

**United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Palestinian Programme
Beirut, Lebanon**

**Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
and Natural Resources (PCBS)**

**A SURVEY ASSESSMENT
TO IDENTIFY RISK FACTORS AND PRIORITY NEEDS
FOR PALESTINIAN YOUTH IN LEBANON
WITH FOCUS ON ADOLESCENT GIRLS**

November 1999



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Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	2
First: The Methodology of the Study	2
Second: Executive summary and Results	5
Third: Conclusion and Recommendations	8
Fourth: Sex and age distribution of the sample	10
Fifth: Marital status of youth	11
Sixth: School enrollment	11
Seventh: Perspective of youth on the Social and Environmental Conditions	26
Eighth: Working dropouts Ages (13-18)	54
Annexes: (Chi square) tests & design of the sample	59-63

Introduction

The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics and Natural Resources (PCBS) was commissioned by UNICEF to conduct a field survey covering all the Palestinian camps and gatherings in Lebanon. The objective of the survey is to determine the conditions and needs of Palestinian youth aged (13-18). This includes determining the following: the youth's educational situation and the reasons for their dropping out of school, the economic situation of those youth who have dropped out and their working conditions, the manner in which youth spend their free time while taking into account the difficult economic and environmental conditions that they face within the camps, the percentage of youth who participate in educational, cultural, and athletic activities, the percentage of youth who participate in discussions and decision making within the family, the percentage of youth who participate in discussions considered by elders to be grown up discussions, the main problems facing youth, from their own perspective, and finally what dangers face youth as a result of the economic, social and environmental deteriorating conditions they live in.

In order to achieve this objective, a random sample of (2000) male and female aged (13-18) were interviewed.

We extend our most sincere thanks to the United Nations Children's Fund, Palestinian Programme in Lebanon for its support of the cause of Palestinian children and women in the camps and gatherings in Lebanon.

First: The Methodology of the Study:

1-1 Design of the Questionnaire:

The questionnaire comprises (65) questions in the selection of which the following considerations were taken into account:

- a. that the wording of the questions should help in achieving the survey's objective;
- b. that the questionnaire be reviewed by all the NGOs working in the Palestinian community, which was achieved, and followed by a seminar attended by the NGOs in which their input was taken into consideration resulting in the addition and modification of some of the questions before the initiation of field work in order to accommodate all possible responses;
- c. that an independent pre-coded questionnaire be designed for every youth to be interviewed.

1-2 The Sample Design:

The sample size was estimated by considering the variance of the estimate of the percentage of youth ages (13-18) to the total population and the sample size was thus determined to be (2000) male and female youths distributed as follows:

the camps and gatherings of Tripoli area	448
the camps and gatherings of Beirut area	410
the camps and gatherings of Beqaa area	100
the camps and gatherings of Sidon area	594
the camps and gatherings of Tyre area	448

Total = 2,000

1-3 Coverage and Survey Method:

The survey covered all the youth ages (13-18) distributed among the camps and gatherings as per annex number (5). Every member was interviewed personally in a casual manner and the answers given were clear and direct.

1-4 Pretest:

The preliminary questionnaire, which was decided upon after discussions with the NGOs, was pre-tested by five supervisors who were commissioned to perform field work on forty questionnaires for two days. The filled in questionnaires were thus tested for technical errors in the questionnaires' design, definitions and terminology. The time needed to complete the filling of the questionnaire by the surveyor was also monitored. Based upon this pretest, it was decided that the average number of questionnaires to be completed by each surveyor was to be (5) per day.

After the completion of the pretest, the final draft of the questionnaire and necessary definitions and indicators were printed, and consequently the computer program was selected in order to process the survey data and produce the final results.

1-5 Training:

Since every survey has its own distinct objective, having participated in previous surveys does not constitute sufficient credentials for a prospective surveyor candidate. Although previous experience is welcomed, training surveyor candidates is very important so as to get them acquainted with the particulars, the definitions, the terminology, and the fieldwork methodology used in the survey they currently intend to undertake.

Training the surveyors prior to every survey is considered an important integral part of conducting the survey itself. The importance of training comes to light especially where non empirical errors are concerned. The avoidance of such errors which may outweigh empirical errors depends heavily upon the training of all those working on the survey and especially the surveyors prior to the commencement of the survey. Such training may also significantly reduce complications in fieldwork execution.

The training of the candidates for surveying the conditions of Palestinian youth covered three levels:

- a- the survey supervisors
- b- the surveyors
- c- the reviewers and coders

Specific training courses were given to each level.

1-5-1 The training session for the Survey Supervisors :

A training session was held on (1/9/1999) in Beirut for the survey supervisors. The duration of the session was one full day during which the supervisors were acquainted with the nature and objective of the survey, and the following material was presented:

The way the sample was chosen and its distribution;
The duties of the survey supervisors;
How to review a questionnaire; and
Distributing the surveyors into groups of four and assigning them to the heads of groups.

1-5-2 The Training session for the Surveyors:

Three training sessions were held for the field surveyors, one in each area, (during 2-3/ 9/1999) in the Tripoli area, and (during 3-4/ 9/1999) in the Beirut area, and (during 5-6/9/1999) in the Sidon and Tyre areas. The sessions covered the following material:

Survey objectives;
The survey sample and how to reach the sample units;
Explanation of the definitions and terminology in the questionnaires;
Explanation of the questionnaire and how data is to be filled;
Main principles of interviewing;
On the spot review of the questionnaire; and
Responsibilities of the surveyor.

1-5-3 The Training Course on Desk Review and Coding:

Following the completion of fieldwork, a training course was given on the process of desk review and the coding during the period (26-27/9/1999) which covered the following:

Survey objectives;
Getting acquainted with the different sections of the questionnaire and the homogeneity among them;
Explanation of the coding rules and the manual of occupation and economic activity; and
Explanation of errors made.

1-6 Time Frame

The duration of fieldwork was estimated to be twenty days beginning on 6/9/1999 and ending on 25/9/1999. Time frame for questions were determined to be either week or month preceding the visit.

1-7 Constraints:

Overall there were no problems worth mentioning, however there was a high incidence of repeated visits to members of the sample households, because the youth would frequently be in school or at work or would not have enough time on hand to complete the interview during one visit.

Second: Executive summary and Results:

The following is a summary of the indicators and results revealed by this field survey on the conditions (current situation and needs) of Palestinian youth in the camps and gatherings of Lebanon:

2-1 No male youth ages (15-18) are married whereas (4%) of female youth ages (15-18) are married. No Palestinian youth in any camp, male or female beneath the age of (15) is married.

2-2 (66%) equally distributed between male and female Palestinian youth ages (13-18) are currently enrolled in one of the educational levels. The remainder of around one third of the youth have dropped out of schools and/or training institutions.

2-3 More than (75%) of enrolled youth are enrolled in the preparatory level (87.5% males and 75.5% females). Eighteen percent equally distributed between male and female, are enrolled in a post-preparatory level. Only (5%) youth are enrolled in the elementary level (3.6% males and 5.8% females).

2-4 In UNRWA schools, more than half the students suffer from overcrowding classes, and (20%) of students complain of the lack of teaching aids which adversely affects their academic achievement.

2-5 (75%) of female students work during the scholastic year, either in their homes or in family enterprises; the academic achievement of (17%) of these is adversely affected, whereas only (6%) of male students work during the scholastic year.

2-6 (63%) of dropouts identified failure in school as the reason for their dropping out, while (22%) of dropouts identifies economic hardship as the reason for dropping out. (22%) of female dropouts named their parents' will as the reason for dropping out.

2-7 (14%) of youth ages (13-18) have lost one or both of their parents, while (3%) of youth of the same age group have divorced parents.

2-8 A relation between the educational level of the father and the mother on the one hand and their children dropping out on the other was found. The higher the parents level of education, the lower the drop out rate.

2-9 (3%) of youth ages (13-18) are disabled. Blindness is the most frequently occurring disability, and (46%) of disability cases are caused by disease.

2-10 (13.6%) of male youth smoke while only (1.5%) of female youth do.

2-11 (36.5%) of male youth participate in youth activities (cultural, social, athletic activities...), while only (16.5%) of female youth participate in these activities.

2-12 The highest percentage of male youth participation in youth activities is that of the Tripoli camps and Miyeh Wmiyeh camp in Sidon, whereas the highest percentage of female participation is in Dbayeh camp.

2-13 More than (40%) of youth who do not participate in youth activities stated that the reason for not participating was that there were no appropriate youth centers.

2-14 (70%) of youth ages (13-18) regularly watch television programs and less than (6%) of youth regularly tune into radio station programs or read newspapers.

2-15 More than three quarters of female youth spend their free time at home while only (38%) of male youth do.

2-16 (8.4% of male and 4.3% of female) youth have friends with disabilities. The home or alternatively the street is the most frequent meeting place for youth with their disabled friends. One third of youth participate in their disabled friends' activities.

2-17 Most youth stated that they prefer to have same sex friends who are educated and whose ideas are in harmony with their own (87.6% males and 88.7% females). Two thirds of youth do not prefer rich friends (65% males and 70% females).

2-18 Around three quarters of youth ages (13-18) (74% males and 72% females) do not have a clear idea of what basic human rights are.

2-19 Less than one quarter of youth have the right to inquire about any topic they want with their families and more than half of the youth have the right to inquire only about a limited number of topics with their families, and this right is given equally to females and males.

2-20 less than (9%) of youth can regularly participate in discussions considered by the elders as grown up discussions. (31%) of youth can participate in such discussions occasionally,

while (60%) cannot participate in such discussions at all. Topics considered grown up by the elders of the community can range vastly examples of which are medical and sexual topics, and the percentages cited here are equal for males and females.

2-21 (54%) of male and (60%) of female youth support equal rights for males and females. Most male and female youth support females completing higher education, and performing social work. Three quarters of female youth support females working outside the house(not necessarily performing social work), while half the male youth are against this possibility.

2-22 Most youth have no hope for the future. Around half of them (47.2%of males and 48.4% of females) suffer from anxiety either constantly or intermittently. (40%) of female youth feel anxious, depressed, and afraid constantly or intermittently, and (13%) of male youth feel neglected by their surroundings.

2-23 Around (95%) of the houses in the camps and gatherings of the Beirut area are not served by a potable water network and around one fourth of the houses in the camps are not linked to a main sewer line.

2-24 Around one half of youth are dissatisfied with their living conditions because of noise pollution, lack of sanity, and overcrowding, in their neighborhoods, and because their houses are too small and too damp. This percentage is the same for both males and females.

2-25 (57%) of male dropouts work while the rest linger in the streets. (4.3%) of female dropouts work while more than (95%) of them spend their time in their houses doing housework. (18%) out of the male youth ages (13-18) work while this figure is only (1.5%) for females, which is low because working females usually do not state that they work.

2-26 (40%) of working male youth work on construction sites and more than one fourth of working male youth work in mechanic shops and car body shops.

2-27 The average weekly income of working male youth is(50 thousand LL), and the incomes of those of them working in the services sector and the agriculture sector are lower incomes.

2-28 The work of two thirds of employed male youth constantly or occasionally requires heavy lifting, and the work of more than one half of employed male youth entails getting themselves covered with unsanitary substances such as motor oil and grease.

2-29 (44% of employed males) work near dangerous machines.

2-30- (37%) of youth ages(13-18) suffer from poverty, and (11.3%) of them are unemployed.

Third:

Conclusion:

The figures of this survey reveal a very grim picture indeed of the conditions of Palestinian youth. A sizeable portion of male working youth work under difficult circumstances. Youth, especially females, suffer from anxiety, fear and various other psychological symptoms, and the majority of youth cannot participate in discussions considered by elders as grown up discussions and thus youth can not participate with their families in decision making.

Youth also suffer from lack of libraries, clubs, and suitable public spaces within the camps and gatherings, and they also suffer from seclusion and deteriorated environmental conditions in the camps:

Recommendations:

3-1-Environmental and Health Awareness:

Due to the problems facing youth with respect to these issues we recommend:

1- that environmental health awareness be raised through the initiation of awareness raising campaigns targeting adolescents and youth with emphasis on the adverse effects of smoking, noise pollution and drug abuse.

2- that the youth be encouraged to undertake cleaning campaigns in the camps, as well as tree planting campaigns in which the few tiny empty corners in the camps can be exploited.

3-2- Education:

1- that post preparatory and secondary vocational training centers be established in order to train youth in production, industrial and service vocations.

2- that secondary schools be established in which all students of the secondary level may enroll free of charge. This will help decrease the number of dropouts which are caused by poverty and which in turn will perpetuate poverty.

3-3- Educational and Social Activities:

It is worth noting that youth ages (13-18) constitute around (14%) of the total population, and they suffer from marginalization since they are no one's priority. Their needs are overlooked by UN agencies and by local NGOs. Hence the need for the following arises:

1- that drop-in centres be initiated where troubled adolescents and youth could refer to when in need.

2- that cultural centers be established which will encourage the development of youthful talents such as music, art, folk dance, poetry, and prose.

3- that sports clubs and community centers be established and that the ones already functional be supported in order to encourage youth, especially females, to participate.

4- that public libraries be established which will accommodate children and youth, providing an alternative place for them to spend time and study if they need instead of spending their free time at home or in streets and alleys.

5- that public gardens and playgrounds be established within the camps and gatherings whenever space is available, which will help to create a healthier atmosphere for residents and a place where youth can meet.

6- that dropouts be trained and given skills that will enable them to join the productive work force with skills and not as cheap laborers.

7- that job opportunities be created for dropouts.

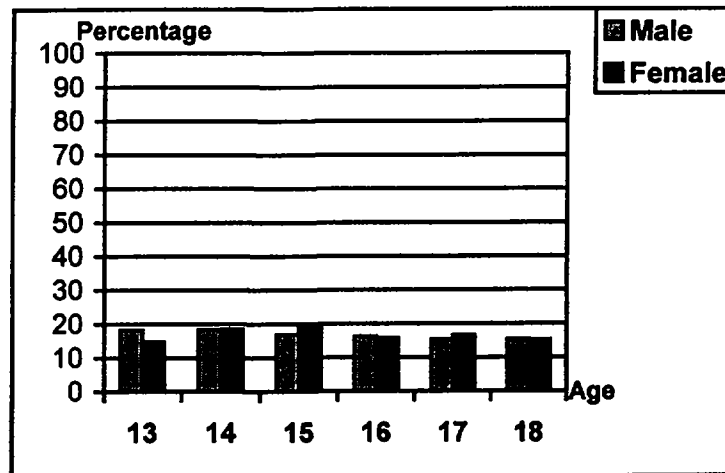
Fourth: Sex and age distribution of the sample:

The number of youth (male and female) ages (13-18) amounted to 1997 individuals, of which 909 were males and 1088 were females. Thus, the sex ratio is 83.5. The percentage of youth in this age group to the total population is around 14% in all the Palestinian camps and gatherings in Lebanon.

Table no. 1
Percentage Distribution
of Palestinian Youth Ages (13-18)
by Age and Sex

AGE		MALES	FEMALES
13		18.2	14.7
14		18.3	18.5
15		16.8	19.5
16		16.2	15.7
17		15.2	16.5
18		15.3	15.1
TOTAL	%	100.0	100.0
	NUMBER	909	1088

Figure no. 1
Percentage Distribution of Sample
by Sex



Fifth: Marital status of youth:

The findings of the survey have shown that (26%) of females ages (13-18) are married and that (5%) of them are divorced, while no males of this age group have ever married. In the age group (15-18) (4%) of females are married, while the survey showed that no females nor males of the age group (13-14) are married.

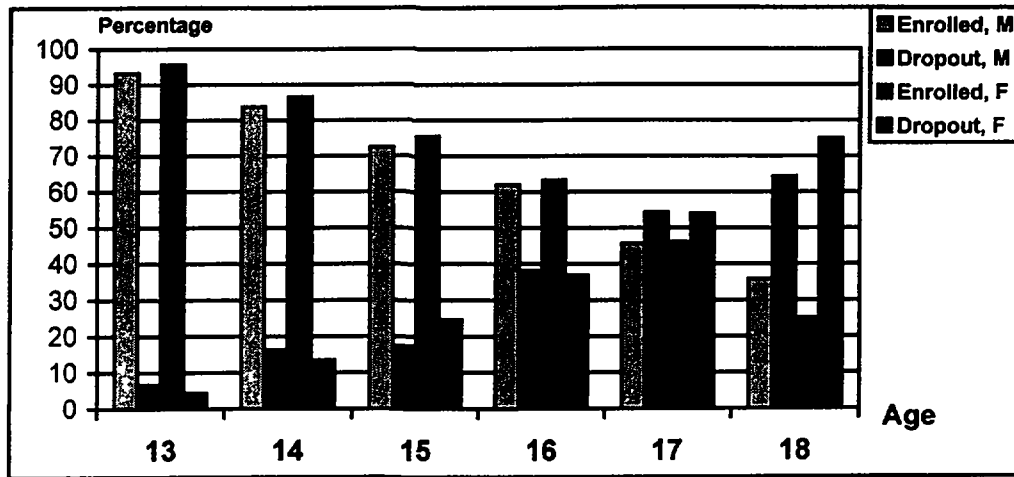
Sixth: School enrollment:

Every member in the age group (13-18) officially registered for the scholastic year (1998-1999) in one of the educational levels (elementary, preparatory, vocational after preparatory, secondary and above) at the time this survey is defined as enrolled. The survey has shown that the percentage of enrolled members both male and female ages (13-18) was (66%), that is to say that around two thirds of the youth are enrolled at one of the educational levels. The remaining one third of the youth have dropped out. The percentage of dropouts increases within this group among the older members of the group. Table number two shows that two thirds of the 18 year old male youth and three quarters of the 18 year old female youth are outside the educational system, while only one third of the males and one fourth of the females continue their education.

Table no. 2
Percentage Distribution of the Enrollment of Youth Ages (13-18)

AGE	GENDER	ENROLLED	NOT ENROLLED	PERCENTAGES	NUMBERS
13	M	93.3	6.7	100.0	165
	F	95.6	4.4	100.0	160
14	M	83.7	16.3	100.0	166
	F	86.6	13.4	100.0	201
15	M	72.5	27.5	100.0	153
	F	75.5	24.5	100.0	212
16	M	61.9	38.1	100.0	147
	F	63.2	36.8	100.0	171
17	M	45.6	54.4	100.0	138
	F	46.1	53.9	100.0	180
18	M	35.7	64.3	100.0	140
	F	25.0	75.0	100.0	164
TOTAL	M	66.9	33.1	100.0	909
	F	66.1	33.9	100.0	1088
	T	66.4	33.6	100.0	1997

Figure no. 2
Percentage Distribution of Sample by Sex



6-1 School Enrollment by Educational Level

Table number three shows that around 5% of youth are currently enrolled at the elementary level. Members of this group have obviously failed one or more years. However three fourths of the youth ages (13-18) are enrolled in the preparatory level, and around (18%) of this group are currently enrolled in vocational training institutions and universities. It is also noticeable that most female and male youth have dropped out of the educational system at the preparatory level while the rest dropped out at the elementary level.

Table no.3
Percentage Distribution of Youth Ages (13-18)
By Enrollment Status, Educational Level and Sex

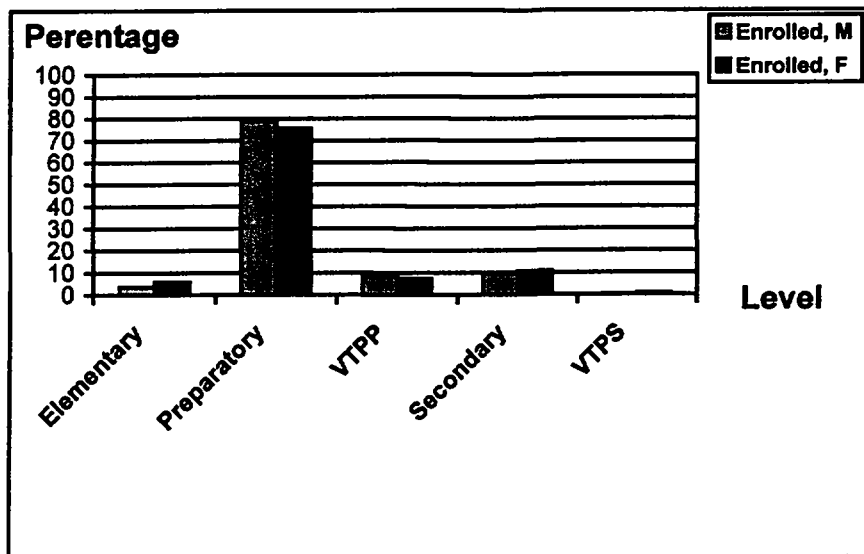
Educational Level	School Enrollment				TOTAL	
	Male		Female		Enrolled	Not Enrolled
	Enrolled	Not Enrolled	Enrolled	Not Enrolled		
Elementary	3.6	43.9	5.8	32.0	4.8	37.3
Preparatory	78.5	51.2	75.5	64.8	76.9	58.7
Vocational training Post Preparatory	8.1	3.6	7.4	1.3	7.7	2.2
Secondary	9.7	1.0	10.6	1.9	10.2	1.5
University & Post Secondary Vocational training	0.1	0.3	0.7	-	0.4	0.1
TOTAL	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No.	608	301	719	369	1327

6-2 Youth ages (13-18) Who Are Enrolled or Who Have Dropped out at the Elementary Level:

The percentage of youth ages (13-18) who are enrolled at the elementary level is (4.8), and, as has already been pointed out, members of this group must have failed at least one grade or more.

Dropouts at the elementary level amount to (43.9%) and (32.0%) for males and females respectively. At this level male dropouts is higher than female dropouts. Figure number four shows that the percentage of dropouts increases as the class level, thus the highest drop out rates are in the sixth grade, while the percentage of dropouts or non- enrollment in the first grade is (6.4).

Figure no. 3
Enrolled Youth Ages (13-18) by Sex and Educational Level

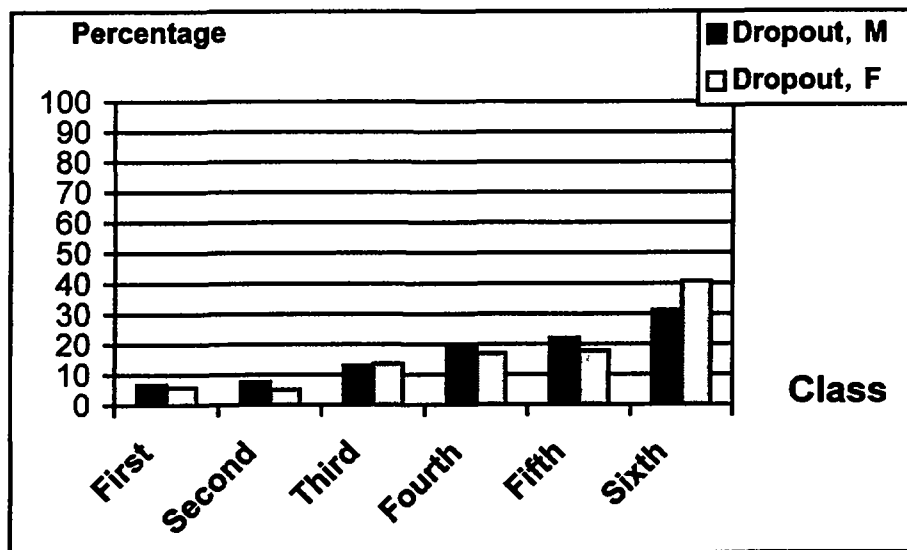


- VTPP= Vocational Training Post Preparatory
- VTPS= Vocational Training Post Secondary

Table no. 4
 Percentage and Numerical Distribution of Elementary Level Dropouts
 by Sex, Age and Dropout Grade

Age	Gender	Class						TOTAL	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	%	No.
13	M	-	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	10
	F	-	-	-	50.0	50.0	-	100.0	6
14	M	4.8	14.3	14.3	28.6	23.7	14.3	100.0	21
	F	-	13.3	20.0	40.0	6.7	20.0	100.0	15
15	M	7.1	7.1	25.0	7.1	28.7	25.0	100.0	28
	F	-	-	13.0	17.4	34.8	34.8	100.0	23
16	M	8.7	4.3	4.3	34.8	8.7	39.2	100.0	23
	F	25.0	6.3	6.3	-	18.7	34.7	100.0	16
17	M	8.3	4.2	8.3	16.7	25.0	37.0	100.0	24
	F	4.3	8.7	8.7	-	8.7	69.6	100.0	23
18	M	7.7	3.8	7.7	15.4	23.1	42.3	100.0	26
	F	5.7	2.8	20.0	20.0	11.5	40.0	100.0	35
TOTAL	M	6.8	7.6	12.9	19.7	22.0	31.1	100.0	132
	F	5.9	5.1	13.6	16.9	17.8	40.7	100.0	118
	T	604	6.4	13.2	18.4	20.0	35.6	100.0	250

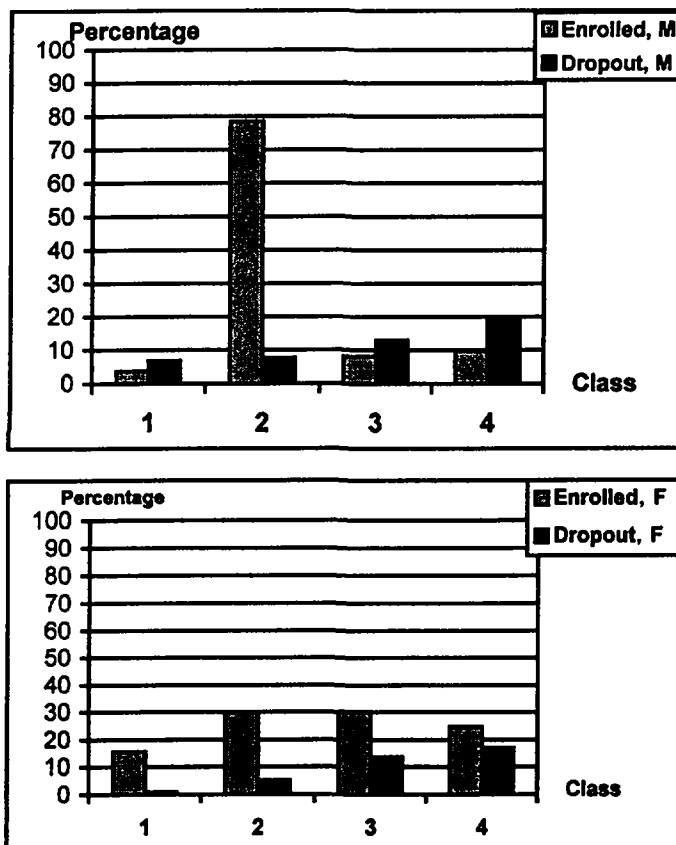
Figure no.4
 Dropouts at the Elementary Level



6-3 Dropout and enrolled youth ages (13-18) at the Preparatory Level:

More than three quarters of youth ages (13-18) are enrolled at the preparatory level and the dropouts at this level constitute (60%) of the total dropouts of this age group. Yet, Table number five shows that the highest level of dropping out occurs during the first grade of this level since around one third of dropouts occurs out of this grade, and as the grades increase the percentage of dropouts decreases until it reaches its lowest level in the fourth and final preparatory grade.

Figure no.(5)
Enrolled and Dropout Youth at the Preparatory Level by Sex and Grade



Percentage and Numerical Distrib
By S

Age	Gender	Enrollment &			
		1		2	
		E*	NE*	E	NE
13	M	45.2	100.0	41.5	-
	F	36.1	-	52.4	-
14	M	19.5	83.3	34.6	16.7
	F	18.6	66.7	34.2	16.7
15	M	6.9	50.0	16.7	14.3
	F	6.3	46.4	19.0	28.6
16	M	-	34.4	7.8	46.9
	F	1.2	30.4	15.7	26.1
17	M	-	28.3	9.7	34.8
	F	-	29.2	7.1	22.2
18	M	-	34.5	8.3	12.7
	F	-	8.8	-	27.5
TOTAL	M	19.7	36.4	26.8	26.6
	F	15.5	26.4	29.7	25.1
	T	17.4	30.3	28.3	25.7

- E= Enrolled.
- NE= Not Enrolled.

Table no. (5)
 Distribution of Youth Ages (13-18) at the Preparatory Level
 by Sex, Age and Enrollment

Class				TOTAL			
3		4		%		No.	
E	NE	E	NE	E	NE	E	NE
12.6	-	0.7	-	100.0	100.0	135	1
11.5	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	122	1
35.4	-	10.5	-	100.0	100.0	132	6
40.4	8.3	6.8	8.3	100.0	100.0	161	12
47.1	28.6	29.3	7.1	100.0	100.0	102	14
42.3	17.9	32.4	7.1	100.0	100.0	142	28
28.1	12.5	64.1	6.2	100.0	100.0	64	32
20.4	19.6	62.7	23.9	100.0	100.0	83	46
12.9	19.6	77.4	17.4	100.0	100.0	31	46
17.9	27.8	75.0	20.8	100.0	100.0	28	72
25.0	30.9	66.7	21.8	100.0	100.0	12	55
42.9	22.1	57.1	33.7	100.0	100.0	7	80
28.7	24.7	24.8	14.9	100.0	100.0	477	654
30.2	23.7	24.7	23.8	100.0	100.0	543	239
29.5		24.7	20.4	100.0	100.0	1020	393

Percentage and Numerical Distribution
Preparatory V

Age	Gender	Enrollment &			
		1		2	
		E*	NE*	E	NE
15 & below	M	80.0	0	20.0	0
	F	88.9	0	11.1	0
16-17	M	68.2	25.0	27.3	50.0
	F	32.3	100.0	41.2	0
18	M	36.8	71.4	42.1	14.3
	F	8.3	50.0	41.7	25.0
TOTAL	M	57.1	54.5	30.6	27.3
	F	34.0	60.0	35.8	20.0
	T	45.1	56.3	33.3	25.0

- E= Enrolled.
- NE= Not Enrolled.

Table no.(6)
 n of Youth Ages (13-18) by Sex and Enrollment in Post
 Vocational Training Institutions

Class				TOTAL			
3		4		%		No.	
E	NE	E	NE	E	NE	E	NE
-	0	0	0	100.0	0	10	0
0	0	0	0	100.0	0	9	0
0	0	4.5	25.0	100.0	100.0	22	4
11.8	0	14.7	0	100.0	100.0	34	1
21.1	12.3	0	0	100.0	100.0	19	7
50.0	0	0	25.0	100.0	100.0	12	4
8.2	9.1	4.1	9.1	100.0	100.0	49	11
20.8	0	9.4	20.0	100.0	100.0	53	5
14.7	6.3	6.9	12.5	100.0	100.0	102	16

6-4 Youth Ages (13-18) Enrolled in or dropped out of post preparatory vocational Training Institutions:

Of all the enrolled youth ages (13-18), those enrolled at post preparatory vocational training centers constitute (8%). Compared with the Palestinians in Syria where this percentage exceeds (30%) , the former represents a small percentage. Table number six shows that the percentage of males enrolled at these training centers is close to that of females.

6-5 Youth Enrolled in or Dropped Out of the Secondary Level:

The percentage of youth ages (13-18) enrolled in the secondary level amounted to (10%), of total enrollment at this age group which was almost identical for both males and females. Out of all youth dropouts, those who dropped out of the secondary level amounted to only (1.5%). The survey also showed that (48.1%) of youth enrolled in the secondary level are enrolled in the first secondary grade, while more than (30%) are enrolled in the second secondary grade, and (21%) are enrolled in the third secondary grade.

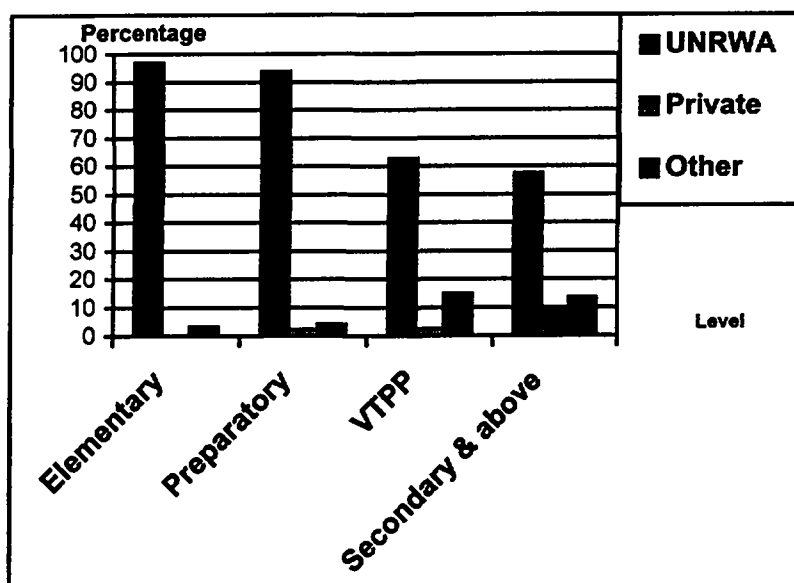
6-6 Institutions Overseeing Education:

Around (97%) of elementary students, and (94%) of preparatory students attend UNRWA schools, while the percentage of Palestinian students from camps and gatherings who attend other schools does not exceed (6%). Table number seven shows that more than (57%) of youth ages (13-18) who are enrolled in the secondary level or in post secondary vocational training institutions are enrolled in UNRWA schools and institutions. Thus, around (88%) of youth ages (13-18) who are enrolled are enrolled in UNRWA schools and institutions. Private schools come in second place as far as enrollment of Palestinian youth encompassing around (7%) of those enrolled at this age group.

Table no.(7)
Percentage and Numerical Distribution of Enrollment by
Educational Level and Overseeing Institution

School Level	Institution			TOTAL	
	UNRWA	Private	Other	%	No.
Elementary	96.9	0	3.1	100.0	64
Preparatory	93.7	2.2	4.1	100.0	1020
Post preparatory Vocational training institution	62.7	22.5	14.8	100.0	102
Secondary & above	57.4	29.2	13.4	100.0	141
TOTAL	87.6	6.5	5.8	100.0	1327

Figure no.6
Enrollment by Level and Overseeing Institution



6-7 Student satisfaction with school conditions and studies:

Table number eight shows that students face the following problems:

- I- Overcrowded classes is a problem which is more severe in the elementary and preparatory levels. This implies that there is a shortage of UNRWA schools in Palestinian camps and gatherings. Over (65%) of students complain of overcrowded classes in the elementary and preparatory levels. This is also a problem in the secondary level where (40%) of students complain of overcrowded classes.
- II- The absence of extracurricular activities is also a problem which students complain of. It seems as though schools and especially UNRWA schools have no interest in activities outside of schoolbook such as fieldtrips.
- III- There is a disciplinary problem within school premises and within classes, and this is resultant of overcrowded classes. Overcrowded classes cause inter student disciplinary problems inside the school premises and inside classes, which the schools administration frequently cannot control.

Students are generally content with the school building, curriculum, books, and staff, but more than one fifth of students in preparatory and secondary levels complain of the lack of visual aids and learning techniques (such as audiovisual equipment and labs). Table number eight shows that parents are more in touch with schools than schools are with parents, that is parents put an effort to inquire about their children's performance and to inform the school of their children's problems whereas no such effort is reciprocated by schools.

Distribution of Students by Level and S

Type	Satisfaction			
	Elementary Level			
	VS*	A*	NS*	T*
School building & equipment	50.0	40.6	9.4	100.0
Size of the school	45.3	45.3	9.4	100.0
Audiovisual equipment/labs	45.3	48.4	6.3	100.0
Books & curriculum	43.8	45.3	10.9	100.0
Capabilities of teachers	43.8	45.3	10.9	100.0
Teachers Commitment	37.5	48.4	14.1	100.0
Learning & training techniques	37.5	43.8	19.7	100.0
No. of students in a class	9.4	32.8	57.8	100.0
Student Behavior	18.7	42.2	39.1	100.0
Extra-curricular activities	20.3	29.7	50.0	100.0
School-Parents Relation	32.8	50.0	17.2	100.0
Parents-School Relation	35.9	60.9	3.2	100.0

- VS= Very Satisfied
- A= Acceptable & NS= Not Satisfied

Table no. (8)
 Satisfaction with the Conditions of their Schools and Studies

with the conditions of their schools and studies							
Preparatory Level				Secondary Level			
VS	A	NS	T	VS	A	NS	T
41.2	41.0	17.8	100.0	42.2	38.5	19.3	100.0
46.0	39.6	14.4	100.0	44.4	37.8	17.8	100.0
33.6	44.8	21.6	100.0	43.0	34.1	22.9	100.0
38.7	47.4	13.9	100.0	54.1	34.8	11.1	100.0
39.2	44.7	16.1	100.0	51.9	33.3	14.8	100.0
42.9	40.1	17.0	100.0	57.8	30.4	11.8	100.0
34.7	48.3	17.0	100.0	51.1	34.1	14.8	100.0
15.2	28.7	56.1	100.0	27.4	32.6	40.0	100.0
13.3	40.6	46.1	100.0	22.2	37.0	40.0	100.0
15.9	35.1	49.0	100.0	16.3	28.9	54.8	100.0
36.4	40.6	23.0	100.0	41.5	38.5	20.0	100.0
44.7	44.7	10.6	100.0	56.3	29.6	14.1	100.0

6-8 Work during study and its effect on school attainment:

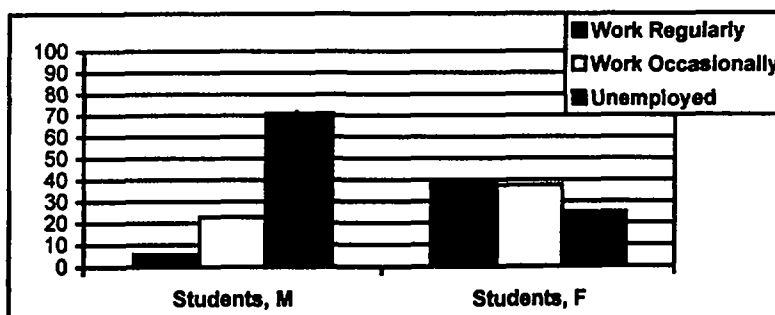
The survey has shown that three quarters of female students ages (13-18) work regularly either at home or in a family enterprise, while less than (6%) of male students work regularly and (23%) work part time either at home or in a family enterprise. The rest of the students (around one quarter of the females and three quarters of the males) do not work during the scholastic year.

The survey also has shown that the studies of (17%) of regularly working female students are adversely affected by their work, whereas this percentage is only (13%) for males, with younger male students more adversely affected than older ones.

Table no. 9
Percentage and Numerical Distribution of Enrollment by School Level and Work During Study

School Level	Gender	Work during studies			TOTAL	
		Work Regularly	Work Occasionally	Unemployed	%	No.
Elementary	M	9.1	40.9	50.0	100.0	22
	F	42.9	21.4	35.7	100.0	42
Post preparatory Vocational training institution	M	5.3	22.8	71.9	100.0	526
	F	38.3	8.4	53.3	100.0	596
Secondary & above	M	6.7	16.7	76.6	100.0	60
	F	30.9	44.4	24.7	100.0	81
TOTAL	M	5.6	22.9	71.5	100.0	608
	F	37.7	37.4	25.9	100.0	719
	T	23.0	30.7	46.3	100.0	1327

Figure no. 7
Enrolled Students Ages (13-18) by Work During the Scholastic Year



6-9 Youth ages (13-18) Who Have Dropped out and Reasons for their Dropping out:

Reasons for dropping out of school were assessed from responses provided by the youth dropouts themselves (males and females). These reasons can be categorized into three categories, personal , economic and social. The following are the results of our survey of the opinions of the youth who have dropped out:

1-Flunking: (63%) of youth who have dropped out did so because they flunked once or more. The reasons for flunking were stated as disliking school in general, and disliking parts of the curriculum. Dropping out because of flunking is higher in the preparatory level than it is in the elementary level (see table number ten).

2-Economic Hardship: This is the second most compelling reason for dropping out of school. (22.2%) of male dropouts, and (7.3%) of female dropouts stated economic hardship as the reason. They were obliged to drop out of school in order to join the work force to help support themselves and their families.

3-Family Reasons: (22%) of female dropouts stated that they dropped out of school because their parents made them drop out once the females reached puberty or got engaged. The males that stated family reasons amounted to only (2%) of male dropouts. They were not actually forced to quit but blamed their parents for not caring enough to force them to stay in school.

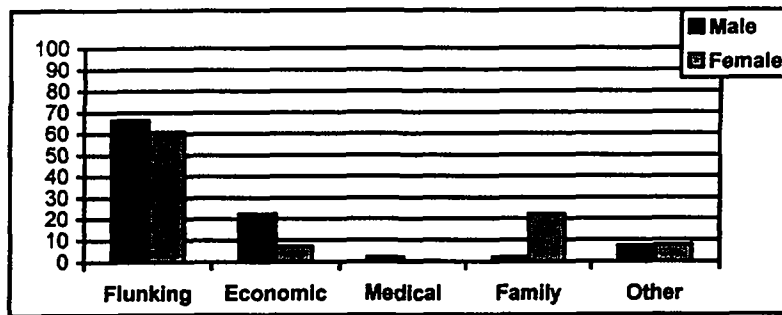
4- Medical Reasons: (2%) of male drop outs, and (2.4%) of female drop outs stated that medical conditions like disabilities due to sickness, war or accidents prevented them from further school attendance.

5-Other Reasons: (1.3%) of dropouts listed reasons for dropping out other than the ones stated above. Some such reasons are displacement and teacher's mistreatment of students.

Table no. (10)
Percentage and Numerical Distribution of Dropouts by Sex, Level
And Reasons for Dropping out

School Level	Gender	Reasons for Dropping Out					TOTAL	
		Flunking	Economic	Medical	Family	Other	%	No.
Elementary	M	51.5	28.2	2.3	0.8	17.2	100.0	132
	F	60.2	5.9	3.4	21.1	9.4	100.0	118
Post Preparatory Vocational training institution	M	61.8	24.8	1.3	3.0	9.1	100.0	165
	F	61.9	7.8	2.0	21.3	7.0	100.0	244
Secondary & above	M	50.0	50.0	-	-	-	100.0	4
	F	28.6	14.3	-	57.1	-	100.0	7
TOTAL	M	66.4	22.2	2.0	2.0	7.4	100.0	301
	F	60.7	7.3	2.4	22.0	7.6	100.0	369
	T	63.3	14.0	2.2	13.0	7.5	100.0	670

Figure no.(8)
Reasons for Youth Ages (13-18) Dropout



Seventh: Perspective of youth on the Social and Environmental Conditions:

7-1 Cohesion of Parents in the family:

Table number eleven shows that (83%) of youth ages (13-18) live under one roof with their two parents. However (17%) do not live with two parents. Table number eleven shows that more than (14%) of this group have lost one or both of their parents due to death, whereas (3%) have divorced parents. These are considered high rates of parental loss among youth, and divorce among parents which is due to deteriorating health, social, and economic conditions of the residents of camps and gatherings in Lebanon.

Figure no.(9)
Cohesion of the Parents of Youth Ages (13-18)

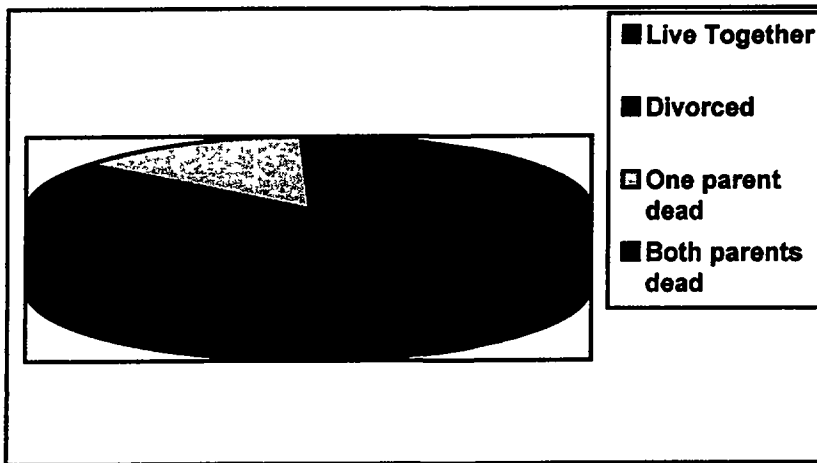


Table no.(11)
Percentage and Numerical Distribution of Youth Ages (13-18) by Sex
And Parental Cohesion

AGE	Gender	Parental Cohesion				%	No.
		Live together	Divorced	One parent dead	Both parents dead		
13	M	85.0	3.6	10.9	-	100.0	165
	F	90.0	2.5	6.9	0.6	100.0	160
14	M	83.1	3.0	13.3	0.6	100.0	166
	F	80.3	1.4	9.0	-	100.0	201
15	M	90.8	1.9	7.8	-	100.0	153
	F	83.0	2.7	14.6	0.5	100.0	212
16	M	83.7	2.9	12.2	0.1	100.0	147
	F	82.4	2.9	14.0	0.7	100.0	171
17	M	80.4	2.8	16.7	-	100.0	138
	F	77.2	5.7	18.3	1.7	100.0	180
18	M	73.6	4.3	2.0	0.7	100.0	140
	F	73.8	3.2	20.7	1.2	100.0	164
TOTAL	M	83.1	3.2	13.3	0.4	100.0	909
	F	82.5	2.9	13.9	0.7	100.0	1088
	T	82.8	3.0	13.6	0.6	100.0	1997

Around (80%) of youth who do not live with both parents stated that they live with one of their parents whereas (4.4%) stated that they live with their stepmother and (3.5%) stated that they live with their mothers and stepfather. Table number twelve Shows that around (10%) live with a relative such as an aunt, uncle, grandfather or grandmother.

Table no.(12)
Percentage and Numerical Distribution of Youth Ages (13-18) by Sex
and Who they Live With

AGE	Gender	Parental Cohesion					%	No.
		With one parent	With Step-mother	With Step-father	With relative	With others		
13-14	M	71.2	11.5	5.8	11.5	-	100.0	52
	F	77.5	2.5	5.0	12.5	2.5	100.0	40
15-16	M	81.6	5.3	2.6	7.9	2.6	100.0	38
	F	76.5	2.9	-	14.7	5.9	100.0	68
17-18	M	87.5	1.6	3.1	6.3	1.5	100.0	64
	F	78.6	3.6	4.8	7.1	5.9	100.0	84
TOTAL	M	80.5	5.8	3.9	8.5	1.3	100.0	154
	F	78.4	3.2	3.1	11.1	4.2	100.0	190
	T	79.4	4.4	3.5	9.9	2.8	100.0	344

7-2 Educational Level of the Mother and Father of Youth Ages (13-18) Who are enrolled or Who have Dropped out:

There is no doubt that the educational level of the mother and father has a direct affect on the educational achievements of youth and on whether or not they drop or they continue their education without dropping out. Tables thirteen and fourteen show that more than (21%) of the fathers and around (38%) of the mothers of dropouts are illiterate or semi-illiterate. These percentages decrease to (13%) and (25%), respectively, for the parents of enrolled students. We also find that one fifth of the fathers and (8.3%) of the mothers of enrolled youth hold a secondary or higher level certificate. These percentages decrease for the fathers and mothers of drop outs to (9.5) and (2.8), respectively.

The (Chi square) test shows that there exists a strong correlation between the educational level of the parents and their children dropping out of school. (see tables 1 and 2 in the annex).

**Table no.(13)
Percentage and Numerical Distribution of Youth Ages (13-18) by Age,
Enrollment and Educational Level of Father**

AGE	Enrollment	Educational Level of Father							Total	
		Illiterate	Semi-illiterate	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	VTI & Post VTI*	N/A	%	No.
13-14	E*	3.9	9.5	31.4	24.8	12.1	10.2	8.1	100.0	620
	NE*	9.7	20.8	40.3	11.1	2.8	11.1	4.2	100.0	72
15-16	E	5.7	7.7	30.6	23.0	11.5	11.9	9.6	100.0	470
	NE	9.4	16.4	37.6	16.0	4.7	2.8	13.1	100.0	213
17-18	E	3.4	8.5	23.7	18.2	11.9	17.8	16.5	100.0	236
	NE	7.8	9.6	33.8	21.8	5.4	4.4	17.1	100.0	385
TOTAL	E	4.4	8.7	29.8	23.0	11.8	12.2	10.1	100.0	1326
	NE	8.5	13.0	35.7	18.0	4.9	4.6	14.5	100.0	670

- E= Enrolled
- NE= Not Enrolled
- VTI= Vocational Training Institution

Table no.(14)
Percentage and Numerical Distribution of Youth Ages (13-18) by Age,
Enrollment and Educational Level of Father Mother

AGE	Enrollment	Educational Level of Mother							Total	
		Illiterate	Semi-illiterate	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	VTI & Post VTI*	N/A	%	No.
13-14	E*	13.2	9.7	39.8	27.3	6.8	1.4	1.8	100.0	620
	NE*	29.2	18.1	33.2	12.5	1.4	0	5.6	100.0	72
15-16	E	18.5	10.4	33.8	28.3	6.6	0.9	1.5	100.0	470
	NE	22.5	15.5	35.2	20.2	3.0	0.5	3.8	100.0	213
17-18	E	5.3	5.9	33.1	33.5	8.5	1.6	2.1	100.0	236
	NE	23.4	12.5	36.1	21.3	1.8	3.0	3.6	100.0	385
TOTAL	E	15.5	9.3	36.5	28.7	7.0	1.3	1.7	100.0	1326
	NE	23.7	14.1	35.5	20.0	1.9	0.9	3.9	100.0	670

- E= Enrolled
- NE= Not Enrolled & VTI= Vocational Training Institution

7-3 The Working Status Parents of Youth (13-18):

The work status of the mothers and fathers indirectly gives an insight into the standard of living of their families. Table number fifteen shows that around (54%) of enrolled youth's fathers, and (41%) of the fathers of youth who have dropped out work regularly. Less than (20%) of youth's fathers work seasonally while (7%) of them are unemployed. Table number fifteen shows that (10%) of youth's mothers are employed. We also notice that the percentage of fathers who work regularly is higher for the enrolled youth than for the dropouts. Yet table number fifteen shows that less than half the fathers work regularly while the rest are considered to be unemployed (regular or seasonal unemployment), and this fact reflects itself negatively on the deteriorating living conditions of the Palestinian refugees in the camps and gatherings in Lebanon.

Table no. (15)
Percentage and Numerical Distribution of Enrolled Youth and youth who have
Dropped out ages (13-18) by their Parents Relation to the Work Force

Relation to work force	Enrolled		Dropouts	
	Father	Mother	Father	Mother
Work regularly	53.9	6.5	41.0	7.6
Work occasionally	17.6	1.9	18.5	2.9
Work seasonally	1.1	0.4	1.9	0.4
Unemployed	7.0	0.4	7.6	0
Housework	-	88.6	-	83.4
Not able to work	9.8	0.2	15.8	1.6
N/A	10.6	2.0	15.2	4.1
TOTAL	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No.	1327	1327	670

Figure no. (10)
Dropout's Fathers and Mothers by their Relation to the Work Force

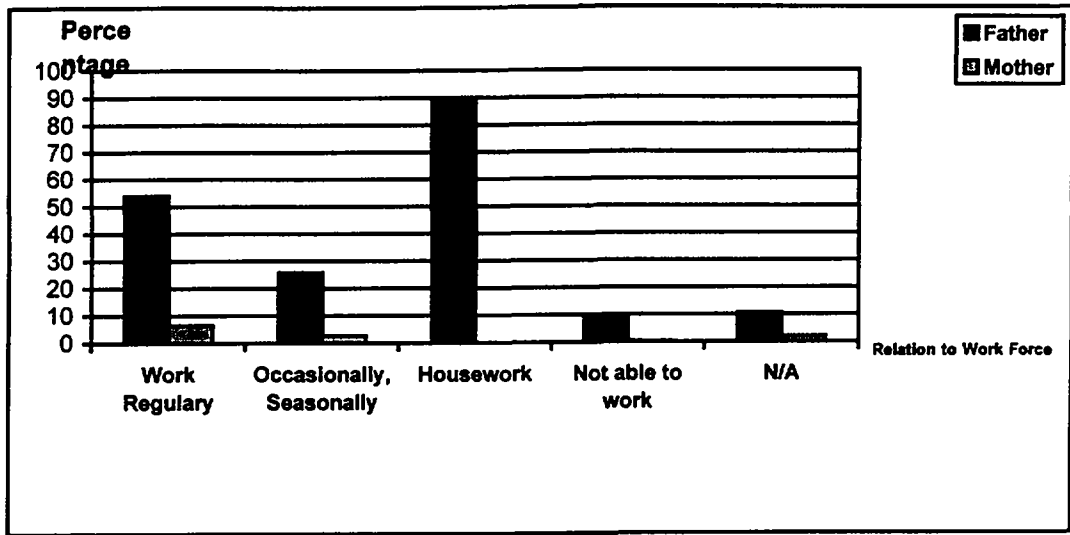
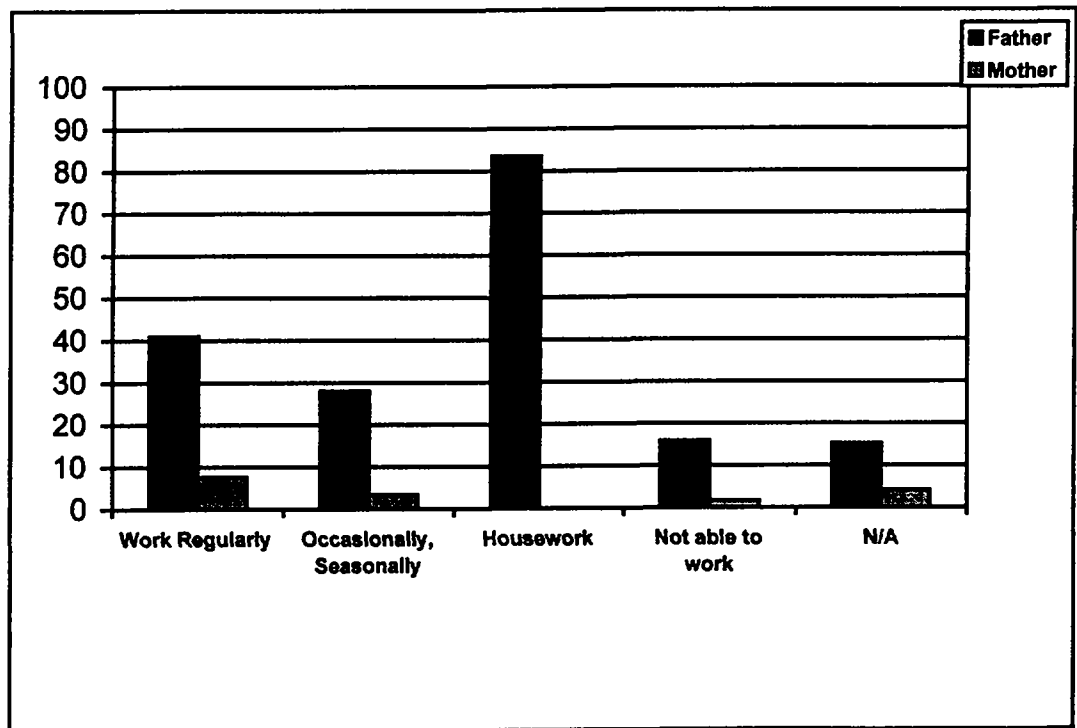


Figure no. (11)
Enrolled Youth's Fathers and Mothers by their Relation to the Work Force



In order to determine the effect of the parents' work status on youth dropping out of school, the (Chi square) test was applied, and it was found (see annex tables 3 and 4) that the father's work status affects the rate of dropping out whereas the mother's position does not since work participation of women appeared to be the same for mothers of dropouts and those of enrolled youth which is due to the very low rate of women's participation in economic activity.

7-4 Disabilities of Youth Ages (13-18):

A disabled youth has been defined as any youth age (13-18), who suffers from a problem that others of his age group do not suffer from whether it be a mobility problem, a vision problem, a hearing problem, a speech problem or a mental problem etc, which prevents or impedes him from deriving the same benefits as others do from the services available to them in every walk of life. Based upon this definition, 50 disabled were found (27 males and 23 females) in the sample. Thus the percentage of male disabled youth ages (13-18) is (3) while that of females is (2.1).

The results also show that the highest percentage of disabled youth for both males and females is among 16 and 18 year olds as can be seen in table number sixteen.

Table no. (16)
Percentage Distribution of Disabled by Sex and Age

Age/Gender	Percentage		
	Male	Female	TOTAL
13	0.6	2.5	1.5
14	3.0	1.0	1.9
15	2.0	0.5	1.1
16	6.1	3.5	4.7
17	2.9	2.2	2.5
18	3.6	3.7	3.6
TOTAL	3.0	2.1	2.5

7-4-1 Type and Cause of Disability:

Vision disabilities are the most common. A vision disability is defined as any disability that affects any part of the eye whereby the affected eye becomes either in need of vision correctors or completely blind. Of all the disabled youth, the percentage of visually disabled was (34%). The second most common disability is mental disability which is defined as the failure of the brain or other parts of the body to function properly due to the destruction or deterioration of any part of the brain. Of all the disabled youth, the percentage of mentally disabled was (8%). Other forms of disability account for (38%) of the total percentage of disabled. These disabilities include congenital, maimed members, and behavioral disabilities which are due to a decreased overall brain functioning capacity. Other disabilities are distributed as shown in Table number seventeen.

Upon questioning the disabled about the cause of their disability, (46%) of them named disease as the cause of their disability, and (3%) said that they were born with disabilities while (24%) were disabled due to accidents.

Table no.(17)
Percentage of Disabled by Age, Sex and Type of Disability

Type of Disability	Percentage		
	Male	Female	TOTAL
Paralysis	7.4	4.3	6.0
Mental	7.4	8.7	8.0
Vision	33.3	34.8	34.0
Hearing and Speech	3.7	8.7	6.0
Loss of 1 limb	7.4	8.7	8.0
Other	40.7	34.8	38.0
TOTAL	100.00	100.0	100.0

It is worth noting that (37%) of male disabled youth are enrolled while (66%) of female disabled youth are enrolled.

Figure no. (12)
Distribution of Disabled Youth Ages (13-18) by Type of Disability

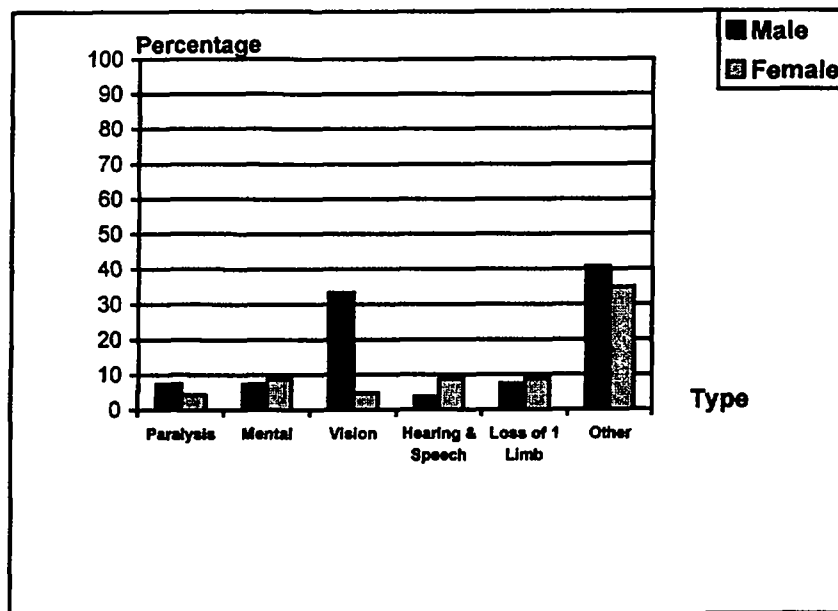
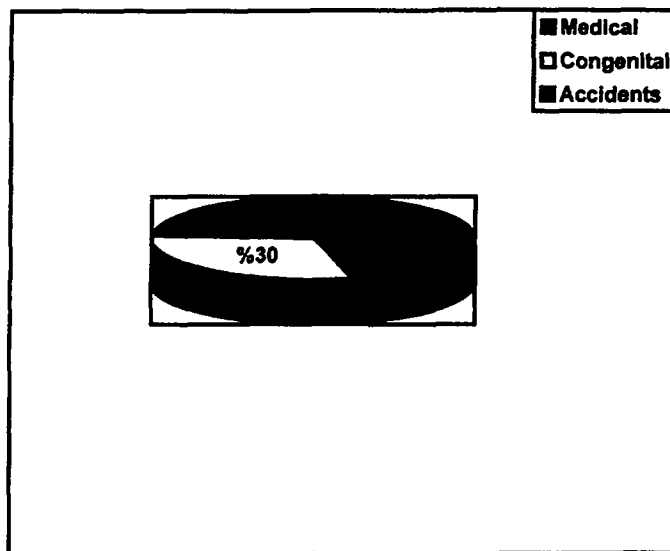


Figure no. (13)
Distribution of Disabilities by Cause of Disability



7-5 Smoking among the youth ages (13-18):

There is no doubt that smoking has extremely negative health and social implications on youth ages (13-18). The survey results showed that (7%) of the sample tried smoking and that half of these became regular smokers. WHO figures show that in the Mediterranean region, (25%) of children under 18 tried smoking and that (15%) of these became regular smokers, which represents (3.8%) of the entire population under the age of 18.

Table number eighteen shows that the percentage of youth smokers increases as the age of the youth increases and this percentage differs from males to females. We find that the percentage of female smokers ages (13-18) is (1.5%) whereas it is (13.6%) for males.

Table no. (18)
Percentage and Numerical Distribution of Youth Ages (13-18)
by Sex, Age and Smoking Habit

Age	Gender	Smoker	Occasionally	Non Smoker	TOTAL
13-14	M	0	1.5	98.5	100.0
	F	0	0.6	99.4	100.0
15-16	M	5.0	0.6	89.0	100.0
	F	0.1	1.0	98.9	100.0
17-18	M	18.3	12.2	69.5	100.0
	F	0.8	1.5	97.7	100.0
TOTAL	M	7.3	6.3	86.4	100.0
	F	0.5	1.0	98.5	100.0
	T	3.6	3.4	93.0	100.0

Table number nineteen shows that around (82%) of youth smokers are dropouts while only (18%) of youth smokers ages (13-18) are enrolled in school, and that (82%) of youth smokers smoke cigarettes, while (17%) smoke nargilet..

Table no. (19)
Distribution of Regular Youth Smokers by Smoking Material and Enrollment

Enrollment	Kind			TOTAL
	Cigarettes	Cigar	Nargilet	
Enrolled	15.5	0	33.3	18.3
Not Enrolled	84.5	100.0	66.7	81.7
TOTAL	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No.	58	1	12
				71

7-6 Youth ages (13-18) Participation in Youth Activities:

Youth clubs, societies, and organizations are considered to be very important institutions in which youth practice their various activities, and these institutions gain credibility in as much as youth participate in their activities. In order to measure the rate of youth participation in all of the youth organizations activities, the questionnaire contained a direct question concerning participation in the activities of these organizations. Based upon this question, (36.5%) of male youth and (16.5%) of female youth stated that they participate in youth organizations' activities. This means that one quarter of youth ages (13-18) participate in youth organizations activities. Participation in activities does not mean joining the organization behind it. It is our estimation that membership in youth organizations is very scarce due to the existence of only very few youth clubs and educational and community centers in the camps and gatherings. Table number twenty shows the participation in youth activities by camps and gatherings. The numbers in the table suggest that the highest rate of male participation is in Baddawi camp, Nahr al bared camp, and Miyeh wmiyeh camp, while the highest rate of female participation

is in Dbayeh camp. We also see that youth activities in the gatherings in Beirut and Tyre are extremely modest, which is a result of the nonexistence of youth centers in these gatherings.

Table no. (20)
Percentage of Youth Ages (13-18) who Participate in Social,
Cultural and Athletic Youth Activities by Camp and Gathering

Camp/Area	Participation in Youth Activities		
	Male	Female	TOTAL
TOTAL BEIRUT	27.7	19.0	22.9
Bur al Barajna camp	31.1	21.7	25.6
Shatila camp	37.8	12.3	22.7
Mar Elias camp	28.6	0	20.0
Dbaya camp	33.3	42.9	40.0
Gaza buildings	15.2	18.5	16.7
Salaw Hout gathering	0	12.5	5.0
TOTAL TRIPOLI	47.9	14.3	30.6
Nahr El-Bared camp	44.1	13.3	25.2
Baddawi camp	52.5	18.6	42.3
TOTAL BEQAA	43.2	16.1	28.0
El-Jalil camp	39.1	18.9	26.7
Bar Elias gathering	47.6	10.5	30.0
TOTAL SAIDA	36.3	16.8	20.1
Ail al Hilwa camp	35.0	14.7	24.3
Miya Wmiya camp	43.5	38.5	40.8
Old Saida gathering	44.4	16.7	33.3
TOTAL TYRE	30.6	15.8	21.8
Rashidiya camp	39.0	20.9	28.0
Burj Ashemali camp	35.1	16.9	24.3
Buss camp	31.8	15.2	21.8
Jal El-Bahr gathering	18.2	0	6.7
Maashouk gathering	18.2	21.1	20.0
Qasimiya gathering	5.0	0	2.5
TOTAL LEBANON	36.5	16.5	25.0

Table number twenty one shows that (15%) of male youth participate in more than one activity while this number is (10%) for females. Three quarters of the youth said they were comfortable with their participation while one fifth stated that they felt that they were kind of comfortable while less than (3%) were not comfortable.

Figure no. (14)

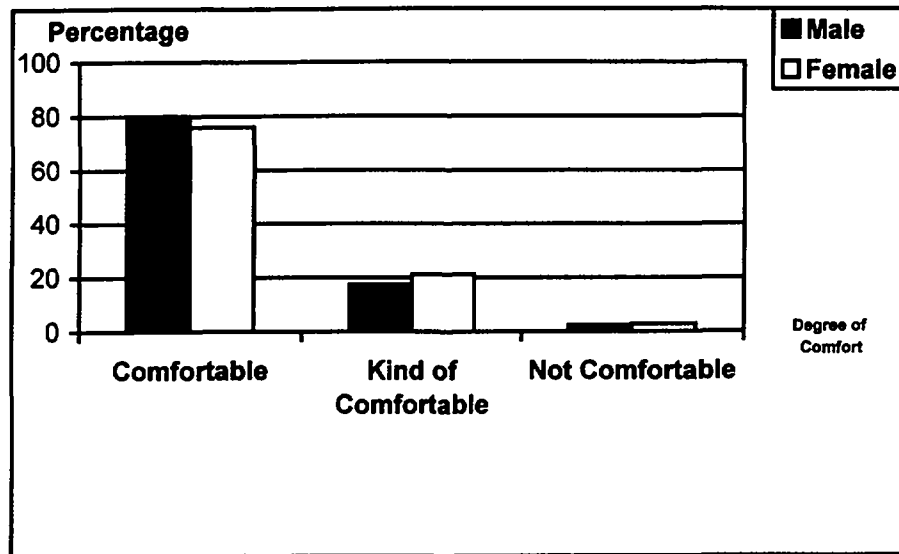
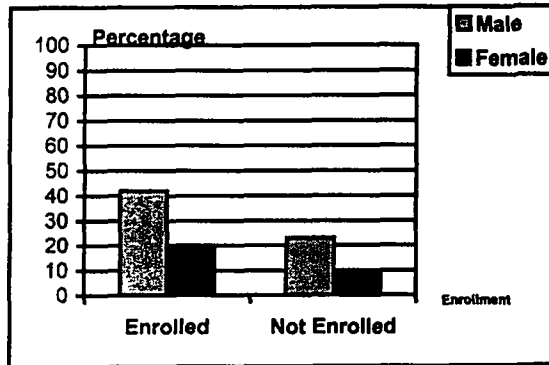


Table no. (21)
Distribution of Youth Ages (13-18) who Participate in Youth Activities by Activity and Degree of Comfort

No. of Activity	Gender	Degree of Comfort			TOTAL	
		Comfortable	Kind of comfortable	Not comfortable	%	No.
1	M	82.1	15.4	2.5	100.0	280
	F	76.4	20.5	3.1	100.0	161
2	M	70.0	27.7	2.1	100.0	47
	F	75.0	25.0	0	100.0	16
3 & above	M	60.0	40.0	0	100.0	5
	F	50.0	50.0	0	100.0	2
TOTAL	M	80.1	17.5	2.4	100.0	332
	F	76.0	21.2	2.8	100.0	179
	T	78.7	18.8	2.5	100.0	511

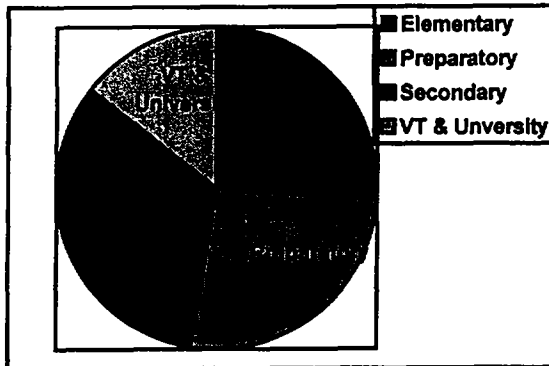
It is noticeable that participation in youth activities is higher among enrolled youth than among dropouts and this is because enrolled youth participate in student activities be it social, cultural or athletic.

Figure no. (15)
 Participation of Enrolled Youth and Youth who have Dropped Out
 Ages (13-18) in Youth Activities



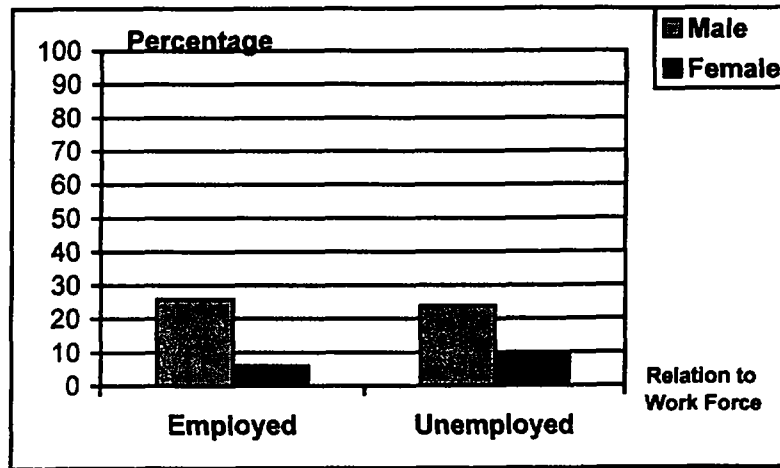
The results show that participation in youth activities does not vary much between youth in the elementary level and those in the preparatory level. It increases however in the secondary level and decreases again at the vocational training level.

Figure no. (16)
 Distribution of Youth who Participate in Youth Activities
 by Educational Level



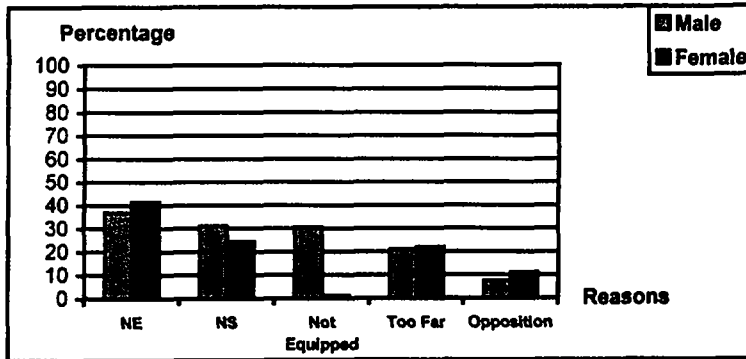
As for dropouts, their participation is not affected by their relation to the work force. Here we find that around one quarter of working youth who are unemployed participate in youth activities. This number is (9%) for female unemployed youth and (6%) for employed females.

Figure no. (17)
 Participation in Youth Activities of Enrolled Youth and of Youth
 who have Dropped Out Ages (13-18)



The youth who do not participate in activities were asked for the reasons why they did not participate. Most of them expressed the view that the existing youth centers, clubs and organizations are not adequate, others said that the youth centers were too far away while some said that there were no youth centers at all in there camp or gathering.

Figure no. (18)
 Reasons for not Participating in Youth Activities



- NE= Non Existence
- NS= Not Satisfied

7-7 Youth Ages (13-18) and the Media:

Of all the media, television remains the favorite of youth ages (13-18). The results of the survey show that (70%) of youth regularly follow the programs on television channels and one fifth of them tune in to channels occasionally. (6%) stated that they either are not hooked up to a satellite channel or do not have a dish antenna or do not have a television set. The rest

simply do not tune into channels. As for those youth who regularly read newspapers, their percentage did not exceed (6%) and neither did the percentage of those who regularly listen to the radio.

Figure no. (19)
Youth Ages (13-18) by the Media they Follow

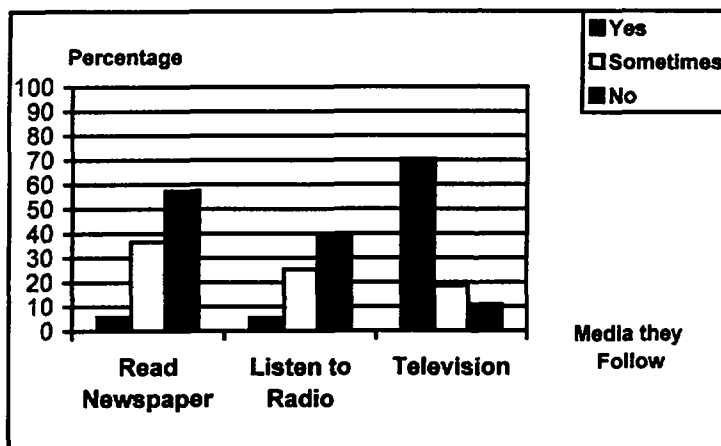


Table number twenty two shows that enrolled male youth regularly tune into television channels more than dropouts do, whereas three quarters of enrolled females regularly tune in. However the same proportion of female youth who have dropped out regularly tune in to television channels which means that females watch television more than males do.

Table no. (22)
Distribution of Youth Ages (13-18) by Enrollment and Tuning in to Television Channels

Enrollment	Gender	Tuning in to Television channels			Total	
		Yes, daily	Sometimes	No	%	No
Enrolled	M	96.6	19.1	11.3	100.0	608
	F	73.6	15.4	11.0	100.0	719
Not Enrolled	M	61.5	26.2	12.3	100.0	301
	F	73.4	17.9	8.7	100.0	369
Total	M	66.9	21.5	11.6	100.0	909
	F	73.5	16.3	10.2	100.0	1088
	T	70.5	18.6	10.9	100.0	1997

Upon questioning them as to which programs they watch most it was found that youth watch television series and movies the most followed by sports and children's programs, and the rest of the programs come in the order shown by Figure number twenty.

Figure no. (20)
Distribution of Youth by the Television Programs they Follow

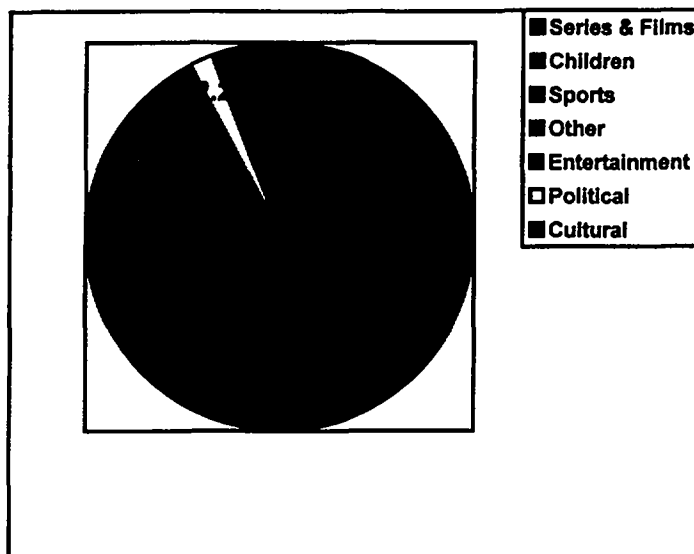


Table number twenty three shows that half of the youth watch television for two to three hours daily, and one fourth watch for four to five hours a day.

Around half the youth watch television at night, one fourth watch television around noon, while one fifth watch both around noon and at night.

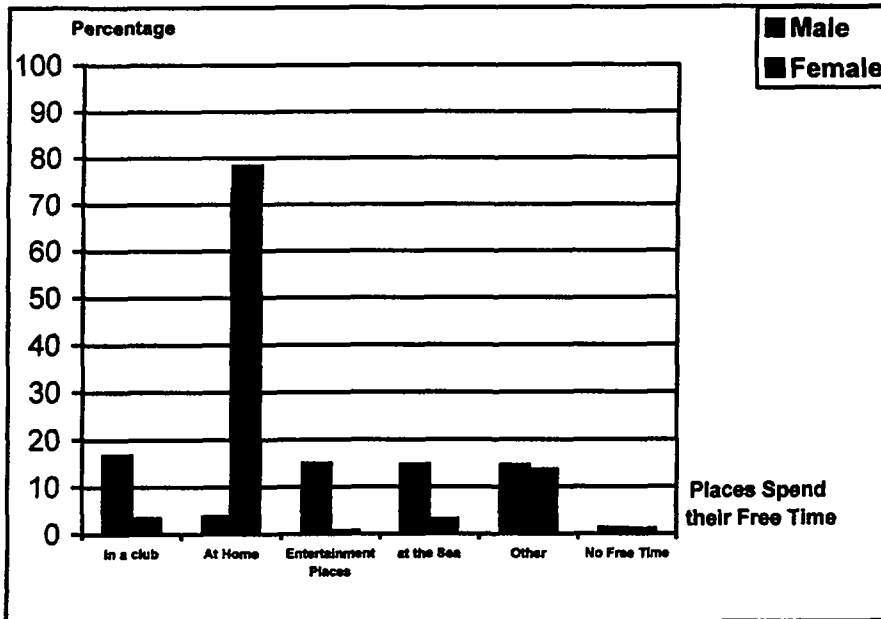
Table (23)
Percentage Distribution of Youth Ages (13-18) by the Types of Programs They Watch and the Hours they Spend Daily Watching Television

Type of Programme	No of Hours Spend Daily					Total
	1 & below	2-3	4-5	6-7	8 & above	
Cultural	15.4	50.7	19.2	5.9	8.8	100.0
Political	9.1	56.4	14.5	10.9	9.1	100.0
Sports	10.4	58.7	21.4	4.7	4.8	100.0
Entertainment	6.2	43.3	25.8	12.9	11.8	100.0
Series & Films	10.6	50.0	23.6	8.8	7.0	100.0
Children	8.7	45.8	25.3	9.4	10.8	100.0
Other	14.6	26.8	19.5	14.6	24.5	100.0
Total	10.1	50.0	23.2	8.6	8.1	100.0

7-8 Where and How Youth Ages (13-18) Spend their Free time:

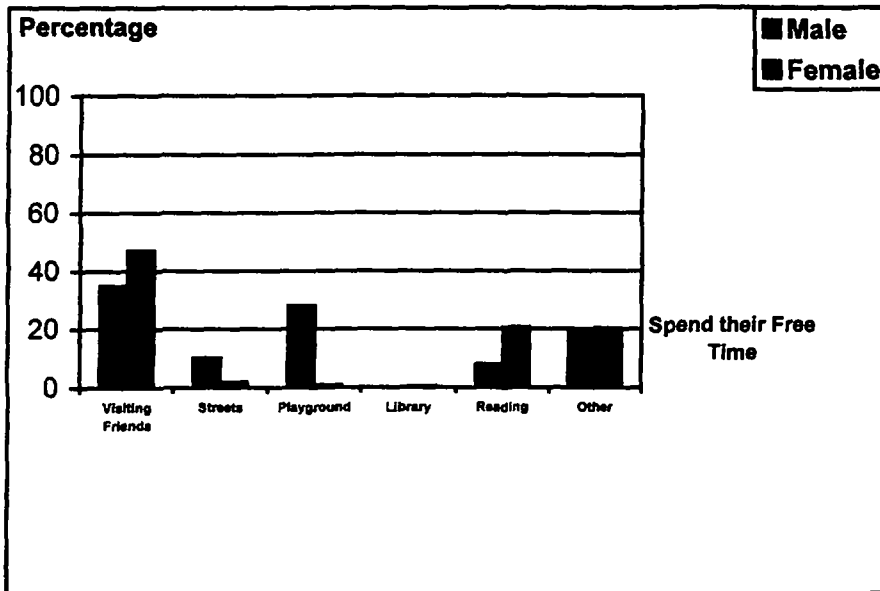
Around (85%) of youth spend their free time at home. This percentage is higher for females. (87%) of females spend their free time at home while only (38%) of males do. Figure number twenty one shows where youth spend their free time.

Figure no. (21)
Places Youth Ages (13-18) Spend their Free Time



Results of the survey show that around half the females and more than one third of the males spend their free time visiting friends and family, and that more than one fifth of the females spend their free time reading at home. Almost no male or female spend any time reading in libraries because there are none in the camps. (10%) of males spend their free time playing in the streets, and (28%) play in a field or playground. Females do not play in fields or playgrounds because there are non for females. The rest of the youth spend their free time watching television.

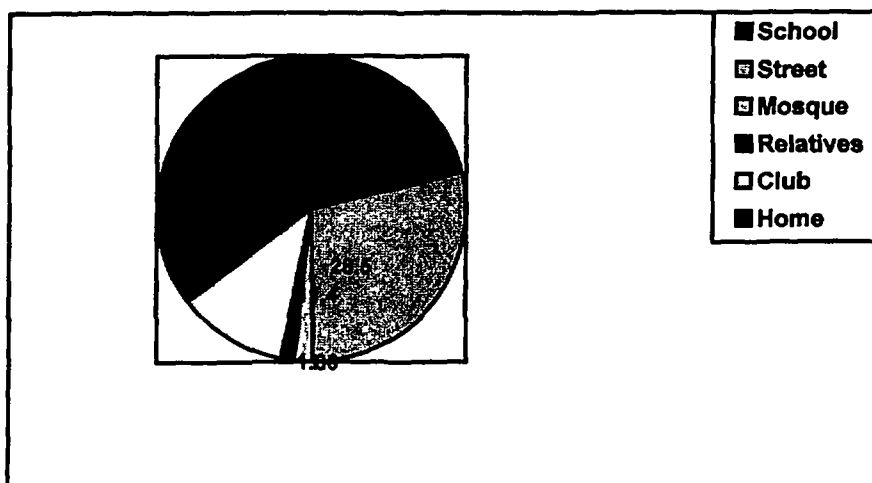
Figure no. (22)
How Youth Ages (13-18) Spend their Free Time by Sex



7-9 Youth and their Disabled Friends:

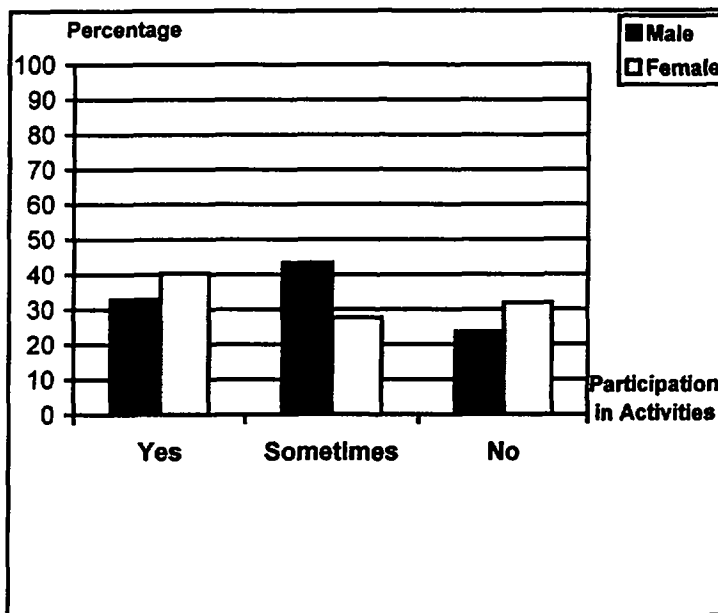
Around (6%) of youth have a disabled friend, this is a small percentage because the percentage of disabled youth is small (less than 3%). The percentage of male youth who have a disabled friend is (8.4%) while it is (4.3%) for females. More than one third of youth who have disabled friends meet with them at home whereas more than (28%) meet with them in the streets and more than one fifth meet with them in other places like at schools. Where the remainder meet with their friends appears in figure number twenty three.

Figure no. (23)
Percentage Distribution of Meeting Places of Youth Ages (13-18)
With their Disabled Friends



One third of male youth who have disabled friends said that they regularly participate in their disabled friends activities whereas more than (40%) of females regularly participate in their disabled friends activities. More than one third of the males participate occasionally and the rest do not participate at all.

Figure no. (24)
 Percentage Distribution of Youth who have Disabled Friends
 by Sex and Participation in their Friends Activities



7-10 Preference of Friendship among youth (13-18):

Table number twenty four shows that both sexes have a similar preference regarding friends. Most said that their friends would have to be compatible of thoughts & disposition. More than two thirds said that they prefer an educated friend. More than two thirds also stated that they do not have a desire for their friend to be rich. More than half stated that they always or at least sometimes prefer that their friend be older than themselves.

Table no. (24)
Percentage Distribution of Youth Ages (13-18) Preference Regarding Friends

Preference Regarding Friend	Gender	Yes, always	Yes, sometimes	No	Total
Rich	M	13.0	22.0	65.0	100.0
	F	8.1	21.7	70.2	100.0
Educated	M	71.3	3.8	35.3	100.0
	F	66.5	3.9	29.5	100.0
Older	M	23.8	34.8	41.5	100.0
	F	22.3	37.1	40.0	100.0
Compatibility of Thoughts & Disposition	M	87.6	1.2	11.2	100.0
	F	88.7	1.5	9.8	100.0

7-11 Youth's Awareness of Human Rights:

More than one third of enrolled youth and more than one half of youth who have dropped out know nothing about human rights. One third of youth know a little about human rights while more than one quarter of students know well what human rights. Table number twenty five shows that females know more about human rights than males and that students know more than dropouts do.

Table no. (25)
Percentage and Numerical Distribution of Youth Ages (13-18)
By Enrollment Sex and the Extent of their Knowledge of Human Rights

Gender	Yes		A little		No		Total			
	E*	NE*	E	NE	E	NE	E		NE	
							%	No.	%	No.
Male	26.0	9.3	33.2	28.6	40.8	62.1	100.0	608	100.0	301
Female	28.1	22.2	38.1	32.8	33.8	45.0	100.0	719	100.0	369
Total	27.1	16.4	35.9	30.9	37.0	52.7	100.0	1327	100.0	618

- E= Enrolled
- NE= Nor Enrolled

7-12 The Right of Youth to Inquire about any Subject in their Society:

Not giving youth the right to inquire about any subject in society (at home, at work in school etc..) has severe effects on the personality causing introversion. The responsibility here lies on the family and social environment whose awareness and educational level is directly related to the level of inquisitiveness allowed youth. Table number twenty six shows that more than half the youth surveyed have the right to inquire about a limited number of subjects only. More than one fifth were found to be allowed to inquire about anything they like in their homes,

while (7%) have no right to inquire about anything at all in the their home. The rest of the youth do not wish to inquire about anything at home.

Table no.(26)
Percentage and Numerical Distribution of Youth by the Degree
Of Freedom to Inquire within the Home

Right to inquire about any subject in Society		Male	Female	Total
Anything they like to inquire		20.9	23.8	22.5
Limited number of subjects		53.1	55.6	54.5
No right		7.9	6.2	7.0
No wish to inquire		18.0	14.3	16.0
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No.	909	1088	1997

7-13 Participation of Youth in Discussions Considered by elders as Grown up Affairs:

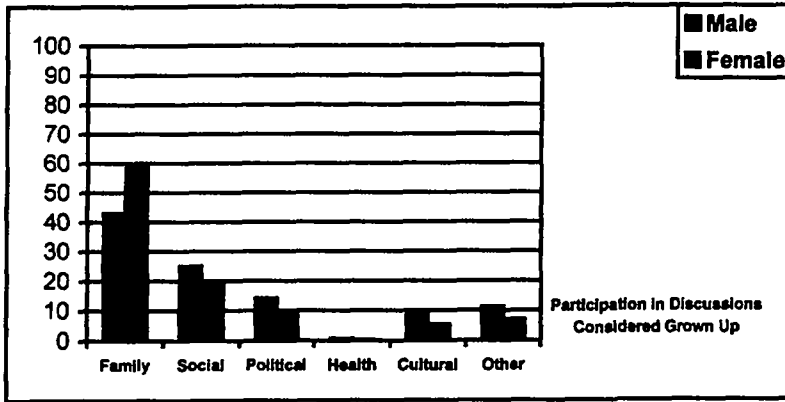
Many subjects like social, political, economic and medical subjects are considered by elders as grown up affairs. The study showed that less than (9%) of youth in camps and gatherings participate in such discussions within their social or familial environment. Less than one third sometimes participate in such discussions. Table number twenty seven shows that more than (60%) of youth do not participate in discussions considered by elders as grown up affairs, and this percentage is equal for both males and females.

Table no. (27)
Percentage and Numerical Distribution of Youth Participation in Discussions Considered
Grown Up by Elders

Participation in Discussions Considered by Elders as Grown up affairs		Male	Female	Total
Yes,		10.2	7.7	8.9
Yes, Often		29.9	31.4	30.7
No		59.9	60.9	60.4
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No.	909	1088	1997

Figure number twenty five shows the subjects considered grown up by elders. Family affairs comes at the top of the list followed by social issues and medical and sexual issues are all but impermissible to discuss with adults.

Figure no. (25)
 Youth Participation in Discussions Considered Grown Up
 by Sex and Subject

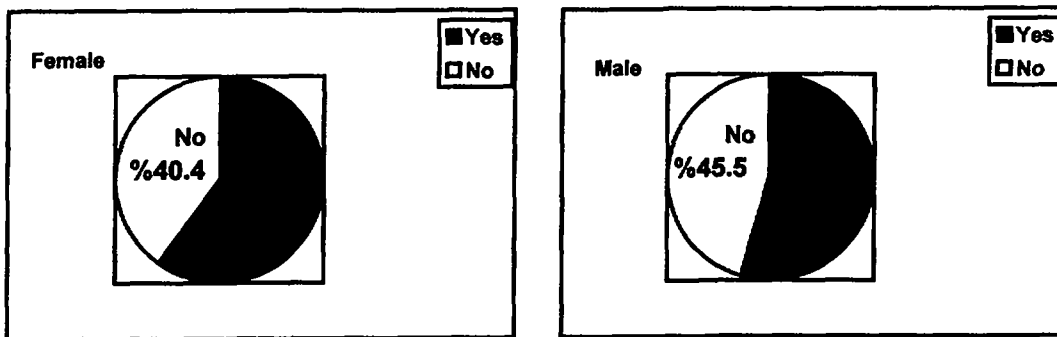


7-14 Opinion of Youth on Some Women’s Issues:

7-14-1 Women’s Equal Rights and Duties:

A direct question was posed to youth (both males and females) about womens’ equal rights and duties. Around (55%) of males and (65%) of females supported the equality of males and females in rights and duties while the remainder did not agree.(58%) of enrolled youth agreed while (55.5%) of youth who have dropped out agreed.

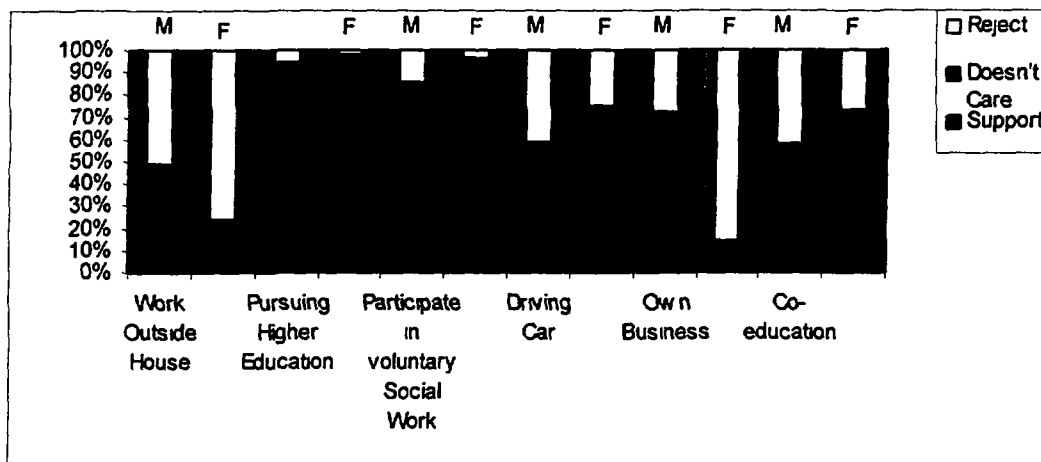
Figure no. (26)
 Youth Opinion Concerning Women’s Rights and Duties



7-14-2 Youth's Opinion Regarding Women's issues:

All youth males and females ages (13-18) agreed to the cause of females pursuing their higher education; however males and females differed on many other women's issues. Figure number twenty seven shows that three quarters of female youth support the idea of women working outside the house while half the males do not support the idea of females working outside the house. More than (40%) of male youth refuse co-education whereas females support co-education. Both males and females support females being active in social work.

Figure no. (27)
Youth's Opinion Concerning Women Working Outside the House



7-15 Youth and Anxiety:

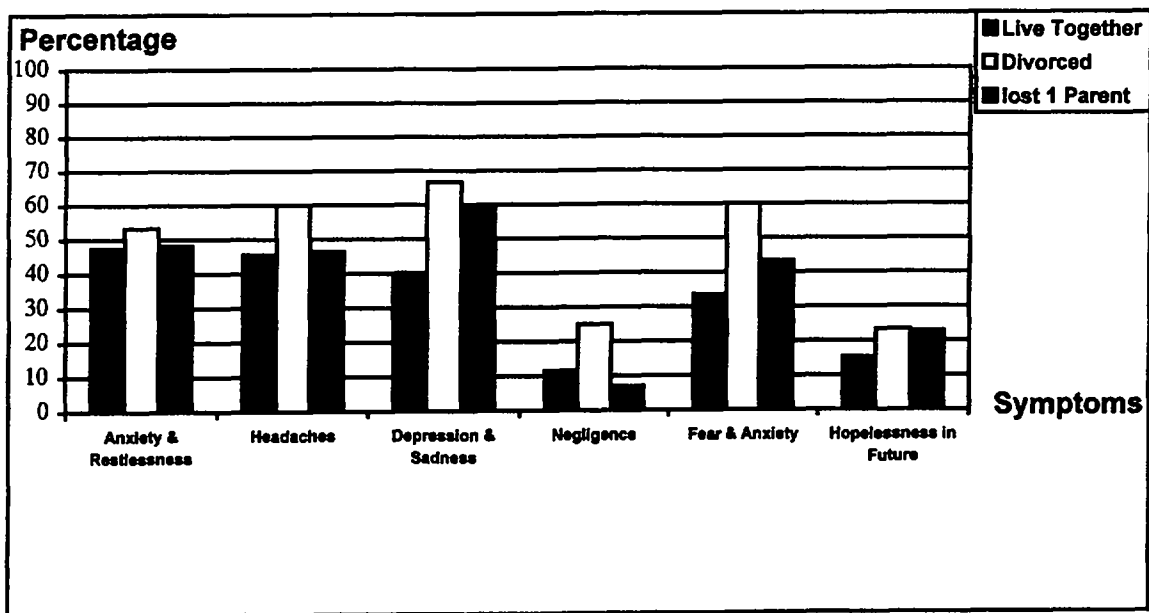
Around half of the youth, male and female, suffer from anxiety and restlessness either constantly or intermittently triggered by varying psychological instigators. We find that half the females and (40%) of males suffer from constant headaches. Table number twenty eight shows that females more frequently suffer from depression fear and anxiety than males do.

Figure number twenty eight shows that youth whose parents are divorced suffer much more from anxiety than youth who live with both parents. Second place for anxiety suffering goes to the youth who lost one parent (or both parents have died). This depicts how important living with both parents is to youth.

Table no. (28)
Percentage Distribution of Youth by Sex, Anxiety and other
Varying Psychological Symptoms

Anxiety & Other varying Psychological Symptoms	Gender	Constantly	Intermittently	Does not exist	Total	
					%	No.
Anxiety & Restlessness	M	22.7	24.5	52.8	100.0	909
	F	20.8	27.6	51.6	100.0	1088
Headaches	M	13.5	26.1	60.4	100.0	909
	F	20.9	30.8	48.3	100.0	1088
Depression & Sadness	M	15.6	21.6	62.8	100.0	909
	F	18.8	28.2	53.0	100.0	1088
Negligence	M	4.5	8.1	87.4	100.0	909
	F	3.2	9.6	87.2	100.0	1088
Fear & Anxiety	M	9.6	18.9	71.5	100.0	909
	F	15.0	26.7	58.3	100.0	1088
Hopelessness in Future	M	7.0	9.9	83.1	100.0	909
	F	6.8	9.7	83.5	100.0	1088

Figure no. (28)
Youth who Suffer from Anxiety and other Psychological
Symptoms by the Availability of their Parents



7-16 Opinion of Youth on Environmental Conditions in their House and Neighborhood:

7-16-1 Environmental Conditions in Camps and Gatherings

First: Most water networks in Palestinian camps and gatherings still suffer inadequacy problems. Most of these networks are old and some have been destroyed by the war. Other networks have been laid above ground which puts them in constant danger of being contaminated or destroyed. These networks even when they do exist do not necessarily provide potable water, the water may be salty or contaminated with pollutants.

The survey showed that (95%) of the inhabitants of Beirut camps do not drink the water from the water network because of its high salinity. They transport potable water in containers from other areas.

Table number twenty nine shows that one third of the inhabitants of Palestinian camps and gatherings in Lebanon are not provided with a potable water network. In some camps, in some areas like Tyre, a potable water network exists whereas in other areas like Beirut no such network exists.

Table no. (29)
Percentage Distribution of the Houses of Youth Ages (13-18)
by Camp or Gathering and the Main Source of Water

Camp/Area	Main Source of Potable Water					Total
	Water network	Public Taps	Tank or Gallon	Well	Other	
BEIRUT						100.0
Bur al Barajna camp	-	12.2	87.8	-	-	100.0
Shatila camp	15.4	15.5	65.5	1.8	1.8	100.0
Mar Elias camp	25.0	10.0	65.0	-	-	100.0
Dbaya camp	5.0	25.0	70.0	-	-	100.0
Gaza buildings	-	5.0	95.0	-	-	100.0
Salaw Hout gathering	-	-	50.0	50.0	-	100.0
TOTAL BEIRUT	5.9	11.5	79.2	2.9	0.5	100.0
TRIPOLI						
Nahr El-Bared camp	84.3	2.6	8.5	1.7	2.9	100.0
Baddawi camp	98.6	0.7	-	0.7	-	100.0
TOTAL TRIPOLI	88.8	2.1	5.8	1.3	2.0	
BEQAA						100.0
El-Jalil camp	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Bar Elias gathering	77.5	-	-	15.0	7.5	100.0
TOTAL BEQAA	91.0	-	-	6.0	3.0	100.0
SAIDA						
Ail al Hilwa camp	66.2	0.2	-	17.9	15.7	100.0
Miya Wmiya camp	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Old Saida gathering	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
TOTAL SAIDA	70.7	0.2	-	15.5	13.6	100.0
TYRE						
Rashidiya camp	94.7	3.3	-	2.0	-	100.0
Burj Ashemali camp	96.4	1.4	2.2	-	-	100.0
Buss camp	96.4	-	-	-	3.6	100.0
Jal El-Bahr gathering	96.4	3.3	-	-	-	100.0
Maashouk gathering	70.0	-	6.7	23.3	-	100.0
Qasimiya gathering	95.0	-	-	-	5.0	100.0
TOTAL TYRE	93.9	1.8	0.9	2.2	1.2	
TOTAL CAMPS & GATHERINGS	67.7	3.3	17.7	6.3	5.0	100.0

Second: The Sewer System:

Although three quarters of the camps and gatherings in Lebanon are underlain by a sewer network, most of these networks where they do exist are in a bad state and need much repair in order to function satisfactorily. For example the gatherings of Tyre all have no sewer network.

Table no. (30)
Percentage Distribution of the Houses of Youth Ages (13-18)
by Camp or Gathering and Sewer System

Camp/Area	Type of Sewers					Total
	Sewer network	Percolation pits	Open drain	Closed drain	Other	
BEIRUT						100.0
Bur al Barajna camp	91.7	8.3	-	-	-	100.0
Shatila camp	99.1	0.9	-	-	-	100.0
Mar Elias camp	90.0	5.0	5.0	-	-	100.0
Dbaya camp	30.0	70.0	-	-	-	100.0
Gaza buildings	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Salwa Hout gathering	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
TOTAL BEIRUT	92.2	7.3	0.5	-	-	100.0
TRIPOLI						
Nahr El-Bared camp	99.3	0.3	-	0.4	-	100.0
Baddawi camp	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
TOTAL TRIPOLI	99.6	0.2	-	0.2	-	
BEQAA						100.0
El-Jalil camp	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Bar Elias gathering	30.0	70.0	-	-	-	100.0
TOTAL BEQAA	72.0	28.0	-	-	-	100.0
SAIDA						
Ail al Hilwa camp	99.4	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0
Miya Wmiya camp	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Old Saida gathering	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
TOTAL SAIDA	99.5	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0
TYRE						
Rashidiya camp	12.0	68.7	16.7	2.6	-	100.0
Burj Ashemali camp	4.3	81.4	13.6	0.7	-	100.0
Buss camp	76.4	23.6	-	-	-	100.0
Jal El-Bahr gathering	16.7	80.0	-	-	3.3	100.0
Maashouk gathering	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
Qasimiya gathering	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
TOTAL TYRE	16.0	72.8	9.9	1.1	0.2	
TOTAL CAMPS & GATHERINGS	78.0	19.2	2.3	0.4	0.1	100.0

Table no. (31)
Percentage and Numerical Distribution of Youth Ages (13-18)
By their Opinion of their Housing Conditions

Area	Opinion of Housing Conditions/Housing Conditions				
	Area/ Volume	Noisy	Humidity	Ventilation	Exposure to Sun
BEIRUT CAMPS & GATHERINGS	S 9.5	S 12.0	S 11.5	S 13.7	S 15.4
	A 39.0	A 34.9	A 35.1	A 38.5	A 39.7
	NS 51.5	NS 53.1	NS 53.4	NS 47.8	NS 44.9
	T 100.0	T 100.0	T 100.0	T 100.0	T 100.0
TRIPOLI CAMPS & GATHERINGS	S 31.0	S 24.6	S 25.2	S 47.1	S 48.0
	A 27.9	A 30.6	A 12.7	A 23.2	A 23.2
	NS 41.1	NS 44.8	NS 62.1	NS 29.7	NS 28.8
	T 100.0	T 100.0	T 100.0	T 100.0	T 100.0
BEQAA CAMPS & GATHERINGS	S 42.0	S 41.0	S 60.0	S 65.0	S 63.0
	A 23.0	A 25.0	A 13.0	A 10.0	A 16.0
	NS 35.0	NS 34.0	NS 27.0	NS 25.0	NS 21.0
	T 100.0	T 100.0	T 100.0	T 100.0	T 100.0
SAIDA CAMPS & GATHERINGS	S 19.0	S 18.0	S 24.9	S 29.3	S 30.6
	A 43.1	A 43.3	A 39.6	A 40.4	A 41.0
	NS 37.7	NS 25.3	NS 35.5	NS 30.3	NS 28.4
	T 100.0	T 100.0	T 100.0	T 100.0	T 100.0
TYRE CAMPS & GATHERINGS	S 22.7	S 30.6	S 26.1	S 37.3	S 42.5
	A 30.8	A 37.7	A 29.0	A 34.4	A 38.9
	NS 53.5	NS 31.7	NS 44.9	NS 28.3	NS 18.6
	T 100.0	T 100.0	T 100.0	T 100.0	T 100.0
TOTAL CAMPS & GATHERINGS	S 21.6	S 25.2	S 24.2	S 33.6	S 35.6
	A 35.1	A 36.3	A 28.9	A 32.3	A 35.1
	NS 43.3	NS 41.2	NS 46.9	NS 34.1	NS 29.3
	T 100.0	T 100.0	T 100.0	T 100.0	T 100.0

- S= Satisfied
- A= Acceptable
- NS= Not Satisfied
- T= Total

7-16-2 Youth's Opinion of their living Conditions and Their Neighborhood:

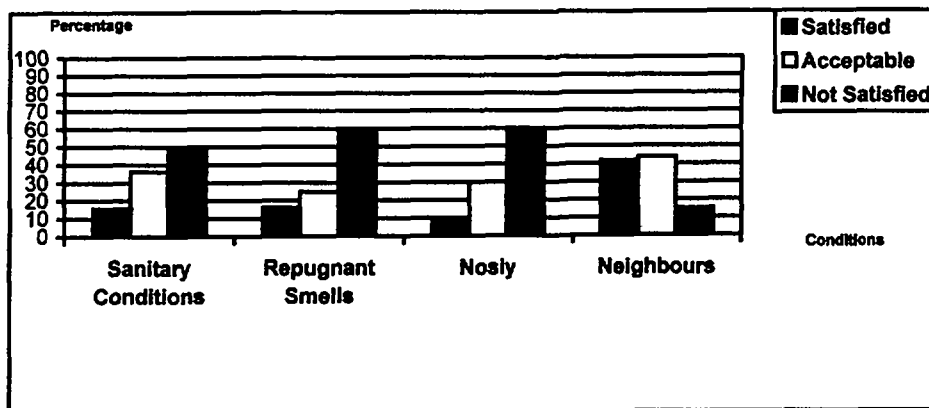
Palestinian camps and gatherings in Lebanon are characterized by the following:

- a- Very high population density
- b- No green spaces at all
- c- Shanty construction
- d- Small houses (houses in camps do not exceed an area of 50 square meters)
- e- An absence of privacy and very high humidity due overcrowdedness.

The results of the survey showed that (40-50%) of youth are bothered by their living conditions within and without the house. More than half the youth of the Beirut camps complain of their neighborhoods being overcrowded and their houses being too small and damp. The same complaints were voiced by the youth in the camps of Tripoli. In Tyre the youth complained of their houses being too small and damp but not of their neighborhood being overcrowded.

In general environmental conditions within the camps in Lebanon are bad and they are worse in the camps of Beirut and Tripoli (especially Nahr al Bared camp). Half the youth stated that they were dissatisfied with the sanitary conditions in their neighborhoods. (60%) stated that they were bothered by the repugnant smells in their neighborhood emanating from the garbage and the decrepit sewers overflowing in the streets and alleys. They also complained their neighborhoods being overcrowded and noisy and of the absence of sidewalks, the presence of cement narrow alley and/or dirt roads.

Figure no. (29)
Percentage Distribution of Youth Ages (13-18)
By their Opinion of the Conditions of their Camps and Gatherings



Eighth: Working dropouts Ages (13-18):

It is considered the norm that youth who have dropped out of school and cannot continue their education should become part of the work force.

The results of the study show that only (28%) of dropouts work. (57%) of male dropouts work while only (4.3%) of female dropouts do. Around three quarters of youth dropouts do not work due to the following reasons:

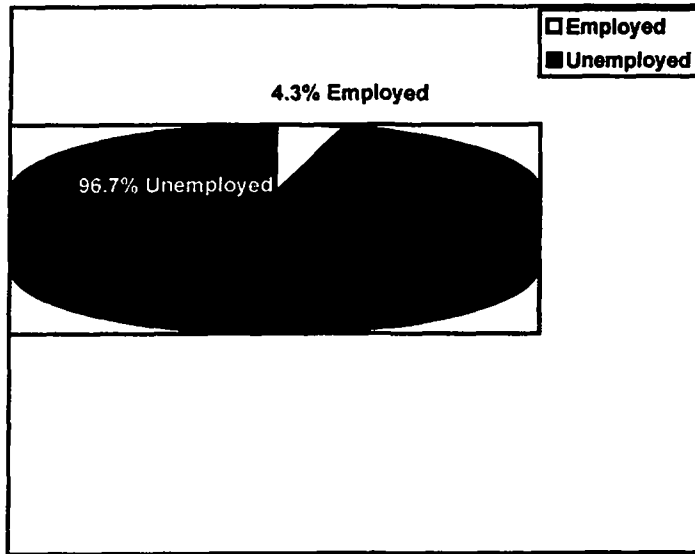
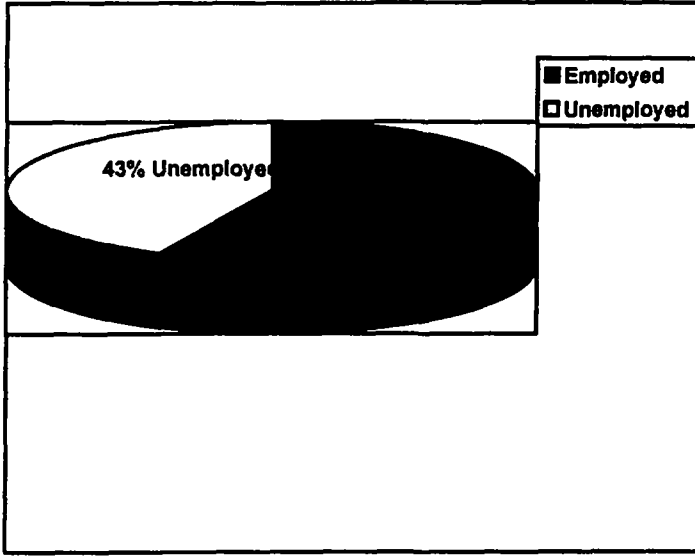
- The scarcity of work suitable to their ages limited physical abilities
- Their lack of skills
- Cultural norms which limit the possibility of female labor

Applying these averages and percentages to the camps and gatherings in Lebanon yields the following results: There are around (2100) working youth of the ages (13-18) in the camps and gatherings. Most of these are males. The females who do work are of the ages (17-18), and around one third of working youth are of the ages (15-16).

Table no (32)
Distribution of Working Youth Ages (13-18) by Sex, Age and Occupation

Age Group	Gender	Vocations						Total	
		Technicians & Clerks	Working in Service Sector	Agricultural Workers	Masonry, Carpenters & Welders	Mechanics	Apprenticeship	%	No.
13-14	M	4.2	20.8	-	58.3	4.2	12.5	100.0	24
	F	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1
15-16	M	5.7	7.5	-	67.9	3.8	15.1	100.0	53
	F	20.0	20.0	-	40.0	-	20.0	100.0	5
17-18	M	3.2	11.8	1.1	64.5	3.2	16.2	100.0	93
	F	20.0	50.0	20.0	-	-	10.0	100.0	10
Total	M	4.1	11.8	0.6	64.7	3.5	15.3	100.0	170
	F	18.8	37.5	12.5	18.7	-	12.5	100.0	16

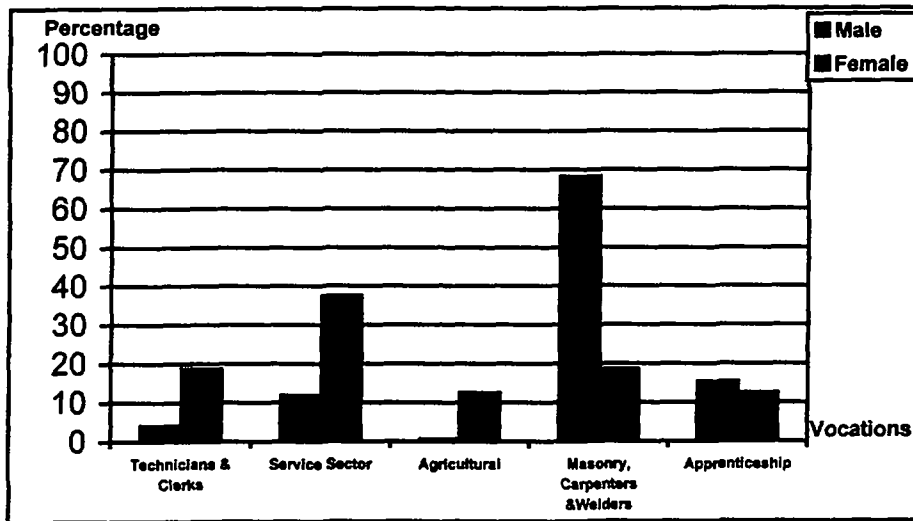
Figure no. (30)
Youth who have Dropped Out by Employment



8-1 Type of Job for Working Youth:

Around two thirds of working male youth work in vocations such as carpentry, masonry and welding, construction workers, car mechanics and car body repair. (15%) of employed male youth work as unskilled laborers in agriculture, peddling and others. (12%) of the total number of employed male youth work in the services sector. As for the females, more than two thirds work in the services sector as is shown by table number thirty three. Vocations like sewing come in second place in which around one fifth of the employed female youth work, and the rest are distributed among various other jobs as is shown by table number thirty three.

Figure no. (31)
Distribution of Employed Youth by Sex and Type of Work



8-2 The Workplace and Working Conditions of Employed Youth:

Workplace means the place where the employed perform their work, and table number thirty three shows that most working male youth (i.e. 40%) of them work on construction sites in all vocations involved with construction. One fourth of males work in mechanics shops. Half the employed female youth work in sales, in clothes shops, food stores and others. In second place comes the agricultural sector especially in the camps of the South. The rest of the females are distributed among the various workplaces as shown in table number thirty three.

The results show that (83%) of employed youth work earn wages whereas (11%) do not earn wages because they work in a family enterprise or outside the family as trainees.

Table no. (33)
Percentage Distribution of Employed Youth by Work Place

Work Place		Male	Female
Mechanics		24.1	6.3
Car body repair		2.9	-
Construction Workers		40.0	6.2
Agricultural Workers		-	18.7
Little Shops Peddlers		10.0	50.0
Providing Services		10.0	12.5
Drivers		2.4	-
Working in Small Factories		2.9	-
Servants/Cleaners in Restaurants		1.2	-
Other		6.5	6.3
Total	%	100.0	100.0
	No.	170	16

The average weekly income of the employed male youth amounted to approximately (50 thousand Lebanese pounds) that is his average monthly income amounted to around (210 thousand Lebanese pounds).

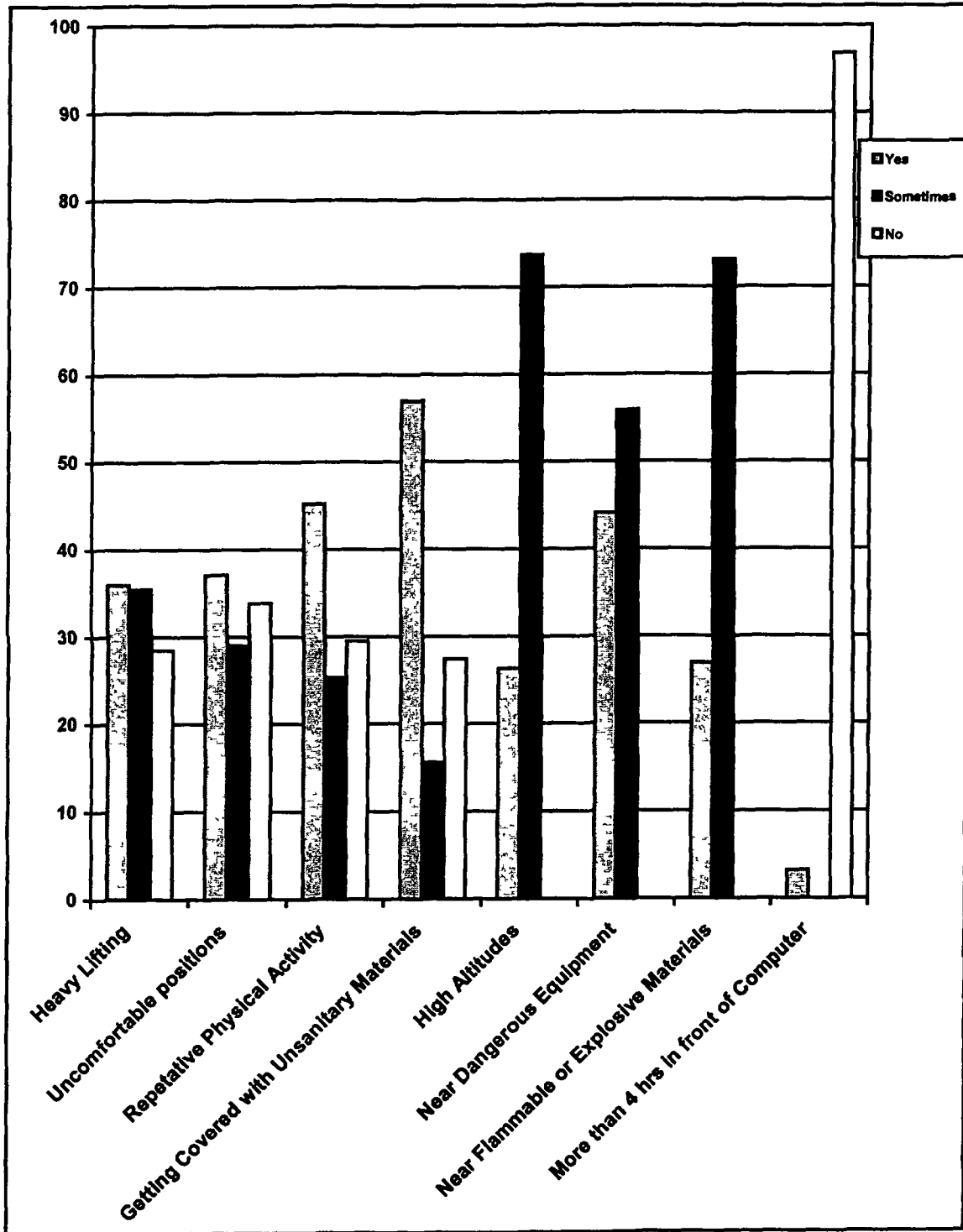
The results of the study show that more than one third of the employed males and females have a weekly income of less than (30 thousand Lebanese pounds). Another one third have an average weekly income of (30-60 thousand Lebanese pounds). (15%) have an average weekly income of (60-90 thousand Lebanese pounds).

We found that less than (2%) of employed youth have an income of over (240 thousand Lebanese pounds) and that agricultural laborers and those employed in the services sector are the least paid.

8-3 Working conditions:

Those who work as manual laborers face difficult working conditions. The results of the survey show that more than one third of working males work in circumstances where the lifting of heavy weights is required. Another third lift heavy loads part of the time. We also found that more than one third work in uncomfortable positions like always bent over crouching or underneath cars. More than one half work jobs that require them to become covered with unsanitary materials like motor oils, grease or the like. More than one fourth of employed males work at high altitudes on buildings under construction. Figure number thirty two shows that more than (44%) work near dangerous equipment and more than one quarter work near flammable or explosive materials. Palestinian male youth work mostly on construction sites, in mechanic shops, and in gas and natural gas stations. Working in all of these places frequently entails performing difficult labor, heavy lifting, working at high altitudes, getting covered with unsanitary materials, and performing repetitive physical activity. Most male youth work in difficult conditions and are usually required to perform labor that is too strenuous for their bodies.

Figure no. (32)
 Working Conditions of Employed Male Youth in the Palestinian
 Camps and Gatherings in Lebanon



Annexes:

ملحوق رقم [1]
اختبار (X^2 مربع) لمعرفة تأثير الحالة
التعليمية للأب في تسرب الأبناء الشباب

التكرارات المشاهدة

المجموع	الحالة التعليمية للأب						الانتظام بالدراسة
	معهد فما فوق	ثانوية	إعدادية	ابتدائية	ملم	أمي	
1192	161	157	305	395	115	59	منتظم
573	31	33	126	239	87	57	غير منتظم
1765	192	110	431	634	202	116	المجموع

التكرارات المتوقعة

المجموع	الحالة التعليمية للأب						الانتظام بالدراسة
	معهد فما فوق	ثانوية	إعدادية	ابتدائية	ملم	أمي	
1192	130	128	291	428	136	78	منتظم
573	62	62	140	206	66	38	غير منتظم
1765	192	190	431	634	202	116	المجموع

$$X^2 = \frac{(59-78)^2}{78} + \frac{(115-136)^2}{139} + \frac{(395-428)^2}{428} + \frac{(305-291)^2}{291} \\ + \frac{(157-128)^2}{128} + \frac{(161-130)^2}{130} + \frac{(75-38)^2}{38} + \frac{(87-66)^2}{66} + \frac{(239-206)^2}{206} \\ + \frac{(126-140)^2}{140} + \frac{(33-62)^2}{2} + \frac{(31-62)^2}{62} = 77.0$$

درجة الحرية 5 والجدولية 16.7 = 0.995

نرفض الفرضية القائلة أن نسب التسرب متساوية باختلاف الحالة التعليمية للأب بل هي مختلفة باختلاف الحالة التعليمية للأب .

ملحق رقم [2]

اختبار (χ^2 مربع) لمعرفة تأثير الحالة

التعليمية للأُم في تسرب الأبناء الشباب

التكرارات المشاهدة

المجموع	الحالة التعليمية للأُم						الانتظام بالدراسة
	معهد فما فوق	ثانوية	إعدادية	ابتدائية	ملمة	أمية	
103	1	3	381	484	123	205	منتظم
644	6	13	134	238	94	159	غير منتظم
1947	23	106	515	722	217	364	المجموع

التكرارات المتوقعة

المجموع	الحالة التعليمية للأب						الانتظام بالدراسة
	معهد فما فوق	ثانوية	إعدادية	ابتدائية	ملم	أمي	
1303	15	71	345	483	145	244	منتظم
644	8	35	170	239	72	120	غير منتظم
1947	23	106	515	722	217	364	المجموع

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{(205 - 244)^2}{244} + \frac{(123 - 145)^2}{145} + \frac{(484 - 483)^2}{483} + \frac{(381 - 345)^2}{345} \\
 &+ \frac{(93 - 71)^2}{71} + \frac{(17 - 15)^2}{15} + \frac{(159 - 120)^2}{120} + \frac{(94 - 72)^2}{72} \\
 &+ \frac{(238 - 239)^2}{239} + \frac{(134 - 170)^2}{170} + \frac{(13 - 35)^2}{35} + \frac{(13 - 35)^2}{35} + \frac{(6 - 8)^2}{8} = 61.7
 \end{aligned}$$

درجة الحرية 5 والجدولية 16.7 = 0.995

نرفض الفرضية القائلة أن نسب التسرب متساوية باختلاف الحالة التعليمية للأب بل هي مختلفة باختلاف الحالة التعليمية لها.

ملحق رقم [3]

اختبار (X^2 مربع) لمعرفة تأثير علاقة

للأب بقوة العمل في تسرب الأبناء الشباب

في فئة العمر من (13-18) سنة

التكرارات المشاهدة

المجموع	الحالة التعليمية للأب				الانتظام بالدراسة
	غير قادر على العمل	متعطّل	مشتغل موسمي أو متقطع	مشتغل دائم	
1187	130	92	249	716	منتظم
568	105	51	137	27	غير منتظم
1755	235	143	386	991	المجموع

التكرارات المتوقعة

المجموع	الحالة التعليمية للأب				الانتظام بالدراسة
	غير قادر على العمل	متعطّل	مشتغل موسمي أو متقطع	مشتغل دائم	
1187	159	97	261	670	منتظم
568	76	46	125	321	غير منتظم
1755	235	143	386	991	المجموع

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{(716-670)^2}{670} + \frac{(249-261)^2}{261} + \frac{(92-97)^2}{97} + \frac{(130-159)^2}{159} \\ &+ \frac{(275-321)^2}{321} + \frac{(137-125)^2}{125} + \frac{(51-46)^2}{46} + \frac{(105-76)^2}{76} = 28.6 \end{aligned}$$

درجة الحرية 3 والجدولية 12.8 = 0.995

نرفض الفرضية القائلة أن نسب التسرب متساوية باختلاف الحالة العلاقة بقوة العمل للأب بل هي مختلفة باختلاف العلاقة بقوة العمل للأب .

ملحق رقم [4]

اختبار (χ^2 مربع) لمعرفة تأثير علاقة

للأم بقوة العمل في تسرب الأبناء الشباب

في فئة العمر من (13-18) سنة

التكرارات المشاهدة

المجموع	الحالة التعليمية للأب				الانتظام بالدراسة
	متفرغة للمنزل	متعطلة	مشتغلة موسمية أو منقطعة	مشتغلة بصورة دائمة	
1301	1176	9	30	86	منتظم
642	559	11	21	51	غير منتظم
1943	1735	20	51	137	المجموع

التكرارات المتوقعة

المجموع	الحالة التعليمية للأب				الانتظام بالدراسة
	متفرغة للمنزل	متعطلة	مشتغلة موسمية أو منقطعة	مشتغلة بصورة دائمة	
1301	1162	13	34	92	منتظم
642	573	7	17	45	غير منتظم
1943	1735	20	51	137	المجموع

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{(86-92)^2}{92} + \frac{(30-34)^2}{34} + \frac{(9-13)^2}{13} + \frac{(1176-1162)^2}{1162} + \frac{(31-62)^2}{62} \\ &+ \frac{(21-17)^2}{17} + \frac{(11-7)^2}{7} + \frac{(559-573)^2}{573} = 6.6 \end{aligned}$$

درجة الحرية 3 والجدولية 12.8 = 0.995

نقبل الفرضية القائلة أن نسب التسرب متساوية باختلاف العلاقة بقوى العمل للأم. أي ليس لعلاقة الأم بقوة العمل تأثير بالتسرب .

ملحق رقم [5]

تصميم عينة مسح أوضاع الشباب الفلسطيني
في مخيمات وتجمعات لبنان

لقد استخدم دستور العينة العشوائية وهو:

$$no = \frac{S2t2}{D2}$$

حيث n_0 هو حجم العينة البدائية

2: γ : تباين المؤشر P وهو نسبة الشباب في سن من 13-18 سنة

τ : فاصلة المنحنى الطبيعية المقابلة لدرجة ثقة $\alpha = 95\%$

P : الخطأ المسموح به ويساوي $P = 10\%$

وسأعلى على هذا الدستور وجد حجم العينة ما يقارب 2000 شاب وشابة في العمر من (13-18) سنة وقد تم اختيارهم عشوائياً في المخيمات والتجمعات التالية حسب وزن كل المخيمات والتجمعات:

اسم المخيم أو التجمع	حجم العينة (شاب أو شابة)
مخيم برج البراجنة	180
مخيم شاتيلا	110
مخيم مار الياس	20
مخيم ضبي	20
تجمع بناية غزة	60
تجمع سلوى الحوت	20
مخيم نهر البارد	306
مخيم البداوي	142
مخيم الجليل	60
تجمع مار الياس	40
مخيم عين الحلوة	515
مخيم الميه وميه	49
تجمع صيدا القديمة	30
مخيم الرشيدية	150
مخيم البرج الشمالي	155
مخيم البص	53
تجمع جل البحر	30
تجمع المعشوق	30
تجمع القاسمية	30
المجموع	1997

وقد تم اختيار العينة عن طريق إختيار عينة مساحية عشوائية ومنها تم اختيار الأسر عشوائياً التي لديها شباب في فئة العمر من (13-18) سنة