage of children by involvement in economic activity and household chores during the past week, according to age groups, and percentage of children age 5-14 involved in child labour, State of Palestine, 2010

Background Characteristics	Percentage of children age 5-11 involved in										Percentage of children age 12-14 involved in						Number of children age 12-14	Total child labour [1]	Number of children age 5-14 years
	Economic activity				Child Labour			Economic activity for at least one hour			Economic activity less than 14 hours			Economic activity for 14 hours or more					
	Working out-side household		Working for family business		Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Child Labour	Working out-side household		Working for family business		Household Chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Child labour					
	Paid work	Unpaid work	Paid work	Unpaid work															
School Participation																			
Yes	0.8	2.1	4.0	6.1	48.2	0.3	6.4	14124	1.4	3.0	5.9	6.5	2.7	62.2	1.6	4.2	6249	5.7	20373
No	0.2	0.5	3.0	3.7	13.9	0.0	3.7	1114	8.9	6.1	18.5	9.6	18.0	34.8	2.2	20.2	176	5.9	1290
Mother's Education																			
None	0.3	2.0	6.1	8.0	44.0	0.5	8.6	1395	2.5	3.0	8.4	7.9	4.6	58.5	2.1	6.5	864	7.8	2259
Primary	1.0	2.1	4.4	6.6	47.4	0.2	6.8	8305	1.6	3.5	6.9	7.1	3.4	60.6	1.6	4.9	3615	6.2	11919
Secondary + above	0.7	1.9	2.9	4.9	47.7	0.2	5.0	5059	1.1	2.3	4.0	5.0	2.0	64.3	1.4	3.4	1946	4.6	7006
Missing /Don't Know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	478	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	479
Wealth Index																			
Poorest	1.0	2.1	5.8	8.3	43.7	0.2	8.4	3226	1.9	3.0	9.1	7.6	5.2	56.9	1.9	7.1	1356	8.0	4583
Second	0.5	2.5	3.7	5.5	42.2	0.3	5.8	3223	1.5	3.9	5.1	6.5	2.2	60.7	1.6	3.7	1271	5.2	4494
Middle	0.6	1.8	3.3	5.3	44.2	0.2	5.5	3036	1.6	3.2	7.0	7.5	3.1	62.0	1.6	4.6	1273	5.2	4309
Fourth	0.8	1.9	3.1	5.4	46.7	0.2	5.6	2963	1.1	2.8	5.2	5.9	2.3	61.8	1.9	4.2	1253	5.2	4216
Richest	1.1	1.4	3.4	5.2	52.5	0.2	5.3	2789	1.7	2.3	4.5	5.2	2.7	66.0	1.0	3.7	1272	4.8	4061
State of Palestine	0.8	2.0	3.9	6.0	45.7	0.2	6.2	15238	1.6	3.1	6.2	6.6	3.1	61.4	1.6	4.7	6425	5.7	21663

Table CP.3 presents the percentage of children age 5-14 years involved in child labour who are attending school and percentage of children age 5-14 years attending school who are involved in child labour. Of the 94 percent of the children 5-14 years of age attending school, six percent are also involved in child labour activities. On the other hand, out of the six percent of the children who are involved in child labour, almost all of them are also attending school (94 percent).

Table CP.3: Child labour and school attendance

Percentage of children age 5-14 years involved in child labour who are attending school, and percentage of children age 5-14 years attending school who are involved in child labour, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percentage of children involved in child labour	Percentage of children attending school	Number of children age 5-14 years	Percentage of child labourers who are attending school ^[1]	Number of children age 5-14 years involved in child labour	Percentage of children attending school who are involved in child labour ^[2]	Number of children age 5-14 years attending school
Governorate							
Jenin	13.4	96.1	1441	98.1	193	13.7	1384
Tubas	26.8	91.4	284	82.9	76	24.3	259
Tulkarm	5.9	97.2	838	97.8	50	6.0	814
Nablus	10.0	96.2	1643	95.3	165	9.9	1579
Qalqiliya	2.8	95.1	566	(*)	16	2.6	538
Salfit	8.7	94.1	327	(*)	29	8.3	308
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	1.5	94.2	1494	(*)	22	.9	1407
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	6.0	93.8	232	(*)	14	6.4	218
Jerusalem	3.8	93.6	2006	98.2	76	4.0	1878
Bethlehem	11.7	93.5	936	93.9	109	11.7	875
Hebron	7.8	92.6	3219	92.0	252	7.8	2980
North Gaza	1.5	92.3	1710	(91.3)	25	1.5	1578
Gaza	2.0	94.0	3011	95.5	60	2.0	2830
Deir El-Balah	10.4	94.1	1189	96.8	124	10.7	1120
Khan Yunis	1.2	94.5	1660	(*)	21	1.3	1569
Rafah	1.0	93.5	1107	(*)	11	1.0	1035
Region							
West Bank	7.7	94.3	12986	93.3	1001	7.6	12241
Gaza Strip	2.8	93.7	8677	95.9	241	2.8	8132
Sex							
Males	7.4	93.7	11066	93.4	816	7.3	10373
Females	4.0	94.4	10597	94.6	426	4.0	10000
Locality type							
Urban	4.8	94.3	15868	95.6	758	4.8	14956
Rural	10.1	92.4	3661	88.5	369	9.7	3383
Camps	5.4	95.3	2134	99.2	116	5.6	2034
Age in years							
5-11	6.2	92.7	15238	95.6	941	6.4	14124
12-14	4.7	97.3	6425	88.2	301	4.2	6249
Mother's education							
No education	7.8	91.1	2259	80.0	176	6.8	2058
Primary	6.2	96.3	11919	95.1	744	6.2	11483
Secondary + above	4.6	97.5	7006	98.4	322	4.6	6831
Don't know/Missing	0.0	0.2	479	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

Table CP.3: Child labour and school attendance

Percentage of children age 5-14 years involved in child labour who are attending school, and percentage of children age 5-14 years attending school who are involved in child labour, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percentage of children involved in child labour	Percentage of children attending school	Number of children age 5-14 years	Percentage of child labourers who are attending school ^[1]	Number of children age 5-14 years involved in child labour	Percentage of children attending school who are involved in child labour ^[2]	Number of children age 5-14 years attending school
Wealth index							
Poorest	8.0	90.4	4583	87.8	369	7.8	4142
Second	5.2	94.1	4494	95.0	233	5.2	4231
Third	5.2	93.9	4309	95.3	225	5.3	4044
Fourth	5.2	95.4	4216	96.5	219	5.3	4022
Richest	4.8	96.9	4061	99.0	195	4.9	3935
State of Palestine	5.7	94.0	21663	93.8	1242	5.7	20373

^[1] MICS indicator 8.3

^[2] MICS indicator 8.4

() between 25-49 unweighted cases, to be interpreted with caution

(*) less than 25 cases

Child Discipline

As stated in A World Fit for Children, “children must be protected against any acts of violence ...” and the Millennium Declaration calls for the protection of children against abuse, exploitation and violence. In the PFS 2010 in the State of Palestine, mothers/caretakers of children age 2-14 years were asked a series of questions on the ways parents tend to use to discipline their children when they misbehave. Note that for the child discipline module, one child aged 2-14 per household was selected randomly during fieldwork. Out of these questions, the two indicators used to describe aspects of child discipline are: 1) the number of children 2-14 years that experience psychological aggression as punishment or minor physical punishment or severe physical punishment; and 2) the number of parents/caretakers of children 2-14 years of age that believe that in order to raise their children properly, they need to physically punish them.

Table CP.4: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 2-14 years according to method of disciplining the child, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percentage of children age 2-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 2-14 years	Respondent believes that the child needs to be physically punished	Respondents to the child discipline module
	Only nonviolent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ^[1]			
			Any	Severe				
Governorate								
Jenin	4.2	91.8	82.9	36.5	95.5	631	16.5	673
Tubas	1.7	96.9	88.2	40.1	98.3	125	25.9	129
Tulkarm	5.2	89.1	80.7	23.9	94.3	362	12.0	414
Nablus	4.0	92.9	79.2	21.4	95.3	729	20.5	818
Qalqiliya	4.3	90.5	75.5	25.9	94.6	257	24.4	254
Salfit	6.7	90.1	72.8	25.3	93.0	151	34.9	160
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	8.1	86.9	72.0	18.8	90.9	662	26.1	739
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	1.8	90.4	75.0	19.9	97.6	98	18.7	105
Jerusalem	9.2	87.0	63.9	16.7	89.8	841	18.8	949
Bethlehem	5.0	89.3	74.8	20.2	93.2	393	12.3	454
Hebron	3.9	91.0	78.7	26.9	94.0	1432	18.3	1382
North Gaza	3.1	92.0	74.5	28.7	93.8	753	25.9	663
Gaza	4.9	90.2	74.6	32.4	91.9	1314	19.1	1160
Deir El-Balah	5.8	89.0	75.7	29.7	92.6	523	20.6	487
Khan Yunis	12.8	81.3	74.5	19.8	86.4	745	27.4	649
Rafah	4.2	92.1	84.6	40.8	95.3	480	31.1	420
Region								
West Bank	5.4	90.1	75.9	24.2	93.5	5680	19.4	6077
Gaza Strip	6.1	88.9	76.0	29.9	91.7	3816	23.8	3379
Sex								
Males	4.8	90.6	78.3	28.2	93.7	4850	21.5	5000
Females	6.6	88.6	73.5	24.8	91.8	4646	20.4	4456

Table CP.4: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 2-14 years according to method of disciplining the child, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percentage of children age 2-14 years who experienced:				Number of children age 2-14 years	Respondent believes that the child needs to be physically punished	Respondent believes that the child needs to be physically punished	Respondents to the child discipline module
	Only nonviolent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment					
			Any	Severe				
Locality type								
Urban	5.8	89.7	75.2	26.2	92.6	6927	21.1	6914
Rural	5.3	89.4	77.1	25.9	93.1	1632	20.2	1640
Camps	5.4	89.4	79.2	29.7	93.5	937	21.4	901
Age in years								
2-4	5.1	87.8	79.9	25.7	92.2	2242	20.6	2440
5-9	4.6	91.6	80.5	29.6	94.4	3712	22.3	3446
10-14	7.1	88.7	68.7	23.8	91.4	3542	19.9	3570
Education Head of household								
No education	5.9	88.6	78.0	31.4	92.1	1108	na	na
Primary	4.3	90.9	79.1	27.6	94.3	4792	na	na
Secondary + above	7.4	88.2	71.2	23.6	90.9	3587	na	na
Don't know/missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	na	na
Respondent's education								
No education	na	na	na	na	na	na	23.3	935
Primary	na	na	na	na	na	na	21.1	4960
Secondary and above	na	na	na	na	na	na	20.2	3561
Wealth index								
Poorest	5.9	88.5	79.8	34.6	92.3	2034	24.7	1746
Second	4.5	91.4	79.3	28.7	94.0	2009	22.0	1866
Third	5.6	90.1	76.5	27.3	93.0	1896	20.7	1898
Fourth	5.8	89.5	74.8	23.4	92.7	1846	19.1	1936
Richest	6.8	88.6	68.2	16.9	91.6	1712	18.8	2009
State of Palestine	5.7	89.6	76.0	26.5	92.8	9496	21.0	9456

Around 93 percent of children age 2-14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their mothers/caretakers or other household members during the past month preceding the survey. More importantly, 27 percent of children were subjected to severe physical punishment. It is of importance also to indicate that although very few parents/caretakers believe that in order to raise their children properly, they need to physically punish them (21 percent), and the prevalent practice negates this view showing an interesting contrast of beliefs and the actual prevalence of physical discipline.

Male children were more subjected to both minor and severe physical discipline (78 and 28 percent respectively) than female children (74 and 25 percent respectively). Generally, background characteristics showed slight association with child discipline where older children and children living in poorer households were more likely to be subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment, but differences for severe physical discipline were small. It is also important to note that fewer parents/caretakers believe that they need to resort to physical or psychological punishments to raise their children (21 percent) compared to 79 percent who believe the contrary in practice.

Early Marriage

Marriage before the age of 18 is a reality for many young girls. According to UNICEF's worldwide estimates, over 64 million women age 20-24 were married/in union before the age of 18. Factors that influence child marriage rates include: the state of the country's civil registration system, which provides proof of age for children; the existence of an adequate legislative framework with an accompanying enforcement mechanism to address cases of child marriage; and the existence of customary or religious laws that condone the practice.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner.

The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women mentions the right to protection from child marriage in article 16, which states: "The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage..." While marriage is not considered directly in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, child marriage is linked to other rights - such as the right to express their views freely, the right to protection from all forms of abuse, and the right to be protected from harmful traditional practices - and is frequently addressed by the Committee on the Rights of the Child. Other international agreements related to child marriage are the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa. Child marriage was also identified by the Pan-African Forum against the Sexual Exploitation of Children as a type of commercial sexual exploitation of children.

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which girls become sexually active. Women who are married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life. Pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19, particularly among the youngest of this cohort.

Two of the indicators are to estimate the percentage of women married before 15 years of age and percentage married before 18 years of age. The percentage of women married at various ages is provided in Table CP.5. About five percent of women aged 15-49 got married before the age 15 years; five percent in urban areas, four percent in rural areas and three percent in Camps, while the percentage for those married before 18 years is about 36 percent; slightly higher in Gaza Strip with 38 percent compared to 34 percent in the West Bank, while it is 32 percent among Camps women, 34 percent among rural women and 36 percent among urban women.

Table CP.5: Early marriage
 Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 years who first married before their 15th and 18th birthdays, State of Palestine, 2010

Age in years	Urban				Rural				Camps				West Bank				Gaza				State of Palestine															
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15			
15-19	7.1	216	.	0	11.1	44	.	0	10.2	34	.	0	8.7	154	.	0	7.3	140	.	0	8.0	294	.	0	8.0	294	.	0	7.3	140	.	0	7.3	140	.	0
20-24	4.3	1264	39.5	1264	4.3	233	42.9	233	4.6	157	44.0	157	4.7	984	40.2	984	3.7	670	40.7	670	4.3	1654	40.4	1654	4.3	1654	40.4	1654	3.7	670	40.7	670	4.3	1654	40.4	1654
25-29	3.9	1650	34.5	1650	2.9	376	33.2	376	1.8	196	30.9	196	3.4	1369	33.6	1369	3.8	853	34.5	853	3.6	2222	33.9	2222	3.6	2222	33.9	2222	3.8	853	34.5	853	3.6	2222	33.9	2222
30-34	4.7	1580	36.8	1580	4.1	359	29.7	359	2.2	207	27.7	207	3.8	1372	32.0	1372	5.3	774	39.6	774	4.4	2146	34.7	2146	4.4	2146	34.7	2146	5.3	774	39.6	774	4.4	2146	34.7	2146
35-39	5.3	1338	42.0	1338	3.8	355	36.1	355	2.6	181	35.5	181	4.8	1217	37.7	1217	4.7	657	45.0	657	4.7	1874	40.3	1874	4.7	1874	40.3	1874	4.8	1217	37.7	1217	4.7	657	45.0	657
40-44	5.8	1140	31.8	1140	5.6	266	30.1	266	1.5	156	25.1	156	4.7	1012	29.8	1012	6.4	550	32.8	550	5.3	1562	30.8	1562	5.3	1562	30.8	1562	6.4	550	32.8	550	5.3	1562	30.8	1562
45-49	5.1	965	32.0	965	4.6	224	33.8	224	4.9	108	29.5	108	5.2	860	33.0	860	4.5	436	30.2	436	5.0	1296	32.1	1296	5.0	1296	32.1	1296	4.5	436	30.2	436	5.0	1296	32.1	1296
Total	4.8	8152	36.3	7936	4.3	1856	33.9	1812	3.0	1040	32.1	1006	4.4	6968	34.3	6814	4.8	4080	37.6	3939	4.6	11048	35.5	10754	4.6	11048	35.5	10754	4.8	4080	37.6	3939	4.6	11048	35.5	10754

XIII. HIV/AIDS

Knowledge about HIV Transmission and Misconceptions about HIV/AIDS

One of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission. Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse young people and hinder prevention efforts.

Different regions are likely to have variations in misconceptions although some appear to be universal (for example that sharing food can transmit HIV or mosquito bites can transmit HIV). The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV. The indicators to measure this goal as well as the MDG of reducing HIV infections by half include improving the level of knowledge of HIV and its prevention, and changing behaviours to prevent further spread of the disease. HIV modules were administered to women 15-49 years of age in the State of Palestine.

One indicator which is both an MDG and UNGASS indicator is the percent of young women who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. In the Palestinian Family Survey 2010 all women who have heard of AIDS were asked whether they knew of the three main ways of preventing HIV transmission – having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time and abstaining from sex.

The results are presented in Table HA.1 for women age 15-49. The majority of the interviewed women (95 percent) have heard of AIDS. However, the percentage of women who know of both main ways of preventing HIV transmission is only eight percent. HIV transmission by geographical regions indicated that a lower percentage of comprehensive knowledge was found in the Gaza Strip (6 percent), compared to the West Bank (9 percent). The results show that comprehensive knowledge is seven percent in rural areas and Camps compared to urban areas where it was eight percent. It is also noted that the percentage is higher among women in wealthier households than among women from poor families, as it was 12 percent among women from the richest households compared with 5 percent of women from the poorest households.

The results show that 72 percent of women 15-49 years know that “having only one uninfected sex partner”, and 40 percent of women know of using a condom every time you engage in sex,” are the main ways of preventing HIV transmission. There are differences in the degree of knowledge by geographic regions and education level of women, with the number women knowing that HIV transmission can be prevented by having a relationship with one faithful uninfected partner is higher in the Gaza Strip (9 percent) compared to women in the West Bank with six percent. Very little difference was noted for comprehensive HIV knowledge among women in Camps and rural areas which was seven percent and eight percent in urban areas. Knowledge that “having only one uninfected sex partner”, was also correlated with wealth index, decreasing from 80 percent among the richest households women to 39 percent among poorest women. The data indicates that knowledge of the use of condoms as a method of prevention varied depending on the geographic region and education levels of women, where level of knowledge was found to be slightly lower among women in the Gaza Strip women than women in the West Bank women i.e. 39 compared with 41 percent in the West Bank.

The results show that the proportion of women 15-49 years of age, who know that a single faithful partner and the use of condom as ways of prevention of transmission of the disease, is 35 percent. Differences exist according to marital status and women education, the highest proportion found among ever married or married women compared with not married. These percentages were 40 percent and 25 percent respectively. The percentage is also higher among women who have education levels of secondary and above with 43 percent compared with 22 percent among women with no education.

The results for women age 15-24 are separately presented in Table HA.2. There are no differences among young women aged 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS (96 percent) and who know of both main ways of preventing HIV transmission (29 percent) when comparing with the age group 15-49 years. Differentials of these indicators by background characteristics such as geographical regions, level of education and wealth, are generally similar to those for age group 15-49 years.

Table HA.1.: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, State of Palestine, 2010

Governorate	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:	Percentage who know that HIV can have the AIDS virus	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ⁽¹⁾	Number of women	
					Mosquito bites	Super-natural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS				
Jenin	97.6	73.6	43.8	37.5	47.5	44.5	76.1	64.9	17.2	7.5	1,058
Tubas	98.2	74.9	38.1	32.4	43.1	40.9	78.7	64.0	15.2	6.3	222
Tulkarm	94.3	73.5	32.0	28.2	56.0	32.3	74.3	63.7	16.6	6.2	705
Nablus	97.4	78.4	39.9	35.7	62.0	37.6	75.4	61.7	17.4	8.1	1,304
Qalqilyia	98.9	59.0	34.1	24.2	53.9	34.8	70.8	60.8	12.3	3.7	382
Salfit	98.7	79.5	43.5	41.3	45.8	28.5	68.4	67.7	13.5	8.7	235
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	94.3	79.7	35.2	31.5	59.0	38.6	73.6	69.4	22.3	7.1	1,130
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	95.7	85.0	42.8	41.9	54.4	29.5	71.2	71.7	14.9	8.2	164
Jerusalem	95.6	72.1	45.4	38.7	67.9	42.5	83.7	68.2	27.3	12.8	1,346
Bethlehem	92.7	78.7	40.4	37.1	62.6	34.3	75.6	58.9	19.3	9.3	663
Hebron	95.4	65.0	45.4	35.7	63.0	39.0	77.5	59.2	21.9	10.2	2,254
North Gaza	94.5	44.8	37.4	28.0	63.4	47.2	80.6	62.0	29.2	5.6	1,128
Gaza	90.8	76.2	42.9	38.7	55.5	30.7	72.2	59.2	12.5	5.7	1,813

Table HA.1.: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^[1]	Number of women
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
Deir El-Balah	97.4	65.9	40.9	37.4	56.4	48.5	83.9	64.6	25.6	8.7	756
Khan Yunis	92.9	73.8	31.6	28.7	57.5	40.1	74.1	62.0	20.5	7.3	1,020
Rafah	95.8	86.8	40.4	37.6	42.8	37.2	69.8	54.4	10.8	5.3	718
Region											
West Bank	95.8	72.9	41.2	35.1	59.4	38.5	76.5	63.6	20.1	8.8	9,462
Gaza Strip	93.5	69.2	39.0	34.3	55.9	39.2	75.6	60.4	19.1	6.3	5,435
Locality type											
Urban	95.4	72.3	41.5	35.6	60.4	39.3	77.4	62.4	20.6	8.3	10,825
Rural	92.4	67.5	36.9	32.1	51.2	35.2	68.2	59.3	17.1	7.3	2,576
Camps	96.6	73.2	38.3	33.5	53.8	40.7	81.1	68.2	18.1	6.5	1,497

Table HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge [1]	Number of women	
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Super-natural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS				
Age in years												
15-19	94.7	64.0	27.4	22.9	58.6	40.2	76.5	60.1	19.6	5.1	3,606	
20-24	96.4	73.7	43.4	37.4	61.5	41.0	80.8	65.5	22.6	9.7	2,951	
25-29	95.9	75.3	45.6	39.7	58.0	39.5	76.9	62.8	19.8	8.6	2,280	
30-34	95.4	74.7	46.7	40.6	57.7	38.0	76.0	63.2	18.7	9.6	1,936	
35-39	94.8	74.9	44.6	38.7	57.3	38.9	75.3	64.3	20.0	8.9	1,645	
40-44	93.4	72.5	44.9	38.9	56.5	33.8	70.3	62.2	17.9	8.1	1,366	
45-49	92.0	71.0	40.9	35.4	51.9	33.8	70.3	57.4	16.2	6.3	1,113	
Marital status												
Married or ever married	95.1	74.6	46.3	40.1	57.2	37.1	75.3	62.2	18.7	8.7	9,770	
Never married	94.8	65.8	29.1	24.7	60.0	42.0	77.8	62.9	21.7	6.4	5,127	
Education												
No education	78.9	48.5	27.4	21.6	38.2	36.3	72.8	58.5	16.6	5.7	8,196	
Primary	94.1	67.6	36.2	30.3	54.2	44.2	84.8	71.6	25.7	11.6	5,886	
Secondary + above	98.5	80.1	48.1	42.9	66.4	44.2	84.8	71.6	25.7	11.6	5,886	

Table HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge [1]	Number of women	
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Super-natural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS				
Wealth index												
Poorest	88.5	62.4	34.1	29.4	50.1	33.9	64.3	50.7	15.7	5.1	2,789	
Second	94.2	66.8	37.8	32.2	56.1	39.1	73.4	59.4	18.6	6.5	2,945	
Third	95.5	71.2	40.8	34.7	57.1	39.5	76.6	61.5	19.4	7.7	3,089	
Fourth	97.7	76.2	43.3	37.2	59.0	38.9	81.1	66.4	18.7	7.8	3,086	
Richest	98.6	80.2	45.3	39.9	67.8	42.1	84.6	73.3	26.1	12.2	2,990	
State of Palestine	95.0	71.5	40.4	34.8	58.1	38.8	76.2	62.4	19.7	7.9	14,898	

[1] MICS indicator 9.1

Table HA.2: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge among young people
 Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, State of Palestine, 2010

Governorate	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^[1]	Number of women
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Sub-pertinatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
Jenin	98.8	75.8	40.3	35.4	50.5	48.4	81.6	66.6	17.8	6.8	443
Tubas	98.9	75.2	29.1	24.8	44.4	40.2	80.9	64.0	13.6	6.0	90
Tulkarm	94.5	70.3	24.7	21.9	60.2	30.7	76.2	61.6	15.6	4.4	325
Nablus	96.9	76.8	31.7	28.6	62.6	39.5	79.0	59.2	17.9	7.7	562
Qalqilyia	99.2	56.3	33.3	20.9	58.8	39.6	76.1	62.7	13.7	3.7	160
Salfit	100	80.9	32.7	32.7	51.6	29.9	76.7	73.7	20.5	11.7	93
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	95.4	76.5	29.5	25.6	62.9	40.7	73.8	71.7	24.8	5.1	465
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	98.1	87.3	30.0	30.0	51.2	32.0	75.6	73.0	15.2	5.6	66
Jerusalem	96.3	69.8	47.4	38.7	69.1	45.0	87.1	68.6	28.5	13.8	542
Bethlehem	91.3	76.9	35.6	33.0	64.8	36.1	76.6	61.4	20.0	8.0	244
Hebron	95.7	62.6	41.4	31.5	68.0	41.4	80.6	60.8	24.7	9.9	1,052
North Gaza	95.9	39.8	29.6	22.9	64.7	52.7	84.4	62.7	32.5	5.6	566
Gaza	90.4	72.1	36.2	32.3	54.7	31.2	72.0	57.1	11.2	3.8	819
Deir El-Balah	99.2	56.9	26.5	25.6	58.2	49.1	84.2	69.1	30.2	5.5	337
Khan Yunis	93.1	70.4	26.8	24.8	54.0	37.6	73.7	59.8	19.0	7.9	461
Rafah	97.1	85.2	33.2	30.1	43.1	38.1	70.0	52.0	11.1	5.2	331

Table HA.2: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission among young people
 Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^[1]	Number of women	
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Sharing food with someone with AIDS	Su-per-natural means				
Region												
West Bank	96.2	70.9	36.7	30.6	62.5	40.6	79.7	64.2	21.6	8.3	4,043	
Gaza Strip	94.2	64.2	31.3	27.6	55.8	40.5	76.5	59.8	20.0	5.4	2,514	
Locality Type												
Urban	95.8	68.5	35.8	30.2	62.2	41.4	79.5	62.0	22.0	7.9	4,753	
Rural	93.4	66.2	32.0	27.5	54.1	36.7	72.0	61.2	18.8	6.3	1,101	
Camps	96.5	70.9	30.8	27.2	53.6	40.7	81.6	68.3	17.3	3.8	704	
Age in years												
15-19	94.7	64.0	27.4	22.9	58.6	40.2	76.5	60.1	19.6	5.1	3,606	
20-24	96.4	73.7	43.4	37.4	61.5	41.0	80.8	65.5	22.6	9.7	2,951	
Marital status												
Married or ever married	95.5	73.9	46.9	40.2	59.2	38.0	78.4	61.3	20.2	9.5	2,184	
Never married	95.5	65.6	28.5	24.0	60.3	41.9	78.4	63.2	21.3	6.0	4,373	
Education												
No education	69.5	28.7	17.5	13.9	32.7	31.4	47.9	28.9	10.9	2.0	65	
Primary	93.9	64.2	29.5	24.5	56.2	38.7	74.8	58.4	18.0	5.1	3,972	
Secondary + above	98.5	75.9	43.0	37.6	66.5	43.8	84.9	70.0	25.8	10.6	2,521	

Table HA.2: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission among young people
 Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^[1]	Number of women
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
Wealth index	95.5	68.4	34.6	29.4	59.9	40.6	78.4	62.5	20.9	7.2	6,557
Poorest	90.4	60.9	29.8	25.5	54.1	37.0	68.6	51.8	17.6	4.8	1,215
Second	95.0	64.7	32.9	28.3	57.2	41.5	77.7	62.4	20.7	6.7	1,315
Third	95.6	67.9	35.1	29.6	61.9	42.0	78.2	61.6	22.1	7.8	1,439
Fourth	97.8	72.4	37.4	31.5	58.8	39.6	83.6	65.2	17.8	6.5	1,364
Richest	98.2	75.7	37.5	32.1	67.6	42.6	83.4	71.6	26.7	10.1	1,224
State of Palestine	95.5	68.4	34.6	29.4	59.9	40.6	78.4	62.5	20.9	7.2	6,557

[1] MICS indicator 9.2; MDG indicator 6.3

Table HA.2 also present the percent of women aged 15-24 years who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions among Palestinians living in the State of Palestine, that HIV can be transmitted by sharing food with someone with AIDS and that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites or super natural powers. Of the interviewed women aged 15-24 years, 21 percent reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be infected, results in this regard show variations by region and geographical areas women education and wealth index, where the percentage in the West Bank is about 22 percent compared with 20 percent in Gaza Strip, while the percentage was the lowest in Camps compared with women in urban and rural areas which were 17 percent compared to 19 percent in rural and 22 percent in urban areas. With regard to women's education, the percentage among women who have no educational is 11 percent compared with 18 percent among women who have primary education increasing to 26 percent among women who have secondary education and above,. The knowledge levels among women of poorest households are 18 percent compared to 27 percent among women of the richest households.

Knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is fairly low and the data shows that there are differences by geographical regions, locality, level of education, and wealth. Results indicate that the proportion of women who know that that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with someone with AIDS was 22 percent in the West Bank compared to 20 percent in Gaza Strip. The difference was more marked among women living in Camps (17 percent), rural areas (19 percent) and urban areas (22 percent). When comparing by education level of women, it ranged from 11 percent among women with no education and increased to 18 percent among women with primary and preparatory education and was highest for women with secondary or higher education (26 percent). The rate also showed a marked difference between women living in poorest households (18 percent) and richest households (27 percent).

Women who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention include women who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, and who reject the two most common misconceptions. Tables HA.1 and HA.2 also present the percentage of women with comprehensive knowledge. Comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is still fairly low although there are differences by misconception. Forty one percent of women aged 15-49 were found to know that HIV does not transmit by mosquito bites while 63 percent believed that HIV does not transmit by sharing food and 60 percent of women know that a healthy looking person can be infected. Results also showed that 78 percent of women believed that HIV cannot be transmitted by super natural means. As expected, the percent of women with misconceptions differ according to geographic area and with the woman's education level. Women who know that sharing food with an HIV patient does not transmit the illness in the West Bank was 64 percent compared to 60 percent in Gaza Strip. Results showed that knowledge of women in Camps is higher in Camps with 68 percent compared to urban areas with 62 percent and rural areas with 61 percent. On the educational level, the lowest level was seen among women without any education (29 percent), 58 percent for women with primary education, and it peaked for women with secondary or higher education at 70 percent.

It is noted that among women 15-24 years, knowledge that a healthy person may carry the HIV virus, and also rejecting the two most common misconceptions differs according to geographic area, level of education, and wealth index. The percentage of women knowing that healthy person may carry the virus was 56 percent in Gaza Strip compared to 63 percent in the West Bank. In rural regions and Camps it was 54 percent each while it reached 62 percent in urban regions. It is very evident that this knowledge is related to the level of woman's education, 33 percent of women with no education in this age group have knowledge about HIV, this number increases to 56 percent of women with primary education and 67 percent of women with secondary education or higher. Sixty seven percent of women in richest households have knowledge compared to 54 percent in poorest households. HA.2 presents the percentage of women who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV. The comprehensive knowledge of prevention and transmission of HIV is considerably low despite the existing differences according to place of residence. Overall, the rate of women with comprehensive knowledge is 7 percent. As expected, the rate of women knowing the two main methods of prevention increases with the level of woman's education (Figure HA.1). The rate of women with comprehensive knowledge and have no education was two percent, increasing to five percent of women with primary education and 11 percent of women with secondary education or higher. It is also noted that there are differences in comprehensive knowledge according to geographic area, as knowledge level was lower in the Gaza Strip (5 percent) compared to the West Bank (8 percent). The percentage of comprehensive knowledge in Camps was four percent increasing to six percent in rural areas and to around eight percent in urban areas.

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding.

The level of knowledge among women age 15-24 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Table HA.3. About 89 percent of women know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. There are no significant differences by geographical regions. The impact of education on this knowledge is also clear with the percentage rising from 59 percent among women who have no education to 87 percent among those with primary education and increasing dramatically to 93 percent among those with secondary or higher education. Wealth index also is positively correlated with knowledge of the transmission from mother to child which was 82 percent among women of the poorest households and which rises to 93 percent for women of the richest households.

The percentage of women who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 47 percent, while seven percent of women did not know of any specific way. The percentage of women who know that HIV is transmitted during pregnancy was 85 percent and shows the influence of education and wealth index for this indicator, indicating higher levels of awareness with higher levels of education and wealth among women of the richest households compared with women of the poorest households. The knowledge levels that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy and delivery declines to 72 percent and decreases significantly to 57 percent of women who know that HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding. This indicator is also positively correlated to women's levels of education and household wealth.

Table HA.3: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percentage who know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	Percent who know HIV can be transmitted:				Does not know any of the specific means	Number of women
		During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast-feeding	All three means ^[1]		
Governorate							
Jenin	95.6	91.0	73.6	53.7	41.8	3.1	443
Tubas	93.3	86.9	61.9	61.4	39.8	5.5	90
Tulkarm	88.8	84.5	63.6	55.3	40.8	5.7	325
Nablus	90.2	86.9	62.7	48.8	37.7	6.8	562
Qalqiliya	88.6	81.2	66.6	64.8	50.7	10.6	160
Salfit	89.4	86.5	72.0	58.6	52.3	10.6	93
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	87.0	83.7	69.0	57.5	50.6	8.4	465
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	92.7	86.8	59.7	54.9	30.8	5.3	66
Jerusalem	91.7	88.8	78.2	62.6	54.2	4.6	542
Bethlehem	87.5	84.4	69.8	48.8	37.9	3.8	244
Hebron	88.7	84.8	78.4	57.1	51.5	7.0	1,052
North Gaza	88.7	84.3	81.6	63.2	58.2	7.3	566
Gaza	85.6	81.6	72.7	56.5	49.5	4.8	819
Deir El-Balah	89.7	87.1	72.5	44.7	34.6	9.5	337
Khan Yunis	83.7	78.9	66.7	61.2	52.1	9.4	461
Rafah	91.7	87.4	61.0	60.7	40.4	5.4	331
Region							
West Bank	90.0	86.1	71.6	56.1	46.5	6.3	4,043
Gaza Strip	87.3	83.2	72.0	57.9	48.8	6.9	2,514
Locality type							
Urban	89.8	85.8	73.4	57.5	48.6	6.0	4,753
Rural	86.7	83.4	65.7	58.6	47.3	6.7	1,101
Camps	86.8	81.9	70.5	49.2	38.7	9.7	704
Age in years							
15-24	89.0	85.0	71.8	56.8	47.3	6.5	6,557
15-19	87.9	84.4	71.2	57.9	48.5	6.8	3,606
20-24	90.3	85.8	72.4	55.3	46.0	6.2	2,951
Marital status							
Married or ever married	88.7	83.6	70.6	53.5	43.8	6.8	2,184
Never married	89.1	85.7	72.3	58.4	49.1	6.4	4,373
Education							
No education	58.5	54.3	40.8	36.5	26.4	11.0	65
Primary	86.9	82.9	69.2	56.7	46.6	7.1	3,972
Secondary + above	93.0	89.1	76.7	57.4	49.1	5.5	2,521

Table HA.3: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percentage who know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	Percent who know HIV can be transmitted:				Does not know any of the specific means	Number of women
		During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast-feeding	All three means ^[1]		
Wealth index							
Poorest	81.8	78.0	63.1	57.1	46.4	8.6	1215
Second	88.3	85.2	71.8	55.7	46.7	6.7	1315
Third	88.9	84.1	71.4	56.5	46.1	6.7	1439
Fourth	92.9	88.4	75.7	58.8	49.3	4.9	1364
Richest	92.5	88.9	76.4	55.6	48.2	5.8	1224
State of Palestine	89.0	85.0	71.8	56.8	47.3	6.5	6557

[1] MICS indicator 9.3

Attitudes toward People Living with HIV/AIDS

The indicators on attitudes toward people living with HIV measure stigma and discrimination in the community. Stigma and discrimination are low if respondents report an accepting attitude on the following four questions: 1) Would care for family member sick with AIDS; 2) would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who is HIV positive; 3) thinks that a female teacher who is HIV positive should be allowed to teach in school; and 4) would not want to keep HIV status of a family member a secret.

Table HA.4 presents the attitudes of women towards people living with HIV/AIDS. In the State of Palestine, 98 percent of women who have heard of AIDS agree with at least one accepting attitude statement. The most common accepting attitude is for “willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in own home” which was found among 96 percent of women.

The percentage of women who expressed an accepting attitude on all four indicators is only four percent. The percentage of women who were willing to buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who is HIV positive was 20 percent while 33 percent of women think that a female teacher who is HIV positive should be allowed to teach in school which was the second most common accepting attitude.

Table HA.4: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percent of women who						Number of women who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shop-keeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus	Believe that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Agree with at least accepting one attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ^[1]	
Governorate							
Jenin	96.9	31.5	43.4	24.6	99.2	5.3	1,033
Tubas	93.5	31.7	47.3	32.4	98.5	6.7	218
Tulkarm	94.7	25.0	40.4	33.8	98.0	6.7	665
Nablus	94.6	21.7	36.5	31.4	97.6	4.2	1,269
Qalqiliya	94.6	21.1	27.8	40.5	96.1	5.7	378
Salfit	92.3	16.3	27.6	39.0	95.9	4.2	232
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	96.7	25.1	34.5	35.7	98.6	6.6	1,065
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	97.0	22.7	43.1	39.9	98.6	9.3	157
Jerusalem	93.0	23.7	33.4	35.0	97.2	6.0	1,286
Bethlehem	96.6	15.7	36.7	40.1	97.8	5.0	615
Hebron	97.0	21.1	38.6	27.4	99.1	4.5	2,150
North Gaza	95.2	8.2	25.2	23.2	98.3	1.6	1,066
Gaza	94.3	18.0	23.6	26.5	97.3	1.9	1,646
Deir El-Balah	96.3	13.0	21.0	39.2	98.3	4.4	736
Khan Yunis	97.2	19.3	27.8	30.6	99.0	2.8	948
Rafah	98.1	17.3	31.1	34.0	99.2	4.0	688
Region							
West Bank	95.6	23.3	37.2	32.2	98.2	5.4	9,069
Gaza Strip	95.8	15.4	25.4	29.4	98.2	2.7	5,084
Locality type							
Urban	95.7	20.3	32.9	31.0	98.3	4.4	10,325
Rural	95.4	21.6	33.5	34.8	97.8	5.0	2,381
Camps	95.3	19.5	32.3	26.6	98.0	3.6	1,446
Age in years							
15-24	94.9	21.3	35.1	30.9	98.1	4.4	6,260
15-19	94.3	20.9	34.1	30.9	97.7	4.7	3,414
20-24	95.7	21.8	36.3	31.0	98.5	4.1	2,846
Marital status							
Married/ ever married	96.0	19.0	31.3	31.5	98.3	4.1	9,289
Never married	95.0	23.2	36.1	30.6	98.0	4.9	4,863

Table HA.4: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, State of Palestine, 2010

Background characteristics	Percent of women who						Number of women who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus	Believe that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Agree with at least accepting one attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ^[1]	
Education							
No education	95.6	15.7	23.2	33.5	97.5	3.0	643
Primary	95.3	19.3	30.7	31.2	98.0	4.0	7,710
Secondary+ above	96.1	22.4	37.0	30.9	98.6	5.0	5,799
Wealth index							
Poorest	96.2	17.6	27.3	31.2	98.4	3.5	2,468
Second	95.4	18.2	30.2	32.2	98.1	4.4	2,773
Third	95.5	20.5	32.4	31.1	98.0	3.7	2,950
Fourth	95.4	21.3	34.2	30.5	98.3	4.0	3,015
Richest	95.8	24.1	39.5	31.0	98.3	6.2	2,947
State of Palestine	95.6	20.4	32.9	31.2	98.2	4.4	14,152

XIV. Youth

In light of the recent events of the Arab world, the region has witnessed the pivotal role of youth in dictating the future of generations to come. Youth are the backbone of society and can change the future through their free will, behavior, and courage. It is of crucial importance to understand the needs of youth to determine the required policies to develop youth and society as a result.

At the end of 2006, the youth (15-29) constituted 27 percent of the total population, and increased to an estimated 71 percent by the end of 2010. The increase in percentage of youth is attributed to the high fertility rates (4 births per 1000 women) and low mortality rates among infants and children (20 per thousand live births during the 5 years preceding the survey) specifically in the last decade.

This age group 15-29 is typically divided into two categories: adolescents (15-19 years old) and youth (20-29 years old), but this chapter will consider the age range from 15-29 years old, unless otherwise specified.

Demographic Structure of the Youth

Age-Sex –Regional Structure

Statistics show that the total population in the State of Palestine mid-year 2009 was estimated to be 3.9 million people, of which 51 percent are males and 49 percent females. At the end of 2010, the total population in the State of Palestine was estimated 4.1 million, and increased to 4.23 million by the end of 2011. The youth constitute 71 percent of the total population, with 71 percent males and 70 percent of females under the age of 30 years old.

The youth, defined as 15-29 years, constitutes 71 percent of the total population in the State of Palestine (69 percent in the West Bank, 74 percent in the Gaza Strip).

In the West Bank, 69 percent of the males in and 68 percent of females are under 30 years old. In the Gaza Strip, this proportion was 74 percent for both males and females who are under 30 years old. There is a higher concentration of youth in the urban areas, estimated at 73 percent (73 percent males and 74 percent females), compared to 17 percent in rural areas and 10 percent in refugee Camps distributed equally among males and females. These findings are consistent with the increasing rate of youth in the State of Palestine.

Household Composition

Table PY.1: Household composition

Household composition by region, State of Palestine, 2010

Region	Household Composition				Total
	One person	Nuclear	Extended	Complex Households	
West Bank	4.2	82.1	13.5	0.2	100.0
Gaza Strip	2.2	81.6	16.1	0.1	100.0
Total	3.6	81.9	14.4	0.2	100.0

The household composition has changed in the twentieth century, specifically by an increase in nuclear households with an increasing desire by young adults to forego the traditional extended family setup – preferring to raise nuclear families on their own. The nuclear family remains predominant in the State of Palestine, with a median family size of 12 individuals. Table 1 shows that 82 percent of households are composed of nuclear families followed by 14 extended families (14 percent in the West Bank and 16 percent in the Gaza Strip), while individual households comprising of one person was four percent (4 percent in the West Bank and 2 percent in the Gaza Strip). (Table PY.1).

Youth's Attitudes and Opinions Towards Education and Culture

In today's society, access to media is ever present with technology generating a dramatic rise in the amount of time people spend with entertainment media. An interesting generational shift is that while the television and radio were activities participated in by multiple individuals, computers and mobile entertainment are more of an individual activity. Table 2 presents data on media use among youth in the State of Palestine

Table PY.2: Use of Media by Youth

Percentage of Youth utilizing media by sex and age group, State of Palestine, 2010

Background Characteristics	Read Newspaper and Magazines daily	Watch T.V daily	Listen to Radio daily	Use Internet daily	Number of Youth age 15-29 years
Sex					
Males	7.5	85.9	26.8	30.4	2,218
Females	8.7	89.0	27.9	19.4	2,125
Age Groups					
15-19	5.6	88.9	25.3	25.1	1,828
20-24	10.2	87.1	29.2	28.1	1,439
25-29	9.5	85.4	28.3	20.8	1,076
Region					
West Bank	10.8	85.8	34.9	27.1	2,692
Gaza Strip	3.6	90.1	15.0	21.5	1,651
State of Palestine	8.1	87.4	27.4	25.0	4,343

Results show an increase in the rates of watching television daily from 80 percent in 2006 to about 87 percent in 2010, whilst the rate of listening to the radio decreased from about 50 percent in 2006 to about 27 percent in 2010. A decrease is also noted in reading printed press from 12 percent in 2006 to eight percent in 2010. At the regional level, the youth in the West Bank use more mass media of various types compared to the youth in Gaza Strip except for the rate of watching television where it is markedly higher in Gaza Strip than the West Bank. (Table PY.2). As expected, there is an increase in the use of the internet, as 25 percent of youth report using the internet daily (27 percent in the West Bank, and 22 percent in the Gaza Strip). This is consistent with international trends. Nine out of ten youth watch TV but very few read the newspaper (one out of twelve).

Attendance to Educational Institutions

Much like the rest of the world, more youth members of the Palestinian society are participating in formal education. While this is an overwhelmingly positive phenomenon, it also highlights an increased need to provide sufficient employment opportunities for the educated youth who will have higher aspirations than previous generations. While this is not unique in itself (as witnessed in the youth unemployment figures from Spain and other European nations), the Palestinians will face additional challenges given the unique difficulties faced by occupation. According to a youth survey in 2003, 60 percent of young people between the ages 10-24 indicated that education was their first priority.

Table PY.3: School Enrolment among Youth

Distribution of youth by school enrollment by sex and region, State of Palestine, 2010

School Enrolment	West Bank			Gaza Strip			Total		
	Sex		Total	Sex		Total	Sex		Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
Enrolled at school	23.1	26.7	24.9	24.4	27.5	25.9	23.6	27.0	25.3
Enrolled in college\ university	16.0	20.2	18.1	20.4	20.3	20.4	17.6	20.3	18.9
Previously was enrolled and dropped out	39.3	24.5	32.1	37.4	22.8	30.2	38.5	23.9	31.4
Was enrolled and graduated	21.6	28.5	25.0	17.7	29.3	23.4	20.2	28.8	24.4
Never enrolled	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Youth age 15-29 years	1,378	1,315	2,693	840	810	1,650	2,218	2,125	4,343

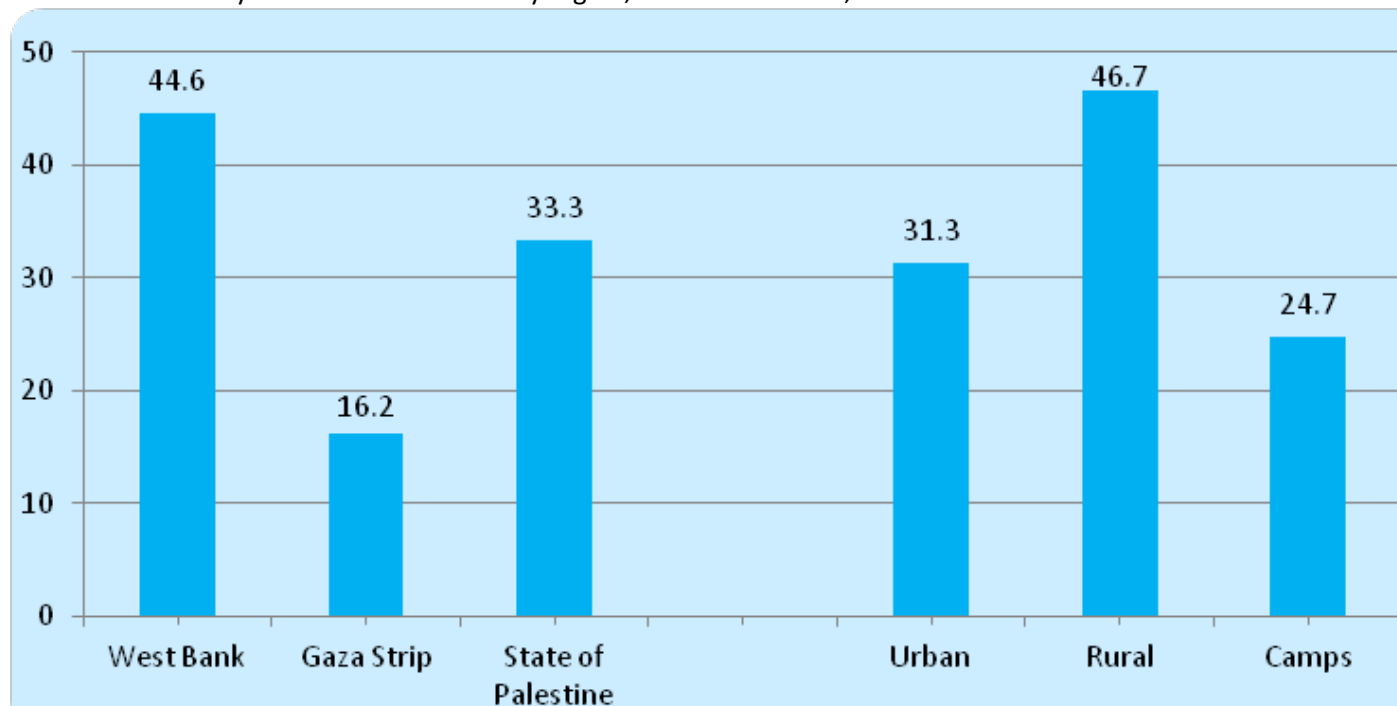
Results of the PFS 2010 as indicated in Table PY.3 show that 25 percent of youth are currently enrolled in school and are equally distributed across the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Among youth, 19 percent of those who of the college-age are enrolled in colleges and universities and 31 percent were previously enrolled and dropped out. The patterns of enrollment seem comparable across regions of the West Bank and Gaza. However, more females are enrolled in school both in the West Bank (27 percent females compared to 23 percent males) and in the Gaza Strip (28 percent females compared to 24 percent males).

Co-education

With increased participation of youth in the formal education system – and particularly high rates for females – there will likely be an inevitable increase in co-educational schools, where males and females share classrooms, to accommodate these students. This can particularly be seen in rural areas where the number of teachers and schools are more limited – thus requiring joint facilities to help accommodate the students, regardless of sex. There are three types of schools from perspective of gender in the State of Palestine: boys' schools (37 percent), girls' schools (35 percent), and co-educational schools (29 percent) ^[2]. Findings show that the rate of youth (15-29 years) who would study co-ed schools in the State of Palestine is 31 percent; 41 percent in the West Bank and 17 percent in the Gaza Strip. Findings also show that the rate of youth 15-29 years old who attend co-ed schools is higher in rural areas (43 percent compared to urban areas (30 percent) and refugee Camps (22 percent).

Figure PY.1: Enrolment rates of youth

Enrolment rates of youth in mixed schools by region, State of Palestine, 2010

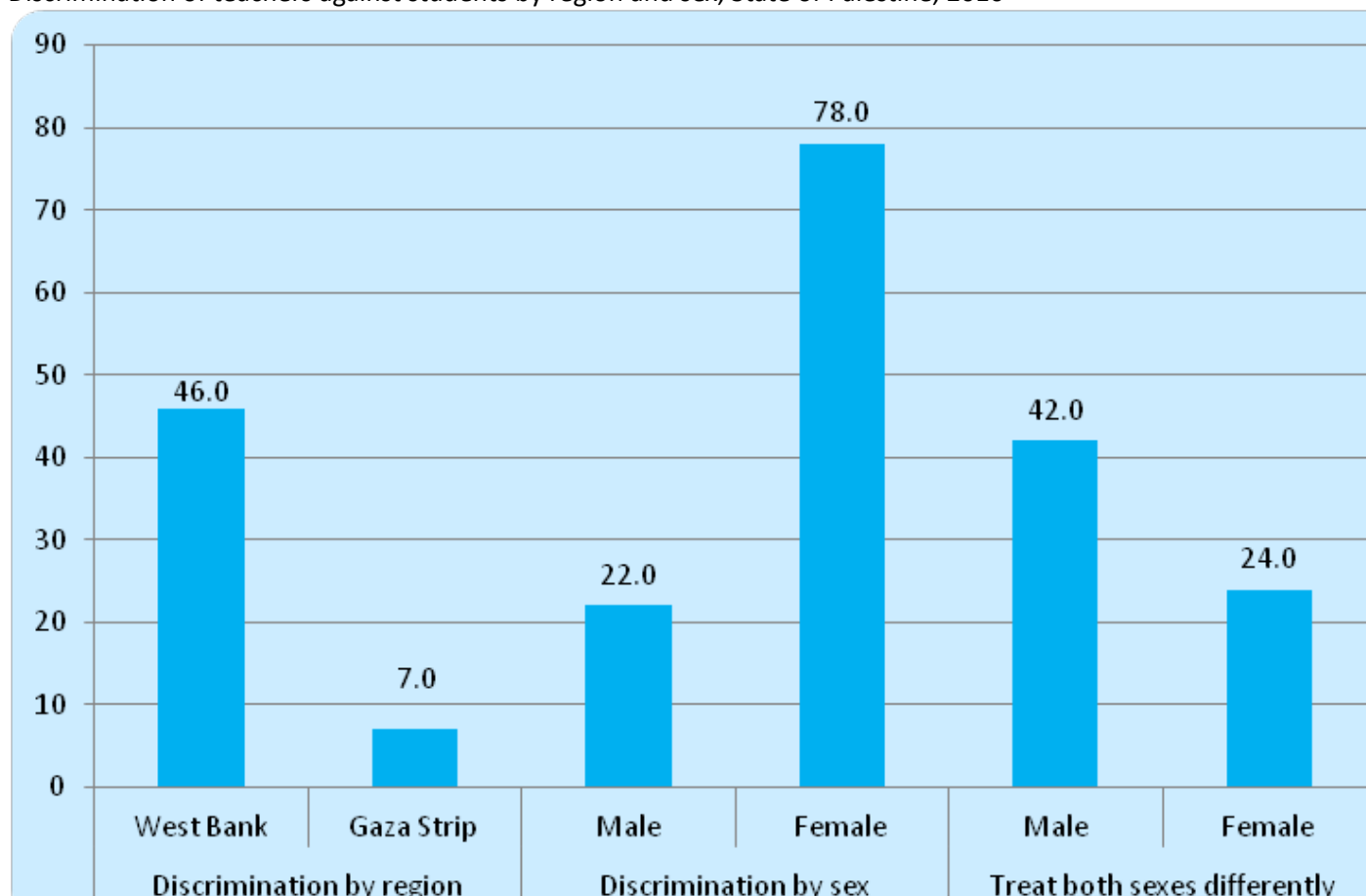


Gender Discrimination by Teachers

More male respondents (42 percent) believe that some teachers treat males and females differently as compared to 24 percent of female respondents. Overall, data shows that 78 percent of respondents believe that teachers generally discriminate in favor of females. The rate of discrimination in dealing with males and females by teachers in the State of Palestine (38 percent) and is comparable to the rate in 2006 (36 percent), with higher discrimination reported in the West Bank (46 percent) than in the Gaza Strip (7 percent). According to 52 percent of the male youth and 68 percent of female youth respondents, teachers treat both sexes differently.

Figure PY.2: Discrimination of teachers

Discrimination of teachers against students by region and sex, State of Palestine, 2010



Youth Perceptions regarding Curricula and Textbook Content

With increased access to alternative forms of information (satellite television and the internet, for example) the youth will be increasingly critical of perceived gaps in the information they are receiving.

Table PY.4: Curricula and Textbook Content

Youth's perception of Curricula and Textbook Content by Sex and Region, State of Palestine, 2010

Curricula and Textbook Content	West Bank		Gaza Strip		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Completely adequate	28.1	14.7	63.4	39.6	42.6	24.3
Sufficient to an extent	39.8	26.6	28.9	24.6	35.3	25.8
Insufficient	4.3	5.7	0.1	3.9	2.5	5.0
Extended	26.1	52.5	7.2	31.1	18.3	44.3
I don't know	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.6
Number of Youth age 15-29 years	1,378	1,315	840	810	2,218	2,125

The data of the Palestinian Family Survey 2010 shows clear variations among youth about their perceptions regarding the adequacy of textbook content and curricula during the past year. In the State of Palestine, 43 percent males and 24 percent females reported the textbooks and curricula to be completely adequate, while 35 percent males and 26 percent females considered the content sufficient to a certain extent. Of the total youth, 3 percent males and 5 percent females considered it insufficient. According to regional variations, 40 percent males and 27 percent females in the West Bank youth considered textbook content completely sufficient compared to 29 percent males and 25 percent females in the Gaza Strip. In the West Bank, 4 percent males and 6 percent females in the West Bank found the textbook content insufficient, compared to 0.1 percent males and 4 percent females in the Gaza Strip. This data will help enhance the quality of education, as textbooks will need to keep pace with these students' increasing knowledge and curiosity that is facilitated by exposure and involvement in extra-curricular activities.

Continuing Education and Improving Teaching Methods

The findings of the Palestinian Family Survey 2010 show that a number of factors hinder the youth's determination to continue education in the State of Palestine

Table PY.5: Barriers to Continuing Education

Percentage of youth experiencing barriers to continuing education by type of barrier, region and sex, State of Palestine, 2010

Barriers to Education	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Males	Females	State of Palestine
High education costs	83.0	72.9	74.0	83.4	78.9
Poverty	88.9	82.5	85.3	87.3	86.4
Need to work	88.0	76.4	82.1	84.5	83.4
Distance to educational institutions	44.5	37.1	42.2	40.9	41.6
Bad treatment of teachers	54.8	41.5	48.6	50.4	49.5
Bad treatment of students	48.1	39.6	44.2	45.1	44.7
Low grades	71.5	48.4	61.2	63.3	62.3
Families do not value education	58.2	51.5	45.8	64.4	55.5
Lack of capacity of students	71.4	61.4	63.4	71.3	67.4
Number of Youth age 15-29 years	2,692	1,651	2,218	2,125	4,343

The results indicate a consensus in the views of both males and females that the major challenges the youth face to finish their education in the State of Palestine are poverty with 86 percent, followed by the need to work with 83 percent, and expensive fees of higher education with 79 percent.

Improving Teaching Methods

All nations must continuously assess their educational systems to ensure that techniques and materials are adequate for preparing their students for the 21st century workplace.

Table PY.6: Improving teaching methods

Percentage of youth by their point of view to improving the educational methods, age and region, State of Palestine, 2010

Improving Education Methods	Age Group			Region		State of Palestine
	15-19	20-24	25-29	West Bank	Gaza Strip	
Increase student participation in classes	97.2	96.7	94.1	95.7	98.8	96.9
More attention in practical and applied aspects of education	93.7	99.1	100.0	94.0	97.2	95.3
Rely on creativity and critical thinking more than memorization	88.7	94.1	88.4	86.4	95.5	90.0
Improve textbook contents	85.8	92.4	92.9	85.2	91.6	87.7
Improve teaching tools	89.2	93.4	91.8	88.7	92.7	90.3
Use modern information	90.9	94.3	96.5	91.0	93.4	92.0
Increase use of computer in education	90.3	92.8	91.9	89.2	93.4	90.9
Increase interest in foreign languages	67.8	75.7	77.9	67.8	73.7	70.1
Prohibit beating in schools	87.8	85.2	81.2	83.5	92.0	86.9
Respect the students	97.4	97.2	100.0	97.1	98.2	97.5
Number of Youth age 15-29 years	1,828	1,439	1,076	2,692	1,651	4,343

Table PY.6 shows that the youth in the State of Palestine indicated that respect of the student is a major factor for improving educational methods with an overall percentage of 98 percent. The next important factor is to increase the students' participation in class which was mentioned by 97 percent of youth, followed by the need to pay more attention to practical applications which was endorsed by 95 percent of the youth. No significant differentials were noted on the geographic area level or the student's age.

Choosing Specialization

With increased access to alternative forms of information (satellite television and the internet, for example) the youth will be increasingly critical of perceived gaps in the information they are receiving.

Table PY.7: Choosing specializations

Factors influencing choice of education among youth, State of Palestine, 2010

	West Bank		Gaza Strip		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Family wish	2.3	3.7	4.0	7.1	3.0	5.1
Personal choice	80.1	78.7	87.5	85.1	83.4	81.1
Grades	5.4	6.7	7.4	6.0	6.3	6.4
Work opportunities	11.3	7.9	1.1	1.2	6.8	5.3
Other	0.9	2.6	0.0	0.6	0.5	1.8
Number of Youth age 15-29 years	1,378	1,315	840	810	2,218	2,125

The PFS results show that the personal choice of specialization is the main reason among the youth in State of Palestine. 83 percent of males stated that their choice of specialty was a personal choice compared to 81 percent. Other reasons ranged between 2 percent and 7 percent such as the desire of the family, the student's marks, and job opportunities.

Economic Activities of Youth

Table PY.8: Youth Participation in the Labor Force

Percentage of Youth participating in the Labor Force by Age and Sex, State of Palestine, 2010

Youth Participation in the Labor Force				
Labour force participation	Age Group	Sex		Total
		Male	Female	
Yes	15-19	96.8	3.2	100.0
	20-24	83.3	16.7	100.0
	25-29	85.8	14.2	100.0
	Total	88.8	13.1	100.0
No	15-19	45.3	54.7	100.0
	20-24	39.0	61.0	100.0
	25-29	25.6	74.4	100.0
	Total	39.0	60.4	100.0
Number of Youth age 15-29 years		2,218	2,125	4,343

The PFS data show that about 24 percent of the youth 15-29 years are economically active with a breakdown of 89 percent males and 13 percent females. The participation of youth in economic activities in the West Bank reached around 74 percent compared to around 26 percent in Gaza Strip. Results show that most males from the 15-19 age category (around 97 percent) participate in the labour force compared to around 3 percent of females from the same age category. The percentage of female participation increases to reach 13 percent and 17 percent for the 20-24 years and 25-29 years respectively.

Decisions on Spending Salaries

Table PY.9: Spending the Wages

Percentage distribution of the youth according to the person who decides how to spend wages by region, State of Palestine, 2010

Who decides how to spend the cash wage you receive	Region		State of Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza Strip	
Respondent only	63.5	73.0	66.0
Parents only	4.5	4.9	4.6
Respondent and parents	26.3	18.3	24.1
Husband/wife	3.6	1.1	2.9
Other	2.1	2.7	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Youth age 15-29 years	2,692	1,651	4,343

According to the Palestinian Household Survey 2010, most youth (66 percent) in the State of Palestine decide on how to spend their salaries, while 5 percent have their parents decide for them, and 3 percent take the decisions jointly with their spouses.

Types of Wages

Table PY.10: Types of Wages

Percentage distribution of the working youth according to the type of wages received by age, sex, and region, State of Palestine, 2010

Background Characteristics	Cash wages only	Cash in kind wages	In kind wages only	Without wages	Number of Youth age 15-29 years
Region					
West Bank	90.7	3.3	1.5	4.4	2,692
Gaza Strip	91.6	4.4	0.7	3.3	1,651
Sex					
Males	91.4	3.3	1.2	4.1	2,218
Females	87.7	5.1	2.2	5.1	2,125
Age					
15-19	81.5	2.6	5.3	10.6	1,828
20-24	90.3	4.7	0.5	4.5	1,439
25-29	95.4	2.8	0.4	1.3	1,076
State of Palestine	91.0	3.6	1.3	4.1	4,343

The data in Table PY.10 shows that the working youth (15-29 years) often receive cash wages for work. The percentage of working youth in the State of Palestine who receive cash is 91 percent (91 percent in the West Bank and 92 percent in the Gaza Strip). Findings also show that 91 percent of the males receive only cash wages for their work compared to 88 percent for females. The percentage of females who work without wages is seven percent compared to four percent of males. Moreover, findings show that with increasing age there is a corresponding decrease in the rate of those working without wages; for instance, 11 percent of youth aged 15-19 years work without wages compared to two percent of those aged 25-29 years. This is likely explained by the fact that at a younger age, youth are more likely to be participating in informal sector employment.

Family Assistance

According to Table PY.11, youth (15-29) mainly seek assistance from their parents, with around 81 seeking assistance from their mothers for both regions (West Bank and Gaza Strip). Sixty-Four percent of youth (64 in both West Bank and Gaza Strip) seek assistance from their fathers. Seeking assistance from friends comes in third place, with 57 of youth in the West Bank and 46 in the Gaza Strip. Males and females seek help from their mothers equally, but more males (83) seek assistance from their fathers than females (46), and more females seek assistance from their spouse (35) than males do (13).

Seeking help seems to decrease with age, such that seeking mothers' assistance at the age group of 15-19 is 85 compared to 72 for those aged 25-29 years. However, seeking help from spouse seems to increase with age, such that 26 of those aged 20-24 years and 57 of those ages 25-29 years seek assistance from their spouse.

Table PY.11: Source of Assistance
Percentage of youth, According to the persons they could turn to for seeking assistance, by sex, age, and region, State of Palestine, 2010

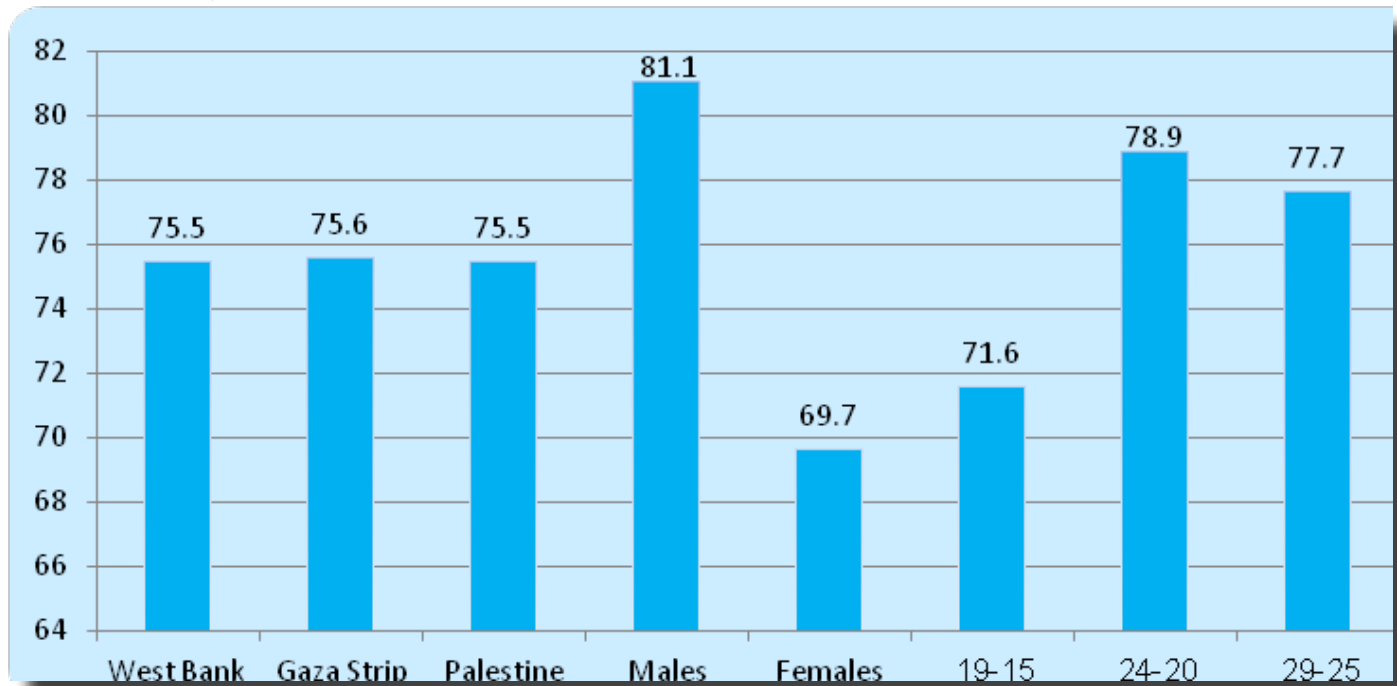
	Father	Mother	Grand father	Grand mother	Older brothers	Older sisters	Uncle	Aunt	Spouse	Friends	Boss	Work colleagues	Number of Youth age 15-29 years
Region													
West Bank	64.2	81.0	5.1	6.6	47.3	41.5	23.6	16.7	23.5	56.7	8.3	7.1	2,692
Gaza Strip	64.4	82.0	1.5	2.4	27.7	24.0	8.4	6.8	25.2	43.1	2.0	2.0	1,651
Sex													
Males	82.6	80.9	4.7	5.1	43.2	24.6	21.6	9.1	12.9	57.0	9.5	8.5	2,218
Females	45.9	81.9	2.7	4.9	36.4	45.0	13.9	16.7	35.3	46.0	2.2	1.8	2,125
Age													
15-19	68.7	85.4	5.1	6.5	39.1	35.5	18.1	13.4	6.1	55.1	2.9	3.0	1,828
20-24	65.1	82.3	3.1	4.8	38.6	33.2	18.5	12.7	25.5	51.5	6.3	5.0	1,439
25-29	54.4	72.2	2.1	2.3	42.9	36.0	16.1	12.3	57.1	44.4	10.9	9.5	1,076
State of Palestine	64.2	81.4	3.7	5.0	39.8	34.8	17.8	12.9	24.1	51.5	5.8	5.2	4,343

Perceptions on the Right Age for Marriage and Choosing the Partner

Throughout the 20th century, average marriage ages rose globally due to a larger number of individuals completing formal education and particularly increased educational opportunities for females. Palestinian youth (15-29) believe that the right age for marriage is 25 years for males and 20.5 years for females. The majority of youth (72 percent) indicate that they prefer their future spouses to have a college degree, and 14 percent preferred a high school degree, while 10 percent indicated that it did not matter to them. The figure below shows that 74 percent of youth prefer to choose their life partners, with 77 percent in the West Bank and 69 percent in the Gaza Strip. Only 67 percent females prefer to choose their life partners compared with 82 percent males.

Figure PY.3: Parental involvement in choosing a partner

Preference of parental involvement by young people in choosing life partner by region, sex and age group, State of Palestine, 2010



The role of parental guidance in choosing a life partner is common among youth. However, 49 percent males prefer that their mother chooses their partner, compared to only 7 percent females. Alternatively, 28 percent of females prefer that their fathers chose their life partners compared to one percent of males. With age, patterns change, such that 12 percent of those aged 19-15 years old prefer their fathers to choose life partners, compared to 25 percent aged 29-24 years. On the other hand, with age there seems to be a decreasing preference for maternal involvement in choosing a future life partner, with 26 percent of those aged 19-15 years showing preference for maternal involvement compared to 18 percent of those aged 29-24 years.

Decision Making

Regarding family matters, 78 percent of males and 84 percent of females think that husband and wife should decide the level of education the female should reach, versus 17 men who believe that the husband should make the decision alone. Results reveal difference in opinion regarding the decision of female education according to geographic area. About 84 percent of young males in Gaza Strip stated that the decision should be taken jointly between husband and wife compared to 75 percent of males in the West Bank believing the same. Eighty six percent of females in the West Bank believed that the decision should be taken jointly compared to 80 percent of females in Gaza Strip. These patterns differ regarding male education across both regions as 17 percent of males (West Bank 18 percent and Gaza 15 percent) and females (West Bank 8 percent and Gaza 10 percent) believe that it is solely the husband’s decision.

Table PY.12: Decision Making

Who should take decisions about: The level of education the male should reach, State of Palestine, 2010

	West Bank			Gaza Strip		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Husband	18.3	7.6	13.1	15.3	9.5	12.4
Wife	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.0	3.2	1.6
Both	74.6	85.7	80.0	84.2	79.8	82.1
Others from family	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.2	2.7	1.5
Don't know	3.4	2.8	3.1	0.2	4.7	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Youth age 15-29 years	1,378	1,315	2,693	840	810	1,650

Health Status and Awareness about Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Assessment of the current health situation

Table PY.13 shows the distribution of youth aged 15-29 years by their assessment of their current health status. Eighty-four percent of youth believe that they are in good health and only 2 percent believe their health condition is bad. Variations in reported good health exist between the West Bank (81 percent) and the Gaza Strip (89 percent). Good health is reported more by males (86 percent) compared to females (82 percent).

Table PY.13: Health Status

Percentage Distribution of Youth Aged 15-29 Years by their Assessment of their Health Status, Region and Sex, State of Palestine, 2010

Assessment of Health Status	State of Palestine			West Bank			Gaza Strip		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Good	86.5	81.5	84.0	82.5	79.0	80.8	93.0	85.5	89.3
Moderate	10.8	16.4	13.6	14.4	18.4	16.4	5.0	13.3	9.1
Bad	2.7	2.1	2.4	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.0	1.2	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Youth age 15-29 years	2,218	2,125	4,343	1,378	1,315	2,693	840	810	1,650

In the PFS, individuals were asked to report on selected health conditions, diseases which have been diagnosed and for which they are receiving treatment. The selected diseases were mainly chronic diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, heart disease, cancer, and hypercholesterolemia. In 2010, three percent of the youth aged 15 to 29 years reported having at least one chronic diseases with more than three percent in males and two percent in females. Youth in the West Bank and Camps reported having at least one chronic disease more than the youth in the Gaza Strip. This high percentage of chronic disease among youth is alarming and indicative of a larger problem to be witnessed in the coming years. Moreover, prevalence is higher among males compared to females.

Table PY.14: Chronic Diseases among youth

Percentage of Youth 15-29 Years Who Indicated Having at Least One Diagnosed Chronic Diseases by Region, Locality type and Sex, State of Palestine, 2010

	Males	Females	Both sexes	Number of Youth age 15-29 years
Region				
West Bank	3.6	2.1	2.9	2,692
Gaza Strip	3.1	1.7	2.4	1,651
Locality type				
Urban	2.5	2.1	2.3	3,145
Rural	2.5	2.2	2.4	783
Camps	3.7	2.5	3.2	415
State of Palestine	3.4	2.0	2.7	4,343

Smoking

Smoking is considered one of the most common risk factors for many chronic diseases. In the PFS, questions on smoking was asked for household members aged 10 years and above. However, this question was reported by the head of household or the female member in the household, therefore the estimate of smoking might be underestimated.

Results show that 15 percent of the youth are smokers. Smoking is more common among male youth compared to females with one from every 3 male youth is a smoker, the percentage being higher among males in the West Bank with 37 percent compared to 14 percent among males in the Gaza Strip. The percentage of male smokers is also higher in rural areas at 34 percent compared to 29 percent in Camps and around 28 percent in urban areas.

Fortunately, smoking is not prevalent among females especially in the Gaza Strip. Similar to the general smoking pattern among adults, smoking among youth has decreased since 2006 from 18 percent to 15 percent in 2010.

Table PY.15: Youth Smokers

Percentage of Youth 15-29 Years Who Were Reported as Smokers by Sex and Region, State of Palestine, 2010

	Males	Females	Both sexes	Number of Youth age 15-29 years
Region				
West Bank	38.1	1.4	20.1	2,692
Gaza Strip	15.1	0.1	7.7	1,651
Locality type				
Urban	26.4	0.9	14.1	3,145
Rural	32.9	0.1	18.0	783
Camps	27.5	0.7	14.6	415
State of Palestine	29.3	0.9	15.4	4,343

Sports

Physical activity is considered a major component to health life style. The Palestinian youth are not physically active where only one-third of the youth aged 15-29 years reported participation in regular physical activity with an average of 20 minutes for 3-4 times per week. Male youth tend to report higher physical activity compared to females especially in the Gaza Strip. For those who engage in physical activity, 43 percent of them practice sport at sports clubs or youth cultural centers which are , social or cultural club and these are mainly places utilized by male youth. Females reported practicing sport at home, both in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Table PY.16: Participation in Sport Activities

Percentage of Youth 15-29 Years Who Participate in Sports Activities Regularly by Place of Participation, Region and Sex, State of Palestine, 2010

	State of Palestine			West Bank			Gaza Strip		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Home	18.7	81.3	46.0	17.8	79.2	46.6	20.2	86.9	45.0
Sport/ Social/ Cultural Club	42.9	4.7	26.4	44.4	4.7	25.8	40.7	4.9	27.4
Street	20.2	7.6	14.8	11.6	8.9	10.4	34.0	4.4	23.2
School	15.7	6.0	11.3	23.1	6.5	15.3	3.8	3.8	3.6
Others	2.4	0.5	1.5	3.2	0.7	1.9	1.3	0.0	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of Practicing Sport	37.0	29.9	33.5	36.8	34.3	35.6	37.3	22.7	30.1
Number of Youth age 15-29 years	2,218	2,125	4,343	1,378	1,315	2,693	840	810	1,650

Awareness of sexually transmitted diseases

The young people who took part in the PFS in 2010 were questioned about their knowledge of sexually transmitted diseases. Almost all youth 15-29 years (100 percent) stated that they heard about AIDS with similar percentages in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Awareness about AIDS has improved compared to 88 percent reported in The Palestinian Family Health Survey, 2006.

Results show that around only one out of three have heard about Gonorrhoea in both the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. However variation exist between the Gaza Strip and the West Bank in youth knowledge about syphilis and genital warts where youth in the West Bank reported hearing about these disease more compared to those in the Gaza Strip. Awareness about sexually transmitted diseases varied slightly by age with interestingly higher percentage of awareness reported by those aged 20-24 years old.

Table PY.17: Knowledge of Sexually transmitted diseases

Percentage of Youth aged 15-29 years who have heard about sexually transmitted diseases by Region, Age and Type of Disease, State of Palestine, 2010

Age and Region	Disease					Number of Youth age 15-29 years
	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Fungal infections	AIDS	Genital warts	
West Bank						
15-19	7.4	35.0	15.2	99.4	6.8	1,112
20-24	16.2	38.8	20.6	99.9	11.2	897
25-29	18.3	32.1	16.5	99.5	7.3	683
15-29	13.2	35.5	17.4	99.6	8.5	2,692
Gaza Strip						
15-19	19.0	34.7	16.0	99.5	4.4	716
20-24	26.2	35.8	17.8	99.4	4.4	542
25-29	22.4	35.0	20.2	100.0	7.3	393
15-29	22.3	35.2	17.7	99.6	5.2	1,651
State of Palestine						
15-19	11.6	34.9	15.5	99.4	5.9	1,828
20-24	19.8	37.7	19.6	99.7	8.8	1,439
25-29	19.8	33.2	17.8	99.7	7.3	1,076
15-29	16.5	35.4	17.5	99.6	7.3	4,343

XIIV. Elderly

Populations all over the world are getting older. While in more developed countries, population aging started a century ago, recently it has started in less developed countries at an accelerated rate. In 2050, it is projected that elderly people over 60 will constitute one-fifth of the total population in less developed countries and represent 80 of the total elderly population in the world. Rapidly aging populations are emerging because of dramatic declines in fertility rates in recent years. This transition is associated with globalization and urbanization, especially improvements in standards of living and education. Although this is considered a great success for public health, aging populations present new challenges for governments and health systems charged with ensuring a decent quality of life for their citizens.

Unlike many developed countries, less developed countries are generally not prepared to cope with their aging populations. Very limited policies have been initiated in such countries. Health systems are not well prepared to face health problems associated with elderly people.

In the State of Palestine – as in the region– life expectancy is increasing as well as the number of elderly people. Life expectancy at birth is 72 years (71 for males and 74 for females). Little is known about the particular needs of elderly people, especially when it comes to health care, medical and social services.

In the Palestinian family survey 2010, the term ‘elderly’ was defined as any person whose age is 60 years or more. This is the same age group defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) for elderly people. It is also the age of retirement in the State of Palestine. According to the 2007 Palestinian census, number of elderly people was 163,217 of which 110,460 were living in the West Bank and 52,757 were living in the Gaza Strip. 86,527 of the elderly people were females and 76,690 were males. Female/ male sex ratio was 1.1 (1.3 in the West Bank and 0.9 in the Gaza strip).

General characteristics of the Elderly

According to the WHO 2012 world statistics, elderly people constitute seven percent of the total population in low and middle income countries and 21 of the total population in high income countries. Based on the survey data, the elderly population constituted four percent of the total Palestinian population in the State of Palestine (5 percent in the West Bank and 4 percent in the Gaza Strip). This proportion is expected to remain steady for the coming 10 years due to the expected persistence of high fertility rates.

Elderly women in the State of Palestine constituted a higher percentage of the overall population (5 percent women and 4 percent men). In the West Bank the percentage was slightly higher in 2010, with six percent elderly women and 4 percent elderly men compared with 4 percent women to 3.2 men in the Gaza Strip. It is interesting to note that more men were in the age (60-64) and more women were in the older age (65 and over). See figure E.1. This is consistent with the global trends where women tend to have higher life expectancy.

Figure PE.1: Elderly people 60 years and over by age group

Percentage of elderly people 60 years and over by age group as a percentage of the elderly population, State of Palestine, 2010

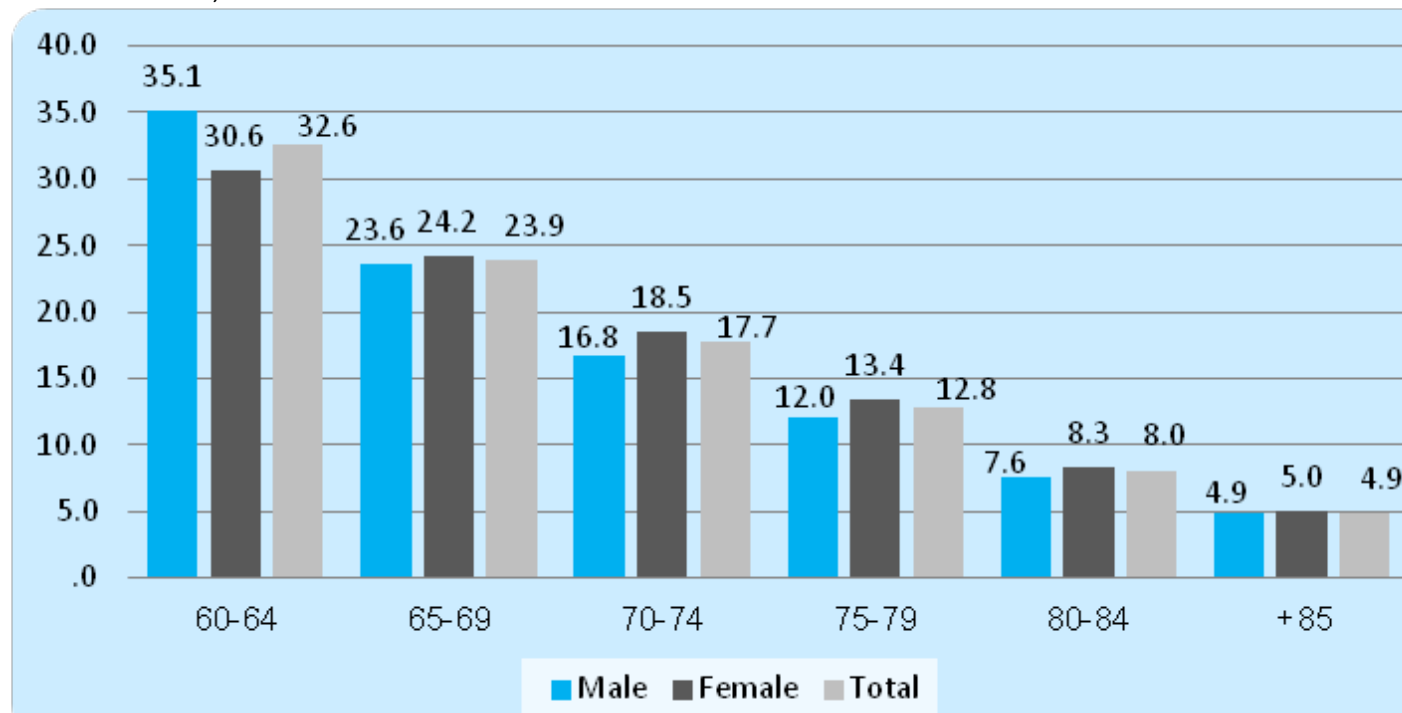


Table PE.1 presents the marital status of the elderly people. Married elderly people accounted for 64 of the elderly demographic, with a substantial difference between men and women: 91% and 44% respectively. Only 8% of the men were widowed compared to 49% of the women. One possible explanation is that Palestinian men tend to remarry after the death of their wives, while women do not.

Table PE.1: Marital Status of Elderly people

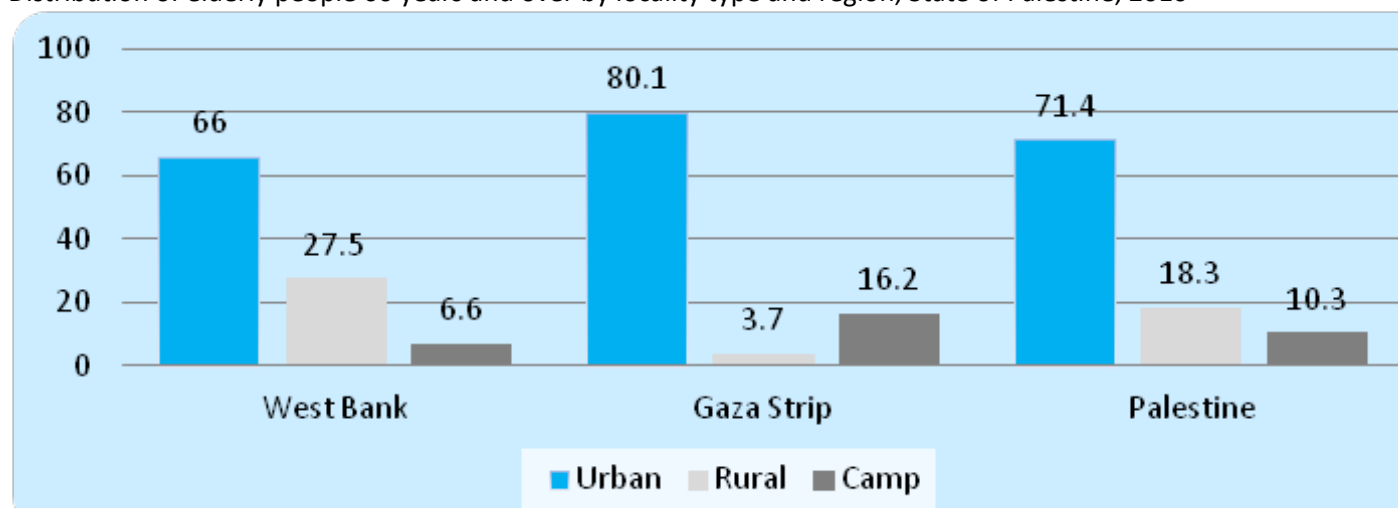
Distribution of elderly people 60 years and over by marital status, sex and region, State of Palestine, 2010

Marital status	West Bank			Gaza Strip			State of Palestine		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Single	0.6	6.8	4.0	0.4	2.5	1.6	0.5	5.4	3.3
Married	91.5	43.1	64.5	89.9	44.8	64.4	91.0	43.7	64.4
Divorced	0.1	2.1	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.1	1.8	1.0
Widow/widower	7.7	47.5	30.0	9.7	51.7	33.4	8.3	48.9	31.1
Separated	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Elderly	1,103	1,377	2,480	501	653	1,154	1,604	2,030	3,634

Most elderly people in the State of Palestine were living in urban areas in 2010 (71 percent). This is similar to the general population distribution. Eighteen percent were living in rural areas and 10 percent in refugee Camps. More elderly people were living in urban areas in the Gaza Strip (80 percent) compared to the West Bank (66 percent). A very small proportion were living in rural areas in the Gaza Strip (4 percent) compared with more than a quarter in the West Bank (28 percent). Acknowledgment of this differential distribution is important if services are to be initialized for the elderly.

Figure PE.2: Elderly people Distribution

Distribution of elderly people 60 years and over by locality type and region, State of Palestine, 2010



Almost half of the elderly population were illiterate (47 percent) with a higher proportion of illiteracy among women compared to men (65 percent and 25 percent respectively). Consistently, the proportion of educated men was higher than educated women in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. While the level of illiteracy for both men and women was almost the same in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the West Bank had almost doubled the percentage of those with secondary and higher education (12 percent and 23 percent respectively). Overall, only 15 percent of the elderly had secondary education and higher. See Table PE.2

Table PE.2: Educational Level

Distribution of elderly population by educational level, sex and region, State of Palestine, 2010

Educational attainment	West Bank			Gaza Strip			State of Palestine		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Illiterate	25.2	65.3	47.5	24.7	65.0	47.5	25.1	65.2	47.5
Semi-literate	22.7	13.6	17.6	11.6	7.7	9.4	19.2	11.7	15.0
Elementary	24.1	10.8	16.7	14.8	7.2	10.5	21.2	9.7	14.7
Preparatory	9.3	4.0	6.3	13.3	6.9	9.7	10.5	4.9	7.4
Secondary & higher	18.7	6.3	11.8	35.6	13.1	22.9	24.0	8.5	15.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Elderly	1,103	1,377	2,480	501	653	1,154	1,604	2,030	3,634

The Elderly and the Family

Families were the main source of care and support for elderly people. Nine percent of elderly people were living alone, 13 percent were living in someone else's home, and 78 percent were living in their own homes with other family members. More elderly people in the West Bank were living alone compared to the Gaza Strip (11 percent and 7 percent respectively). Of these, more women were living alone compared to men in the State of Palestine (14 percent and 4 percent respectively). Elderly people seemed to be satisfied with the family care; 85 percent of them said that their children were taking care of them in a good manner and 96 said that their children provided care with respect. The same results were reported for men and women in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. However, responding to sensitive questions such as the care of children in a survey may be problematic. Further qualitative research is needed to elaborate on the quality of care received by the elderly in their homes.

Many elderly people continued to act as the head of their households. Forty two percent were responsible for themselves as well as other family members (12 percent responsible solely for themselves and 30 percent for themselves and others). Men constituted the higher proportion of elderly people holding this dual responsibility (47 percent men to 16 percent women). More elderly men in the Gaza Strip acted as the heads of their families compared to the West Bank (56 percent and 44 percent respectively). See Table PE.3. Still, 59 percent of the elderly were dependent on someone else, including 43 percent of the men and 71 percent of the women.

Table PE.3: Dependency Status

Distribution of the elderly population by dependency status, sex and region, State of Palestine, 2010

Dependency status	West Bank			Gaza Strip			State of Palestine		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Responsible for him/herself	11.3	14.7	13.2	4.8	10.7	8.1	9.3	13.4	11.6
Responsible for him/herself & others	43.5	17.6	29.0	55.7	12.0	30.9	47.3	15.8	29.6
Dependent	45.2	67.7	57.8	39.5	77.3	60.9	43.4	70.8	58.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Elderly	1,103	1,377	2,480	501	653	1,154	1,604	2,030	3,634

The Elderly, Labor market and Sources of Income

Labor force participation for elderly people remained high in developing countries, reaching 50 in some areas with the usually lacking social security and pension schemes. In the State of Palestine, nine percent of elderly Palestinians were still participating in the labor force. In 2006, this was five percent. This trend over time is important in that it may be an indication of rising poverty levels overall, especially among elderly people. More men were still working than women (18 of men and 2 of women). However, labor force participation for women tends to be under-reported. A higher proportion of working elderly people was seen in the West Bank compared to the Gaza Strip (11 percent and 4 percent respectively). This is consistent with statistics that showed the overall level of labor force participation for men in the West Bank at almost triple the amount in the Gaza Strip (see figure 3). Eighty three percent of the elderly reported not being capable to work (91 of women and 72 of men). Little difference in this level existed between the West Bank and the Gaza strip (86 percent and 81 percent respectively). While many elderly people appear to work for income, 34 percent reported not having sufficient income (35 percent in the West Bank and 32 percent in the Gaza strip).

Table PE. 4 shows the sources of income for elderly Palestinians in the State of Palestine. While elderly people tend to have multiple sources of income, the principal economic dependency was on sons (61 percent) and daughters (15 percent). More women were depending on their offspring for income. Social security serves only seven percent of the elderly, 13 percent get governmental aid, and 12 percent get non-governmental aid. Only 13 percent had retirement wages. The same pattern was observed in both the West Bank and the Gaza strip. Further assessment is needed to evaluate the multiple sources of income and the extent to which they meet the needs of the elderly.

Table PE.4: Source of Income

Distribution of elderly population by source of income, sex and region, State of Palestine, 2010

Source of Income	West Bank			Gaza Strip			State of Palestine		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Retirement	15.5	8.1	11.3	22.5	10.1	15.5	17.7	8.7	12.7
Governmental aid	10.8	12.5	11.7	17.4	15.9	16.6	12.9	13.6	13.3
Social security	8.2	10.8	9.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	6.2	7.9	7.2
Nongovernmental aid	4.8	7.2	6.1	24.3	24.9	24.7	10.9	12.8	12.0
From sons	55.1	63.3	59.7	59.0	69.6	65.0	56.3	65.3	61.4
From daughters	9.9	18.5	14.7	11.7	18.8	15.7	10.5	18.6	15.0
Current work	21.2	3.8	11.5	7.5	0.7	3.6	16.9	2.8	9.0
Own income	22.5	14.7	18.1	9.5	5.8	7.4	18.4	11.8	14.7
Other	4.5	8.6	6.8	5.2	10.6	8.3	4.7	9.2	7.3
Number of Elderly	1,103	1,377	2,480	501	653	1,154	1,604	2,030	3,634

Situation of the Health of the Elderly

Although population aging and the increase in the number of elderly people is considered a public health success story, concerns remain regarding the health of the elderly. In some instances, elderly people tend to be quite healthy; in many other instances, they tend to live with multiple morbidities and different sorts of disabilities.

Elderly persons in the State of Palestine were asked to rate their health conditions. Forty four percent of them rated their health as average, 17 percent rated their health as less than good, and 21 percent rated their health as bad. Consistent with previous results, more women reported having less than good or poor health compared with men. Interestingly, more elderly people from the West Bank reported having bad health than in the Gaza Strip. See table 5.

Overall, 66 percent of these elderly people reported that their health had worsened compared to the last year (70 percent of the women and 61 percent of the men). The same trend was seen in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. A very small proportion (3) said they had better health compared with the previous year (4 percent West Bank and 2 percent Gaza Strip).

Table PE.5: Evaluation of Health Status

Percentage distribution of elderly persons 60 years and over by their evaluation of their health status, region and sex, State of Palestine, 2010

Evaluation of Health Status	Region and Sex								
	Gaza Strip			West Bank			State of Palestine		
	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males
Excellent	3.5	2.1	5.4	4.0	1.8	7.0	3.9	1.9	6.4
Very Good	17.7	14.6	21.7	12.1	9.0	16.0	14.0	11.0	18.0
Moderate	43.3	44.8	41.5	43.8	45.2	42.1	43.6	45.0	41.9
Less than Good	19.4	21.1	17.0	16.1	17.4	14.4	17.3	18.7	15.3
Bad	16.1	17.4	14.4	24.0	26.6	20.5	21.2	23.4	18.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Elderly	1,154	653	501	2,480	1,377	1,103	3,634	2,030	1,604

Just like many countries facing aging populations, chronic disease is increasing and many elderly people are suffering from more than one condition. Chronic diseases are the leading cause of death in Palestine. Cardiovascular disease, stroke, cancer, and diabetes constituted 4 out of the 5 leading causes of death for the year 2011.

In the State of Palestine, 70 percent of the elderly population - 60 years and over – were suffering from at least one chronic disease or condition (71 percent in the West Bank and 69 percent in the Gaza Strip). This level was 65 percent in 2006 raising questions as to the reason for such a change. More women were suffering from these conditions (75 percent) compared to men (65 percent). Elderly people were suffering from different chronic health conditions: 43 percent of them reported they have hypertension with more women (50 percent of the women compared to 35 percent of the men); 30 percent reported that they have diabetes mellitus; and 15 percent reported having cardiac disease. In 2006, these percentages were 35 percent, 25 percent and 12 percent for the three conditions respectively.

Table PE.6: Chronic Diseases

Distribution of elderly people by chronic diseases, State of Palestine, 2010

Disease	State of Palestine			Number of Elderly
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	
Hypertension	35.1	49.6	43.2	1,733
Diabetes Mellitus	28.5	31.4	30.2	1,224
Gastric Ulcer	5.5	7.6	6.7	269
Cardiac disease	16.3	14.4	15.2	617
Cancer	1.2	1.2	1.2	54
Kidney disease	2.8	2.5	2.6	107
Hepatic disease	0.5	0.8	0.6	28
Musculoskeletal disease	15.3	26.2	21.4	882
Osteoporosis	3.6	10.7	7.5	312
Epilepsy	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Asthma	2.9	2.8	2.8	115
Chronic back pain	6.8	10.5	8.9	379

(*) less than 25 unweighted cases

() between 25-49 unweighted cases, to be interpreted with caution

One major condition elderly people suffer from is musculoskeletal conditions, which can limit their ability to move and perform daily activities. Twenty one percent of elderly Palestinians in the State of Palestine reported having musculoskeletal disease, eight percent reported having osteoporosis, and nine percent reported having chronic back pain. Consistently, more women reported having such conditions. Moreover, 59 percent of elderly people reported having difficulties that affect their daily activities (65 percent of the women and 53 of the men). In the West Bank, higher level of the elderly reported having such difficulties compared with the Gaza Strip, 63 percent and 52 percent respectively. See table PE.6.

Table PE.7 summarizes the main types of difficulties elderly people suffer from by sex and region as well as some of the daily activities the elderly do and their ability to perform. Sixty four percent reported that they have difficulties moving, including a higher percentage of women than men (70 percent compared to 54 percent). Fifty eight percent of the elderly people reported having vision impairment and 39 percent reported having hearing impairment. These conditions should be taken seriously for elderly people since they were often the heads of their households, responsible for both themselves and others, and they were often suffering from multiple morbidities.

Table PE.7: Difficulties faced in Daily activities

Percentage of elderly people by type of difficulty they are facing, by sex and region, State of Palestine, 2010

Disease	West Bank			Gaza Strip			State of Palestine			Number of Elderly
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	
Difficulty to move	54.1	72.0	65.0	54.7	65.8	61.4	54.2	70.3	64.0	1,378
Difficulty to speak	13.3	7.9	10.0	12.8	9.9	11.0	13.2	8.4	10.3	222
Memory impairment	27.6	29.2	28.6	23.4	24.1	23.8	26.4	27.8	27.3	585
Hearing impairment	43.8	35.2	38.6	43.8	36.6	39.4	43.8	35.6	38.8	833
Vision impairment	61.2	56.1	58.1	58.8	59.9	59.4	60.5	57.2	58.5	1,258
Other	32.0	25.1	27.8	14.5	9.4	11.4	27.0	20.7	23.2	499

The same trends in chronic disease were shown in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, except for conditions related to the musculoskeletal system, with the West Bank having consistently higher levels. Further analysis of the results is needed to discern the reasons for this variation.

One major risk factor for many chronic health conditions is smoking. Still, 15 of the elderly were smokers (18 in the West Bank and 9 in the Gaza strip). Most of these smokers were men (30). Further analysis is needed to assess the number of chronic diseases per elderly person and to link these diseases with socio-demographic conditions in order to better understand the situation.

Knowing that chronic diseases are preventable, investment in prevention during adulthood will not only promote health for elderly population, but will also ensure better quality of life for elderly people and decrease the disease burden on the health sector as well as other sectors.

Table PE.8: Ability to perform selected daily activities

Percentage of elderly persons 60 years and over by ability to perform selected daily activities and region, State of Palestine, 2010

Daily Activities	Region									Number of Elderly
	Gaza Strip			West Bank			State of Palestine			
	Complete Help	Partial Help	Without Help	Complete Help	Partial Help	Without Help	Complete Help	Partial Help	Without Help	
Using toilet	4.9	7.4	85.8	3.8	5.1	91.1	4.9	5.9	89.2	3,634
Bathing	9.5	12.3	78.2	7.2	8.9	83.8	8.0	10.1	81.9	3,634
Undressing/ Dressing	7.6	10.4	82.0	5.1	7.4	87.5	6.0	8.5	85.6	3,634
Going to bed or seat	5.1	7.6	87.3	2.8	7.2	89.9	3.6	7.4	89.0	3,634
Eating	3.1	4.5	92.4	1.8	3.7	94.5	2.3	3.9	93.8	3,634
Domestic work	39.6	20.6	39.8	42.4	16.8	40.8	41.4	18.1	40.4	3,634
Shopping	40.9	15.8	43.3	33.8	19.7	46.5	36.3	18.4	45.4	3,634

Tables PE.8 and PE.9 summarize the satisfaction of elderly people with their health conditions. 66 reported being satisfied with their health conditions, while around 20 reported being unsatisfied or not very satisfied. Comparable results were seen between men and women and between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Elderly people living in Camps seemed to be the least satisfied by their health conditions compared to other localities (51 satisfied), followed by those living in rural areas (66 satisfied) and urban areas (68 satisfied). The same trend was being observed between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Table PE.9: Satisfaction of Health Status

Percentage distribution of elderly persons 60 years and over by their satisfaction of their health status, region and sex, State of Palestine, 2010

Satisfaction of Health Status	Region and Sex								
	Gaza Strip			West Bank			State of Palestine		
	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males
Very satisfied	6.8	6.2	7.6	6.4	5.2	8.1	6.6	5.6	7.9
Satisfied	64.5	63.6	65.7	66.5	68.2	64.3	65.8	66.6	64.8
Neither satisfied nor not satisfied	7.6	8.4	6.7	7.7	7.0	8.7	7.7	7.5	8.0
Not satisfied	18.9	19.3	18.3	16.5	16.7	16.3	17.3	17.6	17.0
Not very satisfied	2.2	2.5	1.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Elderly	1,154	653	501	2,480	1,377	1,103	3,634	2,030	1,604

Table PE.9 Cont.: Satisfaction of Health Status

Percentage distribution of elderly persons 60 years and over by their satisfaction of their health status, Locality type and region, State of Palestine, 2010

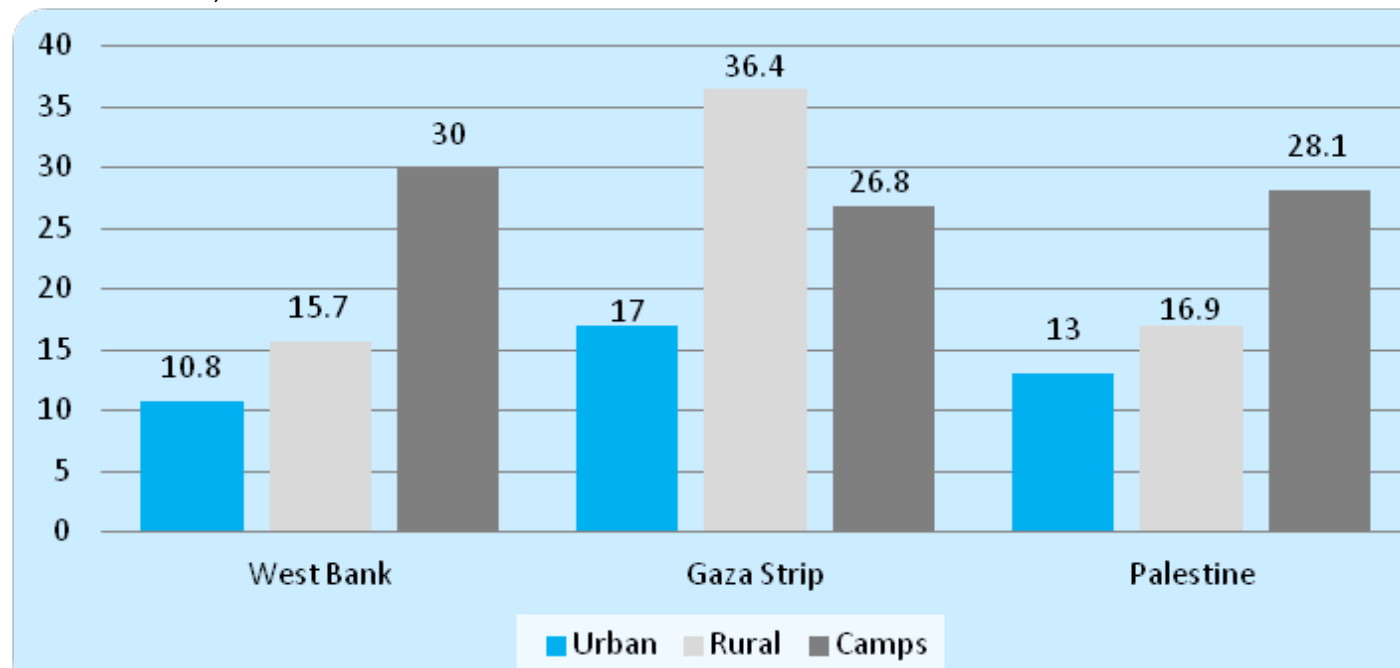
Satisfaction of Health Status	Region and Locality type								
	West Bank			Gaza Strip			State of Palestine		
	Urban	Rural	Camps	Urban	Rural	Camps	Urban	Rural	Camps
Very satisfied	6.9	5.9	2.8	6.0	8.3	9.3	6.6	6.1	6.6
Satisfied	67.5	65.8	59.0	68.4	69.3	46.2	67.8	66.0	51.4
Neither satisfied nor not satisfied	8.2	6.9	8.8	7.8	4.3	7.4	8.1	6.8	7.9
Not satisfied	14.6	19.4	23.3	15.9	13.3	33.9	15.1	19.1	29.6
Not very satisfied	2.8	1.9	6.2	1.9	4.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Elderly	1,639	695	146	898	41	216	2,537	736	362

Living Conditions of the Elderly

Elderly people were often requiring financial and social support to help them in their daily lives. Family remains the main source for such support. As mentioned above, the majority of elderly people were living with other people, many of them were still head of households, and sources of income were fragmented and might not be sustainable. All these conditions might affect living conditions. Interestingly, only 15 percent of the elderly said they lacked a comfortable residence. This level was higher in the Gaza Strip than the West Bank (20 percent and 13 percent respectively). However, there were some overall variations by locality. The highest percentage of people reporting uncomfortable residences were those living in Camps (28 percent), followed by those living in rural areas (17 percent) while only 13 percent reported uncomfortable residence in urban areas. More elderly people living in rural areas in the Gaza strip said that their living conditions were not comfortable (36 percent in the Gaza strip compared to 16 percent in the West Bank). See Figure E.3.

Figure PE.3: Uncomfortable health residence conditions among elderly people

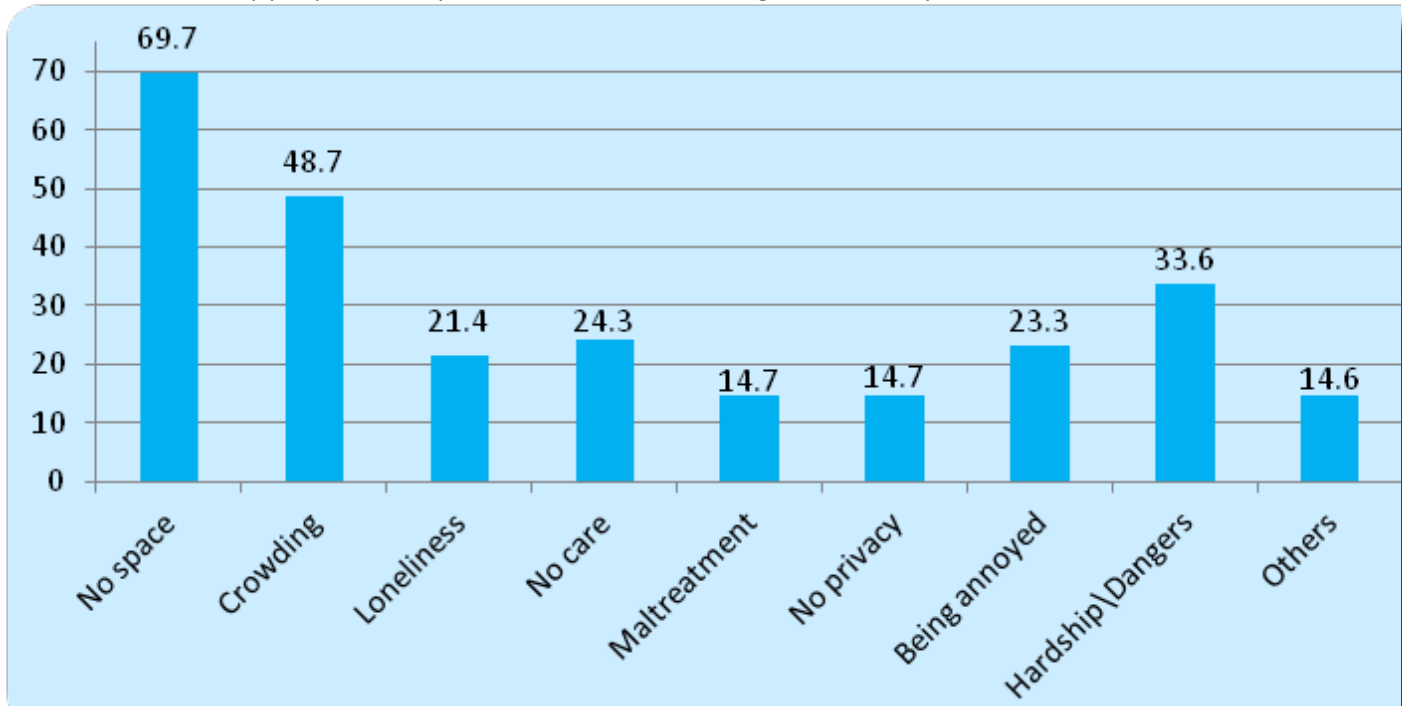
Proportion of the elderly population that reported uncomfortable health residence conditions by locality and region, State of Palestine, 2010



For the 15 percent of those who said their living conditions were uncomfortable, 70 percent said they did not have enough space, 49 percent suffered from crowding, 34 percent were annoyed from children, and 33 percent were afraid from dangers. See Figure PE.4

Figure PE.4: Uncomfortable living conditions among elderly people

Distribution of elderly people that reported uncomfortable living conditions by reason, State of Palestine, 2010



Almost one-quarter of the elderly did not have any type of health insurance (28 percent in the West Bank and 17 percent in the Gaza Strip). There were more uninsured elderly people in rural areas (34 percent) compared with urban areas (22 percent) and Camps (24 percent). Only three percent of the elderly said they know of special institutions housing the elderly close to where they live. These were mostly located in the West Bank (4 percent in the West Bank compared to only 1 percent in the Gaza Strip). A large proportion of the elderly were dissatisfied with the available services: 68 percent for governmental services and 82 percent for nongovernmental services. Ninety two percent of the elderly rejected the idea of going to an elderly home if one were available. These statistics, along with perceptions of elderly people about home care, can be helpful in determining how best to care for elderly in the State of Palestine.

Daily Activities of the Elderly

The elderly tended to spend their time engaged in a number of common activities. These included praying at home or mosque, watching television, receiving visitors, doing domestic work, and shopping. See table 11. All these activities reflected the limited facilities for the elderly to spend time and entertain themselves. The most frequent activities were praying either at home (88 percent) or at mosque (37 percent), receiving visitors (87 percent), visiting family or relatives (64 percent) and watching TV (76 percent). Some activities were different between the men and the women. The men tended to pray more at mosque, visit relatives, go to work and do shopping, while women tended to pray more at home and do domestic work. This reflected the restricted autonomy for women and their economic dependency on men or other family members. Activities identified by elderly people were mainly social and highly dependent on social support and financial ability. No activities were supported by the government or social affairs.

Table PE.10 summarizes the main media sources the elderly tended to utilize and the frequency of doing so. Reading newspapers and magazines on a daily basis was limited to 16 percent of the Palestinian elderly (20 percent in the West Bank and 9 percent in the Gaza Strip). Watching TV was more prevalent than reading newspapers and magazines. Seventy three percent in the West Bank were watching television daily compared to less than 50 percent of the elderly in the Gaza strip. Listening to the radio was less common than watching television but more common than reading newspapers or magazines, with almost no variation between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. These results were consistent with literacy rates and may be related to access.

While physical activity is crucial for elderly health, and as a way of spending time and socializing, only 25 percent of all Palestinian elderly people in the State of Palestine said they walk regularly, of whom there were nearly twice as many men (35 percent of the men compared to 18 percent of the women). More elderly people in the West Bank (28 percent) practice physical activity compared to the Gaza Strip (20 percent). Only two percent of the elderly people reported doing other types of physical activities besides walking.

Table PE.10: Daily Activities

Percentage of elderly persons 60 years and over by access to selected media and region, State of Palestine, 2010

Media	Region		
	Gaza Strip	West Bank	State of Palestine
Reading Newspapers and Magazines			
Daily	8.8	20.1	16.4
At Least Once a Week	13.6	23.1	19.9
Less than Once a Week	16.3	15.1	15.5
Not Reading at All	61.2	41.7	48.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Watching T.V			
Daily	49.7	72.6	64.6
At Least Once a Week	11.5	9.1	10.0
Less than Once a Week	3.2	2.7	2.9
Not Watching at All	35.6	15.6	22.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Listening To Radio			
Daily	27.9	27.4	27.6
At Least Once a Week	10.2	8.5	9.1
Less than Once a Week	2.8	4.1	3.6
Not Listening at All	59.1	60.1	59.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Elderly	1,154	2,480	3,634

Annexes

Annex A. Sample Design

The major features of the sample design are described in this Annex. Sample design features include target sample size, sample allocation, sampling frame and listing, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the Palestinian Family Survey was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, refugee camps and for the sixteen governorates (11 in the West Bank and 5 in the Gaza Strip). Urban and rural areas and the refugee camps in each of the sixteen governorates were defined as the sampling strata.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample.

Sampling Frame:

The sampling frames used has been established in PCBS, and basically comprises the list of enumeration areas. (The enumeration area is a geographical area containing a number of buildings and housing units of about 120 housing units on average.)

The total frame consists of the following two parts:

- 1- West Bank and Gaza Sampling Frame: containing enumeration areas drawn up in 2007. In the West Bank: each enumeration area consists of a list of households with identification data to ascertain the address of individual households. In Gaza: each enumeration area contains a list of housing units with addresses to ascertain the address of individual households, plus identification data of the housing units.
- 2- Jerusalem Sampling Frame (J1): contains enumeration areas only, geographically divided with information about the total number of households in these areas. However, there is no detailed information about addresses inside enumeration areas and the size of the enumeration area can be ascertained without the ability to identify the addresses.

Both frames were used in the sample design and selection and therefore, the sample will differ from one frame to another. Also, the method of reaching the sample units by interviewers may differ.

Design Strata:

In the survey, two variables were chosen to divide the population into strata, depending on the homogeneity of parts of the population.

Previous studies have shown that Palestinian households may be divided as follows:

- 1- Governorates: there are 16 governorates in the State of Palestine: 11 governorates in the West Bank and 5 in the Gaza Strip.
- 2- Locality Types: there are three types : urban, rural and refugee Camps.

All the available frames contain the strata variables

Sample Size

The following formula to estimate the sample size were used:

$$n = \frac{4(r) (1-r)f (1.15)}{[(0.07r) 2 p(nh)]}$$

Where:

- n: sample size requested for the main indicator or main estimate
- 4: is a factor to achieve a 95 percent level of confidence
- r is the predicted or anticipated prevalence (coverage rate) for the indicator being estimated
- 1.15 is the factor necessary to raise the sample size by 15 percent for non-response
- f is the design effect
- r is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence, defined as 7 percent of r (7 percent represents the relative sampling error of r)
- p is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r, is based
- nh is the average household size

To estimate the sample size of the survey we rely on the percentage of children under 5 years who suffer from stunting. We consider it as the main indicator for the survey (r) and it equals 10.2% (from MICS3 data –2006). Also, by returning to Census data from 2007 we find the percentage of children aged 0 – 4 years =14.1%.

The sample size was determined as 15,355 households.

Sample Design and Type:

After determining the sample size, which equals 15,355 households, we selected a probability sample - a multi-stage stratified cluster sample as follows:

- 1- First stage: selecting a sample of clusters (enumeration areas) using PPS without replacement method to obtain 644 enumeration areas from the total enumeration area frame.
- 2- Second stage: selecting 24 households from each selected enumeration area of the first stage and using the systematic sample method.

When reaching households, all individuals were interviewed from the eligible groups i.e. women 15-54 years, elderly aged 60 years or above and children aged 0-4 years

- 3- Third stage: selecting one child of age group 2-14 years for part of the questionnaire and one young person from the 15-29 age group to answer the youth attachment in the questionnaire. The Kish table was used to select one child at random.
- 4- Also in the women's health section, the questionnaire was administered to a maximum of three randomly selected women aged 15-54 years irrespective of their marital status living in the households. In the case where 3 or less women aged 15-54 were listed in the HH all women were interviewed. As for Households with 4 or more women in this age group 3 were interviewed based on the availability of these women in the household at the time of the interview. The unselected women were further treated in the dataset as non-response cases. As for Households with 4 or more women in this age group 3 were interviewed based on the availability of these women in the household at the time of the interview. The unselected women were further treated in the dataset as non response cases.
- 5- The elderly age 60 years and above questionnaire was administered for all elderly persons within the household.
- 6- The Youth questionnaire was administered by randomly selecting a youth member from households with odd household numbers assigned at the enumeration area level. Within this sample female and male youth were alternatively selected.

Sample allocation:

The sample was allocated with proportionally using the design strata of the governorates and the locality type according to the proportion of the population in the 2007 Census.

$$nh = n * (Nh / N)$$

Nh: stratum size (total households in the stratum)

nh: sample size in the stratum

N: population size (total households in the population)

n: total sample size

Distribution of the sample size by Governorate, Region and Area, State of Palestine, 2010

Governorate	Number of households				Number of EAs			
	Urban	Rural	Camps	Total	Urban	Rural	Camps	Total
Jenin	598	360	45	1003	28	17	2	47
Tubas	154	27	42	223	7	2	2	11
Tulkarm	403	133	68	604	19	6	3	28
Nablus	689	427	135	1251	34	20	6	60
Qalqiliya	241	159	0	400	11	7	0	18
Salfit	79	154	0	233	4	7	0	11
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	417	465	68	950	28	23	3	54
Jericho	99	36	36	171	5	2	2	9
Jerusalem	1000	144	91	1235	50	7	4	61
Bethlehem	447	201	47	695	21	10	2	33
Hebron	1718	214	43	1975	78	10	2	90
North Gaza	743	24	156	923	34	1	7	42
Gaza	1485	37	113	1635	69	2	5	76
Dier El-Balah	452	18	268	738	20	1	12	33
Khan Yunis	777	69	116	962	35	3	5	43
Rafah	469	23	139	631	21	1	6	28
Total	9771	2491	1367	13629	464	119	61	644

Non-Sampling Errors

Procedures were developed to ensure that non-statistical errors were minimized as much as possible. Fieldworkers were selected based on strict criteria with adequate qualifications and experience in data collection. All fieldworkers underwent training on data collection best practices, topics of the questionnaires, and how to interview and obtain accurate answers from respondents.

In addition, office editors were also trained on editing guidance to ensure data was consistent and complete. Data entry programs were also designed to resemble the structure of the questionnaire itself to ensure consistency within the data in each record and cross-records. All entered data were verified by different data entry clerks to ensure that all data were entered correctly.

The fieldworkers reported that respondents sometimes had difficulty understanding some of the questions and terminology. However, fieldworkers were able to overcome these difficulties due to the good training and proper understanding of the survey's instruments.

The main non-sampling errors that emerged during the implementation of the survey can be summarized as:

1. Errors resulting from the way a question was presented by the fieldworker during the interview.
2. Errors resulting from the way the respondent understood and answered the questions of the survey.

Quality Control Procedures**Weights**

Sampling weights are necessary to make the results of the sample representative to the target population, and to adjust the bias resulting from differences between the sample characteristics and the reference population characteristics which mainly coming from the non-response and non-coverage of the frame.

Sample design weights:

The steps of calculation the design weight:

- 1- In the first stage: the weight of enumeration areas (PSUs) were calculated depending on the probability of each enumeration area((PPS) sample selection).

$$W_{1h} = \frac{1}{p_{1h}}$$

Where:

W_{1h} : weight of the i th- PSU in stratum h in the first stage

p_{1h} : probability of selection of the i th- PSU in stratum h in the first stage

2– In the second stage: the weight of households were calculated in each enumeration area.

$$W_{2h} = \frac{1}{P_{2h}}$$

Where:

W_{2h} : weight of the selected household from i th-PSU in stratum h in the second stage

p_{2h} : probability of the selected household from i th-PSU in stratum h in the second stage

And we can analyze p_{2h} by the following

$$P_{2h} = \frac{m_h}{M_h},$$

where m_h is the number of households selected in PSU i in stratum h , and M_h is the total listed households in the same PSU

For youth weights: the design weight of the youth = weight of the household in the sample * 2 * number of eligible youth in the household. it was multiplied by 2 because half of the households sample was used

3– Design households weights resulted from product of weights of first stage and second stage .

$$W_{hi} = W_{1h} \times W_{2h}$$

where w_{shi} is the weight of the sampling unit at stage s for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th sampling stratum

4– Merging design households weights to the households file and to the household individuals file ,each individual obtained the weight of his/her household weight ,and it is considered initial weight for individuals (all households members)

Adjustment of sample weights for non-response

The weights of the households and individuals were adjusted to non-response cases, which are explained in the result of the interview, and we got the adjusted weights for non- response of the sample.

The adjustment factor for household non-response is equal to:

$$F_{nr} = \text{sample of occupied households in stratum } h / \text{sample of interviewed households in stratum } h$$

Similarly, the adjustment factor for non-response at the individual level (women and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to:

$$F_{nr} = \text{Eligible women (or under-5s) in stratum } h / \text{Completed women's (or under-5's) questionnaires in stratum } h$$

These factors were multiplied by the design weights to get the adjusted weights for non-response. Response rates shown in Table HH.1 in this report.

Weights Calibration (post-stratification):

This form of weighting adjustment compensates for differences between the achieved distribution for the sample for some characteristic and known population distribution for that characteristic (hlweight).

The source of distributions are population counts from projections. Furthermore, the population in the control totals should match the population surveyed. For example, if a population was excluded from the survey due to age groups, the same population should be excluded from the projections. the post-stratification method of adjustment was used to compensate for non-coverage.

The following steps were done to get the calibrated weights¹⁴:

- 1- Calibrated households weights obtained after adjustment of design weights with the households estimates mid 2010 (projections) on the level of design strata (governorate, locality type).
- 2- Final households weights were checked by comparing the sum of weight and sum of estimates of household in the strata (governorate, locality type)
- 3- Calibrated individual weights resulted after calibration the initial weights of the individuals with population estimates mid 2010 (projections)
- 4- Calibrated individual weights were checked by comparing sum of weights with population estimates on the level of post – strata (region (West bank, Gaza),gender, age groups)

Standardization of weights

Standardized weights obtained from dividing the weights of the sample unit by the average of the weights, so the weights were standardized in such way that the total weighted sample interviewed is equal to the total unweighted.

¹⁴ It's worth mentioning that this step is an additional procedure that has been adopted for the Palestinian MICS in consultation with the global MICS team. This was necessitated by the fact that the 2007 Census sampling frame was not updated through the recommended listing process for the use of the MICS survey in 2010

Annex B - List of Personnel Involved

- **Technical Committee**

Rami Al-Dibs	Head of the Committee
Isra' Samoodi	
Nayef Abed	
Khalid Hantoli	
Mamoon Najjar	

- **Report Preparation**

Rami Al-Dibs	Isra' Samoodi	
Riham Mousa	Qais Hasiba	Amal Bekawe

- **Graphic Designe**

Ahmad Sawalmeh

- **Steering Committee**

Dr. Jawad Bitar	MOH
Dr. Suzan Abdo	MOH
Dr. Ayesha Al Rifai	UNRWA
Dr. Najwa Rizkallah	UNICEF
Dr. Salwa Masaad	Juzoor for Health and Social Development
Eng. Alaa I. Abu Rub	MOH
Dr. Motasem Hamdan	WHO
Mahmoud Ataya	MoPAD
Abdollah Amro	MoE
Mrs. Sana Asi	UNFPA
Dr. Ali Shaar	UNFPA
Dina Husary	UNICEF

- **Preliminary Review**

Khaled Abu Khaled
Jawad Al -Saleh

- **Final Review**

Mahmoud Jaradat

- **Overall Supervision**

Ola Awad	President of PCBS
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Annex C. Estimates of Sampling Errors

The sample of respondents selected in the State of Palestine Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this Annex for each of the selected indicators:

- Standard error (*se*): Sampling errors are usually measured in terms of standard errors for particular indicators (means, proportions etc). Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. The Taylor linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors.
- Coefficient of variation (*se/r*) is the ratio of the standard error to the value of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- Design effect (*deff*) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling. The square root of the design effect (*deft*) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates the increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- Confidence limits are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall, with a specified level of confidence. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error ($r + 2.se$ or $r - 2.se$) of the statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, SPSS Version 19 Complex Samples module has been used. The results are shown in the tables that follow. In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator.

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the national level, for the regions, and for urban and rural areas. One of the selected indicators is based on households, 8 are based on household members, 16 are based on women, and 18 are based on children under 5. All indicators presented here are in the form of proportions. Table SE.1 shows the list of indicators for which sampling errors are calculated, including the base population (denominator) for each indicator. Tables [SE.2 to SE.7] show the calculated sampling errors for selected domains.

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, State of Palestine, 2010.		
MICS4 Indicator		Base Population
HOUSEHOLDS		
2.16	Iodized salt consumption	All households in which salt was tested or with no salt
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members
4.3	Use of improved sanitation facilities	All household members
7.5	(Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted	Children of secondary school age
8.2	Child labour	Children age 5-14 years
9.18	Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	Children age 0-17 years
8.5	Violent discipline	Children age 2-14 years
WOMEN		
-	Pregnant women	Women age 15-49 years
5.2	Early childbearing	Women age 20-24 years

5.3	Contraceptive prevalence	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.4	Unmet need	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.5a	Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.5b	Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.8	Institutional deliveries	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.9	Caesarean section	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
7.1	Literacy rate among young women	Women age 15-24 years
8.7	Marriage before age 18	Women age 20-49 years
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Women age 15-24 years
9.3	Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	Women age 15-49 years
9.4	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Women age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV
MICS4 Indicator		Base Population
UNDER-5s		
2.1a	Underweight prevalence	Children under age 5
2.2a	Stunting prevalence	Children under age 5
2.3a	Wasting prevalence	Children under age 5
2.6	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Total number of infants under 6 months of age
2.14	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Children age 0-23 months
-	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Children age 12-23 months
-	Received polio immunization	Children age 12-23 months
-	Received DPT immunization	Children age 12-23 months
-	Received measles immunization	Children age 12-23 months
-	Received Hepatitis B immunization	Children age 12-23 months
-	Received influenza immunization	Children age 12-23 months
-	Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	Children under age 5
-	Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	Children under age 5
3.8	Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
3.10	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	Children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks
6.1	Support for learning	Children age 36-59 months
6.7	Attendance to early childhood education	Children age 36-59 months
8.1	Birth registration	Children under age 5

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, State of Palestine, 2010											
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>	
HOUSEHOLDS											
	Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.7663	0.00497	0.006	1.679	1.296	12158	12185	0.756	0.776
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
	Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.6208	0.00550	0.009	1.753	1.324	13629	13629	0.610	0.632
	Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9869	0.00263	0.003	7.286	2.699	13629	13629	0.982	0.992
	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9097	0.00332	0.004	2.056	1.434	14586	15305	0.903	0.916
	Child labour	8.2	0.0573	0.00311	0.054	3.956	1.989	21663	22121	0.051	0.064
	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0266	0.00151	0.057	3.521	1.876	39723	40086	0.024	0.030
	School attendance of orphans	9.19	1.000	0.000	0.000	NA	NA	3	3	1.000	1.000
	Violent discipline	8.5	0.9269	0.00322	0.003	1.478	1.216	9496	9656	0.920	0.933
WOMEN											
	Pregnant women	-	0.1194	0.00321	0.027	1.178	1.085	12005	12005	0.113	0.126
	Early childbearing	5.2	0.1714	0.00898	0.052	0.836	0.914	1654	1473	0.153	0.189
	Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.5254	0.00528	0.011	1.275	1.129	10617	11447	0.515	0.536
	Unmet need	5.4	0.1564	0.00328	0.027	1.139	1.067	10617	11447	0.150	0.163
	Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.9797	0.00254	0.003	1.410	1.188	4471	4349	0.975	0.985
	Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.9398	0.00363	0.004	1.014	1.007	4471	4349	0.933	0.947
	Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9905	0.00154	0.002	1.093	1.045	4471	4349	0.987	0.994
	Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9799	0.00339	0.004	1.292	1.137	4471	4349	0.973	0.987
	Caesarean section	5.9	0.1671	0.00588	0.035	1.081	1.040	4471	4349	0.155	0.179
	Literacy rate among young women	7.1	0.9597	0.00438	0.005	0.889	0.943	1949	1797	0.951	0.968
	Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.3551	0.00511	0.014	1.219	1.104	10753	10704	0.345	0.365
	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.0718	0.00400	0.056	1.190	1.091	6557	4959	0.064	0.080
	Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4735	0.00540	0.012	1.742	1.320	6557	14785	0.463	0.484
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0441	0.00192	0.044	1.232	1.110	14152	14030	0.040	0.048
UNDER-5s											
	Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0371	0.00226	0.061	1.321	1.149	9158	9243	0.033	0.042
	Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.1093	0.00402	0.037	1.504	1.226	8964	9065	0.101	0.117
	Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0333	0.00225	0.068	1.411	1.188	8831	8930	0.029	0.038
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.2883	0.01269	0.044	0.737	.859	747	940	0.263	0.314
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.3441	0.00779	0.023	1.131	1.063	4205	4211	0.329	0.360
	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.9817	0.00275	0.003	0.885	.941	2107	2106	0.976	0.987
	Received polio immunization	-	0.9090	0.00666	0.007	1.129	1.062	2107	2110	0.896	0.922
	Received DPT immunization	-	0.9194	0.00587	0.006	0.974	0.987	2107	2096	0.908	0.931
	Received measles immunization	-	0.9321	0.00573	0.006	1.086	1.042	2107	2090	0.921	0.944
	Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0.9285	0.00577	0.006	1.046	1.023	2107	2089	0.917	0.940
	Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.1278	0.00367	0.029	1.344	1.159	11110	11110	0.120	0.135

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, State of Palestine, 2010										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0505	0.00252	0.050	1.469	1.212	11110	11110	0.045	0.055
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.4333	0.01155	0.027	0.779	0.883	1419	1435	0.410	0.456
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.7139	0.01514	0.021	0.638	0.799	561	570	0.684	0.744
Support for learning	6.1	0.5773	0.00855	0.015	1.385	1.177	4635	4624	0.560	0.594
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.1529	0.00599	0.039	1.283	1.133	4635	4624	0.141	0.165
Birth registration	8.1	0.9927	0.00089	0.001	1.220	1.104	11110	11110	0.991	0.995

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: West Bank sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, State of Palestine, 2010											
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>	
HOUSEHOLDS											
	Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.6805	0.00713	0.010	1.720	1.311	7559	7355	0.666	0.695
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
	Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9050	0.00669	0.007	4.546	2.132	8740	8740	0.892	0.918
	Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9803	0.00415	0.004	7.801	2.793	8740	8740	0.972	0.989
	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9317	0.00394	0.004	2.219	1.490	8862	9106	0.924	0.940
	Child labour	8.2	0.0771	0.00479	0.062	4.268	2.066	12986	13215	0.068	0.087
	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0261	0.00171	0.065	2.716	1.648	23662	23681	0.023	0.029
	School attendance of orphans	9.19	1.000	0.000	0.000	NA	NA	2	2	1.000	1.000
	Violent discipline	8.5	0.9346	0.00411	0.004	1.660	1.288	5680	6008	0.926	0.943
WOMEN											
	Pregnant women	-	0.1074	0.00399	0.037	1.228	1.108	7581	7381	0.099	0.115
	Early childbearing	5.2	0.1721	0.01184	0.069	0.846	0.920	984	861	0.148	0.196
	Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.5507	0.00703	0.013	1.394	1.181	6704	7039	0.537	0.565
	Unmet need	5.4	0.1485	0.00419	0.034	1.158	1.076	6704	7039	0.140	0.157
	Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.9780	0.00309	0.003	1.084	1.041	2594	2450	0.972	0.984
	Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.9271	0.00532	0.006	1.024	1.012	2594	2450	0.916	0.938
	Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9861	0.00247	0.003	1.091	1.044	2594	2450	0.981	0.991
	Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9775	0.00512	0.005	1.198	1.095	2594	2450	0.967	0.988
	Caesarean section	5.9	0.1862	0.00891	0.048	1.282	1.132	2594	2450	0.168	0.204
	Literacy rate among young women	7.1	0.9478	0.00623	0.007	0.800	0.894	1137	1021	0.935	0.960
	Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.3431	0.00634	0.018	1.176	1.085	6814	6586	0.330	0.356
	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.0830	0.00537	0.065	1.149	1.072	4043	3033	0.072	0.094
	Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4647	0.00655	0.015	1.612	1.269	4043	9207	0.452	0.478
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0538	0.00263	0.049	1.202	1.096	9069	8830	0.049	0.059
UNDER-5s											
	Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0387	0.00276	0.071	0.984	0.992	4752	4796	0.033	0.044
	Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.1145	0.00555	0.048	1.414	1.189	4602	4659	0.103	0.126
	Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0294	0.00232	0.079	0.857	0.926	4468	4525	0.025	0.034
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.2962	0.01698	0.057	0.737	0.859	460	534	0.262	0.330
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.3341	0.00970	0.029	1.024	1.012	2444	2424	0.315	0.354
	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.9713	0.00448	0.005	0.887	0.942	1246	1233	0.962	0.980
	Received polio immunization	-	0.8799	0.00993	0.011	1.154	1.074	1246	1237	0.860	0.900
	Received DPT immunization	-	0.9155	0.00787	0.009	0.979	0.989	1246	1223	0.900	0.931
	Received measles immunization	-	0.9137	0.00877	0.010	1.191	1.091	1246	1222	0.896	0.931
	Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0.9162	0.00815	0.009	1.053	1.026	1246	1219	0.900	0.933
	Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.1489	0.00496	0.033	1.238	1.113	6423	6386	0.139	0.159
	Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0472	0.00317	0.067	1.428	1.195	6423	6386	0.041	0.054

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, State of Palestine, 2010										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.4711	0.01392	0.030	0.747	0.864	957	961	0.443	0.499
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.7439	0.01588	0.021	0.414	0.644	303	314	0.712	0.776
Support for learning	6.1	0.6534	0.01030	0.016	1.248	1.117	2684	2665	0.633	0.674
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.1719	0.00802	0.047	1.204	1.097	2684	2665	0.156	0.188
Birth registration	8.1	0.9940	0.00112	0.001	1.360	1.166	6423	6386	0.992	0.996

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Gaza Strip sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, State of Palestine, 2010										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.9074	0.0577	0.06	1.913	1.383	4598	4830	0.896	0.919
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.1362	0.00808	0.059	2.715	1.648	4889	4889	0.120	0.152
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9981	0.00066	0.001	1.116	1.057	4889	4889	0.997	0.999
(Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted	7.5	0.8757	0.00577	0.007	1.894	1.376	5724	6199	0.864	0.887
Child labour	8.2	0.0277	0.00279	0.101	2.574	1.604	8677	8906	0.022	0.033
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0275	0.00276	0.100	4.676	2.162	16061	16405	0.022	0.033
School attendance of orphans	9.19	1.000	0.000	0.000	NA	NA		1	1.000	1.000
Violent discipline	8.5	0.9156	0.00516	0.006	1.258	1.122	3816	3648	0.905	0.926
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0.1402	0.00541	0.039	1.121	1.059	4424	4624	0.129	0.151
Early childbearing	5.2	0.1704	0.01375	0.081	0.817	0.904	670	612	0.143	0.198
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.4821	0.00765	0.017	1.038	1.019	3913	4408	0.467	0.497
Unmet need	5.4	0.1700	0.00527	0.041	1.100	1.049	3913	4408	0.159	0.181
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.9821	0.00429	0.004	1.989	1.410	1877	1899	0.974	0.991
Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.9574	0.00460	0.005	0.986	0.993	1877	1899	0.948	0.967
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9966	0.00130	0.001	0.944	0.972	1877	1899	0.994	0.999
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9829	0.00370	0.004	1.545	1.243	1877	1899	0.976	0.990
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1403	0.00682	0.048	0.730	0.854	1877	1899	0.127	0.154
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	0.9764	0.00589	0.006	1.168	1.081	810	776	0.965	0.988
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.3760	0.00861	0.023	1.301	1.141	3939	4118	0.359	0.393
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.0537	0.00577	0.107	1.260	1.123	2514	1926	0.042	0.065
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4736	0.00937	0.020	1.963	1.401	2514	5578	0.455	0.492
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0267	0.00256	0.096	1.308	1.143	5084	5200	0.022	0.032
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0354	0.00363	0.103	1.720	1.311	4407	4447	0.028	0.043

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, State of Palestine, 2010										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.1039	0.00582	0.056	1.605	1.267	4362	4406	0.092	0.116
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0373	0.00387	0.104	1.842	1.357	4363	4405	0.030	0.045
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.2777	0.01913	0.069	0.739	0.860	288	406	0.239	0.316
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.3579	0.01281	0.036	1.276	1.130	1761	1787	0.332	0.384
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.9966	0.00195	0.002	0.981	0.991	861	873	0.993	1.000
Received polio immunization	-	0.9509	0.00752	0.008	1.057	1.028	861	873	0.936	0.966
Received DPT immunization	-	0.9251	0.00875	0.009	0.963	0.981	861	873	0.908	0.943
Received measles immunization	-	0.9586	0.00602	0.006	0.792	0.890	861	868	0.947	0.971
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0.9460	0.00777	0.008	1.025	1.012	861	870	0.930	0.961
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0988	0.00530	0.054	1.489	1.220	4687	4724	0.088	0.109
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0549	0.00408	0.074	1.517	1.232	4687	4724	0.047	0.063
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.3552	0.02127	0.060	0.934	0.967	463	474	0.313	0.398
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.6785	0.02642	0.039	0.816	0.903	257	256	0.626	0.731
Support for learning	6.1	0.4727	0.01383	0.029	1.503	1.226	1952	1959	0.445	0.500
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.1267	0.00904	0.071	1.445	1.202	1952	1959	0.109	0.145
Birth registration	8.1	0.9910	0.00144	0.001	1.095	1.046	4687	4724	0.988	0.994

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Urban sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, State of Palestine, 2010											
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>	
HOUSEHOLDS											
	Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.7645	0.00583	0.008	1.674	1.294	9051	8867	0.753	0.776
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
	Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.5962	0.00562	0.009	1.283	1.133	9771	9771	0.585	0.607
	Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9948	0.00116	0.001	2.507	1.583	9771	9771	0.992	0.997
	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9077	0.00375	0.004	1.822	1.350	10595	10866	0.900	0.915
	Child labour	8.2	0.0477	0.00274	0.057	2.621	1.619	15868	15852	0.042	0.053
	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0254	0.00177	0.070	3.606	1.899	28994	28622	0.022	0.029
	School attendance of orphans	9.19	1.000	0.000	0.000	NA	NA	2	2	1.000	1.000
	Violent discipline	8.5	0.9255	0.00383	0.004	1.471	1.213	6927	6916	0.918	0.933
WOMEN											
	Pregnant women	-	0.1185	0.00377	0.032	1.179	1.086	8854	8642	0.111	0.126
	Early childbearing	5.2	0.1691	0.00998	0.059	0.779	0.883	1264	1100	0.149	0.189
	Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.5253	0.00627	0.013	1.298	1.140	7840	8251	0.513	0.538
	Unmet need	5.4	0.1543	0.00383	0.032	1.153	1.074	7840	8251	0.147	0.162
	Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.9812	0.00269	0.003	1.212	1.101	3248	3092	0.976	0.987
	Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.9457	0.00424	0.004	1.084	1.041	3248	3092	0.937	0.954
	Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9915	0.00162	0.002	0.965	0.983	3248	3092	0.988	0.995
	Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9820	0.00399	0.004	1.254	1.120	3248	3092	0.974	0.990
	Caesarean section	5.9	0.1611	0.00702	0.044	1.126	1.061	3248	3092	0.147	0.175
	Literacy rate among young women	7.1	0.9676	0.00459	0.005	0.897	0.947	1480	1334	0.958	0.977
	Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.3632	0.00606	0.017	1.227	1.108	7936	7718	0.351	0.375
	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.0787	0.00490	0.062	1.161	1.077	4753	3512	0.069	0.089
	Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4865	0.00644	0.014	1.754	1.325	4753	10508	0.474	0.499
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0437	0.00234	0.054	1.311	1.145	10325	10001	0.039	0.048
UNDER-5s											
	Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0372	0.00272	0.073	1.357	1.165	6646	6575	0.032	0.043
	Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.1101	0.00487	0.044	1.559	1.249	6505	6448	0.100	0.120
	Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0356	0.00287	0.081	1.523	1.234	6409	6352	0.030	0.041
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.2898	0.01457	0.050	0.716	0.846	535	695	0.261	0.319
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.3425	0.00916	0.027	1.112	1.054	3046	2982	0.324	0.361
	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.9785	0.00344	0.004	0.825	0.908	1502	1465	0.972	0.985
	Received polio immunization	-	0.9106	0.00759	0.008	1.039	1.019	1502	1468	0.895	0.926
	Received DPT immunization	-	0.9283	0.00663	0.007	0.960	0.980	1502	1456	0.915	0.942
	Received measles immunization	-	0.9350	0.00691	0.007	1.142	1.069	1502	1453	0.921	0.949
	Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0.9323	0.00684	0.007	1.074	1.037	1502	1452	0.919	0.946
	Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.1219	0.00430	0.035	1.365	1.168	8072	7900	0.113	0.130
	Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0476	0.00296	0.062	1.527	1.236	8072	7900	0.042	0.054
	Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.4335	0.01336	0.031	0.701	0.837	984	966	0.407	0.460

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, State of Palestine, 2010											
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>	
	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.7121	0.01852	0.026	0.631	0.794	384	378	0.675	0.749
	Support for learning	6.1	0.5656	0.01059	0.019	1.503	1.226	3372	3294	0.544	0.587
	Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.1496	0.00716	0.048	1.328	1.153	3372	3294	0.135	0.164
	Birth registration	8.1	0.9919	0.00105	0.001	1.083	1.041	8072	7900	0.990	0.994

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Rural sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, State of Palestine, 2010											
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>	
HOUSEHOLDS											
	Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.7239	0.01260	0.017	1.757	1.325	2078	2212	0.699	0.749
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
	Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.8060	0.01907	0.024	5.788	2.406	2491	2491	0.768	0.844
	Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9466	0.01427	0.015	10.037	3.168	2491	2491	0.918	0.975
	(Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted	7.5	0.9134	0.01025	0.011	3.747	1.936	2557	2823	0.893	0.934
	Child labour	8.2	0.1007	0.01261	0.125	6.997	2.645	3661	3984	0.075	0.126
	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0260	0.00312	0.120	2.795	1.672	6782	7266	0.020	0.032
	School attendance of orphans	9.19	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*
	Violent discipline	8.5	0.9295	0.00787	0.008	1.663	1.289	1632	1761	0.914	0.945
WOMEN											
	Pregnant women	-	0.1190	0.00689	0.058	0.973	0.986	2023	2150	0.105	0.133
	Early childbearing	5.2	0.1931	0.02523	0.131	0.923	0.961	233	227	0.143	0.244
	Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.5373	0.01227	0.024	1.232	1.110	1776	2045	0.513	0.562
	Unmet need	5.4	0.1629	0.00724	0.054	0.919	0.959	1776	2045	0.148	0.177
	Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.9740	0.00672	0.007	1.392	1.180	760	781	0.961	0.987
	Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.8994	0.01031	0.011	0.917	0.957	760	781	0.879	0.920
	Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9825	0.00560	0.006	1.426	1.194	760	781	0.971	0.994
	Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9674	0.00910	0.009	1.622	1.274	760	781	0.949	0.986
	Caesarean section	5.9	0.1851	0.01389	0.075	0.998	0.999	760	781	0.157	0.213
	Literacy rate among young women	7.1	0.9172	0.01467	0.016	0.784	0.886	277	278	0.888	0.947
	Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.3391	0.01157	0.034	1.140	1.068	1813	1909	0.316	0.362
	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.0633	0.00963	0.152	1.389	1.178	1101	889	0.044	0.083
	Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4728	0.01226	0.029	1.667	1.291	1101	2708	0.448	0.497
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0504	0.00429	0.085	0.963	0.982	2381	2511	0.042	0.059
UNDER-5s											
	Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0393	0.00559	0.142	1.319	1.148	1490	1595	0.028	0.051
	Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.1094	0.00845	0.077	1.142	1.069	1454	1561	0.093	0.126
	Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0261	0.00367	0.141	0.812	0.901	1422	1528	0.019	0.033
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.2637	0.03277	0.124	0.835	0.914	130	152	0.198	0.329
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.3705	0.02126	0.057	1.455	1.206	704	752	0.328	0.413
	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.9943	0.00413	0.004	1.184	1.088	368	392	0.986	1.000
	Received polio immunization	-	0.9115	0.01755	0.019	1.493	1.222	368	392	0.876	0.947
	Received DPT immunization	-	0.9150	0.01719	0.019	1.481	1.217	368	391	0.881	0.949
	Received measles immunization	-	0.9305	0.01353	0.015	1.095	1.047	368	388	0.903	0.958
	Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0.9373	0.01273	0.014	1.076	1.037	368	391	0.912	0.963
	Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.1419	0.00909	0.064	1.375	1.173	1909	2026	0.124	0.160
	Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0527	0.00575	0.109	1.340	1.157	1909	2026	0.041	0.064
	Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.4498	0.02509	0.056	0.743	0.862	271	293	0.400	0.500

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, State of Palestine, 2010											
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>	
	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.7364	0.03126	0.042	0.559	0.748	101	112	0.674	0.799
	Support for learning	6.1	0.6357	0.01763	0.028	1.156	1.075	815	862	0.600	0.671
	Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.1706	0.01509	0.088	1.386	1.177	815	862	0.140	0.201
	Birth registration	8.1	0.9938	0.00248	0.002	2.041	1.429	1909	2026	0.989	0.999

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Refugee Camps sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, State of Palestine, 2010											
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>	
HOUSEHOLDS											
	Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.8676	0.01168	0.013	1.313	1.146	1029	1106	0.844	0.891
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
	Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.4741	0.01057	0.022	0.612	0.783	1367	1367	0.453	0.495
	Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9997	0.00031	0.000	0.423	0.650	1367	1367	0.999	1.000
	(Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted	7.5	0.9179	0.00664	0.007	0.945	0.972	1434	1616	0.905	0.931
	Child labour	8.2	0.0542	0.00900	0.166	3.612	1.900	2134	2285	0.036	0.072
	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0370	0.00589	0.159	4.081	2.020	3947	4198	0.025	0.049
	School attendance of orphans	9.19	1.000	0.000	0.000	NA	NA	1	1	1.000	1.000
	Violent discipline	8.5	0.9330	0.00858	0.009	1.152	1.073	937	979	0.916	0.950
WOMEN											
	Pregnant women	-	0.1278	0.01176	0.092	1.503	1.226	1127	1213	0.104	0.151
	Early childbearing	5.2	0.1576	0.03108	0.197	1.055	1.027	158	146	0.095	0.220
	Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.5048	0.01531	0.032	1.079	1.039	1000	1151	0.474	0.535
	Unmet need	5.4	0.1618	0.01208	0.087	1.408	1.187	1000	1151	0.138	0.186
	Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.9788	0.01117	0.011	2.852	1.689	464	476	0.956	1.000
	Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.9648	0.00697	0.007	0.678	0.824	464	476	0.951	0.979
	Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9962	0.00269	0.003	0.905	0.951	464	476	0.991	1.000
	Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9860	0.00802	0.008	0.948	0.973	464	476	0.970	1.000
	Caesarean section	5.9	0.1797	0.01718	0.096	0.951	0.975	464	476	0.145	0.214
	Literacy rate among young women	7.1	0.9603	0.01492	0.016	1.074	1.036	192	185	0.930	0.990
	Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.3207	0.01628	0.051	1.309	1.144	1005	1077	0.288	0.353
	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.0383	0.00842	0.220	1.073	1.036	704	558	0.021	0.055
	Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.3870	0.01550	0.041	1.598	1.264	704	1569	0.356	0.418
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0363	0.00480	0.132	0.998	0.999	1446	1518	0.027	0.046
UNDER-5s											
	Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0335	0.00551	0.165	1.006	1.003	1023	1073	0.022	0.045
	Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.1046	0.01166	0.112	1.533	1.238	1005	1056	0.081	0.128
	Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0287	0.00548	0.191	1.128	1.062	1000	1050	0.018	0.040
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.3145	0.03908	0.124	0.652	0.807	83	93	0.236	0.393
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.3140	0.01901	0.061	0.799	0.894	455	477	0.276	0.352
	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.9823	0.00891	0.009	1.132	1.064	238	249	0.964	1.000
	Received polio immunization	-	0.8948	0.02136	0.024	1.208	1.099	238	250	0.852	0.938
	Received DPT immunization	-	0.8706	0.01561	0.018	0.536	0.732	238	249	0.839	0.902
	Received measles immunization	-	0.9167	0.01580	0.017	0.811	0.900	238	249	0.885	0.948
	Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0.8902	0.01900	0.021	0.904	0.951	238	246	0.852	0.928
	Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.1458	0.01095	0.075	1.139	1.067	1129	1184	0.124	0.168
	Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0672	0.00854	0.127	1.377	1.174	1129	1184	0.050	0.084
	Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.4050	0.04264	0.105	1.320	1.149	165	176	0.320	0.490

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, State of Palestine, 2010											
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>	
	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.6930	0.04460	0.064	0.739	0.859	76	80	0.604	0.782
	Support for learning	6.1	0.5596	0.02308	0.041	1.010	1.005	449	468	0.513	0.606
	Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.1453	0.01444	0.099	0.784	0.885	449	468	0.116	0.174
	Birth registration	8.1	0.9965	0.00175	0.002	1.053	1.026	1129	1184	0.993	1.000

Annex D. Data Quality Tables

Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex, State of Palestine, 2010

Age	Sex			
	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	1223	3.0	1155	2.9
1	1156	2.8	1117	2.8
2	1230	3.0	1226	3.1
3	1248	3.0	1239	3.1
4	1264	3.1	1150	2.9
5	1152	2.8	1131	2.8
6	1124	2.7	1138	2.8
7	1132	2.7	1077	2.7
8	1147	2.8	1038	2.6
9	1096	2.6	1021	2.5
10	1106	2.7	1041	2.6
11	1028	2.5	1007	2.5
12	1104	2.7	1035	2.6
13	1006	2.4	967	2.4
14	1173	2.8	1141	2.8
15	1053	2.5	1006	2.5
16	975	2.4	1038	2.6
17	1013	2.4	966	2.4
18	1005	2.4	866	2.2
19	935	2.3	904	2.3
20	1028	2.5	964	2.4
21	878	2.1	834	2.1
22	786	1.9	792	2.0
23	735	1.8	666	1.7
24	655	1.6	655	1.6
25	769	1.9	631	1.6
26	662	1.6	640	1.6
27	605	1.5	567	1.4
28	590	1.4	594	1.5
29	537	1.3	590	1.5
30	533	1.3	584	1.5
31	532	1.3	514	1.3
32	536	1.3	513	1.3
33	533	1.3	494	1.2
34	527	1.3	462	1.2
35	478	1.2	473	1.2
36	434	1.0	430	1.1
37	479	1.2	430	1.1
38	430	1.0	423	1.1

Age	Sex			
	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
39	411	1.0	424	1.1
40	424	1.0	388	1.0
41	375	0.9	365	0.9
42	377	0.9	344	0.9
43	360	0.9	360	0.9
44	367	0.9	355	0.9
45	359	0.9	330	0.8
46	364	0.9	308	0.8
47	331	0.8	316	0.8
48	290	0.7	294	0.7
49	259	0.6	227	0.6
50	266	0.6	260	0.6
51	262	0.6	246	0.6
52	268	0.6	231	0.6
53	198	0.5	200	0.5
54	191	0.5	171	0.4
55	175	0.4	184	0.5
56	156	0.4	170	0.4
57	165	0.4	171	0.4
58	151	0.4	128	0.3
59	145	0.4	127	0.3
60	137	0.3	151	0.4
61	106	0.3	89	0.2
62	136	0.3	131	0.3
63	103	0.2	150	0.4
64	76	0.2	94	0.2
65	107	0.3	150	0.4
66	92	0.2	87	0.2
67	64	0.2	64	0.2
68	76	0.2	132	0.3
69	35	0.1	54	0.1
70	71	0.2	103	0.3
71	48	0.1	63	0.2
72	34	0.1	47	0.1
73	57	0.1	104	0.3
74	57	0.1	55	0.1
75	58	0.1	81	0.2
76	39	0.1	37	0.1
77	34	0.1	55	0.1
78	44	0.1	81	0.2
79	16	0.0	16	0.0
80+	196	0.5	262	0.7
DK/missing	3	0.0	5	0.0
Total	41379	100	40131	100

Table DQ.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54*, interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, State of Palestine, 2010

Age	Household population of women age 10-54	Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
10-14	5191	.	.	.
15-19	4780	304	2.5	6.4
20-24	3912	1656	13.6	42.3
25-29	3022	2269	18.7	75.1
30-34	2567	2171	17.8	84.6
35-39	2180	1901	15.6	87.2
40-44	1811	1597	13.1	88.2
45-49	1476	1307	10.7	88.6
50-54	1108	960	7.9	.
Total (15-49)	19748	12166	100	61.6
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	0.75			

*: In PFS2010 data were collected of ever married women aged 15-54 due to comparable reasons, but tables only shows women aged 15-49 years old.

Table DQ.3: Age distribution of children under 5 in household and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7, children age 0-4 whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single ages, State of Palestine, 2010

Age	Household population of children 0-7 years	Interviewed under-5 children		Percentage of eligible under-5s interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
0	2378	2341	19.8	98.4
1	2273	2234	18.9	98.3
2	2456	2413	20.4	98.2
3	2487	2448	20.7	98.4
4	2414	2373	20.1	98.3
5	2282	.	.	.
6	2262	.	.	.
7	2209	.	.	.
Total (0-4)	12008	11809	100	98.3
Ratio of 5 to 4	0.95			

Table DQ.4: Women's completion rates by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of women age 15-49, interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by selected social and economic characteristics of the household, State of Palestine, 2010

Socio-economic characteristics	Household population of women age 15-49 years		Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percent of eligible women interviewed (Completion rates)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Governorate					
Jenin	1296	6.6	827	6.8	99.3
Tubas	291	1.5	166	1.4	99.0
Tulkarm	920	4.7	514	4.2	95.1
Nablus	1700	8.6	1044	8.6	95.7
Qalqiliya	456	2.3	309	2.5	98.9
Salfit	303	1.5	194	1.6	97.5
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	1533	7.8	897	7.4	94.1
Jericho	230	1.2	121	1.0	90.4
Jerusalem	1977	10.0	1133	9.3	89.9
Bethlehem	915	4.6	607	5.0	99.0
Hebron	2922	14.8	1791	14.7	98.5
North Gaza	1421	7.2	940	7.7	99.6
Gaza	2469	12.5	1544	12.7	99.3
Dier El-Balah	1001	5.1	600	4.9	99.2
Khan Yunis	1377	7.0	890	7.3	98.7
Rafah	937	4.7	589	4.8	98.5
Locality type					
Urban	14513	73.5	8984	73.8	97.0
Rural	3319	16.8	2032	16.7	97.2
Camps	1915	9.7	1150	9.5	98.3
Household size					
1-3	9277	47.0	1188	9.8	96.9
4-6	7131	36.1	5119	42.1	97.2
7+	3339	16.9	5859	48.2	97.1
Education of household head					
None	2912	14.7	1498	12.3	94.8
Primary	9525	48.2	6089	50.0	97.7
Secondary +	7284	36.9	4564	37.5	97.1
Missing/DK	28	0.1	15	0.1	94.3
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	3687	18.7	2249	18.5	97.7
Second	3798	19.2	2462	20.2	98.2
Middle	3910	19.8	2474	20.3	97.2
Fourth	4060	20.6	2506	20.6	97.2
Richest	4293	21.7	2475	20.3	95.3
Total	19748	100	12166	100	97.1

Table DQ.5: Completion rates for children under 5 questionnaires by socio-economic characteristics of households
Household population of under-5 children, under-5 questionnaires completed, and percentage of under-5 children for whom interviews were completed, by selected socio-economic characteristics of the household, State of Palestine, 2010

Socio-economic characteristics	Household population of under-5 children		Interviewed under-5 children		Percent of eligible under-5s with completed under-5 questionnaires (Completion rates)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Governorate					
Jenin	724	6.0	716	6.1	99.0
Tubas	160	1.3	160	1.4	100
Tulkarm	422	3.5	417	3.5	98.9
Nablus	924	7.7	903	7.6	97.7
Qalqiliya	321	2.7	319	2.7	99.4
Salfit	189	1.6	189	1.6	100
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	815	6.8	788	6.7	96.7
Jericho	113	0.9	113	1.0	100
Jerusalem	922	7.7	838	7.1	90.9
Bethlehem	449	3.7	448	3.8	99.8
Hebron	1914	15.9	1889	16.0	98.8
North Gaza	1018	8.5	1016	8.6	99.8
Gaza	1658	13.8	1643	13.9	99.1
Dier El-Balah	669	5.6	669	5.7	100
Khan Yunis	1038	8.6	1032	8.7	99.4
Rafah	671	5.6	669	5.7	99.7
Locality type					
Urban	8741	72.8	8587	72.7	98.3
Rural	2059	17.1	2017	17.1	98.0
Camps	1208	10.1	1204	10.2	99.7
Household size					
1-3	534	4.4	456	3.9	98.1
4-6	5896	49.1	5574	47.2	98.6
7+	5578	46.5	5779	48.9	98.2
Education of household head					
None	1328	11.1	1289	10.9	97.2
Primary	6114	50.9	6024	51.0	98.5
Secondary +	4552	37.9	4481	37.9	98.5
Missing/DK	15	0.1	15	0.1	100
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	2683	22.3	2644	22.4	98.6
Second	2741	22.8	2725	23.1	99.4
Middle	2461	20.5	2415	20.4	98.1
Fourth	2312	19.3	2260	19.1	97.8
Richest	1811	15.1	1765	14.9	97.5
Total	12008	100	11809	100	98.4

Table DQ.6: Completeness of reporting
Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators,
State of Palestine, 2010

	Percent with missing/incomplete information*	Number of cases
Woman's date of birth: Only month	1.3	12005
Woman's date of birth: Both month and year	0.0	12005
Date of first birth: Only month	1.0	11145
Date of first birth: Both month and year	0.1	11145
Completed years since first birth	0.0	89
Date of last birth: Only month	0.1	11145
Date of last birth: Both month and year	0.0	11145
Date of first marriage/union: Only month	0.0	1
Date of first marriage/union: Both month and year	0.0	1
Age at first marriage/union	0.0	1
Starting time of interview	0.0	12005
Ending time of interview	0.0	12005
Date of birth: Only month	0.0	11110
Date of birth: Both month and year	0.0	11110
Anthropometric measurements: Weight	17.3	11110
Anthropometric measurements: Height	18.3	11110
Anthropometric measurements: Both weight and height	16.4	11110
Starting time of interview	0.0	11110
Ending time of interview	0.0	11110

Table DQ.7: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators

Distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information for anthropometric indicators, State of Palestine, 2010

Age in Months	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Weight by age								
<6 months	83.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	16.3	100	16.5	940
6-11 months	81.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	17.2	100	18.6	1161
12-23 months	85.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	13.7	100	14.7	2110
24-35 months	80.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	17.5	100	19.1	2275
36-47 months	83.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	14.9	100	16.1	2280
48-59 months	83.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	15.0	100	16.4	2344
Total	83.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	15.6	100	16.8	11110

Table DQ.7: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators

Distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information for anthropometric indicators, State of Palestine, 2010

Age in Months	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Weight by age								
<6 months	80.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	17.4	100	20.0	940
6-11 months	80.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	18.8	100	20.0	1161
12-23 months	82.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	14.5	100	17.5	2110
24-35 months	79.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	18.0	100	20.7	2275
36-47 months	82.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	15.8	100	17.5	2280
48-59 months	83.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	15.3	100	16.4	2344
Total	81.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	100	18.4	11110

Table DQ.7: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators

Distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information for anthropometric indicators, State of Palestine, 2010

Age in Months	Valid weight and height	Reason for exclusion from analysis							Total	Per-cent of children exclud-ed from analysis	Num-ber of chil-dren under 5
		Weight not mea-sured	Height not mea-sured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured, incom-plete date of birth	Height not measured, incom-plete date of birth	Weight and height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Weight by height											
<6 months	79.5	0.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	100	20.5	940
6-11 months	79.1	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	100	20.9	1161
12-23 months	82.0	0.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	100	18.0	2110
24-35 months	77.6	1.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.9	100	22.4	2275
36-47 months	81.4	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	100	18.6	2280
48-59 months	81.6	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	100	18.3	2344
Total	80.4	0.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	100	19.6	11110

Table DQ.8: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for decimals, State of Palestine 2010

Digits	Weight		Height	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	1206	13.0	3575	38.1
1	780	8.4	515	5.5
2	1005	10.8	795	8.5
3	828	8.9	701	7.5
4	884	9.5	455	4.9
5	1260	13.6	1742	18.6
6	818	8.8	449	4.8
7	825	8.9	493	5.3
8	837	9.0	320	3.4
9	837	9.0	336	3.6
0 or 5	2466	26.6	5317	56.7
Total	9280	100	9381	100

Table DQ.11: Observation of under-5s birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth calendar seen, State of Palestine, 2010

Socio-economic characteristics	Child does not have birth certificate	Child has birth certificate		Missing/DK	Total	Percent of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
		Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
Governorate							
Jenin	2.0	56.8	41.2	0.0	100	58.0	690
Tubas	4.7	44.4	50.9	0.0	100	46.6	171
Tulkarm	0.5	42.4	57.1	0.0	100	42.6	389
Nablus	3.2	47.7	49.1	0.0	100	49.2	879
Qalqiliya	0.3	59.0	40.7	0.0	100	59.1	351
Salfit	2.8	64.8	32.4	0.0	100	66.7	179
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	1.5	47.1	51.4	0.0	100	47.9	666
Jericho	0.9	39.5	59.6	0.0	100	39.8	114
Jerusalem	2.1	51.9	45.6	0.0	100	53.2	653
Bethlehem	4.1	86.9	9.0	0.0	100	90.6	443
Hebron	1.8	62.7	35.3	0.1	100	63.9	1851
North Gaza	0.6	65.0	32.7	1.7	100	66.5	953
Gaza	1.8	49.1	48.6	0.5	100	50.2	1518
Dier El-Balah	0.2	93.4	6.2	0.2	100	93.7	640
Khan Yunis	1.1	76.4	21.9	0.5	100	77.7	963
Rafah	1.4	74.9	23.2	0.5	100	76.3	650
Locality type							
Urban	1.6	60.8	37.2	0.4	100	62.1	7900
Rural	2.7	55.8	41.5	0.0	100	57.4	2026
Camps	1.1	73.2	25.5	0.2	100	74.2	1184
Child's age							
0	6.9	59.5	33.2	0.3	100	64.2	2101
1	0.4	62.7	36.5	0.3	100	63.2	2110
2	0.8	62.0	36.9	0.4	100	62.7	2275
3	0.4	60.5	38.6	0.4	100	61.0	2280
4	0.3	61.5	38.1	0.1	100	61.8	2344
Total	1.7	61.2	36.7	0.3	100	62.5	11110

Table DQ.12: Observation of vaccination cards
Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of a vaccination card, and the percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewers, State of Palestine, 2010

Socio-economic characteristics	Child does not have vaccination card				Child has vaccination card		Missing/DK	Total	Percent of vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
	Had vaccination card previously	Never had vaccination card	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	Child has vaccination card					
					Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
Governorate										
Jenin	2.8	0.1	86.8	10.3	0.0	100	89.4	690		
Tubas	3.5	0.0	85.4	11.1	0.0	100	88.5	171		
Tulkarm	6.7	0.3	77.9	14.9	0.0	100	83.9	389		
Nablus	2.6	0.1	81.5	15.8	0.0	100	83.7	879		
Qalqiliya	2.3	0.0	88.0	9.7	0.0	100	90.1	351		
Salfit	10.6	0.0	63.7	25.7	0.0	100	71.3	179		
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	3.6	0.5	53.5	42.5	0.0	100	55.7	666		
Jericho	8.8	0.9	64.9	25.4	0.0	100	71.8	114		
Jerusalem	1.5	0.5	57.4	40.4	0.0	100	58.7	653		
Bethlehem	4.5	0.2	82.4	12.9	0.0	100	86.5	443		
Hebron	4.3	0.3	68.2	27.1	0.0	100	71.6	1851		
North Gaza	10.8	0.4	79.7	9.0	0.0	100	89.8	953		
Gaza	6.9	1.1	73.6	18.3	0.0	100	80.1	1518		
Dier El-Balah	3.3	0.3	63.7	32.7	0.0	100	66.1	640		
Khan Yunis	8.1	0.4	81.4	10.1	0.0	100	89.0	963		
Rafah	12.5	0.5	72.9	14.2	0.0	100	83.7	650		
Locality type										
Urban	5.9	0.5	74.7	18.9	0.0	100	79.8	7900		
Rural	4.8	0.1	69.8	25.2	0.0	100	73.5	2026		
Camps	6.0	0.5	71.7	21.8	0.0	100	76.7	1184		
Child's age										
0	0.8	1.2	88.8	9.2	0.0	100	90.6	2101		
1	2.5	0.1	83.4	13.9	0.0	100	85.7	2110		
2	5.0	0.1	73.2	21.7	0.0	100	77.2	2275		
3	8.9	0.2	65.1	25.7	0.0	100	71.7	2280		
4	10.5	0.5	59.3	29.8	0.0	100	66.6	2344		
Total	5.7	0.4	73.5	20.4	0.0	100	78.3	11110		

Table DQ.13: Presence of mother in the household and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire Distribution of children under five by whether the mother lives in the same household, and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire, State of Palestine, 2010

Age	Mother in the household		Mother not in the household		Total	Number of children under 5
	Mother interviewed	Other adult female interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed		
0	99.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	100	2378
1	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	100	2273
2	99.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	100	2456
3	99.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	100	2487
4	98.5	0.0	0.1	1.3	100	2414
Total	99.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	100	12008

Table DQ.15: School attendance by single age
 Distribution of household population age 5-24 by educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, State of Palestine, 2010

Age in the calendar year 2009 / 2010	Not attending school	Kindergarten	Elementary										Secondary			Higher education	DK	Total	Number of household members
			Elementary										11	12					
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10							
5	22.9	63.3	13.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2283
6	2.8	21.3	60.2	15.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2221
7	0.5	1.2	21.8	61.6	14.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2238
8	1.0	0.0	1.8	22.9	59.6	13.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2136
9	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.2	21.2	61.0	14.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	2237
10	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	23.7	61.2	12.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2021
11	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	23.6	59.0	13.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2089
12	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.0	24.7	56.0	13.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2037
13	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	3.9	23.5	55.1	12.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2127
14	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	4.2	23.7	56.5	9.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2214
15	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	3.4	26.0	51.3	0.1	8.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	2061
16	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	4.7	22.4	0.4	50.5	7.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	2037
17	21.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	3.7	0.1	22.4	49.0	2.9	0.1	0.0	100	1963
18	36.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	5.9	24.6	32.4	0.0	0.0	100	1811
19	46.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.3	7.5	44.9	0.0	0.0	100	1945
20	52.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.1	45.6	0.0	0.0	100	1822
21	56.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	42.1	0.0	0.0	100	1692
22	67.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	32.1	0.0	0.0	100	1490
23	77.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	22.3	0.0	0.0	100	1406
24	87.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	12.0	0.0	0.0	100	1363

Table DQ.16: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living
Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children, by age of women, State of Palestine, 2010

Age group	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Number of sons ever born	Number of daughters ever born	Sex ratio	Number of sons living	Number of daughters living	Sex ratio	Number of deceased sons	Number of deceased daughters	Sex ratio	
15-19	107	111	0.96	106	109	0.97	1	2	0.50	324
20-24	1300	1286	1.01	1270	1262	1.01	30	24	1.25	1473
25-29	3112	3118	1.00	3037	3052	1.00	75	66	1.14	2053
30-34	4789	4470	1.07	4644	4365	1.06	145	105	1.38	2139
35-39	5621	5281	1.06	5441	5128	1.06	180	153	1.18	1982
40-44	5334	5040	1.06	5117	4861	1.05	217	179	1.21	1678
45-49	4628	4384	1.06	4380	4186	1.05	248	198	1.25	1379
50-54	3803	3470	1.10	3540	3282	1.08	263	188	1.40	977
Total	28694	27160	1.04	27535	26245	1.03	1159	915	1.16	12005

Table DQ.17: Births by calendar years

Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio by calendar year, according to living, dead, and total children (weighted, unimputed), State of Palestine, 2010

Year of birth	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date**			Sex ratio at birth***			Calendar year ratio****		
	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total
	2010	1242	11	1253	99.7	100.0	99.7	108.3	110.4	108.4	110.9	50.0
2009	2241	45	2286	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.5	170.9	101.5	128.9	146.7	129.2
2008	2235	51	2286	100.0	96.6	99.9	97.8	120.3	98.3	97.5	101.8	97.5
2007	2347	54	2401	100.0	93.7	99.8	100.2	117.8	100.6	103.2	98.7	103.1
2006	2314	59	2373	100.0	90.4	99.8	108.2	145.9	109.0	101.0	102.9	101.0
2005	2236	60	2296	99.9	93.7	99.7	102.0	111.2	102.2	97.8	102.1	97.9
2004	2260	59	2319	100.0	96.9	99.9	98.7	131.2	99.5	102.4	112.1	102.6
2003	2177	46	2223	100.0	96.9	99.9	99.9	167.5	101.0	98.2	78.3	97.7
2002	2175	57	2232	99.9	96.8	99.8	105.7	107.1	105.8	103.9	97.7	103.7
2001	2010	71	2081	99.9	91.1	99.6	104.6	142.1	105.7	92.5	107.3	92.9
2000	2172	76	2247	99.9	84.1	99.4	107.8	77.8	106.7	110.3	109.1	110.3
1999	1927	68	1994	99.8	91.6	99.5	106.2	156.1	107.5	92.6	91.6	92.6
1998	1990	72	2062	99.7	73.3	98.8	107.6	158.4	109.1	104.9	111.1	105.1
1997	1867	62	1929	99.9	95.4	99.8	109.9	113.0	110.0	94.6	89.8	94.4
1996	1958	66	2024	99.9	88.2	99.5	103.3	135.9	104.2	100.3	106.4	100.5
1995	2037	62	2099	99.8	84.4	99.3	106.5	108.2	106.5	104.9	96.7	104.6
1994	1926	62	1988	99.8	91.9	99.6	112.3	171.8	113.7	97.2	96.6	97.1
1993	1927	67	1993	99.6	86.5	99.1	96.2	135.4	97.3	102.6	90.2	102.2
1992	1829	86	1915	99.7	84.6	99.1	117.5	124.9	117.8	47.9	98.5	49.0
2008-2012	5718	107	5825	99.9	98.4	99.9	101.1	137.9	101.6	na	na	na
2003-2007	11333	278	11611	100.0	94.2	99.8	101.8	131.8	102.4	na	na	na
1998-2002	10273	344	10617	99.8	86.9	99.4	106.4	123.4	106.9	na	na	na
1993-1997	9715	319	10033	99.8	89.2	99.4	105.4	130.9	106.2	na	na	na
<1993	15150	941	16091	98.2	81.8	97.2	105.2	125.4	106.3	na	na	na
Total	52189	1989	54178	99.4	86.5	98.9	104.3	127.4	105.0	na	na	na

na: Not Applicable

* Interviews were conducted from [Month] to [Month] ** Both month and year of birth given

*** $(Bm/Bf) \times 100$, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively**** $(2 \times Bt/(Bt-1 + Bt+1)) \times 100$, where Bt is the number of births in calendar year

DQ.18: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0-6 days, by 5-year periods preceding the survey (weighted, unimputed), State of Palestine, 2010

		Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0-19
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
Age at death (days)	0	0	7	8	5	21
	1	26	50	63	42	181
	2	2	15	24	14	55
	3	12	20	15	14	61
	4	4	8	9	4	25
	5	0	5	4	7	16
	6	1	3	1	0	5
	7	3	9	17	11	40
	8	0	2	2	1	5
	9	1	1	0	1	3
	10	4	5	7	2	17
	11	0	2	1	2	5
	12	1	2	1	1	5
	13	0	0	3	3	6
	14	3	4	6	6	20
	15	0	2	5	5	12
	16	2	1	0	1	4
	17	0	0	0	3	3
	18	1	1	1	1	4
	20	0	0	2	1	3
	21	0	2	3	0	5
	22	1	1	0	1	3
	23	1	1	0	2	4
	24	0	1	0	0	1
	25	2	2	4	2	9
	27	0	2	0	0	2
	28	0	1	1	0	2
Total 0-30 days	1.00	64	146	177	129	516
Percent early neonatal*		70.9	73.5	70.8	66.8	70.6

* <7 days / <31 days

DQ.19: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under two years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, by 5-year periods preceding the survey (weighted, unimputed), State of Palestine, 2010

		Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0-19
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
Age at death (months)	0	64	146	177	129	516
	1	6	25	21	24	75
	2	7	13	18	15	53
	3	2	12	9	12	35
	4	6	7	16	9	38
	5	4	1	3	11	19
	6	3	6	8	13	30
	7	1	5	3	5	15
	8	4	4	8	4	20
	9	1	5	11	6	22
	10	0	0	1	1	2
	11	2	1	2	0	5
	12	0	7	11	7	26
	13	0	1	0	0	1
	14	1	0	2	2	5
	15	1	1	1	2	4
	16	0	1	0	0	1
	17	0	0	0	1	1
	18	2	5	4	2	12
	19	0	2	0	0	2
	20	0	0	1	1	2
	21	0	0	0	1	1
22	0	1	0	1	2	
Total 0-11 months		99	225	276	230	830
Percent neonatal*		64.6	65.0	64.0	56.3	62.2

* <1 month / <1 year

Annex E. State of Palestine MICS4 Indicators: Numerators and Denominator

MICS4 INDICATOR	Module ¹⁵	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ¹⁶
1. MORTALITY				
1.1	CM - BH	Probability of dying by exact age 5 years		MDG 4.1
1.2	CM - BH	Probability of dying by exact age 1 year		MDG 4.2
1.3	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life, during the 5-year period preceding the survey		
1.4	BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates, during the 5-year period preceding the survey		
1.5	BH	Probability of dying between exact ages one and five, during the 5-year period preceding the survey		
2. NUTRITION				
2.1a	AN	Number of children under age 5 who a) fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate) (and severe) b) fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) from the median weight for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	MDG 1.8
2.1b	AN	Number of children under age 5 who a) fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate) (and severe) b) fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) from the median height for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.2a	AN	Number of children under age 5 who a) fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate) (and severe) b) fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) from the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.2b	AN	Number of children under age 5 who a) fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate) (and severe) b) fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) from the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.3a	AN	Number of children under age 5 who a) fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate) (and severe) b) fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) from the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.3b	AN	Number of children under age 5 who a) fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate) (and severe) b) fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) from the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.4	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who breastfed the child at any time	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
2.5	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who put the newborn infant to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
2.6	BF	Number of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ¹⁹	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.7	BF	Number of children age 12-15 months who are currently breastfeeding	Total number of children age 12-15 months	

¹⁵ Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

¹⁶ MDG indicators as of February 2010

¹⁷ Indicator is defined as "Probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday, during the 5-year period preceding the survey" when estimated from the birth history

¹⁸ Indicator is defined as "Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday, during the 5-year period preceding the survey" when estimated from the birth history

¹⁹ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

MICS4 INDICATOR	Module ¹⁵	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ¹⁶
2.8 Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	BF	Number of children age 20-23 months who are currently breastfeeding	Total number of children age 20-23 months	
2.9 Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	BF	Number of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment ²⁰ during the previous day	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.10 Duration of breastfeeding	BF	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.11 Bottle feeding	BF	Number of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.12 Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	BF	Number of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Total number of infants age 6-8 months	
2.13 Minimum meal frequency	BF	Number of children age 6-23 months receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum times ²¹ or more, according to breastfeeding status, during the previous day	Total number of children age 6-23 months	
2.14 Age-appropriate breastfeeding	BF	Number of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ²² during the previous day	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.15 Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	BF	Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	Total number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	
2.16 Iodized salt consumption	SI	Number of households with salt testing .15 parts per million or more of iodide/iodate	Total number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt	
2.17 Vitamin A supplementation (children under age 5)	IM	Number of children age 6-59 months who received at least one high-dose vitamin A supplement in the 6 months preceding the survey	Total number of children age 6-59 months	
2.18 Low-birthweight infants	MN	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	
2.19 Infants weighed at birth	MN	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey who were weighed at birth	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	
3. CHILD HEALTH				
3.1 Tuberculosis immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.2 Polio immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received OPV3 vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.3 Immunization coverage for diphtheria, pertussis (and tetanus) (DPT)	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received DPT3 vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.4 Measles immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received measles vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	MDG 4.3
3.5 Hepatitis B immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	

²⁰ Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

²¹ Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, 3 times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months

²² Infants age 0-5 who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

MICS4 INDICATOR	Module ¹⁵	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ¹⁶
3.8	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet or reconstituted homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	
3.9	CA	Number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks who were taken to an appropriate health provider	Total number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks	
3.10	CA	Number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks who received antibiotics	Total number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks	
4. WATER AND SANITATION				
4.1	WS	Number of household members using improved sources of drinking water	Total number of household members	MDG 7.8
4.2	WS	Number of household members using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	Total number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources	
4.3	WS	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	Total number of household members	MDG 7.9
5. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH				
5.1	CM - BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years for the one year period preceding the survey	Total number of women age 15-19 years	MDG 5.4
5.2	CM - BH	Number of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	Total number of women age 20-24 years	
5.3	CP	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	MDG 5.3
5.4	UN	Number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	MDG 5.6
5.5a 5.5b	MIN	Number of women age 15-49 years who were attended during pregnancy in the 2 years preceding the survey a) at least once by skilled personnel b) at least four times by any provider)	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	MDG 5.5
5.6	MIN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
5.7	MIN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who were attended during childbirth by skilled health personnel	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	MDG 5.2

23 Indicator is defined as "Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years, for the 3-year period preceding the survey" when estimated from the birth history

24 See MICS4 manual for a detailed description

MICS4 INDICATOR	Module ¹⁵	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ¹⁶
5.8 Institutional deliveries	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered in a health facility	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
5.9 Caesarean section	MN	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey who were delivered by caesarean section	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	
6. CHILD DEVELOPMENT				
6.1 Support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.2 Father's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months whose father has engaged in one or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.3 Learning materials: children's books	EC	Number of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	Total number of children under age 5	
6.4 Learning materials: playthings	EC	Number of children under age 5 with two or more playthings	Total number of children under age 5	
6.5 Inadequate care	EC	Number of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the past week	Total number of children under age 5	
6.6 Early child development Index	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.7 Attendance to early childhood education	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
7. LITERACY AND EDUCATION				
7.2 School readiness	ED	Number of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	Total number of children attending the first grade of primary school	
7.3 Net intake rate in primary education	ED	Number of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	Total number of children of school-entry age	
7.4 (Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	Total number of children of primary school age	MDG 2.1
7.5 Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	Total number of children of secondary-school age	
7.6 Children reaching last grade of primary	ED	Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade	Total number of children who eventually reach last grade	MDG 2.2
7.7 Primary completion rate	ED	Number of children (of any age) attending the last grade (of primary school (excluding repeaters	Total number of children of primary school completion (age appropriate to final grade of primary school	
7.8 Transition rate to secondary school	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year	Total number of children who are attending the first grade of secondary school	

MICS4 INDICATOR		Module ¹⁵	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ¹⁶
7.9	(Gender parity index (primary school	ED	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
7.10	(Gender parity index (secondary school	ED	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
8. CHILD PROTECTION					
8.1	Birth registration	BR	Number of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	Total number of children under age 5	
8.2	Child labour	CL	Number of children age 5-14 years who are involved in child labour	Total number of children age 5-14 years	
8.3	School attendance among child labourers	ED - CL	Number of children age 5-14 years who are involved in child labour and are currently attending school	Total number of children age 5-14 years involved in child labour	
8.4	Child labour among students	ED - CL	Number of children age 5-14 years who are involved in child labour and are currently attending school	Total number of children age 5-14 years attending school	
8.5	Violent discipline	CD	Number of children age 2-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the past month	Total number of children age 2-14 years	
8.6	Marriage before age 15	MA	Number of women age 15-49 years who were first married or in union by the exact age of 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
8.7	Marriage before age 18	MA	Number of women age 20-49 years who were first married or in union by the exact age of 18	Total number of women age 20-49 years	
8.8	Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union	MA	Number of women age 15-19 years who are currently married or in union	Total number of women age 15-19 years	
9. HIV/AIDS AND ORPHANS					
9.1	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify two ways of preventing HIV infection ¹⁷ , know that a healthy looking person can have HIV, and reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA	Number of women age 15-24 years who correctly identify two ways of preventing HIV infection ¹⁹ , know that a healthy looking person can have HIV, and reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women age 15-24 years	MDG 6.3
9.3	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means ²² of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.4	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions ¹³ toward people living with HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV	
9.18	Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years with at least one dead parent	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
9.19	School attendance of orphans	HL - ED	Number of children age 10-14 years who have lost both parents and are attending school	Total number of children age 10-14 years who have lost both parents	MDG 6.4

²⁵ Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

²⁶ Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

²⁷ Women (1) who think that a female teacher with the AIDS virus should be allowed to teach in school, (2) who would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus, (3) who would not want to keep it as a secret if a family member became infected with the AIDS virus, and (4) who would be willing to care for a family member who became sick with the AIDS virus

Annex H.

Questionnaires

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

State of Palestine PFS 2010



Palestinian Authority
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
Palestinian Family Survey, 2010
Household questionnaire

- All information in this questionnaire is for purely statistical purposes only.
- It is considered confidential in accordance with the Public Statistics Law of 2000.

HH1	Cluster number: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HH2	Household number: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
PHH1	Questionnaire's serial number in sample <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HH7	Governorate: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
PHH3	Building's address: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HH8	Name of head of household: _____
PHH4	Locality: _____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	PHH13	Building No. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Interviewer: ask the member who will answer the questions : May I start now? 1. yes 2. no <input type="checkbox"/>			
After all questionnaires for the household have been completed, fill in the following information:			
HH9: Result of household interview: <input type="checkbox"/>		01	Completed
		02	Not at home
		03	Refused
		04	Household not found
		05	Partially completed
		07	Household travelled
		08	Household destroyed
		09	Information not available
		96	Other / specify
HH10. Respondent to household questionnaire: Name: _____ Line Number: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		HH11. Total number of household members: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
HH12. Number of eligible women: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		HH13. Number of women's questionnaires completed: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
HH14. Number of children under age 5: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		HH15. Number of under-5 questionnaires completed: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

PHH6. Number of persons 5-24 years: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		PHH7. Number of children 5-14 years : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
PHH8. Number of persons 60 years and older interviewed <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		PHH9. Number of youth 15-29 years: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
HH5	Visits' schedule 1 st visit 2 nd visit 3 rd visit	Day	Month	Start hour	End hour
		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	:	:
		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	:	:
		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	:	:
PHH5	Total number of visits	<input type="text"/>			
HH3 - Interviewer's No: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Interviewer's name:		HH4 - Supervisor's No: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Supervisor's name:			
HH16- Editor's No: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Editor's name:		HH17 - Data entry clerk's No: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Data entry clerk's name:			
PHH11- Encoder's No: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Encoder's name:		PHH12 - Date of data entry			

Interviewer: Please check the box with X if an additional questionnaire has been used.

Section 1: Household Members Data

HL1	HL2	HL3	HL4	HL5	HL6	HL7	HL8	HL9
Member's serial number	Names of usual household members (three names) Please, tell me the names of all persons who usually live in your household, including small children and infants, and starting with the household head	What is the relation of (name) to the household head? 01. Household head 02. Spouse 03. Son/daughter 04. Father/mother 05. Brother/sister 06. Grandparent 07. Grandson/granddaughter 08. Son-in-law/daughter-in-law 09. Other relative 96. Other	Is (name) male or female? 1. Male 2. Female	What is (name)'s date of birth in day, month and year? Interviewer: record this information from official documents whenever possible Don't know: Record 98 in days digit Record 98 in months digit Record 9998 in years digit Day Month Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Interviewer: How old is the (name)? Calculate age from the date of birth in HL5 and record the result in complete years If date of birth is unknown, ask for age and record it Record (00) if age less than 1 year 95 and more record 95 98 – not applicable <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Interviewer: Circle the line No of the current or ever-married women aged 54-15 years (i.e. eligible women for interview)	Interviewer: RECORD LINE NUMBER OF MOTHER/ carer of child aged 5-14 years eligible for interview for this age group <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Interviewer: RECORD LINE NUMBER OF MOTHER/ carer of child under 5 years eligible for interview for this age group <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
01	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>				01	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
02						02		
03						03		
04						04		
05						05		
06						06		
07						07		
08						08		
09						09		
10						10		
11						11		
12						12		
13						13		
14						14		
15						15		
16						16		
17						17		

HL1	HL2	HL10	HL11	HL12	HL13	HL14	PHL15
Member's serial number	Names of usual household members (three names)	Did (<i>name</i>) stay here last night? 1 Yes 2 No	Is (<i>name</i>)'s natural mother alive? 1. Yes 2. No à HL13 8. Don't know à HL13	Interviewer: Does (<i>name</i>)'s natural mother live in this household? Record her line No from HL1 Record (00) if the mother does not live in the household	Is (<i>name</i>)'s natural father alive? 1. Yes 2. No à PHL15 8. Don't know à PHL15	Interviewer: Does (<i>name</i>)'s natural father live in this household? Record his line No from HL1 Record (00) if the father does not live in the household	Is (<i>name</i>) a registered refugee, non-registered refugee or non-refugee? 1. Registered refugee 2. Non-registered refugee 3. Non-refugee
01		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							

For persons aged 10 years or over PHL20						
HL1	HL2	PHL19	PHL21	PHL22	PHL23	
Member's serial number	Names of usual household members (three names) Please, tell me the names of all persons who usually live in your household, including small children and infants, and starting with the household head	Relation to labor force during the past week: 1. Worked 1-14 hrs. 2. Worked 15 – 34 hrs 3. Worked 35 hrs and more (does not work but wants to work / worked before) 4. Looked for work last week 5. Did not seek work because given up hope (does not work but wants to work/ never worked before) 6. Looked for work last week 7. Did not seek work because given up hope (does not work and does not want to work because...) 8. Studying/ training 9. Housekeeping 10. Disability/ aging/ illness 11. Has another source of income/ pension 12. Other	Main occupation: Interviewer: ask this question to members who answer PHL19 question from 1-5 What kind of work is/was (name) doing in detail? Employment Status: 1. Employer 2. Self employed 3. Waged employee 4. Unpaid family member Employment Status Occupation Code	Does (name) smoke? 1. Yes, mostly cigarettes PHL23 2. Yes, mostly pipe PHL24 3. Yes, mostly narghile PHL24 4. Yes, cigarettes and narghile PHL23 5. Smoked in the past and quit smoking PHL22 6. Does not smoke and never smoked PHL26	When did you quit smoking? Record the period in complete years then PHL25 Less than 1 year record 00 Don't know record 98	For members who smoke cigarettes: How many cigarettes do you smoke daily? 1. 10 and less 2. 11-20 3. 21-40 4. more than 40 8. don't know
01		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
02						
03						
04						
05						
06						
07						
08						
09						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						

		For persons aged 10 years or over		For persons aged 12 years or over					
HL1	HL2	PHL24	PHL25	PHL26	PHL27	PHL28	PHL29	PHL30	
Member's serial number	Names of usual household members (three names)	For members who smoke : for how long has (name) been smoking? Record in complete years Less than 1 year record 00 Don't know record 98	For members who are smoking and who smoked in the past: How old was (name) when he/she started smoking? Record the age in completed years Don't know record 98	What is (name)'s current marital status? Is he/she ... 1. Single 2. Engaged for the first time and not married yet 3. Married 4. Divorced 5. Widow/widower 6. Separated	Interviewer: Insert the line No of the eligible woman's husband from HL1 In case husband does not live in the household, record (00)	Interviewer: Circle the line No of children 2-14 years eligible for interview for this age group	Interviewer: Circle the line No of youth 15-29 years eligible for interview for this age group	Interviewer: Circle the line No of elderly members 60 years and over eligible for interview for this age group	
01	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	01	01	01	
02						02	02	02	
03						03	03	03	
04						04	04	04	
05						05	05	05	
06						06	06	06	
07						07	07	07	
08						08	08	08	
09						09	09	09	
10						10	10	10	
11						11	11	11	
12						12	12	12	
13						13	13	13	
14						14	14	14	
15						15	15	15	
16						16	16	16	
17						17	17	17	

Section 2: Chronic diseases

HL1 Member's serial number	HL2 Names of usual household members (three names) Please, tell me the names of all persons who usually live in your household, including small children and infants, and starting with the household head	PHL31 Does (name) have any disease according to a medical diagnosis and receives regular treatment? 01. Hypertension 02. Diabetes 03. Peptic ulcer 05. Cardiac disease 06. Cancer 07. Renal disease 08. Hepatic disease 09. Arthritis (rheumatism) 10. Osteoporosis 11. Thalassemia 13. Epilepsy 14. Asthma 15. Back pain 16. Gland diseases 98. Don't know 99. Healthy															
01		01	02	03	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	13	14	15	16	98	99
02		01	02	03	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	13	14	15	16	98	99
03		01	02	03	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	13	14	15	16	98	99
04		01	02	03	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	13	14	15	16	98	99
05		01	02	03	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	13	14	15	16	98	99
06		01	02	03	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	13	14	15	16	98	99
07		01	02	03	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	13	14	15	16	98	99
08		01	02	03	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	13	14	15	16	98	99
09		01	02	03	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	13	14	15	16	98	99
10		01	02	03	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	13	14	15	16	98	99
11		01	02	03	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	13	14	15	16	98	99
12		01	02	03	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	13	14	15	16	98	99
13		01	02	03	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	13	14	15	16	98	99
14		01	02	03	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	13	14	15	16	98	99
15		01	02	03	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	13	14	15	16	98	99
16		01	02	03	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	13	14	15	16	98	99
17		01	02	03	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	13	14	15	16	98	99

Section 3: Education of household members

Member's serial number	H12 Names of usual household members (three names)	For persons aged 5 years or over				For persons aged 5-24 years			
		ED3 Is (name): 0. Currently attending kindergarten 1. Currently attending school 2. Attended school and dropped out 3. Attended school and graduated 4. Never attended school à ED4 8. Don't know	ED4A How many years of schooling did (name) successfully complete?	ED4 What is (name)'s educational status? 01. Illiterate 02. Semi-literate 03. Elementary 04. Preparatory 05. Secondary 06. Associated diploma 07. Bachelors degree 08. Higher diploma 09. Masters degree 10. Ph. D. 98. Don't know	ED5 During the current school year is (name) currently enrolled in school or kindergarten or university? 1. Yes 2. No à ED7	ED6 During the current school year at which educational level and which grade is (name) enrolled? Educational level: 0. Kindergarten 1. Basic 2. Secondary 3. Higher education 8. Don't know Grade level: (DK 98) 00 less than the first basic grade		ED7 During the past school year 2008-2009 was (name) enrolled in school or kindergarten or university in any time? 1. Yes 2. No à next member 8. Don't know à next member	ED8 At which educational level and which grade was (name) enrolled in the past year? Educational level: 0. Kindergarten 1. Basic 2. Secondary 3. Higher education 8. Don't know Grade level: (DK 98) 00 less than the first basic grade
01		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
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11									
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14									
15									
16									
17									

Section 4: Child labor

Now, I would like to ask about any type of work done by children in this household.

PC11: Interviewer: Refer to question HL8: 1. There are children 5-14 years old, continue 2. No children in that age group, go to PCD1(section 5)

CL1 Child's line number From HL1	PCL2 Mother's/ carer's line number From HL1	CL2 Names of children between 5-14 years	CL3 During the past week, did (name) carry out any work for anybody from outside your household even if for one hour only? (Interviewer: Ask if the work was for pay or not) 1. Yes, for pay (cash or in-kind) 2. Yes, without pay 3. Didn't work → CL7	CL4 During the past week, how many hours did (name) spend in carrying out the work for the person from outside your household? (If there was more than one work, record the total number of hours)	CL7 During the past week, did (NAME) do any paid or unpaid work on a family farm or in a family business or selling goods in the street? Include work for a business run by the child, alone or with one or more partners. 1 Yes 2 No → CL9	CL8 How many hours did he/she do this work for his/her family or himself/herself during the past week?	CL9 During the past week, did (NAME) help with household chores such as shopping, cleaning, washing clothes, cooking; or caring for children, old or sick people? 1 Yes 2 No ⊕ Next Member	CL10 How many hours did he/she spend doing these chores during the past week?
			1 2 3		1 2		1 2	
			1 2 3		1 2		1 2	
			1 2 3		1 2		1 2	
			1 2 3		1 2		1 2	
			1 2 3		1 2		1 2	
			1 2 3		1 2		1 2	
			1 2 3		1 2		1 2	
			1 2 3		1 2		1 2	
			1 2 3		1 2		1 2	
			1 2 3		1 2		1 2	
			1 2 3		1 2		1 2	
			1 2 3		1 2		1 2	
			1 2 3		1 2		1 2	
			1 2 3		1 2		1 2	
			1 2 3		1 2		1 2	
			1 2 3		1 2		1 2	
			1 2 3		1 2		1 2	

Section 5: Child Discipline

PCD1	Interviewer: Fill this section for one child aged between 2-14 years. Refer to PHL28: 1. If there is at least one child aged 2-14 years, continue with this section. __ 2. If there are no children, go to section 6 - Housing Characteristics. List all children aged 2-14 years and use the attached table to select one child for the purpose of filling in this section.		
CD9	Child's line No from HL1	__ __	Child's name _____
PCD2	Child's age in full years from HL6	__ __	
PCD3	Line No of child's mother or carer from HL1	__ __	
CD10	Parents use certain methods to teach their children proper behaviour in their daily lives. I will read for you some of the methods used and would like to ask you to specify whether you or a member of your household have used these methods with (child's name) during the past month. 1. Yes 2. No		
CD11	Withholding privileges, forbid something (<i>NAME</i>) liked or did not allow him/her to leave house.		1 2
CD12	Explained why (<i>NAME</i>)'s behavior was wrong.		1 2
CD13	Shook him/her.		1 2
CD14	Shouted, yelled at or screamed at him/her.		1 2
CD15	Gave him/her something else to do.		1 2
CD16	Spanked, hit or slapped him/her on the bottom with bare hand.		1 2
CD17	Hit him/her on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.		1 2
CD18	Called him/her dumb, lazy, or another name like that.		1 2
CD19	Hit or slapped him/her on the face, head or ears.		1 2
CD20	Hit or slapped him/her on the hand, arm, or leg.		1 2
CD21	Hit him/her over and over as hard as possible.		1 2
CD22	Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know/ No opinion 8	__

Section 6: Housing conditions

No	Questions	Coding categories				Go to			
PHC1	What kind of dwelling unit does the family live in?	01. Villa 02. House 03. Apartment 04. Separate Room 05. Tent 06. Marginal 96. Other / specify _____				<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
HC2	How many rooms are there in the dwelling unit for the household use?	Number of rooms				<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
HC3	What kind of material is the floor made from? Record main material from observation	Earth floor				11			
		Wood				21			
		Ceramic tiles / marble				33			
		Cement				34			
		Bricks / stone				36			
		Other / specify _____				96			
HC6	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?	Electricity				01			
		Gas				02			
		Kerosene				05			
		Firewood				08			
		Other / specify _____				96			
HC8	Does your household have? 1. Yes 2. No	A. Electricity	<input type="checkbox"/>	F. Dishwasher	<input type="checkbox"/>	K. VCR/DVD	<input type="checkbox"/>	P. Satellite dish	<input type="checkbox"/>
		B. Radio/recorder	<input type="checkbox"/>	G. Central heating	<input type="checkbox"/>	L. Palestinian mobile	<input type="checkbox"/>	Q. Internet services	<input type="checkbox"/>
		C. Television	<input type="checkbox"/>	H. Vacuum cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/>	M. Washing machine	<input type="checkbox"/>	R. Solar heater	<input type="checkbox"/>
		D. Telephone line	<input type="checkbox"/>	I. Home library	<input type="checkbox"/>	N. Cellular (Israeli)	<input type="checkbox"/>	S. Private car	<input type="checkbox"/>
		E. Refrigerator	<input type="checkbox"/>	J. Gas stove	<input type="checkbox"/>	O. Computer	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
HC10	Is your dwelling?	Owned				01			
		Rented				02			
		Not owned and not rented owned.....				06			
		Other / specify:				96			

Water and Sanitation

WS1	What is the main source of drinking water for this household?	Public water network connected to the house				11	
		Tube Well				21	
		Protected spring				41	
		Rain-fed cistern with internal pipes				51	
		Tankers				61	
		Bottled mineral water				91	
		Purchased gallons				98	
		Other / specify _____				96	

WS2	What is the main source of water that you use for cooking and hand washing?	Public water network connected to the house	11	
		Tube Well	21	
		Protected spring	41	
		Rain-fed cistern with internal pipes	51	
		Tankers	61	
		Bottled mineral water	91	
		Purchased gallons	98	
		Other / specify _____	96	
WS6	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	Yes	1	
		No	2	WS8
		Don't know	8	WS8
WS7	How do you treat drinking water?	A. Boiling	A	
		B. Chlorination	B	
		C. Strain it through a cloth	C	
		D. Filtering	D	
		F. Let it stand and settle	F	
		X. Other / specify: _____	X	
WS8	What kind of toilet is used in this latrine? One response only	Flush toilet connected to a sewage network	11	
		Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	12	
		Flush to pit	13	
		Flush to unknown place	14	
		No facility	95	SI1
		Other / specify _____	96	
WS9	Does any other household share the use of this latrine with you?	Yes, the latrine is shared	1	
		No, the latrine is not shared	2	
SI1	We want to test if there is iodine in the salt you use in your house. Interviewer: Take a sample of the salt and test it according to the training manual. What is the test result?	Not ionized (no color change) 0 PPM	1	
		More than 0 PPM & less than 15 PPM (light color)	2	
		15 PPM or more (dark color)	3	
		No salt in the house	6	
		Salt not tested	7	
PSI1	How do you save and store the salt in the house?	Inside closed glass can	1	
		Inside open glass can	2	
		Inside plastic can	3	
		In the same pocket	4	
		Other/ determine	6	



Palestinian Authority

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
 Palestinian Family Health Survey, 2010
 Women (15- 54) Years Questionnaire

All information in this questionnaire is for pure statistical purposes only. It is considered confidential in accordance with the Public Statistics Law of 2000.

- This questionnaire is to be administered to all women age 15 - 54 regard less their marital status.
- Interviewer :Now I will talk to you about your health and all women in the age (15-54) years health regard less their marital status, I will like to meet every one of them , who live in the same household .

WM1	Cluster number:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	WM2	Questionnaire's serial Num. in sample	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
PWM1	Governorate:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	PWM2	Locality:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
PWM3	Household number:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	PWM4	Building's address:	<input type="text"/>	
PWM5	Name of head of household:	<input type="text"/>				
Interview record:						
WM6	Visits' schedule		Day	Month	Starting time	End time
		1 st visit	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
		2 nd visit	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
		3 rd visit	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
PWM6	Total No of visits	<input type="text"/>				
WM7	Result of woman's interview	01	Completed			
		02	Not at home/ Unable to interview the woman			
		03	Refused			
		04	Partially completed			
		05	No eligible woman			
		07	Information Not available			
		96	Other / specify			
PWM7	Total No of eligible women:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	PWM8	Total No of eligible women interviewed	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
WM8	Interviewer name and number: ----- <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		WM9	Supervisor name and number: ----- <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
WM10	Field edited by name and number: ----- <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		WM11	Data entry clerk name and number: ----- <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
PHH12	Date of entering / /2010					

Section 7: Women's Health

Interviewer: Ask the following questions to all women aged 15-54 years regardless of their marital status.								
No	Questions	Coding categories	A. First Woman	B. Second Woman	C. Third Woman			
PWH1	Name of eligible woman (15-54 years) from HL2		-----	-----	-----			
PWH2	Woman's line No. from HL1		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			
PWH3	How do you evaluate your health?	1. Excellent 2. Good 3. Moderate 4. Acceptable 5. Bad 6. Very bad	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
PWH4	Compared to the past year, do you consider that your health has improved, stayed the same or worsened?	Improved	1	1	1			
		The same	2	2	2			
		Worsened	3	3	3			
		Other (specify): _____	96	96	96			
PWH5	Do you think that your weight:	1. Matches with your height 2. Less than it should be compared to your height 3. Much less than it should be, compared to your height 4. More than it should be compared to your height 5. Much more than it should be	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
PWH6	Do you practice physical exercises:	1. More than 3 times a week 2. 3 times a week or less 3. Sometimes 4. Do not practice at all	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
PWH7	Did you have a health problem during the past two weeks?	1. Yes 2. No (skip to PWH11)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
PWH7A	Did you see anyone about this health problem?	1. Yes 2. No (skip to PWH10)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
PWH9	When you had this problem, did you seek consultation at the following? Interviewer : after answer the question, skip to PWH11		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		A. Doctor's clinic	1	2	1	2	1	2
		B. Hospital	1	2	1	2	1	2
		C. Health Centre	1	2	1	2	1	2
		D. Pharmacy	1	2	1	2	1	2
		E. Traditional healer	1	2	1	2	1	2
		F. Self treatment	1	2	1	2	1	2

No	Questions	Coding categories	A. First Woman		B. Second Woman		C. Third Woman		
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
PWH10	For women who did not see anybody for their illness, why did not you see anybody?	A. Condition did not require	1	2	1	2	1	2	
		B. Financial reasons	1	2	1	2	1	2	
		C. Difficult to access the provided services	1	2	1	2	1	2	
		D. Social reasons hindering access	1	2	1	2	1	2	
		E. Busy/No time	1	2	1	2	1	2	
PWH11	Do you suffer from anemia?	1. Yes 2. No (skip to PWH14) 3. Don't know (skip to PWH14)	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
PWH12	For women suffering from anemia, how did you know that you suffer from anemia?	1. Diagnosed by a doctor / clinic / hospital 2. Through symptoms 3. Other / specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
PWH13	What did you do when you knew that you have anemia?	1. Saw a doctor who prescribed treatment for me 2. Bought medicine from the pharmacy 3. Improved nutrition 4. Nothing 5. Other / specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
PWH14	In general where do you go when you feel ill?	1. Governmental clinic/center 2. UNRWA clinic/center 3. NGO clinic/center 4. Private clinic 5. Hospital 6. Seek care from traditional healers 7. Other / specify _____ 8. Nowhere	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
PWH15	Interviewer: Refer to HL6: 1. the interviewee's age is 30-54 years, proceed with the questions 2. No (skip to section eight on Aids)								
PWH16	Have you carried out a pap smear test at least once every 3 years?	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
PWH17	Do you perform manual breast self-examination?	1. Once per month 2. Once every few months 3. Other 3. No (skip to PWH20)	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
PWH18	Did you receive any instructions from anyone about manual breast self-examination?	1. Yes 2. No (skip to PWH20)	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
PWH19	From where did you receive the instructions about manual breast self-examination?	1. Private doctor 2. Hospital/Governmental health center 3. Hospital /NGO health center 4. Hospital/ UNRWA health center 5. Private hospital/ health center 6. Mass media 8. Other / specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		

No	Questions	Coding categories	A. First Women	B. Second Women	C. Third Women
PWH20	Interviewer: women's age	1. Less than 35 years (skip to section eight: Aids disease) 35 year and more (continue) 2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PWH21	Do you perform breast mammogram?	1. Once every year 2. Once every two years 3. Not at all	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section 8: HIV/AIDS

No	Questions	Coding categories	A. First woman	B. Second woman	C. Third woman
HA1	Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?	1. Yes 2. No (move to the next woman if present, or to questionnaire of evermarried women)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HA2	In your opinion, can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HA3	Can people get the AIDS virus as a result of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HA4	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by using a condom every time they have sex?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HA5	Can people get the AIDS virus from mosquito bites?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HA6	Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has AIDS?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HA7	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HA8	A. Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to her baby during pregnancy?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	B. Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to her baby during delivery?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	C. Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to her baby by breastfeeding?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HA9	In your opinion, if a female teacher has the AIDS virus but she is not sick, should she be allowed to continue teaching in school?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know /not sure/ depends:	_____	_____	_____
HA10	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the AIDS virus?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know /not sure/ depends:	_____	_____	_____
HA11	If a member of your family got infected with the AIDS virus, would you want it to remain a secret?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know /not sure/ specify :	_____	_____	_____

No	Questions	Coding categories	A.First woman	B.Second woman	C.Third woman
HA12	If a member of your family became sick with AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household?	1.Yes 2.No 8. Don't know /not sure/ specify:	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ _____
HA27	Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for the AIDS virus?	1.Yes 2.No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

HB Percentage for Women (15-49 years)

Interviewer: Now I would like to measure your Hemoglobin percentage in the blood (HB). This is part of the survey in order to measure anemia., Anemia is considered as one of the serious problems faced by mothers usually resulting from poor nutrition., We will take some blood from your finger and, within moments, we will get the result., You can be given the examination result as well and we treat this information as confidential.

PMHB1	Result 1. HB is measured 2. Woman not present. 3. Women refused. 4. Women is sick. 5. Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PMHB2	Name and number of person taking the HB measurement _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
PMHB3	Woman's line number from HL1	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
PMHB4	Woman's name from HL2 _____		
PMHB5	Percentage of HB in the blood (G\DL)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

Observations of the Interviewer (To be filled in after the interview)

Interviewer's Observations	
Date:	Name of Fieldworker:

Supervisor's Observations	
Date:	Name of Supervisor:

Editor's Observations	
Date:	Name of Editor:

Observations of the Interviewer (To be filled in after the interview)

Interviewer's Observations	
Date:	Name of Interviewer:

Supervisor's Observations	
Date:	Name of Supervisor:

Editor's Observations	
Date:	Name of Editor:

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN

State of Palestine PFS 2010



Palestinian Authority

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

Palestinian Family Health Survey, 2010

Ever married Women 15- 54 Years - Questionnaire

All information in this questionnaire is for purely statistical purposes only. It is considered as confidential in accordance with the Public Statistics Law of 2000.

- This questionnaire is to be administered to ever married women aged 15 - 54.
- Interviewer :Now I will talk to you about your health and ever married women aged 15-54 years. I would like to meet every one of them living in the same household .

WM1	Cluster number:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	WM2	Questionnaire's serial No. in sample	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
PWM1	Governorate: _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	PWM2	Locality: _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
PWM3	Household number:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	PWM4 Building's address: _____			
PWM5	Name of head of household: _____					
Interview record:						
WM6	Visits' schedule		Day	Month	Starting time	End time
		1 st visit	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
		2 nd visit	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
		3 rd visit	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
PWM6	Total No of visits	<input type="text"/>				
WM7	Results of woman's interview	01	Completed			
		02	Not at home/ Unable to interview the woman			
		03	Refused			
		04	Partially completed			
		05	No eligible woman			
		07	Information not available			
		96	Other / specify			
PWM7	Total No of eligible women:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	PWM8	Total No of eligible women interviewed	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
WM8	Interviewer name and number: ----- <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		WM9	Supervisor name and number: ----- <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
WM10	Field edited by name and number: ----- <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		WM11	Data entry clerk name and number: ----- <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
PHH12	Date of entry / / 2010					

Section 1: Interviewee's background, resources and marriage

No	Questions	Coding categories	Go to
PWB1	Woman's husband line number from HL1	Record 00 if the husband does not stay with the family	<input type="text"/>
WB1	In what month and year were you born?	Month 98	<input type="text"/>
		Year DK year.....9998	<input type="text"/>
WB2	How old are you? Probe: HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY? COMPARE AND CORRECT WB1 AND/OR HL6 IF INCONSISTENT	Age in complete years	<input type="text"/>
WB3	HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL?	Yes	1
		No	2
WB4	WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED?	Preschool	0
		Elementary	1
		Preparatory	4
		Secondary	2
		Higher	3
WB5	WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL?	Grade	<input type="text"/>
PWB2	Interviewer: Refer to PHL26 Is the woman married, widow, divorced or separated?	Married	1
		Widow	2
		Divorced	3
		Separated	4
PWB3	Were you married once or more?	Once	1
		More than once	2
PWB4	Refer to PWB3: Was married	Month	<input type="text"/>
	Once	More than once	Does not know the month 98
	In what month and year was your wedding? I would like to talk about your first marriage. In what month and year was your wedding to your first husband?	Year	<input type="text"/>
PWB5	How old were you at your first wedding? Compare with PWB4 and correct if needed	Does not know the year 9998	<input type="text"/>
		Age at marriage in years	<input type="text"/>
PWB6	How old was your husband when you married?	Age at marriage in years Does not know 98	<input type="text"/>
PWB7	Is there a kinship relation between you and your current (last) husband?	Uncle's son from the father's side	1
		Aunt's son from the father's side	2
		Uncle's son from the mother's side	3
		Aunt's son from the mother's side	4
		Uncle and aunt's son	5
		From the same clan	6
		No kinship	7
PWB8	Refer to PWB2:	Currently married (married/separated)	1
		Currently unmarried (widow/divorced)	2
			PWB11

No	Questions	Coding categories		Go to
PWB9	How old is your husband now?	Age in years	<input type="text"/>	
		Don't know 98		
PWB10	Is your husband currently married to another woman? If yes, ask: How many other wives does your husband currently have?	Number of other wives	<input type="text"/>	
		No	4	
		Don't know	8	
PWB11	Have you ever been pregnant?	Yes	1	
		No	2	Section 4 PMN60
PWB12	How old were you at your first pregnancy?	Age in years Don't know/Don't remember.....98	<input type="text"/>	

Section 2: Child birth and child mortality

CM1	Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	Yes	1	
		No	2	CM8
PCM1	How old were you at your first birth ?	Age	<input type="text"/>	
CM2	WHAT WAS THE DATE OF YOUR FIRST BIRTH? I MEAN THE VERY FIRST TIME YOU GAVE BIRTH, EVEN IF THE CHILD IS NO LONGER LIVING, OR WHOSE FATHER IS NOT YOUR CURRENT PARTNER. Skip to CM4 only if year of first birth is given. Otherwise, continue.	Day Don't know day..... 98	<input type="text"/>	
		Month Don't know month.....98	<input type="text"/>	
		Year Don't know year.....9998	<input type="text"/>	
		Completed years since first birth	<input type="text"/>	
CM3	How many years ago did you have your first birth?	Completed years since first birth	<input type="text"/>	
CM4	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	Yes	1	
		No	2	CM6
CM5	How many sons live with you? How many daughters live with you? If none, record 00	Sons living with you	<input type="text"/>	
		Daughters living with you	<input type="text"/>	
CM6	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	Yes	1	
		No	2	CM8
CM7	How many sons are alive but do not live with you? How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? If none, record 00	Sons elsewhere	<input type="text"/>	
		Daughters elsewhere	<input type="text"/>	
CM8	Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who died even if he/she lived for short time only? If No, probe by asking: I mean, a child who showed any sign of life, such as crying – even if he or she lived only a few days or hours?	Yes	1	
		No	2	CM10
CM9	How many boys have died? How many girls have died? If none, record 00	Boys dead	<input type="text"/>	
		Girls dead	<input type="text"/>	
CM10	Sum answers to CM5, CM7, and CM9.	Total live births If none, record 00	<input type="text"/>	If the answer 00 move to PW11
PCM2	Return to CM5, CM7, CM9 and CM10 and ask:			
	Just to make sure that I got it right, you have given birth to:			
	_____ sons and _____ daughters who are alive and live with you (CM5)			
	_____ sons and _____ daughters who are alive and do not live with you (CM7)			
	_____ sons and _____ daughters who died (CM9)			
	In total, you have given birth to _____ live births (CM10)			

PCM3	Is this correct? 1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	2. No <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Check and correct CM1 to CM10		
CM12	OF THESE (total number) BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD, WHEN DID YOU DELIVER THE LAST ONE (EVEN IF HE OR SHE HAS DIED)? Month and year must be recorded.	Day Don't know day..... 9	<input type="text"/>
		Month	<input type="text"/>
		Year	<input type="text"/>

Now I would like to record the names of each birth you had and whether they are still alive or died. I would like to start with your first birth. Record names of all children in PW1. If a child has not been given a name yet, record "Baby". Record twins in separate lines.

PW1	PW2	PW3	PW4	PW5	PW6	PW7	PW8	PW9			
					For those who are still alive			For those who died			
What is the child's name (first / second / third)	Was it a twin pregnancy?	Is (name) a boy or a girl?	In what month and year was (name) born? Probe: What is his/her birth date?	Is (name) still alive?	How many years did (name) complete in his /her last birthday? Record age in years	Does (name) live with you now?	Record child's line No as in list of household members. If not living in the household, record 00	How old was (name) when he/she died? If one year, probe: How many months did he/she complete when he/she died? < month, record days < 2 years, record months Otherwise, record years			
01	Not twin	1 Boy	1 M	<input type="text"/>	Yes	1	<input type="text"/>	Days	1	<input type="text"/>	
	Twin	2 Girl	2 Y	<input type="text"/>	No	2	Go to PW9	Months	2	<input type="text"/>	
								Years	3	<input type="text"/>	
02	Not twin	1 Boy	1 M	<input type="text"/>	Yes	1	<input type="text"/>	Days	1	<input type="text"/>	
	Twin	2 Girl	2 Y	<input type="text"/>	No	2	Go to PW9	Months	2	<input type="text"/>	
								Years	3	<input type="text"/>	
03	Not twin	1 Boy	1 M	<input type="text"/>	Yes	1	<input type="text"/>	Days	1	<input type="text"/>	
	Twin	2 Girl	2 Y	<input type="text"/>	No	2	Go to PW9	Months	2	<input type="text"/>	
								Years	3	<input type="text"/>	
04	Not twin	1 Boy	1 M	<input type="text"/>	Yes	1	<input type="text"/>	Days	1	<input type="text"/>	
	Twin	2 Girl	2 Y	<input type="text"/>	No	2	Go to PW9	Months	2	<input type="text"/>	
								Years	3	<input type="text"/>	
05	Not twin	1 Boy	1 M	<input type="text"/>	Yes	1	<input type="text"/>	Days	1	<input type="text"/>	
	Twin	2 Girl	2 Y	<input type="text"/>	No	2	Go to PW9	Months	2	<input type="text"/>	
								Years	3	<input type="text"/>	
06	Not twin	1 Boy	1 M	<input type="text"/>	Yes	1	<input type="text"/>	Days	1	<input type="text"/>	
	Twin	2 Girl	2 Y	<input type="text"/>	No	2	Go to PW9	Months	2	<input type="text"/>	
								Years	3	<input type="text"/>	
07	Not twin	1 Boy	1 M	<input type="text"/>	Yes	1	<input type="text"/>	Days	1	<input type="text"/>	
	Twin	2 Girl	2 Y	<input type="text"/>	No	2	Go to PW9	Months	2	<input type="text"/>	
								Years	3	<input type="text"/>	
08	Not twin	1 Boy	1 M	<input type="text"/>	Yes	1	<input type="text"/>	Days	1	<input type="text"/>	
	Twin	2 Girl	2 Y	<input type="text"/>	No	2	Go to PW9	Months	2	<input type="text"/>	
								Years	3	<input type="text"/>	
09	Not twin	1 Boy	1 M	<input type="text"/>	Yes	1	<input type="text"/>	Days	1	<input type="text"/>	
	Twin	2 Girl	2 Y	<input type="text"/>	No	2	Go to PW9	Months	2	<input type="text"/>	
								Years	3	<input type="text"/>	
10	Not twin	1 Boy	1 M	<input type="text"/>	Yes	1	<input type="text"/>	Days	1	<input type="text"/>	
	Twin	2 Girl	2 Y	<input type="text"/>	No	2	Go to PW9	Months	2	<input type="text"/>	
								Years	3	<input type="text"/>	

PW1		PW2		PW3		PW4		PW5		PW6	PW7	PW8	PW9			
										For those who are still alive			For those who died			
What is the name of the second child?		Was it a twin pregnancy?		Is (name) a boy or a girl?		In what month and year was (name) born? Probe: What is his/her birth date?		Is (name) still alive?		How many years did (name) complete in his / her last birthday? Record age in years	Does (name) live with you now?	Record child's line No as in list of household members. If not living in the household, record 00	How old was (name) when he/she died? If one year, probe: How many months did he/she complete when he/she died? < month, record days < 2 years, record months Otherwise, record years			
11	---	Not twin	1	Boy	1	M	<input type="text"/>	Yes	1	<input type="text"/>	Yes	1	<input type="text"/>	Days	1	<input type="text"/>
		Twin	2	Girl	2	Y	<input type="text"/>	No	2		Go to PW9	No		2	Go to next birth or PW10	Months
12	---	Not twin	1	Boy	1	M	<input type="text"/>	Yes	1	<input type="text"/>	Yes	1	<input type="text"/>	Days	1	<input type="text"/>
		Twin	2	Girl	2	Y	<input type="text"/>	No	2		Go to PW9	No		2	Go to next birth or PW10	Months
13	---	Not twin	1	Boy	1	M	<input type="text"/>	Yes	1	<input type="text"/>	Yes	1	<input type="text"/>	Days	1	<input type="text"/>
		Twin	2	Girl	2	Y	<input type="text"/>	No	2		Go to PW9	No		2	Go to next birth or PW10	Months
14	---	Not twin	1	Boy	1	M	<input type="text"/>	Yes	1	<input type="text"/>	Yes	1	<input type="text"/>	Days	1	<input type="text"/>
		Twin	2	Girl	2	Y	<input type="text"/>	No	2		Go to PW9	No		2	Go to next birth or PW10	Months
15	---	Not twin	1	Boy	1	M	<input type="text"/>	Yes	1	<input type="text"/>	Yes	1	<input type="text"/>	Days	1	<input type="text"/>
		Twin	2	Girl	2	Y	<input type="text"/>	No	2		Go to PW9	No		2	Go to next birth or PW10	Months
16	---	Not twin	1	Boy	1	M	<input type="text"/>	Yes	1	<input type="text"/>	Yes	1	<input type="text"/>	Days	1	<input type="text"/>
		Twin	2	Girl	2	Y	<input type="text"/>	No	2		Go to PW9	No		2	Go to next birth or PW10	Months
17	---	Not twin	1	Boy	1	M	<input type="text"/>	Yes	1	<input type="text"/>	Yes	1	<input type="text"/>	Days	1	<input type="text"/>
		Twin	2	Girl	2	Y	<input type="text"/>	No	2		Go to PW9	No		2	Go to next birth or PW10	Months
18	---	Not twin	1	Boy	1	M	<input type="text"/>	Yes	1	<input type="text"/>	Yes	1	<input type="text"/>	Days	1	<input type="text"/>
		Twin	2	Girl	2	Y	<input type="text"/>	No	2		Go to PW9	No		2	Go to next birth or PW10	Months
19	---	Not twin	1	Boy	1	M	<input type="text"/>	Yes	1	<input type="text"/>	Yes	1	<input type="text"/>	Days	1	<input type="text"/>
		Twin	2	Girl	2	Y	<input type="text"/>	No	2		Go to PW9	No		2	Go to next birth or PW10	Months
20	---	Not twin	1	Boy	1	M	<input type="text"/>	Yes	1	<input type="text"/>	Yes	1	<input type="text"/>	Days	1	<input type="text"/>
		Twin	2	Girl	2	Y	<input type="text"/>	No	2		Go to PW9	No		2	Go to next birth or PW10	Months

PW10	Compare total in CM10 with the number of births in the above table and record: Numbers are the same <input type="checkbox"/> Numbers are not the same <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes 2. No àCheck and correct For every live birth: year of birth is recorded <input type="checkbox"/> For every child who is still alive: current age is recorded <input type="checkbox"/> Verify the following For every child who died: Age at death is recorded <input type="checkbox"/> For every death age of 12 months or a year: you probed to know the age in months exactly <input type="checkbox"/>			
PW11	Some pregnancies may end prematurely, such as miscarriage or abortion, and some other pregnancies end by a stillbirth. Have you ever had a pregnancy that did not end by a live birth?	Yes	1	
		No	2	PW15
PW12	In total, how many pregnancies ended by miscarriage or abortion?	Number of miscarriages and abortions If none, record 00	<input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/>	
PW12A	Did you ever tried to end your pregnancy by yourself without seeing a doctor?	Yes	1	
		No	2	PW13
PW12B	Why did you tried to end your pregnancy?	1. Didn't want to get pregnant 2. Economic circumstances. 3. Didn't want the sex of the fetus 4. Other (specify)_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PW13	In total, how many pregnancies ended by a still birth?	Number of still births If none, record 00	<input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/>	
PW14	In what month and year did the last pregnancy resulting in miscarriage, abortion or stillbirth end?	Month	<input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/>	
		Year	<input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/>	
PW15	Are you currently pregnant?	Yes	1	
		No	2	CM13
		Not sure	8	
PW16	How many months of pregnancy?	Duration of current pregnancy in complete months Don't know = 98		

Section 3: Maternal care for the last birth during the last 2 years preceding the survey

CM13	Check CM12:	No live birth in last 2 years	1	PMN60
		Yes, live birth in last 2 years	2	
PDB1	Record the name and line number of the last birth as in PW1: births table	Name of last child: _____ Child's line number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
DB1	When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	Yes	1	PDB4
		No	2	
DB2	Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any (more) children?	Later	1	PDB4
		No more	2	
DB3	How much longer did you want to wait?	Months	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
		Years	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
		DK	98	
PDB4	Refer to DB1	If the answer 1 (continue)	1	MN1
		If the answer 2(move to MN1)	2	
PDB5	If this pregnancy was planned :did you visit a doctor before pregnancy?	Yes	1	MN1
		No	2	
PDB6	Did the doctor ask you to take folic acid?	Yes	1	MN1
		No	2	
PDB7	Did you take the folic acid before this pregnancy?	Yes, less than month	1	MN1
		Yes, for a month	2	
		Yes, for 2-3 months	3	
		Never did	4	
PDB8	Why didn't you take folic acid?	No one advised me of its importance, including the doctor	1	
		Caused me health problems	2	
		Forgot	3	
		Did not feel it was important	4	
		Other	6	
MN1	Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (name)?	Yes	1	PMN14
		No	2	
MN2	WHOM DID YOU SEE? Probe: ANYONE ELSE? Probe for the type of person seen and circle all answers given. 1. Yes 2. No	A1. GP	1 2	
		A2. Specialist	1 2	
		B. Staff nurse	1 2	
		C. Midwife	1 2	
		F. Daya	1 2	
		X. Other (specify) _____	1 2	
PMN1	At what month in your pregnancy did you have your first check?	Months	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
		Don't know 98		
PMN2	What was your reason to go for a checkup for the first time? Probe for most important reason	To check for the safety of the fetus	1	
		To make arrangement for delivery	2	
		To make sure I was pregnant	3	
		The family / someone else decided	4	
		Routine checkup	5	
		To ensure a healthy pregnancy	6	
		Had a problem	7	
		Other (specify) _____	8	
MN3	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	Number of times Record 98 if the woman does not remember/ does not know	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

<p>PMN3</p>	<p>How many checkups did you have during that pregnancy?</p> <p>Record 98 if the woman does not remember</p>	<p>A. Number of checkups during the 1st 3 months</p> <p>B. Number of checkups during 4-6 months</p> <p>C. Number of checkups during 7-9 months</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> </table>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																																		
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<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																																										
<p>PMN4</p>	<p>How many checkups did you have during that pregnancy according to the place?</p> <p>Record 98 if the woman does not remember</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>A. Number of checkups</td> <td>How many ultrasound checkups did you have during this pregnancy</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>00 if none</td> <td>B. Number of Examination</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1. Governmental hospital</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Governmental health center</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Private hospital</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Private health center</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Private doctor/doctor clinic</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. NGO hospital</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. NGO center</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. UNRWA hospital / center</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. At home</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>10. Israeli hospital / center</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>11. Other (specify) ____</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>		A. Number of checkups	How many ultrasound checkups did you have during this pregnancy		00 if none	B. Number of Examination	1. Governmental hospital	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	2. Governmental health center	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3. Private hospital	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	4. Private health center	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	5. Private doctor/doctor clinic	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	6. NGO hospital	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	7. NGO center	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	8. UNRWA hospital / center	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	9. At home	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	10. Israeli hospital / center	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	11. Other (specify) ____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
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<p>PMN5</p>	<p>Where did you have the last checkup for that pregnancy?</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Governmental hospital</td><td>01</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Governmental health center</td><td>02</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Private hospital</td><td>03</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Private health center</td><td>04</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Private doctor/doctor clinic</td><td>05</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>NGO hospital</td><td>06</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>NGO center</td><td>07</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>UNRWA hospital / center</td><td>08</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Israeli hospital / center</td><td>09</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>At home</td><td>10</td><td>PMN10</td></tr> <tr><td>Other (specify) _____</td><td>96</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Governmental hospital	01		Governmental health center	02		Private hospital	03		Private health center	04		Private doctor/doctor clinic	05		NGO hospital	06		NGO center	07		UNRWA hospital / center	08		Israeli hospital / center	09		At home	10	PMN10	Other (specify) _____	96									
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At home	10	PMN10																																									
Other (specify) _____	96																																										
<p>PMN6</p>	<p>How much time did it take you from your home to (place of last checkup)?</p>	<p>Time in minutes</p> <p>Don't know</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td colspan="3">998</td></tr> </table>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	998																																				
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<p>PMN7</p>	<p>Did you walk or did you use transportation?</p>	<p>Walking</p> <p>Bus/taxi</p> <p>Private car</p> <p>Other (specify) _____</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	6																																				
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<p>PMN8</p>	<p>How long did you have to wait for checkup at (place of last checkup)?</p>	<p>Time in minutes</p> <p>Does not remember</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td colspan="3">998</td></tr> </table>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	998																																				
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<p>PMN9</p>	<p>How much time did it take to have the checkup by the health provider?</p>	<p>Time in minutes</p> <p>Does not remember</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td colspan="3">998</td></tr> </table>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	998																																				
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PMN10	Refer to MN2: checked by (record the person with highest qualification)	Physician/nurse/ midwife	1	PMN30
		Else	2	
MN4	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once: Read them one by one and record the appropriate answer 1.YES 2.NO 3. Does not remember if no , don't answer PMN11		Answer	PMN11 Did you know the result
		A. Blood pressure		
		B. Urine sample		
		C. Blood sample		
		D. Height measurement		
		E. Ultrasound		
		F. Breast Screening		
		G. Fetal heart monitoring		
PMN14	Did you take the folic acid pills in the 1st 3 months of pregnancy?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		Does not remember	8	
PMN18	During your second semester of pregnancy and after visiting specialized center, did you have any of the following tests? 1.Yes 2.No 3. Does not remember		Answer	PMN19 Did you know the result
		A. Blood pressure measurement		
		B. Protein, urine, and diabetes test		
		C. Urinalysis		
		D. Blood analysis test		
		E. Diabetes		
		F. Sugar concentration measurement		
		G. Fetal heart monitoring		
PMN20	During your second semester of pregnancy and after visiting the health center, did you get any advice about when and how to take iron pills?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		Does not remember	8	
PMN24	Did you take iron pills regularly during the second third of pregnancy?	Yes	1	PMN27
		No	2	
		Does not remember	8	PMN27
PMN26	Why did not take the specific dose	No one advised me about the importance of taking it including the doctor	1	
		Caused health problems	2	
		Forgot	3	
		Did not feel it was important.	4	
		Other	6	
PMN27	Did the health provider tells you not to drink tea, milk and derivatives after taking an iron pill?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		Does not remember	8	

PMN28	During your last third of pregnancy and after visiting the health center, did you have any of the following tests? 1.Yes 2.No 3. Does not remember		Test	PMN29 Did you know the result		
		A. Blood pressure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		B. Blood analysis test	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		C. Urinalysis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		D. Ultrasound	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		E. Urine albumin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PMN30	While receiving antenatal care during this pregnancy, did you receive information on any of the following? Read them one by one and record the appropriate answer		Yes	No	DK	
		A. Diet	1	2	8	
		B. High pregnancy risk	1	2	8	
		C. Breastfeeding	1	2	8	
		D. Family planning	1	2	8	
		E. Postnatal care	1	2	8	
		F. Information on AIDS	1	2	8	
		J. Folic acid and iron tablets	1	2	8	
PMN31	While receiving antenatal care during this pregnancy, and during the last month of pregnancy did you receive information on breastfeeding after giving birth from any of the following ?		Yes	No		
		A. Doctor	1	2		
		B. Nurse	1	2		
		C. Midwife	1	2		
		D. Friend	1	2		
		E. Mother	1	2		
		F. Media	1	2		
		X. Other	1	2		
PMN32	During the last antenatal visit, did you face any of the following difficulties resulting from Israeli measures? 1. Yes 2. No 8. Doesn't remember		Yes	No	DR	
		1. Delay at the military checkpoint	1	2	8	
		2. Closing the military checkpoint completely	1	2	8	
		3. Restricted mobility due to the Wall	1	2	8	
		4. Curfew and closure	1	2	8	
		5. Didn't go the health center because of bombing / explosion / shrapnel during the war on Gaza	1	2	8	
		6. Clinic /health center was destroyed during the war on Gaza	1	2	8	
		7.Other	1	2	8	
PMN33	Have you had any of the following complications at any time during this pregnancy? Read them one by one and record the appropriate answer		Yes	No	DK	
		A. Severe vaginal bleeding	1	2	8	
		B. Hypertension	1	2	8	
		C. Swelling in the face or body	1	2	8	
		D. Severe headache	1	2	8	
		E. Upper abdominal pain	1	2	8	
		F. High fever	1	2	8	
		G. Non-febrile convulsions	1	2	8	
		H. Painful micturition	1	2	8	
		I. Severe difficulty breathing	1	2	8	
		J. Anemia	1	2	8	
		K. Urinary tract infection or genital	1	2	8	
		L. Rheumatic conditions	1	2	8	

PMN34	Refer to PMN33:	Yes for any of the symptoms	1			MN6
		No or don't know for all the symptoms	2			
PMN35	Did you get any advice or treatment for these symptoms?	Yes	1			PMN37
		No	2			
PMN36	Who gave you this advice/ treatment? Any other person 1. Yes 2. No	A. GP	1 2			MN6
		B. Specialist	1 2			
		C Staff nurse	1 2			
		D. Midwife	1 2			
		E. Pharmacist	1 2			
		F. Daya	1 2			
		G. Mother	1 2			
		H. Husband	1 2			
		I. Health worker	1 2			
		J. Other relatives	1 2			
		X. Other (specify) _____	1 2			
PMN37	Why did not you seek medical advice to treat these symptoms? Probe for most important reason	Was not a problem	01			
		Service not available	02			
		Service expensive	03			
		Was busy	04			
		Husband was busy	05			
		The daya was able to manage it	06			
		Used non-medical (traditional) remedy	07			
		Israeli measures were a barrier	08			
		Other (specify) _____	96			
MN6	When you were pregnant with (NAME), did you receive any injection in the arm or shoulder to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is convulsions after birth?	Yes	1			PMN38
		No	2			
		DK	8			
MN7	How many times did you receive this tetanus injection during your pregnancy with (NAME)?	Number of times	<input type="text"/>			
		DK.....98				
PMN38	Now I would like to ask you about the labor and delivery period. Did you have any of the following symptoms during labor or immediately after delivery? Read each symptom and record the appropriate answer		Yes	No	DK	
		A. Prolonged labor for more than 12 hours	1	2	8	
		B. High fever	1	2	8	
		C. Non-febrile convulsions	1	2	8	
		D. Severe vaginal bleeding	1	2	8	
PMN39A	Refer to PMN38:	Yes for any of the symptoms	1			MN17
		No or don't know for all symptoms	2			
PMN39	Did you or any person who was assisting you at that time think that you had a problem in your labor or delivery?	Yes	1			MN17
		No	2			
		Don't know	8			
PMN40	Was anybody called for this problem?	Yes	1			MN17
		No	2			
PMN41	Who was called? <i>If more than one person, record the one with the highest qualification</i>	1. GP	1			
		2. Specialist	2			
		3. Staff nurse / midwife	3			
		4. Daya	4			
		5. Other (specify) _____	6			

MN17	WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF (name)? <i>Probe:</i> ANYONE ELSE? <i>Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers given.</i> If respondent says no one assisted, probe to determine whether any adults were present at the delivery.	A GP	A		
		Z Specialist	Z		
		B Staff nurse / midwife	B		
		F Daya	F		
		H Relative / Friend	H		
		X Other (specify) _____	X		
		Y No one	Y		
MN18	Where did you give birth to (name)?	At home	11		
		Governmental hospital	21		
		Governmental health center	22		
		Private hospital	31		
		Private clinic	32		
		Maternity home	33		
		NGO hospital	43		
		UNRWA hospital / center	37		
		On the road while on my way to the hospital	40		
		At a military checkpoint	41		
		Israeli hospitals	42		
		Other (specify) _____	96		
PMN42	Was the place where you gave birth your favorite choice?	Yes	1		
		No	2		
PMN19	How did the delivery occur?	Caesarian section	1		
		Normal delivery	2		
		Suction / forceps	3		
		Incision	4		
PMN43	On your way for the delivery of (name), did you face any of the following difficulties resulting from Israeli measures?		Yes	No	DK
		1. Delay at the military checkpoint	1	2	8
		2. Closing the military checkpoint completely	1	2	8
		3. Restricted mobility due to the Wall	1	2	8
		4. Curfew and closure	1	2	8
		5 Didn't go the health center because of bombing / explosion / shrapnel during the war on Gaza	1	2	8
		6. Clinic /health center was destroyed during the war on Gaza	1	2	8
7. Other (specify) _____	1	2	8		
MN20	When (NAME) was born, was he/she very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	Very large	1		
		Larger than average	2		
		Average	3		
		Smaller than average	4		
		Very small	5		
		DK	8		
MN21	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	Yes	1		
		No	2	MN23	
MN22	HOW MUCH DID (name) WEIGH? Record weight from health card, if available	1 (kg) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 1.From card			
		2 (kg) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>2.From recall			
		DK 99998			

MN23	HAS YOUR MENSTRUAL PERIOD RETURNED SINCE THE BIRTH OF (name)?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
MN24	DID YOU EVER BREASTFEED (name)?	Yes	1	
		No	2	IS2
MN25	HOW LONG AFTER BIRTH DID YOU FIRST PUT (name) TO THE BREAST? If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours. If less than 24 hours, record hours. OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	Immediately	000	
		Hours.....1	1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
		Days.....2	2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
		Don't know / remember	998	
MN26	IN THE FIRST THREE DAYS AFTER DELIVERY, WAS (name) GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK OTHER THAN BREAST MILK?	Yes	1	
		No	2	IS2
MN27	WHAT WAS (name) GIVEN TO DRINK? <i>Probe:</i> ANYTHING ELSE?	A Milk (other than breast milk)	A	
		B Plain water	B	
		C Sugar or glucose water	C	
		D Gripe water	D	
		E Sugar-salt-water solution	E	
		F Fruit juice	F	
		G Infant formula	G	
		H Tea / Infusions	H	
		I Honey	I	
		X Other (specify) _____	X	

Interviewer: ask about all children under 5 years

IS2	Sometimes children have severe illnesses and should be taken immediately to a health facility. WHAT TYPES OF SYMPTOMS WOULD CAUSE YOU TO TAKE YOUR CHILD TO A HEALTH FACILITY RIGHT AWAY? <i>Probe:</i> Any other symptoms?	Child not able to drink or breastfeed.....A Child becomes sicker B Child develops a fever C Child has fast breathing..... D Child has difficulty breathing..... E Child has blood in stool F Child is drinking poorly G Hypothermia.....H Severe diarrhea.....I Other (specify) X Other (specify)Y		
PMN44	Now I would like to ask you about the first six weeks after delivery, i.e., the postpartum period. Have you been told by the health provider that you should visit them after delivery?	Yes during the first 6 days	1	
		Yes during the first 42 days	2	
		No	3	
PMN45	Did you see anybody for postnatal checkup?	Yes	1	
		No	2	PMN50
PMN46	Whom did you see for checkup? Any other person 1. Yes 2. No	A. GP	1 2	
		B. Specialist	1 2	
		C. Staff nurse	1 2	PMN48
		D. Midwife	1 2	
		E. Daya	1 2	PMN51
X. Other (specify) _____	1 2			
PMN47		Doctor is more qualified	1	
		No midwife in region	2	
		Other (specify) _____	8	

PMN48	Where did the checkup take place?	Governmental hospital	1			
		Governmental health center	2			
		Private hospital	3			
		Private doctor	4			
		NGO hospital / center	5			
		NGO center	6			
		UNRWA hospital / center	7			
		Israeli hospital/center	8			
		Other (specify) _____	9			
PMN49	What services did you get while receiving this care?		YES	NO	PMN51	
		A. Information about breastfeeding	1	2		
		B. Breast examination	1	2		
		C. Family planning	1	2		
		D. Blood pressure measurement	1	2		
		E. Weight measurement	1	2		
		F. Blood test (Hb)	1	2		
		G. Physical exam to rule out health problems resulting from delivery, such as back pain	1	2		
X. Other (specify) _____						
PMN50	What was the main reason for not going to have postnatal checkup?	There were no problems	1			
		Has previous experience	2			
		Not aware of the importance of checkup	3			
		Service unavailable	4			
		Service expensive	5			
		Was busy	6			
		Husband was busy	7			
		Israeli measures were a barrier	8			
		Other (specify) _____	9			
PMN51	Did you suffer from any of the following symptoms at any time during the first six weeks following the delivery? Read each symptom and record the appropriate answer		Yes	No	DK	
		A. Severe vaginal bleeding	1	2	8	
		B. Swelling and pain in the legs	1	2	8	
		C. Foul-smelling vaginal discharge with fever	1	2	8	
		D. Lower abdominal pain with fever	1	2	8	
		E. Severe lower back pain with fever	1	2	8	
		F. Painful micturation with fever	1	2	8	
		G. Breast swelling and pain with fever	1	2	8	
PMN52	Refer to PMN51:	Yes for any of the symptoms	1			PMN56
		No or don't know for all the symptoms	2			
PMN53	Did you receive any advice or treatment for these symptoms?	Yes	1			PMN55
		No	2			

PMN54	Who gave you this advice or treatment?		YES NO	PMN56
		A. GP	1 2	
		B. Specialist	1 2	
		C. Staff nurse / midwife	1 2	
		D. Pharmacist	1 2	
		E. Daya	1 2	
		F. Mother	1 2	
		G. Husband	1 2	
		H. Other relatives	1 2	
		I. Traditional healer	1 2	
J. Other (specify) _____	1 2			
PMN55	Why did you not seek medical advice to treat these problem(s)? Probe for most important reason	Was not a problem	01	
		Service not available	02	
		Service expensive	03	
		Was busy	04	
		Husband was busy	05	
		The daya was able to manage it	06	
		Used non-medical (traditional) remedy	07	
		Israeli measures were a barrier	08	
		Other (specify) _____	96	
		PMN56	After the delivery, did you take iron or vitamin pills or syrup?	Yes, folic acid
Yes, iron	2			
Both	3			
None	4			
PMN57	Did you receive a mother and child health handbook (last child)?	Yes , still have it	1	PMN60
		Yes , but lost it	2	
		No , never	3	
		Don't know/don't remember	8	
PMN57A	When did you receive this handbook?	During pregnancy	1	
		After delivery	2	
		During pregnancy and after delivery	3	
		Don't know/don't remember	8	
PMN57B	Did you read the handbook?	Yes, part of it	1	
		Yes, all of it	2	
		No, never	3	

Section 4: Chronic diseases and ill health due to childbirth

No	Questions	Coding categories	Go to
PMN60	Woman's line number from HL1	<input type="text"/>	
PMN66	Did you ever suffer from the following type of cancer :breast cancer, lung cancer, colon cancer, cervical cancer	Yes	1
		No	2
PMN67	What type of cancer do you suffer /have suffered from ? 01. breast cancer 02. cervical cancer 03. lung cancer 04. colon cancer	Cancer type	<input type="text"/>
		Don't know.....98	
PMN68	How old were you when you were told or found out that you suffer from cancer?	Age in years	<input type="text"/>
		Don't know.....98	
PMN69	Do you take now or in the past any treatment for cancer?	Yes, currently	1
		Yes, in the past	2
		No	3
PMN70	Interviewer: Return to PWB11	Has ever been pregnant	1
		Never been pregnant	2
PMN77	Another problem that women may suffer from is the inability to control urine. Do you have a problem controlling urine, especially when you cough, sneeze or carry heavy objects?	Yes	1
		No	2
PMN78	Did you consult anybody for advice or treatment regarding this problem?	Yes	1
		No	2
PMN79	Whom did you consult? Any other person? 1. Yes 2. No		YES NO
		A. Physician	1 2
		B. Staff nurse	1 2
		C. Midwife	1 2
		D. Pharmacist	1 2
		E. Daya	1 2
		F. Traditional healer	1 2
		G. Relatives	1 2
		X. Other (specify): _____	1 2
PMN80	Why did not you consult anybody to help you with this problem? Probe: Any other reason? 1. Yes 2. No		YES NO
		A. Did not believe it would help	1 2
		B. Service expensive	1 2
		C. Service unavailable	1 2
		D. Was busy	1 2
		E. Husband was busy	1 2
		F. The problem did not require that	1 2
		G. Was embarrassed	1 2
		H. Was afraid	1 2
		I. Other (specify): _____	1 2
PMN81	During the past three months, did you suffer from: A. Painful or burning micturation?	Yes	1
		No	2
	B. Severe or abnormal vaginal discharge?	Yes	1
		No	2
PMN82	When you had this discharge, did you have any of the following: 1. Yes 2. No		YES NO
		A. Itching or allergy in the genitalia	1 2
		B. Foul-smelling excretions	1 2
		C. Severe lower abdominal pain unrelated to the menses	1 2
PMN83	Refer to PMN81:	Either A or B is YES	1
		Both A and B is NO	2
PMN84	Did you consult anybody for advice or treatment regarding this problem(s)?	Yes	1
		No	2

No	Questions	Coding categories	Go to
PMN60	Woman's line number from HL1	<input type="text"/>	
PMN85	Whom did you consult? Any other person? 1. Yes 2. No		YES NO
		A. Physician	1 2
		B. Staff nurse	1 2
		C. Midwife	1 2
		D. Pharmacist	1 2
		E. Daya	1 2
		F. Traditional healer	1 2
		G. Self-medication	1 2
		H. Relatives	1 2
		X. Other (specify): _____	1 2
PMN86	Why did not you consult anybody to help you with this problem(s)? Probe: Any other reason? 1. Yes 2. No		YES NO
		A. Did not believe it would help	1 2
		B. Service expensive	1 2
		C. Service unavailable	1 2
		D. Was busy	1 2
		E. Husband was busy	1 2
		F. The problem did not require that	1 2
		G. Was embarrassed	1 2
		H. Was afraid	1 2
		I. Other (specify): _____	1 2
PMN87	Refer to PW15 in the second section:	Not pregnant / Unsure	1
		Currently pregnant	2
PMN88	Refer to PWB2 in the first section:	Currently married (married/separated)	1
		Currently unmarried (widow/divorced)	2
PMN89	Do you still have the menses?	Yes	1
		No :stopped	2
		No : postpartum period	3
		Never menstruated	4
PMN90	Did you try to become pregnant but without success?	Yes	1
		No	2
PMN91	How many months have you attempted?	Months attempting	
PMN92	In your opinion, what is the main reason for not being able to become pregnant?	Reached menopause	1
		Problems in the reproductive system in wife	2
		Problems in the reproductive system in husband	3
		Problems in the reproductive system in both	4
		Infertility	5
		Other (specify): _____	6
		Don't know	8
PMN93	Did you consult or sought advice from anybody to help you become pregnant?	Yes	1
		No	2
PMN94	Whom did you consult? Any other person? 1. Yes 2. No	A. Physician	1 2
		B. Staff nurse	1 2
		C. Pharmacist	1 2
		D. Daya	1 2
		E. Traditional healer	1 2
		F. Relatives	1 2
		G. Other (specify): _____	1 2

No	Questions	Coding categories		Go to
PMN60	Woman's line number from HL1		<input type="text"/>	
PMN95	Why did not you consult anybody to help you with this problem? Probe: Any other reason? 1. Yes 2. No	A. Did not believe it would help	1 2	
		B. Service expensive	1 2	
		C. Service unavailable	1 2	
		D. Was busy	1 2	
		E. Husband was busy	1 2	
		F. The problem did not require that	1 2	
		G. Was embarrassed	1 2	
		H. Was afraid	1 2	
		I. Other (specify): _____	1 2	
PMN96	Did your husband consult or sought advice from anybody about this problem?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		Don't know	8	PMN98
PMN97	Whom did your husband consult? Probe: Any other person? 1. Yes 2. No	A. Physician	1 2	
		B. Staff nurse	1 2	
		C. Pharmacist	1 2	
		D. Traditional healer	1 2	
		E. Other (specify): _____	1 2	
		F. Don't know	1 2	
PMN98	During the past three months, did you suffer from any of the following problems related to the menstrual cycle? 1. Yes 2. No	A. Menstrual bleeding lasted more than 7 days	1 2	
		B. Unusually severe menstrual bleeding	1 2	
		C. Severe pain	1 2	
		D. Irregular periods	1 2	
PMN99	Refer to PMN98:	All answers = 2	1	PMN103
		One or more answers = 1	2	
PMN100	Did you consult anybody for advice or treatment regarding this problem(s)?	Yes	1	
		No	2	PMN102
PMN101	Whom did you consult? Any other person? 1. Yes 2. No	A. Physician	1 2	PMN103
		B. Staff nurse	1 2	
		C. Midwife	1 2	
		D. Pharmacist	1 2	
		E. Daya	1 2	
		F. Traditional healer	1 2	
		G. Relatives	1 2	
		X. Other (specify): _____	1 2	
PMN102	Why did not you consult anybody to help you with this problem(s)? Probe: Any other reason? 1. Yes 2. No	A. Did not believe it would help	1 2	
		B. Service expensive	1 2	
		C. Service unavailable	1 2	
		D. Was busy	1 2	
		E. Husband was busy	1 2	
		F. The problem did not require that	1 2	
		G. Was embarrassed	1 2	
		H. Was afraid	1 2	
		I. Menopause	1 2	
		J. It has always been like that	1 2	
		K. Other (specify): _____	1 2	

PMN103	Now I would like to ask you some questions about receiving health care for yourself. When you have a health problem and need to receive health care, where do you usually go for this care?	Governmental hospital	01	
		Governmental health center	02	
		Private hospital	03	
		Private doctor	04	
		NGO hospital	05	
		NGO center	06	
		UNRWA center / hospital	07	
		At home	08	
		Israeli hospital	09	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
		Don't know / unsure	98	
PMN104	Many factors may prevent women from seeking medical care or treatment for themselves. When you are ill and need to get medical care or treatment, do any of the following factors act as a major barrier for you or not?		Major barrier	Not a major barrier
		A. Knowing where to go	1	2
		B. Getting permission to go	1	2
		C. Getting money in order to go	1	2
		D. Distance to the health center	1	2
		E. Being compelled to use transportation	1	2
		F. Not willing to go alone	1	2
		G. Concern that there is no female provider	1	2

Section 5: Family planning and attitudes towards reproduction

No	Questions	Coding categories		Go to
PCP1	Woman's line number from HL1		<input type="text"/>	
PCP5	Refer to PWB2:	Currently married (married/separated)	1	Section7 PFP8
		Currently unmarried (widow/divorced)	2	
CP1	Refer to PW15:	Currently pregnant	1	Section6 UN1
		Not pregnant	2	
		not sure	8	PCP11
CP2	COUPLES USE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY.	Yes	1	
		No	2	PCP10
PCP2	How old were you when you used a family planning method for the first time?	Age in full years	<input type="text"/>	
PCP3	How many living children did you have, if any, when used a family planning method for the first time? If none, record 00	Number of male children	<input type="text"/>	
		Number of female children	<input type="text"/>	
PCP4	When you used the family planning method for the first time, did you desire to have another child but after a while or did you want to stop having children at all?	Desired to have a child after a while	1	
		Desired to stop having children	2	
		Other (specify) _____	8	

No	Questions	Coding categories		Go to
CP3	What is the main method you or your husband are using now?			
		A. Female sterilization	A	
		B. Male sterilization	B	
		C. IUD	C	
		D. Injections	D	
		F. Pills	F	
		G. Male condom	G	
		H. Female condom	H	
		I. Female diaphragm	I	
		J. Local cream / jelly	J	
		K. Extending breastfeeding period	K	PC P7
		L. Periodic abstinence/Rhythm	L	
		M. Withdrawal	M	
X. Other (specify) _____	X			
PCP6	Where did you get (current method's name) last time?	Governmental hospital	1	
		Governmental family planning / MCH center	2	
		Private center / hospital	3	
		NGO center / hospital	4	
		Pharmacy	5	
		Private doctor	6	
		UNRWA center / hospital	7	
		Other (specify) _____	8	
PCP7	Since how many months have you been using (current method's name) continuously? Probe for approximate period	Number of months	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
		Don't know.....98		
PCP8	Have you faced any problems because of using (current method's name)?	Yes	1	
		No	2	PCP15
PCP9	What problems did you face? Probe: Any other problems? 1. Yes 2. No	A. Health problems	1 2	PCP15
		B. Method not effective	1 2	
		C. Husband objected	1 2	
		D. Difficult to obtain	1 2	
		E. Expensive	1 2	
		F. Inconvenient to use	1 2	
		G. Other (specify) _____	1 2	
PCP10	What is your main reason for not using a family planning method currently?	Desire to have a child	01	
		I object to family planning	02	
		Husband does not accept	03	
		Fear of side effects	04	
		Difficulty obtaining the method	05	
		Expensive	06	
		Method is uncomfortable to use	07	
		Menopause	08	
		Husband is not living with the family currently	09	
		Conflict with religious beliefs	10	
		Other (specify) _____	96	
PCP11	Do you intend to use any family planning method at any time in the future?	Yes	1	PCP13
		No	2	
		Don't know	8	PCP14

PCP12	What is your main reason for not wishing to use a family planning method in the future?	Desire to have another child	01	PCP15
		Conflict with religious beliefs	02	
		Objection to family planning	03	
		Husband does not accept	04	
		Relatives object	05	
		Fear of side effects	06	
		Lack of knowledge	07	
		Difficulty obtaining the method	08	
		Expensive	09	
		Difficult to use	10	
		It's God's will	11	
		Menopause / infertility	12	
		Available methods are inconvenient	13	
		Other (specify) _____	96	
		Not sure / does not know	98	
PCP13	When do you intend to use a family planning method?	Within 12 months	1	
		Within one to two years	2	
		Three years or more	3	
		Did not decide yet / does not know	8	
PCP14	What method will you prefer to use?	Pills	01	
		IUD	02	
		Injections	03	
		Male condom	05	
		Female condom	06	
		Female diaphragm	07	
		Local cream / jelly	08	
		Tubal ligation	09	
		Male sterilization	10	
		Extending breastfeeding period	11	
		Rhythm	12	
		Withdrawal	13	
		Other (specify) _____	96	
		Unsure / don't know	98	
PCP15	In general, do you accept or do not accept that couples use family planning methods?	Accept	1	
		Accept with conditions	2	
		Does not accept	3	
		Does not know / unsure	8	
PCP16	In your opinion, does your husband accept or do not accept that couples use family planning methods in general?	Accepts	1	
		Accepts with conditions	2	
		Does not accept	3	
		Does not know / unsure	8	
PCP17	Usually who has the last say in using or not using family planning: you or your husband?	Mostly the respondent	1	
		Mostly the husband	2	
		Joint decision	3	
		Mother/mother-in-law	4	
		Other (specify) _____	6	
		Does not know / unsure	8	
		Other (specify) _____	96	

Section 6: Unmet Need

No	Questions	Coding categories		Go to	
UN1	Are you currently pregnant? Check CP1.	Yes	1	UN5	
		No	2		
		Does not know / unsure	3		
UN2	Now I would like to talk to you about your current pregnancy. When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	Yes	1	UN4	
		No	2		
UN3	Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any (more) children?	Later	1		
		No more	2		
UN4	Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. After the child you are now expecting, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	Have another child	1	UN7	
		No more / None	2	UN13	
		Undecided / Don't know	8	UN13	
UN5	Currently using "Female sterilization"? Refer to CP3	Yes	1	UN13	
		No	2		
UN6	Now I would like to ask you some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	Have (a/another) child	1		
		No more / None	2		UN9
		Cannot get pregnant	3		UN11
		Undecided / Don't know	8		UN9
UN7	How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child?	Months	1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
		Years	2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
		Soon / Now	993		
		Cannot get pregnant	994		UN11
		Other (specify) _____	996		
		Does not know	998		
UN8	Check CP1. Currently pregnant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently pregnant → Go to UN13 <input type="checkbox"/> No, unsure or DK → Continue with UN9				
UN9	Check CP2. Currently using a method? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. → Go to UN13 <input type="checkbox"/> No → Continue with UN10				
UN10	Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?	Yes	1	UN13	
		No	2		
		Does not know	8	UN13	
UN11	Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?	Infrequent sex / No sex	A		
		Menopausal	B		
		Never menstruated	C		
		Hysterectomy (surgical removal of uterus)	D		
		Has been trying to get pregnant for 2 years or more without result	E		
		Postpartum amenorrheic	F		
		Breastfeeding	G		
		Too old	H		
		Fatalistic	I		
		Other (specify)	X		
		Don't know	Z		

No	Questions	Coding categories		Go to
UN12	Check UN11. "Never menstruated" mentioned?	1.Yes. Go to Next Module	1	Section 7 PFP1
		2. No	2	
UN13	When did your last menstrual period start?	Days ago	1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
		Weeks ago	2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
		Months ago	3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
		Years ago	4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
		In menopause / Has had hysterectomy	994	
		Before last birth	995	

Section 7 :Attitudes towards reproduction

No	Questions		Coding categories		Go to
PFP1	Woman's line number from HL1		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
PFP2	Refer to CP3: Currently used method		Tubal ligation / male sterilization	1	PFP6
			Any other method or not using	2	
PFP3	Refer to PW15:				PFP6
	Not pregnant / not sure	Currently pregnant			
	Now I have some questions about the future. Do you desire to have (another) child or prefer not to have (more) children?	Now I have some questions about the future. After you will deliver this baby, do you desire to have another child or prefer to stop having children?	Have another child	1	
			Stop having children	2	
			Cannot get pregnant	3	
			By God's will	4	
Does not know / unsure			8		
PFP4	Do you prefer that your next child is a boy, a girl or it does not matter which sex?		Boy	1	
			Girl	2	
			Does not matter which sex	3	
			By God's will	4	
			Other (specify) _____	6	
PFP5	Refer to PW15:				
	Not pregnant / not sure	Currently pregnant	Months	1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
	How long do you prefer to wait before delivering the next child that you desire to have?	How long after delivering your baby do you prefer to wait before delivering the next child that you desire to have?	Years	2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
			Soon / immediately	9 94	
			Cannot get pregnant	9 95	
			Other (specify) _____	9 96	
			Don't know	9 98	
PFP6	Have you ever talked with your husband about the number of children that you desire to have in your life?		Yes	1	
			No	2	
PFP7	Do you think your husband desires to have the same number of children as you, a greater number or a smaller number?		Same number	1	
			More children	2	
			Less children	3	
			Don't know	8	
PFP8	Refer to PCM2: Does she have living children?				
	1. Yes	2. No	Number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
	Imagine that you are back in time to the time when you did not have any children yet and you could chose the number of children that you desire to have, what would that number be?	If you could choose the exact number of children that you wish to have throughout your life, what would the number of those children be?			
		Other (specify) _____	96	PFP10	

PFP9	Out of this number, how many males do you prefer to have, how many females and for how many do you think sex does not matter?	Number of males	1 <input type="text"/>	
		Number of females	2 <input type="text"/>	
		Does not matter which sex	9 <input type="text"/>	
PFP10	In your opinion, what is the optimal interval between the delivery of a child and the delivery of the next one?	Months	1 <input type="text"/>	
		Years	2 <input type="text"/>	
		Other (specify) _____	96	
PFP11	In your opinion, what is the optimal age of marriage for your daughter (for girls)?	Age	<input type="text"/>	
		Other (specify) _____	96	
PFP12	In your opinion, what is the number of children that you may wish your daughter (girls) will have in the future?	Number	<input type="text"/>	
		Other (specify) _____	96	

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

State of Palestine PFS 2010



Palestinian Authority
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
Palestinian Family Survey, 2010
Child questionnaire

All information in this questionnaire is for pure statistical purposes only. It is considered confidential in accordance with the Public Statistics Law of 2000.

- Now I would talk to you about all the children who live with the family and their ages under 5 years.
- This Questionnaire is made to be answered by all mothers or caretaker (check Household members list, question HL9), who provide care to children less than 5 years and live with them (Household members list HL6).
- There must be a separate Questionnaire for every eligible child .

UF2	Household number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	PUF1	Questionnaire's No. in Numeration area: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
PUF2	Governorate: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	PUF3	Building's Address: _____
PUF4	Locality: _____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	PUF5	Name of household head: _____
UF1	Cluster number		
UF3	Child's name: _____	UF4-Child's line number (from HL1).....	
UF5	Mother's / Caretaker's name _____		
UF6	Mother's / Caretaker's line number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		

Interview record:

UF8	Visits' schedule	Day	Month	Start hour	End hour	
	1 st visit	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	:	:	
	2 nd visit	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	:	:	
	3 rd visit	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	:	:	
PUF6	Total number of visits					
UF9	Result of interview for children under 5	01	Completed			
		02	Not at home			
	Codes refer to mother/caretaker. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	03	Refused			
		04	Partially completed			
		05	Information not available			
		06	No eligible child			
		96	Other / specify			
UF10- Interviewer number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	UF11- Supervisor number				
interviewer name: _____		Supervisor name: _____				
UF12- Field edited by (Name and number):	_____	UF13- Data entry clerk (Name and number)				
: _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	: _____				
		UF14- Date of entry: / /2010				

Section 1: Nutrition and health of last live birth during the 5 years preceding the survey

No	Questions	Coding categories	Go to
AG1	Now I would like to ask you some questions about the health of (NAME). In what month and year was (NAME) born? If the mother/carer knows the exact birth date, also enter the day; otherwise, circle 98 for day Month and year must be recorded. CHECK HL5: Date of birth	Day	<input type="text"/>
		98 DK day.....	
		Month	<input type="text"/>
		Year	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
AG2	How old is (NAME)? Record age in completed years. Compare with HL6 Record '00' if less than 1 year.	Age (in completed years)	<input type="text"/>
Breastfeeding			
BF1	Has (NAME) ever been breastfed?	Yes	1
		No	2
		Don't know	8
BF2	Are you still breastfeeding (name)?	Yes	1
		No	2
		Don't know	8
I would like to ask you about liquids that (NAME) may have had yesterday during the day or the night. I am interested in whether (NAME) had the item even if it was combined with other foods.			
BF3	Did (NAME) drink plain water yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes	1
		No	2
		Don't know	8
BF4	Did (NAME) drink infant formula yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes	1
		No	2
		Don't know	8
BF5	How many times did (NAME) drink infant formula?	Number of times	<input type="text"/>
BF6	Did (NAME) drink milk, such as tinned, powdered or fresh animal milk yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes	01
		No	02
		Don't know	08
BF7	How many times did (NAME) drink tinned, powdered or fresh animal milk?	Number of times	<input type="text"/>
BF8	Did (NAME) drink juice or juice drinks yesterday, during the day or night??	Yes	1
		No	2
		Don't know	8
BF9	Did (NAME) drink soup yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes	1
		No	2
		Don't know	8
BF10	Did (NAME) drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes	1
		No	2
		Don't know	8
BF11	Did (NAME) drink ORS (oral rehydration solution) yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes	1
		No	2
		Don't know	8
BF12	Did (NAME) drink any other liquids yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes	1
		No	2
		Don't know	8
PF13	Did (NAME) drink or eat yogurt yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes	1
		No	2
		Don't know	8

PF14	How many times did (NAME) drink or eat yogurt yesterday, during the day or night?	Number of times	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
BF15	Did (name) eat thin porridge yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes	1		
		No	2		
		Don't know	8		
BF16	Did (NAME) eat solid or semi-solid (soft, mushy) food yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes	1	BF18	
		No	2		
		Don't know	8		
BF17	How many times did (NAME) eat solid or semi-solid (soft, mushy) food yesterday, during the day or night?	Number of times	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
BF18	Yesterday, during the day or night, did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?	Yes	1		
		No	2		
		Don't know	8		
PBF3	Refer to BF1 and circle the appropriate answer	Has breastfed	1	PBF5	
		Did not breastfeed	2		
PBF4	Why didn't you breastfeed (name)? Probe for the main reason	The child was sick	01	IM1	
		Refused the breast	02		
		The mother was sick	03		
		Mother did not have enough milk	04		
		Nipple or breast problems	05		
		The mother had to return to work	06		
		Other / Specify _____	96		
PBF5	Refer to BF2 Are you still breastfeeding (name)?	No, Months of breastfeeding in total	1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
		Yes	2	IM1	
PBF6	Why did you stop breastfeeding (name) at this age? Probe for and record the main reason	Reached an appropriate age	01		
		Breast milk is not enough for child growth	02		
		The child was sick	03		
		Refused the breast	04		
		The mother was sick	05		
		Did not have enough milk	06		
		Became pregnant	07		
		Wants to have another child	08		
		Wants to use contraceptive pills	09		
		Wants to work/return to work	10		
		Bottle feeding is better	11		
		Other / Specify _____	96		

Section 2 : Immunization against childhood illnesses

IM1	Now, I would like to ask you about the health of (name). Do you have an immunization card for (name) where all vaccines given to him/her are recorded? If yes, ask: Can I see the card?	Yes, seen	1	IM3
		Yes, not seen	2	IM6
		There is no card	3	
IM2	Did you have an immunization card for (name) before?	Yes	1	IM6
		No	2	

IM3	1. Copy dates for each vaccination from the card. 2. Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded			
	Vaccine	Day	Month	Year
	BCG			
	IPV1			
	IPV2			
	HBV1			
	HBV2			
	HBV3			
	OPV1			
	OPV2			
	OPV3			
	DPT1			
	DPT2			
	DPT3			
	Measles			
	MMR1			
	MMR2			
	Hib1			
	Hib2			
Hib3				
PIM1A	If answer in IM1.....1 (go to IM8) <input type="checkbox"/> If answer in IM1.....2 or 3 (continue)			
IM6	For children who do not have a card or has a card but the card was not seen. Was (name) given any vaccine to immunize him/her against illnesses?	Yes	1	IM18
		No	2	
		Don't know	8	
Please tell me if (name) has received any of the following vaccinations:				
IM7	BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is an injection in the shoulder that usually causes a scar	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		Don't know	8	
IM8	Has (NAME) ever received any "vaccination drops in the mouth" to protect him/her from getting diseases – that is, polio?	Yes	1	IM11
		No	2	
		Don't know	8	
IM9	Was the first polio vaccine received in the first month after birth or later?	First month	1	
		Later	2	
IM10	How many times was the polio vaccine received?	Number of times	<input type="checkbox"/>	
IM11	Has (NAME) ever received a DPT vaccination – that is, an injection in the thigh or buttocks – to prevent him/her from getting tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria?	Yes	1	
		No	2	IM13
		Don't know	8	IM13
IM12	How many times was a DPT vaccine received?	Number of times	<input type="checkbox"/>	
IM13	Has (NAME) ever been given a Hepatitis B vaccination – that is, an injection in the thigh or buttocks – to prevent him/her from getting Hepatitis? IS SOMETIMES GIVEN AT THE SAME TIME AS POLIO AND DPT VACCINES	Yes	1	
		No	2	IM16
		Don't know	8	IM16

IM14	Was the first Hepatitis B vaccine received within 24 hours after birth, or later?	Within 24 hours	1	
		Later	2	
IM15	How many times was a hepatitis B vaccine received?	Number of times	<input type="text"/>	
IM16	Has (NAME) ever received a Measles injection?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		Don't know	8	
IM18	Has (NAME) received a Vitamin A\D SYRUP within one year after birth?	Yes	1	PIM2
		No	2	
		Don't know	8	PIM2
PIM1	What is the reason for not receiving vitamin A\D?	Mother does not know where to get it	1	
		No one told her of its importance	2	
		Mother is busy	3	
		Not important	4	
		Other / Specify _____	6	
		Don't know	8	
PIM2	Has (name) received an iron syrup constantly after 6 months and for 1 year?	Yes	1	CA1
		No	2	
		Don't know	8	CA1
PIM3	What is the reason for not receiving iron syrup constantly? PROBE: IF THERE IS MORE THAN ONE CHOICE	Mother is busy	1	
		It does not taste good	2	
		Desired side effects	3	
		No need	4	
		Not available constantly in the clinic	5	
		Don't know about it	6	
		No one told me about it	7	
		Don't know	8	
		Other / Specify _____	9	

Section 3: Care of illnesses

CA1	In the last two weeks, has (NAME) had diarrhoea?	Yes	1	
		No	2	PCA6
		Don't know	8	
PCA1	For how many days did this diarrhoea last? If less than 1 day, record 00	Days	<input type="text"/>	
		Don't know.....98		
PCA2	Was there blood in the stool?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		Don't know	8	
CA2	I would like to know how much fluids (name) was given during the diarrhea episode. Did he/she take less than usual, the same as usual or more than usual? If less than usual, probe: Did he/she take very much or a little less than usual?	Very much less than usual	1	
		A little less than usual	2	
		The usual quantity	3	
		More than usual	4	
		Did not take fluids at all	5	
		Don't know	8	
		CA3	During the time (NAME) had diarrhoea, was he/she given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? If "less", probe: Was he/she given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	Very much less than usual
A little less than usual	2			
The usual quantity	3			
More than usual	4			
Stopped feeding	5			
Never gave food	6			
Don't know	8			

CA4	During the episode of diarrhoea, was (NAME) given to drink any of the following:		YES NO Don't know	
		A. ORS	1 2 3	
		C. Home made salt and sugar solution	1 2 3	
CA5	Was the child given anything to treat diarrhea?	Yes	1	PCA5A
		No	2	
		Don't know	8	
CA6	What (else) was given to treat the diarrhoea? PROBE: Anything else?	A. ORS	A	
		G. Home made salt and sugar solution	G	
		H. Antibiotic (capsules/syrup)	H	
		L. Antibiotic(Injection)	L	
		N. Unknown injection	N	
		O. Intravenous	O	
		Q. Home remedy / Herbal medicine	Q	
		X. Other (specify)	X	
PCA5A	During diarrhoea ,From where did you seek advice or consultation? Probe: If there more than one choice	1. physician /nurse	1	PCA6
		2. Pharmacist	2	
		3. relatives/ friends	3	
		4. Traditional healer	4	
		5. Other (specify)	5	
		6. No one	6	
PCA5	Why did not you take the advice of or consult anybody regarding the diarrhea? 1.Yes 2. No	A. The case was mild	1 2	
		B. Have previous experience	1 2	
		C. Mother was busy	1 2	
		D. Father was busy	1 2	
		E. Nobody to take the child	1 2	
		F. Service is not available / place is distant	1 2	
		G. Couldn't pay costs / bad economic condition	1 2	
		X. Other (specify): _____	1 2	
PCA6	Did (name) have fever at any time during the past two weeks?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		Don't know	8	
CA7	At any time in the last two weeks, has (NAME) had an illness with a cough?	Yes	1	PBR1 SECTION 4
		No	2	
		Don't know	8	
CA8	When (NAME) had an illness with a cough, did he/she breathe faster than usual with short, rapid breaths or have difficulty breathing?	Yes	1	PBR1
		No	2	
		Don't know	8	
CA9	Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose?	Chest problem	1	PBR1
		Nose congestion	2	
		Both	3	
		Other (specify) _____	6	
		Don't know	8	
CA10	Did you seek the advice or consult anybody regarding the fever or cough?	Yes	1	CA12 CA12
		No	2	
		Don't know	8	

CA11	Where did you go to get the advice or consultation? Probe: Any other place or person?	A. Governmental hospital	A	
		B. Private health services	B	
		E. Governmental Mobile / Outreach clinic	E	
		I. Private hospital / clinic	I	
		J. Private physician	J	
		K. Pharmacy	K	
		P. Relative / Friend	P	
		R. Traditional practitioner	R	
		X. Other (specify) _____	X	
CA12	Was (NAME) given any medicine to treat fever or cough?	Yes	1	
		No	2	PCA7
		Don't know	8	PBR1
CA13	What was (name) given to treat the fever/cough? Probe: Any other prescription or treatment?	A. Antibiotic (capsules/syrup)	A	PBR1
		B. Injection (Antibiotic)	B	
		P. Paracetamol / Panadol	P	
		Q. Aspirin	Q	
		R. Ibuprofen	R	
		S. Cough syrup	S	
		W. Home remedy or herbs	W	
		X. Other (specify) _____	X	
		Z. Don't know	Z	
PCA7	Why did not you take the advice or consult anybody regarding the fever or cough? 1. Yes 2. No	A. The case was mild	1 2	
		B. Have previous experience	1 2	
		C. Mother was busy	1 2	
		D. Father was busy	1 2	
		E. Nobody to take the child	1 2	
		F. Service is not available / place is distant	1 2	
		G. Couldn't pay costs / bad economic condition	1 2	
		X. Other (specify):	1 2	

Section 4: Birth Registration

No	Questions	Coding categories	Go to	
PBR1	Child's line number from HL1	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
PBR2	Name of child from HL2 : _____			
BR1	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF YES, ASK: May I see it?	Yes, seen	1	PEC1 SECTION 5
		Yes, not seen	2	
		No	3	
		Don't know	8	
BR2	Has (NAME)'s birth been registered with the civil authorities?	Yes	1	PEC1
		No	3	
		Don't know	8	
BR3	Do you know how to register your child's birth?	Yes	1	PEC1
		No	2	

Section 5: Early Childhood Development

No	Questions	Coding categories	Go to	
PEC1	Child's line number from HL1	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
PEC2	Name of child from HL2 : _____			
EC1	How many children's books or picture books do you have for (NAME)?	None	00	
		Number of children's books	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
		Ten or more books	10	

No	Questions	Coding categories				Go to	
EC2	I am interested in learning about the things that (NAME) plays with when he/she is at home. If the respondent says "YES" to the categories above, then probe to learn specifically what the child plays with to ascertain the response.			Yes	No	Don't Know	
		A. Homemade toys such as dolls.		1	2	8	
		B. Toys from a shop		1	2	8	
		C. Household objects (such as bowls or pots) or objects found outside (such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves)		1	2	8	
	D. Computer/ atari	1	2	8			
EC3A	In the past week how many days was (name) left alone for more than an hour?	Number of days left alone for more than an hour Interviewer: If none enter 00 If don't know enter 98				<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
EC3B	How many days in the past week was (NAME) left in the care of another child (that is, someone less than 10 years old) for more than an hour?	Number of days left with another child for more than an hour Interviewer: If none enter 00 If don't know enter 98				<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
EC4	Interviewer: Check AG2: 1.Child age 3 or 4 Continue. 2. The child's age is other than that, go to Anthropometric measurements / height and weight ___						
EC5	Does (NAME) attend any organized learning or early childhood education programme, such as a private or government facility, including kindergarten or community child care?	Yes		1			
		No		2		EC7	
		Don't know		3		EC7	
EC6	Within the last seven days, about how many hours did (NAME) attend?	Number of hours enter 00 if less than hour				<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
PEC3	Are you satisfied with the care the child received in this organization ?	Yes		1		EC7	
		No		2			
		Don't know		3		EC7	
PEC4	Why you are not satisfied ? 1. Yes 2. No	Not enough toys in the organization		<input type="checkbox"/>			
		Carer is not qualified to offer the desired care for the child		<input type="checkbox"/>			
		Don't think it is important for the child		<input type="checkbox"/>			
		Not enough control		<input type="checkbox"/>			
		Other (specify): _____		<input type="checkbox"/>			
EC7	In the past 3 days, did you or any household member engage in any of the following activities with (NAME): 1.Yes 2.No	1.Father	2.Mother	3.Other	4.No one		
		A. Reading a book					
		B. Reading a story					
		C. A song					
		D. Taking him/her out					
		E. Playing with him/her					
EC8	Can (NAME) identify or name at least ten letters of the alphabet?	1.Yes 2.No 8.Don't Know		<input type="checkbox"/>			
		1.Yes 2.No 8.Don't Know		<input type="checkbox"/>			
EC9	Can (NAME) read at least four simple, common words?	1.Yes 2.No 8.Don't Know		<input type="checkbox"/>			
		1.Yes 2.No 8.Don't Know		<input type="checkbox"/>			
EC10	Does (NAME) know the name and recognize the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10?	1.Yes 2.No 8.Don't Know		<input type="checkbox"/>			
		1.Yes 2.No 8.Don't Know		<input type="checkbox"/>			
EC11	Can (NAME) pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground?	1.Yes 2.No 8.Don't Know		<input type="checkbox"/>			
		1.Yes 2.No 8.Don't Know		<input type="checkbox"/>			
EC12	Is (NAME) sometimes too sick to play?	1.Yes 2.No 8.Don't Know		<input type="checkbox"/>			
		1.Yes 2.No 8.Don't Know		<input type="checkbox"/>			

EC13	Does (NAME) follow simple directions on how to do something correctly?	1.Yes 2.No 8.Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>	
EC14	When given something to do, is (NAME) able to do it independently?	1.Yes 2.No 8.Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>	
EC15	Does (NAME) get along well with other children?	1.Yes 2.No 8.Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>	
EC16	Does (NAME) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?	1.Yes 2.No 8.Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>	
EC17	Does (NAME) get distracted easily?	1.Yes 2.No 8.Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Section 6: Anthropometric measurements / height and weight

No	Questions			
PAN1	Child's line number from HL1	_ _ _		
PAN2	Child's name from HL2	_____		
AN1	MEASURER'S NAME AND NUMBER:			_ _ _ _
PAN3	Assistant Name and number:		_____	_ _ _ _
AN2	Result of height / length and weight measurement	Either or both measured	1	
		Child not present	2	
		Child or carer refused	3	
		Other (specify)	6	
AN3	CHILD'S WEIGHT in kg	Kilograms (kg) Interviewer :Weight not 99.9 measured record	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
AN4	Check age of child in AG2: Child under 2 years old. Measure length (lying down). Child age 2 or more years. Measure height (standing up).	A. Length Lying down	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
		B. Height Standing up	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
		C. Length / Height not measured record 9999.9	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

HB Percentage for children less than 5 years

Interviewer: Now I would like to measure the Hemoglobin percentage in the blood (HB) for (NAME) as part of the survey in order to measure anemia., Anemia is consider as one of the serious problems faced by a child as a result of poor nutrition., We will take some blood from the child's finger and will get the result within minutes. You can have the examination result as well and we treat it as confidential information.

PCHB1	Result 1.HB is measured 2.Child not present. 3.Mother/ carer refused. 4. Child refused. 5. Child is sick. 6.Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PCHB2	Name and number of person taking the HB measurement	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
PCHB3	Mother's line number / carer from HL1	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
PCHB3	Child's line number from HL1	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
PCHB4	Child's name from HL2	_____	
PCHB5	Percentage of HB in the blood (G\DL)	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR YOUTH

State of Palestine PFS 2010



Palestinian National Authority
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
Palestinian Family Survey, 2010
Youth Questionnaire (15-29 years)

<i>All information in this questionnaire is purely for statistical purposes only. It is considered as confidential in accordance with the Public Statistics Law of 2000.</i>				
IDH00 - Questionnaire's serial No. in sample <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			IDH04 - Household number: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
IDH01 - Governorate <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			IIDH05 - Building's address: _____	
IDH02 - Locality: _____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			IDH06 - Name of head of household: _____	
IDH03 - Cluster number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
YIR01: Visits record				
Visits	Day	Month	Interview Start Time	Interview End Time
First Visit	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	__:--	__:--
Second visit	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	__:--	__:--
Third Visit	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	__:--	__:--
YIR02: Total visits				<input type="text"/>
YIR03: Interview result:	Fully Completed	1	<input type="text"/>	
	Partially completed	2		
	Refused	3		
	No eligible youth	4		
	Information not available	5		
	Other (specify):	6		
YIR04 - Respondent's line number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			YIR05 - Name of respondent: _____	
YIR11 - Interviewer's name : _____		YIR12 - Interviewer's number : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		Notes:
YIR13 - Supervisor's name : _____		YIR14 - Supervisor's number : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
YIR15 - Editor's name : _____		YIR16 - Editor's number: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
YIR17 - Data entry clerk's name : _____		YIR18 - Data entry clerk's number : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
YIR21		Date of data entry:		

Section 1: Respondent's background

No	Questions	Coding categories	Skip To
Y101	Respondent's line number from HL1	Line Number: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
Y102	Name of respondent from HL2	Name:	
Y103	Sex of respondent from HL4	Male Female	1 2
Y104	Marital Status from PHL26	Single Engaged Married Divorced Widowed Separated	1 2 3 4 5 6
Y105	Do you currently go to school or any educational institute?	Enrolled at school Enrolled in college\ university Previously was enrolled and dropped out Was enrolled and graduated Never enrolled	1 2 3 4 5
Y110	Do you read newspaper or magazine daily, once a week, once a month, or not at all?	Daily Once a week Once a month Not at all	1 2 3 4
Y111	Do you watch TV daily, once a week, once a month, or not at all?	Daily Once a week Once a month Not at all	1 2 3 4
Y112	Do you listen to radio daily, once a week, once a month, or not at all?	Daily Once a week Once a month Not at all	1 2 3 4
Y112A	Do you use Internet daily, once a week, once a month, or not at all?	Daily Once a week Once a month Not at all	1 2 3 4
Y113	Look at Y105	Currently enrolled in school or university Was enrolled and dropped out Was enrolled and graduated Never enrolled	1 2 3 4 Y119 Y117 Y201A
Y114	You mentioned that you were never enrolled in school. Can you tell me the main reason?	Family was unable to pay school expenses Health reasons Help with housework No close school was available No transportation was available to school Education of females was not important or necessary Education of males was not important or necessary Committed to work to help the family The family needed me to help in the business or farming the land I did not want to go to school Other (specify):	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 96
Y115	Have you ever been enrolled in literacy programs or other programs to help reading and writing? If yes, ask are you now enrolled in this program?	Yes, now enrolled Yes, was enrolled in the past No	1 2 3 Y201A

Y116	If you are given the chance to enroll in literacy programs or other programs to help reading and writing, would you enrol?	Yes	1	Y201
		No	2	
		Don't know/ not sure	8	
No	Questions	Coding categories		Skip To
Y117	You mentioned to me that you are not currently enrolled in school or college or university, but you were in the past. Can you tell me what is the main reason that made you drop out	He\she believe they reached the desired educational level	01	
		The family believed he\she reached the desired educational level	02	
		The family was unable to pay school expenses	03	
		Health problems prevent him\ her from enrolling in school	04	
		Help with housework	05	
		Get ready for marriage	06	
		School is far away	07	
		The family against females continuing education	08	
		The family against continued education	09	
		The family against going to mixed schools	10	
		Committed to work to help the family	11	
		The family wanted him\ her to help in the business or farming the land	12	
		Did not want to continue education	13	
		He\she was not successful in education	14	
		He\she was kicked out of school	15	
		Education is difficult	16	
Bad treatment from teachers	17			
Other (specify):	96			
Y118	If you are given a chance to go back to school, would you do it?	Yes	1	Y201A
		No	2	
		Don't know/Not sure	8	
Y119	Would you study in a mixed school?	Yes	1	Y121A
		No	2	
Y120	Have you noticed any difference in treatment of students (male and females) by teachers?	Yes, some of them	1	Y121A
		Yes, all of them	2	
		No	3	
		Don't know	8	
Y121	How is this difference in treatment apparent?	Preference of males	1	
		Preference of females	2	
		Other (specify):	6	
		Don't know	8	
Y121A	In general, how you see the treatment of teachers to students?	With respect to large extent	1	
		With respect to normal extent	2	
		With no respect to some extent	3	
		With no respect at all	4	
Y121B	Had you been beaten by a teacher in the past school year?	No	1	
		Yes, 1-3 times	2	
		Yes, more than 3 times	3	
Y122	How do you see the scoring of students in the last school year?	Good	1	
		Average	2	
		Below average	3	
		Don't know	8	
Y123	What do you think of the teaching method of teachers? Attractive, acceptable, boring?	Attractive	1	
		Acceptable	2	
		Boring	3	
		Don't know	8	
Y124	What do you think of the contents of books used for the theoretical curriculum? Are they sufficient or long?	Sufficient	1	
		Sufficient to certain extent	2	
		Not sufficient	3	
		Long	4	
		Don't know	8	

Y125	What do you think of the contents of books used for the practical curriculum? Are they sufficient or long?	Sufficient	1	
		Sufficient to certain extent	2	
		Not Sufficient	3	
		Long	4	
		Don't know	8	

No	Questions	Coding categories			Skip To	
Y125A	Is the school curriculum suitable?	For your age	1			
		No to certain extent	2			
		Not at all	3			
Y126	In your opinion, can the following improve or change the method of teaching to become more beneficial to students and their future? Record all answers		1. Yes	2. No	8. Don't Know	
		A. Make students participate more in class	1	2	8	
		B. More emphasis on practical aspects	1	2	8	
		C. Rely on creativity and thinking over memorization	1	2	8	
		D. Improve contents of books	1	2	8	
		E. Improve educational tools	1	2	8	
		F. Provide up to date information	1	2	8	
		G. Increase the use of computers	1	2	8	
		H. More emphasis on foreign languages	1	2	8	
		I. Prohibit beating of students	1	2	8	
		J. Respect students	1	2	8	
X. Other (specify):	1	2	8			
Y127	In your opinion, what is the value of being educated? 1.Yes 2. No 8. Don't Know Inspect: is there anything else? Record all answers	A. Gain more respect from others	1	2	8	
		B. More self confidence	1	2	8	
		C. Get better job	1	2	8	
		D. Get better income	1	2	8	
		E. More able to solve problems and better understand things around me	1	2	8	
		F. Education is an added value by itself	1	2	8	
		X. Other (specify):	1	2	8	
Y128	In your opinion, what are the things that discourage students from seeking education? 1.Yes 2. No 8. Don't Know Inspect: is there anything else? Record all answers	A. Cost of education	1	2	8	
		B. Poverty of families	1	2	8	
		C. Need for work	1	2	8	
		D. Distance of educational institutions	1	2	8	
		E. Bad treatment of teachers	1	2	8	
		F. Bad treatment of students	1	2	8	
		G. Low scores	1	2	8	
		H. Belief of families about low value of education	1	2	8	
		I. Weak capabilities of students	1	2	8	
Y129	What is the highest education level you desire to achieve?	Elementary/preparatory	01			
		Secondary	02			
		Associated diploma	03			
		University	04			
		Higher diploma/master	05			
		Phd	06			
		Achieve educational level that the family wants	07			
		Other (specify):	96			
Y130	Look at Y105:	Currently enrolled in associated diploma or university	1			
		Other	2			
Y131	What are the main problems at schools/ universities/ colleges	Desire of family	1			
		Personal interest	2			
		My marks influenced type of specialization	3			
		Availability of job opportunities/ income	4			
		Other (specify):	6			
		Don't know	8			

No	Questions	Coding categories		Skip To
Y132	Why have you chosen the subject in which you are currently enrolled? 1.Yes 2 .No Inspect: is there anything else? Record all answers	A. Length of curriculum	1 2	
		B. Lengthy school hours	1 2	
		C. Too much homework	1 2	
		D. Weak contents of books and educational tools	1 2	
		E. Lack of practical exercises	1 2	
		F. Lack of computer use in education	1 2	
		G. Lack of using educational groups approach to improve skills of students	1 2	
		H. Lack of coordination among teachers	1 2	
		I. Difficulty in communicating with teachers	1 2	
		J. Hardship in reaching educational institutions because of Israeli measures	1 2	
		X. Other (Specify):	1 2	

Section 2: Respondent's work and resources

No	Question	Coding categories		Skip To
Y201A	Respondent's line number in HL1	Name: _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
Y201	Do you currently work?	Yes	1	
		No	2	Y216
Y210	Do you want to continue with this work?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		Don't know	8	
Y211	Are you satisfied with this work?	Yes	1	Y213
		No	2	
		Don't know	8	Y213
Y212	What is the main reason why you are not satisfied with the work that you are doing now?	Bad treatment from supervisor	01	
		Long working hours	02	
		Low wage	03	
		Work requires much effort	04	
		Place of work is far away	05	
		I should to be in school not at work	06	
		Work has no incentives or benefits (health insurance, pension, etc)	07	
		Other (Specify):	96	
Y213	Do you work for wage in cash or in kind or both or without pay?	Cash wage only	1	
		Both cash and in kind wage	2	
		In kind wage only	3	
		Without pay	4	Y221

No	Question	Coding categories	Skip To	
Y214	Who decides how to spend the cash wage you receive?	Respondent only	01	
		Parents only	02	
		Respondent and parents	03	
		Other relatives	04	
		Respondent and other relatives	05	
		Husband/wife	06	
		Other/Specify:	96	
Y215	How much of your cash income, on average, is spent to cover household expenses?	Almost nothing	1	Y218
		Less than half of it	2	
		About half of it	3	
		More than half of it	4	
		All expenses	5	
		Nothing at all. The cash wage is kept completely	6	
Y216	Look at Y105	Enrolled at school\ college\ university	1	Y218
		Other	2	
Y217	Why don't you work?	Looked for work but no success	01	
		Applied for work and awaiting answer	02	
		Available job opportunities not of desired type	03	
		Plan to work in the future	04	
		Plan to go back to school	05	
		Family objects	06	
		Don't want to work	07	
		Help with housework	08	
		Other (Specify):	96	
Y218	If you were offered a job with a wage as cash, would you accept it?	Yes	1	
		No	2	Y221
		Don't know/Not sure	8	
Y219	Do you need the approval of someone to accept the job or it is your own decision?	Must obtain approval	1	
		My own decision	2	Y221
Y220	Who is the principal person to give the approval?	Father	01	
		Mother	02	
		Father & mother	03	
		Older brothers	04	
		Older sisters	05	
		Other male relatives	06	
		Other female relatives	07	
		Husband/wife	08	
		Other/Specify:	96	
		Don't know	98	
Y221	Do you own material resources that you may dispose of as you wish without the interference of others?	Yes	1	
		No	2	

Section 3: Aspects of respondent's life and perceptions

No	Question	Coding categories			Skip To
Y301	If you need help or you have a problem or a question, is there a specific person you could turn to ?	Yes	1		Y303
		No	2		
		Don't know	8		
Y302	Who is the person who you could turn to for help? 1.Yes 2 . No Inspect: is there anyone else?	A. Father	1	2	
		B. Mother	1	2	
		C. Grandfather	1	2	
		D. Grand mother	1	2	
		E. Older brothers	1	2	
		F. Older sisters	1	2	
		G. Uncle	1	2	
		H. Aunt	1	2	
		I. Husband /wife	1	2	
		J. Friends	1	2	
		K. Supervisor at work	1	2	
		L. Colleagues at work	1	2	
X. Other/detail:	1	2			
Y303	Do you talk with any member of the household regarding any of these subjects?		Always	Sometimes	Never
		A. Things that occurred at work or school	1	2	3
		B. Things that occurred at home	1	2	3
		C. Financial problems	1	2	3
		D. Things that occurred in the society/community	1	2	3
Y304	What is the source of your worries?	A. Political matters	1		
		B. Financial matters	2		
		C. Health issues	3		
		D. Family issues	4		
		E. Work	5		
		F. Security	6		
		G. Not worried	7		Y304D
		H. Don't know	8		Y304D
		X. Other (Specify):	9		
		Y304A	If you need to talk to someone about your worries, who would that person be?	Household members	1
Friends	2				
Specialists	3				
I prefer not talking to any one	4				
I don't think I need to talk to someone	5				
Don't know	6				
Other (Specify):	9				
Y304B	If you need to look for help about your worries, where would you prefer to obtain that help?	From the house	1		
		Social center / charity	2		
		Club	3		
		School	4		
		Internet	5		
		I don't think I need to	6		
		Don't know	8		
		Other (Specify):	9		
Y304C	Do you believe that any of the following can provide help for your worries? 1. Yes 2. No	1. Psychiatrist	1	2	
		2. Social worker	1	2	
		3. Lawyer	1	2	
		4. Religious person	1	2	
		5. Groups	1	2	
		6. Religious groups	1	2	
		7. Policemen	1	2	
		8. Other (Specify):	1	2	

Y304D	Are there activities that you desired to perform but did not for some reasons? 1 . Yes 2 . No	01 Sport	1	2	
		02 Social visits to family and friends	1	2	
		03 Go to coffee shop or restaurant	1	2	
		04 Shopping	1	2	
		05 School	1	2	
		06 Work	1	2	
		07 Community work	1	2	
		08 Agriculture	1	2	
		09 Spare time	1	2	
		2. 10 No activities	1	2	
	96. Other (Specify):	1	2		
No	Question	Coding categories		Skip To	
Y304E	What are your current interests? 1 . Yes 2 . No	Education	1	2	
		Work	1	2	
		Family	1	2	
		Financial matters	1	2	
		Security issues	1	2	
		Health	1	2	
		Innovation	1	2	
		Marriage	1	2	
		Immigration	1	2	
		Politics	1	2	
	Other (Specify):	1	2		
Y305	In your opinion, what is the highest education level a girl should obtain?	No education	1		
		Read and write only	2		
		Elementary	3		
		Secondary	4		
		University and above	5		
		Don't know/not sure	8		
Y306	In your opinion, what is the highest education level a person should obtain?	No education	1		
		Read and write only	2		
		Elementary	3		
		Secondary	4		
		University and above	5		
		Don't know/not sure	8		
No	Question	Coding categories		Skip To	
Y307	In your opinion, what is the appropriate age for a girl to marry?	Age in years	___		
		When a marriage opportunity arrives	93		
		When finishes education	94		
		When God permits	95		
		Other (Specify):	96		
Y308	In your opinion, what is the appropriate age for a boy to marry?	Age in years	___		
		When a marriage opportunity arrives	93		
		When finishes education	94		
		When God permits	95		
		Other (Specify):	96		
Y309	In your opinion, who should be older: the husband or the wife when getting married or they should be at the same age?	Husband	1		
		Wife	2		
		Same age	3		
		Not important	4		311Y
		Don't know/not sure	8		
Y310	In your opinion, what is the appropriate age difference between husband and wife?	Less than 3 years	1		
		3-5 years	2		
		5-7 years	3		
		7-10 years	4		
		10+ years	5		
		Other	6		
		Don't know/not sure	8		
Y311	Interviewer: ask according to marital status:	Yes			
	Unmarried youth: Will you choose your future husband/wife?	No	1		313Y
	Married youth: you chose your husband/wife?	Don't know	2		
		Don't know	8		Y313

Y312	Interviewer: ask according to marital status:	Father	01	
		Mother	02	
	Unmarried youth: Who will choose your future wife/husband?	Father and mother	03	
		Older brothers	04	
		Older sisters	05	
	Married youth: Who chose your husband/wife?	Other relatives	06	
		Other (Specify):	96	
		Don't know / not sure	98	

No	Question		Coding categories					Skip To
Y313	Respondent:							
	Young male: What is the educational level that you want your future wife to have?	Young female: What is the educational level that you want your future husband to have?	No education	1				
			Read and write	2				
			Elementary	3				
			Preparatory	4				
			Secondary	5				
			University and above	6				
			Not important	7				
Don't know / note sure			8					
Y314	When the person gets married, certain decisions must be made on a daily basis. In your opinion, who should take these decisions? Husband, wife, or both?		Husband	Wife	Both	Others from family	Don't know	
	A. Issue related to family income		1	2	3	4	8	
	B. Issue related to the work of the wife outside the house		1	2	3	4	8	
	C. Issue related to the number of children to have		1	2	3	4	8	
	D. The level of education the female should reach		1	2	3	4	8	
	E. The level of education the male should reach		1	2	3	4	8	
	F. Use of family planning methods		1	2	3	4	8	
	G. Children's health care		1	2	3	4	8	
Y315	I would like to know your opinion on certain aspects regarding family life. Do you agree/ disagree/ with the following:				Agree	Disagree	Don't know	
	A. The wife must take the agreement of her husband in everything				1	2	8	
	B. Important decisions in the family must be taken by the husband only				1	2	8	
	C. The husband must help the wife with the housework, especially if the wife is working				1	2	8	
	D. If the wife wants to work outside the home, the husband must allow her				1	2	8	
	E. The wife must agree with the opinion of her husband even if her opinion is different				1	2	8	
	F. If the income of the family is large, then there is no need for family planning				1	2	8	
	G. If the husband wants another child, the wife must agree with him even if she doesn't want to				1	2	8	
	H. The wife who does not give birth to a male child must continue getting pregnant				1	2	8	
	I. Education of boys is more important than the education of girls				1	2	8	

Section 4: Health conditions for youth and knowledge about sexually transmitted diseases

No	Question	Coding categories			Skip To
Y401A	Respondent's line number				
Y401	Now, I would like to ask you some questions about your health: Do practice regularly any sport activity (on average 20 minutes each time; 3-4 times a week)	Yes	1		
		No	2		Y405
Y403	Where do you practice this sport activity?	At home	1		
		Sport/cultural/social center	2		
		In the street	3		
		At school	4		
		Other (Specify):	6		

Y404	How many times did you practice last week?	Number of times (none record "00")		
		Don't know/don't remember	98	
Y405	In general, do you consider your health good, average or bad in comparison with your friends of your age?	Good	1	
		Average	2	
		Bad	3	
		Other (Specify):	8	
Y406	In comparison with last year, your health now has improved, stayed the same, or worsened?	Improved	1	
		Stayed the same	2	
		Worsened	3	
		Other (Specify):	6	
Y407	When you feel sick, who do you tell?	Father	01	
		Mother	02	
		Father and mother	03	
		Husband/wife	04	
		Brother/sister	05	
		Other relatives	06	
		Friends	07	
		No one	08	
		Other (Specify):	96	
		Don't know	98	
Y408	When you feel sick, who do go to receive treatment/medications? 1.Yes 2 . No Probe: is there anything else?	A. School doctor	1	2
		B. Private doctor	1	2
		C. Government hospital	1	2
		D. Government health center	1	2
		E. Private hospital	1	2
		F. Private health center	1	2
		G. Hospital affiliated with NGO	1	2
		H. Health center affiliated with NGO	1	2
		I. UNRWA hospital	1	2
		J. UNRWA health center	1	2
		K. Pharmacist	1	2
		L. Nurse	1	2
		M. Traditional medicine	1	2
		N. Other (Specify):	1	2
O. I don't go to receive treatment	1	2		
Y409	When you are sick, who do prefer to examine you? (male or female doctor)	Male	1	
		Female	2	
		Not important	3	
		Don't know	8	
Y410	Do you drink energy drinks?	At least once daily	1	
		At least once a week	2	
		At least once a month	3	
		None	4	
Y416	Now I would like to talk to you about different type of diseases. Have you heard of diseases that are transmitted sexually?	Yes	1	
		No	2	Y419
Y417	What are the diseases that you know about? 1.Yes 2. No	A. Syphilis	1	2
		B. Gonorrhea	1	2
		C. Fungal infections	1	2
		D. AIDS	1	2
		E. Genital warts	1	2
Y418	Look at Y417	Aids mentioned	1	Y420
		Aids not mentioned	2	
Y419	Have you ever heard of a disease called AIDS?	Yes	1	
		No	2	Y501

Y420	What are the media sources from which you received the largest amount of information on AIDS? 1.Yes 2 . No Probe: is there anything else?	A. Radio	1	2	
		B. TV	1	2	
		C. Magazines/newspapers	1	2	
		D. Posters/booklets	1	2	
		E. Health counselors	1	2	
		F. Mosque/ Churches	1	2	
		G. School/churches	1	2	
		H. Meetings in the region	1	2	
		I. Friends / relatives	1	2	
		J. Place of work	1	2	
		K. Other (specify):	1	2	
Y421	How can a man get infected with AIDS? 1.Yes 2 . No Probe: Is there other method/mean?	A. Sexual intercourse	1	2	
		B. Not using condoms	1	2	
		C. Blood transfusion	1	2	
		D. Syringes	1	2	
		E. Mosquito bite	1	2	
		F. Other (specify):	1	2	
Y422	Can a man prevent AIDS?	Yes		1	Y501
		No		2	
		Don't know		8	
Y423	How can we avoid infection with AIDS ? Probe: Is there another method/means? 1.Yes 2 . No	A. Safe sex	1	2	
		B. Condoms	1	2	
		C. Avoid blood transfusion	1	2	
		D. Blood must be tested before being transferred	1	2	
		E. Avoid syringes	1	2	
		F. Do not use syringes that have been used before	1	2	
		G. Other (specify):	1	2	

Section 5: Knowledge of family planning methods and perceptions

No	Question	Coding categories		Skip To	
Y501	Now, I would like to talk with you about another subject. Have you heard of family planning methods (used by couples to prevent or delay pregnancy)	Yes	1	2	Y503
		No	1	2	
Y502	What are the methods or means that you have heard of? 1.Yes 2 . No Probe: Is there another method/means?	A. Bills	1	2	
		B. Helix	1	2	
		C. Injection	1	2	
		D. Stitches	1	2	
		E. Condom for men	1	2	
		F. Condoms for women	1	2	
		G. Diaphragm women	1	2	
		H. Ointment or cream	1	2	
		I. Uterine tubal ligation (female sterilization)	1	2	
		J. Sterilization for men	1	2	
		K. Prolong the duration of breastfeeding	1	2	
		L. Grace (safe) period	1	2	
		M. Isolation	1	2	
		N. Other (specify):	1	2	
O. Do not know	1	2			
Y503	In general, do you agree that couples must use a method / means of family planning to prevent or delay pregnancy?	Agree		1	
		Agree with conditions		2	
		Disagree		3	
		Do not know/Not sure		8	
Y504	In your opinion, who is the decision maker to use or not a method for family planning?	The wife in principle		1	
		The husband in principle		2	
		Both husband and wife		3	
		Other (specify):		6	
		Do not know/Not sure		8	

Y504A	Marital status: Look at Y104	Single/engaged	1	End interview
		Other	2	
Y505	When you get married, what is the number of children that you plan to have?	Number:		Y507
		Other (specify):	96	
		Do not know/Not sure	98	
Y506	From these children, how many males and how many females?	Male children	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Female children	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Same	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Y507	What is the appropriate children spacing?	Months	1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Years	2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Other /Specify	9 96	
		Do not know/Not sure	9 98	
Y508	Age of respondent	15-19 years	1	End interview
		20-29 years	2	
Y509	Sex of respondent	Male	1	Y601
		Female	2	Y701

Section 6: Preparing boys for the role of reproduction (unmarried males aged 15-19 years)

No	Question	Coding categories	Skip To	
Y601	When boys grow up, they go through physical developments some of which are apparent while others are not. What do you know about these developments? 1.Yes 2 . No Inspect: are there other developments?	A. Don't know any developments	1 2	Y605
		B. Developments in the voice	1 2	
		C. The descent of the liquid semen	1 2	
		D. Appearance of hair on the chin	1 2	
		E. Acne vulgaris	1 2	
		F. The appearance of armpit hair	1 2	
		G. The appearance of pubic hair	1 2	
		H. The appearance of hair on the body	1 2	
		I. Size of the reproductive parts	1 2	
		J. Increase in height and weight	1 2	
		K. Other/Specify:	1 2	
Y602	How did you know about these developments? Inspect: is there any other person? 1.Yes 2 . No	A. By myself	1 2	
		B. Father	1 2	
		C. Mother	1 2	
		D. Older brother	1 2	
		E. Uncle/aunt/grandfather / grand mother	1 2	
		F. Other relatives	1 2	
		G. Friends	1 2	
		H. School books/teacher	1 2	
		I. Other books	1 2	
		J. TV	1 2	
		K. Other (Specify):	1 2	
Y603	Have you experienced any of these developments?	Yes	1	Y605
		No	2	
Y604	Have these developments caused a problem for you or they were normal?	Problem/afraid/worrisome	1	
		Normal	2	
		Don't know	8	
Y605	If you want to seek more information regarding these developments, who would you ask? Probe: Any other person? 1.Yes 2 . No	A. A No one	1 2	End Interview
		B. B Father	1 2	
		C Mother	1 2	
		C. D Older brother	1 2	
		E Uncle/aunt/grandfather/grandmother	1 2	
		D. F Other relatives	1 2	
		E. G Friends	1 2	
		F. H Teacher	1 2	
		G. I Read a book	1 2	
		H. J Other (Specify):	1 2	

Section 7: Preparing girls for the role of reproduction (unmarried females in age 15-19 years)

No	Question	Coding categories			Skip To	
Y701	When girls grow up, they go through physical developments some of which are apparent while others are not. What do you know about these developments? Inspect: are there other developments? 1.Yes 2 . No	A. Don't know any developments	1	2	Y706	
		B. Periodic monthly periods	1	2		
		C. Bigger breasts	1	2		
		D. The appearance of armpit hair	1	2		
		E. The appearance of pubic hair	1	2		
		F. Increase in height and weight	1	2		
		G. Acne vulgaris	1	2		
		H. Other (Specify):	1	2		
Y702	How did you know about these developments? Inspect: is there any other person? 1.Yes 2 . No	A. By myself	1	2		
		B. Father	1	2		
		C. Mother	1	2		
		D. Older sister	1	2		
		E. Aunt/ / grandmother	1	2		
		F. Other relatives	1	2		
		G. Friends	1	2		
		H. School books/teacher	1	2		
		I. Other books	1	2		
		J. TV	1	2		
		K. Other (Specify):	1	2		
Y703	Have you experienced any of these developments?	Yes	1		Y706	
		No	2			
Y704	When you experienced these developments, have you encountered any of these changes in your lifestyle?		Yes	No	Not applicable	Don't know
		A. Change in the way you dress	1	2	3	8
		B. Change in the housework	1	2	3	8
		C. Change in the visiting of friends	1	2	3	8
		D. Change in the visiting of relatives	1	2	3	8
		E. Change in outdoor activities	1	2	3	8
Y705	Have these developments caused a problem for you or they were normal?	Problem/afraid/worrisome	1			
		Normal	2			
		Don't know	8			
Y706	If you want to seek more information regarding these developments, who would you ask? Inspect: Any other person? 1.Yes 2 . No	A. No one	1	2		
		B. Father	1	2		
		C. Mother	1	2		
		D. Older sister	1	2		
		E. Aunt// grandmother	1	2		
		F. Other relatives	1	2		
		G. Friends	1	2		
		H. Teacher	1	2		
		I. Read a book	1	2		
		J. Other/Specify:	1	2		
Y707	Have you experienced monthly periods?	Yes	1		End interview	
		No	2			
		Don't know	8			
Y708	What was your age when you started monthly periods?	Age in years				
		Don't know	98			
Y709	Did you have previous information about monthly periods?	Had an idea	1		Y711	
		Had no idea	2			
Y710	What was the source of such information about monthly periods?	Mother	01			
		Older sister	02			
		Aunt/ grandmother	03			
		Other relatives	04			
		Friends	05			
		Social counselor	06			
		Doctor/nurse	07			
		School	08			
		School or university books	09			
		Other books / magazines	10			
Other (Specify):	96					

Y711	What was your reaction when you first experienced a monthly period?	Shock/crying/afraid	1	
		Happiness	2	
		Embarrassment	3	
		Nothing/Normal	4	
		Other (Specify):	6	
Y712	Did anybody instruct you on how to clean yourself during a monthly period?	Self taught	1	End interview
		Someone instructed her	2	
Y713	Who taught you how to clean yourself during a monthly period? 1.Yes 2 . No	01 Mother	1 2	
		02 Older sister	1 2	
		03 Aunt/ grandmother	1 2	
		04 Other relatives	1 2	
		05 Friends	1 2	
		06 School	1 2	
		07 Books	1 2	
		08 Other (Specify):	1 2	

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ELDERLY

State of Palestine PFS 2010

Palestinian Authority
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
Palestinian Family Survey, 2010
Elderly Questionnaire (60 years and over)

Information collected through this questionnaire is considered as confidential and shall be used for statistical purposes ONLY in accordance with the General Statistics Law-2000.					
This questionnaire targets persons aged 60 years or above and who are usual resident with the household.					
IDH00 - Questionnaire's serial No. in sample <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			IDH04 - Household number: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
IDH01 - Governorate <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			IIDH05 - Building's address:		
IDH02 - Locality <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			IDH06 - Name of head of household:		
IDH03 - Cluster number: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>					
EIR01: Visits record:					
Visits	Day	Month	Interview Start Time	Interview End Time	
First Visit	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	__ : __	__ : __	
Second Visit	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	__ : __	__ : __	
Third Visit	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	__ : __	__ : __	
EIR02: Total visits					
EIR03: Interview result:	1	1. Fully Completed		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	2	2. Partially completed			
	3	3. Refused			
	4	4. Information Not available			
	5	5. Other (specify) _____			
EIR04: Line number of person responding to the questionnaire			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Name of the person:	
EIR04A: Line number of eligible person			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Name of the person:	
EIR11	Interviewer's Name:	EIR12	Interviewer's number:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Notes:
EIR13	Supervisor's Name:	EIR14	Supervisor's number:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
EIR15	Editor's Name:	EIR16	Editor's number:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
EIR17	Data entry clerk's Name:	EIR18	Data entry clerk's number :	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
EIR19	Encoder's Name	EIR20	Encoder's number:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
				EIR21: Date of data entry:	

Section 1: Respondent's background

No	Questions		Coding categories	Skip To		
101E	Line number of respondent / eligible person					
102E	Sex of respondent		Male	1		
			Female	2		
103E	For fieldworker: according to instructions, the respondent is...		1. Capable to answer and complete the interview	1	E108	
			2. NOT Capable to answer and complete the interview	2		
104E	For fieldworker: Ask about the person who takes care of the elderly and complete the interview. In case he/she is Not present, complete the interview with the other eligible person and write down the line number of the respondent. (If Not resident with household, put 98)		The carer completed the interview (write his/her line number in the household) 98: Not resident with the household			
			Another person completed the interview (write his/her line number in the household) 98: Not resident with the household			
108E	Do you have children alive?		1. Yes	1	E111	
			2. No	2		
E109	How many male children are still alive?	Male children still alive				
	How many female children are still alive?	Female children still alive				
E110	How many married male children?	Married male children				
	How many married female children?	Married female children				
E111	Do you live alone or with other members of the household? (If with household member, ask in your house or his –the member's - house)		1. Alone	1	E113	
			2. With other member in respondent's home	2		
			3. With other member in his/her home	3		
E112	Look at E111: Live with another member of the household:		4. A. Husband/wife	1 2		
	In your house		5. B. Son/daughter	1 2		
	In his/her house		6. C. Son's wife/daughter's husband	1 2		
	Who lives with you? Inspect:	With whom do you live? Inspect:	7. D. Grandson/granddaughter	1 2		
	Is there another person? (Write down all persons)	Is there another person? 1.Yes 2. No	8. E. Husband of granddaughter/ wife of grand son	1 2		
			9. F. Brother / sister	1 2		
			10. G. Other relative	1 2		
			11. H. Other person - Not a relative	1 2		
			12. I. Move from one person to another	1 2		
			13. X. Other	1 2		
	E113	Are the current housing conditions suitable and comfortable for you?		Suitable and comfortable	1	E115
				Not suitable and comfortable	2	
	E114	Why the housing conditions are not suitable or comfortable? Are there other reasons? 1. Yes 2. No		A. NOT enough space	1 2	
B. Crowded				1 2		
C. Loneliness				1 2		
D. No caring				1 2		
E. Bad treatment				1 2		
F. No privacy				1 2		
G. Noise because of children				1 2		
H. Hardship/danger				1 2		
I. Other/specify:				1 2		
E115	Are you able to move around the neighborhood easily and safely?		Yes	1	E201	
			No	2		
E116	Why are you not able to move easily and safely? 1. Yes 2. No		A. Bad health	1 2		
			B. Afraid of Israeli conditions	1 2		
			C. Rowdiness	1 2		
			D. Family does not allow him/her to move alone	1 2		
			E. Other/specify:	1 2		

Section 2: Work and resources related to the respondent:

No	Questions	Coding categories		Skip To
E201	Do you work outside your home?	Waged worker or Self employed	1	E209
		Does not work	2	
E204	Have you ever worked?	Yes	1	E209
		No	2	
E207	What was your age when you left your last job or retired?	Age when you left last job	1	
		Age when you retired	2	
		Don't remember	98	
E208	What was your feeling when left your last job or retired?	Comfortable/delighted	1	
		Stress/anger	2	
		Normal	3	
		Other/specify:	6	
E208A	Going back to question E207 for those retired only: Do you have information on your legal rights or retirement law?	Yes, sufficient enough	1	
		Yes, little information	2	
		No, not at all	3	
E209A	Why you are not working now?	1. No work opportunities	1	
		2. No desire to work	2	
		3. I don't need to	3	
		4. Other/specify:	4	
E209	Do you see yourself capable of work?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		Don't know	8	
E210	Do you help any member of the household in his/her work or do you perform any activities?	Yes	1	
		No	2	E212
E211	What is the type of work or activity? Inspect: Is there other work or activity? 1. Yes 2. No	A. Take care of children	1 2	
		B. Help in housework	1 2	
		C. Shopping for the house	1 2	
		D. Economic activities inside the house	1 2	
		E. Economic activities outside the house	1 2	
		F. Other	1 2	
E212	What is your role in supporting the household? Do you support yourself only or also support others? Are you dependent on others?	Support own self only	1	
		Support self and others	2	
		Dependent	3	
E213	What is the source of your income? Inspect: In there other source? 1. Yes 2. No	A. Retirement pension	1 2	
		B. Government support	1 2	
		C. Social insurance	1 2	
		D. Support from non-government organization	1 2	
		E. Support from sons	1 2	
		F. Support from daughters	1 2	
		G. Current work	1 2	
		H. Income from private or household property	1 2	
		I. Other	1 2	
		E214	Is your income sufficient or not?	Sufficient
Not sufficient	2			
E215	What do you do when the income is not enough?	Sell belongings	1	
		Borrow	2	
		Economize in spending	3	
		Perform other activities for a wage	4	
		Other	6	

Section 3: Health conditions

No	Questions	Coding categories			Skip To
E301	Now, I would like to talk with you about your health in general. How do you assess your health?	Excellent	1		
		Very good	2		
		Average	3		
		Less than good	4		
		Bad	5		
E302	In comparison with last year, do you see yourself improved, stayed the same, or worsened?	Improved	1		
		Stayed the same	2		
		Worsened	3		
		Other/specify:	6		
E303	Are you satisfied with your current health?	Very satisfied	1		
		Satisfied	2		
		Neither satisfied nor not satisfied	3		
		Not satisfied	4		
		Not very satisfied	5		
E305	Do you suffer from any problems that limit your daily activities	Yes	1		
		No	2		E307
E306	What are the problems? Inspect: Are there any problems Circle the choice 1 for each problem stated by the respondent. Put your opinion regarding problems stated by the respondent		Yes	No	
		A. Unable to move	1	2	
		B. Speech difficulties	1	2	
		C. Memory problems	1	2	
		D. Hearing weakness	1	2	
		E. Sight weakness	1	2	
		F. Other/specify:	1	2	
E307	Do you take any type of medications?	Yes	1		
		No	2		E310
E308	Do you take more than three types of medications a day?	Yes	1		
		No	2		
E309	Do you find difficulties in obtaining these medications?	Yes, financial difficulties	1		
		Yes, difficulty to reach the place to get the medications	2		
		No problem	3		
E310	Are you capable of performing these activities on a daily basis alone or you need help totally or partially? Select the correct answer for each category		Same	Partial assistance	Total assistance
		A. Use wash room	1	2	3
		B. Bathroom	1	2	3
		C. Take clothes on/off	1	2	3
		D. Move in and out of bed	1	2	3
		E. Eating	1	2	3
		F. Tidying and house cleaning	1	2	3
		G. Shopping	1	2	3
E311	Look at E310:	Do not need help (All answers)=1	1		E326
		Need help=2,3	2		
E312	Who provides you with the help needed while you perform your activities? 1. Yes 2. No	A. A. Husband/wife	1	2	
		B. B. Son	1	2	
		C. C. Daughter	1	2	
		D. D. Son's wife	1	2	
		E. E. Daughter's husband	1	2	
		F. F. Grandson/granddaughter	1	2	
		G. G. Husband of granddaughter/ wife of grandson	1	2	
		H. H. Brother / sister	1	2	
		I. I. Other relative	1	2	
		J. J. No specific person / whoever available in the house	1	2	
E326	How many meals you have daily?	Meals daily			
		Don't know	8		
E327	You usually have cooked meals?	Yes	1		
		No	2		
E328	Do you suffer from problems in your teeth or mouth that affects your eating?	Yes	1		
		No	2		

E329	How many days a week do you eat each of the following? 0- None 8- don't know	A. Vegetables		
		B. Fruits		
		C. Protein (meat, chicken, fish, legumes)		
		D. Carbohydrates (pasta, rice, bread,		
		E. Dairy products		
		F. Fat and oil		
		G. Sugar		

Section 4: Social relations, activities, and spending of free time:

No	Questions	Coding categories		Skip To
E401	Look at question E108 :	Has children still alive	1	
		Does not have children still alive	2	E409
E403	Do your children who are not living with you come to visit you?	Yes, daily	1	
		Yes, once a week	2	
		Yes, once a month	3	
		Yes, occasionally	4	
		Yes, when I am sick	5	
		I visit them	6	
		All live with me	7	
E404	Do your sons/daughters accompany you when going for recreation or visit?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
E405	Do your sons/daughters sit with you and ask for advice regarding raising of children?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
E406	Do they listen to your advice?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
E407	Do you receive financial support from your children?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
E408	Do you feel that your children take care of you in a good manner?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
E408A	Do your children treat you with respect?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
E409	Do you receive visitors: brothers, sisters, relatives, neighbors, and friends?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
E410	Do you visit brothers, sisters, relatives, neighbors, and friends?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
E411	Are there elderly houses, clubs that take care of elderly in your neighborhood?	Yes	1	
		No	2	E415
E412	Do you benefit from these elderly houses/clubs?	Yes	1	
		No	2	

Section 5: Aspirations and perceptions:

No	Questions	Coding categories				Skip To	
E501	What are the services available for the elderly and do you receive them? 1. Yes 2. No Inspect: Other services? For each services, ask: Service provided by government or non-government organization?	Service A		Service B			
		Avail	Not Avail	Avail	Not Avail		
		A. Social care in house	1	2	1	2	
		B. Medical insurance	1	2	1	2	
		C. Other/specify:	1	2	1	2	
E502	Are you satisfied with the services received from government organizations?	Yes		1			
		No		2			
		Service not available		3			
E503	Are you satisfied with the services received from non-government organizations?	Yes		1			
		No		2			
		Service Not available		3			
E504	In your opinion, what are the services that should be provided for the elderly? Inspect: other services	Yes		No			
		A. Elderly homes	1	2			
		B. Day time elderly care homes	1	2			
		C. Health insurance	1	2			
		D. Other/Specify:	1	2			

E504A	In cases where a home for the elderly is available, do you prefer to move there places or stay at home?	Yes	1			
		No	2			
		Don't know	3			
E505	Do you agree or disagree or you don't have an opinion on each of the following?		Agree	Disagree	No Opinion	Don't know
		A. I am satisfied with what I achieved in my life	1	2	3	4
		B. I feel depressed most of the time	1	2	3	4
		C. My social status is less than before	1	2	3	4
		D. I am optimistic about the future	1	2	3	4
		E. I am often nervous and tense	1	2	3	4
		F. I am afraid of loneliness or to live by myself	1	2	3	4
		G. I feel loyalty has declined among people	1	2	3	4
		H. Sons and daughters at our time were better than today	1	2	3	4
		I. I am worried about my health	1	2	3	4
		J. I am worried about housing in the future	1	2	3	4
		K. Not sure I receive the required treatment/medications	1	2	3	4
		L. Afraid no one will take care of me in the future	1	2	3	4
E506A	Are there people who bother you in your family life?	Yes	1			
		No	2		E507A	
E506	Who bothers you? 1. Yes 2. No	1. Husband/wife	1	2		
		2. Son/daughter	1	2		
		3. Husband/wife of daughter/son	1	2		
		4. Grandson/Granddaughters	1	2		
		5. Other / specify:	1	2		
E507A	Are there things or behaviors that bother you in your family?	Yes	1			
		No	2		E508A	
E507	What bothers you? 1. Yes 2. No	A. Overcrowding	1	2		
		B. Ignorance	1	2		
		C. Bad treatment	1	2		
		D. Food	1	2		
		E. Other/specify:	1	2		
E508A	Are there people who bother you outside your family life?	Yes	1			
		No	2		E509A	
E508	Who bothers you? 1. Yes 2. No	A. Neighbors	1	2		
		B. Health workers	1	2		
		C. Employees in the government organizations that I deal with	1	2		
		D. Other/Specify	1	2		
E509A	Are there things or behaviors that bother you outside your family life?	Yes	1			
		No	2		E510	
E509	What is bothering you? 1. Yes 2. No	A. Treatment /Medication	1	2		
		B. Transport/Movement	1	2		
		C. Overcrowding	1	2		
		D. Chaos	1	2		
		E. Ignorance	1	2		
		F. Bad treatment	1	2		
		G. Violence	1	2		
		H. Other/Specify:	1	2		
E510	Do you like to volunteer and work in charities or public service?	Yes	1			
		No	2			

Section 6: Relationship with the media:

No	Questions	Coding categories		Skip To
E601	Can you read and write?	Yes	1	
		No	2	E605
E602	Do you read a newspaper or magazine daily, once a week, once a month, or not at all?	Daily	1	
		Once a week	2	
		Once a month	3	
		Not at all	4	E605
E603	Do you believe that newspapers and magazine provide accurate picture of the situation of the elderly and their problems?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
E604	Do you think they cover appropriate topics?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
E605	Do you watch TV daily, once a week, once a month, or not at all?	Daily	1	
		Once a week	2	
		Once a month	3	
		Not at all	4	E608
E606	Do you believe that TV provides an accurate picture of the situation of the elderly and their problems?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
E607	Do you think they cover appropriate topics?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
E608	Do you listen to radio daily, once a week, once a month, or not at all?	Daily	1	
		Once a week	2	
		Once a month	3	
		Not at all	4	End interview
E609	Do you believe that radio provides an accurate picture of the situation of the elderly and their problems?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
E610	Do you think the radio covers appropriate topics?	Yes	1	
		No	2	

Palestine
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