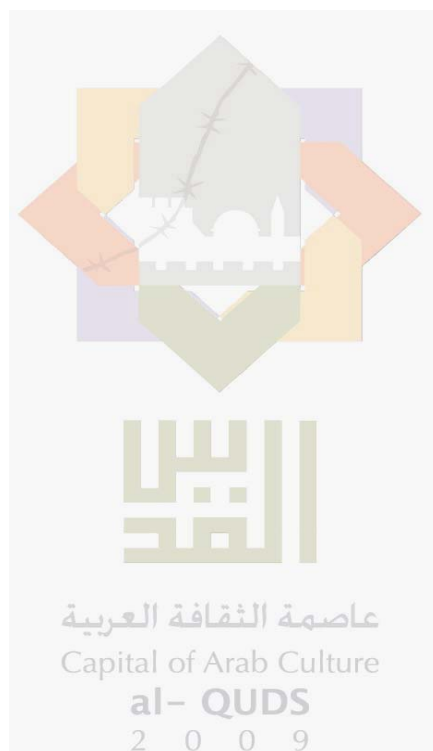




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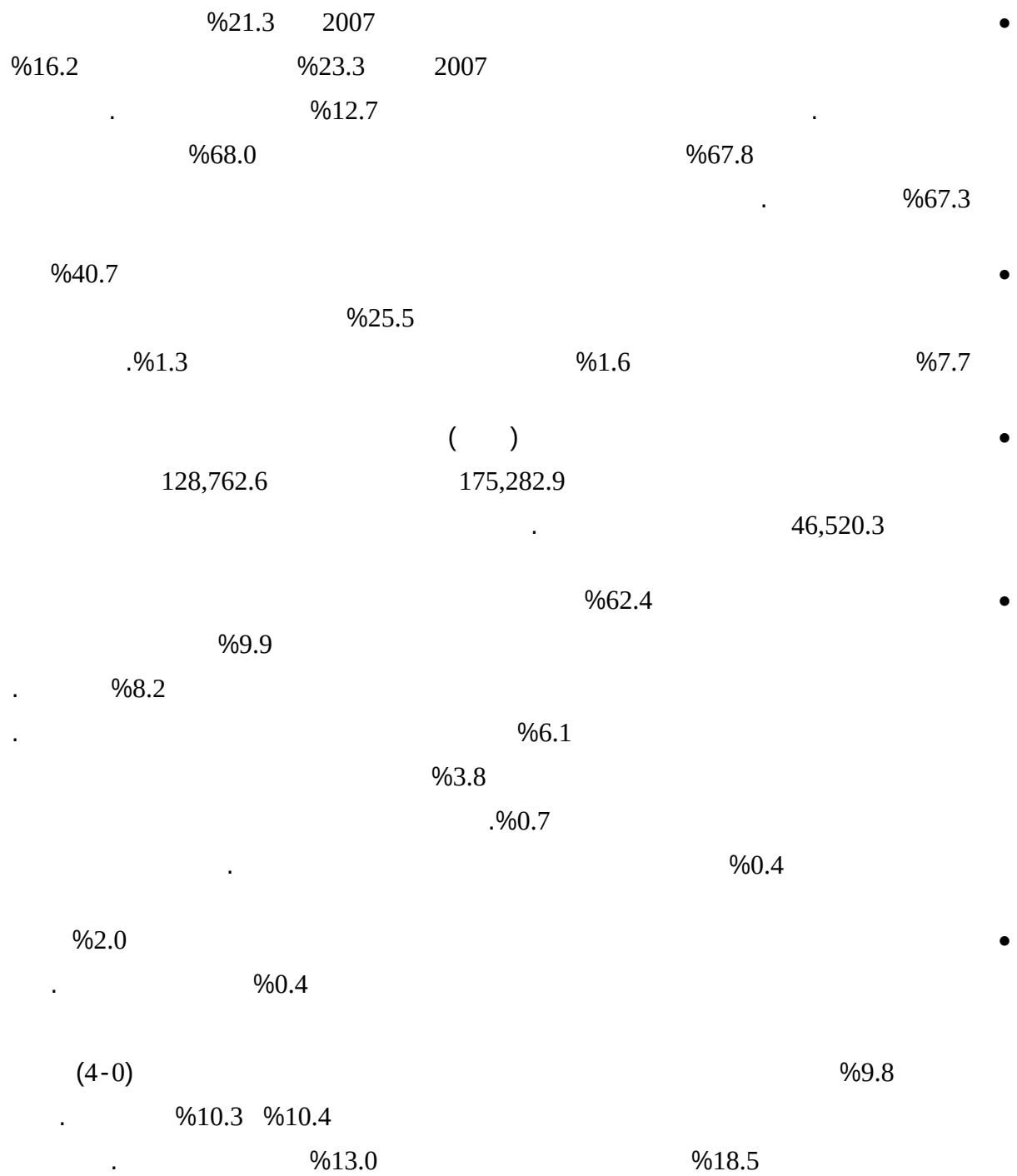
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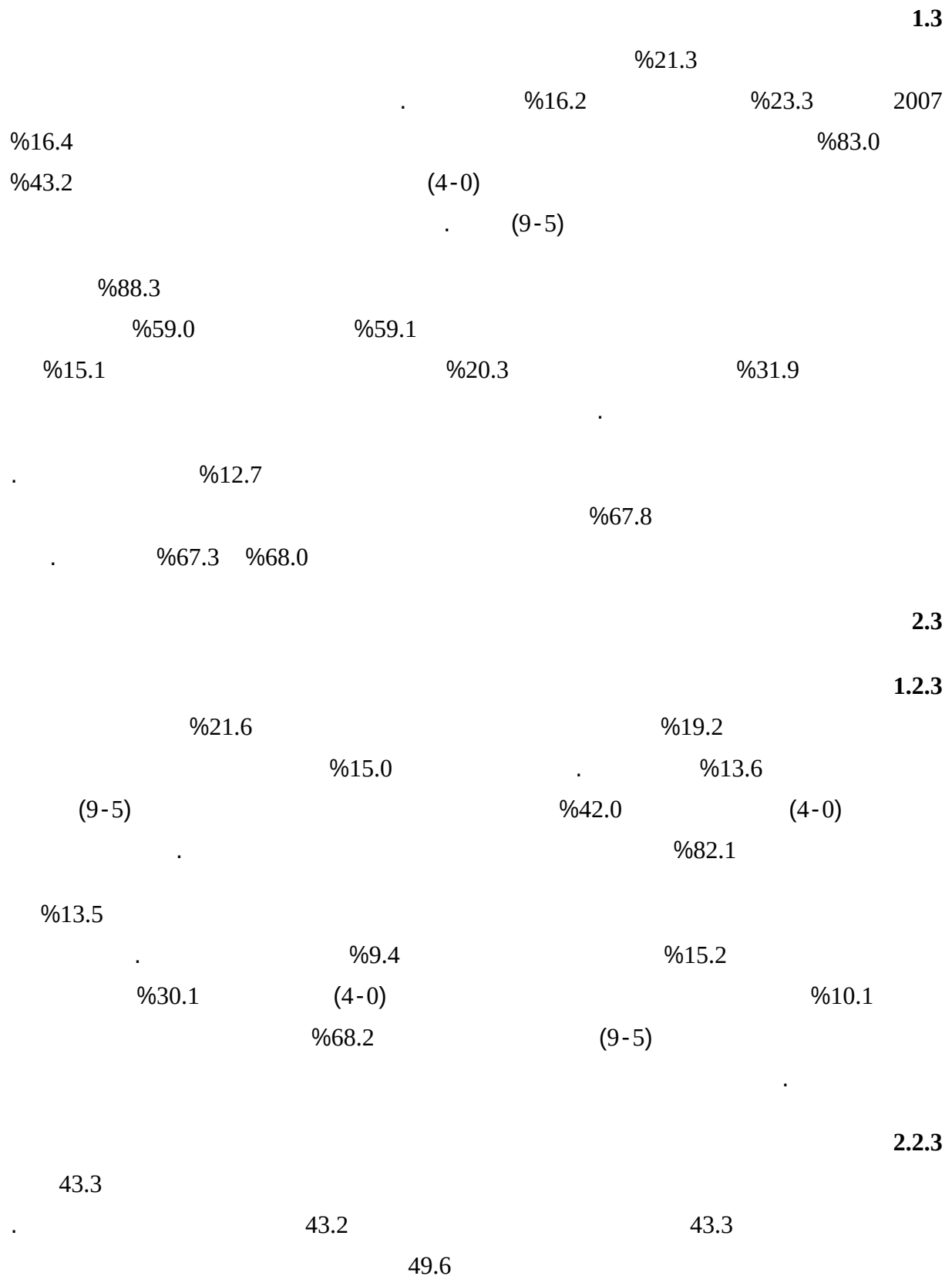
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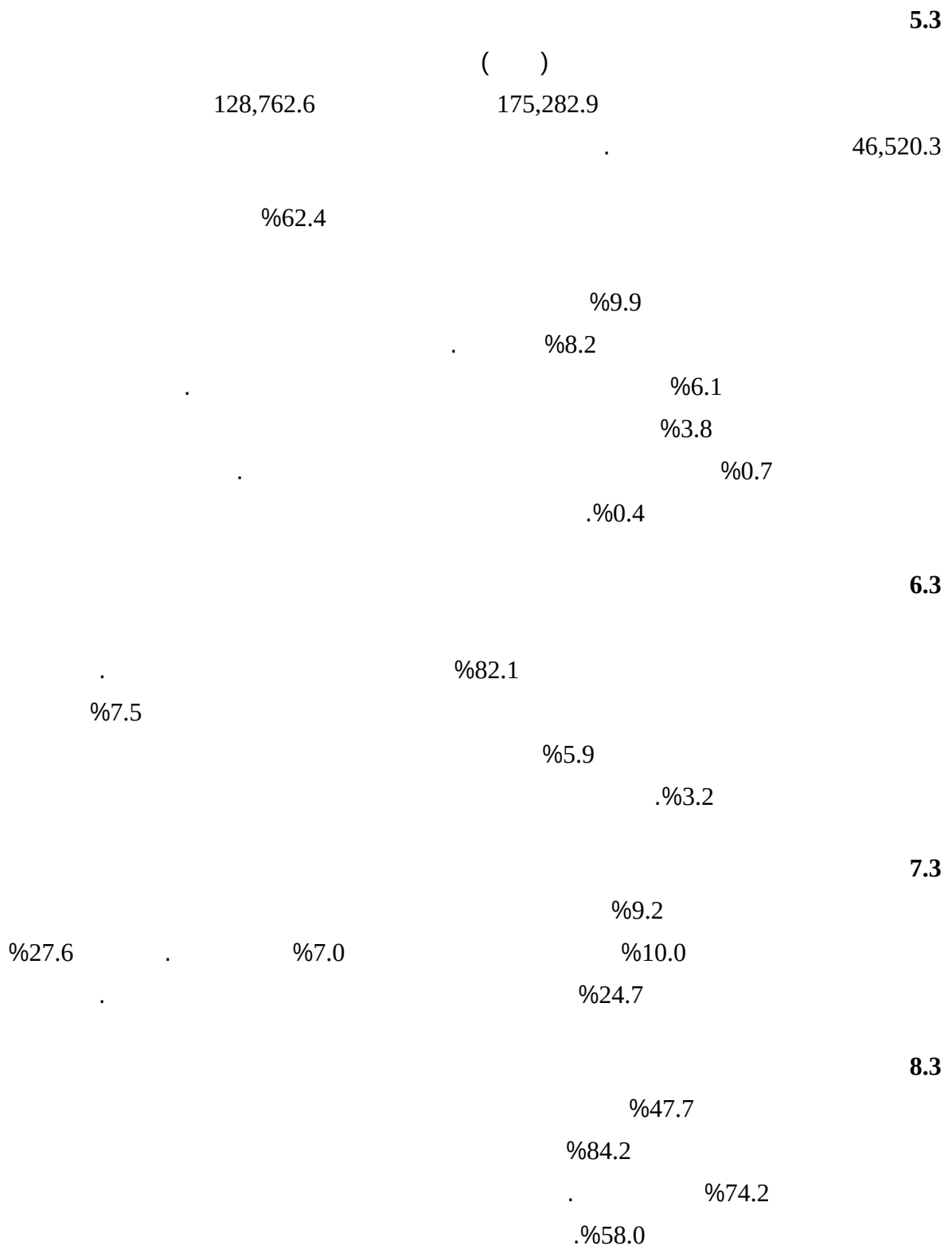
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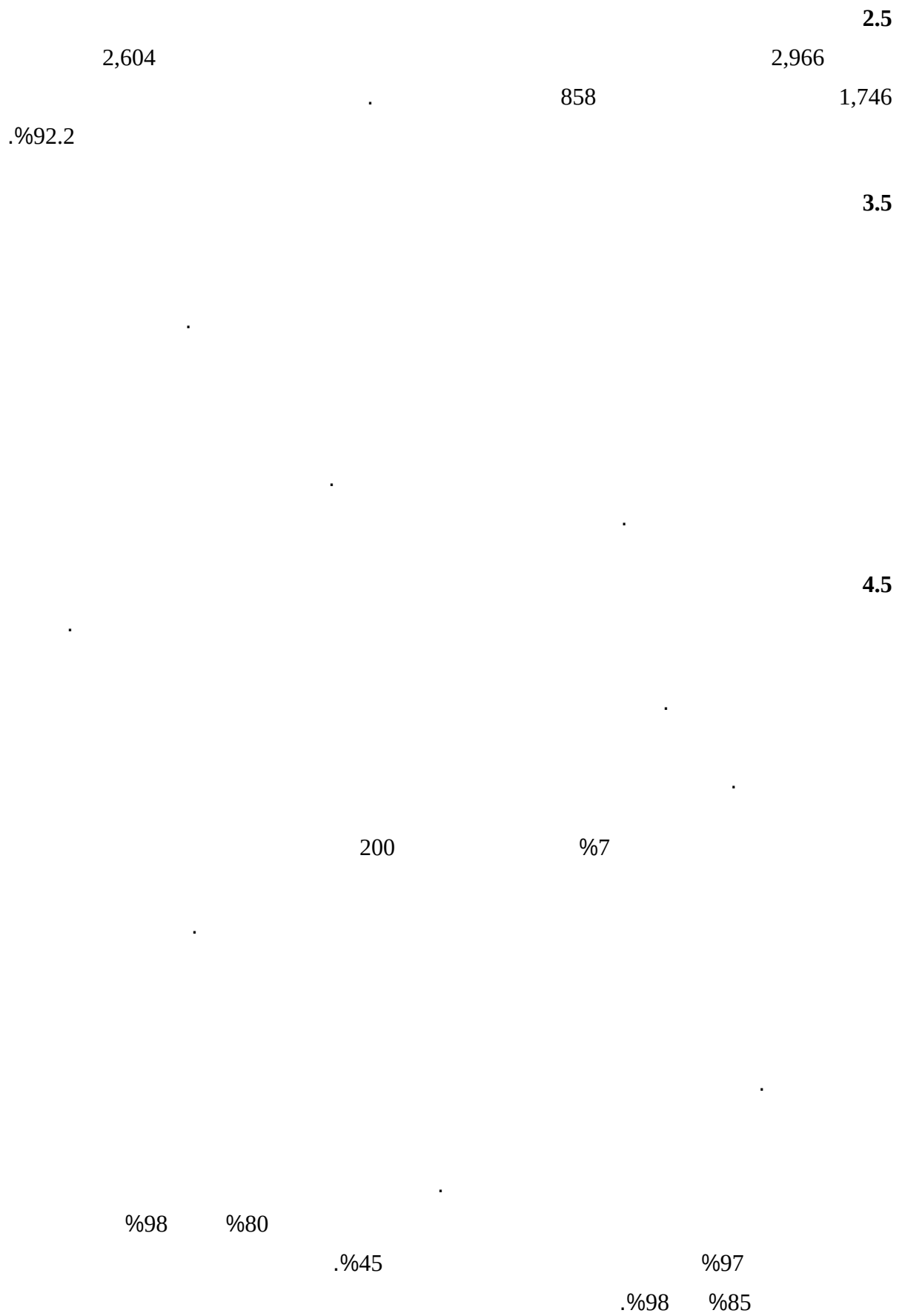
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Tables

2007

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Table 1: List of Selected Indicators, 2007

Indicator	Percentage	
Percentage of Enterprises Using Computer	21.3	
Percentage of Enterprises Using Internet	12.7	
Percentage of Enterprises Having Information Technology (IT) Security Measures	10.5	
Percentage of Enterprises Using Electronic transactions	2.3	
Percentage of Enterprises Using transactions via the Internet	2.0	
Percentage of Enterprises Using transactions via Networks	0.4	
Percentage of Enterprises having Website	2.6	
Percentage of Enterprises with (IT) Department	1.2	
Percentage of Enterprises Engaged Research and Development in (IT)	1.2	()
Number of Computers in Enterprises Per 100 Employees	24	100
Number of Telephones Per 100 Employees	28	100
Number of Mobile Phones Per 100 Employees	40	100
Number of Employees Who Know How to Use Computer Per 100 Employees	43.3	100
Number of Employees Who Are Using Computer Per 100 Employees	22	100
Number of Employees Who Are Using the Internet Per 100 Employees	15	100
Number of (IT) Specialist Per 100 Employees	3.5	100
Number of Male (IT) Specialists Per 100 Employees	3.7	100
Number of Female (IT) Specialists Per 100 Employees	2.1	100
Total Expenditure (USD in thousand) on (ICT) Services	175,282.9	()

Table 2: Percentage of Enterprises with (ICT) Tools by Region, 2007

(ICT) Tools	Region			
	Palestinian Territory	Gaza Strip	West Bank	
Office Computer	19.2	13.6	21.6	/
Laptop Computer	5.0	2.8	5.9	
Computer Linked to Internet	13.5	9.4	15.2	
Printer	15.0	8.6	17.7	
Copy Machine	11.2	6.8	13.1	
Scanner	8.9	6.0	10.2	
Video / DVD	4.3	2.1	5.3	
TV. Set	31.0	25.7	33.2	
Satellite	26.1	24.6	26.7	
Telephone	42.9	33.9	46.6	
Mobile Phone	63.5	61.7	64.3	
Fax Linked to Telephone	13.7	7.1	16.5	
Fax Liked to Computer	2.6	1.4	3.1	
Digital Camera	5.7	3.2	6.8	
Flash Memory	10.9	7.7	12.2	
National Software	9.6	4.9	11.5	
Imported Application Software	16.0	14.2	16.8	
Licensed Application Software	10.1	4.7	12.4	
Unlicensed Application Software	15.1	14.1	15.6	
Video conference service	0.3	0.1	0.3	()
Server	3.1	0.8	4.1	

2007

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Table 3: Percentage of Enterprises with (ICT) Tools by Employment Size, 2007

(ICT) Tools	Employment Size			
	+10	9-5	4-0	
Office Computer	82.1	42.0	15.0	/
Laptop Computer	46.1	16.5	2.5	
Computer Linked to Internet	68.2	30.1	10.1	
Printer	79.7	41.8	10.5	
Copy Machine	71.9	33.0	7.2	
Scanner	54.8	21.1	6.3	
Video / DVD	29.9	10.9	2.8	
TV. Dish	58.3	39.6	29.3	
Satellite	49.2	33.6	24.6	
Telephone	88.3	66.6	39.3	
Mobile Phone	78.2	78.0	61.8	
Fax Linked to Telephone	80.5	38.8	9.2	
Fax Liked to Computer	23.5	5.7	1.5	
Digital Camera	49.8	17.5	3.2	
Flash Memory	63.0	26.2	7.7	
National Application Software	62.5	27.0	6.2	
Imported Application Software	71.9	33.1	12.5	
Licensed Application Software	65.1	27.9	6.6	
Unlicensed Application Software	53.2	29.9	12.6	
Video conference service	4.6	0.3	0.1	
Server	39.1	7.5	1.4	()

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Table 4: Number of Employees in the Enterprises Per 100 Employees by Selected Variables, 2007

Selected Variables	Indicator			
	Actually Use the Internet	Actually Use the Computer	Know How to Use the Computer	
Region				
West Bank	11.1	16.1	43.3	
Gaza Strip	8.0	12.9	43.2	
Palestinian Territory	10.2	15.2	43.3	
Employment Size				
0-4	9.5	14.0	43.1	4-0
5-9	12.2	19.2	42.0	9-5
10+	23.8	33.9	49.6	+10
Economic Activity				
Industrial	7.6	10.1	34.8	
Constructions	18.6	27.2	47.8	
Wholesale and Retail Trade	7.2	10.7	37.4	
Transportation and Communication	16.4	26.1	61.6	
Financial Intermediation	41.0	47.1	62.2	
Services	55.0	75.7	85.2	

2007

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Table 5: Percentage Distribution of Employees with (ICT) Specialists by Specialty and Sex, 2007

Specialty	كلا الجنسين Both Sexes	Sex		
		Females	Males	
Designers \ System Analyst	16.7	31.2	15.2	/
Programmers	31.1	37.5	30.3	
Computer Engineers	16.6	6.6	17.7	
Electronic Engineers	10.1	5.1	10.6	
Communications Engineers	9.4	1.9	10.3	
Others*	16.1	17.7	15.9	*
Total	100	100	100	

*Others: Include who have training course in Maintenance, Programming and Networks.

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2007

Table 6: Percentage Distribution of Employees in the West Bank with (ICT) Specialists by Specialty and Sex, 2007

Specialty	كلا الجنسين Both Sexes	Sex		
		Females	Males	
Designers\System Analyst	17.9	26.8	16.7	/
Programmers	33.4	38.5	32.8	
Computer Engineers	13.9	7.5	14.6	
Electronic Engineers	10.3	5.7	11.0	
Communications Engineers	7.4	2.0	8.1	
Others*	17.1	19.5	16.8	
Total	100	100	100	

*Others: Include who have training course in Maintenance, Programming and Networks.

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2007

Table 7: Percentage Distribution of Employees in Gaza Strip with (ICT) Specialists by Specialty and Sex, 2007

Specialty	Both Sexes	Sex		
		Females	Males	
Designers\System Analyst	11.8	57.8	9.0	/
Programmers	21.2	37.8	20.2	
Computer Engineers	28.6	0.1	30.2	
Electronic Engineers	8.7	0.1	9.2	
Communications Engineers	18.1	1.1	19.2	
Others*	11.6	3.1	12.2	
Total	100	100	100	

*Others: Include who have training course in Maintenance, Programming and Networks.

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Table 8: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises by Use of Computer and Selected Variables, 2007

Selected Variables	Total	Use of Computer		
		No	Yes	
Region				
West Bank	100	76.7	23.3	
Gaza Strip	100	83.8	16.2	
Palestinian Territory	100	78.7	21.3	
Employment Size				
0-4	100	83.6	16.4	4-0
5-9	100	56.8	43.2	9-5
10+	100	17.0	83.0	+10
Economic Activity				
Industrial	100	79.7	20.3	
Constructions	100	41.0	59.0	
Wholesale and Retail Trade	100	84.9	15.1	
Transportation and Communication	100	68.1	31.9	
Financial Intermediation	100	40.9	59.1	
Services	100	11.7	88.3	

2007

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Table 9: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises by Reason for Not Using Computer and Region, 2007

Reason	Region			
	Palestinian Territory	Gaza Strip	West Bank	
Cost of Computer	5.9	6.9	5.5	
No Need	82.1	80.4	82.9	
No Skilled Persons	7.5	7.7	7.5	
Not Interested	3.2	3.5	3.0	
Other	1.3	1.5	1.1	
Total	100	100	100	

2007

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Table 10: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises by Reason for Not Using Computer and Employment Size, 2007

Reason	Total	Employment Size			
		+10	9-5	4-0	
Cost of Computer	5.9	11.8	4.2	5.9	
No Need	82.1	58.8	72.5	83.0	
No Skilled Persons	7.5	5.9	10.8	7.3	
Not Interested	3.2	17.6	8.3	2.7	
Other	1.3	5.9	4.2	1.1	
Total	100	100	100	100	

2007

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Table 11: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises that Using Computer by Using Internet and Selected Variables, 2007

Selected Variables	Total	Using the Internet		
		No	Yes	
Region				
West Bank	100	32.0	68.0	
Gaza Strip	100	32.7	67.3	
Palestinian Territory	100	32.2	67.8	
Employment Size				
0-4	100	35.4	64.6	4-0
5-9	100	31.4	68.6	9-5
10+	100	18.2	81.8	+10
Economic Activity				
Industrial	100	32.7	67.3	
Constructions	100	31.9	68.1	
Wholesale and Retail Trade	100	32.8	67.2	
Transportation and Communication	100	33.9	66.1	
Financial Intermediation	100	17.1	82.9	
Services	100	16.4	83.6	

2007

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Table 12: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises by Reason for Not Connecting with Internet and Region, 2007

Reason	Region			
	Palestinian Territory	Gaza Strip	West Bank	
Cost of Internet	9.0	10.5	8.6	()
No Skilled Persons	7.3	18.0	4.3	
No Need	69.1	60.8	71.3	
Not Interested	3.4	0.4	4.3	
Security Concerns	3.9	3.0	4.3	
Other	7.3	7.3	7.2	
Total	100	100	100	

2007

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Table 13: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises by Reason for Not Connecting with Internet and Employment Size, 2007

Reason	Total	Employment Size			
		+10	9-5	4-0	
Cost of Internet	9.0	4.9	4.4	10.4	()
No Skilled Persons	7.3	6.0	18.5	5.2	
No Need	69.1	82.3	48.4	72.4	
Not Interested	3.4	1.5	5.0	3.0	
Security Concerns	3.9	2.4	0.6	4.5	
Other	7.3	2.9	23.1	4.5	
Total	100	100	100	100	

2007

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Table 14: Percentage of Enterprises by Type of Internet Connection and Region, 2007

Type of Connection	Region			
	Palestinian Territory	Gaza Strip	West Bank	
Dial-up	21.3	10.2	24.6	*
Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)	5.1	0.5	6.5	
Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL)	71.8	75.3	70.7	
Satellite	0.5	-	0.7	
Integrated Digital Subscriber Line (ISDN)	1.3	3.2	0.7	
Wireless	7.2	6.1	7.5	
Other *	4.2	15.5	1.0	

*Other: includes Leased Line, Mobile, and E-Card .

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2007

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Table 15: Percentage of Enterprises by Type of Internet Connection and Employment Size, 2007

Type of Connection	المجموع Total	Employment Size			
		+10	9-5	4-0	
Dial-up	21.3	27.3	18.4	20.6	
Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.1	
Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL)	71.8	72.7	80.5	69.3	
Satellite	0.5	1.6	0.5	0.1	
Integrated Digital Subscriber Line (ISDN)	1.3	7.0	0.3	-	
Wireless	7.2	19.0	3.1	5.0	
Other*	4.2	6.9	0.2	4.2	*

*Other: includes Leased Line, Mobile, and E-Card .

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Table 16: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises by the Main Purpose of Using Internet and Region, 2007

Main Purpose	Region			
	Palestinian Territory	Gaza Strip	West Bank	
Sending\Receiving e-mail	40.7	28.9	44.0	
Getting Information About Goods\Services	17.8	25.3	15.7	
Communicating With Governmental Establishments	1.3	0.1	1.7	
Providing Costumer Services	7.7	12.0	6.5	
Purchasing Products	0.5	1.2	0.3	
Performing Internet Banking	1.6	1.2	1.7	
Information Search	25.5	20.6	26.9	
Voice-Over Internet Protocol (VOIP)	0.4	1.1	0.1	
Other	4.5	9.6	3.1	
Total	100	100	100	

2007

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Table 17: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises by the Main Purpose of Using Internet and Employment Size, 2007

Main Purpose	Total	Employment Size حجم العمالة			
		+10	9-5	4-0	
Sending\Receiving e-mail	40.7	58.8	47.1	33.9	
Getting Information About Goods\Services	17.8	11.9	24.8	18.0	
Communicating With Governmental Establishments	1.3	5.9	0.6	-	
Providing Costumer Services	7.7	2.9	0.4	11.0	
Purchasing Products	0.5	1.5	1.4	-	
Performing Internet Banking	1.6	2.9	3.9	0.8	
Information Search	25.5	12.8	17.6	31.0	
Voice-Over Internet Protocol (VOIP)	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	
Other	4.5	2.9	4.2	4.9	
Total	100	100	100	100	

2007

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Table 18: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises by the Main Purpose of Using Internet and Economic Activity, 2007

Main Purpose	Total	Economic Activity						
		Services	Financial Intermedia tion	Transportation and Communication	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Construc -tions	Industrial	
Sending\Receiving e-mail	40.7	37.2	43.9	50.7	31.0	72.9	42.0	
Getting Information About Goods\Services	17.8	12.6	11.6	4.3	26.7	9.7	28.0	
Communicating With Governmental Establishments	1.3	0.9	-	3.2	-	2.5	0.4	
Providing Costumer Services	7.7	6.9	20.0	4.3	11.2	0.8	4.0	
Purchasing Products	0.5	-	-	0.6	0.1	0.4	1.4	
Performing Internet Banking	1.6	13.6	2.0	1.8	0.4	3.0	1.6	
Information Search	25.5	9.7	15.1	30.2	27.3	10.7	18.7	
Voice-Over Internet Protocol (VOIP)	0.4	0.9	4.9	-	0.1	-	0.1	
Other	4.5	18.2	2.5	4.9	3.2	-	3.8	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

2007

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Table 19: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises that Using Internet and Facing Technical Problems During Use of Internet by Type and Region, 2007

Technical Problem	Region			
	Palestinian Territory	Gaza Strip	West Bank	
Frequent Interruption	21.7	30.5	19.2	/
Overload on the Provider	9.5	9.8	9.4	
Slowly of Website and Slowly Downloading	39.1	32.9	40.9	/
Shutting off Service\No Access to Certain Sites	2.7	1.2	3.1	/
Virus Attack via Internet	22.0	17.1	23.5	
Maintenance Weakness by Provider	3.5	6.1	2.8	
Technical Problems related to the Enterprise	1.2	2.4	0.7	
Other	0.3	-	0.4	
Total	100	100	100	

2007

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Table 20: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises that Using Internet and Facing Technical Problems During Use of Internet by Type and Employment Size, 2007

Technical Problem	Total	Employment Size			
		+10	9-5	4-0	
Frequent Interruption	21.7	28.3	19.1	20.8	/
Overload on the Provider	9.5	10.1	13.7	8.4	
Slowly of Website and Slowly Downloading	39.2	35.4	32.8	41.6	/
Shutting off Service\No Access to Certain Sites	2.7	1.1	1.0	3.8	/
Virus Attack via Internet	22.0	21.3	31.5	19.8	
Maintenance Weakness by Provider	3.5	2.1	1.3	4.2	
Technical Problems related to the Enterprise	1.1	1.1	0.5	1.3	
Other	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	
Total	100	100	100	100	

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Table 21: Percentage of Enterprises that Use Computer and Having Computer Network by Type and Region, 2007

Type of Network	Region			
	Palestinian Territory	Gaza Strip	West Bank	
Intranet	20.0	17.6	20.6	
Extranet	4.1	2.1	4.7	
Local Area Network (LAN)	16.6	19.9	15.6	
Wide Area Network (WAN)	5.9	11.9	4.2	
Virtual Private Network (VPN)	1.2	1.2	1.2	
Wireless Network	8.1	4.2	9.2	

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Table 22: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises that Use Networks by Main Purpose of Use and Region, 2007

Main Purpose of Use	Region			
	Palestinian Territory	Gaza Strip	West Bank	
Financial and Management Issues	49.5	60.7	47.2	
Staff Training	8.8	0.6	10.5	
Exchange and sharing Information Within Enterprise	37.7	36.7	38.0	
Exchange and sharing Information With Other Enterprises	3.8	2.0	4.1	
Employment	0.2	-	0.2	
Total	100	100	100	

2007

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Table 23: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises Placing Orders via Internet by Selected Variables, 2007

Selected Variables	Total	Placing Orders via Internet		
		No	Yes	
Region				
West Bank	100	86.0	14.0	
Gaza Strip	100	88.3	11.7	
Palestinian Territory	100	86.5	13.5	
Employment Size				
0-4	100	88.6	11.4	4-0
5-9	100	89.0	11.0	9-5
10+	100	76.5	23.5	+10
Economic Activity				
Industrial	100	87.6	12.4	
Constructions	100	89.9	10.1	
Wholesale and Retail Trade	100	81.8	18.2	
Transportation and Communication	100	90.7	9.3	
Financial Intermediation	100	91.7	8.3	
Services	100	91.8	8.2	

2007

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Table 24: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises Receiving Orders via Internet by Selected Variables, 2007

Selected Variables	Total	Receiving Orders Via Internet		
		No	Yes	
Region				
West Bank	100	89.9	10.1	
Gaza Strip	100	91.5	8.5	
Palestinian Territory	100	90.2	9.8	
Employment Size				
0-4	100	89.6	10.4	4-0
5-9	100	93.2	6.8	9-5
10+	100	89.7	10.3	+10
Economic Activity				
Industrial	100	94.6	5.4	
Constructions	100	97.9	2.1	
Wholesale and Retail Trade	100	81.5	18.5	
Transportation and Communication	100	98.6	1.4	
Financial Intermediation	100	87.0	13.0	
Services	100	95.3	4.7	

2007

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Table 25: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises Using Electronic Transactions by Method Used and Region, 2007

Method Used	Region			
	Palestinian Territory	Gaza Strip	West Bank	
Via E-mail not Linked With Web	39.0	28.6	41.3	
Via E-mail Linked With Web	30.0	35.0	28.8	
Via Web Linked With Online Forms	11.7	34.8	6.7	
Via Web Linked With Shopping Cart	18.8	1.6	22.5	
Other	0.5	-	0.7	
Total	100	100	100	

2007

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Table 26: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises Using Electronic Transactions by Advantages of E-Commerce and Region, 2007

Advantages of E-Commerce	Region			
	Palestinian Territory	Gaza Strip	West Bank	
Reduce Transaction Time	66.8	83.1	63.3	/
Increase Quality of Costumer Service	3.5	-	4.2	
Low Business Cost	7.0	8.8	6.5	
Increase Sales Volume\Number of Costumers	20.0	3.2	23.8	
Keeping Pace With Competitors	2.5	4.8	2.0	
Other	0.2	0.1	0.2	
Total	100	100	100	

2007

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Table 27: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises by Reasons Prevented or Hindered Doing Electronic Transactions via Internet and Region, 2007

Reasons	Region			
	Palestinian Territory	Gaza Strip	West Bank	
Goods Aren't Suited To Sell Via the Internet	26.2	16.4	28.6	
Privacy Concerns	3.6	7.8	2.6	
Security Concerns	2.9	5.0	2.4	
Prefer Face to Face Interaction	50.6	51.4	50.4	
Limited Number of Customers	1.4	0.6	1.6	
Cost of Development or Maintenance is too High	1.7	1.3	1.8	
Insufficient Experience or No Skilled Employees	8.6	17.0	6.4	
Other	5.0	0.5	6.2	
Total	100	100	100	

2007

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Table 28: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises Receiving Orders via Networks by Selected Variables, 2007

Selected Variables	Total	Receiving Orders via Networks		
		No	Yes	
Region				
West Bank	100	97.0	3.0	
Gaza Strip	100	99.9	0.1	
Palestinian Territory	100	97.6	2.4	
Employment Size				
0-4	100	97.2	2.8	4-0
5-9	100	98.3	1.7	9-5
10+	100	98.3	1.7	+10
Economic Activity				
Industrial	100	99.6	0.4	
Constructions	100	98.7	1.3	
Wholesale and Retail Trade	100	95.4	4.6	
Transportation and Communication	100	99.3	0.7	
Financial Intermediation	100	97.9	2.1	
Services	100	98.5	1.5	

2007

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Table 29: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises Placing Orders via Networks by Selected Variables, 2007

Selected Variables	Total	Placing Orders via Networks		
		No	Yes	
Region				
West Bank	100	97.0	3.0	
Gaza Strip	100	100	-	
Palestinian Territory	100	97.6	2.4	
Employment Size				
0-4	100	97.6	2.4	4-0
5-9	100	98.7	1.3	9-5
10+	100	96.9	3.1	+10
Economic Activity				
Industrial	100	99.5	0.5	
Constructions	100	98.7	1.3	
Wholesale and Retail Trade	100	95.5	4.5	
Transportation and Communication	100	99.2	0.8	
Financial Intermediation	100	98.8	1.2	
Services	100	98.5	1.5	

2007

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Table 30: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises Having Website by Content, 2007

Website Content	Total	Availability of Website Content		
		No	Yes	
List of Prices\Catalogue	100	53.4	46.6	/
Privacy Policy	100	65.3	34.7	
Receiving Orders Services	100	59.3	40.7	
Online Payment Services	100	81.4	18.6	
Security Policy	100	69.1	30.9	

2007

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Table 31: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises by Availability of (ICT) Department and Selected Variables, 2007

Selected Variables	Total	Availability of (ICT) Department		
		No	Yes	
Region				
West Bank	100	90.8	9.2	
Gaza Strip	100	90.1	9.9	
Palestinian Territory	100	90.7	9.3	
Employment Size				
0-4	100	94.6	5.4	4-0
5-9	100	90.5	9.5	9-5
10+	100	76.6	23.4	+10
Economic Activity				
Industrial	100	96.2	3.8	
Constructions	100	94.1	5.9	
Wholesale and Retail Trade	100	91.7	8.3	
Transportation and Communication	100	87.4	12.6	
Financial Intermediation	100	91.7	8.3	
Services	100	84.2	15.8	

2007

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Table 32: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises Dealing with (ICT) Companies and Selected Variables, 2007

Selected Variables	Total	Dealing with ICT Companies		
		No	Yes	
Region				
West Bank	100	33.9	66.1	
Gaza Strip	100	38.8	61.2	
Palestinian Territory	100	34.9	65.1	
Employment Size				حجم العمالة
0-4	100	43.3	56.7	4-0
5-9	100	28.2	71.8	9-5
10+	100	10.7	89.3	+10
Economic Activity				
Industrial	100	30.8	69.2	
Constructions	100	8.9	91.1	
Wholesale and Retail Trade	100	48.3	51.7	
Transportation and Communication	100	24.3	75.7	
Financial Intermediation	100	26.4	73.6	
Services	100	17.9	82.1	

2007

Table 33: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises Dealing with (ICT) Companies by Degree of Satisfaction About Services and Selected Variables, 2007

Selected Variables	Total	Degree of Satisfaction				
		Accepted	Good	Very Good	Excellent	
Region						
West Bank	100	19.0	36.3	33.1	11.6	
Gaza Strip	100	22.5	46.9	17.2	13.4	
Palestinian Territory	100	19.7	38.5	29.8	12.0	
Employment Size						
0-4	100	28.2	34.6	27.3	9.9	4-0
5-9	100	7.6	43.4	32.0	17.0	9-5
10+	100	9.2	43.7	34.0	13.1	+10
Economic Activity						
Industrial	100	32.7	31.2	30.8	5.3	
Constructions	100	15.7	31.8	43.7	8.8	
Wholesale and Retail Trade	100	14.8	40.0	30.9	14.3	
Transportation and Communication	100	20.0	40.9	26.6	12.5	
Financial Intermediation	100	20.2	40.6	30.9	8.3	
Services	100	11.1	34.5	36.3	18.1	

2007

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Table 34: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises by Type of Operating System and Selected Variables, 2007

Selected Variables	Total	Operating System			
		Both	Open Source	Windows	
Region					
West Bank	100	6.0	0.1	93.9	
Gaza Strip	100	0.3	-	99.7	
Palestinian Territory	100	4.8	0.1	95.1	
Employment Size					
0-4	100	1.6	-	98.4	4-0
5-9	100	8.9	-	91.1	9-5
10+	100	15.2	0.5	84.3	+10
Economic Activity					
Industrial	100	3.5	0.2	96.3	
Constructions	100	1.7	-	98.3	
Wholesale and Retail Trade	100	5.4	-	94.6	
Transportation and Communication	100	4.7	-	95.3	
Financial Intermediation	100	1.0	-	99.0	
Services	100	9.2	0.8	90.0	

2007

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Table 35: Percentage of Enterprises Using Certain Software by Type and Region, 2007

Type of Software	Region			
	Palestinian Territory	Gaza Strip	West Bank	
Microsoft Products	98.1	94.9	99.0	
Open Source	8.0	-	10.2	
Engineering Programs	14.4	8.3	16.1	
Financial Programs	39.1	34.1	40.6	
Statistical Programs	8.6	3.2	10.2	
Geographical Information System (GIS)	2.2	0.6	2.6	
Graphic Design	21.2	22.2	20.9	
Other*	8.8	15.1	7.0	*

*Other: Includes Digital Camera System, AutoCAD, Bank Programs, Human resource management, and Other Specialized Programs.

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2007

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Table 36: Percentage of Enterprises Using Certain Databases by Type and Region, 2007

Databases	Region			
	Palestinian Territory	Gaza Strip	West Bank	
ACCESS	34.4	18.5	38.8	ACCESS
ORACLE	5.0	2.5	5.7	ORACLE
MYSQL	2.8	-	3.5	MYSQL
SQL	1.5	0.1	1.9	SQL

2007

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Table 37: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises Having (IT) Security Measures by Selected Variables, 2007

Selected Variables	Total	Enterprises that Have (IT) Security Measures		
		No	Yes	
Region				
West Bank	100	17.1	82.9	
Gaza Strip	100	16.3	83.7	
Palestinian Territory	100	16.9	83.1	
Employment Size				
0-4	100	14.8	85.2	4-0
5-9	100	33.9	66.1	9-5
10+	100	8.7	91.3	+10
Economic Activity				
Industrial	100	11.1	88.9	
Constructions	100	9.3	90.7	
Wholesale and Retail Trade	100	21.3	78.7	
Transportation and Communication	100	15.9	84.1	
Financial Intermediation	100	18.1	81.9	
Services	100	2.6	97.4	

2007

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Table 38: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises Facing Virus Attacks or Similar Problems by Selected Variables, 2007

Selected Variables	Total	Faced Virus Attack		
		No	Yes	
Region				
West Bank	100	52.1	47.9	
Gaza Strip	100	56.0	44.0	
Palestinian Territory	100	52.9	47.1	
Employment Size				
0-4	100	47.6	52.4	4-0
5-9	100	56.4	43.6	9-5
10+	100	69.2	30.8	+10
Economic Activity				
Industrial	100	59.8	40.2	
Constructions	100	51.1	48.9	
Wholesale and Retail Trade	100	49.9	50.1	
Transportation and Communication	100	50.7	49.3	
Financial Intermediation	100	61.4	38.6	
Services	100	70.8	29.2	

2007

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Table 39: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises Engaged in Research and Development (R&D) in (ICT) and Selected Variables, 2007

Selected Variables	Total	Doing (R&D) in (ICT)		
		No	Yes	
Region				
West Bank	100	90.4	9.6	
Gaza Strip	100	92.3	7.7	
Palestinian Territory	100	90.8	9.2	
Employment Size				
0-4	100	92.3	7.7	4-0
5-9	100	93.7	6.3	9-5
10+	100	83.3	16.7	+10
Economic Activity				
Industrial	100	95.0	5.0	
Constructions	100	92.8	7.2	
Wholesale and Retail Trade	100	86.8	13.2	
Transportation and Communication	100	93.9	6.1	
Financial Intermediation	100	92.7	7.3	
Services	100	88.1	11.9	

Table 40: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises by Future Attitude for Technology Development and Selected Variables, 2007

Selected Variables	Total	Future Attitude for Technology Development		
		No	Yes	
Region				
West Bank	100	49.3	50.7	
Gaza Strip	100	59.6	40.4	
Palestinian Territory	100	52.3	47.7	
Employment Size				
0-4	100	55.2	44.8	4-0
5-9	100	38.4	61.6	9-5
10+	100	15.8	84.2	+10
Economic Activity				
Industrial	100	53.5	46.5	
Constructions	100	41.7	58.3	
Wholesale and Retail Trade	100	56.8	43.2	
Transportation and Communication	100	41.7	58.3	
Financial Intermediation	100	40.5	59.5	
Services	100	25.8	74.2	

2007

Table 41: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises with Information about E- Government in the Palestinian Territory and Selected Variables, 2007

Selected Variables	Total	Having Information About E - Government		
		No	Yes	
Region				
West Bank	100	90.0	10.0	
Gaza Strip	100	93.0	7.0	
Palestinian Territory	100	90.8	9.2	
Employment Size				
0-4	100	91.6	8.4	4-0
5-9	100	90.0	10.0	9-5
10+	100	75.3	24.7	+10
Economic Activity				
Industrial	100	93.0	7.0	
Constructions	100	90.5	9.5	
Wholesale and Retail Trade	100	92.7	7.3	
Transportation and Communication	100	85.4	14.6	
Financial Intermediation	100	89.5	10.5	
Services	100	72.4	27.6	

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2007

Table 42: Total Expenditure (USD in thousand) on (ICT) by Service and Region, 2007

Service	Region			
	Palestinian Territory	Gaza Strip	West Bank	
Internet \Network	10,768.4	1,023.1	9,745.3	/
Computers	17,297.9	1,993.3	15,304.6	
Telephone\Fax	56,186.1	25,138.3	31,047.8	/
Mobile phone	53,112.4	9,205.4	43,907.0	
Maintenance of Electronic Equipments	14,329.5	8,130.9	6,198.6	
Purchasing of Electronic Equipments	14,377.5	674.5	13,703.0	
Purchasing Software	6,597.4	168.8	6,428.6	
Training on (ICT)	1,204.8	186.0	1,018.8	
Research and Development on (ICT))	749.2	-	749.2	
Other	659.7	-	659.7	
Total	175,282.9	46,520.3	128,762.6	

2007

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Table 43: Percentage Distribution of Expenditure on (ICT) by Service and Region, 2007

Service	Region			
	Palestinian Territory	Gaza Strip	West Bank	
Internet \Network	6.1	2.2	7.6	/
Computers	9.9	4.3	11.9	
Telephone\Fax	32.1	54.0	24.1	/
Mobile phone	30.3	19.8	34.1	
Maintenance of Electronic Equipments	8.2	17.5	4.8	
Purchasing of Electronic Equipments	8.2	1.4	10.6	
Purchasing Software	3.8	0.4	5.0	
Training on (ICT)	0.7	0.4	0.8	
Research and Development on (ICT)	0.4	-	0.6	
Other	0.3	-	0.5	
Total	100	100	100	

Sampling Error

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Table: Sampling Error

Variable and Region	Estimate R	Standard Error	(%95) Confidence Interval 95%		Coefficient of Variation	
			Lower	Upper		
West Bank						
Percentage of Enterprises that Uses Computer	23.3	1.8	20.5	26.4	7.6	
Percentage of Enterprises that Uses Internet	68.0	4.2	59.8	76.2	6.1	
Percentage of Enterprises that Have Information Technology (IT) Security Measures	82.9	4.1	74.8	91.0	5.0	
Percentage of Enterprises that Placing Orders via the Internet	14.0	3.5	7.0	20.9	25.3	
Gaza Strip						
Percentage of Enterprises that Uses Computer	16.2	1.6	13.7	19.0	9.9	
Percentage of Enterprises that Uses Internet	67.3	5.1	57.3	77.4	7.6	
Percentage of Enterprises that Have Information Technology (IT) Security Measures	83.7	5.1	73.7	93.8	6.1	
Percentage of Enterprises that Placing Orders via the Internet	11.7	4.5	2.9	20.5	38.3	
Palestinian Territory						
Percentage of Enterprises that Uses Computer	21.3	1.3	19.1	23.6	6.3	
Percentage of Enterprises that Uses Internet	67.8	3.4	61.1	74.6	5.1	
Percentage of Enterprises that Have Information Technology (IT) Security Measures	83.1	3.4	76.4	89.8	4.1	
Percentage of Enterprises that Placing Orders via the Internet	13.5	2.9	7.7	19.2	21.7	

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Table (Cont.): Sampling Error

Variable and Employment Size	Estimate R	Standard Error	(%95) Confidence Interval 95%		Coefficient of Variation	
			Lower	Upper		
0-4						4-0
Percentage of Enterprises that Uses Computer	16.6	1.4	14.0	19.6	8.5	
Percentage of Enterprises that Uses Internet	65.6	4.6	56.6	74.5	7.0	
Percentage of Enterprises that Have Information Technology (IT) Security Measures	85.2	4.2	77.0	93.4	4.9	
Percentage of Enterprises that Placing Orders via the Internet	11.4	4.1	3.3	19.5	36.4	
5-9						9-5
Percentage of Enterprises that Uses Computer	43.2	4.6	34.4	52.5	10.7	
Percentage of Enterprises that Uses Internet	68.7	6.9	55.1	82.2	10.0	
Percentage of Enterprises that Have Information Technology (IT) Security Measures	66.1	10.2	46.2	86.0	15.4	
Percentage of Enterprises that Placing Orders via the Internet	11.0	4.0	3.1	18.9	36.6	
10+						+10
Percentage of Enterprises that Uses Computer	83.0	2.7	77.0	87.8	3.3	
Percentage of Enterprises that Uses Internet	81.8	4.4	73.1	90.5	5.4	
Percentage of Enterprises that Have Information Technology (IT) Security Measures	91.3	1.4	88.5	94.1	1.6	
Percentage of Enterprises that Placing Orders via the Internet	23.5	4.5	14.7	32.2	19.0	

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Table (Cont.): Sampling Error

Variable and Economic Sector	Estimate R	Standard Error	(%95) Confidence Interval 95%		Coefficient of Variation	
			Lower	Upper		
Industrial						
Percentage of Enterprises that Uses Computer	20.3	1.9	16.6	24.1	9.4	
Percentage of Enterprises that Uses Internet	67.3	5.1	57.3	77.2	7.5	
Percentage of Enterprises that Have Information Technology (IT) Security Measures	88.9	2.0	84.9	92.8	2.3	
Percentage of Enterprises that Placing Orders via the Internet	12.4	2.0	8.6	16.3	15.7	
Constructions						
Percentage of Enterprises that Uses Computer	58.9	8.2	42.9	75.0	13.9	
Percentage of Enterprises that Uses Internet	68.1	11.1	46.4	89.9	16.3	
Percentage of Enterprises that Have Information Technology (IT) Security Measures	90.9	4.9	81.2	100.6	5.4	
Percentage of Enterprises that Placing Orders via the Internet	10.3	2.1	6.1	14.4	20.8	
Wholesale and Retail Trade						
Percentage of Enterprises that Uses Computer	15.1	1.9	11.4	18.7	12.5	
Percentage of Enterprises that Uses Internet	68.6	6.4	56.2	81.4	9.4	
Percentage of Enterprises that Have Information Technology (IT) Security Measures	78.7	6.8	65.3	92.1	8.7	
Percentage of Enterprises that Placing Orders via the Internet	18.2	6.2	6.1	30.3	33.8	

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Table (Cont.): Sampling Error

Variable and Economic Sector	Estimate R	Standard Error	(%95) Confidence Interval 95%		Coefficient of Variation	
			Lower	Upper		
Transportation and Communication						
Percentage of Enterprises that Uses Computer	31.9	3.0	26.0	37.7	9.3	
Percentage of Enterprises that Uses Internet	66.1	5.5	55.3	76.9	8.3	
Percentage of Enterprises that Have Information Technology (IT) Security Measures	84.1	5.3	73.7	94.4	6.3	
Percentage of Enterprises that Placing Orders via the Internet	9.3	3.9	1.6	17.0	42.0	
Financial Intermediation						
Percentage of Enterprises that Uses Computer	59.1	4.6	50.1	68.1	7.8	
Percentage of Enterprises that Uses Internet	82.9	4.6	73.9	92.0	5.6	
Percentage of Enterprises that Have Information Technology (IT) Security Measures	81.9	5.6	70.9	93.0	6.9	
Percentage of Enterprises that Placing Orders via the Internet	8.4	2.4	3.7	13.2	28.7	
Services						
Percentage of Enterprises that Uses Computer	88.4	3.8	81.0	95.8	4.3	
Percentage of Enterprises that Uses Internet	82.9	4.6	73.6	93.7	6.1	
Percentage of Enterprises that Have Information Technology (IT) Security Measures	97.4	0.8	95.8	98.9	0.8	
Percentage of Enterprises that Placing Orders via the Internet	8.2	1.3	5.6	10.8	16.3	



**Palestinian National Authority
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics**

**Business Survey on ICT, 2007
Main Findings**

December, 2008

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Preface

In line with the policy of the PCBS with regard to publishing Palestinian statistics, the survey BICT was implemented in 2008 to provide statistical information for decision makers. This activity contributes strongly toward enriching the database of information and communications technology (ICT) by providing a set of indicators important for meeting local needs, and consistent with the international recommendations. The indicators help to determine the extent of progress and economic growth of the Palestinian economy through the revolutionary impact of information and communication technologies that have become a feature of this era.

This survey studied the mechanisms and characteristics of use and access for the basic tools of ICT such as telephone, mobile phone, computer, internet, intranet, extranet, e-commerce transactions, and expenditures on technology by the economic enterprises in the Palestinian Territory. The survey aims mainly to provide comprehensive statistical data on the availability of the means, access and use of ICT tools and breakdown by enterprises, the major economic activities and employment size, and places and different goals and features for the use of ICT.

This report reviews the most important key findings that emerged in the survey; in addition PCBS will provide the raw data file after ensuring the confidentiality of individual data for public use in order to enable researchers and those concerned with ICT data analysis to maximize the benefit gained from this experience.

PCBS hopes that this report will enable planners and decision makers to carry out their duties of caring and promoting the ICT sector in the Palestinian Territory; and will enlighten decision and policy makers engaged in the comprehensive national development process in the country.

December, 2008

Luay Shabaneh, Ph.D
President

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Executive Summary

- According to the survey data, 21.3% of economic enterprises in the Palestinian Territory used computers in the year 2007, of which 23.3% for West Bank enterprises and 16.2% for Gaza Strip enterprises. Noticeably, the highest rate for computer use was 83.0% for enterprises that had ten employees and over. On the other hand, the rate for enterprises with 0-4 employees was 16.4% and for enterprises with 5-9 employees was 43.2%. Moreover, 12.7% of the total number of enterprises accessed the internet. 67.8% of the enterprises that used computers accessed the internet. The regional difference between the West Bank and Gaza Strip with respect to enterprises accessing the internet was not significant; access was 68.0% and 67.3%, respectively.
- Survey data showed that the rate of ICT specialists employed by economic enterprises was 3.5 per 100 employees, including 3.7 males per 100 employees and 2.1 females per 100 employees. 30.3% of the ICT specialists are computer programmers, 17.7% were computer engineers, 15.9% received training courses in maintenance, networks, programming, and computer science, and system analyst were 15.2%. The rates of electronics engineers and telecommunications engineers were 10.6% and 10.3%, respectively, of the total number of ICT specialists.
- The most frequent purposes of internet use, according to the survey data, were as follows: 40.7% for sending and receiving electronic mail, 25.5% for information search through the internet search engines, 7.7% for customer services, and 1.6% for financial and banking services.
- Survey findings showed that 62.4% of the total expenditures on ICT was spent on telecommunications including telephones and mobile phones, 9.9% on computers and computer maintenance, 8.2% on purchasing and maintenance of electronic equipment and devices, and 6.1% was spent on the internet and networks, and their maintenance, development, and installation. Moreover, 3.8% of the total expenditures on ICT was spent on purchasing software programs; 0.7% was spent on training enterprise employees on technology and the use of technology; and 0.4% was spent on research and studies involving technology.
- Survey findings showed that the rate of enterprises, which carried e-commerce transactions via the internet was 2.0% via the internet and 0.4% via networks of the total number of enterprises. Additionally, data showed that 9.8% of the enterprises that used computers and internet carried out commercial transactions (sales) via the internet.

Chapter One

Introduction

PCBS publishes official statistical data for decision makers in different fields in the Palestinian society. Accordingly, it carries out surveys in different areas, one of which is BICT, 2007.

1.1 Objectives of the Survey

The main objective of this survey is to provide statistical data on ICT for the enterprises in the Palestinian Territory. The specific objectives can be summarized in the following: -

- Enriching ICT statistical data on the actual use and access by the economic enterprises of ICT.
- Identifying the characteristics of the tools and means of ICT used in the economic activity, the type of economic activity and size of enterprises.
- Providing opportunity for international and regional comparisons which helps in knowing the location of the Palestinian Territory among the technological world countries.
- Assisting planners and policy makers in understanding the current status of the Technology-Based Economy in the Palestinian Territory, which helps to meet the future needs of the Palestinian economy.

1.2 Objectives of the Report

The main objective of this report is to provide basic indicators that enable the drawing up of development policies on key issues related to infrastructure and access to tools and means of ICT and its uses in the economic enterprises in the Palestinian Territory.

This report will enable many of the enterprises and bodies to benefit from the results of the survey in drawing up policy and in decision-making on a scientific basis. The main beneficiaries are: the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, companies and enterprises working in the ICT sector, international organizations, such as the International Telecommunication Union "ITU", the World Bank, and the Arab Regional Office of the International Telecommunication Union.

1.3 Report Structure

This report includes five chapters in addition to the preface. Chapter one is a general introduction about the subject of the survey, its objectives and structure of the report. Chapter two displays concepts and definitions used in the survey. Chapter three covers the main results of the survey. Chapter four deals with the methodology used in planning and conducting the survey. Chapter five discusses quality of survey data.

Chapter Two

Concepts and Definitions

Anti Spam Appliances:

Are hardware devices integrated with on-board software that implement anti-spam techniques (e-mail) and/or anti-spam for instant messaging and are deployed at the gateway or in front of the mail server. They are normally driven by an operating system optimized for spam filtering. They are generally used in larger networks such as in companies and corporations, Internet Service providers (ISPs), universities, etc.

Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL):

A form of DSL, a data communications technology tool, that enables data transmission over copper telephone lines faster than a conventional modem.

Computer Use:

It is defined for this survey's purposes as the basic uses of the computer (during the last twelve months) such as: opening the computer and files as well, create, copy, paste, and saving files.

Dial-up Internet Access:

It is a form of Internet access via telephone line. The client uses a modem connected to a computer and a telephone line to dial into an Internet service provider's (ISP) node to establish a modem-to-modem link, which is then routed to the Internet.

Digital Camera:

It is a camera that takes video or still photographs, or both, digitally by recording images on a light-sensitive sensor.

Digital Subscriber Line DSL):

It is an Internet connection via modem and dial-up software utilizing the Public Switch Telecommunications Network (PSTN).

Domain Name:

It is the unique name by which a network-attached device. It is used to identify a particular host in various forms of electronic communication such as the World Wide Web, e-mail.

E-mail:

It is a means for exchanging messages, texts and attached files among internet or intranet users.

Economic Activity:

The kind of work which is done by the establishment, and the main economic activity is the activity that contributes to the largest value added in establishments practicing more than one activity. The UN International Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, third revision (ISIC-3), was used for coding the activities at the five digit.

E-Commerce:

It is the conducting of business communication and transactions over computer networks and through individual computers linked to the Word Wide Web. Strictly defined, e-commerce is

the buying and selling of goods and services, and the transfer of funds, through digital communications.

E-Government:

It refers to the use of internet technology as a platform for exchanging information, providing services and transacting with citizens, businesses, and other arms of government. It may be applied by the legislator, judiciary or administration, in order to improve internal efficiency, the delivery of public services, or processes of democratic governance.

Enterprise:

An economic entity that is capable to in its own right of owning assets, incurring liabilities and engaging in economic activity and transaction with other entities.

Extranet:

It is a private network that uses Internet protocols, network connectivity, and possibly the public telecommunication system to securely share part of an organization's information or operations with suppliers, vendors, partners, customers or other businesses. An extranet can be viewed as part of a company's Intranet that is extended to users outside the company (e.g., normally over the Internet).

Firewall:

It is a device or set of devices configured to permit, deny, encrypt, or proxy all computer traffic between different security domains based upon a set of rules and other criteria.

Flash Memory:

It is non-volatile computer memory that can be electrically erased and reprogrammed. It is a technology that is primarily used in memory cards and USB flash drives for general storage and transfer of data between computers and other digital products.

ICT:

It is used to describe the tools and the process to access, retrieve, store, organize manipulate, produce present and exchange information by electronic and other manual automated means.

Intranet:

It is a private computer network that uses Internet protocols and network connectivity to securely share part of an organization's information or operations with its employees. Sometimes the term refers only to the most visible service, the internal website.

Internet:

A worldwide public computer network. Organizations and persons can connect their computers to this network and exchange information across a country and/or across the world. Internet provides access to a number of communication services including the World Wide Web and carries email, news, entertainment and data files.

Internet Use:

It is defined for this survey purposes as the basic uses of the Internet (during the last twelve months) like: access to certain sites, reading newsletters, and download files or programs from the web.

Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN):

A digital access technique for both voice and data. This is a digital alternative to an analog public switched telephone service and carries data or voltages consisting of discrete steps or levels, as opposed to continuously variable analog data. ISDN enables digital transmission over the PSTN.

Local Area Network (LAN):

It is a computer network covering a small geographic area, like a home, office or group of buildings, e.g., a school. The defining characteristics of LANs, in contrast to wide-area networks (WANs), include their much higher data-transfer rates, smaller geographic range, and lack of a need for leased telecommunication lines.

Modulator\Demodulator (Modem):

A hardware device that enables a computer to transmit and receive information over telephone lines. The modem is responsible for converting the digital data used by your computer into an analog signal used on phone lines and then converting it back once received on the other end.

Open Source Software:

It refers to computer software under an open source license. An open-source license is a copyright license for computer software that makes the source code available under terms that allow for modification and redistribution without having to pay the original author. Such licenses may have additional restrictions such as a requirement to preserve the name of the authors and the copyright statement within the code.

Privacy Policy:

Is a legal notice on a website providing information about the use of personal information-particularly personal information collected via the website by the website owner. Privacy policies usually contain details of what personal information is collected, how the personal information may be used, the persons to whom the personal information may be disclosed, and the security measures taken to protect the personal information.

Reference Date:

The date referred to in calculating all set of indicators in this survey is between 01/01/2007 to 31/12/2007.

Satellite:

A satellite stationed in geosynchronous orbit that acts as a microwave relay station, receiving signals sent from a ground-based station, amplifying them, and retransmitting them on a different frequency to another ground-based station. Satellites can be used for high-speed transmission of computer data.

Self Propelled Automatic Mail (SPAM):

It is unsolicited electronic messaging, regardless of its content.

Server:

An open, standards-based computing system that operates as a carrier-grade common platform for a wide range of communications applications and allows equipment providers to add value at many levels of the system architecture.

Secure Sockets Layer (SSL):

Cryptographic tool that provides secure communications on the Internet for web browsing, e-mail, Internet faxing, instant messaging and other data transfers.

Video Conference:

A set of interactive telecommunication technologies that allow two or more locations to interact via two-way video and audio transmissions simultaneously.

Website:

Location on the World Wide Web identified by a web address. Collection of web files on a particular subject that includes a beginning file called a home page. Information is encoded with specific languages (Hypertext mark-up language (HTML), XML, Java) readable with a Web browser, like Netscape's Navigator or Microsoft's Internet Explorer.

Web Hosting Service:

A type of Internet hosting service that allows individuals and organizations to provide their own websites accessible via the World Wide Web. Web hosts are companies that provide space on a server they own for use by their clients as well as providing Internet connectivity, typically in a data center.

Wide Area Network (WAN):

A computer network that covers a broad area (i.e., any network whose communications links cross metropolitan, regional, or national boundaries. The largest and most well-known example of a WAN is the Internet

Wireless:

Includes fixed wireless, mobile wireless and satellite Internet connections.

Hacking:

Involvement in computer security/insecurity, to discover exploits in systems (for exploitation or prevention), or in obtaining or preventing unauthorized access to systems through skills.

Wireless Network:

Type of computer network that is wireless, and is commonly associated with a telecommunications network whose interconnections between nodes is implemented without the use of wires, such as a computer network (a type of communications network). Wireless telecommunications networks are generally implemented with some type of remote information transmission system that uses electromagnetic waves, such as radio waves, for the carrier and this implementation usually takes place at the physical level or "layer" of the network.

Virtual Private Network (VPN):

A computer network in which some of the links between nodes are carried by open connections or virtual circuits in some larger network (e.g., the Internet) instead of by physical wires.

Chapter Three

Main Findings

3.1 Access to ICT

According to the survey data, 21.3% of the total number of the enterprises in the Palestinian Territory used computers in the year 2007, including 23.3% for the West Bank enterprises and 16.2% for the Gaza Strip enterprises. Noticeably, the highest rate for computer use was 83.0% for enterprises that had ten employees and over. On the other hand, the rate for the enterprises with 0-4 employees reached 16.4% and for the enterprises with 5-9 employees was 43.2%. Moreover, 12.7% of the total number of enterprises accessed the internet. 67.8% of the enterprises that used computers accessed the internet. The regional difference between the West Bank and Gaza Strip with respect to enterprises accessing the internet was not significant and stood at 68.0% and 67.3%, respectively.

3.2 Readiness

3.2.1 ICT Tools

Survey data showed that 19.2% of the total number of enterprises have computers, including 21.6% of the total number of enterprises in the West Bank and 13.6% for Gaza Strip. 13.5% of the enterprises had at least one computer linked to the internet, including 15.2% for the West Bank enterprises and 9.4% for the Gaza Strip enterprises.

3.2.2 Human Resources

Survey data showed that the rate of ICT specialists, employed by economic enterprises, was 3.5 per 100 employees, including 3.7 males per 100 employees and 2.1 females per 100 employees. 30.3% of the ICT specialists are computer programmers, 17.7% were computer engineers, 15.9% received training courses in maintenance, networks, programming, and computer science, and system analyst were 15.2%. The rates of electronics engineers and telecommunications engineers were 10.6% and 10.3%, respectively, of the total number of the ICT specialists.

3.3 Use of Internet

The most frequent purposes of internet use, according to the survey data, were as follows: 40.7% for sending and receiving electronic mail, 25.5% for information search through the internet search engines, 7.7% for customers' services, and 1.6% for financial and banking services.

3.4 E-commerce

Survey findings showed that the rate of enterprises, which carried e-commerce transactions via the internet was 2.0% via the internet and 0.4% via networks of the total number of enterprises. Additionally, data showed that 9.8% of the enterprises that used computers and internet carried out commercial transactions (sales) via the internet.

3.5 Expenditures on ICT

Survey findings showed that 62.4% of the total expenditures on ICT was spent on telecommunications including telephones and mobile phones, 9.9% on computers and computer maintenance, 8.2% on purchasing and maintenance of electronic equipment and devices, and 6.1% was spent on the internet and networks, and their maintenance, development, and installation. Moreover, 3.8% of the total expenditures on ICT was spent on purchasing software programs; 0.7% was spent on training enterprise employees on technology and the use of technology; and 0.4% was spent on research and studies involving technology.

3.6 Reasons for Not Using Computer

Survey data indicated that the most common reasons for not using computers at economic enterprises were as follows: 82.1% said the nature of the work did not require the use of computers; 7.5% said that they lacked employees qualified to use computers; 5.9% of the establishment did not use computers because of the costs of computers; and 3.2% of them did not use computers because they did not believe it was important to use.

3.7 E-government

Survey data showed that 9.2% of the respondents in the enterprises of the Palestinian Territory had information about Palestinian e-government, including 10.0% of the West Bank enterprises and 7.0% of Gaza Strip enterprises. Moreover, 27.6% of the service activity enterprises had similar knowledge about Palestinian e-government, And 24.7% of the enterprises of ten employees and over had knowledge about Palestinian e-government.

Methodology

The Plan of the BICT 2007 included several stages: first was the formation of an advisory committee from experts and specialists and representatives of some governmental and non-governmental enterprises, and the formation of a technical committee from expertise in PCBS and representative of all relevant departments that began work to identify needs and goals through meetings and discussions with various stakeholders, as well as access to international recommendations and experiences of countries in the implementation of surveys on ICT. BICT 2007 was also based on the experience of the previous household surveys implemented by PCBS about ICT.

4.1 The Survey Questionnaire

In light of identifying data requirements, the survey instrument was developed following a review of international recommendations and experiences of countries in this area, and following discussion with stakeholders, through a workshop at PCBS to discuss producers and indicators of the survey.

In addition to identification information and data quality control, BICT 2007 survey instrument consists of three main sections, namely:

Section one: Includes readiness, access to ICT; this section contains a collection of examples about the existence of the necessary infrastructure for the use of technology and tools and instruments in the business, such as the availability of the computer and Internet service. It also provides a range of sophisticated devices associated with the use of technology such as telephone, fax, mobile phone, printers, and other related issues.

Section two: includes a series of questions about the use of Internet and computer networks in various activities and projects of economic enterprises, such as using the Internet, and networks to conduct commercial transactions buying and selling, and obstacles faced by Palestinian enterprises in the use of networks and Internet in their economic activities and implementation electronically of commercial transactions.

Section three: includes questions about the future direction of the enterprises in the use of means and tools of ICT, as well as expenditures for some tools and means of ICT that have been adopted.

4.2 Sample and Sampling Frame

4.2.1 Target Population

The target population consists of all operating private enterprises in the Palestinian Territory.

4.2.2 Sampling Frame

The sampling frame is the list of all operating private enterprises enumerated in the Establishments Census 2007.

4.2.3 Sample Size

The sample size is 2,966 enterprises, of which 1,948 are enterprises in the West Bank and 1,018 enterprises in Gaza Strip.

4.2.4 Sample Design

The sample is a regular stratified random sample of one stage. The strata of less than 30 enterprises and enterprises that operate 30 or more workers was included. Enterprises were divided into three levels, namely:

First level, geographical classification of enterprises and classified into two regions: the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Second Level, economic activity of the enterprises classified according to International Industrial Classification for Economic Activities.

Third level, employment size category of the enterprises classified according to the number of employees as follows:

1. Enterprises that operate with less than 5 employees.
2. Enterprises that operate with 5-10 employees.
3. Enterprises that operate with 11-29 employees.
4. Enterprises that operate with 30 employees and over.

4.2.5 Weighing

Weights have been calculated for each sampling unit. Weight reflects the sampling procedures. Adjusted weights are important to reduce bias resulting from non-responses. Also “adjusting” gave consideration to the changes since the time of the Population, Housing and Establishments Census, 2007 and the time of carrying out the survey.

4.2.6 Variance Calculation

It is necessary to compute standard errors of the principal survey estimations so that a user can identify the accuracy of estimations and the survey reliability. Statistical errors can be measured. Frequently they are measured by the stranded error, which is the positive square root of the variance. The variance of this survey has been computed by using the “programming package” SPSS whereby the method of Ultimate Cluster is used to calculate variance.

4.3 Reference Date

The reference date for the survey was from 01/01/2007 to 31/12/2007.

4.4 Pilot Survey

The pilot survey is a miniature reflection of the main Survey. It was designed to include the entire aspects and characteristics for the purpose of carrying out the survey and included checking of training, fieldwork, survey questionnaire, interviewing, data processing, and the sample.

A sample of 72 enterprises was selected from Nablus and Ramallah governorates; the sample was a regular stratified random of one stage representing the geographical classification of North and Central West Bank and the economic activities.

The fieldwork commenced on February 29, 2008, and continued for four days and then a meeting with interviewers was held in order to discuss their remarks. The questionnaire and training manuals and other documents were then evaluated and amended in accordance with the recommendations.

4.5 Field Work Operations

4.5.1 Instructions and Training Manual

The training manual covered all aspects dealing with fieldwork and filling in questionnaires. Moreover, it dealt with the tasks of each fieldworker in interviewing, and completion of questionnaire. Training manuals for supervisors and editors were prepared in order to secure team training and success of the project. A training course was held on May 3, 2008, and was completed on May 7, 2008, with the participation of 75 trainees. Training lasted for 5 days for fieldworkers and an additional day for supervisors, editors, and assistants.

The training course was divided into three parts: The first part discussed general issues such as designing statistical surveys, reaching selected enterprises, interviewing, tasks and duties and running the fieldwork. The second part was a lecture given by a specialist in ICT who clarified the technical concepts and terminology that was mentioned in the questionnaire. The third part emphasized the objectives of the Survey and allowed practical exercises on filling in the questionnaire.

4.5.2 Main Fieldwork

A plan for the fieldwork was developed. At this stage, the fieldwork team and the tools (questionnaires, maps, sample lists) were prepared.

4.5.3 Data Editing

The project's management developed a clear mechanism for editing the data and trained the team of editors accordingly. The mechanism was as follows:

- Receiving completed questionnaires on a daily basis;
- Checking each questionnaire to make sure that they were completed and that the data covered all eligible enterprises. Checks also focused on the accuracy of the answers to the questions.
- Returning the uncompleted questionnaires as well as those with errors to the field for completion.

4.5.4 Following up and Supervision

Special follow-up patterns were designed for handing in and receiving questionnaires for all levels as well as the daily accomplishments of the interviewers. Supervisors had the task of allocating work to the teams using the list of enterprises. They provided daily and weekly reports to the fieldwork coordinator and the project's administration explaining the completed interviews, refusal cases, the inapplicable cases such as temporarily and permanent closed enterprises, interviews where results were not determined, and the cases that could not be communicated (after three contact attempts). The reports also included the technicians and coordinators' supervisory field visits.

4.6 Data Processing

4.6.1 Preparation of Data Entry Program

At this stage data entry program was prepared using ACCESS package. Data entry screens were designed. Also, rules of entry were determined in a manner that guarantees successful entry of questionnaires and verification instructions to check data after each entry. These instructions examine the variables on the questionnaire level.

4.6.2 Data Entry

After having designed the data entry programme and testing it to verify readiness and, after having trained staff on dealing with data entry programme, data entry started on May 15, 2008, and was finished in June 28, 2008. The process of data entry was correlated with receipt of questionnaires from the field, whereby 15 staff members were engaged in data entry and verification of questionnaires. Data entry took place during two shifts, morning and evening, to secure achievement of data entry on time.

Final tabulation of results was performed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) for Windows (version 12.0).

Data Quality

5.1 Accuracy of the Data

5.1.1 Statistical Errors

Since the data reported here are based on a sample survey and not on a complete enumeration, they are subjected to sampling errors as well as non-sampling errors. Data of this survey can be affected by statistical errors due to use of the sample. Therefore, the emergence of certain differences from the real values are expected to be obtained through a Census. Calculation of variation was done for the most important indicators in the survey; the sample error tables are attached in this report.

5.1.2 Non-Statistical Errors

Non-statistical errors in general referred to the nature of BICT 2007, which can be summarized as follows:

- Many enterprises considered the specific details of the survey as intervention into their own businesses.
- Intersection of data collection of this survey with data collection for economic surveys; which is burdensome on interviewees in the sampled enterprises.

5.2 Response Rates

The survey sample consists of about 2,966 enterprises; 2,604 enterprises completed the interview, of which 1,746 enterprises were in the West Bank and 858 enterprises in Gaza Strip. The response rate was 92.2%.

5.3 Data Comparison

As the survey is carried out for the first time there are no national reference indicators with direct relationship to the survey indicators to be compared. Logic linkage of the survey indicators were done with each other in the same survey, and through such comparisons high consistency was noticed.

5.4 Quality Control Procedures

PCBS developed tools to examine the quality of data. The re-interview questionnaire is one of those tools; the re-interview process aims to achieve certain objectives through several levels, especially the fieldworker level, in order to ensure that the fieldworker arrived and visit was conducted, and at the level of data collection and processing, in order to indicate any problem that may occur in the field through data processing and analysis of indicators to determine the reliability of the indicators.

The re-interview was conducted for 7% of the total sample, about 200 enterprises were systematically withdrawn on the basis of economic activity and size. Comparison was done between the main questionnaire and the re-interview questionnaire by the Commission for Data Quality at PCBS.

5.5 Technical Notes

Some notes that should be taken into consideration when reviewing this report:

- U.S\$ was used in recording the values of the expenditures on technology; the US\$ exchange rate of currencies was adopted in the year 2007 as follows: JD, versus US\$ equals 1.41, NIS versus US\$ equals 4.11, and Euro versus US\$ equals 1.36.
- We do not recommend calculation of expenditure ratios on each communications technology services at the level of enterprise's employment size and economic activity, because of the significant weight of enterprises. In addition, we do not recommend calculation of average expenditures on communications technology services, because of high variation of expenditure values.
- There is high variance observed for the variable of electronic transactions via internet among small enterprises; because of the actual rare use of networks among small enterprises. Therefore please refer to the attached sample error table in this report to find the value of variation.
- The symbol (-) in the tables means that there are no observations or the number of observations insufficient.

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