

2006

.2009 - 1430 ©

:

.2009

-

:

- **1647** . .

(970/972) 2 2982700 :

(970/972) 2 2982710 :

diwan@pcbs.gov.ps :

<http://www.pcbs.gov.ps> :

.(EU)

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•

•

2007

1997

.2006

2009

■

■

23			:
23			:1.1
23			:2.1
24			:3.1
25			:
25			:1.2
25			:2.2
26			:3.2
29			:
29			:1.3
30			:2.3
30			:3.3
31		1997	:4.3
32		2006	:5.3
33	2007		:6.3
34			:7.3
		2007-1997	
36			:8.3
37			:9.3
38			:10.3
41			:
41			:1.4
42			:2.4
43			:3.4
44			:4.4
44			:5.4
45			:6.4
46			:7.4

46		:8.4
49		:
49		:1.5
49		:2.5
49		:3.5
50		:4.5
51		:5.5
51		:6.5
53		:
53		:1.6
54		:2.6
54		:3.6
55		:4.6
56		:5.6
56		:6.6
57		:7.6
58		:8.6
59		:
59		:1.7
59		:2.7
65		:
67		
69		
71	1	•
73	2	•
74	3	•

60		Chi-Square	:1
61			:2
62		Chi-Square	:3
63			:4

29				:1
30				:2
			2006	
32		1997		:3
33		2006		:4
34		2007		:5
35	2007	1997		:6
36		2007		:7
37		1997		:8
38				:9
			2007	
39	2007			:10
41				:11
43	2007			:12
43				:13
44				:14
46				:15
47				:16
			2007	
49				:17
			2006	
50	2007			:18

51		:19
	2006	
53		:20
54	2007	:21
55		:22
56		:23
57		:24
58		:25
	2007	

•

•

2007 1997

.2007-1997

%10.6 (%24.7) 1997

%14.1 ()

()

%37.8 1997

(1997-1994)

.1990 (1993-1990) %19.3 1997

2006

%11.8 %7.7 (%19.5)

2006 1997

2000

%10.5 2006 2006-2001

•

•

2000

1000 1.1 1997

5000 2007

1000 2.4

2007-1997
%18.0 15 1997
2006 2006 %16.5
%15.2 2007 2007 %46
2006 (39-25) %41 2007
2007 %32.3 %33.2
. %19

%61.3 %61.7
%44 2006 1997

12 %73
%21.8 12 12
2006 2006 %19.4 1997
2006 .1997

%34.4 10
%23.3 10
1997
%16) 10 %5.5
(10

4
. 6.3 1997

2006 1997 %8.9 %4.8 10
.2006 %6.6

2007 •

%1.8 2j1

%97.1 ()

.%2.5

1997 •

%7.7 2006 %10.5

%10.5 2006-2001

1995-1991 %31.3 2000-1996 .

.1991 %34.0 %24.2

%65.3 1997 •

%34.7

1997 2007 •

%53.0 •

1997

%13.8 %33.2

2007

%31.0 %64.6

. %4.4

•

1997

%46.4 %53.6 ()

%46.7 %53.3 2006

1.1

1967

1948

1967

2000

1999-1994

2.1

3.1

2007 1997

2004
2006

1995

()

1.2

2.2

1.2.2

2004 1995 :
.2006

.(1) .

1995

2.2.2

:

1967

•

1997

()

•

(2)) .
(1997

2007

•

1997

3.2.2

1.3.2.2

2007/6

2007/6

2.3.2.2

2004

%10

18

%50

%20

3.2

:

.1

.2

.3

.4

.()

2007/6

.5

()

()

2006-2001

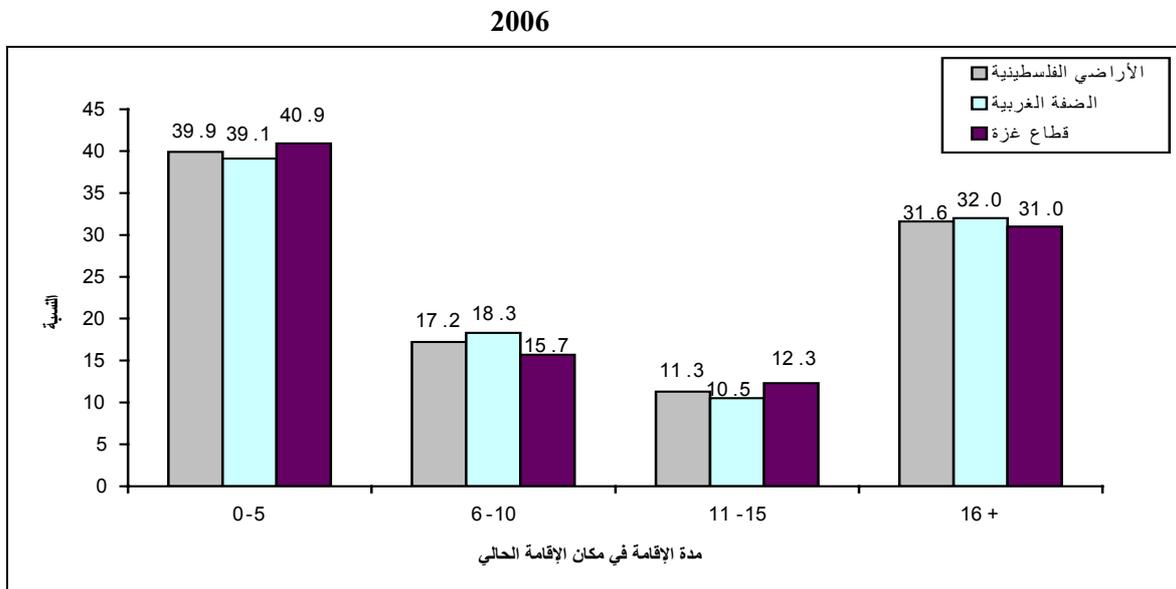
%39.9

%4.7

%17.2 2000-1996

(2) .2006

:2



2007-2000

%44.1

%5.3

2007

-1993

.1993

%18.9 2000

2000

1000

1.1

1997

5000

2007

%50.3

1000

2.4

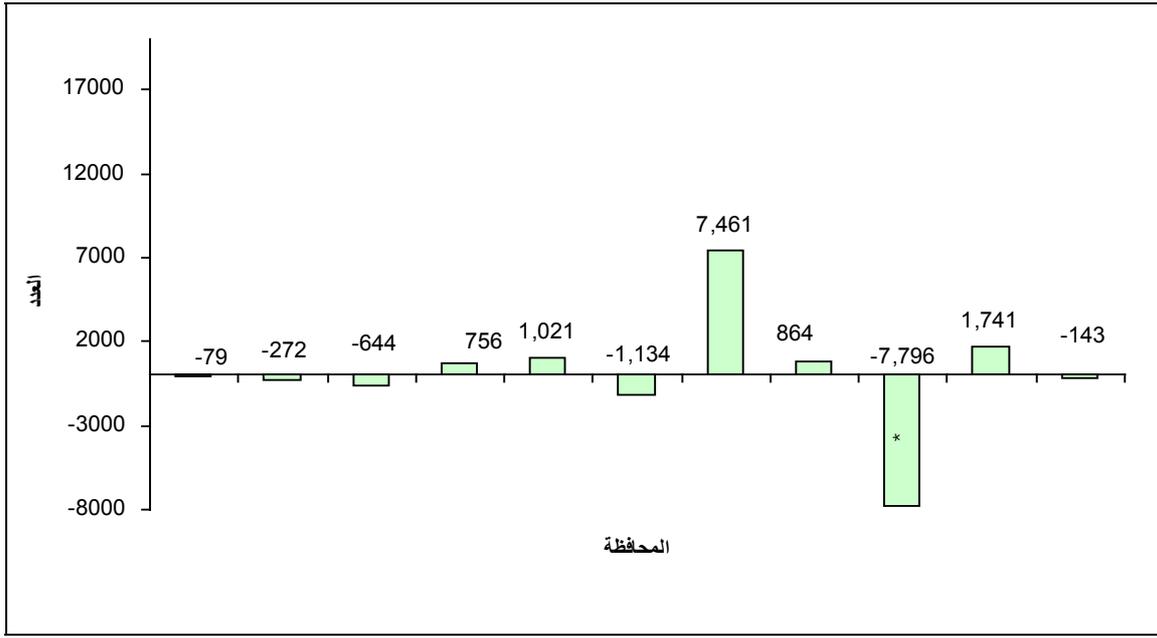
%38

%49.7

			54-25	
2007			%12	2007-1993
.			2006	
		1997		4.3
		1997	%3.7	7,461
			%2.9	864
1,021				
				%1.5
				.
			()	
	%6.8	7,796-		j2
			%2.6	1,134-
		()		
		.1997	%6.5	11,711
			%0.3	
			()	
%2.8	3,321-			
		%2.3	8,146-	
		1997	%1.8	
365				
				.
				2

1997

:3



.1967

: *

2006

5.3

(

)

2006

.....

%25.5

2006

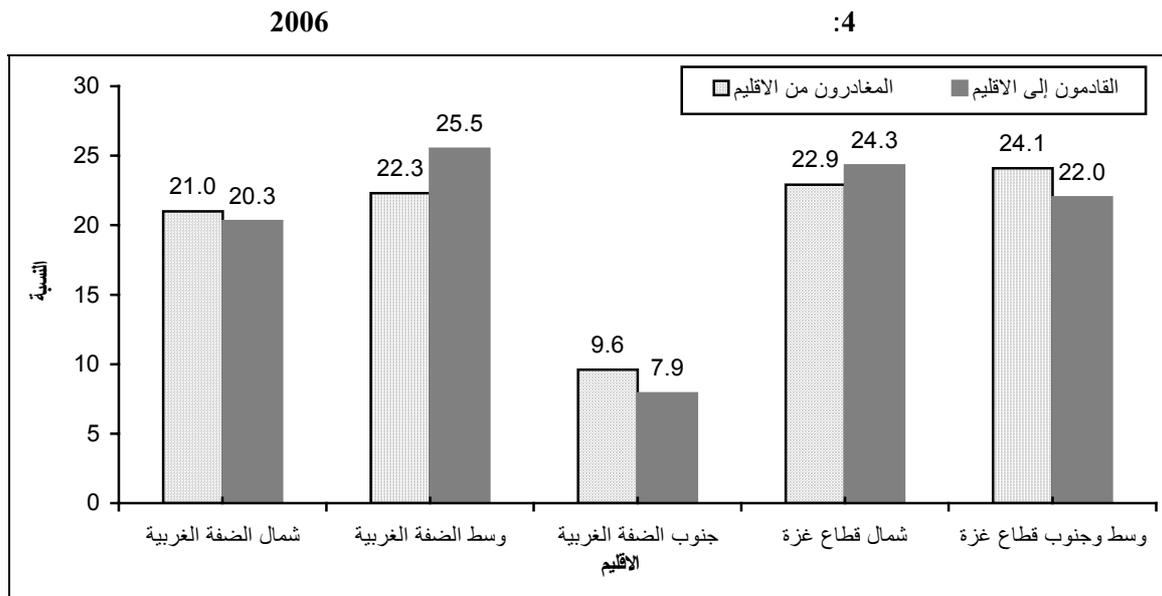
()

%12

.

(

)



2007 **6.3**

2007

%5.1 13,500

2007

2000

2007 %1.2 1,979

729

%0.8

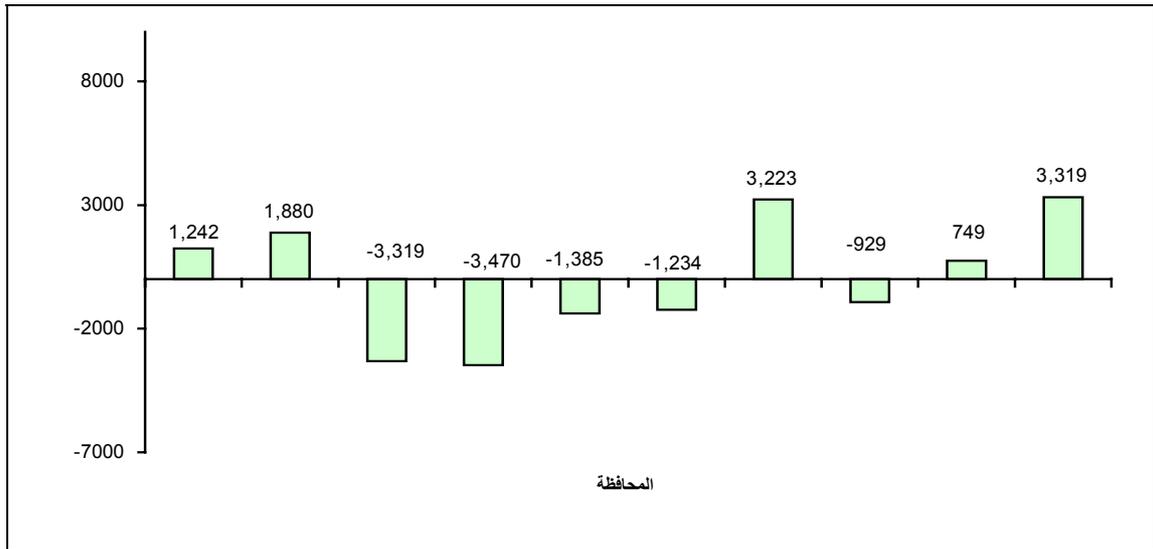
2000

:

(10)

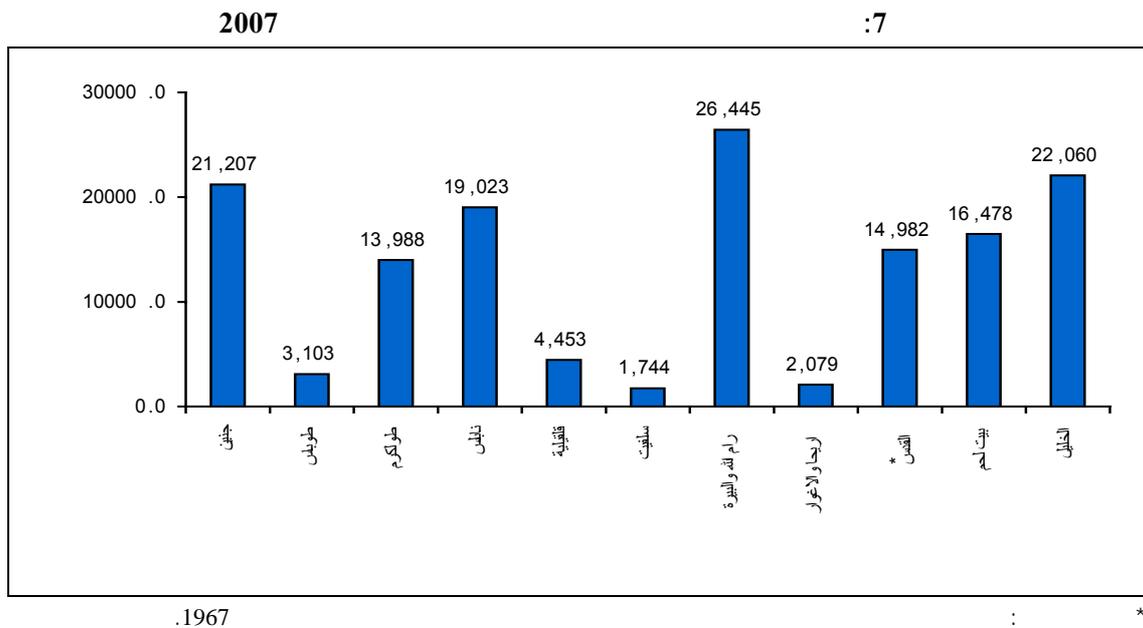
10 1997 2007 1997
j2

2007 1997 :6



10 3,223 10 1327 1896 59-30 19-
10 1,369 2,101 3,470
54-25 19-10

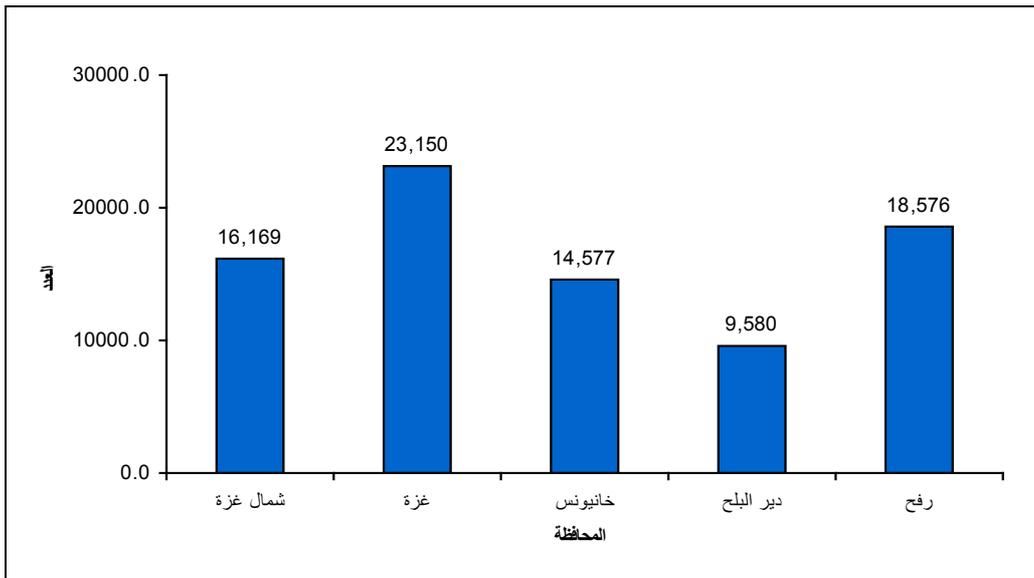
2007 146 2007 %7.1
 2007 1997 j2
 (14,982) 2007
 26,445) %10.1 2007 %12.0
 .(16,478) %9.7 ()
 2007 %3.0 1,744
 %4.1



1997
 %20.6
 %20.2 1997
 %11.2 1997
 .1997

1997

:8



9.3

2006 1997

%55.2 2006

%21.2

%23.6

%16.2 %30.3 %53.5

2006

()

%11.3

%7

%60.1

2007

%30.7

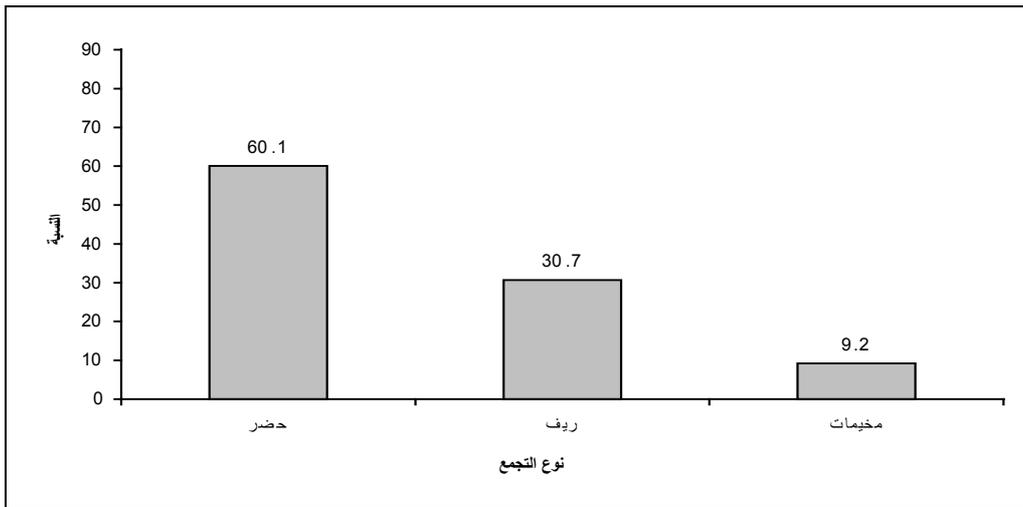
%9.2

%6.0 %28.7 %65.3

2007

2007

:9

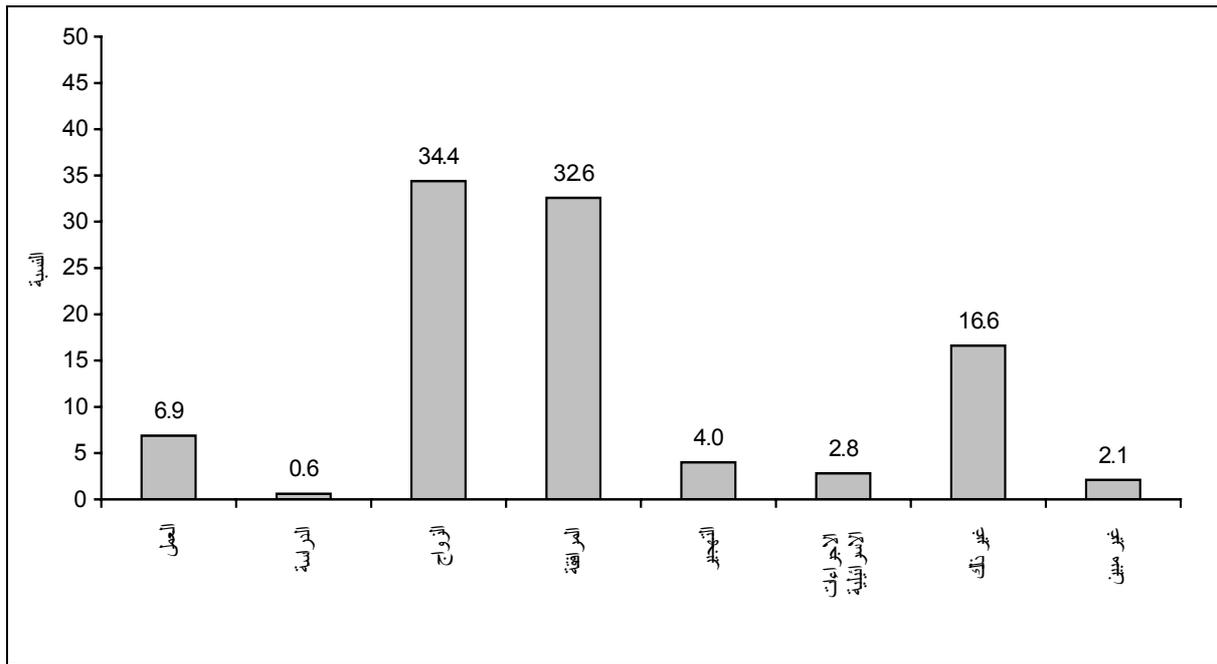


10.3

2006	2007	1997	2007
2006			
		%35	2007
%50.4	1997		%32.6
%26.0		2007	
		1997	
		()	
	1997	()	
		%7.7	
			%2.7
	2007		
	%46.4	%54.8	
%10.9			%22.5
			%10.4 %10.7
	%4.0 %3.3		

2007

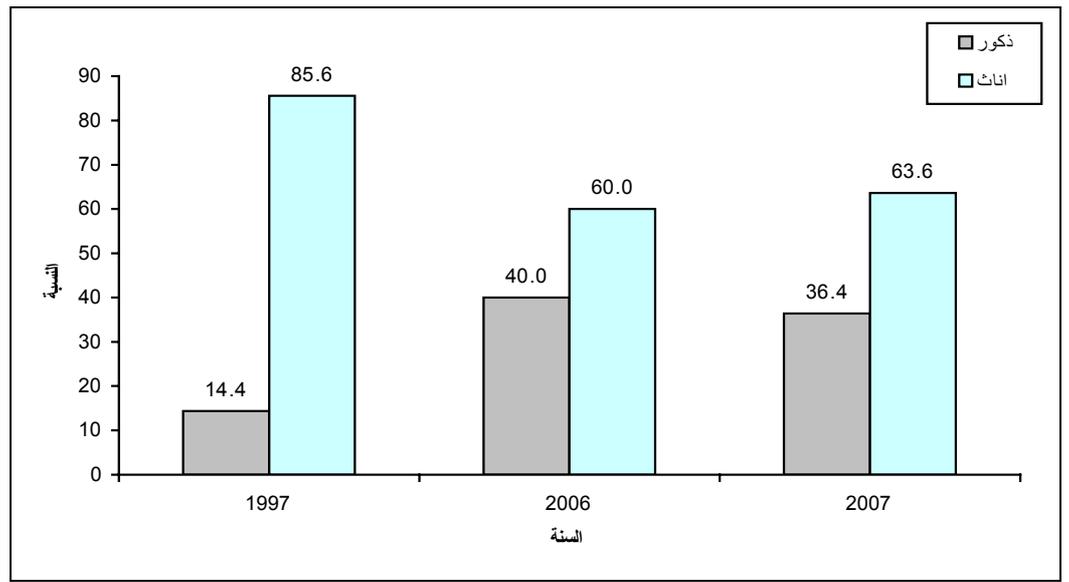
:10



1.4

1997
2006 %40.0
1997 2006 %85.6
2000 %60.0
2007
%63.6
57 100 %36.4

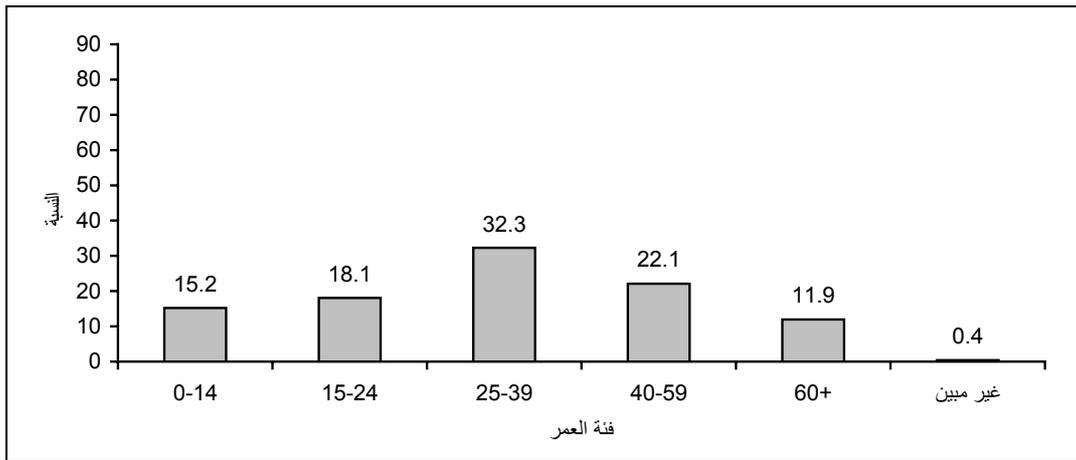
:11



2007 *

2007

:12



3.4

%61.3 %61.7

%44

2006 1997

%40

2006

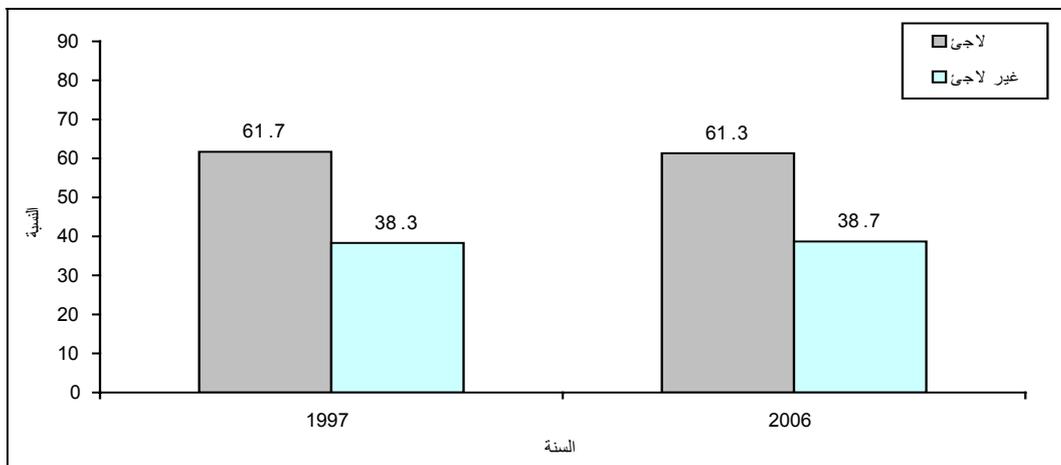
2007

%44.6

%27

.2007

:13



4.4

%73

12

%19.4 1997

%21.8

12

12

2006

2006

1997

2006 1997

2007

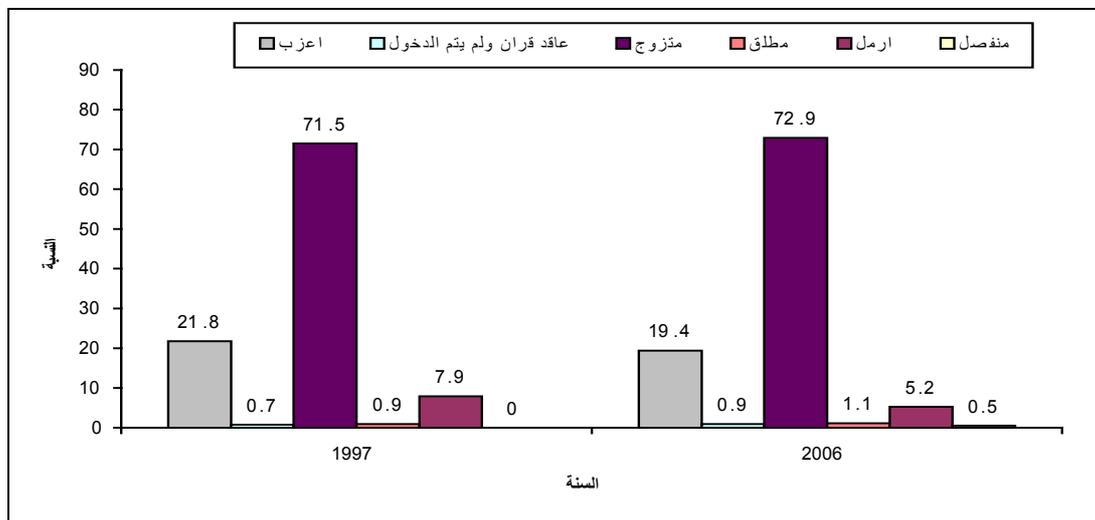
12

%72.9

12

.%19.1

:14



5.4

10

()

1997

%34.4

10

%23.3

10

%41

1997

10

%5

10

10

%7.8

10

%60.3

10

1997
 %16) 10 %5.5
 %4.2 (10 (%18) 10
 .(10

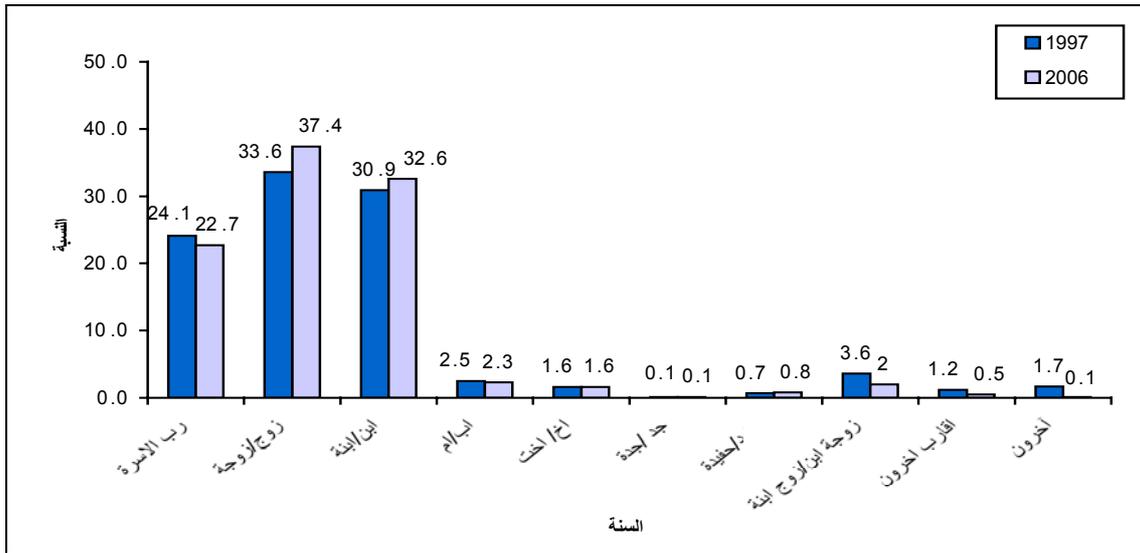
2007
 %3.3 %31.1 10
 (%10) 10
 %5.0 10 %33.5
 .(%15) 10

6.4

1997 4
 1997 6.3
 / %15.7
 %37.4 %33.6 2006 1997

%49
 %62.1 %0.5
 1997 %33 %31 %5.2
 .%60 . 2006

2006 1997 2007
 %25.3
 %40.5 /
 %26.8 %16
 .%60.1



7.4

السنة	1997	2006
رب الأسرة	24.1	22.7
زوج/زوجة	33.6	37.4
ابن/ابنة	30.9	32.6
اب/ام	2.5	2.3
اخ/اخنة	1.6	1.6
جد/جدة	0.1	0.1
داخلة	0.7	0.8
زوجة ابن/ابنة	3.6	2
اقارب اخرون	1.2	0.5
اخرين	1.7	0.1

8.4

j1

2007

%1.8

%2.5 ()

%12.1

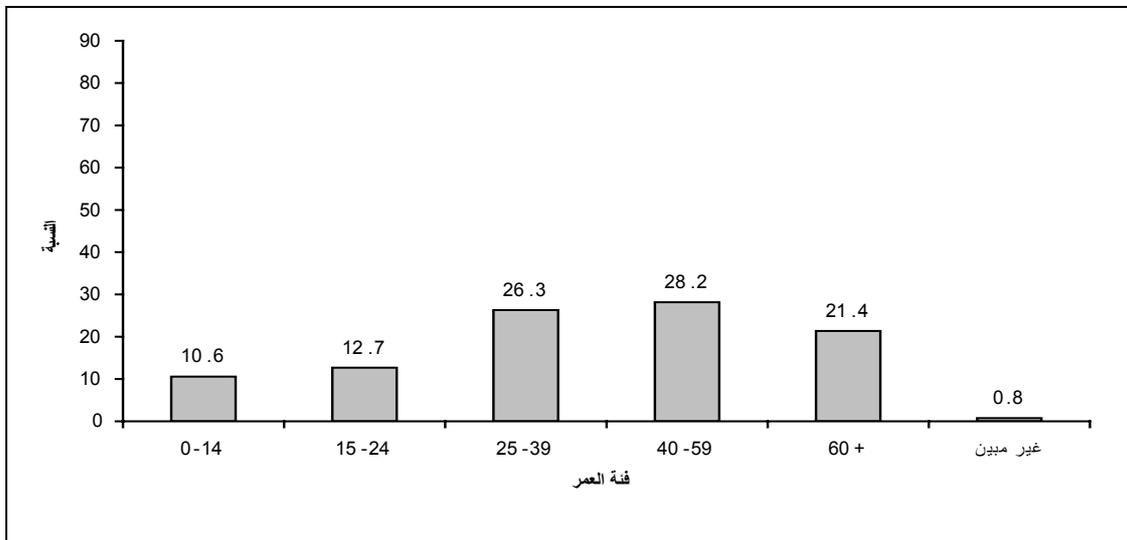
%17.0

%61.8

15

2007

:16



1.5

()

2.5

1997

%7.7 2006

%10.5

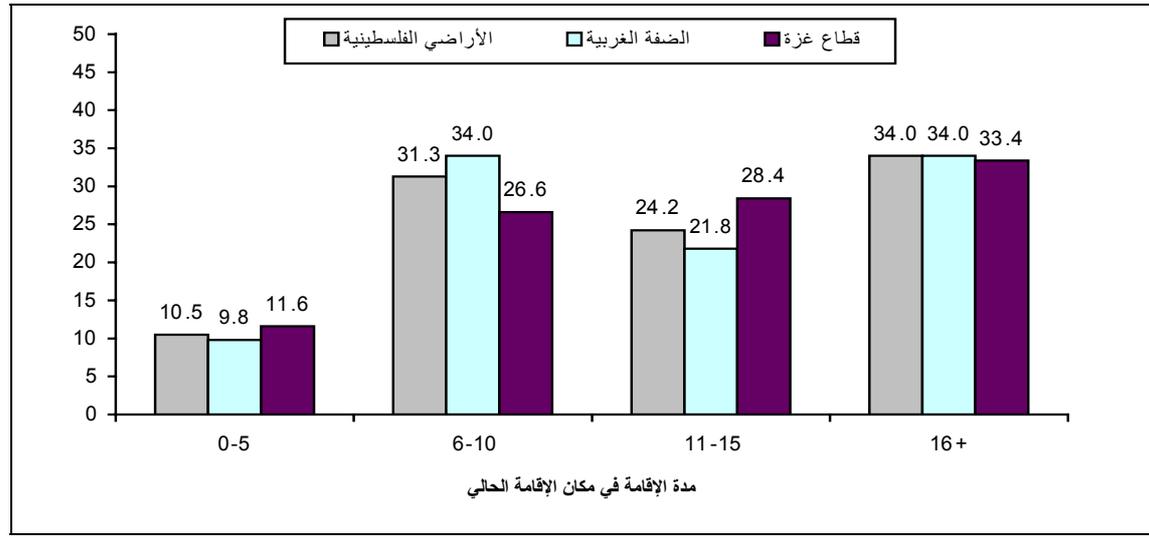
%10.5 2006-2001

1991 %34.0 %24.2 1995-1991 %31.3 2000-1996

%11.6 %9.8 2006-2001

2006

:17



3.5

%65.3

1997

%34.7

2007

%31.0

%64.6

%4.4

1997

1997

5.5

%46

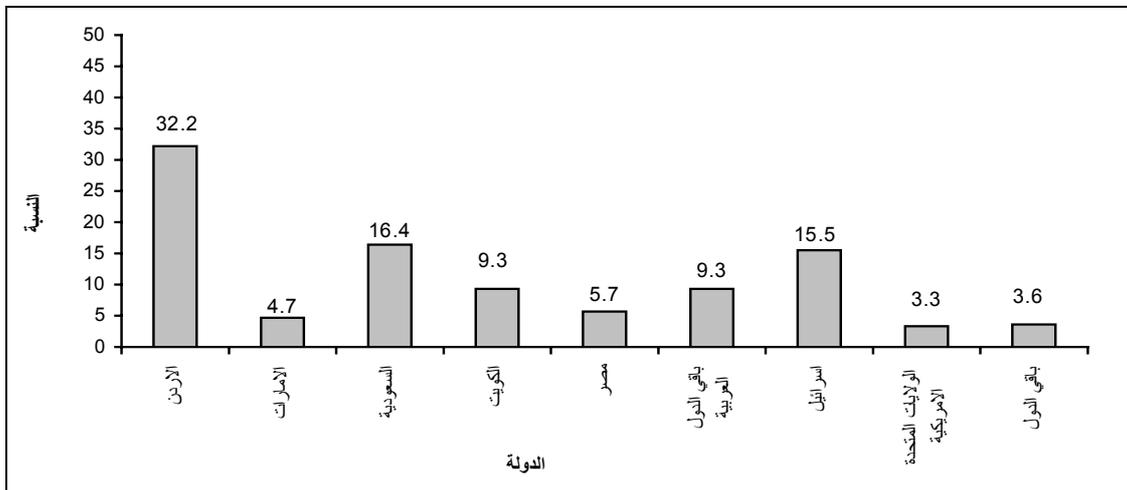
%23.2

%68

1948

2006

:19



6.5

%50

%19.1

%13.1

%11.8

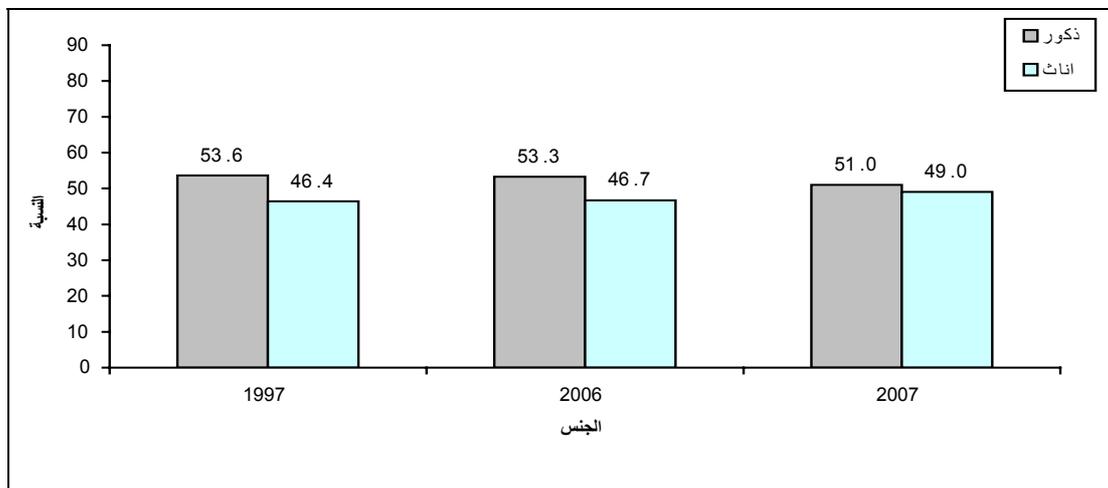
1.6

1997
 %46.4 ()
 %46.7 2006
 %53.6
 %53.3 114
 103

()

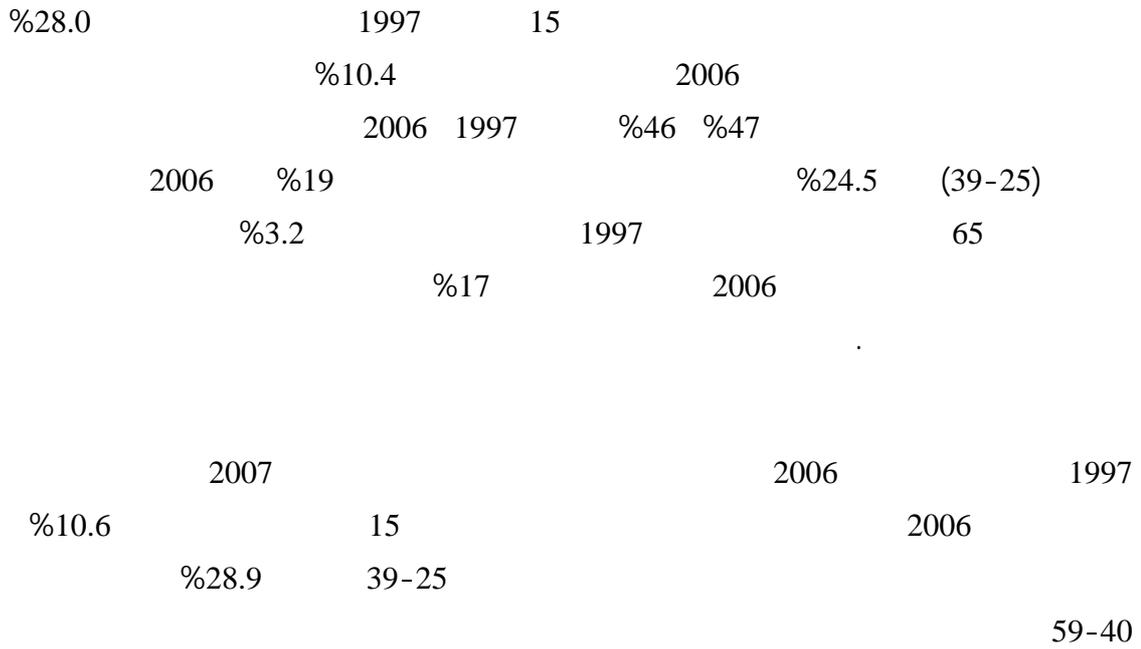
2007
 100 104
 %49.0 %51.0
 103.1 2007

:20

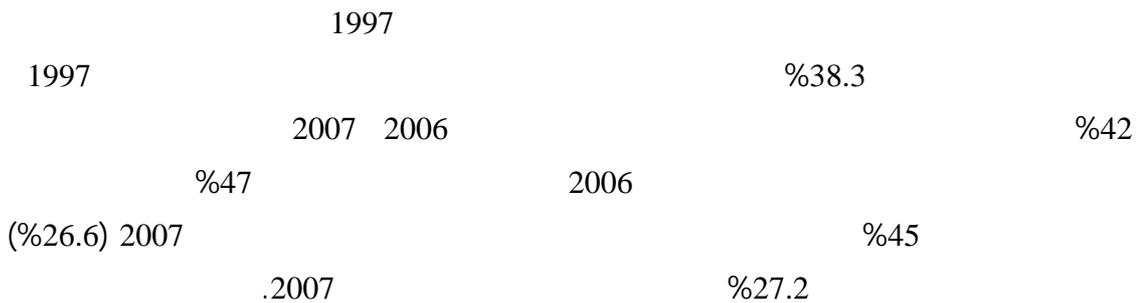
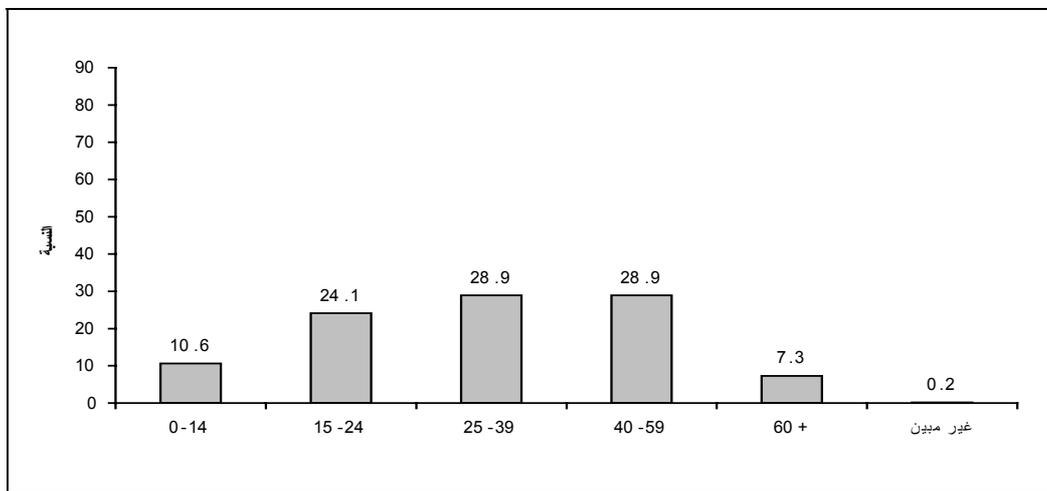


2007

*



2007 :21



2006 1997

%16 %19

%29.4 %26.3

2006 1997

39-25

(

)

%18.5

1997

/

%14.1

/

%26.4 2006

.2006

2006

2007

/

/

%31.3

18

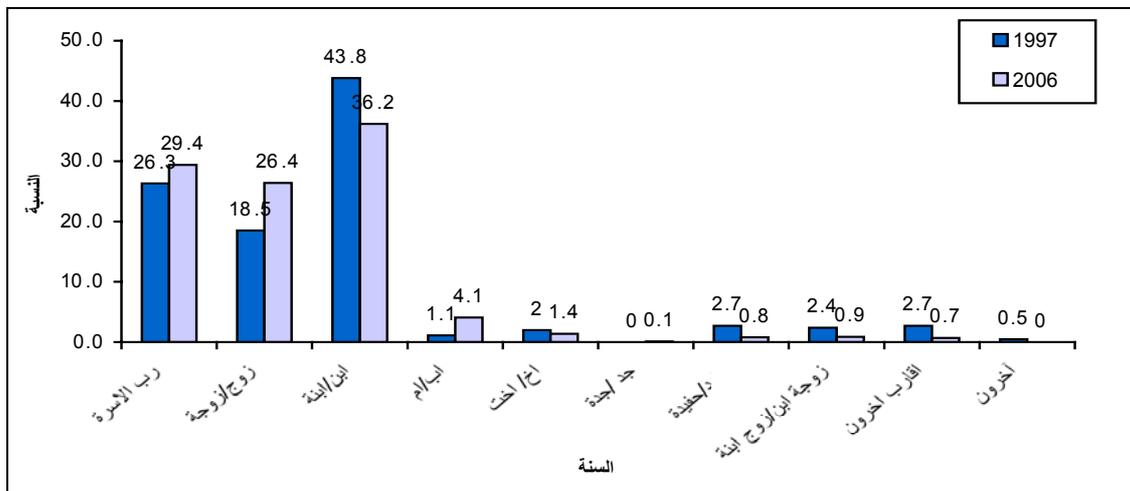
2007

%27.5

%15.6

%

:24



7.6

10 (

)

%42.4

1997

%35.7

1997

10 %17.9 %17.7

2007

%33.5 10 %41.1

%13.4 10 %14.9

8.6

j1 2007

%3.2 () %1.8

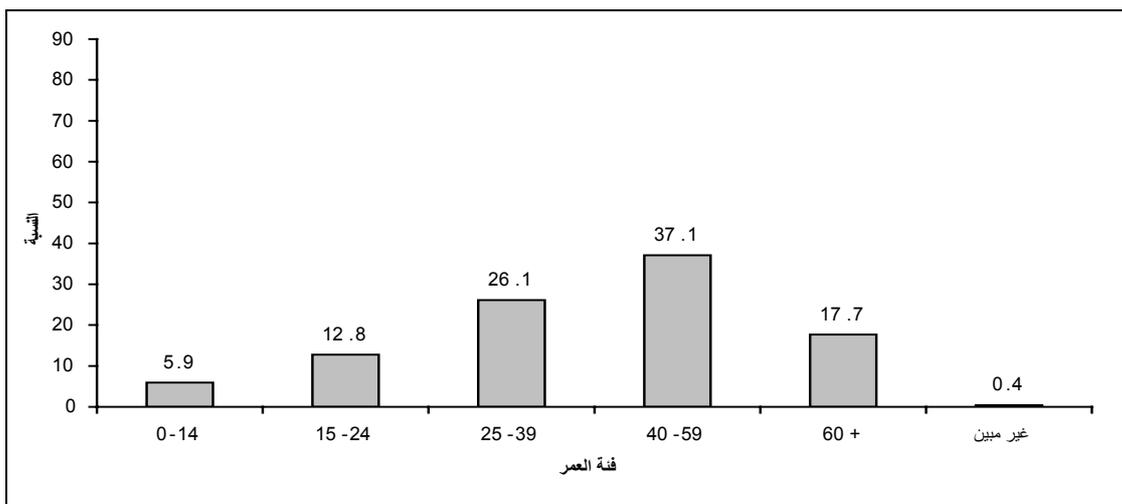
%14.4

2007

15 %6 40 (%54.8)

2007

:25



1.7

)

(. ..
(chi square)

(Nominal Variable)

(+50 49-35 34-15 14-0)

(Recoding)

. ..(

)

:

.1

.1997

.2

.2007

.3

.1997

.4

.2007

2007 1997

2.7 التحليل متعدد المتغيرات:

)

(Logistic

(Nominal Variable)

(. ..

Regression)

:

$$\text{Ln} (Q_i / 1 - Q_i) = B_0 + B_i \times X_i$$

B_i B_0 X_i Q_i

(chi square)

R Square 0.2 Pseudo R-Square 0.05 0.00

Chi-Square :1

		Chi-Square	
.000	0	.000	
.000	1	8560.073	
.000	2	2111.591	
.000	3	542.402	
.000	2	2700.861	
.000	1	32505.353	
.000	1	207.389	
.000	2	736.374	
.000	2	39206.529	

:

.1

.05

14-0

.2

0.05

-

.3

.4

.5

.6

.7

:2

		(Wald)			
.000	1	441.070	.022	-.470	
.000	1	8368.879	.007	-.632	
.	0	.	.	0 ^b	
.000	1	399.765	.010	-.194	
.000	1	28.177	.010	.054	
.	0	.	.	0 ^b	
.000	1	275.214	.014	-.240	14-0
.000	1	34.856	.008	-.050	34-15
.000	1	238.650	.008	-.129	35-49
					+50
.000	1	547.127	.010	-.230	
.000	1	2626.850	.008	-.387	-
.	0	.	.	0 ^b	
.000	1	33531.020	.005	1.002	
.	0	.	.	0 ^b	
.000	1	214.964	.016	-.237	
.	0	.	.	0 ^b	
.000	1	470.660	.008	-.170	
.000	1	490.881	.014	-.314	
.	0	.	.	0 ^b	
.000	1	10514.998	.013	-1.374	
.713	1	.135	.011	.004	
.	0	.	.	0 ^b	

.a

.b

(chi square)

0.05

0.00

0.1

Pseudo R-Square

Chi-Square

:3

Sig.	df	Chi-Square	
.	0	.000	
.000	1	145.254	
.000	2	1177.042	
.000	3	11840.331	
.000	2	38658.847	
.000	1	161.764	
.034	1	4.493	
.000	2	1706.197	
.000	2	374.515	

:

.1

.0.05

14-0

.2

. 0.05

.3

.4

.5

.6

.7

		(Wald)			
.000	1	198.396	.027	-.381	
.000	1	145.278	.007	.083	
.	0	.	.	0 ^b	
.000	1	176.964	.014	.188	
.000	1	640.184	.015	.369	
.	0	.	.	0 ^b	
.000	1	9905.118	.016	-1.567	14-0
.000	1	8173.096	.010	-.859	34-15
.000	1	3112.206	.009	-.521	35-49
.	0	.	.	0 ^b	+50
.000	1	29530.050	.013	-2.151	
.000	1	24911.884	.007	-1.148	-
.	0	.	.	0 ^b	
.000	1	160.152	.007	-.085	
.	0	.	.	0 ^b	
.033	1	4.522	.017	-.036	
.	0	.	.	0 ^b	
.000	1	1684.170	.008	-.329	
.000	1	273.958	.013	-.217	
.	0	.	.	0 ^b	
.000	1	21.589	.017	-.080	
.000	1	16.608	.016	.064	
.	0	.	.	0 ^b	

.a

.b

()

•

•

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•

•

()

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•

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j2

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- .1997 – .2005 •
- .2007 – .2005 •
- 2004 .2005 •
- .2005 •
- .2006 •
- .2008 •
- .2000 () •
- .2008 () •
- .1993 () •

- **Shoyock, Henry, 1976.** The methods and materials of demography.

(1)

:1995

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	(
1987	(1987)

:1995

(

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	/ /)
	(/
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	(

:2004

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()	
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()	
	2000
()	2000 ()

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:2006

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(2)

:1997

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()	

:2007

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) (
()	
()	

(3)

:

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.()

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.1

()

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•

•

()

•

12

:

.2

()

()

()

(-----)

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•

•

.3

(0)

2006

40.0	43.2	37.5		
60.0	56.8	62.5		
100.0	100.0	100.0		
22.7	23.6	22.0		
37.4	33.2	40.8	/	
32.6	35.0	30.7	/	
2.3	2.8	1.9	/	
1.6	1.9	1.3	/	
0.1	0.1	0.1	/	
0.8	0.6	1.1	/	
2.0	2.4	1.6	/	
0.5	0.6	0.4		
0.1	0.0	0.1		
100.0	100.0	100.0		
55.2	53.2	56.8		
23.6	11.3	33.6		
21.2	35.5	9.6		
100.0	100.0	100.0		
16.5	18.5	14.8	14-0	
20.5	21.2	19.9	24-15	
33.2	31.4	34.7	39-25	
22.2	22.4	22.0	59-40	
7.7	6.5	8.6	+60	
100.0	100.0	100.0		
61.3	87.2	40.2		
38.7	12.8	59.8		
100.0	100.0	100.0		
39.9	40.9	39.1	5-0	
17.2	15.7	18.3	10-6	
11.3	12.3	10.5	15-11	
31.6	31.0	32.0	+16	
100.0	100.0	100.0		
19.4	20.2	18.8		15
0.9	0.9	1.0		
72.9	73.5	72.5		
1.1	0.9	1.2		
5.2	4.2	6.0		
0.5	0.3	.6		
100.0	100.0	100.0		

2006

()

7.2	6.3	8.0		10
9.7	9.4	10.0		
20.1	20.5	19.9		
28.5	28.2	28.8		
20.0	21.2	19.0		
5.5	5.1	5.9		
7.9	8.4	7.5		
0.2	0.3	0.1		
0.7	0.5	0.8		
0.1	0.1	0.2		
100.0	100.0	100.0		
2.0	1.7	2.3	14-1	10
7.9	6.3	9.1	34-15	
12.5	13.5	11.8	35	
.8	.6	1.0		
5.6	8.2	3.5		
2.1	2.7	1.7		
18.1	21.1	15.6		
42.0	38.9	44.5		
5.9	6.0	5.8		
1.1	0.6	1.5		
0.1	0.2	0.1		
1.9	0.4	3.1		
100.0	100.0	100.0		

2006

53.3	54.1	52.9		
46.7	45.9	47.1		
100.0	100.0	100.0		
29.4	28.9	29.7		
26.4	24.0	27.7	/	
36.2	35.2	36.8	/	
4.1	8.1	1.8	/	
1.4	1.1	1.6	/	
0.1	0.2	0.0	/	
0.8	0.6	0.9	/	
0.9	1.1	0.8	/	
0.7	.8	0.6		
0.0	0.0	0.0		
100.0	100.0	100.0		
53.5	62.8	48.3		
30.3	3.4	45.3		
16.2	33.8	6.4		
100.0	100.0	100.0		
10.4	9.1	11.1	14-0	
23.8	24.0	23.7	24-15	
24.5	21.5	26.2	39-25	
24.3	20.9	26.2	59-40	
16.9	24.5	12.8	+60	
100.0	100.0	100.0		
47.0	76.7	30.6		
53.0	23.3	69.4		
100.0	100.0	100.0		
10.5	11.6	9.8	5-0	
31.3	26.6	34.0	10-6	
24.2	28.4	21.8	15-11	
34.0	33.4	34.4	+16	
100.0	100.0	100.0		
28.0	26.7	28.8		15
1.4	0.8	1.8		
62.0	60.2	63.1		
1.1	1.7	0.7		
7.1	10.3	5.3		
0.3	0.2	0.4		
100.0	100.0	100.0		

2006

()

9.8	16.9	5.8		10
9.2	8.4	9.6		
15.0	10.8	17.3		
24.2	18.0	27.7		
21.9	24.5	20.5		
7.3	5.6	8.3		
11.2	14.4	9.5		
0.3	0.4	0.2		
0.8	0.9	0.8		
0.3	0.3	0.3		
100.0	100.0	100.0		
2.1	1.6	2.3	14-1	10
7.5	4.4	9.2	34-15	
13.8	14.2	13.6	35	
1.1	.6	1.4		
6.9	6.4	7.1		
2.9	4.0	2.3		
23.3	22.6	23.7		
29.4	29.3	29.5		
10.1	14.0	7.9		
2.0	2.2	1.9		
0.2	0.3	0.1		
0.6	0.5	0.7		
100.0	100.0	100.0		

2006

32.2	6.9	46.2	
0.8	0.8	0.7	
1.1	1.5	0.9	
4.7	7.5	3.2	
16.4	23.2	12.7	
9.3	3.0	12.8	
1.0	0.7	1.2	
4.6	11.7	0.7	
5.7	15.3	0.5	
1.8	3.9	0.7	
15.5	23.0	11.3	
3.3	0.0	5.2	
3.6	2.5	3.9	
100.0	100.0	100.0	

2006

5.4	0.6	12.9	
2.0	.6	4.1	
34.9	54.9	3.5	
16.5	15.4	18.2	
5.1	4.1	6.6	
3.5	2.2	5.6	
0.3	0.2	0.4	
1.3	1.0	1.7	
31.1	20.9	47.1	
100.0	100.0	100.0	

2006

2.4	.1	5.0	
1.6	1.0	2.2	
11.8	21.1	1.2	
19.1	21.3	16.7	
13.1	14.1	12.0	
1.4	1.1	1.7	
45.6	36.9	55.3	
5.1	4.4	5.9	
100.0	100.0	100.0	

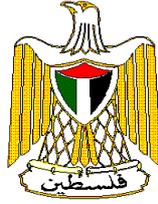
2007

51.0	36.4		
49.0	63.6		
100.0	100.0		
31.3	25.3		
27.5	40.5	/	
35.5	26.8	/	
1.0	2.3	/	
1.3	1.0	/	
0.0	0.1	/	
1.0	0.6	/	
1.1	1.9	/	
0.8	0.7		
0.1	0.2		
0.3	0.5		
100.0	100.0		
64.6	60.1		
31.0	30.7		
4.5	9.2		
100.0	100.0		
10.6	15.2	14-0	
24.1	18.1	24-15	
28.9	32.3	39-25	
28.9	22.1	59-40	
7.3	11.9	+60	
0.2	0.4		
100.0	100.0		
26.6	44.6		
73.1	54.4		
.3	1.0		
100.0	100.0		
34.3	34.0	5-0	
39.6	18.9	10-6	
8.9	12.6	15-11	
14.9	31.5	+16	
2.3	3.0		
100.0	100.0		

2007

()

31.6	18.5		15
1.6	0.6		
62.4	72.9		
0.8	0.8		
2.8	6.2		
0.2	0.2		
0.6	0.7		
100.0	100.0		
3.2	10.5		10
6.7	11.5		
15.1	20.9		
23.9	25.2		
22.5	14.5		
9.7	5.8		
15.3	9.2		
0.4	0.2		
2.0	1.1		
0.9	0.3		
0.2	0.8		
100.0	100.0		
1.3	1.2	14-1	10
3.8	3.1	34-15	
30.5	23.5	35	
2.9	1.9		
2.6	1.4		
23.2	15.3	/	
27.3	41.4		
5.2	9.3	/ /	
1.8	1.2		
1.1	0.8		
0.3	0.8		
100.0	100.0		



**Palestinian National Authority
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics**

Dissemination and analysis of Census Findings

**Internal Migration and Returnees in
The Palestinian Territory**

**Prepared by
Mohammad Duraidi**

December, 2009

This document is prepared in accordance with the standard procedures stated in the Code of Practice for Palestine Official Statistics 2006

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Preface

The Population, Housing and Establishment Census- 1997 is the cornerstone of the efforts of developing reliable up-to-date and comprehensive database. Demographic and health survey, and Survey of the impact of Israeli unilateral measures on the social, economic and environmental conditions of the Palestinian households are also important data sources.

PCBS is conducting Dissemination and Analysis of Census Finding to enhance awareness of available statistical data in general, and Census finding in particular, as well as their potential utilization and inter linkages with various socioeconomic conditions.

The outputs of the project cover areas of dissemination and analysis of Census findings. This includes producing a series of user-oriented reports at different levels of concern, including analytical, in-depth analysis, and summary reports, of which this report comes as on of the products in the regard.

We hope that this project will contribute to improving the living standards of the Palestinian society through strengthening the development planning process at various levels.

December, 2009

**Ola Awad
Acting President of PCBS**

Important Notes

- The ideas presented in this document do not necessarily express PCBS official position.
- The Researcher worked this study depending on data derived from the PCBS databases and other resources. PCBS will not be responsible for any mistakes of these data.

Executive Summary

- Migration is considered to be the third component of population growth. It has gained increasing importance in recent years due to significantly increased migration rates, in addition to the effect of migration on various structures of the population such as age, gender and marital structure in both exporting and receiving countries. In the Palestinian case, the successive waves of migration to and from the Palestinian territory since the beginning of the last decade have not differed beyond normal movements and migrations of the Palestinians in and out of the Palestinian territory looking for education, employment opportunities and rejoining households.
- This study presents and analyzes the reality of internal and returning migration to the Palestinian territory in terms of size, trends and characteristics of migrants and returnees from abroad to the Palestinian territory through the available data from censuses findings of 1997 and 2007 and surveys that were implemented between 1997 and 2007 as well.
- The Census data of 1997 indicated that about a quarter of the Palestinian population had a previous place of residence outside the Palestinian territory, composed of 10.6% had a previous place of residence outside the territory (returnees from overseas migration “Abroad” against a percentage of 14.1% who had a previous place of residence within the Palestinian territory (internal migration). This indicated that a high proportion of Palestinian society suffered from successive waves of migration and displacement over the past years.
- The data of the census of population, housing and establishment in 1997 showed that 37.8% of total migrants who migrated after the establishment of the Palestinian National Authority during the period 1994-1997, i.e., within four years time prior to the implementation of the Census of 1997 against a percentage of 19.3% during the period 1990-1993; the rest migrated before 1990.
- The results of the survey on the impact of unilateral Israeli measures on Palestinian households in 2006 showed a decrease in the percentage of population who had a previous place of residence to about 20% of the population, of which 7.7% are returnees migrants from overseas migration “Abroad” and 11.8% are from internal migration. This is partly caused by the low percentage of returnees during the period between Census 1997 and the survey of 2006 due to the prevailing situation since the last quarter of 2000, which significantly affected and lowered levels of return migration from abroad.
- Due to the geographical division and Israeli hostile measures that create obstacles and restrictions on the movement of people between West Bank and Gaza Strip; especially after 2000 there is very negligible movement of internal migration between West Bank and Gaza Strip. Data indicated that in 1997, approximately 1.1 persons only out of 1000 of West Bank residents had migrated to West Bank from Gaza Strip. In 2007, data indicated that about 5,000 persons had migrated from Gaza Strip and were currently residing in West Bank or about 2.4 persons out of 1000 residents of West Bank.
- The Governorate of Ramallah and Al Bireh is the most attractive governorate to internal migrants among other West Bank governorates according to census data of 1997 and 2007. This is expected due to the concentration of national, governmental, civic and even international institutions, especially in the cities of Ramallah and Al Bireh. In Gaza Strip, the northern Gaza governorate is the largest recipient of emigrants followed by Khan Younis governorate.

- The least attractive governorates (the most displacing /forcing out) for internal migrants in West Bank is Jerusalem Governorate Area J2, while Rafah governorate is the least attractive governorate for migrants from other governorates of the Gaza Strip, according to the population data in 1997.
- As a result of people's expected movement to search for jobs, marriage or other reasons, some migration takes place within the governorate itself. Accordingly, data of Census 2007 indicated that there are 146 thousand Palestinians that previously had a place of residence within the same governorate representing 7.1% of the total population of West Bank in 2007. Jerusalem governorate Area J2 is the governorate with the highest percentage of internal migration within its communities as of both Census 1997 and Census 2007. Concerning Gaza Strip and according to the data of Census 1997, Rafah governorate has the highest percentage of migration within its communities.
- Data showed that there is a correlation of the internal migration between the classified areas of rural, urban and refugee camps communities and there is no clear trend for one of these classifications over the other. Data of 2006 indicated that 55.2% of the internal migrants moved to urban communities and 23.6% moved to rural communities while 21.2% moved to camps. It is well known that population distribution in the Palestinian society by type of community in 2006 was the following: 53.5%, 30.3% and 16.2% in urban, rural areas and refugee camps respectively.
- Data of both Census 1997 and Census 2007 in addition to the findings of the survey on Israeli Measures in 2006 indicated that the main motivations for internal migration in the Palestinian Territory were marriage and family companionship. The first primary motivation according to data of 2006 and 2007 was marriage with a percentage of 35% out of the total internal migrants while family companionship reached 32.6% according to Census 2007. According to the Census 1997, the first motivation was companionship with 50.4% out of the total internal migrants followed by a 26% of the total internal migrants for marriage.
- The available data from Census 2007 and surveys indicated that females compose the highest percentage of internal migration in the Palestinian Territory while the data of Census 1997 indicated a large increase in the percentage of female migrants in comparison with males, with females representing 85.6% of the total internal migrants. It also reached 60% for females against 40% for males in the Palestinian Territory as of the survey of 2006.
- The characteristics of the Palestinian internal migrants is affected by age structure as confirmed by the data revealed from both censuses and surveys which were implemented in the period 1997-2007. The data of Census 1997 indicated that the percentage of individuals under the age 19 years with a previous residence place in the Palestinian Territory was 18.0% while it reached 16.5% according to the survey of 2006.
- Palestinian refugees residing in the Palestinian Territory were more likely to be vulnerable to internal migration in comparison to non-refugees; the percentage of refugees who migrated internally was 61.7% and 61.3% of the total of internal migrants according to the data of Census 1997 and Census 2007 respectively, knowing that their percentage in the Palestinian Territory is about 44% of the total population.
- The available data of different sources indicated that married people were more susceptible to internal migration, representing 73% of the total of internal migrants aged 12 years and older. Married couples composed almost half of the population aged 12 years and older. The percentage of singles aged 12 years and older who migrated internally was

21.8% in accordance to the data of 1997 and 19.4% of the total of the internal migrants according to the data of 2006. The percentage of single male migrants was three times more than the percentage of females according to data of 2006, while it was more than two times of the females in 1997. The percentage of individuals aged 10 years and older among the internal migrants and classified as economically active was 34.4% while their percentage among individuals aged 10 years and older in the Palestinian Territory was 23.3% only, and the rest was classified as economically inactive. The unemployment rate among internal migrants reached 5.5% of the total population aged 10 years and older and internal migrants were 16% of the total of internal migrants aged 10 years and older and economically active.

- Data indicated that the percentage of internal migrants who were classified as heads of households reached a quarter of the internal migrants and this meant that the average size of households of internal migrants was 4 individuals only, while the average household size in the Palestinian Territory was 6.3 individuals in 1997.
- The characteristics of internal migrants in the Palestinian Territory are represented by higher education levels than the total population which makes it unique from other societies. The percentage of those who hold a B.A. degree and higher among the internal migrants aged 10 years and older reached 4.8% and 8.9% in 1997 and 2006 respectively while this percentage was only 6.6% for the Palestinian population in 2006.
- The Population, Housing and Establishment Census 2007 showed that the percentage of Christians in the West Bank excluding area J1 of Jerusalem governorate was 1% from the West Bank population. The percentage of persons with a previous residence place within the Palestinian Territory (internal migrants) who were Muslims was 97.1% and Christians was 2.5%.
- The percentage of persons who had a previous place of residence outside of the Palestinian Territory in 1997 was 10.5% in the Palestinian Territory out of the total population while it was only 7.7% according to the survey of 2006. Although the percentage of returnees between 2001-2006 did not exceed 10.5% out of the total returnees from abroad, it reached about 31.3% between 1996-2000 and about 24.2% between 1991-1995, while 34.0% returned before 1991.
- The percentage of returnees from abroad to West Bank was 65.3% of the total of returnees according to data of 1997 while 34.7% returned to Gaza Strip. This distribution of returnees between West Bank and Gaza Strip resembles the percentages of the total population distribution by regions of West Bank and Gaza Strip.
- The West Bank data revealed by both censuses of 1997 and 2007 matched each other completely in that the governorates of Ramallah and Al-Bireh, Nablus and Hebron, respectively, were where most returnees tended to go.
- By studying the distribution of returnees according to type of locality in the Palestinian territory, data indicated that 53.0 % of the returnees from abroad returned to communities classified as urban according to type of locality classification of 1997, 33.2% returned to rural areas and 13.8% returned to reside in areas classified as refugee camps. By studying returnees' distribution in West Bank, it was noticed that the percentage of returnees from abroad who returned to urban areas was 64.6% against 31.0% who returned to rural areas and 4.4% returned to refugee camps.
- The largest number of returnees came from Jordan and Jordan has the largest Palestinian refugee community residing on its soil, followed by Saudi Arabia.

- On the level of West Bank and Gaza Strip, the situation was slightly different as Jordan ranked as the first country where Palestinians returned from to West Bank while both Kuwait and Saudi Arabia ranked closely together as second and third respectively. At Gaza Strip level, Saudi Arabia was ranked as the first place country from where Palestinian returned to Gaza Strip.
- Data indicated that the percentage of males returnees from abroad is higher in comparison to their percentage in Palestinian society; data of 1997 indicated that the percentage of males with a previous residence place outside of Palestinian territory (returnees from abroad) was 53.6% out of total returnees against 46.4% for females. This percentage was very close in 2006 which indicated about 53.3% for males who returned from abroad against 46.7% for females returned from abroad.
- The characteristics of returnees from abroad is affected by age structure as the case of internal migration where the percentage of returnees aged under 15 years in 1997 was 28.0% in the Palestinian territory. This percentage of returnees in 2006 in Palestinian territory was only 10.4% out of total returnees; the percentage of returnees aged 65 years and older in 1997 in the Palestinian territory was 17% out of total returnees.
- Statistics indicated a decrease in the percentage of Palestinian refugee returnees from abroad as of 1997 and amounted of 38.3% out of the total of returnees, noting that this percentage is less than their percentage within the Palestinian society as a whole, of 42% in 1997, while the percentage of returnees from abroad was very close to their percentage within Palestinian territory as revealed by data in 2006 and 2007.
- Statistics indicated a big difference between returned persons from abroad aged 12 years and older in accordance to marital status compared to their siblings of Palestinian society within the same age category; returnees from abroad are characterized by high percentage of married couples in comparison to those residing in Palestinian territory within the same age category.
- The returnees from abroad are characterized by a remarkable high percentage of educational levels than those within Palestinian territory and even than those among internal migrants. This is reasonable since a large number of returnees from abroad left Palestinian territory for higher education and obtained higher qualifications; the percentage of returnees from abroad aged 10 years and older holding a bachelor degree and higher as of Census 1997 was about 14.0% of those aged 10 years and older.