State of Palestine
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

Migration Atlas

Prepared by

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Notice For Users

- The researcher worked this study depending on data derived from the PCBS databases and other resources.

- In some tables or maps the total of percentages might not add up to 100% due to rounding.

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Introduction

The Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017 is the cornerstone of the efforts towards developing a reliable, up-to-date and comprehensive database. PCBS has conducted several important censuses and surveys such as: The Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2007 and 2017; hence, this Atlas is based on the data of those sources.

To that end, PCBS is disseminating and analyzing findings and data of Censuses to enhance awareness of the availability of statistical data in general, and Censuses findings in particular, as well as raising awareness about their potential utilization and inter-linkages with various socio-economic conditions. The outputs of this Atlas cover areas of dissemination and analysis of Census findings. This includes producing a series of user-oriented reports at different levels. including analytical, in-depth analysis and summary reports.

Migration rates has significantly increased in the world during the recent decades as a result of the numerous transformations that have occurred in societies. Accordingly, this led to increase the interest in studying the different patterns and trends of migration, when it comes to Palestine, migration gains greater interest as a result of the consecutive migration waves that were experienced by the State of Palestine. Thus, the importance of preparing this atlas lies in highlighting the reality of migration in Palestine, especially the return and internal migration in light of the prevailing conditions through analyzing the reality of migration in terms of size, causes, trends and motives of migration by using data of Censuses 2007 and 2017.

The Migration Census Atlas is considered as one of the most prominent statistical outputs based on the census data, as it mainly depends on maps, figures and graphics as an effective mean of communicating the information on a wide range, in addition to tables along with the description and analysis. The Atlas also presents the most important indicators that have to do with the population characteristics, who didn't change their place of residence since their birth (non migrants) as well as the return migrants from abroad to Palestine and internal migrants at various geographical levels; the national, governorate, locality and type of locality levels, which would present a clear picture on the reality of migration in the State of Palestine.

We are pleased to introduce the first ever “Migration Atlas” which is considered as one of the outcomes of the census data analysis project, hoping that it would be useful for all data users and an important reference for planners and decision makers in the Palestinian public and private sectors towards building the State of Palestine based on sound scientific foundations.

May, 2020

Dr. Ola Awad

President of PCBS

Executive Summary

Every ten years, a new portrait of Palestine is displayed, PCBS has created this portrait using numbers derived from millions of census questionnaires filled in by Palestine's residents. The work presented in this Atlas is based on the exploitation of 2017 census data and is the outcome of a specific research aimed at illustrating, mainly with the use of maps, a part of these data concerning the basic demographic characteristics of Palestine's sedentary and non-sedentary population, as well of the incoming from abroad population between 2007 and 2017.

The objective is the production of an attractive and intuitive high-quality map collection targeted at policy makers, professionals, and researchers. An effort has been made to make it interesting for the non-specialized public as well. In order to achieve this objective, we have transformed the numbers into canvas-maps showing in intricate detail where Palestinians are and how they move.

The main characteristic that this Atlas has is its heavy reliance on graphics, and especially on maps as it is widely reaccepted that maps are powerful tools for communicating information, especially when the information is wide-ranging and complex, as it is with census data. Maps are also widely understood and very popular, and so using them is an effective way of reaching a large audience and presenting the Census data in a user-friendly and easy to understand format. The 74 maps presented in this Atlas show regional patterns and often local variations in the distributions of a number of indicators covering total and sedentary population, international migration (entrances from abroad) as well as internal migration.

In fact, this Atlas is focused on the demographic profile of Palestine's population and especially the profile of moving persons between 2007 and 2017 censuses. It provides a general overview of a selected group of indicators covering demographic themes and especially internal inter-censuses' mobility of Palestinian population.

The Atlas is divided into 8 chapters:
Chapter 1 concerns data, methods and techniques.

Chapter 2 presents the administrative structure of the country, which is the framework within which the 2017 Census was conducted. The maps in this section, showing the locations of Regions/ Governorates and Localities, are intended to provide a reference for identifying specific administrative areas on the thematic maps of the other chapters of this Atlas.

Chapter 3 presents the General Demographic Characteristics that focused on the population distribution of Palestine's population in 2017 and its main demographic characteristics. This Chapter examines especially the spatial variations in population density, age and sex composition, ageing, degree of urbanization and inter-census increase.

Population distribution is strongly influenced by the physical characteristics of the Palestine. Local and regional differences in topography, climate, soils, water resources and natural vegetation have strong influences on where and how the Palestinians live. Generally, upland areas are much less densely populated than the lowlands and plains. Themes explored in this Chapter include where people live and in what numbers; the age and sex composition of people in different parts of the country; relationships between potentially productive and dependent groups; differences between urban and rural populations as well as spatial

variations in the distribution. A pattern which becomes clear, and which appears repeatedly throughout the Atlas, shows substantial differences between the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and, sometimes inside the West Bank as well as between the East and the West part or the Southeast and the rest of the territory. In terms of basic population characteristics, the Census showed that, in general, Gaza Strip, Hebron and a part of Bethlehem Governorate have higher density levels and younger population living in urban localities, in comparison to people who live in the outlying area.

Chapter 4 The sedentary population -as the total one- is extremely young. However, when mean and median ages do not vary much between Governorates, it is not the case at the lower administrative level, and the same observation can be made as regards the sex ratio. Concerning this indicator, the most striking feature is the large number of males in relation to females with some exceptions (in the majority of Gaza Strip and south the West Bank Localities. Sex ratios are fairly balanced and very often well below the national average). Concerning the Conservation index, when the range of its values is relatively "narrow", significant differences exist as the unoccupied part of Jerusalem (J2) has "lost" almost a third of its population, while Hebron less than 10%. In fact, in this case, the classical opposition between the West Bank and Gaza Strip disappears and the existing differences are probably due to differentiated intensity of internal migration flows between 2007 and 2017 censuses.

Chapter 5 concerns international migration. The spatial distribution of incoming migrants (Palestine's residents in the 2017 census coming from abroad) is examined as well as their share in the total population, their sex and age composition and their contribution to the inter-census population increase (2017-2017). Maps included in this Chapter provide a clearer idea of the highly unequal spatial distribution of this population, as well as of the spatial differentiations concerning its sex and age composition. The age structure of these "newcomers" is quite different from that of the total population of Palestine as this special population is rather "mature" , and its contribution to the inter-census population growth is more important in the West Bank than in Gaza Strip (this contribution varies between 2.6% and 14.7%)

The analysis by country of origin shows that the majority (65%) came from only four countries with Jordan occupying by far the first place, especially regarding the West Bank. Nevertheless, the distribution by country of origin is quite different between Governorates of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Most of the immigrants, who returned during the last decade from Jordan, the United States of America, Israel and Kuwait, settled in the West Bank, while a large majority of return migrants from Egypt, Libya and the Syrian Arab Republic settled in Gaza Strip. At the same time, almost 40% of persons who came from abroad are concentrated in three Governorates (Ramallah & Al-Bireh, Gaza and Nablus). The ones who returned from the United States are mainly concentrated in Ramallah & Al-Bireh, while more than 50% of those returning from Egypt are settled in Khan Yunis and Gaza where a third of immigrants from Syrian Arab Republic are also living.

Chapter 6 is devoted to the spatial analysis of the incoming internal migration flows provided in the 2017 census. It covers a broad range of topics that describe the general characteristics of the counted population that migrates during the last decade (number of migrants, relative intensity of inflows, gender and age composition), as well as the main reasons for changing place of residence between 2007 and 2017 censuses.

Last decade internal incoming migration (arrivals) in the West Bank as well as in Gaza Strip is a «one-way» phenomenon, the quasi totality of inflows concerning migration within the same region. Moreover, most internal incoming flows occur within each Governorate, especially in the North and South of the West Bank (Jenin, Tulkarm, Nablus and Bethlehem, Hebron) as well as in Rafah in Gaza Strip.

The contribution of internal migration to the population growth is not negligible, and higher in Gaza Strip (10.8%) than in the West Bank (8.9%). its contribution is, however, quite high in some Governorates, Ramallah & Al-Bireh and Jericho & Al-Aghwar in the West Bank and finally North Gaza in Gaza Strip.

Internal migrants are younger than the sedentary population and the differences between the Governorates in terms of mean and median age are limited - especially in Gaza Strip as in the case of sub-Governorate level (localities). The internal incoming migration reflects a clear predominance of women, which is more accentuated in the West Bank compared to Gaza Strip (58 and 43.5 men per 100 women, respectively). Regarding the Attractiveness Index, its range of values is relatively "broad", reflecting significant differences in the capacity to attract new residents. Gaza Strip presents obviously a higher index than the West Bank (73 “new” residents per 1000 usual residents against 54, respectively). Generally, the most “attractive” localities in Gaza Strip are the smaller one (less than 10.000 usual residents) whereas in the West Bank they are mainly concentrated in Ramallah & Al-Bireh (and to a lesser extent in Tubas & Northern Valleys).

The analysis of the reasoning of changing place of residence shows that marriage is by far the main causes of internal migration within the West Bank, a logical result due to the fact that the majority of migrants are women. Job searching/job is an important motivation for the installation of men (but not women) in localities located in the western part of the West Bank as well as in Ramallah & Al-Bireh and to a lesser extent in Bethlehem. But, while marriage remains an important cause of internal migration in Gaza Strip, it is not any more the main motivation, as several other reasons prevail, especially in North Gaza and Khan Yunis. Rafah follows a specific pattern due to the fact that “Israeli Procedures” are a non-negligible cause of installation in this Governorate. Finally, job searching/job does not appear as a motivation for internal migration in Gaza Strip, not even for men.

Chapter 7 is devoted to the analysis of 2007-2017 outgoing internal migrants. After having examined incoming migration, the analysis of the outgoing migration allows better understanding of the internal migration in Palestine as a whole, so that one of the fundamental dimensions of the demographic dynamics, migration balance can be belt with better in the next chapter. The main objective is to measure these outflows within each one of the two Palestine Regions (the West Bank and Gaza Strip) in order to detect areas which were confronted with population loss during the under consideration inter-census period, and to evaluate the scope of this phenomenon.

Logically, as was the case with incoming migration, the outgoing migration (departures) is clearly a “one-way” phenomenon for both regions of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Most outgoing flows occur within the frontiers of each Governorate, especially in the West Bank. The spatial distribution of the outgoing persons 10 years and over during the last decade is reflecting - as in the case of incoming migrants - a clear contrast between the eastern and western parts of the West Bank, while in Gaza Strip the most frequent departures concern the North region.

In the West Bank and Gaza Strip -as well as in each one of the 16 Governorates- sex and age composition of the outgoing migrants is similar to the sex and age composition of the incomers, a predictable result due to the fact that the majority of flows take place within the same Governorate. As regards the Repulsion Index, measuring the relative difficulty of a territory to maintain its resident population, Gaza Strip presents a higher level than The West Bank (loss of 86 persons per 1000 usuall residents against 58). The values of this index at Governorate level present a relative dispersion (from 34 in Hebron to 121 per 1000 in Deir Al -Balah).

At the same time, if we take a closer look, we can see that Hebron, which is characterized by the lowest repulsion index (34 departures per 1,000 residents), also has a very low attractiveness index while, in contrast, Tubas & Norther Valleys and Ramallah & Al-Bireh have the highest indicies (more than 80 per 1,000 residents), partially counterbalanced by their high capacity to attract new residents. In Gaza Strip, Gaza and Khan Yunis have a lower repulsion index in comparison to the regional average; while, in contrast, Rafah and even more Dier Al-Balah are characterized by the highest degree of repulsion in Pelstine, while, as aforementioned, Dier Al-Balah has the highest capacity to attract new residents, offsetting somewhat the population loss. It is obvious that the repulsion and attractiveness indicies are useful tools for better understanding the true contribution of internal migration flows to the inter-census population growth.

Last chapter (Chapter 8) deals with the variations of the incoming and outgoing flows and their balances at Governorate level during the inter-census period. Cross matrix approach allows us to draw three major conclusions: i) these flows are limited as less than 100.0 thousand persons changed Governorate of residence in Palestine between 2007 and 2017 ii) the exchanges took place in the interior of the West Bank and Gaza Strip (within the three Great Regions of the West Bank) and iii) Ramallah &Al-Bireh is the only Governorate, which seems to attract Palestinians from all over the West Bank (and even from Gaza).

We hope that this Atlas will help raise awareness of the current demographic landscapes of Palestine, and of the opportunities and challenges inherent in these landscapes. If it informs and encourages further research, if it provides some guidance to policymakers, community leaders and planning authorities in their efforts to foster and enhance socio-economic development, and, finally, if the general public finds it interesting, informative and, in some instances, surprising and even controversial, then this Atlas will have achieved the results expected by its authors.

Chapter One

Data, methods and techniques

The results of the 2017 Census have been published so far in a number of volumes. The current Atlas, which deals specifically with issues relating to Migration, comprises 8 Thematic Chapters. This Atlas is somewhat different in its concept, approach and content from the set of Thematic Reports. Rather than focusing in-depth on one particular topic, this Atlas attempts to present a broader picture of the population as a whole over a range of topics concerning migration movements using a range of figures and, above all, maps. It is often said that a picture is worth a thousand words, and that is certainly true of maps, which sometimes are an effective way of passing on statistically subtle messages to a wider audience. Moreover, while the Thematic Reports generally analyze Census data at Governorate and Locality levels, this Atlas probes deeper into Palestine migrations by looking at the demographic profiles of the sedentary population and internal migrants as well as immigrants between the two last censuses population (2007 & 2017) in more detail. More emphasis has been put on comparing total with sedentary population and migrants (persons changing usual place of residence between the censuses as well as persons coming from abroad).

It should be noted, however, that this publication should not be regarded as the definitive Migration Census Atlas. It is just one Atlas that can be produced from the Census data. To keep the publication to a practicable size, the set of data presented had to be highly selective. This is inevitable because of the breadth and depth of the non available Census data. The Palestine Government encourages other researchers, programme managers and policymakers to explore the geography of the 2017 Census data themselves, to do their own spatial analysis and to integrate the results of the Census with their own data and to make their own maps and observations.

1.1 The data

The data analyzed and mapped in the present Atlas are based on the actually enumerated population of the 2017 census of Palestine, i.e. 4,705,855 persons. The 75,393 persons estimated according to the post enumeration survey (under coverage about 1.7%) are not included in the following data analysis and mapping1.

The Atlas is focused on two main (2) groups of population, more especially:

1. The total actually enumerated population in 2017 (4,705,855 persons), i.e. “all persons present in Palestine on the morning of 1st December 2017 regardless of their citizenship, nationality or reasons of presence in Palestine. It also covered all the Palestinians temporarily outside of State of Palestine for a period of less than a year for purposes of visit, tourism, treatment or any other reason and who have families inside Palestine”[2]. The temporarily Palestinians outside for a period less than a year are included in this first group of population due to the fact that they have usual place of residence in Palestine. Are also included “all Palestinians who study abroad regardless of the period of their study or residency abroad and finally all members detained in Israeli jails regardless of the period of

[1] Data relative to those parts of Jerusalem (J1) - which were annexed by Israeli occupation in 1967 - are excluded from the analyses carried out in Chapters 4 to 8.
[2] PCBS: PHC 2017: Population Final Results – Detailed Report – Palestine, March 2019.

their detention"[3].

2. The total household members whose current place of usual residence in 2017 is known, i.e. 4,389,201 people. This second group does not include 281,163 persons (6%) for which a short census questionnaire was used for collecting data in Jerusalem Governorate (J1 area), that current place of usual residence (variable 58 of the census' questionnaire) is not available (missing value[4]) as well as 35,491 persons whose place of usual residence is "Not Stated". The place of usual residence refers to the administrative unit in which the person sends most of his time during the year (lived there six months and above), irrespective of whether it is the person's same place of existence during the Census, or the place in which he works and performed related activities or the place in which his original household is based or not. More precisely, this second category of population concerns persons with current usual residence in a Palestinian locality.
   The above usual residents were split in three (3) categories of population as followed:
   2.1. The sedentary population, i.e. the population alive whose place of usual residence between two dates (to be specified) has not changed. In other terms, current and previous usual place of residence are the same. This means that, between two specific dates, it is possible to measure for each territorial unit (locality) the number of usual residents who did not experience any change of place of residence.
   2.2. The population coming from abroad which corresponds to the total of entrances from abroad between two specific dates, i.e. the immigrants whose usual place of residence is known.
   2.3. The internal migrants concern the population alive that - at one precise date - has changed place of usual residence within the frontiers of Palestine. This means that, between two specific dates, it is possible for each territorial unit (locality) to define and measure two types of sub-population: the internal incoming migrants (inflows for the locality) and the internal outgoing migrants (outflows).

The measure of the above three categories of population requires to define precisely the period of analysis. In the present Atlas, the reporting period concerns the last decade 2007-2017. Consequently, the sedentary population for one locality is the population whose place of usual residence in 2017 is the same as the usual residence in 2007. Consequently, the sedentary population is referred to the part of the population alive during 2007-2017 (population 10 years old and over in 2017) which did not experience any form of migration. The usual residents in a locality in 2017, having changed place of residence before 2007, is therefore characterized as sedentary.

In the same way, internal migration flows as immigration flows are therefore limited to the flows observed during the period 2007-2017. The internal incoming migrants are people (i) whose current place of residence in 2017 (variable 58 of the census' questionnaire) is different from the previous place of residence in Palestine (variable 60 of the census' questionnaire) while (ii) the duration of current usual residence (variable 59) is less or equal to 10 years. Obviously all people with duration of current usual residence more than 10 years and also aged ten years and over are not included in the population of internal migrants but in the sedentary population. The measure of internal migration flows (incoming and outgoing population) concern population of all ages as well as population aged ten years and over.

[3] Ibid
[4] In fact these 281,163 persons concern the population of Jerusalem (Area J1) which is referring to those parts of Jerusalem which were annexed by Israeli occupation in 1967.

Exactly the same process was adopted for the residents in Palestine in 2017 having declared previous residence abroad (immigrants): are considered immigrants in 2017 those people having declared (i) as previous usual residence, foreign country and (ii) duration of current place of residence in Palestine until 10 years. The measure of migration flows from abroad concern population of all ages.

It is necessary to underline that the measure of migration flows is subject to two restrictions: (i) the count of migrants (internal and immigrants) is only possible according to their residence at the census date i.e. 2017 and moreover (ii) only the migrants who still reside in Palestine in 2017 can be recorded, contrary to those who emigrated or died during the reference period of 2007-2017.

1.2 Spatial level of reference

The spatial level of reference used in the present Atlas is the locality level allowing to aggregate the data at Governorate level. It is almost important to underline that the number of localities when examining the total enumerated population is different from the number of localities associated to the analysis of the population (household members) whose current place of usual residence is known.

The total enumerated population is distributed according 585 localities: detailed data (gender and age) as regards the 21 localities of Jerusalem which were annexed by Israeli occupation in 1967 (J1) and corresponding to a population of 281,163 people are not available. The population (household members) whose current place of usual residence is known as well as their main components (sedentary, immigrants, internal migrants) are distributed according 611 localities[5], including the 21 localities of Jerusalem (J1). Nevertheless, taking into account that the data collected by using the short questionnaire in these 21 localities excluded those questions of sedentary and internal incoming migrants. Consequently, to ensure a good reliability of the statistical analysis and results, it has been decided to not include this part of Jerusalem in the treatment.

1.3 Statistical treatment

In order to precisely measure the different population subgroups constituting the current resident population (2017) of each locality (and consequently Governorate), the matrix (611 x 611) related to the number of people by current place of usual residence and previous place of residence was produced. This matrix allows to precisely define and measure - for each one of the locality of Palestine - the number of sedentary people (diagonal of the matrix) as well as the incoming migrants by place of origin and the outgoing migrants by place of destination. Having determined the total inflows and outflows, it was finally possible to calculate the migration balance.

For each one of the population sub-groups, a set of ratios and indicies characterizing the sex and age composition was calculated and mapped. Most of them have been produced at the three administrative levels of Palestine: (i) regional (the West Bank and Gaza Strip), (ii) Governorate (11 in the West Bank and 5 in Gaza Strip) and finally (iii) local level (locality).

[5] There are two other localities: Khirbet Asafi (Al Fauqa and Al Tahta) and Khirbet Ghuwein al Fauqa with total enumerated population of 73 and 55 persons respectively have zero population (household members) whose current place of usual residence is known in 2017.

The ratios and indicies systematically calculated are the following:

1. The **Sex ratio**: this index indicates the balance between the number of males and the number of females and is expressed as the number of males per 100 females.

$$Sex\ Ratio = 100 \times \frac{Number\ of\ males}{Number\ of\ females}$$

2. The **mean age** and the **median age**

   Mean and median age: their calculation are based on single age groups. The median age which divides the population into two numerically equal parts is considered to be an index that summarizes better the age distribution of a population. The difference between mean and median ages reflects the degree of non-normality of the population distribution by age.

3. Ageing indicators: four (4) indicators are examined.

$$Ageing\ Index = 100 \times \frac{Population\ 65\ years\ or\ over}{Population\ aged\ 0-14\ years} \quad (1)$$

   This index expresses the relationship between the oldest part of the population and the youngest one.

$$Elderly\ Dependency\ Index = 100 \times \frac{Population\ 65\ years\ or\ over}{Population\ aged\ 10-64\ years} \quad (2)$$

   This index expresses the relationship between the oldest part of the population and the potential "productive" age.

$$Total\ Dependency\ Index = 100 \times \frac{Population\ 0-14\ years + Population\ 65\ years\ or\ over}{Population\ aged\ 15-64\ years} \quad (3)$$

   This index expresses the relationship between the "non-productive" and the potential "productive" proportions of population groups. Even if the data relative to the labor force status during the last census (2017) concern persons 7 years and over[6], the calculation of the above index is based on the productive age (15-64) regarding to the UN recommendations.

$$Renewal\ Population\ Index = 100 \times \frac{Population\ 10-14\ years}{Population\ aged\ 60-64\ years} \quad (4)$$

   This index expresses the relationship between two specific age groups, reflecting the potential capacity of demographic renewal of the population.

4. Three (3) supplementary indicies have been calculated in order to best examine, reflect and represent internal migration between 2007 and 2017 and more especially the capacity for a territory to attract, maintain or at the opposite to repulse population.

   a. **The Index of Attractiveness** which provides an estimation of the share of the population of each administrative unit in 2017, that was alive during the period 2007-2017 did not experience any form of external migration and resided in a different administrative unit in 2017 (Equation 5)

$$AI_i(\%) = \frac{(Group\ 2a)_i}{(Group\ 1)_i + (Group\ 2a)_i} \quad (5)$$

[6] Household and Housing Conditions Questionnaire, Census 2017: Labor force status in the past week previous to the reference night (persons 7 years and over)

Where i= 1st, 2nd ,..., nth administrative units (see below the definition of Groups)

This index provides an estimation for the ability of each administrative entity to attract new residents.

b. **The Index of Repulsion**, which provides an estimation of the share of the population of each administrative unit in 2007, that was alive during 2007-2017, did not experience any form of external migration and resided in a different administrative unit in 2017 (Equation 6).

$$RI_i(\%) = \frac{(Group\,2b)_i}{(Group\,1)_i + (Group\,2b)_i} \quad (6)$$

Where i= 1st, 2nd, ..., nth administrative units (see below the definition of Groups)

This index provides an estimation of the risk of each administrative entity to loss residents.

The calculation of this indicator at the sub- Governorate level is not possible due to the absence of comparable data regarding the Localities' population in 2007 (border changes in several localities between 2007 and 2017).

These two indices have the advantage of being unaffected by phenomena such as external migration and mortality. In fact, the denominators can be treated as «virtual» populations for 2017 and 2007 respectively, if no one had died or migrated abroad during the last 10 years before 2017 census.

Thus, a combined analysis of net inflow and outflow, in terms of estimating the internal migration balance, does not take into consideration the cumulative intensity of mobility towards a specific administrative level.

Apart from migrant mobility, a share of the population (Group 1) recorded in 2017 did not experience any form of migration, internal or external. This specific share projected to the 2007 total population, provides an estimation for the ability of an administrative entity to retain its population. Therefore, a Population Conservation Index was produced (Equation 7).

$$PCI_i(\%) = \frac{(Group\,1)_i}{(Pop.2007)_i} \quad (7)$$

Where i= 1st, 2nd, ..., nth administrative units (see below the definition of Groups)

This index provides an estimation of the ability of each administrative to maintain its residents.

The calculation of this indicator at the sub- Governorate level is not possible due to the absence of comparable data regarding the Localities' population in 2007 (border changes in several localities between 2007 and 2017)

For the calculation of the three last equations (5 to 7), the definition of the specific groups of population are the following

Group 1: Total number of individuals that resided in the same administrative unit in 2007 and 2017 (Sedentary = Stable population)

Group 2a: Total number of individuals residing in an administrative unit in 2017 but who did not reside there in 2007 (Total Inflow = Internal inflow migrants)

Group 2b: Total number of individuals residing in an administrative in 2007 but not residing there in 2017 (Total Outflow = Internal outflow migrants)

Where:

a = Total number of individuals aged 10 years and over in 2017 census

b = Total number of individuals in 2007 census

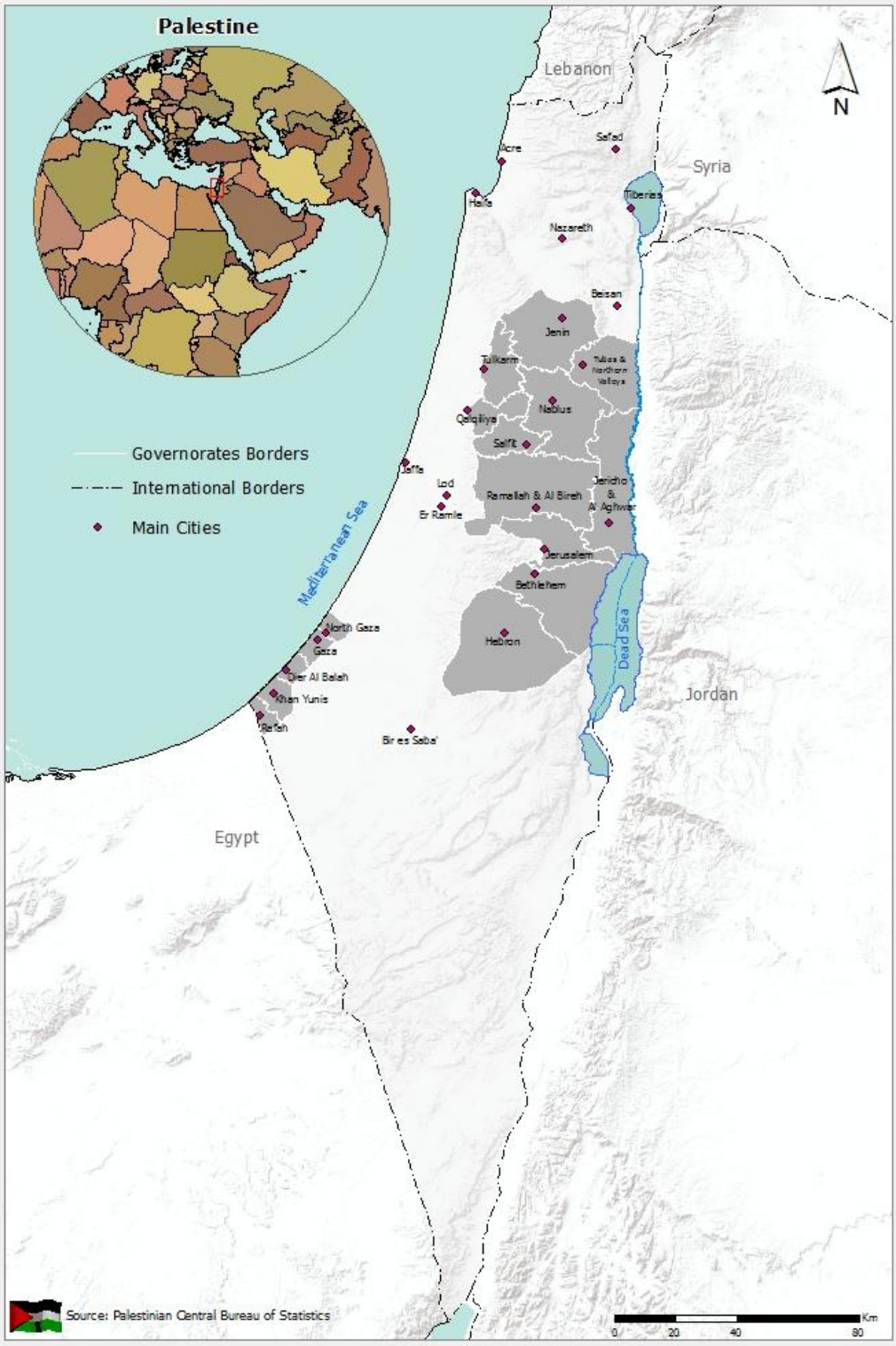
c = Persons recorded (usual residents) in 2017 census and leaving abroad before this census

Chapter Two

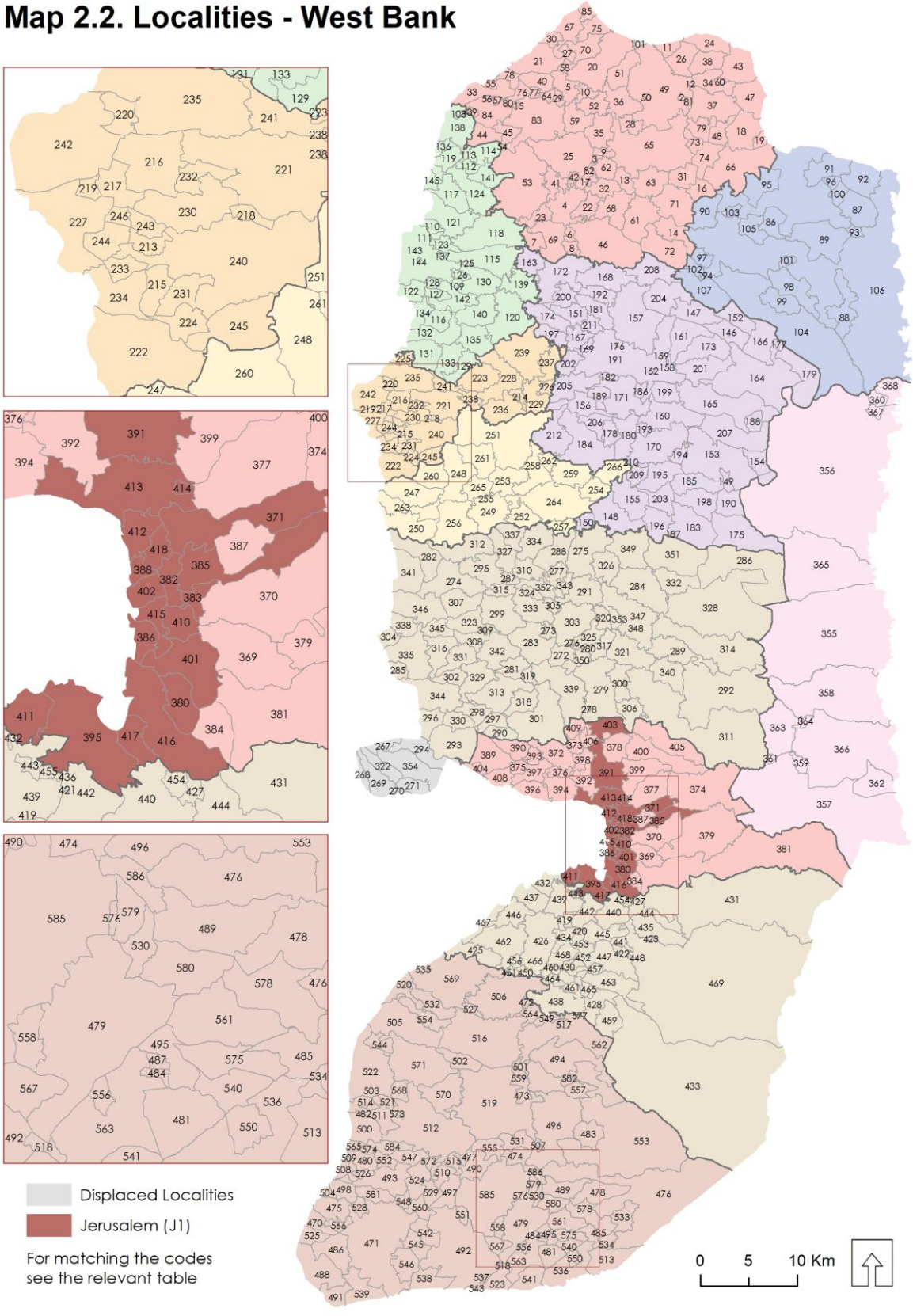
Administrative division of Palestine in 2017

Palestine is divided into 2 Geographical Regions (the West Bank and Gaza Strip), 16 Governorates and 613 localities. The West Bank is divided into 11 Governorates (Jenin, Tubas & Northern Valleys, Tulkarm, Nablus, Qalqiliya, Salfit, Ramallah & Al-Bireh, Jericho & Al-Aghwar, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and Hebron) while Gaza Strip into 5 Governorates (North Gaza, Gaza, Dier Al-Balah, Khan Yunis, Rafah), see Map 2.1. For administrative purposes, the region of the West Bank is divided into 580 localities (from which 21 belong to the Area J1 of Jerusalem - annexed by Israel in 1967), while Gaza Strip contains 33 Localities (Map 2.2- the West Bank Localities, Map 2.3- Gaza Localities).

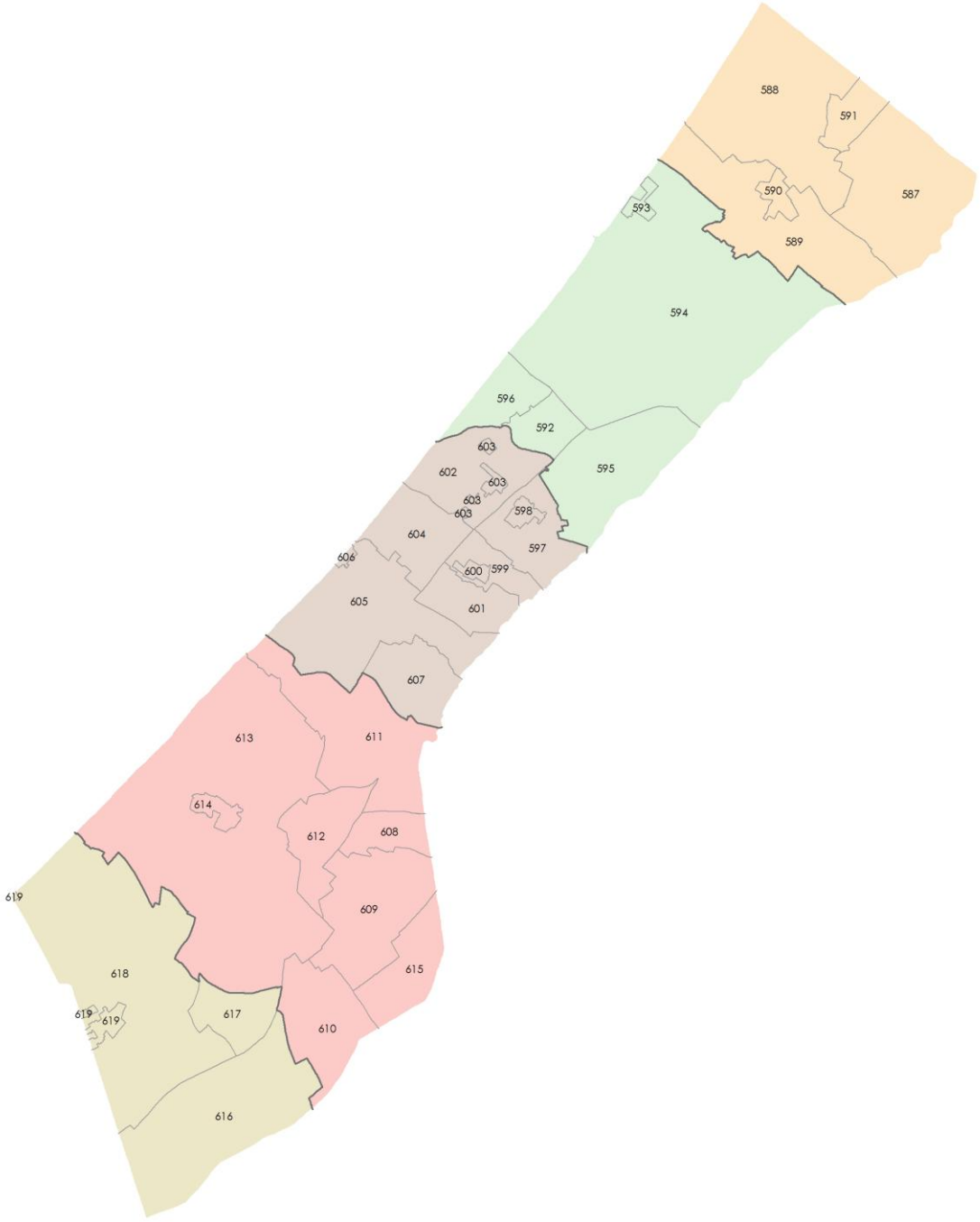
These maps provide reference to help readers to identify the administrative areas for which Census data are presented in the other Chapters of this Atlas, as the quasi-totality does not include place names. By omitting these names, the cartography team was able to present clearly and in detail the geographic patterns and distributions. The poster included with this Atlas (Table 2.1/Annex 1) shows the same three reference maps. Opening up the poster as a ready reference while leafing through the Atlas will save readers the inconvenience of continually flipping back to this introductory chapter to identify individual Regions, Governorates and Localities.


Palestine
Governorates Borders
International Borders
Main Cities
Lebanon
Syria
Jordan
Egypt
Mediterranean Sea
Dead Sea
N
Acre
Safed
Haifa
Tiberias
Nazareth
Beisan
Jenin
Tulkarm
Tubas & Northern Valleys
Qalqilya
Nablus
Salfit
Jaffa
Lod
Er Ramle
Ramallah & Al Bireh
Jericho & Al Aghwar
Jerusalem
Bethlehem
Hebron
North Gaza
Gaza
Deir Al Balah
Khan Yunis
Rafah
Bir es Seba'
Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
Km
0
20
40
80

Map 2.2. Localities - West Bank



Map 2.3. Localities - Gaza Strip



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Chapter Three

Total population in 2017 census

This Chapter covers a broad range of topics that describe the general demographic characteristics of the population of Palestine in the 2017 Census. The topics explored in this Chapter include where people live and in what numbers; population density; differences between urban and rural populations; gender and age composition; relationships between potentially productive and dependent groups; population changes.

A pattern which becomes clear in this Chapter and which appears repeatedly throughout the Atlas, shows substantial differences between Gaza Strip and the West Bank, and, sometimes inside the West Bank as well as between the East and the West part or the Southeast and the rest of the region. In terms of basic population characteristics, the Census showed that, in general, Gaza Strip, Hebron and a part of Bethlehem Governorate have higher density levels and younger population living in urban localities, in comparison to people who live in the outlying area.

3.1 Population distribution

At midnight between 30/11 and 1/12 2017, the Census estimates the total population of Palestine at 4,781,248 persons including 2,881,957 persons in the West Bank and 1,899,291 persons in Gaza Strip. This figure includes 75,393 persons, estimation based on the post enumeration survey, where the under coverage rate was 1.7% of the total population in Palestine, while the number of enumerated population was 4,705,855 persons[7], i.e. 2,830,538 in the West Bank and 1,875,317 in Gaza Strip.

The data used for the analyses in this Chapter refer to the counted population and do not include uncounted population estimations according to the post enumeration survey[8]. Nevertheless, the counted population (4,705,855) includes also 31,938 individuals whose characteristics could not be obtained except for the "gender" variable. Consequently, this population is used only partially in our analysis and the majority of Tables, Figures and Maps in this Chapter refer to the total counted population.

The population of Palestine is concentrated mainly (Maps 3.1 & 3.2) in the west part of the country, along a corridor connecting Jenin in the West Bank to Rafah in Gaza Strip. The spatial analysis shows that 75% of the population lives in only 31% of the total surface (Table 3.1). The West Bank and Gaza Strip present a very different degree of population agglomeration: around 75% of the population lives in 41% of the West Bank total area while in Gaza Strip, about 77% lives in 62% of its total area. The rest of the population is distributed relatively sparsely in large rural areas to the north, south, east and west, though smaller urban concentrations are observed in all of these areas (see Chapter 3.3).

[7] Including population of Jerusalem Area J1. In fact, for statistical purposes, Jerusalem Governorate has been divided into two parts.
a. Jerusalem (Area J1) is referring to those parts of Jerusalem which were annexed by Israeli occupation in 1967. Those parts include the following localities: (Kafr A'qab, Beit Hanina, Shu'fat Camp, Shu'fat, Al 'Isawiya, Sheikh Jarrah, Wadi al Joz, Bab as Sahira, As Suwwana, At Tur, Jerusalem (Al Quds), Ash Shayyah, Ras al 'Amud, Silwan, Ath Thuri, Jabal al Mukabbir, As Sawahira al Gharbiya, Beit Safafa, Sharafat, Sur Bahir,Umm Tuba.).
b. Jerusalem (Area J2) is referring to the following localities: (Rafat, Mikhmas, Qalandiya Camp, Qalandiya, Beit Duqqu, Jaba', Al Judeira, Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed, Beit A'nan, Al Jib, Bir Nabala, Beit Ijza, Al Qubeiba, Kharayib Umm al Lahim, Biddu, An Nabi Samwil, Hizma, Beit Hanina al Balad, Qatanna, Beit Surik, Beit Iksa, A'nata, Al Ka'abina (Tajammu' Badawi), Az Za'ayyem, Al 'Eizariya, Abu Dis, A'rab al Jahalin (Salamat), As Sawahira ash Sharqiya, Ash Sheikh Sa'd).
[8] See Chapter One: Data, methods and techniques

Among the Governorates (Map 3.1 and Table 3.2), Hebron, Gaza and Jerusalem have the largest numbers concentrating 37.4% of the total population, followed by five Governorates having more than 300,000 inh (Nablus, Khan Yunis, North Gaza, Ramallah & Al-Bireh and Jenin). Those five Governorates concentrate 37.1% of the total counted population. The remaining, some 1.2 million is distributed unevenly throughout the other 8 Governorates, as a limited number of people (<75,000) live in Jericho & Al-Aghwar, Tubas & Northern Valleys and Salfit (4% of the total population).

Table 3.1 Distribution of total enumerated population* in Palestine by region in 2017

Palestine**		Population	Area (Km^2)	Population (%)	Area (%)
Population 100%	**total**	**4,705,855**	**6,025.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Around 75% of total population	(Loc. population > 9,250 inh)	3,537,801	1,858.9	75.2	30.9
Around 50% of total population	(Loc. population > 41,000 inh)	2,387,338	516.5	50.7	8.6
West Bank**					
Population 100%	**total**	**2,830,538**	**5,660.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Around 75% of total population	(Loc. population > 9,250 inh)	2,126,045	2,321.2	75.1	41.0
Around 50% of total population	(Loc. population > 41,000 inh)	1,425,155	1,159.7	50.3	20.5
Gaza Strip					
Population 100%	**total**	**1,875,317**	**365.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Around 75% of total population	(Loc. population > 9,250 inh)	1,441,386	225.7	76.9	61.8
Around 50% of total population	(Loc. population > 41,000 inh)	953,812	141.2	50.9	38.7

* The enumerated Population of Palestine as well as the West Bank and Gaza Strip includes the Not Stated as regards age but does not include the estimated population of 75,393 based on the post enumerated survey.

** The data (Population and Area) include the two parts of Jerusalem (J1 and J2).

Table 3.2 Total enumerated population by governorate* in 2017

Governorate	Total population	Percent distribution
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	50,002	1.1
Tubas & Northern Valleys	60,186	1.3
Salfit	73,756	1.6
Qalqiliya	108,234	2.3
Tulkarm	183,205	3.9
Bethlehem	215,047	4.6
Rafah	233,166	5.0
Dier Al Balah	269,830	5.7
Jenin	308,618	6.6
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	322,193	6.8
North Gaza	364,188	7.7
Khan Yunis	366,823	7.8
Nablus	387,240	8.2
Jerusalem	415,040	8.8
Gaza	641,310	13.6
Hebron	707,017	15.0
West Bank	2,830,538	60.1
Gaza Strip	1,875,317	39.9
Palestine	**4,705,855**	**100.0**

*The Population of Palestine as well as the West Bank and Gaza Strip includes the Not Stated as regards age but does not include the estimated population of 75,393 based on the post enumeration survey.

3.2 Population density

With around 6,000 square kilometers, Palestine, compared with its neighbors is extremely densely populated (781 inh/ km2), especially in Gaza Strip where the average density is 5,138 inh/km2 versus just 500 inh/km2 in the West Bank (Table 3.3). Nevertheless, the overall sparse population density at national level hides substantial variations (Maps 3.3 & 3.4). Maps show a clear regional distinction between the relatively densely settled west part Governorates and the sparsely settled in the east part Governorates. Differences between these two parts - a recurring topic of Palestine's social and economic geography - are evident on many of the maps presented in this Chapter.

Table 3.3 Density of total enumerated population* by governorate in 2017**

Governorate	ps./sq.km
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	84
Tubas & Northern Valleys	147
Bethlehem	328
Salfit	361
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	377
Jenin	529
Nablus	647
Qalqiliya	655
Hebron	707
Tulkarm	743
Jerusalem	1,188
Khan Yunis	3,344
Rafah	3,695
Dier Al Balah	4,759
North Gaza	5,980
Gaza	8,597
West Bank	500
Gaza Strip	5,138
Palestine	**781**

* The Population of Palestine as well as the West Bank and Gaza Strip includes the Not Stated as regards age but does not include the estimated population of 75,393 based on the post enumeration survey.

** Source for the Governorates' area: Mnistry of Local Government, 2017. Geographical Information Management System in Palestine (GeoMOLG), Ramallah-Palestine

As expected, the region of Gaza Strip as well Jerusalem Governorate (Map 3.3 and Table 3.2), are the most densely ones with respectively 5,138 & 1,188 inh/ km^2). At Localities level, the distribution is much more wide (Map 3.4). A very limited part of the population (1.7% of the total) lives in localities with extremely low densities (less than 100 km^2) covering 34% of the total surface but, in contrast, 56.5% of the total population lives in localities with extremely high densities (more than 2,500 inh/ km^2) corresponding to 7.7% of the total surface[9] (Table 3.4).

[9] At the same time, 52 localities have more than 2,500 inh/km^2 while 8 reach especially high level (more than 45,500 inh/ km^2)!

Table 3.4 Total enumerated population in Palestine by region and density* in 2017

Population density	Average P.Dens.	Area (Km^2)	Population	Area (%)	Population (%)
Palestine					
all	781	6,025.0	4,705,855	99.9	100.0
< 100 ps./sq.km	40	2,026.0	81,066	33.6	1.7
100 - 2,500 ps./sq.km	556	3,533.5	1,963,905	58.6	41.7
> 2,500 ps./sq.km	5,716	465.5	2,660,884	7.7	56.5
West Bank					
all	500	5,660.0	2,830,538	100.0	100.0
< 100 ps./sq.km	40	2,026.0	81,066	35.8	2.9
100 - 2,500 ps./sq.km	534	3,423.7	1,826,571	60.5	64.5
> 2,500 ps./sq.km	4,388	210.3	922,901	3.7	32.6
Gaza Strip					
all	5,138	365.0	1,875,317	100.0	100.0
< 100 ps./sq.km	-	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
100 - 2,500 ps./sq.km	1,251	109.8	137,334	30.1	7.3
> 2,500 ps./sq.km	6,812	255.2	1,737,983	69.9	92.7

* The Population of Palestine as well as the West Bank and Gaza Strip includes the Not Stated as regards age but does not include the estimated population of 75,393 based on the post enumeration survey.

3.3 Urban – rural population

The 2017 Census data suggest that Palestine is a predominantly urban country, as the majority of its population lives in urban localities. At Governorates level (Map 3.5 and Table 3.5), in Gaza Strip, 25 out of the 33 Localities are classified as urban with exceptional densities (their population constitute 87% of the total population of this Region). The other 8 Localities are classified as camps, 4 of which are located in the Governorate of Dier Al-Balah (i.e. almost 1/3 of is Localities). In the West Bank, despite the fact that in some Governorates, the number of rural localities is relatively large (8/10 in Hebron, for example), the urban population is majority (around 71%).

Nevertheless, the share of urban to total population in the West Bank Governorates varies from a maximum of 85% in Hebron and Jerusalem to a minimum of 52% in Jericho & Al-Aghwar. Only one of the West Bank Governorates (Ramallah & Al-Bireh) is quite different as the share of the urban population is more or less the same as that of rural population. Palestine's urban population is concentrated on a relatively limited number of Localities and, if we exclude Gaza Strip (in 4 of its 5 Governorates, the urban population exceeds 84%), the majority of small Localities of the West Bank (Map 3.6) seems to be predominantly rural.

Table 3.5 Urban, rural and camps population by governorate in 2017

Governorate	Urban				Rural				Camps				Total (*)	
	No. of localities	% of total Localities	Population	% of Total population	No. of localities	% of total localities	Population	% of Total population	No. of localities	% of total localities	Population	% of Total population	**No. of localities**	**Population (**)**
Jenin	14	16.7	188,941	61.2	69	82.1	109,463	35.5	1	1.2	10,214	3.3	**84**	**308,618**
Tubas & Northern Valleys	3	14.3	42,304	70.3	17	81.0	12,337	20.5	1	4.8	5,545	9.2	**21**	**60,186**
Tulkarm	11	28.9	134,873	73.6	25	65.8	32,383	17.7	2	5.3	15,949	8.7	**38**	**183,205**
Nablus	10	15.2	230,957	59.6	52	78.8	126,798	32.7	4	6.1	29,485	7.6	**66**	**387,240**
Qalqiliya	5	14.7	72,927	67.4	29	85.3	35,307	32.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	**34**	**108,234**
Salfit	9	45.0	53.027	71.9	11	55.0	20,729	28.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	**20**	**73,756**
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	15	18.8	157,051	48.7	60	75.0	149,052	46.3	5	6.3	16,090	5.0	**80**	**322,193**
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	2	14.3	26,131	52.3	10	71.4	10,527	21.1	2	14.3	13,344	26.7	**14**	**50,002**
Jerusalem(*)	30	60.0	353,565	85.2	18	36.0	41,989	10.1	2	4.0	19,486	4.7	**50**	**415,040**
Bethlehem	12	23.5	143,850	66.9	36	70.6	58,185	27.1	3	5.9	13,012	6.1	**51**	**215,047**
Hebron	20	17.4	600,379	84.9	93	80.9	90,143	12.7	2	1.7	16,495	2.3	**115**	**707,017**
North Gaza	4	80.0	315,328	86.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	48,860	13.4	**5**	**364,188**
Gaza	4	80.0	600,764	93.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	40,546	6.3	**5**	**641,310**
Dier Al-Balah	7	63.6	185,778	68.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	36.4	84,052	31.1	**11**	**269,830**
Khan Yunis	7	87.5	325,952	88.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	40,871	11.1	**8**	**366,823**
Rafah	3	75.0	196,960	84.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	36,206	15.5	**4**	**233,166**
West Bank	131	22.9	2,004,005	70.8	420	73.3	686,913	24.3	22	3.8	139,620	4.9	**573**	**2,830,538**
Gaza Strip	25	75.8	1,624,782	86.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	24.2	250,535	13.4	**33**	**1,875,317**
Palestine	**156**	**25.7**	**3,628,787**	**77.1**	**420**	**69.3**	**686,913**	**14.6**	**30**	**5.0**	**390,155**	**8.3**	**606**	**4,705,855**

Jerusalem includes (J1): Those parts of Jerusalem which were annexed by Israeli Occupation in 1967.

3.4 Sex and age composition

3.4.1 Sex repartition

The sex ratio indicates the balance between the number of males and females and is expressed as the number of males per 100 females. For Palestine's total population at 2017 Census, the sex ratio is 103.6 males per 100 females (102.8 in Gaza Strip and 104.1 in the West Bank). In almost all countries, the balance between the two sexes goes in the opposite direction (excess of women) due to differential of mortality and outmigration[10]. The fact that there are more men than women can be difficult to explain in case of no under-registration of women during the census.

Maps 3.7 and 3.8 as well as Table 3.6 show some geographic variations in sex ratio. More specifically, differences between numbers of males and females are larger in the West Bank (especially in Jerusalem) than in Gaza Strip, but if the sex ratio didn't vary considerably at Governorate level, this is not the case at the sub-regional level, as at Locality level, the extreme values go from 30.9 to more than 500 (especially in Ramallah).

Table 3.6 Sex Ratio of total enumerated population by governorate* in 2017

Governorate	Sex Ratio
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	100.8
Dier Al Balah	101.1
Rafah	101.6
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	102.2
Nablus	102.8
Khan Yunis	102.9
Gaza	103.5
Tulkarm	103.6
North Gaza	103.6
Jenin	103.6
Bethlehem	103.9
Salfit	104.1
Hebron	104.2
Tubas & Northern Valleys	104.7
Qalqiliya	105.1
Jerusalem	107.3
West Bank	104.1
Gaza Strip	102.8
Palestine	**103.6**

*Total enumerated Population (4.705.855 ps)

[10] The influence of sex-specific rates of international outmigration must be strong, where the relatively large numbers of males emigrating from Palestine is leaving behind an increasingly female-dominated population.

3.4.2 Age composition[11]

3.4.2.1 Age groups

The most striking features of the age distribution shown in Figure 3.1 and Table 3.7 are that Palestine is an extremely young country (in terms of age profile), with 39 % of its population less than 15 years and 27% younger than 10 years (Tables 3.7 and 3.8). There are more very young children (0-9 years old) than teenagers (10-19 years old) i.e. about 1,271 thousand against 1,033 thousand while the proportion of elderly people (those older than 64 years) is just 3.2 percent on average. The main reasons for these characteristics are likely to be declining mortality rates and maintenance of high fertility during the last decades[12].

Nevertheless, regional and local variations in age structure exist (Maps 3.9 and 3.10): the majority of localities of Gaza Strip as well as those of Hebron, Jericho & Al-Aghwar, Salfit and Qalqiliya are younger than localities of Jenin, Tulkarm and Nablus Governorates. These differences are primarily caused by geographic differences in fertility and mortality rates and selective migration. Secondary causes include unequal access to health, education and other social services.

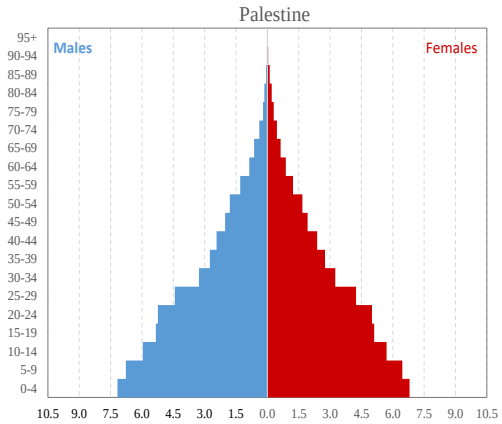
Table 3.7 Age structure of enumerated population by governorate in 2017

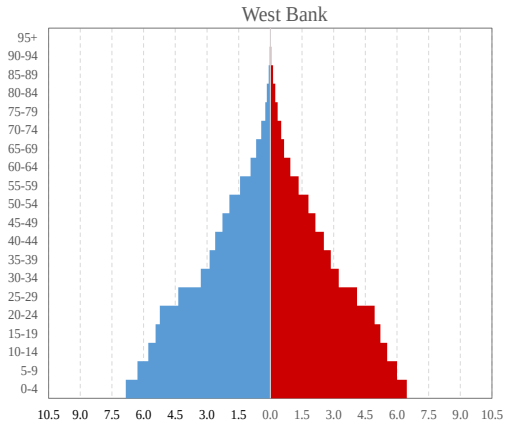
Governorate	0-14		15-64		65+		Total
	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	
Jenin	109,203	35.4	187,505	60.8	11,714	3.8	**308,422**
Tubas & Northern Valleys	21,867	36.3	36,126	60	2,192	3.6	**60,185**
Tulkarm	61,281	33.5	114,050	62.3	7,840	4.3	**183,171**
Nablus	134,980	34.9	236,358	61.1	15,650	4.0	**386,988**
Qalqilia	40,180	37.2	64,292	59.5	3,669	3.4	**108,141**
Salfit	27,566	37.4	43,526	59	2,664	3.6	**73,756**
Ramallah & Al bireh	111,294	35.1	192,795	60.9	12,554	4.0	**316,643**
Jericho & Al Aghwar	17,710	37.2	28,310	59.5	1,576	3.3	**47,596**
Jerusalem (J1+J2)	141,168	35.9	236,906	60.2	15,169	3.9	**393,243**
Bethlehem	75,501	35.2	130,472	60.8	8,524	4.0	**214,497**
Hebron	292,800	41.4	395,664	56.0	18,195	2.6	**706,659**
North Gaza	153,199	42.1	202,289	55.6	8,515	2.3	**364,003**
Gaza	266,083	41.5	357,237	55.7	17,654	2.8	**640,974**
Dier Al-balah	107,899	40	153,447	56.9	8,321	3.1	**269,667**
Khan Yunis	155,963	42.5	199,890	54.5	10,953	3.0	**366,806**
Rafah	99,624	42.7	127,319	54.6	6,223	2.7	**233,166**
North of the West Bank	395,077	35.3	681,857	60.8	43,729	3.9	**1,120,663**
Middle of the West Bank	270,172	35.7	458,011	60.5	29,299	3.9	**757,482**
South of the West Bank	368,301	40	526,136	57.1	26,719	2.9	**921,156**
Gaza Strip	782,768	41.8	1,040,182	55.5	51,666	2.8	**1,874,616**
Total	1,816,318	38.9	2,706,186	57.9	151,413	3.2	**4,673,917**
Jerusalem J1	100,219	35.6	169,719	60.4	11,225	4.0	**281,163**
Jerusalem J2	40,949	36.5	67,187	59.9	3,944	3.5	**112,080**

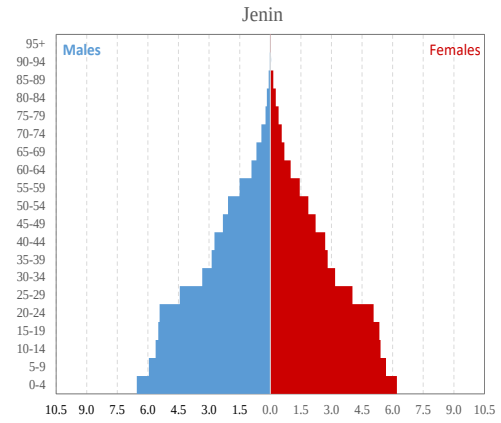
[11] The data used for age composition analyses as well for the constitution of and the demographic profile of Palestine people (&2.5) refer to the enumerated population excluding uncounted population estimates, people whose characteristics couldn't be obtained (31.398 persons). Therefore, the reference population is 4,673,917 persons and not 4,705,855.

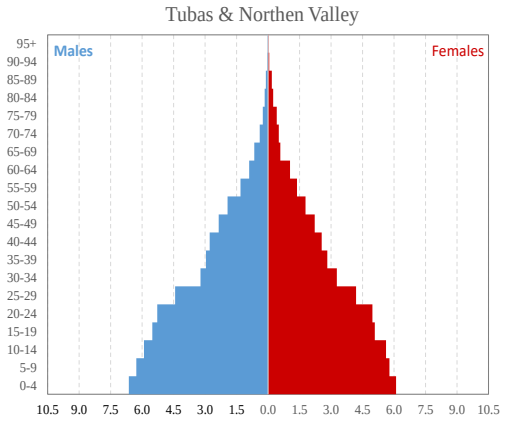
[12] The 'youth bulge', showing clear evidence that more children were born between 2007 and 2017 than in the subsequent decade, is the clearest indication of persisting high fertility rates.

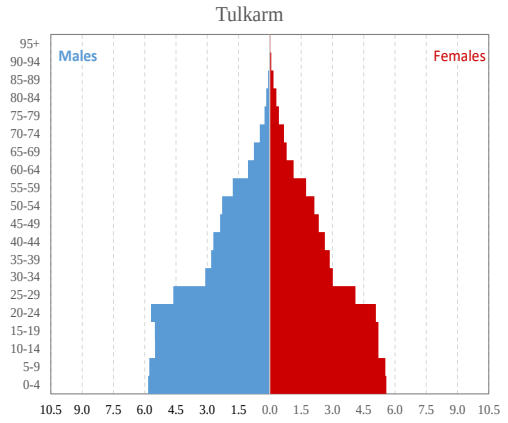
Figure 3.1 Total population by governorate, sex and age (Population pyramids, o/o) in 2017

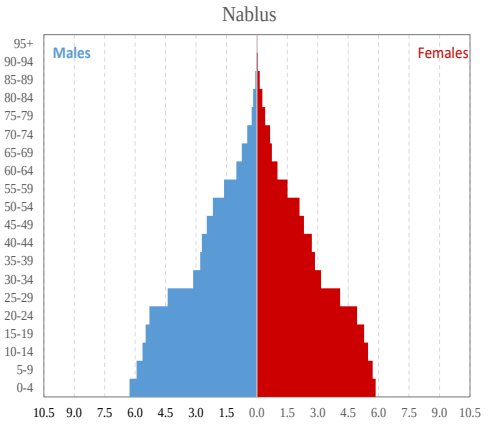




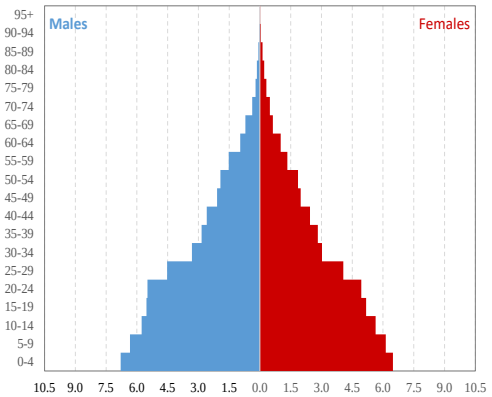




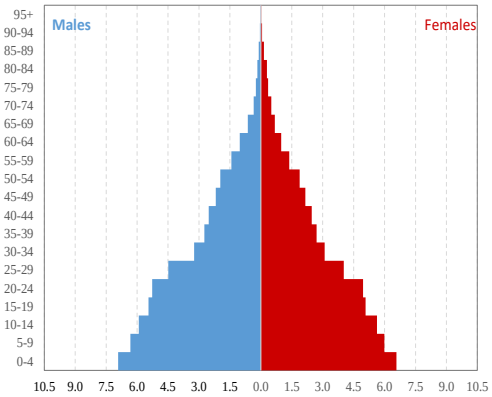




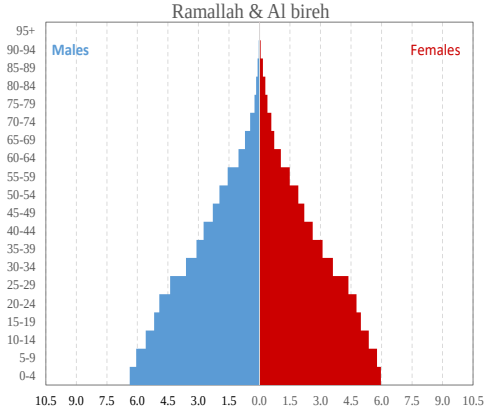
Qalqilia



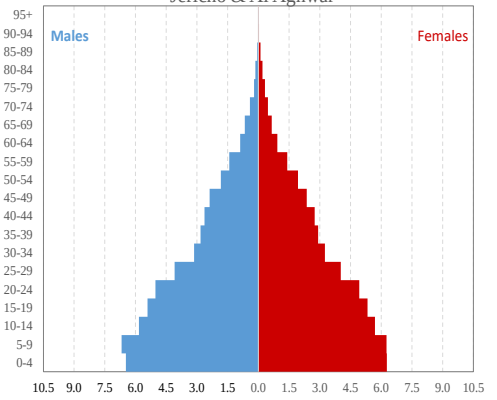
Salfit



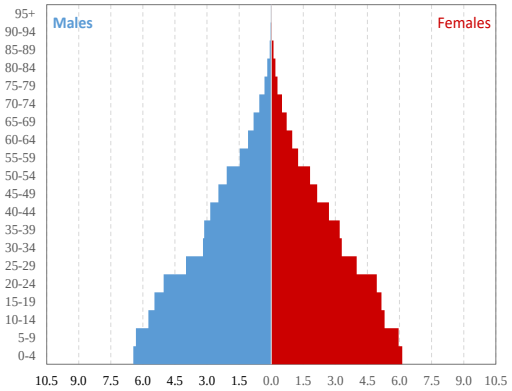
Ramallah & Al bireh



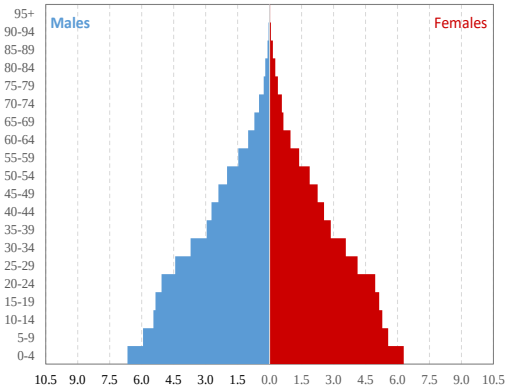
Jericho & Al Aghwar



Jerusalem



Bethlehem



Hebron

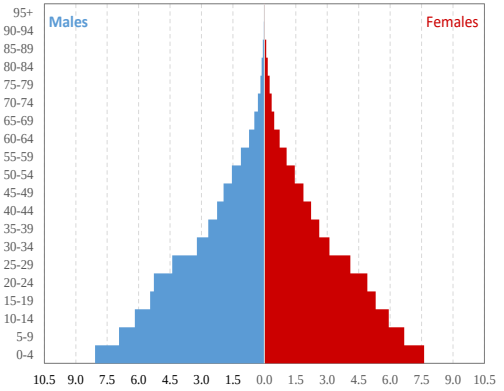


Figure 3.1 Total population by governorate, sex and age (Population pyramids, o/o) in 2017

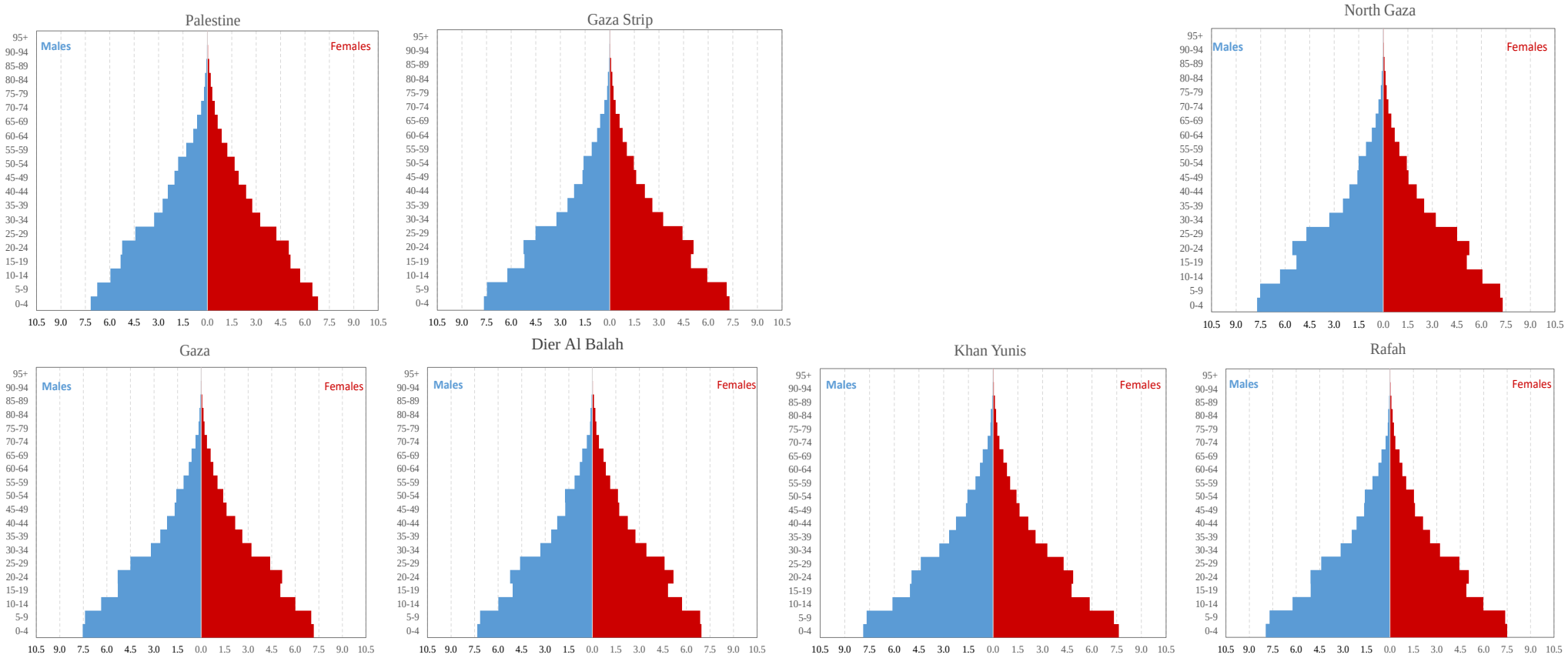


Table 3.8 Total enumerated population and population (10 years and over) by governorate in 2017

Governorate	Total population	Distribution %	Population 10 years and over	% of Population 10 years and over	% of Population 10 years and over in total population
Jenin	308,422	6.6	233,221	6.9	**75.6**
Tubas & Northern Valleys	60,185	1.3	45,258	1.3	**75.2**
Tulkarm	183,171	3.9	141,518	4.2	**77.3**
Nablus	386,988	8.3	295,029	8.7	**76.2**
Qalqiliya	108,141	2.3	80,290	2.4	**74.2**
Salfit	73,756	1.6	54,713	1.6	**74.2**
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	316,643	6.8	240,068	7.1	**75.8**
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	47,596	1.0	35,371	1.0	**74.3**
Jerusalem	393,243	8.4	295,503	8.7	**75.1**
Bethlehem	214,497	4.6	162,041	4.8	**75.5**
Hebron	706,659	15.1	499,491	14.7	**70.7**
North Gaza	364,003	7.8	255,865	7.5	**70.3**
Gaza	640,974	13.7	454,206	13.3	**70.9**
Dier Al Balah	269,667	5.8	193,317	5.7	**71.7**
Khan Yunis	366,806	7.8	254,794	7.5	**69.5**
Rafah	233,166	5.0	162,000	4.8	**69.5**
West Bank	2,799,301	59.9	2,082,503	61.2	**74.4**
Gaza Strip	1,874,616	40.1	1,320,182	38.8	**70.4**
Palestine	**4,673,917**	**100.0**	**3,402,685**	**100.0**	**72.8**

3.4.2.2 Mean and median age

The mean age of total population in the 2017 census is very young (23.6 years), but the differences among Governorates are more or less important (Table 3.9 and Chart 3.1), as 4.4 years separate North Gaza (21.8 years) from Tulkarm (26.2 years). If the mean age does not vary considerably among Governorates, this is not the case when examining the distribution at sub-regional level: At locality level, the extreme values vary from 16.1 to 68.0 years.

As expected, Gaza Strip Governorates and Localities are much younger than the corresponding ones of the West Bank. The mean age in Gaza Strip is almost 2.2 years lower than in the West Bank (22.3 and 24.5 respectively) and the population of Gaza's youngest Locality has an mean age of 48 years below the oldest one in the West Bank[13]. The median age which divides the population into two numerically equal parts is considered to be an index that summarizes better the age distribution of a population. The 2017 Census (Table 3.9 and Chart 3.2) revealed that this indicator (19.3 years) for Palestine is lower than the mean one (23.6 years), confirming once again the very youngness of the Palestinian population. At Governorate level, the five Governorates of Gaza Strip have a median age below the mean median age of the country, and, on the other side, in 10 of the 11 the West Bank Governorates, this indicator is higher than the mean age at national level. This regional contrast is even more distinct when looking at locality level, as the population of Gaza's youngest locality has a median age almost 46 years below the oldest in West Bank[14].

[13] Gaza Strip: Youngest locality = 19.9 Oldest = 24.4, the West Bank: Youngest locality = 16.1 and oldest 68.0 years.
[14] Gaza Strip: Youngest locality = 15.7 Oldest = 20.7, the West Bank: Youngest locality = 9.7 and oldest 62.5 years

In the regions with the oldest populations in terms of mean and median age, probably fertility rates are lower and net outmigration rates are higher, as migrants tend to be younger people leaving behind a population that is gradually "ageing".

Table 3.9 Mean and median ages by governorate in 2017

Governorate	Mean age	Median age
Jenin	25.1	20.8
Tubas & Northern Valleys	24.8	20.5
Tulkarm	26.2	21.7
Nablus	25.6	21.1
Qalqiliya	24.3	20.1
Salfit	24.5	20.1
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	25.5	21.4
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	24.5	20.0
Jerusalem	25.1	20.5
Bethlehem	25.3	21.2
Hebron	22.3	17.9
North Gaza	21.8	17.7
Gaza	22.3	18.0
Dier Al Balah	23.0	19.0
Khan Yunis	22.3	17.7
Rafah	22.0	17.6
West Bank	24.5	20.2
Gaza Strip	22.3	18.0
Palestine	**23.6**	**19.3**

3.4.2.3 Ageing, Total Dependency, Elderly Dependency and Renewal Indicies

Table 3.10 and Charts 3.3-3.6 presents the four basic ageing indicators, i.e. the Ageing Index (65 years & over /0-14 years)*100, the Elderly Dependency index (65 years and over / 10-64 years*)100, the Total Dependency index{(0-14)+ (65&over)}/15-64 years)*100 and the Renewal Population Index (10-14 years /60-64 years)*100.

Table 3.10 Ageing, Total Dependency, Elderly Dependency and Renewal Population Indicies by governorate in 2017

Governorate	Ageing Index	Total Dependency Index	Elderly Dependency Index	Renewal Population Index
Jenin	10.7	64.5	5.3	572.8
Tubas & Northern Valleys	10.0	66.6	5.1	591.6
Tulkarm	12.8	60.6	5.9	490.0
Nablus	11.6	63.7	5.6	549.0
Qalqiliya	9.1	68.2	4.8	577.5
Salfit	9.7	69.5	5.1	575.9
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	11.3	64.2	5.5	527.8
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	8.9	68.1	4.7	636.3
Jerusalem	10.7	66.0	5.4	535.0
Bethlehem	11.3	64.4	5.6	539.6
Hebron	6.2	78.6	3.8	831.2
North Gaza	5.6	79.9	3.4	884.6
Gaza	6.6	79.4	4.0	792.6
Dier Al Balah	7.7	75.7	4.5	705.2
Khan Yunis	7.0	83.5	4.5	728.6
Rafah	6.2	83.1	4.0	801.0
West Bank	9.7	68.0	5.0	601.1
Gaza Strip	6.6	80.2	4.1	783.0
Palestine	**8.3**	**72.7**	**4.7**	**665.9**

Chart 3.1 Mean age by governorate in 2017

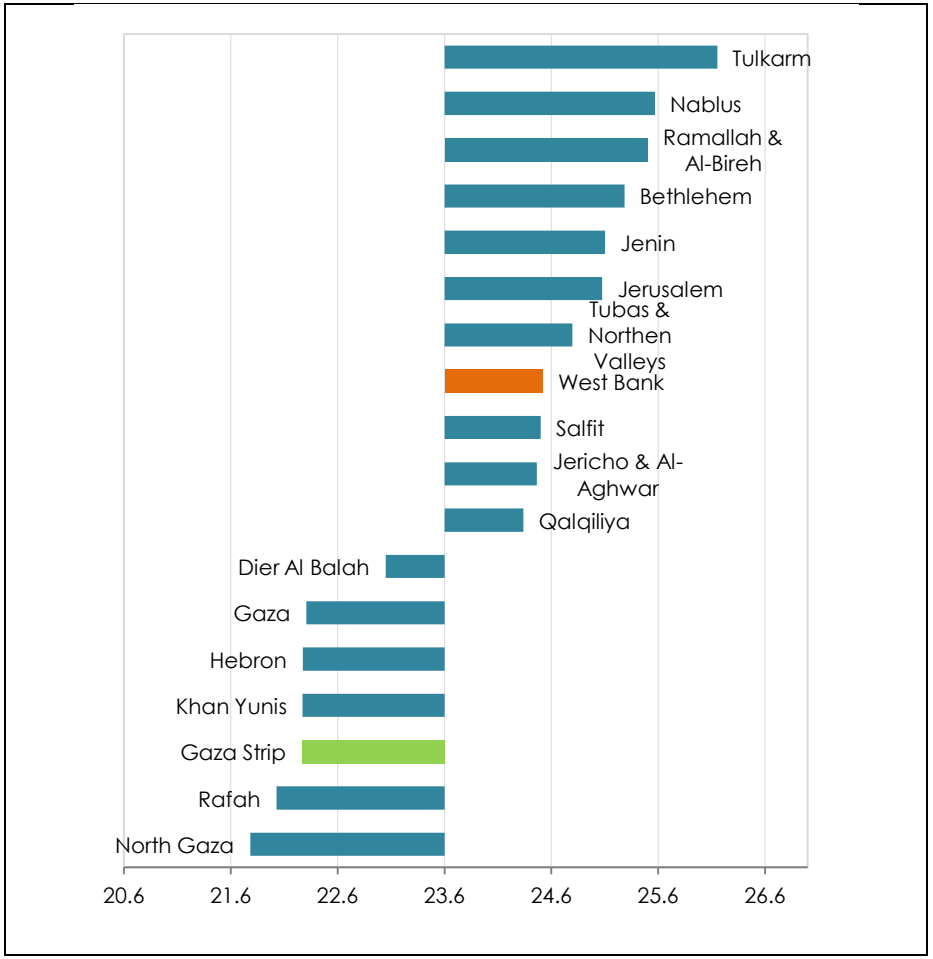


Chart 3.2 Median age by governorate in 2017

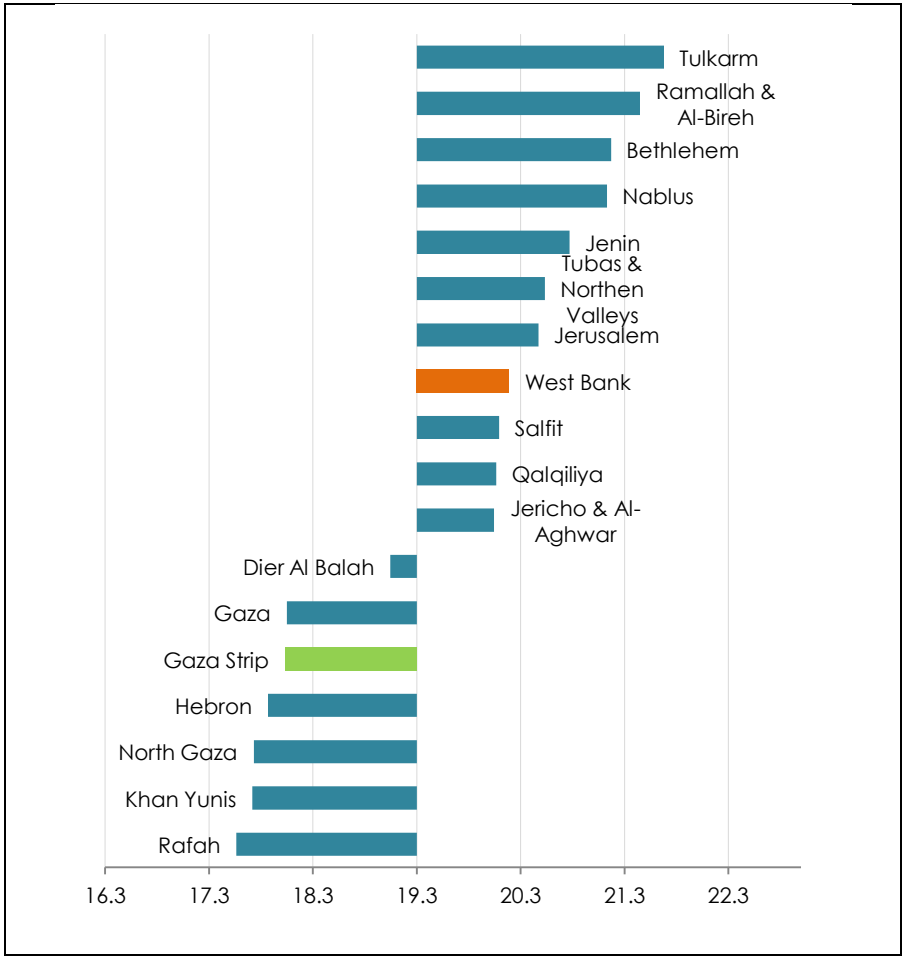


Chart 3.3 Ageing Index by governorate in 2017

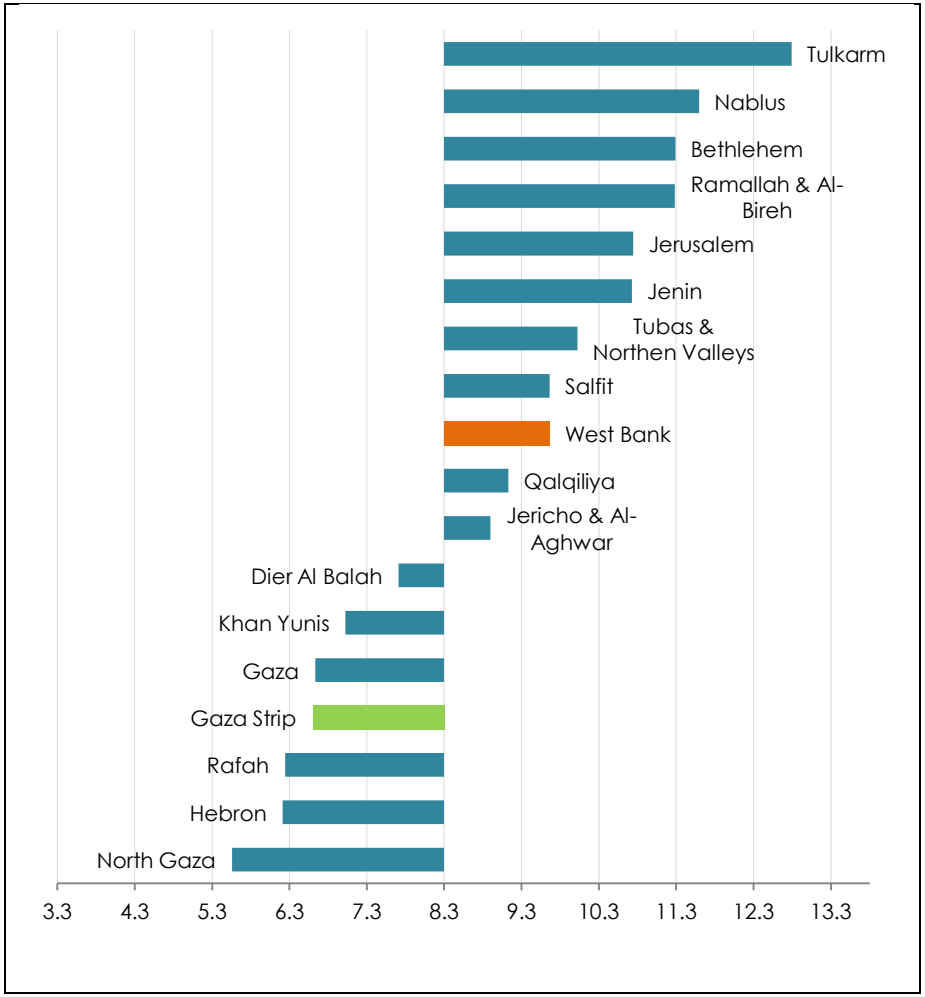


Chart 3.4 Elderly Dependency Index by governorate in 2017

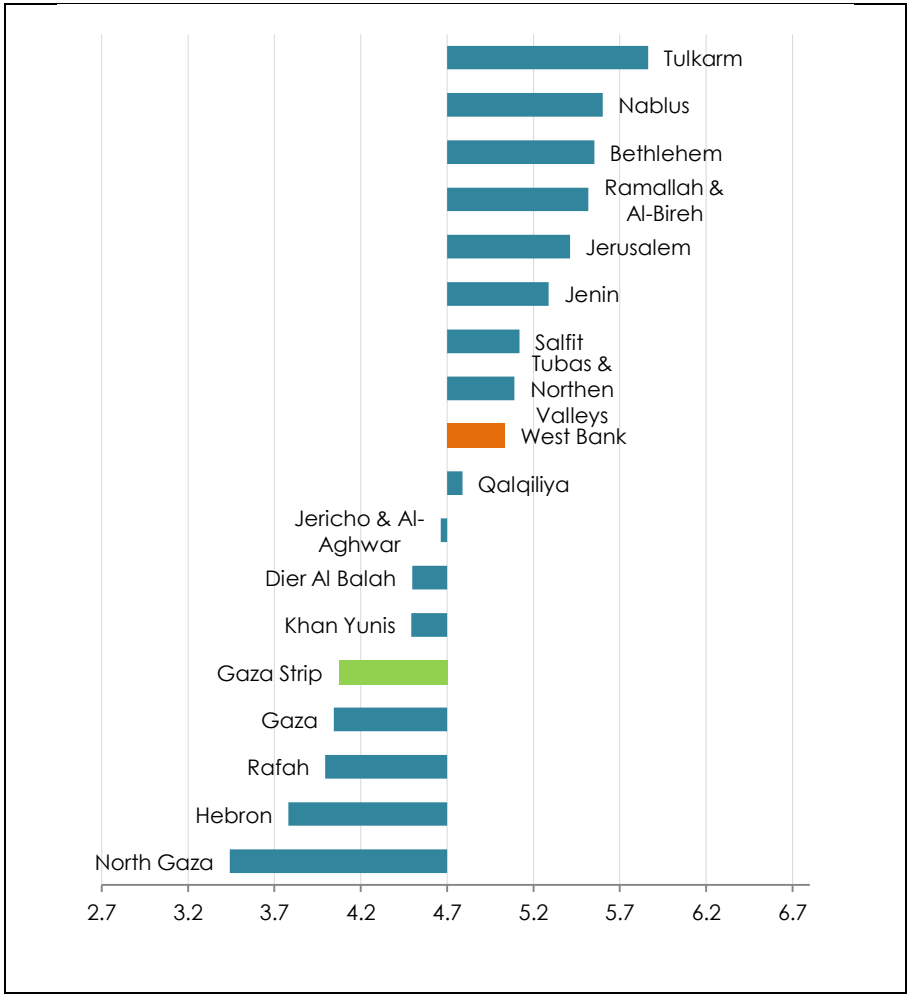


Chart 3.5 Total Dependency Index by governorate in 2017

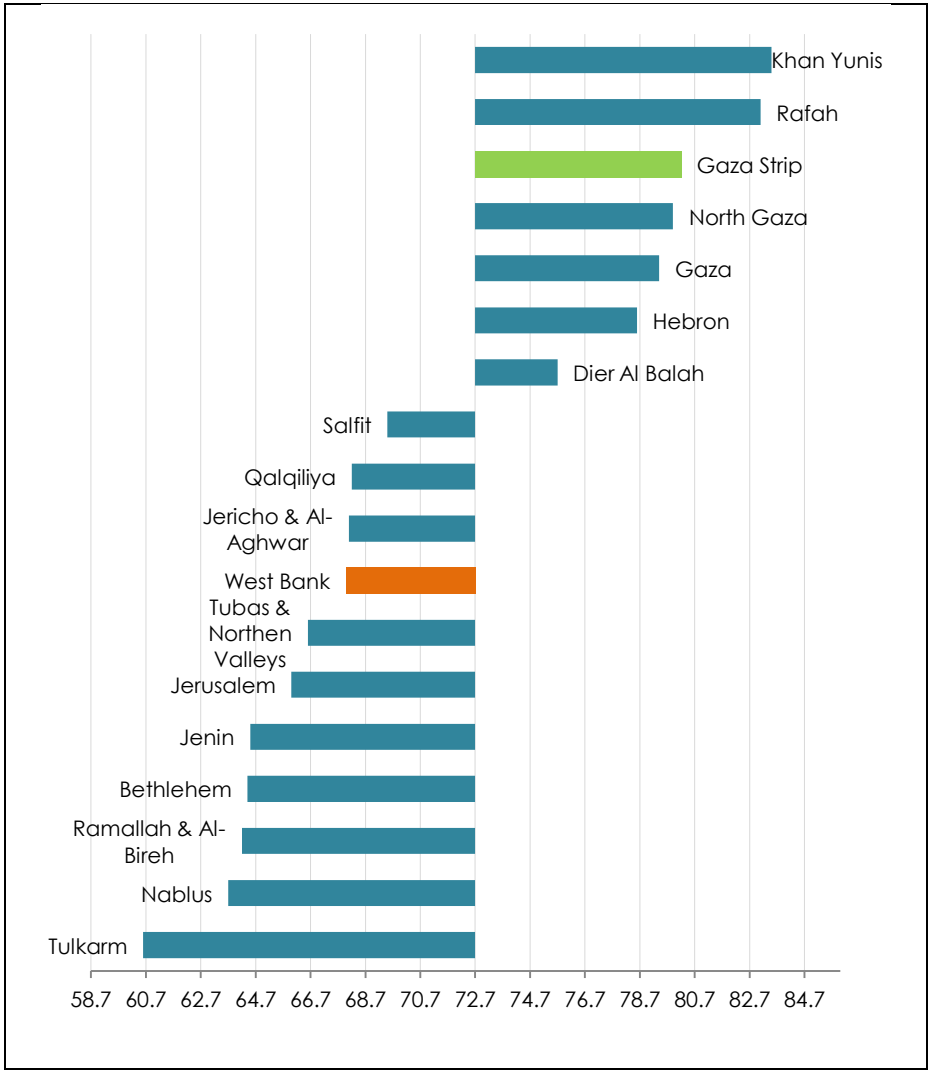
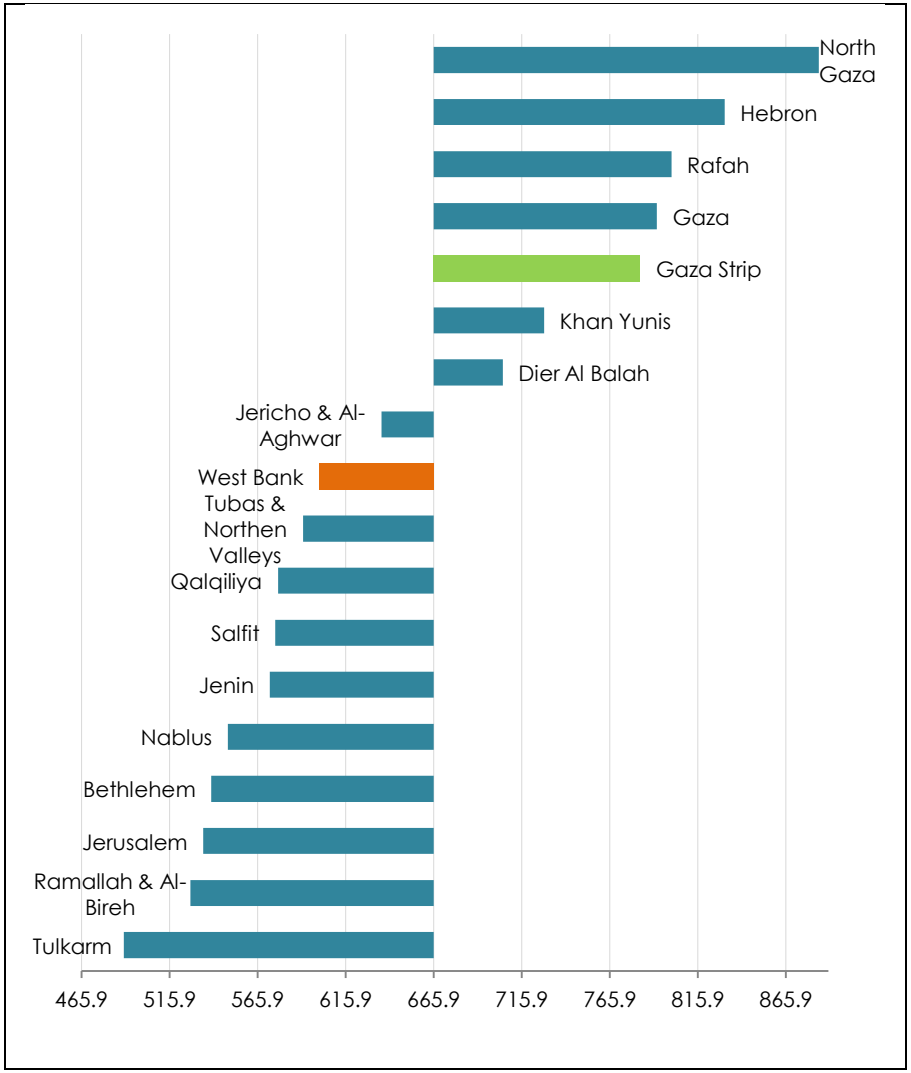


Chart 3.6 Renewal Population Index by governorate in 2017



If the distribution of Total Dependency Index at Governorates level is fairly narrow (its values ranking from 60.6 to 83.5, i.e. 61 to 84 persons under 15 years and over 65 years per 100 persons aged 15-64 years), the distribution of the Renewal Population index (values ranking from 490 to 884 persons 10 - 14 per 100 persons aged 60-64 years) is wider. The rupture is clear between Gaza Strip and the West Bank as in all Governorates of Gaza Strip, the Renewal Indicies are extremely high (>705 respectively). Hebron Governorate is the only one that differentiates itself from the rest of the West Bank, obviously due to the similar age distribution as in Gaza Strip. The classification of Localities according to the Ageing and the Elderly Dependency Indicies does not change the previous picture, as the rupture between Gaza Strip (and Hebron) and the rest of the West Bank is still extremely clear.

3.5 Composite demographic profiles in 2017

Maps 3.11 and 3.12 reflect the composite demographic profile of Palestine Governorates and Localities[15].

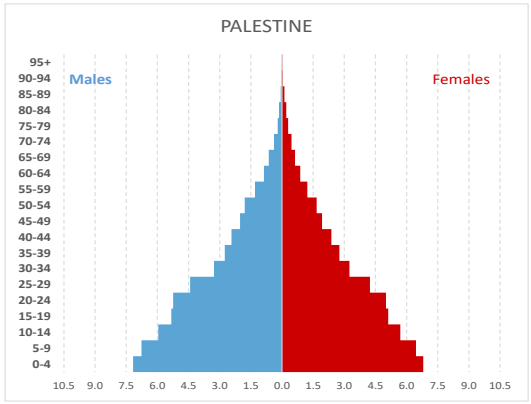
At Governorate level (Map 3.11, Table 3.11 and Figure 3.2) 4 groups and 2 special cases (Groups 1a & 4a) can be distinguished. The first Group (Group 1) includes "ageing" Governorates having high mean age and Ageing Index, the highest percentage of population 10 years and over and Elderly Dependency Indicies as well as the lowest inter-census population growth rates. Groups 1a and 2 are characterized by lower mean- median age, ageing and Elderly Dependency indicies than Group 1. Density and lower population increase rates are the two variables that really differentiate Jericho & Al-Aghwar (1a) from the four Governorates that belong to Group 2 (Tubas & Northern Valleys, Tulkam, Qalqiliya and Salfit). Group 3 includes Governorates having relatively young population justifying that the Total Dependency Index is comparatively to the previous group significantly higher. This group is also characterized by high density and balanced sex ratio. Finally, Groups 4 and 4a have a very young population (and consequently high Total Dependency Index), excessively high density and high rates of population increase between 2007 and 2017. Density is the only variable that really differentiates Hebron (4a) from the five Gaza Strip Governorates (Group 4) as this indicator is 5 to 12 times higher than that of Hebron.

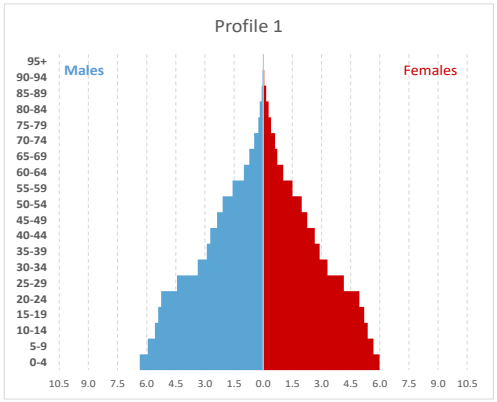
Table 3.11 Composite demographic profiles Governorates in 2017

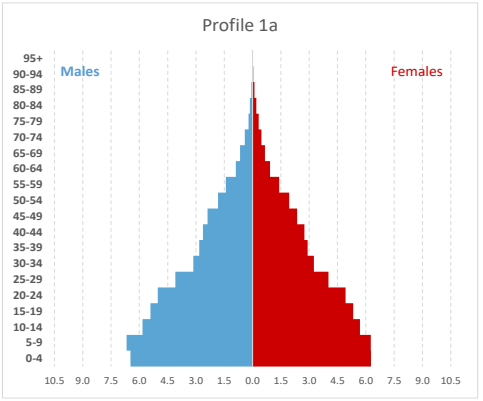
Groups / Profiles	% of Population 10 years and over	Density (ps./sq.km)	Mean age	Median age	Sex Ratio	Ageing Index	Total Dependency Index	Renewal Population Index	Elderly Dependency Index
1	76.1	524.8	25.5	21.2	103.2	11.5	63.5	535.8	5.6
1a	74.3	84.3	24.5	20.0	100.8	8.9	68.1	636.3	4.7
2	74.7	587.7	24.7	20.3	105.3	9.9	67.6	570.0	5.1
3	70.2	3,932.7	22.4	18.1	101.9	7.0	80.8	744.9	4.3
4	70.6	7,288,4	22.0	17.9	103.6	6.1	79.7	838.6	3.7
4a	70.7	707.0	22.3	17.9	104.2	6.2	78.6	831.2	3.8
West Bank	74.4	500.1	24.5	20.2	104.1	9.7	68.0	601.1	5.0
Gaza Strip	70.4	5,137.9	22.3	18.0	102.8	6.6	80.2	783.0	4.1
Palestine	**72.8**	**781.1**	**23.6**	**19.3**	**103.6**	**8.3**	**72.7**	**665.9**	**4.7**

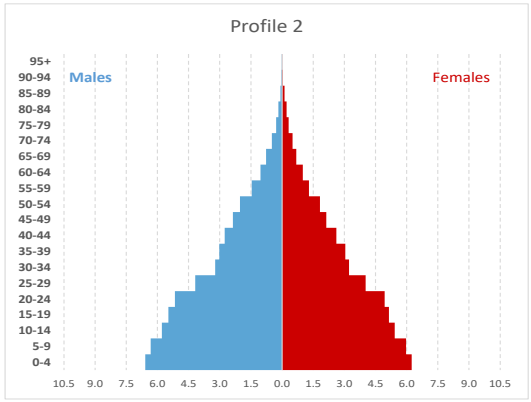
[15] The variables used for this profile are population density, mean and median age, sex ratio as well as the basic demographic rates.

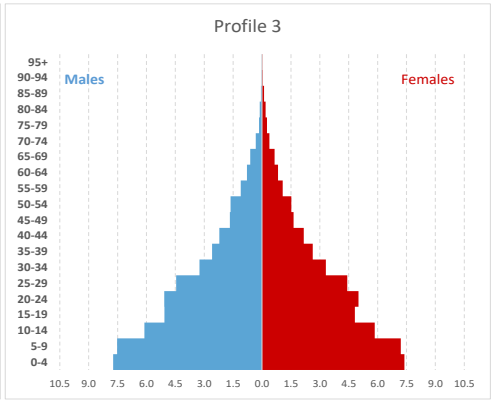
Figure 3.2 Age and sex profiles by governorate in 2017 (Population pyramids, o/o)

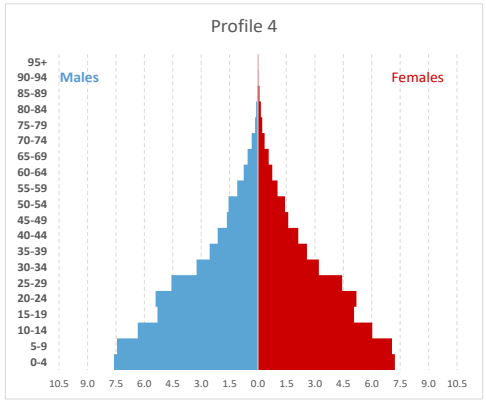


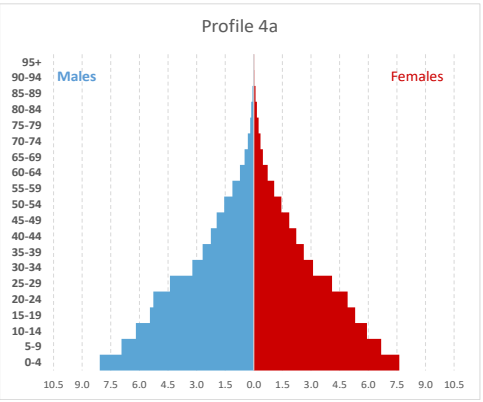












At the lower level (Map 3.12 & Tables 3.12a and 3.12b), localities are classified in 3 main groups and 7 sub-groups. Map shows a clear regional distinction between young, intermediate and "ageing" areas. In fact, in extremely "young" Localities belonging to the 3 last groups (5, 6 and 7), more of one third of their population is under 10 years of age, in 1 person aged 0-14 years corresponds to less than 7 persons aged 65 years and over, for each person 10-65 years corresponds less than 4.5 persons aged 65 years and over, and, at the same time, the values of the Elderly Dependency indicies are the lowest one. Localities of Groups 1-2 ("ageing" localities) have a total different profile, in contrast to the previous one: their population is older as average, and Ageing and Elderly Dependency Indicies have the highest values. Finally, localities belonging to Groups 3 & 4 are in an intermediate position.

Map 3.12 reveals clear spatial patterns inside the country. The quasi-majority of Localities in Gaza Strip, the south east of the West Bank and in Jericho & Al-Aghwar Governorate belongs to the last 3 sub-groups, while, to the contrary, the majority of the localities located in the North and Middle the West Bank around the central corridor crossing Jenin, Nablus, Ramallah & Al-Bireh and Jerusalem Governorates belongs to the first four Groups.

Table 3.12a Localities, composite demographic profiles in 2017

GROUPS Sub-groups / Profiles	Number of Localities	Density (ps./sq.km) *	Sex Ratio *	% of Population 10 years and over **	Mean age **	Median age **	Ageing Index	Total Dependency Index	Elderly Dependency Index	Renewal Population Index
GROUP 1										
1	83	192,8	103.6	77.4	25.1	23.4	19.9	66.5	8.9	536.9
2	47	11,029,6	102.7	77.3	25.8	22.0	13.8	61.4	6.1	553.7
GROUP 2										
3	107	355,2	99.2	76.2	24.8	20.8	11.4	65.0	5.5	635.9
4	100	612,8	108.3	75.6	25.3	20.2	9.1	64.3	4.5	665.2
GROUP 3										
5	43	180,8	95.5	67.9	25.1	16.6	6.5	92.2	4.5	925.2
6	45	11,806,5	102.9	71.2	23.6	18.0	6.9	77.2	4.1	846.4
7	134	554,1	106.0	70.9	23.1	18.4	6.3	77.8	3.7	929.3
West Bank	526	500.1	104.1	74.4	24.5	20.2	9.9	68.0	5.0	601.1
Gaza Strip	33	5,137.9	102.8	70.4	22.3	18.0	6.6	80.2	4.1	783.0
Palestine	**559**	**781.1**	**103.6**	**72.8**	**23.6**	**19.3**	**8.3**	**72.7**	**4.7**	**665.9**

* Total Population 2017 (4.705.855) including the Not Stated as regards age

** Total Population 2017 (4.673.917) NOT including the Not Stated as regards age

Table 3.12b Localities, composite demographic profiles in 2017

Sub-groups/ Profiles	Localities	Ageing Population	Youth population	Total Dependency Index	Population Renewal Capacity	Density	Sex Ratio
1	83	Highest level			Lowest	Very Low	
2	47	Highest level		Very Low	Lowest	Very High	
3	107	Intermediate level			Lowest	Low	Equilibrated
4	100	Intermediate level			Lowest		Very high
5	43		High level	Very High	Very high	Very Low	Low
6	45		Highest level	High	High	Very High	
7	134		Highest level	High	Very High		High

3.6 Inter-census (2007-2017) population increase

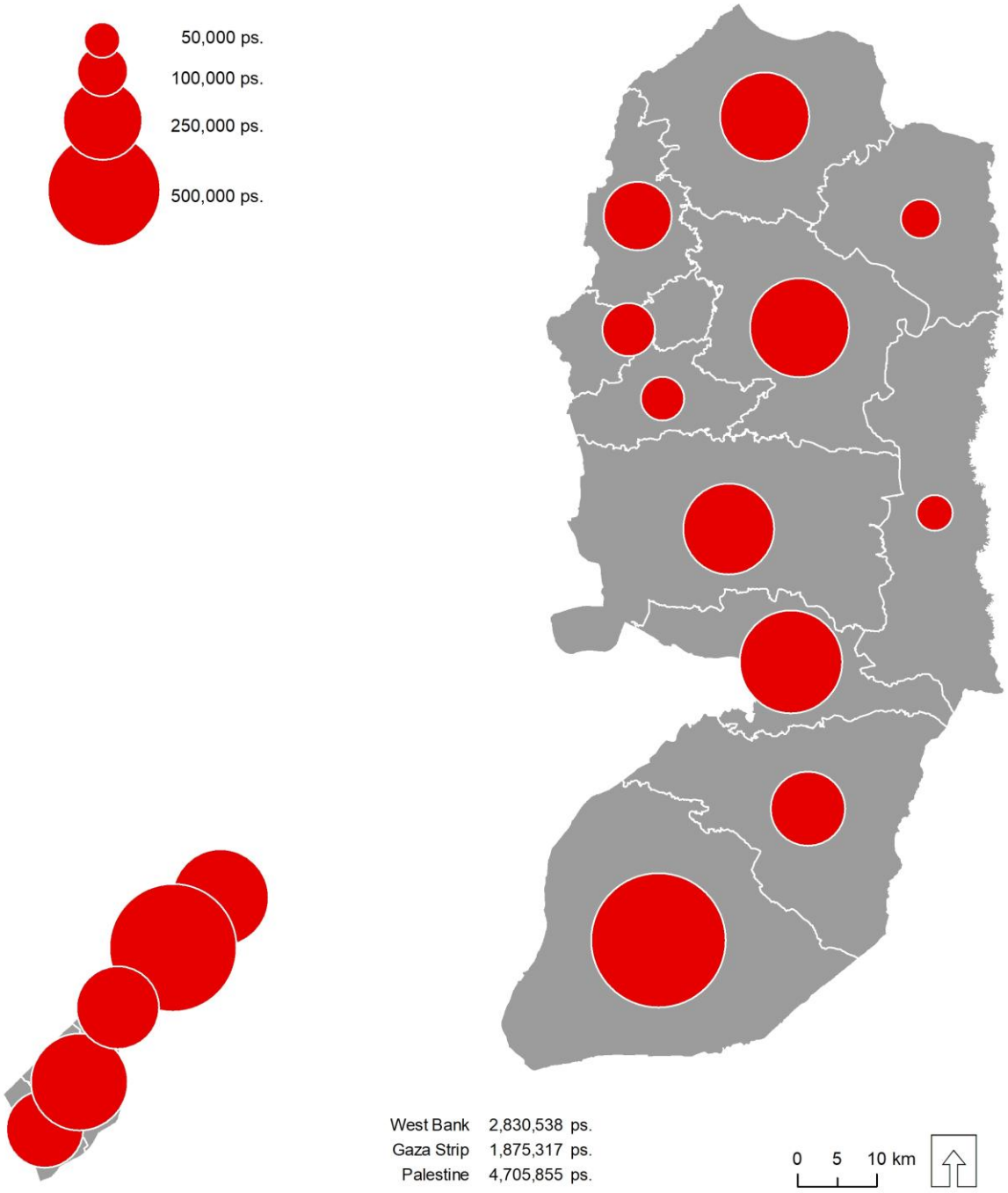
Between the 2007 and 2017 censuses, Palestine population increased by approximately 28 per cent (Map 3.13 and Table 3.13). The average annual growth rate during this period was 2.5%, making Palestine one of the highest growing countries in the Middle East. In terms of percentage, as expected, Gaza Strip Governorates and Hebron have seen their population increase by more than 32%, followed by Bethlehem and Salfit (29.6 and 26.4% respectively). High population growth contrasts sharply to the slow one, as 6 of the 11 the West Bank Governorates grow "moderately" (less than 24 % during the 10-year inter-census period). Map 3.13 shows clear regional differences in the extent and the nature of population change since 2007. These differences can be attributed to differential fertility on the one hand and to differential out/in migrations (internal and external) on the other.

Table 3.13 Total inter-census population increase* by governorate (o/o)

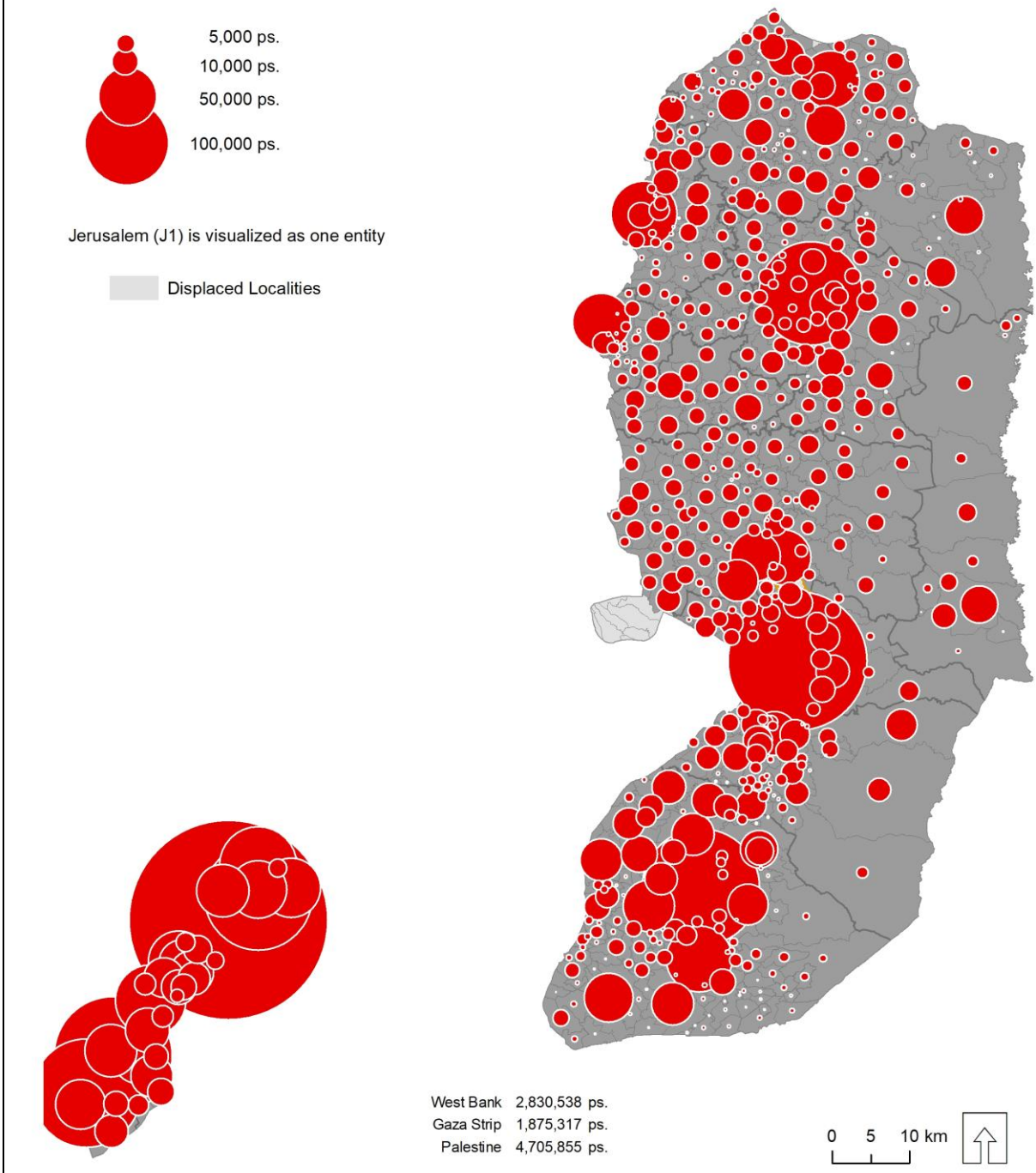
Governorate	(%)
Tulkarm	18.54
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	21.15
Jerusalem	21.55
Jenin	22.26
Qalqiliya	22.57
Nablus	23.59
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	24.13
Tubas & Northern Valleys	24.96
Salfit	26.43
Bethlehem	29.58
Gaza	32.65
Hebron	33.07
Dier Al Balah	35.58
North Gaza	36.76
Khan Yunis	36.97
Rafah	39.22
West Bank	24.05
Gaza Strip	35.50
Palestine	**28.25**

*{(Population 2017- Population 2007)/ Population 2007 }*100

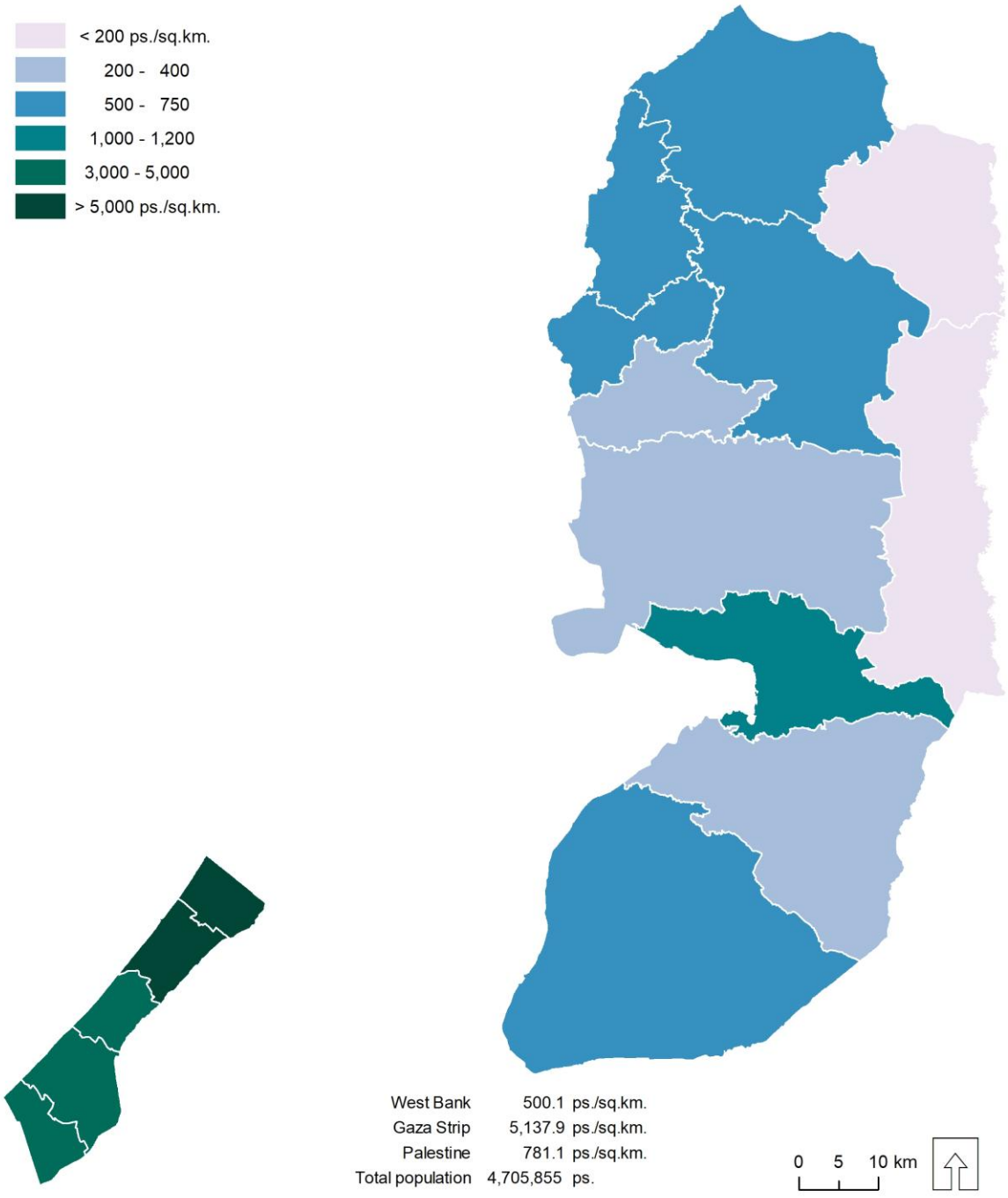
Map 3.1. Total population by Governorate in 2017



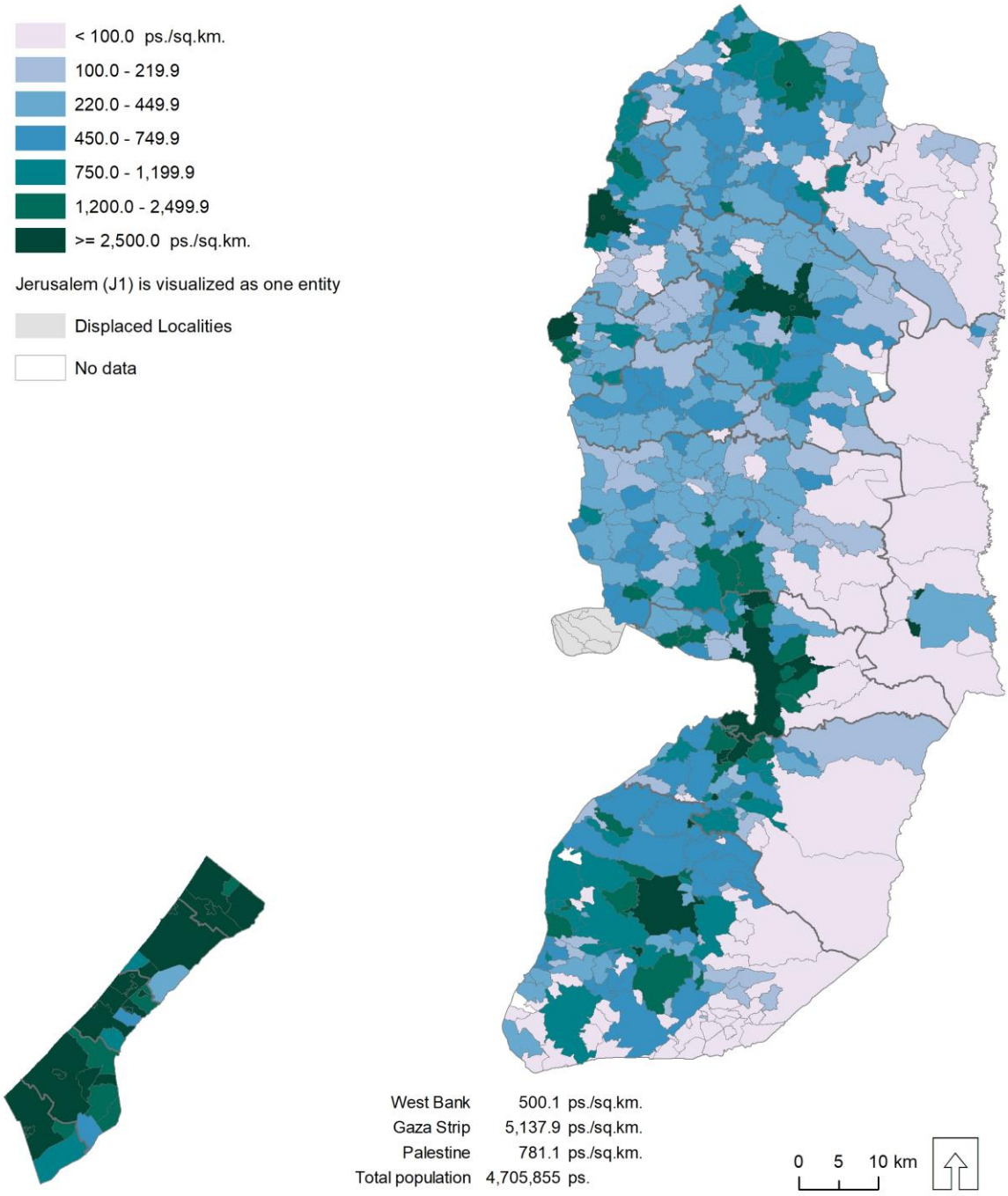
Map.3.2. Total population by Locality in 2017



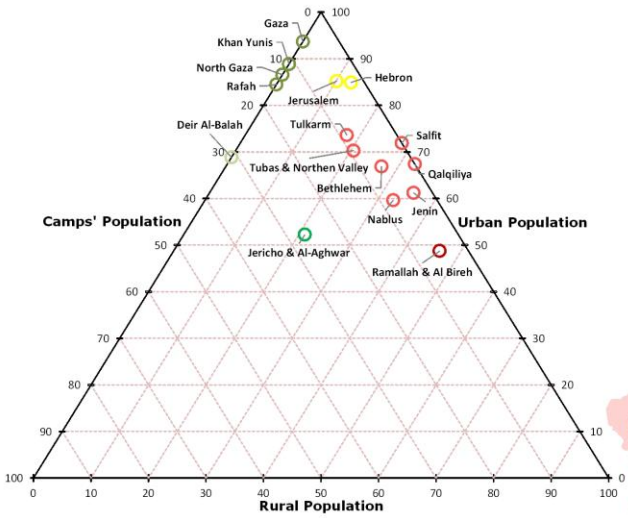
Map 3.3. Population density by Governorate in 2017



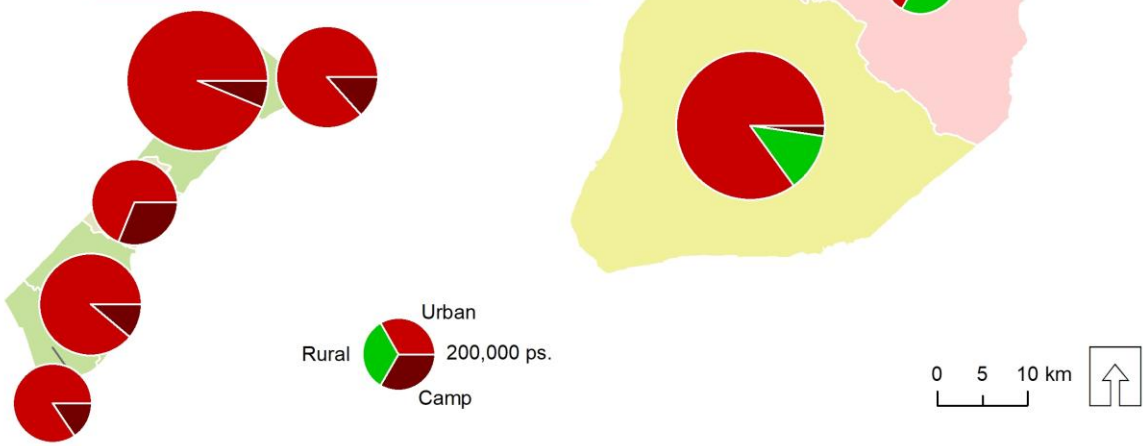
Map 3.4. Population density by Locality in 2017



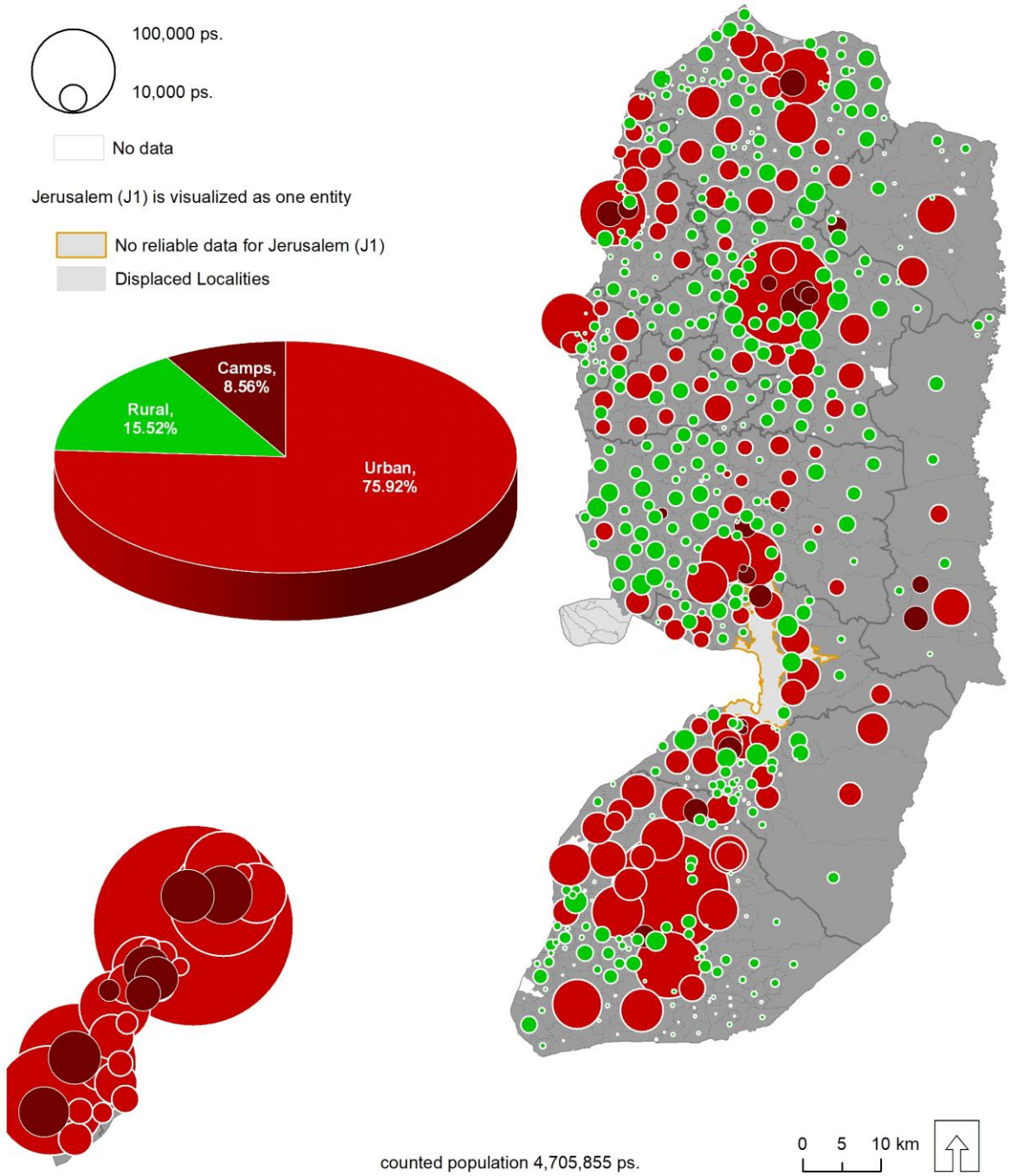
Map 3.5. Governorates' population (urban, rural, camp) in 2017



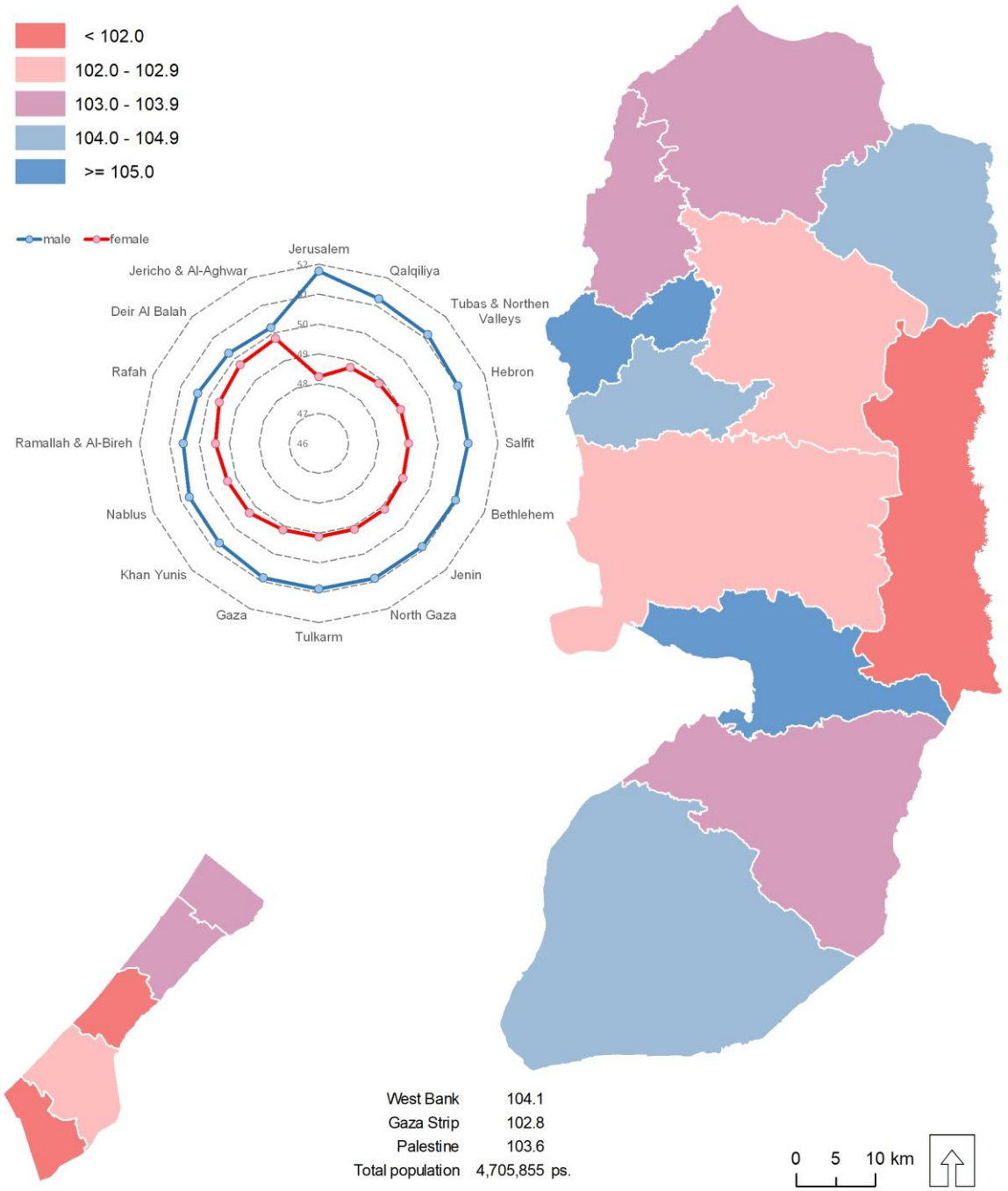
Governorates	Urban Population	Rural Population	Camps' Population
Deir Al-Balah	68.9	0.0	31.1
Rafah	84.5	0.0	15.5
North Gaza	86.6	0.0	13.4
Khan Yunis	88.9	0.0	11.1
Gaza	93.7	0.0	6.3
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	52.3	21.1	26.7
Jerusalem	85.2	10.1	4.7
Hebron	84.9	12.7	2.3
Tulkarm	73.6	17.7	8.7
Tubas & Northen Valley	70.3	20.5	9.2
Bethlehem	66.9	27.1	6.1
Nablus	59.6	32.7	7.6
Salfit	71.9	28.1	0.0
Jenin	61.2	35.5	3.3
Qalqiliya	67.4	32.6	0.0
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	48.7	46.3	5.0



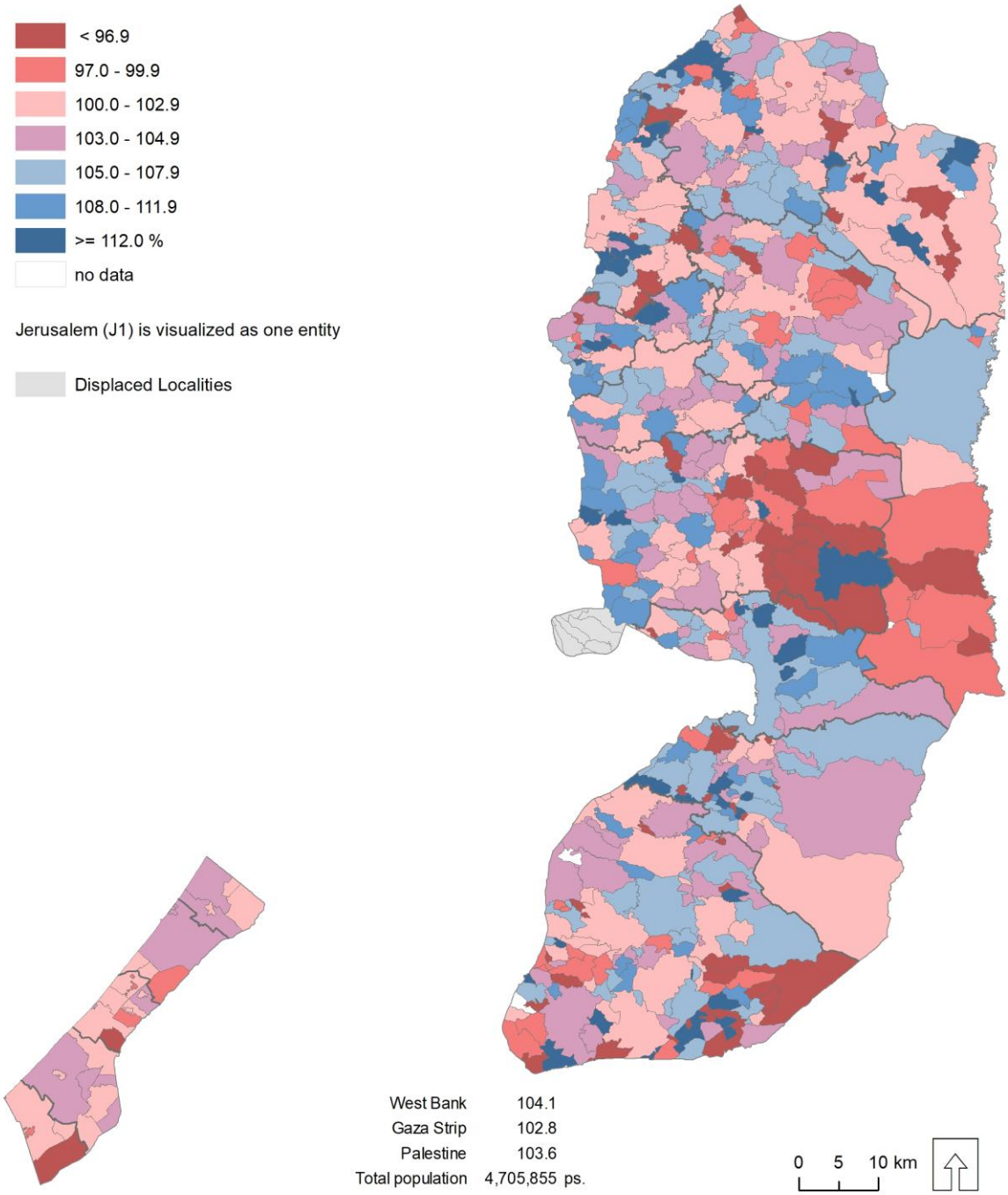
Map 3.6. Localities' population by type (urban, rural, camp) in 2017



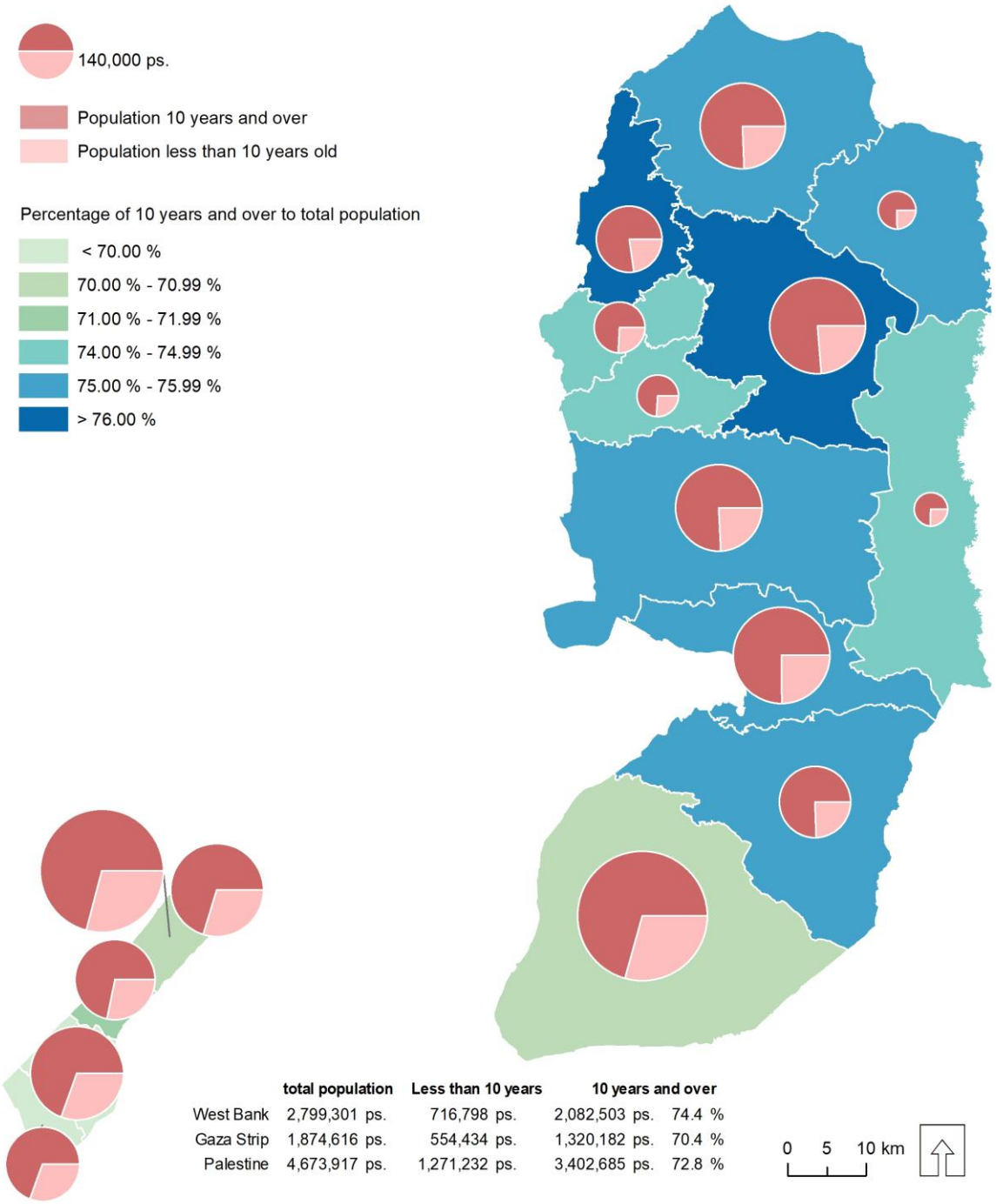
Map 3.7. Sex ratio by Governorate in 2017



Map 3.8. Sex ratio by Locality in 2017

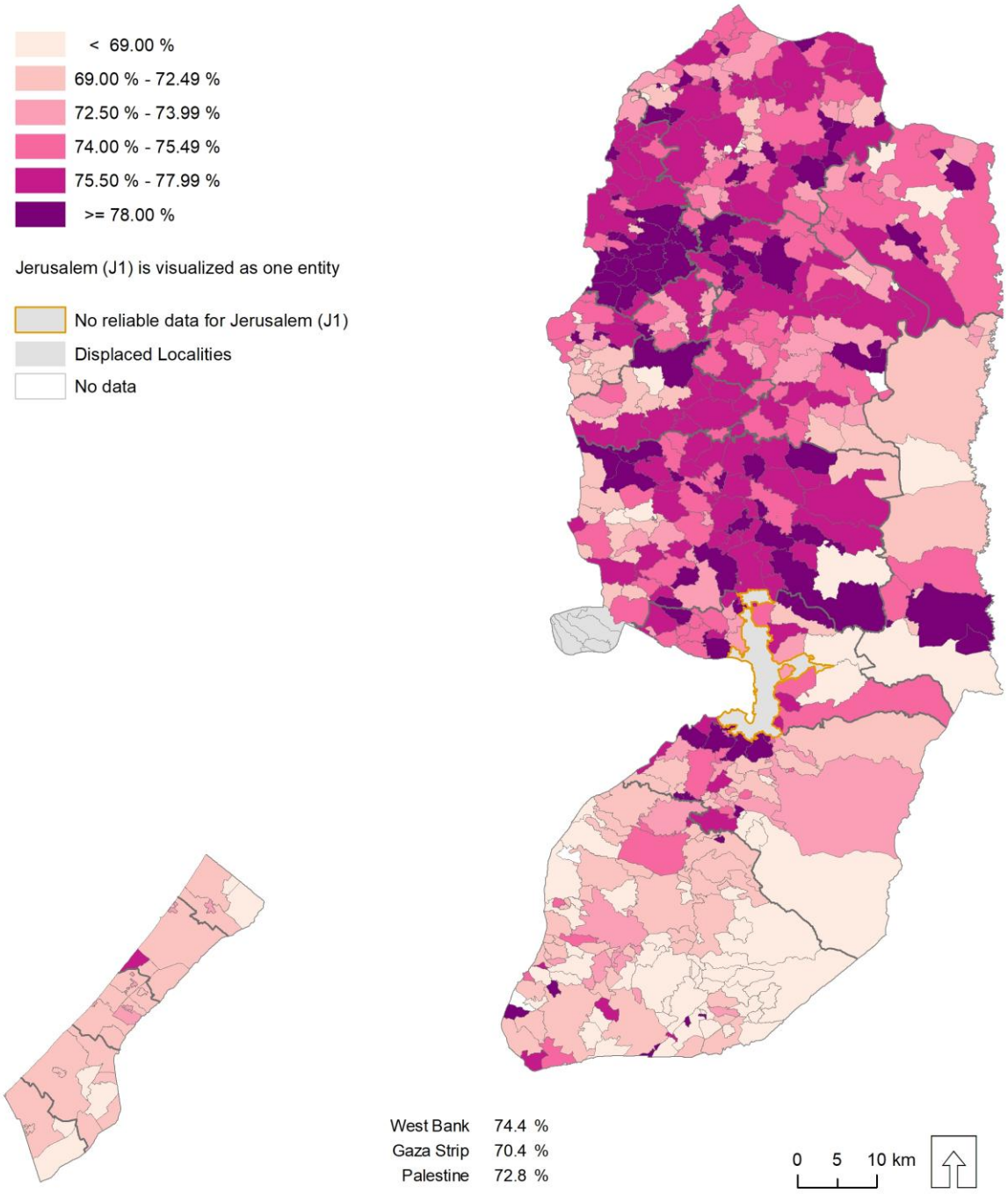


Map 3.9. Total population and population 10 years and over by Governorate in 2017

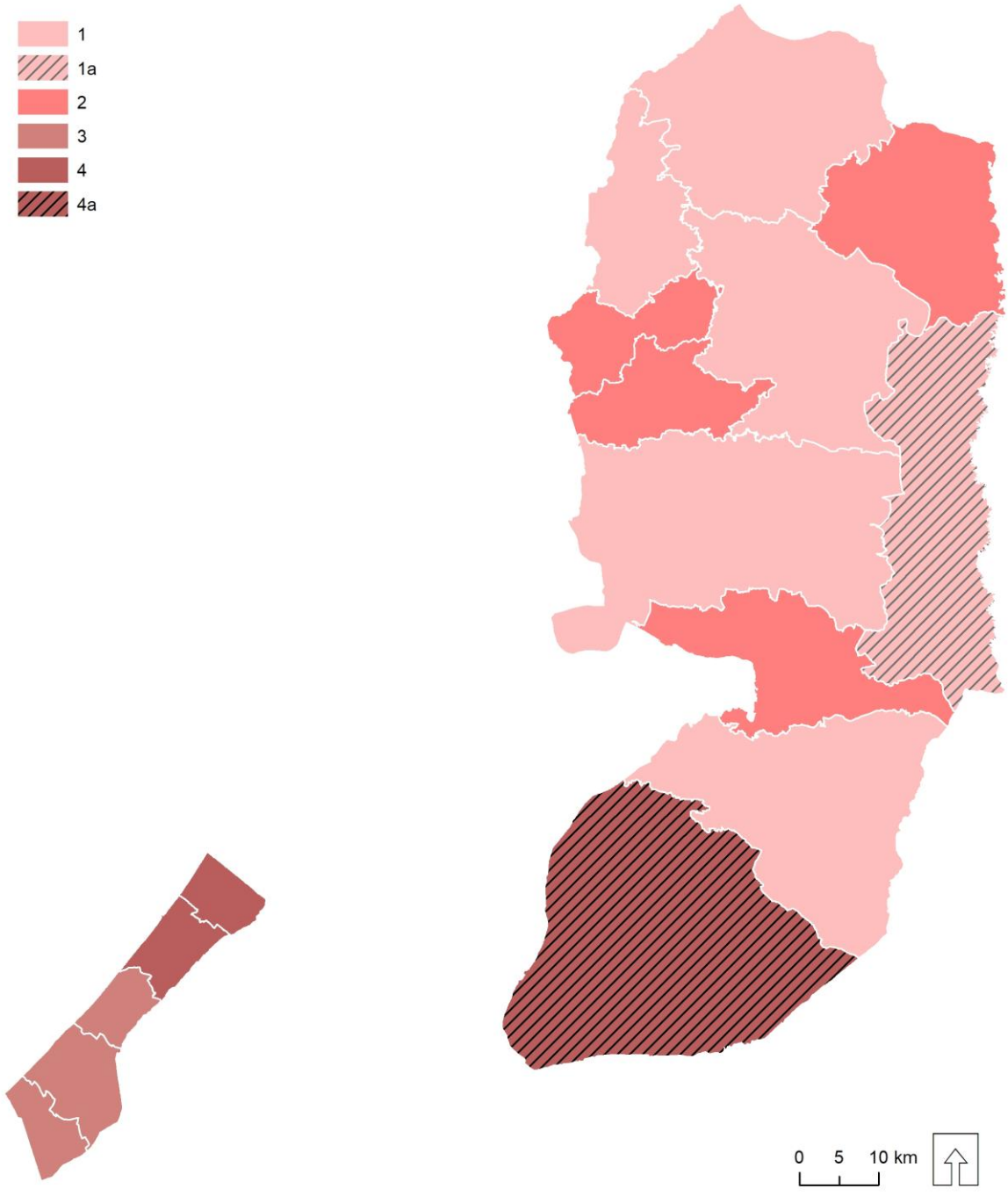


	total population	Less than 10 years	10 years and over	
West Bank	2,799,301 ps.	716,798 ps.	2,082,503 ps.	74.4 %
Gaza Strip	1,874,616 ps.	554,434 ps.	1,320,182 ps.	70.4 %
Palestine	4,673,917 ps.	1,271,232 ps.	3,402,685 ps.	72.8 %

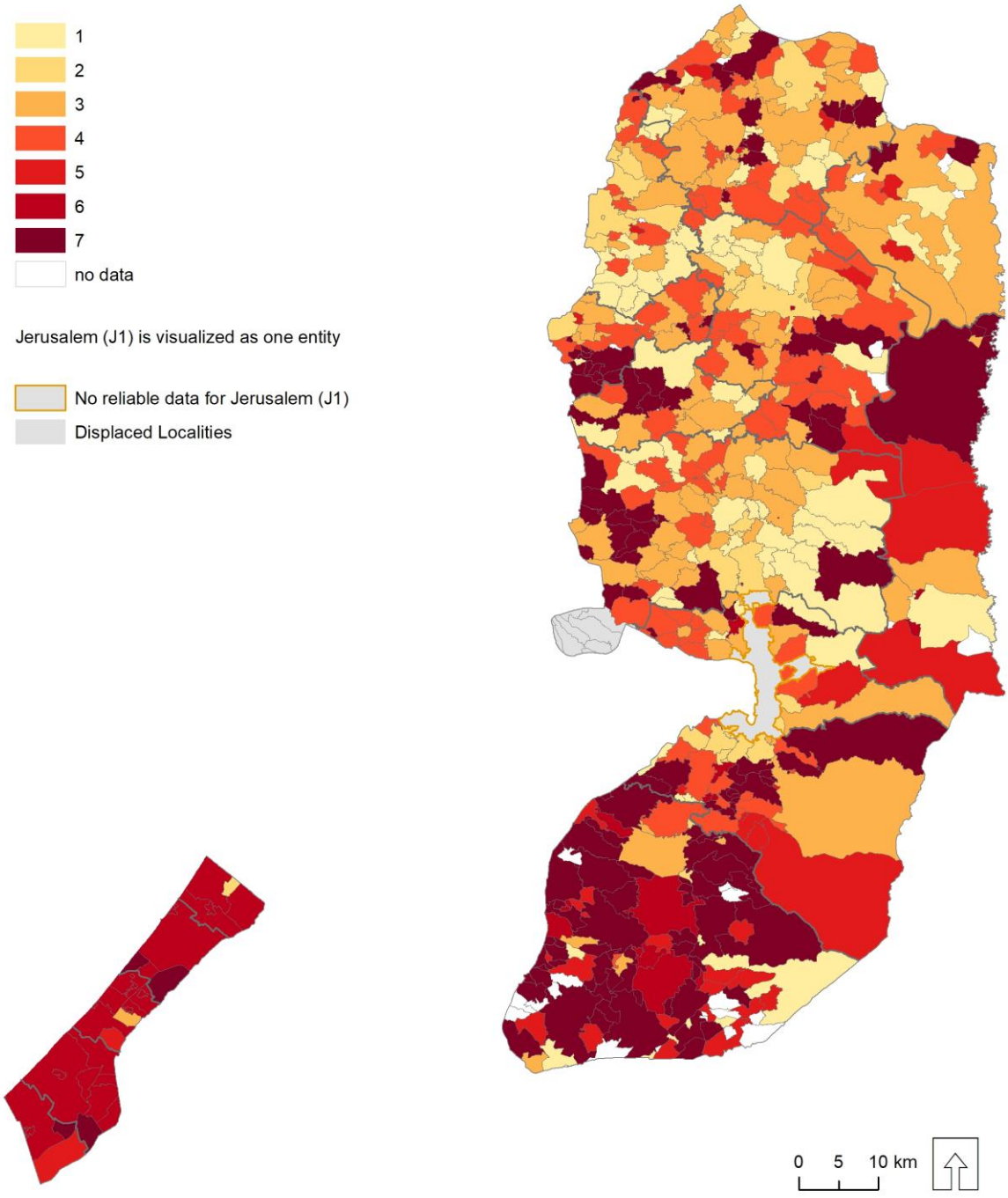
Map 3.10. Population 10 years and over, % of total population by Locality in 2017



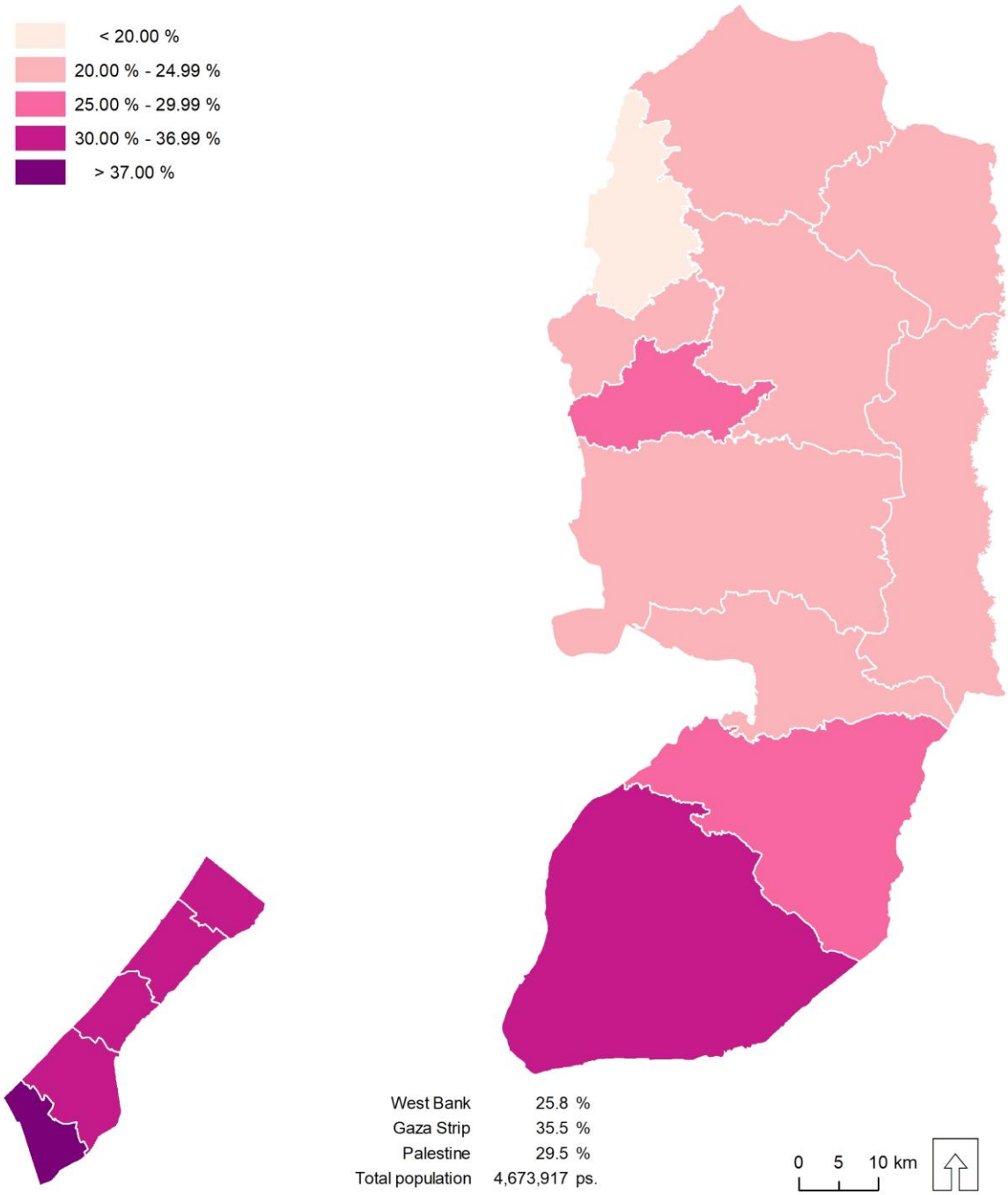
Map 3.11. Demographic profiles of Governorates in 2017



Map 3.12. Demographic profiles of Localities in 2017



Map 3.13. Total population increase, 2007 - 2017 (%) by Governorate



Chapter four

Sedentary population in 2017 census

4.1 The people

The population census amounting to 4.7 million in 2017 (all ages) also identifies 2.89 million persons recorded in the same administrative unit as 10 years before (in the 2007 census). These are persons present in Palestine in the last two censuses and having answered the question in 2017. The profile of this population is examined in this Chapter, so that, in the future, it can be compared with the profile of persons belonging to a second major category, the one of internal migrants.

The spatial distribution of this population (Maps 4.1 & 4.2, Table 4.1) is clearly differentiated from the distribution of the total population. The largest numbers of persons aged 10 and over are in the western part of Palestine, extending from the northern part of Jenin down to Rafah in the Gaza Strip. In contrast, they are extremely limited throughout the geographical corridor connecting Tubas & Northern Valleys with the south part of Hebron, passing through the eastern part of Jericho & Al-Aghwar and Bethlehem.

Table 4.1 Sedentary population (10 years and over) by governorate in 2017

Governorate	Sedentary population 10 years and over	Distribution %
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	32,180	1.11
Tubas & Northern Valleys	39,676	1.37
Salfit	49,887	1.73
Jerusalem (J2)	71,796	2.49
Qalqiliya	74,577	2.58
Tulkarm	126,841	4.39
Rafah	144,334	5.00
Bethlehem	145,378	5.04
Dier Al Balah	162,334	5.62
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	199,787	6.92
Jenin	213,613	7.40
North Gaza	218,270	7.56
Khan Yunis	227,376	7.88
Nablus	269,886	9.35
Gaza	431,376	14.95
Hebron	478,993	16.60
West Bank	1,702,614	58.99
Gaza Strip	1,183,690	41.01
Palestine	**2,886,304**	**100**

Maps illustrating the share of the sedentary population aged 10 years and over in the total sedentary population (Maps 4.3 & 4.4, Table 4.2) show a different picture. Indeed, in the Middle West Bank as well as in most of the North West Bank the percentage (%) is significantly higher than in the rest of the territory. Thus, in contrast, in Gaza Strip, Hebron, and in the majority of the Localities all along the eastern part of Jericho & Al-Aghwar as well as Bethlehem, the share of young people under 10 years old in the surveyed population is very high (more than 30%).

The previous analysis is completed by comparing the share of sedentary population 10 years and over to the total population of the same age group in 2017 (Maps 4.5 & 4.6, Table 4.3). The two corresponding maps reveal the existence of important differences between regions. Indeed, regional averages "hide" strongly contrasting situations. Thus, the percentage of very young people who are sedentary exceeds 95% in certain Localities in South West Bank, while in others it is less than 83% (the southern part of Ramallah, for example). These differences can be explained by the share of very young non-sedentary people in the total population of the Localities: very low in some (for example in almost all the Localities of the southern part of the West Bank) but quite high in others (for example, in many Localities of Ramallah).

Table 4.2 Sedentary population (10 years and over) as a percentage of total sedentary population (all ages) by governorate in 2017

Governorate	%
Rafah	67.7
Khan Yunis	68.1
North Gaza	68.1
Dier Al Balah	69.2
Hebron	70.0
Gaza	70.1
Salfit	72.9
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	72.9
Jerusalem (J2)	73.1
Qalqiliya	73.2
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	73.5
Tubas & Northern Valleys	73.6
Bethlehem	74.0
Jenin	74.4
Nablus	75.1
Tulkarm	75.9
West Bank	73.0
Gaza Strip	68.9
Palestine	**71.3**

Table 4.3 Sedentary population (10 years and over) as a percentage of total population (10 years and over) by governorate in 2017

Governorate	%
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	84.0
Dier Al Balah	84.3
North Gaza	85.7
Jerusalem (J2)	87.9
Tubas & Northern Valleys	88.2
Rafah	89.3
Khan Yunis	89.6
Tulkarm	90.4
Bethlehem	91.5
Salfit	91.7
Nablus	92.1
Jenin	92.3
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	92.4
Qalqiliya	93.4
Gaza	95.3
Hebron	96.3
West Bank	91.8
Gaza Strip	90.0
Palestine	**91.0**

4.2 Sex and age composition

4.2.1 Sex ratios

Maps 4.7 and 4.8 show the classification of the Governorates and their Localities as regards the sex ratio (number of men per 100 women) of the sedentary population (persons 10 years and over in 2017). Within the regions, the values of this index (Map 4.7 and Table 4.4) present a relatively low dispersion around the average (108), ranging from 104 males per 100 females in Gaza and Jericho & Al-Aghwar to 113 (Qalqiliya, Middle the West Bank). On a lower scale (Localities), however, the range of values is very broad. Indeed, in the majority of Localities in the western part of Ramallah & Al-Bireh / Jerusalem as well as in the north of the West Bank (but also in a minority of Hebron Localities) the sex ratio values are extremely high (> 116 males per 100 females) and well above the national average. While, in contrast, in the majority of Localities of the south West Bank (as well as in Gaza strip) the sex ratio is fairly balanced and very often well below the national average.

The existence of very high values is difficult to explain and cannot be justified by differential mortality between the sexes (female mortality cannot be higher than male mortality). They may be due to a high female migration from these Localities to the eastern part of the West Bank, in which there are several Localities with indicators values far below the national average (<100 males per 100 females), or due to a massive departure abroad for women or even an under-registration of them during the census.

Table 4.4 Sex ratio of sedentary population (10 years and over) by governorate in 2017

Governorate	Sex ratio
Gaza	104.3
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	104.6
Rafah	105.7
Hebron	106.6
Nablus	107.1
Khan Yunis	107.8
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	108.4
Jerusalem (J2)	108.7
Bethlehem	109.6
Jenin	109.7
Tulkarm	110.2
North Gaza	110.5
Tubas & Northern Valleys	110.6
Salfit	111.6
Dier Al Balah	111.6
Qalqiliya	113.0
West Bank	108.5
Gaza Strip	107.3
Palestine	**107.9**

4.2.2 Mean and median age, Elderly Dependency index

The mean age of the sedentary population in 2017 (persons 10 years and over who live in the same Locality /Governorate both in 2007 and 2017) is low (30.9 years) and the differences between Governorates are not important (Table 4.5 and Chart 4.1), as a difference of 3.7 years separate North Gaza (29.2 years) from Tulkarm (32.9 years). If theses indicator's values do

not vary much between Governorates, this is not the case when examining the distribution at the sub-regional level. Indeed, at locality level, the range of values is very wide, ranging from 22 to 65 years. As expected, Gaza Strip Governorates (as well as Hebron) are much younger, in population terms, than the corresponding Governorates of the West Bank. The mean age in Gaza is almost 1.7 years lower than in the West Bank (31.6 and 29.9 respectively) and the youngest Locality of Gaza youngest has an mean age of 33.5 years below the correspondent age of the oldest on in West Bank[16]. The median age of the sedentary population at national level in 2017, an index that summarizes the age distribution of this population better (Table 4.5 and Chart 4.2), is lower (26.0 years) than the average one (30.9 years). At regional level, the five Governorates of Gaza Strip and Hebron have a median age below the mean median age of Palestine and, in contrast, in 10 out of 11 the West Bank Governorates, the value of this indicator is higher than the mean one. This regional contrast is even more distinct when examined at locality level, as the population of Gaza's youngest locality has a median age of 37.2 years below the oldest one in West Bank[17].

The distribution of the Elderly Dependency Index (Table 4.5 and Chart 4.3) at Governorate level presents a relatively limited variation (its values ranging from 3.7 to 6.3, ie 37 to 63 persons 10-64 years per 100 persons aged 65 years and over) but, at locality level, the range of values is significantly wider (10 to 110). The rupture is clear between the West Bank and Gaza Strip as in all Gaza Governorates this indicator value is extremely low (lower than the Palestine's average). Nevertheless, Hebron and Jericho & Al-Aghwar Governorates deviate from the rest of the West Bank as they are part of the group having the lowest values. In fact, the population is extremely young in this group, and obviously the share of persons 65 years and over is extremely small.

Table 4.5 Sedentary population (10 years and over): Mean /median ages and Elderly Dependency Index by governorate in 2017

Governorate	Mean age	Median age	Elderly Dependency Index
Jenin	32.1	27.24	5.7
Tubas & Northern Valleys	31.9	26.97	5.6
Tulkarm	32.9	27.68	6.3
Nablus	32.4	27.53	6.0
Qalqiliya	31.5	26.57	5.1
Salfit	31.7	26.64	5.4
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	32.6	28.05	6.2
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	31.3	26.64	4.7
Jerusalem (J2)	31.7	26.97	5.4
Bethlehem	32.3	27.61	5.9
Hebron	29.8	25.18	3.9
North Gaza	29.2	24.55	3.7
Gaza	29.7	25.06	4.1
Dier Al Balah	30.7	25.81	5.0
Khan Yunis	30.3	25.57	4.7
Rafah	29.9	25.20	4.2
West Bank	31.6	26.7	5.3
Gaza Strip	29.9	25.2	4.3
Palestine	**30.9**	**26.0**	**4.9**

[16] Gaza Strip: Youngest locality = 28.0, Oldest = 31.6, West Bank: Youngest locality = 14.0 and oldest 61.5 years
[17] Gaza Strip: Youngest locality = 23.3, Oldest = 26.9, West Bank: Youngest locality = 10.0 and oldest 60.5 years

Chart 4.1 Mean age of sedentary population (10 years and over) by governorate in 2017

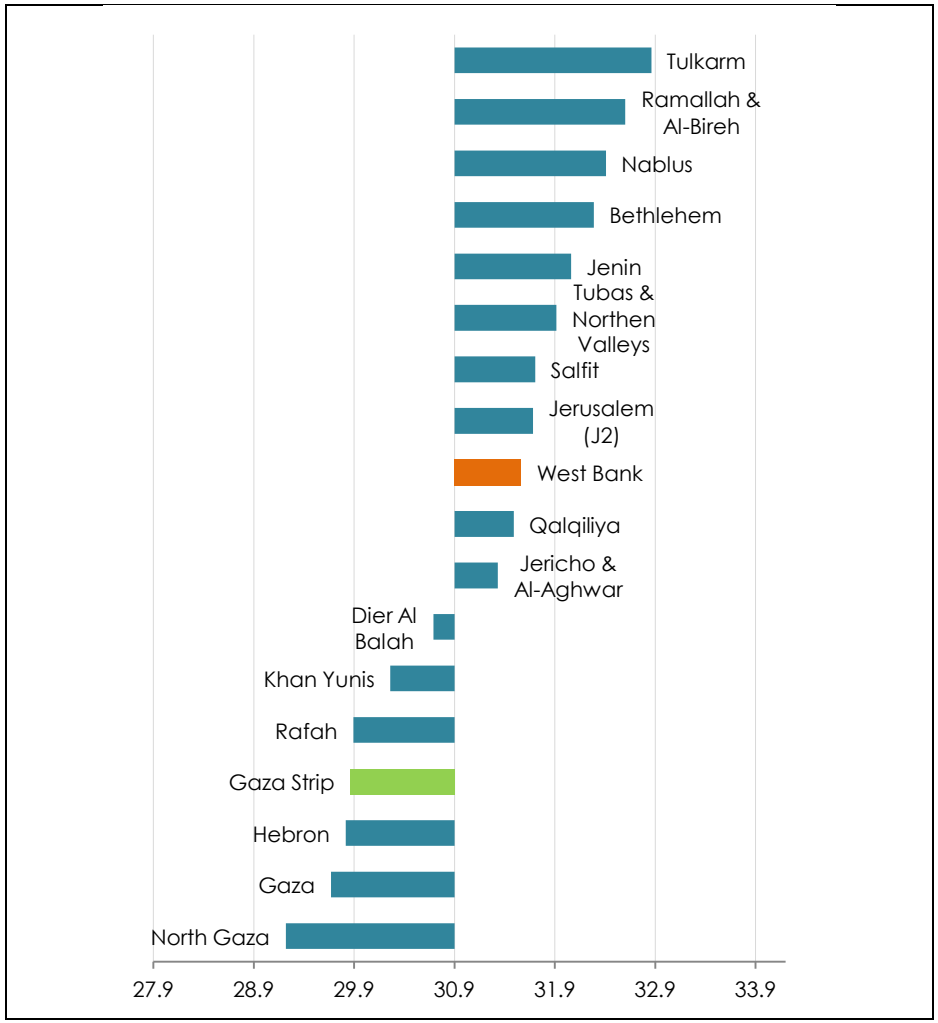


Chart 4.2 Median age of sedentary population (10 years and over) by governorate in 2017

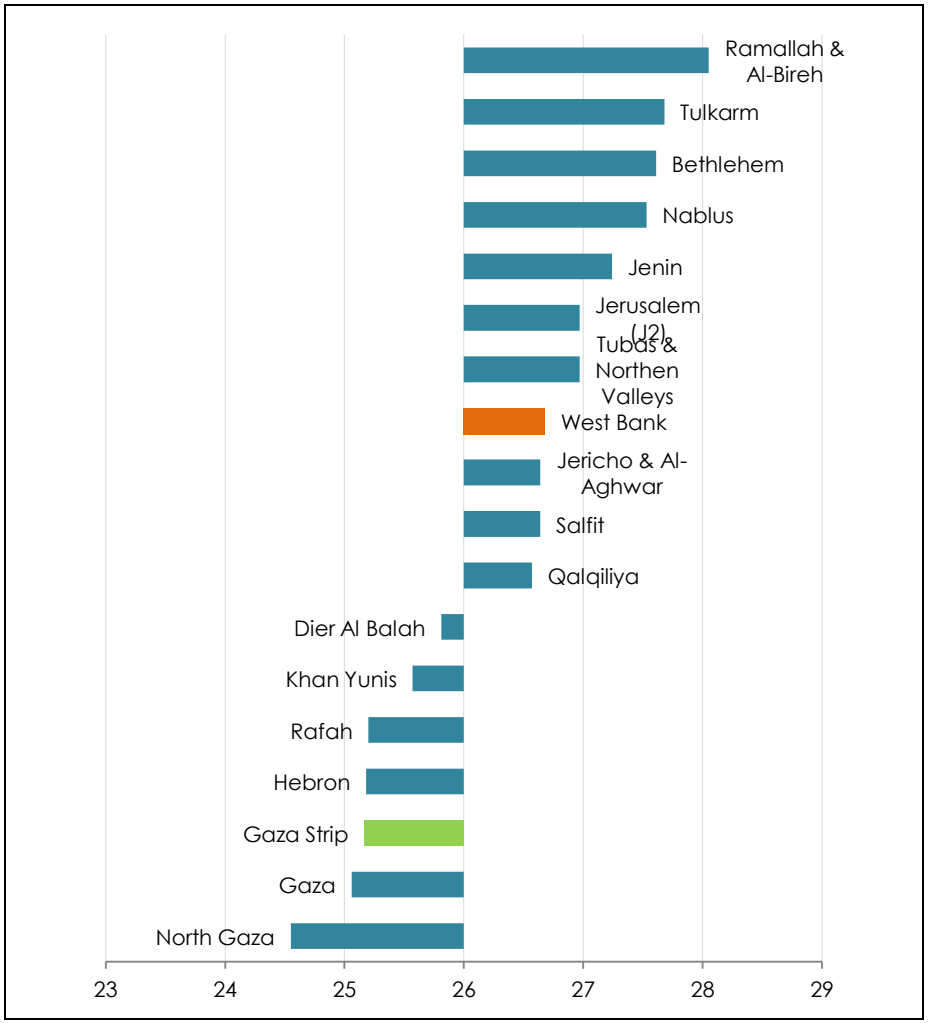
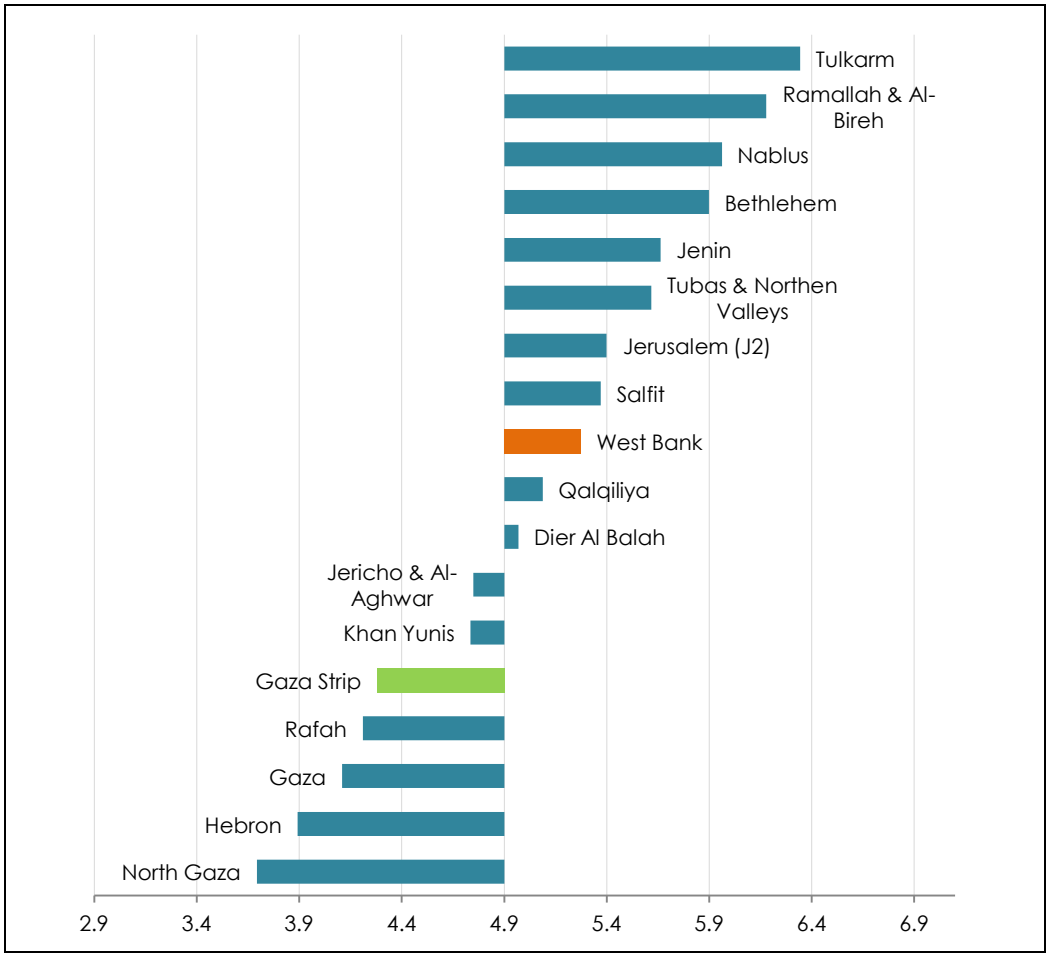


Chart 4.3 Elderly Dependency Index, sedentary population (10 years and over) by governorate in 2017



4.3 The conservation index

As mentioned above, a part of the population that was present in the 2017 census was recorded in the same place 10 years ago (Governorate or Locality). This specific share, projected to the 2007 total population concerning the correspondent unit, provides estimation for the ability of each administrative entity to retain its population[18]. Therefore, a Population Conservation Index based on data and referring to the usual resident population in 2007 and 2017 censuses was produced for the Palestine's Governorates[19] (Map 4.9 and Table 4.6). The range of values of this index is relatively "narrow". Jerusalem and Hebron are on the extremity of the series. The unoccupied part of Jerusalem has "lost" almost a third of its population, while Hebron less than 10%. The classical opposition between the West Bank and Gaza Strip has disappeared (Map 4.6): North Gaza and Dier Al Balah "have retained" 82.5% of their inhabitants, while Gaza 90% and Khan Yunis & Rafah 86%. These differences are probably due to differentiated internal migration during the relevant inter-census period (see also Chapter 6).

[18] Ceteris paribus, in the absence of important differential mortality and emigration (departures to foreign countries). Observed differences are due to the inter-census internal migration.

[19] The calculation of this indicator at the sub- Governorate level is not possible due to the absence of comparable data regarding the Localities population in 2007 (border changes in several localities between 2007 and 2017)

Table 4.6 Conservation Index by governorate in 2017

Governorate	Index (o/o)
Jerusalem (J2)	67.17
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	79.12
Dier Al Balah	81.48
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	82.51
North Gaza	82.58
Tulkarm	82.92
Tubas & Northern Valleys	84.63
Qalqiliya	85.74
Salfit	85.83
Khan Yunis	85.99
Rafah	86.13
Nablus	86.59
Jenin	86.64
Bethlehem	88.52
Gaza	89.77
Hebron	90.47
West Bank	85.33
Gaza Strip	86.02
Palestine	**85.61**

4.4 Composite demographic profiles

Maps 4.10 and 4.11 illustrate the demographic profiles of sedentary population (population 10 years and over) in the 2017 census at Governorate and Locality levels[20].

At Governorate level (Map 4.10, Table 4.7 and Figure 4.2), it is possible to distinguish three main groups[21]. The first one (Group 1) includes Governorates having a relatively high percentage of population younger than 10 years of age (31-31.5%) and low mean/median age as well as elderly dependency ratios (less than 430 persons aged 65+ for 1000 persons aged 10-64 years), i.e. a young population in the working age groups. On the opposite side, Governorates of the third group have a relatively low percentage of population younger than 10 years of age (around 25%) and the highest mean/median ages as well as elderly dependency ratios (600-610 persons 65+ for 420 persons aged 10-64 years, "ageing" Governorates). Finally, Group 2 is characterized by an intermediate profile ("mature" Governorates). In fact, the composite profile map of the sedentary population is similar to the corresponding map of the total population: Gaza Strip and Hebron governorate are included in the first group; Tubas & Northern Valleys, Jericho & Al-Aghwar, Jerusalem, Salfit and Qalqiliya in the second and the rest of the West Bank in the third group.

At a lower level (Map 4.11 & Table 4.8), localities are classified in four main groups. The map shows a clear regional distinction between young, intermediate and "ageing" spatial units as well differences hidden by the Governorate averages. In fact, in Localities belonging to Group 4 ("ageing" localities), more than 27% of the total sedentary population is younger than 10 years old, mean and median ages are extremely high as well as the values of Elderly

[20] The variables used for this profile are: percentage of sedentary population 10 years and over on total sedentary population, mean and median age, sex ratio as well as elderly dependency ratios.

[21] The increase of the percentage of sedentary population of 10 years and over of the total sedentary population has a direct impact on the mean and median age of the population of 10 years and over.

Dependency Indicies (890 -1310 persons 65+ for 420 persons 10-64 years). On the opposite side, spatial units of Group 1 ("young" localities) have a very different profile: the percentage of persons younger than 10 years old is much higher (>32% of total population) and mean, median and elderly dependency indicies give extremely low values. Localities belonging to Groups 3 and 4 present an intermediate profile comparatively to the other ones. The profile of the localities belonging to Group 2 is rather similar to the profile of the first group, whereas that of the third group is rather similar to the profile of the fourth Group.

Table 4.7 Governorates, composite demographic profiles of sedentary population in 2017

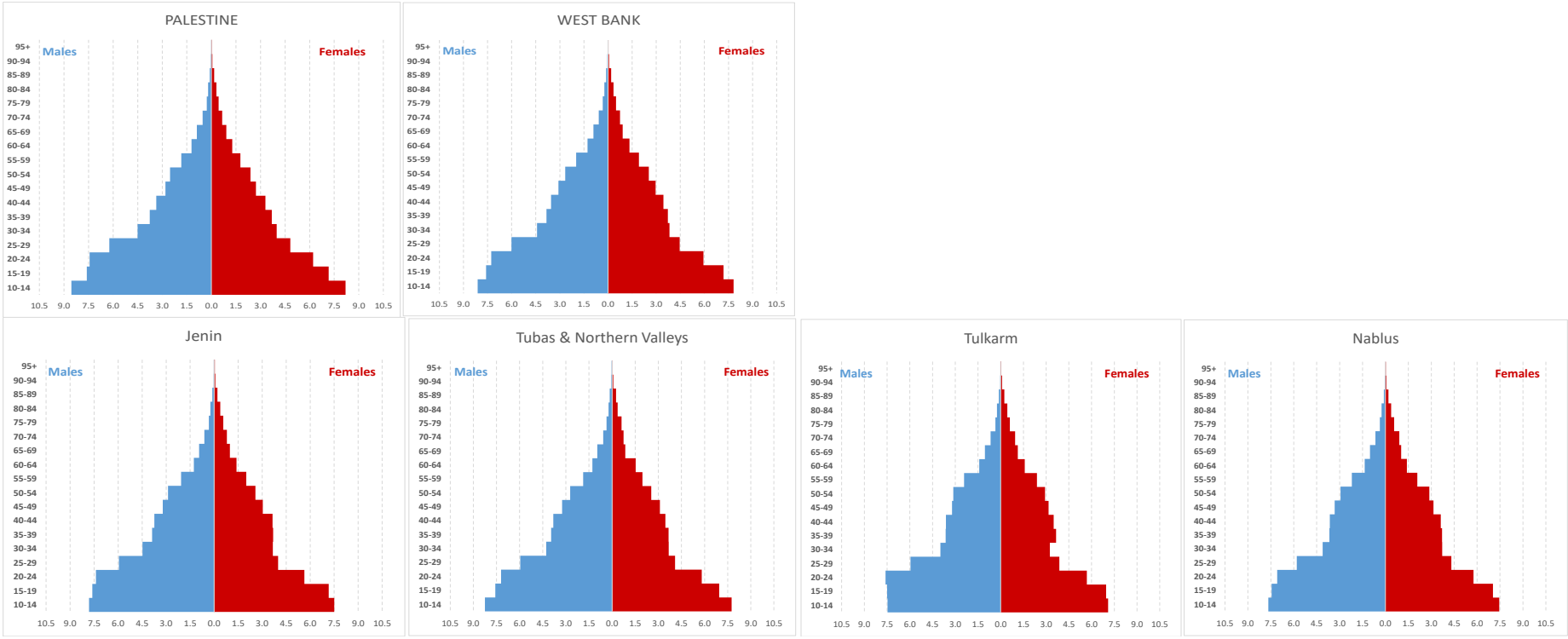
Groups / Profiles	Sub-groups	% of sedentary population less than 10 years to total sedentary population	% of sedentary population 10 years and over to total sedentary population	Mean age (10 years and over)	Median age (10 years and over)	Sex Ratio	Elderly Dependency Index
1	1	31.0	69.0	29.9	25.3	106.1	4.2
	2	31.4	68.6	30.0	25.2	111.1	4.3
2	3	26.9	73.1	31.5	26.8	106.6	5.1
	4	26.8	73.2	31.7	26.7	111.7	5.4
3	5	25.7	74.3	32.5	27.8	107.8	6.1
	6	25.2	74.8	32.4	27.5	110.2	6.0
West Bank		27	73	31.6	26.7	108.4	5.3
Gaza Strip		31.1	68.9	29.9	25.2	107.3	4.3
Palestine		**28.7**	**71.3**	**30.9**	**26**	**107.9**	**4.9**

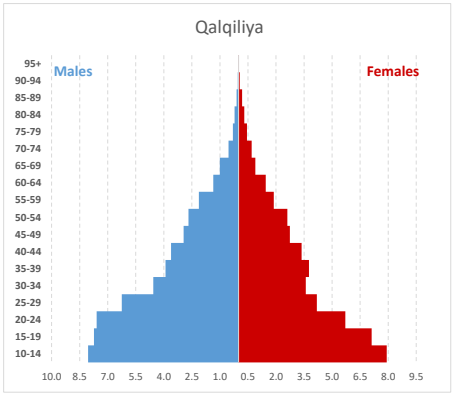
Spatial differences emerge inside the country. The quasi-majority of Localities in Gaza Strip, the south east of West Bank and in Jericho & Al-Aghwar Governorate, belongs to the two first groups, while on the contrary, the majority of areas located in the North and Middle of West Bank around the central corridor of the country crossing Jenin, Nablus, Ramallah & Al-Bireh and Jerusalem Governorates belong to Groups 3 and 4.

Table 4.8 Localities, composite demographic profiles of sedentary population in 2017

Groups / Profiles	Sub-groups	Number of Localities	% of sedentary population less than 10 years to total sedentary population	% of sedentary population 10 years and over to total sedentary population	Mean age of sedentary population 10 years and over	Median age of sedentary population 10 years and over	Sex Ratio	Elderly Dependency Index
1	1	39	32.1	67.9	28.4	23.1	98.5	2.8
	2	40	33.0	67.0	28.7	24.0	168.3	2.3
2	3	62	31.5	68.5	29.0	24.1	113.1	3.3
	4	42	30.7	69.3	29.9	24.6	97.8	4.7
3	5	134	28.2	71.8	30.9	26.0	120.7	4.8
	6	120	26.6	73.4	32.3	27.6	106.9	5.4
4	7	80	26.9	73.1	34.1	29.4	128.8	8,9
	8	88	20.9	77.1	36.0	31.6	96.5	13,1
West Bank		572	23.8	76.2	31.9	27.1	115.2	6.3
Gaza Strip		33	31.8	68.2	31.2	25.3	109.7	4.6
Palestine		**605**	**28.7**	**71.3**	**30.9**	**26.0**	**108.0**	**4.9**

Figure 4.1 Sedentary population (10 years and over) by governorate, sex and age (Population pyramids, o/o) in 2017




Qalqiliya
Males
Females
95+
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
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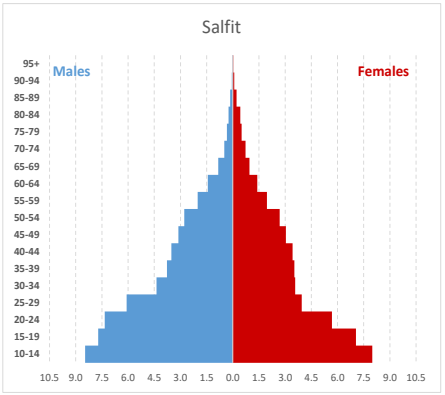
10-14
10.0 8.5 7.0 5.5 4.0 2.5 1.0 0.5 2.0 3.5 5.0 6.5 8.0 9.5


Salfit
Males
Females
95+
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
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30-34
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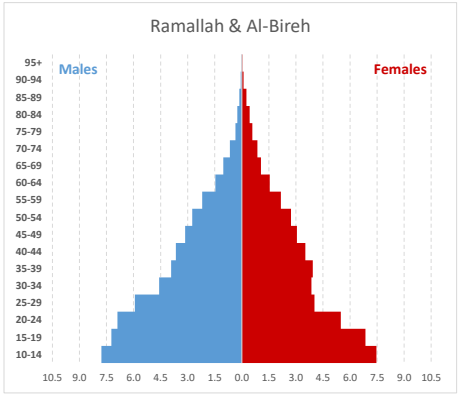
10.5 9.0 7.5 6.0 4.5 3.0 1.5 0.0 1.5 3.0 4.5 6.0 7.5 9.0 10.5


Ramallah & Al-Bireh
Males
Females
95+
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
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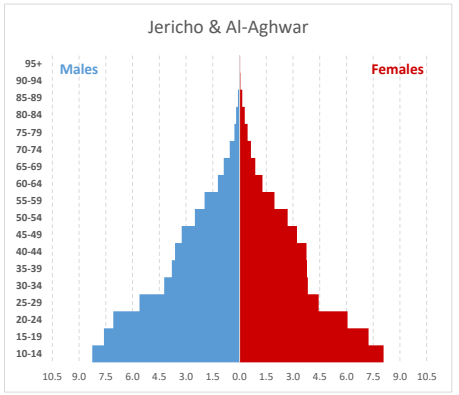
10.5 9.0 7.5 6.0 4.5 3.0 1.5 0.0 1.5 3.0 4.5 6.0 7.5 9.0 10.5


Jericho & Al-Aghwar
Males
Females
95+
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
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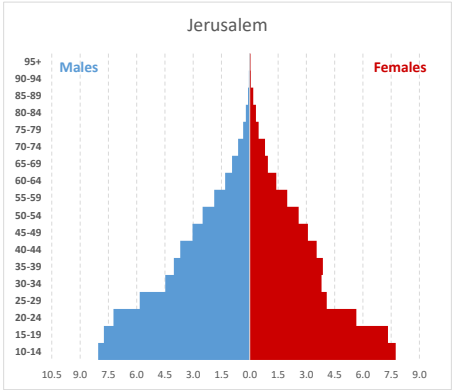
10-14
10.5 9.0 7.5 6.0 4.5 3.0 1.5 0.0 1.5 3.0 4.5 6.0 7.5 9.0 10.5


Jerusalem
Males
Females
95+
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
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10-14
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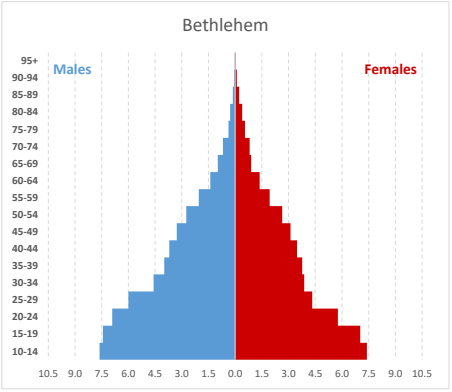
Bethlehem
Males
Females
95+
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
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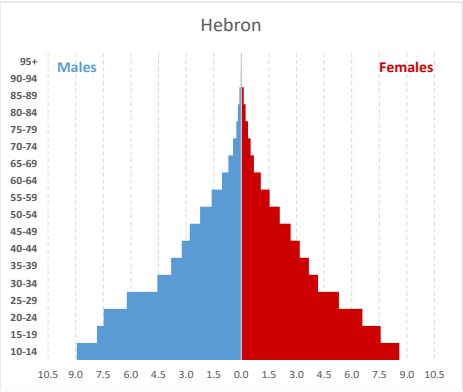
Hebron
Males
Females
95+
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
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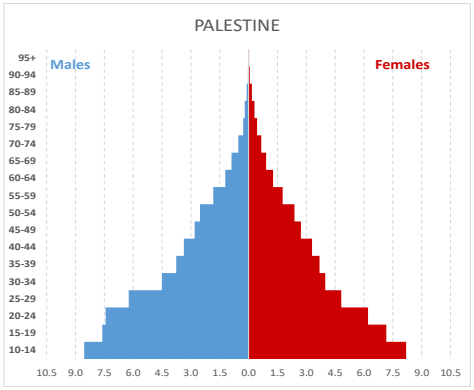
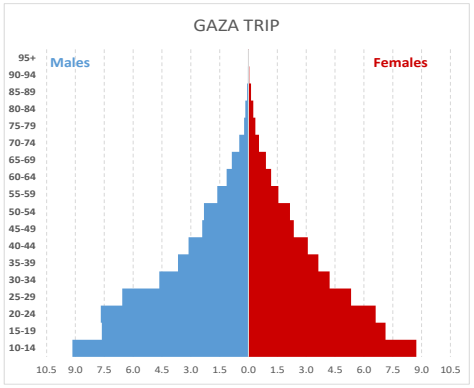
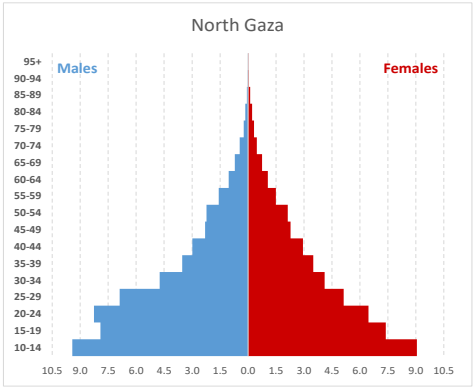
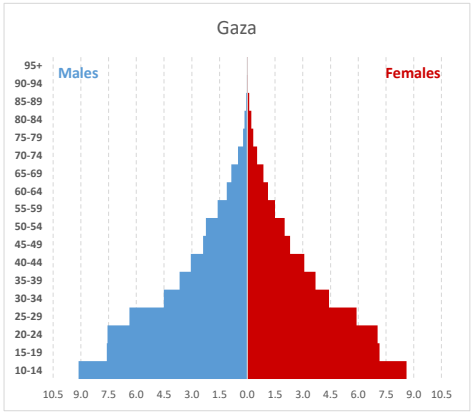
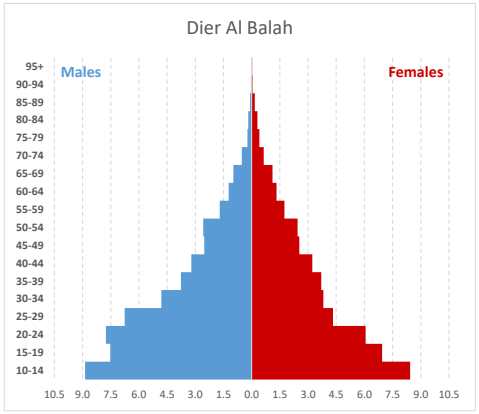
Figure 4.1 Sedentary population (10 years and over) by governorate, sex and age (Population pyramids, %) in 2017

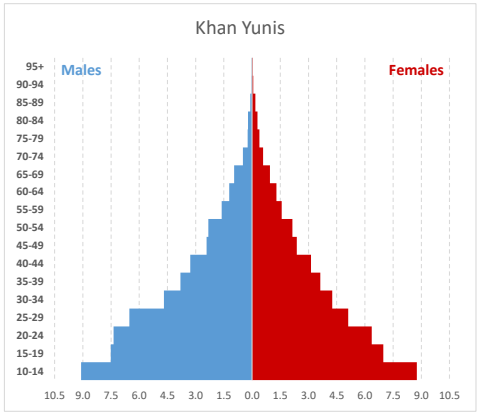












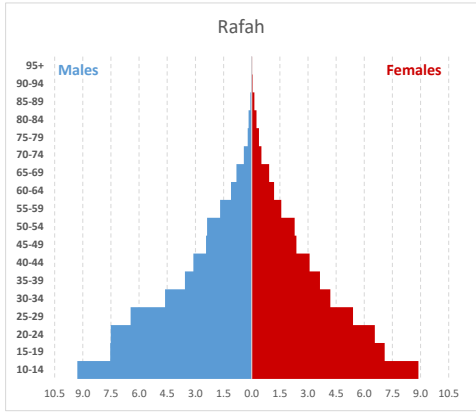
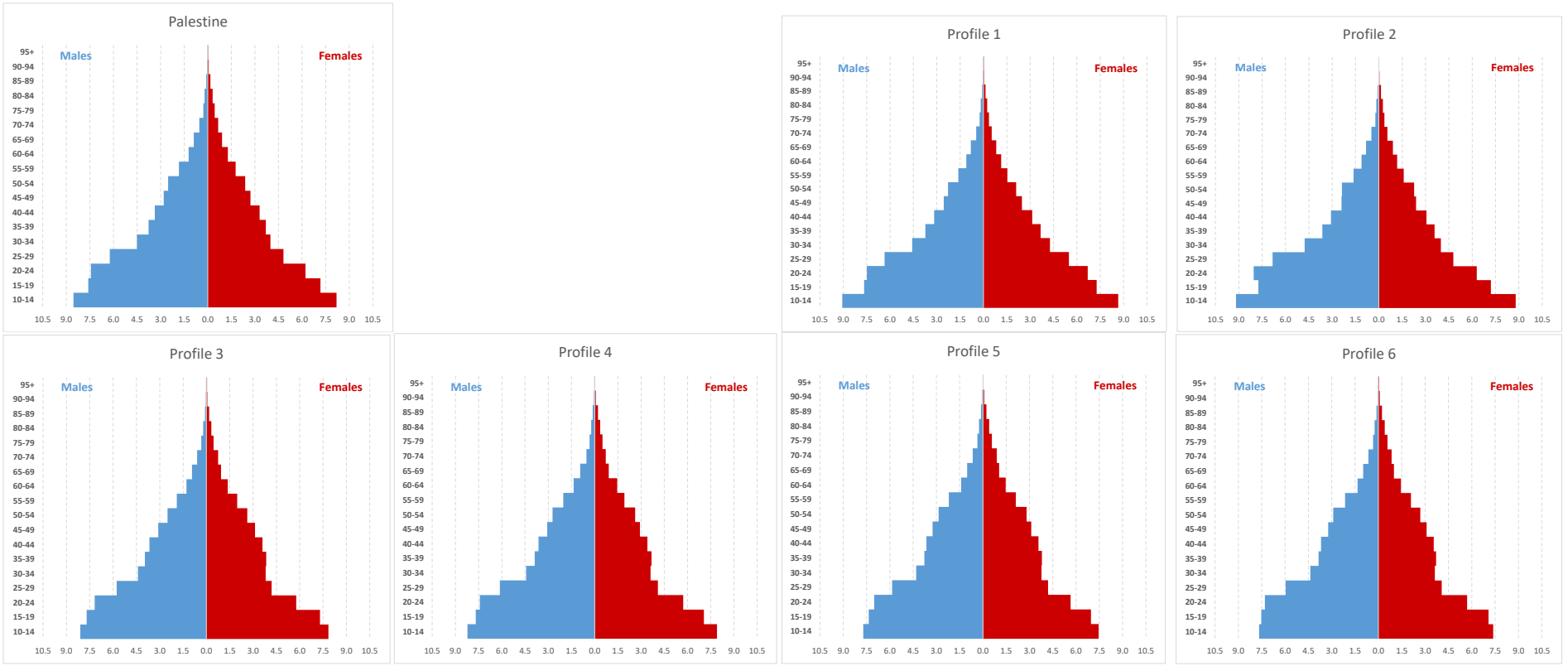
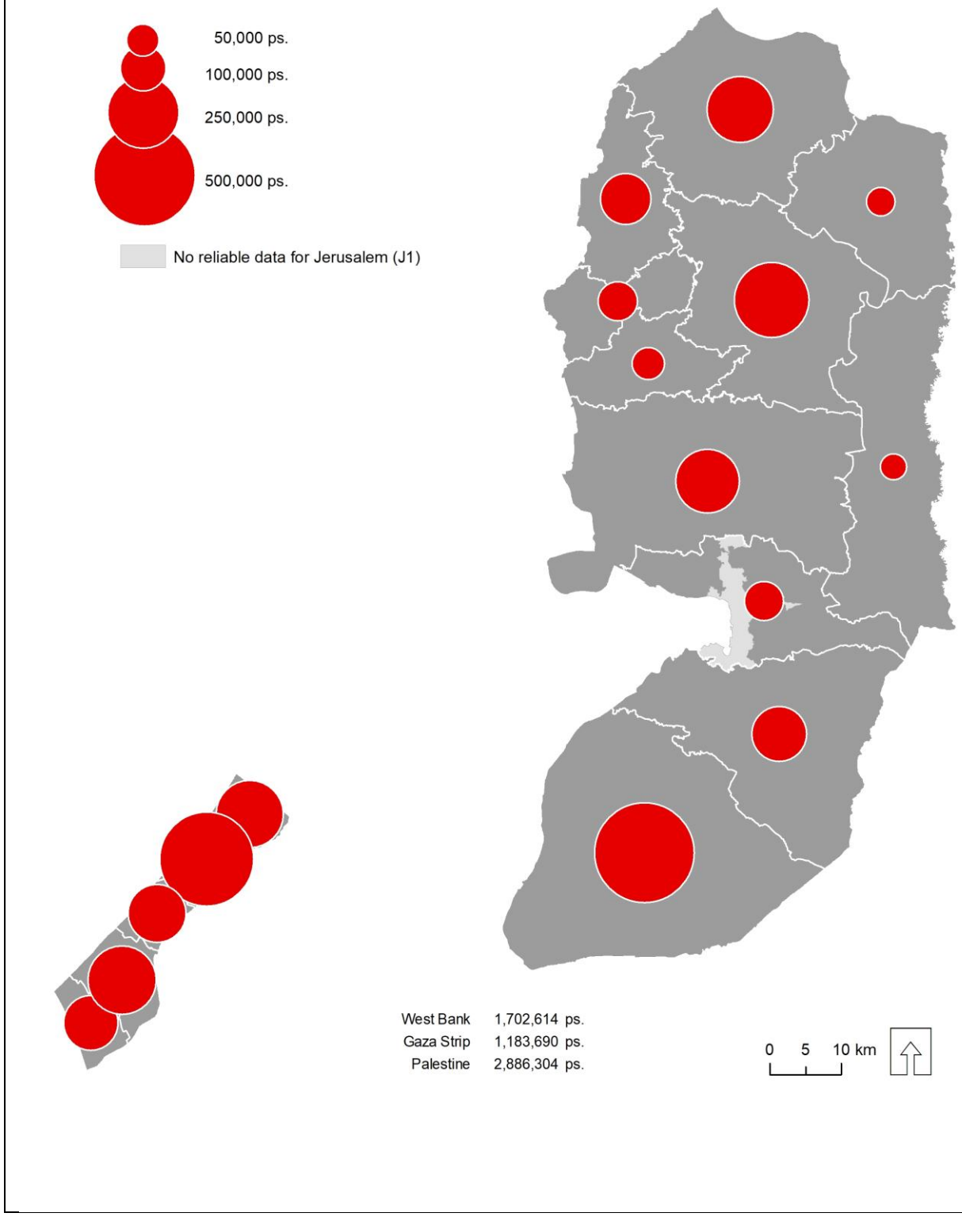


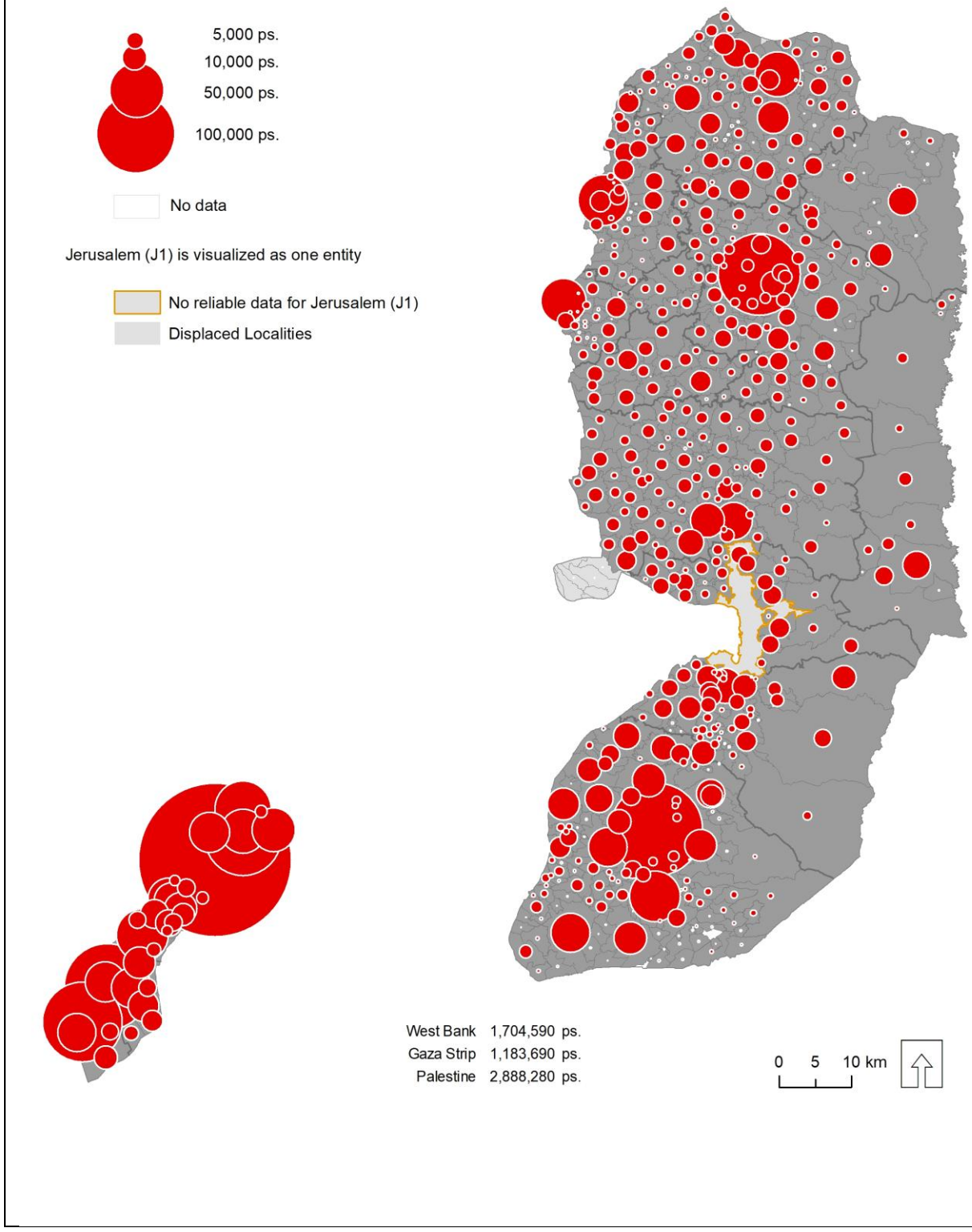
Figure 4.2 Sedentary population 10 years and over by governorate, sex and age in 2017 (Population pyramids, o/o)



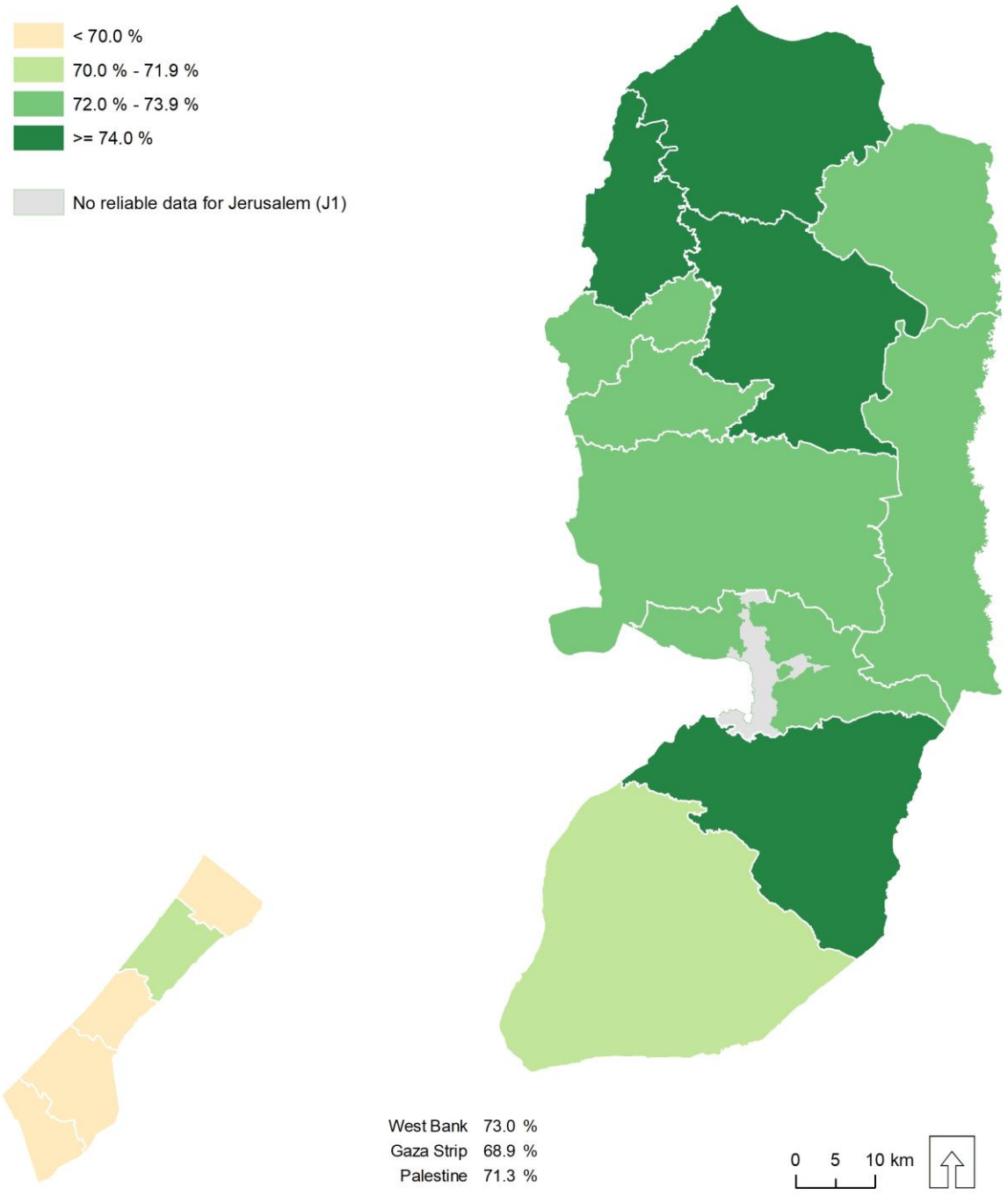
Map 4.1. Sedentary population 10 years and over by Governorate in 2017



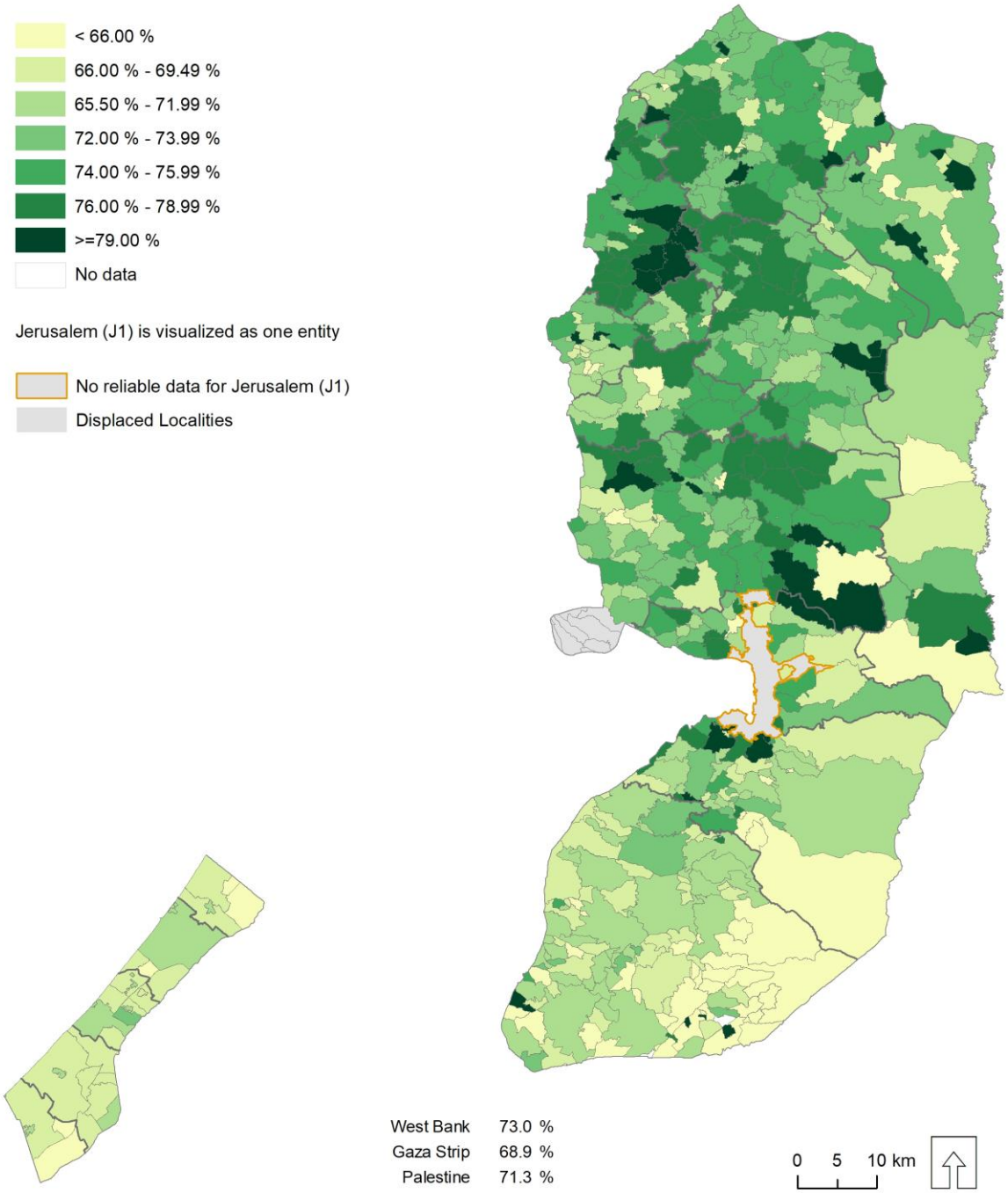
Map 4.2. Sedentary population 10 years and over by Locality in 2017



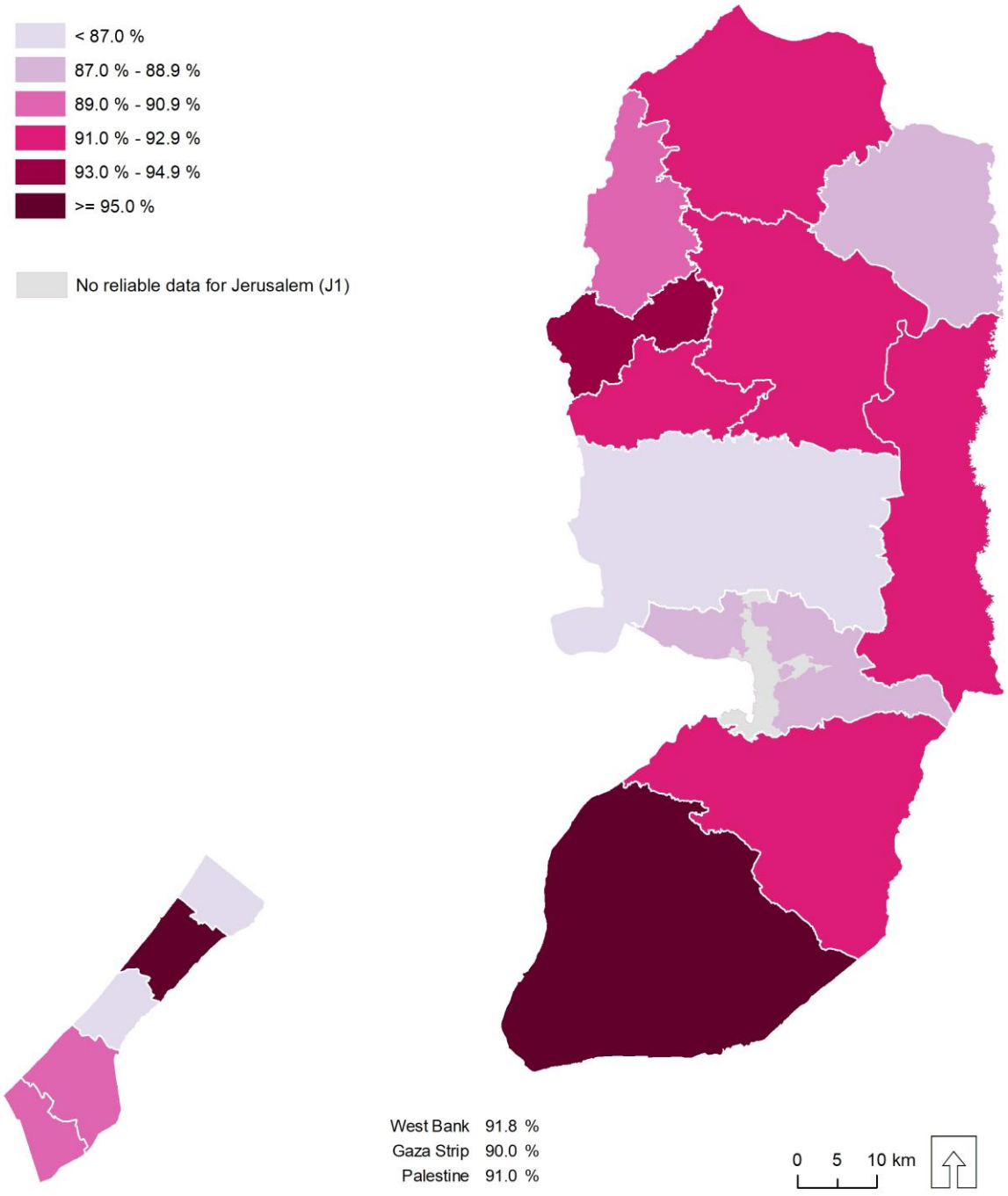
Map 4.3. Sedentary population 10 years and over, % of total sedentary population by Governorate in 2017



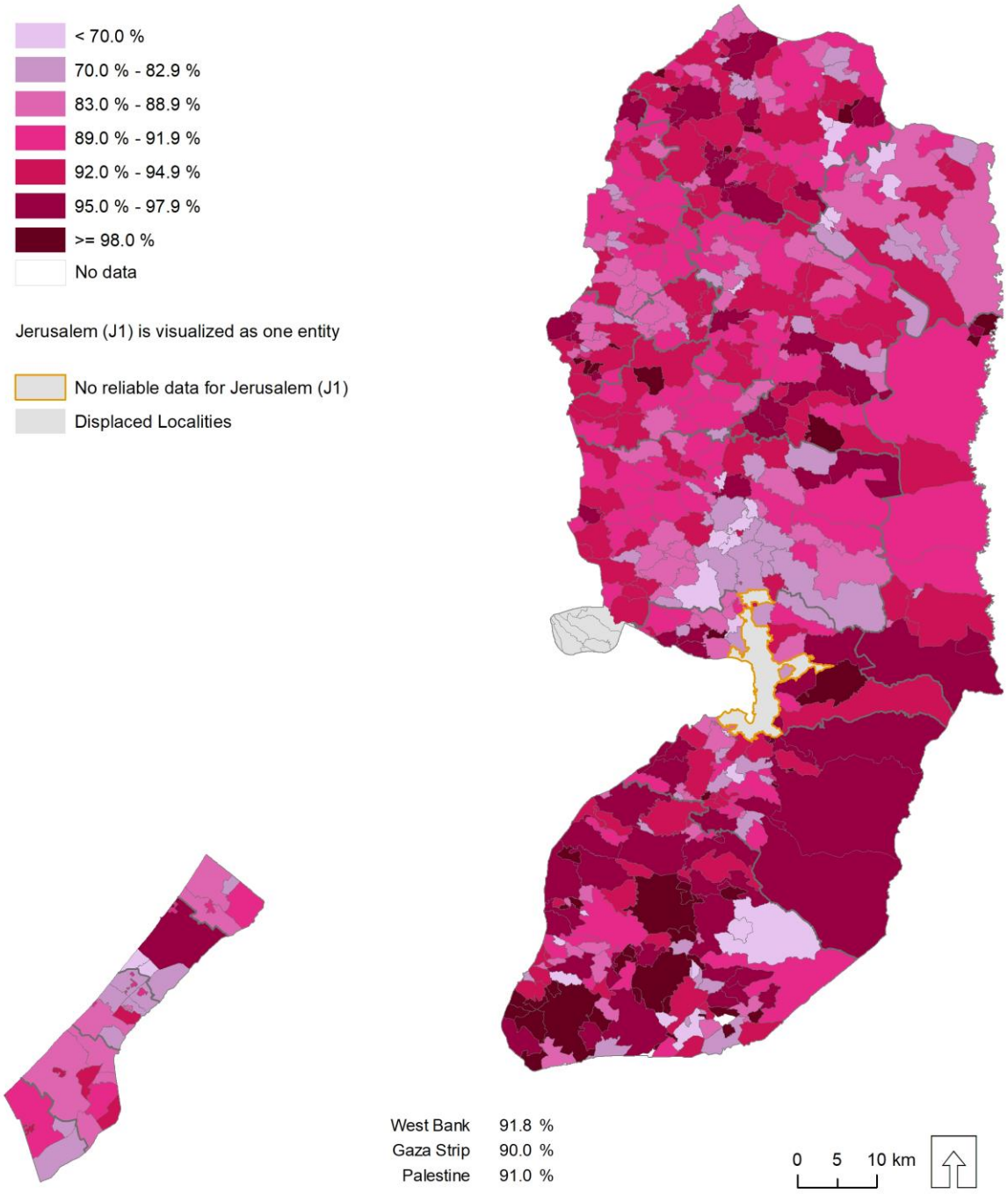
Map 4.4. Sedentary population 10 years and over, % of total sedentary population by Locality in 2017



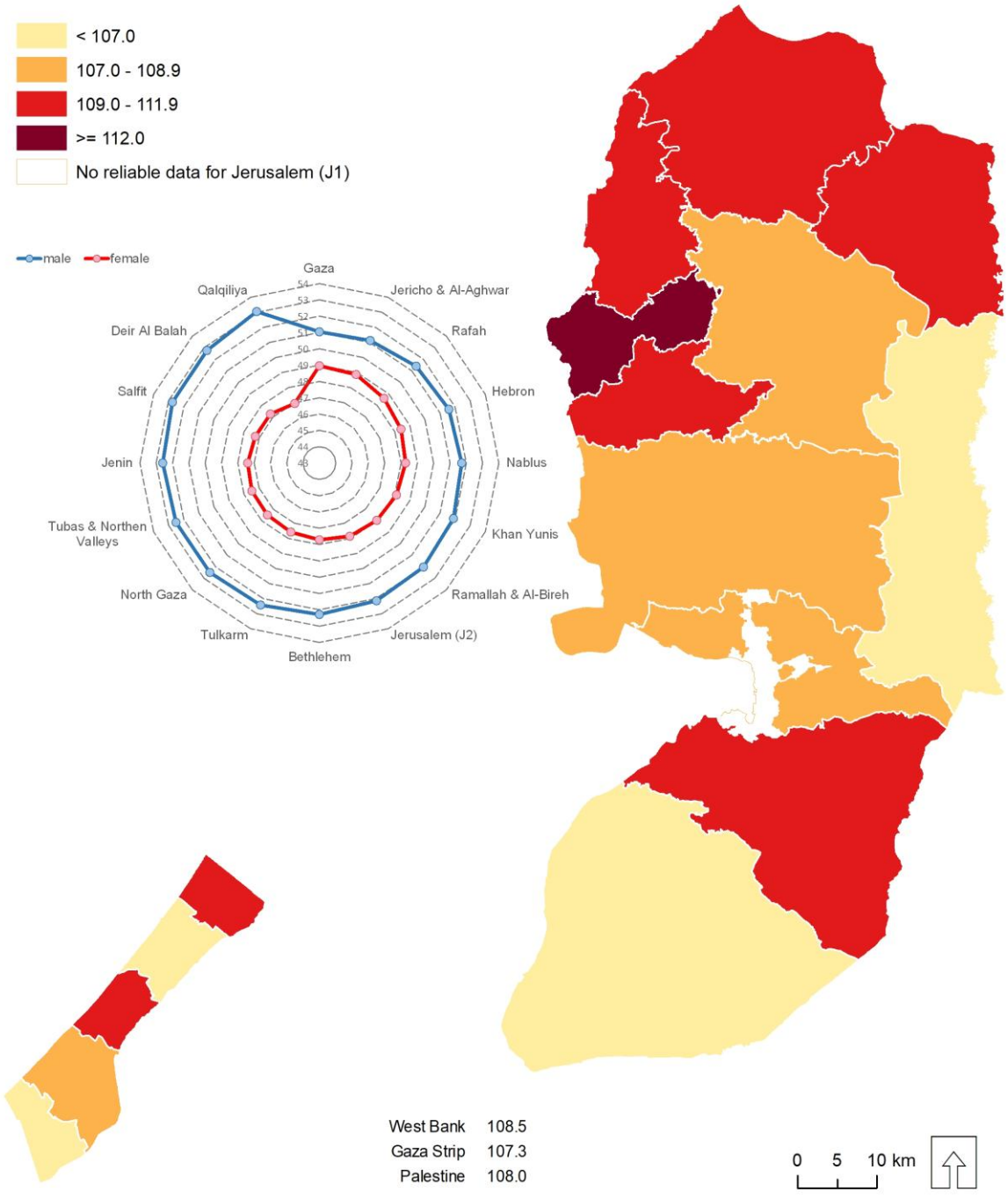
Map 4.5. Sedentary population 10 years and over, % of total population 10 years and over in 2017 by Governorate



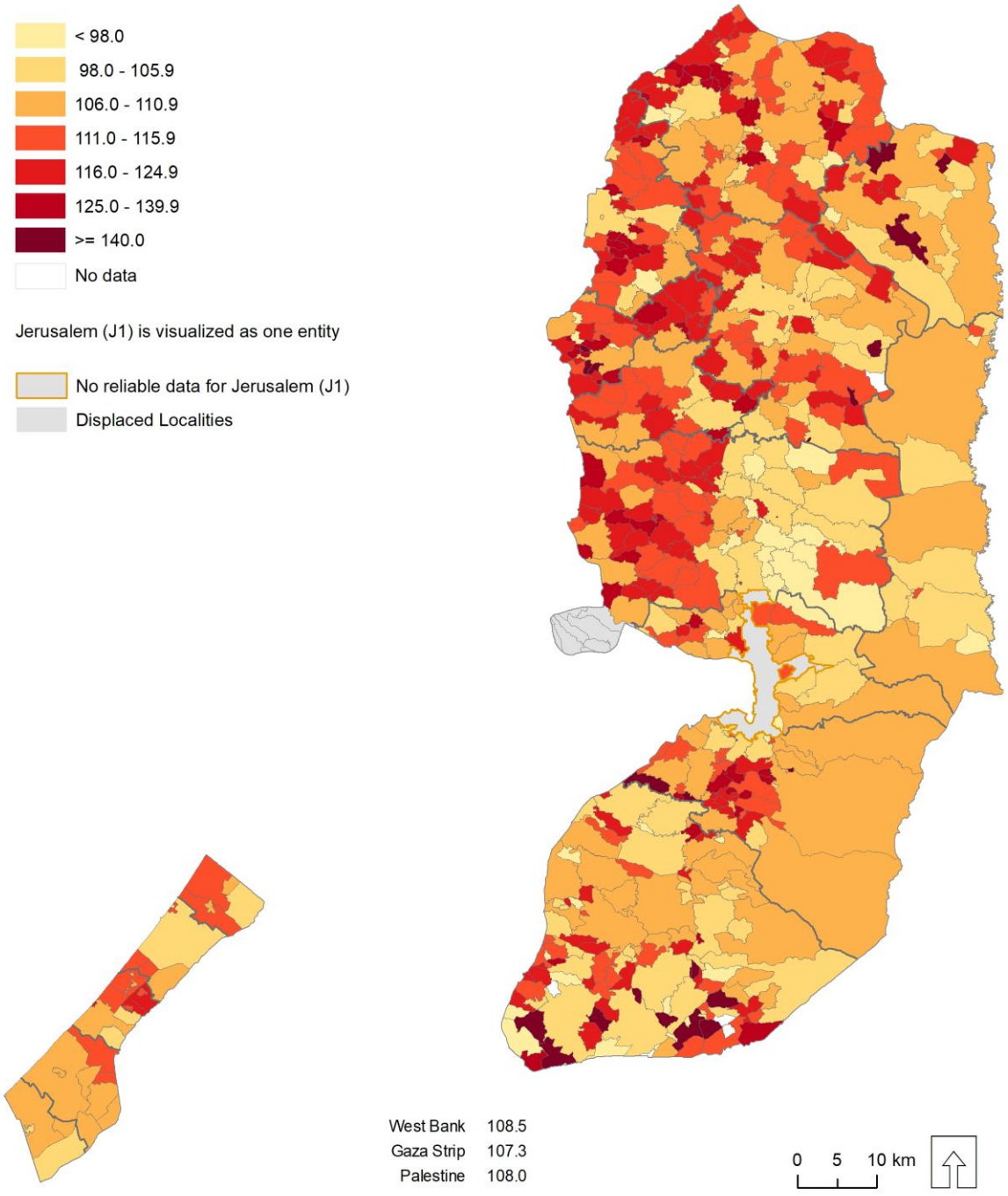
Map 4.6. Sedentary population 10 years and over, % of total population 10 years and over in 2017 by Locality



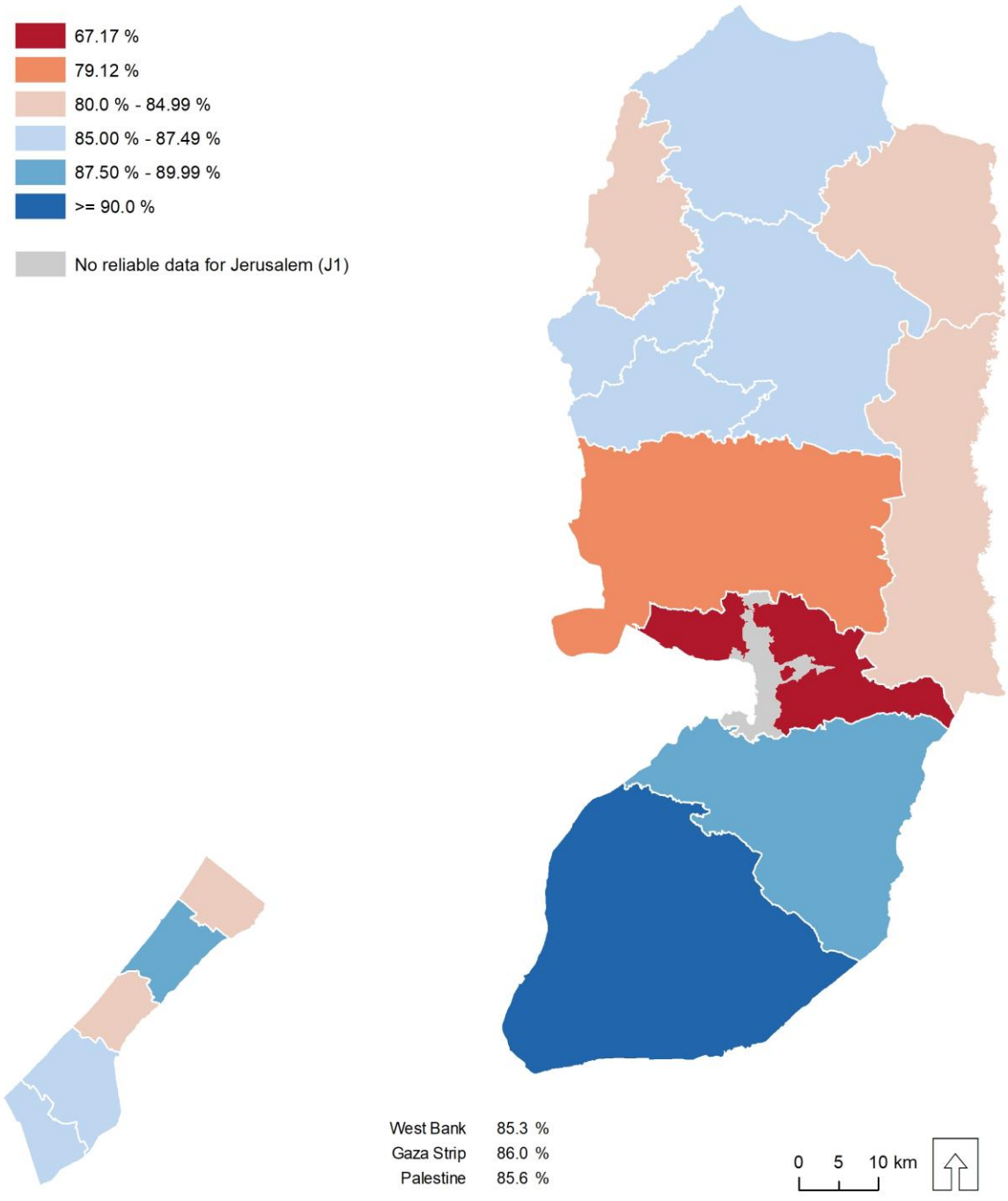
Map 4.7. Sex ratio of sedentary population 10 years and over by Governorate in 2017



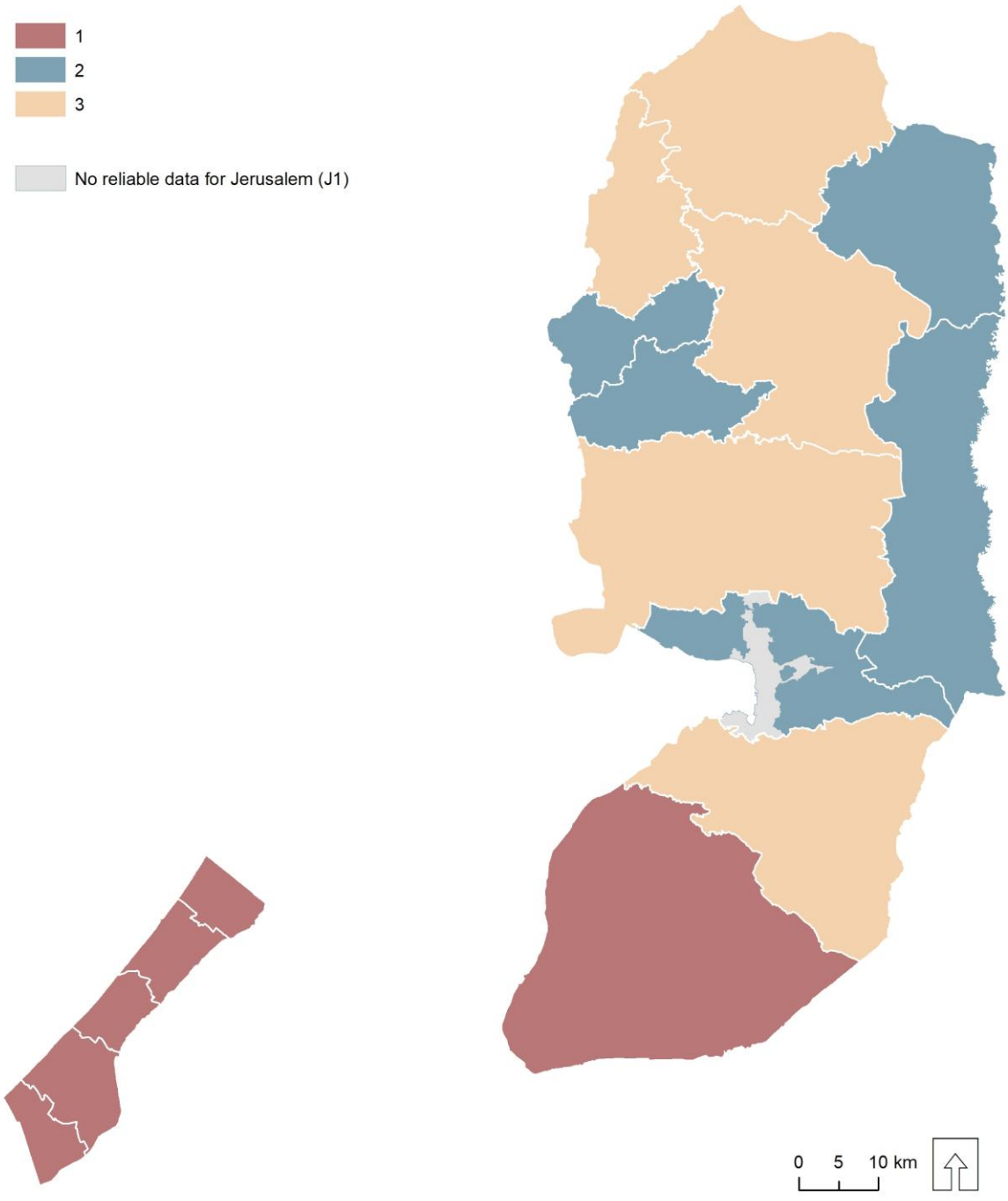
Map 4.8. Sex ratio of sedentary population 10 years and over by Locality in 2017



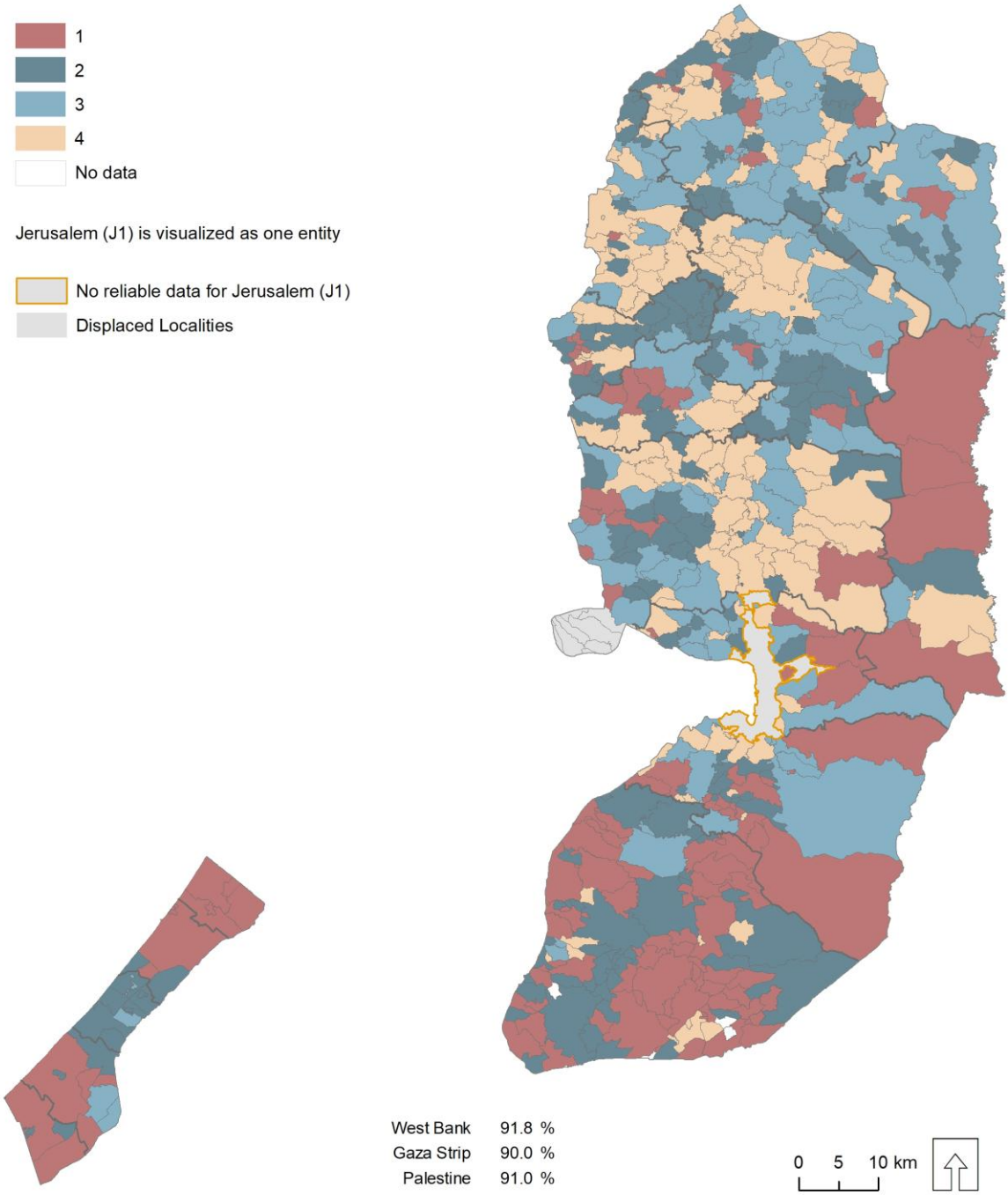
Map 4.9. Conservation index (%) by Governorate



Map 4.10. Demographic profiles of Governorates' sedentary population 10 years and over in 2017



Map 4.11. Demographic profiles of Localities' sedentary population 10 years and over in 2017



Chapter Five

International migration: the incoming population

5.1 Entrances from abroad

This Chapter analyzes the spatial distribution of incoming migrants (persons belonging to the resident population of Palestine in the 2017 census but coming from abroad)[22].

In 2017 census, 195.3 thousand persons declared to the relevant census question that they came from a foreign country (of which 40% in Gaza Strip and 60% in the West Bank) and a part of them (50.5 thousand) declared that came between 2007 and 2017 (67.5% in the West Bank and 32.5% in Gaza Strip)[23]. A limited number of Localities (81 in total, Map 5.1) did not have immigrants, while a slightly large number (135) was not the newcomers' installation place.

By examining all entries from abroad, regardless of the installation date of persons concerned in Palestine, it can be seen that 3 Governorates alone (Gaza in Gaza Strip, Ramallah & Al-Bireh in middle of the West Bank and Nablus in north) account for more than one-third of this population, while 6 Governorates in the West Bank (Jericho & Al-Aghwar, Tubas & Northern Valleys, Jerusalem (J2), Qalqiliya, Salfit and Bethlehem) attracted as many persons as the Governorate of Gaza alone (Map 5.2 and Table 5.1). The same map at the locality level provides a clearer idea of this strongly unequal spatial distribution (Map 5.3), showing a very high concentration, apart from Gaza Strip, in the middle/west corridor of the West Bank linking Jenin in the north with Hebron in the south.

Table 5.1 Immigrants (all) by governorate in 2017

Governorate	Immigrants	Distribution %
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	1,338	0.69
Tubas & Northern Valleys	2,909	1.49
Jerusalem (J2)	3,414	1.75
Qalqiliya	4,318	2.21
Salfit	5,822	2.98
Bethlehem	8,002	4.10
Rafah	9,812	5.03
North Gaza	11,189	5.73
Dier Al Balah	12,122	6.21
Tulkarm	14,438	7.39
Hebron	15,409	7.89
Jenin	15,974	8.18
Khan Yunis	18,636	9.54
Nablus	22,180	11.36
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	23,188	11.88
Gaza	26,508	13.58
West Bank(*)	116,992	59.92
Gaza Strip	78,267	40.08
Palestine(*)	**195,259**	**100**

*Total for Palestine and the West Bank don't include Immigrants installed in Jerusalem (J1).

[22] Persons coming from the 1948 territories are not taken into account.

[23] The analysis in this Chapter focuses on a part of Jerusalem (J2) for lack of reliable data on the part of Jerusalem governorate annexed by Israel.

Maps illustrating the specific weight of persons who declared in the 2017 census to be settled in Palestine coming from abroad provide a different picture. Their percentage is close to or exceeds 5% of the total usual resident population in 7 Governorates, of which only one (Khan Yunis) is located in Gaza Strip (Map 5.4 and Table 5.2). If we go down a notch, the map at the infra-Governorate level gives a very contrasted picture: in 129 Localities, the majority of which are located in Middle and North West Bank, the percentage of last incoming migrants exceeds 7% of their total population, while in 307 Localities, located almost exclusively in the central-west and south-west part of West Bank, it does not exceed 3.5% (Map 5.5).

Table 5.2 Immigrants (all), percentage of total population by governorate in 2017

Governorate	%
Hebron	2.19
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	2.85
Jerusalem (J2)	3.08
North Gaza	3.12
Bethlehem	3.79
Qalqiliya	4.01
Gaza	4.14
Rafah	4.21
Dier Al Balah	4.51
Tubas & Northern Valleys	4.86
Khan Yunis	5.10
Jenin	5.21
Nablus	5.76
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	7.37
Salfit	7.93
Tulkarm	7.94
West Bank	4.67
Gaza Strip	4.19
Palestine	**4.47**

A certain number of these persons was, however, settled in Palestine ten years before the last census (2017). Consequently, the number of immigrants during the last decade is reduced (less than 50.5 thousand), representing a little less than a third of the total population coming from abroad. With regard to their spatial distribution (Table 5.3), both at the regional and Locality level (Maps 5.6 & Map 5.7), we can point out that their repartition differs little from the previous map illustrating the repartition of all incomers from Abroad. Indeed, the west corridor of the West Bank constantly attracts few newcomers, much less than Gaza Strip. If we examine the part of the newcomers to the total population, we find that it is very limited, barely exceeding 2% in only two Governorates in Middle of West Bank: Salfit and Ramallah & Al-Bireh (Map 5.8 and Table 5.4). At the Localities level, however (Map 5.9) their specific weight exceeds the national average (1.15%) in 226 units and even 3.5% in 41 localities (all of them in the north and/or middle of West Bank).

Table 5.3 Last decade immigrants by governorate in 2017

Governorate	Immigrants	Distribution %
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	419	0.83
Tubas & Northern Valleys	849	1.68
Jerusalem (J2)	1,039	2.06
Qalqiliya	1,098	2.18
Salfit	1,522	3.02
Rafah	1,688	3.35
Bethlehem	2,171	4.30
Dier Al Balah	2,383	4.72
North Gaza	2,546	5.05
Tulkarm	3,462	6.86
Khan Yunis	4,045	8.02
Jenin	4,323	8.57
Hebron	4,467	8.85
Nablus	5,597	11.09
Gaza	5,740	11.38
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	9,108	18.05
West Bank	34,055	67.49
Gaza Strip	16,402	32.51
Palestine	**50,457**	**100**

Table 5.4 Last decade immigrants, percentage of total population by governorate in 2017

Governorate	%
Hebron	0.63
North Gaza	0.70
Rafah	0.73
Dier Al Balah	0.89
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	0.89
Gaza	0.90
Jerusalem (J2)	0.95
Qalqiliya	1.02
Bethlehem	1.03
Khan Yunis	1.11
Jenin	1.41
Tubas & Northern Valleys	1.42
Nablus	1.45
Tulkarm	1.90
Salfit	2.07
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	2.90
West Bank	1.36
Gaza Strip	0.88
Palestine	**1.15**

Table 5.5 Last decade immigrants, percentage of all immigrants by governorate in 2017

Governorate	%
Rafah	17.20
Dier Al Balah	19.66
Gaza	21.65
Khan Yunis	21.71
North Gaza	22.75
Tulkarm	23.98
Nablus	25.23
Qalqiliya	25.43
Salfit	26.14
Jenin	27.06
Bethlehem	27.13
Hebron	28.99
Tubas & Northern Valleys	29.19
Jerusalem (J2)	30.39
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	31.32
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	39.28
West Bank	29.11
Gaza Strip	20.96
Palestine	**25.84**

This sub-population of recent incomings represents at national level almost 26% of the total immigrant population settled in Palestine whatever the date of return migration from abroad. At regional level (Map 5.10 and Table 5.5), the share of arrivals between 2007 and 2017 in all incomers from abroad varies from simple to double (17% in Rafah but more than 39% in Ramallah). At the Localities level, however, this percentage exceeds the one-third in a quarter of them (Map 5.11). We can observe however that the entrants during the last decade are less unequally distributed in space than all the entrants (i.e. residents from abroad regardless of their installation date). Indeed, a significant part of the "new" arrivals is settled along the east corridor of West Bank (Governorates of Tubas & Northern Valleys, Jericho & Al-Aghwar, Bethlehem, the eastern part of the Governorates of Jerusalem and Jenin) but very little in Gaza Strip, a region apparently unattractive during the 2007-2017 decade.

5.2 Sex and Age composition of last decade immigrants

The sex ratio of the sub-population in question, both at regional and sub-regional level (Maps 5.12 – 5.13 and Table 5.6) varies enormously around the average (106 men per 100 women). Women far outnumber men (sex ratio higher than 105) in 7 out of 16 Governorates. Tubas & Northern Valleys in the North of West Bank stand out with almost 126 men for every 100 women, while in Jerusalem (J2) women are far more numerous than men (sex ratio 72). Apparently this Governorate, as well as those of Jericho & Al-Aghwar, Jenin, Rafah, Ramallah & Al-Bireh as well as Bethlehem are very unattractive to men (sex ratio <95). Regional averages, however, "hide" the existence of strong differentiated situations because at Localities' level, the range of values of this same indicator is much wider (Map 5.13) ranging from simple to triple (from >150 to less than 50). The highest concentration of extremely high values, as might be expected, is found in Tubas & Northern Valleys, while the majority of Localities of Jericho & Al-Aghwar, Bethlehem, Jenin and Jerusalem (J2) is characterized by an indicator less than 90 men for 100 women.

The age structure of "new" comers is quite different from that of the total population of Palestine (Chapter 3). This particular population (Table 5.7 and Chart 5.1) is rather "mature" and all the indicators confirm this assumption. The average and median ages of "new" comers Charts 5.1 and 5.2) are higher compared to those of the total population (28.8 compared to 23.6 years for the average age and 26.4 years against 19.3 years for the median age), the Ageing Index (Chart 5.3) is almost double (179 persons over 65 years for every 100 young aged 0-14, compared to 83 for the total population of Palestine), while the Total Dependency Index (number of very young persons aged 0-14 and persons 65 years and over for 100 persons aged 15-64) is very low when comparing its value with the corresponding value of the extremely young total population (Chart 5.4).

The contribution of these newcomers to population growth between the two censuses is very small (Map 5.14 & Table 5.8). Their small number (less than 51.0 thousand) weighs little (5.0%) on the total growth between 2007 and 2017 which exceeds one million people. However, the variation of this indicator around the national average is quite significant[24]. Indeed, the contribution of the population of these immigrants varies between 14.7% (Ramallah & Al-Bireh, maximum) and 2.6% (Rafah, minimum). Their contribution to the intercensus growth is limited (less than 5%) in 7 of 16 Governorates (5 in Gaza Strip + Hebron and Bethlehem). On the contrary, it is quite important (>10%) in a part of the West Bank (Tulkam in North West Bank and Jerusalem in Middle West Bank). Jerusalem (J2) is a case apart. In spite of the low number of last incoming (1,039 persons), given the extremely low population growth between 2007 and 2017 (less than 2.5 thousand) the share of newcomers is necessarily very high.

Table 5.6 Sex ratio of last decade immigrants by governorate in 2017

Governorate	Men per 100 women
Jerusalem (J2)	72.1
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	79.8
Jenin	84.1
Rafah	85.9
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	89.6
Bethlehem	92.8
Dier Al Balah	99.7
Nablus	103.5
Qalqiliya	104.1
Hebron	105.6
Khan Yunis	106.7
Salfit	110.2
Gaza	111.8
Tulkarm	111.9
North Gaza	113.9
Tubas & Northern Valleys	125.8
West Bank	96.7
Gaza Strip	106.1
Palestine	**99.7**

[24] The calculation of this indicator at the sub- Governorate level is not possible due to the absence of comparable data regarding the Localities' population in 2007 (border changes in several localities between 2007 and 2017)

Table 5.7 Last decade immigrants, main demographic indicators by governorate in 2017

Governorate	Mean age	Median Age	Ageing Index	Total Dependency Index	Elderly Dependency Index
Jenin	27.3	24.3	11.0	17.0	25.9
Tubas & Northern Valleys	28.5	27.0	11.8	15.8	25.3
Tulkarm	28.6	26.6	14.0	18.5	32.0
Nablus	28.3	26.0	13.2	18.0	30.3
Qalqiliya	27.3	24.7	9.4	18.6	21.2
Salfit	29.9	26.4	28.4	19.5	62.5
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	27.5	24.6	14.1	22.9	27.2
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	26.6	24.7	2.9	15.1	5.7
Jerusalem (J2)	27.2	24.5	16.2	27.3	36.4
Bethlehem	28.7	26.9	16.5	16.5	33.8
Hebron	26.6	25.3	8.4	16.1	18.4
North Gaza	30.8	28.2	29.5	19.9	63.2
Gaza	30.3	27.7	23.0	17.6	47.5
Dier Al Balah	31.9	29.4	37.1	20.4	85.9
Khan Yunis	31.8	28.8	39.7	21.8	91.2
Rafah	29.1	27.1	21.4	19.9	53.2
West Bank	27.8	25.5	13.3	19.1	28.3
Gaza Strip	30.9	28.2	29.7	19.6	65.4
Palestine	**28.8**	**26.4**	**17.9**	**19.3**	**38.4**

Table 5.8 Contribution of last decade immigrants to governorates' population increase 2007 – 2017

Governorate	%
Hebron	2.55
North Gaza	2.58
Rafah	2.59
Dier Al Balah	3.42
Gaza	3.61
Khan Yunis	3.99
Bethlehem	4.62
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	5.22
Qalqiliya	5.32
Tubas & Northern Valleys	6.52
Jenin	7.22
Nablus	7.64
Salfit	9.95
Tulkarm	11.99
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	14.71
Jerusalem (J2)	42.29
West Bank	6.74
Gaza Strip	3.32
Palestine	**5.05**

Chart 5.1 Mean age of last decade immigrants by governorate in 2017

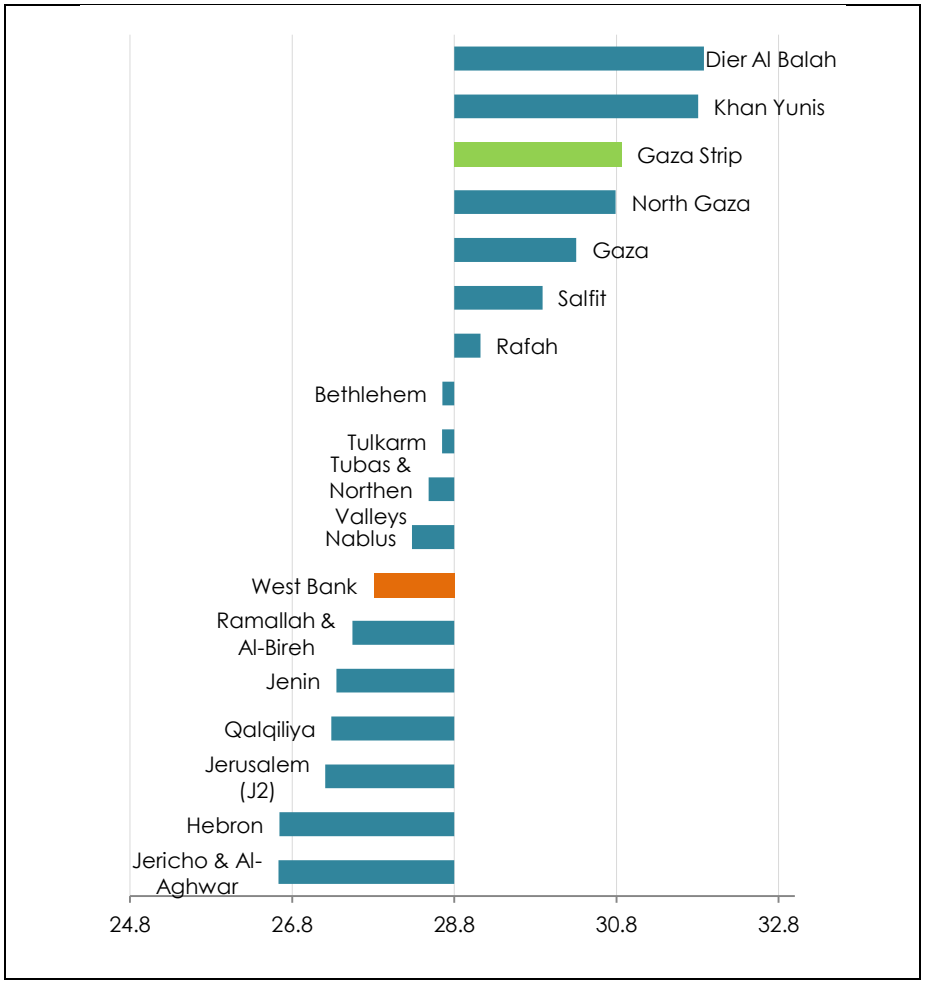


Chart 5.2 Median age of last decade immigrants by governorate in 2017

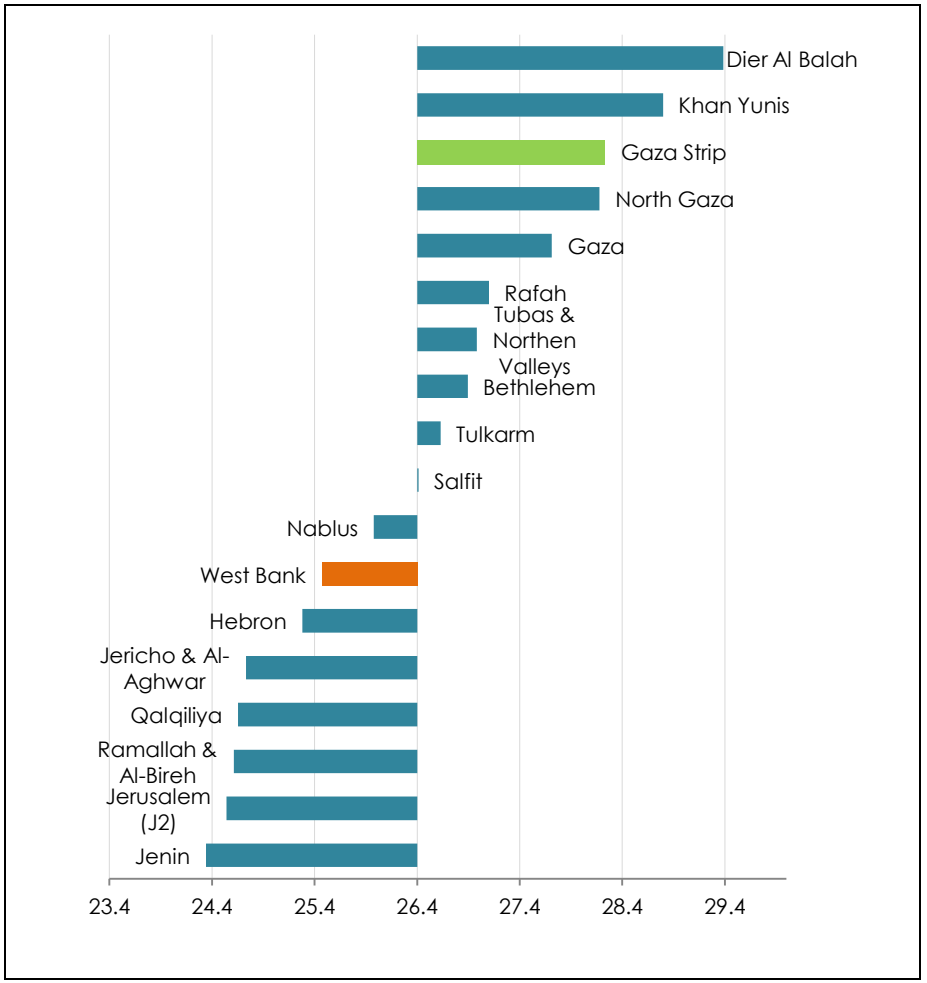


Chart 5.3 Ageing Index of last decade immigrants by governorate in 2017

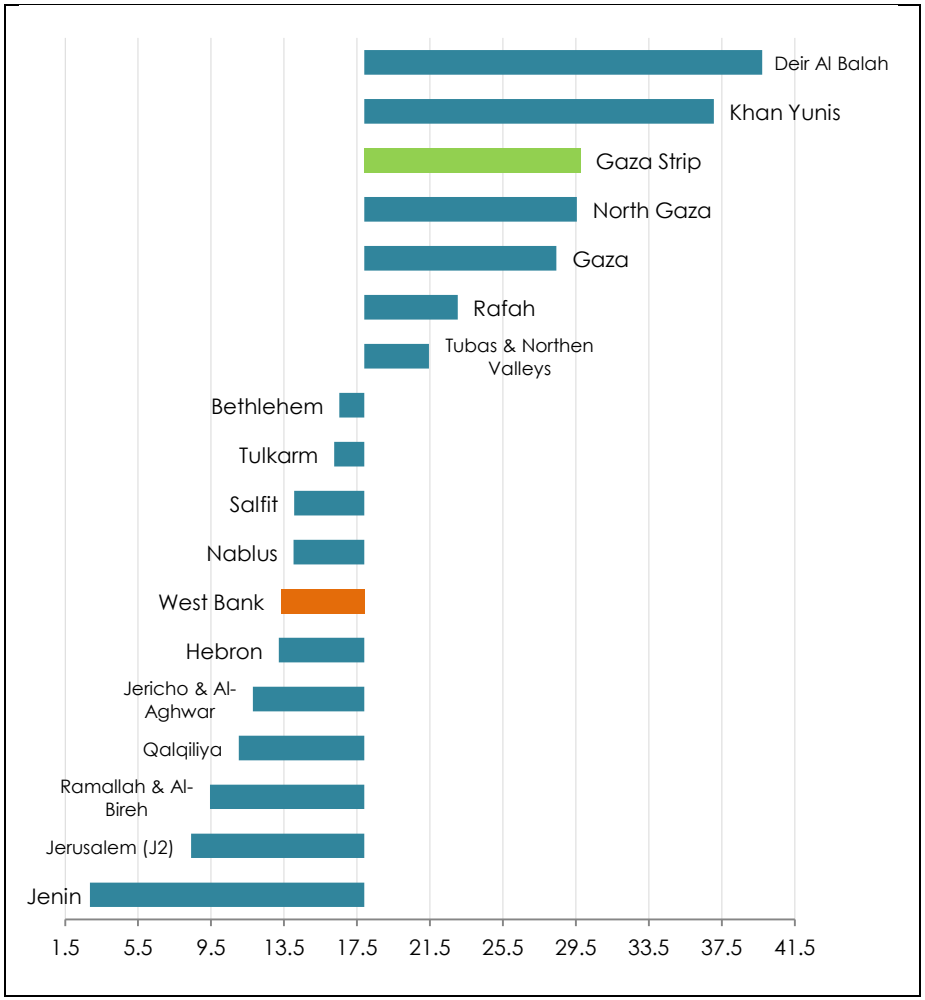


Chart 5.4 Total Dependency Index of last decade immigrants by governorate in 2017

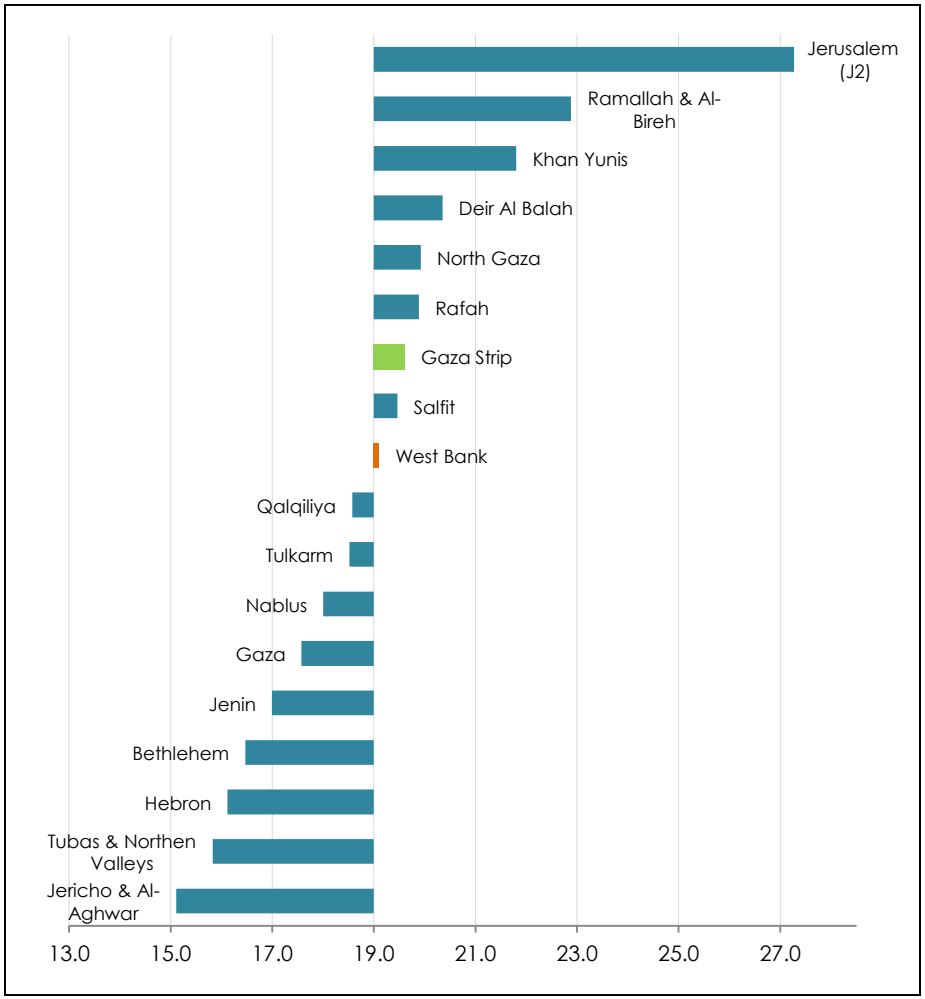
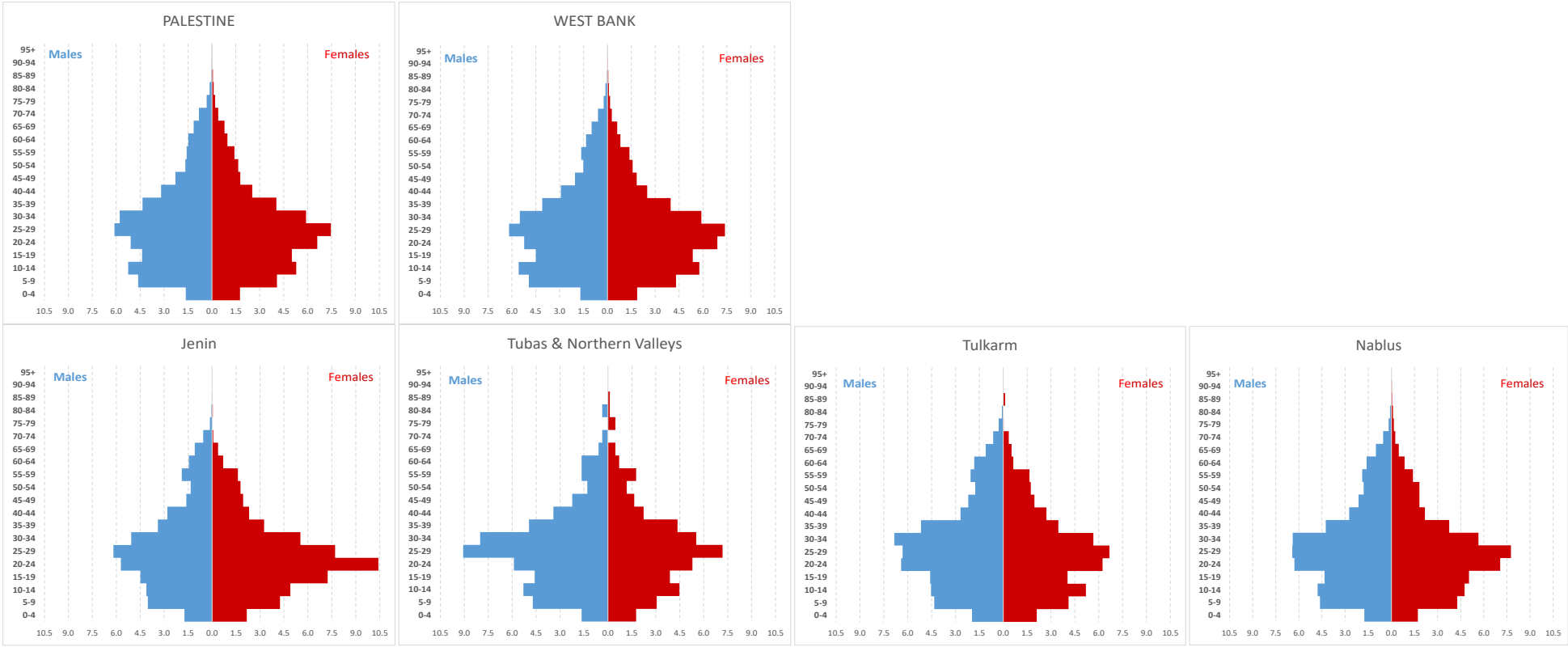
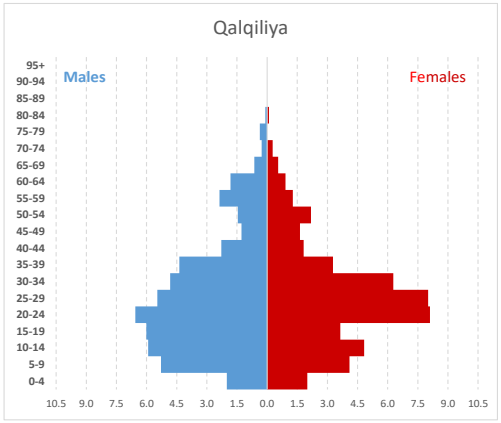


Figure 5.1 Immigrants from abroad (2007-2017) by governorate (Population pyramids, o/o) in 2017




Qalqiliya
Males
Females
95+
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
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35-39
30-34
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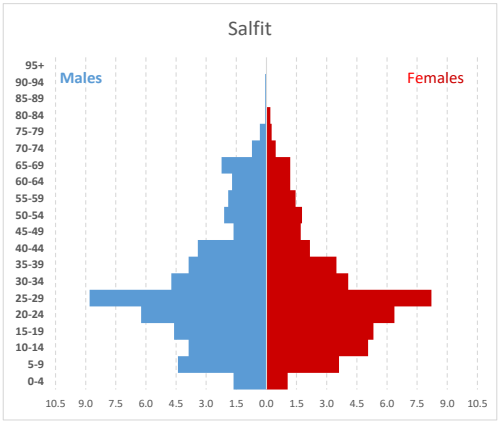
Salfit
Males
Females
95+
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
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30-34
25-29
20-24
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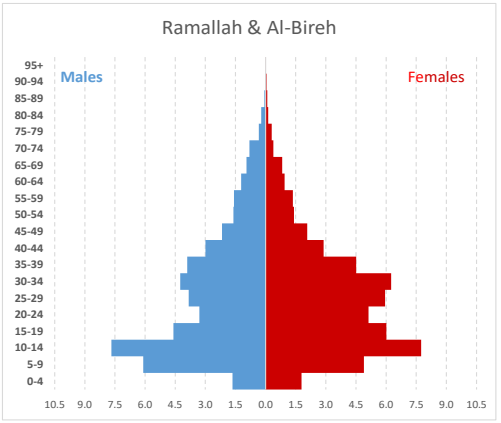
Ramallah & Al-Bireh
Males
Females
95+
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
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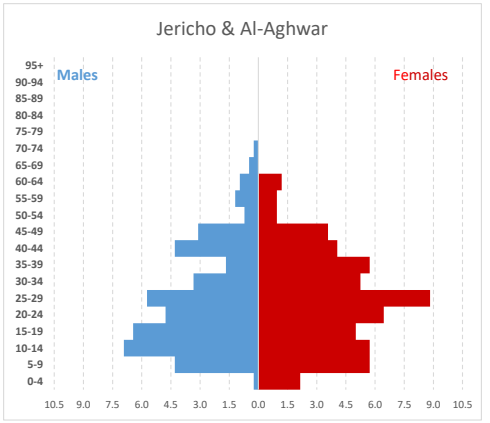
Jericho & Al-Aghwar
Males
Females
95+
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
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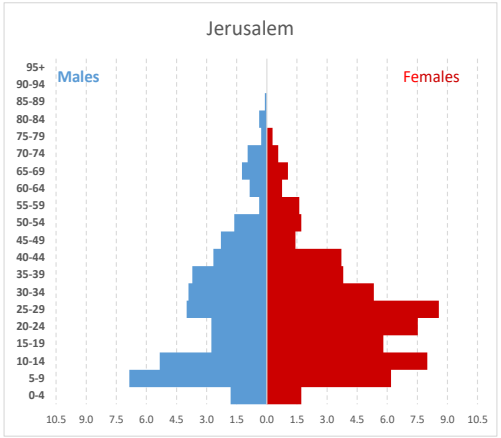
Jerusalem
Males
Females
95+
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
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40-44
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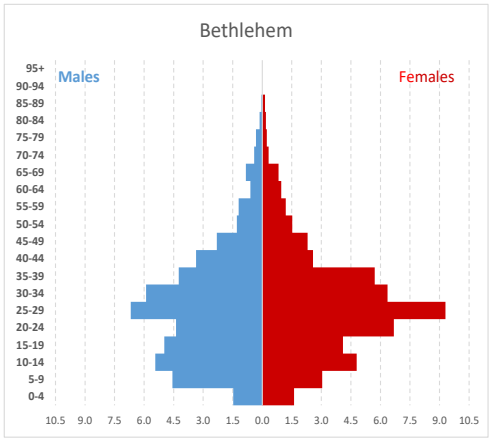
Bethlehem
Males
Females
95+
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
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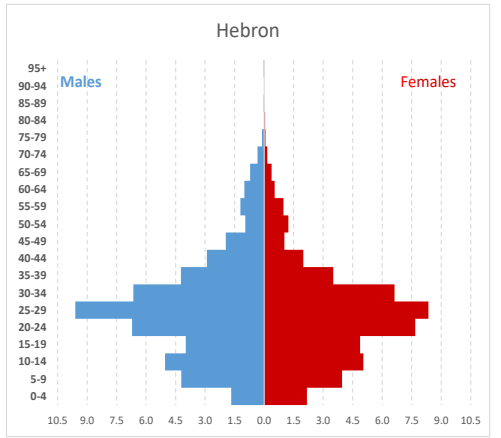
Hebron
Males
Females
95+
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
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15-19
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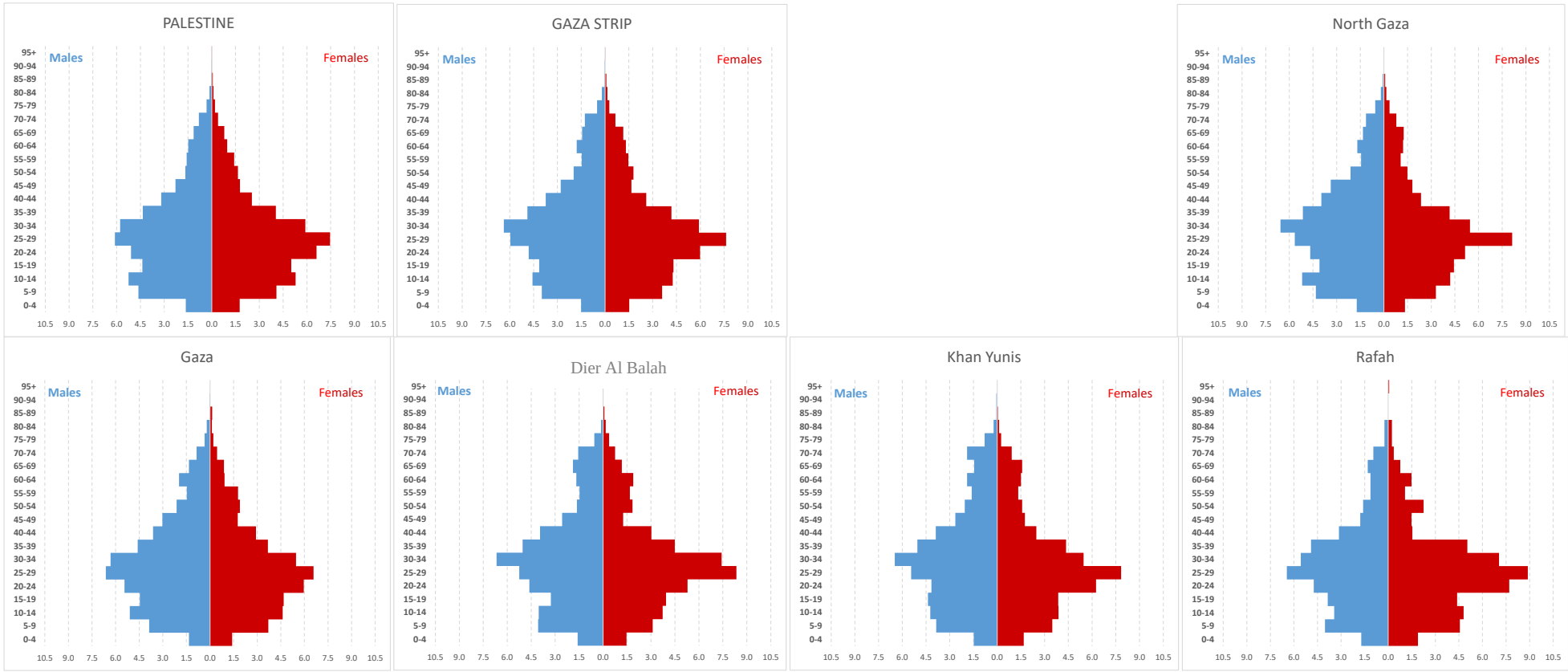
10.5 9.0 7.5 6.0 4.5 3.0 1.5 0.0 1.5 3.0 4.5 6.0 7.5 9.0 10.5

Figure 5.1 Immigrants from abroad (2007-2017) by governorate (Population pyramids, o/o) in 2017



5.3 Last decade immigrants by country of origin

During the last decade, most of immigrants returning in Palestine (65%) came from only four (4) countries with Jordan occupying by far the first place, especially as regards the return migration to the West Bank (Table 5.9) and more specifically the Governorates of Jericho & Al-Aghwar, Hebron, Tubas & Northern Valleys and Bethlehem (Table 5.10). The distribution of immigrants by country of origin is quite different between Governorates of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Most of the immigrants (around or more than 90%) who returned during the last decade from Jordan, United States of America, Israel and Kuwait settled in the West Bank while a large majority of return migrants from Egypt, Libya and Syrian Arab Republic settled in Gaza Strip.

Table 5.9 Last decade immigrants in Palestine by main countries of origin and region in 2017

Countries of Origin	Palestine		West Bank		Gaza Strip	
	Immigrants	%	Immigrants	%	Immigrants	%
Jordan	13,196	26.2	12,195	35.8	1,001	6.1
Kingdom of Suadi Arabia	7,471	14.8	4,571	13.4	2,900	17.7
United Arab Emirates	6,387	12.7	3,333	9.8	3,054	18.6
United States of America	5,870	11.6	5,588	16.4	282	1.7
Egypt	4,376	8.7	474	1.4	3,902	23.8
Israel	2,847	5.6	2,589	7.6	258	1.6
Libya	1,283	2.5	107	0.3	1,176	7.2
Syrian Arab Republic	882	1.7	167	0.5	715	4.4
Kuwait	761	1.5	674	2.0	87	0.5
Germany	554	1.1	305	0.9	249	1.5
Algeria	499	1.0	129	0.4	370	2.3
Other countries	6,331	12.5	3,923	11.5	2,408	14.7
Total	**50,457**	**100.0**	**34,055**	**100.0**	**16,402**	**100.0**

Almost 40% of immigrants are concentrated in three Governorates (Ramallah & Al-Bireh, Gaza and Nablus). It also appears that return from United States are mainly concentrated in Ramallah & Al-Bireh (66% of the 5.870 persons) while more than 50% of return from Egypt are settled in only two Governorates: Gaza and Khan Yunis. Finally around 30% of the immigrants from Syrian Arab Republic are living in Gaza. Considering the other main countries of origin, the distribution of immigrants between the Governorates is more equilibrated.

Table 5.10 Last decade immigrants by governorate and main countries of origin in 2017

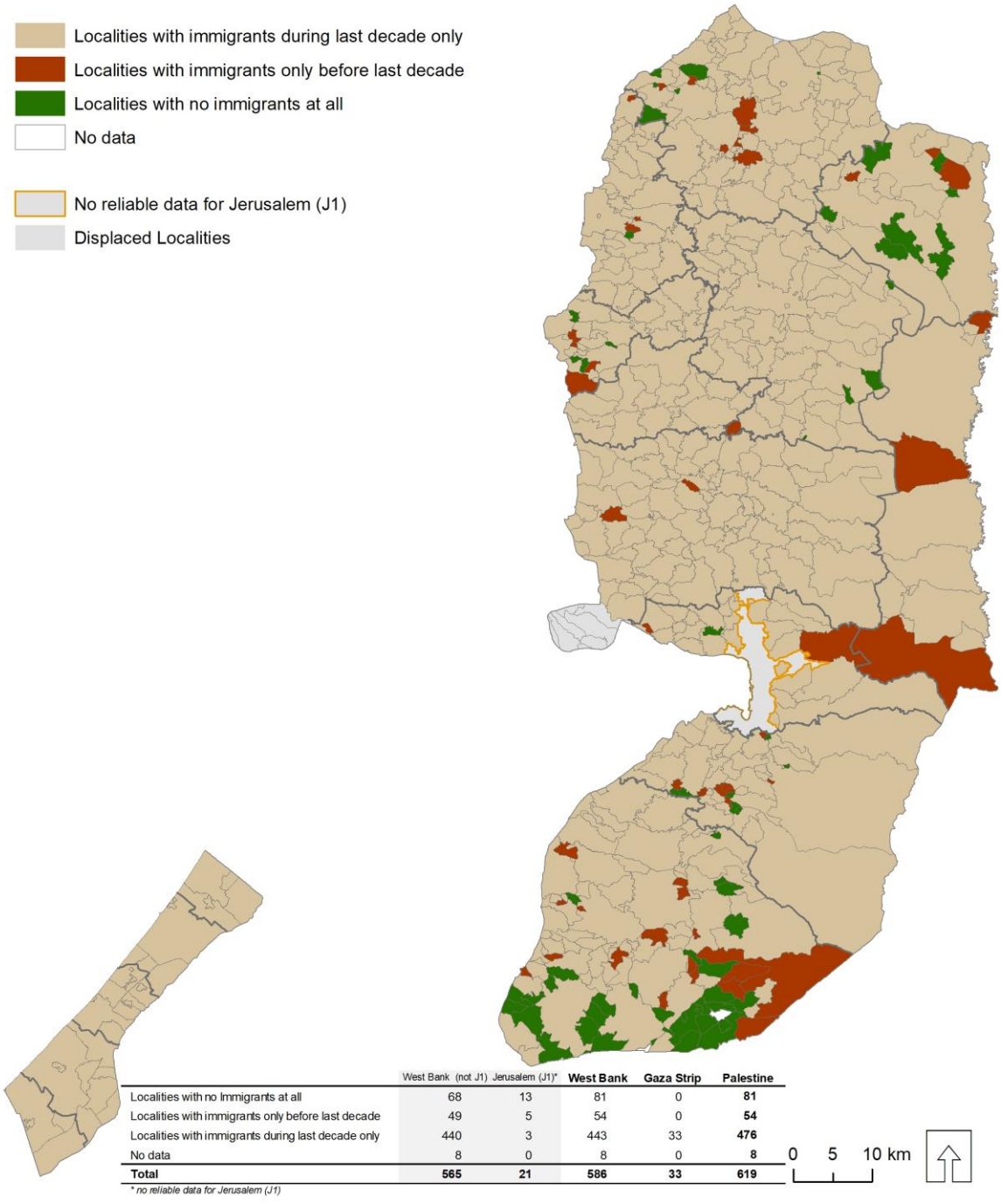
(a) Number by country of origin

Governorate	Jordan	Kingdom of Suadi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	United States of America	Egypt	Israel	Libya	Syrian Arab Republic	Kuwait	Germany	Algeria	Other countries	Total
Jenin	1,545	861	549	135	32	528	12	11	115	61	22	451	**4,322**
Tubas & Northern Valleys	417	118	85	21	13	67	1	2	7	10	7	101	**849**
Tulkarm	1,032	876	571	91	38	367	5	16	97	23	5	340	**3,461**
Nablus	1,981	1,150	781	376	69	300	27	43	164	54	25	626	**5,596**
Qalqiliya	464	163	148	20	8	135	4	7	21	5	9	113	**1,097**
Salfit	549	200	352	89	22	79	6	3	12	7	8	194	**1,521**
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	2,297	394	451	3,887	97	605	20	40	153	67	28	1,067	**9,106**
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	311	18	23	4	18	9	0	2	5	0	0	28	**418**
Jerusalem	336	31	41	486	7	30	1	4	10	2	4	97	**1,049**
Bethlehem	994	171	109	249	42	70	6	6	75	49	7	392	**2,170**
Hebron	2,269	589	223	230	128	399	25	33	15	27	14	514	**4,466**
North Gaza	165	461	373	28	579	74	181	141	8	49	74	413	**2,546**
Gaza	342	761	1,275	171	1,331	61	283	256	36	106	68	1,050	**5,740**
Dier Al Balah	135	580	368	33	507	53	190	113	16	16	53	319	**2,383**
Khan Yunis	262	827	747	34	927	51	410	139	21	54	130	443	**4,045**
Rafah	97	271	291	16	558	19	112	66	6	24	45	183	**1,688**
Palestine	13,196	7,471	6,387	5,870	4,376	2,847	1,283	882	761	554	499	6,331	**50,457**

(b) Percent (%) by country of origin

Jenin	11.7	11.5	8.6	2.3	0.7	18.5	0.9	1.2	15.1	11.0	4.4	7.1	8.6
Tubas & Northern Valleys	3.2	1.6	1.3	0.4	0.3	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.7
Tulkarm	7.8	11.7	8.9	1.6	0.9	12.9	0.4	1.8	12.7	4.2	1.0	5.4	6.9
Nablus	15.0	15.4	12.2	6.4	1.6	10.5	2.1	4.9	21.6	9.7	5.0	9.9	11.1
Qalqiliya	3.5	2.2	2.3	0.3	0.2	4.7	0.3	0.8	2.8	0.9	1.8	1.8	2.2
Salfit	4.2	2.7	5.5	1.5	0.5	2.8	0.5	0.3	1.6	1.3	1.6	3.1	3.0
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	17.4	5.3	7.1	66.2	2.2	21.3	1.6	4.5	20.1	12.1	5.6	16.9	18.0
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	2.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8
Jerusalem	2.5	0.4	0.6	8.3	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.5	2.1
Bethlehem	7.5	2.3	1.7	4.2	1.0	2.5	0.5	0.7	9.9	8.8	1.4	6.2	4.3
Hebron	17.2	7.9	3.5	3.9	2.9	14.0	1.9	3.7	2.0	4.9	2.8	8.1	8.9
North Gaza	1.3	6.2	5.8	0.5	13.2	2.6	14.1	16.0	1.1	8.8	14.8	6.5	5.0
Gaza	2.6	10.2	20.0	2.9	30.4	2.1	22.1	29.0	4.7	19.1	13.6	16.6	11.4
Dier Al Balah	1.0	7.8	5.8	0.6	11.6	1.9	14.8	12.8	2.1	2.9	10.6	5.0	4.7
Khan Yunis	2.0	11.1	11.7	0.6	21.2	1.8	32.0	15.8	2.8	9.7	26.1	7.0	8.0
Rafah	0.7	3.6	4.6	0.3	12.8	0.7	8.7	7.5	0.8	4.3	9.0	2.9	3.3
Palestine	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

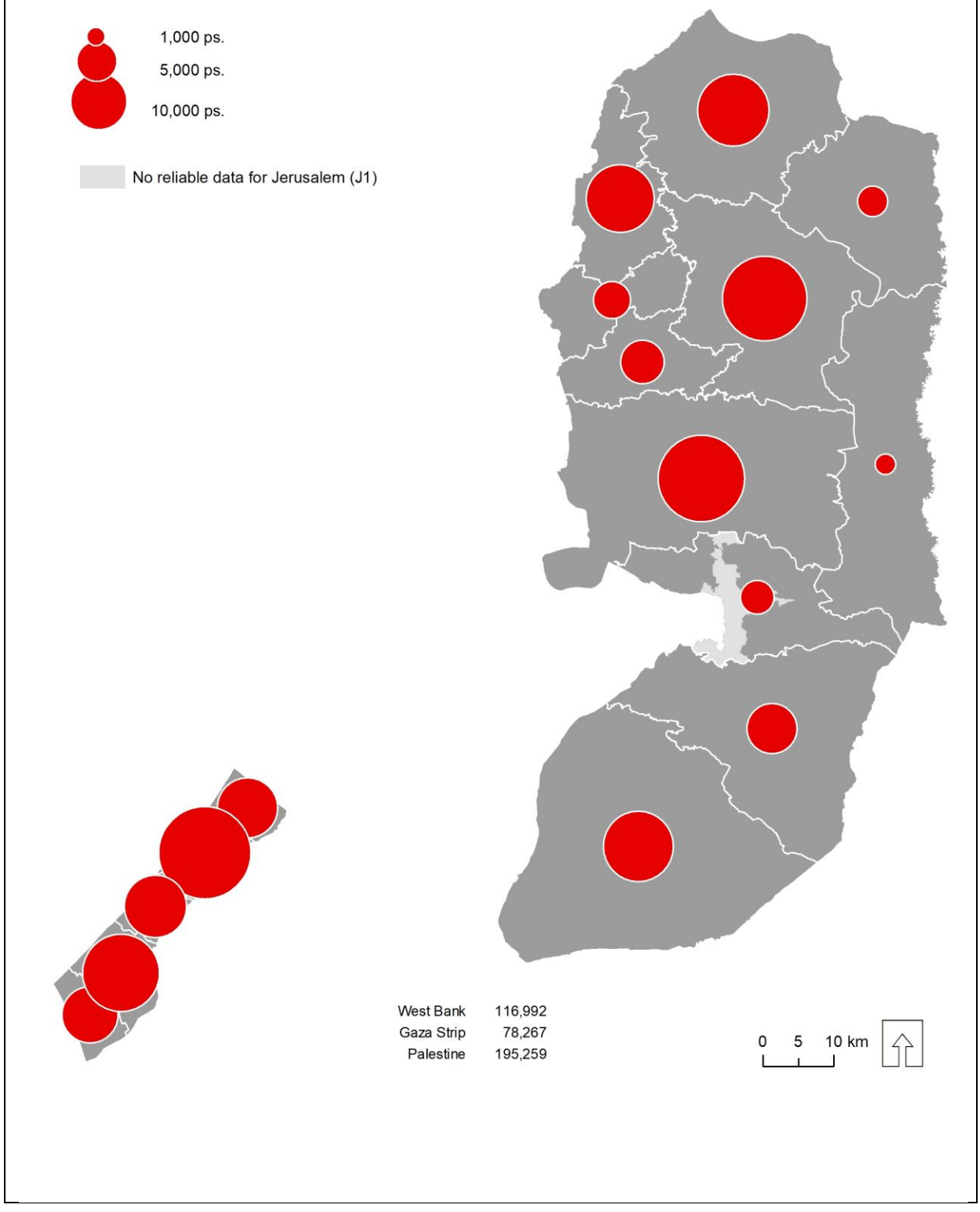
Map 5.1. Localities with / without immigrants from abroad in 2017



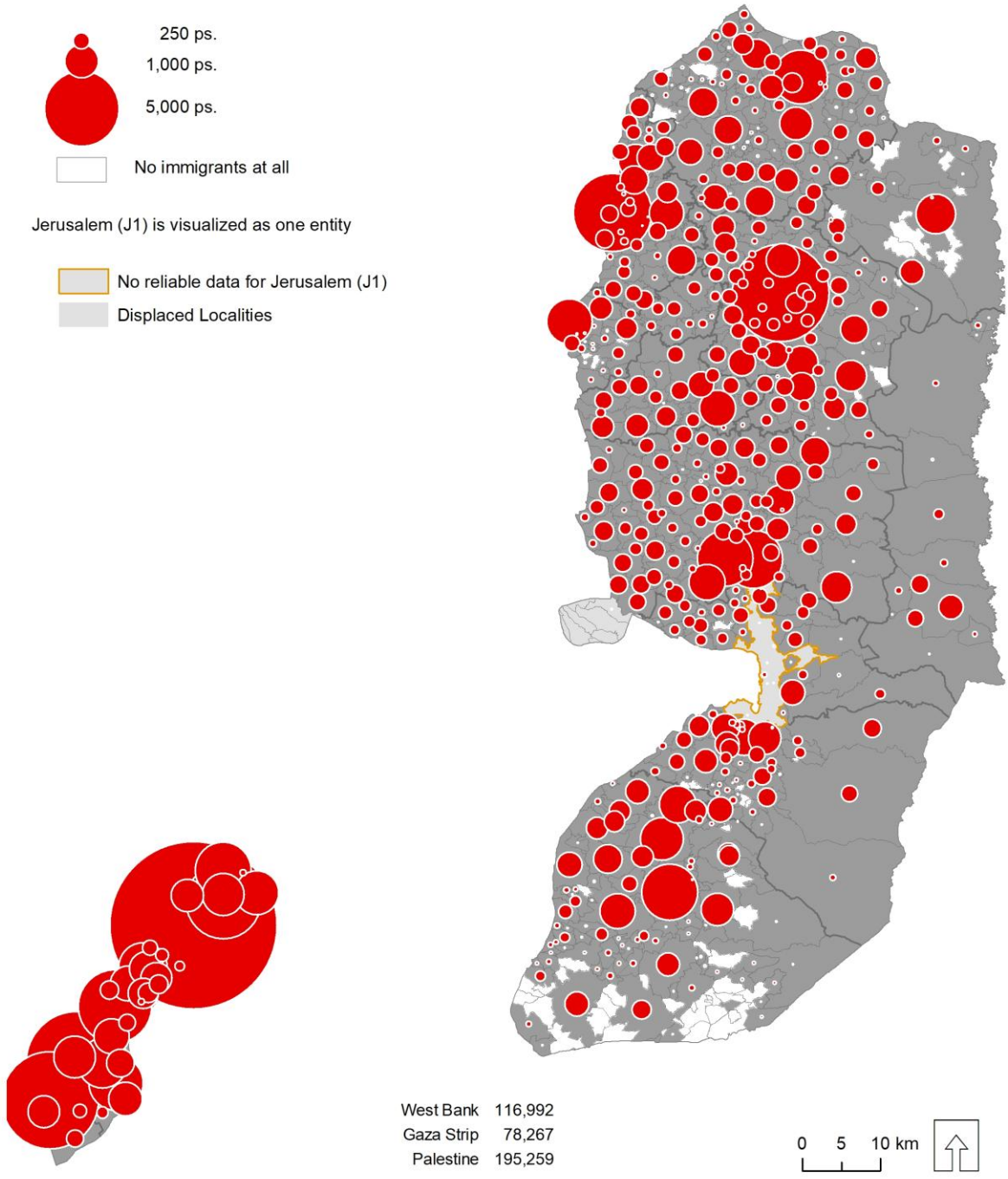
	West Bank (not J1)	Jerusalem (J1)*	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Palestine
Localities with no Immigrants at all	68	13	81	0	**81**
Localities with immigrants only before last decade	49	5	54	0	**54**
Localities with immigrants during last decade only	440	3	443	33	**476**
No data	8	0	8	0	**8**
Total	**565**	**21**	**586**	**33**	**619**

** no reliable data for Jerusalem (J1)*

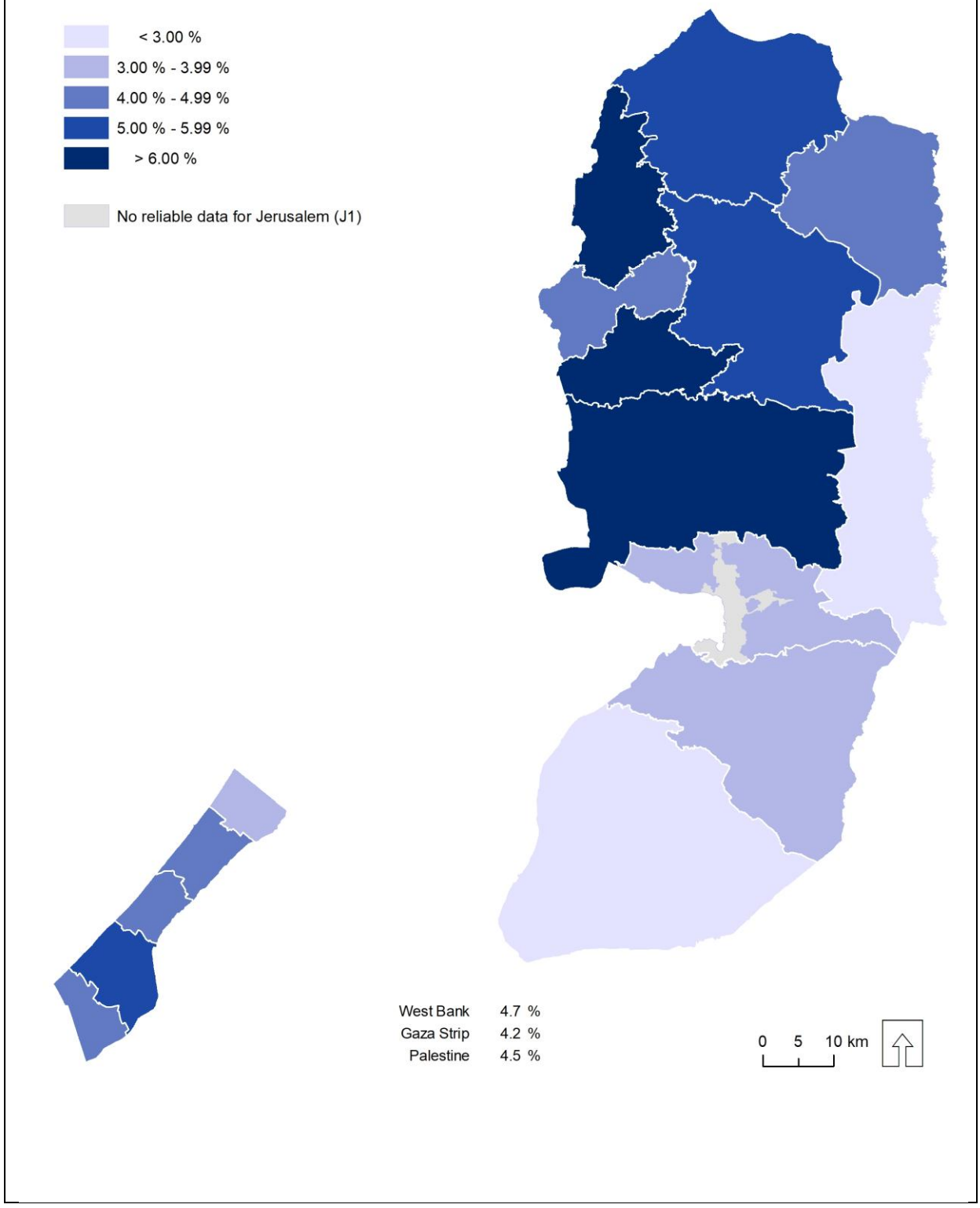
Map 5.2. Immigrants (all) by Governorate in 2017



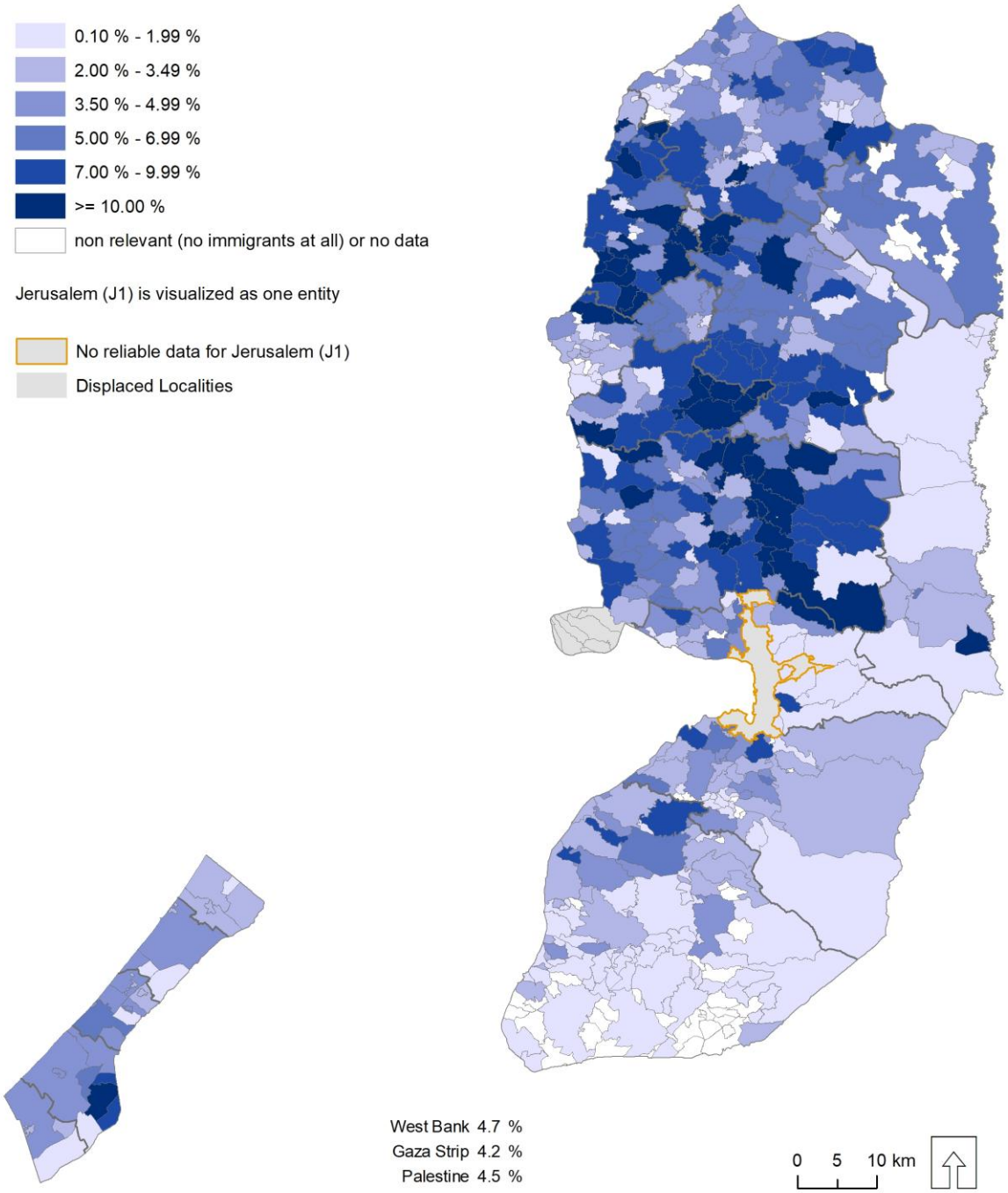
Map 5.3. Immigrants (all) by Locality in 2017



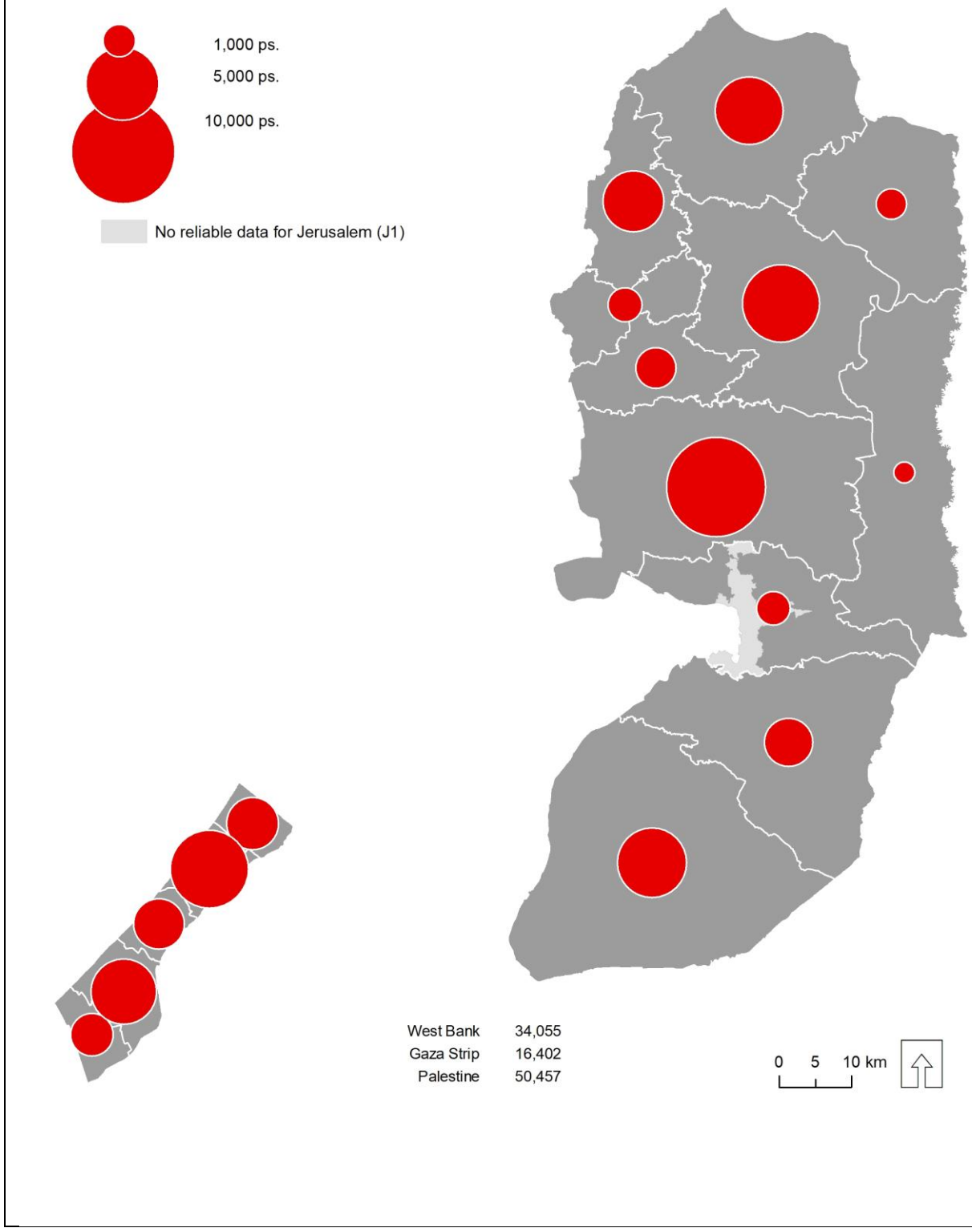
Map 5.4. Immigrants (all), % of total population in 2017 by Governorate



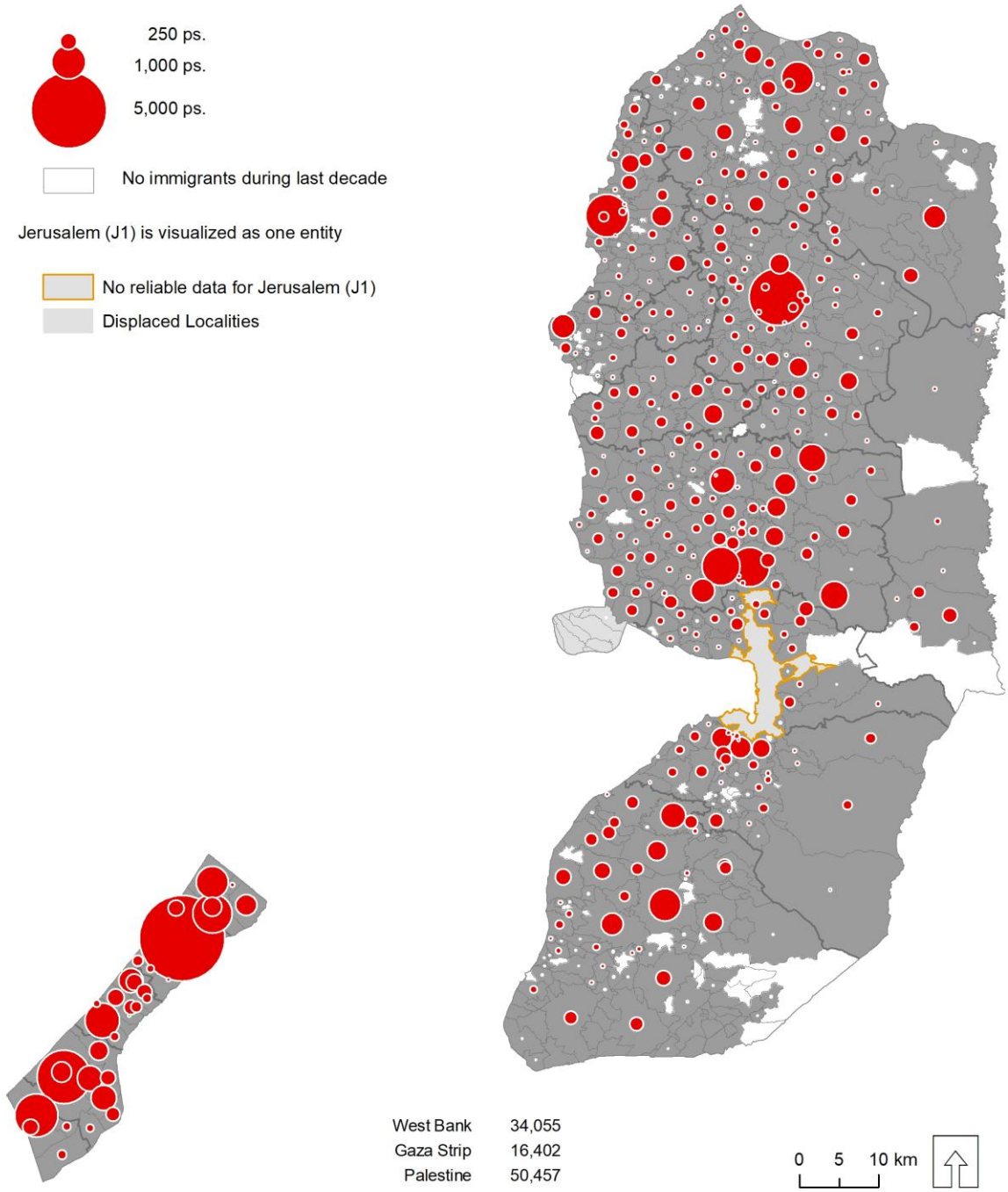
Map 5.5. Immigrants (all), % of total population in 2017 by Locality



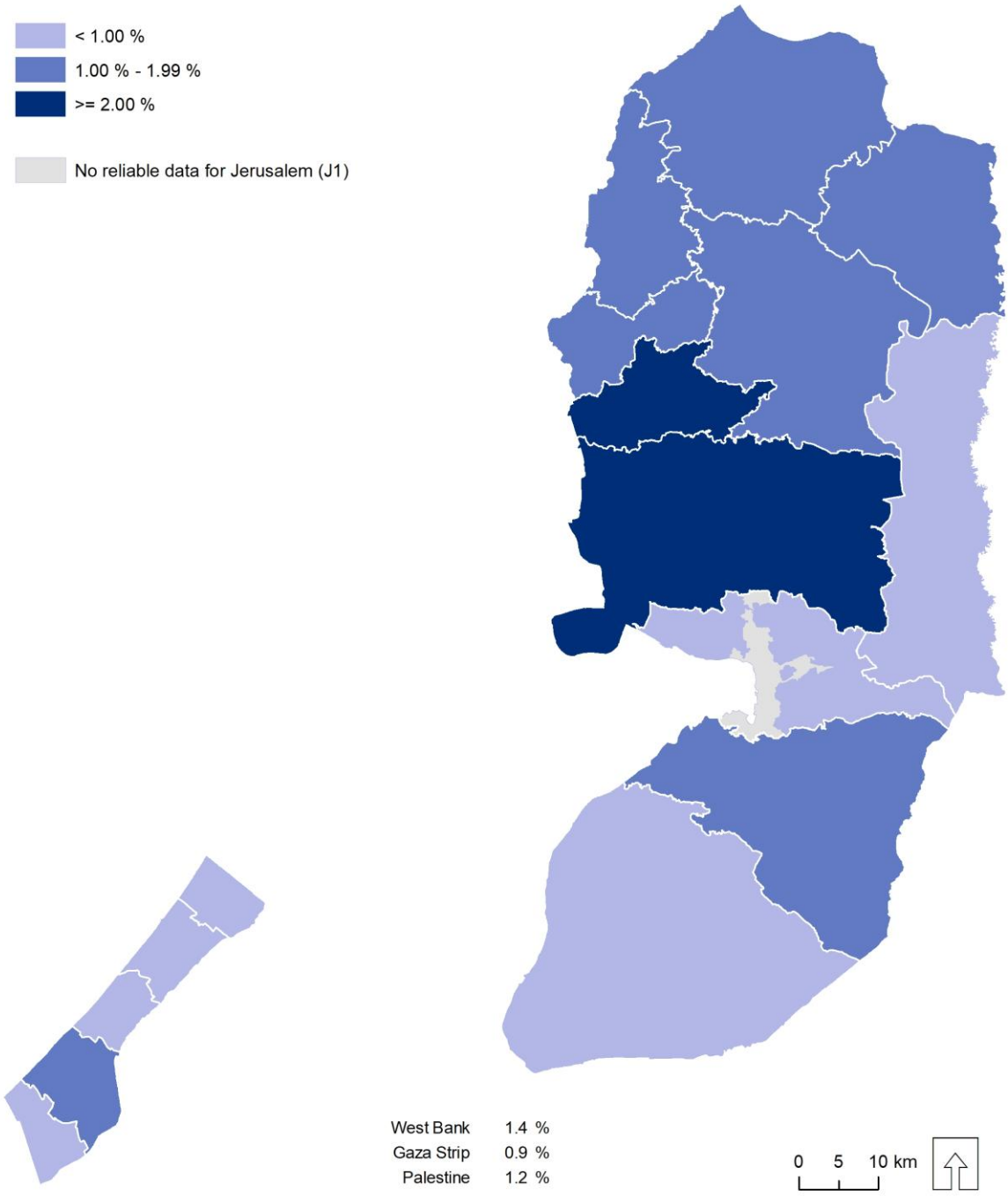
Map 5.6. Immigrants of last decade by Governorate in 2017



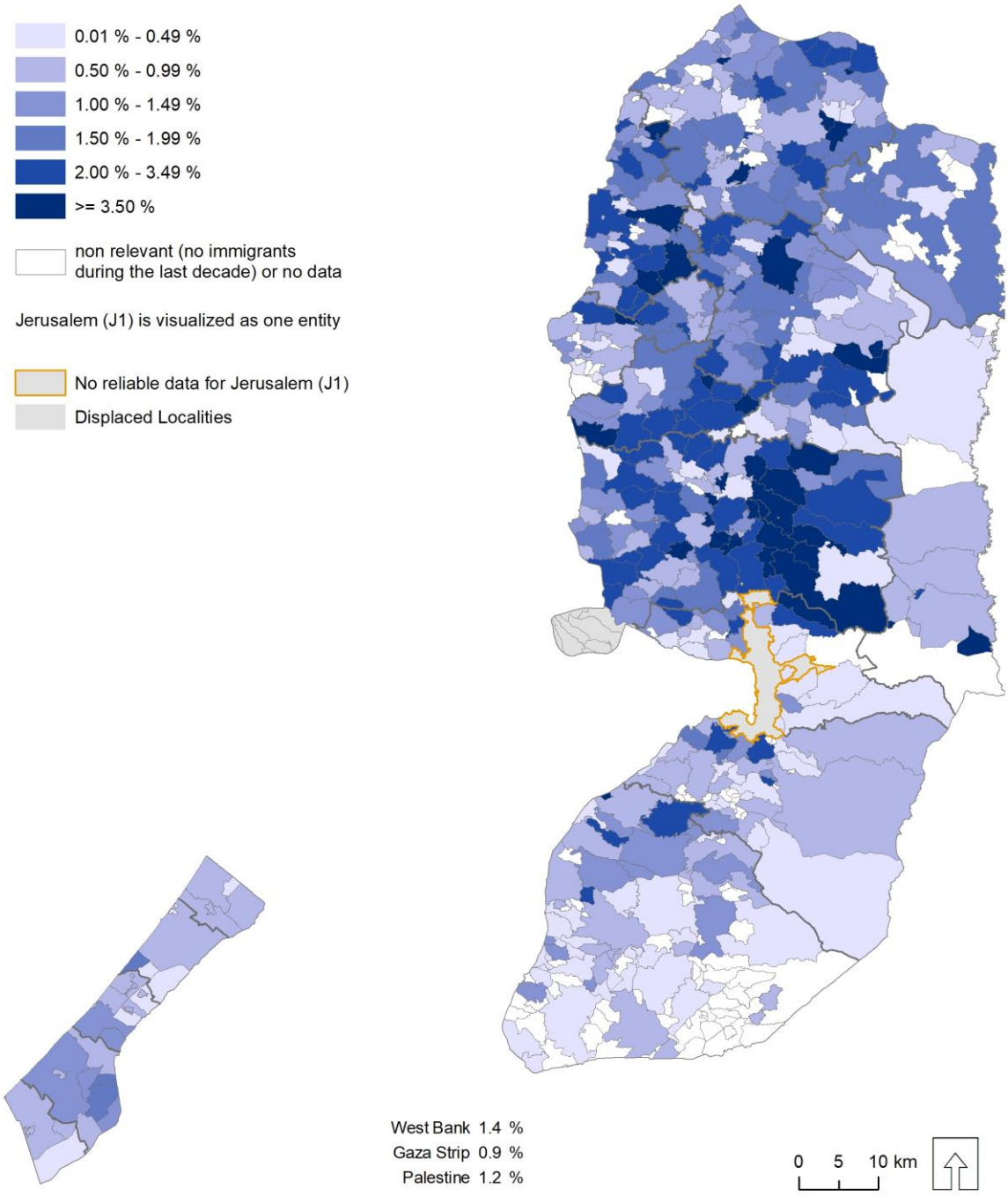
Map 5.7. Immigrants of last decade by Locality in 2017



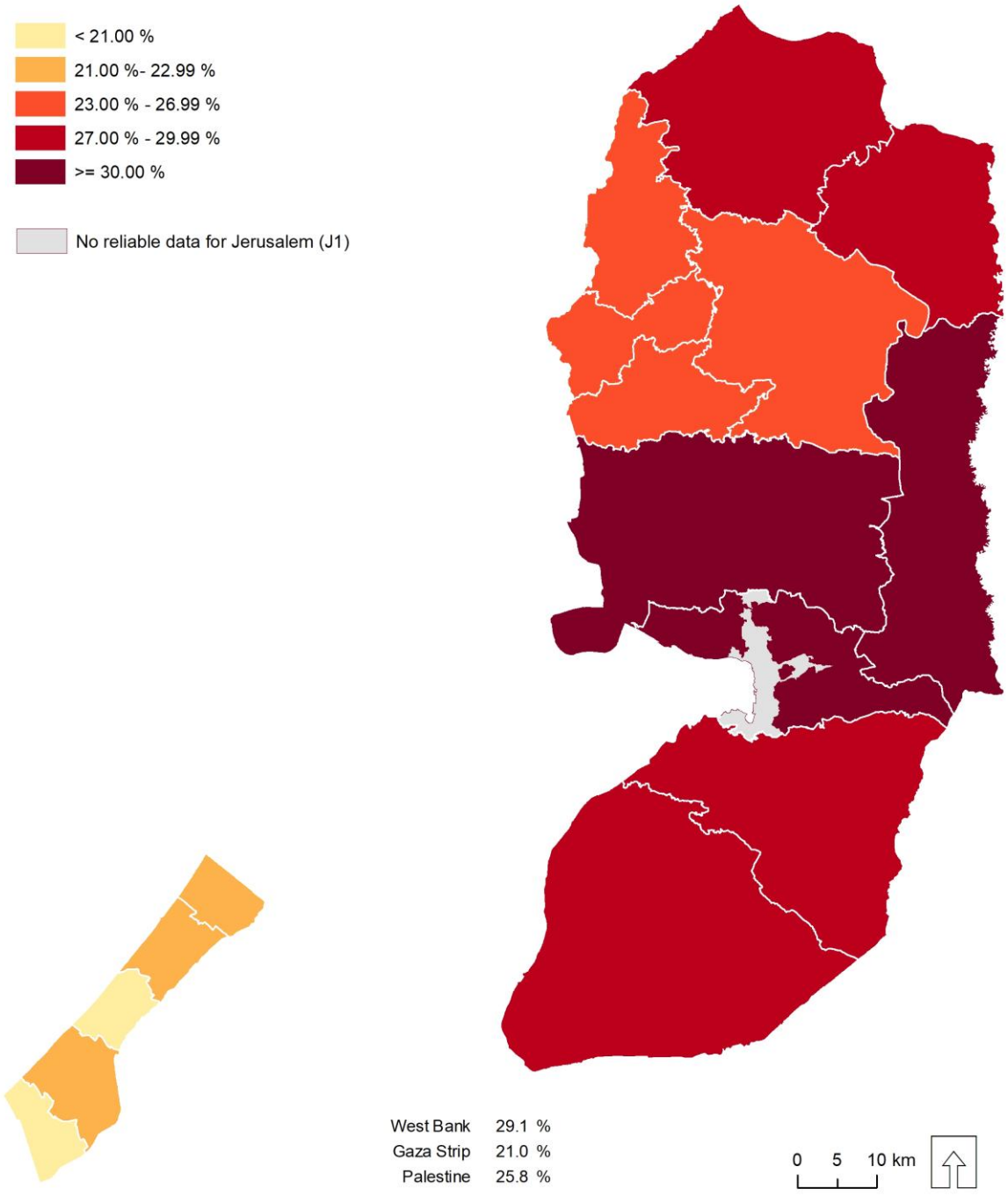
Map 5.8. Immigrants of last decade, % of total population in 2017 by Governorate



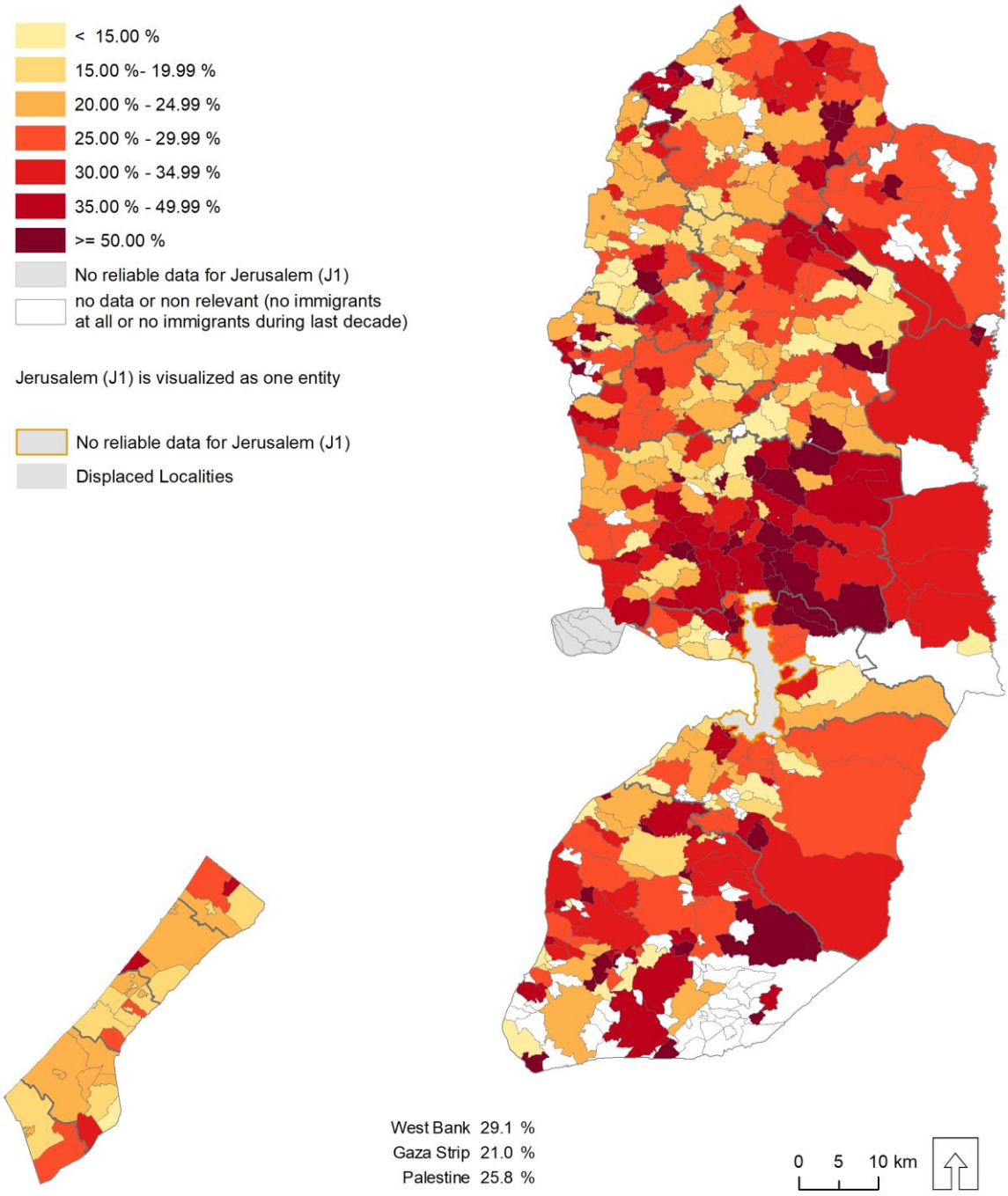
Map 5.9. Immigrants of last decade, % of total population in 2017 by Locality



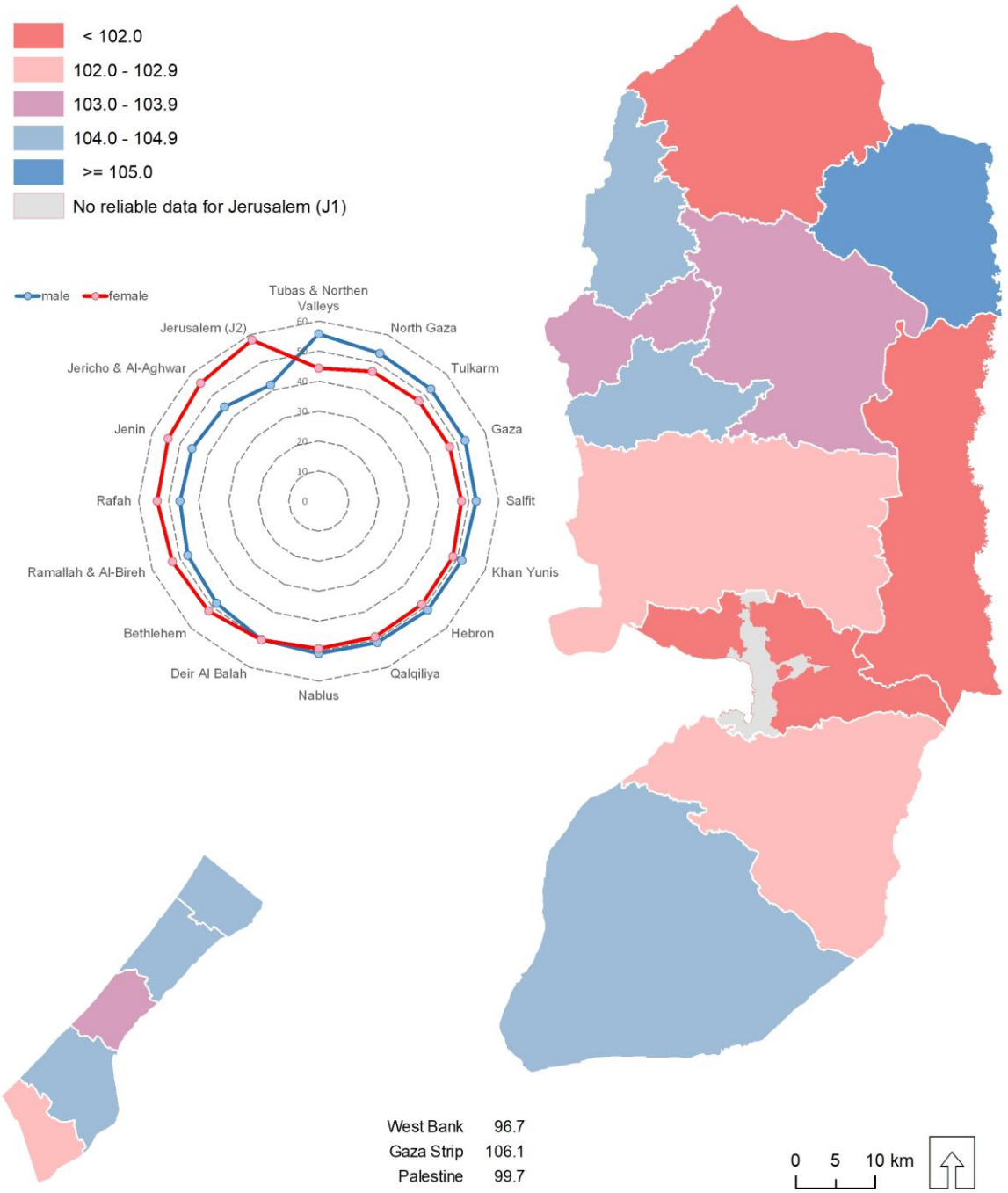
Map 5.10. Immigrants of last decade, % of all immigrants in 2017 by Governorate



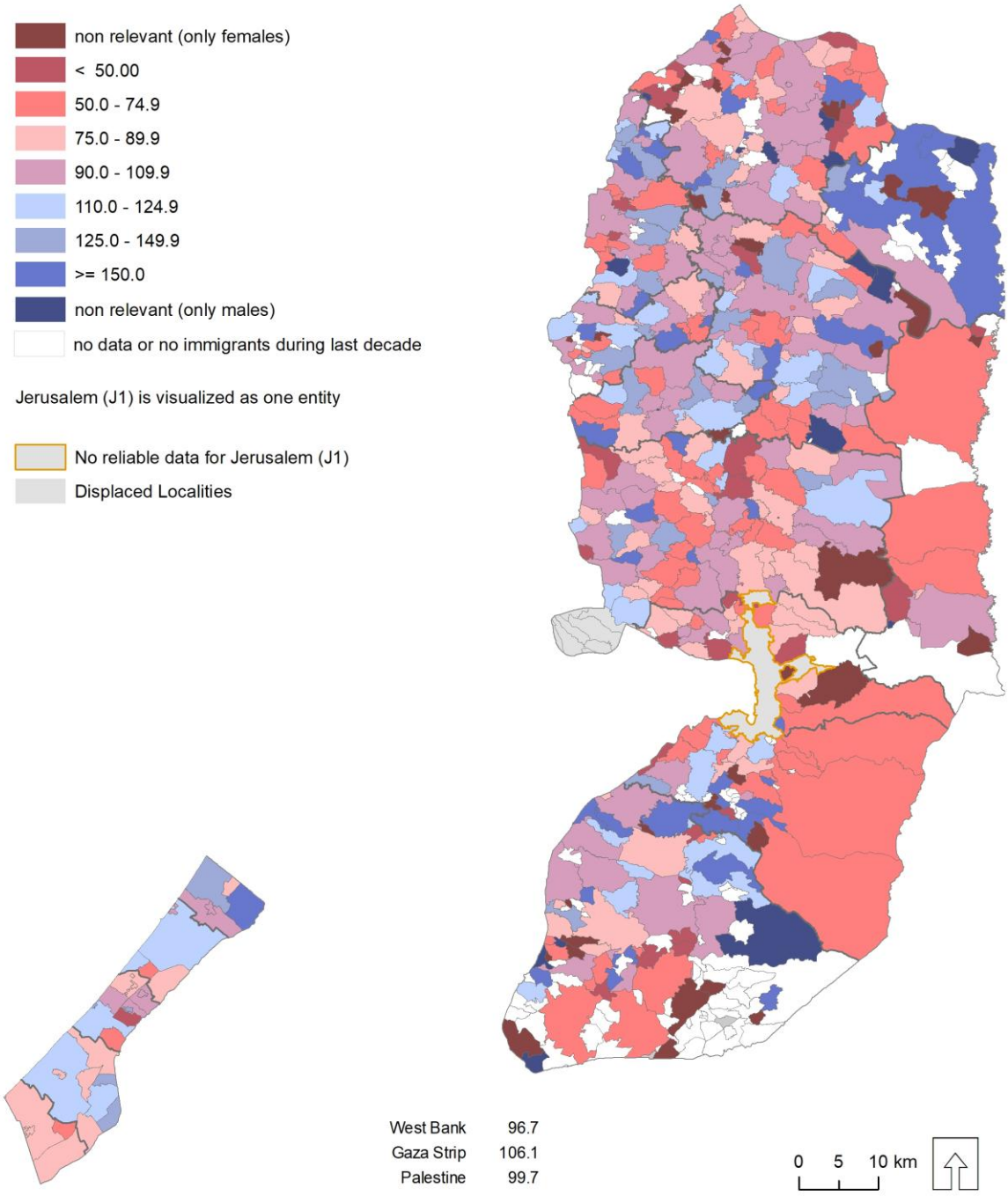
Map 5.11. Immigrants of last decade, % of all immigrants in 2017 by Locality



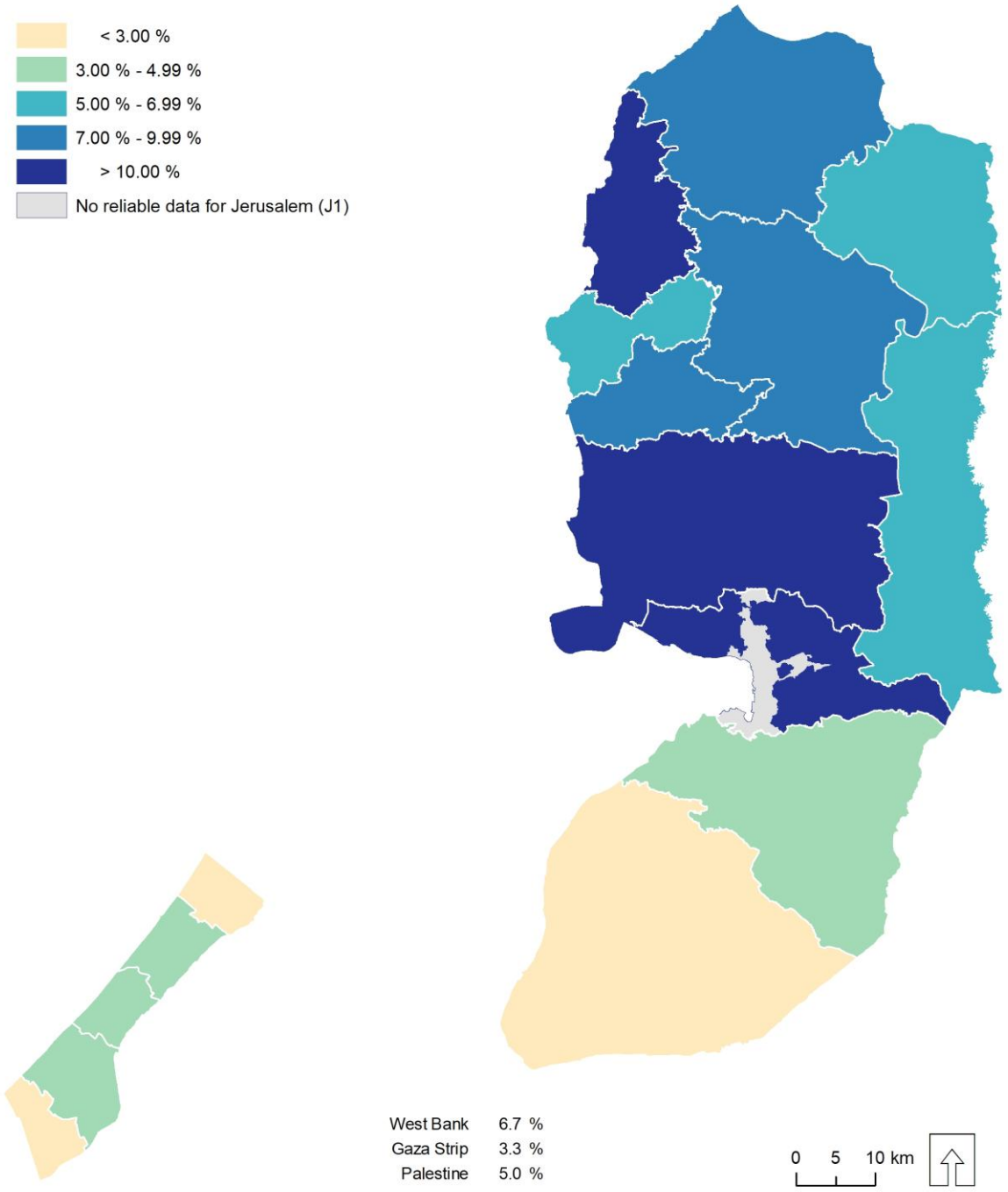
Map 5.12. Sex ratio of last decade immigrants in 2017 by Governorate



Map 5.13. Sex ratio of last decade immigrants in 2017 by Locality



Map 5.14. Contribution of last decade immigrants to Governorates' population increase 2007 - 2017 (%)



Chapter Six

Incoming internal migration (2007-2017)

This Chapter is devoted to the analysis of the internal migration flows and more specifically the inflows from previous residual residence in Palestine to current usual residence in Palestine. as counted in the 2017 Census[25]. It covers a broad range of topics that describe the general demographic characteristics of the counted population of Palestine that migrates during the last decade (2007 – 2017). Themes explored in this Chapter include the number of migrants. the relative intensity of inflows; the gender and age composition of this part of Palestinian population.

The population who are actually counted in Palestine and declares a previous place of residence within Palestine – whatever the duration of their current place of usual residence - is 503,578 persons (11.4% of the total population)[26].These persons are relatively evenly split between the West Bank (241,620) and Gaza Strip (261,958). The very largest number of internal migrants of West Bank as well as Gaza Strip has changed place of usual residence during the last decade (Table 6.1) while the number is logically decreasing with time. Comparatively with 2007-2017. the number of migrants is divided by more than two for the previous period (especially in the West Bank: 2.5 against 1.9 for Gaza Strip) with mortality inevitably contributing to the decline - over the years - of the number of migrants registered at the 2017 census.

Table 6.1 Incoming internal migrants in Palestine by period of migration and region in 2017

Period of internal migration	Palestine		West Bank		Gaza Strip	
	Number of migrants	%	Number of migrants	%	Number of migrants	%
Before 1987	47,991	9.5	23,738	9.8	24,253	9.3
1987 – 1997	62,104	12.3	28,713	11.9	33,391	12.7
1997 – 2007	123,419	24.5	54,782	22.7	68,637	26.2
2007 – 2017	270, 064	53.6	134,387	55.6	135,677	51.8
Total	**503,578**	**100.0**	**241,620**	**100.0**	**261,958**	**100.0**

The data used for the following analyses refer to the recent internal migration period (2007-2017) and mainly concern persons aged 10 years and over. that is the living persons at the beginning and the end of the under study period. Taking into consideration that most internal flows occur in the same Region. the analysis of the characteristics of the internal incoming population is conducted separately for each one of the two Regions of Palestine.

[25] For migration flows from abroad, see Chapter 3

[26] The total migration within Palestine does not include the inflows to the area of Jerusalem J1 because of no reliable data for this area.

6.1 The West Bank: last decade inflows

6.1.1 The people

During the last decade. 134.387 persons (all ages) moved from one locality of Palestine to another one located in the West Bank region and a large majority of Localities (529 Localities among the 557 with reliable data) benefited of incoming population (Map 6.1 and Table 6.2). These migrants accounted to 5.4% of the total usual resident population of the West Bank in 2017. The largest number of migrants (122.360 i.e. 91%) concern persons ten years and over. representing 6.6% of the total population of the same age (Table 6.3).

Table 6.2 Localities with/without incoming internal migrants in (2007-2017)

	Number	%
Localities with incoming internal migrants	529	91.2
Localities without incoming internal migrants	28	4.8
Total localities with reliable data	**557**	**96.0**
Localities with non-reliable data(*)	23	4.0
Total localities in the West Bank	**580**	**100.0**

Last decade internal migration in the West Bank (all ages) is clearly a "one-way" phenomenon (Table 6.3): more than 98% of the inflows concern migration within the same region. only 2,133 persons moved from Gaza Strip (1.6%).

Table 6.3 Regional origin of all incoming migrants in the West Bank in (2007-2017)

	Number	%
Total incoming population (internal migrants)	**134,387**	100.0
From which incoming from:		
- West Bank	132,254	98.4
- Gaza Strip	2,133	1.6
Incoming population 10 years old and over (internal migrants)	**122,360**	100.0
From which incoming from:		
- West Bank	120,388	98.4
- Gaza Strip	1,972	1.6

The spatial distribution of (all ages) last decade internal migrants within the West Bank (Maps 6.2 and 6.3[27]. Table 6.4) reflects a clear contrast between the eastern part of the West Bank and its western part. The incoming internal migrants from one locality to another one are obviously more numerous in the western part than in the eastern corridor. This is especially the case for the Governorates of Ramallah & Al-Bireh. Nablus and Jenin. This contrast is partly explained by the fact that on the one hand. the majority of internal migrations takes place within each governorate (see Chapter 8) and that. on the other hand. the number of localities is much higher in the western part of the West Bank[28]. As regards the eastern corridor. the few localities with relatively important number of persons entered during the last decade are the main urban centers of the Governorates as Tubas & Northern Valleys and Jericho & Al-Aghwar (Ariha).

[27] Maps 6.2 and 6.3 do not include the 2,133 incoming internal migrants from Gaza Strip.

[28] The Governorates of Tubas & Northern Valleys and Jericho & Al-Aghwar include 22 and 14 localities respectively when Governorates as Jenin, Ramallah & Al-Bireh and Hebron include 84, 83, 115 localities.

Table 6.4 Incoming internal migrants during the last decade (all ages*) by governorate in 2017

Governorate	Population
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	2,375
Salfit	3,417
Qalqiliya	4,524
Tubas and Northern Valleys	5,092
Jerusalem (J2)	9,994
Tulkarm	11,132
Bethlehem	12,644
Jenin	14,857
Hebron	16,024
Rafah	17,923
Gaza	18,374
Nablus	19,901
Khan Yunis	27,449
Dier Al-Balah	31,630
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	32,294
North Gaza	39,662
Inflows within West Bank	132,254
Inflows from Gaza Strip to West Bank	2,133
Inflows within Gaza Strip	135,038
Inflows from West Bank to Gaza Strip	639

* Including persons less than 10 years in 2017

Considering now the incoming internal migration of persons aged 10 years and over. i.e. persons registered during the 2017 census that were in life in 2007. it appears that most internal incoming flows occur within each Governorate. In the West Bank. the inflows with previous place of residence in a different Governorate from the actual residence place represent only 37% of the total inflows (Table 6.5). This percent is clearly lower in the North of the West Bank (Jenin Tulkarm and Nablus) as well as in the South part (Bethlehem and Hebron). At the opposite. the majority of inflows with origin a different Governorate (> 50%) is observed in the Eastern part of the region (Tubas & the Northern Valleys. Jericho & Al-Aghwar) as well as in Jerusalem and Salfit.

Table 6.5 Distribution of last decade (10 years and over) incoming internal migrants by main place of previous residence in 2017

Governorate	Origin of incoming internal migration				
	Total incoming internal migrants 10 years and over	Same Governorate	Different Governorate*		From which: Gaza Strip
			Number	% of Total	
Jenin	13,909	11,111	2,798	20.1	37
Tubas & Northern Valleys	4,545	2,177	2,368	52.1	14
Tulkarm	10,367	7,429	2,938	28.3	109
Nablus	18,242	12,647	5,595	30.7	121
Qalqiliya	4,273	2,521	1,752	41.0	93
Salfit	3,144	1,382	1,762	56.0	10
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	30,359	16,828	13,531	44.6	1231
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	2,282	671	1,611	70.6	102
Jerusalem (J2)	9,032	2,784	6,248	69.2	119
Bethlehem	11,596	7,768	3,828	33.0	71
Hebron	14,611	11,811	2,800	19.2	65
West Bank	122,360	77,129	45,231	37.0	1,972**
Palestine	**239,436**	**141,100**	**98,336**	**41.1**	**2,569**

* Different Governorate including Governorates of Gaza Strip
** incoming internal migrants from Gaza Strip to the West Bank

Maps 6.4-6.5 and Table 6.6 transcribe the spatial distribution of the incoming internal migrants aged 10 years and over within the Region of the West Bank[29]. It clearly appears that this distribution is similar result predictable since this age group accounts for 91% of the total. Maps illustrating the share of the incoming internal migrants aged 10 years and over during the last decade to the population of the same age in 2017 (Maps 6.6 and 6.7. Table 6.7) show a relatively different picture.

If Ramallah & Al-Bireh is characterized by the highest percent. the new residents represent nevertheless more than 10% in Tubas & Northern Valleys as well as in Jerusalem (J2) against just 2.9% for Hebron. Sub-regional differences (Map 6.7) are even more pronounced: it is quite frequent that moderate-sized localities (with population between 2.000 and 6.000 usual residents) present rates higher than 15%. This situation is much rarer in the case of the largest localities of the country with the exception of Beituniya. Al Bireh and Ramallah (Governorate of Ramallah & Al-Bireh) or Ad Doha (Governorate of Bethlehem).

[29] From this point of the analysis, all the treatment of data is related to the incoming internal migration occurring within each one of the same region (West Bank et Gaza Strip). Migrants coming from the other region i.e. the few number of migrants from Gaza Strip to West Bank as well as from West Bank to Gaza Strip are therefore excluded.

Table 6.6 Incoming internal migrants during the last decade (10 years and over) by governorate in 2017

Governorate	Population*
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	2,180
Salfit	3,134
Qalqiliya	4,180
Tubas and Northern Valleys	4,531
Jerusalem (J2)	8,913
Tulkarm	10,258
Bethlehem	11,525
Jenin	13,872
Hebron	14,546
Rafah	15,768
Gaza	16,025
Nablus	18,121
Khan Yunis	22,605
Dier Al-Balah	27,907
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	29,128
North Gaza	34,174
Inflows within the West Bank	120,388
Inflows from Gaza Strip to the West Bank	1,972
Inflows within Gaza Strip	116,479
Inflows from the West Bank to Gaza Strip	597

* The population concerns the internal migrants whose previous residence was a Governorate of the same Region (the West Bank / Gaza Strip)

Table 6.7 Share of incoming internal migrants during the last decade (10 years and over) to total population with same ages by governorate in 2017

Governorate	(%)
Hebron	2.9
Gaza	3.5
Qalqiliya	5.2
Salfit	5.8
Jenin	6.0
Nablus	6.2
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	6.3
Tulkarm	7.3
Bethlehem	7.3
Khan Yunis	8.9
Rafah	9.8
Tubas and Northern Valleys	10.1
Jerusalem (j2)	10.9
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	12.2
North Gaza	13.4
Dier Al-Balah	14.5
West Bank	6.5
Gaza Strip	8.9
Palestine	**7.5**

6.1.2 Contribution of incoming internal migrants (all ages) to population increase between 2007 and 2017

The incoming internal migration is one of the components contributing to explain the variation of population over time. Therefore. the contribution of incoming internal migrants (all ages) during the last decade to the population increase between 2007 and 2017 has been calculated at Governorate level[30] (Map 6.8. Table 6.8). Obviously. the internal migrants concern exclusively persons whose previous place of usual residence was in a different governorate comparatively to the current place of residence in 2017. the intra-governorate migration having no effect on the population's growth. The contribution of internal incoming migration is almost nil for Hebron (1.6%) while it is once again verified that the internal migration is an important phenomenon for Ramallah & Al-Bireh and contributes to its population's growth.

Finally. it is also necessary to underline that. even if the absolute number of internal migrants is limited in the eastern corridor from Tubas & Northern Valleys to Jericho & Al-Aghwar. the relative contribution to the population's growth is not negligible (18.2% and 20.1% respectively).

Table 6.8 Contribution of last decade incoming internal migrants (all ages) to the intercensus governorates' population increase, 2007-2017

Governorate	%
Hebron	1.6
Jenin	4.7
Gaza	5.6
Nablus	7.6
Bethlehem	8.1
Rafah	8.2
Qalqiliya	8.5
Khan Yunis	9.3
Tulkarm	10.2
Salfit	11.5
Dier Al-Balah	16.3
Tubas and Northern Valleys	18.2
North Gaza	18.3
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	20.1
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	21.9
West Bank	7.7
Gaza Strip	10.8
Palestine	**9.2**

Note: The under-coverage of area J2 during the two censuses does not allow a reliable and relevant calculation of the incoming internal migrants' contribution to the inter-census population increase of this area.

[30] The calculation of this index at locality level was not possible due to the absence of comparable data regarding the localities' population in 2007: in several localities, border changes occurred between 2007 and 2017.

6.1.3 Sex and age composition

6.1.3.1 Sex ratio

With a sex ratio (number of men per 100 women) about 42. the incoming internal migrants in the West Bank are mostly women contrarily with the sedentary population whose ratio is around 108 (Chapter 4. Maps 4.7 and 4.8). Maps 6.9 and 6.10 show the classification of the Governorates and their localities as regards the sex ratio of incoming internal migrants (persons aged 10 years and over in 2017). Considering the Governorates of the West Bank. the values of this index (Table 6.9) have a relative dispersion around the average (41.6). varying from 20 males per 100 females in Salfit to 58 (Ramallah& Al-Bireh). At the lower scale (Localities). the range of values is however very open. Indeed. in some localities. the migrants are exclusively women while at the opposite. a few number of localities (less than 20) presents a sex ratio fairly balanced.

Table 6.9 Sex Ratio of incoming internal migrants (10 years and over) by governorate in 2017

Governorate	Sex Ratio
Salfit	20.4
Qalqiliya	23.0
Jenin	26.1
Hebron	34.2
Tulkarm	34.5
Nablus	40.5
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	43.8
Bethlehem	44.6
Tubas and Northern Valleys	47.4
Dier Al-Balah	48.7
Khan Yunis	55.9
Jerusalem (J2)	56.1
Rafah	58.2
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	58.4
Gaza	59.7
North Gaza	61.5
West Bank	41.6
Gaza Strip	56.5
Palestine	**48.6**

In the majority of Localities in the North-west part of the West Bank as well as in Jerusalem and the eastern part of Bethlehem. the sex ratio values are clearly lower than the national and regional average (< 25 males per 100 females). In contrast. the majority of Localities in Tubas & Northern Valleys and Jericho & Al-Aghwar (as well as the south of Ramallah & Al-Bireh) is characterized by a sex ratio well above the regional average but still below the balance level of 100. The existence of very low values and the clear predominance of women in the internal migration population can be explained by the fact that most of incoming internal migration is the consequence of marriages. as it will be discussed in more detail below.

6.1.3.2 Mean and median ages and Elderly Dependency Index

The mean age of the incoming internal migrants in the West Bank (persons 10 years and over who live in a different place than in 2007) is low -29 years- and slightly less than that in sedentary population of the same age (Charts 6.1.a & 6.1.b). The differences between

Governorates are limited (Table 6.10). as a 2.2 years separate Qalqiliya (27.6 years) to Ramallah & Al-Bireh (29.8). If this indicator did not vary much between Governorates. this is not the case when examining the distribution at the sub-regional level. Indeed. at locality level. the range of values is wider. ranging from 21 to 45.5 years. Nevertheless the coefficient of variation (CV) relative to the mean age of the localities is low (about 10%) even if higher than the Governorates' CV (2%). reflecting in definitive a limited dispersion of values[31].

The median age (Table 6.10) is systematically lower than the average one (Table 6.10). confirming the very young age of this population. Qalqiliya and Salfit have a median age below their mean age about 2.0 years while this difference is much more pronounced in Jericho & Al-Aghwar (2.9). Bethlehem (2.9) and Nablus (2.7). The Elderly Dependency Index (Charts 6.2.a & 6.2.b) is lower than in the sedentary population (1.2 vs 5.3) confirming once again that the internal migration in the West Bank is a phenomenon concerning quite exclusively young population (the values of this Index are extremely low -< 1- in Qalqiliya and Salfit and higher than 2 only in Jericho & Al-Aghwar). If at local level. the dispersion is more accentuated. only 8 localities are characterized by a value > 20 (i.e. 20 incoming internal migrants aged 65 years and over for 100 aged 10-64 years). Moreover. the absence of migrants 65 years and over is observed in the vast majority of localities with reliable data (i.e. 284 out of 531 localities).

Table 6.10 Demographic characteristics of incoming internal migrants (10 years and over) by governorate in 2017

Governorate	Mean age	Median age	Elderly Dependency Index
Jenin	28.4	26.0	0.93
Tubas and Northern Valleys	28.6	26.1	1.27
Tulkarm	28.9	26.3	1.17
Nablus	28.6	25.9	1.19
Qalqiliya	27.6	25.7	0.41
Salfit	28.1	26.1	0.71
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	29.8	27.6	1.40
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	29.8	26.9	2.20
Jerusalem (J2)	28.8	26.2	1.53
Bethlehem	29.3	26.4	1.59
Hebron	27.8	25.7	0.87
North Gaza	28.2	25.2	1.65
Gaza	28.0	25.0	1.81
Dier Al-Balah	28.4	26.0	1.51
Khan Yunis	28.0	25.8	1.43
Rafah	28.3	25.4	1.83
West Bank	28.8	26.4	1.22
Gaza Strip	28.2	25.5	1.62
Palestine	**28.5**	**26.0**	**1.41**

In fact. the age and sex structure of the incoming population in the region of the West Bank is quite different from its sedentary population (Chapter 4): This incomers are obviously young with a clear predominance of women.

[31] The coefficient of variation CV is the ratio between the standard deviation of the variable and its average. It is generally considered that a coefficient less than 10% reflects a relative homogeneous distribution of the values with limited dispersion.

Chart 6.1a The West Bank. mean age of the incoming internal migrants 10 years and over by governorate in 2017

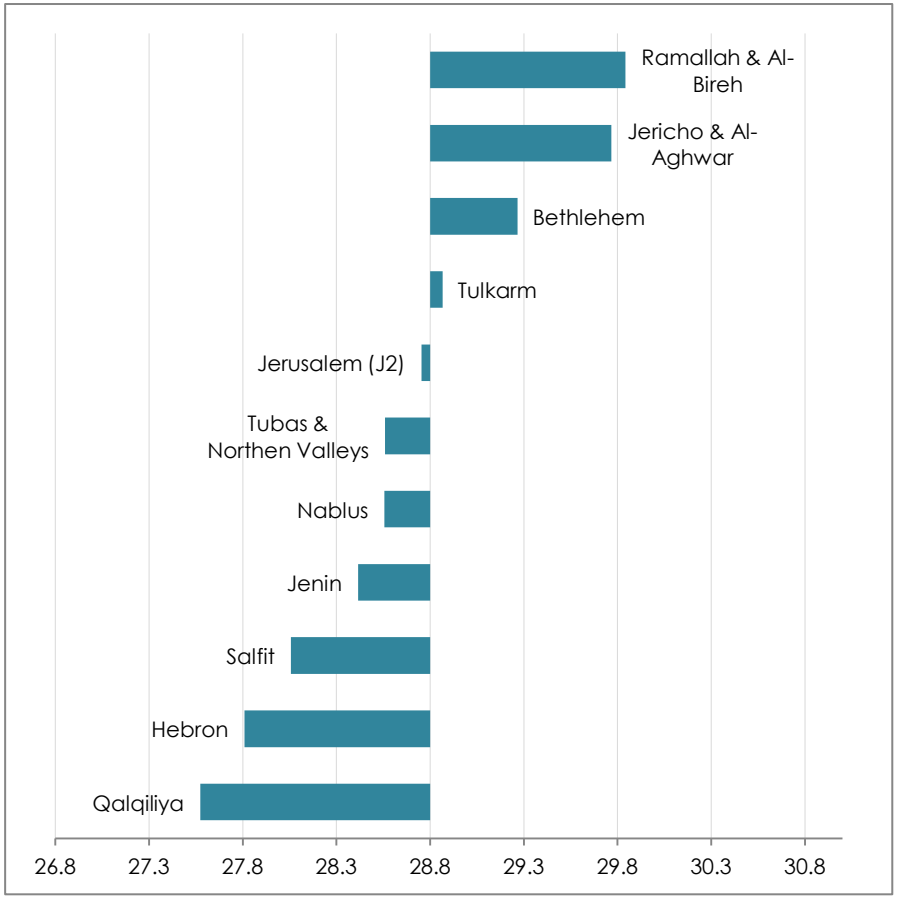


Chart 6.1b The West Bank. mean age of the sedentary population 10 years and over by governorate in 2017

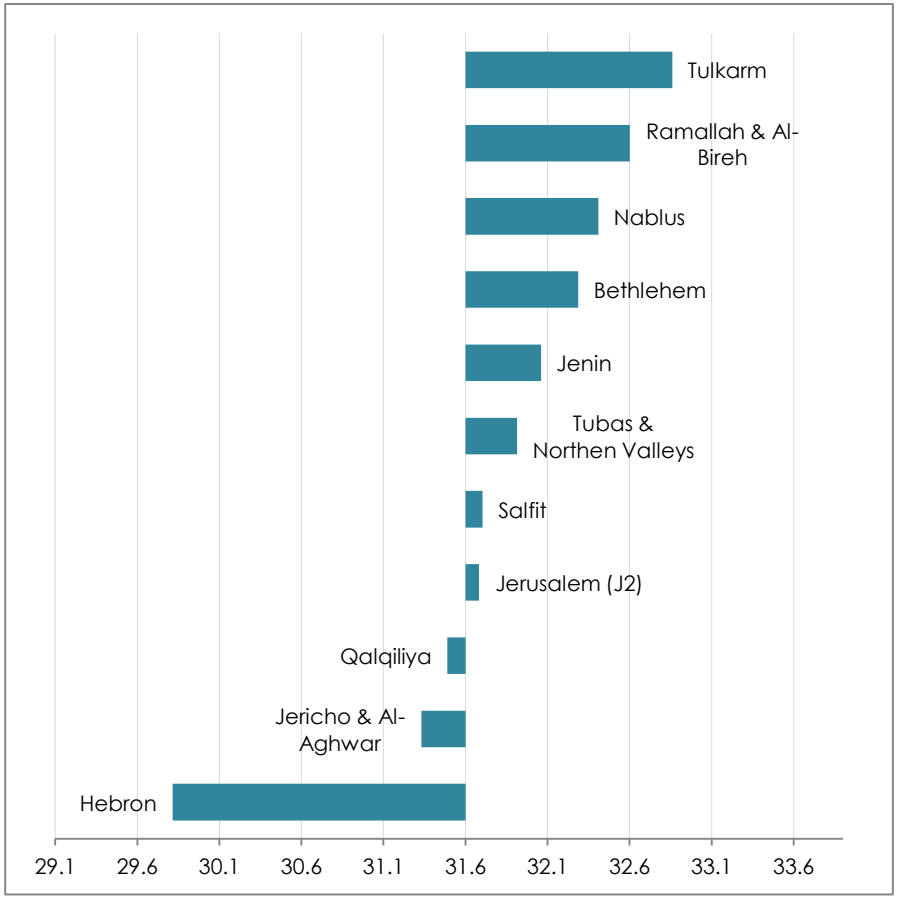


Chart 6.2a The West Bank. Elderly dependency index of incoming internal migrants (10 years and over) by governorate in 2017

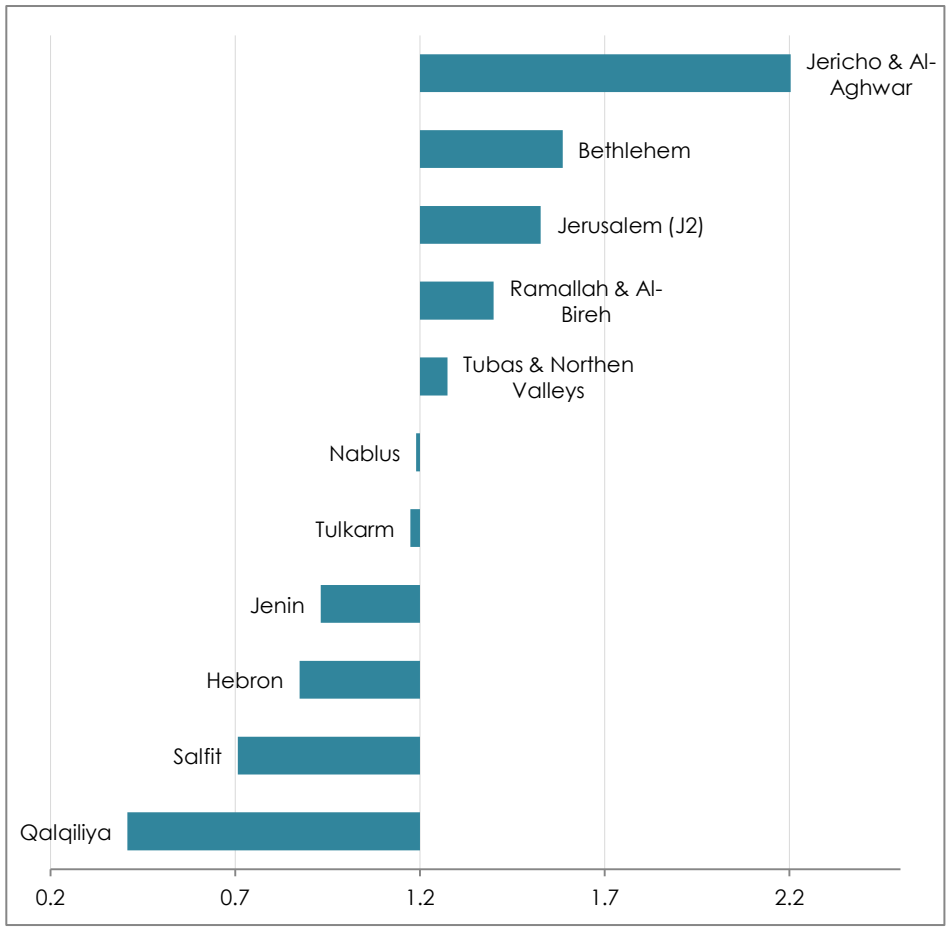


Chart 6.2b The West Bank. Elderly dependency index of the sedentary population (10 years and over) by governorate in 2017

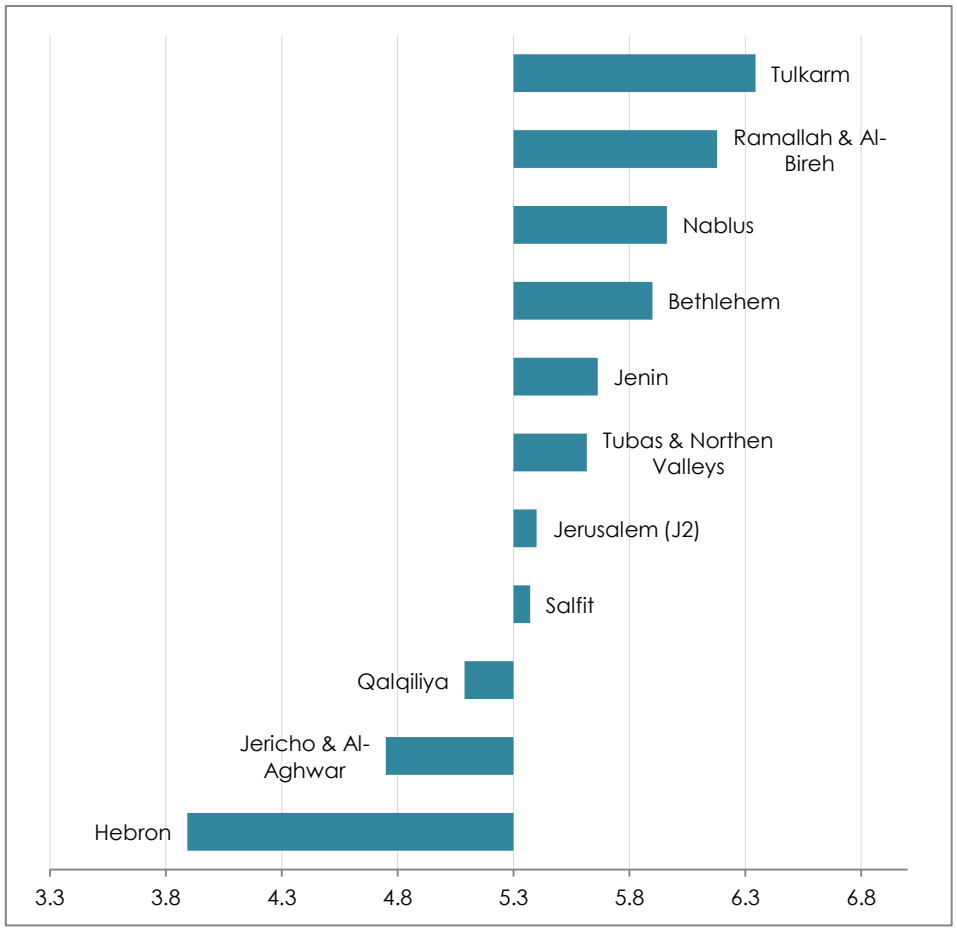
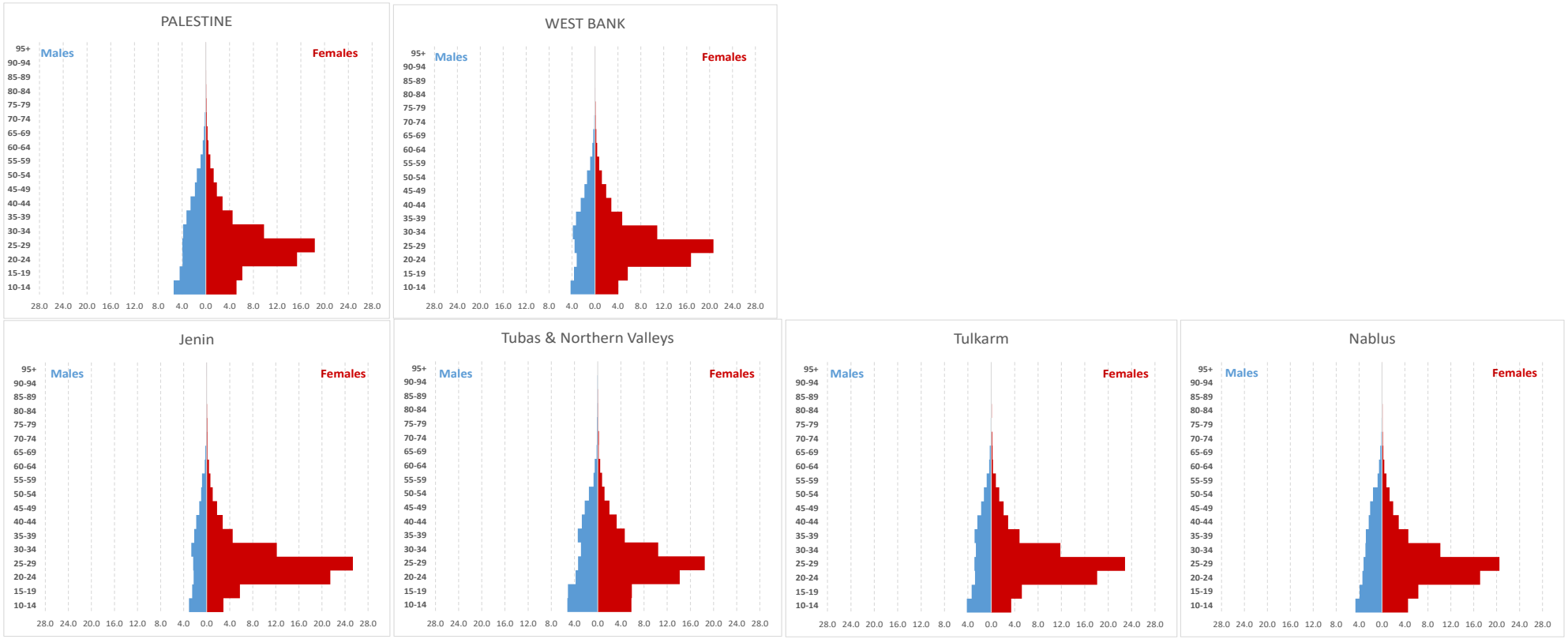
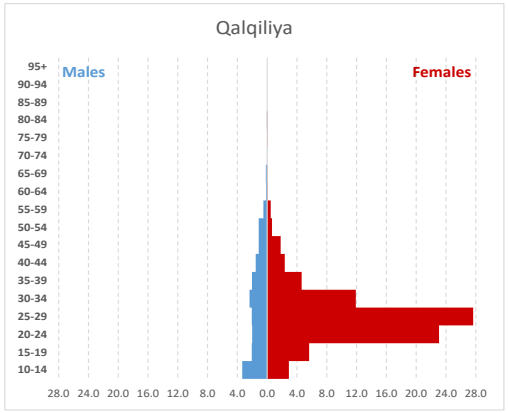
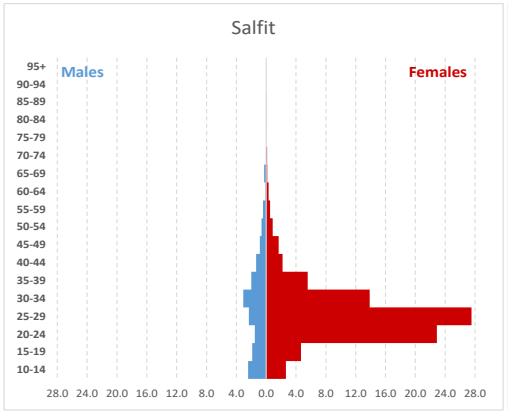
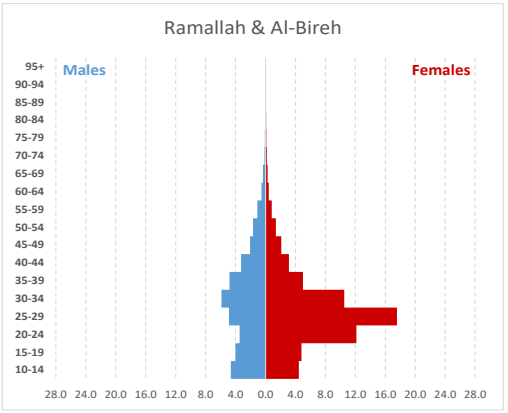


Figure 6.1 The West Bank, population pyramids (o/o) of internal migrants (10 years and over) by governorate in 2017




Qalqiliya
Males
Females
95+
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
28.0 24.0 20.0 16.0 12.0 8.0 4.0 0.0 4.0 8.0 12.0 16.0 20.0 24.0 28.0


Salfit
Males
Females
95+
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
28.0 24.0 20.0 16.0 12.0 8.0 4.0 0.0 4.0 8.0 12.0 16.0 20.0 24.0 28.0


Ramallah & Al-Bireh
Males
Females
95+
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
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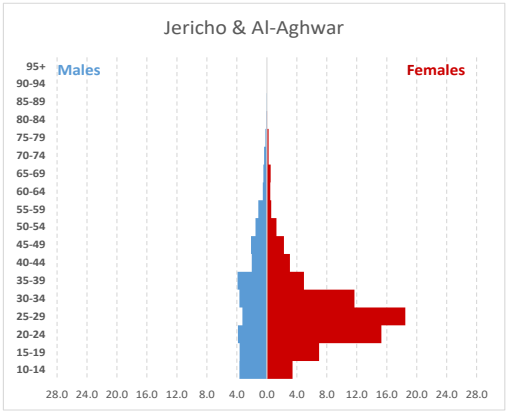
10-14
28.0 24.0 20.0 16.0 12.0 8.0 4.0 0.0 4.0 8.0 12.0 16.0 20.0 24.0 28.0


Jericho & Al-Aghwar
Males
Females
95+
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
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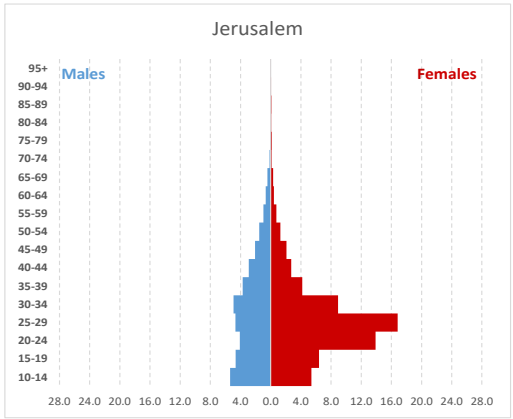
28.0 24.0 20.0 16.0 12.0 8.0 4.0 0.0 4.0 8.0 12.0 16.0 20.0 24.0 28.0


Jerusalem
Males
Females
95+
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
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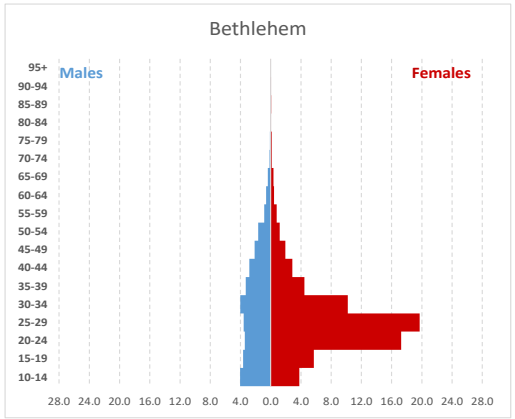
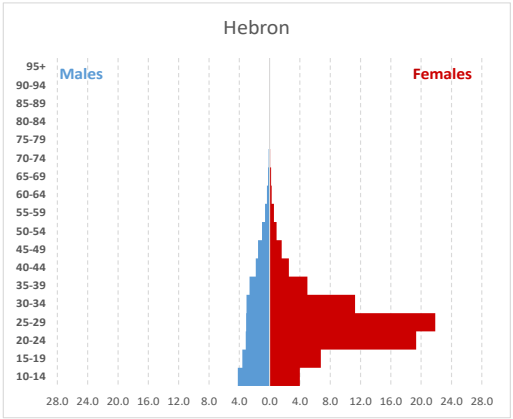
28.0 24.0 20.0 16.0 12.0 8.0 4.0 0.0 4.0 8.0 12.0 16.0 20.0 24.0 28.0


Bethlehem
Males
Females
95+
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
28.0 24.0 20.0 16.0 12.0 8.0 4.0 0.0 4.0 8.0 12.0 16.0 20.0 24.0 28.0


Hebron
Males
Females
95+
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
28.0 24.0 20.0 16.0 12.0 8.0 4.0 0.0 4.0 8.0 12.0 16.0 20.0 24.0 28.0

6.1.4 The Attractiveness Index

If the incoming internal migration is one of the basic component of the population's variation during time. it also contributes to estimate the degree and the capacity of territories to attract new residents. Therefore. a population Attractiveness Index based on the usual resident population in 2017. which did not experience any form of external migration. was produced at Governorate and locality level (Maps 6.11 & 6.12).

The West Bank is characterized by a degree of attractiveness lower than the national average with - according to the 2017 census - 54 "new" residents per 1000 usual residents not having experienced any form of external migration against 62 for Palestine. Ramallah & Al-Bireh followed by Jerusalem and Tubas & Northern Valleys are the 3 Governorates with a relatively higher capacity to attract new residents (Table 6.11) in contrast with Hebron whose index is especially low (23). i.e. 4.6 times lower than in Ramallah & Al-Bireh. These results are logically in perfect concordance with those obtained when looking for the internal migration's contribution to population' growth.

Table 6.11 Attractiveness Index by governorate in 2017

Governorate	‰(*)
Hebron	23
Gaza	29
Qalqiliya	43
Salfit	48
Jenin	49
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	51
Nablus	52
Bethlehem	60
Tulkarm	62
Khan Yunis	76
Rafah	78
Tubas and Northern Valleys	86
Jerusalem (J2)	92
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	106
North Gaza	110
Dier Al-Balah	119
West Bank	54
Gaza Strip	73
Palestine	**62**

(*) Number of "new" reisdents per 1000 usual residents not having experience any form of external migration

At sub-regional level. the range of values of this Index is wide varying from less than 1 to 818 incoming migrants per 1000 usual residents in 2017. Most of Localities with very low attractiveness capacity during the last decade (less than 25 incoming migrants per 1000 usual residents in 2017) are located in Jenin. south part of Nablus. western Bethlehem and South of Hebron. Finally. the few Localities with the highest capacity to attract new residents (more than 200 per 1000 usual residents in 2017) are mainly concentrated in Ramallah & Al-Bireh and in a lesser extent in Tubas & Northern Valleys. Nevertheless. it must be mentioned that some of these "attractive" Localities are small and even very small are weakly populated generating a "statistical artefact" as regards their true attractiveness' capacity.

6.1.5 Reasons for changing place of residence

Marriage is by far the main cause of internal migration within the West Bank and concerns more than half of the migrants (Table 6.12). Consequently. it is logical that the majority of migrants are females and this is especially true since accompanying persons is the second cause (around one in four migrants). The internal migration in order to find job / work plays a secondary role with the exception of Ramallah & Al-Bireh and to a lesser extent Jerusalem and Jericho & Al-Aghwar.

Table 6.12 Last decade incoming internal migrants by governorate and main migration's reasons in 2017

(a) Both sexes

Governorate	Work/Job	Marriage	Accompany	Israeli Procedures	Other
Jenin	5.6	65.5	19.0	0.1	9.9
Tubas & Northern Valleys	6.2	41.7	38.2	0.4	13.6
Tulkarm	5.3	57.1	21.3	0.0	16.3
Nablus	4.8	50.2	24.7	0.2	20.2
Qalqiliya	5.4	70.3	16.9	0.0	7.4
Salfit	5.6	70.8	11.5	0.0	12.0
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	14.9	39.0	32.1	0.2	13.8
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	11.9	53.1	23.4	0.5	11.1
Jerusalem (J2)	10.7	40.7	35.0	0.7	12.8
Bethlehem	4.3	51.8	22.6	0.5	20.8
Hebron	4.0	59.1	24.4	0.2	12.2
North Gaza	0.2	29.8	17.9	1.9	50.3
Gaza	2.6	32.2	30.6	1.7	32.9
Dier Al Balah	0.3	39.3	15.1	1.9	43.4
Khan Yunis	0.3	33.6	12.6	5.5	48.0
Rafah	0.4	33.9	21.6	17.0	27.1
West Bank	7.9	51.3	25.9	0.2	14.6
Gaza Strip	0.6	33.7	18.4	4.6	42.6

Table 6.12 (Cont.) Last decade incoming internal migrants by governorate and main migration's reasons in 2017

Governorate	Work/Job	Marriage	Accompany	Israeli Procedures	Other
(b) Men					
Jenin	23.3	9.3	37.6	0.2	29.6
Tubas & Northern Valleys	17.6	4.0	45.7	0.9	31.8
Tulkarm	18.1	9.9	35.0	0.1	37.0
Nablus	13.8	7.2	36.2	0.4	42.3
Qalqiliya	26.1	13.3	37.4	0.3	22.9
Salfit	27.5	9.2	25.8	0.0	37.5
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	33.9	8.7	31.9	0.4	25.1
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	34.6	9.8	31.9	1.1	22.6
Jerusalem (J2)	27.1	8.6	38.5	1.5	24.3
Bethlehem	11.3	13.6	31.7	1.1	42.3
Hebron	14.2	11.2	41.7	0.7	32.2
North Gaza	0.6	2.4	19.8	2.6	74.7
Gaza	5.9	3.7	34.7	2.7	53.0
Dier Al Balah	0.7	2.2	19.0	3.1	75.0
Khan Yunis	0.8	3.0	15.1	8.5	72.7
Rafah	1.0	4.1	25.1	24.9	44.9
West Bank	23.0	9.3	35.4	0.6	31.7
Gaza Strip	1.4	2.9	21.6	6.9	67.2
(b) Women					
Jenin	1.0	80.2	14.1	0.0	4.7
Tubas & Northern Valleys	0.7	59.6	34.6	0.1	4.9
Tulkarm	0.9	73.4	16.6	0.0	9.1
Nablus	1.1	67.5	20.0	0.1	11.3
Qalqiliya	0.6	83.4	12.2	0.0	3.8
Salfit	1.2	83.4	8.6	0.0	6.8
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	3.8	56.7	32.2	0.1	7.3
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	2.0	72.0	19.7	0.2	6.1
Jerusalem (J2)	1.5	58.7	33.1	0.3	6.4
Bethlehem	1.2	68.8	18.6	0.3	11.2
Hebron	0.6	75.5	18.5	0.1	5.3
North Gaza	0.0	46.6	16.7	1.4	35.3
Gaza	0.6	49.3	28.2	1.2	20.8
Dier Al Balah	0.0	57.4	13.2	1.4	28.0
Khan Yunis	0.1	50.7	11.3	3.9	34.1
Rafah	0.1	51.3	19.5	12.4	16.7
West Bank	1.6	68.8	22.0	0.1	7.5
Gaza Strip	0.1	51.1	16.7	3.3	28.8

Map 6.13a & Table 6.13a capture the profiles of the Governorates as regards the main reasons that have conduced Palestinians (both sexes) to change place of usual residence between 2007 and 2017. At Governorate level (Map 6.13a and Table 6.13a). 4 different groups can be distinguished. The first Group (Group 1) includes three Governorates (Jenin. Qalqiliya and Salfit) for which the marriage is obviously the predominant reason explaining the installation of new residents. followed distantly by accompanying persons. Marriage and accompanying persons are two reasons almost as important for three other governorates constituting the

Group 2 (Tubas & Northern Valleys. Tulkarm and Hebron). Group 3 includes 3 Governorates (Ramallah & Al-Bireh. Jericho & Al-Aghwar and Jerusalem) where the internal incoming migration is also motivated by work and job even if Marriage and accompanying persons remain the two main reasons. Finally. the installation of new residents in Nablus and Bethlehem (Group 4) is the consequence - beyond marriage – of various other reasons.

Table 6.13 Composite profiles of migration's reasons in the West Bank governorates in 2017

(a) Both sexes

Groups	Number of Governorates	Reason: Work/Job %	Reason: Marriage %	Reason: Accompanying %	Reason: Israeli Procedures %	Reason: Other %
1	3	5.5	68.9	15.8	0.0	9.8
2	3	5.2	52.6	28.0	0.2	14.0
3	3	12.5	44.2	30.1	0.5	12.7
4	2	4.5	51.0	23.7	0.3	20.5
West Bank		7.9	51.3	25.9	0.3	14.6
Palestine		4.3	42.7	22.2	2.4	28.4

(b) Men

Groups	Number of Governorates	Reason: Work/Job %	Reason: Marriage %	Reason: Accompanying %	Reason: Israeli Procedures %	Reason: Other %
1	2	34.2	9.3	31.9	0.7	23.9
2	4	26.0	10.1	34.8	0.5	28.6
3	3	16.6	8.4	40.8	0.6	33.6
4	2	12.6	10.4	33.9	0.7	42.3
West Bank		23.0	9.3	35.4	0.6	31.7
Palestine		11.3	5.8	27.9	4.0	51.0

(c) Women

Groups	Number of Governorates	Reason: Work/Job %	Reason: Marriage %	Reason: Accompanying %	Reason: Israeli Procedures %	Reason: Other %
1	6	1.0	78.0	14.9	0.1	6.0
2	3	2.0	58.3	33.3	0.2	6.2
3	2	1.1	68.2	19.3	0.2	11.2
West Bank		1.6	68.8	22.0	0.1	7.5
Palestine		0.9	60.6	19.5	1.6	17.4

As regards gender. the main reasons that have conduced Palestinians to change place of usual residence between 2007 and 2017 are obviously different. Concerning men (Map 6.13b. Table 6.13b). the internal incoming migration is largely motivated by work and job as regards the 2 Governorates of Group 1 (Jericho & Al-Aghwar. Ramallah & Al-Bireh) and to a less extent in the 4 Governorates of Group 2 (Jenin. Qalqilyia. Salfit and Jerusalem). The Group 3 includes 3 Governorates (Tulkarm. Tubas & Northern Valleys and Hebron) where accompanying persons and other reasons are predominant. Considering the Group 4 (Nablus and Bethlehem). other reasons are the main motivation followed by accompanying persons. For women (Map 6.13c. Table 6.13c). marriage is by far the first cause of internal migration. especially for the 6 Governorates of the Group 1 (Qalqilyia. Salfit. Jenin. Hebron. Tulkarm and Jericho & Al-Aghwar). Even if marriage is still the main reason for the 2nd Group (Tubas & Northern Valleys. Jerusalem and Ramallah & Al-Bireh). accompanying is also relatively important. Finally. the 3rd Group. consisting of Bethlehem and Nablus. is distinguished from the other two groups by the relatively higher importance of other reasons.

At local level. as regards men and women (Map 6.14a and Table 6.14a). localities are classified into 7 groups which in turn refer to 3 major patterns. The first pattern concerns the localities of Group 1 and Group 2 moreover the most numerous ones (respectively 101 and 183 localities). The installation of new residents is explained almost exclusively (Group 1) or at least mainly by marriage (Group 2). Most of these localities are located in the North and western part of the West Bank as well as in the south. The second pattern refers to 3 groups of localities (Groups 6. 3 & 7) for which work / job is a relatively important cause of migration especially for the Group 6 limited to 38 localities. This pattern is obviously most frequent in the eastern part of the region (Tubas & Northern Valleys. Jericho Al-Aghwar) as well as the eastern part of Ramallah & Al-Bireh. The third pattern corresponding to the Groups 4 and 5 includes localities scattered throughout the West Bank. Even if Marriage (group 4) or accompanying persons (Group 5) is the first reason of migration. “other various” reasons are also involved.

Table 6.14 Composite profiles of migration’s reasons in the West Bank localities in 2017

(a) Both sexes

Groups	Number of localities	Reason: Work/Job %	Reason: Marriage %	Reason: Accompanying %	Reason: Israeli Procedures %	Reason: Other %	Total (Marriage & Accompanying) %
1	101	0.6	96.2	1.6	0.0	1.6	97.8
2	183	2.8	74.3	14.4	0.1	8.4	88.7
3	82	9.8	54.7	24.5	0.2	10.8	79.2
4	61	1.8	55.8	10.1	0.1	32.2	65.9
5	58	1.6	36.1	44.7	0.2	17.4	80.8
6	38	24.6	34.2	36.5	0.1	4.5	70.8
7	6	8.9	34.7	24.7	24.4	7.3	59.4
West Bank	529	7.9	51.3	25.9	0.3	14.6	77.2
Palestin	**613**	**4.3**	**42.7**	**22.2**	**2.4**	**28.4**	**64.9**

(b) Men

Groups	Number of localities	Reason: Work/Job %	Reason: Marriage %	Reason: Accompanying %	Reason: Israeli Procedures %	Reason: Other %	Total (Marriage & Accompanying) %
1	94	6.5	4.9	58.3	0.1	30.2	63.2
2	79	14.0	3.1	27.8	0.9	54.2	30.9
3	84	16.6	18.0	33.1	0.2	32.2	51.1
4	137	45.1	5.2	34.6	0.6	14.5	39.8
5	40	2.8	6.5	6.6	0.1	84.0	13.2
6	5	31.9	0.0	10.2	47.9	10.0	10.2
7	29	17.8	56.1	12.9	0.0	13.1	69.0
West Bank	468	23.0	9.3	35.4	0.6	31.7	44.7
Palestin	**613**	**11.3**	**5.8**	**27.9**	**4.0**	**51.0**	**33.7**

(c) Women

Groups	Number of localities	Reason: Work/Job %	Reason: Marriage %	Reason: Accompanying %	Reason: Israeli Procedures %	Reason: Other %	Total (Marriage & Accompanying) %
1	294	0.5	90.7	6.0	0.0	2.9	96.6
2	122	0.7	68.6	24.7	0.0	6.1	93.2
3	36	0.5	32.2	64.0	0.0	3.3	96.2
4	39	0.3	60.3	12.2	0.0	27.2	72.5
5	18	9.0	52.4	31.7	0.0	6.9	84.0
6	15	0.9	61.3	22.2	7.6	8.1	83.5
West Bank	524	1.6	68.8	22.0	0.1	7.5	90.8
Palestine	**613**	**0.9**	**60.6**	**19.5**	**1.6**	**17.4**	**80.1**

As regards gender. the internal migration patterns present significant differences with the search for a job being quitery often. one of the main reasons of the internal migration of men

whereas the marriage and/or accompanying a family's member are by far the predominant causes for women. Examining the male population (Map 6.14b. Table 6.14b). the localities are once again classified in 7 groups referring to 4 major patterns and revealing some clear spatial differences. For the localities of Group 4 (the most numerous). the installation of new residents is mainly explained by the search of work / job. The majority of these localities are located in the western part of the West Bank (Tubas and Jericho & Al-Aghwar) but also in Ramallah & Al-Bireh as well as Bethlehem. The search of work/job is also an important reason for the small number of localities of Group 6 for which dominate the Israeli procedures. The Work/Job appears as a secondary reason but still relatively important (around 15%) in 3 other groups of localities (Groups 7,3 and 2) which are mainly scattered in the north. eastern and south areas of the West Bank. These three groups diverge as regards the most frequent cause of internal migration: marriage is the first cause of installation of new residents for the Group 7 which consists of a small number of localities. accompanying and other reasons are the two main reasons in Group 3 while more than half of migrants invokes Other reasons for the localities of Group 2. Finally. the Groups 1 and 5 present a different pattern due to the fact that the search of work/job. contrary to the precedent ones. is quite an insignificant reason. The localities belonging to these two groups are generally located in the north and eastern parts of the West Bank.

Considering women's migration reasons (Map 6.14c. Table 6.14c). the localities are classified in 6 groups. For the Group 1 regrouping by far the majority of localities and consequently covering most of the West Bank area. the marriage is almost the only reason explaining the installation of new residents. Marriage remains the first cause in the other groups. except the Group 3 where accompanying is obviously predominant. For the localities of Groups 2 (second most numrerous group. scattered in all the West Bank region) and Group 5. marriage remains the first reason followed by far by accompanying while in the Group 4. other various reasons are also relatively important. Finally. it is necessary to mention that (i) the localities of Group 5 (most of them located in Ramallah & Al-Bireh as well as Jenin and Tubas & Northern Valleys) are the only ones where women are also mentioning the search of work/job while (ii) the localities of Group 6 are the only ones where Israeli procedures are evoked.

Finally. the spatial differences observed in terms of internal migration patterns present some interesting correspondence with the spatial differences highlighted in terms of attractiveness. The West Bank with relatively high attractiveness index are those for which the installation of new residents is also related to work and not only to personal motives as marriage or accompanying persons.

6.2 Gaza Strip. last decade inflows

6.2.1 The people

During the last decade. 135,677 persons moved from one locality of Palestine to another one located in Gaza Strip region. All the localities (33) of this region benefited of incoming population (Map 6.1). These migrants accounted to 7.3% of the total usual resident population of Gaza Strip. a relatively higher percent comparatively to the West Bank (5.4%). The largest number of migrants (117,076 i.e. 86.3%) concern persons 10 years and over. representing 8.9% of the total population of the same age. once again higher level than in the West Bank (6.5%).

Internal migration of population 10 years and over in Gaza Strip is clearly a "one-way" phenomena (Table 6.15): 99.5% of the inflows concern migration within the same region only 639 persons moved from the West Bank to Gaza Strip (0.5%).

Table 6.15 Regional origin of incoming internal migrants in Gaza Strip in 2007-2017

Region	Number	%
Total incoming population (internal migrants)	135,677	100.0
From which incoming from:		
- West Bank	639	0.5
- Gaza Strip	135,038	95.5
Incoming population 10 years and over (internal migrants)	117,076	100.0
From which incoming from:		
- West Bank	597	0.5
- Gaza Strip	116,479	99.5

The spatial distribution of the incoming internal migrants (all ages) during the last decade within this Region (Maps 6.2 and 6.3. Table 6.4) reflects a relative contrast between the north and the south part of Gaza Strip. The number of incoming internal migrants from one Locality to another one is obviously more numerous in the Governorate of North Gaza: 29.4% of the total internal migration in Gaza Strip against 20.3% and 13.3% respectively for the Governorates of Khan Yunis and Rafah. The central Governorate of Dier Al-Balah occupies the 2nd rank with 24% while the internal incoming migration in Gaza. by far the most populated Governorate of the region[32]. is relatively limited with 13.6% of the total migration of Gaza Strip. At local level. 65% of the incoming flows of the region is concentrated in the 7 most populated localities. i.e. the main urban centres[33].

As regards the incoming internal migration of persons aged 10 years and over. i.e. persons registered during the 2017 census that was in life in 2007. it appears that most internal incoming flows occur within each Governorate. In Gaza Strip. the inflows with previous place of residence in a different Governorate from the actual residence place represent about 45% of the total inflows (Table 6.16). Internal inflows between Governorates are therefore more frequent than in the West Bank (37%). especially as regards the north part of Gaza Strip (North Gaza and Gaza) while in Rafah. the installation of new residents coming from other Governorates is much more limited (around 34%).

Once again. examining the incoming internal migrants aged 10 years and over (Maps 6.4 and 6.5. Table 6.16). the spatial distribution is absolutely similar to that observed for all migrants (all ages) result predictable since this age group accounts for 86% of the total.Examining the share of incoming internal migrants aged 10 years and over during the last decade in the total population of same age in 2017 (Map 6.6 & 6.7 and Table 6.7). the picture does not present major differences with the previous one. Dier Al-Balah and North Gaza are effectively characterized by the highest percent (more than 13%) against just 3.5% for Gaza. Sub-regional differences (Map 6.7) are even more pronounced: the share of last decade incoming internal migrants in 10 years and over resident population varies from 2% (locality of Gaza) to more than 30% (localities of Al Mughraqa and Madinat Ezahra). Most of the smallest localities of Gaza Strip (with population less than 10,000 usual residents) present rates higher than 15%. This situation is much rarer in the case of the largest localities of the region with the exception of An Nuseirat (Governorate of Dier Al-Balah) and Jabalya (North Gaza).

[32] The Governorate of Gaza concentrates 34% of the total usual residents of the Region of Gaza Strip when Dier Al-Balah represents only 14%.
[33] More precisely, Beit Lahiya, Jabalya, Gaza, An Nuseirat, Dier Al-Balah, Khan Yunis and Rafah.

Spatially. the localities with the highest percent of incoming internal migrants in the total population (Map 6.7) are mainly concentrated in the center area of Gaza Strip (South Gaza and North Dier Al-Balah).

Table 6.16 Gaza Strip, distribution of last decade incoming internal migrants (10 years and over) by main place of previous residence in 2017

Governorate	Origin of incoming internal migration				
	Total incoming migrants	Same Governorate	Different Governorate*		From which: the West Bank
			Number	% of Total	
North Gaza	34,264	16,200	18,064	52.7	90
Gaza	16,315	7,378	8,937	54.8	290
Dier Al-Balah	28,020	16,648	11,372	40.6	113
Khan Yunis	22,672	13,287	9,385	41.4	67
Rafah	15,805	10,458	5,347	33.8	37
Gaza Strip	117,076	63,971	53,105	45.4	597**
Palestine	239,436	141,100	98,336	41.1	2.569

* Different Governorate including Governorates of the West Bank
** Incoming migrants from the West Bank to Gaza Strip

6.2.2 Contribution of incoming internal migrants (all ages) to population increase between 2007 and 2017

The contribution of internal incoming migration (all ages) to population increase (Map 6.8 and Table 6.8) is higher in Gaza Strip (10.8%) than in the West Bank (8.9%). It is once again verified that the internal migration is a phenomenon much more developed in the Governorates of North Gaza and Dier Al-Balah with a contribution to their population's growth higher than 16.0% against 5.6% for the Governorate of Gaza.

6.2.3 Sex and age composition

6.2.3.1 Sex ratio

With a sex ratio (number of men per 100 women). equal to 56.5 the incoming internal migrants in Gaza Strip are mostly women however to a lesser degree compared to the West Bank (41.6). Once again. the internal incoming population structure in terms of gender differs mainly from the sedentary population whose sex ratio is about 107 (Chapter 4. Maps 4.7 and 4.8). At Governorate level (Map 6.9) the ratio presents a limited dispersion from 56 to 61.5 with the exception of Dier Al-Balah whose sex ratio is around 49 (Table 6.9). At the lower scale (Localities). the range of values is much more wide varying from 16 to 91. The lowest values (< 40) concern mainly the camp Localities. Some spatial differences can be observed (Map 6.10): in general. Localities with sex ratio clearly higher than the regional average are located in the south of Gaza Strip as well as in the western part of North Gaza.

6.2.3.2 Mean and median ages and Elderly Dependency Index

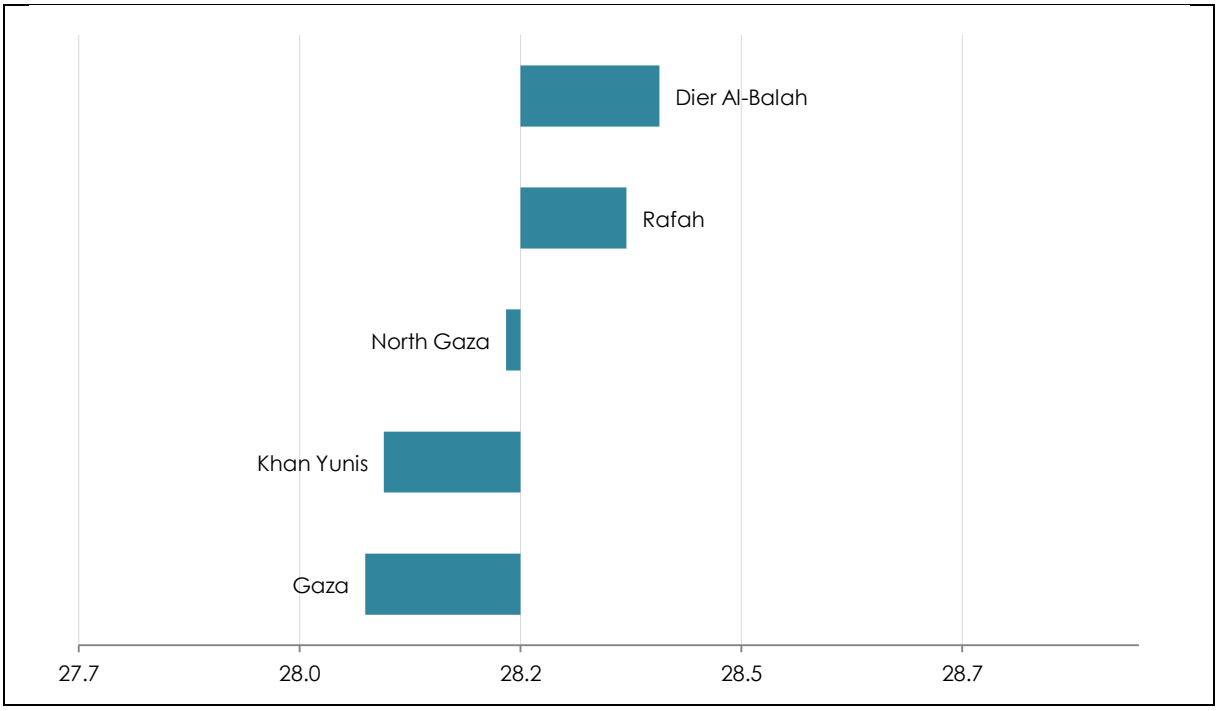
As in the West Bank. the mean age of the incoming internal migrants is low (28 years) and slightly less than that in sedentary population of same age (Charts 6.3.a & 6.3.b). The differences between Governorates are extremely limited (Table 6.10) as only 0.4 years separate Dier Al-Balah (28.4) from Gaza and Khan Yunis (28.0)[34].

[34] But, at the sub-regional level, as in West Bank, the range of values is wider (26.8 to 30.0 years)

The median age of internal migrants in 2017 in Gaza Strip as well as in its 5 Governorates (Table 6.10) is systematically lower than the mean one and. at Governorate level. the differences between mean and median age are limited (2.2 in Khan Yunis has. 3 years in North Gaza and Gaza). The Elderly Dependency Index of the incoming migrants (1.62). as in the West Bank. is lower compared to the same indicator in the sedentary population (4.3)-Charts 6.4.a & 6.4.b-.The values of this Index (Table 6.10). quite similar at Governorate level (from 1.4 to 1.8)[35] confirm once again that the internal migration in Gaza Strip concerning quite exclusively young population.

Finally, the sex and age structure of the internal incoming population presents common features in the West Bank and Gaza Strip: this population is obviously young with a clear predominance of women.

Chart 6.3a Gaza Strip, mean age of the incoming internal migrants (10 years and over) by governorate in 2017



[35] At local level the dispersion is also limited ranging from 0 to 4 while the absence of migrants 65 years and over is observed in only 2 of the 33 localities.

Chart 6.3b Gaza Strip, mean age of the sedentary population (10 years and over) by governorate in 2017

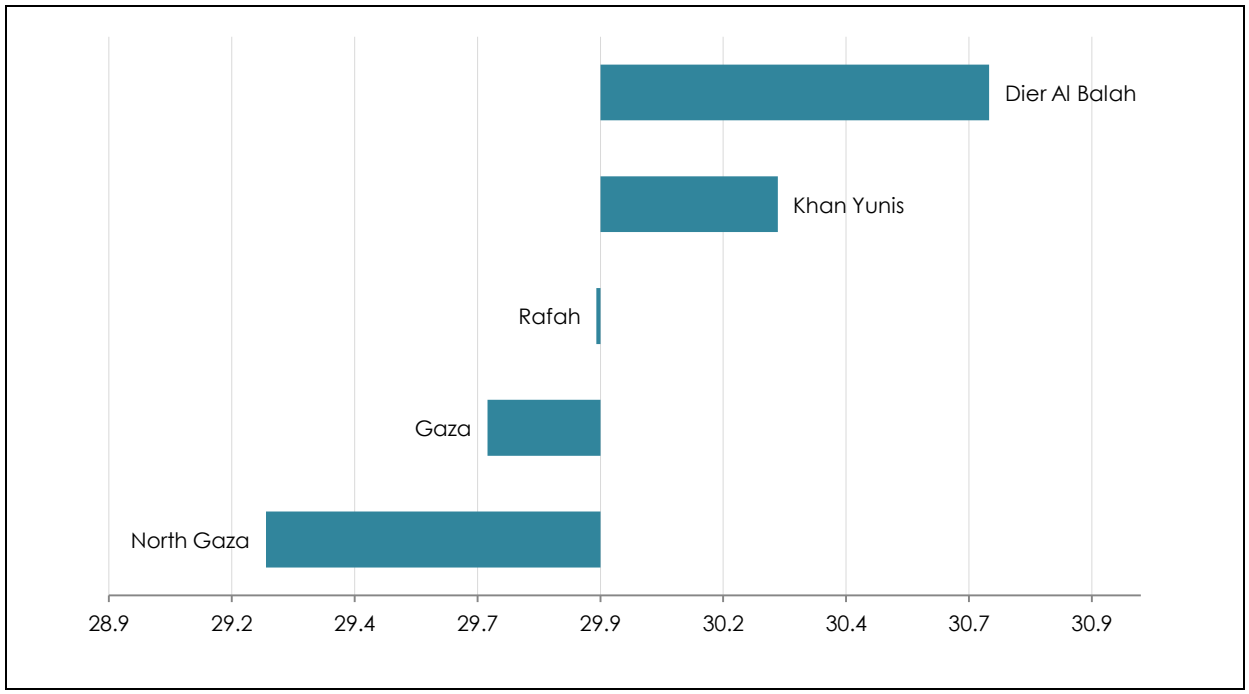


Chart 6.4a Gaza Strip. Elderly Dependency Index of the incoming internal migrants (10 years and over) by governorate in 2017

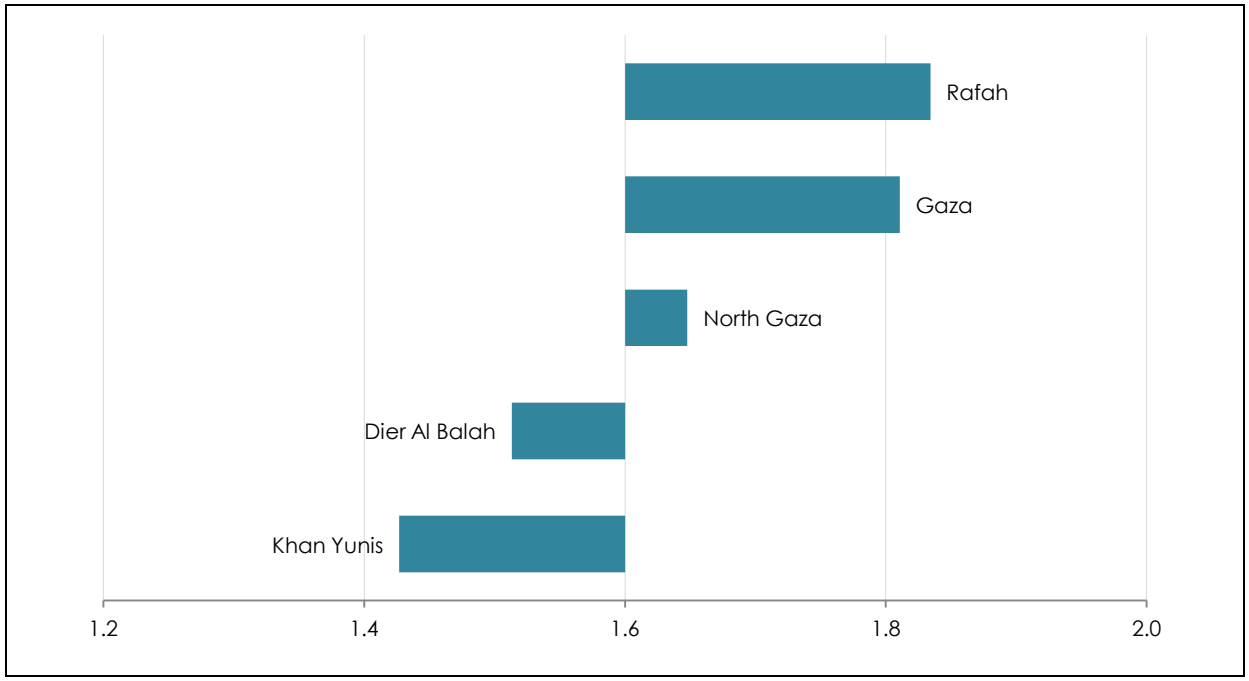


Chart 6.4b Gaza Strip. Elderly Dependency Index age of the sedentary population (10 years and over) by governorate in 2017

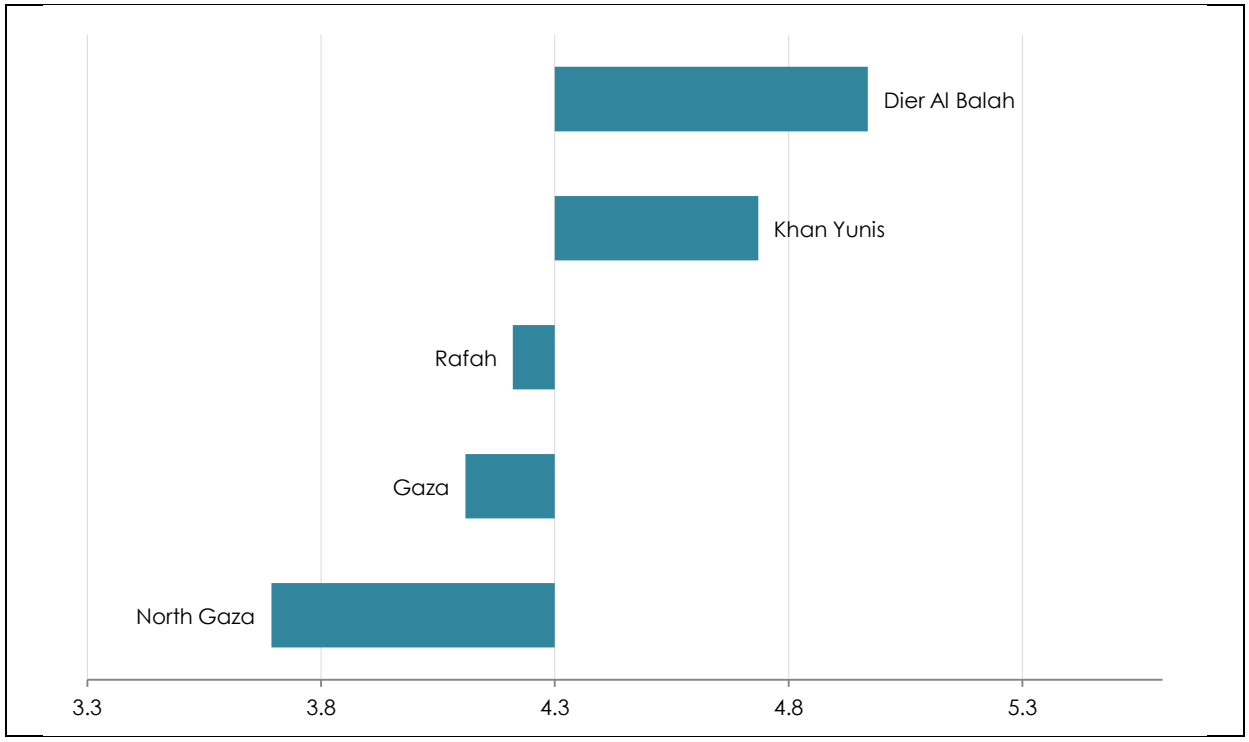
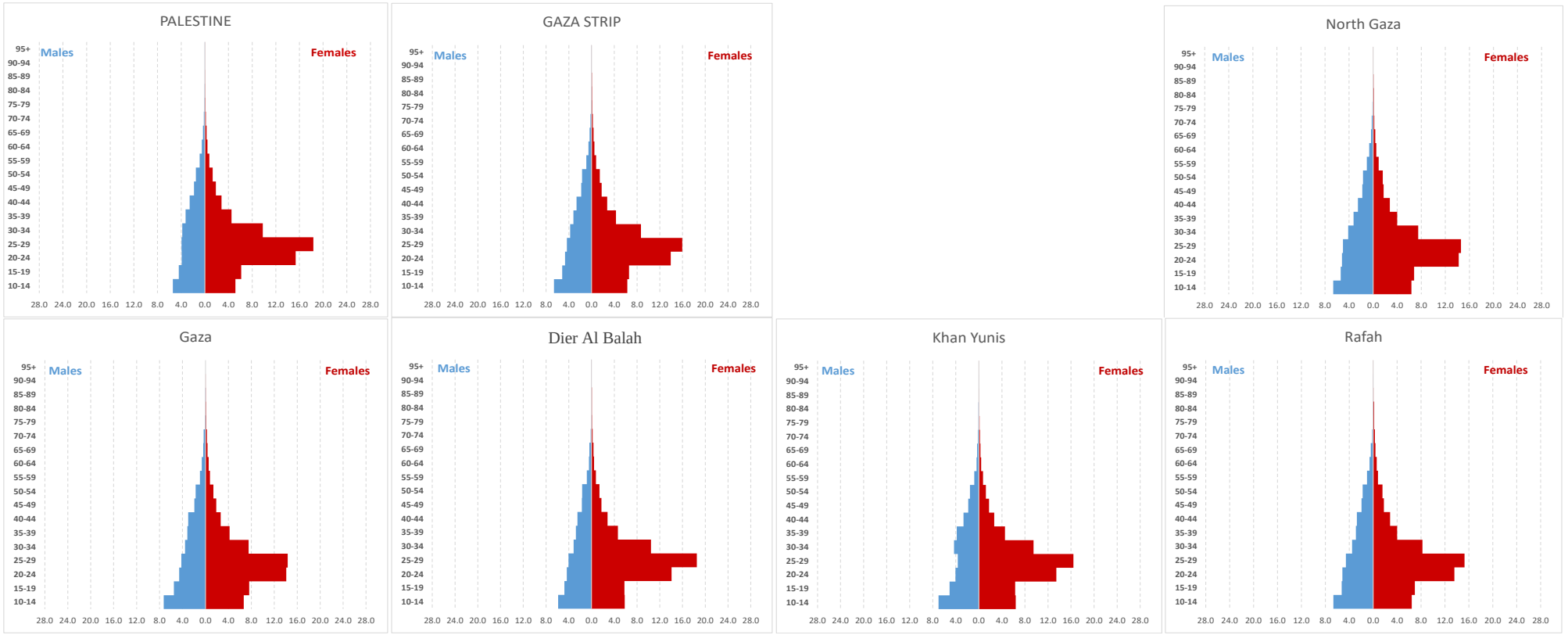


Figure 6.2 Gaza Strip, population pyramids (o/o of internal migrants (10 years and over) by governorate in 2017



6.2.4 The attractiveness Index

Gaza Strip is characterized by a degree of attractiveness higher than the national average with - according to the 2017 census - 73 "new" residents per 1000 usual residents not having experienced any form of external migration against 62 for Palestine and 54 for the West Bank. With an index more than 110. North Gaza and Dier Al-Balah (Map 6.11 & 6.12) are the 2 Governorates with the highest capacity to attract new residents (Table 6.11) in contrast with the Governorate of Gaza whose index is especially low (29). i.e. 4.1 times lower than in Dier Al-Balah. Once again these results are logically in perfect concordance with those obtained when looking for the internal migration's contribution to population' growth.

At sub-regional level the range of values of this index is much more open varying from 16 to 441 incoming migrants per 1000 usual residents in 2017. Most of the localities with very low attractiveness capacity during the last decade (less than 25 incoming migrants per 1000 usual residents in 2017) are located in the Governorate of Gaza but at the same time. 3 Localities of this Governorate adjacent to Dier Al-Balah present the highest capacity to attract new residents (more than 200 per 1000 usual residents in 2017).

Generally. the most "attractive" localities in Gaza Strip are the smallest (less than 10.000 usual residents) with once again the exception of two relatively important localities: An Nuseirat (Governorate of Dier Al-Balah) and Jabalya (North Gaza Governorate).

6.2.5 The reasons for changing place of residence

If marriage is an important cause of internal migration within Gaza Strip. it is not any more the main reason as it was the case in the West Bank (Table 6.12). Various other reasons are prevailing especially in North Gaza and Khan Yunis. It is necessary to underline that the internal migration due to job / work is almost absent contrarily with the West Bank.

At Governorate level (Map 6.13a and Table 6.17a). three different groups can be distinguished. The first Group (Group 1) includes two Governorates (North Gaza and Khan Yunis) for which various reasons (Other) are largely predominant followed far after by Marriage. As regards the Group 2 (Gaza. Dier Al-Balah). Marriage and Other are the two predominant reasons followed by accompanying persons. Finally. Rafah follows a specific pattern due to the fact that Israeli procedures are a non-negligible motive to change usual residence (17% of incoming migrants) and migrate to this Governorate.

As regards men (Map 6.13b and Table 6.17b). various reasons (Other) are by far the most important cause of internal migration (74%) for the 3 Governorates of Group 1 (Dier Al-Balah. Khan Yunis and Gaza). In Gaza (Group 2). even other reasons are the 1st cause. accompanying is also a relatively important motivation. Rafah (Group 3) still follows a specific pattern with Israeli procedures. a non-negligible cause of internal migration. This is also observed but to a lesser extent when examining the motivation's patterns of women internal migrants (Map 6.13c. and Table 6.17c): Rafah is once again a specific case (Group 3). As regards women. two other groups (except Rafah) can be distinguished. As regards the two other groups. they present exactly the same patterns as the above Group 1 and 2 relative to all the internal migrants (men and women together).

Table 6.17 Composite profiles of migration's reasons in Gaza Strip governorates in 2017

(a) All (Both sexes)						
Groups	Number of Governorates	Work/Job	Marriage	Accompany	Israeli Procedures	Other
1	2	0.3	31.7	15.2	3.7	49.1
2	2	1.4	35.8	22.8	1.8	38.1
3	1	0.4	33.9	21.6	17.0	27.1
Gaza Strip		0.6	33.7	18.4	4.6	42.6
Palestine		4.3	42.7	22.2	2.4	28.4
(b) Men						
Groups	Number of Governorates	Work/Job	Marriage	Accompany	Israeli Procedures	Other
1	3	0.7	2.5	17.9	4.7	74.1
2	1	5.9	3.7	34.7	2.7	53.0
3	1	1.0	4.1	25.1	24.9	44.9
Gaza Strip		1.4	2.9	21.6	6.9	67.2
Palestine		11.3	5.8	27.9	4.0	51.0
(c) Women						
Groups	Number of Governorates	Work/Job	Marriage	Accompany	Israeli Procedures	Other
1	2	0.1	48.7	14.0	2.6	34.7
2	2	0.3	53.4	20.7	1.3	24.4
3	1	0.1	51.3	19.5	12.4	16.7
Gaza Strip		0.1	51.1	16.7	3.3	28.8
Palestine		0.9	60.6	19.5	1.6	17.4

At local level. considering both sexes (Map 6.14a and Table 6.18a). the localities can be classified into 3 groups. The first pattern concerns the localities of Group 1 including 6 localities. The installation of new residents is mainly explained by marriage followed by accompanying persons (same pattern as the 2nd Group in the West Bank). These localities are located in the South East part of Gaza Strip (eastern part of Khan Yunis and Rafah). The 2nd Group includes most of the localities of Gaza Strip (22). They are scattered in all Governorates of Gaza Strip with the exception of North Gaza. Finally. the 3rd Group includes 5 localities of which 4 belong to the Governorate of North Gaza. The installation of new residents in these localities is firstly due to the accompanying persons followed by various other reasons while marriage is only the third reason.

Examining the motivations of internal migration by gender. (i) other reasons and (ii) accompanying persons are generally the predominant causes for men (Map 6.14b. Table 6.18b). the relative frequency of each one of these two motivations explaining the prevalence of 5 distinct patterns (Table 6.18b). These two motivations are almost as important for only 2 localities (Group 1). i.e. Um Al-Nnaser (Governorate of North Gaza) and Madinat Ezahra (Governorate of Gaza) while accompanying persons is predominant in the Group 4 with only one locality (Wadi as Salqa). The majority of Gaza Strip's localities (17 among 33) constitutes the Group 2 characterized by the predominance of other reasons followed by accompanying. These localities are mainly scattered in 3 Governorates (Gaza. Dier Al-Balah and Khan Yunis). Other reasons are by far the leading cause of the installation of new residents in the 12 localities constituting the Group 5. These 12 localities are located in North Gaza. Dier Al-Balah and Khan Yunis. Finally the locality of Rafah is a particular case (Group 6): nearly a third of new residents settled in Rafah is due to Israeli procedures

As regards women (Map 6.14c. Table 6.18c). the most important causes are once again marriage. especially for Group 1 and Group 6. regrouping the large majority of Gaza Strip's localities. scattered throughout the region. If Marriage remains an important reason for the localities of Groups 2 and 4. other reasons are also a main motivation for the 7 localities of Group 4 (most of them concentrated in the central part of Gaza Strip) while accompanying is relatively important for the two localities (Beit Hanun and Dier Al Balah) forming the Group 2. The locality of Madinat Ezahra in the Governorate of Gaza (Group 3) constitutes an exception in that. unlike the other above patterns. marriage is by no means the main reason.
It is important to underline that the search for work/job in Gaza Strip unlike the West Bank is not a major or even secondary motivation neither for men nor for women.

Table 6.18 Composite profiles of migration's reasons in Gaza Strip localities in 2017

(a) All (both sexes)

Groups	Number of localities	Reason: Work/Job %	Reason: Marriage %	Reason: Accompanying %	Reason: Israeli Procedures %	Reason: Other %	Total (Marriage & Accompanying) %
1	6	1.2	66.9	15.2	3.0	13.8	82.1
2	22	0.4	39.5	16.9	3.3	39.9	56.4
3	5	0.3	20.9	47.9	1.0	30.0	68.8
Gaza Strip	33	0.6	33.7	18.4	4.6	42.6	52.1
Palestine	613	4.3	42.7	22.2	2.4	28.4	64.9

(b) Men

Groups*	Number of localities	Reason: Work/Job %	Reason: Marriage %	Reason: Accompanying %	Reason: Israeli Procedures %	Reason: Other %	Total (Marriage & Accompanying) %
1	2	0.7	1.5	49.9	1.1	46.9	51.4
2	17	3.0	5.3	32.8	5.6	53.3	38.1
4	1	0.0	0.3	56.8	3.8	39.0	57.1
5	12	0.6	3.0	14.1	3.7	78.7	17.1
6	1	1.0	3.6	22.2	31.1	42.1	25.8
Gaza Strip	33	1.4	2.9	21.6	6.9	67.2	24.5
Palestine	613	11.3	5.8	27.9	4.0	51.0	33.7

* The group' numbers correspond to those employed in the classification of West Bank localities (Table 6.14b). Groups 3 and 7 are not present in Gaza Strip unlike West Bank.

(c) Women

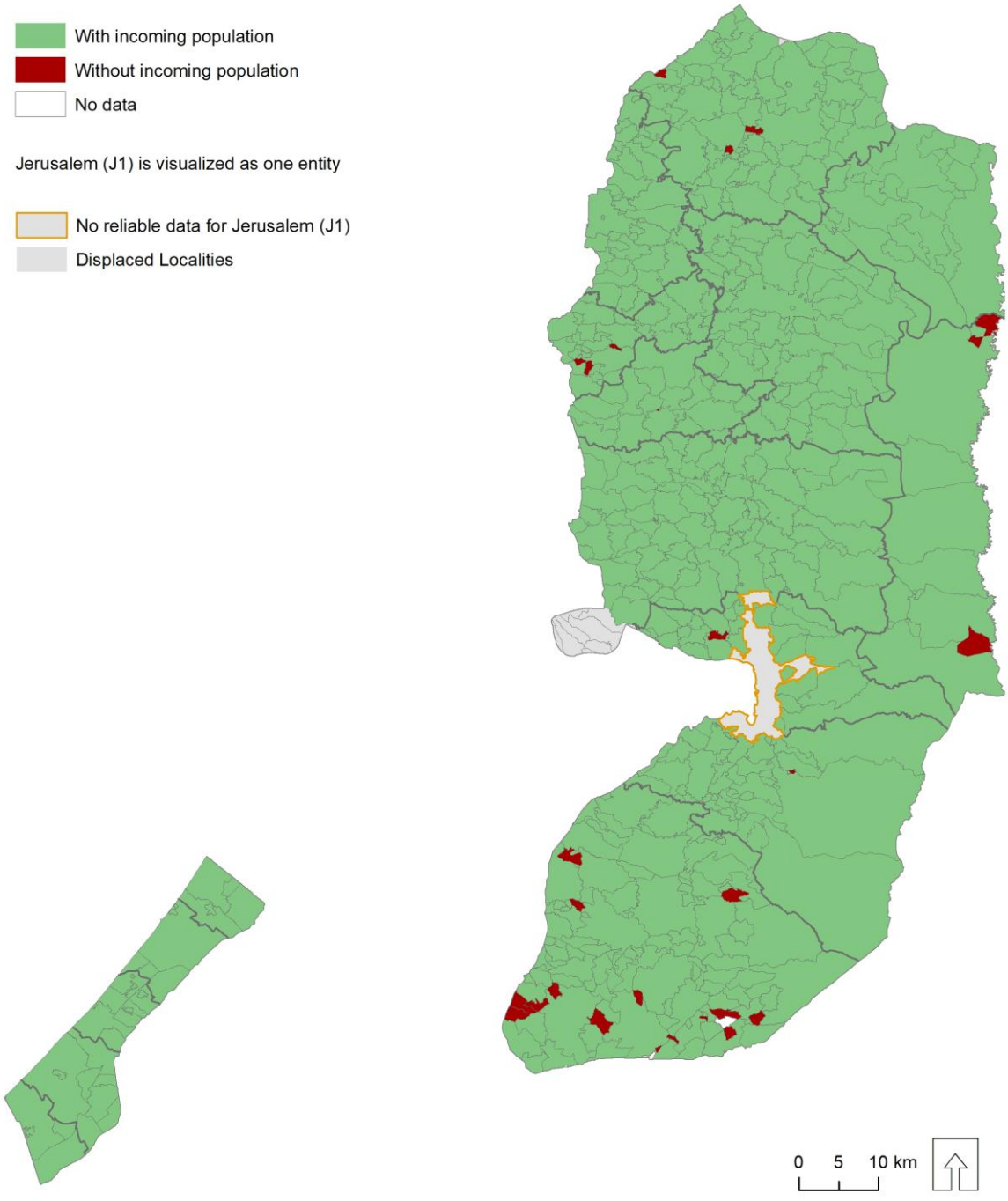
Groups*	Number of localities	Reason: Work/Job %	Reason: Marriage %	Reason: Accompanying %	Reason: Israeli Procedures %	Reason: Other %	Total (Marriage & Accompanying) %
1	1	0.4	84.4	9.9	0.0	5.3	94.3
2	2	0.0	55.3	29.9	0.1	14.7	85.1
3	1	0.4	13.8	69.0	0.4	16.4	82.8
4	7	0.0	49.2	18.4	0.6	31.8	67.6
6	22	0.1	60.6	17.0	2.6	19.7	77.6
Gaza Strip	33	0.1	51.1	16.7	3.3	28.8	67.8
Palestine	613	0.9	60.6	19.5	1.6	17.4	80.1

* The group' numbers correspond to those employed in the classification of West Bank localities (Table 6.14c). Group 5 is not present in Gaza Strip unlike West Bank.

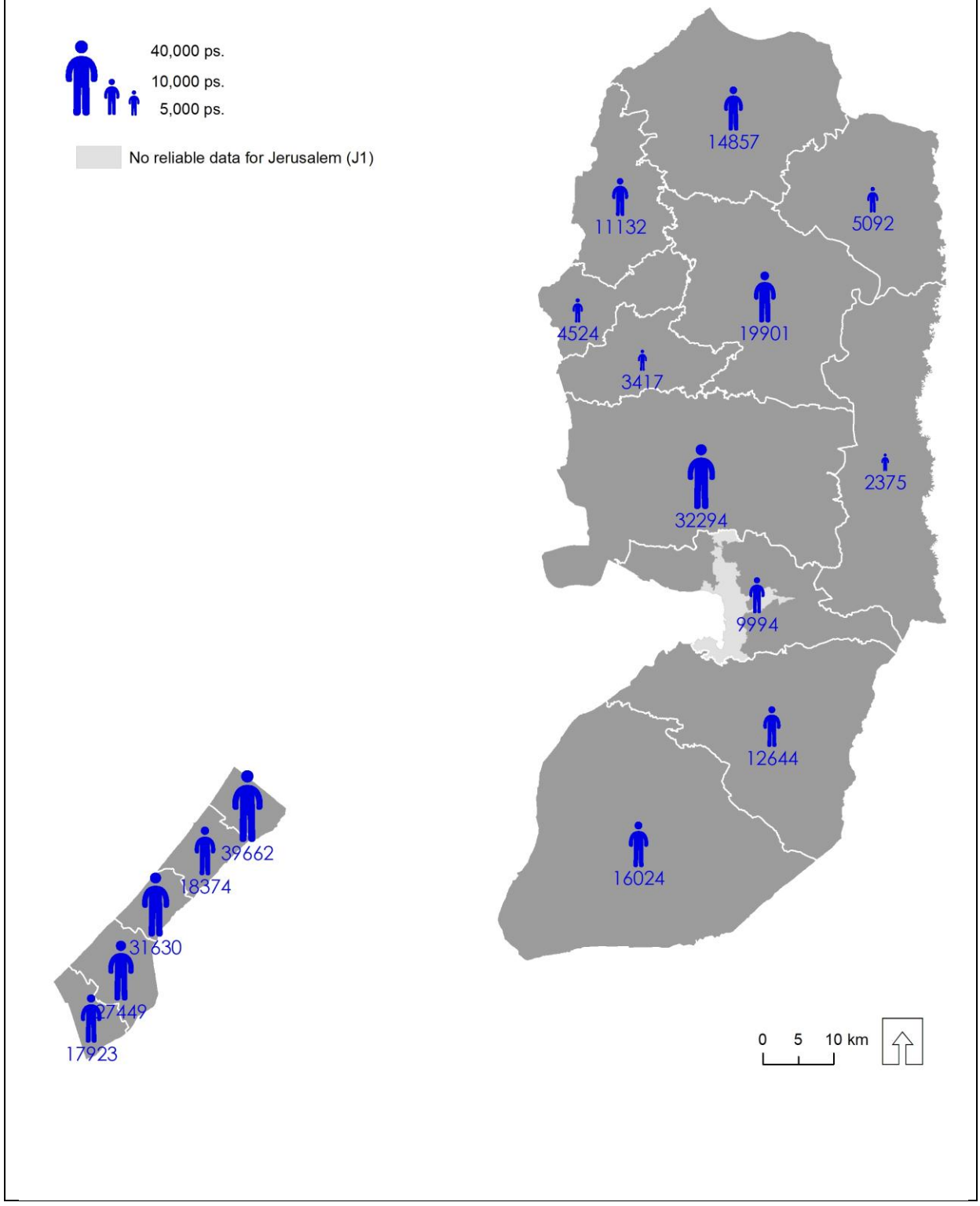
Definitively if the sex and age composition of internal incoming migrants presents some similar characteristics in the two regions of the West Bank and Gaza Strip i.e. predominance

of women and young persons with almost no elderly persons. the reasons of internal migrations within each region follow quite different patterns due to their own specificities. Nevertheless. it appeared that marriage. especially for women. is systematically one of the main causes of internal migrations even if this reason is much more predominant in the the West Bank comparatively to Gaza Strip.

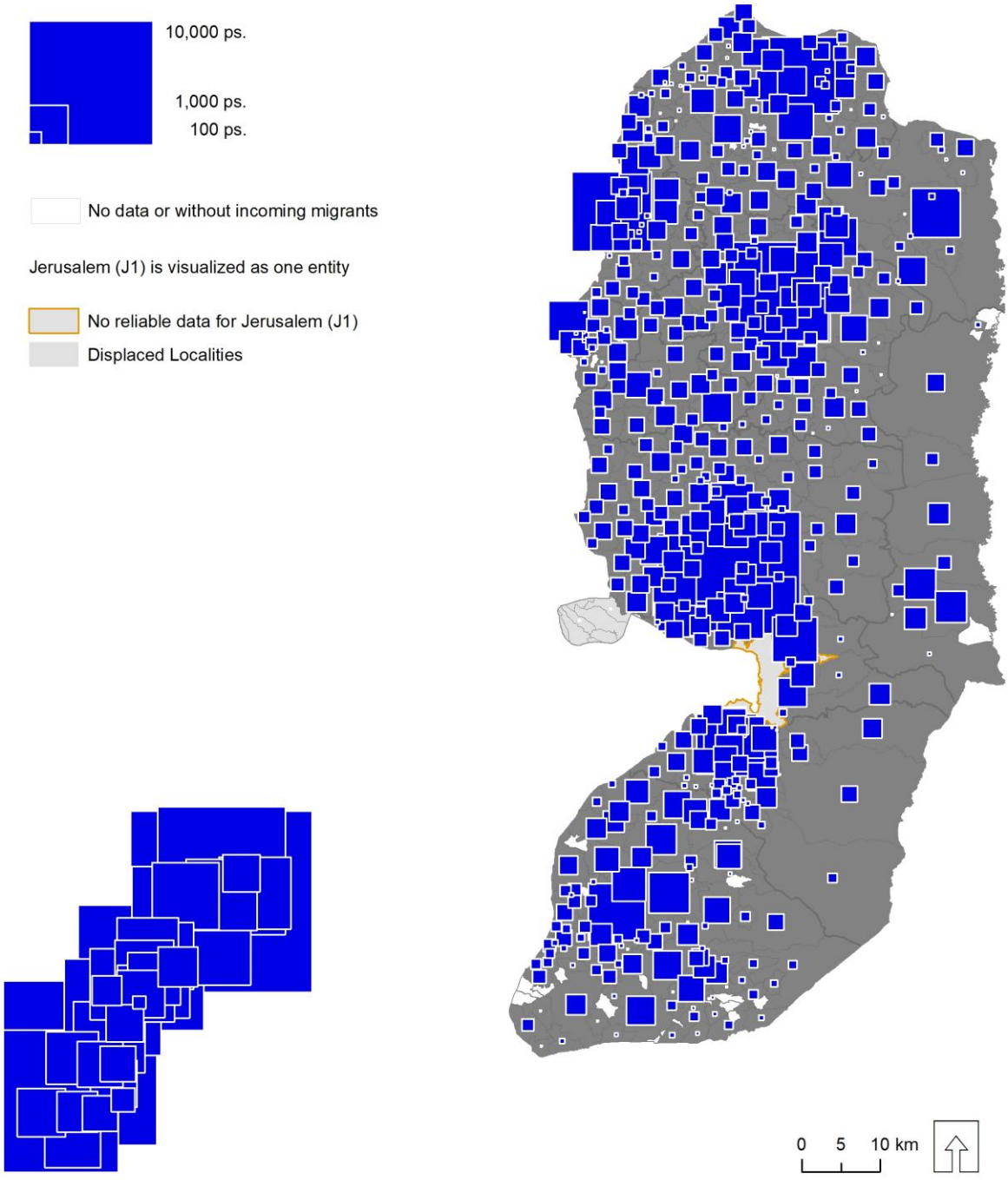
Map 6.1. Localities with / without incoming population during the last decade (all ages), 2017



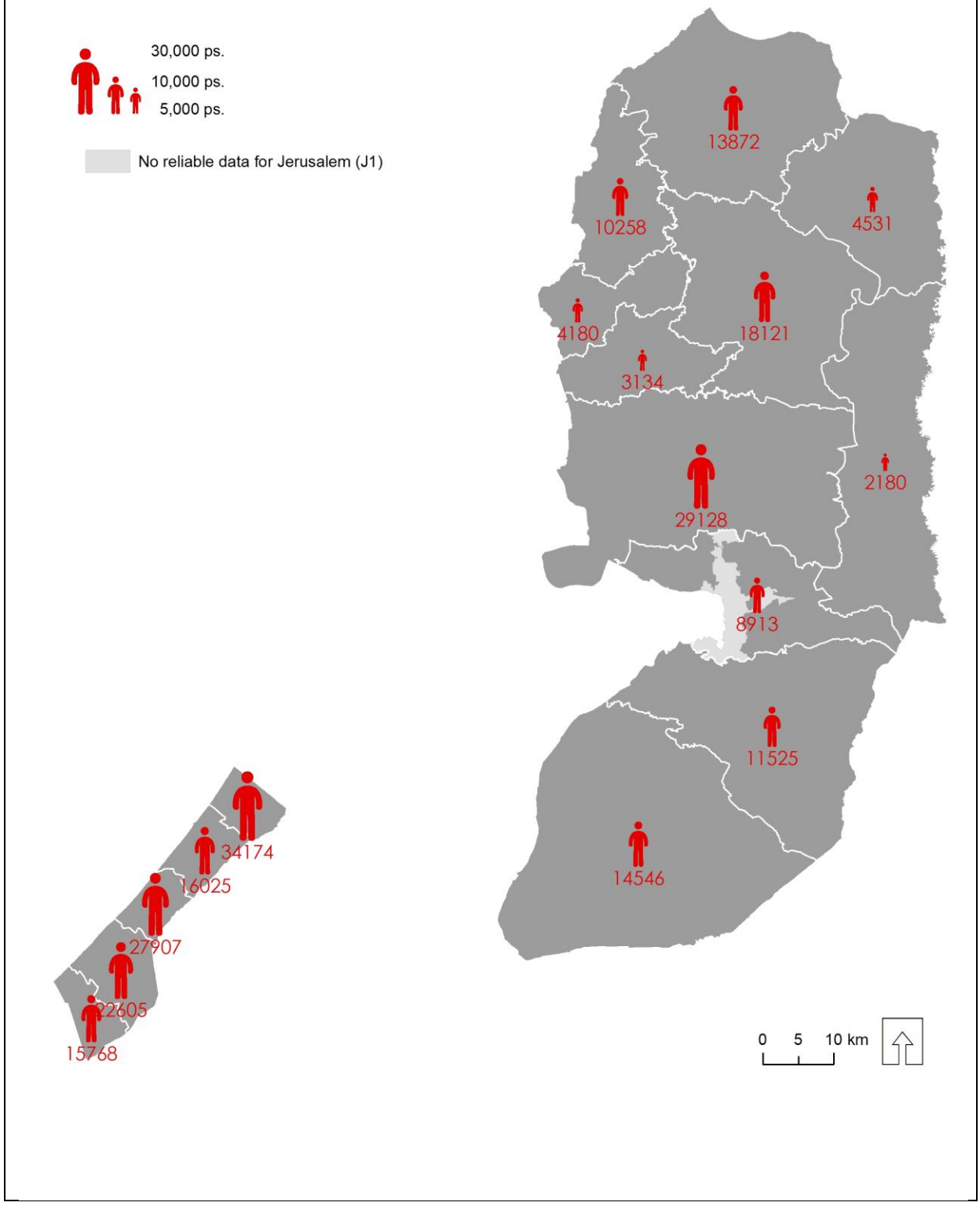
Map 6.2. Incoming migrants during the last decade (all ages) by Governorate, 2017



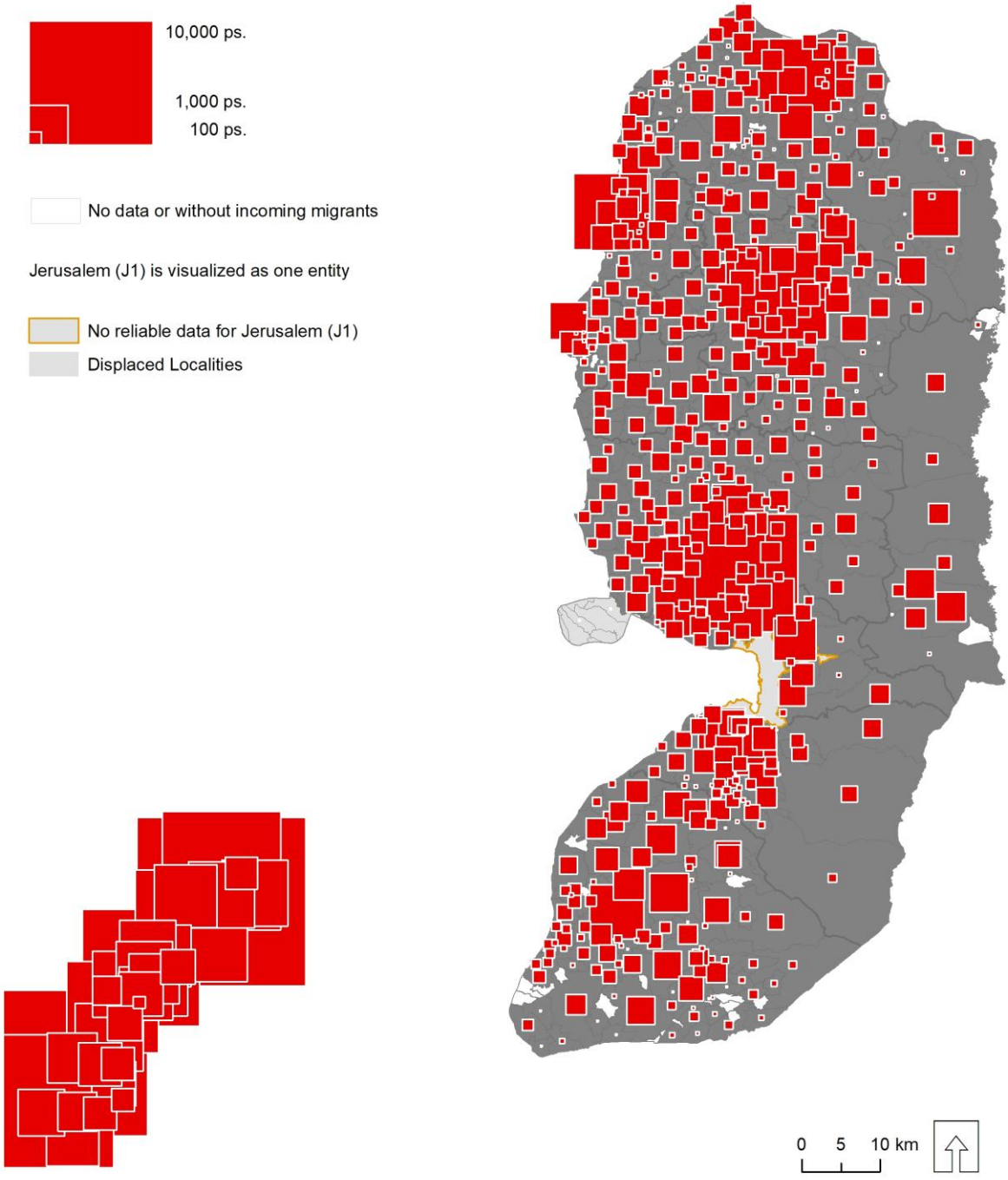
Map 6.3. Incoming migrants during the last decade (all ages) by Locality, 2017



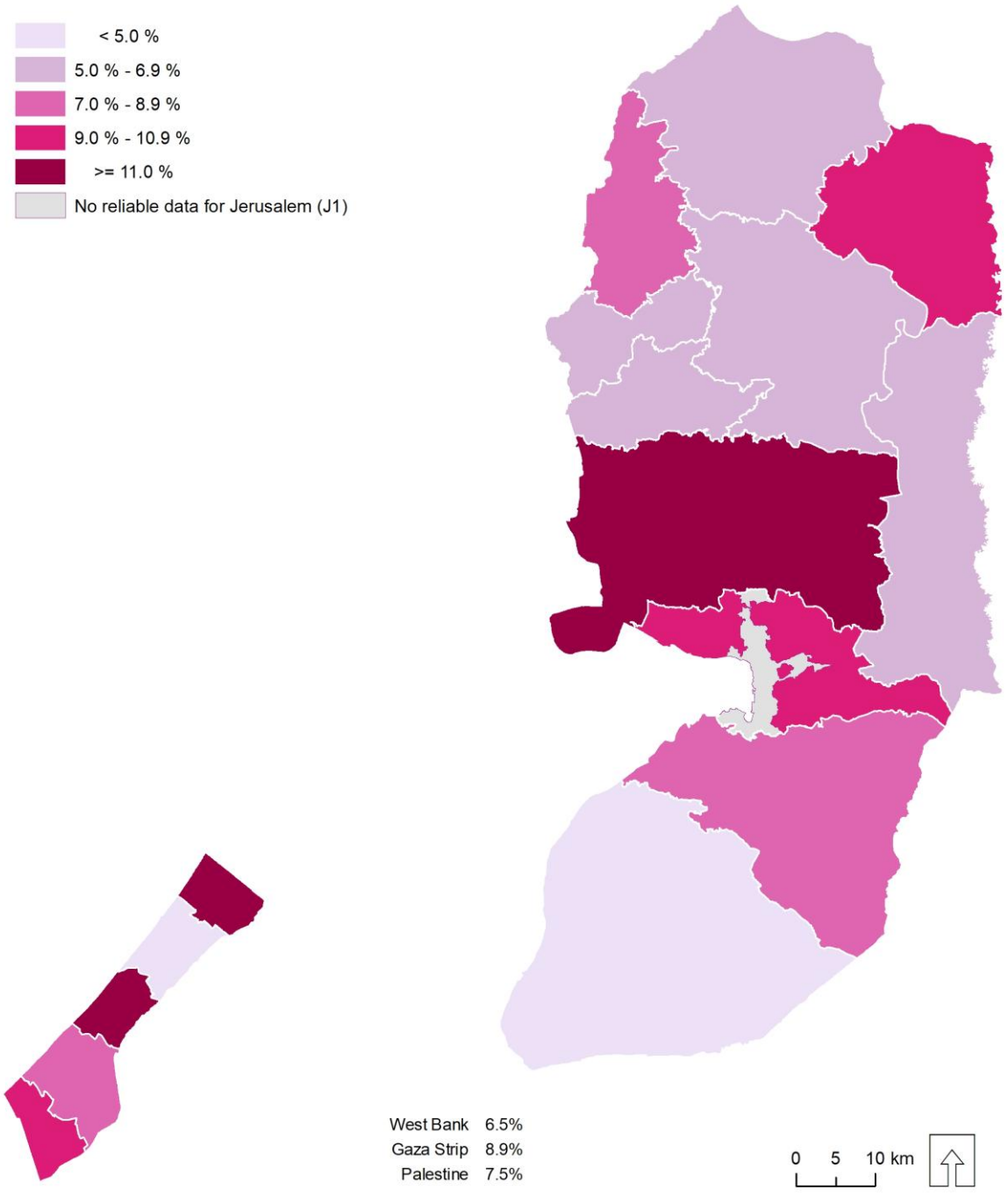
Map 6.4. Incoming migrants during the last decade (10 years and over) by Governorate, 2017



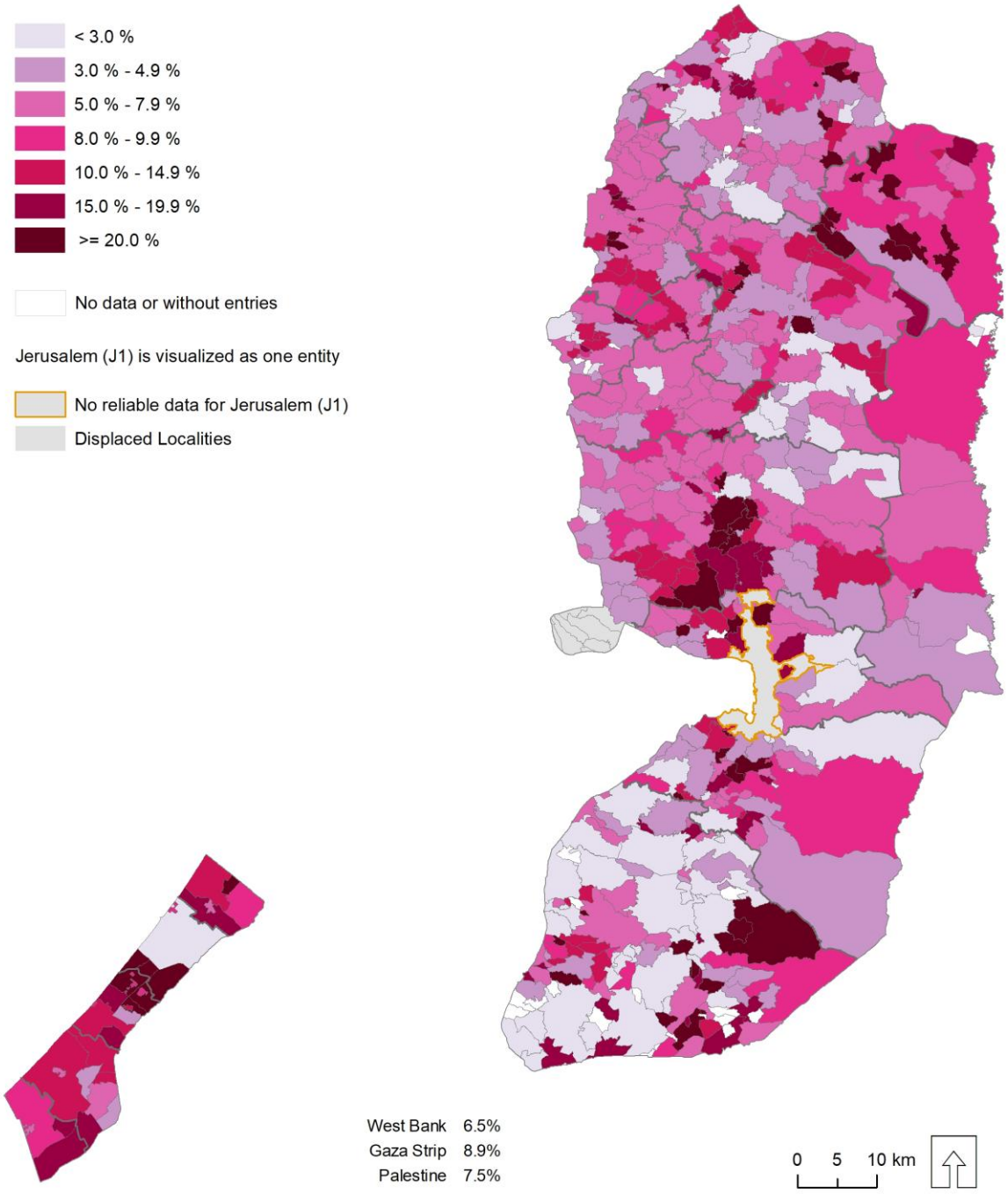
Map 6.5. Incoming migrants during the last decade (10 years and over) by Locality, 2017



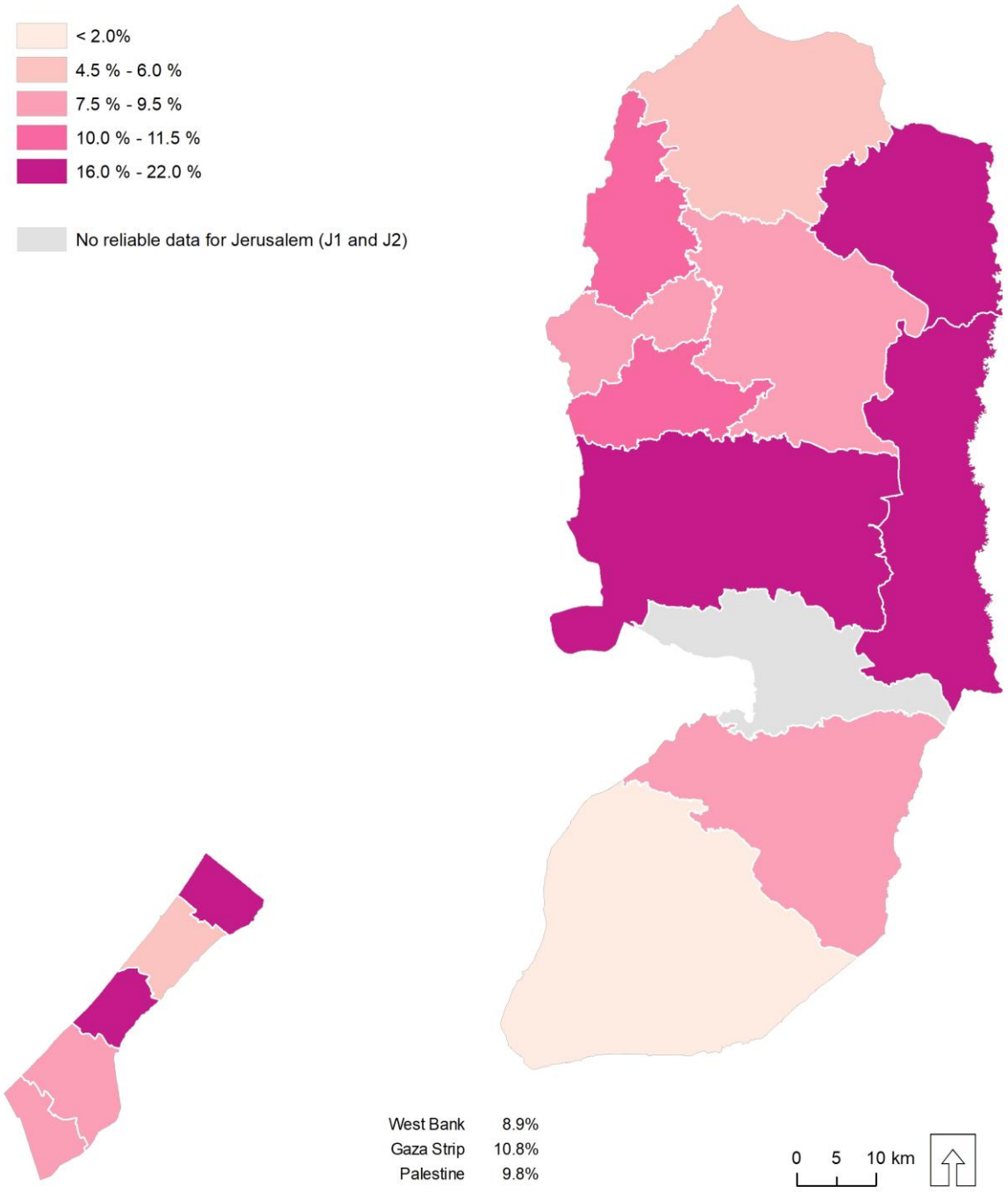
Map 6.6. Incoming migrants during the last decade (10 years and over), % of population 10 years and over in 2017 by Governorate



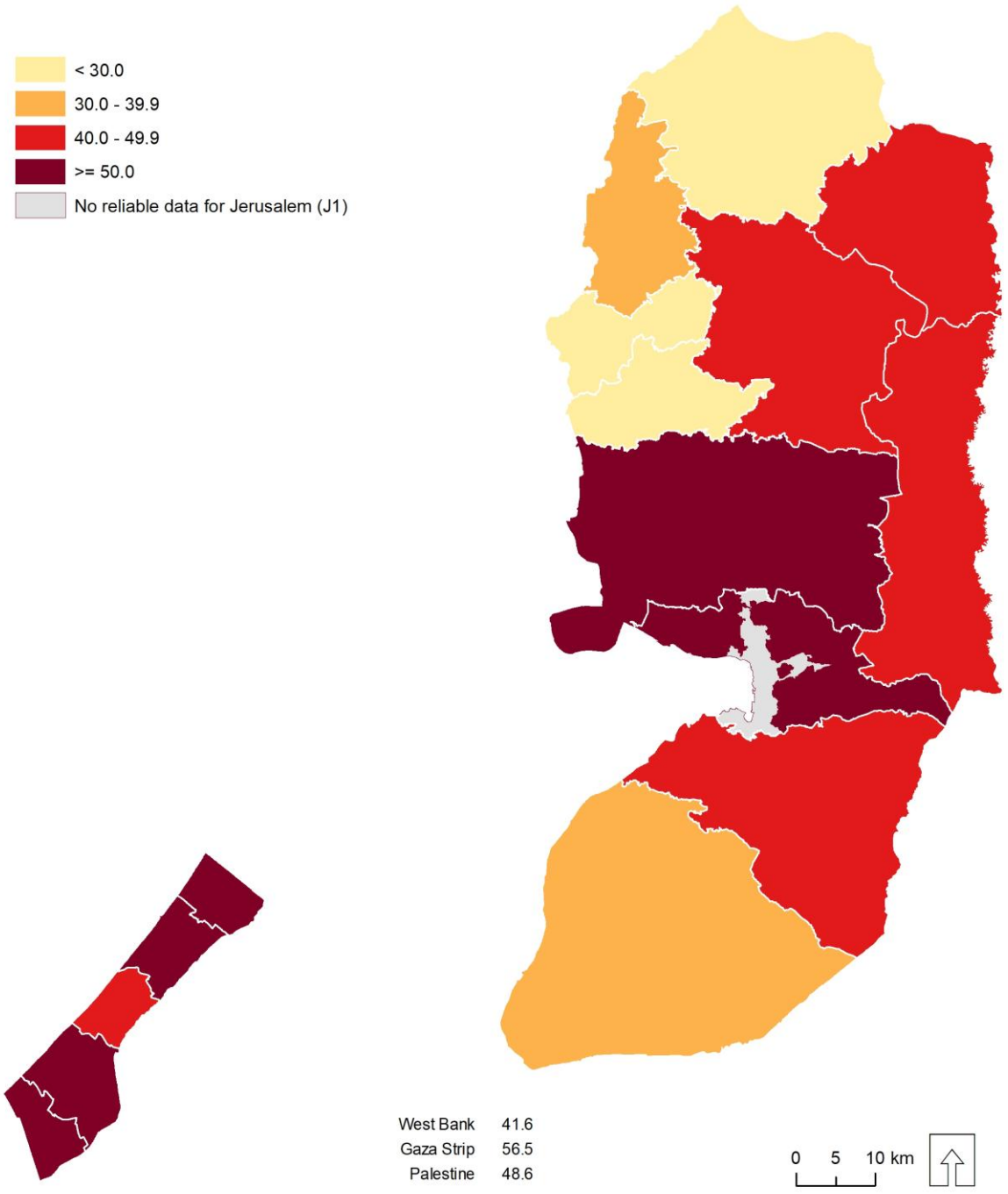
Map 6.7. Incoming migrants during the last decade (10 years and over), % of population 10 years and over in 2017 by Locality



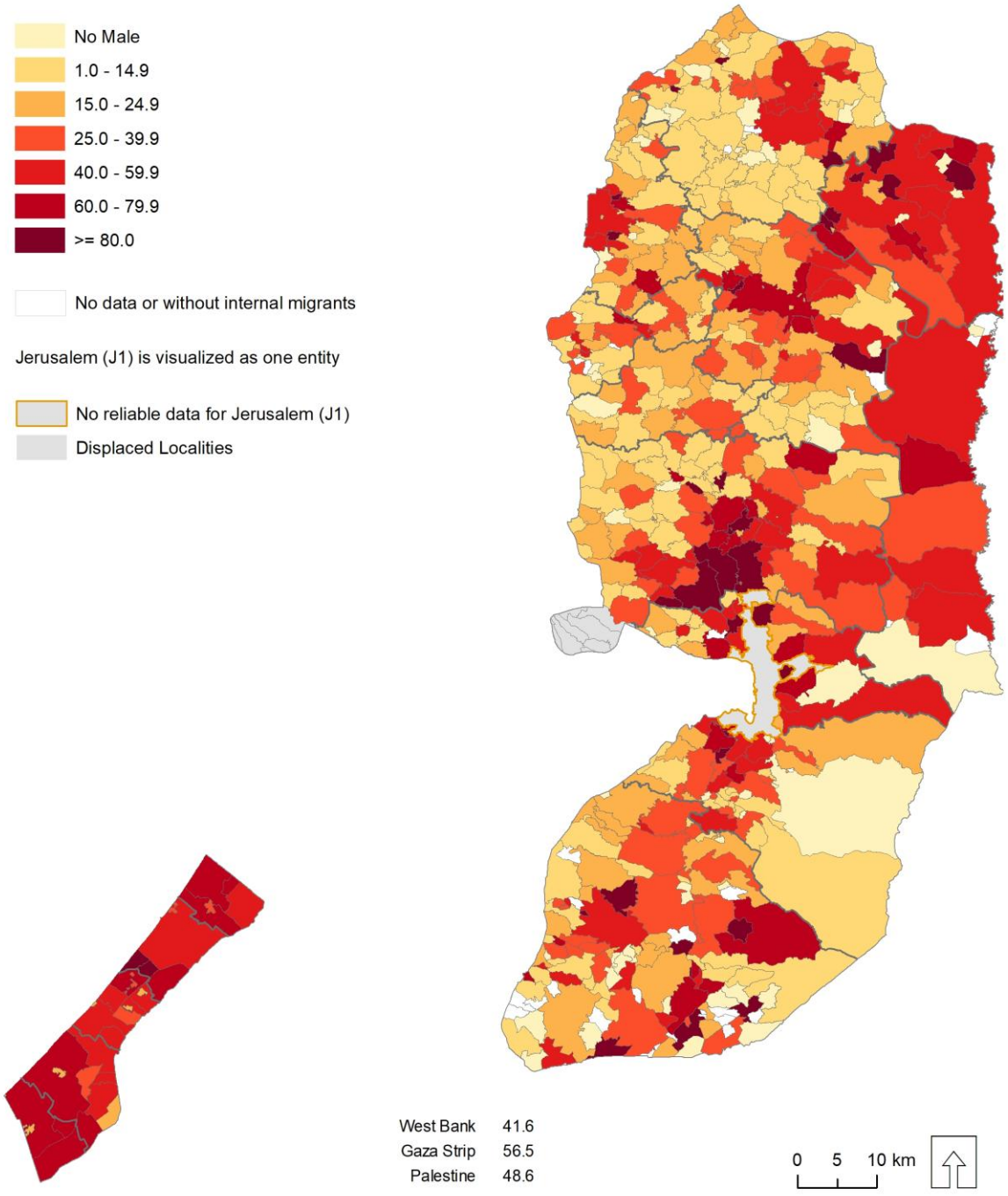
Map 6.8. Share of incoming migrants during the last decade (all ages) to population increase 2007 - 2017 by Governorate (%)



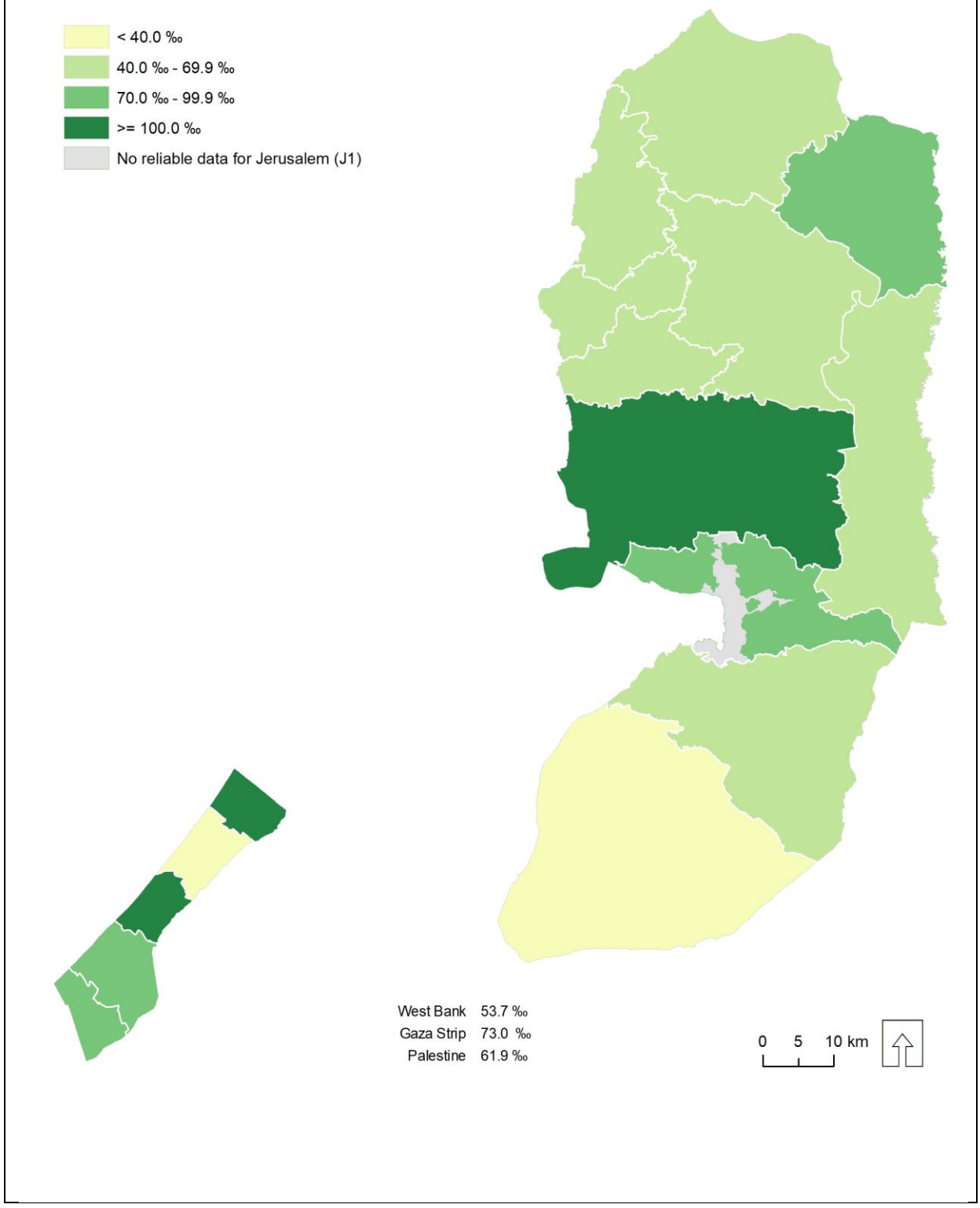
Map 6.9. Sex Ratio of incoming migrants during the last decade (10 years and over) by Governorate, 2017



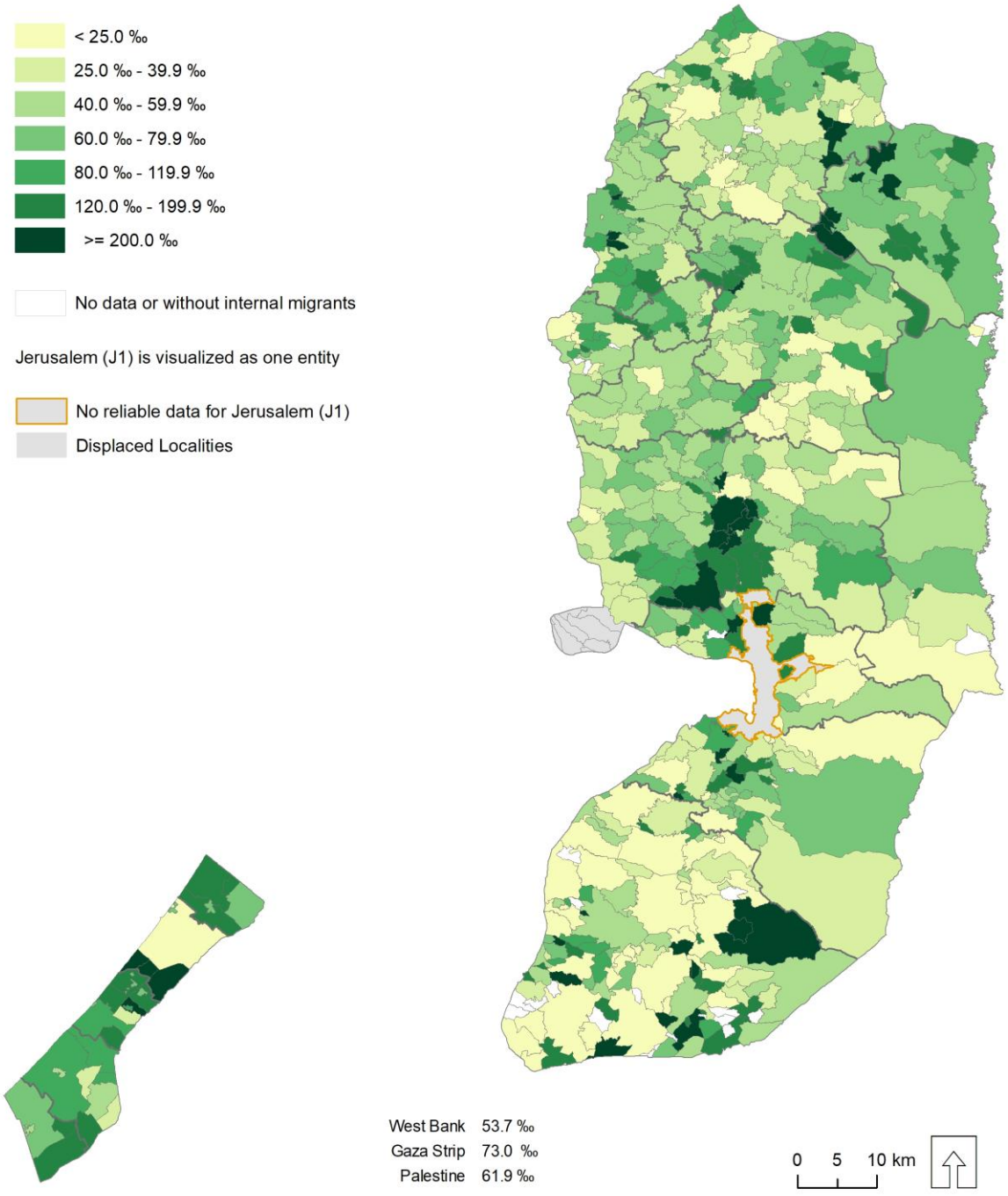
Map 6.10. Sex Ratio of incoming migrants during the last decade (10 years and over) by Locality, 2017



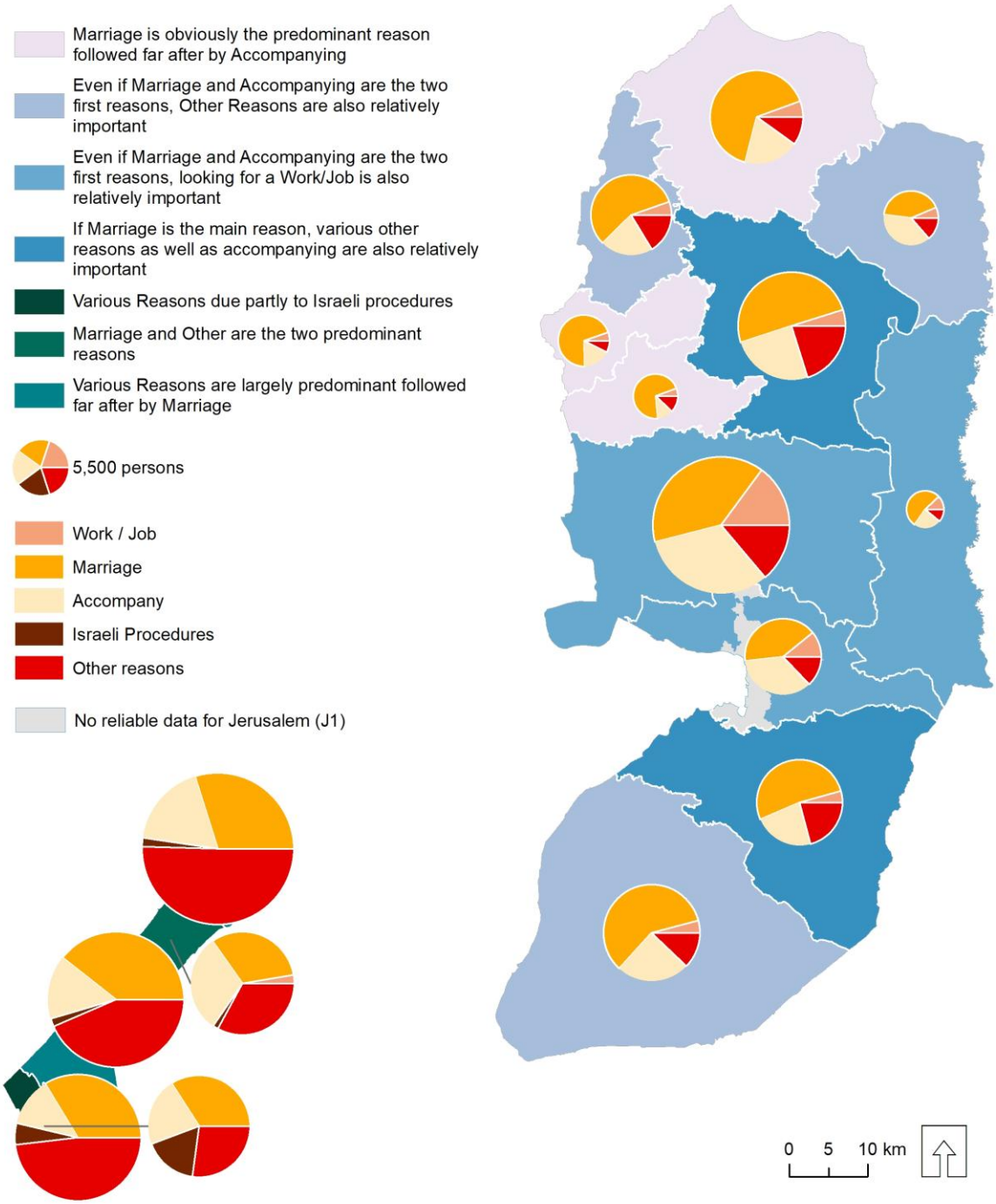
Map 6.11. Index of attractiveness (‰) by Governorate, 2017



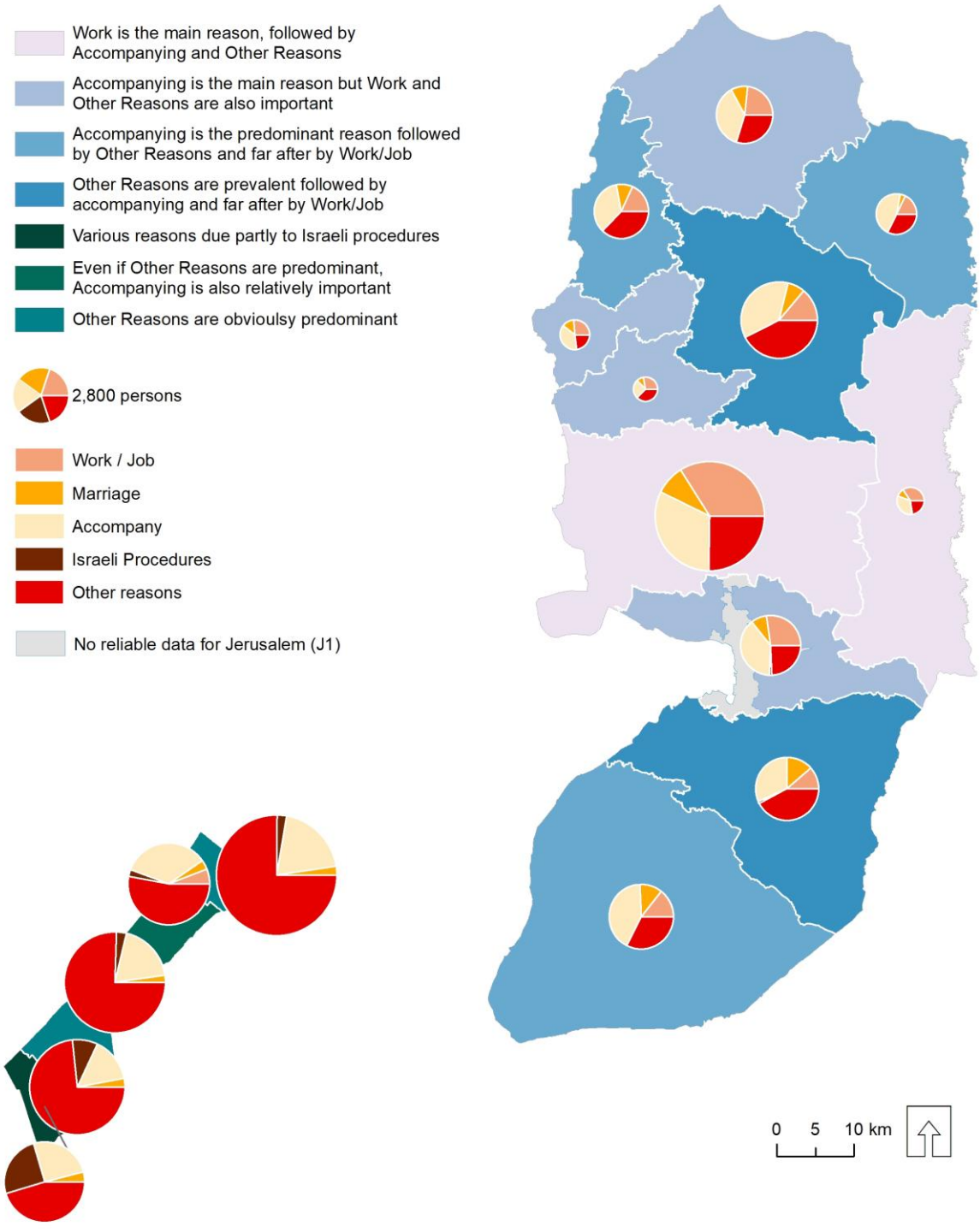
Map 6.12. Index of attractiveness (‰) by Locality, 2017



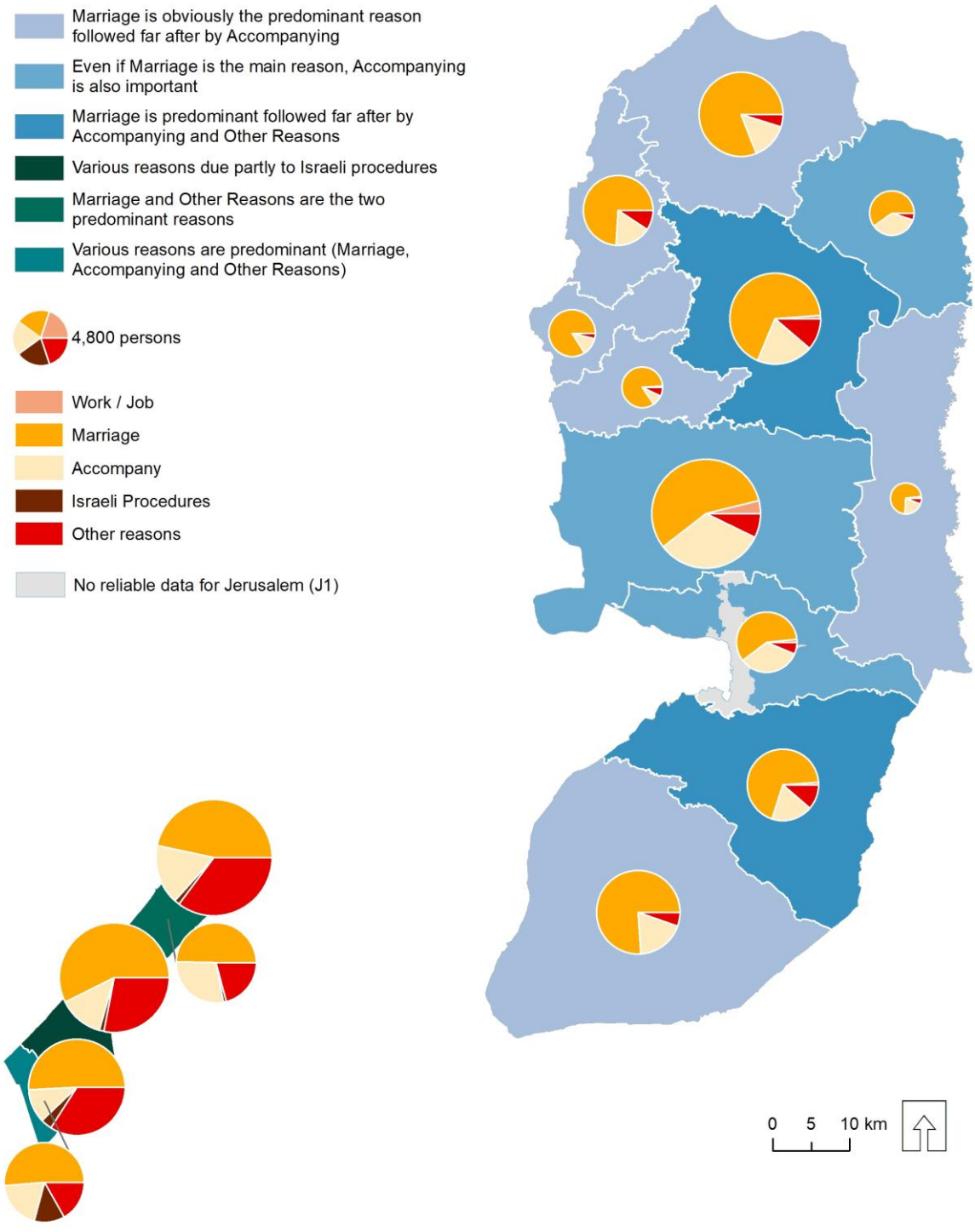
Map 6.13a. Reasons of Residence change, incoming migrants (both sexes) 10 years and over in 2017 by Governorate



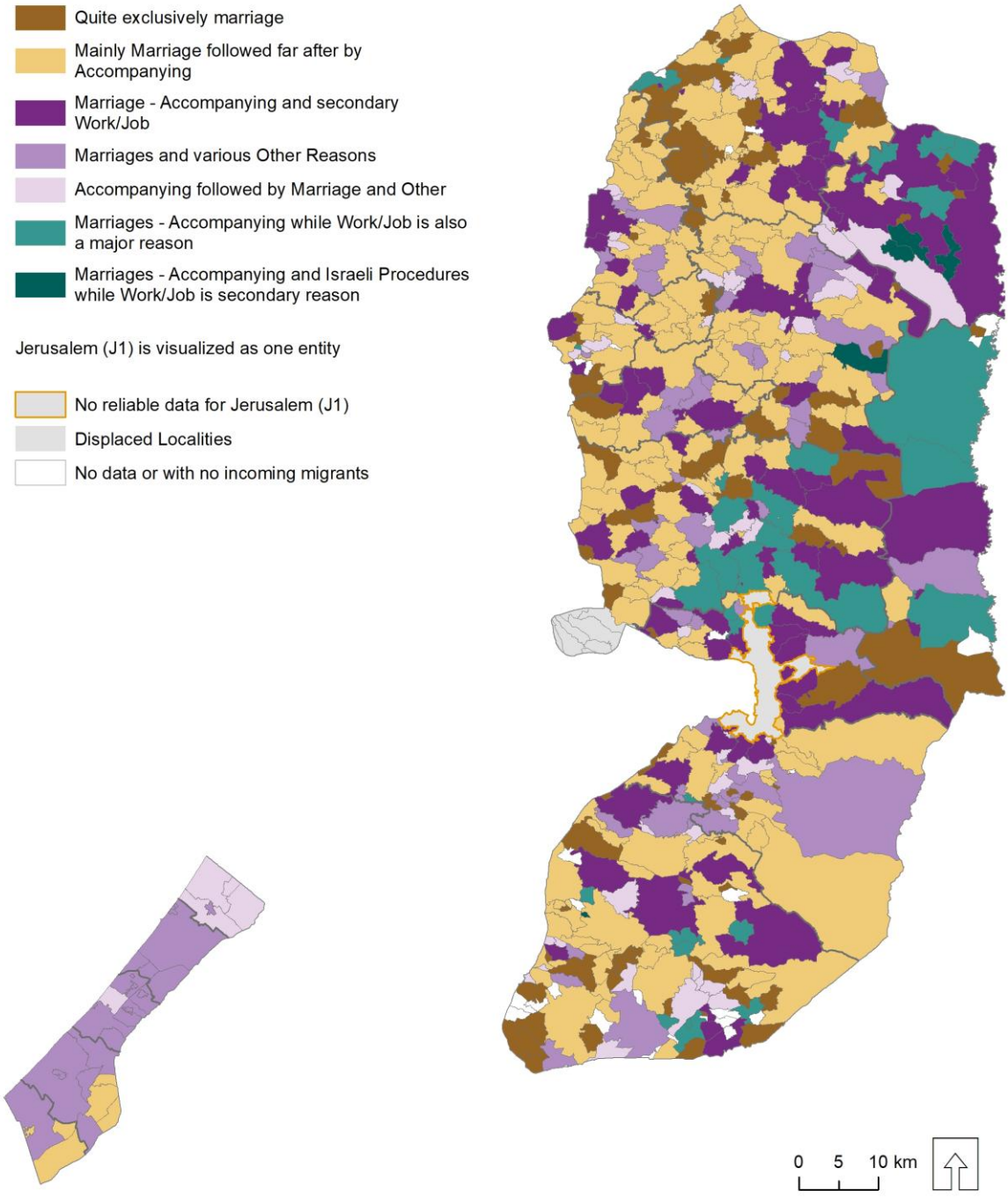
Map 6.13b. Reasons of Residence change, incoming migrants (Men) 10 years and over in 2017 by Governorate



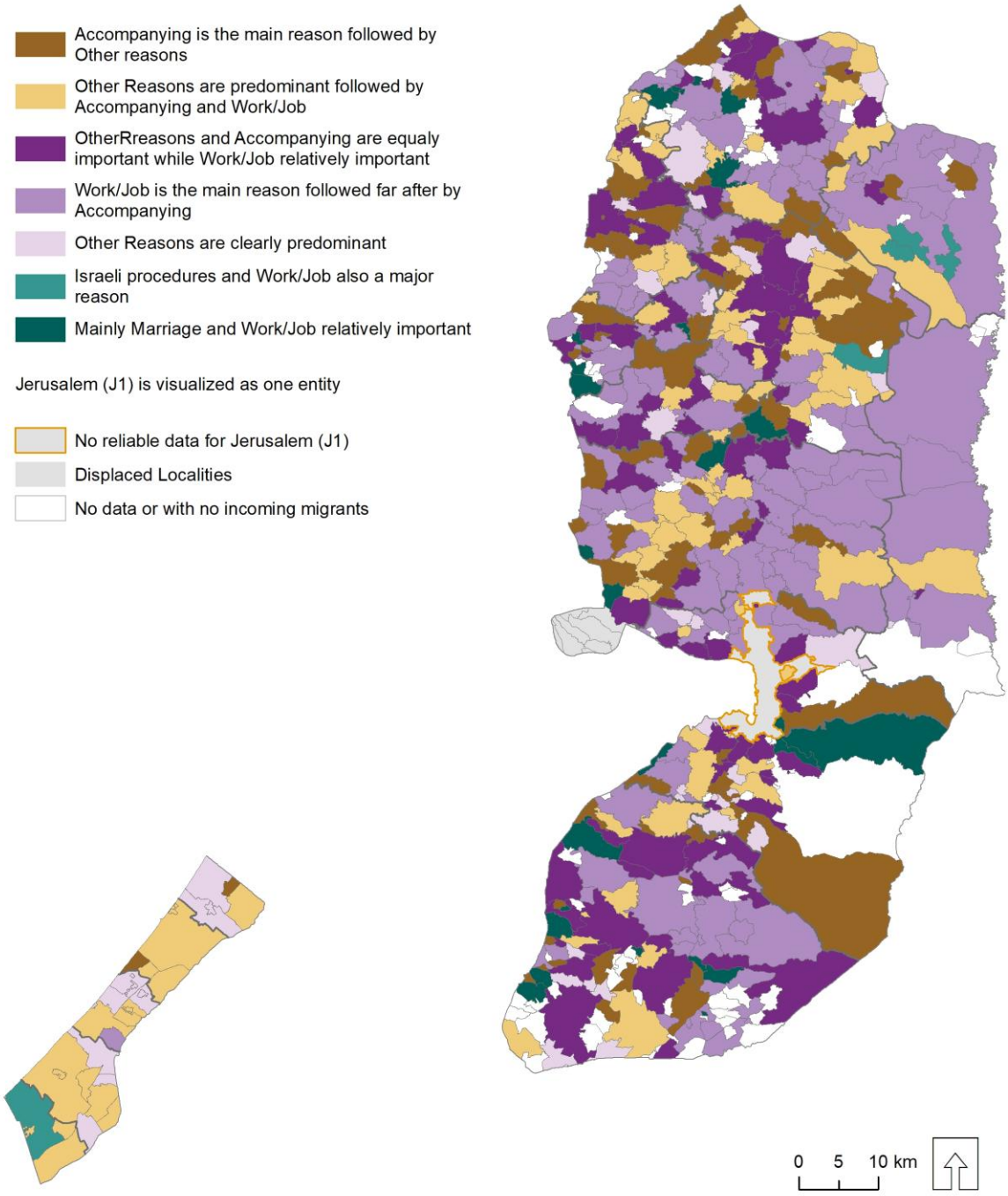
Map 6.13c. Reasons of Residence change, incoming migrants (Women) 10 years and over in 2017 by Governorate



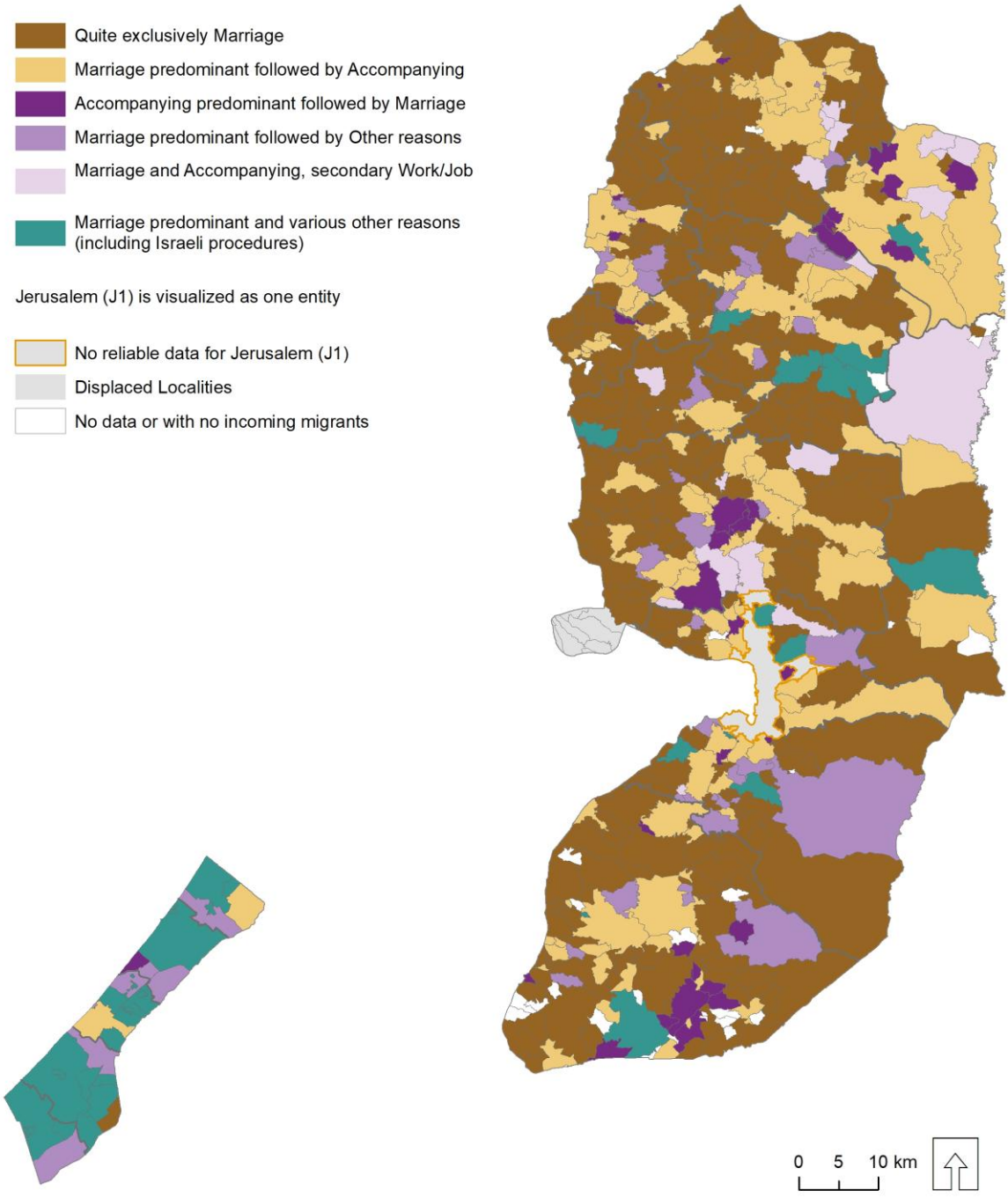
Map 6.14a. Reasons of Residence change, incoming migrants (both sexes) 10 years and over in 2017 by Locality



Map 6.14b. Reasons of Residence change, incoming migrants (Men) 10 years and over in 2017 by Locality



Map 6.14c. Reasons of Residence change, incoming migrants (Women) 10 years and over in 2017 by Locality



Chapter Seven

Outgoing internal migration (2007-2017)

This Chapter is devoted to the analysis of the internal migration flows and more specifically the outflows from usual residence place in Palestine during the period 2007-2017 to new residual residence still in Palestine. as counted in the 2017 Census[36]. The objective of this Chapter is to measure the internal outflows (outgoing population) within each one of the two regions of Palestine (West Bank and Gaza Strip) in order to detect the areas that were confronted to population loss during the last decade as well as to evaluate the amplitude of this phenomenon. After having evaluated the internal incoming migration (Chapter 6). the measure of the internal outgoing migration will allow to better understand the internal migration as a whole in order to better address one of the fundamental dimensions of the demographic dynamics. namely the migration balance (Chapter 8).

The data used in this Chapter refer to the recent internal migration period (2007-2017) and mainly concern persons aged 10 years and over. that is the living persons at the beginning and the end of the under study period. Taking into consideration that most outgoing inflows occur within the same region. the following analysis is focused on the characteristics of the internal outgoing population separately for each one of the two main Regions of Palestine.

7.1 The West Bank: Last decade outflows

7.1.1 The people

During the last decade. 116,420 persons aged 10 years and over moved from one locality of the West Bank to another one located in Palestine (either in the West Bank or in Gaza Strip). To this number. it must be added the 4,829 persons that report having migrated from the occupied part of Jerusalem (J1). During these 10 years. only 28 localities did not experience outflows (Map 7.1 and Table 7.1). These outgoing migrants represent a very limited part (5.8%) of the usual resident population of the West Bank at the beginning of the period (2007).

Table 7.1 Localities with/without outgoing internal population during the last decade in 2017

with / without outgoing internal population	Number	%
Localities with outgoing internal migrants	529	91.2
Localities without outgoing internal migrants	28	4.8
Total localities with reliable data	**557**	**96.0**
Localities not included in the analysis (*)	23	4.0
Total localities in West Bank	**580**	**100.0**

* Firstly. two localities have no available data: Khirbet Asafi (Al Fauqa and Al Tahta) and Khirbet Ghuwein al Fauqa). Secondly. if a significant number of persons declares having resided in 2007 in the 21 localities of Jerusalem J1. these localities are excluded of the present analysis in order to be compatible with the analysis of international migration: the incoming population (Chapter 5) as well as the analysis of Outgoing internal migration (Chapter 7). As

[36] For migration flows from abroad, see Chapter 3

already mentioned. the data concerning internal incoming migration for the occupied part of Jerusalem are only partially available.
As was the case with internal incoming migration (Chapter 6). the internal outgoing migration in the West Bank is clearly a "one-way" phenomenon (Table 7.2): 99% of the inflows concern migration within this Region and only 572 persons moved from the West Bank to Gaza Strip (0.5%).

Table 7.2 The West Bank regional destination of outgoing internal migrants in (2007-2017)

Region	Number	%
Total outgoing population 10 years and over (internal migrants)	**116,420**	**100.0**
From which outgoing with destination:		
West Bank	115,848	99.5
Gaza Strip	572	0.5

Examining in more detail the destination of the outflows (Table 7.3). it appears that most internal outgoing flows occur within the frontiers of each Governorate. In the West Bank. outflows with destination a residence place in a different Governorate from the previous one represent less than 34% of the total outflows (Table 7.3). The percent of outgoing migrants to other Governorate is clearly lower for the Governorates of Jenin. Tulkarm and Bethlehem as well as for Ramallah & Al-Bireh. At the opposite. the Governorates of Jerusalem (J2). Salfit and Jericho & Al-Aghwar are characterized by a percent of outflows to a different Governorate. clearly higher than the regional average.

Table 7.3 The West Bank distribution of intercensuses outgoing internal migrants by main destination place of new residence in 2017

Governorate	Destination of outgoing internal migrants				
	Total outgoing internal migrants	Same Governorate	Different Governorate*		From which to Gaza Strip
			Number	% of total	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	21,910	16,828	5,082	23.2	198
Bethlehem	10,054	7,768	2,286	22.7	45
Jenin	15,667	11,111	4,556	29.1	27
Tulkarm	10,970	7,429	3,541	32.3	46
Hebron	17,913	11,811	6,102	34.1	113
Nablus	19.300	12,647	6,653	34.5	55
Tubas & Northern Valleys	3,830	2, 177	1,653	43.2	3
Qalqiliya	4,765	2,521	2,244	47.1	35
Jerusalem (J2)	6,108	2,784	3,324	54.4	26
Salfit	3,058	1,382	1,676	54.8	0
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	2,845	671	2,174	76.4	24
West Bank	116,420	77,129	39,291	**33.7**	572**
Palestine	**239,436**	**141,100**	**98,336**	**41.1**	**2.569**

* Different Governorate including Governorates of Gaza Strip
** Outgoing migrants from West Bank to Gaza Strip
Note: Concerning the occupied part of Jerusalem (J1). 4,829 outgoing migrants have been registered but are not included in the analysis for reason of compatibility with the incoming internal migration.

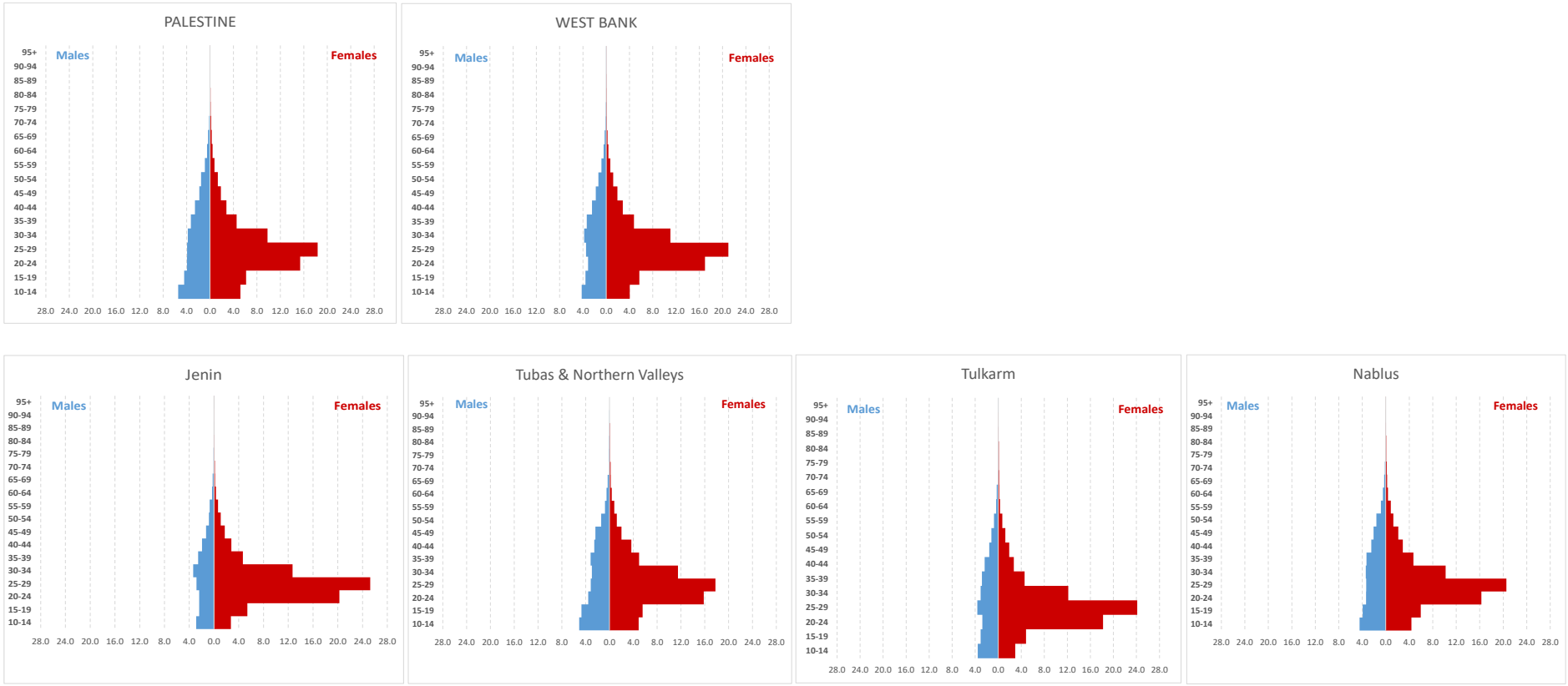
The spatial distribution of the outgoing population 10 years and over during the last decade (Maps 7.2 and 7.3. Table 7.4) is still reflecting a clear contrast between the eastern part of the

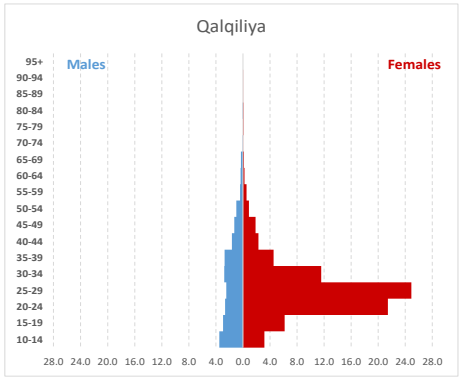
West Bank and its western part as it has been observed when examining the spatial distribution of incoming inflows (Chapter 5). The total number of internal outgoing migrants from one locality to another one is obviously more numerous in the western part than in the eastern corridor due to the reasons still evocated in the previous Chapter 6. This is especially the case for the 3 most populated Governorates of the West Bank i.e. Nablus. Ramallah & Al-Bireh and Jenin but also for the south of the West Bank (Governorate of Hebron and all the western part of Bethlehem). As regards the eastern corridor. among the few localities with relatively important number of persons having left during the last decade. once again two localities: Tubas and Jericho (Ariha) are characterized by a relatively important number of outflows comparatively to the other localities of this part of the West Bank.

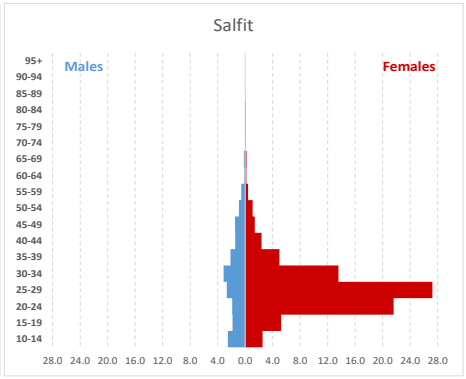
In the West Bank as well as in each one of its 11 Governorates. the sex and age composition of the outgoing migrants (Figure 7.1) is quite similar to the sex and age composition of the incoming migrants: these populations are mostly women and young. with about 60% of them belonging to the 20-34 age group[37]. The similarity observed between the incoming and the outgoing demographic profile was predictable because the majority of flows take place not only within the same Region. but also within the same Governorate.

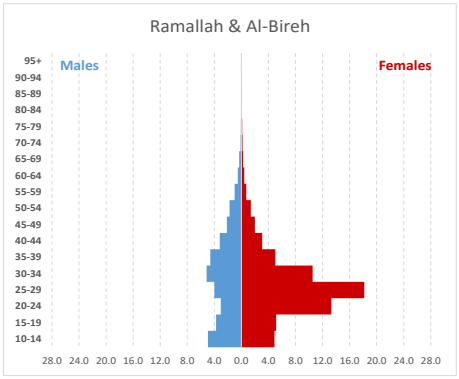
[37] The outgoing population in the Governorates of Jericho & Al-Aghwar and Jerusalem J2 is even younger: 60% of the migrants belong to the 10-29 age group.

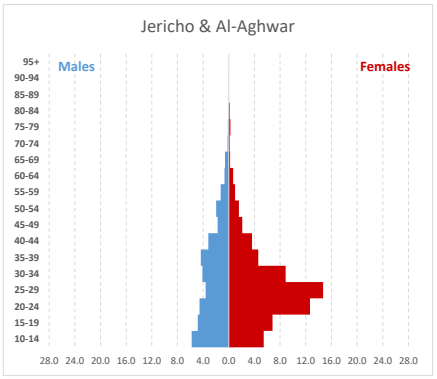
Figure 7.1 West Bank, Population pyramids (o/o) of outcoming internal migrants 10 years and over by governorate in 2017

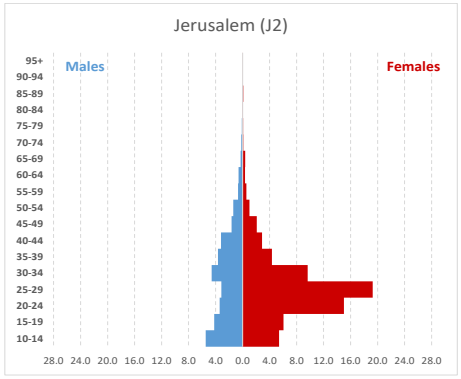


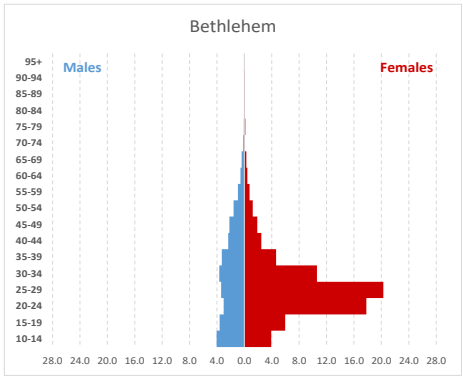

Qalqiliya
Males
Females
95+
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
28.0 24.0 20.0 16.0 12.0 8.0 4.0 0.0 4.0 8.0 12.0 16.0 20.0 24.0 28.0


Salfit
Males
Females
95+
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
28.0 24.0 20.0 16.0 12.0 8.0 4.0 0.0 4.0 8.0 12.0 16.0 20.0 24.0 28.0


Ramallah & Al-Bireh
Males
Females
95+
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
28.0 24.0 20.0 16.0 12.0 8.0 4.0 0.0 4.0 8.0 12.0 16.0 20.0 24.0 28.0


Jericho & Al-Aghwar
Males
Females
95+
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
28.0 24.0 20.0 16.0 12.0 8.0 4.0 0.0 4.0 8.0 12.0 16.0 20.0 24.0 28.0


Jerusalem (J2)
Males
Females
95+
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
28.0 24.0 20.0 16.0 12.0 8.0 4.0 0.0 4.0 8.0 12.0 16.0 20.0 24.0 28.0


Bethlehem
Males
Females
95+
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
28.0 24.0 20.0 16.0 12.0 8.0 4.0 0.0 4.0 8.0 12.0 16.0 20.0 24.0 28.0

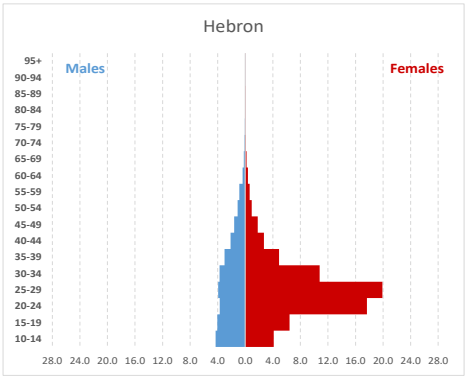

Hebron
Males
Females
95+
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
28.0 24.0 20.0 16.0 12.0 8.0 4.0 0.0 4.0 8.0 12.0 16.0 20.0 24.0 28.0

Table 7.4 The West Bank outgoing internal migrants (2007-2017), (10 years and over) in 2017

Governorate	Outgoing internal migrants
Jenin	15,667
Tubas & Northern Valleys	3,830
Tulkarm	10,970
Nablus	19,300
Qalqiliya	4,765
Salfit	3,058
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	21,910
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	2,845
Jerusalem (J2)	6,108
Bethlehem	10,054
Hebron	17,913
Outflows within the West Bank	115,848
Outflows from the West Bank to Gaza Strip	572

7.1.2 The Repulsion Index

If the capacity for a territory to attract new residents has a direct impact on its population growth. the outgoing flows has an opposite impact and can slow down the population's increase. Therefore. a repulsion index. based on the usual resident population in 2007 (beginning of the period) was produced at Governorate level. High value of repulsion index suggests that the territory is not able to maintain its usual residents. thus facing a risk of population's loss if new entries of population do not counteract this process. At regional level. the index is around 6%. corresponding to a population's loss of 6 persons per 100 usual residents registered at the beginning of the period (2007). The values of the index (Table 7.5) present a relative dispersion. varying from 3.4 (Governorate of Hebron) to 8.7 (Governorate of Ramallah & Al-Bireh).

Finally. the 11 Governorates of the West Bank can be classified in 4 groups as regards the repulsion index (Map 7.4 and Table 7.6). The 1st group includes only one governorate (Hebron) with the lowest repulsion degree. This "positive" situation is nevertheless counteracted by the very low performance of Hebron in terms of attractiveness (see Chapter 6). The 2nd group. the most numerous with 6 governorates is characterized by an index close to the regional average. The 3rd group includes 2 governorates (Tulkarm and Jericho & Al-Aghwar) with a repulsion index relatively higher than the regional average while the 4th group composed of Tubas & Northern Valleys and Ramallah & Al-Bireh have the highest degree of repulsion but at the same time. these 2 governorates present a relatively high capacity to attract new residents (see Chapter 6).

Table 7.5 The West Bank, Repulsion Index by governorate

Governorate	Index
Hebron	3.4
Salfit	5.3
Qalqiliya	5.5
Jerusalem (J2)	5.7
Bethlehem	6.1
Nablus	6.2
Jenin	6.4
Tulkarm	7.2
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	7.3
Tubas & Northern Valleys	8.2
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	8.7
West Bank	5.8
Palestine	**7.0**

Table 7.6 Repulsion Index, classification of the West Bank governorates

Groups of Governorates	Classes	Number of Governorates	Average Repulsion Index
1	< 5.00%	1	3.4
2	5.00 - 6.99	6	5.9
3	7.00 - 7.99	2	7.2
4	8.00 - 8.99	2	8.4
West Bank			5.8
Palestine			**7.0**

7.2 Gaza Strip

7.2.1 The people

During the last decade. 118.460 persons ten years and over moved from one locality of Gaza Strip to another one located in Palestine (either in the West Bank or in Gaza Strip) and all localities (33) of Gaza Strip have experience outflows during these 10 years (Map 7.1). If these outgoing migrants represent a limited part (8.6%) of the usual resident population of this region at the beginning of the period (2007). nevertheless. this proportion is higher than that observed for the West Bank.

As in the West Bank. the internal outgoing migration is clearly a “one-way” phenomena (Table 7.7): 98.3% of the inflows concern migration within Gaza Strip. less than 2,000 persons moved from Gaza Strip to the West Bank (1.7%).

Table 7.7 Gaza Strip regional destination of outgoing internal migrants, (2007-2017)

Region	Number	%
Total outgoing population 10 years and over (internal migrants) From which outgoing with destination:	118,460	100.0
- Gaza Strip	116,479	98.3
- West Bank	1,981	1.7

In Gaza Strip. the outflows with destination a different Governorate of Palestine (Table 7.8) are relatively more important (46%) than in the West Bank (37%. Table 7.3). The Governorate of Gaza differs mainly from the 4 other Gaza Strip Governorates with a very high proportion of outgoing migrants changing Governorate (79%).

The spatial distribution of the outgoing population 10 years and over during the last decade (Maps 7.2 and 7.3. Table 7.9) brings up a relative difference between the North of Gaza Strip (most frequent flows) and its South part. At local level (Map 7.3). Gaza's locality alone accounts for 24% of the internal outgoings flows. Moreover. around 50% of the outgoing population of Gaza Strip concern only 4 localities (Gaza, Jabalya Camp, Rafah Camp and Khan Yunis Camp).

Table 7.8 Gaza Strip distribution of outgoing internal migrants 10 years and over by main destination place of new residence in 2017

Governorate	Destination of outgoing internal migrants				
	Total outgoing internal migrants	Same Governorate	Different Governorate*		From which to the West Bank
			Number	% of Total	
North Gaza	22,548	16,200	6,348	28.2	156
Dier Al-Balah	24,100	16,648	7,452	30.9	96
Rafah	15,673	10,458	5,215	33.3	67
Khan Yunis	20,668	13,287	7,381	35.7	122
Gaza	35,471	7,378	28,093	79.2	1540
Gaza Strip	118,460	63,971	54,489	**46.0**	1,981**
Palestine	**234,880**	**141,100**	**93,780**	**39.9**	**2,553**

* Different Governorate including Governorates of the West Bank
** Outgoing migrants from Gaza Strip to the West Bank

As well as in the West Bank. In Gaza Strip -and in each one of its 5 Governorates-. the sex and age composition of the outgoing migrants (Figure 7.2) is quite similar to the sex and age composition of the incoming migrants. Once again. the outgoing migrants are mostly women and young with more than 63% of them belonging to the 10-29 age group. Therefore. the outgoing migrants of Gaza Strip tend to be even younger than those of the West Bank.

Table 7.9 Gaza Strip outgoing internal migrants (2007-2017), 10 years and over in 2017

Governorate	Outgoing internal migrants
North Gaza	22,548
Gaza	35,471
Dier Al-Balah	24,100
Khan Yunis	20,668
Rafah	15,673
Outflows within Gaza Strip	116,479
Outflows from Gaza Strip To the West Bank	1,981

7.2.2 The Repulsion Index

With 8.6%. the index in Gaza Strip is higher than that of the West Bank. a difference about 3 migrants per 100 usual residents registered at the beginning of the period. The values of the index (Table 7.10) present a relative dispersion. varying from 7.4 to 12.1, i.e. a difference in terms of population not far from 5 persons per 100 usual residents in 2007.

Table 7.10 Gaza Strip Repulsion Index by governorate

Governorate	Index
Gaza	7.4
Khan Yunis	7.8
North Gaza	8.5
Rafah	9.4
Dier Al-Balah	12.1
Gaza Strip	8.6
Palestine	**7.0**

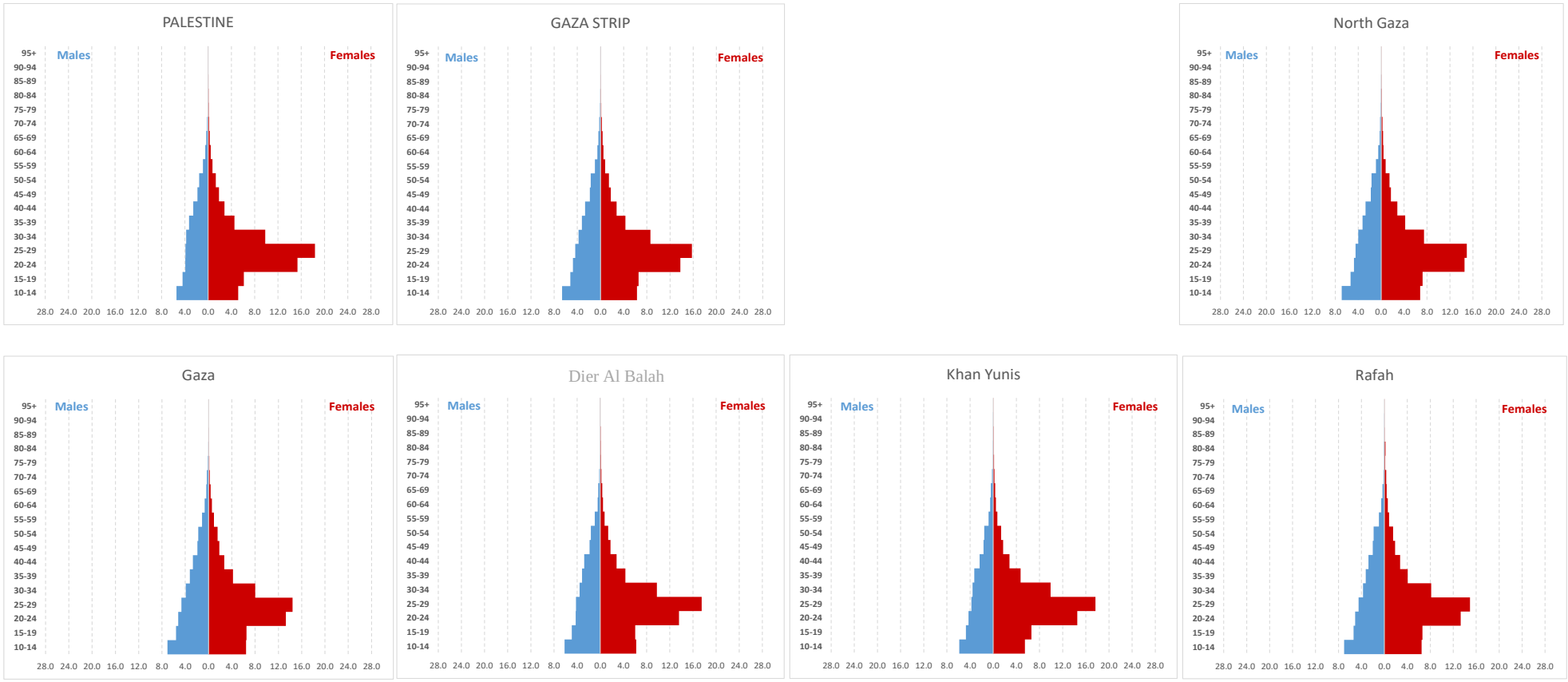
The Governorates of Gaza Strip can be classified into 3 groups (Table 7.11). The first one (Gaza and Khan Yunis) presents a lower repulsion index comparatively to the regional average. The 2nd group includes only one Governorate (North Gaza) with an index around the regional average. Finally. the 3rd group. including Rafah and Dier Al-Balah. is characterized by a degree of repulsion higher than all the other Governorates not only of Gaza Strip but also of the West Bank.

If the Governorate of Gaza seems to be able to retain its population during the last decade. it is almost characterized by a very low attractiveness capacity (see Chapter 6). At the opposite. Dier Al-Balah has seen some of its residents leaving the region but at the same time. this Governorate presents the highest capacity to attract new residents. offsetting somewhat the population loss (Chapter 6). Finally. if the attractiveness index as well as the repulsion index are useful tools for better understanding the internal migration' contribution (inflows and outflows) to the overtime population's growth. the internal migration balance (as presented in the Chapter 8) makes definitively possible to assess the net contribution of the migratory flows.

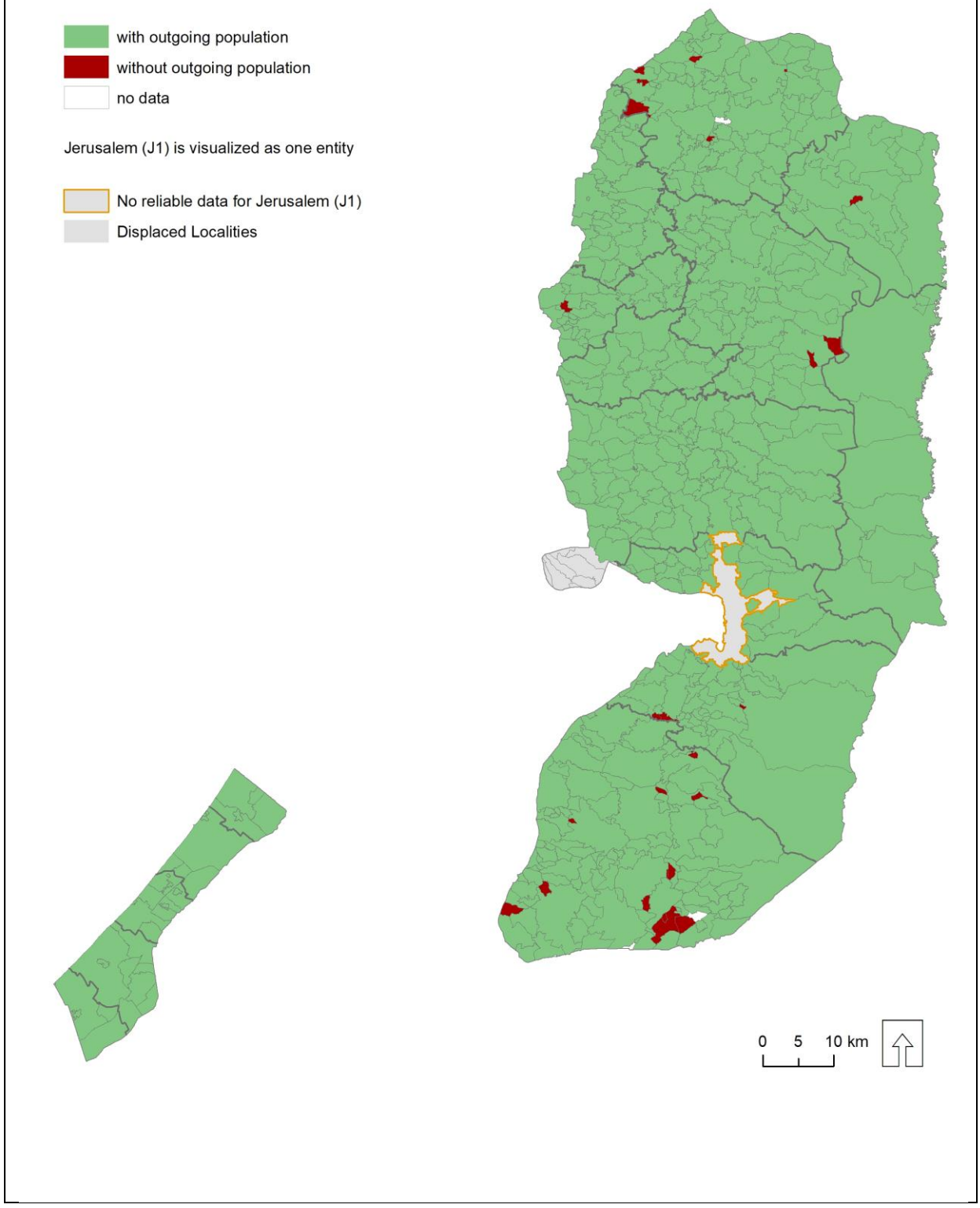
Table 7.11 Repulsion Index, classification of Gaza Strip governorates

Groups of Governorates	Classes	Number of Governorates	Average Repulsion Index
3	7.00 - 7.99	2	7.60
4	8.00 - 8.99	1	8.53
5	>= 9.00%	2	10.72
Gaza Strip			8.61
Palestine			**6.97**

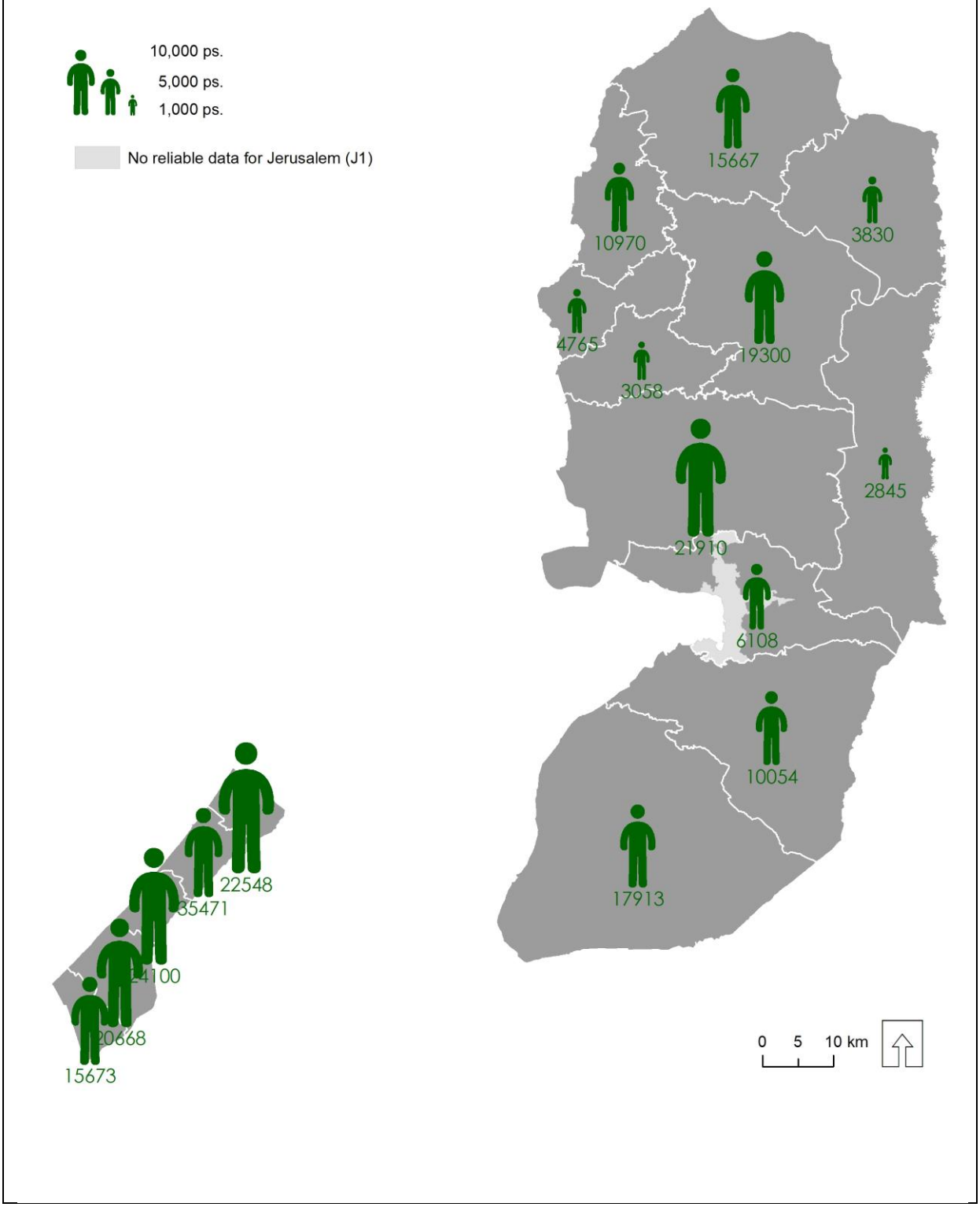
Figure 7.2 Gaza Strip, Population pyramids (o/o) of outcoming (10 years and over) by governorate in 2017



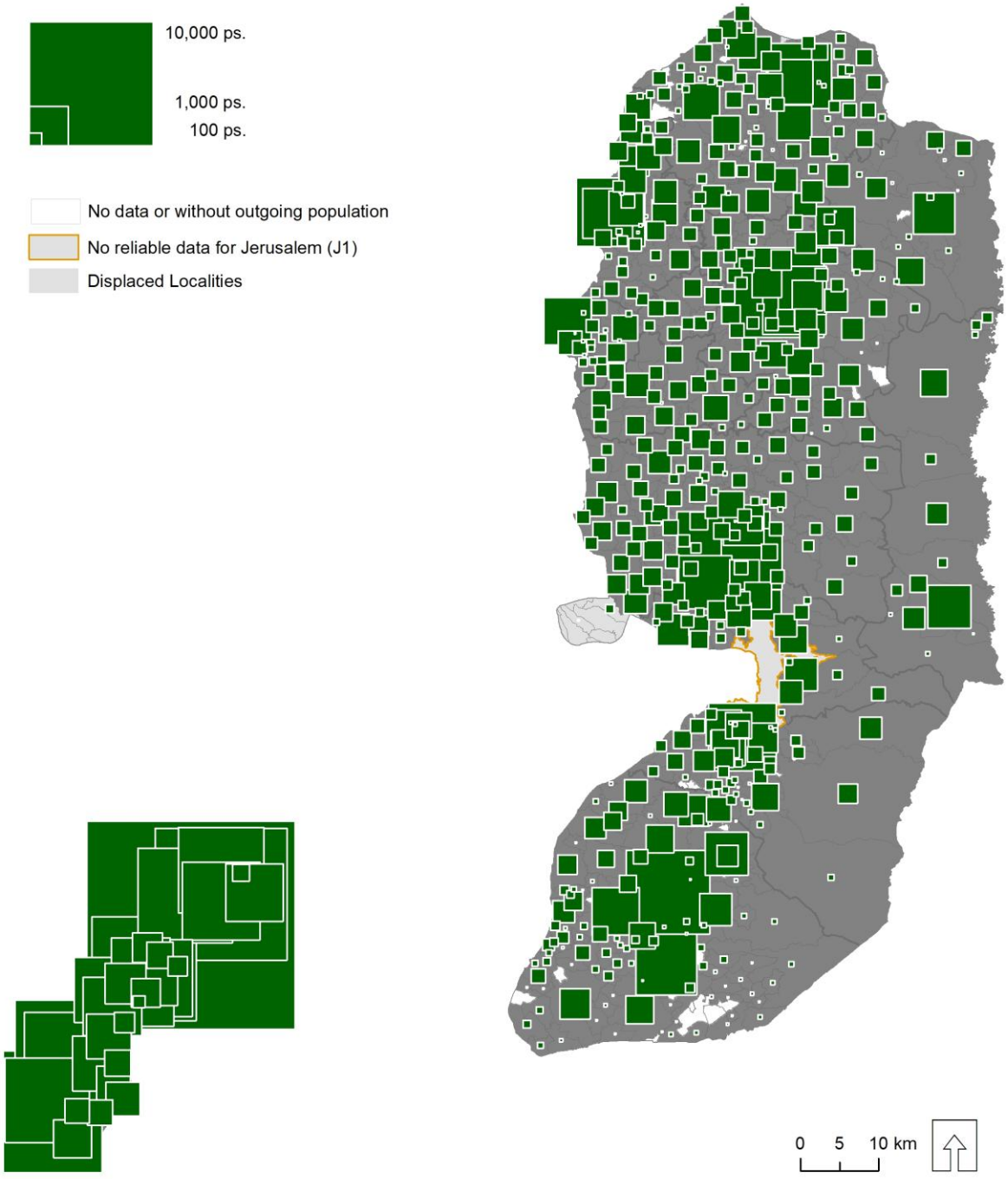
Map 7.1. Localities with / without outgoing population during the last decade, 2017



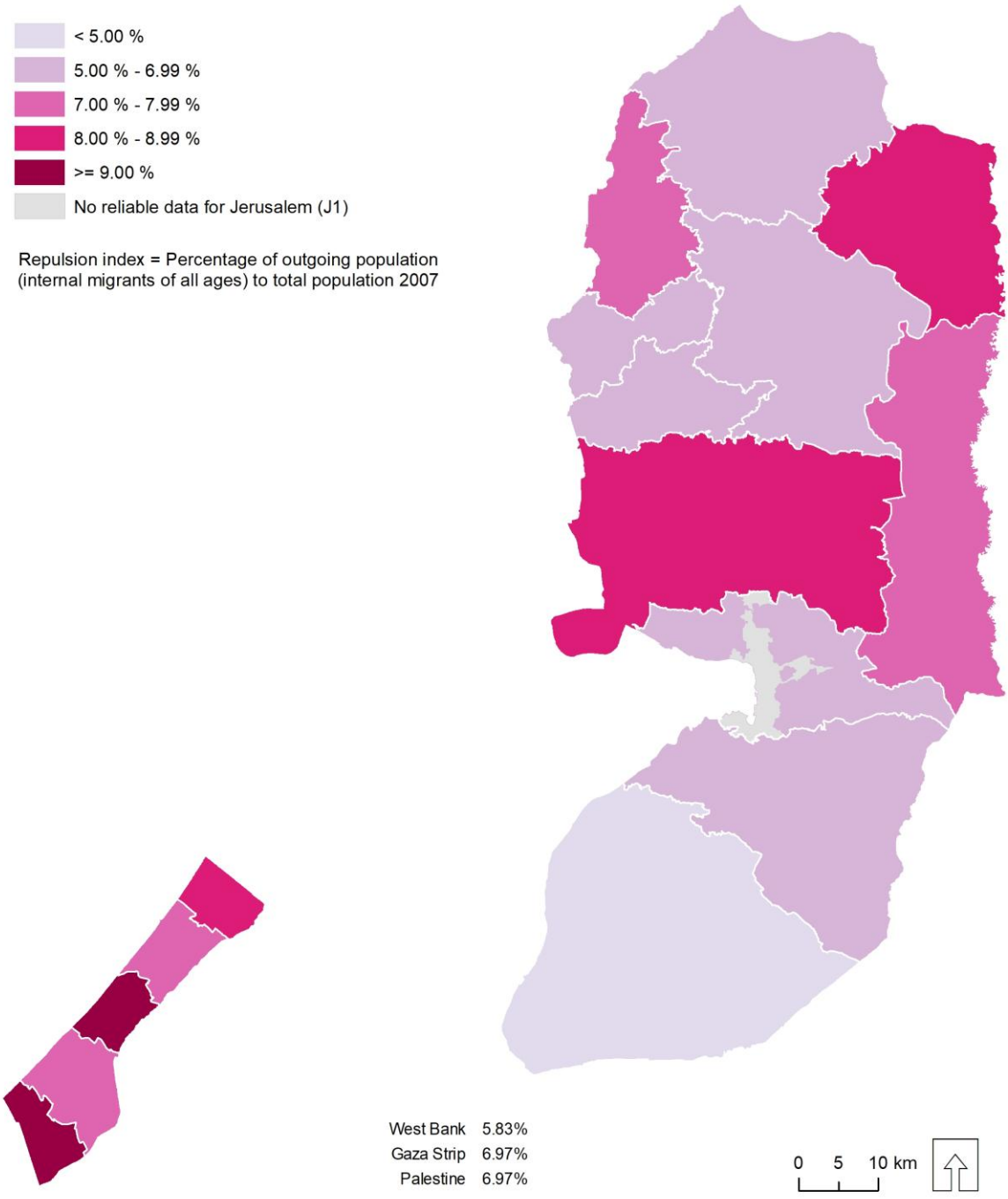
Map 7.2. Outgoing population during the last decade by Governorate, 2017



Map 7.3. Outgoing population during the last decade by Locality, 2017



Map 7.4. Repulsion index (%) by Governorate



Chapter Eight

Internal intercensus (2007-2017) migration flows

8.1 Inflows, outflows and balances

A little less than 100 thousand people have changed Governorate of residence in Palestine (Table 8.1 and Chart 8.1)[38] between the last two censuses. Gaza Strip Governorates alone account for 54 % of all inflows and the West Bank Governorates for 46% but the Governorate of Ramallah & Al-Bireh alone almost accounts for one third of the West Bank's inflows. At the same time. Gaza Strip Governorates totalize the majority of the outflows (almost 55.5%). but Hebron in the south and Nablus in the northwest of the West Bank also send a significant number of persons in another Governorate. Finally. a significant number (almost 5.0 thousand people - 4.8% of total outflows) comes from the occupied part of Jerusalem (J1).

Table 8.1 Inflows and outflows by governorate in (2007-2017)

Governorate	Inflows	Outflows
Gaza	8,937	28,093
Jerusalem (J1)	---	4,741
Hebron	2,800	6,102
Jenin	2,798	4,556
Nablus	5,595	6,653
Tulkarm	2,938	3,541
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	1,611	2,174
Qalqiliya	1,752	2,244
Salfit	1,762	1,676
Rafah	5,347	5,215
Tubas & Northern Valleys	2,368	1,653
Bethlehem	3,828	2,286
Khan Yunis	9,385	7,381
Jerusalem (J2)	6,248	3,324
Dier Al-Balah	11,372	7,452
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	13,531	5,082
North Gaza	18,064	6,348

The balance of these changes of residence (inflows-outflows) -Table 8.2 and Chart 8.2- at Governorate level is extremely negative for Gaza (19.2 thousand persons). Hebron. Jenin and Nablus. In contrast. it is extremely positive for North Gaza and very positive for Ramallah & Al-Bireh, Dier Al-Balah, Khan Yunis and Bethlehem.

[38] It should be noted, however, that if the outflows to other Governorates from the occupied part of Jerusalem (J1) are recorded, the opposite case is appeared (i.e. inflows to J1 from other Governorates are largely underestimated)

Chart 8.1 Inflows and outflows by governorate in (2007-2017)

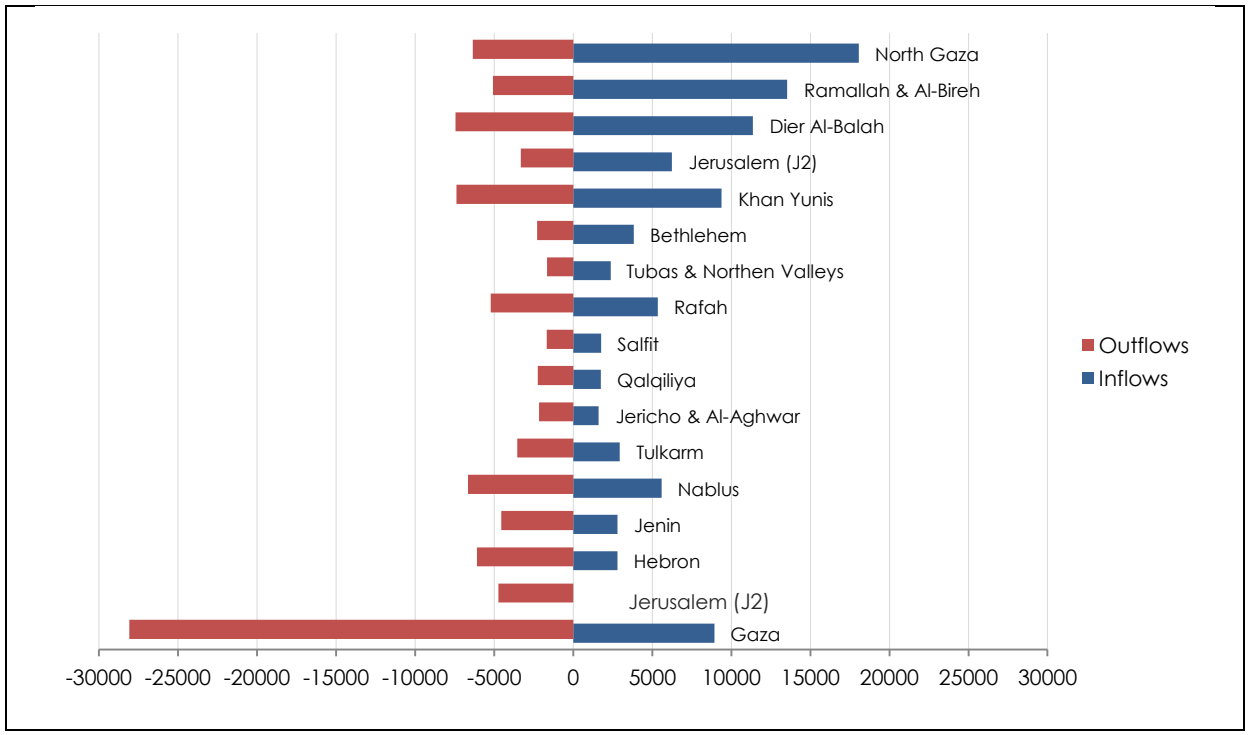
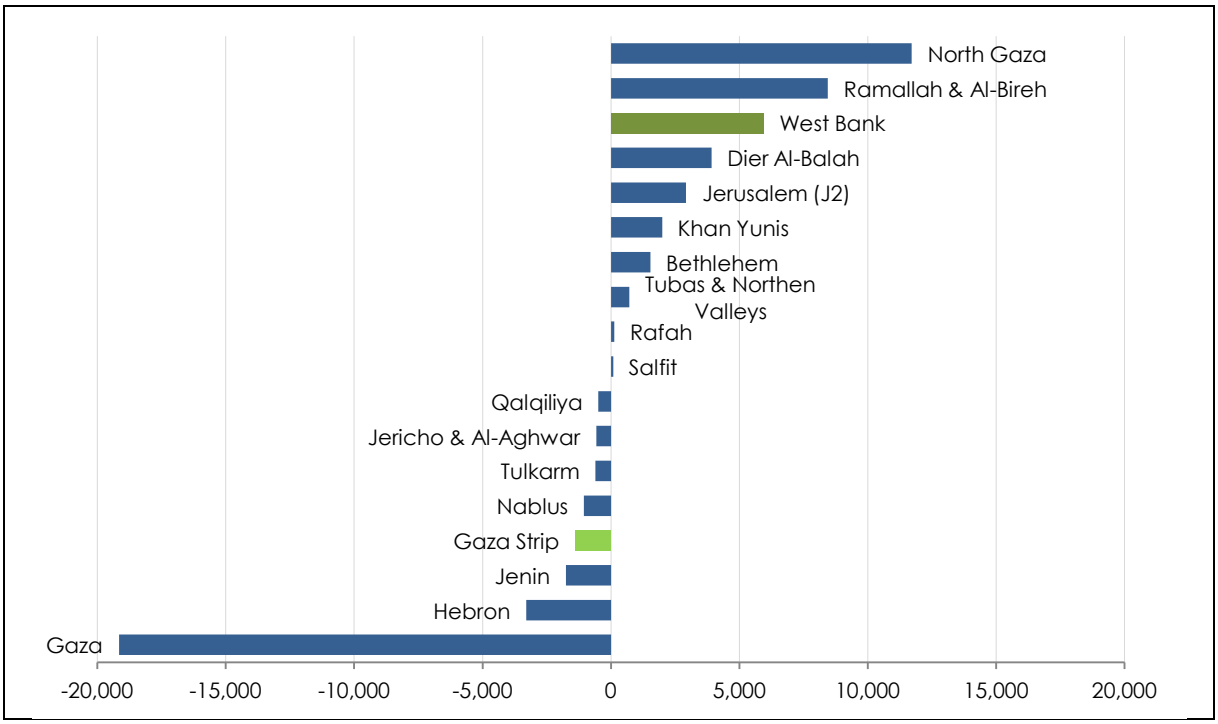


Table 8.2 Net Migration by governorate in (2007-2017)

Governorate	Net migration
Gaza	-19,156
Hebron	-3,302
Jenin	-1,758
Nablus	-1,058
Tulkarm	-603
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	-563
Qalqiliya	-492
Salfit	86
Rafah	132
Tubas & Northern Valleys	715
Bethlehem	1,542
Khan Yunis	2,004
Jerusalem (J2)	2,924
Dier Al-Balah	3,920
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	8,449
North Gaza	11,716
West Bank	5,940
Gaza Strip	-1,384

Chart 8.2 Net Migration by governorate in (2007-2017)



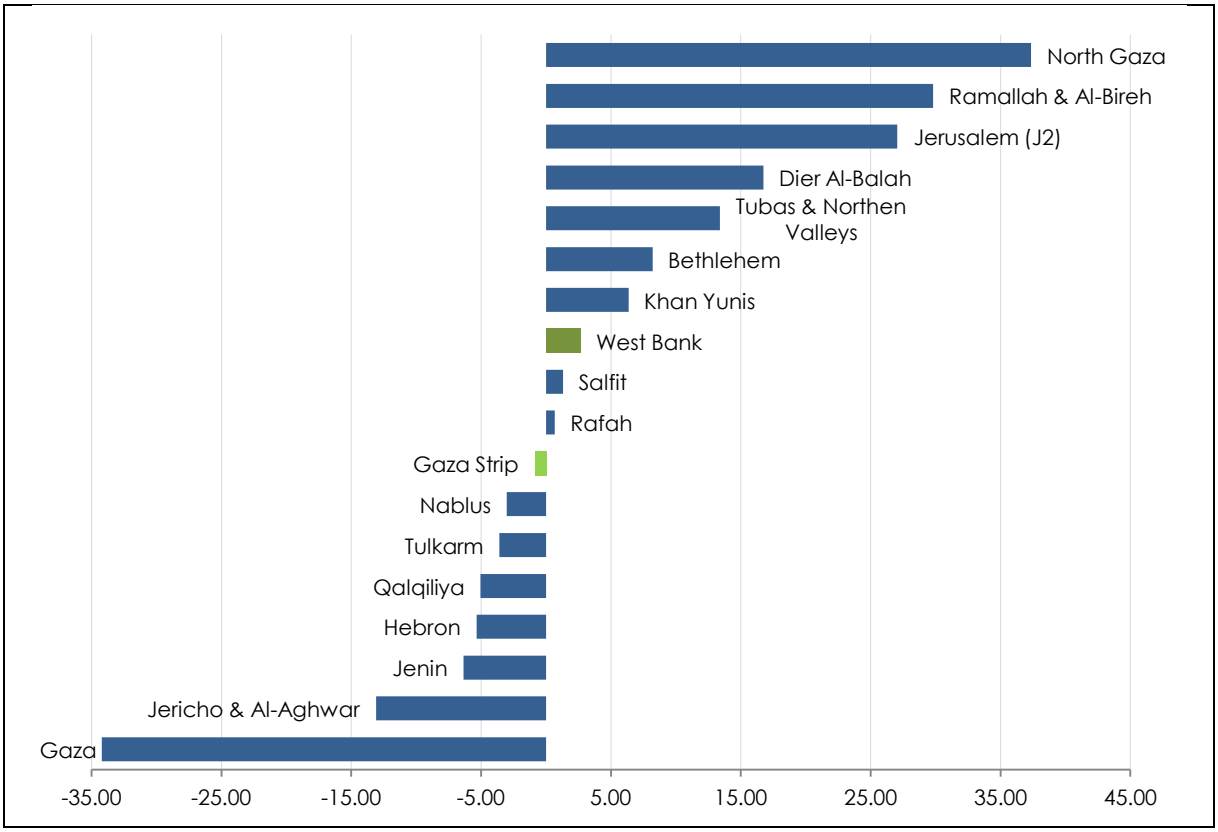
The Map 8.2 at infra-Governorate level provides a clearer idea showing a relative high concentration of Localities with negative net migration in Jenín. at the opposite side. a relative high concentration of units with positive net migration in Tubas & Northern Valleys. the north-west part of Nablus Governorate as well as in the majority of Gaza Strip's Localities.

Map 8.3 completes Map 8.2. This new map. by illustrating Net Migration rates (o/oo). gives a precise idea of net migration intensity by reporting net migration to the average population of the period. Net migration rates are extremely high in two of the 16 Governorates (Jericho & Al-Aghwar and Gaza). In contrast. North Gaza. Ramallah & Al-Bireh and Jerusalem (J2) have extremely high net migration rates –more than 20 o/oo (Map 8.4. Table 8.3 and Chart 8.3). The net migration rate of Tubas & Northern Valleys in the West Bank are moderately positive (13.4 o/oo). while those in the other regions have moderate -positive or negative-rates. ranging between -6 to +8 o/oo.

Table 8.3 Net Migration Rates (o/oo) by governorate in (2007-2017)

Governorate	NMR (o/oo)
Gaza	-34.20
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	-13.09
Jenin	-6.36
Hebron	-5.35
Qalqiliya	-5.06
Tulkarm	-3.60
Nablus	-3.04
Rafah	0.66
Salfit	1.31
Khan Yunis	6.36
Bethlehem	8.21
Tubas & Northern Valleys	13.39
Dier Al-Balah	16.75
Jerusalem (J2)	27.05
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	29.81
North Gaza	37.36
West Bank	2.64
Gaza Strip	-0.85

Chart 8.3 Net Migration Rates (o/oo) by governorate in (2007-2017)



8.2 Inflows and outflows (2007-2017): a cross-matrix approach

The examination of the 'Governorate of origin / Governorate of destination' matrix refines the previous analysis. Actually. if we examine the inflows (Maps 8.4.a or 8.4.b and Tables 8.4

and 8.5) we can see the non-existence of movements between the West Bank and Gaza Strip and. at the same time. almost all entries in the Governorates of the West Bank concern persons residing in 2007 in a Governorate inside this Region (Ramallah & Al-Bireh is the only exception as 9% of its total entrances come from Gaza Governorate).

The image does not change. as one would expect. when we examine the outflows (Tables 8.4 and 8.6. Maps 8.5.a or 8.5.b). Persons departing from one of the Governorates of Gaza Strip are almost all directed to another Governorate of the same Region (this is the case of the 94.5% of persons leaving Gaza Governorate and 98.4 to 98.8% of persons moving from the four others Gaza Strip Governorates). The direction of these flows is the same in the West Bank (moving inside this Region is constantly the rule). Looking deeper. it can be seen that the outflows from Governorates belong to one out of the three Great Regions of the West Bank (North / Middle / South) oriented mainly to the same Great Region. Ramallah & Al-Bireh is again the only exception as people from this area are moving to all the other areas of the West Bank (but almost never to Gaza Strip). Finally. persons who left the two parts of Jerusalem followed different paths: persons who leave Jerusalem (J2) go mainly (61%) to Ramallah & Al-Bireh. while people leaving the annexed part of the city (J1) settle either in J2. or in Bethlehem or in Ramallah & Al-Bireh.

The analysis of the last decade internal flows in Palestine: entries and exits and their balances (Maps 8.6.a or 8.6.b) on the basis of the last census. regardless viewpoint (departure-outflows or arrival-inflows) allows us to draw three major conclusions: i) These flows are not significant. ii) the exchanges are carried out in the interior of the West Bank and Gaza Strip (and in the West Bank within its three Great Regions) and finally iii) Ramallah & Al-Bireh is the only Governorate. which seems to attract Palestinians from all over the West Bank (and even from Gaza).

Table 8.4: Matrix of inflows and outflows by governorate in (2007-2017)

Number of persons	Flows from …																	Total
Flows to…	Jenin	Tubas & Northern Valleys	Tulkarm	Nablus	Qalqiliya	Salfit	Ramallah & Al-Bireh	Jericho & Al-Aghwar	Jerusalem (J2)	Jerusalem (J1)	Bethlehem	Hebron	North Gaza	Gaza	Dier Al-Balah	Khan Yunis	Rafah	
Jenin		459	608	696	97	27	392	127	70	17	98	170	10	21	0	0	6	**2,798**
Tubas & Northern Valleys	703		110	692	42	24	121	471	55	4	23	109	4	5	2	1	2	**2,368**
Tulkarm	788	109		700	471	68	333	72	76	24	41	147	3	95	4	6	1	**2,938**
Nablus	924	564	945		729	496	808	313	198	82	102	313	17	78	7	11	8	**5,595**
Qalqiliya	122	26	377	533		312	122	30	23	11	19	84	7	52	8	20	6	**1,752**
Salfit	50	31	108	649	321		377	21	51	28	27	89	1	8	0	0	1	**1,762**
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	1,432	238	997	2,179	374	638		598	2,022	1,071	622	2,129	80	1,001	48	67	35	**13,531**
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	74	172	63	321	20	11	224		159	119	130	216	17	62	13	8	2	**1,611**
Jerusalem (J2)	215	27	153	442	58	65	1,664	232		1.864	289	1,120	5	102	3	4	5	**6,248**
Jerusalem (J1)	3	0	2	2	1	1	11	1	83		41	31	5	3	1	0	0	**185**
Bethlehem	108	5	42	129	15	15	280	114	222	1,246		1,581	4	64	2	1	0	**3,828**
Hebron	110	19	90	255	81	19	552	171	339	250	849		3	49	8	4	1	**2,800**
North Gaza	3	0	5	4	5	0	39	2	2	5	7	18		15,503	1,303	688	480	**18,064**
Gaza	19	3	17	29	15	0	70	12	8	17	30	70	3,341		2,831	1,510	965	**8,937**
Dier Al-Balah	2	0	13	15	7	0	44	5	11	0	2	14	1,676	6,346		2.252	985	**11,372**
Khan Yunis	2	0	9	4	4	0	26	4	1	2	5	10	774	3,570	2,256		2,718	**9,385**
Rafah	1	0	2	3	4	0	19	1	4	1	1	1	401	1,134	966	2,809		**5,347**
Total	**4,556**	**1,653**	**3,541**	**6,653**	**2,244**	**1,676**	**5,082**	**2,174**	**3,324**	**4,741**	**2,286**	**6,102**	**6,348**	**28,093**	**7,452**	**7,381**	**5,215**	**98,521**

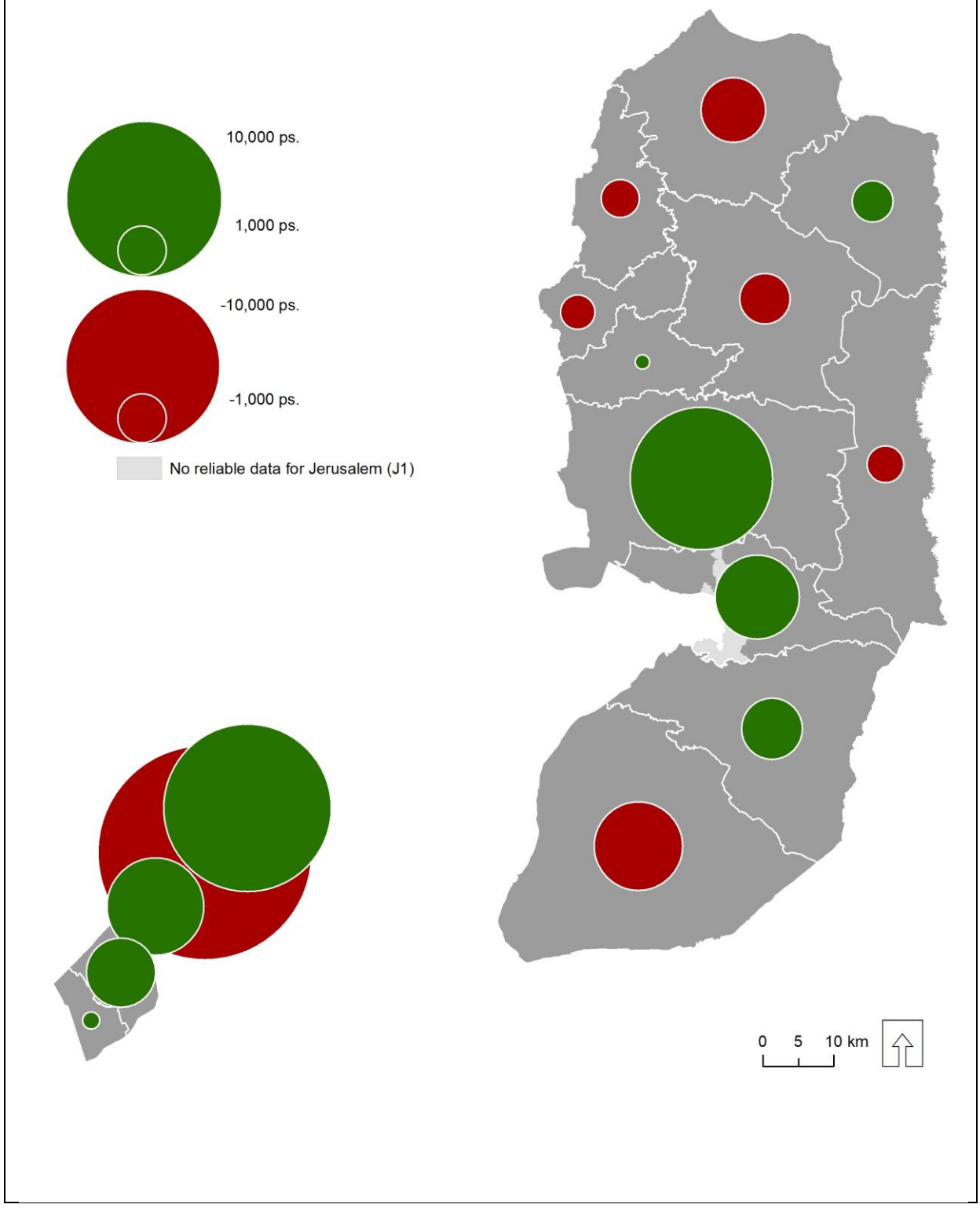
Table 8.5 Repartition percentage of inflows by governorate of origin in (2007-2017)

Inflows to…	from…																	Total
	Jenin	Tubas & Northern Valleys	Tulkarm	Nablus	Qalqiliya	Salfit	Ramallah & Al-Bireh	Jericho & Al-Aghwar	Jerusalem (J2)	Jerusalem (J1)	Bethlehem	Hebron	North Gaza	Gaza	Dier Al-Balah	Khan Yunis	Rafah	
Jenin		16.4	21.7	24.9	3.5	1.0	14.0	4.5	2.5	0.6	3.5	6.1	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	**100**
Tubas & Northern Valleys	29.7		4.6	29.2	1.8	1.0	5.1	19.9	2.3	0.2	1.0	4.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	**100**
Tulkarm	26.8	3.7		23.8	16.0	2.3	11.3	2.5	2.6	0.8	1.4	5.0	0.1	3.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	**100**
Nablus	16.5	10.1	16.9		13.0	8.9	14.4	5.6	3.5	1.5	1.8	5.6	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	**100**
Qalqiliya	7.0	1.5	21.5	30.4		17.8	7.0	1.7	1.3	0.6	1.1	4.8	0.4	3.0	0.5	1.1	0.3	**100**
Salfit	2.8	1.8	6.1	36.8	18.2		21.4	1.2	2.9	1.6	1.5	5.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	**100**
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	10.6	1.8	7.4	16.1	2.8	4.7		4.4	14.9	7.9	4.6	15.7	0.6	7.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	**100**
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	4.6	10.7	3.9	19.9	1.2	0.7	13.9		9.9	7.4	8.1	13.4	1.1	3.8	0.8	0.5	0.1	**100**
Jerusalem (J2)																		
Jerusalem (J1)	1.6	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	5.9	0.5	44.9		22.2	16.8	2.7	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	**100**
Bethlehem	2.8	0.1	1.1	3.4	0.4	0.4	7.3	3.0	5.8	32.5		41.3	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	**100**
Hebron	3.9	0.7	3.2	9.1	2.9	0.7	19.7	6.1	12.1	8.9	30.3		0.1	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	**100**
North Gaza	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		85.8	7.2	3.8	2.7	**100**
Gaza	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	37.4		31.7	16.9	10.8	**100**
Dier Al-Balah	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	14.7	55.8		19.8	8.7	**100**
Khan Yunis	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	8.2	38.0	24.0		29.0	**100**
Rafah	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	21.2	18.1	52.5		**100**
Total	**4.6**	**1.7**	**3.6**	**6.8**	**2.3**	**1.7**	**5.2**	**2.2**	**3.4**	**4.8**	**2.3**	**6.2**	**6.4**	**28.5**	**7.6**	**7.5**	**5.3**	100

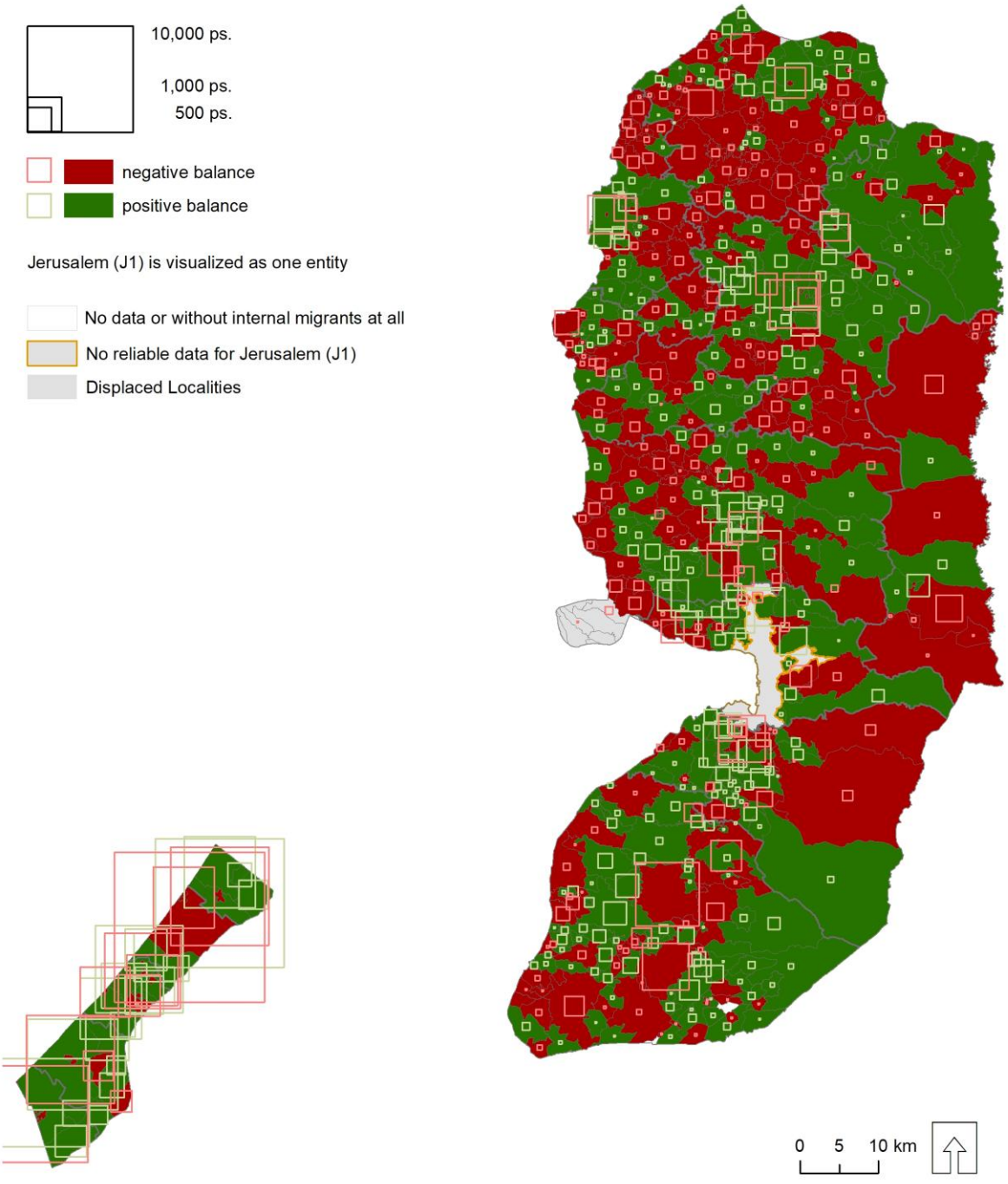
Table 8.6 Repartition percentage of outflows by governorate of destination in (2007-2017)

	Outflows from...																	
to…	Jenin	Tubas & Northern Valleys	Tulkarm	Nablus	Qalqiliya	Salfit	Ramallah & Al-Bireh	Jericho & Al-Aghwar	Jerusalem (J2)	Jerusalem (J1)	Bethlehem	Hebron	North Gaza	Gaza	Dier Al-Balah	Khan Yunis	Rafah	**Total**
Jenin		27.8	17.2	10.5	4.3	1.6	7.7	5.8	2.1	0.4	4.3	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	**2.8**
Tubas & Northern Valleys	15.4		3.1	10.4	1.9	1.4	2.4	21.7	1.7	0.1	1.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**2.4**
Tulkarm	17.3	6.6		10.5	21.0	4.1	6.6	3.3	2.3	0.5	1.8	2.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	**3.0**
Nablus	20.3	34.1	26.7		32.5	29.6	15.9	14.4	6.0	1.7	4.5	5.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	**5.7**
Qalqiliya	2.7	1.6	10.6	8.0		18.6	2.4	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	**1.8**
Salfit	1.1	1.9	3.0	9.8	14.3		7.4	1.0	1.5	0.6	1.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**1.8**
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	31.4	14.4	28.2	32.8	16.7	38.1		27.5	60.8	22.6	27.2	34.9	1.3	3.6	0.6	0.9	0.7	**13.7**
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	1.6	10.4	1.8	4.8	0.9	0.7	4.4		4.8	2.5	5.7	3.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	**1.6**
Jerusalem (J2)	4.7	1.6	4.3	6.6	2.6	3.9	32.7	10.7		39.3	12.6	18.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	**6.3**
Jerusalem (J1)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.5		1.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.2**
Bethlehem	2.4	0.3	1.2	1.9	0.7	0.9	5.5	5.2	6.7	26.3		25.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	**3.9**
Hebron	2.4	1.1	2.5	3.8	3.6	1.1	10.9	7.9	10.2	5.3	37.1		0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	**2.8**
North Gaza	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3		55.2	17.5	9.3	9.2	**18.3**
Gaza	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.1	52.6		38.0	20.5	18.5	**9.1**
Dier Al-Balah	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	26.4	22.6		30.5	18.9	**11.5**
Khan Yunis	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	12.2	12.7	30.3		52.1	**9.5**
Rafah	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	4.0	13.0	38.1		**5.4**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

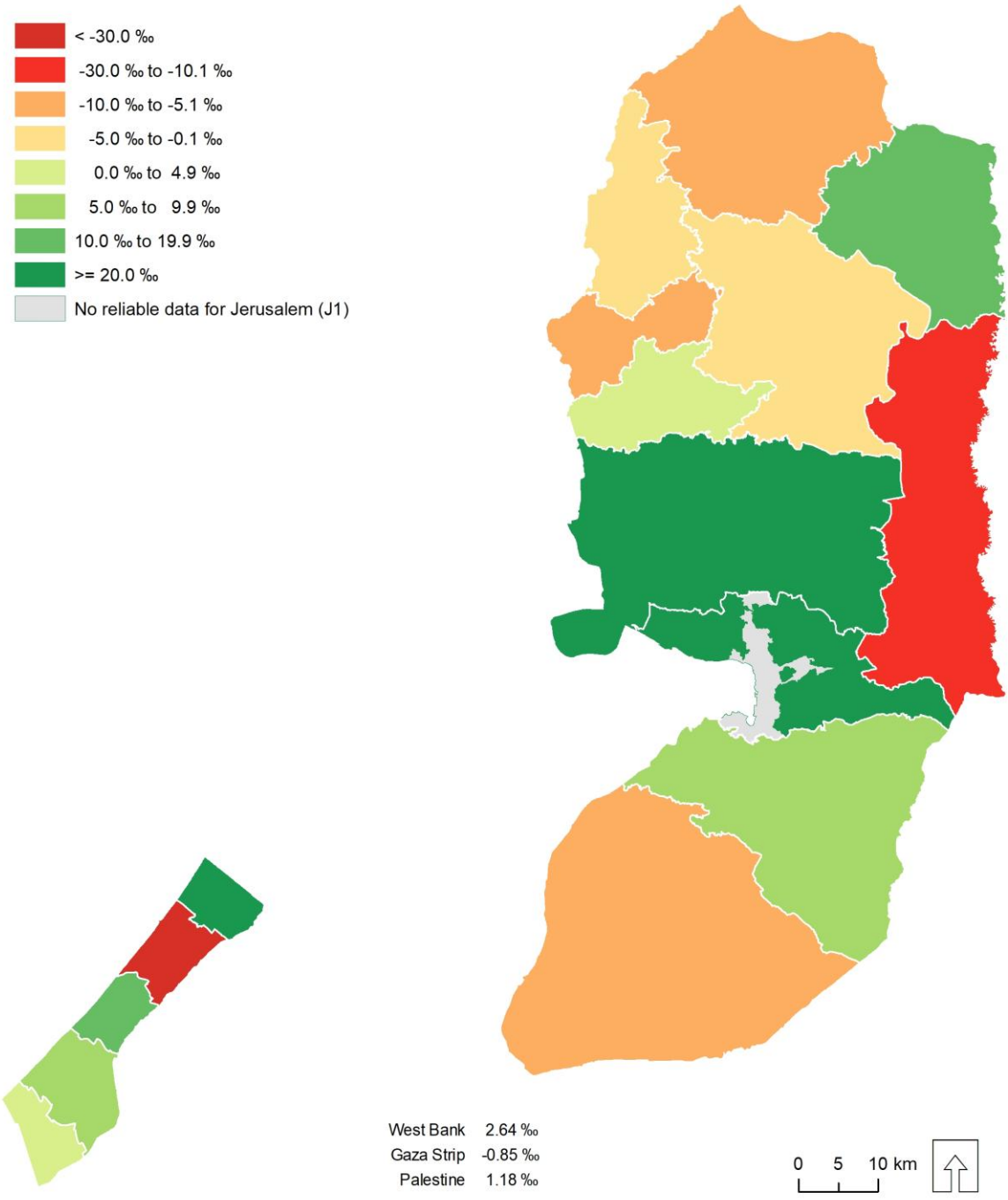
Map 8.1. Internal migration flows 2007-2017 (Net Migration) by Governorate



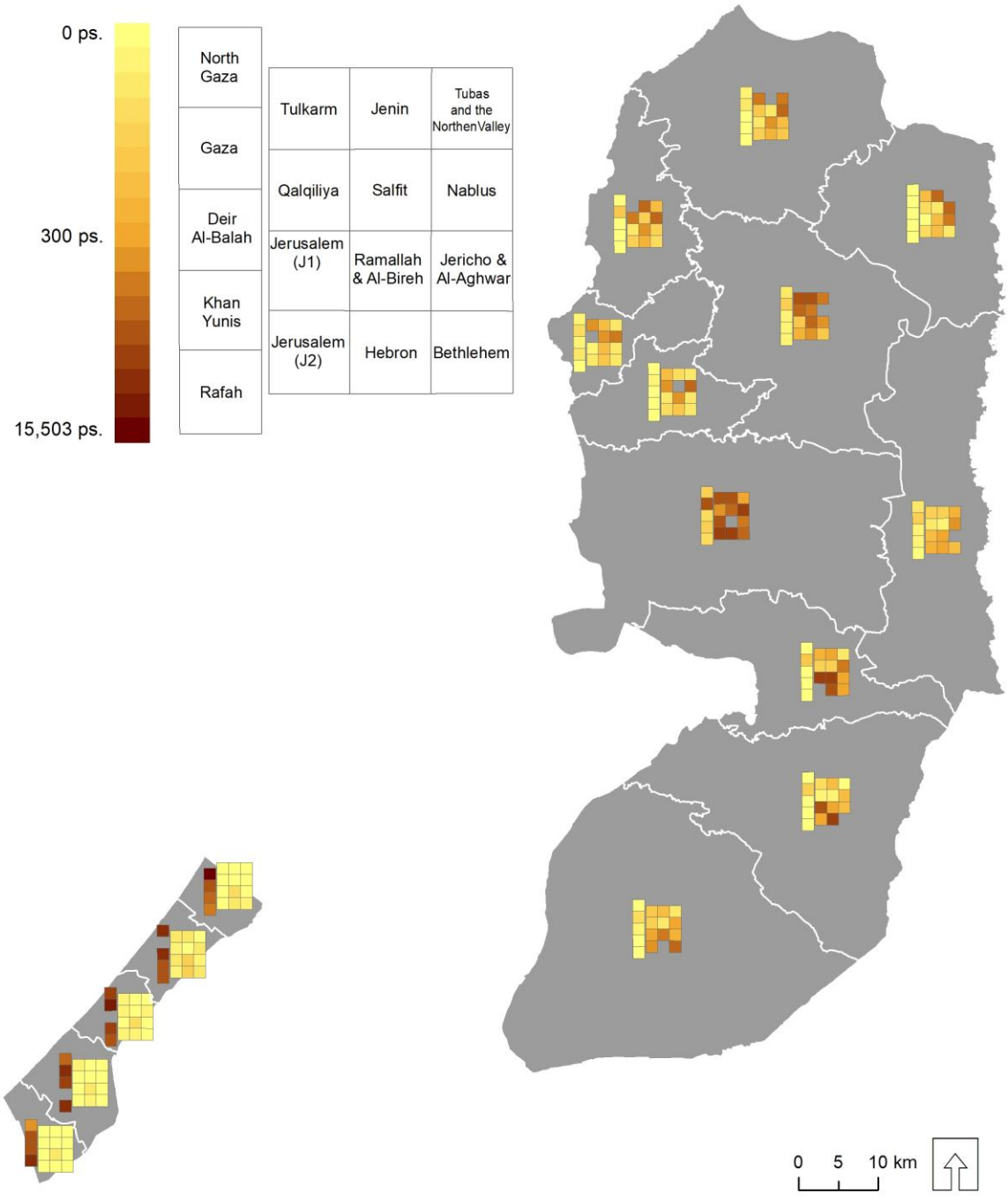
Map 8.2. Internal migration flows 2007-2017 (Net Migration) by Locality



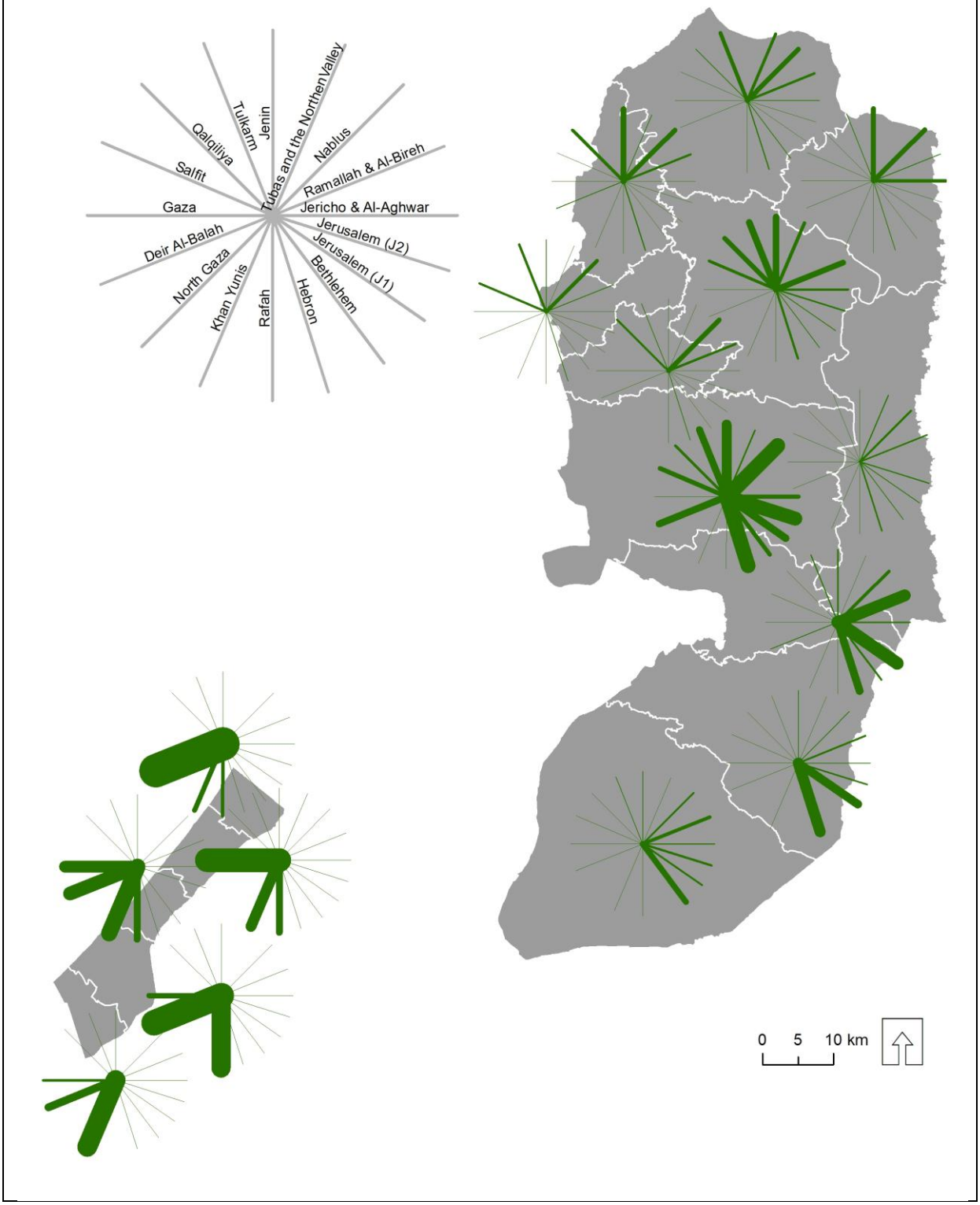
Map 8.3. Net Migration Rates (‰) by Governorate (2007 - 2017)



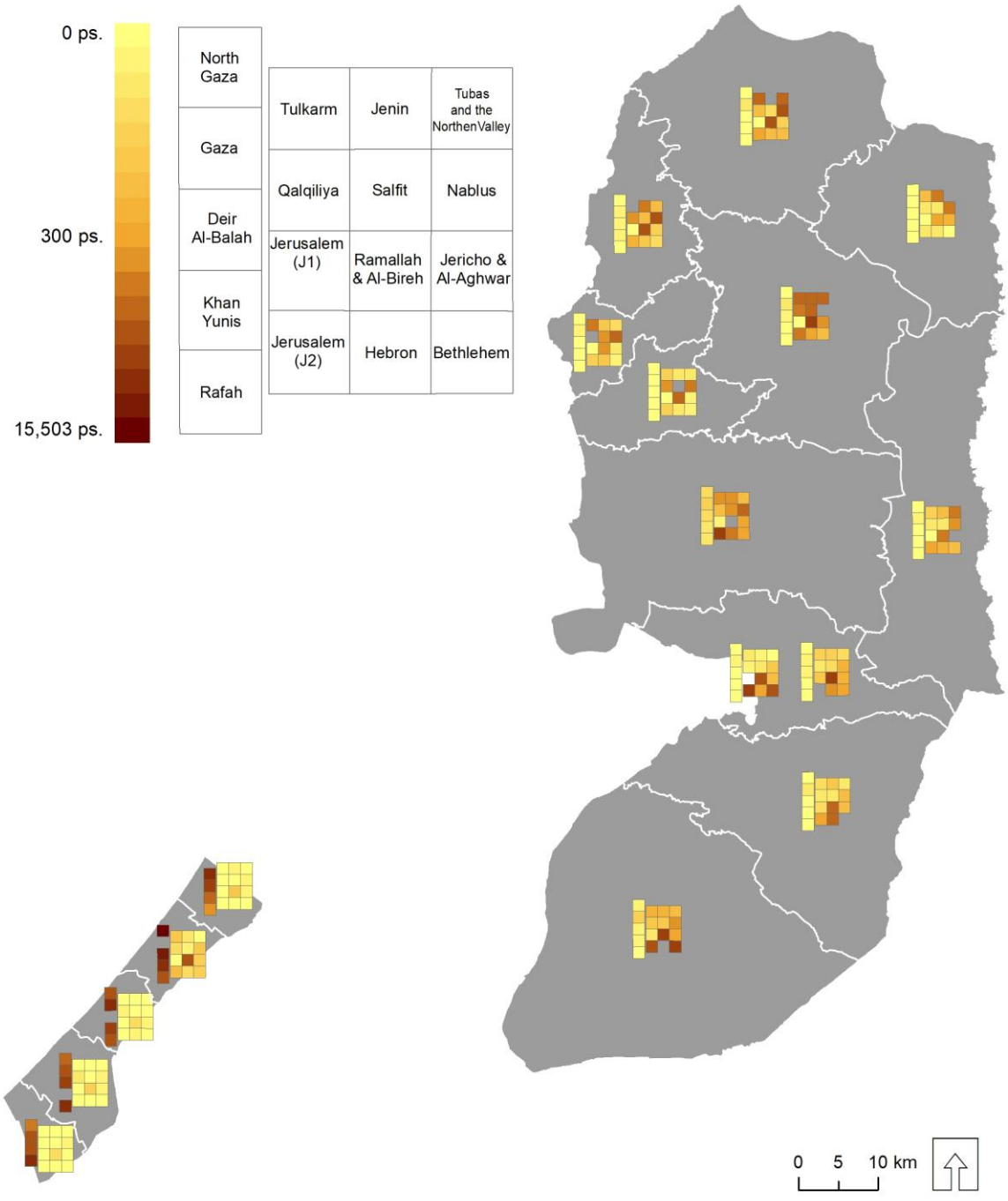
Map 8.4a. Internal migration, incoming population 2007 - 2017 by Governorate



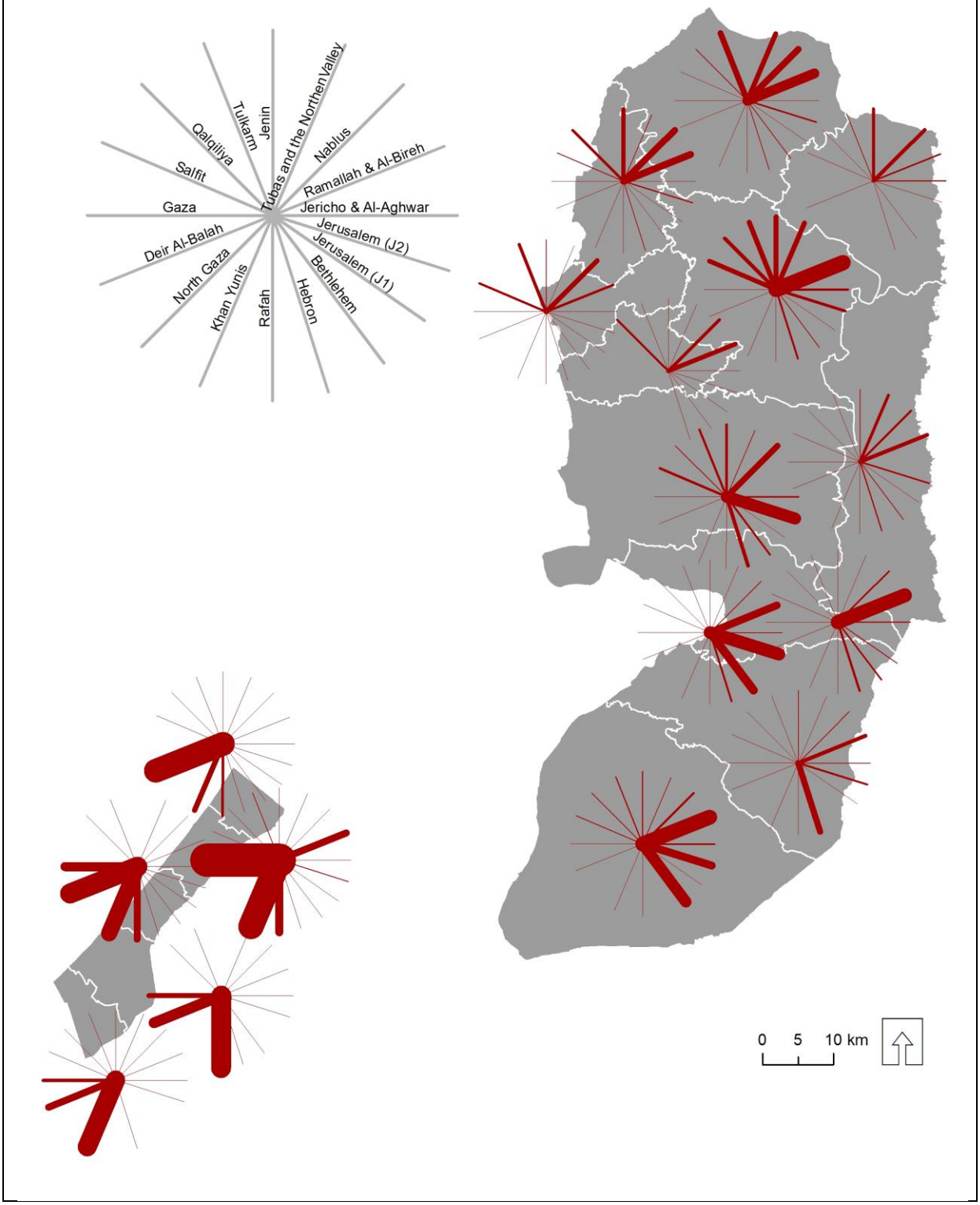
Map 8.4b. Internal migration, incoming population 2007 - 2017 by Governorate



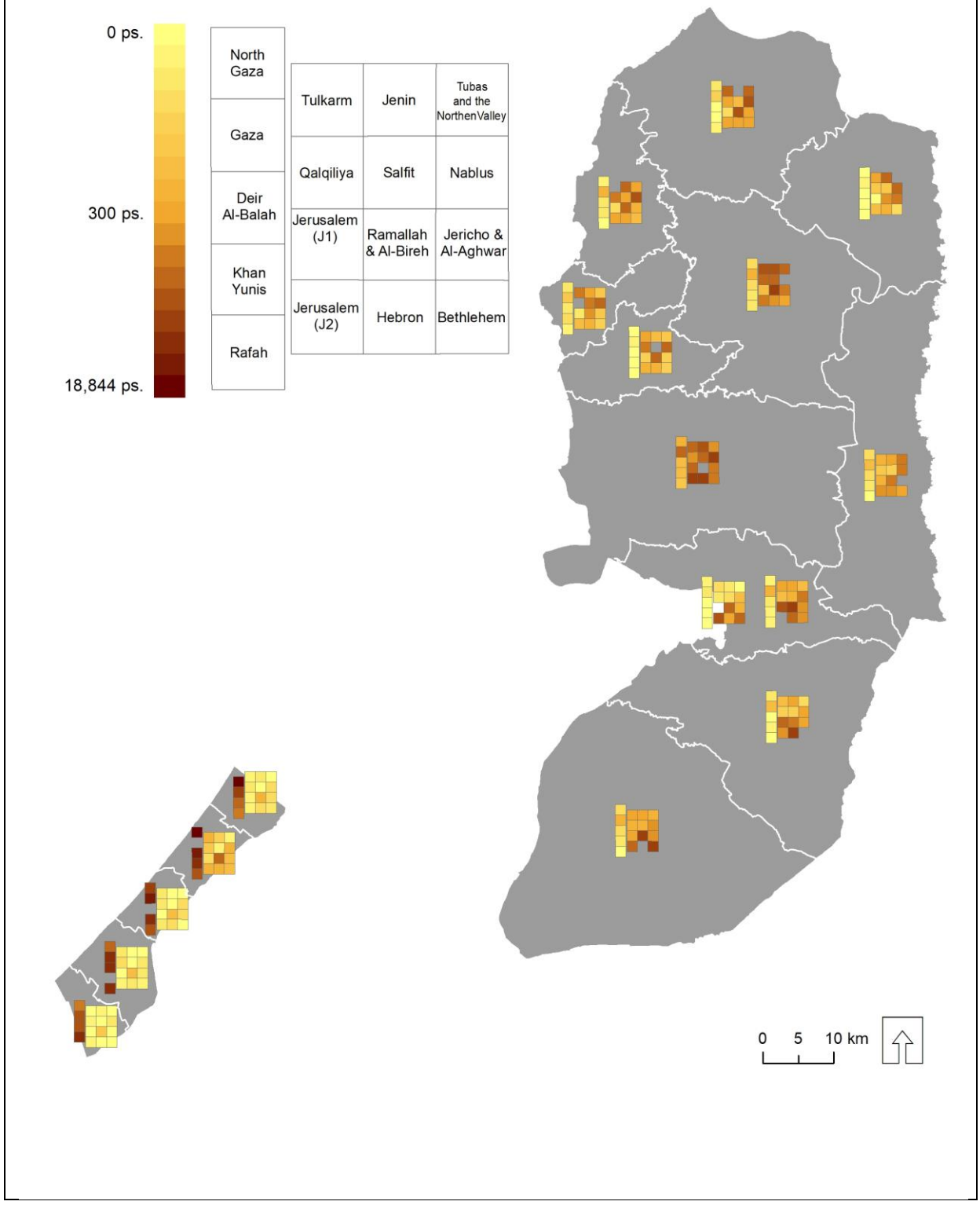
Map 8.5a. Internal migration, outcoming population 2007 - 2017 by Governorate



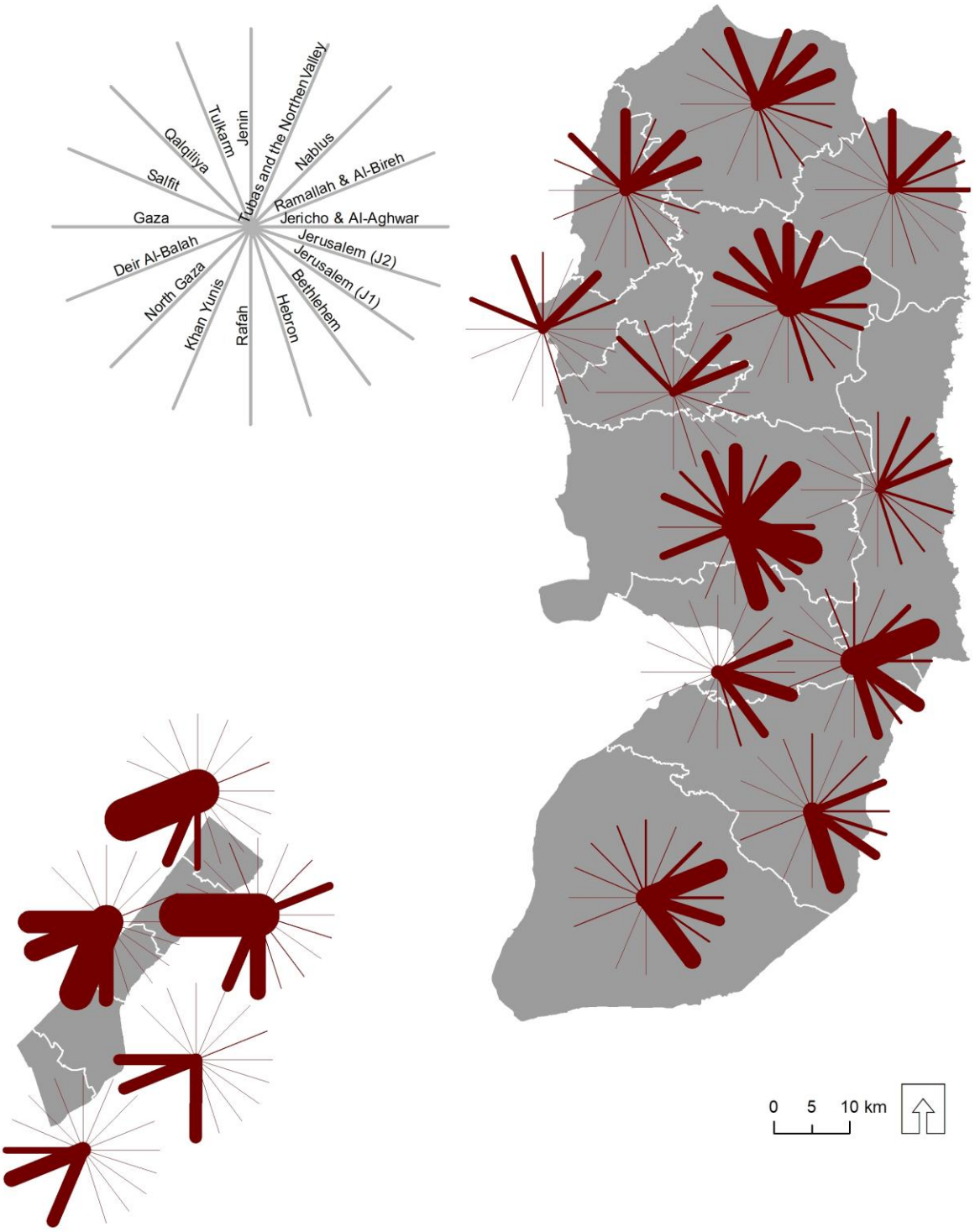
Map 8.5b. Internal migration, outcoming population 2007 - 2017 by Governorate



Map 8.6a. Migration balance 2007 - 2017 by Governorate



Map 8.6b. Migration balance 2007 - 2017 by Governorate



ANNEX

ANNEX 1-Table 2.1

Table 2.1: List of Governorates and Localities

#	Governorates and Localities	#	Governorates and Localities
	Jenin	**32**	Az Zawiya
1	Al Mazar	**33**	Barta'a ash Sharqiya
2	'Aba (Al Gharbiya)	**34**	Beit Qad)Al Janubi)
3	Ad Damayra	**35**	Bir al Basha
4	'Ajja	**36**	Birqin
5	Al 'Araqa	**37**	Deir Abu Da'if
6	Al 'Asa'asa	**38**	Deir Ghazala
7	Al 'Attara	**39**	Dhaher al 'Abed
8	Al Fandaqumiya	**40**	Dhaher al Malih
9	Al Hafira (Hafirat Arraba)	**41**	Fahma
10	Al Hashimiya	**42**	Fahma al Jadida
11	Al Jalama	**43**	Faqqu'a
12	Al Jameelat	**44**	Firasin
13	Al Jarba	**45**	Imreiha
14	Al Judeida	**46**	Jaba'
15	Al Khuljan	**47**	Jalbun
16	Al Kufeir	**48**	Jalqamus
17	Al Mansura	**49**	Jenin
18	Al Mughayyir	**50**	Jenin Camp
19	Al Mutilla	**51**	Kafr Dan
20	Al Yamun	**52**	Kafr Qud
21	'Anin	**53**	Kafr Ra'i
22	'Anza	**54**	Kherbet Al Hamam
23	Ar Rama	**55**	Khirbet 'Abdallah al Yunis
24	'Arabbuna	**56**	Khirbet al Muntar al Gharbiya
25	Arraba	**57**	Khirbet al Muntar ash Sharqiya
26	'Arrana	**58**	Khirbet Suruj
27	As Sa'aida	**59**	Kufeirit
28	Ash Shuhada (Mothalth Ash Shuhada)	**60**	Mashru' Beit Qad)Ash Shamali)
29	At Tarem	**61**	Meithalun
30	At Tayba	**62**	Mirka
31	Az Zababida	**63**	Misliya

#	Governorates and Localities	#	Governorates and Localities
64	Nazlat ash Sheikh Zeid	**99**	Khirbet 'Atuf
65	Qabatiya	**100**	Khirbet Tell el Himma
66	Raba	**101**	Khirbet Yarza
67	Rummana	**102**	Ras al Far'a
68	Sanur	**103**	Salhab
69	Silat adh Dhahr	**104**	Tammun
70	Silat al Harithiya	**105**	Tayasir
71	Sir	**106**	Tubas
72	Siris	**107**	Wadi al Far'a
73	Tannin		**Tulkarm**
74	Telfit	**108**	'Akkaba
75	Ti'innik	**109**	Al Haffasi
76	Tura al Gharbiya	**110**	Al Jarushiya
77	Tura ash Sharqiya	**111**	Al Masqufa
78	Umm ar Rihan	**112**	An Nazla al Gharbiya
79	Umm at Tut	**113**	An Nazla al Wusta
80	Umm Dar	**114**	An Nazla ash Sharqiya
81	Wad ad Dabi') 'Aba ash Sharqiya)	**115**	Anabta
82	Wadi Du'oq	**116**	Ar Ras
83	Ya'bad	**117**	'Attil
84	Zabda	**118**	Bal'a
85	Zububa	**119**	Baqa ash Sharqiya
	Tubas and the NorthenValley	**120**	Beit Lid
86	Al 'Aqaba	**121**	Deir al Ghusun
87	Al Farisiya	**122**	Far'un
88	Al Hadidiya	**123**	Iktaba
89	Al Malih	**124**	'Illar
90	'Aqqaba	**125**	'Izbat Abu Khameish
91	Bardala	**126**	'Izbat al Khilal
92	'Ein el Beida	**127**	'Izbat Shufa
93	'Ein El- Hilua	**128**	Kafa
94	El Far'a Camp	**129**	Kafr 'Abbush
95	Ibziq	**130**	Kafr al Labad
96	Kardala	**131**	Kafr Jammal
97	Kashda	**132**	Kafr Sur
98	Khirbet ar Ras al Ahmar	**133**	Kafr Zibad

#	Governorates and Localities	#	Governorates and Localities
134	Khirbet Jubara	**169**	Beit Wazan
135	Kur	**170**	Beita
136	Nazlat 'Isa	**171**	Burin
137	Nur Shams Camp	**172**	Burqa
138	Qaffin	**173**	Deir al Hatab
139	Ramin	**174**	Deir Sharaf
140	Saffarin	**175**	Duma
141	Seida	**176**	'Ein Beit el Ma Camp
142	Shufa	**177**	'Ein Shibli
143	Tulkarm	**178**	'Einabus
144	Tulkarm Camp	**179**	Furush Beit Dajan
145	Zeita	**180**	Huwwara
	Nablus	**181**	Ijnisinya
146	Al 'Aqrabaniya	**182**	'Iraq Burin
147	Al Badhan	**183**	Jalud
148	Al Lubban ash Sharqiya	**184**	Jamma'in
149	Alttawel and Tall al Khashaba	**185**	Jurish
150	'Ammuriya	**186**	Kafr Qallil
151	An Naqura	**187**	Khirbet Sarra
152	An Nassariya	**188**	Khirbet Tana
153	Aqraba	**189**	Madama
154	Ar Rajman and Ad Dawa	**190**	Majdal Bani Fadil
155	As Sawiya	**191**	Nablus
156	'Asira al Qibliya	**192**	Nisf Jubeil
157	'Asira ash Shamaliya	**193**	Odala
158	'Askar Camp (al Jadeed)	**194**	Osarin
159	'Askar Camp (al Qadeem)	**195**	Qabalan
160	'Awarta	**196**	Qaryut
161	'Azmut	**197**	Qusin
162	Balata Camp	**198**	Qusra
163	Bazzariya	**199**	Rujeib
164	Beit Dajan	**200**	Sabastiya
165	Beit Furik	**201**	Salim
166	Beit Hasan	**202**	Sarra
167	Beit Iba	**203**	Talfit
168	Beit Imrin	**204**	Talluza

#	Governorates and Localities	#	Governorates and Localities
205	Tell	**240**	Kafr Thulth
206	'Urif	**241**	Khirbet Sir
207	Yanun	**242**	Qalqiliya
208	Yasid	**243**	Ras at Tira
209	Yatma	**244**	Ras 'Atiya
210	Za'tara	**245**	Sanniriya
211	Zawata	**246**	Wadi ar Rasha
212	Zeita Jamma'in		**Salfit**
	Qalqiliya	**247**	Az Zawiya
213	Ad Dab'a	**248**	Biddya
214	Al Funduq	**249**	Bruqin
215	Al Mudawwar	**250**	Deir Ballut
216	An Nabi Elyas	**251**	Deir Istiya
217	'Arab Abu Farda	**252**	Farkha
218	Arab Al-Khouleh	**253**	Haris
219	'Arab ar Ramadin al Janubi	**254**	Iskaka
220	'Arab ar Ramadin ash Shamali	**255**	Izbat Abu 'Adam
221	'Azzun	**256**	Kafr ad Dik
222	'Azzun 'Atma	**257**	Khirbet Qeis
223	Baqat al Hatab	**258**	Kifl Haris
224	Beit Amin	**259**	Marda
225	Falamya	**260**	Mas-ha
226	Far'ata	**261**	Qarawat Bani Hassan
227	Habla	**262**	Qira
228	Hajja	**263**	Rafat
229	Immatin	**264**	Salfit
230	'Isla	**265**	Sarta
231	'Izbat al Ashqar	**266**	Yasuf
232	'Izbat at Tabib		**Ramallah & Al-Bireh**
233	'Izbat Jal'ud	**267**	Salbit
234	'Izbat Salman	**268**	Al Khalayel
235	Jayyus	**269**	Latroun
236	Jinsafut	**270**	Beit Mahseer
237	Jit	**271**	Beit Ayyoub
238	Kafr Laqif	**272**	Abu Qash
239	Kafr Qaddum	**273**	Abu Shukheidim

#	Governorates and Localities	#	Governorates and Localities
274	'Abud	**310**	Deir as Sudan
275	'Abwein	**311**	Deir Dibwan
276	Ad Doha	**312**	Deir Ghassana
277	'Ajjul	**313**	Deir Ibzi'
278	Al Am'ari Camp	**314**	Deir Jarir
279	Al Bireh	**315**	Deir Nidham
280	Al Jalazun Camp	**316**	Deir Qaddis
281	Al Janiya	**317**	Dura al Qar'
282	Al Lubban al Gharbi	**318**	'Ein 'Arik
283	Al Mazra'a al Qibliya	**319**	'Ein Qiniya
284	Al Mazra'a ash Sharqiya	**320**	'Ein Siniya
285	Al Midya	**321**	'Ein Yabrud
286	Al Mughayyir	**322**	Imwas
287	An Nabi Salih	**323**	Jammala
288	'Arura	**324**	Jibiya
289	At Tayba	**325**	Jifna
290	At Tira	**326**	Jilijliya
291	'Atara	**327**	Kafr 'Ein
292	Badiw al Mu'arrajat	**328**	Kafr Malik
293	Beit Liqya	**329**	Kafr Ni'ma
294	Beit Nuba	**330**	Kharbatha al Misbah
295	Beit Reema	**331**	Kharbatha Bani Harith
296	Beit Sira	**332**	Khirbet Abu Falah
297	Beit 'Ur al Fauqa	**333**	Kobar
298	Beit 'Ur at Tahta	**334**	Mazari' an Nubani
299	Beitillu	**335**	Ni'lin
300	Beitin	**336**	Qaddura Camp
301	Beituniya	**337**	Qarawat Bani Zeid
302	Bil'in	**338**	Qibya
303	Birzeit	**339**	Ramallah
304	Budrus	**340**	Rammun
305	Burham	**341**	Rantis
306	Burqa	**342**	Ras Karkar
307	Deir Abu Mash'al	**343**	Rawabi
308	Deir 'Ammar	**344**	Saffa
309	Deir 'Ammar Camp	**345**	Shabtin

#	Governorates and Localities	#	Governorates and Localities
346	Shuqba	**380**	As Sawahira al Gharbiya
347	Silwad	**381**	As Sawahira ash Sharqiya
348	Silwad Camp	**382**	As Suwwana
349	Sinjil	**383**	Ash Shayyah
350	Surda	**384**	Ash Sheikh Sa'd
351	Turmus'ayya	**385**	At Tur
352	Umm Safa	**386**	Ath Thuri
353	Yabrud	**387**	Az Za'ayyem
354	Yalu	**388**	Bab as Sahira
	Jericho & Al-Aghwar	**389**	Beit 'Anan
355	Al 'Auja	**390**	Beit Duqqu
356	Al Jiftlik	**391**	Beit Hanina
357	An Nabi Musa	**392**	Beit Hanina al Balad
358	An Nuwei'ma	**393**	Beit Ijza
359	Aqbat Jaber Camp	**394**	Beit Iksa
360	Az Zubeidat	**395**	Beit Safafa
361	Deir al Qilt	**396**	Beit Surik
362	Deir Hajla	**397**	Biddu
363	'Ein ad Duyuk al Fauqa	**398**	Bir Nabala
364	'Ein as Sultan Camp	**399**	Hizma
365	Fasayil	**400**	Jaba'
366	Jericho (Ariha)	**401**	Jabal al Mukabbir
367	Marj al Ghazal	**402**	Jerusalem (Al Quds)
368	Marj Na'ja	**403**	Kafr 'Aqab
	Jerusalem	**404**	Kharayib Umm al Lahim
369	Abu Dis	**405**	Mikhmas
370	Al 'Eizariya	**406**	Qalandiya
371	Al 'Isawiya	**407**	Qalandiya Camp
372	Al Jib	**408**	Qatanna
373	Al Judeira	**409**	Rafat
374	Al Ka'abina (Tajammu' Badawi)	**410**	Ras al 'Amud
375	Al Qubeiba	**411**	Sharafat
376	An Nabi Samwil	**412**	Sheikh Jarrah
377	'Anata	**413**	Shu'fat
378	Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed	**414**	Shu'fat Camp
379	'Arab al Jahalin (Salamat)	**415**	Silwan

#	Governorates and Localities	#	Governorates and Localities
416	Sur Bahir	**451**	Khallet al Balluta
417	Umm Tuba	**452**	Khallet al Haddad
418	Wadi al Joz	**453**	Khallet al Louza
	Bethlehem	**454**	Khallet an Nu'man
419	Ad Doha	**455**	Khallet Hamameh
420	Ad Duheisha Camp	**456**	Khallet Sakariya
421	Al 'Aza Camp	**457**	Khirbet ad Deir
422	Al Fureidis	**458**	Khirbet Tuqu'
423	Al Haddadiya	**459**	Kisan
424	Al Halqum	**460**	Marah Ma'alla
425	Al Jab'a	**461**	Marah Rabah
426	Al Khadr	**462**	Nahhalin
427	Al Khas	**463**	Tuqu'
428	Al Maniya	**464**	Umm Salamuna
429	Al Manshiya	**465**	Wadi Immhamid
430	Al Ma'sara	**466**	Wadi an Nis
431	Al 'Ubeidiya	**467**	Wadi Fukin
432	Al Walaja	**468**	Wadi Rahhal
433	'Arab ar Rashayida	**469**	Za'tara
434	Artas		**Hebron**
435	Ash Shawawra	**470**	Abu Alhana
436	'Ayda Camp	**471**	Adh Dhahiriya
437	Battir	**472**	Al 'Arrub Camp
438	Beit Fajjar	**473**	Al Bouaierah (Al Baq'a)
439	Beit Jala	**474**	Al Bouaierah (Aqabat Injeleh)
440	Beit Sahur	**475**	Al Burj and Al Bira
441	Beit Ta'mir	**476**	Al Buweib
442	Bethlehem (Beit Lahm)	**477**	Al Fawwar Camp
443	Bir Onah	**478**	Al Ka’abneh -Om Adaraj (Alzoyedeen)
444	Dar Salah	**479**	Al Karmil
445	Hindaza and Bureid'a	**480**	Al Majd
446	Husan	**481**	Al Maq'ora
447	Jannatah (Badd Falouh)	**482**	Al Muwarraq
448	Jub adh Dhib	**483**	Al'en
449	Jurat ash Sham'a	**484**	Almefqara
450	Khallet 'Afana	**485**	An Najada

#	Governorates and Localities	#	Governorates and Localities
486	'Anab al Kabir	**522**	Idhna
487	Ar Rakeez	**523**	Imneizil
488	Ar Ramadin	**524**	Imreish
489	Ar Rifa'iyya and Ad Deirat	**525**	Iqtet
490	Ar Rihiya	**526**	Iskeik
491	'Arab al Fureijat	**527**	Jala
492	As Samu'	**528**	Kafr Jul
493	As Sura	**529**	Karma
494	Ash Shuyukh	**530**	Khallet al Maiyya
495	At Tuwani	**531**	Khallet Edar
496	Bani Na'im	**532**	Kharas
497	Beit 'Amra	**533**	Khashem Adaraj (Al-Hathaleen)
498	Beit ar Rush al Fauqa	**534**	Khashem al Karem
499	Beit ar Rush at Tahta	**535**	Khirbet ad Deir
500	Beit 'Awwa	**536**	Khirbet al Fakheit
501	Beit 'Einun	**537**	Khirbet al Kharaba
502	Beit Kahil	**538**	Khirbet Alrthem
503	Beit Maqdum	**539**	Khirbet ar Rahwa
504	Beit Mirsim	**540**	Khirbet Asafi (Al Fauqa and Al Tahta)
505	Beit Ula	**541**	Khirbet Bir al 'Idd
506	Beit Ummar	**542**	Khirbet Deir Shams
507	Birin	**543**	Khirbet Ghuwein al Fauqa
508	Deir al 'Asal al Fauqa	**544**	Khirbet Jamrura
509	Deir al 'Asal at Tahta	**545**	Khirbet Shuweika
510	Deir Razih	**546**	Khirbet Zanuta
511	Deir Samit	**547**	Khursa
512	Dura	**548**	Kurza
513	Edqeqa (Khirbet Tawil ash Shih)	**549**	Kuziba
514	El Kaum	**550**	Maghayir al 'Abeed
515	Hadab al Fawwar	**551**	Majd AlBa'
516	Halhul	**552**	Marah al Baqqar
517	Hamrush	**553**	Masafer Bani Na'im) Khallet Al Masafer (
518	Haribat an Nabi		
519	Hebron (Al Khalil)	**554**	Nuba
520	Hitta	**555**	Qalqas
521	Humsa	**556**	Qawawis

#	Governorates and Localities	#	Governorates and Localities
522	Idhna	**590**	Jabalya Camp
557	Qinan an Namir	**591**	Um Al-Nnaser (Al Qaraya al Badawiya)
558	Qinan Jaber		**Gaza**
559	Qla'a Zeta	**592**	Al Mughraqa
560	Rabud	**593**	Ash Shati' Camp
561	Sadit athaleh	**594**	Gaza
562	Sa'ir	**595**	Juhor ad Dik
563	Shi'b al Batim	**596**	Madinat Ezahra
564	Shuyukh al 'Arrub		**Dier Al-Balah**
565	Sikka	**597**	Al Bureij
566	Somara	**598**	Al Bureij Camp
567	Sosya	**599**	Al Maghazi
568	Suba	**600**	Al Maghazi Camp
569	Surif	**601**	Al Musaddar
570	Taffuh	**602**	An Nuseirat
571	Tarqumiya	**603**	An Nuseirat Camp
572	Tarrama	**604**	Az Zawayda
573	Tarusa	**605**	Dier Al Balah
574	Tawas	**606**	Dier Al Balah Camp
575	Toba	**607**	Wadi as Salqa
576	Umm Al Amad (Sahel Wadi Elma)		**Khan Yunis**
577	Umm al Butm	**608**	'Abasan al Jadida
578	Umm al Khair	**609**	'Abasan al Kabira
579	Umm Ashoqhan	**610**	Al Fukhkhari
580	Umm Lasafa and Abu Shabban	**611**	Al Qarara
581	Wadi al Kilab	**612**	Bani Suheila
582	Wadi ar Rim	**613**	Khan Yunis
583	Wadi ash Shajina	**614**	Khan Yunis Camp
584	Wadi 'Ubeid	**615**	Khuza'a
585	Yatta		**Rafah**
586	Zif	**616**	Al Shokat
	North Gaza	**617**	Al-Nnaser
587	Beit Hanun	**618**	Rafah
588	Beit Lahiya	**619**	Rafah Camp
589	Jabalya		