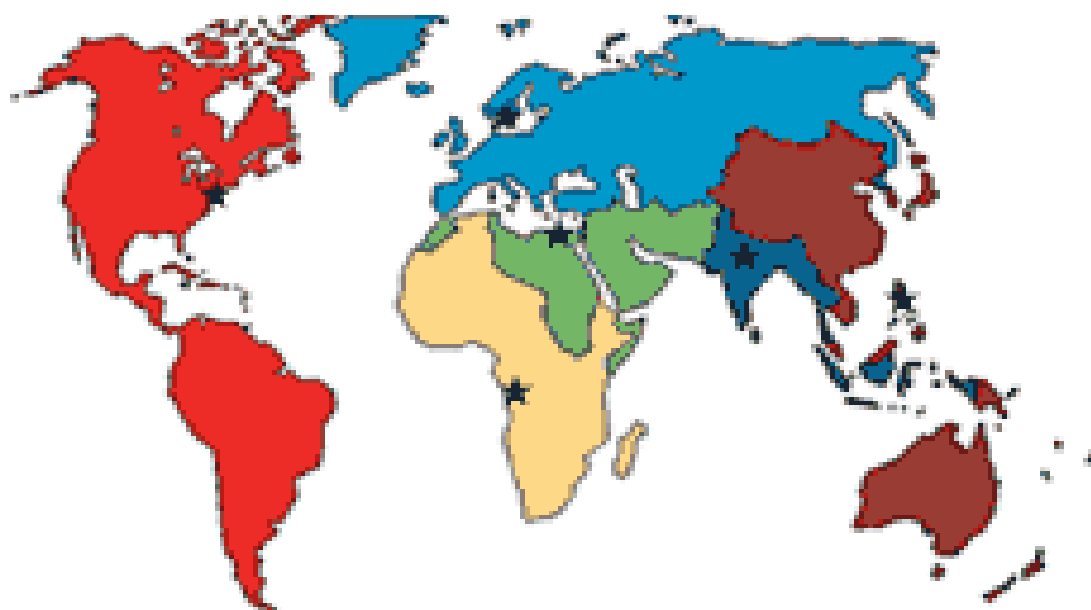


## 3 DEMOGRAPHY OF THE PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

### 3.1 WHO Regions – by Geography

WHO Member States are grouped into six regions, each region has a regional office. The map (Figure 3-1) shows the WHO regions and the location of the regional offices. These regions are: Africa, the Americas, South-East Asia, Europe, Eastern Mediterranean, and Western Pacific<sup>647</sup>.



**Figure 3-1: WHO Geographical Regions**<sup>647</sup>

Adopted from WHO Website: <http://www.who.int/about/regions/en/>

Accessed 29 August 2003

### 3.2 World Region by Development Status

UNICEF categorises countries according to their status of development which are: industrialised, developing, and least developed countries<sup>469</sup>. Tables 3-1a,b, c.

### **Industrialised countries**

Northern and Western Europe (including Scandinavia and Slovenia), the UK and USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and Israel.

#### **Table 3-1a: Industrialised countries**

Adopted from UNICEF Website - Accessed 29 August 2004  
<http://www.unicef.org/sowc02summary/regionalsummaries.html>

### **Developing Countries**

Middle Eastern countries and Turkey.

Sub-Saharan Africa.

South Asia.

Latin America and the Caribbean.

The former Russian Republics of Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Armenia, Georgia etc.

Singapore.

#### **Table 3-1b: Developing countries**

Adopted from UNICEF Website - Accessed 29 August 2004  
<http://www.unicef.org/sowc02summary/regionalsummaries.html>

### **Least Developed Countries**

Afghanistan; Angola; Bangladesh; Benin; Bhutan; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cambodia; Cape Verde; Central African Rep.; Chad; Comoros; Congo, Dem. Rep.; Djibouti; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Gambia; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Haiti; Kiribati; Lao People's Dem. Rep.; Lesotho; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Maldives; Mali; Mauritania; Mozambique; Myanmar; Nepal; Niger; Rwanda; Samoa; Sao Tome and Principe; Sierra Leone; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sudan; Tanzania; Togo; Tuvalu; Uganda; Vanuatu; Yemen; Zambia.

#### **Table 3-1c: Least developed countries**

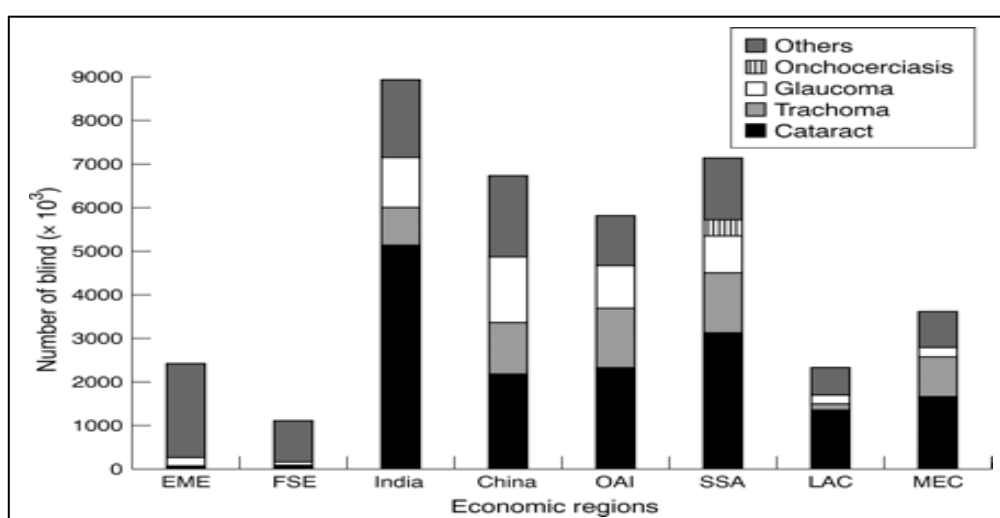
Adopted from UNICEF Website - Accessed 29 August 2004  
<http://www.unicef.org/sowc02summary/regionalsummaries.html>

### 3.3 World Bank Classification of Countries

The grouping of countries for the World's Bank Development Report of 1990 has been used recently to present epidemiological data<sup>115, 139</sup>.

Accordingly, the world is divided into 8 groups, these are:

- 1) The Established Market Economies (EME), which include Western and Northern Europe, North America, Australasia, and Japan.
- 2) The Previous Socialist Market Economies (PSE), which include Eastern Europe and the Russian Federation.
- 3) India (IND).
- 4) China (CHI).
- 5) Other Asian countries and Islands (OAI) which include the rest of south Asia, South-East, East Asia and the Pacific Islands.
- 6) Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) which include all Africa with the exception of the Arab regions of North Africa, and the Western Sahara with the exception of Sudan.
- 7) Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC).
- 8) The Middle Eastern Crescent (MEC), which includes North Africa, the WHO Eastern Mediterranean region, which also incorporates Afghanistan and Pakistan, together with the new Asian republics formally belonging to the Soviet Union.



**Figure 3-2: Blinding conditions according to World Bank grouping of countries**

Adopted from Ho VH, Schwab IR. Social economic development in the prevention of global blindness<sup>655</sup>

### 3.4 Demography of the Arab World and the MEC

Arab countries comprise 22 countries stretching some 5,000 miles from the Atlantic coast of northern Africa in the west, to the Arabian Sea in the east, and from the Mediterranean Sea in the north, to Central Africa in the south. It covers an area of 5.25 million square miles. By comparison, the US comprises 3.6 million square miles. It straddles two continents with 72% of its territory in Africa and 28% in Asia.

<p><b>African Arab Countries</b> <sup>351</sup> Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania, Sudan, Djibouti, Comoros.</p> <p><b>The Asian Arab countries</b> <sup>351</sup> Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Palestine, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Yemen.</p> <p><b>Eastern Mediterranean Region (WHO)</b> <sup>647</sup> Above mentioned countries except Mauritania, Algeria and the Comoros. It includes non-Arab countries: Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan <sup>647</sup>.</p>
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**Table 3-2: Arab countries and the Eastern Mediterranean region** <sup>351, 647</sup>

The population of the Arab nation was approximately 280 million in 2000. It took until 1950 for the population of North Africa and the Middle East to reach 100 million. The second 100 million took only 30 years. Human settlement is concentrated in areas with adequate water supplies; making an overwhelming majority of the population live in relatively high concentrations along coastal areas and major river valleys. The most striking example of this phenomenon is in Egypt where more than 90% of the population lives on less than 5% of the land. Resources are limited as only relatively few Arab countries possess petroleum and natural gas resources <sup>351, 663</sup>. The region's annual population growth rate is 2.7%, compared to 1.5% for the less-developed world as a whole <sup>663</sup>.

According to the 2002 Arab Human Development Report, the average economic growth rate in the region is lower than the population growth rate, and is the lowest in the world after sub-Saharan Africa (Table 3-8).

Additionally, the population of the Arab world is young, with almost 39% below the age of 15 and a median age under 20 (table 3-3). Moreover, there has been a sizeable increase in the number of women of reproductive age (during the 1990s, the number grew from 50 to 69 million; a 38% increase)

663

### 3.5 Demographic Trends in The Arab World <sup>324</sup>

There are 4 demographic patterns are seen in the region. These are: -

1. High fertility; declining mortality in intermediate to low socio-economic settings. This includes: Jordan, Oman, Syria, Yemen, West Bank, and the Gaza Strip.
2. Declining fertility and mortality rates in an intermediate level of socio-economic development. This includes; Egypt, Lebanon, Turkey and Iran.
3. High fertility amid rapidly declining mortality in a high socio-economic setting. These include: the Gulf States, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the UAE.
4. Low fertility and mortality in an above average socioeconomic setting i.e Israel.

The doubling times in this region are one of the highest in the world; these are shown in Table 3-3. This has led the high percentage of population under age 15 mentioned above <sup>324</sup> (Table 3-4).

<b><u>Population Doubling Time (years)</u></b>	
Egypt	35
Morocco	41
Gaza Strip	16
West Bank	21
Yemen	24
Oman	18
Saudi Arabia	23
UK	423
Spain	1,980

<b><u>Population &lt;15 years</u></b>	
Yemen	47%
Gaza	50%
West Bank	45%
Syria	42%
Oman	46%
Iraq	43%

**Table 3-4: Population < 15 years <sup>324</sup>**

**Table 3-3: Population doubling time <sup>324</sup>**

Percentage of population with access to health services varies widely (Table 3-5). Life Expectancy, however, remains below average although this has improved significantly in the past 40 years (Table 3-6).

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Afghanistan	29	80	17
Yemen	38	81	32
Morocco	70	100	50
Egypt	99	100	99
Oman	96	100	94

**Table 3-5: (above): Percentage of population with access to health services (1985-95)** <sup>324</sup>

	<u>1960</u>	<u>2002</u>
Yemen	37	59
Iraq	50	58
Iran	51	61
Jordan	48	70
Morocco	48	69
Oman	41	73
Egypt	47	66
Afghanistan	33	45

**Table 3-6: Life expectancy in 1960 and 2002** <sup>324</sup>

There have been improvements in the trends in the under-5 mortality rate in the past 40 years. The exception to that is Iraq, where the under 5 mortality doubled from 1994 to 2002 as a result of the sanctions <sup>324, 543</sup> (Tables 3-7 and 3-8).

<b>Infant Mortality Rates</b>			
<b><u>Deaths per 1000 Live Births</u></b>			
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>2002</u>
Yemen	230	78	75
Morocco	133	56	50
Iran	145	40	32
Egypt	169	51	44
Oman	180	22	17
UAE	160	21	19
Israel	32	7	5.3
Iraq	117	57	103

**Table 3-7: Under 5 Infant Mortality Rates** <sup>324</sup>

<b>Under-Five Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Live Births)</b>			
<b>HDI Rank</b>		<b>1970</b>	<b>2002</b>
<b>High human development</b>			
40	Bahrain	75	16
44	Kuwait	59	10
47	Qatar	65	16
49	United Arab Emirates	83	9
<b>Medium human development</b>			
58	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	160	19
74	Oman	200	13
77	Saudi Arabia	185	28
80	Lebanon	54	32
90	Jordan	107	33
92	Tunisia	201	26
101	Iran	191	42
102	Occupied Palestinian Territories	n/a	25
106	Syrian Arab Republic	129	28
107	Uzbekistan	-	68
108	Algeria	234	49
110	Kyrgyzstan	146	61
116	Tajikistan	111	72
120	Egypt	235	41
125	Morocco	184	43
139	Sudan	172	94
<b>Low human development</b>			
142	Pakistan	181	107
149	Yemen	303	107
154	Djibouti	241	143

**Table 3-8: Human Development Indices of the MEC and the under 5 mortality rates in 1970 and 2002**

Adopted and Modified from: United Nations Human Development Report 2004<sup>543</sup>

[http://hdr.undp.org/statistics/data/excel/hdr04\\_table\\_9.xls](http://hdr.undp.org/statistics/data/excel/hdr04_table_9.xls)

The maternal mortality rate also differs with the primary causes of maternal mortality are: poor quality services, culture, lack of education, limited autonomy of women, early marriage, high fertility and late childbearing.

The population pattern in this region is best depicted by comparing the population pyramids between Egypt, Sweden and the USA (Figure 3-3) <sup>664</sup>.

**Table 3-9: Maternal mortality rate in some Middle Eastern countries** <sup>324</sup>

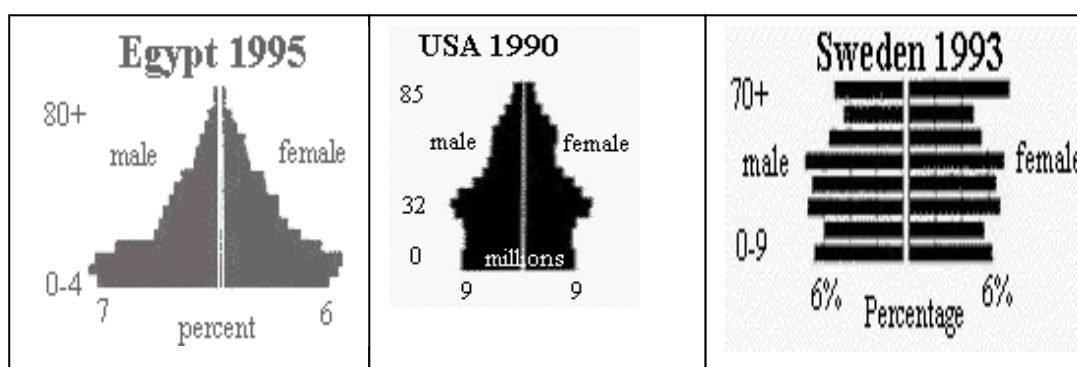
<u>Country</u>	<u>MMR</u>
Afghanistan	1700
Yemen	1600
Morocco	610
Iraq	310
Lebanon	300
Libya	220
Syria	180
Oman	190
Egypt	170
Saudi Arabia	130
UAE	26
Israel	7

### 3.6 Migration in the Arab Region <sup>324</sup>

There are 4 Key Migration Streams:

1. Emigration from the Mediterranean to Western Europe,
2. Arab labour migration to oil-producing states,
3. Arab labour migration to non-oil producing states,
4. East and South Asian labour migration to oil producing states,
5. Migrant labour characterised by extraordinary deprivation of basic rights.

Regarding the Palestinians, by 1997, 3.7 million Palestinians were registered as refugees.



**Figure 3-3: Population pyramids: Egypt, Sweden and the US**

Adopted from World Overpopulation Awareness Website. Population Dynamics by Country, Religion, or Ethnicity <sup>664</sup>

<http://www.overpopulation.org/culture.html> (accessed 4 October 2004)

### **3.7 Demographic Aspects of the OPT** <sup>324</sup>

After the 1967 war, the Israeli labour market opened up to workers from Gaza Strip and West Bank but conditions were poor and exploitation rife. Palestinians found jobs in construction, agriculture, hotels, restaurants and domestic services. By 1984, 87,000 Palestinians were employed in Israel – about 36% of the total workforce of the Occupied Territories. However, after the 'Intifadah' (i.e from 1991) a sharp decline in employment of Palestinians took place. Workers from Romania and Thailand were recruited to replace Palestinian workers from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Nowadays girls and young women increasingly risk illiteracy and school dropout – a trend affected by the 'Intifadah' and conflict. Due to the Intifadah (uprising), families are marrying their daughters at a younger age for the sake of security. There is a societal preference for larger families to begin childbearing early – status often being defined by the number of children. A significant proportion of women marry a first or second cousin.

### **3.8 Population Estimates in the OPT During the Study, 1985-1987**

Reliable statistics on the Palestinian population have never been easy to assemble, largely because Jewish immigration to Palestine and the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948 interrupted the intended evolution of Mandatory Palestine towards full independence <sup>13</sup>. Several Websites have been developed since the formation of the Palestinian Authority but the data includes only information and figures from recent years <sup>16-18</sup>.

Population estimates for both the West Bank (WB) and Gaza Strip (GS) were obtained from the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Users Services for both the West Bank and Gaza Strip derived from Palestinian Bureau of Statistics, 1994; Demography of the Palestinian Population in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Current Status Report Series 1. Ramalla-West Bank (Table 3-10).

The population growth has been maintained in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip keeping a population ratio of 1.78:1 between the two regions.

<u>Year</u>	<u>East Jerusalem*</u>	<u>Rest of WB</u>	<u>Total WB</u>	<u>Gaza Strip</u>	<u>WB/GS Ratio</u>	<u>Total OPT</u>
1985	130.0	815.5	945.5	527.0	1472.5	1.78:1
1986	132.8	837.7	970.5	545.0	1535.5	1.78:1
1987	136.5	868.1	1004.6	565.6	1570.2	1.77:1
<b>Average</b>	<b>133.1</b>	<b>838.76</b>	<b>973.3</b>	<b>545.86</b>	<b>1525.1</b>	<b>1.78:1</b>

\* Population of Jerusalem region excluding the annexed areas      Figures in thousands

**Table 3-10: Population of the West Bank and Gaza Strip between 1985 – 1987** <sup>14</sup>

### 3.9 Age and Sex Distribution

At the beginning of the study, age and gender figures were derived from a 'Study of the Prevalence of handicapping conditions affecting Children and A Case Finding Intervention in the Refugee Camps Population in the Gaza Strip' by CA Saunders in 1987 – Section 2 - Population characteristics. Figures were taken from all the eight refugee camps which formed one third of the total population of the strip.

The above study showed the Males to Females ratio in all camps (Table 3-11) as follows:

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>M:F Ratio</u>	<u>Total</u>
Children	52.44%	47.56%	1.1:1	29476
Adults	49.07%	50.93	0.96:1	31668
Total	50.69%	49.31%	1:1	61144

**Table 3-11: Gender in camp population 1985** <sup>14</sup>

Age Distribution: Some wide fluctuation was found over the fifteen-year range. The most significant feature of the distribution is the increased fertility or survival rate affecting the 2 to 6 years age cohort.

Population figures show that M/F ratio in the <20 was 1.1:1 in both the WB and GS. From the age of 20 to 24 years, this starts changing to 1.07:1/1.08:1, and is reversed from 25 years of age and above, averaging in the 16+ at 0.88:1 in the WB and 0.94:1 in GS respectively and 0.76:1 for both regions combined.

### **3.10 Population Figures**

The various population figures for the West Bank and Gaza Strip are enumerated in the following tables: -

#### Table 3-12

Age distribution and gender in the total population of the West Bank and Gaza Strip during the period of the study between 1985 – 1987.

#### Table 3-13

Palestinian Arabs according to age groups and gender (in thousands) 1986

#### Table 3-14

Palestinian Arabs according to age groups and gender (in thousands) between 1967 to 1986.

#### Table 3-15

Palestinian Arabs according to age groups and gender (in thousands) 1986

<b>The West Bank and Gaza Strip Age and Gender by Region</b>					
<b>Age</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>M/F</b>
<2	1779	1616	3395	11.5	1.1:1
2	1172	1089	2261	7.6	1.07:1
3	1176	1186	2362	8.0	0.99:1
4	1110	1094	2204	7.5	1:1
5	1229	1088	2317	7.9	1.13:1
6	672	625	1297	4.4	0.9:1
7	773	685	1458	5.0	1.12:1
8	965	861	1828	6.2	1:1
9	972	917	1889	6.4	1.06:1
10	1133	971	2104	7.1	1.16:1
11	875	787	1662	5.6	1.1:1
12	1129	948	2077	7.0	1.19:1
13	887	844	1731	5.9	1.05:1
14	832	742	1574	5.3	1.12:1
15	686	633	1319	4.5	1.08:1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>15390</b>	<b>14086</b>	<b>29476</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1.1:1</b>

**Table 3-12: Age distribution and gender in the total population of  
the West Bank and Gaza Strip between 1985 – 1987**

Adopted from Central Bureau of Statistics and Natural Resources, Palestinian Liberation  
Organisation <sup>15</sup>

The West Bank and Gaza Strip 5 Yearly Age Cohorts By Region										
	West Bank				Gaza Strip				Total OPT	
	M	F	Total	M/F	M	F	Total	M/F	M/F	P/R*
0-4	89.3	82.4	171.7	1.1	55.5	52.3	107.8	1.1	1.1	1.6
5-9	73.9	67	140.9	1.1	46.6	42.2	88.8	1.1	1.1	1.6
10-14	63.3	57.1	120.4	1.1	34.7	32.1	66.8	1.1	1.1	1.8
<14	226.5	207	433	1.1	137	127	263.4	1.1	1.1	1.6
15-19	67.9	61.4	129.3	1.1	30.8	27.9	58.7	1.1	1.1	2.2
<19	294.4	268	562.3	1.1	168	155	322.1	1.1	1.1	1.7
20-24	49.2	45.9	95.1	1.1	27.7	25.6	53.3	1.1	1.1	1.8
25-29	25.3	27.7	53	0.9	23.4	21.2	44.6	1.1	1	1.2
30-34	16.8	22.5	39.3	0.7	15.1	14.5	29.6	1	0.9	1.3
35-39	15.6	21.7	37.3	0.7	7.2	10.5	17.7	0.7	0.7	2.1
40-44	14.3	20.9	35.2	0.7	4.9	9.4	14.3	0.5	0.6	2.5
45-49	14.2	19.8	34	0.7	4.8	8.2	13	0.6	0.7	2.6
50-54	12.9	16.9	29.8	0.8	5.8	8.1	13.9	0.7	0.7	2.1
55-59	9.8	11.9	21.7	0.8	5.4	7.4	12.8	0.7	0.8	1.7
60-64	7.5	8.3	15.8	0.9	4.3	4.3	8.6	1	0.9	1.8
65+	18.6	19.4	38	1	6.9	8.3	15.2	0.8	0.9	2.5
<b>Total 15+</b>	<b>252.1</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>528.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>281.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>

\* P/R: Population ratio

**Table 3-13: Palestinian Arabs by age and gender (in thousands) 1986**

Modified from Central Bureau of Statistics and Natural Resources, Palestinian Liberation Organisation <sup>15</sup>

Year	West Bank						Gaza Strip						Combined					
	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-64	65+	Total	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-64	65+	Total	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-64	65+	Total
1967	315.9	135.7	92.6	71.9	42.7	658.8	194.6	83.2	55	34.9	18.3	386	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.7
1968	317.2	138.1	88.7	67.3	38.5	649.8	177.4	81.6	49.6	31.4	15.9	356	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.4	1.8
1969	323	148	90.2	68.1	36.4	665.7	179	87.3	49.6	31.6	14.6	362	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.5	1.8
1970	326.5	155.1	92.1	68.7	34.7	677.1	180.4	91.8	50.4	31.5	13.6	368	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.6	1.8
1971	334.4	164	93.3	68.9	32.6	693.2	183.1	97.9	50.8	31.5	12.6	376	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.6	1.8
1972	340.7	167.1	90.6	72.1	37.3	707.8	184.2	99	49.4	35.9	15	384	1.8	1.7	1.8	2	2.5	1.8
1973	349.4	179.5	92.7	71.8	35	728.4	189.3	107.5	50.4	36.2	13.8	397	1.8	1.7	1.8	2	2.5	1.8
1974	358.9	190.7	95.9	73.2	33.1	751.8	194.8	113	50.6	37.3	12.8	409	1.8	1.7	1.9	2	2.6	1.8
1975	359.7	196.5	96.5	74.1	31.3	758.1	201.1	111.3	54.8	39.3	12	419	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.6	1.8
1976	363.1	203.7	97.4	74.9	28.9	768	204.5	120.6	54.1	38.6	11.2	429	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.6	1.8
1977	364.9	209.7	91.4	80.3	35.4	781.7	209.1	123.1	50.3	43.9	14.9	441	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.8
1978	365.1	221.9	94	80.5	32.7	794.2	209	130.1	53	44.4	13.6	450	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.8
1979	363.6	232.5	94	84.7	31.4	806.2	201	125.5	52	42.5	11.7	433	1.8	1.9	1.8	2	2.7	1.9
1980	368.9	236	95.6	85.9	32	818.4	203.8	128.8	54.6	43.7	11	442	1.8	1.8	1.8	2	2.9	1.9
1981	375.5	240.4	97.1	87.4	32.6	833	210.4	130.5	56.2	43.9	10.6	452	1.8	1.8	1.7	2	3.1	1.8
1982	392.8	251.5	101.4	91.6	34.3	871.6	227.5	138.5	50.7	46.2	13.4	476	1.7	1.8	2	2	2.6	1.8
1983	402.6	257.8	104	93.9	35.1	893.4	240.4	138.1	54.2	47.3	13.7	494	1.7	1.9	1.9	2	2.6	1.8
1984	414.2	265.1	106.9	96.7	36.1	919	243.4	148.9	55.9	47.9	13.8	510	1.7	1.8	1.9	2	2.6	1.8
1985	423	270.7	109.1	98.5	37.1	938.4	252.4	153.3	58.6	47.9	14.7	527	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.5	1.8
1986	433.3	277.4	111.8	101.2	37.8	961.5	263.4	156.6	61.6	48.3	15.2	545	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.5	1.8

**Table 3-14: Palestinian Arabs by year, age and gender (in thousands) between 1967 to 1986**

Adopted from Central Bureau of Statistics and Natural Resources, Palestinian Liberation Organisation <sup>15</sup>

	West Bank					Gaza Strip					Total					WB/GS
	M	F	Total	%	M/F	M	F	Total	%	M/F	M	F	Total	%	M/F	Pop.
0-4	89	82	172	16	1.08:1	55.5	52.3	108	18	1.06:1	135	280	280	16	1.07:1	1.59
5-9	74	67	141	13	1.1:1	46.6	42.2	88.8	15	1.1:1	109	230	280	14	1.1:1	1.59
10-14	63	57	120	11	1.11:1	34.7	32.1	66.8	11	1.08:1	89	187	230	11	1.1:1	1.8
15-19	68	61	129	12	1.11:1	30.8	27.9	58.7	9.7	1.1:1	89	188	187	11	1.1:1	2.2
20-24	49	46	95.1	8.7	1.07:1	27.7	25.6	53.3	8.8	1.08:1	77	55	148	8.8	1.08:1	1.78
25-29	25	28	53	4.9	0.91:1	23.4	21.2	44.6	7.4	1.1:1	49	33	97.6	5.8	1:1	1.19
30-34	17	23	39.3	3.6	0.75:1	15.1	14.5	29.6	4.9	1.04:1	32	26	68.9	4.1	0.86:1	1.33
35-39	16	22	37.3	3.4	0.72:1	7.2	10.5	17.7	2.9	0.69:1	23	25	55	3.2	0.71:1	2.11
40-44	14	21	35.2	3.2	0.68:1	4.9	9.4	14.3	2.4	0.52:1	19	24	49.5	2.9	0.63:1	2.46
45-49	14	20	34	3.1	0.72:1	4.8	8.2	13	2.2	0.59:1	19	23	47	2.8	0.68:1	2.62
50-54	13	17	29.8	2.7	0.76:1	5.8	8.1	13.9	2.3	0.72:1	19	20	43.7	2.6	0.75:1	2.14
55-59	9.8	12	21.7	2	0.82:1	5.4	7.4	12.8	2.1	0.73:1	15	14	34.5	2	0.79:1	1.7
60-64	7.5	8.3	15.8	1.4	0.9:1	4.3	4.3	8.6	1.4	1:1	12	9.7	24.4	1.4	0.94:1	1.84
65+	19	19	38	3.5	0.96:1	6.9	8.3	15.2	2.5	0.83:1	26	23	53.2	3.1	0.92:1	2.5
5-19	294	268	562.3	52	1.1:1	168	155	322	53	1.08:1	462	422	884	52	1.09:1	1.75:1
<16	240	219	459	42	1.1:1	143	132	275	46	1.08:1	383	351	734	43	1.09:1	1.67
<19	294	268	562	52	1.1:1	168	155	322	53	1.08:1	462	422	884	52	1.09:1	1.75
Total 15+	184	276	529	48	0.67:1	136	145	282	47	0.94:1	321	325	810	48	0.76:1	1.88
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>1091</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.88:1</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>1695</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.93:1</b>	<b>1.81</b>

**Table 3-15: Palestinian Arabs by age groups and gender (in thousands) in 1986**

Modified from Central Bureau of Statistics and Natural Resources, Palestinian Liberation Organisation <sup>15</sup>