

بعض محددات خصوبة المرأة الفلسطينية في قطاع غزة

برنامج التربية – جامعة القدس المفتوحة

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الخلاصة:

هدفت هذه الورقة البحثية إلى معرفة بعض المحددات المؤثرة في خصوبة المرأة الفلسطينية في قطاع غزة، من خلال منهج المسح الاجتماعي المعتمد على تحليل نتائج عينة المسح الصحي الديموغرافي 2004 الخاص بقطاع غزة البالغ عددها 1713 امرأة متزوجة، وأظهرت النتائج أثر مجموعة من المتغيرات الديموغرافية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية في إحداث فروق في خصوبة المرأة.

ودلت نتائج تحليل الانحدار المتعدد على أهمية المتغيرات الديموغرافية، حيث ارتبط متغير العمر الحالي بعلاقة طردية قوية ذات معنوية إحصائية مع الخصوبة، وارتبط متغيري العمر عند الزواج الأول ومستوى تعليم المرأة بعلاقة عكسية قوية مع الخصوبة. كما تبين وجود علاقة طردية بين متغيري الرغبة في إنجاب المزيد من الأطفال ووفيات الأطفال مع الخصوبة. ومن جهة أخرى، لم يظهر وجود علاقة ذات معنوية إحصائية لمتغير عمل المرأة وحالة اللجوء وحالات الإجهاض ووفيات الأجنة مع الخصوبة.

المقدمة:

() (2000).

Saxena) %3.4

(and Jurdi: 2001).

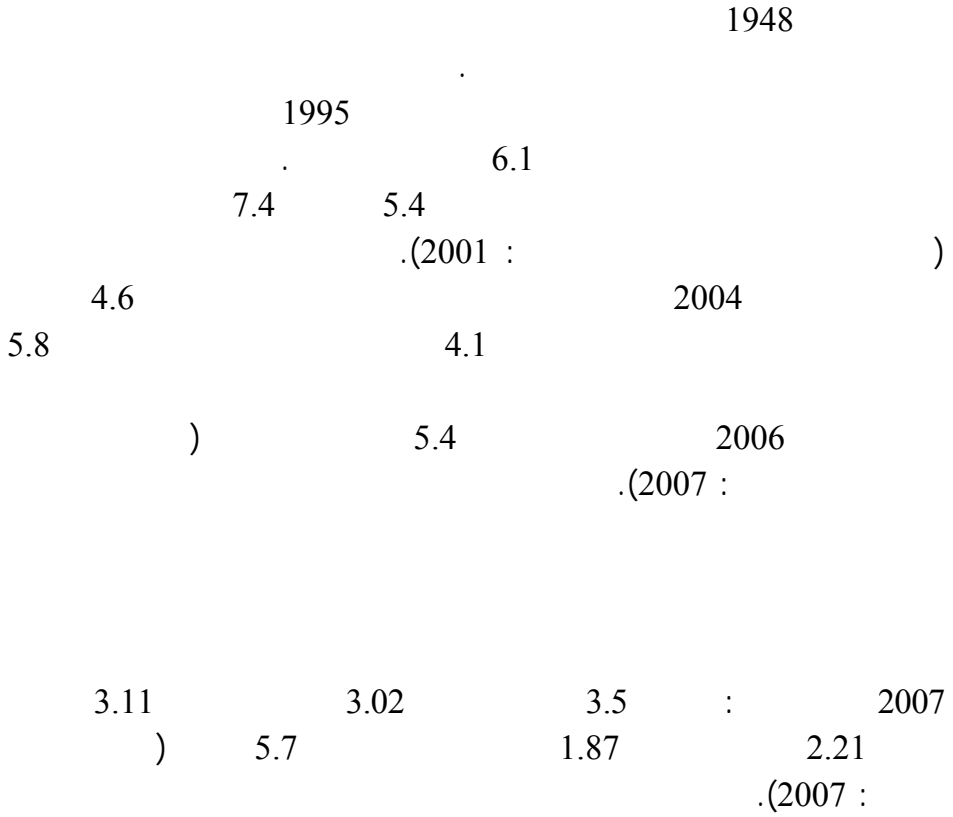
() :

(2007).

()

7.4
8
1995
4.6
2004
(2007 :) .
5.8

مشكلة وتساؤلات الدراسة:



أهداف الدراسة:

:

- 1

- 2

- 3

الدراسات السابقة:

2003-

(2007)

%72

(Baschieri and Hinde, 2007)
2000

(2006)

:

(2006)

2017

(Eltigani: 2005)

(2004-1993)

(Khawaja: 2003)

1987

(2003)

1997

2000

(Randall: 2001)

1995

20

(Saxena and Jurdi: 2001)

1997-1992
1982

(2008)

(Mahmoudain: 2005)

(Abbasi - Shavazi: 2005)

2000

1996 1986

(2.1)

2000

(2004)

(5.4)

2001

(4.7)

1987

()

(1423 2001)

. 1999

فروض الدراسة:

(49-15)

:

- 1

- 2

- 3

- 4

- 5

- 6

- 7

- 8

- 9

- 10

الإطار المنهجي للدراسة:

نوع الدراسة:

بيانات الدراسة:

| | | | |
|---------|------|---------|-------|
| 2004 | 2004 | 4456 | 6574 |
| (49-15) | 2118 | 1885 | 99.5% |
| | 1713 | (49-15) | |

متغيرات الدراسة وطرق قياسها:

:

:

أساليب التحليل الإحصائي:

2004
(SPSS)

أولاً: مستويات الخصوبة وأنماطها:

(2000-1970)

14

1.3

5.9

(xvi :2003)

)

3.9

(1)

2006

4.6

1994

6.1

7.4

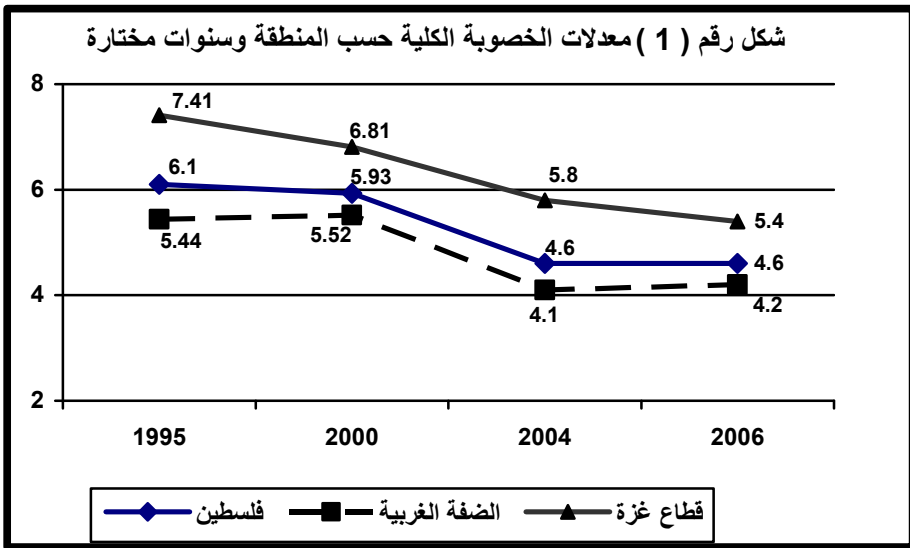
2006

5.44 1995

.(4.4)

(5.4)

(1)
 7.4 1995
 (2006 -2000)
 5.4 6.8
 %10
 (Coale and Wajkins: 1986)
 Khawaja: 2003))
 (Randall: 2001)



2006 2004 2000 1995

(1)

| 2006-94 | (4) 2006 | (3) 2004 | (2) 1999 | (1) 1994 | |
|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| 53.19 - | 67.4 | 76.4 | 72 | 144 | 19-15 |
| 24.49 - | 255.1 | 293.3 | 365 | 340 | 24-20 |
| 24.86 - | 277.9 | 297.2 | 319 | 347 | 29-25 |
| 22.56 - | 235.8 | 240.4 | 321 | 289 | 34-30 |
| 39.57- | 165.5 | 137.5 | 192 | 231 | 39-35 |
| 74.96 - | 70.3 | 99.6 | 93 | 123 | 44-40 |
| 60.98 | 10.2 | 3.8 | 0 | 5 | 49-45 |
| 37.77 - | 5.4 | 5.8 | 6.81 | 7.44 | |

132. 1996 .1
 89. 2000 - 2000 .2
 74. 2004 - 2005 .3
 .64 2006- 2007 .4

2006

6

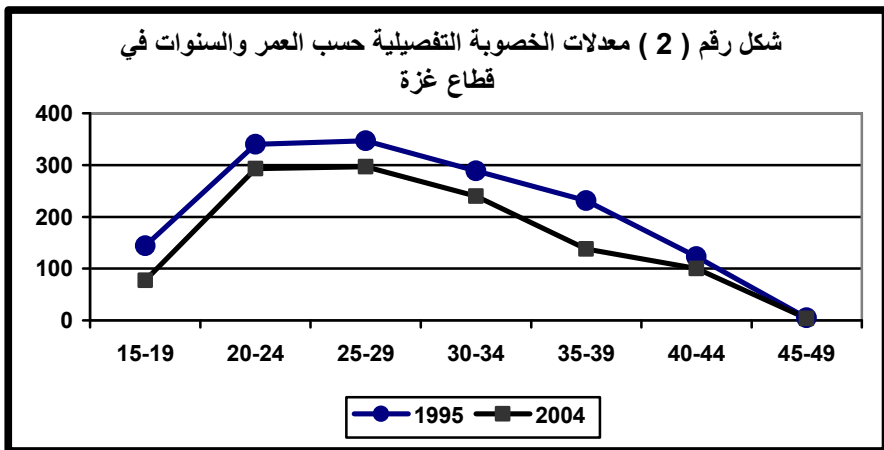
(2000 - 1995) 4.4 (1985 - 1980)
 .(2005 :)
 3.15 2007
 3.62 3.11 3.02
 . 8.7 2.21

(2000 - 1980)

19

20
(2007 :

(1)
(49-15)
70.3
(2006-1995)
123
(44-40)
%75
%50
(19-15)
(2006-1995)
(19-15)
) .2006 %11 1995
(2)
(29-25)
(2006
) .2006
1995
347
297
2004
(39-20)
(29-20)
1995
2004



2004 1995

ثانيًا: علاقة المتغيرات المستقلة بالخصوبة:

- 1 :

0.8 (19-15)
(49-45)
7.2
(0.001)

2000 2007 2008)
(2003 2002)

- 2 :

(18.41) (49-15)

(2)

(24-20)

(%71)
(%24)

24

| | | | |
|--------|------------------------|---------|----------------------|
| | 15 | | 6.20 |
| 24 | | 3 | |
| | | | (0.163 -) (0.000) |
| 2001 : | 2003 : |) : | (2006 : |
| | | : | - 3 |
| | 2006-1990 | | |
| | 29.6% (Skirbekk: 2008) | | |
| | (%7) | (2) | (%2.6) |
| | | (%52.4) | (%40) |
| 6 | 6.68 | | |
| | | | 2.25 |

4.96
3.93 4.51
F (0.259-)
(0.000)

- 4 :

(2)
(%4.4)
(%95.6)

4.7 4.2
(0.259-)
(0.000)

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- 5 :

(2003)

%52

.%40

2004

(%42.8)

.(%57.2)

.(%25.4) (%74.6)

5.87

3.77

(0.328)

- 6 :

- 8

:

(: 1994)

(2)

(%38.3)

(%16.7)

4.16

7.18

(0.000)

- 9

:

(Davis and Blake: 1956)

:

(Bongarts:1978)

| | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|-------------|
| | | (2) | |
| (%56.2) | (%43.8) | | |
| 3.94 | | | 5.59 |
| | F | (0.259-) | (0.000) |
| | : | | - 10 |
| (%51.3) | | (%48.7) | |
| 4.87 | | | 4.45 |
| F | (0.067-) | (0.01) | |

(2)

F

| F | | % | | F | | % | |
|----------------|-----------------|---|---|----------------|---------------|-------|--------|
| F | | | | F | | | |
| 27.055 | 0.259- | | | 286.323 | 0.693 | | |
| 6.68 | 2.6 | | | 0.76 | 6.2 | 19-15 | |
| 5.85 | 7.1 | | | 1.96 | 20.5 | 24-20 | |
| 5.78 | 19.3 | | | 3.66 | 20.1 | 29-25 | |
| 4.51 | 33.1 | | | 5.23 | 17.7 | 34-30 | |
| 3.93 | 28.0 | | | 6.69 | 13.7 | 39-35 | |
| 4.96 | 5.5 | | | 7.53 | 13.8 | 44-40 | |
| 2.25 | 4.4 | | + | 7.49 | 8.0 | 49-45 | |
| * 0.265 | * 0.011 | | | 17.610 | 0.163- | | |
| 4.65 | 62.6 | | | 6.20 | 6.2 | 14 | |
| 4.50 | 5.8 | | | 4.78 | 64.7 | 19-15 | |
| 4.73 | 31.6 | | | 4.29 | 24.1 | 24-20 | |
| | | | | 3.16 | 5.0 | 25 | |
| * 0.079 | * 0.007- | | | * 1.696 | 0.031- | | |
| 4.68 | 68.8 | | | 4.20 | 4.4 | | |
| 4.63 | 31.2 | | | 4.69 | 95.6 | | |
| 122.808 | 0.259- | | | 247.383 | 0.355 | | |
| 3.94 | 56.2 | | | 5.87 | 42.8 | | |
| 5.59 | 43.8 | | | 3.77 | 57.2 | | |
| 7.811 | 0.076- | | | 247.383 | 0.355 | | |
| 4.87 | 51.3 | | | 4.16 | 38.3 | | |
| 4.45 | 48.7 | | | 7.18 | 16.7 | | |
| 62.816 | 0.559 | | | | | | * |
| 3.30 | 51.6 | | | | | | |
| 6.78 | 48.4 | | | | | | (0.05) |

:

- 11

(%48.4) (%51.6)

6.78

3.3

(%31.5)

(%40.5)

(34-15)

3.3

6.78

(0.559)

F

(.0.000)

ثالثاً: بعض محددات الخصوبة في قطاع غزة:

SPSS

(Multicollinearity)

.0.60

(3)

:

%60.3

%39.7

0.626

1.6

0.224-

0.190

(0.19)

2001) :

(2004 2003

0.024 Beta

(3)

| Adjusted R Square | | R Square | | | R | |
|-------------------|---------|----------|------------|--------|-------|--|
| 0.603 | | 0.607 | | | 0.779 | |
| Coefficients | | | | | | |
| Sig. | t | | | | | |
| | | Beta | Std. Error | B | | |
| 0.025 | 2.245 | | 0.678 | 1.522 | | |
| 0.000 | 31.623 | 0.626 | 0.036 | 1.134 | | |
| 0.000 | -11.614 | -0.224 | 0.100 | -1.161 | | |
| 0.000 | 10.766 | 0.190 | 0.090 | 0.967 | | |
| 0.000 | 12.078 | 0.209 | 0.108 | 1.299 | | |
| 0.196 | 1.294 | 0.024 | 0.237 | 0.307 | | |
| 0.261 | -1.124 | -0.020 | 0.122 | -0.137 | | |
| 0.014 | 2.450 | 0.042 | 0.107 | 0.262 | | |
| 0.084 | 1.729 | 0.031 | 0.034 | 0.059 | | |
| 0.000 | -3.518 | -0.071 | 0.049 | -0.174 | | |
| 0.011 | 2.546 | 0.046 | 0.062 | 0.158 | | |

0.046 Beta

() : 2001 : (2003 :

(0.05)

.2003

النتائج:

:
- 1 (6.8) 2004 (5.8) 2000

- 2 1.6

- 3 4.5

- 4

3

- 5

0.026

- 6

- 7

3.5

- 8

- 9

%43.8

5.59

3.94

- 10

(Beta)

التوصيات:

:

- 1

« »

« »

(: 2005).

- 2

- 3

- 4

- 5

17

- 6

- 7

- 8

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- (2003).
- 2006
- 2005 .186-166
- (2007) . 2006-

- .(2004) . 2004
- .(2005) . 2004 -
- .(2000) . 2000
- .(1996) .
- .(2003) .
- (4)
- .(2008) .
: http://www.ulum.nl/d10.html .5 (36)
- .(2001) .
- .83-9 28 (2)
- .(2005) .
- .(2006) .
- .(2004) .
- 2001
- .(2007) .
- .(2000) .
-) .
- .(
- .(2000) .

- . (2007) . :
(1975)
<http://www.ahewar.org/debat/show.art.asp?aid=120124>
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Some of Determinants of Women's Fertility in the Gaza Strip

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ABSTRACT

This paper identifies some determinates affecting the fertility of Palestinian women in the Gaza Strip through a social survey. The study refers to an approved sample demographic health survey (2004) conducted in the Gaza Strip among 1,713 married women. Results indicate that a group of demographic variables, including economic and social variables, have an impact on the fertility of women in the Gaza Strip.

The results of regression analysis demonstrate the importance of demographic variables, associating age to the current relationship variable and showing a significant direct correlation between fertility and age during a woman's first marriage. A change in the level of a woman's education shows a strong inverse relationship to fertility. It also reveals the existence of a direct correlation between the desire to have more children and impacting child mortality through fertility. There does not appear to be a statistical significant relationship between fertility and a woman's work, status of asylum, abortions and fetal mortality.