

# Postcolonial Labor Metrics: Quantifying Inequality and Resilience in Occupied Palestine

Layla Hassan, Noor Ibrahim, Karim Aziz, Zara Mansour  
Research Center, Alamut; Institute of Sciences, Ubar; Innovation Hub,  
Shaddad's Palace; Research Center, Alamut

# 01

## Presentation Overview

*Research structure and key areas of investigation*

# Research Agenda

- Introduction to labor dynamics under occupation
- Methodology for data analysis
- Results on employment patterns and wage inequality
- Conclusion discussing structural factors and resilience
- Key contributions and future directions

# 02

## Research Context

*Understanding labor dynamics in occupied territories*

# Problem Domain & Current State

- Occupied Palestinian Territories present unique case study of labor under prolonged military occupation
- **Economy operates under systematic constraints:** movement restrictions, permit systems, resource control
- Labor patterns reflect political realities rather than market forces alone
- Structural dependency created through land confiscation and territorial fragmentation (Farsakh, 2021)
- International frameworks operate within political constraints limiting effectiveness

# Research Gap & Challenge

1

## Complex Intersections

Historical trajectories, social systems, and international frameworks intersect creating multi-layered disadvantage

2

## Quantitative Limitations

Traditional metrics fail to capture lived experiences of economic endurance and moral resilience

3

## Structural Analysis Gap

Need to document how occupation policies shape economic outcomes beyond conventional market logic

# 03

## Research Motivation

*Why this study matters and what it aims to achieve*

# Research Importance & Questions

## Why This Research Matters

- Documents systemic economic precarity under military occupation
- Examines how occupation policies shape labor outcomes beyond market logic
- Addresses structural dependency affecting daily survival and long-term development

## Key Research Questions

- How do workers perceive economic credibility and gender fairness?
- What structural factors reproduce labor inequality under occupation?
- What mechanisms sustain resilience through informal economies?
- How do gendered exclusion and sectoral vulnerability intersect?

# 04

## Research Methodology

*Approach to data collection and analysis*

# Research Design & Data Sources

- Mixed-methods approach combining quantitative and qualitative analysis
- **Primary data source:** Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2020-2024)
- Analysis period captures COVID-19 pandemic and immediate post-pandemic dynamics
- Timeframe selected to examine intensified economic pressure periods
- Qualitative narratives contextualize quantitative patterns through lived experiences

# Methodological Constraints & Assumptions

1

## Data Limitations

Analysis limited to available PCBS data from 2020-2024

2

## Temporal Focus

Concentrates on COVID-19 pandemic period and its economic pressures

3

## Measurement Constraints

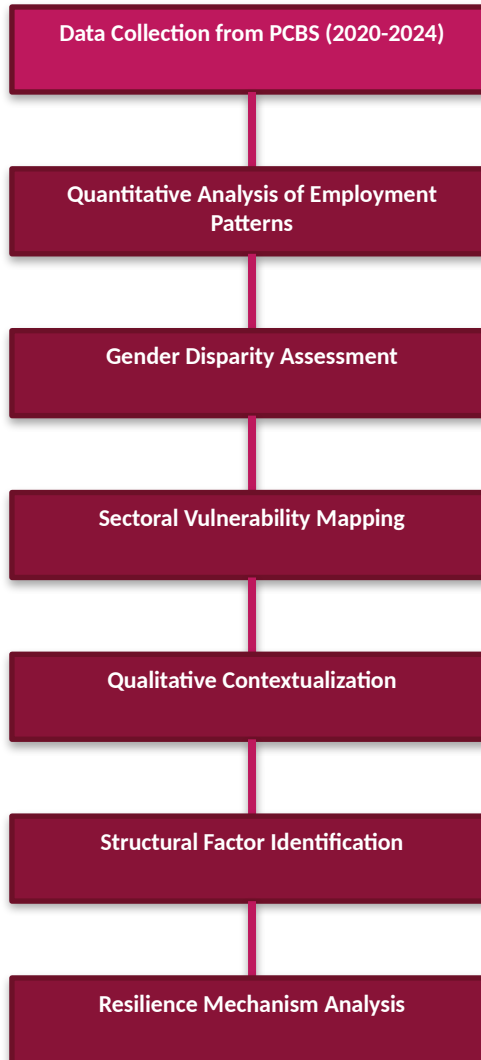
Qualitative aspects of resilience may not be fully captured by quantitative indicators

4

## Geographic Scope

Focus on West Bank, East Jerusalem, and Gaza Strip as distinct but interconnected territories

# Analytical Framework

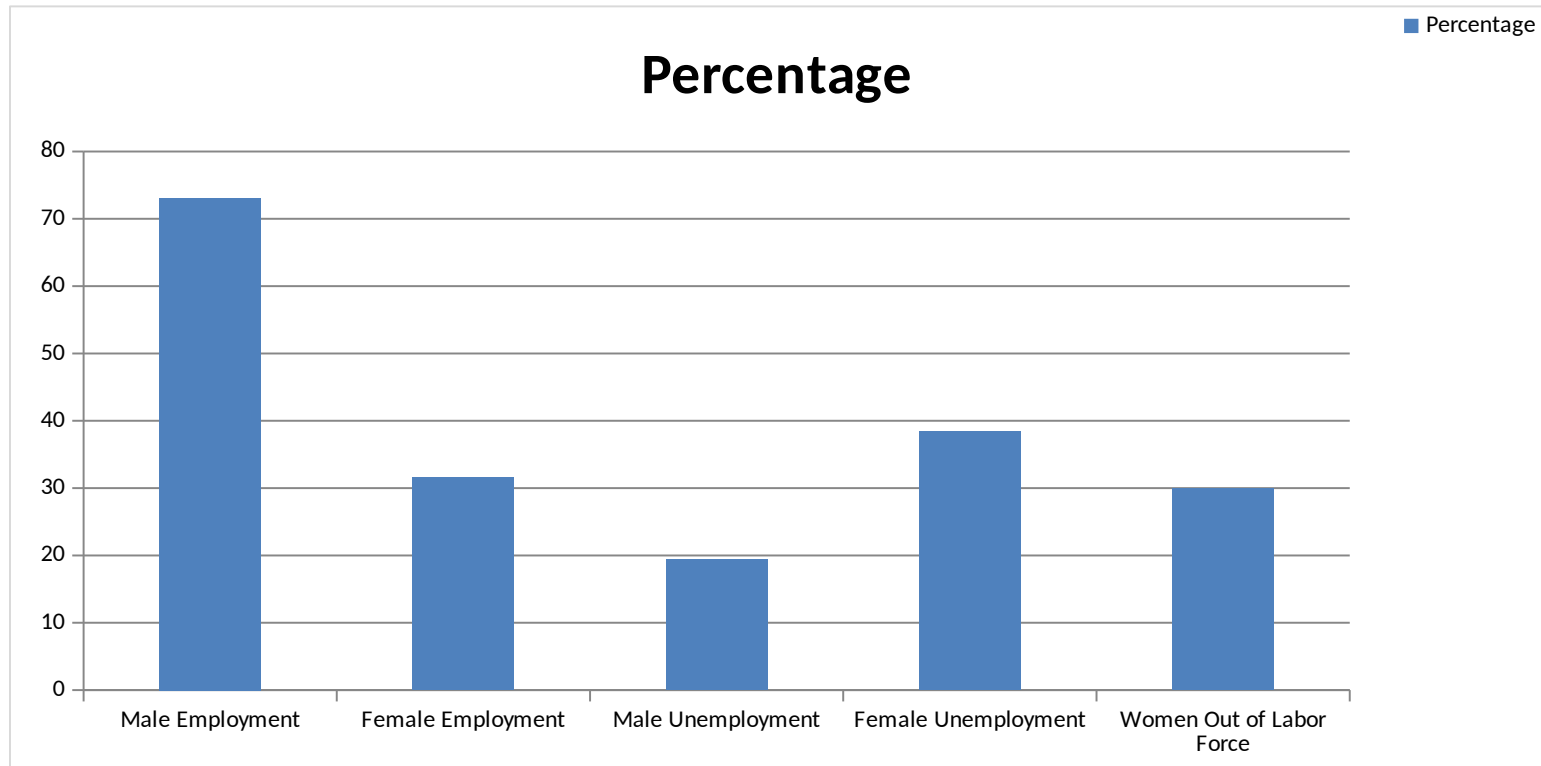


# 05

## Key Findings

*Quantitative and qualitative results from 2020-2024 analysis*

# Employment Patterns: Gender Disparities



# Wage Inequality Across Sectors

Sector	Gender Wage Gap (%)	Key Characteristics
Informal Sector	41.9	Least regulated, highest gender disparity
Private Sector	28.3	Moderate regulation, significant disparity
Public Sector	15.7	Most regulated, smallest gender gap
Agricultural Sector	35.2	Seasonal work, limited protections

# Structural Factors & Resilience Mechanisms

## Structural Inequality Reproduction

- Occupation policies: labor permits and movement restrictions
- Internalized gender roles assigning care work primarily to women
- Territorial fragmentation limiting economic integration
- Resource control creating dependency relationships

## Resilience Mechanisms

- Informal economies operating outside formal constraints
- Cooperatives providing collective economic support
- Extended kin networks for resource sharing
- Community-based childcare enabling women's participation
- Moral resilience through relational equity perceptions

# Key Contributions

1

## Documentation of Structural Inequalities

Comprehensive analysis of employment, wages, and sectoral distribution from 2020-2024

2

## Gender Disparity Revelation

Quantified significant gender gaps in employment rates and wages, especially in informal sectors

3

## Contextualized Analysis

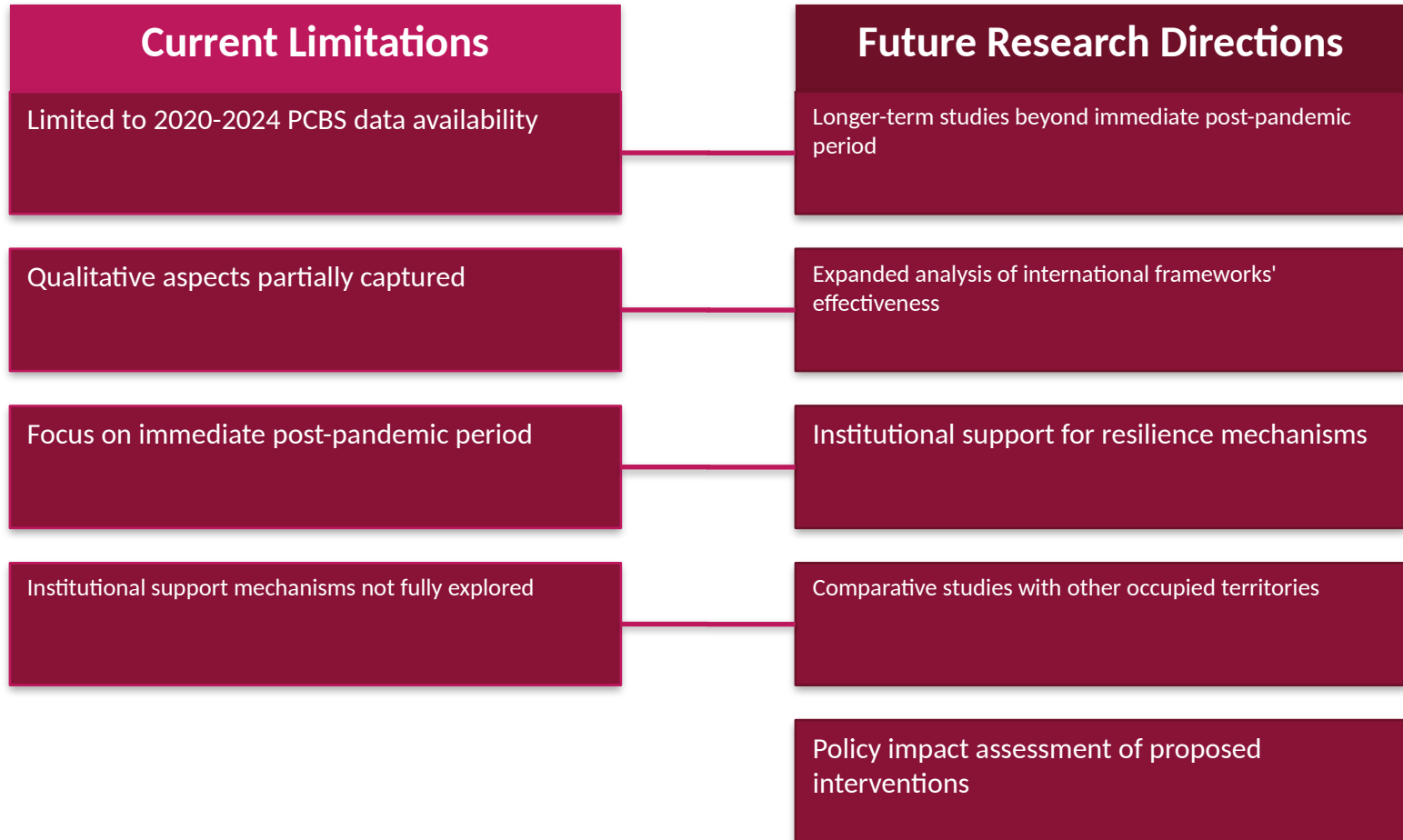
Integrated qualitative narratives with quantitative data on economic endurance and moral resilience

4

## Structural Analysis

Examined how occupation policies and gender roles interact to reproduce inequality

# Limitations & Future Research



# Conclusions

- Labor inequality in Occupied Palestine reflects structural political constraints rather than market forces alone
- Gender disparities are compounded by occupation policies and traditional social roles
- Workers perceive economic credibility through relational equity rather than numerical parity
- Resilience is socially produced through informal networks despite institutional absence
- Occupation creates structural dependency affecting both daily survival and long-term development

# Thank You!

For questions: [research@alamut.edu](mailto:research@alamut.edu)

Project Archive: [github.com/postcolonial-labor-metrics](https://github.com/postcolonial-labor-metrics)