



**Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics**  
**Metagora Project- Palestine Activity**

**Concepts and Definitions**

*(all definitions listed in this chapter represented in the database of the Metagora project- Palestine Activity on the Right to Education)*

**Gross Domestic Product or GDP**

Gross Domestic Product or GDP is the summary measure of the output or production during a certain period of time, mainly one year. Estimate of GDP, like the output and the value added, can vary according to taxes and subsidies taken into consideration. GDP is usually estimated at market prices, producers' prices, or basic prices. There are three approaches to estimate the GDP: Output or Production approach, Expenditure approach, and Income approach.

**Gross National Income or GNI<sup>1</sup>**

Gross National Income, GNI, is the value of income on labor and capital earned by residents plus taxes less subsidies on production and on imports earned by government. It is defined as:

$GNI = GDP + \text{compensation of employees paid by non-residents to residents} - \text{compensation of employees paid by residents to non-residents} + \text{property income paid by non-residents to residents} - \text{property income paid by residents to non-residents}$ .

**Final consumption**

Households, government, and non-profit institutions carry out the final consumption registered in the National Accounts. Therefore, business establishments' consumption is not considered final consumption, since products used in the production process are considered intermediate consumption.

Households' final consumption is registered in purchase prices. It consists of expenditure on all goods and services, excluding expenditure on building and construction, which are considered gross fixed capital formation for the property owners. Renting accommodation is classified as final consumption spent by households.

Government and non-profit institutions' consumption is dealt with in the SNA 1993 similarly to the way it was dealt with in the SNA 1968; it is measured by output value less sales revenues. Expenditure of the two sectors can be divided into two types: individual and collective. The first includes spending that benefits individuals' health, for instance. Collective expenditure has a public nature such as the government's spending on defense and security.

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<sup>1</sup> Formerly known as Gross National Product GNP in SNA 1968 but the term became absolute in SNA 1993

**Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)**

They consist of non-profit institutions. Despite the fact that they produce goods and services, NPISHs do not generate profit or income for their units. Three main groups of NPISHs may be distinguished. The first group serves the business sector such as chambers of trade and industry, which are classified within the non-financial corporations sector. The second group constitutes part of the government sector such as state-run hospitals. And the third type, which aims at serving households, includes professional and trade unions, churches, charitable societies, and privately subsidized organizations.

**Household**

A household is a small group of persons who share the same living accommodations, who pool some, or all, of their income and wealth, and who consume certain types of goods and services collectively, mainly housing and food. Although they are primarily consumer units, households can engage in any kind of economic activity. All economic activities within the production boundaries and carried out by groups that do not keep complete sets of accounts fall within the household sector. The tables include paid work within the household. The family sector takes part in a number of other activities mentioned in the tables, such as agriculture and domestic trade.

**The Remaining West Bank**

The Remaining West Bank includes the West Bank except that part of Jerusalem which was forcefully annexed by Israel following its occupation of the West Bank in 1967.

**Place of residence**

Place of residence refers to the name of the locality in which the person spends most of his or her time during the year (lived there six months and above), irrespective of whether it is the person's place of residence during the Census, the place in which he works and performs related activities, or the place in which his original household is based.

**Timing of building the wall**

Did the event occur before or after building the expansion and annexation wall?

**Average housing density**

Average housing density refers to the average number of persons per room in the housing unit. This average is calculated by dividing the total number of individuals for a certain category by the total number of rooms for that particular category.

**Adult literacy rate**

The percentage of population aged 15 years and over who can read and write, with understanding, a short simple statement on his/her everyday life.

**Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds**

The percentage of population aged 15-24 years who can read and write, with understanding, a short simple statement on his/her everyday life.

**Drop-out rate**

The drop-out rate is the percentage of students who left school during the last scholastic year and did not transfer to another school.

**Average number of students per teacher**

This is the total number of students divided by the number of teachers.

**Average number of students per class**

This is the total number of students divided by the number of class.

**Apparent intake rate**

Apparent intake rate is the total number of new entrant in the first grade of basic education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the official basic school-entrance age.

**Gross enrollment ratio**

Total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school-year.

**Net enrollment ratio**

Enrollment of the official age-group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.

**Disability**

The disabled are defined as persons suffering from a clear and evident weakness in performing certain activities due to continuous difficulties emanating from a physical, mental or health state that has lasted for more than six months. Disabilities resulting from a bone break or a disease lasting for less than six months are not considered disabilities.

**Proportion of disabled students**

Students aged 6-22 years who are disabled who are currently enrolled divided by the total disabled students in the educational age.