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AN ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATION
IN THE WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP
(Preliminary Findings)
Volume I: Analysis

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An Assessment of Education in the West Bank and Gaza Strip
(Preliminary Findings)

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INTRODUCTION

Prior to June of 1967, the West Bank and Gaza were part of the civil administration of Jordan and Egypt. Their educational systems were integrated into the centralized systems of those two countries and information, mostly statistical, was obtained and published as part of the ongoing reporting process, well established in the Jordanian and Egyptian education ministries.

With the advent of military occupation in 1967, both Jordan and Egypt were allowed some participation in the educational process in the Territories, but were no longer able to report accurately on educational activity. By 1970 it could be said that there was a serious dearth of basic data on education in West Bank and Gaza, except for that segment of education administered by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency. (UNRWA).

During the past ten years, foreign philanthropic support of education in the two Territories has been hampered by the lack of information, statistics and analysis that would establish and confirm needs, and priorities and realistic goals for their efforts. The U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) began assistance to the West Bank in 1975 and in early 1976 broadened that assistance with a grant to AMIDEAST for scholarship and faculty development assistance for the three universities in the West Bank. An integral and priority segment of this grant was the funding of an Education Sector Assessment of the West Bank and Gaza.

The Grant was approved in November, 1978 and preparations were made forthwith for the survey. Dr. Hector Correa, University of Pittsburgh, Associate Professor of Education, Economics and Social Development, internationally

known for analytical work in educational development, was assigned as principal analyst. It was felt that Dr. Correa was particularly suited to this project in view of his professional impartiality and recognized interdisciplinary credentials in economics, public health and education. Two qualified researchers were also assigned, Mr. Rod Ballard and Ms. Judy Katz. David W. Mize, AMIDEAST Vice President, and overall project director, moved to Jerusalem where he organized the collection of information for the study and directed the educational assistance activity of the project.

Because of serious problems encountered in almost every aspect of in-country research, the educational survey's initial six-month duration was extended, in consultation with AID, to eight months. For the same reason, it is submitted now in preliminary form, with the understanding that AMIDEAST is prepared, with AID concurrence, to continue its research effort over the next year to provide the considerable additional data which was regrettably not made available for inclusion in this analysis.

AMIDEAST believes that these preliminary findings represent a unique and valuable contribution to the literature which will be of assistance to future researchers and to all who may be involved in educational planning for the West Bank and Gaza.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. BACKGROUND: Factors affecting the Survey.

In any research project procedural and methodological problems encountered are extremely important in evaluating substantive findings and results achieved. Such considerations are particularly relevant in this study due to the unique circumstances prevailing on the West Bank and Gaza. To an unparalleled degree, education in these territories is highly politicized and structure is amorphous, with basic institutions characterized by a tenuousness seldom witnessed elsewhere.

In undertaking the survey, AMIDEAST was sensitive to the problems that could arise with both the occupying authorities and the Palestinians themselves in attempting to carry out original research in the Territories. During continuing visits over the year preceding inauguration of the survey, assurances of full cooperation were received from all concerned. Such concurrence was considered essential as it was recognized that:

- A. In the territories studied there is no "Host Country" in the common usage of the term.
- B. The educational system, except for UNRWA-administered education, is not administered or directed by a professional centralized authority.
- C. No comprehensive mechanism exists for the acquisition and reporting of statistical information.
- D. Research could be constrained and delayed by security procedures of the military occupation.

- E. Political and security considerations could affect access to and information from key informants in the educational community and the governing authority.

After investigating the availability of information and probability of access to key informants for such a study, AMIDEAST began the planning phases of assessment of the Education Sector. The following elements formed the basis for AMIDEAST's commitment:

- A. All officials of the occupying authority with whom the survey was discussed indicated to AMIDEAST representatives their approval and support of the project.
- B. All educators, institutions and educational officials in the Palestinian community with whom the project was discussed indicated their commitment of full cooperation.
- C. Middle East specialists and researchers in the U.S. academic community with whom the project was discussed indicated their estimate that the occupying authority would cooperate with such research.
- D. The occupying authority's reputation for and commitment to an open society, free access to information, and academic freedom led AMIDEAST to believe the project would be accepted and facilitated by all elements of that authority.
- E. The project's sponsorship and funding by the U.S. government would provide an added assurance and incentive to the occupying authority.

All the assumptions based on the above elements were wrong except "B". It is detailed in a "Summary of Liaison" Memorandum dated 11 April, 1979 from AMIDEAST.

EAST to AID, all original, first-hand research was prevented by the authorities and AMIDEAST was finally informed by an official of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs that "AMIDEAST and its researchers were not to solicit information from any source in the Territories; government, private or international." The principal analyst was specifically denied access to sources, thus terminating three weeks of planned field work after two days. Nevertheless, a significant amount of basic data from published and non-published sources was available to the project researchers, and as the study continued, it was estimated that collecting and synthesizing this material was worthwhile and would provide a structure upon which ongoing research could be based. While this process was underway, the period from February through May was also spent in repeated attempts to seek the concurrence and cooperation of the authorities in at least some segments of the research project. Overall synthesis of data was thus delayed, pending the arrival of additional input on which a comprehensive analysis could be based. Unfortunately, tentative commitments received during this period did not finally produce the information sought.

Another significant factor limiting survey conclusions is the validation of the information and statistics. The researcher is required not only to collect and organize information, but to test and verify it. It should be noted that the testing and verification of statistical and other data presented in this survey has been minimal since the constraints experienced in the gathering of data apply to the verification process as well. Much of the data presented is based solely on statistics published by the occupying authority.

AMIDEAST is not satisfied with the final product and recognizes the data are incomplete and analysis suffers accordingly. In this sense all "conclusions" and "recommendations" should be considered "tentative". Nevertheless, the present

paper does provide an overview of the educational system and has identified a series of areas where further research and investigation are critically needed which should be of value to future researchers and analysts concerned with the development of human resources in the area.

Whereas there has been no improvement in the research climate in West Bank and Gaza to date, it can be expected that in time, additional information will become available and the authorities will moderate their position, recognizing that a professional survey and analysis of the educational sector would have considerable value for all those involved in the educational process. AMIDEAST with AID's concurrence plans to continue the research effort over the next year and to submit additional findings in the early summer of 1980.

11. EDUCATION IN PALESTINE: Preliminary considerations.

The history of the Palestinian area and people is not included in the sector assessment as it was considered inadvisable to present a historical review which might be interpreted out of context. Part I of the study provides a setting for consideration of the educational sector from the standpoint of geography, population, economics and health. The brief overview of each of these areas does not represent a complete survey, but rather provides a data base, and analysis of these sectors as they affect the educational sector. The same constraints experienced with educational research were also experienced with respect to this more limited research effort, particularly in economics and health.

The sector assessment focuses on the present. An attempt has been made to take cognizance of the changes that have taken place in the West Bank and Gaza since the occupation in June of 1967. No attempt has been made to compare present conditions with those prevailing prior to occupation, but data are presented on

the present status of West Bank and Gaza education as compared with Jordanian, Egyptian and Israeli education.

The study quantifies population, population growth rates, enrollment from the existing population at the primary, preparatory, secondary and tertiary levels, and delineates distribution by types of schools.

Whereas there is no evidence that either the occupiers or the occupied want education to be politicized, the most immediate and important observation arising out of the sector assessment is that, indeed, education and most other basic human activities in the West Bank and Gaza are highly politicized. This factor strongly affects the education sector in the following ways:

- A. Out-migration: Population growth in the occupied territories is reduced by a continuing out-migration of people from West Bank and Gaza for employment, for educational opportunities, and also to evade the occupation life-style. Should this out-migration cease or diminish, for whatever reasons, population growth would accelerate and demand for secondary and higher education would increase sharply. Such changes would be the result of political action, not the result of any natural and predictable demographic evolution. Since future political actions cannot be assessed in this study and changes in the political status of the occupied territories cannot be anticipated, projections of future demographic or enrollment growths cannot be made.
- B. Employment in Israel: Approximately 31% of the total working force in the Territories and 45% of the graduates of technical training programs

in West Bank and Gaza are employed in Israel as day-laborers and artisans. On a technical level, their education is determined by and is responsive to the Israeli labor market. A political decision could thus change the educational process for a significant percentage of the population.

C. Military Occupation: The close and constant surveillance and control of educational institutions, faculties and students is obviously a factor which adversely affects the quality and quantity of education in the Territories. The closure of schools and universities for protracted periods presents a serious obstacle to the educational process. Changes in the operating climate cannot be predicted, since they involve political decisions.

D. Foreign assistance to education: Since there is only minimal planning and no recognized overall educational authority dealing with this activity in the West Bank and Gaza, there is literally no general fiscal policy or budget affecting the overall educational structure. Financial input can only be dealt with on a tentative and extremely tenuous basis. Political decisions, made in the United Nations, in Israel, in the Arab countries, in Washington and other capitals where foreign assistance to Palestinian education is committed, determine for each year the amount of financial support which will be available for education. Equally tenuous are the decision processes and commitments of aid from those private voluntary agencies which support educational activities in the area.

E. Inhibitions on leadership development: Political constraints, imposed both by the occupying authorities and by organized pressure from the Palestinian community outside the Territories, inhibit the development of the kind of effective, representative leadership which could assume a leading and active role in educational direction and reform. As stated earlier, there is no "host country" educational establishment with which to deal or which can speak and act for Palestinian education. The formation of such a "host country establishment" is a political matter. In the interim, an impressive response to this problem by leading educators and administrators is the organization of the Council on Higher Education, which is dealing effectively with a range of educational problems and planning.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT: Summary Findings.

A. Geographic Characteristics: West Bank and Gaza are very different in their topographies and climates. However, in both territories, the limits of land suitable for agriculture, given the present availability and use of technology, are being reached. Water supply for agriculture in the West Bank is generally limited to the variable rainfall. In the Gaza Strip, the underground wells which are the area's main source of water have been fully exploited. Bringing new areas into agricultural production and increasing the productivity of present agricultural land will require not only larger:

capital investments in irrigation, mechanization and fertilizers than seen at present, but also investments in education and training in soil and irrigation engineering. At present there are no schools of engineering in the West Bank and Gaza nor are there institutions specialized in land reclamation. Progress in agriculture in the areas relies heavily on the expertise and direction provided by the Israeli agricultural extension service. Questions regarding the utilization of land and water resources in the Territories are highly charged political issues among both the Palestinians and Israelis.

B. Population: Due to high birth rates and decreasing infant mortality rates, the natural increase of the population of the territories is high. Rates of growth of the population, although considerably lower than the natural increase rates due to out-migration, have resulted in high population densities, especially in the Gaza Strip where the density is one of the highest in the world. These densities, of course, will continue to increase with population growth. The large proportion of the population under 15 years of age puts great strain on the present facilities for education.

C. Economic: Available data confirm an economic upturn in the West Bank and Gaza evidenced by a high rate of growth in the Gross National Product. The chief contributors to this growth in the National Product have been the increased values of domestic production and, especially, the value of wages earned by Palestinians in Israel, and the value of remittances sent to the Territories by out-migrated workers. Growth in the

producing sectors of the domestic product have been high due to the fact the development in the industrial and construction sectors since 1968 has been from a low starting point. Rates of growth, since 1973, however, have been considerably slower.

Agriculture is still very important to the economies of the Territories but its relative share of total employment has declined. Construction as an employment area has grown in importance while employment in industry within the Territories has shown only small increases. Much of the gains in the industrial employment reflect the introduction of subcontracting arrangements between Israeli firms and West Bank and Gaza labor on a piecework basis. Although these enterprises provide employment, the wages are low.

The percentage of the total population which comprises the labor force in both territories is low due to the high birth rate, out-migration, and especially to the low rate of female labor participation which is mainly due to cultural factors.

The economies of the West Bank and Gaza Strip are now at full employment due to employment in Israel and out-migration. However, the very low unemployment levels are determined by the availability of jobs in Israel and in other countries of the region. The work available to the Palestinians of the Territories in Israel is mostly manual labor in agriculture, industry, and construction. Israel is not a source of employment for the highly trained or educated Palestinian.

The constraints on economic development are many due to the prevailing political climate in the area. There is little private investment in industry

in the Territories by the Israelis and Palestinians due to political uncertainties. The lack of a banking system acceptable to the Palestinians severely limits the source of risk capital. The existence of a protected market for Israeli products in the Territories inhibits the development of industry. There is no monetary policy for the West Bank and Gaza Strip, nor a mechanism to coordinate economic and manpower requirements.

E. Health: There is a recognized need for more doctors, nurses, dentists and other medical personnel. There is no undergraduate or graduate education for doctors, dentists, pharmacists or medical technologists. These degrees must be earned at institutions outside the Territories. The upgrading of medical techniques and advanced training in medical specialties depends on the availability of programs outside the Territories. No hospital in the West Bank or Gaza is affiliated with a university. Malnutrition appears limited to a calorie-protein deficiency in the 0-4 age group.

IV. FORMAL EDUCATION:

A. Administration: Formal education in both the West Bank and Gaza is administered by a variety of sponsors, including the Israeli government, UNRWA, the local administrative remnants of the Jordanian and Egyptian ministries of education and foreign religious missions. There is a significant lack of coordination and cooperation among the sponsors with no centralized

direction except where occupation authority intervenes in matters defined as security concerns. A standard curriculum continues from pre-occupation years changed only minimally by security requirements of the occupying power. Mechanisms and procedures exist for general public school administration (assigning teachers, adjusting budgets, distributing funds, repair and maintenance of facilities and other day-to-day priorities), but there is little structured attention to the overview process, upgrading of staff, improvement of methodology, and general educational planning. An exception to this is the UNRWA system which, though reduced in budget, continues to provide an overall educational administration that is competent and responsive. Private schools are generally better administered, and some of them are excellent.

The occupying authority's input into educational administration is entirely under the jurisdiction of the military government.

There is a general need for better administration and support for the whole range of educational services in the Territories. Construction of facilities since 1967 has been minimal. Teacher training has seen only slight expansion, chiefly through programs of the three private universities. The state of war that continues to prevail makes it almost impossible to arrange input from or exchanges with systems of other Arab countries. Finally, no structured approach has been developed to meet the demonstrated needs for pre-school education. (The occupying authority has itself noted that the absence of pre-school education for Arabs living in Israel leaves them disadvantaged).

B. The Public School System: There is not yet any public pre-school program available to residents of West Bank and Gaza. The public school

system offers Primary, Preparatory and Secondary education. In the West Bank, these schools follow the curriculum and organization of the Jordanian system as it existed in 1967, with general examinations given at the end of each cycle. In Gaza, the schools follow the Egyptian pattern as it was in 1967. In general, there is strong encouragement and support for enrollment in the primary cycle. In the preparatory cycle, drop-outs begin in the last two years. In the secondary cycle, the effect of the competition for the unskilled jobs for Palestinians available in Israel is felt. There is adequate access to primary education, but on the preparatory and secondary levels, access is significantly less than satisfactory. Given present enrollments, there is inadequate classroom space and student-teacher ratios remain discouragingly high.

C. The UNRWA System: UNRWA provides good quality education on the primary and preparatory levels, but does not operate secondary schools. It does operate technical training schools which remain models for this type of training in the Middle East as a whole. UNRWA also cooperates in offering its facilities for pre-school training programs provided by local charitable associations. The UNRWA system also follows the curricula and general organization of programs of Jordan in the West Bank and of Egypt in Gaza. UNRWA is still able to provide full access to the above education for those residents who are under its jurisdiction, although each year it has more serious budget limitations. Its schools are overcrowded and understaffed, with undesirable student-teacher ratios.

D. Privately-supported pre-university education: Private schools handle approximately 5% of the enrollment of students in the West Bank and 1% in Gaza. They offer some of the best-administered and highest quality programs on primary, preparatory and secondary levels. Private sponsors also provide most of the limited pre-school education that is available. The three universities in the West Bank are privately supported and administered and will be dealt with separately. Most private institutions charge a level of tuition that precludes their use by lower-income families. They tend to attract the best-qualified students and their level of instruction is usually higher and includes enrichment programs such as languages, arts, etc. not provided by government or UNRWA schools. Some private institutions are experiencing difficulty in keeping up with increased costs and inflation. Generally they enjoy a better student-teacher ratio and they are not as overcrowded as other schools.

E. Higher education: There are five institutions which offer four-year programs, but two are devoted completely to religious studies. There are three secular universities, all in the West Bank and each is unique and serves a different student community.

- (1) Bir Zeit University attracts the best qualified students as measured by scores in the "Tawjihi" examination, though outstanding performers frequently elect to take the assured admission to the university of Jordan which a top-ranking "Tawjihi" score provides, thus opening for them a few places each year in medicine and engineering.

Bir Zeit insists on high standards of performance and provides a carefully developed curriculum and qualified faculty. Bir Zeit's expansion plans are more carefully developed than those of the other two and its reputation is already established in the Middle East and in the West.

- (2) Bethlehem University has sought to tailor its programs to community needs and thus fulfills some of the purposes of a community college. Most of its students are from the immediate area of Jerusalem and Bethlehem. Modest plans for expansion have been developed and a current objective is to gain accreditation from the Association of Arab Universities. Until this has been done, Bethlehem's position as a university in the Middle East remains tenuous.
- (3) Al Najah University was established in Nablus in October of 1977 and has grown rapidly during the past two years. Its ability to provide quality education during a period of organization and expansion is yet to be proven. It has had commendable success in obtaining external economic support as well as considerable local support in Nablus itself.

In addition to the four year institutions above, there are two teacher-training institutes in Gaza and three in the West Bank offering two-year programs plus a fourth program at a technical institute, BAUDA National College, which is being phased out. Supplementing these are one-year teacher training

programs at Bethlehem and Bir Zeit universities and a two-year program at Al Najah.

Nurses and midwives training is offered in eleven programs in the West Bank but not at all in Gaza. One-class programs, they are conducted with minimal staff and facilities.

Post-secondary technical education is offered in 13 institutions of which 10 are privately administered, two are administered by UNRWA and one by the occupying government. Enrollments are small and high fees are charged by the institutes which mostly tailor their training to job opportunities in Israel.

About 30% of the university professors in the West Bank need to have their academic qualifications upgraded. This is particularly true with respect to Al Najah University. The student-teacher ratio is higher in West Bank Universities than it is in Israeli secondary schools. Physical plant and facilities, while adequate for current enrollments, are not fully satisfactory and constitute a serious limitation for future growth. There is a fair amount of duplication of study programs at the three universities and a total lack of programs in engineering and medicine and health-related fields. Enrollment opportunities in post-secondary educational programs represent only 27% of potential demand and the post-secondary educational system is underdeveloped and weak.

V. NON-FORMAL EDUCATION:

Non-formal vocational training is carried on by the occupying authority in programs administered by the Office of Welfare within the Military Government, particularly designed to assist teen-agers who have dropped out of the school system. Other non-formal work-study programs are administered by the Offices

of Labor of the Military Government, providing skills training in Vocational Training Centers. Participants receive minimal payment for their work and may also receive income from sale of items produced. Approximately 2500 Gazans and 6000 West Bankers have been trained in these programs since 1967, chiefly in construction skills, auto repair, general mechanics and needlework. The average cost per participant of such programs was approximately \$250.

Probably a larger number of resident Palestinians have been trained in the various privately-controlled non-formal education programs at five institutions in Gaza and 9 in the West Bank. The most popular courses are in needlework, dressmaking and tailoring, but significant training has been accomplished in medical and family clinics and in village health programs. The total participation is estimated to be between 3000 and 3500 per year. Information on per-student cost is unobtainable.

The data available are insufficient to permit analysis of demand and consequent advisability of increasing such programs.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the severe limitations and inadequacies of the material thus far collected and analyzed in this study, it is important to consider the findings as tentative and to use the study as a general reference tool rather than as support for specific positions or proposals. The unique circumstances that have prevailed on the West Bank and Gaza for the past twelve years have resulted in educational processes with characteristics that are found nowhere else in the world.

The lack of administrative guidance discussed earlier leaves an unstructured and disunited system which fails to interact with other processes in the society. As a result, information is either not systematically collected or, when collected, not systematized, categorized and published. Planning is either non-existent or in primitive stages with little impact or usefulness. The educational system is not integrated with other components of the society.

A. Tentative Conclusions: The following are major findings of the study, based on information thus far processed:

1. An improved organizational structure is needed to assure communication, coordination and planning for all aspects of education.
2. There is a great need to relate primary, preparatory and secondary education to economic needs, particularly as preparatory and secondary education are the highest levels reached by the majority of students.
3. Facilities for pre-school education in the West Bank and, to a lesser extent, in Gaza, are extremely limited.
4. School construction to provide additional classroom space is needed in all levels of education, including tertiary, as is support for the application of technology.
5. There is a large unsatisfied social demand for post-secondary education.
6. A large proportion of persons with post-secondary education tend to leave the area.

7. The demand for non-formal education and for the services of individuals with this type of training appears to be great, but facilities and programs are inadequate.
8. Upgrading of the existing teaching staff requires additional support.
9. Assistance programs should be directed towards private post-secondary and non-formal education.
10. Existing universities should be supported in efforts to expand coursework and faculty. Programs for professional education in health fields and in engineering and technology should be developed.

B. Recommendations: There are valid reasons why only some of the above conclusions represent areas of possible assistance. First, it should be remembered that most formal and vocational education below the university level is provided either by a foreign occupying government (Israel) or by an international organization (UNRWA) and that direct assistance to such educational activity is, for either political or administrative reasons, not practical. Second, it is not realistic to propose assistance for programs pointing to goals not yet defined or agreed upon. Third, security conditions of the occupation do not allow some forms of assistance from outside the territories and also militate against the accomplishment of some tasks by the West Bank and Gaza residents themselves.

The following list of recommendations confines itself to assisting the private educational sector in pre-school education, non-formal education, post-secondary education, research, strengthening of developing universities and post-graduate professional training. Specifically, it is recommended that

- (1) Scholarship assistance be provided to enable the three universities to enroll additional students in fields relevant to established manpower needs.
- (2) Faculty development program assistance be provided to each of the three existing universities to expand and improve their teaching capability and specifically to provide for the provision of faculties of engineering and health science.
- (3) Gaza community and the Council on Higher Education be assisted with development of a community college designed to meet Gaza's present manpower training needs, particularly in engineering technology and health-related fields.
- (4) Preparation of pre-school teachers be supported in order to benefit the participants and to permit entry of additional women into the work force.
- (5) The Council on Higher Education be supported in the establishment of a research and planning capability, in cooperation with the universities.
- (6) Individual grants be made to provide specific short-term training in areas and situations where development needs can be addressed directly through such assistance.

(7) Post-Secondary technical training institutions be provided assistance for upgrading staff and improving curriculum and methodology, according to established needs.

PART I: THE SETTING

Chapter 1: Geographic Characteristics

The location of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank in relation to Egypt (Sinai), Jordan, Israel and Syria is shown in Figure 2-1. As seen in Table 1-1, the Gaza Strip comprises 125 square miles, making it about twice the size of the District of Columbia. It is a flat stretch of Mediterranean coastline approximately 25 miles long and from 3 to 4 miles wide at the northern section and 8 miles wide in the south. An area of arable land runs through the middle of the Strip bordered by sand dunes to the west and the Negev Desert in Israel to the east. The climate is southern Mediterranean. Annual rainfall averages 12 inches in the north and less than 3 inches in the south. Except for the area of sand dunes, the soil is mostly fertile. 1/

The cultivation patterns in the areas under study are presented in Table 1-2. Three-fourths of the Gaza Strip is cultivated. Of this area, about 35 square miles (43% of the total) are irrigated with water pumped from underground wells. The irrigated land is devoted mostly to Gaza's main cash crop, citrus. Barley, vegetables and other field crops are dry-farmed on the remaining 45 square miles. The geographic distribution of agriculture in the Gaza Strip is presented in Figure 1-2. 2/

In the Gaza Strip, the limits of the land suitable for agriculture, given the present availability and use of technology, are being reached. In addition, the underground source for water for irrigation has been fully exploited. Since 1970, the wells have been overpumped. This has lowered the water table allowing for the encroachment of salt water. It has been estimated that within 5 to 10 years the increase in the salinity

of the well water will force Gaza farmers to abandon about 10% of the land now under cultivation. A recent study suggests that if desalinization of sea water were introduced as a source of water for irrigation, instead of losing farm land, 62 additional square miles could be irrigated and used for citrus production. This additional area would include 39 square miles presently cultivated but unirrigated and 23 square miles of presently unused land consisting mostly of sand dunes. Such plans, however, call for tremendous investments in both materials and training. ^{3/}

The area of the West Bank is approximately 2,350 square miles, comparable in size to the State of Delaware (see Table 1-1). It has an average length of 80 miles and width of 25 miles. A series of high hills reaching an elevation of 3,000 feet runs through the territory on a north-south axis. These highlands slope to the Sharon Plain in Israel to the west, and to the east, descend to the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea (1,000 feet below sea level). ^{4/}

In the West Bank, soil and climatic conditions vary with each geographical region. In the northern bulge of the West Bank, the historical Samaria, the quality of the soil in the valleys and on the slopes is generally good and olive cultivation dominates the agricultural activity. There is extensive use of terracing in this area, a practice which dates from the Roman period. ^{5/} Uncultivable land is used for the grazing of sheep and goats. South of Jerusalem, in the Judean Hills, the soil is poorer in quality, but, where the land is arable, it is suitable for the area's main crop, grapes. The nutrient level of the good agricultural land is satisfactory. However, there is a notable lack of nitrogen in the soil which

necessitates the use of fertilizers for increased land productivity. In addition, the soil contains a considerable amount of clay which makes working the land, either manually or by machine, difficult after rains, (when the soil becomes thick mud), and during the dry season, (when the soil cracks deeply). The soil in the Jordan Valley has a high salt content. However, all but the most barren land in the Jordan Valley could be productive, if irrigated. 6, 7/

In the West Bank summers are long and hot and there is usually no precipitation during this season. The rain and snow in the higher elevations is the main source of water for crops in this predominantly dry-farmed area. Temperatures during the winter months are moderate. To the east in the Jordan Valley, the prevailing climate is hot and dry. 8/

The average rainfall for the western section of the West Bank is 20 inches a year. Humidity remains high and thus evaporation is slight. Annual rainfall in the northwest averages 30 inches a year which enables this area to be more agriculturally productive. The Judean Hills receive considerably less rainfall. Annual rainfall in the Jordan Valley is only 2-5 inches and much of this moisture is lost through evaporation. 9/

There are 772 square miles of cultivated land in the West Bank (see Table 1-2). Of this area, 95% is dry-farmed. Reliance on the amount of annual rainfall and on water received from melting snow, limits the growing season to 6 to 7 months and accounts for the fluctuations in agricultural output, which can be great. The drought of 1975, for example, caused a 34% decrease in the output from agriculture. Lack of

precipitation combined with the dramatic natural yield cycle of the olive trees will not only affect farm income and production, but, since much of the small West Bank industry is focused on food processing, this sector of the economy will also be adversely affected. 10/

About 39 square miles, (or 5%), of the cultivated land in the West Bank is irrigated with water pumped from wells. Trickle irrigation is being introduced to replace the inefficient flood and canal irrigation methods now being used. 11/

Analysts of the agricultural situation in the West Bank agree that, as in the Gaza Strip, given the present low level of technology, almost all the land available for cultivation is being farmed. Bringing new areas into production, increasing the productivity of present agricultural land, and stabilizing agricultural output by lessening the reliance on the variable rainfall, will depend on capital investments in irrigation, mechanization, fertilizers and skilled manpower. However, due to the political situation affecting the West Bank and Gaza Strip, questions involving the control and development of land and, to an even greater degree, of water, resources, are extremely serious. A number of professionally educated West Bank agriculturalists have commented that water allocation is not based on a scientific method of optimization of limited resources, but on political expediency. Consequently, while there is an identifiable need, as will be discussed later, for improved vocational agricultural education, West Bank and Gaza Strip educators are understandably very cynical about such programs because they feel

that decisions regarding agriculture and education are made on the basis of political, and not agricultural or educational, considerations.

Notes to Chapter One

1. Jerome F. Fried, A North Sinai - Gaza Development Project (Washington: Middle East Institute, 1975), p. 1.

Elisha Efrat, "Settlement Pattern and Economic Changes of the Gaza Strip," Middle East Journal, 31. no. 4 (Summer, 1977), 349.

Elias H. Tuma and Haim Darin-Drabkin, The Economic Case for Palestine (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1978), p. 52.

2. Fried, op. cit., pp. 31, 1.

3. United States General Accounting Office, "U. S. Economic Aid for the West Bank and Gaza -- A Positive Contribution" (Washington, 1978), p. 25.

Fried, op. cit., pp. 31, 43.

4. Vivian A. Bull, The West Bank - Is It Viable? (Lexington: D. C. Heath, 1975), pp. 29, 37.

Tuma and Darin-Drabkin, op. cit., p. 52.

5. Ibid., pp. 54-55.

6. Ibid.

7. Bull, op. cit., pp. 64-65.

U. S. Department of State, Agency for International Development, Regional Cooperation in the Middle East (Washington, 1979), p. 84.

8. Bull, op. cit., p. 28.

9. Ibid., pp. 67, 28.

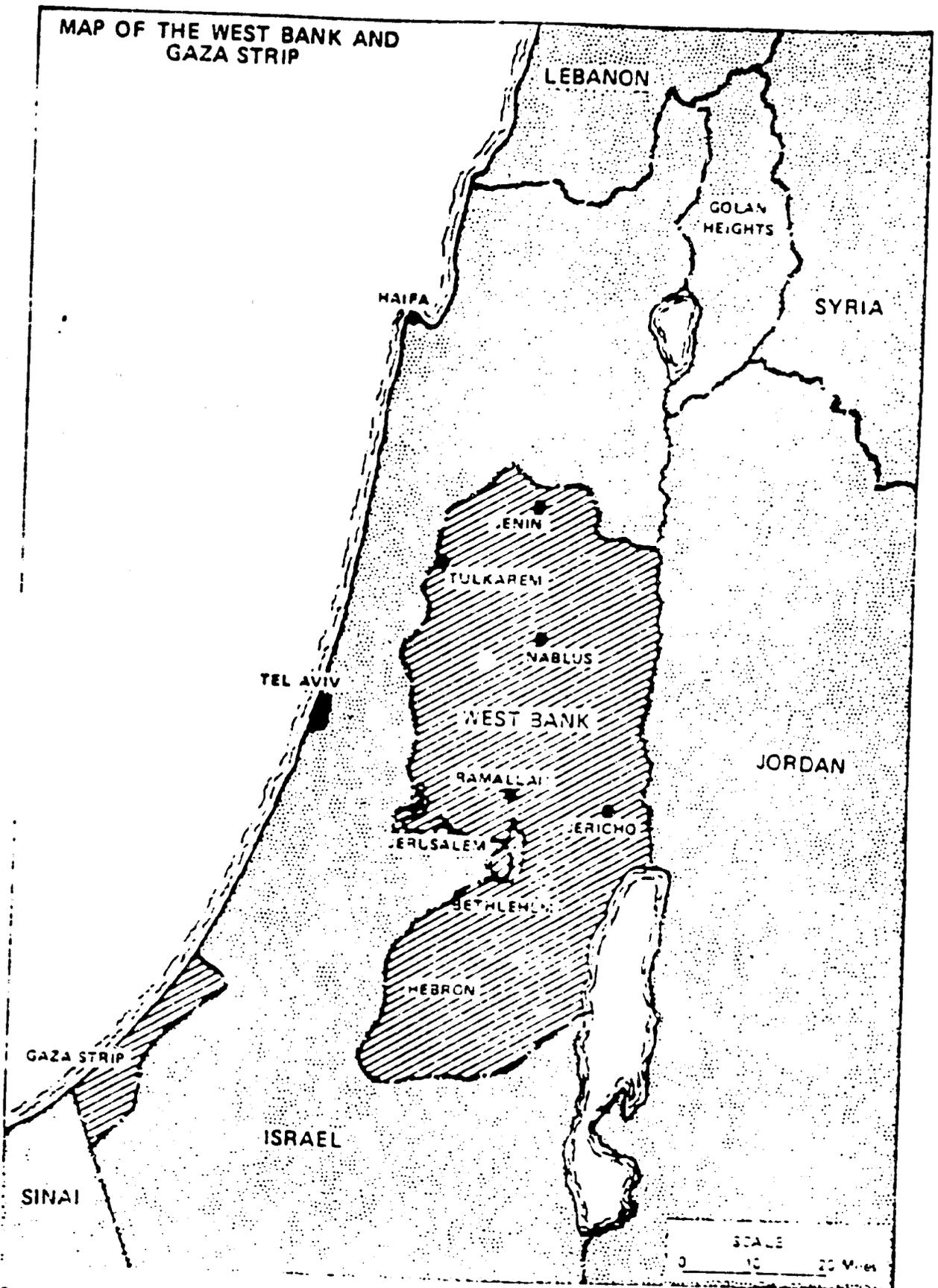
10. U. S. Department of State, op. cit., p. 10. Figure given is 2 million dunams. One dunam equals 1/10 hectare or approximately 1/4 acre.

Bull, op. cit., p. 67.

Tuma and Darin-Drabkin, op. cit., p. 63.

11. U. S. Department of State, op. cit., p. 11.

Figure 1-1



Source: United States General Accounting Office, "U.S. Economic Aid for the West Bank and Gaza -- A Positive Contribution," Washington, July, 1978.

Table 1-1
 Area of Gaza and the West Bank Compared with Egypt, Jordan
 and Israel

(A)	Area Square miles (B)	Comparison for the Gaza Strip (C) = $100 \times \frac{\text{Gaza}}{B}$	Comparison for the West Bank (D) = $100 \times \frac{\text{West Bank}}{B}$
GAZA	(1) 125	100.00	1,880.00
EGYPT	(2) 386,872	.03	.61
JORDAN	(3) 37,100	.34	6.33
ISRAEL	(4) 7,845	1.59	30.0
WEST BANK	(5) 2,350	5.32	100.00

- Sources:
- 1) Jerome F. Fried, A North Sinai-Gaza Development Project (Washington: The Middle East Institute, 1975), p. 1.
 - 2) Arab Republic of Egypt, Central Bureau for Mobilization and Statistics Arab Republic of Egypt Statistical Yearbook, p. 3.
 - 3) U.S. State Department figure.
 - 4) State of Israel, Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel. Land area is according to armistice line of 1949.
 - 5) Vivian Bull, The West Bank - Is It Viable? (Lexington, 1975), p. 29.

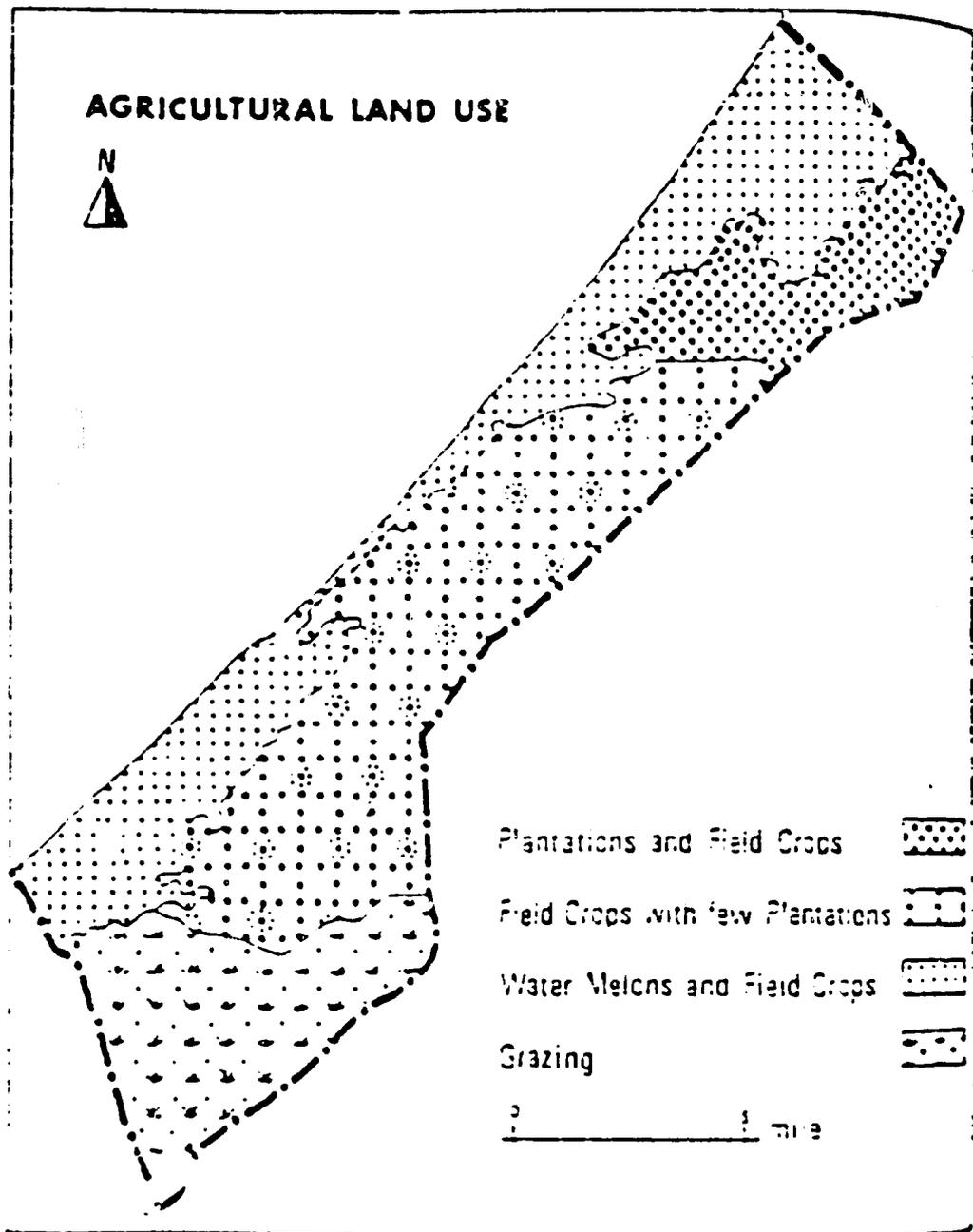
Table 1-2

Cultivated areas in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank compared with those of Egypt, Jordan and Israel

(A)	Cultivated Area Square miles (B)	Cultivated Area as % of Total Land area (C)	Comparison for the Gaza Strip (D)=100x $\frac{\text{Gaza}}{B}$	Comparison for The West Bank (D)=100x $\frac{\text{W. Bank}}{B}$
Gaza	81 (1)	64.80	100.00	953.09
Egypt	9,731 (2)	2.52	.83	7.93
Jordan	3,357 (3)	9.05	2.41	23.00
Israel	1,675 (4)	21.35	4.84	46.09
West Bank	772 (5)	32.85	10.49	100.00

- Sources:
- 1) Jerome F. Fried, A North Sinai-Gaza Development Project (Washington: The Middle East Institute, 1975), p. 1 (52,000 acres=81 sq. miles)
 - 2) The Middle East and North Africa, 1977-78 (London: Europa, 1977), p. 301. (6,000,000 feddans; 1 feddan = 1.038 acres) = 6,228,000 acres = 9,731 square miles).
 - 3) Ibid., p. 460. Figure of 10,695 square kilometers is given for arable land for East and West Banks of the Jordan. Figure has been converted to square miles (4,129) and the area of West Bank cultivated land (772 square miles) has been subtracted.
 - 4) Ibid., p. 424. Figure given is 434,000 hectares = 1,075 sq. miles.
 - 5) U.S. Agency for International Development, Department of State, Regional Cooperation in the Middle East, February 1, 1979, p. 310. Figure given is 2,000 dunams: 1 dunam = 1/10 hectare or 1/4 acre.

Figure 1-2



Source: Elisha Efrat, "Settlement Pattern and Economic Changes of the Gaza Strip 1947-1977," Middle East Journal, Vol. 31, no. 3 (summer, 1977), pp. 352.

Chapter 2: Population

2-1: Total Population

In Table 2-1, several estimates of the total population of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank for the year 1977 are presented and compared. The difference between the lowest and highest estimate is approximately 1/4 of a million persons, i.e., about 25% of the value of the total combined population of the two Administered Territories. At least part of the discrepancy in the various figures is due to differences among the sources regarding the geographic areas containing the enumerated populations. Israeli statistics do not include East Jerusalem and its Arab population (estimated at 90,000), nor the population of the Shu'fat refugee camp, in their West Bank population estimates. It is assumed that the population figures from Jordanian sources include the Arab population of East Jerusalem. Israeli sources combine the population figure for the Gaza Strip with that for North Sinai. The population of North Sinai (about 10% of the total combined population) was estimated at 33,500 in the 1967 Israeli census. The population of the major town in North Sinai, El Arish, is estimated at 30,000 (1979). It should be noted that Israeli statistics do not include the number of inhabitants in the Jewish settlements (7,900 in 1977) in the West Bank and Gaza Strip/ North Sinai population figures.

Another point to consider is that all the population figures are estimates which are not based on recent or comprehensive censuses.

The figures published by Israel's Central Bureau of Statistics in their annual Statistical Abstract of Israel are the ones most often cited in studies on the territories. To arrive at an annual population figure for the Gaza Strip-North Sinai and the West Bank, the Bureau applies assumed yearly birth and death rates and emigration and immigration figures to a population base for the Territories established by the census taken by the Israel occupying forces in September, 1967, three months after the war. Many analysts doubt the accuracy of the 1967 census characterizing it as "merely a rough-and-ready enumeration by oral inquiry." ^{1/} However, since the population statistics in the Israeli sources present the most complete data for analysis, they will perform be used in this assessment and compared to information from other sources whenever possible.

In Table 2-2, the total population of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank is compared to population figures of neighboring countries. This table shows the areas of the region in the order of magnitude with respect to population. This order in relationships, however, is completely modified when population densities are considered. These are presented in Table 2-3 and show that, with respect to total density, the Gaza Strip, with one of the highest population densities in the world, ^{2/} is 35 times more populated than Egypt, 65 times more populated than Jordan, 7 times more populated than Israel and 12 times more populated than the West Bank. In respect to total density, the West Bank is 3 times more populated than

Egypt and 5 times more populated than Jordan. Both Israel and the Gaza Strip show a higher population density than that observed in the West Bank.

The ordering of the countries is again changed when the density with respect to cultivated land is considered in Table 2-4. This density, especially when applied to a country whose economy is based on agriculture, can be considered to be a crude index of the availability of physical resources per capita. As seen in the table, the Gaza Strip, with almost 5,500 people per square mile of cultivated land, again shows the highest density in the region and is thus in the area where per capita resources are least available. The West Bank has considerably fewer people per square mile of cultivated land (882) and is therefore in a better position regarding the availability of per capita resources.

2-2: Refugee and Non-Refugee Populations

One of the special characteristics of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank is that their populations can be classified into refugee and non-refugee subgroups. Comparative figures on these subgroups are presented in Table 2-5.

Before commenting on the data in this table, it is necessary to make a few observations regarding the limitation and the accuracy of the available figures on the Palestinian refugee population. The population figures we have used are those published by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) which enumerate those Palestinian refugees who are registered with UNRWA for its services, including education. UNRWA does not publish figures for those Palestinian refugees who either do not require support or are ineligible for UNRWA assistance. In addition, the United Nations does not claim that the figures on the registered refugee population are completely accurate. According to the UNRWA Commissioner-General's Report, Palestinian refugee figures published by UNRWA "do not necessarily represent the actual population of Palestinian refugees in their places of registration. The refugees move and do not always inform the Agency: there is no inducement to provide this information unless they are receiving UNRWA services." ^{3/}

As seen in Table 2-5, the registered refugee population of the West Bank in 1977 was 307,475 and accounted for 45% of the total West Bank population. Twenty-five percent (77,940) of the refugees, or, 11% of the

total population of the Territory, lives in the 20 UNRWA camps located outside the major towns. The Gaza Strip population is composed mostly of refugees. In 1977, 78% (342,152) of the population was registered with UNRWA. Approximately 58% (197,594) or 45% of the entire population lived in the 3 UNRWA administered camps. (See Statistical Appendix).

2-3 Distribution of the Populations by Sex

A comparison of the sex distributions of the populations of the Gaza Strip, the West Bank and neighboring countries appears in Table 2-6. This table shows that:

a) For all the countries considered, and excluding Jordan and Israel (Jewish and non-Jewish populations), the proportion of males has been increasing from 1967 to 1975-1977. This would suggest that these countries have been receiving male immigration that could be attributed to a bettering of the economic conditions.

b) With the exception of Gaza and among the Jews of Israel, the proportion of males is larger than 50%. This suggests that there is some under-registration of women, a phenomenon which is common in Arab countries.

c) For the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, the estimated proportion of men is lower than that observed for Egypt and Jordan.

Table 2-7 shows the percentage of males in the refugee and non-refugee populations of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. In the refugee populations in both areas, males account for over 50% of the total. However, in the West Bank the percentage of males in the non-refugee population is slightly lower (49.34%). Males in the non-refugee population of the Gaza Strip account for 42.05% of the total non-refugee population. A more detailed analysis of these points will be made when considering the distribution of the population by age and sex.

2-4: Age and Sex by Age Structures of the Population

Information on the age and sex by age of the population of the Gaza Strip, the West Bank and neighboring countries is presented in Table 2-8. The figures in this table, on the one hand, give reason to doubt the accuracy of the information available, and, on the other, suggest that the age and sex by age structures of the populations of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank are distorted.

The main reason to doubt the accuracy of the estimates used in Table 2-8 is that the proportion of females aged 0-14 is less than what is usually observed in population analysis. If the proportion of females in the 0-14 age group in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank is compared to what is normally seen in population structures, it appears that there should be approximately 10% more females in this age group in the Territories than what appears in the statistical sources. In Jordan there should be 7% more females in this group than what appears in the official figures and in Egypt 3% more females in this age group.

The figures for the sex and age structures in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank show the distortion effects of out-migration among the 30-64 age group. As seen in Table 2-8, the proportion of the age group 30-64 of the total population of the Territories is particularly low when compared to the proportion of this age group in the populations of the other countries in the region. If the same percentage of the population aged 30-64 observed in the Egyptian population is used to obtain the percentage of this age group in the populations of the Administered

Territories, the population of the 30-64 age group would be expected to be 133,300 in the Gaza Strip and 203,900 in the West Bank. The estimates of the actual population of this age group in 1977 were 94,100 in the Gaza Strip and 149,500 in the West Bank. The differences between the expected population figures and the estimates of the current population are the distortions. In the Gaza Strip this distortion is 39,200 and in the West Bank 54,100 for the population in this age group. As seen in the table, the amounts and percentages of the distortions are higher among the male than among the female populations in this age group. Since the reason for the distortions is out-migration from the Territories, the amounts of the distortions can be considered to be rough estimates of the number of out-migrants among the 30-64 age group .

Additional observations on the characteristics of the age structure of the population of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank can be made when considering the dependency ratio and the ratio of school age (5-15) to active age (15-64) populations.

The dependency ratios presented in Table 2-10 show that the ratios in both Administered Territories are high, although not as high as those observed in Jordan and among the non-Jewish population in Israel. The high dependency ratio observed in the Territories is due to the large number of people under age 15, increasing numbers of people in the over-65 age group and, due to out-migration, a smaller than usual number of people in the population group age 15-64. One trend seen in the time series of the dependency ratios in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank is that these ratios, on the whole, have been decreasing since 1967. This is in part due to the decrease and leveling-off in out-migration from the areas, by people from the 15-64 age group (see Table 2-19 A and B).

In Table 2-11 the ratio of the population aged 5-14 to the population aged 15-64 in the Gaza Strip, the West Bank and neighboring countries is presented. As seen in this table, except for Jordan and the Non-Jewish population in Israel, the ratios in the Territories are the highest in the region. The causes for the high ratios observed in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank are the same as those affecting the dependency ratios; a large population of young people and a decreased number of people age 15-64 due to out-migration. Both the dependency ratio and the ratio of school age to active age population are usually considered to be indices of the efforts that the population of active age has to make in order to

provide for the needs of the total population, i.e., in the case of the dependency ratio, to provide for the needs of the non-active population, and in the case of the population aged 5-14 to population aged 15-64 ratio, for all the educational needs of the population. The figures in Table 2-10 and 2-11 suggest that these efforts are particularly great for the active age population in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. However, this interpretation should take into consideration that part of the population of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank has migrated out of the area to obtain the economic resources required to satisfy the need of the population still in the Territories.

2-5: Urban-Rural Distribution of the Population

Information on the urban-rural distribution of the populations of the Gaza Strip, the West Bank and neighboring countries is presented in Table 2-12. As seen in this table, 80% of the Gaza Strip population is urban. This population lives in the almost continuous stretch of urban concentration consisting of the towns of Gaza, Khan Younis and Rafah, and in refugee camps. The remainder of the population inhabits the few small towns and villages. (Figure 2-1). In contrast to the Gaza Strip, the West Bank is predominantly rural. More than 70% of the population lives in the 450 villages which dot the slopes of the hills and mountains of the central region. Two-thirds of these villages contain 2,500 people or less. The urban population lives in the towns of Jenin, Tulkarm, Nablus and Ramallah in the north, and Bethlehem and Hebron in the south. Except for the town of Jericho, the Jordan Valley to the east is only sparsely populated by a small nomadic population. ^{2/} (Figure 2-1).

2-6: Natality

Average values of the birth rates for the Gaza Strip, the West Bank and neighboring countries are presented in Table 2-13. This table shows that in the periods included in the averages, the crude birth rate for the Gaza Strip was from 6% to 39% higher than those of the others being considered. This extremely high birth rate is surprising if the low proportion of men is taken into consideration. On the other hand, the rate for the West Bank was lower than the birth rate in the Gaza Strip and in Jordan, but higher than the birth rate in Egypt and among Jewish and non-Jewish populations of Israel.

Time series for the birth rates are presented in Table 2-14. These series show that while the rates for the Gaza Strip and the West Bank tend to increase over the period, those in Egypt, Jordan and Israel tend to decrease. If this trend continues, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank are likely to be two of the few areas of the world that present increasing birth rates.

2-7: Mortality

The average values of the death rates presented in Table 2-15 show that the Gaza Strip and the West Bank have a situation inferior to those in neighboring countries. The death rates for the Gaza Strip are from 14% to 170% above those of neighboring countries. The death rates for the West Bank are higher than not only those of Egypt, Jordan and Israel, but also higher than the death rate in the Gaza Strip.

The time series for the crude death rates presented in Table 2-16 suggest that the conditions in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank are deteriorating with the passage of time compared to those in neighboring countries. This statement is based on the observation that while the death rates in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank are, at best, stable over the period, and at worst are slightly increasing, those for the neighboring countries show a definite downward trend.

2-8: Natural Increase of the Population

The natural increase of a population is the one determined by natality and mortality alone, i.e., excluding the effects of migration. The value of the natural increase rate is equal to that of crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. The average values for Gaza, West Bank and Neighboring countries are presented in Table 2-17.

The information in this table shows that, in order of magnitude, Gaza, Jordan and the West Bank present values of natural increase rates close to what is considered the maximum possible, i.e., 35 per thousand per year. In addition, the scarce information available in Table 2-18 shows that the rates tend to be stable in time.

2-9: Population Growth

In order to determine population growth it is necessary to consider, in addition to the natural increments of the population, the effects of migration into and out of the areas being studied. In the case of most of the countries of the world, this migration usually has only a small impact on population growth and it is therefore frequently ignored. This approach will be used with respect to Egypt and Jordan. In the Gaza Strip, the West Bank and Israel, however, the amounts of migration are large enough to require examination.

A detailed analysis of population growth in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank and Israel since 1967 is presented in Table 2-19 A-D. As seen in the table, natural growth rates in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank are substantially modified by out-migration. In both areas the amounts of this migration have fluctuated greatly from year to year. In the Gaza Strip, except for the year 1973, there has been a steady annual flow of net out-migration causing the population growth rate to be considerably less than the rate of natural increase. A similar trend is shown in the data for the West Bank where, except for the years 1969 and 1973, net out-migration has also reduced the effects of natural increase on population growth. By combining the information on out-migration with the data on mortality rates it is possible to estimate that 59,000 Palestinians from the Gaza Strip and 135,000 from the West Bank were living outside the Territories in 1977.

As seen in Table 2-19, Israel has been the recipient of Jewish immigration which, although declining in recent years, has made the population growth rates consistently higher than the rates of natural increase since 1967. The effect of migration on population growth of the Israeli non-Jews has been negligible (Table 2-19D).

Table 3-20 shows no analysis of the average rates of natural increase, migration and population growth for the Gaza Strip and the West Bank (1967-1977) and Israel (1968-1977). Here it can be seen that in the Administered Territories out-migration has reduced, by approximately 50%, the average annual rate of natural increases of the populations. (It must be noted, however, that this result is in part due to the large amounts of out-migration which occurred in 1967 and 1968). In Israel, Jewish immigration since 1968 has had the opposite effect, increasing the effect of the natural increase rate on the rate of population growth by approximately 46%. The amount of non-Jewish immigration has been considerably less during the period thus having only a small effect on average population growth (2.3%).

Eliminating the years of abnormally high out-migration from the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, it is possible to obtain the average rates of population growth presented in Table 2-21. This information shows that Gaza has what is considered to be a "normal" rate of population growth (2.41) while the West Bank, even in years without extremely high out-migration, presents a rather low rate of population growth (1.77).

Notes to Chapter Two

1. Elizabeth Colliard and Rodney Wilson, "Economic Potential of Independent Palestine," in Record of Proceedings, London Seminar, Peace and the Palestinians, Part III, 30th September - 1st October 1977, p. 17.

2. Jerome F. Fried, A North Sinai - Gaza Development Project (Washington: Middle East Institute, 1975), p. 1.

3. United Nations. Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (New York, United Nations, 1978), p. 2.

4. Ibid., p. 21.

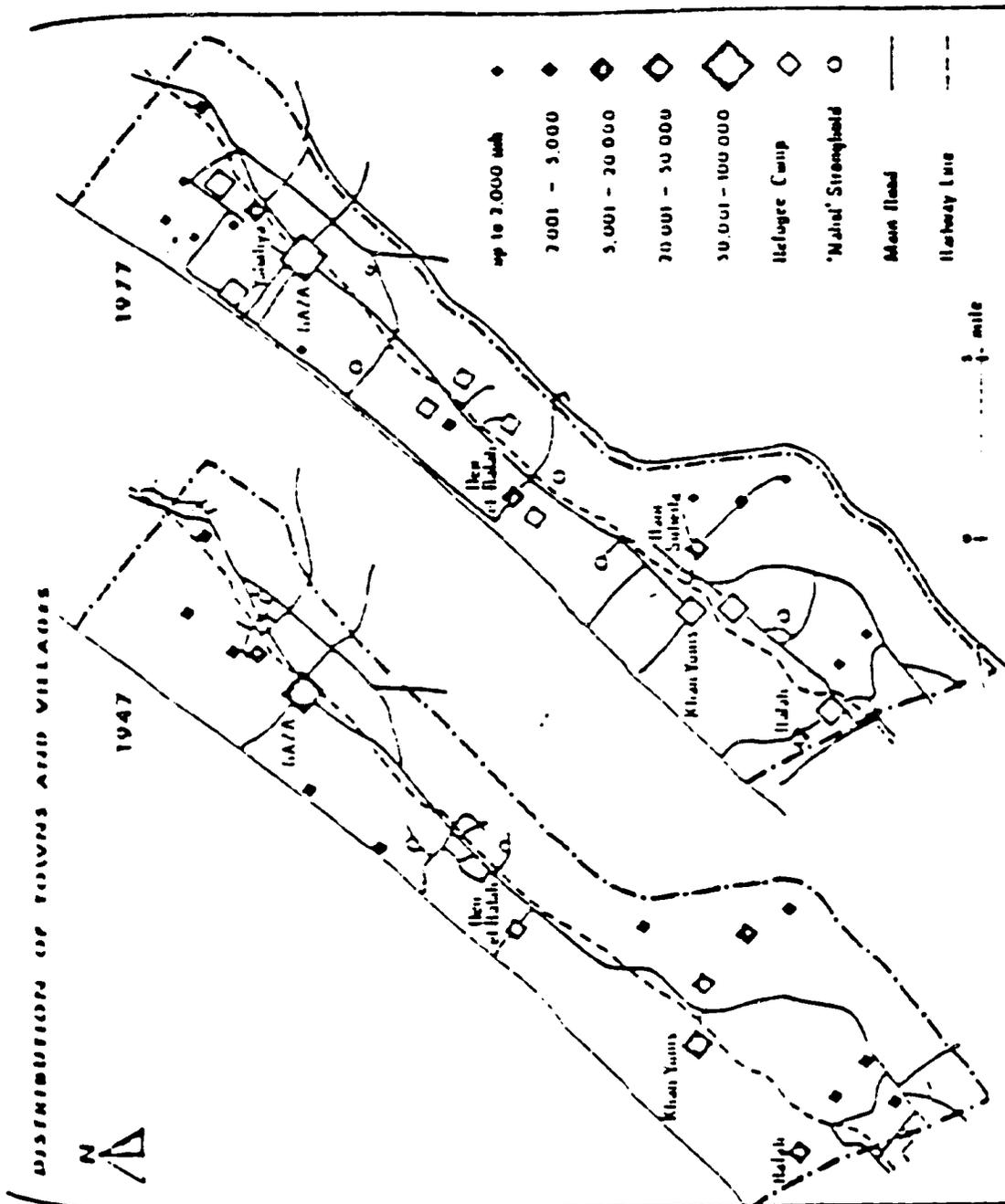
Israel. Military Headquarters, Judea and Samaria, Statistical Report: Health Services, Judea and Samaria (Jerusalem, May, 1972), p. 8.

United States. U.S. General Accounting Office, "U.S. Economic Aid' for the West Bank and Gaza -- A Positive Contribution," Washington, 1978, p.22.

Vivian A. Bull, The West Bank - Is it Viable? (Lexington: D.C. Heath, 1975), p. 28.

Figure 2-1

Gaza Strip: Urban Concentrations, 1947, 1977.



Source: Elishe Efrat, "Settlement Pattern and Economic Changes of the Gaza Strip 1947-1977," Middle East Journal, Vol. 24, no. 1 (summer, 1977), pg. 353.

Table 2-1

The Gaza Strip and West Bank, Estimates of Total Population
(1977)

Source	Gaza	West Bank	Total	Percentage of Israeli Estimates
A	441,300	681,300	1,122,000	100.00
B	360,000	700,000	1,060,000	94.47
C	450,000	700,000	1,150,000	102.49
D	540,000	740,000	1,280,000	114.08
E	454,511	697,740	1,152,251	102.70
F			1,338,191	119.27
G	474,157	805,172	1,279,329	114.02

- Sources: A) State of Israel, Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1973.
 B) Events, September 23, 1977.
 C) New York Times, February 19, 1978.
 D) Ann Lesch, "Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Territories," from hearings before the subcommittee on International Organizations and on Europe and the Middle East of the Committee on International Relations, House of Representatives, September 12 and 21, October 19, 1977.
 E) Brian Van Arkadie, Benefits and Burdens: A Report on the West Bank and Gaza Strip Economies Since 1967 (Washington: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1977), pg. Figures for the West Bank and Gaza Strip of 657,400 and 405,400 for 1973. Updating these figures with the rates of 1.5% and 2.9% per year, the figures in Table 2-1 are obtained.
 F) Elaborated from E. Tuma, "The Economic Viability of a Palestinian State," Journal of Palestine Studies, No. 27 (Spring, 1975).
 G) For Gaza, forecast for the total population based on population for 1967 given in Statistical Abstract of Israel at 2.9% rate of growth per year. For the West Bank, forecast based on population for 1973 given in the Statistical Yearbook of Jordan at 1.5% annual growth rate.

Table 2-2

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Neighboring Countries: Total Population

(A)	Total Population (B)	Comparison for the Gaza Strip (C)=100 x $\frac{\text{Gaza}}{\text{(B)}}$	Comparison for the West Bank (D)=100 x $\frac{\text{West Bank}}{\text{(B)}}$
Egypt	38,228,000 (1)	1.15	1.73
Israel	3,653,200 (2)	12.08	18.65
Jordan	2,013,000 (3)	21.87	33.76
West Bank	681,200 (2)	64.78	100.00
Gaza Strip	441,300 (2)	100.00	154.36

- Sources:
- 1) Statistical Yearbook of Egypt, 1977.
 - 2) Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1977.
 - 3) Statistical Yearbook of Jordan, 1975.

Table 2-3

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Neighboring Countries: Population Density
with Respect to Total Area

(A)	Population Density Per Square Mile (B)	Comparison for The Gaza Strip (C)=100 x $\frac{\text{Gaza}}{B}$	Comparison for the West Bank (D)=100 x $\frac{\text{West Bank}}{B}$
Gaza Strip	3,530	100.00	8.21
Israel	466	757.51	62.23
West Bank	290	1,217.24	100.00
Egypt	99	3,565.66	292.93
Jordan	54	6,557.04	537.04

Sources: Geographic area: Table 1-1
Population: Table 2-2

:

Table 2--4

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Neighboring Countries:
Population Density with Respect to Cultivated Land!

(A)	Density Per Square Mile of Cultivated Land (B)	Comparison for The Gaza Strip (C) = $100 \times \frac{\text{Gaza}}{B}$	Comparison for the West Bank (D) = $100 \times \frac{\text{West Bank}}{B}$
Gaza Strip	5,448	100.00	16.19
Egypt	3,929	138.66	22.45
Israel	2,181	249.79	40.44
West Bank	982	617.69	100.00
Jordan	601	906.49	146.76

Sources: Cultivated Area: Table 1-2
Population: Table 2-2

Table 2-5

The Gaza Strip and West Bank: Refugee and Non-Refugee Population (1977)

	<u>TOTAL</u> Number	%	<u>NON-REFUGEE</u> Number	%	<u>REFUGEE</u> Total Number	%	In Camps Number	%	Not In Camps Number	%
Gaza Strip										
Number	441,300	39.31	99,148	20.92	342,152	52.75	197,594	71.71	144,558	38.7
% Total	100.00		22.47		77.53		44.78		32.75	
% Refugees					100.00		57.75		42.25	
West Bank										
Number	681,200	60.69	374,725	79.08	306,475	47.75	77,940	28.29	228,535	61.2
% Total	100.00		55.01		44.99		11.44		33.55	
% Refugees					100.00		25.43		74.57	
Total										
Number	1,122,500	100.00	473,873	100.00	648,627	100.00	275,534	100.00	373,093	100.0
% Total	100.00		42.22		57.78		24.55		33.23	
% Refugees					100.00		42.48		57.52	

Sources: Elaboration from data in:

1. Statistical Abstract of Israel
2. UNRWA Temporary Headquarters (Amman Office, Jordan, 1977).

Table 2-6

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Neighboring Countries: Sex Distribution
of the Populations

	Year	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
(1)							
Gaza	1967	399,700	100.0	189,100	48.5	200,600	51.5
	1972	390,700	100.0	191,600	49.0	199,100	51.0
	1977	441,300	100.0	218,400	49.5	222,900	50.5
(2)							
Egypt	1967	31,031,000	100.0	15,422,400	49.7	15,608,600	50.3
	1972	34,839,000	100.0	17,586,000	50.5	17,253,000	49.5
	1976	36,656,200	100.0	18,698,900	51.0	17,957,300	49.0
(3)							
Jordan	1967	1,094,000	100.0	570,000	52.1	524,000	47.9
	1972	1,774,000	100.0	905,000	51.0	869,000	49.0
	1976	2,018,407	100.0	1,026,282	50.8	992,125	49.2
(1)							
Israel (Total)	1967	2,708,000	100.0	1,367,200	50.5	1,340,800	49.5
	1972	3,200,500	100.0	1,609,600	50.3	1,590,900	49.7
	1977	3,653,200	100.0	1,827,800	50.0	1,825,400	50.0
(2)							
Israel (Jews)	1967	2,383,600	100.0	1,200,900	50.4	1,182,700	49.6
	1972	2,723,600	100.0	1,366,500	50.2	1,357,100	49.8
	1977	3,077,300	100.0	1,535,400	49.9	1,541,900	50.1
(3)							
Israel (Non- Jews)	1967	324,500	100.0	166,300	51.3	158,200	48.7
	1972	476,900	100.0	243,100	51.0	233,800	49.0
	1977	575,900	100.0	292,400	50.8	283,500	49.2
(1)							
West Bank	1967	596,000	100.0	295,600	49.6	300,400	50.4
	1972	639,300	100.0	319,900	50.0	319,400	50.0
	1977	681,200	100.0	341,600	50.1	339,600	49.9

- Sources: 1) Statistical Abstracts of Israel.
 2) V.G. Valaorus, Population Analysis of Egypt (Cairo: Cairo Demographic Center, 1972): Statistical Yearbook of Egypt, 1976.
 3) Statistical Yearbook of Jordan: UNESCO, Yearbook of Educational Statistics.

Table 2-7

The Gaza Strip and West Bank: Percentage of Males
In Refugee and Non-refugee Populations (1976)

	Refugees	Non-Refugees	Average
Gaza	51.3	42.05	49.4
West Bank	51.2	49.34	50.2

Source: Elaboration from: UNRWA-UNESCO Department of Education,
Statistical Yearbook, 1976-77 (UNRWA Headquarters,
Beirut, 1978), pg. 10.

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Neighboring Countries: Age and Sex By Age Structures of Population (numbers in thousands)
(1)

Gaza Strip (Including North Sinai), 1977

Age Group	No. of Males	Age Structure Males	Sex Ratio	No. of Females	Age Structure Females	Sex Ratio	Total Number	Total Age Structure
0-14	109.5	50.1	52.4	99.7	44.7	47.6	209.2	47.4
15-29	62.7	28.7	51.4	60.4	27.1	49.0	123.1	27.9
30-44	19.3	8.8	38.4	31.0	13.9	61.6	50.3	11.4
45-64	19.8	9.1	45.1	24.0	10.8	54.9	42.8	9.9
65+	7.1	3.3	48.3	7.8	3.5	52.0	14.9	3.4
Total	218.4	100.0	49.4	222.9	100.0	50.6	441.3	100.0

(2)

Egypt, 1970

0-14	7377.0	45.3	50.9	7111.4	43.7	49.1	14488.4	44.5
15-29	4137.0	25.4	49.8	4166.1	25.6	50.2	8303.1	25.5
30-44	2569.4	15.8	48.7	2699.7	16.6	51.3	5269.1	16.2
45-64	1858.9	11.4	49.4	1906.0	11.7	50.6	3764.9	11.6
65+	347.8	2.1	47.0	392.8	2.4	53.0	740.6	2.3
Total	16290.1	100.0	50.0	16276.0	100.0	50.0	32566.1	100.0

(3)

Jordan, 1975

0-14	507.4	51.1	51.8	471.8	49.2	48.2	979.2	50.2
15-29	266.4	22.8	48.7	238.8	25.0	51.3	465.2	23.8
30-44	132.1	13.3	48.9	138.1	14.4	51.1	270.2	13.8
45-64	95.3	9.6	52.2	87.3	9.1	47.8	182.6	9.4
65+	31.8	3.2	58.0	23.0	2.4	42.0	54.8	2.8
Total	993.0	100.0	50.9	959.0	100.0	49.1	1952.0	100.0

(1)

Israel, 1977 (Jews and Non-Jews)

0-14	624.1	34.2	51.4	590.8	32.4	48.6	1214.9	33.3
15-29	492.1	26.9	50.9	475.5	26.1	49.1	967.6	26.5
30-44	286.4	15.7	49.5	292.6	16.0	50.5	579.0	15.9
45-64	279.9	15.3	47.5	309.8	17.0	52.5	589.7	16.1
65+	145.2	7.9	48.1	156.7	8.6	51.9	301.9	8.3
Total	1827.7	100.0	50.0	1825.4	100.0	50.0	3653.1	100.0

Table 2-8 (Continued)

(1)								
<u>Israel, 1977 (Jews)</u>								
Age Group	No. of Males	Age Structure Males	Sex Ratio	No. of Females	Age Structure Females	Sex Ratio	Total Number	Total Age Structure
0-14	478.7	31.2	51.3	454.4	29.5	48.7	933.1	30.3
15-29	415.1	27.0	50.8	401.7	26.1	49.2	816.8	26.5
30-44	248.1	16.2	49.4	254.2	16.5	50.6	502.3	16.3
45-64	257.6	16.8	47.5	284.9	18.5	52.5	542.5	17.6
65+	136.0	8.9	48.1	146.8	9.5	51.9	282.8	9.2
Total	1535.5	100.0	49.9	1542.0	100.0	50.1	3077.5	100.0
(1)								
<u>Israel, 1977 (Non-Jews)</u>								
0-14	145.4	49.7	51.6	136.5	48.2	48.4	281.9	49.0
15-29	76.9	26.3	51.0	73.9	26.1	49.0	150.8	26.2
30-44	38.4	13.1	50.0	38.4	13.5	50.0	76.8	13.3
44-64	22.4	7.7	47.4	24.9	8.8	52.6	47.3	8.2
65+	9.2	3.2	48.4	9.8	3.5	51.6	19.0	3.3
Total	292.3	100.0	50.8	283.5	100.0	49.2	575.8	100.0
(1)								
<u>West Bank, 1977</u>								
0-14	166.2	48.7	52.6	149.8	44.1	47.4	316.0	46.3
15-29	95.1	27.8	52.0	88.4	26.0	48.0	183.5	26.9
30-44	32.7	9.6	42.0	45.0	13.2	58.0	77.7	11.4
44-64	31.8	9.3	44.0	40.3	11.9	56.0	72.1	10.6
65+	15.8	4.6	49.5	16.1	4.7	50.5	31.9	4.7
Total	341.6	100.0	50.1	339.6	100.0	49.9	681.2	100.0

Sources: 1) Statistical Abstract of Israel.
 2) V.G. Valaeres, Population Analysis of Egypt (1935-1970) (Cairo: Cairo Demographic Center, 1972).
 3) International Labor Office

Table 2-9

The Gaza Strip and West Bank: Estimated Distortion in the Number
of Persons Aged 30-64 (absolute figures in thousands)

	<u>TOTAL</u>			<u>MALE</u>			<u>FEMALE</u>		
	Total	Current	Distort	Total	Current	Distort	Total	Current	Distort
Gaza	133.3	94.1	39.2	67.0	39.1	27.9	66.3	55.0	11.3
Percentages	141.6	100.0	41.6	171.4	100.0	71.4	120.5	100.0	20.5
West Bank	203.9	149.8	54.1	103.5	64.5	39.0	130.4	85.3	15.1
Percentages	136.1	100.0	36.1	160.5	100.0	60.5	117.7	100.0	17.7
Total	337.2	243.9	93.3	170.5	103.6	66.9	166.7	140.3	26.4
Percentages	133.3	100.0	38.3	164.5	100.0	64.5	118.8	100.0	13.8

Sources: Elaborated from the information in Table 2-8 assuming for Gaza and the West Bank the percentages of population aged 30-64 observed in Egypt

Table 2-10

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Neighboring Countries: Dependency Ratios ⁽¹⁾

Year	Gaza/North Sinai	Jordan	Egypt	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	West Bank
1967	122.6						122.0
1968	118.9						121.4
1969	114.3						117.4
1970	111.7		90.3				114.1
1971	108.6	103.7					112.3
1972	108.0						114.6
1973	104.6						111.5
1974	103.3						108.4
1975	103.8	112.7		62.6	113.5	69.5	105.4
1976	101.1						103.4
1977	103.2						104.4

1) Dependency Ratio = $100 \times \frac{(\text{Population 0-14}) + (\text{Population 65+})}{(\text{Population 15-64})}$

Sources: Elaborated from information in Table 2-8.

Table 2-11
 The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Neighboring Countries:
 Ratio of Population Age 5-14 to Population Age 15-64

Area	Year	Ratio
Gaza Strip/North Sinai	1977	56.8
Egypt	1970	49.6
Jordan	1971	57.2
Israel		
Total	1977	35.1
Jews	1977	31.0
Non-Jews	1977	62.5
West Bank	1977	58.4

1) Ratio = $100 \times \frac{\text{Population 5-14}}{\text{Population 15-64}}$

Sources: Elaborated from information in Table 2-8.

Table 2-12

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Neighboring Countries: Urban-Rural
Distribution of the Populations (Percentages)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Gaza Strip (1)	92.0 (including refugee camp population)	8.0
Egypt (2)	43.9	56.1
Jordan (3)	60.0	40.0
Israel (4)		
Jews	90.4	9.2
Non-Jews	63.8	36.2
Total (5)	86.2	13.5
West Bank	29.1	70.9

- Sources:
1. Nancy R. Peilemeier, "The Health Situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip - North Sinai," (Office of International Health, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, 1975), pg. 7.
 2. Statistical Yearbook of Egypt, 1977, pg. 9.
 3. U.S. Agency for International Development, Office of Science and Technology, Indicators of Scientific and Technological Efforts in the Middle East and North Africa, 1978, pg. 72.
 4. Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1978.
 5. Military Headquarters Judea and Samaria, Statistical Report: Health Services Judea and Samaria, March, 1973, pg. 3.

Table 2-13

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Neighboring Countries: Average Crude

Birth Rates				
(A)	Period	Average Crude Birth Rate (B)	Comparison for Gaza (C) = $100 \times \frac{\text{Gaza}}{B}$	Comparisons for the West Bank (D) = $100 \times \frac{\text{West Bank}}{B}$
Gaza	1968-77	48.2	100.0	93.8
Egypt	1968-76	36.2	133.1	124.9
Jordan	1970-75	45.3	106.4	99.3
Israel				
Jews	1968-77	24.2	199.2	136.8
Non-Jews	1968-77	44.5	108.3	101.6
West Bank	1968-77	45.2	106.6	100.0

Sources: See Table 2-14.

Table 2-14

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Neighboring Countries:

Crude Birth Rates

1968-1977

	Gaza Strip and North Sinai	(1) Egypt	(2) Jordan	Israel (4)		(1) West Bank
				(3) Jews	Non-Jews	
1968	43.0	38.2	62.6	22.8	45.1	44.3
1969	46.2	37.0	53.9	23.4	46.4	43.0
1970	43.4	35.1	47.0	24.2	45.6	43.7
1971	46.4	35.1	45.9	25.2	45.6	45.7
1972	47.5	34.4	45.9	24.1	45.0	45.6
1973	51.0	35.1	45.5	24.2	44.7	45.0
1974	50.9	35.9	43.8	24.7	44.6	46.9
1975	50.7	37.7	43.7	25.0	42.7	44.9
1976	52.6	37.4		25.1	43.5	47.2
1977	50.4	38.0	48.0	23.6	41.5	45.7

- Sources: 1) State of Israel, Central Bureau of Statistics, Administered Territories Quarterly.
 2) Statistical Yearbook of Egypt.
 3) UNESCO, Statistical Yearbook, 1976.
 4) Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1978.

Table 2-15

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Neighboring Countries:

Average Crude Death Rates

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D) = $100 \times \frac{\text{Gaza}}{C}$	(E) = $100 \times \frac{\text{West Bank}}{C}$
	Period	Average Crude Death Rate	Comparison for Gaza Strip	Comparison for The West Bank
Gaza	1972-76	15.64	100.00	103.45
Egypt	1968-76	13.66	114.49	118.45
Jordan	1970-75	12.35	121.71	125.91
Israel				
Jews	1963-77	7.26	215.43	222.87
Non-Jews	1968-77	5.73	270.59	279.93
West Bank	1972-76	16.13	96.66	100.00

Sources: See Table 2-16.

Table 2-16

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Neighboring Countries: Crude Death Rates

1968-1976

	(1) Gaza Strip- North Sinai	(2) Egypt	(3) Jordan	Israel (4)		(1) West Bank
				Jews	Non Jews	
1968		16.1		6.9	6.1	
1969		14.5		7.2	5.9	
1970		15.1	14.0	7.3	6.6	
1971		13.2	16.3	7.2	6.2	
1972	14.5	14.5	12.8	7.4	6.0	15.8
1973	16.5	12.9	13.3	7.4	5.6	17.7
1974	14.0	12.7	11.0	7.5	5.4	14.9
1975	15.2	12.2	9.7	7.4	5.7	15.5
1976	18.0	11.7	15.0	7.1	5.1	17.0

Sources: 1) State of Israel, Central Bureau of Statistics, Administered Territories Quarterly.

2) Statistical Yearbook of Egypt.

3) UNESCO, Statistical Yearbook, 1976.

3a) AID figures.

4) Statistical Abstract of Israel.

Table 2-17

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Neighboring Countries: Average Values
of Natural Increase Rates

(A)	Natural Increase Rate (B)	Comparison for Gaza Strip (C) = $100 \times \frac{\text{Gaza}}{\text{B}}$	Comparison for West Bank (D) = $100 \times \frac{\text{West Bank}}{\text{B}}$
Gaza	32.56	100.00	89.12
Egypt	22.54	144.45	128.75
Jordan	32.45	100.34	89.43
Israel			
Jews	16.94	192.21	171.31
Non-Jews	38.72	84.09	74.95
West Bank	29.02	112.20	100.00

Sources: Elaboration from data in Tables 2-13, 2-15.

Table 2-18

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Neighboring Countries:
Natural Increase Rates, 1972-1975

	Gaza Strip/ North Sinai	Egypt	Jordan	Israel Jews	Israel Non-Jews	West Bank
1972	34.5	19.9	33.1	16.7	39.0	29.8
1973	36.9	22.2	32.2	16.8	39.1	27.3
1974	35.5	23.2	32.8	17.2	39.2	32.0
1975	34.6	25.5	34.0	17.6	37.0	29.4

Source: Elaborated from data in Tables 2-14, 2-17.

Table 2-19A

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Israel: Population Growth

(Absolute numbers in thousands)

Year	Population at Beginning	Natural Increase		Net Migration		Population at End	Growth Rate
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate		
1967	389.7	3.3	.9	-12.1	-3.1	380.9	-2.3
1968	380.9	7.4	2.1	-32.4	-8.5	355.1	-6.6
1969	355.1	9.2	2.5	- 2.1	- .6	362.2	1.8
1970	362.2	8.8	2.4	- 3.3	- .9	367.7	1.5
1971	367.7	10.6	2.8	- 2.4	- .6	375.9	2.2
1972	375.9	11.5	3.0	- 3.9	-1.0	383.5	2.0
1973	383.5	12.1	3.1	+ 1.6	+ .4	397.2	3.5
1974	397.2	13.2	3.2	- 1.9	- .4	408.5	2.8
1975	408.5	13.8	3.3	- 3.8	- .9	418.5	2.4
1976	418.5	14.8	3.5	- 4.3	-1.0	429.0	2.5
1977	429.0	15.3	3.5	- 3.0	- .6	441.3	2.9

Table 2-19B

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Israel: Population Growth

(Absolute numbers in thousands)

West Bank

Year	Population at Beginning	Natural Increase Number	Increase Rate	Net Migration Number	Migration Rate	Population at End	Growth Rate
1967	595.9	3.0	.5	-13.2	-2.2	585.7	-1.7
1968	585.7	11.7	2.0	-15.7	-2.7	581.7	-.7
1969	581.7	12.3	2.1	+ 1.2	+ .2	595.2	2.3
1970	595.2	13.7	2.3	- 5.0	- .8	603.9	1.5
1971	603.9	15.9	2.6	- 2.5	- .4	617.3	2.2
1972	617.3	16.8	2.7	- 5.1	- .8	629.0	1.9
1973	629.0	16.9	2.6	+ .3	- .04	646.2	2.7
1974	646.2	18.1	2.7	- 2.7	- .4	661.6	2.4
1975	661.6	18.6	2.8	-15.1	-2.3	665.1	.5
1976	665.1	20.3	3.0	-14.5	-2.1	670.9	.9
1977	670.9	20.5	3.0	-10.2	-1.5	681.2	1.5

Table 2-19C

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Israel: Population Growth

(Absolute numbers in thousands)

Israel: Jews

Year	Population at Beginning	Natural Increase Number	Increase Rate	Net Migration Number	Net Migration Rate	Population at End	Growth Rate
1967	2,344.9	34.4	1.64	4.3	.01	2,383.6	1.65
1968	2,383.6	38.5	1.62	12.7	.53	2,434.8	2.15
1969	2,434.8	40.1	1.65	21.5	.88	2,496.4	2.53
1970	2,496.4	43.0	1.72	22.0	.88	2,561.4	2.60
1971	2,561.4	47.0	1.84	28.2	1.10	2,636.6	2.94
1972	2,662.0	44.8	1.68	45.9	1.73	2,752.7	3.41
1973	2,752.7	44.2	1.61	48.0	1.74	2,845.0	3.35
1974	2,845.0	49.3	1.73	12.7	.45	2,906.9	2.18
1975	2,906.9	51.8	1.78	0.6	.03	2,959.4	1.81
1976	2,959.4	53.9	1.82	7.0	.24	3,020.4	2.06
1977	3,020.4	50.0	1.66	7.0	.22	3,077.3	1.88

Table 2-19D

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Israel: Population Growth

(Absolute numbers in thousands)

Israel: Non-Jews

Year	Population at Beginning	Natural Increase Number	Increase Rate	Net Migration Number	Migration Rate	Population at End	Growth Rate
1967	312.5	12.9	4.13	-1.3		392.7	25.66 ⁽¹⁾
1968	392.7	14.7	3.74	-1.1	-.29	406.3	3.45
1969	406.3	16.0	3.94	0.4	.10	422.7	4.04
1970	422.7	16.8	3.97	0.5	.12	440.0	4.09
1971	440.0	17.7	4.02	0.8	.14	458.3	4.16
1972	453.8	18.2	4.01	0.3	.07	472.3	4.08
1973	472.3	19.0	4.02	1.9	.41	493.2	4.43
1974	493.2	19.9	4.04	1.6	.32	514.7	4.36
1975	514.7	19.4	3.77	-0.3	-.06	533.8	3.71
1976	533.8	20.8	3.90	0.4	.05	555.0	3.95
1977	555.0	20.5	3.69	0.5	.08	575.9	3.77

(1) High population growth rate for 1967 indicates the absorption of the population of East Jerusalem into Israel.

Method: The information in these tables is based on the following formulas:
 Population at Beginning + Natural Increase + Net Migration = Population
 at End of Year.
 Growth Rate = Natural Increase rate + Net Migration Rate.*

Source: Elaborated from Statistical Abstract of Israel.

Table 2-20

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Israel: Average Rates of Natural Increase, Migration and Population Growth

	Natural Increase		Migration		Population Growth	
	Rate	Percent	Rate	Percent	Rate	Percent
Gaza Strip (1967-1977)	2.75	100.0	-1.60	-58.18	1.15	41.82
West Bank (1967-1977)	2.39	100.0	-1.16	-48.53	1.23	51.46
Israel (1968-1977)						
Jews	1.71	100.0	+ .78	+45.61	2.49	145.61
Non-Jews	3.91	100.0	+ .09	+ 2.30	4.00	102.30

Source: Elaboration from data in Table 2-19.

Table 2-21

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Neighboring Countries: Average Rates of Population Growth

A	Average Rates of Population Growth B	Comparison for Gaza (C) = $100 \times \frac{\text{Gaza}}{B}$	Comparison for the West Bank (D) = $100 \times \frac{\text{West Bank}}{B}$
Gaza	2.41	100.0	73.4
Egypt	2.25	107.1	78.7
Jordan	3.24	74.4	54.6
Israel:			
Jews	2.55	93.4	63.5
Non-Jews	3.79	63.6	46.7
Total	2.76	87.3	64.1
West Bank	1.77	136.2	100.0

Sources: Gaza Strip and West Bank, Elaboration from data in Table 2-19 Years 1969-1977.

Egypt: Statistical Yearbook of Egypt.
 Jordan: Statistical Yearbook of Jordan.
 Israel: Statistical Abstract of Israel.

Chapter 3: Economic Conditions

I. Introduction and Description

The major developments and characteristics of the West Bank and Gaza Strip economies since 1967 can be summarized as the following:^{1/}

1. Rapid increases in total Gross National Product and Gross Domestic Product. These rates of growth, however, have slowed down in recent years.
2. Substantial growth in the output and values of the agricultural, industrial and construction sectors.
3. Growth in foreign trade, with an increase in the importance of Israel as a trade partner.
4. Absence of a market for risk capital.
5. Lack of a monetary policy and a banking system acceptable to the residents of the Territories.
6. Considerable hoarding of savings by the residents in the form of cash or other highly liquid assets.
7. Eradication of almost all unemployment as a result of employment of the residents in Israel and large amounts of out-migration; and significant changes in the percentage of people employed in the major producing sectors of the domestic economy.

In this chapter, the inter-relationships between these major economic developments and conditions and the factors which have either promoted or constrained them will be discussed. The employment situation in the Territories and among the West Bank and Gaza Strip residents who work in Israel as well as the nature of the Palestinian labor force will receive special attention.

As in the previous chapter, a note regarding the sources is required. The reliability of the statistical data presented in the Israeli sources regarding the economic condition of the Administered Territories has been

questioned by both Israeli and non-Israeli economists. Specific warnings have been given regarding the accuracy of the "figures on trade in goods and services between Israel and the administered areas; the product originating in industry, construction and the service sectors; wages in the areas and in Israel ..."

Figures in the following areas, although not dealt with in this general presentation, should be approached with caution : " changes in inventories; private capital movements to and from the area; and such residually calculated variables as disposable income and saving".^{2/}

3-1 Gross National Product

The rates of growth in the Gross National Products of the Territories since 1963 have been tremendous. The GNP (at factor cost) in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip has increased by an average of 11% per annum between 1968-69 and 1976-77. (Table 3-1). This outstanding growth in GNP is due to significant increases in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), a decline in the unemployment rate to about 1%, and to the large and increasing amounts of factor payments received by these economies in the form of wages earned by the residents of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, who commute daily for work in Israel, and of remittances sent to the Territories by Palestinians who leave out-migrated to other countries for employment.^{3/}

It should be noted that the average annual rate of growth in GNP has slowed down considerably since 1972-73 in both areas. Whereas average annual GNP in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip grew at a rate of about 17%

16%, annual GNP growth in the areas since then have decreased to an average of 6% (Table 3-1).

This apparent deceleration is accounted for by the recent slowdown in the growth of the Israeli economy reflected in decreases in its demand for West Bank and Gaza labor and products (especially building materials), and by the fact that the high growth rates in Gross Domestic Product soon after 1968 were due to rapid development in producing sectors in the economies of the Territories which were at a low state of development, and which have now grown and stabilized with the advent of full employment. ^{4/}

The composition of the Gross National Product of the Territories has changed significantly during the ten-year period following occupation. In 1968-69, net factor payments accounted for less than 8% of the GNP of the West Bank and only 2% of Gaza Strip GNP. In 1976-77, these payments accounted for almost 24% of the GNP in the West Bank and 30% of the GNP in the Gaza Strip. (Table 3-2).

3-2 Gross Domestic Product

Rates of growth of the Gross Domestic Product in the West Bank and Gaza Strip have also been very high, averaging between 8%-9% per annum since 1968-69. These growth rates have decelerated from their high annual averages observed between 1968-69 and 1972-73 (11%-12%) to about 5%-6% during the years since 1972-73. (Table 3-1).

GDP growth, moreover, is not the reflection of growth in only one producing sector. Rates of growth in almost all sectors have been positive,

especially in construction (both Territories) and in agriculture and industry (in the Gaza Strip). As noted before, however, rates of growth by producing sector should take into consideration that in the case of industry and construction in the Territories, growth has been from a very low starting point. The rates of growth in the producing sectors have also slowed down in recent years. (Table 3-3).

3-3 Factor Payments

Factor payments from wages earned in Israel accounted for 24% of the West Bank GNP and for almost 30% of the GNP in the Gaza Strip (Table 3-2), although the rate of growth in these payments has decreased significantly since 1972-73 (Table 3-1).

There is no statistical data on the amount of remittances received by the Territories from Palestinians working in the Gulf and elsewhere. Due to the lack of an official banking system (discussed below) transfers of funds to the areas by the out-migrants "are made through a labyrinth of unofficial channels and family connections which makes record keeping impossible."^{5/}

3-4 Producing Sectors in the Gross Domestic Product

An examination of the relative values of the producing sectors in the composition of the Gross Domestic Product of the Territories, in 1976-77, (Table 3-4) indicates that :

1. Agriculture accounted for over 30% of the GDP in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In the Territories, agriculture is the most important component in the development of the domestic product after commerce, transport and other services.
2. Industry is the smallest sector (7% - 10%) in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in terms of its value contribution to GDP.
3. Construction accounted for 15% of West Bank GDP and over 10% of the GDP in the Gaza Strip.
4. There are great differences in the importance of the service sectors to the domestic products in each Territory. Public and community sources accounted for a greater share of the GDP in the Gaza Strip (19%) than in the West Bank (13%). Over 1/3 of the GDP in the West Bank was produced by commerce, transport and other services. This sector produced about 1/5 of the GDP in the Gaza Strip.

Agriculture

The annual growth rate in West Bank agriculture has averaged 6% since 1968-69. However, due to fluctuations in output, the average growth rate since 1972-73 has declined to 2% per annum. (Table 3-3). Over 65% of the total value of agricultural output is derived from crops, with the remainder accounted for by meat, milk, eggs and other livestock production. There has been little change in the relative importance of these two branches to the total value of West Bank agriculture since 1968. (Table 3-5)

West Bank agriculture is centered on olive and fruit production, especially grapes. Other products include wheat, potatoes, vegetables and citrus. Livestock consist for the most part of sheep, goats and poultry. ^{5/}

Output of most crops has generally increased since 1968, reflecting the effects of limited improvements in production methods, seed varieties, and irrigation. However, adverse weather conditions, especially droughts,

have caused considerable fluctuations in the production of dry-farmed crops. In addition, the biannual yield cycle of the olive tree contributes to fluctuation in the output of agriculture (Table 3-6). The output of vegetables, especially those which require intensive cultivation and are important to the export market, has been less subject to weather conditions since they are irrigated and are often grown under plastic covers, a farming technique which is becoming more prevalent in the area in spite of the high costs.^{7/}

The average annual growth rate in agriculture in the Gaza Strip since 1968 has been higher (13%) than in the West Bank (5%), and steadier. Average growth rate of Gaza agriculture only declined to 12% since 1972-73 (Table 3-3).

Crop production in the Gaza Strip accounts for almost 78% of the total value of output. Livestock and livestock production (meat, milk, fish, eggs) account for the remaining 22%. As in the West Bank, the relative values of crop and livestock to the total value of agricultural output in the Gaza Strip have remained almost constant. (Table 3-7).

The main crop in the Gaza Strip is citrus, which contributes over 57% to the value of agricultural output. Vegetables (10.2%), other fruit (2.8%), field crops and pumpkins and melons (.5% each) comprise the remainder. (Table 3-7).

Agricultural production in the Gaza Strip is less subject to annual fluctuations than West Bank agriculture since a greater percentage of the land is now irrigated with water from underground wells. The citrus harvest

is reliable and abundant (Table 3-8) , however, the growing shortage of water will limit further increases in output. (Table 3-8).^{8/}

Constraints on agricultural production in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, besides those of limited land and water resources discussed in Chapter 1, include the lack of sufficient agricultural equipment and training, veterinary services and veterinary education, and improved seeds and crop varieties.^{9/}

Industry

Industry in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is very little. It contributes 6.5% and 10.4%, respectively to the Gross Domestic Products (1977) of each Territory. (Table 3-4). Although employment in industry accounts for 17% of total employment in the West Bank and 15% of total employment in the Gaza Strip, the relationship between the percentage value of this sector of the GDP and the percentage of people engaged in industry reflects a low level of capitalization in this sector.^{10/} Industrial units in both areas are not large. In 1972, there were only five factories in the Gaza Strip and West Bank which employed over 100 people. There is no indication that this number has increased substantially since then.^{11/}

The rates of growth in industry in the two areas show the relationship between industry and agricultural production and the internal and external demands for the products of these industries. In the West Bank industry is focused on the processing of agricultural products (olive oil, soap, fruit and vegetable canning and packing, cloth, cigarettes and chocolates) for home or export, the processing of raw materials (wood, paper, leather, construction tiles and bricks) for use in the Territories or in Israel,

the preparation of parts of larger manufactures under subcontract with Israeli companies (clothing, metal work, electronic component assembling), and handicraft production, much of which is produced for the tourist trade.

The recent slowdown in the rate of growth in West Bank industry is due to the fluctuations in agricultural output already noted, and in the demand for building materials for use in the Territories and in Israel. Although subcontracting has provided employment and has grown in recent years, the labor involved in this work is generally of the lowest paid type of piecework and thus its contribution to incomes is not great. Handicraft work is labor intensive and shows low productivity. 13/

The small amount of industry in the Gaza Strip is limited to handicrafts, citrus packing and food processing and to piecework in the form of cottage industries under subcontract with Israeli firms or in the form of employment at nearby Israeli companies. 14/

Since agriculture in the Gaza Strip is less subject to fluctuations in output, growth in industries involved in food processing and packing has been steadier than in these similar industries in the West Bank. Industry involving piecework labor has shown significant growth due to the establishment of an industrial zone near Erez on the Gaza Strip - Israel border where either components for later use in Israeli industries or completed products are produced. The investment for these small scale enterprises, the management, technical skills and marketing of the product, are provided by Israelis. 15/

The greatest constraints on industrial development in the Administered Territories are the lack of capital willing to be invested by the Palestinians in the creation of new industries or in expanding the present ones, and the competition that such new or expanded industries would have with Israeli industry. Although savings are reported to be high among the residents of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, due to the insecurity regarding the present and especially future political situation of the Territories, residents are unwilling to invest in fixed assets other than private residential housing. The protected market which Israel has created for its products in the areas, discussed in the section on trade, below, inhibits motivation for industrial investment. ^{16/} Other factors accounting for the lack of industrial development of which some are both causes and effects, include shortages of managers and planners, skilled labor, training and equipment and the lack of a banking system as a source of credits and loans (see the section on monetary policy, ^{17/} below).

Construction

There has been great activity in the construction sector in the Territories since 1968, mostly as a response to the demand for residential housing due to increased incomes (Table 3-9). ^{18/} The construction sector grew at an average of 27% per annum in the West Bank and 22% in the Gaza Strip between 1968-69 and 1976-77. The high average rates of growth observed between the years 1968-69 and 1972-73 (35% in the West Bank and 41% in the Gaza Strip) have slowed to an average of 16% and 14% per annum, respectively.

Construction has increased in its importance as a contributor to the Gross Domestic Products. In the West Bank, this sector accounted for just over 4% of the GDP in 1968-69; in 1976-77, for just under 15%. In 1968-69, construction in the Gaza Strip was worth 5% of the GDP; in 1976-77, over 17% (Table 3-4).

The Service Sectors

Analysts of the economic conditions of the area note the lack of information and statistical measurements which would explain the reasons for the major changes in the share of the GDP accounted for by the service sectors since 1947. However, some brief comments can be made regarding one of the service sector components, namely tourism.

The benefits to the Palestinians of the West Bank derived from tourism have declined greatly since 1967 due to a decline in the number of tourists and in the shift of tourist facilities and services from those provided in the West Bank to those provided in Israel. With the military occupation of the area and the incorporation of East Jerusalem into Israel, the formerly large number of visitors from Arab countries has been severely limited. Services used by Christian tourism of religious sites both in the West Bank and East Jerusalem have shifted from those operated by Palestinians to those operated by Israelis. Hotel occupancy in the West Bank has declined since foreign tourists are utilizing hotels in Israel when making day excursions to West Bank attractions.

1-5 Trade

The percentages of imports and exports for the West Bank and Gaza Strip, since 1971, by country of origin and destination, are presented in Table 2-11.

In this table, three main developments can be seen :

1. Israeli products account for an increasingly dominant share of total imports by the Administered Territories. Israel is the destination of the majority of West Bank exports.
2. The percentage of imports from Jordan by both Territories has decreased while, in recent years, the percentage of exports to Jordan has increased.
3. The percentage of trade with countries other than Jordan and Israel has decreased.

Imports from Israel (mostly materials for industry and construction) accounted for almost 90% of all West Bank imports in 1977 compared to 80% in 1971. The percentage of imports of Israeli origin by the Gaza Strip during the same years rose from 25% to almost 93%. Imports of Jordanian goods (agricultural products, paper, printed materials, films and cloth) and products from other countries (one-half of which are for UNRWA and other relief services) have declined severely due to the removal of Egypt as a trade partner and to the existence of import duties now levied against all imports into the Territories other than those from Israel. ^{20/} These trade restrictions have in effect created a valuable protected market for Israeli products in the Territories (the only larger single market for Israeli goods is the United States). Due to this protected market, Israeli products do not have to compete in a regional or local market for trade in the Territories. Attempts by Palestinians in industrial development in the West Bank and Gaza Strip would face direct and impossible competition from established Israeli industry. ^{21/}

Israel has a smaller, but still dominant, place in the Territories' export market. In 1977, 62% of all West Bank exports went to Israel. Of all Gaza Strip exports, 60% were for Israeli consumption or for transshipment to the world market.

About 85% of the exports to Israel from the Territories consist of industrial goods, much of which has been produced under contract with Israeli companies. ^{23/} The remainder of the exports to Israel includes carpets, furniture, handicrafts and some types of vegetables. ^{24/}

Exports to Jordan (olive oil, fruits and vegetables, dairy products) have grown in recent years and account for 37% of West Bank and 30% of Gaza exports. ^{25/} Exports to other countries (citrus, handicrafts, winter vegetables) have declined dramatically and now account for only .9% of West Bank and 9.4% of Gaza Strip exports. ^{26/}

The values of imports and exports in Israeli pounds appear in Tables 3-10a and 3-10b.

Both Administered Territories have shown a very large trade deficit due mostly to the value of imports from Israel. Jordan is the only country with which the Territories have a favorable balance of trade (Table 3-11). The source of money to finance these high yearly imports of commodities has been the earnings of those residents of the West Bank and Gaza Strip who work in Israel, remittances received from out-migrated workers and transfers ^{27/} from abroad.

3-6 The Monetary Situation, Banking System, Savings and Investment.

There is no mechanism in the Administered Territories to establish and implement a monetary policy. There exists no central banking system for the West Bank and Gaza Strip with control over the money supply and interest rates and their resulting effects on the levels of savings and investment. The legal tender in the Gaza Strip is the Israeli pound, although residents can and do convert this money into foreign currencies and gold. In the West Bank both the Jordanian dinar and Israeli pound circulate. The residents, however, prefer to hold cash in dinars, which have proven to be more stable in value than the Israeli pound.^{28/}

Banking is one area of economic activity where there has been little contact between the Territories and Israel.^{29/} All banks in the West Bank and Gaza Strip were closed in 1967, and the Israeli banks which now serve the area are used for the most part only by Israelis.^{30/} Palestinians maintain only minimal deposits in these banks, only large enough to provide funds for special personal and business needs.^{31/} The reason why the residents refuse to utilize the banking system, observes one analyst, is due to "the prevailing lack of confidence in the economic, political and security situation in general and the lack of desire on the part of the residents to use Israeli banks in particular."^{32/}

Savings, since they are not held in banks within the Territories, are either kept by the Palestinians in cash, or in other highly liquid assets, or in banks outside the area, especially in Jordan.^{33/} The practice of keeping

savings in cash or in forms which are readily convertible (gold, jewelry) is accounted for by the feelings of political instability, traditional and cultural factors and by the need to have cash available to finance the level of personal consumption when there is a decrease in income.^{34/}

As indicated above, the banking system is not able to act as a source which converts savings into investment capital. As of the early 1970's "investment levels remain modest, and private savings continue in excess of private investment."^{35/} The marked increase in investment levels observed more recently have been due primarily to investments in construction (especially residential) and in the acquisition of durable goods, including private automobiles. (Tables 3-12).^{36/} Private investment by Israelis in the Territories has been low and limited to that involved with Jewish settlements and in establishing the industrial zone on the Gaza-Israel border.^{37/}

3-7 Total Employment and the Total Labor Force

1. Total Employment

In this discussion, total employment will mean the number of residents of the West Bank and Gaza Strip who work either in the Administered Territories or in Israel. (Tables 3-13, 3-14)

. During the period 1968-1974, total employment for the West Bank increased from 83,000 to 138,000. At the same time, unemployment decreased from 10,000 to less than 2,000. Beginning in 1975, due to the economic slowdown in Israel and to the greater availability of jobs in Jordan and elsewhere, total employment dropped, and has continued to decrease. However, the unemployment rate (about 1% in 1977) since 1975 has not increased, which suggests that Palestinian workers are responding to the demands for their labor from outside Israel and the Territories, and to the competitive wages offered by Arab countries.^{38/}

For the Gaza Strip, total employment rose from 45,000 (1968) to 73,000 (1974). Total employment dropped only slightly in 1975 and in the years following, continued to grow. Residents of the Gaza Strip do not have the ready access to employment opportunities in Jordan, and therefore are dependent on employment in the Territory and in Israel. Unemployment in the Gaza Strip labor force has declined from almost 7,000 in 1968 to practically zero in 1977.^{39/}

Unemployment in the labor force of both Territories has declined primarily as a result of employment in Israel and to out-migration. If the Territories are to remain at full employment, within the present level of economic and, and especially, population growth, the labor

force of the West Bank and Gaza Strip will require the availability of jobs in Israel and in the Arab countries.^{40/}

2. Labor Force Participation

The percentage of the total population, over 14 years of age, in the labor force of the two Territories is very small. Labor force participation of the West Bank population was only 34% (1977) and of the Gaza Strip population, only 32% (1977) (Tables 3-13, 3-14.) In contrast, one-half of the population of Israel is in the labor force. Non-Jews in Israel have a labor force participation rate of 40-42%.^{41/}

The reasons for the low total labor participation rates in the Territories are the large numbers of young people, high rates of school attendance of those between the ages of 14 and 18, outmigration for better employment opportunities, and, especially, the very low labor participation rates among the female population.^{2/}

While the male labor participation rate in the Territories averages about 50% (Tables 3-13, 3-14.), which is similar to the labor participation rate among Israel's male population,^{43/} the labor participation rate of West Bank women is only 12% and among Gaza Strip females, only 4%. The very low rate among the women of the Gaza Strip (which has actually decreased since 1968) is the reason why the total labor participation rate for the Gaza Strip is lower than that of the West Bank. It should be noted, writes one observer, "that much of the female labor is not counted (in the official statistics) since many work on the family farm, in private homes or are only partially employed selling fruit and vegetables on the fringes of the official markets."^{44/}

The low female labor participation rates are reflected in the composition of the labor force of the Territories. The total labor force of the West Bank was 62% male and 13% female in 1977. The Gaza Strip labor force was composed of 93% men and only 7% women in the same year. There has been little change in the sex structure of the labor force in both areas since 1968. (Tables 3-15, 3-16). Labor participation rates among Arab women in Israel are also low which indicates that cultural factors are the reasons why the women of the West Bank and Gaza Strip do not join the labor force. ^{45/}

Available statistics indicate that there is very little unemployment among women in the West Bank and statistically zero unemployment among women in the Gaza Strip. (Table 3-17) The existence of piecework clothing subcontracting operations in the West Bank and especially in the Gaza Strip may be the primary source of the demand for female labor since employment of West Bank and Gaza Strip Palestinians in Israel is almost exclusively male. ^{45/}

3. Sectoral Distribution of the Total Labor Force

There have been significant changes in the relative importance of certain branches of economic activity (in the Administered Territories and in Israel combined) as sources of employment for the total labor force of the West Bank and Gaza Strip since 1969. (Tables 3-18, 3-19) For the West Bank labor force, agriculture has become relatively less important as an area of employment. In 1969, agriculture accounted for almost 45% of the West Bank employment; in 1977, for 28%. While employment has shifted away from agriculture, it has shifted greatly towards industry

and construction. The percent of total employment accounted for by these two branches has increased from 25% (1969) to 37% (1977). Commerce, transport, and public and community services have, to lesser extents, increased in their importance in employment.

The overall trends since 1969 in the relative roles of the economic branches in total Gaza Strip employment, except in the service areas, are similar to those observed for West Bank employment, i.e., a decrease in the relative importance of agriculture (35% to 23%), a small shift towards industry (13% to 15%) and a great shift to construction (10% to 21%). There has been very little change in the importance of the service sectors in employment, although the role of commerce in the total employment picture has declined.

4. Occupational Distribution of the Total Labor Force

Changes in the composition of total employment by sector since 1969 are reflected in the occupational distribution of the labor force of the Territories. (Tables 3-20, 3-21) As expected, the greatest changes are observed in the decline in the percentage of workers with agricultural occupations and in the increase in the percentage of people with jobs in industry and construction. There have been only moderate and erratic increases in the proportion of skilled in the total labor force, while the percentage of unskilled and other workers has increased. This suggests that the type of activity involved in industry and construction does not require a high level of training and/or that when skills are obtained, they are used in occupations pursued outside Israel and the Territories.

Occupations requiring higher levels of education (scientific, academic and other professions, administrators and managers) account for a very small percentage of all employment activities. This could be due to the limited need for people with some of these qualifications in the Territories, because of the low state of industrial and business development, and to the fact that people with these qualifications can find suitable employment in Arab and other countries. It should be noted that the Israeli market for West Bank and Gaza Strip labor (see below) is limited to manual labor in agriculture, construction and industry. Israel is not a source of employment for the highly educated residents of the Territories who would have to compete with Israel's own Arab population for the limited number of positions in Israel which are open to non-Jews with high qualifications. 47/

5 The Labor Force Employed in Israel and in the Administered Territories

The total labor force of the Administered Territories in 1977 comprised approximately 204,000 people. Of this number, 63,000 (39%) were working in Israel. (Table 3-22) Data on the location of West Bank and Gaza Strip total employment (Table 3-23) indicate that a larger percentage of the Gaza Strip labor force (36% or 28,000) was employed in Israel compared to the percentage of West Bank employment in Israel (28% or 16,000). The number of residents of the Territories working in Israel which appears in the official figures (used in the tables cited above), however, are only of those residents who are legally registered with the Israeli authorities to work in that country. The actual number of workers from both Territories employed in Israel has been estimated at 100,000. 48/

Employment of West Bank and Gaza Strip labor in Israel, on a daily commuting basis, was not allowed by the Israeli authorities until 1968/1969, when a need for unskilled labor was observed in Israel. Between 1970 and 1974, absolute numbers and percentages of the labor force of the Territories who worked in Israel grew steadily. (Table 3-22) ⁴⁹

Decreases in the employment of West Bank labor in Israel have been observed in the years since 1975, due primarily to a deceleration in the economy of Israel and to the fact that the Israeli labor market had absorbed the unemployed and severely underemployed workers of the Administered Territories. The figures for employment in the West Bank since 1975, however, do not indicate that these workers who lost their jobs in Israel were absorbed into the domestic labor force, which suggests that a large number of West Bank workers found employment in other countries. ^{50/}

It appears that residents of the Gaza Strip who lose their jobs in Israel can find work in the domestic economy (Table 3-23), especially in agriculture and construction. Since it is difficult for Gaza Strip residents to out-migrate to Arab countries, it is assumed "that Gaza residents who left off working in Israel went back to work in the Strip or ceased to be part of the labor force." ^{51/}

The large number and proportion of the total labor force which chooses to work in Israel has caused some shortages of workers in certain producing sectors within the Territories. Sources indicate that agricultural workers (especially those needed at harvest time in the West Bank) are in short supply as well as workers in masonry, iron work, tile laying and carpentry. ^{52/}

6. Wages

The existence of higher wages offered by employment in Israel (Tables 3-24, 3-25), especially in the early 1970's, has been seen as the reason for the movement of some of the members of the labor force of the Administered Territories away from low paying employment, particularly in the agricultural sector, in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and for the general reduction in underemployment in the total labor force. A 1975 Israeli survey found that over 50% of the residents of the Territories who were employed in Israel has left farms in the Territories (to be operated by other members of the family) to enter the Israeli labor market. ^{53/}

Sources note that although wages in Israel are still higher than in the Territories, the gap between these wages is closing as a result of the competition between the West Bank/Gaza Strip and Israel for available workers. ^{54/} However, the work done by the Palestinians in Israel is lowest paid type of employment in the Israeli wage scale. ^{55/}

3-d Employment in Israel

Information on employment of residents of the Administered Territories in Israel in 1977 (Table 3-26) indicates that workers are concentrated in the areas of construction (45%), industry (21%) and agriculture (16%). The percentage of West Bank and Gaza Strip Palestinians employed in construction in Israel has fluctuated since 1970, but has remained the dominant area of employment. The percentage of employment in agriculture has decreased although it is still very important for Gaza Strip labor in Israel. The proportion of employment in industry has increased for both Territories as well as the percentage of employment

accounted for by the "other" sector, which includes commerce, transport and services. (Absolute numbers of workers in these sectors is shown in Table 3-27.)

Employment of residents of the Territories in Israel, reports Bregman, is assuming a fairly stable character.^{56/} The results of a survey of these workers in Israel (Table 3-28) indicate that almost 75% of the residents employed in Israel have been working in that country for more than two years and almost 32% more than 4 years. In addition, there is a relatively low rate of job turnover; about 53% of the workers from the West Bank and Gaza Strip have had the same employment for more than 1 year and 31% for more than 2 years.^{57/}

The survey has also found that the work force in Israel from the Territories is quite young. Almost half of those employed in Israel from the West Bank and Gaza Strip are between the ages of 14 and 24.

3-9 Employment in the Administered Territories

In 1977, there were approximately 142,000 people employed in the domestic economies of the Administered Territories, or 70% of the total employed labor force. Due to factors of employment in Israel and outmigration, mentioned above, the size of the domestic work force has fluctuated since 1970. (Table 3-29)

There have been changes in the relative importance of agriculture, industry, and construction as areas of employment in the domestic economies. In the West Bank, the proportion of workers in domestic agriculture has decreased considerably since 1970, showing the effects

of some investment in mechanization and the appearance of former West Bank agricultural workers in the Israeli labor market. However, agriculture still accounts for 1/3 of all employment in the West Bank. The share of employment provided by domestic industry and construction have shown only small increases. 55/

In the Gaza Strip, agriculture, too, has declined in its relative importance, although it remains the dominant source of domestic employment. The proportion of domestic employment in industry in the Gaza Strip has shown no real change, while the share of employment accounted for by construction has fluctuated.

Notes to Chapter Three

1. The material in this introduction and description has been drawn primarily from the following works:

Arie Bregman, The Economy of the Administered Territories, 1974-1975. Jerusalem: Bank of Israel - Research Department, 1976;

Vivian A. Bull, The West Bank - Is It Viable? Lexington: D.C. Heath, 1975;

United States Agency for International Development, Regional Cooperation in the Middle East. Washington: AID, 1979;

Brian Van Arkadie, Benefits and Burdens: A Report on The West Bank and Gaza Strip Economies Since 1967. Washington: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1977.

2. Bregman, preface, p. i.

3. van Arkadie, p. 17.

4. Bregman, p. 44.

5. AID, pp. 3 7-8.

6. Ibid, p. 811.

7. Bregman, pp. 9, 43.

8. Ibid, pp. 4, 42.

9. Bull, p. 88; Van Arkadie, p. 64.

10. AID, p. 8 15.

11. Ibid, p. 14.

12. Bull, p. 26.

13. Van Arkadie, p. 124.

14. Elisha Efrat, "Settlement Pattern and Economic Changes in the Gaza Strip," Middle East Journal, Vol. 31, no. 3 (summer, 1977), p. 350.

15. Bregman, p. 44.
16. Van Arkadie, p. 125.
17. Bregnan, p. 13.
18. Ibid, p. 12.
19. Van Arkadie, pp. 125-126.
20. Bregman, p. 52.
21. Van Arkadie, p. 82.
22. Ibid, p. 87.
23. Bregman, p. 51.
24. Ibid, p. 43; Van Arkadie, p. 84.
25. Van Arkadie, p. 80.
26. Ibid, p. 32; Bregman, p. 43.
27. Bregman, p. 52.
28. Ibid, p. 57; Van Arkadie, pp. 97, 104.
29. Van Arkadie, p. 106.
30. Ibid, p. 102; AID, p. 89.
31. Bull, p. 94.
32. Bregman, p. 57.
33. AID, p. 83; Bregman, p. 10.
34. AID, p. 89; Bregman, p. 11.
35. Van Arkadie, p. 107.
36. Ibid, p. 105.
37. Ibid, p. 108.

38. Bregman, pp. 9, 29-30.
39. Ibid., pp. 9-10; Where unemployment does exist in the Territories, it is limited to "remote, rural areas far from job centers and opportunities across the border" and among some urban workers, due to the decline in the tourist business, Richard J. Ward, "The Long Run Employment Prospects for Middle East Labor," Middle East Journal, Vol. 24, no. 1 (winter, 1970), p. 149.
40. Bregman, p. 27.
41. Ibid., p. 25.
42. Ibid.; Bull, p. 113.
43. Israel. "Information Submitted by the Government of Israel in Reply to the Observation of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Convention No 111" mimeo, no date, p. 4.
44. Bregman, pp. 25-26.
45. Israel, op. cit., p. 4.
46. Ibid., p. 9; Van Arkadie, p. 85.
47. According to Van Arkadie (citing Bregman), "an analysis of employment rates in correlation with education levels indicates that, unlike the situation among the Jewish population in Israel, the employment rate in the administered territories goes down as the level of education (measured by years of schooling) rises. This may be attributable to the paucity of suitable jobs for educated workers. A similar problem exists among educated non-Jews in Israel, who have a relatively high unemployment rate.", Van Arkadie, p.
48. "The Palestinians: Their Place in the Middle East", The 31st Annual Conference of the Middle East Institute. Washington: Middle East Institute, October, 1977, p. 37.
49. Van Arkadie, p. 60
50. Bregman, pp. 29-30.
51. Ibid.
52. Ward, op. cit., p. 149.
53. Israel, op. cit., p. 11.
54. Van Arkadie, p. 47.

55. Ibid., p. 65.
56. Bregman, p. 11.
57. Israeli, op. cit., p. 10.
58. Van Arkadie, p. 132; AID, p. 12.

Table 3-1

Gross National Product at Factor Cost
(In millions of dollars, 1974 prices)

	Average			Percent Average Annual Change		
	1968-69	1972-73	1976-77	1969-69 to 1976-77	1968-69 to 1972-73	1972-73 to 1976-77
<u>West Bank</u>						
Gross Domestic Product	203	317	399	3	12	6
Factor Payments From Abroad	21	103	128	24	49	6
Less: Factor Payments Abroad	4	4	3	-	-	-6
Gross National Product (Factor cost)	220	416	524	11	17	6
<u>Gaza Strip</u>						
Gross Domestic Product	95	141	173	8	11	5
Factor Payments From Abroad	4	51	72	44	89	9
Less: Factor Payments Abroad	2	2	2	-	-	-
Gross National Product (Factor cost)	97	190	243	12	18	6

Source: Agency for International Development, Regional Cooperation in the Middle East (Washington: AID, 1979), appendix B, Table 5.

Table 3-2

Administered Territories: Composition of the Gross National Product (Percentages)

	1968-69	1972-73	1976-77
<u>West Bank</u>			
Gross Domestic Product	92.3	76.2	76.1
Net Factor Payments from Abroad	7.7	23.8	23.9
Gross National Product	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Gaza Strip</u>			
Gross Domestic Product	97.9	74.2	71.2
Net Factor Payments from Abroad	2.1	25.9	28.8
Gross National Product	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Elaborated from: Agency for International Development, Regional Cooperation in the Middle East (Washington: AID, 1979), appendix B, Table 5.

Table 3-3

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost
By Producing Sector, 1968-1977
(In millions of dollars, 1974 prices)

	Average			Percent Average Annual Change		
	1968-69	1972-73	1976-77	1968-69 to 1976-77	1968-69 to 1972-73	1972-73 to 1976-77
<u>West Bank</u>						
Agriculture	79	113	124	6	10	2
Industry	17	36	26	5	11	-6
Construction	9	31	59	27	35	18
Public and Community Services	35	45	44	3	7	0
Commerce, Transport and Other Services (1)	64	102	146	13	12	9
Gross Domestic Product	203	317	399	9	12	6
<u> Gaza Strip</u>						
Agriculture	21	36	57	13	15	12
Industry	3	9	19	22	27	19
Construction	5	18	30	22	41	14
Public and Community Services	21	32	32	5	11	0
Commerce, Transport and Other Services (1)	45	46	36	-2	-	-3
Gross Domestic Product	95	141	173	8	11	5

(1) Includes errors and omissions.

Source: Agency for International Development, Regional Cooperation in the Middle East (Washington: AID, 1979), appendix B, Table 5.

Table 3-4

Administered Territories: Composition of the Gross Domestic
Product by Producing Sectors
(Percentages)

	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1970-73</u>	<u>1975-77</u>
<u>West Bank</u>			
Agriculture	38.4	35.6	31.1
Industry	8.4	11.4	6.5
Construction	4.4	9.8	14.8
Public and Community Services	17.2	14.2	11.0
Commerce, Transport and Other Services	31.5	32.2	30.6
Gross Domestic Product	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Gaza Strip</u>			
Agriculture	22.1	25.5	32.9
Industry	3.2	5.4	10.4
Construction	5.3	12.8	17.3
Public and Community Services	22.1	22.7	19.5
Commerce, Transport and Other Services	47.4	32.6	20.9
Gross Domestic Product	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Elaborated from: Agency for International Development, Regional Cooperation in the Middle East (Washington: AID, 1979). appendix B, Table 5.

Percentage values

WEST BANK

Table 3.5
INCOME IN AGRICULTURE

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other	65.1	60.5	60.0	64.7	66.9	63.6	74.2	67.0	69.0	67.0
Total Expend	0.1	12.1	10.0	11.2	11.5	12.2	11.1	11.1	7.7	7.3
Government/Institution	14.4	13.1	15.0	14.2	15.5	15.2	14.0	20.3	17.6	21.0
Other	4.4	2.6	1.2	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6
Other	14.5	19.7	9.7	17.9	21.0	13.1	14.5	6.6	19.5	0.0
Other	7.7	7.8	7.9	4.0	5.0	0.0	3.9	7.3	9.4	10.3
Other	15.7	13.0	14.1	15.1	13.5	15.0	9.7	16.4	14.5	19.2
WEST BANK / WEST BANK	33.3	29.9	30.3	33.7	32.0	35.7	25.4	37.4	31.0	33.0
Other	10.6	16.6	23.1	19.7	20.0	26.6	16.3	22.0	20.5	20.9
Other	11.6	10.2	11.7	11.1	9.1	10.0	7.0	12.6	0.7	10.3
Other	7.4	3.3	3.6	3.0	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.5
Other	0.7	---	---	---	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Percentages rounded.

Sources: Computed from Table 3.6a

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

Thousands of tons

INDEX IN PARCENTS

WEST BANK

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
INDEX - TOTAL	XX									
EDIBLE	XX									
Field Crops	23.5	42.0	29.5	46.5	55.3	43.3	63.9	30.3	34.0	41.0
Vegetables/Potatoes	60.0	65.0	67.0	73.4	103.1	93.4	120.5	139.0	147.3	149.4
Nuts/Dumplings	36.0	20.5	12.7	14.0	0.0	3.3	4.2	3.6	4.5	0.0
Olive	20.0	53.5	15.0	30.0	70.0	21.0	110.0	10.0	50.0	17.0
Citrus	30.0	33.0	35.2	30.0	47.6	50.6	61.5	63.0	74.1	76.1
Other Fruit	47.9	44.1	45.0	49.6	56.6	61.0	71.0	70.1	76.6	70.0
LIVESTOCK/LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS										
Meat	10.3	12.9	15.3	14.0	10.7	20.2	22.0	21.4	22.4	19.2
Milk	30.3	34.9	37.1	35.0	41.0	44.3	44.7	46.0	41.5	39.6
Eggs (million)	25.0	x	x	x	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	40.0

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1968-1978.

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

\$ million

PURCHASED IMPLS AND EQUIN INVESTMENTS IN AGRICULTURE

WASI BANK

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
IMPLS - TOTAL	135.0	177.0	169.6	227.4	350.0	399.5	493.1	911.0	1535.1	1681.3
CROPS - TOTAL	87.9	121.3	101.7	187.7	234.0	253.9	662.7	558.5	1058.7	1126.9
Field Crops	11.0	21.5	18.4	25.5	40.3	48.7	99.2	99.8	118.2	123.2
Vegetables/Pulses	19.5	23.5	27.0	32.4	54.4	60.9	132.6	102.7	270.4	353.2
Millets/Pongolins	6.0	4.6	2.1	3.2	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.0	3.4	9.7
Oilseeds	19.6	34.8	16.5	40.8	73.5	57.5	300.0	60.0	300.0	136.0
Cereals	10.5	13.0	13.4	10.9	17.6	27.1	34.5	65.0	144.7	173.5
Other Crops	21.3	23.1	24.3	34.4	47.1	63.2	86.2	147.9	222.0	322.0
EQUIN/STOCK/STOCK INVESTMENTS	45.0	53.0	64.9	76.7	112.1	142.5	226.9	342.5	469.9	554.4
Plant	25.1	29.2	39.1	44.7	70.1	90.2	145.2	216.2	314.9	351.4
Milk	15.7	18.0	19.9	25.2	32.5	43.1	69.7	113.1	133.0	173.5
Fur	3.2	5.8	5.9	6.8	7.6	7.2	9.9	16.0	19.0	26.0
Miscellaneous	1.0	—	—	—	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	3.0	3.5
INVESTMENT IN FERTILIZER AND NEW CROP PLANTATIONS	7.1	7.7	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.5	5.0	6.5	8.5
PURCHASED IMPLS	21.4	26.0	30.9	35.3	42.0	63.5	97.6	197.4	292.2	353.1
EQUIN INVESTMENTS IN AGRICULTURE	113.6	151.0	138.7	192.1	307.1	336.0	795.5	713.6	1247.9	1328.0

Source: Statistical Abstract of India, 1968-1970.

Table 3.2

UNITED KINGDOM

Percentage values

GAZA AND NORTH SINAI

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
OUTPUT - TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CROPS - TOTAL	77.5	77.6	76.6	70.2	77.1	73.3	72.6	73.6	77.0	77.7
Field Crops	0.6	1.5	3.1	0.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.0
Vegetables/Pulses	17.4	15.6	13.6	11.1	11.4	10.7	10.7	10.2	9.0	10.2
Wheat/Barley	4.7	3.1	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.0
Other Cereals	40.5	43.5	40.9	53.3	51.2	47.9	46.9	51.5	55.5	57.1
Other Fruits/Oilseeds	14.3	15.9	11.4	11.3	11.9	12.1	12.2	9.2	9.1	0.0
LIVESTOCK/LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	20.5	20.3	21.1	20.4	21.7	25.0	26.6	25.7	23.0	21.7
Wool	6.8	7.9	7.7	0.9	7.7	9.0	9.2	7.9	6.9	6.9
Milk	6.2	5.8	4.0	4.0	4.6	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.0	5.7
Eggs	5.1	3.7	3.7	4.5	6.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	6.6	5.5
Meat	2.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.5	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.2
Mineral Products	0.4	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4

Percentages rounded.

Sources: Computed from Tables 3-0a

Thousands of Tons

Table 3-8

OUTPUT IN AGRICULTURE

GAZA AND NORTH SINAI

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
OUTPUT - TOTAL	XX									
CROPS - TOTAL	XX									
Field Crops	XX									
Vegetables/Potatoes	31.0	33.2	36.4	30.6	30.9	40.5	XX	XX	XX	XX
Melons/Pumpkins	12.5	8.0	7.1	7.0	4.6	5.0	37.9	XX	XX	XX
Citrus	91.0	106.0	142.0	175.0	170.0	205.2	6.1	46.0	48.0	54.9
Other fruits/Olives	19.0	20.0	18.4	18.9	26.3	21.4	207.0	4.7	3.0	3.7
LIVESTOCK/LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS										
Meat	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.0	3.0	3.6	3.4	3.7	4.4	4.3
Milk	2.0	6.9	7.4	7.2	9.7	10.2	11.7	12.0	12.0	11.7
Fish	3.7	3.0	3.4	3.2	4.2	4.6	3.5	4.0	4.7	5.1
Eggs (million)	10.0	X	X	X	24.0	30.0	30.0	32.0	32.4	35.0

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1960-1977.

Table 3-0a

PURCHASED INPUTS AND EXPORT ORIGINATING IN AGRICULTURE

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
TOTAL	53.3	62.0	75.5	106.5	147.6	192.7	256.7	445.5	691.5	915.3
PLANTS	41.3	49.1	57.0	83.3	113.0	140.9	186.4	320.6	512.3	726.0
Cereals	0.3	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.3	1.7	3.0	4.4	6.3	7.0
Legumes/Pulses	9.3	7.7	10.3	11.0	16.0	20.6	27.5	44.4	60.0	95.0
Pumpkins	2.5	1.9	1.2	1.7	2.5	3.4	4.0	7.3	10.3	7.9
Fruits/Olives	21.6	27.0	36.9	56.0	75.6	92.0	120.5	223.9	303.0	534.7
Nuts/Olives	7.6	8.6	8.6	12.0	12.5	23.7	31.4	40.0	63.1	81.0
PLANTS/LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	10.9	12.6	15.9	21.7	32.0	42.5	60.5	113.6	158.1	203.4
Cereals	3.6	4.9	5.0	9.5	11.3	12.3	23.6	35.3	47.5	64.1
Legumes/Pulses	3.3	3.6	3.6	4.3	6.0	12.2	16.7	29.1	41.0	53.5
Pumpkins	2.7	2.3	4.3	4.0	9.0	14.6	19.4	32.7	45.9	61.9
Fruits/Olives	1.1	1.7	2.7	3.1	3.7	4.9	7.8	13.4	16.7	21.0
Nuts/Olives	0.2	—	—	—	0.3	0.5	1.0	3.1	2.7	3.9
SEEDS IN PLANTS AND NEW PLANTATIONS	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.3	5.1	5.1
PURCHASED INPUTS	17.0	20.9	24.6	34.1	42.1	61.0	80.6	141.4	206.0	250.6
EXPORT ORIGINATING IN AGRICULTURE	36.3	41.1	50.9	72.4	105.5	128.0	176.1	304.1	484.6	664.7

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1968-1978.

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

Table 3.9

CIVILIAN BUILDING BY INITIATOR

Thousand square meters	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES										
Building Completed										
Total Building	79.4	110.6	114.2	122.3	200.4	400.1	515.7	611.5	802.0	822.5
thereof: Residential	63.7	77.1	79.9	85.0	234.7	372.1	447.0	504.5	656.5	668.5
WEST BANK										
Total Building	74.6	83.0	101.7	117.3	199.0	279.7	307.5	491.5	580.4	624.7
thereof: Residential	59.9	64.6	71.7	75.0	159.8	225.2	320.0	402.0	473.5	503.7
GAZA AND NORTH SINAI										
Total Building	4.8	26.0	12.5	13.0	41.4	120.4	137.2	121.0	221.6	197.8
thereof: Residential	3.3	7.5	8.7	9.2	74.9	106.9	126.2	102.5	193.0	164.0
ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES										
Building Begun										
Total Building	72.3	122.3	146.5	250.4	499.6	523.7	692.3	827.3	940.9	929.2
thereof: Residential	51.2	86.7	107.1	211.5	365.0	431.0	576.6	691.7	773.7	746.0
WEST BANK										
Total Building	61.6	107.3	129.1	223.7	375.5	364.6	557.7	500.1	646.7	681.7
thereof: Residential	45.0	70.7	95.3	184.5	259.7	288.9	452.3	401.3	529.8	543.6
GAZA AND NORTH SINAI										
Total Building	10.7	13.0	16.6	34.7	124.0	159.1	134.6	241.2	244.2	247.5
thereof: Residential	5.4	8.5	11.0	27.0	106.1	142.9	124.3	212.4	243.9	202.4

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1968-1970.

THE ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES: Imports and Exports (Percentages)

<u>WEST BANK</u>								
<u>IMPORTS</u>	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
From Israel	79.8	82.5	89.4	89.6	86.6	89.7	89.7	89.7
From Jordan	4.8	4.6	3.0	2.4	7.2	1.5	1.6	1.6
From Other Countries	15.4	12.9	7.6	8.0	9.2	8.8	8.5	8.5
<u>EXPORTS</u>								
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
To Israel	52.4	49.6	72.0	70.1	64.0	62.5	62.1	62.1
To Jordan	46.2	49.6	27.3	29.2	37.0	34.0	37.0	37.0
To Other Countries	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	4.0	2.7	0.9	0.9
<u>GAZA AND NORTH SINAI</u>								
<u>IMPORTS</u>								
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
From Israel	84.9	88.8	91.2	89.2	94.5	91.3	92.8	92.8
From Jordan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	---	---	---
From Other Countries	15.0	11.1	8.7	10.7	5.4	8.7	7.2	7.2
<u>EXPORTS</u>								
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
To Israel	35.1	47.3	58.2	60.8	63.8	64.3	60.2	60.2
To Jordan	11.9	10.2	10.5	18.4	20.0	23.4	30.4	30.4
To Other Countries	53.0	42.5	31.3	20.8	16.2	12.3	9.4	9.4

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1972-1978.

Table 3-10a
WEST BANK: Exports and Imports

IL Millions

<u>IMPORTS</u>	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
TOTAL	285.1	413.5	555.7	881.8	1463.4	1970.6	2742.8
From Israel - Total	227.4	341.1	496.7	790.0	1297.3	1766.9	2459.1
Agricultural Products	39.7	56.2	84.5	125.9	205.1	290.8	431.2
Industrial Products	167.7	284.9	412.2	664.1	1092.2	1476.1	2027.9
From Jordan - Total	13.9	10.9	16.5	21.3	31.4	29.9	48.7
Agricultural Products	4.8	3.9	3.9	3.4	0.9	1.5	2.9
Industrial Products	9.1	15.0	12.6	17.9	30.5	28.4	45.8
From Other Countries-Total	43.8	53.5	42.5	70.5	134.7	173.8	235.0
Agricultural Products	7.7	12.6	8.2	13.2	49.1	71.2	70.7
Industrial Products	36.1	40.9	34.3	57.3	85.6	102.6	164.3
<u>EXPORTS</u>							
TOTAL	148.0	216.4	242.6	409.6	690.5	986.4	1250.9
To Israel - Total	77.6	107.3	174.7	287.3	442.2	616.6	777.4
Agricultural Products	11.9	14.4	35.6	54.9	66.3	107.6	166.7
Industrial Products	65.7	92.9	139.1	232.4	375.9	509.0	610.7
To Jordan - Total	68.4	107.3	66.2	119.5	220.6	342.8	462.7
Agricultural Products	17.4	45.7	25.4	34.5	70.7	98.3	224.0
Industrial Products	51.0	61.6	40.8	85.0	149.9	244.5	238.7
To Other Countries-Total	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.8	27.7	27.0	10.8
Agricultural Products	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Industrial Products	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.8	18.6	18.8	---

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1972-1978.

Table 3-10b

GAZA STRIP - NORTH SINAI: Imports and Exports

In Millions

<u>IMPORTS</u>	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
TOTAL	184.4	270.1	350.0	611.9	1117.7	1405.9	2438.0
From Israel - Total	156.5	239.8	319.5	545.7	1055.9	1355.9	2261.0
Agricultural Products	26.0	36.4	59.6	73.9	148.1	182.6	343.0
Industrial Products	130.5	203.4	259.9	471.8	907.8	1173.3	1918.0
From Jordan - Total	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.0
Agricultural Products	0.2	0.2	0.3	---	0.1	---	---
Industrial Products	---	---	---	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.0
From Other Countries-Total	27.7	30.1	30.7	65.5	60.8	129.6	176.0
Agricultural Products	1.1	1.2	0.6	6.6	18.5	52.1	84.0
Industrial Products	26.6	28.9	30.1	58.9	42.3	77.5	91.0
<u>EXPORTS</u>							
TOTAL	102.8	134.7	181.2	273.8	526.3	823.2	1387.0
To Israel - Total	36.1	63.7	105.5	166.6	335.9	529.0	835.0
Agricultural Products	9.2	12.0	29.7	27.0	47.8	76.9	181.0
Industrial Products	26.9	51.7	75.8	139.6	288.1	452.1	653.0
To Jordan - Total	12.2	13.8	19.1	50.3	105.4	192.8	422.0
Agricultural Products	12.2	13.8	19.1	50.3	105.4	192.8	421.0
Industrial Products	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.0
To Other Countries-Total	54.5	57.2	56.6	56.9	85.0	101.4	130.0
Agricultural Products	54.5	57.2	56.6	56.9	85.0	101.4	130.0
Industrial Products	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1972-1970.

Table 3-11

ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES: Excess of Imports over Exports

In Million

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<u>WEST BANK</u>							
TOTAL	137.1	197.1	313.1	472.2	772.9	984.2	1491.9
Trade With Israel	148.0	233.0	322.0	502.7	855.1	1150.3	1681.7
Trade with Jordan	-54.5	-88.4	-49.1	-98.2	-109.2	-312.9	-414.0
Trade with Other Countries	41.8	51.7	40.8	67.7	107.0	146.8	224.2
<u>GAZA AND NORTH SINAI</u>							
TOTAL	81.6	135.4	169.3	338.1	591.4	662.7	1050.6
Trade with Israel	120.4	176.1	214.0	379.1	720.0	826.9	1426.3
Trade with Jordan	-12.0	-13.6	-18.8	-49.6	-104.4	-192.4	-421.9
Trade with Other Countries	-26.8	-27.1	-25.9	- 8.6	-24.2	28.2	46.2

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1972-1978.

Table 3-12
HOUSEHOLDS POSSESSING DURABLE GOODS
PERCENT OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS

WEST BANK

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Electrical or Gas Stove ¹			8.3	10.0	12.2	11.9
Electrical or Gas Range ²			32.7	43.0	52.6	60.0
Electrical Refrigerator ³	13.0	20.9	22.6	27.5	30.0	33.1
Washing Machine			13.0	15.9	16.4	16.0
Sewing Machine	17.3	21.0	22.6	22.6	20.4	21.7
Radio	74.9	77.8	79.9	84.6	83.4	78.7
TV Set	10.0	18.7	20.5	26.2	30.4	36.0
Gramophone	2.5	3.3	4.6	4.4	3.6	4.2
Bicycle	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.6	3.4
Private Car	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.3	3.5

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Electrical or Gas Stove ¹			3.8	6.0	14.2	22.4
Electrical or Gas Range ²			12.7	29.5	40.6	50.3
Electrical Refrigerator ³	5.7	9.0	14.1	22.5	29.0	33.1
Washing Machine			3.0	6.1	7.2	8.4
Sewing Machine	19.1	17.9	22.7	26.9	26.8	27.0
Radio	85.5	84.2	87.0	90.6	89.1	90.9
TV Set	7.5	15.5	19.1	20.6	33.9	42.4
Gramophone	(1.3)	3.0	5.2	7.1	6.2	4.7
Bicycle	5.8	7.8	12.4	15.8	15.4	13.9
Private Car	2.3	(1.6)	2.0	3.4	4.9	4.9

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1973-1978.

Table 3-13

POPULATION AGED 14 AND OVER BY LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS,
SEX AND LOCALITY WEST BANK

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION AGED 14+	NOT IN LABOR FORCE	LABOR FORCE '000			% LABOR FORCE OF POPULATION AGED 14+	% EMPLOYED IN LABOR FORCE
			TOTAL	EMPLOYED	NOT EMPLOYED		
<u>TOTALS</u>							
1968	308.5	215.6	93.0	82.9	10.1	30.1	89.2
1969	313.7	199.1	114.6	109.9	4.7	36.5	95.9
1970	322.9	204.5	118.4	114.6	3.8	36.7	96.7
1971	330.0	210.3	119.7	116.8	2.9	36.3	97.6
1972	335.5	210.0	125.6	125.2	(1.4)	37.6	98.9
1973	341.6	213.9	127.7	125.4	(1.3)	37.4	99.0
1974	355.2	216.2	139.0	137.5	(1.5)	39.1	98.9
1975	366.9	233.0	133.9	132.3	(1.5)	36.5	98.8
1976	371.0	239.7	131.3	129.7	(1.6)	35.4	98.8
1977	379.4	250.6	128.8	127.3	(1.5)	33.9	98.8
<u>MALES</u>							
1968	141.5	62.3	79.2	69.9	9.3	56.0	88.1
1969	148.6	56.2	92.4	88.2	4.2	62.2	95.4
1970	153.7	59.3	94.4	91.0	3.4	61.4	95.4
1971	157.7	59.9	97.8	95.3	2.5	62.0	97.5
1972	151.4	54.1	107.3	106.0	(1.3)	66.5	98.8
1973	152.5	54.4	108.4	107.2	(1.2)	66.6	98.9
1974	170.2	57.7	112.5	111.5	(1.0)	66.1	99.1
1975	177.2	67.6	109.5	108.4	(1.2)	61.9	98.9
1976	178.9	72.1	106.8	105.5	(1.3)	59.7	98.8
1977	193.3	78.1	105.2	104.0	(1.2)	57.4	98.9

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1969-1978.

Table 3-14

POPULATION AGED 14 AND OVER BY LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS,
SEX AND LOCALITY GAZA AND NORTH SINAI

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION AGED 14+	NOT IN LABOR FORCE	LABOR FORCE '000			% LABOR FORCE OF POPULATION AGED 14+	% EMPLOY IN LABOR FORCE
			TOTAL	EMPLOYED	NOT EMPLOYED		
<u>TOTALS</u>							
1968	182.6	129.0	53.6	44.5	9.1	29.3	83.1
1969	189.0	130.8	58.2	52.9	5.3	30.8	90.9
1970	196.8	134.4	62.4	58.7	3.7	31.7	93.9
1971	200.7	139.9	61.8	59.7	2.1	30.8	96.6
1972	205.1	140.5	64.6	63.6	(1.0)	31.5	98.4
1973	210.4	141.8	68.6	68.1	(0.5)	32.6	99.4
1974	218.6	145.1	73.5	73.0	(0.5)	33.6	99.3
1975	225.0	152.3	72.7	72.4	(0.3)	32.3	99.6
1976	231.5	155.2	76.3	76.1	(0.2)	33.0	99.7
1977	239.5	162.2	77.3	77.2	(0.1)	32.3	99.9
<u>MALES</u>							
1968	79.9	32.9	47.0	40.3	6.7	58.8	85.6
1969	85.8	32.7	53.1	49.5	3.6	61.3	93.1
1970	90.5	33.4	57.0	54.6	2.4	63.1	95.7
1971	92.4	35.3	57.1	55.8	(1.3)	61.8	97.7
1972	94.3	39.9	60.3	59.8	(0.5)	64.0	99.2
1973	97.5	33.4	64.1	63.9	(0.2)	65.7	99.7
1974	102.2	34.0	68.2	67.9	(0.3)	65.7	99.6
1975	104.8	37.1	67.7	67.6	(0.1)	64.5	99.9
1976	108.4	37.3	71.1	71.0	(0.1)	65.6	99.9
1977	112.8	40.6	72.2	72.1	(0.1)	64.0	99.9

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1969-1978.

Table 3-15

MALE AND FEMALE AS PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED PERSONSWEST BANK

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1969	80.3	19.7	100.0
1970	79.4	20.6	100.0
1971	81.6	18.4	100.0
1972	84.7	15.3	100.0
1973	84.8	15.2	100.0
1974	81.2	18.8	100.0
1975	82.0	18.0	100.0
1976	81.3	18.7	100.0
1977	91.7	18.3	100.0

Source: Computed from Table 3-18.

Table 3-16

MALE AND FEMALE AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONSGAZA AND NORTH SINAI

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1969	94.0	6.0	100.0
1970	93.0	7.0	100.0
1971	93.3	6.7	100.0
1972	94.0	6.0	100.0
1973	93.8	6.2	100.0
1974	93.0	7.0	100.0
1975	93.2	6.8	100.0
1976	93.3	6.7	100.0
1977	93.4	6.6	100.0

Source: Computed from Table 3-19.

Table 3-17

FEMALE POPULATION AGED 14 AND OVER BY LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICSWEST BANK

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION AGE 14+	NOT IN LABOR FORCE	LABOR FORCE '000			% LABOR FORCE OF POPULATION AGED 14+	% EMPLOYED IN LABOR FORCE
			TOTAL	EMPLOYED	NOT EMPLOYED		
1968	167.1	153.3	13.8	13.0	0.8	8.3	94.2
1969	166.1	142.9	22.2	21.7	0.5	13.4	97.7
1970	169.2	145.2	24.0	23.6	0.4	14.2	98.3
1971	172.3	150.4	21.9	21.5	0.4	12.7	98.2
1972	175.2	155.9	19.3	19.2	0.1	11.0	99.5
1973	178.8	159.5	19.3	19.2	0.1	10.8	99.5
1974	185.0	159.5	26.5	26.0	0.5	14.3	98.1
1975	189.7	165.4	24.4	23.9	0.5	12.9	98.0
1976	192.1	167.6	24.5	24.2	0.3	12.6	98.7
1977	196.1	172.5	23.6	23.3	0.3	12.0	98.7

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1968	102.7	96.1	3.6	4.2	2.4	6.4	63.6
1969	103.2	99.1	5.1	3.4	1.7	4.9	55.6
1970	106.3	101.0	5.3	4.1	1.3	5.0	77.4
1971	103.3	103.6	4.7	3.9	0.8	4.3	83.0
1972	110.9	100.6	4.3	3.6	0.5	3.9	89.4
1973	112.9	109.4	4.5	4.2	0.3	4.0	93.3
1974	116.4	111.1	5.3	5.1	0.2	4.6	96.2
1975	120.2	115.2	5.0	4.9	0.2	4.2	95.0
1976	123.1	117.9	5.2	5.1	0.1	4.2	98.0
1977	126.7	121.6	5.1	5.1	--	4.0	100.0

Source: Computed from Table 3-13 and Table 3-14.

Table 4-10

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY ECONOMIC BRANCH AND SEX

WEST BANK

	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
Total - thousands	109.4	114.6	116.6	125.2	126.4	137.0	132.5	129.7	127.0
Total - percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	44.8	39.3	34.2	30.8	26.5	24.6	27.4	27.7	27.0
Industry (mining, manufacturing)	13.3	14.2	15.1	15.7	17.7	16.3	16.6	16.6	16.0
Construction (building, pub. works)	11.9	14.7	17.3	21.0	22.3	22.4	22.6	21.3	19.0
Commerce, restaurants, hotels	11.7	11.2	11.9	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.8	19.2	12.0
Transport, storage, communications	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.5	4.0	4.0
Public, community services	10.3	12.7	13.6	12.7	12.5	12.2	13.3	13.3	12.0
Other (1)	4.3	3.0	4.1	4.2	4.9	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.0
 thereof: males									
Total - thousands	88.2	91.0	95.3	105.0	107.2	111.2	106.6	105.5	100.0
Total - percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	36.5	32.3	27.6	25.2	20.6	21.0	20.1	19.4	18.0
Industry (mining, manufacturing)	14.1	14.5	15.6	16.3	18.5	17.4	17.2	17.7	16.0
Construction (building, pub. works)	14.9	18.5	21.1	24.8	26.7	27.5	27.5	26.3	24.0
Commerce, restaurants, hotels	13.7	13.6	14.0	12.9	13.2	13.4	13.9	15.2	16.0
Transport, storage, communication	4.6	5.2	4.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.9	5.0
Public, community services	9.8	12.1	12.4	11.2	10.6	10.7	11.8	11.7	11.0
Other (1)	4.4	3.0	4.5	4.5	5.4	4.9	4.0	3.8	3.0

(1) Other: Electricity and water, financial and business, personal and other services.

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1970-1978.

Table 3.19

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY ECONOMIC BRANCH AND SEXGAZA AND NORTH SINAI

	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
Total - thousand	52.9	50.7	59.0	63.6	60.1	72.9	72.6	76.1	77.2
Total - percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	33.1	32.7	33.0	30.5	29.4	27.7	24.0	24.0	23.4
Industry (mining, manufacturing)	12.5	11.8	11.9	13.1	13.0	13.0	14.2	15.3	15.0
Construction (building, pub. works)	9.6	12.4	9.2	12.0	16.9	19.3	22.1	21.6	20.0
Commerce, restaurants, hotels	10.1	16.2	16.2	14.2	13.0	13.5	14.0	13.9	13.6
Transport, storage, communication	7.2	6.0	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.3	6.3	6.9
Public, community services	14.0	15.3	15.9	16.4	14.9	13.7	13.2	13.9	14.7
Other (1)	5.5	5.6	6.0	5.9	4.0	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.6
Thereof: males									
Total - thousand	49.5	54.6	55.0	59.0	63.9	67.0	67.7	71.0	72.1
Total - percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	33.5	33.9	35.1	31.5	30.2	28.2	24.3	24.0	24.0
Industry (mining, manufacturing)	11.5	9.5	9.7	12.3	12.6	12.5	13.7	14.3	14.6
Construction (building, pub. works)	10.3	13.8	9.9	13.6	10.0	10.8	23.7	23.2	22.3
Commerce, restaurants, hotels	19.2	16.9	17.0	14.7	14.3	14.0	14.5	14.4	14.0
Transport, storage, communication	7.7	6.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	8.0	7.0	6.6	7.2
Public, community services	12.3	13.9	14.5	14.2	12.3	11.2	10.8	11.5	12.1
Other (1)	5.5	6.0	6.4	6.2	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.8

(1) Other: electricity and water, financial and business, personal and other services.

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1970-1978.

WEST BANK

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION AND SEX

	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
Total - thousands	109.9	114.6	116.0	125.2	126.4	132.0	132.5	129.7	127.1
Total - percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Scientific/Academic workers					(3)				
Other Professional	6.4}	{ 7.2	{ 7.7	2.9	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Administrators and managers				4.9	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3
Clerical and related workers	2.6}	{ 3.2	{ 3.1	(0.9)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(0.6)
Sales workers				2.6	2.7	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.9
Service workers	9.2	9.4	10.0	9.3	9.1	8.5	9.4	10.2	10.2
Agricultural workers	6.6	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.6
Skilled workers (1)	44.1	39.0	34.2	30.4	26.5	29.7	27.3	27.8	27.8
Other workers and unskilled (2)	31.1}	{ 35.6	{ 39.2	23.2	26.4	23.7	24.8	24.2	24.2
				19.7	20.3	21.1	20.6	19.6	19.6
Thereof: males thousands	88.2	91.0	95.3	106.0	107.2	111.2	108.6	105.5	104.1
percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Scientific/Academic workers									
Other professional	5.2}	{ 5.7	{ 5.9	2.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9
Administrators and managers				3.4	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.2
Clerical and related workers	3.1}	{ 3.0	{ 3.5	(1.0)	(1.0)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(0.8)	(0.8)
Sales workers				2.8	2.9	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.2
Service workers	11.1	11.4	11.7	10.5	10.5	10.3	11.1	12.1	12.1
Agricultural workers	7.0	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.7	7.0	6.7	7.2	7.2
Skilled workers (1)	37.7	32.1	27.6	25.0	20.5	20.9	20.1	19.6	19.6
Other workers and unskilled (2)	35.9}	{ 40.0	{ 45.1	25.2	28.0	26.6	27.3	27.2	26.6
				23.0	23.7	25.7	24.6	23.8	23.8

(1) Skilled workers in industry, mining, building and transport and other skilled workers

(2) Other workers in industry, transport and building and unskilled workers.

(3) New classifications established in 1971.

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1970-1978.

Table 3-21

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION AND SEX

GAZA AND NORTH SINAI

	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
Total - thousands	52.9	58.7	59.8	63.6	68.2	72.9	72.6	76.1	77.2
Total - percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Scientific/Academic workers				(1.6)	(1.1)	0.0	(0.6)	(0.8)	(0.8)
Other Professional	7.0	{ 6.8	{ 6.7	6.6	6.2	6.7	6.1	6.4	6.6
Administrators and managers				(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.6)
Clerical and related workers	4.2	{ 4.1	{ 4.3	3.8	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.4
Sales workers	15.5	14.9	15.1	12.9	12.6	12.7	12.3	12.2	11.7
Service workers	9.7	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.8	8.6	8.1	8.6
Agricultural workers	31.4	31.4	32.7	29.1	28.8	26.8	22.7	23.0	22.6
Skilled workers (1)				22.6	22.4	25.9	24.7	23.7	24.7
Other workers and unskilled (2)	32.1	{ 35.1	{ 33.4	15.1	17.8	16.0	21.5	22.1	21.0
Thereof: males thousands	49.5	54.6	55.8	59.8	63.9	67.8	67.7	71.0	72.1
percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Scientific/Academic workers				(1.5)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.7)
Other professional	5.1	{ 5.0	{ 5.0	4.3	5.0	4.3	3.9	4.6	4.4
Administrators and managers				(0.5)	(0.5)	0.6	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.6)
Clerical and related workers	4.4	{ 4.4	{ 4.5	3.9	2.8	3.2	2.7	2.8	3.1
Sales workers	16.4	15.4	15.7	13.4	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.7	11.9
Service workers	9.7	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.7
Agricultural workers	31.7	32.7	34.1	30.1	29.4	27.2	23.5	23.8	23.2
Skilled workers (1)				22.4	22.4	26.0	24.9	23.2	24.9
Other workers and unskilled (2)	32.7	{ 34.4	{ 32.7	15.9	18.6	17.1	22.0	23.6	22.5

(1) Skilled workers in industry, mining, building and transport and other skilled workers.

(2) Other workers in industry, transport and building and unskilled workers.

(3) New classifications established in 1972.

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1970-1978.

Table 3-22

TOTAL LABOR FORCE OF ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES

	EMPLOYED IN ISRAEL		EMPLOYED IN ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES		TOTAL	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
1970	20.6	11.9	152.7	88.1	173.3	100.0
1971	33.8	19.2	142.7	80.8	176.5	100.0
1972	52.4	27.8	136.3	72.2	188.7	100.0
1973	61.3	31.5	133.4	68.5	194.7	100.0
1974	68.7	32.7	141.3	67.3	210.0	100.0
1975	66.3	32.4	138.6	67.6	204.9	100.0
1976	64.8	31.5	140.9	68.5	205.7	100.0
1977	62.9	30.8	141.5	69.2	204.4	100.0

Source: Elaborated from Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1971-1978.

Table 3-23

LABOR FORCE OF THE WEST BANK POPULATION

	EMPLOYED IN ISRAEL		EMPLOYED IN THE WEST BANK		TOTAL	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
1970	14.7	12.8	99.8	87.2	114.5	100.0
1971	25.6	21.9	91.2	78.1	116.8	100.0
1972	34.9	27.9	90.3	72.1	125.2	100.0
1973	38.6	30.5	87.8	69.5	126.4	100.0
1974	42.4	30.9	95.0	69.1	137.5	100.0
1975	40.4	30.5	91.9	69.5	132.3	100.0
1976	37.1	28.6	92.6	71.4	129.7	100.0
1977	35.5	27.9	91.9	72.1	127.4	100.0

LABOR FORCE OF THE GAZA STRIP AND NORTH SINAI

	EMPLOYED IN ISRAEL		EMPLOYED IN THE GAZA STRIP AND NORTH SINAI		TOTAL	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
1970	5.9	10.3	52.9	90.0	58.8	100.0
1971	8.2	13.7	51.5	86.3	59.7	100.0
1972	17.5	27.6	46.0	72.4	63.5	100.0
1973	22.7	33.2	45.6	66.8	68.3	100.0
1974	26.3	35.0	46.7	64.0	73.0	100.0
1975	25.9	35.7	46.7	64.3	72.6	100.0
1976	27.8	36.5	48.3	63.5	76.1	100.0
1977	27.5	35.7	49.5	64.3	77.0	100.0

Source: Elaborated from Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1971-1978.

Table 3-24

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE PER EMPLOYEE BY ECONOMIC BRANCHWEST BANK

	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE FORESTRY FISHING	INDUSTRY (MINING AND MANUFACTURING)	CONSTRUCTION (BUILDING & PUBLIC WORKS)	COMMERCE RESTAURANTS HOTELS	TRANSPORT STORAGE COMMUNICATION	PUBLIC AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	OTHER
1970	7.9	5.0	6.6	10.3	5.6	7.0	8.7	5.5
1971	10.3	8.1	8.9	14.2	7.2	10.8	10.0	6.8
1972	13.7	11.0	12.7	10.2	10.3	14.1	11.0	9.7
1973	17.9	16.2	16.3	23.3	13.6	17.1	15.9	13.2
1974	25.3	21.9	23.0	30.0	19.0	23.9	23.9	18.0
1975	39.6	33.3	34.9	47.2	32.7	35.1	39.2	30.4
1976	50.0	41.3	43.4	58.2	43.3	40.4	52.5	43.1
1977	68.0	56.0	60.0	79.1	59.8	61.9	71.4	55.3

GAZA AND NORTH SINAI

1970	6.5	5.8	5.3	7.0	(3.7)	(6.2)	7.7	(3.9)
1971	8.2	8.0	6.9	10.0	(4.6)	(6.5)	8.8	(5.5)
1972	12.8	13.0	13.0	17.3	(0.5)	(10.6)	11.2	(9.2)
1973	19.6	19.6	20.3	25.3	(19.7)	16.4	16.0	(15.1)
1974	27.2	23.0	27.2	32.9	24.4	25.5	26.9	25.4
1975	38.7	29.2	36.8	44.6	35.8	35.7	43.6	30.3
1976	49.6	41.3	45.8	56.6	45.2	46.7	54.1	42.9
1977	65.6	53.9	61.1	73.2	64.5	62.1	73.2	53.0

Sources: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1971-1978.

Table 3-25
 AVERAGE DAILY WAGE PER EMPLOYEE WORKING IN ISRAEL
 (IN ISRAELI POUNDS)

TOTAL ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES

YEAR	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE	INDUSTRY	CONSTRUCTION	OTHER
1969	10.3	8.3	9.3	11.5	9.5
1970	11.8	10.0	11.1	13.0	(10.6)
1971	13.4	11.5	12.3	14.7	11.9
1972	17.2	15.4	16.5	19.1	14.8
1973	22.9	20.6	21.6	25.1	19.1
1974	29.1	23.7	28.7	32.2	27.0
1975	43.4	33.9	42.1	47.4	40.1
1976	53.4	42.7	51.5	58.2	50.9
1977	71.0	55.7	69.2	77.7	69.2

FROM THE WEST BANK

1970	11.8	9.0	(10.9)	13.0	(10.5)
1971	13.5	10.7	12.1	15.0	11.8
1972	17.0	14.3	14.2	19.0	14.2
1973	21.8	17.7	20.1	24.2	17.7
1974	29.7	22.7	27.2	31.5	24.4
1975	44.5	35.0	42.3	48.4	39.6
1976	53.5	40.9	51.1	58.7	50.0
1977	72.0	55.0	69.7	79.7	68.0

FROM GAZA AND NORTH SINAI

1970	11.7	10.7	(11.5)	12.5	(11.9)
1971	12.9	12.3	(13.7)	13.4	(13.4)
1972	17.5	15.0	17.5	19.5	(16.8)
1973	24.5	21.7	25.2	26.8	(24.8)
1974	30.4	24.8	31.2	33.8	30.9
1975	41.9	32.9	41.4	45.4	40.2
1976	53.5	44.2	52.4	57.6	52.8
1977	59.8	58.2	68.5	74.9	71.5

Source: Statistical Abstracts of Israel, 1970-1978.

Table 3-25

EMPLOYEES WORKING IN ISRAEL BY SELECTED ECONOMIC BRANCHES (PERCENTS)

From the West Bank and Gaza Strip

	'000	%	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Other
1970	20.6	100.0	24.3	11.6	54.3	9.7
1971	33.8	100.0	22.3	14.8	52.3	10.6
1972	52.4	100.0	23.1	17.1	49.5	10.3
1973	61.3	100.0	19.3	18.1	51.7	10.9
1974	68.7	100.0	19.1	17.5	52.5	10.9
1975	66.3	100.0	14.3	18.4	54.4	12.9
1976	64.3	100.0	15.4	19.7	50.3	14.6
1977	62.9	100.0	16.2	21.3	46.3	17.2

From the West Bank

	'000	%	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Other
		100.0				
1970	14.7	100.0	17.7	(12.9)	57.2	12.2
1971	25.6	100.0	12.9	16.8	57.0	13.3
1972	34.9	100.0	12.3	18.8	55.8	12.3
1973	38.6	100.0	3.9	20.7	55.7	13.7
1974	42.4	100.0	10.6	19.3	55.1	14.0
1975	40.4	100.0	10.9	18.6	55.0	15.5
1976	37.1	100.0	12.2	20.9	49.6	17.3
1977	35.5	100.0	12.7	22.5	44.2	20.6

From the Gaza Strip

1970	5.9	100.0	40.7	(8.5)	47.4	3.4
1971	3.2	100.0	51.2	(8.5)	37.8	(2.5)
1972	17.5	100.0	45.0	14.7	35.0	4.3
1973	22.7	100.0	37.0	13.6	43.2	6.2
1974	26.3	100.0	32.7	14.8	46.4	6.1
1975	25.9	100.0	18.5	18.1	53.3	10.1
1976	27.5	100.0	19.5	18.5	51.8	10.1
1977	27.5	100.0	20.4	19.6	46.5	13.5

Table 3-27

EMPLOYEES WORKING IN ISRAEL BY SELECTED ECONOMIC BRANCHES

Year	<u>WEST BANK AND GAZA/NORTH SINAI</u>				
	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Other
69	9.0	2.2	(1.0)	4.6	(1.2)
70	19.3	5.0	2.3	10.8	(1.7)
71	33.1	7.5	5.0	17.4	3.2
72	50.9	12.1	9.0	25.3	4.4
73	59.3	11.7	10.9	30.8	5.9
74	66.5	13.0	11.7	35.1	6.7
75	63.9	9.2	11.9	35.2	7.6
76	63.2	9.9	12.6	32.2	8.5
77	62.0	10.1	13.3	29.4	10.2

EMPLOYEES FROM THE WEST BANK

Year	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Other
70	14.0	2.6	(1.9)	3.0	(1.5)
71	25.0	3.3	4.3	14.3	3.1
72	33.3	4.2	6.5	19.1	3.5
73	36.6	3.4	7.9	20.9	4.6
74	40.6	4.4	7.9	23.1	5.2
75	38.0	4.2	7.3	21.5	5.0
76	35.3	4.4	7.6	18.0	5.7
77	34.7	4.5	8.0	15.7	6.5

EMPLOYEES FROM THE GAZA STRIP AND NORTH SINAI

Year	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Other
70	5.3	2.4	(0.5)	2.3	(0.1)
71	6.7	4.2	(0.7)	3.1	(0.1)
72	17.4	7.9	2.5	6.2	(0.3)
73	22.8	8.3	3.0	9.9	1.6
74	25.7	9.5	3.8	12.0	2.4
75	25.6	6.0	4.5	13.7	2.3
76	27.5	5.4	5.0	14.2	2.9
77	27.2	5.6	5.3	12.7	3.7

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1970-1978.

Table 3-28

EMPLOYED PERSONS IN ISRAEL, BY YEARS OF WORK IN ISRAEL,

(1975)

WEST BANK AND GAZA/ NORTH SINAI

		YEARS OF WORK IN ISRAEL			TOTAL
		4+	2-4	up to 2 yrs	
Total - thousands		21.5	25.9	16.0	64.0
Total - percentages		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age	14-24	22.3	51.9	68.7	45.1
	25-34	35.4	18.9	9.5	22.2
	35-54	36.7	25.5	16.9	27.0
	55+	5.6	3.7	(4.9)	4.7
		<u>WEST BANK</u>			
Total - thousands		15.5	14.0	9.4	40.6
Total - percentages		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age	14-24	20.1	54.5	71.4	44.3
	25-34	36.3	15.0	(8.3)	22.7
	35-54	37.5	24.4	10.5	27.1
	55+	(6.1)	(4.9)	(5.8)	5.9
		<u>GAZA AND NORTH SINAI</u>			
Total - thousands		5.0	11.3	6.5	23.4
Total - percentages		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age	14-24	29.7	48.7	54.7	49.1
	25-34	32.6	22.3	11.3	21.7
	35-54	34.2	25.7	21.7	
	55+	(3.5)	(2.3)	(2.3)	

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel.

Table 3-29

EMPLOYMENT IN THE ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES BY SECTORSIn the West Bank
and Gaza Strip

	TOTAL					
	'000	%	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Other
1970	152.7	100.0	38.7	13.8	8.4	39.1
1971	142.7	100.0	36.3	13.8	5.6	43.8
1972	136.3	100.0	33.5	13.9	6.2	45.4
1973	133.4	100.0	31.3	15.1	6.4	47.2
1974	141.3	100.0	33.3	14.0	6.2	46.0
1975	133.6	100.0	31.5	14.5	7.3	46.4
1976	140.9	100.0	31.4	14.4	8.2	46.0
1977	141.5	100.0	30.5	14.2	9.1	46.2

In the West Bank

	TOTAL					
	'000	%	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Other
1970	89.8	100.0	42.5	14.5	3.2	34.5
1971	91.2	100.0	40.2	14.7	6.1	39.0
1972	80.3	100.0	38.0	14.6	7.2	40.2
1973	87.3	100.0	34.0	16.4	7.5	41.9
1974	88.0	100.0	37.9	15.1	7.0	40.0
1975	91.9	100.0	34.6	15.3	8.4	41.2
1976	92.5	100.0	33.9	14.9	10.0	41.2
1977	91.9	100.0	33.4	15.1	10.4	41.1

In the Gaza Strip

	TOTAL					
	'000	%	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Other
1970	52.9	100.0	31.6	12.1	8.5	47.8
1971	51.5	100.0	31.1	12.2	4.6	52.1
1972	46.0	100.0	24.3	12.5	(4.1)	58.5
1973	45.6	100.0	25.7	12.7	3.9	57.7
1974	46.7	100.0	24.8	12.2	4.1	58.3
1975	46.7	100.0	26.3	12.0	5.1	56.6
1976	48.3	100.0	26.5	13.5	4.6	55.4
1977	49.5	100.0	25.1	12.3	5.7	56.7

Source : Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1971-1977

IL million

Table 3-04

PURCHASED GOODS AND INCOME ORIGINATING IN AGRICULTURE

GAZA AND WEST SINAI

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
OUTPUT - TOTAL	53.3	62.0	75.5	106.5	147.6	192.2	256.2	336.5	591.5	825.3
GOODS - TOTAL	41.3	49.1	57.0	83.3	113.0	149.9	196.4	270.6	532.3	726.0
Field Crops	0.3	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.3	1.7	3.0	4.4	6.3	7.0
Vegetables/Potatoes	9.3	9.7	10.3	11.0	16.9	20.6	27.5	34.4	60.0	95.0
Palms/Pumpkins	2.5	1.9	1.2	1.7	2.5	3.4	4.0	7.3	10.3	7.9
Citrus	21.6	22.0	36.9	56.0	75.6	92.0	120.5	223.3	383.0	536.2
Other Fruits/Olive	7.6	8.6	8.6	12.0	17.5	23.2	31.4	49.6	63.1	81.9
LIVESTOCK/LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	10.9	12.6	15.9	21.7	32.0	49.5	69.5	113.6	154.1	203.4
Meat	3.6	4.9	5.8	9.5	11.3	17.3	23.6	39.3	47.5	64.1
Milk	3.3	3.6	3.6	4.3	6.0	12.2	16.7	29.1	41.0	53.5
Eggs	2.7	2.3	4.3	4.0	9.0	14.6	19.4	32.7	45.9	60.9
Miscellaneous	0.2	—	—	—	3.0	4.9	7.0	13.4	16.2	21.0
INVESTMENT IN FORESTRY AND NEW FRUIT PLANTATIONS	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.0	3.3	5.1	5.1
PURCHASED GOODS	17.0	20.9	24.6	34.1	42.1	61.8	89.6	141.4	206.9	250.6
INCOME ORIGINATING IN AGRICULTURE	36.3	41.1	50.9	72.4	105.5	128.0	176.1	304.1	484.6	604.7

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1968-1978.

Table 3.9

CIVILIAN BUILDINGS BY INITIATIVE

Thousand square meters	1960	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES										
<u>Building Completed</u>										
Total Building	79.4	110.6	114.2	122.3	200.4	400.1	515.7	611.5	802.0	822.5
thereof Residential	63.2	72.1	79.9	85.0	234.7	312.1	447.0	504.5	666.5	668.5
WEST BANK										
Total Building	74.6	83.0	101.7	109.3	199.0	279.7	302.5	490.5	500.4	624.7
thereof Residential	59.9	64.6	71.2	71.0	159.0	225.2	320.0	402.0	473.5	503.7
GAZA AND NORTH SINAI										
Total Building	4.0	26.0	12.5	13.0	91.4	120.4	133.2	121.0	221.6	197.8
thereof Residential	3.3	7.5	0.7	9.2	74.9	106.9	126.2	102.5	193.0	164.8
ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES										
<u>Building Begun</u>										
Total Building	72.3	122.3	146.5	258.4	499.5	523.7	692.3	827.3	940.9	929.2
thereof Residential	51.2	86.7	107.1	211.5	365.0	431.8	526.6	691.7	773.7	746.0
WEST BANK										
Total Building	61.6	109.3	129.1	223.7	325.5	364.6	557.7	506.1	646.7	601.7
thereof Residential	45.0	70.2	93.3	184.5	259.7	308.9	452.3	401.3	529.8	543.6
GAZA AND NORTH SINAI										
Total Building	10.7	13.0	16.6	34.7	124.0	159.1	134.6	241.2	294.2	247.5
thereof Residential	5.4	8.5	11.0	27.0	106.1	142.9	124.3	212.4	243.9	202.4

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1960-1970.

THE ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES: Imports and Exports (Percentages)

<u>WEST BANK</u>							
<u>IMPORTS</u>	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
From Israel	79.8	82.5	89.4	89.6	86.6	89.7	89.7
From Jordan	4.8	4.6	3.0	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.8
From Other Countries	15.4	12.9	7.6	8.0	9.2	8.8	8.5
<u>EXPORTS</u>							
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
To Israel	52.4	49.6	72.0	70.1	64.0	62.5	62.1
To Jordan	46.2	49.6	27.3	29.2	32.0	34.0	37.0
To Other Countries	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	4.0	2.7	0.9
<u>GAZA AND NORTH SINAI</u>							
<u>IMPORTS</u>							
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
From Israel	84.9	88.8	91.2	89.2	94.5	91.3	92.8
From Jordan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	---	---
From Other Countries	15.0	11.1	8.7	10.7	5.4	8.7	7.2
<u>EXPORTS</u>							
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
To Israel	35.1	47.3	58.2	60.8	63.8	64.3	60.2
To Jordan	11.9	10.2	10.5	18.4	20.0	23.4	30.4
To Other Countries	53.0	42.5	31.3	20.8	16.2	12.3	9.4

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1972-1978.

Table 3-10a
WEST BANK: Exports and Imports

IL Millions

<u>IMPORTS</u>	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
TOTAL	285.1	413.5	555.7	881.8	1463.4	1970.6	2742.8
From Israel - Total	227.4	341.1	496.7	790.0	1297.3	1766.9	2459.1
Agricultural Products	39.7	56.2	84.5	125.9	205.1	290.8	431.2
Industrial Products	187.7	284.9	412.2	664.1	1092.2	1476.1	2027.9
From Jordan - Total	13.9	18.9	16.5	21.3	31.4	29.9	48.7
Agricultural Products	4.8	3.9	3.9	3.4	0.9	1.5	2.9
Industrial Products	9.1	15.0	12.6	17.9	30.5	28.4	45.8
From Other Countries-Total	43.8	53.5	42.5	70.5	134.7	173.8	235.0
Agricultural Products	7.7	12.6	8.2	13.2	49.1	71.2	70.7
Industrial Products	36.1	40.9	34.3	57.3	85.6	102.6	164.3
<u>EXPORTS</u>							
TOTAL	148.0	216.4	242.6	409.6	690.5	946.4	1250.9
To Israel - Total	77.6	107.3	174.7	287.3	442.2	616.6	777.4
Agricultural Products	11.9	14.4	35.6	54.9	66.3	107.6	166.7
Industrial Products	65.7	92.9	139.1	232.4	375.9	509.0	610.7
To Jordan - Total	68.4	107.3	66.2	119.5	220.6	342.8	462.7
Agricultural Products	17.4	45.7	25.4	34.5	70.7	98.3	224.0
Industrial Products	51.0	61.6	40.8	85.0	149.9	244.5	238.7
To Other Countries-Total	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.8	27.7	27.0	10.8
Agricultural Products	---	---	---	---	18.6	18.8	---
Industrial Products	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.8	9.1	8.2	10.8

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1972-1970.

Table 3-10b

GAZA STRIP - NORTH SINAI: Imports and Exports

In Millions

<u>IMPORTS</u>	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
TOTAL	184.4	270.1	350.0	611.9	1117.7	1485.9	2430.3
From Israel - Total	156.5	239.8	319.5	545.7	1055.9	1355.9	2261.0
Agricultural Products	26.0	36.4	59.6	73.9	148.1	182.6	343.3
Industrial Products	130.5	203.4	259.9	471.8	907.8	1173.3	1918.5
From Jordan - Total	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.1
Agricultural Products	0.2	0.2	0.3	---	0.1	---	---
Industrial Products	---	---	---	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.1
From Other Countries-Total	27.7	30.1	30.7	65.5	60.8	129.6	176.4
Agricultural Products	1.1	1.2	0.6	6.6	18.5	52.1	84.9
Industrial Products	26.6	28.9	30.1	58.9	42.3	77.5	91.5
<u>EXPORTS</u>							
TOTAL	102.0	134.7	181.2	273.0	526.3	823.2	1387.7
To Israel - Total	36.1	63.7	105.5	166.6	335.9	529.0	835.5
Agricultural Products	9.2	12.0	29.7	27.0	47.8	76.9	181.7
Industrial Products	26.9	51.7	75.8	139.6	288.1	452.1	653.8
To Jordan - Total	12.2	13.8	19.1	50.3	105.4	192.8	422.0
Agricultural Products	12.2	13.8	19.1	50.3	105.4	192.8	421.5
Industrial Products	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.5
To Other Countries-Total	54.5	57.2	56.6	56.9	85.0	101.4	130.2
Agricultural Products	54.5	57.2	56.6	56.9	85.0	101.4	130.2
Industrial Products	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1972-1978.

Table 3-11

ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES: Excess of Imports over Exports

IL Million

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<u>WEST BANK</u>							
TOTAL	137.1	197.1	313.1	472.2	772.9	984.2	1491.9
Trade with Israel	148.0	233.0	322.0	502.7	855.1	1150.3	1681.7
Trade with Jordan	-54.5	-88.4	-49.1	-98.2	-189.2	-312.9	-414.0
Trade with Other Countries	41.8	51.7	40.8	67.7	107.0	146.8	224.2
<u>GAZA AND NORTH SINAI</u>							
TOTAL	81.6	135.4	169.3	338.1	591.4	662.7	1050.6
Trade with Israel	120.4	176.1	214.0	379.1	720.0	826.9	1426.3
Trade with Jordan	-12.0	-13.6	-18.8	-49.6	-104.4	-192.4	-421.9
Trade with Other Countries	-26.8	-27.1	-25.9	-8.6	-24.2	28.2	46.2

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1972-1978.

Table 3-12
HOUSEHOLDS POSSESSING DURABLE GOODS
PERCENT OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS

WEST BANK

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Electrical or Gas Stove			8.3	10.8	12.2	11.9
Electrical or Gas Range			32.7	43.0	52.6	60.8
Electrical Refrigerator	13.0	20.9	22.6	27.5	30.0	33.1
Washing Machine			13.0	15.9	16.4	16.0
Sewing Machine	17.3	21.8	22.6	22.6	20.4	21.7
Radio	74.9	77.8	79.9	84.6	83.4	78.7
TV Set	10.0	18.7	20.5	26.2	30.4	36.0
Gramophone	2.5	3.3	4.6	4.4	3.6	4.2
Bicycle	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.4
Private Car	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.3	3.5

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Electrical or Gas Stove			3.8	6.8	14.2	22.4
Electrical or Gas Range			12.7	29.5	40.6	50.3
Electrical Refrigerator	5.7	9.8	14.1	22.5	29.0	33.1
Washing Machine			3.0	6.1	7.2	8.4
Sewing Machine	19.1	17.9	22.7	26.9	26.0	27.0
Radio	85.5	84.2	87.0	90.6	89.1	90.9
TV Set	7.5	15.5	19.1	28.6	33.9	42.4
Gramophone	(1.3)	3.0	5.2	7.1	6.2	4.7
Bicycle	5.8	7.8	12.4	15.8	15.4	13.9
Private Car	2.3	(1.6)	2.0	3.4	4.9	4.9

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1973-1978.

Table 3-13

POPULATION AGED 14 AND OVER BY LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS,
SEX AND LOCALITY WEST BANK

YEAR <u>TOTALS</u>	TOTAL POPULATION AGED 14+	NOT IN LABOR FORCE	LABOR FORCE '000			% LABOR FORCE OF POPULATION AGED 14+	% EMPLOYED IN LABOR FORCE
			TOTAL	EMPLOYED	NOT EMPLOYED		
1968	308.6	215.6	93.0	62.9	10.1	30.1	89.2
1969	313.7	199.1	114.6	109.9	4.7	36.5	95.9
1970	322.9	204.5	118.4	114.6	3.8	36.7	96.7
1971	330.0	210.3	119.7	116.8	2.9	36.3	97.6
1972	336.6	210.0	126.6	125.2	(1.4)	37.6	98.9
1973	341.6	213.9	127.7	126.4	(1.3)	37.4	99.0
1974	355.2	216.2	139.0	137.5	(1.5)	39.1	98.9
1975	366.9	233.0	133.9	132.3	(1.6)	36.5	98.8
1976	371.0	239.7	131.3	129.7	(1.6)	35.4	98.8
1977	379.4	250.6	128.8	127.3	(1.5)	33.9	98.8
<u>MALES</u>							
1968	141.5	52.3	79.2	69.9	9.3	56.0	88.1
1969	148.6	56.2	92.4	88.2	4.2	62.2	95.4
1970	153.7	59.3	94.4	91.0	3.4	61.4	95.4
1971	157.7	59.9	97.8	95.3	2.5	62.0	97.5
1972	161.4	54.1	107.3	106.0	(1.3)	66.5	98.8
1973	162.6	54.4	108.4	107.2	(1.2)	66.6	98.9
1974	170.2	57.7	112.5	111.5	(1.0)	66.1	99.1
1975	177.2	67.6	109.6	108.4	(1.2)	61.9	98.9
1976	176.9	72.1	106.8	105.5	(1.3)	59.7	98.8
1977	183.3	78.1	105.2	104.0	(1.2)	57.4	98.9

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1969-1978.

Table 3-14

POPULATION AGED 14 AND OVER BY LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS,
SEX AND LOCALITY

GAZA AND NORTH SINAI

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION AGED 14+	NOT IN LABOR FORCE	LABOR FORCE '000			% LABOR FORCE OF POPULATION AGED 14+	% EMPLOY IN LABOR FORCE
			TOTAL	EMPLOYED	NOT EMPLOYED		
<u>TOTALS</u>							
1968	182.6	129.0	53.6	44.5	9.1	29.3	83.1
1969	189.0	130.8	58.2	52.9	5.3	30.8	90.9
1970	196.8	134.4	62.4	58.7	3.7	31.7	93.9
1971	200.7	139.9	61.8	59.7	2.1	30.8	96.6
1972	205.1	140.5	64.6	53.6	(1.0)	31.5	98.4
1973	210.4	141.8	68.6	58.1	(0.5)	32.6	99.4
1974	218.6	145.1	73.5	73.0	(0.5)	33.6	99.3
1975	225.0	152.3	72.7	72.4	(0.3)	32.3	99.6
1976	231.5	155.2	76.3	76.1	(0.2)	33.0	99.7
1977	239.5	162.2	77.3	77.2	(0.1)	32.3	99.9
<u>MALES</u>							
1968	79.9	32.9	47.0	40.3	6.7	58.8	85.6
1969	85.0	32.7	53.1	49.5	3.6	61.9	93.1
1970	90.5	33.4	57.0	54.6	2.4	63.1	95.7
1971	92.4	35.3	57.1	55.8	(1.3)	61.6	97.7
1972	94.3	39.9	60.3	59.8	(0.5)	64.0	99.2
1973	97.5	33.4	64.1	63.9	(0.2)	65.7	99.7
1974	102.2	34.0	68.2	67.9	(0.3)	65.7	99.6
1975	104.8	37.1	67.7	67.6	(0.1)	64.5	99.9
1976	108.4	37.3	71.1	71.0	(0.1)	65.5	99.9
1977	112.8	40.6	72.2	72.1	(0.1)	64.0	99.9

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1969-1978.

Table 3-15

MALE AND FEMALE AS PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED PERSONSWEST BANK

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1969	80.3	19.7	100.0
1970	79.4	20.6	100.0
1971	81.6	18.4	100.0
1972	84.7	15.3	100.0
1973	84.8	15.2	100.0
1974	81.2	18.8	100.0
1975	82.0	18.0	100.0
1976	61.3	18.7	100.0
1977	81.7	18.3	100.0

Source: Computed from Table 3-13.

Table 3-16

MALE AND FEMALE AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONSGAZA AND NORTH SINAI

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1969	94.0	6.0	100.0
1970	93.0	7.0	100.0
1971	93.3	6.7	100.0
1972	94.0	6.0	100.0
1973	93.8	6.2	100.0
1974	93.0	7.0	100.0
1975	93.2	6.8	100.0
1976	93.3	6.7	100.0
1977	93.4	6.6	100.0

Source: Computed from Table 3-19.

Table 3-17

FEMALE POPULATION AGED 14 AND OVER BY LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICSWEST BANK

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION AGE 14+	NOT IN LABOR FORCE	LABOR FORCE '000			% LABOR FORCE OF POPULATION AGED 14+	% EMPLOYED IN LABOR FORCE
			TOTAL	EMPLOYED	NOT EMPLOYED		
1968	167.1	153.3	13.8	13.0	0.8	9.3	94.2
1969	165.1	142.9	22.2	21.7	0.5	13.4	97.7
1970	169.2	145.2	24.0	23.6	0.4	14.2	98.3
1971	172.3	150.4	21.9	21.5	0.4	12.7	98.2
1972	175.2	155.9	19.3	19.2	0.1	11.0	99.5
1973	178.8	159.5	19.3	19.2	0.1	10.8	99.5
1974	185.3	159.5	25.5	26.0	0.5	14.3	98.1
1975	189.7	165.4	24.4	23.9	0.5	12.9	98.0
1976	192.1	167.6	24.5	24.2	0.3	12.5	98.7
1977	196.1	172.5	23.6	23.3	0.3	12.0	98.7

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1968	102.7	96.1	6.6	4.2	2.4	6.4	63.6
1969	103.2	98.1	5.1	3.4	1.7	4.9	56.6
1970	105.3	101.0	5.3	4.1	1.3	5.0	77.4
1971	103.3	103.5	4.7	3.9	0.8	4.3	83.0
1972	110.9	100.5	4.3	3.8	0.5	3.9	39.4
1973	112.9	108.4	4.5	4.2	0.3	4.0	93.3
1974	116.4	111.1	5.3	5.1	0.2	4.6	96.2
1975	120.2	115.2	5.0	4.9	0.2	4.2	95.0
1976	123.1	117.9	5.2	5.1	0.1	4.2	98.0
1977	126.7	121.6	5.1	5.1	--	4.0	100.0

Source: Computed from Table 3-13 and Table 3-14.

Table 3-10

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY ECONOMIC BRANCH AND SEX

WEST BANK

	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
Total - thousands	109.9	114.6	116.0	125.2	126.4	137.0	132.5	129.7	127.
Total - percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	44.0	39.3	34.2	30.0	26.5	29.6	27.4	27.7	27.
Industry (mining, manufacturing)	13.3	14.2	15.1	15.7	17.7	16.3	16.6	16.6	17.
Construction (building, pub. works)	11.9	14.7	17.3	21.0	22.3	22.4	22.6	21.3	19.
Commerce, restaurants, hotels	11.7	11.2	11.9	11.3	11.5	11.2	11.0	19.2	13.
Transport, storage, communications	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.5	4.0	4.
Public, community services	10.3	12.7	13.6	12.7	12.5	12.2	13.3	13.3	13.
Other (1)	4.3	3.0	4.1	4.2	4.9	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.
Thereof: males									
Total - thousands	88.2	91.0	95.3	105.0	107.2	111.2	108.6	105.5	104.
Total - percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	38.5	32.3	27.6	25.2	20.6	21.0	20.1	19.4	19.
Industry (Mining, manufacturing)	14.1	14.5	15.6	16.3	18.5	17.4	17.2	17.7	18.
Construction (building, pub. works)	14.9	18.5	21.1	24.0	26.7	27.5	27.5	26.3	24.
Commerce, restaurants, hotels	13.7	13.6	14.0	12.9	13.2	13.4	13.9	15.2	16.
Transport, storage, communication	4.6	5.2	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.
Public, community services	9.8	12.1	12.4	11.2	10.6	10.7	11.8	11.7	11.
Other (1)	4.4	3.0	4.5	4.5	5.4	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.

(1) Other: Electricity and water, financial and business, personal and other services.

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1970-1978.

Table 3-19

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY ECONOMIC BRANCH AND SEXGAZA AND NORTH SINAI

	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
Total - thousands	52.9	50.7	59.0	63.6	60.1	72.9	72.6	76.1	77.2
Total - percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	33.1	32.7	33.0	30.5	29.4	27.7	24.0	24.0	23.4
Industry (mining, manufacturing)	12.5	11.8	11.9	13.1	13.0	13.0	14.2	15.3	15.0
Construction (building, pub. works)	9.6	12.4	9.2	12.0	16.9	19.3	22.1	21.6	20.8
Commerce, restaurants, hotels	10.1	16.2	16.2	14.2	13.0	13.5	14.0	13.9	13.6
Transport, storage, communication	7.2	6.0	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.3	6.3	6.9
Public, community services	14.0	15.3	15.9	16.4	14.9	13.7	13.2	13.9	14.7
Other (1)	5.5	5.6	6.0	5.9	4.8	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.6
Thereof: males									
Total - thousands	49.5	54.6	54.0	59.8	63.9	67.0	67.7	71.0	72.1
Total - percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	33.5	33.9	35.1	31.5	30.2	28.2	24.3	24.8	24.0
Industry (mining, manufacturing)	11.5	9.5	9.7	12.3	12.6	12.5	13.7	14.3	14.6
Construction (building, pub. works)	10.3	13.4	9.9	13.6	18.0	20.8	23.7	23.2	22.3
Commerce, restaurants, hotels	19.2	13.9	17.0	14.7	14.3	14.0	14.5	14.4	14.0
Transport, storage, communication	7.7	6.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	8.0	7.8	6.6	7.2
Public, community services	12.3	13.9	14.5	14.2	12.3	11.2	10.8	11.5	12.1
Other (1)	5.5	6.0	6.4	6.2	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.8

(1) Other: Electricity and water, financial and business, personal and other services.

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1970-1978.

Table 3.20

<u>WEST BANK</u>	<u>EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION AND SEX</u>									
	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	
Total - thousands	109.9	114.6	116.0	125.2	126.4	137.0	132.5	129.7	127.	
Total - percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.	
Scientific/Academic workers				(3)						
Other Professional	6.4}	{ 7.2	{ 7.7	2.9	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.	
Administrators and managers				4.9	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.	
Clerical and related workers	2.6}	{ 3.2	{ 3.1	(0.9)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(0.	
Sales workers				2.6	2.7	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.	
Service workers	9.2	9.4	10.0	9.3	9.1	8.5	9.4	10.2	10.	
Agricultural workers	6.6	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.6	7.	
Skilled workers (1)	44.1	39.0	34.2	30.4	26.5	29.7	27.3	27.8	27.	
Other workers and unskilled (2)	31.1}	{ 35.6	{ 39.2	23.2	26.4	23.7	24.8	24.2	23.	
				19.7	20.3	21.1	20.6	19.6	19.	
Thereof: males										
thousands	88.2	91.0	95.3	106.0	107.2	111.2	108.6	105.5	104.	
percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.	
Scientific/Academic workers										
Other professional	5.2}	{ 5.7	{ 5.9	2.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.	
Administrators and managers				3.4	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.	
Clerical and related workers	3.1}	{ 3.0	{ 3.5	(1.0)	(1.0)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(0.8)	(0.	
Sales workers				2.8	2.9	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.	
Service workers	11.1	11.4	11.7	10.5	10.5	10.3	11.1	12.1	12.	
Agricultural workers	7.0	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.7	7.0	6.7	7.2	7.	
Skilled workers (1)	37.7	32.1	27.6	25.0	20.5	20.9	20.1	19.6	19.	
Other workers and unskilled (2)	35.9}	{ 40.0	{ 45.1	25.2	28.8	26.6	27.3	27.2	26.	
				23.0	23.7	25.7	24.6	23.8	23.	

(1) Skilled workers in industry, mining, building and transport and other skilled workers

(2) Other workers in industry, transport and building and unskilled workers.

(3) New classifications established in 1972.

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1970-1978.

Table 3-21

<u>GAZA AND NORTH SINAI</u>		<u>EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION AND SEX</u>								
		69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
Total - thousands		52.9	58.7	59.8	63.6	68.2	72.9	72.6	76.1	77.2
Total - percentages		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Scientific/Academic workers					(1.6)	(1.1)	0.0	(0.6)	(0.8)	(0.8)
Other Professional		7.0	{ 6.8	{ 6.7	6.6	6.2	6.7	6.1	6.4	6.6
Administrators and managers					(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.6)
Clerical and related workers		4.2	{ 4.1	{ 4.3	3.8	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.4
Sales workers		15.5	14.9	15.1	12.9	12.6	12.2	12.3	12.2	11.7
Service workers		9.7	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.0	8.6	8.1	8.6
Agricultural workers		31.4	31.4	32.7	29.1	28.8	26.8	22.7	23.0	22.6
Skilled workers (1)		32.1	{ 35.1	{ 33.4	22.6	22.4	25.9	24.7	23.7	24.7
Other workers and unskilled (2)					15.1	17.0	16.0	21.5	22.1	21.0
Thereof: males	thousands	49.5	54.6	55.8	59.8	63.9	67.8	67.7	71.0	72.1
	percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Scientific/Academic workers					(1.5)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.7)
Other professional		5.1	{ 5.0	{ 5.0	4.3	5.0	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.4
Administrators and managers					(0.5)	(0.5)	0.6	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.6)
Clerical and related workers		4.4	{ 4.4	{ 4.5	3.9	2.8	3.2	2.7	2.8	3.1
Sales workers		16.4	15.4	15.7	13.4	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.7	11.9
Service workers		9.7	8.1	8.0	6.8	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.7
Agricultural workers		31.7	32.7	34.1	30.1	29.4	27.2	23.6	23.8	23.2
Skilled workers (1)		32.7	{ 34.4	{ 32.7	22.4	22.4	26.0	24.9	23.2	24.9
Other workers and unskilled (2)					15.9	18.6	17.1	22.8	23.6	22.5

(1) Skilled workers in industry, mining, building and transport and other skilled workers.

(2) Other workers in industry, transport and building and unskilled workers.

(3) New classifications established in 1972.

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1970-1978.

Table 3-22

TOTAL LABOR FORCE OF ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES

	EMPLOYED IN ISRAEL		EMPLOYED IN ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES		TOTAL	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
1970	20.6	11.9	152.7	88.1	173.3	100.0
1971	33.8	19.2	142.7	80.8	176.5	100.0
1972	52.4	27.8	136.3	72.2	188.7	100.0
1973	61.3	31.5	133.4	68.5	194.7	100.0
1974	68.7	32.7	141.3	67.3	210.0	100.0
1975	66.3	32.4	138.6	67.6	204.9	100.0
1976	64.8	31.5	140.9	68.5	205.7	100.0
1977	62.9	30.8	141.5	69.2	204.4	100.0

Source: Elaborated from Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1971-1978.

Table 3-23

LABOR FORCE OF THE WEST BANK POPULATION

	EMPLOYED IN ISRAEL		EMPLOYED IN THE WEST BANK		TOTAL	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
1970	14.7	12.8	99.8	87.2	114.5	100.0
1971	25.6	21.9	91.2	78.1	116.8	100.0
1972	34.9	27.9	90.3	72.1	125.2	100.0
1973	38.6	30.5	87.8	69.5	126.4	100.0
1974	42.4	30.9	95.0	59.1	137.5	100.0
1975	40.4	30.5	91.9	59.5	132.3	100.0
1976	37.1	28.6	92.6	71.4	129.7	100.0
1977	35.5	27.9	91.9	72.1	127.4	100.0

LABOR FORCE OF THE GAZA STRIP AND NORTH SINAI

	EMPLOYED IN ISRAEL		EMPLOYED IN THE GAZA STRIP AND NORTH SINAI		TOTAL	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
1970	5.9	10.0	52.9	90.0	58.8	100.0
1971	8.2	13.7	51.5	86.3	59.7	100.0
1972	17.5	27.6	46.0	72.4	63.5	100.0
1973	22.7	33.2	45.6	66.8	68.3	100.0
1974	26.3	35.0	46.7	64.0	73.0	100.0
1975	25.9	35.7	46.7	64.3	72.6	100.0
1976	27.8	36.5	48.3	63.5	76.1	100.0
1977	27.5	35.7	49.5	64.3	77.0	100.0

Source: Elaborated from Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1971-1976.

Table 3-24

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE PER EMPLOYEE BY ECONOMIC BRANCHWEST BANK

	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE FORESTRY FISHING	INDUSTRY (MINING AND MANUFACTURING)	CONSTRUCTION (BUILDING & PUBLIC WORKS)	COMMERCE RESTAURANTS HOTELS	TRANSPORT STORAGE COMMUNICATION	PUBLIC AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	OTHER
1970	7.9	5.8	6.6	10.3	5.6	7.8	8.7	5.5
1971	10.3	8.1	8.9	14.2	7.2	10.8	10.0	6.8
1972	13.7	11.8	12.7	18.2	10.3	14.1	11.8	9.7
1973	17.9	16.2	16.3	23.3	13.6	17.1	15.9	13.2
1974	25.3	21.9	23.0	30.8	19.8	23.9	23.9	18.8
1975	39.6	33.3	34.9	47.2	32.7	35.1	39.2	30.4
1976	50.0	41.3	43.4	58.2	43.3	45.4	52.5	43.1
1977	68.0	56.0	60.0	79.1	59.8	61.9	71.4	55.3

GAZA AND NORTH SINAI

1970	6.5	5.8	5.3	7.0	(3.7)	(6.2)	7.7	(3.9)
1971	8.2	8.0	6.9	10.0	(4.6)	(6.5)	8.8	(5.5)
1972	12.8	13.0	13.8	17.3	(8.5)	(10.6)	11.2	(9.2)
1973	19.6	19.6	20.3	25.3	(19.7)	16.9	16.0	(15.1)
1974	27.2	23.0	27.2	32.9	24.4	25.5	26.9	25.4
1975	38.7	29.2	36.8	44.6	35.8	35.7	43.6	30.3
1976	49.6	41.3	45.8	56.6	45.2	46.7	54.1	42.9
1977	65.6	53.9	61.1	73.2	64.5	62.1	73.2	53.0

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1971-1978.

Table 3-25
 AVERAGE DAILY WAGE PER EMPLOYEE WORKING IN ISRAEL
 (IN ISRAELI POUNDS)

TOTAL ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES

YEAR	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE	INDUSTRY	CONSTRUCTION	OTHER
1969	10.3	8.3	9.3	11.5	9.5
1970	11.8	10.0	11.1	13.0	(10.6)
1971	13.4	11.5	12.3	14.7	11.9
1972	17.2	15.4	15.6	19.1	14.8
1973	22.9	20.6	21.6	25.1	19.1
1974	29.1	23.7	28.7	32.2	27.0
1975	43.4	33.9	42.1	47.4	40.1
1976	53.4	42.7	51.5	58.2	50.9
1977	71.0	56.7	69.2	77.7	59.2

FROM THE WEST BANK

1970	11.3	9.0	(10.9)	13.0	(10.5)
1971	13.5	10.7	12.1	15.0	11.3
1972	17.0	14.3	14.2	19.0	14.2
1973	21.8	17.7	20.1	24.2	17.7
1974	29.7	22.7	27.2	31.5	24.4
1975	44.6	35.0	42.3	48.4	39.6
1976	53.5	40.9	51.1	59.7	50.0
1977	72.0	55.0	69.7	79.7	68.0

FROM GAZA AND NORTH SINAI

1970	11.7	10.7	(11.5)	12.5	(11.5)
1971	12.9	12.3	(13.7)	13.4	(13.4)
1972	17.5	15.0	17.5	19.5	(18.8)
1973	24.5	21.7	25.2	26.8	(24.8)
1974	30.4	24.8	31.2	33.8	30.9
1975	41.9	32.9	41.4	45.4	40.2
1976	53.5	44.2	52.4	57.6	52.8
1977	69.8	58.2	68.5	74.9	71.5

Source: Statistical Abstracts of Israel, 1970-1978.

Table 3-26

EMPLOYEES WORKING IN ISRAEL BY SELECTED ECONOMIC BRANCHES (PERCENTS)

<u>From the West Bank and Gaza Strip</u>		'000	%	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Other
1970	20.6	100.0	24.3	11.6	54.3	9.7	
1971	33.8	100.0	22.3	14.8	52.3	10.6	
1972	52.4	100.0	23.1	17.1	49.5	10.3	
1973	61.3	100.0	19.3	18.1	51.7	10.9	
1974	68.7	100.0	19.1	17.5	52.5	10.9	
1975	66.3	100.0	14.3	18.4	54.4	12.9	
1976	64.3	100.0	15.4	19.7	50.3	14.6	
1977	62.9	100.0	16.2	21.3	45.3	17.2	
<u>From the West Bank</u>		'000	%	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Other
			100.0				
1970	14.7	100.0	17.7	(12.9)	57.2	12.2	
1971	25.6	100.0	12.9	16.3	57.0	13.3	
1972	34.9	100.0	12.3	18.6	55.8	12.3	
1973	38.6	100.0	3.3	20.7	55.7	13.7	
1974	42.4	100.0	10.6	19.3	56.1	14.0	
1975	40.4	100.0	10.9	18.6	55.0	15.5	
1976	37.1	100.0	12.2	20.9	49.5	17.3	
1977	35.5	100.0	12.7	22.5	44.2	20.6	
<u>From the Gaza Strip</u>							
1970	5.9	100.0	40.7	(8.5)	47.4	3.4	
1971	8.2	100.0	51.2	(8.5)	37.8	(2.5)	
1972	17.5	100.0	45.0	14.7	36.0	4.3	
1973	22.7	100.0	37.0	13.6	43.2	6.2	
1974	26.3	100.0	32.7	14.8	46.4	5.1	
1975	25.9	100.0	18.5	18.1	53.3	10.1	
1976	27.8	100.0	19.5	18.5	51.8	10.1	
1977	27.5	100.0	23.4	19.6	46.5	13.5	

Table 3-27

EMPLOYEES WORKING IN ISRAEL BY SELECTED ECONOMIC BRANCHES

Year	<u>WEST BANK AND GAZA/NORTH SINAI</u>				
	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Other
69	9.0	2.2	(1.0)	4.6	(1.2)
70	19.2	5.0	2.3	10.8	(1.7)
71	33.1	7.5	5.0	17.4	3.2
72	50.8	12.1	9.0	25.3	4.4
73	59.3	11.7	10.9	30.8	5.9
74	66.3	13.0	11.7	35.1	6.7
75	63.9	9.2	11.9	35.2	7.6
76	53.2	9.9	12.6	32.2	8.5
77	52.0	10.1	13.3	29.4	10.2

EMPLOYEES FROM THE WEST BANK

Year	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Other
70	14.0	2.6	(1.9)	3.0	(1.5)
71	25.0	3.3	4.3	14.3	3.1
72	33.3	4.2	6.5	19.1	3.5
73	36.3	3.4	7.9	20.9	4.6
74	40.3	4.4	7.9	23.1	5.3
75	38.0	4.2	7.3	21.5	5.3
76	35.7	4.4	7.6	19.0	5.7
77	34.7	4.5	8.0	16.7	6.5

EMPLOYEES FROM THE GAZA STRIP AND NORTH SINAI

Year	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Other
69	3.5	2.4	(0.8)	2.3	(0.1)
70	3.1	4.2	(0.7)	3.1	(0.1)
71	17.4	7.9	2.5	6.2	(0.3)
72	22.3	8.3	3.0	9.9	1.3
73	25.7	8.6	3.3	12.0	1.4
74	25.5	6.0	4.6	13.7	2.3
75	27.5	6.4	5.0	14.2	2.5
76	27.3	5.6	5.3	12.7	3.7

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1970-1976.

Table 3-28

EMPLOYED PERSONS IN ISRAEL, BY YEARS OF WORK IN ISRAEL,

(1975)

WEST BANK AND GAZA/ NORTH SINAI

	YEARS OF WORK IN ISRAEL			TOTAL
	4+	2-4	up to 2 yrs	
Total - thousands	21.5	25.9	16.0	64.0
Total - percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age				
14-24	22.3	51.5	58.7	45.1
25-34	35.4	18.9	9.5	22.2
35-54	36.7	25.5	16.9	27.0
55+	5.6	3.7	(4.9)	4.7

WEST BANK

Total - thousands	16.5	14.0	5.4	40.6
Total - percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age				
14-24	20.1	54.5	71.4	44.3
25-34	36.3	15.3	(8.3)	22.7
35-54	37.5	24.4	13.5	27.1
55+	(6.1)	(4.9)	(5.3)	5.9

GAZA AND NORTH SINAI

Total - thousands	5.0	11.3	6.5	23.4
Total - percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age				
14-24	29.7	48.7	54.7	49.1
25-34	32.5	22.3	11.3	21.5
35-54	34.2	25.7	21.7	25.9
55+	(3.5)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(2.5)

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel.

Table 3-29

EMPLOYMENT IN THE ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES BY SECTORSIn the West Bank
and Gaza Strip

	TOTAL		Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Other
	'000	%				
1970	152.7	100.0	38.7	13.8	8.4	39.1
1971	142.7	100.0	36.8	13.8	5.6	43.8
1972	136.3	100.0	33.5	13.9	6.2	46.4
1973	133.4	100.0	31.3	15.1	6.4	47.2
1974	141.3	100.0	33.3	14.0	6.2	46.0
1975	133.6	100.0	31.6	14.5	7.3	46.4
1976	140.9	100.0	31.4	14.4	8.2	46.0
1977	141.5	100.0	30.5	14.2	9.1	46.2

In the West Bank

	TOTAL		Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Other
	'000	%				
1970	99.3	100.0	42.5	14.6	8.4	34.5
1971	91.2	100.0	40.2	14.7	6.1	39.0
1972	90.3	100.0	38.0	14.6	7.2	40.2
1973	87.3	100.0	34.2	16.4	7.6	41.8
1974	95.0	100.0	37.9	15.1	7.0	40.0
1975	91.9	100.0	34.6	15.8	8.4	41.2
1976	92.5	100.0	33.9	14.9	10.0	41.2
1977	91.9	100.0	33.4	15.1	10.4	41.1

In the Gaza Strip

	TOTAL		Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Other
	'000	%				
1970	52.9	100.0	31.6	12.1	8.5	47.8
1971	51.5	100.0	31.1	12.2	4.6	52.1
1972	46.0	100.0	24.3	12.6	(4.1)	58.5
1973	45.6	100.0	25.7	12.7	3.9	57.7
1974	46.7	100.0	24.8	12.2	4.1	58.9
1975	45.7	100.0	26.3	12.0	5.1	56.6
1976	43.3	100.0	25.5	13.5	4.6	56.4
1977	49.5	100.0	25.1	12.5	6.7	55.7

Source : Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1971-1977

II. Analysis of the Economic Conditions

3-1: Introduction

The object of this chapter is to present an analysis of the economies of the West Bank and Gaza Strip and a comparison of these economies with those of Egypt, Israel and Jordan.

As a starting point, the level and growth of these economies will be analyzed. This will be done in section 2.

Section 3 will include a study of the determinants of the availability of resources, i.e., goods, services and financial resources, in the economy. More specifically, in this section the total Gross National Product of the economies will be studied, as well as its decomposition into Gross Domestic Product and Factor Payments from or to abroad. Further decompositions of these two accounts will be presented later.

In this section, not only the size and structure of production will be analyzed, but also the factors of production. Due to lack of statistical data, these analyses are almost exclusively limited to that of labor.

The fourth section of the chapter will deal with the demand side of the economy, and the fifth with process and inflation. Some conclusions are presented in section 6.

3-2: Level and Growth of the Economy

For the purposes of this section, the level and growth of an economy is identified with the size of and changes in the total and per capita

Gross National Product (GNP). These values represent the volume, at a fixed date, and the rate of change of the goods and services available in an economic unit under study.

The observed values for GNP per capita for Egypt, the Gaza Strip, Israel, Jordan and the West Bank for several years are presented in Table 3-1. There it can be observed that while Gaza and the West Bank have surpassed Egypt and Jordan respectively, they are substantially below Israel. More specifically, in 1977 the GNP per person in Gaza was only 14% while that of the West Bank was 24% of that of Israel for the same year.

The levels of per capita income in Gaza and the West Bank fall within the limits usually assigned to middle income countries.

The rates of growth of the economies being studied are presented in Table 3-2. There it can be seen that both for total and for per capita GNP, Gaza and the West Bank have rates of growth that are likely to be among the highest in the world. Special attention will be paid in this chapter to the determination of the cause for this astonishing performance.

3-3: Availability of Goods and Services

The object of this section is to study the availability of goods and services in the economic units being studied, as well as the determinants of that availability, i.e., the relationship between factors of production and the output obtained. It should be mentioned at the outset that, due to the limitations of data, the analysis of this relationship falls short of the study of production functions.

The Gross National Product (GNP) will be used as the national account that seems to best reflect the goods and services available in an economy. The GNP includes domestic production plus the payments to factors of production belonging to the economic unit but used abroad, minus payments made by the economic unit to other units for use of foreign factors of production.

Parallel to the concept of GNP, the concept of National Factors of Production will be introduced. This includes all the factors belonging to an economic unit, whether used within it or abroad. In the analysis to be made here special attention is paid to National Employment, as well as to the subclassifications introduced below.

Later, GNP, and National Employment will be subdivided into domestic and non-domestic components. The relationship between the elements of these components becomes clear with the definitions presented below in the form of equations.

1. Domestic Production

$$\begin{aligned} &+ \text{Factor Payments from abroad} \\ &- \text{Factor Payments to abroad} \\ &= \text{National Production} \end{aligned}$$

2. Domestic Employment

$$\begin{aligned} &+ \text{No. of persons working abroad} \\ &- \text{No. of foreigners working in the economic unit} \\ &= \text{National Employment} \end{aligned}$$

A detailed analysis of domestic production as measured by GDP will be made as well as a discussion of total GDP, total Domestic Employment, and total investment. One important aspect to be discussed is the educational structure of the labor force domestically employed.

An analysis of GDP by sector of production will be included.

Total Gross National Product and Total Employment:

As mentioned previously, the Gross National Product measures the total goods, services and factor payments in an economy. The value of this index for the areas in study is presented in Table 3-3. The main conclusion that follows from this table is that the Gaza Strip and the West Bank are the smallest economic units among the 5 being studied.

Total employment will be used here as an index of the factors used in obtaining the Gross National Product. Information on the total, employed and unemployed labor force in the economic units studied is presented in Table 3-4. The data in this table is not only the observation that Gaza and the West Bank are the smallest economies among the 5 units studied.

As regards to unemployment, the level of change of the proportion of unemployed persons. While this proportion practically remained constant in Egypt at about 2.5%, and decreased from 3.8 to 3.1 in Israel, it decreased by 99% in the Gaza Strip and 63% in West Bank. The case of the Gaza Strip is particularly interesting because in 1975 there was practically zero unemployment.

Estimates of the level and rates of change of the average production of employed persons per year are presented in Table 3-5. According to this

table, Gaza and the West Bank followed Israel in the year 1975 with respect to productivity per worker. Despite the reduction of unemployment, the rates of growth of production per worker had the highest values in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

Gross Domestic Product, Factor Payments from or to Abroad, and Gross National Product.

A first step in the analysis of the structure and growth of goods and services available in an economy is to decompose total GNP into Gross Domestic Product, i.e., the goods and services produced in a geographic unit, and factor payments from or to abroad.

This account includes mainly wages and profits received from abroad or paid to other countries.

From the information in Table 3-6 it can be observed that Net Factor Payments from abroad make a particularly large contribution to the resources available in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. In addition, as shown in Table 3-7, this contribution has had a particularly high rate of growth between 1970 and 1974-75, for the two areas. These statements are valid not only in comparison with the conditions in Egypt, Israel and Jordan, but in comparison with any economic unit in the world. For this reason it is important also to disaggregate the employed labor force for the Gaza Strip and the West Bank that are employed within the unit and in Israel, and for Israel, in domestic and non-Israeli labor force. This information is presented in Table 3-8.

The first conclusion that can be obtained from this table is that the relative importance of West Bank and Gaza labor in Israel is much larger

for the Gaza Strip and the West Bank than for Israel. While about 30% of the employed labor force from the Gaza Strip and the West Bank work in Israel, these workers represent only 2% or 3% of the Israel labor force.

The relatively small proportion of workers from Gaza and the West Bank in the total Israeli labor force shows that they are not the reason for the factor payments to abroad made by Israel. It also shows that it would not be appropriate to assume that the factor payments by Israel are only for the the employment of foreign workers. However, it seems appropriate to relate total GDP to total number of employed workers within the economic unit. This is done in the following section.

Domestic Production and Employment

In this section a more detailed study of domestic production and employment will be made. The object of this analysis is to specify as far as possible the sources of the growth of production.

Total Domestic Production, Investment and Employment

The relative importance of GDP with respect to GNP and Factor Payments from abroad, and the rates of growth of these accounts, have already been presented and analyzed. Their study will not be repeated here.

GDP Per Domestically Employed Worker

It has been previously mentioned that one index of the domestic economic development is the ratio of GDP to domestic employment. The ratio for the economies within the study are presented in Table 3-9. According to the results in this table, in the Gaza Strip, Israel and the West Bank, GDP per worker employed within the unit was lower in 1970 than the GNP per worker. This condition changes for Gaza in 1974/75. On the other hand, for the West Bank, the GDP per worker almost reaches the level of the GNP, while for Israel the value of GDP per worker as a proportion of GNP per worker decreased between 1970 and 1974/75. The reason for this is that the production per worker within the economic unit is increasing at particularly large rates of growth in the Gaza Strip and West Bank.

Although the size of the labor force has been considered, the analysis made to this point does not explain the rapid increase of total and per employed worker (within the economic unit) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. For this reason, the analysis will consider the impact of the quality of the factors of production. Due to lack of necessary information, only some observations with respect to the quality of the labor force as measured by its educational structure will be made. Information on this point is presented in Table 3-10, showing that the Gaza Strip and the West Bank have labor forces with similar educational structures, including substantial proportion of number of workers without education. On the other hand, most of the workers in Israel have at least 9 years of education.

The data in Table 3-10 cannot be used to study the impact of the educational structure of the labor force on the growth of domestic product per worker. Unfortunately information does not seem to be available for several periods. However, the data in Table 3-11 can be used as a practical substitute. There it can be seen that the workers from the Gaza Strip and the West Bank employed in Israel have higher levels of education than those employed within these economies. Since the change of place of employment from the Gaza Strip and the West Bank to Israel has taken place from 1969 on, it can be concluded that during this period the educational structure of the labor force employed in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank has deteriorated. This means that the increases in production per worker have taken place despite this deterioration of the quality of the labor force.

Total GDP and Investment

The value of capital of an economic unit is the physical goods equivalent to the labor force. When estimates of the capital of an economic unit are available, it is possible to estimate the contribution that investment, i.e., investments to the stock of capital, are likely to make to production. On the other hand, information on the value of the capital of an economic unit is extremely difficult to obtain, due to conceptual and to estimation problems.

In the analysis being presented here, estimates of the incremental capital output ratios will be studied. These ratios are the quotient of total investment to increases in output. They measure the number of units of new

capital needed to increase production. The inverse of these ratios is an indicator of the returns obtained from investment. This means that high ratios indicate low returns, and vice versa. The average values of these ratios for the economic units studied are presented in Table 3-12. According to the figures in this table the returns to investment reach the highest values in the group in the West Bank, and the lowest in Egypt. However, it should be observed that the value obtained for the West Bank suggests that the basic information might be unreliable.

Despite the limitation of the information being commented on, it is worthwhile to note that there is some correlation between the returns of investment and the rate of growth of GDP presented before. This suggests that investment might have played some part in the rapid growth of the economics of the Gaza Strip and West Bank.

Domestic Product and Domestic Employment by Industrial Sector

The distribution of the GDP for the economic units being studied, by industrial sector, is presented in Table 3-13. In this table it can be seen that the West Bank has the largest sector devoted to agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing. Egypt, the Gaza Strip, and Jordan follow the West Bank in the order named, while Israel has the smallest sector of this type.

Relative positions with respect to the importance of the mining and manufacturing sectors are just the opposite of those with respect to agriculture. In this case, Israel has the most important sector, with the West Bank and the Gaza Strip having the last places.

It would be interesting to find whether the data in Table 3-13 could be used to determine the relationship between the structure of domestic production and the level and rate of change of the economy. A first step in this direction would be to evaluate the correlation coefficients between the rank of the area studied with respect to the GNP per capita, and its rank with respect to the percentage of contribution of the industrial sectors to GDP. Only two of the 5 correlation coefficients are significant namely those of GNP per capita, and the ranking of construction and electricity with the ranking of commerce, transport and other services. These results do not seem to agree with the more generalized idea that industrialization is the basis of high productivity and income. As a consequence, it can be concluded that the small sample being analyzed does not permit definitive conclusions to be reached.

A similar conclusion can be reached from the analysis of the rate of growth of production by sector. In this case the conclusion is based mainly on the fact that construction is the production sector which has had the largest rate of growth in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, and this growth is likely to do more to satisfy the final demand than demands originating in other production processes.

Summarizing the observations above, it can be said that the rapid rate of growth of GDP in Gaza and the West Bank cannot be attributed to shifts from sectors with low to sectors with high productivity.

To complete the analysis of GDP by sector of production, information on production per worker in each one of the industrial sectors will be studied. This information is presented in Table 3-14.

According to this Table, Israel has a higher production per worker in all the sectors considered in the economy, both in 1970 and in 1975. The Gaza Strip and the West Bank were in a better position than Egypt in the time period considered with respect to the agriculture and "other" sector that includes electricity, commerce and services, while Egypt was in a better position with respect to mining and manufacturing. Construction is the only sector in which there is a change of position between 1970 and 1975, when the Gaza Strip and the West Bank are compared with Egypt. While average production per worker was higher in Egypt in 1970, it was higher for the Gaza Strip and the West Bank in 1975.

The rates of growth of production per worker in each of the sectors reflect the extremely high growth achieved by the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Actually, the magnitudes recorded give reason to suspect the reliability of the data. On the other hand, even accepting the information at face value, it does not seem to show any pattern for the rates of growth being analyzed. For instance, there is some disagreement with respect to the ranking of the rates of growth by size in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Also, it does not seem that the largest rates of growth are in the sectors with largest deficiencies with respect to the conditions in Israel. As a consequence, it can be concluded that the information available is insufficient to specify the factors that have brought about the extraordinary performance of the economies of Gaza and West Bank.

3-4: The Demand Side of the Economy

The object of this section is to study how the resources available are utilized. First, the conceptual relationships between the value of the goods and services produced and utilized will be explained.

As mentioned before, the GNP measures the value of the goods and services available to an economic unit. To obtain GNP, one starts with the domestic production, i.e., GDP, then adds the payments received from abroad for the utilization of domestic resources by other economic units, and subtracts the payments made to other economies for the internal use of foreign resources.

Economic units living within their capabilities and assuming that no private or intergovernmental grants or credits are available, would use only their GNP. However, if grants and credits are taken into consideration, the resources used could be, particularly in the short-term, larger than those available if the grant and loans are received by the economic units or could be less, if they are supplied by it.

To estimate the values of the excess or deficiency of utilization over production, the following ideas have to be taken into consideration.

The goods and services used over those produced must be obtained as imports. However, not all imports constitute an excess. The reason for this is that parts of the goods produced in an economic unit are not utilized in it, but are sold abroad, as exports. This means that only the difference of imports minus exports, when positive, represents, an excess of utilization over production, and when negative, indicates that utilization is below production. The ideas presented above are applied to Egypt, the Gaza Strip, Israel, Jordan and the West Bank below.

Utilization of Goods and Services in the Economies studied.

Due to lack of information on the forms of utilization of GNP, the data available with respect to GDP will be analyzed. This information is presented in Table 3-15.

In this table it can be seen that, for all the economic units being analyzed, the resources used were greater than those produced. It can also be observed that, proportionally, the excess has the lowest value for Egypt, and the highest for the Gaza Strip in 1970 and in 1975.

A detailed analysis of the ways in which this excess is financed in the long-term will not be presented here. However, it should be noted that the excess is not covered in the long-term, in the case of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, by the factor payments from abroad. In the short-term accumulated savings and net factor payments could finance the excess. In the long-term however, only remittances received by the Gaza Strip and West Bank could be large enough to finance the excess. Thus in the long-term, the values of imports minus exports minus factor payments could give an estimate of remittances to the two units from other countries.

The information available on the actual allocation of resources shows that investments have been the main beneficiaries of the increases in total resources used. It can be said that all the economic units being considered attempted to catch up with proportion of total resources used for investment in Israel.

Another point that should be observed is that the rates of growth of exports follow only those of investment in the case of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. This point will be used later.

3-5: Prices

Up to this point, the analysis has excluded the influence of the increments in prices. This is necessary in order to study the conditions of economic growth in real terms.

In this section, some observations will be made with respect to the evolution of prices in the economies studied. For this, the information in Table 3-16 will be used. According to the data in this table, the highest levels of inflation were observed in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, while the lowest was observed in Egypt.

A first conclusion that can be reached when one searches for the causes of the increments of prices in Gaza and the West Bank is that they are induced by the inflation in Israel, due to the number of the workers from the Gaza Strip and West Bank, employed in Israel, however, the important difference between the rates of inflation in the Gaza Strip and West Bank, and Israel suggests that the causes of the inflation were also somewhat independent. If this is the case, it is possible that inflation in the two Territories is produced by remittances from abroad.

The processes described before, together with the large rate of growth of production, can be used as a basis to conclude that the starting points for inflation are likely to be the higher incomes originated by employment in Israel and remittances from other countries. These higher incomes have originated large increases in the demand of consumption and investments goods. These increments together with those in the demand for exports are the causes of inflation.

Conclusions

The analysis of this chapter leads to the conclusion that the determinant of GDP growth in the economies of the Gaza Strip and West Bank has been the rapid growth of the domestic and foreign demand for the goods they produce. The growth in GNP, in addition to GDP growth, is due to the growth in the value of the net factor payments from abroad as a result of employment in Israel. The internal demand responds to the increased incomes originated by this employment in Israel and by the remittances from other countries.

When these observations are put together with the ones made before with respect to the relative reduction of the domestically employed labor force in the two economic units, and to the relatively small impact that investment seems to have had on production, it can be concluded that the productive systems of the West Bank and Gaza Strip are largely underemployed. If investments were in goods for future production and not in residential construction, a large production potential could be established. It seems that a deeper analysis of the economies of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank could suggest that the lack of internal demand and not supply constraints, is the main determinant of a low rate of economic growth.

Table 3-1

THE GAZA STRIP, WEST BANK AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES:

GNP per capita

(US Dollars)

	1 9 7 3		1975	1977
	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Egypt	250.0	214.2	234.2	
Gaza		265.0	230.2	302.7
Israel	3010.0	2092.4	2153.6	2117.8
Jordan	353.4			
West Bank		358.2	418.3	511.7

Notes: (1) From World Bank: World Tables 1976

(2) Computed for this paper.

Sources:

Egypt: Elaborated from data in Statistical Yearbook of Egypt.

Gaza Strip, Israel and West Bank: Elaborated from data in Statistical Abstract of Israel.

Jordan: World Bank, World Tables, 1976.

Table 3-2

THE GAZA STRIP, WEST BANK AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

Rates of growth of G N P per capita

	Period	Rate of Total GNP Growth	Rate of Population Growth	Rate of Per Capita GNP Growth
Egypt	65-75	3.653	2.254	1.399
Gaza	68-77	14.53	3.256	11.27
Israel	68-77	11.06	2.863	8.20
Jordan	68-73	.30	3.245	-2.945
West Bank	68-77	14.07	2.902	11.17

Sources: See Table 3-1.

Table 3-3

THE GAZA STRIP, WEST BANK AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES:

Total G N P
(in US 10⁶ dollars, 1970 market prices)

	1970	1973	1975
Egypt	6915.18	7629.10	8717.12
Gaza	60.3	107.4	99.2
Israel	5294.7	6870.1	7459.0
Jordan	622.7	647.0	
West Bank	145.9	235.5	285.0

Sources: computed from: .

Egypt: World Bank, World Tables, 1976;
Statistical Yearbook of Egypt, 1977.

Gaza Strip, Israel and West Bank: Statistical Abstract of Israel.

Jordan: World Bank, World Tables, 1976.

Table 3-4

THE GAZA STRIP, WEST BANK AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES:

Number Employed, Unemployed and In Labor Force

(Thousands)

	Egypt		Gaza		Israel		Jordan		West	Bank
	1970	1975	1970	1975	1970	1975	1970	1975	1970	1975
Numbers Employed	8052.0	9102.6	58.8	72.6	963.2	1112.6	367.0	429.4	114.6	132.3
Number Unemployed	198.0	233.4	3.6	.1	38.2	35.1	n/a	n/a	3.8	1.6
Total Number In Labor Force	8250.0	9336.0	62.4	72.7	1001.4	1147.7			118.4	133.9

Sources:

Egypt, Jordan: International Labor Office, Yearbook of Labor Statistics (Geneva, ILO, 1976).

The Gaza Strip, Israel and West Bank: Statistical Abstract of Israel.

Table 3-5

THE GAZA STRIP, WEST BANK AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES:

Production G N P per employed worker per year

(US dollars 1970 prices)

	1970	1975	Rate Growth
Egypt	858.8	957.7	2.20
Gaza	1025.5	1366.4	5.90
Israeli	5497.0	6704.1	4.05
Jordan	1696.7	1606.3*	-1.09
West Bank	1273.1	2154.2	14.6

* Jordan 1973

Sources: Elaborated from data in Tables 3-3 and 3-4.

Table 3-6

THE GAZA STRIP, WEST BANK AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

GDP, Factor Payments and GNP

(Percentages)

	Egypt *		Gaza		Israel		Jordan *		West Bank	
	1970	1973	1970	74/75	1970	74/75	1970	1974	1970	74/75
National Production (GNP)	101.7	100.5	86.9	70.2	101.9	101.6	94.3	91.2	83.4	77.5
Factor Payments from (+) or to (-) abroad	-1.7	-.5	13.1	29.8	-1.9	-1.6	5.7	8.8	16.6	22.5
Total goods and services available (GNP)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: * Values at market prices

** Values at factor costs

Sources:

Egypt: World Bank, World Tables, 1976.

The Gaza Strip and West Bank: Arie Bregman, The Economy of the Administered Areas, 1974-75 (Jerusalem, Bank of Israel, 1976).

Israel: Statistical Abstract of Israel.

Jordan: Statistical Yearbook of Jordan.

Table 3-7

THE GAZA STRIP, WEST BANK AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES:
 Rates of growth of total goods and services available

	Period	GDP	Factor payment	GNP
Egypt	70-73	2.92	-30.40	3.33
Gaza	70-74/75	5.82	33.25	10.96
Israel	70-74/75	7.83	-32.39	7.91
Jordan	70-74	1.51	14.05	2.36
West Bank	70-74/75	13.03	22.89	14.88

Source: See Table 3-6.

Table 3 B

THE GAZA STRIP, ISRAEL, WEST BANK: EMPLOYMENT BY AREA OF WORK

(Thousands and percents)

Date	Gaza			Israel for Israel	Israel From Gaza and W.B.	Total	West Bank			
	in Gaza	in Israel	Total				in W.B.	In Israel	Total	
1970	N ^o	53.9	5.9	58.8	963.2	20.6	983.8	99.9	14.7	114.6
	%	90.0	10.0	100.0	97.9	2.1	100.0	87.2	12.8	100.0
1973	N ^o	45.6	22.7	68.3	1094.4	61.3	1155.7	87.8	38.6	126.4
	%	66.8	33.2	100.0	94.7	5.3	100.0	69.5	30.5	100.0
1975	N ^o	46.7	25.9	72.6	1112.6	66.3	1178.9	91.9	40.4	132.3
	%	64.3	35.7	100.0	94.4	5.6	100.0	69.5	30.5	100.0
1977	N ^o	49.5	27.5	77.0	1159.2	63.0	1222.2	91.9	15.5	127.4
	%	64.3	35.7	100.0	94.8	5.2	100.0	72.1	27.9	100.0

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel.

Table 3-9

THE GAZA STRIP, ISRAEL AND WEST BANK:
GDP per worker employed within the economics
(US Dollars, 1970 prices)

	1970	1974/75	Rate of Growth
Gaza Strip	967.8	1414.3	8.8
Israel	5484.2	6426.6	3.2
West Bank	1148.1	2129.5	14.7

Sources: GDP: See Table 3-6.

Employment: See Table 3-8.

Table 3-10

THE GAZA STRIP, ISRAEL AND THE WEST BANK: Educational Structure
of the Labor Force Employed Within the Economic Units

(Circa 1975, absolute numbers in 10²)

No Years of Education	Gaza		Israel		West Bank	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
0	34.3	73.5	40.6	3.4	37.1	40.4
1-4	3.7	7.9	65.7	5.6	13.8	15.0
5-8	1.4	3.0	311.5	26.4	27.6	30.0
9-12	7.2	15.4	488.1	41.5	9.0	9.8
13+	<u>.1</u>	<u>.2</u>	<u>272.3</u>	<u>23.1</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>4.8</u>
Total	46.7	100.0	1178.9	100.0	91.9	100.0

Sources: See Table 3-11

Table 3-11

THE GAZA STRIP, ISRAEL AND WEST BANK: Employed persons by area of work and level of education (in thousands, 1975)

Years of Education	Gaza Strip			Israel			West Bank		
	<u>In Gaza</u>	<u>In Israel</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>from Israel</u>	<u>from Gaza and West Bank</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>In West Bank</u>	<u>In Israel</u>	<u>Total</u>
0	34.3	.6	34.9	39.8	.8	40.6	37.1	.2	37.3
1-4	3.7	8.4	12.1	44.8	20.8	65.7	13.8	12.5	26.3
5-8	1.4	9.9	11.3	283.4	28.1	311.5	27.6	18.2	45.8
9-12	7.2	5.0	12.2	476.3	12.5	488.8	9.0	7.5	16.5
13+	<u>.1</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>268.3</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>272.3</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>6.4</u>
Total	46.7	25.9	72.6	1112.6	66.3	1178.9	91.9	40.4	132.3

Sources: Gaza Strip and West Bank, educational structure for the total labor force from: Israel, Central Bureau of Statistics, Family Expenditure Survey in the Administered Territories, 1973/74 (Jerusalem, 1976).
on employment in Israel, Statistical Abstract of Israel.

Israel: Statistical Abstract of Israel.

Table 3-12

THE GAZA STRIP, WEST BANK AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES:

Incremental Capital/Output Ratios

Economic Units	Ratios
Egypt	6.76
Gaza	5.34
Israel	5.19
West Bank	2.38

Sources: Elaborated from data in:

Egypt: United Nations, Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics.

Gaza Strip, West Bank, Israel: Statistical Abstract of Israel.

Table 3.13

THE GAZA STRIP, WEST BANK AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES:

G D P by Industrial Sector

(In percentages)

	Egypt			Gaza			Israel*			Jordan			West Bank		
	1970	1973	1975	1970	1973	1975	1970	1973	1975	1970	1973	1974	1970	1973	1975
Agriculture, mining, forestry, fishing	28.7	33.0	30.7	30.0	29.0	29.0	6.4	5.5	6.0	15.1	13.3	18.2	35.0	35.0	30.0
Textile and manufacturing	22.6	19.8	20.9	6.0	6.0	9.0	23.9	22.6	23.6	10.4	12.0	16.4	9.0	9.0	8.0
Construction	4.5	3.3	4.5	6.0	14.0	15.0	12.6	13.4	12.8	4.1	6.4	5.7	6.0	10.0	16.0
Electricity, Gas and water	1.5	1.4	1.6												
Public and community services	24.0	24.0	20.8												
Commerce, Transport and office services	18.7	18.5	21.5	37.0	31.0	25.0	38.2	38.5	38.6	37.9	35.2	32.9	33.0	12.0	11.0
G D P	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Net Domestic Product

Sources: Egypt: United Nations, Department of Statistics, Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics (New York, United Nations, 1977), pp. 251-2.

Gaza Strip and West Bank: Bregman, op. cit., p. 40.

Israel: Statistical Abstract of Israel.

Jordan: Statistical Yearbook of Jordan.

Table 3-14

THE GAZA STRIP, WEST BANK AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES: LEVEL AND RATE OF GROWTH OF G D P BY SECTOR

1970 - 1974/75

Sector	Egypt			Gaza			Israel			West Bank		
	1970	1974/75	Rate	1970	1974/75	Rate	1970	1974/75	Rate	1970	1974/75	Rate
Agriculture	439.3	599.8	7.2	916.7	1422.8	10.3	3845.2	5654.2	8.9	948.2	2349.6	2.5
Manufacturing and Construction	1428.1	1463.9	.6	484.4	964.3	16.5	5452.4	6206.2	2.9	746.6	1131.0	5.2
Construction	741.0	827.7	2.5	644.4	4041.0	50.4	7462.1	7690.7	.7	750.0	3324.7	35.2
Other	922.5	1006.4	2.0	1182.5	1267.0	1.5	5439.3	6377.2	3.6	1662.8	2179.4	6.4
Total	740.3	873.0	3.7	967.8	1414.3	8.8	5484.2	6426.6	3.2	1148.1	2179.5	14.4

Sources:

GDP: see Table 3-6 and 3-13.

Employment:

Egypt: Statistical Yearbook of Egypt.The Gaza Strip, Israel and West Bank: Statistical Abstract of Israel.

Table 3-15

THE GAZA STRIP, WEST BANK AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES: Utilization of Goods and Services
(Percentages and rates of growth)

	Egypt			Gaza			Israel			Jordan			West Bank		
	1970	1975	Rate	1970	1975	Rate	1970	1975	Rate	1970	1975	Rate	1970	1975	Rate
GDP	95.2	83.3	2.97	69.4	59.2	6.03	80.5	77.8	7.46	78.5	63.7	-2.67	69.7	68.5	11.5
Imports	18.1	32.9	19.15	54.7	73.1	15.96	42.1	46.1	10.15	33.6	63.2	15.15	47.3	52.0	14.0
Exports	13.3	16.2	9.93	24.1	32.3	16.03	22.6	24.0	9.42	12.1	26.9	19.08	17.0	20.5	16.0
Total Resources used	100.0	100.0	5.76	100.0	100.0	9.43	100.0	100.0	8.18	100.0	100.0	1.40	100.0	100.0	11.9
Private consumption	62.6	56.4	3.61	77.7	71.7	7.69	48.4	45.1	6.68	61.7	58.4	.34	81.5	77.8	10.8
Government consumption	24.0	26.8	2.73	12.8	9.3	2.73	28.7	32.0	10.53	23.2	24.4	2.51	10.5	8.0	5.8
Gross Domestic Investment	13.2	22.8	17.88	9.5	19.0	25.71	22.9	22.9	8.18	15.1	17.2	4.24	7.9	14.2	25.0
Statistical Discrepancy	.2	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	

Sources: Egypt and Jordan: United Nations, National Accounts Statistics, op. cit.

Gaza Strip, Israel and West Bank: Statistical Abstract of Israel.

Table 3-16

THE GAZA STRIP, WEST BANK AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES:

Consumer Price Index for 1975
(base 1970)

	Index
Egypt	133.5
Gaza Strip	430.7
Israel	295.1
Jordan	167.3
West Bank	338.9

Sources:

Egypt and Jordan: International Labor Office, op. cit.

Gaza Strip, Israel and West Bank: Statistical Abstract
of Israel.

Chapter 4: Health and Health Services

I. Introduction and Description

From available information and analyses, it appears that health in the Gaza Strip and West Bank has improved since 1967 in a number of areas, particularly in infant mortality, nutrition and in the increasing numbers of people who can afford private physicians. However, there is little or no information available on the quality of medical care provided, the standards of health of the various socio-economic groups or on the problems, if any, in the distribution of medical personnel within the two territories. 1/

Available information indicates that the standard of health in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank is higher than that of neighboring Arab countries but not as high as the level enjoyed by the Israelis. A comparison of the health conditions in the Administered Territories with those in neighboring Arab states, however must take into consideration that both Egypt and Jordan face different and more severe health problems influenced by factors including climate, topography, and size and rate of growth of the population.

Jordan's major health-related problem is the lack of sufficient and safe water and adequate sanitation which promotes the incidence of parasitic and gastro-enteric diseases. The incidence of skin and eye diseases is high due to the arid and dusty climate. The health problems in Egypt are enormous, evidenced by high incidence of epidemic and parasitic diseases (specifically schistosomiasis) and

eye diseases. Israel has been successful in controlling parasitic and communicable diseases through improved sanitation and mass immunization programs. Israel's major health problems today (cardiovascular disease, cancer and environmental pollution) are those shared by developed countries. ^{2/}

In the Gaza Strip and West Bank, the efforts of the Israeli Health Service and UNRWA health facilities have helped to decrease the incidence of communicable and parasitic diseases through their programs of mass inoculations, sanitation improvement and hygiene education. Cases of eye diseases (trachoma, conjunctivitis and ophthalmia) are being treated at government and UNRWA health stations.

4-1: Infant Mortality

Infant mortality rates in the Administered Territories, although reported to be declining, are still much higher than those in Israel (Jewish and non-Jewish populations), but not as high as those observed in neighboring Arab states. ^{3/} (Table 4-1). One of the reasons for the reported decline in the infant mortality rate in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, according to sources, has been the increase in the numbers of births which occur in hospitals. In the Gaza Strip and North Sinai, the percentage of hospital deliveries increased from 16.7% (1972) to 26.0% (1977). Hospital deliveries in the West Bank have also increased, from 25.4% to 35.3% during the same time period. (Table 4-2).

The percentage of hospital births among the West Bank UNRWA-registered refugees is higher than for the general West Bank population. In 1974, 47% of all births among the refugees occurred in hospitals while 4.6% were performed in UNRWA maternity centers. Deliveries at home, usually performed with the assistance of a midwife, accounted for 43.5% of all refugee births. The Gaza Strip refugees rely more on maternity centers for infant deliveries (37.5% of all births), while 45% of all infants were delivered at home. The remainder of the births among the refugees in the Gaza Strip occurred in hospitals (16.5%). ^{4/}

In Israel, all births among the Jewish population and approximately 97% of all non-Jewish births occurred in hospitals (1977).

4-2: Incidence of Infectious Diseases

Mass inoculation programs carried out by the Israeli Health Services and UNRWA have, to varying extents, limited the outbreaks of epidemic diseases in the Territories. After an outbreak of small pox in Syria (1972), a vaccination campaign was initiated in the West Bank, which has remained, to date, free of the disease. ^{5/} Cases of cholera were reported in 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1977. These cases, however, were among the summer visitors only and did not originate in the areas. No secondary cases were reported. ^{6/} The World Health Organization declared the West Bank a malaria-free area in 1970. ^{7/} The few reported cases of malaria in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip since then were imported to the areas by summer visitors from the Gulf states. ^{8/} In addition, the number of cases of measles has been greatly reduced through inoculations. In 1968 there were 1,000 cases reported in the West Bank; in 1971 only 108. ^{9/} Facilities for the early screening of tuberculosis, however, were considered inadequate in 1975. ^{10/} Incidence of the disease appears higher in the Gaza Strip than in the West Bank. Cases of poliomyelitis are still being reported (55 cases in Gaza in 1977) although most of the population has been administered the Sabin vaccine. Children's diseases of diphtheria and pertussis (whooping cough) have also been the targets of mass inoculation programs. ^{11/}

Cases of malaria still occur in the Nile Delta region of Egypt as do epidemics of measles and diphtheria. ^{12/} In Jordan, in spite of immunization programs, cases of measles, pertussis, poliomyelitis, tetanus and diphtheria persist. ^{13/} The number of cases of malaria in Jordan has

decreased as a result of a malaria eradication program. ^{14/} Tuberculosis in Jordan is considered to be under control. ^{15/}

In the Administered Territories, parasitic diseases (leishmaniasis, hookworm and bilharziasis, (in Gaza) remain a problem as do dysentery, infectious hepatitis and gastro-enteric disorders. Israeli authorities and UNRWA have introduced programs to improve sanitation and water quality. UNRWA has initiated self-help schemes in the refugee camps for drain construction, road paving and refuse collection to reduce parasitic and other infections borne by air, water, rodents, and insects. ^{16/}

Parasitic disease is Egypt's most serious health problem. Between 30-50% of the Egyptian population (the percentage is even higher in the Nile Delta) is infected with schistosomiasis (bilharzia). ^{17/} Leishmaniasis and roundworm are common in the Delta area. ^{18/} Hookworm is present in half the population and amebiasis is prevalent throughout the country. ^{19/}

Gastro-enteric diseases are common in Egypt due to polluted drinking water, contaminated food and other unsanitary conditions. Dysentery, typhoid, paratyphoid and infectious hepatitis are endemic. At least 50% of all deaths among children in rural areas is due to extreme diarrhea. ^{20/}

In Jordan, parasitic infections are also common. Roundworm, whipworm, and hookworm are especially prevalent. ^{21/} The number of cases of schistosomiasis has increased since the completion of the East Ghor canal. Problem in sanitation and water quality make hepatitis, typhoid, dysentery and salmonella prevalent. ^{22/}

The prevailing weather conditions in the region, which make the air hot, dry and dusty, cause a high incidence of eye disease. In the Gaza Strip and in the West Bank, the number of cases of trachoma and conjunctivitis have been reduced through government and UNRWA programs of prevention and early detection. ^{23/} Eye diseases in Egypt are common and severe. (The blindness rate in Egypt is one of the highest in the world.) It has been estimated that 80% of the rural population of Egypt has impaired eyesight. ^{24/} Chronic eye infections of conjunctivitis and ophthalmia are prevalent in Egypt and Jordan, especially among children. The incidence of trachoma in both Egypt and Jordan is also high in this age group. ^{25/}

Comparative tables on the incidence of infectious diseases among the populations of the region appear in the Appendix.

4-3: Family Size and Housing Conditions

The existence of large households/families in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, has its effect on the general health of the population. The average family size in the Gaza Strip - North Sinai is 6.9 persons. The average is slightly lower in the West Bank where there are 6.7 persons per household unit. More than half of all households in both areas contain seven or more people. A similar situation exists in Jordan. (Tables 4-3, 4-4, 4-5).

The presence of large families usually means that the pregnancies were closely spaced which adversely affects the health of both mother and child. In addition, large families not only tax the family's economic resources but create crowded housing conditions. As seen in Table 4-4, most of the housing units in the Gaza Strip - North Sinai and the West Bank have 3 or fewer rooms. The median housing density is about 3 persons per room in both areas. 26/

In Israel, more than 50% of all Jewish households contain fewer than 4 persons. Almost 60% of the non-Jewish households contain more than six people. Since the homes of the non-Jewish population contain on the average fewer rooms than the homes of the Jewish population, housing densities are higher among Israel's non-Jewish population. (Table 4-6).

4-4: Causes of Death

It is difficult to determine, with accuracy, the major causes of death in the Administered Territories and neighboring Arab countries since many deaths go unreported. However, a comparison of the major causes of reported death does reflect the medical problems faced by the countries of the region and in some cases, their ability to treat them. Available statistics for the West Bank show that among the reported deaths, the major causes are arteriosclerotic and hypertensive cardiovascular disease (24%), bronchitis (13%), disease of infancy (9%), and cancer (3%). About 30% of the reported deaths, however, are ascribed to unknown causes and "senility". (Table 4-7). We have no comparative figures for the Gaza Strip.

The major causes of death in Egypt in 1972 according to the World Health Organization, were diseases of the digestive system (27%), diseases of the respiratory system (22%) and diseases of the circulatory system (12%). The causes of 22% of the total deaths reported were ill-defined. (Table 4-8). Of the total number of deaths in Israel (Jewish and non-Jewish population) in 1973 according to WHO, 51% were due to diseases of the circulatory system, 18% to cancer, and 5% to diseases of the respiratory system. Ill-defined causes were ascribed to 4% of the total deaths. (Table 4-8).

There are differences, however, in the death rates by cause among Israel's Jewish and non-Jewish population. Among the Jews, heart disease (32%), cancer (20%), and cerebrovascular disease (14%) were the

major causes of death. Enteric and diarrhoeal diseases, other infective and parasitic diseases, pneumonia, congenital anomalies, birth injuries and perinatal mortality account for 2% each or less of total deaths. The major killers of the non-Jewish population were also, but to a lesser extent, heart disease (22%), cancer (9%), and cerebrovascular disease (8%), but a greater percentage of the non-Jewish population dies from enteric diseases (3%), pneumonia (5%), congenital anomalies (7%), birth injuries (3%) and perinatal mortality (4%) than does the Jewish population. Symptoms and ill-defined causes account for 5% of all Jewish deaths and 7% of all non-Jewish deaths. (Table 4-9).

It has been noted in a HEW report that deaths in Jordan are widely underreported. ^{27/} Of those deaths that are reported, the major causes were heart disease (12%), pneumonia (11%), enteric and parasitic diseases (7%), perinatal mortality (4%), cerebrovascular disease (4%), cancer (3%), nutritional deficiencies (2%), meningitis (1%) and measles (1%). Approximately 22% of all deaths were from causes listed as ill-defined. (Table 4-9).

4-5: Health Care Administration and Services

Health care in the West Bank and the Gaze Strip is provided by the Israeli government, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and private and voluntary organizations. According to a HEU report on the health situation in the areas, there is a notable lack of cooperation among those health care providers and little planning. ^{28/}

In the West Bank, the Israeli Health Services is administered and funded by the Military Government. (The administrative structure of the Israeli Health Service and locations of their facilities are presented in Chart 4-1 and Figure 4-1.) A medical officer from the Ministry of Health acts as the director of these government services in the West Bank. ^{29/} Routine medical care is available at government facilities to residents and to refugees not living in the camps. ^{30/} The medical needs of camp population are provided in UNRWA facilities. UNRWA also monitors the incidence of communicable diseases, provides immunizations and health education and is responsible for regulating sanitary conditions in the camps. ^{31/} The medical personnel in the UNRWA facilities usually come from UNRWA's areas of operations and are mostly refugees. ^{32/} The personnel at the Israeli government health facilities are all Arab with some assistance provided by Israeli doctors in the fields of pediatrics, nephrology and lung diseases. ^{33/}

Of the 17 hospitals in the West Bank (1977), 9 were operated by the government health service and accounted for 71% of the available hospital

beds (Table 4-10). The location of the hospitals and individual bed capacity are presented in Table 4-11. Patients requiring cancer, heart and other special surgery and treatment of serious eye diseases are referred to hospitals in Israel. ^{34/} (Comparative figures on hospitals and capacities in Egypt, Jordan and Israel appear in the appendix.)

In 1976 there were an estimated 750 people per hospital bed in the West Bank. This ratio is somewhat better than Jordan's (920 people per hospital bed in 1974) but not as good as Egypt's (460 people in 1973) or Israel's (170 in 1974). In the same year there were 13.3 hospital beds available to every 10,000 persons in the West Bank. In Jordan the availability of hospital beds was less (10.7 in 1974) but greater in both Egypt (21.5 in 1973) and Israel (58.5 in 1974) (Table 4-12).

The Israeli government operates 109 clinics, 27 mother-child centers, tuberculosis clinics and three medical laboratories. ^{35/} Village clinics and mobile clinics which serve the nomadic population have been opened. ^{36/} A school health service was initiated in 1970 and is staffed by nurses with training in first aid and in eye examination procedures. ^{37/}

UNRWA operates only one in-patient facility in the West Bank, a small hospital in Qalqiliya (capacity: 35 beds in 1975). To provide hospital care to camp refugees, UNRWA has contracted with government and private hospitals to take UNRWA referrals. In 1977-79, 280 hospital beds were available to refugees under UNRWA's care under this referral program. (Table 4-13). Other UNRWA medical facilities in the West Bank include 2 maternity centers, 24 prenatal clinics, 23 mother-child health clinics and specialized malnutrition centers for children. ^{38/} Service statistics for the UNRWA clinics appear in Table 4-14.

Health teams at UNRWA elementary and preparatory schools give medical examinations and immunizations to entering students, offer hot meals to the needy and provide classes in health education. ^{39/} UNRWA operates a medical laboratory in Jerusalem and contracts with private facilities for additional lab services. Laboratory testing for communicable diseases which threaten the public health are provided free by the Israeli Health Service. ^{40/}

Seven hospitals and 4 clinics are administered by private and voluntary organizations on the West Bank (Table 4-11).

In the Gaza Strip and North Sinai, the health care provided by the Israeli Health Service is supervised by a Chief Medical Officer under the direction of a civilian administrator responsible to the Military Government. Six of the seven hospitals in the Territory belong to the government and contain 93% of the area's available beds (Table 4-12). The government service runs a specialized ophthalmology hospital and, with UNRWA, operates a tuberculosis hospital in El-Bureij. General hospitals are located at Shifa, Gaza Town, Khan Younis and El-Arish. In the Gaza Strip, as in the West Bank, arrangements have been made with hospitals to accept refugee patients referred to them by UNRWA. In 1977-78, 627 beds were available to refugee patients under this program (Table 4-13). ^{41/}

As seen in Table 4-12, the ratio of population per hospital bed in the Gaza Strip was lower than in the West Bank; 503 persons per hospital bed in the Gaza Strip as compared to 750 in the West Bank. Similarly, there were more hospital beds available per 10,000 people in the Gaza Strip than in the West Bank.

General and mother-child clinics are operated by the Israeli Health Service, UNRWA facilities include 9 pre-natal clinics, 6 maternity centers, 9 mother-child clinics and 1 medical laboratory. ^{42/} The Swedish voluntary organization, Rädde Barnen (Save the Children) assists UNRWA in offering in-patient services at the UNRWA Health Center. ^{43/}

4-6: Health Care Personnel

The information on the numbers of medical personnel serving the West Bank and Gaza Strip is limited to the few statistics found in the 1975 U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare report on the health situation in the Territories and those found in the annual surveys made by the Israeli Military. After June, 1967, only about 100 doctors remained in the West Bank. Since then, however, many doctors have returned to the area and by 1975 the number of physicians practicing in the West Bank had risen to almost 700. ^{44/} The ratio of doctors to the population improved, from 1:5,500 in 1967 to 1:3,000 in 1973. In 1973 there were 2,340 people per doctor in Egypt, 2,760 per doctor in Jordan and only 350 people per physician in Israel. (Table 4-15). We do not have figures on the total number of nurses (private and government employed) serving in the area but sources indicate that the shortage of trained nurses is critical. ^{45/}

In the Gaza Strip there was a great shortage of doctors when the Egyptian medical personnel returned to Egypt in 1967. ^{46/} The ratio of doctors to the population in the Gaza Strip in 1974 was estimated at 2.9 doctors per 10,000 population. This ratio was lower than Egypt's (4.3 doctors per 10,000 in 1973) and Jordan's (4.1 doctor per 10,000) and very much lower than the ratio in Israel where there were estimated to be 28.7 doctors per 10,000 population.

There were 7.6 nurses per 10,000 in the Gaza Strip in 1974, a ratio which is better than observed in Egypt (2.3) but not as good

as in Jordan (9.8). No World Health Organization statistics were available on the nurse/population ratio in Israel. 47/

There were 35 dentists license to practice in the West Bank (1973) and 9 in the Gaza Strip (1974). 48/

Figures showing the growth in the number of medical personnel serving in the Israeli Health Service in the two Administered Territories and the number of medical personnel in Egypt, Israel and Jordan appear in the appendix.

4-7: Nutrition

According to Israeli statistics (Table 4-6) the quality of the diets of the population of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank has improved since 1967. Total daily per capita protein consumption has increased 4.6% in the Gaza Strip and 13.3% in the West Bank. The consumption of animal protein has increased 33% in the Gaza Strip and 28% in the West Bank, although animal protein still accounts for only a small proportion of the total protein consumed (18% in the Gaza Strip and 23% in the West Bank). The caloric value of the diets of both areas have also increased, 9% and 15% respectively.

The average diet in Israel is on the average 85% higher in fat, 33% higher in protein and 19% higher in calories than the diet in the Administered Territories. Animal protein accounts for over 51% of all protein consumed in the Israeli diet. (Table 4-17).

The commissioner-General of UNRWA reports that "the nutritional status of the refugees (is) relatively well maintained and, on the whole, comparable with that of residents of the host countries of similar socio-economic status." ^{49/} Basic daily UNRWA rations provide 1,500 calories per person which are increased to 1,600 during the winter months. ^{50/} Quantities of the distributed rations have varied due to problems in the receipt of donated food. These basic rations are augmented through supplemental feeding programs which provide cooked meals, milk and special rations to pregnant women, nursing mothers and tuberculosis out-patients. ^{51/}

UNRWA and the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) report "marginal or moderate" malnutrition in the form of a calorie-protein deficiency among children between the ages of 6 months and 4 years. This malnutrition, however, is not due to the lack of available food, but rather is due to the ignorance of mothers regarding the nutritional needs of children. To effect a remedy, UNRWA has initiated educational programs for mothers and has established child feeding centers. 52/

Medical education and training in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is discussed in the chapter on education.

Notes to Chapter Four

1. U.S. Department of State, Agency for International Development, Regional Cooperation in the Middle East (Washington: AID, 1979), p. 819.

2. Nancy R. Pielemeier, "The Health Situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip - North Sinai," (Washington: Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1975), pp. 14-15.

3. Israeli sources indicate much lower mortality rates per 1,000 live births than those used from the AID source in Table 4-1:

1971	34	per 1,000 live births	(Christians)
	45-50	" " " "	(Moslems)
1975	38.1	" " " "	(Total)
1976	27.9	" " " "	(Total)

Israel. Military Headquarters, Judea and Samaria, Statistical Report, Health Services Judea and Samaria (Jerusalem, 1971), p. 9.

Military Headquarters, Statistical Report, op. cit., 1975, p. 11.

Military Headquarters, Statistical Report, op. cit., 1976, p. 32.

4. Pielemeier, op. cit., p. 32.

5. Military Headquarters, Statistical Report, op. cit., 1972, p. 5.

6. Military Headquarters, Statistical Report, op. cit., 1971, pp. 4-5.

Military Headquarters, Statistical Report, op. cit., 1972, p. 5.

United Nations. Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, (New York, United Nations, 1973), p. 24.

United Nations. Report of the Commissioner General, op. cit., 1977, p. 27.

7. Israel. Military Headquarters, op. cit., 1971, p. 4.

8. Ibid., p. 5

United Nations, op. cit., 1978, p. 20.

United Nations, op. cit., 1975, p. 21.

9. Israel. Military Headquarters, op. cit., 1971, p. 4.

10. Pielemeier, op. cit., p. 35.

11. United Nations, op. cit., 1977, p. 27.

Pielemeier, op. cit., p. 35.

12. Richard F. Nyrop, Area Handbook for Egypt (Washington: Foreign Area Studies, The American University, 1976), p. 105.

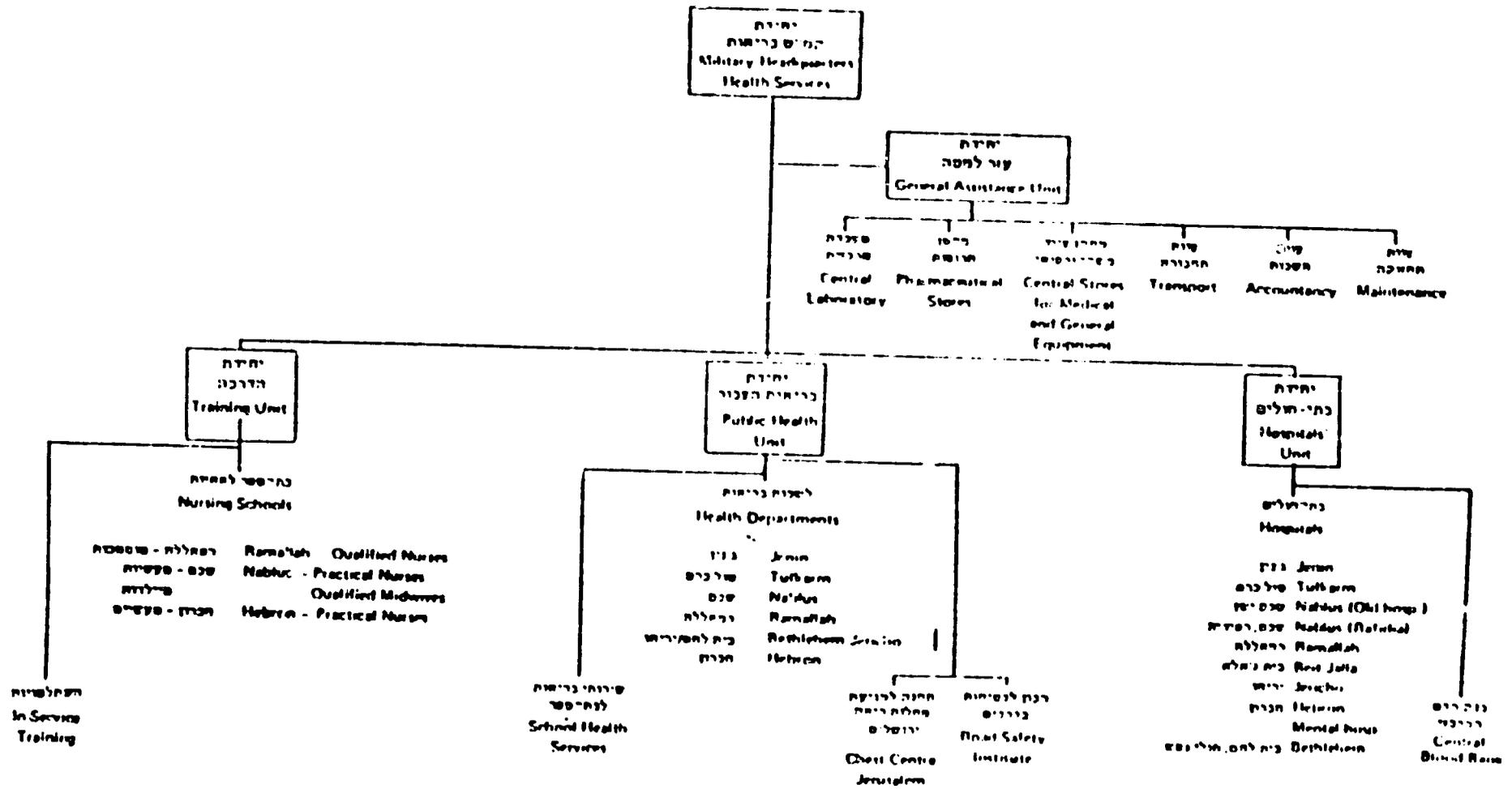
Arthur H. Furnia, Syncretism: The Dynamics of Health, XVI: Arab Republic of Egypt (Washington: Department of Health Education and Welfare, 1975), p. 23.

13. John F. Gallivan, Syncrisis: The Dynamics of Health, XXI: The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Washington: Department of Health Education and Welfare, 1977), p. 28.
14. Ibid., p. 27.
15. Ibid.
16. Pielemeier, op. cit., p. 15;
United Nations, op. cit., 1973, p. 23.
17. Nyrop, op. cit., p. 104
18. Ibid., p. 105.
19. Ibid.
20. Ibid., p. 104.
21. Richard F. Nyrop, Area Handbook for the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Washington; Foreign Area Studies, The American University, 1974), p. 108.
22. Gallivan, op. cit., p. 32.
23. Pielemeier, op. cit., p. 15.
24. Furnia, op. cit., p. 31.
25. Nyrop, Egypt, op. cit., p. 105;
Nyrop, Jordan, op. cit., p. 108;
Gallivan, op. cit., p. 27.
26. Pielemeier, op. cit., p. 10.
27. Gallivan, op. cit., p. 24.
28. Pielemeier, op. cit., p. 2.
29. Ibid., p. 29.
30. Military Headquarters, op. cit., 1971, p. 5.
31. Pielemeier, op. cit., p. 35.
32. Ibid., p. 40.
33. Military Headquarters, op. cit., 1976, p. 33.
34. Pielemeier, op. cit., p. 29.
35. AID, Regional Cooperation ..., op. cit., p. 819.
36. Military Headquarters, op. cit., 1971, p. 6.

37. Ibid., p. 4.
38. United Nations, op. cit., 1978, pp. 19, 27.
39. United Nations, op. cit., 1972, p. 21.
40. United Nations, op. cit., 1977, p. 27.
41. Pielameier, op. cit., p. 31.
42. United Nations, op. cit., 1978, pp. 19, 21;
United Nations, op. cit., 1977, p. 27.
43. United Nations, op. cit., 1976, p. 26.
44. Military Headquarters, op. cit., 1973, p. 29;
Pielameier, op. cit., p. 41.
45. Ibid., p. 40.
46. Ibid.
47. Ibid.
48. Ibid.
49. United Nations, op. cit., 1978, p. 13.
50. Basic monthly UNRWA rations per person:
- | | | |
|--------|-------|---------------|
| 10,000 | grams | flour |
| 500 | " | pulses |
| 500 | " | sugar |
| 500 | " | rice |
| 375 | " | oils and fats |
- Ibid., p. 23.
51. Ibid.
52. Ibid.;
Pielameier, op. cit., p. 21.

Chart 4-1

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE – HEALTH SERVICES OF JUDEA & SAMARIA, 1976

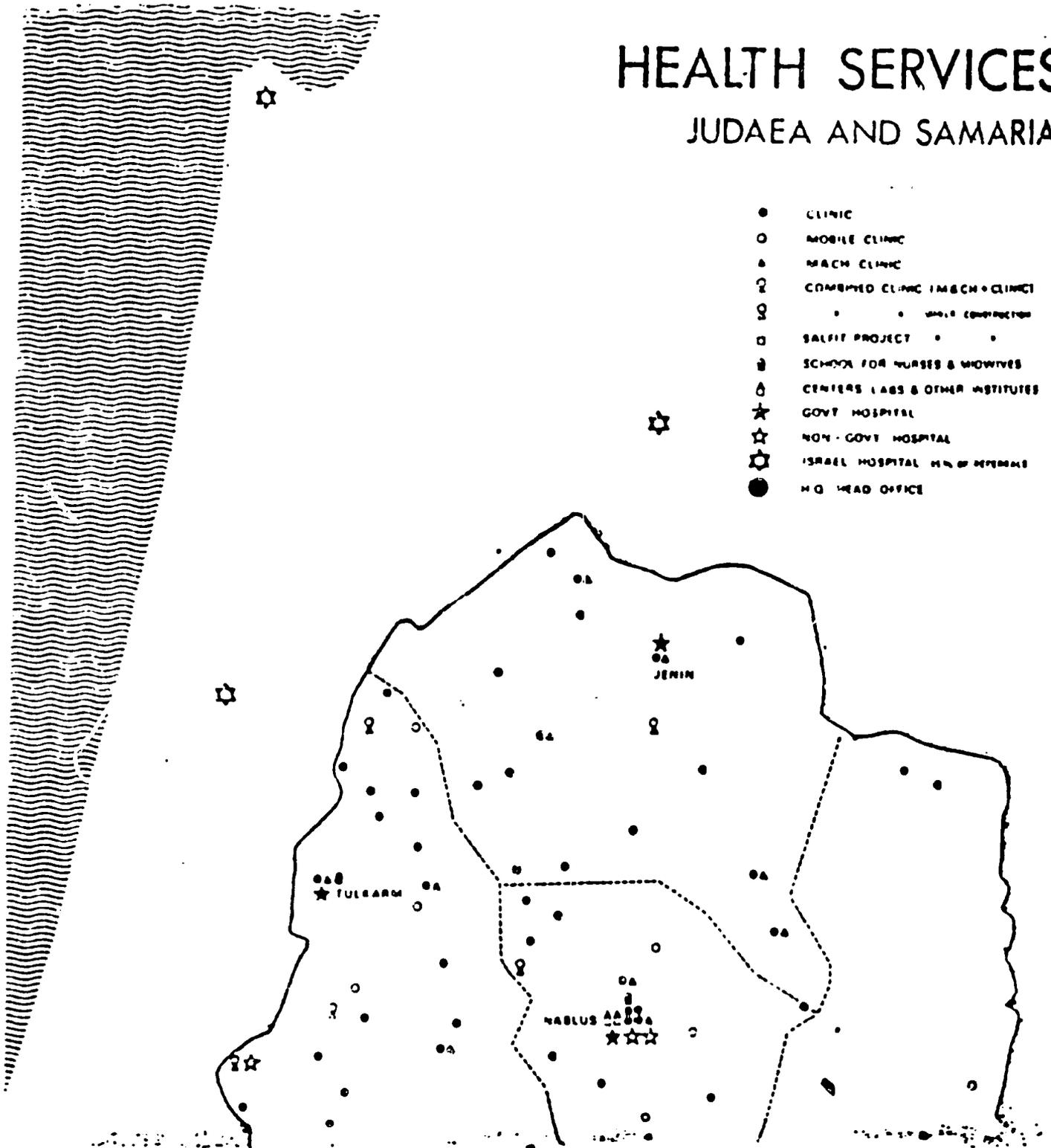


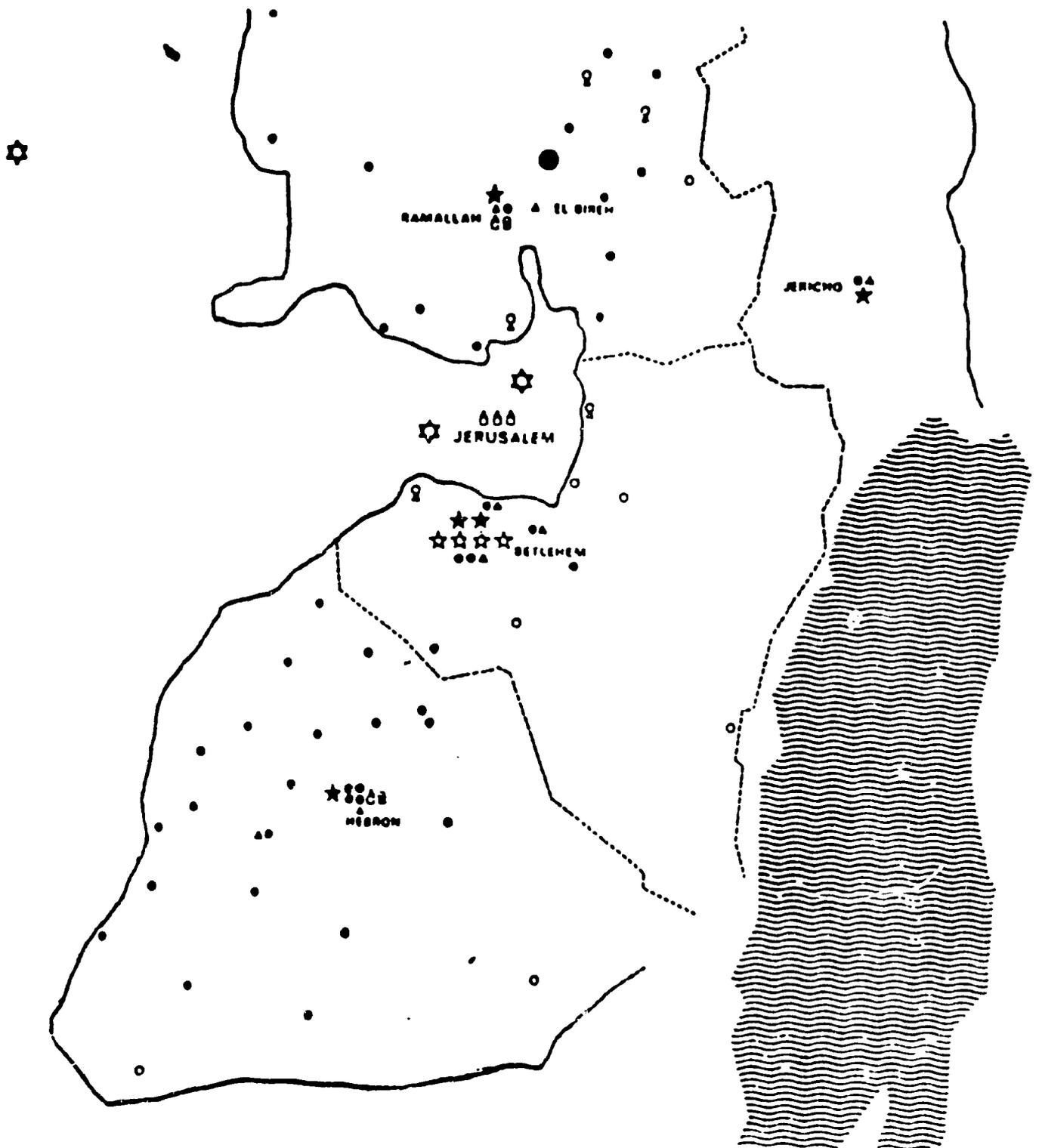
Sources: Israel's Military Headquarters Judea and Samaria, Statistical Reports: Health Services Judea and Samaria (Jerusalem, 1976), p. 13.

Figure 4-1

HEALTH SERVICES JUDAEA AND SAMARIA

- CLINIC
- MOBILE CLINIC
- △ MACH CLINIC
- ⊗ COMBINED CLINIC (MACH + CLINIC)
- ⊙ UNDER CONSTRUCTION
- SALFET PROJECT
- ⊕ SCHOOL FOR NURSES & MIDWIVES
- ⊖ CENTERS LABS & OTHER INSTITUTES
- ★ GOVT HOSPITAL
- ☆ NON-GOVT HOSPITAL
- ⊛ ISRAEL HOSPITAL (N. OF NABLUSS)
- HQ HEAD OFFICE





Source: Israel. Military Headquarters Judea and Samaria, Statistica.
 Report: Health Services Judea and Samaria (Jerusalem, 1973),
 pp. 1-5.

Table 4-1

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Neighboring Countries: INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births

(1)			
West Bank		69	(1978)
	(1)		
Gaza Strip and North Sinai		79	"
	(1)		
Jordan		97	"
	(1)		
1977:		115	"
	(2)		
Israel			
Jews		13.8	(1977)
Non-Jews		30.4	(1977)
	(3)		
West Bank Camp Refugees		67.5	(1974)
	(4)		
Gaza Camp Refugees		79.0	(1972)

- Sources: 1) AID figures
 2) Statistical Abstract of Israel
 3) United Nations, Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, 29th Session 1 July 1973-30 June, 1974, pg. 16.
 4) Nancy R. Pielemeier, "The Health Situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip: North Sinai. A Background Paper," Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of International Health, Washington, October, 1975, pg. 17.

Table 4-2

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Neighboring Countries: Births in Hospital as Percentage of Total Births.

Year	(1) Gaza Strip	(2) Egypt	(1) Israel Jews	(1) Non-Jews	(3) Jordan	(1) West Bank
1965			99.9	30.6		
1970			100.0	91.2		
1972	16.7		100.0			25.4
1973	17.5		100.0			28.0
1974	21.9		100.0			30.8
1975	25.2	35.0	100.0	97.0		30.1
1976	25.6		100.0	98.0		33.0
1977	25.0		100.0	96.8		35.3

Sources: 1. Statistical Abstract of Israel.

2. Richard F. Nyrop, Area Handbook for EGYPT (Washington: Foreign Area Studies, The American University, 1976), p. 106.

3. No figure for births in hospital. However, approximately 88% of births attended by doctor or trained midwife; 68% attended by traditional birth assistant (dawah). John F. Sullivan, Synthesis: The Dynamics of Health, XXI: The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, U.S. Public Health Service, Office of International Health, 1977), p. 50.

Table 4-3

The Gaza Strip and West Bank: Households by Size and Locality
Percentages 1977

The Gaza Strip-North Sinai

Persons in household	Towns	Refugee Camps	Total
	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	2.8	4.7	3.7
2	7.4	8.6	8.0
3	7.8	7.8	7.8
4	8.8	10.9	9.5
5	8.5	10.5	9.3
6	12.0	8.9	10.0
7+	52.7	48.6	51.7
Average size of household, including singles:			
	6.9	6.8	6.9

The West Bank

Persons in household	Towns	Villages	Total
	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	3.4	5.0	4.6
2	7.3	3.8	6.2
3	7.6	7.4	7.5
4	9.9	8.8	9.9
5	11.1	9.8	10.0
6	12.2	10.1	10.7
7+	48.5	50.1	50.1
Average size of household, including singles:			
	6.6	5.6	6.7

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1978.

Table 4-4

The Gaza Strip and West Bank: Housing Densities
Percentages 1977

The Gaza Strip-North Sinai

Rooms Per Dwelling	Towns	Refugee Camps	Total
.	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	13.7	20.6	17.3
2	33.8	33.2	34.3
3	25.0	26.3	25.1
4	16.9	13.0	14.5
5+	10.5	6.9	8.7
Persons Per Room			
	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1	5.9	2.7	4.2
1.0	6.3	7.8	8.0
1.1 - 1.9	15.6	11.3	13.3
2.0 - 2.9	27.7	31.1	28.9
3.0 - 3.9	20.9	23.9	22.2
4.0 - 4.9	11.4	12.9	12.3
5.0 - 5.9	5.5	6.3	6.3
6+	4.8	3.5	4.8
Median Housing Density	2.7	2.9	2.9

The West Bank

Rooms Per Dwelling	Towns	Villages	Total
	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	17.4	23.4	21.7
2	29.4	33.1	39.7
3	27.3	21.5	22.9
4	19.9	8.9	11.5
5+	8.0	3.1	4.2
Persons Per Room			
	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1	6.1	3.6	4.2
1.0	9.2	3.3	8.5
1.1 - 1.9	17.9	9.6	11.5
2.0 - 2.9	25.6	25.0	25.1
3.0 - 3.9	11.7	11.7	11.7
4.0 - 4.9	5.7	5.9	6.1
5.0 - 5.9	8.0	8.0	8.0
6+	2.7	2.2	2.7
Median Housing Density	2.7	2.2	2.7

Table 1-5

Jordan: Households by Size and Location
Percentages 1974

Persons in household	Urban	Rural	Total
	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	2.3	2.7	2.4
2	7.3	9.1	8.0
3	8.3	9.5	8.7
4	10.2	11.2	10.5
5	11.4	11.7	11.5
6	12.3	12.7	12.4
7+	48.0	42.3	46.3

Source: Jordan, Department of Statistics, Multi-Purpose Housing Survey, January, 1974, cited in John F. Gullivan, Synopsis: The Dynamics of Health in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Washington: U.S. Department of Health Education and Welfare, U.S. Public Health Service, Office of International Health, 1977), p. 20. Percentages are based on a sample of 125,251 persons or about 6.6% of the national population.

Table 4-6

Israel: Households by Size and Housing Densities

Percentages 1977

Persons per Household	Jews		Non-Jews
	100.0		100.0
1	12.6		4.7
2	24.4		7.7
3	17.4		7.5
4	19.9		9.7
5	12.7		11.6
6	6.3		12.2
7+	6.7		46.3
Rooms Per Dwelling			
	100.0		100.0
1	4.2	1	12.4
2	24.7	2	34.5
3	51.3	3	35.8
4	16.7	4+	17.3
5+	3.1		
Persons Per Room			
	100.0		100.0
<1.00	27.4		3.9
1.00	27.9		9.9
1.01-1.99	29.4		18.8
2.00-2.99	12.4		28.4
3.00-3.99	2.3		20.7
4.00+	0.6		18.4

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1978.

Table 4-7

The West Bank: Deaths, By Cause

	1972	1973	1975	1976
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	2	6	1	1
Tuberculosis (other forms)	-	1	-	2
Syphilis and Sequelae	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	1	-	-
Cholera	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	2	14	2	3
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	-
Diphtheria	1	2	3	4
Whooping Cough	2	-	1	1
Meningococcal infections	3	-	3	2
Plague	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	4	1	1
Small Pox	-	-	-	-
Measles	28	16	25	15
Typhus	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-
All other diseases classified as "infective or parasitic"	29	27	19	19
Malignant Neoplasms	105	88	86	102
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	3	2	5	2
Diabetes	29	28	34	33
Anemias	32	37	44	25
Vascular Lesions	57	67	106	-
Non-Meningococcal Meningitis	7	7	21	18
Rheumatic Fever	1	7	-	-
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	3	10	10	10
Arteriosclerotic Heart Disease	35	84	126	-
Other Heart Diseases	585	516	519	809
Hypertension with heart disease	19	66	84	-
Hypertension without mention of heart disease	37	40	38	49
Influenza	1	5	2	-
Pneumonia	52	155	54	51
Bronchitis	555	495	599	438
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	57	11	24	13
Appendicitis	2	1	-	3
Intestinal Obstruction and hernia	17	2	7	5
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis, colitis	316	360	302	306
Cirrhosis of the Liver	19	26	31	25
Nephritis and Nephrosis	48	30	31	33
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	1	10	2
Complication of Pregnancy	8	11	15	6
Congenital Malformations	6	13	10	8
Birth Injuries, post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	11	18	28	56
Infections of Newborn	2	15	12	8

	1972	1973	1975	1976
Other Diseases of Infancy	194	178	257	230
Senility and Unknown Causes (1)	1,138	1,122	1,164	943
All Other Diseases	172	218	107	103
Motor Vehical Accidents	26	34	29	27
All Other Accidents	160	132	142	128
Suicide	8	8	7	20
Homocide and Operation of War	-	2	12	3
Total	3,775	3,261	3,972	3,406

1) Mainly elderly people who were not examined by a physician before death.

Source: Military Headquarters Judea and Samaria, Statistical Report:
Health Services Judea and Samaria, 1972, 1973, 1975, 1976.

Table 4-8

Egypt and Israel: Deaths, By Cause (ICD "A" List)

	Egypt (1972)		Israel (1973)	
	Number	Percent	number	percent
Total Deaths	479,240	100.00	20,321	100.00
I Infective Parasitic Diseases	11,532	2.4	280	1.38
II Neoplasms	7,567	1.6	3,685	18.13
III Endocrinal, Nutritive and Metabolic Diseases	3,690	.77	447	2.20
IV Diseases of the Blood and Blood Forming Organs	1,806	.38	38	.19
V Mental Disorders	112	.02	32	.16
VI Diseases of the Nervous System	3,563	.74	255	1.25
VII Diseases of the Circulatory System	59,022	12.30	10,278	50.60
VIII Diseases of the Respiratory System	103,195	21.50	959	4.72
IX Diseases of the Digestive System	130,029	27.20	634	3.12
X Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	6,661	1.39	485	2.39
XI Complications of Pregnancy	1,167	.24	9	.04
XII Diseases of the Skin	199	.04	21	.10
XIII Diseases of the Musculo-Skeletal System and Connective Tissue	618	.13	57	.28
XIV Congenital Anomalies	3,817	.70	367	1.81
XV Certain Causes of Perinatal Mortality	24,991	5.21	680	3.35
XVI Symptoms of Ill-defined Conditions	104,518	21.81	893	4.39
XVII Accidents, Poisonings, Violence	16,472	3.44	1,201	5.91

Source: World Health Organisation. World Health Statistics, 1976.

Table 4-9

Israel (Jews and Non-Jews) and Jordan: Deaths, By Cause (ICD" E" List)

	(1)				(2)	
	ISRAEL		Non-Jews		JORDAN	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total Deaths	21,994	100.00	2,957	100.00	5,377	100.00
1. Cholera	0	.00	0	0	0	0
2. Typhoid Fever	0	0	0	0	3	.05
3. Bacillary Dysentery and Amoebiasis	4	.02	1	.03	1	.02
4. Enteric and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	59	.27	87	2.94	432	6.77
5. Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	21	.10	3	.10	45	.71
6. Tuberculosis (Other)	22	.10	4	.14	1	.02
7. Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	1	.02
9. Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	1	.02
10. Streptococcal Sore Throat and Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	2	.03
11. Meningococcal Infections	4	.02	0	0	0	0
12. Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0	0
13. Small Pox	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Measles	1	.01	4	.14	75	1.17
15. Typhus and other Rickettsioses	1	.01	0	0	0	0
16. Malaria	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Syphilis and Sequelae	6	.03	1	.03	0	0
18. All Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	206	.94	50	1.69	39	.61
19. Malignant Neoplasms	4,259	19.36	261	8.83	245	3.24
20. Benign Neoplasms	101	.46	7	.24	21	.33
21. Diabetes Mellitus	253	1.15	18	.61	79	1.24
22. Avitaminoses and other Nutritional Deficiency	11	.05	9	.30	109	1.70
23. Anaemias	28	.13	10	.34	21	.33
24. Meningitis	39	.18	23	.78	69	1.08
25. Active Rheumatic Fever	1	.01	0	0	0	0
26. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	169	.77	22	.74	15	.24
27. Hypertensive Disease	139	.63	44	1.49	79	1.24
28. Ischaemic Heart Disease	6,274	28.50	507	17.15	187	2.93
29. Other forms of Heart Disease	719	3.27	144	4.87	572	8.97
30. Cerebrovascular Disease	2,962	13.47	243	8.22	279	4.36
31. Influenza	17	.08	2	.07	2	.03
32. Pneumonia	464	2.11	171	5.79	706	11.07
33. Bronchitis, Emphysems, Asthma	245	1.11	44	1.49	86	1.35
34. Peptic Ulcer	115	.52	12	.41	23	.34
35. Appendicitis	6	.03	0	0	3	.05
36. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	77	.35	10	.34	36	.56
37. Cirrhosis of the Liver	229	1.04	31	1.05	40	.61
38. Nephritis and Nephrosis	261	1.19	27	.91	70	1.24
39. Hyperplasia of the Prostate	49	.22	2	.07	3	.05
40. Abortion	1	.01	1	.03	1	.02

Israel (Jews and Non-Jews) and Jordan: Deaths, by Cause (continued)

	Israel				Jordan	
	No.	Jews %	No.	Non-Jews %	No.	%
41. Other Complications of Pregnancy and Child Birth	9	.04	5	.17	32	.50
42. Congenital Anomalies	352	1.60	195	6.59	43	.67
43. Birth Injury	261	1.19	92	3.11	1	.02
44. Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	223	1.01	122	4.13	299	4.69
45. Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	1,189	5.41	211	7.14	1,374	21.55
46. All Other Diseases	1,852	8.42	199	6.73	231	3.03
47. Motor Vehicle Accidents	464	2.11	104	3.52	171	2.68
48. All Other Accidents	523	2.38	117	3.96	251	3.94
49. Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	221	1.01	15	.51	3	.05
50. All Other Defined External Causes	157	.72	35	1.18	98	1.54

Sources: 1. Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1978.
 2. World Health Organization. World Health Statistics, 1976.

Table 4-10

The Gaza Strip and West Bank: Hospitals and Hospitalizations

<u>GAZA AND NORTH SINAI</u>						
Hospitals - Total	6	6	7	7	7	7
thereof: Government	5	5	6	6	6	6
Hospital Beds - Total	886	941	1,004	1,062	1,065	1,070
thereof: Government	794	749	933	987	990	995
Hospitalized Patients	35,358	31,535	35,030	50,006	53,149	49,762
Percent of Bed Occupancy	72.1	68.8	67.2	75.7	69.7	68.4
Births	3,072	3,416	4,613	5,451	5,496	5,620
<u>WEST BANK</u>						
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Hospitals - total	14	16	16	16	17	17
thereof: Government	8	8	8	8	9	9
Hospital Beds - Total	1,222	1,409	1,393	1,342	1,375	1,328
thereof: Government	1,006	1,016	992	941	976	938
Hospitalized Patients	42,542	43,185	45,891	50,404	52,334	52,699
Percent of Bed Occupancy	72.1	70.1	76.0	80.5	80.5	
Births	7,338	8,184	9,193	9,598	10,596	11,048

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1973-1979.

Table 4-11

The West Bank: Numbers and Types of Hospitals and Capacities

<u>Government Hospitals</u>	<u>Capacity</u> (No. of Beds) 1975 ⁽¹⁾
Ramallah	123
Beit Jalla	64
Jericho	50
Ebron	100
Nablus, Old	78
Nablus, Rafidia	101
Jenin	70
Tulkarm	70
Bethlehem Mental Hospital	320
<u>Non-Government Hospitals</u>	<u>Capacity</u> (No. of Beds) 1975 ⁽²⁾
French Hospital, Bethlehem	67
Maternity Hospital, Beit Jalla	17
Catitas Hospital, Bethlehem	54
Al-Ittihad, Nablus	50
Evangelical Mission, Nablus	65
UNRWA, Galqilia	36
Ashiffa, Jenin	21
Mount David Orthopedic Hospital	91

Source: 1. Israel. Military Headquarters Judea and Samaria, Statistical Report: Health Services Judea and Samaria (Jerusalem, 1976), p. 17.

2. Military Headquarters, Statistical Report..., op. cit., 1975, p. 15.

Table 4-12

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Neighboring Countries:
Hospital Bed/Population Ratios

	Population per Hospital Bed	Hospital Bed per 10,000 Population	Hospital Occupancy Rate
Gaza Strip (1973) ⁽¹⁾			
Government hospitals	} 503	} 19.9	75.0
Non-Government Hospitals			70.0
Egypt (1973) ⁽²⁾	460	21.5	—
Israel (1973) ⁽²⁾	170	58.1	91.0
(1974)	170	58.5	91.7
Jordan (1973) ⁽²⁾	520	19.9	54.9
(1974)	940	10.7	60.3
West Bank (1976) ⁽³⁾			
Government Hospitals	} 750	} 3.3	58.9
Non-Government Hospitals			59.9

Sources: 1. Nancy R. Pielemeier, "The Health Situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip - North Sinai," (Washington: Department of Health Education and Welfare, Office of International Health, 1975), p. 34.

2. World Health Organization. World Health Statistics (Geneva: WHO, 1975).

3. Israel. Military Headquarters, Judea and Samaria, Statistical Report: Health Services Judea and Samaria (Jerusalem, 1975), p. 12.

Table 4-13

The Gaza Strip and West Bank: HOSPITAL BEDS AVAILABLE TO PALESTINIAN REFUGEES

	<u>West Bank</u>	<u>Gaza</u>
1967-68	540	654
1968-69	438	645
1969-70	415	579
1970-71	385	579
1971-72	382	579
1972-73	318	534
1973-74	323	657
1974-75	296	654
1975-76	294	662
1976-77	296	659
1977-78	298	627

Source: Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, 1968-1978.

Table 4-14

WEST BANK	NUMBER OF PAYMENT VISITS (FIRST VISITS AND REVISITS COMBINED) TO UNRWA CLINICS AND UNRWA SUBSIDIZED CLINICS										
	67-68	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78
TITLE OF SERVICE											
Medical Consultation	249,474	271,056	267,393	251,471	273,649	256,463	270,076	207,704	203,031	295,115	306,233
Injection	205,422	210,752	193,067	109,026	220,000	211,561	199,261	212,505	195,644	200,360	204,701
Dressing/Skin Treatment	197,004	216,940	191,006	162,065	170,000	105,004	159,461	159,492	151,206	135,969	140,700
Eye Treatment	160,147	104,710	162,007	130,796	124,351	110,304	90,163	71,118	02,940	75,400	76,031
Dental Treatment	13,257	13,959	12,791	13,713	15,704	10,000	17,053	10,052	19,709	17,570	22,625
All Services	833,406	906,217	826,440	747,811	810,733	702,400	744,814	769,831	732,618	724,510	750,360
GAZA STRIP											
Medical Consultation	470,917	540,912	513,441	529,014	560,011	447,749	500,392	596,022	401,170	570,200	567,109
Injection	422,051	595,742	536,404	525,440	449,197	417,016	575,227	366,465	336,126	349,954	336,120
Dressing/Skin Treatment	370,977	390,357	363,062	337,446	319,173	254,463	107,354	124,121	191,346	120,125	124,200
Eye Treatment	402,556	421,004	300,366	357,050	334,662	260,017	199,940	107,327	103,374	107,745	120,713
Dental Treatment	22,002	24,750	10,577	21,973	20,307	20,006	10,173	19,220	19,746	22,042	23,763
All Services	1,697,303	1,900,773	1,811,931	1,771,731	1,741,430	1,430,851	1,169,074	1,163,155	1,131,770	1,120,874	1,112,069

Source: Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East, 1960-1970.

Table 4-15

Egypt, Israel and Jordan:
Medical Personnel/Population Ratios

<u>Physicians</u>	Physicians per 10,000 population	Population per physician
Egypt (1973)	4.3	2,340
(1974) (1)	2.1	4,860
Israel (1973) (2)	28.7	350
Jordan (1973)	3.6	2,760
(1974)	4.1	2,440
<u>Dentists</u>	Dentists per 10,000 population	Population per Dentist
Egypt (1973)	0.7	14,770
(1974) (1)	0.6	17,480
Israel (1973) (2)	7.8	1,280
Jordan (1973)	0.6	16,850
(1974)	0.7	15,130
<u>Pharmacists</u>	Pharmacists per 10,000 population	Population per Pharmacist
Egypt (1973)	2.0	5,000
(1974) (1)	0.7	13,860
(2)		
Israel (1973)	6.4	1,570
Jordan (1973)	1.3	7,670
(1974)	1.8	5,410
<u>Nurses</u>	Nurses per 10,000 population	Population per Nurse
Egypt (1973)	2.2	4,620
(1974)	2.3	4,420
Israel	---	---
Jordan (1973)	9.2	1,090
(1974)	9.8	1,020

1) Personnel in government service only

2) Number on register; not all are working in country

Source: World Health Organization, World Health Statistics (Geneva: WHO, 1976)

Table 4-16

The Gaza Strip - North Sinai and West Bank:
Daily Per Capita Energetic and Nutritive Values

The Gaza Strip - North Sinai

<u>Year</u>	<u>Fat (GM)</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Protein (GM)</u>		<u>Calories</u>
			<u>Thereof:</u>	<u>Animal</u>	
1968-69	42.8	64.1		9.4	2,180
1969-70	44.6	65.7		10.4	2,232
1970-71	45.6	66.6		10.7	2,309
1971-72	49.9	68.2		11.5	2,351
1972-73	52.1	69.5		12.0	2,377
1973-74	52.6	67.8		11.7	2,378
1974-75	53.4	67.5		11.5	2,384
1975-76	56.5	67.5		12.3	2,377
1976-77	58.0	67.2		12.5	2,379

The West Bank

<u>Year</u>	<u>Fat (GM)</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Protein</u>		<u>Calories</u>
			<u>Thereof:</u>	<u>Animal</u>	
1968-69	55.2	70.2		14.7	2,416
1969-70	61.4	75.2		17.1	2,550
1970-71	61.9	76.5		17.2	2,561
1971-72	63.1	78.4		18.0	2,690
1972-73	65.8	79.4		19.9	2,719
1973-74	66.9	81.3		20.3	2,750
1974-75	67.2	82.7		19.3	2,761
1975-76	65.3	82.2		19.9	2,776
1976-77	64.2	80.9		18.8	2,805

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1969-1978.

Table 4-17

Egypt, Jordan, Israel and UNRWA Refugees:
Daily Per Capita Energetic and Nutritive Values

<u>Year</u>	<u>Fat (GM)</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Protein (GM)</u>		<u>Calories</u>
			<u>Thereof:</u>	<u>Animal</u>	
<u>Egypt</u> (1)					
1969		44.1			2,600-2,800
<u>Jordan</u> (2)					
1973					2,300-2,800
<u>Israel</u> (3)					
1968-69	101.2	89.9		43.3	2,935
1969-70	104.3	91.5		44.3	2,988
1970-71	105.7	92.9		45.3	2,997
1971-72	108.0	94.6		46.7	3,030
1972-73	110.7	95.6		48.1	3,063
1973-74	110.7	95.0		47.5	3,057
1974-75	111.8	96.6		48.6	3,034
1975-76	112.1	97.0		49.4	3,038
1976-77	112.5	97.4		50.3	3,043
<u>UNRWA Basic Rations to Refugees</u> (4)					
1973					1,500
				(winter)	1,600

- Sources: 1. Arthur H. Funnia, Synopsis: The Dynamics of Health, XVI: The Arab Republic of Egypt (Washington: Department of Health Education and Welfare, Office of International Health, 1975), p. 57. 80% of calories and 50% of protein from cereals.
2. Richard F. Nyrop, Area Handbook for the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Washington: Foreign Area Studies, American University, 1974), p. 108. 50% of proteins derived from cereals.
3. Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1978.
4. Nyrop, op. cit., p. 108.

II. Analysis

In analyzing health conditions and their determinants attention is paid, on the one hand, to the level at which the populations of the areas studied satisfy their needs, and on the other hand, to the availability and utilization of the medical services.

i: Health Status

As is usual, indices of mortality will be used here as inverse indices of the health status in the areas studied. Two mortality indices will be used here: the crude death rate and the infant mortality rate.

The crude death rates are computed by dividing the number of deaths in a population during one year by the total number of persons in that population. Data on the crude death rate in the areas studied are presented in Table 4-18. According to this Table, the death rates in Gaza and West Bank are substantially higher than those in the other areas, suggesting that the determinants of health status in these countries are inferior to those in the other areas.

A study of death rates by cause can provide a preliminary indication of the reasons for the different values of the crude death rates. The information available on this point is presented in Table 4-19. However, a brief analysis of the way the information was obtained and of the results presented in the Table shows that the data are not reliable.

The total number of deaths with information on the cause of death for West Bank only covers about 1/3 of the total number of deaths. As a consequence the death rates presented in Table 4-19 for that territory were obtained by multiplying those initially obtained by an expansion factor approximately equal to 3. The results obtained which show, for instance,

that the death rate for diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs is about 15 times as high in West Bank as in Egypt and Israel, are not justified. Also, a comparison of the number of infant deaths computed with the death rate (number XV in this Table) and those computed with the death rates to be presented later showed substantial differences for both Egypt and West Bank. On the basis of this and similar observations, it was decided that the data on death rates by cause cannot be used.

Nevertheless, using some information presented in the Appendix, it can be said that infectious and parasitic diseases seem to be highly prevalent in Gaza and West Bank. It is known that these conditions are consequences of deficiencies in the standard of living, i.e., food and water quality, housing conditions, etc., and in the utilization of medical services.

The conditions described in Table 4-23 giving the rates of change of the crude death rates, deserve much more attention. They suggest that health conditions, mainly in Gaza, but also in West Bank, have been deteriorating at a rather rapid pace, while those in Egypt, Israel and Jordan have been improving. This is the interpretation that can be given, first to the positive rates of change in the death rates in Gaza and West Bank, and then to the negative ones in the other areas.

The infant mortality rates are obtained by dividing the number of infant deaths during one year by the number of live births during the same period. Estimates of the infant mortality rates for the areas studied were presented in Table 4-1. This information contradicts that in Table 4-18 in the sense that it indicates that the health conditions in Gaza and

West Bank are better than those in Egypt and Jordan, despite the fact that conditions are still substantially inferior to those of Israel. It is unfortunate that available information does not permit a better diagnosis of health conditions in the two territories.

In Table 4-21 an attempt is made to compare the causes of infant death for refugees with those in Israel. This comparison shows that, while infectious and respiratory diseases are the most common causes of infant death for refugees, congenital defects are the most common for Israeli Jews, and birth injuries, the most common cause for infant deaths among Israeli Arabs. The impact of congenital defects in the case of the Israeli Jews simply shows that other causes of infant death have been eliminated. The same could be achieved in Gaza and West Bank.

2. Determinants of Health Status: Satisfaction of Needs.

The analysis of the satisfaction of needs is limited here by the availability of data. Attention will be paid to the satisfaction of the need for food and to the need for housing.

No attempt will be made here to study all the nutrients needed to sustain human life. The analysis below refers to those most commonly used, in part because data are available to study them.

Information on the intake of fats, proteins and calories per person per day in the areas studied is presented in Table 4-22. This information shows that Israel has the highest values for each of the indices presented, followed by West Bank. Gaza and Egypt compete for the third place, with perhaps some small advantage for Egypt, and Jordan is in fifth place.

A critical evaluation of the figures in Table 4-22 suggests that Israel might be using an excess of food, while the other four areas might

have some minor deficiencies. It should also be observed that in Gaza and West Bank some cases of disease produced by nutritional deficiencies have been observed. However, it has been noted that these cases are due more to ignorance of nutrition and health principles than to lack of food.

Information on the rates of change of the indices of intake of nutrients presented in Table 4-22 are presented in Table 4-23. These rates indicate that conditions have been improving, mainly in West Bank, but also in Gaza, while they have been deteriorating in Egypt and Jordan. Taking into consideration the level reached by Israel, it seems acceptable to say that in this country, conditions have also been deteriorating; however, not in the same way as in Egypt and Jordan.

A complete analysis of the level of satisfaction of the need for housing should include a study of the materials with which houses are built, the characteristics of their floors (whether of earth, tile, etc.), the availability of water supply, etc. Unfortunately, information of this type is not available for the areas in study.

In Table 4-24 data are presented summarizing information in Tables 4-3 and 4-4, on the average number of persons per room in Gaza, Israel, and West Bank. These data show that in Gaza and West Bank this average is about twice that for Israeli Jews, and about 1/3 more than that for Israeli Arabs. The precise impact of these conditions on health cannot be specified with the data available. On the other hand, it seems clear that being crowded reduces the supply of pure air for each person, contributing in this way to respiratory diseases, and also creating conditions conducive to the transmission of many infectious diseases.

The observations made here lead to the conclusion that Gaza and West Bank probably are in better condition than Egypt and Jordan with respect

to the satisfaction of nutritional needs, but that, both with respect to nutrition and to housing, they are not as well off as Israel. The conditions described above agree more with those derived from Table 4-1, dealing with infant mortality rates than with those referring to the health status of the rest of the populations. However, it should be observed that nutritional conditions seem to influence infant mortality more than the mortality in other age groups.

3: Determinants of the Health Status of the Population: Medical Services.

The second determinant of the Health Status of the population to be considered here is the social defense mechanisms, in particular, the medical services.

The main objective of this analysis is to specify whether deficiencies in demand or in supply determine the low utilization of health services that seems to exist in Gaza and West Bank as shown by the indices of health status. Attention will be paid to the administrative structure of health services in Gaza and West Bank and several indices of the availability of health services in the two territories will be compared with those obtained from Egypt, Israel and Jordan.

As indicated previously, health care in Gaza and West Bank is provided by the Israeli government, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), and private and voluntary organizations. However, there is a notable lack of cooperation among these health care providers, and little planning.

Table 4-25 provides some information on the relative importance of the services provided by the Israeli government and by UNRWA and the private sectors. This information shows that the Israeli government plays a predominant role, particularly in Gaza, where 93% of the hospital beds available

are in government hospitals. On the other hand, the information in Table 4-26 shows that the circumstances described above are likely to be maintained in the future only in Gaza, since in the West Bank the other sectors, mainly the private, are assuming greater importance.

In Table 4-27, two types of indices of the availability of health services are presented from information in Tables 4-12 and 4-15. The first three deal with the availability of health personnel, and the fourth with the availability of health facilities.

The first two indices of the availability of health personnel are number of persons per doctor and per dentist. According to these two indices, Gaza and West Bank suffer conditions inferior to those of the other three areas being studied. This is particularly true with respect to the conditions in the two Territories and in Israel. On the other hand, the information available suggests that the number of nurses is relatively larger in Gaza than in Egypt.

It should be observed that the scarcity of health personnel suggested by the data might be lessened, if the populations of Gaza and West Bank could use the services of Israeli doctors on a regular basis. It has been noted that the residents of the West Bank and Gaza Strip can be referred to Israeli hospitals for treatment of very serious and chronic medical conditions.

The situation observed with respect to health personnel is partially reversed when the availability of health facilities is considered. According to the data in Table 4-27, Gaza and West Bank are in better condition than Egypt and Jordan, although not as good as Israel.

At this point it is important to notice the incongruence of this situation. It is obvious that hospitals and health personnel are complementary,

meaning that one of them cannot operate without the other. Once this is accepted it appears that the relatively satisfactory conditions with respect to health facilities in Gaza and West Bank are meaningless, due to the scarcity of health personnel.

The only information available on the rates of change of the availability of health services deals with the number of persons per hospital bed. This information is presented in Table 4-28. There it can be seen that the conditions seem to be improving, in order of importance, in Jordan, Gaza and Egypt, while they are deteriorating in Israel, but mainly in West Bank. These conditions might be attributed to the fact that the Israeli government seems to be in charge of the health services in Gaza, while it has left them to UNRWA and to the private sector in West Bank.

The observed lack of planning becomes evident with the analysis of the rates of growth in Table 4-28. There it appears that the number of persons per hospital bed is decreasing in Gaza, where conditions are better than those in West Bank, while they are deteriorating in West Bank.

A complete analysis of the utilization of the health services available should deal with, at least, all the aspects considered in above. However, the information needed is not available. Below, some comments on the information dealing with the percentage of occupied hospital beds and the percentage of births that take place in hospitals will be presented. This information is shown in Table 4-29.

The data in this Table are somewhat surprising. They suggest that hospitals create their own demand, i.e., when hospital beds are available, as is the case in Israel, they are utilized. Only the fact that the utilization rate in West Bank is larger than that of Gaza prevent the data in

Tables 4-27 and 4-29 from agreeing completely with the statement made before.

Information with respect to the proportion of births in hospitals indicates that the hospital facilities in Gaza and West Bank are not being properly utilized.

The information in Table 4-30 deals with the rates of change of the indices of utilization presented in Table 4-29. According to these rates, the utilization of hospitals is increasing in West Bank, while it is decreasing in Gaza and Israel. On the other hand, it appears that the percentage of births that take place in hospitals is rapidly increasing.

The rate of change observed for West Bank, when compared with the rate of change of persons per hospital bed, suggests that there is no increase of utilization of beds by persons who previously did not utilize them. The rate in Table 4-30 indicates that the increased utilization might only be a consequence of the relative reduction of the number of beds available. On the other hand, the rapid increase of the proportion of births in hospitals is likely to be a consequence of new populations using the medical services.

The information presented does not permit a definitive answer to the question of which of the deficiencies, that of demand or that of supply, is the one that produces the deficient health status in Gaza and West Bank. However, it is clear that a substantial scarcity of health services exists in the two territories, particularly of health personnel and that the services available do not seem to be fully utilized.

However, the immediate conclusion from the observations above is that the lack of demand as a determinant of the deficiencies in health status, might not be valid. There are two reasons for this. The first is based on the earlier observations that hospitals seem to create their own

demand, and that the more hospital beds available, the more utilization of them seems to exist. The second follows from the fact that the availability of hospital beds seems to parallel a scarcity of health personnel. This means that the services in the hospitals might be unacceptable, and that this could be reason for their low utilization.

Conclusions

The first conclusion that can be reached from the previous analysis is that the somewhat contradictory information with respect to the health status of Gaza and West Bank, as compared with the status of Egypt, Israel and Jordan, seems to be consistent with the conditions of the determinants of health. This is so because, as observed before, it seems that at least with respect to nutrition, Gaza and West Bank are in better condition than Egypt and Jordan, and that this might be the factor that brings about the more favorable conditions with respect to infant mortality. On the other hand, the lack of health personnel might have a prejudicial effect on the mortality of the population as a whole, bringing about a high total mortality rate.

The second conclusion is important as a term of reference for the remainder of this study. It is that Gaza and West Bank appear to be suffering from a substantial scarcity of health personnel. This conclusion has important implications for the educational system.

Table 4-19

The Gaza Strip, West Bank And Neighboring Countries
Crude Death Rate, (Latest Data)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>
Egypt	1975	12.2
Gaza Strip	1976	18.0
Israel		
Jew	1977	7.2
Non Jews	1977	5.2
Jordan *	1975	9.7
West Bank	1976	17.0

* Latest official data

Source: See Table 2-16, Chapter 2: Population

Table 4-19

Egypt, Israel And The West Bank:
Death Rate By Cause (Deaths Per 100,000 Persons In The Population)

	<u>Egypt</u> 1974	<u>Israel</u> 1975	<u>West Bank</u> 72-76
Infective and Parasitic Disease	30.8	17.6	26.69
Neoplasms	20.5	123.7	43.19
Endocrinal, Nutritional, & Metabolic Disease	10.3	8.2	13.62
Diseases of Blood, and Blood Forming Organs	1.1	.9	15.15
Disease of Nervous System	1.3	2.1	5.81
Disease of Circulatory System	127.0	313.6	360.24
Disease of Respiratory System	112.1	38.1	264.49
Disease of Digestive System	13.7	12.6	156.82
Disease of Genito-Urinary System	7.33	3.52	17.15
Complication of Pregnancy	3.28	.46	4.39
Congenital Anomalia	10.47	17.83	4.07
Perinatal Mortality	57.87	26.35	110.81
Ill-defined Conditions	262.2	36.0	479.91
Accidents, Poisonings, Violence	92.1	55.4	31.21
Residual	505.9	51.2	65.92
Total	1,526.6	712.0	1,649.93

Source: See Tables 4-7, 4-8.

Table 4-20

The Gaza Strip, West Bank And Neighboring Countries
Rates Of Change Of Death Rates

	<u>Period</u>	<u>Rate Of Change</u>
Egypt	70-75	-4.18
Gaza Strip	72-76	5.55
Israel:		
Jews	70-77	-.20
Non Jews	70-77	-3.35
Jordan	70-75	-7.08
West Bank	72-76	1.25

Source: See Table See Table 2-16, Chapter 2: Population.

Table 4-21

UNRWA (All Fields) And Israel: Infant Deaths By Cause
(Percentage)

Infant Deaths By Cause - Percent of Total
Infant Deaths For Each Population Group

<u>UNRWA - All Fields (1973)</u>		<u>I S R A E L - 1971</u>			
		<u>Non-Jews</u>	<u>Jews</u>	<u>All</u>	
Diarrheal diseases	33%	Enteritis	16%	3%	9%
Respiratory diseases	28	Pneumonia	14	6	10
Prematurity	9	Birth injuries, etc.	14	32	26
Nutritional	7				
Perinatal	4	Perinatal	16	24	21
Congenital	4	Congenital	20	21	21
Measles	3	Infective	3	2	2
Accidents	2	Accidents	2	1	1

Source: United Nations, Report of the Commissioner-general of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the near East (New York: United Nations, 1974), p. 25
Israel. 1974 Supplement to the Fifth Report on the World Health Situation.
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Table 4-22

The Gaza Strip, West Bank And Neighboring Countries
Daily Per Capita Intake Of Nutrients

<u>Area</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Fat (GM)</u>	<u>Proteins</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>(GM)</u> <u>Animal</u>	<u>Calories</u>
Egypt	72-74	47.1	71.2	10.3	2631
Gaza Strip	76-77	58.0	57.2	12.5	2379
Israel	76-77	112.5	97.4	50.3	3043
Jordan	72-74	47.0	57.3	11.9	2197
West Bank	76-77	64.2	90.9	18.8	2805

Source: Egypt and Jordan: FAO Production Yearbook, 1977-Vol. 31
The Gaza Strip, Israel, West Bank: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1977-1978.

Table 4-23

The Gaza Strip, West Bank And Neighboring Countries
Rates Of Growth Of Daily Per Capita Intake Of Nutrients

<u>Area</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Fat</u>	<u>Proteins</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>Animal</u>	<u>Calor</u>
Egypt	69-71-72-74	-1.17	-.37	-.64	-.5
Gaza Strip	69-70-76-77	3.82	-.32	2.66	-.6
Israel	69-70-76-77	1.09	.90	1.83	.2
Jordan	69-71-72-74	1.76	.06	-.28	-1.4
West Bank	69-70-76-77	.64	1.05	1.35	1.7

Source: Elaborated from: Egypt and Jordan: FAO Production Yearbook 1977.

Table 4-24

The Gaza Strip, Israel And West Bank: Persons Per Room
As Index Of The Housing Conditions
(1977)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Persons Per Room</u>
Gaza Strip	3.01
Israel	
Jews	1.27
Non Jews	2.65
West Bank	3.24

Source: Elaborated from: Statistical Abstract of Israel 1976 .

Table 4-25

The Gaza Strip And West Bank: Health Facilities By Providing Authority
(1976)

	Gaza Strip			West Bank		
	Governnt	Other	Total	Governnt	Other	Total
Hospitals No.	6	1	7	9	8	17
%	85.71	14.29	100.0	52.94	47.06	100.0
Beds No.	990	75	1065	976	399	1375
%	92.96	7.04	100.0	70.93	29.02	100.0

Source: Statistical Abstract Of Israel, 1977.

Table 4-26

The Gaza Strip And West Bank: Rates Of Growth Of Health
Facilities By Providing Authority
(1972-1976)

	Gaza Strip			West Bank		
	Govarnt	Other	Total	Govarnt	Other	Total
Hospital	4.65	0.00	3.93	2.99	7.46	4.97
Beds	5.67	-4.93	4.71	-.75	9.65	1.76

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1977.

Table 4-27

The Gaza Strip, West Bank And Neighboring Countries:
Availability Of Health Services

<u>Area</u>	<u>HEALTH PERSONNEL</u>						<u>HEALTH FACILITIES</u>	
	<u>Persons Per Doctor</u>		<u>Persons Per Dentist</u>		<u>Persons Per Nurse</u>		<u>Persons Per Hospital Bed</u>	
	<u>Date</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Number</u>
Egypt	1973	2340	1973	14770		4340	1973	460
Gaza Strip	1974	3500	1974	47761	1974	1316	1974	401
Israel	1973	350	1973	1200	n. av.		1973	170
Jordan	1974	2440	1974	15130		1020	1974	940
West Bank	1973	3000	1973	18217	n. av.		1973	453

Sources: See Tables 4-12 and 4-15.

Sources: See Tables 4-12 and 4-15.

Table 4-28

The Gaza Strip, West Bank And Neighboring Countries:
Rates Of Change Of Persons Per Hospital Bed

<u>Area</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Rate of Change</u>
Egypt	68-69-75	-.10
Gaza Strip *	72-77	-2.19
Israel	70-75	.35
Jordan	71-74	-10.04
West Bank	72-77	2.01

Sources: Elaborated from data in Egypt, Israel, Jordan: United Nation Statistical Yearbook. The Gaza Strip, and West Bank: Statistical Abstract of Israel

Table 4-29

The Gaza Strip, West Bank And Neighboring Countries
Utilities Of Health Services Available

<u>Area</u>	<u>% Occupied Hospital Beds 1974</u>	<u>% Births in Hospitals 1975</u>
Egypt	n. av.	35.0
Gaza Strip	57.2	25.2
Israel	91.7	49.54
Jordan	60.3	n. av.
West Bank	76.0	30.1

Sources: Hospital Bed Occupancy: WHO, World Health Statistics; Statistical Abstract of Israel

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Table 4-30

The Gaza Strip, Israel And West Bank: Rates Of Change Of Indices
Of Utilization Of Health Services

<u>Area</u>	<u>% Occupied Hospital Beds</u>		<u>% Births in Hospitals</u>	
	Period	Rate	Period	Rate
Gaza Strip	72-77	-1.05	72-77	.26
Israel	70-75	-1.05	70-77	.11
West Bank	72-76	2.79	72-77	6.80

Sources: Elaborated from Statistical Abstract of Israel .

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PART II: ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATION

Chapter 1: Description of the Educational System

Before Israel established military rule over the Gaza Strip and West Bank in 1967, the educational systems of these two territories were parts of the systems in Egypt and Jordan, respectively. Their basic structures were quite similar due to the fact that the educational systems of the Arab countries in general closely resemble each other. While leaving the basic structure of the systems intact, the Israeli Government, and more specifically the Israeli Military Government in the Gaza Strip and West Bank, has taken over the functions of the Egyptian and Jordanian Governments with respect to the government operated schools specifying general policies to which all schools conform and providing financial support to government schools.

A significant characteristic of the educational system of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, wherein it differs from that common to most countries of the world, is that it includes an UNRWA administration, providing education to refugees, in addition to the standard government and private administrations. UNRWA provides its own educational programs in both Gaza and the West Bank and also subsidizes the education of some refugee students in government and private secondary and university institutions. The UNRWA system is administratively independent of the Israeli Government; however, it generally conforms to its policies.

The structures and programs of the three systems are practically identical. (Figure 1-1) The private system is the most complete, covering both formal and non-formal education, and most of the alternatives of the formal. It is followed by the government system, which has the important limitation that it does not include university education. The UNRWA system offers only vocational secondary education and does not include secondary nor most of the tertiary level of education. As is indicated in Table 1-1, all systems are more fully developed in the West Bank than in Gaza where only minimal post-secondary programs are available.

As Table 1-1 also indicates, the educational systems is divided into formal and non-formal subsystems. The formal system has a more structured sequence of grades, levels and degrees for which policies are specified by the Israeli Ministry of Education. The non-formal system consists of programs, classes, apprenticeships and other activities, outside the formal structure, which are administered through the Israeli Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare or by charitable and religious private organizations.

Further subdivisions of the Formal Education system mentioned in Table 1 will be analyzed below, beginning with the primary cycle since Pre-School education is offered only in the private sector and it is the Primary and Preparatory systems which constitute the compulsory levels of education. It will be seen later that the obligation to provide compulsory education is, to a large extent, fulfilled.

The Primary Cycle:

In the Primary Cycle only general academic education is offered. The cycle is subdivided into six grades, 6 to 12 being the normal school ages. At the end of the Primary Cycle, the students must take an exam.

The Preparatory Cycle:

Although some government preparatory schools offer vocational education, most of this level is devoted to general education. It consists of grades seven through nine. The normal age of attendance is from 12 to 14. At the end of the ninth grade, students take the "Ibtidai" examination to determine whether they will continue in the secondary cycle. The results of this examination are accepted in other Arab countries, particularly Egypt and Jordan. Throughout the Primary and Preparatory cycles curricula, textbooks and examinations follow the Egyptian pattern in Gaza, whereas on the West Bank, the Jordanian model prevails.

The Secondary Cycle:

Secondary education is the starting point for non-compulsory education. It is subdivided into General and Vocational, although most of the vocational institutions operate only in the West Bank. In some cases, General and Vocational schools share the same facilities.

The two types of secondary schools include tenth to twelfth grades, and the normal age of the students ranges from 15 to 17.

In General (academic) education, all pupils take a common tenth grade. The eleventh and twelfth grades are divided into scientific and literary sections; it is on the basis of the pupils' performance in tenth grade that this choice is made for the last two secondary years.

At the end of the secondary cycle, the "tawjihi" examinations are

administered. There are three types of "tawjih": the literary, the scientific, and the vocational (which includes agricultural, commercial, and industrial). The results of the examinations determine whether pupils will be able to continue on to the Tertiary cycle of education.

Post Secondary Education:

Post secondary education consists of university, vocational, teachers' and nurses' education. The structures of these forms of education varies a great deal. Some forms of vocational and nurses' education last only 18 months, while university education, available on the West Bank only, follows the American pattern of a BA in 4 years, followed by a Masters that generally requires 2 additional years.

A More Detailed Description of the Non-formal System:

The Non-formal Education system in Gaza and West Bank includes a spectrum of educational activities where it is possible to find everything from fairly structured, but usually short-term vocational education programs, to youth activities such as summer camps and field trips, community development activities, public libraries, etc. Between these two extremes, several forms of apprenticeship programs, training programs, training courses, rehabilitation programs, etc, should be included.

The main effort in non-formal education in the government system consists of programs oriented towards young people, administered by the Offices of Welfare and of Labor of the Israeli Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare. Among the most structured forms are the vocational rehabilitation centers for school dropouts called "mittanim". In addition, the Office of Welfare supervises vocational courses, summer camps and other educational activities for young people.

The Office of Labor of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare is active in non-formal educational activities for actual or potential workers. In several centers, courses lasting from 5 to 11 months are offered. Students in these courses receive monthly compensation for the work done while in training, and can be employed while attending the courses.

Some forms of non-formal educational activities for young people, such as summer camps and field trips, are sponsored by the Office of Education of the Israeli Military Government, in West Bank.

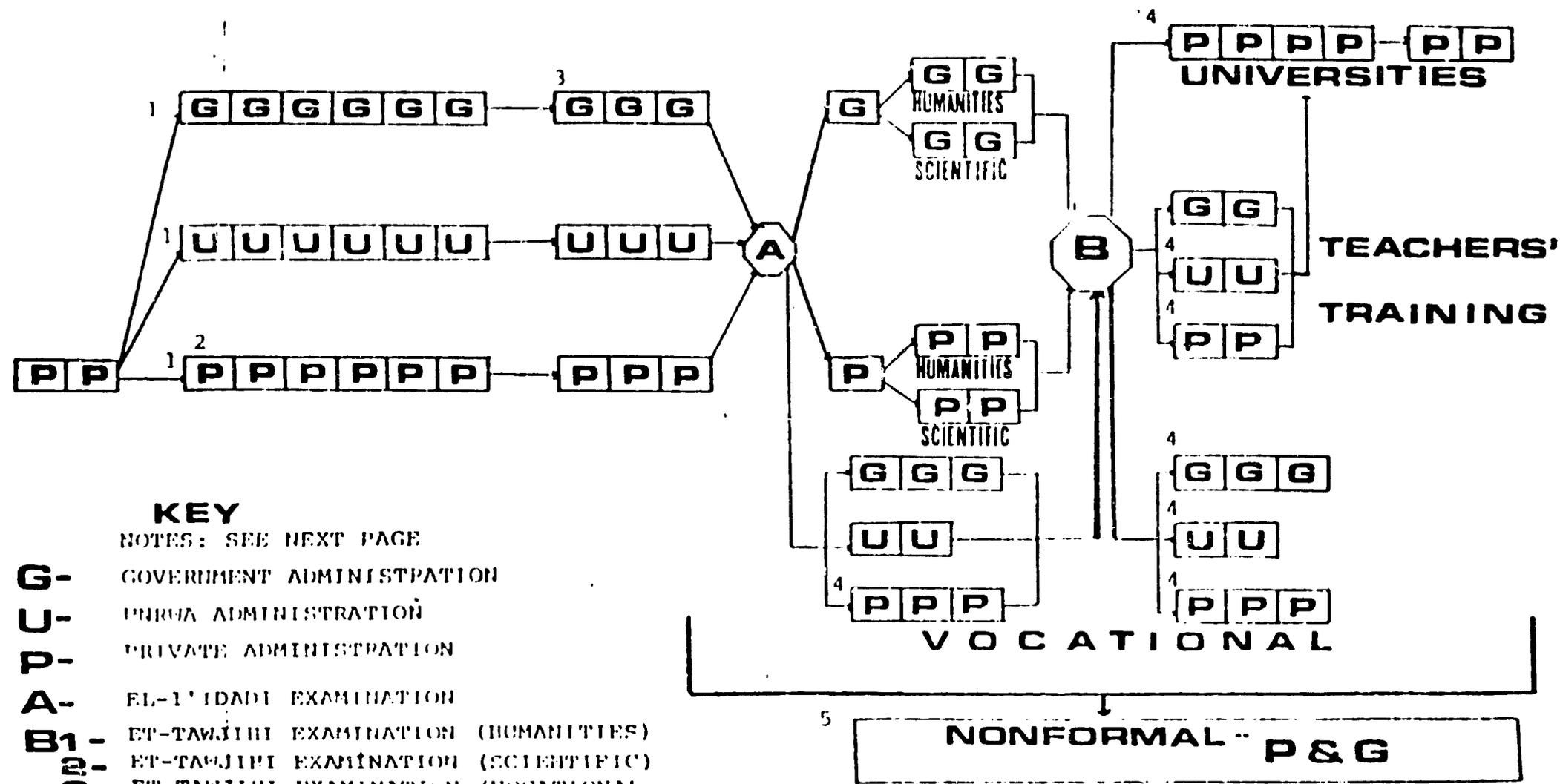
The UNRWA administration offers no programs of non-formal education.

In the private sector there are a number of international, religious and charitable organizations offering non-formal educational activities in adult education, development programs, community out-reach, libraries and vocational training. These will be discussed further in the chapter on Non-formal Education.

Figure 1-1-

EDUCATION IN THE WEST BANK & GAZA STRIP

PRE-SCHOOL	PRIMARY						PREPARATORY SECONDARY						POST-SECONDARY					
GRADE	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII
AGE	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17						



KEY

NOTES: SEE NEXT PAGE

- G-** GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION
- U-** UNRWA ADMINISTRATION
- P-** PRIVATE ADMINISTRATION
- A-** EL-1' IDADI EXAMINATION
- B₁-** EL-TAWJITHI EXAMINATION (HUMANITIES)
- B₂-** EL-TAWJITHI EXAMINATION (SCIENTIFIC)
- B₃-** EL-TAWJITHI EXAMINATION (VOCATIONAL)

Notes for Figure 1-1

1. It is possible, at least theoretically, for pupils to change from schools administered by the government to those administered privately and vice versa at any point in the compulsory and non-compulsory cycles. The extent to which this happens, if at all, is not reflected in the available data. (UNRWA schools are specifically for refugee children. There are a few non-refugee children in UNRWA schools and a few refugees in non-UNRWA schools in the compulsory cycle. UNRWA pupils must attend non-UNRWA secondary institutions as UNRWA does not offer secondary-level education.)
2. In the Gaza Strip, private institutions (according to Israeli statistics) offer only the first grade of the primary level of education. See Kindergartens and Schools in the Administered Territories, 1971, p.32; 1972, p. 24; 1975, p. 128; 1977, p.9.
3. The government is reported to offer preparatory vocational courses in the West Bank but almost nothing is available regarding the extent, quantity or content of these courses. See The Administered Territories 1972/1973, p. 178. Also mentioned in other sources from the Military Government, West Bank.
4. Available in West Bank only.
5. Nonformal educational activities are available to pupils in formal education through participation in clubs, summer camps, library activities, etc. Once the compulsory cycle of education is completed, individuals are free (by law) to participate in nonformal education, such as vocational training, apprenticeships, etc. Children who drop out of the compulsory cycle may enroll in miftanim, vocational rehabilitation centers. In other words, nonformal education is available to all individuals from school-age through adulthood, and the only limitations (it is assumed) of participation are determined by lack of facilities, limited capital, or arbitrary qualifications specified by the administering entity.
6. Pupils in the twelfth grade of general secondary education take the tawjihi examination in the humanities or sciences, depending on the section in which they completed the last two years of the secondary cycle. Those who complete the tawjihi may continue to teachers' training, nurses' training, vocational training, or to the universities. Pupils in secondary vocational

continued...

NOTES continued ...

schools take the vocational tawjihi, and, if successful, continue their education at institutions for teachers' training, nurses' training or vocational training. It is unlikely that these pupils would continue their education at the university level.

Table 1-1
Educational Activities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip

<u>Type of education or course</u>	<u>Type of Administration</u>		
	Government	UNRWA	Private
<u>West Bank</u>			
<u>Formal Education:</u>			
Pre-School	no	no	yes
Primary	yes	yes	yes
Preparatory:			
General	yes	yes	yes
Vocational	yes	no	no
Secondary:			
General	yes	no	yes
Vocational:			
Commercial	yes	no	yes
Agricultural	yes	no	no
Industrial	yes	yes	yes
Post Secondary:			
Vocational	yes	yes	yes
Teacher Training	yes	yes	yes
Nurses' Training	yes	no	yes
University	no	no	yes
<u>Non-Formal</u>	yes	no	yes
<u>Gaza Strip</u>			
<u>Formal Education:</u>			
Pre-School	no ^{1/}	no	yes
Primary	yes	yes	yes ^{2/}
Preparatory	yes	yes	yes
Secondary:			
General	yes	no	yes
Vocational:			
Commercial	no	no	no
Agricultural	yes	no	no
Industrial	no	yes	no
Post-Secondary:			
Vocational	no	no	no
Teacher Training	yes	no	no
Nurses' Training	no	no	no
University	no	no	no
<u>Non-Formal</u>	yes	no	yes

1. One class in 1967/68.

2. Only first grade

Source: Compiled from information from Israel, Central Bureau of Statistics, West Bank and Gaza Strip Military Governments and UNRWA sources.

Chapter 2: The Administration of Education in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank

In this Chapter, the organization and, as far as possible, the responsibilities of the several administrative bodies dealing with the Educational System in the Gaza Strip and West Bank will be analyzed.

As mentioned previously, three administrations of education can be identified in Gaza and West Bank, namely, Israeli Government, private, and UNRWA. Each one of these administrations will be analyzed below.

1: Administration of Israeli Government Education: General Framework

In principle, the basic policy decisions about the territories administered by Israel are made by the Ministerial Committee for Security and the Territories. This Committee, which is headed by the Prime Minister, is divided into the Committee for Coordinated Action in the Territories and the Committee of Directors-General for Economic Affairs. The first of these committees deals with political and security matters, the second with civil and economic matters. Within the Israeli Ministry of Defense there are Units parallel to these Committees. The Department of Military Government which is a part of the General staff of the Israeli Defense Forces is the organization structure within the Ministry of Defense that coordinates the activities of the Regional Military Commanders with functions in each of the administered areas. The Regional Military Command Staff Officers represent the ministries in Jerusalem, functioning through the Economic Branch and the Administrative Services Branch.

The Regional Military Command in the Gaza Strip is located in Gaza City,

and that in West Bank in Beit El, North of Ramallah.

The Government Administration of Formal Education in Gaza and West Bank

The Offices of Education within the Regional Military Commands are in charge of the administration of formal education in these regions. They also coordinate activities with UNRWA and private schools. These offices are directed by the Staff Officers of Education and are linked to the Division of Arab Education of the Israeli Department of Education. However, the characteristics of the links are not clear.

The Office of Education of Gaza consists of the Central Staff Unit and the Examinations Board. The office in West Bank contains, in addition to the departments mentioned above, two additional administrative bodies, the Regional Office, and the District Bureau Office, plus four Regional Institutes.

The Central Staff Unit in Gaza consisted, in 1972-73, of 29 employees; 5 Israelis and 24 local residents. This Unit in West Bank had in 1972-73, 16, and in 1976-77, 15 Israeli employees. In this later period, 4 were supervisors.

The main functions of the Central Staff Units are:

- a) General administration, including financial and budgetary matters, statistics, maintenance of buildings, and
- b) Supervision of educational content and quality, and implementation of policies. To do this, the inspectors evaluate curricula, qualifications of the teaching staff, characteristics of textbooks and other materials, etc.

The Examination Boards constitute the second subdivision of the Military

Offices of Education that is common to Gaza and West Bank. These boards are in charge of all matters related to the Preparatory and Secondary final examinations, called the el - i'idiya and the el - tauhiya examinations, respectively.

The Boards determine the materials to be covered in the examinations, prepare and certify them. Their decisions are binding upon all Government, Private and UNRWA schools.

As mentioned before, there are two administrative bodies dependent on the Office of Education of the Military Government in West Bank, that do not exist in Gaza. These bodies are the Regional Office and the District Bureaus.

The Regional Office critiques the educational system in the West Bank, supervises curricula and textbooks, provides extension and in-service training courses for teachers, instructors, and administration and collects statistical data. In addition, the employees are responsible for inspection of schools in the West Bank, supervision of the High Committee for Examinations in Nablus, budget maintenance, area storekeeping, and authority for the management of construction.

The Regional Office organized, in 1976-77, meetings of the heads of the District Bureaus, with the aim of coordinating such general educational policy as final exams, printing of textbooks, courses of advanced study, collecting of data, salaries of employees, reporting of methods, etc.

There are 6 District Bureaus in West Bank. They are located in Bethlehem (with authority also over the Jordan Valley), Hebron, Jenin, Nablus, Ramallah and Tulkarem. In general terms, their functions of admin-

istrative and pedagogic supervision are similar, at least in name, to those of the Central Staff Unit of the Office of Education. However, they tend to pay more attention to administration, inventories of buildings, libraries and direct collection of statistical data.

In addition, there are four Regional Institutes which are under the supervision of the Staff Officer of Education at Beit El.

Government Administration of Non-Formal Education

The administration of non-formal education is subdivided between the Offices of Welfare and the Offices of Labor within the Regional Military Commands in Gaza and West Bank. These offices are linked to the Israeli Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare. They are directed, respectively, by the Staff Officer of Welfare, and the Staff Officer of Labor.

The Offices of Welfare of both Gaza and West Bank consist of a Central Staff Unit and a series of District Offices: four for Gaza, and six for West Bank. In addition, each District Office in West Bank is subdivided into five local Bureaus.

The Central Staff Unit in Gaza had, in 1978, 5 Israeli employees, and in West Bank, 9.

The Offices of Welfare are responsible for the organization and supervision of programs oriented towards vocational rehabilitation, children and youth (including vocational training centers for dropouts) clubs, sports activities, summer camps, etc. The actual control of execution of these programs rests with the District Offices, and, in the

case of West Bank, in the local Bureaus.

The main components of the Office of Labor within the Regional Military Commands of Gaza and West Bank are the Central Units. Other administrative subdivisions of these offices are not mentioned in the sources consulted. However, given the number of employees working in West Bank offices, (4 Israelis and 152 Palestinians,) it is likely that such subdivisions do exist.

The main activity related to education of the Office of Labor is the provision of vocational training courses outside the formal educational systems.

Basic Policy Decisions

Perhaps the most important policy decision made by the Israeli government with respect to the educational systems of the Gaza Strip and West Bank is that these should retain their original Egyptian and Jordanian characteristics. This includes basic structure, subdivisions into grades and levels, curricula, and examinations.

A similarly important decision deals with the textbooks to be used in the schools. After an unsuccessful attempt to change the textbooks to those used in the Arab schools in Israel, which was strongly resisted by the Palestinian population, the textbooks currently used are from Egypt and Jordan, edited for anti-Israeli statements.

No information has been obtained with respect to the regular administrative decisions dealing with educational budgets, expense, and qualifications expected when hiring and firing personnel.

2: Administration of Private Education

Several private organizations, both local and international, and with or without specific religious affiliations, have established educational institutions in the Gaza Strip and West Bank.

It cannot be said that there is in Gaza and West Bank an administrative structure of private education as a whole. Practically everywhere in the world the private schools are required by law to accept policy decisions and administrative controls established by government authorities for the complete educational system. In Gaza and West Bank the private schools have the same grades, normal ages, curricula, examinations and standards as the government schools. On the other hand, they finance their own facilities and salaries, and employ their own teachers.

It is worthwhile to mention that the universities in West Bank, all of which are private institutions, have formed an association that specifies common policies. Again, as often happens, it is possible that some of the policies established might conflict with those of the Israeli Government. The basic problem is the difficulty of establishing an acceptable mechanism for the solution of such conflicts. It should be noted that, despite the lack of information, other organizations similar to the one mentioned for universities exist or could develop for all or part of the private educational system.

3: Administration of the UNRWA Schools:

General Framework

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), established in 1949, provides relief, health and education services for the needy refugees from Palestine to be found in

Egypt, Gaza, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria. Its headquarters were formerly located in Beirut, Lebanon, but have now been moved to Vienna and Amman.

The Commissioner-General of UNRWA is assisted in the formulation of Agency policy by a cabinet which meets under his chairmanship, and consists of his deputy, the directors of the departments at UNRWA's headquarters, and when possible, the directors of the UNRWA field offices.

The UNRWA Advisory Commission, composed of Government representatives of the countries who host the refugees and some of the main contributors, mainly the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Belgium, meets periodically and advises the Commissioner-General of UNRWA on main policy issues. The application of the over-all policy can also be subject to further consultations between the UNRWA field offices and the governments of the host countries.

The UNRWA/Unesco Department of Education, one of the several Departments forming the headquarters of UNRWA, usually formulates policy proposals affecting education. This Department is headed by a Director, who is a Unesco official seconded to UNRWA, and who is assisted by four division chiefs who are administrative officers.

The division chiefs are, respectively, in charge of school education, higher education (including pre-service teacher training), vocational and technical education, in-service teacher training (the latter division carrying the title of Institute of Education). They ensure the proper application of the policies governing the programs. The actual implementation of these policies and the day-to-day management of the program is entrusted to the field education officers.

UNRWA Administration in the Gaza Strip and West

At the field level, the Field Education Officer assumes full responsibility on behalf of the Field Officer Director and the Director of Education for the administration and supervision of the education and training programs in his country of operation. In all fields, except for the Gaza Strip, where the size of the territory does not justify it, he is assisted administratively by a corps of area and sub-area education officers. In turn, these are assisted by groups of school supervisors who combine administrative, inspectorial and supervisory duties insofar as primary schools are concerned. Attached to the Field Education Officer is the group known as subject supervisors, who are mainly technical inspectors concentrating their efforts on the lower secondary (i.e. preparatory) classes, although sometimes extending their duties to include the upper primary classes. Separate subject supervisors are available for English, Arabic and religion, sciences, and mathematics. They advise the teachers in general matters, ensure that the syllabi followed conform to the prescribed curriculum, guide new teachers, and help to improve the teaching methods used.

The standard currently being applied to schools for staffing ratios provides for one teacher per class at the primary level. If a school has more than six classes, a head-teacher's post is also authorized, otherwise one of the class teachers has to assume the responsibilities of the head-teacher in addition to his teaching duties. In the preparatory (lower secondary) schools, a higher ratio, varying around 1.25 per class, is accepted. At all levels, a class size of fifty pupils is aimed at, al-

though instances of larger or smaller classes are not uncommon. Equipment and supplies are controlled by detailed standard lists governing every item used.

Basic Policy Decisions

Following the general UNRWA policy, the educational system it finances tends to conform to the government system operating in the Gaza Strip and West Bank. However, there are some possibilities of friction due to the contradictory demands coming from educational elites of these territories and those of Egypt, Israel and Jordan. The Israeli policy with respect to textbooks is accepted by UNRWA, i.e., Egyptian books are used in Gaza and Jordanian in West Bank, subject to the approval of the Office of Education.

No real long-term UNRWA/Unesco educational plan exists, mainly because of the sequence of short-term mandates given to UNRWA by the General Assembly of the United Nations, and its complete dependence on voluntary contributions. Several educational blue-prints have, however, been drafted by the headquarters' department in the light of its own thinking and the views of the field offices.

Policy decisions regularly repeated fall within the broad lines of an annual program and budget for education, which is prepared in consultation with the Unesco Secretariat.

Since, in theory, UNRWA's budget has no fixed sources of income, all its activities are dependent on the annual contributions it receives. The chief contributors are the governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Italy, the Netherlands, the

Republic of Korea, Switzerland, France, the Scandinavian countries, the Federal Republic of Germany, and (indirectly) the Arab States. Commercial firms, private and religious bodies and individuals from all over the world also donate substantial amounts each year.

The organization of the schools and all its internal procedures and discipline are controlled by the Field Education Office with the guidance of the headquarters' Department of Education. Organization directives are issued by the Field Office and supervisors ensure their proper implementation.

Decisions with respect to personnel also play an important role. Below, reference will be made to guidelines for administrative decisions dealing with supervisors, head-teachers and teachers.

One principal qualification required of all supervisors is that they must have had a substantial period of experience in the teaching profession, preferably with the UNEP/Unesco education and training program. In fact, it is exceptionally rare to find a person from outside the UNEP/Unesco program being appointed to a supervisory post.

Subject supervisors should hold, in addition to the above qualifications, at least a first degree in the subject for which they are responsible, plus a teacher's diploma. School administrators are required to have had administrative experience in education, either through having been head-teachers or through a period of service in a senior clerical post with educational responsibilities.

Head-teachers of primary and lower secondary schools are nominated by the Field Education Officer on the recommendation of a committee of the

supervisory staff. They are appointed only after consultations between the field concerned and the headquarters of UNRWA.

The salary scales established at UNRWA's headquarters are determined, in general, in light of government salary scales for the teaching profession in the region, and the views expressed by the staff association of UNRWA, which include representatives of the teachers.

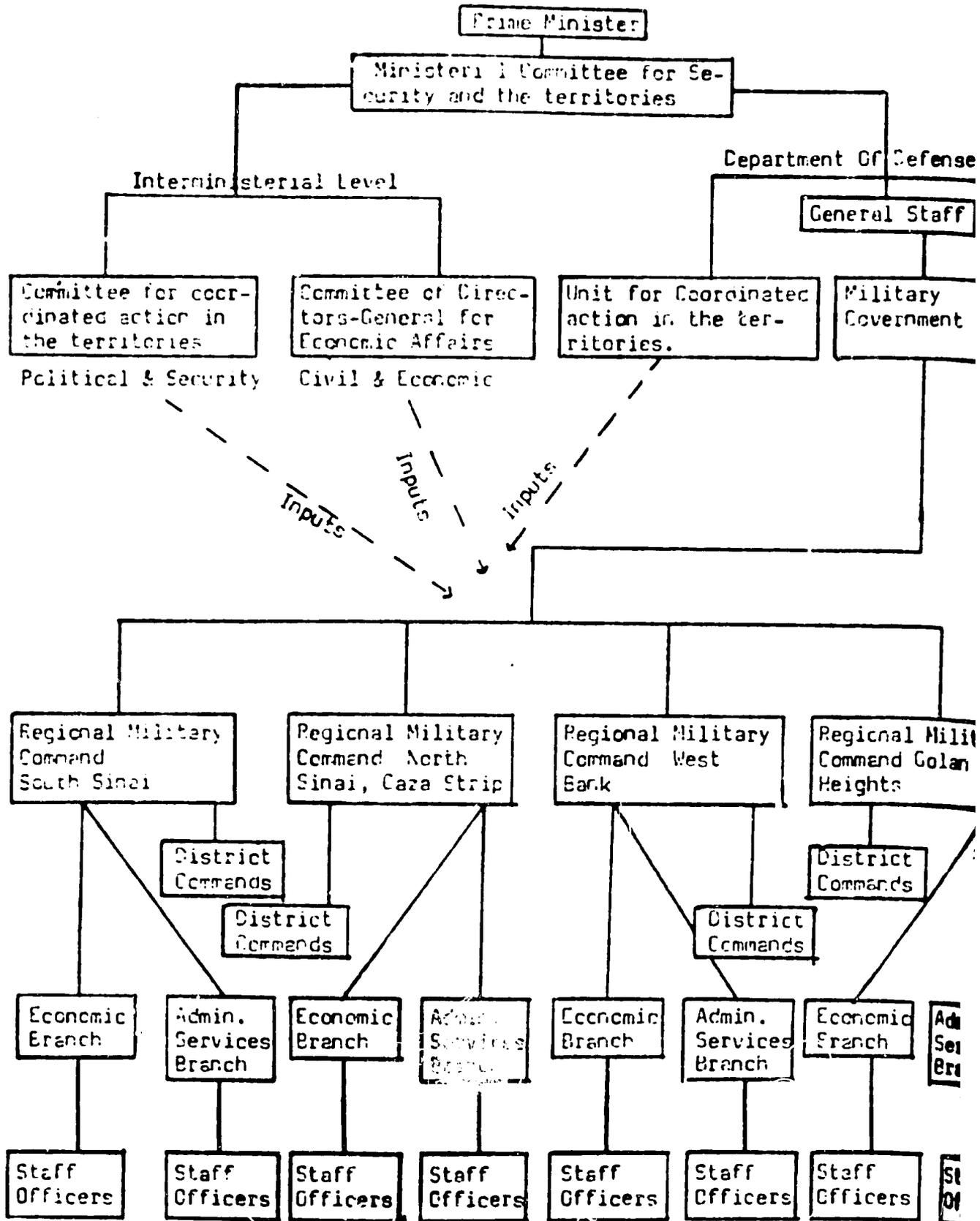
Teachers employed by UNRWA are offered an indeterminate contract if they are professionally certified, and a one-year term contract or employment on a daily basis if not. In the latter case, the appointment may be renewed under certain conditions only. The appointments are made by the Field Offices through selection committees which scrutinize applications and interview candidates. A certified teacher enjoys considerable security in his post unless he renders himself liable to disciplinary action. If uncertified, he may follow the in-service training provided by the Department and, if successful, then qualify for an indeterminate appointment.

The UNRWA educational system in Gaza and West Bank is staffed exclusively by Palestinians and primarily by those who have been educated within the UNRWA system. Typically, refugee pupils from UNRWA schools continue study at the Teacher Training Centers and become qualified as assistant teachers and then teachers. After some years of experience, they then attend the UNRWA Institute for Education in Beirut in order to become qualified as head teachers. After further experience, they may qualify as inspectors. Because of the high demand for qualified teachers in the Arab World, especially in the Gulf states, and UNRWA teachers' reputation for competence, graduates of this system are sought after.

Consequently, UNRWA must pay its teachers salaries which are competitive with those offered abroad in order to retain qualified staff.

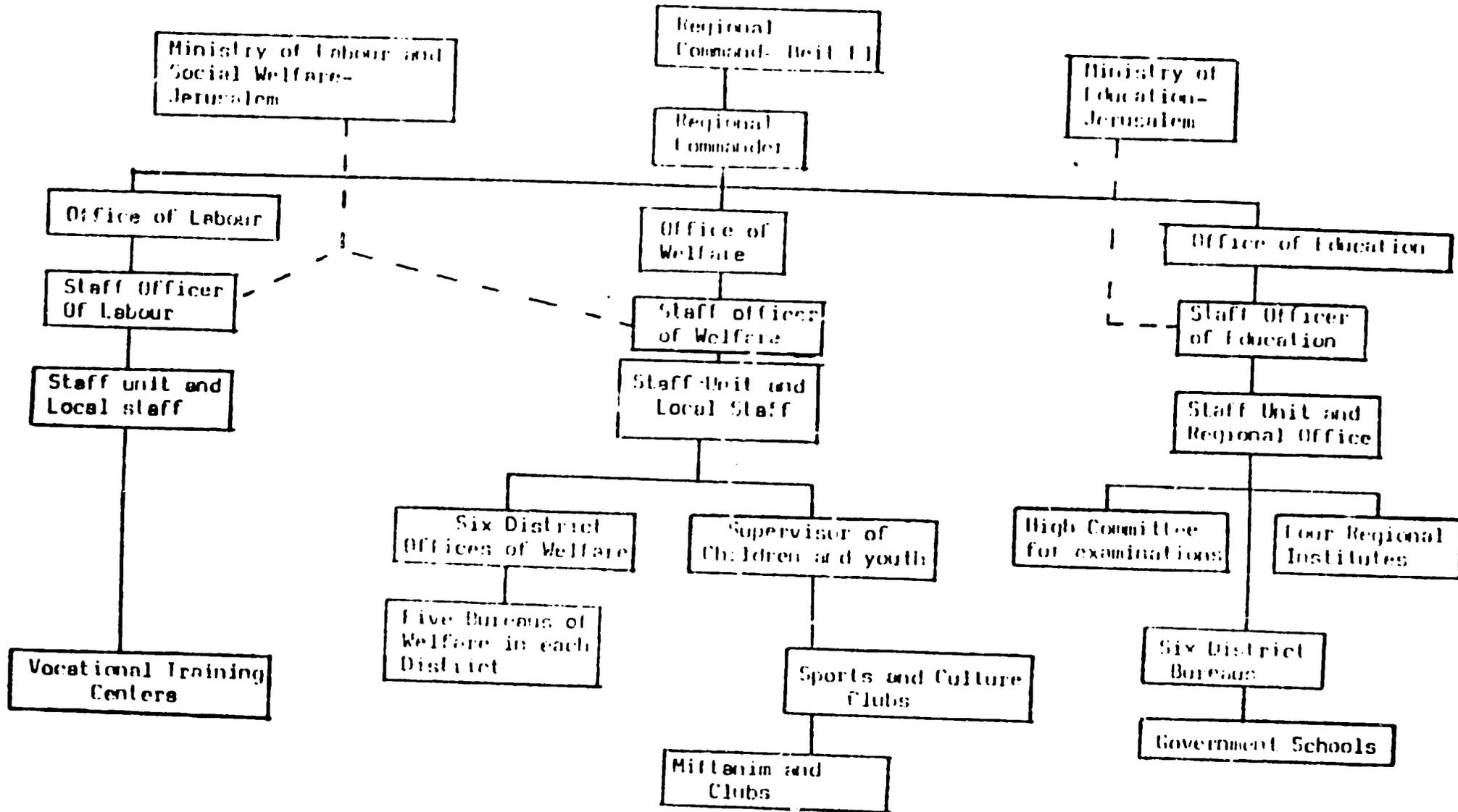
Figure 2-1

GENERAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION IN THE WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP



Source: Four Years of Military Administration 1967-1971. Ministry of Defense 1971.

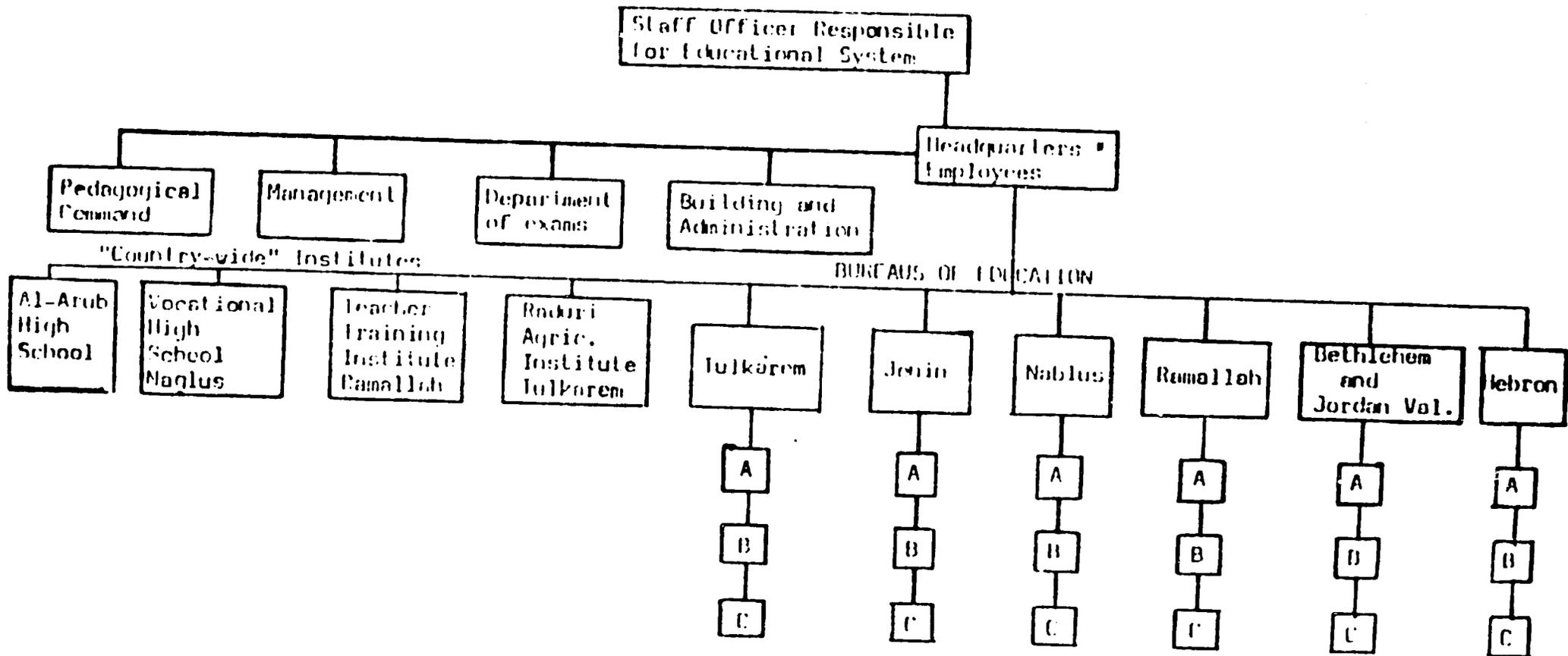
ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION - WEST BANK MILITARY GOVERNMENT



Sources: Military Government, West Bank; The Administered Territories, 1972-73, 4 years, ... 1967-71

NOTE: This Chart is a composite of the descriptive data on administration of education, inaccuracies which may exist are due to the paucity of specific information on the structure of administration.

Figure 2-3
 ORGANIZATION CHART - OFFICE OF EDUCATION, MILITARY GOVERNMENT, WEST BANK

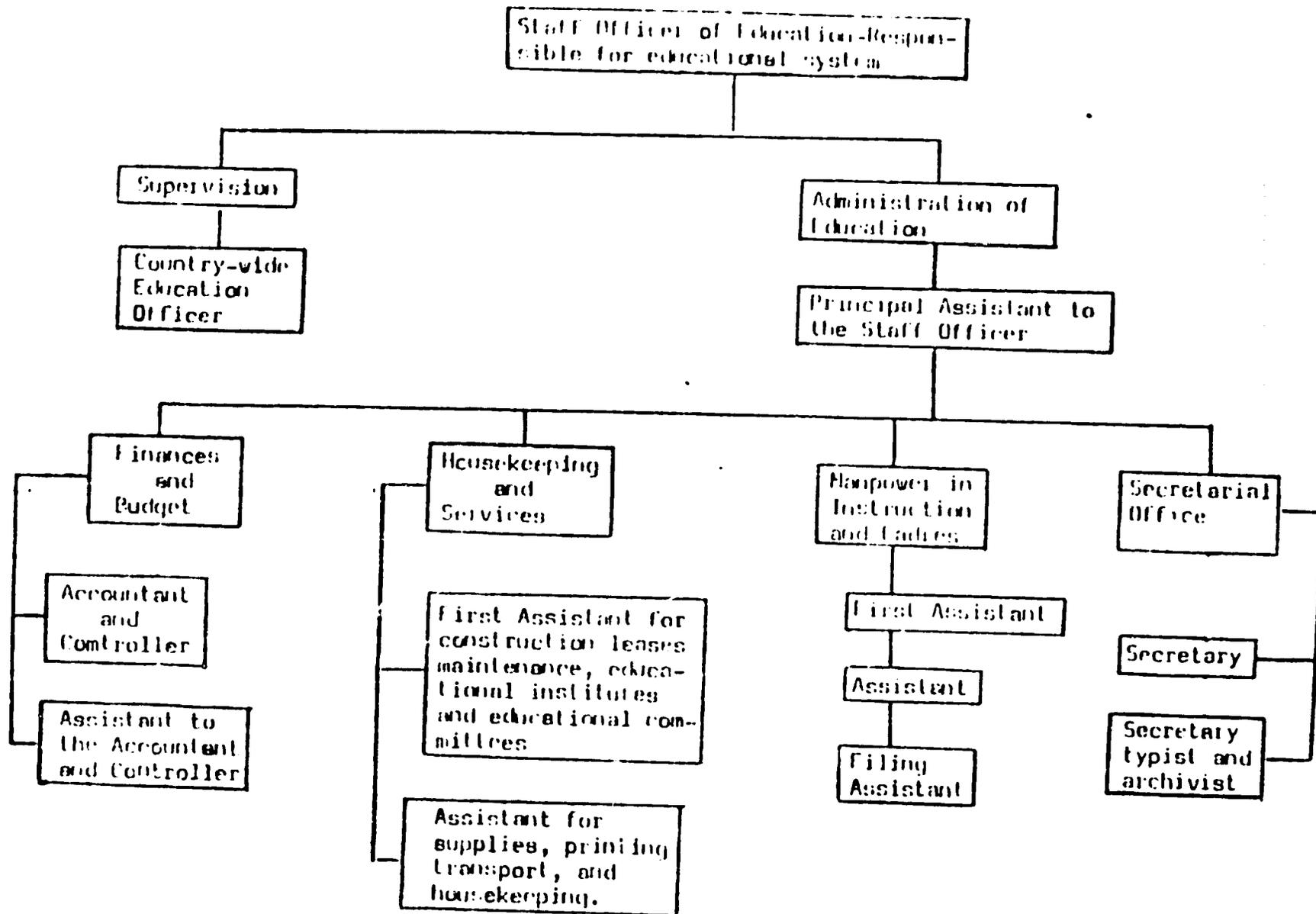


*NOTE: Employees in above bureaus and institutions do not include teachers. This includes staff unit and regional office.

- A -- Pedagogical Supervision
- B -- Administration and Services
- C -- Services personnel in the schools

Source: West Bank Military Government Source

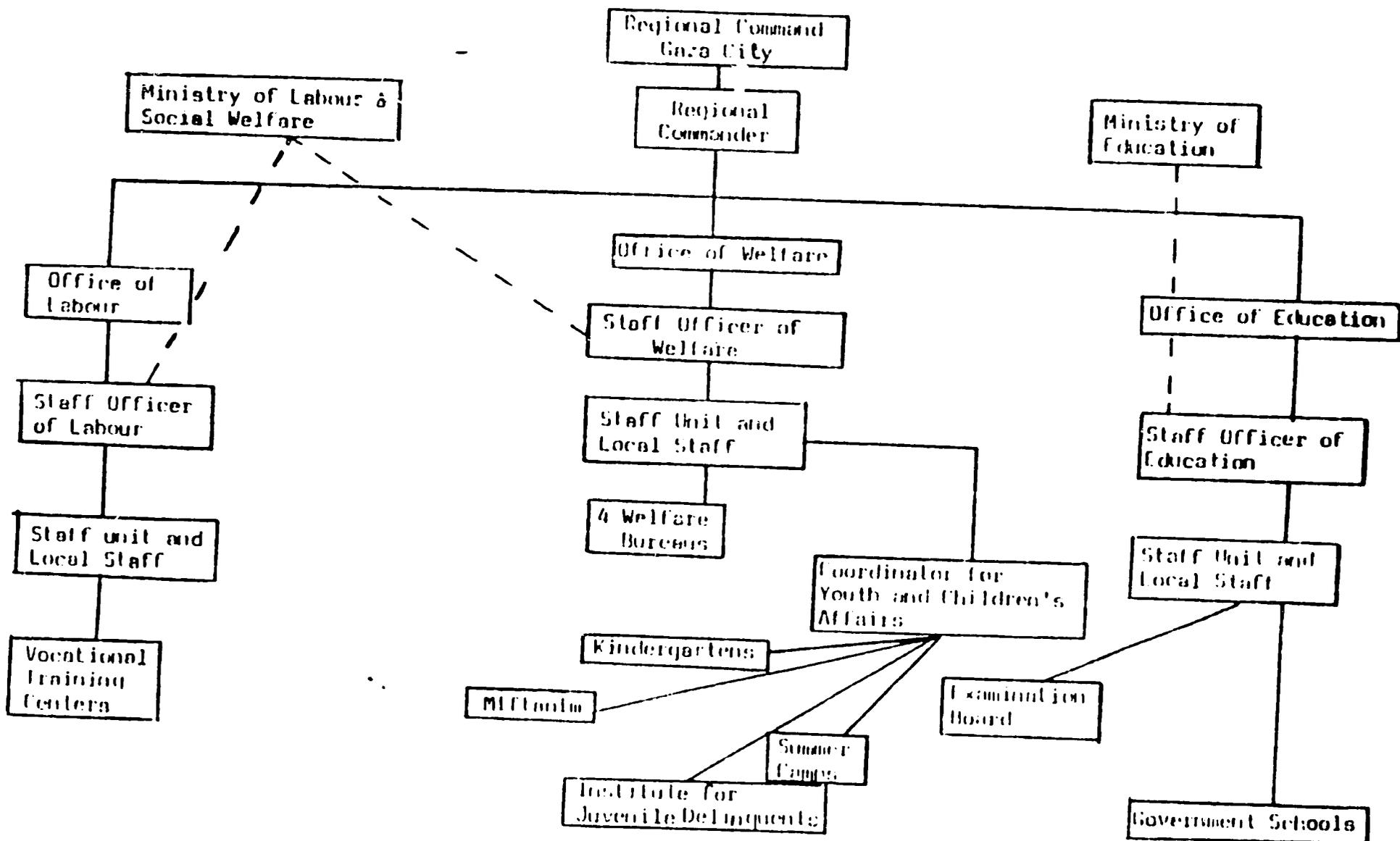
ORGANIZATION CHART -- OFFICE OF EDUCATION: DUTIES OF THE OFFICER OF EDUCATION AND HIS STAFF



Source: West Bank Military Government source

Figure 2-5

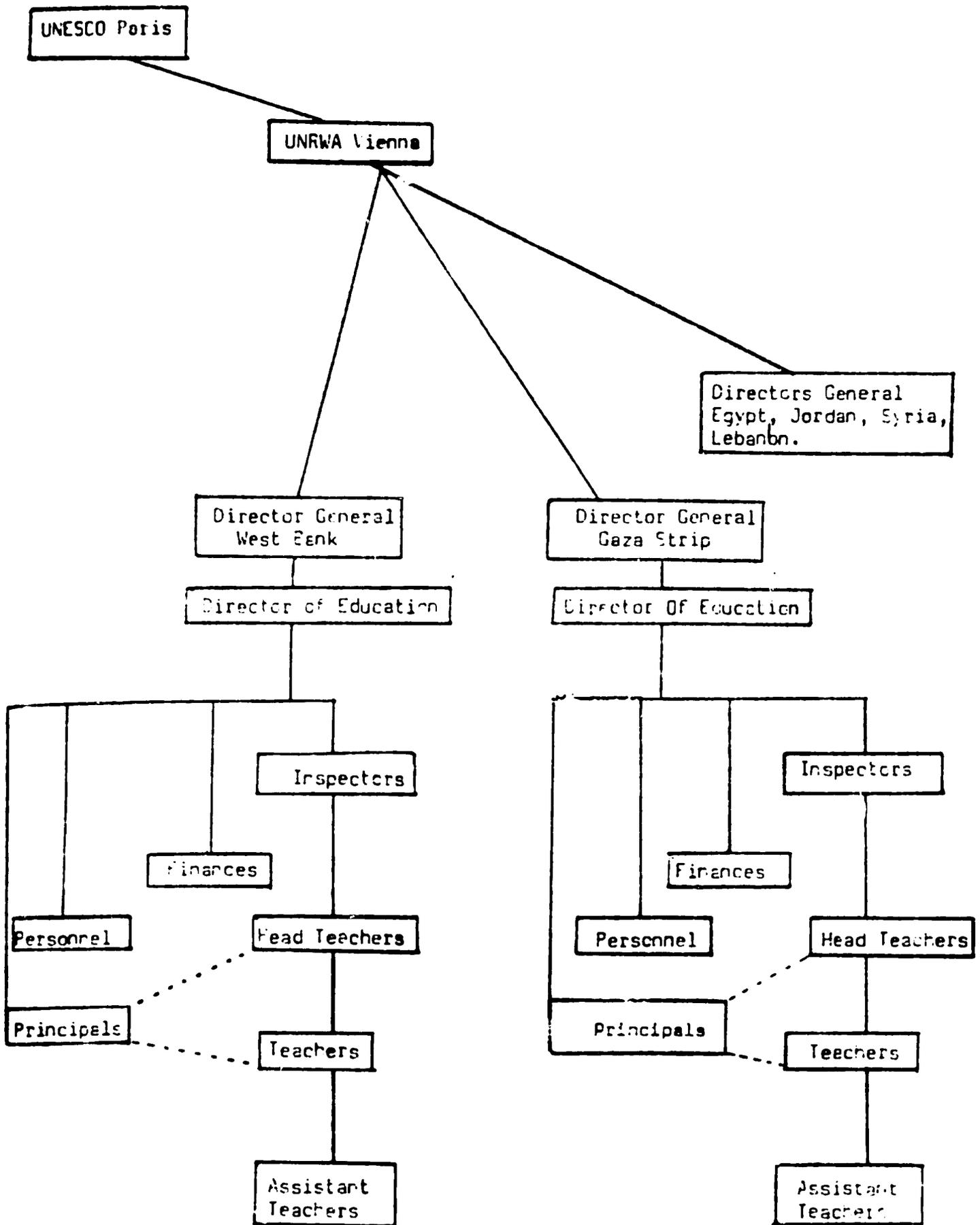
ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION - GAZA STRIP MILITARY GOVERNMENT



SOURCES: Military Government, Gaza Strip; The Administered Territories, 1972, 23; 4, 1972, 1973

Figure 2-6

UNRWA ADMINISTRATION



Chapter 3: Analysis of the Primary, Preparatory and Secondary Cycles.

Contents of this Chapter.

The following topics will be studied in the analysis of the Primary, Preparatory and Secondary Cycles:

1. Students Enrolled.
2. Teaching Force.
3. Curricula.
4. Facilities.
5. Expenditures.
6. Results of the Secondary Level Examinations, as an index of the quality of the output of the system.

1. Enrollment

The topics to be considered under enrollment can be grouped under two main headings. The first one is the size and relative importance of enrollment in the different educational cycles. The second is the structural characteristics of enrollment, i.e., its subdivision by educational administration, by geographic area, and by refugee and non-refugee populations served.

Size and Relative Importance of Enrollment :

In this section the size of enrollment, i.e., the total number of students enrolled, its relative importance, i.e. the number of students/school-age population ratios will be studied. This analysis will be made from two points of view. First, the conditions at a fixed date- usually the most current date for which information is available - will be considered. Next, the rates of change observed in the past will be analyzed.

Information on total enrollment by level of education is presented in Table 3-1. These data show that Gaza and West Bank have the lowest number of students enrolled in the five areas studied.

The absolute numbers considered so far are not sufficient to evaluate the extent to which the educational needs of the areas are being satisfied. Enrollment ratios, i.e., the number of students enrolled in an educational cycle divided by the number of persons in the population of the age to be included in that cycle, must be used for this purpose.

The enrollment ratios for 1972, the only year for which enrollment figures at the university level are also available, are presented in Tables 3-2 to 3-4.

However, before proceeding to the analysis of the information in Tables 3-2 to 3-4, it is useful to consider the data in Table 3-5, where three sets of enrollment ratios for Gaza and West Bank are presented. These figures show that information obtained from different sources brings about substantially different results, mainly for primary school, and as a consequence, the results should be viewed with caution. The information in Tables 3-2 to 3-4 will be analyzed below.

Table 3-2 shows that, with the exception of Israel, all the countries and regions considered demonstrate similar percentages of the population of 5 to 11 years of age enrolled in the first level of education. The enrollment ratio for Israel is abnormally high, suggesting that a large number of the students in primary education are under or over age.

It should be noted that although the enrollment rates for Gaza and West Bank are "normal" in comparison with those of Egypt and Jordan, conditions are not satisfactory, as the ratios show that about 20% of the population 5-11 years of age is not attending primary school.

Table 3-3 shows that there is a very high demand in the region for secondary level education in Gaza and West Bank. The enrollment rates in this educational level for these two areas are about 50% greater than those in Egypt, Israel and Jordan.

A possible explanation for the high enrollment ratio in the secondary level of education could be that persons 12 to 17 years of age have fewer employment possibilities in Gaza and West Bank than in the neighboring countries. However, this hypothesis appears doubtful when the urban/rural distribution of the population is considered, because in rural areas persons 12-17 years of age with low levels of education have more employment possibilities than in the urban areas. As a consequence, the high enrollment rates for Gaza and West Bank could suggest merely that these two areas have larger percentages of urban populations than Egypt, Israel and Jordan. However, in Table 3-12 it can be seen that this is not the case. In particular, Gaza and the West Bank show large differences with respect to the urban/rural distribution of the population.

The situation of Gaza and West Bank with respect to the Secondary level enrollment ratios is completely reversed when the tertiary level ratios are considered. In Table 3-4 it can be seen that the percentage of the population 20-24 years of age enrolled in universities in Gaza is only 1/3 of the percentage for the neighboring countries. The West

Bank has a higher ratio than Jordan, but it is substantially lower than those of Egypt and Israel.

This situation is particularly surprising, because it shows a complete breakdown of the educational process between the 2nd and 3rd levels of education. The normal continuation of the conditions in the 2nd level in Gaza and West Bank should bring higher enrollment ratios in the 3rd level in these territories than in the neighboring countries, i.e., conditions opposite to those observed.

A first hypothesis to explain this condition is that the availability of university education is severely restricted. This hypothesis seems more reasonable than the alternative, that the population in Gaza and West Bank only value secondary level education, while attaching little or no importance to the third level.

Some idea of the dynamic characteristics of the enrollments in Gaza, West Bank and the neighboring countries is presented in Table 3-5. Due to the lack of information, this Table includes only the rates of growth of enrollment at the 1st and 2nd levels, and the definitions used, particularly for the 2nd level, differ from those used for the data in Tables 3-2 to 3-4.

The information in Table 3-6 shows that the rates of growth, particularly in West Bank, and for the secondary level of education, are lower than those of Egypt, Israel and Jordan. However, these results cannot be interpreted to mean that Gaza and West Bank are losing their advantageous position, especially in the case of secondary level education. The reason for this is that the enrollment rates will decrease, remain constant or

increase as long as the rate of growth of enrollment is less, equal to or larger than the corresponding population group.

The lack of information on the population classified by age for several years makes it impossible to make a refined analysis of whether the enrollment rates will deteriorate, remain constant, or improve in the future. A rough estimate can be obtained by comparing the rates of growth of enrollment ratios with those of the population as a whole. This comparison is made in Table 3-7. There, it can be seen that there is some deficiency only in the rates of growth of secondary level education in Gaza. In both Gaza and West Bank, the rate of growth of primary level education is close to adequate, considering that 90% of the primary school-age population is already attending school. The fact that the rate of growth of secondary level enrollment in West Bank is about 3 times that of the population in the area suggests that West Bank will be able to retain its advantageous position until most of its 11-17 year old population is receiving secondary education.

Analysis of Some Subdivisions of Total Enrollment:

In this section only 2 subdivisions of enrollment will be analyzed, namely, the subdivision by type of administration and that between refugees and non-refugees. These two classifications have been selected because of their importance and the availability of data.

Enrollment by Type of Administration:

Information on the number of students enrolled in the institutions classified by type of administration is presented in Table 3-8. This Table includes data on the number of persons enrolled in 1970-71 and 1976-77, and on the rates of growth between these two dates.

According to this Table, most of the enrollment in both Gaza and West Bank is distributed between the Government and the UNRWA schools. Between these two types, the government institutions enroll most of the students in West Bank, while the UNRWA schools do so in Gaza. On the other hand, the rate of growth of private schools in Gaza reaches extremely high levels. This is likely to be due, in part, to their small size in 1970-71. Enrollment in the Government schools has the next highest rate of growth. However, this rate is only about 10% of that of the enrollment in the private schools. The rate of growth of enrollment in the UNRWA schools follows closely that of the Government schools.

The situation with respect to the rates of growth of enrollment in West Bank differs from that in Gaza. There, enrollment in the Government schools has the highest rate of growth, followed by that in the UNRWA schools.

Enrollment of Refugees and Non-Refugees:

The distribution of enrollment between refugees and non-refugees by type of educational administration is presented in Table 3-9. According to this

Table, most of the students enrolled in Gaza came from refugee facilities. The opposite is true in West Bank. A comparison of the structures of enrollment and of population is presented in Table 3-10. The information in this Table shows that the refugees are under-represented in enrollment if one takes into consideration the proportion of the populations that they constitute.

2. Characteristics of the Teaching Force in Elementary, Preparatory and Secondary Schools:

Despite the limitations of the data available, an attempt is made in this section to analyze the teaching force along the lines used in the study of enrollment, i.e., first comparing its characteristics in Gaza and West Bank with those in Egypt, Israel and Jordan, and then studying its characteristics in the different types of educational institutions in the two Territories.

One area in which the limitations of data are particularly great is the one dealing with teachers' qualifications. Some observations about them are made below. It has not been possible to make a very substantial comparison or even a detailed study for all the different types of schools in Gaza and West Bank.

Analysis of the Student/Teacher Ratios for Gaza, West Bank and Neighboring Countries:

In the analysis of educational systems it is frequently assumed that the quantity and quality of students learning tends to increase with

increments of interaction of students with their teachers. The student/teacher ratios are a rough index of the magnitude of this interaction. For this reason, these ratios can be used as indicators of the quality of an educational system.

The student/teacher ratios for the primary and secondary levels of the areas studied for 1972 (the most recent year having the data needed) are presented in Table 3-11. There it can be seen that the conditions in Israel are far better than in any of the other areas studied. For the primary level of education, Gaza and West Bank rank somewhat better than Egypt and Jordan. On the other hand, for the secondary level, West Bank ranks above Egypt and Jordan, while Gaza is behind these two countries.

The rates of change of the ratios for the total of primary, preparatory and secondary education are presented in Table 3-12. These rates show that, while the ratios in Gaza and the West Bank tend to increase, those in Egypt, Israel and Jordan tend to decrease at rates ranging between 2.9 and 3.7% per year. This indicates that Gaza and West Bank are likely to lose the relative advantage they have over Egypt and Jordan at some time in the future. The number of years needed for this to happen, assuming that both primary and secondary educational levels change at the rates in Table 3-2, and that these rates remain constant in time, is presented in Table 3-13. According to this Table, the primary school ratio of Egypt will catch up with that of Gaza in 3 years, and that of West Bank in 5 years. Longer periods are needed in the case of the secondary level of education.

Student/teacher Ratios in Schools in Gaza and West Bank, Classified by Type of Administration:

Following the observations made previously, an indication of the quality of the education provided in the Government, UNRWA and private schools is the student/teacher ratios. The values of these indices for 1971-72 are presented in Table 3-14. According to this Table, the highest quality of education is provided in the private schools, followed by that in the Government schools.

Teacher Qualifications:

It is of great importance to analyze the qualifications of the teachers in an educational system, since these qualifications can be considered one of the main determinants of the quality of the education offered. Unfortunately, the data available on this subject are incomplete.

In Table 3-15 data on the qualifications of teachers in West Bank in 1970/71 are presented. An important limitation of these data is that they refer to primary, preparatory, and secondary cycles as a whole. This is important because the system with the higher proportion of students in secondary level is likely to have a higher proportion of more qualified teachers. This does not mean, however, that it is better than the other system, it simply means that it is satisfying its needs.

The comments above apply particularly to the UNRWA system which does not have a secondary level. As a consequence, its teaching forces are likely to appear less qualified than those of the Government and private systems.

Considering each of the three educational systems in West Bank, Table 3-15 shows that the Government system can be described as heavily weighted in the middle, i.e., at the training levels of Secondary School and Teaching certificates; the UNRWA system is heavily weighted at the bottom, i.e., at the training level of Matriculation or GCE Certificate, and also at the middle; and finally, the private system is heavily weighted at the bottom, at the middle and at the top.

Using these observations in a somewhat arbitrary fashion, it can be said that the best teaching force is that of the private system, followed by the Government and UNRWA systems in that order. At this point it should be remembered that UNRWA does not have secondary schools, so its teaching force might be adequate for the functions it performs, or even better qualified than that of the other systems for primary and preparatory levels.

Table 3-16 presents information dealing with the UNRWA schools in Gaza and West Bank, classified by level of education. It completes the information in Table 3-15, since it provides some insight into the differences between the two territories and between the primary and preparatory levels.

The main observation that can be made is that, while at the primary level the schools in Gaza seem to have a substantially better teacher force, the opposite is true with respect to the preparatory level.

The differences between primary and preparatory levels are exactly as could be expected, and do not require any additional comment.

The Gaza Strip, West Bank, and Egyptian Territories.
 Comparison of growth of enrollment and of
 population growth.

	<u>Enrollment growth (primary)</u> Population Growth	<u>Enrollment growth (secondary)</u> Population Growth
Egypt	97.33	339.66
Gaza Strip	139.17	93.75
Israel		
Jordan	223.15	323.69
West Bank	124.29	311.29

Sources: Elaborated from information in Table 2-19 in Chapter 2 and
 Table 3-6 above.

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Table 3-1

The Gaza Strip, West Bank, and Neighboring Countries:
 Total number of students enrolled by level of
 education
 (1975/76)

	<u>Egypt</u>	<u>Gaza Strip</u>	<u>Israeli</u>	<u>Jordan</u>	<u>West Bank</u>
Primary	4,120,936	79,078	503,177	206,618	145,189
Preparatory	1,339,363	24,125	65,995	57,393	45,195
Secondary	<u>732,355</u>	<u>13,928</u>	<u>148,343</u>	<u>29,942</u>	<u>23,300</u>
Total	6,192,354	117,131	717,520	293,948	214,635

Sources: Egypt: Statistical Yearbook of Egypt.
 Gaza Strip, Israeli and West Bank: Statistical Abstract of Israel.
 Jordan: Statistical Yearbook of Jordan.

Table 3-2

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Neighboring Countries:
Enrollment ratios in the first level of
education
(1972)

		Agea	Enrollment Ratios (a)	Comparison for Gaza b: $\frac{100 \times \text{Gaza}}{a}$	Comparison for West Bank c: $\frac{100 \times \text{W.B.}}{a}$
Egypt	(1)	(6-11)	69.7	115.6	115.1
Gaza Strip	(2)	(6-11)	90.6	100.0	99.5
Israel	(1)	(6-11)	128.7	62.6	62.3
Jordan	(1)	(6-11)	78.2	103.1	102.6
West Bank	(2)	(6-11)	80.2	100.5	100.0

Sources: Elaborated from data in:

United Nations. UNESCO Statistical Yearbook.
Statistical Yearbook of Jordan.
Statistical Yearbook of Israel.

Table 3-3

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Neighboring Countries:
 Enrollment ratios in the second level of
 education
 (1972)

	Ages	Enrolmant Ratios (a)	Comparison for Gaza b: $\frac{100 \times \text{Gaza}}{a}$	Comparison for West Bank c: $\frac{100 \times \text{W.B.}}{a}$
Egypt	12-17	35.9	130.5	187.2
Gaza Strip	12-17	64.8	100.0	100.7
Israel	12-18	36.3	178.5	185.1
Jordan	12-17	36.2	179.0	185.5
West Bank	12-17	67.2	96.4	100.0

Sources: See Table 3-1.

Table 3-4

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Neighboring Countries:
 Enrollment ratios for the third level of
 education
 (1972)

	Ages	Enrolment Ratios (a)	Comparison for Gaza b: $\frac{100 \times \text{Gaza}}{a}$	Comparison for West Bank c: $\frac{100 \times \text{W.B.}}{a}$
Egypt	20-24	9.9	10.1	59.6
Gaza Strip	20-24	1.0	100.0	590.0
Israel	20-24	22.2	4.5	25.6
Jordan	20-24	3.2	31.2	194.4
West Bank	20-24	5.9	16.9	100.0

Sources: See Table 3-1.

Table 3-5

The Gaza Strip and West Bank: Comparison of 3 sets of enrollment ratios

	Gaza Strip			West Bank		
	1972 (a)	1977 (b)	1977 (b)	1972 (a)	1977 (b)	1977 (b)
Primary	80.6	103.67	117.41	80.2	123.67	122.95
Preparatory) Secondary)-	64.8	56.47	62.36	57.2	67.70	66.20

Sources: (a) See Tables 3-2 to 3-4.
 (b) Statistical Abstract of Israel.

Table 3-6

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Neighboring Countries;
Rates of growth of enrollment by level

<u>Country and level</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Rates (a)</u>	<u>Comparison for Gaza b: 100 x Gaza/a</u>	<u>Comparison for West Bank c: 100 x W.B./a</u>
Egypt	69/70-75/76			
Primary		2.19	162.05	100.45
Prep-Secondary		7.62	31.23	72.31
Gaza	70/71-76/77			
Primary		3.33	100.00	66.07
Prep-Secondary		2.38	100.00	231.61
Israel	70/71-77/78			
Primary		1.34	248.61	164.13
Prep-Secondary		6.25	38.03	98.16
Jordan	69/70-75/76			
Primary		7.23	46.06	30.43
Prep-Secondary		10.39	22.91	53.03
West Bank	70/71-76/77			
Primary		2.20	151.36	100.00
Prep-Secondary		5.61	43.12	100.00

Sources: Elaborated from sources on Table 3-1.

It is useful to observe that, under the assumption that at least a secondary certificate is needed to teach at the primary level, about 9% of the primary school teachers in Gaza, and about 33% of those in West Bank, are under-qualified. Also, on the assumption that some university education is needed to teach at the preparatory level, it appears that about 75% of the teachers in Gaza and West Bank at that level are under-qualified.

3- Curricula

In this section some of the characteristics of the educational curricula in Gaza and the West Bank will be studied. In principle, the curriculum of the Gaza schools is closely parallel to that of the Egyptian schools. The same is true for the West Bank and Jordanian Schools.

The analysis to be made is limited to the total number of hours per week and the percentage of time used for the different subjects in the primary, preparatory and general secondary school levels. It has not been possible to obtain information on the detailed syllabus for each course, except for the UNRWA schools in the West Bank. Since it is not possible to judge these data without terms of comparison, they are presented only in the Statistical Appendix.

The information on the number of school hours per week in the different levels of education is presented in Table 3-17. There it can be seen that Israel has the shortest primary week, but the longest for the preparatory and secondary levels.

This information can be transformed into school years with the following conclusions. The students of the primary schools in Israel would have to attend about 7 school years in order to complete the same number of hours that the students in Gaza accumulate in 6 years. However, the opposite is true for the total of preparatory and secondary schools. As a consequence, in the three levels of education the students of Gaza and Israel complete about the same total number of school hours. On the other hand, the students in the West Bank would have to attend about 12½ school years in order to have the same number of school hours as the students in Israel.

Information on the percentage of time devoted to the different subjects in the primary, preparatory, and high school levels in Gaza, Israel and West Bank is presented in Tables 3-18, 3-19 and 3-20. The analysis of these figures suggests, first, that there is a great deal of agreement with respect to the relative importance attached to the different subjects in the different levels. This fact becomes clear when the rankings for the percentages of time are considered. The correlation coefficients obtained for these rankings are presented in Table 3-21, and all of them are significant at at least 95% confidence level.

An important difference between the curricula of Gaza and West Bank on the one side, and Israel on the other, is the relative attention given to the different subjects. It seems that in the approach used in Gaza and West Bank, attention is concentrated on a few subjects, while in Israel it is more widespread among all of them. This follows, first from the higher percentage of hours that the most preferred subject, i.e., the one with

the lowest ranking, has in Gaza and West Bank, and second, from the larger number of subjects with zero school hours in these two areas.

4. School Facilities

The main objective of this analysis of school facilities is to determine whether they are satisfactory. To do this, it is useful to classify school facilities according to their main purpose. Below, three types of facilities will be considered:

- a. Class-rooms;
- b. Libraries and laboratories, and
- c. Playgrounds and physical education facilities.

a. Classrooms

An index that can be used for a comparative analysis of the availability of classrooms is the student/classroom ratio. An analysis of this ratio and its rate of change observed first in Egypt, Gaza, Israel and West Bank, and second in the schools in the Territories classified by controlling administration, will be presented below.

High student/classroom ratios could mean simply that classrooms are crowded. However, it can also mean that classrooms are used for several class periods with small numbers of students. This second case would not be prejudicial except when it brings about double shifting. This point will be discussed below with respect to Gaza and West Bank.

Gaza, West Bank and Neighboring Countries :Student/Classroom ratios.

The student/classroom ratio will be used below as an index of the quality of the schools' facilities. The reason for this is that it is frequently assumed that the quantity and quality of the students' learning is associated with the comfort that the schools provide. However, it should be observed that the statistical evidence does not give clear support to this hypothesis.

The information available on the student/classroom ratios by level of education for the areas studied is presented in Table 3-22.

Before analysing the information in this Table, some ambiguity introduced in it should be mentioned. Student/classroom ratios can be defined in two ways. The first definition identifies them with the quotient of number of students divided by number of classrooms. In this definition, the intensity in the use of the classrooms is not taken into consideration. This is done in the second definition. In the second definition the number of students is divided by the number of classrooms multiplied by the number of shifts that are used. This second definition gives a better idea of the number of students that actually are in a classroom during a class period.

Below, the data in Table 3-22 will be analyzed at face value. Later on, an attempt will be made to specify the type of student/classroom ratios being used.

In Table 3-22 it can be seen that the conditions in Israel, particularly for the primary schools are better than those in the other areas. Israel is followed in this respect by West Bank, with the last place held by Gaza.

The assessment made for the year 1971/72 is reversed when the rates of growth for the period 1971/72 to 1976/77 are considered. The information in Table 3-23 indicates that the conditions in Gaza are improving at a faster rate than in Egypt and Israel, while those in West Bank for preparatory and secondary schools are deteriorating.

Institutions in Gaza and West Bank by Controlling Administration

The student/classroom ratios in the schools in Gaza and West Bank by controlling administration are presented in Table 3-24.

According to this Table, the values of the ratios for West Bank are lower than those for Gaza for all levels in the Government and UNRWA schools in the two periods considered, while the opposite is true for the private schools, by level, in 1970-71.

The advantageous position of West Bank mentioned above is maintained in 1976-77, despite the decrease of the ratios observed in Gaza for the Government and UNRWA schools. Since the ratios decrease for the private schools in West Bank, while they have a sharp increase for Gaza, the situation is better in the former Territory for 1971-77.

Evaluation of the Intensity of the Use of Schools in Gaza and West Bank.

As observed, the student/classroom ratios do not provide sufficient information to evaluate the intensity of use of school facilities. This deficiency in the information used affects the student/classroom ratios themselves.

In this section, the data available will be used, first, to provide some idea of the intensity of the use of the school facilities, and second, to determine the type of student/classroom ratios being used.

Some light on this latter point is provided by the information in the percentages of classrooms being constructed per year with respect to the total number of rooms available. In the period 1970 to 1975, this percentage was 2.55 for Gaza and 3.50 for West Bank. This means that it was close to the rate of growth of the number of students. Under these circumstances the student/classroom ratios should not fall unless the classrooms were more intensively used.

The information on double shifting in Table 3-25 also points in the direction mentioned above. According to this Table, the percentage of schools with double shifting has almost doubled between 1970/71 and 1975/77. These results contradict those presented before on the reduction of the student/classroom ratios, suggesting that the previous results reflect the number of students actually in a classroom, rather than the simple quotient of students divided by classrooms. When the students actually in a classroom are considered, the number of classrooms in the student/classroom ratios are multiplied

by the number of shifts the rooms are used. This means the ratio could decrease, even if the number of classrooms and of students remains constant.

B. Libraries and Laboratories

All the information that seems to be available on laboratories and school libraries refers to a sample of 99 secondary schools in West Bank in 1975-76. At that time, there were 147 secondary schools in the territory. According to the information available (Masru, 1978) on Zuarub, of the 99 schools in the sample, 47 had a one-room laboratory and 52 a one-room library, with the number of books ranging from 500 to 5000.

In the same source it is stated that no primary or preparatory schools had laboratories or libraries.

Thus it appears that about half of the secondary schools, and fewer primary and preparatory schools, had two important facilities for the normal development of their courses.

C. Playgrounds and Physical Education Facilities

According to the same source, most primary, preparatory and secondary schools have playgrounds. However, those of the lower level institutions were, in most cases, so muddy in winter as to be unusable.

The situation changes with respect to physical educational facilities. They were available almost exclusively in secondary schools. Some of these institutions had indoor gymnasiums.

5. Expenditures on Formal Education.

Data on expenditures on Formal Education in Gaza and West Bank are extremely limited. Only some figures on the total government expenditures in Gaza and West Bank and on the UNRWA expenditures by level of education can be used. These data will be analyzed below.

Expenditures on Formal Education in Egypt, Gaza, Israel, Jordan and West Bank.

Information on the total of current Israeli Government expenditures per student for primary, preparatory, and secondary education in Gaza and West Bank are presented in Table 3-26, together with similar data from Egypt, Israel and Jordan.

From the analysis of Table 3-26 it follows that the expenditures per student in Gaza and West Bank are roughly 20% higher than those of Egypt and Jordan, but only about one fifth of those in Israel. This suggests that not only are the salaries of teachers substantially lower in Gaza and West Bank than in Israel, but, what could be more significant for the quality of education, the expenditures on books and materials are also substantially lower.

It is also useful to observe that the expenditures per student in each of the areas considered in Table 3-26 do not show any specific trend. For this reason, the ratio of change that could be evaluated for figures in different years would not be meaningful.

At this point it should be explained that the observations above refer only to the educational services offered by the Israeli Government, since the data for Gaza and West Bank in Table 3-26 refer only to those services.

Expenditures on Formal Education in Gaza and West Bank by Type of Controlling Administration

As mentioned before, data are available only for the Government and UNRWA schools. As a consequence, the analysis below refers only to these two types of schools, leaving aside private education.

In Table 3-27, information for students in 1976/77,--the only years for which the data are available -- is presented. The data in this Table can be summarized in the following statements :

- a) Expenditures for students are higher in Gaza than in West Bank;
- b) Expenditures per student are higher in Preparatory than in Primary education. This relationship is usual when expenditures for a higher level of education are compared with a lower one; and
- c) The Israeli Government expenditures are lower, than those of UNRWA, particularly in West Bank.

6. Analysis of the Results of Primary, Preparatory and Secondary Examinations.

As mentioned before, in the educational systems of the Middle Eastern countries, standard examinations are given at the conclusion of the primary,

preparatory and secondary cycles. These examinations generally determine whether a student can continue at the next higher educational level. The results of these examinations are recognized throughout the Arab World and in the United States.

A summary of the information available for Gaza and West Bank by controlling administration and for Jordan are presented in Table 3-28. Practically all the information in the Table refers to Government and UNRWA schools.

The data in Table 3-28 suggest the following observations:

- a) The percentages of students successful in primary and secondary levels in Gaza and West Bank are almost equal, while in the preparatory level, the Government schools in West Bank do better than those in Gaza. The opposite is true in the case of the UNRWA schools.
- b) The students in the UNRWA schools in Gaza seem to do better than those in the Government schools in the same territory, while the opposite seems to be true in West Bank.

The lack of a systematic relationship among the percentages of students succeeding in the different types of generalized examinations in Gaza and West Bank suggest that the information in Table 3-28 is not particularly useful for studying the quality of educational services.

Table 3-9

The Gaza Strip and West Bank: Enrollment of refugees and non-refugees
(1976-77)

GAZA STRIP

	Government Admin.			UNRWA Admin.			Private Admin.			Total		
	Refugees	Non-Refugees	Total	Refugees	Non-Refugees	Total	Refugees	Non-Refugees	Total	Refugees	Non-Refugees	Total
Primary	No.	0.	27404	43075	7992	51077	0.	196	196	43075	35,92	78677
	Percentage	0.00	100.00	84.35	15.65	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	54.76	45.24	100.00
Preparatory	No.	0.	7762	16956	1973	18929	0.	160	160	16956	9095	26051
	Percentage	0.00	100.00	89.50	10.42	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	63.15	36.85	100.00
Secondary	No.	8316	3000	503	0.0	503	0.	761	761	8819	4561	13380
	Percentage	68.64	31.36	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	65.91	34.09	100.00
Total	No.	8316	38966	60544	9965	70309	0.	1117	1117	60060	50048	110108
	Percentage	17.59	82.41	100.00	85.87	14.13	100.00	0.00	100.00	57.91	42.09	100.00

WEST BANK

Primary	No.	11520	103010	22540	3315	25855	1205	5416	6621	35273	112549	147822
	Percentage	9.99	90.01	100.00	87.10	12.92	100.00	10.20	89.80	100.00	23.06	76.94
Preparatory	No.	4527	33204	37731	6022	1952	0774	0.0	2260	2260	11349	37496
	Percentage	11.97	88.03	100.00	77.75	22.25	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	23.23	76.77
Secondary	No.	4631	17526	22157	773	0.0	773	0.0	2799	2799	5406	20325
	Percentage	20.90	79.10	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	21.00	79.00
Total	No.	20686	154679	175364	30135	5267	35402	1205	10475	11680	52076	170370
	Percentage	11.80	88.20	100.00	85.17	14.83	100.00	10.32	89.68	100.00	23.39	76.61

Source: See Table 3-8.

Table 3-10

The Gaza Strip and West Bank: Comparison of refugee and non-refugee enrollment and population
(1977)

	<u>Refugee</u>	<u>Non-refugee</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>GAZA STRIP</u>			
Enrollment	57.91	42.09	100.00
Population	77.53	22.47	100.00
<u>WEST BANK</u>			
Enrollment	23.39	76.61	100.00
Population	55.01	49.99	100.00

Sources: Enrollment: See Table 3-9.
Population: See Table 3-5.

Table 3-11

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Neighboring Countries:
 Student /Teacher ratios for 1st and 2nd levels
 of education
 (1972)

	<u>1st level</u>	<u>2nd level*</u>
Egypt	40.92	26.69
Gaza Strip	35.82	27.42
Israel	15.44	10.03
Jordan	37.88	20.75
West Bank	33.03	16.12

*Includes Preparatory and Secondary.

Sources: Gaza Strip and West Bank: Kindergartens and Schools in the Administered Territories, 1972.

Egypt, Israel, Jordan: United Nations Statistical Yearbook.

Table 3-12

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Neighboring Countries:
 Rates of change of Student/Teacher ratios
 for total of primary, preparatory, secondary
 schools.

	<u>Period</u>	<u>% Rate</u>
Egypt	72-75	-3.67
Gaza Strip*	73-77	.81
Israel	71-76	-3.67
Jordan	72-75	-2.26
West Bank*	71-76	.74

*Government and JNRWA schools only.

Sources: See Table 3-11.

Table 3-13

Number of years needed for the student/teacher ratios in the Gaza Strip and West Bank to become equal to those of Egypt and Jordan

	Gaza Strip		West Bank	
	<u>1st level</u>	<u>2nd level</u>	<u>1st level</u>	<u>2nd level</u>
Egypt	3	-	5	11
Jordan	2	-	5	8

Sources: Elaborated from information in Tables 3-1 and 3-2 explained in the text.

Table 3-14

The Gaza Strip and West Bank: Student/teacher ratios in schools
classified by type of administration
(1971-72)

	GAZA STRIP			WEST BANK		
	<u>Government</u>	<u>UNRWA</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>UNRWA</u>	<u>Private</u>
Primary	26.43	38.36	12.2	24.17	29.10	15.49
Preparatory	22.71	24.96	3.0	10.95	14.39	6.03
Secondary	25.70	-	25.86	12.53	-	9.50

Sources: See Table 3-11.

Table 3-15

West Bank: Qualifications of Teachers in Primary, Preparatory
and Secondary Schools by Controlling Authority in 1970/71

	<u>Percentages</u>					
	Government		UNRWA		Private	
	<u>%</u>	<u>Accum.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Accum.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Accum.</u>
Below Matric. or GCE Certificate	4.48	4.48	23.62	23.62	15.93	15.93
Lower Teacher Certificate	2.16	6.64	1.24	24.86	.82	16.75
Matriculation Certificate	11.92	18.56	6.55	31.41	5.09	21.94
General Secondary School Certificate	36.28	54.84	27.12	58.53	50.08	71.92
Diploma T.T.	34.80	89.64	35.36	93.89	3.37	80.29
High T. Certificate	.55	90.19	-	-	1.48	81.77
College Degree	9.31	100.00	6.11	100.00	18.23	100.00

Sources: Salim Nasef, The Present Situation of Education in the West Bank, Its Problems and Future Trends, 1970-71 School Year.
Tulkarm: Tulkarm Agricultural Institute, 1972.

Table 3-16

The Gaza Strip and West Bank: Teacher Qualifications in UNRWA Schools
 Average Percentages for 1975/76 and 1976/77

	GAZA STRIP		WEST BANK	
	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Preparatory</u>	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Preparatory</u>
Preparatory Certificate and Below	1.0	2.45	15.25	.95
Below Secondary Certificate	7.9	3.75	16.55	2.05
Secondary Certificate	98.75	69.05	66.65	72.3
Incomplete University	.70	1.85	.90	1.75
First University Degree	1.65	22.9	.54	23.0

Sources: United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, UNRWA/UNESCO Department of Education, Statistical Yearbook, 1975-76 Amman: UNRWA, 1977.

_____, Statistical Yearbook, 1976-1977, Beirut, 1977.

Table 3-17

The Gaza Strip, Israel and West Bank: Number of school hours per week in the different levels of education

	Gaza Strip (1975-76)	Israel (1962-64)	West Bank (1978-79)
Primary (1-6)			
No.	30	24.75	26.67
% of Israel	121.21	100.00	107.76
Preparatory (7-9)			
No.	31	35.29	30.00
% of Israel	87.84	100.00	35.01
Secondary (10-12)			
No.	31	35.25	31.60
% of Israel	46.45	100.00	39.64

Hours per week = average number of hours per grade.

Sources: The Gaza Strip and West Bank: Kindergartens and Schools in the Administered Territories.

Israel: Elaborated from information in: R.L. Braham, Israel: A Modern Education System. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1966.

Table 3-18

The Gaza Strip, Israel and West Bank: Percentage of time devoted to different subject in primary school (Grades 1 to 5)

	<u>Gaza Strip</u> (1975-76)		<u>Israel</u> (1963-64)		<u>West Bank</u> (1978-79)	
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Religion	10.00	3	15.49	3	11.25	4
Language	32.22	1	23.91	1	30.00	1
English	0.00	10.5	2.69	3	6.25	7.5
Mathematics	20.00	2	16.15	2	15.00	2
Natural Sciences	8.89	4	3.37	8	12.50	3
Social Sciences	7.22	6	8.03	5.5	7.50	5.5
Arts and Crafts	6.67	7	14.31	4	6.25	7.5
Physical Education	9.33	5	9.03	5.5	3.75	9
Home Economics - Agriculture	3.33	9.5	5.39	7	0.00	10.5
Music	3.33	8.5	2.02	10	0.00	10.5
Other	0.00	10.5	0.00	11	7.50	5.5
Total Percentage	100.00		100.00		100.00	
Total Hours per week*	30		24.75		26.67	

*Average of the number of hours per grade.

■Sources: See Table 3-17, and Military Government, West Bank.

Table 3-19

The Gaza Strip, Israel and West Bank: Percentage of time devoted to different subjects in preparatory schools (Grades 7 to 9)

	<u>Gaza Strip</u> (1975-76)		<u>Israel</u> (1963-64)		<u>West Bank</u> (1978-79)	
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Religion	6.45	7.5	14.17	2.5	10	5
Language	19.35	1	13.36	4	23.33	1
English	16.13	2	12.15	5	20.00	2
Mathematics	12.90	3.5	11.34	6	13.33	3.5
Natural Sciences	12.90	3.5	17.00	1	13.33	3.5
Social Sciences	9.63	5	14.17	2.5	6.67	6.5
Arts and Crafts	6.45	7.5	0.81	10	3.33	9.5
Physical Education	6.45	7.5	5.67	8	3.33	9.5
Home Economics - Agriculture	6.45	7.5	1.21	9	0.0	10.5
Music	3.23	10	0.00	11	0.0	10.5
Other	0.00	11	10.12	7	6.67	6.5
Total Percentage	100.00		100.00		100.00	
Total Hours per week	31.00		35.29		30.00	

Sources: See Table 3-13.

Table 3-20

The Gaza Strip, Israel and West Bank: Percentage of time devoted to different subjects in general secondary education (Grades 10 to 12)

	<u>Gaza Strip</u> (1975-76)		<u>Israel</u> (1963-64)		<u>West Bank</u> (1978-79)	
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Biology	4.71	9	4.40	9	5.70	7
Chemistry	4.71	9	3.26	11	3.80	12
Foreign Languages	28.82	1	20.00	1	15.82	2
Geography	4.71	9	2.55	13	4.43	10
History	4.71	9	8.51	4.5	5.06	8.5
Language	17.06	2	14.33	2	17.03	1
Mathematics	9.41	3	9.51	4.5	12.65	3
Para-military Training	1.76	13	2.34	12	0.00	14
Philosophy	0.00	14.5	.85	14.5	0.00	14
Physical Education	5.88	4.5	5.11	8	0.00	14
Physics	4.71	9	5.25	7	11.39	4
Religion	5.88	4.5	12.77	3	9.49	5
Social Sciences	2.35	12	3.63	10	5.06	8.5
Vocational	0.00	14.5	.85	14.5	6.32	6
Other	5.29	6	5.95	6	3.15	11
Total Percentages	100.00		100.00		100.00	
Total Hours per week	34.00		35.25		31.50	

Sources: See Table 3-18.

Table 3-21

The Gaza Strip, Israel and West Bank: Correlation coefficients of ranks of the percentages of time devoted to the different subjects, b of education

	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Preparatory</u>	<u>Seco</u>
Gaza Strip - Israel	.852**	.602*	.8
Gaza Strip - West Bank	.766**	.818**	.5
Israel - West Bank	.612*	.736**	.6

*Significant at the 95% confidence level.
 **Significant at the 99% confidence level.

Sources: Elaboration of ranks in Tables 3-2 to 3-4.

Table 3-22

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Neighboring Countries: Student/classroom ratios by level of education (1971/72)

	<u>Egypt</u>	<u>Gaza Strip</u>	<u>Israel</u>	<u>West Bank</u>
Elementary	43	47	27	43
Preparatory	40	43	30	30
Secondary	38	47	27	31

Sources: Elaboration data in Egypt: Central Agency for Mobilization and Statistics, A.R.E. Statistical Indicators, 1952-1972, Cairo, 1973.

Gaza Strip, Israel, West Bank: See Table 3-18.

Table 3-23

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Neighboring Countries: Rates of growth
of student /classroom ratios by level of education
(1971/72 to 1976/77)

	<u>Egypt</u>	<u>Gaza Strip*</u>	<u>Israel</u>	<u>West Bank*</u>
Primary	(not available)	-1.29	-.40	-1.17
Preparatory	0.00	-1.05	-1.51	1.14
Secondary	-.53	-3.29	-1.21	.71

*Only Government and UNRWA schools considered.

Sources: See Table 3-22.

Table 3-24

The Gaza Strip and West Bank: Student/classroom ratios by controlling administration

	<u>GAZA STRIP</u>								
	<u>Government</u> <u>1970-71</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>1970-71</u>	<u>UNRWA</u> <u>1976-77</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Private</u> <u>1970-71</u>	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Primary	50.45	41.22	-3.31	47.59	46.52	-.37	27.7	45.00	12.09
Preparatory	46.03	38.23	-3.05	47.50	45.57	-.69	17.0	49.0	30.29
Secondary	50.07	40.03	-3.66	-	-	-	26.67	53.6	19.07
	<u>WEST BANK</u>								
Primary	47.4	42.10	-1.92	41.40	37.0	-1.54	28.6	25.3	-3.01
Preparatory	31.3	31.03	.28	37.0	33.43	-2.03	19.77	19.03	.00
Secondary	34.27	33.37	-.44	-	-	-	29.5	20.1	-9.14

Sources: Elaborated from Kindergartens and Schools in the Administered Territories.

Table 3-25

Gaza Strip and West Bank: Percentage of
Buildings Used With Two Shifts

	<u>1970/71</u>	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Gaza Strip	31.5	57.2	10.45
West Bank	27.9	47.9	9.43

Sources: See Table 3-24.

Table 3-26

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Neighboring Countries:
Expenditures Per Student in 1st and 2nd
Levels of Education
(Constant 1970 Dollars)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Egypt</u>	<u>Gaza Strip</u>	<u>Israel</u>	<u>Jordan</u>	<u>West Bank</u>
1970	46.33	53.36	249.39	40.59	48.72
71	45.37	47.60	n/a	35.72	44.46
72	n/a	---	n/a	n/a	---
73	n/a	---	435.62	n/a	---
74	41.29	58.43	222.45	n/a	58.39
75	43.00	54.25	---	n/a	58.79
Average	44.12	55.91	302.64	38.15	52.21
% of Israeli Average	14.58	18.47	100.00	12.60	17.25

Notes: Included are government expenditures for Elementary, Preparatory and Secondary Education.

n/a = not available

Sources: Gaza Strip and West Bank: military government.
Egypt, Israel and Jordan: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook.

Table 3-27

The Gaza Strip and West Bank: Expenditures Per Student In Formal Education By Controlling Authority (U.S. 1970 Dollars)

	GAZA STRIP		WEST BANK	
	Govern. 1976/77	UNRWA 1976/77	Govern. 1976/77	UNRWA 1976/77
Primary	n/a	61.50	n/a	96.35
Preparatory	n/a	83.30	n/a	127.47
Secondary	n/a	---	n/a	---
Total	61.53	57.56	48.40	104.61

Sources: government: military government.

UNRWA: Provided for this study by UNRWA office in Jerusalem.

Table 3-29

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and Jordan
 Percentage of Students Successful In Primary, Preparatory And Secondary Examinations

	<u>GAZA STRIP</u>				<u>WEST BANK</u>				<u>JORDAN</u>
	Govern. 1976/77	UNRWA 1976/77	Private	Total 1976/77	Govern. 1976/77	UNRWA 1976/77	Private 1976/77	Total 1976/77	Total 1976/77
Primary	65.6 ⁽¹⁾	88.6 ⁽²⁾	n/a	n/a	n/a	82.85 ⁽²⁾	n/a	n/a	n/a
Preparatory	72.6 ⁽¹⁾	95.85 ⁽²⁾	n/a	n/a	81.5 ⁽⁴⁾	74.78 ⁽²⁾	n/a	n/a	n/a
Secondary	70.88 ⁽¹⁾	n/a	n/a	76.4 ⁽³⁾	69.83 ⁽⁶⁾		59.96 ⁽⁶⁾	76.38 ⁽⁵⁾ 65.91 ⁽⁶⁾	69.35 ⁽⁵⁾

Sources: Elaborated from:

1. Gaza military government.
2. UNRWA/UNESCO Department of Education, Statistical Yearbook.
3. United Nations. Report of the Commissioner general...
4. West Bank military government.
- 5.
6. Jordan, Ministry of Education, Statistical Yearbook.

Chapter 4: Higher Education in the Gaza Strip and West Bank

For the purposes of this Chapter, the system of higher education will be assumed to include all schools that require at least the successful completion of the Tawjihi examination. This examination marks the successful completion of the secondary school, i.e., of at least 12 years of formal schooling.

Two main questions should be considered in studying post-secondary education, namely, its demand and its supply. These two questions are studied below. However, due to the fact that the information available with regard to the demand for post-secondary education is rather limited, the analysis below deals mainly with the conditions of its supply.

1. The Demand for Post-secondary Education in the Gaza Strip and West Bank

Two main topics will be considered in this Section. First, an attempt is made to estimate the total number of persons pursuing post-secondary education. The main conclusion reached is that supply falls substantially short of demand.

This conclusion will be considered with the information on the number of students that pursue university education outside Gaza and West Bank.

Estimate of Total Demand and Supply of post-secondary Education:

In Education, Chapter 3, it was observed that the ratio obtained by dividing the number of students in post-secondary education by the total population of the age group eligible to attend that type of education suggested that the existing supply of post-secondary education is substantially below the existing demand.

In principle, it can be said that all the students who complete secondary education with the qualifications required to enter a university constitute the demand for post-secondary education. The information needed to evaluate the demand defined above in Gaza and West Bank is not available. However, very rough estimates can be obtained by assuming that about 1/3 of the students in secondary education are in the terminal grade, and that about 60% of them will successfully complete the secondary examination.

With these assumptions and the data in Table 3, Chapter 3, it can be estimated that 7,300 is the total number of persons demanding post-secondary education in Gaza and West Bank in 1976-77.

Anticipating the information that will be further analyzed in detail in this chapter, it is possible to obtain rough estimates of the number of openings in post-secondary education. For this, total enrollment in the universities is divided by 4, and in teacher's colleges, midwifery and vocational programs, by 2. The divisors used are the modal number of years of the duration of the programs. Applying the procedure described to 1976-77 data, it can be estimated that there were about 2,100 openings in post-secondary education. This suggests that there are about 4 potential applicants for every single post-secondary opening then available.

Demand for Post-Secondary Education Satisfied Outside Gaza and the West Bank

As could be expected, the large unsatisfied demand for post-secondary education in Gaza and West Bank tends to be satisfied outside these territories. Information on the Gaza students who attend foreign universities and on the UNRWA university scholarship holders will be analyzed below.

A point that should be taken into consideration in judging the information to be presented is that Palestinians indicate that students from Gaza and West Bank attending foreign universities have problems in visiting their families and in returning permanently to their homes.

Information on the proportion of students that pursue university studies outside Gaza after the completion of secondary education in the Government schools is presented in Table 4-1. There it can be seen that about 50% of the potential demand for post-secondary education is satisfied abroad.

Information on the countries where those students from Gaza attend universities is presented in Table 4-2. According to this Table, more than 90% of the students continue their education in Egypt.

Scholarships constitute a way to remove some economic constraints on the demand for education.

In addition to the contribution that UNRWA makes to education up to the secondary and teachers' training level, it also has a program of scholarships for university studies. Information on the total number of beneficiaries of these scholarships from 1967/68 to 1976/77 is presented in Table 3. The main conclusions to be drawn from this table are that, on the one hand, in spite of its size, the UNRWA scholarship program cannot compensate for the lack of local universities, and on the other, the number of scholarships offered is decreasing. The number of scholarship holders in 1976/77 was only 23% of the number in 1968/69.

The distribution of the holders of scholarships by region of origin, sex and country of study is presented in Table 4-4. According to this information, a large proportion of the beneficiaries of the program are

male, and study in Egypt. The preference for this country is particularly marked in the case of scholarship holders from Gaza. The beneficiaries from West Bank are distributed in roughly equal proportions between Egypt and Jordan, with other Moslem countries receiving relatively small numbers of students.

The information in Table 4-5 shows that medicine is by far the preferred area of study, with engineering and science following far behind.

2: The Supply of Post Secondary Education. General Considerations

The system supplying higher education in Gaza and West Bank includes universities, teachers' colleges, nursing and midwifery programs, and technical training programs. The number of institutions of each type and the number of students in each are presented in Table 4-6.

It should first be observed that, for all practical purposes, the data in Table 4-6 deal with the higher education system of West Bank only, since of all the institutions mentioned in the Table, only 2 are located in the Gaza Strip.

Comparing the information on the total number of students in the Table with the figure of 2,974 students in 1972, it can be concluded that enrollment grew at the very high rate of 20.00% per year. This confirms the observation that there is a high unsatisfied demand for higher education.

A detailed analysis of each of the four types of institutions mentioned in Table 4-6 will be presented below. Some comments on employment and migration of college graduates will be made and conclusions and recommendations presented.

Supply of University Education in the West Bank

For the purposes of this section, all the institutions of post-secondary education that last for at least four years and grant at least a bachelor's degree or its equivalent, will be considered universities. As observed before, all of these institutions are located in the West Bank. A list of these institutions is included in Table 4-7. All five institutions mentioned in this Table are under private control. At the same time, it should be noted that only Al Najah, Bethlehem and Bir Zeit Universities offer non-religious studies. The other two institutions are entirely dedicated to religious studies. Most of the analysis below refers only to the secular universities, for which the information is more complete.

Programs of Study in the Secular Universities

A detailed description of the programs of the 3 secular universities is presented in Table 4-8. Two observations can be made with respect to the programs offered. First, there is a fairly large amount of duplication in their offerings, since of the 21 programs offered, 8 are offered by all three institutions, and 3 by two of them. Only 10 of the programs are offered in only one university. The second observation is that there are no formal programs leading to degrees in engineering and medicine. The lack of these programs might generate serious obstacles for development.

Enrollment in the Universities

The five institutions being considered are small with respect to the number of students they have. According to the data in Table 4-9, the largest universities are Al Najah and Bir Zeit, each with about 1,000 students, i.e., about 35% more than Bethlehem University.

Information on the growth of the student body is available only for Sir Zeit University. According to these data, the number of students increased between 1972 and 1973 at the annual rate of 26.9%, which is probably one of the highest rates of increase in the world.

The distribution of the students by area of specialization is presented in Table 4-10. This Table shows that about 70% of the students specialize in social sciences and education, about 20% in physical science, 7% in business and the rest in nursing and hotel management. The distribution of the students by these areas of specialization might not be the most appropriate to satisfy the needs generated by socio-economic development.

Teaching Force

The characteristics of the faculties of the universities in West Bank are described in Tables 4-11 and 4-12.

If it is assumed that a Masters' degree is the lowest degree required for satisfactory performance as a teacher in an institution that grants Bachelors degrees, Table 4-11 shows that about 30% of the university professors in West Bank need some upgrading. This need is particularly great in Al Najah University, both in absolute and in relative numbers.

The distribution of teachers by the place where they obtained their highest degree is presented in Table 4-12. This information shows that approximately 55% of the faculty members of the three universities received their highest degree at universities in the United States (34%) or in Europe (21%). The remaining percentage of instructors hold their highest degrees from institutions in Arab or other countries.

Student/Teacher ratios

The ratios in Table 4-13 are obtained from a comparison of the numbers of teachers and students. Some idea of their meaning can be obtained by comparing them with the ratios for secondary level education in Israel. At this level, in 1972, the ratio in Israel was 10 students per teacher, i.e., about 25% below the average observed for the universities in West Bank. In other words, the student/teacher ratio, which should be better in university education than in secondary education, is better in Israeli high schools than in West Bank universities.

Plant and Equipment in the Secular Universities

A summary description of the plant and physical facilities of the three main universities in West Bank is presented in Table 4-14. The characteristics of the plant and facilities seem to be in agreement with the size of the universities, although a more detailed analysis could show that they are not as satisfactory as they could be, and that they are a serious limitation for future growth.

Financial Resources and Expenditures on University Education

Finally, some observations with respect to the finances of the West Bank universities will be presented. There is no information on the total resources that each of these universities use, their origin or their destination.

The fee per student per year in dollars in each of the universities in West Bank is presented in Table 4-15.

Total payments by students can be compared with the instructional budget of Bir Zeit University. This budget amounted to 75,000 US dollars in 1976/77. The total student payments that year were about 20,000 US dollars, i.e., about 27% of the instructional expenditures.

Supply of Teachers' Education in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank

There are two institutions for teacher education in the Gaza Strip. They are the only ones that offer post-secondary education in this territory. There are a total of 9 teacher education programs in West Bank. Three of them are associated with the universities, and were included in the analysis in section 4. For the completion of this section, they can be summarized here as follows: Bethlehem and Bir Zeit have one-year courses which award a teaching diploma to students who have, in addition, completed a four-year program in a subject area. Al Najah offers a two-year program similar to those described below.

One of the programs is offered at the Saida National College, an institution devoted to technical education. This program is apparently being phased out, and no data are available on it; for this reason it will not be considered here.

In the presentation to be made in this section, special attention will be paid only to the 5 non-university teacher education programs operating in Gaza.

Table 4-16 describes the teachers' training institutions by location, controlling authority, and sex of the students enrolled. In this table it can be observed that most teacher education colleges are controlled by the Government. This suggests that they might be the official answers to the demand for higher education. Some support for this assumption is provided by the fact that Government institutions offering teacher education in West Bank increased from 1 in 1967/68 to 3 in 1976/77.

If the previous analysis is valid, it can be anticipated that teacher education is not a satisfactory answer to the high demand for post-secondary education. This point will become clear with the study of the programs offered by these institutions.

Programs of Study

A comparison of the data in Table 4-11 on the programs offered by the teachers' colleges with the data in Table 4-8 on the programs offered by the universities, together with the fact that the duration of the teachers' college programs is 2 years, would indicate that the role of the teachers' colleges is similar to that of American junior colleges.

Enrollment

The number of students in the different teachers' colleges appears in Table 4-17. There it can be seen that they are more or less equal in size. They are also substantially smaller than the universities, even when it is taken into consideration that the duration of their programs is half that of the universities.

Some idea of the growth of enrollment in teacher education institutions can be obtained from the data in Table 4-12, dealing with the numbers of students in Government institutions. According to this Table, the ratio of growth of enrollment is about 20% per year. This means that the number of students doubles every 4 years.

Teaching Force

Information on the level of faculty preparation at the teachers' colleges is presented in Table 4-19. Considering that the students of these institutions complete only 2 years of study beyond high school, it seems reasonable to assume that a large majority of their professors have only Bachelors' degrees. According to these criteria, upgrading for 21 professors is needed.

Student-teacher Ratios

Student/teacher ratios are computed with the data in Table 17 and 19, and presented in Table 20. Comparison of these ratios with those of the secular universities presented in Table 13 shows that the teachers' educa-

tion institutions are, in most cases, in better condition than the universities. However, their condition is not as good as that of the Israeli universities.

Financial Resources

As in the case of the universities, the only financial data available refer to the fees paid by students in the teachers' colleges. These data are presented in Table 4-21. According to this table, a fee is required in only 2 of the institutions, and these are Government institutions. However, the fees paid are substantially below those paid in the universities.

Nurses and Midwives Training Programs in West Bank.

In this Section, only the Nurses and Midwives Training program in West Bank are considered.

There are eleven programs offering courses in nurse and midwife training in West Bank. Table 4-22 lists these programs, their locations, and administering authority. Of the eleven, two are Government administered, while the rest are private. Three of the programs are located in Jerusalem. (Although no other educational activities in Jerusalem have been considered in this report, the nursing programs will be included here, in agreement with the source material.)

Programs

The nurses and midwives training programs lead to the degrees of registered nurse, registered midwife, practical nurse and nurses' aid. According to Table 4-23, the registered nurse and midwife programs last eighteen months (except at four Homes of Mercy, where they last two years). No information was available on the length of nurses' aid training.

Table 4-23 describes the programs sponsored by each institution and their length. None of the institutions offer all four programs, only the Government School of Nursing and the Lutheran World Federation Nursing School offer two separate courses. The Government School of Nursing is the only institution offering a registered midwife degree.

Enrollment

The information in Table 4-24 on number of students in the institutions shows that they can be considered one-class schools. The importance of this point is that under these conditions it is probable that the plant and facilities of the institutions are extremely limited, and even insufficient.

Financial Conditions

None of the institutions offering nursing and midwifery programs charge fees to their students.

Post-Secondary Technical Education Programs

Table 4-25 lists the institutions that, according to the information available, are assumed to offer post-secondary technical education. The list might not be complete, in particular, due to lack of information on some private institutions. The Table also excludes technical courses at the universities that do not lead to a Bachelors' degree. An example of these courses is that in Hotel Management offered in the University of Bethlehem. On the other hand, some of the institutions mentioned in Table 4-25 might not offer post-secondary education. All the schools for which the source material do not explicitly state that only secondary

vocational programs are offered, are included in Table 4-25.

Ten of the 13 institutions mentioned in Table 4-25 are under private control. Of the three remaining, two are controlled by UNRWA, and one by the Government.

Programs

The detailed information on the content of the programs in Table 4-26 stresses that there is very little duplication, whether one program of the level is compared with another, or whether they are compared with the universities. It appears that post-secondary technical education is attempting to satisfy the need for qualified personnel in technical areas. It is possible that these institutions could develop into full-fledged colleges that satisfy existing demands, if they have the necessary resources.

Enrollment.

Table 4-26 shows that the institutions offering post-secondary technical education have somewhat larger numbers of students than the nurses and midwives training programs, but are still smaller than the teachers' colleges, with the exception of the Center in Ramallah and those in the universities.

The reduced enrollment in post-secondary vocational education must be due either to deficiencies in demand, or in supply. The possibility of insufficient demand is suggested by the low prestige that it is frequently assumed that persons of Arab origin attach to vocational activities. However, information that contradicts this assumption has been collected for Arab students in Israel by the Institute for Research and Development of Education at Haifa University. Also, it will be seen below that despite the fact that post-secondary technical institutions charge extremely high fees, they have students. This and the previous observation suggest that

the small number of students enrolled in this type of education is due to deficiencies in supply, i.e., to the fact that the available schools can't accommodate more students.

An important consequence of the small size of the technical schools is the type of facilities and equipment that they can have. As a consequence of this, it is possible that the education offered is largely theoretical.

Financial Conditions.

The fact that technical education is relatively more expensive than the other types of education is reflected in the fees charge by these institutions. These fees, shown in Table 4-28, are in some cases higher than those charged by the universities. As already observed, the fact that these institutions, without the prestige of a university, are able to charge such high fees suggests that the existing demand for this type of education is high.

3. Employment and Migration of Post-Secondary Education Graduates

The analysis made so far shows that a high demand for post-secondary education seems to exist in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. One possible way to explain this demand is to specify the use that is made of higher education by the persons who acquire it. In this section, some observations will be made with respect to employment and place of residence of the graduates of university, teachers' and technical education programs.

Before presenting the data available and the conclusions to which it leads, some observations on the data are needed.

The information to be analyzed was obtained from the integration of separate studies. A first important limitation is that the studies do not contain information on all graduate of formal post-secondary schools. The data for universities are obtained from the study of P. Davies dealing with

Graduates during 1962 to 1974 only from Bir Zeit University. The information for post-secondary teachers and technical education is obtained from data dealing with graduates during 1972 to 1978 only from UNRWA institutions, included in unpublished studies prepared by the UNRWA Educational Bureau in Jerusalem. The original sources themselves have some contradictions. For instance, some of the data in the UNRWA study refer to a period in which one of the institutions included in the analysis, according to another UNRWA report, did not exist. Also, the definitions used for the different classifications of graduates are not completely clear, and might include duplications. In summary, the results to be presented below should be considered with great care. However, in the analysis below, the data available will be accepted at face value.

The analysis to be presented below will be divided into two parts. First, a discussion of the information dealing with universities, teachers' and technical education will be presented. Next, taking advantage of the fact that more detailed information is available on the university graduates, some additional comments on them will be presented.

Information on the characteristics around 1978 on employment and migration of post-secondary education graduates is presented in Table 4-29. Considering first the distribution between those remaining in the West Bank and abroad, it appears that about 25% of the graduates leave the West Bank. This is a high proportion of the total. However, it is difficult to consider the impact that this migration might have, since many of the migrants who work outside send back at least part of their earnings. Many also seem to be returning.

A comparison of the graduates in the different institutions shows that those from universities and teachers' education have a higher propensity to migrate than graduates from technical institutions. This suggests that the internal demand for the latter is higher.

The data in Table 4-29 also show that 94% of the graduates that stayed in West Bank are employed. However, the proportion of graduates from teachers' and technical education is substantially higher than that of the university graduates.

So far, all the comparisons that can be made with the data available about university, teachers' and technical education have been completed. The more detailed study of university graduates will be presented below.

The study of the Bir Zist University graduates was made with a sample as representative as possible of all the persons who completed 2-year associate degrees. A large proportion of these students also obtained Bachelor's and Master's degrees. The distribution of the students in the sample by their terminal degree is presented in Table 4-30.

Information on the place of residence of the students at the time when the survey was conducted is presented in Table 4-31. In interpreting this Table, one should take into consideration that it does not give any idea of the final place of residence of the graduates. More specifically, it might be that the graduates residing in West Bank are simply waiting for chances to migrate, or that the graduates residing outside West Bank are expecting to return.

Despite the observations made, and assuming that the data in Table 4-31 are correct, it can be said that only one third of the university graduates remain in West Bank. Comparing this figure with those in Table 3-13 of Chapter 3, it can be concluded that college graduates leave the West Bank twice as frequently as the rest of the population.

Table 4-31 also suggests that persons having degrees beyond the B.A. are the most likely to emigrate. About 95% of them do so.

One possible reason for the large emigration of college graduates is the lack of employment opportunities in West Bank. This is confirmed, at least in part, by the data in Table 4-32. There it can be seen that a larger percentage of the graduates that remained in West Bank are employed. However, their jobs seem to require fewer qualifications than those held by the emigrants. This conclusion is not definitive, since the differences in the type of job might also be due to the higher level of qualification of the emigrants, a group that includes a larger proportion of persons having post-graduate degrees.

The ambiguity observed with respect to the data on employment of the graduates of Bir Zeit University also exists with respect to the information on residence and monthly income of the graduates presented in Table 4-33. According to the information in this Table, the average monthly income of the graduates residing in West Bank is US \$299.40, while that of the emigrants is US \$498.79; i.e., emigrants receive 60% more than non-emigrants. Even so, the substantially larger income of the emigrants is likely to be due to the difference in the qualifications of emigrants and non-emigrants. Even so, the substantially larger income of the emigrants is likely to be a factor that promotes emigration.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The description and analysis of post-secondary education in Gaza and West Bank, presented in the previous sections, lead to the following conclusions:

- a) The system of post-secondary education seems to be underdeveloped and weak;
- b) There appears to be a large social demand for post-secondary education; and
- c) Under the present conditions, it appears that a large proportion of persons with post-secondary education tend to leave West Bank. The main incentives for this are the quality of jobs they obtain, and the income received for their work.

Two sets of recommendations can be made with respect to post-secondary education.

The first set is based on the assumption that any activity that satisfies an existing need is worthwhile. If this is the case, it would be advisable to extend and support the higher education system in Gaza and West Bank. This would mean, in particular, support for the preparatory schools and retraining of professors.

More specific areas in need of development are medicine and engineering. It should be observed that the preparation of M.D.'s and middle-level health personnel would not only satisfy the demand for higher education, but also would produce personnel in these professions to satisfy the demand for them in the population.

The second set of recommendations is based on the contribution of persons with post-secondary education to the economic processes in West Bank. In this case, the recommendation just made regarding all the post-secondary education would have to be restricted. The evidence available suggests that a high proportion of persons with university or teachers' education diplomas migrate, i.e., they do not contribute to the production processes within Gaza and West Bank. On the other hand, the propor-

tion of persons with post-secondary technical education who remain in the territories tends to be high. On this basis, it can be concluded that most of the support should be directed to the latter type of education.

Table 4-1

The Gaza Strip: Percentage of Estimated Numbers of
 Secondary Students Passing The Level's Final
 Examination Who Pursue University Studies Abroad

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
69/70	56.10
70/71	52.46
71/72	36.95
72/73	73.38
73/74	57.98
74/75	57.02
75/76	39.03
76/77	31.48
Over 3 year period	50.18

note: Number of students passing level's final exam = students
 at level \times .60/3.

source: Military government.

Table 4-2

The Gaza Strip: Distribution By Country Of Destination
Of The Students Who Pursue University Education Abroad

YEAR	TOTAL (Absolute)	EGYPT (P E R C E N T A G E S)	LEBANON	SYRIA	ALGERIA	EUROPE
1969	1195	100				
1970	1077	96.0				4.0
1971	349	95.2				4.8
1972	1504	77.2	2.9	12.8		7.0
1973	1333	93.3				6.2
1974	1360	94.0			3.9	2.1
1975	956	96.4				4.3
1976	751	94.5				5.4
Total	9156	92.5	.5	2.2	.5	4.2

Sources: Military Government, Gaza Strip.

Table 4-3

The Gaza Strip And West Bank: Number Of UNRWA University
Scholarship Holders

	<u>West Bank</u>	<u>Gaza</u>	<u>West Bank & Gaza Total</u>
1967-69	153	220	388
1968-69	124	384	508
1969-70	141	288	429
1970-71	119	183	302
1971-72	93	138	236
1972-73	54	82	146
1973-74	51	66	117
1974-75	51	71	122
1975-76	44	75	119
1976-77	41	75	116

Sources: UNRWA/UNESCO Department of Education, Statistical Yearbook, 1978.

Table 4-4

The Gaza Strip And West Bank: UNRWA University Scholarship Holders Distributed
By Sex, Region Of Origin And Country Of Study
(1975 and 1977)

Region Of Origin	Country Of Study														Total	
	Saudi Arabia		Egypt		Syria		Lebanon		Jordan		Iraq		West Bank			
	75	77	75	77	75	77	75	77	75	77	75	77	75	77	75	77
<u>WEST BANK</u>																
MALE	3	2	20	16	2	1	3	3	13	13	1	-	-	1	42	36
FEMALE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	2	5
TOTAL	3	2	20	16	2	1	3	3	13	18	3	-	-	1	44	41
<u>GAZA</u>																
MALE	-	-	57	59	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	58
FEMALE	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
TOTAL	-	-	74	75	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	75
<u>TOTAL</u>																
MALE	3	2	37	34	2	1	4	3	13	13	1	-	-	1	110	104
FEMALE	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	9	12
TOTAL	3	2	94	91	3	1	4	3	13	18	3	-	-	1	119	116

Sources: See Table 4-3.

Table 4-5

The Gaza Strip And West Bank: UNRWA University Scholarship Holders, Distributed
By Subject Of Study And Region Of Origin

	Agriculture		Arabic		Arts		English		Economics		Engineering		Mathematics		Medicine		Nursing		Pharmacy		Science	
	76	77	76	77	76	77	76	77	76	77	76	77	76	77	76	77	76	77	76	77	76	77
West Bank																						
Males	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	12	10	1	-	18	17	-	-	1	1	7	5
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2
Total																						
Gaza																						
Males	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	2	8	9	-	-	56	56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	-	1	-	1	-	-
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	21	20	1	-	81	70	1	3	1	2	7	7

Sources: See Table 4-3.

Table 4-5

The Gaza Strip And West Bank: Summary View Of The Program
Of Higher Education
(1976-77)

Type	No. of Institutions	No. of Students
Universities ⁽¹⁾	5	3178
Teachers Training Institutes	7 ⁽²⁾	1567
Nurse and Midwife Training Programs	11	170
Technical Training Programs	11	1,250
Total	34	6165

Sources: Elaborated from:

Mhalil Mahany, The Position of Arab Higher Education in the Occupied Territories and the Basis for its Development.

Bir Zeit: Bir Zeit University, Department of Education, 1978. k
(In Arabic)

UNRWA, Commissioner-general's Report.

Table 4-7

The West Bank: Universities, Names and Locations 77-78

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Al-Najah National University	Nablus
Bethlehem University	Bethlehem
Bir-Zeit University	Bir-Zeit
Kuleiat Al-Da'awa	Jerusalem
Kuleiat Al-Sharia	Hebron

Sources: See Mahshy, op. cit., Table 4-6.

Table 4-3

The West Bank: Departments And Programs In 3 Main
Universities
(1977-78)

<u>Departments and Programs</u>	<u>Al-Najah National</u>	<u>Bethlehem</u>	<u>Bir-Zeit</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Dept. of Arts</u>				
Arabic	x	x	x	3
Archaeology			x	1
English	x	x	x	3
History	x			1
Middle Eastern Studies			x	1
Psychology		x		1
Social Work		x		1
Sociology		x	x	2
<u>Dept. of Business and Economics</u>				
Accounting		x	x	2
Business Administration	x		x	2
Economics	x	x	x	3
Statistics	x			1
<u>Dept. of Education</u>				
Education	x	x	x	3
Educational Psychology	x			1
Educational Supervision			x	1
<u>Dept. of Nursing</u>				
Nursing		x		1

Table 8 (Continuation)

<u>Dept. of Science</u>				
Biology	x	x	x	3
Chemistry	x	x	x	3
Physics	x	x	x	3
Mathematics	x	x	x	3
<u>Other</u>				
Hotel Management		x		1

Note: x means that program is offered

Sources: See Table 4-6.

Table 4-9

The West Bank: Number Of University Students by
Institutions
(1977-78)

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Al Najah	1141		32.76
Bethlehem	665		20.93
Sir-Zeit	1012		31.84
Kuleiat Al Da'ara	60		1.89
Kuleiat Al-Sharia	400		12.58
Total	3178		100.00

Sources: Provided by the institutions.

Table 4-10

The West Bank: Number of University Students In
3 Main Universities by Department of Study
(1977-78)

Dept. of Study	<u>Universities</u>			Total	
	Al Najah	Bethlehem	Bir-Zeit	Number	Percentage
Arts (social science)	254	175	570	999	36.75
Business	--	101	90	191	1.03
Education	567	247	22	936	39.99
Nursing	--	29	--	29	1.07
Science	120	82	330	532	19.57
Other	--	31	--	31	1.14
Total	1041	665	1012	2718	100.00

Sources: See Table 4-9.

Table 4-11

The West Bank: University Faculty Members By Degree
(1977-78)

Institution	Ph.D.	Master	Bachelor	Other	Total Number	%
Al Najah (1)	9	28	34	--	71	30.25
Bethlehem (2)	24	31	6	--	61	25.96
Sir-Zeit(3)	31	35	14	5	95	36.17
K. Al-Da'awa(4)	3	3	--	--	6	2.55
K. Al-Sharia(5)	1	4	6	1	12	5.11
Total Number	53	101	60	5	235	100.00
%	28.94	42.98	25.53	2.55	100.00	

Sources: See Table 4-9.

Table 4-12

The West Bank: University Faculty in The 3 Main Universities,
By Country Where Highest Degree Was Obtained
(1977-78)

Institution	Country				Total	
	Arab	Europe	U.S.A.	Other	Number	%
Al Hajah(1)	54	7	7	3	71	32.72
Bethlehem(2)	13	21	27	-	61	28.11
Bir-Zeit(3)	26	19	40	-	85	39.17
Total Number	93	47	74	3	217	100.00
%	42.85	21.66	34.10	1.38	100.00	

Sources: See Table 4-3.

Table 4-13

West Bank: Student/Teacher Ratios In The Universities
(1977-78)

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Ratios</u>
Al Najah	14.66
Bethlehem	10.90
Bir-Zeit	11.91
Kuleiat Al-Da'awa	10.00
Kuleiat Al-Sharia	33.33
Total	13.52

Sources: Computed from data in Table 4-9 and 4-11.

Table 4-14

West Bank: Universities: Plant and Physical Facilities

<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Universities</u>		
	Al Najah	Bathlehem	Sir-Zeit
Buildings	1	2	
Class Rooms	42	17	
Laboratories			
Biology	1	1	
Chemistry	1	2	
Nursing	-	1	
Physics	1	1	
Libraries			
Books - Arabic	9,500	3,000	10,000
In English	9,500	13,000	22,000
Other	-	2,000	-

Source: See Table 4-9.

Table 4-15

The West Bank: Fees Paid By University Students
 (1977-78)
 (U.S. Dollar Per Year)

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Fees</u>
Al Najah Arts	453.17 .
Science	483.38
Bethlehem	302.11
Bir-Zeit	332.33
K. Al-Da'awa	N/A
K. Al-Sharia	90.63
N/A = Not Available	

Source: See Table 4-6.

Table 4-16

The Gaza Strip and West Bank: Programs in the Teachers Colleges
(Colleges Identified by Location, Students, and Controlling Authority)
(1977-1978)

	Al Aqruh Palestine Government	Gaza Palestine Government	Gaza Jordan Government	Rasallah Palestine UNRWA	Rasallah Jordan UNRWA	Rasallah Jordan Government	Tulkarem Palestine Government	Total
Arabic	x			x	x	x	x	4
Arts (Social Services)	x	x	x		x	x	x	6
English	x	x		x	x	x	x	6
Education								
Elementary Education				x	x			2
Fine Arts and Music		x	x		x			3
Home Economics			x			x		2
Mathematics				x	x	x	x	4
Physical Education		x	x	x	x	x	x	6
Religious Studies	x				x	x	x	4
Sciences		x	x	x	x	x	x	6

Source: See Table 4-6.

Table 4-17

The Gaza Strip And West Bank: Number Of Students In
Teachers Colleges By Institution
(1976-77)

<u>Institution</u>		<u>Students</u>		
<u>Location</u>	<u>Student Sex</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
Al Arcub	Male	Government	90	5.11
Gaza	Male	Government	203	12.95
Gaza	Female	Government	272	17.36
Ramallah	Male	UNRWA	250	15.95
Ramallah	Female	UNRWA	301	19.21
Ramallah	Female	Government	220	14.04
Tulkarem	Male	Government	241	15.39
Total			1,567	100.00

Source: See Table 4-5.

Table 4-18

The Gaza Strip And West Bank: Number Of Students
Enrolled In Government Institution For Teachers Education

	<u>Students</u>		<u>Annual</u>
	<u>1967/68</u>	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Gaza	60	433	24.56
West Bank	104	590	21.27

Source: Kindergartens and Schools in the Administered Territories.

Table 4-19

The Gaza Strip And West Bank: Teachers Colleges' Faculty Members By Degree (1975-77)

<u>Institution</u>			Ph.D.	Master	Sachelor	Other	Total	
<u>Location</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Control</u>					No.	%
	<u>Sex</u>							
Al Aqoub	Male	Government			8	1	9	5.25
Gaza	Male	Government	}	52			52	30.41
Gaza	Female	Government						
Amalian	Male	UNRWA	-		17	-	17	9.94
Amallah	Female	UNRWA		10	30	20	60	35.09
Amalian	Female	Government		1	12	-	13	7.60
Alkaram	Male	Government	2	4	14	-	20	11.70
Total No.			2	15	133	21	171	100.00
			1.17	8.77	77.73	12.29	100.00	

- Mostly with Bachelor degree included in total number with bachelors degree

Source: See Table 4-8.

Table 4-20

The Gaza Strip And West Bank: Student/Teacher Ratios
 In Teachers' Education Institution
 (1976-77)

<u>Institution</u>			
<u>Location</u>	<u>Student Sex</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Ratios</u>
Al Aroub	Male	Government	9.99
Gaza	M. & F.	Government	9.13
Ramallah	Male	UNRWA	14.71
Ramallah	Female	UNRWA	5.02
Ramallah	Female	Government	16.9
Tulkarem	Male	Government	12.05
Total			9.16

Sources: Elaborated from information in Tables 4-17 and 4-19.

Table 4-21

The Gaza Strip And West Bank: Fees Paid By Students In
The Teachers Colleges
(In U.S. Dollars)
(1976-77)

<u>Institution</u>			
<u>Location</u>	<u>Students</u> <u>Sex</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Fees</u>
Al Arcub	Male	Government	75.53
Gaza	Male	Government	Free
Gaza	Female	Government	Free
Ramallah	Male	UNRWA	Free
Ramallah	Female	UNRWA	Free
Ramallah	Female	Government	36.25
Tulkarem	Male	Government	Free

Sources: See Table 4-6.

Table 4-22

The West Bank: Nurses and Midwives Training
 Programs By Name, Controlling
 Authority And Location
 (1976-1977)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Controlling Authority</u>	<u>Location</u>
Arab Women's Union (Ittehad Hospital)	Private	Nablus
Four Homes of Mercy	Private	Bethany
Government School of Nursing	Government	Nablus
Ibu Sima	Government	
Lutheran World Federation Nursing School	Private	Jerusalem
Makaseed Hospital School	Private	Jerusalem
Mount David Orthopedic Crippled Children's Hosp.	Private	--
Ramallah Nursing School	Private	Ramallah
St. John's Ophthalmic Hospital	Private	Jerusalem
St. Luke's Evangelical Hospital	Private	Nablus
Women's League Nursing School	Private	Nablus

Sources: See Table 4-6.

Table 4-23

The West Bank: Nurses and Midwives Training Programs
Programs Offered
(1976-77)

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Registered Nurse</u>	<u>Registered Midwife</u>	<u>Practical Nurse</u>	<u>Nurse's Aid</u>
Arab Women's Union			x N/A	
Four Homes of Mercy			x (2 years)	
Government School of Nursing		x (3 years)	x (10 months)	
Ibu Sina	x (2 years)			
Lutheran World Federation Nursing School	x (3 years)		x (18 months)	
Makassed Hospital School			x (18 months)	
Mount Of David Crippled Children Hospital				x N/A
Remallah Nursing School*				
St. John's Ophthalmic Hospital*				
St. Luke's Evangelical Hospital			x N/A	
Women League Nursing School			x (18 months)	

Notes: * Program offered not known
x = program offered; duration of the program in parenthesis
N/A = not available

Sources: See Table 4-22.

Table 4-24

The West Bank: Number Of Students In Nursing And
Midwifery Programs, By Institution
(1976-77)

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Registered Nurse</u>	<u>Registered Midwife</u>	<u>Practical Nurse</u>	<u>Nurse's Aid</u>	<u>Total No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Arab Women's Union			N/A		N/A	
Four Homes of Mercy			24		24*	14.1
Gov. School of Nursing		15	14		29	12.05
Ibu Sina	50				50	29.4
Lutheran World Federation Nursing School	30		9		39	22.6
Makassed Hospital School			12		12	7.0
Mount of David Crippled Children's Hospital				N/A	N/A	
Ramallah Nursing School*					N/A	
St. John's Ophthalmic Hospital*					N/A	
St. Luke's Evangelical Hospital			N/A		N/A	
Women's League Nursing School			16		16	9.4
Total	80	15	75		170	100.00
%	47.05	8.82	44.11		100.00	

N/A = not available

* = 1975 figure

** = program offered not known

Sources: See Table 4-23.

Table 4-25

The West Bank: Post Secondary Technical Education Programs
Name, Control and Locations
(1976-77)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Location</u>
Al-Eis Society	Private	
Arab Development Society	Private	
Bethlehem Arab Society for the physically handicapped	Private	Bethlehem
East Jerusalem YMCA Training Center	Private	Jericho
Industrial Islamic Sponsorage	Private	Jerusalem
Kadusi Agricultural Institute	Government	Tulkarem
Kalandia Vocational Training Center	UNRWA	Kalandia
Polytechnic Institute	Private	Hebron
Ramallah Women's Vocational Training Center	UNRWA	Ramallah
Rasda National College	Private	Nablus
Salesian Technical School	Private	Bethlehem

Sources: See Table 4-6.

Table 4-25

The West Bank: Programs in Post Secondary Technical Education
(1976-77)

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Programs</u>
Polytechnic Institute	2 years	Architecture and Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering
Rawda National College	2 years	Pharmacy and Laboratory Technology
Kadun Agricultural Institute	3 years	Agriculture
Kalanda Vocational Techn. Training Center	22 months	Architecture, Business, Land Surveillance
Ramallah Women's Vocational Training Center	2 years	Beauty and Hair Styling, Home Economics, Housekeeping, Laboratory Technology, Nursery, Secretarial Studies, Sewing.
Al-Bir Society	N/A	Carpentry, Blacksmithing, Leather working, Upholstery, painting Tractor Mechanics, etc.
Arab Development Society	4 years	Vocational Programs
Bethlehem Arab Society for the physically handicapped	N/A	Vocational Programs
East Jerusalem YMCA Training Center	3 years	Carpentry, Leatherwork, Furniture Construction, Blacksmithing, Heating, Upholstery, Maintenance, etc.
Industrial Islamic Coppanage	4 & 5 years*	Bookbinding, Painting, Shoemaking, Upholstery; Furniture Making, Painting, Carpentry, and Tailoring.
Salesian Technical School*	N/A	Electromechanics, (installation, motors, radio, and T.V.), lathe and grinding, electricity, tailoring.

* School has secondary level programs that are likely to be included in number of years courses last.

Sources: See Table 4-25.

Table 4-27

The West Bank: Post Secondary Technical Education Programs
 Number of Students
 (1976-77)

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>%</u>
Al-Bir Society			
Arab Development Society	150*		12.00
Bethlehem Arab Society for the physically handicapped			
East Jerusalem YMCA Training Center	100*		3.00
Industrial Islamic Orphanage	1,500**		
Kaduri Agricultural Institute	60		4.80
Kalandia Vocational Training Center	399		31.12
Polytechnic Institute	70		5.60
Ramallah Women's Vocational Training Center	341		27.28
Ramda National College	140		11.20
Salesian Technical School	150**		
Total			

1975 Figures

Includes all levels of education (1975). No indication of size of post secondary program, thus not included in total.

Sources: See Table 4-25.

Table 4-23

The West Bank: Fees Paid By Students In Post Secondary
Technical Education Programs 1)
(U.S. Dollars Per Year)
(1976-77)

Institutions

Kaduri Agricultural Institute	Free
Kalandia Vocational Training Center	Free
Polytechnic Institute	589.12
Ramallah Women's Vocational Training Center	33.09**

1) Programs in this chart are the only ones for which information was available.

Notes: * 271.40 in Pharmacy; 302.11 in Laboratory Technology.

** Only for non refugees, refugees free.

Sources: See Table 4-6.

Table 4-30

The West Bank: Bir Zeit University,
 Graduates, By Terminal Degree
 (1962-1974)
 (Percentages)

	<u>Associate</u>	<u>Bachelor</u>	<u>Graduate</u>	<u>Total</u>
Male	9	53	39	100
Female	33	58	9	100
Both	20	56	24	100

Source: Philip E. Davies, "Research Report on Bir Zeit College Graduates, 1962-1974," June 6, 1978 (unpublished).

Table 4-31

The West Bank: Bir Zeit University Graduates (1962-74) By
Terminal Degree And Place Of Residence In 1978

<u>Residence</u>	<u>Degree</u>							
	Associate		Bachelor		Graduate		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
West Bank	7	38.89	22	45.83	1	4.76	30	34.48
Other Islamic Centers	9	50.00	22	45.83	10	47.62	41	47.13
Europe	0	0.00	1	2.05	3	14.29	4	4.60
USA	2	11.11	3	6.25	7	33.33	12	13.79
Total No.	18	100.00	48	100.00	21	100.00	37	
%		20.69		55.17		29.29		

Information for 1 person with bachelor degree is not available.

Source: See Table 4-30.

Table 4-32

The West Bank: Bir Zeit University,
 Graduates (1962-1974) By
 Residence And Employment
 in 1978
 (Percentages)

<u>Sector</u>	<u>West Bank</u>	<u>Non-West Bank</u>
Education	45	33
Managerial	14	30
Clerical	24	0
Professional	0	11
Commerce	0	4
Unemployed	17	22
Total	100	100

Source: See Table 4-30.

Table 4-33

The West Bank: Bir Zeit University Graduates (1962-74) By Residence And Monthly Income
(In Percentages And Jordanian Dinars And U.S. Dollars)

Dinars	40-69	70-99	100-129	130-159	160-189	190-219	220-250	250+	Total
Dollars	120-200	211-299	302-389	392-480	483-571	574-661	664-755	755+	
West Bank	3	20	22	11	0	0	0	6	100
Non-West Bank	7	21	14	18	4	0	4	32	100

Source: See Table 4-30.

Chapter 5 : Non-Formal Education in the Gaza Strip and West Bank.

A precise definition of non-formal education does not seem to be available. However, the term generally includes fairly well-structured programs, usually oriented towards vocational and professional training, but not leading to degrees or diplomas. They do not constitute either an intermediate step towards additional education, nor are they the highest level that can be achieved within an educational system. Some less-structured programs, such as adult education, are also considered non-formal education.

For the purposes of this section a fairly broad definition has been chosen. It will begin with the structured programs mentioned above, but will also cover educational activities as unstructured as libraries.

As mentioned before, non-formal education in the Gaza Strip and West Bank is provided by the Government and by private institutions. Both of these will be studied in the analysis below.

1. Government Non-Formal Education

The administration of the non-formal education services provided by the Israeli government is divided between the Offices of Welfare and of Labor in the Gaza Strip and West Bank Military Governments. These two offices are also in direct contact with the Israeli Ministry of Labor. In the presentation below, the two types of services just mentioned will be analyzed.

Non-formal Education Administered by the Office of Welfare.

The Office of Welfare -- sometimes assisted by the Office of Education, also within the Military Government -- develops non-formal education programs mainly for teenagers who have dropped out of the formal educational system, as well as programs to be used as complements to regular school curricula.

The three main objectives of these programs are to :

- a) Provide some form of vocational or technical training that will help the persons involved to become productive members of the labor force;
- b) Assist in the formation of a civic spirit and a sense of community;
and
- c) Provide for activities that will keep the young people off of the streets and out of trouble.

A list of the programs sponsored by the Office of Welfare is presented in Table E-1. Some observations on the characteristics of these programs are presented below.

The miftanin are basically vocational schools for boys and girls with regular programs lasting for about 2 years. In addition, in several of these institutions, the participants, receive general education courses such as Arabic and arithmetic, and participate in cultural activities and sports. As can be observed in Table E-1, the average number of participants in the miftanin is small, and, the staffs are also small, usually consisting of no more than 3 or 4 persons. Due to their size, the programs offered by each miftan are limited.

MISSING

According to the information available for The West Bank, these courses last from 5 to 11 months. The technical areas covered are listed in Table 5-2. In addition, the students receive some general education and Hebrew language classes (Gaza Strip only).

The courses are described as work and study programs because the participants receive a small payment for their work, and some income is also obtained from selling the output produced in the Centers. Payment to the participants was, in the West Bank in 1976/77, between \$13.50 and \$36.50 per month. The reason for the difference is not known, and might be related to the work performed. In addition, the participants received food rations that varied in size according to the size of their families. The rations were provided by CARE.

The income obtained for the values of the sales of the products made in the Centers in West Bank was \$3,800 in 1973, \$4,900 in 1974/75, and \$4,100 in 1976/77. It will be seen later that this is only a small fraction of the budget of these Centers.

Number of Participants and Areas of Specialization.

Some idea of the total number of participants in the vocational education courses can be obtained from the information in Table 5-2. According to this Table, the estimated number of participants in the programs from 1967 to the last date for which information is available is about 2,500 in Gaza and about 9,000 in West Bank. Since there is no information on the potential demand for the vocational courses, it is impossible to say whether it would be advisable to increase them.

Another type of information that would be needed to evaluate this kind of activity refers to the differences in income of workers who attended and those who did not attend the courses offered by the Offices of Labor. This information is not available, either.

Combining the information available on number of participants in the courses with that of returns obtained from the sales of the products made at these Centers, it is found that the product per student per year varies between US \$2.00 and \$4.00. This rather small amount suggests that the scope of the program is somewhat limited.

In Table 5-2 the distribution of the participants by major areas of study is also presented. This information shows that in both the Gaza Strip and West Bank the most preferred areas are construction, car repair and general mechanics, and needlework. The fact that construction courses are the most common choice in both Territories, and the fact that the construction industry has also grown substantially in both, suggest that the courses adapt with appropriate speed to changes in the demand for qualified workers.

Finances of the Offices of Labor Non-formal Education Programs.

On the basis of the information available, it can be estimated that the cost per graduate of the non-formal education programs in West Bank was about US \$250.00 for 1972/73 to 1974/75 in constant 1970 prices. This amount is about 5 times as high as that required for the formal education programs in the Gaza Strip and West Bank. This suggests that financial constraints are not one of the main limitations of these programs.

4. Private Non-formal Education Programs.

The information available on private institutions offering non-formal education programs is presented on Table 5-3. According to this Table, there are 5 such institutions in the Gaza Strip and 9 in West Bank.

The information with respect to the kind and number of programs offered should be interpreted with care, since no data are available for 3 of the 5 institutions in the Gaza Strip, and for 2 of the 9 in West Bank. Accepting this limitation of the basic information, and taking the "not specified" as one type of program, it can be said that the private institutions offered a total of 11 types of programs. These programs were distributed in 14 types of courses in the Gaza Strip and 19 in the West Bank. By far the most popular type of course is the one dealing with sewing which in this case also includes needlework, dressmaking and tailoring.

Many of the institutions mentioned in Table 5-3 offer only one type of course, suggesting that most of the programs are rather small.

The previous observation cannot be confirmed with data on the numbers of participants in the programs. The only information available deals with the Medical and Family Clinics in Gaza and the Pontifical Mission for Palestine in the West Bank. These two are likely to be the largest institutions of their type. The former has about 500 participants and the latter about 3000.

It should also be observed that about 6000 persons have borrowing privileges in the libraries of the Pontifical Mission. These 6000 persons probably include the 3000 involved in other programs.

A comparison of these figures with those of enrollment in universities and post-secondary technical education institutions shows that the Clinics and the Pontifical Mission are rather important educational institutions. However, they are far larger than the other institution offering private non-formal education.

No information is available on the finances of the privately controlled non-formal education programs. For the sake of completeness, the data available on assistance received by some of these institutions are presented in Table 5-4. These data alone do not provide much insight into the total sources or uses of funds for this type of education programs.

T A B L E 5 - 1

The Gaza Strip and West Bank : Non-formal Education Programs Provided by the Offices of Welfare.
(Circa 1978)

P R O G R A M S	DATE	G A Z A S T R I P		DATE	W E S T B A N K	
		No. of PROGRAMS	No. of PARTICIPANTS		No. of PROGRAMS	No. of PARTICIPANTS
Miftanim (Vocational Rehabilitation Centers)	1978	5	197	1979	5	270
Vocational Clubs				1979	7	n/a
Sports Clubs				1979	100	n/a
Summer Camp	1978	6	1200	1975	50	800
Institutes for Juvenile Delinquents	1978	1	n/a			

Sources: Military Government, West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Israel. Ministry of Defense, The Administered Territories, 1972/1973.

Israel. Ministry of Defense, Four Years of Military Administration, 1967-1971.

T A B L E 5 - 2

The Gaza Strip and West Bank : Specialization of Trainees, Vocational
Education Centers provided by Labor Offices.

(Percentages of Total)

SPECIALIZATION	GAZA (upto 1973)	WEST BANK (upto 1975)
Agriculture	0.00	.27
Beauty Shop and Restaurant Attendants	0.00	.93
Car Repairs and General Mechanics	33.20	21.06
Construction	48.33	29.24
Driving and Driving Instructions	0.00	4.24
Electricity	2.00	3.17
Needlework	15.54	27.88
Secretarial and Accounting	0.00	1.53
Shoe-Making	.33	0.00
Other	0.00	11.76
Total	25.45	89.39

Sources : See Table 5-1.

TABLE 5-3

The Gaza Strip and West Bank : Location and Content of Private Programs of Non-formal Education.
(circa 1978)

Territory & Program	Location	Arabic	Carpentry	Fine Arts	Foreign Language	Health Educ.	Literacy	Metal Mach.	Needle work	Sec. reta	Up-hols.	No.	Total
GAZA STRIP													
1. Medical & Family Clinics	n/a	x			x				x			x	4
2. Near East Vocational Training Center	n/a		x										
3. Palestinian Women's Union	-							x	x	x	x		5
	Gaza City												
	Khan Unis								x				1
	Rafiah								x				1
4. Red Crescent Soc.	Gaza City								x				1
5. YMCA	Gaza City											x	1
TOTAL GAZA		1	1	0	1	0	0	1	5	1	1	3	14
WEST BANK													
1. Arab Ladies Social Servis Organization	n/a												
2. Arab Women's Union	-						x						1
	BaitSaius												
	Bethlehem								x				1
	Jerusalem			x									1
	Ramallah								x				1
									x				1

T A B L E 5 - 3

(continued)

Territory & Program	Location	Arabic	Carpentry	Fine Arts	Foreign Language	Health Educ.	Literacy	Metal Mech.	Needle work	Sec.	Up-Hols	No.	Total
3. Kalandia Handicraft Cooperative	Kalandia								x				1
4. Metal Work Training Center	Bethlehem							x					1
5. Pontifical Mission for Palestine Libraries	- Bethlehem Jerusalem				x	x						x	3
6. Red Crescent Society	- Jenin Tulkarem Bethlehem								x x x		x		1 2 1
7. Sisters of Mercy	Bethlehem												
8. Women's Charitable Society	Hebron Jericho n/a						x	x	x x			x	3 1
9. YMCA													
TOTAL WEST BANK		0	0	1	1	2	2	1	9	1	0	2	19
TOTAL BOTH TERRITORIES		1	1	1	2	2	2	2	14	2	1	5	33

sources: ANERA Newsletter (January-March, 1979).

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Table 5-4

The Gaza Strip and West Bank: Some Information on Financial Assistance Received by Private Institutions That Offer Non-Formal Education Programs

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Support</u> <u>US Dollars</u>		<u>Agency</u>
<u>Gaza Strip</u>			
Medical and Family Clinics	22,000		CRS
Near East Vocational Training Center	25,000	1976	ANERA
Palestinian Women's Union	-		
Red Crescent Society	4,000	1978	
YMCA	4,000	1976	ANERA
<u>West Bank</u>			
Arab Ladies' Social Service Organization	-		
Arab Women's Union	170,350	75/76	ANERA
Kalandia Handicraft Cooperative	15,000	1976	ANERA
Metal Work Training Center	64,000	1977	ANERA
Pontifical Mission for Palestine Libraries	25,000	1977	CRS
Red Crescent Society	6,400	1976	ANERA
Sisters of Mercy	11,200	76/77	ANERA
Women's Charitable Society	131,190	75/77	ANERA
YMCA	4,000	1978	ANERA

source: See Table 5-3.

Chapter 6: Some Comments and Recommendations

1: Introduction

This study should be considered as only one step in the analysis of the socio-economic characteristics of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. For this reason, and in order to assist future researchers, some comments will be made in section 2 on the conditions under which this paper was prepared, as well as on some of its limitations. In section 3, some conclusions will be presented using this study as a general frame of reference, rather than as support for specific points. Section 4 will include a brief list of specific recommendations.

2: Some Limitations on the Basis of Preparation and Content of This Study

Due to the unique circumstances through which the Gaza Strip and the West Bank are passing, their educational processes have special characteristics not found anywhere else in the world. More specifically, it can be said that the educational processes in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank lack administrative guidance that will structure and unify them, and give them the representation that could articulate them with other processes in the society.

Several direct consequences of these circumstances can be mentioned:

- a. Information already collected on education is not properly systematized, categorized or published.

b. No plans seem to be available for the development of education either by itself or integrated with other components of the society, such as the economy. This point is made explicit by UNRWA itself with respect to the educational system it controls, due to the impossibility of making long-term budget forecasts. In addition, the problems that are likely to be encountered in determining the appropriate counterparts for articulating UNRWA education with the other educational systems and with the other components of society should not be minimized. The problems described must be multiplied at least by the numbers of institutions that form private education, when this system is considered.

The circumstances described have had very direct consequences on the preparation of this study. Some of them are:

- a. The starting point for this study has been much more primitive than is usual for investigations of this type. Usually there is an abundance of statistical information, descriptive studies, and plans prepared by government organizations. In the present case, none of these are available.
- b. In studies of this type, the persons in charge of administrative functions are usually clearly specified and eager to participate. The opposite was true for this study, at least as far as the Israeli administration was concerned.
- c. The collection of basic information has been extremely difficult, both

with respect to content and to timing. Information known to be available could not be obtained, and some information appeared unexpectedly. This made it difficult to visualize and carry out this study as an integrated whole.

At least partly as a consequence of the problems encountered in the preparation of the study, the present assessment has several limitations. Among them are :

- a. The linkage of the educational system with the rest of the society has not been explored in depth. This means, on the one hand, that practically no information is presented here on the ways through which students, teachers, parents, workers and professionals influence the educational system. It has not been specified whether student representatives, teachers' and workers' unions, parent-teacher and professional associations, etc. exist, and if they do, what contact they have with the system. Furthermore, the lack of analysis of the linkages of education with society also manifests itself in the limited study of the relationships between population and education and the economy and education, and, on a more limited scale, the relationship between literacy and literacy educational programs, and between school dropouts and non-formal education programs.
- b. From point (a), above, it follows that the content of this study is, to a large extent, limited to a description and analysis of the students, teachers, programs, facilities and finances of the educational system.

Even taking this limited point of view, there are several limitations, due mainly to lack of data, that should be mentioned.

The main gaps are concerned with the lack of material on school drop-outs and vocational programs in formal education. The treatment of financial aspects is also incomplete.

3. Principle Conclusions

By their own nature, the conclusions of any study such as this should be taken with caution. This is particularly true for this study, for the reasons mentioned above.

With this in mind, some conclusions are presented for each of the subdivisions of the educational system used in the analysis.

Primary, Preparatory and Secondary Education

- a. It appears that the overall conditions of primary, preparatory and secondary cycles are in agreement with what could be expected if one takes into consideration the lack of development in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. This seems to be due to somewhat favorable conditions that existed before 1967 and to the contributions of the Israeli Government and UNRWA after 1967. However, these favorable conditions might tend to disappear in a few years, since the growth in teachers and facilities of the educational levels under consideration seems to be slightly behind that of the population.

- b. The overall content of academic education on all the levels under consideration leads to the conclusion that practically no attempt has been made to relate primary, preparatory and secondary education to economic needs. To establish this relationship is particularly important, since preparatory and secondary education are the highest educational levels reached by a large proportion of the students.

Post-Secondary Education

- a. The rather favorable impression produced by primary, preparatory and secondary education in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank is reversed by post-secondary education. Probably due to the fact that most of it is in private hands, it seems to lack the resources needed to satisfy the large social demand existing for its services.
- Three areas in which the limitations seem to be particularly damaging are medicine and auxiliary health personnel, engineering and post-secondary technical education. It seems that some educational facilities in these three areas should exist in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank regardless of their future social, political and economic development.
- b. The information that can be used to judge the degree of adaptability of post-secondary education to economic needs is rather limited. It seems to indicate that there is a large internal demand for post-secondary technical education, but, on the other hand, about 50% of the graduates from universities and teachers' training programs leave the territories.

Non-formal Education

The limited extent of the formal vocational educational programs suggest that the demand for non-formal vocational education is likely to be large, and also that the demand for the services of persons having that type of education is likely to be large.

On the other hand, the description and analysis of the existing service suggests that the efforts currently made by both the Israeli Government and private institutions are insufficient.

4: Recommendations

The analysis of the present conditions of the different subdivisions of the formal and non-formal educational systems in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, as well as of their administrative characteristics, suggests that assistance programs should be directed towards private post-secondary and non-formal education. More specifically :

- a. Existing institutions should receive support to upgrade the services they provide. This includes support for libraries, computers, and upgrading the teaching staffs.
- b. Facilities should be provided for education for physicians, nurses, laboratory assistants, engineers and middle-level technical personnel whether within existing institutions or by creating new ones. This

could imply the creation of at least four facilities:

1. A faculty of medicine;
2. A faculty of engineering;
3. A school of health-related professions, and
4. An institute of post-secondary technical education.

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