

International and Local Aid during the second Intifada (Report II, July 2001)



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INTERNATIONAL AND LOCAL AID DURING THE SECOND INTIFADA

(Report II, July 2001)

**An Analysis of Palestinian Public Opinion
in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip
(February - June 2001)**

FINAL REPORT

Geneva, July 2001

Cover photo:

Israeli army checkpoint on the main road from Abu Dis to Jerusalem
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FOREWORD

This study follows a previous report distributed in March 2001 that covered the period from 1st October 2000 to 31st January 2001. The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) felt it was timely and appropriate to run a second poll in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to better grasp the perceptions of the Palestinian population concerning the role and the impact of international and local aid during the ongoing crisis. Therefore, this study covers the period from 1st February to mid-June 2001.

SDC again contracted the Graduate Institute of Development Studies (IUED) of the University of Geneva, Switzerland, to conduct the study. The IUED assigned a small team of experts for the project, composed of Dr. Riccardo Bocco (professor of political sociology and research director at IUED), Mr. Matthias Brunner (lecturer in political science methodology at the Department of Political Science of the University of Geneva and director of CyberProjects) and Mr. Jamil Rabah (poll specialist and consultant for the SDC Gaza and West Bank Office).

During the month of April the team worked on the elaboration of the questionnaire for the poll and benefited from exchanges and discussions with Prof. Elia Zureik (sociologist, Queen's University, Canada), Mr. Jalal Hussein (researcher at the Department of Refugee Affairs, PLO, Ramallah) and Prof. Rémy Leveau (political scientist, Institut d'Etudes Politiques, Paris).

In June 2001, the JMCC (Jerusalem Media & Communication Centre) was contracted to run the poll, under the supervision of Dr. Ghassan Khatib and Ms. Manal Warrad. The draft of the questionnaire was also presented to a number of concerned parties and pre-tested for validity by the JMCC.

The results of the poll were ready by late June and the authors of this report met in Jerusalem from 21 to 30 June to examine the breakdown of the data and its tabulation. During the same week, the authors of the report also interviewed a number of concerned actors in Jerusalem and the West Bank to get a preliminary feedback on the poll's findings.¹

The data were coded and entered by the JMCC, while the analysis and weighting of the data is the sole responsibility of the authors of the report. Dr. Isabelle Daneels kindly edited the final text of the report.

Geneva, July 2001

¹ See Annex I for the list of experts interviewed.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (ATTACHED)

INTRODUCTION

The period under scrutiny through the poll conducted in June coincides with some major changes in the international and local context. Actually, between the end of January and the beginning of February 2001, two major events have impacted the course of the present crisis, the possibilities for mediation and the hopes for reducing the violence.

On the one hand, the election of a new President in the United States has seemingly marked a different trend in the American Administration towards the Middle East Peace Process. Mr. Bush's stand towards the Intifada has been characterized by a first period of "absence" in the efforts to mediate between the Palestinian and Israeli leaderships and signaled a clear departure from the Clinton administration. The US representative at the UN has also vetoed the Security Council decision to send an international peacekeeping or protection force for the Palestinian population and, only more recently, the USA have taken a more pro-active approach.

On the other hand, the election of Mr. Sharon as the new Israeli Prime Minister at the head of a "national unity" government has not contributed in softening the position of the parties in conflict. Israeli settlements have continued to expand - especially in the West Bank and around East Jerusalem - and the tension between the Palestinians and the settlers increased. Furthermore the Israeli Defence Forces have deployed checkpoints all over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip which are obstructing mobility. In some locations, earth walls and trenches are built around villages. This contributes to keep pressure on the Palestinian civilian population at different levels (see in the annexes the checkpoints' maps for West Bank and Gaza). The situation has important practical consequences for services' delivery and aid distribution to the civilian population during the crisis.

Eight months after the beginning of the Intifada, the promises and perspectives of continuing the "Oslo Process" seem far away, not to say vanished. As Hammami and Hillal (2001) have pointed out: "The current Likud discourse is like an artifact from another age. Since Oslo, the word "terrorist" has been reserved for Hamas and Islamic Jihad. Now it refers to any form of Palestinian resistance to occupation, and includes the PLO's mainstream faction Al-Fatah as well as Force 17, Arafat's presidential guard". Though Mr. Sharon has been repeatedly stating that talks could resume once violence is quelled and security cooperation properly reinstated, the Israeli Prime Minister doesn't seem to be willing to go back to the Oslo framework. The negotiations on the implementation of the Mitchell Report's recommendations are suspended, and the Egyptian-Jordanian proposal (based on the Sharm el-Sheikh ceasefire deal brokered by Clinton in October 2000) has not been accepted by Israel.

The very continuation of the Intifada is progressively bringing the Palestinian Authority (PA) and the PLO to a crossroads. The PA is caught between strong economic, diplomatic and military pressure to end the militant forms of the uprising, on the one hand, and strong popular support of the Intifada, on the other hand. In addition, the PA faces difficulties in gaining substantive and concrete advantages from the present crisis.

In fact, the finances of the PA are partially “hostage” in the hands of the Israeli government : since the Autumn 2000, customs and VAT revenues (which make up almost two-thirds of the PA’s budget) have not been transferred to the Palestinians. Furthermore, due to the crisis, the Israeli labor market has almost completely dried up, and the potential for increased government revenue through the taxation of the private sector has strongly decreased. The greatest part of emergency aid from international donors has mainly been channeled through UN Agencies (UNRWA and UNDP in particular). Since March 2001, the European Union and some Arab States have stepped in with monthly loans to the PA to compensate for the lack of transfer of customs and VAT revenues². This has allowed the PA to ensure the survival of its formal institutions.³

On a more internal level of analysis, many observers have also stressed the ongoing changes in Palestinian society and politics. In comparing the first and the present Intifada, Hammami and Tamari (2000) have pointed out that : “Ten years ago the Palestinians had a strong civil society, a colonial State and an amorphous internal leadership, the Unified National Leadership of the Uprising. The PLO directed, or attempted to direct, the movement by remote control from Tunis. Today in Palestine there is a virtual state apparatus *in situ*, headed by the relocated and expanded PLO bureaucracy, with a substantial and armed security apparatus and an elected parliament. The PA presides over a “peace process” which, after seven years, has left them and the population they rule penned into disconnected fragments of the Occupied Territories, encircled by ever growing settlements. Yet these new actors seem paralyzed at a critical moment of Palestinian history”.⁴ In several cases, the PA leadership’s performance has not met the expectations of larger Palestinian constituencies. Popular criticism has been mounting and at the March PLC meeting, Arafat has addressed the importance of internal political and institutional reform and stressed the commitment to the rule of law.⁵

² This was the result of an informal Joint Liaison Committee meeting in Stockholm during the Swedish presidency of the European Union, and where the PLO/PA and Israel were not present.

³ For further analysis of the economic situation, see Farsakh (2000) and Hammami & Hillal (2001).

⁴ For an analysis of the fallbacks of the Peace process, Camp David II and the beginning of the Intifada, see also Bishara (2001).

⁵ Hammami and Hillal (2001) offer also a qualified insight into Palestinian politics since the beginning of the Intifada.

Although it is not the purpose of this introduction to embark on a detailed political analysis, the authors thought it was useful to put the data of this study into context. Therefore, before entering into the proper scrutiny of the survey conducted for this study, a synthesis of results drawn from other polls⁶ recently conducted in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will be provided in order to allow for further insight into Palestinian perceptions and attitudes towards more socio-political issues.

According to the JMCC public opinions polls (2001a, 2001b), over the past six months, popular support for the continuation of the Intifada has increased to 80%, compared to 70% in December 2000. In April 2001, more than 62% of the Palestinian people supported the continuation of both forms of the Intifada (popular and armed struggle), while in June this double form of support has decreased to 54%, in favor of a slight increase for support to the continuation of popular forms of resistance (20% in June against 14% two months before). The change is more marked in the West Bank than in the Gaza Strip.

In June 2001, a large number of Palestinians (46%) thought that the aim of this Intifada is to end the Israeli military occupation, following UN Security Council resolution 242 and the establishment of an independent Palestinian State; 41% said that the aim of the present Intifada is the total liberation of Palestine, while only 9% considered it as a tactic for improving the negotiations' track conditions (JMCC 2001b).

Under the current circumstances, more than 70% of Palestinian people consider military operations against Israeli targets as a suitable response. In June, support for suicide bombings increased to 69%, compared to 66% in April (compared to only 26% in March 1999 !). Among Gaza residents, the percentage of support (78%) is higher than in the West Bank (63%). According to the most recent poll of the University of Birzeit (2001), 60% of the educated people surveyed opposed providing children with any military training during summer camps, while 68% of the least educated respondents support such a training.

There is a continuous and steady decrease in Palestinian popular support for the Oslo Agreements. While in June 2000 more than 57% supported the Oslo framework, in April 2001 the percentage has fallen to 40% and in June it went further down to a mere 38%. It seems that middle class and middle aged Palestinians are increasingly viewing the various issues at stake with skepticism. Their attitudes are becoming comparable to those of younger Palestinians who hold "hard-line" positions, especially in relation to the peace process and the PNA.

⁶ We refer here to two polls conducted by the JMCC (2001a & 2001b) and run respectively on 5-12 April and 14-17 June, as well as to another poll conducted by the Development Studies Program of Bir Zeit University on May 31 - June 3, 2001 (Bir Zeit University 2001). All these polls covered an average of 1200 residents in the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and the Gaza Strip.

Furthermore, a sweeping Palestinian majority (95% in April and 96% in June 2001) considers the United States biased in favor of Israel in its functions as peace process sponsor; the dissatisfaction with Arab solidarity towards the current Intifada has reached almost 85% of the population in June 2001, compared to 61% in December 2000 (JMCC 2001a, 2001b). According to the University of Bir Zeit's poll of early June 2001, 93% of the people surveyed evaluate the role played by the US with respect to the present Intifada as negative. This compares to 75% of negative ratings for both the European Union and the United Nations, followed by the negative perception of the role of Arab countries (62%) and Islamic countries (42%).

However, the Palestinian people seem to have some kind of hope in the possibility of a peace process since in April only 30% (and in June 27%) believed that the peace process is completely dead with no chance of resuming negotiations. A majority of Palestinians (44% in April and 50% in June) stated that the peace process is experiencing difficult circumstances with an unclear future. Concerning the question whether the PA should accept the Mitchell Report or not, the JMCC's poll (2001b) shows that a majority of people (53%) oppose it; among those who support it, more than 48% are West Bankers and only 36% are Gaza residents⁷.

As for support to factions and politicians among the Palestinian population, Fatah kept the same trust (around 35%) in April and June 2001, witnessing a slight increase in comparison with the scores obtained in December 2000 (32%). Support for the Islamic Resistance Movement Hamas remained at the same level (around 18%) and has increased since the beginning of the current Intifada (it was 12% in June 2000).

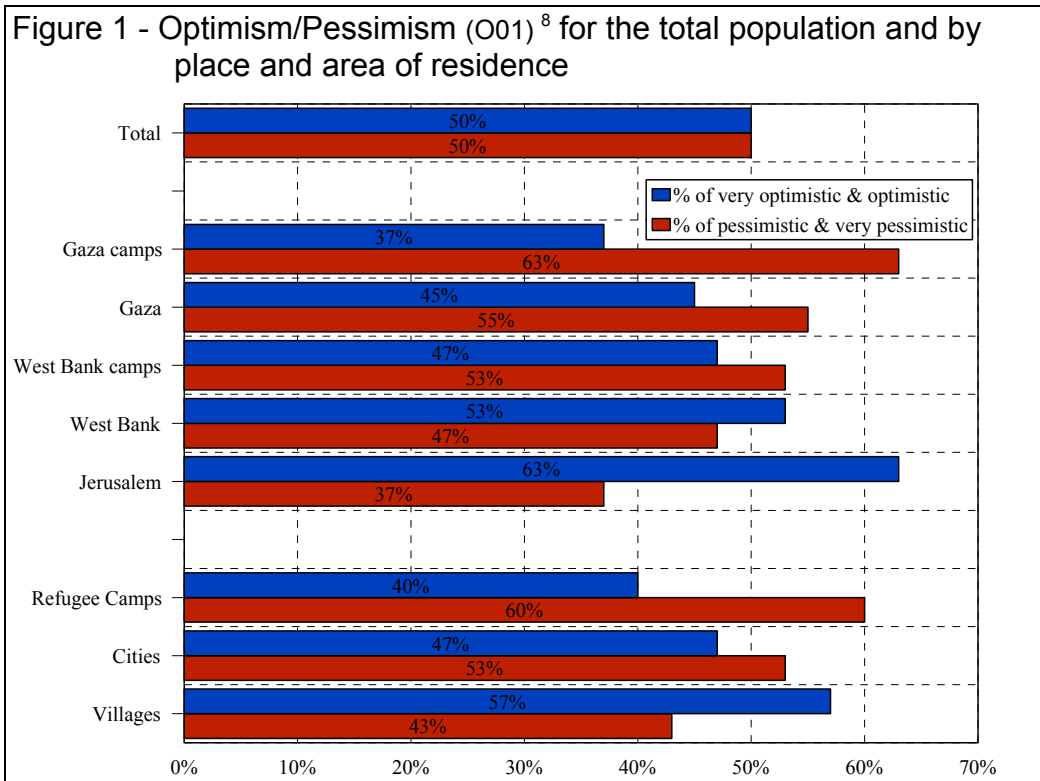
In June 2001, Yasser Arafat remained the most trusted (28%) of Palestinian political personalities, although his score has decreased compared to the April results (32%). Concerning the debate in international circles as to whether the Palestinian President is in control of the internal situation, 51% of the surveyed population said that Chairman Arafat is in control up to a certain degree (JMCC 2001b).

Finally, according to the University of Bir Zeit poll (2001), pessimism is on the rise and the refugee camps inhabitants are the least optimistic. The youngest (16-17 years old) and the oldest (over 42) respondents and the less educated ones are the most optimistic. Government civil servants are the most optimistic (44%), compared to private sector employees (39%), and NGOs employees (29%). According to the type of work, the most optimistic are the professionals, the retired and the

⁷ See also: "The 'Mitchell Process' and the Failure to Address Root Causes of the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict" in: *Al-Majdal* (quarterly newsletter published by BADIL Resource Centre for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, Bethlehem), issue no. 10, June 2001, pp. 3-5.

farmers, while the unemployed, the monthly salaried employees and the merchants are the least optimistic.

The results of the poll conducted for this study show that about 50% of the respondents are generally optimistic. As indicated in figure 1 below, West Bankers are generally more optimistic about the future than Gazans, while refugee camp inhabitants seem to be the most pessimistic. City dwellers are also less optimistic than village residents.



⁸ "O01" relates to the table presented at the beginning of Annex II which gives the question numbers in the January and in the June poll. The same logic will be used throughout this report.

OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The questionnaire for the poll (see Annex 3 for the Arabic version and Annex 4 for the English version) was elaborated in a way that could offer data on Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip on five main topics:

- A general description of the mobility and security conditions of the civilian population the impact of the crisis on Palestinian families in terms of material losses (property damaged, trees uprooted, business), as well as human suffering and losses (children, injured and martyrs⁹); displacement and forced change of residence, access to health care and to education.

- A portrait of the socio-economic conditions for assessing change in the employment situation (including the place of work, work occupation and the effects of the Intifada on jobs); the households demography and the job market (including the number of people living in the household, the people employed, and the number of members who lost their jobs); the perception of the evolution of the price of some basic commodities and the households' financial situation; finally, the coping strategies of the Palestinian population (including the evolution of the households' expenses; the nature of the expenses that were cut; the strategies for sustaining the hardship; the coping mechanisms for the future; the perception of Israeli versus Palestinian products; and the coping strategies pertaining to work).

- The assistance delivered according to type, value and source, as well as the specificity of the employment generation programs.

- The impact of the assistance delivered for measuring the perceptions of the Palestinians. This part includes an analysis of the individual satisfaction with the provided aid in five main areas: health, food, employment, education, infrastructure, as well as the visibility, importance and effectiveness of the assistance delivered.

- The UNRWA's strategies during the past months, the type of assistance provided by the UN Agency (in particular food aid, employment generation and financial assistance), the patterns of aid distribution and its effectiveness, as well as the satisfaction of its beneficiaries.

A representative sample of 1270 Palestinians over the age of 18 were interviewed face-to-face between the 19th and 23rd of June 2001. In the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) 832 Palestinians were interviewed, and 438 were interviewed in the Gaza Strip.

⁹ The word "martyrs" has been officially adopted by the PLO/PA administration to indicate the people killed during the current Intifada.

Sixty-three sampling units were randomly selected from both the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and the Gaza Strip. Cities and regions were stratified according to population size. Sampling units in towns, villages and refugee camps were selected according to simple random sampling from within a list that includes all Palestinian population concentrations. The random selection was carried out proportionally to the population size of these concentrations according to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) : each concentration was divided into units comprising one thousand people each. If a population concentration has a population of 10,000, then it is assigned ten units, accordingly it has ten chances of being randomly selected.

Sixty-two interviewers were then assigned to the primary sampling units. Each of the interviewers was instructed to interview not more than twenty respondents. Households were randomly selected according to a pre-defined route. The respondent inside the household was selected with the help of a Kish table (see first page of the questionnaire)¹⁰. In case a respondent was not available during the interviewers' visits, an appointment was made for a second visit.

West Bank refugee camps were over-sampled by 70 people in order to ensure sufficient cases for a deeper analysis of this group. The results presented hereafter are weighted to be representative of the whole Palestinian population.¹¹

All the results presented in the remainder of this report will be analysed in terms of:

- ▶ **Place of residence:** The West Bank and the Gaza Strip (inside and outside refugee camps) and East Jerusalem.
- ▶ **Refugee Status:** Refugees and non-refugees.
- ▶ **Area of residence:** Cities, villages and camps.
- ▶ **Gender:** men and women.
- ▶ **Age groups:** 18-25 years / 26-35 years / 36-45 years / 46-60 years / more than 60 years.

The first two variables could have been combined into one category. In that case, however, some subgroups would have become too small for analysis (for example: non-refugees in camps). As such, it was thought

¹⁰ In Europe the random selection of a household member is generally carried out with the "birthday technique" (interview the person who had her birthday most recently). In Palestine, mainly because of the large household size, this information may be hard to get, this is why Kish Tables are used.

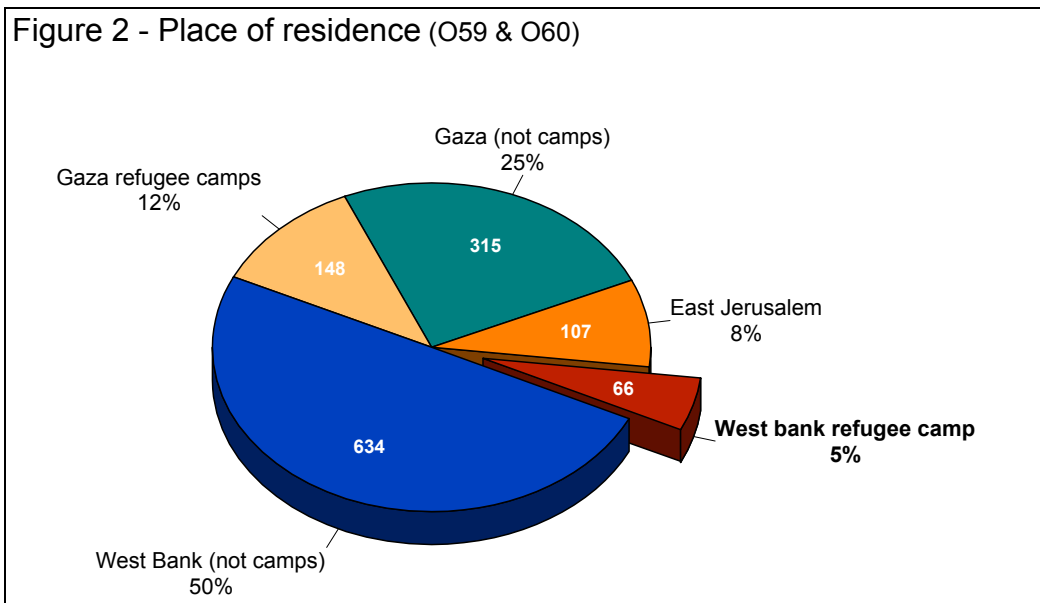
¹¹ According to random sampling, 62 persons in West Bank refugee camps should have been interviewed. The sample of this survey included 132 West Bank camp residents. Therefore, for the results to be representative, less weight (0.497) had to be given to the surveyed West Bank camp residents, while more weight was given to the remaining interviewees (1.058). The only graphs and tables that are not weighted are those that include the category "West Bank refugee camp" as they are representative *per se*.

more appropriate to analyse the variables of “place of residence” and “refugee status” separately.

Results were systematically tested for statistical significance at a 95% confidence level. If no differentiation is shown or mentioned, this means that there was none.

In order to indicate the extent to which the data collected for this report are representative, it is important to compare them with some available official figures. This comparison has been made in full detail in the first report (Bocco, Brunner & Rabah, 2001). The report is available on the website of the IUED (the Graduate Institute of Development Studies of the University of Geneva : www.iued.unige.ch). As the whole sampling and interview procedure remained the same, only some basic comparison will be provided hereafter.

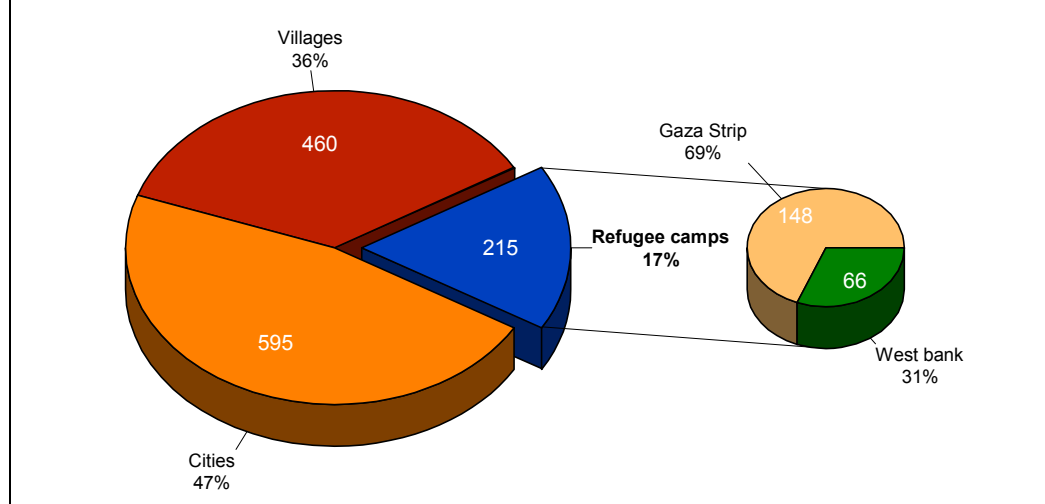
Figure 2, below, illustrates the geographical distribution of the sample of this study according to **place of residence**. PCBS estimated the proportion of West Bank Palestinians, including those living in East Jerusalem, at nearly 64%. In the sample of this study, West Bank and East Jerusalem respondents represent 63.5%.¹²



Taking a closer look at the **areas of residence**, figure 3, below, shows that approximately half of the respondents live in urban settings, one fifth in villages and one third in camps.

¹² 132 people were interviewed in the West Bank refugee camps. As explained in note 3, the results presented here are weighted to be representative.

Figure 3 - Area of residence (O60)



In the survey for this report, 628 **women**¹³ were interviewed. In relation to their marital status, 25.1% are single, 66.7% are married, 2.9% are divorced and 1.3% are widowers. They account for 49.5% of the sample which is the exact figure according to PCBS projections for the year 2000.

Figure 4 - Age groups (O55)

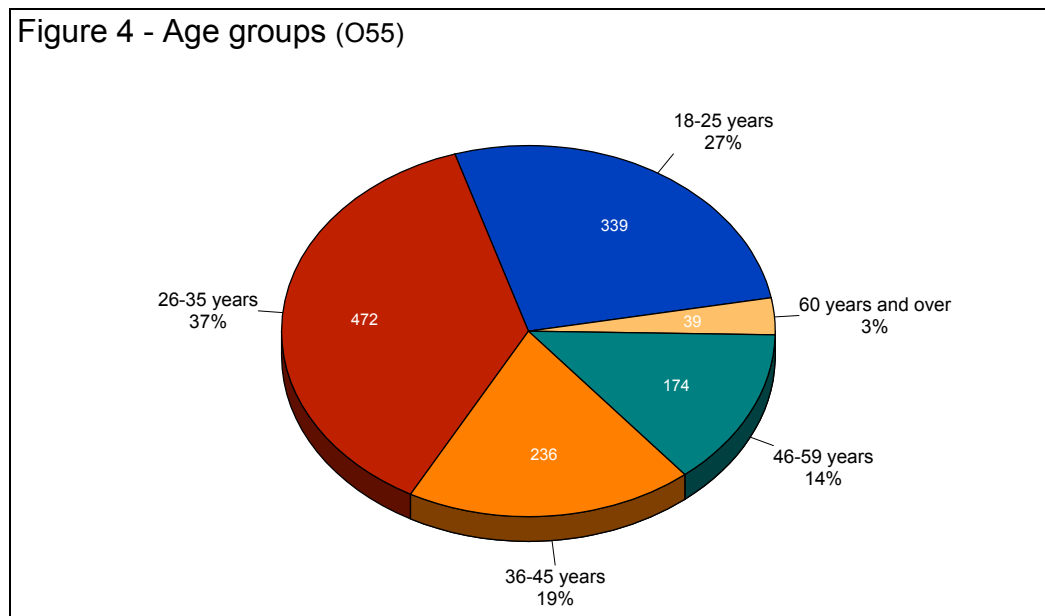


Figure 4, above, illustrates the relatively young **age structure** of the Palestinian population surveyed. In fact, people over the age of 60 represent a mere 3% of the surveyed population aged 18 and above.

Concerning educational level, 4% of the sample had no education, 8.5% went until elementary school, 19.3% until preparatory, 34.3% until

¹³ The gender of the respondents is specified in the answers to question O61.

secondary, 23.4% had some college education, and 10.5% finished their college education.

Finally, whenever possible, consideration was given to data generated from studies and surveys that were made available recently and that cover the same period of time on some issues addressed in this report. also It was thought appropriate to introduce comparisons between the data presented in the first report of March 2001 and those of this study, to show the evolution of the situation.

PART ONE : MOBILITY AND SECURITY CONDITIONS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION

The first part of this report provides a general description of the circumstances the Palestinian population were confronted with in the period between early February and mid-June 2001.

After an overview of the mobility issue, the second section of part one will concentrate on the consequences of the “quasi-war” situation with regard to the displacement and forced change of residence, as well as the access to health care for the Palestinian population.

The number of Palestinians injured or martyred and the damages inflicted on private and public property will be detailed in section three.

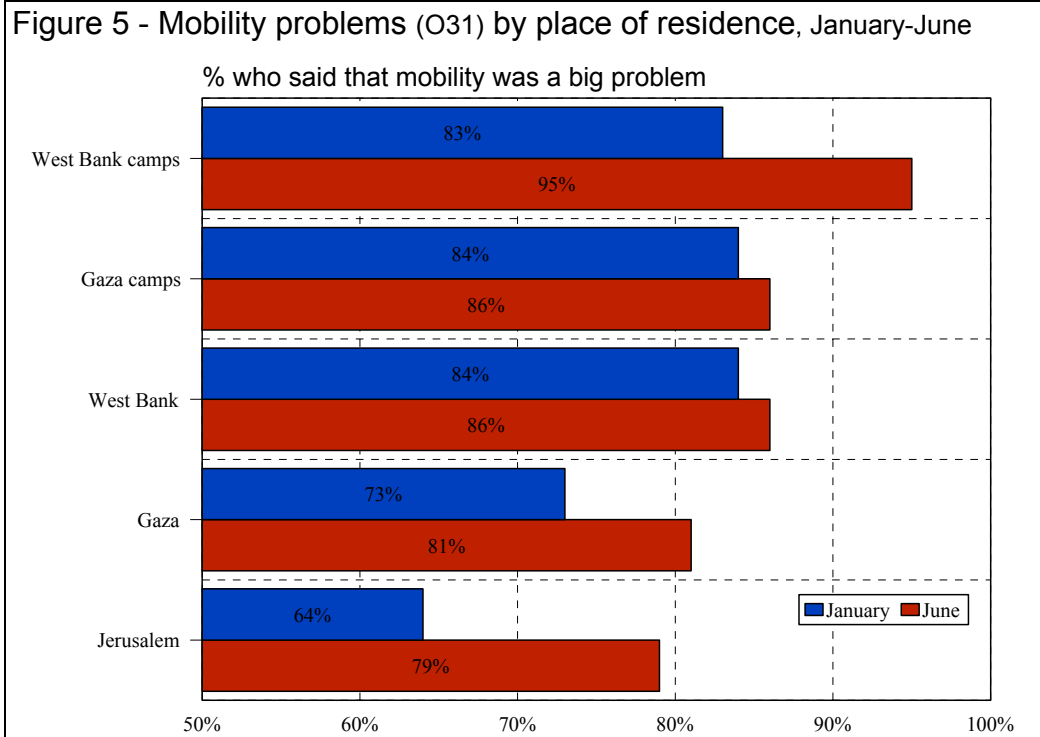
Finally, the last section of this part will provide pointers that may contribute in evaluating the impact of the second Intifada on children, including issues related to access to education.

1.1 - Mobility

In January, 79% of the people interviewed said that mobility was a serious problem. In the June sample this proportion raised to 84%.

If, as in figure 5, this result is broken by place of residence, one can see that this increase is correlated with the place of residence. “Only” 64% of Jerusalem respondents said that mobility was a serious problem in January while this proportion went up to 79% in June. To a lesser extent, one should note a 10% increase in West Bank refugee camps and 8% in Gaza outside camps.

While in January women seemed less affected (75%) than men (82%), the June survey shows the same proportion of men and women thinking that mobility was a serious problem.



Annex V contains a map with the different checkpoints set up by the Israeli military inside the West Bank which largely account for restricting the mobility of persons and goods.

1.2 - Security conditions of the civilian population

According to PCBS (2001b)¹⁴, during the first 7 months of the Intifada around 330'000 Palestinians have been exposed to Israeli assaults and measures (including: bullets, shells splinters, tear gas, harassment by Israeli soldiers and settlers, detention).

The security conditions of the civilian population have further deteriorated at different levels during the period from early February to early June 2001. As it has been underlined by the ICRC (2001) : "Breaches of International Humanitarian Law by the occupying power, such as the policy of isolating whole villages for an extended period and other measures of collective punishment, and administrative harassment, occur on a daily basis and have a serious impact on the civilian population".

¹⁴ The PCBS survey was conducted between mid-April and mid-May 2001. It included almost 3400 households, approximately 2/3 in the West Bank and 1/3 in the Gaza Strip.

Displacement and forced change of residence

During the first 7 months of the Intifada, the PCBS (2001b) has estimated that about 56'000 Palestinians, i.e. 7600 households had to change their place of residence. For most of them (around 33'500 people, i.e. 60%), the main reason to move was the proximity of their residence to military checkpoints or to Israeli settlements, which have constituted so far the main place of friction during the current Intifada. However, this reason accounts for almost 77% of surveyed cases of forced displacement among Gaza inhabitants and slightly less than 40% of cases among West Bank residents. Among the latter, work reasons or study account for 13% of cases respectively.

More than half of the Palestinians that were forced to move their residence in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are children.

Concerning the type of change, 70% of people (i.e. around 38'700 persons) considered their move as temporary, 18% (i.e. 10'300) as permanent, and 12% (i.e. 7000) did not know whether the change is temporary or will be lasting. Here again there are some marked regional differences. While 54% of the people of the West Bank who have moved consider their change of residence as temporary, it is the case for more than 82% of the surveyed people in the Gaza Strip. There is more uncertainty in the West Bank (24%) than in the Gaza Strip (less than 3%) among the people who moved and do not know about their fate in the future (whether they will come back to their former residence or not).

Health Care

In a report prepared at the end of April, the ICRC (2001)¹⁵ has clearly summarized the critical situation: "The imposition of restrictions on the movement of people, goods and services by the Israeli authorities has rendered access to timely and adequate medical services difficult for the resident population in the territories. Strict closures imposed on villages and towns seriously limit the movement of ambulances. Checkpoints and physical barriers slow down emergency missions, resulting in increased complications, and in a few cases death, for medical patients. Ambulances are harassed and in many cases even shot at. Transportation of medical goods from central stores to health institutions is also hampered, and access of medical staff to their workplace has become extremely difficult. Some vaccination programmes have had to be cancelled as the vaccines could not be transferred. Chronically ill patients have increased difficulty in reaching the reference hospitals. The situation for the most vulnerable, such as the elderly, the mentally handicapped and social cases, has further

¹⁵ An important report published by B'Tselem at the end of June 2001 on the medical implications of Israel's siege policy, offers a parallel picture of the situation to that given by the ICRC.

deteriorated, as resources have been primarily allocated to the emergency needs of the injured”.

According to PCBS (2001b), about 38% of the surveyed households reported that the main reason for not being able to access health services is due to the unavailability of medication or the impossibility to afford the cost of treatments; 23% said that the main reason was the inability to reach the place of health services; and 18% reported that medical staff was not able to reach the place of health services or was lacking medical equipments.

Furthermore, according to the HDIP report of May 2001: “Palestinian pharmaceutical companies are facing problems in the production and marketing of pharmaceutical products. Their problem stems from Israeli policies of closures, which prohibit workers from getting to their place of work and hinder the distribution of products to different areas. Israeli authorities have also blocked the entry of raw materials needed by the pharmaceutical industry in Palestinian areas. (...) Palestinian pharmaceutical company sales during the Intifada have dropped by 40% and currently companies function at 25% of their full productive capacity”.

Concerning maternal health care, according to PCBS (2001b) the percentage of pregnant women (15-49 years) who did not receive antenatal care, increased by 4.5 times due to Israeli measures. In the Gaza Strip, the percentage of women who did not benefit from antenatal care was more than the double of that in the West Bank.

HDIP has also recorded the important number of attacks since the beginning of the current Intifada against the medical personnel (2 doctors and one ambulance driver have been killed; 143 medical aids and nurses have been injured); against ambulances (59 vehicles, i.e. 73% of the PRCS fleet, have been damaged during 138 different attacks); and against hospitals in Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Hebron, Beit Jala and Bethlehem¹⁶.

Finally, the graphics provided by the Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS)¹⁷ allow for monitoring the evolution of the attacks on Emergency Medical Services (EMS) from the beginning of the Intifada until early August 2001 (see figure 6 below). This means that in the period under scrutiny in this report, PCRS ambulances have suffered an average of an attack per week. Figure 7 below, shows the work accomplished by the EMS in the Palestinian Territories from September 2000 until mid-May 2001 in terms of injuries treated in field hospitals versus patients transported to emergency rooms. Exception made for Jerusalem, in the West Bank, the majority of injuries were treated in field hospitals.

¹⁶ See: <http://www.solidarité-palestine.org/doc030.html> for a synthesis of data from September 28th, 2000 up to July 31st, 2001.

¹⁷ See at: <http://PalestineRCS.org>

Figure 6 - Attacks on EMS by week, September 2000- august 2001

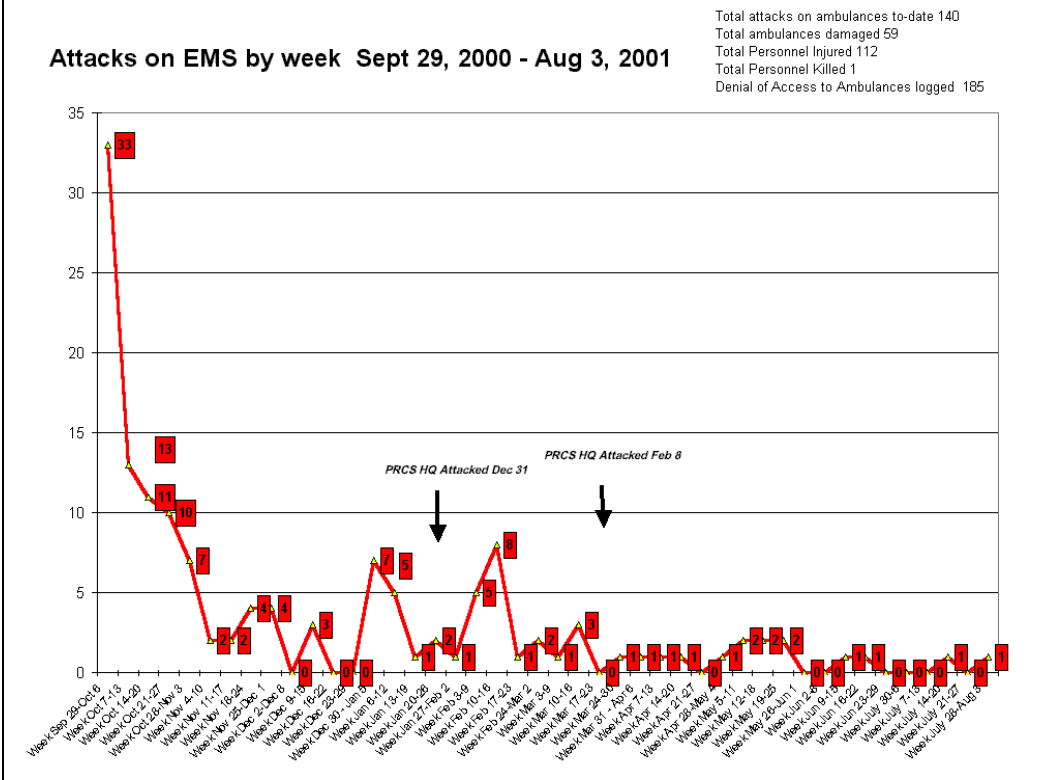
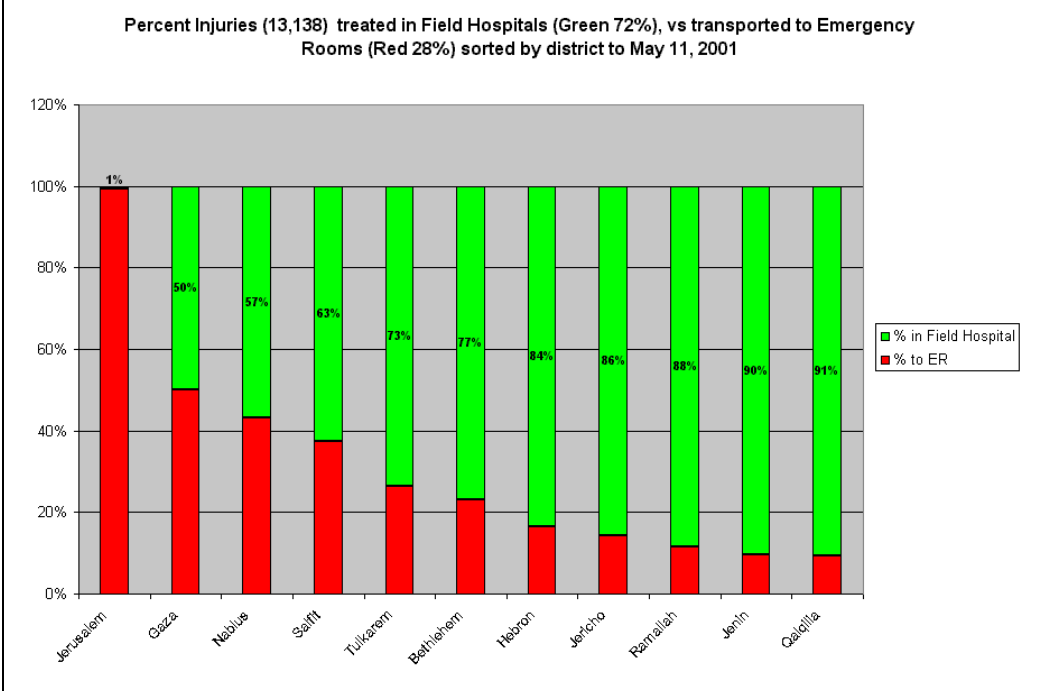


Figure 7 - Injuries treated in Field Hospitals vs transported to emergency by district



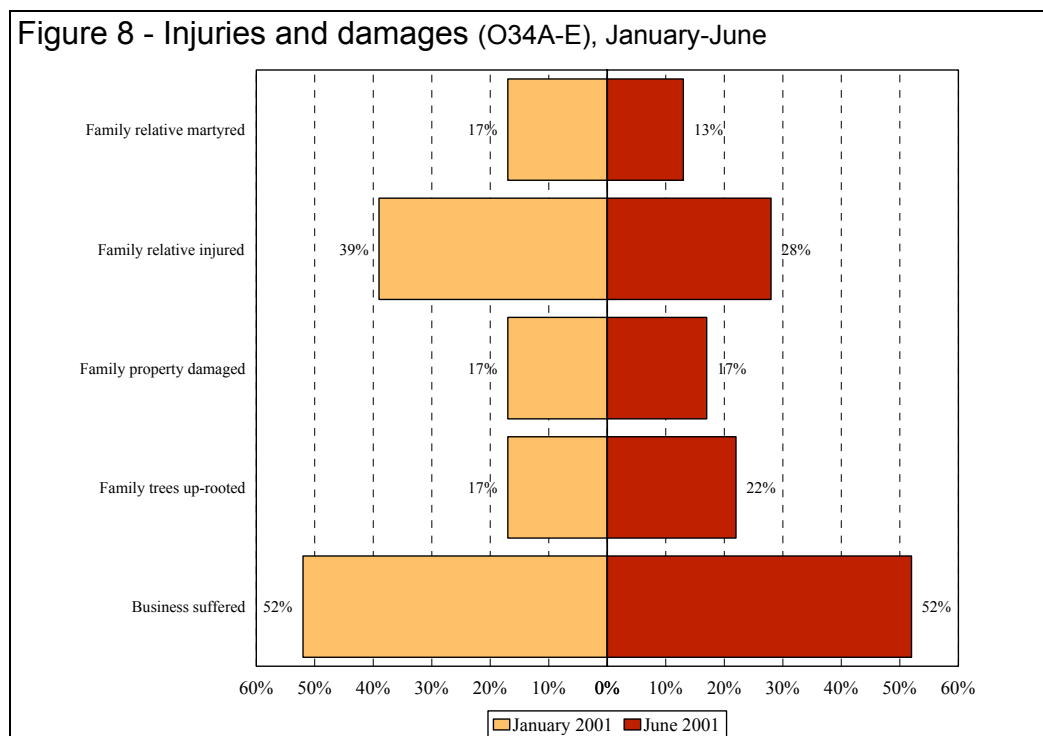
1.3 - Martyrs, injuries and damage to properties

As in January, the June respondents were asked to state the damages caused by the current Intifada on their family and properties. Figure 8 compares those results across the two surveys.

Damages on physical persons seem to have diminished between January and June. The proportion of martyrs went down by 4% and the proportion of injured by a striking 11%.

In the February report, the proportion of reported deaths was proportionally high compared to official figures. At that time, the authors put forward the hypothesis that the news of deaths is more striking than that of injuries and therefore spreads more quickly across the extended family. In the poll conducted for this report, respondents were asked to specify their relationship with the injured or the martyred. It appeared that the proportion of the martyrs that are members of an extended family is substantially higher (26%) than the same proportion among injured people (18%). This result confirms the hypothesis made in the February report.

The negative impact on property and business reported by the surveyed population stayed constant between January and June, but the proportion of the sample who reported to have suffered from trees uprooting rose by 5%.



According to the results of the survey conducted for this report, the crisis affected Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and in the West Bank differently. As shown in table 1, the Gaza respondents suffered more than West Bank respondents in terms of martyrs, injured, property damage and having trees uprooted in their properties.

However, a higher number of West Bank interviewees than Gaza Strip interviewees reported that their business had suffered since the outbreak of the Intifada.

Table 1 - Injuries and damages (O34A-E) by place of residence, January-June

Type of injury	West Bank	WB camps	Jerusalem	Gaza	Gaza camps
<i>January</i>					
Relative martyred	11%	20%	5%	27%	31%
Relative injured	28%	48%	23%	62%	44%
Family property damaged	17%	15%	11%	23%	17%
Family trees uprooted	18%	2%	7%	28%	10%
Family business suffered	56%	37%	41%	46%	34%
<i>June</i>					
Relative martyred	8%	19%	5%	18%	30%
Relative injured	22%	34%	22%	41%	32%
Family property damaged	19%	27%	3%	18%	16%
Family trees uprooted	20%	18%	0%	28%	31%
Family business suffered	44%	55%	33%	54%	58%

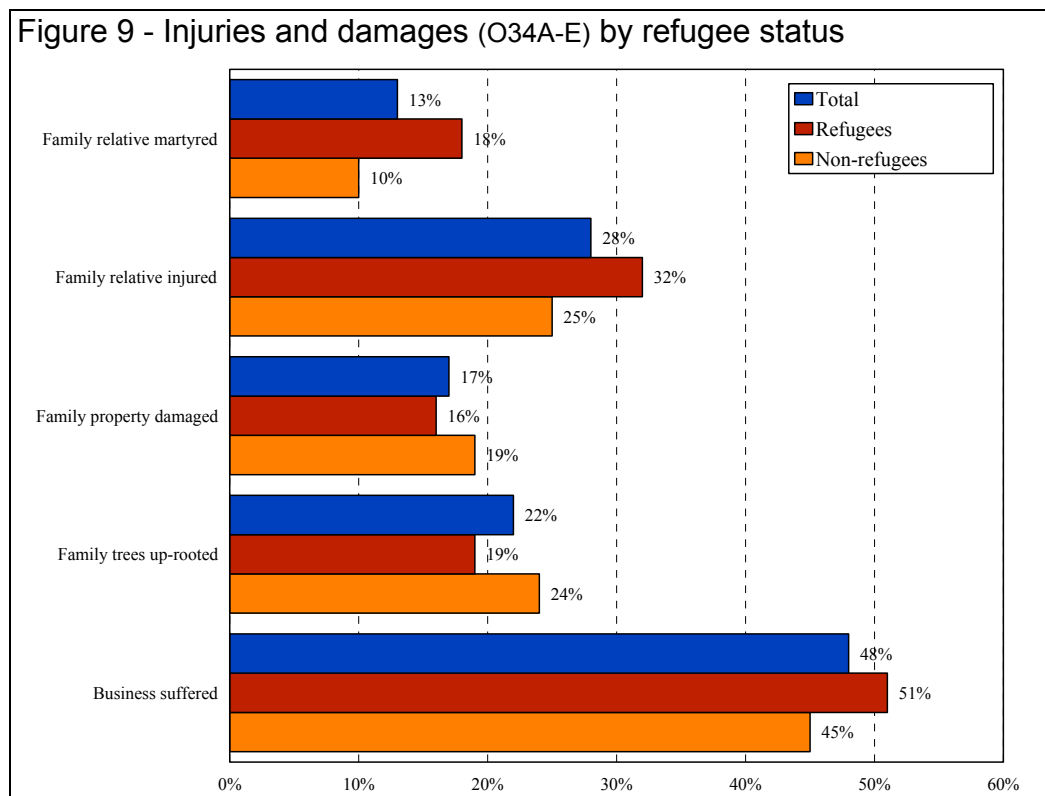
A closer look at the evolution of those figures between January and June yields a few interesting results:

- ▶ The distribution of *martyrs* varies considerably by place of residence: In January approximately 30% of martyrs were reported in the Gaza Strip, 20% in West Bank refugee camps, 10% in the West Bank outside camps and 5% in Jerusalem. The decrease of the martyrs proportion is mainly found in Gaza outside camps where it reached almost 10% (27-18%). Everywhere else, the decline was smaller than 3%.
- ▶ The proportion of *injured people* is highest in Gaza outside camps (41%), and in refugee camps in Gaza and the West Bank (around 33%). West Bank outside refugee camps and Jerusalem present lower figures (22%). The decline of the overall figure here is proportional to the January level.
- ▶ *Property damage* has risen strikingly in West Bank refugee camps (15-27%) which now becomes the most affected place. Gaza which was the most stricken place in January underwent a significant decrease (23-18%).

► Uprooted trees concerned refugee camp dwellers much less in January. In June this proportion tripled in Gaza refugee camps (10-30%) and rose by 16% in the West Bank camps (2-18%).

► The same phenomenon occurred with the impact on *business*: camps, which were less hit in January underwent a very sharp increase in June (34-58% in Gaza, 37-55% in the West Bank).

Figure 9, below, details the impact by *refugee status*. It shows that martyrs and people injured are more common among refugees as well as business damages. Concerning this last type of damage it is interesting to note that the impact is the opposite in June compared to January. In January, among refugees the proportion was 46% and among non-refugees it was 51%; it is nearly exactly the reverse in June.



Property damages used to be more or less the same among refugees than non-refugees: ~18% in January. The proportion of property damages decreased slightly among refugees (-2% since January), while it increased slightly among non-refugees (+2%).

The proportion of Palestinians reporting damage from uprooted trees to their properties went up in both groups but it appears more important among non-refugees.

Incidentally, perceptions on the impact of the crisis among respondents do not differ seriously according to gender. Furthermore, when analyzing the impact of the crisis according to the various age groups surveyed, it seemed that the youngest and eldest respondents were less aware of the general situation regarding casualties and inflicted damages than the other respondents.

The data contained in other reports complement the perceptions expressed by the Palestinians throughout this survey.

Concerning damage to properties, HDIP's report of early August 2001¹⁸ mentions serious damages due to bombing to more than 4000 buildings, 773 houses (328 completely destroyed), 30 mosques, 12 churches, 108 wells and several cemeteries. More than 25'000 olive trees and fruit trees have been uprooted, 42'000 dunums¹⁹ of land have been bulldozed (78% of which were agricultural land).

The special issue of Palestinian Human Rights Monitor published in February by PHRMG (2001a) provides full details of Israeli bombardments and destruction of Palestinian civilian homes and infrastructure, case-studies from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the types of weapons and ammunitions used for the destruction. It also provides an overview of the destruction of commercial and agricultural property.

In a special issue published in April, PHRMG (2001b) also offers important data, testimonies and analysis on settlers' violence during the current Intifada, in particular on the types of attacks against the Palestinian population (including killings, shootings, beatings and stoning).

A number of graphics produced by the PRCS allow for a precise analysis of the situation of injured and martyrs²⁰.

Figure 10 below shows that the peak of injuries and death occurred during the months of October and November 2000, with 5900 people injured and 244 killed. Between the months under review in this report (February-mid-June 2001), the average number of deaths per month was 40, while the number of injured per month averaged at a little less than 800 people.

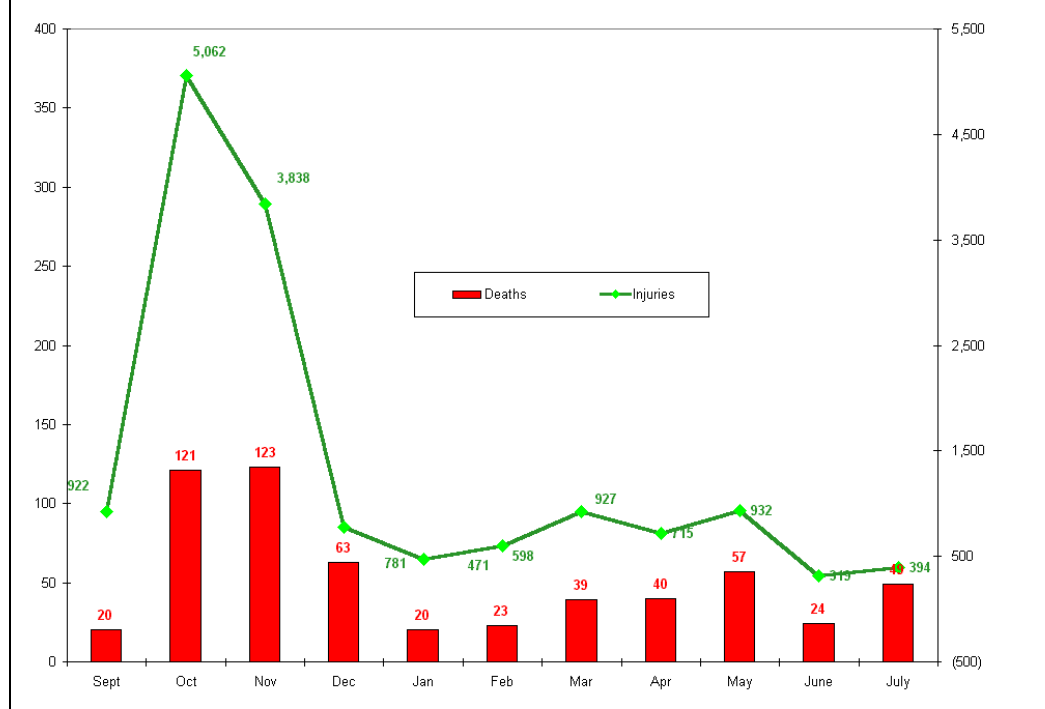
Concerning the places where people were injured, it is interesting to note that, according to the PCBS survey (2001b), slightly less than 80% of the injuries occurred at the same locality of residence of the victims.

¹⁸ This report synthesizes data from October 28th, 2000, up to July 31st, 2001. See: <http://www.solidarite-palestine.org/doc030/html>

¹⁹ One dunum equals 1000 square meters.

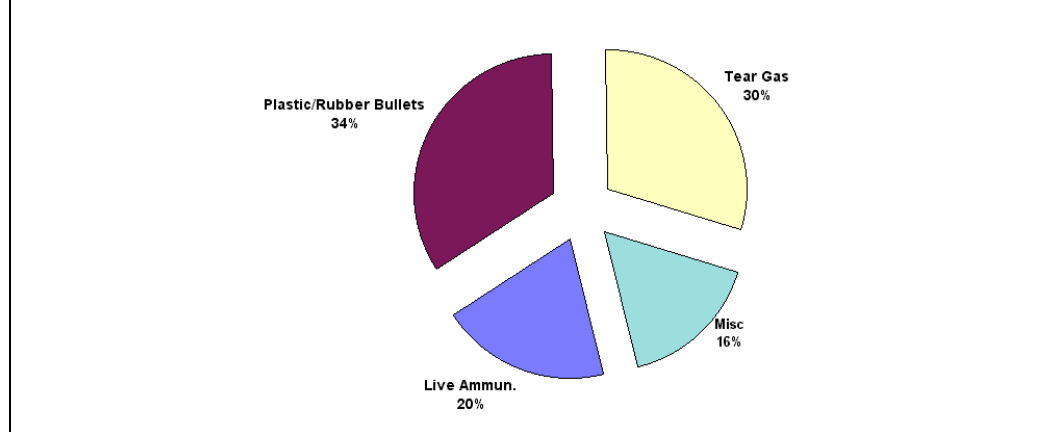
²⁰ See: <http://www.PalestineRCS.org>

Figure 10 - Monthly deaths and injuries, 29 Sept. 2000 - 31 July 2001



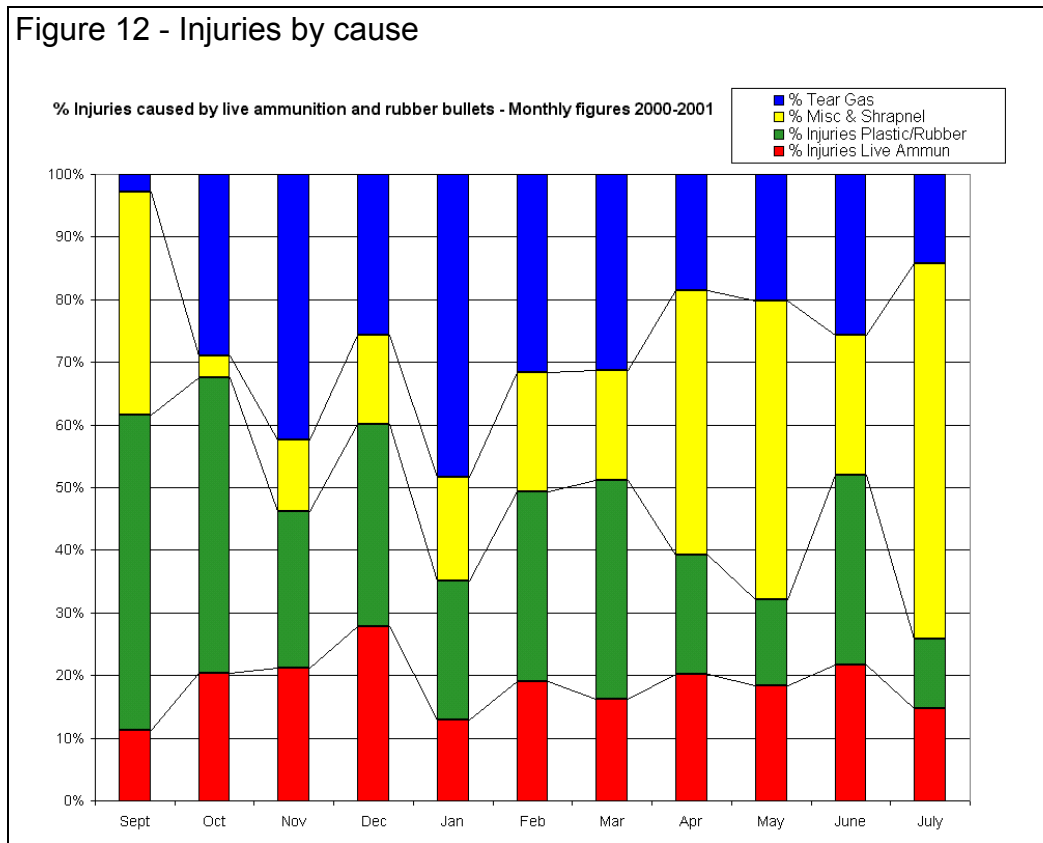
Regarding the types of injuries, Figure 11, below, shows that rubber-coated bullets are the main agent, followed by tear gas and live ammunitions²¹.

Figure 11 - Injuries by type, 29 Sept. 2000 - 6 Aug. 2001, Total 15'059



²¹ The PRCS' website contains also two articles that explain in full detail the effects of the ammunitions used by the Israeli army on the Palestinian injured population. As an example we will say that, qualitatively speaking, each high velocity bullet injury creates a status of medical emergency, since such an injury affects multiple organs and creates serious problems in terms of case management. In the long term, such injuries become an enormous burden in rehabilitating the patients.

However, when looking at the nature of injuries over time, one can notice (Figure 12 below) that the use of live ammunitions by the Israeli army during the period of February-May 2001 has kept constant; the use of tear gas and rubber-coated bullets has been more pronounced in February and March than in April and May, while during the latter months, most injuries have been caused by shrapnel and a combination of other ammunitions.

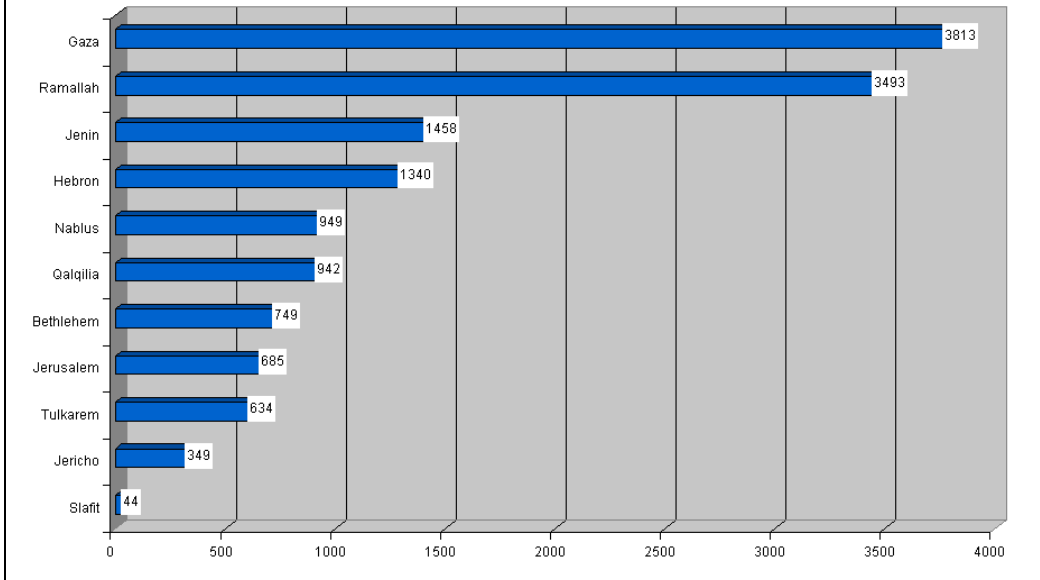


Finally, examining the regional distribution of injuries and deaths since the beginning of the Intifada, figures 13 and 14, below, offer important data.

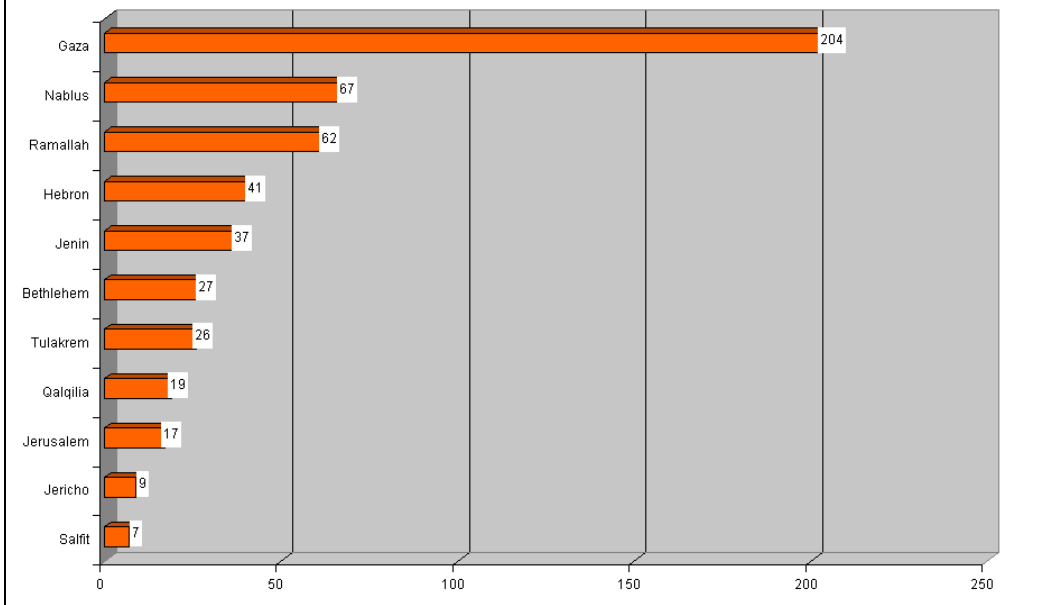
Until mid-June 2001, the PRCS has recorded 14'461 people injured, of which 3813 in the Gaza Strip, 685 in Jerusalem and 9958 in the West Bank. The district of Ramallah has paid the heaviest toll in the West Bank with almost 3'500 injured, followed by Jenin, Hebron, Nablus, Qalqiliya, Bethlehem, Tulkarem, Jericho and Salfit.

Concerning the number of deaths, the PRCS has recorded 521 deaths during the same time span. The Gaza Strip accounts for 204 cases, Jerusalem for 17 and the West Bank for 295. In the West Bank, the Nablus district has seen the highest number of martyrs, followed by Ramallah, Hebron, Jenin, Bethlehem, Tulkarem, Qalqiliya, Jericho and Salfit.

**Figure 13 - Injuries by region, 29 Sept. 2000 - 17 June 2001, Total 14'461
(5 of which were not assigned a region)**



**Figure 14 - Total deaths by region, 29 Sept. 2000 - 17 June 2001, Total 521
(5 of which were not assigned a region)**



1.4 - Impact on Children

The crisis is harshly affecting the Palestinian children. In the February report, it was shown that over 70% of the overall population noticed changes in their children's behavior.

In June the question was slightly adapted so that people could state whether or not they had children. As such, 79% of the parents interviewed in June noticed a behavioral change in their children. After applying the percentage of parents in June to the January survey²², the figure was 84%. As illustrated in figure 15 below, there was a decline of 5% because between January and June, UNICEF sources explained to the authors of this report that this decline was to be expected given the remarkable capability of children to adapt to harsh circumstances over time.

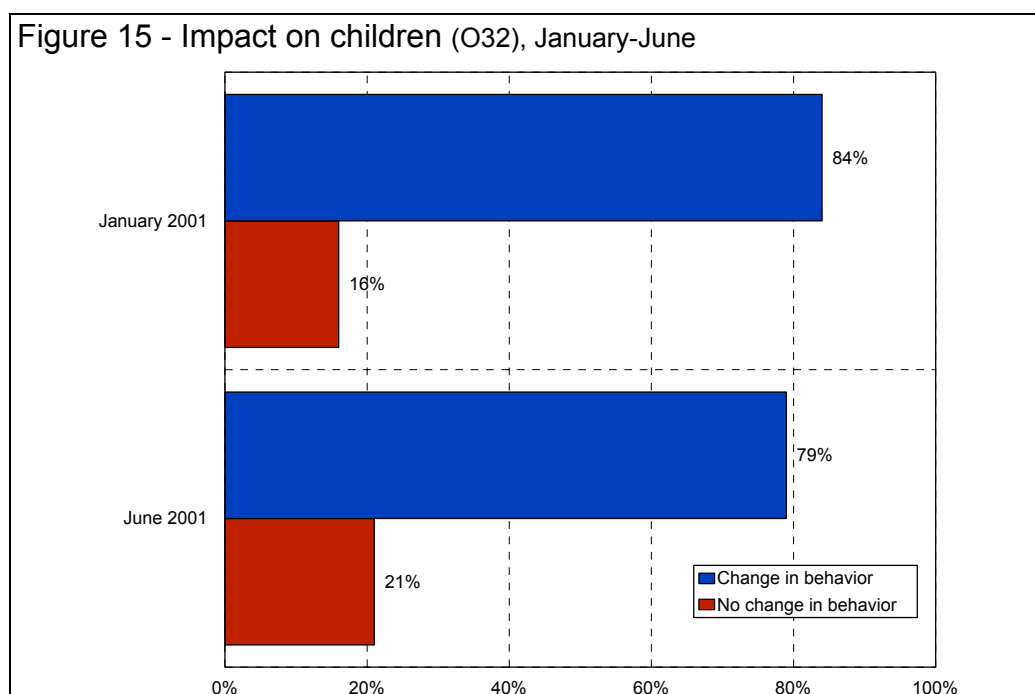
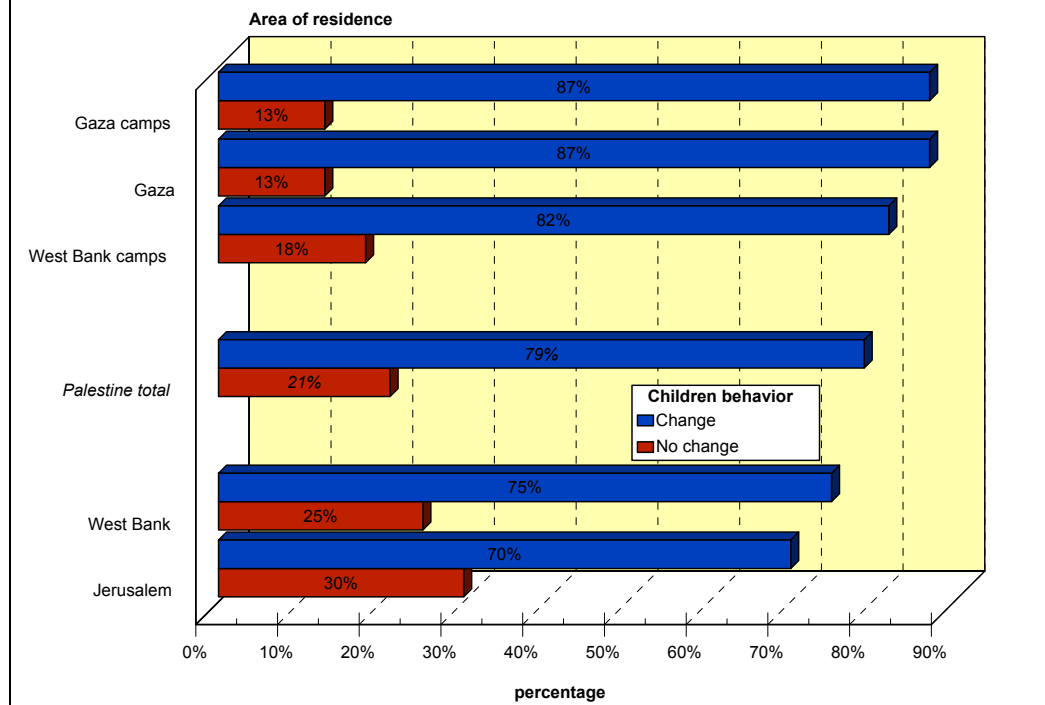


Figure 16 shows that the impact on children varies considerably by *place of residence*: For example, in the Gaza Strip, the impact seems much higher (87%) than in Jerusalem (69%).

²² In January 12% of the people interviewed did not answer the question. In June, there was only 1% of non-respondents, but 23% said they have no children. If we hypothesize that the proportion of people with no children remained constant, this means that in January there should be ~24% of missing cases, so there would be only 12% of the people answering "no change" instead of 24%. These are the corrected results: Jan/June: Yes=65%/60%; No=12%/16%; NA=24%/24%.

Figure 16 - Impact on children (O32) by place of residence



Refugee children also seem more affected : 84% of the refugee parents reported changes in their children’s behavior compared to only 75% of the non-refugee parents.

When considering the *area of residence*, one can point out that less children in villages were negatively affected by the Intifada (70% of the parents) than in refugee camps (85%) and cities (84%).

There are significant differences related to the age of the parents but these rather show differences of effects according to the age of children. Though it is hard to point out, one could presume that the reported effects are slightly larger with adolescent children. Of the parents aged 36 to 45, 86% reported changes in their children’s behavior compared to 75% of the parents aged 18 to 25, and 80% of the parents aged 26 to 35. Elder parents (46-59 and 60+) report less changes in their children’s behavior (78% and 58% respectively).

Finally, it is worth noting that there was no significant difference according to the gender of the respondents. Mothers and fathers report changes in the same way. Even when asked about the exact nature of the effects of the intifada on their children, male and female respondents did not differ significantly in their responses.

Figure 17 - Nature of the effect of the second Intifada on children (O33)

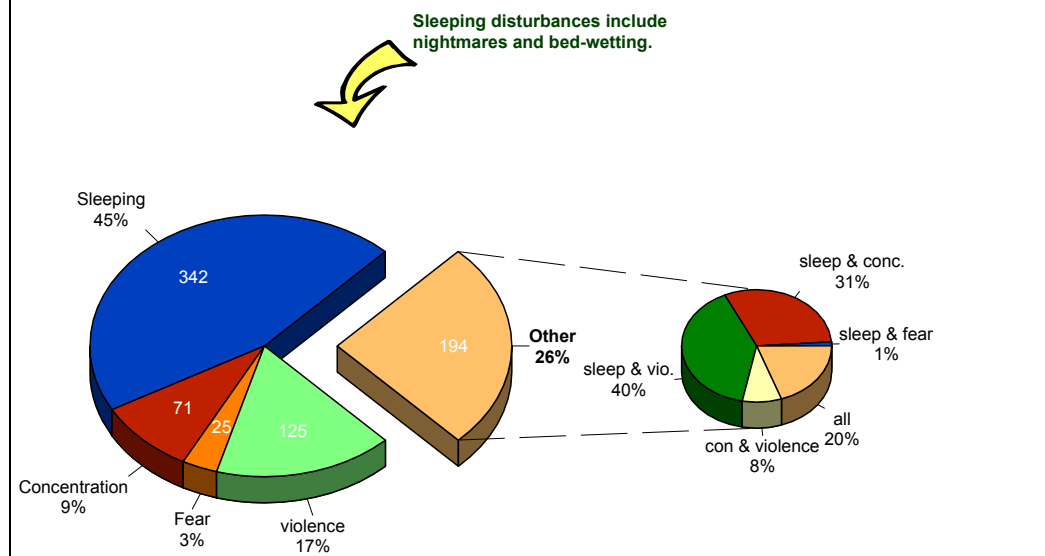


Figure 17 above shows the nature of the effects on the children. Sleep problems are the most reported (as in January), *violence* comes in second position (unlike January when it was third). In fact, when analyzing the evolution of every effect and the combination of effects, one notes that all the effects go down in proportion from January to June except violence and all its combinations.

Though there are significant differences of effects according to *place of residence, refugee status, area of residence* and *age*, they were not analyzed here.

The results of the June poll are also very close overall to the data of the survey conducted by PCBS (2001b), although some different indicators were used. According to the PCBS survey, among the children aged 5-17 years who suffer from psychological symptoms, fear of darkness was the most widespread symptom (55% of cases), followed by fear of loneliness (53%) and crying attacks (43.6%).

Finally, as HDIP's report of May 2001 has pointed out : "The deteriorating economic situation and the closures will unquestionably lead to deterioration in nutritional status, especially amongst the poor (...). Children's physical and intellectual development will suffer from the long term effects of nutritional deficiencies. Pregnant women will also especially suffer from the effects of malnutrition. According to the Directorate of Supplies in Hebron, 60% of the city dwellers suffer already from nutritional deficiencies".

Access to education

Although the problems linked to the access to education for Palestinian children will be discussed later in the report, it is important to stress here some data contained in the PCBS survey (2001b).

The survey reveals that about 124'000 children - i.e. 14% of the total number of students (5-17 years old) - reported that their schools were exposed to Israeli attacks (closure of schools, bombarding, etc...). Around 60% of the students (almost 540'000 children) were absent from their schools for at least one day, with a median absence of ten days.

Finally, about 21'700 students have had to change their school, and almost 4'500 dropped out.

PART TWO : SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The second part of the report devoted to the socio-economic conditions of the Palestinian population, begins by focusing on the employment situation. The deterioration in the employment situation is one of the main problems in the present crisis and is principally linked to the restrictions of mobility imposed upon the Palestinian population by the Israeli authorities. The first section will include sub-chapters on the employment status, work occupation, place of work and effect of the Intifada on jobs. In the second section, the households' demography and the evolution of the job market in relation to the households will be analyzed.

The third section will outline the perceived evolution of the prices of some basic commodities, while the fourth section will offer an overview of the households' financial situation. Finally, the last section of this part will present the coping strategies used by the Palestinian families to face the effects of the crisis. This last section will include several sub-chapters dealing with the evolution of the households' expenses, the nature of the expenses that Palestinian families decided to cut, the strategies for dealing with the hardship, the coping mechanisms for the future, the perception of the Israeli versus the Palestinian products and, finally, the coping strategies pertaining to work.

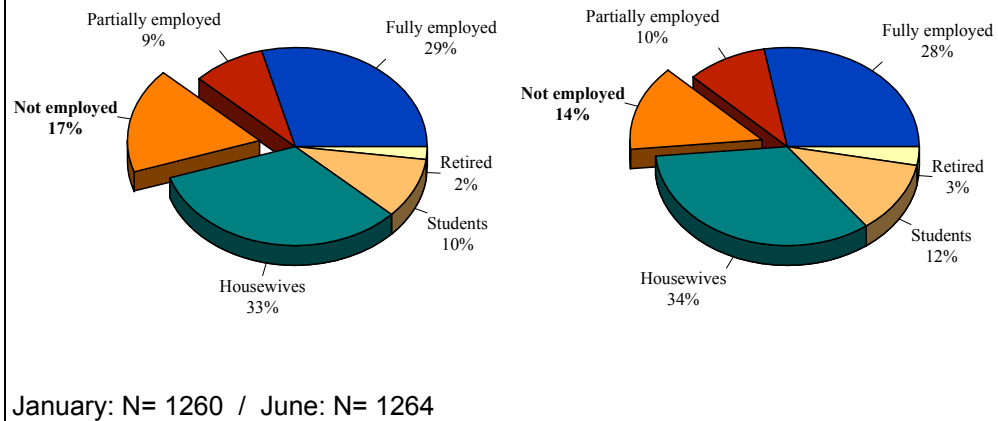
2.1 - Employment situation

The crisis in the Palestinian territories has led to an increase in unemployment. In fact , the different measures imposed by the Israeli government and the Israeli aim at restricting the mobility of people and goods inside and outside the Palestinian Autonomous Areas and the Occupied Territories, explains to a large extent the increase in unemployment. This situation has put greater pressure on the breadwinners and has negatively influenced the living conditions of the Palestinians.

Employment status

The results of the polls conducted for this report showed that in January 29% and in June 28% of all Palestinians were fully employed. Figure 18, below, illustrates in further detail the current employment status of the Palestinians.

Figure 18 - Current employment status (O08), January-June



In the previous report, there was an unemployment rate of 30% considering only the respondents who were actually in the labor force²³ (they accounted for 55% of the January sample). The June survey shows a slightly **lower unemployment rate of 27%** in a labor force that represents 51% of the sample. A closer look shows that this decrease is more related to an increase of the partially employed people (from 17% to 19%) than to an increase of the fully employed (53% to 54%).

The analysis showed that employment status does not vary significantly by *refugee status* and by *area*.

As could be expected, *age* and *gender* produce different employment patterns but they are quite straightforward and do not seem to be related to the present crisis.

The employment status did not vary significantly by *place* of residence in January, but the effect is significant in June. These are the main findings:

- ▶ In Jerusalem the percentage of fully employed people raised by 10% from 31% to 41%. This increase can be explained by a sharp decline of the part-time workers (11%-3%) and a diminishing proportion of unemployed (10-5%).
- ▶ In the West Bank outside camps, an increase of students (9%-12%) and housewives (31%-36%) accounts for a decline in both the fully employed (30%-27%) and the unemployed (17%-12%).

²³ Labor force excludes respondents who identified themselves as housewives, retired persons or students.

► In the West Bank refugee camps, the significant decline of the unemployed (19%-12%) is a consequence of an increase of the part-time workers (9%-14%) and the students (8%-14%).

► In Gaza Strip outside the camps, one can note a slight decrease of the unemployed (18%-16%) and an increase in the part-time jobs (8%-10%).

► In Gaza refugee camps, both unemployment (17%-22%) and part-time work (8%-11%) raised. The fully employed remained constant at 26%, but students (15%-13%) and especially housewives (32%-26%) proportions receded.

To better appreciate the situation in the refugee camps, the reader can also refer to part V of this report, where we present a number of activities initiated by UNRWA during the period under scrutiny and the Palestinian perceptions of the aid programmes.

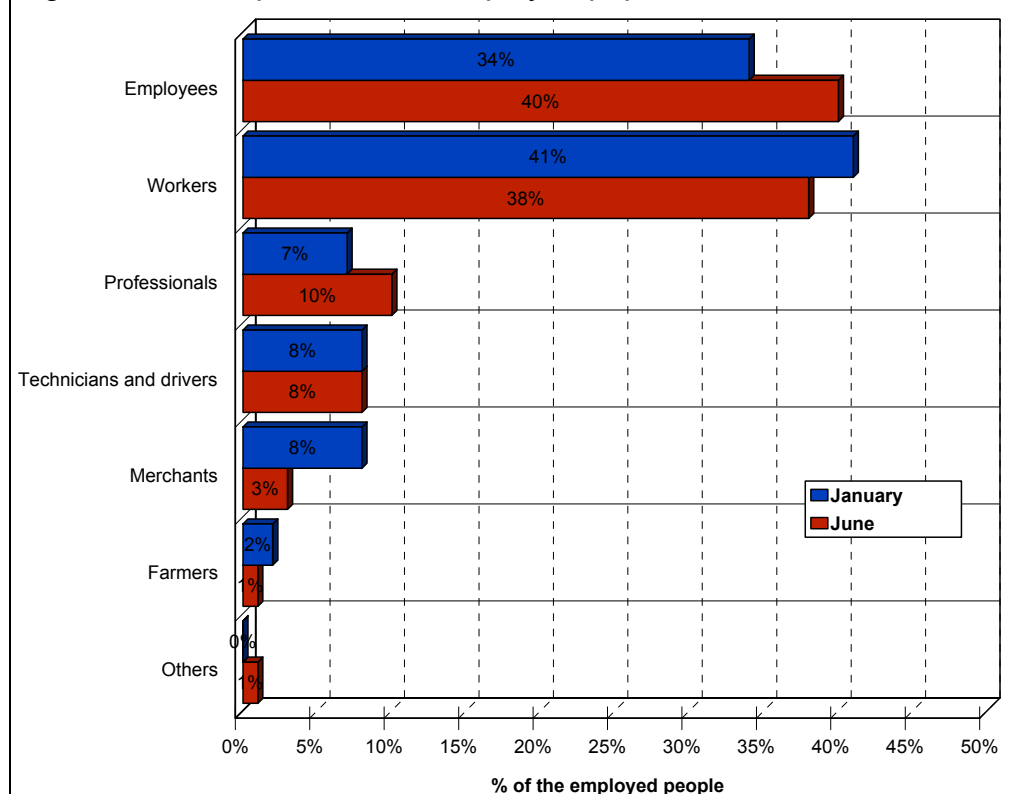
It is important to stress that the refugee population is one of the most socially and economically vulnerable groups in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. As UNRWA has correctly pointed out in a recent report: “Two main factors contribute to this vulnerability: on the one side, there is a large percentage of unskilled but “employable” labour force with a relative lack of accumulated savings and thus no safety net to protect them from a high dependency on wage labour. On the other side, most refugees lack access to land-based forms of subsistence, i.e. agriculture or property. Refugee camps are among the most vulnerable of all: most of them are now confined to the fixed locality of a camp, they cannot rely on the informal economic activities of cities and large towns, nor the subsistence crops and animals found in villages. The larger family size prevalent in camp populations also increases the impact of income shocks, as it is not uncommon for one wage earner to support an extended family of six or more persons” (UNRWA 2001a).²⁴

Work occupation

Figure 19 presents the distribution of work occupation among the employed. When considering the evolution between January and June, there is a noticeable decline of workers (41%-38%) and merchants (8%-3%) and an increase in the proportion of employees (34%-40%) and professionals (7%-10%).

²⁴ It should be mentioned that in the period under scrutiny in this report, the Israeli army has also specifically targeted the refugee camps in its repressive endeavours, thus creating homeless and displaced among the Palestinian population.

Figure 19 - Occupation of the employed population (O09), January-June



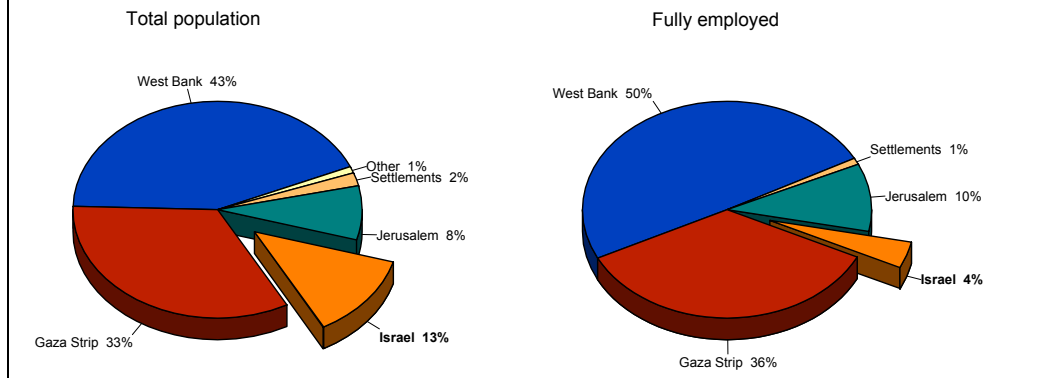
Area of residence, gender and age have a significant effect on the distribution of work occupations. According to the evolution described above, three points can be made:

- ▶ The decrease of workers is essentially among women. Indeed, the proportion of workers among men remained almost constant (46%-47%), but it decreased by 9 points for the women from 18% to 9%.
- ▶ The increase of employees is much sharper in villages (28%-38%) than in refugee camps (33%-38%) and in cities (39%-43%).
- ▶ The increase of professionals occurred mainly in cities (6%-11%), less in villages (6%-9%) and not at all in refugee camps (12%).

Place of work

Figure 20 shows the place of work of the whole population and of the fully employed. Although most working Palestinians are employed in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, 1/6th of the employed Palestinians work in Israel or in settlements. Since January, the proportion of people working in Israel diminished by 4% while those working in the Gaza Strip increased by the same proportion.

Figure 20 - Place of work of the employed population (O11), total population and fully-employed



When breaking down these results by *place of residence*, there is a noticeable increase in the percentage of Palestinians who work and live in the same area. This trend shows only one exception: Gaza refugee camps where the percentage of people working in the area where they live decreased from 82% to 77%. This 5% decrease can be paralleled with the increase of Gazan refugees working in the West Bank (0%-4%) and in the settlements (1-4%)²⁵.

Effect of the Intifada on jobs

As stated before, the general employment situation has been seriously affected by the present crisis. Three main influences could be outlined:

- ▶ Some Palestinians have lost their jobs
- ▶ Some people had to change their job
- ▶ Wage decreased

In both surveys, respondents were asked whether or not they lost or changed their job because of the current economic situation. In the June survey, employed interviewees were asked about the evolution of their wage since the start of Intifada al-Aqsa. The results of these two questions will be analysed in this part.

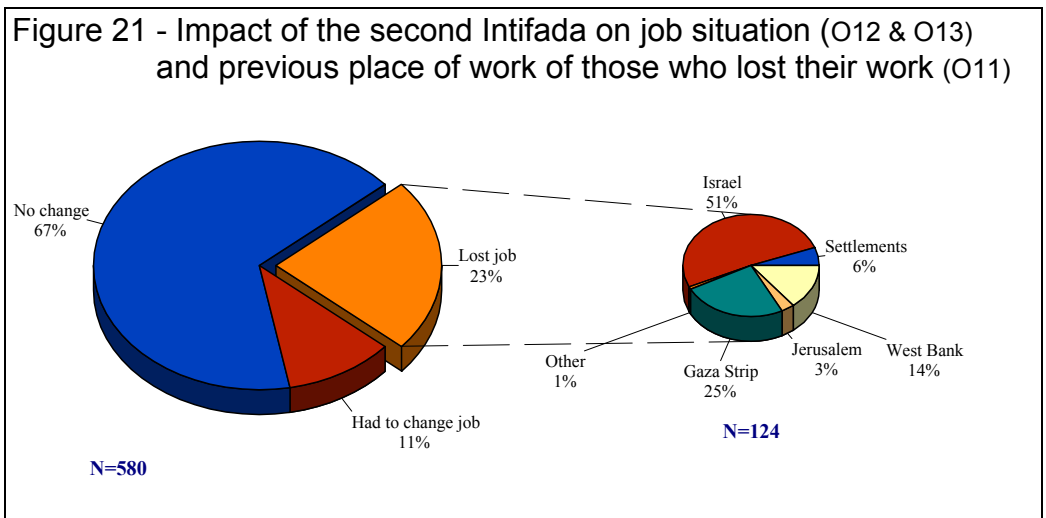
Figure 21, below, shows the effect of the crisis on Palestinian employment and the previous place of work of those who lost their jobs and remained jobless. While in January, 26% of the respondents had lost their job because of the Intifada and 16% had to change it, the June

²⁵ These data contradict other sources of evidence : the strict closures imposed by the Israeli armed forces during the same period under scrutiny in this report, have prevented the mobility of the Palestinians

survey shows that 23% of the respondents lost their jobs and 11% had to change their jobs. This means that the problem receded.

Although the majority of the respondents who said to have lost their jobs in the first four months of the Intifada said that they used to work in Israel and in the settlements, almost 43% of Palestinians who lost their jobs used to work in the Palestinian territories.

This shows the harsh impact of the crisis on the internal Palestinian economy and its consequences on the social and economic conditions of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.



Although nearly one half of the people who lost their jobs used to work in the Palestinian area, the closures hit those who used to work in Israel much harder.

Figure 22, below, shows that nearly 9 out of 10 people who used to work in Israel lost their jobs, while this was the case for “only” 7% of the people in the West Bank, and 16% in the Gaza Strip. Job “recovery” was better in the West Bank, where more people were able to change their jobs than in the Gaza Strip.

Figure 22 - Impact of the second Intifada on job situation (O12 & O13) by previous place of work (O11)

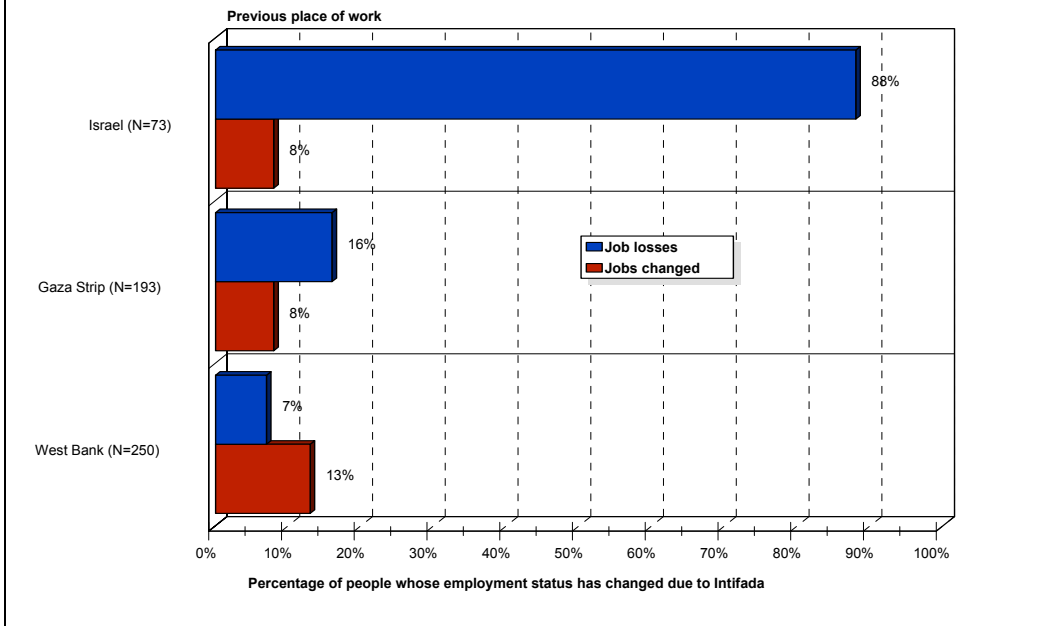


Figure 23 - Impact of the second Intifada on job situation (O12 & O13) for the total population and by place of residence

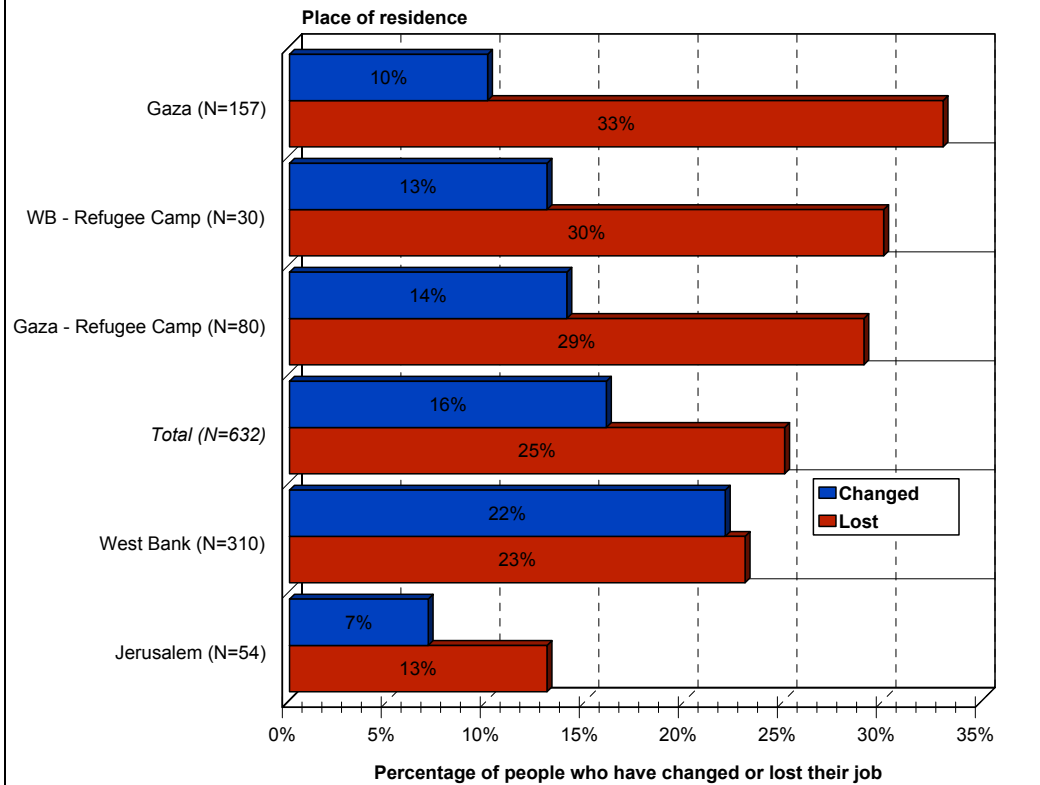


Figure 23, above, indicates that the impact of the second Intifada on the job situation was sharpest for the Gaza Strip as a whole and for the

refugee camps: roughly one third of the people in Gaza and in the West Bank refugee camps lost their job because of the Intifada. In the West Bank outside camps it is the case for one fourth of the respondents and in Jerusalem for one sixth of the respondents.

In the West Bank, 22% of the respondents had to and could change their job. In the Gaza Strip “only” 10% managed to change jobs, while in the refugee camps approximately 15% changed their jobs.

The second possible effect of the closures on Palestinian job situations is related to the decrease of wages that can be attributed to the decline in the overall economic situation. In the June survey, people were asked about the evolution of their wages during the last eight months. 45% of the respondents said that their salary decreased, 52% stated that it had remained the same and only 2% said that their salary had increased.

Those respondents who declared that their wage had changed were also asked to rate its evolution on a percentage scale. In the following of this section we will analyze this percentage. Though, we won't consider its average across the whole population but *only among those 45% who said that their salary decreased*. These people reported an average decrease of 11%.

As for changes of job situations, these results vary considerably according to the *place of residence* of the respondents. Figure 24 shows that more than half of the respondents reported a decrease in Gaza outside refugee camps, but that the average reported decrease is “only” 2% there.

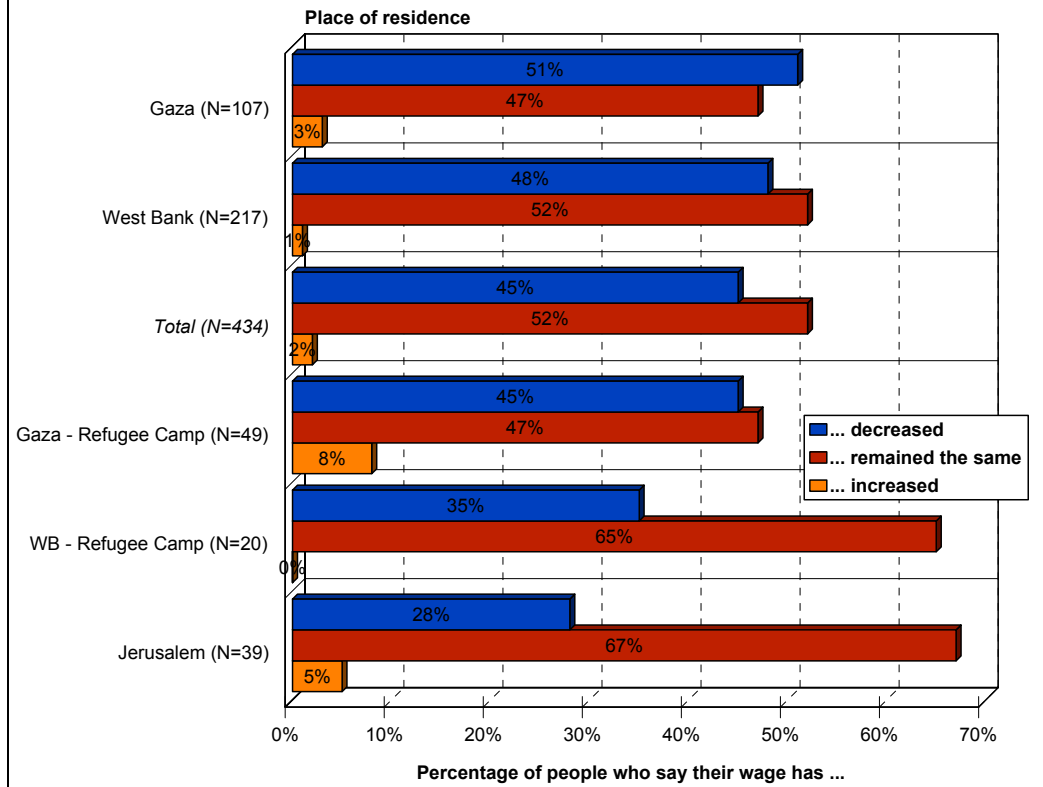
On the other extreme, only 28% of the East Jerusalem residents report a decrease while the average decrease is the highest there with 16%.

When considering the differences according to the *area of residence*, one notes that the average decrease seems much less in refugee camps (4%) than in cities (13%) and villages (11%).

This result is confirmed according to *refugee status* which shows that non-refugees reported a mean decrease of 13% against 9% for the refugees.

Finally, the *gender* differences are worth noting: men seem more affected than women as 50% of them reported a wage decrease compared to 35% decrease for the female respondents. Men stated a 12% decrease on the average while women reported it at 8%).

Figure 24 - Impact of the second Intifada on wages (Q27) by place of residence



2.2 - Households' demography and job market

Size of households, households with no workers and number of dependent people

The average number of people in a household (including children) is 6.9 in June, while it was 7.3 in January. The largest household selected in June counts 27 people.

While in January there were 8% of households without workers, the proportion increased to 11% in June. On the other hand, the average number of dependent people in households with workers receded slightly from 4 to 3.8.

Table 2, below, presents these and other household figures for Palestine as a whole and by *place of residence*. It shows that the increase in households without breadwinners affects mainly the Gaza Strip and West Bank refugee camps. Households of *refugees* were less affected in January (5%) than in June (11% against a constant 10% for non-refugees).

The same conclusion can be reached by considering *area of residence* which shows that the rise of households without a breadwinner is sharpest in refugee camps (4% to 11%), significant in cities (7% to 10%) but nihil in villages (12-11%). More generally, one can note that the increase in households without workers made all differences related to place, area or refugee status non significant in June while the refugees, their camps and Gaza seemed significantly less affected in January.

Table 2 - Household size (O16), number of people employed (O17), number of dependent people and number of employed women (O18)

Place of residence		No. of people in household	No. of employed people	No. of dependent persons per household	% of households with NO employed *	No. of dependents for ONE employed	No. of employed women
West Bank	Mean	6.2	1.5	4.8	11%	3.5	0.3
	N	631	630	627	630	555	623
WB Camps	Mean	6.6	1.7	5.0	13%	3.3	0.6
	N	66	66	66	66	57	62
Jerusalem	Mean	5.8	1.4	4.4	8%	3.6	0.4
	N	107	106	106	106	97	104
Gaza	Mean	8.5	1.7	6.9	10%	4.4	0.3
	N	315	308	308	308	277	217
Gaza Camps	Mean	7.7	1.6	6.2	10%	4.2	0.5
	N	147	143	143	143	129	108
Total	Mean	6.9	1.5	5.4	11%	3.8	0.3
	N	1266	1252	1249	1252	1115	1116

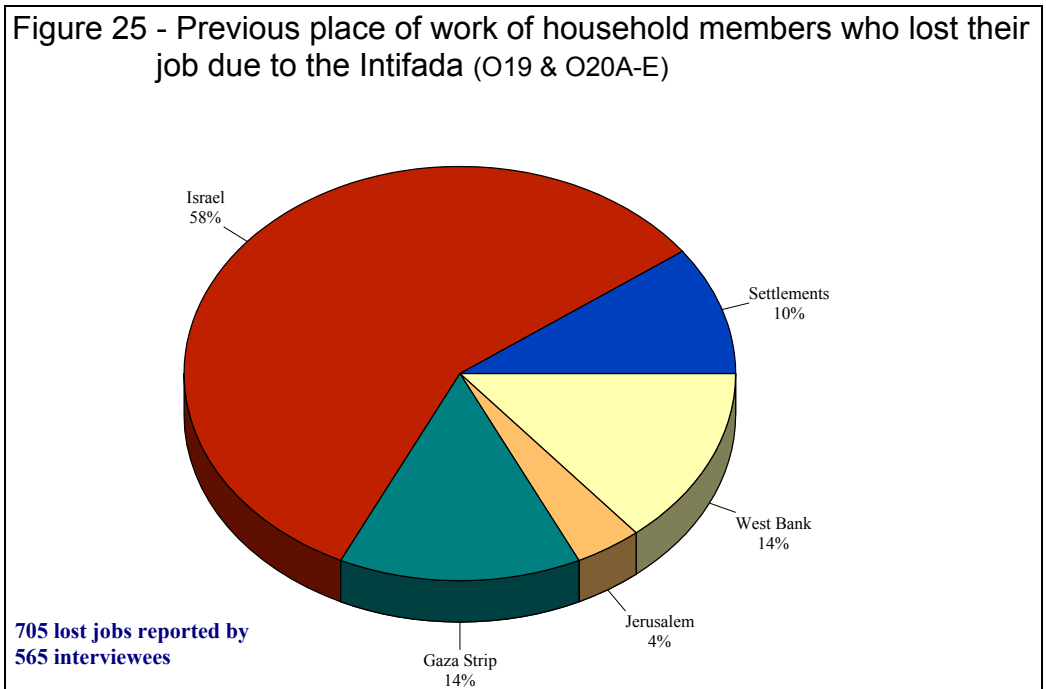
Note: * Nb of dependents for one worker represents the mean of households WITH employed people.

Table 2 also shows that among the households with workers the number of dependent people increased in Jerusalem, remained constant in the Gaza Strip and dropped in the West Bank.

Loss of workers in households due to the Intifada

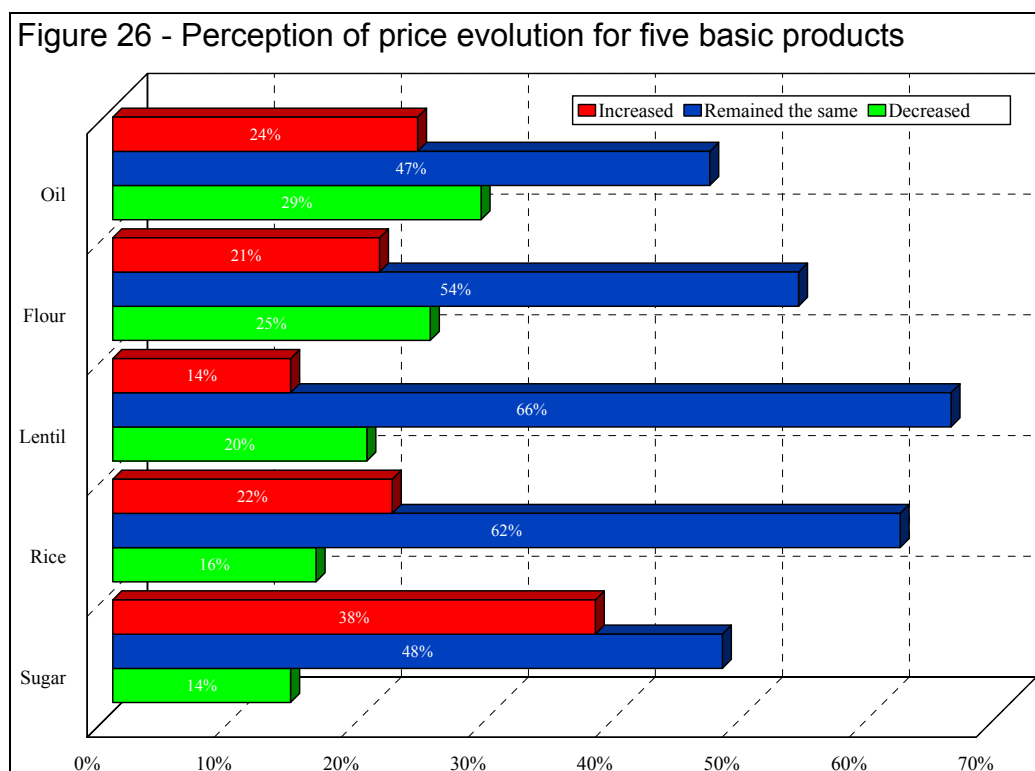
Respondents were asked to state how many jobs were lost in their household due to the current crisis. Around 4 households out of 10 reported at least one loss. On the average, nearly 0.5 workers lost their jobs during the Intifada. This figure becomes impressive when it is compared with the 1.6 average workers per household.

When the interviewees were asked about where the household members who lost their job used to work, some differences with the place of work of the respondents who lost their jobs emerged: A comparison between figure 25 below with figure 21 shows that Israel and the settlements seem overestimated in figure 25. It seems logical, however, that it might be harder for another household member to state that one's job loss is related to the Intifada if one worked on Palestinian territory than if one worked in Israel or the settlements.



2.3 - Basic commodities

In the June poll, respondents were asked about their perception of the price evolution of five basic commodities : flour, sugar, oil, lentil and rice. Figure 26 shows that in the opinion of the majority of the respondents, the price of these products remained the same throughout the crisis.



If we consider those who said that the prices changed, it appears that *sugar* and *rice* most likely *increased* while *oil*, *flour* and *lentils* most probably *decreased*. These results become interesting when they are broken down according to the respondents' *place of residence*:

- ▶ For the majority of respondents in the Gaza Strip - inside camps (69%) and outside camps (46%) -, the price of *flour* has *decreased*. As the authors of this report were told, this probably happened because of the parallel strategies of UNRWA and the UN World Food Program. Both have seemingly overestimated the quantity of flour that has been distributed in their assistance programmes.
- ▶ The majority of Gaza camp residents (51%) consider that the price of *lentils* has *decreased*. In Gaza outside camps, however, the majority said it remained the same (64%), while 30% said it decreased.

► The majority of Gazans outside refugee camps (48%) stated that the price of *sugar increased*. This opinion was more or less shared by residents of the West Bank outside camps (38%, while 48% said it was constant) and of East Jerusalem, (36% versus 58% constant) but not by the camp dwellers.

► In Jerusalem, 47% of the respondents said that the price of *oil* increased, while 48% said it remained constant. Everywhere else, more people said that it increased rather than it decreased.

The differences that we noted between *refugees* and non-refugees merely confirmed the findings made according to the place of residence.

When considering the price's evolution of the five basic commodities according to the *area of residence* of the respondents, one can note that:

► More Palestinians in villages said that the price of *flour, lentils, oil, and rice had increased*.

► More respondents residing in cities and villages perceived an *increase* in the price of *sugar*.

2.4 - Households' financial situation

The Palestinian Central Bureau's latest findings regarding the economic conditions of the Palestinians reveal that over two million Palestinians currently live below the poverty line (PCBS 2001a). According to PCBS, approximately 14% of Palestinian households²⁶ stated that they have lost their source of income in the first eight months of the second Intifada and about 47% said that they lost over 50% of their normal income since the Intifada broke out. The findings of the PCBS indicate that the median monthly income decreased from 2500 NIS prior to the Intifada to 1'300 NIS by the end of July 2001. The decrease was even more severe in the Gaza Strip than in the West Bank. Whereas the median monthly income in the West Bank decreased from 3'000 NIS to 1'500 NIS during that period, the amount of decrease in the Gaza Strip dropped from 1'900 NIS to a mere 1'000 NIS.

The sharp reduction in the household income was accompanied by an increase in the number of people under the poverty line, estimated at 1'642 NIS. According to the PCBS, 65% (2'121'500 individuals) of Palestinian households are below the poverty line. In the Gaza Strip alone, it is estimated that 80% of the Palestinian population there are below the poverty line.

²⁶ For the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, a household consists of two adults and four children.

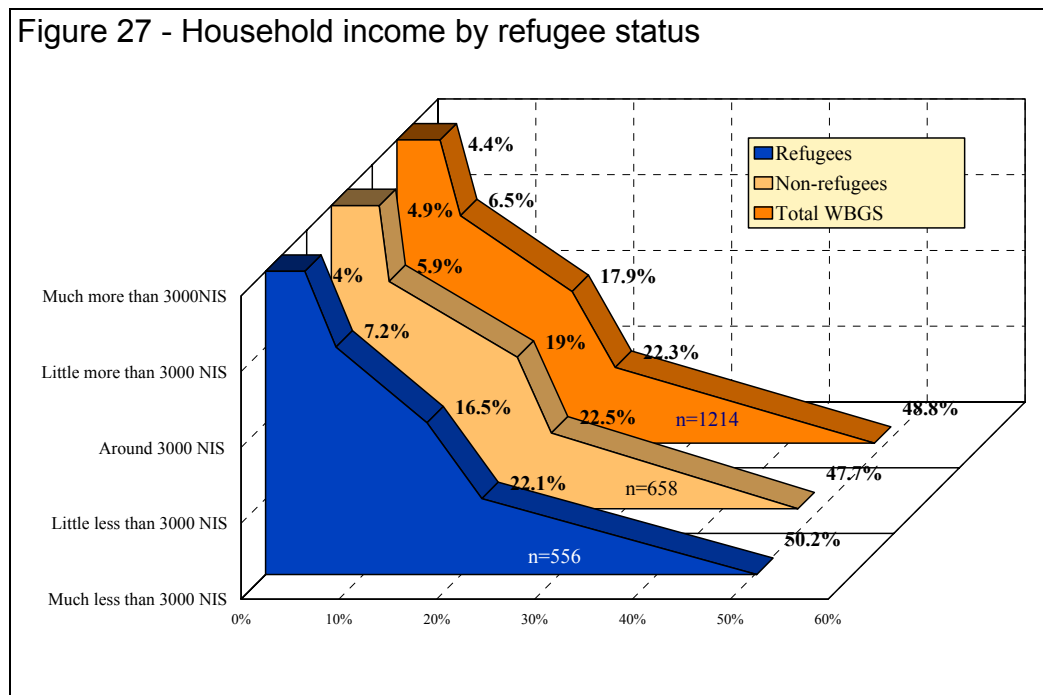
Although the economic hardship did not spare the large majority, refugee camp residents seem to be suffering the most. According to our survey, over 59% of refugee camp resident estimate their monthly income to be much less than 3'000 NIS per month, compared to 50% of city dwellers and 49% of villagers, as indicated in table 3 below.

Table 3 - Family income by area of residence (O57)

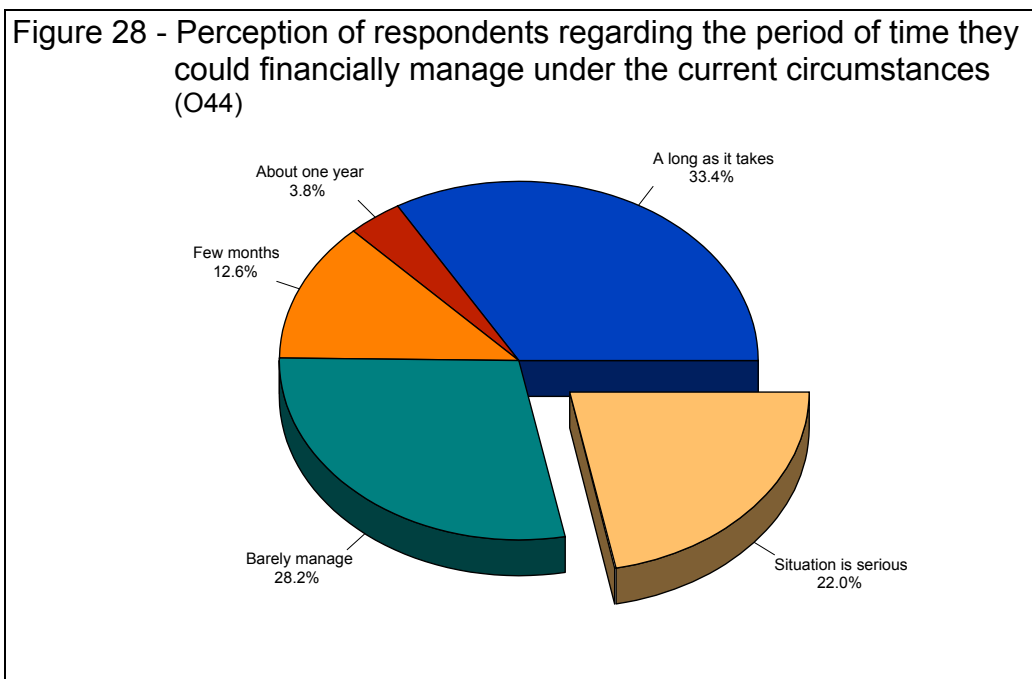
	Area			
	City	Refugee camp	Village	Total
Much more than NIS 3000	26	4	23	53
	5%	2%	5%	4%
Little more than NIS 3000	43	7	30	80
	8%	4%	7%	7%
Around NIS 3000	104	25	89	218
	18%	12%	20%	18%
Little less than NIS 3000	114	47	110	271
	20%	23%	25%	22%
Much less than NIS 3000	286	118	192	596
	50%	59%	43%	49%
Total	573	201	444	1218
	100%	100%	100%	100%

Refugee camp residents seem to be much worse off financially than their counterparts who do not reside in camps. After breaking down income according to refugee status (refugees vs. non-refugees) one can observe that the differences in income according to refugee status is not very significant, as indicated below in figure 27.

Figure 27 - Household income by refugee status



Under such economic hardships, one might wonder how the Palestinians could manage to sustain their daily living. Our survey indicates that over 50% of the respondents can barely manage. As indicated in Figure 28 below, only 33% of the Palestinians said that they could financially manage for as long as it takes.



The percentage of those who said that they could keep up with the situation as long as it takes does not vary by age or by profession. Interestingly enough, those who had a martyred relative stated that they would keep up as long as it takes more than those who did not lose a relative. Though the difference is not big, it hints on the financial help given to the family of the martyred.

Table 4 below shows that the majority of the Palestinian population in Gaza and in refugee camps won't be able to manage much longer, not even a few months. In villages and in the West Bank as a whole, slightly more than 50% of the people will be able to hold a few months.

Table 4 - Period of time for which respondents stated they could financially manage under the current conditions by place and area of residence

	Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Cities	Villages	R. C.
A long as it takes	396 (33%)	33%	33%	33%	39%	39%
About one year	45 (4%)	5%	2%	4%	5%	2%
Few months	150 (13%)	14%	11%	13%	16%	4%
Barely manage	335 (28%)	25%	30%	29%	27%	30%
The situation is serious	261 (22%)	23%	24%	21%	201	26%
Total	1188 (100%)	(N=646)	(N=447)	(N=552)	(N=430)	(N=205)

A further examination of the data shows that the Palestinians who stated that they could financially cope under the current political conditions are generally those who are financially better off. Moreover, of those who said that their family income is sufficient enough to financially cope with the present hardships, 61% (N=445) said that they could manage as long as it takes. However, of those who said that they rely on savings, or assistance from relatives and friends, only 17% said that they could sustain the current situation for as long as it takes.

2.5 - Coping strategies

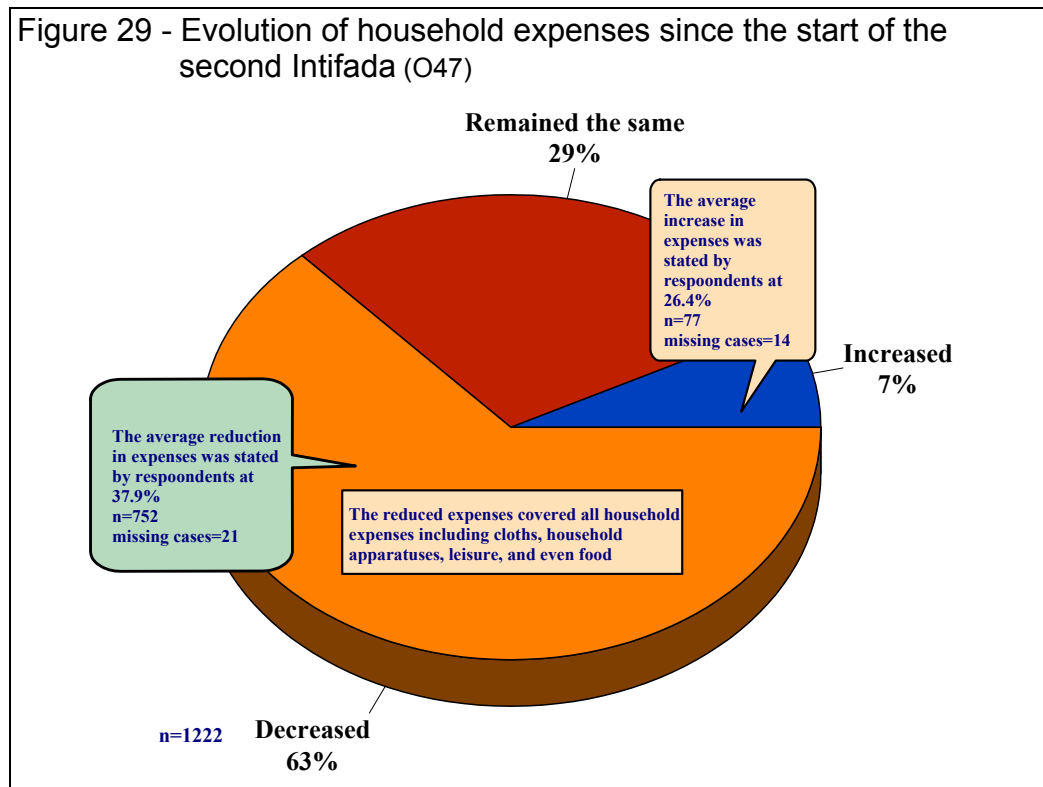
As discussed earlier, the crisis hit the Palestinian population very hard. Many households lost wage earners, many people lost their job or suffered serious decreases in their salaries. An important question that was missing in the first report concerned the coping strategies of Palestinian households. In the June survey several questions were introduced concerning this subject : they will be analyzed in this section.

Evolution of household expenses

As it seems clear that most households lost income since the Intifada al-Aqsa started, one could wonder if expenses were really cut.

63% of the respondents said that their household expenses decreased during the last eight months; 29% said that they remained the same and 8% stated that they increased.

Figure 29 below presents the percentage of people who said that their expenses were reduced.



An analysis by *place of residence* shows that 82% of the respondents from households in Gaza refugee camps said they reduced expenses while only 41% of the Jerusalem respondents did.

Even outside camps, Gaza (75%) seems more touched than the West Bank (71% in camps, 56% outside camps).

Also, 68% of *refugees* reported a decrease compared to 59% of non-refugees.

Area also plays a key role: while 78% of the refugee camp interviewees report a decrease, this proportion is only 60% among inhabitants of cities and villages.

Though there are significant differences in responses according to age groups of respondents but they are hard to interpret. Finally, there are no significant differences according to the gender of respondents.

Respondents were also asked to specify the percentage by which their expenses changed during the last eight months:

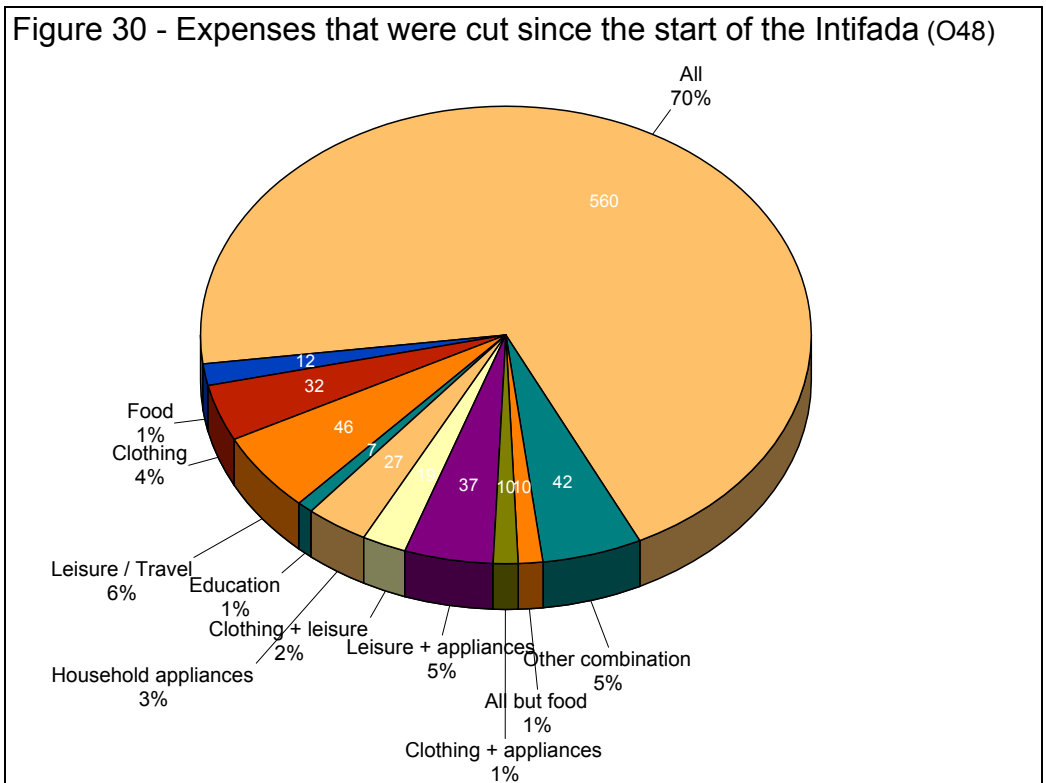
- ▶ The mean reported evolution is -34%!

Again, considering *place of residence*, Gaza refugee camps have the highest decrease (48%) while Gaza in general seems to suffer harder decreases than the West Bank. Also, respondents from the refugee camps have reduced their expenses (43%) more than the respondents from cities (37%) and villages (33%).

Nature of the expenses that were cut

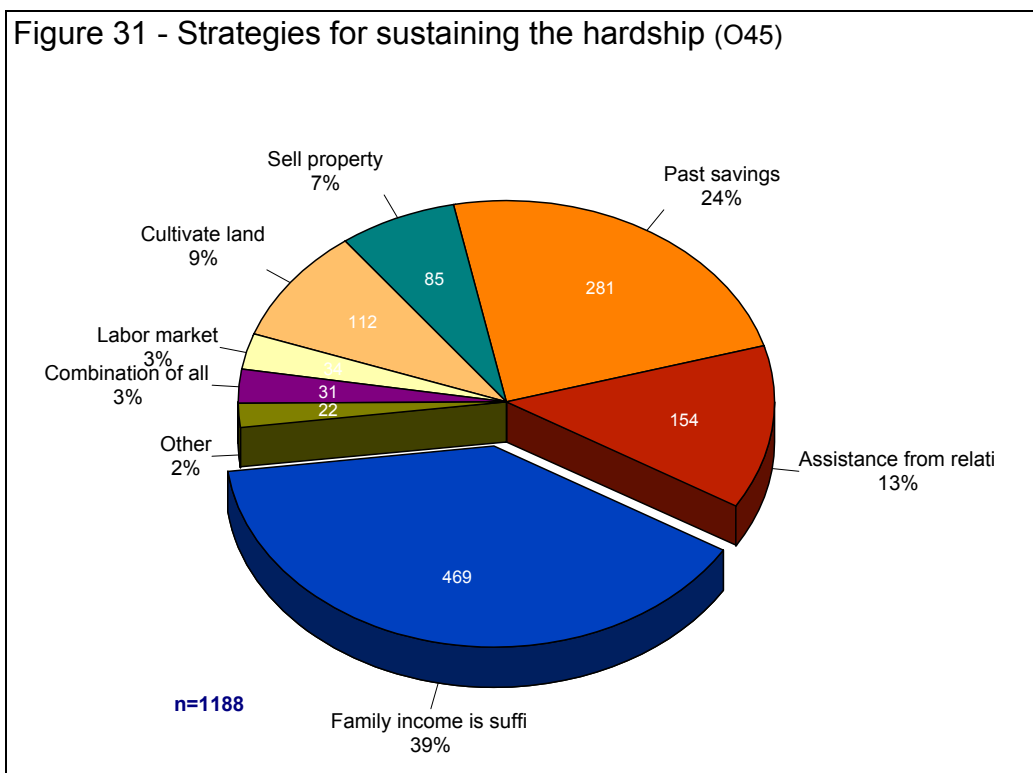
Having established that expenses were cut in the majority of Palestinian households, it is useful to specify which expenses were reduced.

As indicated in figure 30, below, 70% of the respondents cut their expenses in all areas. The only areas that are specifically identified by some respondents are leisure and travel (6%) and clothing (4%).



Strategies for sustaining the hardship

The respondents were asked how they did sustain the hardship until now. Figure 31 outlines their main strategies. While income was sufficient for 4 respondents out of 10, one quarter of them had to rely on past savings and one sixth had to ask help from family and friends.



A break-down of these results according to the *place of residence* of the respondents led to the following findings

- ▶ While income was sufficient for 60% of the Jerusalem residents, it was not for more than 60% of the respondents elsewhere.
- ▶ In Gaza camps, 26% of the respondents had to rely on family and friends while this proportion was at a maximum of 13% elsewhere.
- ▶ In the West Bank outside camps, much more respondents cultivated land (15% vs. max. 7% elsewhere)

Refugees rely more on family and friends than non-refugees (17% vs. 10%). Non-refugees rely more on cultivating land (13% vs. 6%).

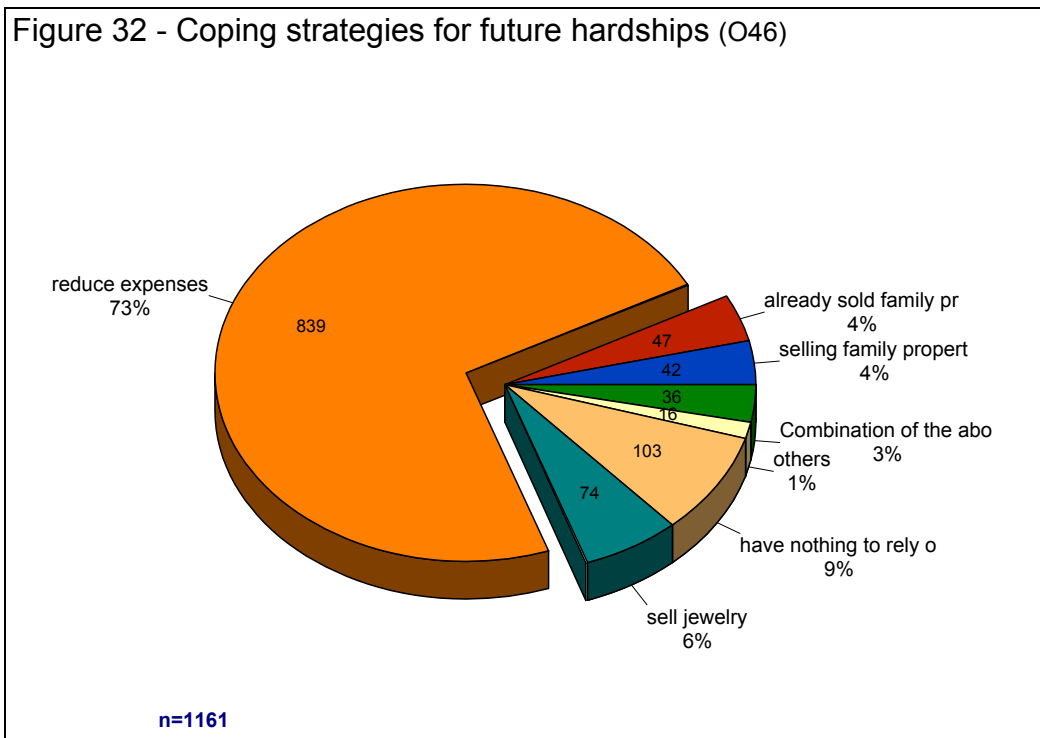
Similarly, *area* analysis shows that people living in refugee camps rely more on family and friends (22% vs. ~11% in cities and villages).

In villages people rely -of course- more on cultivating land (15% vs 8% in cities and 1% in camps).

When considering *age groups*, the striking figure concerns the 30% of the 60 and over which rely on family and friends.

Coping mechanisms for the future

When respondents were asked to specify the means at their disposal to cope with the economic crisis in the future, the vast majority stated that reducing expenses was the only way that they would use to cope with more economic hardship. As indicated in figure 32, below, 9% of the interviewed population is already destitute, and has nothing to rely on to cope with any future economic crisis.



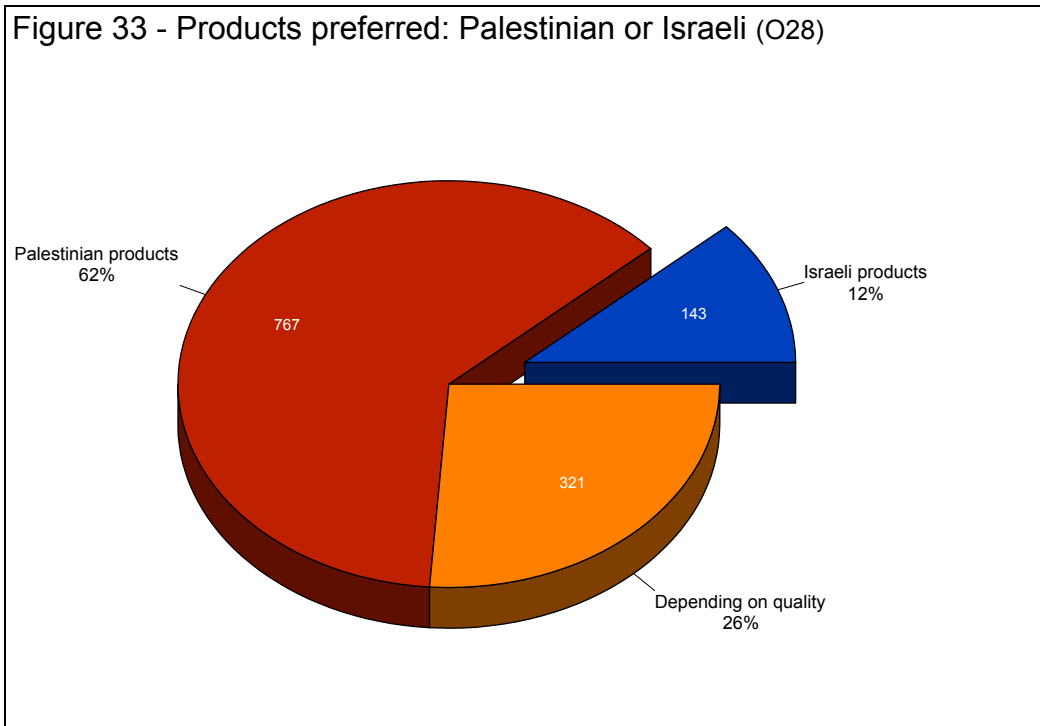
Perception of Israeli vs Palestinian products

As established in the previous sections, most households had to cut their expenses. In this respect, it is interesting to find out the origin of the products people buy. Do they buy Israeli or Palestinian products? Do they boycott Israeli products? And, of course, how do they rate the quality of both types of products?

Figures 33 and 34 below show that whilst the majority of Palestinians say that if they were given the choice they would choose Palestinian products over Israeli products, their evaluation of Palestinian products is rather negative in comparison to the Israeli products.²⁷

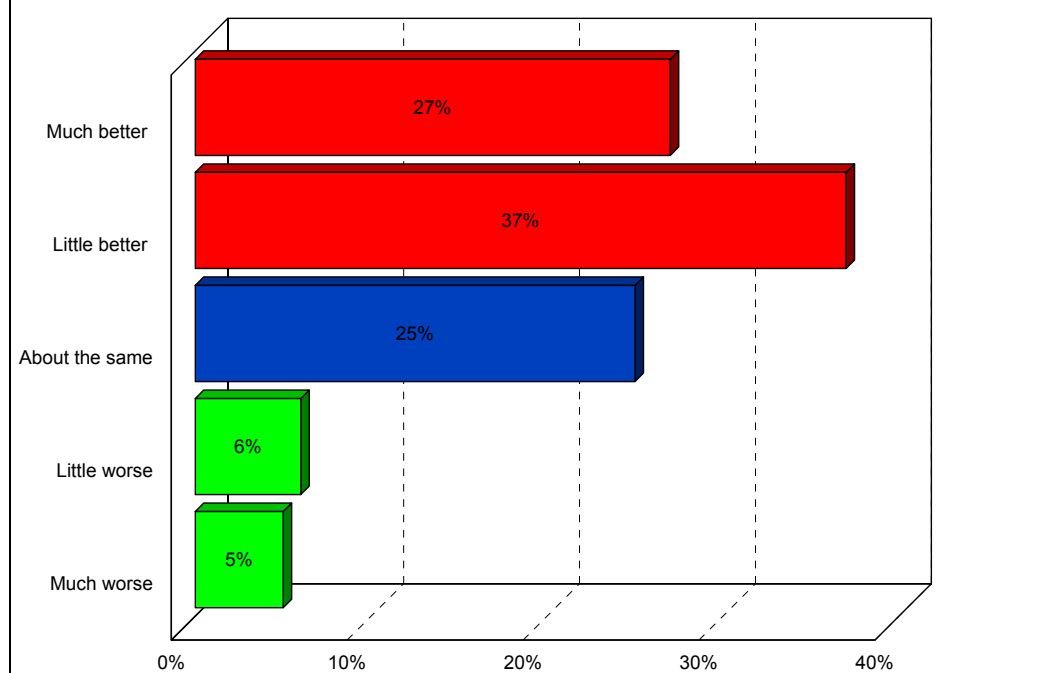
Further analysis of the independent variables reveal that refugees and camp dwellers favor Palestinian products more. Young respondents and people living in East Jerusalem seem more pragmatic in their behavior.

Finally, it should be added that rating and behavior are -of course- very much linked: While in the whole population slightly less than two thirds say that Israeli products are better, this proportion goes up to 95% among those who buy Israeli products.



²⁷ In a recent article, J. Baker (2001) has stressed that : “While the majority of Palestinians during the first Intifada were for the most part willing to give up their Osem cookies and Tnuva butter, this current uprising has yielded less willingness in substituting them for oftentimes less than satisfactory locally-made substitutes”. Baker’s article contains several interviews and points of view of different Palestinian actors.

Figure 34 - Comparative rating of Palestinian and Israeli products (O29)



Coping strategies pertaining to work

Concerning work, people who lost their job were asked whether they tried to find a new work: 85% tried very hard, 13% not very hard and 3% did not try at all. There are significant differences according to the *gender* of the respondents and it seems that women did not try as hard as men did to find another job.

Respondents who lost their work were also asked if they would be willing to work for a lower salary: 90% would agree to work even with a much lower wage, 7% only with the same wage as before, while 2% gave other explanations.

Here, only *place of residence* produces significant differences : 96% of the respondents in Gaza would be willing to get a job even for a much lower salary while this proportion is 89% in the West Bank.

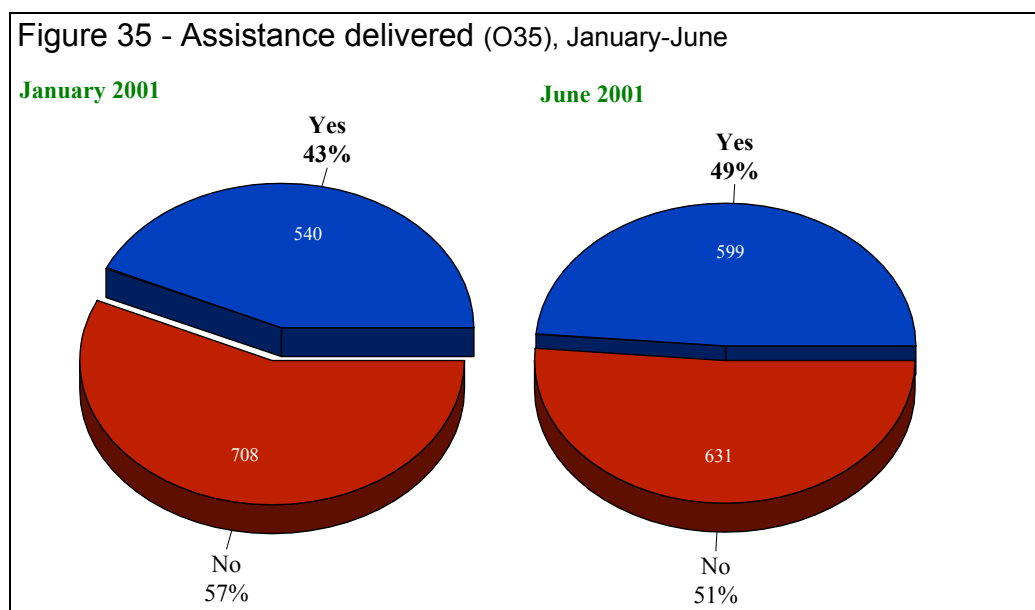
PART THREE : ASSISTANCE DELIVERED DURING THE INTIFADA

The severe impact of the crisis on Palestinian society prompted many local and international organizations to continue delivering services for the needy.

In this part, the distribution of assistance (to whom it is aimed), its type and value, as well as its source (donor) will be analysed. In the last section the employment generation programs will be highlighted.

3.1 - Distribution of Assistance

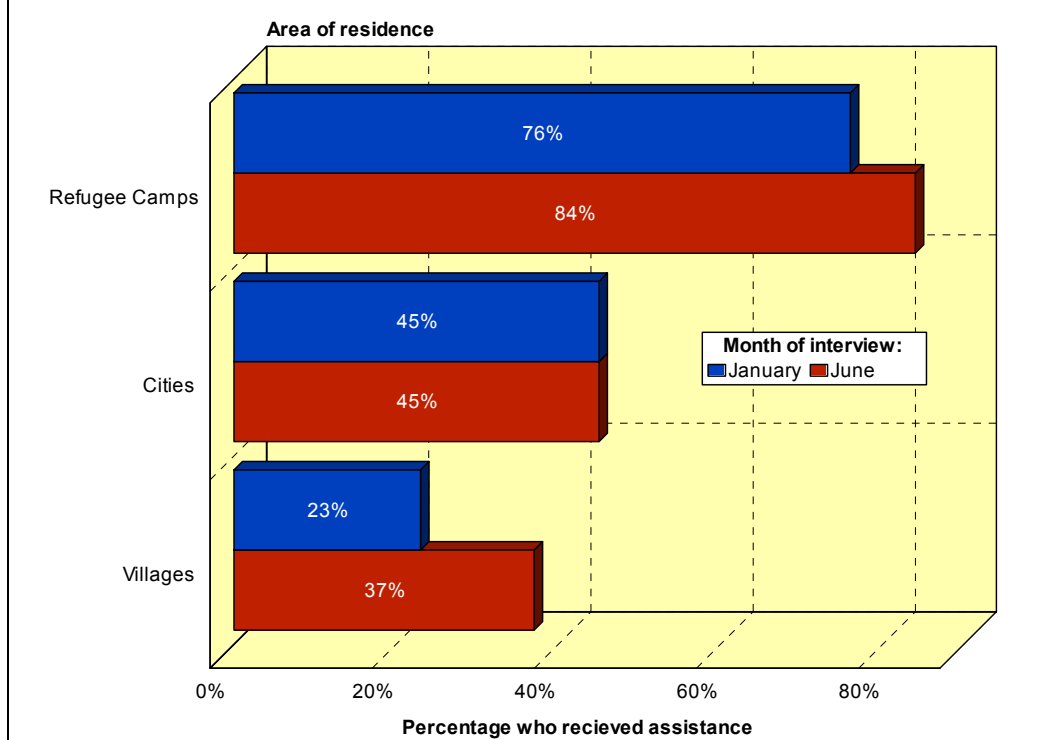
In question 31, people had to state if they received assistance or not since the beginning of the Intifada al-Aqsa. As shown in figure 35, the percentage of people who said they had received assistance rose from 43% in January to 49% in June. As such, nearly one half of the Palestinian population received direct assistance.



Assistance is clearly targeted: Out of ten *refugees*, seven received assistance while among non-refugees, only three people out of ten said they received assistance.

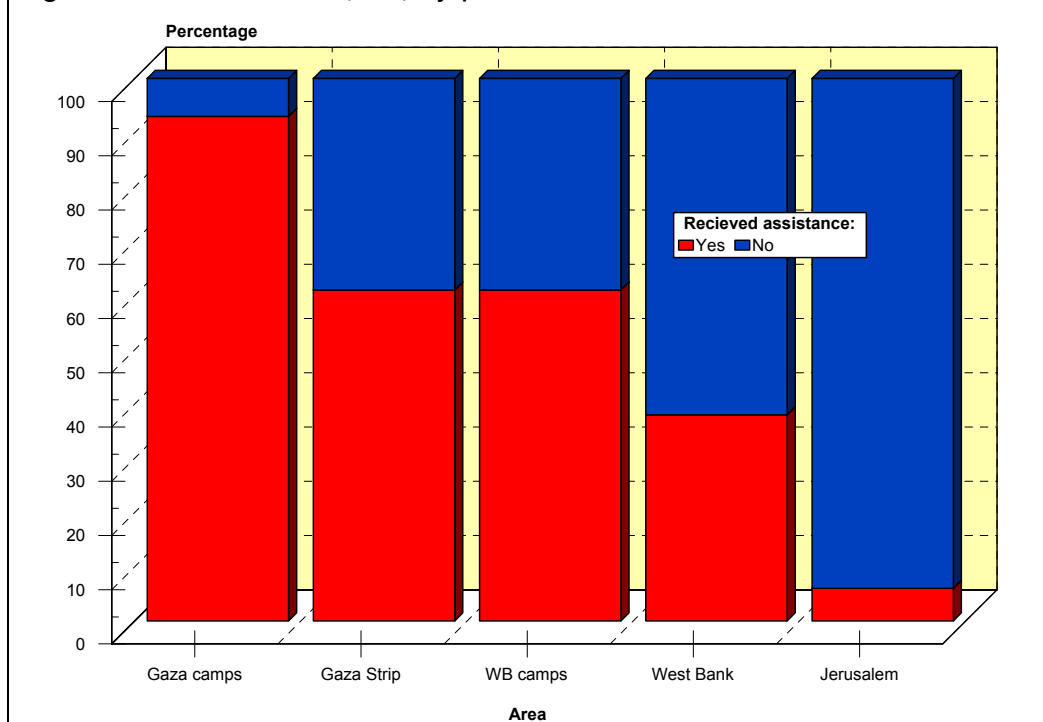
Figure 36, below, shows that assistance to villages that was very much lacking in January went up by 14% in June.

Figure 36 - Assistance (O35) by area of residence, January-June



Considering *place of residence* figure 37 shows that aid was higher in Gaza inside and outside refugee camps and in West Bank camps than in the West Bank outside refugee camps. Jerusalem received the smallest share of assistance.

Figure 37 - Assistance (O35) by place of residence



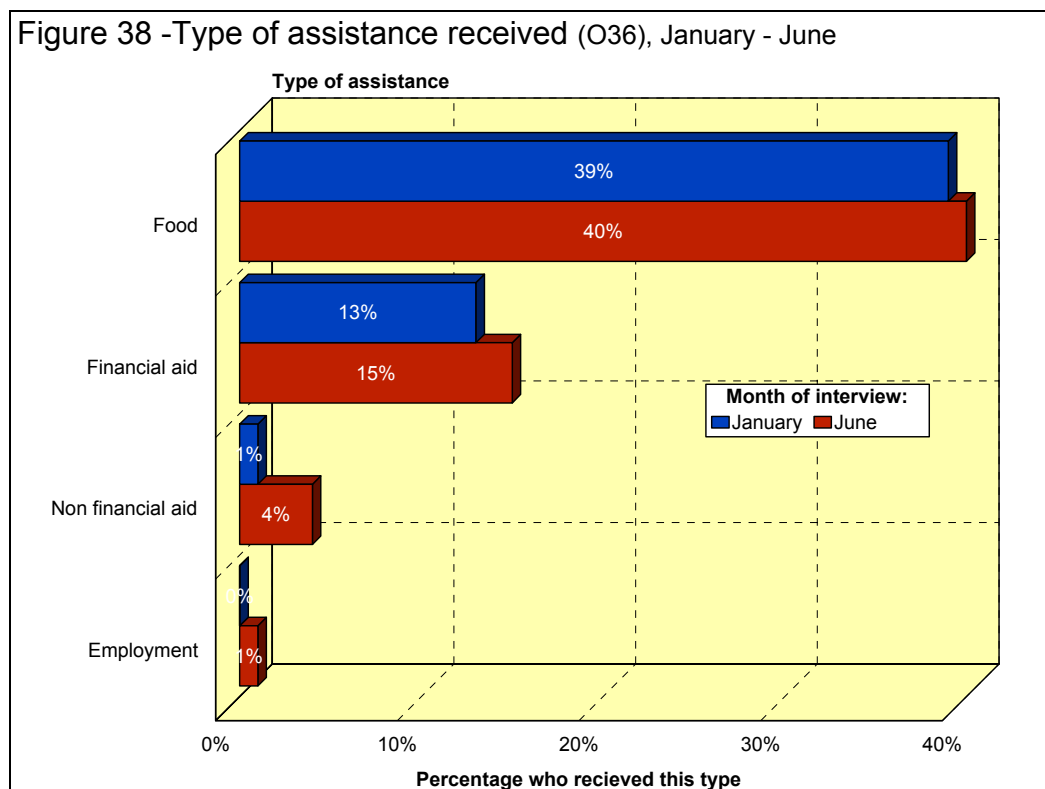
Assistance seems to have been more focused on refugee camps and the West Bank since last January : while aid decreased since January in Gaza outside refugee camps (-5%) and in East Jerusalem (-6%), it went up by 11% in the West Bank outside refugee camps and by 8% in refugee camps in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

3.2 - Type and value of assistance

Respondents were also asked about the nature of the two main types of assistance that their family received. The 602 respondents that mentioned one or two types of assistance in June (530 in January), gave 943 responses (853 in January). Slightly less than half of these respondents mentioned two types of assistance, while the rest mentioned only one.

Of all the given responses, 72% concerned food and 21% financial aid. Only 1% of the responses related to medication and employment. The remaining 6% relate to various types of non-financial assistance.

If, as in figure 38 below, we take each type of assistance separately, we can see that *food* was distributed to four respondents out of ten. *Financial assistance* was received by one sixth of all the respondents while 4% benefited from *non-financial aid* and only 1% benefited from *employment assistance*.



Not surprisingly, *place of residence* of respondents plays a key role:

▶ 84% of Gaza camp residents received *food assistance*. This was also the case for approximately one half of Gazans living outside camps (53%), less than half of West Bank camp residents (44%) but only a third in the West Bank outside refugee camps (29%) and 4% of people in Jerusalem.

▶ *Financial aid* was distributed to 39% of the Gaza camp residents. The same was true for one sixth of the Gazans living outside camps and of the West Bank refugee camp population. About 10% received financial aid in the West Bank and only 3% in Jerusalem.

▶ *Non-financial aid* was also delivered mostly in Gaza refugee camps (14%). In Gaza outside refugee camps and in the West Bank camps the proportion was 5%, while it was only 2% in the West Bank outside refugee camps. Non-financial aid appeared non-existent in Jerusalem.

This analysis clearly shows the logic of the *geographical distribution* for the main types of assistance:

▶ **in terms of area of residence, the Gaza Strip always appears as having been targeted first for aid distribution;**

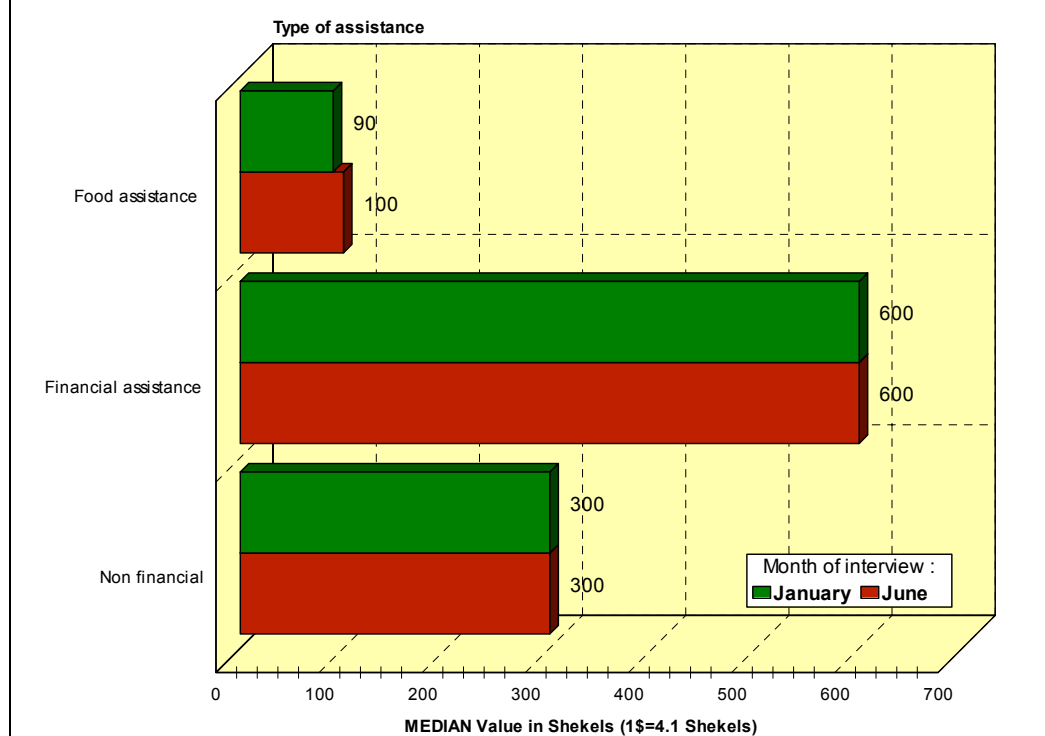
▶ **in terms of place of residence, the *refugee camps* appear as having been targeted as the main beneficiary, both in the Gaza Strip and in the West Bank.**

Refugees received more of all types of assistance than others and *villages* received proportionally much less than refugee camps and cities.

When respondents were asked to assess the value of the provided assistance, the average value of food came at a little less than 30 US\$.

Figure 39, below, provides a picture as to the perception of recipients with regard to the value of the assistance provided.

Figure 39 - Median value of assistance received by type



Only the *place of residence* seems to have played an important role in relation to food distribution:

- ▶ West Bank's food aid is around 187 shekels outside refugee camps and 178 shekels inside camps.
- ▶ The value is lower in the Gaza Strip, especially inside refugee camps (83 shekels and 106 outside refugee camps).
- ▶ Since January, the value of food aid in the West Bank has increased considerably (+65 shekels outside refugee camps; +33 inside). In the Gaza Strip refugee camps, on the contrary, the value of food aid has lowered (-29) and in the Gaza Strip outside refugee camps it has remained more or less constant (-4).

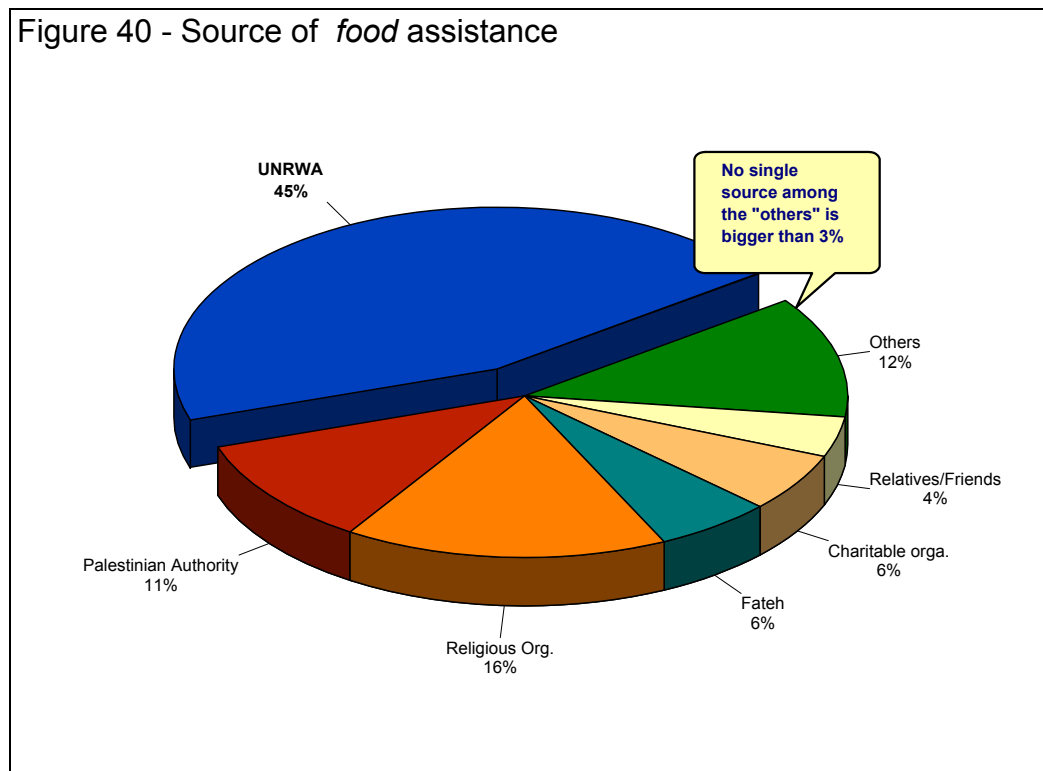
3.3 - Source of assistance

On the questions related to the source of the assistance, there were 831 responses given by 548 persons. Slightly more than half of them relate to UNRWA (51%), 22% to PA, 13% to Zakat committees and other religious organizations. Of all the other sources, none received more than 3% of the responses.

In the remainder of this section the sources of aid will be analysed separately for the different types of assistance that were outlined before.

Not unexpectedly, and as shown in figure 40, UNRWA was identified as the main single assistance provider concerning *food*, followed by the Palestinian Authority and the Zakat committees.

Figure 40 - Source of *food* assistance



The Palestinian Authority is the source of three quarters of the *financial aid*; UNRWA accounts only for 8% of the financial aid and all the others for 17%.

There is nothing to be said about *non-financial aid* because there are too few cases.

Look at the geographical distribution of the assistance provided by the donors, it appears that:

- ▶ UNRWA is the main food donor in refugee camps and in cities but Zakat committees and the PA gave more food in villages.
- ▶ The PA is the main financial donor everywhere. One can note that the Authority seems to give more, proportionally, in refugee camps than in cities and villages.
- ▶ UNRWA seems to give more financial aid in villages and cities than in refugee camps.

While it is acknowledged that the efforts and services of the above mentioned organizations are supported by various local and international organizations, it is safe to conclude that most respondents know only the direct provider. Only few have mentioned the efforts and assistance of non-governmental organizations, or international organizations.

3.4 - Employment generation programs

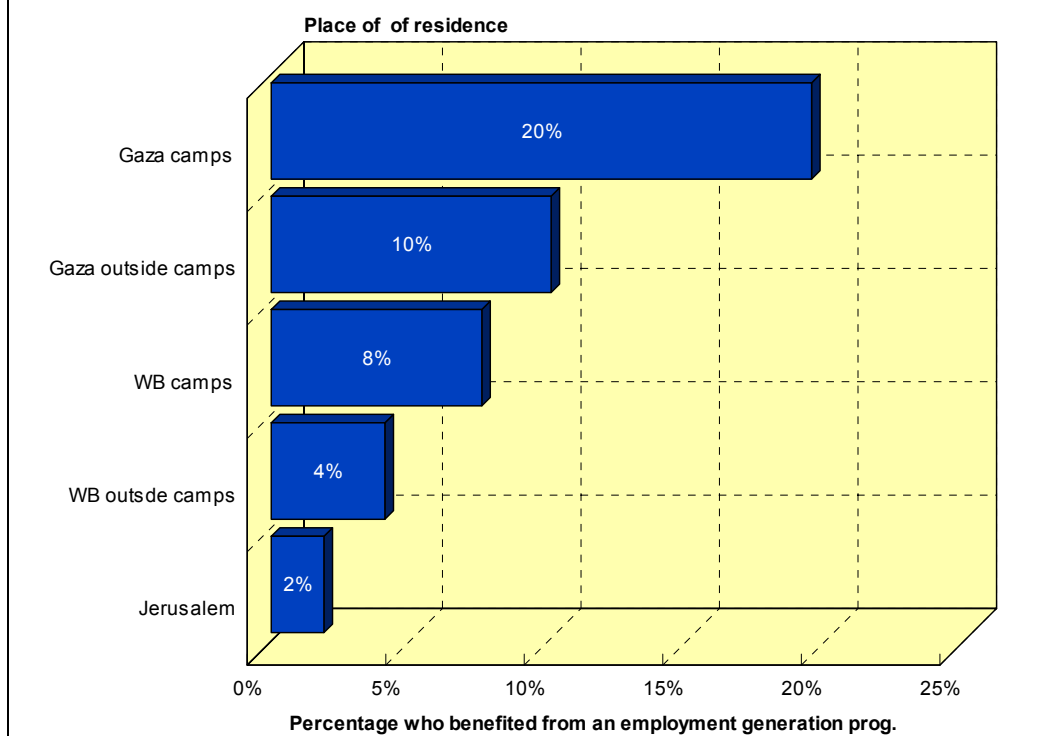
In the June questionnaire, several questions were asked about employment generation programs. The visibility of these programs will be analyzed in Part IV and the specificity of UNRWA's employment generation programs will be discussed in Part V. Here, the benefits reported from those programs will be considered in general.

After few months from the beginning of the second Intifada, most donors - the World Bank, the European Commission, the UNDP and UNRWA, among others - have considered the employment generation programs as one of the most appropriate tools of intervention to respond to the deterioration of the economic conditions of the Palestinian population affected by the crisis. A large proportion of beneficiaries themselves had expressed a keen interest in this form of assistance (see our first report: Bocco, Brunner and Rabah, 2001).

According to the results of this poll, less than 8% of the sample reported that someone in their family received help in finding a job.

As will be reported in Part V through the specific example of the UNRWA's employment generation programs, job opportunities have been created in different ways. This means that, for example, a contract between a construction company and the UNDP or the World Bank to build a new school or repair an old one may be considered by the donor as a form of funding allotted in the framework of an employment generation program. However, the worker contracted by a construction company is not necessarily aware of the fact that he is indirectly benefiting from such a program. This situation may partly help to understand the relatively low percentage of people who said that they benefited from employment generation programs.

Figure 41 - Benefit from employment generation program (O23) by place of residence



As shown by Figure 41, above, *place of residence* plays a significant role : 20% of the people living in the Gaza Strip refugee camps received assistance through employment generation programs, while this percentage falls down to 4% in the West Bank outside refugee camps.

Overall, 11% of *refugees* benefited from those programs compared to only 5% of non refugees.

In terms of area of residence, while people inhabiting villages are only 4% to benefit from employment generation programs, those in cities are 7%, and in refugee camps 16% !

Among those who benefited from a program, only 1% has received a long term job, 53% got short term jobs, and the remaining 46% benefited from unemployment funds.

60% of those who benefited from help got it from the PA or one of its ministries. The second highest donor is UNDP with 18%. The World Bank and UNRWA account for 6% and the EU and the trade unions for 5%. None of the remaining donors exceeds 2%.

PART FOUR :

IMPACT OF ASSISTANCE DELIVERED

In the previous part we analyzed the assistance provided since the beginning of Intifada al-Aqsa, and it became clear what was delivered and to whom. In this part we will first analyze the level satisfaction with this provided assistance. This analysis will give us a first view of the general impact of assistance. In the second section, a closer look will be taken at the assistance that individuals seek : do they receive the assistance they need and what do they need? In the last section the questions will relate to the visibility of assistance.

4.1 - Satisfaction with the provided assistance

The respondents who benefited from assistance were asked to state their level of satisfaction with assistance in two different manners. First, they were asked to state their level of satisfaction with assistance in general, and, second, they were requested to specify their level of satisfaction with assistance they themselves benefited from.

Regarding the level of satisfaction with assistance in general, respondents were relatively negative. Only 32% said that they were satisfied or very satisfied with the provided assistance. The remaining 68% of the respondents evaluated aid provision negatively. This represents only a very slight improvement since January when 30% of the respondents were satisfied.

When examining the question of satisfaction with assistance in general according to different subgroups, there are no significant differences in June compared to January.

Concerning specific satisfaction, people were much more positive:

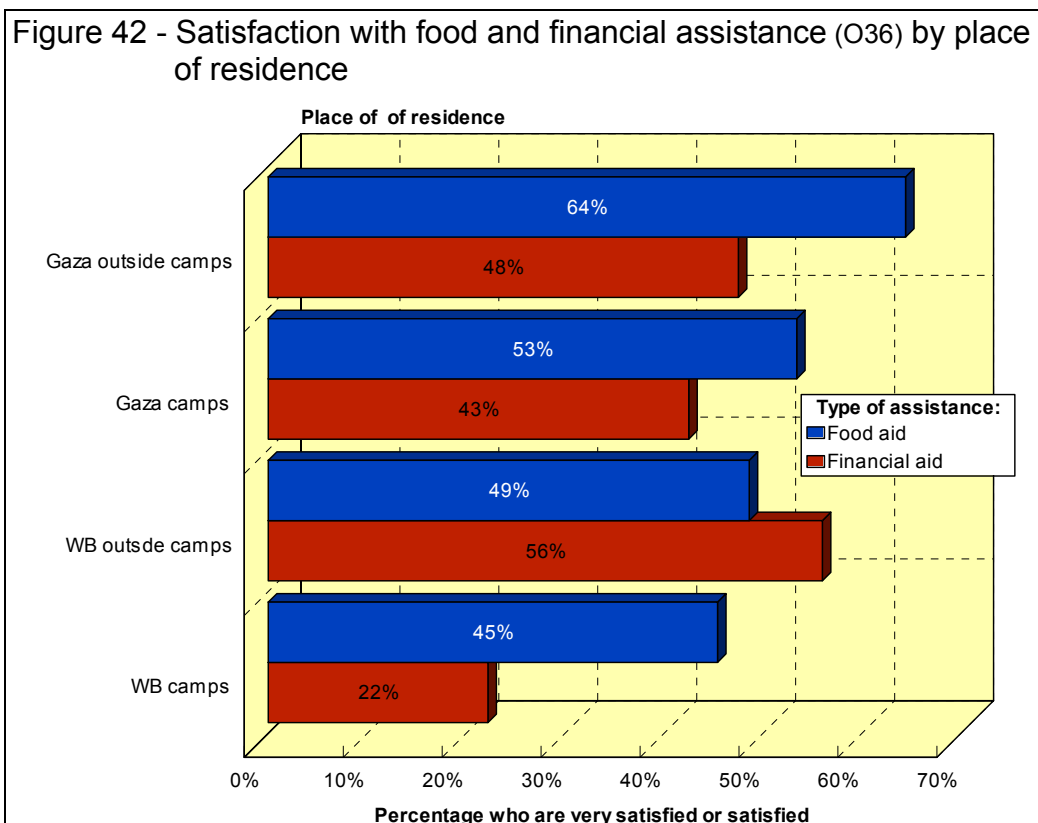
- ▶ 55% rated *food aid* as satisfactory;
- ▶ 48% rated *financial aid* as satisfactory;
- ▶ There were too few cases for employment generation programs to make any relevant deductions.

As shown in figure 42, the level of satisfaction is related to *place of residence* of the respondents :

- ▶ Satisfaction with *food aid* seems to be highest in the Gaza Strip outside refugee camps (64%) and lowest in the West Bank refugee camps (45%). The Gaza Strip refugee camps rate food

aid slightly better (53%) than the West Bank outside refugee camps (49%).

- Satisfaction with *financial aid* seems to be highest in the West Bank outside camps (56%) and lowest in the same area in refugee camps (22%). The respondents of the Gaza Strip residing outside refugee camps (48%) rated financial aid slightly better than refugee camps dwellers (44%).



4.2 - Individual impact of assistance

In question 35, respondents were asked whether they need assistance or not. The proportion of our respondents that need help is 67%; it was 68% in January.

Refugees were 75% to say they needed help in January. In June, they are 71%. The percentage of non-refugees to need help kept constant in January and June (64%).

In figure 43, we consider help needs by place of residence. Some useful results appear:

- In the Gaza Strip refugee camps, slightly less than half of the respondents (48%) were in need of assistance in January. In

June this proportion *raised dramatically by 30%* to reach 78% in June.

▶ In the West Bank refugee camps, 83% of the population said to need help in January. This proportion went down to 57%. This spectacular decrease of 26% could reflect a changed focus of the donors.

▶ Outside refugee camps, the situation remained more or less constant In the West Bank these figures evolved from 70% to 68%.and in the Gaza Strip dropped slightly from 74% to 70%.

▶ In Jerusalem respondents definitely are better off : only 46% of them are in need of help.

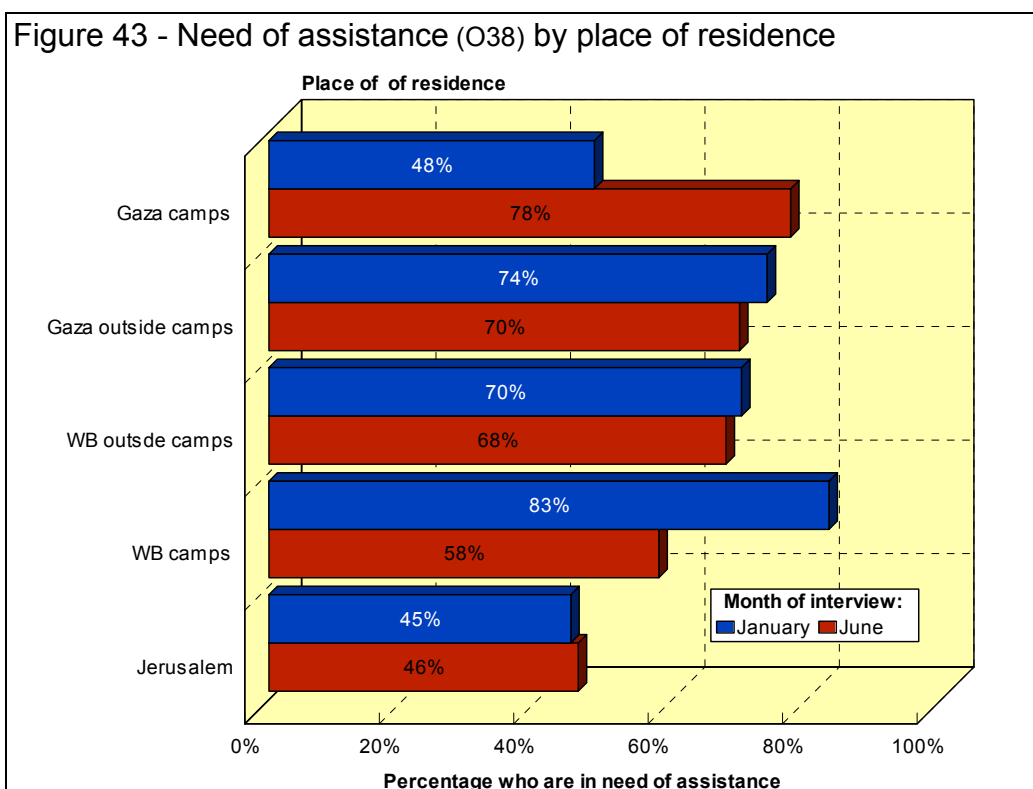
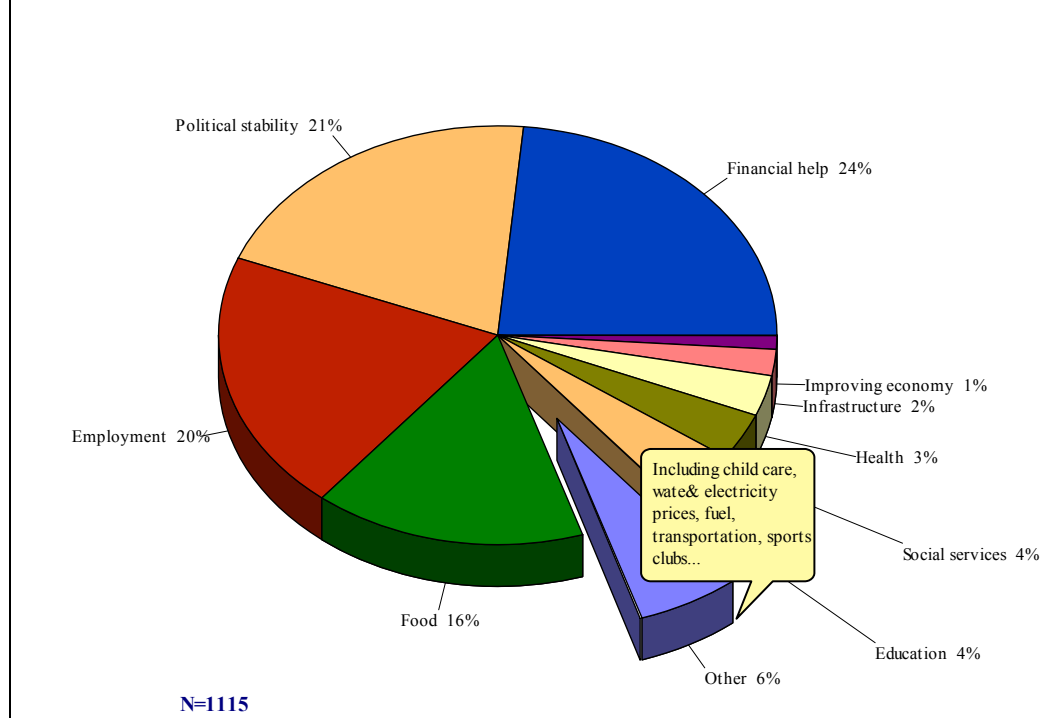


Figure 44, below, illustrates the type of assistance respondents needed.

- ▶ One sixth of all Palestinians are in dire need of **food** !
- ▶ One Palestinian out of five is in need of **employment**.
- ▶ One quarter of the population needs **money**.

Figure 44 - Need of assistance (O38) by place of residence



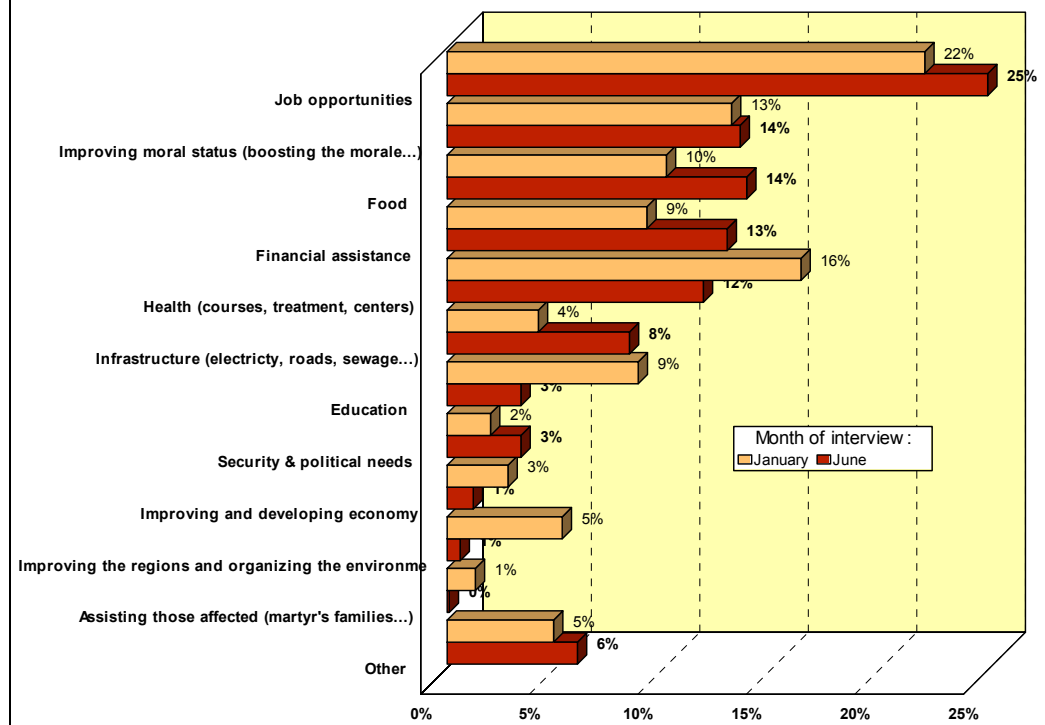
A detailed analysis of the type of assistance needed according to the place of residence of the respondents yields a few results:

- ▶ *Food* is needed by one fifth of the respondents in the **West Bank outside refugee camps** (19% of the respondents versus a population average of 16%).
- ▶ *Work* is needed by almost a third of **Gazans living outside refugee camps** (28% versus a population average of 20%).
- ▶ *Money* is needed by more than one third of the population in **Jerusalem** (33% versus a population average of 24%; in the West Bank outside refugee camps is 28%).

Another question helps to determine the individual impact of assistance: respondents were asked to state the one most important need for their community.

Figure 45 shows that a quarter of the sample thought that *job opportunities* are mostly needed. The second most cited need is a political one: *Improving moral status*. But the same proportion of Palestinians mentioned *food* and nearly the same number of respondents cited *financial assistance*. *Health* is only slightly less cited, but one should note that this need was the second most important in January. All the other mentioned needs account for less than 10% of the answers each.

Figure 45 - Relief needed by respondent's community (O51), January-June



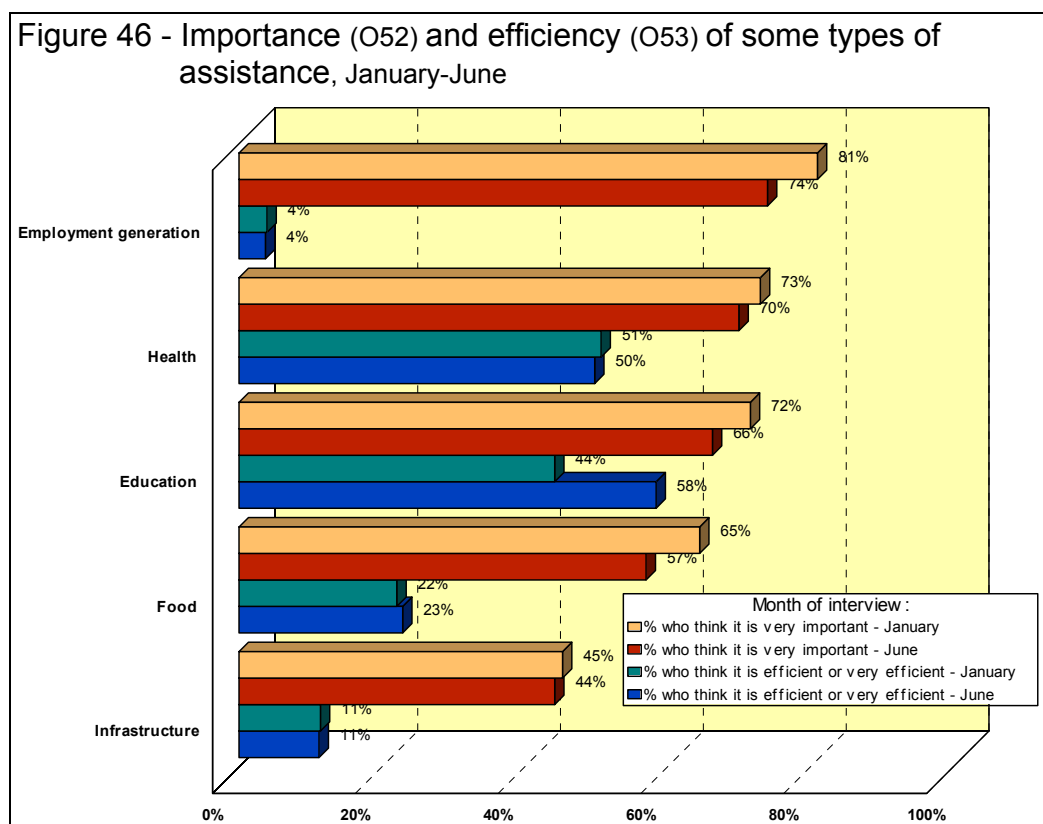
A more detailed analysis shows that there are significant differences according to the *place of residence*, *refugee status* and *area of residence*. Although these impacts are not always easy to interpret, some results are interesting:

- ▶ In villages, *health* is cited by 23% of the respondents while it is only mentioned by 14% in cities and 12% in refugee camps.
- ▶ *Job opportunities* are cited by a quarter of the respondents in cities (23%) and in refugee camps (23%) but only by 17% of respondents in villages.
- ▶ *Improving morale* is the most important need for 17% of respondents living in villages but only for 12% of city dwellers and 8% in refugee camps.

4.3 - Visibility, Importance and Effectiveness of Assistance

In this last section we will analyze the importance that the respondents gave, in the present crisis, to several types of assistance as well as the perceived efficiency of its delivery. Finally, the employment generation programs will be further discussed by looking at how many people heard of some programs and from where they heard about them.

Figure 46 presents the perceived importance and efficiency of employment generation, health and education assistance, food aid and infrastructure (re)building in the present crisis.



As in January, the striking result deals with *employment generation* : While three quarters of Palestinians think this type of assistance is very important, less than 5% think that it was distributed efficiently or very efficiently since the start of the Intifada.

Health assistance is likewise viewed as very important but half of the Palestinian people evaluated its distribution was efficient. *Education* was viewed both as important and effective.

Food aid was judged slightly less important but much less effective. *Infrastructure*, though viewed as less important was evaluated severely concerning its efficiency.

Thus, if the perceived importance and effectiveness in the present crisis are taken as indicators of the need for assistance, *employment generation* seems to be the most important problem. *Food* and *infrastructure* seem also more problematic than *education* and *health*.

The judgments about importance and effectiveness of some type of assistance vary significantly according to all of the control variable: place, area, refugee status, gender and age.

Table 5- Importance (O52) and efficiency (O53) of some types of assistance by place, January-June

IMPORTANCE	Place of residence	Education		Health		Food		Employment		Infrastructure	
		%	Jun.-Jan.	%	Jun.-Jan.	%	Jun.-Jan.	%	Jun.-Jan.	%	Jun.-Jan.
% of people who think it is very important	West Bank	62	-3	64	-2	53	-7	68	-6	38	+4
	WB - Refugee Camp	81	+14	88	+23	70	+16	85	+3	52	+4
	Jerusalem	72	-12	69	-20	59	-15	74	-15	65	-2
	Gaza	68	-4	77	+2	62	-4	83	-3	42	-7
	Gaza - Refugee Camp	68	-17	73	-11	56	-19	75	-14	56	-6
	<i>Total</i>	67	-4	71	-2	58	-6	75	-7	45	-7
EFFECTIVENESS	Place of residence	Education		Health		Food		Employment		Infrastructure	
		%	Jun.-Jan.	%	Jun.-Jan.	%	Jun.-Jan.	%	Jun.-Jan.	%	Jun.-Jan.
% of people who think it is effective or very effective	West Bank	60	+7	46	+3	22	+1	4	-2	11	-2
	WB - Refugee Camp	45	+1	30	-9	28	+6	6	-2	23	+13
	Jerusalem	39	-1	56	+10	11	+5	3	+0	7	-2
	Gaza	63	+33	56	-1	25	+1	4	+3	11	-1
	Gaza - Refugee Camp	60	+20	58	-20	27	-3	1	+0	8	+1
	<i>Total</i>	58	+14	49	-1	23	+1	4	-0	12	+0

Concerning *place of residence*, table 3 shows important differences:

- ▶ In the *West Bank outside refugee camps*, all types of assistance except infrastructure are viewed as rather important. Concerning education, health and food, it is also noteworthy that the perceived importance of help in those domains increased significantly since January. Concerning food the priorities of the respondents seemed to match those of the donors because the percentage of respondents who stated that food aid was efficient is both above the average and increased significantly since January. Finally it must be noted that the efficiency of infrastructure assistance is rated efficient by almost double the proportion of respondents than in the average.
- ▶ In *Jerusalem* the respondents viewed infrastructure assistance important but ineffective. Except for infrastructure, the perceived importance has sharply decreased everywhere. If one considers efficiency, some of this decline could be attributed to the increased efficiency of the health services and, to a lesser extent, of food. But since January there is no increase in the perceived efficiency regarding education and employment which could indicate a general improvement of the situation there.

- ▶ In the *Gaza Strip refugee camps* the perceived importance of help is close to the average except for infrastructure which is viewed as very important by a significantly higher proportion of respondents. Concerning efficiency, it is viewed as especially effective for health and food and ineffective for employment and infrastructure.
- ▶ In the *West Bank outside refugee camps* the perceived importance of all types of assistance is lower than average, whereas the perceived efficiency is close to the average elsewhere. The evolution since January is average both with respect to importance and effectiveness. This could mean that, proportionally to other places except Jerusalem, the needs are slightly less urgent there.
- ▶ Finally, in the *Gaza Strip outside refugee camps*, one should note an amazing increase in the perceived efficiency of education assistance. Concerning employment, it was rated specially important also in the West Bank refugee camps. In addition, the efficiency of this type of assistance, although very low as everywhere else, has witnessed a significant increase.

Refugees viewed health (74%), education (70%) and food (60%) as more important than non-refugees (respectively 67%, 63% and 54%). Refugees also perceived health assistance (53%) and food aid (26%) as more efficient than non refugees (47% and 20%).

Women viewed food (60%) and infrastructure (47%) as slightly more important than men (respectively 54% and 41%). They had the same opinion as men concerning efficiency except for infrastructure which they viewed as being slightly more effective (13% versus 9% for men).

Although *age differences* are hard to interpret, one can note that elder people gave education assistance less importance than did other age groups.

As indicated in Part III, less than 8% of Palestinians benefited from employment generation programs. When the respondents were asked whether they heard of any employment generation program, only 34% answered positively.

Interestingly, visibility seems proportionally higher in the Gaza Strip (51% in refugee camps, 46% outside camps). In the West Bank, employment generation programs are more visible inside (35%) than outside refugee camps (27%). In Jerusalem, very few people heard of any employment generation programs (12%).

Of those who said that they heard of an employment generation program, nearly one half (48%) heard of it from friends, one fifth from newspapers (20%) and from family members (19%). Finally, 8% heard of it at work, and 6% in the organizations where they work.

PART FIVE : THE ROLE OF UNRWA

As it became clear in the previous part, UNRWA plays a major role as an assistance provider. In this part a closer focus will be provided as to UNRWA's strategies, the type of assistance it provides and its visibility, the satisfaction of its receivers and the effectiveness of the distribution it makes.

5.1 - UNRWA's Strategies in the past four months

Because of its relation of proximity to the Palestinian refugees and Palestinian society at large, the UN Agency is in a privileged position to sense the needs and priorities of the population it serves. Starting after one month from the beginning of the crisis, UNRWA has launched so far two emergency appeals and, in June, a third one was on the way.

The context of the second Intifada is putting a lot of pressure on the Agency's personnel and financial resources. In fact, in a document recently released by UNRWA (2001b) one can read in the introduction the preoccupation of the Agency towards the increasing number of families (of non-registered refugees) affected by the crisis that are turning to UNRWA for assistance (food, medical treatment, and relief support).

The refugees consider UNRWA as the main direct supplier of humanitarian relief. Since donors have placed their trust in UNRWA, they believe that increased demands should lead to increased emergency funding.

The Agency is willing to do its best, but within the limitations set by its financial, operational and logistical organisation. UNRWA has already shown its capacity of resilience but, as it is implied by the Agency's reports, one cannot stretch the resources indefinitely.

A quick look at the priorities set by the Agency for its second emergency appeal - which covers the period March-May 2001, and which roughly corresponds to the period under scrutiny in this report – is basic to grasp UNRWA's initiatives. In terms of total operation costs, the programs labelled as "Emergency employment creation" and "Emergency food aid" take respectively 56% and 32% of the global budget. The rest of the programs envisaged represent small amounts (they average between 2% and 5%) shared among several initiatives: Selective cash assistance for families in extreme crisis; Post-injury physical rehabilitation; Emergency medical needs; Emergency compensatory education; and Emergency monitoring and reporting services.

The priority given to Emergency employment creation also corresponds to one of the Palestinian priorities at the end of January, as was shown in the January report (Bocco, Brunner, Rabah 2001). As was shown in part three, supporting employment generation programmes was among the priorities set by the World Bank and UNDP, given the situation prevailing at the beginning of the year.

Six months later, it is rather difficult to evaluate which would be the better choice in terms of priority. If the quasi-war situation develops into a full-scale war, then food and medical aid should certainly be the priority and the money targeted for employment generation programmes should quickly be reconverted.

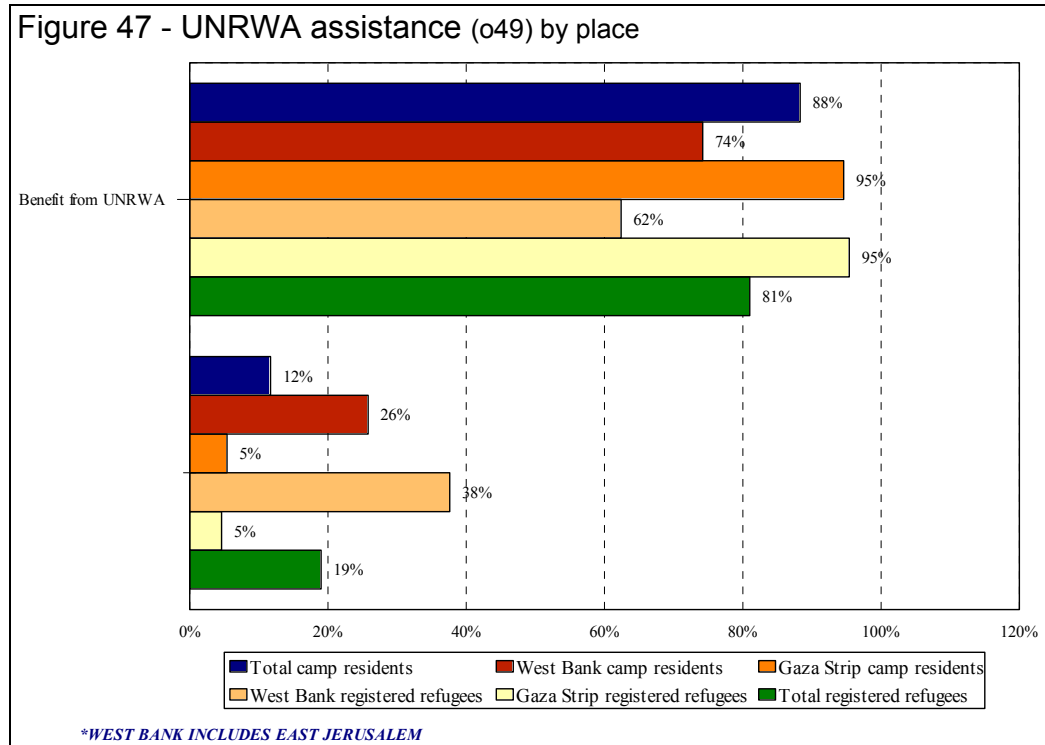
Looking at the overall framework of the employment generation programme, one can notice that it includes three main types of projects, aimed at creating jobs: by direct employment; by community work; and by stimulating the private-sector operations (mainly contracting constructors).

In terms of achievements projected, during the period from early March to the end of May 2001, UNRWA has planned to create 389'284 job opportunity days in the Gaza Strip and 151'324 in the West Bank at the overall cost of more than 20 million dollars. During the same period, but in terms of emergency food aid, the Agency has planned to deliver assistance to 127'500 families in the Gaza Strip and 60'000 in the West Bank, with an overall cost which amounts to almost 12 million dollars (UNRWA 2001c).

UNRWA has not received in time part of the funds pledged or requested, but has done a lot with the means at its disposal, or at least this is the impression the authors of this report had when they read the Agency's brochures and reports (UNRWA 2001a, 2001b, 2001c) or interviewed some of the organisation's personnel.

5.2 - Distribution of Aid

In January, 34% of the respondents stated that they did receive assistance from UNRWA. This proportion went up to 38% in June.



In the overall Palestinian population nearly four persons out of ten received assistance from UNRWA. Figure 41 shows that this varies a lot by place of residence:

- ▶ they are almost ten out of ten respondents in the Gaza Strip refugee camps that received assistance from UNRWA;
- ▶ seven out of ten in the West Bank refugee camps;
- ▶ five out of ten in the Gaza Strip outside refugee camps;
- ▶ but only two out of ten in Jerusalem and in the West Bank outside refugee camps said they received assistance from UNRWA.

Considering the evolution since January, it appears that the figure had its highest increase in Jerusalem where it raised by 8% from 14% to 22%. It is the same in the Gaza Strip refugee camps where it increased by 7% (from 88% to 95%). The increase was modest in the West Bank (4%) and small in the Gaza Strip outside refugee camps (2%).

This evolution could point to a change in UNRWA's strategy towards Jerusalem.

As shown in the graph, 78% of *refugees* said they received assistance from UNRWA. This proportion remains almost constant since January where it was 77%.

Area of residence too plays an important role: While 88% of respondents living in camps stated they received assistance from UNRWA (83% in January); only 39% stated so in cities and villages.

Since January, UNRWA aid seems to have been increased more in cities (+7%) than in villages (+4%).

5.3 - Types of assistance provided

As mentioned earlier, the respondents who said they received assistance were asked about the source and the nature of its two main types. 764 of the respondents receiving assistance said that it originated from UNRWA. Three quarters of this assistance is food, 18% financial and 7% is other non-financial.

Food assistance

We saw in Part III that roughly 40% of all Palestinians receive food assistance and that 45% of it comes from UNRWA. Nearly one Palestinian out of five receives food aid from this organization.

According to *place of residence*, more than half of the respondents get food help from UNRWA in the Gaza Strip refugee camps. Around 34% of West Bank camp dwellers and Gazans outside camps benefit from it but only 5% of those who live outside camps in the West Bank. In Jerusalem, no one said to have received food aid from UNRWA.

If four people out of ten get food aid from UNRWA among the refugees, only 1% do in the remaining population.

In refugee camps, nearly one half of the people (47%) benefit from UNRWA food aid. In cities, this figure sinks to 20%, while it is only 4% in villages.

Financial assistance

One sixth of the Palestinian population declared having received financial aid. Only 3% received it from UNRWA. It must be noted that only 1% received this type of aid in January.

According to place of residence, UNRWA seems to target its financial assistance mainly towards the West Bank (8% in camps and 4% outside; in the Gaza Strip less than 1% in refugee camps and virtually inexistent outside; in Jerusalem it is also virtually non-existent).

5% of refugees received financial aid from UNRWA, while non-refugees did not receive it.

In refugee camps, 4% received financial aid from UNRWA, compared to 3% who received such aid in cities, and 2% who received it in villages.

Employment generation

As indicated in section 3.4, only 8% from the total population declared having had help to find a job. Of those 90 cases, only 6% received it from UNRWA. No analysis can be made here.

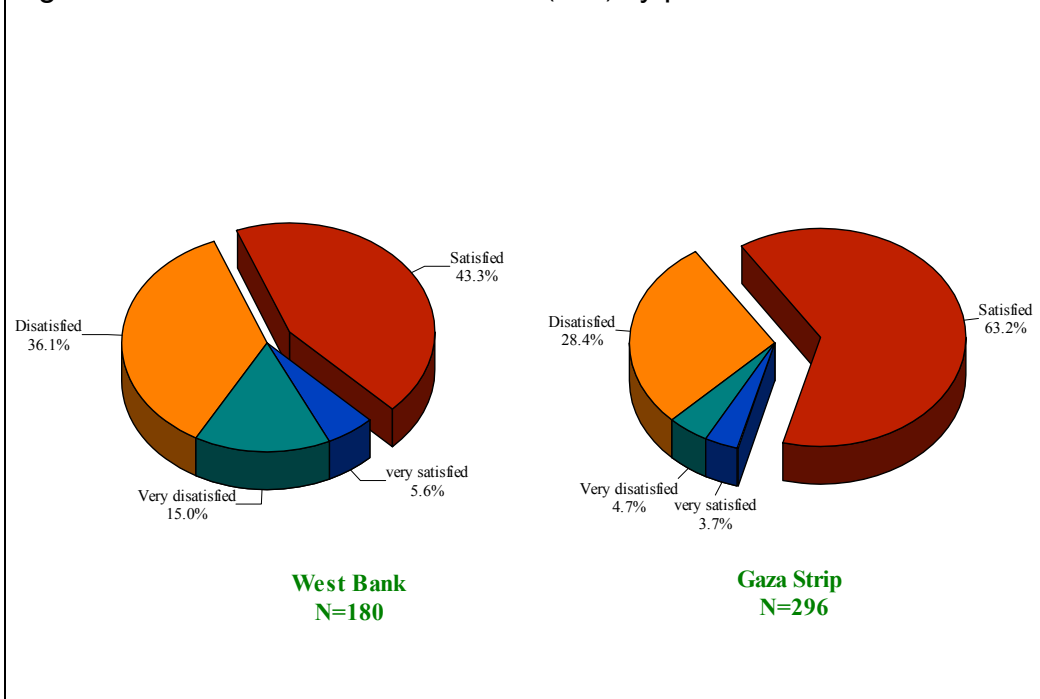
5.4 - Satisfaction

Satisfaction with UNRWA services can be measured in two ways: either by looking at the answers to question 50 where those who said having received aid from UNRWA had to state their satisfaction, or by looking directly at the satisfaction according to services that were delivered by UNRWA. Both ways will be explored here.

First, if the general level of satisfaction with UNRWA is considered - as asked in question 50 - it remains rather positive. Over 60% of those who said that they have benefited from UNRWA's assistance evaluated the organization either very satisfactorily or satisfactorily.

This satisfaction is stronger in the Gaza Strip than it is in the West Bank and Jerusalem. Whereas 67% of the Gaza Strip's beneficiaries evaluated UNRWA positively, the positive evaluation by the West Bank beneficiaries did not exceed 49%.

Figure 48 - Satisfaction with UNRWA (O50) by place



Considering satisfaction in relation to concrete types of assistance, one can remark a sharp increase in satisfaction pertaining to food:

- ▶ In January 41% of UNRWA food beneficiaries were satisfied or very satisfied.
- ▶ In June this figure went up by 13% to reach 54%.

In the Gaza Strip, satisfaction is highest outside camps (66%). Inside camps slightly more than half of the people (52%) are satisfied and in the West Bank camps slightly less (46%). In the West Bank outside of refugee camps and in Jerusalem there were too few beneficiaries to draw any conclusion.

It may be interesting to note that specific satisfactions seem lower than the satisfaction in general.

5.5 - UNRWA's monitoring and reporting services

Between the end of March and April, the Agency has launched the "Operations Support Officers Programme" (OSOP), with the primary intent to reinforce the UNRWA's existing monitoring procedures and additionally to send a signal to the refugees that the Agency is both sensitive and responsive to their needs in times of crisis²⁸. The cost for the programme has been budgeted to less than 350'000 US\$. UNRWA has also been stressing that it will be doing all it can to overcome the difficulties caused as a result of the present situation.

A group of international Operations Support Officers, seconded by a number of local assistants and organized in teams, are now constituting the bulk of the programme's human resources. At the end of May 2001, the program included 3 international officers and 3 local assistants in the Gaza Strip, and 5 international officers and 5 local assistants in the West Bank. Beside their work of support for the Agency on-going operations, the OSO's teams gather data for specific projects in the field, in the areas of health, economics and social issues affecting UNRWA's client population. They implement their mandate in consultation with the relevant departments inside the Agency and programme heads in the field.

A final note has to be written concerning the difficulty of the daily work of UNRWA's civil servants in the field. In the Emergency appeal/Progress Report released by UNRWA in early June (UNRWA 2001c), one can read that, from the beginning of the Intifada the total number of employees facing difficulties has grown to almost 1800; until the end of May, more than 330 incidents involving UNRWA personnel have been registered; more than 3500 hours of work have been lost due to crisis.

²⁸ During the first Intifada, UNRWA set up a "Refugee Affairs Officers' Program". The RAO had a more pronounced humanitarian role in the definition of their tasks.

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ANNEX I: LIST OF EXPERTS INTERVIEWED

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Mr. Daniel FASNACHT, Deputy Head of Sub-Delegation, ICRC Jerusalem.

Mr. Frédéric FOURNIER, Head of Mission, ICRC Jerusalem.

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Dr. Salim TAMARI, Director of the Institute of Jerusalem Studies, Jerusalem.

ANNEX II: FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS

The table below presents the common question numbers referred to in our legends for figures and tables. The values for January and June are question numbers.

Common	January	June	Label
O01		C1	optimisim / pessimisim
O02	C1	C2	refugee or not
O03	C2		which generation
O03A	C3A		when did you become a refugee
O03B	C3B		when did your family become a refugee
O04	C4	C3	do you have a refugee card
O08	C8	C4	working or not
O09	C9	C5	occupation
O11	C11	C7	place of work
O12	C12	C8	change in the employment during the past 3-4 months
O13	C13	C9	change consequence of the current situation
O14		C10	did you try to find a job
O15		C11	willing to work only if
O16	C14	C12	no of people in household including children
O17	C15	C13	no of employed people
O18	C16	C14	no. of employed women
O19	C17	C15	household members lost their jobs in the past 3-4 months
O20	C18	C16	household members lost their job due to Intifada
O20A	C18A	C16A	used to work in the West Bank
O20B	C18B	C16B	used to work in Gaza
O20C	C18C	C16C	used to work in Jerusalem
O20D	C18D	C16D	used to work in the settlements
O20E	C18E	C16E	used to work in Israel
O21		C17	heard about any employment generation program
O22		C18	from where did you hear about them
O23		C19	anyone benefit from any of these programs
O24		C20	kind of benefit
O25		C21	source of employment program
O26		C22	receive any assistance to find a job
O27		C23	did your wage
O27A		C23A	percent
O28		C24	Israeli or Palestinian products
O29		C25	evaluate Israeli products
O30A		C26A	Flour
O30B		C26B	Sugar
O30C		C26C	Oil
O30D		C26D	Lentil
O30E		C26E	Rice
O31	C19	C27	mobility was a problem
O32	C20	C28	change in your children behavior
O33	C21	C29	effect of al-aqsa intifada on your children
O34A	C22A	C30A	relative martyred
O34A1		C30A1	relationship
O34B	C22B	C30B	relative injured
O34B1		C30B1	relationship
O34C	C22C	C30C	property damaged
O34D	C22D	C30D	tree uprooted

O34E	C22E	C30E	business suffered
O35	C23	C31	Did yo or your family receive any assistance ?
O36A1	C24A1	C32A	Type of assistance received
O36A2	C24A2	C33A	Type of assistance received
O36A3	C24A3		Type of assistance received
O36A4	C24A4		Type of assistance received
O36B1	C24B1	C32B	Value of assistance received
O36B2	C24B2	C33B	Value of assistance received
O36B3	C24B3		Value of assistance received
O36B4	C24B4		Value of assistance received
O36C1	C24C1	C32C	Source of assistance received
O36C2	C24C2	C33C	Source of assistance received
O36C3	C24C3		Source of assistance received
O36C4	C24C4		Source of assistance received
O36D1	C24D1	C32D	Satisfaction for the assistance received
O36D2	C24D2	C33D	Satisfaction for the assistance received
O36D3	C24D3		Satisfaction for the assistance received
O36D4	C24D4		Satisfaction for the assistance received
O37	C25	C34	Satisfaction for the assistance received
O38	C26	C35	you need assistance
O39	C27	C36	most important need
O40	C28	C37	money needed every month
O41	C29	C38	income close to that number
O42	C30		know of projects
O43	C31		what projects
O44		C39	keep up financially
O45		C40	sustain hardship
O46		C41	sustain hardship
O47		C42	daily expenses
O47A		C42A	percent
O48		C43	household expense that was reduced
O49	C32	C44	benefit from UNRWA
O50	C33	C45	satisfaction with UNRWA
O51	C34	C46	relief needed for your community
O52A	C35A	C47A	importance of education
O52B	C35B	C47B	importance of health
O52C	C35C	C47C	importance of food distribution
O52D	C35D	C47D	importance of employment generation
O52E	C35E	C47E	importance of infrastructure
O53A	C36A	C48A	efficiency in providing education
O53B	C36B	C48B	efficiency in providing health
O53C	C36C	C48C	efficiency in providing food distribution
O53D	C36D	C48D	efficiency in providing employment generation
O53E	C36E	C48E	efficiency in providing infrastucture
O54	C37		Political faction
O55	C38	C49	age
O56	C39	C50	educational level
O57	C40	C51	family income
O58	C41	C52	marital status
O59	C42	C53	region
O60	C43	C54	area
O61	C44	C55	gender

O01 optimism / pessimism						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Missing	System	1267	100.0		
June	Valid	very optimistic	45	3.6	3.6	3.6
		optimistic	578	45.5	46.0	49.5
		pessimistic	403	31.7	32.0	81.6
		very pessimistic	232	18.3	18.4	100.0
		Total	1258	99.1	100.0	
	Missing	dK/na	12	.9		
Total			1270	100.0		

O02 refugee or not						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	yes	563	44.4	44.5	44.5
		no	701	55.4	55.5	100.0
		Total	1264	99.7	100.0	
	Missing	D'K	2	.2		
		no answer	1	.1		
		Total	3	.3		
Total			1267	100.0		
June	Valid	yes	579	45.6	45.7	45.7
		no	689	54.2	54.3	100.0
		Total	1268	99.8	100.0	
	Missing	D'K	1	.1		
		no answer	1	.1		
		Total	2	.2		
Total			1270	100.0		

REFUGEE Refugee Status						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	RR - Registered Refugee	538	42.5	42.7	42.7
		NRR - Non-Registered Refugee	22	1.8	1.8	44.4
		NR - Not refugee	701	55.4	55.6	100.0
		Total	1262	99.6	100.0	
	Missing	NS - Not Stated	5	.4		
	Total			1267	100.0	
June	Valid	RR - Registered Refugee	545	42.9	43.0	43.0
		NRR - Non-Registered Refugee	34	2.7	2.7	45.6
		NR - Not refugee	689	54.2	54.4	100.0
		Total	1267	99.8	100.0	
	Missing	NS - Not Stated	3	.2		
	Total			1270	100.0	

O03 which generation

Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	first generation	83	6.5	15.1	15.1
		second generation	195	15.4	35.7	50.8
		third generation	269	21.3	49.2	100.0
		Total	547	43.2	100.0	
	Missing	other	5	.4		
		D'K	2	.2		
		NA	703	55.5		
		no answer	9	.7		
		Total	720	56.8		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Missing	System	1270	100.0		

O04 do you have a refugee card						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	yes	538	42.5	96.0	96.0
		no	22	1.8	4.0	100.0
		Total	560	44.2	100.0	
	Missing	NA	703	55.5		
		no answer	3	.3		
		Total	707	55.8		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	yes	546	43.0	94.0	94.0
		no	35	2.7	6.0	100.0
		Total	580	45.7	100.0	
	Missing	NA	689	54.2		
		no answer	1	.1		
		Total	690	54.3		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O08 working or not						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	employed full-time	365	28.8	28.9	28.9
		employed part-time	118	9.3	9.4	38.3
		not employed	208	16.4	16.5	54.8
		housewife	417	32.9	33.1	87.9
		student	127	10.0	10.1	97.9
		retired	26	2.1	2.1	100.0
		Total	1260	99.5	100.0	
	Missing	no answer	7	.5		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	employed full-time	351	27.6	27.8	27.8
		employed part-time	124	9.8	9.8	37.6
		not employed	173	13.6	13.7	51.3
		housewife	429	33.8	34.0	85.3
		student	153	12.1	12.1	97.4

		retired	33	2.6	2.6	100.0
		Total	1264	99.5	100.0	
	Missing	no answer	5	.4		
		NA	1	.1		
		Total	6	.5		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O09 occupation						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	professional	45	3.6	7.0	7.0
		skilled worker	147	11.6	22.6	29.5
		unskilled worker	120	9.5	18.4	47.9
		technician	39	3.0	5.9	53.8
		employee	223	17.6	34.1	88.0
		others	51	4.0	7.7	95.7
		10	13	1.0	1.9	97.7
		13	1	.1	.2	97.8
		18	12	1.0	1.9	99.7
		19	2	.2	.3	100.0
		Total	653	51.5	100.0	
	Missing	NA	581	45.9		
		no answer	33	2.6		
		Total	614	48.5		
Total			1267	100.0		
June	Valid	professional	61	4.8	10.0	10.0
		skilled worker	125	9.8	20.4	30.4
		unskilled worker	107	8.4	17.4	47.8
		technician	47	3.7	7.7	55.5
		employee	245	19.3	40.1	95.6
		others	4	.3	.7	96.3
		taylor	7	.6	1.2	97.5
		merchant	7	.5	1.1	98.6
		farmer	4	.3	.7	99.3
		driver	2	.2	.3	99.7
		barber	1	.1	.2	99.8
		butcher	1	.1	.2	100.0
		Total	612	48.2	100.0	
	Missing	NA	617	48.5		
no answer		42	3.3			
Total		658	51.8			
Total			1270	100.0		

OCCUP Work Occupation						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	Professionals	45	3.6	7.0	7.0
		Workers	267	21.1	41.1	48.1

		Technicians and drivers	51	4.0	7.8	55.9
		Employees	223	17.6	34.2	90.1
		Merchants	52	4.1	7.9	98.0
		Farmers	13	1.0	2.0	100.0
		Total	650	51.3	100.0	
	Missing	System	617	48.7		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	Professionals	61	4.8	10.0	10.0
		Workers	232	18.2	37.8	47.8
		Technicians and drivers	49	3.9	8.0	55.8
		Employees	245	19.3	40.1	95.9
		Merchants	16	1.3	2.7	98.6
		Farmers	4	.3	.7	99.3
		Others	4	.3	.7	100.0
		Total	612	48.2	100.0	
	Missing	System	658	51.8		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O11 place of work							
Month of interview		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent		
January	Valid	settlement	13	1.0	2.0	2.0	
		Israel	109	8.6	16.9	18.8	
		West Bank	279	22.0	43.2	62.1	
		Gaza Strip	191	15.0	29.6	91.6	
		Jerusalem	46	3.6	7.1	98.8	
		other	8	.6	1.2	100.0	
		Total	644	50.8	100.0		
		Missing	don't work	12	.9		
	NA		582	45.9			
	no answer		29	2.3			
	Total		623	49.2			
	Total		1267	100.0			
	June	Valid	settlement	11	.9	1.8	1.8
			Israel	77	6.0	12.8	14.6
			West Bank	261	20.5	43.5	58.1
Gaza Strip			202	15.9	33.7	91.8	
Jerusalem			45	3.6	7.6	99.4	
other			4	.3	.6	100.0	
Total			600	47.2	100.0		
Missing		don't work	11	.8			
		NA	617	48.5			
		no answer	43	3.4			
Total		670	52.8				
Total		1270	100.0				

O12 change in the employment situation during the past 8months							
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
January	Valid	no	361	28.5	57.2	57.2	
		had to search for a different employment	103	8.2	16.4	73.6	
		lost my job	167	13.2	26.4	100.0	
		Total	632	49.9	100.0		
	Missing	NA	606	47.8			
		no answer	29	2.3			
		Total	635	50.1			
	Total			1267	100.0		
	June	Valid	no	383	30.2	66.1	66.1
had to search for a different employment			63	4.9	10.8	76.9	
lost my job			134	10.6	23.1	100.0	
Total			580	45.7	100.0		
Missing		NA	618	48.6			
		no answer	72	5.7			
		Total	690	54.3			
Total			1270	100.0			

O13 change a consequence of the current situation						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	yes	260	20.5	97.6	97.6
		no	6	.5	2.4	100.0
		Total	266	21.0	100.0	
	Missing	NA	996	78.6		
		no answer	4	.3		
		Total	1001	79.0		
Total			1267	100.0		
June	Valid	yes	193	15.2	98.7	98.7
		no	3	.2	1.3	100.0
		Total	196	15.4	100.0	
	Missing	NA	621	48.9		
		no answer	453	35.7		
		Total	1074	84.6		
Total			1270	100.0		

JOBFAFF Job affected by Intifada						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	No	1001	79.0	79.0	79.0
		Changed	99	7.8	7.8	86.8
		Lost	167	13.2	13.2	100.0
		Total	1267	100.0	100.0	
June	Valid	No	1076	84.7	84.7	84.7
		Changed	63	4.9	4.9	89.6
		Lost	131	10.4	10.4	100.0

		Total	1270	100.0	100.0	
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JOBFFR Job affected by Intifada						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	No	368	29.0	58.2	58.2
		Changed	102	8.0	16.1	74.3
		Lost	162	12.8	25.7	100.0
		Total	632	49.9	100.0	
	Missing	System	635	50.1		
Total			1267	100.0		
June	Valid	No	386	30.4	66.5	66.5
		Changed	63	4.9	10.8	77.3
		Lost	131	10.4	22.7	100.0
		Total	580	45.7	100.0	
	Missing	System	690	54.3		
Total			1270	100.0		

O14 did you try to find a job						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Missing	System	1267	100.0		
June	Valid	yes a lot	146	11.5	84.6	84.6
		tried, but not very hard	22	1.7	12.9	97.5
		did not try at all	4	.3	2.5	100.0
		Total	172	13.6	100.0	
	Missing	NA	621	48.9		
		no answer	477	37.6		
		Total	1098	86.4		
Total			1270	100.0		

O15 willing to work only if						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Missing	System	1267	100.0		
June	Valid	wage is about the same as before	13	1.0	7.4	7.4
		even if wage much lower than my previous one	160	12.6	90.2	97.6
		others	4	.3	2.4	100.0
		Total	178	14.0	100.0	
	Missing	not applicable	621	48.9		
		no answer	471	37.1		
		Total	1092	86.0		
Total			1270	100.0		

O16C People in household (inc. children)						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	1	21	1.6	1.6	1.6
		2	61	4.8	4.8	6.4

		3	71	5.6	5.6	12.0
		4	119	9.4	9.4	21.4
		5	174	13.7	13.7	35.2
		6	153	12.0	12.0	47.2
		7	127	10.0	10.0	57.2
		8	144	11.4	11.4	68.6
		9	125	9.9	9.9	78.5
		10	75	5.9	5.9	84.4
		11	50	3.9	3.9	88.3
		12	51	4.0	4.0	92.3
		13+	97	7.7	7.7	100.0
		Total	1267	100.0	100.0	
June	Valid	1	16	1.3	1.3	1.3
		2	67	5.3	5.3	6.6
		3	62	4.9	4.9	11.5
		4	121	9.5	9.5	21.0
		5	191	15.0	15.0	36.0
		6	180	14.2	14.2	50.2
		7	175	13.8	13.8	63.9
		8	120	9.5	9.5	73.4
		9	105	8.3	8.3	81.7
		10	64	5.1	5.1	86.8
		11	50	3.9	3.9	90.7
		12	38	3.0	3.0	93.7
		13+	80	6.3	6.3	100.0
		Total	1270	100.0	100.0	

O17 no of employed people						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	0	97	7.7	7.8	7.8
		1	617	48.7	49.6	57.4
		2	312	24.6	25.1	82.5
		3	143	11.3	11.5	94.0
		4	46	3.7	3.7	97.8
		5	16	1.2	1.3	99.0
		6	8	.7	.7	99.7
		7	2	.1	.1	99.8
		8	1	.1	.1	99.9
		10	1	.1	.1	100.0
		Total	1243	98.1	100.0	
		Missing	no answer	24	1.9	
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	0	133	10.5	10.6	10.6
		1	586	46.1	46.8	57.4
		2	343	27.0	27.4	84.8
		3	134	10.6	10.7	95.5

		4	39	3.1	3.1	98.7
		5	9	.7	.7	99.4
		6	4	.3	.3	99.7
		7	2	.2	.2	99.8
		8	2	.2	.2	100.0
		Total	1252	98.6	100.0	
	Missing	no answer	18	1.4		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O17_DEPC Nb of dependent people (categories)						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Missing	System	1267	100.0		
June	Valid	0	71	5.6	5.7	5.7
		1	101	8.0	8.1	13.8
		2	167	13.2	13.4	27.2
		3	198	15.6	15.8	43.0
		4 to 5	328	25.8	26.3	69.3
		6	127	10.0	10.2	79.5
		7	79	6.2	6.3	85.9
		8 to 9	92	7.3	7.4	93.3
		10+	84	6.6	6.7	100.0
		Total		1248	98.3	100.0
		Missing	System	22	1.7	
	Total		1270	100.0		

O17_DP1C Nb dependent for 1 worker (=dependents/workers) (categories)						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Missing	System	1267	100.0		
June	Valid	<1	146	11.5	11.7	11.7
		1 to 1.99	231	18.2	18.5	30.2
		2 to 2.99	220	17.4	17.7	47.9
		3 to 3.99	193	15.2	15.4	63.3
		4 to 5.99	256	20.1	20.5	83.8
		6 to 6.99	78	6.2	6.3	90.1
		7 to 7.99	40	3.2	3.2	93.3
		8 to 9.99	48	3.8	3.9	97.2
		10+	35	2.8	2.8	100.0
		Total		1248	98.3	100.0
		Missing	System	22	1.7	
	Total		1270	100.0		

O18 no. of employed women						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	0	766	60.4	75.2	75.2
		1	223	17.6	21.9	97.0
		2	28	2.2	2.7	99.8
		3	1	.1	.1	99.9

		4	1	.1	.1	100.0
		Total	1018	80.4	100.0	
	Missing	no answer	249	19.6		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	0	796	62.7	71.5	71.5
		1	283	22.3	25.4	96.9
		2	26	2.0	2.3	99.2
		3	6	.5	.5	99.7
		4	2	.2	.2	99.9
		5	2	.1	.1	100.0
		Total	1114	87.7	100.0	
	Missing	no answer	156	12.3		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O19 household members lost their jobs in the past 8 months							
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
January	Valid	1	372	29.4	69.2	69.2	
		2	122	9.7	22.7	92.0	
		3	28	2.2	5.2	97.2	
		4	9	.7	1.8	98.9	
		5	3	.2	.5	99.4	
		6	2	.2	.4	99.8	
		10	1	.1	.2	100.0	
		Total	538	42.5	100.0		
	Missing	0	716	56.5			
		no answer	13	1.0			
		Total	729	57.5			
	Total		1267	100.0			
	June	Valid	1	347	27.3	69.5	69.5
			2	106	8.3	21.1	90.6
3			33	2.6	6.6	97.1	
4			13	1.0	2.6	99.8	
5			1	.1	.2	100.0	
Total			500	39.3	100.0		
Missing		0	749	59.0			
		no answer	20	1.6			
		Total	770	60.7			
		88	1	.1			
Total		1270	100.0				

O19R Household jobs lost because of Intifada						
Month of interview		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
January	Valid	1	370	29.2	72.0	72.0
		2	105	8.3	20.5	92.4
		3	25	2.0	4.8	97.2
		4	8	.7	1.6	98.9

		5	3	.2	.5	99.4
		6	2	.2	.4	99.8
		10	1	.1	.2	100.0
		Total	515	40.6	100.0	
		Missing	0	752	59.4	
Total			1267	100.0		
June	Valid	1	348	27.4	70.4	70.4
		2	106	8.4	21.4	91.9
		3	27	2.1	5.5	97.3
		4	12	1.0	2.5	99.8
		5	1	.1	.2	100.0
		Total	495	38.9	100.0	
		Missing	0	775	61.1	
	Total			1270	100.0	

O20 household members lost their job due to the current situation							
Month of interview		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent		
January	Valid	1	370	29.2	72.0	72.0	
		2	105	8.3	20.5	92.4	
		3	25	2.0	4.8	97.2	
		4	8	.7	1.6	98.9	
		5	3	.2	.5	99.4	
		6	2	.2	.4	99.8	
		10	1	.1	.2	100.0	
		Total	515	40.6	100.0		
	Missing	no one	18	1.4			
		NA	729	57.5			
		no answer	5	.4			
		Total	752	59.4			
	Total		1267	100.0			
	June	Valid	1	348	27.4	70.4	70.4
			2	106	8.4	21.4	91.9
3			27	2.1	5.5	97.3	
4			12	1.0	2.5	99.8	
5			1	.1	.2	100.0	
Total			495	38.9	100.0		
Missing		no one	6	.5			
		NA	757	59.6			
		no answer	13	1.0			
		Total	775	61.1			
Total		1270	100.0				

O20A used to work in the West Bank					
Month of interview		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	1	69	5.4	86.3
		2	9	.7	11.8

		3	0	.0	.6	98.7
		5	1	.1	1.3	100.0
		Total	80	6.3	100.0	
	Missing	0	435	34.3		
		NA	752	59.4		
		Total	1187	93.7		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	1	75	5.9	88.8	88.8
		2	5	.4	6.2	95.0
		3	2	.2	2.5	97.5
		4	2	.2	2.5	100.0
		Total	85	6.7	100.0	
	Missing	0	205	16.1		
		NA	757	59.6		
		Total	1185	93.3		
		no answer	224	17.6		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O20B used to work in Gaza						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	1	92	7.3	82.1	82.1
		2	15	1.2	13.2	95.3
		3	2	.2	1.9	97.2
		4	3	.3	2.8	100.0
		Total	112	8.9	100.0	
	Missing	0	403	31.8		
		NA	752	59.4		
		Total	1155	91.1		
	Total		1267	100.0		
	June	Valid	1	79	6.2	89.3
2			8	.7	9.5	98.8
3			1	.1	1.2	100.0
Total			89	7.0	100.0	
Missing		0	154	12.1		
		NA	757	59.6		
		Total	1181	93.0		
		no answer	271	21.3		
Total		1270	100.0			

O20C used to work in Jerusalem						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	1	27	2.1	73.8	73.8
		2	6	.5	17.5	91.3
		3	3	.3	8.7	100.0
		Total	36	2.9	100.0	
	Missing	0	478	37.8		

		NA	752	59.4		
		Total	1231	97.1		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	1	24	1.9	95.8	95.8
		2	1	.1	4.2	100.0
		Total	25	2.0	100.0	
	Missing	0	213	16.8		
		NA	757	59.6		
		Total	1245	98.0		
		no answer	275	21.7		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O20D used to work in the settlements						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	1	46	3.7	83.0	83.0
		2	5	.4	9.5	92.4
		3	1	.1	1.9	94.3
		4	3	.3	5.7	100.0
		Total	56	4.4	100.0	
	Missing	0	459	36.2		
		NA	752	59.4		
		Total	1211	95.6		
	Total		1267	100.0		
	June	Valid	1	49	3.9	92.1
2			3	.2	5.9	98.0
14			1	.1	2.0	100.0
Total			53	4.2	100.0	
Missing		0	203	15.9		
		NA	757	59.6		
		Total	1217	95.8		
		no answer	257	20.3		
Total		1270	100.0			

O20E used to work in Israel						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	1	242	19.1	81.7	81.7
		2	38	3.0	13.0	94.7
		3	12	.9	3.9	98.6
		4	2	.1	.5	99.1
		5	2	.1	.5	99.6
		6	1	.1	.4	100.0
		Total	296	23.4	100.0	
	Missing	0	219	17.2		
		NA	752	59.4		
		Total	971	76.6		
	Total		1267	100.0		

June	Valid	1	239	18.8	76.3	76.3
		2	58	4.6	18.6	94.9
		3	10	.8	3.2	98.1
		4	6	.5	1.9	100.0
		Total	312	24.6	100.0	
	Missing	0	76	5.9		
		NA	757	59.6		
		Total	958	75.4		
		no answer	125	9.9		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O21 heard about any employment generation program						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Missing	System	1267	100.0		
June	Valid	yes	417	32.8	33.7	33.7
		no	821	64.7	66.3	100.0
		Total	1238	97.5	100.0	
	Missing	don't know/no answer	32	2.5		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O22 from where did you hear about the employment programs						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Missing	System	1267	100.0		
June	Valid	Friends	196	15.4	47.5	47.5
		Family	78	6.2	19.0	66.5
		Newspapers	81	6.4	19.7	86.3
		Organization I am involved in	24	1.9	5.9	92.2
		Work	32	2.5	7.8	100.0
		Total	411	32.4	100.0	
	Missing	no answer	859	67.6		
Total		1270	100.0			

O23 anyone benefit from any of these programs						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Missing	System	1267	100.0		
June	Valid	yes	94	7.4	23.1	23.1
		no	312	24.5	76.9	100.0
		Total	406	31.9	100.0	
	Missing	Don't know /no answer	11	.9		
		9	853	67.2		
		Total	864	68.1		
Total		1270	100.0			

O24 kind of benefit						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Missing	System	1267	100.0		

June	Valid	A long time job	1	.1	1.1	1.1
		A short term job	50	3.9	53.4	54.5
		unemployment funds	42	3.3	45.5	100.0
		Total	93	7.3	100.0	
	Missing	don't know/no answer	1	.1		
		9	1176	92.6		
		Total	1177	92.7		
Total		1270	100.0			

O25 source of employment program						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Missing	System	1267	100.0		
June	Valid	PNA	174	13.7	44.2	44.2
		Ministry	11	.8	2.7	46.9
		World Bank	20	1.5	5.0	51.9
		UNDP	68	5.4	17.4	69.3
		EU	13	1.0	3.4	72.6
		others	7	.6	1.9	74.5
		1+4	0	.0	.1	74.6
		ministry of labor	43	3.4	11.0	85.6
		ministry of social affairs	2	.2	.5	86.2
		private projects	3	.2	.8	87.0
		ministry of agriculture	10	.7	2.4	89.4
		UNRWA	16	1.3	4.1	93.5
		ministry of local governments & municipalities	6	.5	1.6	95.2
		4+5	2	.2	.5	95.7
		unions	6	.5	1.6	97.3
		NGOs	3	.2	.8	98.1
		3+5	1	.1	.3	98.4
		PECDAR	3	.2	.8	99.2
		ministry of public works	1	.1	.3	99.5
	ministry of planning	2	.2	.5	100.0	
Total		393	31.0	100.0		
	Missing	DK/No answer	877	69.0		
Total			1270	100.0		

O25R Source of employment program						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Missing	System	1267	100.0		
June	Valid	PNA (incl. ministries)	252	19.9	64.1	64.1
		World Bank	20	1.5	5.0	69.1
		UNDP	68	5.4	17.4	86.5
		EU	13	1.0	3.4	89.8
		UNRWA	16	1.3	4.1	94.0
		Private	3	.2	.8	94.8

		Unions	6	.5	1.6	96.4
		Others	11	.8	2.7	99.1
		More than one source	4	.3	.9	100.0
		Total	393	31.0	100.0	
	Missing	System	877	69.0		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O26 receive any assistance to find a job						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Missing	System	1267	100.0		
June	Valid	yes	20	1.6	1.6	1.6
		no	1132	89.1	89.5	91.1
		don't know/no answer	28	2.2	2.2	93.3
		businessmen	1	.1	.1	93.4
		newspapers	1	.1	.1	93.5
		ministry of labor	3	.2	.3	93.7
		ministry of agriculture	1	.1	.1	93.8
		UN	1	.1	.1	93.9
		Fatah	4	.3	.3	94.2
		social institutes	8	.7	.7	94.9
		social affairs	4	.3	.3	95.2
		zaka committee	3	.2	.2	95.4
		UNDP	1	.1	.1	95.5
		ministry of public works	2	.2	.2	95.7
		factories	4	.3	.3	96.0
		ministry of Waqf	1	.1	.1	96.0
		relatives & friends	16	1.3	1.3	97.3
		factories	1	.1	.1	97.4
		UNRWA	15	1.2	1.2	98.6
		PCBS	1	.1	.1	98.7
		ministry of health	2	.2	.2	98.8
		unions	10	.7	.8	99.6
		PECDAR	2	.2	.2	99.7
		ministry housing	1	.1	.1	99.8
		PNA	2	.2	.2	100.0
			Total		1265	99.6
	Missing	no answer	5	.4		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O26AR source of assistance						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Missing	System	1267	100.0		
June	Valid	PNA (incl. ministries)	20	1.6	19.1	19.1
		UN/UNDP	2	.2	2.0	21.1
		Fatah	4	.3	4.0	25.1

		Zakat	3	.2	2.5	27.5
		UNRWA	15	1.2	14.0	41.5
		Unions	10	.7	9.1	50.6
		Private help	22	1.7	21.1	71.7
		Others	9	.7	8.9	80.6
		Not specified	20	1.6	19.4	100.0
		Total	105	8.3	100.0	
	Missing	No assistance	1132	89.1		
		NR	33	2.6		
		Total	1165	91.7		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O26R received assistance for finding job						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Missing	System	1267	100.0		
June	Valid	Yes	110	8.7	8.9	8.9
		No	1132	89.1	91.1	100.0
		Total	1242	97.8	100.0	
	Missing	NR	28	2.2		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O27 did your wage						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Missing	System	1267	100.0		
June	Valid	increased	11	.8	2.4	2.4
		remained the same	226	17.8	52.2	54.6
		decreased	197	15.5	45.4	100.0
		Total	434	34.1	100.0	
	Missing	NA	761	59.9		
		no answer	75	5.9		
		Total	836	65.9		
Total		1270	100.0			

O28 Israeli or Palestinian products						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Missing	System	1267	100.0		
June	Valid	Israeli	143	11.2	11.6	11.6
		Palestinian	767	60.4	62.3	73.9
		depend on the quality	321	25.3	26.1	100.0
		Total	1231	96.9	100.0	
	Missing	don't know/no answer	39	3.1		
Total		1270	100.0			

O29 evaluate Israeli products						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Missing	System	1267	100.0		

June	Valid	much better than Palestinian	328	25.8	27.3	27.3
		slightly better than Palestinian	443	34.9	36.9	64.2
		almost the same	301	23.7	25.0	89.2
		slightly worse than Palestinian	70	5.5	5.8	95.0
		much worse than Palestinian	57	4.5	4.8	99.8
		others	2	.2	.2	100.0
		Total	1201	94.5	100.0	
	Missing	no answer	69	5.5		
Total		1270	100.0			

O30A Flour						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Missing	System	1267	100.0		
June	Valid	Increased	264	20.8	21.3	21.3
		Decreased	304	24.0	24.5	45.8
		Remained the same	672	52.9	54.2	100.0
		Total	1240	97.7	100.0	
	Missing	9	30	2.3		
Total		1270	100.0			

O30B Sugar						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Missing	System	1267	100.0		
June	Valid	Increased	471	37.1	38.1	38.1
		Decreased	177	13.9	14.3	52.3
		Remained the same	591	46.5	47.7	100.0
		Total	1239	97.5	100.0	
	Missing	9	31	2.5		
Total		1270	100.0			

O30C Oil						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Missing	System	1267	100.0		
June	Valid	Increased	295	23.2	23.9	23.9
		Decreased	356	28.0	28.8	52.6
		Remained the same	585	46.1	47.4	100.0
		Total	1236	97.3	100.0	
	Missing	9	34	2.7		
Total		1270	100.0			

O30D Lentil						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Missing	System	1267	100.0		
June	Valid	Increased	171	13.5	13.9	13.9
		Decreased	250	19.7	20.2	34.1

		Remained the same	816	64.3	65.9	100.0
		Total	1238	97.5	100.0	
	Missing	9	32	2.5		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O30E Rice						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Missing	System	1267	100.0		
June	Valid	Increased	272	21.4	21.9	21.9
		Decreased	203	16.0	16.4	38.3
		Remained the same	764	60.2	61.7	100.0
		Total	1239	97.6	100.0	
	Missing	9	31	2.4		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O31 mobility was a problem						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	a lot	994	78.5	78.8	78.8
		a little	238	18.8	18.9	97.7
		not at all	29	2.3	2.3	100.0
		Total	1262	99.6	100.0	
	Missing	don't know	2	.2		
		no answer	3	.3		
		Total	5	.4		
	Total	1267	100.0			
June	Valid	a lot	1060	83.4	84.2	84.2
		a little	171	13.4	13.6	97.8
		not at all	28	2.2	2.2	100.0
		Total	1258	99.1	100.0	
	Missing	don't know	6	.5		
		no answer	5	.4		
		Total	12	.9		
	Total	1270	100.0			

O32 change in your children behavior						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	yes	818	64.5	73.0	73.0
		no	303	23.9	27.0	100.0
		Total	1120	88.4	100.0	
	Missing	no answer	147	11.6		
		Total	1267	100.0		
June	Valid	yes	766	60.3	79.3	79.3
		no	201	15.8	20.7	100.0
		Total	967	76.1	100.0	
	Missing	no answer	13	1.0		
		don't have children	290	22.8		
	Total	303	23.9			

	Total	1270	100.0		
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O33R Effect of al-aqsa on your children							
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
January	Valid	Sleep (nightmares, bed wetting,...)	411	32.4	50.8	50.8	
		Concentration (school, elocution,...)	129	10.2	15.9	66.8	
		Fear (crying, anxieties,...)	50	3.9	6.1	72.9	
		Violence (aggressive, no control..)	30	2.3	3.7	76.6	
		Other (incuding sick, thinking)	16	1.3	2.0	78.6	
		Sleep + Concentration	121	9.5	15.0	93.5	
		Sleep + Fear	15	1.2	1.9	95.4	
		Sleep + Violence	8	.6	1.0	96.4	
		Concentration + Fear	17	1.3	2.1	98.5	
		Concentration + Violence	4	.3	.5	99.0	
		Fear + Violence	1	.1	.1	99.2	
		Sleep + Concentration + Fear	5	.4	.6	99.7	
		Sleep + Concentration + Violence	2	.2	.3	100.0	
		Total	808	63.8	100.0		
	Missing	NA	451	35.6			
		NR	7	.6			
		Total	459	36.2			
	Total		1267	100.0			
	June	Valid	Sleep (nightmares, bed wetting,...)	342	27.0	45.3	45.3
			Concentration (school, elocution,...)	71	5.6	9.3	54.7
Fear (crying, anxieties,...)			25	2.0	3.3	57.9	
Violence (aggressive, no control..)			125	9.8	16.5	74.4	
Other (incuding sick, thinking)			12	1.0	1.6	76.0	
Sleep + Concentration			56	4.4	7.4	83.4	
Sleep + Fear			2	.2	.3	83.7	
Sleep + Violence			73	5.7	9.6	93.3	
Concentration + Violence			15	1.2	2.0	95.3	
Sleep + Concentration + Violence			36	2.8	4.7	100.0	
Total			756	59.5	100.0		
Missing		NA	492	38.7			
		NR	23	1.8			
		Total	514	40.5			
Total			1270	100.0			

O34A relative martyred

Month of interview		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
January	Valid	yes	217	17.1	17.2	17.2
		no	1044	82.4	82.8	100.0
		Total	1262	99.6	100.0	
	Missing	no answer	5	.4		
Total		1267	100.0			
June	Valid	yes	168	13.2	13.2	13.2
		no	1097	86.4	86.8	100.0
		Total	1265	99.6	100.0	
	Missing	no answer	5	.4		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O34A1 relationship						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Missing	System	1267	100.0		
June	Valid	cousin,aunt, uncle,niece,nephew	85	6.7	52.3	52.3
		mother, father, brother,husband,sister,son,daughter	36	2.8	22.1	74.4
		extended family	42	3.3	25.6	100.0
		Total	162	12.8	100.0	
	Missing	not applicable	1097	86.4		
		no answer	11	.8		
		Total	1108	87.2		
Total		1270	100.0			

O34B relative injured						
Month of interview		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
January	Valid	yes	489	38.6	38.7	38.7
		no	775	61.2	61.3	100.0
		Total	1264	99.7	100.0	
	Missing	no answer	3	.3		
Total		1267	100.0			
June	Valid	yes	356	28.1	28.4	28.4
		no	897	70.6	71.6	100.0
		Total	1253	98.7	100.0	
	Missing	no answer	17	1.3		
Total		1270	100.0			

O34B1 relationship						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Missing	System	1267	100.0		
June	Valid	cousin, aunt, uncle,niece, nephew	190	15.0	54.6	54.6
		father,mother,sister,brother,husband,son,daughter	95	7.5	27.4	82.0
		extended family	63	4.9	18.0	100.0

		Total	348	27.4	100.0	
	Missing	NA	901	70.9		
		no answer	22	1.7		
		Total	922	72.6		
Total			1270	100.0		

O34C property damaged						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	yes	218	17.2	17.4	17.4
		no	1038	81.9	82.6	100.0
		Total	1256	99.1	100.0	
	Missing	no answer	11	.9		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	yes	218	17.2	17.4	17.4
		no	1038	81.8	82.6	100.0
		Total	1257	99.0	100.0	
	Missing	no answer	13	1.0		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O34D tree uprooted						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	yes	216	17.1	17.3	17.3
		no	1036	81.8	82.7	100.0
		Total	1252	98.8	100.0	
	Missing	no answer	15	1.2		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	yes	270	21.2	21.5	21.5
		no	984	77.4	78.5	100.0
		Total	1253	98.7	100.0	
	Missing	no answer	17	1.3		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O34E business suffered						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	yes	602	47.5	48.4	48.4
		no	640	50.5	51.6	100.0
		Total	1242	98.0	100.0	
	Missing	no answer	25	2.0		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	yes	588	46.3	47.8	47.8
		no	643	50.6	52.2	100.0
		Total	1231	96.9	100.0	
	Missing	no answer	39	3.1		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O35 you or your family received any assistance from any party						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

January	Valid	yes	540	42.6	43.3	43.3
		no	708	55.9	56.7	100.0
		Total	1248	98.5	100.0	
	Missing	don't know	13	1.0		
		no answer	6	.5		
		Total	19	1.5		
Total		1267	100.0			
June	Valid	yes	599	47.2	48.7	48.7
		no	631	49.7	51.3	100.0
		Total	1231	96.9	100.0	
	Missing	don't know	19	1.5		
		no answer	12	.9		
		Total	39	3.1		
		not sure	8	.7		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O36_E_U Satisfaction with UNRWA food						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	very satisfied	1	.1	.6	.6
		satisfied	78	6.1	40.7	41.3
		dissatisfied	75	6.0	39.6	80.9
		very dissatisfied	36	2.9	19.1	100.0
		Total	190	15.0	100.0	
	Missing	0	1053	83.1		
		don't know	1	.1		
		System	22	1.7		
		Total	1077	85.0		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	very satisfied	3	.2	1.6	1.6
		satisfied	103	8.1	52.3	53.9
		dissatisfied	66	5.2	33.7	87.6
		very dissatisfied	24	1.9	12.4	100.0
		Total	197	15.5	100.0	
	Missing	0	1032	81.3		
		System	41	3.2		
		Total	1073	84.5		
Total		1270	100.0			

O36_F_U Food assistance by UNRWA					
Month of interview		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	0	1053	83.1	83.1
		100	214	16.9	100.0
		Total	1267	100.0	100.0
June	Valid	0	1032	81.3	81.3
		100	238	18.7	100.0
		Total	1270	100.0	100.0

O36CLO Recieved clothing						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	No	1262	99.6	99.6	99.6
		Yes	5	.4	.4	100.0
		Total	1267	100.0	100.0	
June	Valid	No	1270	100.0	100.0	100.0

O36CLOE Satisfaction with clothes assistance						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	satisfied	4	.3	80.0	80.0
		dissatisfied	1	.1	20.0	100.0
		Total	5	.4	100.0	
	Missing	0	1262	99.6		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Missing	0	1270	100.0		

O36CLOS Source of clothes assistance						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	Zakat	1	.1	20.0	20.0
		Charitable organizations	2	.2	40.0	60.0
		red crescent	1	.1	20.0	80.0
		other political factions	1	.1	20.0	100.0
		Total	5	.4	100.0	
	Missing	0	1262	99.6		
Total		1267	100.0			
June	Missing	0	1270	100.0		

O36EMP Recieved employment						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	No	1262	99.6	99.6	99.6
		Yes	5	.4	.4	100.0
		Total	1267	100.0	100.0	
June	Valid	No	1263	99.4	99.4	99.4
		Yes	7	.6	.6	100.0
		Total	1270	100.0	100.0	

O36EMPE Satisfaction with employment assistance						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	satisfied	4	.3	89.5	89.5
		very dissatisfied	0	.0	10.5	100.0
		Total	5	.4	100.0	
	Missing	0	1262	99.6		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	satisfied	5	.4	71.4	71.4
		dissatisfied	2	.2	28.6	100.0
		Total	7	.6	100.0	

	Missing	0	1263	99.4		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O36EMPS Source of employment assistance						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	Zakat	0	.0	10.5	10.5
		UNRWA	1	.1	22.4	32.9
		ministries,village councils & municipalities	3	.3	67.1	100.0
		Total	5	.4	100.0	
	Missing	0	1262	99.6		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	ministries,village councils & municipalities	1	.1	20.0	20.0
		people	1	.1	20.0	40.0
		friends	3	.2	60.0	100.0
		Total	5	.4	100.0	
	Missing	0	1263	99.4		
		System	2	.2		
		Total	1265	99.6		
Total		1270	100.0			

O36EMPV Value of employment assistance						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	50	0	.0	10.5	10.5
		900	2	.2	44.7	55.3
		1000	2	.2	44.7	100.0
		Total	5	.4	100.0	
	Missing	0	1262	99.6		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	700	1	.1	100.0	100.0
	Missing	0	1263	99.4		
		System	6	.5		
		Total	1269	99.9		
Total		1270	100.0			

O36FOOD Recieved food						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	No	776	61.2	61.2	61.2
		Yes	491	38.8	38.8	100.0
		Total	1267	100.0	100.0	
June	Valid	No	763	60.1	60.1	60.1
		Yes	507	39.9	39.9	100.0
		Total	1270	100.0	100.0	

O36FOODE Satisfaction with food assistance						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

January	Valid	very satisfied	10	.8	2.4	2.4
		satisfied	187	14.8	43.9	46.2
		dissatisfied	140	11.1	32.9	79.1
		very dissatisfied	87	6.9	20.4	99.5
		don't know	2	.2	.5	100.0
		Total	426	33.7	100.0	
	Missing	0	776	61.2		
		System	65	5.1		
		Total	841	66.3		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	very satisfied	8	.6	1.9	1.9
		satisfied	224	17.6	53.4	55.3
		dissatisfied	132	10.4	31.5	86.7
		very dissatisfied	56	4.4	13.3	100.0
		Total	419	33.0	100.0	
	Missing	0	763	60.1		
		System	83	6.5		
		Total	851	67.0		
		NR	5	.4		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O36FOODS Source of food assistance						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	Palestinian Authority	10	.8	2.2	2.2
		Fateh	31	2.4	6.4	8.6
		Zakat	47	3.7	9.9	18.5
		UNRWA	214	16.9	44.8	63.3
		UNDP	4	.3	.9	64.2
		UNICEF	1	.1	.2	64.4
		Religious organizations	31	2.4	6.4	70.8
		Charitable organizations	30	2.3	6.2	77.1
		popular committees	8	.7	1.8	78.8
		arab countries	12	.9	2.4	81.3
		ministries,village councils & municipalities	42	3.3	8.9	90.2
		NGO	4	.3	.8	90.9
		red crescent	11	.9	2.3	93.2
		Islamic factions and organizations	10	.8	2.1	95.4
		other political factions	4	.3	.8	96.1
		others	1	.1	.2	96.3
		Friends & relatives	17	1.4	3.7	100.0
		Total	477	37.6	100.0	
		Missing	0	776	61.2	
	System		15	1.2		
Total	790		62.4			

		Total	1267	100.0			
June	Valid	PLO	3	.2	.5	.5	
		Palestinian Authority	4	.3	.9	1.4	
		Fateh	10	.7	1.9	3.3	
		Zakat	60	4.7	12.3	15.6	
		UNRWA	238	18.7	48.6	64.2	
		UNDP	2	.2	.4	64.7	
		Religious organizations	28	2.2	5.6	70.3	
		Charitable organizations	13	1.0	2.6	72.9	
		popular committees	16	1.3	3.3	76.2	
		arab countries	12	.9	2.4	78.6	
		ministries,village councils & municipalities	43	3.4	8.7	87.4	
		NGO	6	.5	1.3	88.6	
		red crescent	1	.1	.2	88.9	
		Islamic factions and organizations	8	.7	1.7	90.6	
		others	13	1.0	2.6	93.2	
		PFLP	5	.4	1.0	94.2	
		UN & ICRC	1	.1	.2	94.4	
		PPP	2	.2	.4	94.8	
		ICRC	3	.2	.6	95.5	
		105+4	1	.1	.2	95.7	
		clubs	2	.2	.4	96.1	
		people	7	.6	1.5	97.6	
		family	1	.1	.2	97.8	
		UN	2	.2	.4	98.3	
		hamas	8	.7	1.7	100.0	
		Total	489	38.5	100.0		
		Missing	0	763	60.1		
			System	18	1.4		
	Total		781	61.5			
	Total		1270	100.0			

O36FUE Recieved fuel					
Month of interview		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	No	1266	99.9	99.9
		Yes	1	.1	.1
		Total	1267	100.0	100.0
June	Valid	No	1270	100.0	100.0

O36FUEE Satisfaction with fuel assistance					
Month of interview		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	satisfied	1	.1	100.0
	Missing	0	1266	99.9	
	Total		1267	100.0	

June	Missing	0	1270	100.0		
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O36FUES Source of fuel assistance						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	Zakat	1	.1	100.0	100.0
	Missing	0	1266	99.9		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Missing	0	1270	100.0		

O36FUEV Value of fuel assistance						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	200	1	.1	100.0	100.0
	Missing	0	1266	99.9		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Missing	0	1270	100.0		

O36MED Recieved medication						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	No	1265	99.9	99.9	99.9
		Yes	2	.1	.1	100.0
		Total	1267	100.0	100.0	
June	Valid	No	1268	99.8	99.8	99.8
		Yes	2	.2	.2	100.0
		Total	1270	100.0	100.0	

O36MEDE Satisfaction with medication assistance						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	very satisfied	1	.1	68.0	68.0
		satisfied	0	.0	32.0	100.0
		Total	2	.1	100.0	
	Missing	0	1265	99.9		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	satisfied	1	.1	100.0	100.0
	Missing	0	1268	99.8		
		System	1	.1		
		Total	1269	99.9		
Total		1270	100.0			

O36MEDS Source of medication assistance						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	UNRWA	0	.0	100.0	100.0
	Missing	0	1265	99.9		
		System	1	.1		
		Total	1267	100.0		
Total		1267	100.0			
June	Valid	Palestinian Authority	1	.1	50.0	50.0

		ministries,village councils & municipalities	1	.1	50.0	100.0
		Total	2	.2	100.0	
	Missing	0	1268	99.8		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O36MEDV Value of medication assistance						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	240	1	.1	100.0	100.0
	Missing	0	1265	99.9		
		System	0	.0		
		Total	1266	99.9		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	500	1	.1	100.0	100.0
	Missing	0	1268	99.8		
		System	1	.1		
		Total	1269	99.9		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O36OFIN Recieved other financial aid						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	No	1101	86.9	86.9	86.9
		Yes	166	13.1	13.1	100.0
		Total	1267	100.0	100.0	
June	Valid	No	1084	85.4	85.4	85.4
		Yes	186	14.6	14.6	100.0
		Total	1270	100.0	100.0	

O36OFINE Satisfaction with other financial assistance						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	very satisfied	8	.7	5.8	5.8
		satisfied	77	6.0	52.4	58.2
		dissatisfied	44	3.4	29.9	88.1
		very dissatisfied	17	1.4	11.9	100.0
		Total	146	11.5	100.0	
	Missing	0	1101	86.9		
		System	20	1.5		
		Total	1121	88.5		
	Total		1267	100.0		
	June	Valid	very satisfied	5	.4	3.6
satisfied			65	5.2	44.1	47.6
dissatisfied			57	4.5	38.2	85.8
very dissatisfied			21	1.7	14.2	100.0
Total			149	11.7	100.0	
Missing		0	1084	85.4		
		System	37	2.9		
Total		1121	88.3			

	Total	1270	100.0		
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O36OFINS Source of other financial assistance						
Month of interview		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
January	Valid	PLO	1	.1	.6	.6
		Palestinian Authority	7	.6	4.5	5.2
		Fateh	3	.3	1.9	7.1
		Zakat	7	.5	4.2	11.3
		UNRWA	13	1.1	8.2	19.5
		Charitable organizations	2	.2	1.3	20.8
		popular committees	4	.3	2.2	23.0
		arab countries	1	.1	.6	23.6
		ministries,village councils & municipalities	114	9.0	69.6	93.2
		NGO	0	.0	.3	93.5
		Islamic factions and organizations	1	.1	.6	94.2
		other political factions	2	.2	1.3	95.5
		others	1	.1	.6	96.1
		Friends & relatives	6	.5	3.9	100.0
		Total	164	12.9	100.0	
	Missing	0	1101	86.9		
		System	2	.1		
		Total	1103	87.1		
	Total		1267	100.0		
	June	Valid	PLO	1	.1	.6
Palestinian Authority			5	.4	2.6	3.2
Fateh			1	.1	.6	3.8
Zakat			4	.3	2.3	6.1
UNRWA			33	2.6	18.2	24.2
Charitable organizations			4	.3	2.3	26.6
popular committees			3	.2	1.7	28.3
arab countries			7	.5	3.8	32.1
ministries,village councils & municipalities			104	8.2	57.1	89.2
NGO			2	.2	1.2	90.4
red crescent			1	.1	.6	91.0
Islamic factions and organizations			1	.1	.6	91.6
others			8	.6	4.4	95.9
105+4			1	.1	.6	96.5
people			1	.1	.6	97.1
family			4	.3	2.3	99.4
UN			1	.1	.6	100.0
Total			181	14.3	100.0	
Missing		0	1084	85.4		
		System	4	.3		

	Total	1089	85.7		
	Total	1270	100.0		

O36ONFIE Satisfaction with other non financial assistance						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	satisfied	10	.8	75.9	75.9
		dissatisfied	3	.3	24.1	100.0
		Total	13	1.0	100.0	
	Missing	0	1252	98.8		
		System	2	.2		
		Total	1254	99.0		
Total			1267	100.0		
June	Valid	very satisfied	1	.1	2.3	2.3
		satisfied	27	2.1	58.0	60.3
		dissatisfied	16	1.3	35.3	95.6
		very dissatisfied	2	.2	4.4	100.0
		Total	46	3.7	100.0	
	Missing	0	1218	95.9		
		System	5	.4		
		Total	1224	96.3		
	Total			1270	100.0	

O36ONFIN Recieved other non-financial aid						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	No	1252	98.8	98.8	98.8
		Yes	15	1.2	1.2	100.0
		Total	1267	100.0	100.0	
June	Valid	No	1218	95.9	95.9	95.9
		Yes	52	4.1	4.1	100.0
		Total	1270	100.0	100.0	

O36ONFIS Source of other non financial assistance						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	Zakat	1	.1	6.9	6.9
		Charitable organizations	4	.3	24.0	30.9
		popular committees	6	.5	41.5	72.4
		ministries,village councils & municipalities	1	.1	6.9	79.3
		Friends & relatives	3	.3	20.7	100.0
		Total	15	1.2	100.0	
	Missing	0	1252	98.8		
Total			1267	100.0		
June	Valid	Palestinian Authority	2	.2	4.3	4.3
		Zakat	3	.2	5.3	9.5
		UNRWA	29	2.3	58.7	68.2
		Religious organizations	1	.1	2.1	70.4

		popular committees	2	.1	3.1	73.5
		arab countries	2	.1	3.1	76.6
		ministries,village councils & municipalities	5	.4	9.5	86.2
		NGO	1	.1	2.1	88.3
		others	3	.2	5.3	93.6
		ICRC	1	.1	2.1	95.7
		105+4	1	.1	2.1	97.9
		105+12	1	.1	2.1	100.0
		Total	50	3.9	100.0	
	Missing	0	1218	95.9		
		System	2	.2		
		Total	1220	96.1		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O37 satisfaction						
Month of interview		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
January	Valid	very satisfied	12	.9	2.2	2.2
		satisfied	146	11.5	27.9	30.1
		dissatisfied	192	15.2	36.8	67.0
		very dissatisfied	172	13.6	33.0	100.0
		Total	522	41.2	100.0	
	Missing	don't know	6	.5		
		NA	727	57.4		
		no answer	12	.9		
		Total	745	58.8		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	very satisfied	7	.6	1.2	1.2
		satisfied	193	15.2	30.5	31.7
		dissatisfied	250	19.7	39.6	71.3
		very dissatisfied	181	14.2	28.7	100.0
		Total	630	49.6	100.0	
	Missing	don't know	8	.7		
		NA	35	2.7		
		no answer	596	46.9		
		Total	640	50.4		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O38 you need assistance						
Month of interview		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
January	Valid	yes	585	46.2	67.5	67.5
		no	281	22.2	32.5	100.0
		Total	867	68.4	100.0	
	Missing	not sure	58	4.5		
		NA	325	25.6		
		no answer	18	1.5		
		Total	400	31.6		

	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	yes	642	50.6	66.8	66.8
		no	320	25.2	33.2	100.0
		Total	962	75.8	100.0	
	Missing	not sure	65	5.1		
		NA	211	16.6		
		no answer	33	2.6		
		Total	308	24.2		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O38R you need assistance						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	yes	585	46.2	67.5	67.5
		no	281	22.2	32.5	100.0
		Total	867	68.4	100.0	
	Missing	not sure	58	4.5		
		NA	325	25.6		
		System	18	1.5		
		Total	400	31.6		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Missing	System	1270	100.0		

O41 income close to that number							
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
January	Valid	much higher than this	34	2.7	2.7	2.7	
		little higher than this	74	5.8	6.0	8.7	
		about the same	247	19.5	19.9	28.6	
		little less than this	297	23.5	24.0	52.6	
		much less than this	587	46.3	47.4	100.0	
		Total	1239	97.8	100.0		
	Missing	don't know	14	1.1			
		no answer	15	1.1			
		Total	28	2.2			
	Total		1267	100.0			
	June	Valid	much higher than this	29	2.3	2.4	2.4
			little higher than this	75	5.9	6.2	8.6
about the same			267	21.0	22.1	30.7	
little less than this			293	23.1	24.2	54.9	
much less than this			545	42.9	45.1	100.0	
Total			1208	95.1	100.0		
Missing		don't know	24	1.9			
		no answer	37	2.9			
		Total	62	4.9			
Total			1270	100.0			

O42 know of projects				
Month of interview	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

January	Valid	yes	192	15.2	15.6	15.6
		no	1041	82.2	84.4	100.0
		Total	1234	97.4	100.0	
	Missing	no answer	33	2.6		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Missing	System	1270	100.0		

O43 what projects						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	fixing roads	61	4.8	32.3	32.3
		building compounds	1	.1	.6	32.9
		renovating buildings	8	.6	4.2	37.1
		building and renovating schools	29	2.3	15.2	52.3
		bank	1	.1	.6	52.9
		communication projects	4	.3	2.3	55.2
		roads and education	5	.4	2.8	58.0
		roads & infrastructure	3	.3	1.7	59.7
		roads & renovations	1	.1	.6	60.2
		building medical centers & clinics	25	2.0	13.3	73.5
		projects to employee laborers	7	.5	3.7	77.1
		unemployment	17	1.3	9.0	86.2
		infrastructure (paving roads,extending water networks, ligh	15	1.2	7.9	94.1
		building markets	2	.2	1.1	95.2
		improving & developing methods of education	1	.1	.6	95.8
		1+17	1	.1	.6	96.3
		building a health center& schools & sewage system	0	.0	.3	96.6
		building health centers & sewage/ popular committee	2	.2	1.1	97.7
		opening agricultural roads	1	.1	.6	98.3
		project for sanitation workers	1	.1	.6	98.9
		health & educational projects	1	.1	.6	99.4
		park	1	.1	.6	100.0
		Total		187	14.8	100.0
Missing	NA	1075	84.8			
	no answer	5	.4			
	Total	1080	85.2			
Total		1267	100.0			
June	Missing	System	1270	100.0		

O44 keep up financially						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Missing	System	1267	100.0		

June	Valid	as long as it takes	396	31.2	33.3	33.3
		about one year	45	3.6	3.8	37.2
		few months	150	11.8	12.6	49.8
		barely manage	335	26.4	28.2	78.0
		serious condition and don't know how to live	261	20.6	22.0	100.0
		Total	1188	93.5	100.0	
	Missing	Don't know/ no answer	82	6.5		
Total		1270	100.0			

O45 sustain hardship						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Missing	System	1267	100.0		
June	Valid	monthly income sufficient	469	37.0	39.5	39.5
		assistnace from friends and family	154	12.1	13.0	52.4
		using past savings	281	22.1	23.6	76.0
		selling property	85	6.7	7.2	83.2
		cultivating land	112	8.8	9.4	92.6
		more household members went into labor market	34	2.7	2.8	95.4
		others	6	.5	.5	96.0
		3+5	11	.8	.9	96.8
		3+4+5	1	.1	.1	96.9
		from abroad	2	.2	.2	97.1
		religion	3	.2	.3	97.4
		3+54	2	.2	.2	97.6
		2+3+5	1	.1	.1	97.6
		4+5	2	.2	.2	97.8
		2+3	2	.2	.2	98.0
		buy basic things	1	.1	.1	98.1
		3+4	3	.2	.3	98.4
		reduce expenses	5	.4	.4	98.8
		NGOs	4	.3	.4	99.1
		friends & relatives	1	.1	.1	99.2
		1+2	4	.3	.4	99.6
		1+3	3	.2	.3	99.8
	2+3+4	1	.1	.1	99.9	
2+5	1	.1	.1	100.0		
Total		1189	93.6	100.0		
Missing	don't know / no answer	81	6.4			
Total		1270	100.0			

O46 sustain hardship						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Missing	System	1267	100.0		

June	Valid	selling family property	42	3.3	3.6	3.6
		already sold family property	47	3.7	4.1	7.7
		reduce expenses	839	66.1	72.3	80.0
		sell jewelry	74	5.9	6.4	86.4
		have nothing to rely on	103	8.1	8.9	95.3
		others	7	.6	.6	96.0
		2+3+4	1	.1	.1	96.1
		work	1	.1	.1	96.2
		3+people's help	1	.1	.1	96.3
		1+3	4	.3	.4	96.6
		1+3+5	2	.2	.2	96.8
		agriculture	1	.1	.1	96.9
		people	4	.3	.4	97.3
		1+4	5	.4	.5	97.7
		3+4	3	.2	.3	98.0
		social affairs	2	.2	.2	98.2
		1+2	3	.2	.3	98.4
		2+3	3	.2	.3	98.7
		3+4	3	.2	.3	99.0
		1+3+4	2	.2	.2	99.2
		3+5	10	.7	.8	100.0
		Total	1161	91.4	100.0	
		Missing	don't know / no answer	109	8.6	
Total		1270	100.0			

O47 daily expenses						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Missing	System	1267	100.0		
June	Valid	Decreased	773	60.9	63.3	63.3
		Increased	91	7.2	7.5	70.7
		Remained the same	358	28.2	29.3	100.0
		Total	1222	96.2	100.0	
	Missing	9	48	3.8		
Total		1270	100.0			

O48 household expense that was reduced						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Missing	System	1267	100.0		
June	Valid	food	12	.9	1.5	1.5
		clothing	32	2.5	4.0	5.5
		leisure / travel	46	3.7	5.8	11.3
		education	7	.5	.9	12.2
		household appliances	27	2.2	3.4	15.6
		all of the above	554	43.6	69.4	85.0
		2+3	19	1.5	2.4	87.4
		3+5	9	.7	1.2	88.6

		2+3+5	37	2.9	4.6	93.2
		1+2	5	.4	.7	93.9
		1+2+3	6	.5	.8	94.7
		1+3+5	1	.1	.1	94.8
		1+3	2	.2	.3	95.1
		1+2+5	2	.2	.3	95.3
		2+5	2	.2	.3	95.6
		1+2+3+5	6	.5	.8	96.4
		2+3+4+5	10	.8	1.3	97.7
		2+3+4	3	.2	.3	98.0
		2+3+4+5+6	1	.1	.1	98.1
		2+5	10	.7	1.2	99.3
		clothing +3+5	2	.2	.3	99.6
		clothing +3	3	.2	.4	100.0
		Total	798	62.8	100.0	
	Missing	NA	55	4.3		
		don't know/no answer	417	32.9		
		Total	472	37.2		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O49 benefit from UNRWA						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	yes	429	33.9	35.0	35.0
		no	797	62.9	65.0	100.0
		Total	1227	96.8	100.0	
	Missing	don't know	17	1.4		
		no answer	23	1.8		
		Total	40	3.2		
Total			1267	100.0		
June	Valid	yes	482	37.9	38.6	38.6
		no	765	60.2	61.4	100.0
		Total	1247	98.2	100.0	
	Missing	don't know	15	1.2		
		no answer	8	.7		
		Total	23	1.8		
Total			1270	100.0		

O50 satisfaction with UNRWA						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	very satisfied	51	4.0	11.8	11.8
		satisfied	211	16.6	48.8	60.7
		dissatisfied	129	10.2	29.9	90.6
		very dissatisfied	41	3.2	9.4	100.0
		Total	432	34.1	100.0	
	Missing	don't know	1	.1		
		no answer	834	65.9		

		Total	835	65.9		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	very satisfied	21	1.6	4.2	4.2
		satisfied	273	21.5	55.0	59.2
		dissatisfied	157	12.4	31.7	90.9
		very dissatisfied	45	3.6	9.1	100.0
		Total	496	39.1	100.0	
	Missing	don't know	19	1.5		
		no answer	726	57.2		
		Total	774	60.9		
		NA	29	2.2		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O51 relief needed for your community						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	education	107	8.5	8.8	8.8
		health (medical courses, treatment, building health centers.	199	15.7	16.3	25.1
		job oportunities	267	21.1	22.0	47.1
		financial assistance	112	8.8	9.2	56.3
		improving moral status (boosting the moral, unity, stability	159	12.6	13.1	69.3
		helping children	13	1.0	1.0	70.4
		assisting those affected (funds for martyrs' families,wounde	16	1.3	1.3	71.7
		improving the regions and organizing the environment	65	5.1	5.3	77.0
		infrastructure (electricity, paving roads, sewage system,...	51	4.0	4.2	81.2
		improving and developing economy	34	2.7	2.8	84.0
		food	123	9.7	10.1	94.1
		555	30	2.3	2.4	96.5
		777	42	3.3	3.5	100.0
		Total	1218	96.1	100.0	
	Missing	no answer	49	3.9		
Total		1267	100.0			
June	Valid	education	38	3.0	3.2	3.2
		health (medical courses, treatment, building health centers.	134	10.6	11.2	14.4
		job oportunities	297	23.4	24.9	39.3
		financial assistance	154	12.2	12.9	52.2
		improving moral status (boosting the moral, unity, stability	162	12.7	13.5	65.7
		helping children	8	.7	.7	66.4

	assisting those affected (funds for martyrs' families,wounde	2	.1	.1	66.5
	improving the regions and organizing the environment	7	.5	.6	67.1
	infrastructure (electricity, paving roads, sewage system,...	100	7.9	8.4	75.5
	improve the economy	14	1.1	1.1	76.6
	improving and developing economy	1	.1	.1	76.7
	food	155	12.2	13.0	89.7
	52+68	15	1.2	1.2	90.9
	build houses for needed people	4	.3	.3	91.3
	public services (cleaning...)	6	.5	.5	91.8
	lower the price of the water & electricity	3	.2	.3	92.0
	social	8	.7	.7	92.8
	security & political stability	41	3.2	3.4	96.2
	68+52+51	7	.6	.6	96.8
	agriculture relief	5	.4	.4	97.2
	68+51	2	.2	.2	97.4
	52+51	4	.3	.4	97.7
	weapons	0	.0	.0	97.8
	68+52+54	2	.2	.2	98.0
	53+68+52	1	.1	.1	98.1
	53+52	4	.3	.4	98.4
	transportation	5	.4	.4	98.8
	build a mosque	1	.1	.1	98.9
	housing	4	.3	.4	99.3
	pay the bills	1	.1	.1	99.4
	68+53+54	1	.1	.1	99.5
	help elderly people	1	.1	.1	99.6
	monthly salaries for unemployed	2	.2	.2	99.7
	build a cafetiria	3	.2	.3	100.0
	Total	1196	94.2	100.0	
Missing	no answer	74	5.8		
Total		1270	100.0		

O52A importance of education						
Month of interview		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
January	Valid	very high	903	71.3	71.6	71.6
		high	290	22.9	23.0	94.7
		medium	54	4.3	4.3	99.0
		low	9	.7	.7	99.7
		very low	4	.3	.3	100.0
		Total	1260	99.5	100.0	
	Missing	don't know	4	.3		
	no answer	3	.2			

		Total	7	.5		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	very high	827	65.1	66.3	66.3
		high	323	25.4	25.9	92.2
		medium	86	6.8	6.9	99.2
		low	6	.5	.5	99.7
		very low	4	.3	.3	100.0
		Total	1247	98.2	100.0	
	Missing	don't know	14	1.1		
		no answer	10	.7		
		Total	23	1.8		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O52AR Education is important						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	Medium, low & very low importance	67	5.3	5.3	5.3
		Very high & high importance	1193	94.2	94.7	100.0
		Total	1260	99.5	100.0	
	Missing	System	7	.5		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	Medium, low & very low importance	97	7.6	7.8	7.8
		Very high & high importance	1150	90.5	92.2	100.0
		Total	1247	98.2	100.0	
	Missing	System	23	1.8		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O52B importance of health						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	very high	920	72.6	73.0	73.0
		high	279	22.0	22.1	95.1
		medium	45	3.6	3.6	98.7
		low	13	1.0	1.0	99.7
		very low	3	.3	.3	100.0
		Total	1261	99.5	100.0	
	Missing	don't know	4	.3		
		no answer	3	.2		
		Total	6	.5		
	Total		1267	100.0		
	June	Valid	very high	882	69.5	70.0
high			281	22.1	22.3	92.3
medium			77	6.1	6.1	98.4
low			12	.9	.9	99.3
very low			8	.7	.7	100.0

		Total	1260	99.3	100.0	
	Missing	don't know	2	.2		
		no answer	7	.6		
		Total	10	.7		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O52BR Health is important						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	Medium, low & very low importance	62	4.9	4.9	4.9
		Very high & high importance	1199	94.6	95.1	100.0
		Total	1261	99.5	100.0	
	Missing	System	6	.5		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	Medium, low & very low importance	97	7.7	7.7	7.7
		Very high & high importance	1163	91.6	92.3	100.0
		Total	1260	99.3	100.0	
	Missing	System	10	.7		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O52C importance of food distribution						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	very high	812	64.1	64.5	64.5
		high	304	24.0	24.1	88.7
		medium	109	8.6	8.7	97.4
		low	24	1.9	1.9	99.3
		very low	9	.7	.7	100.0
		Total	1259	99.3	100.0	
	Missing	don't know	6	.5		
		no answer	3	.2		
		Total	8	.7		
	Total		1267	100.0		
	June	Valid	very high	714	56.2	57.0
high			344	27.1	27.5	84.5
medium			146	11.5	11.6	96.2
low			31	2.5	2.5	98.6
very low			17	1.3	1.4	100.0
Total			1252	98.6	100.0	
Missing		don't know	10	.7		
		no answer	8	.7		
		Total	18	1.4		
Total		1270	100.0			

O52CR Food is important				
Month of interview	Frequency	Percent	Valid	Cumulative

					Percent	Percent
January	Valid	Medium, low & very low importance	143	11.3	11.3	11.3
		Very high & high importance	1116	88.1	88.7	100.0
		Total	1259	99.3	100.0	
	Missing	System	8	.7		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Missing	System	1270	100.0		

O52D importance of employment generation						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	very high	1021	80.6	81.0	81.0
		high	148	11.7	11.7	92.8
		medium	35	2.8	2.8	95.6
		low	30	2.3	2.3	97.9
		very low	26	2.1	2.1	100.0
		Total	1260	99.5	100.0	
	Missing	don't know	5	.4		
		no answer	2	.1		
		Total	7	.5		
	Total		1267	100.0		
	June	Valid	very high	925	72.8	74.0
high			188	14.8	15.1	89.0
medium			45	3.5	3.6	92.6
low			33	2.6	2.6	95.2
very low			60	4.7	4.8	100.0
Total			1251	98.5	100.0	
Missing		don't know	8	.7		
		no answer	11	.8		
		Total	19	1.5		
Total			1270	100.0		

O52DR Employment is important						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	Medium, low & very low importance	91	7.2	7.2	7.2
		Very high & high importance	1169	92.3	92.8	100.0
		Total	1260	99.5	100.0	
	Missing	System	7	.5		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	Medium, low & very low importance	138	10.8	11.0	11.0
		Very high & high importance	1113	87.7	89.0	100.0
		Total	1251	98.5	100.0	
	Missing	System	19	1.5		

	Total	1270	100.0		
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O52E importance of infrastructure							
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
January	Valid	very high	556	43.9	45.3	45.3	
		high	330	26.0	26.9	72.2	
		medium	237	18.7	19.3	91.5	
		low	74	5.9	6.1	97.6	
		very low	29	2.3	2.4	100.0	
		Total	1227	96.8	100.0		
	Missing	don't know	33	2.6			
		no answer	8	.6			
		Total	40	3.2			
	Total			1267	100.0		
	June	Valid	very high	542	42.7	44.2	44.2
high			305	24.0	24.9	69.1	
medium			256	20.2	20.9	90.0	
low			88	6.9	7.2	97.2	
very low			34	2.7	2.8	100.0	
Total			1226	96.5	100.0		
Missing		don't know	31	2.4			
		no answer	14	1.1			
		Total	44	3.5			
Total			1270	100.0			

O52ER Infrastructure is important						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	Medium, low & very low importance	341	26.9	27.8	27.8
		Very high & high importance	886	69.9	72.2	100.0
		Total	1227	96.8	100.0	
	Missing	System	40	3.2		
	Total			1267	100.0	
June	Valid	Medium, low & very low importance	379	29.8	30.9	30.9
		Very high & high importance	847	66.7	69.1	100.0
		Total	1226	96.5	100.0	
	Missing	System	44	3.5		
	Total			1270	100.0	

O53A effectiveness in providing education						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	very efficiently	93	7.4	7.5	7.5
		efficiently	458	36.2	36.7	44.2
		not so efficiently	588	46.4	47.1	91.2
		not efficiently at all	109	8.6	8.8	100.0

		Total	1249	98.6	100.0	
	Missing	Don't know	16	1.2		
		no answer	2	.2		
		Total	18	1.4		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	very efficiently	105	8.2	8.4	8.4
		efficiently	619	48.7	50.0	58.4
		not so efficiently	441	34.7	35.6	94.0
		not efficiently at all	74	5.8	6.0	100.0
		Total	1239	97.5	100.0	
	Missing	Don't know	22	1.7		
		no answer	9	.7		
		Total	31	2.5		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O53AR Education is effective						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	Not so & not at all efficient	697	55.0	55.8	55.8
		Very efficient & efficient	552	43.6	44.2	100.0
		Total	1249	98.6	100.0	
	Missing	System	18	1.4		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	Not so & not at all efficient	515	40.6	41.6	41.6
		Very efficient & efficient	724	57.0	58.4	100.0
		Total	1239	97.5	100.0	
	Missing	System	31	2.5		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O53B effectiveness in providing health						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	very efficiently	152	12.0	12.1	12.1
		efficiently	482	38.0	38.6	50.7
		not so efficiently	470	37.1	37.6	88.4
		not efficiently at all	145	11.5	11.6	100.0
		Total	1249	98.6	100.0	
	Missing	Don't know	17	1.4		
		no answer	0	.0		
		Total	18	1.4		
	Total		1267	100.0		
	June	Valid	very efficiently	115	9.1	9.2
efficiently			508	40.0	40.6	49.8
not so efficiently			525	41.4	42.0	91.7
not efficiently at all			104	8.2	8.3	100.0
Total			1252	98.5	100.0	

	Missing	Don't know	11	.9		
		no answer	7	.6		
		Total	18	1.5		
Total			1270	100.0		

O53BR Health is effective						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	Not so & not at all efficient	616	48.6	49.3	49.3
		Very efficient & efficient	633	50.0	50.7	100.0
		Total	1249	98.6	100.0	
	Missing	System	18	1.4		
	Total			1267	100.0	
June	Valid	Not so & not at all efficient	629	49.5	50.2	50.2
		Very efficient & efficient	623	49.0	49.8	100.0
		Total	1252	98.5	100.0	
	Missing	System	18	1.5		
	Total			1270	100.0	

O53C effectiveness in providing food distribution							
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
January	Valid	very efficiently	30	2.4	2.5	2.5	
		efficiently	238	18.8	19.6	22.0	
		not so efficiently	576	45.4	47.2	69.2	
		not efficiently at all	375	29.6	30.8	100.0	
		Total	1219	96.2	100.0		
	Missing	Don't know	45	3.5			
		no answer	3	.2			
		Total	48	3.8			
	Total			1267	100.0		
	June	Valid	very efficiently	22	1.7	1.8	1.8
efficiently			260	20.5	21.1	22.9	
not so efficiently			675	53.1	54.9	77.8	
not efficiently at all			273	21.5	22.2	100.0	
Total			1229	96.8	100.0		
Missing		Don't know	32	2.5			
		no answer	10	.7			
		Total	41	3.2			
Total			1270	100.0			

O53CR Food is effective						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	Not so & not at all efficient	951	75.1	78.0	78.0
		Very efficient & efficient	268	21.2	22.0	100.0
		Total	1219	96.2	100.0	

	Missing	System	48	3.8		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	Not so & not at all efficient	947	74.6	77.1	77.1
		Very efficient & efficient	281	22.2	22.9	100.0
		Total	1229	96.8	100.0	
	Missing	System	41	3.2		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O53D effectiveness in providing employment generation						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	very efficiently	17	1.3	1.4	1.4
		efficiently	31	2.4	2.5	3.9
		not so efficiently	346	27.3	28.0	31.9
		not efficiently at all	840	66.3	68.1	100.0
		Total	1234	97.4	100.0	
	Missing	Don't know	31	2.4		
		no answer	3	.2		
		Total	33	2.6		
	Total		1267	100.0		
	June	Valid	very efficiently	11	.9	.9
efficiently			34	2.7	2.8	3.7
not so efficiently			466	36.7	37.8	41.5
not efficiently at all			720	56.7	58.5	100.0
Total			1231	96.9	100.0	
Missing		Don't know	30	2.3		
		no answer	10	.7		
		Total	39	3.1		
Total		1270	100.0			

O53DR Employment is effective						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	Not so & not at all efficient	1186	93.6	96.1	96.1
		Very efficient & efficient	48	3.8	3.9	100.0
		Total	1234	97.4	100.0	
	Missing	System	33	2.6		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	Not so & not at all efficient	1186	93.4	96.3	96.3
		Very efficient & efficient	45	3.6	3.7	100.0
		Total	1231	96.9	100.0	
	Missing	System	39	3.1		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O53E effectiveness in providing infrastructure						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

January	Valid	very efficiently	15	1.2	1.3	1.3
		efficiently	116	9.2	10.1	11.5
		not so efficiently	474	37.4	41.4	52.8
		not efficiently at all	540	42.7	47.2	100.0
		Total	1146	90.4	100.0	
	Missing	Don't know	90	7.1		
		no answer	31	2.5		
		Total	121	9.6		
	Total		1267	100.0		
	June	Valid	very efficiently	8	.7	.7
efficiently			125	9.8	10.5	11.2
not so efficiently			605	47.7	51.0	62.2
not efficiently at all			449	35.4	37.8	100.0
Total			1188	93.5	100.0	
Missing		Don't know	69	5.5		
		no answer	13	1.0		
		Total	82	6.5		
Total		1270	100.0			

O53ER Infrastructure is effective						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	Not so & not at all efficient	1014	80.1	88.5	88.5
		Very efficient & efficient	131	10.4	11.5	100.0
		Total	1146	90.4	100.0	
	Missing	System	121	9.6		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	Not so & not at all efficient	1055	83.0	88.8	88.8
		Very efficient & efficient	133	10.5	11.2	100.0
		Total	1188	93.5	100.0	
	Missing	System	82	6.5		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O54 Political faction						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	Fateh	407	32.1	33.9	33.9
		hamas	146	11.5	12.2	46.1
		PFLP	34	2.7	2.8	48.9
		DFLP	3	.3	.3	49.1
		islamic jihad	16	1.3	1.4	50.5
		PPP	8	.7	.7	51.2
		Fida	10	.8	.8	52.0
		other islamic factions	25	2.0	2.1	54.2
		PLO	8	.7	.7	54.9
		Others	7	.5	.6	55.4

		PNA	4	.3	.3	55.8
		no one	531	41.9	44.2	100.0
		Total	1201	94.8	100.0	
	Missing	no answer	66	5.2		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Missing	System	1270	100.0		

AGE5 Age in groups						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	20-24	251	19.8	20.6	20.6
		25-29	222	17.5	18.2	38.8
		30-34	197	15.5	16.2	55.0
		35-39	161	12.7	13.2	68.2
		40-44	118	9.3	9.7	77.9
		45-49	80	6.3	6.6	84.5
		50-54	56	4.5	4.6	89.1
		55-59	37	2.9	3.0	92.2
		60+	95	7.5	7.8	100.0
		Total	1217	96.1	100.0	
	Missing	18-19	50	3.9		
Total		1267	100.0			
June	Valid	20-24	242	19.1	20.0	20.0
		25-29	243	19.1	20.0	39.9
		30-34	220	17.3	18.2	58.1
		35-39	174	13.7	14.3	72.4
		40-44	90	7.1	7.4	79.9
		45-49	82	6.5	6.8	86.6
		50-54	73	5.7	6.0	92.6
		55-59	34	2.7	2.8	95.4
		60+	55	4.4	4.6	100.0
		Total	1213	95.5	100.0	
	Missing	18-19	55	4.4		
		System	1	.1		
		Total	57	4.5		
Total		1270	100.0			

O55R Age groups						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	18-25	343	27.0	27.1	27.1
		26-35	432	34.1	34.2	61.3
		36-45	247	19.5	19.6	80.9
		46-60	166	13.1	13.2	94.0
		over 60	75	5.9	6.0	100.0
		Total	1263	99.7	100.0	
	Missing	System	4	.3		
	Total		1267	100.0		

June	Valid	18-25	339	26.7	26.9	26.9
		26-35	472	37.2	37.5	64.3
		36-45	236	18.6	18.7	83.1
		46-60	174	13.7	13.8	96.9
		over 60	39	3.1	3.1	100.0
		Total	1262	99.3	100.0	
	Missing System	8	.7			
Total		1270	100.0			

O56 educational level						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	illiterate	88	7.0	7.0	7.0
		till elementary	132	10.4	10.4	17.4
		till preparatory	279	22.1	22.1	39.5
		till secondary	380	30.0	30.1	69.6
		some college	250	19.8	19.8	89.5
		college and above	133	10.5	10.5	100.0
		Total	1263	99.7	100.0	
	Missing	no answer	4	.3		
Total		1267	100.0			
June	Valid	illiterate	51	4.0	4.0	4.0
		till elementary	107	8.4	8.5	12.5
		till preparatory	243	19.1	19.3	31.8
		till secondary	432	34.0	34.3	66.1
		some college	294	23.2	23.4	89.5
		college and above	133	10.5	10.5	100.0
		Total	1260	99.2	100.0	
	Missing	no answer	10	.8		
Total		1270	100.0			

O57 family income						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	much more than NIS 3000	59	4.7	4.7	4.7
		little more than NIS 3000	91	7.2	7.3	12.0
		close to NIS 3000	207	16.3	16.6	28.6
		a bit less than NIS 3000	325	25.6	26.0	54.6
		a bit more than NIS 3000	567	44.8	45.4	100.0
		Total	1249	98.6	100.0	
	Missing	no answer	18	1.4		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	much more than NIS 3000	54	4.2	4.4	4.4
		little more than NIS 3000	80	6.3	6.5	11.0
		close to NIS 3000	217	17.1	17.9	28.8
		a bit less than NIS 3000	271	21.4	22.3	51.1

		a bit more than NIS 3000	595	46.9	48.9	100.0
		Total	1218	95.9	100.0	
	Missing	no answer	52	4.1		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O58 marital status						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	single	321	25.4	25.5	25.5
		married	870	68.7	69.1	94.6
		divorced	19	1.5	1.5	96.1
		widower	49	3.9	3.9	100.0
		Total	1260	99.4	100.0	
	Missing	no answer	7	.6		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	single	358	28.2	28.6	28.6
		married	830	65.4	66.4	95.0
		divorced	21	1.7	1.7	96.7
		widower	41	3.2	3.3	100.0
		Total	1250	98.5	100.0	
	Missing	no answer	20	1.5		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O59 region						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	west bank	669	52.8	52.8	52.8
		jerusalem	132	10.4	10.4	63.2
		gaza	466	36.8	36.8	100.0
		Total	1267	100.0	100.0	
June	Valid	west bank	700	55.1	55.1	55.1
		jerusalem	107	8.4	8.4	63.5
		gaza	464	36.5	36.5	100.0
		Total	1270	100.0	100.0	

O59R Place of residence (recoded)						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	West Bank	801	63.2	63.2	63.2
		Gaza	466	36.8	36.8	100.0
		Total	1267	100.0	100.0	
June	Valid	West Bank	806	63.5	63.5	63.5
		Gaza	464	36.5	36.5	100.0
		Total	1270	100.0	100.0	

O5CR Food is important						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Missing	System	1267	100.0		
June	Valid	Medium, low & very low importance	194	15.3	15.5	15.5

		Very high & high importance	1058	83.3	84.5	100.0
		Total	1252	98.6	100.0	
	Missing	System	18	1.4		
	Total		1270	100.0		

O60 area						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	city	629	49.6	49.6	49.6
		refugee camp	223	17.6	17.6	67.3
		village	415	32.7	32.7	100.0
		Total	1267	100.0	100.0	
June	Valid	city	595	46.8	46.8	46.8
		refugee camp	215	16.9	16.9	63.8
		village	460	36.2	36.2	100.0
		Total	1270	100.0	100.0	

O61 gender						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	male	689	54.4	54.4	54.4
		female	577	45.5	45.6	100.0
		Total	1266	99.9	100.0	
	Missing	no answer	1	.1		
	Total		1267	100.0		
June	Valid	male	638	50.2	50.4	50.4
		female	628	49.5	49.6	100.0
		Total	1266	99.7	100.0	
	Missing	no answer	4	.3		
	Total		1270	100.0		

PLACE Place of residence						
Month of interview			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
January	Valid	West Bank	603	47.6	47.6	47.6
		WB - Refugee Camp	66	5.2	5.2	52.8
		Jerusalem	132	10.4	10.4	63.2
		Gaza	308	24.3	24.3	87.6
		Gaza - Refugee Camp	158	12.4	12.4	100.0
		Total	1267	100.0	100.0	
June	Valid	West Bank	634	49.9	49.9	49.9
		WB - Refugee Camp	66	5.2	5.2	55.1
		Jerusalem	107	8.4	8.4	63.5
		Gaza	315	24.8	24.8	88.3
		Gaza - Refugee Camp	148	11.7	11.7	100.0
		Total	1270	100.0	100.0	

ANNEX III:
COPY OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE IN
ARABIC

JMCC Public Opinion Polling Unit
POB 25047, East Jerusalem
Tel. 02-5819777

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(لاستعمال المكتب)

رقم الاستمارة

الرجاء تعيينها من قبل الباحث/ة

رقم المنطقة

رقم الباحث/ة

R3:-----

R2:-----

R1:-----

التاريخ		
السنة	الشهر	اليوم

المعلومات أدناه تعباً من قبل الباحث/ة:

اسم

الباحث/ة:

جنس الباحث/ة:

1. ذكر	2. أنثى

R4: -----

القرية/المدينة/المخيم:

اسم الشارع

المختار:

عنوان المنزل

المختار:

متى بدأت المقابلة:

الدقيقة	الساعة

ملاحظات للمركز (لاستعمال المكتب فقط)

	اسم المتابع الميداني:
	اسم واضع الرموز:
	اسم مراجع الرموز:

إمضاء الباحث:

آراء الفلسطينيين بخصوص مرحبا... أنا من مركز القدس للإعلام والاتصال ونحن نقوم ببحث حول بعض القضايا المتعلقة بالوضع الفلسطيني والاحتياجات الفلسطينية خلال فترة الانتفاضة. لقد تم اختيارك بطريقة عشوائية. ستوضع إجابتك مع العديد من إجابات أشخاص آخرين وبالتالي لن يتم التعرف عليك بأي شكل من الأشكال. ونؤكد مرة أخرى على أن كل ما يرد من معلومات في هذه الاستمارة سيحافظ على سرية المطلقة.

كم عدد الأشخاص الذين عمرهم من 18 عام فما فوق؟

كم من هؤلاء إناث؟

عدد البالغين في البيت

4 فما فوق		بالغ 3		بالغ 2		بالغ 1		0	
ثاني اكبر رجل		متوسط العمر		اكبر سنا		بالغ		نساء	
1	0	6		3		1			
متوسط العمر		اصغر سنا		امرأة أو رجل		بالغة		1	
1	1	7		4		2			نساء
أكبر، اصغر رجل		امرأة اكبر سنا		امرأة اصغر سنا				2	
1	2	8		5					نساء
امرأة متوسطة العمر		متوسطة العمر						3	
1	3	9							نساء
ثاني امرأة اصغر سنا								4	
1	4								نساء

عدد النساء

R5:-----

CODE	الجواب	السؤال
C1	01 متفائل جدا 02 متفائل 03 متشائم 04 متشائم جدا 09 لا اعرف / لا جواب	01 ما مدى تفاؤلك أو تشاؤمك تجاه المستقبل بشكل عام ، هل يمكنك القول انك متفائل جدا ، متفائل ، متشائم ام متشائم جدا ؟
C2	1. نعم 2. لا 3. لا اعرف 9. لا جواب	2. هل أنت لاجئ أو منحدر من عائلة لاجئة؟
C3	1. نعم 2. لا 8. لا ينطبق 9. لا جواب	3. هل لديك كرت لاجئين (كرت مؤن)
C4	1. اعمل بوظيفة بدوام كامل 2. اعمل بوظيفة بدوام جزئي 3. لا اعمل 4. أنا ربة منزل (انتقل إلى سؤال 12) 5. أنا طالب (انتقل إلى سؤال 12) 6. أنا متقاعد (انتقل إلى سؤال 12) 9. لا جواب	4. هل تعمل حالياً أم لا؟
C5	1. مهني (طبيب، مهندس.....) 2. عامل ماهر (صاحب صنعة، بليط، طريش.....) 3. عامل (بطون، حجر.....) 4. فني (كهربائي، ميكانيكي.....) 5. موظف 6. غيرها حدد 88. لا ينطبق 99. لا جواب	5. الوظيفة؟

C6	_____	6. في أية قرية أو بلدة / مدينة تعمل؟
C7	1. في إحدى المستوطنات 2. في إسرائيل 3. الضفة الغربية 4. قطاع غزة 5. القدس 6. غيرها حدد _____ 7. لا اعلم 8. لا ينطبق 9. لا جواب	7. مكان العمل؟
C8	1. لا، بقي الوضع بدون تغيير (انتقل إلى سؤال 12) 2. اضطررت أن ابحث عن وظيفة مختلفة 3. لقد فقدت وظيفتي 8. لا ينطبق (انتقل إلى سؤال 12) 9. لا جواب (انتقل إلى سؤال 12)	8. هل حصل أي تغيير على وضعك الوظيفي خلال الثمانية أشهر الماضية؟
C9	1. نعم 2. لا 8. لا ينطبق 9. لا جواب	9. هل كان هذا التغيير نتيجة الوضع الحالي؟
C10	01 نعم كثيرا 02 حاولت لكن ليس جديا 03 لم احاول اطلاقا 04 لا ينطبق 08 لا يوجد جواب	010 اذا ما كنت عاطل عن العمل ، هل حاولت ان تجد عمل ؟
C11	01 أن الراتب يقارب الراتب السابق 02 مستعد أن أعمل حتى لو كان الراتب أقل من الراتب السابق 03 أسباب أخرى _____	011 مستعد أن تعمل فقط حالة:
C12	_____	12. ما هو عدد الأشخاص اللذين يعيشون في هذا البيت، من ضمنهم الأطفال (دون سن الـ 18)؟
C13	_____	13. كم من هؤلاء يعملون؟
C14	_____	14. كم من اللذين يعملون نساء؟

C15	0. لا أحد (انتقل إلى سؤال 17) 99. لا جواب (انتقل إلى سؤال 17)	15. ما هو عدد أفراد أسرتك في هذا البيت اللذين فقدوا وظائفهم خلال الثمانية أشهر الماضية؟
C16	0. لا أحد (انتقل إلى سؤال 17) 88. لا ينطبق (انتقل إلى سؤال 17) 99. لا جواب (انتقل إلى سؤال 17)	16. ما هو عدد أفراد أسرتك في هذا المنزل اللذين فقدوا وظائفهم خلال الثمانية أشهر الماضية بسبب الوضع الراهن؟
C16a	88. لا ينطبق	16-1. أين كان يعمل هؤلاء اللذين فقدوا وظائفهم بسبب الوضع الراهن؟ (سجل عدد الأشخاص في كل منطقة).
C16b	88. لا ينطبق	
C16c	88. لا ينطبق	
C16d	88. لا ينطبق	
C16e	88. لا ينطبق	
C17	01 نعم 02 لا (انتقل إلى سؤال 22) 03 لا أعرف/ لا جواب (انتقل إلى سؤال 22).	017 هل سمعت عن أية برامج لخلق فرص عمل؟
C18	01 أصدقاء 02 العائلة 03 الصحف 04 المنظمة التي أعمل معها 05 العمل	018 ممن سمعت عن هذه البرامج؟
C19	01 نعم 02 لا (انتقل إلى سؤال 21) 03 لا أعرف/ لا ينطبق (انتقل إلى سؤال 21).	019 هل استفتت شخصياً أو استفاد أحد أفراد عائلتك من أي من هذه البرامج؟
C20	01 وظيفة طويلة الأمد 02 وظيفة قصيرة الأمد 03 مساعدات مالية للعاطلين عن العمل 04 لا أعرف/ لا جواب	020 ما هي نوع الاستفادة لك أو لأي فرد من عائلتك؟
C21	01 السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية 02 وزارة معينة (حددها) 03 البنك الدولي 04 برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي 05 الاتحاد الأوروبي 06 غيرها (حدد) 099 لا أعرف/ لا جواب	021 طبقاً لمعلوماتك، من هي الجهة المسؤولة لبرنامج خلق فرص العمل؟
C22	01 نعم (من أي جهة) 02 لا 03 لا أعرف/ لا جواب	022 هل تلقيت شخصياً أو أحد أفراد عائلتك مساعدة لإيجاد عمل لأي من أفراد العائلة؟
C23	01 ازداد (انتقل إلى 1-23) 02 بقي على ما هو عليه (انتقل إلى 24) 03 انخفض بنسبة (انتقل إلى 1-23) 04 لا ينطبق 09 لا أعرف/ لا جواب.	023 إذا كنت موظفاً، هل ازداد أم انخفض راتبك في الأشهر الثماني الأخيرة أم بقي الراتب على ما هو عليه؟

C23a		1-23 نسبة الإخفاض أو الزيادة
C24	01 بشكل عام، المنتجات الإسرائيلية 02 بشكل عام، المنتجات الفلسطينية 03 اختياري سيعتمد على نوعية المنتج وليس على الجهة المنتجة 09 لا أعرف/ لا جواب.	024 إذا ما أعطيت الفرصة لاختيار ما بين المنتجات الفلسطينية والمنتجات الإسرائيلية، أيهما تختار؟
C25	01 أفضل بكثير من المنتجات الفلسطينية 02 أفضل بقليل من المنتجات الفلسطينية 03 تقريباً نفس النوعية 04 أسوأ بقليل من المنتجات الفلسطينية 05 أسوأ بكثير من المنتجات الفلسطينية 06 غيرها (حدد)... 09 لا أعرف/ لا جواب.	025 بشكل عام، كيف تقيم المنتجات الإسرائيلية؟

26- من بين المواد التالية، الرجاء اذكر إذا ما ارتفعت أو انخفضت أسعارها أو إذا ما بقيت أسعارها ثابتة منذ بدء الانتفاضة قبل 8 أشهر؟

C26a	03 بقيت أسعارها ثابتة	02 انخفض	01 ارتفع	طحين
C26b	03 بقيت أسعارها ثابتة	02 انخفض	01 ارتفع	السكر
C26c	03 بقيت أسعارها ثابتة	02 انخفض	01 ارتفع	الزيت
C26d	03 بقيت أسعارها ثابتة	02 انخفض	01 ارتفع	العدس
C26e	03 بقيت أسعارها ثابتة	02 انخفض	01 ارتفع	الارز
C27	1. كثيراً 2. قليلاً 3. لم تؤثر إطلاقاً 4. لا اعرف 9. لا جواب			27. لأي مدى يمكنك القول أن القيود على الحركة المفروض عليك تشكل مشكلة لك ولعائلتك خلال الثمانية أشهر الماضية؟
C28	1. نعم (انتقل إلى سؤال 29) 2. لا (انتقل إلى سؤال 30) 03 لا يوجد تغيير (انتقل إلى سؤال 30) 04 لا يوجد لدي أطفال (انتقل إلى سؤال 30) 9. لا جواب (انتقل إلى سؤال 30)			28. منذ بداية انتفاضة الأقصى، هل لاحظت تغييراً في سلوك أطفالك.
C29	1. حدوث كوابيس متكررة 2. اضطرابات في النوم 3. التبول اللاإرادي (الليلي) 4. صعوبات في عملية التركيز 5. تصرفات عدائية 07 أخرى، حدد _____ 88. لا ينطبق 99. لا جواب			29. إذا كان الجواب نعم، هل كان ذلك:

30. الرجاء الإجابة بنعم أو لا لكل من الأضرار التالية إذا كانت قد أصابتك أنت أو أحد أفراد عائلتك؟

C30a	1. نعم (انتقل الى 1-30-1) 2. لا (انتقل الى 2-30) 9. لا جواب	1-30. هل حصل وان استشهد أحد أقاربك أو أقارب عائلتك خلال الثمانية اشهر الماضية؟
C30a1	_____	1-30-1 صلة القرابة :
C30b	1. نعم (انتقل الى 1-2-30) 2. لا (انتقل الى 3-30) 9. لا جواب	2-30. هل حصل وان جرح أحد أقاربك أو أقارب عائلتك خلال الثمانية اشهر الماضية
C30b1	_____	1-2-30 صلة القرابة:
C30c	1. نعم 2. لا 9. لا جواب	3-30. هل حصل وان دمرت ممتلكات لك أو لعائلتك خلال الثمانية اشهر الماضية
C30d	1. نعم 2. لا 9. لا جواب	4-30. هل حصل وان اقتلعت أشجار لك أو لعائلتك الثمانية اشهر الماضية
C30e	1. نعم 2. لا 9. لا جواب	5-30 هل حصل ضرر على الاعمال التجارية لك او لعائلتك خلال الثمانية اشهر الماضية ؟
C31	1. نعم 2. لا، لم أتسلم أية مساعدة مالية أو غير مالية (انتقل إلى سؤال 35) 3. لست متأكد 4. لا اعرف (انتقل إلى سؤال 35) 9. لا جواب (انتقل إلى سؤال 35)	31. هل تلقيت أنت أو أحد أفراد عائلتك أي مساعدة من أي طرف منذ بدء انتفاضة الأقصى في أواخر شهر أيلول؟ (مساعدات مثل غذاء، دواء، وظيفة، مساعدات...مالية، الخ)

32 إذا كان الجواب نعم، ما هي نوع المساعدة التي تلقيتها أنت أو أي فرد من عائلتك منذ بدء انقفاضة الأقصى ومن أي جهة؟ وما هو مدى رضاك عنها؟

مدى الرضى	مقدم المساعدة (المصدر)	القيمة	نوع المساعدة
1. راض جداً 2. راض 3. غير راضي 4. غير راضي بالمرّة 5. لا اعرف 8. لا ينطبق 9. لا جواب	_____	بالشاقل 0. ليس لها قيمة 1. قيمة غير مالية 8. لا ينطبق 9. لا جواب	المساعدة الأولى: _____
C33d	C33c	C33b	C33a

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مدى الرضى	مقدم المساعدة (المصدر)	القيمة	نوع المساعدة
1. راض جداً 2. راض 3. غير راضي 4. غير راضي بالمرّة 5. لا اعرف 8. لا ينطبق 9. لا جواب	_____	بالشاقل 0. ليس لها قيمة 1. قيمة غير مالية 8. لا ينطبق 9. لا جواب	المساعدة الأولى: _____
C33d	C33c	C33b	C33a

C34	1. راض جداً 2. راض 3. غير راض 4. غير راض البتة 5. لا اعرف 8. لا ينطبق 9. لا جواب	34. بشكل عام ما مدى رضاك عن المساعدات، كيف تقييم المساعدات التي توفر لك ولعائلتك خلال الثمانية اشهر الماضية من قبل مختلف المنظمات الحكومية وغير الحكومية والمنظمات الدولية؟ هل أنت:
C35	1. نعم 2. لا 3. غير متأكد 4. لا لقد استلمت مساعدات 9. لا جواب	35. إذا لم تتسلم أنت أو أي أحد من أفراد أسرتك أية معونات، هل يمكنك القول أنكم بحاجة إلى مساعدات؟
C36	_____	36. بغض النظر عن كونك تتسلم أو لا تتسلم مساعدات، ما هو أهم أمر أو شيء تحتاجه؟ (فقط ذكر الأهم)

C37	شاقل _____ 99. لا جواب	37. كم من المال تشعر أن عائلتك تحتاج كل شهر من أجل أن تستطيع تلبية الاحتياجات الأساسية؟
C38	1. أعلى بكثير من هذا الرقم 2. أعلى بقليل من هذا الرقم 3. تقريباً مشابه لهذا الرقم 4. أدنى بقليل من هذا الرقم 5. أدنى بكثير من هذا الرقم 6. لا اعرف 9. لا جواب	38. لأي مدى يمكنك القول أن دخل أسرتك قريباً من هذا الرقم في هذه الأيام؟
C39	01 أستطيع الصمود بغض النظر عن طول المدة 02 لحوالي عام واحد 03 لعدة اشهر 04 بالكاد نستطيع تدبير أمورنا 05 نحن نعاني من وضع خطير ولا نعرف كيف نعتاش 09 لا أعرف/ لا جواب	039 ما هي المدة الزمنية التي تعتقد أنك تستطيع الصمود فيها مادياً خلال الفترة المقبلة؟
C40	01 يبقى دخل العائلة الشهري كافياً 02 نحصل على المساعدة من العائلة والأصدقاء 03 نستخدم المدخرات السابقة 04 نبيع ممتلكات 05 نزرع في الأرض 06 العديد من أفراد الأسرة ذهبوا إلى سوق العمل 07 غيرها (حدد) 99 لا أعرف/ لا جواب	040 كيف تمكنت من الصمود في ظل الوضع الصعب؟
C41	01 نفكر في بيع ممتلكات العائلة 02 قمنا ببيع ممتلكات العائلة 03 خفض الإنفاق 04 بيع المجوهرات 05 لا يوجد لدينا ما نعتمد عليه 06 غيرها حدد 99 لا أعرف/ لا جواب.	041 إذا ما كان الوضع الاقتصادي لعائلتك صعباً، كيف تتأقلم مادياً مع الظروف الراهنة؟
C42	01 انخفضت (انتقل الى 1-42) 02 ازدادت (انتقل الى 1-42) 03 لم تتغير (انتقل إلى سؤال 44) 09 لا أعرف/ لا جواب (انتقل إلى سؤال 44).	042 بشكل عام، هل ازدادت نفقاتك اليومية، أم لم تتغير، أم انخفضت؟
C42-a	_____	1-42- نسبة الانخفاض او الزيادة
C43	01 الغذاء 02 الملابس 03 الترفيه/ السفر 04 التعليم 05 أجهزة للبيت 06 تم تخفيض الإنفاق على كل البنود المذكورة أعلاه 07 غيرها (حدد) 88 لا ينطبق 99 لا أعرف/ لا جواب.	043 وإذا ما انخفضت، ما هو القطاع الذي تم تخفيضه من ناحية الإنفاق؟

C44	<p>1. نعم 2. لا (انتقل إلى السؤال 46) 3. لا اعرف (انتقل إلى سؤال 46) 9. لا جواب (انتقل إلى سؤال 46)</p>	<p>44. هل تستفيد أنت أو أحد أفراد عائلتك من أية مساعدة من الاونروا مثل التعليم والصحة؟</p>
C45	<p>1. راض جداً 2. راض 3. غير راض 4. غير راض البتة 5. لا اعرف 9. لا جواب</p>	<p>45. بشكل عام، ما مدى رضاك عن هذه الخدمات الموفرة من قبل الاونروا؟</p>
C46	<p>55. لا اعرف 99. لا جواب</p>	<p>46. ما هي نوع الإغاثة التي تشعر أنها ضرورية لمحيطك ومجتمعك المحلي الذي تعيش فيه؟ (فقط أهم نوع)</p>

47. لكل من الخدمات التالية، الرجاء تقييم أهميتها في الوضع الحالي:

C47a	<p>1. عالية جداً 2. عالية 3. متوسطة 4. متدنية 5. متدنية جداً 6. لا اعرف 9. لا جواب</p>	<p>1-47. أهمية التعليم في الوضع الحالي</p>
C47b	<p>1. عالية جداً 2. عالية 3. متوسطة 4. متدنية 5. متدنية جداً 6. لا اعرف 9. لا جواب</p>	<p>2-47. أهمية الصحة في الوضع الحالي</p>
C47c	<p>1. عالية جداً 2. عالية 3. متوسطة 4. متدنية 5. متدنية جداً 6. لا اعرف 9. لا جواب</p>	<p>3-47. أهمية توزيع الغذاء في الوضع الحالي</p>
C47d	<p>1. عالية جداً 2. عالية 3. متوسطة 4. متدنية 5. متدنية جداً 6. لا اعرف 9. لا جواب</p>	<p>4-47. أهمية إيجاد فرص عمل في الوضع الحالي</p>

C47e	<p>1. عالية جداً 2. عالية 3. متوسطة 4. متدنية 5. متدنية جداً 6. لا اعرف 9. لا جواب</p>	<p>5-47. أهمية البنية التحتية (مثل بناء (. في ... الطرق، الصرف الصحي، لخ الوضع الحالي</p>
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48. لكل من الخدمات التالية الرجاء أخطاري عن مدى توفرها بفاعلية خلال الأشهر الثلاثة أو الأربعة الماضية؟

C48a	<p>1. فعال جداً 2. فعال 3. ليس فعالاً بالشكل المطلوب 4. غير فعال مطلقاً 5. لا اعرف 9. لا جواب</p>	<p>1-48. فعالية توفر التعليم خلال الثلاثة أو الأربعة اشهر الماضية</p>
C48b	<p>1. فعال جداً 2. فعال 3. ليس فعالاً بالشكل المطلوب 4. غير فعال مطلقاً 5. لا اعرف 9. لا جواب</p>	<p>2-48. فعالية توفرالصحة خلال الثمانية اشهر الماضية</p>
C48c	<p>1. فعال جداً 2. فعال 3. ليس فعالاً بالشكل المطلوب 4. غير فعال مطلقاً 5. لا اعرف 9. لا جواب</p>	<p>3-48. فعالية توفر توزيع الغذاء خلال الثمانية اشهر الماضية</p>
C48d	<p>1. فعال جداً 2. فعال 3. ليس فعالاً بالشكل المطلوب 4. غير فعال مطلقاً 5. لا اعرف 9. لا جواب</p>	<p>4-48. فعالية توفر أيجاد فرص عمل خلال الثلاثة أو الأربعة اشهر الماضية</p>
C48e	<p>1. فعال جداً 2. فعال 3. ليس فعالاً بالشكل المطلوب 4. غير فعال مطلقاً 5. لا اعرف 9. لا جواب</p>	<p>5-48. فعالية توفرالبنية التحتية خلال الثمانية اشهر الماضية</p>

C49	99. لا جواب		49. العمر؟					
C50	9. لا جواب	6. جامعي وما فوق	5. بعض جامعي	4. حتى ثانوي	3. حتى إعدادي	2. حتى ابتدائي	1. أمي	50. المستوى التعليمي
C51	1. أعلى من هذا المعدل بكثير 2. أعلى من هذا المعدل بقليل 3. قريب من هذا المعدل 4. أقل من هذا المعدل بقليل 5. أقل من هذا المعدل بكثير 9. لا جواب					51. إذا كان متوسط دخل العائلة حوالي 3000 شيكل في الشهر، فما هو دخل... عائلتك؟ هل هو		
C52	9. لا جواب	4. أرمل/ة	3. مطلق/ة	2. متزوج/ة	1. أعزب/عزباء	52. الحالة الاجتماعية		
C53	3. غزة	2. القدس	1. الضفة		53. المنطقة؟			
C54	3. قرية	2. مخيم	1. مدينة		54. مكان السكن			
C55	2. أنثى		1. ذكر		55. الجنس			

ANNEX IV:
COPY OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE IN ENGLISH

Hello. I am from the Jerusalem Media and Communications Center in Jerusalem. We are conducting a study about the views of the Palestinian public on issues pertaining to the Palestinian situation and the Palestinian needs during the intifada. You were randomly selected. Your answers will be included with those of others. Thus you will not be identified in any way. We would like to assure you again that the information in this questionnaire would be dealt with in strict confidence.

How many people 18 years or older live in this household?

How many of those are women?

Number of adults in household

Number of women

	One adult	Two adults	Three adults	Four +
None	Adult	Oldest	Middle aged	2 nd Oldest male
	1	3	6	10
One woman	Adult	Male/Female	Youngest male	Middle aged male
	2	4	7	11
Two women		Youngest Female	Oldest female	Oldest/youngest male
		5	8	12
Three women			Middle aged female	Middle aged female
			9	13
Four women				2 nd youngest female
				14

R5.....

	Question	Value	Code
1	How optimistic are you about the future in general?	Very optimistic Optimistic Pessimistic Very Pessimistic Do not know / No answer	C1
2	Are you a refugee or descendant of a refugee family?	Yes No (Go to Q 4) D'K No Answer	C2
3	Do you have an UNRWA card?	Yes No Not applicable No answer	C3
4	Are you currently employed or not?	I am employed full-time I am employed part-time I am not employed I am a house wife (GO TO Q.12) I am a student (GO TO Q.12) I am retired (GO TO Q.12) No answer	C4
5	Occupation?	[1] Professional [2] Skilled worker [3] Unskilled worker [4] Technician [5] Employee [6] Other [88] Not applicable [99] No answer	C5
6	In which village or town do you work?		C6
7	Place of work?	[1] Settlement [2] Israel proper [3] West Bank [4] Gaza Strip [5] Jerusalem [6] Other [7] Do not work [8] Not applicable [9] No answer	C7
8	Did your employment situation change during the past eight months?	No, it remained the same (GO TO Q.12) I had to search for a different employment I lost my job Not applicable (GO TO Q.12) No answer (GO TO Q.12)	C8
9	Was this change a consequence of the current situation?	Yes No Not applicable No answer	C9
10	If unemployed: Did you try to find a job?	Yes, a lot Tried but not very hard Did not try at all Not applicable No answer	C10
11	Would you be willing to work only if:	If wage is about the same as before I am ready to work even if wage is much lower than my previous one Other reasons: _____ DK/NA	C11

12	How many people live in this household, including children (below 18)?	_____ People 99. No answer		C12
13	How many of those are employed?	_____ persons 0 None 99. No answer		C13
14	How many of the employed are women?	_____ women 0 None 99. No answer		C14
15	How many of your household members have lost their jobs in the past eight months?	_____ persons 0. None 99. No answer		C15
16	How many of your household members have lost their jobs in the past eight months because of the current situation?	_____ persons 0. None (Go to Q. 17) 88. Not applicable (Go to Q. 17) 99. No answer (Go to Q. 17)		C16
16 a	Where did those who lost their jobs because of the current situation used to work? (Can tick more than one)	Area	Number of people	
		West Bank		88. Not applicable
		Gaza		88. Not applicable
		Jerusalem		88. Not applicable
		Settlements		88. Not applicable
	Israel		88. Not applicable	C16e
17	Have you heard about any employment generation programs?	Yes No (Go to Q. 22) DK/NA (Go to Q. 22)		C17
18	From whom did you hear about them?	Friends Family Newspapers Organization I am involved in Work		C18
19	Did you or any of your household members benefit from any of these programs?	Yes No (Go to Q 21) DK/NA (Go to Q 21)		C19
20	What kind of benefit did you or your family member receive in this regard?	A long term job A short term job Unemployment funds DK/NA		C20
21	According to your knowledge, who was the source of this employment program?	PNA Specific ministry (specify) _____ World Bank UNDP European Union Others (specify) _____ DK/NA		C21
22	Did you or any of your household members receive any assistance to find a job for any of the household members?	Yes (from whom: _____) No DK/NA		C22
23	If employed , did your wage increase in the past eight months, decrease, or remained the same?	Increased ((Go to Q 23-1) Remained the same (Go to Q 2) Decreased (Go too Q. 23-1) Not applicable DK/NA		C23
23 a	The percentage of increase or decrease?	-----		C23a

24	If you have a choice between Palestinian products and Israeli products, which would you choose?	In general, Israeli products In general, Palestinian products My choice will depend only on the quality of the product not on who manufactures it DK/NA					C24
25	<i>In general</i> , how do you evaluate Israeli products?	Much better than Palestinian products Slightly better than Palestinian products Almost the same quality Slightly worse than Palestinian products Much worse than Palestinian products Other (specify) _____ DK/NA					C25
26	Of the following items, please tell me whether you think their price increased, decreased, or remained the same since the intifada started eight months ago?		(1) Increased	(2) Decreased	(3) Remained the same	(9) DK/NA	
Flour							
C26a							
Sugar							
C 26b							
Oil							
C26c							
Lentil							
C26d							
Rice							
C26e							
27	To what extent would you say that restrictions on your mobility were a problem for you and your family in the past eight months?	A lot A little Not at all DK NA					C27
28	Have you noticed anything on the children's behavior since the beginning of the intifada?	Yes (Go to Q. 29) No (Go to Q. 30) There is no change (Go to Q. 30) I do not have any children (Go to Q. 30) 9. No answer					C28
29	What kind of change did you notice?	Frequent nightmares Sleeping disturbances Bed wetting Concentration difficulties Violent behavior Other (specify) _____ Not applicable No answer					C29

30. Please answer yes or no if you or your family has incurred any of the following injuries?			
30 a	Has any of your family or relatives been martyred in the past eight months?	Yes No 9. No answer	C30a
30a 1	Relationship?	_____	C30a1
30 b	Has any of your relatives been injured in the past eight months?	Yes No 9. No answer	C30b
30b 1	Relationship?	_____	C30b1
30 c	Has any of your property or your family's property been damaged in the past eight months?	Yes No 9. No answer	C30c
30 d	Have any trees, that belong to you or your family, been uprooted in the past eight months?	Yes No 9. No answer	C30d
30 e	Did your business or that of your family suffer in the past eight months?	Yes No 9. No answer	C30e
31	Have you or your family received any assistance from any party since the Intifada al Aqsa started in late September? (Assistance such as food, medicine, job, financial assistance, etc.)	Yes No we did not receive any assistance, financial or non financial (GO TO Q. 35) I am not sure 8. I do not know (GO TO Q. 35) 9. No answer (GO TO Q. 35)	C31
32	If yes, what are the two most important types of assistance that you or your family received since the al-Aqsa Intifada started and from whom and how satisfied where you?		
32. First type of assistance		Value	Source
1 st Type: _____ 88. Not applicable 99. No answer		_____NIS [0] No value [1] No material value [8] Not applicable [9] No answer	_____:_____ 88. Not applicable 99. No answer
C32a	C32b	C32c	C32d
33. 2nd type of assistance		Value	Source
2 nd Type: _____ 88. Not applicable 99. No answer		_____NIS [0] No value [1] No material value [8] Not applicable [9] No answer	_____:_____ 88. Not applicable 99. No answer
C33a	C33b	C33c	C33d
34	In general, how do you evaluate the assistance provided to you and to your family during the last eight months by various governmental, non-governmental, and international organizations?	Very satisfied Satisfied Dissatisfied Very dissatisfied DK Not applicable No answer	
C34			
35	If neither you nor your family received any assistance, would you say that you need assistance? [response 4 does not Apply according to your question]	Yes No Not sure I did receive assistance 9. No answer	
C35			

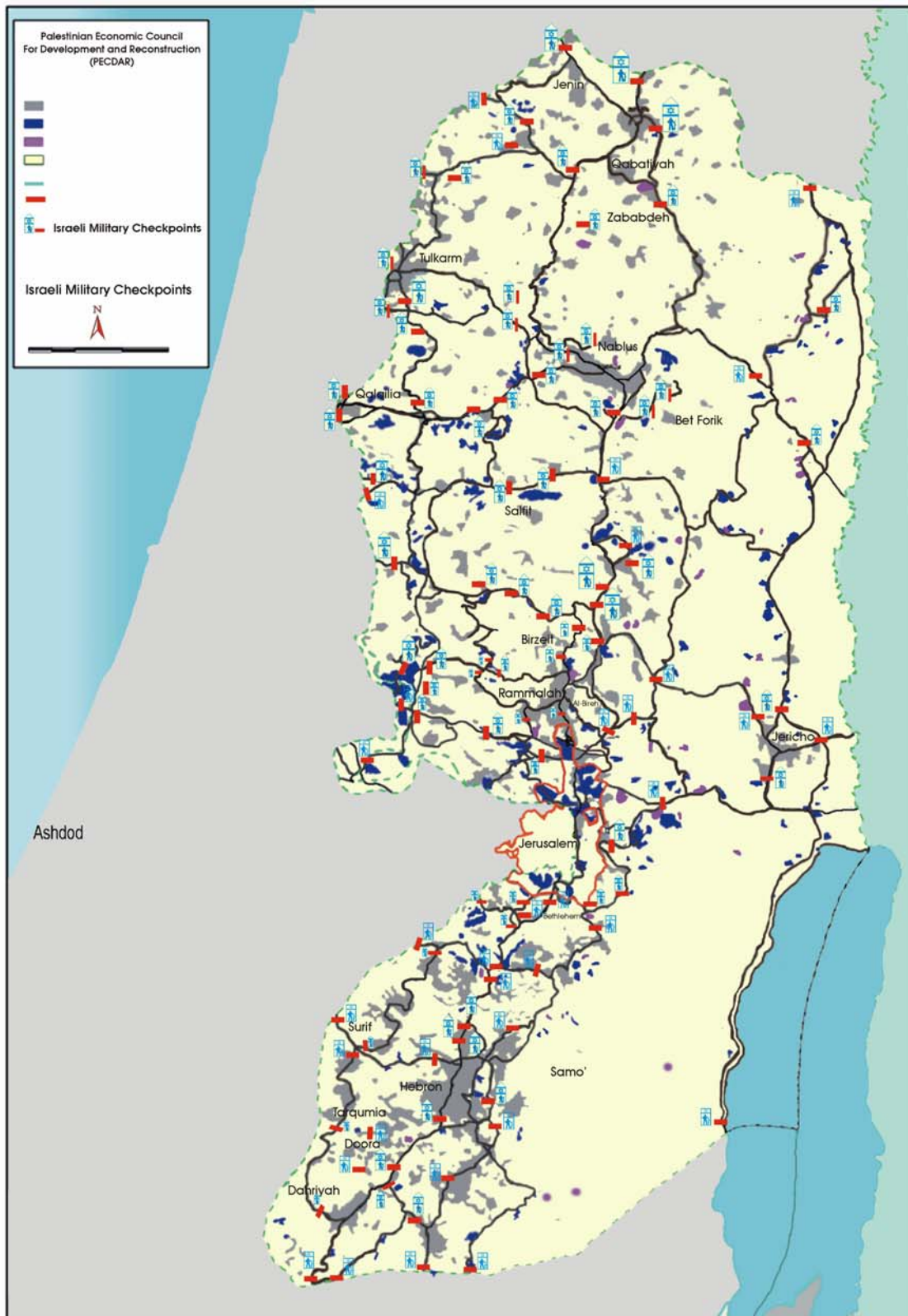
36	Regardless of whether you receive or do not receive assistance, what is the most important need that you require would you say?	Most important need: _____ —	C36
37	How much money would you say your household needs every month to be able to meet the basic life necessities?	_____ Shekel. [99] No answer	C37
38	To what extent would you say your household income is close to this number nowadays?	Much higher than this Little higher than this About the same Little less than this Much less than this DK NA	C38
39	How long would you say you could keep up financially during the coming period?	For as long as it takes For about one year For only few months We can barely manage We are in serious condition and we do not know how to live. DK/NA	C39
40	How were you able to sustain the hardship?	Household monthly income remains sufficient We are getting assistance from family and friends We are using past savings We are selling property We are cultivating the land More household members went into the labor market Other (specify) _____ DK/NA	C40
41	If situation is financially difficult for your household, how do you financially cope in the present circumstances?	Thinking of selling family property Already sold family property Reduce expenses Sell jewelry We have nothing to rely on Other _____ DK/NA	C41
42	In general, have your daily expenses decreased, remained almost the same, or increased?	Decreased (Go to Q. 42-1) Increased (go to Q. 42-1)) Remained about the same (go to Q. 44) DK/NA (go to Q. 44)	C42
42-1	Percentage of increase or decrease?	_____	C42-a
43	If decreased, what was the main household expense that was reduced or cut?	Food Clothing Leisure/travel Education Household appliances All of the above were reduced proportionally Others (specify) _____ Not applicable DK/NA	C43

44	Do you or your family regularly benefit from any assistance, such as education and health, from UNRWA?	Yes No (GO TO Q.46) I do not know (GO TO Q.46) No answer (GO TO Q.46)						C44
45	In general, how satisfied are you with the services provided by UNRWA?	Very satisfied Satisfied Dissatisfied Very dissatisfied I do not know No answer						C45
46	What kind of relief do you think is needed for the community you live in? (Only the most important ONE)	_____						C46
[99]DK/No answer								
47. For each of the following services, please rate its importance in the current crisis?								
47a	Education	[1] Very high	[2] High	[3] Medium	[4] Low	[5] Very low	[6] Do not know	[9] No answer
C47a								
47b	Health	[1] Very high	[2] High	[3] Medium	[4] Low	[5] Very low	[6] Do not know	[9] No answer
C47b								
47c	Food distribution	[1] Very high	[2] High	[3] Medium	[4] Low	[5] Very low	[6] Do not know	[9] No answer
C47c								
47d	Employment	[1] Very high	[2] High	[3] Medium	[4] Low	[5] Very low	[6] Do not know	[9] No answer
C47d								
47e	Infrastructure	[1] Very high	[2] High	[3] Medium	[4] Low	[5] Very low	[6] Do not know	[9] No answer
C47e								

48. For each of the following services, please rate its effectiveness in the current crisis?							
48a	Education	[1] Very Effective	[2] Effective	[3] Not effective enough	[4] Very Ineffective	[5] Do not know	[9] No answer
		C48a					
48b	Health	[1] Very Effective	[2] Effective	[3] Not effective enough	[4] Very Ineffective	[5] Do not know	[9] No answer
		C48b					
48c	Food distribution	[1] Very Effective	[2] Effective	[3] Not effective enough	[4] Very ineffective	[5] Do not know	[9] No answer
		C48c					
48d	Employment	[1] Very Effective	[2] Effective	[3] Not effective enough	[4] Very ineffective	[5] Do not know	[9] No answer
		C48d					
48e	Infrastructure	[1] Very Effective	[2] Effective	[3] Not effective enough	[4] Very ineffective	[5] Do not know	[9] No answer
		C48e					

49	Your age	_____ years					C49
50	Educational level	[1] Illiterate	[2] Until element.	[3] Until prep.	[4] Until Second.	C50	
		[5] Some college	[6] College & above	[9] No answer			
51	If the average income of a family is around 3'000 shekels per month, how much is your family income?	[1] Much higher than this average	[2] Little higher than this average	[3] Close to this average	C51		
		[4] Little less than this average	[5] Much less than this average	[9] DK/NA			
52	Marital status	[1] Single	[2] Married	[3] Divorced	C52		
		[4] Widower	[9] No answer				
53	Area	[1] West Bank	[2] Jerusalem	[3] Gaza Strip	C53		
54	Residence	[1] City	[2] Camp	[3] Village	C54		
55	Gender	[1] Male	[2] Female		C55		

ANNEX V:
CHECKPOINTS' MAP OF THE WEST BANK



Source: PECDAR, June 2001