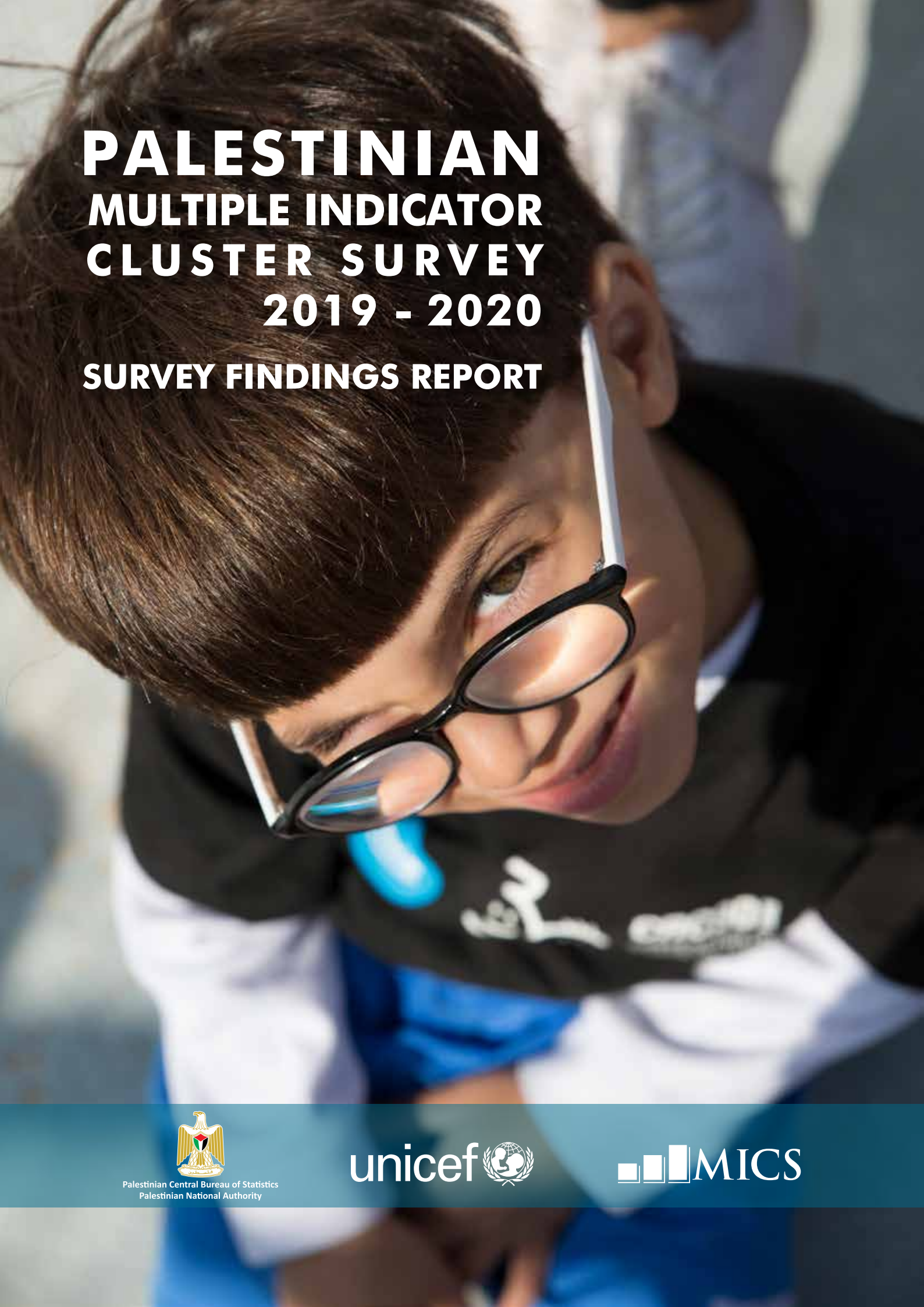

PALESTINIAN MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY 2019 - 2020

SURVEY FINDINGS REPORT

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
Palestinian National Authority

unicef

MICS

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SURVEY FINDINGS REPORT

JANUARY, 2021

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
Palestinian National Authority

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MICS

The Palestinian Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2019-2020 by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with government funding and financial support of UNICEF and UNFPA.

The Global MICS Programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international multi-purpose household survey programme to support countries in collecting internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies, programmes, and national development plans, and to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments.

The Palestinian Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey has as its primary objectives:

- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress towards the sustainable development goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon goals, as a basis for future action.
- To contribute to the improvement of data and monitoring systems in Palestine and to strengthen technical expertise in the design, implementation, and analysis of such systems.
- To facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the Palestinian MICS. The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology, and all standard MICS tables. The report is accompanied by a series of Statistical Snapshots of the main findings of the survey.

For more information on the Global MICS Programme, please go to mics.unicef.org.

Suggested citation:

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SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION

Survey sample and implementation			
Sample frame Updated	Population Housing and Establishment Census 2017 Household Listing 2019	Questionnaires	Household Women (age 15-49) Children under five Children age 5-17 Water Quality Testing
Interviewer training	November 2019	Fieldwork	December, 2019 –January,2020

Survey sample			
Households Sampled Occupied Interviewed Response rate (Per cent)	 10,080 9,751 9,326 95.6	Children under five Eligible Mothers/caretakers interviewed Response rate (Per cent)	 6,394 6,328 99.0
Women (age 15-49) Eligible for interviews Interviewed Response rate (Per cent)	 11,464 11,135 97.1	Children age 5-17 Number in interviewed households Eligible[1] Mothers/caretakers interviewed Response rate (Per cent)	 14,329 5,456 5,360 98.2
Water Quality Testing Sampled[2] Occupied Household Water Quality Test: Interviewed Response rate (Per cent)	 2,035 1,969 1,848 93.9	Source Water Quality Test: Interviewed Response rate (Percent)	 1,819 92.4

Survey population			
Average household size	5.1	Percentage of population living in West Bank Gaza Strip	 63.6 36.4
Percentage of population under: Age 5 Age 18	 13.7 44.8	Urban Rural Camps	76.9 15.2 7.9
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	22.0		

[1] The Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household
[2] The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 5 randomly selected households in each cluster.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS . . . . . Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARI . . . . . Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR. . . . . Age Specific Fertility Rates
BCG . . . . . Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
C-section . . . . . Caesarean section
CAPI . . . . . Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR. . . . . Crude Birth Rate
CRC . . . . . Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPro . . . . . Census and Survey Processing System
DTP. . . . . Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis
E. coli . . . . . Escherichia coli
ECDI . . . . . Early Child Development Index
FCT . . . . . Field Check Table
g . . . . . Grams
GFR. . . . . General Fertility Rate
GPI . . . . . Gender Parity Index
Hib . . . . . Haemophilus influenzae type B
HIV . . . . . Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPV . . . . . Human papillomavirus
ICLS. . . . . International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ICT . . . . . Information and Communication Technology
IDD . . . . . Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IPV . . . . . Inactivated Polio Vaccine
IQ . . . . . Intelligence quotient
IYCF . . . . . Infant and Young Child Feeding
JMP . . . . . WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LBW . . . . . Low birth weight
LPG. . . . . Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MDG. . . . . Millennium Development Goals
MICS. . . . . Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS6. . . . . Sixth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
MMR . . . . . Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
ORS. . . . . Oral Rehydration Salt Solution
OPV . . . . . Oral Polio Vaccine
ORT . . . . . Oral Rehydration Therapy
PISA . . . . . Programme for International Student Assessment
PNC . . . . . Post-natal Care
ppm . . . . . Parts Per Million
SDGs. . . . . Sustainable Development Goals
SPSS . . . . . Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TFR . . . . . Total Fertility Rate
TIMSS. . . . . Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
UN . . . . . United Nations
UNICEF. . . . . United Nations Children's Fund
WASH. . . . . Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WG . . . . . Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO . . . . . World Health Organization
WHO-MCEE . . . . WHO Maternal Child Epidemiology Estimation

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The Palestinian Bureau of Statistics also would like to extend its appreciation to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and financial support which contributed greatly to the success of implementation of the survey.

The Palestinian Central Bureau of statistics hopes to have contributed in providing reliable data on the situation of the Palestinians to planners and policy makers, in addition to providing data for researchers and academics for further in-depth analysis on the reality of the Palestinian's situation in Palestine.

Dr. Ola Awad
President,
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

1

INTRODUCTION

1 INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the Palestinian Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted in 2019-2020 by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS). The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments.

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

More than two decades ago, the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s called for:

"Each country should establish appropriate mechanisms for the regular and timely collection, analysis and publication of data required to monitor relevant social indicators relating to the well-being of children …. Indicators of human development should be periodically reviewed by national leaders and decision makers, as is currently done with indicators of economic development…"

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys programme was developed soon after, in the mid-1990s, to support countries in this endeavour.

Governments that signed the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives:

*"We will monitor regularly at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level and assess progress towards the goals and targets of the present Plan of Action at the national, regional and global levels. Accordingly, we will strengthen our national statistical capacity to collect, analyse and disaggregate data, including by sex, age and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and support a wide range of child-focused research" (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 60)*

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

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

The General Assembly Resolution, adopted on 25 September 2015, "Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" stipulates that for the success of the universal SDG agenda,

"quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind" (paragraph 48); **recognizes that** *"…baseline data for several of the targets remains unavailable..."* **and calls for** *"…strengthening data collection and capacity building in Member States..."*

- The State of Palestine committed itself to working with all partners in order to achieve the SDGs. So as to implement this commitment, the Palestinian Council of Ministers issued a decree establishing a national team to head the monitoring and implementing the SDGs in Palestine. The team is headed by the Prime Minister's Office and is composed of the membership of all relevant partners. The Palestinian Government launched the National Policy Agenda (NPA) for the years 2017-2022 under the slogan of "Putting Citizens First". The NPA lays the

foundation for three pillars for the future of the State of Palestine: path to independence, government reform and improve services to citizens, and sustainable development.

- The NPA has adopted 75 of the SDG targets, including the targets and the indicators that MICS has, In this regard the Government of Palestine, together with its all partners, will focus on the following:
- Implementing the 75 SDGs targets that are in line with the national policy agenda.
- Strengthening community participation in the implementation of SDGs. A stockholders engagement strategy will be developed and implemented.
- Developing a national system for reporting on the implementation of the SDGs. This will be coupled with an annual review, in cooperation with all stakeholders. The review will submit to the national forum on sustainable development.
- Collaboration with all relevant stakeholders to provide the needed data for SDG indicators.
- Developing regional and global partnerships in support of national SDG priorities.
- Raising public awareness, regarding the SDGs, at the national and local levels.
- Strengthening the role of local media in monitoring the implementation of the SDGs[1]

The Palestinian MICS 2019-2020 results are critically important for the purposes of SDG monitoring, as the survey produces information on 35 global SDG indicators and 31 SDG indicators adopted by the PCBS, either in their entirety or partially.

The Palestinian MICS 2019-2020 has as its primary objectives:

- To provide high quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in Palestine;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward national goals, as a basis for future action;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to inform policies aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions;
- To generate data on national and global SDG indicators;
- To generate internationally comparable data for the assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;
- To generate behavioural and attitudinal data not available in other data sources.

This report presents the results of the Palestinian MICS 2019-2020. Following Chapter 2 on survey methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, are presented in “Indicators and definitions”. Prior to presenting the survey results, organized into thematic chapters, the coverage of the sample and the main characteristics of respondents is covered in Chapter 4, “Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents”. From Chapter 5, all survey results are presented in seven thematic chapters. In each chapter, a brief introduction of the topic and the description of all tables, are followed by the tabulations.

[1] https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/palestine.

Chapter 5, “Survive”, includes findings on under-5 mortality. This is followed by Chapter 6, “Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health”, which presents findings on fertility, early childbearing, contraception, unmet need, antenatal care, delivery care, birth weight, and post-natal care, , and HIV.

The following chapter, “Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development” presents findings on immunisation, disease episodes, diarrhoea, household energy use, symptoms of acute respiratory infection, infant and young child feeding, malnutrition, salt iodisation, and early childhood development.

Learning is the topic of the next chapter, where survey findings on early childhood education, educational attendance, paternal involvement in children’s education, and foundational learning skills are covered.

The next chapter, “Protected from violence and exploitation”, includes survey results on birth registration, child discipline, child labour, child marriage, victimisation, feelings of safety, and attitudes toward domestic violence.

Chapter 10, “Live In a safe and clean environment”, covers the topics of drinking water, handwashing, sanitation, and menstrual hygiene.

The final thematic chapter is on equity – titled “Equitable chance in life”, the chapter presents findings on a range of equity related topics, including child functioning, social transfers, discrimination and harassment, and subjective well-being.

The report ends with appendices, with detailed information on sample design, personnel involved in the survey, estimates of sampling errors, data quality, and the questionnaires used.

2

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 Sample design

The sample for the Palestinian MICS 2019-2020 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban, rural and camps areas, and for the Northern West Bank, Central West Bank, South West Bank, and Gaza Strip. The urban, rural and camp areas within each region were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample of households was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 24 households was drawn in each sample enumeration area. At the national level a total of 420 sample EAs and 10080 sample households were selected. As the sample is self-weighting, sample weights are used for reporting survey results. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A: Sample Design.

2.2 Questionnaires

Five questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire to collect basic demographic information on all *de jure* household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling; 2) a water quality testing questionnaire administered in 5 households selected; 4 for testing and 1 for blank testing, in each cluster of the sample; 3) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years; 4) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) of all children under 5 living in the household; and 5) a questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, administered to the mother (or caretaker) of one randomly selected child age 5-17 years living in the household.[1] The questionnaires included the following modules:

Household Questionnaire
List of Household Members
Education
Household Characteristics
Social Transfers
Household Energy Use
Water and Sanitation
Hand washing
Salt Iodisation

Water Quality Testing Questionnaire

Questionnaire for Individual Women
Woman's Background
Mass Media and ICT
Marriage
Fertility/ Birth History
Desire for Last Birth
Maternal and Newborn Health
Post-natal Health Checks
Contraception
Unmet Need
Victimisation
Adult Functioning
HIV/AIDS
Tobacco Use
Life Satisfaction

Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 Years
Child's Background
Child Labour
Child Discipline
Child Functioning
Parental Involvement
Foundational Learning Skills

Questionnaire for Children Under 5
Under-Five's Background
Birth Registration
Early Childhood Development
Child Discipline
Child Functioning
Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake
Immunisation
Care of Illness
Anthropometry

[1] Children age 15-17 years living without their mother and with no identified caretaker in the household were considered emancipated and the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was administered directly to them. This slightly reworded questionnaire that only includes the Child's Background, Child Labour and Child Functioning modules is not reproduced in Appendix E.

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content, observed the place for handwashing, measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years, and tested household and source water for *E. coli* levels. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report. Further, the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years included a reading and mathematics assessment administered to children age 7-14 years.

The questionnaires were based on the MICS6 standard questionnaires[1]. From the standard MICS6 English version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Arabic and were pre-tested in May 2019, where 4 clusters were selected for the pre-test, out of each cluster 24 households were selected for interview. The selected clusters were: a Rural area in Ramallah governorate in the central of the West Bank, a refugee camp in Bethlehem Governorate in the south of the West Bank, and an Urban area in Nablus governorate in the North of the West Bank. In addition to one urban locality in Gaza Strip.

Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the Palestinian MICS 2019-2020 questionnaires is provided in Appendix E.

2.3 Ethical protocol

The survey protocol was approved by Health Media Lab (HML IRB Committee) in September, 2019. The protocol included a Protection Protocol which outlines the potential risks during the life cycle of the survey and management strategies to mitigate these.

Verbal consent was obtained for each respondent participating and, for children age 15-17 years individually interviewed, adult consent was obtained in advance of the child's assent. All respondents were informed of the voluntary nature of participation and the confidentiality and anonymity of information. Additionally, respondents were informed of their right to refuse answering all or particular questions, as well as to stop the interview at any time.

2.4 Data collection method[2]

MICS surveys utilise Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a MICS dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programs[3] developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the Palestinian MICS 2019-2020 final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in 4 clusters, and out of each cluster, 24 households were selected for an interview during October, 2019. The selected clusters included: a rural area in Ramallah Governorate in the Central of the West Bank, an urban area in Hebron Governorate in the southern of the West Bank, and a refugee camp in Jenin Governorate in the Northern of the West Bank. In addition to one urban locality in Gaza Strip. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the application.

2.5 Training

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 23 days in November, 2019. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, followed by training on the CAPI application. The trainees spent two days in the field practice and one day on a full pilot survey in selected localities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The training agenda was based on the template MICS6 training agenda[4].

[1] The standard MICS6 questionnaires can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design

[2] PAPI method was used to collect data from households in Jerusalem (J1) "those parts of Jerusalem which were annexed by Israeli Occupation in 1967"

[3] The standard MICS6 data collection application can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing

[4] The template training agenda can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design

Measurers received dedicated training on anthropometric measurements and water quality testing for a total of 4 days, including 2 days in field practice and pilot survey.

Field Supervisors attended additional training on the duties of team supervision and responsibilities.

2.6 Fieldwork

The data were collected by 26 teams; each was comprised of 4-5 interviewers, one measurer and a supervisor. Fieldwork began in December, 2019 and concluded in January, 2020. Data was collected using tablet computers running the Windows 10 operating system, utilising a Bluetooth application for field operations, enabling transfer of assignments and completed questionnaires between supervisor and interviewer tablets.

2.7 Fieldwork quality control measures

Team supervisors were responsible for the daily monitoring of fieldwork. Mandatory re-interviewing was implemented on two households per cluster. Daily observations of interviewer skills and performance was conducted.

During the fieldwork period, each team was visited multiple times by survey management team members and field visits were arranged for UNICEF MICS Team members.

Throughout the fieldwork, field check tables (FCTs) were produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customised versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme[1].

2.8 Data management, editing and analysis[2]

Data were received at the PCBS via Internet File Streaming System (IFSS) integrated into the management application on the supervisors' tablets. Whenever logistically possible, synchronisation was daily. The central office communicated application updates to field teams through this system.

During data collection and following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to editing process described in detail in the Guidelines for Secondary Editing, a customised version of the standard MICS6documentation.[3]

Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 24. Model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.[4]

2.9 Data sharing

Unique identifiers such as location and names collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy. These anonymised data files are made available on PCBS website (http://pcbs.gov.ps) and on the MICS website[5] and can be freely downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to submit final research to entities listed in the included readme file, strictly for information purposes.

[1] The standard field check tables can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-collection

[2] A special data entry application was prepared to enter the data collected using PAPI method. Double data entry was conducted before transferring the data to the central office folder in the CAPI application. Data were edited according to editing process described in detail in the Guidelines for Secondary Editing as well.

[3] The standard guidelines can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing

[4] The standard tabulation plan and syntax files can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis

[5] The survey datasets can be found at: "Surveys." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/surveys

3

INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

3 INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Module	Definition	Value
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS					
SR.1	Access to electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	100.0
SR.2	Literacy rate (aged 15-24 years)		WB	Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	99.7
SR.3	Exposure to mass media		MT	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	3.5
SR.4	Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	16.4
SR.5	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	91.7
SR.6	Households with a telephone		HC – MT	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	98.2
SR.7	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	35.2
SR.8	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	82.3
SR.9	Use of computer		MT	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months	31.3
SR.10	Ownership of mobile phone	5.b.1	MT	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who own a mobile phone	84.9
SR.11	Use of mobile phone		MT	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months	94.5
SR.12a SR.12b	Use of internet	17.8.1	MT	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who used the internet a. during the last 3 months b. at least once a week during the last 3 months	85.4 79.3
SR.13a SR.13b	ICT skills	4.4.1	MT	Percentage of women who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities during the last 3 months Women a. age 15-24 b. age 15-49	 44.9 28.3
SR.14a	Use of tobacco	3.a.1	TA	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month	9.3
SR.14b	Non-smokers	3.8.1	TA	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who did not smoke cigarettes or any other smoked tobacco product during the last one month	89.6
SR.15	Smoking before age 15		TA	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	0.9
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children aged 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	0.5

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Module	Definition	Value
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		HL	Percentage of children aged 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	2.3
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children aged 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	0.4
			SURVIVE [1]		
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	9.4
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	2.7
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	12.1
CS.4	Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	2.2
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	14.2
			THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19 years	43
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM / BH	Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	5.9
TM.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate		CP	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	57.3
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception[2]	3.7.1 & 3.8.1	UN	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	61.0
TM.5a TM.5b TM.5c	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	MN	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended at least once by skilled health personnel at least four times by any provider at least eight times by any provider	98.7 94.8 72.7
TM.6	Content of antenatal care		MN	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care	93.5
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		MN	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	99.4
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	MN	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	99.7
TM.10	Caesarean section		MN	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section	25.8

[1] Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.
[2] See Table TM.3.3 for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Module	Definition	Value
TM.11	Children weighed at birth		MN	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth	98.5
TM.12	Post-partum stay in health facility		PN	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery	60.5
TM.13	Post-natal health check for the newborn		PN	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	91.9
TM.14	Newborns dried		MN	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth	84.1
TM.15	Skin-to-skin care		MN	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth	33.7
TM.16	Delayed bathing		MN	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was first bathed more than 24 hours after birth	68.9
TM.19	Post-natal signal care functions[1]		PN	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom the most recent live-born child received a least 2 post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth	74.7
TM.20	Post-natal health check for the mother		PN	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth	88.9
TM.29	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people		HA	Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who correctly identify the two ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV[2], who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission	4.5
TM.30	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		HA	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means[3] of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	38.7
TM.31	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV		HA	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years reporting having heard of HIV who report discriminatory attitudes[4] toward people living with HIV	81.4
TM.35a	HIV counselling during antenatal care		HA	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit received	2.3

[1] Signal functions are 1) Checking the cord, 2) Counseling on danger signs, 3) Assessing temperature,4) Observing/counseling on breastfeeding, and 5) Weighing the baby (where applicable).

[2] Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

[3] Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

[4] Respondents who answered no to either of the following two questions: 1) Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? 2) Do you think children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative?

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Module	Definition	Value
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT					
TC.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	99.6
TC.2	Polio immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received at least one dose of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) and the third/fourth dose of either IPV or Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) vaccines at any time before the survey	90.1
TC.3	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	3.b.1 & 3.8.1	IM	Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP containing vaccine (DTP3) at any time before the survey	94.6
TC.4	Hepatitis B immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received the third/fourth dose of Hepatitis B containing vaccine (HepB3) at any time before the survey	94.6
TC.5	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib containing vaccine (Hib3) at any time before the survey	94.6
TC.6	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received the third dose of Pneumococcal (Conjugate) vaccine (PCV3) at any time before the survey	91.7
TC.7	Rotavirus immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the second/third dose of Rotavirus vaccine (Rota2/3) at any time before the survey	91.5
TC.8	Rubella immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children aged 24-35 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	95.9
TC.10	Measles immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children aged 24-35 months who received the second measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	93.9
TC.11a TC.11b	Full immunization coverage[1]		IM	Percentage of children who at age 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey 24-35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	86.0 72.1
TC.12	Care-seeking for diarrhoea		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	44.8
TC.13a	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS	34.5
TC.14	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	37.8
TC.15	Basic reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking		EU	Percentage of household members with basic reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking)	98.9

[1] Basic vaccinations include: BCG, 3 doses of polio, 3 doses of DTP and 1 dose of measles vaccination. All vaccinations include all doses of vaccinations recommended for children under age 2 years in the national schedule.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Module	Definition	Value
TC.16	Basic reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating		EU	Percentage of household members with basic reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (living in households that reported the use of space heating)	75.6
TC.17	Basic reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		EU	Percentage of household members with basic reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	99.9
TC.18	Basic reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with basic reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting[1]	81.5
TC.19	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	3.8.1	CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	77.3
TC.20	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	65.1
TC.30	Children ever breastfed		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	95.9
TC.31	Early initiation of breastfeeding		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	40.6
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[2]	43.3
TC.33	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment[3] during the previous day	47.4
TC.34	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		BD	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	50.0
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		BD	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	11.3
TC.36	Duration of breastfeeding		BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	13.3
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed[4] during the previous day	41.6
TC.38	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods		BD	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	89.9

[1] Household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

[2] Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

[3] Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

[4] Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Module	Definition	Value
TC.39a TC.39b	Minimum acceptable diet		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day breastfed children non-breastfed children	 36.2 27.8
TC.40	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	67.8
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups[1] during the previous day	44.7
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times[2] or more during the previous day	72.3
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	48.3
TC.44a TC.44b	Underweight prevalence		AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	2.1 0.6
TC.45a TC.45b	Stunting prevalence	2.2.1	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	8.7 2.4
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	1.3 0.6
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above a. two standard deviations (moderate and severe) b. three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	8.6 1.9
TC.48	Iodized salt consumption		SA	Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodide/iodate among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	95.7
TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c	Early stimulation and responsive care		EC	Percentage of children age 24-59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with a. Any adult household member b. Father c. Mother	 75.8 18.6 66.1

[1] The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

[2] Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Module	Definition	Value
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	11.8
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	73.4
TC.52	Inadequate supervision		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	13.6
TC.53	Early child development index	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	83.9
				LEARN	
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	34.2
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	4.2.2	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official basic school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or basic school	93.8
LN.3	School readiness		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of basic school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	92.9
LN.4	Net intake rate in basic education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of basic school	95.6
LN.5a LN.5b	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		ED	Percentage of children of a. basic school age currently attending basic or secondary school b. secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	96.9 74.5
LN.6a LN.6b	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of a. basic school age who are not attending early childhood education, basic or secondary school b. secondary school age who are not attending basic school, secondary school or higher	2.8 21.5
LN.7a	Gross intake rate to the last grade		ED	Rate of children attending the last grade for the first time to children at appropriate age to the last grade a. Basic school	88.4
LN.8a	Completion rate		ED	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade a. Basic school	85.8
LN.9	Effective transition rate to secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of basic school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of basic school and in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year	93.8
LN.10a	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of students attending in each grade who are 2 or more years older than the official school age for grade a. Basic school	0.2

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Module	Definition	Value
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c	Education Parity Indices b. Gender c. Wealth d. Area	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys a. basic school b. secondary school Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile a. basic school b. secondary school Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for rural residents divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents a. basic school b. secondary school	1.03 1.29 1.0 0.8 1.0 1.0
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools who provided student report cards to parents	85.0
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools whose school governing body is open to parental participation, as reported by respondents	76.4
LN.14	Participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member participated in school governing body meetings	48.0
LN.15	Effective participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in which key education/financial issues were discussed	37.8
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers	68.1
LN.17	Contact with school concerning teacher absence		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who could not attend class due to teacher absence and for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives when child could not attend class	33.0
LN.18	Availability of books at home		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who have three or more books to read at home	26.0
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	53.0
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and received help with homework	70.7
LN.22a LN.22b LN.22c LN.22d LN.22e LN.22f	Children with foundational reading and number skills	4.1.1	FL	Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks a. Age 7-14 b. Age for grade 2/3 c. Attending grade 2/3 Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational number tasks d. Age 7-14 e. Age for grade 2/3 f. Attending grade 2/3	52.7 31.8 26.3 45.8 31.3 26.0

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Module	Definition	Value
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION					
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	99.2
PR.2	Violent discipline	16.2.1	UCD – FCD	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past one month	90.1
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour[1]	7.3
PR.4a PR.4b	Child marriage	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who were first married a. before age 15 b. before age 18	 0.7 13.4
PR.5	Young people age 15-19 years currently married		MA	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who are married	7.9
PR.6	Polygyny		MA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous marriage	4.3
PR.7a PR.7b	Spousal age difference		MA	Percentage of women who are married and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, a. among women age 15-19 years, b. among women age 20-24 years	 10.2 8.0
PR.12	Experience of robbery and assault		VT	Percentage of women 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault within the last 12 months	3.5
PR.13	Crime reporting	16.3.1	VT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years experiencing physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last 12 months and reporting the last incidences of robbery and/or assault experienced to the police	13.9
PR.14	Safety	16.1.4	VT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	67.2
PR.15	Attitudes towards domestic violence		DV	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	15.7
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT					
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	99.8
WS.2	Use of basic drinking water services	1.4.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/ yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	99.2
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	88.9

[1] Child labourers are defined as children involved in economic activities or in household chores above the age-specific thresholds. While the concept of child labour includes exposure to hazardous working conditions, and this is collected in MICS and was previously included in the reported indicator, the present definition, which is also used for SDG reporting, does not include children who are working under hazardous conditions. See Tables PR.3.1-4 for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Module	Definition	Value
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with E. coli contamination in source water	19.4
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with E. coli contamination in household drinking water	34.1
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1	WS – WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of E. coli and available when needed	39.5
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	HW	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present	95.2
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities	3.8.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	98.8
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	97.6
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and with waste never emptied or emptied and buried in a covered pit	57.8
WS.11	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and with waste removed by a service provider for treatment off-site	16.2
WS.12	Menstrual hygiene management		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months and using menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home	78.8
WS.13	Exclusion from activities during menstruation		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation	13.9
				EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE	
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty		UCF – FCF	Percentage of children age 2-17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	12.3
EQ.2a EQ.2b EQ.2c	Health insurance coverage		WB CB UB	Percentage of women and children covered by health insurance a. women age 15-49 b. children age 5-17 c. children under age 5	 79.3 82.4 71.8
EQ.3	Population covered by social transfers	1.3.1	ST – ED	Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months	32.6
EQ.4	External economic support to the poorest households		ST – ED	Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	61.1
EQ.5	Children in the households that received any type of social transfers		ST – ED	Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	33.8
EQ.6	School-related support		ED	Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years currently attending school that received any type of school-related support in the current/most recent academic year	5.8

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Module	Definition	Value
EQ.7	Discrimination	10.3.1 & 16.b.1	VT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	20.4
EQ.9a EQ.9b	Overall life satisfaction index		LS	Average life satisfaction score for women Women a. age 15-24 b. age 15-49	 7.0 6.8
EQ.10a EQ.10b	Happiness		LS	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy Women a. age 15-24 b. age 15-49	 84.8 81.6
EQ.11a EQ.11b	Perception of a better life		LS	Percentage of women whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year Women a. age 15-24 b. age 15-49	 59.5 52.9

4

SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

4 SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

4.1 Results of interviews

Table SR.1.1 presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates. Of the 10,080 households selected for the sample, 9,751 were found occupied. Of these, 9,326 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 95.6 percent.

The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 5 randomly selected households in each cluster of the 2,100 households selected for the sample[1]. A total of 1,969 households were found occupied, of these, 1,848 were successfully tested for household drinking water, yielding a response rate of 93.9 percent. Also 1,819 were successfully tested for source drinking water quality, yielding a response rate of 92.4 percent.

In the interviewed households, 11,464 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 11,135 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 97.1 percent within the interviewed households.

There were 6,394 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 6,328 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 99.0 percent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children age 5-17 years was used to administer the questionnaire for children age 5-17. Only one child has been selected randomly in each household interviewed, and there were 14,329 children age 5-17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 5,456 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 5,360, which corresponds to a response rate of 98.2 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 92.9, 94.7, and 94.0 percent are calculated for the individual interviews of women, under-5s, and children age 5-17 years, respectively.

[1] The final number sampled below which is 2,035 and not (420*5) 2,035

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, household water quality testing, women's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews

Number of households, households selected for water quality testing, women, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, according to area of residence and regions, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Total	Region		Area		
		West Bank	Gaza Strip	Urban	Rural	Camps
Households						
Sampled	10,080	7,560	2,520	6,023	2,256	1,801
Occupied	9,751	7,291	2,460	5,823	2,192	1,736
Interviewed	9,326	6,900	2,426	5,516	2,138	1,672
Household completion rate	92.5	91.3	96.3	91.6	94.8	92.8
Household response rate	95.6	94.6	98.6	94.7	97.5	96.3
Water quality testing						
Sampled	2,035	1,216	453	366	1,521	514
Occupied	1,969	1,178	440	351	1,465	504
Household water quality test						
Completed	1,848	1,089	423	336	1,357	491
Completion rate	90.8	89.6	93.4	91.8	89.2	95.5
Response rate	93.9	92.4	96.1	95.7	92.6	97.4
Source water quality test						
Completed	1,819	1,071	418	330	1,339	480
Completion rate	89.4	88.1	92.3	90.2	88.0	93.4
Response rate	92.4	90.9	95.0	94.0	91.4	95.2
Women age 15-49 years						
Eligible	11,464	8,148	3,316	6,804	2,538	2,122
Interviewed	11,135	7,931	3,204	6,584	2,484	2,067
Women's response rate	97.1	97.3	96.6	96.8	97.9	97.4
Women's overall response rate	92.9	92.1	95.3	91.7	95.5	93.8
Children under 5 years						
Eligible	6,394	4,490	1,904	3,678	1,626	1,090
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	6,328	4,444	1,884	3,645	1,611	1,072
Under-5's response rate	99.0	99.0	98.9	99.1	99.1	98.3
Under-5's overall response rate	94.7	93.7	97.6	93.9	96.6	94.7
Children age 5-17 years						
Number of children in interviewed households	14,329	9,736	4,593	8,486	3,190	2,653
Eligible	5,456	3,893	1,563	3,229	1,245	982
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	5,360	3,824	1,536	3,163	1,236	961
Children age 5-17's response rate	98.2	98.2	98.3	98.0	99.3	97.9
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	94.0	93.0	96.9	92.8	96.8	94.3

4.2 Housing and household characteristics

Tables SR.2.1, SR.2.2 and SR.2.3 provide further details on household level characteristics obtained in the Household Questionnaire. Most of the information collected on these housing characteristics have been used in the construction of the wealth index.

Table SR.2.1 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area and region, distributed by whether the dwelling has electricity, energy used for cooking, internet access, the main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

In Table SR.2.2 households are distributed according to ownership of assets by households and by individual household members. This also includes ownership of dwelling.

Table SR.2.3 shows how the household populations in areas and regions are distributed according to household wealth quintiles.

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and regions, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Total	Region		Area		
		West Bank	Gaza Strip	Urban	Rural	Camps
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Yes, interconnected grid	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.8
Yes, off-grid	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
No	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Energy use for cookingA						
Clean fuels and technologies	98.7	99.6	97.1	98.6	99.0	98.7
Other fuels	0.9	0.2	2.0	0.9	0.6	0.5
No cooking done in the household	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.7
Internet access at home						
Yes	82.3	84.6	78.3	82.4	82.6	80.6
No	17.7	15.4	21.7	17.6	17.4	19.4
Main material of flooringB						
Natural floor	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Finished floor	99.6	99.7	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.6
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Main material of roofB						
Natural roofing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Finished roofing	99.7	99.7	99.9	99.7	99.7	99.8
Other	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0
Main material of exterior wallsB						
Natural walls	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Rudimentary walls	2.7	4.2	0.0	3.1	1.5	0.5
Finished walls	96.9	95.5	99.4	96.5	98.0	99.4
Other	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1
Rooms used for sleeping						
1	25.0	24.6	25.8	24.3	27.4	27.2
2	38.8	41.1	34.9	39.1	37.3	39.1
3 or more	36.2	34.4	39.3	36.6	35.3	33.7
Number of households	9,326	5,935	3,391	7,175	1,415	736
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	**2.5**	**2.3**	**2.7**	**2.4**	**2.5**	**2.6**
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household1	**100.0**	**100.0**	**99.9**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number of household members	47,219	28,052	19,167	36,434	6,942	3,843

1 MICS indicator SR.1 - Access to electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1

A Calculated for households. For percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, please refer to Table TC.4.1

B Please refer Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5 and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to area of residence and region, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Total	Region		Area		
		West Bank	Gaza Strip	Urban	Rural	Camps
Percentage of households that own a						
Television (Box T.V)	32.3	22.3	49.7	33.0	24.0	40.6
LCD /LED /3D TV	69.9	86.6	40.6	68.7	81.8	57.8
Satellite dish	90.5	94.7	83.0	90.4	93.1	85.8
Refrigerator	96.3	98.8	92.1	96.2	98.1	94.1
Freezer	13.8	16.0	10.0	14.3	13.4	9.4
Central heating	2.4	3.6	0.3	2.8	0.9	0.8
Air condition	30.0	41.8	9.4	29.5	37.4	20.8
Clothes dryer	7.3	8.8	4.8	8.3	3.6	5.2
Cloth washer	95.1	97.5	90.9	95.1	96.4	92.3
Vacuum cleaner	46.1	64.0	14.8	47.4	51.2	23.5
Dish washer	7.5	10.8	1.6	8.1	6.3	3.4
Percentage of households that own						
Agricultural land	19.0	23.5	11.2	17.3	34.8	4.9
Farm animals/Livestock	8.5	6.6	11.9	8.3	12.1	3.9
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a						
Motorcycle or scooter	2.7	1.1	5.4	3.0	0.6	2.9
Car, truck, or van	32.0	45.3	8.7	32.1	41.0	13.2
Boat with a motor	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1
Tuk tuk	1.4	1.0	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.6
Electric bicycle	1.3	1.9	0.2	1.4	1.1	0.5
Play station/x-box	4.5	6.2	1.6	4.8	4.4	2.0
Computer or tablet	35.2	41.5	24.0	36.0	35.6	25.9
Mobile telephone	97.2	97.5	96.8	97.3	97.2	96.2
Bank account	59.0	63.8	50.5	58.6	63.2	54.1
Ownership of dwelling						
Owned by a household member	87.7	87.3	88.5	87.0	91.2	88.1
Not owned	12.2	12.6	11.5	12.9	8.8	11.8
Rented	7.9	9.2	5.5	8.5	4.7	7.6
Other A	4.3	3.4	6.1	4.4	4.1	4.3
Missing/DK	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Number of households	9,326	5,935	3,391	7,175	1,415	736

A Other includes: If the household lives in the dwelling without paying rent, or if the household is squatting (occupied illegally)...

Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintile, according to area of residence and region, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Wealth index quintile					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Total	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**100**	**47,219**
Region							
West Bank	2.0	8.6	25.5	31.3	32.5	100	28,052
Urban	1.2	8.4	25.1	29.8	35.5	100	19,732
Rural	4.5	8.6	25.0	34.6	27.2	100	6,942
Camps	2.0	10.9	33.7	37.0	16.4	100	1,377
Gaza Strip	46.2	36.7	11.9	3.4	1.7	100	19,167
Urban	45.1	37.3	12.0	3.8	1.9	100	16,701
Camps	54.1	32.9	11.5	0.9	0.6	100	2,466
Area							
Urban	21.3	21.7	19.1	17.9	20.1	100	36,434
Rural	4.5	8.6	25.0	34.6	27.2	100	6,942
Camps	35.4	25.0	19.5	13.8	6.3	100	3,843

4.3 Household composition

Tables SR.3.1 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex of the household head, region, area, number of household members, and education of household head. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers[1].

The presented background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

The weighted and unweighted total number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized. The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

[1] See Appendix A: Sample design, for more details on sample weights.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100**	**9,326**	**9,326**
Sex of household head			
Male	89.5	8,348	8,339
Female	10.5	978	987
Age of household head			
<18			
18-34	26.9	2,508	2,476
35-64	61.1	5,699	5,728
65-84	11.1	1,034	1,034
85+	0.9	85	88
Region			
West Bank	63.6	5,935	6,900
Gaza Strip	36.4	3,391	2,426
Area			
Urban	76.9	7,175	5,516
Rural	15.2	1,415	2,138
Camps	7.9	736	1,672
Education of household head			
None or basic A	42.0	3,921	4,079
Secondary	28.0	2,616	2,591
Higher	29.8	2,775	2,643
Missing/DK	0.1	14	13
Number of household members			
1	4.3	402	415
2	10.4	970	998
3	12.2	1,134	1,147
4	15.8	1,474	1,478
5	16.1	1,498	1,509
6	15.7	1,465	1,471
7+	25.6	2,383	2,308
Households with B			
At least one child under age 5 years	47.9	4,278	4,216
At least one child age 5-17 years	62.0	5,532	5,456
At least one child age <18 years	78.5	7,013	6,944
At least one woman age 15-49 years	90.2	8,053	8,012
No adult (18+) member	8.1	728	754
Mean household size	5.1	9,326	9,326

A None and basic were merged due to the very low number of none cases.

B Each proportion is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households

4.4 Age structure of household population

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 47,219 household members were listed. Of these, 24,007 were males, and 23,212 were females[1].

Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**24,007**	**100**	**23,212**	**100**	**47,219**	**100**
Age						
0-4	3,342	13.9	3,120	13.4	6,462	13.7
5-9	3,114	13.0	2,994	12.9	6,108	12.9
10-14	2,826	11.8	2,749	11.8	5,574	11.8
15-19	2,619	10.9	2,379	10.2	4,998	10.6
15-17	1,628	6.8	1,392	6.0	3,019	6.4
18-19	991	4.1	987	4.3	1,979	4.2
20-24	2,315	9.6	2,248	9.7	4,563	9.7
25-29	2,123	8.8	1,965	8.5	4,088	8.7
30-34	1,564	6.5	1,557	6.7	3,121	6.6
35-39	1,295	5.4	1,349	5.8	2,644	5.6
40-44	1,149	4.8	1,123	4.8	2,272	4.8
45-49	944	3.9	931	4.0	1,875	4.0
50-54	869	3.6	762	3.3	1,631	3.5
55-59	647	2.7	653	2.8	1,301	2.8
60-64	449	1.9	470	2.0	919	1.9
65-69	321	1.3	341	1.5	662	1.4
70-74	210	0.9	256	1.1	467	1.0
75-79	95	0.4	139	0.6	234	0.5
80-84	71	0.3	102	0.4	173	0.4
85+	54	0.2	73	0.3	127	0.3
Missing/DK	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	10,909	45.4	10,254	44.2	21,163	44.8
Adults age 18+ years	13,098	54.6	12,956	55.8	26,054	55.2
Missing/DK	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0

[1] The single year age distribution is provided in Table DQ.1.1 in Appendix D: Data quality

4.5 Respondents' background characteristics

Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of female respondents 15-49 years of age, children under age 5 and children age 5-17 years. In all these tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized)32. Note that in Table SR.5.3, an additional column is presented (Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years) to account for the random selection of one child in households with at least one child age 5-17 years. The final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years in the household.

In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women, children age 5-17, and children under age five, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Table SR.5.1W provides background characteristics of female respondents, age 15-49 years. The table includes information on the distribution of women according to area, region, age, education[1], marital status, motherhood status, health insurance, functional difficulties (for age 18-49), woman's refugee status, and wealth index quintiles[2], [3].

Background characteristics of children age 5-17 and under 5 are presented in Tables SR.5.2 and SR.5.3. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, area, region, age in months, mother's (or caretaker's) education, respondent type, health insurance, functional difficulties (for children under age 5 only for age 2-4 years), mother's refugee status and wealth index quintiles.

[1] Throughout this report when used as a background variable, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent.

[2] The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values. Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). In Palestinian MICS 2019-2020, the following assets were used in these calculations: Television, Refrigerator, LCD /LED /3D TV, Central heating, Clothes dryer, Freezer, Dish washer, Air condition, Satellite dish, Vacuum cleaner, Cloth washer, Motorcycle or scooter, Car, truck, or van, Boat with a motor, Play station/x-box, Tuk tuk, Electric bicycle, Computer or tablet and Mobile telephone . The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in:

Filmer, D., and L. Pritchett. "Estimating Wealth Effects without Expenditure Data — or Tears: An Application to Educational Enrollments in States of India*." *Demography* 38, no. 1 (2001): 115-32. doi:10.1353/dem.2001.0003.;

Rutstein, S., and K. Johnson. *The DHS Wealth Index*. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton: ORC Macro, 2004. https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/CR6/CR6.pdf.;

Rutstein, S. *The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas.* Calverton: Macro International, 2008. https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/WP60/WP60.pdf.

[3] When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance "women in the richest population quintile", which is used interchangeably with "women in the wealthiest survey population", "women living in households in the richest population wealth quintile", and similar.

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100**	**11,135**	**11,135**
Region			
West Bank	59.7	6,651	7,931
Gaza Strip	40.3	4,484	3,204
Area			
Urban	77.5	8,630	6,584
Rural	14.2	1,584	2,484
Camps	8.3	921	2,067
Age			
15-19	20.4	2,267	2,267
15-17	11.9	1,324	1,341
18-19	8.5	943	926
20-24	19.3	2,150	2,133
25-29	17.1	1,900	1,910
30-34	13.6	1,517	1,497
35-39	11.7	1,307	1,283
40-44	9.8	1,090	1,115
45-49	8.1	903	930
Education			
None or basic	23.1	2,569	2,693
Secondary	34.2	3,808	3,682
Higher	42.7	4,758	4,760
Marital status			
Currently married	62.3	6,938	6,880
Widowed	0.8	94	98
Divorced	1.6	183	192
Separated	0.1	10	10
Never married	35.1	3,910	3,955
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	40.8	4,538	4,580
Ever gave birth	59.2	6,597	6,555
Gave birth in last two years	22.0	2,445	2,441
No birth in last two years	37.3	4,152	4,114
Health insurance			
Has coverage	79.3	8,829	8,684
Has no coverage	20.6	2,298	2,443
Missing/DK	0.1	8	8
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	2.5	247	222

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Woman's Refugee Status			
Refugee	40.5	4,512	4,838
Non-Refugee	59.5	6,623	6,297
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	19.5	2,167	1,745
Second	19.9	2,214	1,829
Middle	19.4	2,158	2,360
Fourth	20.3	2,265	2,661
Richest	20.9	2,331	2,540

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected background characteristics, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100**	**6,328**	**6,328**
Sex			
Male	51.7	3,274	3,292
Female	48.3	3,054	3,036
Region			
West Bank	58.2	3,684	4,444
Gaza Strip	41.8	2,644	1,884
Area			
Urban	76.3	4,831	3,645
Rural	15.9	1,003	1,611
Camps	7.8	494	1,072
Age in months			
0-5	10.7	677	668
6-11	9.2	581	593
12-23	21.0	1,330	1,330
24-35	20.4	1,289	1,295
36-47	20.7	1,307	1,303
48-59	18.1	1,144	1,139
Mother's educationA			
None or basic	19.0	1,201	1,253
Secondary	35.1	2,224	2,153
Higher	45.9	2,903	2,922
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	99.6	6,305	6,298
Other primary caretaker	0.4	23	30
Health insurance			
Has coverage	71.8	4,544	4,501
Has no coverage	28.2	1,782	1,825
Missing/DK	0.0	2	2
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)B,C			
Has functional difficulty	2.4	88	88
Has no functional difficulty	97.6	3,631	3,628
Mother's functional difficultiesD			
Has functional difficulty	1.8	112	90
Has no functional difficulty	97.9	6,195	6,210
No information	0.3	21	28
Mother's Refugee Status			
Refugee	39.4	2,493	2,655
Non-Refugee	60.6	3,835	3,673

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	23.1	1,464	1,189
Second	18.2	1,154	993
Middle	20.9	1,322	1,394
Fourth	20.5	1,299	1,582
Richest	17.2	1,089	1,170

A In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere.

B The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

C Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

D In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refers to functional difficulty of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5 as mentioned in note A. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered, e.g. the mother is below age 18 or above age 49. Please refer to Tables 8.1W and 8.1M for results of the Adult Functioning module.

Table SR.5.3: Children aged 5-17's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 by selected characteristics, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5-17 yearsA	Number of households with at least one child age 5 - 17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100**	**14,264**	**5,360**	**5,360**
Sex				
Male	51.1	7,296	2,798	2,796
Female	48.9	6,968	2,562	2,564
Region				
West Bank	55.3	7,892	3,200	3,824
Gaza Strip	44.7	6,372	2,160	1,536
Area				
Urban	78.0	11,119	4,151	3,163
Rural	13.7	1,956	783	1,236
Camp	8.3	1,189	426	961
Age				
5-9	41.3	5,887	2,388	2,376
10-14	38.2	5,445	1,824	1,829
15-17	20.6	2,932	1,148	1,155
Mother's education A				
None or basic	34.2	4,866	1,758	1,848
Secondary	34.1	4,854	1,763	1,692
Higher	31.7	4,505	1,811	1,793
Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire				
Mother	97.6	13,922	5,218	5,231
Other primary caretaker	2.2	312	116	104
Emancipated B	0.2	30	26	25
Health insurance A				
With insurance	82.5	11,751	4,338	4,272
Without insurance	17.5	2,500	1,017	1,084
Functional difficulties C				
Has functional difficulty	14.9	2,122	792	795
Has no functional difficulty	85.1	12,142	4,568	4,565
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) D				
Has functional difficulty	2.9	417	162	141
Has no functional difficulty	90.0	12,811	4,561	4,579
No information	7.1	1,006	611	615

	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5-17 yearsA	Number of households with at least one child age 5 - 17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	21.2	3020	1,010	814
Second	21.5	3068	1,050	867
Middle	19.1	2723	1,058	1,139
Fourth	19.2	2736	1,081	1,284
Richest	19.0	2717	1,161	1,256

A In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5-17, who are the respondents to the children age 5-17 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere. For emancipated children this is the education status of the selected child.

B Children age 15-17 years were considered emancipated and individually interviewed if not living with his/her mother and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire indicated that the child does not have a primary caretaker.

C The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

D In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refers to functional difficulty of mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5-17 as mentioned in note A. The category of 'No information' applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered, e.g. the mother is below age 18 or above age 49. Emancipated children are also included here. Please refer to Tables 8.1W and 8.1M for results of the Adult Functioning module.

4.6 Literacy

The literacy rate reflects the outcomes of primary education over the previous 30-40 years. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. In MICS, literacy is assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement or based on school attendance.

Table SR.6.1W shows the survey findings for the total number of interviewed women. The Youth Literacy Rate, MICS Indicator SR.2, is calculated for women age 15-24 years and presented in the Age disaggregate in the table.

Note that those who have ever attended secondary or higher education are immediately classified as literate, due to their education level and are therefore not asked to read the statement. All others who successfully read the statement are also classified as literate. The tables are designed as full distributions of the survey respondents, by level of education ever attended. The total percentage literate presented in the final column is the sum of literate individuals among those with 1) pre-basic or no education, 2) basic education and 3) those with at least some secondary education.

The percent missing includes those for whom no sentence in the required language was available or for whom no response was reported.

Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women)

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy			Total	Total percentage literate1	Number of women
	None or basic		Secondary or higherA			
	Literate	Illiterate				
Total	**22.0**	**1.1**	**76.9**	**100**	**98.9**	**11,135**
Region						
West Bank	22.9	1.3	75.8	100	98.7	6,651
Gaza Strip	20.7	0.8	78.5	100	99.2	4,484
Area						
Urban	21.3	0.8	77.8	100	99.2	8,630
Rural	25.5	2.5	72.0	100	97.5	1,584
Camps	22.2	1.0	76.8	100	99.0	921
Age						
15-241	17.9	0.3	81.8	100	99.7	4,417
15-19	24.9	0.2	74.9	100	99.8	2,267
15-17	37.6	0.0	62.4	100	100.0	1,324
18-19	7.1	0.3	92.6	100	99.7	943
20-24	10.6	0.3	89.1	100	99.7	2,150
25-34	12.6	0.5	86.9	100	99.5	3,417
35-49	37.2	2.8	60.1	100	97.2	3,301
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	40.5	6.9	52.5	100	93.1	247
Has no functional difficulty	19.3	1.1	79.6	100	98.9	9,564
Refugee Status						
Refugee	22.2	1.1	76.7	100	98.9	4,512
Non-Refugee	21.8	1.1	77.1	100	98.9	6,623
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	27.1	1.8	71.1	100	98.2	2,167
Second	22.7	1.3	76.0	100	98.7	2,214
Middle	24.7	1.3	74.1	100	98.7	2,158
Fourth	20.6	0.9	78.5	100	99.1	2,265
Richest	15.4	0.2	84.3	100	99.8	2,331

1 MICS indicator SR.2 – Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)

A Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

4.7 Migratory status

The Background module of the Palestinian MICS 2019-2020 asked respondents to the Individual Questionnaire for Women how long they have been continuously living in the current residence and, if they were not living there since birth, whether they lived in an urban, rural or camp area and the name of the locality they lived in before moving to their current place of residence. Table SR.7.1W presents the percentage of women who have changed residence according to the time since last move and also compares the place of residence of each individual at the time of the survey with that of the last place of residence and the type of residence.

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status of women

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Never migrated	Years since most recent migration					Total	Number of women
		Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Missing		
Total	**66.5**	**1.5**	**7.8**	**6.9**	**17.3**	**0.0**	**100**	**11,135**
Region								
West Bank	62.5	1.7	8.6	8.1	19.1	0.0	100	6,651
Gaza Strip	72.4	1.3	6.6	5.1	14.6	0.0	100	4,484
Area								
Urban	68.8	1.4	7.2	6.3	16.3	0.0	100	8,630
Rural	58.6	1.8	10.9	9.1	19.7	0.0	100	1,584
Camp	58.9	2.0	8.3	9.1	21.7	0.0	100	921
Age								
15-19	88.7	1.3	3.4	1.7	4.9	0.0	100	2,267
15-17	90.3	0.8	2.2	2.0	4.6	0.0	100	1,324
18-19	86.5	1.9	5.0	1.2	5.3	0.0	100	943
20-24	73.2	3.1	14.1	5.4	4.2	0.0	100	2,150
25-29	59.1	1.6	14.1	16.2	9.0	0.1	100	1,900
30-34	59.2	1.3	6.9	10.5	22.2	0.0	100	1,517
35-39	53.7	0.5	5.0	4.8	35.9	0.0	100	1,307
40-44	55.2	0.9	2.8	4.8	36.2	0.0	100	1,090
45-49	54.9	0.4	2.3	3.8	38.7	0.0	100	903
Education								
None or basic	66.0	1.0	5.1	5.5	22.5	0.0	100	2,569
Secondary	70.2	1.4	6.7	6.5	15.2	0.0	100	3,808
Higher	63.8	1.8	10.1	8.0	16.1	0.0	100	4,758
Marital status								
Ever married	54.6	2.1	10.8	9.7	22.8	0.0	100	7,224
Never married	88.5	0.3	2.3	1.8	7.0	0.0	100	3,910
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	1
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	58.8	1.0	3.2	8.5	28.5	0.0	100	247
Has no functional difficulty	63.4	1.6	8.7	7.6	18.7	0.0	100	9,564
Refugee Status								
Refugee	62.6	1.6	8.3	7.3	20.3	0.0	100	4,512
Non-Refugee	69.2	1.4	7.5	6.7	15.2	0.0	100	6,623
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	71.7	1.7	7.8	6.0	12.8	0.0	100	2,167
Second	70.4	1.0	6.6	5.2	16.9	0.0	100	2,214
Middle	65.3	1.7	7.4	7.4	18.2	0.0	100	2,158
Fourth	64.1	1.7	9.6	7.4	17.4	0.0	100	2,265
Richest	61.5	1.4	7.6	8.6	20.9	0.1	100	2,331

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.7.1W Continued: Migratory status of women

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Most recent migration was from:						Total	Number of women who ever migrated
	Urban	Rural	Camps	Unable to determine	DK/Don't remember	Missing		
Total	**53.2**	**30.4**	**14.8**	**1.0**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**100**	**3,730**
Region								
West Bank	47.3	43.3	7.4	1.3	0.4	0.3	100	2,492
Gaza Strip	65.2	4.6	29.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	100	1,238
Area								
Urban	57.3	26.4	14.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	100	2,696
Rural	34.9	56.4	7.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	100	656
Camp	56.1	14.5	28.1	1.1	0.1	0.3	100	378
Age								
15-19	50.3	29.0	18.9	1.7	0.0	0.1	100	256
15-17	54.5	25.9	17.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	100	129
18-19	46.1	32.1	20.0	1.5	0.0	0.2	100	127
20-24	51.1	33.4	13.6	1.3	0.6	0.0	100	576
25-29	51.4	35.9	11.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	100	778
30-34	48.1	34.5	16.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	100	620
35-39	57.1	25.8	16.1	0.6	0.0	0.4	100	605
40-44	59.1	23.8	14.2	2.0	0.4	0.6	100	488
45-49	54.9	26.7	16.2	1.6	0.7	0.0	100	408
Education								
None or basic	50.7	31.8	15.3	1.6	0.3	0.3	100	875
Secondary	52.9	32.1	13.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	100	1,134
Higher	54.7	28.7	15.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	100	1,721
Marital status								
Ever married	52.8	31.5	14.3	1.0	0.3	0.2	100	3,281
Never married	56.8	22.6	18.7	1.4	0.3	0.4	100	448
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	1
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	49.0	29.7	17.6	3.5	0.0	0.2	100	102
Has no functional difficulty	53.3	30.6	14.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	100	3,499
Refugee Status								
Refugee	53.2	14.9	30.1	1.3	0.1	0.4	100	1,689
Non-Refugee	53.3	43.3	2.2	0.8	0.4	0.1	100	2,041
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	63.8	7.2	28.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	100	614
Second	55.1	19.1	24.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	100	656
Middle	49.1	38.2	10.5	1.5	0.3	0.4	100	749
Fourth	46.4	42.8	8.8	1.4	0.5	0.1	100	814
Richest	54.4	37.0	7.3	1.0	0.2	0.1	100	897

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.7.1W Continued: Migratory status of women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Most recent migration was from:				Total	Number of women who ever migrated
	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Outside of Palestine	Missing		
Total	**58.4**	**28.5**	**13.1**	**0.1**	**100**	**3,730**
Region						
West Bank	87.2	0.2	12.5	0.1	100	2,492
Gaza Strip	0.3	85.4	14.3	0.0	100	1,238
Area						
Urban	54.5	31.3	14.2	0.0	100	2,696
Rural	88.2	0.1	11.5	0.2	100	656
Camp	34.4	57.3	8.2	0.1	100	378
Age						
15-19	61.8	29.5	8.6	0.1	100	256
15-17	56.9	31.6	11.4	0.0	100	129
18-19	66.6	27.3	5.8	0.3	100	127
20-24	63.4	29.5	7.1	0.0	100	576
25-29	60.2	30.4	9.3	0.2	100	778
30-34	61.5	29.8	8.6	0.0	100	620
35-39	50.6	30.7	18.6	0.1	100	605
40-44	53.2	23.0	23.5	0.1	100	488
45-49	57.0	25.0	17.8	0.0	100	408
Education						
None or basic	63.0	25.1	11.8	0.1	100	875
Secondary	57.4	29.0	13.5	0.0	100	1,134
Higher	56.6	29.6	13.4	0.1	100	1.721
Marital status						
Ever married	58.6	28.4	12.9	0.1	100	3,281
Never married	56.4	28.9	14.6	0.1	100	448
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	1
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	53.3	31.9	14.8	0.0	100	102
Has no functional difficulty	58.6	28.3	13.1	0.1	100	3,499
Refugee Status						
Refugee	37.3	52.3	10.4	0.0	100	1,689
Non-Refugee	75.8	8.8	15.3	0.1	100	2,041
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	5.3	87.1	7.5	0.0	100	614
Second	28.1	57.5	14.3	0.0	100	656
Middle	73.1	13.4	13.3	0.1	100	749
Fourth	81.6	3.8	14.6	0.0	100	814
Richest	83.4	2.1	14.4	0.2	100	897

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

4.8 Adult functioning

The Adult Functioning module is based on the "short set" of questions developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) – a UN City Group established under the United Nations Statistical Commission. These questions reflect six domains for measuring disability: seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care and communication. This module is recommended for disaggregation of SDG indicators for adults[1].

The MICS6 standard questionnaires include these questions in the individual questionnaires as specified previously. For women age 18-49, data are obtained directly from the respondents themselves[2].

Information at the individual level can also be obtained through a proxy respondent using a roster approach of these questions in the household questionnaire. This would necessitate a single proxy respondent answering on behalf of all adult household members. A proxy respondent can identify a large proportion of difficulties, but tend to under-identify persons with functional difficulties, either deliberately or inadvertently[3].

Self-reporting too can have methodological issues. Specifically, a self-reported approach can bias the total sample, as some individuals cannot be interviewed due to their disability (labeled as "incapacitated" in the result code of the individual questionnaires by the interviewers). The number of "incapacitated" individuals identified in household surveys is generally very low (usually around 0.5%) and holds both those incapacitated for reasons of disability and those incapacitated for any reason (e.g., sick in bed).

Regardless, to avoid such potential bias, the Adult Functioning data in MICS should not be used to estimate prevalence in the household population age 18-49 years. The standard tabulations of MICS do therefore not include such. These data are however the recommended methodology to allow countries to disaggregate the SDG indicators by disability status – the objective behind the inclusion of the module. It is important to interpret the disaggregate with the bias in mind: The data is representative for the household population age 18-49 for which an interview was completed and functioning difficulty is sometimes the reason for incomplete questionnaires.

The recommendation of the WG is to use a proxy respondent for those individuals who cannot respond for themselves, as this would allow estimation of prevalence in the household population age 18-49 years. This approach is not currently sought by MICS, as the majority of data captured in individual questionnaires cannot be collected through a proxy respondent (e.g. the SDG indicators on fertility, child mortality, family planning, delivery attendance, maternal mortality, early marriage, FGM, etc.).

Table SR.8.1W presents the percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within each domain (Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, and remembering).

[1] IAEG-SDG's. Disability Data Disaggregation. Joint Statement by the Disability Sector, Geneva, 2016. http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Joint-statement-on-disaggregation-of-data-by-disability-Final.pdf.

[2] Note that the Adult Functioning module does not cover adults over age 49 years which is the population most at risk of having a functional limitation due to aging.

[3] "Using the Washington Group Tools for the First Time." Washington Group on Disability Statistics. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/frequently-asked-questions/using-the-wg-questions-for-the-first-time/.

Table SR.8.1W: Adult functioning (women age 18-49 years)

Percentage of women aged 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of women who:		Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:					
	Wear glasses/ contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering
Total	**15.6**	**0.6**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**1.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.5**
Region								
West Bank	15.0	0.8	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.6
Gaza Strip	16.4	0.4	1.2	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.3
Area								
Urban	15.9	0.6	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.5
Rural	12.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.8
Camps	18.1	0.9	1.2	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.4
Age								
18-19	16.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7
20-24	14.8	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4
25-29	13.8	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
30-34	13.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6
35-39	13.7	1.1	0.8	0.2	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.4
40-44	15.4	0.7	1.4	0.2	2.8	0.2	0.0	1.0
45-49	26.3	0.7	2.2	0.3	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.7
Education								
None or basic	11.4	0.7	2.1	0.5	3.0	0.4	0.2	0.9
Secondary	13.1	0.8	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
Higher	19.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.4
Refugee Status								
Refugee	16.0	0.5	1.1	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.6
Non-Refugee	15.3	0.7	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	11.4	0.5	1.6	0.6	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.4
Second	16.6	0.7	1.1	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.6
Middle	16.5	0.5	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.8
Fourth	14.5	0.7	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.6
Richest	18.8	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2

A In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the 64 cases of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of women with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.8.1W Continued: Adult functioning (women age 18-49 years)

Percentage of women aged 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain A	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/ contact lenses	Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/ contact lenses	Percentage of women with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of women age 18-49 years who use hearing aid
Total	**2.5**	**9,811**	**1.4**	**1,528**	**3.2**	**62**
Region						
West Bank	2.2	5,880	1.4	884	4.4	44
Gaza Strip	3.1	3,931	1.5	644	(*)	18
Area						
Urban	2.6	7,617	1.5	1,214	(4.2)	46
Rural	2.0	1,392	0.8	169	(*)	9
Camps	3.1	802	2.0	145	(*)	7
Age						
18-19	1.1	943	0.0	158	(*)	3
20-24	1.3	2,150	1.5	318	(*)	8
25-29	1.1	1,900	1.1	261	(*)	11
30-34	2.2	1,517	1.1	207	(*)	11
35-39	3.0	1,307	2.7	179	(*)	14
40-44	5.2	1,090	2.7	168	(*)	8
45-49	6.6	903	1.1	237	(*)	7
Education						
None or basic	5.7	2,071	4.8	236	(*)	15
Secondary	2.3	3,009	1.7	394	(2.6)	25
Higher	1.3	4,731	0.4	898	(0.0)	22
Refugee Status						
Refugee	3.2	3,963	2.3	633	(*)	19
Non-Refugee	2.0	5,848	0.8	895	(4.5)	43
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	3.9	1,926	2.8	219	(*)	9
Second	3.4	1,904	1.4	315	(*)	13
Middle	2.5	1,913	1.1	316	(*)	9
Fourth	2.2	2,012	1.6	292	(*)	15
Richest	0.7	2,056	0.9	386	(*)	16

A In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the 64 cases of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of women with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

4.9 Mass media and ICT

The Palestinian MICS 2019-2020 collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet. Information was collected on exposure to newspapers/magazines, radio and television among women age 15-49 years and is presented in Tables SR.9.1W.

Table SR.9.2 presents information on the household ownership of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment (radio, television, fixed telephone line or mobile telephone[1] and computer) and access to internet.

Table SR.9.3W presents the use of ICT by women age 15-49 years based on the information about whether they have ever used computers, mobile phones or internet and during the last three months while table SR.9.4W presents the ICT skills of women age 15-49 years based on the information about whether they carried out computer related activities in the last three months.

[1] In addition to the specific question in the Household Questionnaire about whether any member of this household has a mobile phone, households are considered as owning mobile phone if any individual woman age 15-49 years responded yes to the question about ownership of mobile telephones in the individual questionnaires for women age 15-49 years.

Table SR.9.1W: Exposure to mass media (women)

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of women who:			All three media at least once a week1	Any media at least once a week	Number of women
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
Total	**16.7**	**17.3**	**66.3**	**3.5**	**75.5**	**11,135**
Region						
West Bank	17.7	15.5	74.1	3.8	80.9	6,651
Gaza Strip	15.1	20.0	54.7	3.1	67.5	4,484
Area						
Urban	16.7	17.8	65.3	3.6	74.7	8,630
Rural	16.6	14.3	74.0	3.0	80.7	1,584
Camps	17.1	18.2	62.3	3.8	73.3	921
Age						
15-19	14.8	12.2	68.3	2.9	75.3	2,267
15-17	12.3	10.0	71.6	2.4	76.5	1,324
18-19	18.5	15.3	63.8	3.6	73.7	943
20-24	16.2	16.9	64.8	3.3	73.6	2,150
25-29	17.0	15.7	66.0	3.2	74.4	1,900
30-34	19.3	19.9	67.0	4.1	77.0	1,517
35-39	16.8	17.2	64.6	3.6	74.5	1,307
40-44	17.1	22.0	65.3	4.3	76.4	1,090
45-49	16.8	25.0	68.0	4.2	80.2	903
Education						
None or basic	9.9	15.4	69.6	2.2	76.0	2,569
Secondary	14.1	15.5	67.5	2.5	75.1	3,808
Higher	22.5	19.9	63.6	5.0	75.5	4,758
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	17.2	22.4	58.8	3.6	73.1	247
Has no functional difficulty	17.3	18.2	65.8	3.7	75.4	9,564
Refugee Status						
Refugee	16.7	18.6	61.8	3.3	72.4	4,512
Non-Refugee	16.7	16.5	69.4	3.7	77.5	6,623
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	10.8	19.7	52.4	1.7	64.3	2,167
Second	16.4	17.8	60.0	3.4	72.0	2,214
Middle	15.9	14.3	68.0	3.0	75.8	2,158
Fourth	17.2	16.3	75.4	4.2	81.5	2,265
Richest	22.6	18.5	74.8	5.1	83.0	2,331

1 MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media

Table SR.9.2: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of households with a:						Percentage of household that have access to the internet at home5	Number of households
	Radio1	Television2	Telephone			Computer4, A		
			Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any3			
Total	16.4	91.7	27.9	97.8	98.2	35.2	82.3	9,326
Region								
West Bank	15.7	96.6	34.4	98.1	98.6	41.5	84.6	5,935
Gaza Strip	17.7	83.1	16.6	97.3	97.4	24.0	78.3	3,391
Area								
Urban	17.4	91.3	28.4	97.9	98.3	36.0	82.4	7,175
Rural	11.9	95.4	29.2	97.8	98.1	35.6	82.6	1,415
Camps	15.6	88.3	21.0	97.3	97.6	25.9	80.6	736
Education of household head								
None or basic	17.1	91.0	22.2	95.8	96.5	23.6	72.7	3,921
Secondary	15.4	92.2	25.9	98.9	99.0	33.0	85.6	2,616
Higher	16.4	92.2	37.8	99.6	99.8	53.6	92.8	2,775
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	12.8	70.6	4.0	92.4	92.9	6.9	56.8	1,763
Second	17.1	92.1	16.7	98.0	98.3	21.4	79.0	1,737
Middle	15.8	95.6	24.7	98.4	99.3	29.7	80.3	1,976
Fourth	14.9	98.6	32.3	99.9	100.0	43.3	94.4	1,939
Richest	21.4	99.7	59.0	100.0	100.0	71.2	98.6	1,911

1 MICS indicator SR.4 - Households with a radio

2 MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television

3 MICS indicator SR.6 - Households with a telephone

4 MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer

5 MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet

A Computer includes tablets.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.9.3W: Use of ICT (women)

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of women who:									
	Used a computer			Own a mobile phone2	Used a mobile phone		Used internet			Number of women
	Ever	During the last 3 months1	At least once a week during The last 3 months		During the last 3 months3	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months4	At least once a week during the last 3 months5	
Total	**66.1**	**31.3**	**22.1**	**84.9**	**94.5**	**84.4**	**88.3**	**85.4**	**79.3**	**11,135**
Region										
West Bank	66.1	34.0	24.2	91.5	96.1	90.8	91.1	89.2	85.5	6,651
Gaza Strip	66.0	27.4	18.9	75.0	91.9	74.9	84.0	79.7	70.0	4,484
Area										
Urban	67.2	31.4	22.1	84.5	94.3	83.9	88.3	85.3	79.0	8,630
Rural	60.9	30.3	21.7	88.6	94.8	88.2	87.9	85.7	81.4	1,584
Camps	64.6	32.2	23.0	82.6	95.1	82.4	88.3	85.2	77.9	921
Age										
15-19	82.4	57.0	38.8	63.9	87.2	70.4	93.2	90.1	81.8	2,267
15-17	82.4	60.9	39.5	48.9	82.4	60.3	92.0	88.6	78.7	1,324
18-19	82.4	51.6	37.9	84.9	93.9	84.5	94.9	92.2	86.1	943
20-24	78.3	39.2	29.2	91.7	96.4	87.9	94.0	91.5	86.4	2,150
25-29	72.4	24.9	17.1	91.4	97.0	89.3	92.3	89.0	84.0	1,900
30-34	64.3	22.1	15.2	90.1	95.8	87.8	87.1	83.2	77.0	1,517
35-39	52.3	19.2	14.4	89.9	95.7	86.2	84.1	81.6	74.5	1,307
40-44	42.8	16.4	11.6	90.1	96.7	89.0	79.4	77.3	72.6	1,090
45-49	33.9	12.8	9.0	85.4	96.0	87.2	72.4	70.6	64.8	903
Education										
None or basic	37.0	12.7	7.4	71.6	89.3	74.6	71.5	68.2	60.6	2,569
Secondary	61.3	22.8	14.2	78.9	93.0	80.1	88.0	84.5	76.6	3,808
Higher	85.6	48.2	36.4	96.8	98.4	93.2	97.5	95.4	91.5	4,758

	Percentage of women who:									
	Used a computer			Own a mobile phone2	Used a mobile phone		Used internet			Number of women
	Ever	During the last 3 months1	At least once a week during The last 3 months		During the last 3 months3	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months4	At least once a week during the last 3 months5	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	36.4	11.0	7.9	84.1	93.5	80.1	73.7	71.3	61.1	247
Has no functional difficulty	64.6	27.8	20.1	89.9	96.2	87.9	88.1	85.3	79.8	9,564
Refugee Status										
Refugee	65.8	30.7	21.7	80.9	93.7	80.7	86.2	83.0	75.7	4,512
Non-Refugee	66.3	31.8	22.4	87.6	95.0	86.9	89.7	87.1	81.7	6,623
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	56.1	17.4	10.6	65.2	88.1	67.5	72.8	66.3	53.9	2,167
Second	62.6	27.0	17.9	79.8	93.1	77.7	85.2	82.3	73.5	2,214
Middle	63.9	29.2	20.7	89.2	95.2	88.5	90.1	87.8	82.8	2,158
Fourth	71.1	35.4	24.9	93.5	97.1	93.0	94.6	93.0	89.9	2,265
Richest	75.8	46.3	35.3	95.6	98.4	94.4	97.6	96.4	94.9	2,331

1 MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer

2 MICS indicator SR.10 - Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1

3 MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone

4 MICS indicator SR.12a - Use of internet (during the last 3 months); SDG indicator 17.8.1

5 MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet (at least once a week during the last 3 months)

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of women who in the last 3 months:										
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and Installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities1,2	Number of women
Total	**22.6**	**22.4**	**17.1**	**14.3**	**8.1**	**12.7**	**14.3**	**18.2**	**6.3**	**28.3**	**11,135**
Region											
West Bank	25.1	24.6	20.1	16.0	10.0	13.8	16.5	20.2	7.9	30.6	6,651
Gaza Strip	18.8	19.3	12.6	11.9	5.3	11.0	11.0	15.2	3.8	24.8	4,484
Area											
Urban	22.6	22.2	17.3	14.0	8.1	12.7	14.1	18.2	6.3	28.2	8,630
Rural	23.0	23.8	16.7	15.7	9.2	11.9	15.9	17.9	6.7	28.3	1,584
Camps	21.7	22.6	15.3	15.5	6.9	13.7	13.5	18.6	5.5	28.6	921
Age											
15-241	36.0	35.7	25.1	24.7	11.0	20.4	24.8	28.2	10.6	44.9	4,417
15-19	41.6	42.4	24.9	32.6	11.6	23.3	29.6	30.5	12.6	53.1	2,267
15-17	42.5	45.2	21.5	36.8	10.2	22.7	30.0	29.3	11.8	57.0	1,324
18-19	40.3	38.6	29.6	26.7	13.4	24.1	29.1	32.3	13.7	47.7	943
20-24	30.1	28.5	25.4	16.3	10.5	17.3	19.7	25.7	8.5	36.2	2,150
25-29	18.0	17.8	15.7	9.0	7.8	9.6	9.1	16.0	3.6	22.1	1,900
30-34	15.5	15.3	11.9	8.0	6.2	8.5	8.1	13.1	3.9	18.7	1,517
35-39	12.4	13.4	10.9	8.3	6.6	6.8	7.7	9.3	3.3	16.8	1,307
40-44	11.0	10.6	9.2	6.6	5.7	6.4	6.0	9.4	3.4	13.4	1,090
45-49	7.0	7.0	7.6	3.6	2.9	4.6	3.5	6.2	2.3	10.6	903
Education											
None or basic	7.3	7.8	3.5	6.4	1.7	4.5	5.0	5.3	1.7	10.8	2,569
Secondary	13.6	14.3	8.2	10.1	3.7	7.2	8.8	9.9	3.7	19.1	3,808
Higher	38.0	36.9	31.4	22.0	15.2	21.5	23.7	31.8	10.8	45.1	4,758

Table SR.9.4W Continued: ICT skills (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of women who in the last 3 months:										Number Of women
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and Installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities1,2	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	5.4	5.9	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.9	2.4	4.5	0.8	6.2	247
Has no functional difficulty	20.3	19.7	16.8	11.6	8.0	11.6	12.4	17.0	5.6	24.9	9,564
Refugee Status											
Refugee	22.2	22.4	16.0	14.4	7.7	13.2	14.3	18.2	5.9	27.8	4,512
Non-Refugee	22.8	22.5	17.8	14.3	8.4	12.4	14.3	18.2	6.5	28.6	6,623
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	11.7	11.5	7.2	7.6	2.5	6.4	6.5	8.2	2.3	15.8	2,167
Second	18.3	19.5	11.9	12.4	5.0	10.7	11.2	15.2	4.3	24.6	2,214
Middle	20.4	19.8	15.6	12.5	7.0	11.8	13.2	16.7	5.6	25.4	2,158
Fourth	24.4	24.3	19.1	16.0	9.7	13.7	15.9	19.7	6.5	31.3	2,265
Richest	37.0	36.2	30.5	22.6	15.9	20.3	23.9	30.3	12.2	43.1	2,331

1 MICS indicator SR.13a - ICT skills (age 15-24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

2 MICS indicator SR.13b - ICT skills (age 15-49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

4.10 Tobacco use

Tobacco products are products made entirely or partly of leaf tobacco as raw material, which are intended to be smoked, sucked, chewed, or snuffed. All contain the highly addictive psychoactive ingredient, nicotine. Tobacco use is one of the main risk factors for a number of chronic diseases, including cancer, lung diseases, and cardiovascular diseases.[1] If mentioned, e-cigarettes are included in the other response category of smokeless tobacco product use.

The Palestinian MICS 2019-2020 collected information on ever and current use of tobacco and intensity of use among women age 15-49 years. This section presents the main results.

Table SR.10.1W presents the current and ever use of tobacco products by women age 15-49 years.

Table SR.10.2W presents results on age at first use of cigarettes, as well as frequency of use, for women.

[1] "Tobacco Key Facts." World Health Organization. March 9, 2018. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/tobacco.

Table SR.10.1W: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month					Percentage of women who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month2	Number Of women
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only waterpipe	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product1		
Total	**76.2**	**4.7**	**4.9**	**13.0**	**22.6**	**1.6**	**0.7**	**6.8**	**0.2**	**9.3**	**89.6**	**11,135**
Region												
West Bank	71.1	5.4	6.3	16.4	28.0	2.3	1.1	10.1	0.3	13.8	85.0	6,651
Gaza Strip	83.8	3.7	2.9	7.9	14.5	0.5	0.2	1.8	0.1	2.5	96.4	4,484
Area												
Urban	76.9	4.8	4.9	12.3	21.9	1.6	0.8	6.4	0.2	9.1	89.9	8,630
Rural	72.6	4.7	5.0	16.6	26.3	1.8	0.4	8.7	0.1	11.0	87.6	1,584
Camps	76.4	3.9	4.9	13.3	22.2	1.4	0.5	6.5	0.0	8.4	90.4	921
Age												
15-19	81.8	2.1	2.7	11.7	16.6	.2	.2	5.2	0.0	5.7	93.0	2,267
15-17	84.6	1.7	1.9	10.2	13.8	.1	.2	3.1	0.1	3.5	95.4	1,324
18-19	77.9	2.8	3.9	13.9	20.5	.4	.3	8.1	0.0	8.7	89.6	943
20-24	75.3	3.4	4.6	15.8	23.7	.6	.6	9.2	0.1	10.5	88.4	2,150
25-29	73.1	3.6	5.4	16.5	25.4	.8	.5	8.1	0.1	9.5	89.0	1,900
30-34	71.5	6.1	6.2	15.2	27.6	2.3	.8	7.6	0.3	11.1	88.0	1,517
35-39	78.1	5.7	6.0	9.5	21.2	2.2	1.1	5.2	0.1	8.6	90.7	1,307
40-44	76.1	7.2	5.9	10.2	23.2	3.4	1.2	6.0	0.8	11.3	88.0	1,090
45-49	76.4	9.7	5.4	6.7	21.8	4.8	1.4	3.9	0.3	10.4	88.6	903
Education												
None or basic	77.4	6.2	4.7	10.4	21.3	2.7	1.2	4.9	0.3	9.1	89.9	2,569
Secondary	76.9	4.7	4.5	12.8	22.0	1.2	0.6	6.5	0.1	8.4	90.5	3,808
Higher	75.1	3.9	5.4	14.5	23.7	1.4	0.5	8.0	0.2	10.1	88.7	4,758

1 MICS indicator SR.14a; SDG indicator 3.a.1 - Tobacco use

2 MICS indicator SR.14b; SDG indicator 3.8.1 - Non-smokers

If there are cases of missing responses to whether the respondent ever tried cigarette smoking or to the type of tobacco product used, the two columns of 'Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products' and 'Ever users: Any tobacco product' will not sum to 100 percent.

Table SR.10.1W Continued: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time					Percentage of women who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month2	Number of women
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	during the last one month	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product1		
Under-5s in the same househol												
At least one	75.6	4.7	5.1	13.5	23.2	1.3	0.7	6.5	0.1	8.6	90.1	5,224
None	76.8	4.7	4.8	12.5	22.0	1.8	0.7	7.0	0.3	9.9	89.2	5,911
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	67.8	6.5	9.6	14.4	30.5	3.9	1.6	7.2	0.5	13.2	85.0	247
Has no functional difficulty	75.3	5.1	5.2	13.3	23.6	1.7	0.8	7.3	0.2	10.0	89.0	9,564
Refugee Status												
Refugee	77.8	4.5	4.5	11.8	20.8	1.3	0.5	5.3	0.2	7.3	91.6	4,512
Non-Refugee	75.1	4.8	5.2	13.8	23.7	1.8	0.8	7.8	0.2	10.6	88.3	6,623
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	86.5	3.1	2.2	6.2	11.5	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.1	2.0	97.0	2,167
Second	82.3	4.1	3.1	9.0	16.2	1.1	0.3	2.5	0.2	4.1	94.8	2,214
Middle	73.2	6.3	5.5	13.7	25.6	1.8	0.9	7.0	0.3	10.0	89.0	2,158
Fourth	71.2	5.1	6.6	16.4	28.1	2.1	0.7	9.9	0.3	13.0	86.1	2,265
Richest	68.5	5.0	6.9	19.0	30.8	2.4	1.3	12.8	0.3	16.7	81.9	2,331

1 MICS indicator SR.14a; SDG indicator 3.a.1 - Tobacco use

2 MICS indicator SR.14b; SDG indicator 3.8.1 - Non-smokers

Table SR.10.2W: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (women)

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 151	Number of women age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours				Total	Number of women who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
Total	0.9	11,135	53.9	13.4	14.7	17.9	100	265
Region								
West Bank	1.0	6,651	50.6	14.1	14.9	20.3	100	234
Gaza Strip	0.8	4,484	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	31
Area								
Urban	0.9	8,630	53.8	11.7	16.6	17.9	100	209
Rural	1.0	1,584	(50.8)	(23.3)	(8.1)	(17.9)	100	37
Camps	0.9	921	(61.3)	(12.9)	(6.9)	(18.8)	100	19
Age								
15-19	1.4	2,267	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	10
15-17	1.7	1,324	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	4
18-19	1.1	943	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	6
20-24	0.8	2,150	(78.6)	(7.1)	(14.3)	(0.0)	100	25
25-29	0.4	1,900	(60.0)	(3.1)	(21.6)	(15.3)	100	28
30-34	1.3	1,517	(52.1)	(12.1)	(17.7)	(18.1)	100	47
35-39	0.7	1,307	(56.4)	(17.7)	(13.4)	(12.5)	100	45
40-44	0.8	1,090	50.3	14.7	5.0	30.0	100	53
45-49	1.0	903	35.7	19.2	21.6	23.5	100	57
Education								
None or basic	1.2	2,569	50.5	19.3	11.9	18.3	100	101
Secondary	0.9	3,808	58.9	8.6	16.5	16.1	100	73
Higher	0.8	4,758	53.8	10.8	16.4	19.0	100	91
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	0.9	5,224	65.5	9.8	12.3	12.4	100	111
None	0.9	5,911	45.6	16.0	16.4	22.0	100	154
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	0.2	247	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	15
Has no functional difficulty	0.9	9,564	53.9	13.7	15.8	16.6	100	246
Refugee Status								
Refugee	0.8	4,512	61.5	13.2	11.2	14.1	100	87
Non-Refugee	1.0	6,623	50.2	13.5	16.4	19.8	100	178

	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 151	Number of women age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours				Total	Number of women who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.9	2,167	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	18
Second	1.0	2,214	(52.3)	(8.5)	(21.9)	(17.3)	100	31
Middle	1.2	2,158	55.4	15.1	9.4	20.1	100	61
Fourth	0.9	2,265	59.0	13.7	9.2	18.1	100	68
Richest	0.7	2,331	47.1	14.7	20.7	17.5	100	87

1 MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

4.11 Children's living arrangements

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recognizes that "the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding". Millions of children around the world grow up without the care of their parents for several reasons, including due to the premature death of the parents or their migration for work. In most cases, these children are cared for by members of their extended families, while in others, children may be living in households other than their own, as live-in domestic workers for instance. Understanding the children's living arrangements, including the composition of the households in which they live and the relationships with their primary caregivers, is key to design targeted interventions aimed at promoting child's care and wellbeing.

Table SR.11.1 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18.

The Palestinian MICS 2019-2020 included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed "children left behind", i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children. Table SR.11.2 presents information on the living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under age 18.

Table SR.11.3 presents information on children under age 18 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to the head of household and those living in households headed by a family member.

Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children aged 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent1	One or both parents dead2	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only Mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
Total	**94.3**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**2.2**	**1.8**	**1.0**	**0.3**	**100**	**1.8**	**0.5**	**2.3**	**21,163**
Sex														
Male	94.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.9	1.7	0.9	0.4	100	1.6	0.3	2.3	10,909
Female	93.7	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	2.5	1.8	1.0	0.3	100	2.0	0.7	2.3	10,254
Region														
West Bank	95.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.8	1.7	0.6	0.2	100	1.1	0.4	2.0	11,932
Gaza Strip	92.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.7	1.9	1.5	0.6	100	2.7	0.6	2.7	9,231
Area														
Urban	94.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.3	1.8	1.0	0.3	100	1.9	0.5	2.3	16,380
Rural	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.1	100	1.1	0.4	1.8	3,046
Camps	93.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.7	2.0	1.0	0.7	100	2.2	0.4	3.0	1,737
Age														
0-4	97.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.0	100	0.5	0.1	0.6	6,462
5-9	95.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.4	1.2	0.8	0.2	100	1.4	0.3	1.5	6,108
10-14	92.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.0	2.8	1.7	0.5	100	2.7	0.5	3.6	5,574
15-17	89.7	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.2	2.7	3.7	1.2	0.9	100	3.9	1.7	5.1	3, 019
Child's refugee Status														
Refugee	92.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.9	1.8	1.4	0.6	100	2.4	0.4	2.5	8,726
Non-Refugee	95.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.2	100	1.4	0.5	2.1	12,437

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent1	One or both parents dead2	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only Mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	91.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	3.9	1.1	2.1	0.7	100	3.6	0.8	2.0	4,587
Second	93.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.4	2.5	0.8	0.4	100	1.6	0.4	3.0	4,346
Middle	94.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.0	2.1	0.8	0.2	100	1.5	0.6	2.7	4,167
Fourth	95.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.4	1.8	0.7	0.2	100	1.4	0.4	2.2	4,146
Richest	97.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.1	100	0.6	0.3	1.5	3,917

1 MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements

2 MICS indicator SR.19 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

Table SR.11.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents

Percentage of children aged 0-17 years by co-residence of parents, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								Number of children age 0-17 years
	Mother is living elsewhere	Father is living elsewhere	Both mother and father are living elsewhere	At least one parent living elsewhere	Mother Living abroad	Father Living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad1	
Total	**1.1**	**2.2**	**0.3**	**3.5**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**21,163**
Sex									
Male	0.9	1.9	0.2	3.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	10,909
Female	1.2	2.5	0.5	4.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	10,254
Region									
West Bank	0.5	1.8	0.3	2.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	11,932
Gaza Strip	1.7	2.7	0.3	4.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	9,231
Area									
Urban	1.1	2.3	0.3	3.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	16,380
Rural	0.5	1.4	0.3	2.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	3,046
Camps	1.2	2.6	0.1	3.9	0.3	0.9	0.0	1.2	1,737
Age									
0-4	0.3	1.9	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	6,462
5-9	0.9	2.4	0.2	3.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	6,108
10-14	1.8	2.0	0.2	4.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	5,574
15-17	1.4	2.7	1.3	5.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	3,019
Orphanhood status									
Both parents alive	0.9	2.2	0.3	3.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	20,678
Only mother alive	6.8	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	399
Only father alive	0.0	4.1	0.0	4.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	75
Both parents deceased	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Unknown	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Child's refugee status									
Refugee status	1.5	2.9	0.3	4.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	8,726
Non-Refugee	0.7	1.7	0.3	2.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	12,437
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	2.2	3.9	0.6	6.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	4,587
Second	0.9	2.4	0.3	3.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	4,346
Middle	1.1	2.0	0.2	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	4,167
Fourth	0.8	1.4	0.2	2.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	4,146
Richest	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	3,917

1 MICS indicator SR.20 - Children with at least one parent living abroad

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children aged 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent1	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household						Total	Percentage of children 0-17 years living in households headed by a family memberA	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
Total	0.5	21,163	24.5	51.8	2.1	15.0	4.9	1.7	100	98.3	104
Sex											
Male	0.3	10,909	(0.0)	(71.1)	(6.5)	(13.4)	(5.4)	(3.6)	100	(96.4)	33
Female	0.7	10,254	36.1	42.6	0.0	15.8	4.7	0.8	100	99.2	71
Region											
West Bank	0.4	11,932	28.4	36.8	4.7	19.0	7.2	3.9	100	96.1	46
Gaza Strip	0.6	9,231	(21.4)	(63.7)	(0.0)	(11.8)	(3.1)	(0.0)	100	(100.0)	58
Area											
Urban	0.5	16,380	26.8	57.0	2.5	7.6	6.0	0.0	100	100.0	86
Rural	0.4	3,046	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	11
Camps	0.4	1,737	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	7
Age											
0-4	0.1	6,462	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	4
5-9	0.3	6,108	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	20
10-14	0.5	5,574	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	27
15-17	1.7	3,019	48.6	25.0	4.2	18.4	3.4	0.4	100	99.6	53
Orphanhood status											
Both parents alive	0.3	20,678	38.9	43.5	0.0	12.7	2.7	2.2	100	97.8	65
Only mother alive	6.8	399	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	27
Only father alive	4.1	75	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	3
Both parents deceased	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	9
Unknown	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	0
Child's refugee status											
Refugee status	0.4	8,726	(5.2)	(66.0)	(0.0)	(19.9)	(4.8)	(4.1)	100	(95.9)	37
Non-Refugee	0.5	12,437	35.3	43.8	3.3	12.3	5.0	0.4	100	99.6	67

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.11.3 Continued: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent1	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household						Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family memberA	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.8	4,587	(23.3)	(51.1)	(6.1)	(14.5)	(5.0)	(0.0)	100	(100.0)	36
Second	0.4	4,346	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	17
Middle	0.6	4,167	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	23
Fourth	0.4	4,146	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	16
Richest	0.3	3,917	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	12

1 MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements

A Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

5

SURVIVE

5 SURVIVE

With the SDG target (3.2) for child mortality, on ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, the international community has retained the overarching goal of reducing child mortality. While the global target calls for reducing neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 deaths per 1,000 live births, reduction of child mortality continues to be one of the most important objectives in national plans and programmes in each and every country.

Mortality rates presented in this chapter are calculated from information collected in the birth histories of the Women's Questionnaires. All interviewed women were asked whether they had ever given birth, and those who had were asked to report the number of sons and daughters who live with them, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who have died. In addition, women were asked to provide detailed information on their live births, starting with the firstborn, in chronological order. This information included whether births were single or multiple, and for each live birth, sex, date of birth (month and year), and survival status. Further, for children alive at the time of survey, women were asked the current age of the child; for deceased children, the age at death was obtained. Childhood mortality rates are expressed by conventional age categories and are defined as follows:

- Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life[1]
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality (1q0): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality (4q1): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality (5q0): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births. Child mortality is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one. Post-neonatal mortality is calculated as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table CS.1 presents neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the three most recent five-year periods before the survey. For each mortality rate in the table, it is possible to assess changes over time, during the last 15 years preceding the survey.

Tables CS.2 and CS.3 provide estimates of child mortality by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Using the rates calculated for the 5-year period immediately preceding the survey, differentials in mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics, such as region, mother's education and wealth, and by demographic characteristics such as sex and mother's age at birth are presented.

[1] The neonatal period is the first 28 days of life, however, traditionally the neonatal mortality rates are computed based on the first month of life in household surveys, which very closely approximates the 28-day definition.

Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five year periods preceding the survey, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Neonatal mortality rate1	Post-neonatal mortality rate2, A	Infant mortality rate3	Child mortality rate4	Under-five mortality rate5
Years preceding the survey					
0-4	9.4	2.7	12.1	2.2	14.2
5-9	9.7	2.2	11.9	3.4	15.3
10-14	16.5	7.2	23.7	1.9	25.6
15-19	18.4	6.6	25.0	3.7	28.6
20-24	14.0	10.3	24.3	2.2	26.4

1 MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

2 MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

3 MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

4 MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

5 MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

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

Table CS.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Neonatal mortality rate1	Post-neonatal mortality rate2, A	Infant mortality rate3	Child mortality rate4	Under-five mortality rate5
Total	**9.4**	**2.7**	**12.1**	**2.2**	**14.2**
West Bank	9.8	1.9	11.7	3.0	14.7
Gaza Strip	8.8	3.9	12.7	1.0	13.7
Area					
Urban	9.3	2.2	11.4	1.9	13.4
Rural	9.5	3.4	12.9	3.5	16.3
Camps	10.5	7.0	17.5	1.7	19.1
Education					
Basic or none	9.6	3.6	13.3	2.4	15.7
Secondary	10.8	2.3	13.1	1.5	14.6
Higher	8.1	2.7	10.8	2.4	13.3
Refugee Status					
Refugee	8.7	5.5	14.2	1.1	15.2
Non-Refugee	9.8	0.9	10.7	2.9	13.6
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	9.2	5.6	14.8	0.4	15.3
Second	8.0	4.2	12.3	3.2	15.5
Middle	14.3	1.8	16.1	0.6	16.7
Fourth	7.1	0.6	7.7	3.9	11.6
Richest	7.8	0.8	8.5	3.2	11.7

1 MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

2 MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

3 MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

4 MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

5 MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

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

Table CS.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Neonatal mortality rate1	Post-neonatal mortality rate2, A	Infant mortality rate3	Child mortality rate4	Under-five mortality rate5
Total	**9.4**	**2.7**	**12.1**	**2.2**	**14.2**
Sex of child					
Male	11.5	2.6	14.0	2.3	16.3
Female	7.1	2.9	10.0	2.0	12.0
Mother's age at birth					
<20	(17.1)	(0.0)	(17.1)	(6.9)	(23.9)
20-34	8.1	3.2	11.2	1.2	12.5
35+	13.2	1.7	15.0	4.6	19.5
Birth order					
1	7.7	2.1	9.8	2.3	12.1
2-3	9.8	2.8	12.6	1.9	14.5
4-6	11.1	2.6	13.8	2.3	16.0
7+	(5.8)	(5.0)	(10.8)	(2.3)	(13.1)
Previous birth interval B					
First birth	9.4	2.1	11.4	2.2	13.6
<2 years	9.0	3.5	12.5	4.5	16.9
2 years	7.9	2.6	10.5	0.3	10.8
3 years	5.3	3.4	8.6	1.5	10.1
4+ years	14.0	2.5	16.5	1.5	18.1

1 MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

2 MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

3 MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

4 MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

5 MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

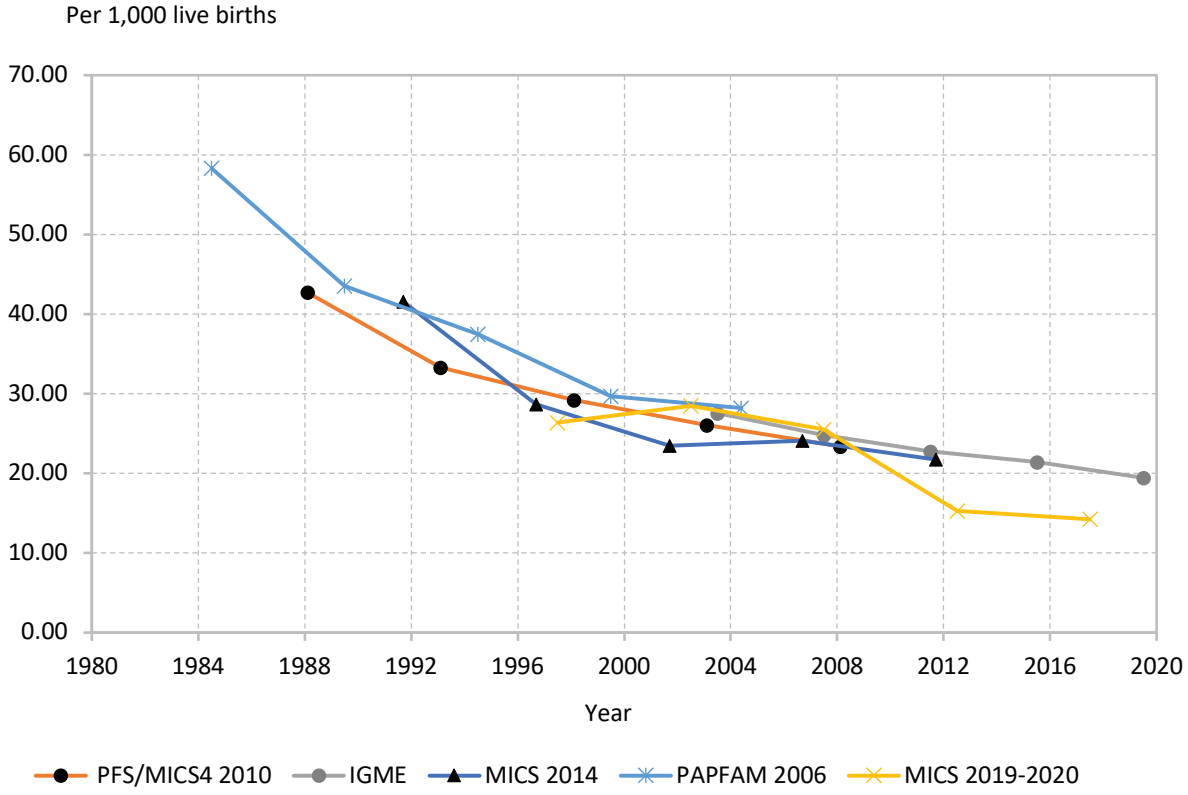
A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

B Excludes first order births

( ) Figures are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

Figure CS.1 compares the findings of this survey on under-5 mortality rates, with those from other data sources. Further qualification and analysis of the consistency and discrepancies of the findings of MICS with other data sources needs to be taken up in a more detailed and separate analysis.

Figure CS.1: Trends in under-5 mortality rates, Palestine, 2019-2020



Note: The source data used in the above graph is taken from the final reports of PMICS 2019-2020, PMICS 2014, Palestinian Family Survey 2010 and Palestinian Family Health Survey, 2006, with the exception of IGME which is downloaded from the UN IGME web portal. Child mortality source data and child mortality estimates are published on www.childmortality.org, the web portal of the United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME). Data from the same source may differ between a report and UN IGME web portal as UN IGME recalculates estimates using smaller intervals and/or calendar years (if data are available).

6

THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

6 THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

6.1 Fertility

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table TM.1.1 for the three-year period preceding the survey. A three-year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information, while also allowing the rates to be calculated for a sufficient number of cases so as not to compromise the statistical precision of the estimates. The current fertility measures, presented in the table by urban, rural and camps residence, are as follows:

- Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), expressed as the number of births per 1,000 women in a specified age group, show the age pattern of fertility. Numerators for ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the three-year period preceding the survey, classified according to the age of the mother (in five-year age groups) at the time of the child's birth. Denominators of the rates represent the number of woman-years lived by all interviewed women (or in simplified terms, the average number of women) in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period.
- The total fertility rate (TFR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15-49 years).
- The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women age 15-49.
- The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 household population during the specified period.

Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by region and area of residences, Palestine, 2019-2020

	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Urban	Rural	Camps	Total
AgeA						
15-191	39	48	43	44	39	43
20-24	198	207	198	234	189	202
25-29	221	227	219	259	208	224
30-34	170	145	154	195	148	159
35-39	109	113	112	118	80	111
40-44	24	36	29	24	32	28
45-49	1	4	1	3	4	2
TFR (15-49 years)B	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.4	3.5	3.8
GFRC	123	131	124	142	117	126
CBRD	29.8	30.8	29.8	33.1	28.4	30.2

1 MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2

A The age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate

B TFR: The Total Fertility Rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates of women age 15-49 years. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed. The rate is expressed per woman age 15-49 years

C GFR: The General Fertility Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years divided by the average number of women age 15-49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years

D CBR: The Crude Birth Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years, divided by the total population during the same period, expressed per 1,000 population

6.2 Early childbearing

Table TM.2.1 presents the survey findings on adolescent birth rates and further disaggregates of the total fertility rate.

The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women age 15-19 years during the three-year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

The adolescent birth rate is a Global SDG indicator (3.7.2) for ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services (Target 3.7).

Table TM.2.2W presents a selection of early childbearing indicators for young women age 15-19 and 20-24 years. In Table TM.2.2W, percentages among women age 15-19 who have had a live birth and those who are pregnant with their first child are presented. For the same age group, the table also presents the percentage of women who have had a live birth before age 15. These estimates are all derived from the detailed birth histories of women.

To estimate the proportion of women who have had a live birth before age 18 – when they were still children themselves – data based on women age 20-24 years at the time of survey are used to avoid truncation.[1]

Table TM.2.3W is designed to look at trends in early childbearing for women, by presenting percentages of women who became mother before ages 15 and 18, for successive age cohorts. The table is designed to capture trends in urban, rural, and camps areas separately.

[1] Using women age 15-19 to estimate the percentage who had given birth before age 18 would introduce truncation to the estimates, since the majority of women in this age group will not have completed age 18, and therefore will not have completed exposure to childbearing before age 18. The age group 20-24 is used to estimate the percentage of women giving birth before age 18, since all women in this age group have completed exposure to childbearing at very early ages.

Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Adolescent birth rate1 (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years)A	Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years)A
Total	**43**	**3.8**
Region		
West Bank	39	3.8
Gaza Strip	48	3.9
Area		
Urban	43	3.8
Rural	44	4.4
Camps	39	3.5
Education		
None or basic	116	4.4
Secondary	50	4.1
Higher	16	3.6
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	(73)	(3.8)
Has no functional difficulty	59	3.9
Refugee status		
Refugee	37	3.7
Non-Refugee	47	3.9
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	72	4.4
Second	37	3.6
Middle	42	4.0
Fourth	46	3.8
Richest	21	3.3

1 MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2

A Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 125 unweighted cases

Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing (young women)

Percentage of ever married women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of ever married women age 15-19 years who:				Number of ever married women age 15-19 years	Percentage of ever married women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 1	Number of ever married women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total	**4.3**	**1.5**	**5.8**	**0.0**	**2,267**	**5.9**	**2,150**
Region							
West Bank	3.5	1.7	5.2	0.0	1,308	4.2	1,292
Gaza Strip	5.3	1.2	6.5	0.0	959	8.4	858
Area							
Urban	4.3	1.2	5.5	0.0	1,753	6.5	1,686
Rural	4.5	2.3	6.8	0.0	313	3.8	299
Camps	3.8	2.5	6.3	0.0	202	3.3	165
Education							
None or basic	6.3	2.2	8.5	0.0	568	32.1	234
Secondary	4.9	1.6	6.5	0.0	1,114	6.7	653
Higher	1.2	0.5	1.7	0.0	585	0.6	1,263
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(14.7)	(0.0)	(14.7)	(0.0)	11	(9.9)	27
Has no functional difficulty	9.3	2.8	12.1	0.0	932	5.8	2,123
Refugee Status							
Refugee	3.8	1.0	4.8	0.0	946	6.3	837
Non-Refugee	4.6	1.8	6.4	0.0	1,321	5.6	1,313
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	9.2	2.1	11.2	0.0	437	11.6	433
Second	2.5	0.7	3.2	0.0	500	6.5	403
Middle	4.3	2.7	7.0	0.0	430	5.4	423
Fourth	3.7	1.4	5.1	0.0	423	3.4	452
Richest	2.1	0.8	2.9	0.0	476	2.6	439

1 MICS indicator TM.2 - Early childbearing
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TM.2.3W: Trends in early childbearing (women)

Percentage of ever married women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Palestine, 2019-2020

	URBAN				RURAL				CAMP				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	0.3	8,630	10.1	6,878	0.1	1584	8.3	1271	0.2	921	9.8	719	0.2	11,135	9.8	8,868
Age																
15-19	0.0	1,753	na	0	0.0	313	na	0	0.0	202	na	0	0.0	2,267	na	0
15-17	0.0	1,013	na	0	0.0	192	na	0	0.0	119	na	0	0.0	1,324	na	0
18-19	0.0	739	na	0	0.0	121	na	0	0.0	83	na	0	0.0	943	na	0
20-24	0.2	1,686	6.5	1,686	0.0	299	3.8	299	0.0	165	3.3	165	0.1	2,150	5.9	2,150
25-29	0.1	1,455	6.0	1,455	0.0	266	4.8	266	0.0	179	7.7	179	0.1	1,900	6.0	1,900
30-34	0.2	1,176	9.9	1,176	0.0	219	6.9	219	0.5	123	9.6	123	0.2	1,517	9.4	1,517
35-39	0.2	1,029	12.4	1,029	0.0	179	11.5	179	0.5	99	11.6	99	0.2	1,307	12.2	1,307
40-44	1.2	844	17.0	844	1.2	164	14.8	164	1.2	82	19.3	82	1.2	1,090	16.8	1,090
45-49	0.7	688	16.1	688	0.0	144	15.4	144	0.0	71	17.3	71	0.5	903	16.1	903

na: not applicable

6.3 Contraception

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the total number of children.[1]

Table TM.3.1 presents the current use of contraception for women who are currently married. In Table TM.3.1, use of specific methods of contraception are first presented; specific methods are then grouped into modern and traditional methods and presented as such.

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

- Table TM.3.3 shows the levels of unmet need and met need for contraception, and the demand for contraception satisfied for women who are currently married. Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception AND
- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic[2] and iii) fecund[3] and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic, and iii) fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed (would have wanted to wait) OR
- are post-partum amenorrheic and say that the birth was mistimed (would have wanted to wait).

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

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic, and iii) fecund and say they do not want any more children OR
- are pregnant and say they did not want to have a child OR

are post-partum amenorrheic and say that they did not want the birth.

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

Met need for limiting includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method[4] and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilisation or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a

[1] PATH, and United Nations Population Fund. Meeting the Need: Strengthening Family Planning Programs. Seattle: PATH/UNFPA, 2006. https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/family_planning06.pdf.

[2] A woman is post-partum amenorrheic if she had a live birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child.

[3] A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor post-partum amenorrheic, and

(1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) has never menstruated, or (1c) had last menstruation occurring before her last birth, or (1d) is in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR

(2) she declares that she i) has had hysterectomy, ii) has never menstruated, iii) is menopausal or iv) has been trying to get pregnant for at least 2 years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR

(3) she declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR

(4) she has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey.

[4] In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this includes her partner using a contraceptive method (such as male condom).

contraceptive method and who want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another child. Summing the met need for spacing and limiting results in the total met need for contraception.

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

Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal, Target 3.7, on ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes. While SDG indicator 3.7.1 relates to all women age 15-49 years, it is only reported for women currently married and, therefore, located in Table TM.3.3 alone.

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of women currently married who are using (or whose partner is using):																	
		Modern method										Traditional method						
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectable	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method1	Number of women currently married
Total	**42.7**	**1.8**	**0.3**	**26.1**	**0.9**	**0.2**	**6.9**	**5.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**4.4**	**9.8**	**0.3**	**42.8**	**14.5**	**57.3**	**6,938**
Region																		
West Bank	44.1	2.4	0.3	28.1	0.5	0.2	5.8	4.3	0.2	0.1	1.0	3.4	9.2	0.4	42.8	13.1	55.9	4,168
Gaza Strip	40.6	0.9	0.3	23.2	1.6	0.1	8.5	6.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	5.9	10.6	0.1	42.8	16.6	59.4	2,770
Area																		
Urban	43.0	1.8	0.3	25.6	0.9	0.1	6.9	5.3	0.1	0.1	1.2	4.8	9.7	0.3	42.3	14.7	57.0	5,380
Rural	43.1	1.9	0.3	29.0	0.8	0.3	5.9	3.5	0.2	0.0	1.5	1.9	10.7	0.6	43.5	13.3	56.9	1,016
Camps	38.9	1.4	0.1	25.5	1.4	0.2	8.7	8.3	0.1	0.0	1.5	5.6	8.4	0.0	47.1	14.0	61.1	542
Age																		
15-19	78.2	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	4.8	2.7	3.7	0.6	14.8	7.0	21.8	180
15-17	(92.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(7.2)	31
18-19	75.1	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	2.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	5.8	3.2	4.5	0.7	16.4	8.5	24.9	149
20-24	61.1	0.3	0.3	13.0	0.3	0.0	5.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.3	10.1	0.0	25.6	13.4	38.9	1,095
25-29	46.2	1.0	0.2	20.2	0.9	0.2	7.8	5.5	0.2	0.0	2.2	4.2	11.2	0.1	38.2	15.6	53.8	1,462
30-34	39.8	0.8	0.0	28.7	0.9	0.4	8.3	5.8	0.2	0.0	1.2	3.9	9.9	0.2	46.2	14.0	60.2	1,278
35-39	29.8	1.8	0.3	35.4	0.7	0.3	9.3	6.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	5.2	9.8	0.1	55.1	15.1	70.2	1,156
40-44	30.2	3.9	0.4	35.8	1.3	0.1	5.4	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.9	8.8	0.9	54.1	15.6	69.8	977
45-49	41.4	4.6	0.7	30.2	2.0	0.0	3.7	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.8	9.0	0.5	44.3	14.3	58.6	790

1 MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TM.3.1 Continued: Use of contraception (currently married)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of women currently married who are using (or whose partner is using):																	
		Modern method										Traditional method						
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectable	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method1	Number of women currently married
Education																		
None or Basic	38.0	3.0	0.5	31.2	1.4	0.2	7.0	4.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	3.5	9.3	0.5	48.6	13.4	62.0	1,778
Secondary	43.2	1.8	0.3	26.3	1.0	0.1	7.5	4.4	0.1	0.1	1.0	4.2	9.8	0.3	42.5	14.2	56.8	2,347
Higher	45.2	1.0	0.1	22.7	0.6	0.3	6.3	6.7	0.1	0.0	1.7	5.2	10.0	0.2	39.4	15.4	54.8	2,813
Number of living children																		
0	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	561
1	72.9	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.0	2.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	4.4	9.4	0.1	13.2	13.9	27.1	806
2	48.9	1.1	0.2	20.3	0.5	0.1	7.8	4.4	0.1	0.0	1.4	3.8	11.2	0.1	36.0	15.1	51.1	1,114
3	37.8	1.6	0.1	27.9	0.7	0.0	8.1	5.5	0.1	0.0	2.4	5.0	10.6	0.2	46.5	15.7	62.2	1,140
4+	25.4	2.7	0.4	37.7	1.5	0.3	8.4	6.3	0.1	0.2	0.7	5.2	10.7	0.5	58.3	16.3	74.6	3,317
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																		
Has functional difficulty	41.4	2.8	0.5	24.7	1.6	0.2	4.4	4.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	7.1	11.9	0.0	39.5	19.0	58.6	187
Has no functional difficulty	42.5	1.8	0.3	26.2	0.9	0.2	7.0	5.3	0.1	0.1	1.3	4.4	9.7	0.3	43.1	14.4	57.5	6,720
Woman's Refugee status																		
Refugee	41.7	1.3	0.2	26.3	1.4	0.1	7.4	6.5	0.1	0.1	1.1	5.0	8.4	0.3	44.5	13.7	58.3	2,713
Non-Refugee	43.3	2.1	0.3	26.0	0.6	0.2	6.6	4.5	0.1	0.1	1.3	4.0	10.7	0.3	41.7	15.0	56.7	4,225
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	43.7	0.9	0.0	21.7	2.1	0.0	8.8	5.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	5.0	10.9	0.2	40.2	16.0	56.3	1,392
Second	42.1	1.2	0.2	24.8	1.1	0.1	7.1	5.8	0.3	0.1	1.7	5.8	9.5	0.2	42.4	15.5	57.9	1,301
Middle	45.5	2.0	0.3	23.5	0.5	0.2	7.3	5.5	0.1	0.1	1.1	3.8	9.8	0.2	40.6	13.8	54.5	1,343
Fourth	40.7	2.3	0.5	29.3	0.6	0.3	5.2	5.6	0.1	0.1	1.2	3.2	10.7	0.5	45.0	14.3	59.3	1,470
Richest	41.5	2.5	0.3	30.8	0.4	0.3	6.1	4.6	0.1	0.0	0.7	4.5	8.0	0.4	45.6	12.8	58.5	1,432

1 MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TM.3.3: Need and demand for family planning (currently married)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods1	
Total	**7.6**	**5.3**	**12.9**	**21.7**	**35.6**	**57.3**	**29.3**	**40.9**	**70.2**	**6,938**	**81.6**	**61.0**	**4,872**
Region													
West Bank	8.1	5.5	13.6	21.0	35.0	55.9	29.1	40.4	69.5	4,168	80.5	61.6	2,896
Gaza Strip	6.8	5.0	11.9	22.8	36.6	59.4	29.6	41.7	71.3	2,770	83.4	60.1	1,976
Area													
Urban	7.5	5.1	12.6	21.8	35.2	57.0	29.4	40.3	69.7	5,380	81.9	60.7	3,748
Rural	8.8	6.0	14.8	20.7	36.2	56.9	29.5	42.2	71.7	1,016	79.3	60.6	729
Camps	6.0	5.9	11.9	22.1	39.0	61.1	28.1	44.9	73.0	542	83.7	64.6	395
Age													
15-19	13.3	0.5	13.8	19.9	1.9	21.8	33.3	2.4	35.7	180	61.2	41.6	64
15-17	(2.5)	(0.7)	(3.2)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(7.2)	(9.6)	(0.7)	(10.4)	31	(*)	(*)	3
18-19	15.6	0.4	16.1	22.6	2.3	24.9	38.2	2.7	41.0	149	60.8	40.2	61
20-24	15.9	1.2	17.1	33.9	5.0	38.9	49.8	6.3	56.0	1,095	69.4	45.6	614
25-29	13.0	2.7	15.7	40.1	13.7	53.8	53.1	16.4	69.5	1,462	77.4	55.0	1,017
30-34	7.8	5.1	12.9	26.5	33.7	60.2	34.3	38.8	73.1	1,278	82.3	63.2	934
35-39	2.7	7.6	10.3	12.5	57.7	70.2	15.2	65.3	80.5	1,156	87.2	68.5	930
40-44	0.5	8.9	9.4	2.7	67.0	69.8	3.3	75.9	79.2	977	88.1	68.3	773
45-49	0.2	9.4	9.7	0.3	58.4	58.6	0.5	67.8	68.3	790	85.9	64.9	540

1 MICS indicator TM.4 - Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception; SDG indicator 3.7.1 & 3.8.1

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.3.3 Continued: Need and demand for family planning (currently married)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods1	
Total	**7.6**	**5.3**	**12.9**	**21.7**	**35.6**	**57.3**	**29.3**	**40.9**	**70.2**	**6,938**	**81.6**	**61.0**	**4,872**
Education													
None or Basic	4.0	7.0	10.9	13.0	49.0	62.0	17.0	55.9	72.9	1,778	85.0	66.7	1,297
Secondary	8.0	4.6	12.6	21.4	35.4	56.8	29.4	40.0	69.4	2,346	81.8	61.3	1,628
Higher	9.5	4.8	14.4	27.4	27.4	54.8	37.0	32.2	69.2	2,813	79.3	57.0	1,947
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	3.7	8.4	12.1	15.1	43.4	58.6	18.8	51.8	70.7	187	82.9	55.9	132
Has no functional difficulty	7.7	5.2	13.0	22.0	35.6	57.5	29.7	40.8	70.5	6,720	81.6	61.1	4,736
Refugee status													
Refugee	7.2	5.9	13.0	21.4	36.8	58.3	28.6	42.7	71.3	2,713	81.7	62.5	1,934
Non-Refugee	7.8	5.0	12.8	21.9	34.8	56.7	29.7	39.8	69.5	4,225	81.6	60.0	2,938
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	7.5	5.2	12.7	24.8	31.5	56.3	32.3	36.6	68.9	1,392	81.6	58.4	960
Second	7.3	5.0	12.3	19.6	38.3	57.9	27.0	43.3	70.3	1,301	82.4	60.3	914
Middle	7.4	5.6	13.0	20.8	33.7	54.5	28.2	39.3	67.5	1,343	80.7	60.2	906
Fourth	8.3	4.8	13.0	23.9	35.4	59.3	32.2	40.2	72.3	1,470	82.0	62.2	1,063
Richest	7.4	6.0	13.4	19.2	39.3	58.5	26.6	45.3	71.9	1,431	81.4	63.5	1,029

1 MICS indicator TM.4 - Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception; SDG indicator 3.7.1 & 3.8.1

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.4 Antenatal care

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. For example, antenatal care can be used to inform women and families about risks and symptoms in pregnancy and about the risks of labour and delivery, and therefore it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. Antenatal visits also provide an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognised as an important factor in improving infant survival.

WHO recommends a minimum of eight antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care.[1] WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

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

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible and ideally have the first visit during the first trimester to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.48

Antenatal care is a tracer indicator of the Reproductive and Maternal Health Dimension of SDG 3.8 Universal Health Coverage. The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Table TM.4.1.

Table TM.4.2 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the pregnancy of their most recent birth within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. Table TM.4.2 also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit.

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care are shown in Table TM.4.3.

[1] WHO. WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/250796/9789241549912-eng.pdf?sequence=1.

Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Provider of antenatal careA		No antenatal care	Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel1,B	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife				
Total	**93.0**	**5.7**	**1.3**	**100**	**98.7**	**2,445**
Region						
West Bank	97.0	1.3	1.7	100	98.3	1,436
Gaza Strip	87.3	11.9	0.8	100	99.2	1,009
Area						
Urban	92.6	6.2	1.3	100	98.7	1,870
Rural	97.3	1.2	1.5	100	98.5	394
Camps	88.4	10.2	1.4	100	98.6	181
Education						
None or Basic	92.9	5.4	1.7	100	98.3	418
Secondary	90.7	8.1	1.2	100	98.8	850
Higher	94.8	4.0	1.3	100	98.7	1,177
Age at most recent live birth						
Less than 20	93.9	6.1	0.0	100	100.0	166
20-34	92.9	5.6	1.5	100	98.5	1,953
35-49	93.4	5.9	0.7	100	99.3	326
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(85.8)	(14.2)	(0.0)	100	(100.0)	35
Has no functional difficulty	93.1	5.5	1.3	100	98.7	2,401
Refugee status						
Refugee	88.2	10.3	1.5	100	98.5	923
Non-Refugee	95.9	2.8	1.2	100	98.8	1,522
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	82.6	16.0	1.5	100	98.5	570
Second	93.3	6.2	0.5	100	99.5	434
Middle	94.6	2.9	2.4	100	97.6	510
Fourth	98.7	0.4	0.9	100	99.1	515
Richest	98.1	0.8	1.1	100	98.9	416

1 MICS indicator TM.5a - Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)

A Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

B Skilled providers include Medical doctor and Nurse/Midwife.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit						Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider1	8 or more visits to any provider2	DK/Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/Missing				
Total	**1.2**	**3.3**	**94.8**	**72.7**	**0.8**	**1.2**	**87.4**	**8.7**	**1.5**	**1.0**	**0.3**	**100**	**2,445**	**1.0**	**2,410**
Region															
West Bank	1.4	2.9	94.3	72.9	1.4	1.4	91.6	4.3	0.7	1.5	0.5	100	1,436	1.0	1,409
Gaza Strip	0.8	3.8	95.4	72.5	0.0	0.8	81.5	14.9	2.5	0.3	0.0	100	1,009	2.0	1,001
Area															
Urban	1.1	3.2	94.7	72.7	0.9	1.1	86.9	9.0	1.7	1.0	0.3	100	1,870	1.0	1,843
Rural	1.2	3.3	95.2	71.5	0.3	1.2	92.6	4.7	0.8	0.7	0.0	100	394	1.0	389
Camps	1.4	3.4	94.6	75.1	0.6	1.4	81.5	13.8	1.2	1.7	0.4	100	181	1.6	178
Education															
None or Basic	1.7	5.6	91.3	68.4	1.4	1.7	86.3	9.0	1.0	1.7	0.3	100	418	2.0	410
Secondary	0.9	4.1	94.6	70.5	0.4	0.9	85.5	10.4	1.9	1.1	0.2	100	850	1.0	840
Higher	1.2	1.8	96.1	75.8	0.9	1.2	89.3	7.3	1.4	0.7	0.3	100	1,177	1.0	1,160
Age at most recent live birth															
Less than 20	0.0	3.2	96.2	81.8	0.7	0.0	93.2	4.6	1.5	0.8	0.0	100	166	1.0	167
20-34	1.4	3.0	94.7	72.4	1.0	1.4	87.4	8.7	1.2	1.1	0.3	100	1,953	1.0	1,920
35-49	0.7	4.9	94.4	69.9	0.0	0.7	85.0	10.9	3.5	0.1	0.0	100	326	1.0	323

1 MICS indicator TM.5b - Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider); SDG indicator 3.8.1

2 MICS indicator TM.5c - Antenatal care coverage (at least eight times by any provider)

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.4.2 Continued: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit						Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider1	8 or more visits to any provider2	DK/Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/Missing				
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	(4.8)	(95.2)	(71.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(88.1)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(0.0)	100	35	(1.0)	35
Has no functional difficulty	1.2	3.2	94.7	72.7	0.8	1.2	87.4	8.7	1.5	0.9	0.3	100	2,401	1.0	2,366
Refugee status															
Refugee	1.3	3.6	94.6	74.1	0.4	1.3	84.3	11.4	2.3	0.4	0.3	100	923	2.0	908
Non-Refugee	1.1	3.0	94.8	71.9	1.0	1.1	89.3	7.0	1.0	1.3	0.3	100	1,522	1.0	1,501
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	1.5	4.0	94.3	69.6	0.2	1.5	79.5	15.8	2.7	0.5	0.0	100	570	2.0	562
Second	0.4	4.5	94.3	68.7	0.7	0.4	84.9	12.2	1.6	0.8	0.0	100	434	2.0	432
Middle	2.1	3.9	92.2	70.9	1.8	2.1	86.0	7.1	1.8	2.0	1.0	100	510	1.0	493
Fourth	0.9	2.3	96.3	73.9	0.5	0.9	93.6	4.4	0.5	0.7	0.0	100	515	1.0	511
Richest	0.7	1.4	97.0	81.9	0.9	0.7	95.2	2.3	0.6	0.8	0.3	100	416	1.0	412

1 MICS indicator TM.5b - Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider); SDG indicator 3.8.1

2 MICS indicator TM.5c - Antenatal care coverage (at least eight times by any provider)

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken1	
Total	**96.8**	**95.1**	**96.0**	**93.5**	**2,445**
Region					
West Bank	96.3	93.6	95.1	92.1	1,436
Gaza Strip	97.6	97.2	97.4	95.4	1,009
Area					
Urban	96.9	95.1	96.0	93.4	1,870
Rural	97.2	95.1	96.5	93.8	394
Camps	95.1	95.3	95.5	93.8	181
Education					
None or Basic	96.8	95.3	95.2	92.6	418
Secondary	96.5	95.2	95.9	93.4	850
Higher	97.1	94.9	96.4	93.8	1,177
Age at most recent live birth					
Less than 20	99.0	97.8	98.6	97.6	166
20-34	96.5	94.6	95.8	93.0	1,953
35-49	97.7	96.4	96.1	94.3	326
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	(100.0)	(100.0)	(92.9)	(92.9)	35
Has no functional difficulty	96.8	95.0	96.0	93.5	2,401
Refugee status					
Refugee	97.4	95.8	96.2	94.7	923
Non-Refugee	96.5	94.7	95.9	92.7	1,522
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	97.3	96.5	97.2	95.4	570
Second	97.7	97.7	97.7	96.0	434
Middle	95.8	92.5	92.7	89.9	510
Fourth	97.2	95.1	97.4	94.5	515
Richest	96.0	93.5	94.9	91.3	416

1 MICS indicator TM.6 - Content of antenatal careA

A For HIV testing and counseling during antenatal care, please refer to table TM.11.5

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.5 Delivery Care

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby.[1]

Table TM.6.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery of the most recent birth, and the percentage of their most recent births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.[2] The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and, in case of emergency, that there is a referral system in place to provide obstetric care in the right level of facility. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal 3.1 of reducing maternal mortality and it is SDG indicator 3.1.2.

The MICS included questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. According to the revised definition49, skilled health personnel, as referenced by SDG indicator 3.1.2, are competent maternal and newborn health professionals educated, trained and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to: facilitate physiological processes during labour to ensure clean and safe birth; and identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications. Table TM.6.2 presents information on assistance during delivery of the most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey. Table TM.6.2 also shows information on women who delivered by caesarean section (C-section) and provides additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (before labour pains began or after) to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non–medical reasons.

[1] WHO. Defining competent maternal and newborn health professionals: background document to the 2018 joint statement by WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, ICM, ICN, FIGO and IPA: definition of skilled health personnel providing care during childbirth. Geneva: WHO Press, 2018. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272817/9789241514200-eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y.

[2] Say, L. et al. "Global Causes of Maternal Death: A WHO Systematic Analysis." The Lancet Global Health 2, no. 6 (2014): 323-33. doi:10.1016/s2214-109x(14)70227-x.

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Place of delivery								Total	Delivered in health facility1	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health facility					Home	Other	DK/Missing			
	Public sector	Private sector	UNRWA sector	NGOs sector	Israeli sector						
Total	**60.6**	**33.7**	**0.8**	**2.4**	**1.9**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**100**	**99.4**	**2,445**
Region											
West Bank	48.2	46.3	1.3	0.5	3.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	100	99.4	1,436
Gaza Strip	78.3	15.7	0.2	5.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	100	99.4	1,009
Area											
Urban	59.8	33.8	0.8	2.7	2.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	100	99.3	1,870
Rural	61.8	35.7	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	99.8	394
Camps	66.5	27.8	0.8	3.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	181
Education											
None or Basic	66.7	26.3	3.0	1.1	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.0	100	98.9	418
Secondary	65.6	28.2	0.8	2.4	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	100	99.2	850
Higher	54.9	40.3	0.7	2.2	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	100	99.7	1,177
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	65.4	24.0	2.4	5.2	2.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	100	99.3	166
20-34	60.5	34.2	0.7	2.3	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	100	99.5	1,953
35-49	59.2	35.7	0.7	1.6	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.0	100	99.0	326
Number of antenatal care visits											
None	(47.6)	(34.3)	(0.0)	(13.4)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100	(100.0)	29
1-3 visits	65.8	28.2	1.7	2.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	80
4+ visits	60.8	33.9	0.8	2.3	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	100	99.5	2,317
8+ visits	59.0	35.2	0.5	2.6	2.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	100	99.3	1,778
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	20

1 MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.6.1 Continued: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Place of delivery								Total	Delivered in health facility1	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health facility					Home	Other	DK/Missing			
	Public sector	Private sector	UNRWA sector	NGOs sector	Israeli sector						
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(54.0)	(46.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100	(100.0)	35
Has no functional difficulty	60.7	33.6	0.8	2.4	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	100	99.4	2,401
Refugee status											
Refugee	65.2	27.4	1.1	4.4	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	100	99.2	923
Non-Refugee	57.9	37.5	0.7	1.2	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	100	99.5	1,522
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	81.7	12.8	0.3	4.0	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.0	100	99.0	570
Second	71.8	21.5	0.3	5.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	434
Middle	63.2	31.5	1.0	1.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	100	99.5	510
Fourth	46.1	48.7	1.6	0.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	100	99.7	515
Richest	35.1	59.1	0.9	0.6	3.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	100	98.9	416

1 MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Person assisting at delivery				No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant1	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Skilled attendant		Other					Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total2	
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Relative/ Friend	Other							
Total	**77.7**	**22.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**100**	**99.7**	**18.3**	**7.5**	**25.8**	**2,445**
Region											
West Bank	70.8	28.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	100	99.4	20.4	7.8	28.2	1,436
Gaza Strip	87.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	15.3	7.1	22.4	1,009
Area											
Urban	78.7	20.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	100	99.7	17.4	7.5	24.9	1,870
Rural	71.4	28.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	100	99.6	22.7	7.8	30.5	394
Camps	80.6	19.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	99.8	17.6	7.3	24.9	181
Education											
None or Basic	75.0	24.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	100	99.3	18.2	7.6	25.8	418
Secondary	77.7	21.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	100	99.7	14.0	8.5	22.5	850
Higher	78.6	21.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	99.8	21.4	6.8	28.2	1,177
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	83.5	15.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	100	99.3	6.3	8.3	14.6	166
20-34	76.4	23.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	100	99.6	17.6	7.3	24.9	1,953
35-49	82.7	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	28.7	8.4	37.1	326
Number of antenatal care visits											
None	(82.0)	(18.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100	(100.0)	(29.5)	(4.2)	(33.7)	29
1-3 visits	72.7	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	10.9	14.8	25.6	80
4+ visits	77.9	21.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	100	99.8	18.5	7.3	25.8	2,317
8+ visits	80.5	19.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	100	99.8	20.2	7.4	27.6	1,778
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20

1 MICS indicator TM.9 - Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2

2 MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.6.2 Continued: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Person assisting at delivery				No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant1	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Skilled attendant		Other					Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total2	
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Relative/ Friend	Other							
Place of delivery											
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Health facility	77.9	22.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100	99.9	18.4	7.6	26.0	2,430
Public	76.4	23.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	99.9	16.0	7.6	23.6	1,482
Private	79.7	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	23.3	7.3	30.6	824
UNRWA	(72.0)	(28.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100	(100.0)	(14.9)	(9.0)	(23.8)	20
NGOs	(89.5)	(10.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100	(100.0)	(11.3)	(3.8)	(15.0)	58
Israeli	(79.9)	(17.2)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	100	(97.1)	(19.1)	(14.6)	(33.8)	46
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(78.6)	(21.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100	(100.0)	(37.3)	(10.1)	(47.4)	35
Has no functional difficulty	77.6	22.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	100	99.7	18.1	7.5	25.6	2,401
Refugee status											
Refugee	80.5	19.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	99.9	18.0	6.6	24.6	923
Non-Refugee	76.0	23.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	100	99.5	18.4	8.1	26.5	1,522
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	84.3	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	12.4	7.6	20.0	570
Second	86.1	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	15.0	5.6	20.6	434
Middle	71.2	28.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	100	99.3	21.4	7.6	29.0	510
Fourth	69.7	30.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	17.8	9.0	26.8	515
Richest	77.8	21.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	100	98.8	26.6	7.4	34.0	416

1 MICS indicator TM.9 - Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2

2 MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.6 Birthweight

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (LBW), defined as a birthweight less than 2,500 grams (g) regardless of gestational age, carries a range of grave health and developmental risks for children. LBW babies face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days with more than 80% of neonatal deaths occurring in LBW newborns; recent evidence also links increased mortality risk through adolescence to LBW. For those who do survive, LBW contributes to a wide range of poor health outcomes including higher risk of stunted linear growth in childhood, and long-term effects into adulthood such as lower IQ and an increased risk of chronic conditions including obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular problems.[1],[2]

Premature birth, being born before 37 weeks gestation, is the primary cause of LBW given that a baby born early has less time to grow and gain weight in utero, especially as much of the foetal weight is gained during the latter part of pregnancy. The other cause of LBW is intrauterine growth restriction which occurs when the foetus does not grow well because of problems with the mother's health and/or nutrition, placental problems, or birth defects. While poor dietary intake and disease during pregnancy can affect birthweight outcome, an intergenerational effect has also been noted with mothers who were themselves LBW having an increased risk of having an LBW offspring.[3],[4],[5] Short maternal stature and maternal thinness before pregnancy can increase risk of having an LBW child which can be offset by dietary interventions including micronutrient supplementation.[6],[7] Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.[8],[9]

A major limitation of monitoring LBW globally is the lack of birthweight data for many children, especially in some countries. There is a notable bias among the unweighted, with those born to poorer, less educated, rural mothers being less likely to have a birthweight when compared to their richer, urban counterparts with more highly educated mothers. As the characteristics of the unweighted are related to being LBW, LBW estimates that do not represent these children may be lower than the true value. Furthermore, poor quality of available data with regard to excessive heaping on multiples of 500 g or 100 g exists in the majority of available data from low and middle-income countries and can further bias LBW estimates.[10] To help overcome some of these limitations, a method was developed to adjust LBW estimates for missing birth weights and heaping on 2,500 g.[11] This method comprises a

[1] Katz, J. et al. "Mortality Risk in Preterm and Small-for-gestational-age Infants in Low-income and Middle-income Countries: A Pooled Country Analysis." The Lancet 382, no. 9890 (2013): 417-25. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60993-9.

[2] Watkins, J., S. Kotecha, and S. Kotecha. "Correction: All-Cause Mortality of Low Birthweight Infants in Infancy, Childhood, and Adolescence: Population Study of England and Wales." PLOS Medicine 13, no. 5 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1002069.

[3] Abu-Saad, K., and D. Fraser. "Maternal Nutrition and Birth Outcomes." *Epidemiologic Reviews* 32, no. 1 (2010): 5-25. doi:10.1093/epirev/mxq001.

[4] Qian, M. et al. "The Intergenerational Transmission of Low Birth Weight and Intrauterine Growth Restriction: A Large Cross-generational Cohort Study in Taiwan." Maternal and Child Health Journal 21, no. 7 (2017): 1512-521. doi:10.1007/s10995-017-2276-1.

[5] Drake, A., and B. Walker. "The Intergenerational Effects of Fetal Programming: Non-genomic Mechanisms for the Inheritance of Low Birth Weight and Cardiovascular Risk." *Journal of Endocrinology* 180, no. 1 (2004): 1-16. doi:10.1677/joe.0.1800001.

[6] Han, Z. et al. 2012. "Maternal Height and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses." Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada 34, no. 8 (2012): 721-46. doi:10.1016/s1701-2163(16)35337-3.

[7] Han, Z. et al. "Maternal Underweight and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-analyses." International Journal of Epidemiology 40, no. 1 (2011): 65-101. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq195.

[8] Periera, P. et al. 2017. "Maternal Active Smoking During Pregnancy and Low Birth Weight in the Americas: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis." Nicotine & Tobacco Research 19, no. 5 (2017): 497-505. doi:10.1093/ntr/ntw228.

[9] Zheng, W. et al. "Association between Maternal Smoking during Pregnancy and Low Birthweight: Effects by Maternal Age." Plos One 11, no. 1 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0146241.

[10] Blanc, A., and T. Wardlaw. "Monitoring Low Birth Weight: An Evaluation of International Estimates and an Updated Estimation Procedure." Bulletin of the World Health Organization83, no. 3 (2005): 178-85. doi:PMC2624216.

[11] UNICEF, and WHO. Low Birthweight: Country, regional and global estimates. New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/low_birthweight_from_EY.pdf.

single imputation allowing births with missing birthweights to be included in the LBW estimate using data on maternal perception of size at birth, and also moved 25 Percent of data heaped on 2500 g to the LBW category. This was applied to available household survey data and the results were reflected in the UNICEF global LBW database between 2004 and 2017. This computation has been used in earlier rounds of MICS reports.

However, the method of estimating LBW has now been replaced with superior modelling. Currently, this new method is not ready for inclusion in the standard tabulations of MICS. Table TM.7.1 therefore presents only the percentage of children weighed at birth and the crude percentage of LBW among children weighed at birth as reported on available cards or from mother's recall. It should be noted that this crude estimate is likely not representative of the full population (typically an underestimate of true LBW prevalence) and therefore must be interpreted with some caution.

Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight)B:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total1,A		From card	From recall	Total	
Total	**45.7**	**52.3**	**98.5**	**2,445**	**4.6**	**5.7**	**10.7**	**2,406**
Region								
West Bank	50.9	46.5	97.8	1,436	6.5	5.1	11.8	1,404
Gaza Strip	38.4	60.6	99.5	1,009	2.1	6.6	9.1	1,002
Area								
Urban	44.7	53.3	98.5	1,870	4.6	5.7	10.6	1,840
Rural	48.1	49.5	98.0	394	5.4	6.7	12.1	386
Camps	50.8	48.5	99.2	181	3.9	4.3	8.2	180
Education								
None or Basic	42.9	53.9	97.2	418	5.3	6.1	11.7	406
Secondary	45.6	52.4	98.5	850	5.1	6.8	12.4	837
Higher	46.9	51.7	98.9	1,177	4.1	4.9	9.1	1,163
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20 years	46.3	52.6	98.9	166	7.1	6.1	13.2	164
20-34 years	46.1	52.2	98.5	1,953	4.4	5.9	10.5	1,922
35-49 years	43.5	53.1	98.3	326	4.6	4.3	10.0	320

1 MICS indicator TM.11 - Infants weighed at birth

A The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled

B The values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondent. The total crude low birth-weight typically requires adjustment for missing birth-weights, as well as heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 gram. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise rate of low birth-weight (very likely an underestimate) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.7.1 Continued: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight)B:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total1,A		From card	From recall	Total	
Place of delivery								
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Health facility	45.7	52.4	98.6	2,430	4.5	5.8	10.6	2,394
Public	44.0	54.4	99.0	1,482	4.1	7.0	11.4	1,465
Private	46.9	50.9	98.1	824	4.8	4.3	9.3	808
UNRWA	(70.0)	(30.0)	(100.0)	20	(4.5)	(0.0)	(4.5)	20
NGOs	(48.4)	(51.6)	(100.0)	58	(1.8)	(1.1)	(2.9)	58
Israeli	(67.8)	(25.6)	(93.3)	46	(16.5)	(1.0)	(17.6)	42
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Birth order of most recent live birth								
1	45.1	53.3	98.6	560	5.5	5.6	11.1	551
2-3	48.0	50.2	98.4	1,026	4.3	6.7	11.2	1,009
4-5	43.3	54.8	98.7	553	5.5	3.7	9.7	546
6+	43.9	53.1	98.1	306	2.7	6.4	9.7	300
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(58.3)	(35.7)	(100.0)	35	(12.0)	(5.1)	(23.0)	35
Has no functional difficulty	45.7	52.4	98.5	2,401	4.6	5.8	10.5	2,363
Refugee status								
Refugee	45.0	54.0	99.2	923	3.3	7.5	10.8	914
Non-Refugee	46.2	51.3	98.1	1,522	5.5	4.6	10.6	1,492

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight)B:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total1,A		From card	From recall	Total	
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	36.4	62.2	98.7	570	1.7	7.5	9.2	562
Second	41.1	56.9	99.3	434	3.1	6.1	10.0	429
Middle	48.7	48.4	97.7	510	7.4	5.9	13.8	498
Fourth	53.3	45.0	98.4	515	6.5	4.1	10.6	507
Richest	50.3	47.7	98.3	416	4.7	4.9	9.6	410

1 MICS indicator TM.11 - Infants weighed at birth

A The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled

B The values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondent. The total crude low birth-weight typically requires adjustment for missing birth-weights, as well as heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 gram. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise rate of low birth-weight (very likely an underestimate) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.7 Post-natal care

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 2.6 million newborns annually die in the first month of life[1] and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth[2], which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur[3].

The Post-natal Health Checks module includes information on newborns' and mothers' contact with a provider, and specific questions on content of care. Measuring contact alone is important as Post-natal care (PNC) programmes scale up, it is vital to measure the coverage of that scale up and ensure that the platform for providing essential services is in place.

Table TM.8.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey by duration of stay in the facility following the delivery, according to background characteristics.

Safe motherhood programmes recommend that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery.[4] To assess the extent of post-natal care utilisation, women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery, the timing of the first check, and the type of health provider for the woman's most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey.

Table TM.8.2 shows the percentage of newborns born in the last two years who received health checks and post-natal care visits from any health provider after birth. Please note that health checks following birth while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing (column 1), whereas post-natal care visits refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home. The indicator Post-natal health checks include any health check after birth received while in the health facility and at home (column 1), regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery (columns 2, 3, and 4).

In Table TM.8.3, newborns who received the first PNC visit within one week of birth are distributed by location and type of provider of service. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Essential components of the content of post-natal care include, but are not limited to, thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. Thermal care and cord care are essential elements of newborn care which contributes to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Appropriate cord care is important for preventing life-threatening infections for both mother and baby.[5] Table TM.8.4 presents the percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath. Table TM.8.6 presents indicators related to the content of PNC visits, specifically the percent of most recent live births in the last two years for which, within 2 days after birth, i) the umbilical cord was examined, ii) the temperature of the newborn was assessed, iii) breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, iv) the newborn was weighed and v) counselling on danger signs for newborns was done.

[1] UNICEF, et al. Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017. New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Child_Mortality_Report_2017.pdf.

[2] Lawn, J. et al. "Every Newborn: Progress, Priorities, and Potential beyond Survival." The Lancet 384, no. 9938 (2014): 189-205. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(14)60496-7.

[3] WHO et al. Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2015. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/194254/9789241565141_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

[4] PNC visits, for mothers and for babies, within two days of delivery, is a WHO recommendation that has been identified as a priority indicator for the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016-2030) and other related global monitoring frameworks like Every Newborn Action Plan and Ending Preventable Maternal Mortality.

[5] WHO. WHO recommendations on Postnatal care of the mother and newborn. Geneva: WHO Press, 2013. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/97603/9789241506649_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

Tables TM.8.7 and TM.8.8 present information collected on post-natal health checks and visits of the mother and are identical to Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.3 that presented the data collected for newborns.

Table TM.8.8 matches Table TM.8.3, but now deals with PNC visits for mothers by location and type of provider. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Table TM.8.9 presents the distribution of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by receipt of health checks or PNC visits within 2 days of birth for the mother and the newborn, thus combining the indicators presented in Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.7.

Table TM.8.1: Post-partum stay in health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Duration of stay in health facility						Total	12 hours or more1	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing			
Total	**22.9**	**16.1**	**5.0**	**42.9**	**12.6**	**0.4**	**100**	**60.5**	**2,437**
Region									
West Bank	6.3	13.1	6.5	57.1	16.7	0.4	100	80.2	1,430
Gaza Strip	46.6	20.5	2.8	22.8	6.9	0.4	100	32.6	1,007
Area									
Urban	25.5	15.9	4.5	41.0	12.5	0.5	100	58.1	1,862
Rural	5.9	15.8	7.0	56.4	14.9	0.0	100	78.3	393
Camp	33.5	19.2	4.9	33.2	9.0	0.2	100	47.1	182
Education									
None or Basic	28.6	12.9	4.5	34.8	18.1	1.0	100	57.4	417
Secondary	25.1	16.6	4.1	42.8	10.9	0.5	100	57.8	845
Higher	19.4	16.9	5.7	45.9	11.9	0.2	100	63.6	1,175
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	28.0	20.0	3.7	35.9	11.7	0.7	100	51.3	166
20-34	22.5	16.4	4.9	43.7	12.2	0.4	100	60.7	1,947
35-49	22.8	12.4	6.2	42.0	16.0	0.5	100	64.3	324

	Duration of stay in health facility						Total	12 hours or more1	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing			
Type of health facility									
Public	28.4	19.4	5.6	37.2	9.4	0.0	100	52.2	1,482
Private	14.0	10.3	3.9	55.7	16.0	0.2	100	75.6	824
NGOs	28.6	32.7	3.7	24.1	10.9	0.0	100	38.7	58
Israeli	(25.2)	(4.0)	(6.4)	(59.0)	(5.4)	(0.0)	100	(70.8)	20
UNRWA	2.9	2.9	5.8	20.3	64.2	3.8	100	90.4	46
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	7
Type of delivery									
Vaginal birth	30.7	21.4	5.7	35.6	6.2	0.5	100	47.4	1,804
C-section	0.9	1.1	2.9	63.8	31.1	0.2	100	97.8	633
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(21.6)	(17.0)	(0.0)	(37.6)	(23.8)	(0.0)	100	(61.4)	35
Has no functional difficulty	22.8	16.2	5.1	43.1	12.5	0.4	100	60.6	2,393
Refugee status									
Refugee	32.1	20.3	4.3	34.0	8.7	0.6	100	47.0	920
Non-Refugee	17.4	13.6	5.4	48.3	15.1	0.3	100	68.7	1,517
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	44.6	21.6	3.1	21.6	8.3	0.8	100	33.1	568
Second	39.1	18.1	3.5	30.9	8.0	0.3	100	42.5	434
Middle	15.1	14.3	6.6	49.2	14.5	0.5	100	70.2	507
Fourth	7.6	13.9	7.2	56.4	14.8	0.0	100	78.5	514
Richest	4.9	11.6	4.3	60.3	18.4	0.5	100	83.0	414

1 MICS indicator TM.12 - Post-partum stay in health facility

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Health check following birth while in facility or at homeA	PNC visit for newbornsB						DK/Missing	Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn1,C	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit				
Total	**91.4**	**3.6**	**2.5**	**3.9**	**26.0**	**41.6**	**22.3**	**0.2**	**100**	**91.9**	**2,445**
Sex of newborn											
Male	92.3	4.2	2.6	3.4	25.6	42.0	21.9	0.2	100	92.7	1,273
Female	90.7	2.9	2.3	4.5	26.3	41.2	22.4	0.3	100	91.2	1,172
Region											
West Bank	94.9	4.3	3.2	5.9	29.1	27.1	30.1	0.3	100	95.4	1,436
Gaza Strip	86.5	2.4	1.4	1.1	21.5	62.3	11.1	0.2	100	86.8	1,009
Area											
Urban	90.9	3.5	2.0	3.8	25.2	43.6	21.7	0.3	100	91.4	1,870
Rural	94.1	4.3	4.6	5.1	28.5	29.5	27.8	0.2	100	94.8	394
Camp	90.4	2.9	3.1	2.4	28.3	47.3	16.0	0.0	100	90.4	181
Education											
None or Basic	93.8	4.3	2.2	2.5	22.5	45.3	22.7	0.5	100	94.3	418
Secondary	90.0	3.1	2.8	4.1	24.5	42.3	22.9	0.3	100	90.3	850
Higher	91.6	3.6	2.3	4.3	28.2	39.8	21.6	0.1	100	92.1	1,177
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	90.4	2.8	2.8	6.0	26.7	39.1	22.6	0.0	100	92.0	166
20-34	91.2	3.6	2.5	4.0	26.1	40.9	22.6	0.2	100	91.5	1,953
35-49	93.2	3.6	1.9	2.3	24.7	46.8	20.1	0.6	100	94.0	326

1 MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

A Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

B Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note a above).

C Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note A above), as well as PNC visits (see note B above) within two days of delivery.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.2 Continued: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Health check following birth while in facility or at homeA	PNC visit for newbornsB						DK/Missing	Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn1,C	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit				
Place of delivery											
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	7
Health facility	91.6	3.5	2.5	3.9	26.0	41.7	22.1	0.2	100	91.9	2,430
Public	88.9	2.7	2.8	3.0	24.9	44.8	21.5	0.2	100	89.3	1,482
Private	96.5	4.8	1.7	5.2	27.4	37.7	23.0	0.1	100	96.9	824
UNRWA	(100.0)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(19.9)	(13.5)	(31.7)	(28.5)	(0.0)	100	(100.0)	20
NGOs	(82.8)	(1.4)	(7.2)	(2.8)	(33.7)	(42.8)	12.0	(0.0)	100	(82.8)	58
Israeli	(97.1)	(5.8)	(0.8)	(2.9)	(33.9)	(18.8)	(34.7)	(2.9)	100	(97.1)	46
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	8
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(94.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(13.4)	(60.2)	(17.8)	(1.8)	100	(94.3)	35
Has no functional difficulty	91.3	3.6	2.5	3.9	26.2	41.3	22.3	0.2	100	91.8	2,401
Refugee status											
Refugee	88.7	3.1	2.7	3.0	23.7	50.3	17.0	0.2	100	89.2	923
Non-Refugee	93.1	3.8	2.4	4.5	27.3	36.3	25.4	0.3	100	93.5	1,522

	Health check following birth while in facility or at homeA	PNC visit for newbornsB						DK/Missing	Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn1,C	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit				
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	88.0	1.7	0.9	1.5	19.0	64.2	12.5	0.3	100	88.4	570
Second	86.1	4.2	2.4	2.5	24.1	50.4	16.2	0.1	100	86.3	434
Middle	91.2	4.1	3.1	2.8	29.5	31.9	28.4	0.3	100	92.1	510
Fourth	96.1	3.6	3.8	6.6	28.3	26.6	31.2	0.0	100	96.3	515
Richest	96.1	4.8	2.4	6.9	30.2	31.9	23.3	0.5	100	96.6	416

1 MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

A Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

B Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note a above).

C Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note A above), as well as PNC visits (see note B above) within two days of delivery.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.3: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns							Total	Provider of first PNC visit for newborns	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	UNRWA sector	NGOs sector	Israeli sector	DK/ missing		Doctor/ nurse/ midwife		
Total	**1.7**	**46.9**	**26.0**	**20.2**	**2.8**	**2.2**	**0.2**	**100**	**100.0**	**100**	**878**
Sex of newborn											
Male	0.9	48.7	26.8	20.1	1.8	1.7	0.0	100	100.0	100	456
Female	2.6	45.0	25.1	20.4	3.8	2.7	0.4	100	100.0	100	422
Region											
West Bank	0.2	53.7	35.7	3.7	3.3	3.2	0.2	100	100.0	100	611
Gaza Strip	5.3	31.3	3.7	58.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	100	267
Area											
Urban	2.0	44.1	27.0	20.4	3.3	2.9	0.2	100	100.0	100	644
Rural	0.6	70.2	25.8	1.4	1.8	0.0	0.1	100	100.0	100	167
Camp	1.7	15.5	16.1	65.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	100	100.0	100	67
Education											
None or Basic	2.0	46.5	22.1	3.3	24.8	1.3	0.0	100	100.0	100	132
Secondary	2.4	46.6	25.6	20.5	1.6	2.8	0.5	100	100.0	100	293
Higher	1.3	47.2	27.3	18.7	3.4	2.1	0.0	100	100.0	100	453
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	6.2	40.9	22.1	22.8	1.8	6.3	0.0	100	100.0	100	63
20-34	1.2	47.5	27.9	18.7	2.9	1.6	0.2	100	100.0	100	709
35-49	2.5	46.5	15.3	29.2	2.7	3.8	0.0	100	100.0	100	106

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.3 Continued: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns							Total	Provider of first PNC visit for newborns	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	UNRWA sector	NGOs sector	Israeli sector	DK/ missing		Doctor/ nurse/ midwife		
Place of delivery											
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	100	2
Health facility	1.8	47.2	25.9	20.2	2.8	2.2	0.0	100	100.0	100	873
Public	1.3	60.5	11.5	24.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	100	496
Private	2.6	32.4	50.7	11.2	2.8	0.4	0.0	100	100.0	100	322
UNRWA	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	100	8
NGOs	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	100	26
Israeli	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	100	20
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	100	3
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	100	7
Has no functional difficulty	1.8	46.8	25.8	20.4	2.8	2.2	0.2	100	100.0	100	871
Refugee status											
Refugee	1.3	27.4	14.7	53.1	2.1	1.5	0.0	100	100.0	100	300
Non-Refugee	2.0	57.1	31.8	3.1	3.1	2.6	0.3	100	100.0	100	578
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	4.5	34.7	2.2	58.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	100	131
Second	3.8	41.2	9.7	41.4	2.0	1.8	0.0	100	100.0	100	144
Middle	2.0	48.9	28.1	14.9	2.5	2.8	0.8	100	100.0	100	201
Fourth	0.0	55.5	35.1	4.8	2.7	2.0	0.0	100	100.0	100	218
Richest	0.0	47.8	42.5	0.4	5.7	3.6	0.0	100	100.0	100	184

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath of child, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth1	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother2	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth3	Never bathedA	DK/Don't remember		
Total	**84.1**	**33.7**	**19.7**	**10.0**	**68.9**	**0.4**	**0.9**	**100**	**2,445**
Sex of newborn									
Male	83.2	33.8	21.0	9.8	68.1	0.3	0.8	100	1,273
Female	85.3	33.8	18.4	10.3	70.0	0.6	0.7	100	1,172
Region									
West Bank	79.9	26.9	30.0	11.6	56.9	0.0	1.4	100	1,436
Gaza Strip	90.1	43.5	5.1	7.8	86.1	1.0	0.1	100	1,009
Area									
Urban	84.2	35.4	19.6	9.7	69.3	0.5	0.9	100	1,870
Rural	83.6	25.3	21.7	12.8	64.6	0.1	0.7	100	394
Camp	84.7	34.7	16.5	7.4	74.9	0.7	0.6	100	181
Education									
None or Basic	83.6	34.0	18.0	9.8	71.2	0.4	0.6	100	419
Secondary	83.6	35.1	18.4	9.5	70.6	0.6	0.9	100	850
Higher	84.7	32.7	21.3	10.5	67.0	0.3	1.0	100	1,177
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	79.8	33.8	13.7	6.9	78.1	0.9	0.4	100	166
20-34	84.1	34.0	20.0	10.6	68.2	0.3	0.9	100	1,953
35-49	86.3	32.3	21.1	8.5	68.8	0.7	0.9	100	326

1 MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried

2 MICS indicator TM.15 - Skin-to-skin care

3 MICS indicator TM.16 - Delayed bathing

A Children never bathed includes children who at the time of the survey had not yet been bathed because they were very young and children dying so young that they were never bathed

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.4 Continued: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath of child, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth1	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother2	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth3	Never bathedA	DK/Don't remember		
Place of delivery									
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	7
Health facility	84.1	33.8	19.8	10.1	69.0	0.4	0.8	100	2,430
Public	84.5	40.1	10.3	10.6	78.0	0.6	0.5	100	1,482
Private	83.5	24.2	36.1	9.3	54.2	0.0	0.5	100	824
UNRWA	(75.2)	(32.3)	(29.9)	(1.0)	(69.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100	20
NGOs	(92.8)	(27.4)	(9.6)	(7.6)	(82.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100	58
Israeli	(78.5)	(13.0)	(40.7)	(15.6)	(26.1)	(0.0)	(17.5)	100	46
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	8
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(76.9)	(8.8)	(7.2)	(12.0)	(80.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100	34
Has no functional difficulty	84.2	34.2	20.0	10.1	68.7	0.4	0.9	100	2,401
Refugee status									
Refugee	86.1	37.3	14.3	8.6	75.3	1.1	0.7	100	923
Non-Refugee	82.9	31.6	23.0	11.0	65.1	0.0	0.9	100	1,522
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	87.4	43.6	6.5	5.4	86.7	1.2	0.2	100	570
Second	89.4	38.1	11.5	10.0	77.3	0.9	0.3	100	434
Middle	77.9	32.2	22.5	13.6	62.4	0.0	1.5	100	510
Fourth	82.8	28.7	28.9	13.2	57.1	0.0	0.7	100	515
Richest	83.4	23.8	31.6	8.2	58.6	0.0	1.7	100	416

1 MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried

2 MICS indicator TM.15 - Skin-to-skin care

3 MICS indicator TM.16 - Delayed bathing

A Children never bathed includes children who at the time of the survey had not yet been bathed because they were very young and children dying so young that they were never bathed

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counseling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counseling on danger signs for newborns was done, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:							Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth1	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Breastfeeding			Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
			Counseling	Observation	Counseling or observation				
Total	**59.3**	**58.4**	**49.4**	**38.3**	**59.3**	**45.8**	**32.2**	**74.7**	**2,445**
Sex of newborn									
Male	58.6	58.1	49.0	39.7	59.4	46.3	32.1	75.1	1,272
Female	60.1	58.8	49.7	36.7	59.2	45.2	32.4	74.3	1,173
Region									
West Bank	61.6	64.8	54.7	46.4	63.9	55.2	41.4	78.0	1,436
Gaza Strip	56.0	49.4	41.7	26.7	52.6	32.3	19.1	70.0	1,009
Area									
Urban	59.0	57.6	48.1	36.6	57.7	44.3	30.7	73.6	1,870
Rural	59.2	62.4	54.9	47.8	66.4	53.1	40.7	78.3	394
Camp	62.1	58.3	50.5	35.3	59.6	44.8	30.0	78.4	181
Education									
None or Basic	64.2	59.3	51.1	38.6	60.3	42.2	33.3	74.8	418
Secondary	58.4	57.2	47.9	37.1	58.3	44.6	32.6	74.7	850
Higher	58.1	59.0	49.8	39.1	59.6	47.8	31.6	74.7	1,177
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	59.6	56.0	48.7	40.4	56.7	37.3	26.3	69.4	166
20-34	58.8	58.7	49.8	39.0	60.2	46.4	32.8	75.1	1,953
35-49	61.8	58.1	47.1	32.6	54.9	46.4	31.9	75.0	326

1 MICS indicator TM.19 - Post-natal signal care functions

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.6 Continued: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counseling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counseling on danger signs for newborns was done, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:							Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth1	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Breastfeeding			Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
			Counseling	Observation	Counseling or observation				
Place of delivery									
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Health facility	59.2	58.4	49.3	38.3	59.2	45.9	32.3	74.8	2,430
Public	54.7	51.3	42.9	31.5	53.3	40.0	25.7	70.4	1,482
Private	65.3	69.0	57.9	49.4	67.7	56.2	41.7	81.5	824
UNRWA	(64.1)	(64.7)	(57.4)	(45.6)	(73.2)	(48.4)	(41.3)	(80.5)	20
NGOs	(66.9)	(59.5)	(51.9)	(38.5)	(58.6)	(19.6)	(22.1)	(75.6)	58
Israeli	(84.5)	(93.2)	(93.2)	(55.9)	(93.2)	(81.9)	(84.4)	(93.2)	46
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(73.5)	(72.2)	(60.0)	(42.4)	(64.5)	(42.2)	(34.5)	(72.2)	35
Has no functional difficulty	59.0	58.2	49.1	38.3	59.1	45.9	32.2	74.8	2,401
Refugee status									
Refugee	59.5	56.6	47.3	34.7	57.6	42.3	26.2	74.8	923
Non-Refugee	59.1	59.6	50.6	40.5	60.2	47.8	35.9	74.7	1,522
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	57.1	51.6	44.8	28.6	55.9	32.2	22.1	72.6	570
Second	57.8	52.0	42.5	30.7	53.8	37.3	22.5	69.9	434
Middle	53.4	57.7	46.9	34.1	54.4	44.8	35.1	71.8	510
Fourth	60.8	61.7	54.4	47.8	65.0	52.1	38.5	78.1	515
Richest	69.0	71.3	59.5	52.8	68.5	66.5	45.1	82.0	416

1 MICS indicator TM.19 - Post-natal signal care functions

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.7: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Health check following birth while in facility or at homeA	PNC visit for mothersB						DK/Missing	Total	Post-natal health check for the mother1,C	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit				
Total	**88.6**	**1.3**	**0.6**	**2.3**	**12.9**	**31.7**	**50.9**	**0.3**	**100**	**88.9**	**2,445**
Sex of newborn											
Male	89.2	1.2	0.6	1.9	11.9	31.4	52.7	0.4	100	89.4	1,273
Female	88.0	1.3	0.6	2.8	14.1	31.9	49.1	0.2	100	88.5	1,172
Region											
West Bank	86.6	1.5	0.8	3.2	8.8	19.7	65.7	0.3	100	87.0	1,436
Gaza Strip	91.5	0.9	0.3	1.2	18.7	48.8	30.0	0.2	100	91.6	1,009
Area											
Urban	90.0	1.3	0.4	2.3	12.7	33.3	49.7	0.4	100	90.4	1,870
Rural	82.9	1.0	1.1	2.9	10.5	19.9	64.6	0.0	100	83.1	394
Camp	86.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	20.3	40.7	34.6	0.2	100	86.6	181
Education											
None or Basic	89.6	1.9	0.7	1.1	10.1	33.3	52.6	0.3	100	90.1	418
Secondary	87.1	1.4	0.9	2.3	13.3	29.7	51.9	0.5	100	87.4	850
Higher	89.4	0.9	0.3	2.8	13.7	32.5	49.7	0.1	100	89.6	1,177
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	89.0	1.5	0.4	2.9	12.5	27.9	54.8	0.0	100	89.6	166
20-34	87.7	1.3	0.6	2.2	12.8	31.7	51.0	0.4	100	88.0	1,953
35-49	93.8	0.8	0.8	2.8	13.5	33.5	48.6	0.0	100	94.3	326

1 MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother

A Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

B Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the mother and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note a above).

C Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note A above), as well as PNC visits (see note B above) within two days of delivery.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.7 Continued: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Health check following birth while in facility or at homeA	PNC visit for mothersB						DK/ Missing	Total	Post-natal health check for the mother1,C	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit				
Place of delivery											
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	7
Health facility	88.8	1.2	0.6	2.3	13.0	31.7	50.9	0.3	100	89.0	2,430
Public	85.7	1.1	0.4	2.0	12.7	34.2	49.3	0.3	100	86.0	1,482
Private	93.2	0.6	0.8	2.3	11.2	28.6	56.3	0.2	100	93.2	824
UNRWA	(90.2)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(4.5)	(13.7)	(70.9)	(0.0)	100	(90.2)	20
NGOs	(95.3)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(2.8)	(32.0)	(33.3)	(28.9)	(0.0)	100	(95.3)	58
Israeli	(97.1)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(35.7)	(15.3)	(26.9)	(2.9)	100	(100.0)	46
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	8
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	87.0	1.2	0.5	2.1	12.6	28.4	54.9	0.3	100	87.2	1,812
C-section	93.3	1.5	0.8	3.0	13.8	41.0	39.6	0.3	100	93.9	633
Functional difficulties (age 18-49) years)											
Has functional difficulty	(87.5)	(3.6)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(39.6)	(53.5)	(1.8)	100	(87.5)	35
Has no functional difficulty	88.7	1.2	0.6	2.4	13.1	31.5	50.9	0.3	100	89.0	2,401
Refugee status											
Refugee	90.7	1.2	1.0	1.9	17.9	42.9	35.1	0.0	100	90.9	923
Non-Refugee	87.4	1.3	0.4	2.6	9.9	24.8	60.6	0.5	100	87.7	1,522
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	90.7	0.7	0.5	1.1	16.1	53.3	28.3	0.0	100	90.7	570
Second	90.0	0.9	0.1	1.2	20.0	37.2	40.5	0.1	100	90.0	434
Middle	82.2	2.4	0.3	2.7	10.0	19.4	64.4	0.8	100	83.0	510
Fourth	88.2	0.6	1.7	3.9	8.3	21.1	64.1	0.3	100	88.4	515
Richest	92.6	1.7	0.3	2.8	10.4	24.4	60.0	0.3	100	93.1	416

1 MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother

A Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

B Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the mother and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note a above).

C Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note A above), as well as PNC visits (see note B above) within two days of delivery.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.8: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers							DK/Missing	Total	Provider of first PNC visit for mothers	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	NGOs sector	UNRWA sector	Israeli sector	Other location			Doctor/ nurse/ midwife		
Total	**6.6**	**28.5**	**19.2**	**1.3**	**38.2**	**5.6**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**100**	**100.0**	**100**	**418**
Sex of newborn												
Male	5.6	33.0	16.5	0.4	38.3	5.8	0.5	0.0	100	100.0	100	198
Female	7.6	24.5	21.7	2.1	38.2	5.3	0.0	0.6	100	100.0	100	220
Region												
West Bank	2.2	45.1	35.2	1.4	3.8	11.3	0.4	0.6	100	100.0	100	206
Gaza Strip	10.9	12.5	3.7	1.2	71.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	100	212
Area												
Urban	8.4	24.9	18.9	1.5	39.0	6.9	0.0	0.4	100	100.0	100	313
Rural	1.8	62.0	30.7	1.0	2.2	0.7	1.5	0.0	100	100.0	100	61
Camp	1.2	8.1	5.9	0.0	82.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	100	44
Education												
None or Basic	4.6	27.8	19.5	4.6	40.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	100	58
Secondary	8.4	28.1	16.5	0.4	38.8	6.9	0.0	0.9	100	100.0	100	152
Higher	5.9	29.0	21.1	1.0	37.1	5.3	0.4	0.0	100	100.0	100	208
Age at most recent live birth												
Less than 20	(7.9)	(25.4)	(10.9)	(0.0)	(46.5)	(9.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100	(100.0)	100	29
20-34	6.4	29.9	21.4	1.6	35.0	5.0	0.3	0.4	100	100.0	100	331
35-49	7.6	22.1	11.0	0.0	52.5	6.9	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	100	58

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.8 Continued: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers							DK/Missing	Total	Provider of first PNC visit for mothers	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	NGOs sector	UNRWA sector	Israeli sector	Other location			Doctor/ nurse/ midwife		
Place of delivery												
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	100	2
Health facility	6.7	28.8	18.9	1.3	38.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	100	414
Public	5.8	39.8	6.9	0.6	46.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	100	241
Private	9.9	16.3	49.1	0.5	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	100	123
UNRWA	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	100	3
NGOs	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	100	22
Israeli	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	100	25
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	100	2
Type of delivery												
Vaginal birth	4.3	25.7	17.9	1.4	44.7	5.3	0.3	0.4	100	100.0	100	297
C-section	12.5	35.7	22.6	1.0	22.1	6.2	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	100	121
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	100	2
Has no functional difficulty	6.7	28.2	19.3	1.3	38.4	5.6	0.2	0.3	100	100.0	100	416
Refugee status												
Refugee	2.8	12.3	10.3	1.7	70.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	100	203
Non-Refugee	10.3	43.8	27.7	1.0	7.5	8.8	0.4	0.6	100	100.0	100	215
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	13.7	16.9	0.0	0.0	69.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	100	105
Second	4.0	15.8	14.2	2.7	60.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	100	96
Middle	6.4	27.6	22.9	0.0	28.6	12.8	0.0	1.7	100	100.0	100	78
Fourth	3.7	49.9	30.0	0.8	7.8	7.6	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	100	75
Richest	2.8	43.1	41.4	3.4	0.9	7.0	1.4	0.0	100	100.0	100	64

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.9: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of post-natal health checks within 2 days of birth for:				Missing	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Newborns1	Mothers2	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn		
Total	**91.9**	**88.9**	**84.0**	**3.3**	**0.0**	**2,445**
Sex of newborn						
Male	92.7	89.4	85.5	3.4	0.0	1,272
Female	91.0	88.3	82.5	3.2	0.0	1,173
Region						
West Bank	95.4	87.0	84.9	2.5	0.0	1,436
Gaza Strip	86.8	91.6	82.8	4.4	0.0	1,009
Area						
Urban	91.4	90.4	84.8	3.1	0.0	1,870
Rural	94.8	83.1	81.2	3.4	0.0	394
Camp	90.4	86.6	82.0	5.0	0.0	181
Education						
None or Basic	94.3	90.1	86.4	2.1	0.0	418
Secondary	90.3	87.4	82.7	5.1	0.1	850
Higher	92.1	89.6	84.1	2.4	0.0	1,177
Age at most recent live birth						
Less than 20	92.0	89.6	85.1	3.4	0.0	166
20-34	91.5	88.0	83.1	3.7	0.0	1,953
35-49	94.0	94.3	89.1	0.9	0.0	326
Place of delivery						
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Health facility	91.9	89.0	84.1	3.2	0.0	2,430
Public	89.3	86.0	79.9	4.7	0.0	1,482
Private	96.9	93.2	90.8	0.7	0.0	824
UNRWA	(100.0)	(90.2)	(90.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	20
NGOs	(82.8)	(95.3)	(82.8)	(4.7)	(0.0)	58
Israeli	(97.1)	(100.0)	(97.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	46
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Type of delivery						
Vaginal birth	91.0	87.2	81.7	3.6	0.0	1,812
C-section	94.4	93.9	90.7	2.4	0.0	633
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(94.3)	(87.5)	(85.7)	(5.7)	(1.8)	35
Has no functional difficulty	91.8	89.0	84.1	3.3	0.0	2,401
Refugee status						
Refugee	89.2	90.9	83.5	3.4	0.0	923

	Percentage of post-natal health checks within 2 days of birth for:				Missing	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Newborns1	Mothers2	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn		
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	88.4	90.7	83.7	4.5	0.0	570
Second	86.3	90.0	79.8	3.6	0.1	434
Middle	92.1	83.0	79.6	4.5	0.0	510
Fourth	96.3	88.4	86.4	1.8	0.0	515
Richest	96.6	93.1	91.4	1.7	0.0	416

1 MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

2 MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.8 HIV

Some of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission. Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and young people and hinder prevention efforts. The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV. The HIV module administered to women 15-49 years of age addresses part of this call.

The Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting indicator: the percentage of young people who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission, is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, 2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission/prevention of HIV. In the Palestinian MICS, 2019-2020 all women who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Table TM.11.1W.

Table TM.11.1W also presents the percentage of women who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in Palestine, that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and sharing food with someone with HIV. The tables also provide information on whether women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means.

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women age 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Table TM.11.2W.

Discrimination is a human rights violation prohibited by international human rights law and most national constitutions. Discrimination in the context of HIV refers to unfair or unjust treatment (an act or an omission) of an individual based on his or her real or perceived HIV status. Discrimination exacerbates risks and deprives people of their rights and entitlements, fuelling the HIV epidemic.

The following questions were asked in the Palestinian MICS, 2019-2020 to measure stigma and discriminatory attitudes that may result in discriminatory acts (or omissions): whether the respondent 1) would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV; 2) thinks that children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV; 3) thinks people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV; 4) thinks people talk badly about those living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV; 5) thinks people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people; 6) agrees or disagrees with the statement 'I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV'; and 7) fears that she could get HIV if she comes into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV. Table TM.11.3W presents the attitudes of women towards people living with HIV.

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table TM.11.5. This indicator is used to track progress towards global and national goals to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV. High coverage enables early initiation of care and treatment for HIV positive mothers required to live healthy and productive lives

In many countries, over half of new adult HIV infections are among young people age 15-24 years thus a change in behaviour among members of this age group is especially important to reduce new infections. The next tables present specific information on this age group. Table TM.11.6W summarises information on key HIV indicators for young women.

Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge1,A	Number of women (15-49) years
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	**89.4**	**65.7**	**39.4**	**33.1**	**44.0**	**38.1**	**65.6**	**52.5**	**14.2**	**6.0**	**11,135**
Region											
West Bank	91.3	65.7	42.4	35.7	42.2	40.0	70.1	54.7	14.9	6.9	6,651
Gaza Strip	86.5	65.8	34.9	29.3	46.7	35.4	59.0	49.2	13.2	4.7	4,484
Area											
Urban	89.2	65.9	39.2	32.9	44.7	38.1	65.3	52.1	14.4	6.1	8,630
Rural	90.2	64.9	39.8	33.7	39.6	39.0	68.8	55.6	14.0	6.3	1,584
Camp	90.0	65.8	40.4	34.2	45.0	36.5	63.4	50.4	12.5	5.1	921
Age											
15-24[1]	86.4	58.4	31.4	26.0	42.5	38.1	62.0	47.4	13.4	4.5	4,417
15-19	81.1	48.9	23.4	18.8	38.5	34.7	56.9	42.7	11.5	2.6	2,267
15-17	76.1	43.4	19.7	16.0	35.3	32.2	52.4	36.9	10.1	2.1	1,324
18-19	88.0	56.6	28.5	22.8	42.9	38.3	63.2	50.8	13.4	3.3	943
20-24	92.0	68.5	39.9	33.4	46.7	41.7	67.4	52.4	15.5	6.5	2,150
25-29	93.7	71.7	43.8	37.4	48.1	41.0	67.3	52.9	14.1	6.4	1,900
30-39	92.1	71.0	45.3	38.5	45.5	37.6	69.5	57.9	15.3	7.4	2,825
40-49	88.3	68.8	44.4	37.4	41.4	36.2	66.5	55.5	14.5	7.0	1,993

1MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

A Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.1W Continued: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge1,A	Number of women (15-49) years
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Education											
None or Basic	75.4	51.5	31.8	26.0	30.5	27.2	49.0	38.9	8.3	3.2	2,569
Secondary	89.3	63.8	37.9	31.1	43.1	36.0	63.0	49.5	11.7	4.5	3,808
Higher	97.1	75.0	44.7	38.6	52.0	45.7	76.7	62.1	19.4	8.7	4,758
Marital status											
Ever married	91.7	71.1	45.8	38.7	44.5	37.7	67.2	55.0	14.1	6.7	7,224
Never married	85.2	55.8	27.6	22.9	43.1	38.9	62.7	47.8	14.3	4.7	3,910
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	79.3	58.8	33.5	24.7	36.9	24.5	49.4	46.5	7.4	3.0	247
Has no functional difficulty	91.5	69.0	42.3	35.7	45.4	39.3	67.9	54.8	15.0	6.6	9,564
Refugee status											
Refugee	88.7	65.2	37.3	30.9	45.2	36.7	62.6	52.6	13.7	5.0	4,512
Non-Refugee	89.9	66.1	40.8	34.6	43.2	39.1	67.7	52.4	14.6	6.7	6,623
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	80.7	60.3	34.2	28.5	42.1	31.3	49.9	42.6	10.3	3.7	2,167
Second	86.7	66.0	34.4	28.9	44.5	34.2	61.5	49.4	12.8	4.5	2,214
Middle	91.4	66.2	39.8	32.9	42.5	38.3	65.6	52.3	13.9	5.8	2,158
Fourth	92.7	67.2	41.3	35.1	44.1	41.2	72.1	55.6	15.5	6.9	2,265
Richest	95.1	68.7	46.7	39.9	46.6	45.1	77.9	61.6	18.3	9.0	2,331

1MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

A Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of women who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means1	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of women (15-49) years
Total	**61.7**	**57.6**	**46.7**	**69.5**	**38.7**	**24.2**	**17.1**	**20.0**	**11,135**
Region									
West Bank	60.1	57.1	46.4	68.1	38.4	19.6	14.4	23.2	6,651
Gaza Strip	64.1	58.5	47.0	71.5	39.2	31.0	21.2	15.1	4,484
Area									
Urban	62.0	58.0	46.9	70.1	38.8	25.0	17.8	19.1	8,630
Rural	57.1	54.0	44.0	64.4	36.5	17.7	12.7	25.8	1,584
Camp	66.1	60.2	49.7	72.5	41.2	27.4	18.4	17.6	921
Age group									
15-24	57.5	52.3	47.2	65.4	37.2	26.5	19.8	21.0	4,417
15-19	51.6	45.6	44.2	58.8	33.6	25.2	19.2	22.3	2,267
15-17	47.6	39.5	42.5	53.2	30.9	22.6	18.1	22.9	1,324
18-19	57.2	54.1	46.7	66.6	37.5	28.7	20.8	21.4	943
20-24	63.7	59.4	50.3	72.3	40.9	28.0	20.4	19.7	2,150
25-29	66.1	63.4	52.0	74.8	43.3	24.3	17.5	18.9	1,900
30-39	65.1	60.8	45.6	73.0	39.0	23.8	15.8	19.1	2,825
40-49	61.9	59.4	42.1	68.4	37.1	19.5	12.8	19.8	1,993
Education									
None or Basic	47.4	43.6	38.2	52.8	31.7	19.1	15.0	22.5	2,569
Secondary	62.0	55.3	47.8	68.9	38.7	27.6	19.4	20.3	3,808
Higher	69.1	67.1	50.4	78.9	42.5	24.2	16.5	18.2	4,758

1 MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.2W Continued: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of women who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means1	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of women (15-49) years
Marital status									
Ever married	64.0	60.3	46.6	72.0	39.3	23.4	16.0	19.7	7,224
Never married	57.4	52.7	46.8	64.8	37.6	25.7	19.3	20.4	3,910
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	55.9	48.5	29.8	62.0	23.7	17.9	8.4	17.3	247
Has no functional difficulty	63.8	60.4	47.7	71.9	40.2	24.6	17.2	19.6	9,564
Refugee status									
Refugee	63.2	57.5	45.3	70.2	37.3	26.4	17.7	18.6	4,512
Non-Refugee	60.7	57.7	47.6	69.0	39.6	22.7	16.7	20.9	6,623
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	58.8	53.0	44.5	65.0	35.7	30.6	21.6	15.6	2,167
Second	62.0	56.5	47.2	68.9	40.5	26.8	19.3	17.8	2,214
Middle	60.6	57.2	46.0	68.4	38.6	22.7	15.9	23.0	2,158
Fourth	62.6	59.5	47.2	71.3	38.9	22.0	15.9	21.3	2,265
Richest	64.1	61.6	48.4	73.2	39.6	19.4	13.2	21.9	2,331

1 MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		Number of women 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV1,A	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIVB	
Total	**68.9**	**67.2**	**81.4**	**74.4**	**78.2**	**73.7**	**34.7**	**72.0**	**9,955**
Region									
West Bank	67.6	66.5	80.2	73.4	79.9	76.5	37.5	70.0	6,075
Gaza Strip	70.8	68.2	83.2	76.0	75.5	69.4	30.3	75.1	3,880
Area									
Urban	69.1	67.5	81.8	74.3	77.7	72.9	34.6	72.5	7,697
Rural	68.0	67.2	79.4	74.2	82.4	79.5	36.7	67.9	1,429
Camp	67.8	64.2	80.5	76.2	75.7	70.9	31.5	75.0	829
Age									
15-24	66.2	64.1	80.0	71.2	73.8	68.7	28.1	70.9	3,816
15-19	66.4	61.9	79.9	68.1	71.8	66.2	28.4	69.8	1,837
15-17	68.5	61.7	80.1	64.0	68.2	63.4	28.2	69.8	1,008
18-19	63.9	62.0	79.6	73.1	76.1	69.5	28.7	69.8	829
20-24	66.1	66.2	80.2	74.1	75.6	71.1	27.9	71.9	1,978
25-29	71.0	70.9	84.1	77.8	80.9	77.5	35.3	74.0	1,780
30-39	69.7	69.2	81.8	76.7	80.4	75.8	37.1	72.6	2,601
40-49	71.0	67.0	81.0	74.7	82.0	77.7	44.6	71.6	1,759
Education									
None or Basic	72.0	72.0	83.9	69.7	73.9	72.6	39.4	72.2	1,936
Secondary	67.9	67.5	81.7	72.2	75.2	70.4	34.2	72.6	3,399
Higher	68.3	64.9	80.1	78.1	82.2	76.6	33.1	71.5	4,620

1 MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

A This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive or think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV

B As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to "No", and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.3W Continued: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		Number of women 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV1,A	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIVB	
Marital status									
Ever married	70.8	70.0	83.3	75.8	79.4	75.8	38.0	73.7	6,623
Never married	64.9	61.5	77.6	71.6	75.9	69.6	28.0	68.6	3,332
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	65.3	69.7	79.6	76.1	75.2	76.9	36.0	72.6	196
Has no functional difficulty	69.0	67.7	81.6	75.6	79.4	74.8	35.4	72.3	8,751
Refugee status									
Refugee	68.8	67.1	81.4	75.8	78.6	72.1	32.3	73.4	4,004
Non-Refugee	68.9	67.2	81.3	73.5	78.0	74.8	36.3	71.1	5,951
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	69.7	71.0	83.8	74.6	74.6	68.1	31.1	74.4	1,748
Second	71.3	67.5	83.2	75.9	76.5	71.5	33.8	73.6	1,920
Middle	68.4	65.5	79.1	73.6	77.3	74.7	36.2	72.5	1,972
Fourth	68.4	68.0	81.3	74.5	80.3	77.7	36.9	70.7	2,099
Richest	66.9	64.6	80.0	73.8	81.3	75.4	34.7	69.6	2,216

1 MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

A This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive or think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV

B As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to "No", and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

Table TM.11.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the pregnancy of the most recent birth, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test and received post-test health information or counselling, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of women who:		Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care1,A	
Total	**98.7**	**2.3**	**2,445**
Region			
West Bank	98.3	3.1	1,436
Gaza Strip	99.2	1.0	1,009
Area			
Urban	98.7	2.3	1,870
Rural	98.5	2.0	394
Camp	98.6	2.1	181
Age			
15-24	98.9	2.7	779
15-19	100.0	1.4	93
15-17	(*)	(*)	9
18-19	100.0	1.6	85
20-24	98.8	2.9	686
25-29	98.6	1.9	770
30-39	98.6	2.0	799
40-49	98.2	4.0	97
Education			
None or Basic	98.3	2.2	418
Secondary	98.8	3.0	850
Higher	98.7	1.7	1,177
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	(100.0)	(0.0)	35
Has no functional difficulty	98.7	2.3	2,401
Refugee status			
Refugee	98.5	1.0	923
Non-Refugee	98.8	3.0	1,522
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	98.5	1.4	570
Second	99.5	1.0	434
Middle	97.6	3.4	510
Fourth	99.1	1.7	515
Richest	98.9	4.0	416

1 MICS indicator TM.35a - HIV counselling during antenatal care (counselling on HIV)

A In this context, counseling means that someone talked with the respondent about all two of the following topics: 1) babies getting the HIV from their mother, 2) preventing HIV

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:		Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV A	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge 1	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child			
Total	**4.5**	**37.2**	**4,417**	**80.0**	**3,816**
Region					
West Bank	5.7	37.5	2,599	78.3	2,315
Gaza Strip	2.9	36.7	1,818	82.6	1,501
Area					
Urban	4.5	37.7	3,438	80.3	2,963
Rural	5.1	34.7	612	79.1	538
Camp	3.4	36.3	367	79.0	314
Age					
15-19	2.6	33.6	2,267	79.9	1,837
15-17	2.1	30.9	1,324	80.1	1,008
18-19	3.3	37.5	943	79.6	829
20-24	6.5	40.9	2,150	80.2	1,978
20-22	6.9	40.8	1,295	78.7	1,205
23-24	6.0	41.2	855	82.5	773
Education					
None or Basic	1.7	26.2	803	86.8	532
Secondary	3.6	36.0	1,766	80.9	1,512
Higher	6.7	43.1	1,848	77.2	1,771
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	6.1	36.5	1,309	85.5	1,180
Has no functional difficulty	3.9	37.5	3,108	77.6	2,635
Refugee status					
Refugee	(0.0)	(22.4)	38	(*)	23
Non-Refugee	5.6	40.1	3,055	80.1	2,784
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	2.7	32.0	870	83.9	676
Second	3.0	39.0	902	81.2	744
Middle	5.1	37.5	853	75.9	761
Fourth	5.8	39.0	875	80.2	789
Richest	6.0	38.3	915	79.6	845

1 MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

A Refer to Table TM.11.3W for the two components.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

7

THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

7 THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

7.1 Immunisation

Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year.[1] It is one of the most cost-effective health investments, with proven strategies that make it accessible to even the most hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations.

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunisations for Children[2] recommends all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae type b, pneumococcal bacteria/disease, rotavirus, and rubella.[3]

At the global level, SDG indicator 3.b.1 is used to monitor the progress of the vaccination of children at the national level. The proportions of the target population covered by DTP, pneumococcal (conjugate) and measles are presented in Table TC.1.1.

All doses in the primary series are recommended to be completed before the child's first birthday, although depending on the epidemiology of disease in a country, the first doses of measles and rubella containing vaccines may be recommended at 12 months or later. The recommended number and timing of most other doses also vary slightly with local epidemiology and may include booster doses later in childhood.

The vaccination schedule followed by the Palestinian National Immunisation Programme provides all the above mentioned vaccinations with birth doses of BCG, and Hepatitis B vaccines (within 24 hours of birth), three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine containing DTP, Hepatitis B, and Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) antigens, three doses of Polio vaccine, three doses of Pneumococcal (conjugate) vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, two doses of the MMR vaccine containing measles, mumps, and rubella antigens. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except the doses of MMR at 12 and 18 months. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunisation coverage from the Palestinian MICS, 2019-2020 are based on children age 12-23 and 24-35 months. It is worth mentioning that there is a descriptor data presented in this chapter compared to Ministry of Health data which extracted from the administrative records, due to different methodologies used to calculate the vaccination coverage.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age. All mothers or caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards. If the vaccination card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether the child had received each of the vaccinations, and, for applicable antigens, how many doses were received. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from the vaccination card and the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child.

Table TC.1.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children age 12-23 and 24-35 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers'/caretakers' reports.

[1] "Immunization Highlights 2015." World Health Organization. June 27, 2016. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://www.who.int/immunization/highlights/2015/en/.

[2] "WHO Recommendations for Routine Immunization - Summary Tables." World Health Organization. August 22, 2018. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/immunization_tables/en/.

[3] Additionally, vaccination against the human papillomavirus (HPV) is recommended for girls from 9 to 14 years of age68, but coverage of this vaccine is not yet included in MICS, as methodology is under development.

Table TC.1.1 Continued: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age (MMR2, DTP R1 and Polio 4 by 24 months)
	Vaccination recordsA	Mother's report	EitherB (Crude coverage)	
Antigen				
At birth				
BCG	83.3	15.4	98.7	97.9
HepB	82.8	0.6	83.4	83.1
Polio				
OPV1	83.3	15.0	98.3	95.9
OPV2	83.2	11.0	94.2	90.9
OPV3	82.1	8.3	90.4	85.9
OPV4	76.5	7.1	83.6	81.7
IPV1	83.3	14.2	97.5	95.5
IPV2	83.0	0.5	83.4	80.6
OPV3 and IPV	81.6	1.1	82.7	72.4
DTP-Hib-HepB				
1	81.9	14.2	96.1	92.3
2	81.7	13.3	94.9	90.5
3	80.5	12.8	93.3	85.6
4	75.0	16.5	91.5	89.3
Pneumococcal (Conjugate)				
1	81.5	13.6	95.1	92.6
2	81.4	12.6	93.9	90.8
3	80.0	11.8	91.9	71.3
Rotavirus				
1	80.4	15.6	96.1	92.7
2	77.2	16.0	93.3	88.8
MMR				
18	81.1	14.8	95.9	76.7
29	77.8	16.1	93.9	92.2
Basic antigens,C	80.4	5.6	86.0	60.3
All antigens11,D	72.1	0.0	72.1	42.9
All antigens (excluding revaccines) [E]	75.7	0.0	75.7	46.6
No vaccinations	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7
Number of children F	1239	1239	1239	1239

8 MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

9 MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

11 MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

na: not applicable

A Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

B MICS indicators TC.1, TC.2, TC.3, TC.4, TC.5, TC.6, TC.7, TC.8, and TC.11a refer to children age 12-23 months; MICS indicators TC.9, TC.10 and TC.11b refer to children age 24-35 months

C Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles

D All antigens include: BCG, Polio1-3/IPV1-2, DTP1-3, HepB Birth, PCV1-3. Rota1-2 and MMR1-2 as per the vaccination schedule in Palestine

E All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, MMR 2. The Polio and DTP revaccines are excluded

F Does not include those parts of Jerusalem which were annexed by Israel in 1967, due to the fact that the Palestinian vaccination schedule is different from the Israeli vaccination schedule. Palestinian children living in East Jerusalem receive their vaccination from the Israeli Health centers.

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:											
	BCG 1	HepB (at birth)	Polio							DTP-Hib-HepB		
			OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3	OPV 4	IPV 1	IPV 2	OPV 3 or IPV 2	1	2	3 3 4 5
Total	**99.6**	**91.9**	**98.7**	**96.2**	**92.9**	**42.8**	**98.6**	**91.9**	**90.1**	**97.2**	**96.4**	**94.6**
Sex												
Male	99.5	90.9	98.3	95.5	91.2	42.8	98.5	90.8	88.0	97.4	96.8	94.7
Female	99.7	92.8	99.1	96.9	94.5	42.8	98.7	93.0	92.2	97.0	95.9	94.5
Region												
West Bank	99.3	88.9	97.9	94.6	90.7	42.7	98.1	89.2	87.1	95.3	94.4	92.7
Gaza Strip	100.0	96.1	99.7	98.4	95.9	43.0	99.2	95.6	94.2	99.7	99.1	97.3
Area												
Urban	99.8	92.9	99.1	96.9	93.8	43.1	98.9	92.7	91.3	97.6	97.1	95.4
Rural	98.7	86.3	96.9	92.8	88.2	40.1	96.9	87.0	83.9	94.4	92.8	91.2
Camp	99.6	93.7	98.4	96.8	93.9	45.9	98.7	94.1	91.3	98.4	97.2	93.6
Mother's education												
Basic or none	99.5	93.1	98.1	96.0	93.3	38.8	99.5	93.3	91.5	97.6	97.3	95.1
Secondary	99.5	91.2	98.6	95.6	92.4	45.3	98.5	91.2	89.0	96.1	94.8	94.0
Higher	99.7	91.9	98.9	96.8	93.0	42.4	98.3	91.9	90.3	97.9	97.2	94.9
Mother's Refugee status												
Refugee	99.4	93.9	98.9	97.3	93.3	41.3	98.3	93.7	91.6	97.9	97.5	95.0
Non-Refugee	99.7	90.6	98.5	95.6	92.6	43.7	98.7	90.8	89.1	96.7	95.7	94.4
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	99.8	94.3	99.2	97.4	93.4	40.6	98.3	94.3	91.9	99.6	99.1	96.0
Second	99.8	94.9	99.1	97.6	96.1	43.7	99.1	94.7	94.3	99.2	97.5	97.2
Middle	99.8	92.4	98.8	97.5	94.6	44.8	99.2	91.8	90.5	95.3	94.3	93.1
Fourth	99.4	90.7	98.4	95.0	91.6	44.6	98.2	91.5	89.7	95.6	95.6	93.8
Richest	99.0	85.9	97.6	93.2	88.0	40.2	98.0	86.2	82.7	95.9	94.9	92.8

1 MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage
2 MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage
3 MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1
4 MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage
5 MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage

A Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles
B Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down
C Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)
D All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, Rubella, DT Booster 1 and Measles 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Country
E All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, Rubella, and Measles 2. The Polio and DTP revaccines are excluded
F Does not include those parts of Jerusalem which were annexed by Israel in 1967, due to the fact that the Palestinian vaccination schedule is different from the Israeli vaccination schedule. Palestinian children living in East Jerusalem receive their vaccination from the Israeli Health centers

Table TC.1.2 Continued: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:								
	PCV			Rotavirus		Basic 9 A	Vaccination cards B	Vaccination cards seen C	Number of children age 12-23 months F
	1	2	3 6	1	2 7				
Total	**96.9**	**96.0**	**91.7**	**94.5**	**91.5**	**86.0**	**97.4**	**92.8**	**1,280**
Sex									
Male	96.7	95.7	92.0	94.3	91.5	86.3	97.0	91.8	642
Female	97.1	96.2	91.3	94.8	91.4	85.8	97.8	93.8	638
Region									
West Bank	95.1	93.8	89.2	93.9	91.4	82.8	96.9	90.5	746
Gaza Strip	99.5	99.0	95.1	95.4	91.6	90.5	98.1	96.1	534
Area									
Urban	97.6	96.8	92.4	95.2	92.1	87.3	97.7	93.6	977
Rural	93.6	91.8	88.6	92.4	89.6	80.5	96.0	88.2	208
Camp	97.1	96.4	91.4	92.1	89.4	84.7	97.9	95.5	95
Mother's education									
Basic or none	97.7	96.7	88.5	96.7	95.4	85.9	96.8	93.8	234
Secondary	96.6	95.5	92.7	94.7	89.7	85.6	96.9	92.4	459
Higher	96.9	96.1	92.2	93.6	91.3	86.4	98.0	92.8	587
Mother's Refugee status									
Refugee	97.9	97.0	92.6	94.6	91.5	87.1	97.8	94.8	485
Non-Refugee	96.4	95.3	91.1	94.5	91.4	85.4	97.2	91.7	795
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	99.1	98.6	95.0	96.1	91.9	88.5	96.6	94.5	301
Second	98.9	98.3	92.0	94.4	91.3	89.0	98.7	95.0	226
Middle	96.5	95.5	90.6	94.3	92.2	86.3	97.7	93.3	269
Fourth	95.6	94.0	91.0	94.6	91.3	85.3	97.2	92.6	273
Richest	93.9	92.8	88.9	92.9	90.3	80.0	97.1	87.9	211

6 MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1
7 MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage
9 MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)
10 MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1
11 MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

A Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles
B Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down
C Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)
D All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, Rubella, DT Booster 1 and Measles 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Country
E All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, Rubella, and Measles 2. The Polio and DTP revaccines are excluded
F Does not include those parts of Jerusalem which were annexed by Israel in 1967, due to the fact that the Palestinian vaccination schedule is different from the Israeli vaccination schedule. Palestinian children living in East Jerusalem receive their vaccination from the Israeli Health centers

Table TC.1.2 Continued: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:		Full immunization:			Vaccination cards B	Vaccination cards seen C	Number of children age 24-35 months F
	Measles 2 10	DTP 4	Basic antigens A	All antigens 11,D	All antigens (excluding revaccines) E			
Total	**93.9**	**91.5**	**86.0**	**72.1**	**75.7**	**91.6**	**83.9**	**1,239**
Sex								
Male	93.9	91.0	85.4	73.3	76.8	91.2	85.3	644
Female	93.9	92.1	86.7	70.7	74.6	92.0	82.4	595
Region								
West Bank	91.9	88.9	80.0	64.5	68.5	90.0	78.3	707
Gaza Strip	96.5	95.0	94.0	82.1	85.3	93.7	91.3	532
Area								
Urban	94.3	92.9	86.7	73.9	76.9	91.5	84.3	936
Rural	92.5	87.0	81.2	63.0	69.1	90.9	80.2	198
Camp	92.3	87.4	89.0	72.9	77.6	93.6	87.7	105
Mother's education								
Basic or none	96.0	92.7	86.0	72.1	77.1	88.9	81.7	241
Secondary	94.4	91.6	85.6	71.7	76.5	92.1	85.4	424
Higher	92.6	91.0	86.3	72.3	74.6	92.4	83.7	574
Mother's Refugee status								
Refugee	94.1	92.0	89.1	74.6	78.6	92.3	87.4	525
Non-Refugee	93.7	91.1	83.8	70.2	73.6	91.1	81.4	714
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	96.9	95.2	91.6	79.6	82.7	91.8	88.2	314
Second	93.8	90.8	90.1	74.2	80.0	94.0	89.3	242
Middle	92.3	88.6	84.2	69.9	74.2	91.8	83.1	229
Fourth	94.1	92.1	83.8	69.4	72.3	88.6	78.8	258
Richest	90.6	89.1	77.2	63.5	65.5	92.1	78.1	197

1 MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage
2 MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage
3 MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1
4 MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage
5 MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage
6 MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1
7 MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage
8 MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage
9 MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)
10 MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1
11 MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

A Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles
B Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down
C Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)
D All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, Rubella, DT Booster 1 and Measles 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Country
E All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, Rubella, and Measles 2. The Polio and DTP revaccines are excluded
F Does not include those parts of Jerusalem which were annexed by Israel in 1967, due to the fact that the Palestinian vaccination schedule is different from the Israeli vaccination schedule. Palestinian children living in East Jerusalem receive their vaccination from the Israeli Health centers

7.2 Disease episodes

A key strategy for achieving progress toward SDG 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births, is to tackle the diseases such as diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria which are still among the leading killers of children under 5.[1] Target 3.3 of the SDGs on ending the epidemics on malaria by 2030 along with other diseases is interpreted as the attainment of the Global Technical Strategy for malaria 2016–2030 and the Roll Back Malaria advocacy plan, Action and Investment to defeat Malaria 2016–2030 targets which aim at reducing malaria mortality rates globally by 90 percent compared with 2015.

Table TC.2.1 presents the percentage of children under 5 years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) or fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. These results are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of those illnesses over a two-week time window.

The definition of a case of diarrhoea or fever, in this survey, was the mother's (or caretaker's) report that the child had such symptoms over the specified period; no other evidence was sought beside the opinion of the mother. A child was considered to have had symptoms of ARI if the mother or caretaker reported that the child had, over the specified period, an illness with a cough with rapid or difficult breathing, and whose symptoms were perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked or runny nose. While this approach is reasonable in the context of a multi-topic household survey, these basically simple case definitions must be kept in mind when interpreting the results, as well as the potential for reporting and recall biases. Further, diarrhoea, fever and ARI are not only seasonal but are also characterized by the often rapid spread of localized outbreaks from one area to another at different points in time. The timing of the survey and the location of the teams might thus considerably affect the results, which must consequently be interpreted with caution. For these reasons, although the period-prevalence over a two-week time window is reported, these data should not be used to assess the epidemiological characteristics of these diseases but rather to obtain denominators for the indicators related to use of health services and treatment.

[1] The main killers of children under age 5 in 2016 included preterm birth complications (18 per cent), pneumonia (16 per cent), intrapartum related events (12 per cent), diarrhoea (8 per cent), neonatal sepsis (7 per cent) and malaria (5 per cent). UNICEF et al. Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017. New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_101071.html.

Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children 0-59 months
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
Total	**14.5**	**6.7**	**16.7**	**6,328**
Sex				
Male	16.1	7.4	16.8	3,274
Female	12.9	5.9	16.6	3,054
Region				
West Bank	13.0	5.7	19.6	3,684
Gaza Strip	16.7	8.1	12.7	2,644
Area				
Urban	14.8	6.8	15.9	4,831
Rural	11.7	5.7	20.9	1,003
Camp	17.5	7.7	16.1	494
Age (in months)				
0-11	17.9	6.6	14.2	1,258
12-23	22.0	7.8	19.6	1,329
24-35	13.3	6.9	17.0	1,289
36-47	9.9	5.7	15.8	1,307
48-59	8.8	6.4	17.0	1,145
Mother's education				
None or basic	13.8	7.9	17.0	1,201
Secondary	14.9	7.5	17.6	2,224
Higher	14.5	5.5	15.9	2,903
Mother's Refugee status				
Refugee	16.2	7.8	16.8	2,512
Non-Refugee	13.4	6.0	16.7	3,816
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	17.1	8.4	14.6	1,464
Second	15.3	8.1	14.2	1,154
Middle	13.7	5.9	16.3	1,322
Fourth	12.8	5.2	19.7	1,300
Richest	13.3	5.6	19.3	1,088

7.3 Diarrhoea

Diarrhoea is one of the leading causes of death among children under five worldwide.[1] Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) or a recommended homemade fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths.[2] Almost 60 Percent of deaths due to diarrhoea worldwide are attributable to unsafe drinking water and poor hygiene and sanitation. Hand washing with soap alone can cut the risk of diarrhoea by at least 40 Percent and significantly lower the risk of respiratory infections. Clean home environments and good hygiene are important for preventing the spread of both pneumonia and diarrhoea, and safe drinking water and proper disposal of human waste, including child faeces, are vital to stopping the spread of diarrhoeal disease among children and adults.71

In the MICS, mothers or caretakers were asked whether their child under age five years had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. In cases where mothers reported that the child had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had been given to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than what was usually given to the child.

Table TC.3.1 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought and where.

Table TC.3.2 shows patterns on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea among children age 0-59 months.

Table TC.3.3 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months receiving ORS, various types of recommended homemade fluids during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100.

Table TC3.4 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments.

Table TC.3.5 provides information on the source of ORS for children age 0-59 months who received these treatments.

[1] UNICEF. One is Too Many: Ending Child Deaths from Pneumonia and Diarrhoea. New York: UNICEF, 2016. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/UNICEF-Pneumonia-Diarrhoea-report2016-web-version.pdf.

[2] In 2004, UNICEF and WHO published a joint statement with diarrhoea treatment recommendations for low-income countries, which promotes low-osmolarity rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc, in addition to continued feeding: WHO, and UNICEF. Clinical Management of Acute Diarrhoea. Joint Statement, New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/ENAcute_Diarrhoea_reprint.pdf.

Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:								
	Advice or treatment was sought from:								
	Health facilities or providers						A health facility or provider1,A	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Public	Private	NGOs	UNRWA	Israeli center	Other source			
Total	**15.8**	**24.2**	**1.5**	**9.7**	**1.9**	**3.9**	**44.8**	**47.0**	**919**
Sex									
Male	16.2	25.1	0.6	9.3	1.9	3.9	44.3	47.0	526
Female	15.2	23.1	2.7	10.3	1.9	3.8	45.4	47.0	393
Region									
West Bank	15.9	33.1	0.5	2.3	3.7	2.4	50.5	44.2	478
Gaza Strip	15.7	14.7	2.5	17.8	0.0	5.5	38.6	50.1	441
Area									
Urban	16.1	22.7	1.7	9.0	2.5	4.3	43.3	47.4	715
Rural	15.8	40.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	51.2	44.0	118
Camp	13.3	15.1	1.5	28.8	0.0	3.4	48.1	47.5	86
Age (in months)									
0-11	17.0	25.1	0.5	7.8	3.3	4.8	44.2	45.9	225
12-23	17.9	22.4	2.2	10.4	1.4	3.2	43.5	48.6	292
24-35	16.0	21.8	2.5	12.4	1.6	2.2	50.2	45.2	172
36-47	11.4	26.0	1.0	8.7	1.4	5.5	38.2	50.3	130
48-59	12.0	29.6	0.2	8.8	1.4	4.5	49.0	43.6	100
Mother's education									
None or Basic	20.0	16.5	2.6	10.9	2.8	6.8	41.9	47.2	166
Secondary	14.8	20.7	1.5	12.8	2.5	4.3	43.9	47.7	332
Higher	14.9	30.1	1.0	6.9	1.1	2.4	46.7	46.3	421
Mother's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32
Has no functional difficulty	15.3	24.2	1.3	9.9	2.0	3.9	44.3	47.3	885
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Mother's Refugee status									
Refugee	12.6	17.8	1.8	19.6	0.8	5.4	42.1	47.6	406
Non-Refugee	18.3	29.3	1.2	1.9	2.8	2.6	46.9	46.5	513
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	17.5	14.2	4.0	23.2	0.0	4.0	47.0	45.1	250
Second	14.3	12.1	0.0	13.1	0.8	8.2	29.5	55.9	177
Middle	15.8	29.3	0.7	1.3	1.5	1.1	42.7	51.3	181
Fourth	17.4	34.7	1.3	3.2	1.1	2.2	52.4	43.4	166
Richest	13.0	38.2	0.0	0.4	8.0	3.8	53.4	38.1	145

1 MICS indicator TC.12 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea

A Includes all public and private health, NGO, UNRWA, Israeli facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea						Eating practices during diarrhoea							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:					Total	Child was given to eat:						Total	
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing		Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/ DK		
Total	9.2	15.5	43.6	28.3	3.3	100.0	18.5	30.7	36.8	5.5	8.4	0.1	100.0	919
Sex														
Male	8.9	14.9	46.6	26.5	3.1	100.0	18.8	31.5	35.5	5.6	8.6	0.1	100.0	526
Female	9.6	16.4	39.6	30.7	3.7	100.0	18.1	29.7	38.5	5.3	8.2	0.2	100.0	393
Region														
West Bank	6.7	17.1	41.0	30.7	4.4	100.0	18.1	30.3	40.4	4.3	6.7	0.2	100.0	478
Gaza Strip	11.9	13.8	46.4	25.7	2.2	100.0	19.0	31.2	32.8	6.7	10.3	0.0	100.0	441
Area														
Urban	8.9	16.2	44.2	27.5	3.2	100.0	17.6	30.9	36.4	6.1	8.9	0.1	100.0	715
Rural	8.5	12.2	39.3	35.6	4.4	100.0	23.1	23.5	42.7	4.5	5.9	0.3	100.0	118
Camp	12.9	14.2	44.8	25.4	2.6	100.0	20.1	39.0	31.6	1.6	7.7	0.0	100.0	86
Age (in months)														
0-11	13.5	15.2	50.1	17.0	4.3	100.0	12.2	21.6	30.9	6.1	28.8	0.5	100.0	225
12-23	8.9	14.9	41.9	31.0	3.3	100.0	22.3	30.0	39.8	5.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	292
24-35	5.8	16.8	41.4	34.0	1.9	100.0	18.8	36.0	38.6	6.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	172
36-47	5.6	15.3	42.8	32.6	3.6	100.0	15.5	33.6	41.1	6.5	3.3	0.0	100.0	130
48-59	10.8	16.1	38.8	30.8	3.5	100.0	25.1	40.4	32.2	0.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	100
Mother's education														
None or basic	9.2	17.2	50.6	20.4	2.6	100.0	23.1	35.9	31.7	5.5	3.8	0.0	100.0	166
Secondary	8.9	15.8	46.2	26.5	2.6	100.0	16.6	28.3	39.7	5.2	10.0	0.1	100.0	332
Higher	9.5	14.6	38.7	32.9	4.2	100.0	18.2	30.5	36.4	5.7	9.0	0.2	100.0	421

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.3.2 continued: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea						Eating practices during diarrhoea							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:					Total	Child was given to eat:						Total	
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing		Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/ DK		
Mother's functional difficulties														
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	32
Has no functional difficulty	9.2	15.7	43.8	27.8	3.5	100.0	17.8	31.4	36.8	5.7	8.3	0.1	100.0	885
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Mother's Refugee status														
Refugee	12.3	11.8	45.9	26.8	3.1	100.0	19.5	32.5	34.3	5.4	8.3	0.0	100.0	406
Non-Refugee	6.7	18.5	41.7	29.5	3.5	100.0	17.7	29.3	38.8	5.5	8.5	0.2	100.0	513
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	12.8	15.8	44.3	25.0	2.1	100.0	20.7	28.8	37.2	4.9	8.5	0.0	100.0	250
Second	12.5	13.8	46.5	25.5	1.7	100.0	15.6	34.1	32.0	6.4	11.9	0.0	100.0	177
Middle	5.8	14.1	49.6	25.8	4.7	100.0	21.4	29.8	33.1	7.6	8.0	0.0	100.0	181
Fourth	5.5	17.5	39.0	34.9	3.1	100.0	19.2	28.9	42.4	3.4	5.6	0.4	100.0	166
Richest	7.5	16.6	36.8	33.2	5.9	100.0	13.9	33.0	40.0	5.0	7.8	0.3	100.0	145

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions and government-recommended homemade fluid

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), government-recommended homemade fluid, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:					Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)			Government-recommended homemade fluid	ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid	
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS1			
Total	**25.5**	**16.4**	**34.5**	**8.1**	**38.4**	**919**
Sex						
Male	26.1	17.9	35.1	6.9	38.1	526
Female	24.7	14.3	33.6	9.9	38.8	393
Region						
West Bank	34.1	21.9	44.7	12.0	50.7	478
Gaza Strip	16.2	10.3	23.4	4.0	25.1	441
Area						
Urban	25.1	14.8	33.4	6.1	35.5	715
Rural	33.3	27.8	46.4	19.5	59.8	118
Camp	18.5	13.5	26.9	9.3	32.7	86
Age (in months)						
0-11	28.4	16.4	35.2	7.6	37.9	225
12-23	23.8	16.4	34.3	7.8	37.6	292
24-35	24.6	18.0	35.6	9.1	39.9	172
36-47	27.2	11.2	30.9	6.1	33.9	130
48-59	23.5	20.2	36.4	11.4	44.9	100
Mother's education						
None or basic	19.2	15.9	29.1	9.5	33.3	166
Secondary	24.5	13.4	31.7	8.0	36.9	332
Higher	28.8	18.9	38.8	7.7	41.6	421
Mother's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32
Has no functional difficulty	25.4	16.7	34.5	8.5	38.5	885
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Mother's Refugee status						
Refugee	22.4	14.9	31.3	6.6	34.6	406
Non-Refugee	27.9	17.5	37.0	9.3	41.4	513
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	19.7	8.8	26.8	5.4	29.0	250
Second	18.6	14.2	26.1	6.0	28.2	177
Middle	30.1	16.9	38.3	7.4	42.1	181
Fourth	27.9	24.1	38.2	15.1	46.7	166
Richest	35.6	22.5	49.1	8.5	52.9	145

1 MICS indicator TC.13a - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:														
				Other treatments											
				Pill or syrup				Injection							
	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding1	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	**49.8**	**52.7**	**37.8**	**10.4**	**13.6**	**1.1**	**0.4**	**1.7**	**0.7**	**0.9**	**0.6**	**11.9**	**3.0**	**63.6**	**30.3**	**919**
Sex																
Male	49.4	51.8	36.1	10.2	13.7	1.6	0.4	1.9	0.6	0.8	0.6	10.7	3.5	64.0	31.7	526
Female	50.3	54.0	40.1	10.6	13.5	0.6	0.4	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.7	13.6	2.4	63.0	28.3	393
Region																
West Bank	57.1	61.4	44.5	8.4	6.7	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	7.9	2.6	75.9	30.2	478
Gaza Strip	41.9	43.3	30.5	12.5	21.1	1.4	0.9	2.5	1.4	1.8	0.6	16.3	3.5	50.2	30.3	441
Area																
Urban	48.3	50.2	37.2	10.1	13.9	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.8	1.1	0.7	13.5	3.5	61.6	31.5	715
Rural	62.1	70.3	47.5	8.6	9.1	1.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	6.2	0.5	74.9	22.0	118
Camp	45.3	49.7	29.4	15.3	17.2	2.4	0.0	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	6.5	2.3	64.4	31.1	86
Age (in months)																
0-11	44.2	46.3	29.1	6.3	9.2	0.5	0.7	2.5	0.6	1.1	0.0	7.9	3.5	72.8	40.2	225
12-23	51.1	53.7	39.9	10.4	14.2	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.0	8.0	2.9	67.7	31.5	292
24-35	53.4	56.4	42.6	11.7	13.6	2.7	1.2	1.8	0.0	1.0	0.7	17.8	2.1	56.1	23.4	172
36-47	49.1	51.2	36.7	13.4	19.2	1.3	0.0	1.3	2.0	1.6	2.0	16.5	3.5	54.4	28.0	130
48-59	53.4	60.3	44.4	13.2	14.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	16.5	3.1	55.3	19.1	100
Mother's education																
None or basic	41.6	45.4	31.4	15.4	16.6	1.7	0.0	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.9	12.7	3.5	57.7	31.9	166
Secondary	48.0	52.2	39.4	10.1	13.4	0.8	0.5	2.0	0.0	1.8	0.4	12.6	3.2	61.7	28.5	332
Higher	54.5	56.1	39.1	8.7	12.5	1.1	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.3	11.1	2.7	67.3	31.0	421

1 MICS indicator TC.14 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.3.4 Continued: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Palestine, 2019-2020

				Other treatments												
				Pill or syrup				Injection							Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding1	Anti- biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti- biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment		
Mother's functional difficulties																
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32
Has no functional difficulty	49.6	52.7	38.0	10.3	13.4	1.2	0.4	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	12.0	3.1	63.6	30.4	885
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Mother's Refugee status																
Refugee	46.9	49.7	34.0	13.1	19.0	1.2	0.5	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.5	11.8	3.8	57.2	33.0	406
Non-Refugee	52.1	55.2	40.8	8.2	9.3	1.1	0.3	1.7	0.5	1.6	0.8	12.0	2.4	68.6	28.1	513
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	44.2	46.0	30.9	15.5	24.9	1.8	0.7	1.1	2.4	2.2	1.0	16.0	3.0	46.4	24.9	250
Second	44.0	45.9	33.7	7.1	9.3	0.5	0.0	3.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	18.2	2.8	61.5	34.6	177
Middle	46.6	49.4	33.6	9.4	12.3	0.6	1.2	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	3.7	70.5	36.9	181
Fourth	59.0	64.4	47.7	11.6	9.6	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	8.9	3.5	70.0	27.9	166
Richest	60.2	63.6	48.8	5.4	5.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	8.4	1.9	79.7	28.5	145

1 MICS indicator TC.14 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, by the source of ORS, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:							Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Health facilities or providers					Other source	A health facility or providerA	
	Public	Private	NGOs	UNRWA	Israeli			
Total	**16.1**	**67.0**	**1.1**	**15.6**	**2.8**	**0.7**	**80.8**	**317**
Sex								
Male	17.9	68.5	0.0	14.1	2.5	0.6	83.5	185
Female	13.5	65.1	2.5	17.8	3.1	0.9	77.0	132
Region								
West Bank	14.6	77.6	0.0	3.9	4.1	1.1	91.3	214
Gaza Strip	19.2	45.2	3.2	40.0	0.0	0.0	59.0	103
Area								
Urban	15.8	65.4	1.4	16.5	3.7	1.0	78.8	239
Rural	17.6	82.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.0	55
Camp	16.0	47.7	0.0	42.6	0.0	0.0	61.1	23
Age (in months)								
0-11	16.9	74.4	0.0	12.4	3.5	0.0	86.3	79
12-23	20.2	61.8	0.0	17.8	2.7	0.0	80.9	100
24-35	18.3	57.7	3.4	17.4	2.2	3.8	75.9	61
36-47	(10.7)	(66.3)	3.1	11.3	4.7	(0.0)	(76.0)	40
48-59	(5.1)	(82.0)	0.0	18.5	0.0	(0.0)	(82.0)	37
Mother's education								
None or basic	17.0	64.3	0.0	13.6	3.9	0.0	81.3	49
Secondary	13.8	61.9	3.2	23.6	3.9	0.0	70.9	105
Higher	17.3	71.2	0.0	11.0	1.7	1.4	87.0	163
Mother's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	0.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Has no functional difficulty	16.7	66.4	1.1	15.6	2.9	0.8	80.7	305
Mother's Refugee status								
Refugee	15.0	47.9	1.6	36.7	2.2	0.0	60.2	127
Non-Refugee	16.8	79.9	0.6	1.5	3.2	1.2	94.6	190
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	20.3	28.0	5.0	47.8	0.0	0.0	48.2	67
Second	(18.3)	(59.4)	0.0	26.6	3.0	(0.0)	(71.7)	46
Middle	19.2	77.6	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	95.1	70
Fourth	13.6	84.5	0.0	2.6	2.9	3.7	95.5	63
Richest	9.9	83.1	0.0	1.5	7.7	0.0	90.3	71

A Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, NGOs, UNRWA and Israeli as well as those who did not know if public or private

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

7.4 Household energy use

There is a global consensus and an ever-growing body of evidence that expanding access to clean household energy for cooking, heating, and lighting is key to achieving a range of global priorities such as improving health, gender equality, equitable economic development and environmental protection. Goal 7 of the Sustainable Development Goals seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 and would be measured as the percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technology.[1]

The Palestinian MICS 2019-2020 included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking, heating, and lighting. Information was also collected about the use of technologies with chimneys or other venting mechanisms which can improve indoor air quality through moving a fraction of the pollutants outdoors.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking are those mainly using electric stove, solar cooker, LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)/cooking gas stove, biogas stove, or a liquid fuel stove burning ethanol/alcohol only. Table TC.4.1 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking.

Table TC.4.2 further presents the percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking while Table TC.4.3 presents the percent distribution of household members in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for space heating are those mainly relying on central heating or using solar air heater, electricity, piped natural gas, LPG/cooking gas, biogas, or alcohol/ethanol. Table TC.4.4 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating. Table TC.4.5 presents the percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for lighting are those mainly using electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern, or biogas lamp. Table TC.4.6 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting.

The questions asked about cooking, space heating and lighting help to monitor SDG indicator 7.1.2, “Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology” for cooking, space heating and lighting. Table TC.4.7 presents the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting.

[1] WHO. Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf;jsessionid=63CEC48ED96098D4256007A76FEB8907?sequence=1.

Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:						Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking)1	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using			Other fuels for cooking and using		No food cooked in the household				
	Electric stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Liquid fuel stove using alcohol / ethanol	Three stone stove / Open fire	Other cookstove					
Total	**3.2**	**95.5**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**100**	**47,219**	**98.9**	**47,128**
Region										
West Bank	3.2	96.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	100	28,052	99.8	28,030
Gaza Strip	3.3	93.9	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.4	100	19,167	97.5	19,098
Area										
Urban	3.5	95.1	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.2	100	36,434	98.7	36,364
Rural	2.2	96.9	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	100	6,942	99.2	6,933
Camp	2.7	96.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	100	3,843	99.4	3,831
Education of household head										
None or basic	3.5	94.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.2	100	19,490	98.0	19,449
Secondary	3.3	95.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	100	13,668	99.3	13,641
Higher	2.8	96.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	100	13,993	99.5	13,970
DK/Missing	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	68	100.0	68
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	5.9	87.6	0.3	5.3	0.0	0.9	100	9,438	94.4	9,355
Second	2.1	97.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	9,451	100.0	9,449
Middle	3.4	96.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	9,439	99.9	9,433
Fourth	2.7	97.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	9,447	100.0	9,447
Richest	1.8	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	9,444	100.0	9,444

1 MICS indicator TC.15 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:										Number of household members
	Clean fuels and technologies	Gasoline/ Diesel	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Solid fuels for cooking			Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	
				Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Sawdust					
Total	**98.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**100**	**1.1**	**47,219**
Region											
West Bank	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100	0.2	28,052
Gaza Strip	97.2	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.4	100	2.4	19,167
Area											
Urban	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	100	1.2	36,434
Rural	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	100	0.8	6,942
Camp	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100	0.6	3,843
Education of household head											
None or basic	97.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	100	2.0	19,490
Secondary	99.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	100	0.6	13,668
Higher	99.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	0.4	13,993
DK/Missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	68
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	93.6	0.1	0.1	3.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.9	100	5.3	9,438
Second	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	9,451
Middle	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100	0.1	9,439
Fourth	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	9,447
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	9,444

Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and Place of cooking is:						Total	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
			In main house		In a separate building	Outdoors		Other place			
			No separate room	In a separate room		Open air	On veranda or covered porch				
Total	1.1	47,219	8.4	40.8	3.4	22.5	22.1	2.8	100	49.2	47,219
Region											
West Bank	0.2	28,052	0.6	65.3	17.1	16.9	0.0	0.0	100	65.9	28,052
Gaza Strip	2.5	19,167	9.5	37.4	1.4	23.3	25.2	3.2	100	46.9	19,167
Area											
Urban	1.3	36,434	9.0	40.2	1.5	20.3	25.8	3.3	100	49.2	36,434
Rural	0.8	6,942	0.0	59.4	20.4	20.2	0.0	0.0	100	59.4	6,942
Camp	0.6	3,843	17.2	5.1	0.0	77.7	0.0	0.0	100	22.3	3,843
Education of household head											
None or basic	2.0	19,490	7.3	46.9	3.2	15.4	27.3	0.0	100	54.2	19,490
Secondary	0.7	13,668	14.6	31.0	4.5	33.8	0.0	16.1	100	45.6	13,668
Higher	0.5	13,993	5.6	19.8	2.8	47.9	23.9	0.0	100	25.4	13,993
DK/Missing	0.0	68	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	na	68
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	5.6	9,438	8.6	39.0	3.5	23.2	22.8	2.9	100	47.7	9,438
Second	0.0	9,451	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	9,451
Middle	0.1	9,439	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	9,439
Fourth	0.0	9,447	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	na	9,447
Richest	0.0	9,444	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	na	9,444

na: not applicable

Table TC.4.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on															
	Central heating	Clean fuels for space heatingA:		Polluting fuels for space heatingA:								No space heating in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating)1	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)
		Electricity	Piped natural gas	Gasoline/ Diesel	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Sawdust	Other	No response					
Total	**1.6**	**35.5**	**18.0**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**1.3**	**12.2**	**3.1**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**27.1**	**100**	**47,219**	**75.6**	**34,419**
Region																
West Bank	2.6	44.5	28.8	0.3	0.9	1.0	13.2	4.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	3.9	100	28,052	79.0	26,947
Gaza Strip	0.1	22.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	10.7	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	61.0	100	19,167	63.5	7,472
Area																
Urban	1.8	34.4	16.9	0.2	0.5	1.2	12.1	2.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	30.0	100	36,434	75.8	25,509
Rural	1.0	36.9	31.0	0.2	0.7	1.8	16.3	7.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.9	100	6,942	71.7	6,674
Camp	1.0	43.3	5.3	0.0	0.1	1.8	5.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	41.8	100	3,843	85.4	2,236
Education of household head																
None or basic	1.4	34.1	15.6	0.1	0.4	1.6	13.7	4.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	28.4	100	19,490	71.4	13,958
Secondary	1.6	35.0	19.2	0.2	0.8	1.1	12.5	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	26.6	100	13,668	76.0	10,032
Higher	1.9	37.9	20.2	0.2	0.5	1.1	9.7	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	26.0	100	13,993	81.0	10,361
DK/Missing	0.0	32.8	34.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	68	67.6	68
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	0.1	4.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	12.9	4.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	76.3	100	9,438	19.8	2,232
Second	0.6	25.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	2.4	14.2	3.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	48.7	100	9,451	59.6	4,847
Middle	1.8	49.0	17.7	0.2	0.6	1.8	15.1	4.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	8.9	100	9,439	75.3	8,595
Fourth	2.4	49.5	29.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	12.7	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.4	100	9,447	82.2	9,316
Richest	3.2	48.8	38.7	0.6	1.2	0.1	6.0	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	100	9,444	90.9	9,429

1 MICS indicator TC.16 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

A For those living in households that are not using central heating

Table TC.4.5: Type of space heater mainly used and presence of chimney

Percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of household members mainly using:								
	Central heating	Space heater		Three stone stove / Open fire for space heating	Other	No space heating in the household	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of household members
		Manufactured							
		With chimney	Without chimney						
Total	**1.6**	**8.9**	**49.7**	**9.6**	**3.1**	**27.1**	**0.0**	**100**	**47,219**
Region									
West Bank	2.6	14.3	67.6	6.5	5.0	3.9	0.1	100	28,052
Gaza Strip	0.1	1.0	23.4	14.1	0.3	61.0	0.0	100	19,167
Area									
Urban	1.8	7.9	47.0	9.7	3.6	30.0	0.0	100	36,434
Rural	1.0	17.6	65.9	10.5	1.0	3.9	0.1	100	6,942
Camp	1.0	2.6	45.5	6.9	2.0	41.8	0.1	100	3,843
Education of household head									
None or basic	1.4	9.6	45.4	11.6	3.6	28.4	0.0	100	19,490
Secondary	1.6	8.4	49.8	9.7	3.9	26.6	0.1	100	13,668
Higher	1.9	8.3	55.5	6.7	1.6	26.0	0.0	100	13,993
DK/Missing	0.0	5.9	67.6	26.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	68
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	0.1	1.5	4.3	17.6	0.2	76.3	0.0	100	9,438
Second	0.6	5.7	26.2	16.6	2.2	48.7	0.0	100	9,451
Middle	1.8	13.9	58.7	9.9	6.7	8.9	0.1	100	9,439
Fourth	2.4	14.9	74.1	3.1	4.0	1.4	0.0	100	9,447
Richest	3.2	8.5	85.0	0.8	2.3	0.2	0.0	100	9,444

Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on												
	Clean fuels for lighting:				Polluting fuels for lighting:		Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household	Missing	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting1	Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Candle							
Total	**98.2**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**100**	**47,219**	**99.9**	**47,019**
Region													
West Bank	98.0	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	100	28,052	99.8	27,853
Gaza Strip	98.4	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	19,167	100.0	19,167
Area													
Urban	97.8	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100	36,434	99.9	36,235
Rural	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6,942	99.9	6,942
Camp	98.5	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	3,843	100.0	3,843
Education of household head													
None or basic	97.5	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	100	19,490	99.8	19,371
Secondary	98.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100	13,668	100.0	13,598
Higher	98.9	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	13,993	99.9	13,983
DK/Missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	68	100.0	68
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	97.1	0.1	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	9,438	99.9	9,436
Second	99.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	100	9,451	99.8	9,437
Middle	97.8	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	100	9,439	99.8	9,320
Fourth	98.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	100	9,447	99.8	9,412
Richest	98.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100	9,444	100.0	9,415

1 MICS indicator TC.17 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Table TC.4.7: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting1,A	Number of household members
Total	**81.5**	**47,219**
Region		
West Bank	79.6	28,052
Gaza Strip	84.2	19,167
Area		
Urban	82.2	36,434
Rural	72.6	6,942
Camp	91.0	3,843
Education of household head		
None or basic	78.3	19,490
Secondary	82.0	13,668
Higher	85.5	13,993
DK/Missing	67.6	68
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	77.8	9,438
Second	79.1	9,451
Middle	77.3	9,439
Fourth	82.3	9,447
Richest	90.9	9,444

1 MICS indicator TC.18 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2

A In order to be able to calculate the indicator, household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

7.5 Symptoms of acute respiratory infection

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the Palestinian MICS 2019-2020 to capture symptoms related to pneumonia, a leading cause of death in children under five.70 Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the cases reported in surveys by the mothers or caretakers with symptoms of pneumonia are in fact, not true pneumonia.[1] While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for symptoms of ARI, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of ARI with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution.

Table TC.5.1 presents the percentage of children with symptoms of ARI, which is also generally referred to as symptoms of pneumonia, in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought, by source of care and the percentage who received antibiotics. Information is also presented by sex, age, region, area, age, and socioeconomic factors and the point of treatment among children with symptoms of ARI who were treated with antibiotics.

[1] Campbell, H. et al. "Measuring Coverage in MNCH: Challenges in Monitoring the Proportion of Young Children with Pneumonia Who Receive Antibiotic Treatment." PLoS Med 10, no.5 (2013). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001421

Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:								Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics2	Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:							No advice or treatment sought		
	Health facilities or providers					Other source	A health facility or provider1,B			
	Public	Private	NGOs	UNRWA	Israeli center					
Total	**26.5**	**41.1**	**2.4**	**23.2**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**77.3**	**14.1**	**65.1**	**424**
Sex										
Male	23.6	43.9	3.0	22.1	1.1	2.1	76.1	15.2	68.2	243
Female	30.3	37.3	1.8	24.6	2.3	0.9	78.9	12.6	60.9	181
Region										
West Bank	18.5	63.3	0.9	2.6	3.3	0.3	74.4	16.4	61.0	210
Gaza Strip	34.3	19.4	4.0	43.3	0.0	2.8	80.1	11.8	69.1	214
Area										
Urban	27.9	38.5	2.8	22.8	2.1	1.8	76.2	14.2	63.5	329
Rural	19.8	65.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	76.9	18.2	67.4	57
Camp	24.7	27.2	2.9	56.3	0.0	1.8	87.0	6.4	75.2	38
Age (in months)										
0-11	25.8	41.2	1.4	17.1	0.0	2.7	71.8	21.1	60.1	84
12-23	32.2	36.2	3.0	22.6	2.6	1.5	76.4	14.8	71.3	104
24-35	27.6	31.6	2.0	31.6	0.0	0.7	72.7	10.5	52.1	89
36-47	20.6	45.2	3.3	23.4	3.7	2.8	80.3	13.1	68.6	74
48-59	23.9	55.5	2.5	20.4	1.9	0.0	87.4	10.5	74.3	73

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:								Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics2	Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:							No advice or treatment sought		
	Health facilities or providers					Other source	A health facility or provider1,B			
	Public	Private	NGOs	UNRWA	Israeli center					
Mother's education										
None or basic	31.9	23.1	1.9	21.3	1.4	1.7	70.4	20.3	55.6	95
Secondary	27.4	45.2	1.5	25.2	3.3	3.0	82.0	8.5	68.2	168
Higher	22.3	47.5	3.8	22.2	0.0	0.0	76.4	16.2	67.4	161
Mother's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Has no functional difficulty	26.0	40.3	2.6	23.7	1.7	1.2	77.2	14.7	65.6	406
Mother's refugee status										
Refugee	20.6	31.4	3.1	45.2	1.4	1.2	80.9	11.0	65.9	196
Non-Refugee	31.6	49.5	1.9	4.2	1.8	1.9	74.1	16.8	64.4	228
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	42.1	10.6	5.4	46.3	0.0	3.5	88.2	6.9	66.9	124
Second	25.9	33.6	1.4	34.0	0.0	1.7	70.5	19.3	70.3	93
Middle	20.6	57.4	0.8	8.7	0.0	0.8	71.7	20.5	68.1	78
Fourth	16.0	79.1	2.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	77.6	6.4	65.8	68
Richest	14.9	51.1	0.0	1.8	11.3	0.0	72.1	21.0	48.7	61

1 MICS indicator TC.19 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms; SDG indicator 3.8.1

2 MICS indicator TC.20 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms

A Community health providers includes both public and private, NGOs, UNRWA and Israeli health facilities

B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, NGOs, UNRWA and Israeli as well as those who did not know if public or private Excludes private pharmacy

C Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.5.1 Continued: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:								Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
	Health facilities or providers						Other source	A health facility or providerC	
	Public	Private	NGOs	UNRWA	Israeli center	Community health providerA			
Total	**20.9**	**63.1**	**2.5**	**23.2**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**1.0**	**99.0**	**276**
Sex									
Male	18.5	63.7	2.5	24.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	99.0	166
Female	24.5	62.2	2.4	20.6	0.0	1.1	1.1	98.9	110
Region									
West Bank	14.9	88.1	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	128
Gaza Strip	26.0	41.5	4.6	40.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	98.1	148
Area									
Urban	22.1	61.2	3.0	22.9	0.0	0.6	1.3	98.7	209
Rural	21.0	82.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	38
Camp	11.5	51.2	1.9	54.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	29
Age (in months)									
0-11	(17.7)	(69.6)	(0.0)	(19.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	50
12-23	29.7	60.4	1.8	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	74
24-35	(32.1)	(43.9)	(3.8)	(28.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(97.5)	47
36-47	10.2	67.9	4.8	26.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	51
48-59	12.1	72.9	2.3	21.2	0.0	2.2	3.0	97.0	54
Mother's education									
None or basic	42.0	46.7	0.0	16.0	0.0	2.2	3.0	97.0	53
Secondary	17.1	67.9	2.2	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	115
Higher	14.5	66.1	4.0	25.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	98.9	108

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:								Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
	Health facilities or providers						Other source	A health facility or providerC	
	Public	Private	NGOs	UNRWA	Israeli center	Community health providerA			
Mother's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Has no functional difficulty	20.3	63.3	2.6	23.2	0.0	0.4	1.0	99.0	266
Mother's refugee status									
Refugee	13.3	51.2	3.4	46.7	0.0	0.9	2.1	97.9	130
Non-Refugee	27.5	73.6	1.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	146
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	34.1	32.2	6.6	40.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	83
Second	19.7	54.6	2.1	37.5	0.0	0.0	4.2	95.8	66
Middle	19.0	77.8	0.0	9.7	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	53
Fourth	10.8	94.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	45
Richest	(4.9)	(95.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	30

1 MICS indicator TC.19 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms; SDG indicator 3.8.1

2 MICS indicator TC.20 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms

A Community health providers includes both public and private, NGOs, UNRWA and Israeli health facilities

B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, NGOs, UNRWA and Israeli as well as those who did not know if public or private Excludes private pharmacy

C Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

7.7 Infant and young child feeding

Optimal infant and young child feeding practices can increase survival and promote healthy growth and development, particularly during the critical window from birth to 2 years of age.

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe.[1] Despite these critical benefits, breastfeeding practices are suboptimal in many parts of the world. Many children do not start breastfeeding early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended six months or stop breastfeeding too soon.[2] Mothers often face pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition. Infant formula and other breastmilk substitutes can also be life-threatening in settings where hygienic conditions and safe drinking water are not readily available. In some cases, it can be unsafe even with proper and hygienic preparation in the home due to food adulteration or other contamination that can affect unaware consumers.[3] As children reach the age of 6 months, their consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe complementary foods and continued breastfeeding leads to better health and growth outcomes, with the potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.[4]

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be: (i) breastfed within one hour of birth; (ii) breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life; and (iii) breastfed for up to 2 years of age and beyond.[5] Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods with specific guiding principles available about how the feeding should be done with topics ranging from food consistency to responsive feeding.[6],[7] The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators[8],[9] have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

[1] Victora, C. et al. "Breastfeeding in the 21st century: epidemiology, mechanisms, and lifelong effect." The Lancet 387, (2016): 475–90. doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01024-7

[2] UNICEF. From the first hour of life. Making the case for improved infant and young child feeding everywhere. New York: UNICEF, 2016. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/From-the-first-hour-of-life.pdf

[3] Gossner, C. et al. "The Melamine incident: Implications for international food and feed safety." Environ Health Perspective 117, no. 12 (2009): 1803–1808. doi: 10.1289/ehp.0900949

[4] Bhuta, Z. et al. "Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost?" The Lancet 382, no. 9890 (2013):452-477. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60996-4

[5] WHO. Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding. Meeting Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2003. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42590/9241562218.pdf?sequence=1

[6] PAHO. Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child. 2003.

[7] WHO. Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age. Geneva: WHO Press, 2005. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43281/9241593431.pdf?sequence=1

[8] WHO, UNICEF, USAID, AED, UCDAVIS, IFPRI. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part I definitions. 2008.

[9] UNICEF, FANTA, USAID, WHO. Reconsidering, refining and extending the WHO IYCF Indicators. Meeting Report, New York, 2017. https://data.unicef.org/resources/meeting-report-infant-young-child-feeding-indicators/

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures	Notes on interpretation	Table
Breastfeed within one hour of birth	Early Initiation of breastfeeding Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	This is the only indicator in the series based on historical recall, that is, of what happened up to 2 years before the survey interview.	TC 7.1
Breastfeed exclusively for the first six months of life	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[3]	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 0-5 months should be exclusively breastfed) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed every day from birth until they are 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.7.3
Introduce solid, semi-solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6-8 months) Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 6-8 months should eat solids) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who began receiving solids when they turned 6 months nor the proportion of children age 6-8 months who received solids every day since they turned 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC 7.6
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year and 2 years Percentage of children age 12-15 months (1 year) and 20-23 months (2 years) who received breast milk during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for different populations of interest (children should be breastfed for up to 2 years) in a 24-hour period. However, the label of 1 and 2 years can be confusing given the actual age range in months for each indicator.	TC.7.3
Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density	Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months) Breastfed children: Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day Non-breastfed children: At least four meals/snacks and/or milk feeds provided during the previous day	This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non-breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide foods with appropriate nutrient content	Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months) At least five of eight food groups[4] consumed in the 24 hours preceding the survey	This indicator represents the minimum dietary diversity and not adequacy. In addition, consumption of any amount of food from each food group is sufficient to "count" as the standard indicator is only meant to capture yes/no responses. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide an appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists		na

[1] It should be noted that these indicators are, in general, proximate measures which do not capture the exact recommendations or guidelines, but serve as a basis for monitoring, providing useful information on the population of interest.

[2] For all indicators other than early initiation of breastfeeding, the definition is based on current status, that is, what happened during the day before the survey from the time when the child woke up to the time when he/she went to sleep until the morning of the day of the interview.

[3] Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.

[4] The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) Breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures	Notes on interpretation	Table
Provide food with appropriate consistency	No standard indicator exists		na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products	No standard indicator exists		na
Safe preparation and storage of foods	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture guidance, one indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple		TC.7.8
Responsive feeding	No standard indicator exists		na

In addition to the indicators in the table above, three dimensions of complementary feeding are combined to form a composite indicator of "minimum acceptable diet". This indicator assesses energy needs and nutrient adequacy (apart from iron). To have a minimum acceptable diet, a child must have received in the previous day:

i. The appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;

ii. Food items from at least 5 out of 8 food groups for breastfed children; and 4 out of 7[1] food groups for non-breastfed children; and

iii. At least two milk feeds for non-breastfed children.

Table TC.7.1 is based on mothers' reports of when their last-born child, born in the last two years, was first put to the breast. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, as well as those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth.

Table TC.7.2 presents information about liquids or other items newborns were given in the first 3 days of life, apart from breastmilk. The data are disaggregated by various background characteristics, including whether the child was ever breastfed or not.

The set of infant and young child feeding indicators reported in tables TC.7.3 through TC.7.6 are based on the mother's report of consumption of food and liquids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent's ability to provide a full report on the child's liquid and food intake due to recall errors, as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table TC.7.3, breastfeeding status is presented for exclusively breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive only breastmilk) and predominantly breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive breastmilk in addition to plain water and/or non-milk liquids). The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children age 12–15 months and age 20–23 months.

Table TC.7.4 shows the median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0–35 months and the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0–23 months.

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding practices for children under the age of 24 months is provided

[1] Note that the denominator becomes 7 food groups for non-breastfed children in the composite indicator as the milk products group is removed from diet diversity, as this is assessed separately.

in Table TC.7.5. Different feeding criteria are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0–5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6–23 months are considered appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

Table TC.7.6 further looks into the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6–8 months, while Table TC.7.7 presents the percentage of children age 6–23 months who received the minimum number and diversity of meals/snacks during the previous day (referring to solid, semi-solid, or soft food, but also milk feeds for non-breastfed children), by breastfeeding status.

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the potential for contamination if the bottle and/or nipple are not properly cleaned or sterilized. Bottle-feeding can also hinder breastfeeding due to nipple confusion, especially at the youngest ages.[1] Table TC.7.8 presents the percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle-fed with a nipple during the previous day.

[1] Zimmerman, E. and K. Thopmson. "Clarifying Nipple confusion." J Perinatol 35, no.11 (2015):895-9. doi: 10.1038/jp.2015.83.

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage who were ever breastfed1	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth2	Within one day of birth	
Total	**95.9**	**40.6**	**87.3**	**2,445**
Region				
West Bank	94.7	39.6	85.9	1,436
Gaza Strip	97.8	41.9	89.3	1,009
Area				
Urban	96.1	41.6	87.9	1,870
Rural	95.0	36.9	85.6	394
Camp	96.4	37.8	85.6	181
Months since last birth				
0-11 months	96.4	42.4	87.4	1,187
12-23 months	95.7	39.0	87.4	1,258
Mother's education				
None or basic	94.7	41.7	87.4	418
Secondary	96.3	41.6	87.7	850
Higher	96.1	39.4	87.0	1,177
Assistance at delivery				
Skilled attendant	96.0	40.6	87.4	2,437
Other / No attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Place of delivery				
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Health facility	96.1	40.7	87.4	2,430
Public	96.3	41.8	87.7	1,482
Private	95.9	39.1	87.1	824
NGOs	(100.0)	(37.7)	(95.0)	58
UNRWA	(79.8)	(34.2)	(78.8)	20
Israeli	(94.6)	(40.4)	(78.5)	46
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	96.7	50.4	92.4	1,812
C-Section	93.9	12.4	72.8	633
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	(84.9)	(18.5)	(71.9)	35
Has no functional difficulty	96.1	40.9	87.6	2,401

	Percentage who were ever breastfed1	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth2	Within one day of birth	
Mother's refugee status				
Refugee	96.3	41.7	87.7	923
Non-refugee	95.7	39.9	87.1	1,522
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	97.1	45.2	89.8	570
Second	97.1	41.7	89.6	434
Middle	93.9	36.2	83.1	510
Fourth	95.1	38.7	86.3	515
Richest	96.6	40.6	88.1	416

1 MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed

2 MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children who consumed:										TypeA of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	
Total	**10.2**	**0.3**	**2.8**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**23.4**	**4.8**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**30.5**	**5.4**	**2.7**	**38.6**	**2,445**
Region															
West Bank	15.6	0.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	13.2	3.2	0.0	1.1	1.0	26.1	4.2	2.3	32.6	1,436
Gaza Strip	2.6	0.2	3.3	0.4	0.0	37.8	7.2	0.0	0.5	0.7	36.9	7.0	3.3	47.1	1,009
Area															
Urban	9.8	0.2	2.8	0.1	0.0	24.7	5.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	31.4	5.2	2.8	39.3	1,870
Rural	12.6	0.7	3.1	0.0	0.2	13.9	4.1	0.0	1.9	1.4	23.4	6.1	2.7	32.2	394
Camp	9.0	0.4	2.6	0.7	0.0	30.6	4.5	0.0	0.6	1.1	37.2	5.7	2.2	45.2	181
Months since birth															
0-11 months	11.0	0.4	3.4	0.3	0.0	24.1	5.3	0.0	0.7	1.1	31.8	6.3	3.1	41.1	1,187
12-23 months	9.4	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.1	22.7	4.4	0.0	0.9	0.7	29.4	4.5	2.4	36.3	1,258
Breastfeeding status															
Ever breastfed	9.0	0.3	2.6	0.1	0.0	22.4	4.7	0.0	0.8	0.9	28.8	5.4	2.4	36.6	2,346
Never breastfed	39.2	0.7	8.9	1.4	0.0	48.0	7.7	0.0	1.0	1.3	73.7	5.2	10.7	89.6	95
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Assistance at delivery															
Skilled attendant	10.2	0.3	2.8	0.2	0.0	23.4	4.9	0.0	0.8	0.9	30.6	5.4	2.7	38.7	2,437
Other / No attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8

A Milk-based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non-milk-based include plain water, sugar or glucose water, gripe water, fruit juice, tea/infusions/traditional herbal preparations, honey and "other". Note that prescribed medicine/ORS/sugar-salt solutions are not included in any category.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.2 Continued: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children who consumed:										TypeA of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	
Place of delivery															
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Health facility	10.2	0.3	2.9	0.2	0.0	23.4	4.9	0.0	0.8	0.9	30.6	5.4	2.7	38.7	2,430
Public	7.0	0.2	3.7	0.2	0.0	24.0	5.9	0.0	0.8	1.1	28.1	7.2	2.6	37.9	1,482
Private	15.9	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.1	21.6	3.1	0.0	1.0	0.6	34.6	2.7	2.7	40.0	824
NGOs	(0.8)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(36.3)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(33.3)	(4.0)	(3.8)	(41.1)	58
UNRWA	(8.5)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.8)	(9.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(25.4)	(0.0)	(16.9)	(42.3)	20
Israeli	(24.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(38.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(38.9)	46
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Mother's education															
None or basic	9.7	0.7	6.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	6.3	0.0	0.8	1.4	7.8	27.0	4.1	39.0	418
Secondary	9.0	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.0	23.3	5.6	0.0	0.8	0.5	29.1	5.1	2.7	37.0	850
Higher	11.2	0.3	2.0	0.2	0.1	24.1	3.7	0.0	0.8	1.0	32.8	4.6	2.2	39.7	1,177
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	(12.6)	(0.0)	(15.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(46.1)	(9.3)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(50.8)	(7.5)	(7.9)	(66.2)	35
Has no functional difficulty	10.1	0.3	2.7	0.2	0.0	23.0	4.7	0.0	0.7	0.9	30.2	5.2	2.7	38.1	2,401
Mother's refugee status															
Refugee	7.3	0.2	3.3	0.3	0.0	30.2	4.4	0.0	1.0	0.9	34.6	4.6	2.9	42.2	923
Non-refugee	11.9	0.3	2.5	0.1	0.0	19.2	5.1	0.0	0.7	0.9	28.1	5.8	2.6	36.5	1,522

	Percentage of children who consumed:										TypeA of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	3.6	0.1	3.1	0.3	0.0	36.6	6.4	0.0	0.7	0.2	37.5	6.1	2.7	46.3	570
Second	4.1	0.4	4.0	0.4	0.0	30.7	6.4	0.0	0.2	1.6	31.3	7.6	3.4	42.3	434
Middle	13.3	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	19.2	5.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	29.4	5.7	2.5	37.6	510
Fourth	15.0	0.4	2.0	0.0	0.1	13.1	4.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	25.2	4.2	2.6	32.0	515
Richest	15.8	0.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	15.3	2.0	0.0	1.5	0.8	28.2	3.1	2.5	33.7	416

A Milk-based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non-milk-based include plain water, sugar or glucose water, gripe water, fruit juice, tea/infusions/traditional herbal preparations, honey and “other”. Note that prescribed medicine/ORS/sugar-salt solutions are not included in any category.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed1	Percent predominantly breastfed2	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year)3	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years)4	Number of children
Total	**43.3**	**47.4**	**677**	**50.0**	**472**	**11.3**	**429**
Sex							
Male	41.9	46.3	360	56.9	232	10.5	214
Female	44.8	48.7	317	43.3	239	12.1	215
Region							
West Bank	44.8	49.1	359	45.5	272	11.0	254
Gaza Strip	41.6	45.6	318	56.1	200	11.8	175
Area							
Urban	41.9	45.9	508	51.9	357	11.4	340
Rural	47.0	51.6	113	45.2	81	11.6	58
Camp	48.7	52.8	56	41.7	33	9.2	31
Mother's education							
None or basic	55.3	65.0	98	56.0	85	15.2	82
Secondary	46.5	50.4	234	41.9	169	12.8	162
Higher	37.7	40.5	345	54.0	218	8.2	185
Mother's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	5	(*)	7
Has no functional difficulty	42.6	46.8	667	50.3	465	11.5	421
No information	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	1	(*)	1
Mother's refugee status							
Refugee	37.6	42.5	290	49.8	180	5.6	164
Non-refugee	47.6	51.2	387	50.1	292	14.8	265
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	42.2	48.3	172	53.2	116	7.7	98
Second	48.0	50.9	133	60.5	73	14.6	85
Middle	44.8	46.9	139	44.5	118	13.4	88
Fourth	44.4	48.6	132	45.6	95	10.5	87
Richest	35.4	40.7	101	49.0	70	10.6	71

1 MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

2 MICS indicator TC.33 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months

3 MICS indicator TC.34 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year

4 MICS indicator TC.35 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-23 months, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding1	Number of children age 0-35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children age 0-23 months
			Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median	**13.3**	**3,877**	**1.7**	**2.1**	**2,588**
Sex					
Male	13.9	2,004	1.4	2.0	1,342
Female	12.7	1,873	1.9	2.3	1,246
Region					
West Bank	12.8	2,276	2.0	2.4	1,518
Gaza Strip	14.2	1,601	1.0	1.6	1,070
Area					
Urban	13.4	2,955	1.2	1.7	1,971
Rural	12.7	622	2.3	2.7	424
Camp	12.5	300	2.4	2.8	193
Mother's education					
None or basic	13.6	699	2.9	3.6	446
Secondary	12.7	1,362	2.0	2.5	915
Higher	13.6	1,816	0.7	0.9	1,227
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	(9.0)	61	(3.4)	(3.4)	32
Has no functional difficulty	13.3	3,803	1.5	2.0	2,543
Mother's refugee status					
Refugee	13.3	1,510	0.7	1.4	979
Non-refugee	13.2	2,367	2.2	2.6	1,609
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	13.6	921	1.6	2.2	607
Second	14.2	700	2.3	2.6	454
Middle	12.4	795	0.7	0.8	547
Fourth	12.4	821	2.0	2.4	552
Richest	13.5	640	0.7	1.3	428
Mean	13.5	3,877	2.5	2.9	2,588

1 MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed1	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed2	Number of children
Total	**43.3**	**677**	**41.0**	**1,911**	**41.6**	**2,588**
Sex						
Male	41.9	360	42.7	982	42.5	1,342
Female	44.8	317	39.3	929	40.7	1,246
Region						
West Bank	44.8	359	39.7	1,160	40.9	1,518
Gaza Strip	41.6	318	43.1	751	42.6	1,070
Area						
Urban	41.9	508	41.6	1,464	41.7	1,971
Rural	47.0	113	39.0	310	41.1	424
Camp	48.7	56	39.0	137	41.8	193
Mother's education						
None or basic	55.3	98	41.2	349	44.3	446
Secondary	46.5	234	37.4	681	39.8	915
Higher	37.7	345	43.7	881	42.0	1,227
Mother's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	4	(*)	28	(30.9)	32
Has no functional difficulty	42.6	667	41.3	1,876	41.6	2,543
DK/Missing	(*)	6	(*)	6	(*)	13
Mother's refugee status						
Refugee	37.6	290	38.2	688	38.0	979
Non-refugee	47.6	387	42.6	1,222	43.8	1,609
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	42.2	172	41.1	435	41.4	607
Second	48.0	133	40.7	321	42.8	454
Middle	44.8	139	39.2	408	40.6	547
Fourth	44.4	132	41.2	420	42.0	552
Richest	35.4	101	43.3	327	41.4	428

1 MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

2 MICS indicator TC.37 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods1	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	**90.9**	**214**	**86.3**	**60**	**89.9**	**274**
Sex						
Male	90.7	108	(84.6)	36	89.2	144
Female	91.2	106	(88.8)	24	90.7	130
Region						
West Bank	91.1	134	(85.7)	42	89.8	176
Gaza Strip	90.6	80	(*)	18	90.1	98
Mother's refugee status						
Refugee	91.4	64	(87.8)	21	90.5	85
Non-refugee	90.8	150	(85.4)	39	89.7	189

1 MICS indicator TC.38 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:				Percent of children who received:					Percent of children who received:			
	Minimum dietary diversityA	Minimum meal frequencyB	Minimum acceptable diet1,C	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversityA	Minimum meal frequencyB	Minimum acceptable diet2,C	At least 2 milk feeds3	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity4,A	Minimum meal frequency5,B	Minimum acceptable dietC	Number of children age 6-23 months
Total	**49.8**	**62.9**	**36.2**	**817**	**40.8**	**79.2**	**27.8**	**67.8**	**1,094**	**44.7**	**72.3**	**31.4**	**1,911**
Sex													
Male	49.7	62.7	36.0	439	41.3	81.4	26.8	68.4	542	45.1	73.0	30.9	982
Female	49.9	63.2	36.4	378	40.4	77.1	28.9	67.2	551	44.2	71.5	31.9	929
Region													
West Bank	54.8	61.8	39.0	481	48.0	84.4	34.6	75.0	678	50.8	75.0	36.4	1,160
Gaza Strip	42.5	64.5	32.1	336	29.2	70.8	16.9	56.0	415	35.1	68.0	23.7	751
Area													
Urban	48.1	62.2	33.8	635	39.1	78.6	25.9	65.9	829	43.0	71.5	29.3	1,464
Rural	59.3	65.6	48.6	127	48.5	83.9	37.9	77.8	183	53.0	76.4	42.3	310
Camp	47.6	65.9	34.5	55	41.3	75.2	25.3	64.8	82	43.8	71.4	29.0	137
Age (in months)													
6-8	29.2	71.4	23.9	214	10.0	87.2	6.8	92.8	60	25.0	74.9	20.1	274
9-11	46.7	51.5	31.9	224	19.5	88.4	15.3	84.3	84	39.3	61.5	27.4	308
12-17	61.4	68.5	47.9	281	42.6	82.4	30.1	70.7	413	50.2	76.8	37.3	694
18-23	68.6	54.5	39.0	98	46.2	74.5	30.4	60.2	537	49.7	71.4	31.7	635

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:				Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversityA	Minimum meal frequencyB	Minimum acceptable diet1,C		Minimum dietary diversityA	Minimum meal frequencyB	Minimum acceptable diet2,C	At least 2 milk feeds3		Minimum dietary diversity4,A	Minimum meal frequency5,B	Minimum acceptable dietC	
Mother's education													
None or basic	39.2	56.7	27.2	155	35.9	76.0	25.7	65.7	194	37.4	67.4	26.4	349
Secondary	42.9	62.1	29.8	266	37.7	75.7	22.7	62.9	415	39.7	70.4	25.4	681
Higher	58.5	65.9	43.9	396	45.5	83.5	33.1	72.8	485	51.4	75.6	38.0	881

1 MICS indicator TC.39a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed children)

2 MICS indicator TC.39b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed children)

3 MICS indicator TC.40 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children

4 MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity

5 MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency

A Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

B Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.

C The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.7 Continued: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:				Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversityA	Minimum meal frequencyB	Minimum acceptable diet1,C		Minimum dietary diversityA	Minimum meal frequencyB	Minimum acceptable diet2,C	At least 2 milk feeds3		Minimum dietary diversity4,A	Minimum meal frequency5,B	Minimum acceptable dietC	
Mother's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Has no functional difficulty	50.3	63.2	36.5	808	41.5	79.2	28.2	67.6	1,068	45.3	72.3	31.8	1,876
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Mother's refugee status													
Refugee	47.4	65.6	35.8	274	32.5	74.2	20.9	61.2	415	38.4	70.8	26.8	689
Non-refugee	51.0	61.6	36.3	543	45.9	82.3	32.1	71.8	679	48.2	73.1	34.0	1,222
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	34.6	61.1	24.8	188	22.4	66.2	11.7	51.7	247	27.7	64.0	17.4	435
Second	49.0	68.9	37.8	137	35.3	76.1	22.3	61.8	185	41.1	73.0	28.9	321
Middle	47.0	59.0	32.7	167	43.2	85.4	32.4	76.2	240	44.8	74.5	32.5	408
Fourth	58.2	68.1	46.4	179	57.2	84.5	39.0	72.4	241	57.7	77.5	42.1	420
Richest	62.8	57.9	40.7	146	46.6	85.1	34.6	78.6	181	53.8	72.9	37.3	327

1 MICS indicator TC.39a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed children)

2 MICS indicator TC.39b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed children)

3 MICS indicator TC.40 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children

4 MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity

5 MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency

A Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

B Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.

C The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple1	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	**48.3**	**2,588**
Sex		
Male	48.3	1,342
Female	48.2	1,246
Region		
West Bank	58.2	1,518
Gaza Strip	34.2	1,070
Area		
Urban	47.4	1,971
Rural	56.0	424
Camp	40.0	193
Age (in months)		
0-5	45.5	677
6-11	52.0	581
12-23	48.1	1,330
Mother's education		
None or basic	42.9	446
Secondary	43.8	915
Higher	53.5	1,227
Mother's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	(62.9)	32
Has no functional difficulty	48.2	2,543
DK/Missing	(*)	13
Mother's refugee status		
Refugee	42.7	979
Non-refugee	51.6	1,609
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	30.6	607
Second	37.7	454
Middle	54.7	547
Fourth	55.4	552
Richest	67.1	428

1 MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

7.8 Malnutrition

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

Undernutrition is associated with nearly half of all child deaths worldwide.[1] Children suffering from undernutrition are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and those who survive often suffer recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to undernutrition only had mild or moderate forms of undernutrition, meaning they showed little outward sign of their vulnerability.[2] The Sustainable Development Goal target 2.2 is to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under five by 40 Percent between 2012 and 2025 as well as to reduce wasting to <5 Percent and have no increase in overweight over the same period. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also contribute to the achievement of several other global goals, including the goal to end preventable newborn and child deaths.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for how children under 5 should grow. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards.[3] Undernutrition in a population can be gauged by comparing children to this reference population. Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height – can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

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

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

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as moderately or severely wasted, while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as severely wasted. Wasting is usually the result of poor nutrient intake or disease. The prevalence of wasting may shift seasonally in response to changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence.

Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations above the median reference population are classified as moderately or severely overweight.

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF.[4] Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements in conjunction with the age in months data based on birth dates collected during the survey interview.

[1] Black, R. et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition and Overweight in Low-income and Middle-income Countries." The Lancet 382, no. 9890 (2013): 427–451. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60937-x

[2] Black, R., et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition: global and regional exposures and health consequences." The Lancet 371, no. 9608 (2008): 243–60. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(07)61690-0

[3] WHO. Child Growth Standards. Technical Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2006. http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/Technical_report.pdf?ua=1

[4] See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design.

Table TC.8.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

Children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained, and children whose measurements were not taken due to absence from the home during interviews or other reasons, or whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table TC.8.1. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, or their age is not available, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.3.4, DQ.3.5, and DQ.3.6 in Appendix D. The tables show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 7.8% percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 9.1% percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 9.7% percent for the weight-for-height indicator. Comment further on data quality issues that affect anthropometric indicators, such as heaping on age, out-transference (DQ.1.3/DQ.2.4) or digit preference (DQ.3.7) in measurements.

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age A	Height for age			Number of children with height and ageA	Weight for height					Number of children with weight and height A
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD1	- 3 SD2			- 2 SD3	- 3 SD4			- 2 SD5	- 3 SD6	+ 2 SD7	+ 3 SD8		
Total	**2.1**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**5,838**	**8.7**	**2.4**	**-0.5**	**5,754**	**1.3**	**0.6**	**8.6**	**1.9**	**0.6**	**5,714**
Sex														
Male	2.6	0.8	0.2	3,009	8.6	2.4	-0.5	2,963	1.3	0.7	10.2	2.0	0.6	2,949
Female	1.6	0.3	0.1	2,829	8.8	2.3	-0.5	2,791	1.3	0.6	6.9	1.8	0.5	2,765
Region														
West Bank	2.1	0.7	0.3	3,290	8.5	2.8	-0.4	3,203	1.7	0.8	10.9	2.5	0.7	3,180
Gaza Strip	2.1	0.3	0.0	2,548	9.0	1.8	-0.6	2,551	0.8	0.4	5.8	1.1	0.5	2,534
Area														
Urban	2.1	0.6	0.2	4,461	8.6	2.5	-0.5	4,399	1.3	0.6	8.5	2.0	0.6	4,375
Rural	2.2	0.5	0.2	913	9.2	2.3	-0.4	893	1.3	0.7	10.4	1.9	0.7	883
Camp	2.4	0.6	0.0	464	8.5	1.7	-0.6	462	1.1	0.5	6.2	0.6	0.4	456
Age (in months)														
0-5	4.4	1.7	0.1	631	11.5	4.3	-0.4	619	2.4	1.1	14.4	2.8	0.7	618
6-11	1.7	0.9	0.4	536	5.0	1.4	0.0	523	1.7	0.9	9.4	2.5	0.6	530
12-17	2.1	0.4	0.3	650	10.5	2.5	-0.5	637	0.8	0.2	10.1	1.9	0.7	639
18-23	1.8	0.3	0.2	598	12.4	3.9	-0.6	582	0.9	0.9	10.0	1.9	0.7	573
24-35	1.6	0.2	0.2	1,181	8.7	2.6	-0.6	1,163	1.4	0.7	8.9	1.5	0.7	1,148
36-47	1.9	0.5	0.1	1,193	8.4	2.0	-0.5	1,181	1.1	0.6	6.1	1.7	0.5	1,167
48-59	2.0	0.4	0.0	1,049	6.2	1.0	-0.5	1,049	1.2	0.3	5.6	1.6	0.4	1,039
Mother's education														
None or basic	2.6	0.6	0.0	1,113	11.7	3.0	-0.7	1,102	1.7	0.7	8.8	1.9	0.5	1,089
Secondary	1.7	0.4	0.1	2,047	9.3	2.3	-0.5	2,015	1.4	0.7	7.6	1.4	0.5	2,005
Higher	2.2	0.7	0.3	2,678	7.1	2.1	-0.4	2,637	1.1	0.5	9.3	2.2	0.7	2,620

Table TC.8.1 Continued: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height					
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and age A	Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with height and ageA	Wasted		Overweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and height A
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD1	- 3 SD2			- 2 SD3	- 3 SD4			- 2 SD5	- 3 SD6	+ 2 SD7	+ 3 SD8		
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	1.9	0.7	0.2	732	8.2	2.0	-0.4	718	2.1	1.1	8.9	1.9	0.6	718
20-34	2.1	0.6	0.2	4,397	8.6	2.3	-0.5	4,331	1.3	0.7	8.6	1.9	0.6	4,298
35-49	2.4	0.1	0.1	702	10.1	3.0	-0.5	698	0.7	0.0	8.5	1.7	0.5	691
No information on biological mother	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Mother's functional difficulties														
Has functional difficulty	0.0	0.0	0.0	107	4.9	0.0	-0.6	105	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.4	105
Has no functional difficulty	2.2	0.6	0.2	5,713	8.8	2.4	-0.5	5,631	1.4	0.6	8.7	1.9	0.6	5,591
No information	(2.0)	(2.0)	(0.3)	18	(1.1)	(0.0)	(-0.1)	18	(2.0)	(2.0)	(20.7)	(0.0)	(0.6)	18
Mother's refugee status														
Refugee	2.5	0.7	0.0	2,368	9.1	2.1	-0.6	2,360	1.1	0.5	6.5	1.1	0.5	2,336
Non-refugee	1.8	0.5	0.2	3,470	8.5	2.6	-0.4	3,394	1.5	0.7	10.1	2.4	0.6	3,378
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	2.2	0.4	-0.1	1,420	10.5	2.0	-0.7	1,425	1.0	0.5	5.7	0.8	0.5	1,413
Second	2.6	0.6	0.0	1,094	9.8	2.2	-0.6	1,084	1.0	0.4	6.6	1.6	0.5	1,077
Middle	2.1	0.6	0.2	1,199	9.0	3.4	-0.4	1,173	1.2	0.8	9.1	2.6	0.6	1,165
Fourth	1.7	0.7	0.3	1,171	7.1	1.9	-0.3	1,138	1.9	0.9	10.7	2.1	0.7	1,130
Richest	2.0	0.5	0.4	954	6.4	2.3	-0.2	934	1.8	0.8	12.4	2.7	0.7	929

1 MICS indicator TC.44a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)

2 MICS indicator TC.44b - Underweight prevalence (severe)

3 MICS indicator TC.45a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1

4 MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe)

5 MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

6 MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe)

7 MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

8 MICS indicator TC.47b - Overweight prevalence (severe)

A Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.4-6.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

7.9 Salt iodisation

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) are the world's leading cause of preventable brain damage and impaired psychomotor development in young children.[1] In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre. IDD takes its greatest toll in impaired mental growth and development, contributing to poor learning outcomes, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work performance.[2] The indicator reported in MICS is the percentage of households consuming iodized salt as assessed using rapid test kits.

In Palestinian MICS, 2019-2020, salt used for cooking in the household was tested for presence of iodine using rapid test kits for both potassium iodide and potassium iodate. Table TC.9.1 presents the percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt.

[1] ICCIDD, UNICEF, WHO. Assessment of iodine deficiency disorders and monitoring their elimination: a guide for programme managers. Geneva: WHO Press (2007). http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43781/9789241595827_eng.pdf?sequence=1

[2] Zimmermann M.B. "The role of iodine in human growth and development." Seminars in Cell & Developmental Biology 22, (2011): 645-652. doi: 10.1016/j.semcdb.2011.07.009

Table TC.9.1: Iodized salt consumption

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with:			Total	Percentage of households with iodised salt1	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
			No salt	Salt test result				
				Not iodized 0 ppm	>0 ppm			
Total	**97.9**	**9,326**	**1.5**	**2.9**	**95.7**	**100.0**	**95.7**	**9,271**
Region								
West Bank	97.8	5,935	1.5	3.5	94.9	100.0	94.9	5,893
Gaza Strip	98.3	3,391	1.4	1.7	96.9	100.0	96.9	3,378
Area								
Urban	97.9	7,175	1.5	3.2	95.2	100.0	95.2	7,130
Rural	98.3	1,415	1.3	1.9	96.8	100.0	96.8	1,410
Camp	98.0	736	1.4	1.2	97.4	100.0	97.4	731
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	97.5	1,763	2.1	2.5	95.3	100.0	95.3	1,756
Second	98.3	1,737	1.0	2.0	97.0	100.0	97.0	1,726
Middle	97.7	1,976	1.5	2.7	95.8	100.0	95.8	1,959
Fourth	97.6	1,939	1.7	3.1	95.2	100.0	95.2	1,925
Richest	98.6	1,911	1.1	3.9	95.0	100.0	95.0	1,905

1 MICS indicator TC.48 - Iodized salt consumption

7.10 Early childhood home environment

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life, and the quality of children's home environment and their interactions with caregivers is a major determinant of their development during this period. [1] Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.[2] In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books and playthings in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators.

Information on a number of activities that provide children with early stimulation and responsive care was collected in the survey and presented in Table TC.10.1. These included the involvement of adults in the household with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides children with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give them opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, and the types of playthings that are available at home. The findings are presented in Table TC.10.2.

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.[3] In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age. This is presented in Table TC.10.3.

[1] Black, M. et al. "Early Childhood Development Coming of Age: Science through the Life Course." The Lancet 389, no. 10064 (2016): 77-90. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(16)31389-7; Shonkoff J. et al. "The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress." Pediatrics 129, no. 1 (2011): 232-46. doi:10.1542/peds.2011-2663.

[2] Britto, P. et al. "Nurturing Care: Promoting early childhood development." The Lancet 389, no. 10064 (2017): 91–102. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(16)31390-3; Milteer R. et al. "The Importance of Play in Promoting Healthy Child Development and Maintaining Strong Parent-Child Bond: Focus on children in poverty" American Academy of Pediatrics 1129, no. 1 (2012): 183–191. doi: 10.1542/peds.2011-2953.

[3] Howe, L., S. Huttly and T. Abramsky. "Risk Factors for Injuries in Young Children in Four Developing Countries: The Young Lives Study." Tropical Medicine and International Health 11, no. 10 (2006): 1557-1566. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-3156.2006.01708.x.; Morrongiello, B. et al. "Understanding Unintentional Injury Risk in Young Children II. The Contribution of Caregiver Supervision, Child Attributes, and Parent Attributes." Journal of Pediatric Psychology 31, no. 6 (2006): 540-551. doi: 10.1093/jpepsy/jsj073.

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children age 2-4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities1	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities2	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities3	Mean number of activities with mothers	
Total	**75.8**	**4.5**	**1.7**	**97.2**	**99.5**	**18.6**	**2.0**	**66.1**	**4.0**	**3,719**
Sex										
Male	74.9	4.4	1.6	97.5	99.5	17.9	2.0	65.0	4.0	1,925
Female	76.9	4.5	1.8	97.0	99.5	19.4	2.0	67.2	4.1	1,794
Region										
West Bank	80.4	4.7	1.6	97.8	99.8	23.4	2.2	71.3	4.3	2,146
Gaza Strip	69.6	4.2	1.9	96.4	99.1	12.1	1.7	58.9	3.7	1,573
Area										
Urban	75.6	4.5	1.8	96.9	99.5	18.4	2.0	66.0	4.0	2,844
Rural	77.4	4.5	1.4	98.6	99.6	19.7	2.1	67.7	4.0	575
Camp	74.9	4.4	1.2	97.3	98.6	18.8	2.0	63.7	3.9	300
Age										
2	75.2	4.4	2.5	98.0	99.7	19.4	2.0	67.6	4.1	1,289
3	76.1	4.5	1.1	97.1	99.6	19.8	2.0	64.6	4.0	1,299
4	76.3	4.5	1.4	96.5	99.1	16.4	1.9	66.0	4.0	1,131
Mother's educationA										
None or basic	62.9	4.0	2.5	95.5	98.5	10.9	1.5	48.9	3.4	752
Secondary	75.8	4.4	1.9	96.9	99.8	15.7	1.9	65.5	4.0	1,301
Higher	81.7	4.7	1.2	98.3	99.7	24.4	2.3	74.3	4.4	1,666

1 MICS indicator TC.49a - Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member

2 MICS Indicator TC.49b - Early stimulation and responsive care by father

3 MICS Indicator TC.49c - Early stimulation and responsive care by mother

A In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.10.1 Continued: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children age 2-4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities1	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities2	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities3	Mean number of activities with mothers	
Father's education										
None or basic	70.3	4.3	3.1	100.0	99.5	13.3	1.7	60.9	3.8	1,202
Secondary	76.9	4.5	0.8	100.0	99.8	19.2	2.1	67.0	4.1	1,145
Higher	80.2	4.6	1.2	100.0	99.4	24.5	2.3	69.9	4.2	1,256
Father not in the household	80.9	4.7	0.4	0.0	97.0	3.7	0.4	73.7	4.3	103
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Mother's refugee status										
Refugee	72.0	4.3	1.8	95.8	98.9	15.5	1.8	61.1	3.8	1,493
Non-refugee	78.4	4.6	1.6	98.2	99.8	20.7	2.1	69.4	4.2	2,226
Functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	57.0	3.6	5.9	96.7	98.1	15.7	1.5	49.7	3.3	88
Has no functional difficulty	76.3	4.5	1.6	97.2	99.5	18.7	2.0	66.5	4.1	3,631
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	65.7	4.0	2.8	96.0	98.9	10.6	1.5	56.4	3.5	856
Second	70.4	4.2	1.7	96.2	99.4	13.4	1.7	58.0	3.7	698
Middle	76.5	4.5	1.3	97.2	99.5	16.4	1.9	64.0	4.0	773
Fourth	82.1	4.7	1.8	98.5	99.9	24.0	2.3	73.4	4.3	739
Richest	87.2	5.0	0.6	98.5	99.7	31.3	2.6	81.5	4.7	653

1 MICS indicator TC.49a - Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member

2 MICS Indicator TC.49b - Early stimulation and responsive care by father

3 MICS Indicator TC.49c - Early stimulation and responsive care by mother

A In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children under age 5
	3 or more children's books1	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/ objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings2	
Total	**11.8**	**2.6**	**19.5**	**86.0**	**74.6**	**73.4**	**6,328**
Sex							
Male	10.9	2.4	19.6	85.7	75.8	73.9	3,274
Female	12.9	2.7	19.5	86.4	73.3	72.9	3,054
Region							
West Bank	15.8	3.2	25.9	89.8	75.9	78.0	3,684
Gaza Strip	6.4	1.7	10.7	80.8	72.8	67.0	2,644
Area							
Urban	12.0	2.6	18.8	85.7	75.1	73.3	4,831
Rural	11.9	3.0	24.5	88.4	75.5	76.7	1,003
Camp	10.2	1.2	16.5	85.0	67.9	67.3	494
Age							
0-1	3.0	0.8	13.4	74.3	57.1	57.1	2,609
2-4	18.0	3.8	23.9	94.3	86.9	84.8	3,719

1 MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books

2 MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings

Table TC.10.2 Continued: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children
	3 or more children's books1	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/ objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings2	
Mother's education							
None or basic	4.5	0.5	19.9	80.0	77.2	70.8	1,201
Secondary	8.1	0.7	18.6	86.2	74.8	72.9	2,224
Higher	17.7	4.8	20.1	88.4	73.4	74.9	2,903
Mother's refugee status							
Refugee	9.6	2.2	16.0	84.1	74.5	71.2	2,512
Non-refugee	13.3	2.8	21.9	87.3	74.7	74.8	3,816
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)							
Has functional difficulty	9.1	3.0	22.4	77.7	71.4	66.9	88
Has no functional difficulty	18.2	3.8	23.9	94.7	87.3	85.3	3,631
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	4.4	1.0	11.8	74.4	75.5	64.3	1,464
Second	6.8	1.7	17.3	87.9	72.2	72.7	1,154
Middle	11.8	1.5	20.6	88.2	75.6	76.1	1,322
Fourth	14.6	3.4	25.1	89.8	75.3	78.4	1,300
Richest	23.8	5.7	24.5	92.6	74.0	77.1	1,088

1 MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books

2 MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings

Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children:			Number of children
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week1	
Total	**3.9**	**11.2**	**13.6**	**6,328**
Sex				
Male	3.6	11.5	13.7	3,274
Female	4.2	10.9	13.5	3,054
Region				
West Bank	4.1	9.6	11.7	3,684
Gaza Strip	3.6	13.5	16.2	2,644
Area				
Urban	3.9	11.3	13.6	4,831
Rural	3.9	11.1	13.7	1,003
Camp	3.6	10.8	12.7	494
Age				
0-1	2.6	6.6	8.4	2,609
2-4	4.8	14.5	17.2	3,719
Mother's education				
None or basic	3.9	14.3	16.8	1,201
Secondary	4.1	12.1	14.3	2,224
Higher	3.8	9.3	11.7	2,903
Mother's refugee status				
Refugee	3.4	11.6	13.7	2,512
Non-refugee	4.3	11.0	13.5	3,816
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)				
Has functional difficulty	5.5	14.2	16.4	88
Has no functional difficulty	4.8	14.5	17.3	3,630
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	3.9	13.9	16.7	1,464
Second	4.0	11.5	14.5	1,154
Middle	4.2	11.9	14.1	1,322
Fourth	3.4	7.8	9.8	1,300
Richest	4.1	10.4	12.3	1,088

1 MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision

7.11 Early child development index

Early childhood development is multidimensional and involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.[1] Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which build the foundation for later life and set the trajectory for health, learning and well-being.[2]

A 10-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Palestine. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:

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

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains. The findings are presented in Table TC.11.1.

[1] UNICEF et al. Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale. Executive Summary, The Lancet, 2016. https://www.thelancet.com/pb-assets/Lancet/stories/series/ecd/Lancet_ECD_Executive_Summary.pdf.

[2] Shonkoff, J. and D. Phillips. *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 2000.; United Nations Children's Fund, *Early Moments Matter*, New York: UNICEF, 2017.

Table TC.11.1: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score1	Number of children age 3-4 years
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Total	**38.4**	**98.8**	**81.9**	**92.8**	**83.9**	**2,430**
Sex						
Male	36.8	98.4	79.7	91.8	81.7	1,259
Female	40.2	99.2	84.2	93.9	86.2	1,171
Region						
West Bank	41.7	99.1	84.1	91.0	84.2	1,388
Gaza Strip	34.0	98.4	78.9	95.2	83.4	1,042
Area						
Urban	38.6	98.8	81.8	92.8	84.2	1,864
Rural	40.7	98.8	83.9	91.9	82.8	373
Camp	32.5	98.5	78.9	94.5	82.1	193
Age						
3	22.1	98.7	80.0	90.3	77.8	1,299
4	57.1	98.9	84.1	95.7	90.9	1,131
Attendance to early childhood education A						
Attending	68.3	98.8	82.6	96.9	92.1	839
Not attending	22.6	98.8	81.5	90.7	79.5	1,589
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Mother's education						
Basic or none	31.9	98.6	81.8	89.9	80.1	500
Secondary	35.6	98.6	79.8	92.1	81.1	857
Higher	43.6	99.0	83.5	94.7	87.8	1,073
Mother's refugee status						
Refugee	35.8	98.6	81.2	94.3	84.0	999
Non-refugee	40.2	98.9	82.4	91.7	83.8	1,431
Functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	13.0	87.7	56.5	59.6	43.3	52
Has no functional difficulty	39.0	99.0	82.4	93.5	84.7	2,378
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	29.3	99.2	77.9	94.7	81.1	542
Second	33.4	98.5	78.9	93.0	81.8	454
Middle	39.9	98.1	81.9	90.2	82.2	524
Fourth	42.6	98.6	85.2	91.7	85.5	466
Richest	48.5	99.5	86.3	94.5	89.6	444

1 MICS indicator TC.53- Early child development index; SDG Indicator 4.2.1

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

A Early Childhood Centers refers to kindergarten education

8

LEARN

8 LEARN

8.1 Early childhood education

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to kindergarten. Kindergarten programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

Table LN.1.1 shows the percent of children age 3 and 4 years currently attending pre-school: MICS indicator LN.1. This is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children under 5. If the child was currently on a school break, but regularly attends, the interviewer is asked to record this as currently attending.

Table LN.1.2 is similar to Table LN.1.1, but looks only at children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year. In Palestine, the school year begins in September.

Specifically, the table presents the percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education. This table utilises question UB7 for attendance. The indicator captured is the adjusted net attendance ratio, which corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted[1]). The official basic school entry age in Palestine is age 6 years.

Additionally, Table LN.1.2 presents parity indices in support of SDG indicator 4.5.1, specifically on the gender, wealth and area disaggregates of SDG indicator 4.2.2. Generally, when an index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups. The further from 1.00 that a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups.

Parity indices are also presented in Table LN.2.8 (for attendance to basic, and secondary school) and in Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 (for reading and numeracy skills, respectively).

[1] The ratio is termed “adjusted” since it also includes children attending primary education. All children age one year before official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) are included in the denominator.

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending kindergarten, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending kindergarten education1	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	**34.2**	**2,451**
Sex		
Male	35.9	1,270
Female	32.5	1,181
Region		
West Bank	33.3	1,408
Gaza Strip	35.5	1,043
Area		
Urban	34.0	1,876
Rural	34.9	381
Camps	34.8	194
Age (in months)		
36-47	11.0	1,307
48-59	60.7	1,144
Mother's education		
None or basic	27.3	503
Secondary	31.7	862
Higher	39.5	1,086
Child's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	21.9	52
Has no functional difficulty	34.5	2,399
Mother's refugee status		
Refugee	34.9	1,002
Non-refugee	33.8	1,449
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	26.0	543
Second	35.0	454
Middle	34.0	527
Fourth	33.5	479
Richest	44.5	448

1 MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official basic school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to kindergarten or basic education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percent of children:			Total	Net attendance ratio1	Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year
	Attending Kindergarten programme	Attending basic education	Not attending Kindergarten programme or basic education			
Total	**57.6**	**36.2**	**6.2**	**100**	**93.8**	**1,190**
Sex						
Male	57.8	34.9	7.3	100	92.7	634
Female	57.4	37.6	5.0	100	95.0	556
Region						
West Bank	57.7	36.0	6.4	100	93.6	683
Gaza Strip	57.6	36.4	6.0	100	94.0	507
Area						
Urban	57.2	36.5	6.3	100	93.7	933
Rural	58.6	34.3	7.1	100	92.9	169
Camps	60.3	35.5	4.2	100	95.8	88
Mother's education						
None or basic	60.4	31.6	8.0	100	92.0	283
Secondary	53.6	39.1	7.3	100	92.7	405
Higher	59.3	36.4	4.4	100	95.6	502
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(51.1)	(37.4)	(11.5)	100	(88.5)	31
Has no functional difficulty	58.0	36.1	5.9	100	94.1	1,140
Mother's refugee status						
Refugee	60.0	33.4	6.6	100	93.4	498
Non-refugee	56.0	38.1	5.9	100	94.1	692
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	58.4	32.2	9.5	100	90.5	261
Second	55.8	39.2	5.0	100	95.0	233
Middle	57.4	36.0	6.7	100	93.3	245
Fourth	63.8	30.4	5.8	100	94.2	225
Richest	52.8	43.6	3.6	100	96.4	226
Parity indices						
Sex						
Female/male2	1.0	1.1	0.7	na	1.0	na
Wealth						
Poorest/Richest3	1.1	0.7	2.6	na	0.9	na
Region						
Gaza Strip/West Bank4	1.0	1.0	0.9	na	1.0	0.7

1 MICS indicator LN.2- Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2

2 MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - organised learning (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

3 MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - organised learning (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

4 MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - organised learning (region); SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

8.2 Attendance

Attendance to pre-basic education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of basic school (regardless of age) who attended pre-school the previous year[1].

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Palestine ,children enter basic stage at age 6, secondary at age 15. Basic education stage includes grades (1-9), and the secondary stage includes the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grades. Still education is compulsory for grades 1-10, accordingly the 10th grade was considered within the compulsory stage when calculated all related indicators presented in this chapter. The school year typically runs from September of one year to June of the following year, noting that the basic stage includes ISCED 1 + ISCED 2, while the secondary stage includes ISCED 2+ ISCED 3 in addition to the 10th grade.

Table LN.2.2 presents the percentage of children of basic school entry age entering grade 1.

Table LN.2.3, provides the percentage of children of basic school age 6 to 15 years who are attending basic or secondary school[2], and those who are out of school.

Table LN.2.4, provides the percentage of children of secondary school who are attending secondary or higher school, and those who are out of school.

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade). For example, an 8-year-old child (at the beginning of the school year) is expected to be in year 3, as per the official age-for-grade. If this child is currently in year 1, he/she will be classified over-age by 2 years. The table includes basic levels.

The gross intake rate to the last grade of basic school, basic school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table LN.2.7. The gross intake rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of basic school for the first time, to the number of children of the basic graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Completion rate of basic education represents the percentage of a cohort of children aged 3 to 5 years above the official age of the last grade of basic education, that is, the percentage of children who are 18 to 20 years old, who completed basic education in Palestine.

The table also provides the “effective” transition rate[3], defined as the percentage of children who continued to the next level of education – the number of children who are attending the first grade of the higher education level in the current school year and were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous year divided by the number of children who were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous school year and are not repeating that grade in the current year.

[1] The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-primary education prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.

[2] Ratios presented in this table are “adjusted” since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

[3] The simple transition rate, which is no longer calculated in MICS, tends to underestimate pupils’ progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

A low effective transition rate indicates that a low percentage of students are transitioning to the next level of education. This brings to light the existence of potential barriers in an education system including: financial burden such as enrolment fees or the obligation to purchase textbooks or school uniforms; education supply and quality issues such as a limited number of teachers or classrooms and low-quality teaching; as well as social and individual beliefs on education such as low expectation in returns of advancing in education.

Table LN.2.8 focuses on the ratio of girls to boys attending basic and secondary education. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Note that the ratios included here are obtained from adjusted net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys.

The table also presents additional parity indices in support of SDG Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations. Specifically, the orphanhood parity index accommodates the need for continuing presentation of data related to the previous MDG indicator 6.4. It should be noted that this indicator was measured on the age group of 10-14 years alone, whereas this replacing measure is on attendance for each of the three levels of education presented.

The further from 1 a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups. When an index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups.

Table LN.2.1: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of basic school who attended pre-school the previous year, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year1	Number of children attending first grade of basic school
Total	**92.9**	**1,162**
Sex		
Male	92.3	598
Female	93.7	564
Region		
West Bank	91.7	672
Gaza Strip	94.6	490
Area		
Urban	93.2	908
Rural	91.7	156
Camps	92.1	98
Mother's education		
None or basic	87.2	283
Secondary	93.2	393
Higher	96.1	486
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	(*)	22
Has no functional difficulty	93.0	1,113
No informationA	(*)	27
Mother's refugee status		
Refugee	92.1	461
Non-refugee	93.5	701
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	88.8	258
Second	93.9	225
Middle	90.8	236
Fourth	95.3	216
Richest	96.7	227

1 MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness

A Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview or mothers age is greater than 49 years old

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.2: Basic school entry

Percentage of children of basic school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children of basic school entry age entering grade 11	Number of children of basic school entry age
Total	**95.6**	**1,167**
Sex		
Male	95.0	599
Female	96.3	568
Region		
West Bank	95.2	674
Gaza Strip	96.2	493
Area		
Urban	95.6	909
Rural	94.6	158
Camps	96.9	100
Mother's education		
None or basic	96.4	304
Secondary	94.3	370
Higher	96.1	493
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	(*)	28
Has no functional difficulty	95.6	1,117
No informationA	(*)	21
Mother's refugee status		
Refugee	95.6	469
Non-refugee	95.6	698
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	94.7	250
Second	95.8	238
Middle	97.1	226
Fourth	96.0	231
Richest	94.5	222

1 MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in basic education

A Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview or mothers age is greater than 49 years old

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.3: Basic school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of basic school age attending basic or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending kindergarten, and percentage out of school, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of basic school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of basic school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)1	Percentage of children:		Number of children of basic school age at beginning of school year
		Attending kindergarten	Out of schoolA			Attending kindergarten	Out of schoolA			Attending kindergarten	Out of school2,A	
Total	**95.4**	**0.3**	**4.3**	**5,776**	**98.4**	**0.3**	**1.3**	**5,611**	**96.9**	**0.3**	**2.8**	**11,387**
Region												
West Bank	94.4	0.3	5.2	3,141	98.2	0.3	1.5	3,141	96.3	0.3	3.4	6,282
Gaza Strip	96.5	0.3	3.2	2,635	98.7	0.3	1.0	2,470	97.6	0.3	2.2	5,105
Area												
Urban	95.6	0.3	4.1	4,478	98.5	0.3	1.2	4,394	97.1	0.3	2.6	8,872
Rural	93.4	0.1	6.2	776	97.7	0.2	2.0	779	95.5	0.2	4.1	1,555
Camps	95.9	0.2	3.8	522	98.5	0.2	1.3	439	97.1	0.2	2.7	960
Age at beginning of school year												
6	95.7	2.7	1.6	599	97.2	2.1	0.8	568	96.4	2.4	1.2	1,167
7	98.4	0.0	1.6	597	97.4	0.3	2.3	645	97.9	0.1	1.9	1,242
8	97.7	0.0	2.3	641	99.3	0.3	0.4	586	98.5	0.2	1.4	1,227
9	97.6	0.0	2.4	622	99.8	0.0	0.2	617	98.7	0.0	1.3	1,239
10	98.2	0.0	1.8	524	99.8	0.0	0.0	538	99.0	0.0	0.9	1,062
11	98.4	0.0	1.6	592	99.3	0.0	0.7	578	98.8	0.0	1.2	1,170
12	96.5	0.0	3.5	565	99.3	0.0	0.7	497	97.8	0.0	2.2	1,062
13	94.2	0.0	5.8	542	97.8	0.0	2.2	545	96.0	0.0	4.0	1,087
14	89.4	0.0	10.2	570	98.0	0.1	1.9	556	93.6	0.1	6.1	1,125
15	86.1	0.0	13.9	525	96.0	0.0	4.0	482	90.8	0.0	9.1	1,006

1 MICS indicator LN.5a - Basic school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

2 MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of basic school age

A The percentage of children of basic school age out of school are those not attending early childhood education, basic education

B Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview or mothers age is greater than 49 years old

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.3 continued: Basic school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of basic school age attending basic or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending kindergarten, and percentage out of school, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of basic school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of basic school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)1	Percentage of children:		Number of children of basic school age at beginning of school year
		Attending kindergarten	Out of schoolA			Attending kindergarten	Out of schoolA			Attending kindergarten	Out of school2,A	
Mother's education (age 18-49 years)												
None or basic	91.9	0.1	7.9	1,967	97.4	0.2	2.4	1,904	94.6	0.1	5.2	3,871
Secondary	95.7	0.5	3.8	1,937	99.2	0.2	0.5	1,914	97.4	0.4	2.2	3,852
Higher	98.6	0.3	1.1	1,866	98.9	0.4	0.7	1,784	98.7	0.4	0.9	3,650
No informationB	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	97.6	0.0	2.4	159	99.2	0.0	0.8	181	98.5	0.0	1.5	340
Has no functional difficulty	95.6	0.3	4.0	5,202	98.6	0.3	1.1	5,031	97.1	0.3	2.6	10,233
No informationB	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Mother's refugee status (age 18-49 years)												
Refugee	95.5	0.3	4.2	2,450	98.5	0.4	1.1	2,396	97.0	0.3	2.7	4,846
Non-refugee	95.3	0.2	4.4	3,325	98.4	0.2	1.3	3,209	96.8	0.2	2.9	6,533
No informationB	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	94.5	0.2	5.3	1,242	97.5	0.4	2.1	1,146	95.9	0.3	3.7	2,387
Second	94.8	0.3	4.9	1,305	98.7	0.1	1.2	1,206	96.7	0.2	3.1	2,512
Middle	94.7	0.1	5.0	1,071	98.6	0.1	1.3	1,090	96.7	0.1	3.1	2,161
Fourth	95.0	0.4	4.5	1,103	98.6	0.2	1.1	1,062	96.8	0.3	2.8	2,165
Richest	98.1	0.4	1.6	1,054	98.6	0.6	0.7	1,108	98.3	0.5	1.2	2,162

1 MICS indicator LN.5a - Basic school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

2 MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of basic school age

A The percentage of children of basic school age out of school are those not attending early childhood education, basic education

B Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview or mothers age is greater than 49 years old

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.4: Secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending basic school, and percentage out of school, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Male				Female						
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)1	Percentage of children:		Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)1	Percentage of children:		Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:		Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year
		Attending basic school	Out of school2,A			Attending basic school	Out of school2,A		Attending basic school	Out of school2,A	
Total	**65.9**	**4.3**	**29.8**	**1,075**	**84.8**	**3.5**	**11.6**	**902**	**3.9**	**21.5**	**1,977**
Region											
West bank	60.3	2.9	36.8	591	83.9	4.0	12.1	554	3.4	24.9	1,146
Gaza	72.7	6.0	21.3	484	86.3	2.8	10.9	348	4.7	16.9	832
Area											
Urban	67.8	4.7	27.5	840	85.1	3.0	11.9	688	4.0	20.5	1,528
Rural	56.5	1.7	41.8	153	83.8	4.6	11.6	129	3.0	28.0	283
Camps	63.6	4.6	31.8	82	84.4	6.3	9.3	85	5.4	20.4	167
Age at beginning of school year											
16	63.2	7.3	29.5	574	85.0	5.1	10.0	461	6.3	20.8	1,035
17	68.9	0.8	30.2	501	84.7	2.0	13.4	442	1.4	22.3	942
Mother's education (age 18-49 years)											
None or basic	47.7	6.4	45.9	409	76.9	7.3	15.8	341	6.8	32.2	751
Secondary	74.4	3.9	21.8	326	95.6	2.2	2.2	245	3.1	13.4	571
Higher	88.0	3.4	8.6	200	96.2	1.0	2.9	150	2.3	6.1	350
No information B	67.7	0.2	32.1	140	74.8	0.2	25.0	166	0.2	28.2	306

1 MICS indicator LN.5b - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

2 MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for adolescents of secondary school age

A The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending basic, secondary or higher education

B Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview or mothers age is greater than 49 years old

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.4 continued: Secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending basic school, and percentage out of school, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)1	Attending basic school	Out of school2,A	Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)1	Attending basic school	Out of school2,A	Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)1	Attending basic school	Out of school2,A	Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(57.9)	(13.1)	(29.0)	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(63.7)	(11.9)	(24.3)	45
Has no functional difficulty	66.7	4.2	29.1	722	88.7	3.5	7.8	570	76.4	3.9	19.7	1,292
No information B	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(26.2)	(0.0)	(73.8)	27	(28.2)	(0.0)	(71.8)	29
Mother's refugee status (age 18-49 years)												
Refugee	68.0	6.1	25.9	403	88.6	4.3	7.2	311	77.0	5.3	17.7	714
Non-Refugee	63.9	4.0	32.1	534	86.0	4.3	9.7	425	73.7	4.1	22.2	959
No information B	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(26.2)	(0.0)	(73.8)	27	(28.2)	(0.0)	(71.8)	29
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	51.6	10.2	38.1	214	77.7	4.5	17.8	152	62.5	7.9	29.7	366
Second	76.4	2.7	21.0	218	82.3	4.7	13.0	193	79.1	3.6	17.2	411
Middle	57.9	5.2	36.9	197	80.4	4.2	15.5	182	68.7	4.7	26.6	379
Fourth	65.3	0.9	33.9	215	88.8	2.3	8.9	178	75.9	1.5	22.6	392
Richest	76.6	2.7	20.7	232	93.4	2.1	4.5	197	84.3	2.4	13.3	428

1 MICS indicator LN.5b - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

2 MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for adolescents of secondary school age

A The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending basic, secondary or higher education

B Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview or mothers age is greater than 49 years old

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending basic and secondary school who are underage, at age and overage for grade, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Basic school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending basic school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years1		
Total	**38.6**	**56.6**	**4.0**	**0.8**	**100**	**11,185**
Sex						
Male	38.4	56.7	4.1	0.8	100	5,603
Female	38.8	56.5	3.9	0.8	100	5,582
Region						
West Bank	38.7	56.4	4.0	0.9	100	6,154
Gaza Strip	38.5	56.8	4.0	0.7	100	5,030
Area						
Urban	38.9	56.4	4.0	0.8	100	8,713
Rural	38.2	57.2	3.7	0.8	100	1,523
Camps	36.5	57.9	4.6	0.9	100	948
Mother's education (age 18-49 years)						
None or basic	35.7	56.5	6.4	1.4	100	3,679
Secondary	38.2	58.3	3.1	0.4	100	3,788
Higher	41.9	55.2	2.5	0.3	100	3,700
No InformationA	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Grade						
1	37.5	59.7	2.0	0.8	100	1,162
2	35.6	60.4	3.2	0.9	100	1,196
3	39.8	55.8	3.9	0.5	100	1,192
4	40.8	55.6	3.1	0.5	100	1,210
5	43.0	52.9	3.7	0.4	100	1,161
6	37.5	58.2	3.6	0.7	100	1,063
7	40.9	53.7	4.6	0.8	100	1,175
8	36.2	57.8	5.0	1.0	100	1,027
9	35.3	58.5	5.4	0.8	100	1,103
10	38.8	52.9	6.3	1.9	100	896
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	40.3	53.4	5.9	0.4	100	339
Has no functional difficulty	38.9	56.8	3.7	0.6	100	10,108
No Information B	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Mother's refugee status (age 18-49 years)						
Refugee	39.2	55.9	4.2	0.7	100	4,755
Non-refugee	38.2	57.2	3.8	0.8	100	6,419
No Information B	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

	Basic school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending basic school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years1		
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	34.5	57.8	6.8	0.9	100	2,351
Second	38.0	58.2	3.1	0.7	100	2,428
Middle	40.6	54.1	4.1	1.2	100	2,148
Fourth	40.5	56.5	2.4	0.6	100	2,109
Richest	39.9	56.1	3.4	0.6	100	2,149

1 MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Basic)

A Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview or mothers age is greater than 49 years old

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.5 continued: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending basic and secondary school who are underage, at age and overage for grade, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Secondary					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years2		
Total	39.2	52.8	5.7	2.2	100	1,686
Sex						
Male	40.3	51.7	5.0	3.0	100	817
Female	38.2	53.9	6.4	1.5	100	869
Region						
West Bank	36.9	55.6	6.2	1.3	100	910
Gaza Strip	41.9	49.6	5.2	3.3	100	776
Area						
Urban	41.2	50.7	5.8	2.3	100	1,342
Rural	30.2	62.1	5.9	1.9	100	210
Camps	33.4	59.7	5.1	1.8	100	134
Mother's education (age 18-49 years)						
None or basic	42.1	55.5	2.4	0.0	100	552
Secondary	44.4	54.2	1.4	0.0	100	588
Higher	41.8	57.7	0.5	0.0	100	393
No InformationA	2.0	25.6	48.0	24.5	100	152
Grade						
1	41.9	53.0	3.3	1.9	100	863
2	36.4	52.7	8.3	2.6	100	823
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	34.1	65.9	0.0	0.0	100	41
Has no functional difficulty	44.4	54.1	1.5	0.0	100	1,216
No InformationB	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Mother's refugee status (age 18-49 years)						
Refugee	42.1	56.8	1.1	0.0	100	671
Non-refugee	43.6	54.6	1.8	0.0	100	863
No Information B	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8

	Secondary					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years2		
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	35.3	49.3	9.3	6.1	100	286
Second	45.3	49.3	3.3	2.0	100	391
Middle	35.2	57.0	6.8	0.9	100	290
Fourth	36.7	56.5	6.2	0.6	100	324
Richest	41.0	52.8	4.4	1.8	100	395

2MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Secondary)

A Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview or mothers age is greater than 49 years old

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for basic school, effective transition rate to basic school, gross intake rate and completion rate for basic school and completion rate for secondary school, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of basic school1	Number of children of basic school completion age	Basic school completion rate2	Number of children of basic completion rate age 18-20 yearsA	Effective transition rate to secondary school3	Number of children who were in the last grade of basic school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year
Total	88.4	1,007	85.8	2,903	93.8	897
Sex						
Male	81.0	525	77.8	1,470	90.3	436
Female	96.3	482	94.1	1,433	97.2	461
Region						
West Bank	89.1	541	84.9	1,732	90.7	487
Gaza Strip	87.5	465	87.2	1,171	97.4	410
Area						
Urban	86.3	800	86.4	2,265	95.0	707
Rural	100.0	122	83.4	408	89.9	115
Camps	90.8	85	85.0	230	88.5	75
Mother's education						
None or basic	82.7	443	na	0	92.1	322
Secondary	87.3	326	na	0	94.7	328
Higher	99.0	230	na	0	98.2	215
No informationB	(*)	8	na	0	(72.5)	32
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(86.6)	31	na	0	(95.2)	29
Has no functional difficulty	90.7	808	na	0	95.1	686
No informationB	(*)	8	na	0	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	83.2	214	79.7	545	96.0	152
Second	84.9	242	84.2	567	95.5	216
Middle	89.8	169	84.1	549	88.2	166
Fourth	96.7	182	85.6	551	93.3	164
Richest	89.2	200	93.6	691	95.4	199

1 MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Basic)

2 MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Basic)

3 MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to secondary school

A Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for basic and secondary, respectively

B Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview or mothers age is greater than 49 years old

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in basic and secondary school, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Basic school				Secondary school			
	Basic school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Basic school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Basic school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total1,2	Gender parity index (GPI) for basic school adjusted NAR3	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total1,2	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR3
Total3	98.4	95.4	96.9	1.03	84.8	65.9	74.5	1.29
Region								
West Bank	98.2	94.4	96.3	1.04	83.9	60.3	71.7	1.39
Gaza Strip	98.7	96.5	97.6	1.02	86.3	72.7	78.4	1.19
Area								
Urban	98.5	95.6	97.1	1.03	85.1	67.8	75.6	1.25
Rural	97.7	93.4	95.5	1.05	83.8	56.5	69.0	1.48
Camps	98.5	95.9	97.1	1.03	84.4	63.6	74.2	1.33
Mother's education								
None or basic	97.4	91.9	94.6	1.06	76.9	47.7	61.0	1.61
Secondary	99.2	95.7	97.4	1.04	95.6	74.4	83.5	1.29
Higher	98.9	98.6	98.7	1.00	96.2	88.0	91.5	1.09
No informationA	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	99.2	97.6	98.5	1.02	77.8	57.9	63.7	1.34
Has no functional difficulty	98.6	95.6	97.1	1.03	88.7	66.7	76.4	1.33
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	97.5	94.5	95.9	1.03	77.7	51.6	62.5	1.50
Second	98.7	94.8	96.7	1.04	82.3	76.4	79.1	1.08
Middle	98.6	94.7	96.7	1.04	80.4	57.9	68.7	1.39
Fourth	98.6	95.0	96.8	1.04	88.8	65.3	75.9	1.36
Richest	98.6	98.1	98.3	1.01	93.4	76.6	84.3	1.22
Parity indices								
Wealth								
Poorest/Richest1	0.99	0.96	0.98	na	0.83	0.67	0.74	na
Area								
Rural/Urban2	0.99	0.98	0.98	na	0.99	0.83	0.91	na
Orphanhood								
Orphans/non-orphans	1.02	0.71	0.78	na	1.14	0.54	0.69	na

1 MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - basic, and secondary attendance (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

2 MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - basic and secondary attendance (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

3 MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - basic, and secondary attendance (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

A Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview or mothers age is greater than 49 years old

na: not applicable

8.3 Parental involvement

Parental involvement in their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.[1] Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.[2]

Beyond learning activities at home, parental involvement that occurs in school (like participating in school meetings, talking with teachers, attending school meetings and volunteering in schools) can also benefit a student's performance.[3] Research studies have shown that, in the primary school age range, the impact of parental involvement in school activities can even be much bigger than differences associated with variations in the quality of schools, regardless of social class and ethnic group.[4]

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers (Paper No. 5).[5]

Table LN.3.1 presents percentages of children age 7-14 years for whom an adult household member received a report card and was involved in school management and school activities in the last year, including discussion with teachers on children's progress.

In Table LN.3.2 reasons for children unable to attend class due to a school-related reasons are presented. Reasons include natural and man-made disaster, teacher strike and teacher absenteeism.

Lastly, Table LN.3.3 shows learning environment at home, i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

[1] Gest, D. et al. "Shared Book Reading and Children's Language Comprehension Skills: The Moderating Role of Parental Discipline Practices." *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*19, no. 2 (2004): 319-36. doi:10.1016/j.ecresq.2004.04.007.

[2] Fluori, E. and A. Buchanan. "Early Father's and Mother's Involvement and Child's Later Educational Outcomes." *Educational Psychology*74, no. 2 (2004): 141-53. doi:10.1348/000709904773839806.

[3] Pomerantz, M., E. Moorman and S. Litwack. "The How, Whom, and Why of Parents' Involvement in Children's Academic Lives: More Is Not Always Better." *Review of Educational Research*77, no. 3 (2007): 373-410. doi:10.3102/003465430305567.

[4] Desforges, C. and A, Abouchaar. *The Impact of Parental Involvement, Parental Support and Family Education on Pupil Achievements and Adjustment: A Literature Review*. Research report. Nottingham: Queen's Printer, 2003. https://www.nationalnumeracy.org.uk/sites/default/files/the_impact_of_parental_involvement.pdf.

[5] Hattori, H., M. Cardoso and B. Ledoux. *Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education*. MICS Methodological Papers. New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTcvMDYvMTUvMTYvMjcvMDAvNzMxL01JQ1NfTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2ljYWxfUGF

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children attending schoolA	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child1	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents2	Attended meeting called by governing body3	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues4	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress5	
Total	**98.4**	**8,976**	**85.0**	**76.4**	**48.0**	**37.8**	**40.9**	**68.1**	**8,831**
Sex									
Male	97.6	4,426	84.2	75.4	45.5	35.3	38.2	65.5	4,321
Female	99.1	4,550	85.7	77.5	50.5	40.2	43.5	70.5	4,510
Region									
West Bank	97.9	4,961	78.6	75.4	49.6	40.7	49.9	65.4	4,859
Gaza Strip	98.9	4,015	92.8	77.7	46.2	34.2	30.0	71.3	3,972
Area									
Urban	98.8	6,939	85.2	77.0	49.0	38.0	40.3	68.0	6,854
Rural	96.5	1,246	82.0	76.0	45.3	38.7	51.0	65.4	1,201
Camps	98.0	791	87.4	72.2	43.7	34.9	30.6	73.1	776

1 MICS indicator LN.12 - Availability of information on children's school performance

2 MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in School Management

3 MICS indicator LN.14: Participation in school management

4 MICS indicator LN.15 - Effective participation in school management

5 MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress

A Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to net attendance ratios reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Participation and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.

B School management sector was collected for children attending basic education or higher. Children out of school or attending kindergarten are not shown.

na: not applicable

Table LN.3.1 continued: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children attending schoolA	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child1	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents2	Attended meeting called by governing body3	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues4	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress5	
Age at beginning of school year									
6	99.6	358	89.6	72.5	52.2	44.2	41.1	71.8	357
7	98.6	1,132	85.4	78.5	53.6	43.3	44.0	74.6	1,116
8	98.6	1,186	84.4	78.4	52.0	43.3	43.4	73.0	1,170
9	98.3	1,195	85.1	76.2	47.3	37.6	40.2	70.5	1,176
10	99.7	1,038	85.1	80.3	55.5	42.7	46.0	73.8	1,035
11	99.5	1,172	85.9	76.1	46.1	33.8	41.0	66.0	1,166
12	98.5	1,051	81.8	73.9	40.1	31.8	37.0	58.8	1,035
13	97.4	1,039	86.4	74.4	43.8	34.9	40.0	63.3	1,012
14	95.2	805	83.6	74.2	42.4	30.0	33.3	59.9	764
School attendanceA									
Kindergarten	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Basic	100.0	8,824	85.0	76.4	48.0	37.8	40.9	68.1	8,824
Out-of-school	0.0	145	na	na	na	na	na	na	0

1 MICS indicator LN.12 - Availability of information on children's school performance

2 MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in School Management

3 MICS indicator LN.14: Participation in school management

4 MICS indicator LN.15 - Effective participation in school management

5 MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress

A Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to net attendance ratios reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Participation and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.

B School management sector was collected for children attending basic education or higher. Children out of school or attending kindergarten are not shown.

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.3.1 continued: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children attending schoolA	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child1	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents2	Attended meeting called by governing body3	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues4	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress5	
Mother's education									
None or basic	96.6	2,957	79.7	73.2	39.5	31.4	31.5	57.8	2,855
Secondary	99.2	3,123	85.9	77.2	51.8	40.2	40.6	69.6	3,097
Higher	99.4	2,895	89.1	78.8	52.5	41.5	50.7	76.7	2,878
DK/Missing	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
School managementB									
Public	100.0	5,506	82.1	76.6	49.2	38.6	42.2	63.4	5,506
UNRWA	100.0	2,704	91.9	76.6	44.5	34.5	33.3	74.3	2,703
Private	100.0	576	82.3	74.7	53.4	45.3	62.6	83.8	576
Others	(*)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
DK/Missing	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Child's functional difficulties (age 5-17 years)									
Has functional difficulty	96.1	1,291	83.2	73.8	46.4	34.8	36.7	64.7	1,241
Has no functional difficulty	98.8	7,684	85.3	76.9	48.3	38.3	41.6	68.6	7,590

1 MICS indicator LN.12 - Availability of information on children's school performance

2 MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in School Management

3 MICS indicator LN.14: Participation in school management

4 MICS indicator LN.15 - Effective participation in school management

5 MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress

A Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to net attendance ratios reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Participation and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.

B School management sector was collected for children attending basic education or higher. Children out of school or attending kindergarten are not shown.

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.3.1 continued: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children attending schoolA	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child1	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents2	Attended meeting called by governing body3	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues4	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress5	
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)c									
Has functional difficulty	98.4	288	88.2	73.6	44.1	38.5	30.8	75.0	283
Has no functional difficulty	98.5	8,204	84.8	77.0	48.4	37.7	41.2	68.0	8,077
Mother's refugee status (age 18-49 years)									
Refugee	98.3	3,793	87.4	75.2	44.1	33.8	36.2	70.1	3,727
Non-refugee	98.5	5,183	83.2	77.4	51.0	40.7	44.4	66.6	5,104
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	98.0	1,843	88.6	74.2	42.4	31.6	24.7	64.1	1,806
Second	98.2	1,972	90.1	79.6	49.7	35.6	32.7	71.5	1,937
Middle	98.4	1,707	76.9	73.3	43.6	35.4	41.3	63.3	1,679
Fourth	98.5	1,679	79.9	76.7	48.5	39.4	47.9	67.6	1,653
Richest	98.9	1,775	88.0	78.0	55.8	47.3	59.8	73.5	1,756

1 MICS indicator LN.12 - Availability of information on children's school performance

2 MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in School Management

3 MICS indicator LN.14: Participation in school management

4 MICS indicator LN.15 - Effective participation in school management

5 MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress

A Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to net attendance ratios reported in preceding tables, which utilize information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Participation and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.

B School management sector was collected for children attending basic education or higher. Children out of school or attending kindergarten are not shown.

c The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children age 7-14 not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:					Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher absence1	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Israeli measures	Other	Teacher absence			
Total	65.2	8,831	39.2	6.5	71.0	4.3	25.7	5,754	33.0	1,480
Sex										
Male	65.4	4,321	37.8	6.4	69.4	4.0	29.2	2,828	34.7	825
Female	64.9	4,510	40.5	6.6	72.5	4.6	22.4	2,927	30.8	655
Region										
West Bank	39.4	4,859	42.7	7.6	13.0	7.6	64.7	1,913	33.1	1,238
Gaza Strip	96.7	3,972	37.4	6.0	99.9	2.7	6.3	3,842	32.4	242
Area										
Urban	66.7	6,854	38.1	6.1	76.2	4.1	20.8	4,573	32.2	954
Rural	46.3	1,201	38.7	8.2	12.4	5.5	71.8	556	35.0	399
Camps	80.7	776	47.2	8.0	84.7	4.7	20.4	626	32.9	127
Age at beginning of school year										
6	59.0	357	34.2	3.7	65.4	8.5	32.4	211	(24.5)	68
7	61.5	1,116	37.5	6.0	72.5	5.8	20.6	687	44.8	142
8	64.9	1,170	33.3	5.8	73.0	5.8	23.8	759	37.6	181
9	70.1	1,175	36.2	6.8	75.3	4.8	25.8	824	28.7	213
10	65.7	1,035	44.8	6.9	75.8	2.0	17.9	679	(19.2)	121
11	67.1	1,166	41.2	5.8	68.1	4.2	30.6	783	32.4	239
12	60.8	1,035	44.6	8.5	63.3	3.3	28.2	629	35.9	178
13	64.8	1,012	37.1	4.9	68.7	2.5	31.8	656	37.0	208
14	68.8	765	42.3	8.8	71.6	4.4	24.6	526	28.7	130

1 MICS indicator LN.17 - Contact with school concerning teacher absence

A School management sector was collected for children attending basic education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.3.2 continued: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children age 7-14 not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:					Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher absence1	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Israeli measures	Other	Teacher absence			
School attendance										
Kindergarten	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	na	-
Basic	65.2	8,824	39.2	6.5	71.0	4.3	25.7	5,753	33.0	1,480
Out of School	na	-	na	na	na	na	na	-	na	-
Mother's education										
None or basic	64.4	2,855	38.6	5.4	67.6	3.9	28.1	1,838	38.1	516
Secondary	65.4	3,097	39.2	7.4	74.5	2.5	24.3	2,025	26.7	493
Higher	65.7	2,878	39.6	6.6	70.5	6.6	24.9	1,891	33.9	471
DK/Missing	(*)	1	na	na	na	na	na	-	na	-
School managementA										
Public	56.0	5,506	36.8	6.5	54.6	4.8	38.1	3,081	32.8	1,175
UNRWA	88.2	2,703	41.2	6.5	94.6	3.1	9.1	2,384	28.3	218
Private	46.3	576	50.8	6.2	54.5	6.8	25.0	267	(61.2)	67
Others	(*)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	16
DK/Missing	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	5

Table LN.3.2 continued: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children age 7-14 not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:					Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher absence1	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Israeli measures	Other	Teacher absence			
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	63.9	1,241	41.9	8.9	63.0	6.9	33.6	793	34.7	267
Has no functional difficulty	65.4	7,590	38.8	6.1	72.3	3.9	24.5	4,961	32.6	1,213
Mother's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	84.3	283	24.9	3.6	76.0	1.9	25.9	239	(24.8)	62
Has no functional difficulty	64.1	8,077	39.8	6.9	71.0	4.3	25.4	5,181	34.0	1,316
Mother's refugee status										
Refugee	78.1	3,727	41.5	7.6	85.1	4.5	16.5	2,912	30.0	481
Non-refugee	55.7	5,104	36.9	5.4	56.6	4.2	35.2	2,843	34.4	999
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	94.3	1,806	34.8	4.6	97.3	2.2	8.6	1,703	(34.8)	147
Second	85.4	1,938	39.9	9.3	90.8	1.8	13.4	1,655	24.5	222
Middle	52.7	1,679	40.1	5.7	59.5	7.6	30.9	885	36.7	273
Fourth	45.1	1,652	47.7	7.5	32.6	8.5	46.9	745	32.2	350
Richest	43.7	1,756	38.0	4.7	20.2	6.5	63.7	766	34.8	488

1 MICS indicator LN.17 - Contact with school concerning teacher absence

A School management sector was collected for children attending basic education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home1	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home2	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework3	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Total	**26.0**	**8,976**	**53.0**	**8,469**	**96.9**	**8,364**	**70.7**	**8,562**
Sex								
Male	20.3	4,426	45.3	4,133	95.8	4,058	73.0	4,139
Female	31.6	4,550	60.3	4,336	98.1	4,306	68.5	4,423
Region								
West Bank	30.3	4,961	56.8	4,549	95.7	4,469	67.3	4,648
Gaza Strip	20.7	4,015	48.6	3,919	98.5	3,895	74.7	3,914
Area								
Urban	26.7	6,939	53.1	6,543	97.2	6,486	71.7	6,665
Rural	23.5	1,246	50.5	1,169	95.3	1,130	60.9	1,145
Camps	24.1	791	56.1	757	96.9	748	76.4	752
Age at beginning of school year								
6	23.0	358	45.6	340	94.8	357	87.7	339
7	35.6	1,132	59.0	1,064	95.7	1,116	89.0	1,068
8	25.8	1,186	57.9	1,111	96.7	1,170	84.3	1,132
9	23.3	1,195	51.6	1,117	97.3	1,176	79.4	1,144
10	31.1	1,038	53.9	984	97.3	1,035	74.5	1,006
11	27.8	1,172	50.7	1,131	97.5	1,166	66.4	1,137
12	23.0	1,051	49.1	976	95.8	1,035	56.3	991
13	20.9	1,040	52.6	978	98.3	1,012	52.7	994
14	19.7	804	50.7	767	98.1	765	47.4	751

1 MICS indicator LN.18 - Availability of books at home
2 MICS indicator LN.19 - Reading habit at home
3 MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework
na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.3.3 continued: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home1	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home2	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework4	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
School attendance								
Kindergarten	(*)	7	(*)	7	(*)	7	(*)	7
Basic	26.3	8,824	53.5	8,357	96.9	8,824	70.7	8,555
Out-of-school	7.6	145	(16.0)	104	na	-	na	-
Mother's education								
None or basic	14.6	2,957	43.7	2,784	97.4	2,855	65.1	2,779
Secondary	25.2	3,123	53.8	2,956	96.9	3,097	72.4	3,000
Higher	38.5	2,895	61.6	2,728	96.6	2,879	74.4	2,782
DK/Missing	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1
Child's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	18.5	1,291	41.4	1,191	95.0	1,242	74.4	1,179
Has no functional difficulty	27.3	7,684	54.9	7,277	97.3	7,590	70.1	7,383
Mother's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	19.3	288	45.8	283	96.8	283	72.2	274
Has no functional difficulty	26.8	8,204	53.3	7,727	97.0	8,077	71.2	7,836
Mother's refugee status								
Refugee	24.8	3,793	53.2	3,616	97.7	3,727	73.8	3,643
Non-refugee	26.9	5,183	52.8	4,853	96.4	5,104	68.4	4,919

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home1	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home2	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework4	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	12.2	1,843	43.3	1,784	97.9	1,806	74.3	1,769
Second	20.7	1,973	48.1	1,896	97.3	1,938	73.4	1,886
Middle	25.0	1,707	57.3	1,586	97.0	1,679	68.6	1,629
Fourth	32.1	1,679	55.3	1,547	96.1	1,653	66.1	1,588
Richest	41.5	1,775	62.8	1,656	96.3	1,756	70.3	1,690

1 MICS indicator LN.18 - Availability of books at home

2 MICS indicator LN.19 - Reading habit at home

3 MICS indicator LN.20 - School and home languages

4 MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

8.4 Foundational learning skills

The ability to read and understand a simple text is one of the most fundamental skills a child can learn. Yet in many countries, students enrolled in school for as many as 6 years are unable to read and understand simple texts, as shown for instance by regional assessments such as the Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (LLECE), the Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (PASEC) and the Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ).[1] Acquiring literacy in the early grades of primary is crucial because doing so becomes more difficult in later grades, for those who are lagging behind.[2]

A strong foundation in basic numeracy skills during the early grades is crucial for success in mathematics in the later years. Mathematics is a skill very much in demand and most competitive jobs require some level of skill in mathematics. Early mathematical knowledge is a primary predictor of later academic achievement and future success in mathematics is related to an early and strong conceptual foundation.[3]

There are a number of existing tools for measuring learning outcomes[4] with each approach having their own strengths and limitations as well as varying levels of applicability to household surveys such as MICS. For some international assessments, it may just be too late: "Even though international testing programs like PISA and TIMSS are steadily increasing their coverage to also cover developing countries, (…) much of the divergence in test scores happens before the points in the educational trajectories of children where they are tested by international assessments", according to longitudinal surveys like the Young Lives Study.[5] National assessments such as the Early Grade Reading Assessment, which happens earlier and is more context specific, will however be less appropriate for cross-country analysis; although it may be possible to compare children who do not complete an exercise (zero scores) set at a level which reflects each national target for children by a certain age or grade. Additionally, it is recognized that some assessments only capture children in school. However, given that many children do not attend school, further data on these out-of-school children is needed and these can be adequately captured in household surveys.

Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 present percentages of children age 7-14 years who correctly answered foundational reading tasks and numeracy skills, respectively, by age, sex, area, region, wealth index quintile and other disaggregation. These MICS indicators are designed and developed for both national policy development and SDG reporting for SDG4.1.1(a): Proportion of children in grade 2/3 achieving a minimum proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex.

The assessment score of reading tasks is further disaggregated by results of the literal questions and inferential questions. The disaggregation of numeracy skills such as number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognitions are also available.

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Table LN.4.1: Reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills1,2,3,5,6,7	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential		
Total1,4	63.1	56.8	56.3	47.8	4,133	74.4	67.7	64.7	57.3	4,336	68.9	62.4	60.6	52.7	8,469
Region															
West Bank	67.2	61.0	59.8	51.8	2,260	78.4	72.9	70.9	63.3	2,289	72.9	67.0	65.4	57.6	4,549
Gaza Strip	58.2	51.6	52.1	43.0	1,873	69.9	62.0	57.9	50.7	2,047	64.3	57.1	55.1	47.0	3,920
Area															
Urban	62.2	55.5	55.9	47.6	3,158	74.0	66.6	63.2	56.3	3,385	68.3	61.2	59.6	52.1	6,543
Rural	67.6	63.5	61.3	52.0	584	79.7	77.2	73.9	65.5	586	73.7	70.4	67.6	58.8	1,169
Camps	64.0	57.0	52.6	43.8	391	69.1	63.2	64.6	53.7	365	66.5	60.0	58.4	48.5	757

1 MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age 7-14)

2 MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)

3 MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

5 MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

6 MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

7 MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.4.1 continued: Reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3,5,6,7]	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential		
Age at beginning of school year															
6	24.1	17.4	16.5	16.1	189	25.8	21.9	26.4	13.7	152	24.8	19.4	20.9	15.1	340
7-8[2]	40.0	38.8	36.4	30.2	1,032	48.4	40.7	38.6	33.2	1,143	44.4	39.8	37.6	31.8	2,175
7	31.6	30.4	26.0	19.0	479	42.9	37.6	32.0	29.2	585	37.8	34.4	29.3	24.6	1,064
8	47.3	46.0	45.5	40.0	553	54.2	44.0	45.5	37.5	558	50.7	45.0	45.5	38.7	1,111
9	59.4	55.8	53.8	46.7	565	63.1	57.6	58.1	52.0	552	61.2	56.7	55.9	49.3	1,117
10	72.5	68.4	68.5	56.3	494	87.4	84.9	83.9	72.4	491	80.0	76.6	76.2	64.3	984
11	79.9	67.7	59.8	53.4	536	93.5	83.2	85.3	73.4	595	87.1	75.9	73.2	63.9	1,131
12	73.9	67.0	73.3	58.6	512	91.8	86.3	77.0	70.9	464	82.4	76.2	75.0	64.4	976
13	81.1	71.4	76.5	65.9	475	90.5	84.1	74.8	68.3	502	85.9	78.0	75.6	67.1	978
14	80.0	64.7	66.3	58.6	329	95.8	88.3	80.7	76.5	438	89.0	78.2	74.5	68.9	767

1 MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age 7-14)

2 MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)

3 MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

5 MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

6 MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

7 MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.4.1 continued: Reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills1,2,3,5,6,7	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential		
School attendance															
Kindergarten programme	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Basic	63.5	57.2	56.6	48.2	4,054	74.6	67.9	64.9	57.4	4,303	69.2	62.7	60.8	52.9	8,357
Grade 1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(15.9)	(16.6)	(16.6)	(15.9)	60
Grade 2-33	36.2	33.8	31.7	25.9	967	41.0	35.4	31.9	26.6	1,044	38.7	34.6	31.8	26.3	2,011
Grade 2	27.0	25.0	20.9	16.5	454	35.0	30.2	28.9	22.1	472	31.1	27.6	25.0	19.3	927
Grade 3	44.4	41.6	41.2	34.2	512	46.0	39.7	34.4	30.3	572	45.2	40.6	37.6	32.2	1,084
Grade 4	49.1	46.6	45.8	41.5	536	61.0	51.3	55.7	46.7	572	55.2	49.0	50.9	44.2	1,108
Grade 5	72.0	68.2	70.7	56.6	555	82.9	79.9	76.9	69.2	467	77.0	73.5	73.5	62.3	1,022
Grade 6	76.7	61.4	53.4	47.1	463	90.6	84.7	86.8	76.4	607	84.6	74.6	72.3	63.7	1,071
Grade 7	75.1	70.3	69.0	57.3	578	89.7	78.4	76.8	66.2	566	82.4	74.3	72.9	61.7	1,144
Grade 8	83.2	75.0	78.4	69.4	427	91.5	88.7	73.4	68.5	418	87.3	81.8	75.9	68.9	845
Grade 9	84.4	70.3	75.8	64.8	433	98.5	91.4	82.6	77.9	582	92.4	82.4	79.7	72.3	1,016
Grade 10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	55	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(90.3)	(74.9)	(75.7)	(65.5)	80
Out-of-school	(39.8)	(31.3)	(38.7)	(27.3)	75	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	(41.5)	(35.4)	(40.7)	(32.5)	104

1 MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age 7-14)
2 MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)
3 MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1
5 MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1
6 MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1
7 MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1
na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.4.1 continued: Reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills1,2,3,5,6,7	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential		
Mother's education															
None or basic	52.0	46.1	46.2	38.8	1,305	70.3	65.3	60.1	52.3	1,480	61.7	56.3	53.6	46.0	2,784
Secondary	62.2	53.7	54.1	44.7	1,435	74.6	65.6	64.3	56.1	1,521	68.6	59.8	59.3	50.6	2,956
Higher	74.5	69.9	68.1	59.5	1,393	78.6	72.9	70.4	64.3	1,335	76.5	71.4	69.2	61.8	2,728
DK/Missing	na	na	na	na	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Child's functional difficulties (15-17years)															
Has functional difficulty	51.2	42.7	47.0	36.9	721	55.6	48.3	46.8	41.3	470	53.0	44.9	46.9	38.6	1,191
Has no functional difficulty	65.6	59.7	58.3	50.1	3,411	76.7	70.1	66.9	59.3	3,866	71.5	65.2	62.9	55.0	7,277
Mother's functional difficulties															
Has functional difficulty	(57.8)	(49.8)	(45.9)	(40.8)	137	(79.9)	(73.7)	(61.5)	(58.4)	146	69.2	62.1	54.0	49.9	283
Has no functional difficulty	62.8	57.0	56.4	47.8	3,753	73.6	67.5	64.0	57.1	3,975	68.4	62.4	60.3	52.6	7,727
Mother's refugee status															
Refugee	61.1	53.3	51.8	43.7	1,710	71.3	63.9	61.6	54.4	1,906	66.5	58.9	57.0	49.3	3,616
Non-refugee	64.5	59.2	59.5	50.8	2,423	76.8	70.8	67.2	59.7	2,430	70.7	65.0	63.3	55.2	4,853

1 MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age 7-14)
2 MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)
3 MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1
5 MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1
6 MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1
7 MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1
na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.4.1 continued: Reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3,5,6,7]	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential		
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	42.6	35.1	37.8	26.2	843	65.6	57.5	59.5	51.7	941	54.7	46.9	49.2	39.6	1,784
Second	62.5	56.0	56.0	47.8	888	69.9	63.7	54.2	48.2	1,008	66.4	60.1	55.0	48.1	1,896
Middle	68.2	63.6	62.9	54.9	774	76.1	66.8	65.5	56.8	812	72.2	65.2	64.2	55.9	1,586
Fourth	63.3	56.6	57.1	48.7	786	77.6	76.9	71.8	66.9	761	70.3	66.6	64.3	57.7	1,547
Richest	79.5	73.1	68.5	62.1	842	85.5	76.9	76.5	66.7	814	82.4	75.0	72.4	64.4	1,656
Parity indices															
Wealth															
Poorest/Richest[5]	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	na	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	na	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	na
Area															
Rural/Urban[6]	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	na	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	na	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	na
Functional difficulties															
Difficulties/No difficulties[7]	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	na	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	na	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	na

1 MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age 7-14)
2 MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)
3 MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1
5 MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1
6 MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1
7 MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1
na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Male						Female						Total					
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills1,2,3,5,6,7	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
Total1,4	79.2	71.3	60.8	64.1	45.8	4,133	84.3	73.6	64.5	64.5	45.8	4,336	81.8	72.5	62.7	64.3	45.8	8,469
Region																		
West Bank	81.3	72.9	66.8	66.2	52.0	2,260	86.6	77.7	70.4	72.0	55.4	2,289	84.0	75.3	68.6	69.2	53.7	4,549
Gaza Strip	76.6	69.4	53.6	61.6	38.5	1,872	81.6	68.9	57.9	56.0	34.9	2,047	79.2	69.2	55.9	58.7	36.6	3,920
Area																		
Urban	79.2	71.5	59.9	64.5	45.3	3,158	84.0	72.5	62.8	62.9	44.1	3,385	81.7	72.0	61.4	63.7	44.7	6,543
Rural	80.4	70.3	64.8	64.8	50.9	583	90.7	82.2	70.3	74.9	56.4	586	85.6	76.3	67.5	69.9	53.7	1,169
Camps	77.0	70.9	62.2	60.5	42.6	391	76.1	69.7	71.4	61.8	44.5	365	76.5	70.3	66.7	61.2	43.5	757

1 MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age 7-14)

2 MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)

3 MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

5 MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

6 MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

7 MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.4.2 continued: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Male						Female						Total					
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills1,2,3,5,6,7	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
Age at beginning of school year																		
6	43.6	34.2	30.5	34.6	11.9	189	71.4	49.7	38.7	35.5	17.3	152	56.0	41.2	34.1	35.0	14.3	340
7-82	71.9	59.0	52.1	54.7	33.0	1,032	69.3	55.1	51.4	50.3	29.8	1,143	70.6	56.9	51.7	52.4	31.3	2,175
7	65.1	51.4	45.5	46.2	23.6	479	64.2	52.3	47.7	44.7	25.7	585	64.6	51.9	46.7	45.4	24.7	1,064
8	77.9	65.5	57.7	62.1	41.2	553	74.7	58.0	55.3	56.1	34.1	558	76.3	61.8	56.5	59.1	37.6	1,111
9	75.7	67.6	56.3	60.0	43.1	565	77.5	62.1	52.0	51.4	31.4	552	76.6	64.9	54.2	55.7	37.3	1,117
10	82.6	76.2	61.4	69.8	48.5	494	93.6	77.9	72.9	75.1	49.0	491	88.1	77.0	67.1	72.4	48.8	984
11	86.8	74.2	68.8	67.6	50.7	536	93.0	82.4	70.9	71.9	51.7	595	90.1	78.5	69.9	69.8	51.2	1,131
12	80.1	82.9	69.1	69.6	56.9	512	93.6	86.1	74.8	72.8	60.6	464	86.5	84.4	71.8	71.1	58.6	976
13	91.6	83.4	70.1	76.3	59.0	475	89.9	94.5	78.7	81.4	68.4	502	90.7	89.1	74.5	78.9	63.8	978
14	91.3	90.1	73.3	77.7	62.3	329	97.6	90.2	78.6	77.8	61.8	438	94.9	90.2	76.3	77.8	62.1	767

1 MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age 7-14)

2 MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)

3 MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

5 MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

6 MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

7 MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.4.2 continued: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Male						Female						Total					
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills1,2,3,5,6,7	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
School attendance																		
Kindergarten	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Basic	79.6	71.6	61.1	64.5	46.0	4,054	84.5	73.7	64.8	64.7	45.9	4,303	82.1	72.7	63.0	64.6	45.9	8,357
Grade 1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(34.3)	(29.6)	(19.1)	(40.1)	(17.7)	60
Grade 2-33	66.7	53.8	47.9	49.1	26.9	967	65.7	49.0	48.5	43.7	25.2	1,044	66.2	51.3	48.2	46.3	26.0	2,011
Grade 2	57.5	46.9	36.4	37.9	20.2	454	65.8	48.4	45.3	41.1	24.5	472	61.7	47.6	40.9	39.5	22.4	927
Grade 3	74.9	59.9	58.1	59.1	32.8	512	65.6	49.6	51.3	45.8	25.8	572	70.0	54.5	54.5	52.1	29.1	1,084
Grade 4	75.8	67.3	57.8	63.4	45.3	536	79.7	68.5	52.7	60.3	36.6	572	77.9	67.9	55.2	61.8	40.8	1,108
Grade 5	81.8	70.5	60.4	67.1	44.3	555	90.1	69.1	70.0	58.2	39.3	467	85.6	69.9	64.8	63.0	42.0	1,022
Grade 6	84.1	73.2	60.5	62.3	44.4	463	92.4	82.4	71.3	73.5	52.4	607	88.8	78.4	66.6	68.7	48.9	1,071
Grade 7	82.6	82.7	69.1	70.3	57.0	578	90.0	83.1	69.3	75.1	53.6	566	86.3	82.9	69.2	72.7	55.3	1,144
Grade 8	92.5	87.9	70.1	71.3	55.9	427	94.2	93.1	77.3	77.2	66.7	418	93.3	90.4	73.7	74.2	61.3	845
Grade 9	92.8	88.4	78.9	85.2	68.4	433	97.2	93.3	81.8	82.5	67.6	582	95.3	91.2	80.5	83.6	67.9	1,016
Grade 10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	55	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(97.7)	(96.3)	(81.6)	(88.7)	(75.2)	80
Out-of-school	(55.4)	(54.7)	(47.1)	(42.3)	(36.3)	75	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	(54.8)	(54.3)	(38.7)	(39.0)	(30.9)	104

1 MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age 7-14)

2 MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)

3 MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

5 MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

6 MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

7 MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.4.2 continued: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Male						Female						Total					
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills1,2,3,5,6,7	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
Mother's education																		
None or basic	71.1	62.7	55.1	56.2	38.5	1,305	80.1	70.0	58.1	61.4	41.7	1,480	75.9	66.6	56.7	58.9	40.2	2,784
Secondary	77.2	70.4	59.8	64.6	44.6	1,435	83.7	73.6	66.7	62.2	45.7	1,521	80.5	72.0	63.3	63.3	45.2	2,956
Higher	88.8	80.4	67.2	71.1	54.0	1,393	89.6	77.5	69.2	70.5	50.3	1,335	89.2	79.0	68.2	70.8	52.2	2,728
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Child's functional difficulties																		
Has functional difficulty	68.9	59.3	56.4	56.6	36.8	721	69.6	64.2	57.4	52.8	37.9	470	69.2	61.3	56.8	55.1	37.2	1,191
Has no functional difficulty	81.3	73.8	61.8	65.7	47.8	3,411	86.1	74.7	65.4	65.9	46.7	3,866	83.8	74.3	63.7	65.8	47.2	7,277
Mother's functional difficulties																		
Has functional difficulty	(76.8)	(67.0)	(60.5)	(72.5)	(33.5)	137	(85.3)	(81.5)	(62.1)	(62.6)	(44.3)	146	81.2	74.5	61.4	67.4	39.1	283
Has no functional difficulty	79.0	71.1	61.2	63.8	46.6	3,753	83.9	72.9	63.8	64.1	45.4	3,975	81.5	72.0	62.5	64.0	46.0	7,727
No information	83.0	76.7	54.9	64.4	41.5	243	90.1	80.0	80.2	72.2	52.7	215	86.3	78.2	66.8	68.1	46.8	458

1 MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age 7-14)
2 MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)
3 MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1
5 MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1
6 MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1
7 MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1
na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.4.2 continued: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Male						Female						Total					
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills1,2,3,5,6,7	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
Mother's refugee status																		
Refugee	79.1	70.1	60.5	62.1	41.9	1,710	81.0	72.6	63.6	62.9	41.6	1,906	80.1	71.4	62.1	62.5	41.8	3,616
Non-refugee	79.2	72.1	61.1	65.5	48.6	2,423	86.8	74.3	65.3	65.7	49.0	2,430	83.0	73.2	63.2	65.6	48.8	4,853
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	69.8	59.2	46.2	50.7	30.5	843	76.6	59.9	57.4	50.6	30.4	941	73.4	59.6	52.1	50.7	30.4	1,784
Second	73.6	67.8	52.9	60.2	34.9	888	81.1	71.9	61.2	59.7	42.3	1,008	77.6	70.0	57.3	59.9	38.8	1,896
Middle	80.6	75.6	63.2	68.3	53.3	774	85.5	76.9	65.6	65.6	48.4	812	83.1	76.3	64.4	66.9	50.8	1,586
Fourth	82.4	72.2	62.8	61.9	45.8	786	88.9	80.6	69.3	73.5	57.2	761	85.6	76.3	66.0	67.6	51.4	1,547
Richest	90.2	82.4	79.9	79.9	66.0	842	91.4	81.4	71.5	76.8	54.4	814	90.8	81.9	75.7	78.4	60.3	1,656
Parity indices																		
Wealth																		
Poorest/Richest5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	na	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	na	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	na
Region																		
Gaza Strip/West Bank6	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	na	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	na	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	na
Functional difficulties																		
Difficulties/No difficulties7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	na	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	na	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	na

1 MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age 7-14)
2 MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)
3 MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1
5 MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1
6 MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (Region); SDG indicator 4.5.1
7 MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1
na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

9

PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

9 PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

9.1 Birth registration

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.[1] Birth certificates are proof of registration and the first form of legal identity and are often required to access health care or education. Having legal identification can also be one form of protection from entering into marriage or the labour market, or being conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. Birth registration and certification is also legal proof of one's place of birth and family ties and thus necessary to obtain a passport. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or inherit property and to vote.

The Palestinian Children's law for 2004 guarantees the child's right to be registered in the civil registry immediately after birth, and citizenship is granted to the child immediately under the provisions of the aforementioned law. Additionally articles 17-19 of the Palestinian Civil Status law 1999, indicated that a person in charge and a well known person must inform the Ministry of Interior of any birth case immediately and provide specific information about the hour, date, and place of birth, and other related information such as sex of birth, and name of the newborn provided in the birth notification, additionally registration procedures are standardized for all Palestinians without discrimination, in order to ensure that all births are registered and to facilitate citizens. In this regard, The Palestinian Ministry of Interior has increased the number of directorates of civil status and facilitated and expedited registration procedures. Also, and based on law, if the newborn is registered within 10 days, no registration fees are charged and a free birth certificate is issued, but after that, the parents must pay a delay penalty for registering their children[2].

[1] UNICEF. Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration. New York: UNICEF, 2013. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Birth_Registration_11_Dec_13.pdf.

[2] Article 15 of the Decree Law No. (19) of 2012 due to the amendment of the Palestinian Child Law No. 7 of 2004.

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/ caretakers know how to register births	Number of children without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered1			
	Seen	Not seen					
Total	**83.0**	**15.3**	**0.8**	**99.2**	**6,328**	**84.0**	**53**
Sex							
Male	82.6	15.8	1.0	99.4	3,274	(*)	19
Female	83.5	14.7	0.7	98.9	3,054	(89.1)	34
Region							
West Bank	80.4	17.3	1.3	98.9	3,684	(78.6)	40
Gaza Strip	86.8	12.5	0.2	99.5	2,644	(*)	13
Area							
Urban	83.4	14.9	0.8	99.2	4,831	(84.2)	40
Rural	80.0	18.1	1.0	99.2	1,003	(*)	8
Camps	85.3	13.0	0.6	98.9	494	(*)	5
Age (in months)							
0-11	81.1	12.6	3.4	97.0	1,258	(82.6)	37
12-23	83.2	16.2	0.1	99.5	1,329	(*)	6
24-35	85.6	13.7	0.3	99.6	1,289	(*)	6
36-47	82.7	16.8	0.2	99.7	1,307	(*)	4
48-59	82.6	17.1	0.3	100.0	1,145	(*)	0
Mother's education							
None or Basic	83.0	14.9	0.9	98.8	1,201	(*)	14
Secondary	84.1	14.4	0.8	99.3	2,224	(*)	16
Higher	82.2	16.1	0.9	99.2	2,903	(84.5)	23
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)A							
Has functional difficulty	83.3	16.2	0.0	99.5	88	-	-
Has no functional difficulty	83.6	15.9	0.2	99.7	3,631	(*)	9
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	74.5	23.5	0.9	99.0	112	(*)	1
Has no functional difficulty	83.2	15.2	0.8	99.2	6,195	83.6	52
No information	(86.4)	(8.2)	(5.5)	(100.0)	21	na	0
Mother's refugee status							
Refugee	85.7	13.2	0.4	99.2	2,512	(*)	19
Non-Refugee	81.3	16.7	1.1	99.1	3,816	(82.8)	34
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	87.0	12.0	0.1	99.2	1,464	(*)	12
Second	84.9	13.9	0.9	99.6	1,154	(*)	4
Middle	78.7	19.0	1.1	98.7	1,322	(*)	17
Fourth	80.8	16.9	1.2	99.0	1,300	(*)	13
Richest	83.6	14.8	1.0	99.3	1,088	(*)	7

1 MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1

A Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

9.2 Child discipline

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behaviour is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised using punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours. Studies[1] have found that exposing children to violent discipline has harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

In the 2019-2020 Palestinian MICS, mothers or caretakers of children under age five and of one randomly selected child aged 5-17 were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month and if the respondent believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. Tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 present the results.

[1] Straus, M. and M. Paschall. "Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A Longitudinal Study of Two Nationally Representative Age Cohorts." Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma 18, no. 5 (2009): 459-83. doi:10.1080/10926770903035168.; Erickson, M. and B. Egeland. "A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment." School Psychology Review 16, no. 2 (1987): 156-68. http://psycnet.apa.org/record/1987-29817-001.; Schneider, M. et al. "Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes beyond That of Other Forms of Maltreatment?" Child Abuse & Neglect 29, no. 5 (2005): 513-32. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2004.08.010.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method 1	
			Any	Severe A		
Total	**7.4**	**87.5**	**69.1**	**20.1**	**90.1**	**16,387**
Sex						
Male	5.4	90.0	73.9	23.3	92.3	8,243
Female	9.4	85.0	64.3	16.9	87.9	8,144
Region						
West Bank	8.7	85.6	64.6	13.7	88.3	9,240
Gaza Strip	5.6	90.0	75.0	28.5	92.3	7,147
Area						
Urban	7.4	87.4	69.1	20.5	90.0	12,669
Rural	7.5	87.4	66.2	14.5	89.7	2,345
Camp	6.3	89.1	74.2	26.1	91.6	1,371
Age						
1-2	11.8	72.5	63.0	12.9	78.7	2,625
3-4	7.0	87.5	77.9	20.7	91.6	2,430
5-9	4.9	92.1	77.4	25.4	93.8	5,887
10-14	8.0	89.8	59.1	17.7	90.8	5,445
Mother's education						
None or Basic	8.7	86.8	68.7	22.9	89.2	4,561
Secondary	5.6	89.8	71.1	22.6	92.3	5,680
Higher	8.0	86.0	67.6	15.7	88.7	6,146
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-14years) B						
Has functional difficulty	5.8	90.5	74.4	23.7	91.7	1,782
Has no functional difficulty	6.9	89.5	69.9	20.7	91.8	13,269
Mother's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	7.3	89.1	71.1	26.0	92.2	459
Has no functional difficulty	7.2	87.6	69.8	20.2	90.1	15,403
No information	11.2	85.6	46.5	12.4	87.3	525
Mother/caretaker Refugee Status						
Refugee	6.3	89.1	72.8	24.5	91.5	6,773
Non-Refugee	8.1	86.4	66.5	17.0	89.1	9,614
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	5.5	89.2	78.2	29.9	92.1	3,577
Second	6.3	89.7	72.4	26.6	91.7	3,343
Middle	6.8	87.8	67.4	18.3	90.3	3,239
Fourth	8.8	85.1	64.9	12.6	88.2	3,184
Richest	9.9	85.5	61.1	11.4	87.7	3,044

1 MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1

A Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could

B Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-14 years.

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/ caretakers responding to a child discipline module
Total	**20.0**	**11,700**
Sex		
Male	(*)	73
Female	20.0	11,627
Region		
West Bank	20.1	6,517
Gaza Strip	20.0	5,183
Area		
URBAN	19.8	9,077
RURAL	22.3	1,635
CAMP	18.8	988
Age		
<25	14.6	777
25-34	21.1	4,579
35-49	20.4	5,923
50+	13.7	421
Education		
None or Basic	21.3	3,515
Secondary	19.9	3,995
Higher	19.1	4,190
Functional difficulties A		
Has functional difficulty	14.7	368
Has no functional difficulty	20.4	10,816
No information	15.8	516
Mother/caretaker Refugee Status		
Refugee	21.2	4,809
Non-Refugee	19.2	6,891
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	22.4	2,528
Second	22.5	2,523
Middle	19.0	2,180
Fourth	17.5	2,254
Richest	18.2	2,215

A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

9.3 Child labour

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the CRC states: "States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development".

Article 14 of the Palestinian Child Law and Article 93 of the Palestinian Labor Law ban the employment of children under the age of fifteen years. Children aged 15-17 years may work subject to certain conditions, including limited work hours, the provision of semiannual medical examinations and being banned from dangerous jobs. The Child Law was amended to include children working with first-degree relatives as child labor. As amended, Article 14 of the Palestinian Child Law reads[1]

1. Taking into account the standards and controls referred to in the Labor Law and the regulations issued there under, the employment of children before the age of fifteen years is banned.

2. The employment of children or using them or assigning any hazardous acts or occupations or other businesses and professions defined by the Ministry of Labor that would hinder their education or damage their safety or their physical or mental health, including work with first degree relatives, are prohibited.

3. Punishable by a fine of not less than one thousand Jordanian dinars and not more than two thousands Jordanian dinars for anyone who violates the provisions of this article, and with multiple punishments as per the number of children employed, and to be doubled in the case of repetition of the violation. In addition, in the event of repeat violations and upon the recommendation of the Minister of Social Affairs, the Minister of Labor shall, close the establishment partially or completely. Protection Chapter Six 43 This article was amended under Article 4 of the Decree Law No. ( ) of 2012 due to the amendment of the Palestinian Child Law No. 7 of 2004. In contrast, Article 37 of the Child Law states that every child has the right to educate through secondary school (18 years old) and that the government should take the necessary measures to prevent children from dropping out of school.

The child labour module was administered for one randomly selected child age 5-17 years in each household and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water).[2],[3],[4]

[1] Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2015. The Status of the Rights of Palestinian Children 2014 Ramallah – Palestine. This article was amended under Article 4 of the Decree Law No. (19) of 2012 due to the amendment of the Palestinian Child Law No. 7 of 2004

[2] 'Own use production of goods', including activities such as fetching water and collecting firewood, falls within the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts. However, for the purpose of SDG reporting of indicator 8.7.1, and with the goal of facilitating international comparability, fetching water and collecting firewood have been classified as unpaid household services (i.e., household chores), a form of production that lies outside the production boundary.

[3] UNICEF. How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?. MICS Methodological Paper No. 1. New York: UNICEF, 2012. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Child_Labour_Paper_No.1_FINAL_162.pdf.

[4] The Child Labour module was administered in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 (See Appendix E: Questionnaires). In households with at least one child age 5-17, one child was randomly selected. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 5-17 in each household; this weight is used when producing the relevant tables.

Table PR.3.1 presents children's involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform economic activity without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more
ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more
iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

Table PR.3.2 presents children's involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform household chores without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour.[1]

i. age 5-11 and age 12-14: 21 hours or more
ii. age 15-17: No limit to number of hours

SDG Target 8.7 aims to "take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms." The SDG indicator 8.7.1 provides the proportion of children aged 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour. Two measures of the indicator are presently in use, the first based on the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts (using above age-thresholds on economic activities alone) and the second based on the general production boundary (classifying as child labour if age-specific thresholds are exceeded on either or both economic activities or household chores). Table PR.3.3 presents both of these two measures. The MICS Indicator PR.3 is based on the second, i.e. using the general production boundary.

Pertaining to the overall concept of child labour, the module also collects information on hazardous working conditions. Table PR.3.4 presents the percentage of children involved in each of the hazardous activities included in the survey. Note, however, that the present definition, also used for SDG reporting, does not include involvement in hazardous working conditions, as further methodological work is needed to validate questions specifically aimed at identifying children working under such hazardous conditions.

[1] Note that the age-specific thresholds for household chores have changed during the implementation of the sixth round of MICS. Comparison to other data sources, including previous MICS surveys, should be done with caution.

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	**8.8**	**8,057**	**13.2**	**3.9**	**3,275**	**18.9**	**2.1**	**2,933**
Sex								
Male	12.1	4,017	17.0	7.6	1,630	28.5	3.7	1,649
Female	5.5	4,040	9.5	0.3	1,645	6.6	0.0	1,284
Region								
West Bank	9.7	4,388	14.2	4.1	1,907	20.9	2.7	1,597
Gaza Strip	7.6	3,669	11.9	3.7	1,368	16.6	1.4	1,336
Area								
Urban	8.6	6,343	13.6	4.0	2,450	19.2	1.7	2,325
Rural	11.4	1,024	15.1	4.0	538	20.9	4.3	395
Camps	6.4	690	6.6	3.6	287	12.1	3.0	213
School attendance								
AttendingA	8.9	7,838	13.3	3.4	3,188	15.5	0.9	2,452
Not attending	5.4	219	(10.7)	(23.5)	87	36.2	8.4	477
No information	na	0	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	4
Mother's educationB								
None or Basic	9.7	2,271	15.8	4.2	1,291	18.6	3.6	1,305
Secondary	8.4	2,716	10.5	4.8	1,180	21.5	1.6	958
Higher	8.4	3,070	13.0	2.3	803	15.6	0.0	632
No informationC	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	7
Child's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	5.7	1,265	14.2	4.9	429	25.5	6.9	428
Has no functional difficulty	9.3	6,792	13.1	3.8	2,846	17.8	1.3	2,505
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	15.4	236	(20.7)	(0.0)	123	(*)	(*)	57
Has no functional difficulty	8.6	7,617	12.7	4.3	2,842	19.2	2.1	2,352
No information C	5.5	203	14.9	2.7	310	19.8	1.9	492
Mother's refugee status								
Refugee	6.9	3,395	10.8	3.5	1,359	17.2	1.9	1,284
Non-Refugee	10.1	4,662	14.9	4.3	1,916	20.6	2.3	1,618
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	8.5	1,829	10.7	6.2	587	22.8	2.8	604
Second	7.9	1,689	14.2	3.5	728	12.0	1.8	652
Middle	10.9	1,568	16.5	0.5	609	22.9	1.8	547
Fourth	8.6	1,556	11.7	2.7	602	21.3	3.4	578
Richest	7.9	1,415	12.9	6.3	749	16.4	0.6	552

A Includes attendance to early childhood education
B Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated
C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties and Mother's refugee is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years in selected households.
na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children age 5-14 years by involvement in household choresA during the previous week, by age groups, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:		Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years
	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more		Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	
Total	79.7	1.1	8,057	90.0	2.0	3,275
Sex						
Male	78.6	0.7	4,017	88.9	1.0	1,630
Female	80.8	1.5	4,040	91.2	3.0	1,645
Region						
West Bank	74.0	0.8	4,388	86.9	2.2	1,907
Gaza Strip	86.6	1.5	3,669	94.3	1.8	1,368
Area						
Urban	79.9	1.1	6,343	91.2	1.8	2,450
Rural	76.5	0.8	1,024	86.7	2.6	538
Camps	82.4	2.3	690	86.5	2.6	287
School attendance						
AttendingB	80.2	1.2	7,838	90.7	2.0	3,188
Not attending	64.2	0.0	219	(66.4)	(4.3)	87
Mother's education						
None or Basic	80.7	1.0	2,271	88.7	3.3	1,291
Secondary	79.8	1.4	2,716	91.1	0.9	1,180
Higher	78.9	1.0	3,070	90.6	1.5	803
DK/Missing	na	na	-	(*)	(*)	1
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	76.1	2.1	1,265	88.3	3.6	429
Has no functional difficulty	80.4	1.0	6,792	90.3	1.8	2,846
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	89.8	0.0	236	(85.4)	(1.5)	123
Has no functional difficulty	79.5	1.2	7,617	89.8	2.2	2,842
No information	77.2	0.0	203	94.0	0.5	310
Mother's refugee status						
Refugee	82.7	1.3	3,395	89.0	2.7	1,359
Non-Refugee	77.5	1.0	4,662	90.8	1.6	1,916
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	84.9	2.3	1,829	92.7	2.2	587
Second	85.9	1.4	1,689	91.3	3.4	728
Middle	75.4	1.0	1,568	90.6	1.3	609
Fourth	75.9	0.1	1,556	88.2	1.6	602
Richest	74.6	0.6	1,415	87.8	1.5	749

A Note that the threshold of number of hours was changed during MICS6 implementation, due to a change in the SDG indicator definition: From 28 to 21 hours for both children age 5-11 and 12-14 years. In the new definition, there is no longer a maximum number of hours for chores of children age 15-17 years.

B Includes attendance to early childhood education

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Total child labour1,A	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold		
Total	**7.6**	**6.3**	**65.7**	**1.1**	**7.3**	**14,264**
Sex						
Male	10.9	9.2	63.1	0.6	9.6	7,296
Female	4.1	3.3	68.4	1.6	4.8	6,968
Region						
West Bank	8.4	6.9	62.1	1.0	7.8	7,892
Gaza Strip	6.6	5.5	70.1	1.3	6.6	6,372
Area						
Urban	7.7	6.1	65.7	1.0	7.0	11,119
Rural	9.0	7.9	63.9	1.1	8.9	1,956
Camps	4.2	5.1	68.7	1.9	6.7	1,189
Area						
5-9	0.9	6.2	76.4	1.3	7.3	5,887
10-14	8.8	8.6	89.5	1.5	10.0	5,445
15-17	18.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	2,933
School attendance						
AttendingB	6.7	6.1	68.1	1.1	7.1	13,478
Not attending	23.3	9.2	25.3	0.5	9.7	783
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Mother's educationC						
None or Basic	9.7	6.6	61.2	1.4	7.8	4,866
Secondary	7.7	6.2	66.8	1.0	7.1	4,854
Higher	5.1	6.1	69.9	0.9	6.8	4,505
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	9.7	5.8	63.2	2.0	7.4	2,122
Has no functional difficulty	7.2	6.4	66.1	1.0	7.2	12,142
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)D						
Has functional difficulty	8.1	9.6	76.2	0.4	10.1	417
Has no functional difficulty	7.0	6.5	67.2	1.2	7.5	12,811
No information	14.7	2.9	44.6	0.2	3.0	1,006
Mother's refugee statusD						
Refugee	6.7	5.1	66.5	1.3	6.3	6,039
Non-Refugee	8.3	7.2	65.3	1.0	8.0	8,195
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	7.1	6.9	69.4	1.8	8.4	3,020
Second	6.9	5.6	68.9	1.6	7.0	3,068
Middle	9.2	6.7	63.7	0.9	7.4	2,723
Fourth	7.5	6.2	62.6	0.4	6.6	2,736
Richest	7.4	6.0	63.1	0.7	6.7	2,717

1 MICS indicator PR.3 - Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1

A The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator.

B Includes attendance to early childhood education

C Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children in engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or are working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children engaged in:		Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions									Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditionsA	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, or heat	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work		
Total	**6.3**	**1.1**	**2.5**	**1.1**	**2.8**	**2.0**	**1.6**	**0.4**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**5.1**	**10.3**	**14,264**
Sex													
Male	9.2	0.6	4.4	2.0	4.9	3.5	3.1	0.8	1.6	1.7	8.7	14.8	7,296
Female	3.3	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.4	5.7	6,968
Region													
West Bank	6.9	1.0	2.8	1.2	3.3	1.9	1.8	0.7	0.9	0.5	5.8	11.2	7,892
Gaza Strip	5.5	1.3	2.0	0.9	2.1	2.0	1.4	0.1	0.9	1.5	4.2	9.3	6,372
Area													
Urban	6.1	1.0	2.2	1.0	2.3	1.8	1.6	0.3	1.0	1.0	4.5	9.9	11,119
Rural	7.9	1.1	4.7	1.8	6.2	3.4	1.9	1.3	1.1	0.9	9.5	13.8	1,956
Camps	5.1	1.9	1.6	0.7	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	3.5	8.8	1,189
Age													
5-11	8.8	1.1	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.3	10.0	8,056
12-14	3.9	2.0	2.5	1.1	3.2	2.3	2.1	0.1	1.4	0.6	6.4	9.7	3,275
15-17	2.1	0.0	7.0	3.8	6.9	5.4	4.4	1.5	2.5	3.3	11.6	11.9	2,933

A The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator. This column presents a definition comparable to the previous indicator. The SDG indicator is presented in Table PR.3.3.
B Includes attendance to early childhood education
C Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated
na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.3.4 continued: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children in engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or are working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children engaged in:		Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions									Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditionsA	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, or heat	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work		
School attendance													
AttendingA	6.1	1.1	1.8	0.8	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.2	0.9	0.6	4.1	9.5	13,478
Not attending	9.2	0.5	14.1	5.2	11.5	8.3	9.0	4.2	1.6	7.2	22.3	24.7	783
Dk/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Mother's education													
None or Basic	6.6	1.4	3.7	1.3	3.2	3.1	1.8	0.7	1.1	1.3	6.8	11.8	4,866
Secondary	6.2	1.0	2.4	1.2	3.0	1.7	2.1	0.3	0.9	0.8	5.7	10.8	4,854
Higher	6.1	0.9	1.3	0.8	2.2	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.7	2.7	8.4	4,505
Child's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	5.8	2.0	3.5	1.9	3.4	3.6	2.0	0.3	2.2	2.1	7.8	12.4	2,122
Has no functional difficulty	6.4	1.0	2.3	0.9	2.7	1.7	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	4.7	10.0	12,142
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	9.6	0.4	2.0	2.3	3.3	4.4	1.1	0.1	0.3	1.2	7.0	15.0	417
Has no functional difficulty	6.5	1.2	2.4	1.0	2.6	1.8	1.6	0.3	0.9	0.9	4.9	10.3	12,811
No information	2.9	0.2	3.4	1.3	5.0	3.6	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.1	7.3	9.3	1,006

A The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator. This column presents a definition comparable to the previous indicator. The SDG indicator is presented in Table PR.3.3.
B Includes attendance to early childhood education
C Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated
na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.3.4 continued: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children in engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or are working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children engaged in:		Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions									Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditionsA	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, or heat	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work		
Mother's refugee status													
Refugee	5.1	1.3	2.1	1.2	2.9	2.2	1.6	0.3	0.5	1.0	5.1	9.3	6,039
Non-Refugee	7.2	1.0	2.7	1.0	2.7	1.8	1.6	0.5	1.2	1.0	5.2	11.2	8,195
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	6.9	1.8	3.3	0.9	3.5	3.3	2.2	0.4	1.2	2.5	7.0	12.8	3,020
Second	5.6	1.6	1.4	0.9	2.0	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.7	3.4	8.5	3,068
Middle	6.7	0.9	2.5	1.7	2.8	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.1	4.9	10.8	2,723
Fourth	6.2	0.4	2.3	1.3	3.4	2.2	1.7	0.4	1.1	0.4	5.3	9.7	2,736
Richest	6.0	0.7	2.8	0.6	2.3	1.3	1.8	0.2	0.7	0.0	5.0	9.8	2,717

A The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator. This column presents a definition comparable to the previous indicator. The SDG indicator is presented in Table PR.3.3.
B Includes attendance to early childhood education
C Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated
na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

9.4 Child marriage

Marriage[1] before the age of 18 is violation of human rights, yet remains a reality for many children. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. In the Sustainable Development Goals, child marriage has been identified as a harmful practice which the world should aim to eliminate by 2030.

Child marriage is more common among girls than boys, but does occur around the world among children of both sexes. The impacts specific to boys married in childhood are not yet well understood, but marriage does place boys in an adult role accompanied by responsibilities for which they may not be prepared.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.[2]

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which sexual activity – and for females, childbearing – may begin. Women who were married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life and are less likely to receive maternal health care services.[3],[4] In addition, pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19.

Table PR.4.1W presents the percentage of women married before ages 15 and 18 years, the percentage of adolescent girls aged 15-19 who are currently married,

Table PR.4.2W presents, respectively, the proportion of women who were first married before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before ages 15 and 18 across different age groups allow for trends to be observed in child marriage over time.

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table PR.4.3 presents the results of the age difference between women and their husbands.

[1] All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

[2] Bajracharya, A. and N. Amin, S. Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey. Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. New York: Population Council, 2010. http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/wp/pgy/019.pdf.;
Godha, D. et al. 2011. *The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization.* MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11-124.

[3] Godha D., D. Hotchkiss and A. Gage. "Association Between Child Marriage and Reproductive Health Outcomes and Service Utilization: A Multi-Country Study from South Asia." Journal of Adolescent Health 52, no. 5 (2013): 552-58. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2013.01.021.

[4] Nour, N. "Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa." Emerging Infectious Diseases 12, no. 11 (2006): 1644-649. doi:10.3201/eid1211.060510.

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 151	Percentage married before age 182	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married3	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage4	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married
Total	**1.8**	**11,135**	**2.2**	**21.7**	**8,868**	**0.7**	**13.4**	**2,150**	**7.9**	**2,267**	**4.3**	**6,938**
Region												
West Bank	1.7	6,651	2.1	19.9	5,343	0.3	11.4	1,292	7.1	1,308	3.5	4,168
Gaza Strip	1.9	4,484	2.3	24.4	3,525	1.4	16.5	858	9.1	959	5.5	2,770
Area												
Urban	1.9	8,630	2.3	22.0	6,878	0.8	13.8	1,686	7.8	1,753	4.5	5,380
Rural	1.3	1,584	1.5	20.3	1,271	0.1	13.1	299	9.0	312	3.6	1,016
Camps	1.5	921	1.9	20.3	719	0.8	9.7	165	7.3	202	3.5	542
Age												
15-19	0.4	2,267	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.9	2,267	1.2	180
15-17	0.1	1,324	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.4	1,324	(1.5)	31
18-19	0.7	943	na	na	na	na	na	na	15.8	943	1.1	149
20-24	0.7	2,150	0.7	13.4	2,150	0.7	13.4	2,150	na	na	0.7	1,095
25-29	0.9	1,900	0.9	15.7	1,900	na	na	na	na	na	1.4	1,459
30-34	1.9	1,517	1.8	21.9	1,517	na	na	na	na	na	4.7	1,275
35-39	2.7	1,307	2.7	27.0	1,307	na	na	na	na	na	7.2	1,152
40-44	5.8	1,090	5.8	32.9	1,090	na	na	na	na	na	7.7	973
45-49	3.5	903	3.5	32.0	903	na	na	na	na	na	5.9	786

1 MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1

2 MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1

3 MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married

4 MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.4.1W continued: Child marriage and polygyny

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married[3]	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married
Education												
None or Basic	6.3	2,569	7.8	52.4	2,001	4.3	50.8	234	10.9	568	6.8	1,779
Secondary	0.6	3,808	0.7	25.5	2,694	0.5	21.5	653	9.0	1,114	4.0	2,346
Higher	0.3	4,758	0.4	4.4	4,173	0.2	2.3	1,263	3.1	585	2.8	2,813
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	4.0	247	4.2	35.9	236	(0.0)	(20.2)	27	(*)	11	5.1	187
Has no functional difficulty	2.0	9,564	2.1	21.3	8,632	0.7	13.3	2,123	15.8	932	4.2	6,720
Woman's refugee status												
Refugee	2.0	4,512	2.5	21.8	3,567	1.4	12.5	837	6.5	946	5.2	2,713
Non-Refugee	1.6	6,623	1.9	21.6	5,302	0.3	14.0	1,313	9.0	1,321	3.7	4,225
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	2.2	2,167	2.5	24.8	1,730	1.9	18.3	433	15.1	438	6.6	1,392
Second	1.6	2,214	2.0	24.7	1,714	1.2	15.0	403	5.7	500	5.3	1,301
Middle	2.3	2,158	2.8	22.5	1,728	0.2	16.3	423	8.8	430	4.2	1,344
Fourth	1.7	2,265	2.0	20.5	1,842	0.0	10.4	452	7.3	423	3.0	1,470
Richest	1.3	2,331	1.5	16.2	1,855	0.3	7.5	439	3.6	476	2.4	1,431

1 MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1
2 MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1
3 MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married
4 MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny
na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage

Percentage of women who were first married before their 15th and 18th birthday, by region and age groups, Palestine, 2019-2020

	West Bank				Gaza Strip				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	**1.7**	**6,651**	**19.9**	**5,343**	**1.9**	**4,484**	**24.4**	**3,525**	**1.8**	**11,135**	**21.7**	**8,868**
Age												
15-19	0.3	1,308	na	na	0.4	959	na	na	0.4	2,267	na	na
15-17	0.2	772	na	na	0.0	553	na	na	0.1	1,324	na	na
18-19	0.4	536	na	na	0.9	406	na	na	0.7	943	na	na
20-24	0.3	1,292	11.4	1,292	1.4	858	16.5	858	0.7	2,150	13.4	2,150
25-29	1.2	1,129	13.7	1,129	0.4	771	18.6	771	0.9	1,900	15.7	1,900
30-34	2.6	881	19.8	881	0.8	636	24.8	636	1.9	1,518	21.9	1,518
35-39	3.1	755	25.5	755	2.1	553	29.0	553	2.7	1,307	27.0	1,307
40-44	5.0	689	31.6	689	7.2	401	35.0	401	5.8	1,090	32.8	1,090
45-49	2.2	597	29.1	597	6.0	306	37.8	306	3.5	903	32.0	903

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of currently married women age 15-19 years whose husband is:				Total	Number of women age 15-19 years currently married	Percentage of currently married women age 20-24 years whose husband is:				Total	Number of women age 20-24 years currently married
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older1			Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older2		
Total	0.2	31.1	58.5	10.2	100	180	3.2	46.3	42.5	8.0	100	1,095
Region												
West Bank	0.4	27.5	59.9	12.1	100	92	2.0	39.8	47.8	10.4	100	649
Gaza Strip	0.0	34.9	56.9	8.2	100	88	4.9	55.9	34.7	4.5	100	446
Area												
Urban	0.0	28.8	62.8	8.3	100	137	3.3	47.0	41.6	8.0	100	861
Rural	1.3	34.3	44.0	20.4	100	28	3.8	39.4	48.9	7.9	100	162
Camps	(0.0)	(46.6)	(45.2)	(8.2)	100	15	1.1	53.6	38.1	7.2	100	72
Education												
None or Basic	0.6	34.9	51.5	13.1	100	62	3.6	46.5	40.3	9.6	100	177
Secondary	0.0	23.6	66.6	9.8	100	100	3.7	45.7	41.7	8.9	100	456
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	18	2.5	47.0	44.1	6.4	100	462
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	12
Has no functional difficulty	0.0	33.2	56.4	10.4	100	147	3.3	46.3	42.5	8.0	100	1,082
Woman's refugee status												
Refugee	0.0	44.9	47.6	7.5	100	61	5.6	50.7	37.0	6.7	100	401
Non-Refugee	0.3	24.0	64.1	11.6	100	119	1.8	43.8	45.7	8.7	100	694
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	0.6	32.3	62.0	5.1	100	66	5.7	57.6	31.5	5.2	100	255
Second	(0.0)	(47.8)	(44.8)	(7.4)	100	28	6.1	54.1	37.3	2.5	100	197
Middle	(0.0)	(35.1)	(54.2)	(10.7)	100	38	1.5	41.5	45.0	12.0	100	226
Fourth	(0.0)	(23.5)	(61.9)	(14.6)	100	31	0.8	42.2	46.7	10.3	100	248
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	17	1.9	32.8	55.6	9.7	100	169

1 MICS indicator PR.7a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)

2 MICS indicator PR.7b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

9.6 Victimisation

Crime can have a large impact the lives of victims and the wider community in which they live. Those who are victims of crimes can suffer physically and psychologically and experience loss of assets and income. Crime can also carry significant economic costs to the community through the provision of preventative measures as well as corrective services[1].

Table PR.6.1W presents the percentage of women who were victims of robbery or assault in the last 3 and 1 year prior to the survey, by various background characteristics. Table PR.6.2W shows if weapons (namely, knife, gun or other weapons) were used during the last robbery. Table PR.6.3W expands on the circumstances of the latest assault, indicating where it took place and type of weapon used. Finally, Table P.R6.4W indicates if the last robbery or assault experienced by women was reported to the police.

[1] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. Manual on Victimization Surveys. Geneva: UN. https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual_on_Victimization_surveys_2009_web.pdf.

Table PR.6.1W: Victims of robbery and assault

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of:							Number of women
	RobberyA							
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 1 year1	Multiple times in the last 1 year	
Total	**3.0**	**1.5**	**0.6**	**2.3**	**1.5**	**3.5**	**2.0**	**11,135**
Region								
West Bank	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.7	6,651
Gaza Strip	4.9	2.6	0.9	4.8	3.1	6.9	3.7	4,484
Area								
Urban	3.2	1.7	0.6	2.6	1.6	3.9	2.1	8,630
Rural	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.6	1,584
Camps	3.8	2.2	1.0	3.2	2.0	4.9	2.9	921
Age								
15-19	3.3	2.1	0.9	2.8	1.9	4.3	2.6	2,267
15-17	3.7	2.4	1.3	3.6	2.5	5.1	3.5	1,324
18-19	2.6	1.6	0.3	1.7	1.1	3.1	1.4	943
20-24	3.2	1.7	0.5	1.9	1.0	3.4	1.4	2,150
25-29	3.0	1.2	0.4	2.1	1.7	3.0	1.9	1,900
30-34	3.4	1.2	0.4	2.9	1.6	3.8	1.8	1,518
35-39	2.7	1.9	0.9	2.3	1.4	3.8	2.3	1,307
40-44	2.7	1.7	0.7	2.3	1.5	3.9	2.2	1,090
45-49	1.9	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.9	2.0	1.1	903
Education								
None or Basic	3.5	1.9	0.8	4.5	3.1	5.8	3.8	2,569
Secondary	3.1	1.6	0.7	2.7	1.5	4.0	2.1	3,808
Higher	2.7	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.5	1.9	0.9	4,758

1 MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault

A A robbery is here defined as “taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force”.

B An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

Table PR.6.1W continued: Victims of robbery and assault

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of:					Number of women
	RobberyA					
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	8.3	5.2	2.3	5.7	7.4	247
Has no functional difficulty	2.8	1.3	0.4	1.2	1.6	9,564
Woman's refugee status						
Refugee	3.9	2.1	0.8	2.6	3.1	4,512
Non-Refugee	2.4	1.2	0.4	0.7	1.1	6,623
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	5.2	2.4	0.9	4.4	4.9	2,167
Second	3.4	2.1	0.9	2.0	2.6	2,214
Middle	3.2	1.8	0.7	0.6	1.2	2,158
Fourth	2.0	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	2,265
Richest	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	2,331

1 MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault

A A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".

B An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

Table PR.6.2W: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Circumstances of the last robbery:					Number of Women Experiencing robbery in the last 3 years
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:				
		Knife	Gun	Other A	Any weapon	
Total	**93.6**	**0.9**	**2.0**	**3.5**	**6.4**	**334**
Region						
West Bank	92.9	2.7	2.2	2.5	7.1	113
Gaza Strip	94.0	0.0	2.0	4.0	6.0	221
Area						
Urban	92.9	1.0	2.1	4.0	7.1	278
Rural	(97.8)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(2.2)	21
Camps	96.6	0.5	1.1	1.7	3.4	35
Age						
15-19	97.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.3	74
15-17	(96.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(3.4)	49
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
20-24	93.5	2.4	2.5	1.5	6.5	69
25-29	(93.9)	0.3	0.9	5.4	6.1	57
30-34	86.1	0.6	5.5	7.8	13.9	51
35-39	(95.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(4.6)	35
40-44	(99.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	30
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Education						
None or Basic	89.0	0.9	2.1	7.9	11.0	90
Secondary	94.8	1.9	1.2	2.1	5.2	117
Higher	95.9	0.0	2.7	1.7	4.1	127
Last incident occurred						
More than 1 year ago	91.4	1.6	1.2	6.0	8.6	172
Less than 1 year ago	95.9	0.2	3.0	0.9	4.1	158
Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Robbery outcome						
Robbery	94.0	0.1	2.5	3.4	6.0	247
Attempted robbery	92.3	3.2	0.8	4.0	7.7	85
DK/Not sure	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Has no functional difficulty	94.8	1.0	1.9	2.4	5.2	264
Woman's refugee status						
Refugee	93.1	0.8	3.0	3.2	6.9	176
Non-Refugee	94.2	1.1	0.9	3.8	5.8	158
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	90.4	0.0	3.2	6.4	9.6	113
Second	93.9	2.2	1.6	2.2	6.1	75
Middle	94.6	1.7	2.2	1.6	5.4	68
Fourth	98.9	0.4	0.0	0.7	1.1	46
Richest	(94.9)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(4.5)	(5.1)	32

A Other weapons includes any other harming instruments besides knife and guns

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.6.3W: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Location of last incident of assault						Total	Use of weapon during last assault					Number of women experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Other public	At school/ workplace		No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Total	**86.9**	**6.1**	**3.5**	**0.9**	**0.4**	**2.2**	**100.0**	**85.0**	**1.1**	**1.5**	**12.3**	**15.0**	**385**
Region													
West Bank	81.7	7.0	7.1	1.5	0.0	2.8	100.0	88.4	1.9	4.9	4.8	11.6	87
Gaza Strip	88.4	5.8	2.5	0.7	0.6	2.1	100.0	84.1	0.8	0.6	14.5	15.9	298
Area													
Urban	86.6	6.2	3.0	1.0	0.5	2.6	100.0	84.2	1.3	1.6	13.0	15.8	328
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Camps	87.8	6.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.0	0.0	1.7	11.3	13.0	44
Age													
15-19	85.0	5.7	1.3	2.4	0.0	5.5	100.0	84.7	0.0	0.0	15.3	15.3	87
15-17	(87.8)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(8.2)	100.0	(86.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.5)	(13.5)	59
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
20-24	87.3	8.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	90.5	2.9	0.0	6.6	9.5	58
25-29	87.5	7.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.8	100.0	91.3	0.0	0.3	8.4	8.7	57
30-34	85.8	6.9	4.7	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	81.1	1.9	2.7	14.3	18.9	64
35-39	(87.9)	(2.9)	(9.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(82.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.3)	(17.3)	52
40-44	(85.9)	(6.2)	(5.1)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(86.4)	(2.8)	(2.6)	(8.3)	(13.6)	46
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Education													
None or Basic	91.5	4.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.3	0.0	2.8	16.8	19.7	144
Secondary	84.8	6.2	2.7	2.0	0.0	4.3	100.0	88.2	1.0	0.7	10.1	11.8	164
Higher	82.6	9.0	4.2	0.0	2.2	2.0	100.0	87.0	3.2	1.0	8.8	13.0	77

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.6.3W continued: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Location of last incident of assault						Total	Use of weapon during last assault					Number of women experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Other public	At school/ workplace		No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Last incident occurred													
More than 1 year ago	78.7	12.1	7.4	1.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	83.0	1.9	4.4	10.7	17.0	129
Less than 1 year ago	91.0	3.0	1.6	0.8	0.7	2.9	100.0	86.0	0.7	0.1	13.2	14.0	255
Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Number of offenders													
1	89.1	4.9	3.4	1.0	0.5	1.1	100.0	87.2	0.8	0.6	11.3	12.8	346
2 or more	(70.6)	(17.7)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.8)	100.0	(66.4)	(3.5)	(7.1)	(23.1)	(33.6)	36
DK/Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Recognition of offender(s)													
Yes	87.8	6.3	3.2	0.6	0.5	1.7	100.0	85.2	1.1	0.8	12.8	14.8	371
No	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Has no functional difficulty	86.4	7.3	4.0	0.4	0.6	1.3	100.0	87.3	1.4	1.4	9.9	12.7	296
Woman's refugee status													
Refugee	86.9	6.1	3.8	0.9	0.7	1.6	100.0	83.4	1.0	1.5	14.0	16.6	239
Non-Refugee	86.8	6.0	3.0	0.9	0.0	3.3	100.0	87.7	1.1	1.6	9.6	12.3	146
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	89.0	6.3	2.6	1.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	83.4	0.6	0.8	15.2	16.6	203
Second	86.3	3.9	3.0	0.0	1.7	5.1	100.0	84.5	1.7	0.0	13.8	15.5	99
Middle	(87.6)	(10.6)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(88.0)	(3.6)	(4.7)	(3.7)	(12.0)	35
Fourth	(78.0)	(2.9)	(14.0)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(91.5)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(2.6)	(8.5)	25
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.6.4W: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of either robbery or assault was reported to the police, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of women for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of women for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of women for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police1,A	Number of women experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
Total	**17.2**	**3.4**	**22.0**	**172**	**6.8**	**1.7**	**8.5**	**255**	**13.9**	**427**
Region										
West Bank	26.0	5.5	31.5	55	21.0	4.3	25.3	39	28.9	94
Gaza Strip	13.0	2.5	17.5	117	4.2	1.2	5.4	215	9.7	332
Area										
Urban	16.2	4.2	22.0	142	6.8	1.3	8.1	221	13.6	363
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	15
Camps	(22.2)	(0.0)	(22.2)	20	5.5	4.8	10.3	29	15.2	49
Age										
15-19	(1.8)	(0.0)	(1.8)	47	(1.8)	(0.0)	(1.8)	63	1.8	110
15-17	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	32	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	47	0.0	79
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(6.6)	31
20-24	(9.1)	(7.5)	(16.6)	37	(9.7)	(5.3)	(15.0)	41	15.7	78
25-29	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(0.0)	(2.2)	(2.2)	39	11.5	61
30-34	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(12.4)	(2.7)	(15.1)	44	26.3	62
35-39	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	(20.7)	54
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(15.9)	44
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	18

1 MICS indicator PR.13 - Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1

A This indicator is constructed using both last incidents of robbery and assault, as respondents may have experienced 1) no incident, 2) one last incident of either robbery or assault or 3) both robbery and assault.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.6.4W continued: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of either robbery or assault was reported to the police, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of women for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of women for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of women for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police1,A	Number of women experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
Education										
None or Basic	(10.2)	(3.5)	(16.2)	48	8.4	0.0	8.4	115	10.7	163
Secondary	10.3	4.4	14.7	62	3.4	3.0	6.3	103	9.5	166
Higher	29.5	2.4	33.8	62	(11.4)	(3.2)	(14.6)	36	26.7	98
Party reporting crime										
Self	(87.0)	(13.0)	(100.0)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(98.4)	41
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	19
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	34
Has no functional difficulty	22.9	3.3	28.1	127	8.6	2.3	10.9	186	17.9	313
Woman's refugee status										
Refugee	14.9	1.6	17.8	94	4.3	1.5	5.8	172172	10.0	267
Non-Refugee	19.9	5.7	27.1	78	12.0	2.0	14.0	82	20.4	160
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	(14.5)	(5.4)	(19.9)	53	4.3	1.8	6.1	145	9.8	198
Second	(13.4)	(3.5)	(19.4)	47	(6.0)	(2.4)	(8.4)	69	12.9	117
Middle	(21.4)	(2.7)	(27.2)	39	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	24.3	58
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(18.7)	32
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	22

1 MICS indicator PR.13 - Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1

A This indicator is constructed using both last incidents of robbery and assault, as respondents may have experienced 1) no incident, 2) one last incident of either robbery or assault or 3) both robbery and assault.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

9.7 Feelings of safety

Questions about fear, such as feelings of safety and perceptions of crime as a problem, indicate respondents' level of perceived safety in everyday life. This is important as such perceptions limit people's freedom of movement and influence how they manage threats to their safety 127

Table PR.7.1W presents data for women on their feelings of safety for walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and for being at home alone after dark.

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighborhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighborhood after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighborhood after dark1	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of women
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark			Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark				
Total	20.4	46.9	12.5	2.6	17.6	100	67.2	31.9	51.7	10.4	1.5	4.5	100	83.6	3.4	11,135
Region																
West Bank	21.7	51.8	11.8	2.4	12.3	100	73.5	33.0	55.1	7.9	1.1	2.9	100	88.0	2.8	6,651
Gaza Strip	18.3	39.7	13.5	2.9	25.5	100	58.0	30.2	46.7	14.3	2.1	6.7	100	76.9	4.3	4,484
Area																
Urban	20.0	46.5	12.1	2.7	18.6	100	66.5	31.4	51.4	10.8	1.6	4.8	100	82.8	3.6	8,630
Rural	22.5	50.5	12.0	2.2	12.8	100	73.0	35.0	53.8	6.8	1.0	3.4	100	88.8	2.6	1,584
Camps	19.7	44.5	16.8	2.5	16.5	100	64.2	30.8	51.2	13.0	1.7	3.3	100	81.9	3.3	921
Age																
15-19	13.8	41.8	16.3	2.7	25.5	100	55.6	25.1	51.4	12.7	2.1	8.6	100	76.5	3.9	2,267
15-17	13.9	38.6	17.1	3.1	27.3	100	52.5	23.8	49.2	14.6	2.4	10.1	100	73.0	4.2	1,324
18-19	13.8	46.1	15.2	2.0	22.9	100	59.9	26.8	54.5	10.2	1.8	6.6	100	81.4	3.5	943
20-24	16.1	47.1	14.9	2.3	19.6	100	63.2	28.0	53.3	11.9	1.6	5.2	100	81.3	3.3	2,150
25-29	18.8	46.2	13.3	3.4	18.3	100	65.0	30.8	52.5	11.6	1.6	3.5	100	83.3	4.2	1,900
30-34	21.5	50.7	10.7	3.5	13.5	100	72.3	33.6	53.5	9.1	1.5	2.3	100	87.1	3.9	1,518
35-39	24.6	47.5	11.1	2.1	14.7	100	72.1	36.5	51.4	8.8	0.8	2.5	100	87.8	2.8	1,307
40-44	28.9	49.7	6.8	2.0	12.7	100	78.6	39.0	50.1	7.2	0.9	2.9	100	89.0	2.6	1,090
45-49	31.5	50.1	7.9	1.5	9.1	100	81.6	42.0	46.8	7.5	1.2	2.5	100	88.8	2.3	903
Education																
None or Basic	20.3	45.4	13.5	3.0	17.8	100	65.7	29.4	52.0	11.1	2.0	5.4	100	81.3	4.1	2,569
Secondary	19.0	44.6	14.4	3.1	18.9	100	63.5	29.8	50.8	12.8	1.7	4.9	100	80.6	4.0	3,808
Higher	21.5	49.6	10.5	2.0	16.5	100	71.0	34.8	52.3	8.2	1.0	3.6	100	87.1	2.6	4,758

1 MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

Table PR.7.1W continued: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark1	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of women
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark			Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark				
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	20.4	46.1	13.3	2.5	17.7	100.0	66.4	30.2	48.0	13.5	5.7	2.5	100.0	78.1	7.3	247
Has no functional difficulty	21.3	48.1	11.9	2.5	16.3	100.0	69.3	33.0	52.2	9.8	1.3	3.7	100.0	85.2	3.2	9,564
Woman's refugee status																
Refugee	19.3	43.0	12.9	2.9	21.9	100.0	62.3	31.2	48.7	12.7	1.8	5.6	100.0	79.9	3.9	4,512
Non-Refugee	21.1	49.5	12.2	2.4	14.7	100.0	70.6	32.3	53.8	8.9	1.3	3.7	100.0	86.0	3.1	6,623
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	16.4	37.8	15.6	4.2	26.0	100.0	54.2	26.3	47.6	16.4	2.6	7.2	100.0	73.8	5.5	2,167
Second	19.2	44.5	12.6	2.7	21.1	100.0	63.6	30.4	49.1	12.9	1.9	5.7	100.0	79.6	3.8	2,214
Middle	21.4	48.0	11.5	1.9	17.2	100.0	69.2	31.2	54.7	8.6	1.7	3.7	100.0	85.8	3.1	2,158
Fourth	21.3	51.0	12.1	2.3	13.4	100.0	72.3	32.9	54.6	8.2	0.8	3.4	100.0	87.4	2.6	2,265
Richest	23.3	52.7	10.9	1.9	11.2	100.0	76.0	38.0	52.6	6.4	0.6	2.4	100.0	90.6	2.2	2,331

1 MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

9.8 Attitudes towards domestic violence

The 2019-2020 Palestinian MICS assessed the attitudes of women age 15-49 years towards wife beating by asking the respondents whether they think that husbands are justified to hit or beat their wives in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions is to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles. The responses to these questions can be found in Table PR.8.1W.

Table PR.8.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of women
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons1	
Total	**6.0**	**9.7**	**6.6**	**5.2**	**2.3**	**15.7**	**11,135**
Region							
West Bank	3.2	6.4	3.4	3.3	1.2	10.0	6,651
Gaza Strip	10.1	14.7	11.4	8.0	3.9	24.2	4,484
Area							
Urban	6.3	10.1	6.7	5.2	2.5	16.0	8,630
Rural	3.8	6.7	4.0	4.1	1.7	11.2	1,584
Camps	7.0	11.2	9.8	7.0	1.9	21.2	921
Age							
15-19	6.8	11.5	8.3	4.2	2.6	17.6	2,267
20-24	4.9	8.7	5.5	5.1	2.1	14.2	2,150
25-29	6.2	9.9	5.4	4.8	2.2	15.0	1,900
30-34	6.8	9.9	6.9	6.3	1.8	16.1	1,518
35-39	6.1	8.1	7.4	5.1	1.9	16.5	1,307
40-44	5.5	9.4	5.9	6.3	3.1	15.8	1,090
45-49	5.6	10.3	6.6	5.6	3.1	14.4	903
Education							
None or Basic	9.2	14.2	10.8	7.3	3.5	21.9	2,569
Secondary	7.5	11.7	8.6	6.6	3.2	19.1	3,808
Higher	3.0	5.7	2.8	3.0	0.9	9.7	4,758
Marital status							
Currently married	6.4	9.6	6.6	6.2	2.1	16.3	6,938
Ever married	8.0	12.6	6.9	5.7	3.3	20.2	286
Never married	5.1	9.8	6.5	3.4	2.6	14.3	3,910
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	6.5	19.1	13.5	6.0	1.1	26.5	247
Has no functional difficulty	5.8	9.2	6.1	5.4	2.3	15.2	9,564
Refugee status							
Refugee status	6.9	10.9	7.8	5.6	2.4	18.4	4,512
Non-Refugee	5.4	8.9	5.8	4.9	2.2	13.9	6,623
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	12.3	18.5	15.0	10.6	4.6	29.7	2,167
Second	9.1	12.8	9.0	6.8	4.2	20.7	2,214
Middle	4.5	7.9	4.5	4.1	1.5	12.6	2,158
Fourth	2.5	5.7	2.8	2.1	0.8	8.9	2,265
Richest	1.9	4.2	2.1	2.6	0.5	7.5	2,331

1 MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

10

LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

10 LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

10.1 Drinking water

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognised as a human right[1]. Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths.

Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development. While improving water quality is critical to prevent disease, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.[2]

The SDG targets relating to drinking water are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1). For more information on global targets and indicators please visit the website of the WHO/ UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene.[3]

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1.1. The population using improved sources of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, Water Kiosk, and packaged or delivered water[4].

Table WS 1.2 shows the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' drinking water service.

Table WS.1.3 presents the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection among household members without water sources on premises. Table WS 1.4 shows the average time spent each day by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water.

Table WS.1.5 shows the proportion of household members with sufficient water available when needed from their main source of drinking water and the main reasons household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed.

Table WS.1.6 presents the proportion of household members with an indicator of faecal contamination detected in their drinking water source. The risk of faecal contamination is shown based on the number of Escherichia coli (E. coli) bacteria detected, ranging from low (<1 E. coli per 100 mL), to moderate (1-10 E. coli per 100 mL), high (11-100 E. coli per 100 mL) and very high risk (>100 E. coli

[1] The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

[2] WHO, and UNICEF. Safely Managed Drinking Water: thematic report on drinking water. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/safely-managed-drinking-water-JMP-2017-1.pdf.

[3] "Home." JMP. Accessed September 06, 2018. https://washdata.org/.

[4] Packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved based in new SDG definition.

per 100 mL). Table WS.1.7 shows the proportion of household members with E. coli detected in their household drinking water. Contamination may occur between the source and the household during transport, handling and storage.

Table WS.1.8 shows the proportion of household population with improved and unimproved drinking water sources located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination. Households with improved sources accessible on premises, with sufficient quantities of water available when needed, and free from contamination meet the SDG criteria for 'safely managed' drinking water services.

Table WS.1.9 presents the main methods by which households report treating water in order to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, and using a water filter are considered appropriate methods of water.

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Main source of drinking water																		
	Improved sources													Unimproved sources			Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water1	Number of household members
	Piped water				Tube-well/ bore-hole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rain-water collection	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Water kiosk	Bottled waterA	20 liters water bottels	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Other			
	Into dwelling	Into yard/ plot	To neigh-bour	Public tap/ stand-pipe															
Total	**53.0**	**1.0**	**0.1**	**4.4**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**1.1**	**30.6**	**3.0**	**2.6**	**2.1**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**100**	**99.8**	**47,219**
Region																			
West Bank	86.5	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.8	4.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	99.9	28,052
Gaza Strip	4.1	0.1	0.1	10.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	69.7	7.4	6.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	100	99.6	19,167
Area																			
Urban	48.9	0.9	0.1	4.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.9	35.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	99.8	36,434
Rural	84.3	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.1	1.0	3.0	2.8	0.1	0.0	3.3	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	99.8	6,942
Camps	35.8	0.1	0.0	11.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	4.7	6.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	100	99.6	3,843
Education of household head																			
None or Basic	56.6	1.4	0.0	3.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.2	28.3	3.1	3.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	99.9	19,490
Secondary	54.3	0.9	0.0	5.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.2	28.4	2.9	2.4	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	100	99.7	13,668
Higher	46.8	0.7	0.1	4.1	0.5	0.7	0.2	1.0	36.1	3.0	2.3	3.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	100	99.7	13,993
DK/Missing	55.2	0.0	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	68
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	5.8	1.0	0.1	14.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.6	60.1	9.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100	99.5	9,438
Second	21.3	1.4	0.0	7.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.3	57.9	5.1	4.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	99.8	9,451
Middle	65.8	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.4	1.9	25.4	0.8	0.6	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	9,439
Fourth	84.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.1	7.5	0.1	0.1	3.1	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	99.8	9,447
Richest	87.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.8	2.2	0.0	0.1	5.5	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100	99.7	9,444

1 MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources

A Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Time to source of drinking water						Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services1	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources				
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutesA	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutesA			
Total	**59.0**	**40.2**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**100**	**99.2**	**47,219**
Region									
West Bank	95.1	4.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	99.5	28,052
Gaza Strip	6.3	92.5	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	100	98.8	19,167
Area									
Urban	54.4	44.9	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	100	99.2	36,434
Rural	95.5	3.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	100	99.4	6,942
Camps	37.4	61.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	100	98.7	3,843
Education of household head									
None or Basic	61.8	37.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	99.4	19,490
Secondary	60.5	38.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	100	99.2	13,668
Higher	53.8	45.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	100	98.9	13,993
DK/Missing	55.2	44.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	68
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	8.9	89.7	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.3	100	98.5	9,438
Second	26.5	72.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	98.5	9,451
Middle	71.7	28.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	99.7	9,439
Fourth	91.2	8.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	99.6	9,447
Richest	96.8	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	100	99.7	9,444

1 MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

A Includes cases where household members do not collect

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	DK/Missing/ Members do not collect		
Total	**40.9**	**47,219**	**0.6**	**10.1**	**1.1**	**4.8**	**83.4**	**100**	**19,331**
Region									
West Bank	4.9	28,052	3.4	13.1	1.0	0.0	82.5	100	1,377
Gaza Strip	93.7	19,167	0.4	9.9	1.1	5.1	83.5	100	17,954
Area									
Urban	45.6	36,434	0.3	9.3	0.9	4.2	85.3	100	16,612
Rural	4.5	6,942	10.9	14.5	4.3	0.0	70.4	100	311
Camps	62.6	3,843	1.5	15.2	2.0	9.6	71.6	100	2,408
Education of household head									
None or Basic	38.2	19,490	1.0	9.9	1.1	5.2	82.9	100	7,448
Secondary	39.5	13,668	0.3	11.7	1.7	5.6	80.7	100	5,393
Higher	46.2	13,993	0.3	9.0	0.7	3.7	86.3	100	6,460
DK/Missing	44.8	68	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30
Source of drinking water									
Improved	40.9	47,112	0.6	10.1	1.1	4.6	83.7	100	19,264
Unimproved	62.2	107	8.3	19.2	14.5	58.1	0.0	100	67
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	91.1	9,438	0.6	13.0	1.5	7.9	76.9	100	8,594
Second	73.5	9,451	0.4	9.2	1.1	3.4	86.0	100	6,945
Middle	28.3	9,439	0.4	4.5	0.0	0.4	94.7	100	2,669
Fourth	9.0	9,447	1.9	7.8	1.6	0.0	88.7	100	846
Richest	2.9	9,444	2.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	93.0	100	277

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Average time spent collecting water per day					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	DK/ Missing		
Total	**94.4**	**4.0**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**100**	**3,212**
Region							
West Bank	69.7	22.2	3.8	0.0	4.2	100	241
Gaza Strip	96.4	2.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	100	2,971
Area							
Urban	93.5	4.8	0.9	0.7	0.0	100	2,437
Rural	87.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	11.1	100	92
Camps	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	683
Education							
None or basic	95.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	100	1,927
Secondary	92.5	5.1	2.0	0.0	0.3	100	679
Higher	93.5	1.9	1.5	3.0	0.0	100	596
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Age							
0-9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	332
0-14	96.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,141
15-19	90.5	1.8	3.4	4.3	0.0	100	411
15-17	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	293
18-19	66.9	6.4	11.7	15.0	0.0	100	118
20-24	94.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	127
25-49	94.8	3.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	100	1,302
50+	91.7	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100	232
Sex							
Male	94.0	4.3	0.8	0.6	0.2	100	2,882
Female	98.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	100	330

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.4 continued: Time spent collecting water

Average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Average time spent collecting water per day					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	DK/ Missing		
Source of drinking water							
Improved	94.3	4.1	0.7	0.6	0.3	100	3,145
Unimproved	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	67
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	96.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100	1,984
Second	90.8	5.7	1.4	1.8	0.3	100	972
Middle	91.7	1.7	6.6	0.0	0.0	100	140
Fourth	94.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	96
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water A when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities1	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities				DK/ Missing	Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other			
Total	**88.9**	**47,219**	**67.9**	**7.8**	**10.3**	**7.5**	**6.4**	**100**	**5,087**
Region									
West Bank	85.6	28,052	77.3	2.9	8.5	3.0	8.4	100	3,899
Gaza Strip	93.7	19,167	37.0	24.2	16.2	22.6	0.0	100	1,188
Area									
Urban	89.4	36,434	65.7	8.6	10.2	9.0	6.6	100	3,746
Rural	87.1	6,942	78.9	3.1	9.7	1.2	7.0	100	874
Camps	87.6	3,843	64.9	10.8	12.2	7.6	4.4	100	467
Education of household head									
None or Basic	86.5	19,490	68.4	8.8	9.4	7.3	6.1	100	2,568
Secondary	89.1	13,668	66.5	7.3	11.6	8.4	6.2	100	1,449
Higher	92.1	13,993	67.9	6.3	11.0	7.1	7.7	100	1,053
DK/Missing	74.9	68	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Source of drinking water									
Improved	88.9	47,112	68.0	7.9	10.1	7.5	6.5	100	5,077
Unimproved	91.0	107	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	87.1	9,438	41.4	23.1	16.1	17.0	2.4	100	1,195
Second	90.1	9,451	61.1	8.4	11.5	11.5	7.6	100	908
Middle	84.9	9,439	80.5	2.2	8.6	3.3	5.4	100	1,404
Fourth	88.7	9,447	77.6	1.5	10.0	1.2	9.7	100	1,017
Richest	93.7	9,444	86.1	0.3	0.8	2.9	9.9	100	563

1 MICS indicator WS.3 - Availability of drinking water

A Sufficient water means quality of consumed sufficient quantities of drinking water only.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of E. coli detected in source drinking water, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Risk level based on number of E. coli per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with E. coli in source water1	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Total	**80.6**	**11.1**	**5.6**	**2.7**	**100**	**19.4**	**8,707**
Region							
West Bank	77.4	11.2	7.8	3.6	100	22.6	4,951
Gaza Strip	84.8	11.1	2.6	1.5	100	15.2	3,756
Area							
Urban	81.2	10.0	6.0	2.8	100	18.8	6,623
Rural	76.4	15.3	5.3	3.1	100	23.6	1,345
Camps	82.8	13.9	2.2	1.1	100	17.2	739
Education of household head							
None or Basic	78.7	12.1	5.8	3.3	100	21.3	3,640
Secondary	81.1	9.9	6.2	2.8	100	18.9	2,485
Higher	82.5	11.0	4.7	1.7	100	17.5	2,567
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Main source of drinking waterA							
Improved sources	80.5	11.2	5.6	2.7	100	19.5	8,687
Piped water	82.2	9.7	6.0	2.1	100	17.8	4,858
Tube well/Borehole	(29.4)	(8.7)	(11.7)	(50.2)	100	(70.6)	42
Protected well or spring	49.0	25.1	20.4	5.5	100	51.0	64
Rainwater collection	21.0	24.5	35.5	19.0	100	79.0	123
Water kiosk	81.3	17.6	1.1	0.0	100	18.7	191
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	80.7	12.6	4.1	2.6	100	19.3	3,133
Bottled/20 liters water bottels	89.5	8.9	1.7	0.0	100	10.5	276
Unimproved sources	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Surface water or other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	80.5	14.7	3.2	1.7	100	19.5	1,722
Second	83.0	10.0	3.2	3.8	100	17.0	1,845
Middle	79.6	10.4	7.3	2.7	100	20.4	1,910
Fourth	78.9	9.8	7.4	3.9	100	21.1	1,574
Richest	80.6	10.9	7.1	1.4	100	19.4	1,656

1 MICS indicator WS.4 - Faecal contaminaton of source water

A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the source drinking water tested

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of E. coli detected in household drinking water, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Risk level based on number of E. coli per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with E. coli in household drinking water1	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Total	**65.9**	**20.7**	**9.7**	**3.8**	**100**	**34.1**	**8,847**
Region							
West Bank	67.7	17.9	10.2	4.3	100	32.3	5,038
Gaza Strip	63.4	24.3	9.0	3.2	100	36.6	3,809
Area							
Urban	65.6	21.0	9.7	3.7	100.0	34.4	6,740
Rural	68.5	19.2	7.7	4.7	100.0	31.5	1,364
Camps	63.4	20.6	12.8	3.2	100.0	36.6	743
Education of household head							
None or Basic	65.7	19.0	11.4	3.9	100	34.3	3,688
Secondary	63.7	22.4	9.2	4.7	100	36.3	2,528
Higher	68.0	21.4	7.7	2.9	100	32.0	2,616
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Main source of drinking waterA							
Improved sources	65.8	20.7	9.7	3.8	100	34.2	8,827
Piped water	69.0	18.6	8.4	4.0	100	31.0	4,876
Tube well/Borehole	(54.6)	(8.8)	(0.0)	(36.6)	100	(45.4)	43
Protected well or spring	52.1	32.4	10.4	5.1	100	47.9	70
Rainwater collection	30.2	18.6	32.0	19.1	100	69.8	123
Water kiosk	22.4	56.4	14.4	6.9	100	77.6	189
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	63.8	22.7	11.1	2.5	100	36.2	3,230
Bottled/20 liters water bottels	83.9	10.8	4.3	1.0	100	16.1	296
Unimproved sources	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Surface water or other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	56.6	27.9	10.0	5.4	100	43.4	1,778
Second	63.1	23.6	9.7	3.6	100	36.9	1,850
Middle	67.9	18.2	10.2	3.6	100	32.1	1,929
Fourth	73.0	14.6	8.5	3.9	100	27.0	1,579
Richest	69.5	18.3	9.8	2.4	100	30.5	1,711

1 MICS indicator WS.5 - Faecal contaminaton of household drinking water

A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of E. coli and available when needed, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Main source of drinking waterA						Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of E. coli and available when needed1	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources			Unimproved sources				
	Without E. coli in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Without E. coli in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises		
Total	**80.5**	**89.2**	**56.9**	**100.0**	**85.9**	**76.6**	**39.5**	**8,707**
Region								
West Bank	77.4	85.9	94.9	na	na	na	66.2	4,951
Gaza Strip	84.7	93.7	6.6	100.0	85.9	76.6	4.3	3,756
Area								
Urban	81.1	89.5	51.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	35.5	6,623
Rural	76.4	87.3	96.4	na	na	na	67.1	1,345
Camps	82.7	90.2	34.0	100.0	39.8	0.0	25.2	739
Education of household head								
None or Basic	78.7	85.1	58.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	39.0	3,640
Secondary	80.9	92.5	58.0	100.0	84.5	84.5	40.1	2,485
Higher	82.5	91.8	53.6	na	na	na	39.7	2,567
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15

1 MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1

A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.8 continued: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of E. coli and available when needed, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Main source of drinking waterA						Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of E. coli and available when needed1	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources			Unimproved sources				
	Without E. coli in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Without E. coli in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises		
Main source of drinking waterA								
Improved sources	80.5	89.2	56.9	na	na	na	39.6	8,687
Piped water	82.2	87.3	92.1	na	na	na	65.2	4,858
Tube well/Borehole	(29.4)	(100.0)	(36.0)	na	na	na	(4.4)	42
Protected well or spring	49.0	86.1	88.0	na	na	na	40.8	64
Rainwater collection	21.0	70.6	100.0	na	na	na	21.0	123
Water kiosk	81.3	97.4	0.0	na	na	na	0.0	191
Bottled/20 liters water bottels	80.7	92.2	0.0	na	na	na	0.0	3,133
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	89.5	91.9	97.8	na	na	na	80.0	276
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Surface water or other	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	80.3	85.2	9.6	100.0	85.9	76.6	2.3	1,722
Second	83.0	90.3	21.5	na	na	na	12.2	1,845
Middle	79.6	87.2	71.1	na	na	na	46.7	1,910
Fourth	78.9	90.0	91.1	na	na	na	66.9	1,574
Richest	80.6	93.8	96.0	na	na	na	74.3	1,656

1 MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1

A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Water treatment method used in the household								Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/ Missing		
Total	**91.5**	**1.4**	**0.5**	**1.6**	**4.7**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**6.6**	**47,219**
Region										
West Bank	88.4	1.4	0.8	2.6	6.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	8.5	28,052
Gaza Strip	96.1	1.5	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	19,167
Area										
Urban	91.6	1.5	0.5	1.4	4.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	6.7	36,434
Rural	89.1	1.5	0.3	2.9	5.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	7.5	6,942
Camps	94.5	1.1	0.7	1.2	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	4.1	3,843
Education of household head										
None or Basic	93.6	1.5	0.5	1.4	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	4.6	19,490
Secondary	91.9	1.4	0.5	1.7	4.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	6.2	13,668
Higher	88.1	1.5	0.6	1.7	7.9	0.2	0.4	0.0	9.8	13,993
DK/Missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68
Source of drinking water										
Improved	91.5	1.5	0.5	1.6	4.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	6.6	47,112
Unimproved	89.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	107
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	98.2	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	9,438
Second	95.8	1.7	0.2	0.9	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.6	9,451
Middle	92.5	1.9	0.6	2.0	2.7	0.4	0.5	0.0	5.0	9,439
Fourth	90.0	1.1	0.8	2.2	5.3	0.4	0.6	0.0	7.0	9,447
Richest	81.0	1.3	0.9	2.6	14.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	16.0	9,444

10.2 Handwashing

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost-effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five[1]. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and before feeding a child. Direct observation of handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking to see the place where people wash their hands and observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place[2],[3].

Hygiene was omitted from the MDGs but has been included in the SDG targets which aim to achieve universal access to a basic handwashing facility at home (SDG 1.4 and 6.2).

Table WS.2.1 shows the proportion of household members with fixed or mobile handwashing facilities observed on premises (in the dwelling, yard or plot). It also shows the proportion of handwashing facilities where water and soap were observed. Household members with a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water available meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' handwashing facility.

[1] Cairncross, S. and V. Valdmanis. "Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41." in Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries. 2nd Edition, edited by Jameson et al. Washington (DC): The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank.

[2] Ram, P. Practical Guidance for Measuring Handwashing Behavior: 2013 Update. Global Scaling Up Handwashing. Washington DC: World Bank Press, 2013.

[3] Handwashing place or facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent at the handwashing facility, Palestine 2019-2020

	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	Handwashing facility observed and			Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present1	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed					water available	soap available	ash/mud/ sand availableA			
Total	**95.5**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**3.2**	**100**	**47,219**	**99.1**	**96.6**	**0.1**	**45,393**	**95.2**	**45,723**
Region												
West Bank	95.1	0.7	0.9	3.3	100	28,052	99.4	96.8	0.1	26,889	95.5	27,135
Gaza Strip	96.1	0.5	0.4	3.0	100	19,167	98.7	96.3	0.0	18,505	94.7	18,588
Area												
Urban	95.8	0.4	0.4	3.4	100	36,433	99.1	96.6	0.1	35,049	95.4	35,208
Rural	94.2	1.7	2.2	1.8	100	6,942	99.5	96.4	0.1	6,662	93.9	6,815
Camps	95.2	0.6	0.5	3.7	100	3,843	98.5	96.3	0.0	3,682	94.9	3,700
Education of household head												
None or Basic	95.7	1.0	0.8	2.5	100	19,490	98.8	95.4	0.1	18,851	93.7	19,006
Secondary	95.1	0.4	0.8	3.6	100	13,668	99.3	97.1	0.1	13,060	95.7	13,172
Higher	95.7	0.2	0.4	3.6	100	13,993	99.4	97.8	0.1	13,431	96.8	13,493
DK/Missing	76.3	0.0	0.0	23.7	100	68	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	52	(100.0)	52
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	92.0	1.8	2.0	4.2	100	9,438	97.8	93.3	0.0	8,860	89.6	9,045
Second	95.9	0.5	0.5	3.1	100	9,451	99.1	96.7	0.1	9,113	95.6	9,158
Middle	94.1	0.4	0.7	4.7	100	9,438	99.2	96.1	0.0	8,920	94.6	8,991
Fourth	97.4	0.2	0.2	2.3	100	9,447	99.7	97.2	0.2	9,217	96.8	9,232
Richest	98.1	0.2	0.1	1.6	100	9,444	99.8	99.5	0.2	9,284	99.2	9,297

1 MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

A Ash, mud, sand are not as effective as soap and not included in the MICS or SDG indicator.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

10.3 Sanitation

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea as well as parasitic infections, such as soil transmitted helminths (worms). Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third[1], and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases which affect over 1 billion people worldwide[2].

The SDG targets relating to sanitation are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.2).

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines. Table WS.3.1 shows the population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. It also shows the proportion who dispose of faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open water bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste, a practice known as 'open defecation'.

Table WS. 3.2 presents the distribution of household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' sanitation service, and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

Table WS.3.3 shows the methods used for emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied) or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as 'safely disposed in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed by a service provider to treatment may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered 'safely managed'.

Table WS.3.4 summarises the main ways in which excreta is managed from households with improved on-site sanitation systems (improved pit latrines and septic tanks) and compares these with the proportion with sewer connections, unimproved sanitation or practicing open defecation.

Table WS.3.5 shows the main methods used for disposal of child faeces among households with children aged 0-2 years. Appropriate methods for disposing of the stool include the child using a toilet or latrine and putting or rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Putting disposable diapers with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world, is only considered an appropriate means of disposal if there is also a system in place for hygienic collection and disposal of the solid waste itself. This classification is currently under review.

The JMP has produced regular estimates of national, regional and global progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. The JMP service 'ladders' enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. As of 2015, updated water and sanitation ladders have been introduced which build on established indicators and establish new rungs with additional criteria relating to service levels. A third ladder has also been introduced for handwashing hygiene[3]. Table WS.3.6 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for 'basic' drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

[1] Cairncross, S. et al. "Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for the Prevention of Diarrhoea." International Journal of Epidemiology39, no. Suppl1 (2010): 193-205. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq035.

[2] WHO. Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases. A Global Strategy 2015-2020. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/182735/WHO_FWC_WSH_15.12_eng.pdf;jsessionid=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B63318F?sequence=1.

[3] WHO, UNICEF and JMP. Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/258617/9789241512893-eng.pdf?sequence=1.

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of sanitation facility used by the household, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Type of sanitation facility used by household							Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation1	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility				Unimproved sanitation facility						
	Flush/Pour flush to:										
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Open drain	Other	DK/Missing				
Total	**58.5**	**11.8**	**28.0**	**0.4**	**1.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100**	**98.8**	**47,219**
Region											
West Bank	39.9	17.6	40.0	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	100	98.3	28,052
Gaza Strip	85.8	3.4	10.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	99.5	19,167
Area											
Urban	63.9	10.4	24.3	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	100	99.1	36,434
Rural	10.1	25.6	60.8	0.4	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	100	96.9	6,942
Camps	95.5	0.7	2.9	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	99.4	3,843
Education of household head											
None or Basic	57.2	12.5	28.2	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	100	98.4	19,490
Secondary	58.1	12.4	27.8	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	100	99.0	13,668
Higher	61.0	10.4	27.6	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	99.1	13,993
DK/Missing	36.4	8.2	55.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	68
Location of sanitation facility											
In dwelling	59.4	11.8	27.3	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.1	na	100	98.9	45,932
In plot/yard	22.1	12.2	61.0	2.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	na	100	97.9	1,022
Elsewhere	49.0	21.8	22.5	0.5	1.4	4.8	0.0	na	100	93.7	242
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100	0.0	21
No response	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	78.0	4.6	15.6	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	100	98.5	9,438
Second	72.7	7.5	18.6	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	99.0	9,451
Middle	50.9	14.7	32.6	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	98.8	9,439
Fourth	41.6	17.3	39.1	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	98.4	9,447
Richest	49.6	15.1	34.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	99.2	9,444

1 MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 3.8.1

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of unimproved sanitation facilities			Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared1	Shared by		Public facility	Not shared	Shared by	Public facility			
		5 households or less	More than 5 households			5 households or less				
Total	**97.6**	**1.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100**	**47,219**
Region										
West Bank	97.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	28,052
Gaza Strip	97.3	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	19,167
Area										
Urban	97.8	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	36,434
Rural	96.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	100	6,942
Camps	98.5	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	3,843
Education of household head										
None or Basic	96.9	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	19,490
Secondary	97.7	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	13,668
Higher	98.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	13,993
DK/Missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	68
Location of sanitation facility										
In dwelling	97.8	0.9	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	na	100	45,932
In plot/yard	91.4	6.1	0.3	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.0	na	100	1,022
Elsewhere	82.8	9.7	0.0	1.3	0.7	4.6	1.0	na	100	242
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100	21
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	95.5	2.9	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	100	9,438
Second	96.8	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	9,451
Middle	98.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	9,439
Fourth	98.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	9,447
Richest	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	9,444

1 MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks								Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities								Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities1	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied					
Total	**4.0**	**12.7**	**0.5**	**0.8**	**0.0**	**4.4**	**6.8**	**0.5**	**2.4**	**15.5**	**0.9**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**1.8**	**47.8**	**1.2**	**100**	**57.8**	**1.4**	**40.8**	**18,794**
Region																					
West Bank	3.9	13.3	0.5	1.0	0.1	5.1	6.3	0.5	1.6	15.7	0.5	0.6	0.0	2.1	47.7	1.3	100	56.8	1.6	41.6	16,169
Gaza Strip	4.9	9.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.4	7.5	14.5	3.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	49.0	0.6	100	63.6	0.4	36.0	2,625
Area																					
Urban	4.4	12.3	0.4	0.8	0.1	4.0	7.5	0.4	2.7	15.2	0.9	0.5	0.0	1.8	48.0	1.1	100	58.3	1.3	40.3	12,652
Rural	3.3	13.5	0.7	0.9	0.0	5.2	5.5	0.6	1.3	16.5	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.9	47.7	1.4	100	56.7	1.7	41.6	6,000
Camps	5.2	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.8	28.6	2.0	2.4	0.4	0.0	1.7	45.0	0.0	100	52.7	0.4	46.9	142
Education of household head																					
None or Basic	3.9	13.2	0.8	1.1	0.0	4.4	6.6	0.6	2.5	14.6	1.2	0.8	0.0	1.4	47.7	1.1	100	58.0	1.8	40.2	7,933
Secondary	4.3	13.4	0.1	0.9	0.1	4.6	7.4	0.1	2.3	14.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.7	48.5	1.1	100	57.8	1.4	40.8	5,507
Higher	3.9	11.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	3.9	6.6	0.7	2.3	18.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	2.4	47.2	1.5	100	57.2	0.9	41.9	5,311
DK/Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(72.8)	(4.9)	100	(77.7)	(0.0)	(22.3)	43

1 MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.3 continued: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks								Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities								Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities1	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied					
Type of sanitation facility																					
Flush to septic tank	13.5	42.6	1.7	2.8	0.2	14.6	22.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	26.2	3.0	70.8	5,594
Other improved	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	22.1	1.3	0.8	0.0	2.6	68.1	1.7	100	71.1	0.8	28.1	13,200
Flush to pit latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	22.1	1.3	0.8	0.0	2.6	68.1	1.7	100	71.1	0.8	28.1	13,200
Wealth index quintile																					
Poorest	3.8	6.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	11.3	0.3	5.6	9.2	3.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	57.1	0.8	100	73.9	0.7	25.4	1,909
Second	5.1	11.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.4	8.7	0.8	3.9	16.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.6	48.7	0.8	100	59.7	0.9	39.4	2,464
Middle	4.8	13.1	0.8	1.0	0.0	5.1	5.6	0.7	1.9	15.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.3	47.2	1.0	100	55.8	1.5	42.7	4,459
Fourth	3.6	13.4	0.4	1.2	0.1	5.8	5.9	0.3	1.6	16.1	0.8	0.8	0.0	2.1	46.1	1.9	100	55.4	2.0	42.5	5,322
Richest	3.4	14.8	0.4	0.9	0.0	4.8	6.1	0.4	1.8	16.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	2.3	46.3	1.0	100	54.7	1.3	44.0	4,640

1 MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)			Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practicing open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site1						
Total	**23.0**	**0.6**	**16.2**	**59.0**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**47,219**
Region									
West Bank	32.7	0.9	24.0	40.7	1.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	28,052
Gaza Strip	8.7	0.0	4.9	85.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	19,167
Area									
Urban	20.3	0.5	14.0	64.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	36,434
Rural	49.0	1.5	36.0	10.5	2.6	0.3	0.2	100.0	6,942
Camps	1.9	0.0	1.7	95.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,843
Education of household head									
None or Basic	23.6	0.8	16.4	57.7	1.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	19,490
Secondary	23.3	0.6	16.4	58.7	0.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	13,668
Higher	21.7	0.3	15.9	61.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	13,993
DK/Missing	49.4	0.0	14.2	36.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	68
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	15.0	0.1	5.1	78.3	1.3	0.2	0.0	100	9,438
Second	15.6	0.2	10.3	72.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,451
Middle	26.4	0.7	20.2	51.6	1.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	9,439
Fourth	31.2	1.1	24.0	42.0	1.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	9,447
Richest	26.9	0.6	21.6	50.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	9,444

1 MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of excreta for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1

Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Place of disposal of child's faeces							Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safelyA	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/ latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Left in the open	Other	DK/ Missing			
Total	**20.9**	**4.1**	**0.5**	**74.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**100**	**25.1**	**3,898**
Region										
West Bank	18.1	5.3	0.5	75.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	100	23.5	2,295
Gaza Strip	25.0	2.4	0.5	72.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	27.4	1,603
Area										
Urban	21.2	4.0	0.6	74.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100	25.2	2,967
Rural	19.9	4.4	0.0	75.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	100	24.2	630
Camps	20.5	4.8	0.4	74.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	25.3	301
Mother's education										
None or Basic	24.0	4.7	0.7	70.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	100	28.7	702
Secondary	19.9	3.9	0.4	75.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	100	23.8	1,367
Higher	20.5	4.1	0.5	74.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	100	24.6	1,829
Type of sanitation facility										
Improved	20.9	4.1	0.5	74.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	100	24.9	3,826
Unimproved	26.3	4.2	0.0	67.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	100	30.5	70
Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	26.5	3.2	0.4	69.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	100	29.7	922
Second	23.7	3.6	0.2	72.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100	27.3	700
Middle	16.1	5.8	1.3	76.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	21.9	798
Fourth	19.8	4.1	0.3	75.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	100	23.9	833
Richest	17.5	4.0	0.2	78.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	100	21.5	645

A In many countries, disposal of children's faeces with solid waste is common. The risks vary between and within countries depending on whether solid waste is regularly collected and well managed; therefore, for the purposes of international comparability, solid waste is not considered safely disposed.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of household population using:															Number of household members
	Drinking water			Total	Sanitation				Total	HandwashingA				Total	Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	
	Basic service1	Limited service	Unimproved		Basic service2	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation		Basic facilityB	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see / other			
Total	**99.2**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**100**	**97.6**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**92.2**	**4.0**	**0.7**	**3.2**	**100**	**87.3**	**47,219**
Region																
West Bank	99.5	0.4	0.1	100	97.8	0.5	1.6	0.1	100	92.4	3.5	0.9	3.3	100	90.2	28,052
Gaza Strip	98.8	0.8	0.4	100	97.3	2.2	0.5	0.0	100	91.8	4.7	0.4	3.0	100	83.0	19,167
Area																
Urban	99.2	0.5	0.2	100	97.8	1.3	0.9	0.0	100	92.2	4.0	0.4	3.4	100	87.3	36,434
Rural	99.5	0.4	0.2	100	96.1	0.8	2.8	0.3	100	92.2	3.8	2.2	1.8	100	89.0	6,942
Camps	98.7	0.9	0.4	100	98.5	0.9	0.6	0.0	100	91.3	4.5	0.5	3.7	100	83.5	3,843
Education of household head																
None or Basic	99.4	0.5	0.1	100	96.9	1.4	1.5	0.1	100	91.4	5.4	0.8	2.5	100	85.7	19,490
Secondary	99.3	0.4	0.3	100	97.7	1.3	1.0	0.0	100	92.2	3.4	0.8	3.6	100	87.8	13,668
Higher	98.9	0.7	0.3	100	98.4	0.7	0.9	0.0	100	93.3	2.7	0.4	3.6	100	89.0	13,993
DK/Missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	76.3	0.0	0.0	23.7	100	76.3	68
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	98.5	1.0	0.5	100	95.5	3.0	1.3	0.2	100	85.9	8.0	2.0	4.2	100	75.7	9,438
Second	98.5	1.3	0.2	100	96.8	2.2	0.9	0.0	100	92.6	3.8	0.5	3.1	100	83.9	9,451
Middle	99.8	0.2	0.0	100	98.5	0.3	1.2	0.0	100	90.1	4.4	0.7	4.7	100	88.0	9,439
Fourth	99.7	0.1	0.2	100	98.0	0.3	1.6	0.0	100	94.6	3.0	0.2	2.3	100	92.3	9,447
Richest	99.7	0.1	0.3	100	99.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	100	97.6	0.7	0.1	1.6	100	96.4	9,444

1 MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

2 MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

A For the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see / other" is included in the denominator.

B Differs from the MICS indicator WS.7 "Handwashing facility with water and soap" (SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1) as it includes "No permission to see / other". See table WS2.1 for MICS indicator WS.7

10.4 Menstrual hygiene

The ability of women and adolescent girls to safely manage their monthly menstrual cycle in privacy and with dignity is fundamental to their health, psychosocial well-being and mobility. Women and girls who lack access to adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities and supplies experience stigma and social exclusion while also forgoing important educational, social and economic opportunities.[1]

Table WS.4.1 shows the percentage of women and girls aged 15-49 who menstruated in the last 12 months reporting having a private place to wash and change while at home. It also presents whether they used appropriate materials including reusable and non-reusable materials during last menstruation. Table WS.4.2 shows the percentage of women who reported not being able to participate in social activities, school or work during their last menstruation.

[1] Sommer, M., C. Sutherland and V. Chandra-Mouli. "Putting Menarche and Girls into the Global Population Health Agenda." Reproductive Health 12, no. 1 (2015). doi:10.1186/s12978-015-0009-8.

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by use of materials during last menstruation, percentage using appropriate materials, percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home and percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation						Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home1	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materialsA			Other/ No materials	DK/ Missing	Total				
	Reusable	Not reusable	DK whether reusable/ Missing							
Total	**2.1**	**94.1**	**0.5**	**3.2**	**0.0**	**100**	**96.8**	**80.5**	**78.8**	**6,425**
Region										
West Bank	2.2	93.0	0.5	4.2	0.0	100	95.8	82.4	80.2	3,882
Gaza Strip	2.0	95.8	0.6	1.6	0.0	100	98.4	77.5	76.7	2,543
Area										
Urban	2.2	94.4	0.5	2.9	0.0	100	97.1	80.3	78.7	4,974
Rural	2.0	92.5	0.7	4.8	0.0	100	95.2	82.9	80.0	948
Camps	2.0	94.1	0.6	3.2	0.1	100	96.7	78.0	77.0	503
Age										
15-19	0.0	96.9	0.0	3.0	0.1	100	96.9	79.6	77.4	168
20-24	2.1	94.8	0.1	3.1	0.0	100	96.9	82.6	80.5	989
25-29	2.5	93.3	0.4	3.8	0.0	100	96.2	80.2	78.3	1,350
30-39	2.0	94.2	0.7	3.1	0.0	100	96.9	80.4	78.9	2,286
40-49	2.3	94.1	0.8	2.9	0.0	100	97.1	79.5	78.1	1,632
Education										
None or Basic	2.2	94.4	0.6	2.7	0.0	100	97.3	79.6	78.4	1,645
Secondary	2.8	93.4	0.5	3.3	0.0	100	96.7	79.0	77.3	2,174
Higher	1.5	94.5	0.5	3.4	0.0	100	96.6	82.2	80.3	2,606

1 MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management

A Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth

Table WS.4.1 continued: Menstrual hygiene management

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by use of materials during last mestruation, percentage using appropriate materials, percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home and percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation						Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home1	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materialsA			Other/No materials	DK/ Missing	Total				
	Reusable	Not reusable	DK whether reusable/ Missing							
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	0.9	95.6	0.9	2.5	0.0	100.0	97.5	78.5	77.3	174
Has no functional difficulty	2.2	94.1	0.5	3.2	0.0	100.0	96.8	80.6	78.9	6,220
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	2.7	94.4	0.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	98.1	77.8	77.0	1,259
Second	1.7	95.5	0.4	2.4	0.0	100.0	97.6	76.8	75.9	1,208
Middle	2.5	93.1	0.3	4.1	0.0	100.0	95.9	79.7	77.3	1,228
Fourth	2.2	93.7	0.7	3.4	0.0	100.0	96.6	84.2	82.2	1,393
Richest	1.6	93.9	0.4	4.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	83.	81.0	1,337

1 MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management

A Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth

Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last mensturation in the last 12 months, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months1	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Total	**13.9**	**6,425**
Region		
West Bank	13.3	3,882
Gaza Strip	14.8	2,543
Area		
Urban	14.3	4,974
Rural	10.7	948
Camps	16.2	503
Age		
15-19	14.8	168
20-24	13.9	989
25-29	13.1	1,350
30-39	13.4	2,286
40-49	15.2	1,632
Education		
None or Basic	14.4	1,645
Secondary	15.5	2,174
Higher	12.2	2,606
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	25.5	174
Has no functional difficulty	13.6	6,220
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	15.6	1,259
Second	14.9	1,208
Middle	14.0	1,228
Fourth	13.0	1,393
Richest	12.3	1,337

1 MICS indicator WS.13 - Exclusion from activities during menstruation

11

EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

11 EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

11.1 Child functioning

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[1] outlines States Parties' obligations to ensure the full realization of rights for children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children. The presence of functional difficulties may place children at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment, and limit the fulfilment of their rights.

The Palestinian MICS 2019-2020 included child functioning modules intended to provide an estimate of the number/proportion of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. The module included in the Questionnaire for Children under five covered children between 2 and 4 years of age while a similar module is also included in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17.

Functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour while functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, learning, remembering, concentrating, accepting change, controlling behaviour, making friends, anxiety, and depression.

Tables EQ.1.1 and EQ.1.2 present the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty by domain.

Table EQ.1.3 presents the percentage of children age 2-17 who use assistive devices and still have difficulty within the relevant functional domains.

Table EQ.1.4 is a summary table presenting the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty.

[1] "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities." United Nations. Accessed August 31, 2018. https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities-2.html.

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficultyA in the domain of:								Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behavior		
Total	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.4**	**0.7**	**2.4**	**3,719**
Sex										
Male	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.3	1.0	2.5	1,925
Female	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	2.2	1,794
Region										
West Bank	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.7	2.0	2,146
Gaza Strip	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.7	2.9	1,573
Area										
Urban	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.8	2.5	2,844
Rural	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.5	575
Camps	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.3	2.4	300
Age										
2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.8	2.8	1,289
3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.0	2.4	1,299
4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.4	1.8	1,131
Early childhood education attendanceB										
Attending	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.4	839
Not attending	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	2.5	1,589
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mother's education (age 18-49 years)										
None or Basic	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.6	2.6	752
Secondary	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.2	1.3	3.0	1,301
Higher	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.4	1.8	1,666

A Functional difficulty for children age 2-4 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category "A lot more" is considered a functional difficulty.

B Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.1.1 continued: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficultyA in the domain of:								Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.6	80
Has no functional difficulty	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.8	2.3	3,630
No informationc	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Mother's refugee status (age 18-49 years)										
Refugee	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.8	2.6	1,528
Non-Refugee	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.7	2.2	2,191
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.3	3.5	856
Second	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.7	0.7	0.5	3.2	698
Middle	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.0	2.5	773
Fourth	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	2.0	739
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	653

A Functional difficulty for children age 2-4 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category "A lot more" is considered a functional difficulty.

B Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

c Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview or mothers age is greater than 49 years old

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficultyA in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Total	**0.7**	**0.4**	**1.0**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**1.5**	**0.9**	**0.6**	**1.2**	**2.2**	**1.0**	**10.2**	**2.4**	**14.9**	**14,264**
Sex															
Male	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.9	1.0	0.6	1.7	3.0	1.3	12.4	2.6	17.8	7,296
Female	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.6	7.9	2.3	11.8	6,968
Region															
West Bank	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.2	2.7	0.8	12.5	2.9	16.6	7,892
Gaza Strip	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.7	2.7	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.1	7.4	1.9	12.8	6,372
Area															
Urban	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.6	1.6	0.9	0.6	1.3	2.3	1.0	10.7	2.4	15.3	11,119
Rural	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.7	0.4	10.1	2.2	13.5	1,956
Camps	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.2	0.8	2.5	0.9	6.5	3.1	13.4	1,189
Age															
5-9	0.8	0.7	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.1	0.7	1.3	2.4	1.3	11.7	2.3	16.6	5,887
10-14	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	2.1	0.6	8.7	1.7	13.2	5,445
15-17	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.5	1.8	2.3	0.9	10.1	4.1	14.6	2,932
School attendance															
AttendingB	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.8	0.7	10.0	2.2	14.2	13,478
Not attending	2.4	1.9	3.4	4.5	5.5	9.7	4.5	4.3	4.1	10.6	5.3	14.8	6.3	26.9	783
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3

A Functional difficulty for children age 5-17 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category "Daily" is considered a functional difficulty.

B Includes attendance to early childhood education

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.1.2 continued: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficultyA in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Mother's education (age 18-49 years)															
None or Basic	1.1	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.7	2.5	1.4	1.0	1.4	2.6	1.2	11.9	3.0	18.0	4,866
Secondary	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	2.5	0.9	9.3	2.0	13.6	4,854
Higher	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.5	0.8	9.5	2.3	12.9	4,505
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	3.6	2.4	10.0	0.0	3.2	7.3	5.2	0.1	4.0	10.2	2.7	24.6	5.3	37.7	417
Has no functional difficulty	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.2	2.0	0.9	10.2	2.3	14.5	12,811
No informationc	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.5	0.9	1.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	2.4	1.4	4.9	3.0	10.7	1,006
Mother's refugee status (age 18-49 years)															
Refugee	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.8	2.3	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.9	9.0	2.3	14.3	6,039
Non-Refugee	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.3	2.9	1.0	11.2	2.6	15.3	8,195
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.8	1.3	1.6	0.4	1.0	3.2	1.5	0.9	1.1	2.0	1.6	9.8	2.2	16.5	3,020
Second	1.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.5	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.6	2.3	0.6	7.6	2.7	13.3	3,068
Middle	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.5	0.3	11.2	2.0	13.7	2,723
Fourth	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.5	3.5	1.0	13.3	2.9	16.9	2,736
Richest	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.9	1.1	9.6	2.4	14.0	2,717

A Functional difficulty for children age 5-17 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category "Daily" is considered a functional difficulty.

B Includes attendance to early childhood education

c Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview or mothers age is greater than 49 years old

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
Total	**7.3**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**17,983**	**3.1**	**1,307**	**5.6**	**92**	**27.9**	**118**
Sex										
Male	5.7	0.5	0.6	9,221	4.4	526	(7.8)	50	(40.0)	59
Female	8.9	0.5	0.7	8,762	2.3	781	(2.9)	42	(15.7)	59
Region										
West Bank	7.7	0.5	0.8	10,038	2.4	774	(3.1)	52	31.4	85
Gaza Strip	6.7	0.5	0.4	7,945	4.2	533	(*)	41	(*)	33
Area										
Urban	7.5	0.5	0.6	13963	2.9	1,040	(6.1)	74	(22.8)	86
Rural	5.4	0.6	1.0	2531	3.3	137	(*)	15	(*)	25
Camps	8.7	0.2	0.5	1489	5.0	130	(*)	4	(*)	7
Age										
2-4	2.3	0.9	0.9	3,719	3.6	84	(3.5)	35	(13.9)	33
5-9	5.0	0.5	0.9	5,887	5.4	297	(*)	32	(*)	52
10-14	10.5	0.3	0.4	5,445	2.2	571	(*)	16	(*)	19
15-17	12.1	0.3	0.5	2,933	2.6	355	(*)	9	(*)	14
Mother's educationA										
None or Basic	5.9	0.4	0.7	5,618	4.4	334	(*)	23	(23.6)	38
Secondary	7.3	0.4	0.5	6,156	5.2	452	(*)	27	(*)	29
Higher	8.4	0.7	0.8	6,171	0.5	521	(*)	41	(38.8)	51

A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.
B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years age 18-49 years in selected households.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table EQ.1.3 continued: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
Mother's functional difficulties B										
Has functional difficulty	7.4	0.0	1.8	497	(*)	37	(*)	0	(*)	9
Has no functional difficulty	7.0	0.6	0.6	16,441	3.2	1,159	5.6	91	29.3	102
No informationc	10.9	0.1	0.7	1,014	2.2	110	(*)	1	(*)	7
Mother's refugee statusB										
Refugee	7.6	0.5	0.6	7,567	4.1	577	(*)	35	(23.0)	43
Non-Refugee	7.0	0.6	0.7	10,385	2.4	729	(2.1)	57	(30.7)	75
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	4.9	0.5	0.5	3,876	4.4	189	(*)	20	(*)	18
Second	6.9	0.2	0.6	3,766	5.7	259	(*)	7	(*)	24
Middle	7.7	0.8	0.7	3,496	4.1	270	(*)	29	(*)	25
Fourth	6.9	0.7	0.8	3,475	0.9	240	(*)	25	(*)	26
Richest	10.4	0.4	0.8	3,369	1.4	350	(*)	12	(*)	25

A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.
B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years age 18-49 years in selected households.

c Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview or mothers age is greater than 49 years old

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4, 5-17 and 2-17 years with functional difficulty, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain1	Number of children age 2-17 years
Total	**2.4**	**3,719**	**14.9**	**14,264**	**12.3**	**17,983**
Sex						
Male	2.5	1,925	17.8	7,296	14.6	9,221
Female	2.2	1,794	11.8	6,968	9.8	8,762
Region						
West Bank	2.0	2,146	16.6	7,892	13.4	10,038
Gaza Strip	2.9	1,573	12.8	6,372	10.8	7,945
Area						
Urban	2.5	2,844	15.3	11,119	12.7	13,963
Rural	1.5	575	13.5	1,956	10.8	2,531
Camps	2.4	300	13.4	1,189	11.2	1,489
Mother's education						
None or Basic	2.6	752	18.0	4,866	15.9	5,618
Secondary	3.0	1,301	13.6	4,854	11.4	6,156
Higher	1.8	1,666	12.9	4,505	9.9	6,171
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) B						
Has functional difficulty	2.6	80	37.7	417	32.1	497
Has no functional difficulty	2.3	3,630	14.5	12,811	11.8	16,441
No informationc	(*)	9	10.7	1,006	10.7	1,014
Mother's refugee status (age 18-49 years) B						
Refugee	2.6	1,528	14.3	6,039	11.9	7,567
Non-Refugee	2.2	2,191	15.3	8,195	12.6	10,385
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	3.5	856	16.5	3,020	13.7	3,876
Second	3.2	698	13.3	3,068	11.4	3,766
Middle	2.5	773	13.7	2,723	11.2	3,496
Fourth	2.0	739	16.9	2,736	13.7	3,476
Richest	0.3	653	14.0	2,717	11.3	3,369

1 MICS indicator EQ.1 - Children with functional difficulty

B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years age 18-49 years in selected households.

c Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview or mothers age is greater than 49 years old

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

11.2 Social transfers

Social transfers or external economic support can be defined as 'free economic help' and includes various social protection schemes – examples in Palestine include cash assistance program, economic empowerment program, orphan sponsorship program, any retirement pension, and any other external assistant program, excluding transfers or assistance from family members, relatives or neighbours.

Health insurance is one protection scheme and table EQ.2.1W presents the percentage of women age 15-49 years who have a health insurance and among those with an insurance, the percentage insured by type of insurance. Tables EQ.2.2 and EQ.2.3 further elaborates the existence of health insurance for children under age five and 5-17 separately.

Table EQ.2.4 presents the percentage of households who are aware and have received external economic support, as reported by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire. The percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months is further shown in Table EQ.2.5, by type of transfers and benefits. The benefits also include school tuition or school related other support available for any household member age 5-24. SDG indicator 1.3.1, the proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems is presented in this table.

It is well known that social and economic shocks affect the health conditions of individuals and undermine household resilience. These shocks affect the capacity of families to care for their children and place barriers to services that stand in the way of achieving goals and progress for children. In particular poor households are vulnerable to the impacts of these shocks through the increased burden of health costs; the illness and death of household members, leading to labour constraints in the household and the further impoverishment of children who have lost one or both parents, or their primary caregiver; and other vulnerable children, cause them to drop out of school and engage in harmful child labour and other risky behaviours. As an attempt to measure coverage of social protection programmes, a global indicator, 'Proportion of the poorest households that received external economic support in the past three months', was proposed to measure the extent to which economic support is reaching households severely affected by various shocks.[1] Table EQ.2.6 presents the percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits.

Finally, Table EQ.2.7 presents the percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, while Table EQ.2.8 presents the percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school and received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year.

[1] UNAIDS, UNICEF, and WHO. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting 2014: Construction of core indicators for monitoring the 2011 United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS. Geneva: UNAIDS/WHO Press, 2014. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/GARPR_2014_guidelines_en_0.pdf.

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage

Percentage of women age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage covered by any health insurance1	Number of women	Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by					Number of women covered by health insurance
			Governmental health insurance	UNRWA Health insurance	Private insurance	Israeli Health insurance	Other	
Total	**79.3**	**11,135**	**75.6**	**47.4**	**3.2**	**8.5**	**0.1**	**8,829**
Region								
West Bank	68.9	6,651	68.4	23.4	5.3	16.3	0.1	4,579
Gaza Strip	94.8	4,484	83.4	73.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	4,250
Area								
Urban	79.6	8,630	75.2	46.0	3.2	10.2	0.1	6,871
Rural	68.3	1,584	84.0	18.4	4.2	2.2	0.2	1,082
Camps	95.1	921	68.9	94.3	1.6	2.8	0.0	876
Age								
15-19	78.6	2,267	76.8	48.9	2.5	7.5	0.3	1,782
20-24	75.1	2,150	70.8	48.2	2.9	10.9	0.0	1,615
25-29	77.5	1,900	77.3	47.7	4.2	7.4	0.1	1,473
30-34	81.3	1,517	75.1	47.3	3.2	7.1	0.0	1,232
35-39	83.1	1,307	79.3	49.4	3.4	7.0	0.0	1,088
40-44	82.6	1,090	75.2	43.9	3.8	9.2	0.1	901
45-49	81.6	903	78.2	43.3	2.1	9.4	0.0	738
Education								
None or Basic	78.5	2,569	76.3	48.5	1.2	8.5	0.1	2,017
Secondary	78.7	3,808	76.0	47.4	1.5	9.4	0.2	2,998
Higher	80.1	4,758	75.0	46.8	5.5	7.7	0.0	3,814
Marital status								
Ever married	80.0	7,224	76.0	47.0	3.2	8.1	0.0	5,778
Never married	78.0	3,910	75.0	48.1	3.1	9.3	0.1	3,050
Missing	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	82.7	247	80.3	55.5	0.5	7.5	0.0	204
Has no functional difficulty	79.2	9,564	75.1	46.9	3.3	8.8	0.1	7,578
Refugee status								
Refugee	92.7	4,512	71.5	89.2	1.9	2.5	0.0	4,183
Non-Refugee	70.1	6,623	79.4	9.7	4.3	13.8	0.2	4,646
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	93.2	2,167	82.3	76.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	2,020
Second	88.5	2,214	82.0	62.6	0.5	2.9	0.2	1,959
Middle	74.5	2,158	72.6	37.8	1.9	12.4	0.1	1,608
Fourth	69.1	2,265	73.1	26.1	4.3	13.0	0.0	1,564
Richest	72.0	2,331	65.6	23.3	9.9	17.0	0.0	1,678

1 MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage covered by any health insurance1	Number of children age 5-17 years	Among children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by					Number of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance
			Governmental health insurance	UNRWA Health insurance	Private insurance	Israeli Health insurance	Other	
Total	**82.4**	**14,264**	**78.0**	**48.4**	**2.4**	**7.3**	**0.1**	**11,751**
Region								
West Bank	71.9	7,892	71.0	22.7	4.3	15.0	0.2	5,674
Gaza Strip	95.4	6,372	84.7	72.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	6,077
Area								
Urban	82.9	11,119	77.7	47.3	2.6	8.5	0.1	9,219
Rural	70.8	1,956	85.0	18.1	2.4	2.2	0.3	1,385
Camps	96.5	1,189	72.4	93.5	1.4	3.7	0.0	1,147
Age								
5-9	83.8	5,887	77.4	47.6	3.1	7.6	0.0	4,932
10-14	82.6	5,444	78.3	48.7	2.1	6.8	0.1	4,496
15-17	79.2	2,933	78.8	49.6	1.7	7.5	0.2	2,323
School attendance								
AttendingA	83.0	13,478	77.8	48.4	2.5	7.3	0.1	11,181
Not attending	72.4	783	83.7	49.0	1.1	5.7	0.2	567
DK/Missing	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Mother's educationB								
None or Basic	80.0	4,866	77.6	48.9	0.5	8.0	0.3	3,891
Secondary	82.0	4,854	77.5	48.4	1.8	8.0	0.0	3,978
Higher	85.7	4,505	79.0	48.0	5.1	5.7	0.0	3,859
DK/Missing	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Child's functional difficulties (age 5-17 years)								
Has functional difficulty	78.6	2,122	78.8	48.8	3.0	6.2	0.1	1,669
Has no functional difficulty	83.0	12,142	77.9	48.3	2.3	7.4	0.1	10,083
Mother's refugee status (age 5-17 years)								
Refugee	93.5	6,039	73.9	87.5	1.5	2.4	0.1	5,643
Non-Refugee	74.3	8,195	81.8	12.2	3.3	11.7	0.1	6,092
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	93.5	3,020	83.1	74.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	2,824
Second	91.4	3,068	83.4	63.8	0.2	2.5	0.1	2,803
Middle	78.4	2,723	75.5	36.4	1.2	11.7	0.3	2,135
Fourth	73.0	2,736	75.3	26.7	2.7	12.5	0.0	1,998
Richest	73.3	2,717	68.7	24.2	9.4	14.0	0.0	1,991

1 MICS indicator EQ.2b - Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17)

A Includes attendance to early childhood education

B Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

Percentage of children under age 5 covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage covered by any health insurance1	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by					Number of children under age 5 covered by health insurance
			Governmental health insurance	UNRWA Health insurance	Private insurance	Israeli Health insurance	Other	
Total	**71.8**	**6,328**	**69.1**	**50.7**	**3.3**	**6.7**	**0.0**	**4,544**
Region								
West Bank	62.4	3,684	71.0	23.2	5.2	13.2	0.1	2,299
Gaza Strip	84.9	2,644	67.2	78.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	2,245
Area								
Urban	71.8	4,831	68.0	50.7	3.5	8.0	0.0	3,467
Rural	63.1	1,003	84.0	19.4	3.0	2.3	0.2	633
Camps	89.9	494	56.7	95.2	1.8	2.7	0.0	444
Age								
0-11 months	61.8	1,258	55.9	54.3	2.8	7.0	0.0	777
12-23 months	68.5	1,330	64.9	50.3	3.3	5.9	0.0	911
24-35 months	74.9	1,289	73.4	51.0	3.3	6.1	0.1	965
36-47 months	75.3	1,306	73.7	48.5	2.5	7.8	0.0	985
48-59 months	79.2	1,145	75.1	50.0	4.5	6.5	0.0	906
Mother's education								
None or Basic	71.5	1,201	66.6	55.7	0.7	7.7	0.1	859
Secondary	70.7	2,225	67.9	49.5	1.4	8.6	0.0	1,573
Higher	72.8	2,902	71.0	49.4	5.7	4.8	0.0	2,112
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)A								
Has functional difficulty	72.3	88	86.2	56.4	0.0	4.3	0.0	63
Has no functional difficulty	76.6	3,631	73.6	49.8	3.5	6.9	0.0	2,780
Mother's refugee status								
Refugee	88.5	2,512	59.1	88.8	1.6	2.5	0.0	2,222
Non-Refugee	60.8	3,816	78.8	14.2	4.9	10.7	0.1	2,322
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	86.9	1,464	66.4	79.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	1,273
Second	78.2	1,155	70.9	69.7	0.7	1.6	0.0	902
Middle	65.6	1,322	67.0	36.7	2.8	12.8	0.1	867
Fourth	60.8	1,299	74.5	24.5	5.4	9.7	0.0	790
Richest	65.4	1,088	68.5	21.1	10.5	14.0	0.0	712

1 MICS indicator EQ.2c - Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

A Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years

Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support

Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report having received external economic support, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of economic assistance programmes	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report household having ever received assistance/external economic support	Number of households
Total	**85.2**	**29.9**	**9,326**
Sex of household head			
Male	85.6	28.1	8,348
Female	82.1	45.0	978
Region			
West Bank	77.2	8.1	5,935
Gaza Strip	99.2	67.9	3,391
Area			
Urban	85.9	31.5	7,175
Rural	79.8	10.3	1,415
Camps	88.7	51.3	736
Age of household head			
15-19	(*)	(*)	5
20-24	81.7	27.8	237
25-49	86.1	27.5	5,665
50+	83.9	33.8	3,419
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	88.0	61.5	232
With no orphans	85.2	29.1	9,094
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	95.7	76.1	1,763
Second	90.3	52.3	1,737
Middle	78.1	15.0	1,976
Fourth	80.9	7.7	1,939
Richest	82.7	4.7	1,911

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers or benefits1	No social transfers or benefits	Number of household members
	Cash Assistance Program	Economic empowerment program	Orphan sponsorship program	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher			
Total	**14.2**	**0.1**	**1.0**	**2.4**	**23.0**	**7.7**	**32.6**	**67.4**	**47,219**
Sex of household head									
Male	13.3	0.1	0.3	2.2	22.4	7.4	31.5	68.5	44,217
Female	26.9	0.0	11.1	4.9	32.1	11.6	48.3	51.7	3,002
Region									
West Bank	2.6	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.2	5.2	8.6	91.4	28,052
Gaza Strip	31.1	0.2	2.1	3.7	56.4	11.4	67.6	32.4	19,167
Area									
Urban	15.4	0.1	1.1	2.4	25.1	7.5	34.5	65.5	36,433
Rural	3.8	0.1	0.4	2.1	0.1	5.6	9.9	90.1	6,943
Camps	21.4	0.3	1.2	3.1	44.4	13.6	55.0	45.0	3,843
Education household head									
None or Basic	18.7	0.1	1.1	1.2	25.3	8.5	34.8	65.2	19490
Secondary	15.2	0.2	1.0	2.5	22.8	8.7	33.5	66.5	13,668
Higher	6.9	0.0	0.8	4.1	20.0	5.7	28.6	71.4	13,993
DK/missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	18.4	5.9	25.1	74.9	68
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	41.6	0.4	1.0	2.1	64.9	13.0	76.7	23.3	9,438
Second	22.2	0.2	1.9	2.7	42.5	9.9	53.0	47.0	9,451
Middle	4.4	0.0	1.4	3.4	6.5	5.8	17.1	82.9	9,438
Fourth	2.3	0.0	0.6	2.1	0.9	6.0	10.2	89.8	9,448
Richest	0.5	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.2	3.9	5.9	94.1	9,444

1 MICS indicator EQ.3 - Population covered by social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers or benefits1	No social transfers or benefits	Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
	Cash Assistance Program	Economic empowerment program	Orphan sponsorship program	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher			
Total	**31.2**	**0.2**	**1.3**	**2.5**	**49.3**	**8.5**	**61.1**	**38.9**	**3,500**
Sex of household head									
Male	30.3	0.3	0.3	2.3	49.9	8.8	61.4	38.6	3,033
Female	37.0	0.0	7.7	3.6	45.2	6.8	58.9	41.1	467
Region									
West Bank	10.6	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.7	4.8	15.3	84.7	693
Gaza Strip	36.3	0.3	1.5	2.9	61.3	9.4	72.3	27.7	2,807
Area									
Urban	32.2	0.2	1.4	2.3	50.0	8.5	61.8	38.2	2,871
Rural	15.6	0.4	0.2	2.1	0.5	5.0	21.3	78.7	197
Camps	31.8	0.5	0.8	3.8	66.8	10.0	74.2	25.8	432
Age of household head									
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
20-24	24.6	1.5	0.9	0.0	36.5	0.0	47.4	52.6	116
25-29	34.9	0.2	0.4	0.0	44.8	2.9	58.1	41.9	412
30-34	31.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	53.6	5.8	66.1	33.9	438
35-39	27.5	0.7	1.4	0.5	54.0	12.3	65.0	35.0	504
40-44	25.8	0.2	1.2	2.4	57.2	15.2	62.7	37.3	419
45-49	27.1	0.0	2.0	3.3	49.3	15.0	60.9	39.1	315
50-59	37.0	0.2	3.1	3.7	51.4	11.6	63.8	36.2	598
60-69	34.6	0.0	0.3	5.3	46.9	3.8	60.9	39.1	380
70+	31.1	0.2	0.0	6.9	34.0	1.3	49.4	50.6	316

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers or benefits1	No social transfers or benefits	Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
	Cash Assistance Program	Economic empowerment program	Orphan sponsorship program	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher			
Education of household head									
None or Basic	36.1	0.2	1.3	2.0	48.2	9.3	60.7	39.3	1,645
Secondary	33.2	0.5	1.1	3.2	51.7	9.3	65.1	34.9	998
Higher	19.6	0.1	1.5	2.6	48.6	6.1	57.2	42.8	854
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	40.7	0.3	0.8	2.3	60.5	9.3	73.0	27.0	1,763
Second	21.6	0.2	1.8	2.7	37.8	7.7	48.9	51.1	1,737

1 MICS indicator EQ.4 - External economic support to the poorest households

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers or benefits1	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
	Cash Assistance Program	Economic empowerment program	Orphan sponsorship program	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher			
Total	**13.8**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**1.6**	**24.9**	**9.0**	**33.8**	**66.2**	**21,163**
Sex of household head									
Male	13.3	0.1	0.4	1.5	24.2	8.5	32.9	67.1	20,316
Female	26.1	0.0	18.0	3.2	41.4	19.8	57.3	42.7	847
Region									
West Bank	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.2	5.8	7.9	92.1	11,932
Gaza Strip	28.9	0.2	2.2	2.8	56.9	13.1	67.4	32.6	9,231
Area									
Urban	15.2	0.1	1.2	1.6	27.4	8.7	36.2	63.8	16,380
Rural	2.7	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.1	6.1	8.2	91.8	3,046
Camps	19.7	0.2	1.5	2.7	45.7	16.4	56.2	43.8	1,737
Age of household head									
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
20-24	24.9	1.3	2.1	0.0	31.5	1.9	40.0	60.0	272
25-29	20.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	26.5	2.8	33.5	66.5	1,525
30-34	14.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	25.5	5.6	32.8	67.2	3,185
35-39	12.5	0.3	0.7	1.0	26.8	9.0	34.5	65.5	4,642
40-44	10.9	0.1	0.6	1.8	24.5	9.4	31.2	68.8	4,595
45-49	10.4	0.0	1.0	2.0	20.3	11.2	30.6	69.4	3,175
50-59	16.2	0.1	1.6	2.3	24.6	12.4	36.5	63.5	2,928
60-69	25.0	0.0	5.4	12.1	28.6	13.1	53.8	46.2	589
70+	22.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	29.3	9.3	41.4	58.6	251

1 MICS indicator EQ.5 - Children in the households that received any type of social transfers

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.7 continued: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers or benefits1	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
	Cash Assistance Program	Economic empowerment program	Orphan sponsorship program	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher			
Education of household head									
None or Basic	18.3	0.1	1.3	0..7	27.3	10.9	36.5	63.5	8,119
Secondary	15.0	0.3	1.2	2.2	24.2	9.7	34.7	65.3	6,441
Higher	7.2	0.0	0.9	2.2	22.8	5.9	29.8	70.2	6,568
DK/Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(24.2)	(1.9)	(26.1)	(73.9)	34
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	38.9	0.4	0.8	1.7	66.4	15.4	77.8	22.2	4,587
Second	19.9	0.2	2.2	2.2	43.9	11.6	53.6	46.4	4,346
Middle	4.5	0.0	1.9	2.5	6.8	6.6	16.8	83.2	4,167
Fourth	1.8	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	5.8	8.8	91.2	4,146
Richest	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	4.4	5.0	95.0	3,917

1 MICS indicator EQ.5 - Children in the households that received any type of social transfers

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending primary education or higher who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the 2019/2020 school year, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Education related financial or material support			No school support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher
	School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support1		
Total	**3.7**	**3.0**	**5.8**	**94.2**	**14,911**
Sex of household head					
Male	3.0	2.9	5.3	94.7	7,250
Female	4.2	3.1	6.4	93.6	7,661
Region					
West Bank	4.3	1.7	4.9	95.1	8,246
Gaza Strip	2.9	4.6	7.0	93.0	6,665
Area					
Urban	3.3	2.9	5.5	94.5	11,645
Rural	4.4	2.4	5.5	94.5	2,015
Camps	6.1	4.7	9.1	90.9	1,251
Age					
5-9	2.5	3.4	5.2	94.8	4,838
10-14	3.3	3.7	6.1	93.9	5,437
15-19	4.7	1.9	5.8	94.2	3,557
20-24	7.4	1.0	7.9	92.1	1,079
School managementA					
Public	3.7	2.0	5.0	95.0	9,194
Non-public	3.5	4.6	7.2	92.8	5,688
DK/Missing	(11.3)	(8.4)	(18.1)	(81.9)	20
Education of household head					
None or Basic	4.4	4.0	7.3	92.7	5,644
Secondary	4.4	3.3	6.6	93.4	4,491
Higher	2.1	1.6	3.4	96.6	4,761
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	3.4	7.0	9.4	90.6	2,871
Second	4.1	3.6	6.9	93.1	3,250
Middle	3.9	2.0	4.7	95.3	2,777
Fourth	4.7	1.8	5.6	94.4	2,853
Highest	2.3	0.7	2.7	97.3	3,160

1 MICS indicator EQ.6 - Support for school-related support

A School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

11.3 Discrimination and harassment

Discrimination can impede individuals from accessing opportunities and services in a fair and equal manner. These questions are designed to measure the experiences of discrimination and harassment of respondents in the 12 months before the survey. The questions include specific grounds of discrimination and harassment which can increase the respondents' recall of events. The current questions are based on a recommended set of questions available at the start of MICS6. The questions may change given that methodological development is currently underway to move the indicator from a Tier III SDG indicator classification to Tier II. Table EQ.3.1W shows the percentage of women who felt discriminated against based on a number of grounds.

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:										Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Political/ intellectual/ family affiliation	Place of residence	Socio-Economic status	Other reason	Any reason1		
Total	**4.2**	**4.5**	**3.8**	**0.6**	**1.2**	**4.6**	**6.0**	**9.5**	**3.3**	**20.4**	**79.6**	**11,135**
Region												
West Bank	2.2	3.0	2.5	0.8	1.4	2.6	4.4	5.2	2.4	14.2	85.8	6,651
Gaza Strip	7.2	6.9	5.7	0.4	1.0	7.6	8.3	15.7	4.6	29.5	70.5	4,484
Area												
Urban	4.3	4.7	4.1	0.6	1.1	4.7	5.7	10.0	3.5	20.7	79.3	8,630
Rural	2.0	2.9	1.7	0.6	1.7	3.0	5.6	5.8	2.7	15.7	84.3	1,584
Camps	7.0	6.0	4.3	0.6	2.0	6.7	9.2	11.1	2.6	24.9	75.1	921
Age												
15-19	3.0	5.5	3.8	0.6	1.0	4.5	4.9	7.8	3.4	19.1	80.9	2,267
15-17	2.6	4.6	3.5	0.3	1.1	4.2	3.9	7.6	3.4	17.6	82.4	1,324
18-19	3.4	6.8	4.4	0.9	0.9	4.9	6.4	8.1	3.4	21.2	78.8	943
20-24	4.1	4.3	3.6	0.5	1.2	3.9	6.1	8.7	2.9	19.4	80.6	2,150
25-29	5.2	4.2	3.9	0.8	1.2	4.6	7.3	9.6	3.6	21.9	78.1	1900
30-34	4.1	4.4	3.7	0.6	1.6	5.0	6.0	10.5	3.0	20.8	79.2	1,517
35-39	4.9	4.1	3.5	0.4	1.2	4.7	5.8	10.3	3.7	20.4	79.6	1,307
40-44	4.2	5.2	4.0	0.8	1.3	4.5	5.9	10.2	3.3	21.5	78.5	1,090
45-49	4.5	3.7	4.1	1.0	1.4	5.8	5.9	11.5	3.1	20.7	79.3	903
Education												
None or Basic	4.1	4.4	3.7	0.6	1.8	4.1	6.0	12.2	3.7	21.6	78.4	2,569
Secondary	3.9	4.8	4.1	0.4	1.1	4.7	5.8	10.7	3.0	20.5	79.5	3,808
Higher	4.5	4.4	3.6	0.9	1.1	4.8	6.1	7.0	3.3	19.6	80.4	4,758

1 MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

Table EQ.3.1W continued: Discrimination and harassment (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:										Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Political/ intellectual/ family affiliation	Place of residence	Socio-Economic status	Other reason	Any reason1		
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	6.6	8.8	5.1	1.8	8.8	7.6	10.1	21.1	6.2	32.0	68.0	247
Has no functional difficulty	4.3	4.4	3.8	0.6	1.1	4.6	6.2	9.4	3.2	20.4	79.6	9,564
Refugee status												
Refugee	5.7	5.6	4.4	0.5	1.1	6.2	8.0	12.7	3.6	25.5	74.5	4,512
Non-Refugee	3.2	3.9	3.3	0.7	1.3	3.5	4.6	7.2	3.1	16.9	83.1	6,623
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	7.2	7.4	6.1	0.5	1.3	8.0	9.9	21.2	4.5	33.7	66.3	2,167
Second	6.0	5.3	5.0	0.3	1.1	6.4	7.4	13.1	4.4	26.3	73.7	2,214
Middle	3.8	4.0	3.2	0.6	1.5	3.7	5.0	6.3	2.7	16.1	83.9	2,158
Fourth	2.7	3.0	1.9	0.8	1.1	2.4	4.4	4.5	2.6	13.8	86.2	2,265
Richest	1.6	3.2	2.8	0.9	1.2	2.7	3.4	2.9	2.4	12.7	87.3	2,331

1 MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

11.4 Subjective well-being

Subjective perceptions of individuals of their incomes, health, living environments and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status[1].

The Palestinian MICS 2019-2020 includes a question about happiness and the respondents' overall satisfaction with life. To assist respondents in answering the question on happiness, they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not so smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix E) 'very happy', 'somewhat happy', 'neither happy nor unhappy', 'somewhat unhappy' and 'very unhappy'. They were then shown a pictorial of a ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top and asked to indicate at which step of the ladder they feel they are standing at the time of the survey to indicate their level of life satisfaction. Table EQ.4.1W presents the percentage of women age 15-49 years, and age 15-24 years separately, who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, ladder step reported and the average life satisfaction score.

In addition to the questions on life satisfaction and happiness, respondents were also asked two simple questions on whether they think their life improved during the last one year, and whether they think their life will be better in one year's time. Such information may contribute to the understanding of desperation that may exist among young people, as well as hopelessness and hopes for the future. Specific combinations of the perceptions during the last one year and expectations for the next one year may be valuable information to understand the general sense of well-being among young people. In Table EQ.4.2W, women's perceptions of a better life are shown.

[1] OECD. OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being. Paris: OECD Publishing, 2013. https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/oecd-guidelines-on-measuring-subjective-well-being_9789264191655-en#page1.

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Ladder step reported:				Total	Average life satisfaction score1	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy2	Number of women age 15-24 years	Ladder step reported:				Total	Average life satisfaction score3	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy4	Number of women age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing					0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing				
Total	**5.6**	**29.7**	**64.5**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**7.0**	**84.8**	**4,417**	**6.8**	**33.7**	**59.3**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**6.8**	**81.6**	**11,135**
Region																
West Bank	2.6	22.8	74.3	0.3	100.0	7.4	87.3	2,599	3.4	26.7	69.7	0.2	100.0	7.2	84.7	6,651
Gaza Strip	9.8	39.6	50.5	0.0	100.0	6.4	81.1	1,818	11.8	44.2	44.0	0.0	100.0	6.1	77.1	4,484
Area																
Urban	5.8	30.9	63.1	0.2	100.0	6.9	84.7	3,438	7.1	34.8	57.9	0.1	100.0	6.7	81.5	8,630
Rural	2.5	20.2	77.1	0.2	100.0	7.5	87.1	612	3.4	24.2	72.2	0.2	100.0	7.4	84.9	1,584
Camps	8.2	34.3	57.3	0.3	100.0	6.7	81.6	366	9.6	39.7	50.4	0.4	100.0	6.4	77.4	921
Age																
15-19	5.0	27.7	67.2	0.1	100.0	7.1	84.8	2,267	5.0	27.7	67.2	0.1	100.0	7.1	84.8	2,267
15-17	3.5	26.5	69.8	0.2	100.0	7.2	85.8	1,324	3.5	26.5	69.8	0.2	100.0	7.2	85.8	1,324
18-19	7.2	29.2	63.6	0.0	100.0	6.9	83.3	943	7.2	29.2	63.6	0.0	100.0	6.9	83.3	943
20-24	6.1	31.9	61.7	0.3	100.0	6.9	84.8	2,150	6.1	31.9	61.7	0.3	100.0	6.9	84.8	2,150
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.0	35.8	58.1	0.1	100.0	6.7	81.5	1900
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.8	36.5	55.5	0.2	100.0	6.6	80.1	1,517
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.5	37.5	53.0	0.0	100.0	6.5	78.3	1,307
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.9	34.9	57.0	0.1	100.0	6.7	77.8	1,090
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.6	38.1	54.2	0.2	100.0	6.5	77.9	903

1 MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among women age 15-24

2 MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among women age 15-24

3 MICS Indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among women age 15-49

4 MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among women age 15-49

na: not applicable

Table EQ.4.1W continued: Overall life satisfaction and happiness

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Ladder step reported:				Total	Average life satisfaction score1	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy2	Number of women age 15-24 years	Ladder step reported:				Total	Average life satisfaction score3	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy4	Number of women age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing					0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing				
Education																
None or Basic	8.3	27.0	64.3	0.4	100.0	6.9	80.4	803	10.7	37.1	51.9	0.3	100.0	6.5	75.8	2,569
Secondary	6.4	31.9	61.6	0.1	100.0	6.9	83.5	1,766	7.6	35.1	57.2	0.1	100.0	6.7	80.3	3,808
Higher	3.6	28.8	67.4	0.2	100.0	7.1	87.9	1,848	4.0	30.8	65.0	0.1	100.0	7.0	85.8	4,758
Marital Status																
Ever married	8.4	30.5	60.8	0.4	100.0	6.8	85.1	1,309	7.7	35.3	56.8	0.2	100.0	6.7	80.9	7,224
Never married	4.4	29.4	66.1	0.1	100.0	7.0	84.6	3,108	5.1	30.9	63.9	0.1	100.0	6.9	82.9	3,910
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	(15.2)	(49.8)	(32.1)	(3.0)	100.0	(5.6)	(58.6)	37	15.8	48.4	35.4	0.4	100.0	5.7	64.0	247
Has no functional difficulty	6.3	30.8	62.7	0.2	100.0	6.9	84.7	3,055	7.0	34.4	58.5	0.1	100.0	6.7	81.5	9,564
Refugee status																
Refugee	7.9	35.4	56.6	0.1	100.0	6.6	81.3	1,782	9.4	39.4	51.1	0.1	100.0	6.4	78.0	4,512
Non-refugee	4.0	25.9	69.9	0.2	100.0	7.2	87.2	2,634	5.0	29.9	64.9	0.2	100.0	7.0	84.1	6,623
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	13.0	43.2	43.7	0.1	100.0	6.0	76.6	870	16.9	46.5	36.5	0.1	100.0	5.7	71.6	2,167
Second	6.2	36.0	57.7	0.1	100.0	6.7	82.1	902	8.3	43.8	47.8	0.1	100.0	6.3	77.8	2,214
Middle	4.9	28.6	66.1	0.5	100.0	7.1	85.2	853	4.7	33.5	61.4	0.4	100.0	6.9	82.2	2,158
Fourth	1.9	20.5	77.5	0.2	100.0	7.5	90.6	875	2.4	25.1	72.3	0.1	100.0	7.3	87.0	2,265
Richest	2.0	20.5	77.4	0.1	100.0	7.5	89.3	915	2.1	20.9	77.0	0.1	100.0	7.5	88.6	2,331

1 MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among women age 15-24

2 MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among women age 15-24

3 MICS Indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among women age 15-49

4 MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among women age 15-49

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both1		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both2	
Total	**61.7**	**89.6**	**59.5**	**4,417**	**55.2**	**88.6**	**52.9**	**11,135**
Region								
West Bank	69.1	89.8	66.1	2,599	63.9	88.8	60.9	6,651
Gaza Strip	51.1	89.4	50.0	1,818	42.4	88.4	41.1	4,484
Area								
Urban	60.5	90.3	58.6	3,438	54.0	89.1	51.9	8,630
Rural	72.1	88.3	68.7	612	65.9	88.3	62.6	1,584
Camps	55.6	85.5	52.6	366	48.4	84.6	45.9	921
Age								
15-19	62.2	89.7	59.8	2,267	62.2	89.7	59.8	2,267
15-17	59.8	89.3	57.1	1,324	59.8	89.3	57.1	1,324
18-19	65.6	90.2	63.5	943	65.6	90.2	63.5	943
20-24	61.2	89.6	59.2	2,150	61.2	89.6	59.2	2,150
25-29	na	na	na	na	57.6	88.6	54.3	1900
30-34	na	na	na	na	52.8	87.7	51.2	1,517
35-39	na	na	na	na	44.1	87.0	42.1	1,307
40-44	na	na	na	na	49.1	88.9	47.2	1,090
45-49	na	na	na	na	45.9	87.0	43.4	903
Education								
None or Basic	55.8	84.5	53.5	803	47.4	84.8	44.7	2,569
Secondary	58.2	89.7	56.0	1,766	52.5	89.1	50.4	3,808
Higher	67.7	91.8	65.5	1,848	61.6	90.3	59.4	4,758

1 MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life among women age 15-24
2 MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life among women age 15-49
na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.4.2W continued: Perception of a better life

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both1		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both2	
Marital Status								
Ever married	60.6	88.8	58.8	1,309	52.8	88.3	50.5	7,224
Never married	62.2	90.0	59.8	3,108	59.7	89.1	57.4	3,910
DK/Missing	na	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(36.6)	(72.5)	(31.1)	38	34.3	78.2	33.5	247
Has no functional difficulty	62.8	90.0	60.9	3,055	55.1	88.8	52.8	9,564
Refugee status								
Refugee	56.9	89.4	54.9	1,782	49.0	88.4	46.9	4,512
Non-refugee	65.0	89.8	62.7	2,634	59.5	88.7	57.0	6,623
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	46.1	86.7	45.6	870	36.3	86.1	35.5	2,167
Second	53.9	89.5	51.9	902	46.4	87.8	44.5	2,214
Middle	63.8	89.1	60.7	853	58.1	88.0	54.7	2,158
Fourth	70.7	91.5	68.5	875	64.6	90.4	62.2	2,265
Richest	73.8	91.2	70.5	915	69.5	90.5	66.5	2,331

1 MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life among women age 15-24

2 MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life among women age 15-49

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

A

APPENDIX A
SAMPLE DESIGN

APPENDIX A SAMPLE DESIGN

The major features of the sample design for the Palestinian MICS 2019-2020 are described in this appendix. Sample design features include defining the sampling frame, target sample size, sample allocation, listing in sample clusters, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the Palestinian MICS was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for Northern West Bank, Central West Bank and South West Bank and Gaza Strip. The Urban, Rural and Camps areas within each region were defined as the sampling strata. In designing the sample for the Palestinian MICS 2019-2020, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the Palestinian MICS conducted in 2014, documented in the Final Report of that survey.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame was based on the 2017 Palestine Census of Population and Housing and the updated listing in 2019. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the enumeration areas (EAs) defined for the census enumeration. A listing of households was conducted in each sample EA, and a sample of households was selected at the second stage.

A.1 Sample size and sample allocation

Since the overall sample size for the Palestinian MICS partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EAs and households in Palestine from the 2017Census sampling frame was first examined by region, urban, rural and camps strata, shown in Table SD.1.

Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame

Distribution of EAs and households, by region, urban and rural strata, Census 2017

	Number of EAs				Number of Households (2017 Census)			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Camps	Total	Urban	Rural	Camps
Total	**7,284**	**5,498**	**1,239**	**547**	**920,908**	**708,899**	**137,913**	**74,096**
Region								
Northern West Bank	1,890	1,195	595	100	237,568	155,058	69,723	12,787
Central West Bank	1,547	1,114	351	82	167,644	117,411	39,860	10,373
South West Bank	1,443	1,104	293	46	181,079	146,709	28,330	6,040
Gaza Strip	2,404	2,085	0	319	334,617	289,721	0	44,896

The overall sample size for the Palestinian MICS was calculated as 10,080 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the ARI symptoms for the children under 5 years of age. Since the survey results are tabulated at the regional level, it was necessary to determine the minimum sample size for each region. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(RME \times r)^2 (pb)(AveSize)(RR)]},$$

where:

n= ..... the required sample size, expressed as number of households

4= ..... a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence

r= ..... the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion

deff= ..... the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5

RME = ... the relative margin of error of r to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence; it is generally not more that 0.17 (17 percent) for national-level estimates

pb= ..... the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r, is based

AveSize= ..... the average household size (mean number of persons per household)

RR= ..... the predicted response rate

For the calculation, r (ARI symptoms for the children under 5 years of age) was assumed to be 10.7 percent based on the national estimate from the MICS 2014. The value of deff (design effect) was taken as 1.5 based on the estimate from the MICS 2014, pb (percentage of children age 0-4 years in the total population) was taken as 14.5 percent, AveSize(mean household size) was taken as 5.2 households, and the response rate was assumed to be 95 percent, based on experience from the MICS 2014. Although an RME of 17% is needed in each domain l-level which is region, and less than 0.8% in the national level this exercise was 2,520, which is the sample size needed in each region. Therefore, the total sample size at the national level was 10,080 households.

The number of households selected per cluster for the Palestinian MICS was determined as 24 households, based on several considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. Dividing the total number of households by the number of sample households per cluster, it was calculated that 105 sample clusters would need to be selected in each region.

Equal allocation of the total sample size to the four regions was used. Therefore,105 clusters were allocated to each region, with the final sample size calculated as 10,080 households (105 clusters * 4 regions * 24 sample households per cluster). In each region, the clusters (primary sampling units) were distributed to the urban and rural strata proportionally to the number of households in the census frame for each stratum within that region. Table SD.2 shows the allocation of the clusters and households to the sampling strata.

Table SD.2: Sample allocation

Allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and sample households to sampling strata, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Sample Clusters				Sample Households			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Camp	Total	Urban	Rural	Camp
Total	**420**	**251**	**94**	**75**	**10,080**	**6,024**	**2,256**	**1800**
Region								
Northern West Bank	105	55	36	14	2,520	1,320	864	336
Central West Bank	105	57	29	19	2,520	1,368	696	456
South West Bank	105	63	29	13	2,520	1,512	696	312
Gaza Strip	105	76	0	29	2,520	1,824	0	696

A.2 Selection of enumeration areas (clusters)

Census enumeration areas were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic probability proportional to size (pps) sampling procedures, based on the number of households in each enumeration area from the 2017 Census frame. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of sample EAs(specified in Table SD.2) from each of the four regions, separately for the urban and rural strata.

A.3 Listing activities

Given that there had been many changes in the households enumerated in the 2017 Census, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were trained to visit all the selected enumeration areas and list all households in each enumeration area. The listing for 393 EAs in West Bank (except for J1 27 enumeration area) and Gaza Strip was updated in 2019, following the MICS Household Listing Manual. The training for listing was held for 6 days during May, and the listing operation was conducted in May/ June for 30 days using tablets.

A.4 Selection of households

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each enumeration area. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to Mhi(the total number of households in each enumeration area) at the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, where the selection of 24 households in each enumeration area was carried out using random systematic selection procedures. The MICS6 spreadsheet template for systematic random selection of households was adapted for this purpose.[1]

The Palestinian MICS also included water quality testing for a subsample of households within each sample cluster. A subsample of 5 of the 24 selected households was selected in each sample cluster using random systematic sampling for conducting water quality testing, for both water in the household and at the source. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the number of households to be selected for the water quality testing, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.143

A.5 Calculation of sample weights

The Palestinian MICS sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating equal numbers of households to each of the regions, different sampling fractions were used in each region since the number of

[1] Available here: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 31, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design.

households in the Census frame varies by region. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU (i):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term fhi, the sampling probability for thei-th sample PSU in theh-th stratum, is the product of the probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi},$$

Wherepshiis the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i-thsample PSU in the h-th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

p_{1hi}= ..... $\frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$,

n_h = ... number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

M_{hi} = ... number of households in the 2017 Census frame for the i-th sample PSU in stratum h

M_h = ... total number of households in the 2017 Census frame for stratum h

p_{2hi} = ... proportion of the PSU listed in the i-th sample PSU in stratum h (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, p2hi = 1

p_{3hi} = ... $\frac{24}{M^3h}$

M'_{hi} = ... number of households listed in the i-th sample PSU in stratum h

Since the number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the 2017 Census frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the EA from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample EA (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

WhereRRh is the response rate for the sample households in stratum h, defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum h out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum h.

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

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qh}}$$

WhereRRqh is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum h, defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum h who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Palestinian MICS are shown in Table SR.1.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

In the case of the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members. The household weight for the children age 5-17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the individual children age 5-17 years will vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for the children age 5-17 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables.

For the water quality testing (both in household and at source) a subsample of 5 households was selected from the 24 MICS sample households in each sample cluster. Therefore, the basic (unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this subsampling rate as follows:

$$W_{wqhi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}} \times \frac{24}{5} = \frac{4.8}{f_{hi}},$$

where:

Wwqhi = ... basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

Since the response rate may be different for the water quality testing for home consumption and at the source, the basic weights for each were adjusted separately for non-response at the stratum level as follows:

$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \times \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}},$$

where:

W'wqhi = ... adjusted weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i-th sample EA in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

mwqh = ... number of valid (occupied) sample households selected for water quality testing instratum h

m'wqh = ... number of sample households with completed water quality testing in stratum h(separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

The Palestinian MICS full (raw)weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each stratum. These weights were then standardised (or normalised), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalisation is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar

standardisation procedure was followed in obtaining standardised weights for the individual women, under-5 questionnaires and water quality testing. Adjusted (normalised) household weights varied between (0.176 and 2.45 in the 420 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women, under-5s, 5-17-year olds and water quality testing with these sample weights.

B

APPENDIX B
LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

APPENDIX B LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

Project Manager	
Rami Al-Dibs	PCBS
Project Assistants	
Riham Mousa	PCBS
Sajida Sroor	PCBS
Basela Mfarjeh	PCBS
Field Coordinators	
Lubna Sumoor	PCBS\ Main office
Suhair Al-Shafee	PCBS\ North office
Gadeer Badha	PCBS\ Center office
Dyaa' Hamdan	PCBS\ South office
Mearie Mesleah	PCBS\ Gaza Office
Data Processing	
Fayez Alghadban	PCBS
Sample Design	
Rabah Al-Jamal	PCBS
Technical Committee	
Rami Al-Dibs	PCBS
Riham Mousa	PCBS
Sajida Sroor	PCBS
Basela Mfarjeh	PCBS
Lubna Sumoor	PCBS
Rabah A L-Jamal	PCBS
Musab Abu AlHayja	PCBS
Khalid Hantoli	PCBS
Rawan Abu Farha	PCBS
Masa Zeidan	PCBS
Faten Abu Qara'	PCBS
Ayat Saleh	PCBS
Reema Abu AlHayja	PCBS
Hana Bukhari	PCBS
Steering Committee	
Rami Al-Dibs	PCBS
Dr. Jawad Bitar	MoH
Khalid Abu Khalid	UNICEF/SoP
Dr. Motasem Hamdan	Al-Quds University
Ziyad Ya'esh	UNFPA
Omniyat Abdulmajeed	Ministry of Education
Sawsan Abu Share'a	MoH
Dr. Ali Shaar	Director of the An-Najah Childhood Institute
Neveen Abu Irmeileh	Researcher
Buthaina Ghanam	The Palestinian National Institute of Public Health
Rasha Salfiti	Palestinian Water Authority
Jehan Abd Allah	Ministry of Social Development

UNICEF/State of Palestine	
Iain Murray	Head of Social Policy section
Khalid Abu Khalid	MICS Coordinator
Preliminary Review of the report	
Mohammad Duraidi	PCBS
Khalid Abu Khalid	PCBS
Final Review of the report	
Inaya Zidan	PCBS
Overall Supervision	
Dr. Ola Awad	President of PCBS

C

APPENDIX C ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

APPENDIX C ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

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

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

- Standard error (se): Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- Coefficient of variation (se/r) is the ratio of the standard error to the value (r) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- Design effect (deff) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The square root of the design effect (deft) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A deft value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a deft value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- Confidence limits are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For MICS results 95% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in CSPro Version 5.0 and SPSS Version 24 Complex Samples module have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter III. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for West Bank and Gaza Strip (Tables SE.2 and SE.3), and for Urban, Rural and Camps areas (Tables SE.4 to SE.6).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the domain had been over-sampled.

For the following indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population living in these households.

- Access to electricity
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting
- Use of basic drinking water services
- Use of safely managed drinking water services
- Handwashing facility with water and soap
- Use of basic sanitation services
- Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities
- Population covered by social transfers

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Palestine, 2019 - 2020

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9998	0.00022	0.000	2.046	1.430	47,219	9,326	0.999	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.8489	0.00572	0.007	2.837	1.684	11,135	11,135	0.837	0.860
Use of internet during the last 3 months (women)	SR.12a	0.8539	0.00538	0.006	2.581	1.606	11,135	11,135	0.843	0.865
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.2827	0.00660	0.023	2.393	1.547	11,135	11,135	0.270	0.296
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0927	0.00403	0.043	2.150	1.466	11,135	11,135	0.085	0.101
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	9.386	1.420	0.151	na	na	na	na	6.547	12.225
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	12.119	1.579	0.130	na	na	na	na	8.960	15.277
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	14.248	1.674	0.117	na	na	na	na	10.900	17.596
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.839	0.081	0.021	na	na	na	na	3.676	4.001
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	42.840	3.567	0.083	na	na	na	na	35.707	49.974
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5733	0.00650	0.011	1.190	1.091	6,938	6,879	0.560	0.586
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.6100	0.00945	0.015	1.808	1.345	4,872	4,815	0.591	0.629
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.9476	0.00552	0.006	1.496	1.223	2,445	2,441	0.937	0.959
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9966	0.00113	0.001	0.922	0.960	2,445	2,441	0.994	0.999

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.9461	0.00651	0.007	1.071	1.035	1,280	1290	0.933	0.959
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.9169	0.00762	0.008	0.983	0.991	1,280	1290	0.902	0.932
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.9312	0.00775	0.008	1.208	1.099	1,280	1290	0.916	0.947
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.8148	0.00778	0.010	3.744	1.935	47,219	9,326	0.799	0.830
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.7727	0.02155	0.028	1.071	1.035	424	406	0.730	0.816
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4329	0.02201	0.051	1.317	1.148	677	668	0.389	0.477
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.0872	0.00434	0.050	1.344	1.159	5,754	5,695	0.079	0.096
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0133	0.00179	0.135	1.381	1.175	5,714	5,639	0.010	0.017

Table SE.1 continued: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Palestine, 2019 - 2020

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0863	0.00401	0.046	1.148	1.071	5,714	5,639	0.078	0.094
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8386	0.00917	0.011	1.498	1.224	2,430	2,413	0.817	0.857
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.9378	0.00796	0.008	1.251	1.118	1,190	1,152	0.922	0.954
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.5270	0.01205	0.023	1.707	1.306	8,469	2,933	0.503	0.551
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.4580	0.01222	0.027	1.765	1.329	8,469	2,933	0.434	0.482
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9916	0.00116	0.001	1.019	1.010	6,328	6,328	0.989	0.994
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.9007	0.00366	0.004	1.389	1.178	16,387	9,255	0.893	0.908
Child labour	PR.3	0.0725	0.00505	0.070	2.033	1.426	14,264	5,359	0.062	0.083
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.0070	0.00198	0.282	1.200	1.095	2,150	2,133	0.003	0.011
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.1343	0.00987	0.074	1.788	1.337	2,150	2,133	0.115	0.154
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.6724	0.00736	0.011	2.735	1.654	11,135	11,135	0.658	0.687

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water service	WS.2	0.9921	0.00177	0.002	3.765	1.940	47,219	9,326	0.989	0.996
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.3951	0.01148	0.029	0.957	0.978	8,707	1,738	0.372	0.418
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9517	0.00308	0.003	1.855	1.362	45,723	9,010	0.946	0.958
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.9878	0.00162	0.002	2.035	1.427	47,219	9,326	0.985	0.991
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9758	0.00221	0.002	1.927	1.388	47,219	9,326	0.971	0.980
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.0839	0.00482	0.057	2.820	1.679	47,219	9,326	0.074	0.094
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.1229	0.00524	0.043	2.316	1.522	17,983	9,075	0.112	0.133
Any social transfers or benefits	EQ.3	0.3259	0.00818	0.025	2.839	1.685	47,219	9,326	0.310	0.342
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.1725	0.00567	0.033	2.507	1.583	11,135	11,135	0.161	0.184
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.9782	0.04374	0.006	1.977	1.406	4,408	4,390	6.891	7.066

na: not applicable

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: West Bank sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Palestine, 2019 - 2020

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	1.0000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	28,052	6,900	1.000	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.9154	0.00451	0.005	2.087	1.445	6,651	7,931	0.906	0.924
Use of internet during the last 3 months (women)	SR.12a	0.8921	0.00526	0.006	2.281	1.510	6,651	7,931	0.882	0.903
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.3063	0.00738	0.024	2.033	1.426	6,651	7,931	0.292	0.321
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.1383	0.00603	0.044	2.422	1.556	6,651	7,931	0.126	0.150
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	9.815	1.792	0.183	na	na	na	na	6.232	13.398
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	11.716	1.897	0.162	na	na	na	na	7.923	15.509
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	14.679	2.061	0.140	na	na	na	na	10.558	18.800
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.808	0.100	0.026	na	na	na	na	3.607	4.009
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	39.461	3.914	0.099	na	na	na	na	31.632	47.290
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5593	0.00724	0.013	1.047	1.023	4,167	4,925	0.545	0.574
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.6163	0.01096	0.018	1.735	1.317	2,896	3,415	0.594	0.638
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.9428	0.00641	0.007	1.320	1.149	1,436	1,731	0.930	0.956
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9942	0.00192	0.002	1.105	1.051	1,436	1,731	0.990	0.998

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.9271	0.00937	0.010	1.179	1.086	746	907	0.908	0.946
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.8923	0.01055	0.012	1.050	1.025	746	907	0.871	0.913
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.9092	0.01055	0.012	1.221	1.105	746	907	0.888	0.930
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.7962	0.01034	0.013	4.547	2.132	28,052	6,900	0.776	0.817
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.7439	0.02427	0.033	0.770	0.877	210	250	0.695	0.792
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4480	0.02305	0.051	0.956	0.978	359	446	0.402	0.477
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.0849	0.00508	0.060	1.285	1.133	3,203	3,868	0.075	0.095
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0171	0.00240	0.140	1.313	1.146	3,180	3,824	0.012	0.022

Table SE.2 continued: Sampling errors: West Bank sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Palestine, 2019 - 2020

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.1090	0.00527	0.048	1.093	1.045	3,180	3,824	0.099	0.120
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8423	0.00957	0.011	1.155	1.075	1,388	1,676	0.823	0.861
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.9362	0.00889	0.009	1.053	1.026	683	797	0.918	0.954
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.5758	0.01406	0.024	1.665	1.290	4,549	2,059	0.548	0.604
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.5370	0.01484	0.028	1.824	1.351	4,549	2,059	0.507	0.567
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9892	0.00150	0.002	0.929	0.964	3,684	4,444	0.986	0.992
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.9007	0.00366	0.004	1.389	1.178	16,387	9,255	0.893	0.908
Child labour	PR.3	0.0780	0.00655	0.084	2.281	1.510	7,892	3,824	0.065	0.091
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.0027	0.00143	0.535	1.172	1.083	1,292	1,529	0.000	0.006
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.1140	0.00965	0.085	1.408	1.187	1,292	1,529	0.095	0.133
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.7345	0.00784	0.011	2.500	1.581	6,651	7,931	0.719	0.750

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water service	WS.2	0.9949	0.00209	0.002	5.900	2.429	28,052	6,900	0.991	0.999
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.6621	0.01585	0.024	1.412	1.188	4,951	1,258	0.630	0.694
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9550	0.00373	0.004	2.160	1.470	27,134	6,665	0.948	0.962
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.9830	0.00229	0.002	2.165	1.471	28,052	6,900	0.978	0.988
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9779	0.00259	0.003	2.149	1.466	28,052	6,900	0.973	0.983
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.1280	0.00726	0.057	3.255	1.804	28,052	6,900	0.113	0.143
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.1229	0.00524	0.043	2.316	1.522	17,983	9,075	0.112	0.133
Any social transfers or benefits	EQ.3	0.0865	0.00395	0.046	1.364	1.168	28,052	6,900	0.079	0.094
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.1236	0.00561	0.045	2.307	1.519	6,651	7,931	0.112	0.135
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.3956	0.04149	0.006	1.677	1.295	2,591	3,108	7.313	7.479

na: not applicable

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Gaza Strip sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Palestine, 2019 - 2020

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9995	0.00054	0.001	1.307	1.143	19,167	2.426	0.998	1.001
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7503	0.01211	0.016	2.507	1.583	4,484	3.204	0.726	0.774
Use of internet during the last 3 months (women)	SR.12a	0.7973	0.01078	0.014	2.303	1.518	4,484	3.204	0.776	0.819
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.2478	0.01206	0.049	2.500	1.581	4,484	3.204	0.224	0.272
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0251	0.00468	0.186	2.866	1.693	4,484	3.204	0.016	0.034
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	8.796	2.307	0.262	na	na	na	na	4.182	13.410
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	12.677	2.712	0.214	na	na	na	na	7.252	18.102
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	13.703	2.804	0.205	na	na	na	na	8.096	19.311
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.899	0.136	0.035	na	na	na	na	3.627	4.172
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	47.727	6.622	0.139	na	na	na	na	34.484	60.971
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5943	0.01222	0.021	1.210	1.100	2,770	1.954	0.570	0.619
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.6007	0.01685	0.028	1.656	1.287	1,975	1.400	0.567	0.634
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.9544	0.00971	0.010	1.538	1.240	1,009	710	0.935	0.974
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.0000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	1,009	710	1.000	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.9726	0.00800	0.008	0.917	0.957	534	383	0.957	0.989
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.9514	0.01060	0.011	0.928	0.963	534	383	0.930	0.973
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.9619	0.01095	0.011	1.250	1.118	534	383	0.940	0.984
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.8419	0.01173	0.014	2.506	1.583	19,167	2.426	0.818	0.865
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.8010	0.03486	0.044	1.182	1.087	214	156	0.731	0.871
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4159	0.03897	0.094	1.382	1.175	318	222	0.338	0.477
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.0902	0.00739	0.082	1.215	1.102	2,552	1,827	0.075	0.105
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0085	0.00270	0.318	1.573	1.254	2,534	1,815	0.003	0.014
Table SE.3 continued: Sampling errors: Gaza Strip sample										
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Palestine, 2019 - 2020										
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0577	0.00603	0.104	1.213	1.101	2,534	1,815	0.046	0.070
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8337	0.01716	0.021	1.564	1.251	1,042	737	0.799	0.868
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.9400	0.01431	0.015	1.287	1.134	507	355	0.911	0.969
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.4703	0.01960	0.042	1.346	1.160	3,919	874	0.431	0.509
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.3663	0.01879	0.051	1.328	1.152	3,919	874	0.329	0.404

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9950	0.00182	0.002	1.242	1.115	2,644	1,884	0.991	0.999
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.9007	0.00366	0.004	1.389	1.178	16,387	9,255	0.893	0.908
Child labour	PR.3	0.0658	0.00785	0.119	1.539	1.240	6,372	1,535	0.050	0.081
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.0136	0.00442	0.324	0.875	0.935	858	604	0.005	0.022
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.1647	0.01982	0.120	1.721	1.312	858	604	0.125	0.204
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.5803	0.01353	0.023	2.407	1.551	4,484	3,204	0.553	0.607
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water service	WS.2	0.9882	0.00313	0.003	2.031	1.425	19,167	2,426	0.982	0.994
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0432	0.01081	0.250	1.353	1.163	3,756	480	0.022	0.065
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9470	0.00523	0.006	1.278	1.130	18,588	2,345	0.936	0.957
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.9947	0.00218	0.002	2.184	1.478	19,167	2,426	0.990	0.999
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9726	0.00391	0.004	1.388	1.178	19,167	2,426	0.965	0.980
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.0193	0.00530	0.275	3.603	1.898	19,167	2,426	0.009	0.030
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.1229	0.00524	0.043	2.316	1.522	17,983	9,075	0.112	0.133
Any social transfers or benefits	EQ.3	0.6762	0.01733	0.026	3.328	1.824	19,167	2,426	0.642	0.711
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.2450	0.01135	0.046	2.230	1.493	4,484	3,204	0.222	0.268
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.3828	0.08716	0.014	1.888	1.374	1,817	1,282	6.208	6.557

na: not applicable

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Urban sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Palestine, 2019 - 2020

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9997	0.00028	0.000	1.567	1.252	36,440	5,516	0.999	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.8445	0.00709	0.008	2.521	1.588	8,630	6,584	0.830	0.859
Use of internet during the last 3 months (women)	SR.12a	0.8534	0.00653	0.008	2.247	1.499	8,630	6,584	0.840	0.866
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.2824	0.00799	0.028	2.071	1.439	8,630	6,584	0.266	0.298
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0905	0.00484	0.053	1.875	1.369	8,630	6,584	0.081	0.100
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	9.256	1.730	0.187	na	na	na	na	5.795	12.716
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	11.426	1.906	0.167	na	na	na	na	7.614	15.237
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	13.351	2.018	0.151	na	na	na	na	9.314	17.387
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.776	0.099	0.026	na	na	na	na	3.577	3.975
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	43.091	4.344	0.101	na	na	na	na	34.404	51.779
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5703	0.00786	0.014	1.023	1.011	5,380	4,061	0.555	0.586
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.6070	0.01139	0.019	1.537	1.240	3,748	2,825	0.584	0.630
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.9468	0.00669	0.007	1.247	1.117	1,869	1,402	0.933	0.960
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9967	0.00130	0.001	0.720	0.848	1,869	1,402	0.994	0.999

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.9544	0.00769	0.008	1.013	1.006	977	746	0.939	0.970
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.9238	0.00893	0.010	0.844	0.919	977	746	0.906	0.942
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.9356	0.00919	0.010	1.044	1.022	977	746	0.917	0.954
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.8217	0.00945	0.011	3.361	1.833	36,440	5,517	0.803	0.841
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.7620	0.02696	0.035	0.946	0.973	329	237	0.708	0.816
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4187	0.02719	0.065	1.121	1.059	508	370	0.364	0.473
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.0865	0.00518	0.060	1.113	1.055	4,399	3,281	0.076	0.097
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0135	0.00222	0.165	1.205	1.098	4,375	3,257	0.009	0.018

Table SE.4 continued: Sampling errors: Urban sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Palestine, 2019 - 2020

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0853	0.00477	0.056	0.949	0.974	4,375	3,257	0.076	0.095
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8426	0.01130	0.013	1.342	1.158	1,866	1,395	0.820	0.865
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.9376	0.00960	0.010	1.096	1.047	934	698	0.918	0.957
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.5209	0.01475	0.028	1.501	1.225	6,543	1,722	0.491	0.550
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.4466	0.01481	0.033	1.528	1.236	6,543	1,722	0.417	0.476
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9918	0.00134	0.001	0.810	0.900	4,833	3,646	0.989	0.994
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8997	0.00440	0.005	1.159	1.076	12,673	5,400	0.891	0.909
Child labour	PR.3	0.0702	0.00608	0.087	1.793	1.339	11,122	3,162	0.058	0.082
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.0080	0.00246	0.309	0.981	0.990	1,686	1,282	0.003	0.013
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.1384	0.01200	0.087	1.548	1.244	1,686	1,282	0.114	0.162
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.6651	0.00883	0.013	2.302	1.517	8,630	6,584	0.647	0.683

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water service	WS.2	0.9923	0.00216	0.002	3.369	1.836	36,440	5,516	0.988	0.997
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.3549	0.01330	0.037	0.775	0.880	6,623	1,003	0.328	0.382
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9545	0.00342	0.004	1.429	1.195	35,215	5,318	0.948	0.961
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.9906	0.00177	0.002	1.857	1.363	36,440	5,516	0.987	0.994
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9776	0.00252	0.003	1.606	1.267	36,440	5,516	0.973	0.983
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.0720	0.00555	0.077	2.539	1.593	36,440	5,516	0.061	0.083
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.1268	0.00642	0.051	1.976	1.406	13,967	5,307	0.114	0.140
Any social transfers or benefits	EQ.3	0.3453	0.01014	0.029	2.510	1.584	36,440	5,517	0.325	0.366
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.1747	0.00701	0.040	2.242	1.497	8,630	6,584	0.161	0.189
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.9133	0.05391	0.008	1.767	1.329	3,432	2,607	6.805	7.021

na: not applicable

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Rural sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Palestine, 2019 - 2020

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	1.0000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	6,942	2,138	1.000	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.8859	0.00929	0.010	2.121	1.456	1,584	2,484	0.867	0.904
Use of internet during the last 3 months (women)	SR.12a	0.8574	0.01135	0.013	2.618	1.618	1,584	2,484	0.835	0.880
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.2828	0.01465	0.052	2.628	1.621	1,584	2,484	0.254	0.312
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.1095	0.00955	0.087	2.323	1.524	1,584	2,484	0.090	0.129
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	9.452	2.756	0.292	na	na	na	na	3.940	14.965
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	12.870	3.168	0.246	na	na	na	na	6.535	19.205
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	16.281	3.419	0.210	na	na	na	na	9.443	23.120
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	4.385	0.152	0.035	na	na	na	na	4.081	4.690
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	43.884	7.499	0.171	na	na	na	na	28.885	58.883
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5689	0.01309	0.023	1.122	1.059	1,016	1,608	0.543	0.595
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.6058	0.02153	0.036	2.184	1.478	729	1,126	0.563	0.649
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.9521	0.01181	0.012	1.955	1.398	394	640	0.929	0.976
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9956	0.00318	0.003	1.470	1.213	394	640	0.989	1.002

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.9117	0.01551	0.017	1.010	1.005	208	339	0.881	0.943
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.8862	0.01917	0.022	1.231	1.110	208	339	0.848	0.925
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.9129	0.01786	0.020	1.355	1.164	208	339	0.877	0.949
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.7257	0.01814	0.025	3.532	1.879	6,942	2,138	0.689	0.762
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.7691	0.02537	0.033	0.323	0.568	57	90	0.718	0.820
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4697	0.04221	0.090	1.266	1.125	113	178	0.385	0.477
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.0923	0.01025	0.111	1.799	1.341	893	1,434	0.072	0.113
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0134	0.00320	0.239	1.098	1.048	883	1,417	0.007	0.020

Table SE.5 continued: Sampling errors: Rural sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Palestine, 2019 - 2020

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.1036	0.00986	0.095	1.483	1.218	883	1,417	0.084	0.123
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8285	0.01534	0.019	0.983	0.991	373	594	0.798	0.859
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.9292	0.01521	0.016	0.949	0.974	169	271	0.899	0.960
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.5878	0.01979	0.034	1.075	1.037	1,169	666	0.548	0.627
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.5365	0.02555	0.048	1.746	1.321	1,169	666	0.485	0.588
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9917	0.00240	0.002	1.119	1.058	1,003	1,611	0.987	0.996
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8973	0.00888	0.010	1.906	1.381	2,345	2,228	0.880	0.915
Child labour	PR.3	0.0891	0.01116	0.125	1.897	1.377	1,956	1,236	0.067	0.111
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.0013	0.00134	0.999	0.634	0.796	299	473	-0.001	0.004
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.1312	0.01914	0.146	1.517	1.232	299	473	0.093	0.169
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.7297	0.01571	0.022	3.105	1.762	1,584	2,484	0.698	0.761
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water service	WS.2	0.9943	0.00255	0.003	2.470	1.572	6,942	2,138	0.989	0.999
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.6714	0.02928	0.044	1.621	1.273	1,345	418	0.613	0.730
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9391	0.01007	0.011	3.710	1.926	6,814	2,094	0.919	0.959
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.9695	0.00583	0.006	2.456	1.567	6,942	2,138	0.958	0.981
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9611	0.00662	0.007	2.502	1.582	6,942	2,138	0.948	0.974
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.1896	0.01538	0.081	3.288	1.813	6,942	2,138	0.159	0.220

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.1077	0.00920	0.085	1.899	1.378	2,531	2,157	0.089	0.126
Any social transfers or benefits	EQ.3	0.0994	0.00857	0.086	1.754	1.324	6,942	2,138	0.082	0.116
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.1339	0.00917	0.068	1.801	1.342	1,584	2,484	0.116	0.152
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.5202	0.06952	0.009	1.437	1.199	611	963	7.381	7.659

na: not applicable

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Camps sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Palestine, 2019 - 2020

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	1.0000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	3,836	1,671	1.000	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.8262	0.00961	0.012	1.330	1.153	921	2,067	0.807	0.845
Use of internet during the last 3 months (women)	SR.12a	0.8523	0.00972	0.011	1.552	1.246	921	2,067	0.833	0.872
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.2857	0.01155	0.040	1.352	1.163	921	2,067	0.263	0.309
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0839	0.00655	0.078	1.153	1.074	921	2,067	0.071	0.097
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	10.545	3.590	0.340	na	na	na	na	3.366	17.724
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	17.506	4.351	0.249	na	na	na	na	8.803	26.209
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	19.148	4.404	0.230	na	na	na	na	10.341	27.955
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.498	0.137	0.039	na	na	na	na	3.224	3.773
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	38.917	6.332	0.163	na	na	na	na	26.253	51.580
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.6112	0.01579	0.026	1.268	1.126	542	1,210	0.580	0.643
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.6456	0.01796	0.028	1.216	1.103	395	864	0.610	0.681
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.9456	0.01082	0.011	0.906	0.952	181	399	0.924	0.967
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9979	0.00210	0.002	0.838	0.915	181	399	0.994	1.002

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.9362	0.01645	0.018	0.924	0.961	95	205	0.903	0.969
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.9138	0.01923	0.021	0.957	0.978	95	205	0.875	0.952
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.9253	0.02021	0.022	1.205	1.098	95	205	0.885	0.966
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.9098	0.00928	0.010	1.754	1.324	3,836	1,671	0.891	0.928
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.8705	0.04552	0.052	1.434	1.197	38	79	0.779	0.962
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4866	0.04989	0.103	1.186	1.089	56	120	0.387	0.586
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.0849	0.00965	0.114	1.173	1.083	462	980	0.066	0.104
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0114	0.00362	0.319	1.125	1.061	456	965	0.004	0.019

Table SE.6 continued: Sampling errors: Camps sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Palestine, 2019 - 2020

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0620	0.00807	0.130	1.079	1.039	456	965	0.046	0.078
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8198	0.02338	0.029	1.565	1.251	192	424	0.773	0.867
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.9572	0.01931	0.020	1.659	1.288	87	183	0.919	0.996
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.4854	0.02975	0.061	1.928	1.389	757	545	0.426	0.545
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.4353	0.02412	0.055	1.288	1.135	757	545	0.387	0.484
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9893	0.00495	0.005	2.471	1.572	492	1,071	0.979	0.999
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.9160	0.00571	0.006	0.689	0.830	1,368	1,625	0.905	0.927
Child labour	PR.3	0.0674	0.01013	0.150	1.564	1.251	1,186	960	0.047	0.088
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.0080	0.00530	0.660	1.329	1.153	165	378	-0.003	0.019
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.0974	0.01687	0.173	1.221	1.105	165	378	0.064	0.131
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.6417	0.01819	0.028	2.973	1.724	921	2,067	0.605	0.678

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water service	WS.2	0.9869	0.00578	0.006	4.320	2.078	3,836	1,671	0.975	0.998
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.2520	0.02254	0.089	0.852	0.923	739	317	0.207	0.297
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9487	0.00663	0.007	1.442	1.201	3,693	1,597	0.935	0.962
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.9937	0.00249	0.003	1.648	1.284	3,836	1,671	0.989	0.999
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9848	0.00468	0.005	2.446	1.564	3,836	1,671	0.975	0.994
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.0054	0.00203	0.375	1.281	1.132	3,836	1,671	0.001	0.009
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.1122	0.01189	0.106	2.285	1.511	1,485	1,611	0.088	0.136
Any social transfers or benefits	EQ.3	0.5508	0.02160	0.039	3.148	1.774	3,836	1,671	0.508	0.594
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.2181	0.01214	0.056	1.785	1.336	921	2,067	0.194	0.242
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.6822	0.08771	0.013	1.271	1.127	366	820	6.507	6.858

na: not applicable

D

APPENDIX D
DATA QUALITY

APPENDIX D DATA QUALITY

D.1 Age distribution

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population, by sex, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age					Age				
0	697	2.9	606	2.6	45	187	0.8	199	0.9
1	685	2.9	675	2.9	46	209	0.9	212	0.9
2	679	2.8	637	2.7	47	199	0.8	190	0.8
3	667	2.8	661	2.8	48	183	0.8	163	0.7
4	614	2.6	540	2.3	49	167	0.7	167	0.7
5	668	2.8	607	2.6	50	192	0.8	177	0.8
6	593	2.5	559	2.4	51	149	0.6	138	0.6
7	594	2.5	607	2.6	52	185	0.8	151	0.6
8	624	2.6	589	2.5	53	165	0.7	154	0.7
9	634	2.6	633	2.7	54	178	0.7	143	0.6
10	575	2.4	564	2.4	55	143	0.6	139	0.6
11	519	2.2	561	2.4	56	138	0.6	117	0.5
12	653	2.7	529	2.3	57	153	0.6	128	0.6
13	514	2.1	532	2.3	58	109	0.5	112	0.5
14	565	2.4	562	2.4	59	103	0.4	156	0.7
15	529	2.2	473	2.0	60	94	0.4	114	0.5
16	562	2.3	497	2.1	61	114	0.5	94	0.4
17	537	2.2	421	1.8	62	98	0.4	105	0.5
18	466	1.9	502	2.2	63	79	0.3	78	0.3
19	525	2.2	485	2.1	64	64	0.3	78	0.3
20	488	2.0	440	1.9	65	84	0.3	97	0.4
21	431	1.8	473	2.0	66	64	0.3	57	0.2
22	434	1.8	444	1.9	67	67	0.3	67	0.3
23	484	2.0	458	2.0	68	62	0.3	62	0.3
24	479	2.0	434	1.9	69	44	0.2	58	0.2
25	459	1.9	388	1.7	70	49	0.2	56	0.2
26	482	2.0	415	1.8	71	50	0.2	63	0.3
27	404	1.7	398	1.7	72	39	0.2	66	0.3
28	410	1.7	400	1.7	73	31	0.1	37	0.2
29	368	1.5	364	1.6	74	40	0.2	35	0.1
30	384	1.6	380	1.6	75	31	0.1	36	0.2
31	281	1.2	313	1.3	76	24	0.1	23	0.1
32	293	1.2	304	1.3	77	11	0.0	44	0.2
33	302	1.3	284	1.2	78	9	0.0	20	0.1
34	304	1.3	276	1.2	79	21	0.1	15	0.1
35	253	1.1	301	1.3	80	13	0.1	31	0.1
36	255	1.1	276	1.2	81	13	0.1	11	0.0
37	248	1.0	281	1.2	82	14	0.1	24	0.1
38	258	1.1	249	1.1	83	19	0.1	22	0.1
39	281	1.2	242	1.0	84	12	0.1	15	0.1
40	253	1.1	253	1.1	85+	54	0.2	73	0.3
41	202	0.8	197	0.9					
42	254	1.1	221	1.0	DK/Missing	0	0.0	2	0.0
43	226	0.9	218	0.9					
44	214	0.9	234	1.0	Total	24,007	100.0	23,212	100.0

Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10-14	2,749	na	na	na
15-19	2,379	2,275	20.4	95.6
20-24	2,248	2,156	19.3	95.9
25-29	1,965	1,908	17.1	97.1
30-34	1,557	1,523	13.6	97.8
35-39	1,349	1,311	11.7	97.2
40-44	1,123	1,094	9.8	97.4
45-49	931	908	8.1	97.6
50-54	762	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	**11,552**	**11,175**	**100.0**	**96.7**
Ratios				
10-14 to 15-19	1.16	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	0.82	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	1,303	1,286	20.1	98.7
1	1,360	1,349	21.1	99.2
2	1,316	1,303	20.4	99.0
3	1,328	1,312	20.5	98.8
4	1,155	1,139	17.8	98.7
5	1,275	na	na	na
6	1,151	na	na	na
7	1,201	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	**6,462**	**6,389**	**100.0**	**98.9**
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	0.97	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.10	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-17 questionnaires

Number of households with at least one member age 3-20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percent of children age 5-17 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interviewA	5-17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5-17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
Age					
3	1,272	na	na	na	na
4	1,113	na	na	na	na
5	1,207	11.7	595	11.0	91.0
6	1,110	9.3	508	9.4	98.4
7	1,136	8.5	470	8.7	98.8
8	1,153	7.5	409	7.6	98.5
9	1,182	7.9	432	8.0	98.7
10	1,093	6.4	353	6.5	98.5
11	1,035	6.7	369	6.8	99.7
12	1,114	7.3	400	7.4	98.6
13	1,015	6.0	330	6.1	99.5
14	1,077	7.2	393	7.2	98.3
15	973	6.7	367	6.8	98.9
16	1,025	7.9	419	7.7	95.3
17	939	6.9	372	6.9	96.7
18	915	0.0	1	0.0	100.0
19	987	na	na	na	na
20	891	na	na	na	na
Total (5-17)	**14,059**	**100.0**	**5,417**	**100.0**	**97.4**
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	0.92	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	0.98	1.09	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.90	0.34	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	0.97	na	na	na	na

na: not applicable

A Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to14'

D.2 Birth date reporting

Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population)

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/ Other		
Total	**99.1**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**47,219**
Region							
West Bank	98.6	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	28,052
Gaza Strip	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19,167
Area							
Urban	99.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	36,434
Rural	98.7	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,942
Camps	99.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,843
Age							
0-4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,461
5-14	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,682
15-24	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	9,562
25-49	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	13,999
50-64	97.8	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	3,851
65-84	88.1	10.2	0.0	1.6	0.1	100.0	1,535
85+	66.2	22.6	0.0	8.9	2.3	100.0	127
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	18.1	0.0	81.9	100.0	2

na: not applicable

Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/ Other		
Total	**99.9**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**11,135**
Region							
West Bank	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,651
Gaza Strip	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,484
Area							
Urban	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,630
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,584
Camps	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	921
Age							
15-19	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,267
20-24	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,150
25-29	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,900
30-34	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,518
35-39	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,307
40-44	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,090
45-49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	903

Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births)

Percent distribution of first and most recent live births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), Palestine, 2019-2020

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first live birth				Total	Number of first live births	Date of last birth			Total	Number of most recent live births
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Missing/DK/ Other			Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Missing/DK/ Other		
Total	**99.5**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**6,597**	**99.5**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**5,737**
Region											
West Bank	99.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	3,950	99.4	0.2	0.4	100.0	3,412
Gaza Strip	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,647	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,325
Area											
Urban	99.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	5,105	99.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	4,446
Rural	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	970	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	836
Camps	98.9	0.5	0.1	0.5	100.0	522	99.2	0.2	0.6	100.0	455

Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years)

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age				Total	Number of children under 5
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only		
Total	**100.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**6,328**
Region						
West Bank	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,684
Gaza Strip	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,644
Area						
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,831
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,003
Camps	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	494
Age						
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,273
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,336
2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,289
3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,299
4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,131

Table DQ.2.5: Birth date reporting (children age 5-17 years)

Percent distribution of selected children age 5-17 years by completeness of date of birth information, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of selected children age 5-17 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/ Other		
Total	**99.9**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**5,360**
Region							
West Bank	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,200
Gaza Strip	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,160
Area							
Urban	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,150
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	783
Camps	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	427
Age							
5-9	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,388
10-14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,824
15-17	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,148

D.3 Completeness and measurements

Table DQ.3.1: Completeness of salt iodisation testing

Percent distribution of households by completion of test for salt iodisation, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Salt was tested			Salt was not tested, by reason		Total	Number of households
	1st test >0 ppm	2nd test >0 ppm	2nd test 0 ppm	No salt in household	OtherA		
Total	**92.6**	**2.5**	**2.8**	**1.5**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**9,326**
Region							
West Bank	91.1	3.2	3.5	1.5	0.7	100.0	5,935
Gaza Strip	95.3	1.2	1.7	1.3	0.4	100.0	3,391
Area							
Urban	92.4	2.2	3.2	1.5	0.6	100.0	7,175
Rural	92.3	4.1	1.8	1.3	0.4	100.0	1,415
Camps	95.3	1.5	1.2	1.4	0.6	100.0	736
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	93.1	1.8	2.5	2.1	0.4	100.0	1,763
Second	94.6	1.8	2.0	1.0	0.6	100.0	1,737
Middle	92.2	2.8	2.7	1.5	0.8	100.0	1,976
Fourth	91.2	3.3	3.0	1.6	0.8	100.0	1,939
Richest	92.2	2.5	3.9	1.1	0.3	100.0	1,911

A Includes those tests indicating 0 ppm in first test where a second test was not performed

Table DQ.3.2: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing

Percentage of households selected for and with complete water quality testing at household and source and percentage of positive blank tests, by area, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percentage of households:		Total number of households in sample	Percentage of households with complete water quality test for:		Percentage of positive blank tests	Number of blank tests completed	Number of households selected for blank testA
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire		Household drinking water	Source of drinking water			
Total	**20.5**	**18.7**	**9,326**	**19.8**	**19.4**	**1.2**	**346**	**430**
Region								
West Bank	20.6	18.0	5,935	19.6	19.3	1.8	218	272
Gaza Strip	20.5	20.0	3,391	20.1	19.6	0.0	128	158
Area								
Urban	20.5	18.5	7,175	19.8	19.4	0.5	266	335
Rural	20.5	19.9	1,415	19.9	19.7	5.2	53	62
Camps	20.7	19.2	736	20.1	19.6	0.0	28	33

A One blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) was designed to be performed in each cluster. For practical reasons, the blank test was assigned to one of the households selected for water quality testing.

Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percent with missing/ incomplete informationA	Number of women
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage missing	1.8	7,225
Only month missing	1.3	7,225
Both month and year missing	0.4	7,225
Age at first marriage	0.0	7,225

A Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	**92.2**	**7.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**7.8**	**6,328**
Age (in months)								
<6	93.2	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	6.8	677
6-11	92.3	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	7.7	581
12-23	93.8	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	6.2	1,329
24-35	91.6	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	8.4	1,289
36-47	91.2	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	8.8	1,307
48-59	91.6	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	8.4	1,145

Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Valid length/ height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	**90.9**	**8.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**9.1**	**6,328**
Age (in months)								
<6	91.5	7.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	8.5	677
6-11	89.9	7.2	0.0	0.0	2.9	100.0	10.1	581
12-23	91.7	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	8.3	1,329
24-35	90.3	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	9.7	1,289
36-47	90.4	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	9.6	1,307
48-59	91.6	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	8.4	1,145

Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting and overweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Valid weight and length/height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	**90.3**	**0.6**	**1.4**	**6.9**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**9.7**	**6,328**
Age (in months)								
<6	91.2	0.4	1.1	6.1	1.1	100.0	8.8	677
6-11	91.1	0.8	0.6	6.6	0.8	100.0	8.9	581
12-23	91.2	0.4	2.2	5.2	1.0	100.0	8.8	1,329
24-35	89.1	1.1	2.1	7.1	0.6	100.0	10.9	1,289
36-47	89.3	0.4	1.2	8.2	0.8	100.0	10.7	1,307
48-59	90.8	0.4	0.4	7.8	0.6	100.0	9.2	1,145

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**5,853**	**100.0**	**5,890**	**100.0**
Digit				
0	710	12.1	763	13.0
1	528	9.0	594	10.1
2	626	10.7	667	11.3
3	596	10.2	567	9.6
4	533	9.1	676	11.5
5	626	10.7	580	9.9
6	528	9.0	673	11.4
7	593	10.1	468	7.9
8	578	9.9	439	7.5
9	535	9.1	463	7.9

Table DQ.3.8: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators

Percent distribution of selected children age 7-14 years by completion of the foundational learning skills (FL) module, percentage for whom the reading book was unavailable in appropriate language and those with insufficient number recognition skils for testing, and percentage children age 7-9 years who did not complete the reading and comprehension practise, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Percent distribution of children with:					Total	Number of selected children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children:	Number of children age 7-14 years with completed FL module	Percentage of children who did not complete reading and comprehension practise	Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Incomplete FL modules, by reason:						With insufficient number recognition skill for testing			
		Mother refused	Child refused	Child not available	Other						
Total	**94.3**	**1.9**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**8,976**	**2.1**	**8,469**	**43.6**	**3,313**
Region											
West Bank	91.7	3.3	2.2	2.5	0.3	100.0	4,961	2.2	4,550	34.7	1,743
Gaza Strip	97.6	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.9	100.0	4,015	2.0	3,919	53.5	1,570
Area											
Urban	94.3	2.3	1.5	1.5	0.5	100.0	6,939	2.1	6,543	45.5	2,620
Rural	93.9	0.3	2.5	3.1	0.2	100.0	1,245	2.4	1,169	27.6	403
Camps	95.6	1.7	1.0	0.5	1.2	100.0	792	1.5	757	49.0	290
Age											
7	93.2	2.8	1.2	2.1	0.8	100.0	1,142	8.2	1,063	50.0	1,063
8	94.4	1.7	2.1	1.2	0.6	100.0	1,129	2.0	1,065	45.1	1,065
9	94.0	2.7	1.4	0.9	1.1	100.0	1,260	1.4	1,185	36.6	1,185
10	93.7	2.3	1.9	1.6	0.5	100.0	1,055	3.2	988	na	na
11	97.1	0.6	0.6	1.5	0.2	100.0	1,116	0.5	1,083	na	na
12	93.2	3.0	2.6	0.7	0.4	100.0	1,217	0.8	1,135	na	na
13	93.4	1.0	2.0	3.4	0.3	100.0	904	0.4	845	na	na
14	95.8	1.1	0.9	1.9	0.4	100.0	1,153	0.3	1,105	na	na

na: not applicable

D.4 Observations

Table DQ.4.2: Observation handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers in all interviewed households, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Handwashing facility					Total	Number of households
	Observed		Not observed				
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason		
Total	**95.2**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**3.0**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**9,326**
Region							
West Bank	95.0	0.7	0.9	3.1	0.3	100.0	5,935
Gaza Strip	95.6	0.6	0.5	2.8	0.5	100.0	3,391
Area							
Urban	95.4	0.4	0.5	3.2	0.4	100.0	7,175
Rural	94.4	1.7	1.9	1.7	0.2	100.0	1,415
Camps	94.4	0.8	0.5	3.5	0.7	100.0	736
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	91.2	2.3	2.1	3.6	0.8	100.0	1,763
Second	95.4	0.5	0.6	3.4	0.2	100.0	1,737
Middle	93.8	0.3	0.9	4.5	0.5	100.0	1,976
Fourth	97.1	0.1	0.3	2.3	0.2	100.0	1,939
Richest	98.3	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.1	100.0	1,911

Table DQ.4.3: Observation of birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Child has birth certificate		Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)					
Total	**83.0**	**15.3**	**1.7**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**84.5**	**6,328**
Region							
West Bank	80.4	17.3	2.3	0.0	100.0	82.3	3,684
Gaza Strip	86.8	12.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	87.4	2,644
Area							
Urban	83.4	14.9	1.6	0.0	100.0	84.8	4,831
Rural	80.0	18.1	1.8	0.1	100.0	81.5	1,003
Camps	85.3	13.0	1.6	0.1	100.0	86.8	494
Age (in months)							
0-5	77.6	12.1	10.4	0.0	100.0	86.5	677
6-11	85.1	13.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	86.5	581
12-23	83.2	16.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	83.7	1,329
24-35	85.6	13.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	86.2	1,289
36-47	82.7	16.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	83.1	1,307
48-59	82.6	17.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	82.8	1,145

Table DQ.4.4: Observation of vaccination records

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of vaccination records, and the percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewers, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Child does not have vaccination records		Child has vaccination records		DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
	Had vaccination records previously	Never had vaccination records	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
Total	**3.4**	**0.5**	**89.9**	**6.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**93.7**	**3,877**
Region								
West Bank	4.3	0.2	86.3	9.0	0.2	100.0	90.5	2,276
Gaza Strip	2.1	0.8	95.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	98.1	1,601
Area								
Urban	3.3	0.5	90.0	6.0	0.1	100.0	93.7	2,955
Rural	4.1	0.4	88.3	7.1	0.1	100.0	92.6	622
Camps	2.7	0.2	92.4	4.3	0.0	100.0	95.5	300
Age (in months)								
0-5	0.7	0.7	95.5	3.1	0.1	100.0	96.9	677
6-11	1.1	0.1	95.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	96.1	581
12-23	2.2	0.3	91.7	5.8	0.0	100.0	94.1	1,330
24-35	7.0	0.7	82.9	8.9	0.2	100.0	90.3	1,289

D.5 School attendance

Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 3-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Not attending school	Currently attending										
		Pre-school (kindergarten) Education	Basic school									
			Grade									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Age at beginning of school year												
3	72.6	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	27.6	71.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	6.2	57.6	35.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	1.2	2.4	59.5	36.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	1.9	0.1	1.9	58.2	37.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	1.4	0.2	0.3	3.1	54.2	39.8	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.7	54.3	39.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
10	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.6	57.9	36.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
11	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	3.6	52.9	40.6	1.0	0.0	0.1
12	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.6	59.4	33.9	0.6	0.0
13	4.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	5.0	54.6	35.0	0.1
14	6.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	4.5	57.3	30.7
15	9.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	5.9	47.1
16	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	5.5
17	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2
18	46.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
19	52.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
20	60.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	67.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
22	81.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
23	89.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24A	93.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

A Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 5-24 at the time of interview.

Table DQ.5.1 continued: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 3-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Currently attending								Total	Number of household members age 3-24 years
	secondary school	Higher than secondary								
	Grade	Grade								
	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
Age at beginning of school year										
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,244
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,215
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,190
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,167
7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,242
8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,227
9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,239
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,062
11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,170
12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,062
13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,087
14	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,126
15	35.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,007
16	44.2	28.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,035
17	3.0	46.0	20.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	942
18	1.6	6.9	27.8	16.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	985
19	0.0	1.0	9.5	24.6	11.8	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	992
20	0.0	0.8	1.9	7.2	19.7	9.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	927
21	0.0	0.0	1.5	4.4	7.3	16.1	2.7	0.0	100.0	906
22	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.7	4.4	6.8	3.3	0.8	100.0	878
23	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.5	2.9	2.9	1.5	1.3	100.0	926
24A	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	100.0	654

A Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 5-24 at the time of interview

D.6 Birth history

Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children born to women age 15-49 years, by age of women, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
Total	**13,258**	**12,550**	**1.1**	**12,901**	**12,270**	**1.1**	**357**	**280**	**1.3**	**11,135**
Age										
15-19	69	50	1.39	67	49	1.36	2	0	na	2,267
20-24	833	747	1.12	821	736	1.12	12	11	1.05	2,150
25-29	1,845	1,801	1.02	1,813	1,778	1.02	32	23	1.36	1,900
30-34	2,512	2,303	1.09	2,474	2,257	1.10	39	45	0.85	1,518
35-39	2,839	2,736	1.04	2,735	2,673	1.02	104	63	1.66	1,307
40-44	2,736	2,541	1.08	2,668	2,484	1.07	68	57	1.18	1,090
45-49	2,424	2,372	1.02	2,323	2,293	1.01	102	79	1.28	903

Na: not applicable

Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio by periods preceding the survey, according to living, deceased, and total children (imputed), as reported in the birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Palestine, 2019-2020

	Number of births			Percent with complete birth dateA			Sex ratio at birthB			Period ratioC		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
Total	**25,170**	**637**	**25,807**	**99.7**	**91.8**	**99.5**	**105.2**	**127.8**	**105.7**	**na**	**na**	**na**
Years preceding survey												
0	1,203	9	1,212	100.0	100.0	100.0	113.0	322.4	113.8	na	na	Na
1	1,346	12	1,357	100.0	96.6	100.0	104.6	263.8	105.4	107.4	81.1	107.1
2	1,303	20	1,324	99.8	94.1	99.7	105.5	90.8	105.3	98.4	117.6	98.6
3	1,302	23	1,325	100.0	97.4	100.0	99.2	173.4	100.1	105.4	103.1	105.4
4	1,167	24	1,191	100.0	100.0	100.0	116.6	153.4	117.3	92.7	122.6	93.1
5	1,215	16	1,231	99.9	86.3	99.7	107.8	116.9	107.9	106.4	85.7	106.0
6	1,120	14	1,134	99.6	100.0	99.6	108.2	84.9	107.9	93.0	72.7	92.7
7	1,193	21	1,214	99.5	92.0	99.3	99.2	149.9	99.9	104.2	148.1	104.7
8	1,168	15	1,184	99.6	100.0	99.6	104.4	93.5	104.2	98.6	70.3	98.0
9	1,177	22	1,200	99.8	97.5	99.7	101.3	95.4	101.2	16.7	9.3	16.4
10+	12,975	460	13,436	99.6	90.1	99.3	104.6	126.7	105.3	na	na	Na
Five-year periods preceding survey												
0-4	6,321	88	6,409	100.0	97.5	99.9	107.3	159.8	107.9	na	na	na
5-9	5,873	89	5,962	99.7	95.0	99.6	104.1	107.9	104.1	na	na	na
10-14	5,090	141	5,232	99.9	95.3	99.7	101.3	114.2	101.7	na	na	na
15-19	3,904	139	4,043	99.6	88.0	99.2	107.5	146.1	108.7	na	na	na
20+	3,981	180	4,161	99.3	87.6	98.8	106.0	123.2	106.7	na	na	na

na: not applicable

A Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth

B (Bm/Bf) x 100, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

C (2 x Bt/(Bt-1 + Bt+1)) x 100, where Bt is the number of births in year t preceding the survey

Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, among live-born children to women age 15-49 years, by 5-year periods preceding the survey (imputed), Palestine, 2019-2020

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in days)					
0	4	7	7	7	27
1	14	8	17	17	50
2	11	6	18	18	42
3	2	5	9	9	29
4	3	4	5	5	13
5	5	6	4	4	21
6	1	0	0	0	4
7	5	5	8	8	24
8	1	0	3	3	6
9	1	2	0	0	5
10	3	2	3	3	13
11	0	1	0	0	1
12	0	0	2	2	3
13	0	0	3	3	3
14	2	1	1	1	7
15	1	0	0	0	3
16	0	0	0	0	2
17	0	1	0	0	1
18	0	0	1	1	1
19	0	0	0	0	2
20	1	5	1	1	11
21	0	0	0	0	1
22	1	0	0	0	1
23	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0
25	2	2	0	0	5
26	1	0	0	0	2
27	1	0	0	0	2
28	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–30 days	**60**	**56**	**84**	**84**	**276**
Percent early neonatalA	67.5	65.3	73.0	73.0	67.0

A Deaths during the first 7 days (0-6), divided by deaths during the first month (0-30 days)

Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under two years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month among live-born children to women age 15-49 years, for the 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (imputed), Palestine, 2019-2020

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in months)					
0A	60	56	84	84	276
1	3	2	6	6	20
2	2	1	7	7	14
3	1	1	4	4	7
4	2	4	7	7	15
5	0	1	1	1	6
6	3	1	2	2	8
7	0	2	2	2	3
8	1	0	0	0	2
9	0	2	1	1	5
10	3	0	1	1	4
11	1	0	2	2	3
12	2	2	0	0	8
13	0	0	0	0	0
14	3	0	0	0	3
15	0	0	0	0	1
16	0	0	1	1	2
17	0	0	0	0	1
18	0	1	1	1	2
19	0	0	1	1	1
20	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	1	0	0	2
Total 0–11 months	**76**	**70**	**116**	**116**	**365**
Percent neonatalB	78.6	79.8	72.2	72.2	75.8

A Includes deaths under one month reported in days

B Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year

E

APPENDIX E PALESTINIAN MICS 2019-2020 QUESTIONNAIRES

APPENDIX E PALESTINIAN MICS 2019-2020 QUESTIONNAIRES

The questionnaires of the Palestine MICS are presented in Appendix E:

- Household questionnaire
- Water Quality Testing Questionnaire
- Questionnaire for Individual Women
- Questionnaire for Children Under Five
- Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17

MICS HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Palestinian Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2019-20

household information panel	HH
HH1. Cluster number:	**HH2.** Household number: .....
HH3. Interviewer's name and number: ..... Name	**HH4.** Supervisor's name and number: ..... Name .....
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: ..... / ..... / 2 0 _ _	**HH7.** Governorate name and code: ..... Name .....
HH6. Area: ..... Urban ..... 1 Rural ..... 2 Camp 3	
HH9. Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing? Yes ..... 1 / No 2	**HH10.** Is the household selected for blank testing? Yes ..... 1 / No 2

Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15.

HH11. Record the time.

Hours	Minutes
__ __	__ __

HH12. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. This interview usually takes about 30 minutes. Following this, I may ask to conduct additional interviews with you or other individual members of your household. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you do not wish to answer a question or stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?

Yes 1	1 ⇨ List of Household Members
No / NOT ASKED 2	2 ⇨ HH46

HH46. Result of Household Questionnaire interview:

Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.

Completed	01
No household member at home or no competent respondent at home at time of visit	02
Entire household absent for extended period of time	03
Refused	04
Dwelling vacant or address not a dwelling	05
Dwelling destroyed	06
Dwelling not found	07
Other (specify)	96

HH47. *Name and line number of the respondent to Household Questionnaire interview:*

Name .....

		To be filled after the Household Questionnaire is completed		*To be filled after all the questionnaires are completed*	
		Total Number		**completed Number**	
Household members	**HH48**	__ __			
Women age 15-49	**HH49**	__ __	**HH53**	__ __	
Children under age 5	**HH51**	__ __	**HH55**	__ __	
Children age 5-17	**HH52**	__ __	**HH56**	ZERO ..... 0 ONE 1	

list of household members — HL

First complete HL2-HL4 vertically for all household members, starting with the head of the household. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, make sure to probe for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household.

Then, ask questions HL4A-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box: ☐

HL1. Line number	HL2. First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household. Probe for additional household members.	HL3. What is the relationship of (name) to (name of the head of household)?	HL4. Is (name) male or female? 1 Male 2 Female	HL4A. Refugee Status? 1 Registered refugee 2 Non-registered refugee 3 Non-refugee	HL5. What is (name)'s date of birth?		HL6. How old is (name)? Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'.	HL8. Record line number if woman and age 15-49.	HL10. Record line number if age 0-4.	HL11. Age 0-17? 1 Yes 2 No ↘ Next Line	HL12. Is (name)'s natural mother alive? 1 Yes 2 No ↘ HL16 8 DK ↘ HL16	HL13. Does (name)'s natural mother live in this household? 1 Yes 2 No ↘ HL15	HL14. Record the line number of mother and go to HL16.	HL15. Where does (name)'s natural mother live? 1 abroad 2 In another household in the same governorate 3 in another household in another governorate 4 Institution in this country 8 DK	HL16. Is (name)'s natural father alive? 1 Yes 2 No ↘ HL20 8 DK ↘ HL20	HL17. Does (name)'s natural father live in this household? 1 Yes 2 No ↘ HL19	HL18. Record the line number of father and go to HL20.	HL19. Where does (name)'s natural father live? 1 abroad 2 In another household in the same governorate 3 in another household in another governorate 4 Institution in this country 8 DK	HL20. Copy the line number of mother from HL14. If blank, ask: Who is the primary caretaker of (name)? If 'No one' for a child age 15-17, record '90'.
					98 DK	9998 DK													
Line	Name	Relation*	M F		Month	Year	Age	W 15-49	0-4	y n	y n dk	y n	Mother		y n dk	y n	Father		
01		0 1	1 2	1 2 3	___	_ _ _ _	__	01	01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__
02		___	1 2	1 2 3	___	_ _ _ _	__	02	02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__
03		___	1 2	1 2 3	___	_ _ _ _	__	03	03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__
04		___	1 2	1 2 3	___	_ _ _ _	__	04	04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__
05		___	1 2	1 2 3	___	_ _ _ _	__	05	05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__
06		___	1 2	1 2 3	___	_ _ _ _	__	06	06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__
07		___	1 2	1 2 3	___	_ _ _ _	__	07	07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__
08		___	1 2	1 2 3	___	_ _ _ _	__	08	08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__
09		___	1 2	1 2 3	___	_ _ _ _	__	09	09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__
10		___	1 2	1 2 3	___	_ _ _ _	__	10	10	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__
11		___	1 2	1 2 3	___	_ _ _ _	__	11	11	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__
12		___	1 2	1 2 3	___	_ _ _ _	__	12	12	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__
13		___	1 2	1 2 3	___	_ _ _ _	__	13	13	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__
14		___	1 2	1 2 3	___	_ _ _ _	__	14	14	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__
15		___	1 2	1 2 3	___	_ _ _ _	__	15	15	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__

* Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household:				
	01 Head 02 Spouse 03 Son / Daughter 04 Son-in-law / Daughter-In-Law	05 Grandchild 06 Parent 07 Parent-In-Law 08 Brother / Sister	09 Brother-in-law / Sister-In-Law 10 Uncle/Aunt 11 Niece / Nephew 12 Other relative	13 Adopted / Foster / Stepchild 14 Servant (Live-in) 96 Other (Not related) 98 DK

EDUCATION 1 — ED

ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age. Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below and to next page of the module.		ED3. Age 3 or above? 1 Yes 2 No ↘ Next Line		ED4. Has (name) ever attended school or any Kindergarten programme? 1 Yes 2 No ↘ Next Line		ED5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (name) has ever attended? Level: 0 KinderGarten ↘ ED7; 1 BASIC 2 secondary 3 Higher 8 DK					Grade/ Year: 98 DK ↘ ED7	ED6. Did (name) ever complete that (grade/ year)? 1 Yes 2 No 8 DK			ED7. Age 3-24? 1 Yes 2 No ↘ Next Line		ED8. Check ED4: Ever attended school or kinder-garten? 1 Yes 2 No ↘ Next Line	
Line	Name	Age	Yes	No	Yes	No	Level					Grade/Year	Y	N	DK	Yes	No	Yes	No
01		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
02		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
03		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
04		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
05		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
06		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
07		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
08		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
09		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
10		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
11		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
12		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
13		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
14		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
15		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2

EDUCATION 2

ED

ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age.		ED9. At any time during the 2019/2020 school year did (name) attend school or any Kindergarten programme? 1 Yes 2 No ↘ ED15	ED10. During this 2019/2020 school year, which level and grade or year is (name) attending?		ED11. Is (he/she) attending a public school? If "Yes", record '1'. If "No", probe to code who controls and manages the school. 1 Government 2 UNRWA 3 Private 6 Other 8 DK	ED12. In the 2019/2020 school year, has (name) received any school tuition support? If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours. 1 Yes 2 No ↘ ED14 8 DK ↘ ED14	ED13. Who provided the tuition support? Record all mentioned. A Government B Unrwa C Private X Other Z DK	ED14. For the 2019/2020 school year, has (name) received any material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms or other school supplies? If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours. 1 Yes 2 No 8 DK	ED15. At any time during the 2018/2019 school year did (name) attend school or any Kindergarten programme? 1 Yes 2 No ↘ Next Line 8 DK ↘ Next Line	ED16. During 2018/2019 school year, which level and grade or year did (name) attend?	
				Level: 0 Kinder-Garten ↘ ED15 1 Basic 2 secondary 3 higher 8 DK	Grade/Year: 98 DK						Level: 0 Kinder-Garten ↘ Next Line 1 Basic 2 secondary 3 higher 8 DK	Grade/ Year: 98 DK
Line	Name	Age	Yes No	Level	Grade/Year	Authority	Yes No DK	Tuition	Yes No DK	Yes No DK	Level	Grade/Year
01		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
02		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
03		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
04		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
05		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
06		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
07		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
08		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
09		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
10		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
11		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
12		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
13		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
14		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
15		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __

Household characteristics		HC	
HC0.	What kind of dwelling unit does the household live in? Record observation.	Villa ..... 11 House ..... 12 Apartment ..... 13 Separate Room ..... 14 Tent ..... 15 Marginal "Barrakeyah" ..... 16 Other (specify) 96	
HC3.	How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?	Number of rooms	
HC4.	Main material of the dwelling floor. Record observation. If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.	**Natural floor** Earth / Sand ..... 11 **Finished floor** Parquet or polished wood ..... 31 Vinyl or asphalt strips ..... 32 Ceramic tiles ..... 33 Cement ..... 34 Carpet ..... 35 Tiles (Balady) ..... 36 Other (specify) 96	
HC5.	Main material of the roof. Record observation.	No Roof ..... 11 **Natural roofing** Thatch / Palm leaf ..... 12 **Finished roofing** Metal / Tin ..... 31 Wood ..... 32 Calamine / Cement fibre ..... 33 Cement ..... 35 Other (specify) 96	
HC6.	Main material of the exterior walls. Record observation.	No walls ..... 11 **Natural walls** Dirt ..... 13 **Rudimentary walls** Stone with mud ..... 22 **Finished walls** Cement ..... 31 Stone with lime / cement ..... 32 Bricks ..... 33 Covered adobe ..... 35 Other (specify) 96	

Household characteristics		HC			
HC7.	Does your household have:		Yes	No	
	[A] A fixed telephone line?	Fixed telephone Line	1	2	
	[B] A radio?	Radio	1	2	
	[C] Dining Room Sets?	Dining room sets	1	2	
	[D] Kitchen Cabinets?	Kitchen cabinets	1	2	
	[E] Solar heater?	Solar heater	1	2	
HC8.	Does your household have electricity?	Yes, interconnected grid	1		
		yes, off-grid (GENERATOR/isolated system)	2		
		No	3		3 ⇨ HC10
HC9.	Does your household have:		Yes	No	
	[A] A television?	Television	1	2	
	[B] A refrigerator?	Refrigerator	1	2	
	[C] LCD /LED /3D TV?	LCD /LED /3D TV	1	2	
	[D] Central heating?	Central heating	1	2	
	[E] Clothes dryer ?	Clothes dryer	1	2	
	[F] Freezer?	Freezer	1	2	
	[G] Dish washer?	Dishwasher	1	2	
	[H] Air condition?	Air condition	1	2	
	[I] Satellite dish?	Satellite dish	1	2	
	[J] Vacuum cleaner?	Vacuum cleaner	1	2	
	[K] Clothes washer?	Clothes washer	1	2	
HC10.	Does any member of your household own:		Yes	No	
	[C] A motorcycle?	Motorcycle	1	2	
	[E] A car, truck or van?	Car / Truck / Van	1	2	
	[F] A boat with a motor?	Boat with motor	1	2	
	[G] Play station/ xbox?	Play station/ Xbox	1	2	
	[H] Auto rickshaw (Tok Tok)?	Auto rickshaw (Tok Tok)	1	2	
	[I] An electric bicycle?	Electric Bicycle	1	2	
HC11.	Does any member of your household have a computer, laptop or a tablet?	Yes	1		
		No	2		
HC12.	Does any member of your household have a mobile phone?	Yes	1		
		No	2		

Household characteristics		HC	
HC13.	Does your household have access to internet at home?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
HC14.	Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling? If 'No', then ask: Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household? If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.	Own ..... 1 Rent ..... 2 Other (specify) 6	
HC15.	Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ HC17
HC16.	How many donum of agricultural land do members of this household own? If less than 1, record '00'.	DONUM ..... ___ ___ 95 or more ..... 95 DK 98	
HC17.	Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ HC19
HC18.	How many of the following animals does this household have? [A] Milk cows or bulls? [B] Other cattle? [C] Horses, donkeys or mules? [D] Goats? [E] Sheep? [F] Chickens? [H] Camels? If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.	milk cows or bulls ..... Other cattle ..... Horses, donkeys or mules ..... Goats ..... Sheep ..... Chickens ..... Camels	
HC19.	Does any member of this household have a bank account?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	

ST1. I would like to ask you about various external economic assistance programmes provided to households. By external assistance I mean support that comes from the government or from non-governmental organizations such as religious, charitable, or community-based organizations. This excludes support from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.

		[A] Cash Assistance Program	[B] Economic Empowerment Program	[C] Orphan Sponsorship Program	[D] Any Retirement Pension	[X] ANY Other external assistance programme
ST2.	Are you aware of (name of programme)?	Yes ..... 1 ↘ ST3 No ..... 2 ↘ [B]	Yes ..... 1 ↘ ST3 No ..... 2 ↘ [C]	Yes ..... 1 ↘ ST3 No ..... 2 ↘ [D]	Yes ..... 1 ↘ ST3 No ..... 2 ↘ [X]	Yes (specify) ..... 1 ↘ ST3 No ..... 2 ↘ End
ST3.	Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (name of programme)?	Yes ..... 1 ↘ ST4 No ..... 2 ↘ [B] DK ..... 8 ↘ [B]	Yes ..... 1 ↘ ST4 No ..... 2 ↘ [C] DK ..... 8 ↘ [C]	Yes ..... 1 ↘ ST4 No ..... 2 ↘ [D] DK ..... 8 ↘ [D]	Yes ..... 1 ↘ ST4 No ..... 2 ↘ [X] DK ..... 8 ↘ [X]	Yes ..... 1 ↘ ST4 No ..... 2 ↘ End DK ..... 8 ↘ End
ST4.	When was the last time your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (name of programme)? If less than one month, record '1' and record '00' in Months. If less than 12 months, record '1' and record in Months. If 1 year/12 months or more, record '2' and record in Years.	Months ago ..... 1 __ __ ↘ [B] Years ago ..... 2 __ __ ↘ [B] DK ..... 998 ↘ [B]	Months ago ..... 1 __ __ ↘ [C] Years ago ..... 2 __ __ ↘ [C] DK ..... 998 ↘ [C]	Months ago ..... 1 __ __ ↘ [D] Years ago ..... 2 __ __ ↘ [D] DK ..... 998 ↘ [D]	Months ago ..... 1 __ __ ↘ [X] Years ago ..... 2 __ __ ↘ [X] DK ..... 998 ↘ [X]	Months ago ..... 1 __ __ ↘ End Years ago ..... 2 __ __ ↘ End DK ..... 998 ↘ End

		HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE	EU
EU1.	In your household, what type of cook stove is mainly used for cooking?	Electric stove ..... 01 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)/ cooking gas stove ..... 03 liquid fuel stove ..... 06 three stone stove / open fire ..... 09 Other (specify) ..... 96 No food cooked in household 97	01 ⇨ EU5 03 ⇨ EU5 97 ⇨ EU6
EU4.	What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cook stove? If more than one, record the main energy source for this cook stove.	gasoline / diesel ..... 02 Kerosene ..... 03 Charcoal ..... 05 Wood ..... 06 Crop residue / grass / Straw / Shrubs ..... 07 sawdust ..... 11 Other (specify) 96	
EU5.	Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors? If in main house, probe to determine if cooking is done in a separate room. If outdoors, probe to determine if cooking is done on veranda, covered porch, or open air.	**In main house** no Separate room ..... 1 in a separate room ..... 2 In a separate building ..... 3 **Outdoors** open air ..... 4 On veranda or covered porch ..... 5 Other (specify) 6	
EU6.	What does your household mainly use for space heating when needed?	central heating ..... 01 manufactured space heater ..... 02 three stone stove / open fire ..... 06 Other (specify) ..... 96 No space heating in household 97	01 ⇨ EU8 06 ⇨ EU8 96 ⇨ EU8 97 ⇨ EU9
EU7.	Does it have a chimney?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE			EU
EU8.	What type of fuel and energy source is used in this heater? If more than one, record the main energy source for this heater.	electricity ..... 02 gas ..... 04 gasoline / diesel ..... 07 Kerosene ..... 08 Charcoal ..... 10 Wood ..... 11 Crop residue / grass / Straw / Shrubs ..... 12 sawdust ..... 16 Other (specify) ..... 96 DK 98	
EU9.	At night, what does your household mainly use to light the household?	Electricity ..... 01 Solar lantern ..... 02 Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern ..... 03 battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern ..... 04 Kerosene lamp ..... 07 Candle ..... 13 Other (specify) ..... 96 No lighting in household 97	

water and sanitation		WS	
WS1.	What is the main source of drinking water used by members of your household? If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).	**Piped water** Piped into dwelling ..... 11 Piped to yard / plot ..... 12 Piped to neighbour ..... 13 Public tap / standpipe ..... 14 Tube Well / Borehole ..... 21 **Dug well** Protected well ..... 31 Unprotected well ..... 32 **spring** Protected spring ..... 41 Unprotected spring ..... 42 Rainwater ..... 51 Tanker-truck ..... 61 Cart with small tank ..... 71 water kiosk ..... 72 Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel) ..... 81 **Packaged water** Bottled water ..... 91 20 liter water bottles ..... 93 Other (specify) 96	11 ⇨ WS7 12 ⇨ WS7 13 ⇨ WS3 14 ⇨ WS3 21 ⇨ WS3 31 ⇨ WS3 32 ⇨ WS3 41 ⇨ WS3 42 ⇨ WS3 51 ⇨ WS3 61 ⇨ WS4 71 ⇨ WS4 72 ⇨ WS4 81 ⇨ WS3 96 ⇨ WS3
WS2.	What is the main source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing? If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect water for other purposes.	**Piped water** Piped into dwelling ..... 11 Piped to yard / plot ..... 12 Piped to neighbour ..... 13 Public tap / standpipe ..... 14 Tube Well / Borehole ..... 21 Dug well Protected well ..... 31 Unprotected well ..... 32 **spring** Protected spring ..... 41 Unprotected spring ..... 42 Rainwater ..... 51 Tanker-truck ..... 61 Cart with small tank ..... 71 water kiosk ..... 72 Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel) ..... 81 Other (specify) 96	11 ⇨ WS7 12 ⇨ WS7 61 ⇨ WS4 71 ⇨ WS4 72 ⇨ WS4

water and sanitation		WS	
WS3.	Where is that water source located?	In own dwelling ..... 1 In own yard / plot ..... 2 Elsewhere 3	1 ⇨ WS7 2 ⇨ WS7
WS4.	How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?	MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT ..... 000 Number of minutes ..... ___ ___ ___ DK 998	000 ⇨ WS7
WS5.	Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the List of Household Members Module.	Name ..... Line Number ..... ___ ___	
WS6.	Since last (day of the week), how many times has this person collected water?	Number of times ..... ___ ___ DK 98	
WS7.	In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water?	Yes, at least once ..... 1 No, always sufficient ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ WS9 8 ⇨ WS9
WS8.	What was the main reason that you were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed?	WATER NOT AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE ..... 1 WATER TOO EXPENSIVE ..... 2 SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE ..... 3 OTHER (specify) ..... 6 DK 8	
WS9.	Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ WS11 8 ⇨ WS11
WS10.	What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? Probe: Anything else? Record all methods mentioned.	Boil ..... A Add bleach / chlorine ..... B Strain it through a cloth ..... C Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.) ..... D Let it stand and settle ..... F Other (specify) ..... X DK ..... Z	

water and sanitation		WS	
WS11.	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe: Where does it flush to? If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.	**Flush / Pour flush** Flush to piped sewer puplic system ..... 11 Flush to septic tank ..... 12 Flush to pit latrine ..... 13 Flush to open drain ..... 14 Flush to DK where ..... 18 No facility / Bush / Field ..... 95 Other (specify) 96	11 ⇨ WS14 14 ⇨ WS14 18 ⇨ WS14 95 ⇨ End 96 ⇨ WS14
WS12.	Has your (answer from WS11) ever been emptied?	Yes, emptied ..... 1 No, never emptied ..... 4 DK 8	4 ⇨ WS14 8 ⇨ WS14
WS13.	The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to? Probe: Was it removed by a service provider?	**Removed by service provider** to a treatment plant ..... 1 buried in a covered pit ..... 2 to don't know where ..... 3 **Emptied by household** buried in a covered pit ..... 4 to uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere ..... 5 Other (specify) ..... 6 DK 8	
WS14.	Where is this toilet facility located?	In own dwelling ..... 1 In own yard / plot ..... 2 Elsewhere 3	
WS15.	Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ End
WS16.	Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know, or is the facility open to the use of the general public?	**shared with known households** (not public) ..... 1 shared with general public 2	2 ⇨ End
WS17.	How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?	**Number of households** (if less than 10) ..... 0 __ Ten or more households ..... 10 DK 98	

HANDWASHING		HW	
HW1.	We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands? Record result and observation.	**OBSERVED** **Fixed facility observed (Sink / Tap)** In dwelling ..... 1 In yard /plot ..... 2 **Mobile object observed** (Bucket / Jug / Kettle) ..... 3 **Not Observed** No handwashing place in dwelling / yard / plot ..... 4 No permission to see ..... 5 Other reason (specify) 6	4 ⇨ HW5 5 ⇨ HW4 6 ⇨ HW5
HW2.	Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing. Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.	Water is available ..... 1 Water is not available 2	
HW3.	Is soap or detergent or ash/mud/sand present at the place for handwashing?	Yes, present ..... 1 No, not present 2	1 ⇨ HW7 2 ⇨ HW5
HW4.	Where do you or other members of your household most often wash your hands?	**Fixed facility (Sink / Tap)** In dwelling ..... 1 In yard / plot ..... 2 **Mobile object** (Bucket / Jug / Kettle) ..... 3 **No handwashing place in** dwelling / yard / plot ..... 4 Other (specify) 6	
HW5.	Do you have any soap or detergent or ash/mud/ sand in your house for washing hands?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ End
HW6.	Can you please show it to me?	Yes, shown ..... 1 No, not shown 2	2 ⇨ End
HW7.	Record your observation. Record all that apply.	Bar or Liquid soap ..... A Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste) ..... B Ash / Mud / Sand C	

salt iodisation		SA	
SA1.	We would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodised. May I have a sample of the salt used to cook meals in your household? Apply 2 drops of test solution, observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the result (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.	**Salt tested** 0 PPM (No reaction) ..... 1 below 15 ppm (Between 0 and 15 PPM) ..... 2 above 15 PPM (at least 15 ppm) ..... 3 **Salt not tested** No salt in the house ..... 4 Other reason (specify) 6	2 ⇨ HH13 3 ⇨ HH13 4 ⇨ HH13 6 ⇨ HH13
SA2.	I would like to perform one more test. May I have another sample of the same salt? Apply 5 drops of recheck solution. Then apply 2 drops of test solution on the same spot. Observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the result (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.	**Salt tested** 0 PPM (No reaction) ..... 1 below 15 ppm (Between 0 and 15 PPM) ..... 2 above 15 PPM (at least 15 ppm) ..... 3 **Salt not tested** Other reason (specify) 6	

HH13. Record the time.

HH18. Check HL6 in the List of Household Members and indicate the total number of children age 5-17 years:

Hour and minutes ..... __ __ : __ __ — 0 ⇨ HH29

No Children ..... 0 — 1 ⇨ HH27

1 child 1

2 or more children (number) ..... __

HH19. List each of the children age 5-17 years below in the order they appear in the List of Household Members. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.

HH20. *Rank number*	HH21. *Line number from HL1*	HH22. *Name from HL2*	HH23. *Sex from HL4*		HH24. *Age from HL6*
Rank	Line	Name	M	F	Age
1	__ __		1	2	__ __
2	__ __		1	2	__ __
4	__ __		1	2	__ __
5	__ __		1	2	__ __
6	__ __		1	2	__ __
7	__ __		1	2	__ __
8	__ __		1	2	__ __

HH25. Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.

Check the total number of children age 5-17 years in HH18 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected child.

Last Digit of Household Number (from HH2)	Total Number of Eligible Children in the Household (from HH18)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH26. Record the rank number (HH20), line number (HH21), name (HH22) and age (HH24) of the selected child.

HH27. (When HH18=1 or when there is a single child age 5-17 in the household): Record the rank number as '1'and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this child from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

Rank number ..... __

Line number ..... __ __

Name .....

Age ..... __ __

HH28. Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caretaker of this child.

HH29.	Check HL8 in the List of Household Members: Are there any women age 15-49?	Yes, at least one woman age 15-49 ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ HH40
HH30.	Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years.		
HH31.	Check HL6 and HL8 in the List of Household Members: Are there any girls age 15-17?	Yes, at least one GIRL age 15-17 ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ HH40
HH32.	Check HL20 in the List of Household Members: Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?	Yes, at least one girl age 15-17 with HL20≠90 ..... 1 No, HL20=90 for all girls age 15-17 2	2 ⇨ HH40
HH33.	As part of the survey we are also interviewing women age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A female interviewer conducts these interviews. For girls age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. May we interview (name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17) later? ☐ 'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇨ Continue HH40. ☐ 'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40. ☐ 'No' for all girls age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.		
HH40.	Check HL10 in the List of Household Members: Are there any children age 0-4?	Yes, at least one ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ HH42
HH41.	Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-4 years.		
HH42.	Check HH9 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire?	Yes, HH9=1 ..... 1 No, HH9=2 2	2 ⇨ HH45
HH43.	Issue a separate WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE for this household		
HH44.	As part of the survey we are also looking at the quality of drinking water. We would like to do a simple test of your drinking water. A colleague will come and collect the water samples. May we do such a test? If the respondent requests to learn the results, explain that results will not be shared with individual households but will be made available to local authorities.	Yes, permission is given ..... 1 No, permission is not given 2	2 ⇨ Record '02' in WQ31 on the WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTION-NAIRE

HH45. Now return to the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL and,

- Record '01' in question HH46 (Result of the Household Questionnaire interview),
- Record the name and the line number (from the List of Household Members) of the Respondent to the Household Questionnaire interview in HH47,
- Fill the questions HH48 – HH52,
- Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then
- Proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household.
- If there is no individual questionnaire and no WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household you have been assigned by your supervisor.

Interviewer's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

MICS Water Quality Testing questionnaire

Palestinian Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2019-20

WATER QUALITY TESTING INFORMATION PANEL	WQ
WQ1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___	**WQ2.** Household number: ..... ___ ___
WQ3. Measurer's name and number: Name: ..... ___ ___ ___	**WQ4.** Interviewer's name and number: Name: ..... ___ ___ ___
WQ5. Day / Month / Year: ..... / ..... / 2 0 _ _	
WQ6. Check HH10 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for blank testing?	Yes ..... 1 No 2
WQ7. Name of the respondent to Water Quality Testing Questionnaire: ..... Name	
WQ8. Check HH44. Is permission given to test water?	Yes, permission is given ..... 1 No, permission is not given 2

WQ31. Result of Water Quality Testing Questionnaire. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	Completed ..... 01 permission not given ..... 02 glass of water not given ..... 03 Partly completed ..... 04 Other (specify) 96	

WATER QUALITY TESTING			
WQ10.	Record the time:	hours: ..... ___ ___ minutes: ..... ___ ___	
WQ11.	Could you please provide me with a glass of the water that members of your household usually drink?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ WQ31 and record '03'
WQ12.	Observe and record whether the water was collected directly from the source or from a separate storage container.	DIRECT FROM SOURCE ..... 1 COVERED CONTAINER ..... 2 UNCOVERED CONTAINER ..... 3 UNABLE TO OBSERVE 8	
WQ13.	Label sample H-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).		
WQ14.	Have you or any other member of this household done anything to this water to make it safer to drink?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ WQ17 8 ⇨ WQ17
WQ15.	What has been done to the water to make it safer to drink? Probe: Anything else? Record all items mentioned.	BoilED IT ..... A AddED bleach/chlorine ..... B StrainED it through a cloth ..... C UseD A water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.) ..... D Solar disinfection ..... E Let it stand and settle ..... F Other (specify) ..... X DK ..... Z	

WATER QUALITY TESTING			
WQ17.	What source was this water collected from?	**Piped water** Piped into dwelling ..... 11 Piped to yard / plot ..... 12 Piped to neighbour ..... 13 Public tap / standpipe ..... 14 Tube Well / Borehole ..... 21 **Dug well** Protected well ..... 31 Unprotected well ..... 32 **spring** Protected spring ..... 41 Unprotected spring ..... 42 Rainwater ..... 51 Tanker-truck ..... 61 Cart with small tank ..... 71 water kiosk ..... 72 Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel) ..... 81 **Packaged water** Bottled water ..... 91 20 LITER WATER BOTTLES ..... 93 Other (specify) 96	
WQ18.	Can you please show me the source of the glass of drinking water so that I can take a sample from there as well? If 'No' probe to find out why this is not possible?	Yes, shown ..... 1 No Water source was not functional ..... 2 Water source too far ..... 3 Unable to access source ..... 4 Do not know where source is located ..... 5 **Other reason** (specify) 6	2 ⇨ WQ20 3 ⇨ WQ20 4 ⇨ WQ20 5 ⇨ WQ20 6 ⇨ WQ20
WQ19.	Record whether source water sample collected. Label sample S-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).	Source water COLLECTED ..... 1 Source water not COLLECTED (specify) 2	

WATER QUALITY TESTING			
WQ20.	Check WQ6: Is the household selected for blank testing?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ WQ22
WQ21.	Take out the sample of sterile/ mineral water that you got from your supervisor. Label B-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2). Record whether the sample is available.	Blank water sample available ..... 1 Blank water sample not available (specify) 2	
WQ22.	Conduct test within 30 minutes of collecting sample. Record the results following 24-48 hours of incubation.		
WQ23.	Record the time.	Hours and minutes ..... ___ ___ : ___ ___	

water quality testing results			
Following 24-48 hours of incubation the results from the water quality tests should be recorded.			
WQ24.	Day / Month / Year of recording test results:	..... / ..... / 2 0 1 _	
WQ25.	Record the time:	Hour and minutes ..... ___ ___ : ___ ___	
WQ26.	Household water test (100ml): Record 3-digit count of colonies. If 101 or more colonies are counted, record '101' If it is not possible to read results, record '991' If the results are lost, record '992'	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___	
WQ26A.	Check WQ19: Was a source water sample collected?	Yes, WQ19=1 ..... 1 No, WQ19=2 or Blank 2	2 ⇨ WQ28
WQ27.	Source water test (100ml):	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___	
WQ28.	Check WQ21: Was a blank water sample available?	Yes, WQ21=1 ..... 1 No, WQ21=2 or Blank 2	2 ⇨ WQ31
WQ29.	Blank water test (100ml):	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___	⇨ WQ31

measurer's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

MICS QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN 15-49 YEARS

Palestinian Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2019-20

woman's information panel	WM

WM1. Cluster number: .....

WM2. Household number: .....

WM3. Woman's name and line number:

Name ___ ___

WM4. Supervisor's name and number: .....

Name .....

WM5. Interviewer's name and number: .....

Name .....

WM6. Day / Month / Year of interview:

..... / ..... / 2 0 _ _

Check woman's age in HL6 in List of Household Members, Household Questionnaire: If age 15-17, verify in HH33 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in WM17.

WM7. Record the time:

Hours	Minutes
__ __	__ __

WM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?

YES, interviewed already ..... 1 ⇨ WM9B

NO, First Interview ..... 2 ⇨ WM9A

WM9A. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 30 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?

WM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 30 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?

Yes 1

No / NOT ASKED 2

1 ⇨ Woman's Background Module
2 ⇨ WM17

WM17. Result of woman's interview.

Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.

Completed 01

Not at home 02

Refused 03

Partly completed 04

Incapacitated (specify) 05

No adult consent for respondent age 15-17 06

Other (specify) 96

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND			WB
WB1.	Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, WM3=HH47 ..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, WM3≠HH47 2	2 ⇨ WB3
WB2.	Check ED5 in Education Module in the Household Questionnaire for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:	ED5=2, 3 ..... 1 ED5=0, 8 or blank ..... 2 ED5=1 3	1 ⇨ WB15 2 ⇨ WB14
WB2A.	Check ED5: Highest level of school attended=1, and grade/year =01 or 02 or 03 or 04	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1 ⇨ WB14 2 ⇨ WB15
WB3.	In what month and year were you born?	**Date of birth** Month ..... __ __ DK month ..... 98 Year ..... __ __ __ __ DK year 9998	
WB4.	How old are you? Probe: How old were you at your last birthday? If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.	Age (in completed years) ..... __ __	
WB5.	Have you ever attended school or kindergarten programme?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ WB14
WB6.	What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended?	KinderGarten ..... 000 basic ..... 1 __ __ secondary ..... 2 __ __ Higher ..... 3 __ __	000 ⇨ WB14
WB7.	Did you complete that (grade/year)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
WB8.	Check WB4: Age of respondent:	Age 15-24 ..... 1 Age 25-49 2	2 ⇨ WB13

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND			WB
WB9.	At any time during the current school year 2019/2020 did you attend school?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ WB11
WB10.	During this current school year 2019/2020, which level and grade or year are you attending?	basic ..... 1 __ __ secondary ..... 2 __ __ Higher ..... 3 __ __	
WB11.	At any time during the previous school year 2018/2019 did you attend school?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ WB13
WB12.	During that previous school year 2018/2019, which level and grade or year did you attend?	basic ..... 1 __ __ secondary ..... 2 __ __ Higher ..... 3 __ __	
WB13.	Check WB6: Highest level of school attended:	WB6=2, 3 ..... 1 WB6=1 2	1 ⇨ WB15
WB13A.	Check WB6: Highest level of school attended=1, and grade/year =01 or 02 or 03 or 04	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ WB15
WB14.	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. Show sentence on the card to the respondent. If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe: Can you read part of the sentence to me?	Cannot read at all ..... 1 Able to read only parts of sentence ..... 2 Able to read whole sentence ..... 3 **No sentence in** required language / braille (specify language) 4	
WB15.	How long have you been continuously living in (name of current city, town or village of residence)? If less than one year, record '00' years.	Years ..... __ __ Always / Since birth 95	95 ⇨ WB18

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND			WB
WB16.	Just before you moved here, did you live in an urban, in a rural, or in a camp area? Probe to identify the type of place. If unable to determine whether the place is an urban, a rural or a camp area, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '5' until you learn the appropriate category for the response. (Name of place)	URBAN ..... 1 RURAL ..... 2 CAMP ..... 3 UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF urban/rural/camp ..... 5 DK / Don't remember 8	
WB17.	Before you moved here, in which governorate did you live in?	GovernorAte name and code (specify) ..... — — Outside of Palestine (specify) 96	
WB18.	Are you covered by any health insurance?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ End
WB19.	What type of health insurance are you covered by? Record all mentioned.	Governmental ..... e UNRWA ..... f private ..... g israeli ..... h Other (specify) X	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT			MT
MT1.	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, rarely or not at all? If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.	Not at all.....0 rarely (LESS THAN once a week).....1 At least once a week.....2 Almost every day.....3	
MT2.	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, rarely or not at all? If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2	Not at all.....0 rarely (LESS THAN once a week).....1 At least once a week.....2 Almost every day.....3	
MT3.	Do you watch television at least once a week, rarely or not at all? If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2	Not at all.....0 rarely (LESS THAN once a week).....1 At least once a week.....2 Almost every day.....3	
MT4.	Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2 ⇨ MT9
MT5.	During the last 3 months, did you use a computer or a tablet at least once a week, rarely or not at all? If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happened almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2	Not at all.....0 rarely (LESS THAN once a week).....1 At least once a week.....2 Almost every day.....3	0 ⇨ MT9

MASS MEDIA AND ICT					MT
MT6.	During the last 3 months, did you:		Yes	No	
	[A] Copy or move a file or folder?	Copy/Move file	1	2	
	[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document?	Use copy/paste in document	1	2	
	[C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video?	Send e-mail with attachment	1	2	
	[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet, such as excel programme?	Use basic spreadsheet formula	1	2	
	[E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer?	Connect device	1	2	
	[F] Find, download, install and configure software?	Install software	1	2	
	[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts?	Create presentation	1	2	
	[H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device?	Transfer file	1	2	
	[I] Write a computer program in any programming language?	Programming	1	2	
MT7.	Check MT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	Yes, MT6[C]=1 ..... 1 No, MT6[C]=2 2			1 ⇨ MT10
MT8.	Check MT6[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	Yes, MT6[F]=1 ..... 1 No, MT6[F]=2 2			1 ⇨ MT10
MT9.	Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	Yes ..... 1 No 2			2 ⇨ MT11

MASS MEDIA AND ICT			MT
MT10.	During the last 3 months, did you use the internet at least once a week, rarely or not at all? If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.	Not at all ..... 0 rarely (LESS THAN once a week) ..... 1 At least once a week ..... 2 Almost every day 3	
MT11.	Do you own a mobile phone?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
MT12.	During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile phone at least once a week, rarely or not at all? Probe if necessary: I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.	Not at all ..... 0 rarely (LESS THAN once a week ..... 1 At least once a week ..... 2 Almost every day 3	

Marriage			MA
MA1.	Are you currently married?	Yes, currently married ..... 1 No, not married 3	3 ⇨ MA5
MA2.	How old is your husband? Probe: How old was your husband on his last birthday?	Age in years ..... — — DK 98	
MA3.	Besides yourself, does your husband have any other wives?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ MA7
MA4.	How many other wives does he have?	Number ..... — — DK 98	⇨ MA7 98 ⇨ MA7
MA5.	Have you ever been married?	Yes, formerly married ..... 1 No 3	3 ⇨ DV1
MA6.	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	Widowed ..... 1 Divorced ..... 2 Separated 3	
MA7.	Have you been married only once or more than once?	Only once ..... 1 More than once 2	1 ⇨ MA8A 2 ⇨ MA8B
MA8A. **MA8B.**	In what month and year did you start living with your husband? In what month and year did you start living with your first husband?	Date of (first) married Month ..... — — DK month ..... 98 Year ..... — — — — DK year 9998	
MA9.	Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	Yes, ma8A/b=9998 ..... 1 No, MA8A/B≠9998 2	2 ⇨ End
MA10.	Check MA7: Married only once?	Yes, MA7=1 ..... 1 No, MA7=2 2	1 ⇨ MA11A 2 ⇨ MA11B
MA11A. **MA11B.**	How old were you when you started living with your husband? How old were you when you started living with your first husband?	Age in years ..... — —	

FERTILITY/birth history			CM
CM1.	Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth? This module and the birth history should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ CM8
CM2.	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ CM5
CM3.	How many sons live with you? If none, record '00'.	Sons at home ..... __ __	
CM4.	How many daughters live with you? If none, record '00'.	Daughters at home ..... __ __	
CM5.	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ CM8
CM6.	How many sons are alive but do not live with you? If none, record '00'.	Sons elsewhere ..... __ __	
CM7.	How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? If none, record '00'.	Daughters elsewhere ..... __ __	
CM8.	Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? If 'No' probe by asking: I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ CM11
CM9.	How many boys have died? If none, record '00'.	Boys dead ..... __ __	

FERTILITY/birth history			CM
CM10.	How many girls have died? If none, record '00'.	Girls dead ..... — —	
CM11.	Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.	Sum ..... — —	
CM12.	Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (total number in CM11) births during your life. Is this correct?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1 ⇨ CM14
CM13.	Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.		
CM14.	Check CM11: How many live births?	No live births, CM11=00 ..... 0 One or more live birth, CM11=01 or more 1	0 ⇨ End

Fertility/ birth history

bh

BH0. Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.
Record names of all of the births in BH1.Record twins and triplets on separate lines.

BH0. Line Number	BH1. What name was given to your (first/ next) baby?	BH2. Were any of these births twins?		BH3. Is (name of birth) a boy or a girl?		BH4. In what month and year was (name of birth) born? Probe: What is (his/her) birthday?			BH5. Is (name of birth) still alive?		BH6. How old was (name of birth) at (his/her) last birthday? Record age in completed years.	BH7. Is (name of birth) living with you?		BH8. Record household line number of child (from HL1) Record '00' if child is not listed.	BH9. How old was (name of birth) when (he/she) died? If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (name of birth)? Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years		BH10. Were there any other live births between (name of previous birth) and (name of birth), including any children who died after birth?	
		S	M	B	G	Day	Month	Year	Y	N	Age	Y	N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y	N
01		1	2	1	2	__	__	__ __ __	1	2 ⇘ BH9	__	1	2	__ __ ⇨ Next Birth	Days 1 / Months 2 / Years 3	__		
02		1	2	1	2	__	__	__ __ __	1	2 ⇘ BH9	__	1	2	__ __ ⇨ BH10	Days 1 / Months 2 / Years 3	__	1 ⇘ Add Birth	2 ⇘ Next Birth
03		1	2	1	2	__	__	__ __ __	1	2 ⇘ BH9	__	1	2	__ __ ⇨ BH10	Days 1 / Months 2 / Years 3	__	1 ⇘ Add Birth	2 ⇘ Next Birth
04		1	2	1	2	__	__	__ __ __	1	2 ⇘ BH9	__	1	2	__ __ ⇨ BH10	Days 1 / Months 2 / Years 3	__	1 ⇘ Add Birth	2 ⇘ Next Birth
05		1	2	1	2	__	__	__ __ __	1	2 ⇘ BH9	__	1	2	__ __ ⇨ BH10	Days 1 / Months 2 / Years 3	__	1 ⇘ Add Birth	2 ⇘ Next Birth
06		1	2	1	2	__	__	__ __ __	1	2 ⇘ BH9	__	1	2	__ __ ⇨ BH10	Days 1 / Months 2 / Years 3	__	1 ⇘ Add Birth	2 ⇘ Next Birth
07		1	2	1	2	__	__	__ __ __	1	2 ⇘ BH9	__	1	2	__ __ ⇨ BH10	Days 1 / Months 2 / Years 3	__	1 ⇘ Add Birth	2 ⇘ Next Birth
08		1	2	1	2	__	__	__ __ __	1	2 ⇘ BH9	__	1	2	__ __ ⇨ BH10	Days 1 / Months 2 / Years 3	__	1 ⇘ Add Birth	2 ⇘ Next Birth
09		1	2	1	2	__	__	__ __ __	1	2 ⇘ BH9	__	1	2	__ __ ⇨ BH10	Days 1 / Months 2 / Years 3	__	1 ⇘ Add Birth	2 ⇘ Next Birth
10		1	2	1	2	__	__	__ __ __	1	2 ⇘ BH9	__	1	2	__ __ ⇨ BH10	Days 1 / Months 2 / Years 3	__	1 ⇘ Add Birth	2 ⇘ Next Birth
11		1	2	1	2	__	__	__ __ __	1	2 ⇘ BH9	__	1	2	__ __ ⇨ BH10	Days 1 / Months 2 / Years 3	__	1 ⇘ Add Birth	2 ⇘ Next Birth
12		1	2	1	2	__	__	__ __ __	1	2 ⇘ BH9	__	1	2	__ __ ⇨ BH10	Days 1 / Months 2 / Years 3	__	1 ⇘ Add Birth	2 ⇘ Next Birth
13		1	2	1	2	__	__	__ __ __	1	2 ⇘ BH9	__	1	2	__ __ ⇨ BH10	Days 1 / Months 2 / Years 3	__	1 ⇘ Add Birth	2 ⇘ Next Birth
14		1	2	1	2	__	__	__ __ __	1	2 ⇘ BH9	__	1	2	__ __ ⇨ BH10	Days 1 / Months 2 / Years 3	__	1 ⇘ Add Birth	2 ⇘ Next Birth

BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (name of last birth listed)?

YES 1
NO 2

1 ⇨ Record birth(s) in Birth History

FERTILITY/birth history			CM
CM15.	Compare number in CM11 with number of births listed in the birth history above and check:	Numbers are the same.....1 Numbers are different.....2	1 ⇨ CM17
CM16.	Probe and reconcile responses in the birth history until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.		
CM17.	Check BH4: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview) in (year of interview minus 2)? If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is (year of interview minus 2), consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.	**No live births in the last** 2 years.....0 One or more live births in the last 2 years 1	0 ⇨ End
CM18.	Copy name of the last child listed in BH1. If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.	Name of last-born child	

Desire for last birth			db
DB1.	Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name	Yes, CM17=1 ..... 1 No, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨ End
DB2.	When you got pregnant with (name), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ End
DB3.	Check CM11: Number of births:	Only 1 birth ..... 1 2 or more births 2	1 ⇨ DB4A 2 ⇨ DB4B
DB4A.	Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children?	LATER ..... 1 NO MORE 2	
DB4B.	Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?		

maternal and newborn health			MN
MN1.	Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name	Yes, CM17=1 ..... 1 No, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨ End
MN2.	Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (name)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ MN19
MN3.	Whom did you see? Probe: Anyone else? Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.	Health professional Doctor ..... A Nurse / Midwife ..... B Other (specify) X	
MN4.	How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy? Record the answer as stated by respondent. If "9 months" or later, record 9.	Weeks ..... 1 __ __ Months ..... 2 0 __ DK 998	
MN5.	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy? Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.	Number of times ..... __ __ DK 98	
MN6.	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once:	Yes / No	
	[A] Was your blood pressure measured?	Blood pressure ..... 1 / 2	
	[B] Did you give a urine sample?	Urine sample ..... 1 / 2	
	[C] Did you give a blood sample?	Blood sample ..... 1 / 2	

maternal and newborn health			MN
MN19.	Who assisted with the delivery of (name)? Probe: Anyone else? Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.	**Health professional** Doctor ..... A Nurse / Midwife ..... B Other person Relative / Friend ..... H Other (specify) ..... X No one ..... Y	
MN20.	Where did you give birth to (name)? Probe to identify the type of place. If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response. (Name of place)	**Home** Respondent's home ..... 11 Other home ..... 12 **Public Medical sector** Government hospital ..... 21 Government clinic / health centre ..... 22 **Private Medical Sector** Private hospital ..... 31 Private clinic ..... 32 **NGO's Sector** NGO's hospital/health centre ..... 41 **UNRWA sector** UNRWA hospital/health centre ..... 51 **Israeli sector** Israeli hospital/health centre ..... 61 DK Public OR PRIVATe ..... 76 Other (specify) 96	11 ⇨ MN23 12 ⇨ MN23 96 ⇨ MN23
MN21.	Was (name) delivered by caesarean section? That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ MN23
MN22.	When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? Probe if necessary: Was it before or after your labour pains started?	Before laboUr pains ..... 1 After laboUr pains 2	

maternal and newborn health		MN
MN23. Immediately after the birth, was (name) put directly on the bare skin of your chest? If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK/ Don't remember 8	2 ⇨ MN25 8 ⇨ MN25
 Photo Credit: Joyce Godwin		
MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK/ Don't remember 8	
MN25. Was (name) dried or wiped soon after birth?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK/ Don't remember 8	
MN26. How long after the birth was (name) bathed for the first time? If "immediately" or less than 1 hour, record '000'. If less than 24 hours, record hours. If "1 day" or "next day", probe: About how many hours after the delivery? If "24 hours", probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day. If 24 hours or more, record days.	Immediately/Less than 1 hour ..... 000 Hours ..... 1 __ __ Days ..... 2 __ __ Never bathed ..... 997 DK / Don't remember 998	
MN32. When (name) was born, was (he/she) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	Very large ..... 1 Larger than average ..... 2 Average ..... 3 Smaller than average ..... 4 Very small ..... 5 DK 8	

maternal and newborn health			MN
MN33.	Was (name) weighed at birth?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ MN35 8 ⇨ MN35
MN34.	How much did (name) weigh? If a card is available, record weight from card.	From card ..... 1 (kg) __ . __ __ __ From recall ..... 2 (kg) __ . __ __ __ DK 99998	
MN35.	Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (name)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
MN36.	Did you ever breastfeed (name)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ MN39B
MN37.	How long after birth did you first put (name) to the breast? If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours. If less than 24 hours, record hours. Otherwise, record days.	Immediately ..... 000 Hours ..... 1 __ __ Days ..... 2 __ __ DK / Don't remember 998	
MN38.	In the first three days after delivery, was (name) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1 ⇨ MN39A 2 ⇨ End
MN39A. **MN39B.**	What was (name) given to drink? Probe: Anything else? 'Not given anything to drink' is not a valid response and response category Y cannot be recorded. In the first three days after delivery, what was (name) given to drink? Probe: Anything else? 'Not given anything to drink' (category Y) can only be recorded if no other response category is recorded.	Milk (other than breast milk) ..... A Plain water ..... B Sugar or glucose water ..... C Gripe water ..... D Sugar-salt-water solution ..... E Fruit juice ..... F Infant formula ..... G Tea / Infusions / Traditional herbal preparations ..... H Honey ..... I Prescribed medicine ..... J Other (specify) ..... X Not given anything to drink ..... Y	

Post-natal health checks			pn
PN1.	Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name	Yes, CM17=1 ..... 1 No, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨ End
PN2.	Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	Yes, MN20=21-61 or 76 ..... 1 No, MN20=11-12 or 96 2	2 ⇨ PN7
PN3.	Now I would like to ask you some questions about what happened in the hours and days after the birth of (name). You have said that you gave birth in (name or type of facility in MN20). How long did you stay there after the delivery? If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.	Hours ..... 1 __ __ Days ..... 2 __ __ Weeks ..... 3 __ __ DK / Don't remember 998	
PN4.	I would like to talk to you about checks on (name)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (name), checking the cord, or seeing if (name) is ok. Before you left the (name or type of facility in MN20), did anyone check on (name)'s health?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
PN5.	And what about checks on your health – I mean, someone assessing your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you? Did anyone check on your health before you left (name or type or facility in MN20)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	

Post-natal health checks			pn
PN6.	Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left (name or type of facility in MN20). Did anyone check on (name)'s health after you left (name or type of facility in MN20)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1 ⇨ PN12 2 ⇨ PN17
PN7.	Check MN19: Did a health professional assist with the delivery?	Yes, At least one of the categories A or b recorded ..... 1 No, None of the categories A or b recorded 2	2 ⇨ PN11
PN8.	You have already said that (person or persons in MN19) assisted with the birth. Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (name)'s health after delivery, for example examining (name), checking the cord, or seeing if (name) is ok. After the delivery was over and before (person or persons in MN19) left you, did (person or persons in MN19) check on (name)'s health?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
PN9.	And did (person or persons in MN19) check on your health before leaving, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
PN10.	After the (person or persons in MN19) left you, did anyone check on the health of (name)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1 ⇨ PN12 2 ⇨ PN19
PN11.	I would like to talk to you about checks on (name)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (name), checking the cord, or seeing if the baby is ok. After (name) was delivered, did anyone check on (his/her) health?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ PN20
PN12.	Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	Once ..... 1 More than once 2	1 ⇨ PN13A 2 ⇨ PN13B

Post-natal health checks			pn
PN13A.	How long after delivery did that check happen?	Hours ..... 1 __ __	
PN13B.	How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.	Days ..... 2 __ __ Weeks ..... 3 __ __ DK / Don't remember 998	
PN14.	Who checked on (name)'s health at that time?	**Health professional** Doctor ..... A Nurse / Midwife ..... B **Other person** Relative / Friend ..... H Other (specify) X	
PN15.	Where did this check take place? Probe to identify the type of place. If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response. (Name of place)	**Home** Respondent's home ..... 11 Other home ..... 12 **Public Medical sector** Government hospital ..... 21 Government clinic / health centre ..... 22 **Private medical sector** Private hospital ..... 31 Private clinic ..... 32 **NGO's Sector** NGO's hospital /health centre ..... 41 **UNRWA sector** UNRWA hospital/ health centre ..... 51 **Israeli sector** Israeli hospital/ health centre ..... 61 DK Public or Private ..... 76 Other (specify) 96	
PN16.	Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	Yes, MN20=21-61 or 76 ..... 1 No, MN20=11-12 or 96 2	2 ⇨ PN18
PN17.	After you left (name or type of facility in MN20), did anyone check on your health?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1 ⇨ PN21 2 ⇨ PN25

Post-natal health checks			pn
PN18.	Check MN19: Did a health professional, assist with the delivery?	Yes, At least one of the categories A or b recorded ..... 1 No, None of the categories A or b recorded 2	2 ⇨ PN20
PN19.	After the delivery was over and (person or persons in MN19) left, did anyone check on your health?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1 ⇨ PN21 2 ⇨ PN25
PN20.	After the birth of (name), did anyone check on your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ PN25
PN21.	Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	Once ..... 1 More than once 2	1 ⇨ PN22A 2 ⇨ PN22B
PN22A. **PN22B.**	How long after delivery did that check happen? How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.	Hours ..... 1 __ __ Days ..... 2 __ __ Weeks ..... 3 __ __ DK / Don't remember 998	
PN23.	Who checked on your health at that time?	**Health professional** Doctor ..... A Nurse / Midwife ..... B **Other person** Relative / Friend ..... H Other (specify) X	

Post-natal health checks			pn
PN24.	Where did this check take place? Probe to identify the type of place. If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response. (Name of place)	**Home** Respondent's home ..... 11 Other home ..... 12 **Public Medical sector** Government hospital ..... 21 Government clinic / health centre ..... 22 **Private medical sector** Private hospital ..... 31 Private clinic ..... 32 **NGO's Sector** NGO's hospital/ health centre ..... 41 **UNRWA sector** UNRWA hospital/ health centre ..... 51 **Israeli sector** Israeli hospital/ health centre ..... 61 DK Public or Private ..... 76 Other (specify) 96	
PN25.	During the first two days after birth, did any health care provider do any of the following either at home or at a facility: [A] Examine (name)'s cord? [B] Take the temperature of (name)? [C] Counsel you on breastfeeding?	Yes / No / DK Examine the cord ..... 1 2 8 Take temperature ..... 1 2 8 Counsel on breastfeeding 1 2 8	
PN26.	Check MN36: Was child ever breastfed?	Yes, MN36=1 ..... 1 No, MN36=2 2	2 ⇨ PN28
PN27.	Observe (name)'s breastfeeding?	Yes / No / DK Observe breastfeeding 1 2 8	
PN28.	Check MN33: Was child weighed at birth?	Yes, MN33=1 ..... 1 No, MN33=2 ..... 2 Dk, MN33=8 3	1 ⇨ PN29A 2 ⇨ PN29B 3 ⇨ PN29C

Post-natal health checks			pn
PN29A.	You mentioned that (name) was weighed at birth. After that, was (name) weighed again by a health care provider within two days?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
PN29B.	You mentioned that (name) was not weighed at birth. Was (name) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?		
PN29C.	You mentioned that you do not know if (name) was weighed at birth. Was (name) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?		
PN30.	During the first two days after (name)'s birth, did any health care provider give you information on the symptoms that require you to take your sick child to a health facility for care?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	

contraception			CP
CP0:	Check MA1: Is the respondent currently married?	Yes, MA1=1 ..... 1 No, MA1=3 2	2 ⇨ DV1
CP1.	I would like to talk with you about another subject: family planning. Are you pregnant now?	Yes, currently pregnant ..... 1 No ..... 2 dk or not sure 8	1 ⇨ CP3
CP2.	Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant. Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1 ⇨ CP4
CP2A.	What is the main reason for not currently using a family planning method?	Desire to have a child ..... 11 I object family planning ..... 12 Husband objected ..... 13 Fear of side effects ..... 14 Availability/accessibility ..... 15 Expensive ..... 16 Inconvenient to use ..... 17 Menopause ..... 18 THE HUSBAND DOES NOT EXIST WITH THE FAMILY CURRENTLY ..... 19 Religious beliefs ..... 20 Infertile Husband/Wife ..... 21 Fatalistic ..... 22 Husband/Wife is sick ..... 23 Breastfeeding ..... 24 Too old ..... 25 Other (specify) 96	
CP3.	Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1 ⇨ End 2 ⇨ End

contraception			CP
CP4.	What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy? Do not prompt. If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.	Female sterilization ..... A Male sterilization ..... B IUD ..... C Injectables ..... D Implants ..... E Pill ..... F Male condom ..... G Female condom ..... H Diaphragm ..... I Foam / Jelly ..... J Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) ..... K Periodic abstinence / Rhythm ..... L Withdrawal ..... M Other (specify) X	

unmet need			UN
UN1.	Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	Yes, CP1=1 ..... 1 No, dk or not sure, CP1=2 or 8 2	2 ⇨ UN6
UN2.	Now I would like to talk to you about your current pregnancy. When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1 ⇨ UN5
UN3.	Check CM11: Any births?	No births ..... 0 One or more births 1	0 ⇨ UN4A 1 ⇨ UN4B
UN4A. **UN4B.**	Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children? Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children?	Later ..... 1 None / No more 2	
UN5.	Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. After the child you are now expecting, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	Have another child ..... 1 No more / None ..... 2 Undecided / DK 8	1 ⇨ UN8 2 ⇨ UN14 8 ⇨ UN14
UN6.	Check CP4: Currently using 'Female sterilization'?	Yes, CP4=A ..... 1 No, Cp4≠A 2	1 ⇨ UN14
UN7.	Now I would like to ask you some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	Have (a/another) child ..... 1 No more / None ..... 2 Says she cannot get pregnant ..... 3 Undecided / DK 8	2 ⇨ UN10 3 ⇨ UN12 8 ⇨ UN10
UN8.	How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child? Record the answer as stated by respondent.	Months ..... 1 __ __ Years ..... 2 __ __ Does not want to wait (soon/now) ..... 993 Says she cannot get pregnant ..... 994 Other ..... 996 DK 998	994 ⇨ UN12
UN9.	Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	Yes, CP1=1 ..... 1 No, dk or not sure, CP1=2 or 8 2	1 ⇨ UN14

unmet need			UN
UN10.	Check CP2: Currently using a method?	Yes, CP2=1 ..... 1 No, CP2=2 2	1 ⇨ UN14
UN11.	Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨ UN14 8 ⇨ UN14
UN12.	Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?	Infrequent sex / No sex ..... A Menopausal ..... B Never menstruated ..... C Hysterectomy (surgical removal of uterus) ..... D Has been trying to get pregnant for 2 years or more without result ..E Postpartum amenorrheic ..... F Breastfeeding ..... G Too old ..... H Fatalistic ..... I Other (specify) ..... X DK ..... Z	
UN13.	Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?	Mentioned, UN12=C ..... 1 Not mentioned, UN12≠C 2	1 ⇨ End
UN14.	When did your last menstrual period start? Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent. If '1 year', probe: How many months ago?	Days ago ..... 1 __ __ Weeks ago ..... 2 __ __ Months ago ..... 3 __ __ Years ago ..... 4 __ __ In menopause / Has had hysterectomy ..... 993 Before last birth ..... 994 Never menstruated 995	993 ⇨ End 994 ⇨ End 995 ⇨ End
UN15.	Check UN14: Was the last menstrual period within last year?	yes, within last YEAR ..... 1 no, one year or more 2	2 ⇨ End
UN16.	Due to your last menstruation, were there any social activities, school or work days that you did not attend?	yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / not sure / no such activity 8	

unmet need			UN
UN17.	During your last menstrual period were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
UN18.	Did you use any materials such as sanitary pads, tampons or cloth?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ End 8 ⇨ End
UN19.	Were the materials reusable?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE					DV
DV1.	Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:		Yes	No	DK
	[A] If she goes out without telling him?	Goes out without telling	1	2	8
	[B] If she neglects the children?	Neglects children	1	2	8
	[C] If she argues with him?	Argues with him	1	2	8
	[D] If she refuses to have sex with him?	Refuses sex	1	2	8
	[E] If she burns the food?	Burns food	1	2	8

Victimisation			VT
VT1.	Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy. Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you personally were the victim. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. In the last three years, that is since (month of interview) (year of interview minus 3), has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force? Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. If necessary, help the respondent to establish the recall period and make sure that you allow adequate time for the recall. You may reassure: It can be difficult to remember this sort of incidents, so please take your time while you think about your answers.	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ VT9B 8 ⇨ VT9B
VT2.	Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (month of interview) (year of interview minus 1)?	Yes, during the last 12 months ..... 1 No, more than 12 months ago ..... 2 DK / Don't remember 8	2 ⇨ VT5B 8 ⇨ VT5B
VT3.	How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?	One time ..... 1 Two times ..... 2 Three or more times ..... 3 DK / Don't remember 8	
VT4.	Check VT3: One or more times?	One time, VT3=1 ..... 1 More than once or dk, VT3=2, 3 or 8 2	1 ⇨ VT5A 2 ⇨ VT5B

Victimisation			VT
VT5A.	When this happened, was anything stolen from you?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
VT5B.	The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?	DK / Not sure 8	
VT6.	Did the person(s) have a weapon?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / Not sure 8	2 ⇨ VT8 8 ⇨ VT8
VT7.	Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? Record all that apply.	Yes, a knife ..... A Yes, a gun ..... B Yes, something else X	
VT8.	Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? If 'Yes', probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	Yes, respondent reported ..... 1 Yes, someone else reported ..... 2 No, not reported ..... 3 DK / Not sure 8	1 ⇨ VT9A 2 ⇨ VT9A 3 ⇨ VT9A 8 ⇨ VT9A

Victimisation			VT
VT9A.	Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (month of interview) (year of interview minus 3), been physically attacked?		
VT9B.	In the same period of the last three years, that is since (month of interview) (year of interview minus 3), have you been physically attacked? If 'No', probe: An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace. Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under VT1.	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ VT20 8 ⇨ VT20
VT10.	Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (month of interview) (year of interview minus 1)?	Yes, during the last 12 months ..... 1 No, more than 12 months ago ..... 2 DK / Don't remember 8	2 ⇨ VT12B 8 ⇨ VT12B
VT11.	How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?	One time ..... 1 Two times ..... 2 Three or more times ..... 3 DK / Don't remember 8	1 ⇨ VT12A 2 ⇨ VT12B 3 ⇨ VT12B 8 ⇨ VT12B

Victimisation			VT
VT12A.	Where did this happen?	At home 11	
VT12B.	Where did this happen the last time?	In another home 12	
		In the street 21	
		On public transport 22	
		Public restaurant / café / COFfEE SHOP 23	
		Other public (specify) 26	
		At school 31	
		At workplace 32	
		Other place (specify) 96	
VT13.	How many people were involved in committing the offence? If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Was it one, two, or at least three people?	One person 1	1 ⇨ VT14A 2 ⇨ VT14B 3 ⇨ VT14B 8 ⇨ VT14B
		Two people 2	
		Three or more people 3	
		DK / Don't remember 8	
VT14A.	At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person?	Yes 1	
		No 2	
VT14B.	At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?	DK / Don't remember 8	
VT17.	Did the person(s) have a weapon?	Yes 1	2 ⇨ VT19 8 ⇨ VT19
		No 2	
		DK / Not sure 8	
VT18.	Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? Record all that apply.	Yes, a knife ..... A	
		Yes, a gun ..... B	
		Yes, something else X	
VT19.	Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? If 'Yes', probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	Yes, respondent reported 1	
		Yes, someone else reported 2	
		No, not reported 3	
		DK / Not sure 8	

Victimisation			VT
VT20.	How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?	Very safe ..... 1 Safe ..... 2 Unsafe ..... 3 Very unsafe ..... 4 never walk alone after dark 7	
VT21.	How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?	Very safe ..... 1 Safe ..... 2 Unsafe ..... 3 Very unsafe ..... 4 never alone after dark 7	
VT22.	In the past 12 months, have you personally felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds? [A] Ethnic or immigration origin? [B] Sex? [D] Age? [E] Religion or belief? [F] Disability? [G] Political /intellectual /family affiliation? [H] Place of residence [I] Socio-economic status [X] For any other reason?			

	Yes	No	DK
EthNic	1	2	8
Sex	1	2	8
Age	1	2	8
Religion / belief	1	2	8
Disability	1	2	8
Political /intellectual / family affiliation	1	2	8
Place of residence	1	2	8
Socio-economic status	1	2	8
Other reason	1	2	8

Adult Functioning			AF
AF1.	Check WB4: Age of respondent?	Age 15-17 years ..... 1 Age 18-49 years 2	1 ⇨ End
AF2.	Do you use glasses or contact lenses? Include the use of glasses for reading.	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
AF3.	Do you use a hearing aid?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
AF4.	I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers: You may say that you have: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category: Remember, the four possible answers are: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all.		
AF5.	Check AF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses?	Yes, AF2=1 ..... 1 No, AF2=2 2	1 ⇨ AF6A 2 ⇨ AF6B
AF6A. **AF6B.**	When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing? Do you have difficulty seeing?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot see at all 4	
AF7.	Check AF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid?	Yes, AF3=1 ..... 1 No, AF3=2 2	1 ⇨ AF8A 2 ⇨ AF8B
AF8A. **AF8B.**	When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing? Do you have difficulty hearing?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot hear at all 4	

Adult Functioning			AF
AF9.	Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot walk/ climb steps at all 4	
AF10.	Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot remember/ concentrate at all 4	
AF11.	Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot care for self at all 4	
AF12.	Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty 3	

HIV/AIDS			HA
HA1.	Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ End
HA2.	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA3.	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA4.	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA5.	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA6.	Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA7.	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA8.	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	Yes / No / DK During pregnancy ..... 1 2 8 During delivery ..... 1 2 8 By breastfeeding 1 2 8	
HA9.	Check HA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ HA11

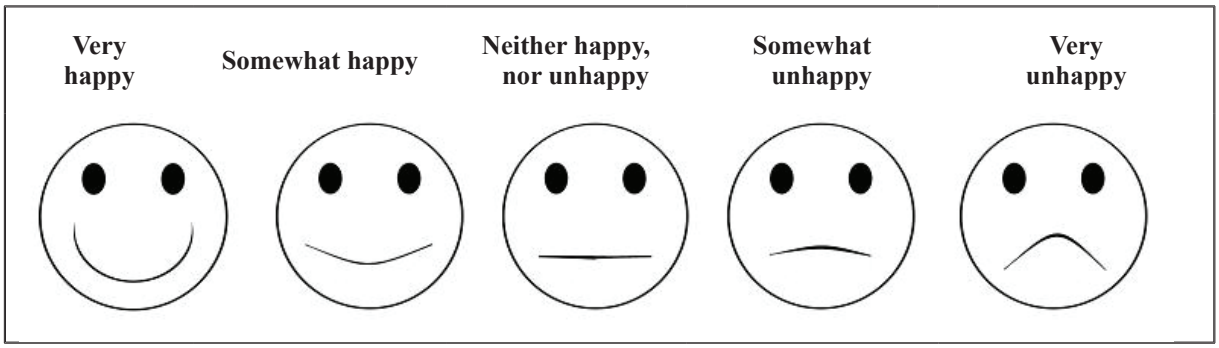
HIV/AIDS			HA
HA10.	Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA11.	Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name	Yes, CM17=1 ..... 1 No, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨ HA30
HA12.	Check MN2: Was antenatal care received?	Yes, MN2=1 ..... 1 No, MN2=2 2	2 ⇨ HA30
HA13.	During any of the antenatal visits for your pregnancy with (name), were you given any information about: [A] Babies getting HIV from their mother? [B] Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV? [C] Getting tested for HIV? Were you: [D] Offered a test for HIV?	Yes / No / DK HIV from mother ..... 1 2 8 Things to do ..... 1 2 8 Tested for HIV ..... 1 2 8 Offered a test for hiv 1 2 8	
HA30.	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
HA31.	Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
HA32.	Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	

HIV/AIDS			HA
HA33.	Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
HA34.	Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
HA35.	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	Agree ..... 1 Disagree ..... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
HA36.	Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 Says she has HIV ..... 7 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	

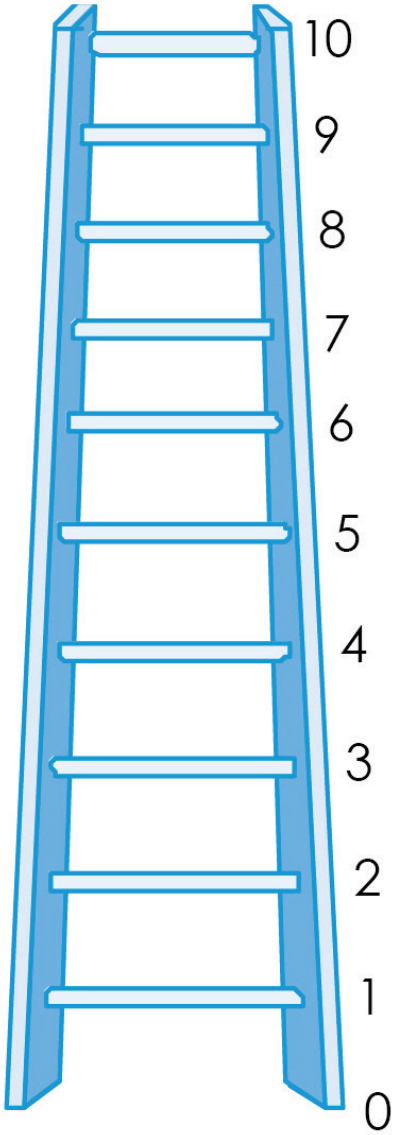
TOBACCO			TA
TA1.	Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ TA6
TA2.	How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	Never smoked a whole cigarette ..... 00 Age ..... ___ ___	00 ⇨ TA6
TA3.	Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ TA6
TA4.	In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	Number of cigarettes ..... ___ ___	
TA5.	During the last one month, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.	Number of days ..... 0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month ..... 10 Every day / Almost every day 30	
TA6.	Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, water pipe, or pipe?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ TA10
TA7.	During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ TA10
TA8.	What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month? Record all mentioned.	Cigars ..... A Water pipe ..... B Pipe ..... D Other (specify) X	

TOBACCO			TA
TA9.	During the last one month, on how many days did you use (names of products mentioned in TA8)? If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.	Number of days ..... 0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month ..... 10 Every day / Almost every day 30	
TA10.	Have you ever tried any form of smokeless tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ End
TA11.	During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ End
TA12.	What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use during the last one month? Record all mentioned.	Chewing tobacco ..... A Snuff ..... B Dip ..... C ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES ..... d Other (specify) X	
TA13.	During the last one month, on how many days did you use (names of products mentioned in TA12)? If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.	Number of days ..... 0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month ..... 10 Every day / Almost every day 30	

life satisfaction			ls
LS1.	I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction. First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy? I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response. Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.	Very happy ..... 1 Somewhat happy ..... 2 Neither happy nor unhappy ..... 3 Somewhat unhappy ..... 4 Very unhappy 5	
LS2.	Show the picture of the ladder. Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top. Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you. On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time? Probe if necessary: Which step comes closest to the way you feel?	Ladder step ..... ___ ___	
LS3.	Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?	Improved ..... 1 More or less the same ..... 2 Worsened 3	
LS4.	And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall?	Better ..... 1 More or less the same ..... 2 Worse 3	



Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

WM10.	Record the time.	Hours and minutes ..... __ __ : __ __	
WM11.	Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?	Yes, the entire interview was completed in private ..... 1 No, others were present during the entire interview (specify) ..... 2 No, others were present during part of the interview (specify) 3	

WM16. Check columns HL10 and HL20 in List of Household Members, Household Questionnaire:
Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

- ☐ Yes ⇨ Go to WM17 in Woman's Information Panel and record '01'. Then go to the Questionnaire for Children Under Five for that child and start the interview with this respondent.
- ☐ No ⇨ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17?
- ☐ Yes ⇨ Check column HL20 in List of Household Members, Household Questionnaire:
  Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of the child selected for Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 in this household?
- ☐ Yes ⇨ Go to WM17 in Woman's Information Panel and record '01'. Then go to the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.
- ☐ No ⇨ Go to WM17 in Woman's Information Panel and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.
- ☐ No ⇨ Go to WM17 in Woman's Information Panel and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

Interviewer's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

MICS QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

Palestinian Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2019-20

under-five child information panel	uf

UF1. Cluster number:..... ___ ___ ___

UF2. Household number:..... ___ ___

UF3. Child's name and line number:

Name ___ ___

UF4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:

Name..... ___ ___

UF5. Interviewer's name and number:

Name..... ___ ___ ___

UF6. Supervisor's name and number:

Name..... ___ ___ ___

UF7. Day / Month / Year of interview: ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 ___ ___

UF8. Record the time:

Hours	Minutes
__ __	__ __

Check respondent's age in HL6 in List of Household Members, Household Questionnaire:
If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in UF17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.

UF9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?

YES, interviewed already..... 1
NO, First Interview..... 2

1 ⇨ UF10B
2 ⇨ UF10A

UF10A. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (child's name from UF3)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 25 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?

UF10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (child's name from UF3)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 25 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?

Yes..... 1
No / NOT ASKED..... 2

1 ⇨ Under five's Background Module
2 ⇨ UF17

UF17. Result of interview for children under 5

Codes refer to mother/caretaker.
Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.

Completed..... 01
Not at home..... 02
Refused..... 03
Partly completed..... 04
Incapacitated (specify)..... 05
No adult consent for mother/ caretaker age 15-17..... 06
Other (specify)..... 96

UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND			UB
UB0.	Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (name)'s Birth Certificate, National Child Immunisation Record, and any immunisation record from a private health provider? We will need to refer to those documents.		
UB1.	On what day, month and year was (name) born? Probe: What is (his/her) birthday? If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day. Month and year must be recorded.	**Date of birth** Day ..... __ __ DK day ..... 98 Month ..... __ __ Year ..... 2 0 __ __	
UB2.	How old is (name)? Probe: How old was (name) at (his/her) last birthday? Record age in completed years. Record '0' if less than 1 year. If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.	Age (in completed years) ..... __	
UB3.	Check UB2: Child's age?	Age 0, 1, or 2 ..... 1 Age 3 or 4 2	1 ⇨ UB9
UB4.	Check the respondent's line number (UF4) in UNDER FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?	yes, Respondent is the same, UF4=HH47 ..... 1 no, Respondent is not the same, UF4≠HH47 2	2 ⇨ UB6
UB5.	Check ED10 in the Education module in the Household Questionnaire: Is the child attending kindergarten in the current school year?	Yes, ED10=0 ..... 1 NO, ED10≠0 or blank 2	1 ⇨ UB8B 2 ⇨ UB9

UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND			UB
UB6.	Has (name) ever attended kindergarten?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ UB9
UB7.	At any time since August, did (he/she) attend kindergarten?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1 ⇨ UB8A 2 ⇨ UB9
UB8A.	Does (he/she) currently attend kindergarten?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
UB8B.	You have mentioned that (name) has attended kindergarten this school year. Does (he/she) currently attend this programme?		
UB9.	Is (name) covered by any health insurance?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ End
UB10.	What type of health insurance is (name) covered by? Record all mentioned.	GOVERNMENTAL ..... e UNRWA ..... f PRIVATE ..... g ISRAELI ..... h Other (specify) X	

birth registration			BR
BR1.	Does (name) have a birth certificate? If yes, ask: May I see it?	Yes, seen ..... 1 Yes, not seen ..... 2 No ..... 3 DK 8	1 ⇨ End 2 ⇨ End
BR2.	Has (name)'s birth been registered with the Ministry of Interior?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨ End
BR3.	Do you know how to register (name)'s birth?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	

Early Childhood Development			eC
EC1.	How many children's books or picture books do you have for (name)?	None ..... 00 Number of children's books ..... 0 __ Ten or more books 10	
EC2.	I am interested in learning about the things that (name) plays with when (he/she) is at home. Does (he/she) play with: [A] Homemade toys, such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home? [B] Toys from a shop or manufactured toys? [C] Household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves?	Y N DK Homemade toys ..... 1 2 8 Toys from a shop ..... 1 2 8 Household objects or outside objects 1 2 8	
EC3.	Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children. On how many days in the past week was (name): [A] Left alone for more than an hour? [B] Left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour? If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.	Number of days left alone for more than an hour ..... __ Number of days left with another child for more than an hour ..... __	
EC4.	Check UB2: Child's age?	Age 0 OR 1 ..... 1 Age 2, 3 or 4 2	1 ⇨ End

Early Childhood Development	eC

EC5. In the past 3 days, did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with (name):

If 'Yes', ask:

Who engaged in this activity with (name)?

A foster/step mother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.

Record all that apply.

'No one' cannot be recorded if any household member age 15 and above engaged in activity with child.

			Mother	Father	Other	No one
[A]	Read books or looked at picture books with (name)?	Read books	A	B	X	Y
[B]	Told stories to (name)?	Told stories	A	B	X	Y
[C]	Sang songs to or with (name), including lullabies?	Sang songs	A	B	X	Y
[D]	Took (name) outside the home?	Took outside	A	B	X	Y
[E]	Played with (name)?	Played with	A	B	X	Y
[F]	Named, counted, or drew things for or with (name)?	Named	A	B	X	Y

EC5G.	Check UB2: Child's age?	Age 2 ..... 1 Age 3 or 4 2	1 ⇨ End
EC6.	I would like to ask you some questions about the health and development of (name). Children do not all develop and learn at the same rate. For example, some walk earlier than others. These questions are related to several aspects of (name)'s development. Can (name) identify or name at least ten letters of the alphabet?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
EC7.	Can (name) read at least four simple, popular words?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
EC8.	Does (name) know the name and recognize the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	

Early Childhood Development			eC
EC9.	Can (name) pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
EC10.	Is (name) sometimes too sick to play?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
EC11.	Does (name) follow simple directions on how to do something correctly?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
EC12.	When given something to do, is (name) able to do it independently?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
EC13.	Does (name) get along well with other children?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
EC14.	Does (name) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
EC15.	Does (name) get distracted easily?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	

CHILD DISCIPLINE					UCD
UCD1.	Check UB2: Child's age?	Age 0 ..... 1 Age 1, 2, 3 or 4 2			1 ⇨ End
UCD2.	Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behavior or to address a behavior problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if you or any other adult in your household has used this method with (name) in the past month.		Yes	No	
	[A] Took away privileges, forbade something (name) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.	Took away privileges	1	2	
	[B] Explained why (name)'s behavior was wrong.	Explained wrong behavior	1	2	
	[C] Shook (him/her).	Shook him/her	1	2	
	[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).	Shouted, yelled, screamed	1	2	
	[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.	Gave something else to do	1	2	
	[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.	Spanked, hit, slapped on bottom with bare hand	1	2	
	[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	Hit with belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object	1	2	
	[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	Called dumb, lazy or another name	1	2	
	[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.	Hit / slapped on the face, head or ears	1	2	
	[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.	Hit / slapped on hand, arm or leg	1	2	
	[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could.	Beat up, hit over and over as hard as one could	1	2	

CHILD DISCIPLINE			UCD
UCD3.	Check UF4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5 or a child age 5-14 selected for the questionnaire for children age 5-17?	yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ UCD5
UCD4.	Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?	yes ..... 1 No 2	1 ⇨ End
UCD5.	Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / No opinion 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING			UCF
UCF1.	Check UB2: Child's age?	Age 0 or 1 ..... 1 Age 2, 3 or 4 2	1 ⇨ End
UCF2.	I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (name) may have. Does (name) wear glasses?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
UCF3.	Does (name) use a hearing aid?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
UCF4.	Does (name) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
UCF5.	In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (name) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category: Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (name) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
UCF6.	Check UCF2: Child wears glasses?	Yes, UCF2=1 ..... 1 No, UCF2=2 2	1 ⇨ UCF7A 2 ⇨ UCF7B
UCF7A. **UCF7B.**	When wearing (his/her) glasses, does (name) have difficulty seeing? Does (name) have difficulty seeing?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot see at all 4	
UCF8.	Check UCF3: Child uses a hearing aid?	Yes, UCF3=1 ..... 1 No, UCF3=2 2	1 ⇨ UCF9A 2 ⇨ UCF9B

CHILD FUNCTIONING		UCF
UCF9A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (name) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? **UCF9B.** Does (name) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot hear at all 4	
UCF10. Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?	Yes, UCF4=1 ..... 1 No, UCF4=2 2	1 ⇨ UCF11 2 ⇨ UCF13
UCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking?	Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot walk at all 4	
UCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot walk at all 4	1 ⇨ UCF14 2 ⇨ UCF14 3 ⇨ UCF14 4 ⇨ UCF14
UCF13. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty walking?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot walk at all 4	
UCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty picking up small objects with (his/her) hand?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot pick up at all 4	
UCF15. Does (name) have difficulty understanding you?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot understand at all 4	
UCF16. When (name) speaks, do you have difficulty understanding (him/her)?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot be understood at all 4	
UCF17. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty learning things?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot learn things at all 4	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		UCF
UCF18. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty playing?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot play at all 4	
UCF19. The next question has five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after the question. Compared with children of the same age, how much does (name) kick, bite or hit other children or adults? Would you say: not at all, less, the same, more or a lot more?	Not at all ..... 1 Less ..... 2 The same ..... 3 More ..... 4 A lot more 5	

breastfeeding and dietary intake			Bd
BD1.	Check UB2: Child's age?	Age 0, 1, or 2 ..... 1 Age 3 or 4 2	2 ⇨ End
BD2.	Has (name) ever been breastfed?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ BD3A 8 ⇨ BD3A
BD3.	Is (name) still being breastfed?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
BD3A.	Check UB2: Child's age?	Age 0 or 1 ..... 1 Age 2 2	2 ⇨ End
BD4.	Yesterday, during the day or night, did (name) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
BD5.	Did (name) drink Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
BD6.	Did (name) drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	

BD7. Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (name) may have had yesterday during the day or the night. Please include liquids consumed outside of your home.
Did (name) drink (name of item) yesterday during the day or the night:

For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask: Just to make sure, did (name) eat (food group items) yesterday during the day or the night		Yes	No	DK
[A] Plain water?	Plain water	1	2	8
[B] 100% natural juice or sweetened juice drinks?	100% Natural Juice or sweetened juice drinks	1	2	8
[C] Maraka? Like clear chicken, or clear meat Maraka without any chicken or meat pieces?	CLEAR MARAKA	1	2	8
[D] Infant formula, such as S-26, similac, materna?	Infant formula	1	2 ↘ BD7[E]	8 ↘ BD7[E]
[D1] How many times did (name) drink infant formula? If 7 or more times, record '7'.	Number of times drank infant formula ..... — DK 8			
[E] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk? This includes chocolate milk made from Nesquick powder	Milk	1	2 ↘ BD7[P]	8 ↘ BD7[P]
[E1] How many times did (name) drink milk? If 7 or more times, record '7'.	Number of times drank milk ..... — DK 8			
[P] Natural herbs drinks boiled or drenched, like anise, mint, chamomile?	NATURAL HERB DRINKS	1	2 ↘ BD7[X]	8 ↘ BD7[X]
[P1] How many times did (name) drink natural herbs drinks? If 7 or more times, record '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK NATURAL HERB DRINKS ..... — DK 8			
[X] Any other liquids like tea or coffee?	Other liquids	1	2 ↘ BD8	8 ↘ BD8
[X1] Record all other liquids mentioned.	(Specify)			

BD8. Now I would like to ask you about everything that (name) ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please include foods consumed outside of your home.
Think about when (name) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?
If 'Yes' ask: Please tell me everything (name) ate at that time. Probe: Anything else?
Record answers using the food groups below.
What did (name) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?
Repeat this string of questions, recording in the food groups, until the respondent tells you that the child went to sleep until the next morning.

For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask: Just to make sure, did (name) eat (food group items) yesterday during the day or the night		Yes	No	DK
[A] Yogurt made from animal milk? Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7[E] or BD7[X], depending on milk content.	Yogurt	1	2 ↘ BD8[B]	8 ↘ BD8[B]
[A1] How many times did (name) eat yogurt? If 7 or more times, record '7'.	Number of times ate yogurt ... __ DK ... 8			
[B] Any baby food, such as Cerelac, NINOLAC, or gerber?	Fortified baby food	1	2	8
[C] Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains?	Foods made from grains	1	2	8
[D] Pumpkin, squash, carrots, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	Pumpkin, carrots, squash, etc.	1	2	8
[E] White potatoes, white yams, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?	Foods made from roots	1	2	8
[F] Any dark green, leafy vegetables, such as spinach, khubazeh, mallow?	Dark green, leafy vegetables	1	2	8
[G] Ripe mangoes or apricot, watermelons?	Ripe mango, APRICOT, watermelons	1	2	8
[H] Any other fruits or vegetables, such as parsley, mint, grape leaves, apple, or banana?	Other fruits or vegetables	1	2	8
[I] Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats?	Organ meats	1	2	8
[J] Any other meat, such as beef, lamb, goat, chicken, duck?	Other meats	1	2	8
[K] Eggs?	Eggs	1	2	8
[L] Fish or shellfish, either fresh or dried?	Fresh or dried fish	1	2	8
[M] Beans, peas, lentils or nuts, including any foods made from these?	Foods made from beans, peas, nuts, etc.	1	2	8
[N] Cheese or other food made from animal milk such as Labanah?	Cheese or other food made from milk such as Labanah	1	2	8
[X] Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food	1	2 ↘ BD9	8 ↘ BD9
[X1] Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above.	(Specify) ...			

BD9.	How many times did (name) eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night? If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1]. If 7 or more times, record '7'.	Number of times ... __ DK ... 8	

immunisation			IM
IM1.	Check UB2: Child's age?	Age 0, 1, or 2 ..... 1 Age 3 or 4 2	2 ⇨ End
IM2.	Do you have a National Child Immunisation Record, immunisation records from a private health provider or any other document where (name)'s vaccinations are written down?	Yes, has only card(s) ..... 1 Yes, has only other document ..... 2 Yes, has card(s) and other document ..... 3 No, has no cards and no other document 4	1 ⇨ IM5 3 ⇨ IM5
IM3.	Did you ever have a National Child Immunisation Record or immunisation records from a private health provider for (name)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
IM4.	Check IM2:	Has only other document, IM2=2 ..... 1 Has no cards and no other document available, IM2=4 2	2 ⇨ IM14
IM5.	May I see the card(s) (and/or) other document?	Yes, only card(s) seen ..... 1 Yes, only other document seen ..... 2 Yes, card(s) and other document seen ..... 3 No cards and no other document seen 4	4 ⇨ IM14

immunisation	IM

IM6. Copy dates for each vaccination from the documents.
Write '44' in day column if documents show that vaccination was given but no date recorded.

		Date of Immunisation							
		Day		Month		Year			
BCG (at birth)	BCG					2	0		
HepB (at birth)	HepB0					2	0		
Polio (IPV1)	IPV1					2	0		
Polio (IPV2)	IPV2					2	0		
Polio (OPV) 1	OPV1					2	0		
Polio (OPV) 2	OPV2					2	0		
Polio (OPV) 3	OPV3					2	0		
Polio (OPV) 4	OPV4					2	0		
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 1	Penta1					2	0		
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 2	Penta2					2	0		
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 3	Penta3					2	0		
Rota 1	Rota1					2	0		
Rota 2	Rota2					2	0		
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 1	PCV1					2	0		
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 2	PCV2					2	0		
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 3	PCV3					2	0		
MMR 1	MMR1					2	0		
MMR 2	MMR2					2	0		
DPT4	DPT 4					2	0		

IM7. Check IM6: Are all vaccines (BCG to DPT4) recorded?

Yes 1
No 2

1 ⇨ End

immunisation			IM
IM9.	In addition to what is recorded on the document(s) you have shown me, did (name) receive any other vaccinations including vaccinations received during the campaigns, immunisation days or child health days?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ End 8 ⇨ End
IM10.	Go back to IM6 and probe for these vaccinations. Record '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine received. For each vaccination not received record '00' in day column. When finished, go to End of module.		⇨ End
IM14.	Has (name) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis – that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
IM15.	Did (name) receive a Hepatitis B vaccination – that is an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B disease – within the first 24 hours to a week after birth?	Yes, WITHIN THE FIRST 24 HOURS AFTER BIRTH ..... 1 Yes, but A Week AFTER BIRTH ..... 2 No ..... 3 DK 8	
IM16.	Has (name) ever received any vaccination drops in the mouth to protect (him/her) from polio?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ IM20 8 ⇨ IM20
IM17.	Were the first polio drops received in the first two months after birth?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
IM18.	How many times were the polio drops received?	Number of times ..... __ DK 8	

immunisation			IM
IM19.	The last time (name) received the polio drops, did (he/she) also get an injection to protect against polio? Probe to ensure that both were given, drops and injection.	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
IM20.	Has (name) ever received a Pentavalent vaccination – that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent (him/her) from getting tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria, Hepatitis B disease, and Haemophilus influenzae type b? Probe by indicating that Pentavalent vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the polio drops.	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ IM21A 8 ⇨ IM21A
IM21.	How many times was the Pentavalent vaccine received?	Number of times ..... __ DK 8	
IM21a.	Has (name) ever received the fourth dose of DPT vaccination at the age of 12 months – that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent him/her from getting tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
IM22.	Has (name) ever received a Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination – that is, an injection to the arm at the age of 2 months, 4 months and 12 months - to prevent him/her from getting pneumococcal conjugate? Probe by indicating that Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ IM24 8 ⇨ IM24
IM23.	How many times was the Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccine received?	Number of times ..... __ DK 8	

immunisation			IM
IM24.	Has (name) ever received any vaccination drops in the mouth to protect (him/her) from diarrhoea? Probe by indicating that the Rota drop is sometimes given at the same time as the Penta vaccination and polio drops.	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ IM26 8 ⇨ IM26
IM25.	How many times was the Rota vaccine received?	Number of times ..... __ DK 8	
IM26.	Has (name) ever received a MMR vaccine – that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 12 months or older - to prevent (him/her) from getting measles, mumps and rubella?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ End 8 ⇨ End
IM26A.	How many times was the MMR vaccine received?	Number of times ..... __ DK 8	

care of illness			CA
CA1.	In the last two weeks, has (name) had diarrhoea?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ CA14 8 ⇨ CA14
CA2.	Check BD3: Is child still breastfeeding?	yES or blank, BD3=1 or blank ..... 1 nO or DK, BD3=2 or 8 2	1 ⇨ CA3A 2 ⇨ CA3B
CA3A.	I would like to know how much (name) was given to drink during the diarrhoea.This includes breastmilk, Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. During the time (name) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? If 'less', probe: Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?	Much less ..... 1 Somewhat less ..... 2 About the same ..... 3 More ..... 4 Nothing to drink ..... 5 DK 8	
CA3B.	I would like to know how much (name) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. During the time (name) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? If 'less', probe: Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?		
CA4.	During the time (name) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? If 'less', probe: Was (he/she) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	Much less ..... 1 Somewhat less ..... 2 About the same ..... 3 More ..... 4 Stopped food ..... 5 Never gave food ..... 7 DK 8	

care of illness			CA
CA5.	Did you seek any advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ CA7 8 ⇨ CA7
CA6.	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Probe: Anywhere else? Record all providers mentioned, but do not prompt with any suggestions. Probe to identify each type of provider. If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response. (Name of place)	**Public medical sector** Government hospital ..... A Government health centre ..... B Mobile / Outreach clinic ..... E **Private medical sector** Private hospital / clinic ..... I Private physician ..... J Private pharmacy ..... K DK Public or Private ..... W **NGO's Medical Sector** NGO's hospital/ health clinic ..... S **UNRWA Medical sector** UNRWA hospital/ health centre ..... T **Israeli Medical sector** Israeli hospital/ health centre ..... U **Other source** Relative / Friend ..... P Traditional practitioner ..... R Other (specify) ..... X DK / Don't remember ..... Z	
CA7.	During the time (name) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given: [A] A fluid made from a special packet called ORS packet solution? [B] A pre-packaged ORS fluid? [D] Government-recommended homemade fluid?	Y N DK Fluid from ORS packet ..... 1 2 8 Pre-packaged ORS fluid ..... 1 2 8 Recommended fluid 1 2 8	
CA8.	Check CA7[A] and CA7[B]: Was child given any ORS?	Yes, Yes in CA7[A] or CA7[B] ..... 1 No, 'No' or 'DK' in both CA7[A] And CA7[B] 2	2 ⇨ CA12

care of illness			CA
CA9.	Where did you get the (ORS mentioned in CA7[A] and/or CA7[B])? Probe to identify the type of source. If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known. If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response. (Name of place)	**Public medical sector** Government hospital ..... A Government health centre ..... B Mobile / Outreach clinic ..... E **Private medical sector** Private hospital / clinic ..... I Private physician ..... J Private pharmacy ..... K DK Public or Private ..... W **NGO's Medical Sector** NGO's hospital/ health clinic ..... S **UNRWA Medical sector** UNRWA hospital/ health centre ..... T **Israeli Medical sector** Israeli hospital/ health centre ..... U **Other source** Relative / Friend ..... P Traditional practitioner ..... R Other (specify) ..... X DK / Don't remember ..... Z	
CA12.	Was anything else given to treat the diarrhoea?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ CA14 8 ⇨ CA14
CA13.	What else was given to treat the diarrhoea? Probe: Anything else? Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned. (Name of brand) (Name of brand)	**Pill or Syrup** Antibiotic ..... A Antimotility (anti-diarrhoea) ..... B Other pill or syrup ..... G Unknown pill or syrup ..... H **Injection** Antibiotic ..... L non-Antibiotic ..... m Unknown injection ..... N Intravenous (iv) ..... O Home remedy / Herbal medicine ..... Q Other (specify) X	

care of illness			CA
CA14.	At any time in the last two weeks, has (name) been ill with a fever?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
CA16.	At any time in the last two weeks, has (name) had an illness with a cough?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
CA17.	At any time in the last two weeks, has (name) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ CA19 8 ⇨ CA19
CA18.	Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose?	Problem in chest only ..... 1 Blocked or runny nose only ..... 2 Both ..... 3 Other (specify) ..... 6 DK 8	1 ⇨ CA20 2 ⇨ CA20 3 ⇨ CA20 6 ⇨ CA20 8 ⇨ CA20
CA19.	Check CA14: Did child have fever?	Yes, CA14=1 ..... 1 No or DK, CA14=2 or 8 2	2 ⇨ CA30
CA20.	Did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ CA22 8 ⇨ CA22

care of illness			CA
CA21.	From where did you seek advice or treatment? Probe: Anywhere else? Record all providers mentioned, but do not prompt with any suggestions. Probe to identify each type of provider. If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response. (Name of place)	**Public medical sector** Government hospital ... A Government health centre ... B Mobile / Outreach clinic ... E **Private medical sector** Private hospital / clinic ... I Private physician ... J Private pharmacy ... K DK Public or Private ... W **NGO's Medical Sector** NGO's hospital/ health clinic ... S **UNRWA Medical sector** UNRWA hospital/ health centre ... T **Israeli Medical sector** Israeli hospital/ health centre ... U **Other source** Relative / Friend ... P Traditional practitioner ... R Other (specify) ... X DK / DON'T REMEMBER ... Z	
CA22.	At any time during the illness, was (name) given any medicine for the illness?	Yes ... 1 No ... 2 DK ... 8	2 ⇨ CA30 8 ⇨ CA30
CA23.	What medicine was (name) given? Probe: Any other medicine? Record all medicines given. If unable to determine type of medicine, write the brand name and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response. (Name of brand) (Name of brand)	**Antibiotics** pill/syrup ... N Other antibiotic injection/IV ... O **Other medications** Paracetamol/Panadol/ Trufin ... R Aspirin ... S Ibuprofen ... T Only brand name recorded ... W Other (specify) ... X DK/Don't remember ... Z	

care of illness			CA
CA24.	Check CA23: Antibiotics mentioned?	Yes, antibiotics mentioned, CA23=N-O ..... 1 No, Antibiotics not mentioned 2	2 ⇨ CA30
CA25.	Where did you get the (name of medicine from CA23, codes N to O)? Probe to identify the type of source. If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known. If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response. (Name of place)	**Public medical sector** Government hospital ..... A Government health centre ..... B Mobile / Outreach clinic ..... E Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic ..... I Private physician ..... J Private pharmacy ..... K DK Public or Private ..... W **NGO's Medical Sector** NGO's hospital/ health clinic ..... S **UNRWA Medical sector** UNRWA hospital/ health centre ..... T **Israeli Medical sector** Israeli hospital/ health centre ..... U **Other source** Relative / Friend ..... P Traditional practitioner ..... R Other (specify) ..... X DK / Don't remember ..... Z	
CA30.	Check UB2: Child's age?	Age 0, 1 or 2 ..... 1 Age 3 or 4 2	2 ⇨ End
CA31.	The last time (name) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	Child used toilet / latrine ..... 01 Put / Rinsed into toilet or latrine ..... 02 Put / Rinsed into drain or ditch ..... 03 Thrown into garbage (solid waste) ..... 04 Left in the open ..... 06 Other (specify) ..... 96 DK 98	

UF11. Record the time.	Hours and minutes..... __ __ : __ __

UF16. Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE FORM for this child and complete the Information Panel on that Form.

Check columns HL10 and HL20 in List of Household Members, Household Questionnaire: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of another child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ Yes ⇨ Go to UF17 on the Under-Five Information Panel and record '01'. Then go to the next Questionnaire for Children Under Five to be administered to the same respondent.

☐ No ⇨ Check HL6 and column HL20 in List of Household Members, Household Questionnaire: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of a child age 5-17 selected for Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 in this household?

- ☐ Yes ⇨ Go to UF17 on the Under-Five Information Panel and record '01'. Then go to the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 to be administered to the same respondent.
- ☐ No ⇨ Go to UF17 on the Under-Five Information Panel and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

Interviewer's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

anthropometry Module information panel				an
AN1.	Cluster number: ___ ___ ___	**AN2.**	Household number: ___ ___	
AN3.	Child's name and line number: Name ___ ___	**AN4.**	Child's age from UB2: Age (in completed years) ___	
AN5.	Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: Name ___ ___	**AN6.**	Interviewer's name and number: Name ___ ___ ___	

Anthropometry			
AN7.	Measurer's name and number:	Name ___ ___ ___	
AN8.	Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer: Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.	Kilograms (kg) ___ ___ . ___ Child not present 99.3 Child refused 99.4 Respondent refused 99.5 Other (specify) 99.6	99.3 ⇨ AN13 99.4 ⇨ AN10 99.5 ⇨ AN10 99.6 ⇨ AN10
AN9.	Was the child undressed to the minimum?	Yes 1 No, the child could not be undressed to the minimum 2	
AN10.	Check AN4: Child's age?	Age 0 or 1 1 Age 2, 3 or 4 2	1 ⇨ AN11A 2 ⇨ AN11B
AN11A. **AN11B.**	The child is less than 2 years old and should be measured lying down. Record the result of length measurement as read out by the Measurer: Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record. The child is at least 2 years old and should be measured standing up. Record the result of height measurement as read out by the Measurer: Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.	Length / Height (cm) ___ ___ ___ . ___ Child refused 999.4 Respondent refused 999.5 Other (specify) 999.6	999.4 ⇨ AN13 999.5 ⇨ AN13 999.6 ⇨ AN13
AN12.	How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?	Lying down 1 Standing up 2	
AN13.	Today's date: Day / Month / Year: ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 ___ ___		

Anthropometry			
AN14.	Is there another child under age 5 in the household who has not yet been measured?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1 ⇨ Next Child

AN15. Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household.

Interviewer's Observations for anthropometry module

Measurer's Observations for anthropometry module

Supervisor's Observations for anthropometry module

MICS QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17

Palestinian Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2019-20

5-17 child information panel	fs

FS1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___

FS2. Household number: ___ ___ ___

FS3. Child's name and line number:

Name ..... ___ ___

FS4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:

Name ..... ___ ___

FS5. Interviewer's name and number:

Name ..... ___ ___

FS6. Supervisor's name and number:

Name ..... ___ ___

FS7. Day / Month / Year of interview: ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 ___ ___

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in FS17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old. In the very few cases where a child age 15-17 has no mother or caretaker identified in the household (HL20=90), the respondent will be the child him/herself.

FS8. Record the time:

Hours	Minutes
__ __	__ __

FS9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?

YES, interviewed already 1
NO, First Interview 2

1 ⇨ FS10B
2 ⇨ FS10A

FS10A. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (child's name from FS3)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 20 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?

FS10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (child's name from FS3)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?

Yes 1
No / NOT ASKED 2

1 ⇨ Child's Background Module
2 ⇨ FS17

FS17. Result of interview for child age 5-17 years

Codes refer to the respondent.

Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.

Completed 01
Not at home 02
Refused 03
Partly completed 04
Incapacitated (specify) 05
No adult consent for mother/ caretaker age 15-17 06
Other (specify) 96

CHILD'S BACKGROUND			CB
CB1.	Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?	yes, respondent is the same FS4=HH47 ..... 1 no, respondent is not the same FS4≠HH47 2	1 ⇨ CB11
CB2.	In what month and year was (name) born? Month and year must be recorded.	Date of birth Month ..... __ __ Year ..... __ __ __ __	
CB3.	How old is (name)? Probe: How old was (name) at (his/her) last birthday? Record age in completed years. If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.	Age (in completed years) ..... __ __	
CB4.	Has (name) ever attended school or any kindergarten?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ CB11
CB5.	What is the highest level and grade or year of school (name) has ever attended?	KinderGarten ..... 000 Basic ..... 1 __ __ Secondary ..... 2 __ __ Higher ..... 3 __ __	000 ⇨ CB7
CB6.	Did (he/she) ever complete that (grade/year)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
CB7.	At any time during the 2019/2020 school year did (name) attend school or any kindergarten?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ CB9
CB8.	During 2019/2020 school year, which level and grade or year is (name) attending?	KinderGarten ..... 000 Basic ..... 1 __ __ Secondary ..... 2 __ __ Higher ..... 3 __ __	
CB9.	At any time during the 2018/2019 school year did (name) attend school or kindergarten?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ CB11
CB10.	During 2018/2019 school year, which level and grade or year did (name) attend?	KinderGarten ..... 000 Basic ..... 1 __ __ Secondary ..... 2 __ __ Higher ..... 3 __ __	
CB11.	Is (name) covered by any health insurance?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ End
CB12.	What type of health insurance is (name) covered by? Record all mentioned.	GOVERNMENTAL ..... e UNRWA ..... f PRIVATE ..... g ISRAELI ..... h Other (specify) X	

CHILD LABOUR			CL
CL1.	Now I would like to ask about any work (name) may do. Since last (day of the week), did (name) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour? [A] Did (name) do any work or help on (his/her) own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing or milking animals? [B] Did (name) help in family business or relative's business with or without pay, or run (his/her) own business? [C] Did (name) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products? [X] Since last (day of the week), did (name) engage in any other activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?	Yes / No Worked on plot, farm, food garden, looked after animals ..... 1 2 Helped in family / relative's business / ran own business ..... 1 2 Produce / sell articles / handicrafts / clothes / food or agricultural products ..... 1 2 Any other activity 1 2	
CL2.	Check CL1, [A]-[X]:	At least one 'yes' ..... 1 All answers are 'No' 2	2 ⇨ CL7
CL3.	Since last (day of the week), about how many hours did (name) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? If less than one hour, record '00'.	Number of hours ..... __ __	
CL4.	(Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
CL5.	(Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	

CHILD LABOUR			CL
CL6.	How would you describe the work environment of (name)?		
	[A] Is (he/she) exposed to dust, fumes or gas?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
	[B] Is (he/she) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
	[C] Is (he/she) exposed to loud noise or vibration?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
	[D] Is (he/she) required to work at heights?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
	[E] Is (he/she) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
	[X] Is (name) exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for (his/her) health or safety?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
CL7.	Since last (day of the week), did (name) fetch water for household use?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ CL9
CL8.	In total, how many hours did (name) spend on fetching water for household use, since last (day of the week)? If less than one hour, record '00'.	Number of hours ..... __ __	
CL9.	Since last (day of the week), did (name) collect firewood for household use?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ CL11
CL10.	In total, how many hours did (name) spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (day of the week)? If less than one hour, record '00'.	Number of hours ..... __ __	

CHILD LABOUR			CL
CL11.	last (day of the week), did (name) do any of the following for this household?		
	[A] Shopping for the household?	Shopping for household ..... Yes 1 / No 2	
	[B] Cooking?	Cooking ..... Yes 1 / No 2	
	[C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house?	Washing dishes / cleaning House ..... Yes 1 / No 2	
	[D] Washing clothes?	Washing clothes ..... Yes 1 / No 2	
	[E] Caring for children?	Caring for children ..... Yes 1 / No 2	
	[F] Caring for someone old or sick?	Caring for old / sick ..... Yes 1 / No 2	
	[X] Other household tasks?	Other household tasks ..... Yes 1 / No 2	
CL12.	Check CL11, [A]-[X]:	At least one 'yes' ..... 1 All answers are 'No' 2	2 ⇨ End
CL13.	Since last (day of the week), about how many hours did (name) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? If less than one hour, record '00'	Number of hours ..... __ __	

CHILD DISCIPLINE			FCD
FCD1.	Check CB3: Child's age?	Age 5-14 years ..... 1 Age 15-17 years 2	2 ⇨ End
FCD2.	Now I'd like to talk to you about something else. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if you or any other adult in your household has used this method with (name) in the past month.		
	[A] Took away privileges, forbade something (name) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.	Took away privileges ..... 1 Yes, 2 No	
	[B] Explained why (name)'s behaviour was wrong.	Explained wrong behavior ..... 1 Yes, 2 No	
	[C] Shook (him/her).	Shook him/her ..... 1 Yes, 2 No	
	[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).	Shouted, yelled, screamed ..... 1 Yes, 2 No	
	[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.	Gave something else to do ..... 1 Yes, 2 No	
	[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.	Spanked, hit, slapped on bottom with bare hand ..... 1 Yes, 2 No	
	[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	Hit with belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object ..... 1 Yes, 2 No	
	[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	Called dumb, lazy or another name ..... 1 Yes, 2 No	
	[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.	Hit / slapped on the face, head or ears ..... 1 Yes, 2 No	
	[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.	Hit / slapped on hand, arm or leg ..... 1 Yes, 2 No	
	[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could.	Beat up, hit over and over as hard as one could ..... 1 Yes, 2 No	

CHILD DISCIPLINE			FCD
FCD3.	Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ FCD5
FCD4.	Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5) for another child?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1 ⇨ End
FCD5.	Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / No opinion 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING			FCF
FCF1.	I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (name) may have. Does (name) wear glasses or contact lenses?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
FCF2.	Does (name) use a hearing aid?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
FCF3.	Does (name) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
FCF4.	In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (name) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category: Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (name) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
FCF5.	Check FCF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses?	Yes, FCF1=1 ..... 1 No, FCF1=2 2	1 ⇨ FCF6A 2 ⇨ FCF6B
FCF6A. **FCF6B.**	When wearing (his/her) glasses or contact lenses, does (name) have difficulty seeing? Does (name) have difficulty seeing?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot see at all 4	
FCF7.	Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?	Yes, FCF2=1 ..... 1 No, FCF2=2 2	1 ⇨ FCF8A 2 ⇨ FCF8B
FCF8A. **FCF8B.**	When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (name) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? Does (name) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot hear at all 4	
FCF9.	Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?	Yes, FCF3=1 ..... 1 No, FCF3=2 2	2 ⇨ FCF14

CHILD FUNCTIONING			FCF
FCF10.	Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? Probe: That would be about the length of 1 football field. Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.	Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot walk 100 m at all 4	3 ⇨ FCF12 4 ⇨ FCF12
FCF11.	Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? Probe: That would be about the length of 5 football fields. Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.	Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot walk 500 m at all 4	
FCF12.	With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? Probe: That would be about the length of 1 football field.	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot walk 100 m at all 4	3 ⇨ FCF16 4 ⇨ FCF16
FCF13.	With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? Probe: That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot walk 500 m at all 4	1 ⇨ FCF16 2 ⇨ FCF16 3 ⇨ FCF16 4 ⇨ FCF16
FCF14.	Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? Probe: That would be about the length of 1 football field.	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot walk 100 m at all 4	3 ⇨ FCF16 4 ⇨ FCF16

CHILD FUNCTIONING			FCF
FCF15.	Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? Probe: That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot walk 500 m at all 4	
FCF16.	Does (name) have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing (himself/herself)?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot care for self at all 4	
FCF17.	When (name) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot be understood at all 4	
FCF18.	When (name) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot be understood at all 4	
FCF19.	Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty learning things?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot learn things at all 4	
FCF20.	Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty remembering things?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot remember things at all 4	
FCF21.	Does (name) have difficulty concentrating on an activity that (he/she) enjoys doing?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot concentrate at all 4	

CHILD FUNCTIONING			FCF
FCF22.	Does (name) have difficulty accepting changes in (his/her) routine?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot accept changes at all 4	
FCF23.	Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty controlling (his/her) behaviour?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot control Behaviour at all 4	
FCF24.	Does (name) have difficulty making friends?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot make friends at all 4	
FCF25.	The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question. I would like to know how often (name) seems very anxious, nervous or worried. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	Daily ..... 1 Weekly ..... 2 Monthly ..... 3 A few times a year ..... 4 Never 5	
FCF26.	I would also like to know how often (name) seems very sad or depressed. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	Daily ..... 1 Weekly ..... 2 Monthly ..... 3 A few times a year ..... 4 Never 5	

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT			PR
PR1.	Check CB3: Child's age?	Age 5-6 years ..... 1 Age 7-14 years ..... 2 Age 15-17 years 3	1 ⇨ End 3 ⇨ End
PR2.	At the end of this interview I will ask you if I can talk to (name). If (he/she) is close, can you please ask (him/her) to stay here. If (name) is not with you at the moment could I ask that you now arrange for (him/her) to return? If that is not possible, we will later discuss a convenient time for me to call back.		
PR3.	Excluding school text books and holy books, how many books do you have for (name) to read at home?	None ..... 00 Number of books ..... 0 __ Ten or more books 10	
PR4.	Check CB7: Did the child attend any school? Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.	Yes, CB7/ED9=1 ..... 1 No, CB7/ED9=2 or BLANK 2	2 ⇨ End
PR5.	Does (name) ever have homework?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ PR7 8 ⇨ PR7
PR6.	Does anyone help (name) with homework?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
PR7.	Does (name)'s school have a school governing body in which parents can participate (such as Parents Council)?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ PR10 8 ⇨ PR10
PR8.	In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household attended a meeting called by this school governing body?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ PR10 8 ⇨ PR10
PR9.	During any of these meetings, was any of the following discussed: [A] A plan for addressing key education issues faced by (name)'s school? [B] School budget or use of funds received by (name)'s school?	Yes / No / DK Plan for adressing school's issues ..... 1 / 2 / 8 School budget ..... 1 / 2 / 8	

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT			PR
PR10.	In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received a school or student report card for (name)?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
PR11.	In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household gone to (name)'s school for any of the following reasons? [A] A school celebration or a sport event? [B] To discuss (name)'s progress with (his/her) teachers?	Yes No DK celebration or sport event ..... 1 2 8 To discuss progress with teacherS 1 2 8	
PR12.	In the last 12 months, has (name)'s school been closed on a school day due to any of the following reasons: [A] Natural disasters, such as flood, snow, Extreme cold weather or similar? [B] Man-made disasters, such as fire, building collapse, riots or similar? [D] Israeli measurements? [X] Other?	Yes No DK Natural disasters ..... 1 2 8 Man-made disasterS ..... 1 2 8 Israeli measurements ..... 1 2 8 other 1 2 8	
PR13.	In the last 12 months, was (name) unable to attend class due to (his/her) teacher being absent?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
PR14.	Check PR13: Any 'Yes' recorded?	Yes, PR13=1 ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ End
PR15.	When (teacher absence) happened did you or any other adult member of your household contact any school officials or school governing body representatives?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS			FL
FL0.	Check CB3: Child's age?	Age 5-6 years ..... 1 Age 7-14 years ..... 2 Age 15-17 years 3	1 ⇨ End 3 ⇨ End
FL1.	Now I would like to talk to (name). I will ask (him/her) a few questions about (himself/herself) and about reading, and then ask (him/her) to complete a few reading and number activities. These are not school tests and the results will not be shared with anyone, including other parents or the school. You will not benefit directly from participating and I am not trained to tell you how well (name) has performed. The activities are to help us find out how well children in this country are learning to read and to use numbers so that improvements can be made. This will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.		
	May I talk to (name)?	Yes, permission is given ..... 1 No, permission is not given 2	2 ⇨ FL28
FL2.	Record the time.	Hours and minutes __ __ : __ __	
FL3.	My name is (your name). I would like to tell you a bit about myself. Could you tell me a little bit about yourself? When the child is comfortable, continue with the verbal consent: Let me tell you why I am here today. I am from Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. I am part of a team trying to find out how children are learning to read and to use numbers. We are also talking to some of the children about this and asking them to do some reading and number activities. (Your mother/Name of caretaker) has said that you can decide if you want to help us. If you wish to help us, I will ask you some questions and give you some activities to do. I will explain each activity, and you can ask me questions any time. You do not have to do anything that you do not want to do. After we begin, if you do not want to answer a question or you do not want to continue that is alright.		
	Are you ready to get started?	Yes ..... 1 No / NOT ASKED 2	2 ⇨ FL28
FL4.	Before you start with the reading and number activities, tick each box to show that: ☐ You are not alone with the child unless they are at least visible to an adult known to the child. ☐ You have engaged the child in conversation and built rapport, e.g. using an Icebreaker. The child is sat comfortably, able to use the READING & NUMBERS BOOK without difficulty while you can see which page is open.		
FL5.	Remember you can ask me a question at any time if there is something you do not understand. You can ask me to stop at any time.		
FL6.	First we are going to talk about reading. [A] Do you read books at home? [B] Does someone read to you at home?	YES NO READS BOOKS AT HOME ..... 1 2 READ TO AT HOME 1 2	

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS			FL
FL10A.	Now I am going to give you a short story to read. Would you like to start reading the story?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ FL23
FL11.	Check CB3: Child's age?	Age 7-9 years ..... 1 Age 10-14 years 2	1 ⇨ FL13
FL12.	Check CB7: In the current school year 2019-2020, did the child attend school or kindergarten? Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.	Yes, CB7/ED9=1 ..... 1 No, CB7/ED9=2 or blank 2	1 ⇨ FL19
FL13.	Give the child the Reading & Numbers Book. Open the page showing the reading practice item and say: Now we are going to do some reading. Point to the sentence. I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question. Sam is a cat. Tina is a dog. Sam is 5. Tina is 6.		
FL14.	Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ FL23
FL15.	Once the reading is done, ask: How old is Sam?	SAM IS 5 YEARS OLD ..... 1 Other answers ..... 2 No answer after 5 seconds 3	1 ⇨ FL17
FL16.	Say: Sam is 5 years old. and go to FL23.		⇨ FL23
FL17.	Here is another question: Who is older: Sam or Tina?	TINA IS OLDER (THAN SAM) ..... 1 Other answers ..... 2 No answer after 5 seconds 3	1 ⇨ FL19
FL18.	Say: Tina is older than Sam. Tina is 6 and Sam is 5. and go to FL23.		⇨ FL23

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS — FL

FL19. Turn the page to reveal the reading passage.

Thank you. Now I want you to try this.

Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can.

You will start here (point to the first word on the first line) and you will read line by line (point to the direction for reading each line).

When you finish I will ask you some questions about what you have read.

If you come to a word you do not know, go onto the next word.

Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin.

Mousa	**is**	**in**	**class**	**two.**	**One**	**day,**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mousa	**was**	**going**	**home**	**from**	**school.**	**He**
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
saw	**some**	**red**	**flowers**	**on**	**the**	**way.**
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
The	**flowers**	**were**	**near**	**a**	**wheat**	**farm.**
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mousa	**wanted**	**to**	**get**	**some**	**flowers**	**for**
29	30	31	32	33	34	35
his	**mother.**	**Mousa**	**ran**	**fast**	**across**	**the**
36	37	38	39	40	41	42
farm	**to**	**get**	**the**	**flowers.**	**He**	**fell**
43	44	45	46	47	48	49
down	**near**	**an**	**olive**	**tree.**	**Mousa**	**started**
50	51	52	53	54	55	56
crying.	**The**	**farmer**	**saw**	**him**	**and**	**came.**
57	58	59	60	61	62	63
He	**gave**	**Mousa**	**many**	**flowers.**	**Mousa**	**was**
64	65	66	67	68	69	70
very	**happy.**					
71	72					

FL20. Results of the child's reading.

Last word attempted..... Number __ __

Total number of words incorrect or missed..... Number __ __

FL21. How well did the child read the story?

The child read at least one word correctly..... 1

The child did not read any word correctly..... 2

The child did not try to read the story..... 3

2 ⇨ FL23

3 ⇨ FL23

FL22. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read.

If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will move on.

Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS		FL
[A] What class is Mousa in?	Correct ((MOUSA is) in class two) ..... 1 Incorrect ..... 2 No response / Says 'I don't know' 3	
[B] What did Mousa see on the way home?	Correct (He saw some flowers) ..... 1 Incorrect ..... 2 No response / Says 'I don't know' 3	
[C] Why did Mousa start crying?	Correct (Because he fell) ..... 1 Incorrect ..... 2 No response / Says 'I don't know' 3	
[D] Where did Mousa fall (down)?	Correct ((MOUSA fell down) near an OLIVE tree) ..... 1 Incorrect ..... 2 No response / Says 'I don't know' 3	
[E] Why was Mousa happy?	Correct (Because the farmer gave him many flowers / Because he had flowers to give to his mother) ..... 1 Incorrect ..... 2 No response / Says 'I don't know' 3	
FL23. Turn the page in the READING & NUMBERS BOOK so the child is looking at the list of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Now here are some numbers. I want you to point to each number and tell me what the number is. Point to the first number and say: Start here. If the child stops on a number for a while, tell the child what the number is, mark the number as 'No Attempt', point to the next number and say: What is this number? If the child does not attempt to read 2 consecutive numbers, say: Thank you. That is ok.	**9** Correct ..... 1 Incorrect ..... 2 No attempt ..... 3 **12** Correct ..... 1 Incorrect ..... 2 No attempt ..... 3 **30** Correct ..... 1 Incorrect ..... 2 No attempt ..... 3 **48** Correct ..... 1 Incorrect ..... 2 No attempt ..... 3 **74** Correct ..... 1 Incorrect ..... 2 No attempt ..... 3 **731** Correct ..... 1 Incorrect ..... 2 No attempt 3	

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS			FL
FL23A.	Check FL23: Did the child correctly identify two of the first three numbers (9, 12 and 30)?	Yes, at least two correct ..... 1 No, at least 2 incorrect or with no attempt 2	2 ⇨ FL28
FL24.	Turn the page so the child is looking at the first pair of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say: Look at these numbers. Tell me which one is bigger. Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next pair of numbers. If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', no attempt, for the appropriate pair of numbers, turn the booklet page and show the child the next pair of numbers. If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, record '3', no attempt, for remaining pairs and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.	**7 & 5** Correct (7) ..... 1 Incorrect ..... 2 No attempt ..... 3 **11 & 24** Correct (24) ..... 1 Incorrect ..... 2 No attempt ..... 3 **58 & 49** Correct (58) ..... 1 Incorrect ..... 2 No attempt ..... 3 **65 & 67** Correct (67) ..... 1 Incorrect ..... 2 No attempt ..... 3 **146 & 154** Correct (154) ..... 1 Incorrect ..... 2 No attempt 3	

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS			FL
FL25.	Give the child a pencil and paper. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first addition. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say: Look at this sum. How much is (number plus number)? Tell me the answer. You can use the pencil and paper if it helps you. Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next sum. If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', no attempt, for the appropriate sum, turn the booklet page and show the child the next addition. If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive sums, record '3', no attempt, for remaining sums and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.	**3 + 2** Correct (5) ..... 1 Incorrect ..... 2 No attempt ..... 3 **8 + 6** Correct (14) ..... 1 Incorrect ..... 2 No attempt ..... 3 **7 + 3** Correct (10) ..... 1 Incorrect ..... 2 No attempt ..... 3 **13 + 6** Correct (19) ..... 1 Incorrect ..... 2 No attempt ..... 3 **12 + 24** Correct (36) ..... 1 Incorrect ..... 2 No attempt 3	
FL26.	Turn to the first practice sheet for pattern recognition. Say: Here are some numbers. 1, 2, __, and 4. Point to each number and blank space and say: What number goes here?	Correct (3) ..... 1 Incorrect ..... 2 No attempt 3	2 ⇨ FL26B 3 ⇨ FL26B
FL26A.	That's correct, 3. Let's do another one.		⇨ FL26C
FL26B.	Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say: The number 3 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 1, 2, 3, 4. 3 goes here. Let's do another one.		
FL26C.	Here are some more numbers. 5, 10, 15 and__. Point to each number and blank space and say: What number goes here?	Correct (20) ..... 1 Incorrect ..... 2 No attempt 3	2 ⇨ FL26E 3 ⇨ FL26E

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS			FL
FL26D.	That's correct, 20.		⇨ FL27
FL26E.	Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say: The number 20 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 5, 10, 15, 20. 20 goes here.		
FL26F.	Check FL26: Was the answer correct?	Yes, FL26=1 ..... 1 No, FL26=2 or 3 2	2 ⇨ FL28
FL27.	Now I want you to try this on your own. Here are some more numbers. Tell me what number goes here (pointing to the missing number). Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question. If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', no attempt, for the appropriate question, turn the page and show the child the next question. If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive patterns, record '3', no attempt, for remaining patterns and say: Thank you. That is ok.	**5, 6, 7, __** Correct (8) ..... 1 Incorrect ..... 2 No attempt ..... 3 **14, 15, __, 17** Correct (16) ..... 1 Incorrect ..... 2 No attempt ..... 3 **20, __, 40, 50** Correct (30) ..... 1 Incorrect ..... 2 No attempt ..... 3 **2, 4, 6, __** Correct (8) ..... 1 Incorrect ..... 2 No attempt ..... 3 **5, 8, 11, __** Correct (14) ..... 1 Incorrect ..... 2 No attempt 3	
FL28.	Result of interview with child. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	Completed ..... 01 Not at home ..... 02 Mother / Caretaker refused ..... 03 Child refused ..... 04 Partly completed ..... 05 Incapacitated ..... 06 Other (specify) 96	

FS11.	Record the time.	HourS and minutes __ __ : __ __

FS16.	Thank the respondent and the child for her/his cooperation. Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56. Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.

Interviewer's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

Sam is a cat. Tina is a dog. Sam is 5. Tina is 6.

Mousa is in class two. One day, Mousa was going home from school. He saw some red flowers on the way. The flowers were near a wheat farm. Mousa wanted to get some flowers for his mother. Mousa ran fast across the farm to get the flowers. He fell down near an olive tree. Mousa started crying. The farmer saw him and came. He gave Mousa many flowers. Mousa was very happy.

9

12

30

48

74

731

7	5	_ _ _
11	24	_ _ _
58	49	_ _ _
65	67	_ _ _
146	154	_ _ _

3 + 2 = ...

8 + 6 = ...

7 + 3 = ...

13 + 6 = ...

12 + 24 = ...

5	6	7	__
1	2	__	4
5	10	15	__
14	15	__	17
20	__	40	50
2	4	6	__
5	8	11	__

Palestinian Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)
2019-2020

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