

The prices of red meat in the West Bank and the factors influencing it

Prepared by: Mohammad Sabri Rashad Manasra

Supervisor: Ibrahim Awad

Abstract

The study was conducted during the period between 2017 and January 2019. The aim of this study was to study the factors affecting the prices of red meat over a period of ten years from 2007 to 2017. To provide a documented database for decision makers and factors responsible, the impact on the prices of red meat to determine the policies that guarantee the survival of these prices accessible to the Palestinian consumer. Describe the reality of the prices of red meat in Palestine and explain the causes of their fluctuations.

In order to achieve the objectives of the study, the researcher used the experimental method, the most suitable for such research, to describe the factors affecting the prices of red meat in Palestine, specifically in the northern governorates (West Bank), and to identify these factors and highlight them, and the pilot approach to analysis of primary and secondary data from sources (SPSS). The questionnaire was presented to a group of arbitrators, specialists, experts and academics.

The study also found that the relationship between the independent variables and the prices of red meat showed that there is little relation to the Palestinian economy at the shekel exchange rate against the dollar, and that the shekel exchange rate may affect the Palestinian consumer and the Palestinian economy not the opposite.

The results showed that the prices of sheep meat and beef prices also have a relatively strong positive correlation, both of which affect the other, as the two commodities are alternative to some, and chicken prices have an adverse effect on sheep prices and chicken meat prices have a direct impact on beef prices. The average per capita income affects the price of sheep meat but does not affect the price of beef. This indicates that individuals are consuming beef meat regardless of their rate of entry.

The results showed that the increase in importation caused an increase in the prices of sheep meat. This is contrary to the economic theory, but this is due to the increase in the volume of imports may cause the long term increase in demand and thus raise the price of sheep meat. Indicative of the prices of feed and the size of local production of red meat, not on the prices of sheep meat or on the prices of beef. The main conclusions and recommendations of the study were:

The main conclusions of the study reveal that the sellers of red meat are supposed to pay attention to the height of one of the two products (beef and sheep meat) or both because they are connected to each other and also to each other, meaning that if the commodity price falls on the other commodity vice versa.

It can be concluded that decision-makers in this sector need to recognize that chickens cannot be considered as substitute for sheep, but can be considered as an alternative commodity to cows. We conclude that the per capita income rate is specific to sheep meat prices and not to the prices of beef. This can be attributed to the fact that the Palestinian consumer considers beef to be an indispensable commodity.