

4

28-3

מאריק - י"ו"ע אהבא ע"פ

1.91 4.91



שם יחיד: אגף תכנון וביטוי ערים - יהודה ושומרון  
יחבל עזה - סגורים

גל-3-44988

סיווג פנימי

15/08/2017 תאריך הדפסה

מספר פריט: 000ykr8  
כתובת: 2-120-5-18-5

מאריק - י"ו"ע אהבא ע"פ

אגף

1991

28-3



Commission on  
Human Settlements

Distr.  
GENERAL

HS/C/13/2/Add.1  
2 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirteenth session  
Harare  
29 April - 8 May 1991  
Item 2 of the provisional agenda  
Activities of the United Nations Centre  
for Human Settlements (Habitat):  
progress report of the Executive Director

HOUSING REQUIREMENTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

*Report of the Executive Director*

1. In paragraph 10 of its resolution 12/11 of 2 May 1989, entitled "Housing conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories", the Commission on Human Settlements called upon the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to "devise a national housing development strategy for the year 2000 for the Palestinian people based on the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, including the housing requirements of a future independent Palestinian State and to submit this report to the Commission at its thirteenth session."

The boundaries shown on maps in this document do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

2. To enable the Executive Director to prepare and submit the required report to the Commission at its thirteenth session, the Executive Director engaged the services of expert consultants, including some residing within the occupied territories, to assist in its preparation. In accordance with the direction contained in the above-mentioned resolution, the objectives, principles and guidelines contained in the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 were among the background materials which were made available to the consultants.

3. The expert consultants prepared a comprehensive study which was subsequently abridged by one of them so as to conform to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly limiting the length of such reports when being submitted by secretariats to subsidiary bodies of the United Nations. The abridged version of the study is annexed.



Annex

A PROPOSED NATIONAL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE



CONTENTS

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. Demographic trends in the occupied territories, 1987-2007	1-20	3
A. Current residents of the occupied territories	1-5	3
B. The returnee population	6-13	4
C. Household formation	14-20	5
II. Current housing conditions	21-28	7
A. Existing housing stock	21-23	7
B. Changes in housing stock	24-28	7
III. Housing needs, 1988-2007	29-37	10
A. Resident population of the occupied territories	29-32	10
B. Housing needs of returning Palestinians	33-37	11
IV. Components of the strategy	38-69	13
A. Strategy objectives	38-39	13
B. Availability of resources	40-44	13
C. An outline spatial development strategy	45-50	14
D. The enabling role of government	51-65	19
E. The role of the private sector in housing provision	66-69	21

## I. DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, 1987-2007

### A. Current residents of the occupied territories

1. The 1967 Census of Population is the most recent carried out in the occupied territories. All subsequent estimates of the population of the territories have been based on that census.

2. In spite of considerable emigration, the population of the occupied territories has increased substantially since 1967. In the West Bank the population increased from 598,000 in 1967 to an estimated 867,300 in 1987. The population of the Gaza Strip was estimated to be 563,800 in 1987 and that of East Jerusalem 133,300 in the same year. Thus the total estimated population of the occupied territories in 1987, which is the latest year for which official population estimates exist, was 1,564,400. The estimated population figures for 1987 have been taken as the base for projecting the population to the year 2007.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> All factual data, assumptions and projections in this study are taken from, or based on, a study entitled: "Housing requirements in the future Palestine State", prepared by Dr. Abbas Abdul Haq, Dr. Suad Al Amary, Dr. Said Halfa, Suad Nasser, Anne Scott and Dr. Lisa Taraki, for the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (1989).

3. The projection of the resident populations of the occupied territories has been based on the following assumptions:

(a) Emigration from the occupied territories is assumed to be zero during the period 1987-2007;

(b) In the West Bank the total fertility rate will decline from 6.9 in 1987 to 5.7 in 2007 while in the Gaza Strip it will decline from 7.2 in 1987 to 5.9 in 2007;

(c) In East Jerusalem the total fertility rate for Christians will rise to 2.6 births per woman and stabilize at that level. This figure represents the prevailing level among Christians living in Israel in 1987. Muslim fertility will decline slightly from 4.7 births per woman in 1987 to 4.3 births per woman in 2002;

(d) The expectation of life at birth for both sexes in the West Bank and Gaza will rise from 65.0 years in mid-1990 to 72.5 years in mid-2005. The "West" pattern of mortality is assumed in the absence of reliable information on the age pattern of mortality. In Jerusalem, male expectation of life at birth will rise from 72.2 in mid-1990 to 75.2 in mid-2005. The corresponding figures for females would be 75.1 and 78.1.

Table 1. Resident population of the occupied territories 1987 and projected to 2007 (thousands)

	1987	1992	1997	2002	2007
<b>Jerusalem:</b>					
Males	66.3	77.3	90.5	105.5	122.0
Females	67.0	77.4	89.7	103.8	119.3
Both sexes	133.3	154.7	180.2	209.3	241.3
<b>West Bank:</b>					
Males	432.4	525.6	637.2	765.7	913.3
Females	434.9	519.6	620.8	737.6	872.1
Both sexes	867.3	1045.2	1258.0	1503.3	1785.4
<b>Gaza Strip:</b>					
Males	283.1	346.4	420.8	508.1	611.6
Females	280.7	338.5	406.0	484.6	580.0
Both sexes	563.8	684.9	826.8	993.7	1191.6
<b>All occupied territories:</b>					
Males	781.8	949.3	1148.5	1379.3	1646.9
Females	782.6	935.5	1116.5	1327.0	1571.4
Both sexes	1564.4	1884.8	2265.0	2706.3	3218.3

3. On the basis of the above assumptions projections of the population of the occupied territories have been made to 2007 and the results presented in table 1.

5. The projections show that the population of the West Bank will increase from 867,300 in 1987 to 1,785,400 in 2007, that of the Gaza Strip from 563,800 to 1,191,600 during the same period, while that of East Jerusalem will increase from 133,300 to 241,300 during the 20-year period. Overall, the population of the occupied territories is expected to increase from 1,564,400 in 1987 to 3,218,300 in 2007. The population in 2007 would consist of 1,646,900 males and 1,571,400 females.

#### B. The returnee population

6. In the research study which forms the main basis of this report<sup>2</sup>, the authors have examined in some detail the factors that are expected to determine the magnitude and pace of return of Palestinians currently resident outside the occupied territories. The most important of these factors are:

(a) The degree of economic and political security of the Palestinians in the host country;

(b) The degree of integration of the Palestinian community into the social and economic structure of the host country;

(c) The Palestinians' perception of the economic and political stability of the new Palestinian State;

(d) The ability of the new Palestinian State to absorb the returnees both in terms of providing job opportunities and in making housing and other basic services available.

7. After examining the above factors with respect to each Palestinian community in a number of host countries, the authors came to the conclusion that the pattern and pace of return would vary from one community to the next. Furthermore, the authors concluded that the largest number of returnees would come from the most disadvantaged Palestinian communities, particularly the refugee camps, and that the smallest would originate in the more prosperous communities in the countries in the eastern part of the Arabian Peninsula and other parts of the world such as North America and Europe.

8. After considering the above factors and the economic and social conditions and trends in the host countries the authors made three estimates regarding the number of the returnees - high, medium and low. For each estimate two options are suggested. The first option assumes that the returnees would enter Palestine in equal proportions in each of the five-year periods beginning in 1993 and ending in 2007. The second option assumed that half of the returnees would enter Palestine during the period 1993-1997 with the rest being distributed equally over the next two five-year periods.

9. For the purposes of this report the medium estimate of numbers returning and the option which assumes that half of the returnees would enter Palestine during the first five years with the rest being distributed equally over the next

<sup>2</sup> Abbas Abdul Haq and others, *op.cit.*

<sup>3</sup> The assumptions and conclusions contained in this report were based on the situation prevailing in the region prior to the events of the period starting in August 1990.

Table 2. Palestinian population outside the occupied territories

	1986	1992
Jordan	1 242 000	1 526 700
Lebanon	413 000	507 700
Syrian Arab Republic	258 000	317 100
Kuwait	346 000	413 100
Saudi Arabia	155 000	185 100
Other States in eastern Arabian Peninsula	67 000	80 100
Other Arab States	176 000	216 400
United States of America	117 000	139 700
Rest of the world	158 000	188 700
Total	2 932 000	3 574 600

Sources: Figures for Jordan, Lebanon and Syrian Arab Republic, from UNRWA, *Registration Statistical Bulletin for the Fourth Quarter, 1988* (Vienna, 1989). Other figures from Technical Bureau of the Jordanian-Palestinian Committee, *Basic Statistical Indicators on Occupied Palestine*, Bulletin No. 1 (Amman, 1988).

two five-year periods have been adopted as being the most realistic.

10. The Palestinian population outside the occupied territories was estimated to be 2,932,000 in 1986 and distribution by country projected to 1992 are shown in table 2.

11. Since detailed demographic data are not available for the Palestinian communities outside Palestine the size of the populations in 1992, that is, at the beginning of the 15-year period, as depicted in paragraph 10, were estimated using the crude rate of natural increase. The same measure was used to project the population to the year 2007. Two different rates of natural increase are assumed. For Saudi Arabia, the States in the eastern areas of the Arabian Peninsula, the United States of America and the rest of the world a crude rate of natural increase of 3.0 per cent per annum was assumed, while a rate of 3.5 per cent per annum was assumed for all other States. These two rates were assumed to prevail during the projection period.

12. On the basis of the factors considered in paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 certain assumptions were made regarding the proportion of Palestinians likely to return from their host countries to Palestine. Following the assumptions adopted in paragraph 9 and using the two rates of natural increase assumed in paragraph 11 above the number of returnees present in Palestine at the end of each five-year period from 1992 is projected and the results given below:

Number of returnees in Palestine	
1993-1997	442 800
1998-2002	785 000
2003-2007	1 237 100

13. The total population of the occupied territories, including both the currently resident population and the returnees is projected to be the following:

	Total population	(resident population only)
1987-1992	1 884 800	
1993-1997	2 707 000	
1998-2002	3 491 300	
2003-2007	4 455 400	

#### C. Household formation

14. In the absence of data on household headship rates, marriage rates have been employed as a measure of household formation among residents of the West Bank. The following proportions were used in estimating the number of males marrying.<sup>4</sup>

Age group	Proportion marrying
15-19	0.020
20-24	0.259
25-29	0.457
30-34	0.173
35-39	0.050
40-44	0.019
45-49	0.005
50-54	0.002

15. The crude marriage rates are used to estimate the number of marriages among the returnees after they have settled in the new State. A rate of 9 per 1000 per annum was assumed for the returnees coming from the eastern Arabian Peninsula States and a rate of 8.5 per 1000 was assumed for returnees from other countries.

16. Based on Mr. Abdul Haq's finding<sup>5</sup> in 1987 that an estimated 70 per cent of married couples formed separate

<sup>4</sup> These figures were calculated from the proportion of Muslim males ever-married in Israel in 1983.

<sup>5</sup> A. Abdul Haq, "Low-cost housing" (unpublished)

Table 3. Number of marriages (thousands)

	1988-1992	1993-1997	1998-2002	2003-2007
Jerusalem	6.2	7.4	8.5	9.3
West Bank	42.3	48.2	56.4	67.0
Gaza Strip	26.5	30.2	37.2	45.7
Returnees	-	-	20.7	36.7

Source: Israel, Central Bureau of Statistics, *Marriage, Married Couples and Fertility*, 1983 Census of Population and Housing, Publication No. 14, (1987).

households while the other 30 per cent continued to live as part of the household of the bridegroom's father, the proportion of married couples forming new households was assumed to be 0.700 in 1988-1992, 0.773 in 1993-1997, 0.767 in 1998-2002 and 0.800 in 2003 to 2007.

17. Based on the above assumptions the estimated number of marriages contracted during each five-year period is given in table 3.

18. By applying the proportions assumed in paragraph 16, the number of new households expected to be formed during each five-year period is as shown in table 4.

Table 4. New households, 1988-2007 (thousands)

	1988-1992	1993-1997	1998-2002	2003-2007
Jerusalem	4.4	5.4	6.5	7.4
West Bank	29.6	35.3	43.3	53.6
Gaza Strip	18.6	22.1	28.5	36.5
Returnees	-	-	15.9	29.4
Total	52.6	62.8	94.2	126.9

19. The number of old households is arrived at by subtracting the population in new households from the projected population in each five-year period and applying the following assumed household sizes:

	1988-1992	1993-1997	1998-2002	2003-2007
Jerusalem	5.8	5.3	5.0	4.5
West Bank	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.0
Gaza Strip	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.0

The population of the new households is arrived at by multiplying the number of households by an assumed household size of 3.2.

20. The number of old households calculated on the basis of the above assumptions are presented in table 5.

Table 5. Number of old households (thousands)

	1988-1992	1993-1997	1998-2002	2003-2007
Jerusalem	24.3	30.7	37.7	48.4
West Bank	146.2	190.8	248.1	322.7
Gaza Strip	96.2	126.0	164.1	214.9
Total	266.7	347.5	449.9	586.0

## II. CURRENT HOUSING CONDITIONS

### A. Existing housing stock

21. The total number of dwellings in the occupied territories in 1987 was estimated to be equal to the total number of households which, in turn, was estimated by dividing the estimated population of each territory in that year by the average household size. The average household size was estimated in 1987 to be 6.51 for the West Bank, 6.50 for the Gaza Strip and 6.23 for East Jerusalem. Hence the total number of dwellings at the end of 1987 was estimated to be 21,400 dwellings in Jerusalem, 133,212 dwellings in the West Bank and 86,736 dwellings in the Gaza Strip.

22. Since the number of persons per room is considered a good measure of housing conditions, rooms rather than dwellings are used as the basis for the calculations of housing needs. The total number of rooms existing in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip was calculated on the basis of the percentage breakdown of rooms per dwelling presented in table 6. At the end of 1987, the total number of rooms available in the West Bank was 399,102, and in the Gaza Strip 248,238. The average number of rooms per dwelling for the 1987 housing stock was also calculated to be 3.0 in the West Bank and 2.86 in the Gaza Strip. Since similar data were not available for East Jerusalem, an average of 3.2 rooms per dwelling was assumed for East

Jerusalem and the number of rooms there estimated to be 68,480.

23. Average room densities in 1987 were estimated to be 1.95 persons per room for Jerusalem, 2.17 for the West Bank and 2.27 for the Gaza Strip. However, these average densities do not reveal the serious overcrowding that existed especially in the older parts of the settlements. Although room densities had been improving since 1975, 32.9 per cent of the population lived in dwellings with three or more persons per room in the West Bank in 1987 and in the Gaza Strip 37.7 per cent of households were living in such conditions.<sup>6</sup> Even though median room densities were 2.4 and 2.6 persons per room in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip respectively, these can be regarded as high if compared with the situation in Israel where only 0.8 per cent of the population lived in what may be regarded as overcrowded conditions, namely, more than three persons per room.

<sup>6</sup> Israel, Central Bureau of Statistics, *Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1988* (1988), p.718.

Table 6. Existing dwellings, end 1987

West Bank			Gaza Strip		
Total dwellings = $\frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Average number of persons per household}}$			Total dwellings = $\frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Average number of persons per household}}$		
867208 = 133212			563783 = 86736		
6.51			6.50		
Rooms in dwelling	Percentage of dwellings	Number of rooms	Rooms in dwellings	Percentage of dwellings	Number of rooms
1	11.0	14 653	1	17.6	15 265
2	29.3	78 062	2	28.0	48 572
3	29.4	117 493	3	26.4	68 695
4	20.0	106 570	4	17.3	60 621
6*	10.3	82 325	6*	10.7	55 685
Total rooms	100.0	399 193	Total rooms	100.0	248 238

Average number of rooms per dwelling: 3.00  
Average number of persons per room: 2.17

Sources: Average number of persons per household and percentage by number of rooms; Israel, Central Bureau of Statistics, *Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1988* (1988), p. 718.



*B. Changes in housing stock*

24. Changes in housing stock are a function of the rate of construction of new dwellings (additions to stock) and the rate of abandonment of old dilapidated buildings (withdrawal from stock).

25. The rate of construction of new dwellings was estimated by examining the average annual increase in the construction of new dwellings and rooms for the period 1980-1987. The average annual rate of increase for the period was 2.73 per cent for the West Bank and - 1.3 per cent for the Gaza Strip. The recorded rates of building per year in the Gaza Strip were much lower than expected and no good reason can be adduced for these low levels. A rate of 2.5 per cent per annum has been assumed for the Gaza

Strip as being more realistic and a rate of 2.9 per cent has been assumed for East Jerusalem for which no comparable statistics exist. For the purpose of this report these rates are assumed to obtain during the period 1988-1992. After 1992, as a result of an anticipated improvement in living conditions, the rate of construction of new dwellings is assumed to increase. In the West Bank the rate is assumed to increase to 3 per cent in 1993-1997, to 3.5 per cent in 1998-2002 and to 4 per cent between 2003 and 2007. For the same periods the Gaza Strip rates would increase to 3 per cent, 4.5 per cent and 6 per cent respectively. The rates for East Jerusalem are assumed to be 2.9 per cent, 3.2 per cent, 3.5 per cent and 4.5 per cent for each five-year period from 1988.

Table 7. Room shortages and requirements, 1988-2007, 1987 room densities

	Population	Room shortage (1987 densities)	Net additional rooms available	Total rooms required (1987 densities)
<i>Jerusalem</i>				
1988-1992	154 700	300	10 530	10 830
1993-1997	180 200	-100	13 480	13 380
1998-2002	209 300	-2 500	17 360	14 860
2003-2007	241 300	-13 200	27 040	13 840
Total		-15 500	68 410	52 910
<i>West Bank</i>				
1988-1992	1 045 200	600	81 970	82 570
1993-1997	1 258 000	5 400	93 240	98 640
1998-2002	1 503 300	200	118 270	118 470
2003-2007	1 785 400	-12 400	142 570	130 170
Total		-6 200	436 050	429 850
<i>Gaza Strip</i>				
1988-1992	684 900	41 200	12 290	53 490
1993-1997	826 800	88 000	15 670	103 670
1998-2002	933 600	135 000	25 690	161 490
2003-2007	1 191 600	186 000	36 310	223 110
Total		451 800	89 960	541 760
<i>All occupied territories</i>				
1988-1992	1 884 900	42 100	104 790	146 890
1993-1997	2 265 000	93 300	122 390	215 690
1998-2002	2 706 200	133 500	161 320	294 820
2003-2007	3 218 300	161 200	205 920	367 120
Total		430 100	594 420	1024 520

26. In the study by Haq and others<sup>7</sup> two abandonment rates are assumed: 2.0 per cent per annum for the period 1988-1997 when the life-span of the housing stock is assumed to be 50 years, and 1.43 per cent per annum for the period 1998-2007 which assumes that the increase in the number of new buildings would increase the life-span of the housing stock to 70 years. If it is assumed that abandoned buildings have an average of two rooms each, the percentage of abandoned rooms will be two thirds of the percentage of abandoned dwellings since the average number of rooms per dwelling is three for existing housing stock. This means that the percentage of abandoned rooms is 1.3 per cent for 1988-1997, and 1.0 per cent for 1999-2007.

27. When the above rates of building and dilapidation are used to project the availability of rooms using the 1987 room stock as a base then the number of rooms available at the end of each five-year period is arrived at. The number of rooms required to maintain 1987 room densities

is also calculated by dividing the population at the end of each five-year period by the 1987 room densities (see para. 23). The difference is taken as the deficit or room shortage for the particular five-year period. The total number of rooms required to maintain the 1987 densities would then be the algebraic sum of the amount of the deficit and the number of rooms expected to be built. The magnitude of room shortage and the total amount of additional rooms required simply to maintain the 1987 room densities is presented in table 7.

28. It will be observed that at the assumed rates of construction of new buildings and abandonment of old buildings, enough new dwellings would become available to maintain the 1987 housing densities in the West Bank and Jerusalem. However, due to the low recorded levels of house construction in the Gaza Strip, there would be substantial housing shortages in that territory. For the occupied territories as a whole there would be a total shortage of 430,100 rooms at the end of the 20-year period ending in 2007 and the number of rooms required to be built just to cater for population increase would be 1,024,520 or 341,506 dwellings.

7 A.A. Haq and others, *op. cit.*, p. 69.

TABLE 7  
ROOM SHORTAGE AND ADDITIONAL ROOMS REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN 1987 ROOM DENSITIES

Year	Population	Rooms Available	Rooms Required	Room Shortage	Additional Rooms Required
1987	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0
1992	1,100,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	100,000	100,000
1997	1,200,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	200,000	200,000
2002	1,300,000	1,000,000	1,300,000	300,000	300,000
2007	1,400,000	1,000,000	1,400,000	400,000	400,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

### III. HOUSING NEEDS, 1988-2007

#### A. Resident population of the occupied territories

29. The estimates presented in paragraphs 24-27 are conservative. They seek to maintain 1985 room densities while providing for the growth in population. The estimates do not allow for decrowding. If enough resources were to become available, the new State may wish to make improvements in existing housing conditions by reducing overcrowding through a lowering of room densities.

30. For the purpose of reducing overcrowding the study by Haq and others<sup>8</sup> has proposed a progressive lowering of room densities over the 20-year period as follows:

	1988-1992	1993-1997	1998-2002	2003-2007
Jerusalem	1.95	1.80	1.60	1.30
West Bank	2.17	1.80	1.65	1.50
Gaza Strip	2.25	2.00	1.80	1.60

31. When these densities are applied to the populations of the territories during each five-year period, the estimates of shortages and housing requirements shown in table 8 are arrived at, utilizing the same building and dilapidation rates as before.

32. The progressive lowering of room densities has resulted in a doubling of the number of rooms required to

<sup>8</sup> A.A. Haq and others, *op. cit.*, p. 71.

Table 8. Room shortages and requirements, 1988-2007, revised room densities revised room densities

	Total population (thousands)	Room density	Room shortage	Net additional rooms available	Total rooms required
<i>Jerusalem</i>					
1988-1992	154.7	1.95	300	10 530	10 830
1993-1997	180.2	1.80	7 600	13 480	21 080
1998-2002	209.3	1.60	21 000	17 360	38 360
2003-2007	241.3	1.30	48 700	27 040	75 740
Total			77 600	68 410	146 010
<i>West Bank</i>					
1988-1992	1 045.2	2.17	600	81 970	82 570
1993-1997	1 258.0	1.80	124 600	93 240	217 840
1998-2002	1 503.3	1.65	218 500	118 270	336 770
2003-2007	1 785.4	1.50	250 100	142 570	392 670
Total			593 800	436 050	1 029 850
<i>Gaza Strip</i>					
1988-1992	684.9	2.27	41 200	12 290	53 490
1993-1997	826.8	2.00	137 200	15 670	152 870
1998-2002	933.6	1.80	250 100	25 690	275 790
2003-2007	1 191.6	1.60	406 600	36 310	442 910
Total			835 100	89 960	925 060
<i>All occupied territories</i>					
1988-1992	1 884.9		42 100	104 790	146 890
1993-1997	2 265.0		269 400	122 390	391 790
1998-2002	2 706.2		489 600	161 320	650 920

be built over the entire 20-year period. This would require annual production of houses far in excess of 10 per thousand population which is usually recommended for developing countries. However, these estimates are used for the preparation of the overall estimates of housing needs since it is assumed that the new State would ensure the improvement of housing conditions of the population already resident in the territories in addition to catering for the needs of the returnees.

#### B. Housing needs of returning Palestinians

33. The estimates of the housing needs of returning Palestinians have been made on the basis of the medium estimate of the numbers of persons likely to return to Palestine. The estimates also assume that half of the returnees will enter Palestine during the first five years, that is, 1993-1997 and that the remainder are equally divided over the next two five-year periods.

Table 9. Housing requirements of returnees (thousands)

1993-1997	
(a) Returnee population	442.8
(b) Number of dwelling units required	73.8
(c) Number of rooms required	295.2
(d) Total area (sq m)	8 856.0
1998-2002	
(a) Returnee population	261.7
(b) Number of dwelling units required	47.6
(c) Number of rooms required	209.44
(d) New households	20.7
(e)* Dwelling units for new households	15.9
(f) Rooms for new households	69.96
(g) Total dwelling units required (b)+(e)	63.5
(h) Total rooms required (c)+(f)	279.40
(i) Total area (sq m)	8 382.0
2003-2007	
(a) Returnee population	309.2
(b) Number of dwelling units required	61.8
(c) Number of rooms required	296.64
(d) New households	36.7
(e)* Dwelling units for new households	29.4
(f) Rooms for new households	141.12
(g) Total dwelling units required (b)+(e)	91.2
(h) Total rooms required (c)+(f)	437.76
(i) Total area (sq m)	13 132.8

\* Dwelling units for new households  
1988-2002 = 0.767 x number of marriages  
2003-2007 = 0.800 x number of marriages

34. The assumptions upon which the estimates are based are as follows:

(a) The average number of persons per household for the returnees will be 6.0 by the end of 1997, 5.5 by the end of 2002 and 5.0 by the end of 2007;

(b) Average room densities are assumed to be 1.5 persons per room by the end of 1997, 1.27 by the end of 2002 and 1.05 by the end of 2007. For newly-formed households an average room density of 1.07 is assumed and the average number of persons per household assumed to be 3.2;

(c) The number of dwelling units required for the returnees equals the population at the end of each period divided by the average number of persons per household. The number of rooms per dwelling unit equals the average number of persons per household divided by the average number of persons per room. Thus:

End of 1997	6.0/1.4	= 4.0 rooms
End of 2002	5.5/1.25	= 4.4 rooms
End of 2007	5.0/1.05	= 4.8 rooms

(d) Average room size is assumed to be 30 square metres, the same room size assumed for the resident population;

(e) Average area per unit equals 30 square metres times the number of rooms per unit. Thus the average area per unit for each five-year period would be:

1992-1997	30 sq m x 4.0	= 120 sq m
1998-2002	30 sq m x 4.4	= 132 sq m
2003-2007	30 sq m x 4.8	= 144 sq m

35. Based on the above assumptions the estimates in table 9 show the housing needs of the returning Palestinians.

36. The overall housing requirements of both the resident population and the returning Palestinian population are presented in table 10.

Table 10. Room and area requirements of resident and returnee populations, 1988-2007 (thousands)

	Rooms requirements	Area requirements (sq m)
1988-1992	146.9	4 407.0
1993-1997	668.99	20 609.0
1998-2002	930.32	27 910.0
2003-2007	1 502.08	43 623.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 248.29</b>	<b>96 539.0</b>

37. The construction of 3,248,290 rooms in 20 years is a gigantic task which will need a massive amount of resources to accomplish.

#### IV. COMPONENTS OF THE STRATEGY

##### A. Strategy objectives

38. The assessment of housing needs of a future Palestinian State presented in section III suggested that the problem of providing shelter for the citizens of the new Palestinian State is one of great magnitude. Because of the lack of information on such important matters as the structure of government machinery in the new State, size and distribution of incomes, land-tenure system, cultural values and the macro-economic and development policies and priorities of the new State, this report will only attempt to sketch out the broad outlines of a housing development strategy to provide a framework for the elaboration of shelter programmes on the establishment of the State.

39. In view of the considerable degree of overcrowding and a relatively low level of provision of household facilities in the occupied territories and in view of the need to absorb a large number of Palestinians from the diaspora in a relatively short period, the objectives of a housing development strategy for the new State can be stated as follows:

- (a) Improvement of housing conditions of current residents of the occupied territories through provision of enough housing to lower room densities and through increased provision of household facilities;
- (b) Provision of adequate housing at acceptable standards for the returning Palestinians;
- (c) Provision of adequate infrastructure and services to facilitate and support the expanded housing programme;
- (d) Ensuring adequate provision of housing for the low-income population among the current residents as well as among the returnees.

##### B. Availability of resources

###### 1. Raw materials

40. The amount of the principal raw materials required for building the dwelling unit for each of the five-year periods from 1988 to 2007 is shown in table 11.

41. In the West Bank there are numerous stone quarries, and stone constitutes the most important building material. In the Gaza Strip, there are considerable sources of sand and natural aggregates. Apart from these materials, all other building materials - cement, steel, and wood - are currently being imported.

###### 2. Labour and finance

42. The work force required to build the number of new dwellings needed between 1988 and 2007 is estimated as follows:

	Productivity (sq m per worker per annum)	Number of workers required
1988-1992	70	12 600
1993-1997	70	43 800
1998-2002	85	40 500
2003-2007	100	48 300

43. Employment data for 1987 show that there were 68,226 Palestinians working in the construction sector in Israel and the occupied territories in that year. In addition, a large number of Palestinians working in the countries of the eastern Arabian Peninsula are in the construction industry. Also, there is an estimated 50,000 Palestinian engineers working in the occupied territories and outside Palestine. Thus it seems entirely feasible that enough skilled labour

Table 11. Estimates of principal raw materials required for providing housing for residents and returnees, 1988-2007 (thousands)

	Natural stones and aggregate (tons) (1.0 t/sq m)	Cement (tons) (0.225 t/sq m)	Steel (tons) (0.03 t/sq m)	Shuttering wood (cu m) (0.05 cu m/sq m)
1988-1992	4 409	992	132	220
1993-1997	20 610	4 637	618	1 031
1998-2002	27 905	6 279	837	1 395
2003-2007	43 623	9 815	1 309	2 181

Source: A.A. Haq and others, "Housing requirements in the future Palestinian State", prepared for the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (1989), p. 88.

would be available to construct the housing projected in section III of this report.

44. The problem of the availability of finance for the projected housing is one which cannot be tackled in this report for lack of relevant information.

*C. An outline spatial development strategy*

45. The task of absorption of new immigrants requires that serious consideration be given to where they are going to settle. Some of the returnees may go to their original home villages while some may choose to settle elsewhere due to a variety of reasons including the fact that the settlement they regard as their town or village of origin may be located within the State of Israel. Thus, a spatial development strategy is a crucial initial step in strategy formulation for the absorption of the expected immigrants. Only a very broad outline settlement pattern is presented to guide the provision and location of services and infrastructure. It covers only the West Bank as it is thought that a vast majority of the returnees will be absorbed in the West Bank in view of the current very high population densities in the Gaza Strip.

46. The West Bank is composed of three natural geographic areas:

- (a) The hilly ridge which runs like a spine along the entire West Bank and contains all its major towns;
- (b) The Western slopes which constitute a hilly area sloping generally to the West;
- (c) The Eastern slopes which include the hilly areas as well as the relatively flat Jordan rift.

<sup>9</sup> This is a very condensed version of the pattern presented in A.A. Haq and others, *op. cit.*, pp. 90-116.

47. The major problems relating to settlement location appear to be the following:

- (a) Lack of co-ordinated and integrated functional specialization among existing settlements;
- (b) The over-development of the mountain-ridge axis. Unless development is properly controlled along this axis it could lead to an urbanized linear development posing the following problems:
  - (i) Traffic congestion and overloading of the existing weak infrastructure along the main road;
  - (ii) Unsightly and uncontrolled development along the road margins;
  - (iii) Inefficient use of resources;
  - (iv) Long travel distances by citizens in outlying districts to obtain services along this urban axis.

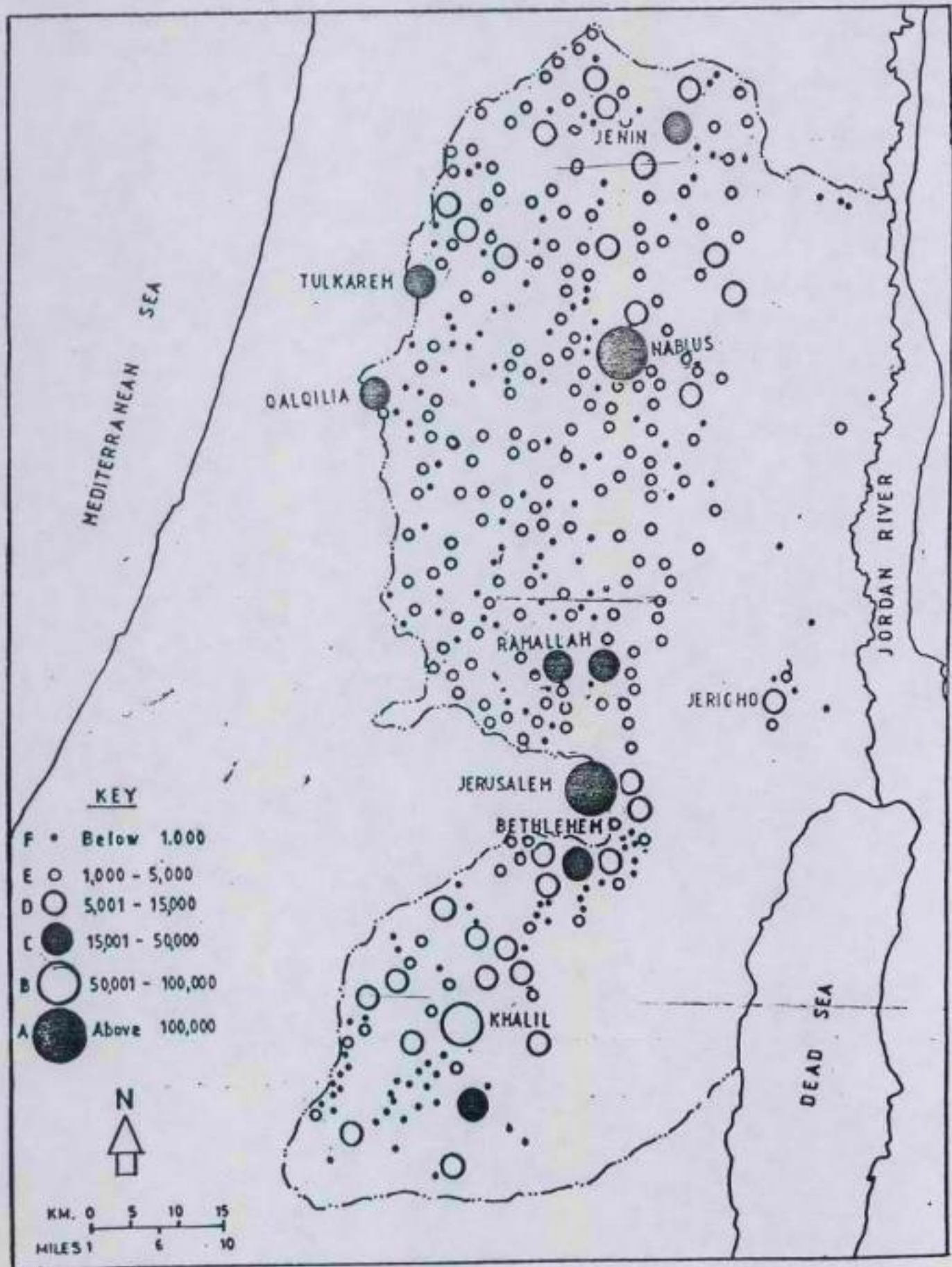
48. In order to obviate or minimize these problems and achieve a more balanced functionally co-ordinated settlement pattern the proposed strategy aims at achieving the following:

- (a) Integrated development of all sections of the State;
- (b) Prevention of excessive development of the central axis;
- (c) More efficient use of existing natural resources;
- (d) Development of settlement classes tailored to the needs of all sections of the population;
- (e) Comprehensive development in a number of priority areas timed to be mutually reinforcing and supporting;
- (f) An intensive rural development programme aimed at providing rural service centres for pioneering agricultural settlements.

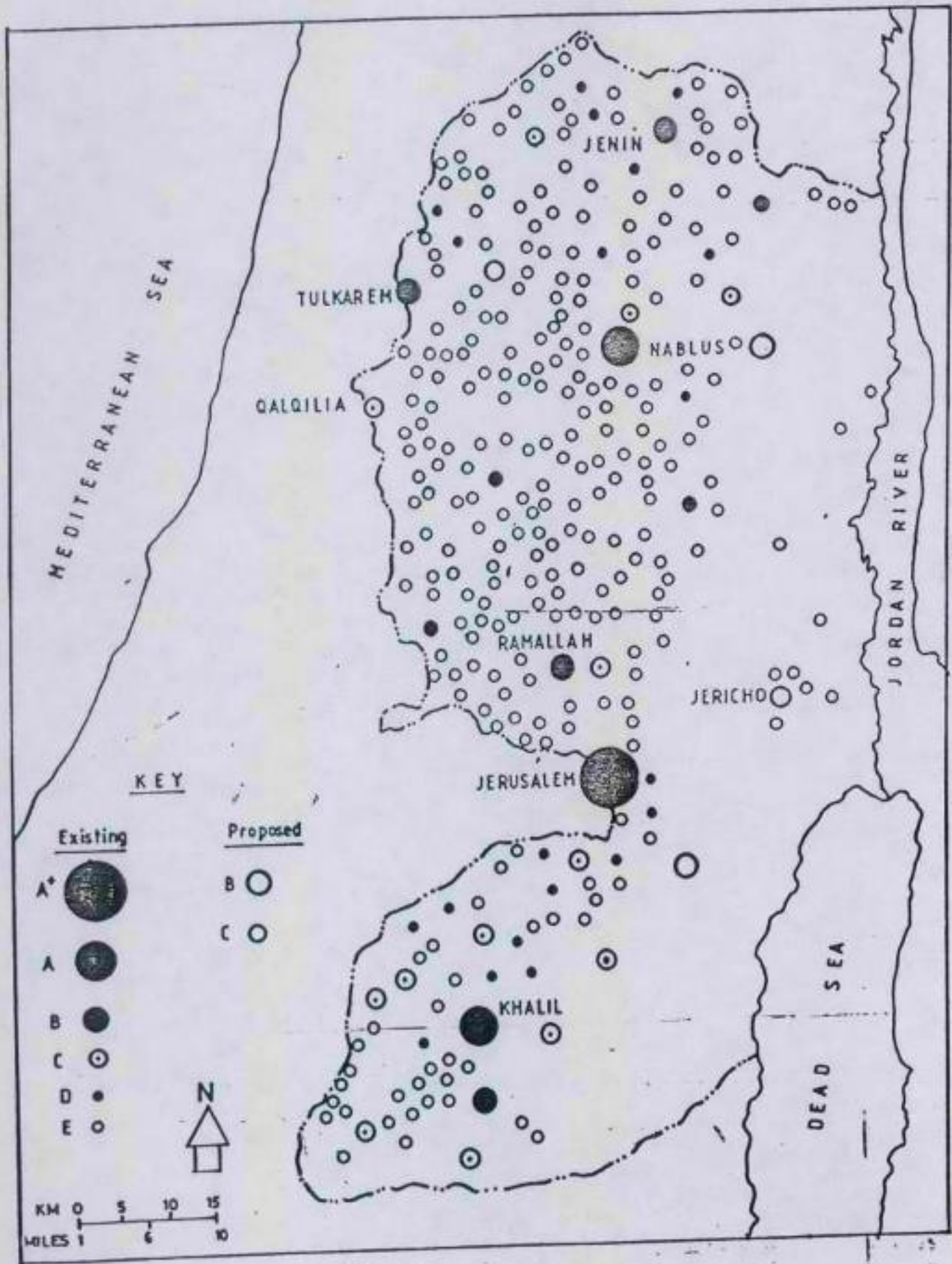
49. In pursuance of the above aims the following elements of the spatial development strategy are proposed:

Table 12. Proposed settlement pattern: West Bank

Class	Type	Size range (thousands)	Number existing	Number proposed
A*	Capital	250-500	0	1
A	Regional city	100-250	2	2
B	Major town	50-100	1	6
C	Town	15-50	7	18
D	Rural centre	5-15	30	54
E	Large village	1-5	172	162
F	Village	Less than 1	181	216
			393	459

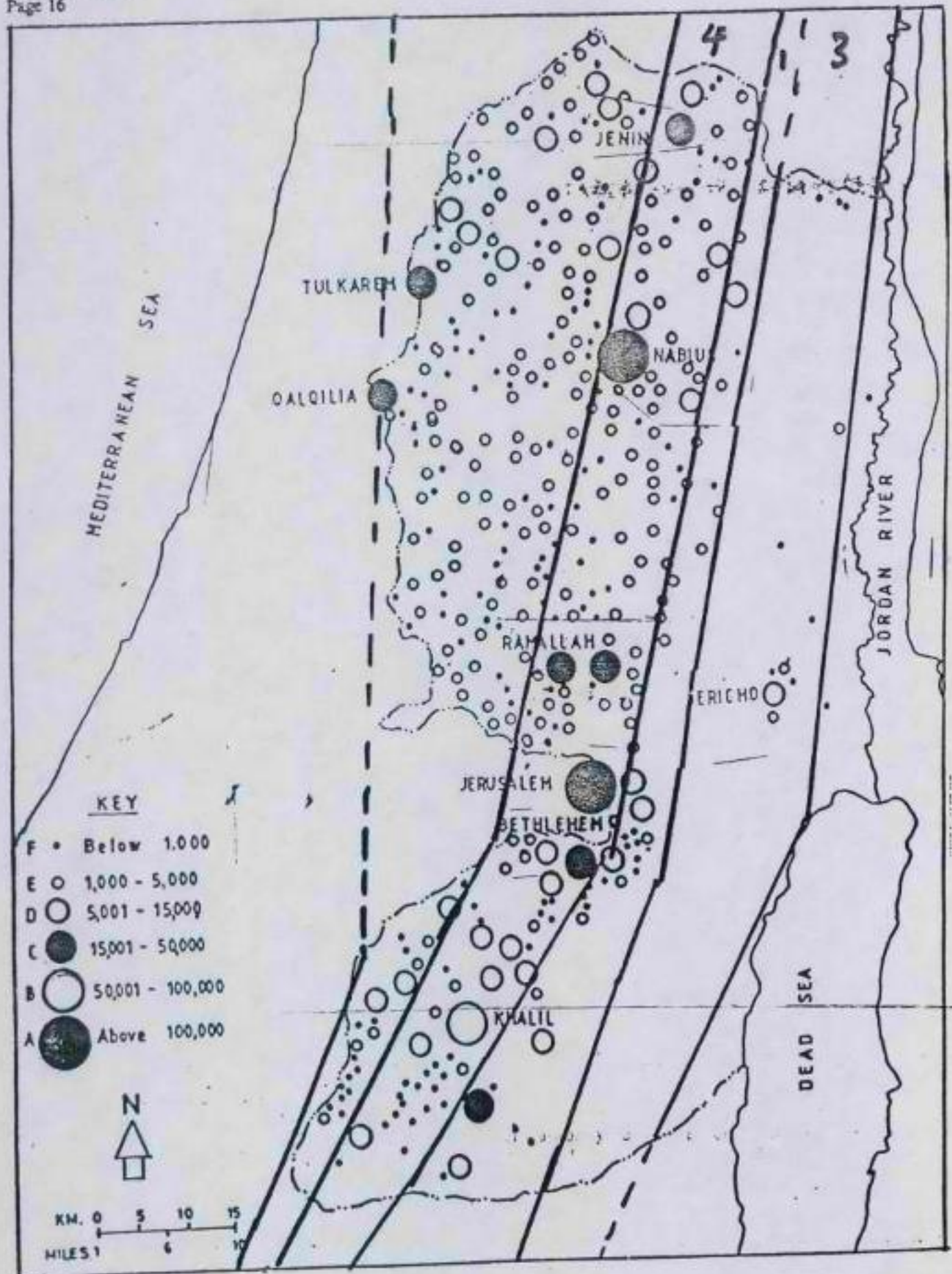


MAP 1 EXISTING SETTLEMENTS BY SIZE CLASSES.  
WEST BANK

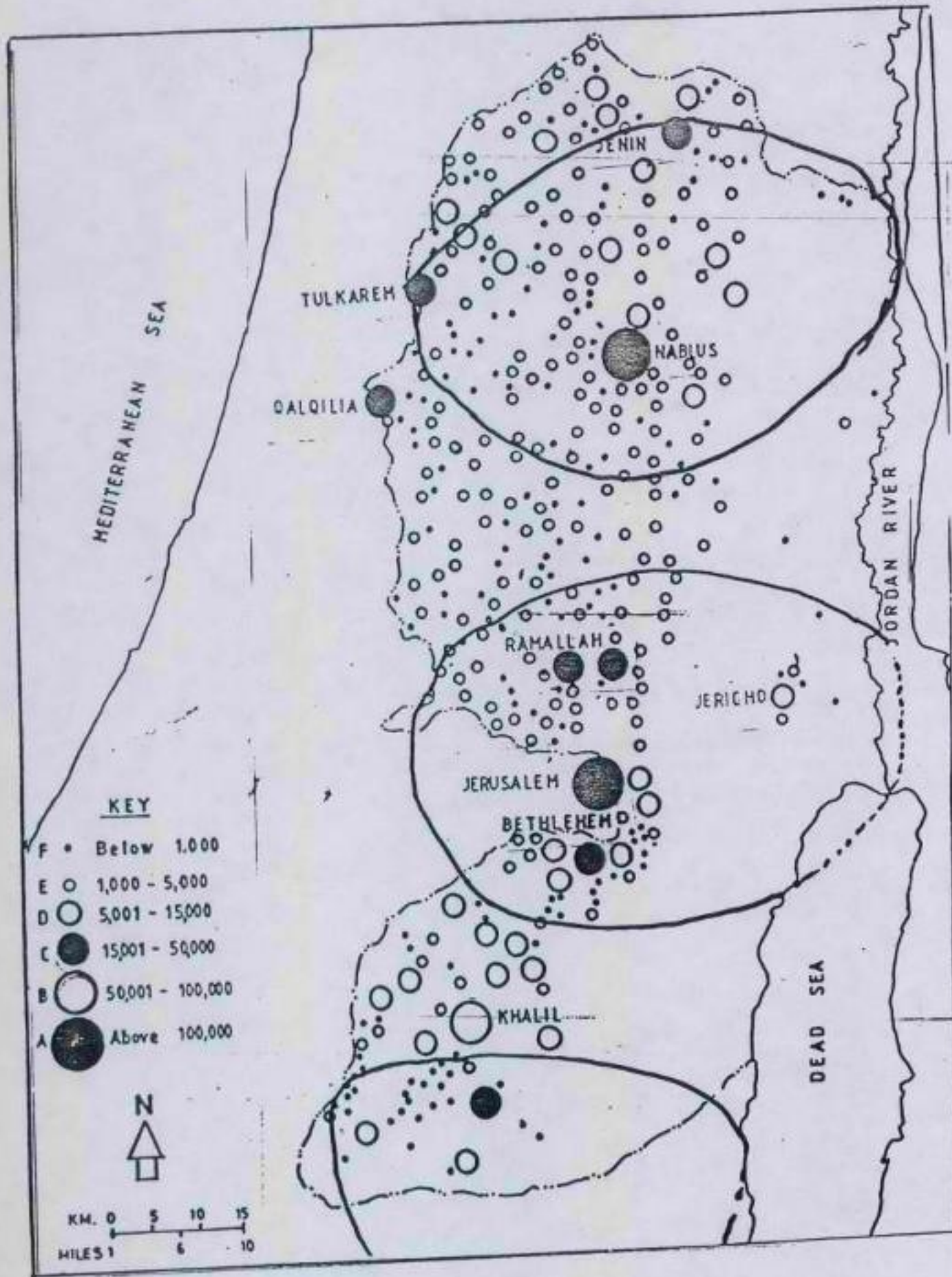


MAP 2 PROPOSED SETTLEMENT PATTERN





MAP 3: PROPOSED SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY, WEST BANK



MAP 4: PROPOSED INTEGRATIVE DEVELOPMENT WEST BANK

(a) Division of the West Bank into priority regions for the purpose of promoting differential but orderly and mutually supportive growth;

(b) The zone of first priority is the eastern slopes which is currently sparsely populated. The zone is proposed to be developed elliptically from the existing centres on the highly developed main axis. These ellipses will be composed of both medium-sized towns and a system of villages served by rural service centres;

(c) The zone of second priority will be the western slopes where emphasis will be placed on consolidating the existing settlement pattern;

(d) The zone of third priority will be the Jordan valley where it is proposed that a number of small rural settlements be located;

(e) Finally, development along the urbanized axis on the ridge must be carefully planned and controlled to prevent congestion and other problems identified above. Green belts must be strictly maintained between the existing built-up areas.

50. Maps 1 and 2 show the existing and proposed settlement patterns and table 12 shows the number of existing and proposed settlements in the various settlement size classes in the West Bank. Maps 3 and 4 show the proposed spatial development strategy and the proposed integrative development strategy, respectively, for the West Bank.

#### *D. The enabling role of government*

51. Due to the fact that the structure, organization and institutions of the government of the new State are unknown at present, and in view of the difficulty in anticipating the structure, roles and responsibilities of local governments as well as the nature and types of private and public-sector institutions that will develop with the creation of the new State, the role of government in the housing development strategy of the State cannot be specified in precise terms but only in very broad terms and in terms of options to provide a framework for the formulation of shelter programmes.

52. A number of initiatives are proposed in the following paragraphs to enable government to create situations, mechanisms, policies and programmes which, in various degrees directly influence the housing process and provide a policy environment to encourage people to use their own initiative to provide housing for themselves and their families which would satisfy their needs and be within their financial capacity.

53. The housing problem facing the new State may be regarded as consisting of three parts:

(a) The improvement of housing conditions in existing settlements;

(b) The provision of new housing in these settlements to cater for population growth and decrowding;

(c) The provision of new housing for the returning Palestinians.

54. Satisfying the needs of the current residents and those of the returnees may sometimes necessitate the utilization of different approaches, especially with regard to the timing of housing delivery, the location of housing and the role of the public sector in housing provision. Accordingly, in the following paragraphs general initiatives, designed to create a suitable climate for the provision of adequate housing will be proposed. In addition, initiatives will also be proposed to address the specific needs of the current residents and the returnees as appropriate. The general initiatives are discussed below.

#### *1. Design of a human settlement policy and settlement structure plans*

55. As one of the earliest steps to be taken towards the provision of adequate housing for the population of the new State, the government would have to prepare a policy for human settlements which would determine the size, distribution and growth of human settlements within the State. Centres identified for growth would be the appropriate settlements for the absorption of returnees and, thus, such a policy plan would guide government in determining the type and location of infrastructure to support settlement development and housing.

56. Settlement structure plans would also be needed to provide guidance on the location of activities within settlements including the location of residential areas. This would ensure that the development of the settlements proceeded in an orderly manner, ensuring the optimum utilization of resources and providing a suitable environment for living and for working.

#### *2. Creation of a central agency responsible for housing*

57. The magnitude of the problem facing the new State in the provision of adequate housing, not only for the current residents but also for the returnees, requires that the task be entrusted to a central agency to be responsible for the design of policies, setting of targets and standards, mobilization of resources, monitoring and evaluation of projects and of the total housing situation, and co-ordinating the efforts of government ministries and other actors, public and private, the activities of which influence the housing process directly or indirectly. It is suggested that this agency should not be a line ministry. To enable it to carry out its tasks successfully, it must have sufficient authority to ensure compliance in its co-ordinating role from other public-sector institutions. To enable it to do this, it must be located at the highest level of government and, preferably, to be directly responsible to the Head of Government.

### 3. Planned utilization of land for housing

58. It is not known what proportion of land in the occupied territories will be owned by the State. However, it might be necessary for the State to acquire land in the various settlements in areas designated for residential development and provide these areas with primary infrastructure, notably roads, water, electricity, drainage, sanitation and waste-disposal facilities. This would prevent land speculation and ensure that plots are available for housing at reasonable prices.

### 4. Housing finance

59. According to the study by A.A. Haq and others,<sup>10</sup> the economy of the occupied territories functions virtually without a banking system. The existing sources of funding for housing and existing financial arrangements are not adequate for financing housing. This situation needs to be rectified in the new State by the creation of financial institutions which will mobilize and collect savings from the citizens, attract capital from various sources and offer these funds, on reasonable conditions, to individuals and agencies who want to build or purchase housing. Several options are open to the State in the creation of institutions to finance housing development. One option is the creation of a National Bank for Housing in which the State becomes a financier for housing development. In addition to this or in lieu of this the State can encourage, in various ways, the development of savings banks, credit unions, building societies and similar institutions for mobilizing local funds. Also, the State can attract funds from external bodies such as international finance organizations, communities of Palestinians living abroad, and loans and grants from other Arab countries and channel these to the National Housing Bank or the Central Bank for on-lending to qualified financial institutions which would in turn lend them to individuals and housing production agencies.

60. In addition to the above, government may wish to study the feasibility of providing or financially supporting an insurance system which guarantees to creditor institutions the amortization and interest payment when the debtor, for one reason or other, is unable to meet his obligations. This can reduce the interest rate on loans for housing and encourage creditors to lend to more people and with confidence in the knowledge that their risks are considerably reduced.

### 5. Development of local building materials

61. It has been noted in this report that apart from sand and stones all building materials are imported. It is important that a local building-materials industry be developed. According to A. Haq and others,<sup>11</sup> a study done by

<sup>10</sup> A.A. Haq and others, *op.cit.*

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 75.

Grundstofftechnik GmbH shows that it is feasible to construct a cement factory in the West Bank that will have the capacity to meet a considerable portion of the current demand for cement. The State should consider taking steps to establish this factory to ease reliance on imports.

62. In addition to a cement factory, it is suggested that the feasibility of establishing a steel plant to produce iron rods from scrap metal be studied.

63. Finally, there is the need to establish a Building Research Institute to research into the possibility of using other naturally occurring materials for building purposes.

### 6. Legal framework

64. It is recommended that the laws and regulations relating to human settlements be reviewed in order to make it easier for people to build their own houses. In addition, human settlements legislation should be enacted and appropriate institutions set up at the national and local levels to ensure orderly and co-ordinated development for raising living standards and thereby enhancing the availability and quality of housing.

65. In addition to the general initiatives discussed above, some other initiatives need to be taken especially to address the needs of the least disadvantaged groups which comprise a considerable portion of the resident and returning population. Shelter programmes should be geared to the financial capabilities of these groups. The assumed rates of dwelling construction by private initiative cannot be realized without considerable public support and enabling initiatives by government. Even if housing construction progresses according to the rates envisaged, only a portion of the total housing needs will be met. A number of initiatives will have to be taken by government to ensure the production of enough housing. Among the initiatives to be considered are the following:

(a) Easy access to mortgage loans for low-income groups and the amortization of the loans over a long period of say, 25 or 30 years;

(b) The provision of fully serviced plots;

(c) The provision of starter or core houses to be completed later by the occupants after they have moved in;

(d) Home-improvement loans for short and medium terms;

(e) Settlement-upgrading through the provision of improvement of basic infrastructure;

(f) Use of graduated mortgage payments geared to anticipated increases in income so as to make the initial monthly payments immediately affordable;

(g) Supply of building materials at affordable prices. Arrangements can also be made for part of the loans to be taken in the form of building materials;

(h) Use of total household income instead of only the income of the head of household in assessing the ability to repay mortgage loans.

*E. The role of the private sector in housing provision*

66. It is envisaged that most of the projected housing development will be built by private individuals and households to house themselves. Rental housing does not seem to be generally available or if available, not utilized. In 1985, 91 per cent of households owned their own houses in the West Bank villages, while 67.8 per cent owned them in the West Bank towns. In the Gaza Strip almost 90 per cent of the households owned the dwelling units in which they lived. However, in view of the fact that the new State will have to absorb a large number of returnees in a relatively short time, consideration has to be given to the provision of rental housing, at least, for the new immigrants who have no relatives to stay with and who do not have the resources to build or buy new houses on arrival.

67. As noted earlier, many of the returnees will belong to the low-income segment of the population and for them

rental housing at affordable rates can provide them with needed shelter. Government can utilize rental housing as a means of attracting population to areas and centres targeted for growth.

68. The private sector can be of enormous assistance not only in building houses for sale or long lease but also for rental. To encourage the private sector to participate meaningfully in housing provision it is suggested that operators in the private sector are offered a number of incentives in the form of tax concessions. For instance, any profits accruing from the sale or rental of houses could be exempted from tax within, say, 10 years after construction. In addition lending institutions can be encouraged to make more mortgage loans if interest accruing from such loans were to be exempted from tax.

69. The private sector can also contribute to housing provision through co-operatives. There is a strong co-operative spirit in the occupied territories and encouragement should be given to co-operatives or for people to form co-operatives to produce their own housing. The State can assist the co-operatives in the acquisition of land and assist members in obtaining finance.

---

2/3 א.א.א.

א.א.א. - א.א.א.  
א.א.א. א.א.א. א.א.א.

א.א.א. א.א.א. א.א.א.

א.א.א. א.א.א. א.א.א. (א.א.א. א.א.א.)  
א.א.א. א.א.א. -  
א.א.א. א.א.א. -

0000000000

25 APR '91 14144

PAGE 01

# BLUMBERG HOLDINGS LTD. אחזקות בלומברג בע"מ

**ANGLO SAXON**  
REAL ESTATE AGENCY LTD.



**אנגלו-סכסון**  
סוכנת לונסיס בע"מ

ת.ד. 3123, הרצליה ב', 46104, ISRAEL, 46104  
טל. 062'558144 .70

DATE 25.4.91 תאריך

TO: גב חוים פיאלקוב א"י

FAX NO. 02-822114 מספר פקס

FROM: ר/ב פאלקוב מאת

FAX NO. 050-556590 מספר פקס

NO. OF PAGES: 12 מספר עמודים שנשלחו:  
(INCLUDING THIS PAGE) (כולל עמוד זה)

חיים פאלקוב  
אילן הקבוצה שנו?!  
ציון



Have a foothold in Israel!



Each office independently owned & operated

כל סניף כגולות עשית וטוול עצמית

## POPULATION ESTIMATES AND SOURCES OF ITS GROWTH

The population estimate is based on the actual situation. The return of El Arish in 1979 to Egypt and the return of a part of the Gaza Strip population in 1982, has to be taken into consideration whilst checking the data.

Such is the situation when analysing the population growth rate which looks lower because of this repatriation.

(THOUSANDS, UNLESS OTHERWISE STIPULATED)

YEAR	<u>JUDEA AND SAMARIA</u>		<u>GAZA AREA</u>		TOTAL POP. JUDEA & SAMARIA & GAZA REGION	AVERAGE PERCENT ANNUAL GROWTH
	POP. AT BEGINN- ING OF PERIOD	PERCENT ANNUAL GROWTH	POP AT BEGINN- ING OF PERIOD	PERCENT ANNUAL GROWTH		
1970	597.9	1.7	363.9	1.7	961.8	
1975	669.7	0.8	414.0	2.8	1083.7	2.4
1980	718.6	0.8	444.7	2.7	1163.3	1.4
1985	793.4	2.8	509.9	3.4	1303.3	2.3
1986	815.5	2.7	527.0	3.4	1342.5	3.0
1987	837.7	3.6	545.0	3.8	1382.7	2.9
1988	868.1	3.1	565.6	4.0	1433.7	3.6
1989	895.4	-	588.5	-	1483.5	3.4

1. The population for 1989 was estimated according to provisional reports of the number of births and of the migration balance.



## HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE

The table of Household sizes in the Gaza Strip shows a decline in large household sizes (more than 7 persons) and a slow increase in households of 5-6 persons. There is a significant increase in the sales of small households (1-2 persons) between the beginning of the period to its end, owing to random influences and not a persistent trend.

## JUDEA AND SAMARIA

In this area, a decrease in the sales of households of extreme sizes (1-2 persons and 7 persons or more) can be observed. The large households reached their actual rate after an increase followed by a decrease. A reverse process may be observed for small household rates.

### (PERCENTS)

YEAR	<u>JUDEA AND SAMARIA</u>			<u>GAZA AREA</u>		
	ROOMS IN BUILDING			ROOMS IN BUILDING		
	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 +	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 +
1975	64.4	30.3	6.0	53.4	40.1	8.9
1980	53.4	39.8	6.8	53.0	38.4	8.6
1985(1)	46.6	46.3	7.1	50.7	39.5	9.8
1986	43.7	47.6	8.7	50.4	39.9	9.7
1987(2)	40.3	49.4	10.3	45.6	43.7	10.7
1988(3)	40.9	49.7	9.4	44.9	46.2	8.8
1989(4)	40.9	50.1	9.0	43.6	49.8	6.6

1. One should be cautious in comparing data with previous years.
2. Until 1986 the data refers to persons aged 14 and over.
3. Incl. "addition for coverage".
4. The data of the 1975 Annual refer to 1974.

HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE OF DWELLING(PERCENTS)

YEAR	<u>JUDEA AND SAMARIA</u>				<u>GAZA REGION</u>			
	PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS							
	1-2	3-4	5-6	7+	1-2	3-4	5-6	7+
1975	15.7	18.6	20.8	45.3	12.6	19.0	19.5	49.0
1980	11.9	14.8	21.2	52.1	11.4	17.5	21.5	49.6
1985	13.7	17.2	22.2	46.9	13.3	20.3	21.7	44.7
1986	12.8	17.4	22.5	47.3	11.6	19.7	22.2	46.5
1987 (2)	12.6	17.2	22.4	47.8	11.4	19.7	22.1	46.8
1988 (3)	13.0	18.6	22.7	45.7	13.3	19.6	22.7	45.4
1989 (4)	13.9	19.2	23.1	43.8	15.2	19.0	22.2	43.6

1. One should be cautious on comparing dates with previous years.
2. Till 1986 Data refers to persons aged 14 and over.
3. Incl "addition for coverage"
4. The data for 1975 Annual refers to 1974.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS  
AND MEDIAN HOUSING DENSITY

Both Judea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip show a steady decrease in the housing density median in the last 15 years, which reached up to 20%.

As for the average number of persons per household, there is a difference between the two regions. A small increase in the average number of persons may be observed in Judea and Samaria owing to a large increase, followed by a moderate decrease. In the Gaza Strip slight shifts in both directions may be observed but no definite trend.

YEAR	<u>JUDEA AND SAMARIA</u>		<u>GAZA AREA</u>	
	AVERAGE NO. OF PERSONS PER HOUSHOLD (INCL. SINGLES)	MEDIAN HOUSING DENSITY	AVERAGE NO. OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD (INCL. SINGLES)	MEDIAN HOUSING DENSITY
1975 (1)	6.10	3.0	6.40	5.0
1980	6.85	2.9	6.75	2.8
1985	6.45	2.5	6.28	2.7
1986	6.50	2.5	6.45	2.6
1987 (2)	6.51	2.4	6.50	2.6
1988 (3)	6.41	2.4	6.43	2.6
1989 (3)	6.23	2.3	6.19	2.4

1. One should be cautious in comparing data with previous years.
2. Until 1986 the data refers to persons aged 14 and over.
3. Incl. "addition for coverage".
4. The date of the 1975 Annual refers to 1974.

## DISTRIBUTION BY HOUSE SIZE

In Judea and Samaria we find a clear trend of decrease in the number of small size dwellings and a significant increase in the number of large ones.

In the Gaza Strip a significant decrease in the number of small and large size dwellings may be observed. At the same time we can see a significant increase in the number of medium size dwellings.

It is worth mentioning that we find more changes in the sizes of apartments in Judea and Samaria than in the Gaza Strip.

### (PERCENTS)

YEAR	<u>JUDEA AND SAMARIA</u>			<u>GAZA AREA</u>		
	ROOMS IN BUILDING			ROOMS IN BUILDING		
	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 +	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 +
1975	64.4	30.3	6.0	53.4	40.1	8.9
1980	53.4	39.8	6.8	53.0	38.4	8.6
1985(1)	46.6	46.3	7.1	50.7	39.5	9.8
1986	43.7	47.6	8.7	50.4	39.9	9.7
1987(2)	40.3	49.4	10.3	45.6	43.7	10.7
1988(3)	40.9	49.7	9.4	44.9	46.2	8.8
1989(4)	40.9	50.1	9.0	43.6	49.8	6.6

1. One should be cautious in comparing data with previous years.
2. Until 1986 the data refers to persons aged 14 and over.
3. Incl. "addition for coverage".
4. The data of the 1975 Annual refer to 1974.

DWELLINGS BY ROOMS      BUILDINGS COMPLETED      (1)

The table shows an increase in housing (in rooms and apartments) during a period of three years. This is too shorter period for showing conclusions. Large concentrations of 3 and 4 roomed apartments can be observed.

YEAR	<u>JUDEA AND SAMARIA</u>					<u>GAZA AREA</u>					<u>TOTAL JUDEA, SAMARIA AND GAZA AREA</u>						
	ROOM 1	2	3	4	5+	1	2	3	4	5+	1	2	3	4	5+	Total	
1985	59	592	1445	1554	1018	24	103	220	385	495	83	695	1665	1939	1513	5895	
1986	66	771	1575	2074	743	22	90	251	430	611	88	861	1826	2504	1354	6633	
1987	103	1107	1799	2085	651	28	88	195	339	597	131	1195	1994	2424	1248	6992	

(1) Excluding building in the Jewish localities

Statistical Abstract of Israel  
1990 41 27 (37)

AREA OF BUILDING BY INITIATING  
SECTOR AND PURPOSE

The rate of communal construction in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip is minimal (with the exception of Judea and Samaria in 1968).

AS for the private construction in Judea and Samaria, we can follow a moderate increase trend as expressed in thousands of square metres. In the Gaza Strip there is no definite trend.

BUILDING COMPLETED (1)

(THOUSANDS PER M2)

YEAR	<u>JUDEA AND SAMARIA</u>			<u>GAZA AREA</u>			<u>JUDEA AND SAMARIA AND GAZA AREA</u>		
	TOTAL	PRIV- ATE BLDG	PUB- LIC BLDG	TOTAL	PRIV- ATE BLDG	PUB- LIC BLDG	TOTAL	PRIV- ATE BLDG	PUB LIC BLDG
1968	79.0	31.8	47.2	3.6	3.3	0.3	82.6	35.1	47.5
1978	655.3	649.4	5.9	257.4	247.4	10.0	912.7	896.8	15.9
1980	749.7	746.1	3.6	260.6	259.5	1.1	1010.3	1005.6	4.7
1985	778.7	776.8	1.9	232.3	225.2	7.1	1011.0	1002.0	9.0
1986	863.2	851.2	12.0	288.4	280.2	8.2	1151.6	1131.4	20.2
1987	944.9	929.6	13.3	252.6	250.6	2.0	1197.5	1180.2	15.3

(1) Excluding building in the Jewish localities.

HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES AND  
OWNERSHIP OF DWELLINGS BY  
SELECTED TYPES OF LOCALITIES

This table shows the differences between segments, comparing Judea and Samaria, the villages and cities, and in the Gaza Strip the cities and refugee camps since those segments show a different distribution of those attributes.

The table shows the development of these facilities for 10 years (1975 - 1985).

JUDEA AND SAMARIA

The data shows a very large increase (in percent) of dwellings with running water for the rural population. In 10 years their rate growth is almost 5 times, but at the same time, they are still only 80% from the total number of dwellings.

As for the urban population, the increase was much more moderate but reaches to more than 90% from the total number and together with those that have a tap in their courtyard, it almost reaches 100%.

The picture is very similar for dwellings connected to electricity. Almost all the urban dwellings have electricity power all the time, while the rural population enjoy it for 50% of the time.

As for kitchens with cooking facilities - it seems that most of the urban population have one while the same for the rural population shows a 75% ownership.

HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES AND OWNERSHIP OF DWELLINGS  
BY SELECTED TYPES OF LOCALITIES  
(PERCENT OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS)

G A Z A    A R E A

	<u>TOTAL</u>			<u>TOWNS</u>			<u>REFUGEE CAMPS</u>		
	1974	1981	1985	1974	1981	1985	1974	1981	1985
Kitchen	82.5	96.4	94.3	85.6	94.4	95.8	82.5	95.1	94.3
Cooking facilities electricity by a/o Gaz	-	72.0	87.2	-	72.8	90.8	-	70.2	83.7
Water source:									
Running water in dwell- ing	13.9	51.4	75.1	25.7	63.1	83.2	3.4	39.7	68.5
Tap in backyard	61.5	44.0	22.1	62.3	33.7	15.0	57.8	56.9	29.4
Electricity:									
Around the clock	34.5	88.5	92.8	56.8	89.2	93.7	14.1	83.9	94.4
Ownership of Dwelling Owners				48.5	58.2	67.8	85.9	91.5	91.0



GAZA STRIP

There are smaller gaps between the refugee camps and the urban population. As a matter of fact, the respective numbers linked to electricity are almost similar. As for connection to running water, the average is higher and the variance is smaller. Almost 75% from the population have running water (80% for the urban population and 70% for the refugee camps).

The same goes for kitchens with cooking facilities.

This table shows a definite fast development for the refugee camps in all the areas described. As a matter of fact, the gap between them and the urban population in the same area has almost closed during the 10 year period.

(see table on next page)

HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES AND OWNERSHIP OF DWELLING  
BY SELECTED TYPES OF LOCALITIES  
(PERCENT OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS)

J U D E A     A N D     S A M A R I A

	<u>TOTAL</u>			<u>TOWNS</u>			<u>VILLAGES</u>		
	1974	1981	1985	1974	1981	1985	1974	1981	1985
Kitchen	64.1	74.5	80.9	84.0	89.0	93.4	54.3	66.8	75.8
Cooking facilities									
Electricity a/o gas	-	74.6	86.9	-	37.4	95.6	-	69.0	83.9
<u>Water source :</u>									
Running water in dwelling	23.5	44.9	61.6	60.9	79.0	91.0	9.8	29.3	49.5
Tap in courtyard	17.0	20.4	13.6	17.6	13.4	7.3	13.3	20.4	15.3
<u>Facilities :</u>									
Tap or Shower (1)	17.0	28.6	34.9	44.0	49.2	58.7	7.8	20.3	27.6
Toilet	78.8	85.3	90.1	98.8	97.6	99.8	69.0	78.4	85.5
<u>Electricity :</u>									
Around the clock	45.8	50.6	63.1	91.5	95.8	98.2	27.6	26.9	46.4
<u>Ownership of Dwelling</u>									
Owned (2)=				48.5	58.2	67.8	85.9	91.5	91.0

(1) Of households with running water in dwelling

(2) Because of difficulties in definition of ownership in refugee camps, no data is presented on refugee camp population and consequently for total in area.

מדינת ישראל  
משרד הבינוי והשיכון

טל: 277618 (02)  
פקס: 823502 (02)

ת.ד. 18110  
ירושלים 91180

FAX

פ ק ס

אל: מר צייק באומקוף

מס': \_\_\_\_\_

מאת: ד"ר חיים פיאלקוף

אלני כרסטן

מספר עמודים: כולל עמוד זה

4 עמודי טבלאות

כאט המשק

4 עמודי טבלאות + עמוד צד

הודעה

מר באומקוף הנני.

צד נסיון נוסף זכרתי יומי.

בטבלאות שכלולתי מוקדמות

הפירוט הנני יג.

המורה.

א. כרסטן

①  
 Population Estimates and Sources of its Growth  
 (in thousands, unless otherwise stated) <sup>2</sup>

Year	<u>Judea and Samaria</u>		<u>Gaza Area</u>		Total Pop. Judea & Samaria	Average Percent Percent
	Pop. at begin- ning of	Percent Annual Growth	Pop. at begin- ning of	Percent annual Growth		
1970	597.9	1.7	363.9	1.7	961.8	
1975	669.7	0.8	414.0	2.8	1083.7	2.4
1980	718.6	0.8	444.7	2.7	1163.3	1.4
1985	793.4	2.8	509.9	3.4	1303.3	2.3
1986	815.5	2.7	527.0	3.4	1342.5	3.0
1987	837.7	3.6	545.0	3.8	1382.7	2.9
1988	868.1	3.1	565.6	4.0	1433.7	3.6
1989	895.4 <sup>1</sup>	-	588.5	-	1483.5	3.4

1. The population for 1989 was estimated according to provisional reports of the number of births and ~~of~~ the migration balance.

Statistical Abstracts of Israel 1990.

41127, 111

(2)

Households, by Size of Dwelling  
(Percent)

Year	Judea and Samaria Persons per Household				Gaza Area			
	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 6	7+	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 6	7+
1975	15.7	18.6	20.8	45.3	12.6	19.0	19.5	49.0
1980	11.9	14.8	21.2	52.1	11.4	17.5	21.5	49.6
<sup>1</sup> 1985	13.7	17.2	22.2	46.9	13.3	20.3	21.7	44.7
1986	12.8	17.4	22.5	47.3	11.6	19.7	22.2	46.5
<sup>2</sup> 1987	12.6	17.2	22.4	47.8	11.4	19.7	22.1	46.8
<sup>3</sup> 1988	13.0	18.6	22.7	45.7	13.3	19.6	22.7	45.4
<sup>3</sup> 1989	13.9	19.2	23.1	43.8	15.2	19.0	22.2	43.6

Why?

?

?

1. One should be cautious in comparing data with previous years.
2. <sup>Wakil</sup> ~~1986~~ 1986 the data refers to persons aged 14 and over.
3. Incl. "addition for coverage".
4. The data of the 1975 Annual refer to 1974.

?

Annual 27.14.1990  
Page 720

Households by size.  
(Percent)

Year	<u>Judea &amp; Samaria</u>			<u>Gaza Area</u>		
	<u>Rooms in Building</u>					
	1 - 2	3 - 4	5+	1 - 2	3 - 4	5+
1975	64.4	30.2	6.0	53.4	40.1	8.9
1980	53.4	39.8	6.8	53.0	38.4	8.6
<sup>1</sup> 1985	46.6	46.3	7.1	50.7	39.5	9.8
1986	43.7	47.6	8.7	50.4	39.9	9.7
<sup>2</sup> 1987	40.3	49.4	10.3	45.6	43.7	10.7
<sup>3</sup> 1988	40.9	49.7	9.4	44.9	46.2	8.8
<sup>4</sup> 1989	40.9	50.1	9.0	43.6	49.8	6.6

1. One should be cautious in comparing data with previous years.

2. <sup>U.S.H!</sup> ~~For~~ 1986 the data refers to persons aged 14 and over.

3. Incl. "addition for coverage".

4. The data of the 1975 Annual refer to 1974.

Annual 27.14.1990

Page 720

## Average Number of Persons and Median Housing Density.

Judea and Samaria

Year	Ave. No. of Persons Per Household (incl. singles)	Median Housing Density	Ave. No. of Persons Per Household	Median Housing Density (incl. singles)
<sup>1</sup> 1975	6.10	3.0	6.40	3.0
1980	6.85	2.9	6.75	2.8
1985	6.45	2.5	6.28	2.7
1986	6.50	2.5	6.45	2.6
1987	6.51	2.4	6.50	2.6
<sup>3</sup> 1988	6.41	2.4	6.42	2.6
<sup>3</sup> 1989	6.23	2.3	6.19	2.4

- 2 1. One should be cautious in comparing data with previous years.
2. <sup>incl.</sup> ~~incl.~~ 1986 the data refers to persons aged 14 and over.
3. Incl. "addition for coverage".
4. The data of the 1975 ~~annual~~ refer to 1974.

Statistical Abstracts of Israel <sup>1990</sup>  
41:27, (1)

5

Area of Building by initiating sector and Purpose building completed.  
Thousand M

Year	Judea and Samaria & Gaza Areas			Gaza Area			Judea & Samaria & Gaza Areas		
	Total	Private Building	Public Building	Total	Private Building	Public Building	Total	Private Building	Public Building
1968	79.0	31.8	47.2	3.6	3.3	0.3	82.6	35.1	47.5
1978	655.3	649.4	5.9	257.4	247.4	10.0	912.7	896.8	15.9
1980	749.7	746.1	3.6	260.6	259.5	1.1	1010.3	1005.6	4.7
1985	778.7	776.8	1.9	232.3	225.2	7.1	1011.0	1002.0	9.0
1986	863.2	851.2	12.0	288.4	280.2	8.2	1151.6	1131.4	20.2
1987	944.9	929.6	13.3	252.6	250.6	2.0	1197.5	1180.2	15.3

1. Excluding building in the Jewish localities.



1. אמצע האוקיינוס

אחת האוקיינוס ~~ה~~ נקרא על שם אלכסנדר גרמנל, המצוינו את המושג של אוקיינוס במהלך המלחמה העולמית הראשונה. בשנת 1979 נמצאה שדה אוקיינוסית ליתרונות רבים. בשנת 1982 גילה אנוסר ריצ'רדסון בהיסטוריה של המחקר את המושג של אוקיינוסית ליתרונות רבים. בשנת 1982 גילה אנוסר ריצ'רדסון בהיסטוריה של המחקר את המושג של אוקיינוסית ליתרונות רבים.

2. אוקיינוס

המושג של אוקיינוס  
המושג של אוקיינוס, המתייחס לאוקיינוס, הוא המושג של אוקיינוס. המושג של אוקיינוס, המתייחס לאוקיינוס, הוא המושג של אוקיינוס. המושג של אוקיינוס, המתייחס לאוקיינוס, הוא המושג של אוקיינוס.

המושג של אוקיינוס

המושג של אוקיינוס, המתייחס לאוקיינוס, הוא המושג של אוקיינוס. המושג של אוקיינוס, המתייחס לאוקיינוס, הוא המושג של אוקיינוס. המושג של אוקיינוס, המתייחס לאוקיינוס, הוא המושג של אוקיינוס.







→ Households by size

→ Percents

Year	Judea & Samaria Rooms in Dwelling			Caza Area		
	1-2	3-4	5+	1-2	3-4	5+
1975	64.4	30.2	6.0	53.4	40.1	8.9
1980	53.4	39.8	6.8	53.0	38.4	8.6
1985 <sup>(1)</sup>	46.6	46.3	7.1	50.7	39.5	9.8
1986	43.7	47.6	8.7	50.4	39.9	9.7
1987 <sup>(2)</sup>	40.3	49.4	10.3	45.6	43.7	10.7
1988 <sup>(3)</sup>	40.9	49.7	9.4	44.9	46.2	8.8
1989 <sup>(3)</sup>	40.9	50.1	9.0	43.6	49.8	6.6

1. יישובים  
מדינת ישראל - משרד המגורים

2. מדינת ישראל

①

Population estimates and sources of its growth  
Thousands, unless otherwise states.

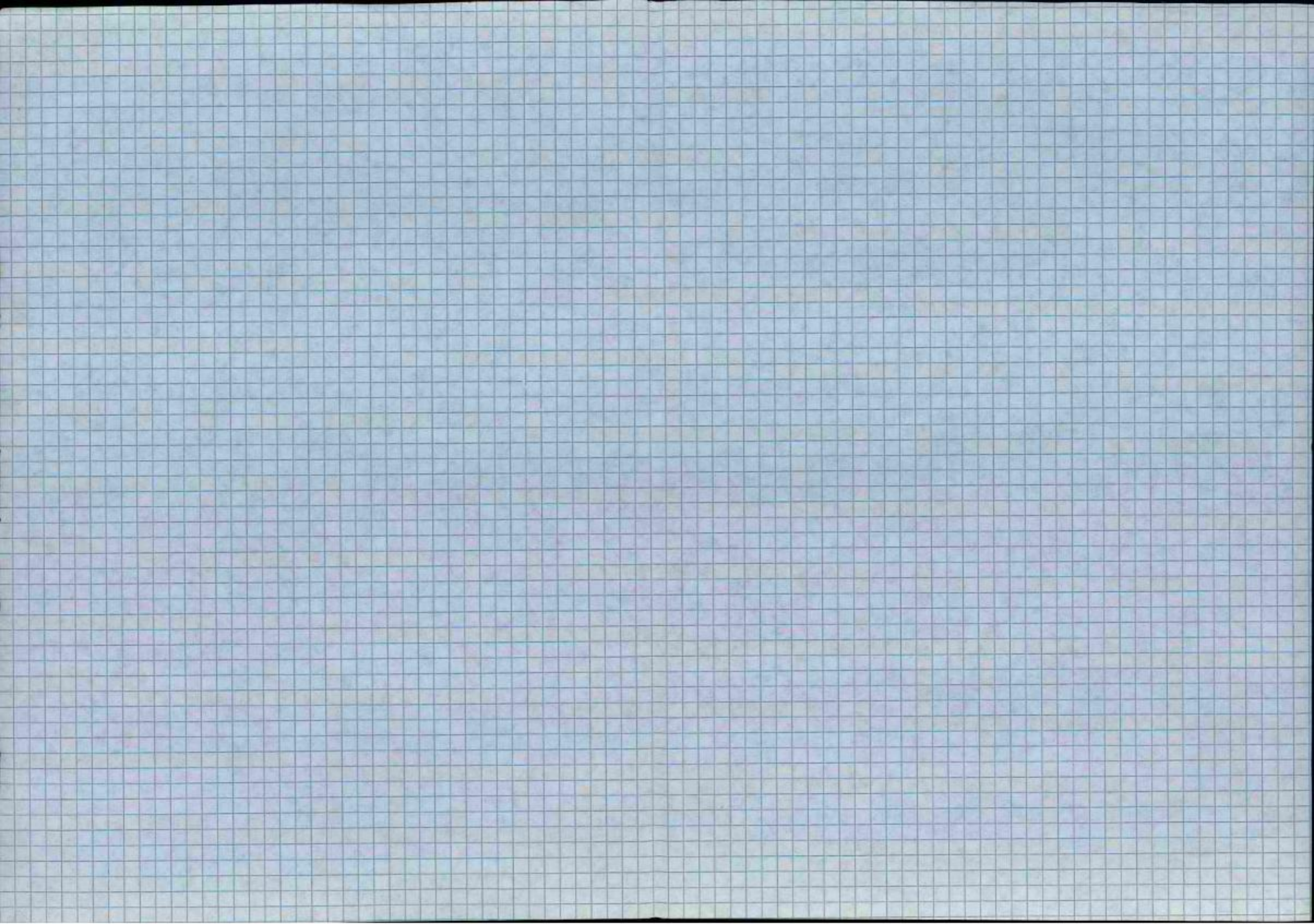
Year	Judea and Samaria		Gaza Area		Total Pop. Judea & Samaria + Gaza area	average percent annual growth
	Population at beginning of period	Percent annual growth	Pop. at beginning of period	Percent annual growth		
1970	597.9	1.7	363.9	1.7	961.8	
1975	669.7	0.8	414.0	2.8	1083.7	2.4
1980	718.6	0.8	444.7	2.7	1163.3	1.4
1985	793.4	2.8	509.9	3.4	1303.3	2.3
1986	815.5	2.7	527.0	3.4	1342.5	3.0
1987	837.7	3.6	545.0	3.8	1382.7	2.9
1988	868.1	3.1	565.6	4.0	1433.7	3.6
1989	895.4 <sup>(1)</sup>	-	588.5	-	1483.5	3.4

1. The population for 1989 was estimated according to provisional reports of the number of birth and of the migration balance.

statistical Abstracts of Israel 1990  
41:27(1)  
מסמך מרכז המידע

מסמך מרכז המידע

$$P_n = P_0(1 + \%a)^n$$



(2)

# Households by size of Dwelling

Percents

Year	Judea and Samaria				Gaza Area			
	Persons in Household							
	1-2	3-4	5-6	7+	1-2	3-4	5-6	7+
↑	15							
1975	15.7	18.6	20.8	45.3	12.6	19.0	19.5	49.0
1980	11.9	14.8	21.2	52.1	11.4	17.5	21.5	49.6
1985 <sup>(1)</sup>	13.7	17.2	22.2	46.9	13.3	20.3	21.7	44.7
1986	12.8	17.4	22.5	47.3	11.6	19.7	22.2	46.5
1987 <sup>(2)</sup>	12.6	17.2	22.4	47.8	11.4	19.7	22.1	46.8
1988 <sup>(3)</sup>	13.0	18.6	22.7	45.7	13.3	19.6	22.7	45.4
1989 <sup>(3)</sup>	13.9	19.2	23.1	43.8	15.2	19.0	22.2	43.6

1. One should be cautious on comparing data with previous years.

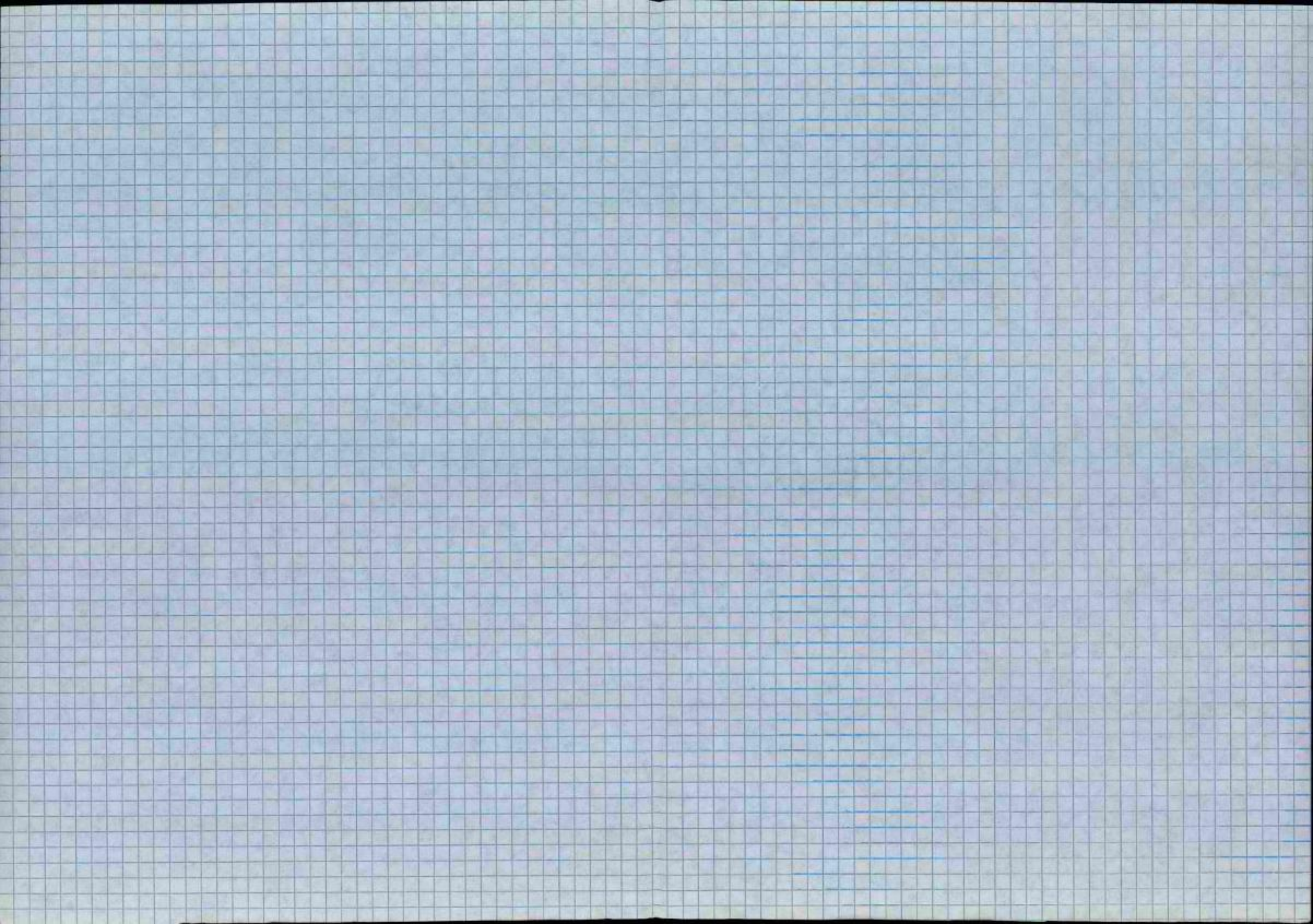
2. Till 1986 Data refer to person aged 14 and over

3. Incl "addition for coverage"

4. 1974 njet nson 1975 paje yaj

27.14.1990  
FLO





3

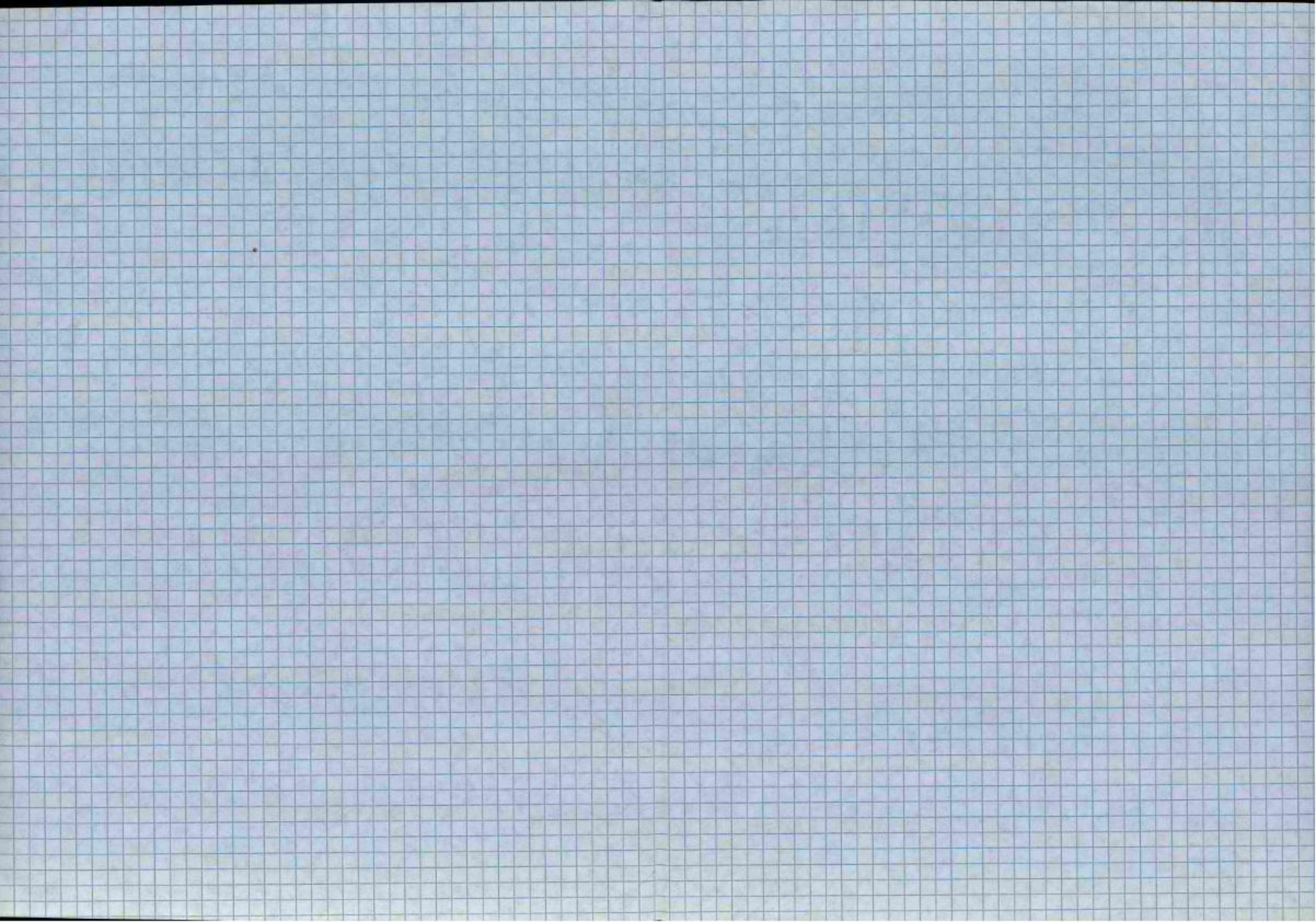
→ Households by size

→ Percents

Year	Judea & Samaria Rooms in Dwelling			Gaza Area		
	1-2	3-4	5+	1-2	3-4	5+
1975	64.4	30.2	6.0	53.4	40.1	8.9
1980	53.4	39.8	6.8	53.0	38.4	8.6
1985 <sup>(1)</sup>	46.6	46.3	7.1	50.7	39.5	9.8
1986	43.7	47.6	8.7	50.4	39.9	9.7
1987 <sup>(2)</sup>	40.3	49.4	10.3	45.6	43.7	10.7
1988 <sup>(3)</sup>	40.9	49.7	9.4	44.9	46.2	8.8
1989 <sup>(3)</sup>	40.9	50.1	9.0	43.6	49.8	6.6

→ 1975-1989  
→ 1985-1989

1975-1989



4

# Average no of persons and Median housind density

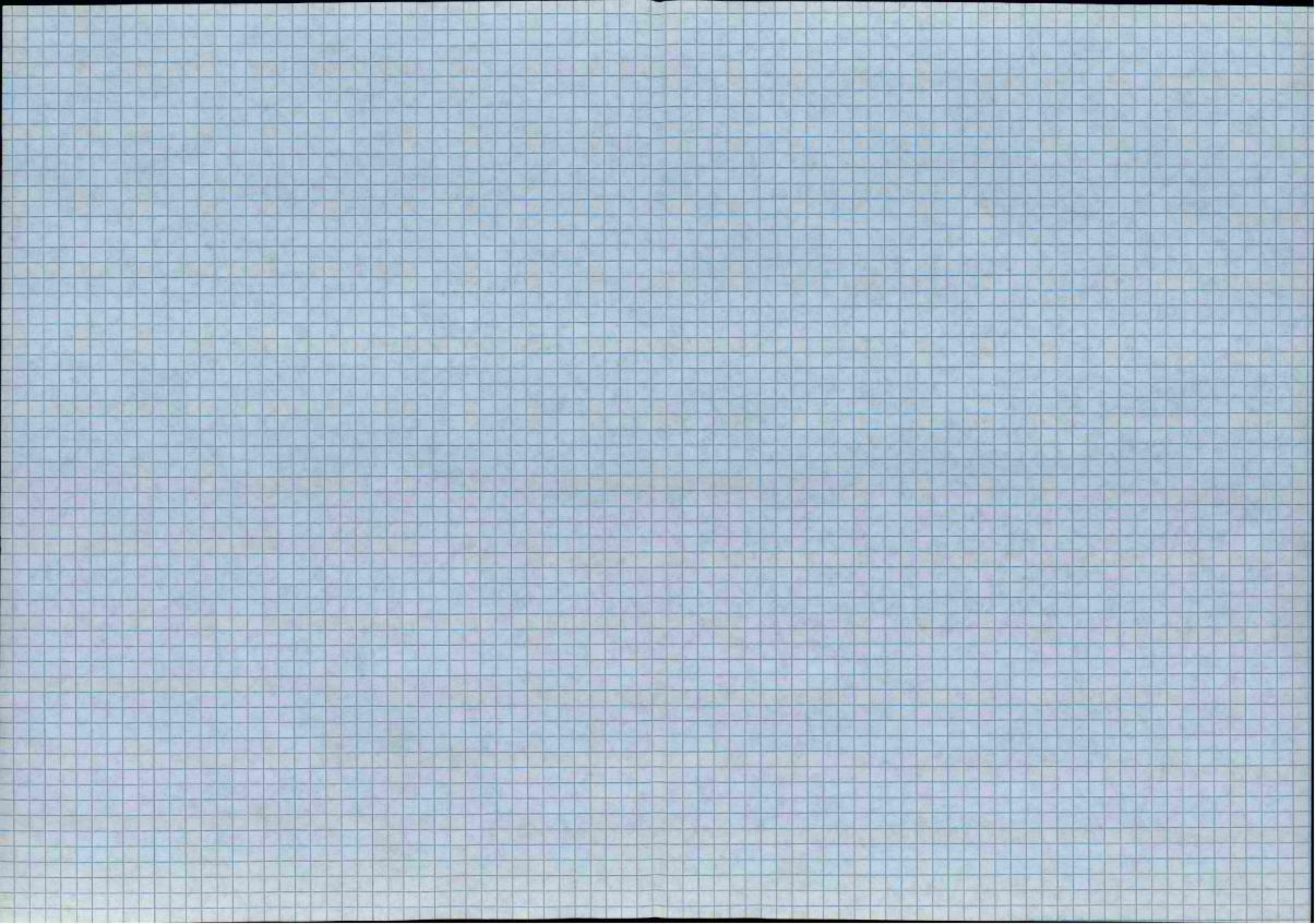
Year	Judea and Samaria		Gaza Area	
	Average no of persons per household (incl. singles)	Median housing density	Average no of persons per household (incl. singles)	Median housing density
1975 <sup>(1)</sup>	6.10	3	6.40	3
1980	6.85	2.9	6.75	2.8
1985	6.45	2.5	6.28	2.7
1986	6.50	2.5	6.45	2.6
1987 <sup>(2)</sup>	6.51	2.4	6.50	2.6
1988 <sup>(3)</sup>	6.41	2.4	6.42	2.6
1989 <sup>(3)</sup>	6.23	2.3	6.19	2.4

מספר הבתים לפי גודל

Households by size of Dwelling.

מספר תושבים

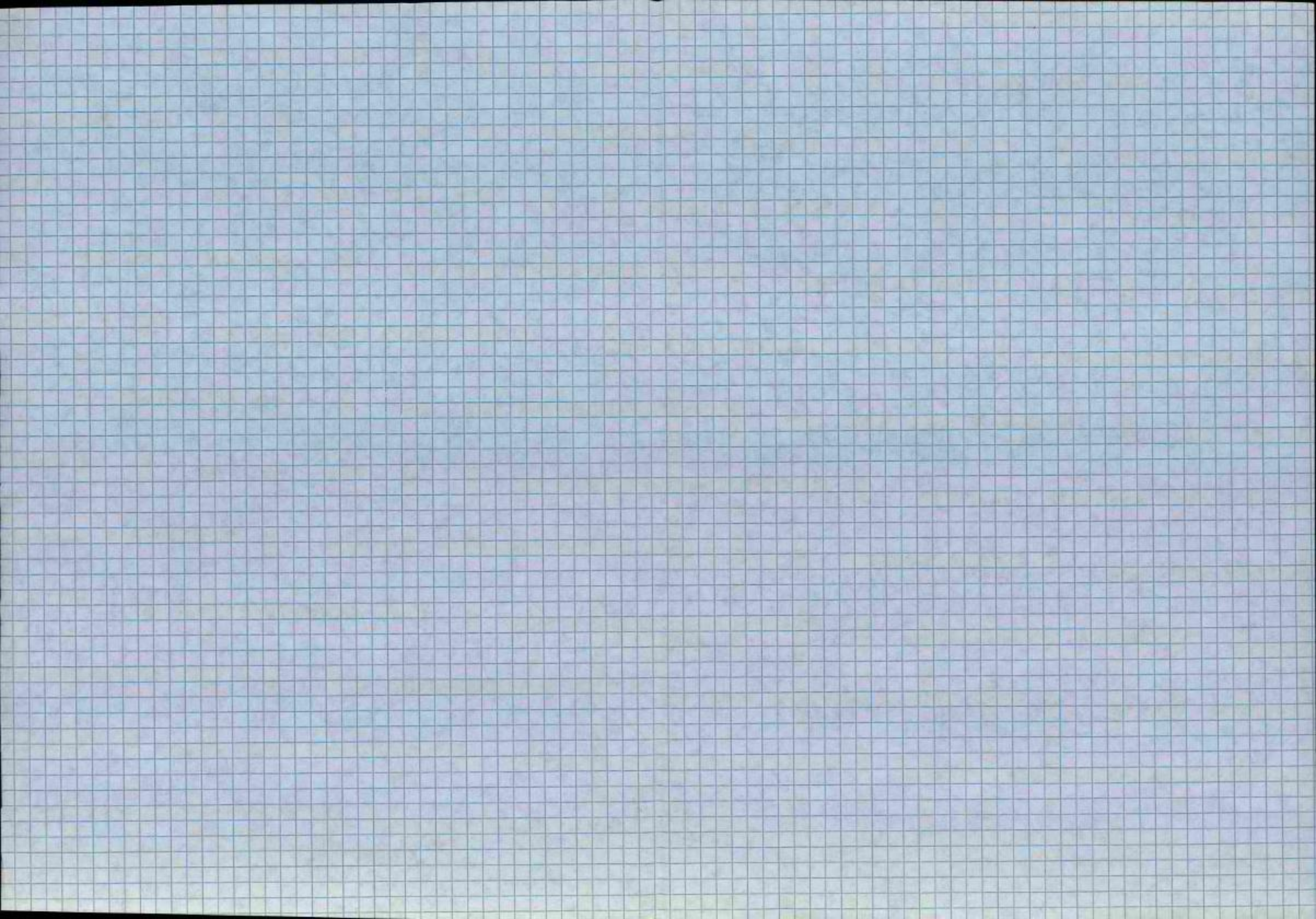
Popul. estim. - - - -



(5) Area of Building, by initiating sector and purpose  
 Building completed<sup>(1)</sup>  
 Thousand m<sup>2</sup>

Year	Judea and Samaria			Gaza Area			Judea & Samaria + Gaza Area		
	Total	Private building	Public building	Total	Private building	Public building	Total	Private building	Public building
1968	79.0	31.8	47.2	3.6	3.3	0.3	82.6	35.1	47.5
1978	655.3	649.4	5.9	257.4	247.4	10.0	912.7	896.8	15.9
1980	749.7	746.1	3.6	260.6	259.5	1.1	1,010.3	1005.6	4.7
1985	778.7	776.8	1.9	232.3	225.2	7.1	1,011.0	1,002.0	9.0
1986	863.2	851.2	12.0	288.4	280.2	8.2	1,151.6	1,131.4	20.2
1987	944.9	929.6	13.3	252.6	250.6	2.0	1,197.5	1,180.2	15.3

(1) Excluding building in the Jewish localities



6

Dwellings, by rooms (1)  
Building completed (1)

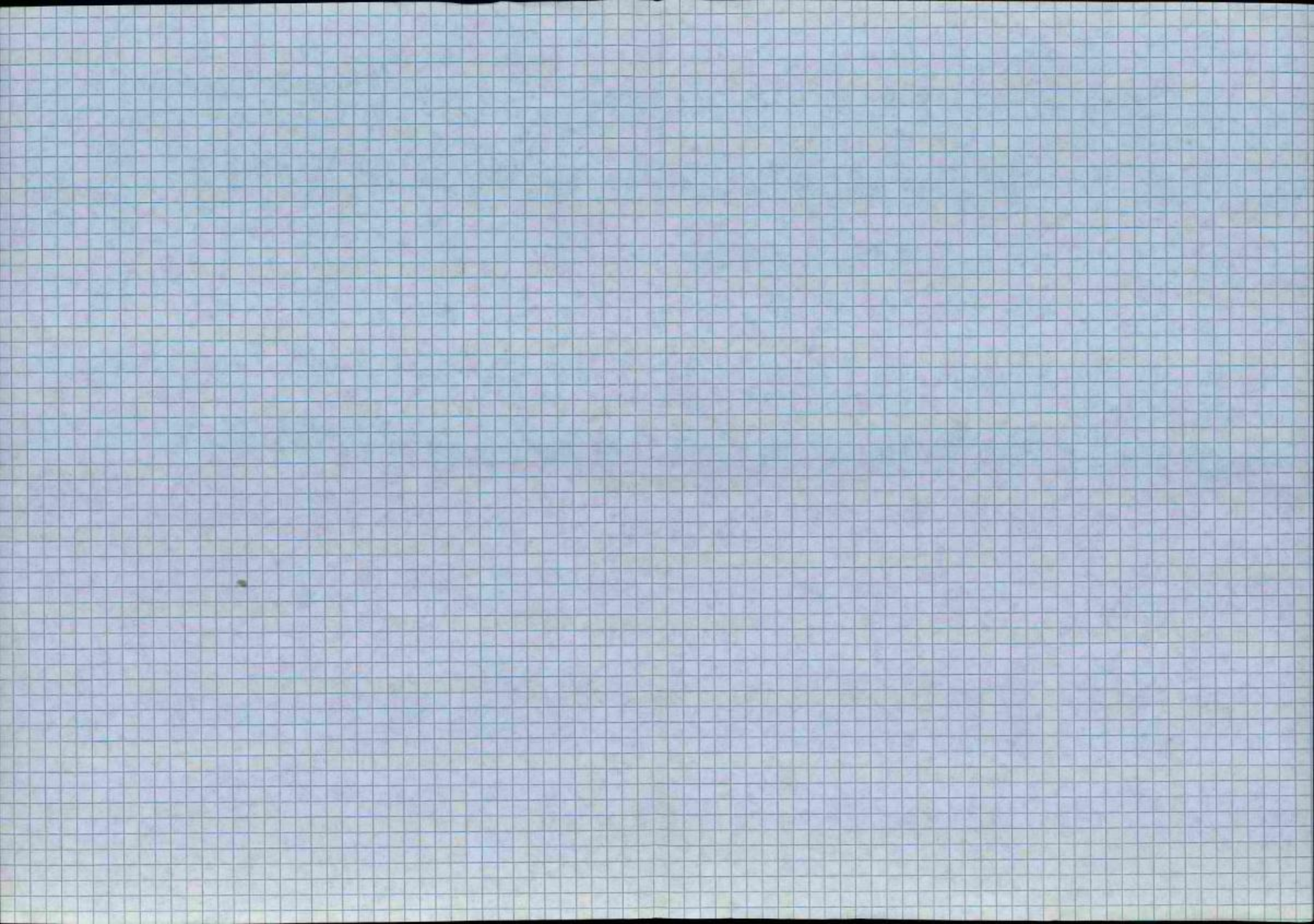
Year	Judea & Samaria Rooms					Gaza Area					Total Judea & Samaria + Gaza Area					
	1	2	3	4	5+	1	2	3	4	5+	1	2	3	4	5+	total
1985	59	592	1445	1554	1018	24	103	220	385	495	83	695	1665	1939	1513	5895
1986	66	771	1575	2074	743	22	90	251	430	611	88	861	1826	2504	1354	6633
1987	103	1107	1799	2085	651	28	88	195	339	597	131	1195	1994	2424	1248	6992

(1) Excluding building in the Jewish localities

446 <sup>27.37</sup>

Statistical Abstract of Israel 1990 41 27 (37)





⑦

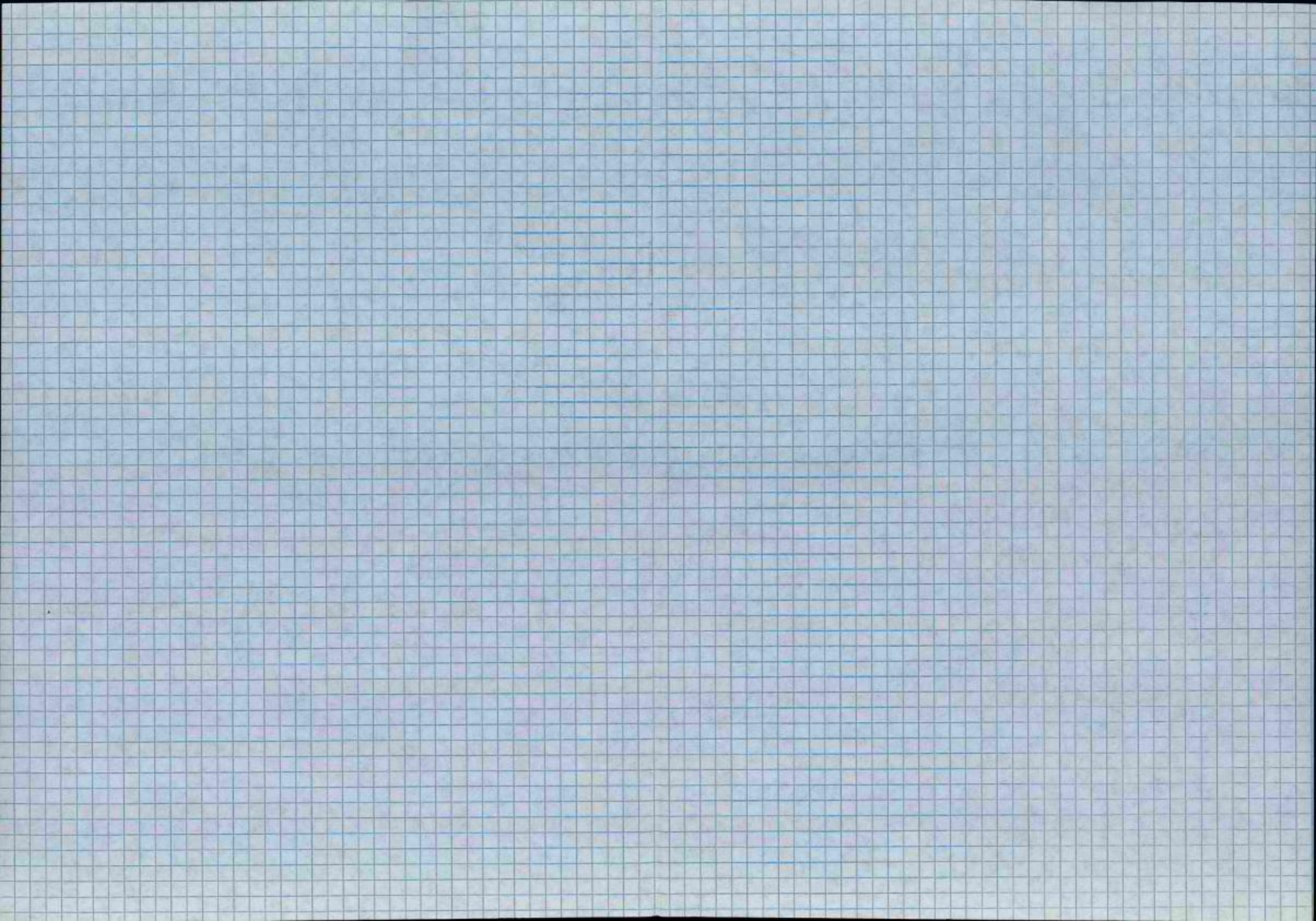
- Household Facilities and ownership of Dwelling,
- by selected types of Localities
- Percent of all households
- Judea and Samaria

	<u>Total</u>			<u>Towns</u>			<u>Villages</u>		
	1974	1981	1985	1974	1981	1985	1974	1981	1985
Kitchen	64.1	74.5	80.9	84.0	89.0	93.4	34.3	66.8	75.8
Cooking facilities Electricity a/o gas	—	74.6	86.9	—	87.4	95.6	—	69.0	83.9
Water source:									
Running water in dwelling	23.5	44.9	61.6	60.9	79.0	91.0	9.8	29.3	49.5
Tap in courtyard	17.0	20.4	13.6	17.6	13.4	7.3	13.3	20.4	15.3
Facilities									
Tab or Shower <sup>(1)</sup>	17.0	28.6	34.9	14.0	49.2	58.7	7.8	20.3	27.6
Toilet	78.8	85.3	90.1	98.8	97.6	99.8	69.0	78.4	85.5
Electricity:									
Around the clock	45.8	50.6	63.1	91.5	95.8	98.2	27.6	26.9	46.4
Ownership of dwelling									
Owned <sup>(2)</sup>				48.5	58.2	67.8	85.9	91.5	91.0

(1) of household with running water in dwelling

(2) Because of difficulties in definition of ownership in refugee camps, no data are presented on refugee camp population and consequently for total in the area.

Statistical Abstract  
of Israel 1990 4/ 27, 16  
722 if

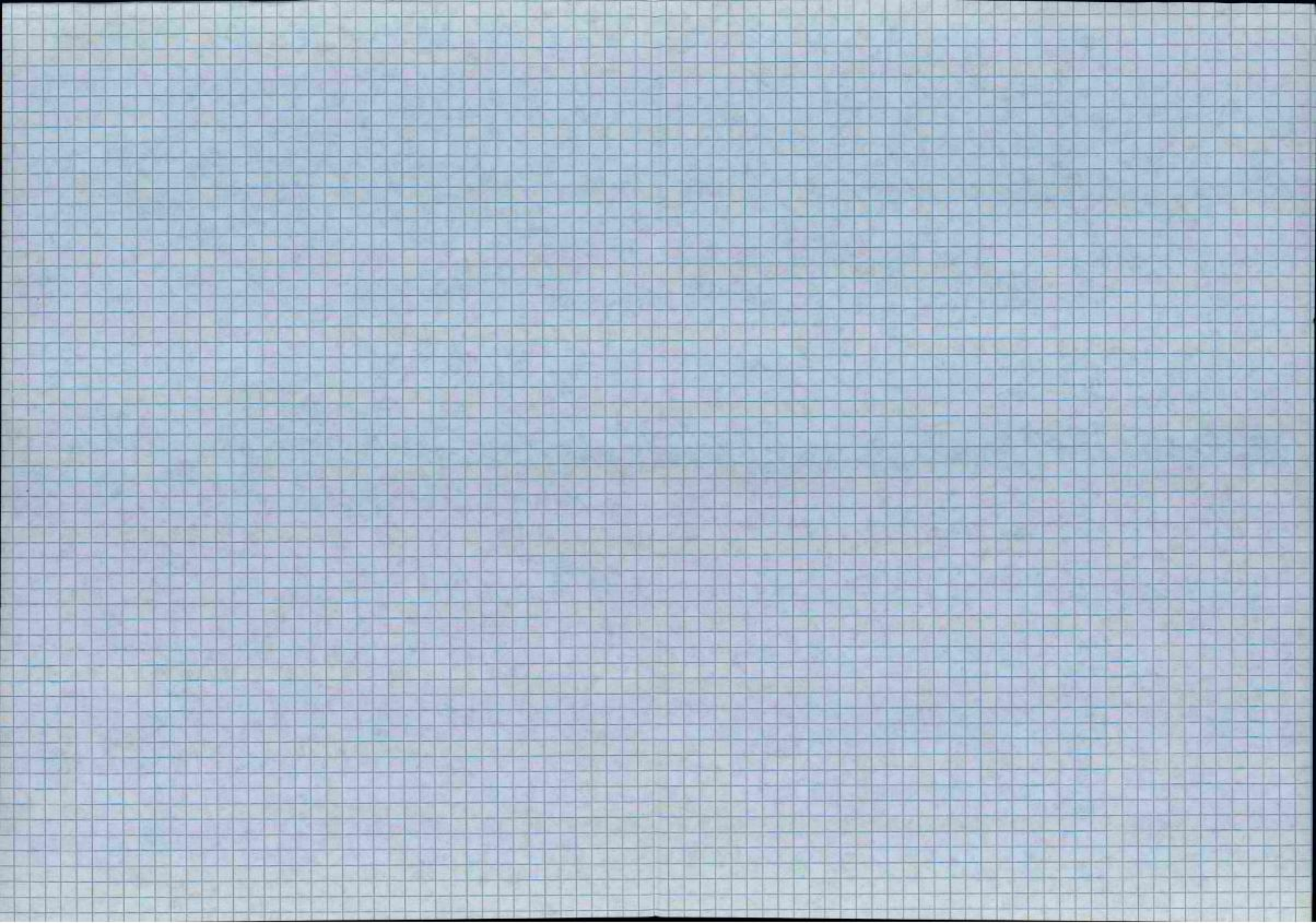


Household Facilities and Ownership of Dwelling  
by Selected Types of Localities  
Percent of all households

Gaza area

	<u>Total</u>			<u>Towns</u>			<u>Refugee Camps</u>		
	1974	1981	1985	1974	1981	1985	1974	1981	1985
Kitchen	82.5	96.4	94.3	85.6	97.4	95.8	82.5	97.1	94.3
Cooking facilities Electricity also Gaz	—	72.0	87.2	—	72.8	90.8	—	70.2	83.7
Water source:									
Running water in dwelling	13.9	51.4	75.1	25.7	63.1	83.2	3.4	39.7	68.5
Tap in courtyard	61.5	44.0	22.1	62.3	33.7	15.0	57.8	56.9	29.4
Electricity									
Around the clock	34.5	88.5	92.8	56.8	89.2	93.7	14.1	83.9	94.4
Ownership of dwelling									
Owned(2)				48.5	56.2	67.8	85.9	91.5	91.0

Handwritten notes in Arabic script, likely a signature or date, located at the bottom right of the page.



# מזכר

(לחברות פנימית במשרד המשלוח)

אל:

המנכ"ח

מאת:

חוק מס

הערוך:

סיכומין

שאלה - תשובה

54

שאלה - תשובה (1)

שאלה - תשובה (2) ✓

שאלה (3) ✓

שאלה (4)

שאלה - תשובה (5) ✓

שאלה - תשובה (6) ✓

שאלה (7) ✓

שאלה - תשובה (8)

# MESSAGE CONFIRMATION

DATE: 05/04/91 TIME: 10:00 AM

MINUTES: 05:00

DATE	TIME	TO/FROM	DESTINATION	STATUS	RESULT
05/04	10:00	05:00	05:00	OK	OK



מדינת ישראל  
משרד הבינוי והשיכון

טל: 277618 (02)  
פקס: 823502 (02)

ת.ד. 18110  
ירושלים 91180

FAX



פ ק ס

אל: וגר בייק האומה

מס': \_\_\_\_\_

מאת: ד"ר חיים פיאלקוף אלוני פסטן

מספר עמודים כולל עמוד זה 4

הודעה

עו האומה כנכר.  
האומה כנכר מן גומ סבאלי פקוענו  
ה FAX פולט עמשה, זקנוה נומה עמל  
הכנר.  
וליה

לה גומ ופקוענו שאליו בקסו זמן.  
זמשכ זמקלי זיליה פסטן : 02-277617  
277627

מדינת ישראל  
משרד הבינוי והשיכון

טל: 277618 (02)  
פקס: 823502 (02)

ת.ד. 18110  
ירושלים 91180

052-558144

פ ק ס

FAX



אל: ציוק גוטנברג

מס': \_\_\_\_\_

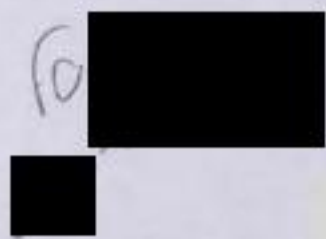
מאת: ד"ר חיים פיאלקוף, יו"ר בסמ"ג

מספר עמודים כולל עמוד זה 13

הודעה

אנו באיחוק ברכיב  
במעט עשייתנו שלפנינו ורצו בטובות  
+ כאלו ברכיב  
הכרזת  
הכרזת

זוילר



התאחדות התקשורת  
התעשייתית  
א"י

שלוש חיים

1. נפגש איתנו בלילה ביוני טובה

2. בלילה החמישי, בקרב צאני, איוטא-זושני, שוליים  
הם נקראו עליה

3. אפי הנחית  
עמו-קם צ' זא איהי הנחית

יום א - איהי עם קצו  
יום ב - איהי הנחית

4. הם בלילה נחית ארבעות-נה טוב, הם זא

אזל אהשן נשגיק הבו

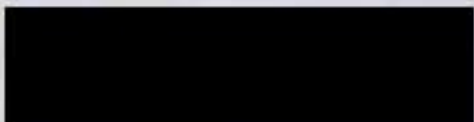
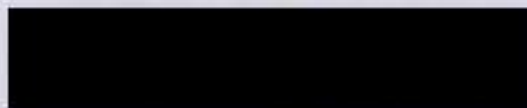
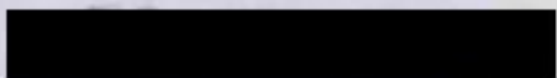
הנחית

איהי

אז - הנחיתם שביחיתם -  
אז הנחיתם איהי הנחיתם  
נחיתם איהי

איהי

FPX



היום הנחית

היום איילת עץ

קיימת בקרב קטנים יותר בין האוכלוסיה הקטנה ולדור

וגדלים בהתמדה לצד המסור. זמורה המספרים בלעג

אולי זאת צומח בקצה המערב ידוע יותר וכסונית

קלף ימי - אר 75% מוצגים הים צומח בקצה פסאודוסי

במקום הים 80% וישו 6 חמנית פלט 70%

אם בקיום ~~הים~~ הטבה המערה צומח הים בני המצוק

הטבה זו בולט מוד זמן קרב קליה ובהתקדמות

הם בשומם במסגרת הילוף שמישה פנך כ-10 שנה סגור

זה נקצים (כפי שחגגה הטבולות אלה) בים

עבו האוכלוסיה הקטנה

6 צפייה על מצביעים - מודל תאורי

המטרה העיקרית של המודל היא להבין את המנגנון (המבנה והתנהגות) של מערכת המצביעים. המודל מתאר את התהליך שבו מצביעים בוחרים את המועמד שלהם. המודל מתאר את המנגנון שבו המצביעים בוחרים את המועמד שלהם. המודל מתאר את המנגנון שבו המצביעים בוחרים את המועמד שלהם.

7 שינויים במצב תאורי - אבסורד צורה של תאורי

המטרה של המודל היא להבין את המנגנון שבו המצביעים בוחרים את המועמד שלהם. המודל מתאר את המנגנון שבו המצביעים בוחרים את המועמד שלהם. המודל מתאר את המנגנון שבו המצביעים בוחרים את המועמד שלהם. המודל מתאר את המנגנון שבו המצביעים בוחרים את המועמד שלהם.

המודל מתאר את המנגנון שבו המצביעים בוחרים את המועמד שלהם. המודל מתאר את המנגנון שבו המצביעים בוחרים את המועמד שלהם. המודל מתאר את המנגנון שבו המצביעים בוחרים את המועמד שלהם.

המודל מתאר את המנגנון שבו המצביעים בוחרים את המועמד שלהם. המודל מתאר את המנגנון שבו המצביעים בוחרים את המועמד שלהם. המודל מתאר את המנגנון שבו המצביעים בוחרים את המועמד שלהם. המודל מתאר את המנגנון שבו המצביעים בוחרים את המועמד שלהם. המודל מתאר את המנגנון שבו המצביעים בוחרים את המועמד שלהם.

אסר ופסג זמנן גיג כממעפ סענ ביון שן-האצות;  
ביוש נעב-אליה <sup>קלין</sup> בהמחצת פכסוג קליה הונד קלנד  
פנד דמנכונג לא אליה קלנד יונגו מומריה ירדג מתעק  
הקיע שהלכונג צדק וימור ממצות קלות בסני כסועים  
שנסב חמבון כניג משגה הבורה.

(4) כמבאיר וקלא צורה

<sup>אציה</sup>  
<sup>אציה</sup>  
הינש נעב משגה כורה לא ורודג השיקור הכורה דנעק  
וקליה <sup>אשחלטה</sup> נשיקור הכורה היצואי ויקועיג  
כמה צדק וימור משיקורג לא ככורה הקיע  
ונגדו וקליה ומשיקורג השיקור דנעק (הקועיג)  
הנשיקורג וקליה <sup>אשחלטה</sup> השיקור הכורה כממכרם  
הקיע כניג הינש מלאה שהיכודג ושמן

(5) סמט הקיע פאציה רפ ייזם וינז-הונד קליה

הקיע לא כקליה כמבאיר-הינש ומבא קצת משקפ  
הינש וקליה ייזם רפ (1968).  
הינש וקליה ייזם רפ, הינש וקליה ייזם רפ  
הקיע וקליה ייזם רפ, הינש וקליה ייזם רפ  
הקיע וקליה ייזם רפ, הינש וקליה ייזם רפ  
הקיע וקליה ייזם רפ, הינש וקליה ייזם רפ  
הקיע וקליה ייזם רפ, הינש וקליה ייזם רפ  
הקיע וקליה ייזם רפ, הינש וקליה ייזם רפ

9  
0

1

מחקר אקונומי

מחקר אקונומי (על כספי אקונומי וכו').  
מחקר אקונומי (על כספי אקונומי וכו').  
מחקר אקונומי (על כספי אקונומי וכו').

שנת 1982 מחקר אקונומי וכו'.

מחקר אקונומי (על כספי אקונומי וכו').  
מחקר אקונומי (על כספי אקונומי וכו').  
מחקר אקונומי (על כספי אקונומי וכו').

2

מחקר אקונומי

מחקר אקונומי (על כספי אקונומי וכו').

מחקר אקונומי (על כספי אקונומי וכו').  
מחקר אקונומי (על כספי אקונומי וכו').  
מחקר אקונומי (על כספי אקונומי וכו').

מחקר אקונומי

מחקר אקונומי (על כספי אקונומי וכו').  
מחקר אקונומי (על כספי אקונומי וכו').  
מחקר אקונומי (על כספי אקונומי וכו').

3

מחקר אקונומי

מחקר אקונומי (על כספי אקונומי וכו').  
מחקר אקונומי (על כספי אקונומי וכו').  
מחקר אקונומי (על כספי אקונומי וכו').

מדינת ישראל  
משרד הבינוי והשיכון

טל: 277618 (02)  
פקס: 823502 (02)

ת.ד. 18110  
ירושלים 91180

052-556590

פ ק ס

אל: בויק באומה

מס': \_\_\_\_\_  
מאת: ד"ר חיים פיאלקוף זיונה פסמן

מספר עמודים כולל עמוד זה \_\_\_\_\_

הודעה

נציג פסיכיאטר פתח פסקנו קובנו

. 211



Population estimates and sources of its growth  
Thousands, unless otherwise states.

Year	Judea and Samaria		Gaza Area		Total Pop. Judea & Samaria + Gaza area	average percent annual growth
	Population at beginning of period	Percent annual growth	Pop. at beginning of period	Percent annual growth		
1970	597.9	1.7	363.9	1.7	961.8	
1975	669.7	0.8	414.0	2.8	1083.7	2.4
1980	718.6	0.8	444.7	2.7	1163.3	1.4
1985	793.4	2.8	509.9	3.4	1303.3	2.3
1986	815.5	2.7	527.0	3.4	1342.5	3.0
1987	837.7	3.6	545.0	3.8	1382.7	2.9
1988	868.1	3.1	565.6	4.0	1433.7	3.6
1989	895.4 (*)	—	588.5	—	1483.5	3.4

1. The population for 1989 was estimated according to provisional reports of the number of birth and of the migration balance.

Statistical Abstracts of Israel 1990  
41: 27(1)  
מסמך מס' 115/90

מסמך מס' 708-11

$$P_n = P_0 (1 + \%a)^n$$

(2)

# Households by size of Dwelling

Percents

Year	Judea and Samaria				Gaza Area			
	Persons in Household							
	1-2	3-4	5-6	7+	1-2	3-4	5-6	7+
↑								
1975	15.7	18.6	20.8	45.3	12.6	19.0	19.5	49.0
1980	11.9	14.8	21.2	52.1	11.4	17.5	21.5	49.6
1985 <sup>(1)</sup>	13.7	17.2	22.2	46.9	13.3	20.3	21.7	44.7
1986	12.8	17.4	22.5	47.3	11.6	19.7	22.2	46.5
1987 <sup>(2)</sup>	12.6	17.2	22.4	47.8	11.4	19.7	22.1	46.8
1988 <sup>(3)</sup>	13.0	18.6	22.7	45.7	13.3	19.6	22.7	45.4
1989 <sup>(3)</sup>	13.9	19.2	23.1	43.8	15.2	19.0	22.2	43.6

1. One should be cautious on comparing data with previous years

2. Till 1986 Data refer to person aged 14 and over

3. Incl. "addition for coverage"

4. 1974 נתון מ-1975

27.14.1990  
720

3 Average no of persons and Median housing density

Year	Judea and Samaria		Gaza Area	
	Average no. of persons per household (incl. singles)	Median housing density	Average no. of persons per household (incl. singles)	Median housing density
1975 <sup>(1)</sup>	6.10	3	6.40	3
1980	6.85	2.9	6.75	2.8
1985	6.45	2.5	6.28	2.7
1986	6.50	2.5	6.45	2.6
1987 <sup>(2)</sup>	6.51	2.4	6.50	2.6
1988 <sup>(3)</sup>	6.41	2.4	6.42	2.6
1989 <sup>(3)</sup>	6.23	2.3	6.19	2.4

Households by size of Dwelling.

Popul. estim.

⑤ Area of Building, by initiating sector and purpose  
 Building completed<sup>(1)</sup>  
 Thousand m<sup>2</sup>

Year	Judea and Samaria			Gaza Area			Judea & Samaria + Gaza Area		
	Total	Private building	Public building	Total	Private building	Public building	Total	Private building	Public building
1968	79.0	31.8	47.2	3.6	3.3	0.3	82.6	35.1	47.5
1978	655.3	649.4	5.9	257.4	247.4	10.0	912.7	896.8	15.9
1980	749.7	746.1	3.6	260.6	259.5	1.1	1,010.3	1005.6	4.7
1985	778.7	776.8	1.9	232.3	225.2	7.1	1011.0	1002.0	9.0
1986	863.2	851.2	12.0	288.4	280.2	8.2	1,151.6	1,131.4	20.2
1987	944.9	929.6	13.3	252.6	250.6	2.0	1,197.5	1,180.2	15.3

(1) Excluding building in the Jewish localities

6

Dwellings, by rooms (1)  
 Building completed (1)

Year	Judea & Samaria Rooms					Gaza Area					Total Judea & Samaria + Gaza Area					
	1	2	3	4	5+	1	2	3	4	5+	1	2	3	4	5+	total
1985	59	592	1445	1554	1018	24	103	220	385	495	83	695	1665	1939	1513	5895
1986	66	771	1575	2074	743	22	90	257	430	611	88	861	1826	2504	1354	6633
1987	103	1107	1799	2085	651	28	88	195	339	597	131	1195	1994	2424	1248	6992

(1) Excluding building in the Jewish localities

246 <sup>27:37</sup>

Statistical Abstract of Israel 1990 41 27 (37)

7

- Household facilities and ownership of Dwelling,
- by selected types of Localities
- Percent of all households
- Judea and Samaria

	<u>Total</u>			<u>Towns</u>			<u>Villages</u>		
	1974	1981	1985	1974	1981	1985	1974	1981	1985
Kitchen	64.1	74.5	80.9	84.0	89.0	93.4	54.3	66.8	75.8
Cooking facilities Electricity a/p gas	—	74.6	86.9	—	87.4	95.6	—	69.0	83.9
Water source:									
Running water in dwelling	23.5	44.9	61.6	60.9	79.0	91.0	9.8	29.3	49.5
Tap in courtyard	17.0	20.4	13.6	17.6	13.4	7.3	13.3	20.4	15.3
Facilities									
Tab or Shower <sup>(1)</sup>	17.0	28.6	34.9	44.0	49.2	58.7	7.8	20.3	27.6
Toilet	78.8	85.3	90.1	98.8	97.6	99.8	69.0	78.4	85.5
Electricity:									
Around the clock	45.8	50.6	63.1	91.5	95.8	98.2	27.6	26.9	46.4
Ownership of dwelling									
Owned <sup>(2)</sup>				48.5	58.2	67.8	85.9	91.5	91.0

(1) of household with running water in dwelling

(2) Because of difficulties in definition of ownership in refugee camps, no data are presented on refugee camp population and consequently for total in the area.

Statistical Abstract  
of Israel 1990 41 27, 16  
722 -if

Household facilities and ownership of Dwelling  
by selected types of Localities  
Percent of all households

Gaza area

Total

Towns

Refugee Camps

1974

1981

1985

1974

1981

1985

1974

1981

1985

	1974	1981	1985	1974	1981	1985	1974	1981	1985
Kitchen	82.5	96.4	94.3	85.6	97.4	95.8	82.5	97.1	94.3
Cooking facilities	-	72.0	87.2	-	72.8	90.8	-	70.2	83.7
Electricity also Gas									
Water source:									
Running water in dwelling	13.9	51.4	75.1	25.7	63.1	83.2	3.4	39.7	68.5
Tap in courtyard	61.5	44.0	22.1	62.3	33.7	15.0	57.8	56.9	29.4
Electricity									
Around the clock	34.5	88.5	92.8	56.8	89.2	93.7	14.1	83.9	94.4
Ownership of dwelling									
Owned(2)				48.5	58.2	67.8	85.9	91.5	91.0

מספר אחוזים  
הנתונים הם משנת 1985

כללי

עקב האירועים ביהודה, שומרון וחבל עזה, היו קשיים מאז תחילת 1988 באיסוף הנתונים הסטטיסטיים. לפיכך, איכות הנתונים שהתקבלו בסדרות שלא היה אפשר לקבל נתונים ברמת איכות מספקת, מובאים נתונים עד סוף 1987 כלבד. ההגדרות, הסיווגים ושיטות החישוב תואמות בדרך כלל את אלה הנהוגים בסדרות המתאימות המובאות בשנתון זה, אלא אם כן צוין אחרת.

אוכלוסייה

אומדן האוכלוסייה נערך על בסיס אוכלוסייה נוכחת (דה פקטו) דהיינו כל התושבים שנמצאו בפועל באזור בתקופה הנסקרת. האוכלוסייה אינה כוללת את תושבי ישראל שפקודם מגוריהם הוא יהודה, שומרון וחבל עזה.

הבסיס לאומדני האוכלוסייה הוא מפקד האוכלוסין שנערך ביהודה ושומרון וחבל עזה בספטמבר 1987. אומדן האוכלוסייה מעודכן מדי שנה על ידי תוספת לידות, הפחתת אומדן פטירות והפרש מאזן תנועת תושבים בגבולות. הלוואות על חבל עזה כוללים את תושבי צפון סיני, למעט בדים ממפקד 1987 עד מרס 1979. החל באפריל 1979 אין הלוואות כוללים את תושבי העיר אל עריש והחל ב-1982 את שאר תושבי צפון סיני.

החל מ-1982 הוערכו מחדש, על-פי אינדיקטורים חלקיים, אומדני הפטירה והרכב הגילים של מאזן תנועת התושבים בגבולות וראה להלן, ואומדני האוכלוסייה חוקנו בהתאם. בדבר השיטה והתוצאות של תיקונים אלה, ראה סטטיסטיקה של יהודה, שומרון וחבל עזה מס' 1, 1983 ומס' 1, 1987.

לידות, מספר הלידות מבוסס על הודעות לדה שהוצאו עד לשנת 1981 על לשכות הבריאות הנפתיות, והחל ב-1982 על לשכות מרשם התושבים. בהסתמך על דיווחי בתי החולים, המיילדות והמשפחות עצמן, ייתכן חסר מסוים ברישום הלידות. בעיקר במקרים שהילוד נולד בבית נפטר בימים הראשונים לחייו, כמון כן; יתכן איחור ברישום חלק מהלידות לעומת שנת האירוע. מ-1982 דיווח הלידות בבתי החולים כולל גם את אלה שאירעו במרכזים רפואיים או במרפאות פטירות. עקב הרישום החלקי של הפטירות - בעיקר תמותת התינוקות - מרכיב הפטירות באומדני האוכלוסייה לפי גיל ומין מבוסס על הערכות

באמצעות מודלים דמוגרפיים שבנו עמ"י ניסיון של אוכלוסיית מתאימות אחרות. מודלים אלה נבחרו בהתאם לאופיה ולרמת התפתחותה של האוכלוסייה ובהסתמך על בדיקות חלקיות בשטח. מקרים נדיקות והשוואות שונות שנערכו במעדים שונים הביאו להערכה מחדש של אומדני רמת התמותה ובעיקר תמותת התינוקות בשנות השבעים. בעקבות זאת הוקטנו רמות התמותה לעומת אלה שאכללו בעבר באומדני האוכלוסייה.

מאזן תנועת התושבים, מרכיב ההגירה באומדן האוכלוסייה באזורי יהודה, שומרון וחבל עזה מוגדר כהפרש בין מספר התושבים היוצאים לבין מספר התושבים הנכנסים (כולל איחוד משפחות). מספרים אלה מתקבלים באופן שוטף מתחנות ביקורת הנכנסת וממשרד הביטחון.

הרכב הגילים של מאזן תנועת התושבים נקבע על-פי הרכב היוצאים לחו"ל שלא חזרו תוך שנה נאיים 1988 עד 1984, בשנים 1988-1975, האמת התבסס על הרכב שהתקבל מתוך הפרטים שורשם בתחנות ביקורת הגבולות העיקריות ב-1988. בשנים 1976-1984 האומדן התבסס על הרישום ב-1976, וב-1981-1984 - על ממוצע הרישום לשנים 1981-1982. הרכב הגילים של מאזן ההגירה ל-1985 עד 1988 נקבע על פי קובץ התנועה בגבולות שבדי משרד הביטחון.

תחזית אוכלוסייה

תחזית האוכלוסייה המבוססת על אכלוסים בסיס משנת 1982, התחזית השנתית והתוצאות הפיסי בשנתון 39-1988, עמ"י 707.

חשבונות לאומיים

עקב האירועים בשנת 1988, התקבלו נתונים נזלמיים לחלק מהסדרות ולא נאספו נתונים על הסדר עם ישראל, אי לכך, לא ניתן היה, כבשלים מומחית לחשב את התוצר בדרך הרגילה - על ידי סיכום הצריכה הפרטית והציבורית, ההשקעות והיצוא והתוצר ל-1988 נאמד בעזרת סטטיסטיקה עונתית - נתונים על תוצרי ענף התקלאות והשירותים הבינוניים והקצולתיים, תפוקת ענף הבינוניים, מיוון התוספת בענף התעשייה ונתונים על תשומת עבודה בענף העופים. בשל האיות הנמוכה של הנתונים, מוצג בנתונים תחום השינויים רק לחלק מסעיפי החשבונות האומדנים מבוססים בחלקם על נתונים סטטיסטיים לא שלמות ועל הערכות - בעיקר בענפי צריכת מוצרים תעשייתיים וצריכת שירותים

- ובסעיפים על סחר החוץ עם ישראל, בהתחשב בקשיי האומדן יש לחסר רמת דיוק גבוהה יותר למוצרים הדורשניים המוצגים בלוואות מאשר מוצרים אחרים. אינם כוללים את הפעילות ביישובים יהודיים שהוקמו באזורים אלה; התוצר של יישובים אלה כולל בתוצר המקומי של ישראל. ערך התוצר המקומי התקבל בשטח ההפצה הלאומית, דהיינו, על ידי סיכום ההפצה לצריכה הלאומית, בתוספת ערך הסחורות והשירותים המופנים ליצוא, בניכוי יבוא הסחורות והשירותים. ההכנסה הלאומית הגולמית הפטויה כוללת את התוצר המקומי של ענפי המשק בתוספת הכנסות נטו מעבודה מחוץ לאזור והעברות נטו מחו"ל.

הוצאה לצריכה פרטית

ערך הצריכה של מוצרים חקלאיים מייצור מקומי חושב על ידי הנפלת כמויות המוצרים שנצרכו בנחירים השנתיים הממוצעים. הכמויות נאמדו על פי נתונים על התפוקה התקלאית ושיטת המדידה שהוצגה בקטע 'חקלאות' להלן. המחירים התבססו על נתונים הנאספים במסגרת מודד המחירים לצרכן. ערך היבוא נטו של מוצרים חקלאיים נאמד על בסיס סטטיסטיקה של סחר החוץ בתוספת מחחי מסחר. צריכת מוצרים תעשייתיים מייצור מקומי נאמדה על בסיס הפדיון הממוצע למועסק במפעלים התעשייתיים שנתקבל במסגרת מודד התעשייה ומספר המועסקים בתעשייה לפי סקרי כוח אדם. מאזן צריכת מוצרים תעשייתיים מייבוא התבסס על נתוני סחר החוץ, בתוספת מחחי מסחר.

ערך שירותי המוסדות הפרטיים ללא כוונת רווח נאמד במסגרת החיטך על פי מספר התלמידים והוצאה הממוצעת לתלמיד במוסדות הממשלתיים מאבות הסעד והתעסוקה לפליליים. במוסדות מבריאיות, נאמד הערך על פי מספר מיטות או ימי אשפוז והוצאה הממוצעת המתאימה במוסדות הממשלתיים.

אומדנים במחירים קבועים. התקבלו בדרך כלל לפי הערכים במודד המחירים לצרכן לפי מרכיבים עיקריים.

הוצאה לצריכה ציבורית

מאזן ההוצאה לצריכה של המינהל האזרחי והשירותים המקומיים התבסס על ריכוז הסעיפים המסומנים שנתקבלו מניתוח דוחות הביצוע או התקציבים. צריכה הציבורית נאמדה השינויים הכמותיים שברמת ההתאם לשינויים במספר העובדים. ההוצאות הציבוריות שוטפות של סחורות ושירותים סכו על ידי מחירים המתאימים לסעיפי הקנייה העיקריים.

לקיאו מפורט של מקורות הציטוט - ראה פרסום מיוחד מס' 818 (ראה רשימה להלן).

השקעה גולמית

האומדן כולל השקעות ממשלת ישראל והקרן הקיימת לישראל בכבישים ובעבודות תשתית אחרות אלתבסס על המקורות הבאים:

- 1. דוחות או תקציבי פיתוח של המינהל האזרחי והרשויות המקומיות;
2. נתונים על עבודות תשתית על ידי ממשלת ישראל (משרד השיכון, מע"צ, משרד הביטחון) והקרן הקיימת לישראל;
3. נתונים על התחלות וגמר בנייה וראה בקטע 'בנייה להלן';
4. נתונים על יבוא מכונות יצור;
5. השינוי במלאי שטח זיה מתבסס על נתוני ייצור, יצוא וצריכה על האוכלוסייה.

אומדן ההשקעה הגולמית במחירים קבועים חושב על בסיס השינויים בשכר העבודה הממוצע בענף הבנייה, מהירי התשומות בבנייה ומחירי הציוד שיוצא מישראל ומארצות אחרות.

יבוא ויצוא

יבוא ויצוא סחורות ושירותים כולל את ערכם של הסחורות והשירותים שנקנו או נמכרו לחו"ל (ישראל, ארצות ערב וארצות אחרות). הגדרות ותאור שיטות החישוב נילנים בקטעים על 'מאזן התשלומים' ועל 'סחר חוץ' להלן.

בגלל קשיי מדידה, האומדנים על הסחר בין ישראל ובין יהודה ושומרון וחבל עזה מבוססים על נתונים חלקיים ועל הערכות. כתוצאה מכך, מוגבלת גם המדויקות של אותם האומדנים. בסעיפי החשבונות הלאומיים המתבססים על מקור זה.

מאגר נתונים על גבי סרטים מנגטיים, ובו סדרות שנחית של נתוני החשבונות הלאומיים ליהודה, שומרון וחבל עזה החל בשנת 1988, אפשר לקבל על ידי פנייה ללשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה.

מאזן התשלומים

לצורך עריכת אומדנים אלה, נחשבו תושבי יהודה ושומרון וחבל עזה, כולל המינהל האזרחי, כחידה טריטוריאלית אחת. הוצאות הפעילות הביטחונית של כוחות צה"ל ומשמר הגבול לא נכללו באומדנים אלה (ראה הגדרות והסברים בפרק 7 - 'מאזן התשלומים').

סחורות: ראה הקטע על סחר חוץ להלן. שירותים: כוללים אומדנים והערכות ההכנסות וההוצאות על שירותים של התושבים. העברות חד-צדדיות כוללות השתתפות ממשלת ישראל בתקציבי המינהל האזרחי, העברות ססוית כסחורות ובמזמון. אומדנים והערכות של העברות ממשלת ירדן וגרמים פרטיים לתושבי יהודה ושומרון וחבל עזה.



תנועת חון מתקבלת כסעיף איחון, והיא כוללת, כנ"ש שאר, אומדים על השינויים בסך השקלים. היגדים ומטבע חוץ אחר שכדי תושבי יהודה ושומרון וחבל עזה.

הנתונים מוצגים בלוח בדולרים של ארבע שוטפים, תרגום העסקאות עם ישראל משקלים לדולרים נעשה על פי ממוצעים רבעוניים של שער החליפין, ובטעקאות עם ארצות ערב לפי ממוצעים שנתיים.

**סחר חוץ**

הנתונים על היקף הסחר בין ישראל לבין יהודה ושומרון וחבל עזה הם הערכה גולמית המבוססת על פקידה מדגמית של העברת הסחורות במעברים הרשמיים. נתונים אלה אינם כוללים קניות של סחורות ושירותים על ידי פרטים. הנתונים על הסחר בין יהודה ושומרון וחבל עזה לבין ירדן וארצות שמעבר לים מבוססים על רישומי החכם.

התרגום לדולרים של ארבע של נתוני הסחר עם ישראל ועם ירדן נעשה לפי שער חליפין ממוצע רבעוני ובטעקאות עם ארצות שמעבר לים - לפי שער החליפין במועד העסקה.

**מחירים**

מדד המחירים לצרכן מודד את אחוז השינוי החל במשך הזמן בהוצאה הרוששה לצריכת סל קבוע של מצרכים ושירותים המייצג את הצריכות (ובנקודת זמן מסוימת) של האוכלוסייה העירונית ביהודה ושומרון ובחבל עזה. סל המוד כולל למצרכים ושירותים באיכות ובכמות בלתי משתנה או אקויוולנטיות, כך שהשינויים במדד משקפים שינוי מחירים בלבד.

סל המוד כולל את כל מרכיבי הצריכה של ביהודה ושומרון ובחבל עזה פרט לצריכת דיו, שלא נמצאה דרך סבירה למוזית מחירה.

משקלי המצרכים והשירותים אשר בסל שיקפו עד דצמבר 1976 את הרגלי הצריכה של התושבים לפני מלחמת 1973, שנאמדו על סמך מקורות מקומיים בעונת 1976 עובדן סל המצרכים על פי סקר הוצאות המשפחה שנערך באזורים אלה בתקופה שבין ספטמבר 1973 לאוגוסט 1974. המדד המשוקל מוצג על בסיס ינואר 1976=100.0.

את השינויים ברמת המחירים של כל סעיפי הצריכה אומדים לפי השינויים במחירים לצרכן של כ-450 מצרכים ושירותים. מחיריהם של כל המצרכים והשירותים הללו נרשמים כל חודש על ידי פוקדים מקומיים במדגם של כ-800 חנויות ועסקים בריכוזים העירוניים, בערים חבדון, בית לחם, רמאללה ושכם ביהודה ושומרון וכ-800 עסקים בחבל עזה. המחיר הנאסף הוא המבוקש מן הצרכן המקומי לראשוה.

לפי המיקוח על פי המחירים שנרשמו לכל מצרך בעסקים השונים מחושב מדד השינוי כמחיר בתקופה הנתונה ביחס לתקופת הבסיס. המדד הכללי מתקבל כממוצע משוקלל של מדדי המחירים של כל המצרכים שמחיריהם נמדדים במדד.

**קישור המדד.** עם ערכון המדד בינואר 1976 שנתה תקופת הבסיס שביחס אליה מצג המדד, וכך זה גורם קושי מסוים בקביעת שיעור השינוי במדד בין התקופות השונות, אולם למטרות מעשיות ניתן לקשר את מספרי המדד המחושבים על פי הבסיס החדש ינואר 1976=100.0 לבסיס הקודם: ממוצע יולי 1968 - יוני 1969=100.0, על ידי הכפלת מספרים אלה במקרים קשר שהיו היחס שבין המדד הקודם לבין מדד זה בעונת 1976. מקדמי הקשר של המדדים הכלליים הם 4.095 ליהודה ושומרון ו-4.892 לחבל עזה.

**צריכת מזונות**

הערכים האנרגטיים (קלוריות) והתזונתיים וחלבן ושומן) חושבו בנפרד לשני האזורים: יהודה ושומרון וחבל עזה וצפון סיני. כמות המזונות למיניהם, למט ליום, שלפיהן חושבו הערכים, נתקבלה על ידי חקיקת הכמות השנתית של מזון שנצרך על ידי האוכלוסייה כולה באוכלוסייה השנתית הממוצעת הנבחרת וזה פקטור ובי"ס 366 זי.

אומדן הכמות השנתית של מזון שנצרך על ידי כלל האוכלוסייה, נערך על בסיס נתונים שנאספו מהסדרות הסטטיסטיות הכמות של הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה: אומדן הייצור התקלאי בשני האזורים הנל, סקר השווקים של ירקוח ופירות, סטטיסטיקה של סחר חוץ, הסחר עם ירדן ואסדרות סטטיסטיות אחרות. נתונים משלימים למטרות זו נתקבלו ממשידי ממשלה שונים, כגון משרד העבודה והרוחה, החקלאות, התעשייה והמסחר והחירות, כמוכן נאסף מידע ממפעלי מזון, שמצוריהם משוקים ביהודה ושומרון ובחבל עזה. ממוסדות שיווק, מהעיתונות ומאנשים הקרובים לנושא זה.

**תנאי דיור וציוד בית**

הגדרות והסברים על שירותים בדירה ועל ציוד בית הופיעו לאחרונה בנבוא לפדל, יא - רמת ח'ב שנתון 36 1985.

**עבודה ושכר**

הנתונים התקבלו מסקר המשפחות ביהודה ושומרון ובחבל עזה שבו נחקרו נושאים החל מ: **החל ב'1987, השאלה האישית של הסקר מתייחס לבני 15 ומעלה ולא לבני 14 שנה ומעלה כפי שהיה עד 1987.**

מאז מועד שיוצר המדגם ביהודה ושומרון כד' לשנים את אירוביו שהצטבר מאז מפקד 1967, יש להניח בחשבון שינויים אלה בעת השאלות (נתוני

מנתונים אלה במפקד האוכלוסין והדיר שנתון 1987 אורזים ב'1987 (ראה רשימת פרסופים בסוף המבוא).

סקר המשפחות נערך באופן שוטף, מאז אוגוסט 1968, על ידי הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה. הסקר מבוסס על מדגם אשר עקרונותיו והגדרותיו דומים לאל של סקר כוח אדם בישראל וראה מבוא לסקר יב, ע' 101 - ספטמבר 1973, כלל המדגם כ-4,500 משפחות שנחקרו כל רבע שנה. החל באוקטובר - דצמבר 1973, הוגדל המדגם בהדרגה הוא הגיע להיקפו המלא ביולי - ספטמבר 1974 - כ-6,800 משפחות. האוכלוסייה הנחקרת אינה כוללת אנשים השוהים במוסדות און נורים גרים מחוץ לישובים בעת עריכת הסקר.

ניפוח המדגם נעשה בשני שלבים: בשלב הראשון מקבלים גורם ניפוח שהוא היסוד שבו הוגימה בכל צורת יישוב, אותו כופלים בגורם תיקון בעבור נפול של מטי ביז, בשלב השני כופלים את גורם הניפוח המתקבל משלב א' בגורם תיקון לכל קבוצת גיל ומין, גורם התיקון הוא היחס שבין אומדן אוכלוסייה חיצוני לבין אומדן האוכלוסייה המתקבל אחרי הניפוח בשלב א'.

אומדן האוכלוסייה החיצוני מבוסס על אומדן אוכלוסייה של הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה, עד סוף שנת 1975 התקבל אומדן זה על סמך אוכלוסייה לפי קבוצות גיל ומין לסעיף השנה הקודמת ועל סמך תחזית לסעיף השנה השוטפת. החל בשנת 1976 שנתה הטיטה שלפיה מחשבים את אומדני האוכלוסייה, במקום השימוש בתחזית, הם מבוססים על נתונים חודשיים שוטפים. מאומדן האוכלוסייה המתקבל מבנים את אנשי המוסדות, הנוודים והגרים מחוץ לישובים לפי חלקם באוכלוסייה, כפי שהתקבל במפקד 1967.

המדד בסקר אמריליוני 1979, אין כוללים את המגזר אל-ערש, מספר תושבי אל-ערש נאמד בכ-30,000 ומספרם נוכח מכלל תושבי-חבל עזה וצפון סיני, לפי קבוצות גיל ומין התפלגותם לפי מין וגיל נבנתה על פי ההתפלגות של כל אוכלוסיית חבל עזה וצפון סיני.

המדד בסקר אמריליוני 1982 אין נתוני חבל עזה כוללים את תושבי אותו חלק של רפיח, שהוחזר לשטח יש להביא בחשבון שינויים אלה כשמששים את נתוני חבל עזה לשנים קודמות.

ב'1983, נתוני הסקר מתבססים על אומדני אוכלוסייה מתקדמים כפי שהופיעו בשנתון מס' 35, 1984.

ב'1985, נתוני הסקר מתבססים על אומדני אוכלוסייה מתקדמים כפי שהופיעו בשנתון מס' 36, 1985, יש להיזהר בשימוש בנתונים אלה ולהשוואותם עם שנים קודמות.

החל ב'1987, השאלה האישית של הסקר מתייחס לבני 15 ומעלה ולא לבני 14 שנה ומעלה כפי שהיה עד 1987.

מאז מועד שיוצר המדגם ביהודה ושומרון כד' לשנים את אירוביו שהצטבר מאז מפקד 1967, יש להניח בחשבון שינויים אלה בעת השאלות (נתוני

1987 עם שנים קודמות, כדי לקבל מושג על גודל השינויים עקב המעבר לבני 15 שנה ומעלה, עובדו מתוך חלק מנתוני 1986 עבוד בני 15 שנה ומעלה, אשר לשינוי עקב 'תוספת הכיסוי', עובד מדגם הסקר של ינואר-מרס 1987 פעמיים, ללא 'תוספת הכיסוי', וכולל 'תוספת הכיסוי'. הסקר מפורט יותר פורסם, ב'ערכון מדגם סקר כוח אדם ביהודה, שומרון וחבל עזה' כסטטיסטיקה של יהודה, שומרון וחבל עזה, מס' 3, 1987, עמ' 269.

כמו בכל סקר מדגמי, נתונים האומדים המתקבלים בסקר כוח אדם לטעויות דימה, בעבור האומדנים המתייחסים לשנת 1975 (ולשנים קודמות) ניתנו לחיוב טעויות דימה מקורבות והאראות שימוש בהם, בנספח ל'סטטיסטיקה של יהודה, שומרון וחבל עזה' מס' 2, 1985. לחיוב טעויות הדימה חקקים גם בעבור האומדנים המתייחסים לשנת 1979 ואילך. סיווג המועסקים והשכירים לפי ענפי הכלכלה הוא לפי השינוי האחד החדש (1970).

החל ב'1972 הבכנס לשימוש הסיווג האחד החדש של משלהי י'.

עד 1980, קבוצה של מועסקים חלקית. העובדים בין 15 ל-34 שעות בשבוע נשמנו בין 3,000 ל-6,000 איש ביהודה ושומרון ובחבל עזה יחד, נכללה בין אלה שאינם בכוח העבודה, הנתונים חוקנו עובדו מחדש החל ב'1980: נתוני שנה זאת מופיעים באי אלה לחיוב פעמיים, ובלוחות אחרים הנתונים שבעוד מחדש מופיעים החל ב'1981.

הנתונים על ימי עבודה ועל שכר מתייחסים לחודש הקלנדר האחרון, בשיטות הפקידה הנהוגות, מניחים שהשכר התורשי הוא השכר נמי.

השכר היומי הממוצע לשכיר במחירים שוטפים מחושב על חלוקת סך הכל שכר יומי ששולם לשכירים בסך הכל ימי העבודה שעבדו כל השכירים, מדד השכר היומי הממוצע לשכיר במחירים קבועים מחושב כאופן הבא: השינוי בשכר היומי במחירים שוטפים ברבע מסוים לעומת תקופת הבסיס (ינואר-מרס 1981 = 100.0) מחולק בשינוי במדד המחירים לצרכן בין אותו רבע לבין תקופת הבסיס, מוכפל ב'100, הממוצע השנתי הוא ממוצע אריתמטי של רבעי השנה החשובים נעשים בנפרד ליהודה ושומרון ובנפרד לחבל עזה. משתמשים במדד המחירים לצרכן המתייחס לאזורים אלה.

**קשיים בפקידה מאז 1988**

עקב האירועים ביהודה, שומרון וחבל עזה מאז החלה וצמבר 1987, נתקלו מפקדי הסקר בבעיות משך סוגים:

(א) קשיים להגיע לכל משרתי בית במדגם כמועד שבו היה עליהם להיפיק.

(ב) החשבויות שנחקלו לשאלות על התעסקות, ותקבלו ברמת איכות נמוכה מהרמה שהתקבלה בסקר זה בתקופות קודמות.

במצב רגיל, מספר המועסקים (או השכירים) משמש קירוב טוב לחשימת עבודה, לפי משתנים שונים, לפי ההגדרות הרגולות בסקר, חוגר

avid road

4.4

38.28

e 4 to Table 4.3.   
trasse visitors.   
15,100 tourists   
Arab countries.

948-1989

117.0

100.0

100

ibuzim, Total

: non-profit   
itions

6

17

nos 4-6

כימועסקי גם מי שעבד אפילו שעה אחת בשבוע, או לא עבד כלל בשבוע הסיקר אבל יש לו מקום עבודה. שממו ועד זמנית. מאז 1988, מספר ניכר של מועסקים נעדרו זמנית ממקום עבודתם, או עברו מחמת שעות עבודה בשבוע מסיבות אלו, מוצע ומומלץ להשתמש במספר שעות עבודה בשבוע לאומן השינויים בתשומות עבודה, ולא במספר מועסקים או במספר שכירים.

מספר ימי עבודה בחודש אמור לייצג את ימי העבודה למעשה שעבדו המועסקים או השכירים. עם זאת, בשנת 1988, השכירים בענפי הכלכלה השירותיים הציבוים והקהילתיים שעבדו באזור המגורים שלהם, התייחסו כנראה לימי עבודה בתשלום, ולא לימי עבודה למעשה. תוספת זו קרתה גם בענפי כלכלה אחרים, אולי אף בקרב המועסקים בישראל, אם כי במידה פחותה.

מדד השכר האישי לשכיר בשנת 1988, נוכח בשינוי נמדד המחירים לצרכן ביהודה ושומרון ובחבל עזה, כפי שנמדד ביוני 1987 וצמצר 1988, כדי לקבלו במחירים קבועים. בשנת 1989 נוכח מדד השכר האישי לשכיר בשינוי במדד המחירים לצרכן ביהודה ושומרון ובחבל עזה, כפי שנמדד בכל רבע שנה.

**חקלאות**

**חשבונות ענף החקלאות**

אומדן הייצור הפיסי מבוסס בעיקרו על המקורות הבאים:

- סקר שטחי שיערן בשווקים העיקריים ביהודה, שומרון ובחבל עזה.
- סקרי משקים ובתי בו העורכים ביהודה ושומרון.
- נתוני השירות הנטרנרי לגבי מול העדר, שחיטה בעלי חיים ונורמות ייצור ליחידה.
- סטטיסטיקה של שלל דגים בחבל עזה.
- סדרות סטטיסטיות של יבוא ויצוא.
- אומדן שטח יובל לדגים של מורניים ומונחים מקומיים.

מחירי התוצרת החקלאית ליצור חשבו על סמך מקרים שנאספו מסקר שווקים ומחירים שנאספו על ישרד החקלאות. במוצרים שלגביהם לא היה איסוף מחירים מתאים (חטה, ירקות אדום) נערך אומדן המחיר בהתייחסות עם מודניים ואנשי מקצוע.

**התשומות הקנויות נאמדו על סמך הנתונים שנחלקלו כהקדית המשקים בדבר השימוש בתשומות נבחרות, ועל סמך נתוני יבוא ומכירות של פירות ישראליות.**

יתר פירות של ייצור, שטחים וכו' מתפרסמים מיד שנה בירבעון לסטטיסטיקה חקלאית.

**ייצור ומסר של פירות וירקות**

הנתונים על ירקות ופירות לפי מקור יועד מתקבלים מסקר שטחי בשווקים העיקריים ביהודה,

שומרון ובחבל עזה וכולל גשרי הירדן. הנתונים החודשיים מתפרסמים על הלשכה ברבע לסטטיסטיקה חקלאית.

**תעשייה**

הגדרות ראה בפרק 14 - תעשייה. מדגמי התעשייה החדשים. החל באפריל 1984, הונהגו מדגמים חדשים של מפעלי התעשייה ביהודה, שומרון וחבל עזה, שהוצאו מתוך מסגרות המפעלים שעודכנו לצורך זה.

השכר והמדין מחושבים בערכים חולריים, כדי לאפשר השוואה בין תקופות על בסיס של מטב "יצ" עם זאת יש חכור, כי גם השינויים בערכי החולריים אינם מייצגים בהכרח שינויים כמותיים. על מנת לאפשר השוואה הנתונים לתקופת קרובות לאפריל 1984 כדי לאפשר הצבת נתוני שנת 1984 לשנת 1984, שורשרו נתוני רבע נואר-מרץ 1984 של המדגם הישן על ידי הכפלתם בגורם ההתאמה שבין נתוני הרבע אפריל-יוני 1984 ונתוני בסיס המדגם החדש לבין נתוני אותו רבע במדגם ישן וזאת לגבי כל ענף תעשייתי בנפרד הממוצע השנתי של שנת 1984 כולל. לפיכך, את רבע נואר-מרץ 1984 המשורשר.

צ"מ"י ההתאמה לכל התעשייה ביהודה, שומרון ובחבל עזה עבור הרבע אפריל-יוני 1984 הם כלהלן:

מועסקים	יהודה ושומרון	חבל עזה
שכירים	1.057	1.164
שכר יומי ב"ש	0.972	1.113
מדין ב"ש	1.063	1.038
		1.078

יש לזכור, כי גורמי ההתאמה אלו חושבו, כאמור, רק לגבי רבע אפריל-יוני 1984 והשימוש בהם לתקופות אחרות עשוי לגרום לטעות. הנוכח מהשני ברמת העדכן של מסגרת המדגם הישן לעומת המדגם החדש, על כן, יש להזהר בהשוואת הנתונים לגבי התקופות הרחוקות מבסיס המדגם החדש אפריל-יוני 1984.

הסכרים מפורטים יותר - ראה בסטטיסטיקה ליהודה, שומרון ובחבל עזה, מס' 2, 1986.

**בנייה**

הגדרות ראה בפרק 16 - בנייה. הנתונים על הבנייה האזרחית ביהודה, שומרון ובחבל עזה הם אמון ומתייחסים רק להתחלות בנייה וזאת בנייה חדשה, וכולל תוספות למבנים קיימים ואת שיפוצים ותיקונים בבניינים הקיימים.

האומדן מבוסס על הנתונים המתקבלים מהמסדונים הבאים: 22 רשויות מקומיות בארץ ישראל; משרד המינהל האזרחי; סכרית; ו-11 מהמוכרתים ב"ס יישובים קטנים ביהודה ושומרון. הם מדגם מייצג של מאות יישובים קטנים ורובם כפרים.

אין האומדן כולל את הבנייה ביישובים הוותיקים.

**בתי מלון**

הגדרות ראה בפרק 17 - מסחר ושירותי הארחה. הנתונים מתקבלים מכל בתי הארחה הפתוחים ביהודה ושומרון.

**תחבורה**

**מצבת כלי רכב ונהגים.** הנתונים על מצבת כלי רכב ונהגים מתקבלים מקמטי תחבורה במינהל הארחה. ההגדרות זהות לאלו הנהוגות בישראל. תאונות דרכים. ראה מקורות והגדרות בפרק 18 - תחבורה.

**רשויות מקומיות**

הנתונים על המשק הכספי עובדו מתוך דיעים ושבאות שמילאו העיריות ואספו באמצעות קמ"ט מים ונתונים מפורטים, הגדרות והסכרים ראה בסטטיסטיקה של יהודה, שומרון ובחבל עזה, מס' 3, 1986.

**סדר ציבורי**

הנתונים על פעולות בתי המשפט נתקבלו באמצעות מפקדת כוחות צה"ל.

**חינוך**

הנתונים על מערכת החינוך סוכמו על ידי המינהל האזרחי ביהודה, שומרון ובחבל עזה מתוך ה"חות שנתקבלו מהמסדונים עצמם, ומתארים את המצב נראית שנת הלימודים בתשמי"ז לא פעלו בתי מספר ביהודה ושומרון במשך רוב השנה.

**פרסומים נבחרים**

מוסד: ראה הגדרה במבוא לפרק 22. בית ספר יסודי: 6 דרגות הכיתה הראשונות (א' - ו'). בית ספר מכין: 3 דרגות הכיתה שלאחר בית הספר היסודי (ז' - ט'). בית ספר על-יסודי: 3 דרגות הכיתה שלאחר בית הספר המכין (י' - י"ב). הרשות המנהלת, בתי הספר מוינו לפי הרשות המפקחת כללית.

א. **בתי ספר ממשלתיים** שבהם משכורות המורים והוצאות החזקה ממומנות מתקציב המדינה. ב. **בתי ספר של סוכנות הסעד והתעסוקה**, שבהם משכורות המורים והוצאות החזקה ממומנות על ידי סוכנות הסעד והתעסוקה של הארץ.

ג. **בתי ספר אחרים** הם בתי ספר של מוסדות דת ובהם ספר פרטיים אחרים. בהשוואת הנתונים עם אלה משנים קודמות יש להביא בחשבון את השינוי במקורות המידע וכן את השינויים הבאים:

1. החל בתשל"ט לא (כדל) בחבל עזה וצפון סעודי האזורים שהוחזרו למצרים.
2. שינוי בחלוקה לפי נפות ביהודה ושומרון. רוב נפות ירדן סוכמה יחד עם נפות בית לחם.

**בריאות**

חולים שאושפזו: כל החולים שאושפזו בבתי חולים לים אחד לפחות. חולים ששוחררו כולל חולים שנפטרו. ימי אשפוז ואחוז תפוסת המיטות: ראה מבוא לפרק 24. ניתוחים כוללים ניתוחים שאינם מצריכים אשפוז. הנתונים מבוססים על דוחות חודשיים המתקבלים מקוצרי הבריאות ביהודה, שומרון ובחבל עזה.

**מפקד האוכלוסין והדיר 1967**

1. הגדה המערבית של הירדן, רצעת עזה וצפון סיני, רמת הגולן.
2. תנאי דיר, ציול בית, תמיכות ועיבוד משק חקלאי בשטחים המוחזקים.
3. התכונות הרמוגרפיות של האוכלוסיה בשטחים המוחזקים.
4. כוח העבודה - חלק א'.
5. כוח העבודה - חלק ב'.

שאלות

Should read

4.4
28.28
ote 4 to Table 4.3 cruise visitors of 5,100 tourists n Arab countries
1948-1989
9:117.0
100.0
100
Oibbuzim, Total
ic non-profit clubs
5.6
987
umra 4-6

POPULATION ESTIMATES<sup>1</sup>, BY AGE AND NUMBER OF MALES PER 1,000 FEMALES

אומדני אוכלוסייה<sup>1</sup>, לפי גיל ומספר זכרים ל-1,000 נקבות

27.2

Age	1988	1987	1986	1985	1982	1977	1972	1967	גיל
יחודה ושומרון									
TOTAL—thousands	895.4	888.1	837.7	815.5	749.3	695.8	633.7	585.9	סך הכל—אלפים
-percents	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	אחוזים
0-4	19.7	19.7	18.9	18.8	18.2	18.5	17.7	18.7	0-4
5-14	27.7	27.5	27.8	27.9	28.1	28.6	30.8	30.3	5-14
15-19	10.1	10.4	11.0	11.4	12.4	12.9	11.7	8.8	15-19
20-24	10.0	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.7	9.4	6.5	6.3	20-24
25-34	14.6	14.0	13.4	12.5	10.4	8.6	9.0	9.7	25-34
35-44	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.8	7.0	8.2	9.0	35-44
45-54	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.4	6.1	6.6	6.1	5.7	45-54
55-64	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	3.8	4.0	5.2	55-64
65+	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.5	5.9	6.5	65+
Males per 1,000 females	1,012	1,007	1,000	994	990	1,007	995	985	צבים ל-1,000 נקבות
חבל עזה									
TOTAL—thousands	588.5	565.6	545.0	527.0	477.3	450.8	387.1	380.8	סך הכל—אלפים
-percents	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	אחוזים
0-4	21.0	20.4	19.8	19.1	19.7	19.9	17.3	20.5	0-4
5-14	28.5	28.4	28.5	28.6	27.7	28.5	31.2	30.4	5-14
15-19	10.0	10.4	10.8	11.2	12.5	11.7	12.8	9.9	15-19
20-24	9.3	9.5	9.8	10.0	9.5	9.4	6.0	6.6	20-24
25-34	14.1	13.9	13.6	13.3	12.5	10.0	9.0	9.8	25-34
35-44	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.7	6.8	6.6	9.2	35-44
45-54	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.9	6.4	5.6	5.2	45-54
55-64	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.8	55-64
65+	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	4.2	4.6	65+
Males per 1,000 females	1,009	1,006	1,004	1,001	990	977	954	942	צבים ל-1,000 נקבות

1 See note 1 to Table 27.1

27.2 תמונה 1

POPULATION ESTIMATES<sup>1</sup>, BY SEX AND AGE

אומדני אוכלוסייה<sup>1</sup>, לפי מין וגיל

27.3

Age	1988			1988			גיל
	חבל עזה			יחודה ושומרון			
	נקבות	זכרים	סך הכל	נקבות	זכרים	סך הכל	
TOTAL	292.9	295.6	588.5	445.2	450.2	895.4	סך הכל
0-4	60.1	63.2	123.3	85.9	91.0	176.9	0-4
5-14	80.6	87.3	167.9	119.5	128.3	247.8	5-14
15-19	28.3	31.4	59.7	42.7	48.0	90.7	15-19
20-24	26.0	28.4	54.4	42.8	47.0	89.8	20-24
25-34	39.4	43.4	82.8	63.1	68.1	131.2	25-34
35-44	21.2	15.1	36.3	27.0	19.9	46.9	35-44
45-54	16.0	9.7	25.7	24.4	16.5	40.9	45-54
55-64	12.1	9.5	21.6	21.1	15.7	36.8	55-64
65+	9.2	7.6	16.8	18.7	15.7	34.4	65+

1 See note 1 to Table 27.1

27.3 תמונה 1

אוכלוסייה

POPULATION ESTIMATES<sup>1</sup> AND SOURCES OF ITS GROWTH

אומדני אוכלוסייה<sup>1</sup> ומקורות גידולה

27.1

	אוכלוסייה בסוף התקופה	אחוז גידול שנתי	סאן תנועה	רבי טבעי	אוכלוסייה בתחילת התקופה	מספר 1967 א
	Population at end of period	Percent annual growth	Balance of population movement	Natural increase	Population at beginning of period	
יחודה ושומרון						
Census IX 1967	585.9		2-13.0	73.0	595.9	מספר 1967 א
1968	583.1	-0.5	-15.8	13.0	585.2	1968
1969	597.9	2.5	1.3	13.5	583.1	1969
1970	607.8	1.7	-5.0	14.9	597.9	1970
1971	622.6	2.4	-2.5	17.3	607.8	1971
1972	633.5	1.8	-7.3	18.1	622.6	1972
1973	652.4	3.0	0.3	18.7	633.5	1973
1974	669.7	2.7	-2.8	20.1	652.4	1974
1975	675.2	0.8	-15.1	20.6	669.7	1975
1976	683.3	1.2	-14.4	22.5	675.2	1976
1977	695.7	1.8	-10.2	22.7	683.3	1977
1978	708.0	1.8	-9.4	21.6	695.7	1978
1979	718.8	1.5	-12.6	23.3	708.0	1979
1980	724.3	0.8	-17.3	22.0	718.8	1980
1981	731.5	1.0	-15.7	23.2	724.3	1981
1982 <sup>3</sup>	749.3	2.4	-7.9	24.5	731.5	1982
1983	771.8	3.0	-2.7	25.2	749.3	1983
1984	793.4	2.8	-5.0	27.4	771.8	1984
1985	815.5	2.8	-5.0	27.1	793.4	1985
1986	837.7	2.7	-5.1	27.5	815.5	1986
1987	868.1	3.6	0.7	29.7	837.7	1987
1988 <sup>4</sup>	895.4	3.1	-3.5	30.8	868.1	1988
1989 <sup>4</sup>	915.0				895.4	1989
חבל עזה						
Census IX 1967	380.8		2-12.2	3.3	389.7	מספר 1967 א
1968	356.8	-6.3	-32.3	8.3	380.8	1968
1969	363.9	2.0	-2.9	10.0	356.8	1969
1970	370.0	1.7	-3.3	9.4	363.9	1970
1971	378.8	2.4	-2.4	11.2	370.0	1971
1972	387.0	2.2	-4.0	12.2	378.8	1972
1973	401.5	3.7	1.7	12.8	387.0	1973
1974	414.0	3.1	-1.8	14.3	401.5	1974
1975	425.5	2.8	-3.5	15.0	414.0	1975
1976	437.4	2.8	-4.2	16.1	425.5	1976
1977	450.8	3.1	-2.9	16.3	437.4	1977
1978	463.0	2.7	-4.7	16.9	450.8	1978
1979 <sup>5</sup>	444.7	2.5	-4.8	16.5	463.0	1979
1980	456.5	2.7	-5.1	16.9	444.7	1980
1981	468.9	2.7	-5.3	17.7	456.5	1981
1982 <sup>3</sup>	477.3	1.8	-3.1	17.8	468.9	1982
1983	494.5	3.6	-1.0	18.2	477.3	1983
1984	509.9	3.1	-4.8	20.2	494.5	1984
1985	527.0	3.4	-2.9	19.9	509.9	1985
1986	545.0	3.4	-3.6	21.6	527.0	1986
1987	565.6	3.8	-3.3	23.6	545.0	1987
1988 <sup>4</sup>	588.5	4.0	-2.7	25.6	565.6	1988
1989 <sup>4</sup>	612.0				588.5	1989

1 For early data, see introduction. 2 September - December. 3 There is a discrepancy between 1981 and 1982 due to the revision of data, see "Population" in the introduction. 4 The population for 1981 was estimated according to provisional reports of the number of births and of the migration balance. 5 The El-Arish population - about 30,000 - was deducted after its return to Egypt. 6 The population of the Rafah Area - about 7,000 - was deducted after its return to Egypt.

1 מוקדם יותר, ראו את ההקדמה. 2 ספטמבר - דצמבר. 3 יש אי-התאמה בין נתוני 1981 ו-1982 עקב תיקון הנתונים, ראו את ההקדמה. 4 אוכלוסיית 1981 נאמדה לפי דיווחים ראשוניים על מספר ילדים וצמיחה טבעית. 5 אוכלוסיית אל-ארש - כ-30,000 - נחסרה לאחר שחזרה לישראל. 6 אוכלוסיית רפח - כ-7,000 - נחסרה לאחר שחזרה לישראל.

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ECONOMIC BRANCH AND THE DISPOSABLE PRIVATE INCOME<sup>1</sup>**

NIS million, at factor cost

**תוצר מקומי גולמי, לפי ענף כלכלי והכנסה פרטית פנויה<sup>1</sup>**

27.9

מיליוני ש"ח במחירי גורמי ייצור

	חבל עזה Gaza Area			יהודה ושומרון Judea and Samaria		
	1988 <sup>2</sup>	1987	1986	1988 <sup>2</sup>	1987	1986
	At current prices			במחירים שוטפים		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (incl. subsidies)	145	122	103	649	384	575
Industry (mining and manufacturing)	83	95	54	146	153	134
Construction (building and public works)	152	155	111	342	342	257
Public and community services <sup>3</sup>	162	136	107	191	206	155
Transport, trade and other services (incl. ownership of dwellings) and errors & omissions <sup>4</sup>		197	143		940	643
<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT-TOTAL</b>		<b>704</b>	<b>517</b>		<b>2,025</b>	<b>1,774</b>
Factor payments from abroad	463	508	368	662	661	447
Less: factor payments to abroad	14	7	5	19	15	11
<b>GROSS NATIONAL INCOME</b>		<b>1,204</b>	<b>870</b>		<b>2,671</b>	<b>2,210</b>
Transfers from government and local authorities	12	14	8	7	23	7
Less: income tax and transfers to the government	63	58	45	89	96	70
<b>GROSS DISPOSABLE PRIVATE INCOME FROM DOMESTIC SOURCES</b>		<b>1,162</b>	<b>833</b>		<b>2,598</b>	<b>2,147</b>
Transfers to private persons from abroad		78	77		63	60
<b>GROSS DISPOSABLE PRIVATE INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES</b>		<b>1,241</b>	<b>910</b>		<b>2,661</b>	<b>2,207</b>

1. The components do not necessarily add up to the total, due to roundings of figures. 2. Rough estimates, see introduction. 3. Includes electricity and water services of the local authorities. 4. Balancing item between estimates of gross domestic product according to use of resources and estimate according to economic branch.

1. רכיבי התוצר אינם בהכרח מצטרפים לתוצר הכולל עקב עיגול המספרים. 2. הערכות גולמיות, ראו מבוא. 3. כולל שירותי חשמל ומים מקומיים. 4. איזון בין הערכות התוצר לפי השימוש במשאבים והערכות התוצר לפי הענפים הכלכליים.

**GROSS DOMESTIC CAPITAL FORMATION, BY SECTOR AND TYPE OF ASSET**

NIS million, unless otherwise stated

**השקעה גולמית מקומית, לפי סקטור וסוג הנכס**

27.8

מיליוני ש"ח, אלא אם כן צוין אחרת

Private Sector מסחר, בנייה וכלי תחבורה ומכונות, תחבורה ומכונות ומתקנים אחרים	סקטור פרטי		ממשלה Government and local authorities	השקעה גולמית מקומית בנכסים קבועים - סך הכול Gross domestic fixed capital formation - total	סך הכול <sup>1</sup> Grand total <sup>1</sup>
	מכונות וכלי תחבורה ומבנות Machinery, transport and other equipment	בנייה וכלי תחבורה ומבנות Building and construction works			
	יהודה ושומרון				
	At current prices				
	221	40	262	239	1985
	334	67	479	577	1986
	423	110	642	502	1987
	At 1986 prices <sup>2</sup>				
	332	45	375	450	1982
	252	54	370	405	1983
	242	62	381	394	1984
	285	56	397	439	1985
	334	67	479	577	1986
	404	89	524	495	1987
	שינוי כמותי באחוזים - כל שנה לעומת קודמתה Percent quantity change - on previous year				
	-5.1	21.1	-1.3	-10.1	1983
	-3.8	14.0	-2.4	-2.6	1984
	17.5	-9.3	9.7	11.4	1985
	20.8	20.4	20.7	31.3	1986
	3.2	32.4	9.4	-14.2	1987
	(-17.2)	(-44)	(-21.2)	(-7.1)	1988
	Two-year moving averages <sup>3</sup>				
	2.7	28.2	7.4	7.4	1982-1983
	0.3	17.5	-1.9	-6.4	1983-1984
	-6.5	1.7	3.5	4.2	1984-1985
	6.3	4.0	15.1	21.0	1985-1986
	17.4	17.8	4.5	6.2	1986-1987
	10.0	26.3	14.9	6.2	1987-1988
	חבל עזה				
	At current prices				
	87	12	99	99	1985
	134	25	184	184	1986
	162	42	262	262	1987
	At 1986 prices <sup>2</sup>				
	183	18	177	177	1982
	158	22	180	180	1983
	135	21	172	172	1984
	127	18	164	164	1985
	134	25	164	184	1986
	121	33	201	201	1987
	שינוי כמותי באחוזים - כל שנה לעומת קודמתה Percent quantity change - on previous year				
	-2.0	23.2	1.7	1.7	1983
	-9.7	-4.9	-4.5	-4.5	1984
	-5.9	-16.8	-4.2	-4.2	1985
	5.8	41.6	-11.8	11.8	1986
	-3.9	9.5	9.5	9.5	1987
	-10	-28	-13	-13	1988
	Two-year moving averages <sup>3</sup>				
	-7.2	18.4	-3.9	-3.9	1982-1983
	-4.3	9.8	-1.4	-1.4	1983-1984
	-8.3	-9.8	-4.3	-4.3	1984-1985
	-0.2	8.5	3.5	3.5	1985-1986
	-2.2	36.0	10.7	10.7	1986-1987

1. Includes formation of fixed capital and increase in stocks of olive oil in Judea and Samaria. No estimate was made for other stock formations. 2. See note 3 to Table 27.5. 3. See note 4 to Table 27.5. 4. Rough estimates, see introduction.

1. כולל יצירת נכסים קבועים וזינוק במלאי שמן זית ביהודה ושומרון. לא נערכה הערכה לנכסים אחרים. 2. ראו הערה 3 לטבלה 27.5. 3. ראו הערה 4 לטבלה 27.5. 4. הערכות גולמיות, ראו מבוא.

HOUSEHOLDS POSSESSING DURABLE GOODS  
Percent of all households

משקי בית שברשותם מוצרים בני קיימא

27.15

Commodity	Year	חבל עזה Gaza Area			יהודה ושומרון Judea and Samaria			שנת	מוצר
		מהם:		סך הכל Total	מהם:		סך הכל Total		
		מחנות פליטים Refugee camps	ערים Towns		כפרים Villages	ערים Towns			
Gas or electrical range for cooking	1974	7.4	18.6	12.7	22.8	59.5	32.7	1974	מטרי לניסול - גז או חשמל
	1981	70.3	71.6	70.9	70.3	86.3	75.3	1981	
	1983	86.3	88.2	86.8	80.0	78.0	79.5	1983	
	1985	82.2	89.8	86.1	85.3	83.1	84.6	1985	
Electrical refrigerator	1972	(1.9)	11.9	5.7	(3.4)	40.7	13.8	1972	מקרר חשמלי
	1981	66.5	69.3	66.2	33.6	88.1	51.5	1981	
	1983	78.9	82.9	76.8	45.6	91.7	59.8	1983	
	1985	75.1	83.0	77.8	55.2	93.8	66.3	1985	
Washing machine	1974	(0.7)	5.4	3.0	2.8	41.0	13.0	1974	מכונת כביסה
	1981	9.6	24.5	15.8	10.5	67.0	27.4	1981	
	1983	23.5	40.3	30.2	16.3	73.3	31.9	1983	
	1985	34.3	47.1	38.9	23.3	75.0	37.2	1985	
Radio	1972	84.8	87.4	85.5	71.5	86.8	74.9	1972	רדיו
	1981	87.3	92.5	89.8	76.9	99.3	80.2	1981	
	1983	87.5	95.5	88.3	78.9	90.7	82.4	1983	
	1985	85.1	88.8	86.9	77.1	91.0	80.1	1985	
TV set	1972	(3.4)	14.3	7.5	(2.5)	28.7	10.0	1972	מצגת טלוויזיה
	1981	68.2	72.5	69.6	51.3	79.5	60.7	1981	
	1983	76.7	78.0	77.7	63.3	74.4	67.1	1983	
	1985	78.1	78.1	76.5	66.8	64.5	66.1	1985	
Colour TV	1981	(0.4)	(1.2)	(0.7)	(1.1)	9.1	3.4	1981	מצגת צבעית
	1983	3.4	10.2	6.4	4.4	20.0	8.4	1983	
	1985	5.3	10.8	8.2	6.2	33.2	12.8	1985	
Tape recorder	1974	(2.3)	3.7	2.9	3.0	9.9	4.8	1974	מסגיטת
	1981	20.5	24.8	23.0	24.8	49.0	31.3	1981	
	1983	31.5	55.2	34.3	44.4	66.3	50.9	1983	
	1985	50.1	57.0	54.7	50.7	72.4	55.8	1985	
Electric mixer	1981	(0.7)	4.1	(2.2)	(1.2)	11.4	4.1	1981	מערבל חם חשמלי
	1983	(2.5)	13.7	7.8	2.8	14.6	5.5	1983	
	1985	7.3	16.9	12.2	3.9	22.5	8.8	1985	
Electric boiler	1981	(0.2)	0.4	(0.3)	(0.9)	5.7	(2.5)	1981	זרם חשמלי
	1983	(0.6)	(1.3)	(0.9)	(1.3)	8.9	(2.6)	1983	
	1985	(1.2)	5.3	3.3	(1.7)	7.0	2.9	1985	
Solar heater	1981	33.6	46.7	41.1	22.9	42.5	28.8	1981	זרם שמש
	1983	63.0	67.6	61.3	33.0	52.2	37.9	1983	
	1985	64.0	75.2	69.3	39.5	63.1	45.0	1985	
Bicycle	1972	6.0	6.8	5.8	(1.3)	3.3	2.3	1972	מכונית
	1981	10.6	15.6	12.0	4.9	9.7	6.4	1981	
	1983	13.9	18.6	15.6	6.7	14.6	8.8	1983	
	1985	13.6	23.9	18.6	6.7	11.2	8.0	1985	
Private car	1972	(2.8)	(2.4)	2.3		5.4	2.3	1972	מכונית פרטית
	1981	(3.9)	10.2	6.7	3.1	15.1	8.3	1981	
	1983	(7.0)	20.6	14.1	6.2	22.0	9.9	1983	

HOUSING CONDITIONS AND HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT  
HOUSEHOLDS, BY SIZE,  
HOUSING DENSITY, AND SIZE  
OF DWELLING

משקי בית, לפי גודל, צפיפות דיור וגודל דירה

27.14

Persons	Size of household and dwelling and housing density	יהודה ושומרון Judea and Samaria					חבל עזה Gaza Area	סך הכל (אחוזים) סך המשק בית
		100.0		100.0		100.0		
		1989	1988	1987	1986			
TOTAL (percentages)								
Persons in household								
1		5.1	4.6	4.5	4.9	5.1	4.3	
2		8.8	8.4	8.1	7.9	8.6	7.8	
3		8.3	8.2	7.8	8.2	8.5	8.5	
4		10.9	10.4	9.4	9.2	8.7	8.3	
5		11.8	11.2	10.9	10.8	10.7	9.7	
6		11.3	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.5	11.5	
7+		43.8	45.7	47.8	47.3	46.9	52.1	
Rooms in dwelling								
1		10.1	10.6	11.0	12.0	13.3	16.7	
2		30.8	30.3	29.3	31.7	33.3	36.7	
3		30.9	30.1	29.4	28.6	29.0	25.7	
4		19.2	19.6	20.0	19.0	17.3	14.1	
5+		9.0	9.4	10.3	8.7	7.1	6.8	
Persons per room								
Less than one		8.3	7.3	7.3	6.9	6.7	4.9	
1.0		10.9	10.7	10.3	10.2	10.1	8.1	
1.1-1.9		21.2	20.4	20.4	19.4	17.9	14.2	
2.0-2.9		29.7	29.9	29.1	28.6	28.9	25.6	
3.0-3.9		15.8	16.5	17.3	17.6	18.1	20.3	
4.0-4.9		7.6	8.2	8.0	8.9	9.1	12.0	
5.0-5.9		3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.6	7.3	
6+		3.1	3.4	3.8	4.4	4.6	7.6	
Average no. of persons per household (incl. singles)		6.23	6.41	6.51	6.50	6.45	6.85	
Median housing density		2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.9	
TOTAL (percentages)								
Persons in household								
1		4.4	3.3	3.0	3.6	4.3	3.4	
2		10.8	9.0	8.4	7.8	9.0	8.0	
3		9.3	9.8	9.4	8.9	3.8	8.2	
4		9.7	9.8	10.3	10.8	10.7	9.3	
5		11.5	10.6	10.5	11.2	10.7	10.0	
6		10.7	11.9	11.8	11.0	11.0	11.5	
7+		43.6	45.4	46.8	46.5	44.7	49.6	
Rooms in dwelling								
1		16.3	16.4	17.6	21.5	21.5	16.4	
2		27.3	28.5	28.0	28.9	29.2	36.6	
3		32.4	28.9	26.4	23.6	22.6	23.4	
4		17.4	19.4	17.3	16.3	16.9	15.0	
5+		6.6	6.8	10.7	9.7	9.8	8.8	
Persons per room								
Less than one		6.2	5.4	5.2	5.4	6.0	3.4	
1.0		9.8	8.8	7.0	7.0	8.1	7.7	
1.1-1.9		18.6	17.7	18.0	16.4	16.5	14.8	
2.0-2.9		31.9	32.3	32.1	29.7	29.3	30.9	
3.0-3.9		18.6	19.4	19.5	19.1	19.7	21.6	
4.0-4.9		8.5	9.2	9.8	11.3	10.0	11.8	
5.0-5.9		3.2	3.5	4.3	5.5	4.9	5.2	
6+		3.2	3.7	4.3	5.6	5.5	4.8	
Average no. of persons per household (incl. singles)		6.19	6.42	6.50	6.45	6.28	6.74	
Median housing density		2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	

1 ראה הטבלה 1 לדף 27.17  
2 ראה הטבלה 2-3 לדף 27.17  
3 For abbreviations in enumeration - see index

27.16

HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES AND OWNERSHIP OF DWELLING, BY SELECTED TYPES OF LOCALITIES

Percent of all households

	גזת עזה								
	חנות פליטים Refugee Camps			ערים Towns			סך הכל Total		
	1985	1981	1974	1985	1981	1974	1985	1981	1974
Kitchen	94.3	97.1	82.5	95.8	97.4	85.6	94.3	96.4	82.5
Cooking facilities									
Electricity & gas	83.7	70.2	-	90.8	72.8	-	87.2	72.0	-
Thereof: gas only	82.5	88.7	7.8	97.8	71.5	23.1	84.9	70.6	15.2
Kerosene	13.5	28.8	92.2	7.0	25.3	76.2	9.4	26.4	84.2
Other	2.8	(0.9)	-	2.2	(1.8)	(0.7)	3.4	(1.7)	(0.5)
Heating facilities									
Kerosene	1.9	5.8	8.8	2.4	10.4	19.1	1.9	7.4	13.4
Timber, coal	32.1	41.7	88.5	36.8	44.1	58.5	35.2	46.9	64.9
Electricity	8.6	5.0	(0.1)	18.0	12.7	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.3)
Other	(0.3)	(0.8)	-	(0.4)	(0.8)	-	(0.5)	(0.8)	-
No heating facility	57.1	46.7	22.6	42.4	32.0	21.9	48.3	38.9	21.4
Water source									
Running water in dwelling	68.5	39.7	3.4	83.2	63.1	25.7	75.1	51.4	13.8
Tap in courtyard	29.4	56.9	57.8	15.0	33.7	82.3	22.1	44.0	61.5
Cistern in courtyard	-	(0.7)	-	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(1.1)	(0.8)
Communal source	(1.7)	2.8	38.8	(1.8)	3.0	11.8	2.4	3.5	24.3
Facilities									
Bathroom only	58.3	33.8	11.5	61.6	53.1	26.5	58.3	44.4	18.3
Bathroom and toilet	7.5	17.4	-	17.1	16.6	-	14.3	16.8	81.7
No bathroom	34.2	48.9	88.5	21.4	30.3	73.5	27.4	38.0	16.1
Tub or shower <sup>1</sup>	57.1	27.5	4.8	88.3	47.0	29.1	63.4	38.0	78.0
Toilet	97.4	99.0	77.8	98.7	98.3	86.2	97.3	97.8	73
Flush <sup>2</sup>	64.1	2.8	(0.4)	78.4	24.5	13.7	71.6	14.4	21.8
No toilet	(2.6)	(1.0)	22.4	(1.3)	(1.7)	13.8	2.7	(2.2)	21.8
Water heating for bathing									
Solar heater	65.0	35.3	-	75.9	52.0	-	70.3	44.4	-
Electric boiler	-	(0.4)	-	(0.1)	(0.1)	-	(0.1)	(0.3)	-
Gas boiler	0.3	-	-	(0.9)	-	-	(0.6)	-	-
Other (kerosene, timber, etc.)	34.4	64.2	-	22.3	47.4	-	28.6	55.1	-
No water heating	(0.1)	(0.1)	-	(0.3)	(0.5)	-	(0.2)	(0.2)	-
Electricity									
Around the clock	94.4	83.9	14.1	93.7	89.2	56.8	92.8	88.5	34.5
For part of the day	(0.7)	-	-	(0.1)	-	-	(0.7)	-	-
Ownership of dwelling									
Owned <sup>3</sup>	(0.2)	-	8.9	(1.7)	89.1	80.6	71.6	9.6	(2.0)
Not owned but no rent is paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rented	(0.5)	-	(1.7)	7.6	14.0	18.9	4.0	6.4	8.7

1. Of households with running water in dwelling 2. Of households with toilets 3. Because of difficulties in definition of ownership in refugee camps, no data are presented of refugee camp population and, consequently, for total in the area.

שירותים בדירה ובעלות על הדירה, לפי צורות יישוב ונבחרות

27.16

אזור מכל משקי הבית

	יהודה ושומרון								
	כפרים Villages			ערים Towns			סך הכל Total		
	1985	1981	1974	1985	1981	1974	1985	1981	1974
מטבח	75.8	68.8	54.3	93.4	89.0	84.0	88.0	74.0	64.1
אמצעי בישול									
חשמל / גז	83.9	69.0	-	95.6	87.4	-	86.6	74.6	-
מזלז / גז	76.7	61.9	18.9	75.3	62.9	62.9	77.6	62.7	31.0
אחר	10.2	26.4	78.8	3.5	11.5	36.6	4.3	3.2	(1.7)
אחר	5.0	4.4	2.5	0.9	(1.2)	(0.5)	4.3	3.2	(1.7)
אמצעי חימום הדירה									
גז	12.9	17.1	30.7	34.9	38.7	67.2	18.6	24.0	41.7
עץ, פחם	76.5	74.7	66.2	35.8	39.7	20.2	65.1	63.6	52.1
חשמל	6.2	1.9	(1.8)	19.7	14.1	11.2	9.8	5.4	4.7
אחר	2.6	4.2	(1.5)	6.8	4.9	(1.4)	3.8	4.3	(1.5)
אין חימום	(1.8)	(2.1)	(1.5)	(2.8)	(2.5)	(1.4)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(1.5)
מקור המים									
מים זורמים בצורה	49.5	29.5	9.8	81.0	79.0	60.9	61.6	44.9	23.5
בזר	15.3	20.4	10.3	7.3	13.4	17.6	13.6	20.4	17.0
בזר	27.2	37.6	46.0	1.2	5.6	11.3	18.9	25.4	33.0
מקור אחר	9.2	12.7	30.9	(0.3)	1.8	10.2	5.4	9.2	28.5
שירותים									
חדר לרחצה בלבד	36.5	27.6	16.5	50.1	53.6	45.8	39.3	34.8	23.7
לרחצה אפילו	7.8	12.6	-	27.6	20.1	54.8	13.3	15.7	-
אין חדר לרחצה	55.8	59.6	83.5	22.3	26.2	54.2	47.2	49.3	76.3
אמבטיה או מקלחת	27.6	30.3	7.8	58.7	49.2	44.0	34.9	28.6	17.0
בית שימוש	85.5	78.4	69.0	99.8	97.6	98.5	90.1	85.3	78.8
מקלחת	22.0	12.9	6.8	51.7	35.1	25.7	29.0	19.8	12.5
אין בית שימוש	14.5	21.5	31.0	(0.2)	(2.4)	(1.2)	9.9	14.7	21.2
חימום מים לרחצה									
זר	39.2	24.0	-	60.7	41.8	-	44.2	29.4	-
זר	(1.1)	(0.8)	-	(1.0)	5.5	-	(1.1)	(2.4)	-
חשמל	(0.4)	2.7	-	(0.4)	(1.1)	-	(0.4)	(2.2)	-
חשמל	57.7	72.1	-	32.9	50.8	-	51.9	65.5	-
אחר	(0.3)	(0.4)	-	(0.1)	(0.8)	-	(0.2)	(0.5)	-
חשמל									
כר שעת היממה	48.4	26.9	27.6	98.2	96.8	91.5	83.1	50.8	45.8
מספר שעות ביממה	41.0	46.5	-	(1.0)	(1.5)	-	28.1	31.0	-
בעלות על הדירה									
בבעלות	91.0	91.5	85.9	87.8	88.2	48.5	7.9	2.3	3.0
לא בבעלות	2.5	3.1	6.8	2.3	3.2	7.9	2.3	3.0	10.2
מסלולים שכר דירה									
מסלולים	6.2	4.8	7.3	29.8	38.1	43.6	11.5	13.5	15.7

1. מקור מים ברזים מס זורמים בצורה 2. מקור מים ברזים מס זורמים בצורה 3. עקב קשיים בהגדרת בעלות על הדירה נבחרות להציג את המסלולים הנבחרים בלבד.

DWELLINGS, BY SIZE AND ROOMS<sup>1</sup>

דירות, לפי גודל וחדרים<sup>1</sup>

27.38

	חבל עזה Gaza Area			יהודה ושומרון Judea and Samaria		
	1987	1985	1985	1987	1985	1985
<b>DWELLINGS-TOTAL</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>1,404</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>5,740</b>	<b>5,229</b>	<b>4,668</b>
<b>Size of dwelling</b>						
1 room	28	22	24	103	86	59
2 rooms	88	90	103	1,107	771	592
3 rooms	125	251	220	1,794	1,575	1,445
4 rooms	339	430	385	2,085	2,074	1,554
5 rooms and more	597	611	495	651	743	1,018
<b>ROOMS-TOTAL</b>	<b>5,332</b>	<b>5,934</b>	<b>5,056</b>	<b>20,277</b>	<b>19,440</b>	<b>18,279</b>
in dwellings	5,317	5,931	5,048	19,458	18,557	17,149
Additional	15	3	8	819	883	1,130
Area of dwellings (1,000 m <sup>2</sup> )	180.2	202.9	180.2	729.5	659.9	618.7
Average rooms in dwelling	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.4	3.5	3.7
Average area per dwelling (m <sup>2</sup> )	144.5	144.5	137.9	127.1	126.2	132.5
<b>DWELLINGS-TOTAL</b>	<b>1,392</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>5,417</b>	<b>5,975</b>	<b>4,735</b>
<b>Size of dwelling</b>						
1 room	23	26	22	105	62	74
2 rooms	98	93	102	1,016	860	627
3 rooms	194	201	245	1,746	1,821	1,438
4 rooms	308	374	414	1,904	2,485	1,717
5 rooms and more	769	651	728	646	747	880
<b>ROOMS-TOTAL</b>	<b>6,185</b>	<b>5,780</b>	<b>6,491</b>	<b>19,121</b>	<b>22,068</b>	<b>18,296</b>
in dwellings	6,180	5,765	6,487	18,374	21,133	17,175
Additional	5	15	4	747	935	1,121
Area in dwelling (1,000 m <sup>2</sup> )	204.0	191.8	218.6	683.8	773.3	607.7
Average rooms in dwelling	4.4	4.3	4.3	3.4	3.5	3.6
Average area per dwelling (m <sup>2</sup> )	146.6	142.9	144.7	126.2	129.4	128.3

<sup>1</sup> Excl. building in Jewish localities.

BUILDING AREA OF BUILDING, BY INITIATING SECTOR AND PURPOSE<sup>1</sup>

שטח הבנייה האזרחית, לפי יוזם וייעוד<sup>1</sup>

27.37

	חבל עזה Gaza Area			יהודה ושומרון Judea and Samaria		
	בנייה ציבורית Public building	בנייה פרטית Private building	סך הכל Total	בנייה ציבורית Public building	בנייה פרטית Private building	סך הכל Total
<b>Total building</b>						
<b>Building completed</b>						
0.3	3.3	3.6	47.2	31.8	79.0	
10.0	247.4	257.4	5.9	649.4	655.3	
1.1	259.5	260.6	3.6	746.1	749.7	
4.9	359.6	364.5	3.9	703.6	707.5	
5.0	284.5	289.5	3.2	693.6	696.8	
7.1	225.2	232.3	1.9	776.8	778.7	
8.2	280.2	288.4	12.0	851.2	863.2	
2.0	250.6	252.6	13.3	929.6	944.9	
	258.1	258.1				
<b>Building begun</b>						
4.3	16.8	21.1	11.2	56.6	67.8	
5.4	327.7	333.1	5.8	780.6	786.4	
6.9	382.4	389.3	3.9	752.4	756.3	
2.0	273.2	275.2	3.8	752.7	756.5	
2.8	311.2	314.0	1.8	677.0	678.8	
9.2	300.5	309.7	6.8	771.4	778.2	
5.0	275.0	280.0	17.9	1,021.4	1,039.3	
3.9	5291.5	5295.4	11.0	994.3	1,005.3	
	275.6	275.6				
<b>Residential building</b>						
<b>Building completed</b>						
-	3.0	3.0	30.1	27.2	63.3	
3.0	207.1	210.1	-	542.5	542.5	
-	217.9	217.9	-	624.7	624.7	
-	305.0	305.0	-	598.1	598.1	
-	246.2	246.2	-	580.5	580.5	
-	196.1	196.1	-	655.4	655.4	
-	247.1	247.1	-	700.6	700.6	
-	221.5	221.5	-	769.1	769.1	
-	230.6	230.6	-	-	-	
<b>Building begun</b>						
0.1	3.7	3.8	0.5	50.5	51.0	
1.0	275.4	276.4	-	638.2	638.2	
-	327.0	327.0	-	601.9	601.9	
-	239.1	239.1	-	663.5	663.5	
-	277.2	277.2	-	546.0	546.0	
-	263.0	263.0	-	646.6	646.6	
-	239.9	239.9	-	810.5	819.5	
-	5261.2	5261.2	-	720.4	720.4	
	241.0	241.0				

<sup>1</sup> Excl. building in the Jewish localities.

PRIVATE BUILDING AREA, BY PURPOSE AND TYPE OF LOCALITY<sup>1</sup>

שטח בנייה פרטית, לפי ייעוד וצורת יישוב<sup>1</sup>

27.40

	1987						1986					
	לא לרשום residential Other additions Additional rooms	דירות Dwellings	סך הכל Total	לא לרשום residential Other additions Additional rooms	דירות Dwellings	סך הכל Total	לא לרשום residential Other additions Additional rooms	דירות Dwellings	סך הכל Total	לא לרשום residential Other additions Additional rooms	דירות Dwellings	סך הכל Total
התחלת בנייה												
Judea and Samaria	274.0	19.3	17.3	683.8	994.3	201.9	25.4	20.7	773.3	1,021.4		
TOTAL	244.6	12.8	2.7	427.4	887.3	194.5	15.0	4.6	370.2	554.2		
Towns	29.4	6.7	14.5	256.4	307.0	37.4	10.5	16.1	403.1	467.2		
Villages												
Gaza Area	30.2	54.7	0.1	204.0	289.0	35.1	47.8	0.3	181.8	275.0		
TOTAL	25.7	44.8	0.1	167.6	238.3	32.4	37.3	0.2	152.7	222.5		
Towns												
Villages	4.5	9.8	-	36.4	50.7	2.8	10.5	0.1	39.1	52.5		
בנייה סגורה												
Judea and Samaria	151.8	20.8	16.9	729.5	930.8	150.5	21.1	19.6	659.9	851.2		
TOTAL	133.2	12.6	9.4	309.6	548.8	107.9	12.1	4.0	284.8	406.8		
Towns	28.6	8.1	15.5	329.9	382.0	42.7	9.0	15.6	375.1	442.4		
Villages												
Gaza Area	26.0	44.1	0.1	202.9	250.5	33.1	26.6	0.3	169.2	266.2		
TOTAL	25.0	32.5	0.1	153.3	194.6	29.3	22.2	0.3	132.6	215.2		
Towns												
Villages	1.0	11.6	-	49.6	55.9	3.7	4.4	-	36.6	64.9		

<sup>1</sup> Excl. building in Jewish localities.

HOTELS  
HOTELS IN JUDEA AND SAMARIA

בתי מלון ביהודה ושומרון

27.41

	1987	1986	1985	1980	1970	1960
Open hotels <sup>1</sup>	18	18	17	15	20	20
Rooms <sup>1,2</sup>	358	323	285	196	342	268
Beds <sup>1,2</sup>	807	739	665	486	868	612
Guests	14,537	11,723	13,058	14,186	8,047	20,438
PERSON NIGHTS-TOTAL	39,272	31,585	27,362	35,855	84,590	32,439
Bethlehem and Bet Jala	27,608	21,631	15,552	9,945	3,144	1,801
Nablus and Jerih	6,073	4,965	6,221	12,974	26,184	8,658
Hebron and Jenicho	2,194	2,537	2,467	4,946	13,661	5,080
Ramallah and El Bira	3,307	2,452	3,122	7,990	41,601	18,902
Percent occupancy	13.3	11.7	11.3	20.2	26.7	14.7
Employees (monthly average)	49	46	31	26	49	41
At current prices						
Wages-total (NIS)	223,128	186,732	84,974	188.8	8.9	6.8
Wages-monthly average per employee (NIS)	379	324	225.4	0.62	0.015	0.014
Revenue-total (NIS)	636,292	606,294	316,873	1,160	22.7	14.7
Average annual revenue per hotel (NIS)	46,572	38,794	18,640	77	0.8	0.4

<sup>1</sup> At end of year. <sup>2</sup> In open hotels.

BUILDINGS AND THEIR AREA AND DWELLINGS IN COMPLETED BUILDINGS<sup>1</sup>

מבנים ושיטחם ודירות במבנים שנגמרו<sup>1</sup>

27.39

1987

Type of locality and area of building	דירות Dwellings		שטח המבנים Area of building		מבנים Buildings <sup>2</sup>		צורת יישוב ושטח מבנה
	%	מס' no.	%	מ"ר 1,000 sq.m.	%	מס' no.	
יהודה ושומרון							
TOTAL	100.0	5,740	100.0	913.0	100.0	4,505	סך הכל
Towns	51.0	2,910	60.0	549.4	42.0	1,873	ערים
Villages	49.0	2,830	40.0	363.6	58.0	2,632	כפרים
שטח (מ"ר)							
Area (sq.m.)							
1-50	3.7	211	1.4	12.4	7.3	328	1-50
51-100	15.4	884	8.4	76.7	21.6	971	51-100
101-200	33.6	1,928	29.6	270.0	40.5	1,826	101-200
201-300	19.8	1,135	19.5	178.1	15.8	713	201-300
301-500	14.6	838	17.0	155.6	9.2	414	301-500
501-1,000	9.7	557	14.5	132.4	4.5	203	501-1,000
1,001+	3.3	188	9.8	87.8	1.1	50	1,001+
חבל עזה							
TOTAL	100.0	1,247	100.0	242.6	100.0	1,002	סך הכל
Towns	75.7	944	78.0	189.3	77.5	777	ערים
Villages	24.3	303	22.0	53.2	22.5	225	כפרים
שטח (מ"ר)							
Area (sq.m.)							
1-50	3.2	40	0.9	2.1	5.7	57	1-50
51-100	10.0	125	4.6	11.1	14.0	140	51-100
101-200	28.7	358	22.9	55.5	36.5	366	101-200
201-300	16.0	200	16.8	40.7	16.5	165	201-300
301-500	23.6	294	28.4	69.0	18.1	182	301-500
501-1,000	16.6	207	22.7	55.1	8.6	85	501-1,000
1,001+	1.9	23	3.7	9.1	0.7	7	1,001+

<sup>1</sup> Excl. building in Jewish localities including non-residential buildings.

<sup>1</sup> At end of year. <sup>2</sup> In open hotels.



supposed to represent the work days actually worked by employed persons or employees. But in 1988, employees in the branch "Public and Community Services", who worked in their regions of residence, recorded "Paid work days", rather than "Work days actually worked". This feature appeared in other economic branches, perhaps even among employed persons in Israel, although to a smaller extent.

The Index of Daily Wages of Employees (at fixed prices) in 1988, was deflated by the change in the Consumer Price Index in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Area, as assessed between December 1987 and December 1988. In 1989, the Index of Daily Wages of Employees was deflated by the Consumer Price Index in Judea, Samaria and Gaza Area, as it was measured every quarter year.

## AGRICULTURE

### FARM INCOME

The physical production estimates are based on the following sources:

- a current survey of the main markets in Judea, Samaria and Gaza Area;
- surveys of farms and oil presses in Judea and Samaria;
- data of the Veterinary Service for the number of livestock, slaughtering and production norms per unit;
- statistics on yields of fishing in the Gaza Area;
- statistical series on imports and exports;
- yield estimates per dunam of local agricultural advisors and experts.

Prices of agricultural produce for the producer were estimated according to the prices collected in a market survey by the Ministry of Agriculture in retail stores. For goods for which prices were not collected (wheat, olives, etc.), prices were estimated upon the advice of instructors and experts.

Purchased inputs were estimated according to the data received from the investigation of farmers about their use of selected inputs and according to direct import data and sales of Israeli firms.

Further details on production, area, etc., are published annually by the Central Bureau of Statistics in *Agriculture Statistics Quarterly*.

### PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF VEGETABLES AND FRUITS

Data on vegetables and fruit by source and disposal are taken from a current survey on the main markets of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Area (incl. the Jordan bridges). Monthly data are published by the Bureau in the *Agriculture Statistics Quarterly* and in the *Judea, Samaria and Gaza Area Statistics*.

## INDUSTRY

Definitions - see Chapter 14 - Industry.  
The new industrial samples, As of April-June

1984, new samples were used of industrial establishments in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Area, derived from the framework of establishments which was updated for this purpose.

Wages and revenue were computed at U.S. dollar values, in order to enable comparison between periods, which will be based on a "steady" currency. One should keep in mind, however, that changes in dollar values do not necessarily represent quantity changes.

In order to enable comparison of data with previous periods - close to April-June 1984 - and to enable the presentation of an annual datum for 1984, the data of the old sample, for the period January-March 1984, were chained by multiplication by "adjustment factors" between data of the April-June 1984 quarter (the new sample's base) and data of the same Quarter in the old sample. This was done for each industrial branch separately. The annual average for 1984, therefore, includes the chained quarter of January-March 1984.

In order to enable comparison of data with previous periods - close to April-June 1984 - and to enable the presentation of an annual datum for 1984, the data of the old sample, for the period January-March 1984, were chained by multiplication by "adjustment factors" between data of the April-June 1984 quarter (the new sample's base) and data of the same quarter in the old sample. This was done for each industrial branch separately. The annual average for 1984, therefore, includes the chained quarter of January-March 1984.

The "chaining factors" for total industry in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Area for the quarter April-June 1984, are as follows:

	Employed persons	Employees	Daily wages (\$)	Revenue (\$)
Judea and Samaria	1,057	1,052	0.972	1,063
The Gaza Area	1,164	1,113	1,038	1,078

It should be noted that these chaining factors were calculated, as mentioned above, only for the quarter April-June 1984 and their use for different periods may result in an error due to the difference between the level of updating of the old sample's framework compared to the new one. Therefore, comparison of data relating to periods which are far from the new sample's base (April-June 1984) should be treated cautiously. For more detailed explanations see *Statistics of Judea, Samaria and Gaza Area*, no. 2, 1986.

## CONSTRUCTION

Definitions - see Chapter 16 - Construction

Data on civilian construction in Judea, Samaria and Gaza Area are estimates and refer only to beginning and completion of new buildings (including additions to existing buildings), without repairs of existing buildings.

The estimate is based on data supplied by the following bodies: 22 local authorities, by means of a special questionnaire; civil administration offices, UNREA; reports of mukhtars in 80 small localities in Judea and Samaria, which are a representative sample of hundreds of such places (mostly villages).

The estimate does not include building activity in Jewish localities.

## HOTELS

See definitions in Chapter 17 - Commerce and Hotels.

Data are obtained from all hotels open in Judea and Samaria.

## TRANSPORT

Vehicles and drivers: The figures on vehicles are received from the transportation staff officers in Judea, Samaria and Gaza Area. The definitions are identical to those used in Chapter 18 - Transport and Communication.

Accidents: See sources and definitions in Chapter 18 - Transport and Communications.

## LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Financial data were processed from reports of the municipalities through the staff officers for internal matters. Detailed definitions see in the Appendix to *Quarterly Statistics of the Administered Territories* No. 2, 1978.

## PUBLIC ORDER

Data on the courts' activities were obtained through the Armed Forces Command.

## SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

### SPECIAL SERIES

- 398 Kindergartens and Schools in the Administered Territories, November 1971 Decade 1968-1977.
- 802 Projections of Population in Judea, Samaria and Gaza Area up to 2002
- 818 National Accounts of Judea, Samaria and Gaza Area 1968-1986

### CENSUS OF POPULATION 1987

- 1 Data from Full Enumeration in the Administered Areas

## EDUCATION

Data on the educational system were summarized by the civil administration in Judea, Samaria and Gaza Area from reports received from the institutions themselves and describe the situation at the beginning of the school year. In 1988/89, schools in Judea and Samaria did not operate for most of the year.

institutions: See introduction to Chapter 22.

Primary school: The first six grades (I - VI).

Preparatory school: The three grades following primary school grades (VII-IX).

Post-primary schools: The three grades following the post-primary school classes (X - XII).

Controlling authority: Schools were classified by controlling authority as follows:

- a. Government institutions: teachers' salaries and maintenance expenses are supplied by the Government.
- b. UNREA institutions: Teachers' salaries and maintenance expenses are supplied by the UNREA.
- c. Other institutions: Schools of religious institutions and other private schools.

When comparing these data with data of previous years, the difference in the source of information should be considered as well as the following changes:

- a. Since 1978/79, the Gaza Area and North Sinai does not include areas which were returned to Egypt.
- b. Most of the Jordan Sub-district was included in the Bethlehem Sub-district.

## HEALTH

Hospitalized patients: All patients hospitalized for one day at least.

Discharged patients include deceased patients.

Hospitalization days and percent bed occupancy. See introduction to Chapter 24.

Surgical operations include also those that did not entail hospitalization.

### SOURCES

Data are based on monthly reports submitted by the Health Officers in Judea, Samaria and Gaza Area.

Samaritan and the Gaza Area. This basket includes goods and services of standard equivalent quality and quantity, so that the fluctuations of the index represent only changes in prices.

The basket includes all the consumption components of the urban population and population in refugee camps in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Area, except the consumption of housing, for the price of which no reliable method of measurement could be found.

The weights of the goods and services in the basket reflected, up to December 1975, consumption habits before the 1973 war, and their estimation was based on local sources. In January 1976, the basket of commodities was updated by the Survey of Family Expenditure which was carried out in Judea, Samaria and Gaza Area between September 1973 and August 1974. The up-dated index is presented on the base of January 1976 = 100.0<sup>71</sup>.

The changes in price level of all consumption items are estimated according to the changes in consumer's prices of about 450 goods and services. The prices of all these goods and services are registered every month by local enumerators in a sample of about 800 stores and businesses in urban centers, in the towns Hebron, Bethlehem, Ramallah and Nablus in Judea and Samaria and about 800 businesses in the Gaza Area. The price collected is that first demanded from the local consumer before the bargaining. The index of price change in the given period in relation to the base period is computed according to the prices recorded for each commodity in the various businesses. The general index is obtained as a weighted average of price indices of all commodities whose prices are measured in the index.

**Chaining of the index.** Following the up-dating of the index in January 1976 the base period in relation to which the index is presented was changed. This causes a certain difficulty in determining the change rate in the index between the various periods. But for practical purposes, it is possible to chain the index figures which are computed according to the new base: January 1976 = 100.0, with the previous base: average July 1968 - June 1969 = 100.0. This can be done by multiplying them by a linking coefficient which is the relation between the previous and the present index in January 1976. The linking coefficients of the general indices are 4.095 for Judea and Samaria and 4.892 for the Gaza Area.

### FOOD CONSUMPTION

The energy (calories) and nutrition (proteins and fats) values were calculated separately for each of

the two areas: Judea and Samaria and Gaza Area. The various quantities of food per capita per day, by which the values were calculated, were obtained by dividing the annual quantities of food, which were consumed by the entire population, by the annual average de facto population and by 365 days.

The annual estimate of the various food quantities which were consumed by the total population, is based on data collected from the following statistical series of the Bureau: the agricultural production estimates in both areas, the vegetable and fruit markets survey, foreign trade statistics, trade with Jordan and other series. These data were complemented with data received from various government offices, such as the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministries of Industry and Trade and Tourism. Information was also collected from food industries whose products are marketed in Judea, Samaria and Gaza Area, from marketing boards, the press and experts.

### HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND HOUSING CONDITIONS

Definitions of household facilities and equipment, see introduction to Chapter XI - Living Conditions, Abstract no. 36 - 1985.

### LABOUR AND WAGES

The data were obtained by surveying the families in Judea, Samaria and Gaza Area on subjects similar to those researched in the 1967 census (see list of publications below).

The survey of families has been conducted currently, since August 1968, by the Central Bureau of Statistics. It is based on a sample drawn according to principles and definitions which are similar to those applied in the Labour Force Survey in Israel (see introduction to Chapter XII, above). Until July-September 1973, the sample included about 4,500 families which were surveyed every quarter year in October-December 1973 the enlargement of the sample was begun, and by July-September 1974 it covered about 8,500 families. This population does not include persons in institutions or nomads and those living outside localities at the time of the survey.

The sample is inflated in two stages. First an inflation factor is obtained which is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction in each type of locality, which is multiplied by a correction factor for fall-out of households. In the second stage, the inflation factor obtained in the first stage is multiplied by a correction factor for each age group and sex. The correction factor is the relation between the

external population estimate and the population estimate obtained after inflation of the first stage.

The external population estimate is based on population estimates of the Central Bureau of Statistics. Until the end of 1975, this estimate was obtained according to population by age group and sex and according to a projection for the end of the current year. Since 1976, the method for calculating population estimates has been changed. Instead of using a projection, the estimates are based on current monthly data. Persons living in institutions, nomads and those living outside localities are deducted from the population estimate according to their share in the population as it was obtained in the 1967 census.

Since the survey of April-June 1979, the inhabitants of El Arish have not been included. The number of inhabitants of El Arish is estimated at 30,000, and this number was deducted from the total number of inhabitants of the Gaza Area by age group and sex. Distribution by sex and age was assumed according to the distribution of the total population of the Gaza Area.

Since the survey of April - June 1982, data for Gaza Area do not include the residents of that part of Ratah, which had been returned to Egypt. This should be considered on, comparing data with previous years.

In 1983, the survey data were based on revised population estimates that were published in Abstract 35 - 1984.

In 1985, the survey data were based on revised population estimates which appeared in Abstract no. 36. One should be cautious on using these estimates and comparing with previous years' data.

Since 1987, the personal questionnaire of the survey refers to persons aged 15 and over and not 14 and over, as prior to that date.

Along with the said change, the sample for Judea and Samaria has been improved, in order to cope with the "non-coverage" that accumulated since the 1967 Census.

These changes must be considered when 1987 data are compared with previous ones.

In order to get some notion of the scope of the changes that derived from the transition to persons aged 15 and over, part of the 1986 data were reprocessed. As for the changes due to the "additions of coverage", the survey sample for January-March 1987 was processed twice, once without the said addition and once including it.

Detailed explanations were published in *Judea, Samaria and Gaza Area Statistics*, no. 3, 1987, p. 270.

As in any sample survey, the estimates obtained in the labour force survey are liable to sampling errors. For estimates relating to 1975 (and earlier years), tables of approximate sampling errors are presented with instructions for usage in the Appendix to *Judea, Samaria and Gaza Area Statistics* No. 1, 1985. The tables of sampling errors are valid also for estimates since 1979.

Employed persons and employees are classified according to the new 1970 classification of economic activities.

In 1972, the new classification of occupations was introduced. The questionnaires of the 1972 survey of families were coded according to the new classification at a 3 digit detail and were automatically converted to the 2 digit detail according to the 1961 classification.

Till 1980, a group of about 3,000-5,000 part-time employed in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Area, who worked 15-34 hours a week, were included among those who do not belong to the labour force. The data were corrected and reprocessed as of 1980. In some tables, 1980 data appear twice and in others - the revised data are presented as of 1981.

Data on work days and wages refer to the last calendar month. In the enumerating methods employed, it is assumed that monthly wages are not wages.

The average daily wage per employee, at current prices, is computed by dividing total net wages that were paid to employees by the total number of workdays of all employees. The index of average daily wages per employee at constant prices is computed as follows: the change in daily wages at current prices in a given quarter-year as against the base period (January-March 1981-100.0) divided by the change in the Consumer Price index between the said quarter-year and the base period, multiplied by 100. The annual average is an arithmetic mean of the quarter-years. Calculations are made separately for Judea and Samaria and for the Gaza Area. The price indices which are used are those that are compiled for these areas.

### ENUMERATION DIFFICULTIES SINCE 1988

Because of the events in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Area since the beginning of 1988, the survey enumerators were confronted with two kinds of problems:

- difficulties in reaching all the households in the sample at the time due for enumeration;
- the responses to questions on employment were of a much poorer quality than in previous versions of this survey.

In normal circumstances, the number of employed persons (or employees), serves as a close approximation for work input according to miscellaneous variables. According to the usual definitions of the survey, an "employed person" is defined as such even if working one hour during the week or even not at all, provided that he has a place of work from which he is temporarily absent. Since 1988, a considerable number of employed persons were temporarily absent from their places of work, or worked fewer hours during the week. For this reason it was proposed for estimating the changes in work input, to use the number of work hours in the week rather than the number of employed persons or employees.

The number of work days in the month is

<sup>71</sup> For up-dated weights and changes introduced into the index following the January 1976 up-dating, see "Up-Dating of Consumer Price Indices in Judea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip" in the *Price Statistics Monthly* No. 3, 1976 and in *Administrative Services Statistics Quarterly*, No. 1, 1976. (Hebrew only).

Tables on the Gaza Area include also residents of North Sinai, excluding Bedouins, between the 1967 Census and March, 1979.

Since April, 1979, the tables do not include the population of El-Arish and since 1982 - the other part of North Sinai.

The death estimates and the age composition of the migration balance were reevaluated in 1982, based on partial indicators (see below) and the population estimates were revised accordingly.

For the method and results of these revisions, see "Population Estimates for Judea, Samaria and Gaza Area," in *Judea, Samaria and Gaza Area Statistics*, nos. 1, 1983 and 1, 1987.

**Births.** The number of births is based on birth notifications issued up to 1981 by Sub-District Health Offices and as of 1982 by the Population Registration, according to reports of hospitals, midwives and the families themselves. In the birth registration, there may be some missing cases, mainly cases of births at home where the newborn died within a few days. A delay in the registration of some of the births is also possible.

As of 1982, the reports on births in hospitals also include births in medical centers or in clinics.

**Deaths.** Due to the incomplete recording of deaths - mainly infant mortality - the death component by age and sex in the population estimates is based on estimations by means of demographic models which were built according to the experience of other countries. These models were chosen in accordance with the characteristics and level of development of the population and are based on partial empirical tests in the field. Various surveys, tests and comparisons conducted intermittently brought to a reassessment of the estimates of mortality level (mainly infant mortality) in the 'seventies. As a result, the estimates of mortality level decreased as compared with those included in the population estimates in the past.

**Migration balance.** The migration component in the population estimates in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Area is defined as the difference between the number of residents departing and the number of residents entering (including family reunification). These figures are currently obtained from the various border check posts and from Ministry of Defence.

The age composition of the migration balance is based on that of residents departing abroad in 1968-1984 who did not return within a year: in 1968-1974 it was based on the age composition received from the main border check posts in 1968; in 1976-1981 - on the age composition observed in 1976 and in 1981-1984 - on the average observed for 1981-1982. For 1985-1988, the age composition was based from file of movement at the borders of the Ministry of Defence.

#### POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The projections of population, as based on a population from 1982, the various assumptions and results were published in *Abstract no. 39 - 1988*, p. 707.

#### NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Due to the events in 1988, rough estimates were available for part of the series, but data were not collected on the trade with Israel. Consequently, the product could not be compiled as usual in previous years - i.e., by summing up the private and general government consumption, capital formation and net exports. The national product for 1988 was estimated according to branch statistics - data on the agriculture and public and community services branches, the output of the construction branch, revenue and employment in the industry branch and data on labour input in the other branches.

Because of the low quality of the data, the range of the annual changes is presented in the tables only for part of the series.

The estimates are partly based on incomplete statistical series and evaluations - mainly with regard to the consumption of industrial products and services - and on data on foreign trade with Israel<sup>70</sup>. Considering the difficulties of estimation, higher accuracy should be attributed to the two-year moving averages in the Tables than to annual data.

Data do not include activities in the Jewish settlements which were founded in these areas. The product of these settlements is included in the domestic product of Israel.

The value of the domestic product was obtained by the "national expenditure" method, i.e., by summation of expenditure on consumption and capital formation, plus the value of goods and services exported, minus imports of goods and services.

The gross disposable national income includes the domestic product of the branches and the net income from outside the area and net transfers from abroad.

#### PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Value of consumption of agricultural products from domestic production was calculated by multiplying the quantities consumed by average annual prices. Quantities were estimated according to data on agricultural output (see description of the method of measuring in "Agriculture", below). Prices were based on data collected for the consumer price index. The net value of imports of agricultural products is estimated in accordance with foreign trade statistics, with the addition of profit margins.

Consumption of industrial products from

domestic production was estimated according to the average revenue per employed person in industrial establishments, obtained from industrial indices and the number of employed persons in industry according to the labour force survey results. The estimate of consumption of imported industrial products is based on foreign trade data, with the addition of profit margins.

Value of services of private non-profit institutions in education was estimated according to the number of pupils and the average expenditure per pupil in government and UNRWA educational institutions; in health institutions the value was estimated according to the number of hospitalization days and the corresponding average expenditure per hospitalization day in government institutions.

Estimates at constant prices were obtained by deflating by the relevant component of the consumer price index for each major component.

#### GENERAL GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

The expenditure estimates of the civil administration and the local authorities are based on the classification of relevant items derived by analysis of operation reports or budgets.

For general government consumption expenditure, quantitative changes in wages were estimated according to changes in the number of workers, and expenses on current purchases of goods and services were deflated by the respective price indices of the main purchasing items.

#### GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION

The estimate includes investments of the Israeli Government and JNF in roads and other infrastructure and is based on the following sources:

1. reports and development budgets of the civil administration and the local authorities;
2. data on infrastructure carried out by the Israeli government (Ministry of Housing, Public Works Department, Ministry of Defence and the JNF);
3. data on building begun and completed (see construction, below);
4. data on imports of machinery and equipment;
5. the change in stock of olive oil is based on production, exports and consumption data.

The gross capital formation estimate at constant prices was computed according to the changes in average wages in the construction branch, building input prices and prices of equipment imported from Israel and other countries.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports and exports of goods and services include the value of goods and services purchased abroad or sold abroad (Israel, the Arab states and other countries). Definitions and explanations are given in the sections on the Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade below.

Because of measurement difficulties, the estimates of trade between Israel and Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Area are based on incomplete series and evaluations. Consequently, the reliability of the national accounts estimates, which are based on these sources, is limited.

Data on magnetic tape, that include annual series of national accounts data for Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Area, as of 1988, are available upon application to the Central Bureau of Statistics.

#### BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

For the compilation of these estimates, the population of Judea, Samaria and Gaza Area, including the civil administration, are considered as one territorial unit. The expenditure on the activities of the Israeli Defence Forces and the Border Police are not included in these estimates. (See Chapter 7 - Balance of Payments, Definitions and explanations).

Goods: see Foreign Trade, below.

Services include income and expenditure on services by the population.

Transfer payments include the participation of Israeli government in the budget of the civil administration, transfers of UNRWA in cash and kind, transfers of the Jordanian government and other private factors to the residents of Judea, Samaria and The Gaza Area.

Capital movements include, i.e., estimates on the changes in the sums of NIS, dinars and other foreign currency held by the population of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Area.

Data in the table are presented in current US dollars. The conversion from Israeli Sheqels was made according to quarterly exchange rates for transactions with Israelis, or, according to annual averages for transactions with Arab countries.

#### FOREIGN TRADE

Data on the extent of the trade between Israel and Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Area are a gross evaluation based on a sample enumeration of transfers of goods through the official transit points. These data do not include the purchases of goods and services by individuals. The data on the trade between these areas and Jordan and overseas countries are based on customs registration.

The conversions to US dollars were made according to average quarterly exchange rate for transactions with Israel and according to the exchange rate on the date of the transactions - with overseas countries.

#### PRICES

The Consumer Price Index measures the percentage of change in the necessary expenditure for the consumption of a fixed basket of goods and services which represent the consumption (at a certain date) of the urban population in Judea,

70 For a detailed description of sources and methods - see Special Publication no. 215 (see list below).

and services supplied by business enterprises. All expenditure on durable goods is attributed to the year of purchase even though these products are in use for a much longer period of time. In addition, the expenditure on culture, recreation and sports includes the value of the services to households supplied by the government, national institutions, the local authorities and non-profit institutions. As these services have no market price, they are estimated at the value of costs of production - labour costs, other current purchases of goods and services and estimated depreciation. The remainder is the expenditure on construction of buildings and the purchase of equipment for culture and sports.

The national expenditure on culture, recreation and sport is classified by the following sectors:

- (1) Business enterprises, including: household expenditure on purchases of cultural goods and services such as: purchase of tickets for cinema, theatre, concerts, night clubs and other entertainments; admission and subscriptions to sports clubs and swimming pools, gambling, radio and television licenses, etc.; purchase of durable goods such as television, video and radio sets, gramophones, stereos, records, audio-tapes, home computers; purchase of products for leisure and hobbies, such as toys, games, flowers, pets, etc.
- (2) Government offices and national institutions include expenditure of government offices, many departments of the Ministry of Education and Culture and expenditure of the Jewish Agency and the World Zionist Organization in the field of culture, recreation and sports.
- (3) Local authorities include expenditure of municipalities, local councils and regional councils on celebrations, public gardens and other expenditure in the field of culture, recreation and sports.
- (4) Non-profit institutions.

In the classification by operating sector, expenditure of the sector on goods and services (labour costs and other purchases of goods and services) was summed up irrespective of the financing sector, e.g., expenditure of non-profit institutions (such as a museum or a cinematheque) on purchase of goods and services are recorded as expenditure of these institutions and not of the bodies in the economy which financed them.

In classification by operating sector a distinction was made between:

- (a) Non-profit institutions, where the government, the Jewish Agency or the local authorities finance most of their expenditure (e.g. community centres).

67 Detailed data appeared in "Books Published in Israel - 1986/87" in *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics - Supplement*, No. 7, 1988, and "Daily Newspapers and Periodicals Published in Israel" 1985, *ibid.*, No. 110, 1986.

68 Cf. "Survey of Public Libraries," *ibid.*, No. 12, 1987.

- (b) Private non-profit institutions. The expenditure of such institutions amounts to 60% of all expenditure by non-profit institutions on culture.

In classification by financing sector, financing is defined by the sector, as the total of direct expenditure on goods and services and on subsidies, grants, transfers and other net payments, to other sectors (excluding loans).

In government financing the element of support by government loans at low interest without linkage, is not included.

#### SOURCES

The estimates of expenditure by households are based on the findings of surveys on family expenditure, which the Central Bureau of Statistics carries out once every several years and on current data on purchase of goods and services which are compiled within the framework of preparation of the estimates of private consumption expenditure.

The estimates of expenditure by the government, the national institutions and the local authorities were prepared on the basis of a detailed analysis of the items of expenditure in the financial reports of the government (which are prepared by the Accountant General), the national institutions and the local authorities.

The expenditure of the non-profit institutions were obtained from a survey which included about 300 institutions. The survey is based on financial reports of the institutions summarizing their expenditure and its components according to the type of institution.

#### BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS<sup>67</sup> (Tables 26.3; 26.4)

Data on books published are based on a survey of books publishing conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Values which were computed from absolute numbers smaller than 50 are printed in brackets.

Data on periodicals and newspapers were processed from information that was culled from the card-file of the National and University Library. Data on newspapers do not include regional and local newspapers.

#### SURVEY OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES<sup>68</sup>

Data on public libraries were last published in *Statistical Abstract of Israel* no. 40 - 1989, p. 687

#### SURVEY ON READING, ENTERTAINMENT AND SPORTING EVENTS 1987 (Tables 26.5; 26.6)

Data are based on final results of a survey that covered a representative sample of Jews aged 14 and over. The survey was carried out by the Central Bureau of Statistics between November 1986 and June 1987. It was commissioned by the Culture and Arts Division and the Sports Authority in the Ministry of Education and Culture.

The participation in various activities was investigated on weekly, monthly or annual bases in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Book reading does not include textbooks and professional literature.

Reading of periodicals does not include professional periodicals and weekly supplements to daily newspapers.

Visits to museums. Data were not presented from previous surveys in which visits to zoos, botanical parks and to historical and archaeological sites were included (but not in the 1987 survey).

Data with a relative sampling error exceeding 25% are printed in brackets.

#### MUSEUMS AND CINEMAS

##### MUSEUMS<sup>69</sup> (Table 26.7)

Data are based on the results of a survey on museums in Israel which the Central Bureau of Statistics carried out in May-July 1985 at the request of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

The data do not include local archaeological collections which are opened to the public at request, nor collections in convents or in communal centers. Till 1969/70 these collections were included.

General type of collection: museums with large collections of various types in which the main collection cannot be defined. This type includes: the Israel Museum (incl. the Rockefeller Museum), the HaAretz Museum and the Haifa Museum. (See also data on visits to museums in Table 26.5 from the survey on reading and entertainment habits).

##### CINEMAS (Table 26.8)

Data were supplied by the Ministry of the Interior.

#### SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

##### SPECIAL SERIES

843 Reading, Leisure and Sports Activities 1987 - Jewish Population Aged 14 and Over

27

#### JUDEA, SAMARIA AND GAZA AREA

##### GENERAL

Due to the events in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Area, there were difficulties from the beginning of 1988 in collecting statistical data. As a result, the quality of the data is poorer in a number of respects than in previous years. In statistical series, in which it was impossible to obtain data of the minimal acceptable standard, data appear only until the end of 1987.

Definitions, classifications and methods of computation correspond generally with those used in the corresponding series in the other chapters of this Abstract, except if otherwise stated.

##### POPULATION

The population estimate is based on de facto population, i.e., all the residents that were actually present in the area in the period under review. The population does not include Israeli residents that were living in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Area.

The population estimates are based on the Census of Population which was conducted in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Area in September 1967. The population estimate is updated annually by adding the births, subtracting the estimate of deaths and adding or subtracting the balance of movement of population at the borders.

<sup>69</sup> Detailed data appeared in "Museums in Israel 1984/85," *ibid.*, No. 10, 1985

אמני אנונימי

אמן האנונימי נקף אף כיס אצלם ~~היה~~ (כמה)

כמיהם הולדת ~~היה~~ ~~לפני~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~

היה ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~

היה ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~

היה ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~

היה ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~

היה ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~

היה ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~

היה ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~

היה ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~ ~~היה~~

$$P_t = P_0 \left( 1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n$$

$$2 = 1 \left( \frac{1+3}{100} \right)^n$$

$$2 = \frac{103}{100}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{200}{103}} = 1.94$$

על

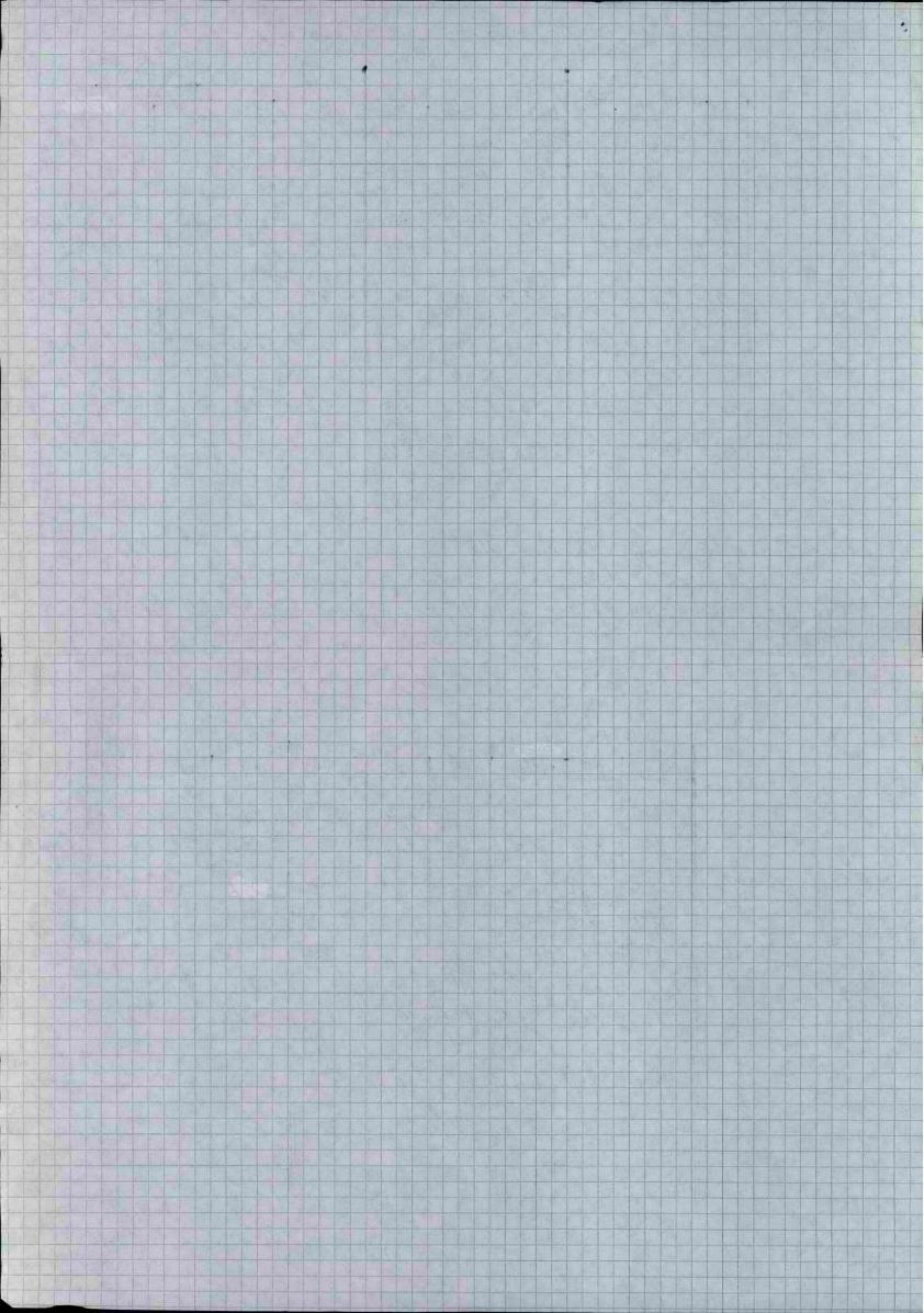
1990  
722

מספר תושבי המחנה לפי שנת הולדת

1985	1981	1974	1985	1981	1974	1985	1981	1974	
75.8	668	54.3	93.4	89.0	84.0	80.9	74.5	64.1	מספר
83.9	690	—	95.6	87.4	—	86.9	74.6	—	מספר תושבי המחנה
49.5	29.3	9.8	91.0	79.0	60.9	61.6	44.9	23.5	מספר תושבי המחנה
15.3	20.4	13.3	7.3	13.4	17.6	13.6	20.4	17.0	מספר תושבי המחנה
27.6	20.3	7.8	58.7	49.2	44.0	34.9	28.6	17.0	מספר תושבי המחנה
85.5	78.4	69.0	99.8	97.6	98.8	90.1	85.3	78.8	מספר תושבי המחנה
46.4	26.9	27.6	98.2	95.8	91.5	63.1	50.6	45.8	מספר תושבי המחנה
91.0	91.5	85.9	67.8	58.2	48.5				מספר תושבי המחנה

- 1) Of households with running water in dwelling
- 2) Because of difficulties in definition of ownership in refugee camps, no data are presented on refugee camp population and consequently for total in the area

1985	1981	1974	1985	1981	1974	1985	1981	1974	
94.3	97.1	82.5	95.8	97.4	85.6	94.3	96.4	82.5	מספר
83.7	70.2	—	90.8	72.8	—	87.2	72.0	—	מספר תושבי המחנה
68.5	39.7	3.4	83.2	63.1	25.7	75.1	51.4	13.9	מספר תושבי המחנה
29.4	56.9	57.8	15.0	33.7	62.3	22.1	44.0	61.5	מספר תושבי המחנה
57.1	27.5	4.8	69.3	47.0	29.1	63.4	38.0	16.1	מספר תושבי המחנה
97.4	99.0	77.6	98.7	98.3	86.2	97.3	97.8	79.0	מספר תושבי המחנה
94.4	83.9	14.1	93.7	89.2	56.8	92.8	88.5	34.5	מספר תושבי המחנה
		2	89.1	80.8	71.6				מספר תושבי המחנה



~~תאריך~~ תאריך

דיווח על מצב בריאות

שנת לידה	מספר ימים		שנת לידה	מספר ימים		שנה
	3-4	1-2		3-4	1-2	
						1970
8.9	40.1	53.4	6.0	30.2	64.4	1975 <sup>(1)</sup>
8.6	38.4	53.0	6.8	39.8	53.4	1980
9.8	39.5	50.7	7.1	46.3	46.6	1985 <sup>(1)</sup>
9.7	39.9	50.4	8.7	47.6	43.7	1986
10.7	43.7	45.6	10.3	49.4	40.3	1987 <sup>(2)</sup>
8.8	46.2	44.9	9.4	49.7	40.9	1988 <sup>(3)</sup>
6.6	49.8	43.6	9.0	50.1	40.9	1989 <sup>(3)</sup>

מספר ימים על גבי המפה



100 of 1950

23 of 1950

1950

1970

1974

1981

1985

1985

1950

[מספר הקנייה] (1) מספר המכירה (2) מספר המכירה (3) מספר המכירה (4) מספר המכירה (5) מספר המכירה (6) מספר המכירה (7) מספר המכירה (8)

1987	1986	1985	1984	1986	1985	מספר
28	22	24	103	66	59	720
88	90	103	1107	771	592	מספר 2
195	251	220	1799	1575	1445	" 3
339	430	385	2185	2074	1554	" 4
597	611	495	651	743	1018	מספר 5
1247	1404	1227	5740	5229	4668	> 70
15	3	8	819	883	1,130	מספר 201

מספר הקנייה  
 מספר המכירה

$$P_n = P_0 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n$$

כספי בנייה באזורים ארץ וישוב - ימי בנייה (1)

ארבע מ"ד

1990  
מ

746

שנה	מסל ארץ		קנין צבאי	קנין פרטי	סך	
	קנין פרטי	קנין צבאי			קנין צבאי	קנין פרטי
1968	3.3	3.6	47.2	31.8	79.0	1968
1978	247.4	257.4	5.9	649.4	655.3	1978
1980	259.5	260.6	3.6	746.1	749.7	1980
1985	225.2	232.3	1.9	776.9	778.7	1985
1986	280.2	288.4	12.0	851.2	863.2	1986
1987	250.6	252.6	13.3	929.6	944.9	1987

(1) Excluding building in the Jewish localities



1990 100%  
720

1975 100%  
686

% of total population

Age Group	Total	1975				1990				Year	Total	Ratio
		7	5-6	3-4	1-2	7	5-6	3-4	1-2			
3	640	490	19.5	19.0	12.6	45.3	20.8	18.6	15.7	1975 <sup>4</sup>	6.10	3
2.8	6.74	49.6	21.5	17.5	11.4	52.1	21.2	14.8	11.9	1980	6.85	2.9
2.7	6.28	44.7	21.7	20.3	13.3	46.9	22.2	14.2	13.7	1985 <sup>①</sup>	6.45	2.5
2.6	6.45	46.5	22.2	19.7	11.6	47.3	22.5	17.4	12.8	1986	6.50	2.5
2.6	6.50	46.8	22.1	19.7	11.4	47.8	22.4	17.2	12.6	1987 <sup>②</sup>	6.51	2.4
2.6	6.42	45.4	22.7	19.6	12.3	45.7	22.7	18.6	13.0	1988 <sup>③</sup>	6.41	2.4
2.4	6.19	43.6	22.2	19.0	15.2	43.8	23.1	19.2	13.9	1989 <sup>④</sup>	6.23	2.3

1. One should be cautious on comparing data with previous years
2. Till 1986 data refer to person aged 14 and over.
3. Incl. "additions for coverage"

1974 age 14 and over

Handwritten notes in Hebrew, including "אין נתונים" (no data) and "הנתונים" (the data).

תאריך 1990 מדע

מחירי המניות (ש"ח)

ב"ח '90

שנה	מחיר	שינוי %	מחיר	שינוי %	מחיר	שנה
1970	961.8	1.7	363.9	1.7	597.9	1970
1975	1083.7	2.8	444.0	0.8	669.7	1975
1980	1163.3	2.7	444.7	0.8	718.6	1980
1985	1303.3	3.4	509.9	2.8	793.4	1985
1986	1342.5	3.4	527.0	2.7	815.5	1986
1987	1382.7	3.8	545.0	3.6	837.7	1987
1988	1433.7	4.0	565.6	3.1	868.1	1988
1989	1483.5	-	588.5	-	895.4	1989

הערה: מחירי המניות נמדדו ב-51%

① מחירי המניות ב-1989 נמדדו ב-51% מהמחיר ב-1970  
 ? ②

$$P_n = P_0 (1 + \%)^n$$

$$1083.7 = 961.8^n +$$

① מקורות המימון: (אנשים רבים שנתנו [PLO])

② איכות המימון.

③ איומני אוסוסי ואיך זמן % גידול שנת

(גידול אוסוסי! יש לו לזכות בין השנים 1981! 1982 בקריה לפני המימון.)

אוסוסי או ארש כ 30.000

י. אצוי רבים, ~~7000~~ (בט רובם רקב נמצאים אצלנו)

שנה	אוסוסי במהלך - אלוסייה	% גידול שנת (רובי סכר + ארש קריה)	אוסוסי לזמן ארוך במהלך השנה	% גידול שנת	סכר אוסוסי + ארש קריה	% גידול שנת
1970						
1975						
1980						
1985						
6						
7						
8						
8						
6						
7						
8						
9						
1990						

4 מילי שני גר - יש במימון אוסוסי (גידול עכשיו אוסוסי)

שנה	1-2 (רובי)	3-4	5-6	7
		✓		

5. גילוי כפיוק - יומ 3, א

גילוי קיום + התחלות הניה [מכניון - אין נפתח על מכניון] א/א יגד הניה, יפתח על צימח וזו הנה זה מציגני מספרו והנה

סך	תחילת ימיו	5 חודשים ויותר	3-4 חודשים	1-2 חודשים	9. סך נתיב	א
					סנה	
					1980	
					1	
					2	
					3	

6. ~~5. גילוי כפיוק~~ וצפונה כפיוק

ב. התחלות הפניה בימות - אפי הנה או חודשים אבסולוטיים יש נמלים פיסת + צבועים גם יתחזק צורה לקח מן

שנה	יום חציון צפונה כפיוק	תחילת ימיו חצה חציון צפונה כפיוק
-----	-----------------------	----------------------------------

הפלה פסלה גוף משני קב

7. שנתה בערה. אפי כפיוק שנה

שנה	שטח	מפתח מפתח	יום חציון צפונה כפיוק	אפי חציון צפונה כפיוק
			אפי חציון צפונה כפיוק	אפי חציון צפונה כפיוק

8. מהם ה"נוגד מסכנה" מצב סכנה,

ואם - מתייחסת אליו?

היסטוריה					הנוש + רמה דבר			
שנה	מספר	מספר	תאריך	סוג	תקופה	תקופה	תאריך	סוג
			%	סכ			%	סכ

סכ

יש

מה ע"פ



- ① ארץ זה פתוחה - מקנה קנה
- ② זה קנה של כחול - ארץ פתוחה - ארץ פתוחה?
- ③ אין ממנה - ארץ פתוחה

100°

PLO statistical abstract  
 כרך 5  
 1983 שנת  
 מוסד

משרד הבינוי והשיכון  
אגף תכנון ובינוי ערים

תמ"ר

0100

איתמר כהן  
958359  
213559

221402 / 913436 | 2 | מים

בברכה,

313 סה | ת-ל-ר  
307233

ת.ד. 18110, י-ם 91180, טל: 02-277617  
י.ס.ר: 02-820585

כ.ד.ר.פ

010020

758	217	1010
r		
958 310		

213590

3yN ONP ← 0 → 2A

2110170

723 731 53

213581 / 958857

713 810

958 311

250

213584

פאג - מאיסק

נפאוס פנים אמנונוי נמבליפסו נקנו

כיום יחידה ב 89 כ 45% מ 88  
קוצר סך מסך.

איז סקרוס מקור - פאגים  
- מנוג -

קוצר אנוג נאגים

ווי 900000

$\frac{1}{2}$  -  $\frac{2}{3}$  יחידה

6.5

קרא

מסק

הפיררה

1.05

מסקי בוד  
הפיררה

170-180,000  
80-90,000  
קרא ± פיררה

מנוג (פסום) זמשן  
מאלי - זמשן  
מנוג (פסום) זמשן  
מאלי - זמשן  
מנוג (פסום) זמשן  
מאלי - זמשן

1987

מנוג אד

UNRA

553553

אחס

אשרי דבר :

מאי 67/68

סקרים - מחקרי יש וזכה - פני אליסר

553-345

אליסר פני - דבורה שון

UN 734223

מספרים מוחלים | מעני ביו - יח 3

553371 - צבי אייזנברג

1967  
1981

שנת 1985

סקר מלאי צוור 1985 בשנת

סקר מלאי צוור נחל כ קשב במטוי אינטרס

שנת סטטיסטי של PLO (קירות) (הצב)

882111 - מען ביזס -

882143 (קומה 2) - איספיה -  
מען מחטן פני

הקנה אנקום הם שנים  
מאי ביספיה לא נחל אכסו רמתו מל לא מוסר בסטטיסטיקה

ביסמית (הורים):  
1 בשנת 1985 מני צור ביזס בה במען ויסקוב מען פקלי  
בשנים פועלים

2 במנוע - המגפילי - לא באיספיה בשנים פועלים  
הפני

③ סטטיסטיקער פון יומצו שווערן יומא זצ"ל עס 7 1983

1983 - יומצו פון יומא זצ"ל עס 7

~~7 13 200~~



שנת סטטיסטי אסקול 1990

27 ונופר שנתון ונהל זיה 702, 703, 705, 706  
 27,1 708 (709) ~~(712)~~ (714)

27.14 משך גיו אפ אפ לבעור פוי ויהל ארה 720

723, 722 סוגים בערה אקולו זי בערה

27,37 סטח רכנייה באצומה - אפ יזם ויהל 746

27,38 צימה אפ איה ונוצים 747 ~~27,38~~

27,39 עבניה וסטחמ וצחה סבניה 748

27,40 פלו קינה בעטיר אפ ינה וטעשה 749

אסקול קמול  
 אסקול קמול  
 אסקול קמול

צבי אלקין אסק

אסק אסק

פוי של באעוסיה פלו יבוצית כיום ונהל זיה  
 אעוסיה - אפ ונאקלע אפ סוגים אפ

אוי זיע - רמז + רמזים קני + מען

אעוסיה ימיו פוי - אפ ונהל זיה אסק זיה

רמזים - אפ - רמז  
 רמזים איווין אין

פוי - קמול אסק

משנה אפ פוי אסק

פוי אסק

משנה אסק



התחלת הבנייה הלא יהודית בטנחים (יהודה ושומרון, רצועת עזה ואפון סיני) באלפי מ"ר

1974 - 1989

הבנייה הפרטית		הבנייה הציבורית		כל הבנייה		תקופה
מזה: מגורים	סה"כ	מזה: מגורים	סה"כ	מזה: מגורים	סה"כ	
571.8	678.6	4.8	13.7	576.6	692.3	1974
642.1	760.5	51.6	66.8	693.7	827.3	1975
765.7	921.4	8.0	19.5	773.7	940.9	1976
773.3	948.0	5.0	21.6	778.3	969.6	1977
913.6	1,108.3	1.0	11.2	914.6	1,119.5	1978
999.8	1,203.9	-	12.3	999.8	1,216.2	1979
958.9	1,134.8	-	10.8	958.9	1,145.6	1980
1,010.2	1,212.3	-	6.3	1,010.2	1,218.6	1981
902.6	1,025.9	-	5.8	902.6	1,031.7	1982
863.9	1,000.9	-	13.9	863.9	1,014.8	1983
823.2	988.2	-	4.6	823.2	992.8	1984
909.6	1,071.9	-	16.0	909.6	1,087.9	1985
1,059.4	1,296.4	-	22.9	1,059.4	1,319.3	1986
981.6	1,285.8	-	14.9	981.6	1,300.7	1987
242.5	277.4	-	...	242.5	277.4	(1) 1988
274.2	309.8	-	...	274.2	309.8	(1) 1989

(1) הנתונים מתייחסים רק לחבל עזה

מקור: הלישכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה.



