



POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS IN PALESTINIAN CAMPS AND GATHERINGS IN L E B A N O N 2 0 1 7



DETAILED ANALYTICAL REPORT



Central Administration
Of Statistics - Lebanon



Lebanese Republic | Presidency
of the Council of Ministers
LEBANESE PALESTINIAN
DIALOGUE COMMITTEE



Palestinian Central
Bureau Of Statistics



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This report was drafted by Mr. Jayant Kumar, a renowned expert in statistics. He and his team had contributed greatly in completing the report. A set of author recommendations are put at the end of this report.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Adjacent Area
AJ	Adjacent Gatherings
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
CAS	Central Administration of Statistics
CMO	Central Management Office
DOB	Date of Birth
DPAR	General Directorate of Political Affairs and Refugees of the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities
EA	Enumeration Area
ESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Position System
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ICR	Intelligent Character Recognition
ICT	Information & Communication Technology
LFPR	Labor Force Participation Rate
LPDC	Lebanese-Palestinian Dialogue Committee
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
OCR	Optical Character Recognition
OG	Other Gathering
OMR	Optical Mark Reader
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
PES	Post-Enumeration Survey
PHCCG-2017	Population and Housing Census in the Palestinian camps and Gatherings
PLO	Palestinian Liberation Organization
PM	Prime Minister of Lebanon
PRL	Palestinian Refugee in Lebanon
PRS	Palestinian Refugee displaced from Syria

TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UR	Unemployment Rate
WHO	World Health Organization



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides a snapshot of the Palestinian refugee population based on the details collected in the census of Palestinian refugees. The important findings of the report are summarised below.

After two years of discussions and preparations, both the Lebanese and Palestinian Governments signed a Memorandum of Understanding (Annex A), in October 2016, based on the Council of Minister's Decision issued two months earlier.¹ The decision was based on a recommendation from The Lebanese Working Group on Palestinian Affairs in Lebanon:

Recommendations of the Lebanese Working Group on Palestinian Refugee Affairs²

'The Working Group considers that lack of official, comprehensive and accurate data on Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon, is a major factor restricting the ability of the Lebanese State to formulate adequate policies on Palestinian refugees based on solid scientific grounds.'^{2,3}

After viewing the work done by Lebanese – Palestinian Dialogue Committee with the concerned parties to conduct a comprehensive census for Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, according to objective and professional standards;

The discussion led to the elaboration of the following recommendation:

- Conducting a comprehensive census of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon⁴ comprising the refugees as well as their socio-economic status in all Camps, adjacent areas, Palestinian Gatherings and other places of residence.⁵

The above decision to hold a nation-wide population and housing census throughout the territories of Lebanon was entrusted to be carried out by the CAS and the PCBS, under the administrative and supervisory umbrella of the LPDC. It was finally carried out in 2017 and is called as the Population and Housing Census in the Palestinian Camps and Gatherings in Lebanon (PHCCG-2017). It seems however that the house listing of buildings and population enumeration was ultimately carried out in all Palestinian Camps, Adjacent Gatherings and Other Gatherings but possibly excluded some, 'other places of residence on the Lebanese territory,' though mandated above as isolated Palestinian refugees can be covered only when a full population census of the country is taken. The Population and Housing Census - PHCCG 2017- was conducted under the overall supervision of LPDC and technically supported by CAS and PCBS and carried out during July 17-31, 2017. The Census Reference Moment was fixed for 17 July 2017.

1. This census, which was based on a decision of the Lebanese Council of Ministers on 25/8/2016, was followed by the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the Lebanese and Palestinian governments on 19/10/2016. (<http://lpdc.gov.lb/statements/key-findings-of-the-national-population-and-housin/398/en>).

2. Unified Lebanese Vision for the Palestinian Refugees Affairs in Lebanon, November 2016. (<http://lpdc.gov.lb/archive/a-unified-lebanese-vision-for-the-palestinian-refu/424/en>).

3. According to UNRWA records, there are currently 472,013 Palestinians in Lebanon registered with UNRWA. Around half of them live in 12 UNRWA mandated refugee Camps and many Gatherings. Therefore, the findings of this census do not represent the entire registered Palestinian refugee population in Lebanon, but rather the population living inside refugee Camps and Gatherings.

4. Besides the Armenian refugees who arrived in Lebanon in 1918, 1922 and 1939 an estimated 130,000 refugees from Palestine arrived in Lebanon after 1948, of whom 105,000 were registered with UNRWA in 1951. About 400,000 refugees were registered with UNRWA in 2010; however, a survey conducted that year estimated that the number of Palestinian refugees effectively residing in the country was only 260,000 to 280,000. Source Migration Profile: Lebanon Françoise De Bel-Air, Research Consultant Issue 2017/12 May 2017.

5. The challenges in defining Palestinian refugees in Lebanon are discussed later.

6. The challenges in defining and identifying the Camps, adjacent areas and other Gatherings are discussed later.

PHCCG-2017 enumerated all Palestinian Refugees resident in Lebanon (and their family members outside Lebanon). It was carried out throughout Lebanon, in 6 regions spread over 168 localities - 12 Camps and 156 localities comprising, 25 Adjacent Gathering Localities and 131 Other Gatherings/Localities. The Census Frame has Total 1315 EAs. It canvassed an Electronic Questionnaire, for every Household, having 94 Questions, spread over 13 sections covering building and housing details, Households and their members by sex and age, and several other social, demographic and economic activity status questions. A Pre-enumeration Survey (PES) was carried out in August 2017 supervised by ESCWA and it estimated a net under coverage rate of 2.2 percent. The important housing and population characteristics are summarised below and the detailed analysis is provided in the subsequent chapters.

Buildings, housing units and Households

The census covered 22,905 buildings of which 22,717 buildings were being used for residential purposes. These buildings had 53,993 housing units of which 52,728 housing units were being used as residence or as places of work-cum-residence. There were 55,473 Households enumerated in these housing units at the time of census.

Enumerated Population and Palestinian refugee population

The census enumerated 224,901 people including 183,255 Palestinian refugees in 168 localities in Camps, Adjacent Gatherings and Other Gatherings. Of these as many as 23 Other Gatherings had less than 15 Households each, with a total population of 554. On the other hand the top 10 localities by population size, contributed a total population of 119,208 in 29,216 Households.

Palestinian refugees enumerated in the census comprise 165,549 PRL (Palestinian refugees residents in Lebanon) and 17,706 PRS (Palestinian refugees coming from Syria or visitors not residents in Lebanon). Saida Region (32.4%), North region (22.8%) and Beirut (20.1%) accounted for more than three fourths of the enumerated population.

The geographic distribution of Palestinian refugees (PRL+PRS) is slightly different and Saida Region (35.3%) has the highest percentage followed by North Region (24.7%) and Tyre Region (14.8%). The position of Beirut changed due to the presence of Syrian population in comparatively large numbers in Beirut province.

As regards the Palestinian refugee population, the top ten localities include six Camps, two Adjacent Gatherings and two Other Gatherings. These localities together account for slightly more than 67.2 percent of the refugees. This is true in both case, PRL and PRS. Ain el-Hilweh Camp alone accounts for 11.1 percent of all refugees and 11.3 percent of the PRL. In case of PRS, Other Gatherings at Mount Lebanon and Adjacent Gatherings at Ain el Hilweh both account for more than 10 percent of the refugees. The presence of 'Other Gatherings' in this list indicates that a significant proportion of the refugees have settled away from the Camps.

Syrians enumerated in this census accounted for 26,378 (23.1%) of the camps population. In particular, they represent 47.5% of the population of Burj el Barajneh, 57% of Shatila, 39% of Mar Elias and 34.4% of Baddawi camps population.

Nationality of the head of the Households enumerated in the census

Overall, 85.1 percent of the Households are headed by Palestinian refugees, 77.1 percent PRL and 8 percent PRS. Syrians head 10.4 percent of the Households while 4.1 percent are headed by Lebanese and a very small percentage (0.4) are headed by other nationalities.

In each of Saida, Tyre and Beka'a regions, Households headed by Palestinian refugees account for at least 94 percent of the enumerated Households. Beirut (54.2%) region has the lowest percentage of

Households headed by PRL while Beka'a has the highest percentage of Households headed by PRS head. Syrians headed 10.4% of the enumerated Households and about 88.3% among them in North and Beirut regions.

Among the Households headed by PRL, 45.8 percent of the Households are in Camps followed by 33.6 percent in Other Gatherings and only 20.6 percent are in Adjacent Gatherings. Almost 49.4 percent of the Households headed by PRS are in Camps while the 26.9 percent are in Other Gatherings and only 23.7 percent are in Adjacent Gatherings.

Age distribution of the enumerated persons

The age group 0-14 contributes 43 percent of the population for Syrians, 32.5 percent for the PRS, 28.9 percent for PRL and only 25 percent for the Lebanese population. Children below five years formed less than ten percent among all nationalities except Syrians among them formed about 18 percent. Age Group 0-14 contributes about 30.7 percent to the total population, while age groups 15-64 and 65+ contribute 63.8 and 5.5 percent respectively. Median age is the age below exactly half of the population would be found, the other half being above the median age. The median age of the population works out to be 25.0 years, meaning 50 percent of the population are below 25.0 years. Females have a slightly higher median age of 25.0 as against 24.0 for males.

Possession of travel documents

About 33% of the people enumerated did not have a travel document though they are eligible for one. Their percentage is as high as 42.2 percent among PRL.

Almost 25% of the Households do not have any member possessing a travel document and their proportion is slightly higher among PRL.

More than a fifth of the Households have some member without any travel document. This is true for both PRL and PRS.

Sex Ratio

At the overall level the number of males and females among Palestinian refugees are almost equal with 91,752 males and 91,503 females. However, at regional level, the sex ratio varies from 97 males per 100 females in Tyre to 105 in Beirut.

The sex ratio of refugees varies by refugee status and it is 102 for PRL against 89 for PRS.

Distribution of Refugees by refugee status

There are 165,549 PRL Palestinian refugees, accounting for more than 90 percent of the total population. Only 17,706 Palestinian refugees are PRS. The regional distribution of these two categories of refugees are considerably different. Saida and North regions that accounts for respectively 35.8 percent and 25.1 percent of PRL, have lower percentages of 31.3 and 21.8 PRS respectively. Beirut region (9.1 percent) has the lowest percentage of PRS compared to its contribution of 13.4 percent of the PRL. On the other hand, the share of Beka'a region (11.3 percent) among PRS is significantly higher than its share of PRL. Mount Lebanon region also shows a similar picture.

Registration with UNRWA and DPAR

About 99.3% of the refugees are registered with UNRWA, while as much as 99.5 percent are registered with DPAR. Only 756 out of the 165,549 PRL have not been registered with either UNRWA or DPAR.

Household size and Household type

Average Household size of Palestinian Households is about 4.0. It is marginally higher for PRS. At region level, average Household size varies from 3.8 in Beirut to 4.2 in North Region.

About 10 percent of the Households are single person Households and about 81 percent are nuclear Households.

About 43 percent of the nuclear Households have 4 or 5 members while 8.8 percent have seven or more members. Among extended Households, about 18 percent has only 2 members while 20.4 percent has seven or more members.

Overall 18.1 percent of the Households are female headed Households. The proportion of female headed Households vary significantly by the type of Household and refugee status of the head of the Household.

Age Sex Distribution of Palestinian refugees

About 19.7 percent of the people are aged below 10 years and another 19.3 percent are aged 10-19 years. This high proportion of children and young people among the refugees points to the possibility of high demand for jobs or unemployment in the near future.

The median age of the Palestinian Refugee population, the age below which exactly half of the population would be found, works out to be 25.0 years, meaning 50 percent of the population are below 25.0 years. Females have a slightly higher median age of 26.0 as against 25.0 for males.

Sex ratio, the number of males per 100 females declines by age. In most age groups, the PRL have a higher sex ratio compared to PRS.

Marital status and age at marriage

About 53 percent of the population aged 14 years and above are married and 38 percent are never married. The category 'Legal engagement' constitutes only 1.4 percent.

In the age group 65+, only 12.7 percent of the males are widowed whereas 51.6 percent of the females are widowed. This would mean that there is a need for a strong social support system to take care of aged widows.

The median age at marriage for all ever married males together is 25.0 years, meaning that about half of the men married by that age and the other half married at higher ages. For females it is 20 years.

A gradual increase in median age at marriage can be seen when the number of years since married comes down indicating that recent marriages have higher median age. The median ages are 27.3 for males and 21.0 for females who married during last five years. For marriages that took place 20 years or more ago, the median was almost three years lower.

The SDG indicator, percentage of females aged 20-24 who got married before attaining age 18, is 8.9 percent.

Marriages involving Lebanese nationals and refugees is important as all children born to a Lebanese female in Lebanon are not eligible for Lebanese citizenship. Similarly, in mixed marriages, children do not automatically become eligible to be treated as refugees. A total of 5,061 Households have the Head of Household marrying a person of different nationality, either the head being Lebanese and wife being PRL/PRS or the head being a Palestinian refugee (either PRL or PRS).

There are 3,707 cases where the Head of Household is a male PRL who has married a Lebanese

woman forming 73.2 percent of the cases of mixed marriage between Palestinian and Lebanese. Against this, there are only 1,219 cases of Lebanese men marrying PRL women.

Fertility and Mortality

The number of births during one year prior to the census is 2,657. The population aged 0, who are survivors of the births in the same period, is much higher at 3,196. This inconsistency is most probably because of under-reporting of births during the previous year. Since the question was on the date of the last birth and births in the previous year was derived from that, it points to the possibility of month and/or year being mis-reported or non-reporting of births to some women.

These figures, thus, lead to the conclusion that the estimated crude birth rate of 14.6 is grossly under-estimated and needs to be corrected.

As stated above, the number of children born in the year preceding the census is severely underestimated and needs adjustments to estimate fertility. The TFR for PRL is estimated to be 2.7 about 2.5 years prior to the census.

As many as 17 percent of the women aged 50-54 years have been reported as 'Never married'. So, if marital fertility rates remain the same and more women get married, then fertility rates would go up.

There is a high gender differential in the total number of deaths for all Palestinian refugees with only 890 female deaths reported as against 1,385 male deaths. With the number of female deaths (72) being less than half the number of male deaths (151), the differential is higher for PRS than for the PRL, where the reported female deaths are 818 against 1234 for males. The deaths rates show significant gender differentials with significantly higher male mortality in almost all age groups. The crude death rates also show high gender differential, with the crude death rate for females being as low as 4.9 against the corresponding figure of 7.6 for males.

The age specific death rates indicate that the life expectancy for PRL is about 68.3 for males and 76.3 for females. This huge gap is due to the gender differential in mortality observed earlier. Infant mortality rate is estimated at about 20 per 1000 births.

Maternal Mortality Ratio is not estimated due to very small number of reported maternal deaths.

Migration

Refugees born in Lebanon form about 85.2 percent comprising those born in Camps (55.8 percent) and those born in Gatherings (29.4 percent). Only less than 15 percent were born in Palestine and other countries and took refuge into Lebanon.

Among PRL, percentage of people born within the Camps is high among those living in Camps (88.8%) and Adjacent Gatherings (70.6%) while among those living in Other Gatherings, 74.0 percent were born in Gatherings in Lebanon.

As many as 47.1 percent of the migrants were previously living in Gatherings inside Lebanon while another 37.7 percent were in Camps inside Lebanon. This indicates that there has been considerable amount of movement of refugees between Camps and Gatherings

As much as 47.8 percent of the refugees sited 'Escape for security issues' as the reason for their migration to Lebanon. Their percentage is as high as 82.2 among PRS. Among PRL, the main reasons for moving to Lebanon are "1948 Crisis" (46.9%) and "Accompanying or following family" (29.4%).

The number of migrants living abroad as reported by the Households is 10,720. About 29.1 percent of them migrated after 2013 while another 24.4 percent during 2006-2012 and 32.8 percent migrated during 1990-2005. As many as 88 percent of these migrants are in the age group 25-64 years.

Education

More than 97 percent of the children aged 5-9 years and almost 91 percent of those aged 10-14 years are attending educational institutions. The percentage of those attending educational institutions is slightly lower among the PRS.

After the age of 10, larger proportion females are attending educational institutions, the difference increasing by age. It seems that more male children are dropping out and it is a matter for further investigation.

Unlike in the younger ages, in the age group 15-19 years, there are higher proportions of children attending educational institutions among those living in 'Other Gatherings' compared to those in Camps and Adjacent Gatherings.

About 32.9 percent of those aged 15-19 and 46.2 percent of those aged 20-24 have left educational institutions without completing the level they enrolled for. The percentage is significantly higher among males with 37.9 percent in age group 15-19 and 50.0 percent in the age group 20-24 as against 27.9 and 42.2 percent respectively for females in these age groups.

While about 11 percent of those aged 11 years or more have completed University education or above, the corresponding figure for the age group 25-29 is 22.6. The higher figure at the younger ages indicates increasing levels of education among the refugees in recent period.

In age group 20-24 years, 19.5 percent females have completed secondary education and another 24.5 percent completed University education as against 14.4 percent and 15.7 percent respectively for males. On the other hand, in the age group 50-54 years 11.8 percent of the males are graduates against only 6.6 percent of the females indicating faster improvement in education of females.

Significant changes are seen in the field of study for completed level of education between older people and younger ones. This may be the result of availability of better opportunities for higher education as well as changing perception of people towards specific fields of study.

Detailed data on education are available from the census that can be used for more in-depth studies that is not within the scope of this analysis.

Disability

A total of 9,862 persons have been identified as disabled, of which 8807 are PRL and 1055 are PRS. The percentage of disabled is slightly higher among PRS (6.0 percent) as compared to PRL population (5.3 percent). Males, especially PRS have higher percentage of disabled among them.

The most prevalent type of disability is relating to seeing, with about 9.3 percent of the population that is almost one in every ten people, affected by it, though majority have only minor difficulties. Movement related disability is the second most prevalent one with 7.5 per reporting it. The percentage of population suffering from hearing difficulties is 4.2 percent.

Difficulties in remembering/concentrating and communicating affect 3.3 percent and 2.2 percent of the population only.

About 23.3 percent of the disabled have never been enrolled in educational institutions.

Only 19.5 percent of the disabled are employed against 36.5 percent for those who are not disabled.

About 13.9 percent of the Households have one disabled person while another 2.5 percent have two disabled persons. About half a percent of the Households have three or more disabled persons.

Employment

About 35.3 percent of the refugees are employed during the reference week. Another 8.5 percent were also in the labour force, but unemployed. Thus, the Labour Force Participation Rate is 43.8 percent. Remaining 56.2 percent were economically inactive. The large percentage of 'inactive' population is due to the very low percentage of employed among females (11.9 percent) compared to that of males (59.0 percent). Percentage of unemployed is also lower among females (4.5 percent) compared to males (12.5 Percent). Gender differentials are high among both PRL and PRS.

For both males and females, the LFPR initially increases by age and then declines. For males, the LFPR is highest in the age group 35-39 followed by 30-34 where it reaches 91.6 and 91.4 percent respectively. In case of females the highest level of LFPR is in the age group 25-29 followed by age group 20-24.

The total number of employed children is 179 only comprising 172 males and 7 females, while another 246 are seeking work. This gives the employment-to-population ratio as 0.6 percent of the population aged 5-14 years with the ratio for males being 1.2 percent and that of females being negligible.

Overall in the total employed population, 71.8 percent are paid employees. Self-employed account for 16.9 percent and employers form another 10.7 percent. Only 0.6 percent of the employed are engaged in Household work.

About a third of the employed worked less than 35 hours a week. Another 36 percent of the employees worked for 35-45 hours per week among the total refugee population.

More than 85 percent of the employed refugee population work with private employers. Their percentage is lower among females (71.0) as compared to males (88.2). This is due to about 11.2 percent of the female employees working with UNRWA compared to just 3.2 percent of the male employees. Among PRS, the percentage of females working with UNRWA is only 6.5 percent compared to 11.5 percent for PRL.

Unemployment is very high among PRS with more than a third of those in labour force being unemployed and the rate for females being as high as 41.3 percent. Unemployment among those aged 15-19 years is very high at 43.5 percent for males and 55.0 percent for females. It is high in the age group 20-24 years also at 32.2 percent for males and 48.8 percent for females.

Almost one fourth of the employed work in 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles', followed by construction (17.4 percent)

About 93.5 percent of the employed people have said that they do not possess a work permit. It means that most of the employment is taking place in the informal section, and that the liberalization of work permits to Palestinian refugees in 2010 law-amendment has negligible effect.

Among the important fields of education, those who studied 'Secondary/manufacturing' have the highest LFPR of 79.4 percent followed by those with education in 'Engineering, manufacturing and construction' with 72.0 percent.

Registration of Births and Deaths

About 93.2 percent of women have reported registration of births of all their children and another 1.6 percent have reported registering births of some of their children.

About 89.9 percent of the deaths enumerated in the census are reported to have been registered.

Housing and connection to public networks

Those who live in houses owned by them in Camp amount to 36.8 percent. If ownership after 2001 including unregistered sale, power of attorney, etc., are included about 65 percent of the people live in owned houses.

More than 75 percent of the PRS are living in rented accommodation.

Overall, about 18.1 percent of the Households live in stand-alone houses, i.e., houses built for the use of a single Household. Those who live in apartments form about 81.5 percent

Public network caters to about 35 percent of the refugees for their drinking water requirement and private networks another 4.1 percent. More than 60 percent of the refugees depend on bottled water for drinking.

About 82 percent of the Households depend on public networks and 15.5 percent on private networks for service water.

About 93.3 percent of the Households have connection to the public sewage system.

Only 17 percent of the Households depend exclusively on public networks for electricity. Almost 81 percent depend on both public networks and commercial generators.

Nearly half of the 47,204 Households, numbering 23,032, live in two bedroom houses while about one third live in single bedroom houses. There is a larger percentage of single bed room houses in the Camps (39.4) compared to the Gatherings (29.4).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
Buildings, housing units and Households	8
Enumerated Population and Palestinian refugee population	8
Nationality of the head of the Households enumerated in the census	8
Age distribution of the enumerated persons	9
Possession of travel documents	9
Sex Ratio	9
Distribution of Refugees by refugee status	9
Registration with UNRWA and DPAR	9
Household size and Household type	10
Age Sex Distribution of Palestinian refugees	10
Marital status and age at marriage	10
Fertility and Mortality	11
Migration	11
Education	12
Disability	12
Employment	13
Registration of births and deaths	13
Housing and connection to public networks	14
CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION	26
1.1 Introduction	27
1.2 Background of The Population Data on Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon	27
1.3 Palestinian Refugee	29
CHAPTER 2. CONDUCTING THE PHCCG-2017	40
2.1 Introduction	41
2.1.1 Legal Basis	42
2.1.2 Budget and Cost Control	42
2.1.3 Administrative Organisation	42
2.1.4 Methodology and Coverage	42
2.1.5 Concepts and Definitions Used	42
2.2 Preparation phase: From mid 2016 to February 2017	44
2.2.1 Digital Mapping	44
2.2.2 Field Organisation, Staff Selection And Training	47
2.3 Field Operations Phase: 2015 - 2017	53
2.3.1 Pilot Test	53
2.3.2 Enumeration Process	58
2.3.3 Control of Fieldwork and Quality Management System	59
2.4 Post Enumeration Survey	60
2.4.1 Adjusting for estimated undercount and its implications	60

2.5 Data Processing, Tabulation and Dissemination:	60
CHAPTER 3. BUILDINGS, Households AND POPULATION – AN OVERVIEW	62
3.1 Introduction	63
3.2 Definitions	63
3.3 Buildings, housing units, Households and population enumerated therein	64
3.4 Nationality of the Head of the Household	66
3.5 Nationality of the population	70
3.6 Age Distribution of the Enumerated Population	70
3.7 Sex Distribution of enumerated population by nationality	71
3.8 Possession of travel documents	72
CHAPTER 4. PALESTINIAN REFUGEES – POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS	76
4.1 Introduction	77
4.2 Definitions	77
4.3 Palestinians by Refugee Status	78
4.4 Registration of Palestinian Refugees with UNRWA and DPAR	82
4.5 Palestinian Households	83
4.6 Age-Sex Distribution	85
4.7 Dependency Ratios	88
CHAPTER 5. NUPTIALITY	92
5.1 Introduction	92
5.2 Definitions	92
5.3 Population by Marital Status	92
5.4 Marital status of females in reproductive age group	92
5.5 Age at Marriage	92
CHAPTER 6. FERTILITY AND MORTALITY	100
6.1 Introduction	101
6.2 Definitions	102
6.3 Quality of data	102
6.2.1 Fertility	102
6.2.2 Mortality	103
6.3 Methodology used and estimates	105
6.4 Fertility estimates	106
6.5 Mortality Estimates	107
CHAPTER 7. MIGRATION	110
7.1 Introduction	110
7.2 Definitions	110
7.3 Refugees by place of birth	110
7.4 Migrant refugees from outside Lebanon	114
7.4.1 Reasons for migrating to Lebanon	116
7.5 Members of Palestinian refugee Households living abroad	117

CHAPTER 8. EDUCATION	120
8.1 Introduction	121
8.2 Definitions	121
8.3 Attendance in Educational institutions	123
8.4 Completed level of education	126
8.5 Field of Education	129
CHAPTER 9. DISABILITY	134
9.1 Introduction	134
9.2 Definitions	135
9.3 Prevalence of difficulties by type	136
9.4 Multiple disabilities/ difficulty	140
9.5 Disabled population by residential status	141
9.6 Disability and education	142
9.7 Disability and economic activity	142
9.8 Disability and Marital status	143
9.9 Refugee Households with disabled persons	143
CHAPTER 10 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	148
10.1 Introduction	149
10.2 Definitions	149
10.3 Activity status	151
10.4 Child labour	155
10.5 Status in employment	156
10.6 Number of hours worked in the reference week	156
10.7 Employed persons: Employers, Industry and Occupation; possession of work permits	157
10.9 Economic activity of the educated	160
10.8 Educational level of Unemployed	161
10.9 Situation of refugees who are not in employment	162
CHAPTER 11. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS	166
11.1 Introduction	167
11.2 Registration of Births	168
11.3 Death Registration	169
CHAPTER 12. HOUSING AND CONNECTION TO PUBLIC NETWORKS	172
12.1 Introduction	173
12.2 Definitions	173
12.3 Type of tenancy (occupancy) of the house	176
12.4 Type of houses	177
12.5 Connections to Services available to Household	178
12.5.1 Drinking water and service water	178
12.5.2 Sewage disposal	180
12.5.3 Electricity	180

12.6 Household size and number of bedrooms	181
CHAPTER 13. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS BY AUTHOR	184
ANNEXES	192
ANNEX A	192
ANNEX B: List of Localities	194
ANNEX C: Comparative list of citations of Palestine refugee gatherings in Lebanon	197
ANNEX D: Enumeration Questionnaire	204
ANNEX E: Annex to Chapter 4, Quality Of Reported Age	219
Whipple's Index	220
Myer's Index	220
Age Ratio Score, Sex Ratio Score and Combined Score	220
Age Pyramid (single years)	222
ANNEX F: Tables	225
Overview of Buildings, Residential Units, Households, Nationality and Population by Age and Sex	231
Palestinian Population Distribution	250
Marital Status and Children Ever born to Ever Married Woman and Deaths in Households	227
Tables on Migration	291
Education	299
Disability/ Difficulty in day to day functions	319
Employment Status	335
Birth and Death Registration	381
Housing Conditions and Public Networks	382

LIST OF TABLES

No.	Table Number and Title	Page
CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION		
1	Table 1.1: Number of Gatherings, Region-wise, in the list provided by the Agencies for Census Frame PHCCG-2017	35
2	Table 1.2: Region-wise number of Camps, Adjacent Gatherings and Other Gatherings at Enumeration Phase	36
3	Table 1.3: Regions, Camps, Adjacent Gatherings and Other Gatherings used in Tables	37
CHAPTER 2. CONDUCTING THE PHCCG-2017		
4	Table 2.1: Number of Area Coordinators, Team Leaders and Enumerator deployed in each Region	47
5	Table 2.2: Number of Fieldworkers Trained by Region	49
CHAPTER 3. BUILDINGS, Households AND POPULATION – AN OVERVIEW		
6	Table 3.1: Distribution of buildings and residential units by their use	64
7	Table 3.2: Distribution of Buildings, Residential Units, Households and Enumerated Population by Regions, Camps/Adjacent Gatherings/Other Gatherings	65
8	Table 3.3: Distribution of Households by Nationality of the Head of the Household by Region	67
9	Table 3.4: Distribution of Households by Region, Camps/Gatherings and Nationality of the Head of the Household	67
10	Table 3.5: Top ten Camps/ Adjacent Gatherings / Other Gatherings in terms of the number of Households enumerated, their contribution to the total by nationality of the head of the Household	69
11	Table 3.6: Distribution of population by Nationality and Region	70
12	Table 3.7: Distribution of population by Age Group and Nationality	70
13	Table 3.8: Population distribution by sex and sex ratio of enumerated population	71
14	Table 3.9: Percent Distribution of enumerated population by Nationality and type of travel document	72
15	Table 3.10: Distribution of members of Households by extent of possession of travel documents headed by Palestinian refugees	73
16	Table 3.11: Age distribution of population and those without travel documents but can have one	73
CHAPTER 4. PALESTINIAN REFUGEES – POPULATION AND Households		
17	Table 4.1: Population of Palestinian Refugees by their Refugee status and Sex ratio by Regions	79
18	Table 4.2: Distribution of refugee population by refugee status and Regions	80
19	Table 4.3: Distribution of Palestinian Refugees by Regions, Camps, Adjacent Gatherings and Other Gatherings	80

20	Table 4.4: Top ten localities in terms total number of Palestinian refugees	81
21	Table 4.5: Registration with UNRWA among Palestinian refugees resident in Lebanon, PRL	82
22	Table 4.6: Registration of Palestinian refugees, PRS, by place of registration with UNRWA	82
23	Table 4.7: Distribution of Palestinian Households by region and refugee status of the head of the Household and average Household size	83
24	Table 4.8: Distribution of Palestinian Households by Household Size and Household Type	84
25	Table 4.9: Percentage of Palestinian Households headed by female by Household type and the refugee status of the Head of Household	48
26	Table 4.10: Distribution of Palestinian Households by age of the head and their refugee status	85
27	Table 4.11: Distribution of Palestinian refugee population by age, sex and refugee status	85
28	Table 4.12: Distribution of Palestinian refugee population by age groups, refugee status and place of enumeration	87
29	Table 4.13: Sex ratio of Palestinians Refugees by age groups and refugee status	88
30	Table 4.14: Dependency Ratios of Palestinian refugees by place of enumeration and refugee status	89

CHAPTER 5. NUPTIALITY

31	Table 5.1: Distribution of Palestinian refugees by Marital Status and Sex	94
32	Table 5.2: Percentage distribution of Palestinian refugees by marital status and refugee status	94
33	Table 5.3: Percentage of marital status (without divorced and separated) for Palestinian refugees by age groups and Sex	95
34	Table 5.4: Distribution of the Palestinian refugees, by marital status, sex and place of enumeration	96
35	Table 5.5: Distribution of Palestinian females in reproductive age group by marital status, age groups and refugee status	96
36	Table 5.6: Median age at first marriage by years since married, sex and refugee status	97

CHAPTER 6. FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

37	Table 6.1: Population below five years, by single year of age and number of births for Palestinian women aged 15-54 years, in the year prior to census by sex	103
38	Table 6.2: Number of deaths in Households headed by Palestinian by refugee status of Head of Household and age and sex of death	104
39	Table 6.3: Number of Palestinian women aged 15-54 years, number of children ever born, number of children surviving and percentage of dead children by age group- All Palestinian Refugees	104
40	Table 6.4: Estimates of TFR and CBR by various methods	106
41	Table 6.5: Age specific death rates by refugee status and sex	107

CHAPTER 7. MIGRATION

42	Table 7.1: Distribution of Palestinian Refugees by place of birth, refugee status and Place of enumeration	112
43	Table 7.2: Stable Palestinian Refugees (who were enumerated at the place of their birth) as percentage of the number of refugees born at the same place	113
44	Table 7.3: Distribution of Palestinian Refugees by country from which they came to Lebanon and refugee status	115
45	Table 7.4: Distribution of Palestinian Refugees who migrated to Lebanon by reason for migration	116
46	Table 7.5: Distribution of Palestinian Households with at least one member living abroad by number of members living abroad	117
47	Table 7.6: Distribution of Palestinian members of Households living abroad by period of migration and sex	122
48	Table 7.7: Distribution of members of Palestinian Households living abroad by age and sex	118
49	Table 7.8: Distribution of members of Palestinian Refugee Households living abroad by region of current residence	118

CHAPTER 8. EDUCATION

50	Table 8.1: Percentage of Palestinian Refugees attending educational institutions by age group, sex and refugee status	123
51	Table 8.2 Percentage of Palestinian children 3-5 years attending kindergarten and the number of children by residence and refugee status	124
52	Table 8.3: Proportion of Palestinian children aged 6-19 years attending educational institutions classified by age group, refugee status and place of residence	125
53	Table 8.4: Percentage of Palestinian Refugees who enrolled in educational institutions but left before completing the level enrolled as percentage of the population, selected age groups	130
54	Table 8.5: Distribution of the Palestinian Refugees aged 11+ by completed level of education, refugee status and sex	126
55	Table 8.6: Percentage of Palestinian Refugees who completed 'Secondary' or 'University and above' by refugee status and sex and by Regions	127
56	Table 8.7: Distribution of Palestinian Refugees in selected age groups by educational level, sex and refugee status	128
57	Table 8.8: Selected Field studies with more than five percent of Palestinian Refugees with Secondary and higher level of education in the age groups 30-39, 60-69 and 17+	130

CHAPTER 9. DISABILITY

58	Table 9.1: Number of Persons experiencing various Types of Difficulty/ Disability by the Nature of disability and its percentages	136
59	Table 9. 2: Percentage distribution of Palestinian Refugees by the nature of difficulty/disability for each type of disability and by refugee status	137
60	Table 9.3: Percentage of Palestinian Refugees having Difficulty in Seeing by age group and sex	138
61	Table 9.4: Percentage of Palestinian Refugees having Difficulty in Hearing by age group and sex	138

62	Table 9.5: Percentage of Palestinian Refugees having Difficulty in Movement by age group and sex	139
63	Table 9.6: Percentage of Palestinian Refugees having Difficulty in Remembering/ Concentrating by age group and sex	139
64	Table 9.7: Percentage of Palestinian Refugees having Difficulty in Communication by age group and sex	140
65	Table 9.8: Distribution of Palestinian Refugees by Extent of Major Disability by sex for all ages and those aged 70 years and above	140
66	Table 9.9: Disabled Palestinian Refugees and percentage of Disabled in the total Palestinian refugees population by refugee status and sex	141
67	Table 9.10: Distribution of Palestinian Refugees aged 3-19 years by Attendance in Educational Institutions and Disability Status	142
68	Table 9.11 Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPR), Employment and Unemployment Rates by disability status of Palestinian refugees	142
69	Table 9.12: Distribution by marital status of the Palestinian Refugees by their disability status.	142
70	Table 9.13: Distribution of Palestinian Refugee Households by Number of Disabled	143
71	Table 9.14: Disabled Palestinian Refugee population and percentage of Disabled in the total Palestinian refugee population for Camps, Adjacent Gatherings and Other Gatherings by refugee status	143
72	Table 9.15: Percentage distribution of Disabled Palestinian Refugees for Camps AG's and OG's by refugee status	144
CHAPTER 10 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY		
73	Table 10.1: Percentage distribution of Palestinian refugees by employment status, residential status and sex	151
74	Table 10.2: Percentage of Palestinian refugees employed and unemployed in Labour force by refugee status and sex	152
75	Table 10.3: Labour Force Participation Rate, Employment and unemployment rates by sex and age group of Palestinian Refugees	152
76	Table 10.4: Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPR) and Unemployment Rates (UR) for Palestinian Refugees (aged 15 years and above) by refugee status and place of residence	153
77	Table 10.5: Number of Palestinian children who are employed or unemployed by age group, sex and refugee status	155
78	Table 10.6: Percentage distribution of employed Palestinian Refugees by their status in employment, residential status and sex	156
79	Table 10.7: Percentage distribution of employed Palestinian Refugees by number of hours worked per week, residential status and sex	156
80	Table 10.8: Distribution of employees Palestinian Refugees by type of sector, residential status and sex	157
81	Table 10.9: Percentage of Palestinian Refugees who are employed by important type of sector for Camps, Adjacent Gatherings and Other Gatherings by sex	158
82	Table 10.10: Percentage of employed Palestinian Refugees in types of industries accounting for at more than two percent of the total employed, by sex	158

83	Table 10.11: Percentage of employed Palestinian Refugees in industries accounting for at least one percent of the total employed, by sex	159
84	Table 10.12: Distribution of employed Palestinian Refugees by possession of work permit by residential status and sex	160
85	Table 10.13: Distribution of Palestinian Refugees by participation in economic activity by field of education	160
86	Table 10.14: Distribution of Unemployed Palestinian Refugees aged 15-64 years by educational level and sex	161
87	Table 10.15: Distribution of Palestinian Refugees (aged 15 years or more) who are not in employment by activity status and refugee status and sex	162
CHAPTER 11. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS		
88	Table 11.1: Registration status of Palestinian children by refugee status	168
89	Table 11.2: Distribution of Palestinian deaths by registration status, refugee status and sex	169
CHAPTER 12. HOUSING AND CONNECTION TO PUBLIC NETWORKS		
90	Table 12.1 Distribution of Palestinian Households by tenure (occupation) type, place of residence and refugee status of the Head of Household	179
91	Table 12.2 Distribution of Palestinian Households by house type, place of residence and refugee status of the Head of the Household	177
92	Table 12.3 Distribution of Palestinian Households by roof of the house, place of residence and refugee status	178
93	Table 12.4 Distribution of Palestinian Households by source of drinking water by place of residence and refugee status of the Head of the Household	179
94	Table 12.5 Distribution of Palestinian Households by source of service water by place of residence and refugee status of the Head of the Household	179
95	Table 12.6 Distribution of Palestinian Households by Type of Sewage System, place of residence of the Household and refugee status of the Head of the Household	180
96	Table 12.7 Distribution of Palestinian Households by Source of Electricity, place of residence and refugee status of the Head of the Household.	181
97	Table 12.8 Percentage distribution of Palestinian Households by the number of bedrooms available to them, the total number of members in their Households and place of residence	181
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS		
98	Table 13.1 Type of Household, Membership Type, Number of Households, Total number of members in the Household and number of Palestinian Refugees enumerated	187

List of Maps

No.	Map Number and Title	Page
CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION		
1	Map 1.1 Dbayeh Camp	32
2	Map 1.2 Bourj el-Barajneh Camp and Adjacent Gathering Haret Hreik	34
3	Map 1.3 Shabriha Other Gatherings	34
4	Map 1.4 showing the locations of 12 Palestinian Refugee Camps and the Palestinian Gatherings in Lebanon.	38
CHAPTER 2. CONDUCTING THE PHCCG-2017		
5	Maps 2.1 to 2.4: Evolution of Camps and gatherings mapping from initial preliminary list, listing and enumeration phases	44-46
6	Map 2.5: Covered areas during the enumeration phase in Beirut region showcasing additional gatherings being added to the original geographical scope	46
7	Map 2.6: Gatherings boundaries and enumeration areas division within	46
8	Map 2.7 Coverage in Saida region, enumeration phase, August 2017	56
9	Map 2.8 Beka'a region distribution of Households	57



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Conducting periodically the Population and Housing Census in a country, irrespective of its socio-economic development status, forms the basis of one of the most important foundations of its national statistics. The data collected and processed from all its geographic territory is usually the basis not only for formulation of public social and economic policies, but is also a tool in most countries for revenue and resource allocations within and from national government to local governments. When population and housing censuses are held with regularity and a predefined periodicity, the results contribute to evaluation and monitoring the socio-economic characteristics of the nation and its small area constituents over a period of time. These census results also allow the policy makers, social scientist and other stake holders to be informed of the trends of the demographic stability and the extent and direction of change in other population characteristics. The Population Censuses results also contribute in defining and refining the electoral constituencies at the national and local government level, in countries where elections are held to elect and form governments. Thus, Population Censuses have an additional dimension, political and constitutional, in addition to socio-economic policy formulation and evaluation and revenue and resource distribution.¹

The State of Lebanon, held its last Population and Housing Census way back in 1932. Taking into account the huge political changes due to international and national events, especially since 1948, affecting the Palestinian Refugee population in Lebanon, the Lebanese-Palestinian Dialogue Committee (LPDC)² recognized the importance of documenting and tracking the fundamental changes in the Palestinian Refugee's population residing in Lebanon. It therefore initiated the ground work for conducting a comprehensive population and housing census by inviting all stakeholders, political and professional. This was a huge and challenging step forward in the given circumstances above, of no institutional national experience in conducting population census and conceptualising the enumeration of a sub set of the population, the Palestinian refugees, who were no longer in a predefined and contiguous geographical unit. After two years of intense discussions and preparations, both the Lebanese and Palestinian Governments signed a Memorandum of Understanding (ANNEX A), in October 2016, based on the Council of Minister's Decision issued two months earlier.³ The decision is reproduced below, to give the context in which such a path breaking decision was taken:

Recommendations of the Lebanese Working Group on Palestinian Refugee Affairs.

In the framework of tasks carried out by the **Lebanese Working Group on Palestinian Refugee Affairs**, the need to find solution to the lack and the variation of data and information regarding the Palestinian presence in Lebanon was discussed;

The Working Group considers that lack of official, comprehensive and accurate data on Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon, is a major factor restricting the ability of the Lebanese State to formulate

1. E/RES/2015/10 adopted by UN Economic and Social Council on 5th August 2015. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=E/RES/2015/10.

2. In October 2005, the Lebanese Council of Ministers outlined a new policy to create a committee from various ministries to address the situation of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. This inter-ministerial committee is known as the Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee (LPDC). Source: INVESTIGATING GREY AREAS Access to Basic Urban Services in the Adjacent Areas of Palestinian Refugee Camps in Lebanon; UN Habitat and UNDP 2010.

3. This census, which was based on a decision of the Lebanese Council of Ministers on 25/8/2016 that was followed by the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the Lebanese and Palestinian governments on 19/10/2016. (<http://lpdc.gov.lb/statements/key-findings-of-the-national-population-and-housin/398/en>).

adequate policies on Palestinian refugees based on solid scientific grounds ^{1, 2}.

After viewing the efforts of the Lebanese – Palestinian Dialogue Committee with the concerned parties to conduct a comprehensive census for Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, according to objective and professional standards;

The discussion led to the elaboration of the following recommendation:

- *Conducting a comprehensive census of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon ³ comprising the refugees as well as their socio-economic status in all camps, adjacent areas, Palestinian gatherings and other places of residence.⁴*

The above decision to hold a nation-wide population and housing census throughout the territories of Lebanon was entrusted to be carried out by the CAS and the PCBS, under the administrative and supervisory umbrella of the LPDC. It was finally carried out in 2017 and is called as the Population and Housing Census in the Palestinian Camps and Gatherings in Lebanon (PHCCG-2017). It seems, however, that the house listing of buildings and population enumeration was ultimately carried out in all Palestinian Camps, Adjacent Gathering and Other Gatherings but possibly could not include all places of residence of Palestinians in Lebanon as there may be cases of individuals or families of refugees living away from 'all identified camps, adjacent areas, Palestinian gatherings'.

1.2 Background of the Various Population Estimates Data on Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon

In the background that Lebanon has not held a population and housing census after 1932, LPDC and the other technical partners were confronted with a series of challenges, which are, not normally faced by a country with a legacy of periodic census taking. Before holding of the PHCCG-2017, there have been two official sources of registration data on Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, in addition to various population estimates based on sample surveys:

- Registration data from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA in the near East) ⁵; and the General Directorate of Political Affairs and Refugees of the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (DPAR).
- Sample based surveys by governmental and non-governmental agencies.

One of the reasons for absence of reliable data on the Palestinian refugee population in Lebanon is largely because, unless approached by refugee recipients, UNRWA has no mechanism to update its

1. According to UNRWA records, there are currently 472,013 Palestinians in Lebanon registered with UNRWA. Around half of them live in 12 UNRWA mandated refugee camps and many gatherings.

2. Besides the Armenian refugees who arrived in Lebanon in 1918, 1922 and 1939 an estimated 130,000 refugees (including Lebanese citizens) from Palestine arrived in Lebanon after 1948, of whom 105,000 were registered with UNRWA in 1951. Source Migration Profile: Lebanon Françoise De Bel-Air, Research Consultant Issue 2017/12 May 2017

3. The challenges in defining Palestinian refugees in Lebanon are discussed later.

4. The challenges in defining and identifying the camps, adjacent areas and other gatherings are discussed later.

5. Following the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict, UNRWA, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East was established by United Nations General Assembly Resolution 302(IV) of 8 December 1949 to carry out direct relief and works programmes for Palestine refugees. The agency began operations on 1 May 1950. Source: INVESTIGATING GREY AREAS Access to Basic Urban Services in the Adjacent Areas of Palestinian Refugee Camps in Lebanon; UN Habitat and UNDP 2010

records on this population due to births, deaths, or migration. Thus, UNRWA has only the provision for registering the entry of the refugees but no dynamic exit or addition mechanism/ authority to update the real population dynamics of the refugees. *However, it is believed that the number of registered refugees does not reflect accurately the actual number of Palestinian refugees living in Lebanon since UNRWA records do not take into account the decrease in population by migration or deaths and changes in citizenship.*¹

Recent surveys and studies in Lebanon estimate the number of Palestinian refugees living in the country to be slightly below 200,000 (ibid).² Defining the eligibility of the Palestinian refugees for enumeration purposes has been a major challenge at the time of surveys or while appreciating the data from UNRWA or DPAR. There are currently over 472,013 Palestine Refugees registered by UNRWA in Lebanon. However, it is estimated that many are no longer present in the country. According to a study conducted by the American University in Beirut in 2015, between 260,000 and 280,000 Palestine refugees currently remain in Lebanon.

In ANNEX B, Table 1.1 provides the details of the 12 camps by their names as recorded in PHCCG-2017 and as recorded by UNRWA, the date of establishment and management details, location and estimated registered Palestinian Refugees as reported by UNRWA on 1st July 2014.³

1.3 Challenges in identification of Palestinian refugees

These challenges can broadly be identified as:

- The legal basis of defining Palestinian refugees resident in Lebanon
- To define and identify the localities where Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon were residing, namely in camps, adjacent gatherings, other gatherings and elsewhere outside aforesaid localities.

1.3.1. Legal Status

Lebanon's regulation of Palestine refugee's status reportedly dates back to 1959, when the Department of Palestinian Refugees Affairs was created. This department is in charge of registering and issuing civil documentation, including travel documents, to Palestine refugees in Lebanon. The Minister of Interior's Ordinance No. 319 of 2 August 1962 details the process for the regularization of residency for Palestinian refugees, in which they are considered to be "foreigners who do not carry documentation from their countries of origin, and reside in Lebanon on the basis of [residency] cards issued by the Directorate of Public Security, or identity cards issued by the [DPAR]".⁴

Today DPAR, which is part of the Ministry of Interior, reportedly maintains the records of Palestinian refugees registered in Lebanon. Newborns are reportedly registered with the family's original place of registration, regardless of where they were born or live in Lebanon. Those registered with DPAR and UNRWA are issued a personal ID card which states that s/he is a Palestinian refugee in Lebanon.

Palestinian refugees living in Lebanon are typically divided into four groups:

Registered Refugees: They are registered with UNRWA and the Lebanese authorities. UNRWA estimated

1. Fafo, 2003.

2. Source: INVESTIGATING GREY AREAS Access to Basic Urban Services in the Adjacent Areas of Palestinian Refugee Camps in Lebanon; UN Habitat and UNDP 2010.

3. <https://www.unrwa.org/where-we-work/lebanon>.

4. UNHCR (February 2016): The Situation of Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon.

the number to be 472,013 in 2019. These registered refugees are equally distributed among camps (53 percent) and Palestinian gatherings and residential Lebanese areas (47percent)¹ (UNRWA, 2005).

Non-Registered Refugees: They are not registered with UNRWA but registered with the Lebanese authorities. These refugees are estimated to be around 35,000. They are not registered with UNRWA as they left Palestine after 1948 and took refugee outside UNRWA areas of operation or were not in need (DRC, 2005). UNRWA has been extending its services to this group since 2004.²

Non-ID Refugees: They are an estimated 3,000 to 4,000 refugees who are neither registered with UNRWA nor with the Lebanese authorities. The majority entered Lebanon between 1970 & 1982 carrying Jordanian passports or Egyptian documents. Since they no longer hold any valid documents, these refugees are not entitled to UNRWA services.³

Palestine refugees from Syria in Lebanon: The conflict in Syria forced many Palestine refugees to seek refuge in neighbouring countries, including Lebanon.⁴ UNRWA is working to address their humanitarian needs, including by providing education, health care, shelter and other assistance. As of April 2019, UNRWA estimates their numbers at 28,508 registered with the agency.

In view of the conflicting status and eligibility for the Palestinian refugees, for the purposes of PHCCG-2017, the following definition of Palestinian refugee was adopted to ensure that the above situation could be effectively tackled and include all the above four types of Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon:

Palestinian Refugee

Every Palestinian displaced to the Lebanese territory starting 1948 due to the uprooting and the subsequent forced displacement, by Israeli occupation of Palestine and its consequences, and every descendant born to a refugee of the aforesaid definition.⁵ The definition of a Palestinian refugee in Lebanon applies to every individual known to have registered both with UNRWA in Lebanon⁶ and to the DPAR⁷ or either one of them. In addition, a special category was specified for the Palestinian refugees displaced from Syria (PRS) as a result of war. Moreover, the PRS category does include the Non-ID refugee population.

1.3.2 Localities where Palestinian refugees are located

One of the most critical issue was to define and identify the localities where Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon were located, namely in camps, adjacent gatherings, other gatherings and elsewhere outside aforesaid localities. Since PHCCG -2017 had the mandate to enumerate only the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, and not the total population of Lebanon, delimitation of a clear geographical boundary for localities became of critical importance to ascertain the aforesaid reference population

1. Source: INVESTIGATING GREY AREAS Access to Basic Urban Services in the Adjacent Areas of Palestinian Refugee Camps in Lebanon; UN Habitat and UNDP 2010.

2. Ibid.

3. Ibid Source : INVESTIGATING GREY AREAS Access to Basic Urban Services in the Adjacent Areas of Palestinian Refugee Camps in Lebanon; UN Habitat and UNDP 2010.

4. Unlike the original Palestinian refugees, Palestinian refugees from Syria have no formal camps to live in Lebanon. They reside in abandoned buildings, informal tent communities or small rented spaces in the 12 camps Source Anera 50 years (1968-2018): Helping Palestinian and Syrian Refugees in Lebanon.

5. "A Unified Lebanese Vision for the Palestinian Refugees Affairs in Lebanon", LPDC publications 2017, p:7.

6. According to UNRWA's operational definition: Palestine refugees are people whose normal place of residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948, who lost both their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli hostilities.

7. In Addition to 1948 Palestinian refugees, DPAR do register Palestinian refugees who arrived in Lebanon following the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

as accurately as possible. Historically, since 1950, providing Palestinian Refugee population with adequate housing, services and other amenities was in the domain of UNRWA and for these purposes Camps were established. While the camps were being established and thereafter due to various factors, the Palestinian refugee population had settled in areas adjoining and adjacent to camps either due to spill over or more influx over a period of time. Thus ascertaining without any ambiguity the name, number and location of the camps, adjacent gatherings and other gatherings and their clear boundaries was an important task before launching the population enumeration of the Palestinian Refugees.

There are limited official statistics concerning Palestinian refugees living outside the boundaries of official camps in Lebanon. The Fafo definition of a gathering was adopted by other INGOs, such as DRC (2005) and PU & NRC (2009); 'these INGOs carried out field assessments that identified a total of forty-two gatherings in Lebanon. These gatherings are distributed in five main geographical areas as follows: seven in Beka'a Valley, seven in North Lebanon, five in Mount Lebanon (including Beirut), eleven in Saida area and twelve in Tyre area in South Lebanon. It has been estimated that 70 percent of Palestinian Households living in gatherings are located on privately owned lands (Fafo, 2003). Some of the Palestinian gatherings are located on the boundaries of some official camps and form geographic extension of the latter'.¹

1.3.3. Issues and Challenges in identification and delineation of Camps, Adjacent Gatherings and Other Gatherings

a. Camps

Officially the distribution pattern for the refugees had been, 'the Refugee Camps', established by UNRWA with the support of the Lebanese Government between 1948-1953. Even these official camps established over a period of time were beset with a host of problems, such as their destruction, fully or partly, hence their numbers undergo change as also their boundaries, hence the population estimates.²

*'Palestinian refugees living in camps are distributed along a total of 12 official camps in Lebanon, as shown in Chart (Map) 1.4 at the end of this section. A camp, according to UNRWA definition, is a "plot of land placed at the disposal of UNRWA by the host government for accommodating Palestine refugees and for setting up facilities to cater to their needs. Areas not designated as such are not considered camps"'. Three of these camps (Nabatieh Camp in South Lebanon; Dikwaneh Camp also known as Tal el Zaatar in Beirut area; Jisr el Basha Camp in Beirut area) were destroyed during the civil war and a fourth camp (Gouraud in Baalbeck) was evacuated and its dwellers were transferred to Rashidieh Camp in Tyre. Most recently in 2007, Nahr el Bared Camp (NBC) in North Lebanon was destroyed as a result of military confrontations between the Lebanese Army Forces and Fateh al Islam radical group.'*³

Palestinian Camp: a geographic area that has been placed at UNRWA's disposal by the Lebanese host Government or leased by UNRWA for the purpose of housing Palestinian refugees and building facilities to address their needs. Areas not allocated for that purpose are not considered official camps.

1. Source: Needs Assessment of Palestinian Refugees in Gatherings in Lebanon Funded by ECHO Lebanon Issued August 2005 by Danish Refugee Council 2005.

2. ibid 28.

3. Source: INVESTIGATING GREY AREAS Access to Basic Urban Services in the Adjacent Areas of Palestinian Refugee Camps in Lebanon; UN Habitat and UNDP 2010.

Chart (Map) 1.1 Dbayeh Camp.



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b. Palestinian Gathering

Palestinian refugees living in gatherings (non-UNRWA camps) in Lebanon, are an important component of the total Palestinian Refugees living in Lebanon since 1948 and thereafter for reasons of constraint or convenience. The constraints were largely the absence of camps at the time of migrant refugees landed in Lebanon or thereafter due to destruction of camps. Most of the Adjacent Areas (AAs) were formed during the years of the Lebanese civil war (1975 -1990). Due to the fighting, many Palestinian families fled their camps, mainly in Tyre - South Lebanon and Beirut, in search of more secure areas around other camps. Other Palestinian families were displaced as a result of the total destruction of their camps in the South and Greater Beirut. Displaced families started building temporary shelters on the empty lands mainly around Beddawi, Mieh Mieh and Ain el Helwe camps. Other AAs were formed prior to the civil war with the demographic expansion and relocation of Palestinian families from the overcrowded camps to the less dense areas around, such as the case of NBC AA in the North and few AAs around Ain el Helwe Camp in the South. The AAs continued to grow around the camps, both horizontally and vertically, until the end of the civil war in 1990 and the reinforcement of law in Lebanon.

Different terms, e.g. 'unofficial camp' or 'settlement', are used by various sources to describe areas where groups of Palestinian refugees live. The term 'gathering' clearly separate these from UNRWA camps, and is found to best describe the nature of these settlements. Palestinian refugees in Lebanon live in many different locations. Some locations constitute just a few Households in a limited area. Some live amongst Lebanese families in a larger area. Other refugees live in areas clearly separated from the Lebanese community.

The definition of a gathering was apparently first introduced in the Fafo Report (2003) to indicate locations outside the camps that accommodate groups of Palestinian refugees.¹ According to Fafo (2003) definition, a gathering:

- Has a population of Palestinian refugees, including Palestinian refugees who are registered with UNRWA and/or the Lebanese government or are not registered;
 - Has no official UNRWA camp status or any other legal authority identified with responsibility for camp management; Is expected to have clearly defined humanitarian and protection needs, or have a minimum of 25 Households;
 - Has a population with a sense of being a distinct group living in a geographically identifiable area.
3. In February 2005 Danish Refugee Council submitted a project proposal to ECHO entitled *“Humanitarian needs assessment in unofficial Palestinian refugee camps/gatherings in Lebanon”*. The project was implemented from March 1 to July 31, 2005 with fieldwork taking place from March 28 to June 28. ‘The rationale for the present assessment is that a large number of Palestinian refugees are living outside the 12 official UNRWA camps. The reasons for this are many and vary from gathering to gathering. The assessment highlighted that: No exact comprehensive statistics exist for the Palestinian population living in the gatherings, and there have been a number of different approaches in defining the nature of a gathering.’²
4. However different definitions were adopted in another surveys, for example, by UNHABITAT in 2010.³ The research has developed a set of criteria for defining Adjacent Areas of Palestinian Refugee Camps in Lebanon as a specific category of ‘Palestinian gatherings’, as per the latter’s definition by Fafo (2003). To quote, ‘Definition and Identification of Adjacent Areas (AAs), which can be broadly understood as ‘Gatherings’ in vicinity of or adjoining camps.

These criteria are:

- Location: An AA is an area located in direct proximity or adjacency around the boundaries of official Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.
- Demography: An AA is inhabited by a majority of Palestinian refugees, with a sense of being a distinct group living in a geographically identifiable area.
- Tenure: An AA exhibits informal access to tenure and has no official UNRWA camp status.
- Access to Basic Urban Services: An AA witnesses no provision of basic urban services by the state (public agencies and municipalities), UNRWA or other institutions.’

In view of the above different definitions and ground situation, it was decided to use the following definitions in PHCCG-2017:

Palestinian Gathering is the geographic area, outside the official camps, which is home to a minimum 15 Palestinian Households is designated as Gathering. Palestinian Gatherings in Lebanon are divided into two types:

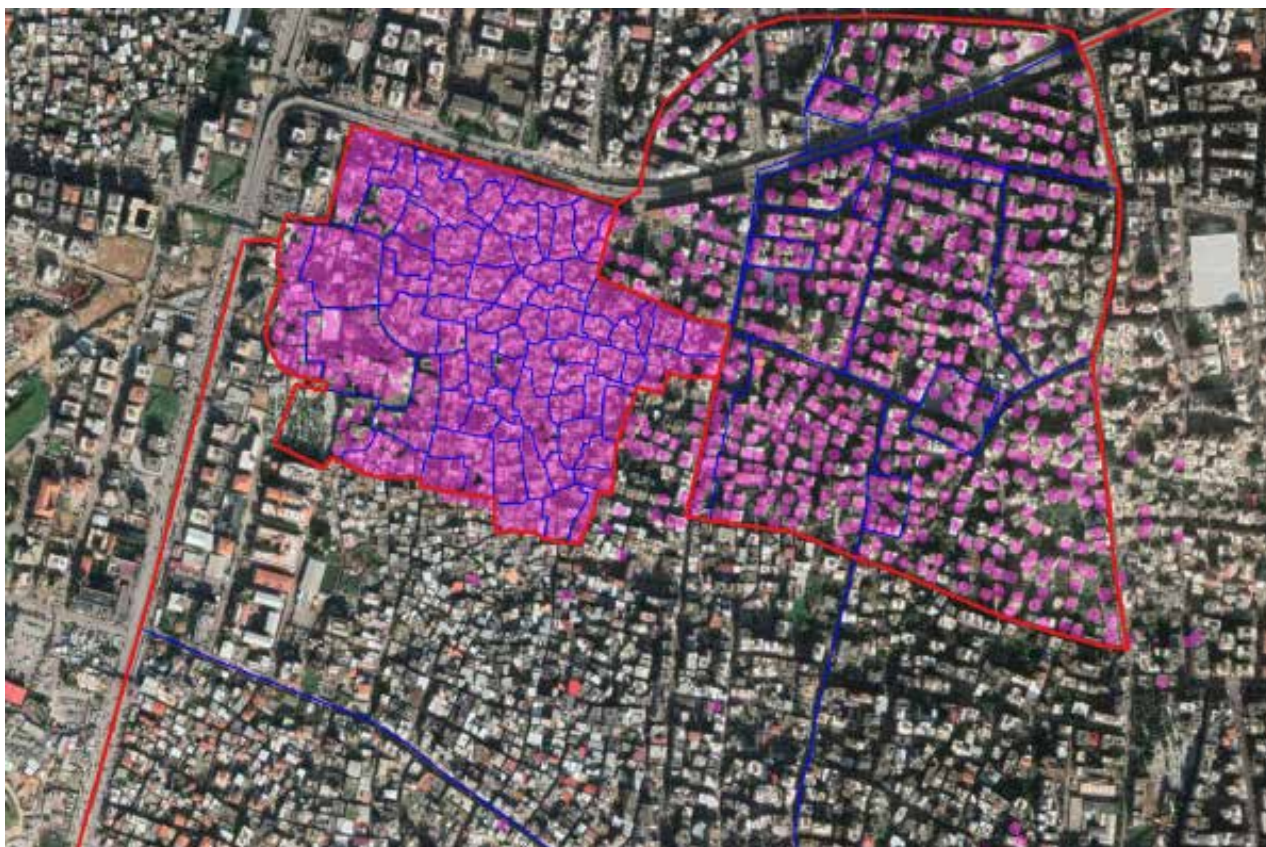
Adjacent Gathering to the camps, which is considered an extension to the official camps due to wars, displacement and the need to expand the camps areas due to population increase. (Map 1.2).

1. Fafo, 2003.

2. Source: Needs Assessment of Palestinian Refugees in Gatherings in Lebanon Funded by ECHO Lebanon Issued August 2005 by Danish Refugee Council 2005.

3. Source: INVESTIGATING GREY AREAS Access to Basic Urban Services in the Adjacent Areas of Palestinian Refugee Camps in Lebanon; UN Habitat and UNDP 2010

Chart (Map) 1.2 Bourj el-Barajneh Camp and Adjacent Gathering Haret Hreik.



Google Earth © 2018 ORION-ME - Image © 2019 Maxar Technologies.

Other Gatherings: Areas where Palestinians live within the neighborhoods of villages and urban areas across national territories. (Map 1.3).

Chart (Map) 1.3 Shabriha Other Gatherings.



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It is important to note two things: first, that although mandated to cover all Palestinians refugees in Lebanon, for various reasons it became clear that unless a general population

and housing census is undertaken in the whole of Lebanon, the Palestinian Households living outside the geographical scope and domain of camps and gatherings will remain un-enumerated to some degree. To that extent, there will be ultimately, in spite of the best intent and efforts, an under count of the total Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. This limitation and constraint has been acknowledged in the 'Key Findings Report (Population, Buildings and Housing Units), 2017'.¹ It may be noted that one of the objectives of the PHCCG-2017 was to document the housing and amenities available to the Palestine Refugees in Lebanon, and therefore isolated Palestinian refugee Households not being covered, will not

1. Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee, Central Administration of Statistics, Palestinian Bureau of Statistics (2018). The Population and Housing Census in Palestinian Camps and Gatherings- 2017, Key Findings Report (Population, Buildings and Housing Units), Beirut, Lebanon.

make a substantial difference in policy formulation.

Table 1.1 provides an overview and synopsis of the list of number of camps and gatherings provided by 8 agencies who had in the last decade or so, carried out or commissioned surveys of Palestinian Camps and Gatherings. The biggest list of 83 localities was provided by PCBS, whereas the others including UNRWA and UNHABITAT, provided a list of localities ranging between 37 and 53. The combined strength of the number of localities after removing the duplicated ones, came to 105 (**Annex C**). PCBS list accounted for 83 percent of the combined localities and other agencies contribution varies between 35-50 percent only. It is therefore abundantly clear that the estimates of the Palestinian Refugees from any of these surveys would be incomplete mainly on the grounds of incomplete coverage. Hence the need to have a fresh population and housing census by LPDC was more than justified.

Table 1.1 Number of Gatherings, Region-wise, in the list provided by the Agencies for Census Frame PHCCG-2017

Year		2010	2014	2011	2009	2009	2006	2011	2010
Region	Total Gatherings from All Agencies	UNRWA	UNHABITAT-UNDP	NRC	PU-NRC	DRC Map	DRC	Thabet	PCBS
Beka'a	8	5	4	5	5	4	4	3	7
North Lebanon	10	8	6	5	7	8	8	9	4
Centre Lebanon	10	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	7
Saida	52	11	13	10	11	12	12	22	43
Tyre	25	10	12	12	12	11	11	14	22
Total	105	38	39	37	40	39	39	53	83
Percent Gatherings Covered by Individual Agency in their Surveys during 2006-14		36.2	37.1	35.2	38.1	37.1	37.1	50.5	79.0

These localities were identified for every region and by name and identified and GIS mapped with the help of satellite imageries to ensure precise coverage without any omission or duplication. This effort was further supplemented by LPDC and CAS while carrying out the House Numbering and Listing field work and because of the effective census awareness program launched seeking support from all stakeholders and Palestinian organizations in particular. As a result of these efforts and wide support received, the number of localities swelled to 168 ultimately by the time population enumeration began in July 2017.

One clear effort in this direction adopted by LPDC in improving the coverage of Palestinian Refugees, seems to be by relaxing and adopting the criterion from 25 Palestinian Households in a locality to 15 in the definition of Other Gatherings for PHCCG-2017.

A challenge, apparently faced in several surveys was non-standard names of localities and geographical units in Lebanon. This issue had been pointed out earlier in certain surveys. For e.g. 'Spelling of locations is sought standardised throughout the report. The different spelling of locations mostly depends on if the translator is English or French speaking, but an attempt has been made to base

the spelling on English transcription of Arabic names. No standardised list of spelling of locations exists in Lebanon'.¹ It is not clear from the documentation available, what was the source of names of localities and administrative units used for PHCCG-2017. This can have a bearing in creating a standard unambiguous sample frame and also would make it difficult for comparison of results of PHCCG-2017 with data from other surveys or administrative data if the names and location of the camps, adjacent gatherings and other gatherings used in PHCCG-2017 and prospective surveys differ.

Another limitation of the PHCCG-2017 has been the absence of identification of urban and rural localities. Classification of population based on the urban and rural categories (some countries / censuses even use the concept of semi urban or peri-urban) is a normal standard followed in population and housing censuses across the world. It is not clear as to what was the challenge in using this categorization in PHCCG-2017. Neither does it find mention in the concepts and definitions nor anywhere in the questionnaire design. Thus the precise challenge faced in this classification of localities as urban or rural is not known, especially since Adjacent Gatherings and Other Gatherings were covered, which are likely to be spread over rural/ semi urban settings. Surveys like MICS have used urban-rural classifications indicating that such classifications were possible.

For ease of reference, the details of the Camps, Adjacent Gatherings and Other Gatherings used for enumeration purposes and for presentation of tables are summarised below in the Table 1.2 and 1.3 respectively. In all, finally 12 Camps, 25 Adjacent Gatherings and 131 Other Gatherings were identified and mapped for the EA demarcation, house listing and population enumeration purposes after several consultations with various stakeholders. While for presenting data these 168 localities were regrouped into 12 Camps, 8 Adjacent Gatherings and 9 Other Gatherings based on Regions (Table 1.3).

Table 1.2 Region-wise number of Camps, Adjacent Gatherings and Other Gatherings at Enumeration Stage

Sr No	Region	Camps	Adjacent Gatherings (Number of Localities)	Other Gatherings (Number of Localities)	
1	North	Nahr al-Bared	5	Mhamara-Bebnine-Bhanine	1
2	North	Beddawi	6		
3	North			Other North Gatherings	8
4	Beirut	Bourj el-Barajneh	2		
5	Beirut	Shatila	1		
6	Beirut	Mar Elias		Berirut and Suburb Region	3
7	Beirut	Dbayeh			
8	Mount Lebanon			Mount Lebanon	25

1. Source: Needs Assessment of Palestinian Refugees in Gatherings in Lebanon Funded by ECHO Lebanon Issued August 2005 by Danish Refugee Council 2005

Table 1.2 (continued).

Sr No	Region	Camps	Adjacent Gatherings (Number of Localities)	Other Gatherings (Number of Localities)	
9	Saida	Ain el-Hilweh	8		
10	Saida	Miye ou Miye	1	South of Sidon Gatherings	23
11	Saida			Sidon Gatherings	20
12	Saida			North of Tyre Gatherings	20
13	Tyre	Burj el-Shemali	1		
14	Tyre	Rashidyeh			
15	Tyre	El Buss			
16	Tyre			Tyre Region	20
17	Beka'a	Wavel	1		
18	Beka'a			Beka'a Valley Region	11
Total		12	25		131

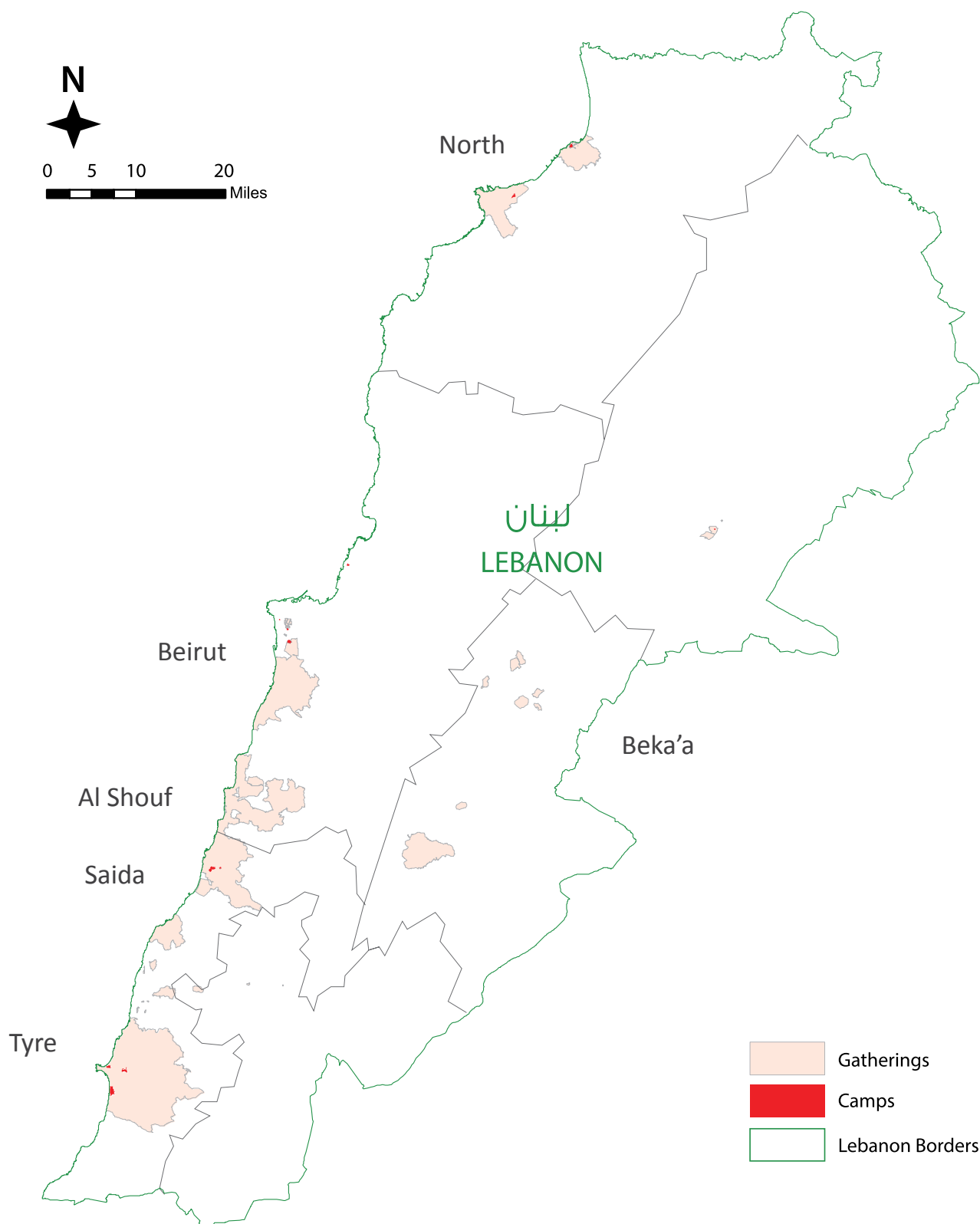
Source: Annex -2- Camps, Adjacent & Other Gatherings List- Key Findings Report (Population, Buildings and Housing Units), 2017

Table 1.3 Regions, Camps, Adjacent Gatherings and Other Gatherings used in Tables

Sr No	Region	Camps	Adjacent Gathering	Other Gatherings
1	Mount Lebanon			OG. Mount Lebanon
2	Beirut	Bourj el-Barajneh	AG. Bourj el-Barajneh	OG. Beriut
3	Beirut	Shatila	AG. Shatila	
4	Beirut	Dbayeh		
5	Beirut	Mar Elias		
6	Beka'a	Wavel	AG. Wavel	OG. Western Beka'a
7	North	Nahr al- Bared	AG. Nahr al- Bared	OG. North
8	North	Beddwai	AG. Beddwai	
9	Saida	Ain el-Hilweh	AG. Ain el-Hilweh	OG. Sidon Region
10	Saida	Miye ou Miye	AG. Miye ou Miye	OG. Southern Sidon
11	Saida			OG. Sidon City
12	Tyre	Burj el-Shemali	AG. Burj el-Shemali	OG. North Tyre
13	Tyre	Rashidiyeh		OG. South Tyre
14	Tyre	El-Buss		
Total	6	12	8	9

Source: Annex 1 - Key Findings Report (Population, Buildings and Housing Units), 2017

Chart (Map) 1.4 showing the locations of 12 Palestinian Refugee Camps and the Palestinian Gatherings in Lebanon.





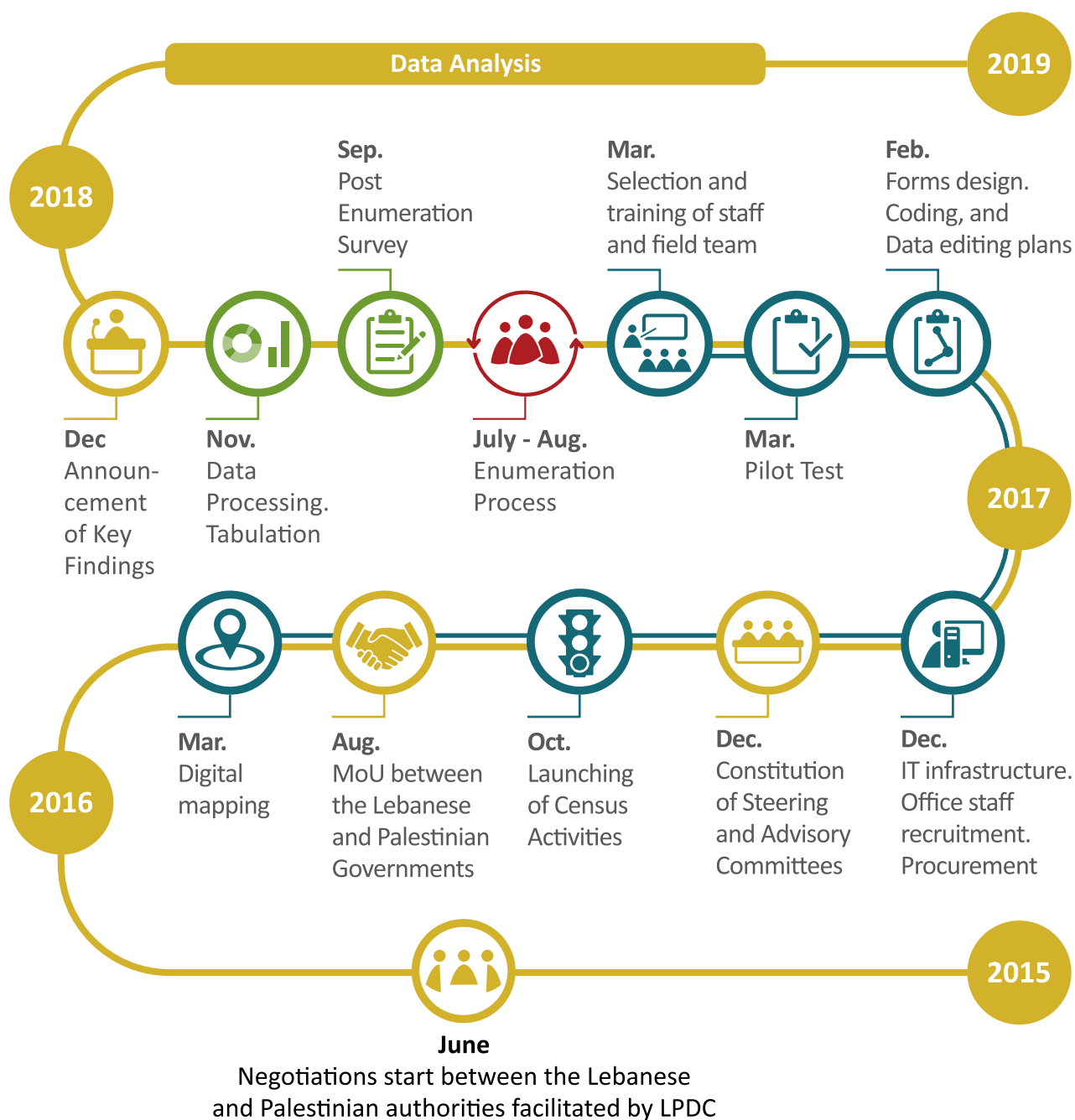
CHAPTER 2

CONDUCTING THE PHCCG-2017

2.1 Introduction

From inception to its completion, the census project took more than three years amidst complicated local and regional political challenges. The census was carried out in several phases, during which all activities were prepared and performed. They can be categorized under three main phases: planning and preparations, enumeration and declaration of provisional results.

Census time-line



2.1.1 Legal Basis for Census

The negotiations between the Lebanese and Palestinian authorities facilitated by LPDC officially started mid-2015 and led to a decision by the Lebanese Government on 25/8/16 for conducting the census and the signing of a MoU between both the Governments on 19/10/16¹. Accordingly, CAS and PCBS were assigned the task of census execution under the supervision of LPDC. The agreement outlines in detail the scope, division of roles and responsibilities.

During Census Planning, ensuring data security and confidentiality was set as a priority for partners. A provisional clause was incorporated in the MoU which emphasised on the protection of personal data in compliance with the international standards. Data protection protocols were significantly strengthened for the entire IT security environment as well.

2.1.3 Administrative Organisation

Two committees were constituted to support the Census processes. A Steering Committee, inclusive of Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior and Municipality and the Palestinian Embassy in Beirut, was formed to overlook the census calendar and key decisions. An Advisory Committee was also established to provide technical support. A Joint Management Unit from Central Administration of Statistics (CAS), the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) and LPDC was set up to run the Central Management Office (CMO) in-charge of day to day census implementation and activities.

2.1.4 Methodology and Coverage

The PHCCG-2017 used an interviewer-based approach comprising an operation of collecting information from individuals and Households on a range of topics at a specified time, pertaining in delimited part of Lebanon (Camps and Gatherings). In particular, it covered: All Households in the 12 Palestinian Camps, regardless of nationality and citizenship; Households with a Palestinian person or more, residing within the 156 Palestinian Gatherings (Adjacent Gatherings or Other Gatherings).

2.1.5 Concepts and Definitions Used

The concepts and definitions used in PHCCG-2017 are largely as mandated under the UN Principles of Population and Housing Census. For ease of reference, the relevant concepts and definitions used are part of each chapter. Only certain basic concepts and definitions used which cut across chapters are reproduced below.

a. Population Census

A population census is the total process of planning, collecting, compiling, evaluating, disseminating and analyzing demographic, economic and social data at the smallest geographic level pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country.²

b. Housing Census

A housing census is the total process of planning, collecting, compiling, evaluating, disseminating and analyzing statistical data relating to the number and condition of housing units and facilities as available to the Households pertaining, at a specified time, to all living quarters and occupants thereof in a country or in a well delimited part of a country.

1. <http://lpdc.gov.lb/statements/key-findings-of-the-national-population-and-housin/398/en>

2. United Nations (2017) -Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 3; ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/67/Rev.3 Sales No. E.15.XVII.10.

c. Palestinian Refugee

Every Palestinian displaced to the Lebanese territory starting 1946 due to the uprooting and the subsequent forced displacement, by Israeli occupation of Palestine and its consequences, and every descendant born to a refugee of the aforesaid definition. The definition of a Palestinian refugee in Lebanon applies to every individual known to have registered both with UNRWA in Lebanon and to the DPAR or either one of them. These are commonly referred as Palestinian Refugees Resident in Lebanon (PRL). In addition, a special category was specified for the Palestinian Refugees Displaced from Syria (PRS) as a result of war, who are not registered in Lebanon. This category also included a minority of Non-ID refugee community who were not registered with UNRWA or DPAR.

d. Palestinian Camp

A geographic area that has been placed at UNRWA's disposal by the Lebanese host Government or leased by UNRWA for the purpose of housing Palestinian refugees and building facilities to address their needs. Areas not allocated for that purpose are not considered official Camps.

e. Palestinian Gathering

The geographic area, outside the official Camps, which is home to a minimum 15 Palestinian Households. Palestinian Gatherings in Lebanon are divided into two types:

Adjacent Gatherings to the Camps, which are considered extensions to the official Camps due to wars, displacement and the need to expand the Camps areas due to population increase.

Other Gatherings: Areas where Palestinians live within the neighborhoods of villages and urban areas across national territories.

f. Household

The concept of Household is based on the arrangements made by persons, individually or in groups, for providing themselves with food and other essentials for living. A Household may be either (a) a one-person Household, that is to say, a person who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form a multi person Household; or (b) a multi person Household, that is, a group of two or more persons living together who make common provision for food and other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their resources and may have a common budget; and they may be related. The Household includes: Household members found in the housing unit in the night of 17/07/2017; visitors living outside Lebanon but who spent the night 17/07/2017 in the housing unit of the Household (relatives and non-relatives); new births born prior to the night of 17/07/2017 and were still alive on the night of 17/7/2017; Household members who spent the night of 17/07/2017 with the Household and died after that night. The persons who died before the night of 17/07/2017 and persons who were born after the night of 17/07/2017 were excluded from Households. Members of Households residing outside Lebanon were not counted.

For Gatherings, any Household that has at least one Palestinian member was targeted in the enumeration despite the fact that all Households in the Camps were targeted.

g. Census Reference Moment

The period thereto the census data belong midnight of 17/07/2017 is the reference date of the census enumeration in the Palestinian Camps and Gatherings in Lebanon.

h. Original Nationality

It refers to the political identity of the individual as Palestinian, Jordanian, Egyptian, Brazilian, French, etc.

i. Refugee Status

This status relates to the Palestinians who were forced to leave their land in Palestine which was occupied by Israel in 1948. It applies to their descendants.

2.2 Preparation phase 2015-2017

During this stage, the official decisions were made, the organizational structures and the census committees were formed, and major stakeholders and data users were consulted. Required IT infrastructure, office staff recruitment and procurement were completed. Designing forms, developing plans for editing and coding, editing data, and estimating the number of employees were also a part of the preparation stage. In addition, the digital mapping exercise began for delineating and delimitation of the Camps, Adjacent Gatherings and Other Gatherings.

2.2.1 Digital Mapping

The aim of the census mapping is to provide the cartographic basis to be used during actual process of house listing and enumeration. The census enumeration team needed to have a set of unique maps covering the entire country that actually defines the boundaries of Camps and Gatherings within which each enumerator has to work during the enumeration phase of the census.

A digital base map was prepared, employing high resolution satellite images, where all EAs were given an administrative identifier and all buildings were geocoded by a GIS mapping team. As a first step, a combined compiled list of settlements provided by multiple stakeholders (PCBS, UNRWA, UNDP and other NGOs) inside Palestinian Gatherings (Annex C) was prepared by LPDC and Technical Advisory Committee on Census. However, this list only included the names of the gatherings and their location without a defined border or estimation of population. This pushed the LPDC, in 2016, to commission a team of surveyors to carry out the field mapping exercise for Palestinian gatherings in Lebanon (16 field workers, and 2 coordinators) to identify the geographical position and draw the boundaries of each gathering, estimate the number of Palestinian Households and population. This was the initial step to delineate the gatherings' boundaries and divide the enumeration areas within every gathering. The camps' boundaries were obtained from UNRWA Geographical information layers based on administrative plots limits of every camp. Following the mapping, the Project recruited the services of a GIS Expert to integrate the generated data into GIS database and then produce aerial maps for each camp and gathering. (Refer below Maps 2.1 to Map 2.6 which provide the glimpse of the various stages of evolution of the Census Frame of 168 Localities).

Charts (Maps) 2.1 to 2.4 (Source: CDR, LPDC): Evolution of Camps and gatherings mapping from initial preliminary list, listing and enumeration phases.

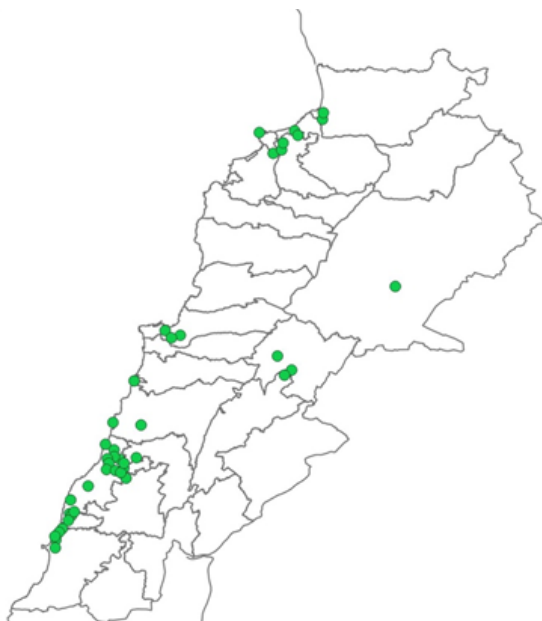


Chart (Map) 2.1

At the beginning of the project, many lists of gatherings, from various stakeholders: UNRWA, UNHABITAT-UNP, NRC, PU-NRC, DRC, Thabet and PCBS. A total of 102 locations, with some of them that couldn't be managed geographically. The most of accurate one, UNRWA list of gatherings and camps was composed of 42 locations.



Chart (Map) 2.2

Before implementing the census on the ground, listing phase defined a total of 102 areas (gatherings, census, districts).

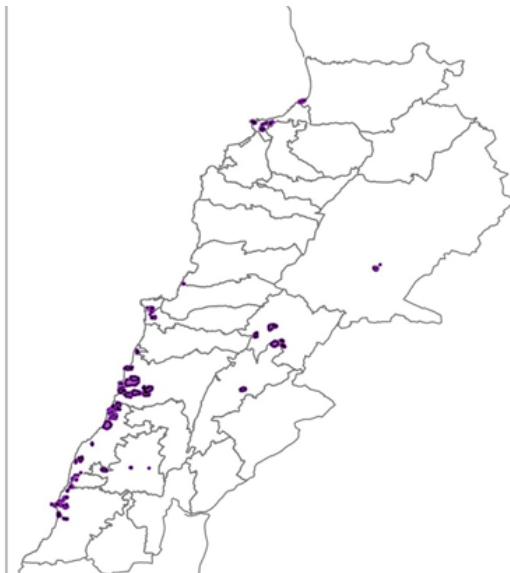


Chart (Map) 2.3

Preparation phase was necessary to define the exact location where the census would take place: 126 areas of the camps and gatherings were defined.

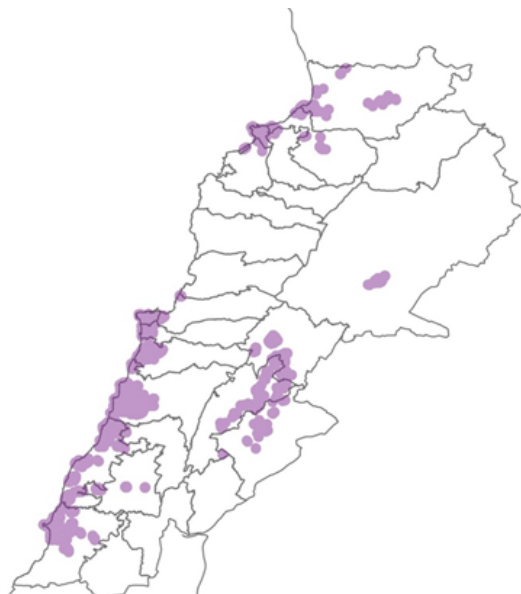
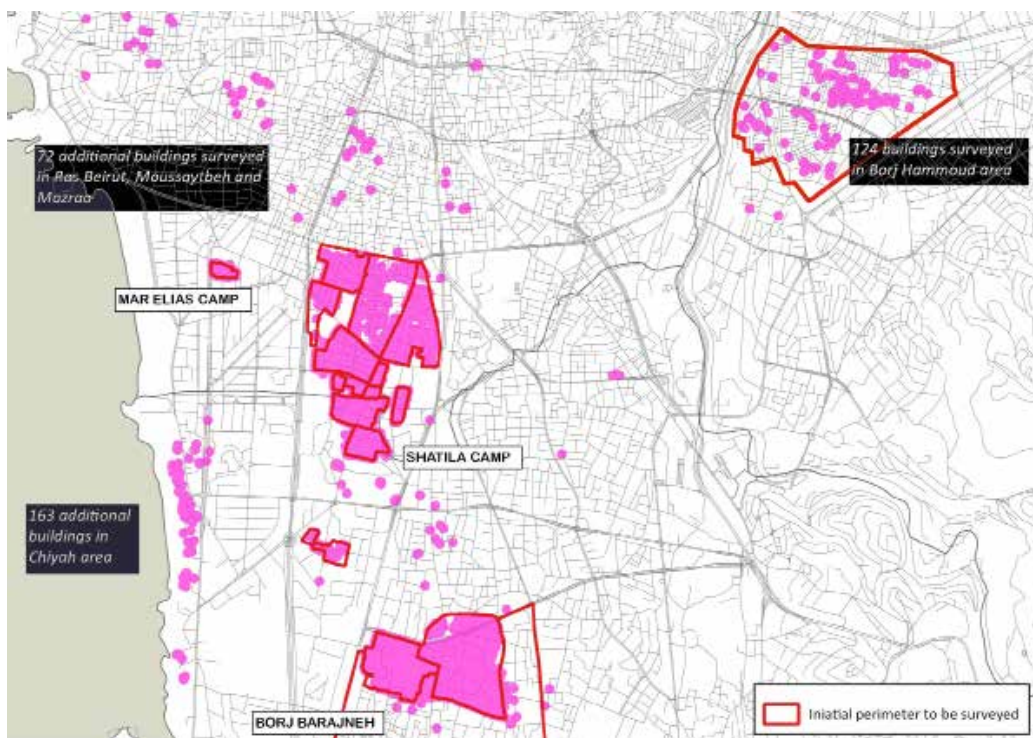


Chart (Map) 2.4

The census covered an area larger than that was defined since many small and isolated gatherings were founded, expanding the list to 168 camps and gatherings. Particularly in town and in the Beka'a. A total of 40,291 buildings/houses were surveyed.

Map 2.5: Covered areas during the enumeration phase in Beirut region showcasing additional gatherings being added to the original geographical scope.



Source: © OpenStreetMap contributors - LPDC.

Map 2.6: Gatherings boundaries and enumeration areas division within. All buildings were tagged to visit during the enumeration phase.



Google Earth - 2018 Google - Image © 2019 Digital Globe - © 2018 ORION-ME.

2.2.2 Field organization, staff selection and training

The field structure was composed of five levels:

Field Workers (or enumerators) who conducted the population and housing enumeration using tablets, worked under the supervision of the Team Leader.

Team Leaders who personally conducted the visits to buildings, residences and Household count during the Listing phase, supervised and monitored the work of enumerators during the enumeration phase under the supervision of the Area Coordinator.

Area Coordinators (or Supervisor) who led and monitored the work done by Team Leaders and Field Workers in his work area under the supervision of the CMO.

Field Facilitators who were responsible for contacting the stakeholders, authorities and community leaders on the local level, and also assist in solving communication and liaison problems related to the work of census teams in the areas assigned to them

Field Technical Support teams composed of two senior controllers from CAS and PCBS and two IT assistants from CAS. They were assigned the 5 main regions to provide support and monitor the field activities. They were directly responding to IT related problems of the tablets, cell phones network coverage, adherence to the technical instructions, etc. They also provided insights to the challenges faced by the fieldworkers and directly reported to the Census Office. Also, their useful observations and lessons learnt were shared with Team Leaders and enumerators to avoid repeating the same types of mistakes.

a. Selection of Field Staff

Good quality data collection in the field requires intense training for field workers in the enumeration phase. Consequently, considerably strict criterion was stated and applied in the recruitment process. To recruit the field staff, an online application process was launched prior to the training. The HR team filtered 600 candidates from over 1800 applications based on their merit, experience and place of residence. In light of the positive experience acquired during the pilot test, many selection criteria and tests were fixed for the recruitment of coordinators, supervisors and enumerators. This resulted in the following:

- 18 Coordinators was selected from the best performing Coordinators and Team Leaders during the listing phase. The criteria were based on the skills and the feedback of the team leaders and the expert of CAS and PCBS from the listing phase.
- 94 Team Leaders was selected from the Coordinators and best Team Leaders of the listing phase. The criteria were based on the skills and the feedback of the team leaders and the experts of CAS and PCBS from the listing phase.
- 388 Enumerators were selected from the listing phase and from the best attendees of the training. Priority were given to local well-educated female youth with prior experience in conducting surveys.

Table 2.1: Number of Area Coordinator's, Team Leader's and Enumerator deployed in each Region

	Region						Total
	North	Beirut	Mount Lebanon	Beka'a	Saida	Tyre	
Area Coordinator	3	4	1	2	4	4	18
Team leader	18	26	5	2	27	17	95
Enumerator	84	79	27	13	108	77	388

b. Training of the Coordinators and Team Leaders

The training program for the enumeration team included both theoretical and practical instructions, with emphasis on the latter. Trainees participated in practice interviews and role playing exercises, including the use of adopted IT solutions. Training manuals were developed for this purpose covering census concepts and definitions, questionnaire content and communication methods.

The training was carried out in two phases each for the Coordinators and Team Leaders. The aims of this training were the formation of Trainers of Trainee's (TOT) from Coordinators and Team Leaders with the support and presence of the quality control staff of CAS. The outcomes of this training were to learn the following:

- The role of Coordinators and Team Leaders.
- Objectives of the Population and Housing Census in Camps and Palestinian Gatherings in Lebanon.
- The concepts and the questions in the questionnaire such as:
 - Definition of the population census;
 - Definition of house listing;
 - Details of the enumeration process;
 - Reference period;
 - How to access Households and individuals concerned with the census?
 - What are the previous stages to enumeration?
 - Field structure;
 - Definition of the Enumeration Area;
 - Definition of Household;
 - Definition of members of the Household;
 - Definition of the usual and previous place of residence;
 - The interview: importance, requirements and skills;
- The software related to the field management.

c. Training of the Enumerators

The aim of this training was to target and inculcate the importance of whole team work of Enumerators, Coordinators and Team Leaders and the quality control staff of CAS. The outcomes of this training was to learn the following:

- The role of Coordinators, Team Leaders and Enumerators
- The census concepts and the census questionnaire
- The software related to the questionnaire

The training of fieldworkers, Team leaders and Area Coordinators took place over one week (out of which 2 days were spent in the field). It was conducted by the statistical experts from CAS and PCBS as well as the web-development consultant on the use of tablets. Also, a bigger number of field workers were trained than the number of Enumeration Areas (EA) as a certain amount of attrition of field workers was expected after the training was over. The reserve fieldworker manpower was 20 percent of the total force required. Therefore, several additional trainings were undertaken to recruit more enumerators to cover all planned EA. Table 2.2 shows the distribution of the selected fieldworkers by region.

Table2.2: Number of Fieldworkers Trained by Region

Regions	Trainees	Selected Fieldworkers
North	122	105
Beirut	131	109
Tyre	116	98
Mount Lebanon	33	33
Saida	161	139
Beka'a	22	17
Total	585	501

d. Training of office staff

The census office staff were trained by experts from CAS and PCBS on how to handle field issues such as data consistency, security and accessibility issues and communication skills. They were also trained by the Software Developer on using the Administrative web tool including tracking, monitoring, reviewing and reporting on the daily field progress.

The CMO units (human resources, monitoring center, quality assurance, communication, logistical support and mapping) were all trained to operate the new technologies used. To test the census form and procedures, a comprehensive pilot census preceded the main census. This exercise examined the questionnaire design and the suitability of the content, reporting functions, data quality, information and communication technology (ICT) solutions and data transmissions as well as allowing the CMO to calculate the average time required for enumerating a single Household. Such information was essential for estimating staff and cost requirements.

e. Forms Design and Content

Three forms were used for data collection at different stages of census:

- the first for listing the buildings and housing units – pre census enumeration stage;
- the second for Household characteristics and housing conditions – census enumeration stage;
- an additional questionnaire was designed for the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) – post census enumeration stage.

The buildings and housing units listing questionnaire included the following variables: building address (street, neighbourhood, surrounding landmarks, landlord name), type and current use of building, number of floors and the number of housing units. At the housing unit level, information about the type and current use of housing units and the number of Households inside each unit were collected. The source providing the information was identified in addition to the full name of the head of the Household, total number of Household members, male and female distribution and the number of Palestinian refugees among them.

f. Census Questionnaire –its development and challenges faced

Development of the census questionnaire is a very critical step which determines largely the data and indicators output for the demographic, socio-economic and housing characteristics. Countries or populations which have a predefined periodicity of census taking have much experience and expertise in this area and also have the advantage as they are aided by the legacy effect of past censuses. Those countries or statistical organizations who lack these skills are dependent on and guided by the UN Recommendations on Population and Housing Census; and to some extent by the periodical surveys

taken either by them or other national or international agencies, donors and NGOs. International agencies such as UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, ILO, WHO and others carry out surveys on population, health, reproductive health, maternal and child health, labour markets, housing and living conditions, etc., from time to time in several countries.

Palestinian refugees in Lebanon have also been subjected to several such surveys in the past, hence some experience and skill was available in the country to assist in designing parts of the census questionnaire. While LPDC as the overarching driver of the census project did not have any institutional experience and in-house support in this area, both CAS and PCBS who are the principal technical partners in this exercise have sufficient experience and skills, specially the later since it has been carrying out regularly the population and housing censuses both in Palestine and other neighbouring countries. A Technical Committee was constituted for this purpose comprising of CAS, PCBS, LPDC and was supported by an Advisory Committee which included principal stakeholders, UNRWA, UNFPA, UNDP, ESCWA, UNICEF and ILO.

A very important decision taken on the Census Questionnaire was to do away with the paper format and instead opt for the electronic questionnaire. This meant that several issues and challenges with respect to the quality printing of paper-based census questionnaires, estimating its precise quantity, for enumeration purposes and keeping reserves at various levels in the field, its storage and logistics prior to, during field operations and post census were largely avoided as experienced in traditional censuses. Usage of electronic questionnaires also meant that question of the choice of data capture technologies, like Optical Mark Readers (OMR), Optical Character Recognition (OCR) and Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR), did not arise. It also successfully avoided the issue of use of appropriate pencil or pen for data collection as also the issues of moisture, dust and packaging of the paper census forms.

More importantly the logistics involved in managing the printing and storing of census forms at the pre-census stage, its proper and distribution and storage during census and appropriate packaging and return after completion of the field operations were avoided. Also, the accounting of census forms at all these stages did not arise. Thus, use of electronic census forms can be a key component in cost cutting of the census operations over paper formats for the reasons given above. It not only provides considerable flexibility in the determining quantity and quality of census questionnaires but also has advantage in terms of space for questions and responses in addition to the advantages of avoiding storage, retrieval, archiving and data entry. This cost cutting can be really effective if the tablets or similar data collection electronic devices are required in limited quantity as in the case of PHCCG-2017 or can be used post census by the statistical organization and other ministries of the national governments for their day-to-day work or other survey activities.

The initial version of the census questionnaire was drafted by the International Consultant of (FAFO), based on a list of indicators. With inputs from the in-house census technical support team, a revised census questionnaire was canvassed at the time of Pilot Census. This was also further improved and the final census questionnaire, in electronic format, used in the PHCCG-2017 is exhibited at Annex (D). This final census questionnaire canvassed in the PHCCG-2017, has thirteen sections and ninety four columns/ questions and has been designated as the short form in the Key Findings Report.

The various sections of Census Questionnaire are described below, which identifies the core topics, the number of questions or response columns is given in parentheses against each core question:

- First: Identification Information; A-G (7)
- Second: Building Information; Col 1-9 (9)
- Thirdly: Unit Information; Col 10- 14 (5) and Building Characteristics Information; Col 15 – 22 (8)

- Fourthly: Resident Household Member Information; Col 23 – 39 (17)
- Fifthly: Refugee Data for Palestinians only; Col 40-41 (2)
- Sixth: Migration Data for All Household Members; Col 42 -48 (7)
- Seventh: Level of Education; Col 49- 51 (3)
- Eighth: Functioning and Daily Tasks; Col 52-56 (5)
- Ninth: Employment Characteristics (Household members aged 7 and above); Col 57-64 (8)
- Tenth: Fertility Ever Married Woman aged 15-54 years; Col 65-73 (9)
- Eleventh: Child Registration; Col 74 (1)
- Twelfth: Death occurring in the Household during the previous twenty four months (prior to the data collection or date of visit); Col 75-85 (11)
- Thirteenth: Emigrant Household Members; Col 86-93 (8)

It may be noted that there are certain deviations introduced/ adopted in the PHCCG-2017 as from the UN/ International Recommendations on Population and Housing Census. No question has been asked on type of Households such as those living in institutions, (hostels, old age homes, hospitals etc.), or those who are shelter less. It is, therefore, possible that even within the enumeration areas of Camps and Gatherings such small population may have been missed in the population enumeration. The question on number of bedrooms, (Q No. 26) could have been better placed under Section Residential Unit Information rather than under the Section of Resident Household Member Information, since it is a housing question. One of the aims of the Population and Housing Census was to get a deeper insight in the living conditions of the refugee Households. Therefore, it would have been advisable to canvass questions on the availability and type of kitchen and bathroom facility to the Households. Similarly, it would have prudent to ask a question on the type of cooking fuel used by the refugee Household for cooking meals. The cluttering in the questions from Serial Number 25-29 could have been reduced.

Duplication in DOB and the Age in Exact Years was avoidable considering that age was being calculated automatically from the date of birth by the software on the mobile device. The question on employment is usually asked for population age 15 and above whereas it has been asked for age 7 and above. The purpose was possibly to capture child labour but as results show, the incidence of child labour is very insignificant. The questions on fertility have at least two issues: first the questions have been canvassed from all 'Ever married' woman age 15-54, rather than the conventional age group 15-49; and secondly, the sequencing of the questions 65-69 could have been different. For example, the first question under this unit should have been on the number of total live births and not the total number of children alive. Here also there is a cluttering of questions on live births and children alive, and the same could have been avoided by use of only three questions; the total number of live births, the total number of children surviving and the number of children living elsewhere. The question on number of deaths in the Household usually should have a reference period of preceding 12 months and not 24 months. The data on deaths in Chapter 6 show that age specific death rates are higher for males in all age groups and it appears to be unreal. If provisions for recording date of death were made, it could have been used to tabulate the deaths for different periods to examine whether these differentials exist for all periods. Estimation of Maternal Mortality in PHCCG-2017 could have been avoided, as seen from the results/ response in Chapter 6. This section has 5 questions and has put extra burden in the questionnaire due to enthusiasm and is not commensurate with the purpose of estimation of MMR.

g. Communication strategy and activities

A multi-layered census communication strategy was developed by the LPDC communication team to ensure clarity and setting a framework with the project staff, partners and external stakeholders. More importantly, implementing a media campaign targeting the Palestinian Population to prepare them for the census was identified as a clear priority. The strategy was planned to clarify, through all possible media outlets, the goal of the census project; to provide information and advice on the census procedures, and to follow up on the Household complaints, and other doubts or questions people may have while encouraging them to interact with the enumerators in a positive manner.

The campaign aimed to:

- Explain the role and efforts of the LPDC to improve the living conditions of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon; present examples of these issues: the living and housing situation in the camps, the right to work, etc.
- Reach out to the targeted population (camp residents and Palestinian communities) to clarify the census procedures and its objectives. Provide illustrative examples of how census results can contribute to finding solutions to some of the existing problems.
- Collaborate with local Parties: popular Committees; Youth organizations and associations; Human rights organizations and cultural associations; Civil society organizations in the Palestinian camps and civil and international organizations operating in and around the camps.
- Ensure strong and multilateral support for the project: official Lebanese and Palestinian support, support of Palestinian faction leaders through periodic meetings with the project team; support of Lebanese institutions through presence of representatives in the steering committee; international support through the presence of its delegates to the Advisory Committee; partnership with CAS PCBS.
- Establish and improve the collaboration of the Lebanese and Palestinian security institutions and local forces to facilitate the entry and movement of fieldworkers in all targeted areas.
- Stimulate and ensure responsiveness of the population and the concerned Palestinian parties.

h. Tools and outlets used

In preparation for the fieldwork and enumeration, the communication team used several tools such as:

- Social media networks and sites such as Facebook, Twitter and LPDC websites to publish and disseminate information about the census operations. Whatsapp and SMS messaging were heavily used to deliver key information to Palestinian Households;
- Close monitoring and analysis of mainstream media and reactions of the Palestinian and Lebanese communities around the census to identify weaknesses and strengths;
- Issuing posters and flyers distributed in the camps and advertorials on importance of census and in its participation on the local TV networks;
- Organizing direct interviews and periodic meetings in the camps and at LPDC headquarter with the leadership of the Palestinian factions, parties, organizations, NGOs etc;
- Organizing a series of official Lebanese meetings (ministers, deputies, committees, representatives of the concerned public administrations) and with political and spiritual leaders and representatives of the Lebanese political parties;
- A series of visits to the camps and meetings with: Representatives of the main popular committees in all 12 camps and surrounding gatherings;
- A series of meetings with national and international journalists before the official announcement of the launch of the Population Enumeration;
- Design and distribute posters and “Flyers” with key messages to build trust among the Palestinian Refugees in the census operations;

- Advertise two videos on the social media, networking sites and local Palestinian TVs; distributing these in Palestinian camps and gatherings;
- Preparing training booklet for census field teams clarifying the census objectives for them, determining their tasks and how to conduct interviews with survey respondents; Training the field teams to communicate with the population ;
- Training in basic communication skills with the population and preparation of preliminary guidelines;
- Reach out to local community through the following channels: Influences in social networks; Active websites; Youth discussion spaces; Palestinian factions.

2.3 Field Operations Phase: Enumeration

The field work for the census taking included three main stages: demarcation of the enumeration areas (EAs), listing the buildings and housing units and finally population enumeration. Preparation for the GIS integrated mapping was conducted early 2016; and these maps were updated in the second stage of the field operations. The listing of buildings, dwellings and Households was carried out from 8th to 26th May 2017. The listing phase included all the camps and gatherings targeted in the census project, further a number of areas/ localities were subsequently added to the census project frame as it provided additional information on the possibility of existing of Palestinian Households. The most important stage was the enumeration during July 17-31, 2017.

The timing and duration of Enumeration phase is a very critical decision and depends on several key factors such as season of least mobility, peak agriculture season, avoiding festival season/ vacation time, war, natural disasters, election period etc., activities which could potentially adversely affect the enumeration of population and certain characteristics of economic activity, school attendance, etc. Since no previous census of this type had been held in Lebanon, there was no precedence for adherence to a pre-designated census reference moment. The enumeration period was fixed between July 17- 31 2017. Several issues were taken into account for this timing such as:

- The listing phase actually finished on 25th May, one day before Ramadan and then there was a need to wait until the month of July .
- Enumeration to be preferably conducted in summer, when most immigrant Palestinians return to Lebanon.
- Interview work load on the Enumerators and Supervisors and traveling time or access period required to reach the Palestinian Households.
- The need to complete the census and release preliminary results before the end of 2018 as per the MOU, between the Palestinian and Lebanese Governments.

2.3.1 Pilot Test

To test and critically examine and evaluate the plans and documents prepared as a prelude to the actual implementation of the census it is useful to carry out a pilot census to test the concepts, questionnaire, response time and attitude of the people, interview skills of the enumerators, methodology and the use of ICT etc. A pilot test census was accordingly carried out during 9th to 17th June 2017. It included 11 EAs distributed across 6 EA in the Camps and 5 in the Gatherings.

The objectives of the pilot test were:

- Examining the effectiveness of training programs and methods;
- Examining the suitability of the design of the census and other forms, the clarity of their items and

the inter and intra consistency of and among question sequence;

- Examining the clarity and comprehensiveness of the Enumerator and Supervisory training manual;
- Examining the quality of maps for and in Camps, Gatherings and Camp extensions;
- Examining the methodology of the proposed work plans in the EA;
- Evaluating the data collection using tablets;
- Checking the validation rules for responses and their programming into the software for data collection;
- Examining the response and cooperation of the public and related parties;

Some recommendations after this pilot test were:

- To test the trainees on the use of tablets to assess their skills and comfort and choose the best among them;
- To train additional 30-40 % staff than the estimated field workers required to secure replacement in case of withdrawal of some fieldworkers during enumeration;
- Setting the average completion time for data collection to be close to two working days per EA in the Camps and one and a half day for each EA in the Gatherings ;
- More efforts will be required from and by fieldworkers in Gatherings and isolated localities to identify Palestinian Households by asking and intense probing the guards of buildings, shops or other residents in the buildings/area;
- A need to update the data collection software and adjustment to the language structure of the questions based on the feedback of the enumerators from the pilot test;
- Amendment of certain questionnaire validation rules based on feedback from the field.

Based on these and other inputs to the Technical Census Team, the plans and methodology and related aspects of field work and census questionnaire were further refined to make it as comprehensive and complete as was possible in the limited time available between the pilot census and the actual census field work,

Organization of the Field Work

In all Camps and Gatherings, on the night prior to the commencement of the reference period, by way of abundant precaution the enumerators tested the application and the connectivity using the tablet. They also introduced themselves to Households and presented the objectives of the census and the importance of their cooperation for a successful enumeration within the given period. This test contributed in both the prevention and detection of some problems in the field before launching the actual enumeration.

The main objective of the census enumeration process was to enumerate without duplication or omission, the total number of the eligible Palestinians in Camps and Gatherings in Lebanon with their spatial distribution. A de facto census covers all persons present in the country at the time of the census reference moment, while de jure census counts all usual residents of the country. In PHCCG-2017, the de facto count methodology was used. The enumeration was done through direct face to face interviews with eligible adult of the Household members. If no one was present at the time of the first visit in the Household, at least two call back visits were made to ensure complete coverage.

2.3.2 Enumeration Process

The census enumeration was conducted in 12 Camps and 156 Gatherings. It started on July 17/2017, and was completed within 15 days as planned in almost all enumeration areas.

As census enumeration method followed the *de facto* count, the Household members found in the housing unit with reference to the night of July 17, 2017, the visitors living outside Lebanon but who spent the night 17/07/2017 in the housing unit of the Household (relatives and non-relatives), the new births born prior to the night of 17/07/2017 and still alive on 17/7/2017, and the Household members who spent the night of 17/07/2017 with the Household and died after that night were covered. It excluded from the census enumeration the persons who died before the night of 17/07/2017 and persons who were born after the night of 17/07/2017. Members of Households who live outside Lebanon were not counted though they were listed.

The enumeration was conducted in three geographic categories: Camps, Adjacent Gatherings of the Camps, and Other Gatherings.

a. Enumeration in Camps

The population covered in camps are those living in the lands and buildings that have been placed at the UNRWA's disposal by the Lebanese host government or leased by UNRWA for the purpose of housing Palestinian refugees and building facilities to address their needs. In this area all Households' members meeting the criteria as described in the previous sections, irrespective of their nationality, were covered.

b. Enumeration in the Adjacent Gatherings of the Camps

Adjacent Gatherings covered the population in this geographic area, which are considered extensions to the official Camps due to wars, displacement and the need to expand the Camps due to increase in density. In this area also all Households' members meeting the criterion described previously were covered.

c. Enumeration in Other Gatherings

The population covered in this geographic area were Palestinians refugees living within the neighbourhoods of villages and/or urban areas on the Lebanese territories. Under this category, Households with at least one Palestinian refugee member meeting the criterion as described above were covered.¹

d. Major challenges faced during the enumeration process

Many challenges faced during the enumeration phase, can be described and broadly categorized as follow:

- **Security issues:** Camps of Miye ou Miye and Ain el-Hilweh had specific security threats.² The field teams were stopped and threatened several times in the beginning of the work in these Camps when they were approaching security zones inside these camps.

In Other Gatherings, the teams were also stopped several times in the beginning of the work in some area, especially in the areas of Saida, Tyre and in Mount Lebanon. Few tablets were confiscated by some local armed actors.³ To overcome these problems, the Chairman of LPDC, as well as the facilitators did negotiate access to such areas with Palestinian and Lebanese political parties without compromising the quality and or the coverage.

1. Document, "The concepts and definitions used in this census".

2. Palestinian Camps are self-governed areas in Lebanon where Palestinian Armed forces are in-charge of security and rule of law. Lebanese government institutions are not present inside camps.

3. It is important to mention that the Mobile Device Management allowed the management team of the census to block remotely the tablets (especially if it was lost or confiscated by local miscreants) to protect the confidentiality of the data.

- **Connectivity and Telecommunications Issues:** Camps are labyrinth mazes of narrow alleyways of one meter in width, which make it difficult for receiving cell phone/Internet signals. GPS signal, which was necessary to locate the buildings on the tablets, was weak often in the camps and in some localities such as Beka'a, Tyre and Mount Lebanon. To face and respond to such situations, the tablet software was designed to operate in online and off-line modes with full maps and features. Moreover, a high frequency signal router was provided to the Team Leader to exchange data whenever needed.
- **Coverage Issues:** Ensuring access to all Households in the Camps was a key objective of census management. Given the population density within them and the natural urban continuity, setting clear cut boundaries between Camps and Adjacent Gatherings was impossible. Though EAs boundaries were drawn according to the administrative borders to avoid any coverage gaps, still Adjacent Gatherings were sometimes possibly treated as Camps.

In addition, an announcement on the website of LPDC, the Palestinian Embassy and UNRWA was urged to inform the Palestinian Household members and to contact the CMO in case fieldworkers, by any chance, did not visit them during the first week of the enumeration work.

Map 2.7 Coverage in Saida region, enumeration phase, August 2017.

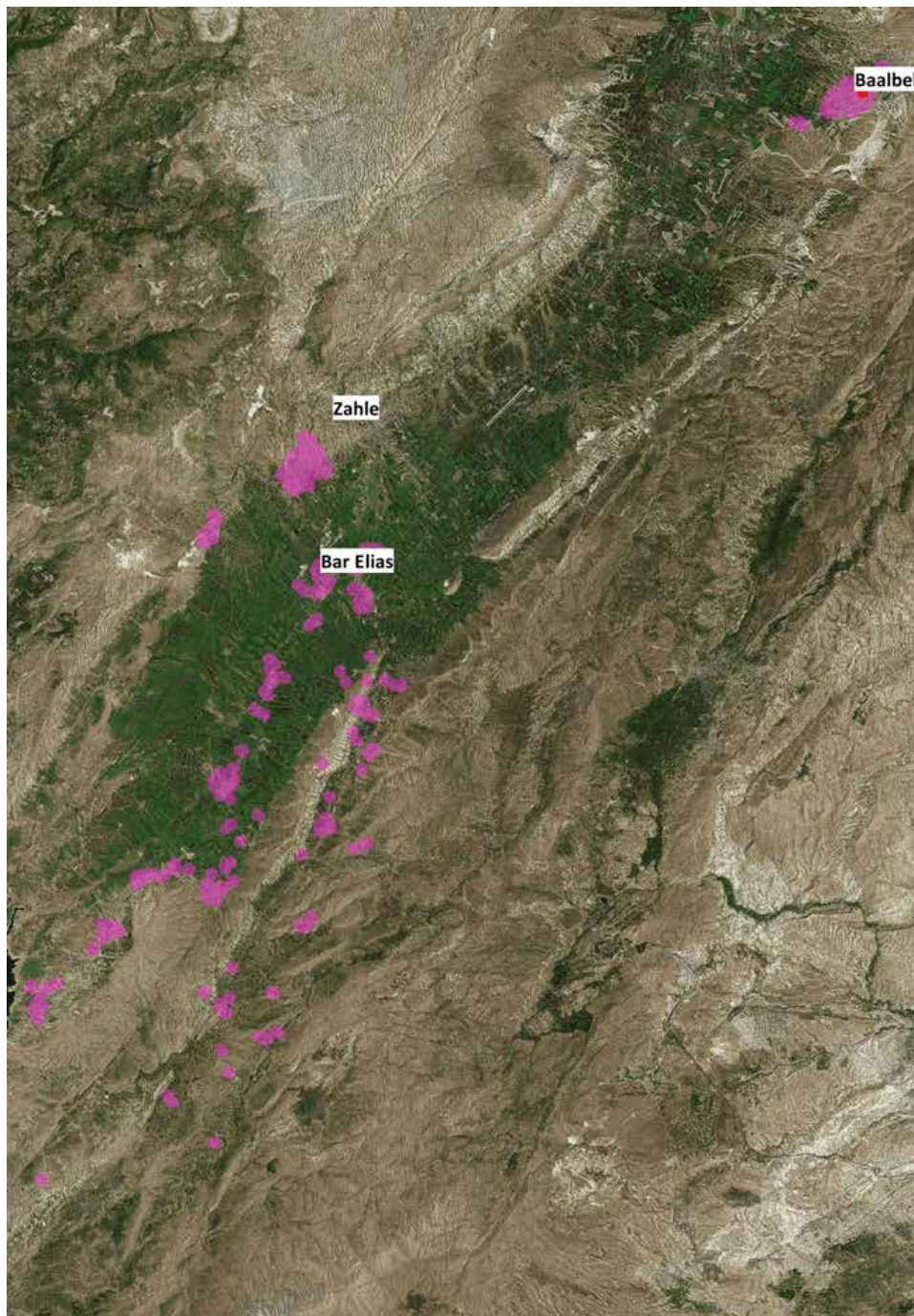


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Informality and Long Distances between Households

The distance between Households was very big in several Other Gathering localities and covering these Households was a big challenge as it required high level of motivation. Therefore, to solve this problem, incentives were provided such as an increase in the remuneration for the new Households visited after the listing as well as coverage of the additional transport and communication expenses incurred by the assigned enumerators.

Map 2.8 Beka'a region distribution of Households. The largest distance to cover between Households could reach 25 to 35 km.



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2.3.3 Control of Fieldwork and Quality Management System

As monitoring was carried out from the central office, supervisory teams were distributed in the five regions to oversee and support the enumeration team. The field operations structure was composed of three levels: Enumerators, Team Leaders, and Area Coordinators with hierarchical reporting line.

A system of quality control measures was incorporated and built up in the processes to guarantee that census procedures were followed during enumeration and also to ensure that issues on responses arising during interview were settled rapidly before the enumerator moved on to the next Household or building. This guaranteed high census coverage and precise responses. An important control measure incorporated is the high-quality GIS system for use during all the census phases, specially the enumeration. This system allowed, on one hand, online check of the responses and progress of the day to day work in the field, while on the other, the redeployment of necessary human resources and equipment to provide timely requisite support in the field.

Most important were the layers of supervision established during the fieldwork. High level, experienced and skilled personnel were recruited as Team Leaders. Team Leaders conducted close supervision in order to ensure the data collection activity was conducted properly as per the set guidelines and to assist, facilitate and resolve administrative issues where there was lack of cooperation from some respondents. The Mobile Field Support played an important role also in the supervision of the field operations and provided the management office with the clear and real situation of the field.

To ensure the collection of quality data, proper implementation of the fieldwork was further strengthened by rounds of visits made by the experts from the CAS and PCBS. The experts also traveled widely to provide support and supervision to as many zones as possible, particularly at the village level. Any useful observation made by these groups was shared with the Team Leaders and enumerators to help them avoid repeating the same types of mistakes.

The popular committees played an important role in assisting the implementation of the census plan. They provided in particular an important network penetrating to the lowest level for effective and extensive coverage especially in isolated and scattered Gatherings. They accompanied fieldworkers when needed and served as local advocates to ensure that cooperation of the people was at best.

To overcome the accessibility challenge, the CMO used advanced technologies for data collection, quality control and field/office management. For this purpose, a consulting company specialized in software development was contracted to design three main programs: a web-based questionnaire application, a business intelligence data system and smart reporting system. CAS also developed an internal management system of the CMO.

a. Quality Management System

The use of advanced technologies in PHCCG-2017 directly contributed in optimizing cost and efficiency of census operations, timeliness and among all quality management. The full digitization of the census process monitoring and supervising field operations, data processing and data management and archiving, as well as census data analysis and dissemination required proper infrastructure creation.

b. Electronic Questionnaire

As described earlier, the enumeration method was a face-to-face interview with electronic questionnaire. Electronic forms provided improved data quality and operational efficiencies by implementing validation rules on individual questions, cross validation between questions or with listing record, automatic sequencing (take the operator to the next appropriate question), more options in pick lists, capturing more detailed data, providing computer assisted coding and the ability to ask tailored supplementary questions.

The adoption of Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) approach in data collection and processing allowed the CMO to save valuable time and to supervise field operations via multiple tools:

- Automated data collection application with pre-set programmed rules for auditing and validation: skip fields, data consistency rules and logical relations among the form fields;
- Mobile tracker: GPS tracking system enabling to monitor the daily navigation data of the fieldworkers simultaneously or cumulatively;
- Quick indicator Report to track the level of progress and compiled data indicators. This system refreshed hourly allowing immediate intervention if needed;
- Live Data transmission via closed network that enabled the Office Quality Assurance team to review the forms and revert to fieldworkers in case of error or missing information.

c. Monitoring of Field Operations

Electronic questionnaires provided results more quickly by transmitting data to a central database immediately using real time connectivity. To capture a range of operational information, a monitoring center in CMO was established and used a supervision on-line system, to monitor operations in different regions and analyse responses. It included operations information such as the time taken to complete the census form by enumerators, the date/time the form was completed and more importantly tracking the precise visit and movements of enumerators and supervisors using Global Positioning System (GPS).

To edit and correct errors and making necessary adjustments to improve the quality of work, a data quality assurance unit was reviewing the forms completed by enumerators, on real time basis. Another tool to monitor overall progress and quality was the live reports system to track the level of progress and key data indicators. Errors and delays were detected while knowledge related to them was fresh and hence, appropriate remedial action were promptly taken to instruct or replace enumerators if the need arose.

2.4 Post Enumeration Survey

As per and in line with the UN recommendations, of adhering to the principle of independence for evaluation of the census enumeration coverage and estimating net omission rate, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia(ESCWA), an independent agency, supervised the PES, a key exercise to measure the coverage of the census as well as data quality. It was conducted by selecting a random sample of 41 EAs representing all geographical localities within 40 days of the census enumeration. It was ensured that enumerators employed for PES did not work in the same EA for the census data collection. The results of this exercise confirmed the high standards of the census field operations.

The methodology involved enumerating the population in the selected EAs and then comparing it with information collected in the census to match the individuals and identify all errors including erroneous inclusions and omissions.

The PES estimated that there is a net omission of 2.2 percent of the Palestinian Refugees residing in Lebanon. However, we are also aware that there were about 3.3 per cent of the Households that could not be enumerated due to non-responses of various types. The population of refugees not residing in Lebanon is not being adjusted. However, since such adjustment is not possible for all population groups, this adjusted population would not be used in the analysis presented in this publication.

2.4.1 Adjusting for estimated undercount and its implications

Post Enumeration Survey conducted after the census estimated the undercount in the population of refugees as 2.2 percent. The census count was adjusted by applying the undercount to the refugee population in Lebanon and the nonresponse rate to arrive at the actual population. This overestimates the omission to some extent as the omission could also be due to non-response. The population adjusted for undercount should be used very carefully due to the following reasons:

- Sampling error in the estimate makes it less precise. The sampling error of the estimates were not calculated. Hence the possible variations of the estimated error in terms of a confidence interval is not available.
- Estimated omission rates are not same for all regions. Sampling error will be higher for the estimates at sub-national level.
- Adjustment is not possible for all subgroups. It may not be correct to assume that all subgroups of population would have the same rates of omission. For example, it is highly probable that the refugees living in Households headed by non-Palestinians may have a higher chance of omission.
- Using adjusted totals for population projections does not guarantee that the future census would be closer to the projected figure. It is very difficult to ensure 100 percent accuracy in census even in normal circumstances and the circumstances in the region makes it more difficult.

2.5 Data Processing, Tabulation and Dissemination

A master file for tabulation was produced following micro editing of the raw data errors, validation, field and office audit, cross-tabulations checks for consistency and quality. Open question fields have undergone coding of education, occupation and industrial classification.



CHAPTER 3

BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLDS, and POPULATION -AN OVERVIEW

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the basic facts about the Palestinian refugee population in Lebanon with respect to the type of houses they reside in and their geographic distribution in Regions, Camps and Gatherings. The basic demographic features of the enumerated population by sex and broad age groups, number of Households, the nationality of the Head of Household and the possession of travel documents by them as well as their refugee registration status are also discussed here. This chapter therefore provides an overview of the key characteristics of the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon in terms of their occupancy of buildings, number of Households, absolute size, nationality, sex and age distribution. Responses to the Questions in Section 2 and 4 of the Census Questionnaires form the basis for this data set. Tables T1 to T13 presented in the Annex F form the basis for the analysis presented in this chapter. The definitions and concepts used to elicit appropriate responses while canvassing the relevant questions are explained below for ease of reference.

3.2 Definitions

a. Buildings

In PHCCG-2017, like any other population census, **Buildings** form the basic unit of identification of the population, Households and individuals within an Enumeration Area (EA), since virtually all populations usually live in some type of a building. Therefore, this definition of a building is usually very flexible and encompassing to include all types of structures.

A building is any independent freestanding structure comprising one or more rooms or other spaces, covered by a roof and usually enclosed within external walls or dividing walls that extend from the foundations to the roof at the time of the visit, regardless of the construction material and the purpose of construction and utilization at the time of the Census. The building might be utilized for habitation, for work, for both, vacant, closed, deserted or under construction at the time of the Census. It would include villas, multi-storied apartments.

As the principal focus of a population census is on the population, it is concerned, for population enumeration purposes, with only those buildings that are primarily used for living or at least partly used for living.

b. Residential Unit

A **Residential Unit** is a separate and independent place (a building or part of a building) intended for habitation by a single Household, or one not intended for habitation but occupied as housing unit by a Household at the time of the census. The residential unit may be occupied or vacant, occupied non-conventional residential unit or any other place occupied as residential unit by a Household at the time of the census. This category includes residential unit of various levels of permanency and acceptability for habitation.

c. Household

A **Household** may be either (a) a one-person Household, that is to say, a person who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form a multi person Household; or (b) a multi person Household, that is, a group of two or more persons living together who make common provision for food and other essentials for living.

The persons in the group may pool their resources and may have a common budget; and they may be related. The Household includes: Household members found in the housing unit in the night of 17/07/2017, visitors living outside Lebanon but who spent the night 17/07/2017 in the housing unit of the Household (relatives and non-relatives), new births born prior to the night of 17/07/2017 and still alive or Household members who spent the night of 17/07/2017 with the Household and died after that night.

d. Age in Completed Years

The completed age in years of the person enumerated, which is the difference between the date of birth and the census reference period.

e. Original Nationality

It refers to the political identity of the individual as Palestinian, Jordanian, Lebanese, Egyptian, Brazilian, French, etc.

f. Refugee Status

This status relates to the Palestinians, who were forced to leave their land in Palestine by Israeli occupation in 1948. It applies to their descendants.

- **Registered Refugees:** It applies to registered refugees holding refugee registration cards issued by UNRWA.
- **Non-Registered Refugees:** It applies to unregistered refugees who do not hold refugee registration cards issued by UNRWA.

3.3 Buildings, residential units, Households and population enumerated therein

The census enumerated 22,905 buildings, 53,993 housing units, 55,473 Households and a population of 224,901. Table 3.1 provides the distribution of buildings and residential units that were covered in the census by their use.

Table 3.1: Distribution of buildings and residential units by their use.

Use	Buildings		Residential units	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Residence Only	18,562	81.0	51,899	96.1
Work -cum- residence	4,155	18.1	829	1.5
Work only	6	0.0	32	0.1
Closed	172	0.8	1,108	2.1
Empty	7	0.0	122	0.2
Abandoned	3	0.0	3	0.0
Total	22,905	100.0	53,993	100.0

Of the 22,905 buildings that were covered in the census, 18,562 (81.0%) are used for residence only and another 4,155 (18.1%) are used as work-cum-residence. These 22,717 buildings used fully or partly for residential purposes had a total of 52,728 units. 1233 residential units forming 2.3 percent were either closed, empty or abandoned and another 0.1 percent were used for work that is non-residential purpose. A total of 55,473 Households resided in 52,728 residential units that were used as either residences (51,899 i.e., 96.1% of the housing units) or work-cum-residence (829 i.e. 1.5 percent of the housing units).

The following analysis will be limited to these 22,717 buildings and 52,728 residential units. Table 3.2 provides the distribution of buildings, residential units, Households and population that were enumerated by Regions and Camps/Gatherings. The buildings and housing units not used for residential purposes are excluded from the denominator while calculating the percentages. This table also provides the total buildings, residential units, Households and population of all nationalities including the Palestinian Refugees.

Table 3.2: Distribution of Buildings, Residential Units, Households and Enumerated Population by Regions, Camps/Adjacent Gatherings/Other Gatherings

Region	Location	Percentage to total			
		Buildings	Residential units	Households	Population
North	Camps	8.1	11.8	11.7	12.2
	Adjacent Gatherings	7.0	9.6	9.7	10.5
	Other Gatherings	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.4
	Total	17.3	22.7	22.8	24.1
Beirut	Camps	13.2	15.3	15.4	16.0
	Adjacent Gatherings	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6
	Other Gatherings	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.8
	Total	18.8	20.1	20.1	20.4
Mount Lebanon	Other Gatherings	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.3
	Total	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.3
Saida	Camps	11.0	11.4	11.3	10.5
	Adjacent Gatherings	6.4	5.9	6.0	5.8
	Other Gatherings	16.5	15.0	15.1	14.6
	Total	33.9	32.3	32.4	30.9
Tyre	Camps	14.8	11.7	11.5	11.2
	Adjacent Gatherings	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
	Other Gatherings	2.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
	Total	17.8	13.6	13.5	13.0

Table 3.2 (continued).

Region	Location	Percentage to total			
		Buildings	Residential units	Households	Population
Beka'a	Camps	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Adjacent Gatherings	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
	Other Gatherings	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.7
	Total	5.2	4.3	4.2	4.2
Total	Camps	48.3	51.2	51.0	50.8
	Adjacent Gatherings	16.2	18.2	18.4	18.9
	Other Gatherings	35.4	30.6	30.6	30.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number		22,717	52,728	55,473	224,901

About a third of all the buildings were enumerated in Saida Region and it also accounts for more than 32 percent of the residential units and Households. North, Beirut and Tyre Regions each account for about 17 to 19 percent of the buildings enumerated. North Region has about 22.7 and 22.8 percent of the residential units and Households respectively while Beirut Region has about 20.1 percent of the residential units and also Households. Tyre Region contributes smaller percentage of residential units (13.5) and Households (13.6) compared to its share in buildings (17.8). More than three fourths of the Households are concentrated in Saida, North and Beirut Regions.

Saida Region has the highest population (30.9%) has the highest concentration of the enumerated population followed by North.

More than half of the enumerated population (50.8%) are in Camps. While Adjacent Gatherings contribute 18.9 percent, Other Gatherings account for 30.4 percent of the enumerated population.

Camps in Beirut region account for 16 percent of the enumerated population followed by Camps in North, Tyre and Saida regions account 12.2, 11.2 and 10.5 percent of the enumerated population each. On the other hand camps in Beka'a region account for only 1.0 percent of the enumerated population.

Of the 18.9 percent of population enumerated in Adjacent Gatherings, 10.5 percent are in North region and another 5.8 percent are in Saida Region while other regions having only less than two percent of the population.

Nearly half of the population enumerated in Other Gatherings is from Saida Region accounting for 14.6 percent of the total enumerated population. The entire population enumerated in Mount Lebanon Region, forming 7.3 percent of the enumerated population, are in Other Gatherings.

3.4 Nationality of the Head of the Household

Households with even one Palestinian refugee was enumerated in the census to improve the coverage of Palestinian refugees. Many Households headed by non-refugees include refugees and were covered in the census. It is of interest to know the extent to which such inclusion of refugee

population has taken place. This information would also help in designing future surveys aimed at collecting data on Palestinian refugees. Table 3.3 provides the distribution of Households by nationality of the head of the Household at Regional level.

Table 3. 3: Distribution of Households by Nationality of the Head of the Household by Region

Region	Nationality of the Head of the Household						Number of Households
	PRL	PRS	Lebanese	Syrian	Other	Total	
North	78.8	8.0	2.9	10.3	0.1	100.0	12,672
Beirut	54.2	3.7	6.8	33.9	1.3	100.0	11,144
Mount Lebanon	76.1	11.4	10.4	1.9	0.3	100.0	3,874
Saida	87.4	7.9	3.0	1.5	0.2	100.0	17,973
Tyre	85.2	9.0	1.8	3.8	0.2	100.0	7,468
Beka'a	72.4	21.6	3.8	2.0	0.2	100.0	2,342
Total	77.1	8.0	4.1	10.4	0.4	100.0	55,473

Overall, 85.1 percent of the Households are headed by Palestinian refugees, 77.1 percent PRL and 8 percent PRS. Syrians head 10.4 percent of the Households while 4.1 percent are headed by Lebanese.

Beirut region (54.2%) has the lowest percentage of Households headed by PRL, followed by Beka'a. The reason of low percentage of PRL in these two regions may refer to the fact that more than the third of the Households in Beirut are headed by Syrians and 21.6 of Households are headed by PRS in Beka'a.

Table 3.4 presents the distribution of Households in Camps, Adjacent Gatherings and Other Gatherings by Region for each nationality of the head of the Household. Among the Households headed by PRL, 45.8 percent of the Households are in Camps followed by 33.6 percent in Other Gatherings and only 20.6 percent are in Adjacent Gatherings. Almost 49.4 percent of the Households headed by PRS are in Camps while the 26.9 percent are in Other Gatherings and only 23.7 percent are in Adjacent Gatherings. This distribution of the population indicates the importance of refugees living outside Camps, especially in 'Other Gatherings', in decisions relating to their welfare. More than 94 percent of the Households headed by Syrian nationals are living in Camps. About 40.1 percent of the Households headed by Lebanese are in Camps.

Table 3.4: Distribution of Households by Region, Camps/Gatherings and Nationality of the Head of the Household.

Region/ Camps/AG's/ OG's		Nationality of the Head of the Household					
		PRL	PRS	Lebanese	Syrian	Other	Total
North	Camps	10.5	13.7	6.6	21.7	4.9	11.7
	Adjacent Gathering	11.5	8.5	3.2	0.8	0.4	9.7
	Other Gathering	1.4	0.4	6.0	0.1	0.9	1.4
	Total	23.4	22.6	15.8	22.6	6.3	22.8

Table 3.4 (continued)

Region/ Camps/AG's/ OG's		Nationality of the Head of the Household					
		PRL	PRS	Lebanese	Syrian	Other	Total
Beirut	Camps	8.8	7.4	26.3	65.1	59.8	15.4
	Adjacent Gathering	2.0	0.8	2.4	0.2	2.7	1.7
	Other Gathering	3.3	1.1	4.5	0.5	3.1	2.9
	Total	14.1	9.3	33.2	65.7	65.6	20.1
Mount Lebanon	Other Gathering	6.9	9.9	17.6	1.3	4.5	7.0
	Total	6.9	9.9	17.6	1.3	4.5	7.0
Saida	Camps	13.0	10.9	2.3	3.0	4.9	11.3
	Adjacent Gathering	6.4	10.8	2.5	0.7	1.8	6.0
	Other Gathering	17.3	10.1	19.0	1.0	8.9	15.1
	Total	36.8	31.7	23.7	4.6	15.6	32.4
Tyre	Camps	12.6	13.7	4.7	4.9	5.8	11.5
	Adjacent Gathering	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	0	0.3
	Other Gathering	2.0	0.6	0.9	0.1	0	1.6
	Total	14.9	15.1	5.8	5.0	5.8	13.5
Beka'a	Camps	0.9	3.7	0.2	0.2	0	1.0
	Adjacent Gathering	0.4	2.8	0.0	0.1	0	0.6
	Other Gathering	2.7	4.8	3.7	0.6	2.2	2.6
	Total	4.0	11.3	3.9	0.8	2.2	4.2
Total	Camps	45.8	49.4	40.1	94.8	75.4	51.0
	Adjacent Gathering	20.6	23.7	8.3	1.8	4.9	18.4
	Other Gathering	33.6	26.9	51.6	3.5	19.6	30.6
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of Households		165,549	17,706	12,030	28,317	1,299	224,901

More than 60 percent of the Households headed by PRL are found in two Regions – Saida (36.8%) and North Region (23.4%). Beka'a Region, accounting for only 4.0 percent of the enumerated Households contributes as much as 11.3 of Households headed by PRS. About a third of the Households headed by Lebanese are in Beirut Region and another 23.7 percent in Saida Region. Mount Lebanon and North Regions also have more than 15% of the Households headed by Lebanese. Beirut (65.7 percent) and North Region (22.6%) together account for about 88.3 percent of the Households headed by Syrians. Most population of other nationalities are found in Beirut (65.6%) and Saida (15.6%) region.

Table 3.5 presents the ten biggest Camps, Adjacent Gatherings and Other Gatherings in terms of the number of Households enumerated and their percentage contribution to the total number of Households by nationality of the head of the Household.

Table 3.5: Top ten Camps/ Adjacent Gatherings / Other Gatherings in terms of the number of Households enumerated, their contribution to the total by nationality of the head of the Household.

Camp/AG/OG	Nationality of the head					
	PRL	PRS	Lebanese	Syrian	Other	Total
Ain el-Hilweh Camp	11.7	9.2	1.5	2.7	4.0	10.1
Bourj el-Barajneh Camp	5.2	3.8	4.7	32.3	24.1	8.0
Beddawi Camp	5.7	7.7	5.3	21.1	4.9	7.4
OG. Saida city	8.2	4.2	10.2	0.5	5.8	7.2
AG. Nahr al-Bared	8.6	5.0	1.4	0.6	0.4	7.1
OG. Mount Lebanon	6.9	9.9	17.6	1.3	4.5	7.0
Shatila Camp	2.5	3.2	12.1	28.9	10.7	5.7
AG. Arin el Hilweh	5.6	10.2	2.4	0.7	1.8	5.3
Burj el-Shemali Camp	5.0	7.9	0.7	2.1	3.1	4.7
Rashidiyeh Camp	5.1	3.3	0.7	1.2	1.3	4.4
Total of above	64.4	64.3	56.5	91.3	60.7	66.8
Other	35.6	35.7	43.5	8.7	39.3	33.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Households	42,748	4,456	2,290	5,755	224	55,473

These ten Camps/AGs/OGs, contribute more than two thirds of the total number of enumerated Households. In case of PRS and PRL their contribution is very similar. They contribute only 56.5 per cent of the Households headed by Lebanese while 91.3 percent of the Households headed by Syrians are in these localities.

The Households headed by Syrian nationals are concentrated in certain Camps. Of the total number of 5,755 Households, 32.3 percent are in Bourj el-Barajneh Camp and another 28.9 percent are in Shatila Camp in Beirut Region. Beddawi Camp has another 21.1 percent. Thus, these three Camps account for more than 82 percent of the Households headed by Syrian nationals.

Similarly, two Camps account for more than a third of the Households headed by people of nationality other than Lebanese and Syrian. These are Bourj el-Barajneh Camp (24.1 percent) and Shatila Camp (10.7 percent). The figures in Table T4 (Annex tables) also indicate that Mar Elias camp account for another 21.4 per cent of the Households headed by other nationalities.

3.5 Nationality of the Population

As some of the enumerated Households have only few Palestinian refugees, the distribution of enumerated population by nationality is highly uneven. Table 3.6 provides this distribution of population by nationality at Regional level.

Table 3.6: Distribution of population by Nationality and Region

Region	Nationality of the enumerated population					Total
	PRL	PRS	Lebanese	Syrian	Other	
North	76.4	7.1	3.8	12.4	0.3	100.0
Beirut	48.2	3.5	7.9	39.3	1.1	100.0
Mount Lebanon	72.0	12.1	12.1	2.7	1.1	100.0
Saida	85.2	8.0	4.3	2.1	0.5	100.0
Tyre	83.3	9.2	2.6	4.5	0.4	100.0
Beka'a	68.9	21.0	6.2	3.3	0.5	100.0
Total	73.6	7.9	5.3	12.6	0.6	100.0

Comparing the distribution of nationality of Head of Households (table 3.3) and the nationality of population (table 3.6), the results show that while 77.1 percent of the Households were headed by PRL, only 73.6 percent of the population is that of the PRL, the population of Syrians (12.6%) compared to Households headed by Syrian nationals (10.4 %) and the percentage of Lebanese population is also slightly higher than the proportion of Households headed by them.

Percentage of Syrian population is highest in Beirut followed by North Region while percentage of Lebanese is highest in Mount Lebanon Region. More than a fifth of the population enumerated in Beka'a Region are PRS. About 12.1 percent of the population of Mount Lebanon Region are also PRS.

3.6 Age Distribution of the Enumerated Population

Age distribution of the enumerated population provides several insights into its composition. Table 3.7 provides the distribution of the enumerated population by age group and nationality.

Table 3.7 Distribution of population by Age Group and Nationality

Age Group	Nationality					Total
	PRL	PRS	Lebanese	Syrian	Other	
0-4	9.7	7.7	8.5	18.2	7.4	10.5
5-9	9.9	13.4	8.9	14.7	5.5	10.7
10-14	9.3	11.4	7.6	10.1	5.5	9.5
15-19	9.8	9.4	6.8	9.8	6.7	9.6
20-29	18.0	17.2	15.6	19.6	32.4	18.1
30-39	12.5	15.3	16.6	16.0	20.6	13.4
40-49	11.6	10.2	14.3	6.7	9.3	11.0

Table 3.7 (continued).

Age Group	Nationality					
	PRL	PRS	Lebanese	Syrian	Other	Total
50-59	10.0	8.3	12.3	3.2	7.7	9.1
60-69	4.7	4.4	5.7	1.2	4.1	4.3
70-79	3.2	2.1	2.6	0.4	0.8	2.7
80+	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.1	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The percentages in Table 3.7 indicate significant differences in the age distribution between nationalities, especially at younger age groups. Thus, the age group 0-14 contributes 43 percent of the population for Syrians, 32.5 percent for the PRS, 28.9 percent for PRL and only 25 percent for the Lebanese population. While 9.7 percent of the PRL are aged under 5 years, this percentage is lower at 7.7 for PRS. Among Syrians, 18.2 percent are aged under 5 years while among Lebanese (8.5 percent) and among other nationals (7.4%) in this age group. Considering the age groups 5-9 and 10-14, PRS have significantly higher proportion of population compared to PRL. Syrians have high proportion in these age groups also while those from 'Other nationalities' have lower population in these age groups also. However, 'Other nationals' have high proportion in the age groups 20-29 and 30-39. A more detailed discussion on the age distribution of Palestinian refugees is presented later. Similarly, in the elderly age group 70+, PRL have the highest percentage at 4.5 percent, while 3.8 percent among Lebanese, 2.8 percent among PRS and among Syrian population only 0.5 percent.

3.7 Sex Distribution of enumerated population by nationality

The sex wise breakup of the population is another important demographic indicator of population composition. Table 3.8 presents the sex ratio by nationality of the enumerated population, defined as the number of males per 100 females.

Table 3.8: Population distribution by sex and sex ratio of enumerated population

Nationality	Males	Females	Total	Sex Ratio
PRL	83,437	82,112	165,549	102
PRS	8,315	9,391	17,706	89
Lebanese	4,466	7,564	12,030	59
Syrian	14,832	13,485	28,317	110
Other	343	956	1,299	36
Total	111,393	113,508	224,901	98

A total of 111,393 males and 113,508 females were enumerated in the census. The sex ratio of the population is 98 males per 100 females. However, there is significant variation in the sex ratio by nationality. While there are 102 males per every 100 females among the PRL, the sex ratio among PRS (at 89 males per 100 females) is more favourable to females.

There are more females among Lebanese nationals who were enumerated, the sex ratio being

59 males per 100 females. Among Syrian nationals, however, there are more males than females, the sex ratio being 110 males per 100 females. Females outnumber males among other nationals. However, their absolute number is small.

3.8 Possession of travel documents

Documents like passport and other identity documents are important in the life of refugees to establish their nationality and facilitate their movements across borders and within the country. Table 3.9 provides the distribution of enumerated population by the type of travel documents in the possession of Palestinian refugees and other nationals.

Table 3.9: Percent Distribution of enumerated population by Nationality and type of travel document

Type of travel document	PRL	PRS	Lebanese	Syrian	Other	Total
Lebanese travel document for Palestinians	52.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.3
Syrian travel document for Palestinians	0.0	61.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9
Other Arab travel for Palestinian	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Passport issued by Palestinian Authority	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Lebanese passport	4.1	0.3	96.2	0.0	0.2	8.2
Arab passport	0.3	5.7	3.6	100.0	37.6	13.7
Non-Arab passport	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.0	56.3	0.8
Other	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
No travel document or passport but can have one	42.2	27.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	33.3
No travel document or passport and cannot have one	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total population	165,549	17,706	12,030	28,317	1,299	224,901

More than half (52 percent) of the PR are in possession of Lebanese travel document for Palestinians while 4.1 percent have Lebanese travel passport. Almost 62 percent of the PRS have Syrian travel document for Palestinians.

42.2 percent of the PRL and 27.7 percent of the PRS do not possess any travel documents but are eligible for getting one. There are 1,270 Palestinians (1,123 PRL and 147 PRS) who do not have any travel document and are neither eligible for one.

Almost all Lebanese have some travel document with 96.2 percent having Lebanese passport.

About 56 percent (731 persons) of those with other nationalities have Non-Arab passports indicating that they have come from other countries. There are about 50 persons with other nationalities forming about 3.8 percent who do not possess any travel document and are not eligible for one.

Overall, about one third of the persons who were enumerated, reported not having a travel document but are eligible for one and majority of them are PRL.

Table 3.10 provides the distribution of Households headed by Palestinians by the extent of possession of travel documents by the Household members. Overall, 53.2 percent of the Households have all members possessing a travel document. The percentage is higher at 62.3 percent among Households headed by PRS.

Table 3.10: Distribution of members of Households by extent of possession of travel documents headed by Palestinian refugees

Possession of travel documents by Household members	PRL	PRS	Total
All members have Travel Documents	52.3	62.3	53.2
All members don't have any Travel Documents	26.4	16.2	25.4
Not all members have Travel Documents	21.4	21.5	21.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Almost 25 percent of the Households do not have any member possessing a travel document and this proportion is 26.4 percent among those PRL. This means that by identifying and providing travel documents to all members of such Households (PRL), it would be possible to significantly increase the percentage of Households where all members possess some travel document from the current level of 53.2 percent.

More than a fifth of the Households for PRL and PRS have some member without any travel document.

Age distribution of refugees without travel documents but are eligible for one would also give an indication of the efforts required in providing one to such refugees. Table 3.11 provides the age distribution of the refugees and those among them without travel documents, based data from Tables P1 and P12.

Table 3.11: Age distribution of population and those without travel documents but can have one

Age group	PRL		PRS		Total	
	Percentage of total population in the age group	Percentage of population without travel document in the age group	Percentage of total population in the age group	Percentage of population without travel document in the age group	Percentage of total population in the age group	Percentage of population without travel document in the age group
0-9	19.5	24.5	21.1	26.5	19.7	24.6
10-19	19.1	22.4	20.9	21.7	19.3	22.3
20-29	18.0	18.0	17.2	16.6	17.9	17.9
30-39	12.5	11.1	15.3	14.0	12.8	11.3
40-49	11.6	9.7	10.2	8.4	11.5	9.6
50+	19.2	14.4	15.4	12.8	18.8	14.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The proportion of population without travel document but can have one decreases with age. Among the Palestinian refugees without travel documents but can have one, there is a higher percentage aged below 20 years compared to the percentage of all Palestinian refugee population aged below 20 years. This indicates that children may suffer more in future because of not possessing a travel document.



Chapter 4

PALESTINIAN REFUGEES – POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter looks at the basic features of the enumerated Palestinian refugee population, both PRL and PRS, including their distribution across camps and gatherings in the Lebanese six regions, and in Camps and Gatherings. The sex composition and sex ratio of the population are also analysed. Further it discusses their registration status with UNRWA and DPAR. It also analyses the number of Households by their size, average Household size, the type of Household structure of the Palestinian Refugee population in Lebanon, and the female headed Households. Finally, it discusses the age and sex distribution of the population. Responses to the Questions 34-37 form the basis of the age data collected and analysed. A total of 183,255 Palestinian refugees comprising 165,549 PRL population and 17,706 PRS population were enumerated in the census. The analysis is based on the Tables P1 to P9 and P11-P16 from Annex F. The definitions and concepts used to elicit the appropriate responses while canvassing the relevant questions are explained below for ease of reference.

4.2 Definitions

a. Palestinian Camp

A geographic area that has been placed at UNRWA's disposal by the Lebanese host Government or leased by UNRWA for the purpose of housing Palestinian refugees and building facilities to address their needs. Areas not allocated for that purpose are not considered official Camps.

b. Palestinian Gathering

The geographic area, outside the official Camps, which is home to a minimum 15 Palestinian Households. Palestinian Gatherings in Lebanon are divided into two types:

Adjacent Gatherings to the Camps, which are considered extensions to the official Camps due to wars, displacement and the need to expand the Camps areas due to population increase. (See List of the gatherings in Chapter 1).

Other Gatherings: areas where Palestinians live within the neighbourhoods of villages and urban areas across national territories (See list of the gatherings in Chapter 1).

c. Household

The concept of Household is based on the arrangements made by persons, individually or in groups, for providing themselves with food and other essentials for living. A Household may be either (a) a one-person Household, that is to say, a person who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form a multi person Household; or (b) a multi person Household, that is, a group of two or more persons living together who make common provision for food and other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their resources and may have a common budget; and they may be related. The Household includes:

- Household members found in the housing unit in the night of 17/07/2017;
- Visitors living outside Lebanon but who spent the night 17/07/2017 in the housing unit of the Household (relatives and non-relatives);
- New births born prior to the night of 17/07/2017 and still alive;
- Household members who spent the night of 17/07/2017 with the Household and died after that night.

The Persons who died before the night of 17/07/2017 and Persons who were born after the night of 17/07/2017 were excluded from Households. Members of Households residing outside Lebanon were not counted.

For Gatherings any Household that has at least one Palestinian member is targeted in the enumeration despite the fact all HH in the Camps are targeted.

d. Census Reference Moment

The period thereto the census data belong midnight of 17/07/2017 is the reference date of the census enumeration in the Palestinian Camps and Gatherings in Lebanon

Types of Private Households: The following definitions of different types of Households are used here:

A one person Household: It is the Household comprising of one individual only.

Nuclear Household: It is the living Household comprising of a couple only; a couple and a son or a daughter (own not adopted son or daughter) or more; or a male head of a Household with a son or a daughter or more; or a female head of a Household with a son or a daughter or more. It is worthy to note that no other relatives or non – relatives live with this Household.

Extended Household: A Household of at least one nuclear Household together with other relatives.

Composite Household: Refers to Household consisting of at least one nuclear Household with other non-relatives. Where the head of the Household is a male with more than one wife with children but no other relatives, the Household has been considered as 'nuclear'.

Average Household Size: (Indicator)

It refers to the average number of Household members calculated through dividing the total number of members of a certain category by the number of Households for that particular category.

4.3 Palestinians by Refugee Status

Table 4.1 and Chart 4.1 presents the distribution of refugees and their sex ratio by region and residential status of the refugees.

As noted in the previous chapter, a total of 183,255 Palestinian refugees were enumerated in the census. Maximum number were enumerated in Saida Region, which accounts for 35.3 percent of the total refugee population enumerated. Another 24.7 percent of the Palestinian Refugee population is contributed by North region. Mount Lebanon region (7.5 percent) followed by Beka'a region (4.7 percent) have the smallest percentages of Palestinian refugees.

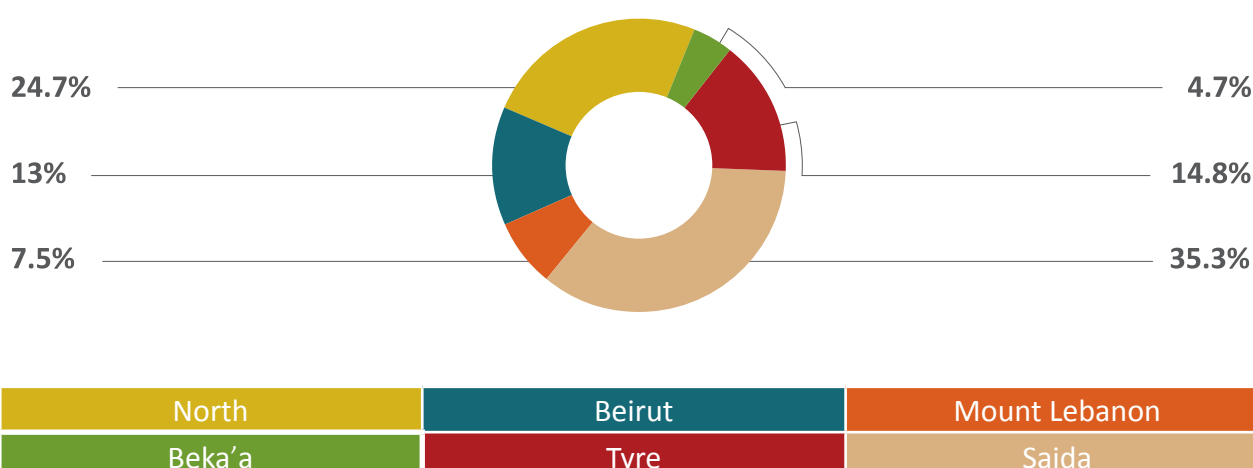
There are 165,549 PRL Palestinian refugees, accounting for more than 90 percent of the total population. Only 17,706 Palestinian refugees are PRS. The regional distribution of these two categories

of refugees are considerably different. Saida and North regions that accounts for respectively 35.8 percent and 25.1 percent of the total PRL population, have lower percentages of 31.3 and 21.8 respectively of PRS. Beirut region (9.1 percent) has the lowest percentage of PRS compared to its contribution of 13.4 percent of the PRL. On the other hand, the share of Beka'a region (11.3 percent) among PRS is significantly higher than its share of PRL (4.0 percent). Mount Lebanon region also shows a similar picture.

Table 4.1: Population of Palestinian Refugees by their Refugee status and Sex ratio by Regions

Region	Refugee status of Palestinians								
	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Popula- tion	Percent- age to Total	Sex ratio	Popula- tion	Percent- age to Total	Sex ratio	Popula- tion	Percent- age to Total	Sex ratio
North	41,495	25.1	103	3,859	21.8	87	45,354	24.7	102
Beirut	22,149	13.4	106	1,619	9.1	93	23,768	13.0	105
Mount Leba- non	11,752	7.1	105	1,978	11.2	87	13,730	7.5	102
Saida	59,201	35.8	100	5,550	31.3	86	64,751	35.3	99
Tyre	24,410	14.7	98	2,706	15.3	90	27,116	14.8	97
Beka'a	6,542	4.0	103	1,994	11.3	94	8,536	4.7	101
Total	165,549	100.0	102	17,706	100.0	89	183,255	100.0	100

Chart 4.1: Refugee population by Region



At the overall level the number of males and females among the refugees are almost equal. However, at regional level, the sex ratio varies from 97 males per 100 females in Tyre to 105 males per 100 females in Beirut.

There is a significant difference in sex ratio by their refugee status. The sex ratio of the PRL is 102 against 89 for the PRS. In all regions the sex ratio of PRL is higher compared to that of PRS.

Table 4.2 provides distribution of refugee population by their refugee status at regional level. While only 9.7 percent of all refugees are PRS, their percentage varies from a low of 6.8 among refugees in Beirut to a high of 23.4 among refugees in Beka'a.

The two only other regions with percentage between 10 and 20 percent of PRS are Mount Lebanon (14.4 percent) and Tyre (10.0 per cent) regions.

Table 4.2: Distribution of refugee population by refugee status in Regions.

Region	Percent PRL	Percent PRS	Total
North	91.5	8.5	100.0
Beirut	93.2	6.8	100.0
Mount Lebanon	85.6	14.4	100.0
Saida	91.4	8.6	100.0
Tyre	90.0	10.0	100.0
Beka'a	76.6	23.4	100.0
Total	90.3	9.7	100.0

Table 4.3 provides the distribution of refugee population by Camps and Gatherings. Overall the percentage of refugees in Camps, Adjacent Gatherings and Other Gatherings are similar for both PRL and PRS. However, this is not the case at regional level.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Palestinian Refugees by Regions, Camps, Adjacent Gatherings and Other Gatherings

Region	Camp/ Adjacent Gathering/Other Gathering	PRL			PRS			Total		
		Sex			Sex			Sex		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
North	Camp	10.8	10.8	10.8	13.4	13.5	13.5	11.0	11.1	11.0
	Adjacent Gathering	12.9	12.7	12.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	12.5	12.3	12.4
	Other Gathering	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
	Total	25.2	24.9	25.1	21.6	21.9	21.8	24.9	24.6	24.7
Beirut	Camp	8.5	8.2	8.4	7.5	7.0	7.3	8.4	8.1	8.3
	Adjacent Gathering	1.9	1.8	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
	Other Gathering	3.3	3.0	3.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	3.1	2.8	2.9
	Total	13.7	13.1	13.4	9.4	9.0	9.1	13.3	12.7	13.0
Mount Lebanon	Other Gathering	7.2	7.0	7.1	11.0	11.3	11.2	7.5	7.4	7.5
	Total	7.2	7.0	7.1	11.0	11.3	11.2	7.5	7.4	7.5
Saida	Camp	12.3	12.7	12.5	9.9	10.2	10.0	12.1	12.4	12.3
	Adjacent Gathering	6.4	6.3	6.4	11.1	10.4	10.7	6.8	6.7	6.8
	Other Gathering	16.8	17.1	16.9	10.0	11.1	10.6	16.1	16.4	16.3
	Total	35.4	36.1	35.8	30.9	31.7	31.3	35.0	35.6	35.3
Tyre	Camp	12.3	12.9	12.6	13.9	13.4	13.6	12.5	12.9	12.7
	Adjacent Gathering	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4

Table 4.3 (continued).

Region	Camp/ Adjacent Gathering/Other Gathering	PRL			PRS			Total		
		Sex			Sex			Sex		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tyre	Other Gathering	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
	Total	14.5	15.0	14.7	15.4	15.2	15.3	14.6	15.0	14.8
Tyre	Camp	12.3	12.9	12.6	13.9	13.4	13.6	12.5	12.9	12.7
	Adjacent Gathering	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Other Gathering	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
	Total	14.5	15.0	14.7	15.4	15.2	15.3	14.6	15.0	14.8
Beka'a	Camp	0.8	0.9	0.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	1.1	1.2	1.1
	Adjacent Gathering	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.2	2.8	3.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
	Other Gathering	2.7	2.6	2.7	4.8	4.6	4.7	2.9	2.8	2.9
	Total	4.0	3.9	4.0	11.6	11.0	11.3	4.7	4.6	4.7
Total	Camp	44.7	45.5	45.1	48.3	47.6	47.9	45.0	45.8	45.4
	Adjacent Gathering	22.0	21.7	21.8	23.9	23.0	23.5	22.2	21.8	22.0
	Other Gathering	33.3	32.8	33.0	27.8	29.3	28.6	32.8	32.4	32.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Almost 45.4 percent of the enumerated refugee population was in Camps; in Tyre (12.7%), Saida (12.3%), North (11%), Beirut (8.3%) and Beka'a Regions ((1.1%). The distribution of PRL is slightly more widespread compared to that of the PRS. Table 4.4 lists the top ten localities in terms of total number of refugees among the Camps, Adjacent Gatherings and Other Gatherings.

Table 4.4: Top ten localities in terms total number of Palestinian refugees

Sr. No.	Name of Camp / AG / OG	Refugee status			Percentage of total		
		PRL	PRS	Total	PRL	PRS	Total
1	Ain el-Hilweh Camp	18,763	1,523	20,286	11.3	8.6	11.1
2	Nahr al-Bared AG	15,997	831	16,828	9.7	4.7	9.2
3	Mount Lebanon OG.	11,752	1,978	13,730	7.1	11.2	7.5
4	Saida city OG.	12,633	745	13,378	7.6	4.2	7.3
5	Beddawi Camp	9,740	1,367	11,107	5.9	7.7	6.1
6	Ain-el Hilweh AG.	9,165	1,826	10,991	5.5	10.3	6.0
7	Burj el-Shemali Camp	8,142	1,444	9,586	4.9	8.2	5.2
8	Rashidiyeh Camp	8,641	560	9,201	5.2	3.2	5.0
9	Nahr el-Bared Camp	8,091	1,015	9,106	4.9	5.7	5.0
10	Bourj el-Barajneh Camp	8,219	687	8,906	5.0	3.9	4.9
	Total of the above	111,143	11,976	123,119	67.1	67.6	67.2
12	Other localities	54,406	5,730	60,136	32.9	32.4	32.8
	Total	165,549	17,706	183,255	100.0	100.0	100.0

The top ten localities include six Camps, two Adjacent Gatherings and two Other Gatherings. These localities together account for slightly more than 67.2 percent of the refugees. In case of both PRL and PRS, this is true. Ain el-Hilweh Camp alone account for 11.1 percent of all refugees and 11.3 percent of the PRL. In case of PRS, Other Gatherings at Mount Lebanon and Adjacent Gatherings at Ain-el Hilweh both account for more than 10 percent of the refugees. The presence of 'Other Gatherings' in this list, at the third and fourth rank, indicates that a significant proportion of the refugees have settled away from the Camps.

4.4 Registration of Palestinian Refugees with UNRWA and DPAR

While UNRWA registers Palestinian refugees living outside Lebanon also, DPAR registers only those Palestinian refugees living in Lebanon, PRL. Table 4.5 provides registration status with UNRWA and DPAR, of the PRL. Only a very small proportion of the PRL are not registered. About 99.3% of them are registered with UNRWA while as much as 99.5 percent are registered with DPAR. There is no significant gender variation in registration with either of the agencies.

Table 4.5: Registration with UNRWA among Palestinian refugees resident in Lebanon, PRL

Registration status	Registration with UNRWA			Registration with DPAR		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Registered	99.3	99.4	99.3	99.5	99.5	99.5
Not registered	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5
N/K	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of PRL	83,437	82,112	165,549	83,437	82,112	165,549

Figures available in Table P16 Annex (F) indicate that only 756 out of the 165,549 the PRL have not been registered with either UNRWA or DPAR. While 50 of PRL population had registration only with UNRWA and 337 were registered with only DPAR. Registration status was not known only in case of 35 persons.

Table 4.6 presents the distribution of PRS by place of registration with UNRWA. Almost 98 percent of the PRS have been registered in Syria. Out of the 17,706 PRS, 248 were not registered with UNRWA while registration status of 17 persons were not known.

Table 4.6: Registration of Palestinian refugees, PRS, by place of registration with UNRWA

Place of registration	Males	Females	Total
Syria	8,119	9,211	17,330
Jordan	23	34	57
West Bank	20	10	30
Gaza	9	15	24
Not registered	135	113	248
N/K	9	8	17
Total	8,315	9,391	17,706

In summary, for proper record of the refugees, there is a need for registration of 756 Palestinian refugees, PRL, who are not registered with either UNRWA or DPAR and 248 Palestinian refugees, PRS, with UNRWA. The case of 35 persons (PRL) and 17 (PRS) whose registration status are not known needs to be attended also.

4.5 Palestinian Households

This section looks at the Palestinian refugee Households defined as those Households headed by Palestinians. As there are Palestinians, in Households headed by non-Palestinians and Households headed by Palestinians may have non-Palestinian members, the discussion does not represent all Palestinians necessarily.

Table 4.7: Distribution of Palestinian Households by region and refugee status of the head of the Household and average Household size

Region	PRL		PRS		Total	
	Number of HHs	Average HH size	Number of HHs	Average HH size	Number of HHs	Average HH size
North	9,985	4.2	1,009	3.9	10,994	4.2
Beirut	6,040	3.8	416	4.1	6,456	3.8
Mount Lebanon	2,949	4.1	440	4.5	3,389	4.2
Saida	15,716	3.8	1,414	4.0	17,130	3.9
Tyre	6,363	3.9	672	4.1	7,035	3.9
Beka'a	1,695	4.0	505	4.0	2,200	4.0
Total	42,748	4.0	4,456	4.1	47,204	4.0

Average Household size of Palestinian Households is about 4.0. It is marginally higher for PRS. At regional level, the Household size varies from 3.8 persons in Beirut to 4.2 persons in North Region and Mount Lebanon 4.2 person. For the 440 Households of Mount Lebanon region, headed by PRS, the average Household size is marginally higher at 4.5. In general, the variation in Household size across regions or refugee status of the Head of Household is not significant.

Table 4.8 presents the distribution of Households by Household size for various types of Household. It also provides the distribution of Households by Household type. About 10 percent of the Households are single person Households and about 81 percent are nuclear Households. Only about 0.5 percent are composite Households.

Table 4. 8: Distribution of Palestinian Households by Household Size and Household Type

Household Size	Household Type				
	Single member	Nuclear	Extended	Composite	Percentage to Total Households
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3
2	0.0	17.0	18.3	17.6	15.3
3	0.0	17.8	16.0	23.4	15.8
4	0.0	22.4	14.3	13.7	19.4
5	0.0	20.2	16.4	13.3	17.8

Table 4. 8 (continued)

Household Size	Household Type				
	Single member	Nuclear	Extended	Composite	Percentage to Total Households
6	0.0	13.8	14.6	15.6	12.4
7+	0.0	8.8	20.4	16.4	8.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of HHs	4,866	38,221	3,861	256	4,7204
Percent of total Households in each category	10.3	81.0	8.2	0.5	100.0

About 43 percent of the nuclear Households have 4 to 5 members. About 8.8 percent of the nuclear Households have seven or more members. Among extended Households, about 18 percent has only 2 members while 20.4 percent has seven or more members. About 23.4 percent of the composite Households have just three members while 16.4 percent have more than seven members.

Table 4.9 provides the percentage of female headed Households by Household type and refugee status of the head of the Household. Overall 18.1 percent of the Households are headed by females. The proportion of female headed Households vary significantly by the type of Household and refugee status of the head of the Household.

Table 4.9: Percentage of Palestinian Households headed by female by Household type and the refugee status of the Head of Household

Type of Female Headed Household	PRL	PRS	Percentage of Total Households
Single member	62.1	51.1	61.3
Nuclear	10.0	20.1	10.9
Extended	34.9	28.3	33.9
Composite	26.0	7.1	25.0
Total Female Headed Households	17.5	23.7	18.1
Number of HHs	42,748	4,456	47,204

The percentage of Palestinian Households headed by females is high at 23.7 percent among the PRS as compared to 17.5 percent among PRL. The proportion of Female headed Households among nuclear Households for the PRS is significantly higher also as compared to their share in PRL Households. However, for Single member Households, Extended and Composite Households, the percentage of female headed Households are lower among those headed by PRS status. The difference is particularly high in case of Composite Households headed by females where they contribute 26 percent among PRL as against only 7.1 percent female headed Household among PRS.

Table 4.10: Distribution of Palestinian Households by age of the head and their refugee status

Age group of the Head of Household	Refugee status of Palestinian head		
	PRL	PRS	Total
15-24	2.3	4.0	2.4
25-34	16.2	22.4	16.8
35-44	21.0	25.0	21.4
45-54	25.0	21.8	24.7
55-64	17.1	16.0	17.0
65+	18.4	10.7	17.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.10 provides the distribution of Households by age group of the head and his/ her refugee status. About 2.4 percent of the Households are headed by young persons aged 15-24 years. The percentage of Head of Households aged 25-34 is significantly high at 22.4 percent among PRS Households, compared to PRL Households (16.2 percent). More than 60 percent of the Households are headed by persons aged 35-64 years. Against 18.4 percent of the PRL Households being headed by persons aged 65 or more, the corresponding percentage is lower at 10.7 percent among PRS Households.

4.6 Age-Sex Distribution

While discussing the age distribution of the population enumerated in the census, the basic characteristics of the age composition of Palestinian refugees were touched upon. It was noted that both PRL and PRS population have a high percentage of children among them. It was also noted that the percentage of children aged below five years is lower in case of PRS.

Table 4.11 presents the percentage distribution of the Palestinian refugee population by age, sex and refugee status. Chart 4.2 depicts the age pyramid of the Palestinian refugees as a whole, where each bar represents the percentage of Palestinian refugees in that age group and by sex to total number of Palestinians. The bars are divided to show the percentages of PRL and PRS populations.

Table 4.11: Distribution of Palestinian refugee population by age, sex and refugee status

Age group	PRL population by sex			PRS population by sex			Percentage Total Refugees by sex		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	9.8	9.6	9.7	8.2	7.2	7.7	9.7	9.3	9.5
5-9	10.0	9.7	9.9	14.2	12.8	13.4	10.4	10.0	10.2
10-14	9.3	9.4	9.3	12.4	10.6	11.4	9.6	9.5	9.5
15-19	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.8	9.8	9.8
20-24	9.9	9.5	9.7	8.9	9.2	9.1	9.8	9.5	9.7
25-29	8.6	8.0	8.3	7.5	8.7	8.1	8.5	8.0	8.3
30-34	6.6	6.3	6.4	7.9	8.9	8.4	6.7	6.6	6.6
35-39	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.1	6.2	6.2
40-44	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.6

Table 4.11 (continued)

Age group	PRL population by sex			PRS population by sex			Percentage Total Refugees by sex		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
45-49	5.9	6.1	6.0	4.7	5.0	4.9	5.8	6.0	5.9
50-54	5.8	6.0	5.9	4.5	4.6	4.6	5.7	5.8	5.8
55-59	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.1
60-64	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
65-69	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.0
70-74	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.8
75-79	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.2
80-84	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7
85 +	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

About 19.7 percent of the population is aged below 10 years and another 19.3 percent are aged 10-19 years. In case of PRS as much as 21.1 percent are children below 10 years and another 20.8 percent are aged 10-19 years. Less than a tenth of the population are aged sixty years and over.

Median age is the age below exactly half of the population would be found, the other half being above the median age. The median age of the population works out to be 25 years, meaning 50 percent of the population are below 25 years. Females have a slightly higher median age of 26 as against 25 for males. Median age for PRS works out to be 24 years with males having a lower median at 22 years where as females have a median of 25 years. PRL have a median age of 25 years with males (25) having slightly lower median compared to females (26). In general, one can term that the refugees have a 'young population'.

Chart 4.2: Age Pyramids

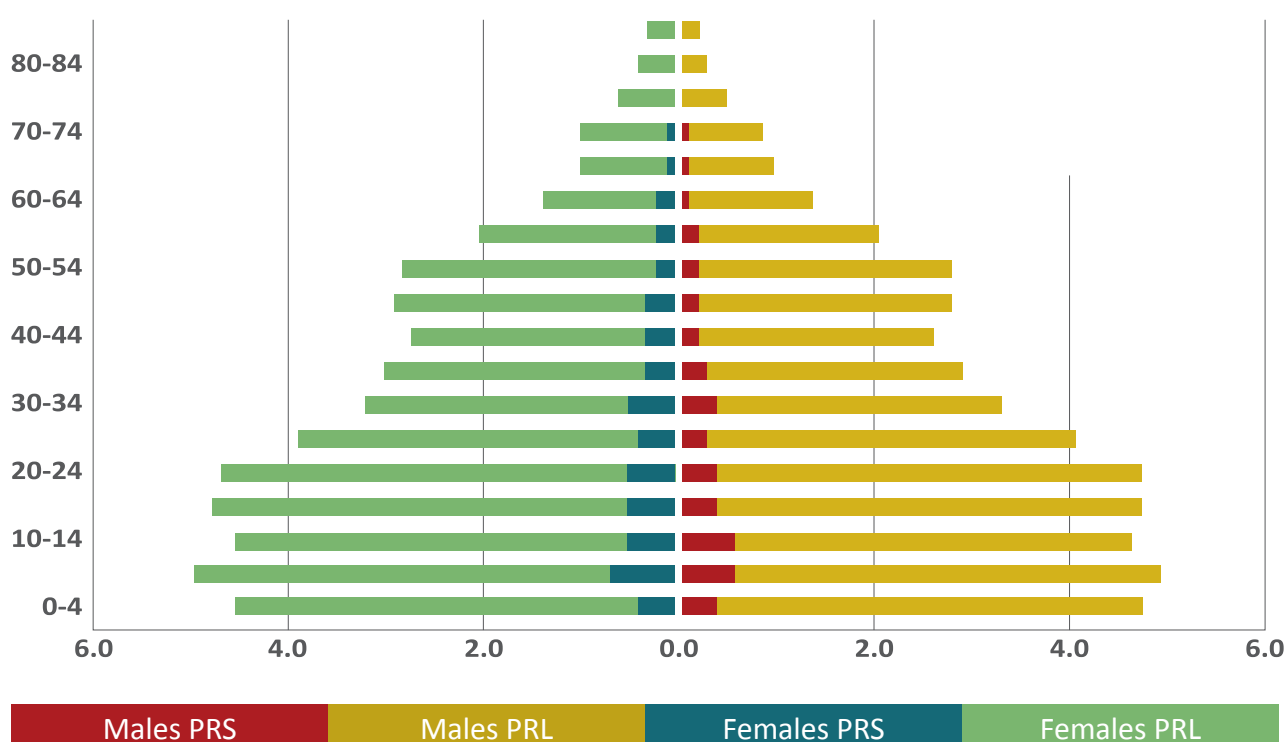


Chart 4.2 also shows that the age distribution is not smooth. While age misstatements could have contributed to this, it is also possible that the nature of refugee migration into or out of Lebanon in different periods and the different age sex distributions of migrants at that point in time could also be a major reason for this situation.

Table 4.12 provide the percentage distribution of refugee population by age groups, refugee status and place of enumeration. This table brings out the difference in age structure between those living in Camps, Adjacent Gatherings and Other Gatherings.

Table 4.12: Distribution of Palestinian refugee population by age groups, refugee status and place of enumeration

Place of enumeration	Percentage of refugee population in age group									
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-64	65+	Total
PRL										
Camps	10.1	10.2	9.5	9.7	18.0	12.7	11.9	12.2	5.7	100.0
AG's	11.3	10.9	9.8	10.3	18.5	12.5	10.6	11.2	4.9	100.0
OG's	8.0	8.7	8.8	9.7	17.7	12.3	11.8	14.5	8.5	100.0
Total	9.7	9.9	9.3	9.8	18.0	12.5	11.6	12.7	6.4	100.0
PRS										
Camps	7.6	14.1	11.4	9.2	17.4	15.9	9.9	10.7	3.8	100.0
AG's	8.6	12.8	12.3	9.8	16.3	14.3	11.1	11.0	3.8	100.0
OG's	7.0	12.9	10.9	9.6	17.5	15.0	9.8	11.7	5.6	100.0
Total	7.7	13.4	11.4	9.4	17.2	15.3	10.2	11.1	4.3	100.0
Total										
Camps	9.9	10.6	9.7	9.7	17.9	13.0	11.7	12.0	5.5	100.0
AG's	11.1	11.1	10.1	10.2	18.3	12.7	10.7	11.2	4.8	100.0
OG's	7.9	9.1	8.9	9.7	17.7	12.5	11.7	14.3	8.2	100.0
Total	9.5	10.2	9.5	9.8	17.9	12.8	11.5	12.6	6.2	100.0

The distribution of age groups is slightly different between places of enumeration, while the percentage of children is above ten percent among those who live in Adjacent Gatherings unlike other areas, and among other gatherings the percentage of the elderly is 8.2 percent while it doesn't reach 6 percent in the other areas. Table 4.13 presents the sex ratio by age groups and refugee status. While the total numbers of male and female refugees are almost equal, there are significant variations in the sex ratio by refugee status and age. There are more males among PRL Palestinians with the sex ratio being 102¹. Among PRS, the sex ratio is significantly low, indicating an excess of females.

The sex ratio declines by age due to excess male mortality in normal population with no sex selective migration. A similar pattern is by and large observed for the total Palestinian refugee population but the sex ratio patterns by age groups are hugely different and erratic for the PRL and PRS population. Among PRL, sex ratio is below 105 in age groups below 20 years and above 105 in the age groups 20-24 to 30-34. At higher ages it declines significantly and is below 80 in ages above 80. Among PRS also sex ratio declines by age and is below that of PRL in most age groups. Up to age groups 30-34 the sex ratio for Palestinian refugees is above 100 and then declines to below 100 in most age groups except age group 60-64.

1. Lebanese women who are married to a Palestinian men are not included.

Table 4.13: Sex ratio of Palestinians Refugees by age groups and refugee status

Age group	Refugee status		Total
	PRL	PRS	
0-4	104	101	104
5-9	104	98	104
10-14	101	104	101
15-19	102	88	101
20-24	106	85	104
25-29	110	77	107
30-34	106	78	102
35-39	99	90	98
40-44	99	88	98
45-49	99	82	98
50-54	99	86	98
55-59	100	87	99
60-64	105	78	102
65-69	91	72	89
70-74	84	95	85
75-79	92	63	89
80-84	75	75	75
85 +	56	65	56
Total	102	89	100

Data on age are affected by digital preferences and rounding off. Though the collection of information on date of birth reduces the effect of such errors, the data collected in this census has also been affected by such reporting issues. An analysis of the data is necessary for getting an idea of the impact of these errors on data quality. Such an analysis is presented in Annex E to this Chapter so that interested readers can appreciate the quality of the data.

4.7 Dependency Ratios

The total dependency ratio is the ratio of the sum of the population aged 0-14 and that aged 65+ to the population aged 15-64. The child dependency ratio is the ratio of the population aged 0-14 to the population aged 15-64. The old-age dependency ratio is the ratio of the population aged 65 years or over to the population aged 15-64. All ratios are presented as number of dependants per 100 persons of working age (15-64). Depending on the age structure of the population, the contribution of children and aged to the ratio can vary. Dependency ratios indicate the potential effects of population age structures for social and economic development, pointing out broad trends in social support needs.

Table 4.14 provides the dependency ratios for Palestinian Refugees by their status and place of residence. The two components - child dependency ratio and old-age dependency ratio - are separately shown for a better understanding of the ratios.

Table 4.14: Dependency Ratios of Palestinian refugees by place of enumeration and refugee status

Refugee status	Young/ Old/ Total	Dependency Ratios by Place of enumeration			
		Camps	Adjacent Gatherings	Other Gatherings	Total
PRL	Child	46.1	50.9	38.6	44.6
	Old-age	8.8	7.7	12.8	9.9
	Total	55.0	58.6	51.4	54.5
PRS	Child	52.4	53.9	48.4	51.6
	Old-age	6.0	6.1	8.8	6.8
	Total	58.4	60.0	57.1	58.4
Total	Child	46.8	51.2	39.4	45.3
	Old-age	8.6	7.5	12.5	9.6
	Total	55.3	58.7	51.9	54.9

Overall the dependency ratio is 54.9, indicating that for every 100 persons in the working age group of 15-64 years, there are about 55 persons who are dependent (may not be able to work). As the population of the refugees is comparatively young, the younger population contribute more to this ratio. Out of the 55 dependents mentioned above, 45 are children aged 0-14 years. The dependency ratio is higher for PRS with there being almost 58 dependents for every 100 persons in the working age group.

Those living in 'Other Gatherings' have lower dependency ratios compared to those living in Camps and adjacent Gatherings. This is true for both PRL and PRS. The lower dependency ratios are the result of lower ratios of child dependents among refugees in 'Other Gatherings' that compensates the higher ratio of old age dependents there.

The actual economic dependence would be of a higher order as the number of persons who are earning is much less than the number of persons in the age group 15-64 years.





Chapter 5

NUPTIALITY

5.1 Introduction

Marriage is an important vital event in the life affecting Household composition, fertility, economic activity, migration and at times even education levels and therefore nuptiality data has importance in all demographic analysis of population. This chapter examines the distribution of population by marital status by sex, and indicators on age at marriage such as mean and median age at marriage, duration of marriage. Basic data for the analysis comes from Table D1 to D3. Responses to the Questions 38 and 39 in Section 5 of the Census Questionnaires form the basis for this data set. The definitions and concepts used to elicit appropriate responses while canvassing the relevant questions are explained below for ease of reference.

5.2 Definitions

Definition of marriage is important in clear understanding of the related issues. The following definitions have been used in the PHCCG-2017 keeping in view the marriage traditions and laws in the country. Classification by marital status applies to all persons aged 14 years or more as the question was canvassed to only population aged 14 and above.

Never married: It applies if the person aged 14 years or over has not been married or Legally engaged (according to customs and traditions applicable in the country).

Legally engaged: It applies if the person-aged 14 years or over has an official marriage document (issued by a competent court) but has not been actually married according to customs and traditions applicable in the country. The divorced, widowed, and married twice do not belong to this category.

Married: It applies if the person aged 14 years or over is actually and officially married (according to customs and traditions applicable in the country) irrespective of his/her past marital status as well as of whether the couple were together during the reference period or not. Persons married to more than one wife is classified married.

Divorced: The person aged 14 years or over who previously married and legally divorced but has not married again.

Widowed: The married person aged 14 years or over whose marriage was split by the death of the spouse and was not married again.

Separated: The individual 14 years old and over who was married, but his/her marriage was revoked for some reason without any legal or official registration, and he/she has not married again.

5.3 Population by Marital Status

Table 5.1 provides the distribution of Palestinian refugees by marital status and sex. About 53 percent of the population aged 14 years and above are married and 38 percent are never married. The category 'Legal engagement' constitutes only 1.4 percent of all persons. While about 5 percent are widowed, 2.3 percent are divorced. Only 0.2 percent of the population falls into the category 'Separated'.

Table 5.1: Distribution of Palestinian refugees by Marital Status and Sex

Marital Status	Males	Females	Total	Percentage		
				Males	Females	Total
Never married	26,904	23,800	50,704	40.6	35.6	38.1
Legal engagement	908	969	1,877	1.4	1.4	1.4
Married	36,515	34,263	70,778	55.1	51.2	53.1
Divorced	961	2,063	3,024	1.4	3.1	2.3
Widowed	917	5,631	6,548	1.4	8.4	4.9
Separated	121	204	325	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	66,326	66,930	133,256	100	100	100

The difference between the absolute number of males and females over age 14 is small, less than 1 percent, the absolute number and proportion of males 'never married' as also 'married' is significantly higher than females. On the other hand, the absolute number of females in the status of 'Legal engagement', 'Divorced', and 'Separated' is higher than males. Thus, woman seem to be in a disadvantaged position relative to man with higher numbers in the category of, 'Divorced', 'Widowed', and 'Separated'.

Table 5.2 provide the distribution Palestinian refugee population by marital status and their refugee status. PRS have a higher proportion of married persons - among both males and females. About 59.7 percent among them are married, compared to 52.4 percent among PRL. Correspondingly the percentage of unmarried persons are less among, PRS compared to PRL. Higher proportion of widowed females is seen among both PRL and PRS.

Table 5.2: Percentage distribution of Palestinian refugees by marital status and refugee status

Marital status	PRL			PRS		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Never married	40.9	36.6	38.8	36.9	25.8	30.9
Legal engagement	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.2
Married	54.6	50.2	52.4	59.5	59.9	59.7
Divorced	1.5	3.1	2.3	1.0	3.2	2.2
Widowed	1.4	8.3	4.9	1.2	9.2	5.5
Separated	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 5.3 provides the percentage of 'Never married', 'Legal engagement', 'Married' and 'Widowed' for various age groups and by sex. As the number of married persons at age 14 years old is very small that is not presented but included in the total.

As can be expected, the percentage of 'never married' declines by age. In the age group 65+, about 1.3 percent of the males and 7.5 percent of the females are unmarried. The percentage of never married females is high with 15 to 17 percent remaining unmarried even after age 50-64 and reaches 7.5% for females aged 65+ .

Percentage of 'legally engaged' persons declines by age after reaching a maximum of about 4.8

percent for males in the age group 25-29 and 4.9 percent for females aged 20-24 years. This may be due to many of those couples eventually getting formally married.

Table 5.3: Percentage of marital status (without divorced and separated) for Palestinian refugees by age groups and Sex

Age Group	Marital Status											
	Never Married			Legal Engagement			Married			Widowed		
	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total
14-19	99.3	89.9	94.6	0.4	2.8	1.6	0.4	7.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	87.9	59.8	74.1	3.3	4.9	4.1	8.6	33.2	20.7	0.0	0.2	0.1
25-29	55.9	32.5	44.6	4.8	2.6	3.7	38.0	61.1	49.1	0.0	0.5	0.3
30-34	27.5	20.3	23.9	2.4	0.8	1.6	67.3	73.0	70.1	0.1	1.1	0.6
35-39	15.7	17.5	16.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	80.7	75.3	78.0	0.2	1.9	1.0
40-44	10.0	17.1	13.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	86.7	74.7	80.7	0.3	3.1	1.7
45-49	7.2	15.8	11.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	89.4	74.5	81.8	0.6	4.5	2.6
50-54	4.8	17.0	11.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	91.9	68.0	79.9	1.1	9.3	5.2
55-59	3.4	17.7	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.3	60.1	76.2	1.9	17.1	9.5
60-64	2.2	15.1	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.8	54.8	74.0	2.8	25.5	14.1
65+	1.3	7.5	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.3	38.5	59.3	12.7	51.6	34
Total	40.6	35.6	38.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	55.1	51.2	53.1	1.4	8.4	4.9

Only 7.2 percent of the females and 0.4 percent of the males aged 14-19 years are married indicating that child marriages are not frequent among the refugees. The percentage of married males increases by age and reaches above 92 percent at age 55-59 years. However, percentage of married women peaks only to 75.3 percent in the age group 35-39 and declines thereafter. Increasing proportion of widows at higher ages and large proportion of unmarried women restricts the proportion of married females.

Percentage of widowed males increases by age at a slow pace compared to that of females. Even in the age group 60-64 only less than three percent of the males are widowers. On the other hand, percentage of widow's increases faster and about 9.3 percent are widowed in age group 50-54, 17.1 percent in age group 55-59 and 25.5 percent in 60-64. In the age group 65+, only 12.7 percent of the males are widowed whereas more than half of the females are widowed in this age group. This would possibly mean that there is a need for a strong social support system to take care of aged widows.

Table 5.4 shows the percentage distribution of the total Palestinian refugees, PRL and PRS together, by marital status.

Table 5.4: Distribution of the Palestinian refugees, by marital status, sex and place of enumeration

Marital Status	Locality								
	Male			Female			Total		
	Camp	AG's	OG's	Camp	AG's	OG's	Camp	AG's	OG's
Never married	40.2	40.3	41.2	33.9	34.3	38.6	37.0	37.3	39.9
Legal engagement	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.2
Married	55.2	55.8	54.3	52.7	53.7	47.7	53.9	54.7	51.0
Divorced	1.5	1.2	1.6	3.0	2.7	3.4	2.2	2.0	2.5
Widowed	1.4	1.1	1.6	8.7	7.3	8.7	5.1	4.2	5.1
Separated	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

No significant differentials and patterns in the various marital status either for males or females are noted in the Camps. Adjacent Gatherings and Other Gatherings populations.

5.4 Marital status of females in reproductive age group

In societies where child births outside marriage are rare, distribution of females in the reproductive age group by marital status is important in analysing fertility levels and its possible trends. This section provides insight into the marital status of females aged 15-49 years by marital status. For better understanding of the possible changes in the distribution due to increase in age at marriage of females, the reproductive age group has been divided as 15-24 and 25-49 years.

Table 5.5 provides the distribution of females in reproductive age group by marital status and refugee status.

Table 5.5: Distribution of Palestinian females in reproductive age group by marital status, age groups and refugee status

Refugee status	Age group	Never married	Legal engagement	Married	Di-vorced	Wid-owed	Separated	Total
PRL	15-24	76.5	3.9	18.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	100.0
	25-49	22.5	1.0	70.2	4.2	1.8	0.3	100.0
	15-49	42.7	2.1	50.8	3.0	1.2	0.2	100.0
PRS	15-24	62.0	3.8	32.4	1.5	0.1	0.2	100.0
	25-49	12.5	0.6	78.1	4.0	4.1	0.7	100.0
	15-49	29.8	1.8	62.1	3.1	2.7	0.5	100.0
Total	15-24	75.0	3.8	20.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	100.0
	25-49	21.4	0.9	71.1	4.2	2.1	0.3	100.0
	15-49	41.4	2.0	52.0	3.0	1.4	0.2	100.0

Overall, 52.0 percent of the females in the reproductive age group are married and 41.4 percent are never married. While only 20 percent the age group 15-24 are married, 71.1 percent in the age group 25-49 are married. As and when female age at marriage increases, the percentage of married females in the younger age groups would go down and this would result in some decline in the percentage of married females in the reproductive age group as a whole.

Percentage of married females is higher among PRS (62.1 percent) compared to PRL women (50.8 percent). The percentage of never married females in the age group 25-49 is much lower among PRS (12.5 %) compared to PRL (22.5%). The higher percentage of married females in 15-24 years among PRS (32.4) compared to PRL (18.6) indicates that increasing age at marriage would impact the percentage of married females in the reproductive age group more in case of PRS compared to PRL.

5.5 Age at Marriage

Age at marriage is an important demographic indicator. Marriages at young ages have psychological and health consequences on the couple. Early marriage of females usually leads to early pregnancies that can have serious impact on the health of the mother and the child. In view of these, an analysis of the age at marriage is important.

PHCCG-2017 collected information on age at first marriage for married, divorced, widowed and separated Palestinian refugees. The difference between age and age at marriage that is 'years since married' provides information on when the marriage has taken place. Data on age at marriage has been cross tabulated by years since married, that is, duration of marriage. When 'years since married' is low, the number of persons in that category represents almost all marriages that took place in the period. However, when it is high, some of the persons who had married at that time would have died or migrated. Hence, in the tabulation of married women by years since marriage, the data would be more accurate for women who married recently. Even then, the data provides some indication of the trends in age at marriage. Median age at marriage, the age by which half of the population got married is the preferred indicator of age at marriage, as it is not affected by some persons marrying at late ages. Table 5.6 provides the median age at marriage by years since married, sex and by refugee status of the Palestinian refugees (married, divorced, widowed and separated). The number of ever married women by residential status and sex are also presented so that the readers can appreciate the numbers behind the indicator.

The median age at marriage for all ever married males for both PRL and PRS is 25 years, meaning that about half of the men married before that age and the other half married at higher ages. For females, it is 20 years. Thus, there is an age gap or difference of about 5 years between men and women at marriage and this age difference pattern has changed very little over the last 20 years. There is no significant difference in age at marriage between PRL and PRS.

Table 5.6: Median age at first marriage by years since married, sex and refugee status

Years since married	Refugee Status					
	PRL		PRS		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	27.0	22.0	26.0	21.0	27.0	21.0
5-9	27.0	21.0	26.0	20.0	27.0	21.0
10-14	27.0	21.0	26.0	20.0	27.0	20.0

Table 5.6 (continued)

Years since married	Refugee Status					
	PRL		PRS		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15-19	26.0	20.0	26.0	20.0	26.0	20.0
20+	24.0	18.0	24.0	18.0	24.0	18.0
Total	25.0	20.0	25.0	19.0	25.0	20.0
Number of ever married	35,040	37,283	3,474	4,878	38,514	42,161

A gradual increase in median age at marriage can be seen, especially for females, when the number of years since marriage comes down indicating that recent marriages have higher median age. The median ages are 27 for males and 21 for females who married during last five years. For marriages that took place 20 years or more ago, the median was almost three years lower. The increase is slightly lower for the PRS, being 2 years for males and 3 years for females as compared to 3 years for PRL males and 4 years for PRL females.

Table D3 that provides the basic data also indicates that there are some marriages reported where the bride is aged below 15 years though their number is coming down. During the last five years, 25 females got married before attaining the age of 15 years, down from 54 such marriages 10-15 years earlier.

Goal 5.3 of under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) is “Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations”. One of the indicators for monitoring progress towards elimination of child marriages is percentage of women in the age group 20-24 years who were married or in a union before the age of 18 years. This works out to be 8.9 percent which means that for every 100 women aged 20-24 years there are 9 women married before the age of 18 with a significant difference between PRL (8.2 percent) and PRS (15.0).



CHAPTER 6

FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

6.1 Introduction

The three factors that affect population size are births, deaths and migration. For Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, migration has been the major factor for the changes in their numbers at the initial stages and continues to be a significant factor even now such as in the case of PRS. However, as their numbers stabilized over a period of time, and the refugees started living in Lebanon for longer periods, the impact of fertility and mortality on the number on the Palestinian refugee population became increasingly prominent, though migration continued to play its part over several periods. The system of registering vital events in the country and tabulating data collected during the registration process does not generate vital statistics for the refugee population and others separately. Hence, precise information on fertility and mortality are not available for the refugee population from the Civil Registration records.

In view of the above, censuses and surveys are the only source of vital statistics. Data for estimating Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) were collected in Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2006 and 2011. However, as the estimates were based on sample surveys, they were subject to sampling errors. The inclusion of questions relating to fertility and child mortality in the census was expected to help providing better estimates.

This census of Palestinian refugees collected the following information relating to births and deaths:

(a) Fertility (questions asked to the ever/currently married women aged 15-54 years)

- Number of children who are still alive – Qn. 65
- Number of children living with her currently in the same place – Qn. 66
- Number of children not currently living with her in the same Household – Qn. 67
- Total Number of live births -Qn. 68
- Age of first child in complete years -Qn. 69
- Date of birth of the last child - Qns. 70-72
- Sex of the last child – Qn. 73

(b) Mortality

- Number of deaths in the Household during the past two years – Qn 75
- Sex of every dead person – Qn. 78
- Age at death for every dead person - Qn. 80
- Whether the person was ever married - Qn. 81
- If the person who died was ever married and age at death was between 15 and 54 years whether the death occurred
 - during pregnancy - Qn. 82
 - during delivery - Qn. 83
 - 6 weeks after delivery (child birth) - Qn. 84
 - because of an accident - Qn. 85

It is well known that results of surveys trying to collect data on events that took place in the past are affected by recall lapse and reference period errors that can have serious impact on the reliability of the fertility and mortality indicators derived from the data. Hence it is necessary to use indirect

methods to estimate fertility and mortality from such data. These methods include P/F¹ ratio method or its variants and reverse survival method for fertility estimation, methods based on ratio of surviving children to children ever born for estimating child mortality.

This chapter presents a short analysis of the data on fertility and mortality regarding its quality. It then provides estimates of fertility and mortality indicators using indirect methods. The analysis provided in this chapter are based on data from Tables D6, D7, D8, D9, D10, D11, P1 and P11 from Annex F.

6.2 Definitions

Crude Birth Rate: the number of live births occurring among the population of a given geographical area during a given year, per 1,000 mid-year total population of the given geographical area during the same year.

Total Fertility Rate: Refers to the number of children that would be born per woman, assuming no female mortality at child bearing ages and the age-specific fertility rates of a specified country and reference period. It is obtained as the sum of the age specific fertility rates per woman.

Crude Death Rate: The number of deaths occurring among the population of a given geographical area during a given year, per 1,000 mid-year total population of the given geographical area during the same year.

6.3 Quality of data

This section briefly discusses the issues in the quality of data available from the PHCCG- 2017 that were used for estimating fertility and mortality estimates.

6.3.1 Fertility

There are 31,193 women aged 15-54 years, inclusive of both the PRL and PRS population. The number of children reported to have been born to them during the previous year is 2657 (Table D8). With the total population of refugees being 183,255, the crude birth rate works out to be about 14.6 per 1000. (In the absence of an estimate of the mid-year population, the population at the end of the year has been used and this would result in a slight error in the estimate. The available data on births, deaths and migration from the census, when used to calculate the birth rate with mid-year population provide the same estimate, as the error is negligible. The error could have been higher if the growth rate of population had been high.)

There are 3,196 persons aged 0 years, i.e., those who have not completed one year as per the age distribution of the population provided in Table P11. These are survivors of the births in the one year prior to the census. Hence ideally this number should have been less than the reported number of births. Preference to digit '0' can result in a higher number of persons reported with age 0. The number of persons in each of the ages 1, 2, 3 and 4 are higher than this number, that is the population at age 0. This rules out the possibility of the population at age 0 being higher due to preference for digit '0'.

1. P is the average parity (cumulated lifetime fertility) of a cohort of women up to a given age, and F is closely related to the cumulated current (period) fertility up to that same age.

Table 6.1: Population below five years, by single year of age and number of births for Palestinian women aged 15-54 years, in the year prior to census by sex

Age	Males	Females	Total	Sex Ratio
0	1,561	1,635	3,196	95
1	1,731	1,689	3,420	102
2	1,894	1,678	3,572	113
3	1,770	1,764	3,534	100
4	1,900	1,767	3,667	108
Number of births reported in the year prior to census	1,333	1,324	2,657	101

It is noted that the sex ratio is low at the age 0 compared to other ages.

6.3.2 Mortality

Collecting data on deaths through surveys with retrospective reference periods is difficult in most societies as people do not like to be reminded of the sad events of the past. As the data were collected for a two-year reference period, the chances of reference period errors are higher. Table 6.2 provides the number of deaths by refugee status and sex.

There is a high gender differential in the total number of deaths within Palestinian Households with only 890 female deaths reported as against 1,385 male deaths. With the number of female deaths (72) being less than half the number of male deaths (151), the differential is higher for Households headed by PRS than for the PRL where the female deaths are 818 against 1234 for males. Such high male-female differential in mortality is possible only in certain circumstances like war when more males are likely to die. However, there has not been such reported incidents in the two years preceding the census.

The gender differential in the number of deaths exists in all age groups except 80 years and over, for Households headed by PRL. This observation is true for Households headed by PRS also, except for those aged 70+.

The crude death rates also show high gender differential with the crude death rate for females being as low as 4.9 against the corresponding figure of 7.5 for males. The age specific deaths rates, presented in Table 6.4, are higher for males compared to females for all age groups. Though this is not impossible to occur, it is doubtful whether it is correct. Had this form of gender differential in death rates existed in the society for some time, then it would have resulted in gender imbalance, which is not observed. It appears that several female deaths have not been reported or there is some error in noting the gender of the dead person.

Had the date of death also been collected, it would have been possible to analyse whether the gender differential exists in both the years for which data were collected. It is also not clear whether there was any issue in the data on sex, like unspecified cases being added to males.

Table 6.2 Number of deaths in Households headed by Palestinian by refugee status of Head of Household and age and sex of death

Age group	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total
0	49	40	89	10	8	18	59	48	107
1-4	52	56	108	7	5	12	59	61	120
5-9	12	6	18	1	0	1	13	6	19
10-14	20	11	31	4	1	5	24	12	36
15-19	41	13	54	9	3	12	50	16	66
20-24	41	14	55	9	1	10	50	15	65
25-29	48	9	57	8	2	10	56	11	67
30-34	28	12	40	9	0	9	37	12	49
35-39	34	18	52	9	1	10	43	19	62
40-44	46	22	68	8	2	10	54	24	78
45-49	70	38	108	12	3	15	82	41	123
50-54	105	58	163	16	6	22	121	64	185
55-59	97	41	138	8	5	13	105	46	151
60-64	102	58	160	7	7	14	109	65	174
65-69	108	59	167	9	7	16	117	66	183
70-74	111	91	202	15	5	20	126	96	222
75-79	100	83	183	4	5	9	104	88	192
80+	170	189	359	6	11	17	176	200	376
Total	1,234	818	2,052	151	72	223	1,385	890	2,275

Thus, it appears that the mortality data collected during the census are not very robust or reliable. In-depth examination of the reasons for the discrepancies noted above may be helpful in improving the quality of mortality data in future censuses and surveys.

The information on proportion of children who died classified by age of the mother is used for estimating child mortality under certain assumptions. As the age of the woman increases, the percent of children who died increases as the number of years since child birth increase. Table 6.3 provides this information for all Palestinian refugees.

Table 6.3: Number of Palestinian women aged 15-54 years, number of children ever born, number of children surviving and percentage of dead children by age group- All Palestinian Refugees

Age group	Number of women	Number of children ever born	Number of children surviving	Percentage of children who died
15-19	8,931	337	332	1.48
20-24	8,691	3,700	3,650	1.35
25-29	7,345	9,124	9,017	1.17
30-34	6,008	12,560	12,383	1.41

Table 6.3 (continued)

Age group	Number of women	Number of children ever born	Number of children surviving	Percentage of children who died
35-39	5,697	15,374	15,166	1.35
40-44	5,175	16,269	15,948	1.97
45-49	5,456	18,671	18,187	2.59
50-54	5,328	18,979	18,466	2.70

It is seen that the percentage of children who died is showing a declining trend initially and then is stagnant before going up. The children born to women aged 15-19 years are at higher risk of death and the higher percentage in this age group is not surprising. The percentage should show an increasing trend by age of women in the other age groups.

The uneven trends in the table above raises doubts about the completeness of the data on dead children. The absence of a direct question on the number of children who died may have contributed to underestimation of dead children. Respondents may have just added the number of children living with the mother and those not living with the mother and reported it as the number ever born, at most adding the deaths that took place in the last few years. In view of this, the data should be used with caution for estimating child mortality.

6.4 Methodology used and estimates

The number of PRS is too small to prepare reliable estimates for them. Hence, estimates have been presented only for PRL and for all Palestinian refugees together.

P/F Ratio technique: Information on the number of births that occurred in the previous year are affected by errors in reference period as understood by the respondents. Such errors are not present in the data on number of children ever born. Hence P/F method tries to adjust the reference period errors in the data by using information on total children ever born per woman. For details see United Nations Manual X on indirect techniques for demographic estimation¹ (Chapter 2). The estimates would relate to the year prior to the survey.

Reverse survival method: Children age 0-4 years are survivors of the births during the five years prior to the survey. If mortality rates are available or assuming most plausible mortality rates, the number of births from which these many persons survived can be calculated, hence the term 'reverse survival' method. Once the number of births is estimated, crude birth rate can be calculated. Since some amount of age mis-statements may be present in the data, normally the total population of 0-4 years is taken together. As these children were born up to 5 years prior to the census reference period, the estimate of fertility based on population aged 0-4 years, would relate to about 2.5 years before the census.

Child mortality rates used for estimating the number of children born from the population aged 0-4 years can have a limited impact on the estimates.

Child mortality estimation using ratio of children dead to children ever born by age of women: This method uses the data on the number of children ever born and children surviving to ever

1. United Nations (1983): Manual X: Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIII.2). Available for at http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/Manual_X/Manual_X.htm

married women classified by age of the women. Methodology has been developed to convert the proportion of children dead by age group of the mother to probability of dying from birth to specific ages depending on the age group. Thus, if we denote proportion dead in the age group 'i' and $D(i)$ where $i=1$ for age group 15-19, 2 for age group 20-24, etc. then,

$q(x) = k(i) D(i)$, where $k(i)$ is expected to adjust $D(i)$ for non-mortality factors that determine the value of $q(x)$.

The proportion of dead children for women aged 15-19 gets converted to probability of dying from birth to age 1. The proportion of dead children for women aged 20-24 gets converted to probability of dying from birth to age 2. The proportions for age groups 25-29 and 30-34 gets converted to probabilities of dying from birth to ages 3 and 5 respectively.

Details of this methodology are available in Chapter 3 of United Nations Manual X on Indirect Techniques for demographic estimation referred above.

6.5 Fertility estimates

Following background information are important in understanding the fertility levels.

- Age at marriage of females is reasonably high with median age at marriage being above 20 years for both PRL and PRS, with the latter having slightly lower average. Age at marriage has been increasing over the years and is above 22 years for the marriages in the last five years.
- The percentage of never married females is quite high even after age 50. This has the effect of reducing overall fertility rates, even when the Marital Fertility Rates (number of children born per married woman) are high.
- Even though, single year age data show some fluctuations by age, the quality of age data collected in the census is reasonably good and does not show high levels of digital preference. Thus, conclusions arrived at using grouped data are not seriously affected by errors in age data.
- The age data for PRS shows serious fluctuations in ages below 10 years that may not be attributable to digital preferences alone.

The following estimates of TFR and Crude Birth Rate are arrived at through these methods.

Table 6.4: Estimates of TFR and CBR by various methods

Indicator	Method	Status of Palestinian refugees	
		PRL	All Palestinian refugees
TFR	Based on collected data	1.8	1.9
	Using P/F technique	2.8	2.8
	Reverse survival	2.7	2.6
CBR	Based on collected data	13.9	14.6
	Reverse survival	20.5	20.1
	Reverse survival	20.5	20.1

Available data indicates that fertility has been declining in the past¹. The estimated TFR for PRL

1. https://www.cairn-int.info/focus-E_POPU_303_0273--the-fertility-of-palestinian-women.htm

declined from 4.49 in 1987-90 to 3.9 in 1991-94 and further to 3.03 in 1995-98. This would have some impact on the estimates using P/F technique as it is known that this technique can overestimate fertility when it is declining. Thus, it appears that the estimated TFR of 2.7 using Reverse Survival method may be nearer the actual level of TFR. This would refer to about 2.5 years prior to the census as indicated earlier.

This estimate is broadly consistent with the estimated TFR of 2.8 for 2010-11 from MICS as quoted by Shireen Assaf, et al¹ and the estimates for earlier years mentioned above. It also indicates that the pace of fertility decline has slowed down as can be expected when it is coming closer to replacement level.

The Total Marital Fertility Rate without any adjustment is estimated as 4.5, indicating that on an average 4.5 children would be born to every married woman with the current reported number of births. The number would be higher if the basic fertility rates are corrected. This situation is the result of a large percentage of women remaining unmarried. As many as 17 percent of the women aged 50-54 years have been reported as 'Never married'. So, if marital fertility rates remain the same and more women get married, then fertility rates would go up.

6.6 Mortality Estimates

Age specific death rates can be used to estimate life expectancy at birth. Table 6.5 provides estimated age specific death rates by status of the refugees and sex.

Table 6.5: Age specific death rates by refugee status and sex

Age group	PRL		PRS		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-4	6.2	6.2	12.6	9.7	6.7	6.5
5-9	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.3
10-14	1.3	0.7	2.0	0.5	1.4	0.7
15-19	2.5	0.8	5.8	1.7	2.8	0.9
20-24	2.5	0.9	6.2	0.6	2.8	0.9
25-29	3.4	0.7	6.5	1.2	3.6	0.8
30-34	2.6	1.2	6.9	0.0	3.0	1.0
35-39	3.4	1.8	8.0	0.8	3.9	1.7
40-44	5.0	2.4	9.1	2.0	5.4	2.3
45-49	7.2	3.9	15.6	3.2	7.8	3.8
50-54	10.9	6.0	21.5	6.9	11.7	6.1
55-59	14.4	6.1	13.3	7.2	14.3	6.2
60-64	22.3	13.3	16.4	12.7	21.8	13.2
65-69	34.7	17.2	38.8	21.8	35.0	17.6
70-74	39.0	27.0	72.1	22.7	41.3	26.7
75-79	50.9	38.7	35.4	28.1	50.1	37.9
80-84	83.8	62.4	67.3	63.1	83.0	62.4

1. Assaf Shireen, Leah Horton, Marta Bornstein, and Thomas Pullum. 2017. Levels and Trends of Maternal and Child Health Indicators in 11 Middle East and North African Countries. DHS Comparative Report No.

46. Rockville, Maryland, USA: ICF.

Table 6.5 (continued)

Age group	PRL		PRS		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
85+	129.4	89.2	50.5	97.7	124.8	89.6
Total	7.5	5.0	9.2	3.9	7.6	4.9

Due to the small population size involved, there are no deaths reported in some age groups for the PRS population. The observation about gender differentials noted earlier are clearly visible while comparing age specific death rates for males and females. The death rates for males are more than 50 percent higher than that for females in most age groups. The gender gap is much higher for PRS.

In the background of the observations about the quality of data mentioned in the previous section, the readers should be very cautious about using the estimates of mortality indicators provided below. The data for the small number of PRS are subject to large fluctuations, hence only the estimates for the PRL are discussed here.

The age specific death rates indicate that the life expectancy for PRL are about 68.3 for males and 76.3 for females. This huge gap is due to the gender differential in mortality observed earlier. The relatively higher mortality in the age group 1-4 compared to the adjacent age groups may have resulted in slight under estimation in expectation of life. However, if the higher death rate in age group 1-4 is the result of some deaths of age 0 being classified wrongly into age group 1-4, then the effect would be the opposite.

Infant mortality rate estimated from data on children ever born and surviving is 13. It is not available by sex as the gender break up data on children born/surviving were not collected.

On the other hand, the data on deaths by age indicate that IMR is about 20 with that for males being 22 and that for females is 18. Compared to the U5MR of 17 per 1000 with a 95 percent confidence interval of 13-24 reported by DHS in 2011, this estimate of IMR seem to be a bit higher.

Estimation of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) has not been attempted considering that only three maternal deaths could be identified against the number of births during the reference period.



CHAPTER 7

MIGRATION

7.1 Introduction

Changing residences is an integral part of the life of a refugee, as one has taken refuge with or without family after leaving the usual place of birth or residence. Some refugees may have to change residences several times within or across countries. PHCCG-2017 collected information on place of birth, current usual place of residence and previous usual place of residence in addition to the information available on place of enumeration. Information on reason for migration to current usual place of residence, number of years since moving to current usual place of residence, the country from which the person moved to Lebanon and reason for moving to Lebanon were also collected. Data on the refugee Household members living abroad was also collected in the PHCCG-2017. Questions 42-48 in the Census Questionnaire elicited the information on various aspects of migration.

The analysis presented in this chapter is based on the Tables M1 to M7. It focuses on movement of refugees enumerated in the census across national borders, by their demographic characteristics and the reasons of their movement.

7.2 Definitions

Definition of the usual or previous place of residences is important in deciding whether a movement is migration or not. The following definitions have been used while collecting data.

Usual place of residence: It is the geographical place where the person is residing since either at birth or moved to and lives there for at least 6 months or intends to stay for this period

Previous place of residence: It is the geographical place where the person was residing in before moving to the current place of residence.

Reason for migration to Lebanon has been classified into the following categories while collecting data.

1. Work
2. Education
3. Marriage / divorce
4. Accompaniment / Following family
5. '48 War' (Nakba)
6. Escape Security issues
7. Other

7.3 Refugees by place of birth

Palestinian refugees include every Palestinian displaced to Lebanese territory starting 1947 due to the uprooting and the subsequent forced displacement, by Israeli occupation of Palestine and its consequences, and every descendant born to a refugee of the aforesaid definition (Palestinian Refugee Resident in Lebanon, PRL). The definition of a Palestinian refugee in Lebanon (PRL) applies to every individual known to have registered both with UNRWA in Lebanon and to the DPAR or either one of them. In addition, a special category was mostly specified for the Palestinian refugees

displaced from Syria (Palestinian not Resident in Lebanon, PRS) as a result of war¹. The majority of PRS are Palestinian refugees registered with UNRWA in Syria Field who took refuge in Lebanon as a result of the Syrian war since 2011. Thus, distribution of the refugees by place of birth gives information on how many persons are original migrants from Palestine and how many are their descendants, born in Lebanon.

Table 7.1 provides the distribution of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, by place of birth and refugee status. Both absolute numbers and percentages are shown in the table for better appreciation of the distribution.

Table 7.1: Distribution of Palestinian refugees by place of birth, refugee status and Place of enumeration

Place of birth	Refugee status			Percentage to total		
	PRL	PRS	Total	PRL	PRS	Total
Camps						
Camps inside Lebanon	66,350	1,190	67,540	88.8	14.0	81.2
Gatherings inside Lebanon	4,082	119	4,201	5.5	1.4	5.1
Palestine	2,987	199	3,186	4.0	2.3	3.8
Outside Palestine & Lebanon	1,248	6,957	8,205	1.7	82.0	9.9
Not Known	20	22	42	0.0	0.3	0.1
Total	74,687	8,487	83,174	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adjacent Gatherings						
Camps inside Lebanon	25,523	514	26,037	70.6	12.4	64.6
Gatherings inside Lebanon	8,340	172	8,512	23.1	4.1	21.1
Palestine	1,288	103	1,391	3.6	2.5	3.5
Outside Palestine & Lebanon	1,001	3,363	4,364	2.8	81.0	10.8
Not Known	2	1	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	36,154	4,153	40,307	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Gatherings						
Camps inside Lebanon	8,529	117	8,646	15.6	2.3	14.5
Gatherings inside Lebanon	40,467	609	41,076	74.0	12.0	68.7
Palestine	3,390	207	3,597	6.2	4.1	6.0
Outside Palestine & Lebanon	2,305	4,132	6,437	4.2	81.6	10.8
Not Known	17	1	18	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	54,708	5,066	59,774	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total						
Camps inside Lebanon	100,402	1,821	102,223	60.6	10.3	55.8
Gatherings inside Lebanon	52,889	900	53,789	31.9	5.1	29.4
Palestine	7,665	509	8,174	4.6	2.9	4.5
Outside Palestine & Lebanon	4,554	14,452	19,006	2.8	81.6	10.4
Not Known	39	24	63	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	165,549	17,706	183,255	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. The concepts and definitions used in this census

Refugees born in Lebanon form about 85.2 percent comprising those born in Camps (55.8 percent) and those born in Gatherings (29.4 percent). Only less than 15 percent were born in Palestine and other countries and migrated into Lebanon.

Among PRS, as many as 81.6 percent are those born outside Lebanon and Palestine. This is expected as most of these are recent migrants due to the Syrian crisis. On the other hand, about 92.5 percent of the PRL were born in Lebanon. This indicates that most of the PRL are in Lebanon since their birth and are descendants of those who had migrated to Lebanon earlier. Only a small percentage of the original refugees may be surviving now.

Among PRL, percentage of persons born within the Camps is high among those living in Camps (88.8%) and Adjacent Gatherings (70.6%) while among those living in Other Gatherings, 74% were born in Gatherings in Lebanon. This indicates that most of these persons have been living outside the place of birth. Other Gatherings have slightly lower percentage of PRL born in Lebanon (89.6%) compared to Camps (94.3%) and Adjacent Gatherings (93.7%).

Among PRS population, 15.4 percent of the refugees, were born in Lebanon, comprising 10.3 percent born in Camps and 5.1 percent born in Gatherings.

It is of interest to know whether the refugees born in Lebanon have changed their place of residence. A table on stability of the migrants with respect to their place of birth and place of enumeration has been prepared to provide this information. Refugees who were enumerated at the same Camp, Adjacent or Other Gatherings, where they were born, have been defined as 'stable' for the purpose of this table. The percentage of stable refugees have been calculated with total number of refugees born at the same place irrespective of the current place of residence as the denominator. Information on the exact place of birth has been collected in 12 Camps and 8 Gatherings for which specific codes were provided under question on place of birth, current usual place of residence and place of previous residence 1-21. Hence the data could not be based on all 168 localities. It is possible that some of these refugees may have migrated elsewhere and returned to their place of birth. Such migration does not affect their stability status as long as they are enumerated at the place of birth. In case of persons who were born in other places in Lebanon, it is not possible to ascertain whether they are being enumerated in the same Adjacent Gathering or Other Gathering as there were no codes for each Adjacent Gathering.

Table 7.2 provides the percentage of migrants who are stable at Camp/Adjacent Gathering/Other Gathering level for PRL and PRS migrants. The percentage has been calculated to the total number of refugees with the same place of birth as the denominator.

Table 7.2: Stable Palestinian refugees (who were enumerated at the place of their birth) as percentage of the number of refugees born at the same place

Region of birth	Birth place of Palestinian individual	Refugee status by Stability		
		PRL	PRS	Total
North	Nahr el-Bared Camp	85.7	87.7	85.7
	Beddawi Camp	80.3	83.9	80.4
	OG. Tripoli	85.0	68.6	84.8
	OG. Akkar	84.9	0.0	84.6
	Total	84.3	84.8	84.4
Beirut	Bourj el-Barajneh Camp	84.0	79.3	83.9
	Shatila Camp	82.0	77.2	81.9

Table 7.2 (continued)

Region of birth	Birth place of Palestinian individual	Refugee status by Stability		
		PRL	PRS	Total
Beirut	Dbayeh Camp	93.0	100.0	93.0
	Mar Elias Camp	74.8	71.4	74.8
	OG. Beirut	55.3	27.0	54.9
	Total	71.3	55.8	71.1
Mount Lebanon	OG. Mount Lebanon	97.2	96.3	97.2
	Total	97.2	96.3	97.2
Saida	Miye ou Miye Camp	73.0	74.1	73.1
	Ain el-Hilweh Camp	82.2	87.9	82.3
	OG. Saida region	81.1	70.2	81.0
	OG. Southern Saida	55.3	23.1	55.0
	Total	79.8	80.7	79.8
Tyre	Burj el-Shemali Camp	88.1	92.3	88.2
	Rashidiyeh Camp	83.6	66.3	83.4
	El-Buss Camp	81.8	87.3	81.8
	OG. Tyre	79.5	67.9	79.4
	Total	83.3	78.7	83.2
Beka'a	Wavel Camp	67.8	77.4	68.5
	OG. Beka'a	81.9	90.9	82.2
	Total	78.1	85.5	78.5
Other areas inside Lebanon	Other Lebanese region	34.5	5.5	33.8
	Total	34.5	5.5	33.8
Total	Total	79.9	77.4	79.9

The percentage of stable refugees is more than 80 percent in 14 out of 20 Camps and Gatherings for PRL and 8 out of the 20 Camps/Gatherings for PRS. In case of PRS, the percentage stable refugees vary from 0 to 100, mostly because of smaller numbers involved. In case of PRL, the variation is in the range of 55.3 to 97.2 percent.

7.4 Migrant refugees from outside Lebanon

Many Palestinians have come to Lebanon after living in other countries and this fact is brought out in this Table 7.3 that provides the distribution of refugees and country of previous residence by refugee status. This table included persons whose place of previous residence or place of birth is outside Lebanon. Some migrants from other countries would have changed their residence one or more times after entering Lebanon. For such migrants, the place of previous residence would be in Lebanon. This would have caused some underestimation of the number of migrants from other countries, especially among those living in Lebanon for long.

Table 7.3: Distribution of Palestinian refugees by country from which they came to Lebanon and refugee status.

Country	Refugee status			Percentage to total		
	PRL	PRS	Total	PRL	PRS	Total
Camps						
Syria	0	7,321	7,321	0.0	97.5	58.7
Jordan	41	20	61	0.8	0.3	0.5
Gaza or West Bank	70	12	82	1.4	0.2	0.7
Palestine 48	2,845	39	2,884	57.3	0.5	23.1
Other Arab country	1,354	69	1,423	27.3	0.9	11.4
Non-Arab country	318	24	342	6.4	0.3	2.7
No Response	336	25	361	6.8	0.3	2.9
Total	4,964	7,510	12,474	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adjacent Gatherings						
Syria	0	3,513	3,513	0.0	97.5	56.4
Jordan	22	6	28	0.8	0.2	0.4
Gaza or West Bank	45	7	52	1.7	0.2	0.8
Palestine 48	1,207	20	1,227	45.9	0.6	19.7
Other Arab country	1,120	47	1,167	42.6	1.3	18.7
Non-Arab country	229	10	239	8.7	0.3	3.8
No Response	5	1	6	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	2,628	3,604	6,232	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Gatherings						
Syria	0	4,299	4,299	0.0	94.9	39.8
Jordan	67	26	93	1.1	0.6	0.9
Gaza or West Bank	76	7	83	1.2	0.2	0.8
Palestine 48	3,187	73	3,260	50.9	1.6	30.2
Other Arab country	2,488	99	2,587	39.7	2.2	24.0
Non-Arab country	427	28	455	6.8	0.6	4.2
No Response	21	0	21	0.3	0.0	0.2
Total	6,266	4,532	10,798	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total						
Syria	0	15,133	15,133	0.0	96.7	51.3
Jordan	130	52	182	0.9	0.3	0.6
Gaza or West Bank	191	26	217	1.4	0.2	0.7
Palestine 48	7,239	132	7,371	52.2	0.8	25.0
Other Arab country	4,962	215	5,177	35.8	1.4	17.5
Non-Arab country	974	62	1,036	7.0	0.4	3.5
No Response	362	26	388	2.6	0.2	1.3
Total	13,858	15,646	29,504	100.0	100.0	100.0

Of the 29,504 refugees who had a previous residence outside Lebanon, only 13,858, i.e., about 47 percent are PRL while the balance 53 percent are PRS.

About 51.3 percent of the migrants, male and female contributing in almost equal proportions, who had a previous residence outside the country, resided in Syria before moving to Lebanon and all of them are PRS. However, this high proportion is the result of 96.7 percent of the PRS migrants coming from Syria. There are also a proportion of migrants who were previously resident in Palestine (25%), other Arab countries (17.5). About 3.5 percent had lived in other non-Arab countries. This would include those who went for education and employment in other countries and then moved to Lebanon. Some of these migrants may have been born in Lebanon or may have been in Lebanon earlier before going abroad.

Among the PRL, migrants from Palestine (1948 War) form 52.2 percent and those from other Arab countries account for another 35.8 percent. The percentage of those from Palestine (48 War) is as high as 57.3 percent in Camps and slightly lower at 45.9 percent in Adjacent Gatherings.

Out of the 13,858 migrants from other countries who are PRL 6,266 (45.2%) live in Other Gatherings and only 4,964 (35.8%) live in Camps. One possible reason for this may be that those who moved to Lebanon earlier were able to find accommodation outside the Camps. On the other hand, 7,510 out of 15,646 PRS migrants forming 48 percent are living in Camps.

Among the PRS, as many as 91.3 percent migrated during last eight years with about 68.4 percent coming about 3-5 years back. These are the population who migrated due to the crisis in Syria.

7.4.1 Reasons for migrating to Lebanon

The reason for migration to Lebanon has been compiled for the above migrants now resident in Lebanon and Table 7.4 provides the distribution of migrants by reason for migration.

Table 7.4: Distribution of Palestinian refugees who migrated to Lebanon by reason for migration.

Country	Refugee status								
	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total
Work	3.6	0.5	2.0	1.0	0.1	0.5	2.3	0.3	1.2
Education	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4
Marriage/Divorce	2.1	5.7	4.0	0.5	7.7	4.3	1.3	6.8	4.2
Accompaniment / Following family	31.3	27.8	29.4	10.5	11.8	11.2	20.3	19.2	19.7
48 War (Nakba)	43.1	50.3	46.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	20.9	23.9	22.5
Escape for security issues	9.8	8.5	9.1	86.0	78.8	82.2	49.9	46.1	47.8
Other	6.3	4.0	5.1	0.9	0.6	0.8	3.5	2.2	2.8
No Response	2.7	2.5	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.3	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of migrants	6,566	7,292	13,858	7,280	8,366	15,646	13,846	15,658	29,504

As many as 47.8 percent of the refugees, cited 'Escape for security issues' as the reason for their migration to Lebanon. Their percentage is as high as 82.2 among PRS. These are the persons who escaped from Syria due to the security condition there.

7.5 Members of Palestinian refugee Households living abroad

Among the PRL, the main reasons are 'Crisis 48', (46.9%) and 'Accompanying' or 'Following Family', (29.4%). A slightly larger percentage of females (50.3) have reported '48 War' as the reason for migration to Lebanon compared to males (43.1). Census collected information on members of the Households living abroad at the time of the census with their usual place of residence being abroad. This, however, cannot substitute data on Palestinian refugees who migrated from Lebanon to other countries as complete families would have migrated in some cases. This data may also not be representative of the situation of Palestinian refugee Households members who migrated to other countries. Some of them or their children may have acquired nationality of the country they live in and have not been mentioned or not interested to be called a 'Palestinian refugee'. It is also possible that the respondents were not aware or did not recall migrations that may have occurred long back. Readers may keep this in view so that there is no misunderstanding or misinterpretation of the data.

Table 7.5: Distribution of Palestinian Households with at least one member living abroad by number of members living abroad

Number of members	Number of Households with at least one member abroad	Percent
1	3,167	55.0
2	1,327	23.0
3 and above	1,269	22.0
Total	5,763	100.0

A total 5,763 Households reported one or more members living abroad. This forms 12.2 percent of the 47,204 Palestinian Households enumerated in the census. The number of Households reporting one member abroad is 3167, forming 55.0 percent. Another 1327 (23 percent) reported two members living abroad. There are 1269 Households (22 percent) reporting three or more members living abroad.

Table 7.6 provides the distribution of members of Households living abroad by period of migration and sex while Table 7.7 provides their distribution by age groups.

Table 7.6: Distribution of Palestinian members of Households living abroad by period of migration and sex

Period in which migrated	Males	Females	Total
Before 1982	5.5	4.7	5.2
From 1982 to 1989	8.9	7.6	8.5
From 1990 to 2005	32.5	33.3	32.8
From 2006 to 2012	24.0	25.3	24.4
2013 and later	29.2	29.0	29.1
Total	100	100	100

Table 7.6 (continued)

Period in which migrated	Males	Females	Total
Number of migrants	7,253	3,467	10,720

More than 86.3 percent of the total migrations have been reported to have occurred after 1990. About 33 percent migrated during the period 1990-2005, while another 29.1 percent migrated after 2013. There is no gender differential seen in the migration of family members abroad.

Table 7.7: Distribution of members of Palestinian Households living abroad by age and sex

Sex	Age group					Total
	0-14	15-24	25-64	65+	Total	
Males	0.9	8.8	88.4	1.8	100	7,253
Females	1.4	10.3	87.1	1.3	100	3,467
Total	1.1	9.3	88.0	1.6	100	10,720

About 88 percent of the migrants are reported to be in the age group 25-64 with another 9.3 percent in the age group 15-24 years. The age distribution does not show much difference between males and females.

It is of interest to know where the persons have migrated to. Table 7.8 presents the distribution of members of refugee Households abroad by the country/region where they live.

European countries represent the most favoured destination for refugees with more than 36 percent living there. This is followed by countries in America (21.3%) and Scandinavian countries (16.6%). The nearer region of Arabian Gulf countries (11.7%) and Other Arab countries (4.0%) together account for 15.7 percent. In case of 4.3 percent of the migrants abroad, the Households could not provide details about the country of current residence.

Table 7.8: Distribution of members of Palestinian refugee Households living abroad by region of current residence

Region of current residence	Number of persons	Percent
Arab Gulf Countries	1,253	11.7
Other Arab Countries	432	4.0
Europe	3,891	36.3
Scandinavian Countries	1,776	16.6
Countries in America	2,285	21.3
All Other Countries	625	5.8
Unknown	458	4.3
Total	10,720	100.0



CHAPTER 8

EDUCATION

8.1 Introduction

Educating the children is a difficult task for most refugees as the educational facilities may not be sufficient near their Camps and residences. Literacy levels of a population are an important component to measure the index of human development, HDI. Also, the levels of educational attainment and its diversified nature of vocational, professional and higher education contribute to both the individual and national wellbeing and economic development. This chapter looks at the current attendance in educational institutions as well as the highest educational attainment of the Palestinian refugee population. Responses to the Questions 49 to 51 in Section 7 of the Census Questionnaires, form the basis for this data set. Household members aged three years and above were asked about the current attendance in educational institutions. Those aged 11 years and above were asked about the highest completed level of education. The analysis in this chapter is based on Tables E1 to E10 from Annex F. The definitions and concepts used to elicit appropriate responses while canvassing the relevant questions are explained below for ease of reference.

8.2 Definitions

Education

a. Enrollment in education (for individuals 3 years and above)

The objective of the question is to find out the percentage of enrollment in education at all stages, which helps to develop policies for the educational process and planning for the development of education.

For the purposes of the census, individuals enrolled in pre-school (kindergarten) as well as individuals enrolled in one of the regular education stages, whether regular or affiliated, are included. The stages of formal education include elementary, preparatory or secondary schools, colleges and academic or vocational institutes that provide intermediate diplomas or universities, and do not include centers or institutes that provide training courses regardless of the duration of these courses or literacy centers.

Kindergarten: Every educational institution that provides education for children up to the age of two years and obtains a license to practice the profession from the Ministry of Education. It is divided into two phases: the orchard stage; children are usually at the age of four and the pre-school stage, and children are usually at the age of five.

The answer is one of the following:

- Kindergarten: If the individual is enrolled in Kindergarten.
- Currently enrolled: If the individual is currently enrolled in one of the stages of education for primary or higher.
- Enrollment and leave: If the individual has left one of the stages of formal education without obtaining the certificate of completion of this stage.
- Enrolled and graduated: If the individual graduated from any stage of regular education and did not attend any stage after.
- Never attended: If the individual is not currently enrolled and has never attended any regular educational stage.

Completion Instructions: Completion shall be recorded by the appropriate answer code within the above classifications in place of the answer, noting that the question is for individuals aged 3 years or more.

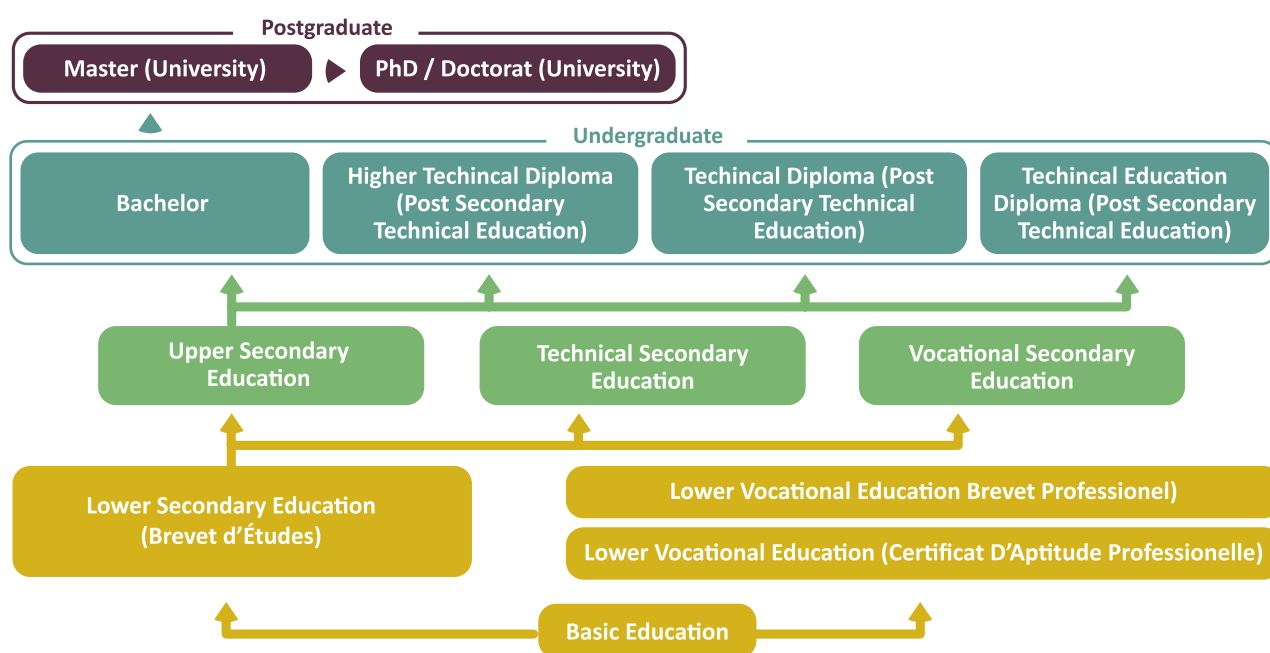
b. Question No 50 Education Level (Individuals 11 years and over)

The objective of the question is to identify the extent of the demand for completing the education of the members of the Palestinian society, which helps in determining the level of education and illiteracy and linking it with many characteristics of individuals.

Educational level: The highest qualification completed by the individual successfully. The aim is to distinguish between illiterate and non-illiterate by identifying the individual's ability to read and write. This question is fulfilled for individuals aged 11 years or over. And can be one of the following cases:

- **Illiterate:** If the individual cannot read and write together in any language and has not received any certificate of formal education. If he can read only and cannot write, he is considered as illiterate. If he can read and write numbers and/or his name only, he is considered then also as illiterate.
- **Can read and write:** If the individual can read and write without finishing any stage of formal education so that he can read and write a simple sentence.
- **Options (3-10):** If the individual has a successful academic qualification (diplomas or certificates obtained by the individual either by full-time study, part-time or private study, whether obtained in his country or abroad), such as Primary, Intermediate, Secondary, Diploma, Bachelor, Higher Diploma, Master, PhD, provided he has successfully completed it. All students who completed the sixth grade successfully from the basic stage (primary) and all those who completed the ninth grade successfully from the basic stage (preparatory / intermediate), if the student is currently enrolled in elementary and age (11) years and above is considered (can read and write).

The education system in Lebanon.



8.3 Attendance in Educational institutions

Children normally start attending school by going to kindergarten at the age of 3 years. Some persons may continue to attend educational institutions even at the age of 40+ years. Since most persons complete the basic education by the age of 20 years, attendance in educational institutions in the age range 3-19 years is more important. Table 8.1 presents the percentage of population attending educational institutions by age, sex and status of the refugees. Age groups above 45 years are not presented as there is no one attending educational institutions

Table 8.1: Percentage of Palestinian refugees attending educational institutions by age group, sex and refugee status.

Age Group	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
3-4	84.0	83.1	83.6	61.7	59.1	60.4	82.1	80.9	81.5
5-9	97.5	97.9	97.7	93.2	94.9	94.1	97.0	97.5	97.3
10-14	89.0	93.3	91.2	85.5	89.5	87.4	88.6	92.9	90.7
15-19	52.3	65.0	58.6	30.5	39.5	35.3	50.4	62.4	56.4
20-24	22.3	26.2	24.2	10.7	16.0	13.6	21.4	25.2	23.2
25-29	9.0	9.8	9.4	6.7	9.0	8.0	8.9	9.7	9.3
30-34	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.9	7.8	7.8
35-39	7.9	8.4	8.1	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.0	8.4	8.2
40-44	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.6
Total	32.8	34.6	33.7	33.6	32.5	33.0	32.9	34.4	33.6

Note: The percentage has been calculated based on the total population aged 3 and above in each category of refugees.

Total includes all population aged 3 years and above.

About a third of the population aged 3 and above, is attending educational institutions. This is true for both the PRL and also the PRS. With 97.3 percent of the population attending educational institutions, age group 5-9 has the highest attendance rate, followed by age group 10-14 with 90.7 percent of the children attending educational institutions. The fact that such high percentage of the refugee children are attending educational institutions points to the excellent access of facilities available to them.

Overall, females (34.4%) have slightly higher rate of attendance in educational institutions compared to males (32.9%). While a larger proportion of male children aged 3-4 attend kindergarten, the proportion attending educational institutions for both the sex is almost same in the age group 5-9 years. After the age of 10, larger proportion of females are attending educational institutions, the difference increasing by age. It seems that more male children are dropping out virtually at all age groups beyond age 10 and it is a matter for further investigation.

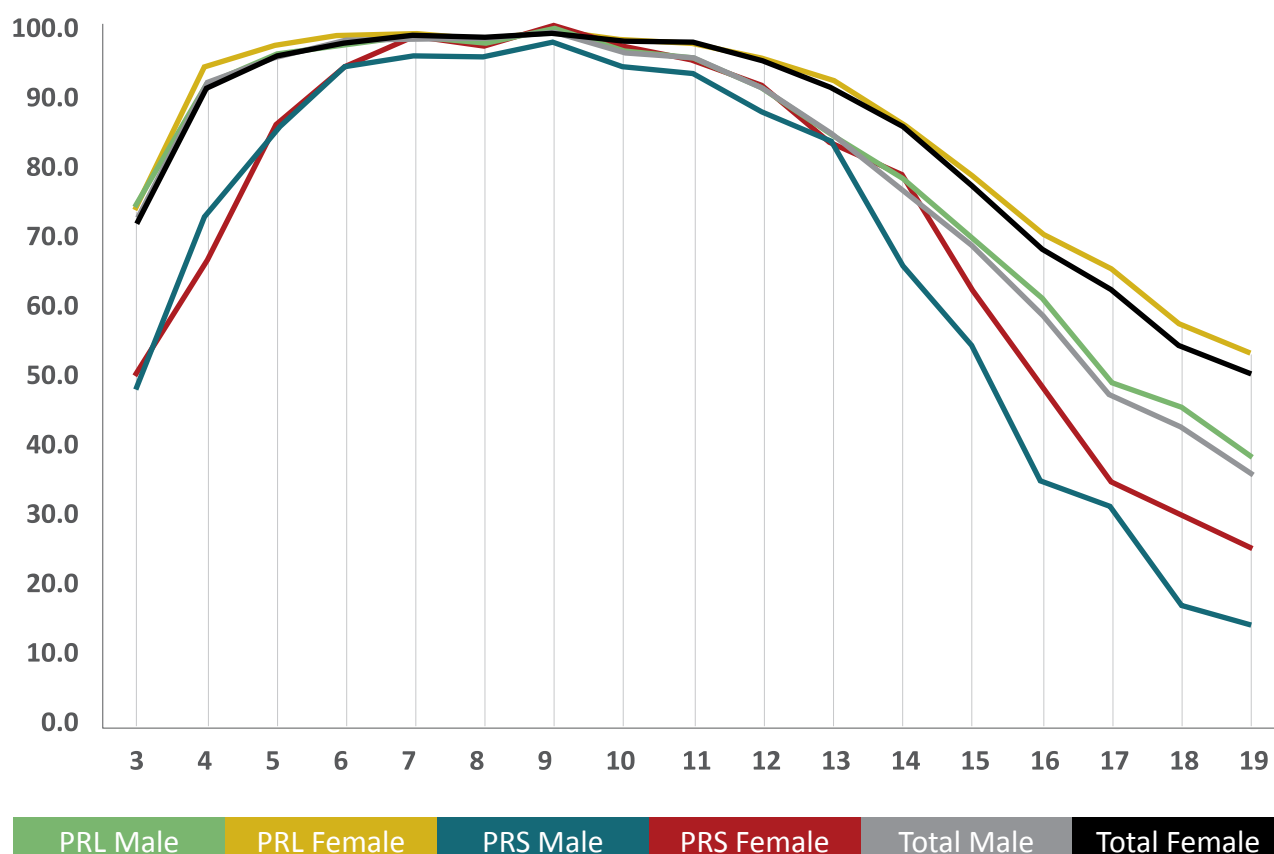
The percentage of those attending educational institutions is marginally lower among PRS as compared to PRL. The difference is significantly high in the age groups 15-19 and 20-24 years and also by sex with females usually reporting higher attendance at all age groups.

The data on attendance in educational institutions was also tabulated by single years of age. This

facilitates combining the ages in such a manner, as an education planner or researcher would like to focus on as well as looking at the enrollment levels in a more detailed manner.

Chart 8.1 depicts the proportion of population attending educational institutions for the single ages 3-19 years by sex and refugee status. It is seen that at ages 8-9 maximum attendance is reached for both the sexes, the levels are very close and thereafter the differences between males and females as well as between PRL and PRS increase as age increases. The highest level of attendance among all groups is observed for female PRL.

Chart 8.1: Percentage of population aged 3-19 years attending educational institutions.



Refugees residing in Camps and in Gatherings may experience differential access to educational facilities affecting the proportion attending educational institutions. Table 8.2 presents the percentage of population 3-5 years attending kindergarten by residence. Children in this age group has been shown as attending only Kindergarten. The numbers of children are also shown in the table.

Table 8.2 Percentage of Palestinian children 3-5 years attending kindergarten and the number of children by residence and refugee status.

Refugee status	Percentage attending Kindergarten				Number of children aged 3-5 years			
	Camps	AG	OG	Total	Camps	AG	OG	Total
PRL	88.9	88.7	85.8	88.0	4,598	2,537	2,794	9,929
PRS	76.9	70.5	58.6	70.5	537	264	285	1,086
Total	87.6	87.0	83.3	86.3	5,135	2,801	3,079	11,015

Among both PRL and PRS the percentage of children attending kindergarten is lower for those in Other Gatherings. The difference is higher for PRS. The proportion of children attending Kindergarten

is significantly lower for the PRS compared to PRL. Though their number is small, it is an area of concern.

Table 8.3 provides the proportion of children aged 6-19 years attending educational institutions classified by age group, refugee status and place of residence. This helps in understanding the differentials in attendance in educational institutions among children of various categories.

Table 8.3: Proportion of Palestinian children aged 6-19 years attending educational institutions classified by age group, refugee status and place of residence.

Refugee status	Place of residence	6-9	10-14	15-19	Total
PRL	Camps	97.9	91.1	55.8	80.5
	Adjacent Gatherings	97.8	89.4	56.0	80.0
	Other Gatherings	98.5	92.6	64.2	83.4
	Total	98.0	91.2	58.6	81.3
PRS	Camps	96.1	86.5	31.5	74.1
	Adjacent Gatherings	97.0	89.0	31.6	74.4
	Other Gatherings	95.4	87.5	44.5	76.9
	Total	96.1	87.4	35.3	74.9
Total	Camps	97.6	90.5	53.4	79.7
	Adjacent Gatherings	97.7	89.3	53.6	79.3
	Other Gatherings	98.1	92.1	62.6	82.8
	Total	97.8	90.7	56.4	80.6

As noted earlier, the percentage of children attending educational institutions declines by age. Children leaving schools without completing the course due to several reasons have contributed to this situation. Unlike in the younger ages, in the age group 15-19 years, there are higher proportions of children attending educational institutions among those living in 'Other Gatherings' compared to those in Camps and Adjacent Gatherings. This is true of both PRL and PRS. One reason could be easier accessibility to institutions providing higher levels school education or vocational education compared to the schools specifically meant for the refugees.

Table 8.4 provides information on children dropping out of educational institutions by not completing the course enrolled for. As most of the students would have completed the courses before age of 25 years, only those aged 5-24 years have been considered in this table.

Table 8.4: Percentage of Palestinian refugees who enrolled in educational institutions but left before completing the level enrolled as percentage of the population, selected age groups.

Age Group	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5-9	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.6
10-14	8.5	4.8	6.7	10.9	7.8	9.4	8.7	5.2	7.0
15-19	36.4	26.0	31.2	54.0	45.0	49.2	37.9	27.9	32.9
20-24	49.2	41.0	45.2	58.9	53.4	55.9	50.0	42.2	46.2
Total	23.8	18.1	21.0	26.5	24.1	25.2	24.1	18.8	21.5

It is noted that about 32.9 percent of those aged 15-19 and 46.2 percent of those aged 20 -24 have left educational institutions without completing the level they enrolled for. The percentage for the total refugee population leaving educational institutions before completing the level enrolled is significantly higher among males with 37.9 percent in age group 15-19 and 50.0 percent for age group 20-24 as compared to 27.9 and 42.2 percent respectively for females in these age groups. It is also higher among PRS as compared to PRL.

8.4 Completed level of education

The highest level of education achieved is important not only in shaping the refugees' view of their situation, but also in getting them employment. The field of educational study is also important in analysing the completed level of education.

Table 8.5: Distribution of the Palestinian refugees aged 11+ by completed level of education, refugee status and sex.

Educational level	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	5.8	9.0	7.4	4.7	6.9	5.9	5.7	8.8	7.2
Can read and write without certificate	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.5	2.5	3.0	3.6	2.9	3.2
Primary	40.4	36.6	38.5	46.6	40.1	43.1	40.9	37.0	38.9
Elementary	28.7	29.5	29.1	29.6	30.2	29.9	28.7	29.6	29.2
Secondary	9.2	10.3	9.8	9.1	13.9	11.7	9.2	10.7	9.9
University and above	12.0	11.1	11.5	6.1	6.1	6.1	11.5	10.6	11.0
Other qualifications	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not known	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 8.5 provides distribution of the population aged 11+ by completed level of education, sex and refugee status. About 7.2 percent of the total population aged 11 above are illiterate, the percentage being higher for females at 8.8 percent against 5.7 percent for males. The percentage of illiterates is lower by 1.1 for PRS males and 2.1 for PRS females compared to PRL males and females. Thus, the literacy rates work out to be 92.8 percent overall with PRL population having 92.6 percent literacy while PRS have 94.1 percent literacy rate.

Almost 39 percent of the population aged 11+ have completed only primary level, the percentage being higher among males (40.9) compared to females (37.0). Another 29.2 percent have completed only elementary education. Their percentage is marginally higher among females. About 10 to 11 percent of PRL and PRS total have completed Secondary education and University and above level respectively. While percentage of females is higher among those who completed Secondary education, males have a slightly higher percentage who have completed University education.

PRL have lower percentage of those who completed 'Primary', 'Elementary' and 'Secondary level' levels

compared to PRS. Those with University education or more have larger percentage among PRL than PRS.

Secondary or higher level of education is necessary to make a significant impact on the employment potential of a person. Percentage of refugees aged 11 years or more with these levels of education are presented in Table 8.6 at Region level by residence and sex.

Overall about 9.9 percent of the population have completed Secondary level and 11 percent completed University or higher levels. Mount Lebanon and Beka'a regions have significantly higher percentage of refugees with such higher level of education. In Mount Lebanon region 14.8 percent have completed University or higher level of education while Beka'a has 12.8 percent in this category. Those who completed Secondary level form 13.3 percent in both the regions. Tyre region has only less than 9 percent of the refugees in each of these categories.

In all regions, more females have 'Secondary' education compared to males, while there are more males who got University education. Whether this is due to difficulties for women in accessing higher education facilities is worth investigating.

Table 8.6: Percentage of Palestinian Refugees who completed 'Secondary' or 'University and above' by refugee status and sex and by Regions.

Region	Educational level	PRL			PRS			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
North	Secondary	9.4	10.2	9.8	10.5	14.8	12.8	9.5	10.7	10.1
	University and above	12.2	10.8	11.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	11.8	10.4	11.1
Beirut	Secondary	8.7	10.3	9.5	10.4	13.0	11.8	8.8	10.5	9.6
	University and above	10.8	10.5	10.7	4.9	5.6	5.2	10.5	10.1	10.3
Mount Lebanon	Secondary	12.3	13.8	13.0	10.4	18.4	14.8	12.1	14.5	13.3
	University and above	16.7	15.0	15.9	9.5	7.8	8.6	15.8	13.9	14.8
Saida	Secondary	8.3	9.9	9.1	8.6	13.1	11.1	8.4	10.2	9.3
	University and above	12.0	11.7	11.9	5.8	6.3	6.1	11.5	11.2	11.4
Tyre	Secondary	8.6	9.0	8.8	5.6	11.0	8.5	8.3	9.2	8.7
	University and above	8.9	8.7	8.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	8.4	8.2	8.3
Beka'a	Secondary	13.3	13.7	13.5	10.2	14.4	12.4	12.7	13.9	13.3
	University and above	16.4	12.2	14.3	7.3	7.1	7.2	14.5	11.1	12.8
Total	Secondary	9.2	10.3	9.8	9.1	13.9	11.7	9.2	10.7	9.9
	University and above	12.0	11.1	11.5	6.1	6.1	6.1	11.5	10.6	11.0

The lower percentage of population who had completed University education among PRS as compared to PRL is noticed in all regions.

University education can be completed only after 20 years. The educational levels achieved by the youth, especially those aged below 30 years is important. Hence the subsequent paragraphs focus the analysis on the distribution, by educational level, of the population in the age groups 20-24 and 25-29 years and their comparison with an older age group that provides some insight into the trends. Table 8.7 provides distribution of the population in the age groups 20-24, 25-29 and 50-54 years by completed level of education, sex and refugee status.

While about 11 percent of those aged 11 years or more have completed University education or above, the corresponding figure for the age group 25-29 is 22.6 and that for age group 20-24 is 20 percent. In age group 50-54 years, it is 9.2 percent. The higher figures at the younger age groups indicates increasing levels of education among the refugees in recent period. The lower figure for the age group 20-24 compared to 25-29 years is due the fact that several persons in the age group 20-24 may either be studying, while some are yet to join University.

In both the age groups 20-24 and 25-29 years, there are significantly more females having Secondary or University education. In age group 20-24 years, 19.5 percent females have completed Secondary education and another 24.5 percent completed University education as against 14.4 percent and 15.7 percent respectively in the corresponding age groups for males. On the other hand, in the age group 50-54 years 11.8 percent of the males are graduates against only 6.6 percent of the females. These figures indicate that educational levels of females have been improving much faster than that of the males in the last three decades or so. A detailed examination of the data indicates that the last 10-15 years has seen significant increase in the level of education for females. While this is a welcome trend, the reasons for males' education lagging behind needs examination.

Table 8.7: Distribution of Palestinian refugees in selected age groups by educational level, sex and refugee status.

Educational level	PRL			PRS			Total Palestinian refugees		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age group 20-24 years									
Illiterate	3.7	2	2.9	3.3	1.6	2.4	3.7	1.9	2.8
Can read and write without certificate	3.2	1.6	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	3.0	1.6	2.3
Primary	33.8	24.7	29.4	37	27.3	31.8	34.0	25.0	29.6
Elementary	28.2	26.1	27.2	37.3	37.1	37.2	28.9	27.2	28.1
Secondary	14.4	19.1	16.7	14.5	23.1	19.1	14.4	19.5	16.9
University and above	16.5	26.2	21.2	6.4	9.2	7.9	15.7	24.5	20.0
Other qualifications	0.2	0.1	0.2	0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Not known	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Age group 25-29 Years									
Illiterate	3.6	2.4	3.0	2.1	2.7	2.4	3.5	2.4	3.0
Can read and write without certificate	3.3	1.9	2.6	3.2	1.7	2.4	3.3	1.9	2.6

Table 8.7 (continued)

Educational level	PRL			PRS			Total Palestinian refugees		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary	33.5	25.4	29.7	36.8	29.2	32.5	33.8	25.8	29.9
Elementary	30.2	30.5	30.3	34.3	32.1	33.1	30.5	30.6	30.6
Secondary	8.3	12.3	10.2	13.3	22.6	18.6	8.7	13.5	11.0
University and above	20.8	27.3	23.9	10.3	11.4	10.9	19.9	25.5	22.6
Other qualifications	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not known	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Age group 50-54 Years									
Illiterate	6.3	8.3	7.3	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.3	8.2	7.2
Can read and write without certificate	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1
Primary	38.1	39	38.5	38.9	40.8	40	38.1	39.2	38.6
Elementary	28.5	32.4	30.5	32.5	32.8	32.7	28.8	32.4	30.6
Secondary	10.6	9.1	9.8	8.3	9.9	9.1	10.4	9.1	9.8
University and above	12.0	6.7	9.3	9.1	5.5	7.2	11.8	6.6	9.2
Other qualifications	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not known	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The gender differential in the percentage of those who completed University education is lower among the PRS. However, the situation is different in case of those who have studied up to Secondary only.

Percentage of those who completed University education is higher among PRL as compared to PRS. However, the situation is the opposite in case of those who completed education only up to Secondary level. At this stage, the reasons are not clear, though one possibility can be the inadequate access to educational institutions for PRS.

8.5 Field of Education

A question on the field of education for the highest completed level was asked to those who had completed Secondary or higher levels including post-Secondary diplomas. These have been coded as per the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). The detailed tables may be of interest to those who want to have in depth analysis of the educational achievements of Palestinian refugees. This section discusses inferences based on broad classifications.

Table 8.8 provides the top educational fields in which refugees of the selected age group have completed their education. Only those educational levels having at least 5 percent of the population

in the age group who completed Secondary level have been presented. The age groups provided are 30-39, 60-69 and total. While 'total' would provide the current situation, the selected age groups would indicate the changes in peoples' preferences for fields of education over the last three decades. Ages below 25 have not been used to look at the changes as many refugees would still be studying and hence the inferences may be biased towards lower levels than those who have completed. Ten-year age groups have been used to get larger numbers in the distribution, making it more stable. The data includes all refugees regardless of whether they are PRL or PRS. Table 8.8 also provides the number of refugees in the concerned age group and the number of refugees with Secondary or higher level of education.

Table 8.8: Selected Field studies with more than five percent of Palestinian refugees with Secondary and higher level of education in the age groups 30-39, 60-69 and 17+

Age Group 30-39		Age Group 60-69		Age Group 70+	
Field of study	%	Field of study	%	Field of study	%
Arts and humanities	15.9	Arts and humanities	14.5	Business, administration and law	13.9
Business, administration and law	15.4	Secondary/literary	12.5	Secondary/commercial	11.6
Secondary/literary	8.6	Business, administration and law	10.3	Secondary/scientific	11.3
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	8.4	Secondary/scientific	10.0	Arts and humanities	10.8
Secondary/commercial	8.1	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	8.8	Secondary/literary	9.8
Secondary/scientific	7.1	Health and welfare	8.6	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	9.4
Social sciences, journalism and information	6.4	Secondary/commercial	5.5	Secondary/Other	7.0
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	6.0			Health and welfare	5.4
Health and welfare	5.7				
Secondary/Other	5.7				
Total	87.3	Total	70.2	Total	79.1
Number of refugees					
with Secondary or higher education	5,441		1,606		30138
Total number	23,419		8,597		122649

#Refers to population aged 10 years and above

Overall, 'Business administration and Law' is the most popular field. Those who completed only Secondary education with commerce and science occupy second and third positions. The eight fields of study chosen by more than five percent of the population account for 79.1 percent of the 30,138 persons for whom data were collected.

In the age group 60-69 years there are 1,606 persons who have completed education above Secondary level. For them, 'Arts and Humanities' were the most popular field of study. In Second place is 'Secondary level with literature' while 'Business administration and Law' is in the third place. There are seven fields of study with more than five percent persons having studied them and they account for 70.2 percent of the persons with Secondary and higher qualification. The actual number of persons in this age group may have been higher since some persons would have died in the last thirty years.

There are 5,441 persons aged 30-39 who have completed Secondary or higher level of education. This larger figure, compared to those in the age group 60-69 years, does not mean an improvement in educational levels as the population in the age group 30-39 is much higher than that in 60-69 years. In this age group, there are more educational fields preferred by more than 5 percent persons compared to those aged 60-69 years. 'Arts and Humanities' and 'Business Administration and Law' occupy the top two positions in terms of popularity. The categories of 'Social sciences, journalism and information', 'Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics' and 'Secondary/Other' also came into this group.





CHAPTER 9

DISABILITY-

DIFFICULTY IN DAILY LIFE

9.1 Introduction

Disability, congenital or acquired, can have immense economic, social and psychological consequences for the disabled and the family. Therefore, all governments the world over, require reliable data, numerically and spatially to chalk out policies and programs for the disabled segment of the population. While there are several forms and types of disability, collecting reliable data on disability, specially, during a Population Census is very difficult. However increasingly several countries have attempted to include one or more questions on this topic, due to lack of alternative reliable data on disabled population, with varying results. The PHCCG-2017 also attempted collecting data on five types of disability/ difficulty namely seeing, hearing, movement, concentration and communication. This chapter discusses the result of the data on individuals reporting disability/ difficulty of one or more type. Persons may have more than one type of disability and that may usually pose bigger challenges to the individuals in their day to day activities. Incidence of such difficulty/ disability are also analysed. The basic data for this analysis comes from Tables C1 to C13. Section 8 of the Census Questionnaire included five Questions, 52 to 56, on Difficulties in Daily Life, (Disability) which were asked of all persons to collect data on disability of various types among the Palestinian refugees.

Often the respondents are reluctant to talk about disability of the members of the Household due to social stigma attached to disability. This leads to difficulties in collecting data on disability through direct questions, which may have impacted on the quality of data. It is possible that some persons with disability were not identified as such. The classification of whether the difficulty experienced by the person is 'little' or 'major' is somewhat subjective and may not follow any scientific principles for such classification. It may be noted that during the analysis both the terms, difficulty and disability have been used but these interchangeable terms mean the same in this analytical report.

9.2 Definitions

The following definitions were employed during the enumeration. .

Difficulty/disability: Individuals with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

Seeing Difficulty/disability: Individuals who have some difficulties or disability in seeing that limits their ability to perform their daily duties, for example, some may not be able to read, or see road signs while driving a car, may not be able to see well with one eye, or tunnel vision, or problem with vision that they perceive to be a problem.

Hearing Difficulty/disability: Individuals who have some hearing difficulties or disability that contribute to the reduction of their ability to perform any part and aspect of their daily performance such as difficulty hearing someone talking in a busy place or with noise, or cannot hear someone speak directly and at normal volume (without shouting or higher volume), and determine whether they are unable to hear with one ear or both.

Mobility Difficulty/disability: Individuals who have difficulties or disability to navigate and walk on foot, which may limit daily performance. For example, some may find it difficult to walk a short distance, or a problem going up and down stairs or uneven terrain, or cannot walk any distance without a break or stop, or cannot walk without relying on a stick, or crutch, or walking device, or cannot stand on their feet for more than a minute and need a wheelchair for movement from one

place to another. It covers disabilities or difficulties that persons with disability face inside or outside homes. It also covers difficulties that persons face during walking for more than 15 minutes, it also includes individuals who can't use their hands and fingers for holding tools or writing or anything else, or can't raise two litres of water at eye level, using their hands.

Remembering and concentrating Difficulty/disability: Includes difficulties in the following: memory, concentration, decision-making, understanding speech, reading, identifying individuals, directions and using a map, calculations, reading and thinking, such as individuals who have difficulty in understanding and performing daily activities. For example, some find it difficult to find locations, cannot focus on work, or forgets where they are or forgets which month it is, forgets to take medication or to eat, lacks understanding and knowledge of what is going on around him. It also includes the person's inability to understand things or deal with others. It includes forgetting to do something important. Persons who suffer from lack of memory like where things have been put in the house, as well as difficulty in concentration on doing things for more than 10 minutes.

Communication Disability/difficulty: Inability to exchange information and ideas with others and engage with them through the use of speech, or use signs, or write the information they want to share with others. This may be due to the result of a deficiency in hearing or speech, or lack of intellectual capacity to interpret and understand others.

9.3 Prevalence of difficulties by type

Information on difficulties has been collected with details on the difficulty being identified as little or major or full disability/ difficulty. Persons with major difficulties and those with full difficulties have been taken together in the foregoing discussions. Table 9.1 provides the number of persons experiencing various types of disabilities b.

Table 9.1: Number of Persons experiencing various Types of Difficulty/ Disability by the Nature of disability and its percentages .

Type of Difficulty/ Disability	Number of persons experiencing			Percentage of persons experiencing		
	Little Difficulty	Major or full Difficulty	Total	Little Difficulty	Major or full Difficulty	Total
In Seeing	13,116	3,886	17,002	77.1	22.9	100.0
In Hearing	5,812	1,934	7,746	75.0	25.0	100.0
In Movement	8,910	4,883	13,793	64.6	35.4	100.0
In Remembering/ concentrating	4,158	1,867	6,025	69.0	31.0	100.0
In Communication	2,349	1,637	3,986	58.9	41.1	100.0

A total of 17,002 refugees have reported difficulty in seeing with 3886 having major difficulty or total blindness. With 13,793 persons affected by difficulty in movement, it is the second most prevalent disability. Difficulty in communication has affected only slightly less than four thousand persons.

Persons experiencing major or full difficulty is relatively higher among those experiencing difficulties in communication (41.1 percent) and those experiencing difficulty in movement (35.4 percent). The prevalence of major or full difficulty is lowest among those with difficulties in seeing.

Table 9.2 provides the percentage distribution of population by the nature of difficulty/disability for each type of disability and refugee status.

Table 9.2: Percentage distribution of Palestinian refugees by the nature of difficulty/disability for each type of disability and by refugee status.

Nature of Difficulty/ Disability	Type of difficulty				
	In Seeing	In Hearing	In Movement	In Remembering/ concentrating	In Communication
PRL					
No Difficulty	90.7	95.7	92.6	96.7	97.8
Little Difficulty	7.2	3.2	4.8	2.3	1.3
Major or full Difficulty	2.1	1.1	2.6	1.0	0.9
Total with Difficulty	9.3	4.3	7.4	3.3	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PRS					
No Difficulty	90.5	96.0	91.2	96.9	97.9
Little Difficulty	7.2	3.0	5.6	2.2	1.3
Major or full Difficulty	2.3	1.0	3.2	0.9	0.8
Total with Difficulty	9.5	4.0	8.8	3.1	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Refugees					
No Difficulty	90.7	95.8	92.5	96.7	97.8
Little Difficulty	7.2	3.2	4.9	2.3	1.3
Major or full Difficulty	2.1	1.1	2.7	1.0	0.9
Total with Difficulty	9.3	4.2	7.5	3.3	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: The categorization in the tabulated data clubs Major Difficulty with Total Difficulty.

In the total population, the most prevalent type of disability is that relating to seeing. About 9.3 percent of the population, that is almost one in every ten persons, has difficulty in seeing, though majority among them have reported only little difficulty. Movement related disability is the second most prevalent one, with 7.5 percent of the population reporting it. Difficulty in communication, experienced by 2.2 percent, is the least prevalent disability. Prevalence of disabilities is usually highly correlated with age. The following paragraphs analyse the prevalence rates of various difficulties by age group and sex.

As the prevalence rates are low and the number of PRS is low, differentials in prevalence rates between PRL and PRS, have not been analysed separately in further detail.

Difficulty in seeing is common at higher ages and affects a significant proportion of population. Table 9.3 provides the percentage of refugees suffering from disability in seeing by age group and sex.

Table 9.3: Percentage of Palestinian refugees having Difficulty in Seeing by age group and sex.

Age group	Little Difficulties			Major Difficulties			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-9	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.9	1.8	1.8
10-19	3.2	3.9	3.5	1.1	0.9	1.0	4.3	4.8	4.6
20-29	2.7	3.0	2.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	3.7	3.8	3.7
30-39	4.0	3.8	3.9	1.5	1.0	1.2	5.5	4.8	5.1
40-49	8.3	9.1	8.7	2.6	1.8	2.2	10.9	10.9	10.9
50-59	16.3	17.8	17.0	3.9	3.7	3.8	20.2	21.5	20.8
60-69	21.9	25.9	23.9	6.2	6.8	6.5	28.1	32.7	30.5
70+	31.9	33.6	32.9	12.2	14.2	13.3	44.1	47.8	46.2
Total	6.7	7.6	7.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	8.8	9.8	9.3

Of the 9.3 percent suffering from difficulty in seeing, 7.2 percent suffer from little difficulty only and 2.1 percent suffer from major difficulties. A small percentage of the population is suffering from seeing difficulties at ages below 40 and increases sharply thereafter for both the sexes. It is as high as 46.2 percent for those aged 70 and above, with 13.3 percent having major difficulties. There is a slightly higher percentage of females suffering from seeing disabilities at higher ages, 40+.

Table 9.4 presents the percentage of population suffering from hearing disability by age and sex. While the percentage of population suffering from difficulties in hearing is lower compared to those having seeing difficulties (about slightly less than half), the age distribution is significantly different. About 36.9 percent of those aged 70 years and above, are having difficulties in hearing including 10.6 percent having major difficulties or total loss of hearing. The percentage of those with major difficulties increases significantly after the age of 70, with the percentage of those having major difficulties increasing from 2.8 percent for those aged 60-69 years to 10.6 percent in the age group 70+.

Table 9.4: Percentage of Palestinian refugees having Difficulty in Hearing by age group and sex.

Age group	Little Difficulties			Major Difficulties			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.8
10-19	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.4	1.0	1.2
20-29	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.9	1.1
30-39	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.9	1.7	1.8
40-49	3.1	2.6	2.9	1.0	0.6	0.8	4.1	3.2	3.7
50-59	6.5	5.4	5.9	1.6	1.1	1.3	8.1	6.5	7.3
60-69	11.6	12.8	12.2	3.3	2.4	2.8	14.9	15.2	15.1
70+	26.3	26.3	26.3	10.3	10.8	10.6	36.6	37.1	36.9
Total	3.2	3.2	3.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	4.3	4.2	4.2

There are no significant gender differentials in the proportion of population suffering from hearing disabilities.

Table 9.5 provides the percentage of refugee population suffering from difficulties in moving, by age group and sex. As indicated earlier difficulty in moving is the second most important disability with 7.5 percent suffering from it and 2.7 percent having major difficulties.

9.5: Percentage of Palestinian refugees having Difficulty in Movement by age group and sex.

Age group	Little difficulties			Major difficulties			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-9	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.2	1.4
10-19	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.7	2.4	1.4	1.9
20-29	2.3	1.0	1.7	1.5	0.6	1.1	3.8	1.6	2.8
30-39	4.9	2.3	3.6	2.6	1.1	1.8	7.5	3.4	5.4
40-49	7.9	5.6	6.7	4.4	2.3	3.3	12.2	7.8	10.0
50-59	10.4	9.9	10.1	5.4	4.1	4.7	15.8	13.9	14.8
60-69	13.5	19.5	16.6	6.4	8.7	7.6	19.9	28.2	24.2
70+	25.3	29.0	27.4	14.0	22.1	18.5	39.2	51.1	45.8
Total	5.0	4.7	4.9	2.8	2.6	2.7	7.8	7.3	7.5

The percentage of those having difficulty in moving, increases more gradually by age compared to difficulty in hearing. In the ages below 50 years, only less than 10 percent are affected while 14.8 percent are affected in 50-59 age group that increases to 24.2 percent in 60-69 age group and a high of 45.8 percent for those aged above 70 years.

While gender differentials are not high in the younger age groups, a higher percentage of females are affected in the ages above 60. Among males almost 20 percent of those aged 60-69 years and 39 percent of those ages 70+ are having difficulty in movement; the corresponding figures for females are 28.2 percent and 51.1 percent. In the age group 60-69 years, while 6.4 percent of the males have major difficulties, 8.7 percent of the females suffer from major difficulties in movement. Among those aged 70+ years, 22.1 percent of the females are having major difficulties in movement against 14.0 percent of the males.

Table 9.6 provides the percentage of refugee population with difficulties in remembering and concentrating by age and sex.

Table 9.6: Percentage of Palestinian refugees having Difficulty in Remembering/Concentrating by age group and sex.

Age group	Little difficulties			Major difficulties			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.4	1.0	1.2
10-19	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.9	1.4	1.6
20-29	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.6	1.1	1.4
30-39	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.7	2.1	1.7	1.9
40-49	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.0	0.6	0.8	3.0	2.9	3.0
50-59	3.3	3.6	3.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	4.2	4.6	4.4
60-69	5.5	8.7	7.1	1.7	2.0	1.8	7.2	10.7	9.0
70+	15.6	18.6	17.3	5.7	8.6	7.3	21.3	27.2	24.6
Total	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.1	3.5	3.3

Only about 3.3 percent of the refugees are having difficulties in remembering and concentrating. The percentage increases over the ages and rises sharply after the fifties. Among those aged 70 years or more, almost a fourth of the refugees are experiencing this disability and about 7.3 percent are having major difficulties. Gender differentials are not very high in the percentage of those having difficulty in remembering and concentrating.

Percentage of refugee population having difficulty in communicating is provided in Table 9.7 by age group and sex. Overall only 2.2 percent of the population is affected by this type of disability. The percentage increases after the age of 60 and reached 14.4 percent for those aged 70+ with 4.7 percent having major difficulties. The percentage of females who are having difficulty in communicating is higher compared to males in the age group 70+, though not much difference is seen in the younger ages.

Table 9.7: Percentage of Palestinian refugees having Difficulty in Communication by age group and sex.

Age group	Little Difficulties			Major Difficulties			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Females	Total
0-9	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.8	1.1	1.4
10-19	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.8	1.0	1.4
20-29	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.2
30-39	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.7	1.2	1.5
40-49	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.8	2.3	1.3	1.8
50-59	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	2.2	1.8	2.0
60-69	2.6	3.4	3.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	3.8	4.5	4.2
70+	8.8	10.4	9.7	3.8	5.5	4.7	12.6	15.9	14.4
Total	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	2.3	2.0	2.2

9.4 Multiple disabilities/ difficulty

There are some individuals who suffer from more than one form of disability/ difficulty. This becomes a bigger problem at higher ages. Table 9.8 provides the proportion of population with major difficulties in seeing, hearing or moving only or more than one among them. It is presented for all ages and for age group 70+.

Table 9.8: Distribution of Palestinian refugees by Extent of Major Disability by sex for all ages and those aged 70 years and above.

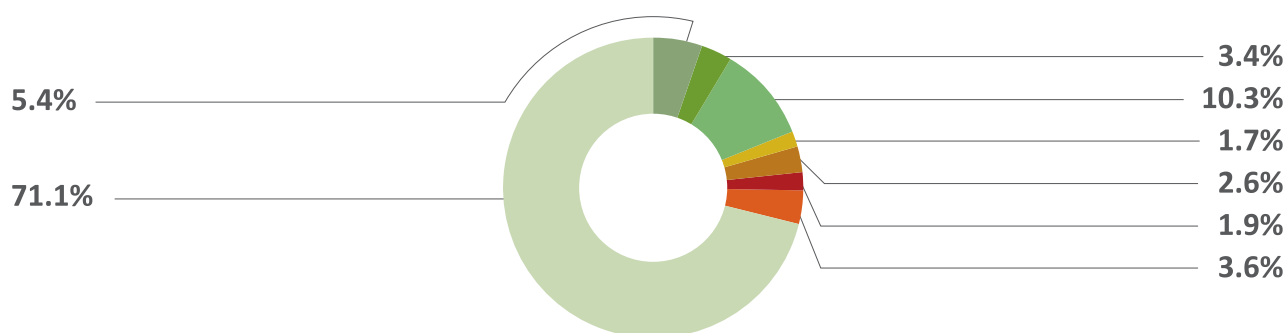
Extent of disability/ difficulty	All ages			Age 70 and above		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Seeing only	1.5	1.4	1.4	5.2	5.5	5.4
Hearing only	0.6	0.5	0.5	3.8	3.1	3.4
Moving only	2.1	1.8	2.0	7.5	12.5	10.3
Seeing and Hearing only	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.1	1.3	1.7
Seeing and Moving only	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.0	3.2	2.6
Moving and Hearing only	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	2.2	1.9
Seeing, Hearing and Moving	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.9	4.2	3.6

Table 9.8 (continued)

Extent of disability/ difficulty	All ages			Age 70 and above		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No major difficulty in Seeing, Hearing or Moving	95.0	95.4	95.2	74.9	68	71.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

About 4.8 percent of the population are having major difficulties in seeing, hearing or movement or a combination of them. About 0.2 percent of the refugees suffer from all difficulties. The percentages for males and females are not very different.

In the age group 70 and above, the percentage having major difficulty in seeing hearing or movement is as high as 28.9 percent. About 3.6 percent suffers from all the three difficulties. The percentage of females suffering disability in moving only or in combination with difficulty in seeing or hearing is higher than the corresponding figures for males.



No major difficulty in hearing, seeing, or moving	Seeing only	Hearing only	Moving only
Seeing and hearing only	Seeing and moving only	Moving and hearing only	Seeing, hearing and moving

9.5 Disabled population by refugee status

Persons with major difficulties of one or more type are termed as disabled for the discussion in the remaining part of this chapter. Table 9.9 provides the number of disabled by refugee status and their percentage to total population.

Table 9.9: Disabled Palestinian refugees and percentage of Disabled in the total Palestinian refugees population by refugee status and sex.

Refugee status	Number of Disabled			Percentage of Disabled		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
PRL	4,667	4,140	8,807	5.6	5.0	5.3
PRS	562	493	1,055	6.8	5.2	6.0
Total Refugees	5,229	4,633	9,862	5.7	5.1	5.4

A total of 9,862 persons have been identified as disabled, of which 8807 are PRL and 1,055 are PRS. The percentage of disabled is slightly higher among PRS (6.0 percent) as compared to PRL population (5.3 percent). Males, especially PRS have higher percentage of disabled among them.

9.6 Disability and education

In most societies, disabled population is in a disadvantage regarding access to education. This section examines this situation for the disabled among the refugee population. Table 9.10 provides the distribution of refugees aged 3-19 years by attendance in educational institutions and their disability status.

Table 9.10: Distribution of Palestinian refugees aged 3-19 years by Attendance in Educational Institutions and Disability Status.

Attendance in Educational Institutions	Disability status		
	Not Disabled	Disabled	Total
Currently in Kindergarten	15.7	8.8	15.5
Currently enrolled in primary or above	66.5	48.8	66.1
Enrolled but left before achieving the level enrolled at	11.7	14.1	11.8
Enrolled but left after achieving the level enrolled at	2.8	2.9	2.8
Never been enrolled	3.1	23.3	3.6
Not known	0.1	2.0	0.2
Total	100	100	100

Overall, disabled population with only 8.8 percent in Kindergarten and 48.8 percent in primary and above, compared to 15.7 percent and 66.5 percent respectively for those who are not disabled, it would appear that disabled population is at a disadvantage. However, since most of the disabled are of old age, it may not be an accurate description of the situation. Even then, the fact that 23.3 percent of the disabled have never attended educational institutions, as against just about 3 percent among those who are not disabled, points to difficulties faced by disabled in getting educated.

9.7 Disability and economic activity

Disability impacts directly and indirectly on the participation in economic activity. While some disabled are either not able to participate or are not provided equal opportunities for employment, an additional impact on education of the disabled can also contribute to their inability to realize the full potential for employment. Table 9.11 provide the Labour Force participation rates and Unemployment rates by disability status. It also provides the percentage of disabled in each activity category.

Table 9.11 Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPR), Employment and Unemployment Rates by disability status of Palestinian refugees.

Participation in economic activity	Disability status			Status in employment	Percentage of disabled
	Not Disabled	Disabled	Total		
Labour force participation rate	45.3	23.7	43.8	Labour Force	3.7
Employed as % of labour force	80.6	82.0	80.6	Employed	3.7
Unemployed as % of labour force	19.4	18.0	19.4	Unemployed	3.4

Labour Force Participation, not surprisingly, is low for the disabled, the rate being nearly half of that for those who are not disabled. However, this may be partly because of the high proportion of the disabled at higher ages where the participation rates are lower. Among those who are in the Labour Force, 3.7 percent are disabled, while it is marginally lower at 3.4 percent among those seeking work.

Unemployment rate, i.e., percentage of unemployed among those in the labour force, for disabled (18.0 %) is very close to that for those who are not disabled (19.4%).

9.8 Disability and Marital status

Table 9.12 provides the distribution by marital status of the refugees by their disability status. It is seen that the category 'never married' is significantly lower among the disabled. On the other hand, 'Widowed' forms a much higher percentage among disabled compared to those who are not disabled. The larger percentage of widowed among disabled points to the possibility of these persons requiring more support.

Table 9.12: Distribution by marital status of the Palestinian refugees by their disability status.

	Not Disabled	Disabled	Total
Never Married	39.0	25.5	38.1
Legal Engagement	1.5	0.3	1.4
Married	53.1	52.7	53.1
Divorced	2.2	2.9	2.3
Widowed	4.0	18.3	4.9
Separated	0.2	0.4	0.2
Total	100	100	100

9.9 Refugee Households with disabled persons

The number of disabled in a Household, to a great extent, determines the ability of the Household to provide proper care, support and facilities to them. Table 9.13 provides the distribution of refugee Households by number of disabled members.

Table 9.13: Distribution of Palestinian Refugee Households by Number of Disabled.

Refugee Status	Number of disabled				Total
	0	1	2	3 and above	
PLR	83.3	13.8	2.5	0.5	100.0
PRS	80.9	15.6	2.9	0.5	100.0
Total	83.0	13.9	2.5	0.5	100.0

About 83 percent of the Households do not have any disabled persons or in other words 1/6th of the Households have at least one disabled person in their Household. About 14 percent of Households or one in seven Households have one disabled person. Households with two disabled member forms 2.5 percent while 0.5 percent have 3 or more disabled members.

Table 9.14 shows the distribution of the population by disability status by refugee status for all the Camps, all Adjacent Gatherings and All Other Gatherings combined. PRS population have a marginally higher percentage of disabled population in all the three types of localities, Camps, Adjacent Gatherings and Other Gatherings.

Table 9.14: Disabled Palestinian refugee population and percentage of Disabled in the total Palestinian refugee population for Camps, Adjacent Gatherings (AG's) and Other Gatherings (OG) by refugee status.

Disability status	Population				Percentage			
	Camps	AG's	OG's	Total	Camps	AG's	OG's	Total
PRL								
Not Disabled	70,568	34,279	51,895	156,742	94.5	94.8	94.9	94.7
Disabled	4,119	1,875	2,813	8,807	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.3
Total	74,687	36,154	54,708	165,549	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PRS								
Not Disabled	8,001	3,891	4,759	16,651	94.3	93.7	93.9	94.0
Disabled	486	262	307	1,055	5.7	6.3	6.1	6.0
Total	8,487	4,153	5,066	17,706	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total								
Not Disabled	78,569	38,170	56,654	173,393	94.5	94.7	94.8	94.6
Disabled	4,605	2,137	3,120	9,862	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.4
Total	83,174	40,307	59,774	183,255	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 9.15: Percentage distribution of Disabled Palestinian refugees for Camps, AG's and OG's by refugee status.

Sr. No.	Locality	Percentage of Not Disabled / Disabled in					
		PRL		PRS		Total Refugees	
		Not Disabled	Disabled	Not Disabled	Disabled	Not Disabled	Disabled
1	Bourj el-Barajneh Camp	94.9	5.1	95.9	4.1	95.0	5.0
2	Miye ou Miye Camp	96.5	3.5	92.5	7.5	96.0	4.0
3	Burj el-Shemali Camp	93.7	6.3	94.2	5.8	93.8	6.2
4	Shatila Camp	95.5	4.5	93.5	6.5	95.2	4.8
5	Dbayeh Camp	93.3	6.7	75.0	25.0	93.1	6.9
6	Ain el-Hilweh Camp	94.4	5.6	95.3	4.7	94.5	5.5
7	Mar Elias Camp	96.3	3.7	100.0	0.0	96.5	3.5
8	Rashidiyeh Camp	95.7	4.3	94.8	5.2	95.6	4.4
9	Nahr el-Bared Camp	94.4	5.6	95.7	4.3	94.5	5.5
10	Wavel Camp	87.7	12.3	90.6	9.4	88.6	11.4
11	Beddawi Camp	94.0	6.0	93.7	6.3	93.9	6.1
12	El-Buss Camp	94.6	5.4	93.2	6.8	94.5	5.5
13	AG. Bourj el-Barajneh	96.9	3.1	95.7	4.3	96.9	3.1
14	AG. Miye ou Miye	97.3	2.7	98.6	1.4	97.4	2.6
15	AG. Burj el-Shemali	98.0	2.0	98.8	1.2	98.2	1.8
16	AG. Shatila	96.0	4.0	98.9	1.1	96.3	3.7
17	AG. Ain-el Hilweh	94.6	5.4	94.5	5.5	94.6	5.4
18	AG. Nahr al-Bared	94.4	5.6	89.8	10.2	94.1	5.9
19	AG. Wavel	96.8	3.2	93.2	6.8	95.3	4.7
20	AG. Beddawi	94.2	5.8	94.2	5.8	94.2	5.8
21	OG. North	94.4	5.6	88.7	11.3	94.2	5.8
22	OG. Al Shouf	94.3	5.7	93.3	6.7	94.1	5.9
23	OG. Saida city	95.9	4.1	95.8	4.2	95.9	4.1
24	OG. Saida region	95.0	5.0	92.5	7.5	94.8	5.2
25	OG. Southern Saida	94.1	5.9	96.0	4.0	94.3	5.7
26	OG. Tyre	94.7	5.3	78.5	21.5	94.1	5.9
27	OG. Baalbek	92.4	7.6	75.0	25.0	91.6	8.4
28	OG. Western Beka'a	95.4	4.6	95.2	4.8	95.4	4.6
29	OG. Beirut	94.6	5.4	96.4	3.6	94.6	5.4
	Total	94.7	5.3	94.0	6.0	94.6	5.4





CHAPTER 10

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

10.1 Introduction

Participation in economic activity is important for refugees as they have been uprooted from their legitimate habitat and lost their livelihood. Their ability to participate in economic activity in the host country depends on the policies of the host country towards foreign nationals working in the country in general and particularly that on refugees working as these may impact on the employment opportunities of the host nationals.

Palestinians have been contributing to the Lebanese economy since 1948. In fact, many of them engaged in the sector of trade, hotels, industry, agriculture, and construction. Unlike other foreign workers in Lebanon, Palestinian refugees consume and save their earnings inside Lebanon. Rules regarding work permit were eased up for Palestinian refugees in 2005 ministerial decision bearing the number 67/1 and in 2010 through an amendment to the Labour Law. In this background an analysis of the participation in economic activity by the refugees and the related data assume additional significance. However, it may be noted that since no information, on the situation before these liberalizations, are available, it would not be possible to make any conclusions about their impact on the refugees' participation in economic activity. The basic data for this analysis comes from Tables W1 to W17. Section 9 of the Census Questionnaire included eight Questions, 57 to 64, and inquired on various aspects of economic activity which were asked of all persons aged 7 years and above.

10.2 Definitions

Labour force activity is measured according to the ILO guidelines. Respondents were classified into three possible states at the time of the survey: employed, unemployed, and out of the labour force. Employment is defined as working, or temporarily absent from work, for at least an hour during the previous week before the survey. While some of those employed could be classified as underemployed in terms of hours worked or wages, it was decided not to do so here owing to the small numbers involved. Anyone who was out of work, available for work and actively seeking work was defined as unemployed. The rest are classified as economically inactive. The labour force response was obtained by proxy (i.e., the person answering the Household questionnaire, answering for all those aged 15 years and above at the time of survey).

Information on employment status was collected with a reference period of one week prior to the census date.

Labour Force Status: A person's work status in terms of being inside or outside the labour force and also classified as follows:

Employed: Persons aged 7 years and over who were at work at least one hour during the reference period, or who were not at work during the reference period, but held a job or owned business from which they were temporarily absent (because of illness, vacation, temporarily stoppage, or any other reason). The employed person is normally classified in one of two categories according to the number of weekly work hours, i.e. 1–14 work hours and 15 work hours and above.

Employed 1-14 work hours: Persons aged 7 years and over who were at work for at least one hour or were not at work during the reference week but held a job or owned a business from which they were temporarily absent and usually working hours 1-14 hours per week.

Employed 15-34 work hours: Persons aged 7 years and over who were at work for at least one hour or were not at work during the reference week but held a job or owned a business from which they were temporarily absent and usually working hours 15-34 hours per week.

Employed 35-45 hours or more: Persons aged 7 years and over who were at work during the reference week and held a job or owned a business from which they were temporarily absent and usually working hours 35-45 hours per week.

Employed 46 hours or more: Persons aged 7 years and over who were at work during the reference week and held a job or owned a business from which they were temporarily absent and usually working hours 46 hours or more per week.

a. Unemployed

Does not work but wants to work (Ever employed)– Ever employed actively seeking a job during the last 4 weeks: Those individuals aged 7 years and over who worked before, i.e. this individual did not work even for one hour during the reference week (last week that precedes the night of reference period), although he wants to work and actively seeking a job during the last 4 weeks preceding the interview, by one method of the following: registration at employment office, or registration at a labour union, or asking friends or relatives, or a personal visit to the premises, or reading the newspaper in order to obtain jobs, or searching for a building or land or machinery or equipment in order to establish a private project or seek financial resources. Note: this category is those who worked in the previous two weeks continuously for the last three years.

Does not work and wants to work (never employed)– Never employed actively seeking a job during the last 4 weeks: Those individuals aged 7 years and over who did not work at all before, were not absent from a job, were available for work and actively seeking a job during the last 4 weeks preceding the interview, by one method of the following: registration at an employment office, or registration at a labour union, or asking friends or relatives, or a personal visit to the premises, or reading the newspaper in order to obtain jobs, or searching for a building or land or machinery or equipment in order to establish a private project or seek financial resources.

b. Inactive or out of Labour force

Does not work and does not want to work: Individuals aged 7 years or over for whom the concept of employed or unemployed does not apply, are classified outside the labour force in the sense that this individual did not work even one hour during the reference period, nor is looking for work and does not wish to work and falls under this definition:

Full-time studying / training: Individuals aged 7 years and above who regularly study in order to obtain a qualified skill and not linked to work during the reference period. It should be noted here that Household chores and hobbies are excluded from the concept of employment.

Full-time housekeeping: females aged 7 years and above not working and not looking for work and not attending regular study and aims to serve the Household. This does not include the servicing other Households for payment in kind or cash.

Disabled /old age / illness: An individual aged 7 years and above who cannot do any kind of work due to chronic illness or disability. This category also includes all individuals who are unable to work because of old age.

The existence of income: If an individual is able to work but does not work and did not wish to work nor look for work because there is revenue or a source of income.

Retirement: If an individual is able to work but does not work and did not wish to work nor look for work because of his retirement.

Other: Includes any individual for which all the previously stated did not apply, such as a prisoner, or individual capable of work but not wishing or looking for work and who has no income, such as sons and daughters who are not attending school and do not apply to any situation mentioned previously.

Child Labour: Employment of children aged below 15 years is defined as child labour for the analysis in this chapter.

Labour force: Persons engaged in economic activity or are seeking employment

Labour Force Participation rate: Percentage of persons who are either employed or are in search of employment, i.e., unemployed in the population.

Unemployment rate: Percentage of unemployed persons in the labour force.

10.3 Activity status

Participation in economic activity may or may not be restricted by age. There are child labourers who get introduced to labour market at very early ages and also include those at older ages who are currently working although they may be well beyond the retirement ages. As child labour has its own implications, it is discussed subsequently, and this section concentrate on the activity status of those aged 15 years or more. Table 10.1 provide the percentages refugees who are 'economically inactive' i.e., out of labour force and who are 'economically active', i.e., in labour force, by sex and refugee status. The 'economically active' includes those who were working or seeking work. The percentage of persons who are in the labour force is called Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR). The distribution of population in the labour force as employed and unemployed is shown in Table 10.2.

Table 10.1: Percentage distribution of Palestinian refugees by employment status residential status and sex.

Activity status	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total
Inactive (not in labor force)	28.1	83.0	55.4	32.4	89.5	63.6	28.5	83.6	56.2
Active (LFPR)	71.9	17.0	44.6	67.6	10.5	36.4	71.5	16.4	43.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

About 43.8 percent of the refugees are economically active, i.e., were in labour force in the sense that they were employed during the reference week or were looking for work. Remaining 56.2 percent were economically inactive. The large percentage of 'inactive' population is due to the very large percentage of inactive among females (83.6%) compared to males (28.5%).

Participation in labour force is lower among PRS with LFPR of 36.4 percent as against 44.6 percent among PRL. As much as 89.5 percent of PRS females are 'inactive' or 'out of labour force' compared to 83.0 percent among PRL females.

Table 10.2 provides the distribution of refugees aged 15 years or more in labour force by activity status and sex. The percentage of unemployed in the labour force is the unemployment rate.

Table 10.2: Percentage of Palestinian refugees employed and unemployed in Labour force by refugee status and sex.

Activity status	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Employed	83.8	73.6	81.9	66.8	58.7	65.5	82.5	72.7	80.6
Unemployed	16.2	26.4	18.1	33.2	41.3	34.5	17.5	27.3	19.4
Labour force	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Overall, 80.6 percent of the refugees in labour force are employed and 19.4 percent unemployed. Percentage of unemployed or unemployment rate is high among females with 27.3 percent being unemployed as against 17.5 percent among males. Unemployment is very high among PRS with more than a third of those in labour force being unemployed and the rate among females being as high as 41.3 percent.

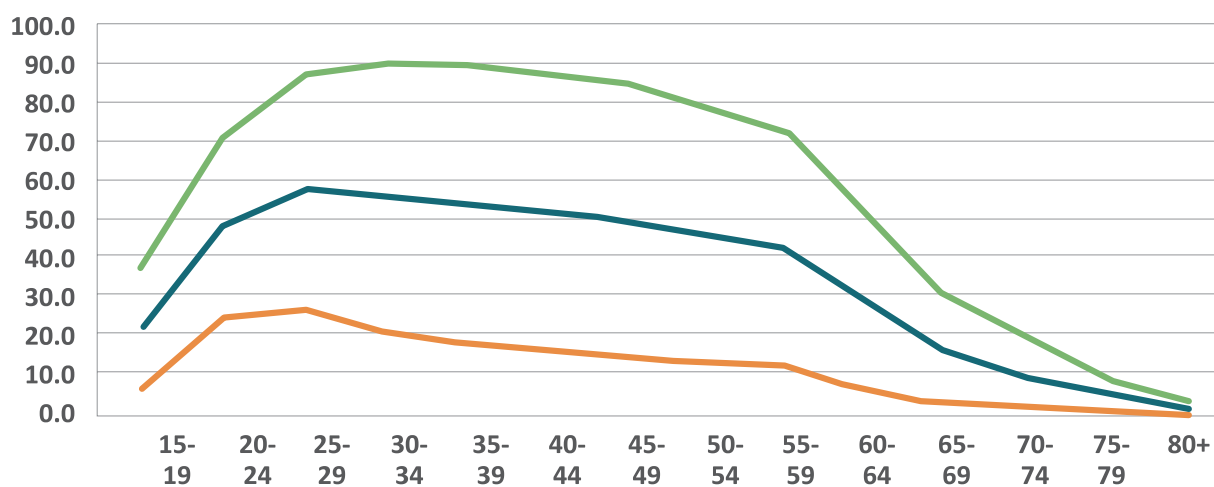
Table 10.3 provide the percentage of refugees in the labour force, i.e., Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPR) and percentages of employed and unemployed (unemployment rate) in the labour force by age group and sex.

Table 10.3: Labour Force Participation Rate, Employment and unemployment rates by sex and age group of Palestinian refugees.

Age group	LFPR			Employment rate			Unemployment rate		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
15-19	38.2	7.2	22.7	56.5	45.0	54.7	43.5	55.0	45.3
20-24	72.8	25.6	49.6	67.8	51.2	63.6	32.2	48.8	36.4
25-29	88.7	26.9	58.8	80.5	70.8	78.4	19.5	29.2	21.6
30-34	91.4	22.3	57.2	87.5	78.5	85.8	12.5	21.5	14.2
35-39	91.6	19.4	55.1	88.8	82.4	87.7	11.2	17.6	12.3
40-44	89.9	17.7	53.4	89.5	83.4	88.5	10.5	16.6	11.5
45-49	87.3	15.9	51.2	90.0	86.7	89.5	10.0	13.3	10.5
50-54	81.5	14.3	47.6	90.0	90.3	90.0	10.0	9.7	10.0
55-59	74.3	13.1	43.6	89.8	91.6	90.1	10.2	8.4	9.9
60-64	51.9	7.3	29.8	89.1	91.2	89.4	10.9	8.8	10.6
65-69	32.4	3.8	17.3	91.2	90.3	91.1	8.8	9.7	8.9
70-74	20.3	2.5	10.7	91.7	93.5	91.9	8.3	6.5	8.1
75-79	9.6	1.7	5.4	97.0	90.0	95.9	3.0	10.0	4.1
80+	3.6	0.4	1.7	96.9	83.3	94.7	3.1	16.7	5.3
Total	71.5	16.4	43.8	82.5	72.7	80.6	17.5	27.3	19.4

For both males and females, the LFPR initially increases by age and then declines. For males, the LFPR is highest in the age group 35-39 followed by 30-34 where it reaches 91.6 and 91.4 percent respectively.

Chart 10. 1: Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPR) by age and sex of \Palestinian refugees.



Male	Female	Total
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In case of females the highest level of LFPR is in the age group 25-29 followed by age group 20-24. Married females not continuing in the labour force can be a reason for this.

Employment rates increase by age in the age range 15-49 years for males and 15-64 years for females. It again goes up to reach levels of 97 percent for males in the age group 75-79 and 93.5 percent for females in the age group 70-74 years. This increase in later years is more because of the persons who are not getting work going out of the labour force.

Unemployment is as high as 43.5 percent for males and 55.0 percent for females in the age group 15-19 years. It is high in the age group 20-24 years also at 32.2 percent for males and 48.8 percent for females.

Opportunities and facilities available for participation in economic activity may vary by region. Labour force participation rates and unemployment rates may also be different by place of residence such as Camps, Adjacent Gatherings and Other Gatherings. Table 10.4 provides the LFPR and unemployment rates (UR) for refugees aged 15 years or more by refugee status and place of residence.

Table 10.4: Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPR) and Unemployment Rates (UR) for Palestinian refugees (aged 15 years and above) by refugee status and place of residence.

Region	Camp/Gathering	PRL		PRS		Total	
		LFPR	UR	LFPR	UR	LFPR	UR
North	Camps	44.4	22.3	37.5	39.5	43.6	24.0
	Adjacent Gathering	43.8	23.9	33.3	39.0	43.1	24.6
	Other Gathering	49.3	26.7	25.5	50.0	48.6	27.0
	Total	44.4	23.4	35.7	39.5	43.6	24.5
Beirut	Camps	44.9	16.5	40.0	26.1	44.5	17.2
	Adjacent Gathering	43.3	15.4	45.1	45.7	43.4	16.7
	Other Gathering	49.4	20.2	32.6	15.6	48.9	20.1

Table 10.4 (continued)

Region	Camp/Gathering	PRL		PRS		Total	
		LFPR	UR	LFPR	UR	LFPR	UR
	Total	45.8	17.3	39.6	27.1	45.4	17.9
Mount Lebanon	Other Gathering	49.0	18.5	39.7	36.0	47.7	20.5
	Total	49.0	18.5	39.7	36.0	47.7	20.5
Saida	Camps	40.5	16.4	32.3	29.1	39.8	17.2
	Adjacent Gathering	44.7	18.2	36.9	38.8	43.6	20.7
	Other Gathering	44.6	17.7	31.6	32.7	43.9	18.3
	Total	43.2	17.4	33.5	33.7	42.5	18.4
Tyre	Camps	44.2	12.4	36.4	27.8	43.5	13.7
	Adjacent Gathering	49.6	9.6	33.0	14.7	46.4	10.3
	Other Gathering	46.8	12.2	30.6	30.8	46.1	12.7
	Total	44.7	12.3	35.9	27.2	43.9	13.5
Beka'a	Camps	43.5	19.5	38.1	35.1	42.0	23.4
	Adjacent Gathering	44.5	27.3	36.4	50.8	41.3	35.6
	Other Gathering	46.1	15.1	46.1	38.7	46.1	18.5
	Total	45.4	17.3	41.1	40.6	44.5	21.9
Total	Camps	43.3	16.7	36.5	31.7	42.7	18.0
	Adjacent Gathering	44.1	21.2	35.7	39.9	43.3	22.7
	Other Gathering	46.4	18.0	36.9	34.8	45.7	19.1
	Total	44.6	18.1	36.4	34.5	43.8	19.4

Overall, those who are in Other Gatherings have slightly higher LFPR compared to those in Camps and Adjacent Gatherings. Unemployment rates are, however, lower in Camps.

Mount Lebanon region (47.7%) has the highest LFPR and Saida region (42.5%) has the lowest LFPR overall and among the PRL (49.0% for Mount Lebanon and 43.2% for Saida). For the PRS, Beka'a region (41.1%) has the highest LFPR and Saida region (33.5%) is at the other extreme. PRL have higher LFPR compared to PRS in all regions.

North region (24.5%) has the highest rate of unemployment followed by Beka'a (21.9%). Unemployment is lowest in Tyre (13.5%). PRS have higher unemployment in all regions compared to PRL with Beka'a region having the largest differential. Unemployment is higher among PRS with the unemployment rate varying between 27.1 in Beirut and 27.2 in Tyre to 40.6 percent in Beka'a. Adjacent Gatherings in Beka'a has the highest unemployment rates for both PRL (27.3%) and PRS (50.8%). Adjacent Gatherings in Tyre has the lowest unemployment rate for PRL (9.6%) and PRS (14.7%).

10.4 Child labour

Participation of children at ages below 15 in economic activities hampers their progress in education and sometimes health too. It also prevents their overall development to realize their full potential in life. Information on child labor is crucial to plan for its elimination. Possibility of under reporting of child labour among refugees cannot be ruled out. Table 10.5 presents the number of employed and unemployed children by age group, sex and residential status. Their percentage to the total population of the corresponding age group are also presented, to provide the economic activity rates respectively.

The total number of employed children is 179 only comprising 172 males and 7 females. This gives the employment-to-population ratio as 0.6 percent of the population aged 7-14 years with the ratio for males being 1.2 percent and that of females being negligible. All the 7 female child labourers and 170 of the males are in the age group 10-14 years where their employment-to-population ratio is 1.0 with males having 1.9 percent and females having 0.1 percent.

Table 10.5: Number of Palestinian children who are employed or unemployed by age group sex and refugee status.

Ref- ugee status	Age group	Employed			Unemployed			Children population (7- 14 years)		
		Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
PRL	7-9	2	0	2	3	0	3	4885	4733	9618
	10-14	150	5	155	190	14	204	7738	7696	15434
	Total	152	5	157	193	14	207	12623	12429	25052
PRS	7-9	0	0	0	1	0	1	713	741	1454
	10-14	20	2	22	30	8	38	1031	996	2027
	Total	20	2	22	31	8	39	1744	1737	3481
Total	7-9	2	0	2	4	0	4	5598	5474	11072
	10-14	170	7	177	220	22	242	8769	8692	17461
	Total	172	7	179	224	22	246	14367	14166	28533

Only 22 of the total 179 employed children comprising 20 males and 2 females are among PRS.

Unlike the population aged 15+, the number of persons ready to work or are searching for employment is higher among children than the number who are reported to be employed. Number of unemployed is 246 comprising 224 males and 22 females. PRS children account for just 39 of them. The larger number of unemployed may be due to,

- inability to get work in the absence of work permits; and
- under reporting of employed children due to various reasons that include fear of the legal provisions on child labour

The percentage of unemployed children is only 0.9 percent of the child population (7-14 years), but it is as high as 2.5 for males aged 10-14 years. The percentage for PRS is slightly higher than that for PRL.

10.5 Status in employment

Status in employment has been classified into four categories, viz., 'Employer', 'Self-employed', 'Paid employee' and 'Contributing to Household work'. Table 10.6 provides the distribution of those who were employed by their status in employment.

Table 10.6: Percentage distribution of employed Palestinian refugees by their status in employment, residential status and sex.

Status in employment	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employer	12.2	6.0	11.1	3.6	3.5	3.6	11.6	5.8	10.7
Self employed	19.3	8.2	17.4	10.5	4.2	9.6	18.8	8.0	16.9
Paid employee	67.9	85.2	70.9	85.5	90.8	86.3	69.0	85.5	71.8
Contributing to HH Work	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Overall in the total employed population, 71.8 percent are paid employees. Self-employed account for 16.9 percent and employers form another 10.7 percent. Only 0.6 percent of the employed are engaged in Household work. Percentage of 'Employers' and 'Self Employed' are, not surprisingly, lower among females, being about half of the corresponding percentage among males. Correspondingly the percentage of paid employees is higher among females as expected.

Compared to PRL, the percentage of employers and self-employed are significantly lower among PRS. This is true about both the sexes. The percentage of those contributing to Household work is higher among female PRS.

10.6 Number of hours worked in the reference week

Information on number of hours worked during the reference week were collected for the employed except 'Employers'. Table 10.7 provides the distribution of employed by number of hours worked per week by refugee status and sex.

Table 10.7: Percentage distribution of employed Palestinian refugees by number of hours worked per week, residential status and sex.

No. of hours per week	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1-7	2.7	3.4	2.8	3.5	4.7	3.6	2.7	3.5	2.8
8-14	6.7	7.1	6.8	10.2	9.0	10.0	6.9	7.2	7.0
15-34	21.2	23.0	21.5	24.2	21.4	23.8	21.4	22.9	21.7
35-45	36.0	38.9	36.5	29.6	33.3	30.1	35.5	38.6	36.1

Table 10.7 (continued)

No. of hours per week	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
46 & above	29.2	24.8	28.4	29.1	29.7	29.1	29.2	25.0	28.5
Not known	4.3	2.8	4.0	3.4	1.8	3.2	4.2	2.7	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

More than 36 percent of the employees worked for 35-45 hours per week among the total employed refugees. Those who worked for more than 46 hours a week is as high as 28.5 percent, indicating that a fairly large percentage of persons put in long hours of work to earn their living. Their percentage is slightly lower among females compared to males. Among those who work less than 46 hours a week, percentage of females is marginally higher in each category than the corresponding figure for males, especially among the PRL refugees.

10.7 Employed persons: Employers, Industry and Occupation; possession of work permits

It is important to have an idea of persons who are able to employ (employers) the refugees and the type of industry they work in and the details of the occupation they have. This section provides a brief analysis of these aspects of the employed refugees.

Table 10.8 provides information on the type of sector by residential status and sex of the employed refugees. More than 85 percent of the employed refugee population work with private sector. Their percentage is lower among females (71.0) as compared to males (88.2). Among PRS, the percentage of females working with UNRWA is only 6.5 percent compared to 11.5 percent for PRL. But for this, there are no significant differences between distribution of PRL and PRS by type of sector.

Table 10.8: Distribution of employees Palestinian refugees by type of sector, residential status and sex.

Type of employer	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Public	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.3	2.2	1.4	1.2	2.1	1.4
Private	88.0	70.9	85.1	90.9	73.1	88.4	88.2	71.0	85.3
Mixed	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3
UNRWA	3.4	11.5	4.8	0.7	6.5	1.5	3.2	11.2	4.6
PLO	2.3	3.5	2.5	1.9	5.0	2.4	2.2	3.5	2.5
Other Palestinian entities	0.8	3.2	1.2	1.2	3.0	1.5	0.8	3.2	1.2
NGO	0.8	4.8	1.5	0.5	7.7	1.5	0.8	4.9	1.5
Other	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.5	1.5	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The distribution of employed persons by type of sector may vary according to the place of residence of the employed refugees. Table 10.9 provides the percentage of employed by sector of employment for sectors where more than five percent of the employed are engaged for Camps, Adjacent Gatherings and Other Gatherings. The figures are for PRL and PRS combined.

Table 10.9: Percentage of Palestinian refugees who employed by important type of sector for Camps, Adjacent Gatherings and Other Gatherings by sex.

Type of employer	Camps			Adjacent Gatherings			Other Gatherings		
	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total
Private	87.4	69.4	84.5	86.0	63.5	82.6	90.5	76.2	87.8
UNRWA	2.7	8.0	3.5	4.5	18.0	6.5	3.2	11.7	4.8
NGO	0.8	6.3	1.7	1.2	5.5	1.8	0.5	3.2	1.0
Other	9.1	16.3	10.3	8.4	13.1	9.1	5.8	8.9	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Private sector employs 84.5 percent in Camps while its contribution is lower at 82.6 percent in Adjacent Gatherings and higher at 87.8 percent in Other Gatherings. In case of males, share of private sector vary from 86.0 percent in Adjacent Gatherings to 90.5 percent in Other Gatherings. For females, the share of private sector is lower and vary from 63.5 percent in Adjacent Gatherings to 76.2 percent in Other Gatherings. UNRWA is another important source of employment for females, with its share varying from 8.0 percent in Camps to 18 percent in Adjacent Gatherings. In Camps and Other Gatherings, NGO's employ more than five percent of the women.

Table 10.10 shows the percentage of employed in industries that account for more than two percent of the total employed, by sex. The classification of industries is based on International Standard Industrial Classification prepared by United Nations Statistics Division.

The industry groups shown in Table 10.10 account for 94.1 percent of the employed. Almost one fourth of the employed work in 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles', followed by construction a sixth and Manufacturing about an eighth. There are significant gender differentials in the distribution. The above three sectors account for as much as 59.7 percent of the male workers while in case of females Education (23.3 percent), Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (19.8 percent) and Human health and social work activities (15.1 percent) are the most important sectors accounting for 58.2 percent of the total number of female workers. Another 10.6 percent of the females are in 'Other service activities'.

Table 10.10: Percentage of employed Palestinian refugees in types of industries accounting for more than two percent of the total employed, by sex.

Industry	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.1	1.3	3.6
Manufacturing	13.7	8.5	12.9
Construction	20.6	1.4	17.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	25.4	19.8	24.5
Transportation and storage	7.1	0.5	6.0
Accommodation and food service activities	4.2	1.8	3.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.3	4.2	2.6

Table 10.10 (continued)

Industry	Male	Female	Total
Administrative and support service activities	1.6	3.8	2.0
Education	3.3	23.3	6.7
Human health and social work activities	3.8	15.1	5.7
Other service activities	6.1	10.6	6.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1.6	4.7	2.1
Total for the above	93.9	95.0	94.1
Other	6.1	5.0	5.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The type of work performed by an individual is classified through occupational classification. The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) prepared by ILO has been used for such classification. Table 10.11 provides the numerically important occupational groups that account for at least one percent of the total employed persons in each sex.

Table 10.11: Percentage of employed Palestinian refugees in industries accounting for at least one percent of the total employed, by sex.

Occupation	Total		
	Male	Female	Total
Managers	1.9	2.2	1.9
Professionals	9.5	35.7	14.0
Technicians and associate professionals	4.3	13.7	5.9
Clerical support workers	1.0	2.6	1.3
Service and sales workers	21.7	24.5	22.2
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	1.6	0.4	1.4
Craft and related trades workers	36.5	7.3	31.6
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	10.4	1.1	8.8
Elementary occupations	12.9	12.0	12.7
Total for the above	99.7	99.7	99.7
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Workers in craft and related trades account for 31.6 percent of total the workers and 36.5 percent of the male workers. Service and sales workers form 22.2 percent of total workers and 21.7 percent among males and 24.5 percent among female workers. While 14 percent of total workers are reported under the occupation, 'Professionals', only 9.5 percent among males have done so under this category, with as many as 35.7 percent of the female workers are classified as 'Professionals'. One has to be careful about these percentages as classification errors due to inadequate details of the type of work cannot be ruled out.

As in most countries, work permit is required in Lebanon also for the foreign nationals to work. This applies to refugees also. Table 10.12 provide the percentage of employed Palestinians refugees by possession of work permit issued by Lebanese authorities by residential status and sex.

Table 10.12: Distribution of employed Palestinian refugees by possession of work permit by residential status and sex.

Possess work permit	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	4.8	7.9	5.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	4.7	7.6	5.2
No	93.8	90.8	93.3	96.2	96.8	96.2	94.0	91.1	93.5
N/K	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.5	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

About 93.5 percent of the employed persons have said that they do not possess a work permit. Considering that Lebanese Government had liberalized the issue of work permits to Palestinian refugees¹, this figure is surprisingly high. More males (94.0 percent) seems to be working without a work permit compared to females (91.1 percent). This percentage is slightly lower among PRL compared to PRS.

10.8 Economic activity of the educated

Information on details of the field of study has been collected for those who completed primary level of education. It is of interest to note the economic activity participation of these educated persons. This section discusses the data on education in relation to the economic activity of the refugees. There are 30,138 Palestinian refugees having secondary or higher level of education.

Table 10.13 shows the percentage of 'inactive', Labour Force Participation Rate and Unemployment rate by field of education. Only those fields of education with more than 500 persons have been shown separately. Number of persons in each field of study are also shown.

Table 10.13: Distribution of Palestinian refugees by participation in economic activity by field of education.

Field of education	Inactive	LFPR	Unemployment Rate	Number of refugees
Business and administration	31.3	68.7	27.1	4,191
Secondary/commercial	61.8	38.2	24.3	3,486
Secondary/scientific	59.5	40.5	25.3	3,391
Secondary/literary	44.6	55.4	21.0	3,263
Languages	71.0	29.0	19.7	2,968
Secondary/Other	28.0	72.0	30.4	2,825
Engineering and engineering trades	63.7	36.3	25.3	2,104
Health	28.2	71.8	13.5	1,623
Social and behavioural sciences	43.8	56.3	24.4	1,456
Secondary/Matriculation	38.2	61.8	24.7	1,404
Architecture and construction	64.7	35.3	16.9	1,009
Secondary/manufacturing	20.6	79.4	17.2	718
Physical sciences	38.6	61.4	13.5	505
Secondary/nursing	32.8	67.2	23.2	1,195

1. <http://www.lpdg.gov.lb/labor/the-palestinian-worker-in-the-lebanese-labor-market/49/en>

Table 10.13 (continued)

Field of education	Inactive	LFPR	Unemployment Rate	Number of refugees
Other	47.1	52.9	23.6	30,138
Total	47.3	52.7	23.5	30,537

With 20.6 percent being 'inactive' those who studied 'manufacturing' at secondary level have the lowest percentage being inactive followed by those with education in Engineering, manufacturing and construction (28.0%), Health and welfare (28.2%) and Business, administration and law (31.3%). At the other extreme is those with secondary/literary education with 71 percent being economically inactive.

Unemployment is highest among those who studied Engineering, manufacturing and construction with as much as 30.4 percent in the labor force being unemployed. Those who studied in Health and Secondary/nursing have lowest unemployment rate at 13.5 percent. Those who studied Secondary/Matriculation (16.9%), Secondary/manufacturing (17.2%) and Secondary/literary (19.7%) also have comparatively lower unemployment.

Detailed information on field of education in relation the industry or occupation have also been tabulated in Annex (F). Analysis of these tables would require in depth understanding of the employment situation in Lebanon and specifically for the refugees which is not within the scope of this report.

10.9 Educational level of Unemployed

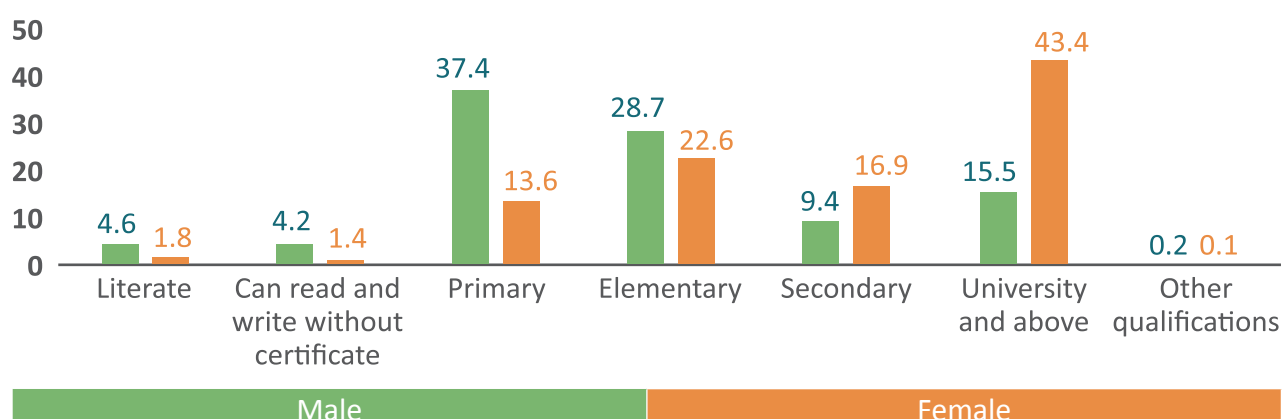
Unemployment rates by age in Table 10.3 pointed out that the rates are higher at younger ages. As younger population are also more educated, it is worth looking at the educational level of the unemployed.

Table 10.14 present the distribution of the unemployed by educational level. As the number of unemployed among PRL is small only the distribution for all refugees population is presented.

Table 10.14: Distribution of Unemployed Palestinian refugees aged 15-64 years by educational level and sex.

Educational level	Males	Females	Total
Illiterate	4.6	1.8	3.9
Can read and write without certificate	4.2	1.4	3.4
Primary	37.4	13.6	31.1
Elementary	28.7	22.6	27.1
Secondary	9.4	16.9	11.4
University and above	15.5	43.4	22.9
Other qualifications	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total including 'not known' cases	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Unemployed	8,023	2,897	10,920

Chart 10.2: Distribution of Unemployed by educational level and sex.



Those who completed primary or elementary education form more than 58 percent of all unemployed. Another 22.9 percent are those who completed University education or more. However, there are significant gender differences in the distribution of unemployed by educational level. While those who completed primary account for 37.4 percent of the male unemployed, the corresponding figure for females is only 13.6 percent. For those unemployed who completed elementary education the difference is lower with 28.7 percent for males and 22.6 percent for females. Percentage of unemployed women who have completed Secondary are higher than the corresponding figure for males and significantly higher for unemployed females with University education and above. Chart 10.2 brings out these differentials clearly.

10.10 Situation of refugees who are not in employment

The activities in which persons who are not employed including those in Labour force, are engaged in is of interest. Table 10.15 provide their distribution by their status in the reference week. This table is restricted to those aged 15 years and above.

Table 10.15: Distribution of Palestinian refugees (aged 15 years or more) who are not in employment by activity status and refugee status and sex.

Activity status	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total
Unemployed, previously worked	11.7	1.2	4.5	19.4	1.2	7.1	12.6	1.2	4.8
Unemployed, never worked	17.5	3.9	8.2	21.5	3.4	9.4	18.0	3.9	8.3
Does not work and not looking for a job	13.4	9.7	10.9	16.3	9.1	11.4	13.7	9.7	11.0
Dedicated to education / training	22.8	13.3	16.3	9.0	7.3	7.8	21.3	12.7	15.4

Table 10.15 (continued)

Activity status	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total
Occupied with HH works	1.2	59.3	41.0	1.3	68.6	46.6	1.2	60.3	41.6
Unable/ elderly/ sick	22.9	10.5	14.4	24.1	8.8	13.8	23.1	10.3	14.4
Retired	5.4	0.4	2.0	2.6	0.2	1.0	5.1	0.4	1.9
Having income	2.9	1.1	1.7	3.1	0.9	1.6	3.0	1.1	1.7
Other	2.1	0.5	1.0	2.6	0.5	1.2	2.1	0.5	1.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total number of persons not employed	23,542	51,243	74,785	2,975	6,117	9,092	26,517	57,360	83,877

The number of non-working females (57,360) is more than twice the number of such males (26,517). Overall 41.6 percent of the non-working refugees were engaged in Household duties. However, it needs to be noted that this is because 60.3 percent of such women were in Household works as against only 1.2 percent of the males. Those in education/training is about 15.4 percent and another 14.4 percent are Unable/ elderly/ sick persons. Percentage of males in both these categories are higher than that of females.

Two categories that together form unemployed that is 'looking for a job' account for 13.1 percent comprising 8.3 percent who never worked before and 4.8 percent who had worked. Their percentages are lower among females compared to males. Among PRS, unemployed males who had worked earlier form a higher percentage compared to PRL.

Percentage of females in Household work is lower among PRL compared to PRS. Among males, Unable/Elderly/sick persons form slightly lower percent (22.9) among PRL compared to PRS (24.1). Those who are in education/training form lower percentage among both male and female of PRS compared to PRL.





CHAPTER 11

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

11.1 Introduction

Registration of births and deaths is part of the ‘civil registration’ system that records the vital events like birth, death, marriages, divorces, etc. United Nations defines civil registration as the continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of the occurrence and characteristics of vital events pertaining to the population as provided through decree or regulation in accordance with the legal requirements of a country. The law in some countries requires registration of all births and deaths occurring in the country irrespective of the nationality of the persons concerned. Lebanon and Syria appear to have such provisions¹. The registration system in Palestine covers Palestinians with Palestine identities, regardless where they reside². Thus, Palestinians living in Lebanon can register births and deaths at Lebanon and Palestine. Those who came from Syria could have registered births at Syria. Possibly all births and deaths of Palestinian refugees could be registered in Palestine.

Access to the process and system of registration of birth are an important tool and enabler for obtaining identity and therefore recognized as the first right of a child that provides the child with an identity to name, sex, parents and nationality. This is of more significance for children born to refugees as identity documents would be very important in their life at various stages. Registration of death and death registration certificate are important for several purposes including settlement of inheritance, insurance claims, etc. In case of Palestinian Refugees, this is of greater significance because it entitles the new born to register with UNRWA and to protect his right of return. The registration records are also a critical source of vital statistics to measure important demographic indicators such as birth and death rates and assist in the population growth estimation.

Registration applies to individual births and deaths. Hence, for proper assessment of the registration status of these vital events, information should be collected about the individual events within a reference period. However, the question relating to birth registration in this census related to all children, “Did the family register their children with the concerned authorities?” There is an ambiguity about whether it is about the children of a specific woman or it is applicable to all children of the Household. If it is the former, it can relate to persons as old as 35 years or more, as age at first birth was below 20 and the woman may be up to 54 years of age. If it is the latter that is relating to all children in the family, then no specific age group for the children is indicated. Thus, the estimated percentage would not be comparable with sources like Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) of 2006 and 2011 that collected such information.

Migration data indicate that most children among PRL population were born in Lebanon. Though the data do not provide country of birth for PRS, since they are in Lebanon for a few years, some births would have taken place in Lebanon. The recent decision by Lebanon³ to ease birth registration procedures for children of Syrian refugees born in Lebanon may help them, provided it is applicable to Palestinians also. On the other hand, the situation in Syria may have affected the civil registration machinery there and many children may not have birth registration. Information on the country where the birth was registered could have been useful, had it been collected for every birth.

Instructions to enumerators do not specify that they should confirm whether the births or deaths have been registered with a competent authority under the law.

1. <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/vitalstatkb/KnowledgebaseArticle50069.aspx?Keywords=lebanon> and <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/vitalstatkb/KnowledgebaseArticle50189.aspx?Keywords=syria>

2. <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/vitalstatkb/KnowledgebaseArticle50288.aspx?Keywords=palestine>

3. <http://www.unhcr.org/news/stories/2018/8/5b742f9a4/lebanon-eases-birth-registration-rules-syrian-refugees.html%20accessed%20on%208%20Nov%202018>

In case of deaths, situation may be a little different as deaths of children may not lead to any requirement of death certificates. Hence, there is a possibility of some of them not being registered. In case of PRS, some of the deaths may have occurred in Syria and the situation therein may have prevented the registration of death.

A positive answer to the question on registration cannot be always be taken as proof of the event being registered as per the civil regulations of Lebanon, Palestine or the country where the birth or death occurred.

11.2 Registration of Births

For collecting information on completeness or otherwise of birth registration, question on registration status of children was not asked of every birth but with respect to every Household/ family. The question, “Did the family register their children in the concerned departments?” was asked to every family. The three responses recorded were, “Yes, all”, “Yes, some” and “No”. Hence the classification of birth registration completeness is in terms of the families rather than to the individual event of births.

Table 11.1 presents the distribution of PRL and PRS women and the births they gave by registration status of the births. All births to about 93.2 percent of the women accounting for 93.6 percent of the births, have been reported as registered by the Household. This percentage is slightly lower for PRS women. Women in Households with only some births registered and women in Households with no births registered are slightly higher among PRS Households. It is clear that the category of Households with the response, “Yes, all”, were aware of the process of registration of their child’s birth and also presumably did not have any difficulty in registration of births. In the category, “Yes, some”, it is clear that some births and not all births have been registered. So while the Household is aware of the birth registration, it did not or could not register certain births for some reason or difficulty. It would mean that for this category at least one birth of each woman has been registered by the Household. So the total number of registered births would be more than the sum of births to the number of women in category “Yes, all” and the number of women in the category “Yes, some”. Slightly less than 5% of the Households have not registered births or the birth registration status is not known due to lack of response.

Table 11.1: Registration status of Palestinian children by refugee status.

Registration status of births	PRL		PRS		Total	
	Percentage of		Percentage of		Percentage of	
	Women having alive children	Children	Women having alive children	Children	Women having alive children	Children
All births registered	93.7	94.1	89.6	90.2	93.2	93.6
Some births registered	1.2	1.2	4.6	4.6	1.6	1.6
No birth registered	2.3	2.2	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.3
N/K	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
No response	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.5

Table 11.1 (continued)

Registration status of births	PRL		PRS		Total	
	Percentage of		Percentage of		Percentage of	
	Women having alive children	Children	Women having alive children	Children	Women having alive children	Children
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total number	24,547	82,213	3,448	10,936	27,995	93,149

It is possible that a good proportion of the unregistered births relates to older children. This may be one reason for the lower percentage of births being reported as registered compared to the estimate of 98% of the children aged 0-4 years having their births registered provided by MICS 2006.

In case of PRS women, it would be worth investigating whether these lower percentages are due to any procedural issues.

11.3 Death Registration

Information on deaths during the two years in the Household prior to the census was collected from the respondents. Possibility of recall lapse about deaths and whether it was registered cannot be totally ruled out. Table 11.2 presents information registration status of deaths by refugee status and sex.

Table 11.2: Distribution of Palestinian deaths by registration status, refugee status and sex.

Registration status	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Registered	91.2	90.8	91.0	78.1	81.9	79.4	89.7	90.1	89.9
Not registered	8.8	9.2	9.0	21.9	18.1	20.6	10.3	9.9	10.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of deaths	1,234	818	2,052	151	72	223	1,385	890	2,275

As much as 91 percent of the deaths have been reported as registered for the PRL Households. There is no significant gender variation in the death registration status. However, it is important to note that close to 9 % of the deaths could not be registered for PRL Households. This is a significant number of unregistered reported deaths and it may be worthwhile investigating the reasons for this.

In case of PRS, slightly less than 80 percent of the deaths only have been registered and the registration of male deaths (78.1 percent) is slightly lower than that of females (81.9 percent). It is possible that some of these reported deaths did not occur in Lebanon. The refugee families may require death certificates when they go back. As in the case of births, it may be worth investigating whether procedural issues are affecting registration of deaths of members of families of PRS.





CHAPTER 12

HOUSING AND PUBLIC NETWORKS

12.1 Introduction

Availability of quality housing is important for refugees as it takes care of one of the important issues for those who had to leave their homes and belongings in their parent country and go to a foreign land. UNRWA, mandated with the duty of providing shelter and services to Palestine refugees, established a number of recognized Camps (which have been repaired or rebuilt from time to time) dispersed in all Lebanese regions for the refugees to reside therein until 2001. Lebanese laws on the right of foreigners to ownership, applicable to Palestinian refugees being Arab nationals, have allowed them the right to own built real-estates, or real-estates dedicated to construction within certain limits. However, this provision was amended in April 2001 and it became virtually impossible for Palestinian refugees to purchase real estate thereafter.

The discussion and analysis in this chapter on housing and public networks refers to only Palestinian Household, i.e., Households headed by Palestinian refugees. Responses to the questions 1-22 and 26 in Section 2, 3 and 4 of the Census Questionnaires form Annex (D) the basis for this data set. Tables H1 to H8 presented in the Annexure form the basis for the data analysis presented in this chapter. The definitions and concepts used to elicit appropriate responses while canvassing the relevant questions are explained below for ease of reference.

12.2 Definitions

a. Building

A building is any independent freestanding structure comprising one or more rooms or other spaces, covered by a roof and usually enclosed within external walls or dividing walls that extend from the foundations to the roof at the time of the visit, regardless of the construction material and the purpose of construction and utilization at the time of the Census. The building might be utilized for habitation, for work, for both, vacant, closed, deserted, under construction at the time of the Census.

b. Type of buildings

Villa: A separately established building that is usually constructed from clean stone. It is constructed for the living of one Household and consists of a 2 - suite single or double or multiple floors connected through internal stairs. One of the suites is constructed as bedrooms whereas the second suite is constructed for reception and involves the kitchen and other related services. In general, the villa is surrounded by a garden (regardless of the area of this garden), which is surrounded by boarding wall or fence. Villas normally have roofed parking area (garage). Villas also may include separate small building or extension as part of them.

Stand alone: A building usually established for the residence of one Household or more. The house may comprise of single story or more that is utilized by a single Household. Nevertheless, if the house is divided into housing units each of which has its own utilities and occupied by a different Household, each housing unit would be classified as an apartment.

Apartment: It is a part of a building or a house, consisting of one room or more and annexed with kitchen, bathroom and toilet, which are all, closed by external door, leading to the road through a stair way and/or path way. It is prepared usually for one Household.

Tent: It is made of textile, wool, or hair. It is typically used in the Bedouin Localities.

Improvised: It is a separate established building, temporary and unconventional building, It is usually comprised of one or more rooms. The main construction material of the ceiling and the external walls is made of zinc, tinplate, reinforced fibre, or building Its ceiling is made of wood or similar materials and the external walls are made of cement bricks and other materials, regardless of their current use

and the external walls materials.

Under Finishing: A building with fully completed external façade, i.e., the entire floors are built, but internal finishing is still underway, including plastering, tiling, and installing electric and water networks. The building in this case would not be ready for use.

Other: It refers to any type of housing unit other than the aforementioned. Examples of this type include cottages, caves, grottos, and booths occupied by a tenant during the Census.

c. Utilization of the Building:

It refers to the way the building is being used in listing time, counted, regardless of the purpose of its construction. The utilization could be one of the following:

Residence only: It means that the building was completely used for residential purposes only, i.e., normal buildings.

Work residence: It means that some of the houses in the building are used for habitation purposes whereas other units are used for work.

Work only: It means that the building was used for work only, i.e. not occupied by any Household.

Closed: It means that one Household or more occupied the building but it was closed during the listing period. This applies as well to buildings used for work purposes but found closed during the listing period.

Empty: It means that the building is not being utilized. Normally, such a building is for rent or for sale.

Abandoned: A building that has not been used for a long period of time due to being unsuitable and requires necessary repairs and maintenance to be suitable for living. Deserted also includes buildings that cannot be used by owners as a result of armed conflicts. Buildings that are partly destroyed and fall-down are not considered buildings.

d. Residential Unit:

A residential unit is a separate and independent place (a building or part of a building) intended for habitation by a single Household, or one not intended for habitation but occupied as housing unit by a Household at the time of the census. The residential unit may be an occupied or vacant, an occupied non-conventional residential unit or any other place occupied as residential unit by a Household at the time of the census. This category includes residential unit of various levels of permanency and acceptability for habitation.

Residential Unit type: Residential unit type may refer to any of the following:

Villa: A separately established building that is usually constructed from clean stone. It is constructed for the living of one Household and consists of a 2 - suite single or double or multiple floors connected through internal stairs. One of the suites is constructed as bedrooms whereas the second suite is constructed for reception and involves the kitchen and other related services. In general, the villa is surrounded by a garden regardless of the area of this garden, which is surrounded by boarding wall or fence. Villas normally have roofed parking area (garage). Villas also may include separate small building or extension as part of them.

Stand alone: A building usually established for the residence of one Household or more. The house may comprise of single story or more that is utilized by a single Household. Nevertheless, if the house is divided into housing units each of which has its own utilities and occupied by a different Household, each housing unit would be classified as an apartment.

Apartment: It is a part of a building or a house, consisting of one room or more and annexed with kitchen, bathroom and toilet, which are all, closed by external door, leading to the road through a stair way and/or path way. It is prepared usually for one Household.

Tent: It is made of textile, wool, or hair. It is typically used in the Bedouin Localities.

Improved: It is a separate established building, temporary and unconventional building, It is usually comprised of one or more rooms. The main construction material of the ceiling and the external walls is made of zinc, tin plate, reinforced fibre, or building Its ceiling is made of wood or similar materials and the external walls is made of cement bricks and other materials, regardless of their current use and the external walls materials.

Other: It refers to any type of housing unit other than the aforementioned. Examples of this type include cottages, caves, grottos, and booths occupied by a tenant during the Census.

e. Utilization of the residential unit:

It refers to the way the residential unit is being used in listing time counted, regardless of the purpose of its construction. The utilization could be one of the following:

- **Residence only:** It means that the residential unit was completely used for residential purposes only, i.e., normal residential units.
- **Work and residence:** It means that some of the houses in the residential unit are used for habitation purposes whereas other units are used for work.
- **Work only:** It means that the residential unit was used for work only, i.e. not occupied by any Household.
- **Closed:** It means that one Household or more occupied the residential unit but it was closed during the listing period. This applies as well to residential units used for work purposes but found closed during the listing period.
- **Empty:** It means that the residential unit is not being utilized. Normally, such a residential unit is for rent or for sale.
- **Abandoned:** A residential unit that has not been used for a long period of time due to being unsuitable and requires necessary repairs and maintenance to be suitable for living. Deserted also includes residential units that cannot be used by owners as a result of armed conflict. Residential units that are partly destroyed and fall-down are not considered residential units.

f. Bedroom:

The housing unit or part of the housing unit surrounded with walls and has a ceiling, provided that its area is not less than 4 m². If the area of the glassy balcony equals or surpasses more than 4 m² and is used for sleeping purposes, it is considered a bed room. Likewise, the salon or living room is considered a bed room. The kitchen, bathroom, paths and toilet are not considered bed rooms. Areas allocated for animals and poultry along with those used for work purposes only, are not considered rooms.

g. Tenancy of the house

There are several types of tenancy of the house where they are living results from the situation discussed earlier. These are explained below:

Ownership before 2001-registered: This category applies when the Household or one of the Household members (usually live therein) owns the Housing unit before 2001 and registered legally.

Ownership before 2001 and not-registered: This category applies when the Household or one of the Household members (usually live therein) owns the Housing unit before 2001 and not registered legally.

Ownership after 2001: This category applies when the Household or one of the Household members (usually live therein) owns the Housing unit after 2001 and can be as follows:

- Registered sale contract
- Unregistered sale contract

- Irrevocable legal power of attorney rent: If the housing unit is rented without furniture and the payment is paid on a monthly or annually base.

Rented: If the housing unit is rented for a monthly or annual payment.

Free: If the housing unit is used without any payments.

Ownership in the Camps: This category applies when the Household or one of the Household members (usually live therein) owns the Housing unit in the Camps.

Ownership before or after 2001 mentioned above applies only to Gatherings. There are refugees in the Camps who own the house/apartment they live in. These are treated separately.

12.3 Type of tenancy (occupancy) of the house

Table 12.1 provides the distribution of refugee Households by type of tenancy for those who are living in Camps and Gatherings by refugee status of the head of the Household. The number of Households are also shown.

Table 12.1 Distribution of Palestinian Households by tenure (occupation) type, place of residence and refugee status of the Head of Household.

Type of occupancy of the residential unit	Refugee Status in Camps			Refugee Status in Gatherings			Refugee Status Total		
	PRL	PRS	Total	PRL	PRS	Total	PRL	PRS	Total
Ownership before 2001									
Registered	N/A.	N/A.	N/A.	25.7	6.3	24.0	13.9	3.2	12.9
Not registered	N/A.	N/A.	N/A.	9.3	2.8	8.7	5.0	1.4	4.7
Ownership after 2001									
Registered sale contract	N/A.	N/A.	N/A.	2.4	0.7	2.2	1.3	0.4	1.2
Unregistered sale contract	N/A.	N/A.	N/A.	7.4	3.3	7.0	4.0	1.7	3.8
Irrevocable Power of Attorney	N/A.	N/A.	N/A.	2.1	0.5	2.0	1.2	0.2	1.1
Other	N/A.	N/A.	N/A.	8.5	2.3	8.0	4.6	1.1	4.3
Rent	11.0	75.4	17.5	30.4	75.2	34.4	21.5	75.3	26.6
Free	2.4	3.3	2.5	6.8	4.2	6.6	4.8	3.8	4.7
Ownership in the Camp	86.5	21.2	79.9	N/A.	N/A.	N/A.	39.6	10.5	36.8
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.4	4.8	7.1	4.0	2.5	3.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of Households	19,563	2,202	21,765	23,185	2,254	25,439	42,748	4,456	47,204

N/A – Not applicable

36.8 percent of total Households have houses/apartment with ownership in the Camp. Another 26.6 percent of the refugee population lives in rented accommodation. Those with registered ownership before 2001 are the third largest category accounting for 12.9 percent. If unregistered sale/contract and irrevocable power of attorney are included, those who live in their own houses form about 65 percent.

As much as 79.9 percent of Households living in Camps have own house/apartment and another 17.5 are in rented accommodation. Among the Households living in Gatherings, almost 51.9 percent have some form of ownership, with 24 percent having registered ownership before 2001. Of the Households with ownership after 2001, there are about 7.0 percent with unregistered sale contract while another 8.0 percent have ownership other than sale contracts or power of attorney.

More than 75 percent of the PRS Households live in rented houses. This is true of both Camps and Gatherings. In the Camps 21.2 percent of the PRS Households have ownership, while in the Gatherings about 6.3 percent of them have registered ownership before 2001.

12.4 Type of Houses

As indicated in the previous section, houses owned or rented by the refugees form a huge majority of the houses. It is of interest to look at the type of houses. Though details were collected about to classify the houses as Villa, Stand-alone house, Apartment, Improvised, Tent and Other types, it is noted that 99.5 percent are either stand-alone houses or apartments. Table 12.2 present the percentages of apartments and standalone houses by place of residence (Camp/Gathering) and refugee status of the head of the Household.

Table 12.2 Distribution of Palestinian Households by house type, place of residence and refugee status of the head of the Household.

Place of residence	Refugee status of the Head of Household	Stand alone	Apartment	Other	Total
Camps	PRL	18.6	81.2	0.1	100
	PRS	22.3	77.4	0.3	100
	Total	19.0	80.8	0.1	100
Gatherings	PRL	17.3	82.2	0.5	100
	PRS	16.9	80.5	2.5	100
	Total	17.3	82.1	0.7	100
Total	PRL	17.9	81.8	0.3	100
	PRS	19.6	79.0	1.4	100
	Total	18.1	81.5	0.4	100

Overall, about 18.1 percent of the Households live in stand-alone houses. Those who live in apartments form about 81.5 percent. The percentage living in stand-alone houses among PRL (17.9 percent) is slightly lower than the corresponding percentage for PRS (19.6 percent). Correspondingly the percentage of Households living in apartments presents an opposite picture.

The Households living in stand-alone houses are lower among those living in Gatherings compared to those living in the Camps. This is true for both PRL and PRS.

Table 12.3 presents the distribution of Households by roofing material of the house, place of residence and refugee status. This indicates the quality of housing to some extent. Information on roofing material was classified as Concrete, Corrugated metal sheets, Wood, Compressed wood, Brick, Asbestos and Other materials. However, it is noted that 99.7 percent of Households live in houses with concrete or corrugated metal sheets as the ceiling material.

Table 12.3 Distribution of Palestinian Households by roof of the house, place of residence and refugee status.

Place of residence	Refugee status of the Head of Household	Roof of the House Concrete	Roof of the House Corrugated metal sheets	Roof of the House Other	Roof of the House Total
Camps	PRL	98.8	1.0	0.2	100
	PRS	96.7	3.0	0.3	100
	Total	98.6	1.2	0.2	100
Gatherings	PRL	93.8	5.8	0.4	100
	PRS	91.5	7.9	0.6	100
	Total	93.6	6.0	0.4	100
Total	PRL	96.1	3.6	0.3	100
	PRS	94.1	5.5	0.4	100
	Total	95.9	3.8	0.3	100

Almost 96 percent of the Households live in houses with concrete roofing. This high percentage is partly because 81.5 percent of the Households live in apartments. The percentage of concrete roofing is slightly higher at 96.1 percent for PRL compared to PRS.

In Gatherings, percentage of houses with concrete ceiling is less at 93.6 compared to 98.6 for those in Camps. Correspondingly the houses with ceiling, made of corrugated metal sheets have a higher percentage at 6.0 in Gatherings as compared to 1.2 percentage for houses in Camps.

12.5 Connections to services available to Household

This section looks at the source of drinking water, service water, sewage disposal system and electricity to the refugee Households. As corresponding information for the Lebanese population are not available, it is not possible to make a comparison with the situation of the local population.

12.5.1 Drinking water and service water

Table 12.4 provides the distribution of Households by source of drinking water. The source has been classified as Public network, Private network, bottled water and others.

Table 12.4 Distribution of Palestinian Households by source of drinking water by place of residence and refugee status of the head of the Household.

Place of residence	Refugee status of Head of Household	Public network	Private network	Bottled water	Other sources	Total
Camps	PRL	36.0	3.7	60.2	0.1	100
	PRS	28.4	2.2	69.0	0.4	100
	Total	35.2	3.6	61.1	0.1	100
Gatherings	PRL	35.3	4.4	60.0	0.2	100
	PRS	32.9	4.6	62.4	0.2	100
	Total	35.1	4.5	60.2	0.2	100
Total	PRL	35.6	4.1	60.1	0.2	100
	PRS	30.7	3.4	65.7	0.3	100
	Total	35.1	4.1	60.6	0.2	100

Public network caters to about 35 percent of the refugees for their drinking water requirement and private networks another 4.1 percent. More than 60 percent of the refugees depend on bottled water for drinking.

The situation is slightly worse for PRS Households, with 65.7 percent depending on bottled water as against 60.1 percent of PRL Households. This difference is the result of 69 per cent of PRS depending on bottled water in Camps compared to 60.2 per cent of the PRL.

Table 12.5 provides the distribution of Households by source of service water. The source has been classified as Public network, Private network, Tanks and others.

Table 12.5 Distribution of Palestinian Households by source of service water by place of residence and refugee status of the Head of the Household.

Place of residence	Refugee status of head	Public network	Private network	Tanks	Other	Total
Camps	PRL	91.4	7.9	0.7	0.1	100
	PRS	91.0	8.8	0.2	0.1	100
	Total	91.3	8.0	0.6	0.1	100
Gatherings	PRL	74.4	21.6	3.0	1.0	100
	PRS	67.4	26.7	5.2	0.7	100
	Total	73.8	22.0	3.2	0.9	100
Total	PRL	82.2	15.3	2.0	0.5	100
	PRS	79.1	17.8	2.7	0.4	100
	Total	81.9	15.5	2.0	0.5	100

About 82 percent of the Households depend on public networks and 15.5 percent on private networks for supply of service water. Tanks are the source of service water for about 2 percent of the Households. There is a slightly higher percentage (17.8) depending on private networks among PRS compared to PRL (15.3) for service water. While about 2.7 percent of PRS depend on Tanks for service water, only 2.0 percent of PRL depends on tanks. Higher proportions of Households in Camps draw service water

from public networks (91.3 percent) compared to those in Gatherings (73.8). Private networks cater to 22.0 percent of all Households in Gatherings and as many as 26.7 percent of the PRS Households. Tanks cater to 3.2 percent of the Households in Gatherings compared to 0.6 percent in Camps. In Gatherings as much as 5.2 percent of the PRS Households depend on Tanks for service water.

12.5.2 Sewage disposal

System of sewage disposal is an important aspect of housing as it impacts considerably on public health and hygiene. Table 12.6 provides the distribution of Households by type of sewage system, place of residence of the Household and refugee status of the head of the Household. It may be recalled that 81.5 percent of the Households live in apartments and hence all houses in the building together would have one type of sewage disposal system. This would have significant impact on the distribution presented in the table.

93.3 percent of the Households have connection to the public sewage system. 4.1 percent of the Households use absorbent Septic holes and another 1.2 percent use non-absorbent Septic holes. Open drains are used by 1.3 percent of the Households.

There is no significant difference regarding use of public sewage between PRL and PRS Households. Although slight differences are seen in case of septic holes of both types and open drain, they are not significant.

Table 12.6 Distribution of Palestinian Households by Type of Sewage System, place of residence of the Household and refugee status of the Head of the Household.

Place of residence	Refugee status of Head of Household	Public sewage system	Septic hole (absorbent)	Septic hole (non-absorbent)	Open drain	Other	Total
Camps	PRL	96.2	3.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	100
	PRS	96.5	2.7	0.3	0.4	0.0	100
	Total	96.2	3.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	100
Gatherings	PRL	90.8	5.1	1.8	2.1	0.3	100
	PRS	90.5	4.3	3.6	1.5	0.1	100
	Total	90.7	5.0	2.0	2.0	0.3	100
Total	PRL	93.2	4.1	1.1	1.4	0.2	100
	PRS	93.5	3.5	2.0	0.9	0.1	100
	Total	93.3	4.1	1.2	1.3	0.2	100

Use of public sewage system is lower in Gatherings compared to Camps. This may be because of lesser accessibility to the system. About five percent of Households in Gatherings uses absorbent type of septic hole.

12.5.3 Electricity

Access to electricity is an important indicator of modern living as it is used for lighting, heating and other purposes. Public electricity supply system in Lebanon was severely damaged during disturbances since 1975 and are yet to be rebuilt fully. People often depend on own generators or subscribe to private generators that provide power. Table 12.7 provides the distribution of Households by source of electricity, place of residence and refugee status of the head of the Household.

Table 12.7 Distribution of Palestinian Households by Source of Electricity, place of residence and refugee status of the Head of the Household.

Place of residence	Refugee status of Head of Household	Public electricity	Subscription to generator	Generator owned by Household	Public electricity and generator	Other	Total
Camps	PRL	15.1	0.8	0.6	83.2	0.2	100
	PRS	10.9	1.4	0.2	87.4	0.1	100
	Total	14.7	0.9	0.6	83.7	0.1	100
Gatherings	PRL	19.4	1.8	0.4	78.2	0.3	100
	PRS	15.2	2.6	0.1	82.0	0.1	100
	Total	19.0	1.8	0.3	78.5	0.3	100
Total	PRL	17.4	1.3	0.5	80.5	0.2	100
	PRS	13.1	2.0	0.2	84.7	0.1	100
	Total	17.0	1.4	0.5	80.9	0.2	100

Only 17 percent of the Households depend exclusively on public networks. Almost 81 percent depend on both public networks and generator while 1.4 percent has subscribed to generators. Ownership of generator by the Household, that is obviously a capital intensive proposition, is used by only 0.5 percent of the Households.

Dependence on public networks is least (10.9 percent) among Households living in Camps with PRS head of the Household. It is highest (19.4 percent) among Households in Gatherings with PRL head of the Household.

12.6 Household size and number of bedrooms

The number of bedrooms in the house in relation to the number of members in the Household is an important index of the adequacy of living space. As far as refugees are concerned, getting adequate living space is often a luxury and have to make do with what they can get. UNRWA's work includes shelter rehabilitation, construction, maintenance, infrastructure, Camp improvement, etc., and they have constructed housing units in Camps in Lebanon. Table 12.8 provides the percentage distribution of Households by the number of bedrooms available to them and the number of members in their Households. These have been provided by the place of residence.

Table 12.8 Percentage distribution of Palestinian Households by the number of bedrooms available to them, the total number of members in their Households and place of residence.

Number of bed-rooms	Number of Household Members								Number of House- holds	Percentage of House- holds
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	Total		
Camps										
1	24.7	23.4	16.9	15.7	10.5	5.5	3.4	100	8,569	39.4
2	5.0	10.7	15.5	22.5	21.8	14.9	9.6	100	10,836	49.8
3+	3.3	5.8	10.3	16.4	21.3	21.6	21.3	100	2,360	10.8

Table 12.8 (continued)

Number of bed-rooms	Number of Household Members								Number of House-holds	Percentage of House-holds
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	Total		
Total	12.6	15.2	15.5	19.2	17.3	11.9	8.4	100	21,765	100
Gatherings										
1	18.4	24.6	18.9	17.5	10.9	6.0	3.6	100	7,473	29.4
2	4.5	12.6	16.3	22.4	21.0	14.4	8.8	100	12,196	47.9
3+	3.6	9.8	12.2	16.4	21.5	18.6	17.9	100	5,770	22.7
Total	8.4	15.5	16.1	19.6	18.2	12.9	9.4	100	25,439	100
Total										
1	21.8	23.9	17.8	16.5	10.7	5.7	3.5	100	16,042	34.0
2	4.7	11.7	15.9	22.5	21.4	14.6	9.2	100	23,032	48.8
3+	3.5	8.6	11.6	16.4	21.5	19.4	18.9	100	8,130	17.2
Total	10.3	15.3	15.8	19.4	17.8	12.4	8.9	100	47,204	100

Nearly half of the 47,204 Households, numbering 23,032, live in two-bedroom houses while about one third live in single bedroom houses. Only 8,130 Households forming about 17 percent have houses with three or more bedrooms.

Among those having single bedroom, over 45 percent have only one or two members and another (34.3) percent have 3-4 members while Households with 5 or more members form 19.9 percent. About 16.4 percent of the Households having two-bedroom houses have 1-2 members only. There are 3-4 members in about 38.4 percent of such Households and 9.2 percent of such Households have 7 or more members living in 2 bed-room houses. About 23.7 percent of the Households with three or more bedrooms have 1-3 members only and about 57.3 percent has 4-6 members while almost 19 percent have 7 member or more. Thus, with almost 55 percent of Households in single room houses having 3 or more members and 45 percent Households living in two-bedroom houses having 5 or more members, there is a shortage of living space for a large number of Households. Among issues resulting from this shortage is its impact on the development of children in the Household.

There is a larger percentage of single bedroom houses in the Camps (39.4) compared to the Gatherings (29.4). While 48.1 percent of those living in one bed-room houses in the Camps have 1-2 members, their percentage is lower at 43 percent in Gatherings. The distribution of Households living in two bed-room houses by number of Household members is very similar for Camps and Gatherings. There are more Households in Gatherings with smaller number of members living in houses with three or more bedrooms. In general, it appears that Households living in Gatherings are a little better off regarding the number of bedrooms in the houses.



CHAPTER 13

CONCLUSIONS

AND RECOMMENDATIONS

BY AUTHOR

PHCCG-2017, is Population Census of a part population of Lebanon, attempted to cover fully the Camps and Adjacent Gatherings and substantively the scattered population in other Gatherings. It has clearly helped in establishing the sovereignty of the country through this important administrative and statistical effort. The fact is that PHCCG-2017 was conducted under the direct supervision and with the full support of the State of Lebanon by LPDC and technically managed by CAS and PCBS, two important national statistical offices, to follow and adhere to international standards as per the UN Principle of Population and Housing Census. The analysis in the previous chapters and the following paragraphs in this chapter clearly establishes this successful effort.

Right from the preparatory stage, LPDC and CAS used advanced GIS technology for identification of localities, delimitation of EA boundaries, precision coverage, real time transfer of data from field. It used the latest Information and Technology for collecting data through use of Electronic Census Questionnaire and used tablets for this purpose. PHCCG-2017 therefore eliminated the enormous effort put by countries who print paper-based census questionnaires, use special pens or pencils for recording the responses and are required to procure special high speed camera processing equipment and deploy ICR/ OMR/ OCR software to capture, transfer and convert hand written data from paper format to a digital format. Thus PHCCG-2017 can legitimately claim to have cut down substantial costs, increased speed and correctness of data capture and processing. This is one huge and positive gain out of PHCCG-2017 for Lebanon and CAS. Further it effectively demonstrated the use of advanced management tools for supervising and monitoring census field operation which also helped in redeployment of enumerators and cut down census expenses. It provided an opportunity to allow testing of IT and Statistical Capacities in CAS and this again is a huge positive gain.

One of the areas where PHCCG-2017 could not record much success is in the Standardisation of names of localities/ Camps/ Gatherings/ Regions. At several stages of the census operations, preparatory, field operations and even preliminary and final results, one can observe the lack of consistency in this area. Though it is true to some extent that part of the differences in names of places, localities, gatherings and even regions arises due to the translation from Arabic to English language, this is at best only a part explanation. Specific efforts should be made by CAS along with the Cartographic Department of the Defence Services to publish and use only one standard list of all places, localities etc., for all administrative units. PHCCG-2017 did not cover some important aspects of living conditions, amenities such as accessibility to toilets, kitchen, bathroom, cooking fuel used, size of the room etc. These topics should be taken up in forthcoming surveys by CAS or other agencies.

Now with PHCCG 2017, the efforts for completeness of coverage, defining camp boundaries, collecting all possible lists of Adjacent Gatherings and Other Gatherings have resulted in getting these in the census frame. It is strongly recommended that the Census Frame of 2017 PHCCG should be used as a reference for all future surveys and studies. CAS/ LPDC are expected to facilitate this along with UN Agencies and donors who were important stakeholders in the PHCCG-2017.

The next Population and Housing Census for the Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon should take place not later than after 5 or 10 years taking into account the prevailing political situation in the country and the financial, technical and administrative support arrangements. A DHS can be held in the intervening period to assess the updated demographic and health status of the refugee population.

This effort in conducting successfully the PHCCG-2017 can be said as laying the foundation step for the Population and Housing Census for Lebanon, if the political executive of the country so decides. It's administratively imperative for Lebanon to conduct a Population and Housing Census as soon as possible, preferably in the next 2-3 years to get an authentic, reliable and credible data of the population size and its distribution in the country for evidence based planning and raising the quality of life for its people. Sensitive question such as language, religious affiliation etc., can be excluded to avoid a political bias in the census.

Completeness of coverage - The most important criterion of assessing the credibility, accuracy and acceptability of the Population and Housing Census is to examine if the due process and principles as laid down by the international standards, special as per the Recommendations of the UN Population and Housing Census have been scrupulously followed or not at all stages. For example, it is of great importance to establish if there was a legal mandate for carrying out the population enumeration and it becomes very clear that as Lebanon does not carry out its own Population and Housing Census a special MoU between Lebanon and Palestine was signed under the aegis of the Council of Ministers of Lebanon and Palestine at every stage of the exercise it had the explicit support of the Prime Minister of Lebanon. Further at no stage prior to or leading to enumeration or thereafter during data processing, analysis or dissemination there has been a breach of confidentiality of the individual data collected. Thus, the assurance given to the Palestinian refugees of maintain the confidentiality of the data collected has been vigorously protected and not breached. The extensive use of the IT in developing Control system in the tablets for keeping the collected data secure and confidential is an excellent effort and its effectiveness was amply demonstrated during the enumeration when one of the local mischief maker tried unsuccessfully to rob the tablet from the enumerator and while the tablet was ultimately recovered, the collected data had in the meantime been locked remotely from the Census Control Center.

A visible and demonstrable effort was put in ensuring the defining and delimiting the geographical coverage of the Palestinian refugee population. Thus, a comprehensive and exhaustive exercise was carried out by the Technical Committee comprising the UN and other agencies at the very beginning to identify and locate all localities, Camps, Adjacent Gatherings and Other Gatherings. The combined list finally used consisting of 12 Camps, 8 Adjacent Gatherings and 131 Other Gatherings exceeds the list by any given agency alone or in combination with others. Thus, it is very clearly demonstrated the extra effort made by LPDC to identify all possible gatherings with Palestinian refugees. It is important to record here that the definition of Gatherings was relaxed to accommodate such Gatherings which even had much less than 15 Palestinian Households.

A special table was developed to examine the extent and efficiency of coverage for Households headed by Palestinian Refugees and those headed by non-Palestinian heads and more importantly the type of membership in these Households viz: a) Only Palestinian members b) Both Palestinian and non-Palestinian members and c) Only non-Palestinian members. Table 13.1 below provides data on the Type of Household, Membership Type, Number of Households, Total members enumerated and the Total number of Palestinian Refugees enumerated. This is a very demonstrative table to show the deep penetration effort made during enumeration to ensure fullest possible coverage in Camps and Gatherings to cover Palestinian refugees. Thus, both types of Households were covered, those headed by Palestinian refugees and those headed by non-Palestinian refugees as well and their composition showed interesting results. There were 6,210 Households headed by Palestinian refugees but had only 20,046 Palestinian refugees in them though the number of total members was much higher at 27,464. As many as 2,317 Households headed by non-Palestinians were enumerated. The total population of these Households was 9,983 out of which 3,232 were Palestinian refugees. Further 5,952 other Households were visited by the enumeration team headed by non-Palestinians and these Households did not reveal any Palestinian refugee member there; that is all 27,477 members were non-Palestinians.

Table 13.1 Type of Household, Membership Type, Number of Households, Total number of members in the Household and number of Palestinian refugees enumerated.

Type of Household	Membership type	Number of Households	Total number of members	Number of Palestinian refugees
Headed by Palestinian refugee	Only Palestinians	40,994	159,977	159,977
	Both Palestinians and non-Palestinians	6,210	27,464	20,046
	Total	47,204	187,441	180,023
Headed by non-Palestinian	Both Palestinians and non-Palestinians	2,317	9,983	3,232
	Only non-Palestinians	5,952	27,477	0
	Total	8,269	37,460	3,232
Total	Only Palestinians	40,994	159,977	159,977
	Both Palestinians and non-Palestinians	8,527	37,447	23,278
	Only non-Palestinians	5,952	27,477	0
	Total	55,473	224,901	183,255

The use of GIS and Satellite Imageries to establish the boundaries of Camps, AGs and OGs is another evidence of the efforts made in completeness and full coverage. From the analytical data it is clear that Palestinian without work permits, no registration card and mixed marriages to non-Palestinians have been covered. This gives much confidence to establish the efforts made for full coverage. This is further reinforced by the fact that the census reference moment of July 17, 2017 was chosen carefully after taking into account relevant factors and the duration of the enumeration of two weeks up to July 31 was adequate to allow full participation. In addition, the census awareness campaigns at various stages but more so prior to launching of the enumeration, at the House Numbering and Listing stage and during the enumeration including appeals by the LPDC helped in addressing several unknown apprehensions and improve the full participation and access to secure and difficult area of Palestinian refugees settlements. The field operations were closely monitored ensuring timely and comprehensive visits by enumerators to designated Households identified as a part of House Listing. Carrying out of the Pilot Census and the Development of the Census Questionnaire clearly establish that the standard process as per the Recommendations of the Principles of Population and Housing Census were strictly followed. The selection process and training of the field and enumeration personnel and their supervisors was strictly adhered to. Finally, the fact that conducting of PES, Post Enumeration Survey, to estimate the net omission rate was supervised by an independent agency ESCWA and not PCBS or CAS are sound reasons to have confidence in the census results. The result of the PES net under coverage rate of 2.2 percent are in line with similar rates obtained in other Population and Housing Censuses. Thus, while it can be said without doubt that PHCCG-2017 followed the recommendations of the UN Principles of the Population and Housing Census, there is a scope for improvement as has been pointed out in various analytical chapters and the sections on quality of data.

In terms of data processing of the PHCCG-2017, it was done in a reasonable period of about 4-5 months following the conduct of the field operation and the PES in July and August of 2019 respectively. The quick results were published in December 2017, under the title, 'Key Findings Report'. The next step has also been taken to publish the detailed analytical report of PHCCG-2017, in 2018. Since the population enumerated is albeit very small, further scope of having thematic reports is extremely limited from the

current data set, especially for policy formulations. The value addition will be extremely limited as this analytical report will hopefully suffice the purpose in most cases. Organized efforts are now required to be focused by LPDC with the support of CAS/ PCBS to disseminate these findings of PHCCG-2017 to national and international stakeholders, UN Agencies, academia, Universities and other educational institutions, social scientists and researchers, the Arab National Statistical Offices and Institutes etc. A wide range of products, such as fly leafs, posters, booklets, FAQs, electronic dissemination on websites, CDs, randomized data sets could be developed. There has to be a strong media and data dissemination strategy prepared and implemented quickly.

This is the first official attempt to enumerate the of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon through PHCCG-2017. The census tried to collect demographic, socio-economic and housing and amenities data of refugees on several topics of interest. Due to this effort the questionnaire became lengthy. Still some topics could not be investigated in sufficient detail to provide an insight into the real issues involved. Hence, though the issues are identified in such cases, the data could not provide any direction for the action needed. This chapter summarizes the important observations and the issues that came up from the analysis of data. It also identifies some areas that need attention by concerned agencies and some suggestions regarding the census per se.

The use of latest technology helped in bypassing several logistics issues encountered in a census using paper forms. It also helped in improving data quality and reducing time between census and compilation of the results. This would give confidence to the concerned organizations within the country and internationally in using such advanced Information Technology for future surveys and censuses.

With a large number of questions, the census tried to cover a lot of topics, since it was for the first time that a Population and Housing Census was attempted. However, the limitations of a census also prevented it from collecting in depth data that may be required for better understanding of the living conditions of the refugee population. Data for computing poverty indicators and access to healthcare are specifically not available. It is not possible to collect all such data in one census. There is a need to supplement the census with exercises to fill the data gaps through sample surveys.

The census covered 22,717 buildings, 52,728 housing units and 55,473 Households and enumerated 224,901 persons including 183,255 Palestinian refugees comprising 165,549 PRL and 17,706 PRS.

The extension of enumeration period beyond the original target date seems to have brought in several Households headed by persons who are not Palestinian refugees but had other members who were Palestinian refugees. This may have resulted in more Palestinian refugees being covered. However, it is not clear as to whether it was effective enough to ensure full coverage of the refugees, especially in areas outside recognized Camps and Gatherings. The available information from the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) does not answer this question. The PES, instead of just giving an estimate of the under enumeration should have been able to point out where, or for which section of the population, the omission have possibly occurred.

The ten most important localities, Camps/AGs/OGs, contribute more than two thirds of the total number of enumerated Households. In case of PRS and PRL their contribution is very similar. The Households headed by Syrian nationals are concentrated in certain Camps and Gatherings. Of the total number of 5,755 Households, 32.3 percent are in Bourj el-Barajneh Camp and another 28.9 percent are in Shatila Camp in Beirut Region. Beddawi Camp and Adjacent Gatherings have another 21.1 percent. Thus, these three Camps and Gatherings account for more than 82 percent of the Households headed by Syrian nationals.

Syrians headed 10.4% of the enumerated Households and about 88.3% among them were in North and Beirut regions. If Syrian crisis does not end soon, these refugees may also stay in Lebanon for a long period and may require sustained support.

Overall 18.1 percent of the Palestinian Households are headed by females.

About 33% of the enumerated population said that they did not have a travel document though they are eligible for one. Their percentage is as high as 42.2 percent among PRL. This is an area of concern since a travel document is important, if they wish to go to any other country and thus ease the burden on Lebanon.

Among the PRS, there are 17,330 refugees who are registered with UNRWA in Syria, indicating that they are the Palestinian refugees who came from Syria due to the crisis there. The number of Palestinian refugees from Syria who had come to Lebanon was estimated to be about 32,000 at the end of 2016 by UNRWA, down from 41,413 in 2014¹. It appears that their number has further declined with many returning to Syria or elsewhere.

There are 756 refugees living in Lebanon, who are not registered with UNRWA or DPAR.

About 19.7 percent of the persons are aged below 10 years and another 19.3 percent are aged 10-19 years. Proportion of children below age 5 is lowest among those living in 'Other Gatherings' while those enumerated in Adjacent Gatherings have the highest proportion. On the other hand, those aged 65+ constitute a higher percentage among those living in 'Other Gatherings'. In age groups 15-19 and 20-29, those in Adjacent Gatherings have highest percentage of population compared to those living in Camps or Other Gatherings. This high proportion of children and young persons among the refugees points to the possibility of high demand for jobs or unemployment in the near future. Some action in this area by the concerned authorities would help to ensure that the Palestinian refugees have earnings for a normal living.

In the age group 65+, only 12.7 percent of the males are widowed, whereas 51.6 percent of the females are widowed. This would mean that there is a need for a strong social support system to take care of aged refugee widows.

Age at marriage of females appears to have been increasing in the past. Still there are marriages taking place before the age of 18. The indicator for monitoring progress towards achieving the SDG relating to age at marriage is the percentage of females aged 20-24 who got married before attaining age 18. It is 8.9 percent indicating that there is a need for action to increase female age at marriage.

After the age of 10, larger proportion females are attending educational institutions, the difference between the males and females increasing by age. It seems that more male children are dropping out and it is a matter of concern. There is a need for finding out the reasons for this and addressing it appropriately.

Percentage of population with difficulties experienced in day to day work increases by age and as much as 46 percent of those aged 70 years and more are suffering from some form of difficulty and even among those aged 60-69 years more than 30 percent have some form of difficulty. About 23.3 percent of the disabled aged 3-19 years have never been enrolled in educational institutions indicating that systems have to be put in place to address this issue.

Labour force participation is very low for females. More females are getting educated and are likely to join the labour force. Unemployment is high among women refugees. Thus, there is a need to have programs and policies that are conducive to increase labour force participation by women and employment generation for women.

1. <https://www.unrwa.org/prs-lebanon>

Child workers number 179 while another 246 are seeking work. There is a need to find out the situation of their families so that they can be helped.

About 93.5 percent of the employed persons have said that they do not possess a work permit. Considering that Lebanese Government had liberalized the issue of work permits for Palestinian refugees, this figure is surprisingly high. Those working without a work permit are vulnerable to exploitation. This is an area that needs attention.

Source of drinking water is another area of concern with more than sixty percent of the persons having to depend on bottled water and public networks being able to cater to only about 35 percent of the Households.

With almost 55 percent of Households living in single bedroom houses having 3 or more members and 45 percent of Households living in two-bedroom houses having 5 or more members, there is a shortage of living space for several Households. Among issues resulting from this cramped living spaces is its impact on the development of children in the Household.

Due to the basic nature of enquiry into several topics there is limit up to which in-depth analysis can bring out information useful for improving the lives of Palestinian refugees. Some of the issues like children dropping out before completing the course of study enrolled for or low LFPR for females would need more data on the perceptions of as well as that on current situations and detailed questions on reasons for dropping out, etc.

The question relating to birth registration in this census related to all children, "Did the family register their children in the concerned authorities?" There is an ambiguity about whether it is about the children of a specific woman or it is applicable to all children of the Household. Similarly the data on births to the women and deaths in the family appear to have been seriously affected by quality issues. One reason could be that the respondents being mostly male may not have remembered all births. In case of deaths, it is not clear whether only recall lapses have affected the data, as the data shows high gender differential, with male death rates being higher than female death rates in all age groups. The plan to collect data on several topics in a census like operation can lead to such data quality issues. Future surveys need to take care of this problem. The quality of data on age reporting is good.



ANNEXES



ANNEX A

Memorandum of Understanding

Memorandum of Understanding

Between

Government of the Lebanese Republic and Government of the State of Palestine

Over the National Population and Housing Census of Palestinian Camps and Gatherings in Lebanon

The Government of the Lebanese Republic
and the Government of the State of Palestine

Within the continuous dialogue between the two parties aiming to improve the living conditions of the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon; and in the framework of communication to establish joint efforts to reach a partnership between the two countries aimed at providing clear and accurate information and official statistics on the presence of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

The parties agreed on the following:

First: The principles of partnership

The Parties affirm to respect and to put into practice the principles the general principles of international humanitarian law.

The Parties also reaffirm to respect the Lebanese Constitution, which refers to the refusal to settle the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and to respect the sovereignty of Lebanon and its responsibility for foreign residents on its territory.

Second: Partnership Framework

This memorandum aims to organize the National Population and Housing Census of Palestinian Camps and Gatherings in Lebanon. The task is handled by:

On the Lebanese side: Central Administration of Statistics

On the Palestinian side: Central Bureau of Statistics

- The Parties agree to adopt the basic principles of official statistics of United Nations agencies and organizations as international references.
- The Parties agree to cooperate in the design, development and organization of statistical processes.
- The Parties agree to adopt the consensus on the working mechanisms and the distribution of the roles of the project and the development of executive programs.
- The Parties agree to resolve the problems resulting from application and implementation by consensus.

Third: Data Ownership and Confidentiality of Information

The original statistical data shall be owned by the two States, and the original data shall remain the exclusive property of both States and shall be in the custody of their respective statistical apparatus. Data may be presented for use in a manner that does not conflict with the laws adopted by the parties.

Fourth: The Executive Committee of the project

1. An executive committee for the project, chaired by the Chairman of the Lebanese-Palestinian Dialogue Committee, shall be formed.

On the Lebanese side:

- Representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants
- Representative of the Ministry of Defense
- Representative of the Ministry of the Interior
- Director-General of Central Administration of Statistics

On the Palestinian side:

- Ambassador of the State of Palestine
- Head of the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

2. The Committee may seek the assistance of representatives of United Nations specialized agencies operating in Lebanon or any other expert it deems appropriate and may use subcommittees to carry out its functions.
3. The Committee shall establish an executive agenda, work plans, distribution and implementation stages and shall take the necessary measures for implementation.
4. The first party, through the Central Administration of Statistics, shall supervise the field work for the implementation of the project in coordination with the second party.

Fifth: Data dissemination and the post-census phase

Subject to the confidentiality of the original information and the confidentiality of personal information, parties shall publish the final report in accordance with the rules and principles of each party.

Sixth: Final Provisions

In the event of any dispute between the parties concerning the planning, implementation or maintenance of the confidentiality of personal information, the dispute shall be resolved through negotiation and mediation between the parties.

Seventh: Effective date

This Memorandum shall be implemented after the completion of the procedures leading to its conclusion in accordance with the domestic laws of both Parties and, where necessary, after the exchange of letters of ratification by diplomatic means.

This Memorandum shall remain in effect until the completion of the Census Project.

Written and signed in Ramallah and Beirut on 19/10/2016.

On behalf of
The Lebanese Republic
Prime Minister
Tamam Salam

On behalf of
The State of Palestine
Prime Minister
Rami Hamdallah

ANNEX B

UNRWA Camp Profiles

Table 1.1 UNRWA Camp Profile with Reference Date 1.7.2014.

Sr No.	PHCCG-2017 Camp Name	UNRWA Camps Name	Year of Establishment	Camp establishment/ Management	Location as per UNRWA	Estimated Registered Palestinian Refugees as per UNRWA
1	Bourj el-Barajneh camp	Burj Barajneh Camp	1948	The League of Red Cross Societies established it	Beirut	>17,945
2	Miye ou Miye camp	Mieh ou Mieh Camp	1954	NA	East of Sidon	> 5,250
3	Burj el-Shemali	Burj Shemali Camp	1948	UNRWA Management since 1955	Tyre region	>22,789
4	Shatila camp	Shaitla Camp	1949	International Committee of the Red Cross	South Beirut	> 9,842
5	Dbayeh camp	Dbyaeh Camp	1956	UNRWA Management not known	East of Beirut	> 4,351
6	Ain el-Hilweh camp	Ein El Hilweh Camp	1948	International Committee of the Red Cross. Under UNRWA Management since 1952	East of Sidon	> 54,116
7	Mar Elias camp	Mar Elias Camp	1952	Founded in 1952 by the Mar Elias Greek Orthodox convent	South West of Beirut	Around 662
8	Rashidiyeh camp	Rashidieh Camp	1936	French Govt. built it 1936 to accommodate Armenian Refugees. New Camp built by UNRWA in 1963	South of Tyre	> 31,478
9	Nahr el-Bared camp	Nahr el-Bared ¹ Camp	1949 ²			
10	Wavel camp	Wavel Camp	1948	Originally French Army Barracks. Under UNRWA Management since 1952	Beka'a Valley, Baalbek	> 8,806
11	Beddawi camp and	Beddawi Camp	1955	Established by UNRWA in 1955	Tripoli, N Lebanon,	> 16,500
12	El-Buss camp	El Buss Camp	1950s	French Government built it 1939 to accommodate Armenian Refugees	Tyre region	> 11,254
Total	Total					> 182,993 ³

1. <https://www.unrwa.org/where-we-work/lebanon>. As of January 2014, 1,321 families (5,857 residents) have returned to live in their new apartments and 284 shops have been provided for traders. The remaining 3,546 displaced families (15,723 residents), however, continue to live in temporary accommodation in the NBC-adjacent areas and in nearby Beddawi camp.

2. Source: According to Anera Where Hope Finds a Way 50 Years (1968-2018)

3. This is the estimated total number of Palestinian refugees in 11 Camps excluding Nahr el-Bared camp as per UNRWA web site quoted above

ANNEX C

Comparative List of Gatherings

Comparative list of citations of Palestinian refugee gatherings in Lebanon.

		UNRWA ¹	UNHABITAT- UNDP ²	NRC ³	PU-NRC ⁴	DRC Map ⁵	DRC ⁶	Thabet ⁷	PCBS ⁸
BEQAA									
1	Al Marj	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2	Bar Elias	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
3	Goro	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
4	Taalabaya-Saadnayel-Jalala	x	x	x	x	x	x	x ⁹	x
5	Wavel surroundings	x		x	x				x
6	West Beka'a	x ¹⁰						x ¹¹	
7	Deir Danoun								x
8	Kosaya								x
NORTH LEBANON									
1	Al Mina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
2	Bab el Ramel	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
3	Bab el Tabane	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
4	Mankoubeen	x	x ¹²	x	x	x	x	x	x
5	Mouhajjareen (Beddawi)	x	x ¹³	x	x	x	x	x	
6	Mouhajjareen (Nahr el Bared)	x	x			x	x	x	
7	Nahr el Bared surroundings	x	x ¹⁴		x	x	x	x	
8	Zahhariya	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
9	Abu Naeem building (Beddawi)							x	
10	Deir aamar								x
CENTRAL LEBANON									
1	Daouk	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2	Gaza Buildings	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
3	Naameh	x	x	x	x	x	x	x ¹⁵	
4	Saiid Ghawash	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
5	Salwa el Hout			x	x				
7	Shatila gathering							x	x
8	Tareeq Jdeedeh							x	x
9	jalloul								x

		UNRWA ¹	UNHABITAT- UNDP ²	NRC ³	PU-NRC ⁴	DRC Map ⁵	DRC ⁶	Thabet ⁷	PCBS ⁸
10	Sabra								x
11	Dahye (el hara)								x
SAIDA									
1	Baraksat	x	x ¹⁶	x	x	x	x	x	x
2	Bustan al Kods	x	x ¹⁷						
3	Chehim	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
4	Hamshari	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
5	Jabal el Halib	x ¹⁸	x ¹⁹						
6	Mieh Mieh surroundings	x	x ²⁰	x	x	x	x	x	
7	Saida (Old) Town	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
8	Seerob	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
9	Sekke	x	x ²¹						
10	Tawari	x	x ²²						
11	Wadi el Zeini	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
12	Kinayat	x ²³							
13	Aqabieh							x	x
14	Dalla'ah							x	x
15	Darb el Seem							x	
16	Fawar							x	x
17	Ghazieh							x	x
18	Industrial City							x	
19	Jiyyeh							x	
20	Mazboud							x	x
21	Ouzo15								
22	Siblin							x	x
23	Zawaret							x	
24	Boustan abou Jamil		x						
25	fadlowakim		x						
26	Boustan al yahoudi								x
27	Masharea al hiba								x
28	Ismaeleya								x
29	Nadi dobbat								x
30	Al feelat								x
31	Jadra								x
32	Abra								x

		UNRWA ¹	UNHABITAT- UNDP ²	NRC ³	PU-NRC ⁴	DRC Map ⁵	DRC ⁶	Thabet ⁷	PCBS ⁸
33	Helaleya								x
34	Keya'a								x
35	Hay el barrad								x
36	Hay el zhour								x
37	Hay el hajj hafez								x
38	Hay hammoud								x
39	Hay el iskandarani								x
40	Sahl sabbagh								x
41	Hay zaroub								x
42	Hay set nafisa								x
43	Sahet el qudus								x
44	Taameer								x
45	Jeyyeh								x
46	Barja								x
47	Baaseer								x
48	Wardanieh								x
49	Ketermeya								x
50	Addousieh								x
51	Sharhabeel								x
52	Hay el bayed								x
Tyre									
1	Adloun	x ²⁴	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2	Baysarieh	x ²⁵							
3	Burghliyah	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
4	Itaniyah	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
5	Jal el Bahr	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
6	Jim Jim	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
7	Kfar Badda	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
8	Maashouk	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
9	Qasmieh	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
10	Shabriha	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
11	Wasta	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
12	Ebb		x	x	x				
13	Abu'l Aswad							x	x
14	Burj Shemali							x	
15	Masaken Shaabieh							x	

		UNRWA ¹	UNHABITAT- UNDP ²	NRC ³	PU-NRC ⁴	DRC Map ⁵	DRC ⁶	Thabet ⁷	PCBS ⁸
16	Hay el ramel								x
17	Hay el masaken								x
18	Burj rahhal								x
19	Sarafand								x
20	Abbasieh (mashrou el rezz)								x
21	Annasreyeh								x
22	Zarout								x
23	Nabatieh								x
24	Aramoun								x
25	Saadeyet (debieh)								x

1. Programme Support Office (2010).

2. Profiling Deprivation (2014)

3. Housing, Land and Property Practices in the Palestinian Gatherings in Lebanon (2011)

4. Needs Assessment in the Palestinian Gatherings of Lebanon: Housing, Water and Sanitation (2009)

5. DRC Palestinian Protection Project – Map of Palestinian Refugee Locations in Lebanon (2009?)

6. Needs Assessment of Palestinians Refugees in Gatherings in Lebanon (2005)

7. List of gatherings circulated by NGO Thabet Organisation for Right of Return, February 2011

8. PCBS Census listing 2010

9. Taalabaya and Saadnayel listed as separate gatherings

10. «West Beka'a (Qab Elias, Manara, Jib Jineen, Lala, Al Rawda, Qaroun, Rachaya, Al Rafid)»

11. «Al Rawda»

12. Listed as an Adjacent Area of Beddawi Camp

13. Listed as an Adjacent Area of Nahr el Bared Camp

14. Listed under Saida area

15. Listed as an Adjacent Area of Ein el Hilweh Camp

16. «Jabal el Halib/Kinayat»

17. Listed as an Adjacent Area of Mieh Mieh Camp

18. For administrative purposes, UNRWA treats Adloun and Baysarieh as belonging to Saida area

ANNEX D

Enumeration Questionnaire

First: Identification Information		
A	B	C
Area coordinator	Team leader Name	USER NAME(Enumerator)

Secondly: Building Info											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
Building No.	Address of the Building			Land-marks	Type of Building		Use of the Building		?		
					1	Villa	1	Residence Only			
					2	Stand alone	2	Work & residence			
		Neighborhood Name	Street Name/No.		Building / Owner Name		3	Building	3	Work only	
						4	Improvised	4	Closed		
						5	Tent	5	Empty		
						6	Establishment	6	Abandoned		
						7	Under Construction				
						8	Under Finishing				
	9	Other									
1_99	N/K	N/K		N/K	1_9	1_6					

	D	E	F
	Name of the Region	Camp Name	No. of EA on Tablet

		Thirdly: Unit Info							
8	9	10		11	12	13		14	
	Total No. of Floors including lower (under level 0) floors	Result of the inter- view related to the residential unit		No. of residen- tial unit in the building	Floor No. where the res- idential unit is	Type of residential unit		Use of residential unit	
		Data is provided	1			1	Villa	1	Resi- dence only
						2	Stand alone	2	Work res- idence
						3	Apart- ment	3	Work only
		Data is not pro- vided	2			4	Impro- vised	4	Closed
						5	Tent	5	Empty
						6	Other	6	Aban- doned
						7	Other		
	1_20	1_2		1_50	1_20	1_6		1_6	

Thirdly: Characteristics of the residential unit						
15	16	17		18		
Date of visit	No. of Household in the residential unit	Ceiling material		Type of Unit occupation		
		1	Concrete	1	Ownership before 2001- registered	
		2	Corrugated metal sheets	2	Ownership before 2001- not registered	
		3	Wood	3	Ownership after 2001	
		4	Compressed wood	4	Registered sale contract	
		5	Brick	5	Unregistered sale contract	
		6	Aspecit	6	Irrevocable legal power of attorney rent	
		7	Other	7	Rent	
				8	Free	
				9	Ownership in the camp	
1_5		1_7		1_9		

Fourth: Resident Household members Information						
23	24		25	26	27	
Household No.. In the unit	Result of the interview		Full Name of the Respondent	No.. Of bedrooms	No.. Of Household members residing in the unit	
	1	Responds				
	2	Refuse				
1_5	1_3			1_6	1_20	

19		20		21		22		
Sources of service water		Sources of Drinking water		Sewage system		Source of Electricity		
1	Public Network	1	Public Network	1	Public Network	1	Public Network	
2	Private Network	2	Private Network	2	Hole (pithole)	2	Subscription to generator	
3	Tanks	3	Tanks	3	Protected pithole	3	Private generator	
4	Other	4	Other	4	Open drain	4	Public Network and generator	
				5	Other			
						5	Other	
1_4		1_4		1_5		1_4		

28		29	30		31	
Serial No.. of the Household member		Full Name of Household members	Type of Unit occupation		Sex	
			1	Head	1	Male
			2	Wife/Husband	2	Female
			3	Children		
			4	Husband of Daughter/ Wife of Son		
			5	Grandsons		
			6	Mother/Father		
			7	Sister/Brother		
			8	Grandparents		
			9	Other relatives		
			10	No Relationship with the head of HH		
			11	Servants/drivres ...		
1_20		1_11		1_2		

Resident Household members information										
32		33		34	35				36	
Nationality		Passport or Travel Document		D.O.B						
1	Pal. Resident in Leb with Nationality	1	Pal. Travel Document (Lebanese)	Day	Month or N/K				Year	
2	Pal. Residing in Leb without other Nationality	2	Pal. Travel Document (Syrian)		1	January	7	July		
3	Palestinian not Resident in Lebanon	3	Pal. Travel Document (Other Arab)		2	February	8	August		
4	Lebanese	4	Palestinian Passport (Palestinian authorities)	N/K	3	March	9	September	N/K	
5	Syrian	5	Lebanese Passport		4	April	10	October		
6	Other, Arab	6	Arab Passport		5	May	11	November		
7	Other, Foreigner	7	Non Arab Passport (Foreign)		6	June	12	December		
8	No Nationality	8	Other	1_32	1_13				1917	
		9	Not in a Possession of Passport neither a travel document but has the right to have one						2017	
		10	Not in a Possession of Passport neither a travel document but does not have the right to have one							
1_8		1_11								

		Aged 14 years and above		Fifth: Refugee data- for Palestinians only			
	37	38		39	40		41
	Age in exact years	Marital Status		Exact age of first marriage	Registration with UN-RWA		Registration with DRRA
		1	Never been married		1	Registered in Lebanon	1 Registered
		2	Legal Engagement		2	Registered in Syria	2 Not Registered
		3	Married		3	Registered in Jordan	3 N/K
		4	Divorced		4	Registered in West Bank	
		5	Widowed		5	Registered in GAZA	
		6	Separated		6	Not Registered	
					7	N/K	
	0_99	1_6		12_70	1_7		1_3

Sixth: Migration and Residency (all Household members)							
42		43		44			
Place of Birth		Current usual place of residence		Previous usual place of residence			
1	Palestine	1	Palestine	1	Palestine		
2	Lebanon	2	Lebanon	2	Lebanon		
3	Outside Lebanon & Palestine	3	Outside Lebanon & Palestine	3	Outside Lebanon & Palestine		
4	N/K	4	N/K	4	N/K		
				5	No previous usual place of residence		
1_4		1_4		1_5			
1	West Bank	1	Bourj El Barajneh Camp	12	Al Bass camp	1	Jordan
1	GAZA	2	El Miyeh Miyeh Camp	13	Tripoli Gatherings	2	Syria
2	Palestine in 48	3	Bourj Al Shamaly Camp	14	AL Shouf Gatherings	3	Other Arab countries
		4	Shatila Camp	15	Saida Gatherings	4	Foreign countries
		5	Dbayeh Camp	16	South Saida Gatherings		
		6	En EL Helweh Camp	17	Tyre Gatherings		
		7	Mar Elias Camp	18	Beka'a Gathering		
		8	Al Rashidiya Camp	19	Akkar Gatherings		
		9	Nahr El Bared Camp	20	Beirut Gatherings		
		10	Wafel Camp	21	Area other than what is mentioned		
		11	Al Baddawi Camp				
1_3		1_21				1_4	

	45	46	47	48
	No. of years in current usual place of residence	Main reason for changing to current place of usual residence	From which country came to Lebanon	Main reason for moving to Lebanon
	No. of years in current usual place of residence	1 Work	1 From Syria	1 Work
		2 Education	2 From Jordan	2 Education
		3 Marriage / divorce	3 From Gaza or West Bank	3 Marriage / divorce
		4 Accompaniment / Following family	4 From Palestine 48	4 Accompaniment / Following family
		5 48 Crisis	5 From Arab countries	5 48 Crisis
		6 Escape Security issues	6 From a foreign country	6 Escape Security issues
		7 Other		7 Other
	0_99	1_6	1_6	1_6

Seventh: Level of Education						
49		50				51
Aged 3 years and above		Aged 11 years and above				If he has secondary certificate & above or LT
Did the person ever enroll any educational institutions (current or previous)		Highest achieved level of education				Field of Education for the highest level of education (achieved)
1	Currently in/Kindergarten	1	Primary	8	BT+	
2	Currently enrolled in elementary or above	2	Elementary	9	TS	
3	Enrolled but left before achieving the level enrolled at	3	Secondary	10	LT	
4	Enrolled but left after achieving the level enrolled at	4	University and above	11	Other	
5	Never been enrolled	5	BP	12	Illiterate	
6	N/K	6	BP+	13	Can read & write (without any certificate)	
		7	BT	14	N/K	
1_6		1_14				

Eighth: Difficulties and Daily Life									
52		53		54		55		56	
Do you have difficulty seeing even when using eyeglasses		Do you have hearing difficulties even when using hearing aid		Do you have difficulties in moving		Do you have difficulties in concentrating and/or remembering		Do you have difficulties in communicating	
1	No difficulties	1	No difficulties	1	No difficulties	1	No difficulties	1	No difficulties
2	Little difficulties	2	Little difficulties	2	Little difficulties	2	Little difficulties	2	Little difficulties
3	Major difficulties	3	Major difficulties	3	Major difficulties	3	Major difficulties	3	Major difficulties
4	Can not see at all	4	Can not see at all	4	Can not see at all	4	Can not concentrate and / or remember at all	4	Can not concentrate and / or remember at all
1_6		1_14							

Ninth: Employment characteristics (Household members aged 7 years and above)

57		58		59		60		
Work status during last week (previous week prior to the visit)		If the person works during the reference period						
		STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT		Hours of work		Sector		
		Current/previous (if he does not work)		Current/previous (if he does not work)		Current/previous (if he does not work)		
1	Has one job	1	Employer	1	1-7 hours/week	1	Public	
		2	Self employed	2	8-14 hours/week	2	Private	
2	Has 2 jobs at the same time	3	Paid employee	3	15-34 hours/week	3	Mixed	
		4	Contributing to HH Work (Unpaid)	4	35-45 hours/week	4	UNRWA	
3	Does not work	5	46 hours/week & above	5	46 hours/week & above	5	PLO	
Date of data collection (date of visit to the HH)		6	N/K	6	N/K	6	Other Palestinian entities	
						7	NGO	
						8	Foreign establishments	
						9	Other	
1_3		1_4		1_6		0_10		

Tenth: Fertility (ever / currently married women aged 15-54 years)

65	66	67	68	69	
No.. Of children who are still alive	No.. Of children living with her currently in the same place	No.. Of children not currently living with her in the same Household	Total No. of live birth	Age of first child in complete age (years)	
0_12	0_12	0_12	0_12		

	61	62	63	64				
				If the person does not work during the reference period				
	ISCO (occupation)	ISIC	Have work permit from Lebanese authorities	Employment status				
	Current/previous (if he does not work)	Current/previous (if he does not work)		1	Want to work/ever worked/ looked for a job during the previous week			
				2	Wants to work/never worked before/ looked for a job during the previous week			
	Open End Question	N/K	Open End Question	N/K	1	Yes	3	Does not work and not looking for a job
					2	No	4	Dedicated to education / training
					3	N/K	5	Occupied with HH works
							6	Unable / elderly / sick
							7	Retired
							8	Has income
							9	Other
			1_3	1_10				

	70	71				72	73		
	Day	Date of birth of the last child						Sex of the last child	
		Month				Year			
		1	January	7	July		1	Male	
		2	February	8	August		2	Female	
		3	March	9	September				
		4	April	10	October				
		5	May	11	November				
		6	June	12	December				
	1_31	1_12				1960	1_2		
2017									

Eleventh: Child registration	
74	
Did the family registered their children in the concerned departments	
1	Yes
2	Yes, some
3	No
4	N/K
1_3	
N/K	

Twelfth: Deaths occurring in the Household during the previous 24 months (prior to the data collection or date of visit)

75	76	77	78		79		80	
Total No.. Of death occurring in the previous 24 months prior to the visit (or data collection)	Serial Number	Full name of the dead member	Sex		Registered death		Exact age (complete at birth)	
			1	Male	1	Yes		
			2	Female	2	No		
1_5	1_5		1_2		1_31			

Thirteenth: Immigrants Household members

86	87	88	89		
Total No. of Household members residing abroad	Serial No. of the Household member	Full Name of Immigrant Household member	Relation to the head of Household		
			1	Husband/Wife	
			2	Son/Daughter	
			3	Other Household member	
1_9	1_9		1_3		

	81		82		83		84		85	
	Ever married	Women aged 15-54 years ever married								
		Did death occur during pregnancy		Did the death occur during delivery		Did the death occur 6 weeks after delivery (child birth)		Did death occur because of an accident		
		1	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	
		2	No	2	No	2	No	2	No	
	1_2	1_2		1_2		1_2		1_2		

	90		91		92		93		
	Sex		Age in years		Year when left Lebanon		Country of current residence		
	1	Male							
	2	Female							
	1_2		0_99		1948_2017		N/K		

ANNEX E

Quality Of Reported Age

Age is one of the most important demographic variables which provides insights for any population composition and structure. Many population and socio-economic characteristics change by age and are also age dependent. It is also required for analysis of fertility and mortality and to make population projections. In view of these, the quality of age data is very important as it can affect the present and future population characteristics. This annex analyses the quality of age data collected in the PHCCG-2017.

The PHCCG-2017 asked the respondent to provide date of birth and exact age of members of the Household. Age is defined as the completed age in years of the person enumerated, which is the difference between the date of birth and the census reference period to avoid any ambiguity. In day to day life events it is normal that many persons round off the age to some convenient number, like an even number or multiples of five or ten. This would make the data by single years of age unusable for any purpose. Though grouping of age data would reduce some of the problems, it is not enough for most demographic and analytical purposes.

The fact that the Palestinian refugee population comprises persons who migrated at different points of time and all the migrations were not of similar type, like the whole family migrating together or otherwise. It would therefore have some impact on the age sex distribution and composition of the population. In addition, if there are age specific under reporting of persons, like that happens with omission of children in many censuses, then that also would affect the quality of age data. The following indices use the methods suggested by United Nations¹.

As the population of PRS is small, this analysis is focused on the total Palestinian refugee population.

Whipple's Index

This index measures the preference in age reporting for digits '0' and '5'. The index is calculated based on the population by single year age from 23 to 62. When there is no preference for digits 0 and 5, the index would be 100. On the other extreme if all population are reporting ages at digits ending 0 and 5, then the index would be 500.

Myer's Index

This index provides preference or dislike for each of the digits. Its calculation involves preparation of a blended series from the single year age data that removes the effect of decreasing population at each successive occurrence of the same digit. In this blended series all the ten digits from 0 to 9 are expected to have approximately 10 percent of the population.

The combined index can theoretically vary from 0 to 180. If the proportion of the blended population at each digit is exactly 10 percent then the index would be 0. If the entire population reports the age at the same digit, then the index would be 180.²

Age Ratio Score, Sex Ratio Score and Combined Score

The above indices are based on single year age data. The indices based on grouped age data do not provide as accurate indices on quality of the data as those based on single years. The combined index obtained is affected by differential omission of persons in various age groups from the census count

1. United Nations (1955). Manual II: Methods of appraisal of quality of basic data for population estimates (United Nations Publications, Sales No. 56.XIII.2).

2. Whipple's Index, Myer's Index have been calculated using USCB tools, the Population Analysis Spreadsheets from US Bureau of Census.

and by tendentious age mis-statement as well as by digit-preference and is therefore more truly a reflection of the general accuracy of the age statistics.

The sex-ratio is here defined as the number of males of a given age per 100 females in the same age. The age-ratio is defined as the number of persons of a given age group per 100 of the mean of numbers of the two adjoining age groups, of the same sex. **Sex Ratio score** is defined as the average of the successive absolute differences between sex ratios of one age group and the next.

Age ratio score is the average of the absolute deviation of the age ratios from 100 and is calculated separately for males and females.

Combined score is the total of age ratio scores for male and female and three times the sex ratio score.

Table A1 provides these indices for the combined Palestinian refugee population, PRL and PRS both. Table A2 provides the distribution of Myer's blended series that shows preference or dislike for each digit.

Table A1: Value of various indices on Age Quality Data.

Age Quality Index	Males	Females
Whipple's Index	100	100
Myer's Index	2.9	2.6
Age Ratio Score	7.2	7.3
Sex Ratio Score	2.8	
Combined Score	22.9	

Table A2: Distribution of Myer's weighted series at individual digits.

Digit	Percentages at the digit		Deviation from 10	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	9.91	9.99	-0.09	-0.01
1	9.85	9.86	-0.15	-0.14
2	10.53	10.55	0.53	0.55
3	9.81	9.70	-0.19	-0.30
4	9.90	9.92	-0.10	-0.08
5	10.10	10.19	0.10	0.19
6	9.95	9.61	-0.05	-0.39
7	10.84	10.57	0.84	0.57
8	9.54	9.85	-0.46	-0.15
9	9.58	9.76	-0.42	-0.24

Whipple's indices for both males and females indicate that there is no significant preference for digits 0 and 5. Myer's Index indicate that there is some amount of preferences when all digits are taken into consideration. Ages 2 and 7 seems to be slightly preferred for both males and females, while 8 and 9 for males and 3, 6 and 9 for females appear to be less preferred. Overall the preferences to certain digits appear to be insignificant. The recording of date of birth and a robust birth registration system may have contributed to the greater accuracy of the age data.

For the grouped data age ratio score and sex ratio score as well as combined score do not indicate high age distortions. Considering that age sex specific migration could have contributed to some apparent distortions, the quality of age data seems to be good.

Age Pyramid (single years)

Chart 4.1 in section 4.6 presents the age and sex pyramid based on the grouped data. Chart 4.1 A below presents the age and sex pyramid based on single year data that brings out the fluctuations in population by age.

Chart 4.1A: Age Pyramid by Single Years of Age

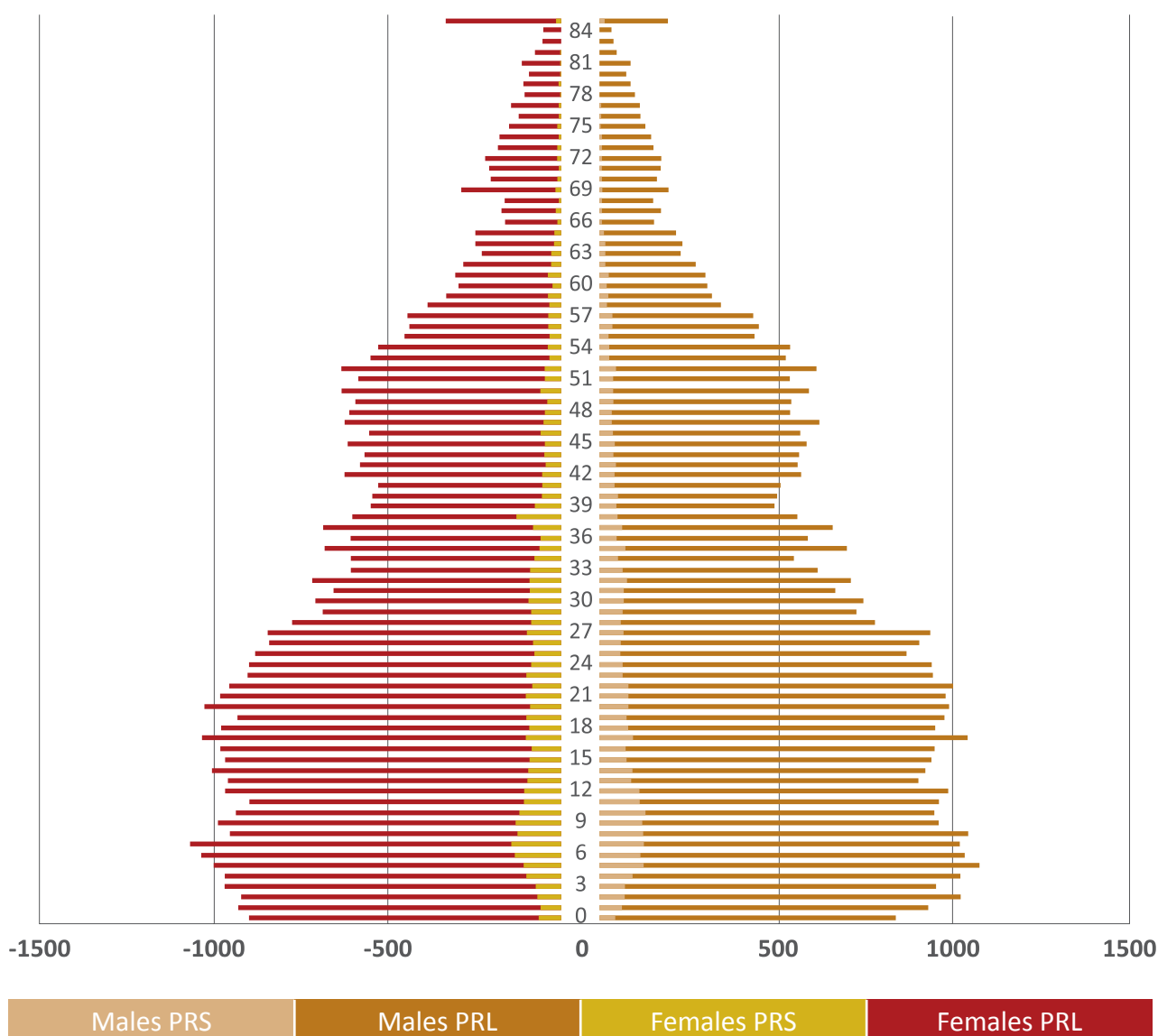


Chart 4.1A shows that there are several spikes in the age distribution that may be the result of digital preferences. Reasons for the lower number of persons at young ages like 0, 1, 2 are not available. Sometimes, this may be due to under enumeration of children. Rapid fall in fertility in the 2-3 years prior to the census can also sometimes contribute to it. Additional evidence/ analysis is required to examine this issue further.

One way to remove these fluctuations in reported age is to smooth the age distribution. It would estimate a plausible age distribution that removes the spikes and dips keeping the overall structure

the same. There are several methods of smoothing. Table A3 provides smoothed age distribution using Arriaga's method. The original data are also given for comparison. This method has been preferred as it provides estimates for the entire age range unlike many other methods. The strong smoothing method has not been used as it was felt that the magnitude of errors is low and a strong method of smoothing is not required.

Table A3 Smoothed and unsmoothed distribution of refugee population by age groups.

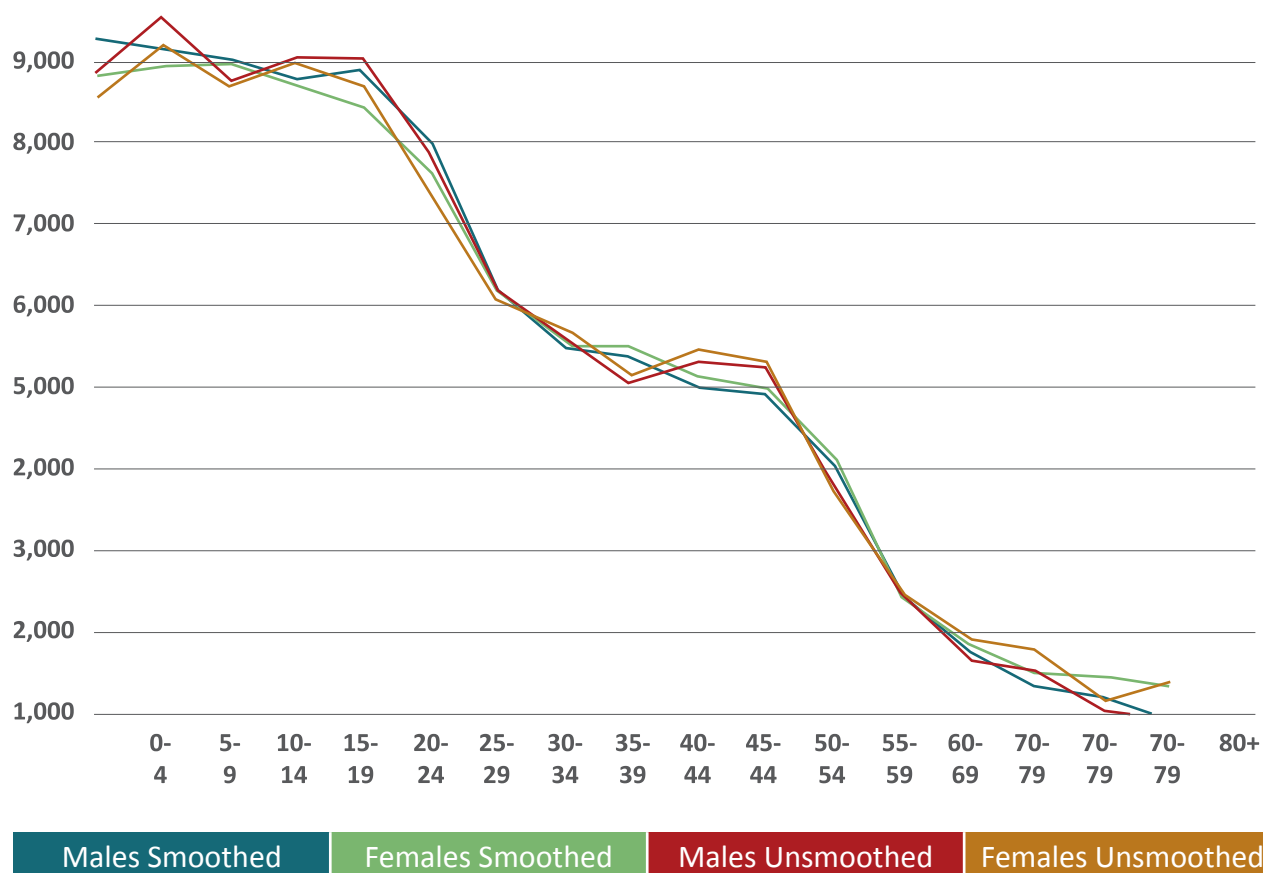
Age group	Smoothed		Unsmoothed	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-4	9,244	8,807	8,856	8,533
5-9	9,124	8,908	9,512	9,182
10-14	8,991	8,948	8,769	8,692
15-19	8,786	8,675	9,008	8,931
20-24	8,889	8,445	9,007	8,691
25-29	7,956	7,591	7,838	7,345
30-34	6,181	6,122	6,130	6,008
35-39	5,533	5,583	5,584	5,697
40-44	5,371	5,490	5,067	5,175
45-49	5,021	5,141	5,325	5,456
50-54	4,929	4,994	5,234	5,328
55-59	4,021	4,082	3,716	3,748
60-64	2,442	2,501	2,528	2,483
65-69	1,776	1,878	1,690	1,896
70-74	1,369	1,530	1,541	1,814
75-79	1,221	1,458	1,049	1,174
80+	898	1,350	898	1,350
Total	91,752	91,503	91,752	91,503

This smoothed age distribution has slightly better indices of the quality of age data as may be seen in Table A 4. Chart 4.2 A provide the unsmoothed and smoothed age data by sex in five year age groups.

Table A 4: Indices of data quality for unsmoothed and smoothed age data.

Index		Unsmoothed	Smoothed
Age Ratio Score	Males	7.2	5.5
	Females	7.4	5.1
Sex Ratio Score		2.8	1.9
Combined Score		22.9	16.4

Chart 4.2 A: Unsmoothed and Smoothed Data



ANNEX F

Tables

No.	Table Number and Title	Page
Overview of Buildings, Residential units, Households, Nationality and Population by Age and Sex		
1	T1: Distribution of buildings by regions and camps	236
2	T2: Residential Units by regions and camps	237
3	T3: Distribution of Households by regions and camps	238
4	T4: Distribution of Households by regions and camps and nationality of Head of Household	240
5	T5: Distribution of population by nationality, age and sex	244
6	T6: Distribution of population by nationality, regions and camps	246
7	T7: Distribution of population by nationality, type of travel document and sex	248
8	T8: Age distribution by single year and sex	250
9	T9: Distribution of number of Household in Residential units	251
10	T10: Distribution of residential units by type of material used for roof and number of floors in the building	252
11	T11: Number and percentage of Households interviewed by date of visit	252
12	T12: Number of Households and population covered in the census for 168 localities	253
13	T13: Number of male heads Households where either head or spouse is a Palestinian refugee and the other is Lebanese	257
Palestinian Population Distribution		
14	P1: Palestinian population distribution by refugee status in Lebanon, age and sex	258
15	P2: Palestinian population distribution by refugee status in Lebanon, regions and sex	258
16	P3: Palestinian population distribution by refugee status in Lebanon, regions and camps and sex	259
17	P4: Palestinian population distribution by refugee status in Lebanon, refugee registration with UNRWA and sex	262
18	P5: Palestinian refugees in Lebanon by refugee registration with DPAR and sex	262
19	P6: Palestinian Households distribution by refugee status in Lebanon for Head of Household and regions and camps	262
20	P7: Palestinian Households distribution by refugee status in Lebanon for Head of Household , Regions and camps and average Households size	264
21	P8: Households by refugee status in Lebanon for Head of Household, Household type (Nuclear, extended nuclear, others) and Household size	267
22	P9: Households by refugee status in Lebanon for Head of Household, Household type (Nuclear, extended nuclear, others) and sex of Head of Household	267
23	P10: Households by refugee status in Lebanon for Head of Household, Regions and Camps and sex of Head of Household	268
24	P11: Age distribution for Palestinians by refugee status in Lebanon , single year age and gender	271
25	P12: Age distribution of Palestinian population not having valid travel documents but can have one	274
26	P13: Distribution of Palestinian Household by age, sex and refugee status of Head of Household	275

27	P14: Distribution of Palestinian Household by size of Household, sex and refugee status of Head of Household	276
28	P15: Number of Palestinian Households by having Travel Documents and refugee status in Lebanon of Head of Household	267
29	P16: Distribution of Palestinians by refugee status in Lebanon and registration status with DPAR, UNRWA , Both and neither	267
30	P17: Distribution of Households with Non-Palestinian Nationality of Head of Household and having at least one Palestinian Member	277
31	P18: Number of Palestinian Households and Palestinian population covered in the census for 168 localities	280
32	P19: Palestinian population distribution by Region (Camps, Gatherings), refugee status in Lebanon, age and sex	292
Marital Status and Children Ever Born to Ever Married Woman and Deaths in Households		
33	D1: Palestinian Population (14 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, marital status, age and sex	292
34	D2: Palestinian population (14 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, marital status and regions	294
35	D3: Ever married Palestinian population (14 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, sex, age at marriage and years since first marriage	296
36	D4: Ever married Palestinian population (14 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, sex, age at first marriage and current age	296
37	D5: Distribution of ever married Palestinian women (15-54 years) by refugee status in Lebanon, age and number of children ever born	300
38	D6: Number of Palestinian (women, ever married women and children ever born to them) by refugee status in Lebanon and age group (15-54 years)	301
39	D7: Number of Palestinian (women (15-54 years), ever married women (15-54 years) and children surviving to them by refugee status in Lebanon and age groups	301
40	D8: Distribution of ever married Palestinian women (15-54 years) by refugee status in Lebanon, age groups and number of child births to them during previous year and their sex	302
41	D9: Distribution of ever married Palestinian women (15-54 years) who gave birth by refugee status in Lebanon, age at first birth and education level	304
42	D10: Number of deaths for Palestinian Households by refugee status in Lebanon by age, sex	306
43	D11: Maternal deaths for Palestinian Households by refugee status in Lebanon by age of mother	306
44	D12: Age at first marriage for ever married Palestinian male (14 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon	306
45	D13: Age at first marriage for ever married Palestinian female (14 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon	307
46	D14: Palestinian population (14 years and above) by Region (Camps, Gatherings), refugee status in Lebanon and marital status	307
47	D15: Distribution of ever married Palestinian women (15-54 years) by Region (Camps, Gatherings) and refugee status in Lebanon	309

Migration

48	M1: Palestinian migrants to Lebanon by refugee status in Lebanon, country of previous residence and sex	311
49	M2: Palestinian migrants to Lebanon by refugee status in Lebanon, reason for moving to Lebanon by sex	311
50	M3: Members of residents Households in Lebanon living abroad by age, sex and number of years since leaving Lebanon	312
51	M4: Distribution of Palestinian Households having at least one person living abroad by number of persons living abroad	313
52	M5: Palestinian by Region (Camps, Gatherings), refugee status in Lebanon and place of birth	313
53	M6: Palestinian migrants to Lebanon by Region (Camps, Gatherings), refugee status in Lebanon, country of previous residence and sex	316
54	M7: Stability of Palestinian refugees born in Lebanon by place of birth (Camps and Gatherings)	318

Education

55	E1: Distribution of Palestinian refugees (aged 3 years and above) according to attendance in educational institutions, refugee status in Lebanon, age group and sex	320
56	E2: Distribution of Palestinian refugees (aged 3 years and above) according to attendance in educational institutions, refugee status in Lebanon, region and sex	322
57	E3: Distribution of currently studying Palestinian refugees (aged 3-19 years) according to refugee status in Lebanon, age and sex	324
58	E4: Distribution of currently studying Palestinian refugees (aged 3-19 years) according to refugee status in Lebanon, age, sex and regions (Camps, Gatherings)	330
59	E5: Highest level of education for Palestinian by refugee status in Lebanon, age group and sex (For those aged 11 and above)	333
60	E6: Highest level of education for Palestinian by refugee status in Lebanon, regions and sex (For those aged 11 and above)	336
61	E7: Distribution of those who completed secondary or above by field of education classified at ISCED first level (2013) and five year age groups	339
62	E8: Distribution of those who completed secondary or above by field of education classified at ISCED second level (2013) and five year age groups	340
63	E9: Distribution of those who completed secondary or above by field of education classified at ISCED first level (2013) and ten year age groups	343
64	E10: Distribution of those who completed secondary or above by field of education classified at ISCED second level (2013) and ten year age groups	344

Disability, Difficulty in day to day functions

65	C1: Difficulty in seeing for Palestinian by refugee status in Lebanon, age group and sex	346
66	C2: Difficulty in hearing for Palestinian by refugee status in Lebanon, age group and sex	348
67	C3: Difficulty in moving for Palestinian by refugee status in Lebanon, age group and sex	350
68	C4: Difficulty in concentrating and/remembering for Palestinian by refugee status in Lebanon, age group and sex	352
69	C5: Difficulty in communicating for Palestinian by refugee status in Lebanon, age group and sex	354

70	C6: Major or more difficulty in seeing, hearing, moving for Palestinian by refugee status in Lebanon, age groups and sex	356
71	C7: Palestinian by refugee status in Lebanon, disability status and sex	360
72	C8: Palestinian by refugee status in Lebanon, disability status and regions and Camps	362
73	C9: Palestinian (3-19 years) by refugee status in Lebanon, disability status and current attendance in educational institution	365
74	C10: Palestinian (11 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, disability status and educational level	365
75	C11: Palestinian (14 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, disability status and Marital status	366
76	C12: Palestinian (15 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, disability status and employment status	367
77	C13: Distribution of Palestinian Households by number of disabled and refugee status in Lebanon of Head of Household	367

Employment Status

78	W1: Palestinian (aged 15 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, employment status, age and sex	368
79	W2: Palestinian (aged 15 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, Employment status, regions and Camps	370
80	W3: Palestinian children (7-14 years) by refugee status in Lebanon, employment status, age and sex	374
81	W4: Employed Palestinian (aged 15 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, status in employment, age groups and sex	374
82	W5: Employed Palestinian excluding employers (aged 15 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, and sex	378
83	W6: Employed Palestinian (aged 15 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, sector of activity, region (Camps, Gatherings) and sex	378
84	W7: Employed Palestinian (aged 15 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, economic activity and sex	380
85	W8: Employed Palestinian (aged 15 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, Occupations and sex.	386
86	W9: Employed Palestinian (aged 15 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, Occupations and Economic activity sector	388
87	W10: Employed Palestinian (aged 15 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon and possession of work permit from the Lebanese authorities.	392
88	W11: Employed Palestinian (aged 15 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon , status in employment and educational level.	394
89	W12: Situation for non working Palestinian (aged 15 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon.	396
90	W13: Unemployed Palestinian (aged 15-64 years) by refugee status in Lebanon, age and sex	397
91	W14: Unemployed Palestinian (aged 15-64 years) by refugee status in Lebanon, educational level and sex	397
92	W15: Number of employed by size of Palestinian Household and the refugee status of Head of Household	398

93	W16: Employed Palestinian excluding employers (aged 15 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, hours of work and number of jobs	398
94	W17: Palestinian refugees (17 years and above) with secondary and higher education by field of education at ISCED first level (2013) and employment status	399
95	W18: Palestinian refugees (17 years and above) with secondary and higher education by field of education at ISCED second level (2013) and employment status	399
96	W19: Employed Palestinian refugees (17 years and above) with secondary and higher education by field of education at ISCED first level (2013) and occupation (ISCO first level)	402
97	W20: Employed Palestinian refugees (17 years and above) with secondary and higher education by field of education at ISCED second level (2013) and occupation (ISCO first level)	404
98	W21: Employed Palestinian refugees (17 years and above) with secondary and higher education by field of education at ISCED first level (2013) and Industry (ISIC first level)	408
99	W22: Employed Palestinian refugees (17 years and above) with secondary and higher education by field of education at ISCED second level (2013) and Industry (ISIC first level)	414
Birth and Death Registration		
100	R1: Distribution of Palestinian women and the births they gave by their refugee status in Lebanon and registration status of the births	426
101	R2: Registration status of Palestinian deaths by refugee status in Lebanon for Head of Household and sex of death	426
Housing Conditions and Amenities		
102	H1: Distribution of Palestinian Households by refugee status in Lebanon, type of ceiling material of residential unit and region (Camps and Gatherings)	427
103	H2: Distribution of Palestinian Households by refugee status in Lebanon, type of occupancy (Tenure) of residential unit and region (Camps and Gatherings)	428
104	H3: Distribution of Palestinian Households by refugee status in Lebanon, type of residential unit and region (Camps and Gatherings)	429
105	H4: Distribution of Palestinian Households by refugee status in Lebanon, source of drinking water of residential unit and region (Camps and Gatherings)	429
106	H5: Distribution of Palestinian Households by refugee status in Lebanon, source of service water of residential unit and region (Camps and Gatherings)	430
107	H6: Distribution of Palestinian Households by refugee status in Lebanon, type of sewage of residential unit and region (Camps and Gatherings)	430
108	H7: Distribution of Palestinian Households by refugee status in Lebanon, source of electricity of residential unit and region (Camps and Gatherings)	431
109	H8: Distribution of Palestinian Households by refugee status in Lebanon, number of bedrooms, Household size and region (Camps and Gatherings)	432

Overview of Buildings, Residential Units, Households, Nationality and Population By Age and Sex

T1: Distribution of buildings by regions and camps.

Geographical region	Geographical localities	Number of buildings
North	Nahr el-Bared camp and Adjacent gatherings	1,897
	Beddawi camp and Adjacent gatherings	1,523
	Other North gatherings	505
	Total	3,925
Beirut	Bourj el-Barajneh camp and Adjacent gatherings	2,100
	Shatila camp and Adjacent gatherings	836
	Dbayeh camp	388
	Mar Elias camp	138
	Other Beirut gatherings	814
	Total	4,276
Mount Lebanon	Other Al Shouf gatherings	1,609
	Total	1,609
Saida	Miye ou Miye camp and Adjacent gatherings	418
	Ain el-Hilweh camp and Adjacent gatherings	3,521
	Other Saida gatherings	3,759
	Total	7,698
Tyre	Burj el-Shemali camp and Adjacent gatherings	1,243
	Rashidiyeh camp	1,510
	El-Buss camp	687
	Other Tyre gatherings	593
	Total	4,033
Beka'a	Wavel camp and Adjacent gatherings	410
	Other Beka'a gatherings	766
	Total	1,176
Total	Bourj el-Barajneh camp and Adjacent gatherings	2,100
	Miye ou Miye camp and Adjacent gatherings	418
	Burj el-Shemali camp and Adjacent gatherings	1,243
	Shatila camp and Adjacent gatherings	836
	Dbayeh camp	388
	Ain el-Hilweh camp and Adjacent gatherings	3,521
	Mar Elias camp	138
	Rashidiyeh camp	1,510
	Nahr el-Bared camp and Adjacent gatherings	1,897
	Wavel camp and Adjacent gatherings	410
	Beddawi camp and Adjacent gatherings	1,523
	El-Buss camp	687
	Other North gatherings	505
	Other Al Shouf gatherings	1,609
	Other Saida gatherings	3,759
	Other Tyre gatherings	593

Geographical region	Geographical localities	Number of buildings
	Other Beka'a gatherings	766
	Other Beirut gatherings	814
	Total	22,717

T2: Number of residential units.

Geographical region	Geographical localities	Number of residential units
North	Nahr el-Bared camp and Adjacent gatherings	6,096
	Beddawi camp and Adjacent gatherings	5,188
	Other North gatherings	683
	Total	11,967
Beirut	Bourj el-Barajneh camp and Adjacent gatherings	4,817
	Shatila camp and Adjacent gatherings	3,308
	Dbayeh camp	492
	Mar Elias camp	421
	Other Beirut gatherings	1,579
	Total	10,617
Mount Lebanon	Other Al Shouf gatherings	3,688
	Total	3,688
Saida	Miye ou Miye camp and Adjacent gatherings	984
	Ain el-Hilweh camp and Adjacent gatherings	8,135
	Other Saida gatherings	7,886
	Total	17,005
Tyre	Burj el-Shemali camp and Adjacent gatherings	2,668
	Rashidiyeh camp	2,355
	El-Buss camp	1,307
	Other Tyre gatherings	865
	Total	7,195
Beka'a	Wavel camp and Adjacent gatherings	829
	Other Beka'a gatherings	1,427
	Total	2,256
Total	Bourj el-Barajneh camp and Adjacent gatherings	4,817
	Miye ou Miye camp and Adjacent gatherings	984
	Burj el-Shemali camp and Adjacent gatherings	2,668
	Shatila camp and Adjacent gatherings	3,308
	Dbayeh camp	492
	Ain el-Hilweh camp and Adjacent gatherings	8,135
	Mar Elias camp	421
	Rashidiyeh camp	2,355
	Nahr el-Bared camp and Adjacent gatherings	6,096

Geographical region	Geographical localities	Number of residential units
Total	Wavel camp and Adjacent gatherings	829
	Beddawi camp and Adjacent gatherings	5,188
	El-Buss camp	1,307
	Other North gatherings	683
	Other Al Shouf gatherings	3,688
	Other Saida gatherings	7,886
	Other Tyre gatherings	865
	Other Beka'a gatherings	1,427
	Other Beirut gatherings	1,579
	Total	52,728

T3: Number of Households.

Geographical region	Geographical localities	Number of Households
North	Nahr el-Bared camp and Adjacent gatherings	6,343
	Beddawi camp and Adjacent gatherings	5,560
	Other North gatherings	769
	Total	12,672
Beirut	Bourj el-Barajneh camp and Adjacent gatherings	5,080
	Shatila camp and Adjacent gatherings	3,483
	Dbayeh camp	494
	Mar Elias camp	477
	Other Beirut gatherings	1,610
Mount Lebanon	Total	11,144
	Other Al Shouf gatherings	3,874
	Total	3,874
Saida	Miye ou Miye camp and Adjacent gatherings	1,043
	Ain el-Hilweh camp and Adjacent gatherings	8,558
	Other Saida gatherings	8,372
	Total	17,973
Tyre	Burj el-Shemali camp and Adjacent gatherings	2,807
	Rashidiyeh camp	2,417
	El-Buss camp	1,356
	Other Tyre gatherings	888
	Total	7,468
Beka'a	Wavel camp and Adjacent gatherings	872
	Other Beka'a gatherings	1,470
	Total	2,342
Total	Bourj el-Barajneh camp and Adjacent gatherings	5,080
	Miye ou Miye camp and Adjacent gatherings	1,043
	Burj el-Shemali camp and Adjacent gatherings	2,807
	Shatila camp and Adjacent gatherings	3,483
	Dbayeh camp	494
	Ain el-Hilweh camp and Adjacent gatherings	8,558

Geographical region	Geographical localities	Number of Households
Total	Mar Elias camp	477
	Rashidiyeh camp	2,417
	Nahr el-Bared camp and Adjacent gatherings	6,343
	Wavel camp and Adjacent gatherings	872
	Beddawi camp and Adjacent gatherings	5,560
	El-Buss camp	1,356
	Other North gatherings	769
	Other Al Shouf gatherings	3,874
	Other Saida gatherings	8,372
	Other Tyre gatherings	888
	Other Beka'a gatherings	1,470
	Other Beirut gatherings	1,610
	Total	55,473

T4: Distribution of Households by regions and camps and nationality of Head of Household.

Geographical region	Geographical localities	Nationality of Head of Household					
		PRL	PRS	Lebanese	Syrian	Other	Total
North	Nahr el-Bared camp and Adjacent gatherings	5,722	492	62	66	1	6,343
	Beddawi camp and Adjacent gatherings	3,659	499	163	1,228	11	5,560
	Other North gatherings	604	18	137	8	2	769
	Total	9,985	1,009	362	1,302	14	12,672
Beirut	Bourj el-Barajneh camp and Adjacent gatherings	2,855	181	126	1,862	56	5,080
	Shatila camp and Adjacent gatherings	1,306	167	313	1,669	28	3,483
	Dbayeh camp	250	5	174	57	8	494
	Mar Elias camp	205	13	45	166	48	477
	Other Beirut gatherings	1,424	50	102	27	7	1,610
	Total	6,040	416	760	3,781	147	11,144
Mount Lebanon	Other Al Shouf gatherings	2,949	440	403	72	10	3,874
	Total	2,949	440	403	72	10	3,874
Saïda	Miye ou Miye camp and Adjacent gatherings	904	101	21	15	2	1,043
	Ain el-Hilweh camp and Adjacent gatherings	7,398	864	88	195	13	8,558
	Other Saïda gatherings	7,414	449	434	55	20	8,372
	Total	15,716	1,414	543	265	35	17,973
Tyre	Burj el-Shemali camp and Adjacent gatherings	2,270	387	21	122	7	2,807
	Rashidiyeh camp	2,181	147	15	71	3	2,417
	El-Buss camp	1,077	110	76	90	3	1,356
	Other Tyre gatherings	835	28	21	4	-	888
Beka'a	Total	6,363	672	133	287	13	7,468
	Wavel camp and Adjacent gatherings	561	291	5	15	-	872
	Other Beka'a gatherings	1,134	214	84	33	5	1,470
	Total	1,695	505	89	48	5	2,342

Geographical region	Geographical localities	Nationality of Head of Household					
		PRL	PRS	Lebanese	Syrian	Other	Total
Total	Bourj el-Barajneh camp and Adjacent gatherings	2,855	181	126	1,862	56	5,080
	Miye ou Miye camp and Adjacent gatherings	904	101	21	15	2	1,043
	Burj el-Shemali camp and Adjacent gatherings	2,270	387	21	122	7	2,807
	Shatila camp and Adjacent gatherings	1,306	167	313	1,669	28	3,483
	Dbayeh camp	250	5	174	57	8	494
	Ain el-Hilweh camp and Adjacent gatherings	7,398	864	88	195	13	8,558
	Mar Elias camp	205	13	45	166	48	477
	Rashidiyeh camp	2,181	147	15	71	3	2,417
	Nahr el-Bared camp and Adjacent gatherings	5,722	492	62	66	1	6,343
	Wavel camp and Adjacent gatherings	561	291	5	15	-	872
	Beddawi camp and Adjacent gatherings	3,659	499	163	1,228	11	5,560
	El-Buss camp	1,077	110	76	90	3	1,356
	Other North gatherings	604	18	137	8	2	769
	Other Al Shouf gatherings	2,949	440	403	72	10	3,874
	Other Saida gatherings	7,414	449	434	55	20	8,372
	Other Tyre gatherings	835	28	21	4	-	888
	Other Beka'a gatherings	1,134	214	84	33	5	1,470
	Other Beirut gatherings	1,424	50	102	27	7	1,610
	Total	42,748	4,456	2,290	5,755	224	55,473

T5: Distribution of population by nationality, regions and camps.

Age groups	Nationality									
	PRL			PRS			Lebanese			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
0-4	8,175	7,857	16,032	681	676	1,357	494	526	1,020	
5-9	8,333	7,981	16,314	1,179	1,201	2,380	564	507	1,071	
10-14	7,738	7,696	15,434	1,031	996	2,027	470	441	911	
15-19	8,224	8,043	16,267	784	888	1,672	386	434	820	
20-24	8,270	7,824	16,094	737	867	1,604	363	556	919	
25-29	7,215	6,532	13,747	623	813	1,436	326	629	955	
30-34	5,474	5,169	10,643	656	839	1,495	322	722	1,044	
35-39	5,013	5,060	10,073	571	637	1,208	305	644	949	
40-44	4,625	4,672	9,297	442	503	945	288	584	872	
45-49	4,937	4,983	9,920	388	473	861	250	602	852	
50-54	4,859	4,892	9,751	375	436	811	244	571	815	
55-59	3,413	3,398	6,811	303	350	653	176	493	669	
60-64	2,312	2,205	4,517	216	278	494	95	316	411	
65-69	1,573	1,734	3,307	117	162	279	58	214	272	
70-74	1,436	1,703	3,139	105	111	216	56	141	197	
75-79	992	1,084	2,076	57	90	147	28	84	112	
80-84	524	696	1,220	30	40	70	29	62	91	
85 and above	324	583	907	20	31	51	12	38	50	
Total	83,437	82,112	165,549	8,315	9,391	17,706	4,466	7,564	12,030	

	Syrian			Other			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	2,670	2,476	5,146	45	51	96	12,065	11,586	23,651
	2,128	2,043	4,171	32	39	71	12,236	11,771	24,007
	1,487	1,371	2,858	28	43	71	10,754	10,547	21,301
	1,486	1,281	2,767	23	64	87	10,903	10,710	21,613
	1,382	1,433	2,815	27	186	213	10,779	10,866	21,645
	1,325	1,405	2,730	48	160	208	9,537	9,539	19,076
	1,446	1,213	2,659	28	101	129	7,926	8,044	15,970
	1,134	729	1,863	39	99	138	7,062	7,169	14,231
	673	472	1,145	11	52	63	6,039	6,283	12,322
	421	327	748	16	42	58	6,012	6,427	12,439
	283	261	544	12	42	54	5,773	6,202	11,975
	175	197	372	12	34	46	4,079	4,472	8,551
	89	111	200	10	18	28	2,722	2,928	5,650
	73	78	151	9	16	25	1,830	2,204	4,034
	30	33	63	2	6	8	1,629	1,994	3,623
	20	28	48	1	2	3	1,098	1,288	2,386
	5	14	19	-	-	-	588	812	1,400
	5	13	18	-	1	1	361	666	1,027
	14,832	13,485	28,317	343	956	1,299	111,393	113,508	224,901

T6: Distribution of population by nationality, regions and camps.

Region	Geographical localities	Nationality					
		PRL	PRS	Lebanese	Syrian	Other	Total
North	Nahr el-Bared camp and Adjacent gatherings	24,088	1,846	408	395	36	26,773
	Beddawi camp and Adjacent gatherings	15,011	1,951	934	6,286	87	24,269
	Other North gatherings	2,396	62	725	49	21	3,253
	Total	41,495	3,859	2,067	6,730	144	54,295
Beirut	Bourj el-Barajneh camp and Adjacent gatherings	10,250	734	716	8,836	147	20,683
	Shatila camp and Adjacent gatherings	5,188	629	1,336	8,105	114	15,372
	Dbayeh camp	758	8	690	276	40	1,772
	Mar Elias camp	748	55	161	690	113	1,767
	Other Beirut gatherings	5,205	193	722	183	78	6,381
	Total	22,149	1,619	3,625	18,090	492	45,975
Mount Lebanon	Other Al Shouf gatherings	11,752	1,978	1,972	445	181	16,328
	Total	11,752	1,978	1,972	445	181	16,328
Saida	Miye ou Miye camp and Adjacent gatherings	3,287	327	103	105	13	3,835
	Ain el-Hilweh camp and Adjacent gatherings	27,928	3,349	482	956	53	32,768
	Other Saida gatherings	27,986	1,874	2,439	366	254	32,919
	Total	59,201	5,550	3,024	1,427	320	69,522
Tyre	Burj el-Shemali camp and Adjacent gatherings	8,734	1,613	112	533	39	11,031
	Rashidiyeh camp	8,641	560	86	329	40	9,656
	El-Buss camp	4,073	412	298	429	22	5,234
	Other Tyre gatherings	2,962	121	255	16	13	3,367
	Total	24,410	2,706	751	1,307	114	29,288
Beka'a	Wavel camp and Adjacent gatherings	2,135	1,156	50	115	15	3,471
	Other Beka'a gatherings	4,407	838	541	203	33	6,022
	Total	6,542	1,994	591	318	48	9,493
Total	Bourj el-Barajneh camp and Adjacent gatherings	10,250	734	716	8,836	147	20,683
	Miye ou Miye camp and Adjacent gatherings	3,287	327	103	105	13	3,835
	Burj el-Shemali camp and Adjacent gatherings	8,734	1,613	112	533	39	11,031
	Shatila camp and Adjacent gatherings	5,188	629	1,336	8,105	114	15,372
	Dbayeh camp	758	8	690	276	40	1,772
	Ain el-Hilweh camp and Adjacent gatherings	27,928	3,349	482	956	53	32,768
	Mar Elias camp	748	55	161	690	113	1,767
	Rashidiyeh camp	8,641	560	86	329	40	9,656
	Nahr el-Bared camp and Adjacent gatherings	24,088	1,846	408	395	36	26,773
	Wavel camp and Adjacent gatherings	2,135	1,156	50	115	15	3,471

Region	Geographical localities	Nationality					
		PRL	PRS	Lebanese	Syrian	Other	Total
Total	Beddawi camp and Adjacent gatherings	15,011	1,951	934	6,286	87	24,269
	El-Buss camp	4,073	412	298	429	22	5,234
	Other North gatherings	2,396	62	725	49	21	3,253
	Other Al Shouf gatherings	11,752	1,978	1,972	445	181	16,328
	Other Saida gatherings	27,986	1,874	2,439	366	254	32,919
	Other Tyre gatherings	2,962	121	255	16	13	3,367
	Other Beka'a gatherings	4,407	838	541	203	33	6,022
	Other Beirut gatherings	5,205	193	722	183	78	6,381
	Total	165,549	17,706	12,030	28,317	1,299	224,901

T7: Distribution of population by nationality, type of travel document and sex.

Document travel	Nationality									
	PRL			PRS			Lebanese			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Lebanese travel document for Palestinian	44,681	41,379	86,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Syrian travel document for Palestinian	-	-	-	5,205	5,751	10,956	-	-	-	
Other Arab travel document for Palestinian	32	38	70	93	166	259	-	-	-	
Passport issued by Palestinian Authority	19	19	38	57	49	106	-	-	-	
Lebanese passport	2,997	3,758	6,755	15	39	54	4,293	7,282	11,575	
Arab passport	203	262	465	452	556	1,008	162	266	428	
Non Arab passport	506	393	899	68	68	136	11	16	27	
Other	108	117	225	56	75	131	-	-	-	
No travel document or passport but can have	34,323	35,591	69,914	2,285	2,624	4,909	-	-	-	
No travel document or passport and can not have	568	555	1,123	84	63	147	-	-	-	
Total	83,437	82,112	165,549	8,315	9,391	17,706	4,466	7,564	12,030	

	Syrian			Other			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,681	41,379	86,060
	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,205	5,751	10,956
	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	204	329
	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	68	144
	-	-	-	-	3	3	7,305	11,082	18,387
	14,832	13,485	28,317	173	316	489	15,822	14,885	30,707
	-	-	-	136	595	731	721	1,072	1,793
	-	-	-	-	6	6	164	198	362
	-	-	-	7	13	20	36,615	38,228	74,843
	-	-	-	27	23	50	679	641	1,320
	14,832	13,485	28,317	343	956	1,299	111,393	113,508	224,901

T8: Age distribution by single year and sex.

Single Year Age	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
0	2,190	2,289	4,479
1	2,369	2,347	4,716
2	2,531	2,255	4,786
3	2,450	2,370	4,820
4	2,525	2,325	4,850
5	2,607	2,402	5,009
6	2,494	2,436	4,930
7	2,429	2,486	4,915
8	2,455	2,206	4,661
9	2,251	2,241	4,492
10	2,206	2,146	4,352
11	2,189	2,006	4,195
12	2,197	2,125	4,322
13	2,062	2,085	4,147
14	2,100	2,185	4,285
15	2,127	2,085	4,212
16	2,158	2,125	4,283
17	2,364	2,252	4,616
18	2,125	2,142	4,267
19	2,129	2,106	4,235
20	2,212	2,292	4,504
21	2,201	2,217	4,418
22	2,230	2,199	4,429
23	2,122	2,074	4,196
24	2,014	2,084	4,098
25	1,872	2,091	3,963
26	1,977	1,981	3,958
27	2,183	2,011	4,194
28	1,796	1,807	3,603
29	1,709	1,649	3,358
30	1,842	1,737	3,579

Single Year Age	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
31	1,577	1,592	3,169
32	1,701	1,763	3,464
33	1,496	1,483	2,979
34	1,310	1,469	2,779
35	1,683	1,615	3,298
36	1,388	1,402	2,790
37	1,593	1,597	3,190
38	1,275	1,352	2,627
39	1,123	1,203	2,326
40	1,182	1,249	2,431
41	1,145	1,165	2,310
42	1,283	1,400	2,683
43	1,209	1,254	2,463
44	1,220	1,215	2,435
45	1,266	1,334	2,600
46	1,186	1,186	2,372
47	1,315	1,363	2,678
48	1,124	1,302	2,426
49	1,121	1,242	2,363
50	1,241	1,345	2,586
51	1,114	1,228	2,342
52	1,247	1,341	2,588
53	1,078	1,183	2,261
54	1,093	1,105	2,198
55	908	974	1,882
56	920	946	1,866
57	894	979	1,873
58	698	830	1,528
59	659	743	1,402
60	633	659	1,292
61	603	650	1,253
62	554	618	1,172

Single Year Age	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
63	463	491	954
64	469	510	979
65	449	523	972
66	317	356	673
67	367	395	762
68	312	347	659
69	385	583	968
70	341	428	769
71	346	411	757
72	354	447	801
73	300	365	665
74	288	343	631
75	268	307	575
76	228	244	472
77	233	293	526
78	198	222	420
79	171	222	393
80	154	202	356
81	174	228	402
82	103	154	257
83	87	124	211
84	70	104	174
85	61	121	182
86	60	89	149
87	75	134	209
88	31	38	69
89	38	45	83
90	16	54	70
91	24	43	67
92	13	48	61
93	13	19	32
94	10	15	25

Single Year Age	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
95	4	11	15
96	4	17	21
97	8	12	20
98	1	5	6
99	2	2	4
100	1	13	14
Total	111,393	113,508	224,901

T9: Distribution of number of Household in Residential units.

Number of Households in residential unit	Number of residential units	Percent of residential units
1	50,362	95.5%
2	2,047	3.9%
3	268	0.5%
4 and above	51	0.1%
Total	52,728	100%

T10: Distribution of residential units by type of material used for roof and number of floors in the building.

Main material used in the housing unit roof	Number of floors of building			
	One floor	Two floors and more	Inapplicable	Total
Concrete	5,851	44,771	39	50,661
Corrugated metal sheets	1,171	574	149	1,894
Wood	11	22	2	35
Compressed wood	5	23	2	30
Brick	6	17	-	23
Asbestos	6	11	2	19
Other	15	36	15	66
Total	7,065	45,454	209	52,728

T11: Number and percentage of Households interviewed by date of visit.

Date of visit	Number of Households	Percent of Household	Date of visit	Number of Households	Percent of Household
15.07.2017	539	1.0%	03.08.2017	142	0.3%
16.07.2017	9	0.0%	04.08.2017	207	0.4%
17.07.2017	4,661	8.4%	05.08.2017	180	0.3%
18.07.2017	6,899	12.4%	06.08.2017	97	0.2%
19.07.2017	7,951	14.3%	07.08.2017	166	0.3%
20.07.2017	7,376	13.3%	08.08.2017	200	0.4%
21.07.2017	6,395	11.5%	09.08.2017	129	0.2%
22.07.2017	4,946	8.9%	10.08.2017	200	0.4%
23.07.2017	1,504	2.7%	11.08.2017	174	0.3%
24.07.2017	3,593	6.5%	12.08.2017	126	0.2%
25.07.2017	2,610	4.7%	13.08.2017	50	0.1%
26.07.2017	1,790	3.2%	14.08.2017	54	0.1%
27.07.2017	1,238	2.2%	15.08.2017	36	0.1%
28.07.2017	676	1.2%	16.08.2017	2	0.0%
29.07.2017	619	1.1%	17.08.2017	60	0.1%
30.07.2017	109	0.2%	18.08.2017	28	0.1%
31.07.2017	421	0.8%	19.08.2017	122	0.2%
01.08.2017	379	0.7%	20.08.2017	73	0.1%
02.08.2017	235	0.4%			

Date of visit	Number of Households	Percent of Household
21.08.2017	28	0.1%
22.08.2017	57	0.1%
23.08.2017	111	0.2%
24.08.2017	22	0.0%
25.08.2017	54	0.1%
26.08.2017	104	0.2%
27.08.2017	168	0.3%
28.08.2017	163	0.3%
29.08.2017	147	0.3%
30.08.2017	122	0.2%
31.08.2017	15	0.0%
05.09.2017	2	0.0%
06.09.2017	24	0.0%
07.09.2017	5	0.0%
08.09.2017	1	0.0%
09.09.2017	8	0.0%
10.09.2017	3	0.0%
11.09.2017	20	0.0%
12.09.2017	71	0.1%
13.09.2017	44	0.1%
14.09.2017	60	0.1%
15.09.2017	57	0.1%
16.09.2017	21	0.0%
17.09.2017	22	0.0%
18.09.2017	16	0.0%
19.09.2017	15	0.0%
20.09.2017	7	0.0%
21.09.2017	22	0.0%
22.09.2017	12	0.0%
23.09.2017	36	0.1%
24.09.2017	26	0.0%
25.09.2017	14	0.0%
Total	55,473	100%

T12: Number of Households and population covered in the census for 168 localities.

Regions (168 localities)	Number of Households	Population covered
Marj OG	64	242
Barelias OG	353	1,374
Guru OG	28	111
Tablaya OG	237	931
Wavel Camp Perimeter AG	306	1,306
Deir Zenoun OG	146	629
Al Minaa OG	176	772
Bab el-ramel OG	49	176
Bab Attebana OG	56	253
Al Mankobeen AG	189	891
Al Muhajareen AG	82	315
Nahr al-Bared AG (E)	1,116	4,848
Al-Zahariya OG	101	380
Abu Naeem Building AG	221	961
Tariq El Jdideh OG	1,244	5,070
Sabra and the Sports City AG	319	1,362
Baraksat AG	838	3,207
Bustan Al Quds and Uzo AG	436	1,720
Shheem OG	224	891
Jebal al-Haleeb AG	462	1,920
Old Saida OG	754	2,802
Siroub OG	800	3,335
Al Sikka AG	426	1,704
Al Taware'e AG	378	1,402
Wadialzaineh OG	1,866	7,995
Dalla'a OG	209	741
Fawar and Hamshary OG	210	870
Ghazieh OG	203	836
Mazboud OG	92	338
Bustan Abu Jameel AG	124	488

Regions (168 localities)	Number of Households	Population covered	Regions (168 localities)	Number of Households	Population covered
Fadlo Wakim AG	46	192	Burj el-Shemali AG	190	813
Heba Projects OG	227	995	Public housing OG	50	178
Al Villat OG	157	695	Al Raml OG	50	200
Jadra OG	176	769	Cedrus Project OG	115	486
Aabra OG	303	1,225	Zarout OG	67	252
Hlaliyeh OG	273	1,035	Saadiyat OG	124	542
Qiaa OG	134	513	Qabb Ilyas OG	44	190
Al Barrad OG	250	919	Joub Jannine OG	7	31
El Zohour OG	555	2,083	Wavel camp	566	2,165
Al Hajj Hafez OG	249	948	Ain el-Hilweh camp	5,618	21,209
Hamood OG	49	191	Miye ou Miye camp	665	2,359
Iskandarani OG	69	240	Haret Hreik AG	443	1,602
Sabagh OG	178	713	Mar Elias camp	477	1,767
El Sit Nafisah OG	105	380	Shatila camp	3,164	14,010
Al Quds Square OG	57	212	Bourj el-Barajneh camp	4,430	18,351
Barja OG	199	864	Dbayeh camp	494	1,772
Baasir OG	63	267	Nahr al-Bared camp	2,402	9,470
Wardaniyeh OG	58	209	Beddawi camp	4,102	17,995
Ketermaya OG	75	342	Burj el-Shemali camp	2,617	10,218
Sharhabeel OG	154	619	El-Buss camp	1,356	5,234
Aadloun OG	54	200	Rashidiyeh camp	2,417	9,656
Al-Bisaria OG	122	508	Harouf OG	83	387
Borgholiyeh OG	109	390	Kfar Roummane OG	26	114
Al Eitaniyah OG	46	205	Ansar OG	145	586
Jal El Baher OG	313	1,172	Al Zeraa OG	55	225
Jimjeem OG	51	174	Balauta OG	10	41
Kfar Baddah OG	82	295	Nahr Samer OG	64	252
Maachouq OG	312	1,235	Industrial City OG	19	76
Al Qasimia OG	395	1,492	Jabal Baddawi AG	505	2,157
Shibriha OG	451	1,866	Ismailia OG	45	202
Al Wasta Al Foka OG	46	216	Al Bustann Al Kabeer OG	100	404
Al Aab OG	64	251			

Regions (168 localities)	Number of Households	Population covered	Regions (168 localities)	Number of Households	Population covered
Aaziyyeh OG	46	200	Saida Al Wastani OG	2	3
Ansariyeh OG	35	151	Barameiya OG	11	36
Ouzaii and Horch el Qatil OG	244	889	Bqosta OG	1	3
Haret El Naameh OG	240	1,056	Salhiyeh OG	3	9
Al Hesba OG	23	114	Majdelyoun OG	38	147
Al Wasta Al Tahta OG	88	344	Haret Saida OG	226	839
Military Officers' Club OG	99	411	Dakraman, Saida OG	203	745
Saadnayel OG	442	1,898	Darb El Sim OG	7	24
MarTyres' Square OG	48	180	Zaghdraiya OG	3	8
Nahr al-Bared AG (B)	648	2,829	Ain Ed Delb OG	2	7
Nahr al-Bared AG (C)	1,100	4,870	Saida Village OG	34	140
Nahr al-Bared AG (D)	221	1,031	Tanbourit OG	1	2
Nahr al-Bared AG (A)	856	3,725	Miye ou Miye OG	58	229
Haret El-lebneniye AG	345	1,455	Maghdouché OG	2	3
Al Tameer Al Tahtany AG	230	926	El Naameh OG	109	491
Shaitley OG	7	34	Bourj el-Barajneh AG	207	730
Al-Joura OG	38	157	Moenesa Alia OG	37	149
Ismailiah OG	28	98	Ain Aanoub OG	1	4
Rmayleh (Al Shouf) OG	35	139	Choueifat OG	26	106
Abi Samara OG	86	336	Deir Qoubel OG	35	134
Behind American Community School OG	66	260	Choueifat Dome OG	30	110
Miye ou Miye surroundings AG	378	1,476	Bechamoun OG	131	515
Duris OG	49	209	Beddawi town AG	116	495
Jieh OG	223	868	Old Tripoli and Basateen Tarablous OG	102	448
Seblin OG	20	87	Zaytoun Abi Samarra OG	16	70
Rmayleh OG	6	26	Al-Qobba OG	14	50
Mghairiyeh, Al Shouf OG	27	106	Raselein OG	11	45
Daraya, Chouf OG	22	108	Aabbassiyeh, Tyre OG	32	109
Aanout OG	13	55	Borj Rahhal OG	35	137
Borjein OG	10	44	Tayr Debba OG	29	116
			Wadi Jilou OG	8	18
			Batouliyeh OG	9	29

Regions (168 localities)	Number of Households	Population covered
Bazouriyeh OG	97	268
Chaaitiyeh OG	10	47
Tyre Church OG	5	16
Tyre OG	17	72
Jwaya OG	16	67
Deirkanoun Raselein OG	25	88
Al Akbie OG	4	19
Sarafand OG	96	400
Anqoun OG	19	65
Gatherings Nahr al-Bared OG	169	768
Qaraoun OG	65	260
Nabaa - Bourj Hamoud OG	122	422
Middle Beka'a Villages OG	35	147
Total	55,473	224,901

T13: Number of male heads Households where either head or spouse is a Palestinian refugee and the other is Lebanese.

Nationality of the Head of Household (husband)	Nationality of the spouse			
	PRL	PRS	Lebanese	Total
PRL	26,252	944	3,707	30,903
PRS	390	2,037	97	2,524
Lebanese	1,219	38	379	1,636
Total	27,861	3,019	4,183	35,063

Palestinian Population Distribution

P1: Palestinian population distribution by refugee status in Lebanon, age and sex.

Age groups	Refugee status								
	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	8,175	7,857	16,032	681	676	1,357	8,856	8,533	17,389
5-9	8,333	7,981	16,314	1,179	1,201	2,380	9,512	9,182	18,694
10-14	7,738	7,696	15,434	1,031	996	2,027	8,769	8,692	17,461
15-19	8,224	8,043	16,267	784	888	1,672	9,008	8,931	17,939
20-24	8,270	7,824	16,094	737	867	1,604	9,007	8,691	17,698
25-29	7,215	6,532	13,747	623	813	1,436	7,838	7,345	15,183
30-34	5,474	5,169	10,643	656	839	1,495	6,130	6,008	12,138
35-39	5,013	5,060	10,073	571	637	1,208	5,584	5,697	11,281
40-44	4,625	4,672	9,297	442	503	945	5,067	5,175	10,242
45-49	4,937	4,983	9,920	388	473	861	5,325	5,456	10,781
50-54	4,859	4,892	9,751	375	436	811	5,234	5,328	10,562
55-59	3,413	3,398	6,811	303	350	653	3,716	3,748	7,464
60-64	2,312	2,205	4,517	216	278	494	2,528	2,483	5,011
65-69	1,573	1,734	3,307	117	162	279	1,690	1,896	3,586
70-74	1,436	1,703	3,139	105	111	216	1,541	1,814	3,355
75-79	992	1,084	2,076	57	90	147	1,049	1,174	2,223
80-84	524	696	1,220	30	40	70	554	736	1,290
85 and above	324	583	907	20	31	51	344	614	958
Total	83,437	82,112	165,549	8,315	9,391	17,706	91,752	91,503	183,255

P2: Palestinian population distribution by refugee status in Lebanon, regions and sex.

Geographical region	Refugee status								
	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
North	21,057	20,438	41,495	1,800	2,059	3,859	22,857	22,497	45,354
Beirut	11,405	10,744	22,149	778	841	1,619	12,183	11,585	23,768
Mount Lebanon	6,006	5,746	11,752	918	1,060	1,978	6,924	6,806	13,730
Saida	29,568	29,633	59,201	2,572	2,978	5,550	32,140	32,611	64,751
Tyre	12,082	12,328	24,410	1,282	1,424	2,706	13,364	13,752	27,116
Beka'a	3,319	3,223	6,542	965	1,029	1,994	4,284	4,252	8,536
Total	83,437	82,112	65,549	8,315	9,391	17,706	91,752	91,503	183,255

P3: Palestinian population distribution by refugee status in Lebanon, regions and camps and sex.

Geographical region	Geographical localities	Refugee status									
		PRL			PRS			Total			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
North	Nahr el-Bared camp and Adjacent gatherings	12,222	11,866	24,088	873	973	1,846	13,095	12,839	25,934	
	Beddawi camp and Adjacent gatherings	7,555	7,456	15,011	904	1,047	1,951	8,459	8,503	16,962	
	Other North gatherings	1,280	1,116	2,396	23	39	62	1,303	1,155	2,458	
	Total	21,057	20,438	41,495	1,800	2,059	3,859	22,857	22,497	45,354	
	Bourj el-Barajneh camp and Adjacent gatherings	5,212	5,038	10,250	356	378	734	5,568	5,416	10,984	
Beirut	Shatila camp and Adjacent gatherings	2,658	2,530	5,188	312	317	629	2,970	2,847	5,817	
	Dbayeh camp	416	342	758	4	4	8	420	346	766	
	Mar Elias camp	383	365	748	25	30	55	408	395	803	
	Other Beirut gatherings	2,736	2,469	5,205	81	112	193	2,817	2,581	5,398	
	Total	11,405	10,744	22,149	778	841	1,619	12,183	11,585	23,768	
Mount Lebanon	Other Al Shouf gatherings	6,006	5,746	11,752	918	1,060	1,978	6,924	6,806	13,730	
	Total	6,006	5,746	11,752	918	1,060	1,978	6,924	6,806	13,730	
Saïda	Miye ou Miye camp and Adjacent gatherings	1,681	1,606	3,287	145	182	327	1,826	1,788	3,614	
	Ain el-Hilweh camp and Adjacent gatherings	13,905	14,023	27,928	1,597	1,752	3,349	15,502	15,775	31,277	

Geographical region	Geographical localities	Refugee status									
		PRL			PRS			Total			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Tyre	Other Saida gatherings	13,982	14,004	27,986	830	1,044	1,874	14,812	15,048	29,860	
	Total	29,568	29,633	59,201	2,572	2,978	5,550	32,140	32,611	64,751	
	Burj el-Shemali camp and Adjacent gatherings	4,316	4,418	8,734	751	862	1,613	5,067	5,280	10,347	
	Rashidiyeh camp	4,273	4,368	8,641	270	290	560	4,543	4,658	9,201	
	El-Buss camp	1,982	2,091	4,073	205	207	412	2,187	2,298	4,485	
Beka'a	Other Tyre gatherings	1,511	1,451	2,962	56	65	121	1,567	1,516	3,083	
	Total	12,082	12,328	24,410	1,282	1,424	2,706	13,364	13,752	27,116	
	Wavel camp and Adjacent gatherings	1,036	1,099	2,135	562	594	1,156	1,598	1,693	3,291	
Total	Other Beka'a gatherings	2,283	2,124	4,407	403	435	838	2,686	2,559	5,245	
	Total	3,319	3,223	6,542	965	1,029	1,994	4,284	4,252	8,536	
	Bourj el-Barajneh camp and Adjacent gatherings	5,212	5,038	10,250	356	378	734	5,568	5,416	10,984	
	Miye ou Miye camp and Adjacent gatherings	1,681	1,606	3,287	145	182	327	1,826	1,788	3,614	
	Burj el-Shemali camp and Adjacent gatherings	4,316	4,418	8,734	751	862	1,613	5,067	5,280	10,347	

Geographical region	Geographical localities	Refugee status								
		PRL			PRS			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	Shatila camp and Adjacent gatherings	2,658	2,530	5,188	312	317	629	2,970	2,847	5,817
	Dbayeh camp	416	342	758	4	4	8	420	346	766
	Ain el-Hilweh camp and Adjacent gatherings	13,905	14,023	27,928	1,597	1,752	3,349	15,502	15,775	31,277
	Mar Elias camp	383	365	748	25	30	55	408	395	803
	Rashidiyeh camp	4,273	4,368	8,641	270	290	560	4,543	4,658	9,201
	Nahr el-Bared camp and Adjacent gatherings	12,222	11,866	24,088	873	973	1,846	13,095	12,839	25,934
	Wavel camp and Adjacent gatherings	1,036	1,099	2,135	562	594	1,156	1,598	1,693	3,291
	Beddawi camp and Adjacent gatherings	7,555	7,456	15,011	904	1,047	1,951	8,459	8,503	16,962
	El-Buss camp	1,982	2,091	4,073	205	207	412	2,187	2,298	4,485
	Other North gatherings	1,280	1,116	2,396	23	39	62	1,303	1,155	2,458
	Other Al Shouf gatherings	6,006	5,746	11,752	918	1,060	1,978	6,924	6,806	13,730
	Other Saida gatherings	13,982	14,004	27,986	830	1,044	1,874	14,812	15,048	29,860
	Other Tyre gatherings	1,511	1,451	2,962	56	65	121	1,567	1,516	3,083
	Other Beka'a gatherings	2,283	2,124	4,407	403	435	838	2,686	2,559	5,245
	Other Beirut gatherings	2,736	2,469	5,205	81	112	193	2,817	2,581	5,398
	Total	83,437	82,112	165,549	8,315	9,391	17,706	91,752	91,503	183,255

P4: Palestinian population distribution by refugee status in Lebanon, refugee registration with UNRWA and sex.

Registration of Palestinian individual in the UNRWA	Refugee status								
	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Registered in Lebanon	82,841	81,580	164,421	-	-	-	82,841	81,580	164,421
Registered in Syria	-	-	-	8,119	9,211	17,330	8,119	9,211	17,330
Registered in Jordan	-	-	-	23	34	57	23	34	57
Registered in West Bank	-	-	-	20	10	30	20	10	30
Registered in Gaza	-	-	-	9	15	24	9	15	24
Not registered	580	507	1,087	135	113	248	715	620	1,335
N/K	16	25	41	9	8	17	25	33	58
Total	83,437	82,112	165,549	8,315	9,391	17,706	91,752	91,503	183,255

P5: Palestinian refugees in Lebanon by refugee registration with DPAR and sex.

Registration of Palestinian individual in the DPAR	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Registered	82,981	81,727	164,708
Not registered	412	346	758
N/K	44	39	83
Total	83,437	82,112	165,549

P6: Palestinian Households distribution by refugee status in Lebanon for Head of Household and regions and camps.

Geographical region	Geographical localities	Refugee status of Head of Household		
		PRL	PRS	Total
North	Nahr el-Bared camp and Adjacent gatherings	5,722	492	6,214
	Beddawi camp and Adjacent gatherings	3,659	499	4,158
	Other North gatherings	604	18	622
	Total	9,985	1,009	10,994
Beirut	Bourj el-Barajneh camp and Adjacent gatherings	2,855	181	3,036
	Shatila camp and Adjacent gatherings	1,306	167	1,473
	Dbayeh camp	250	5	255
	Mar Elias camp	205	13	218
	Other Beirut gatherings	1,424	50	1,474
	Total	6,040	416	6,456
Mount Lebanon	Other Al Shouf gatherings	2,949	440	3,389
	Total	2,949	440	3,389

Geographical region	Geographical localities	Refugee status of Head of Household		
		PRL	PRS	Total
Saida	Miye ou Miye camp and Adjacent gatherings	904	101	1,005
	Ain el-Hilweh camp and Adjacent gatherings	7,398	864	8,262
	Other Saida gatherings	7,414	449	7,863
	Total	15,716	1,414	17,130
Tyre	Burj el-Shemali camp and Adjacent gatherings	2,270	387	2,657
	Rashidiyeh camp	2,181	147	2,328
	El-Buss camp	1,077	110	1,187
	Other Tyre gatherings	835	28	863
	Total	6,363	672	7,035
Beka'a	Wavel camp and Adjacent gatherings	561	291	852
	Other Beka'a gatherings	1,134	214	1,348
	Total	1,695	505	2,200
Total	Bourj el-Barajneh camp and Adjacent gatherings	2,855	181	3,036
	Miye ou Miye camp and Adjacent gatherings	904	101	1,005
	Burj el-Shemali camp and Adjacent gatherings	2,270	387	2,657
	Shatila camp and Adjacent gatherings	1,306	167	1,473
	Dbayeh camp	250	5	255
	Ain el-Hilweh camp and Adjacent gatherings	7,398	864	8,262
	Mar Elias camp	205	13	218
	Rashidiyeh camp	2,181	147	2,328
	Nahr el-Bared camp and Adjacent gatherings	5,722	492	6,214
	Wavel camp and Adjacent gatherings	561	291	852
	Beddawi camp and Adjacent gatherings	3,659	499	4,158
	El-Buss camp	1,077	110	1,187
	Other North gatherings	604	18	622
	Other Al Shouf gatherings	2,949	440	3,389
	Other Saida gatherings	7,414	449	7,863
	Other Tyre gatherings	835	28	863
	Other Beka'a gatherings	1,134	214	1,348
	Other Beirut gatherings	1,424	50	1,474
	Total	42,748	4,456	47,204

P7: Palestinian Households distribution by refugee status in Lebanon for Head of Household, Regions and camps and average Households size.

Geographical region	Geographical localities	Household size		
		Refugee status of Head of Household		
		PRL	PRS	Total
North	Nahr el-Bared camp and Adjacent gatherings	4.2	3.9	4.2
	Beddawi camp and Adjacent gatherings	4.2	4.0	4.2
	Other North gatherings	4.2	3.6	4.2
	Total	4.2	3.9	4.2
Beirut	Bourj el-Barajneh camp and Adjacent gatherings	3.7	4.2	3.7
	Shatila camp and Adjacent gatherings	4.1	4.1	4.1
	Dbayeh camp	3.3	3.0	3.3
	Mar Elias camp	3.8	4.5	3.8
	Other Beirut gatherings	3.9	4.0	3.9
	Total	3.8	4.1	3.8
Mount Lebanon	Other Al Shouf gatherings	4.1	4.5	4.2
	Total	4.1	4.5	4.2
Saida	Miye ou Miye camp and Adjacent gatherings	3.7	3.6	3.7
	Ain el-Hilweh camp and Adjacent gatherings	3.8	4.1	3.8
	Other Saida gatherings	3.9	4.0	3.9
	Total	3.8	4.0	3.9
Tyre	Burj el-Shemali camp and Adjacent gatherings	3.9	4.2	3.9
	Rashidiyeh camp	4.0	4.3	4.0
	El-Buss camp	3.8	3.8	3.8
	Other Tyre gatherings	3.8	4.3	3.8
	Total	3.9	4.1	3.9
Beka'a	Wavel camp and Adjacent gatherings	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Other Beka'a gatherings	4.1	4.0	4.1
	Total	4.0	4.0	4.0
Total	Bourj el-Barajneh camp and Adjacent gatherings	3.7	4.2	3.7
	Miye ou Miye camp and Adjacent gatherings	3.7	3.6	3.7
	Burj el-Shemali camp and Adjacent gatherings	3.9	4.2	3.9
	Shatila camp and Adjacent gatherings	4.1	4.1	4.1
	Dbayeh camp	3.3	3.0	3.3
	Ain el-Hilweh camp and Adjacent gatherings	3.8	4.1	3.8
	Mar Elias camp	3.8	4.5	3.8
	Rashidiyeh camp	4.0	4.3	4.0
	Nahr el-Bared camp and Adjacent gatherings	4.2	3.9	4.2
	Wavel camp and Adjacent gatherings	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Beddawi camp and Adjacent gatherings	4.2	4.0	4.2
	El-Buss camp	3.8	3.8	3.8
	Other North gatherings	4.2	3.6	4.2
	Other Al Shouf gatherings	4.1	4.5	4.2
	Other Saida gatherings	3.9	4.0	3.9
	Other Tyre gatherings	3.8	4.3	3.8
	Other Beka'a gatherings	4.1	4.0	4.1
	Other Beirut gatherings	3.9	4.0	3.9
	Total	4.0	4.1	4.0

P8: Households by refugee status in Lebanon for Head of Household, Household type (Nuclear, extended nuclear, others) and Household size.

Household size	Refugee status of Head of Household													
	PRL					PRS					Total			
	One-person Household	Nuclear Household	Extended Household	Composite Household	Total	One-person Household	Nuclear Household	Extended Household	Composite Household	Total				
1	4,496	-	-	-	4,496	370	-	-	-	370	4,866	-	-	4,866
2	-	5,916	652	44	6,612	-	576	54	1	631	-	6,492	706	7,243
3	-	6,137	536	57	6,730	-	652	83	3	738	-	6,789	619	7,468
4	-	7,736	463	30	8,229	-	839	89	5	933	-	8,575	552	9,162
5	-	6,978	510	34	7,522	-	746	122	-	868	-	7,724	632	8,390
6	-	4,848	465	40	5,353	-	413	98	-	511	-	5,261	563	5,864
7+	-	3,145	624	37	3,806	-	235	165	5	405	-	3,380	789	4,211
Total	4,496	34,760	3,250	242	42,748	370	3,461	611	14	4,456	4,866	38,221	3,861	47,204

P9: Households by refugee status in Lebanon for Head of Household ,Household type (Nuclear, extended nuclear, others) and sex of Head of Household.

Type of Household	Refugee status of Head of Household									
	PRL					PRS				
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
One-person Household	1,703	2,793	4,496	181	189	370	1,884	2,982	4,866	4,866
Nuclear Household	31,285	3,475	34,760	2,766	695	3,461	34,051	4,170	38,221	38,221
Extended Household	2,116	1,134	3,250	438	173	611	2,554	1,307	3,861	3,861
Composite Household	179	63	242	13	1	14	192	64	256	256
Total	35,283	7,465	42,748	3,398	1,058	4,456	38,681	8,523	47,204	47,204

P10: Households by refugee status in Lebanon for Head of Household, Regions and Camps and sex of Head of Household.

Region	Geographical localities	Refugee status of Head of Household								
		PRL			PRS			Total		
		Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Female	Total
North	Nahr el-Bared camp and Adjacent gatherings	4,840	882	5,722	340	152	492	5,180	1,034	6,214
	Beddawi camp and Adjacent gatherings	3,083	576	3,659	386	113	499	3,469	689	4,158
	Other North gatherings	522	82	604	11	7	18	533	89	622
	Total	8,445	1,540	9,985	737	272	1,009	9,182	1,812	10,994
Beirut	Bourj el-Barajneh camp and Adjacent gatherings	2,310	545	2,855	147	34	181	2,457	579	3,036
	Shatila camp and Adjacent gatherings	1,060	246	1,306	125	42	167	1,185	288	1,473
	Dbayeh camp	195	55	250	2	3	5	197	58	255
	Mar Elias camp	167	38	205	11	2	13	178	40	218
	Other Beirut gatherings	1,125	299	1,424	37	13	50	1,162	312	1,474
	Total	4,857	1,183	6,040	322	94	416	5,179	1,277	6,456
Mount Lebanon	Other Al Shouf gatherings	2,587	362	2,949	358	82	440	2,945	444	3,389
	Total	2,587	362	2,949	358	82	440	2,945	444	3,389
Saida	Miye ou Miye camp and Adjacent gatherings	752	152	904	61	40	101	813	192	1,005
	Ain el-Hilweh camp and Adjacent gatherings	6,012	1,386	7,398	672	192	864	6,684	1,578	8,262
	Other Saida gatherings	6,033	1,381	7,414	328	121	449	6,361	1,502	7,863
	Total	12,797	2,919	15,716	1,061	353	1,414	13,858	3,272	17,130
Tyre	Burj el-Shemali camp and Adjacent gatherings	1,825	445	2,270	311	76	387	2,136	521	2,657
	Rashidiyeh camp	1,805	376	2,181	115	32	147	1,920	408	2,328
	El-Buss camp	884	193	1,077	82	28	110	966	221	1,187
	Other Tyre gatherings	695	140	835	23	5	28	718	145	863
	Total	5,209	1,154	6,363	531	141	672	5,740	1,295	7,035
Beka'a	Wavel camp and Adjacent gatherings	431	130	561	221	70	291	652	200	852
	Other Beka'a gatherings	957	177	1,134	168	46	214	1,125	223	1,348
	Total	1,388	307	1,695	389	116	505	1,777	423	2,200

Region	Geographical localities	Refugee status of Head of Household								
		PRL			PRS			Total		
		Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	Bourj el-Barajneh camp and Adjacent gatherings	2,310	545	2,855	147	34	181	2,457	579	3,036
	Miye ou Miye camp and Adjacent gatherings	752	152	904	61	40	101	813	192	1,005
	Burj el-Shemali camp and Adjacent gatherings	1,825	445	2,270	311	76	387	2,136	521	2,657
	Shatila camp and Adjacent gatherings	1,060	246	1,306	125	42	167	1,185	288	1,473
	Dbayeh camp	195	55	250	2	3	5	197	58	255
	Ain el-Hilweh camp and Adjacent gatherings	6,012	1,386	7,398	672	192	864	6,684	1,578	8,262
	Mar Elias camp	167	38	205	11	2	13	178	40	218
	Rashidiyeh camp	1,805	376	2,181	115	32	147	1,920	408	2,328
	Nahr el-Bared camp and Adjacent gatherings	4,840	882	5,722	340	152	492	5,180	1,034	6,214
	Wavel camp and Adjacent gatherings	431	130	561	221	70	291	652	200	852
	Beddawi camp and Adjacent gatherings	3,083	576	3,659	386	113	499	3,469	689	4,158
	El-Buss camp	884	193	1,077	82	28	110	966	221	1,187
	Other North gatherings	522	82	604	11	7	18	533	89	622
	Other Al Shouf gatherings	2,587	362	2,949	358	82	440	2,945	444	3,389
	Other Saida gatherings	6,033	1,381	7,414	328	121	449	6,361	1,502	7,863
	Other Tyre gatherings	695	140	835	23	5	28	718	145	863
	Other Beka'a gatherings	957	177	1,134	168	46	214	1,125	223	1,348
	Other Beirut gatherings	1,125	299	1,424	37	13	50	1,162	312	1,474
	Total	35,283	7,465	42,748	3,398	1,058	4,456	38,681	8,523	47,204

P11: Age distribution for Palestinians by refugee status in Lebanon , single year age and gender.

Single Year Age	Refugee status								
	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	1,469	1,519	2,988	92	116	208	1,561	1,635	3,196
1	1,605	1,577	3,182	126	112	238	1,731	1,689	3,420
2	1,755	1,548	3,303	139	130	269	1,894	1,678	3,572
3	1,630	1,629	3,259	140	135	275	1,770	1,764	3,534
4	1,716	1,584	3,300	184	183	367	1,900	1,767	3,667
5	1,754	1,616	3,370	238	206	444	1,992	1,822	3,814
6	1,694	1,632	3,326	228	254	482	1,922	1,886	3,808
7	1,645	1,682	3,327	242	266	508	1,887	1,948	3,835
8	1,697	1,497	3,194	240	233	473	1,937	1,730	3,667
9	1,543	1,554	3,097	231	242	473	1,774	1,796	3,570
10	1,516	1,482	2,998	245	229	474	1,761	1,711	3,472
11	1,571	1,435	3,006	212	203	415	1,783	1,638	3,421
12	1,619	1,566	3,185	212	198	410	1,831	1,764	3,595
13	1,505	1,555	3,060	178	190	368	1,683	1,745	3,428
14	1,527	1,658	3,185	184	176	360	1,711	1,834	3,545
15	1,588	1,590	3,178	154	172	326	1,742	1,762	3,504
16	1,623	1,630	3,253	141	164	305	1,764	1,794	3,558
17	1,751	1,696	3,447	184	192	376	1,935	1,888	3,823
18	1,604	1,611	3,215	156	175	331	1,760	1,786	3,546
19	1,658	1,516	3,174	149	185	334	1,807	1,701	3,508
20	1,675	1,700	3,375	160	170	330	1,835	1,870	3,705
21	1,658	1,607	3,265	164	185	349	1,822	1,792	3,614
22	1,693	1,579	3,272	162	165	327	1,855	1,744	3,599
23	1,626	1,464	3,090	126	184	310	1,752	1,648	3,400
24	1,618	1,474	3,092	125	163	288	1,743	1,637	3,380
25	1,497	1,457	2,954	121	149	270	1,618	1,606	3,224
26	1,565	1,384	2,949	118	152	270	1,683	1,536	3,219
27	1,599	1,354	2,953	138	187	325	1,737	1,541	3,278
28	1,333	1,248	2,581	119	160	279	1,452	1,408	2,860
29	1,221	1,089	2,310	127	165	292	1,348	1,254	2,602
30	1,256	1,108	2,364	136	181	317	1,392	1,289	2,681

Single Year Age	Refugee status								
	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
31	1,099	1,022	2,121	135	172	307	1,234	1,194	2,428
32	1,177	1,140	2,317	150	168	318	1,327	1,308	2,635
33	1,023	939	1,962	129	169	298	1,152	1,108	2,260
34	919	960	1,879	106	149	255	1,025	1,109	2,134
35	1,157	1,114	2,271	146	126	272	1,303	1,240	2,543
36	1,005	990	1,995	96	117	213	1,101	1,107	2,208
37	1,092	1,095	2,187	128	156	284	1,220	1,251	2,471
38	933	970	1,903	105	129	234	1,038	1,099	2,137
39	826	891	1,717	96	109	205	922	1,000	1,922
40	843	883	1,726	101	109	210	944	992	1,936
41	870	863	1,733	86	99	185	956	962	1,918
42	981	1,032	2,013	85	103	188	1,066	1,135	2,201
43	953	963	1,916	93	93	186	1,046	1,056	2,102
44	978	931	1,909	77	99	176	1,055	1,030	2,085
45	1,007	1,029	2,036	88	94	182	1,095	1,123	2,218
46	980	895	1,875	80	111	191	1,060	1,006	2,066
47	1,082	1,039	2,121	74	99	173	1,156	1,138	2,294
48	936	1,020	1,956	68	90	158	1,004	1,110	2,114
49	932	1,000	1,932	78	79	157	1,010	1,079	2,089
50	1,021	1,037	2,058	77	114	191	1,098	1,151	2,249
51	926	971	1,897	79	91	170	1,005	1,062	2,067
52	1,046	1,062	2,108	95	89	184	1,141	1,151	2,292
53	920	936	1,856	62	68	130	982	1,004	1,986
54	946	886	1,832	62	74	136	1,008	960	1,968
55	769	760	1,529	53	62	115	822	822	1,644
56	770	725	1,495	76	77	153	846	802	1,648
57	735	733	1,468	74	76	150	809	809	1,618
58	597	643	1,240	45	63	108	642	706	1,348
59	542	537	1,079	55	72	127	597	609	1,206
60	533	490	1,023	45	50	95	578	540	1,118
61	509	483	992	53	72	125	562	555	1,117

Single Year Age	Refugee status								
	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
62	477	464	941	39	55	94	516	519	1,035
63	396	364	760	39	56	95	435	420	855
64	397	404	801	40	45	85	437	449	886
65	381	415	796	28	43	71	409	458	867
66	272	268	540	24	29	53	296	297	593
67	300	281	581	26	33	59	326	314	640
68	272	279	551	19	21	40	291	300	591
69	348	491	839	20	36	56	368	527	895
70	292	346	638	22	29	51	314	375	689
71	308	363	671	24	14	38	332	377	709
72	308	376	684	22	28	50	330	404	734
73	270	312	582	18	22	40	288	334	622
74	258	306	564	19	18	37	277	324	601
75	235	253	488	14	24	38	249	277	526
76	210	204	414	12	20	32	222	224	446
77	201	244	445	17	21	38	218	265	483
78	184	196	380	8	11	19	192	207	399
79	162	187	349	6	14	20	168	201	369
80	132	162	294	7	13	20	139	175	314
81	165	199	364	5	13	18	170	212	382
82	89	137	226	6	7	13	95	144	239
83	77	105	182	5	4	9	82	109	191
84	61	93	154	7	3	10	68	96	164
85	52	108	160	5	6	11	57	114	171
86	53	79	132	4	8	12	57	87	144
87	69	116	185	2	4	6	71	120	191
88	28	31	59	2	2	4	30	33	63
89	36	38	74	1	3	4	37	41	78
90	14	47	61	1	1	2	15	48	63
91	22	37	59	1	3	4	23	40	63
92	11	45	56	2	1	3	13	46	59

Single Year Age	Refugee status								
	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
93	10	17	27	2	1	3	12	18	30
94	10	11	21	-	-	-	10	11	21
95	4	9	13	-	1	1	4	10	14
96	4	16	20	-	-	-	4	16	20
97	7	11	18	-	-	-	7	11	18
98	1	4	5	-	1	1	1	5	6
99	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4
100	1	12	13	-	-	-	1	12	13
Total	83,437	82,112	165,549	8,315	9,391	7,706	91,752	91,503	183,255

P12: Age distribution of Palestinian population not having valid travel documents but can have one.

Age groups	Refugee status					
	PRL		PRS		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	8,740	12.5%	508	10.3%	9,248	12.4%
5-9	8,375	12.0%	795	16.2%	9,170	12.3%
10-14	7,669	11.0%	633	12.9%	8,302	11.1%
15-19	7,957	11.4%	432	8.8%	8,389	11.2%
20-24	7,176	10.3%	423	8.6%	7,599	10.2%
25-29	5,434	7.8%	390	7.9%	5,824	7.8%
30-34	3,990	5.7%	398	8.1%	4,388	5.9%
35-39	3,770	5.4%	291	5.9%	4,061	5.4%
40-44	3,319	4.7%	223	4.5%	3,542	4.7%
45-49	3,451	4.9%	189	3.9%	3,640	4.9%
50-54	3,273	4.7%	186	3.8%	3,459	4.6%
55-59	2,193	3.1%	155	3.2%	2,348	3.1%
60-64	1,331	1.9%	108	2.2%	1,439	1.9%
65-69	919	1.3%	59	1.2%	978	1.3%
70-74	933	1.3%	52	1.1%	985	1.3%
75-79	650	0.9%	38	0.8%	688	0.9%

Age groups	Refugee status					
	PRL		PRS		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
80+	734	1.0%	29	0.6%	763	1.0%
Total	69,914	100%	4,909	100%	74,823	100%

P13: Distribution of Palestinian Household by age, sex and refugee status of Head of Household.

Age groups	Refugee status of Head of Household								
	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
14-19	68	9	77	18	8	26	86	17	103
20-24	821	76	897	125	28	153	946	104	1,050
25-29	2,833	121	2,954	327	62	389	3,160	183	3,343
30-34	3,752	211	3,963	495	112	607	4,247	323	4,570
35-39	4,119	303	4,422	495	107	602	4,614	410	5,024
40-44	4,155	398	4,553	411	102	513	4,566	500	5,066
45-49	4,603	571	5,174	365	124	489	4,968	695	5,663
50-54	4,664	863	5,527	361	122	483	5,025	985	6,010
55-59	3,321	951	4,272	297	112	409	3,618	1,063	4,681
60-64	2,250	799	3,049	202	104	306	2,452	903	3,355
65-69	1,540	772	2,312	111	62	173	1,651	834	2,485
70-74	1,398	914	2,312	96	48	144	1,494	962	2,456
75-79	950	654	1,604	51	39	90	1,001	693	1,694
80+	809	823	1,632	44	28	72	853	851	1,704
Total	35,283	7,465	42,748	3,398	1,058	4,456	38,681	8,523	47,204

P14: Distribution of Palestinian Household by size of Household, sex and refugee status of Head of Household.

Refugee status of head of Household	Sex	Number of Household members								Average family size
		One member	Two members	Three members	Four members	Five members	Six members	7 +	Total	
PRL	Male	1,703	4,739	5,481	7,475	7,094	5,137	3,654	35,283	4.3
	Female	2,793	1,873	1,249	754	428	216	152	7,465	2.4
	Total	4,496	6,612	6,730	8,229	7,522	5,353	3,806	42,748	4.0
PRS	Male	181	407	507	743	745	450	365	3,398	4.3
	Female	189	224	231	190	123	61	40	1,058	3.2
	Total	370	631	738	933	868	511	405	4,456	4.1
Total	Male	1,884	5,146	5,988	8,218	7,839	5,587	4,019	38,681	4.3
	Female	2,982	2,097	1,480	944	551	277	192	8,523	2.5
	Total	4,866	7,243	7,468	9,162	8,390	5,864	4,211	47,204	4.0

P15: Number of Palestinian Households by having Travel Documents and refugee status in Lebanon of Head of Household.

Having Travel Documents	Refugee status of Head of Household					
	PRL		PRS		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All members have Travel Documents	22,349	52.3%	2,774	62.3%	25,123	53.2%
All members don't have any Travel Documents	11,265	26.4%	723	16.2%	11,988	25.4%
Not all members have Travel Documents	9,134	21.4%	959	21.5%	10,093	21.4%
Total	42,748	100%	4,456	100%	47,204	100%

P16: Distribution of Palestinians by refugee status in Lebanon and registration status with DPAR, UNRWA , Both and neither.

Refugee status	Registration status of refugee					
	UNRWA	DPAR	Both	Neither	Not known	Total
PRL	50	337	164,371	756	35	165,549
PRS	17,441	-	-	248	17	17,706
Total	17,491	337	164,371	1,004	52	183,255

P17: Distribution of Households with Non-Palestinian Nationality of Head of Household and having at least one Palestinian Member.

Nationality of non-Palestinian Head of Household	Number of Households
Lebanese	1,677
Syrian	555
Other	85
Total	2,317

P18: Number of Palestinian Households and Palestinian population covered in the census for 168 localities.

Regions (168 localities)	Number of Households	Population covered
Marj OG	52	187
Barelias OG	337	1,267
Guru OG	22	83
Tablaya OG	221	827
Wavel Camp Perimeter AG	302	1,244
Deir Zenoun OG	135	550
Al Minaa OG	147	589
Bab el-ramel OG	37	119
Bab Attebana OG	50	200
Al Mankobeen AG	176	781
Al Muhajareen AG	79	298
Nahr al-Bared AG (E)	1,104	4,742
Al-Zahariya OG	87	301
Abu Naeem Building AG	217	916
Tariq El Jdideh OG	1,143	4,308
Sabra and the Sports City AG	275	1,124
Baraksat AG	825	3,059
Bustan Al Quds and Uzo AG	419	1,646
Shheem OG	171	695
Jebal al-Haleeb AG	448	1,846
Old Saida OG	682	2,357
Siroub OG	772	3,139
Al Sikka AG	410	1,616
Al Taware'e AG	360	1,329
Wadialzaineh OG	1,731	7,150
Dalla'a OG	202	693
Fawar and Hamshary OG	195	790
Ghazieh OG	189	770
Mazboud OG	82	283
Bustan Abu Jameel AG	118	460
Fadlo Wakim AG	46	186
Heba Projects OG	223	970
Al Villat OG	131	565
Jadra OG	165	692
Aabra OG	271	1,043
Hlaliyeh OG	250	908
Qiaa OG	124	456
Al Barrad OG	241	857
El Zohour OG	531	1,953
Al Hajj Hafez OG	236	862
Hamood OG	47	186
Iskandarani OG	68	220
Sabagh OG	174	674

Regions (168 localities)	Number of Households	Population covered
El Sit Nafisah OG	94	333
Al Quds Square OG	56	198
Barja OG	151	629
Baasir OG	47	192
Wardaniyeh OG	55	172
Ketermaya OG	35	166
Sharhabeel OG	152	583
Aadloun OG	54	192
Al-Bisaria OG	116	459
Borgholiyeh OG	95	320
Al Eitaniyah OG	44	188
Jal El Baher OG	306	1,124
Jimjeem OG	51	167
Kfar Baddah OG	81	279
Maachouq OG	312	1,189
Al Qasimia OG	389	1,452
Shibriha OG	445	1,782
Al Wasta Al Foka OG	39	187
Al Aab OG	58	227
Burj el-Shemali AG	184	761
Public housing OG	46	150
Al Raml OG	47	182
Cedrus Project OG	104	424
Zarout OG	60	233
Saadiyat OG	102	399
Qabb Ilyas OG	40	166
Joub Jannine OG	7	24
Wavel camp	550	2,047
Ain el-Hilweh camp	5,419	20,286
Miye ou Miye camp	630	2,188
Haret Hreik AG	430	1,453
Mar Elias camp	218	803
Shatila camp	1,198	4,693
Bourj el-Barajneh camp	2,413	8,906
Dbayeh camp	255	766
Nahr al-Bared camp	2,337	9,106
Beddawi camp	2,757	11,107
Burj el-Shemali camp	2,473	9,586
El-Buss camp	1,187	4,485
Rashidiyeh camp	2,328	9,201
Harouf OG	82	343
Kfar Roummene OG	26	107
Ansar OG	129	498
Al Zeraa OG	49	198
Balauta OG	10	41
Nahr Samer OG	63	239
Industrial City OG	17	64

Regions (168 localities)	Number of Households	Population covered
Jabal Baddawi AG	495	2,052
Ismailia OG	42	185
Al Bustann Al Kabeer OG	90	343
Aaziyyeh OG	42	187
Ansariyeh OG	31	131
Ouzaii and Horch el Qatil OG	233	778
Haret El Naameh OG	201	850
Al Hesba OG	20	87
Al Wasta Al Tahta OG	84	328
Military Officers' Club OG	95	385
Saadnayel OG	396	1,615
MarTyres' Square OG	45	164
Nahr al-Bared AG (B)	633	2,751
Nahr al-Bared AG (C)	1,082	4,707
Nahr al-Bared AG (D)	216	1,005
Nahr al-Bared AG (A)	842	3,623
Haret El-lebniye AG	330	1,383
Al Tameer Al Tahtany AG	217	849
Shaitley OG	7	32
Al-Joura OG	36	137
Ismailiah OG	28	90
Rmayleh (Al Shouf) OG	35	134
Abi Samara OG	67	238
Behind American Community School OG	66	250
Miye ou Miye surroundings AG	375	1,426
Duris OG	48	192
Jieh OG	190	737
Seblin OG	18	80
Rmayleh OG	6	25
Mghairiyeh, Al Shouf OG	24	80
Daraya, Chouf OG	17	82
Aanout OG	8	30
Borjein OG	8	34
Saida Al Wastani OG	2	2
Baramiyya OG	10	29
Bqosta OG	1	3
Salhiyeh OG	3	9
Majdelyoun OG	33	113
Haret Saida OG	198	711
Dakraman, Saida OG	186	681
Darb El Sim OG	7	23
Zaghdraiya OG	1	3
Ain Ed Delb OG	2	7
Saida Village OG	27	100

Regions (168 localities)	Number of Households	Population covered
Tanbourit OG	-	1
Miye ou Miye OG	57	217
Maghdouché OG	2	3
El Naameh OG	90	389
Bourj el-Barajneh AG	193	625
Moenesa Alia OG	32	122
Ain Aanoub OG	1	4
Choueifat OG	23	87
Deir Qoubel OG	31	110
Choueifat Dome OG	24	80
Bechamoun OG	117	409
Beddawi town AG	104	425
Old Tripoli and Basateen Tarablous OG	76	316
Zaytoun Abi Samarra OG	15	65
Al-Qobba OG	11	31
Raselein OG	10	43
Aabbassiyeh, Tyre OG	31	101
Borj Rahhal OG	34	126
Tayr Debba OG	29	107
Wadi Jilou OG	8	15
Batouliyyeh OG	9	25
Bazouriyeh OG	94	222
Chaaitiyeh OG	9	39
Tyre Church OG	5	15
Tyre OG	15	57
Jwaya OG	16	56
Deirkanoun Raselein OG	25	80
Al Akbie OG	4	19
Sarafand OG	73	278
Anqoun OG	13	36
Gatherings Nahr al-Bared OG	132	599
Qaraoun OG	56	207
Nabaa - Bourj Hamoud OG	98	312
Middle Beka'a Villages OG	34	127
Total	47,204	183,255

P19: Palestinian population distribution by Region (Camps, Gatherings), refugee status in Lebanon, age and sex.

Geo-graphical localities	Age groups	Nationality								
		PRL			PRS			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bourj el-Barajneh camp and Adjacent gatherings	0-4	436	440	876	37	37	74	473	477	950
	5-9	448	460	908	57	48	105	505	508	1,013
	10-14	481	425	906	37	40	77	518	465	983
	15-19	541	486	1,027	31	30	61	572	516	1,088
	20-24	477	461	938	26	42	68	503	503	1,006
	25-29	437	413	850	25	30	55	462	443	905
	30-34	354	329	683	23	44	67	377	373	750
	35-39	310	294	604	29	23	52	339	317	656
	40-44	347	291	638	17	20	37	364	311	675
	45-49	348	312	660	16	19	35	364	331	695
	50-54	319	337	656	25	16	41	344	353	697
	55-59	228	210	438	16	12	28	244	222	466
	60-64	155	166	321	11	8	19	166	174	340
	65-69	106	116	222	1	2	3	107	118	225
	70-74	99	120	219	3	2	5	102	122	224
	75-79	72	97	169	2	3	5	74	100	174
	80+	54	81	135	-	2	2	54	83	137
	Total	5,212	5,038	10,250	356	378	734	5,568	5,416	10,984
Miye ou Miye camp and Adjacent gatherings	0-4	165	168	333	12	14	26	177	182	359
	5-9	172	164	336	26	19	45	198	183	381
	10-14	162	146	308	19	19	38	181	165	346
	15-19	171	142	313	11	12	23	182	154	336
	20-24	188	162	350	11	18	29	199	180	379
	25-29	128	162	290	11	16	27	139	178	317
	30-34	123	99	222	7	19	26	130	118	248
	35-39	123	113	236	16	12	28	139	125	264
	40-44	91	82	173	6	7	13	97	89	186
	45-49	84	98	182	6	11	17	90	109	199
	50-54	100	91	191	5	11	16	105	102	207
	55-59	67	60	127	5	10	15	72	70	142
	60-64	39	28	67	1	4	5	40	32	72
	65-69	28	37	65	5	3	8	33	40	73
	70-74	21	26	47	3	2	5	24	28	52
	75-79	9	17	26	1	1	2	10	18	28
	80+	10	11	21	-	4	4	10	15	25
	Total	1,681	1,606	3,287	145	182	327	1,826	1,788	3,614
Buri el-Shemali camp and Adjacent gatherings	0-4	442	392	834	65	54	119	507	446	953
	5-9	422	406	828	114	138	252	536	544	1,080
	10-14	402	396	798	86	99	185	488	495	983
	15-19	410	400	810	67	90	157	477	490	967
	20-24	424	393	817	73	68	141	497	461	958
	25-29	372	374	746	60	82	142	432	456	888
	30-34	295	303	598	52	73	125	347	376	723

Geo-graphical localities	Age groups	Nationality								
		PRL			PRS			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Buri-el-Shemali camp and Adjacent gathering	35-39	259	282	541	52	65	117	311	347	658
	40-44	275	264	539	53	42	95	328	306	634
	45-49	265	314	579	41	39	80	306	353	659
	50-54	260	294	554	33	39	72	293	333	626
	55-59	185	178	363	25	23	48	210	201	411
	60-64	97	110	207	11	16	27	108	126	234
	65-69	63	65	128	7	14	21	70	79	149
	70-74	47	96	143	6	7	13	53	103	156
	75-79	49	62	111	2	7	9	51	69	120
	80+	49	89	138	4	6	10	53	95	148
	Total	4,316	4,418	8,734	751	862	1,613	5,067	5,280	10,347
Shatila camp and Adjacent gatherings	0-4	288	255	543	26	19	45	314	274	588
	5-9	282	255	537	51	42	93	333	297	630
	10-14	272	284	556	33	34	67	305	318	623
	15-19	294	266	560	26	32	58	320	298	618
	20-24	242	202	444	40	26	66	282	228	510
	25-29	203	180	383	21	32	53	224	212	436
	30-34	171	151	322	27	28	55	198	179	377
	35-39	159	168	327	30	22	52	189	190	379
	40-44	176	155	331	12	20	32	188	175	363
	45-49	179	140	319	10	13	23	189	153	342
	50-54	137	162	299	10	13	23	147	175	322
	55-59	80	112	192	10	13	23	90	125	215
	60-64	63	63	126	7	11	18	70	74	144
	65-69	41	45	86	5	6	11	46	51	97
	70-74	36	49	85	1	2	3	37	51	88
	75-79	17	22	39	2	1	3	19	23	42
	80+	18	21	39	1	3	4	19	24	43
	Total	2,658	2,530	5,188	312	317	629	2,970	2,847	5,817
Dbayeh camp	0-4	22	17	39	-	-	-	22	17	39
	5-9	24	21	45	-	-	-	24	21	45
	10-14	27	19	46	-	-	-	27	19	46
	15-19	20	18	38	-	-	-	20	18	38
	20-24	31	22	53	-	-	-	31	22	53
	25-29	26	25	51	-	-	-	26	25	51
	30-34	30	22	52	-	-	-	30	22	52
	35-39	32	17	49	-	-	-	32	17	49
	40-44	31	20	51	1	1	2	32	21	53
	45-49	45	33	78	1	-	1	46	33	79
	50-54	43	33	76	1	-	1	44	33	77
	55-59	23	22	45	-	-	-	23	22	45
	60-64	17	12	29	-	-	-	17	12	29
	65-69	10	14	24	1	1	2	11	15	26
	70-74	20	24	44	-	-	-	20	24	44
	75-79	9	8	17	-	1	1	9	9	18
	80+	6	15	21	-	1	1	6	16	22
	Total	416	342	758	4	4	8	420	346	766

Geo-graphical localities	Age groups	Nationality								
		PRL			PRS			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ain el-Hilweh camp and Adjacent gatherings	0-4	1,482	1,465	2,947	133	135	268	1,615	1,600	3,215
	5-9	1,445	1,404	2,849	207	230	437	1,652	1,634	3,286
	10-14	1,293	1,355	2,648	227	193	420	1,520	1,548	3,068
	15-19	1,385	1,400	2,785	152	181	333	1,537	1,581	3,118
	20-24	1,395	1,401	2,796	134	157	291	1,529	1,558	3,087
	25-29	1,295	1,142	2,437	109	169	278	1,404	1,311	2,715
	30-34	934	794	1,728	141	148	289	1,075	942	2,017
	35-39	863	882	1,745	108	107	215	971	989	1,960
	40-44	745	801	1,546	84	97	181	829	898	1,727
	45-49	853	837	1,690	77	94	171	930	931	1,861
	50-54	853	806	1,659	70	74	144	923	880	1,803
	55-59	511	509	1,020	65	67	132	576	576	1,152
	60-64	313	364	677	41	36	77	354	400	754
	65-69	179	267	446	25	24	49	204	291	495
	70-74	150	229	379	9	13	22	159	242	401
	75-79	111	168	279	7	12	19	118	180	298
	80+	98	199	297	8	15	23	106	214	320
	Total	13,905	14,023	27,928	1,597	1,752	3,349	15,502	15,775	31,277
Mar Elias camp	0-4	30	23	53	1	2	3	31	25	56
	5-9	33	30	63	2	3	5	35	33	68
	10-14	37	44	81	2	1	3	39	45	84
	15-19	30	51	81	4	6	10	34	57	91
	20-24	34	39	73	2	2	4	36	41	77
	25-29	31	19	50	1	1	2	32	20	52
	30-34	27	19	46	3	9	12	30	28	58
	35-39	29	24	53	3	4	7	32	28	60
	40-44	27	20	47	1	-	1	28	20	48
	45-49	19	20	39	1	1	2	20	21	41
	50-54	30	24	54	1	-	1	31	24	55
	55-59	18	22	40	-	-	-	18	22	40
	60-64	15	13	28	2	1	3	17	14	31
	65-69	14	7	21	2	-	2	16	7	23
	70-74	5	5	10	-	-	-	5	5	10
	75-79	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3
	80+	2	4	6	-	-	-	2	4	6
	Total	383	365	748	25	30	55	408	395	803
Rashidiyeh camp	0-4	401	423	824	19	17	36	420	440	860
	5-9	426	481	907	50	45	95	476	526	1,002
	10-14	433	435	868	32	42	74	465	477	942
	15-19	425	418	843	21	22	43	446	440	886
	20-24	410	401	811	18	24	42	428	425	853
	25-29	434	365	799	16	29	45	450	394	844
	30-34	285	259	544	24	25	49	309	284	593
	35-39	254	251	505	19	16	35	273	267	540
	40-44	220	246	466	23	20	43	243	266	509
	45-49	251	286	537	16	8	24	267	294	561
	50-54	263	261	524	12	9	21	275	270	545

Geo-graphical localities	Age groups	Nationality								
		PRL			PRS			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rashidiyeh camp	55-59	180	174	354	5	7	12	185	181	366
	60-64	84	88	172	4	8	12	88	96	184
	65-69	67	85	152	3	10	13	70	95	165
	70-74	55	69	124	5	3	8	60	72	132
	75-79	38	63	101	1	3	4	39	66	105
	80+	47	63	110	2	2	4	49	65	114
	Total	4,273	4,368	8,641	270	290	560	4,543	4,658	9,201
Nahr el-Bared camp and Adjacent gatherings	0-4	1,588	1,510	3,098	67	83	150	1,655	1,593	3,248
	5-9	1,489	1,403	2,892	121	130	251	1,610	1,533	3,143
	10-14	1,226	1,129	2,355	127	106	233	1,353	1,235	2,588
	15-19	1,205	1,186	2,391	92	83	175	1,297	1,269	2,566
	20-24	1,207	1,190	2,397	83	86	169	1,290	1,276	2,566
	25-29	1,095	957	2,052	69	71	140	1,164	1,028	2,192
	30-34	840	844	1,684	69	97	166	909	941	1,850
	35-39	740	669	1,409	55	62	117	795	731	1,526
	40-44	622	585	1,207	39	56	95	661	641	1,302
	45-49	572	599	1,171	40	54	94	612	653	1,265
	50-54	543	529	1,072	38	48	86	581	577	1,158
	55-59	410	410	820	22	24	46	432	434	866
	60-64	240	244	484	24	37	61	264	281	545
	65-69	133	152	285	7	15	22	140	167	307
	70-74	130	204	334	10	9	19	140	213	353
	75-79	96	137	233	4	4	8	100	141	241
	80+	86	118	204	6	8	14	92	126	218
	Total	12,222	11,866	24,088	873	973	1,846	13,095	12,839	25,934
Wavel camp and Adjacent gatherings	0-4	91	97	188	60	43	103	151	140	291
	5-9	120	95	215	97	81	178	217	176	393
	10-14	95	101	196	68	73	141	163	174	337
	15-19	119	102	221	43	48	91	162	150	312
	20-24	100	94	194	38	54	92	138	148	286
	25-29	63	63	126	36	44	80	99	107	206
	30-34	49	76	125	40	58	98	89	134	223
	35-39	57	70	127	38	39	77	95	109	204
	40-44	65	72	137	31	22	53	96	94	190
	45-49	68	70	138	27	26	53	95	96	191
	50-54	58	82	140	17	27	44	75	109	184
	55-59	43	54	97	28	31	59	71	85	156
	60-64	37	37	74	13	24	37	50	61	111
	65-69	22	18	40	10	8	18	32	26	58
	70-74	17	29	46	7	4	11	24	33	57
	75-79	11	17	28	4	8	12	15	25	40
	80+	21	22	43	5	4	9	26	26	52
	Total	1,036	1,099	2,135	562	594	1,156	1,598	1,693	3,291
Beddawi camp and Adjacent gatherings	0-4	813	768	1,581	61	73	134	874	841	1,715
	5-9	826	759	1,585	115	107	222	941	866	1,807
	10-14	741	754	1,495	96	99	195	837	853	1,690
	15-19	739	782	1,521	87	107	194	826	889	1,715
	20-24	794	692	1,486	102	101	203	896	793	1,689

Geo-graphical localities	Age groups	Nationality								
		PRL			PRS			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	25-29	620	607	1,227	75	86	161	695	693	1,388
	30-34	503	510	1,013	74	81	155	577	591	1,168
	35-39	457	462	919	57	73	130	514	535	1,049
	40-44	408	408	816	41	59	100	449	467	916
	45-49	465	432	897	47	69	116	512	501	1,013
	50-54	391	406	797	51	63	114	442	469	911
	55-59	250	279	529	26	44	70	276	323	599
	60-64	187	171	358	32	31	63	219	202	421
	65-69	113	148	261	16	18	34	129	166	295
	70-74	129	115	244	17	16	33	146	131	277
	75-79	71	73	144	4	13	17	75	86	161
	80+	48	90	138	3	7	10	51	97	148
	Total	7,555	7,456	15,011	904	1,047	1,951	8,459	8,503	16,962
El-Buss camp	0-4	172	168	340	28	14	42	200	182	382
	5-9	199	172	371	19	26	45	218	198	416
	10-14	176	206	382	19	25	44	195	231	426
	15-19	183	209	392	25	17	42	208	226	434
	20-24	194	205	399	15	19	34	209	224	433
	25-29	181	190	371	16	15	31	197	205	402
	30-34	120	115	235	18	16	34	138	131	269
	35-39	98	129	227	18	20	38	116	149	265
	40-44	93	129	222	13	11	24	106	140	246
	45-49	147	139	286	5	10	15	152	149	301
	50-54	143	109	252	9	10	19	152	119	271
	55-59	83	79	162	9	6	15	92	85	177
	60-64	61	61	122	6	6	12	67	67	134
	65-69	47	55	102	2	4	6	49	59	108
	70-74	36	49	85	2	3	5	38	52	90
	75-79	24	35	59	-	4	4	24	39	63
	80+	25	41	66	1	1	2	26	42	68
	Total	1,982	2,091	4,073	205	207	412	2,187	2,298	4,485
Other North gatherings	0-4	111	115	226	-	-	-	111	115	226
	5-9	113	108	221	1	1	2	114	109	223
	10-14	139	106	245	4	1	5	143	107	250
	15-19	129	114	243	3	1	4	132	115	247
	20-24	125	119	244	3	1	4	128	120	248
	25-29	109	87	196	2	5	7	111	92	203
	30-34	70	62	132	1	2	3	71	64	135
	35-39	74	50	124	2	4	6	76	54	130
	40-44	70	65	135	-	2	2	70	67	137
	45-49	70	62	132	-	5	5	70	67	137
	50-54	63	44	107	1	2	3	64	46	110
	55-59	51	46	97	-	3	3	51	49	100
	60-64	42	40	82	1	3	4	43	43	86
	65-69	36	35	71	3	5	8	39	40	79
	70-74	34	33	67	1	3	4	35	36	71
	75-79	28	16	44	-	1	1	28	17	45

Geo-graphical localities	Age groups	Nationality								
		PRL			PRS			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	80+	16	14	30	1	-	1	17	14	31
	Total	1,280	1,116	2,396	23	39	62	1,303	1,155	2,458
Other Al Shouf gatherings	0-4	533	527	1,060	67	63	130	600	590	1,190
	5-9	608	529	1,137	137	133	270	745	662	1,407
	10-14	524	544	1,068	121	113	234	645	657	1,302
	15-19	567	531	1,098	88	120	208	655	651	1,306
	20-24	533	523	1,056	67	93	160	600	616	1,216
	25-29	475	454	929	62	96	158	537	550	1,087
	30-34	405	420	825	81	96	177	486	516	1,002
	35-39	402	389	791	65	68	133	467	457	924
	40-44	361	346	707	44	61	105	405	407	812
	45-49	376	326	702	42	45	87	418	371	789
	50-54	339	346	685	40	49	89	379	395	774
	55-59	278	248	526	46	42	88	324	290	614
	60-64	194	149	343	21	28	49	215	177	392
	65-69	144	140	284	9	18	27	153	158	311
	70-74	128	119	247	9	21	30	137	140	277
	75-79	67	67	134	11	9	20	78	76	154
	80+	72	88	160	8	5	13	80	93	173
	Total	6,006	5,746	11,752	918	1,060	1,978	6,924	6,806	13,730
Other Saïda gatherings	0-4	1,111	974	2,085	54	57	111	1,165	1,031	2,196
	5-9	1,205	1,127	2,332	117	124	241	1,322	1,251	2,573
	10-14	1,188	1,223	2,411	96	90	186	1,284	1,313	2,597
	15-19	1,396	1,359	2,755	85	89	174	1,481	1,448	2,929
	20-24	1,450	1,396	2,846	77	102	179	1,527	1,498	3,025
	25-29	1,203	1,094	2,297	80	99	179	1,283	1,193	2,476
	30-34	845	834	1,679	47	90	137	892	924	1,816
	35-39	764	871	1,635	47	81	128	811	952	1,763
	40-44	709	826	1,535	48	53	101	757	879	1,636
	45-49	788	920	1,708	33	51	84	821	971	1,792
	50-54	908	977	1,885	37	47	84	945	1,024	1,969
	55-59	665	691	1,356	30	51	81	695	742	1,437
	60-64	533	483	1,016	19	42	61	552	525	1,077
	65-69	390	393	783	13	25	38	403	418	821
	70-74	363	362	725	26	18	44	389	380	769
	75-79	274	204	478	13	15	28	287	219	506
	80+	190	270	460	8	10	18	198	280	478
	Total	13,982	14,004	27,986	830	1,044	1,874	14,812	15,048	29,860
Other Tyre gatherings	0-4	127	159	286	5	7	12	132	166	298
	5-9	132	141	273	9	5	14	141	146	287
	10-14	136	126	262	6	4	10	142	130	272
	15-19	117	143	260	3	1	4	120	144	264
	20-24	130	122	252	6	6	12	136	128	264
	25-29	144	114	258	3	6	9	147	120	267
	30-34	110	77	187	5	9	14	115	86	201
	35-39	112	76	188	5	9	14	117	85	202
	40-44	93	83	176	4	1	5	97	84	181

Geo-graphical localities	Age groups	Nationality								
		PRL			PRS			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Other Tyre gatherings	45-49	83	96	179	-	2	2	83	98	181
	50-54	93	92	185	2	3	5	95	95	190
	55-59	73	54	127	-	5	5	73	59	132
	60-64	44	48	92	4	2	6	48	50	98
	65-69	43	25	68	2	3	5	45	28	73
	70-74	29	40	69	2	1	3	31	41	72
	75-79	25	25	50	-	-	-	25	25	50
	80+	20	30	50	-	1	1	20	31	51
	Total	1,511	1,451	2,962	56	65	121	1,567	1,516	3,083
Other Bekaa gatherings	0-4	179	176	355	42	47	89	221	223	444
	5-9	195	211	406	48	58	106	243	269	512
	10-14	188	203	391	50	44	94	238	247	485
	15-19	243	222	465	42	37	79	285	259	544
	20-24	266	199	465	33	61	94	299	260	559
	25-29	169	127	296	28	25	53	197	152	349
	30-34	130	109	239	30	34	64	160	143	303
	35-39	125	136	261	24	26	50	149	162	311
	40-44	123	142	265	22	26	48	145	168	313
	45-49	153	151	304	22	23	45	175	174	349
	50-54	156	127	283	18	19	37	174	146	320
	55-59	124	98	222	15	5	20	139	103	242
	60-64	81	59	140	12	14	26	93	73	166
	65-69	44	43	87	5	5	10	49	48	97
	70-74	41	51	92	4	4	8	45	55	100
	75-79	39	26	65	5	6	11	44	32	76
	80+	27	44	71	3	1	4	30	45	75
	Total	2,283	2,124	4,407	403	435	838	2,686	2,559	5,245
Other Beirut gatherings	0-4	184	180	364	4	11	15	188	191	379
	5-9	194	215	409	8	11	19	202	226	428
	10-14	218	200	418	8	13	21	226	213	439
	15-19	250	214	464	4	12	16	254	226	480
	20-24	270	203	473	9	7	16	279	210	489
	25-29	230	159	389	9	7	16	239	166	405
	30-34	183	146	329	14	10	24	197	156	353
	35-39	155	177	332	3	6	9	158	183	341
	40-44	169	137	306	3	5	8	172	142	314
	45-49	171	148	319	4	3	7	175	151	326
	50-54	160	172	332	5	6	11	165	178	343
	55-59	144	152	296	1	7	8	145	159	304
	60-64	110	69	179	7	7	14	117	76	193
	65-69	93	89	182	1	1	2	94	90	184
	70-74	96	83	179	-	3	3	96	86	182
	75-79	50	46	96	1	2	3	51	48	99
	80+	59	79	138	-	1	1	59	80	139
	Total	2,736	2,469	5,205	81	112	193	2,817	2,581	5,398
Total	0-4	8,175	7,857	16,032	681	676	1,357	8,856	8,533	17,389
	5-9	8,333	7,981	16,314	1,179	1,201	2,380	9,512	9,182	18,694
	10-14	7,738	7,696	15,434	1,031	996	2,027	8,769	8,692	17,461

Geo-graphical localities	Age groups	Nationality								
		PRL			PRS			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	15-19	8,224	8,043	16,267	784	888	1,672	9,008	8,931	17,939
	20-24	8,270	7,824	16,094	737	867	1,604	9,007	8,691	17,698
	25-29	7,215	6,532	13,747	623	813	1,436	7,838	7,345	15,183
	30-34	5,474	5,169	10,643	656	839	1,495	6,130	6,008	12,138
	35-39	5,013	5,060	10,073	571	637	1,208	5,584	5,697	11,281
	40-44	4,625	4,672	9,297	442	503	945	5,067	5,175	10,242
	45-49	4,937	4,983	9,920	388	473	861	5,325	5,456	10,781
	50-54	4,859	4,892	9,751	375	436	811	5,234	5,328	10,562
	55-59	3,413	3,398	6,811	303	350	653	3,716	3,748	7,464
	60-64	2,312	2,205	4,517	216	278	494	2,528	2,483	5,011
	65-69	1,573	1,734	3,307	117	162	279	1,690	1,896	3,586
	70-74	1,436	1,703	3,139	105	111	216	1,541	1,814	3,355
	75-79	992	1,084	2,076	57	90	147	1,049	1,174	2,223
	80+	848	1,279	2,127	50	71	121	898	1,350	2,248
	Total	83,437	82,112	165,549	8,315	9,391	17,706	91,752	91,503	183,255

Marital Status and Children Ever Born to Ever Married Woman and Deaths in Households

D1: Palestinian Population (14 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, marital status, age and sex.

Ref- ugee status	Age groups	Marital status										
		Never married			Legal engagement			Married			Divorced	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	
PRL	14	1,525	1,645	3,170	2	4	6	-	8	8	-	
	15-19	8,167	7,302	15,469	29	215	244	27	510	537	1	
	20-24	7,313	4,833	12,146	264	396	660	670	2,447	3,117	21	
	25-29	4,097	2,208	6,305	361	178	539	2,665	3,907	6,572	78	
	30-34	1,564	1,110	2,674	137	41	178	3,610	3,725	7,335	149	
	35-39	819	937	1,756	34	23	57	4,010	3,767	7,777	128	
	40-44	490	850	1,340	12	9	21	3,978	3,451	7,429	115	
	45-49	375	835	1,210	4	6	10	4,392	3,690	8,082	119	
	50-54	246	887	1,133	1	5	6	4,453	3,304	7,757	100	
	55-59	121	641	762	-	1	1	3,147	2,016	5,163	73	
	60-64	54	368	422	-	1	1	2,143	1,198	3,341	44	
	65+	63	456	519	-	2	2	4,082	2,232	6,314	76	
	Total	24,834	22,072	46,906	844	881	1,725	33,177	30,255	63,432	904	
PRS	14	184	175	359	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
	15-19	776	723	1,499	3	33	36	5	130	135	-	
	20-24	603	365	968	32	34	66	102	438	540	-	
	25-29	286	177	463	17	12	29	310	578	888	6	
	30-34	119	110	229	10	7	17	513	659	1,172	12	
	35-39	58	59	117	1	1	2	499	521	1,020	10	
	40-44	18	33	51	-	1	1	416	417	833	6	
	45-49	11	28	39	-	-	-	368	374	742	7	
	50-54	6	20	26	1	-	1	357	321	678	6	
	55-59	4	21	25	-	-	-	284	238	522	5	
	60-64	2	8	10	-	-	-	203	163	366	3	
	65+	3	9	12	-	-	-	281	168	449	2	
	Total	2,070	1,728	3,798	64	88	152	3,338	4,008	7,346	57	
Total	14	1,709	1,820	3,529	2	4	6	-	9	9	-	
	15-19	8,943	8,025	16,968	32	248	280	32	640	672	1	
	20-24	7,916	5,198	13,114	296	430	726	772	2,885	3,657	21	
	25-29	4,383	2,385	6,768	378	190	568	2,975	4,485	7,460	84	
	30-34	1,683	1,220	2,903	147	48	195	4,123	4,384	8,507	161	
	35-39	877	996	1,873	35	24	59	4,509	4,288	8,797	138	
	40-44	508	883	1,391	12	10	22	4,394	3,868	8,262	121	
	45-49	386	863	1,249	4	6	10	4,760	4,064	8,824	126	
	50-54	252	907	1,159	2	5	7	4,810	3,625	8,435	106	
	55-59	125	662	787	-	1	1	3,431	2,254	5,685	78	
	60-64	56	376	432	-	1	1	2,346	1,361	3,707	47	
	65+	66	465	531	-	2	2	4,363	2,400	6,763	78	
	Total	26,904	23,800	50,704	908	969	1,877	36,515	34,263	70,778	961	

			Widowed			Separated			Total		
	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,527	1,658	3,185
	15	16	-	1	1	-	-	-	8,224	8,043	16,267
	119	140	1	15	16	1	14	15	8,270	7,824	16,094
	206	284	1	24	25	13	9	22	7,215	6,532	13,747
	241	390	3	39	42	11	13	24	5,474	5,169	10,643
	243	371	8	76	84	14	14	28	5,013	5,060	10,073
	208	323	14	137	151	16	17	33	4,625	4,672	9,297
	221	340	30	212	242	17	19	36	4,937	4,983	9,920
	239	339	52	431	483	7	26	33	4,859	4,892	9,751
	157	230	61	564	625	11	19	30	3,413	3,398	6,811
	87	131	64	539	603	7	12	19	2,312	2,205	4,517
	111	187	618	2,979	3,597	10	20	30	4,849	5,800	10,649
	1,848	2,752	852	5,017	5,869	107	163	270	60,718	60,236	120,954
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	176	360
	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	784	888	1,672
	26	26	-	2	2	-	2	2	737	867	1,604
	28	34	1	15	16	3	3	6	623	813	1,436
	29	41	1	26	27	1	8	9	656	839	1,495
	18	28	1	31	32	2	7	9	571	637	1,208
	25	31	-	26	26	2	1	3	442	503	945
	30	37	2	36	38	-	5	5	388	473	861
	23	29	4	67	71	1	5	6	375	436	811
	11	16	8	78	86	2	2	4	303	350	653
	7	10	7	95	102	1	5	6	216	278	494
	17	19	41	238	279	2	2	4	329	434	763
	215	272	65	614	679	14	41	55	5,608	6,694	12,302
	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,711	1,834	3,545
	16	17	-	1	1	-	1	1	9,008	8,931	17,939
	145	166	1	17	18	1	16	17	9,007	8,691	17,698
	234	318	2	39	41	16	12	28	7,838	7,345	15,183
	270	431	4	65	69	12	21	33	6,130	6,008	12,138
	261	399	9	107	116	16	21	37	5,584	5,697	11,281
	233	354	14	163	177	18	18	36	5,067	5,175	10,242
	251	377	32	248	280	17	24	41	5,325	5,456	10,781
	262	368	56	498	554	8	31	39	5,234	5,328	10,562
	168	246	69	642	711	13	21	34	3,716	3,748	7,464
	94	141	71	634	705	8	17	25	2,528	2,483	5,011
	128	206	659	3,217	3,876	12	22	34	5,178	6,234	11,412
	2,063	3,024	917	5,631	6,548	121	204	325	66,326	66,930	133,256

D2: Palestinian population (14 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, marital status and regions.

Refugee status	Geographical region	Marital status			
		Never married	Legal engagement	Married	
PRL	North	10,883	484	15,536	
	Beirut	6,535	189	8,417	
	Mount Lebanon	3,247	115	4,669	
	Saida	17,237	542	22,992	
	Tyre	6,883	327	9,433	
	Beka'a	2,121	68	2,385	
	Total	46,906	1,725	63,432	
PRS	North	834	34	1,678	
	Beirut	334	8	684	
	Mount Lebanon	427	20	822	
	Saida	1,242	43	2,253	
	Tyre	538	25	1,130	
	Beka'a	423	22	779	
	Total	3,798	152	7,346	
Total	North	11,717	518	17,214	
	Beirut	6,869	197	9,101	
	Mount Lebanon	3,674	135	5,491	
	Saida	18,479	585	25,245	
	Tyre	7,421	352	10,563	
	Beka'a	2,544	90	3,164	
	Total	50,704	1,877	70,778	

D3: Ever married Palestinian population (14 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, sex, age at marriage and years since first marriage.

Ref- ugee status	Age at first mar- riage	Years since first marriage								
		0-4			5-9			10-14		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
PRL	12-14	-	25	25	-	33	33	3	54	
	15-19	102	1,309	1,411	139	1,500	1,639	142	1,394	
	20-24	1,320	1,807	3,127	1,329	1,867	3,196	1,141	1,549	
	25-29	1,888	780	2,668	1,747	739	2,486	1,489	626	
	30+	1,322	413	1,735	1,393	444	1,837	1,387	402	
	Total	4,632	4,334	8,966	4,608	4,583	9,191	4,162	4,025	
PRS	12-14	-	14	14	1	11	12	-	15	
	15-19	23	264	287	16	258	274	17	299	
	20-24	169	264	433	193	254	447	208	257	
	25-29	193	118	311	244	99	343	205	89	
	30+	96	72	168	115	41	156	150	31	
	Total	481	732	1,213	569	663	1,232	580	691	
Total	12-14	-	39	39	1	44	45	3	69	
	15-19	125	1,573	1,698	155	1,758	1,913	159	1,693	
	20-24	1,489	2,071	3,560	1,522	2,121	3,643	1,349	1,806	
	25-29	2,081	898	2,979	1,991	838	2,829	1,694	715	
	30+	1,418	485	1,903	1,508	485	1,993	1,537	433	
	Total	5,113	5,066	10,179	5,177	5,246	10,423	4,742	4,716	

	Divorced	Widowed	Separated	Total
	501	1,151	65	28,620
	554	968	57	16,720
	251	411	14	8,707
	974	2,195	105	44,045
	392	898	21	17,954
	80	246	8	4,908
	2,752	5,869	270	120,954
	52	139	12	2,749
	39	54	5	1,124
	33	79	3	1,384
	85	237	23	3,883
	37	98	4	1,832
	26	72	8	1,330
	272	679	55	12,302
	553	1,290	77	31,369
	593	1,022	62	17,844
	284	490	17	10,091
	1,059	2,432	128	47,928
	429	996	25	19,786
	106	318	16	6,238
	3,024	6,548	325	133,256

	15-19			20 & above			Total			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	57	-	56	56	75	1,611	1,686	78	1,779	1,857
	1,536	145	1,454	1,599	2,331	11,007	13,338	2,859	16,664	19,523
	2,690	1,038	1,210	2,248	7,863	5,839	13,702	12,691	12,272	24,963
	2,115	1,349	477	1,826	5,456	1,605	7,061	11,929	4,227	16,156
	1,789	1,052	343	1,395	2,329	739	3,068	7,483	2,341	9,824
	8,187	3,584	3,540	7,124	18,054	20,801	38,855	35,040	37,283	72,323
	15	-	12	12	6	195	201	7	247	254
	316	28	243	271	147	1,210	1,357	231	2,274	2,505
	465	127	176	303	589	642	1,231	1,286	1,593	2,879
	294	144	65	209	514	147	661	1,300	518	1,818
	181	100	38	138	189	64	253	650	246	896
	1,271	399	534	933	1,445	2,258	3,703	3,474	4,878	8,352
	72	-	68	68	81	1,806	1,887	85	2,026	2,111
	1,852	173	1,697	1,870	2,478	12,217	14,695	3,090	18,938	22,028
	3,155	1,165	1,386	2,551	8,452	6,481	14,933	13,977	13,865	27,842
	2,409	1,493	542	2,035	5,970	1,752	7,722	13,229	4,745	17,974
	1,970	1,152	381	1,533	2,518	803	3,321	8,133	2,587	10,720
	9,458	3,983	4,074	8,057	19,499	23,059	42,558	38,514	42,161	80,675

D4: Refugee status.

Age at first marriage	Marital status	Refugee status									
		PRL							PRS		
		14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and above	Total	10-19	20-24	
12-14	Married	28	33	43	58	137	813	1,112	17	12	
	Divorced	4	8	11	8	10	60	101	1	2	
	Widowed	-	-	-	5	2	629	636	-	-	
	Separated	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	
	Total	32	41	54	71	149	1,510	1,857	18	14	
15-19	Married	517	1,474	1,557	1,375	1,677	9,250	15,850	119	278	
	Divorced	13	89	106	113	102	427	850	-	19	
	Widowed	1	11	8	9	37	2,680	2,746	-	2	
	Separated	-	13	1	4	6	53	77	1	-	
	Total	531	1,587	1,672	1,501	1,822	12,410	19,523	120	299	
20-24	Married	-	1,610	3,352	2,720	2,250	12,462	22,394	-	250	
	Divorced	-	43	134	158	115	452	902	-	5	
	Widowed	-	5	17	25	30	1,497	1,574	-	-	
	Separated	-	2	16	10	9	56	93	-	2	
	Total	-	1,660	3,519	2,913	2,404	14,467	24,963	-	257	
25-29	Married	-	-	1,620	2,556	2,299	8,643	15,118	-	-	
	Divorced	-	-	33	85	84	277	479	-	-	
	Widowed	-	-	-	3	12	500	515	-	-	
	Separated	-	-	5	8	6	25	44	-	-	
	Total	-	-	1,658	2,652	2,401	9,445	16,156	-	-	
30+	Married	-	-	-	626	1,414	6,918	8,958	-	-	
	Divorced	-	-	-	26	60	334	420	-	-	
	Widowed	-	-	-	-	3	395	398	-	-	
	Separated	-	-	-	2	7	39	48	-	-	
	Total	-	-	-	654	1,484	7,686	9,824	-	-	
Total	Married	545	3,117	6,572	7,335	7,777	38,086	63,432	136	540	
	Divorced	17	140	284	390	371	1,550	2,752	1	26	
	Widowed	1	16	25	42	84	5,701	5,869	-	2	
	Separated	-	15	22	24	28	181	270	1	2	
	Total	563	3,288	6,903	7,791	8,260	45,518	72,323	138	570	

						Total						
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and above	Total	10-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and above	Total
	13	7	11	93	153	45	45	56	65	148	906	1,265
	1	-	1	11	16	5	10	12	8	11	71	117
	1	1	3	79	84	-	-	1	6	5	708	720
	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	8	9
	15	9	15	183	254	50	55	69	80	164	1,693	2,111
	255	282	234	867	2,035	636	1,752	1,812	1,657	1,911	10,117	17,885
	21	16	10	55	121	13	108	127	129	112	482	971
	10	10	16	288	326	1	13	18	19	53	2,968	3,072
	3	4	4	11	23	1	13	4	8	10	64	100
	289	312	264	1,221	2,505	651	1,886	1,961	1,813	2,086	13,631	22,028
	431	464	344	1,126	2,615	-	1,860	3,783	3,184	2,594	13,588	25,009
	10	15	8	40	78	-	48	144	173	123	492	980
	4	15	7	148	174	-	5	21	40	37	1,645	1,748
	2	2	2	4	12	-	4	18	12	11	60	105
	447	496	361	1,318	2,879	-	1,917	3,966	3,409	2,765	15,785	27,842
	189	344	305	887	1,725	-	-	1,809	2,900	2,604	9,530	16,843
	2	8	5	15	30	-	-	35	93	89	292	509
	1	1	5	46	53	-	-	1	4	17	546	568
	1	2	3	4	10	-	-	6	10	9	29	54
	193	355	318	952	1,818	-	-	1,851	3,007	2,719	10,397	17,974
	-	75	126	617	818	-	-	-	701	1,540	7,535	9,776
	-	2	4	21	27	-	-	-	28	64	355	447
	-	-	1	41	42	-	-	-	-	4	436	440
	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	2	7	48	57
	-	77	131	688	896	-	-	-	731	1,615	8,374	10,720
	888	1,172	1,020	3,590	7,346	681	3,657	7,460	8,507	8,797	41,676	70,778
	34	41	28	142	272	18	166	318	431	399	1,692	3,024
	16	27	32	602	679	1	18	41	69	116	6,303	6,548
	6	9	9	28	55	1	17	28	33	37	209	325
	944	1,249	1,089	4,362	8,352	701	3,858	7,847	9,040	9,349	49,880	80,675

D5: Distribution of ever married Palestinian women (15-54 years) by refugee status in Lebanon, age and number of children ever born.

Refugee status	Age groups	Number of children ever born							
		0	1	2	3	4	5 children and above	No response	Total ever married women
PRL	15-19	308	185	28	5	-	-	-	526
	20-24	684	934	765	171	33	8	-	2,595
	25-29	510	934	1,527	859	253	63	-	4,146
	30-34	306	428	1,060	1,248	685	291	-	4,018
	35-39	235	267	637	1,118	1,053	788	2	4,100
	40-44	200	207	412	768	951	1,273	2	3,813
	45-49	247	192	395	694	896	1,716	2	4,142
	50-54	291	198	330	545	810	1,824	2	4,000
	Total	2,781	3,345	5,154	5,408	4,681	5,963	8	27,340
PRS	15-19	69	47	14	2	-	-	-	132
	20-24	115	195	132	17	7	2	-	468
	25-29	78	132	222	139	45	8	-	624
	30-34	42	80	183	229	133	55	-	722
	35-39	27	36	85	180	138	111	-	577
	40-44	20	20	55	108	134	132	-	469
	45-49	24	27	40	75	99	180	-	445
	50-54	27	10	30	60	75	214	-	416
	Total	402	547	761	810	631	702	-	3,853
Total	15-19	377	232	42	7	-	-	-	658
	20-24	799	1,129	897	188	40	10	-	3,063
	25-29	588	1,066	1,749	998	298	71	-	4,770
	30-34	348	508	1,243	1,477	818	346	-	4,740
	35-39	262	303	722	1,298	1,191	899	2	4,677
	40-44	220	227	467	876	1,085	1,405	2	4,282
	45-49	271	219	435	769	995	1,896	2	4,587
	50-54	318	208	360	605	885	2,038	2	4,416
	Total	3,183	3,892	5,915	6,218	5,312	6,665	8	31,193

D6: Number of Palestinian (women, ever married women and children ever born to them) by refugee status in Lebanon and age group (15-54 years).

Age groups	Refugee status								
	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Number of women	Number of ever married women	Number of children born	Number of women	Number of ever married women	Number of children born	Number of women	Number of ever married women	Number of children born
15-19	8,043	526	256	888	132	81	8,931	658	337
20-24	7,824	2,595	3,152	867	468	548	8,691	3,063	3,700
25-29	6,532	4,146	7,910	813	624	1,214	7,345	4,770	9,124
30-34	5,169	4,018	10,601	839	722	1,959	6,008	4,740	12,560
35-39	5,060	4,100	13,463	637	577	1,911	5,697	4,677	15,374
40-44	4,672	3,813	14,484	503	469	1,785	5,175	4,282	16,269
45-49	4,983	4,142	16,872	473	445	1,799	5,456	4,587	18,671

50-54	4,892	4,000	17,038	436	416	1,941	5,328	4,416	18,979
Total	47,175	27,340	83,776	5,456	3,853	11,238	52,631	31,193	95,014

D7: Number of Palestinian (women (15-54 years), ever married women (15-54 years) and children surviving to them by refugee status in Lebanon and age groups.

Age groups	Refugee status								
	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Number of women	Number of ever married women	Number of surviving children	Number of women	Number of ever married women	Number of surviving children	Number of women	Number of ever married women	Number of surviving children
15-19	8,043	526	253	888	132	79	8,931	658	332
20-24	7,824	2,595	3,113	867	468	537	8,691	3,063	3,650
25-29	6,532	4,146	7,821	813	624	1,196	7,345	4,770	9,017
30-34	5,169	4,018	10,447	839	722	1,936	6,008	4,740	12,383
35-39	5,060	4,100	13,291	637	577	1,875	5,697	4,677	15,166
40-44	4,672	3,813	14,196	503	469	1,752	5,175	4,282	15,948
45-49	4,983	4,142	16,471	473	445	1,716	5,456	4,587	18,187
50-54	4,892	4,000	16,621	436	416	1,845	5,328	4,416	18,466
Total	47,175	27,340	82,213	5,456	3,853	10,936	52,631	31,193	93,149

D8: Distribution of ever married Palestinian women (15-54 years) by refugee status in Lebanon, age groups and number of child births to them during previous year and their sex.

Age groups	Refugee status						
	PRL				PRS		
	Number of women	Child births			Number of women	Child births	
		Male	Female	Total		Male	
15-19	526	68	50	118	132	18	
20-24	2,595	296	316	612	468	51	
25-29	4,146	381	358	739	624	49	
30-34	4,018	227	235	462	722	39	
35-39	4,100	144	129	273	577	22	
40-44	3,813	33	48	81	469	3	
45-49	4,142	2	3	5	445	-	
50-54	4,000	-	-	-	416	-	
Total	27,340	1,151	1,139	2,290	3,853	182	

D9: Distribution of ever married Palestinian women (15-54 years) who gave birth by refugee status in Lebanon, age at first birth and education level.

Age at first birth	Refugee status										
	PRL							PRS			
	Illiterate / can read and write	Primary, elementary	Secondary	University & above	Other	Don't Know	Total	Illiterate / can read and write	Primary, elementary	Secondary	
15	56	430	9	10	-	3	508	7	64	3	
16	61	683	14	9	1	1	769	11	105	4	
17	84	1,263	39	16	1	2	1,405	13	192	10	
18	139	1,698	84	37	3	2	1,963	18	226	23	
19	162	1,905	177	63	1	9	2,317	22	249	44	
20	135	2,003	251	107	1	5	2,502	15	267	71	
21	127	1,783	268	168	3	7	2,356	16	274	83	
22	113	1,552	303	215	1	1	2,185	15	208	71	
23	96	1,338	267	269	3	6	1,979	10	169	66	
24	89	1,062	203	256	2	3	1,615	16	125	45	
25-29	273	2,937	599	953	5	9	4,776	27	380	128	
30-34	111	967	153	278	3	2	1,514	8	136	35	
35-54	57	446	67	88	1	3	662	6	49	12	
Total	1,503	18,067	2,434	2,469	25	53	24,551	184	2,444	595	

			Total			
			Number of women	Child births		
	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
	15	33	658	86	65	151
	55	106	3,063	347	371	718
	40	89	4,770	430	398	828
	51	90	4,740	266	286	552
	18	40	4,677	166	147	313
	5	8	4,282	36	53	89
	-	-	4,587	2	3	5
	1	1	4,416	-	1	1
	185	367	31,193	1,333	1,324	2,657

				Total						
	University & above	Don't Know	Total	Illiterate / can read and write	Primary, elementary	Secondary	University & above	Other	Don't Know	Total
	2	-	76	63	494	12	12	-	3	584
	1	-	121	72	788	18	10	1	1	890
	1	2	218	97	1,455	49	17	1	4	1,623
	4	-	271	157	1,924	107	41	3	2	2,234
	9	1	325	184	2,154	221	72	1	10	2,642
	13	-	366	150	2,270	322	120	1	5	2,868
	17	1	391	143	2,057	351	185	3	8	2,747
	21	-	315	128	1,760	374	236	1	1	2,500
	28	1	274	106	1,507	333	297	3	7	2,253
	22	1	209	105	1,187	248	278	2	4	1,824
	80	-	615	300	3,317	727	1,033	5	9	5,391
	17	1	197	119	1,103	188	295	3	3	1,711
	6	-	73	63	495	79	94	1	3	735
	221	7	3,451	1,687	20,511	3,029	2,690	25	60	28,002

D10: Number of deaths for Palestinian Households by refugee status in Lebanon by age, sex.

Age	Refugee status of Head of Household								
	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	49	40	89	10	8	18	59	48	107
1-4	52	56	108	7	5	12	59	61	120
5-14	32	17	49	5	1	6	37	18	55
15-29	130	36	166	26	6	32	156	42	198
30-44	108	52	160	26	3	29	134	55	189
45-64	374	195	569	43	21	64	417	216	633
65+	489	422	911	34	28	62	523	450	973
Total	1,234	818	2,052	151	72	223	1,385	890	2,275

D11: Maternal deaths for Palestinian Households by refugee status in Lebanon by age of mother.

Age of mother	Refugee status of Head of Household	
	PRL	Total
20-24	1	1
35-39	1	1
40-44	1	1
Total	3	3

D12: Age at first marriage for ever married Palestinian male (14 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon.

Age at first marriage	Refugee status		
	PRL	PRS	Total
12-14	78	7	85
15-19	2,859	231	3,090
20-24	12,691	1,286	13,977
25-29	11,929	1,300	13,229
30+	7,483	650	8,133
Total	35,040	3,474	38,514

D13: Age at first marriage for ever married Palestinian female (14 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon.

Age at first marriage	Refugee status		
	PRL	PRS	Total
12-14	1,779	247	2,026
15-19	16,664	2,274	18,938
20-24	12,272	1,593	13,865
25-29	4,227	518	4,745
30+	2,341	246	2,587
Total	37,283	4,878	42,161

D14: Palestinian population (14 years and above) by Region (Camps, Gatherings), refugee status in Lebanon and marital status.

Geographical localities	Refugee status	Marital status						
		Never married	Legal engagement	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Separated	Total
Bourj el-Ba-rajneh camp and Adjacent gatherings	PRL	2,931	101	4,010	240	445	18	7,745
	PRS	138	2	313	18	20	2	493
	Total	3,069	103	4,323	258	465	20	8,238
Miye ou Miye camp and Adjacent gatherings	PRL	838	34	1,355	32	109	15	2,383
	PRS	56	4	124	5	29	8	226
	Total	894	38	1,479	37	138	23	2,609
Burj el-She-mali camp and Adjacent gatherings	PRL	2,518	143	3,350	119	311	6	6,447
	PRS	328	17	673	19	50	3	1,090
	Total	2,846	160	4,023	138	361	9	7,537
Shatila camp and Adjacent gatherings	PRL	1,407	42	1,911	128	178	11	3,677
	PRS	132	1	265	16	21	2	437
	Total	1,539	43	2,176	144	199	13	4,114
Dbayeh camp	PRL	260	-	300	9	51	11	631
	PRS	5	-	1	-	2	-	8
	Total	265	-	301	9	53	11	639
Ain el-Hilweh camp and Adjacent gatherings	PRL	7,475	266	10,771	439	990	52	19,993
	PRS	724	28	1,353	51	126	10	2,292
	Total	8,199	294	12,124	490	1,116	62	22,285
Mar Elias camp	PRL	249	3	276	17	23	1	569
	PRS	18	1	23	1	1	-	44
	Total	267	4	299	18	24	1	613
Rashidiyeh camp	PRL	2,306	95	3,355	156	321	6	6,239
	PRS	108	2	226	9	25	-	370
	Total	2,414	97	3,581	165	346	6	6,609
Nahr el-Bared camp and Adjacent gatherings	PRL	6,006	275	9,020	243	634	37	16,215
	PRS	382	19	757	25	69	6	1,258
	Total	6,388	294	9,777	268	703	43	17,473
Wavel camp and Adjacent gatherings	PRL	658	29	764	31	98	2	1,582
	PRS	225	18	463	13	40	4	763
	Total	883	47	1,227	44	138	6	2,345

Geographical localities	Refugee status	Marital status						
		Never married	Legal engagement	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Separated	Total
Beddawi camp and Adjacent gatherings	PRL	4,086	186	5,684	217	438	24	10,635
	PRS	444	15	878	27	65	6	1,435
	Total	4,530	201	6,562	244	503	30	12,070
El-Buss camp	PRL	1,216	52	1,588	66	149	3	3,074
	PRS	84	4	171	8	19	-	286
	Total	1,300	56	1,759	74	168	3	3,360
Other North gatherings	PRL	791	23	832	41	79	4	1,770
	PRS	8	-	43	-	5	-	56
	Total	799	23	875	41	84	4	1,826
Other Al Shouf gatherings	PRL	3,247	115	4,669	251	411	14	8,707
	PRS	427	20	822	33	79	3	1,384
	Total	3,674	135	5,491	284	490	17	10,091
Other Saida gatherings	PRL	8,924	242	10,866	503	1,096	38	21,669
	PRS	462	11	776	29	82	5	1,365
	Total	9,386	253	11,642	532	1,178	43	23,034
Other Tyre gatherings	PRL	843	37	1,140	51	117	6	2,194
	PRS	18	2	60	1	4	1	86
	Total	861	39	1,200	52	121	7	2,280
Other Beka'a gatherings	PRL	1,463	39	1,621	49	148	6	3,326
	PRS	198	4	316	13	32	4	567
	Total	1,661	43	1,937	62	180	10	3,893
Other Beirut gatherings	PRL	1,688	43	1,920	160	271	16	4,098
	PRS	41	4	82	4	10	1	142
	Total	1,729	47	2,002	164	281	17	4,240
Total	PRL	46,906	1,725	63,432	2,752	5,869	270	120,954
	PRS	3,798	152	7,346	272	679	55	12,302
	Total	50,704	1,877	70,778	3,024	6,548	325	133,256

D15: Distribution of ever married Palestinian women (15-54 years) by Region (Camps, Gatherings) and refugee status in Lebanon.

Geographical localities	Nationality		
	PRL	PRS	Total
Bourj el-Barajneh camp and Adjacent gatherings	1,726	168	1,894
Miye ou Miye camp and Adjacent gatherings	618	81	699
Burj el-Shemali camp and Adjacent gatherings	1,496	364	1,860
Shatila camp and Adjacent gatherings	876	140	1,016
Dbayeh camp	95	-	95
Ain el-Hilweh camp and Adjacent gatherings	5,036	716	5,752
Mar Elias camp	115	12	127
Rashidiyeh camp	1,564	110	1,674
Nahr el-Bared camp and Adjacent gatherings	4,084	423	4,507
Wavel camp and Adjacent gatherings	322	218	540
Beddawi camp and Adjacent gatherings	2,491	456	2,947
El-Buss camp	684	88	772
Other North gatherings	271	21	292
Other Al Shouf gatherings	1,953	433	2,386
Other Saida gatherings	4,303	401	4,704
Other Tyre gatherings	435	32	467
Other Beka'a gatherings	568	152	720
Other Beirut gatherings	703	38	741
Total	27,340	3,853	31,193

Migration

M1: Palestinian migrants to Lebanon by refugee status in Lebanon, country of previous residence and sex.

Country that the Palestinian moved from to Lebanon	Refugee status								
	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Syria	-	-	-	7,049	8,084	15,133	7,049	8,084	15,133
Jordan	56	74	130	20	32	52	76	106	182
Gaza or West Bank	122	69	191	15	11	26	137	80	217
Palestine 48	3,157	4,082	7,239	61	71	132	3,218	4,153	7,371
Other Arab country	2,497	2,465	4,962	93	122	215	2,590	2,587	5,177
Non Arab country	554	420	974	30	32	62	584	452	1,036
No Response	180	182	362	12	14	26	192	196	388
Total	6,566	7,292	13,858	7,280	8,366	15,646	13,846	15,658	29,504

M2: Palestinian migrants to Lebanon by refugee status in Lebanon, reason for moving to Lebanon by sex.

Country that the Palestinian moved from to Lebanon	Refugee status								
	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Work	237	40	277	75	8	83	312	48	360
Education	69	50	119	1	5	6	70	55	125
Marriage/Divorce	141	417	558	37	642	679	178	1,059	1,237
Accompaniment / Following family	2,052	2,024	4,076	764	986	1,750	2,816	3,010	5,826
48 Crisis	2,833	3,667	6,500	61	69	130	2,894	3,736	6,630
Escape for security issues	641	622	1,263	6,263	6,591	12,854	6,904	7,213	14,117
Other	413	290	703	67	51	118	480	341	821
No Response	180	182	362	12	14	26	192	196	388
Total	6,566	7,292	13,858	7,280	8,366	15,646	13,846	15,658	29,504

M3: Members of residents Households in Lebanon living abroad by age, sex and number of years since leaving Lebanon.

Year when left Lebanon	Sex	Age groups				
		0-14	15-24	25-64	65+	Total
Before 1982	Male	-	-	327	70	397
	Female	-	-	146	18	164
	Total	-	-	473	88	561
From 1982 to 1989	Male	-	-	627	15	642
	Female	-	-	257	8	265
	Total	-	-	884	23	907

From 1990 to 2005	Male	9	53	2,273	24	2,359
	Female	2	38	1,105	10	1,155
	Total	11	91	3,378	34	3,514
From 2006 to 2012	Male	19	80	1,631	9	1,739
	Female	11	43	821	1	876
	Total	30	123	2,452	10	2,615
2013 and above	Male	40	508	1,556	12	2,116
	Female	34	275	691	7	1,007
	Total	74	783	2,247	19	3,123
Total	Male	68	641	6,414	130	7,253
	Female	47	356	3,020	44	3,467
	Total	115	997	9,434	174	10,720

M4: Distribution of Palestinian Households having at least one person living abroad by number of persons living abroad.

Number of persons living abroad	Number of Households
1	3,167
2	1,327
3 and above	1,269
Total	5,763

M5: Palestinian by Region (Camps, Gatherings), refugee status in Lebanon and place of birth.

Refugee status	Geo-graphical localities	Place of birth					Total
		Camps inside Lebanon	Gatherings inside Lebanon	Palestine	Outside Palestine & Lebanon	Not Known	
PRL	Bourj el-Ba-rajneeh camp and Adjacent gatherings	7,887	1,542	520	298	3	10,250
	Miye ou Miye camp and Adjacent gatherings	2,154	990	89	54	-	3,287
	Burj el-She-mali camp and Adjacent gatherings	7,614	595	380	145	-	8,734
	Shatila camp and Adjacent gatherings	3,650	1,339	143	50	6	5,188
	Dbayeh camp	526	114	83	35	-	758
	Ain el-Hilweh camp and Adjacent gatherings	23,443	3,149	991	343	2	27,928
	Mar Elias camp	409	297	24	18	-	748

Refugee status	Geo-graphical localities	Place of birth					Total
		Camps inside Lebanon	Gatherings inside Lebanon	Palestine	Outside Palestine & Lebanon	Not Known	
PRL	Rashidiyeh camp	7,608	555	333	144	1	8,641
	Nahr el-Bared camp and Adjacent gatherings	22,274	501	793	512	8	24,088
	Wavel camp and Adjacent gatherings	1,496	438	124	77	-	2,135
	Beddawi camp and Adjacent gatherings	11,178	2,730	586	515	2	15,011
	El-Buss camp	3,634	172	209	58	-	4,073
	Other North gatherings	457	1,712	148	72	7	2,396
	Other Al Shouf gatherings	2,398	7,954	610	787	3	11,752
	Other Saida gatherings	4,730	20,271	1,776	1,203	6	27,986
	Other Tyr gatherings	359	2,385	172	45	1	2,962
	Other Bekaa gatherings	290	3,817	244	56	-	4,407
	Other Beirut gatherings	295	4,328	440	142	-	5,205
	Total	100,402	52,889	7,665	4,554	39	165,549
PRS	Bourj el-Ba-rajneeh camp and Adjacent gatherings	128	14	17	574	1	734
	Miye ou Miye camp and Adjacent gatherings	47	13	13	254	-	327
	Burj el-She-mali camp and Adjacent gatherings	142	20	33	1,418	-	1,613
	Shatila camp and Adjacent gatherings	52	31	14	532	-	629
	Dbayeh camp	2	2	2	2	-	8
	Ain el-Hilweh camp and Adjacent gatherings	518	69	65	2,695	2	3,349
	Mar Elias camp	10	3	-	42	-	55

Refugee status	Geo-graphical localities	Place of birth					Total
		Camps inside Lebanon	Gatherings inside Lebanon	Palestine	Outside Palestine & Lebanon	Not Known	
PRS	Rashidiyeh camp	70	10	18	462	-	560
	Nahr el-Bared camp and Adjacent gatherings	332	14	38	1,442	20	1,846
	Wavel camp and Adjacent gatherings	112	46	36	962	-	1,156
	Beddawi camp and Adjacent gatherings	225	68	57	1,601	-	1,951
	El-Buss camp	66	1	9	336	-	412
	Other North gatherings	7	6	5	44	-	62
	Other Al Shouf gatherings	47	188	70	1,673	-	1,978
	Other Saida gatherings	51	219	87	1,516	1	1,874
	Other Tyr gatherings	1	22	6	92	-	121
	Other Bekaa gatherings	8	132	29	669	-	838
	Other Beirut gatherings	3	42	10	138	-	193
	Total	1,821	900	509	14,452	24	17,706
Total	Bourj el-Bajneh camp and Adjacent gatherings	8,015	1,556	537	872	4	10,984
	Miye ou Miye camp and Adjacent gatherings	2,201	1,003	102	308	-	3,614
	Burj el-She-mali camp and Adjacent gatherings	7,756	615	413	1,563	-	10,347
	Shatila camp and Adjacent gatherings	3,702	1,370	157	582	6	5,817
	Dbayeh camp	528	116	85	37	-	766
	Ain el-Hilweh camp and Adjacent gatherings	23,961	3,218	1,056	3,038	4	31,277
	Mar Elias camp	419	300	24	60	-	803

Refugee status	Geo-graphical localities	Place of birth					Total
		Camps inside Lebanon	Gatherings inside Lebanon	Palestine	Outside Palestine & Lebanon	Not Known	
Total	Rashidiyeh camp	7,678	565	351	606	1	9,201
	Nahr el-Bared camp and Adjacent gatherings	22,606	515	831	1,954	28	25,934
	Wavel camp and Adjacent gatherings	1,608	484	160	1,039	-	3,291
	Beddawi camp and Adjacent gatherings	11,403	2,798	643	2,116	2	16,962
	El-Buss camp	3,700	173	218	394	-	4,485
	Other North gatherings	464	1,718	153	116	7	2,458
	Other Al Shouf gatherings	2,445	8,142	680	2,460	3	13,730
	Other Saida gatherings	4,781	20,490	1,863	2,719	7	29,860
	Other Tyr gatherings	360	2,407	178	137	1	3,083
	Other Bekaa gatherings	298	3,949	273	725	-	5,245
	Other Beirut gatherings	298	4,370	450	280	-	5,398
	Total	102,223	53,789	8,174	19,006	63	183,255

M6: Palestinian migrants to Lebanon by Region (Camps, Gatherings), refugee status in Lebanon, country of previous residence and sex.

Sex	Refugee status	Regions	Country that the Palestinian moved from to Lebanon							
			Syria	Jordan	Gaza or West Bank	Palestine 48	Other Arab country	Non Arab country	No Response	Total
Male	PRL	Camp	-	20	39	1,089	671	201	164	2,184
		Adjacent Gathering	-	12	35	527	580	125	3	1,282
		Other Gathering	-	24	48	1,541	1,246	228	13	3,100
		Total	-	56	122	3,157	2,497	554	180	6,566
	PRS	Camp	3,450	8	8	21	25	13	11	3,536
		Adjacent Gathering	1,660	5	2	8	27	5	1	1,708
		Other Gathering	1,939	7	5	32	41	12	-	2,036
		Total	7,049	20	15	61	93	30	12	7,280
	Total	Camp	3,450	28	47	1,110	696	214	175	5,720
		Adjacent Gathering	1,660	17	37	535	607	130	4	2,990
		Other Gathering	1,939	31	53	1,573	1,287	240	13	5,136
		Total	7,049	76	137	3,218	2,590	584	192	13,846
Female	PRL	Camp	-	21	31	1,756	683	117	172	2,780
		Adjacent Gathering	-	10	10	680	540	104	2	1,346
		Other Gathering	-	43	28	1,646	1,242	199	8	3,166
		Total	-	74	69	4,082	2,465	420	182	7,292
	PRS	Camp	3,871	12	4	18	44	11	14	3,974
		Adjacent Gathering	1,853	1	5	12	20	5	-	1,896
		Other Gathering	2,360	19	2	41	58	16	-	2,496
		Total	8,084	32	11	71	122	32	14	8,366
	Total	Camp	3,871	33	35	1,774	727	128	186	6,754
		Adjacent Gathering	1,853	11	15	692	560	109	2	3,242
		Other Gathering	2,360	62	30	1,687	1,300	215	8	5,662
		Total	8,084	106	80	4,153	2,587	452	196	15,658

Sex	Refugee status	Regions	Country that the Palestinian moved from to Lebanon							
			Syria	Jordan	Gaza or West Bank	Palestine 48	Other Arab country	Non Arab country	No Re-sponse	Total
Total	PRL	Camp	-	41	70	2,845	1,354	318	336	4,964
		Adjacent Gathering	-	22	45	1,207	1,120	229	5	2,628
		Other Gathering	-	67	76	3,187	2,488	427	21	6,266
		Total	-	130	191	7,239	4,962	974	362	13,858
	PRS	Camp	7,321	20	12	39	69	24	25	7,510
		Adjacent Gathering	3,513	6	7	20	47	10	1	3,604
		Other Gathering	4,299	26	7	73	99	28	-	4,532
		Total	15,133	52	26	132	215	62	26	15,646
	Total	Camp	7,321	61	82	2,884	1,423	342	361	12,474
		Adjacent Gathering	3,513	28	52	1,227	1,167	239	6	6,232
		Other Gathering	4,299	93	83	3,260	2,587	455	21	10,798
		Total	15,133	182	217	7,371	5,177	1,036	388	29,504

M7: Stability of Palestinian refugees born in Lebanon by place of birth (Camps and Gatherings).

Region of birth	Place of birth	Nationality					
		PRL		PRS		Total	
		Stable	Non stable	Stable	Non stable	Stable	Non stable
North	Nahr el-Bared camp	21,375	3,561	321	45	21,696	3,606
	Beddawi camp	7,375	1,806	172	33	7,547	1,839
	OG. Tripoli	3,117	549	35	16	3,152	565
	OG. Akkar	203	36	-	1	203	37
	Total	32,070	5,952	528	95	32,598	6,047
Beirut	Bourj el-Barajneh camp	7,284	1,387	111	29	7,395	1,416
	Shatila camp	3,421	751	44	13	3,465	764
	Dbayeh camp	506	38	2	-	508	38
	Mar Elias camp	318	107	5	2	323	109
	OG. Beirut	5,798	4,683	44	119	5,842	4,802
	Total	17,327	6,966	206	163	17,533	7,129
Al Shouf	OG. Al Shouf	3,339	96	78	3	3,417	99
	Total	3,339	96	78	3	3,417	99
Saida	Miye ou Miye camp	1,717	634	40	14	1,757	648
	Ain el-Hilweh camp	22,324	4,847	492	68	22,816	4,915
	OG. Saida region	12,314	2,870	144	61	12,458	2,931
	OG. Southern Saida	1,582	1,281	6	20	1,588	1,301
	Total	37,937	9,632	682	163	38,619	9,795

Region of birth	Place of birth	Nationality					
		PRL		PRS		Total	
		Stable	Non stable	Stable	Non stable	Stable	Non stable
Tyre	Burj el-Shemali camp	7,240	977	132	11	7,372	988
	Rashidiyeh camp	7,294	1,428	61	31	7,355	1,459
	El-Buss camp	3,469	774	62	9	3,531	783
	OG. Tyre	7,845	2,019	89	42	7,934	2,061
	Total	25,848	5,198	344	93	26,192	5,291
Beka'a	Wavel camp	1,200	569	96	28	1,296	597
	OG. Beka'a	3,940	870	170	17	4,110	887
	Total	5,140	1,439	266	45	5,406	1,484
Other inside Lebanon	Other Lebanese region	809	1,538	3	52	812	1,590
	Total	809	1,538	3	52	812	1,590
Total	Bourj el-Barajneh camp	7,284	1,387	111	29	7,395	1,416
	Miye ou Miye camp	1,717	634	40	14	1,757	648
	Burj el-Shemali camp	7,240	977	132	11	7,372	988
	Shatila camp	3,421	751	44	13	3,465	764
	Dbayeh camp	506	38	2	-	508	38
	Ain el-Hilweh camp	22,324	4,847	492	68	22,816	4,915
	Mar Elias camp	318	107	5	2	323	109
	Rashidiyeh camp	7,294	1,428	61	31	7,355	1,459
	Nahr el-Bared camp	21,375	3,561	321	45	21,696	3,606
	Wavel camp	1,200	569	96	28	1,296	597
	Beddawi camp	7,375	1,806	172	33	7,547	1,839
	El-Buss camp	3,469	774	62	9	3,531	783
	OG. Tripoli	3,117	549	35	16	3,152	565
	OG. Al Shouf	3,339	96	78	3	3,417	99
	OG. Saida region	12,314	2,870	144	61	12,458	2,931
	OG. Southern Saida	1,582	1,281	6	20	1,588	1,301
	OG. Tyre	7,845	2,019	89	42	7,934	2,061
	OG. Beka'a	3,940	870	170	17	4,110	887
	OG. Akkar	203	36	-	1	203	37
	OG. Beirut	5,798	4,683	44	119	5,842	4,802
	Other Lebanese region	809	1,538	3	52	812	1,590
	Total	122,470	30,821	2,107	614	124,577	31,435

Education

E1: Distribution of Palestinian refugees (aged 3 years and above) according to attendance in educational institutions, refugee status in Lebanon, age group and sex.

Ref- ugee status	Age groups	Palestinian enrollment in education									
		Currently in Kindergarten			Currently enrolled in primary or above			Enrolled but left before achieving the level enrolled at			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
PRL	3-4	2,812	2,669	5,481	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	5-9	1,692	1,562	3,254	6,435	6,255	12,690	47	34	81	
	10-14	-	-	-	6,886	7,184	14,070	654	373	1,027	
	15-19	-	-	-	4,302	5,225	9,527	2,990	2,092	5,082	
	20-24	-	-	-	1,845	2,047	3,892	4,067	3,207	7,274	
	25-29	-	-	-	652	642	1,294	3,875	3,181	7,056	
	30-34	-	-	-	436	403	839	3,084	2,834	5,918	
	35-39	-	-	-	395	425	820	3,010	3,051	6,061	
	40-44	-	-	-	345	366	711	2,798	2,930	5,728	
	45-49	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,898	3,121	6,019	
	50-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,832	2,984	5,816	
	55-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,903	1,989	3,892	
	60+	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,307	2,945	6,252	
	Total	4,504	4,231	8,735	21,296	22,547	43,843	31,465	28,741	60,206	
PRS	3-4	200	188	388	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	5-9	202	176	378	897	964	1,861	18	11	29	
	10-14	-	-	-	881	891	1,772	112	78	190	
	15-19	-	-	-	239	351	590	423	400	823	
	20-24	-	-	-	79	139	218	434	463	897	
	25-29	-	-	-	42	73	115	364	447	811	
	30-34	-	-	-	47	63	110	387	481	868	
	35-39	-	-	-	50	54	104	357	365	722	
	40-44	-	-	-	34	37	71	264	311	575	
	45-49	-	-	-	-	-	-	239	283	522	
	50-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	223	283	506	
	55-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	199	374	
	60+	-	-	-	-	-	-	273	305	578	
	Total	402	364	766	2,269	2,572	4,841	3,269	3,626	6,895	
Total	3-4	3,012	2,857	5,869	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	5-9	1,894	1,738	3,632	7,332	7,219	14,551	65	45	110	
	10-14	-	-	-	7,767	8,075	15,842	766	451	1,217	
	15-19	-	-	-	4,541	5,576	10,117	3,413	2,492	5,905	
	20-24	-	-	-	1,924	2,186	4,110	4,501	3,670	8,171	
	25-29	-	-	-	694	715	1,409	4,239	3,628	7,867	
	30-34	-	-	-	483	466	949	3,471	3,315	6,786	
	35-39	-	-	-	445	479	924	3,367	3,416	6,783	
	40-44	-	-	-	379	403	782	3,062	3,241	6,303	
	45-49	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,137	3,404	6,541	
	50-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,055	3,267	6,322	
	55-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,078	2,188	4,266	
	60+	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,580	3,250	6,830	
	Total	4,906	4,595	9,501	23,565	25,119	48,684	34,734	32,367	67,101	

	Enrolled but left after achieving the level enrolled at			Never been enrolled			N/K			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	-	-	-	507	528	1,035	27	16	43	3,346	3,213	6,559
	-	-	-	147	116	263	12	14	26	8,333	7,981	16,314
	71	44	115	112	88	200	15	7	22	7,738	7,696	15,434
	763	630	1,393	165	92	257	4	4	8	8,224	8,043	16,267
	2,110	2,427	4,537	241	136	377	7	7	14	8,270	7,824	16,094
	2,465	2,560	5,025	212	136	348	11	13	24	7,215	6,532	13,747
	1,709	1,773	3,482	237	151	388	8	8	16	5,474	5,169	10,643
	1,381	1,403	2,784	225	169	394	2	12	14	5,013	5,060	10,073
	1,240	1,181	2,421	233	184	417	9	11	20	4,625	4,672	9,297
	1,719	1,596	3,315	310	260	570	10	6	16	4,937	4,983	9,920
	1,735	1,519	3,254	276	375	651	16	14	30	4,859	4,892	9,751
	1,303	1,016	2,319	190	381	571	17	12	29	3,413	3,398	6,811
	2,659	1,448	4,107	1,154	3,539	4,693	41	73	114	7,161	8,005	15,166
	17,155	15,597	32,752	4,009	6,155	10,164	179	197	376	78,608	77,468	156,076
	-	-	-	120	129	249	4	1	5	324	318	642
	-	-	-	60	49	109	2	1	3	1,179	1,201	2,380
	12	11	23	24	16	40	2	-	2	1,031	996	2,027
	100	111	211	21	26	47	1	-	1	784	888	1,672
	204	250	454	20	13	33	-	2	2	737	867	1,604
	205	271	476	12	21	33	-	1	1	623	813	1,436
	197	278	475	23	15	38	2	2	4	656	839	1,495
	143	197	340	20	18	38	1	3	4	571	637	1,208
	127	137	264	17	18	35	-	-	-	442	503	945
	133	166	299	16	24	40	-	-	-	388	473	861
	130	127	257	21	26	47	1	-	1	375	436	811
	113	104	217	13	43	56	2	4	6	303	350	653
	194	144	338	76	258	334	2	5	7	545	712	1,257
	1,558	1,796	3,354	443	656	1,099	17	19	36	7,958	9,033	16,991
	-	-	-	627	657	1,284	31	17	48	3,670	3,531	7,201
	-	-	-	207	165	372	14	15	29	9,512	9,182	18,694
	83	55	138	136	104	240	17	7	24	8,769	8,692	17,461
	863	741	1,604	186	118	304	5	4	9	9,008	8,931	17,939
	2,314	2,677	4,991	261	149	410	7	9	16	9,007	8,691	17,698
	2,670	2,831	5,501	224	157	381	11	14	25	7,838	7,345	15,183
	1,906	2,051	3,957	260	166	426	10	10	20	6,130	6,008	12,138
	1,524	1,600	3,124	245	187	432	3	15	18	5,584	5,697	11,281
	1,367	1,318	2,685	250	202	452	9	11	20	5,067	5,175	10,242
	1,852	1,762	3,614	326	284	610	10	6	16	5,325	5,456	10,781
	1,865	1,646	3,511	297	401	698	17	14	31	5,234	5,328	10,562
	1,416	1,120	2,536	203	424	627	19	16	35	3,716	3,748	7,464
	2,853	1,592	4,445	1,230	3,797	5,027	43	78	121	7,706	8,717	16,423
	18,713	17,393	36,106	4,452	6,811	11,263	196	216	412	86,566	86,501	173,067

E2: Distribution of Palestinian refugees (aged 3 years and above) according to attendance in educational institutions, refugee status in Lebanon, region and sex.

Ref- ugee status	Region	Palestinian enrollment in education									
		Currently in Kindergarten			Currently enrolled in primary or above			Enrolled but left before achieving the level enrolled at			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
PRL	North	1,436	1,313	2,749	5,379	5,559	10,938	7,640	7,139	14,779	
	Beirut	537	537	1,074	2,861	2,876	5,737	4,418	3,805	8,223	
	Mount Lebanon	297	266	563	1,765	1,797	3,562	1,793	1,558	3,351	
	Saida	1,446	1,357	2,803	7,401	8,027	15,428	11,188	10,425	21,613	
	Tyre	646	616	1,262	2,987	3,353	6,340	5,211	4,655	9,866	
	Beka’a	142	142	284	903	935	1,838	1,215	1,159	2,374	
	Total	4,504	4,231	8,735	21,296	22,547	43,843	31,465	28,741	60,206	
PRS	North	82	78	160	464	469	933	739	858	1,597	
	Beirut	44	34	78	193	216	409	307	323	630	
	Mount Lebanon	32	32	64	320	377	697	254	313	567	
	Saida	107	105	212	727	814	1,541	984	1,133	2,117	
	Tyre	86	56	142	325	421	746	591	609	1,200	
	Beka’a	51	59	110	240	275	515	394	390	784	
	Total	402	364	766	2,269	2,572	4,841	3,269	3,626	6,895	
Total	North	1,518	1,391	2,909	5,843	6,028	11,871	8,379	7,997	16,376	
	Beirut	581	571	1,152	3,054	3,092	6,146	4,725	4,128	8,853	
	Mount Lebanon	329	298	627	2,085	2,174	4,259	2,047	1,871	3,918	
	Saida	1,553	1,462	3,015	8,128	8,841	16,969	12,172	11,558	23,730	
	Tyre	732	672	1,404	3,312	3,774	7,086	5,802	5,264	11,066	
	Beka’a	193	201	394	1,143	1,210	2,353	1,609	1,549	3,158	
	Total	4,906	4,595	9,501	23,565	25,119	48,684	34,734	32,367	67,101	

E3: Distribution of currently studying Palestinian refugees (aged 3-19 years) according to refugee status in Lebanon, age and sex.

Refugee status	Age	Palestinian enrollment in education						
		Currently in Kindergarten			Currently enrolled in primary or above			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
PRL	3	1,205	1,186	2,391	-	-	-	
	4	1,607	1,483	3,090	-	-	-	
	5	1,692	1,562	3,254	-	-	-	
	3-5	4,504	4,231	8,735	-	-	-	
	6	-	-	-	1,643	1,598	3,241	
	7	-	-	-	1,613	1,656	3,269	
	8	-	-	-	1,665	1,470	3,135	
	9	-	-	-	1,514	1,531	3,045	
	6-9	-	-	-	6,435	6,255	12,690	

	Enrolled but left after achieving the level enrolled at			Never been enrolled			N/K			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Female	Total
	4,328	3,793	8,121	759	1,172	1,931	32	35	67	19,574	19,011	38,585
	2,241	2,021	4,262	715	923	1,638	60	59	119	10,832	10,221	21,053
	1,563	1,363	2,926	264	423	687	23	21	44	5,705	5,428	11,133
	6,240	5,883	12,123	1,601	2,357	3,958	51	58	109	27,927	28,107	56,034
	1,991	1,921	3,912	562	1,067	1,629	7	18	25	11,404	11,630	23,034
	792	616	1,408	108	213	321	6	6	12	3,166	3,071	6,237
	17,155	15,597	32,752	4,009	6,155	10,164	179	197	376	78,608	77,468	156,076
	375	451	826	68	108	176	4	2	6	1,732	1,966	3,698
	135	146	281	63	83	146	7	6	13	749	808	1,557
	219	238	457	54	70	124	1	3	4	880	1,033	1,913
	490	570	1,060	162	242	404	4	8	12	2,474	2,872	5,346
	177	200	377	41	84	125	1	-	1	1,221	1,370	2,591
	162	191	353	55	69	124	-	-	-	902	984	1,886
	1,558	1,796	3,354	443	656	1,099	17	19	36	7,958	9,033	16,991
	4,703	4,244	8,947	827	1,280	2,107	36	37	73	21,306	20,977	42,283
	2,376	2,167	4,543	778	1,006	1,784	67	65	132	11,581	11,029	22,610
	1,782	1,601	3,383	318	493	811	24	24	48	6,585	6,461	13,046
	6,730	6,453	13,183	1,763	2,599	4,362	55	66	121	30,401	30,979	61,380
	2,168	2,121	4,289	603	1,151	1,754	8	18	26	12,625	13,000	25,625
	954	807	1,761	163	282	445	6	6	12	4,068	4,055	8,123
	18,713	17,393	36,106	4,452	6,811	11,263	196	216	412	86,566	86,501	173,067

	Total			Total population (3-19 years)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	1,205	1,186	2,391	1,630	1,629	3,259
	1,607	1,483	3,090	1,716	1,584	3,300
	1,692	1,562	3,254	1,754	1,616	3,370
	4,504	4,231	8,735	5,100	4,829	9,929
	1,643	1,598	3,241	1,694	1,632	3,326
	1,613	1,656	3,269	1,645	1,682	3,327
	1,665	1,470	3,135	1,697	1,497	3,194
	1,514	1,531	3,045	1,543	1,554	3,097
	6,435	6,255	12,690	6,579	6,365	12,944

Refugee status	Age	Palestinian enrollment in education						
		Currently in Kindergarten			Currently enrolled in primary or above			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	10	-	-	-	1,462	1,444	2,906	
	11	-	-	-	1,492	1,395	2,887	
	12	-	-	-	1,473	1,490	2,963	
	13	-	-	-	1,270	1,428	2,698	
	14	-	-	-	1,189	1,427	2,616	
	10-14	-	-	-	6,886	7,184	14,070	
	15	-	-	-	1,110	1,249	2,359	
	16	-	-	-	984	1,146	2,130	
	17	-	-	-	858	1,105	1,963	
	18	-	-	-	721	923	1,644	
	19	-	-	-	629	802	1,431	
	15-19	-	-	-	4,302	5,225	9,527	
	Total	4,504	4,231	8,735	17,623	18,664	36,287	
PRS	3	67	67	134	-	-	-	
	4	133	121	254	-	-	-	
	5	202	176	378	-	-	-	
	3-5	402	364	766	-	-	-	
	6	-	-	-	214	238	452	
	7	-	-	-	230	260	490	
	8	-	-	-	229	226	455	
	9	-	-	-	224	240	464	
	6-9	-	-	-	897	964	1,861	
	10	-	-	-	230	222	452	
	11	-	-	-	197	192	389	
	12	-	-	-	185	180	365	
	13	-	-	-	148	159	307	
	14	-	-	-	121	138	259	
	10-14	-	-	-	881	891	1,772	
	15	-	-	-	83	107	190	
	16	-	-	-	49	79	128	
	17	-	-	-	58	66	124	
	18	-	-	-	27	52	79	
	19	-	-	-	22	47	69	
	15-19	-	-	-	239	351	590	
	Total	402	364	766	2,017	2,206	4,223	
Total	3	1,272	1,253	2,525	-	-	-	
	4	1,740	1,604	3,344	-	-	-	
	5	1,894	1,738	3,632	-	-	-	
	3-5	4,906	4,595	9,501	-	-	-	
	6	-	-	-	1,857	1,836	3,693	
	7	-	-	-	1,843	1,916	3,759	
	8	-	-	-	1,894	1,696	3,590	
	9	-	-	-	1,738	1,771	3,509	
	6-9	-	-	-	7,332	7,219	14,551	
	10	-	-	-	1,692	1,666	3,358	

	Total			Total population (3-19 years)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	1,462	1,444	2,906	1,516	1,482	2,998
	1,492	1,395	2,887	1,571	1,435	3,006
	1,473	1,490	2,963	1,619	1,566	3,185
	1,270	1,428	2,698	1,505	1,555	3,060
	1,189	1,427	2,616	1,527	1,658	3,185
	6,886	7,184	14,070	7,738	7,696	15,434
	1,110	1,249	2,359	1,588	1,590	3,178
	984	1,146	2,130	1,623	1,630	3,253
	858	1,105	1,963	1,751	1,696	3,447
	721	923	1,644	1,604	1,611	3,215
	629	802	1,431	1,658	1,516	3,174
	4,302	5,225	9,527	8,224	8,043	16,267
	22,127	22,895	45,022	27,641	26,933	54,574
	67	67	134	140	135	275
	133	121	254	184	183	367
	202	176	378	238	206	444
	402	364	766	562	524	1,086
	214	238	452	228	254	482
	230	260	490	242	266	508
	229	226	455	240	233	473
	224	240	464	231	242	473
	897	964	1,861	941	995	1,936
	230	222	452	245	229	474
	197	192	389	212	203	415
	185	180	365	212	198	410
	148	159	307	178	190	368
	121	138	259	184	176	360
	881	891	1,772	1,031	996	2,027
	83	107	190	154	172	326
	49	79	128	141	164	305
	58	66	124	184	192	376
	27	52	79	156	175	331
	22	47	69	149	185	334
	239	351	590	784	888	1,672
	2,419	2,570	4,989	3,318	3,403	6,721
	1,272	1,253	2,525	1,770	1,764	3,534
	1,740	1,604	3,344	1,900	1,767	3,667
	1,894	1,738	3,632	1,992	1,822	3,814
	4,906	4,595	9,501	5,662	5,353	11,015
	1,857	1,836	3,693	1,922	1,886	3,808
	1,843	1,916	3,759	1,887	1,948	3,835
	1,894	1,696	3,590	1,937	1,730	3,667
	1,738	1,771	3,509	1,774	1,796	3,570
	7,332	7,219	14,551	7,520	7,360	14,880
	1,692	1,666	3,358	1,761	1,711	3,472

Refugee status	Age	Palestinian enrollment in education						
		Currently in Kindergarten			Currently enrolled in primary or above			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Total	11	-	-	-	1,689	1,587	3,276	
	12	-	-	-	1,658	1,670	3,328	
	13	-	-	-	1,418	1,587	3,005	
	14	-	-	-	1,310	1,565	2,875	
	10-14	-	-	-	7,767	8,075	15,842	
	15	-	-	-	1,193	1,356	2,549	
	16	-	-	-	1,033	1,225	2,258	
	17	-	-	-	916	1,171	2,087	
	18	-	-	-	748	975	1,723	
	19	-	-	-	651	849	1,500	
	15-19	-	-	-	4,541	5,576	10,117	
	Total	4,906	4,595	9,501	19,640	20,870	40,510	

	Total			Total population (3-19 years)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	1,689	1,587	3,276	1,783	1,638	3,421
	1,658	1,670	3,328	1,831	1,764	3,595
	1,418	1,587	3,005	1,683	1,745	3,428
	1,310	1,565	2,875	1,711	1,834	3,545
	7,767	8,075	15,842	8,769	8,692	17,461
	1,193	1,356	2,549	1,742	1,762	3,504
	1,033	1,225	2,258	1,764	1,794	3,558
	916	1,171	2,087	1,935	1,888	3,823
	748	975	1,723	1,760	1,786	3,546
	651	849	1,500	1,807	1,701	3,508
	4,541	5,576	10,117	9,008	8,931	17,939
	24,546	25,465	50,011	30,959	30,336	61,295

E4: Distribution of currently studying Palestinian refugees (aged 3-19 years) according to refugee status in Lebanon, age, sex and regions (Camps, Gatherings).

Ref- ugee status	Regions (Camps, Gatherings)	Age groups	Currently in Kindergarten			Currently enrolled in primary or above		Total			Total population (3-19 years)		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
PRL	Camps	3-5	2,088	1,998	4,086	-	-	-	2,088	1,998	2,342	2,256	4,598
		6-9	-	-	-	2,984	2,922	5,906	2,984	2,922	3,057	2,978	6,035
		10-14	-	-	-	3,134	3,317	6,451	3,134	3,317	3,533	3,552	7,085
		15-19	-	-	-	1,791	2,266	4,057	1,791	2,266	3,660	3,616	7,276
		Total	2,088	1,998	4,086	7,909	8,505	16,414	9,997	10,503	12,592	12,402	24,994
	Gatherings	3-5	2,416	2,233	4,649	-	-	-	2,416	2,233	2,758	2,573	5,331
		6-9	-	-	-	3,451	3,333	6,784	3,451	3,333	3,522	3,387	6,909
		10-14	-	-	-	3,752	3,867	7,619	3,752	3,867	4,205	4,144	8,349
		15-19	-	-	-	2,511	2,959	5,470	2,511	2,959	4,564	4,427	8,991
		Total	2,416	2,233	4,649	9,714	10,159	19,873	12,130	12,392	15,049	14,531	29,580
PRS	Total	3-5	4,504	4,231	8,735	-	-	-	4,504	4,231	5,100	4,829	9,929
		6-9	-	-	-	6,435	6,255	12,690	6,435	6,255	6,579	6,365	12,944
		10-14	-	-	-	6,886	7,184	14,070	6,886	7,184	7,738	7,696	15,434
		15-19	-	-	-	4,302	5,225	9,527	4,302	5,225	8,224	8,043	16,267
		Total	4,504	4,231	8,735	17,623	18,664	36,287	22,127	22,895	27,641	26,933	54,574
	Camps	3-5	216	197	413	-	-	-	216	197	280	257	537
		6-9	-	-	-	453	469	922	453	469	477	482	959
		10-14	-	-	-	406	430	836	406	430	478	488	966
		15-19	-	-	-	104	141	245	104	141	372	407	779
		Total	216	197	413	963	1,040	2,003	1,179	1,237	1,607	1,634	3,241
Gatherings	Gatherings	3-5	186	167	353	-	-	-	186	167	282	267	549
		6-9	-	-	-	444	495	939	444	495	464	513	977

Ref- ugee status	Regions (Camps, Gatherings)	Age groups	Currently in Kindergarten			Currently enrolled in primary or above			Total			Total population (3-19 years)		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
		10-14	-	-	-	475	461	936	475	461	936	553	508	1,061
		15-19	-	-	-	135	210	345	135	210	345	412	481	893
		Total	186	167	353	1,054	1,166	2,220	1,240	1,333	2,573	1,711	1,769	3,480
		3-5	402	364	766	-	-	-	402	364	766	562	524	1,086
		6-9	-	-	-	897	964	1,861	897	964	1,861	941	995	1,936
		10-14	-	-	-	881	891	1,772	881	891	1,772	1,031	996	2,027
	Total	15-19	-	-	-	239	351	590	239	351	590	784	888	1,672
		Total	402	364	766	2,017	2,206	4,223	2,419	2,570	4,989	3,318	3,403	6,721
		3-5	2,304	2,195	4,499	-	-	-	2,304	2,195	4,499	2,622	2,513	5,135
		6-9	-	-	-	3,437	3,391	6,828	3,437	3,391	6,828	3,534	3,460	6,994
	Camps	10-14	-	-	-	3,540	3,747	7,287	3,540	3,747	7,287	4,011	4,040	8,051
		15-19	-	-	-	1,895	2,407	4,302	1,895	2,407	4,302	4,032	4,023	8,055
		Total	2,304	2,195	4,499	8,872	9,545	18,417	11,176	11,740	22,916	14,199	14,036	28,235
		3-5	2,602	2,400	5,002	-	-	-	2,602	2,400	5,002	3,040	2,840	5,880
Total	Gatherings	6-9	-	-	-	3,895	3,828	7,723	3,895	3,828	7,723	3,986	3,900	7,886
		10-14	-	-	-	4,227	4,328	8,555	4,227	4,328	8,555	4,758	4,652	9,410
		15-19	-	-	-	2,646	3,169	5,815	2,646	3,169	5,815	4,976	4,908	9,884
		Total	2,602	2,400	5,002	10,768	11,325	22,093	13,370	13,725	27,095	16,760	16,300	33,060
	Total	3-5	4,906	4,595	9,501	-	-	-	4,906	4,595	9,501	5,662	5,353	11,015
		6-9	-	-	-	7,332	7,219	14,551	7,332	7,219	14,551	7,520	7,360	14,880
		10-14	-	-	-	7,767	8,075	15,842	7,767	8,075	15,842	8,769	8,692	17,461
		15-19	-	-	-	4,541	5,576	10,117	4,541	5,576	10,117	9,008	8,931	17,939
		Total	4,906	4,595	9,501	19,640	20,870	40,510	24,546	25,465	50,011	30,959	30,336	61,295
		Total	4,906	4,595	9,501	-	-	-	4,906	4,595	9,501	5,662	5,353	11,015

E5: Highest level of education for Palestinian by refugee status in Lebanon, age group and sex (For those aged 11 and above).

Ref- ugee status	sex	Age groups	Highest level of education								
			Illiterate	Can read and write with- out certifi- cate	Primary	Elemen- tary	Second- ary	Univer- sity and above	Other qualifi- cations	Not known	Total
PRL	Male	11-14	139	212	5,208	614	-	-	15	34	6,222
		15-19	231	229	2,694	3,824	1,060	156	18	12	8,224
		20-24	306	262	2,792	2,331	1,192	1,364	15	8	8,270
		25-29	263	235	2,418	2,177	601	1,499	9	13	7,215
		30-34	279	182	2,037	1,673	391	897	5	10	5,474
		35-39	263	189	2,050	1,521	327	650	5	8	5,013
		40-44	260	170	1,855	1,501	383	438	8	10	4,625
		45-49	352	193	1,814	1,388	569	604	3	14	4,937
		50-54	305	202	1,849	1,386	515	582	3	17	4,859
		55-59	204	120	1,286	971	357	453	1	21	3,413
		60+	1,186	357	2,415	1,361	610	1,178	7	47	7,161
		Total	3,788	2,351	26,418	18,747	6,005	7,821	89	194	65,413
	Female	11-14	84	194	5,174	728	-	-	17	17	6,214
		15-19	106	133	2,003	3,919	1,632	222	20	8	8,043
		20-24	155	128	1,936	2,039	1,494	2,049	10	13	7,824
		25-29	156	122	1,659	1,989	804	1,781	6	15	6,532
		30-34	168	105	1,614	1,757	500	1,010	4	11	5,169
		35-39	185	154	1,876	1,775	399	648	7	16	5,060
		40-44	206	145	1,781	1,736	412	377	2	13	4,672
		45-49	282	189	1,942	1,656	511	389	4	10	4,983
		50-54	407	199	1,909	1,584	444	327	6	16	4,892
		55-59	414	146	1,360	992	256	214	1	15	3,398
		60+	3,653	385	2,476	968	242	196	6	79	8,005
		Total	5,816	1,900	23,730	19,143	6,694	7,213	83	213	64,792
	Total	11-14	223	406	10,382	1,342	-	-	32	51	12,436
		15-19	337	362	4,697	7,743	2,692	378	38	20	16,267
		20-24	461	390	4,728	4,370	2,686	3,413	25	21	16,094
		25-29	419	357	4,077	4,166	1,405	3,280	15	28	13,747
		30-34	447	287	3,651	3,430	891	1,907	9	21	10,643
		35-39	448	343	3,926	3,296	726	1,298	12	24	10,073
		40-44	466	315	3,636	3,237	795	815	10	23	9,297
		45-49	634	382	3,756	3,044	1,080	993	7	24	9,920
		50-54	712	401	3,758	2,970	959	909	9	33	9,751
		55-59	618	266	2,646	1,963	613	667	2	36	6,811
		60+	4,839	742	4,891	2,329	852	1,374	13	126	15,166
		Total	9,604	4,251	50,148	37,890	12,699	15,034	172	407	130,205

Ref- ugee status	sex	Age groups	Highest level of education								
			Illiterate	Can read and write with- out certifi- cate	Primary	Elemen- tary	Second- ary	Univer- sity and above	Other qualifi- cations	Not known	Total
PRS	Male	11-14	22	47	668	46	-	-	-	3	786
		15-19	27	25	386	313	28	3	1	1	784
		20-24	24	10	273	275	107	47	-	1	737
		25-29	13	20	229	214	83	64	-	-	623
		30-34	28	25	308	174	70	49	-	2	656
		35-39	22	23	256	184	55	30	-	1	571
		40-44	18	9	189	150	46	30	-	-	442
		45-49	19	12	147	133	47	29	1	-	388
		50-54	24	17	146	122	31	34	-	1	375
		55-59	15	5	106	102	38	33	1	3	303
		60+	80	26	188	126	61	61	1	2	545
		Total	292	219	2,896	1,839	566	380	4	14	6,210
	Female	11-14	18	29	666	54	-	-	-	-	767
		15-19	26	15	349	410	75	12	1	-	888
		20-24	14	11	237	322	200	80	1	2	867
		25-29	22	14	237	261	184	93	-	2	813
		30-34	16	18	295	253	164	91	-	2	839
		35-39	19	18	247	190	107	53	-	3	637
		40-44	18	9	178	187	87	24	-	-	503
		45-49	29	9	166	159	77	33	-	-	473
		50-54	29	19	178	143	43	24	-	-	436
		55-59	45	11	136	103	37	13	1	4	350
		60+	270	29	229	117	40	22	-	5	712
		Total	506	182	2,918	2,199	1,014	445	3	18	7,285
	Total	11-14	40	76	1,334	100	-	-	-	3	1,553
		15-19	53	40	735	723	103	15	2	1	1,672
		20-24	38	21	510	597	307	127	1	3	1,604
		25-29	35	34	466	475	267	157	-	2	1,436
		30-34	44	43	603	427	234	140	-	4	1,495
		35-39	41	41	503	374	162	83	-	4	1,208
		40-44	36	18	367	337	133	54	-	-	945
		45-49	48	21	313	292	124	62	1	-	861
		50-54	53	36	324	265	74	58	-	1	811
		55-59	60	16	242	205	75	46	2	7	653
		60+	350	55	417	243	101	83	1	7	1,257
		Total	798	401	5,814	4,038	1,580	825	7	32	13,495

Ref- ugee status	sex	Age groups	Highest level of education								
			Illiterate	Can read and write with- out certifi- cate	Primary	Elemen- tary	Second- ary	Univer- sity and above	Other qualifi- cations	Not known	Total
Total	Male	11-14	161	259	5,876	660	-	-	15	37	7,008
		15-19	258	254	3,080	4,137	1,088	159	19	13	9,008
		20-24	330	272	3,065	2,606	1,299	1,411	15	9	9,007
		25-29	276	255	2,647	2,391	684	1,563	9	13	7,838
		30-34	307	207	2,345	1,847	461	946	5	12	6,130
		35-39	285	212	2,306	1,705	382	680	5	9	5,584
		40-44	278	179	2,044	1,651	429	468	8	10	5,067
		45-49	371	205	1,961	1,521	616	633	4	14	5,325
		50-54	329	219	1,995	1,508	546	616	3	18	5,234
		55-59	219	125	1,392	1,073	395	486	2	24	3,716
		60+	1,266	383	2,603	1,487	671	1,239	8	49	7,706
		Total	4,080	2,570	29,314	20,586	6,571	8,201	93	208	71,623
	Female	11-14	102	223	5,840	782	-	-	17	17	6,981
		15-19	132	148	2,352	4,329	1,707	234	21	8	8,931
		20-24	169	139	2,173	2,361	1,694	2,129	11	15	8,691
		25-29	178	136	1,896	2,250	988	1,874	6	17	7,345
		30-34	184	123	1,909	2,010	664	1,101	4	13	6,008
		35-39	204	172	2,123	1,965	506	701	7	19	5,697
		40-44	224	154	1,959	1,923	499	401	2	13	5,175
		45-49	311	198	2,108	1,815	588	422	4	10	5,456
		50-54	436	218	2,087	1,727	487	351	6	16	5,328
		55-59	459	157	1,496	1,095	293	227	2	19	3,748
		60+	3,923	414	2,705	1,085	282	218	6	84	8,717
		Total	6,322	2,082	26,648	21,342	7,708	7,658	86	231	72,077
	Total	11-14	263	482	11,716	1,442	-	-	32	54	13,989
		15-19	390	402	5,432	8,466	2,795	393	40	21	17,939
		20-24	499	411	5,238	4,967	2,993	3,540	26	24	17,698
		25-29	454	391	4,543	4,641	1,672	3,437	15	30	15,183
		30-34	491	330	4,254	3,857	1,125	2,047	9	25	12,138
		35-39	489	384	4,429	3,670	888	1,381	12	28	11,281
		40-44	502	333	4,003	3,574	928	869	10	23	10,242
		45-49	682	403	4,069	3,336	1,204	1,055	8	24	10,781
		50-54	765	437	4,082	3,235	1,033	967	9	34	10,562
		55-59	678	282	2,888	2,168	688	713	4	43	7,464
		60+	5,189	797	5,308	2,572	953	1,457	14	133	16,423
		Total	10,402	4,652	55,962	41,928	14,279	15,859	179	439	143,700

**E6: Highest level of education for Palestinian by refugee status in Lebanon, regions and sex
(For those aged 11 and above).**

Region	Highest level of education	Refugee status								
		PRL			PRS			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
North	Illiterate	760	1,099	1,859	33	78	111	793	1,177	1,970
	Can read and write without certificate	784	647	1,431	56	57	113	840	704	1,544
	Primary	6,926	6,419	13,345	685	673	1,358	7,611	7,092	14,703
	Elementary	3,788	3,939	7,727	374	460	834	4,162	4,399	8,561
	Secondary	1,485	1,573	3,058	146	239	385	1,631	1,812	3,443
	University and above	1,924	1,659	3,583	90	103	193	2,014	1,762	3,776
	Other qualifications	19	7	26	1	1	2	20	8	28
	Not known	41	49	90	6	3	9	47	52	99
	Total	15,727	15,392	31,119	1,391	1,614	3,005	17,118	17,006	34,124
Beirut	Illiterate	702	883	1,585	51	65	116	753	948	1,701
	Can read and write without certificate	301	221	522	17	11	28	318	232	550
	Primary	3,471	2,797	6,268	223	231	454	3,694	3,028	6,722
	Elementary	2,859	2,837	5,696	190	212	402	3,049	3,049	6,098
	Secondary	804	893	1,697	60	84	144	864	977	1,841
	University and above	1,002	906	1,908	28	36	64	1,030	942	1,972
	Other qualifications	47	48	95	2	1	3	49	49	98
	Not known	59	64	123	4	5	9	63	69	132
	Total	9,245	8,649	17,894	575	645	1,220	9,820	9,294	19,114
Mount Lebanon	Illiterate	224	391	615	29	48	77	253	439	692
	Can read and write without certificate	90	51	141	7	11	18	97	62	159
	Primary	1,450	1,223	2,673	268	266	534	1,718	1,489	3,207
	Elementary	1,582	1,570	3,152	242	295	537	1,824	1,865	3,689
	Secondary	584	634	1,218	71	155	226	655	789	1,444
	University and above	791	689	1,480	65	66	131	856	755	1,611
	Other qualifications	3	5	8	-	-	-	3	5	8
	Not known	25	23	48	1	3	4	26	26	52
	Total	4,749	4,586	9,335	683	844	1,527	5,432	5,430	10,862
Saida	Illiterate	1,449	2,174	3,623	106	180	286	1,555	2,354	3,909
	Can read and write without certificate	593	493	1,086	40	26	66	633	519	1,152
	Primary	9,333	8,536	17,869	879	925	1,804	10,212	9,461	19,673
	Elementary	7,245	7,384	14,629	626	739	1,365	7,871	8,123	15,994
	Secondary	1,958	2,364	4,322	166	306	472	2,124	2,670	4,794

Region	Highest level of education	Refugee status								
		PRL			PRS			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	University and above	2,815	2,789	5,604	112	146	258	2,927	2,935	5,862
	Other qualifications	17	18	35	1	1	2	18	19	37
	Not known	53	55	108	1	7	8	54	62	116
	Total	23,463	23,813	47,276	1,931	2,330	4,261	25,394	26,143	51,537
Tyre	Illiterate	561	1,063	1,624	38	83	121	599	1,146	1,745
	Can read and write without certificate	453	366	819	37	34	71	490	400	890
	Primary	4,261	3,873	8,134	524	530	1,054	4,785	4,403	9,188
	Elementary	2,591	2,719	5,310	254	276	530	2,845	2,995	5,840
	Secondary	818	877	1,695	53	119	172	871	996	1,867
	University and above	850	855	1,705	35	39	74	885	894	1,779
	Other qualifications	2	3	5	-	-	-	2	3	5
	Not known	13	21	34	2	-	2	15	21	36
	Total	9,549	9,777	19,326	943	1,081	2,024	10,492	10,858	21,350
Beka'a	Illiterate	92	206	298	35	52	87	127	258	385
	Can read and write without certificate	130	122	252	62	43	105	192	165	357
	Primary	977	882	1,859	317	293	610	1,294	1,175	2,469
	Elementary	682	694	1,376	153	217	370	835	911	1,746
	Secondary	356	353	709	70	111	181	426	464	890
	University and above	439	315	754	50	55	105	489	370	859
	Other qualifications	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3
	Not known	3	1	4	-	-	-	3	1	4
	Total	2,680	2,575	5,255	687	771	1,458	3,367	3,346	6,713
Total	Illiterate	3,788	5,816	9,604	292	506	798	4,080	6,322	10,402
	Can read and write without certificate	2,351	1,900	4,251	219	182	401	2,570	2,082	4,652
	Primary	26,418	23,730	50,148	2,896	2,918	5,814	29,314	26,648	55,962
	Elementary	18,747	19,143	37,890	1,839	2,199	4,038	20,586	21,342	41,928
	Secondary	6,005	6,694	12,699	566	1,014	1,580	6,571	7,708	14,279
	University and above	7,821	7,213	15,034	380	445	825	8,201	7,658	15,859
	Other qualifications	89	83	172	4	3	7	93	86	179
	Not known	194	213	407	14	18	32	208	231	439
	Total	65,413	64,792	130,205	6,210	7,285	13,495	71,623	72,077	143,700
	19	-	-	-	651	849	1,500	651	849	1,500
	15-19	-	-	-	4,541	5,576	10,117	4,541	5,576	10,117
	Total	4,906	4,595	9,501	19,640	20,870	40,510	24,546	25,465	50,011

E7 : Distribution of those who completed secondary or above by field of education classified at ISCED first level (2013) and five year age groups.

Field of education	Age groups																Total
	17-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+			
Education	4	37	45	49	40	13	16	21	32	27	20	15	10	6	335		
Arts and humanities	52	407	468	473	394	267	316	248	163	125	108	124	90	28	3,263		
Social sciences, journalism and information	43	335	313	207	140	75	97	95	53	41	26	17	11	3	1,456		
Business, administration and law	99	1,069	1,178	531	309	190	228	182	150	105	60	58	28	4	4,191		
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	45	336	322	225	103	57	78	59	44	51	30	34	19	1	1,404		
Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)	12	143	116	82	56	23	16	17	16	3	3	-	1	-	488		
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	94	809	709	281	175	124	137	180	130	99	43	32	9	3	2,825		
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	-	1	1	6	3	1	4	8	4	-	3	2	-	1	34		
Health and welfare	34	354	239	171	138	105	152	139	110	91	47	32	9	2	1,623		
Services	3	16	23	12	11	5	4	8	3	2	1	1	-	1	90		
Secondary/Matriculation	205	157	114	67	62	74	103	99	48	31	24	12	6	7	1,009		
Secondary/literary	447	428	307	238	228	244	324	287	186	122	79	48	21	9	2,968		
Secondary/scientific	722	739	326	205	180	210	317	276	193	95	65	39	21	3	3,391		
Secondary/commercial	893	924	506	274	168	151	176	167	102	60	29	21	11	4	3,486		
Secondary/nursing	54	69	74	77	49	32	43	29	27	23	19	4	5	-	505		
Secondary/manufacturing	49	131	81	66	64	82	60	61	51	41	26	5	1	-	718		
Secondary/agricultural	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	8		
Secondary/House-keeping	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
Secondary/Hotel management	7	14	17	12	7	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60		
Secondary/Other	423	542	245	180	128	132	169	107	71	47	33	18	5	4	2,104		
N/K	2	20	24	14	13	11	17	15	18	12	14	12	4	2	178		
Total	3,188	6,533	5,109	3,172	2,269	1,797	2,259	2,000	1,401	976	630	474	251	79	30,138		

E8 : Distribution of those who completed secondary or above by field of education classified at ISCED second level (2013) and five year age groups

Field of education	Age groups																	
	17-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	Total			
Education	4	37	45	49	40	13	16	21	32	27	20	15	10	6	335			
Arts	24	162	128	30	18	12	10	8	3	6	2	4	1	-	408			
Humanities (except languages)	2	21	31	73	68	43	71	50	39	25	16	24	22	8	493			
Languages	26	224	309	370	308	212	235	189	121	93	90	96	67	20	2,360			
Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving arts and humanities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2			
Social and behavioural sciences	35	274	277	187	132	74	91	86	53	39	21	17	10	2	1,298			
Journalism and information	8	61	36	20	8	1	6	8	-	2	5	-	1	1	157			
Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving social sciences, journalism and information	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
Business and administration	96	1,029	1,123	494	266	145	197	156	133	93	54	45	23	4	3,858			
Law	3	40	55	37	43	45	31	26	17	12	6	13	5	-	333			
Biological and related sciences	10	64	50	48	5	4	4	2	2	1	-	-	1	-	191			
Environment	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7			
Physical sciences	10	104	159	100	49	24	34	21	15	19	22	22	8	-	587			
Mathematics and statistics	12	113	78	51	40	25	29	32	21	26	7	12	9	1	456			
Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	12	51	34	25	9	4	11	4	6	5	1	-	1	-	163			
Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)	12	143	116	82	56	23	16	17	16	3	3	-	1	-	488			
Engineering, manufacturing and construction not further defined	3	41	47	20	12	7	8	20	7	9	1	6	-	-	181			
Engineering and engineering trades	62	493	401	206	119	84	95	88	68	40	26	18	4	2	1,706			
Manufacturing and processing	-	1	3	-	3	-	2	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	14			
Architecture and construction	29	274	258	55	40	33	32	71	54	48	15	8	5	1	923			

Field of education	Age groups													Total
	17-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+
Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving engineering, manufacturing and construction	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Agriculture	-	1	-	4	2	1	4	7	2	-	3	2	-	1
Veterinary	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	7
Health	33	330	217	152	133	99	146	135	107	90	47	30	9	2
Welfare	1	23	22	18	5	6	6	4	3	1	-	2	-	91
Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving health and welfare	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Personal services	3	16	22	12	11	4	3	6	1	2	-	-	-	80
Hygiene and occupational health services	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Security services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Transport services	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	7
Secondary/Matriculation	205	157	114	67	62	74	103	99	48	31	24	12	6	7
Secondary/literary	447	428	307	238	228	244	324	287	186	122	79	48	21	9
Secondary/scientific	722	739	326	205	180	210	317	276	193	95	65	39	21	3
Secondary/commercial	893	924	506	274	168	151	176	167	102	60	29	21	11	4
Secondary/nursing	54	69	74	77	49	32	43	29	27	23	19	4	5	-
Secondary/manufacturing	49	131	81	66	64	82	60	61	51	41	26	5	1	-
Secondary/agricultural	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
Secondary/House-keeping	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Secondary/Hotel management	7	14	17	12	7	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Secondary/Other	423	542	245	180	128	132	169	107	71	47	33	18	5	4
N/K	2	20	24	14	13	11	17	15	18	12	14	12	4	2
Total	3,188	6,533	5,109	3,172	2,269	1,797	2,259	2,000	1,401	976	630	474	251	79
														30,138

E9 : Distribution of those who completed secondary or above by field of education classified at ISCED first level (2013) and ten year age groups.

Field of education	Age groups							
	17-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	Total
Education	4	82	89	29	53	47	31	335
Arts and humanities	52	875	867	583	411	233	242	3,263
Social sciences, journalism and information	43	648	347	172	148	67	31	1,456
Business, administration and law	99	2,247	840	418	332	165	90	4,191
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	45	658	328	135	103	81	54	1,404
Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)	12	259	138	39	33	6	1	488
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	94	1,518	456	261	310	142	44	2,825
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	-	2	9	5	12	3	3	34
Health and welfare	34	593	309	257	249	138	43	1,623
Services	3	39	23	9	11	3	2	90
Secondary/Matriculation	205	271	129	177	147	55	25	1,009
Secondary/literary	447	735	466	568	473	201	78	2,968
Secondary/scientific	722	1,065	385	527	469	160	63	3,391
Secondary/commercial	893	1,430	442	327	269	89	36	3,486
Secondary/nursing	54	143	126	75	56	42	9	505
Secondary/manufacturing	49	212	130	142	112	67	6	718
Secondary/agricultural	-	3	1	-	2	1	1	8
Secondary/House-keeping	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Secondary/Hotel management	7	31	19	3	-	-	-	60
Secondary/Other	423	787	308	301	178	80	27	2,104
N/K	2	44	27	28	33	26	18	178
Total	3,188	11,642	5,441	4,056	3,401	1,606	804	30,138

E10 : Distribution of those who completed secondary or above by field of education classified at ISCED second level (2013) and ten year age groups.

Field of education	Age groups							
	17-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	Total
Education	4	82	89	29	53	47	31	335
Arts	24	290	48	22	11	8	5	408
Humanities (except languages)	2	52	141	114	89	41	54	493
Languages	26	533	678	447	310	183	183	2,360
Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving arts and humanities	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Social and behavioural sciences	35	551	319	165	139	60	29	1,298
Journalism and information	8	97	28	7	8	7	2	157

Field of education	Age groups							Total
	17-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	
Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving social sciences, journalism and information	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Business and administration	96	2,152	760	342	289	147	72	3,858
Law	3	95	80	76	43	18	18	333
Biological and related sciences	10	114	53	8	4	1	1	191
Environment	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	7
Physical sciences	10	263	149	58	36	41	30	587
Mathematics and statistics	12	191	91	54	53	33	22	456
Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	12	85	34	15	10	6	1	163
Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)	12	259	138	39	33	6	1	488
Engineering, manufacturing and construction not further defined	3	88	32	15	27	10	6	181
Engineering and engineering trades	62	894	325	179	156	66	24	1,706
Manufacturing and processing	-	4	3	2	2	3	-	14
Architecture and construction	29	532	95	65	125	63	14	923
Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving engineering, manufacturing and construction	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Agriculture	-	1	6	5	9	3	3	27
Veterinary	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	7
Health	33	547	285	245	242	137	41	1,530
Welfare	1	45	23	12	7	1	2	91
Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving health and welfare	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Personal services	3	38	23	7	7	2	-	80
Hygiene and occupational health services	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Security services	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Transport services	-	1	-	1	2	1	2	7
Secondary/Matriculation	205	271	129	177	147	55	25	1,009
Secondary/literary	447	735	466	568	473	201	78	2,968
Secondary/scientific	722	1,065	385	527	469	160	63	3,391
Secondary/commercial	893	1,430	442	327	269	89	36	3,486
Secondary/nursing	54	143	126	75	56	42	9	505
Secondary/manufacturing	49	212	130	142	112	67	6	718
Secondary/agricultural	-	3	1	-	2	1	1	8
Secondary/House-keeping	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Secondary/Hotel management	7	31	19	3	-	-	-	60
Secondary/Other	423	787	308	301	178	80	27	2,104
N/K	2	44	27	28	33	26	18	178
Total	3,188	11,642	5,441	4,056	3,401	1,606	804	30,138

Disability, difficulty in day to day functions

C1: Difficulty in seeing for Palestinian by refugee status in Lebanon, age group and sex.

Refugee status	Age groups	Difficulty seeing even if wearing glasses for Palestinian					
		No difficulties			Little difficulties		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
PRL	0-9	16,194	15,557	31,751	235	188	
	10-19	15,273	14,979	30,252	513	613	
	20-29	14,939	13,823	28,762	405	422	
	30-39	9,915	9,753	19,668	417	372	
	40-49	8,533	8,621	17,154	785	864	
	50-59	6,639	6,539	13,178	1,326	1,457	
	60-69	2,809	2,677	5,486	840	1,005	
	70+	1,847	2,132	3,979	1,034	1,365	
	Total	76,149	74,081	150,230	5,555	6,286	
PRS	0-9	1,820	1,846	3,666	32	21	
	10-19	1,734	1,790	3,524	54	76	
	20-29	1,288	1,602	2,890	52	65	
	30-39	1,154	1,394	2,548	57	68	
	40-49	725	849	1,574	78	101	
	50-59	506	589	1,095	129	158	
	60-69	222	271	493	84	127	
	70+	101	132	233	79	94	
	Total	7,550	8,473	16,023	565	710	
Total	0-9	18,014	17,403	35,417	267	209	
	10-19	17,007	16,769	33,776	567	689	
	20-29	16,227	15,425	31,652	457	487	
	30-39	11,069	11,147	22,216	474	440	
	40-49	9,258	9,470	18,728	863	965	
	50-59	7,145	7,128	14,273	1,455	1,615	
	60-69	3,031	2,948	5,979	924	1,132	
	70+	1,948	2,264	4,212	1,113	1,459	
	Total	83,699	82,554	166,253	6,120	6,996	

C2: Difficulty in hearing for Palestinian by refugee status in Lebanon, age group and sex.

Refugee status	Age groups	Difficulty hearing even if wearing a hearing aid for Palestinian					
		No difficulties			Little difficulties		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
PRL	0-9	16,381	15,729	32,110	100	74	
	10-19	15,750	15,582	31,332	141	118	
	20-29	15,272	14,233	29,505	132	87	
	30-39	10,285	10,064	20,349	146	116	
	40-49	9,167	9,346	18,513	297	243	
	50-59	7,619	7,774	15,393	524	430	
	60-69	3,310	3,349	6,659	450	497	
	70+	2,085	2,558	4,643	857	1,072	
	Total	79,869	78,635	158,504	2,647	2,637	
PRS	0-9	1,838	1,857	3,695	14	16	
	10-19	1,787	1,865	3,652	18	15	
	20-29	1,340	1,663	3,003	12	12	
	30-39	1,202	1,451	2,653	18	19	

		Major difficulties or can't see at all			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	423	79	93	172	16,508	15,838	32,346
	1,126	176	147	323	15,962	15,739	31,701
	827	141	111	252	15,485	14,356	29,841
	789	155	104	259	10,487	10,229	20,716
	1,649	244	170	414	9,562	9,655	19,217
	2,783	307	294	601	8,272	8,290	16,562
	1,845	236	257	493	3,885	3,939	7,824
	2,399	395	569	964	3,276	4,066	7,342
	11,841	1,733	1,745	3,478	83,437	82,112	165,549
	53	8	10	18	1,860	1,877	3,737
	130	27	18	45	1,815	1,884	3,699
	117	20	13	33	1,360	1,680	3,040
	125	16	14	30	1,227	1,476	2,703
	179	27	26	53	830	976	1,806
	287	43	39	82	678	786	1,464
	211	27	42	69	333	440	773
	173	32	46	78	212	272	484
	1,275	200	208	408	8,315	9,391	17,706
	476	87	103	190	18,368	17,715	36,083
	1,256	203	165	368	17,777	17,623	35,400
	944	161	124	285	16,845	16,036	32,881
	914	171	118	289	11,714	11,705	23,419
	1,828	271	196	467	10,392	10,631	21,023
	3,070	350	333	683	8,950	9,076	18,026
	2,056	263	299	562	4,218	4,379	8,597
	2,572	427	615	1,042	3,488	4,338	7,826
	13,116	1,933	1,953	3,886	91,752	91,503	183,255

		Major difficulties or can't hear at all			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	174	27	35	62	16,508	15,838	32,346
	259	71	39	110	15,962	15,739	31,701
	219	81	36	117	15,485	14,356	29,841
	262	56	49	105	10,487	10,229	20,716
	540	98	66	164	9,562	9,655	19,217
	954	129	86	215	8,272	8,290	16,562
	947	125	93	218	3,885	3,939	7,824
	1,929	334	436	770	3,276	4,066	7,342
	5,284	921	840	1,761	83,437	82,112	165,549
	30	8	4	12	1,860	1,877	3,737
	33	10	4	14	1,815	1,884	3,699
	24	8	5	13	1,360	1,680	3,040
	37	7	6	13	1,227	1,476	2,703

Refugee status	Age groups	Difficulty hearing even if wearing a hearing aid for Palestinian					
		No difficulties			Little difficulties		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
PRS	40-49	794	943	1,737	30	30	
	50-59	609	715	1,324	57	56	
	60-69	282	362	644	38	64	
	70+	125	172	297	62	67	
	Total	7,977	9,028	17,005	249	279	
Total	0-9	18,219	17,586	35,805	114	90	
	10-19	17,537	17,447	34,984	159	133	
	20-29	16,612	15,896	32,508	144	99	
	30-39	11,487	11,515	23,002	164	135	
	40-49	9,961	10,289	20,250	327	273	
	50-59	8,228	8,489	16,717	581	486	
	60-69	3,592	3,711	7,303	488	561	
	70+	2,210	2,730	4,940	919	1,139	
	Total	87,846	87,663	175,509	2,896	2,916	

C3: Difficulty in moving for Palestinian by refugee status in Lebanon, age group and sex.

Refugee status	Age groups	Difficulty moving for Palestinian					
		No difficulties			Little difficulties		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
PRL	0-9	16,254	15,656	31,910	153	108	
	10-19	15,609	15,532	31,141	216	129	
	20-29	14,933	14,122	29,055	330	144	
	30-39	9,744	9,884	19,628	489	227	
	40-49	8,455	8,939	17,394	707	504	
	50-59	7,011	7,190	14,201	833	778	
	60-69	3,133	2,858	5,991	509	761	
	70+	2,005	1,995	4,000	832	1,191	
	Total	77,144	76,176	153,320	4,069	3,842	
PRS	0-9	1,824	1,850	3,674	26	17	
	10-19	1,744	1,845	3,589	41	26	
	20-29	1,273	1,644	2,917	54	22	
	30-39	1,095	1,421	2,516	85	47	
	40-49	666	859	1,525	110	89	
	50-59	529	623	1,152	94	116	
	60-69	244	285	529	62	92	
	70+	114	126	240	50	68	
	Total	7,489	8,653	16,142	522	477	
Total	0-9	18,078	17,506	35,584	179	125	
	10-19	17,353	17,377	34,730	257	155	
	20-29	16,206	15,766	31,972	384	166	
	30-39	10,839	11,305	22,144	574	274	
	40-49	9,121	9,798	18,919	817	593	
	50-59	7,540	7,813	15,353	927	894	
	60-69	3,377	3,143	6,520	571	853	
	70+	2,119	2,121	4,240	882	1,259	
	Total	84,633	84,829	169,462	4,591	4,319	

		Major difficulties or can't hear at all			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	60	6	3	9	830	976	1,806
	113	12	15	27	678	786	1,464
	102	13	14	27	333	440	773
	129	25	33	58	212	272	484
	528	89	84	173	8,315	9,391	17,706
	204	35	39	74	18,368	17,715	36,083
	292	81	43	124	17,777	17,623	35,400
	243	89	41	130	16,845	16,036	32,881
	299	63	55	118	11,714	11,705	23,419
	600	104	69	173	10,392	10,631	21,023
	1,067	141	101	242	8,950	9,076	18,026
	1,049	138	107	245	4,218	4,379	8,597
	2,058	359	469	828	3,488	4,338	7,826
	5,812	1,010	924	1,934	91,752	91,503	183,255

		Major difficulties or can't move at all			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	261	101	74	175	16,508	15,838	32,346
	345	137	78	215	15,962	15,739	31,701
	474	222	90	312	15,485	14,356	29,841
	716	254	118	372	10,487	10,229	20,716
	1,211	400	212	612	9,562	9,655	19,217
	1,611	428	322	750	8,272	8,290	16,562
	1,270	243	320	563	3,885	3,939	7,824
	2,023	439	880	1,319	3,276	4,066	7,342
	7,911	2,224	2,094	4,318	83,437	82,112	165,549
	43	10	10	20	1,860	1,877	3,737
	67	30	13	43	1,815	1,884	3,699
	76	33	14	47	1,360	1,680	3,040
	132	47	8	55	1,227	1,476	2,703
	199	54	28	82	830	976	1,806
	210	55	47	102	678	786	1,464
	154	27	63	90	333	440	773
	118	48	78	126	212	272	484
	999	304	261	565	8,315	9,391	17,706
	304	111	84	195	18,368	17,715	36,083
	412	167	91	258	17,777	17,623	35,400
	550	255	104	359	16,845	16,036	32,881
	848	301	126	427	11,714	11,705	23,419
	1,410	454	240	694	10,392	10,631	21,023
	1,821	483	369	852	8,950	9,076	18,026
	1,424	270	383	653	4,218	4,379	8,597
	2,141	487	958	1,445	3,488	4,338	7,826
	8,910	2,528	2,355	4,883	91,752	91,503	183,255

C4: Difficulty in concentrating and/remembering for Palestinian by refugee status in Lebanon, age group and sex.

Refugee status	Age groups	Difficulty remembering or concentrating for Palestinian				
		No difficulties			Little difficulties	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
PRL	0-9	16,278	15,676	31,954	135	100
	10-19	15,669	15,516	31,185	147	134
	20-29	15,235	14,194	29,429	133	96
	30-39	10,266	10,046	20,312	138	118
	40-49	9,280	9,368	18,648	185	226
	50-59	7,937	7,919	15,856	263	293
	60-69	3,617	3,525	7,142	204	332
	70+	2,576	2,970	5,546	514	750
	Total	80,858	79,214	160,072	1,719	2,049
PRS	0-9	1,837	1,859	3,696	11	13
	10-19	1,770	1,861	3,631	26	15
	20-29	1,334	1,664	2,998	7	11
	30-39	1,205	1,456	2,661	17	15
	40-49	800	950	1,750	24	22
	50-59	641	739	1,380	30	37
	60-69	296	388	684	28	48
	70+	169	189	358	30	56
	Total	8,052	9,106	17,158	173	217
Total	0-9	18,115	17,535	35,650	146	113
	10-19	17,439	17,377	34,816	173	149
	20-29	16,569	15,858	32,427	140	107
	30-39	11,471	11,502	22,973	155	133
	40-49	10,080	10,318	20,398	209	248
	50-59	8,578	8,658	17,236	293	330
	60-69	3,913	3,913	7,826	232	380
	70+	2,745	3,159	5,904	544	806
	Total	88,910	88,320	177,230	1,892	2,266

C5: Difficulty in communicating for Palestinian by refugee status in Lebanon, age group and sex.

Refugee status	Age groups	Difficulty communicating for Palestinian					
		No difficulties			Little difficulties		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
PRL	0-9	16,227	15,672	31,899	156	103	
	10-19	15,682	15,577	31,259	145	83	
	20-29	15,267	14,214	29,481	98	67	
	30-39	10,301	10,098	20,399	85	60	
	40-49	9,336	9,530	18,866	115	73	
	50-59	8,096	8,146	16,242	110	88	
	60-69	3,742	3,768	7,510	95	124	
	70+	2,864	3,416	6,280	288	424	
	Total	81,515	80,421	161,936	1,092	1,022	
PRS	0-9	1,814	1,853	3,667	28	14	
	10-19	1,777	1,863	3,640	17	11	
	20-29	1,337	1,663	3,000	8	9	
	30-39	1,208	1,462	2,670	11	9	

		Major difficulties or can't concentrate and/or remember at all			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	235	95	62	157	16,508	15,838	32,346
	281	146	89	235	15,962	15,739	31,701
	229	117	66	183	15,485	14,356	29,841
	256	83	65	148	10,487	10,229	20,716
	411	97	61	158	9,562	9,655	19,217
	556	72	78	150	8,272	8,290	16,562
	536	64	82	146	3,885	3,939	7,824
	1,264	186	346	532	3,276	4,066	7,342
	3,768	860	849	1,709	83,437	82,112	165,549
	24	12	5	17	1,860	1,877	3,737
	41	19	8	27	1,815	1,884	3,699
	18	19	5	24	1,360	1,680	3,040
	32	5	5	10	1,227	1,476	2,703
	46	6	4	10	830	976	1,806
	67	7	10	17	678	786	1,464
	76	9	4	13	333	440	773
	86	13	27	40	212	272	484
	390	90	68	158	8,315	9,391	17,706
	259	107	67	174	18,368	17,715	36,083
	322	165	97	262	17,777	17,623	35,400
	247	136	71	207	16,845	16,036	32,881
	288	88	70	158	11,714	11,705	23,419
	457	103	65	168	10,392	10,631	21,023
	623	79	88	167	8,950	9,076	18,026
	612	73	86	159	4,218	4,379	8,597
	1,350	199	373	572	3,488	4,338	7,826
	4,158	950	917	1,867	91,752	91,503	183,255

		Major difficulties or can't communicate at all			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	259	125	63	188	16,508	15,838	32,346
	228	135	79	214	15,962	15,739	31,701
	165	120	75	195	15,485	14,356	29,841
	145	101	71	172	10,487	10,229	20,716
	188	111	52	163	9,562	9,655	19,217
	198	66	56	122	8,272	8,290	16,562
	219	48	47	95	3,885	3,939	7,824
	712	124	226	350	3,276	4,066	7,342
	2,114	830	669	1,499	83,437	82,112	165,549
	42	18	10	28	1,860	1,877	3,737
	28	21	10	31	1,815	1,884	3,699
	17	15	8	23	1,360	1,680	3,040
	20	8	5	13	1,227	1,476	2,703

Refugee status	Age groups	Difficulty communicating for Palestinian					
		No difficulties			Little difficulties		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
PRS	40-49	818	961	1,779	10	13	
	50-59	659	769	1,428	14	9	
	60-69	316	414	730	14	24	
	70+	186	233	419	18	26	
	Total	8,115	9,218	17,333	120	115	
Total	0-9	18,041	17,525	35,566	184	117	
	10-19	17,459	17,440	34,899	162	94	
	20-29	16,604	15,877	32,481	106	76	
	30-39	11,509	11,560	23,069	96	69	
	40-49	10,154	10,491	20,645	125	86	
	50-59	8,755	8,915	17,670	124	97	
	60-69	4,058	4,182	8,240	109	148	
	70+	3,050	3,649	6,699	306	450	
	Total	89,630	89,639	179,269	1,212	1,137	

C6: Major or more difficulty in seeing, hearing, moving for Palestinian by refugee status in Lebanon, age groups and sex.

Sex	Refugee status	Age groups	Difficulty			
			Seeing only	Hearing only	Moving only	
Male	PRL	0-9	66	19	88	
		10-19	143	44	109	
		20-29	117	56	198	
		30-39	126	35	223	
		40-49	194	66	343	
		50-59	226	86	355	
		60-69	163	77	178	
		70+	167	124	237	
		Total	1,202	507	1,731	
	PRS	0-9	7	7	10	
		10-19	23	8	26	
		20-29	16	4	26	
		30-39	14	6	44	
		40-49	19	5	46	
		50-59	34	9	45	
		60-69	12	3	17	
		70+	16	7	26	
		Total	141	49	240	
	Total	0-9	73	26	98	
		10-19	166	52	135	
		20-29	133	60	224	
		30-39	140	41	267	

		Major difficulties or can't communicate at all			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	23	2	2	4	830	976	1,806
	23	5	8	13	678	786	1,464
	38	3	2	5	333	440	773
	44	8	13	21	212	272	484
	235	80	58	138	8,315	9,391	17,706
	301	143	73	216	18,368	17,715	36,083
	256	156	89	245	17,777	17,623	35,400
	182	135	83	218	16,845	16,036	32,881
	165	109	76	185	11,714	11,705	23,419
	211	113	54	167	10,392	10,631	21,023
	221	71	64	135	8,950	9,076	18,026
	257	51	49	100	4,218	4,379	8,597
	756	132	239	371	3,488	4,338	7,826
	2,349	910	727	1,637	91,752	91,503	183,255

	Seeing and hearing only	Seeing and moving only	Moving and hearing only	Seeing, hearing and moving	No major difficulty in seeing, hearing or moving	Total
	2	7	2	4	16,320	16,508
	9	10	4	14	15,629	15,962
	7	6	7	11	15,083	15,485
	6	16	8	7	10,066	10,487
	7	32	14	11	8,895	9,562
	19	49	11	13	7,513	8,272
	20	37	12	16	3,382	3,885
	71	63	45	94	2,475	3,276
	141	220	103	170	79,363	83,437
	1	-	-	-	1,835	1,860
	-	2	-	2	1,754	1,815
	-	3	3	1	1,307	1,360
	-	2	1	-	1,160	1,227
	-	7	-	1	752	830
	-	7	1	2	580	678
	6	6	1	3	285	333
	2	6	8	8	139	212
	9	33	14	17	7,812	8,315
	3	7	2	4	18,155	18,368
	9	12	4	16	17,383	17,777
	7	9	10	12	16,390	16,845
	6	18	9	7	11,226	11,714

Sex	Refugee status	Age groups	Difficulty			
			Seeing only	Hearing only	Moving only	
Male	Total	40-49	213	71	389	
		50-59	260	95	400	
		60-69	175	80	195	
		70+	183	131	263	
		Total	1,343	556	1,971	
Female	PRL	0-9	75	21	55	
		10-19	130	29	63	
		20-29	99	27	77	
		30-39	84	32	96	
		40-49	135	47	177	
		50-59	228	60	260	
		60-69	171	44	236	
		70+	219	126	497	
		Total	1,141	386	1,461	
	PRS	0-9	10	4	10	
		10-19	17	4	12	
		20-29	8	2	8	
		30-39	13	5	7	
		40-49	23	2	25	
		50-59	29	11	34	
		60-69	26	4	46	
		70+	19	9	46	
		Total	145	41	188	
	Total	0-9	85	25	65	
		10-19	147	33	75	
		20-29	107	29	85	
		30-39	97	37	103	
		40-49	158	49	202	
		50-59	257	71	294	
		60-69	197	48	282	
		70+	238	135	543	
		Total	1,286	427	1,649	
Total	PRL	0-9	141	40	143	
		10-19	273	73	172	
		20-29	216	83	275	
		30-39	210	67	319	
		40-49	329	113	520	
		50-59	454	146	615	
		60-69	334	121	414	
		70+	386	250	734	
		Total	2,343	893	3,192	
	PRS	0-9	17	11	20	
		10-19	40	12	38	
		20-29	24	6	34	

	Seeing and hearing only	Seeing and moving only	Moving and hearing only	Seeing, hearing and moving	No major difficulty in seeing, hearing or moving	Total
	7	39	14	12	9,647	10,392
	19	56	12	15	8,093	8,950
	26	43	13	19	3,667	4,218
	73	69	53	102	2,614	3,488
	150	253	117	187	87,175	91,752
	2	7	3	9	15,666	15,838
	3	8	1	6	15,499	15,739
	2	6	3	4	14,138	14,356
	1	6	3	13	9,994	10,229
	5	21	5	9	9,256	9,655
	8	44	4	14	7,672	8,290
	17	52	15	17	3,387	3,939
	54	127	87	169	2,787	4,066
	92	271	121	241	78,399	82,112
	-	-	-	-	1,853	1,877
	-	1	-	-	1,850	1,884
	1	4	2	-	1,655	1,680
	-	-	-	1	1,450	1,476
	-	2	-	1	923	976
	-	9	3	1	699	786
	2	9	3	5	345	440
	3	11	8	13	163	272
	6	36	16	21	8,938	9,391
	2	7	3	9	17,519	17,715
	3	9	1	6	17,349	17,623
	3	10	5	4	15,793	16,036
	1	6	3	14	11,444	11,705
	5	23	5	10	10,179	10,631
	8	53	7	15	8,371	9,076
	19	61	18	22	3,732	4,379
	57	138	95	182	2,950	4,338
	98	307	137	262	87,337	91,503
	4	14	5	13	31,986	32,346
	12	18	5	20	31,128	31,701
	9	12	10	15	29,221	29,841
	7	22	11	20	20,060	20,716
	12	53	19	20	18,151	19,217
	27	93	15	27	15,185	16,562
	37	89	27	33	6,769	7,824
	125	190	132	263	5,262	7,342
	233	491	224	411	157,762	165,549
	1	-	-	-	3,688	3,737
	-	3	-	2	3,604	3,699
	1	7	5	1	2,962	3,040

Sex	Refugee status	Age groups	Difficulty			
			Seeing only	Hearing only	Moving only	
Total	PRS	30-39	27	11	51	
		40-49	42	7	71	
Total	PRS	50-59	63	20	79	
		60-69	38	7	63	
		70+	35	16	72	
		Total	286	90	428	
	Total	0-9	158	51	163	
		10-19	313	85	210	
		20-29	240	89	309	
		30-39	237	78	370	
		40-49	371	120	591	
		50-59	517	166	694	
		60-69	372	128	477	
		70+	421	266	806	
		Total	2,629	983	3,620	

C7: Palestinian by refugee status in Lebanon, disability status and sex.

Refugee status	Disability status								
	Not Disabled			Disabled			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
PRL	78,770	77,972	156,742	4,667	4,140	8,807	83,437	82,112	165,549
PRS	7,753	8,898	16,651	562	493	1,055	8,315	9,391	17,706
Total	86,523	86,870	173,393	5,229	4,633	9,862	91,752	91,503	183,255

	Seeing and hearing only	Seeing and moving only	Moving and hearing only	Seeing, hearing and moving	No major difficulty in seeing, hearing or moving	Total
	-	2	1	1	2,610	2,703
	-	9	-	2	1,675	1,806
	-	16	4	3	1,279	1,464
	8	15	4	8	630	773
	5	17	16	21	302	484
	15	69	30	38	16,750	17,706
	5	14	5	13	35,674	36,083
	12	21	5	22	34,732	35,400
	10	19	15	16	32,183	32,881
	7	24	12	21	22,670	23,419
	12	62	19	22	19,826	21,023
	27	109	19	30	16,464	18,026
	45	104	31	41	7,399	8,597
	130	207	148	284	5,564	7,826
	248	560	254	449	174,512	183,255

C8: Palestinian by refugee status in Lebanon, disability status and regions and Camps.

Region	Geographical localities	Refugee status									
		PRL					PRS				
		Disability status					Disability status				
		Not Disabled	Disabled	Total	Not Disabled	Disabled	Total	Not Disabled	Disabled	Total	Disability status
North	Nahr el-Bared camp and Adjacent gatherings	22,731	1,357	24,088	1,717	129	1,846	24,448	1,486	25,934	
	Beddawi camp and Adjacent gatherings	14,119	892	15,011	1,831	120	1,951	15,950	1,012	16,962	
	Other North gatherings	2,261	135	2,396	55	7	62	2,316	142	2,458	
	Total	39,111	2,384	41,495	3,603	256	3,859	42,714	2,640	45,354	
Beirut	Bourj el-Barajneh camp and Adjacent gatherings	9,771	479	10,250	704	30	734	10,475	509	10,984	
	Shatila camp and Adjacent gatherings	4,959	229	5,188	593	36	629	5,552	265	5,817	
	Dbayeh camp	707	51	758	6	2	8	713	53	766	
	Mar Elias camp	720	28	748	55	-	55	775	28	803	
	Other Beirut gatherings	4,922	283	5,205	186	7	193	5,108	290	5,398	
	Total	21,079	1,070	22,149	1,544	75	1,619	22,623	1,145	23,768	
Mount Lebanon	Other Al Shouf gatherings	11,078	674	11,752	1,846	132	1,978	12,924	806	13,730	
	Total	11,078	674	11,752	1,846	132	1,978	12,924	806	13,730	
Saida	Miye ou Miye camp and Adjacent gatherings	3,183	104	3,287	307	20	327	3,490	124	3,614	
	Ain el-Hilweh camp and Adjacent gatherings	26,388	1,540	27,928	3,176	173	3,349	29,564	1,713	31,277	
	Other Saida gatherings	26,633	1,353	27,986	1,782	92	1,874	28,415	1,445	29,860	
	Total	56,204	2,997	59,201	5,265	285	5,550	61,469	3,282	64,751	
Tyre	Burj el-Shemali camp and Adjacent gatherings	8,213	521	8,734	1,527	86	1,613	9,740	607	10,347	
	Rashidiyeh camp	8,266	375	8,641	531	29	560	8,797	404	9,201	
	El-Buss camp	3,853	220	4,073	384	28	412	4,237	248	4,485	
	Other Tyre gatherings	2,805	157	2,962	95	26	121	2,900	183	3,083	
	Total	23,137	1,273	24,410	2,537	169	2,706	25,674	1,442	27,116	
Beka'a	Wavel camp and Adjacent gatherings	1,937	198	2,135	1,061	95	1,156	2,998	293	3,291	
	Other Beka'a gatherings	4,196	211	4,407	795	43	838	4,991	254	5,245	
	Total	6,133	409	6,542	1,856	138	1,994	7,989	547	8,536	
Total	Bourj el-Barajneh camp and Adjacent gatherings	9,771	479	10,250	704	30	734	10,475	509	10,984	

Region	Geographical localities	Refugee status									
		PRL					PRS				
		Disability status					Disability status				
		Not Disabled	Disabled	Total	Not Disabled	Disabled	Total	Not Disabled	Disabled	Total	Disability status
Total	Miye ou Miye camp and Adjacent gatherings	3,183	104	3,287	307	20	327	3,490	124	3,614	
	Burj el-Shemali camp and Adjacent gatherings	8,213	521	8,734	1,527	86	1,613	9,740	607	10,347	
	Shatila camp and Adjacent gatherings	4,959	229	5,188	593	36	629	5,552	265	5,817	
	Dbayeh camp	707	51	758	6	2	8	713	53	766	
	Ain el-Hilweh camp and Adjacent gatherings	26,388	1,540	27,928	3,176	173	3,349	29,564	1,713	31,277	
	Mar Elias camp	720	28	748	55	-	55	775	28	803	
	Rashidiyeh camp	8,266	375	8,641	531	29	560	8,797	404	9,201	
	Nahr el-Bared camp and Adjacent gatherings	22,731	1,357	24,088	1,717	129	1,846	24,448	1,486	25,934	
	Wavel camp and Adjacent gatherings	1,937	198	2,135	1,061	95	1,156	2,998	293	3,291	
	Beddawi camp and Adjacent gatherings	14,119	892	15,011	1,831	120	1,951	15,950	1,012	16,962	
	El-Buss camp	3,853	220	4,073	384	28	412	4,237	248	4,485	
	Other North gatherings	2,261	135	2,396	55	7	62	2,316	142	2,458	
	Other Al Shouf gatherings	11,078	674	11,752	1,846	132	1,978	12,924	806	13,730	
	Other Saida gatherings	26,633	1,353	27,986	1,782	92	1,874	28,415	1,445	29,860	
	Other Tyre gatherings	2,805	157	2,962	95	26	121	2,900	183	3,083	
	Other Bekaa gatherings	4,196	211	4,407	795	43	838	4,991	254	5,245	
	Other Beirut gatherings	4,922	283	5,205	186	7	193	5,108	290	5,398	
	Total	156,742	8,807	165,549	16,651	1,055	17,706	173,393	9,862	183,255	

C9: Palestinian (3-19 years) by refugee status in Lebanon, disability status and current attendance in educational institution.

Palestinian enrollment in education	Refugee status								
	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Disability status			Disability status			Disability status		
	Not Dis-abled	Disabled	Total	Not Dis-abled	Dis-abled	Total	Not Dis-abled	Disabled	Total
Currently in Kindergarten	8,621	114	8,735	758	8	766	9,379	122	9,501
Currently enrolled in primary or above	35,709	578	36,287	4,126	97	4,223	39,835	675	40,510
Enrolled but left before achieving the level enrolled at	6,028	162	6,190	1,009	33	1,042	7,037	195	7,232
Enrolled but left after achieving the level enrolled at	1,478	30	1,508	224	10	234	1,702	40	1,742
Never been enrolled	1,475	280	1,755	403	42	445	1,878	322	2,200
N/K	71	28	99	11	-	11	82	28	110
Total	53,382	1,192	54,574	6,531	190	6,721	59,913	1,382	61,295

C10: Palestinian (11 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, disability status and educational level.

Highest level of education	Refugee status								
	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Disability status			Disability status			Disability status		
	Not Dis-abled	Dis-abled	Total	Not Dis-abled	Dis-abled	Total	Not Dis-abled	Dis-abled	Total
Illiterate	6,964	2,640	9,604	584	214	798	7,548	2,854	10,402
Can read and write without certificate	3,829	422	4,251	348	53	401	4,177	475	4,652
Primary	47,161	2,987	50,148	5,438	376	5,814	52,599	3,363	55,962
Elementary	36,559	1,331	37,890	3,838	200	4,038	40,397	1,531	41,928
Secondary	12,290	409	12,699	1,507	73	1,580	13,797	482	14,279
University and above	14,693	341	15,034	790	35	825	15,483	376	15,859
Other qualifications	159	13	172	7	-	7	166	13	179
Not known	321	86	407	22	10	32	343	96	439
Total	121,976	8,229	130,205	12,534	961	13,495	134,510	9,190	143,700

C11: Palestinian (14 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, disability status and Marital status.

Marital status	Refugee status								
	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Disability status			Disability status			Disability status		
	Not Dis-abled	Dis-abled	Total	Not Dis-abled	Dis-abled	Total	Not Dis-abled	Dis-abled	Total
Never married	44,811	2,095	46,906	3,627	171	3,798	48,438	2,266	50,704
Legal engage-ment	1,703	22	1,725	149	3	152	1,852	25	1,877
Married	59,263	4,169	63,432	6,823	523	7,346	66,086	4,692	70,778
Divorced	2,530	222	2,752	240	32	272	2,770	254	3,024
Widowed	4,421	1,448	5,869	500	179	679	4,921	1,627	6,548
Separated	245	25	270	44	11	55	289	36	325
Total	112,973	7,981	120,954	11,383	919	12,302	124,356	8,900	133,256

C12: Palestinian (15 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, disability status and employment status.

Employment status	Refugee status								
	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Disability status			Disability status			Disability status		
	Not Dis-abled	Disabled	Total	Not Dis-abled	Dis-abled	Total	Not Dis-abled	Disabled	Total
Inactive	59,285	5,989	65,274	6,867	725	7,592	66,152	6,714	72,866
Employed	41,370	1,614	42,984	2,750	100	2,850	44,120	1,714	45,834
Unemployed	9,218	293	9,511	1,416	84	1,500	10,634	377	11,011
Total	109,873	7,896	117,769	11,033	909	11,942	120,906	8,805	129,711
Never been enrolled	1,475	280	1,755	403	42	445	1,878	322	2,200
N/K	71	28	99	11	-	11	82	28	110
Total	53,382	1,192	54,574	6,531	190	6,721	59,913	1,382	61,295

C13: Distribution of Palestinian Households by number of disabled and refugee status in Lebanon of Head of Household.

Refugee status of Head of Household	Number of disabled				
	0	1	2	3 and more disabled	Total
PRL	6,964	2,640	9,604	584	214
PRS	3,829	422	4,251	348	53
Total	47,161	2,987	50,148	5,438	376

Employment Status

W1: Palestinian (aged 15 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, employment status, age and sex.

Refugee status	Age groups	Employment status					
		Male				Female	
		Inactive	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Inactive	
PRL	15-19	5,167	1,778	1,279	8,224	7,471	
	20-24	2,250	4,108	1,912	8,270	5,723	
	25-29	800	5,212	1,203	7,215	4,668	
	30-34	445	4,473	556	5,474	3,940	
	35-39	399	4,172	442	5,013	4,036	
	40-44	433	3,840	352	4,625	3,820	
	45-49	584	3,984	369	4,937	4,173	
	50-54	830	3,674	355	4,859	4,167	
	55-59	799	2,388	226	3,413	2,929	
	60-64	1,065	1,126	121	2,312	2,028	
	65-69	1,047	484	42	1,573	1,664	
	70-74	1,132	281	23	1,436	1,659	
	75-79	892	98	2	992	1,064	
	80+	816	31	1	848	1,273	
	Total	16,659	35,649	6,883	59,191	48,615	
PRS	15-19	402	166	216	784	818	
	20-24	198	342	197	737	743	
	25-29	89	385	149	623	700	
	30-34	83	430	143	656	729	
	35-39	70	369	132	571	557	
	40-44	81	237	124	442	441	
	45-49	91	200	97	388	416	
	50-54	139	164	72	375	400	
	55-59	157	90	56	303	328	
	60-64	150	44	22	216	273	
	65-69	95	16	6	117	160	
	70-74	96	6	3	105	109	
	75-79	56	-	1	57	90	
	80+	50	-	-	50	71	
	Total	1,757	2,449	1,218	5,424	5,835	
Total	15-19	5,569	1,944	1,495	9,008	8,289	
	20-24	2,448	4,450	2,109	9,007	6,466	
	25-29	889	5,597	1,352	7,838	5,368	
	30-34	528	4,903	699	6,130	4,669	
	35-39	469	4,541	574	5,584	4,593	
	40-44	514	4,077	476	5,067	4,261	
	45-49	675	4,184	466	5,325	4,589	
	50-54	969	3,838	427	5,234	4,567	
	55-59	956	2,478	282	3,716	3,257	
	60-64	1,215	1,170	143	2,528	2,301	
	65-69	1,142	500	48	1,690	1,824	
	70-74	1,228	287	26	1,541	1,768	
	75-79	948	98	3	1,049	1,154	
	80+	866	31	1	898	1,344	
	Total	18,416	38,098	8,101	64,615	54,450	

				Total			
	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Inactive	Employed	Unemployed	Total
	265	307	8,043	12,638	2,043	1,586	16,267
	1,077	1,024	7,824	7,973	5,185	2,936	16,094
	1,334	530	6,532	5,468	6,546	1,733	13,747
	982	247	5,169	4,385	5,455	803	10,643
	853	171	5,060	4,435	5,025	613	10,073
	726	126	4,672	4,253	4,566	478	9,297
	711	99	4,983	4,757	4,695	468	9,920
	664	61	4,892	4,997	4,338	416	9,751
	433	36	3,398	3,728	2,821	262	6,811
	162	15	2,205	3,093	1,288	136	4,517
	64	6	1,734	2,711	548	48	3,307
	41	3	1,703	2,791	322	26	3,139
	18	2	1,084	1,956	116	4	2,076
	5	1	1,279	2,089	36	2	2,127
	7,335	2,628	58,578	65,274	42,984	9,511	117,769
	24	46	888	1,220	190	262	1,672
	62	62	867	941	404	259	1,604
	65	48	813	789	450	197	1,436
	69	41	839	812	499	184	1,495
	57	23	637	627	426	155	1,208
	36	26	503	522	273	150	945
	41	16	473	507	241	113	861
	23	13	436	539	187	85	811
	17	5	350	485	107	61	653
	4	1	278	423	48	23	494
	1	1	162	255	17	7	279
	2	-	111	205	8	3	216
	-	-	90	146	-	1	147
	-	-	71	121	-	-	121
	401	282	6,518	7,592	2,850	1,500	11,942
	289	353	8,931	13,858	2,233	1,848	17,939
	1,139	1,086	8,691	8,914	5,589	3,195	17,698
	1,399	578	7,345	6,257	6,996	1,930	15,183
	1,051	288	6,008	5,197	5,954	987	12,138
	910	194	5,697	5,062	5,451	768	11,281
	762	152	5,175	4,775	4,839	628	10,242
	752	115	5,456	5,264	4,936	581	10,781
	687	74	5,328	5,536	4,525	501	10,562
	450	41	3,748	4,213	2,928	323	7,464
	166	16	2,483	3,516	1,336	159	5,011
	65	7	1,896	2,966	565	55	3,586
	43	3	1,814	2,996	330	29	3,355
	18	2	1,174	2,102	116	5	2,223
	5	1	1,350	2,210	36	2	2,248
	7,736	2,910	65,096	72,866	45,834	11,011	129,711

W2: Palestinian (aged 15 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, Employment status, regions and Camps.

Region	Geographical localities	Refugee status				
		PRL				
		Inactive	Employed	Unemployed	Total	
North	Nahr el-Bared camp and Adjacent gatherings	8,913	5,157	1,673	15,743	
	Beddawi camp and Adjacent gatherings	5,686	3,678	986	10,350	
	Other North gatherings	864	616	224	1,704	
	Total	15,463	9,451	2,883	27,797	
Beirut	Bourj el-Barajneh camp and Adjacent gatherings	4,425	2,674	461	7,560	
	Shatila camp and Adjacent gatherings	1,872	1,356	324	3,552	
	Dbayeh camp	251	309	68	628	
	Mar Elias camp	260	250	41	551	
	Other Beirut gatherings	2,030	1,583	401	4,014	
	Total	8,838	6,172	1,295	16,305	
Mount Lebanon	Other Al Shouf gatherings	4,329	3,387	771	8,487	
	Total	4,329	3,387	771	8,487	
Saida	Miye ou Miye camp and Adjacent gatherings	1,269	877	164	2,310	
	Ain el-Hilweh camp and Adjacent gatherings	11,397	6,697	1,390	19,484	
	Other Saida gatherings	11,712	7,775	1,671	21,158	
	Total	24,378	15,349	3,225	42,952	
Tyre	Burj el-Shemali camp and Adjacent gatherings	3,517	2,510	247	6,274	
	Rashidiyeh camp	3,340	2,326	376	6,042	
	El-Buss camp	1,651	1,113	216	2,980	
	Other Tyre gatherings	1,140	879	122	2,141	
	Total	9,648	6,828	961	17,437	
Beka'a	Wavel camp and Adjacent gatherings	863	524	149	1,536	
	Other Beka'a gatherings	1,755	1,273	227	3,255	
	Total	2,618	1,797	376	4,791	
Total	Bourj el-Barajneh camp and Adjacent gatherings	4,425	2,674	461	7,560	
	Miye ou Miye camp and Adjacent gatherings	1,269	877	164	2,310	
	Burj el-Shemali camp and Adjacent gatherings	3,517	2,510	247	6,274	
	Shatila camp and Adjacent gatherings	1,872	1,356	324	3,552	
	Dbayeh camp	251	309	68	628	
	Ain el-Hilweh camp and Adjacent gatherings	11,397	6,697	1,390	19,484	

	PRS				Total			
	Inactive	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Inactive	Employed	Unemployed	Total
	768	246	198	1,212	9,681	5,403	1,871	16,955
	906	323	171	1,400	6,592	4,001	1,157	11,750
	41	7	7	55	905	623	231	1,759
	1,715	576	376	2,667	17,178	10,027	3,259	30,464
	306	135	37	478	4,731	2,809	498	8,038
	234	125	65	424	2,106	1,481	389	3,976
	6	1	1	8	257	310	69	636
	21	16	7	44	281	266	48	595
	93	38	7	138	2,123	1,621	408	4,152
	660	315	117	1,092	9,498	6,487	1,412	17,397
	810	342	192	1,344	5,139	3,729	963	9,831
	810	342	192	1,344	5,139	3,729	963	9,831
	151	45	22	218	1,420	922	186	2,528
	1,447	510	267	2,224	12,844	7,207	1,657	21,708
	914	284	138	1,336	12,626	8,059	1,809	22,494
	2,512	839	427	3,778	26,890	16,188	3,652	46,730
	685	280	92	1,057	4,202	2,790	339	7,331
	215	103	37	355	3,555	2,429	413	6,397
	180	64	37	281	1,831	1,177	253	3,261
	59	18	8	85	1,199	897	130	2,226
	1,139	465	174	1,778	10,787	7,293	1,135	19,215
	460	158	116	734	1,323	682	265	2,270
	296	155	98	549	2,051	1,428	325	3,804
	756	313	214	1,283	3,374	2,110	590	6,074
	306	135	37	478	4,731	2,809	498	8,038
	151	45	22	218	1,420	922	186	2,528
	685	280	92	1,057	4,202	2,790	339	7,331
	234	125	65	424	2,106	1,481	389	3,976
	6	1	1	8	257	310	69	636
	1,447	510	267	2,224	12,844	7,207	1,657	21,708

Region	Geographical localities	Refugee status				
		PRL				
		Inactive	Employed	Unemployed	Total	
Total	Mar Elias camp	260	250	41	551	
	Rashidiyeh camp	3,340	2,326	376	6,042	
	Nahr el-Bared camp and Adjacent gatherings	8,913	5,157	1,673	15,743	
	Wavel camp and Adjacent gatherings	863	524	149	1,536	
	Beddawi camp and Adjacent gatherings	5,686	3,678	986	10,350	
	El-Buss camp	1,651	1,113	216	2,980	
	Other North gatherings	864	616	224	1,704	
	Other Al Shouf gatherings	4,329	3,387	771	8,487	
	Other Saida gatherings	11,712	7,775	1,671	21,158	
	Other Tyre gatherings	1,140	879	122	2,141	
	Other Beka'a gatherings	1,755	1,273	227	3,255	
	Other Beirut gatherings	2,030	1,583	401	4,014	
	Total	65,274	42,984	9,511	117,769	

W3: Palestinian children (7-14 years) by refugee status in Lebanon, employment status, age and sex.

Refugee status	Age groups	Employment status				
		Male				Female
		Inactive	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Inactive
PRL	5-9	4,880	2	3	4,885	4,733
	10-14	7,398	150	190	7,738	7,677
	Total	12,278	152	193	12,623	12,410
PRS	5-9	712	-	1	713	741
	10-14	981	20	30	1,031	986
	Total	1,693	20	31	1,744	1,727
Total	5-9	5,592	2	4	5,598	5,474
	10-14	8,379	170	220	8,769	8,663
	Total	13,971	172	224	14,367	14,137

W4: Employed Palestinian (aged 15 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, status in employment, age groups and sex.

Age groups	Status in employment	Refugee status			
		PRL			
		Male	Female	Total	
15-19	Employer	48	4	52	
	Self employed	98	7	105	
	Paid employee	1,567	252	1,819	
	Contributing to Household work	65	2	67	
	Total	1,778	265	2,043	

	PRS				Total			
	Inactive	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Inactive	Employed	Unemployed	Total
	21	16	7	44	281	266	48	595
	215	103	37	355	3,555	2,429	413	6,397
	768	246	198	1,212	9,681	5,403	1,871	16,955
	460	158	116	734	1,323	682	265	2,270
	906	323	171	1,400	6,592	4,001	1,157	11,750
	180	64	37	281	1,831	1,177	253	3,261
	41	7	7	55	905	623	231	1,759
	810	342	192	1,344	5,139	3,729	963	9,831
	914	284	138	1,336	12,626	8,059	1,809	22,494
	59	18	8	85	1,199	897	130	2,226
	296	155	98	549	2,051	1,428	325	3,804
	93	38	7	138	2,123	1,621	408	4,152
	7,592	2,850	1,500	11,942	72,866	45,834	11,011	129,711

				Total			
	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Inactive	Employed	Unemployed	Total
	-	-	4,733	9,613	2	3	9,618
	5	14	7,696	15,075	155	204	15,434
	5	14	12,429	24,688	157	207	25,052
	-	-	741	1,453	-	1	1,454
	2	8	996	1,967	22	38	2,027
	2	8	1,737	3,420	22	39	3,481
	-	-	5,474	11,066	2	4	11,072
	7	22	8,692	17,042	177	242	17,461
	7	22	14,166	28,108	179	246	28,533

	PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	2	2	4	50	6	56
	5	-	5	103	7	110
	159	22	181	1,726	274	2,000
	-	-	-	65	2	67
	166	24	190	1,944	289	2,233

Age groups	Status in employment	Refugee status			
		PRL			
		Male	Female	Total	
20-24	Employer	235	19	254	
	Self employed	384	28	412	
	Paid employee	3,430	1,028	4,458	
	Contributing to Household work	59	2	61	
	Total	4,108	1,077	5,185	
25-29	Employer	437	39	476	
	Self employed	700	48	748	
	Paid employee	4,042	1,242	5,284	
	Contributing to Household work	33	5	38	
	Total	5,212	1,334	6,546	
30-34	Employer	485	43	528	
	Self employed	778	55	833	
	Paid employee	3,191	877	4,068	
	Contributing to Household work	19	7	26	
	Total	4,473	982	5,455	
35-39	Employer	528	59	587	
	Self employed	811	66	877	
	Paid employee	2,825	723	3,548	
	Contributing to Household work	8	5	13	
	Total	4,172	853	5,025	
40-44	Employer	549	56	605	
	Self employed	946	78	1,024	
	Paid employee	2,340	590	2,930	
	Contributing to Household work	5	2	7	
	Total	3,840	726	4,566	
45-49	Employer	603	58	661	
	Self employed	964	94	1,058	
	Paid employee	2,412	557	2,969	
	Contributing to Household work	5	2	7	
	Total	3,984	711	4,695	
50-54	Employer	580	63	643	
	Self employed	978	99	1,077	
	Paid employee	2,111	492	2,603	
	Contributing to Household work	5	10	15	
	Total	3,674	664	4,338	
55-59	Employer	434	44	478	
	Self employed	619	63	682	
	Paid employee	1,333	321	1,654	
	Contributing to Household work	2	5	7	
	Total	2,388	433	2,821	
60-64	Employer	228	16	244	
	Self employed	324	30	354	
	Paid employee	571	113	684	
	Contributing to Household work	3	3	6	
	Total	1,126	162	1,288	

	PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	7	-	7	242	19	261
	22	-	22	406	28	434
	311	60	371	3,741	1,088	4,829
	2	2	4	61	4	65
	342	62	404	4,450	1,139	5,589
	9	1	10	446	40	486
	39	2	41	739	50	789
	335	61	396	4,377	1,303	5,680
	2	1	3	35	6	41
	385	65	450	5,597	1,399	6,996
	10	1	11	495	44	539
	38	3	41	816	58	874
	382	64	446	3,573	941	4,514
	-	1	1	19	8	27
	430	69	499	4,903	1,051	5,954
	17	2	19	545	61	606
	40	2	42	851	68	919
	311	53	364	3,136	776	3,912
	1	-	1	9	5	14
	369	57	426	4,541	910	5,451
	6	4	10	555	60	615
	34	2	36	980	80	1,060
	196	30	226	2,536	620	3,156
	1	-	1	6	2	8
	237	36	273	4,077	762	4,839
	6	3	9	609	61	670
	30	3	33	994	97	1,091
	164	35	199	2,576	592	3,168
	-	-	-	5	2	7
	200	41	241	4,184	752	4,936
	15	1	16	595	64	659
	26	2	28	1,004	101	1,105
	123	19	142	2,234	511	2,745
	-	1	1	5	11	16
	164	23	187	3,838	687	4,525
	11	-	11	445	44	489
	13	1	14	632	64	696
	65	15	80	1,398	336	1,734
	1	1	2	3	6	9
	90	17	107	2,478	450	2,928
	1	-	1	229	16	245
	8	1	9	332	31	363
	35	3	38	606	116	722
	-	-	-	3	3	6
	44	4	48	1,170	166	1,336

Age groups	Status in employment	Refugee status			
		PRL			
		Male	Female	Total	
65-69	Employer	118	13	131	
	Self employed	151	18	169	
	Paid employee	214	32	246	
	Contributing to Household work	1	1	2	
	Total	484	64	548	
70-74	Employer	68	10	78	
	Self employed	93	11	104	
	Paid employee	120	20	140	
	Total	281	41	322	
75-79	Employer	29	9	38	
	Self employed	29	4	33	
	Paid employee	39	4	43	
	Contributing to Household work	1	1	2	
	Total	98	18	116	
80+	Employer	5	4	9	
	Self employed	14	1	15	
	Paid employee	12	-	12	
	Total	31	5	36	
Total	Employer	4,347	437	4,784	
	Self employed	6,889	602	7,491	
	Paid employee	24,207	6,251	30,458	
	Contributing to Household work	206	45	251	
	Total	35,649	7,335	42,984	

W5: Employed Palestinian excluding employers (aged 15 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, and sex.

Number of actual weekly hours for all jobs	Refugee status			
	PRL			
	Male	Female	Total	
1-7 hours/week	831	236	1,067	
8-14 hours/week	2,098	493	2,591	
15-34 hours/week	6,631	1,585	8,216	
35-45 hours/week	11,257	2,683	13,940	
46 hours/week & above	9,143	1,709	10,852	
N/K	1,342	192	1,534	
Total	31,302	6,898	38,200	

	PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	1	-	1	119	13	132
	2	-	2	153	18	171
	12	1	13	226	33	259
	1	-	1	2	1	3
	16	1	17	500	65	565
	3	-	3	71	10	81
	1	1	2	94	12	106
	2	1	3	122	21	143
	6	2	8	287	43	330
	-	-	-	29	9	38
	-	-	-	29	4	33
	-	-	-	39	4	43
	-	-	-	1	1	2
	-	-	-	98	18	116
	-	-	-	5	4	9
	-	-	-	14	1	15
	-	-	-	12	-	12
	-	-	-	31	5	36
	88	14	102	4,435	451	4,886
	258	17	275	7,147	619	7,766
	2,095	364	2,459	26,302	6,615	32,917
	8	6	14	214	51	265
	2,449	401	2,850	38,098	7,736	45,834

	PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	82	18	100	913	254	1,167
	241	35	276	2,339	528	2,867
	572	83	655	7,203	1,668	8,871
	699	129	828	11,956	2,812	14,768
	686	115	801	9,829	1,824	11,653
	81	7	88	1,423	199	1,622
	2,361	387	2,748	33,663	7,285	40,948

W6: Employed Palestinian (aged 15 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, sector of activity, region (Camps, Gatherings) and sex.

Region (Camps, Gatherings)	sector of work	Refugee status			
		PRL			
		Male	Female	Total	
Camps	Public	183	63	246	
	Private	13,812	2,146	15,958	
	Mixed	292	60	352	
	UNRWA	451	256	707	
	PLO	442	152	594	
	Other Palestinian entities	160	146	306	
	NGO	129	187	316	
	Non Arab organizations	61	42	103	
	Other	299	51	350	
	Total	15,829	3,103	18,932	
Gatherings	Public	250	89	339	
	Private	17,568	3,052	20,620	
	Mixed	182	48	230	
	UNRWA	762	588	1,350	
	PLO	367	102	469	
	Other Palestinian entities	108	89	197	
	NGO	151	164	315	
	Non Arab organizations	116	46	162	
	Other	316	54	370	
	Total	19,820	4,232	24,052	
Total	Public	433	152	585	
	Private	31,380	5,198	36,578	
	Mixed	474	108	582	
	UNRWA	1,213	844	2,057	
	PLO	809	254	1,063	
	Other Palestinian entities	268	235	503	
	NGO	280	351	631	
	Non Arab organizations	177	88	265	
	Other	615	105	720	
	Total	35,649	7,335	42,984	

	PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	13	2	15	196	65	261
	1,097	142	1,239	14,909	2,288	17,197
	19	2	21	311	62	373
	7	7	14	458	263	721
	25	11	36	467	163	630
	21	8	29	181	154	335
	7	20	27	136	207	343
	4	1	5	65	43	108
	28	1	29	327	52	379
	1,221	194	1,415	17,050	3,297	20,347
	18	7	25	268	96	364
	1,129	151	1,280	18,697	3,203	21,900
	6	2	8	188	50	238
	10	19	29	772	607	1,379
	22	9	31	389	111	500
	9	4	13	117	93	210
	5	11	16	156	175	331
	2	2	4	118	48	166
	27	2	29	343	56	399
	1,228	207	1,435	21,048	4,439	25,487
	31	9	40	464	161	625
	2,226	293	2,519	33,606	5,491	39,097
	25	4	29	499	112	611
	17	26	43	1,230	870	2,100
	47	20	67	856	274	1,130
	30	12	42	298	247	545
	12	31	43	292	382	674
	6	3	9	183	91	274
	55	3	58	670	108	778
	2,449	401	2,850	38,098	7,736	45,834

W7: Employed Palestinian (aged 15 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, economic activity and sex.

Refugee status	Economic Activities	Region (Camps, Gatherings)			
		Camps			
		Male	Female	Total	
PRL	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	678	44	722	
	Mining and quarrying	7	-	7	
	Manufacturing	2,154	272	2,426	
	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	317	8	325	
	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	167	3	170	
	Construction	3,753	43	3,796	
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,746	631	4,377	
	Transportation and storage	1,141	13	1,154	
	Accommodation and food service activities	573	57	630	
	Information and communication	265	45	310	
	Financial and insurance activities	32	17	49	
	Real estate activities	12	5	17	
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	281	121	402	
	Administrative and support service activities	258	136	394	
	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	46	15	61	
	Education	427	689	1,116	
	Human health and social work activities	566	467	1,033	
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	98	23	121	
	Other service activities	1,028	332	1,360	
	Activities of Households as employers;undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of Households for own use	40	32	72	
	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	240	150	390	
	Total	15,829	3,103	18,932	
PRS	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	49	2	51	
	Manufacturing	147	20	167	
	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	16	-	16	
	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	22	3	25	
	Construction	499	4	503	
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	230	48	278	
	Transportation and storage	34	1	35	
	Accommodation and food service activities	61	8	69	
	Information and communication	10	2	12	
	Financial and insurance activities	-	4	4	
	Real estate activities	1	-	1	
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	12	3	15	
	Administrative and support service activities	19	11	30	

	Gatherings			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	794	50	844	1,472	94	1,566
	29	-	29	36	-	36
	2,755	343	3,098	4,909	615	5,524
	281	3	284	598	11	609
	173	15	188	340	18	358
	3,201	58	3,259	6,954	101	7,055
	5,441	812	6,253	9,187	1,443	10,630
	1,509	19	1,528	2,650	32	2,682
	907	71	978	1,480	128	1,608
	280	52	332	545	97	642
	54	32	86	86	49	135
	98	29	127	110	34	144
	548	192	740	829	313	1,142
	320	133	453	578	269	847
	77	16	93	123	31	154
	802	1,059	1,861	1,229	1,748	2,977
	845	640	1,485	1,411	1,107	2,518
	148	36	184	246	59	305
	1,143	443	1,586	2,171	775	2,946
	62	32	94	102	64	166
	353	197	550	593	347	940
	19,820	4,232	24,052	35,649	7,335	42,984
	23	5	28	72	7	79
	175	24	199	322	44	366
	15	-	15	31	-	31
	29	3	32	51	6	57
	399	3	402	898	7	905
	276	42	318	506	90	596
	33	2	35	67	3	70
	52	4	56	113	12	125
	14	2	16	24	4	28
	-	-	-	-	4	4
	-	-	-	1	-	1
	17	8	25	29	11	40
	25	17	42	44	28	72

Refugee status	Economic Activities	Region (Camps, Gatherings)			
		Camps			
		Male	Female	Total	
PRS	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4	-	4	
	Education	11	19	30	
	Human health and social work activities	16	33	49	
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	6	2	8	
	Other service activities	74	24	98	
	Activities of Households as employers;undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of Households for own use	2	3	5	
	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	8	7	15	
	Total	1,221	194	1,415	
Total	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	727	46	773	
	Mining and quarrying	7	-	7	
	Manufacturing	2,301	292	2,593	
	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	333	8	341	
	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	189	6	195	
	Construction	4,252	47	4,299	
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,976	679	4,655	
	Transportation and storage	1,175	14	1,189	
	Accommodation and food service activities	634	65	699	
	Information and communication	275	47	322	
	Financial and insurance activities	32	21	53	
	Real estate activities	13	5	18	
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	293	124	417	
	Administrative and support service activities	277	147	424	
	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	50	15	65	
	Education	438	708	1,146	
	Human health and social work activities	582	500	1,082	
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	104	25	129	
	Other service activities	1,102	356	1,458	
	Activities of Households as employers;undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of Households for own use	42	35	77	
	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	248	157	405	
	Total	17,050	3,297	20,347	

	Gatherings			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	4	-	4	8	-	8
	26	33	59	37	52	89
	31	29	60	47	62	109
	16	1	17	22	3	25
	68	20	88	142	44	186
	12	4	16	14	7	21
	13	10	23	21	17	38
	1,228	207	1,435	2,449	401	2,850
	817	55	872	1,544	101	1,645
	29	-	29	36	-	36
	2,930	367	3,297	5,231	659	5,890
	296	3	299	629	11	640
	202	18	220	391	24	415
	3,600	61	3,661	7,852	108	7,960
	5,717	854	6,571	9,693	1,533	11,226
	1,542	21	1,563	2,717	35	2,752
	959	75	1,034	1,593	140	1,733
	294	54	348	569	101	670
	54	32	86	86	53	139
	98	29	127	111	34	145
	565	200	765	858	324	1,182
	345	150	495	622	297	919
	81	16	97	131	31	162
	828	1,092	1,920	1,266	1,800	3,066
	876	669	1,545	1,458	1,169	2,627
	164	37	201	268	62	330
	1,211	463	1,674	2,313	819	3,132
	74	36	110	116	71	187
	366	207	573	614	364	978
	21,048	4,439	25,487	38,098	7,736	45,834

W8: Employed Palestinian (aged 15 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, Occupations and sex.

Occupations	Refugee status		
	PRL		
	Male	Female	Total
Managers	685	167	852
Professionals	3,517	2,679	6,196
Technicians and associate professionals	1,586	1,006	2,592
Clerical support workers	359	194	553
Service and sales workers	7,766	1,779	9,545
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	570	31	601
Craft and related trades workers	12,854	537	13,391
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	3,818	77	3,895
Elementary occupations	4,391	838	5,229
Armed forces occupations	19	-	19
N/K	84	27	111
Total	35,649	7,335	42,984

W9: Employed Palestinian (aged 15 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, Occupations and Economic activity sector.

Refugee status	Economic activity sector	Occupations			
		Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	
PRL	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	8	11	
	Mining and quarrying	1	15	5	
	Manufacturing	45	148	122	
	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1	24	7	
	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	6	8	8	
	Construction	136	271	104	
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	117	660	221	
	Transportation and storage	5	14	11	
	Accommodation and food service activities	113	60	12	
	Information and communication	21	256	66	
	Financial and insurance activities	10	33	40	
	Real estate activities	15	43	41	
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	28	654	292	
	Administrative and support service activities	15	43	57	
	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3	27	9	
	Education	108	2,231	63	
	Human health and social work activities	72	967	1,038	
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	13	67	77	
	Other service activities	84	415	194	

	PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	20	2	22	705	169	874
	119	86	205	3,636	2,765	6,401
	60	53	113	1,646	1,059	2,705
	11	9	20	370	203	573
	490	118	608	8,256	1,897	10,153
	27	2	29	597	33	630
	1,069	30	1,099	13,923	567	14,490
	127	7	134	3,945	84	4,029
	514	94	608	4,905	932	5,837
	1	-	1	20	-	20
	11	-	11	95	27	122
	2,449	401	2,850	38,098	7,736	45,834

	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Armed forces occupations	N/K	Total
	1	17	532	16	13	967	-	-	1,566
	1	4	-	3	2	5	-	-	36
	24	405	4	4,174	308	285	-	9	5,524
	5	1	-	550	6	13	-	2	609
	2	26	-	18	137	152	-	1	358
	18	66	7	4,888	129	1,420	-	16	7,055
	52	5,438	52	2,956	367	759	-	8	10,630
	12	25	3	12	2,486	109	-	5	2,682
	22	914	-	36	111	339	-	1	1,608
	55	28	-	189	7	18	-	2	642
	37	3	-	3	1	7	-	1	135
	7	20	-	7	1	10	-	-	144
	43	27	-	68	11	10	-	9	1,142
	54	279	-	19	20	356	1	3	847
	8	15	-	2	1	76	13	-	154
	33	225	1	21	124	166	-	5	2,977
	56	179	-	37	43	125	-	1	2,518
	6	80	-	23	5	30	-	4	305
	45	1,637	-	336	47	178	5	5	2,946

Refugee status	Economic activity sector	Occupations			
		Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	
PRL	Activities of Households as employers;undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of Households for own use	-	-	3	
	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	58	252	211	
	Total	852	6,196	2,592	
PRS	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	-	2	
	Manufacturing	-	7	4	
	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	
	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	1	-	
	Construction	6	6	2	
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2	20	11	
	Transportation and storage	2	1	-	
	Accommodation and food service activities	4	1	2	
	Information and communication	1	11	1	
	Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	
	Real estate activities	1	-	-	
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	20	10	
	Administrative and support service activities	-	2	4	
	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	2	-	
	Education	3	66	3	
	Human health and social work activities	-	26	46	
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	7	6	
	Other service activities	2	26	9	
	Activities of Households as employers;undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of Households for own use	-	-	-	
	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	9	13	
	Total	22	205	113	
Total	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	8	13	
	Mining and quarrying	1	15	5	
	Manufacturing	45	155	126	
	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1	24	7	
	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	6	9	8	
	Construction	142	277	106	
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	119	680	232	
	Transportation and storage	7	15	11	
	Accommodation and food service activities	117	61	14	
	Information and communication	22	267	67	
	Financial and insurance activities	10	33	40	
	Real estate activities	16	43	41	
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	29	674	302	
	Administrative and support service activities	15	45	61	

	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Armed forces occupations	N/K	Total
	1	68	2	4	29	59	-	-	166
	71	88	-	29	47	145	-	39	940
	553	9,545	601	13,391	3,895	5,229	19	111	42,984
	-	-	20	1	-	56	-	-	79
	2	25	1	269	32	26	-	-	366
	2	-	-	28	-	1	-	-	31
	-	5	-	-	14	37	-	-	57
	-	3	-	632	3	248	-	5	905
	1	339	7	121	16	78	-	1	596
	-	4	-	-	56	7	-	-	70
	1	69	-	2	5	40	-	1	125
	6	-	-	7	-	2	-	-	28
	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	1	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	40
	1	18	-	1	-	46	-	-	72
	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	8
	-	5	-	1	3	8	-	-	89
	-	18	-	1	1	16	-	1	109
	1	7	-	-	1	3	-	-	25
	-	100	-	27	1	19	1	1	186
	-	12	1	-	-	8	-	-	21
	3	1	-	2	1	7	-	2	38
	20	608	29	1,099	134	608	1	11	2,850
	1	17	552	17	13	1,023	-	-	1,645
	1	4	-	3	2	5	-	-	36
	26	430	5	4,443	340	311	-	9	5,890
	7	1	-	578	6	14	-	2	640
	2	31	-	18	151	189	-	1	415
	18	69	7	5,520	132	1,668	-	21	7,960
	53	5,777	59	3,077	383	837	-	9	11,226
	12	29	3	12	2,542	116	-	5	2,752
	23	983	-	38	116	379	-	2	1,733
	61	28	-	196	7	20	-	2	670
	38	5	-	3	1	8	-	1	139
	7	20	-	7	1	10	-	-	145
	44	27	-	75	12	10	-	9	1,182
	55	297	-	20	20	402	1	3	919

Refugee status	Economic activity sector	Occupations			
		Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	
Total	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3	29	9	
	Education	111	2,297	66	
	Human health and social work activities	72	993	1,084	
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	13	74	83	
	Other service activities	86	441	203	
	Activities of Households as employers;undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of Households for own use	-	-	3	
	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	58	261	224	
	Total	874	6,401	2,705	

W10: Employed Palestinian (aged 15 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon and possession of work permit from the Lebanese authorities.

Refugee status	Having work permit	Sex		
		Male	Female	Total
PRL	Yes	1,715	577	2,292
	No	33,448	6,657	40,105
	N/K	486	101	587
	Total	35,649	7,335	42,984
PRS	Yes	63	11	74
	No	2,355	388	2,743
	N/K	31	2	33
	Total	2,449	401	2,850
Total	Yes	1,778	588	2,366
	No	35,803	7,045	42,848
	N/K	517	103	620
	Total	38,098	7,736	45,834

W11: Employed Palestinian (aged 15 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon , status in employment and educational level.

Refugee status	Highest level of education	Status in employment							
		Employer			Self employed			Paid employee	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	
PRL	Illiterate	188	30	218	338	51	389	901	
	Can read and write without certificate	125	11	136	296	27	323	901	
	Primary	1,743	156	1,899	2,860	216	3,076	9,133	
	Elementary	1,450	141	1,591	2,255	167	2,422	7,315	
	Secondary	408	33	441	582	53	635	2,092	
	University and above	413	61	474	534	85	619	3,793	
	Other qualifications	8	3	11	8	-	8	22	
	Not known	12	2	14	16	3	19	50	
	Total	4,347	437	4,784	6,889	602	7,491	24,207	

	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Armed forces occupations	N/K	Total
	9	15	-	2	1	81	13	-	162
	33	230	1	22	127	174	-	5	3,066
	56	197	-	38	44	141	-	2	2,627
	7	87	-	23	6	33	-	4	330
	45	1,737	-	363	48	197	6	6	3,132
	1	80	3	4	29	67	-	-	187
	74	89	-	31	48	152	-	41	978
	573	10,153	630	14,490	4,029	5,837	20	122	45,834

			Contributing to Household work			Total		
	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	184	1,085	5	5	10	1,432	270	1,702
	133	1,034	5	7	12	1,327	178	1,505
	1,057	10,190	100	10	110	13,836	1,439	15,275
	1,392	8,707	65	14	79	11,085	1,714	12,799
	857	2,949	15	5	20	3,097	948	4,045
	2,609	6,402	15	4	19	4,755	2,759	7,514
	12	34	-	-	-	38	15	53
	7	57	1	-	1	79	12	91
	6,251	30,458	206	45	251	35,649	7,335	42,984

Refugee status	Highest level of education	Status in employment							
		Employer			Self employed			Paid employee	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	
PRS	Illiterate	3	1	4	16	1	17	53	
	Can read and write without certificate	3	-	3	8	3	11	65	
	Primary	31	4	35	102	4	106	916	
	Elementary	32	6	38	78	6	84	671	
	Secondary	10	3	13	40	2	42	225	
	University and above	9	-	9	13	1	14	162	
	Other qualifications	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
	Not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
	Total	88	14	102	258	17	275	2,095	
Total	Illiterate	191	31	222	354	52	406	954	
	Can read and write without certificate	128	11	139	304	30	334	966	
	Primary	1,774	160	1,934	2,962	220	3,182	10,049	
	Elementary	1,482	147	1,629	2,333	173	2,506	7,986	
	Secondary	418	36	454	622	55	677	2,317	
	University and above	422	61	483	547	86	633	3,955	
	Other qualifications	8	3	11	9	-	9	22	
	Not known	12	2	14	16	3	19	53	
	Total	4,435	451	4,886	7,147	619	7,766	26,302	

W12: Situation for non working Palestinian (aged 15 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon.

Situation for non working	Refugee status								
	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Want to work/ ever worked/ looked for a job during the previous week	2,758	605	3,363	578	71	649	3,336	676	4,012
Wants to work/ never worked before/ looked for a job during the previous week	4,125	2,023	6,148	640	211	851	4,765	2,234	6,999
Does not work and not looking for a job	3,160	4,990	8,150	485	555	1,040	3,645	5,545	9,190
Dedicated to education / training	5,369	6,829	12,198	268	445	713	5,637	7,274	12,911
Occupied with Household works	290	30,395	30,685	40	4,198	4,238	330	34,593	34,923

			Contributing to Household work			Total		
	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	5	58	1	-	1	73	7	80
	4	69	-	1	1	76	8	84
	94	1,010	1	1	2	1,050	103	1,153
	115	786	3	3	6	784	130	914
	59	284	2	1	3	277	65	342
	86	248	1	-	1	185	87	272
	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	1	4	-	-	-	3	1	4
	364	2,459	8	6	14	2,449	401	2,850
	189	1,143	6	5	11	1,505	277	1,782
	137	1,103	5	8	13	1,403	186	1,589
	1,151	11,200	101	11	112	14,886	1,542	16,428
	1,507	9,493	68	17	85	11,869	1,844	13,713
	916	3,233	17	6	23	3,374	1,013	4,387
	2,695	6,650	16	4	20	4,940	2,846	7,786
	12	34	-	-	-	39	15	54
	8	61	1	-	1	82	13	95
	6,615	32,917	214	51	265	38,098	7,736	45,834

Situation for non working	Refugee status								
	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unable /elderly /sick	5,395	5,386	10,781	718	539	1,257	6,113	5,925	12,038
Retired	1,265	224	1,489	77	12	89	1,342	236	1,578
Having income	692	560	1,252	91	57	148	783	617	1,400
Other	488	231	719	78	29	107	566	260	826
Total	23,542	51,243	74,785	2,975	6,117	9,092	26,517	57,360	83,877

W13: Unemployed Palestinian (aged 15-64 years) by refugee status in Lebanon, age and sex.

Age groups	Refugee status								
	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	1,279	307	1,586	216	46	262	1,495	353	1,848
20-24	1,912	1,024	2,936	197	62	259	2,109	1,086	3,195
25-29	1,203	530	1,733	149	48	197	1,352	578	1,930
30-34	556	247	803	143	41	184	699	288	987
35-39	442	171	613	132	23	155	574	194	768
40-44	352	126	478	124	26	150	476	152	628
45-49	369	99	468	97	16	113	466	115	581
50-54	355	61	416	72	13	85	427	74	501
55-59	226	36	262	56	5	61	282	41	323
60-64	121	15	136	22	1	23	143	16	159
Total	6,815	2,616	9,431	1,208	281	1,489	8,023	2,897	10,920

W14: Unemployed Palestinian (aged 15-64 years) by refugee status in Lebanon, educational level and sex.

Highest level of education	Refugee status								
	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	332	43	375	40	8	48	372	51	423
Can read and write without certificate	293	39	332	40	3	43	333	42	375
Primary	2,476	335	2,811	521	60	581	2,997	395	3,392
Elementary	1,900	583	2,483	400	72	472	2,300	655	2,955
Secondary	632	420	1,052	121	70	191	753	490	1,243
University and above	1,159	1,190	2,349	84	67	151	1,243	1,257	2,500
Other qualifications	14	3	17	1	1	2	15	4	19
Not known	9	3	12	1	-	1	10	3	13
Total	6,815	2,616	9,431	1,208	281	1,489	8,023	2,897	10,920

W15: Number of employed by size of Palestinian Household and the refugee status of Head of Household.

Refugee status	Number of employed	Number of Household members									
		One member	Two members	Three members	Four members	Five members	Six members	Seven members	Eight members	Nine members or more	Total
PRL	0	3,396	3,106	1,798	1,353	934	587	267	105	52	11,598
	1	1,100	3,178	4,068	5,185	4,615	2,977	1,223	405	167	22,918
	2	-	328	812	1,328	1,329	1,143	533	196	102	5,771
	3 or more employed	-	-	52	363	644	646	418	189	149	2,461
	Total	4,496	6,612	6,730	8,229	7,522	5,353	2,441	895	470	42,748
PRS	0	284	379	375	392	344	208	88	29	26	2,125
	1	86	228	319	466	422	233	109	37	17	1,917
	2	-	24	41	60	78	58	29	9	19	318
	3 or more employed	-	-	3	15	24	12	18	13	11	96
	Total	370	631	738	933	868	511	244	88	73	4,456
Total	0	3,680	3,485	2,173	1,745	1,278	795	355	134	78	13,723
	1	1,186	3,406	4,387	5,651	5,037	3,210	1,332	442	184	24,835
	2	-	352	853	1,388	1,407	1,201	562	205	121	6,089
	3 or more employed	-	-	55	378	668	658	436	202	160	2,557
	Total	4,866	7,243	7,468	9,162	8,390	5,864	2,685	983	543	47,204

W16: Employed Palestinian excluding employers (aged 15 years and above) by refugee status in Lebanon, hours of work and number of jobs.

Refugee status	Number of jobs	Number of actual weekly hours for all jobs						
		1-7 hours/week	8-14 hours/week	15-34 hours/week	35-45 hours/week	46 hours/week & above	N/K	Total
PRL	One job	1,062	2,570	8,167	13,870	10,761	1,522	37,952
	Two jobs at the same time	5	21	49	70	91	12	248
	Total	1,067	2,591	8,216	13,940	10,852	1,534	38,200
PRS	One job	98	272	651	824	793	87	2,725
	Two jobs at the same time	2	4	4	4	8	1	23
	Total	100	276	655	828	801	88	2,748
Total	One job	1,160	2,842	8,818	14,694	11,554	1,609	40,677
	Two jobs at the same time	7	25	53	74	99	13	271
	Total	1,167	2,867	8,871	14,768	11,653	1,622	40,948

W17: Palestinian refugees (17 years and above) with secondary and higher education by field of education at ISCED first level (2013) and employment status.

Field of education	Employment status			
	Inactive	Employed	Unemployed	Total
Education	125	181	29	335
Arts and humanities	1,455	1,429	379	3,263
Social sciences, journalism and information	637	619	200	1,456
Business, administration and law	1,312	2,099	780	4,191
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	537	653	214	1,404
Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)	133	244	111	488
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	790	1,417	618	2,825
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	9	22	3	34
Health and welfare	458	1,008	157	1,623
Services	30	47	13	90
Secondary/Matriculation	653	296	60	1,009
Secondary/literary	2,107	691	170	2,968
Secondary/scientific	2,017	1,027	347	3,391
Secondary/commercial	2,156	1,007	323	3,486
Secondary/nursing	195	268	42	505
Secondary/manufacturing	148	472	98	718
Secondary/agricultural	4	1	3	8
Secondary/House-keeping	1	1	-	2
Secondary/Hotel management	11	39	10	60
Secondary/Other	1,341	570	193	2,104
N/K	79	82	17	178
Total	14,198	12,173	3,767	30,138

W18: Palestinian refugees (17 years and above) with secondary and higher education by field of education at ISCED second level (2013) and employment status.

Field of education	Employment status			
	Inactive	Employed	Unemployed	Total
Education	125	181	29	335
Arts	159	140	109	408
Humanities (except languages)	212	231	50	493
Languages	1,084	1,057	219	2,360
Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving arts and humanities	-	1	1	2
Social and behavioural sciences	578	552	168	1,298
Journalism and information	59	66	32	157
Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving social sciences, journalism and information	-	1	-	1
Business and administration	1,168	1,948	742	3,858
Law	144	151	38	333
Biological and related sciences	71	88	32	191
Environment	4	2	1	7
Physical sciences	220	273	94	587
Mathematics and statistics	171	224	61	456
Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	71	66	26	163
Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)	133	244	111	488

Field of education	Employment status			
	Inactive	Employed	Unemployed	Total
Engineering, manufacturing and construction not further defined	65	92	24	181
Engineering and engineering trades	466	898	342	1,706
Manufacturing and processing	6	6	2	14
Architecture and construction	253	420	250	923
Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving engineering, manufacturing and construction	-	1	-	1
Agriculture	9	15	3	27
Veterinary	-	7	-	7
Health	415	968	147	1,530
Welfare	41	40	10	91
Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving health and welfare	2	-	-	2
Personal services	27	41	12	80
Hygiene and occupational health services	-	1	-	1
Security services	-	1	1	2
Transport services	3	4	-	7
Secondary/Matriculation	653	296	60	1,009
Secondary/literary	2,107	691	170	2,968
Secondary/scientific	2,017	1,027	347	3,391
Secondary/commercial	2,156	1,007	323	3,486
Secondary/nursing	195	268	42	505
Secondary/manufacturing	148	472	98	718
Secondary/agricultural	4	1	3	8
Secondary/House-keeping	1	1	-	2
Secondary/Hotel management	11	39	10	60
Secondary/Other	1,341	570	193	2,104
N/K	79	82	17	178
Total	14,198	12,173	3,767	30,138

W19: Employed Palestinian refugees (17 years and above) with secondary and higher education by field of education at ISCED first level (2013) and occupation (ISCO first level).

Field of education	Occupation in employment					
	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	
Education	4	155	8	1	8	
Arts and humanities	70	1,005	96	27	118	
Social sciences, journalism and information	41	315	143	24	57	
Business, administration and law	186	970	305	102	315	
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	24	534	30	9	26	
Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)	20	116	22	22	29	
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	55	746	146	27	141	
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	2	6	1	-	5	
Health and welfare	27	654	226	4	62	
Services	2	6	3	4	26	
Secondary/Matriculation	6	38	36	6	81	
Secondary/literary	20	119	71	19	179	
Secondary/scientific	31	203	161	23	258	
Secondary/commercial	28	282	146	54	240	
Secondary/nursing	3	87	124	3	28	
Secondary/manufacturing	8	23	16	5	96	
Secondary/agricultural	-	-	-	-	1	
Secondary/House-keeping	-	-	-	-	1	
Secondary/Hotel management	1	3	1	-	24	
Secondary/Other	13	148	82	20	144	
N/K	5	42	7	3	7	
Total	546	5,452	1,624	353	1,846	

W20: Employed Palestinian refugees (17 years and above) with secondary and higher education by field of education at ISCED second level (2013) and occupation (ISCO first level).

Field of education	Occupations					
	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	
Education	4	155	8	1	8	
Arts	4	61	27	2	17	
Humanities (except languages)	8	133	16	6	36	
Languages	58	811	53	19	64	
Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving arts and humanities	-	-	-	-	1	

	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Armed forces occupations	N/K	Total
	-	3	-	2	-	-	181
	9	66	18	17	-	3	1,429
	3	16	13	4	-	3	619
	5	100	67	33	1	15	2,099
	2	14	8	6	-	-	653
	-	27	3	2	1	2	244
	6	223	47	24	-	2	1,417
	1	3	2	2	-	-	22
	2	13	9	11	-	-	1,008
	1	2	2	1	-	-	47
	5	66	26	28	-	4	296
	4	154	61	60	-	4	691
	5	200	74	68	-	4	1,027
	6	127	67	50	-	7	1,007
	-	9	9	5	-	-	268
	5	259	31	27	1	1	472
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	-	5	-	5	-	-	39
	5	92	39	27	-	-	570
	1	15	2	-	-	-	82
	60	1,394	478	372	3	45	12,173

	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Armed forces occupations	N/K	Total
	-	3	-	2	-	-	181
	-	22	2	5	-	-	140
	5	17	5	5	-	-	231
	4	27	11	7	-	3	1,057
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Field of education	Occupations					
	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	
Social and behavioural sciences	36	275	130	23	54	
Journalism and information	5	40	12	1	3	
Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving social sciences, journalism and information	-	-	1	-	-	
Business and administration	178	886	287	96	296	
Law	8	84	18	6	19	
Biological and related sciences	3	72	9	1	1	
Environment	-	-	1	1	-	
Physical sciences	8	220	12	5	12	
Mathematics and statistics	9	195	5	2	8	
Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	4	47	3	-	5	
Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)	20	116	22	22	29	
Engineering, manufacturing and construction not further defined	5	67	6	1	4	
Engineering and engineering trades	34	394	108	21	111	
Manufacturing and processing	-	1	-	-	-	
Architecture and construction	16	284	32	4	26	
Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving engineering, manufacturing and construction	-	-	-	1	-	
Agriculture	1	4	1	-	5	
Veterinary	1	2	-	-	-	
Health	24	629	222	4	54	
Welfare	3	25	4	-	8	
Personal services	2	5	2	4	24	
Hygiene and occupational health services	-	-	-	-	-	
Security services	-	-	1	-	-	
Transport services	-	1	-	-	2	
Secondary/Matriculation	6	38	36	6	81	
Secondary/literary	20	119	71	19	179	
Secondary/scientific	31	203	161	23	258	
Secondary/commercial	28	282	146	54	240	
Secondary/nursing	3	87	124	3	28	
Secondary/manufacturing	8	23	16	5	96	
Secondary/agricultural	-	-	-	-	1	
Secondary/House-keeping	-	-	-	-	1	
Secondary/Hotel management	1	3	1	-	24	
Secondary/Other	13	148	82	20	144	
N/K	5	42	7	3	7	
Total	546	5,452	1,624	353	1,846	

	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Armed forces occupations	N/K	Total
	3	12	12	4	-	3	552
	-	4	1	-	-	-	66
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	4	90	64	32	-	15	1,948
	1	10	3	1	1	-	151
	-	1	1	-	-	-	88
	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	2	7	4	3	-	-	273
	-	1	2	2	-	-	224
	-	5	1	1	-	-	66
	-	27	3	2	1	2	244
	-	4	1	3	-	1	92
	5	183	29	13	-	-	898
	-	4	-	1	-	-	6
	1	32	17	7	-	1	420
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	1	1	1	1	-	-	15
	-	2	1	1	-	-	7
	2	13	9	11	-	-	968
	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
	-	1	2	1	-	-	41
	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
	5	66	26	28	-	4	296
	4	154	61	60	-	4	691
	5	200	74	68	-	4	1,027
	6	127	67	50	-	7	1,007
	-	9	9	5	-	-	268
	5	259	31	27	1	1	472
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	-	5	-	5	-	-	39
	5	92	39	27	-	-	570
	1	15	2	-	-	-	82
	60	1,394	478	372	3	45	12,173

W21: Employed Palestinian refugees (17 years and above) with secondary and higher education by field of education at ISCED first level (2013) and Industry (ISIC first level).

Field of education	Economic activity sector											
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor-cycles	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	
Education	-	-	4	-	-	4	4	-	2	-	-	
Arts and humanities	14	-	39	5	1	39	110	16	12	33	4	
Social sciences, journalism and information	3	-	11	-	1	12	40	7	7	49	5	
Business, administration and law	13	3	147	11	11	108	490	62	83	56	41	
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	3	-	15	1	1	9	31	5	2	5	3	
Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)	-	1	12	1	-	8	53	3	6	45	8	

	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Other service activities	Activities of Households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and-services-producing activities of Households for own use	Activities of extra-territorial organizations and bodies	Total
	-	-	-	2	149	7	1	2	-	6	181
	2	71	15	5	845	72	10	66	-	70	1,429
	1	31	6	3	149	109	5	95	1	84	619
	40	228	43	12	220	159	20	192	-	160	2,099
	-	10	4	2	484	28	1	27	-	22	653
	2	15	7	1	36	14	2	21	-	9	244

Field of education	Economic activity sector											
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor-cycles	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	10	10	111	37	12	252	228	30	20	63	-	
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	1	-	3	-	1	2	6	2	-	-	-	
Health and welfare	3	-	18	-	1	7	108	9	6	6	2	
Services	-	-	1	-	-	1	7	4	15	-	-	
Secondary/Matriculation	11	-	24	6	1	39	59	18	22	9	-	
Secondary/literary	15	2	58	8	5	98	168	42	21	20	5	
Secondary/scientific	12	2	92	11	3	159	240	52	42	17	7	
Secondary/commercial	13	3	78	10	5	101	297	42	39	34	14	
Secondary/nursing	-	-	3	1	-	10	29	5	4	1	-	

	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Other service activities	Activities of Households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and-services-producing activities of Households for own use	Activities of extra-territorial organizations and bodies	Total
	12	288	12	3	114	94	6	68	2	45	1,417
	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	22
	-	4	6	2	44	699	3	30	-	60	1,008
	-	-	4	-	4	1	1	8	-	1	47
	1	11	7	1	25	19	6	28	-	9	296
	3	17	11	1	68	55	7	69	1	17	691
	6	67	16	1	60	139	13	54	-	34	1,027
	9	74	14	6	68	60	14	68	1	57	1,007
	-	1	2	-	1	193	1	7	-	10	268

Field of education	Economic activity sector											
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor-cycles	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	
Secondary/manufacturing	12	2	83	28	4	107	131	23	12	4	-	
Secondary/agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Secondary/House-keeping	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Secondary/Hotel management	-	-	2	-	2	3	6	-	19	-	-	
Secondary/Other	10	-	39	6	5	42	103	20	23	14	3	
N/K	1	-	6	1	-	4	9	2	1	1	-	
Total	121	23	746	126	53	1,005	2,121	342	336	357	92	

	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Other service activities	Activities of Households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and-services-producing activities of Households for own use	Activities of extra-territorial organizations and bodies	Total
	4	3	8	3	7	3	6	29	-	3	472
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	1	39
	-	28	9	5	99	63	9	65	1	26	570
	1	3	-	-	37	7	2	3	-	4	82
	81	854	165	47	2,411	1,725	108	835	6	619	12,173

W22: Employed Palestinian refugees (17 years and above) with secondary and higher education by field of education at ISCED second level (2013) and Industry (ISIC first level).

Field of education	Economic activity sector											
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	
Education	-	-	4	-	-	4	4	-	2	-	-	
Arts	2	-	18	1	-	10	21	1	5	14	-	
Humanities (except languages)	6	-	4	3	-	10	29	3	2	5	1	
Languages	6	-	17	1	1	19	59	12	5	14	3	
Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving arts and humanities	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Social and behavioural sciences	3	-	11	-	1	12	35	7	6	13	5	
Journalism and information	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	36	-	
Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving social sciences, journalism and information	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Business and administration	13	3	139	11	11	102	474	59	83	52	41	
Law	-	-	8	-	-	6	16	3	-	4	-	
Biological and related sciences	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	
Environment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Other service activities	Activities of Households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of Households for own use	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	Total
	-	-	-	2	149	7	1	2	-	6	181
	1	44	2	-	8	5	2	5	-	1	140
	1	2	2	1	119	12	1	20	-	10	231
	-	25	11	4	718	55	7	41	-	59	1,057
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	-	28	6	2	142	106	5	87	1	82	552
	1	3	-	1	7	3	-	7	-	2	66
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	38	218	42	10	179	151	19	149	-	154	1,948
	2	10	1	2	41	8	1	43	-	6	151
	-	1	-	1	59	11	-	5	-	3	88
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2

Field of education	Economic activity sector											
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	
Physical sciences	3	-	7	1	-	4	16	2	2	2	-	
Mathematics and statistics	-	-	3	-	-	3	4	2	-	1	2	
Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	-	-	4	-	1	2	5	-	-	2	1	
Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)	-	1	12	1	-	8	53	3	6	45	8	
Engineering, manufacturing and construction not further defined	-	-	4	-	-	11	5	2	3	-	-	
Engineering and engineering trades	8	9	85	34	9	110	188	16	13	61	-	
Manufacturing and processing	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Architecture and construction	2	1	18	3	3	131	35	11	4	2	-	

	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Other service activities	Activities of Households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of Households for own use	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	Total
	-	6	2	1	193	11	1	10	-	12	273
	-	1	2	-	191	3	-	7	-	5	224
	-	2	-	-	41	3	-	4	-	1	66
	2	15	7	1	36	14	2	21	-	9	244
	2	47	2	-	10	1	-	4	-	1	92
	4	107	7	2	78	82	5	55	2	23	898
	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
	6	134	3	1	24	11	1	9	-	21	420

Field of education	Economic activity sector											
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	
Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving engineering, manufacturing and construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Agriculture	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	-	-	-	
Veterinary	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Health	3	-	18	-	1	7	106	9	6	6	2	
Welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Personal services	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	3	15	-	-	
Hygiene and occupational health services	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Security services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transport services	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	
Secondary/Matriculation	11	-	24	6	1	39	59	18	22	9	-	
Secondary/literary	15	2	58	8	5	98	168	42	21	20	5	
Secondary/scientific	12	2	92	11	3	159	240	52	42	17	7	
Secondary/commercial	13	3	78	10	5	101	297	42	39	34	14	
Secondary/nursing	-	-	3	1	-	10	29	5	4	1	-	
Secondary/manufacturing	12	2	83	28	4	107	131	23	12	4	-	
Secondary/agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	

	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Other service activities	Activities of Households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of Households for own use	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	Total
	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	15
	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	-	3	6	1	22	691	3	26	-	58	968
	-	1	-	1	22	8	-	4	-	2	40
	-	-	4	-	4	-	1	7	-	1	41
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
	1	11	7	1	25	19	6	28	-	9	296
	3	17	11	1	68	55	7	69	1	17	691
	6	67	16	1	60	139	13	54	-	34	1,027
	9	74	14	6	68	60	14	68	1	57	1,007
	-	1	2	-	1	193	1	7	-	10	268
	4	3	8	3	7	3	6	29	-	3	472
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Field of education	Economic activity sector											
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	
Secondary/ House-keeping	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Secondary/ Hotel management	-	-	2	-	2	3	6	-	19	-	-	
Secondary/ Other	10	-	39	6	5	42	103	20	23	14	3	
N/K	1	-	6	1	-	4	9	2	1	1	-	
Total	121	23	746	126	53	1,005	2,121	342	336	357	92	

	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Other service activities	Activities of Households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of Households for own use	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	Total
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	1	39
	-	28	9	5	99	63	9	65	1	26	570
	1	3	-	-	37	7	2	3	-	4	82
	81	854	165	47	2,411	1,725	108	835	6	619	12,173

Birth and Death Registration

R1: Distribution of Palestinian women and the births they gave by their refugee status in Lebanon and registration status of the births.

Registration status of births	Refugee status of women					
	PRL		PRS		Total	
	Number of women having alive children	Number of children	Number of women having alive children	Number of children	Number of women having alive children	Number of children
Yes, all	23,011	77,351	3,088	9,866	26,099	87,217
Yes, Some	292	947	160	508	452	1,455
No	565	1,839	105	284	670	2,123
N/K	16	61	5	7	21	68
No response	663	2,015	90	271	753	2,286
Total	24,547	82,213	3,448	10,936	27,995	93,149

R2: Registration status of Palestinian deaths by refugee status in Lebanon for Head of Household and sex of death

Registered death	Refugee status								
	PRL			PRS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Registered	1,125	743	1,868	118	59	177	1,243	802	2,045
Not registered	109	75	184	33	13	46	142	88	230
Total	1,234	818	2,052	151	72	223	1,385	890	2,275

Housing Conditions and Amenities

H1: Distribution of Palestinian Households by refugee status in Lebanon, type of ceiling material of residential unit and region (Camps and Gatherings).

Region (Camps and Gatherings)		Main material	Refugee status		
			PRL	PRS	Total
Camps		Concrete	19,330	2,129	21,459
		Corrugated metal sheets	202	67	269
		Wood	4	2	6
		Compressed wood	5	2	7
		Brick	5	-	5
		Asbestos	6	1	7
		Other	11	1	12
		Total	19,563	2,202	21,765
Gatherings		Concrete	21,739	2,063	23,802
		Corrugated metal sheets	1,356	177	1,533
		Wood	21	3	24
		Compressed wood	16	1	17
		Brick	16	1	17
		Asbestos	6	1	7
		Other	31	8	39
		Total	23,185	2,254	25,439
Total		Concrete	41,069	4,192	45,261
		Corrugated metal sheets	1,558	244	1,802
		Wood	25	5	30
		Compressed wood	21	3	24
		Brick	21	1	22
		Asbestos	12	2	14
		Other	42	9	51
		Total	42,748	4,456	47,204

H2: Distribution of Palestinian Households by refugee status in Lebanon, type of occupancy (Tenure) of residential unit and region (Camps and Gatherings).

Region (Camps and Gatherings)		Occupancy	Refugee status		
			PRL	PRS	Total
Camps		Rent	2,154	1,661	3,815
		Free	467	73	540
		Ownership in the camp	16,927	466	17,393
		Other	15	2	17
		Total	19,563	2,202	21,765
Gatherings	Ownership before 2001	Registered/Ownership before 2001	5,954	142	6,096
		Not registered/Ownership before 2001	2,148	62	2,210
	Ownership after 2001	Registered sale contract/Ownership after 2001	554	16	570
		Unregistered sale contract/Ownership after 2001	1,716	74	1,790
		Irrevocable Power of Attorney/Ownership after 2001	498	11	509

Region (Camps and Gatherings)		Occupancy	Refugee status		
			PRL	PRS	Total
		Other/Ownership after 2001	1,982	51	2,033
		Rent	7,053	1,695	8,748
		Free	1,573	95	1,668
		Other	1,707	108	1,815
	Total		23,185	2,254	25,439
Total	Ownership before 2001	Registered/Ownership before 2001	5,954	142	6,096
		Not registered/Ownership before 2001	2,148	62	2,210
	Ownership after 2001	Registered sale contract/Ownership after 2001	554	16	570
		Unregistered sale contract/Ownership after 2001	1,716	74	1,790
		Irrevocable Power of Attorney/Ownership after 2001	498	11	509
		Other/Ownership after 2001	1,982	51	2,033
		Rent	9,207	3,356	12,563
		Free	2,040	168	2,208
		Ownership in the camp	16,927	466	17,393
		Other	1,722	110	1,832
	Total		42,748	4,456	47,204

H3: Distribution of Palestinian Households by refugee status in Lebanon, type of residential unit and region (Camps and Gatherings).

Region (Camps and Gatherings)	Type of Housing unit	Refugee status		
		PRL	PRS	Total
Camps	Stand alone	3,648	491	4,139
	Apartment	15,892	1,704	17,596
	Other	23	7	30
	Total	19,563	2,202	21,765
Gatherings	Stand alone	4,015	382	4,397
	Apartment	19,058	1,815	20,873
	Other	112	57	169
	Total	23,185	2,254	25,439
Total	Stand alone	7,663	873	8,536
	Apartment	34,950	3,519	38,469
	Other	135	64	199
	Total	42,748	4,456	47,204

H4: Distribution of Palestinian Households by refugee status in Lebanon, source of drinking water of residential unit and region (Camps and Gatherings).

Region (Camps and Gatherings)	Main source of drinking water	Refugee status		
		PRL	PRS	Total
Camps	Public network	7,034	626	7,660
	Private network	733	48	781
	Bottled water	11,772	1,520	13,292
	Other	24	8	32
	Total v	19,563	2,202	21,765
Gatherings	Public network	8,182	741	8,923
	Private network	1,030	103	1,133
	Bottled water	13,918	1,406	15,324

Region (Camps and Gatherings)	Main source of drinking water	Refugee status		
		PRL	PRS	Total
Gatherings	Other	55	4	59
	Total	23,185	2,254	25,439
Total	Public network	15,216	1,367	16,583
	Private network	1,763	151	1,914
	Bottled water	25,690	2,926	28,616
	Other	79	12	91
	Total	42,748	4,456	47,204

H5: Distribution of Palestinian Households by refugee status in Lebanon, source of service water of residential unit and region (Camps and Gatherings).

Region (Camps and Gatherings)	Main source of service water	Refugee status		
		PRL	PRS	Total
Camps	Public network	17,874	2,003	19,877
	Private network	1,541	193	1,734
	Tanks	135	4	139
	Other	13	2	15
	Total	19,563	2,202	21,765
Gatherings	Public network	17,257	1,520	18,777
	Private network	5,000	602	5,602
	Tanks	707	117	824
	Other	221	15	236
	Total	23,185	2,254	25,439
Total	Public network	35,131	3,523	38,654
	Private network	6,541	795	7,336
	Tanks	842	121	963
	Other	234	17	251
	Total	42,748	4,456	47,204

H6: Distribution of Palestinian Households by refugee status in Lebanon, type of sewage of residential unit and region (Camps and Gatherings).

Region (Camps and Gatherings)	Mean of drainage technique	Refugee status		
		PRL	PRS	Total
Camps	Public sewage system	18,815	2,126	20,941
	Septic hole absorbent	596	59	655
	Septic hole non absorbent	41	7	48
	Open drain	102	9	111
	Other	9	1	10
	Total	19,563	2,202	21,765
Gatherings	Public sewage system	21,044	2,040	23,084
	Septic hole absorbent	1,178	96	1,274
	Septic hole non absorbent	417	82	499
	Open drain	478	33	511
	Other	68	3	71
	Total	23,185	2,254	25,439
Total	Public sewage system	39,859	4,166	44,025
	Septic hole absorbent	1,774	155	1,929
	Septic hole non absorbent	458	89	547
	Open drain	580	42	622
	Other	77	4	81
	Total	42,748	4,456	47,204

H7: Distribution of Palestinian Households by refugee status in Lebanon, source of electricity of residential unit and region (Camps and Gatherings).

Region (Camps and Gatherings)	Main source of electricity	Refugee status		
		PRL	PRS	Total
Camps	Public electricity	2,959	240	3,199
	Subscription to generator	163	31	194
	Generator owned by Household	127	4	131
	Public electricity and generator	16,284	1,925	18,209
	Other	30	2	32
	Total	19,563	2,202	21,765
Gatherings	Public electricity	4,490	343	4,833
	Subscription to generator	408	58	466
	Generator owned by Household	85	3	88
	Public electricity and generator	18,134	1,848	19,982
	Other	68	2	70
	Total	23,185	2,254	25,439
Total	Public electricity	7,449	583	8,032
	Subscription to generator	571	89	660
	Generator owned by Household	212	7	219
	Public electricity and generator	34,418	3,773	38,191
	Other	98	4	102
	Total	42,748	4,456	47,204

H8: Distribution of Palestinian Households by refugee status in Lebanon, number of bedrooms, Household size and region (Camps and Gatherings).

Region (Camps and Gatherings)	Number of House- hold members	Refugee status										Total			
		PRL					PRS					Total			
		Number of used bedrooms for Household					Number of used bedrooms for Household					Number of used bedrooms for Household			
		1	2	3 and above	Total		1	2	3 and above	Total		1	2	3 and above	Total
Camps	1	1,943	519	74	2,536	171	23	4	198	2,114	542	78	2,734		
	2	1,778	1,082	128	2,988	225	81	9	315	2,003	1,163	137	3,303		
	3	1,237	1,539	225	3,001	208	136	19	363	1,445	1,675	244	3,364		
	4	1,133	2,228	359	3,720	212	214	29	455	1,345	2,442	388	4,175		
	5	752	2,118	462	3,332	151	247	40	438	903	2,365	502	3,770		
	6	394	1,483	466	2,343	75	127	43	245	469	1,610	509	2,588		
	7+	255	932	456	1,643	35	107	46	188	290	1,039	502	1,831		
	Total	7,492	9,901	2,170	19,563	1,077	935	190	2,202	8,569	10,836	2,360	21,765		
Gather- ings	1	1,246	519	195	1,960	132	26	14	172	1,378	545	209	2,132		
	2	1,634	1,453	537	3,624	205	82	29	316	1,839	1,535	566	3,940		
	3	1,199	1,866	664	3,729	213	124	38	375	1,412	1,990	702	4,104		
	4	1,077	2,535	897	4,509	229	201	48	478	1,306	2,736	945	4,987		
	5	663	2,353	1,174	4,190	155	206	69	430	818	2,559	1,243	4,620		
	6	371	1,609	1,030	3,010	81	143	42	266	452	1,752	1,072	3,276		
	7+	217	987	959	2,163	51	92	74	217	268	1,079	1,033	2,380		
	Total	6,407	11,322	5,456	23,185	1,066	874	314	2,254	7,473	12,196	5,770	25,439		
Total	1	3,189	1,038	269	4,496	303	49	18	370	3,492	1,087	287	4,866		
	2	3,412	2,535	665	6,612	430	163	38	631	3,842	2,698	703	7,243		
	3	2,436	3,405	889	6,730	421	260	57	738	2,857	3,665	946	7,468		
	4	2,210	4,763	1,256	8,229	441	415	77	933	2,651	5,178	1,333	9,162		
	5	1,415	4,471	1,636	7,522	306	453	109	868	1,721	4,924	1,745	8,390		
	6	765	3,092	1,496	5,353	156	270	85	511	921	3,362	1,581	5,864		
	7+	472	1,919	1,415	3,806	86	199	120	405	558	2,118	1,535	4,211		
	Total	13,899	21,223	7,626	42,748	2,143	1,809	504	4,456	16,042	23,032	8,130	47,204		



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