Chapter One

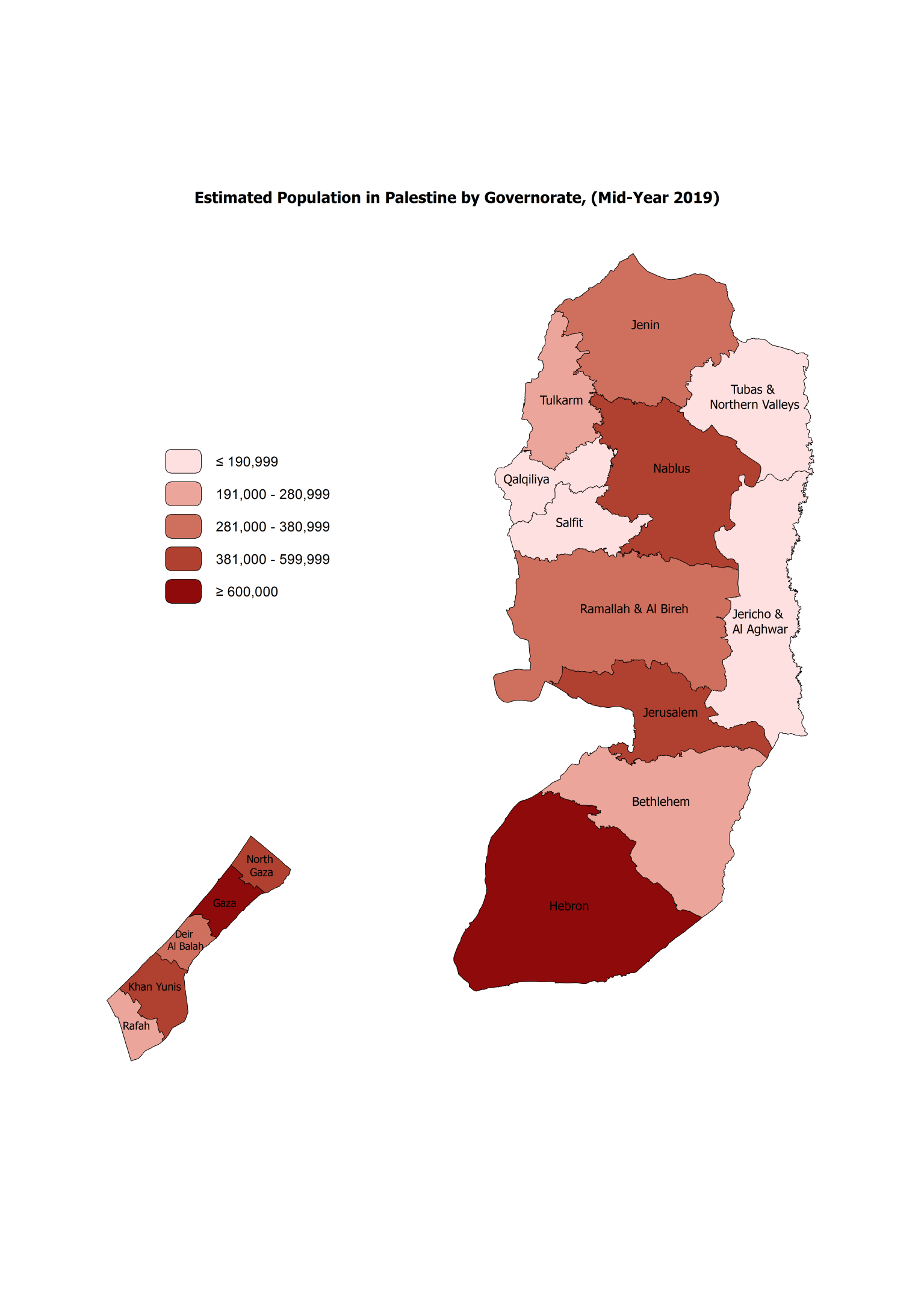
Summary

Palestinians in Palestine

1.1

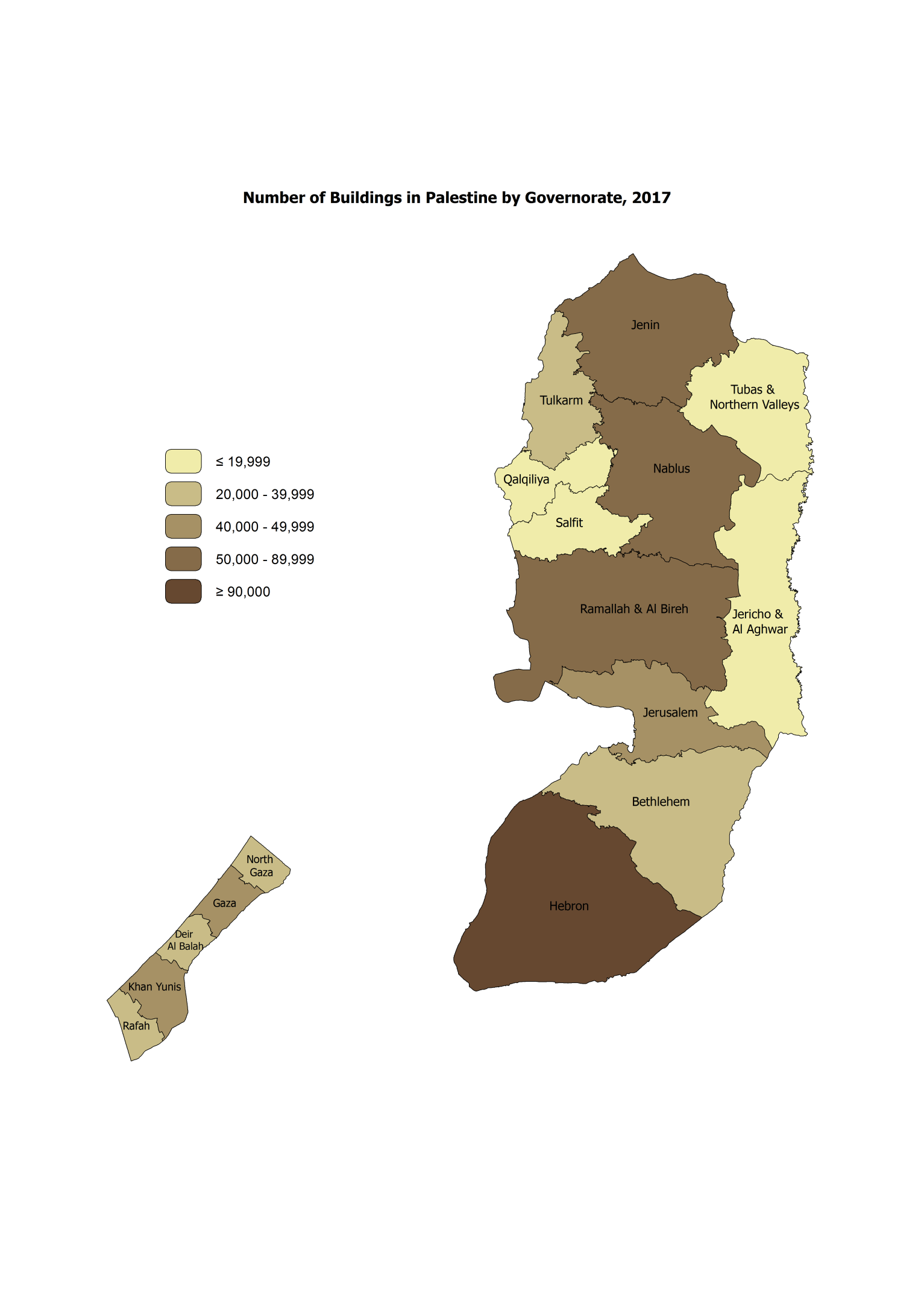
**(West Bank and Gaza Strip)**

1. Population

* The population of Palestine was estimated at 4.98 million in mid-2019: 2.99 million in the West Bank and 1.99 million in Gaza Strip.
* The population of Palestine is young: 38.5% of the total population were under 15 years in mid-2019: 36.4% in the West Bank and 41.4% in Gaza Strip. Persons aged 65 and above constituted 3.3% of the total population: 3.6% in the West Bank and 2.9% in Gaza Strip.
* The total fertility rate in Palestine between 2011 and 2013 was 4.1 births: 3.7 births in the West Bank and 4.5 births in Gaza Strip.
* The Annual estimated growth rate of the Palestinian population was 2.5% in Palestine in mid 2019: 2.2% in the West Bank and 2.9% in Gaza Strip.
* In 2019, life expectancy at birth in Palestine was 74.0 years: 72.9 years for males and 75.2 years for females.
* In 2018, Palestinian refugees constituted 41.0% of the total population: 26.0% in the West Bank and 64.0 % in Gaza Strip.
* The average household size in Palestine was 5.0 persons in 2018: 4.6 in the West Bank and 5.7 in Gaza Strip.

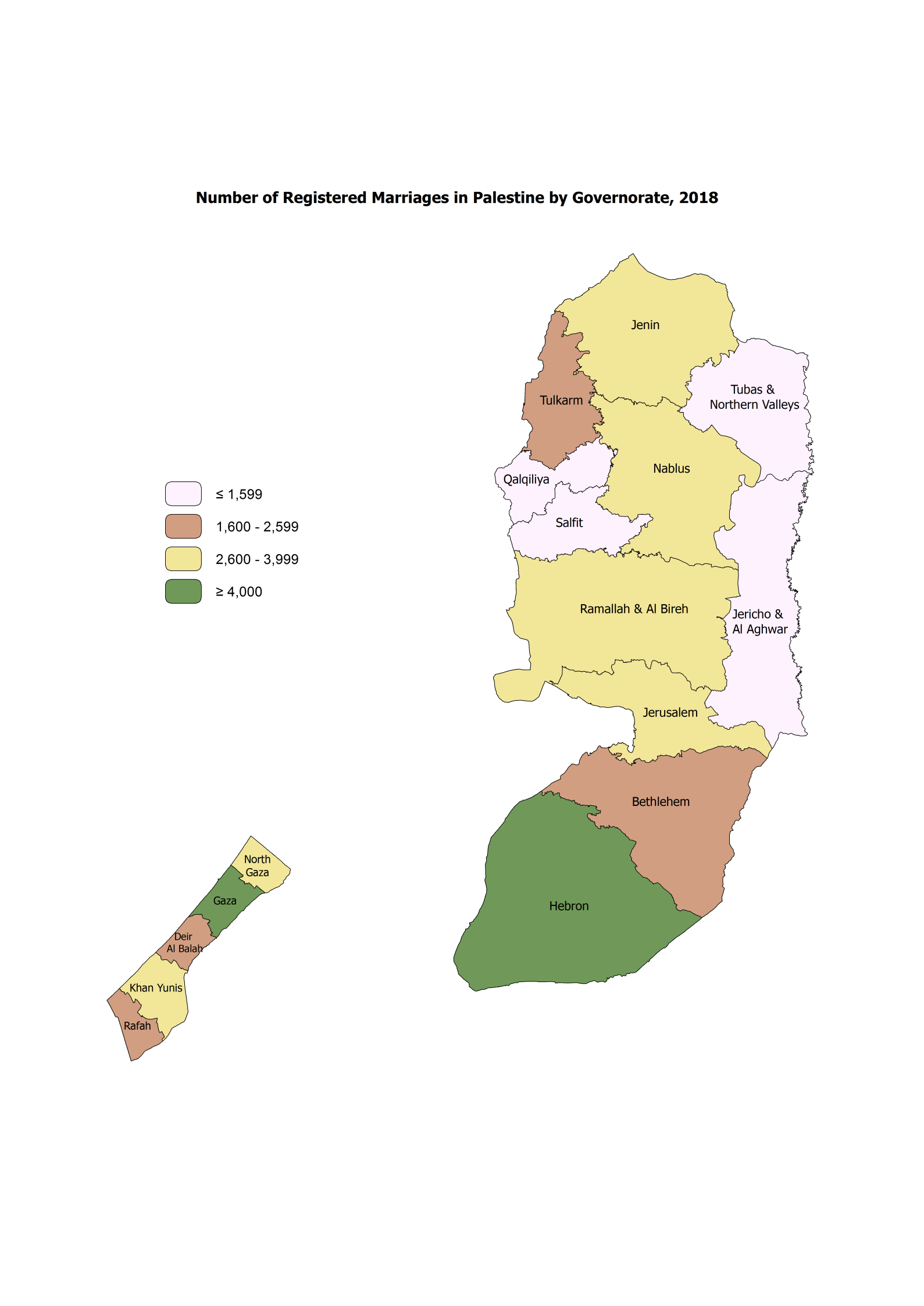
***For more details on population, see the tables in chapter 1.1 in the Arabic section, pages 19-26.***

1. Buildings and Housing Units

* The results of census 2017 showed that there were 627,383 buildings in Palestine of which 441,280 were in the West Bank (70.3%), and 186,103 in Gaza Strip (29.7%). Additionally, the census results showed that there were 1,129,264 housing units in Palestine, of which 726,143 were in the West Bank (excluding Jerusalem J1) (64.3%), and 403,121 in Gaza Strip (35.7%).

***For more details on buildings, see the tables in chapter 1.2 in the Arabic section, pages 27-36.***

1. Vital Statistics

* The Data of registered births and registered deaths does not include Jerusalem ID holders. The number of live births registered in Palestine in 2018 was 141,407, comprising 82,451 in the West Bank and 58,956 in Gaza Strip. While the number of registered deaths in the same year was 12,296 in Palestine of which 7,133 were in the West Bank and 5,163 in the Gaza Strip.
* The median age at first marriage in Palestine was 20.5 years for females and 25.1 years for males in 2018. The number of registered marriages in 2018 at Sharia courts and churches in Palestine was 43,515; comprising 28,378 contracts in the West Bank and 15,137 contracts in Gaza Strip.
* Hebron governorate recorded the highest number of marriages in Palestine with 8,008 contracts while Jericho & Al Aghwar governorate recorded the lowest number of marriages with 450 contracts.
* The number of registered divorces at Sharia courts in Palestine in 2018 was 8,509 cases; 5,362 cases in the West Bank and 3,147 cases in Gaza Strip. Gaza governorate recorded the highest number of divorce cases in Palestine with 1,127 while Jericho & Al Aghwar governorate recorded the lowest number with 98 cases.

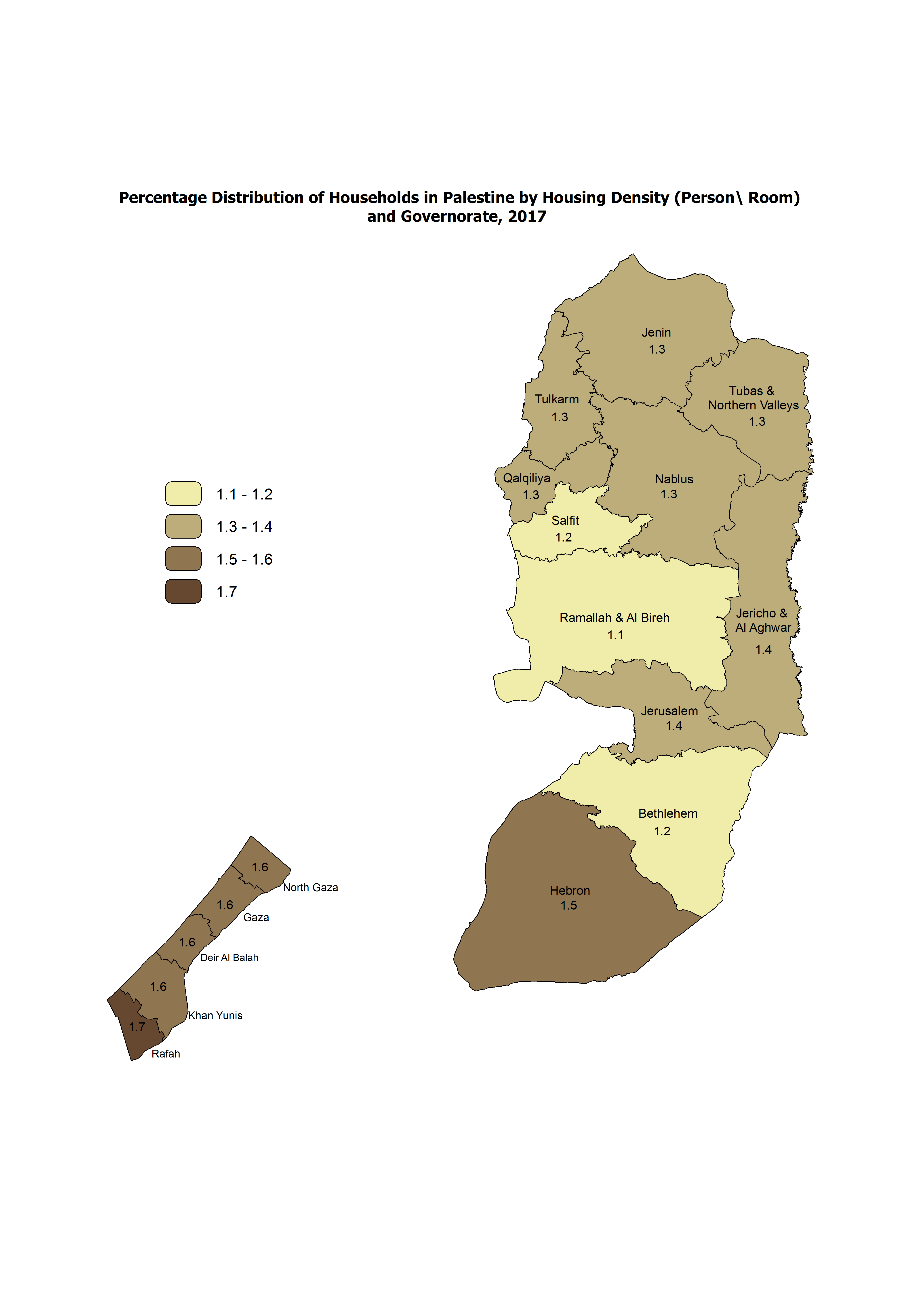
***For more details on vital statistics, see the tables in chapter 1.3 of the Arabic section, pages 37-58.***

1. Health

* In 2018, there were 82 governmental and non-governmental hospitals in Palestine with a capacity of 6,440 beds.
* In 2018, the main causes of child mortality for children aged (0-4 years) in Palestine were conditions in the prenatal period (68.1%), followed by congenital anomalies (20.5%).
* In 2017, Mobility disabilities were the most prevalent in Palestine (1.1%), while Communication, Remembering and Concentration disabilities were the least prevalent (0.4%) for each.

**Percentage of the Disabled in Palestine by Sex and Age Group, 2017**

***For more details on health, see the tables in chapter 1.4 of the Arabic section, pages 59-64.***



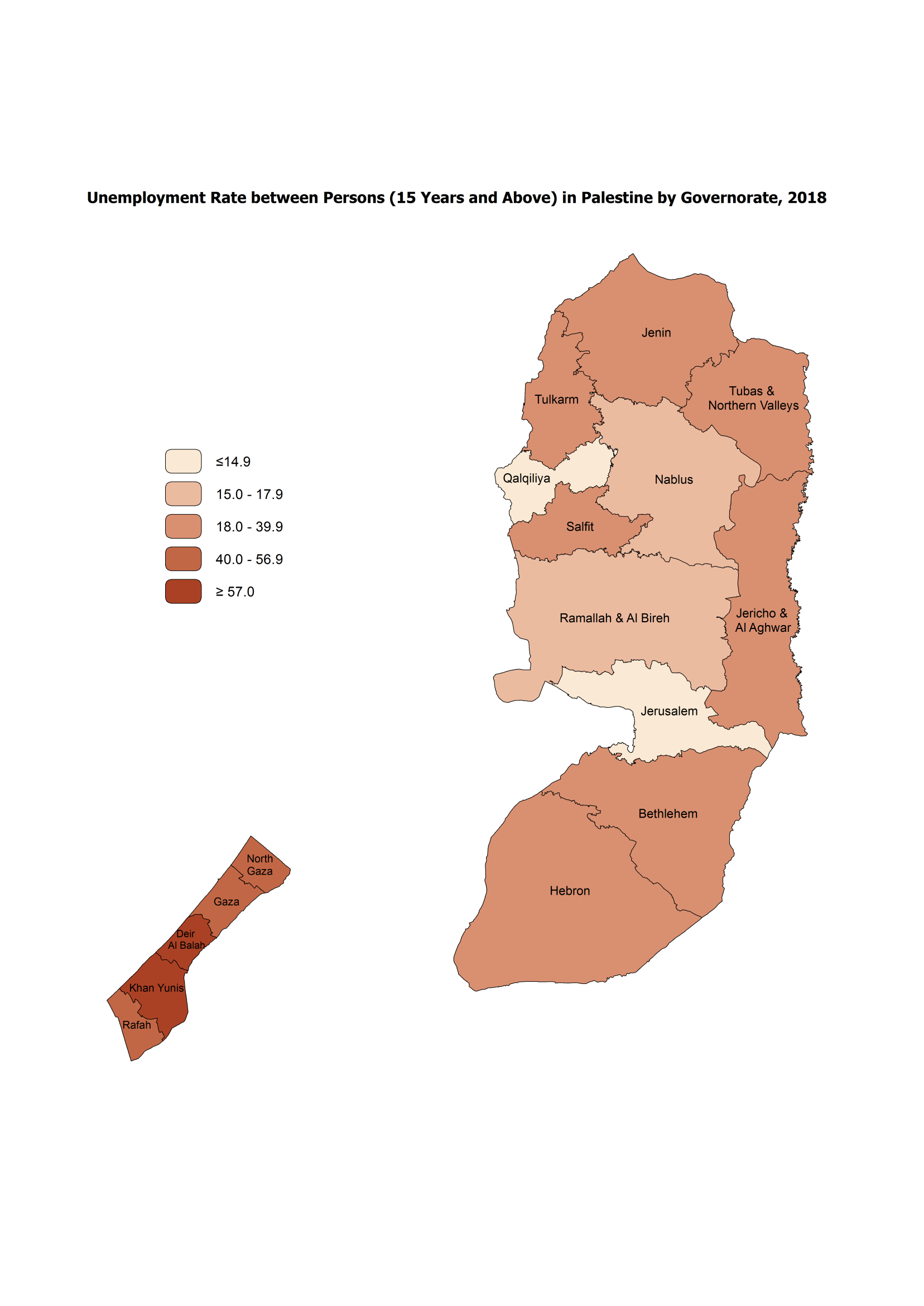
Average Housing Density of Households in Palestine by Governorate, 2017

1. Housing and Housing Conditions

* In 2017, the average housing density in Palestine was 1.4 persons per room. The average for the West Bank was 1.3 compared with 1.6 persons per room in Gaza Strip.
* In 2017, 1.1% of households in Palestine lived in a villa, 35.3% lived in a house, and 61.5 % lived in an apartment.

***For more details on housing and housing conditions, see the tables in chapter 1.5 of the Arabic section, pages 65-74.***

1. Labour and Wages

* In 2018, the labour force participation rate in Palestine was 46.4%: 71.5% for males and 20.7% for females.

**Unemployment Rate between Individuals (15 Years and Above) in Palestine by Governorate, 2018**

* In 2018, the unemployment rate was 30.8% in Palestine: 25.0% for males and 51.2% for females.
* Most workers (69.7%) in Palestine, in 2018, were waged employees: 89.3% of workers working in Israel and Israeli settlements are waged employees.
* 2.9% of children in Palestine were in employment: 5.5% males and 0.2% females in 2018.

**Percentage of Individuals (15 Years and Above) in Palestine by Labour Force Status and Age Groups, 2018**

***For more details on labour and wages, see the tables in chapter 1.6 of the Arabic section, pages 75-88.***

1. Living Standards

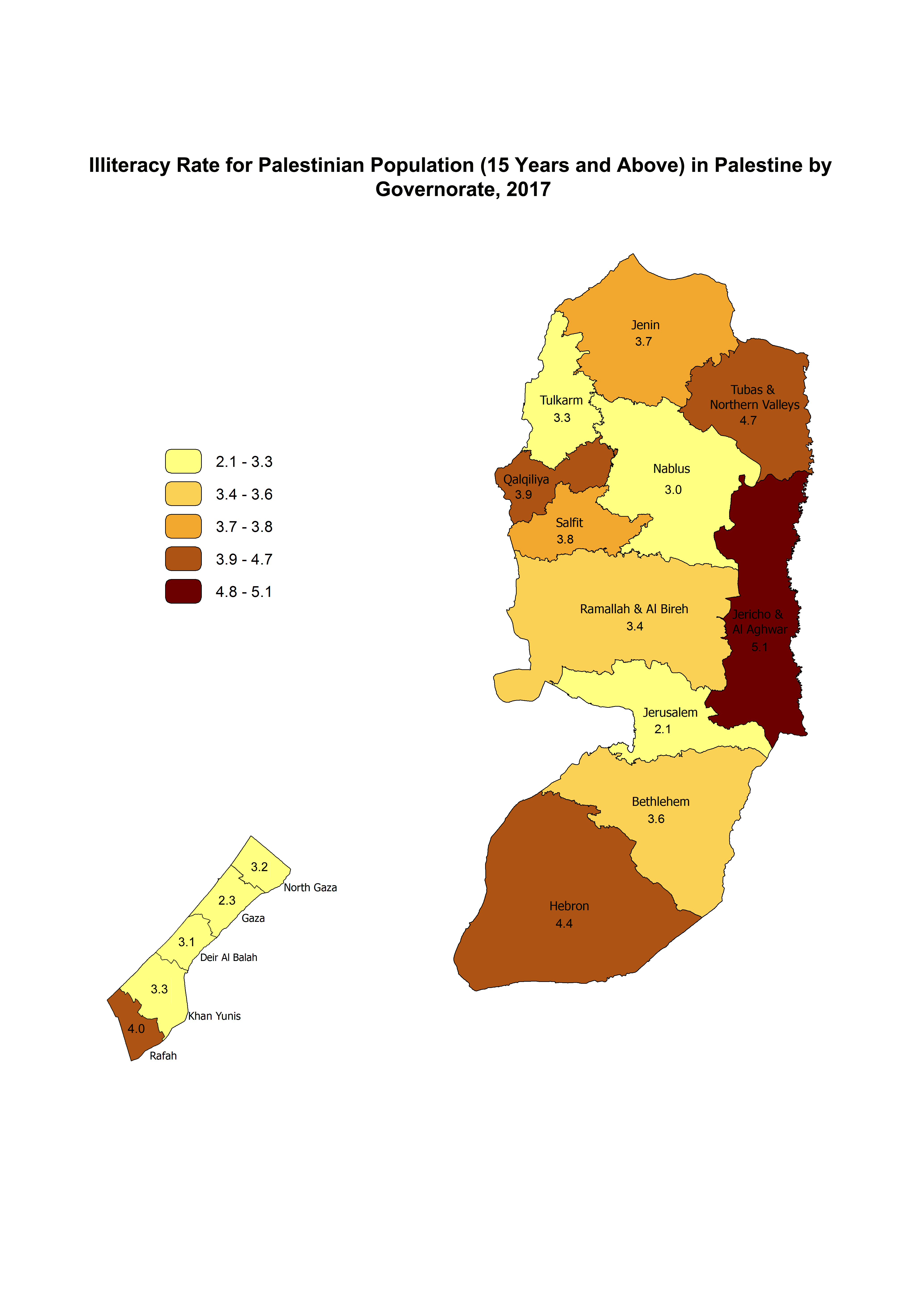
* Consumption data indicated that the total percentage of poverty among Palestinian individuals in Palestine was 29.2% in 2018: 13.9% in the West Bank and 53.0% in Gaza Strip.
* Consumption data indicated that 16.8% of individuals in Palestine suffered from deep poverty in 2018: 5.8% in the West Bank and 33.8% in Gaza Strip.
* Average Monthly Expenditure Per Capita in 2018: Data revealed that the monthly expenditure per capita was 169.5 JD: 220.1 JD in the West Bank and 91.2 JD in Gaza Strip. Monthly expenditure on food groups per capita was 51.7 JD: 64.1 JD in the West Bank and 32.6 JD in Gaza Strip, while average monthly expenditure on non-food groups per capita was 93.1 JD: 124.1 JD in the West Bank and 45.1 JD in Gaza Strip.
* Average Monthly Consumption Per Capita in 2018: Average monthly consumption per capita in Palestine was 171.7 JD: 221.2 JD in the West Bank and 95.0 JD in Gaza Strip. Monthly consumption of food per capita was 52.7 JD: 65.4 JD in the West Bank and 33.0 JD in Gaza Strip, while average monthly consumption of non-food groups per capita was 119.0 JD: 155.9 JD in the West Bank and 61.9 JD in Gaza Strip.

**Poverty Percentages among Individuals in Palestine according to Monthly Consumption Patterns by Region, 2012, 2018**

***For more details on living standards, see the tables in chapter 1.7 of the Arabic section, pages 89-94.***

1. Education

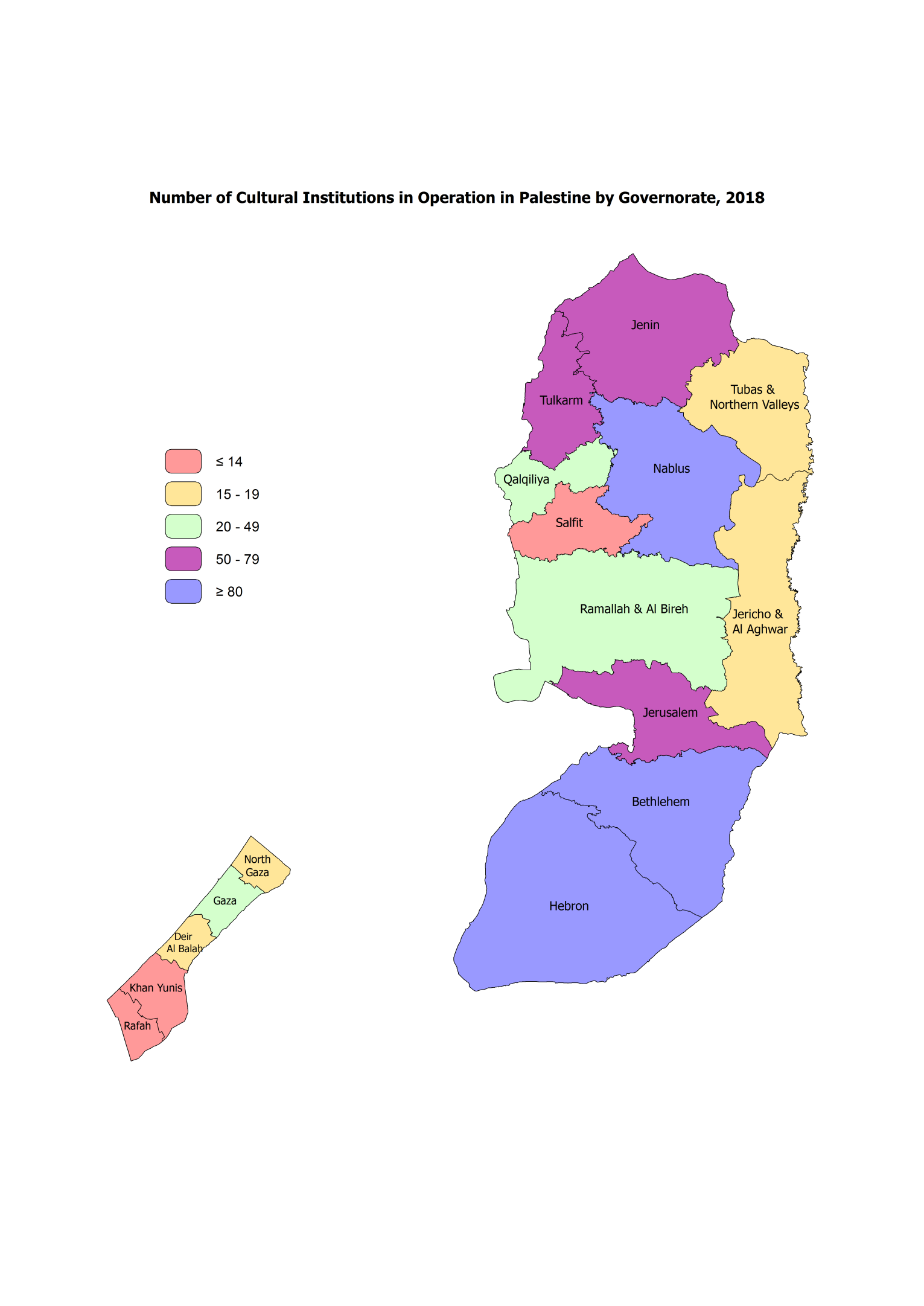
* The total number of schools in Palestine in 2018/2019 was 3,037 comprising 2,300 in the West Bank and 737 in Gaza Strip.
* The total number of students was 1,282,054: 1,044,033 at basic stage and 238,021 at secondary stage.
* The average number of students per class in the basic stage by supervisory authority was 30.1 in governmental schools, 40.2 in UNRWA schools, and 22.6 in private schools. The average number of students per class in the secondary stage was 28.7 in governmental schools, 33.8 in UNRWA schools and 19.6 in private schools.

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***For more details on education, see the tables in chapter 1.8 of the Arabic section, pages 95-110.***

1. Culture

* In 2018, there were 597 operating cultural centers in Palestine.
* In 2018, there were 33 museums operating in Palestine.

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**Audience of Stage Shows in Palestine by Month, 2018**

***For more details on culture, see the tables in chapter 1.9 of the Arabic section, pages 111-116.***

1. Information Society

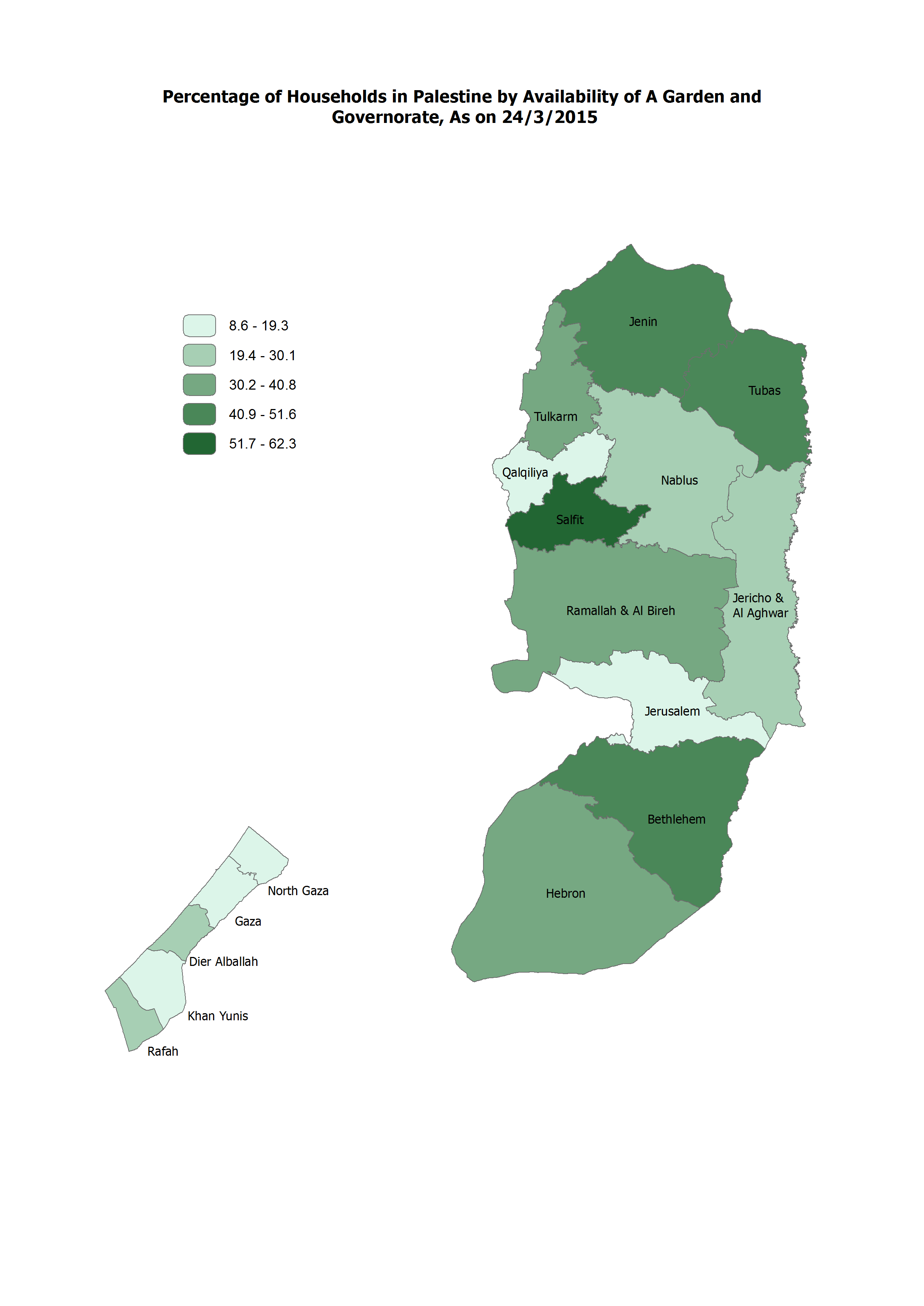
* In 2018, 36.9% of households in Palestine had computer (Desktop, Laptop, Tablet).
* In 2018, 64.5% of households in Palestine had an Internet connection at home and 96.5% of households in Palestine had a mobile phone.

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# Percentage of Households in Palestine by Availability of (ICT) Tools

# at Home, 2018

***For more details on the information society, see the tables in chapter 1.10 of the Arabic section, pages 117-126.***

1. Agriculture and Land Use

* There were 32,177 animals and mixed holdings in Palestine; 25,676 of which were in the West Bank (79.8%) and 6,501 in Gaza Strip (20.2%) during the agricultural year 2012/2013.
* There were 12,167 animals holdings constituting 37.8% of animal and mixed holdings in Palestine. There were 20,010 mixed holdings constituting 62.2% of animal and mixed holdings during the agricultural year 2012/2013.
* There were 33,980 cows in Palestine on 01/10/2013.
* There were 730,894 sheep in Palestine on 01/10/2013.
* There were 215,335 goats in Palestine on 01/10/2013.
* 10.0% of households in Palestine reared livestock (domestic) as on 24/03/2015.
* 27.4% of households in Palestine had a garden as on 24/03/2015.
* 91.9% of households in Palestine were with a garden utilized for agricultural activity during agricultural year 2013/2014.
* The total quantity of pressed olives in 2018 was 59,344.8 metric tons and the quantity of extracted oil was 14,740.4 metric tons.
* The value added of olive pressing activity totaled USD 6.9 million, while the intermediate consumption and output of olive presses totaled USD 2.0 million and USD 8.9 million respectively.

***For more details on agriculture and land use, see the tables in chapter 1.11 of the Arabic section, pages 127-142.***

1. Security and Justice

* Criminal offenses reported: There were 33,579 criminal offenses reported in 2018 in the West Bank.
* The criminal offenses reported in the West Bank governorates in 2018 included assault (28.3%), threat (%14.1), harming and immoral offenses (11.5%), theft (11.4%), attack on private and public property (11.0%), and the remainder were kidnapping, attempted kidnapping, drugs and murder.

**Number of Reported Criminal Offenses in the West Bank\* by Governorate, 2018**

\* Data exclude those parts of Jerusalem which were annexed by Israel Occupation in 1967.

* Juvenile offenders: There were 1,738 juvenile offenders admitted to reform institutions in Palestine in 2018; 271 in the West Bank and 1,467 in Gaza Strip. The criminal offenses committed by those juveniles comprised 347 cases of assault, 785 cases of burglary and theft, 135 cases of drugs, and 93 cases of immoral offenses. The remainder criminal offenses were distributed on cases of the property of others and against public order and other crimes.
* Road traffic accidents: (Data excludes those parts of Jerusalem which were annexed by Israel Occupation in 1967). Thus, there were 12,829 road traffic accidents in the West Bank in 2018.
* There were 9,561 injuries caused by road accidents as follows: 8,549 mild Injured, 735 moderate Injured, 152 seriously Injured and 125 fatally Injured.

***For more details on security and justice, see the tables in chapter 1.12 of the Arabic section, pages 143-148.***

1. Environment and Natural Resources

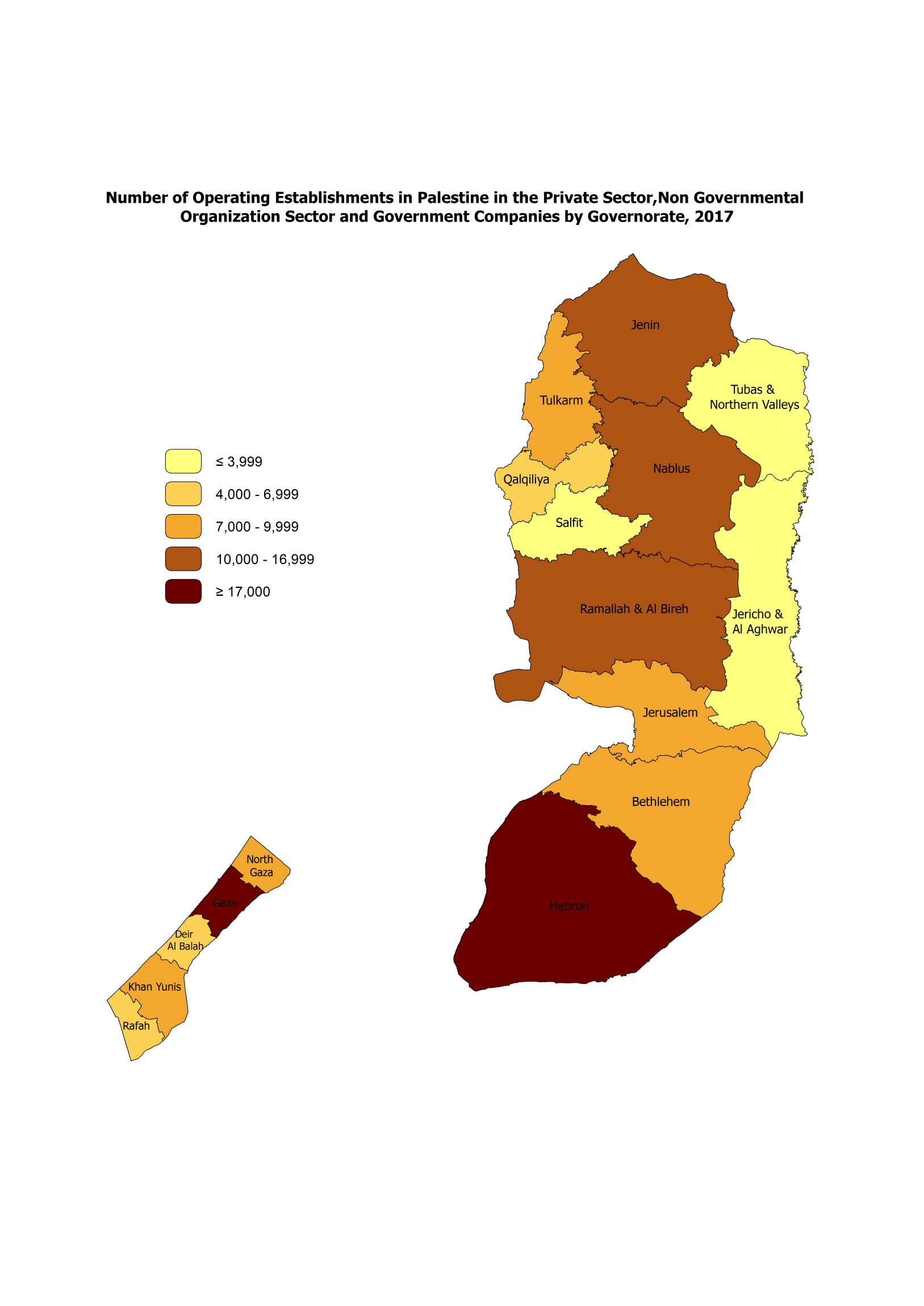
* The quantity of annual available water in 2017 was 375.2 MCM, of which 264.5 MCM was pumped from water pumped from Palestinian wells, 83.2 MCM was purchased from the Israeli Mekorot water company, and 23.5 MCM was discharged from water springs.
* The highest amount of annual rainfall in Tulkarem station was 877 (mm) in 2018.

**Annual Rainfall Quantity (mm) in the West Bank by Station Location, 2018**

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***For more details on the environment and natural resources, see the tables in chapter 1.13 of the Arabic section, pages 149-158.***

1. Establishments

* In 2017, establishments operating in the private sector, non-governmental organization sector and governmental companies in Palestine comprised 148,974 establishments: 101,517 establishments in the West Bank and 47,457 establishments in Gaza Strip. The number of employees in Palestine, in 2017, was 444,086: 309,848 employees in the West Bank and 134,238 employees in Gaza Strip.
* The distribution of establishments operating in 2017 in Palestine in the private sector, non-governmental organization sector and governmental companies by economic activity showed that the activities of wholesale, retail trade and repairs came first with 81,203 establishments, manufacturing activities came in second place with 19,778 establishments, and establishments in other services activities totaled 13,697 establishments. The smallest number was in the activities of households as employers of undifferentiated goods and service-producing activities of households for own use with 5 establishments.

***For more details on establishments, see the tables in chapter 1.14 of the Arabic section, pages 159-164.***

1. National Accounts

* The value of the Gross Domestic Product in 2018 in palestine at Constant Prices was USD 15,616.2 million, with an increase of 1.2% compared with 2017.
* GDP per capita at Constant Prices was USD 3,417.7 in 2018, a dicrease of 1.3% compared with 2017.
* Gross national income totaled USD 18,121.5 million in 2018 at Constant Prices, GNI per capita was USD 3,966.1 in the same year.
* Gross disposable income totaled USD 19,608.6 million in 2018 at Constant Prices, GNDI per capita was USD 4,291.5 in 2018.

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Palestine at Constant Prices by Region**

**(Value in USD Billion), 2016-2018**

Note: 2015 is the base year.

***For more details on national accounts, see the tables in chapter 1.15 of the Arabic section, pages 165-172.***

1. Prices and Price Indices

16.1 Changes in Consumer Price Indices in 2018 compared with 2017:

* The Consumer Price Index in Palestine decreased by 0.19%.
* The Consumer Price Index in Gaza Strip decreased by 1.34%.
* The Consumer Price Index in Jerusalem J1 increased by 1.04%.
* The Consumer Price Index in the West Bank slightly increased by 0.41%.

16.2 Changes in Producer Price Indices in 2018 compared with 2017:

* The total Producer Price Index increased by 2.22%.
* The Producer Price Index for locally consumed products increased by 2.51%.
* The Producer Price Index for exported products decreased by 0.34%.

16.3 Changes in Wholesale Price Indices in 2018 compared with 2017:

* The total Wholesale Price Index increased by 1.05%.
* The Wholesale Price Index for local products increased by 1.39%.
* The Wholesale Price Index for imported products increased by 0.20%.

***For more details on prices and price indices, see the tables in chapter 1.16 of the Arabic section, pages 173-184.***

1. Construction

17.1 Enterprises in Operation

* There were 661 enterprises engaged in this activity in Palestine in 2018.
* There were 10,128 employed persons in this activity in 2018.
* The value of the enterprises output in the construction activity was USD 735.3 million; intermediate consumption totaled USD 377.3 million; and the value added was USD 358.0 million in 2018.

17.2 Building Licenses

* The total number of building licenses issued in 2018 increased by 7.1% and the new units decreased by 1.3% compared with 2017.

***For more details on construction, see the tables in chapter 1.17 of the Arabic section, pages 185-192.***

1. Industry
2. There were 19,118 enterprises engaged in this sector in Palestine in 2018.

**Main Economic Indicators for Industrial Activities, 2016-2018**

1. There were 95,787 employed persons in this sector in 2018.
2. The value of the enterprises output in industrial activities was USD 4,784.7 million, intermediate consumption totaled USD 2,805.9 million, and the value added was USD 1,978.8 million in 2018.

***For more details on industry, see the tables in chapter 1.18 of the Arabic section, pages 193-196.***

1. Transport and Commuincation

19.1 Transport and Storage

* There were 1,103 enterprises engaged in this activity in Palestine in 2018.
* There were 7,425 employed persons in this activity in 2018.
* The value of the enterprises output in transport and storage activities was USD 234.2 million; intermediate consumption was USD 88.3 million; and the value added was USD 145.9 million in 2018.

19.2 Information and Communications

* There were 677 enterprises engaged in this activity in Palestine in 2018.
* There were 8,815 employed persons in this activity in 2018.
* The value of the enterprises output in information and communication activities was USD 672.7 million; intermediate consumption was USD 134.2 million; and the value added was USD 538.6 million in 2018.

***For more details on transport and Communications, see the tables in chapter 1.19 of the Arabic section, pages 197-206.***

1. Tourism

* There were 130 operating hotels in 2018 with 7,404 rooms in total and 16,252 beds.
* During 2018, the total number of guests in operating hotels in the West Bank was 653,744.
* The total number of guest nights was 1,833,687 during 2018.
* The average number of employed persons were 3,079 hotel workers: 2,330 males and 749 females.
* Average Room occupancy was 22.0% in 2018.
* Average Bed occupancy was 30.9% in 2018.

***For more details on tourism, see the tables in chapter 1.20 of the Arabic section, pages 207-214.***

1. Services

* There were 40,484 enterprises engaged in the services activities in Palestine in 2018.
* There were 151,660 employed persons in services activities.
* The value of the enterprises output in the services activities was USD 2,474.2 million; intermediate consumption totaled USD 654.7 million; and the value added was USD 1,819.5 million.
* ***For more details on the services sector, see the tables in chapter 1.21 of the Arabic section, pages 215-218.***

1. Internal Trade

* In 2018, there were 76,749 enterprises engaged in this activity in Palestine.
* In 2018, there were 191,182 employed persons in this activity.
* The value of the enterprises output in internal trade activities was USD 4,474.0 million; intermediate consumption totaled USD 807.5 million; and the value added was USD 3,666.5 million.

***For more details on Internal trade, see the tables in chapter 1.22 of the Arabic section, pages 219-222.***

1. Registered Foreign Trade
2. The total value of registered imported goods in 2018 was USD 6,539.6 million, which marks an increase of 11.7% compared with 2017.
3. The registered exported goods totaled USD 1,155.6 million marking an increase of 8.5% compared with 2017.
4. In 2018, the deficit in the net trade balance in goods totaled USD 5,384 million, showing an increase of 12.4% compared with 2017

**Value of Registered Imports, Exports in Goods and Net Trade Balance in Palestine, 2000 – 2018**

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\*: Data excluded those parts of Jerusalem which were annexed by Israel Occupation in 1967.

*For more details on Registered Foreign Trade , see the tables in chapter 1.23 of the Arabic section, pages 223-230.*

24. Balance of Payments

24.1 Current Account

* The Palestinian balance of payments in 2018 recorded a deficit of USD 2,140 million in the current account (goods, services, income, current transfers) compared with a deficit of USD 2,130 million in 2017.
* The trade balance of goods recorded a deficit of USD 5,393 million. This reflects an increase of 8% compared with the 2017 deficit. The trade balance deficit with Israel was the main cause of the overall trade balance deficit.
* The services balance recorded a deficit of USD 1,033 million. The rise in the services balance deficit was caused by increased imports in travel services and transport services.

24.2 Income Balance

* A surplus of USD 2,786 million was recorded in this account in 2018, representing an increase of 31% compared with 2017. The surplus was caused mainly by the surplus in compensations of employees working in Israel, which totaled USD 2,620 million and reflects an increase of 26% compared with 2017. Investment income received from abroad totaled USD 318 million, reflects an increase of 64% compared with 2017. This was caused mainly by an increase in the earnings received on portfolio investments invested abroad, in addition to earnings received on other investments abroad (mainly interest income on deposits abroad).

24.3 Capital and Financial Account

* This account recorded a surplus of USD 1,776 million in 2018, mainly due to the surplus in the financial account (direct investments, portfolio investments, other investments and reserve assets), which totaled USD 1,327 million as a result of the surplus in currency and deposits in other investments.

***For more details on the balance of payments, see the tables in chapter 1.24 of the Arabic section, pages 231-234.***

25. Finance and Insurance

* There were 492 enterprises operating in financial intermediation activities in 2018.
* There were 13,396 employed persons in financial intermediation enterprises in 2018.
* The value of output in financial intermediation enterprises was USD 955.4 million in 2018.
* The value of intermediate consumption in financial intermediation enterprises was USD 277.7 million in 2018.
* The gross value added in financial intermediation enterprises was USD 677.7 million in 2018.

***For more details on finance and insurance, see the tables in chapter 1.25 of the Arabic section, pages 235-238.***

26. International Investment Position

* International Investment Position (external assets – foreign liabilities) for Palestine at the end of 2018 revealed that the net IIP amounted to about USD 1,588 million, which means that the Palestinian economy’s investments outside Palestine outweigh investments in Palestine from abroad. The resident cash deposits in foreign banks and foreign exchange in the Palestinian economy accounted for the bulk of the external assets, constituting 59.0% of the total value of external assets.
* The total stocks of External Assets for Palestine amounted to USD 6,557 million, the Foreign Direct Investment abroad contributed to 5.0%, Portfolio Investments abroad reached 21.7%, while Other Foreign Investments abroad (mainly currency and deposits) reached 65.1% and Reserve Assets amounted to 8.2%. At sector level, the external investments of banks sector represented a large share of the external assets, standing at 70% of the total value of external assets.
* The total stocks of Foreign Liabilities in Palestine (Stocks of non-residents invested in Palestine) amounted to USD 4,969 million. The Foreign Direct Investment in Palestine contributed to 55.5%, Portfolio Investments in Palestine reached 14.7% and Other Investments in Palestine (mainly loans and deposits from abroad) amounted to 29.9%. According to sectoral level, the foreign investments in banks sector contributed a major value in the foreign liabilities, represented by 35.0% of the total value of foreign liabilities on the Palestinian economy.
* The Gross External Debt on different sectors of the Palestinian economy reached USD 1,491 million. The debt on government sector represented 69%, while debt on banks sector reached 28%, and debt on other sectors (Nonbank financial corporations, non-financial corporations, NGOs and households sectors) amounted to 2.0%, and the lending between affiliated companies reached less than 1.0%.

***For more details on the international investment position, see the table in chapter 1.26 of the Arabic section, pages 239-242***

Palestinians in the Occupied Palestinian

2.1

Territory in 1948

Palestine Catastrophe (Nakba) of 1948 resulted in the occupation of more than three quarters of Palestine. Thus, Israel was established on that part of Palestine occupied in 1948, which represents 78% of historical Palestine. The Palestinian population who remained in their homeland came under direct and complete Israeli sovereignty. They were considered Israeli citizens and were subject to various policies and practices that sought to obliterate the Palestinian identity and culture.

Statistically speaking, all data on Palestinians living in this part of historical Palestine occupied in 1948 were considered part of the Israeli statistical system. Thus, all Israeli statistical issues and publications include data on the Palestinian population.

The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics strove hard to compile, tabulate and disseminate statistical data on the Palestinians living in Israel despite the difficulties, including the scarcity of separate data available on those Palestinians, in addition to the complications associated with compiling statistical data about them.

Nevertheless, data disseminated in this chapter constitutes a general statistical diagnosis of the Palestinian reality in Israel. This chapter presents statistics on the Palestinians in Israel including demographic, educational and labor force characteristics. It is worth noting that such statistics are derived from the reality of living conditions in Israel. Thus, any possible comparisons for any of the statistical indicators should be made with those pertinent to the population in Israel and not with the Palestinians in other places. Some changes occurred in the data of this chapter which refers to revision and modification as in its sources.

The data of this chapter does not include Palestinians and Arabs residing within the borders of the territories occupied in 1967 and subsequently annexed to Israel, which are determined mainly in that part of Jerusalem Governorate, which was annexed by the Israeli occupation by force following its occupation of the West Bank in 1967 and the Syrian Golan Heights .

**Population:**

* The total population of those areas at the end of 2018 was 1.483 million (excluding the residents of occupied East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights).
* The total fertility rate for Palestinian women during 2018 was 3.04 births.
* The average size of the Palestinian household was 4.5 persons in 2018.

**Housing and Housing Conditions:**

* 90.3% of Palestinian households in 2017 owned the housing unit they lived in.
* 50.3% of Palestinian households lives in a house in 2018.
* The average housing density was 1.25 persons per room in 2017.

**Living Standards:**

* 56.8% of the Palestinian households in the occupied Palestinian territories in 1948 depend on wages and salaries as their source of income during the year 2017.
* 14.9% of the Palestinian households in the occupied Palestinian territories in 1948 consider economic projects for the family as a main source of income.

**Education:**

* There were 654 schools, including 574 primary schools and 80 schools for children with special needs, 219 intermediate schools and 385 secondary schools in 2018/2019.

**Labour Force:**

* The labour force participation rate among Palestinians (15 years and above) was 49.9%: 66.6% for males, and 32.9% for females in 2017.
* The unemployment rate was 3.7%: 6.6% for females and 2.2% for males in 2017.

***For more details on Palestinians in the Occupied Palestinian Territory in 1948, see the tables in chapter 2 of the Arabic section, pages 243-268.***

Palestinians in the Diaspora

**3.1**

The Nakba (Catastrophe) constituted a black period in the Palestinian history, when the Palestinian people were confronted with indescribable acts of oppression, dispossession and suffering.

Palestinians who sought refuge in countries outside Palestine encountered all types of abuse and agonies. On one hand, they were uprooted from their homeland and deprived of their property and homes. On the other hand, they sought refuge in countries where they had no power or will. At the time of their dispossession, the Palestinians felt that their expulsion and refugee status would be temporary. They believed that their situation would not last more than several weeks or months, after which they would return in victory and with their honor restored. Thus, they paid little attention to their living circumstances in their host countries. Their hearts remained with Palestine, waiting for the signal for return. Year after another they realized that the Nakba would last longer than expected, and that Palestinians would endure more pain and suffering. Popular movements and organizations emerged to defend the rights of the Palestinians wherever they were located. The situation remained unchanged with no unified political and powerful entity representing all the Palestinians of the Diaspora until the foundation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The emergence of the Palestinian revolt in 1965 caught the attention of most countries and gained their recognition. The PLO then became the sole political representative of all Palestinians everywhere, in spite of the fact that part of the Palestinian territory was subject to Arab administration (Jordan in the West Bank and Egypt in Gaza Strip).

PCBS has been constantly working on collecting, tabulating and disseminating statistical data on the Palestinians both in Palestine and in the Diaspora. This task always faces several constraints such as the shortage of separate and independant data on Palestinians in the Diaspora, as well as the outdated available data; which is mainly excerpted from UNRWA records. We hope to overcome those constraints in the near future.

The difficulty in creating a statistical database about Palestinians in the Diaspora lies in their dispersion both among a number of countries and within different areas of such countries. The Palestinians did not consider their communities as isolated ghettos; instead, they participated in the life of the countries they resided in, but retained their distinctiveness and identity at the same time. The civil and administrative laws of the host countries made this task more difficult, by preventing integration with the population that resides there.

Those hindrances and other subjective complications made it difficult to provide consistent and comprehensive statistical data on all Palestinians in the Diaspora.

This chapter puts forth a set of data and statistical indicators dealing with population, employment, education, health and living and housing conditions for the Palestinians living in the Diaspora, especially in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

**Population:**

* There were 6.2 million Palestinian refugees registered in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Palestine in February 2019.
* The number of Palestinian refugees registered in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Palestine and those living in Palestinian refugee camps reached about 1.73 million in February 2019.

**Health:**

* There were 27 primary healthcare centers in Lebanon, 26 in Syria, and 25 in Jordan and 65 in palestine in February 2019.

**Education:**

* The total number of UNRWA schools was 169 schools in Jordan, 103 schools in Syria and 66 schools in Lebanon in 2017/2018.
* The total number of refugee students in UNRWA schools was 122,194 in Jordan, 36,775 in Lebanon and 47,585 in Syria in 2017/2018.
* The total number of teaching staff in UNRWA schools was 5,137 in Jordan, 2,308 in Syria and 2,134 in Lebanon in 2017/2018.
* The number of vocational and technical training centers was 8 centers:2 centers in Jordan, 1 in Syria and Lebanon, and 4 in Palestine; 2 of which are in the West Bank and the other 2 are in Gaza Strip.

**Relief and Social Services:**

* The number of women's programs centers in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Palestine reached 61. The number of social rehabilitation centers reached 38. The number of social development centers reached 14, and the funds managed by the community 25 in January 2018.

***For more details on Palestinians in the Diaspora, see the tables in chapter 3 of the Arabic section, pages 269-290.***