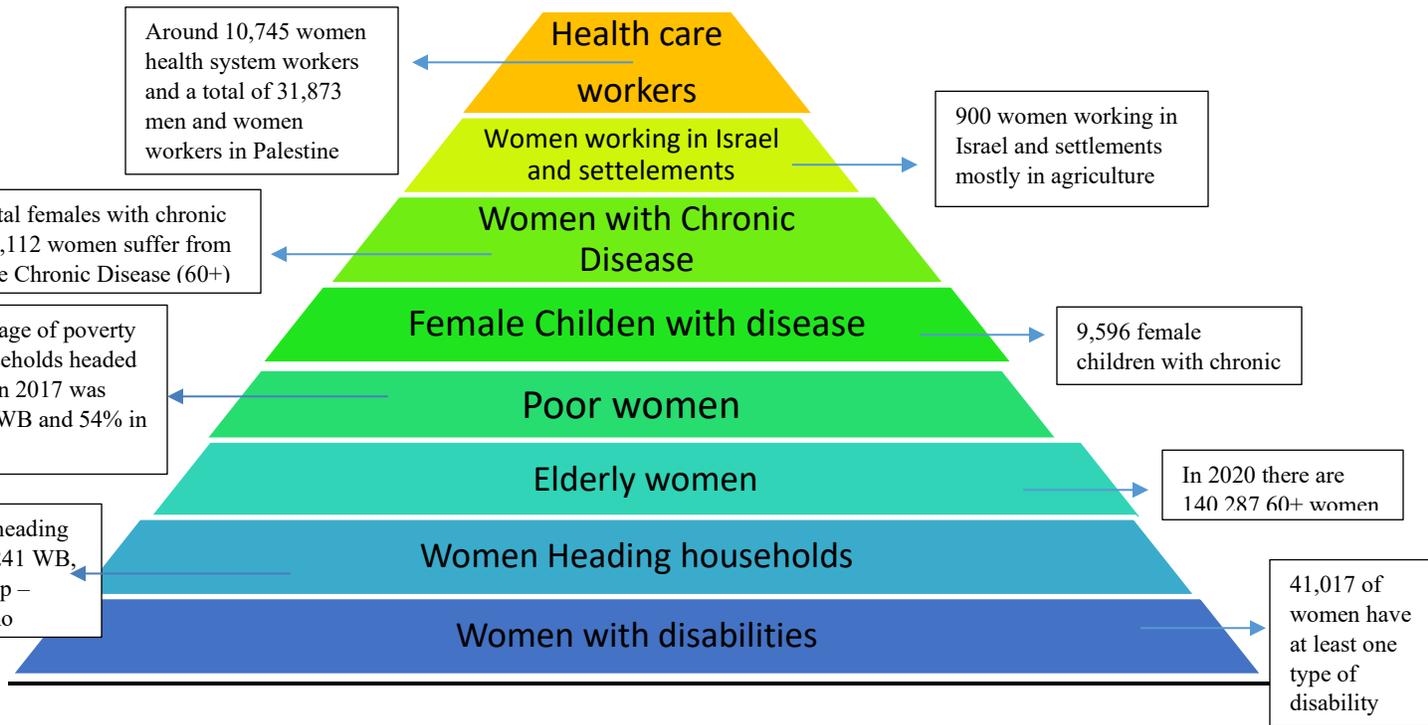




Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

**A Summary of Statistical Indicators on Women in Palestine during the Covid19 Crises**

**Most Vulnerable Women Segments**



## **Social Characteristics**

### **1. The elderly (the most vulnerable group)**

- The number of elderly people (60+ years) in the middle of 2020 is around 269,346, (5.3% women, 140,287, and 129,059 men)
- The percentage of elderly in Palestine was 5.0% of the total population in 2017 (5.4% for the elderly females, 4.6% for the elderly males), and in the West Bank it is higher than in the Gaza Strip (5.4 % In the West Bank and 4.3% in the Gaza Strip).
- At the governorate level, the highest percentage of elderly people was in the governorates of Tulkarm, Ramallah, Al-Bireh, Bethlehem, and Jerusalem (6.5%, 6.0%, 6.0%, and 5.9%, respectively).

### **2. Persons with Chronic Diseases:**

- The number of individuals who suffer from at least one chronic disease in Palestine in 2017 was 339,178 individuals (7.7% of the population) (7.3% are males and 8.2% females).
- In the West Bank there were 189,534 individuals (7.6%) (6.9% males and 8.2% of females) and 149,644 individuals (8.0%) in the Gaza Strip (7.9% males and 8.1% females).
- The highest percentage of was observed in Tulkarm Governorate 10.9%, followed by in North Gaza Governorate 9.0%.
- Those who suffer from at least one chronic disease are 9.0% for the age group (18-59 years), and 55.9% for the elderly (60+ years).

### **3. Persons with Disabilities**

- The census indicate that the number of the Palestinians with a disability in Palestine was 92,710 individuals, representing 2.1% of the total Palestinian population (2.3% males, 1.9% of females).
- The percentage of individuals with disabilities in the Gaza Strip Gaza is higher than in the West Bank (2.6% and 1.8%, respectively)

### **4. Female-Headed households:**

In 2017 the governorates which had the highest percentage of female-headed households were Jericho and Al Aghwar, Tulkarm, Ramallah and Al-Bireh of the percentages (13.8%, 13.1% and 12.0%, respectively).

The average number of households headed by women in Palestine were 92,584 (10.0% of the total families in Palestine), two-thirds of these families in the West Bank ( 61,241 families 10.3% of the total families in the West Bank), and (31,343 families in the Gaza Strip Gaza: 9.4% of all families in the Gaza Strip).

**2. Population density: (crowded places are more vulnerable to the spread of the Corona epidemic)**

- The population density in the state of Palestine reached 794 individuals / km<sup>2</sup> in 2017, and the highest population density was in the Gaza Strip was 5204 individuals / km<sup>2</sup>, compared to 509 individuals / km<sup>2</sup> in the West Bank. At the governorate level, all governorates of the Gaza Strip recorded the highest population density, which ranged from 3706 individuals / km<sup>2</sup> in Rafah Governorate, up to 8748 individuals / km<sup>2</sup> in Gaza Governorate, while in the West Bank, the highest population density in Jerusalem Governorate was 1247 individuals / km<sup>2</sup>.
- Refugee camps (30 camps) have formed the highest population density in Palestine, with the proportion of camp residents in Palestine representing 8.2% of the total population, about two-thirds of them in the Gaza Strip (64.2% in 8 camps) and a third of the camp population (35.8% in 22 camps) in the West Bank.

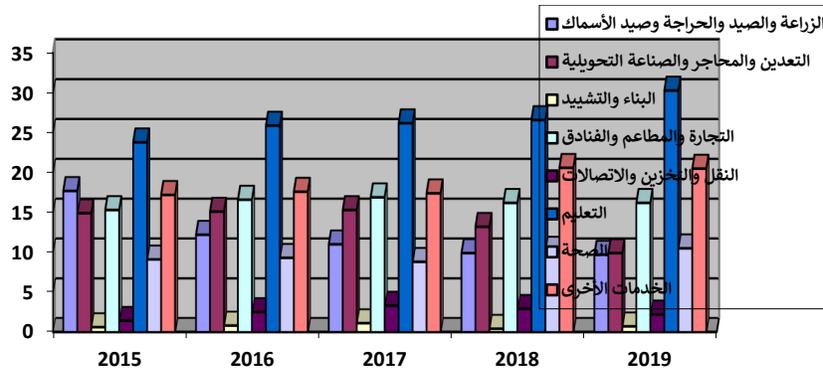
**3. Average family size:**

- The average size of a family in Palestine was 5.1 persons in 2017. In the Gaza Strip it was higher than the West Bank (5.6 individuals in the Gaza Strip, 4.8 individuals in the West Bank), and at the governorate level: the highest average family size were in the governorates of the Gaza Strip ranging from (5.5 - 5.7 individuals).
- In 2017, 3.8 % of the households had a large sized family (10 individuals or more), and their percentage in the Gaza Strip was nearly twice that of the West Bank (6.9% in the Gaza Strip, and 2.1% in the West Bank).

**Labor:**

The number of workers in Palestine is 1,013 thousand, of whom 752 thousand are in the West Bank and 271 thousand in the Gaza Strip.

- The number of workers in the private sector is 667,600 workers: of whom 501,700 are workers in the West Bank, of whom 83,600 are women, and 165,900 are in the Gaza Strip, of whom 25,300 are women. About 66% in the private sector, 13.2% in Israel and the settlements, and 20.7% in the government sector.



- Women working in the private sector are concentrated in the education sector, this percentage increased from 23.8% in 2015 to 30.3% in 2019, followed by women working in other services with 20.5% in 2019 compared to 17.3% in 2015, and the percentage of workers in the trade sector i.e. restaurants and hotels 16.2% in 2019 compared to 15.3% in 2015, while time series data show that the percentage of female workers in the agricultural sector decreased from 17.7% in 2015 to 9.7% in 2019.
- The number of workers in “Israel” and the Israeli settlements is 133,300 workers (110,400 in Israel and 22,900 in the settlements, including 300 women working in the settlements and 600 working women in Israel, the percentage of women working in Israel and the settlements is 0.6% of the total working women, the percentage of women working in Israel and the settlements in The agricultural sector: 5.5% of the total number of women working in the agricultural sector.
- Women working in agriculture: The percentage of women working in agriculture was 6.7%, ( 10,700 working women), 8.4% in the West Bank, 1.7% in the Gaza Strip, the number of women working in agriculture in the organized formal sector is 2,200 working women, while in the informal sector 8,500 working women with The need to pay attention to the sharp decline in the percentage of women working in the agricultural sector since 2015 due to the exclusion of women workers for production for self-consumption according to ILO standards.
- The number of workers in the informal sector is 320,600 workers: 288,400 males and 32,200 females, 32.8% males and 17.2% females
- The percentage of workers in informal employment in Palestine is about 57% of the total employees, of whom 61% are males, 38% are females, 59% in the West Bank, and 51% in the Gaza Strip.
- The percentage of women working as employers (having at least one salaried employee) is 2.7% of the total working females, about 4,400 working women, by 2.7% in the West Bank and 2.8% in the Gaza Strip
- The percentage of females working for their own, meaning that they work on a private project and have no wage employee is 11.8%, about 18,800 working women, with 12.8% in the West Bank and 8.8% in the Gaza Strip.
- About 29% of workers employed with wages in the private sector receive a monthly wage less than the minimum wage of 1,450 NIS, compared to about 35% of female workers.

- 25% of wage employees in the private sector work without an employment contract, and 49% get a contribution to the retirement / end of service saving , compared to less than half of the wage employees in the private sector (48%) got paid maternity leave for the year 2019

### **Poverty:**

- The percentage of prevalence of poverty among Palestinians was 29.2% in 2017: 13.9% in the West Bank and 53.0% in Gaza Strip. While 41.1% of individuals had an income which is less than the national poverty line: 24.0% in the West Bank and 67.6% in Gaza Strip.
- Poverty in Palestine is obviously observed in large household size, the highest poverty percentage of **61.1% was for individuals in the largest households with 10 or more members.**
- The lowest poverty percentage of 11.8% in 2017 was for individuals in households consisting of 2-3 persons.

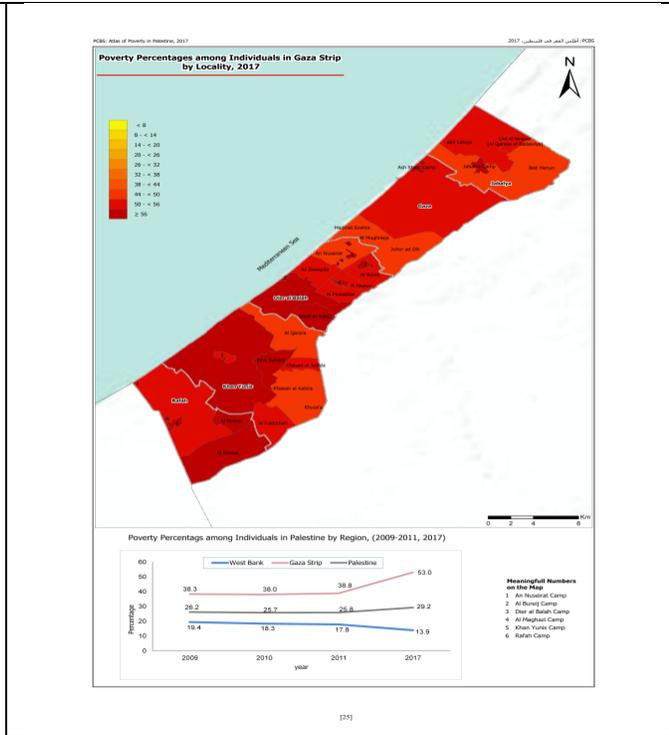
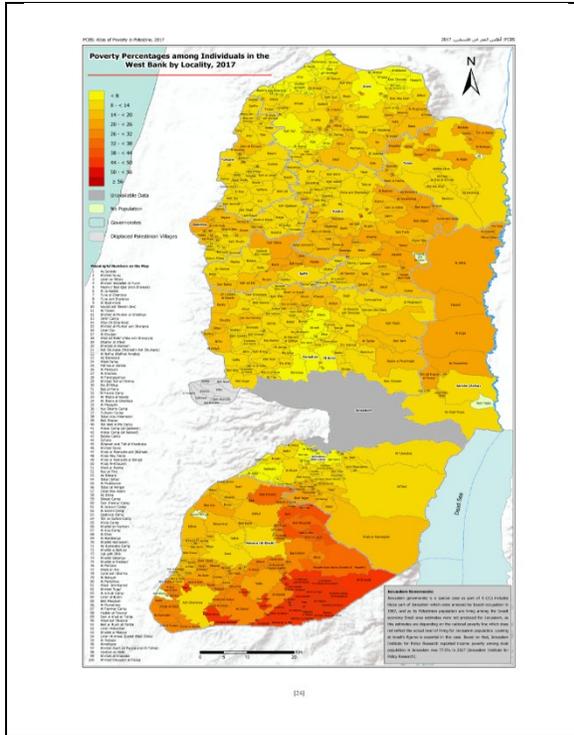
### **Poverty according main source of income:**

- The highest poverty percentage was among individuals in households who depended on assistance as the main source of income was (53.6%), followed by the poverty percentage of household members whose main source of income was based on Private sector salaries (29.0%). While the poverty percentage for households that depended on the public sector wages reached 26.0%, and the proportion of poverty among family members who depended on agriculture was 27.7%.
- **Social assistance reduced poverty by almost 12%.** Without assistances in the household consumption the percentage of poverty reached 33%, and with including assistances in the household consumption it was 29.2%.
- **Aid** decreased deep poverty by 20%, as without aid poverty reached 21% and with help it was 16.8%.

### **Poverty by locality: mapping poverty experience in Palestine:**

The most poor locality according to the poverty map model were the localities in South Hebron and most of the localities in Gaza Strip, the situation in Gaza Strip related to the political situation caused in a weak economy and a very high unemployment rate.

Poverty is related to demographic structures as most large size households. This is obvious in South Hebron localities and area C which suffer from lack of political stability.



Please select an indicator from the dropdown menu.

Region  
All

Governorate  
All

Locality  
All

Indicator  
Poverty Sae



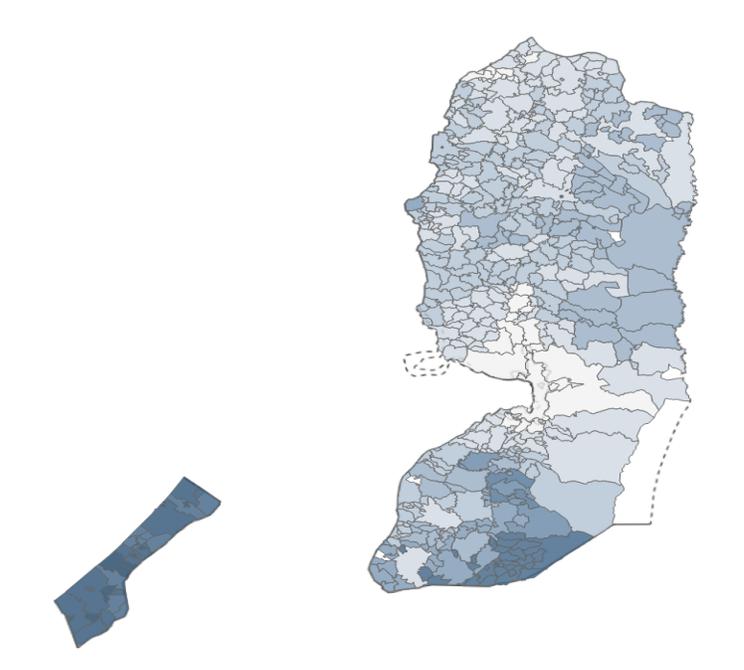
**Definition**

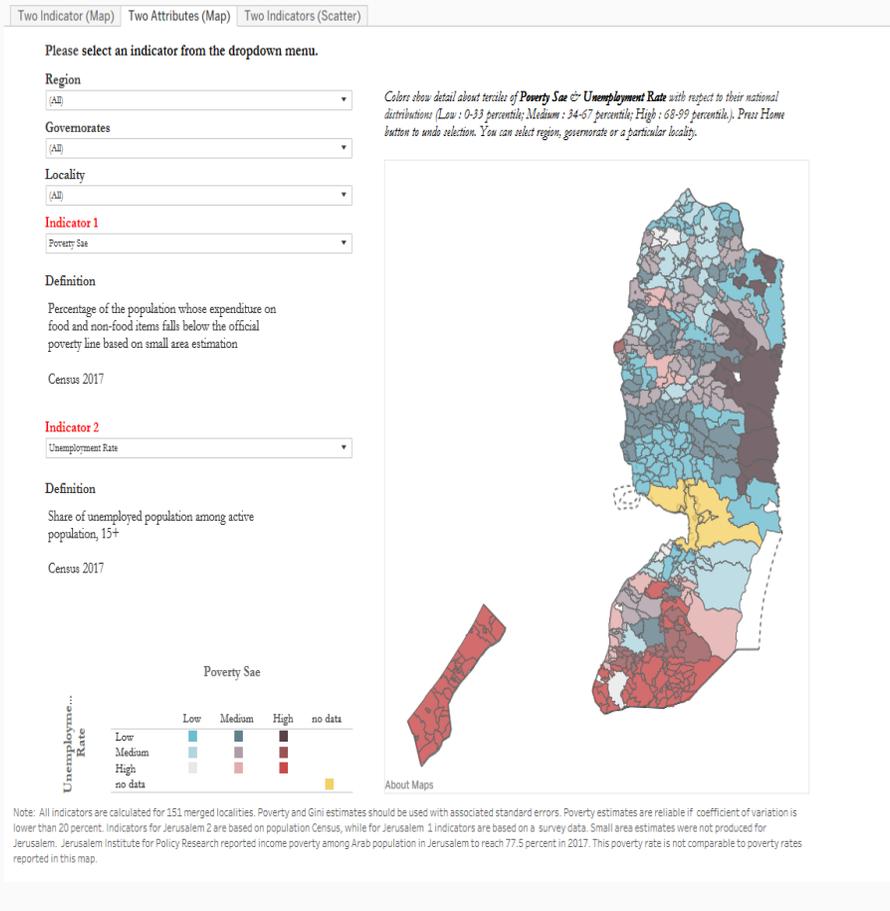
Percentage of the population whose expenditure on food and non-food items falls below the official poverty line based on small area estimation

Census 2017

Shades of blue show detail about Poverty Sae. Hover on locality to see detail. Press Home button to undo selection. You can select region, governorate or a particular locality.

Note: Poverty and Gini are estimated for merged 151 localities. All other indicators are calculated for 556 Census 2017 localities. Poverty and Gini estimates should be used with associated standard errors. Poverty estimates are reliable if coefficient of variation is lower than 20 percent. Indicators for Jerusalem 2 are based on population Census, while for Jerusalem 1 indicators are based on a survey data. Small area estimates were not produced for Jerusalem. Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research reported income poverty among Arab population in Jerusalem to reach 77.5 percent in 2017. This poverty rate is not comparable to poverty rates reported in this map.





## Violence:

- One third of women experienced violence, the prevalence of violence against women by the husbands was 29% in 2019, 24% in the West Bank and 38% in the Gaza Strip.
- Psychological violence is the most prevalent type of violence, 57% of married or previously married women experienced psychological violence in Palestine (52% in the West Bank, compared to 64% in the Gaza Strip), followed by economic violence with 41% (32% in West Bank and 55% in the Gaza Strip), and social violence by 33% (24% in the West Bank and 47% in the Gaza Strip), and the percentage of women who experienced at least one time physical violence reached 18% (12% in the West Bank , compared to 26% in the Gaza Strip), and the lowest for women who experienced at least one time sexual violence by 9% (8% in the West Bank and 11% in the Gaza Strip) during the past 12 months For the year 2019.
- The prevalence of violence by the husband among married women with disabilities was 37% (30% in the West Bank and 42% in the Gaza Strip) during the past 12 months of 2019.

## Abuse of the elderly:

- 8 % the prevalence of abuse for the elderly (65 years and over) in Palestine in 2019
- 22 % of the elderly (65 years and over) were exposed to health neglect by a family member, whether residing with them or not with them during the year 2019