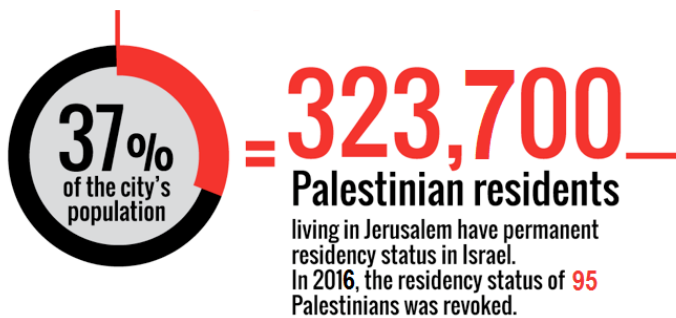


# East Jerusalem 2017

## Facts and Figures

**Number of residents:** There are 323,700 Palestinian residents in Jerusalem, who constitute 37% of the city's population.

**Residency status:** Palestinians in Jerusalem are not citizens, but rather permanent residents; in 2016, the residency status of 95 Palestinian residents of Jerusalem was revoked.



**Living below the poverty line:** 76% of all Palestinian residents, 83% of Palestinian children.

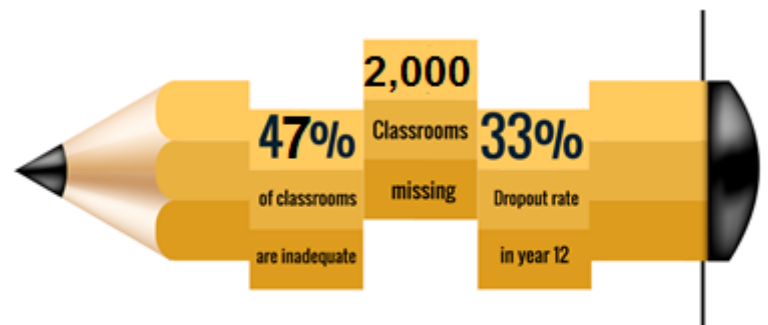
**Welfare services:** 37% of those receiving welfare services in Jerusalem are Palestinians, but only 26% of the social workers are allocated to them.

**Schools:** Only 41% of Palestinian children are enrolled in official municipal schools. There is a shortage of 2,000 classrooms in the official municipal education system. In 2016, only 44 new classrooms were added.

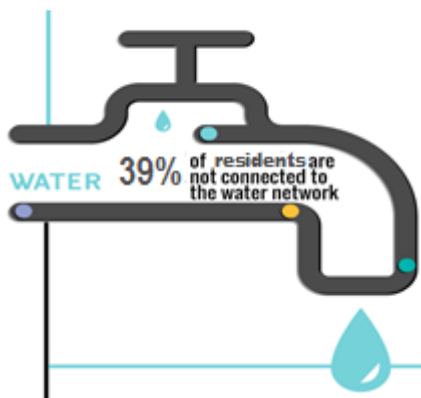
**Inadequate classrooms:** 47% of the classrooms in the official municipal system are defined as inadequate classrooms.

**School dropout rate:** 33% of students drop out by 12th grade; the national average stands at a few percent.

**Planning and building:** More than 20,000 houses were built without a permit. For over a decade, the local and district planning authorities have not promoted a single outline plan in the Palestinian neighborhoods.



**House demolitions:** In 2016, 88 homes were demolished, leaving 295 people without a roof over their heads. In 2017, three houses were demolished in Al-Walaje, a village in southern Jerusalem cut off from the city by the Separation Wall and located within the municipal boundaries. Israel has also renewed its policy of punitive demolitions for the houses of terrorists and their families.



**Water:** Only 59% of the residents are officially connected to the water infrastructure of the Gihon Corporation, Jerusalem's water and waste company.

**Sewage:** There was a shortage of approximately 30 kilometers of sewage pipes in 2015. In the years 2015-2016, the Gihon Company placed 9 new km of sewage lines in East Jerusalem and rehabilitated 6 km. The Gihon intends to lay another 15 km in East Jerusalem in 2017.

**Street names:** Since 2011, names were given to hundreds of streets that had stood nameless for decades. In 2017, street signs were completed in the Kafr 'Aqab neighborhood beyond the Barrier.

**Postal services:** 9 postal agencies are located in the Palestinian neighborhoods of Jerusalem, compared with 34 in the Israeli neighborhoods. Following ACRI's petition, 3 new mail agencies are expected to open in three neighborhoods: Ras al-Amud, Beit Safafa, and the Shuafat refugee camp.

**Infant healthcare stations:** In the Palestinian neighborhoods there are only 6 "Tipat Halav" (infant healthcare) stations operated by the Jerusalem Municipality, and a seventh station in Kafr Aqab that is operated by a private contractor. In the Israeli neighborhoods there are 27 "Tipat Halav" stations, 3 of which also serve the nearby Palestinian population.



**The neighborhoods behind the Separation Barrier:** More than 140,000 residents live in Jerusalem neighborhoods that are disconnected from the rest of the city due to the construction of a separation barrier. These residents suffer from a severe lack of basic services and infrastructure.

To advance social rights. For equality. **Against racism and discrimination; to end the occupation.** Against anti-democratic legislation; to protect freedom of expression. **For the rights of refugees and migrant workers;** for affordable housing and equitable healthcare; **for democracy, social justice and human rights.**