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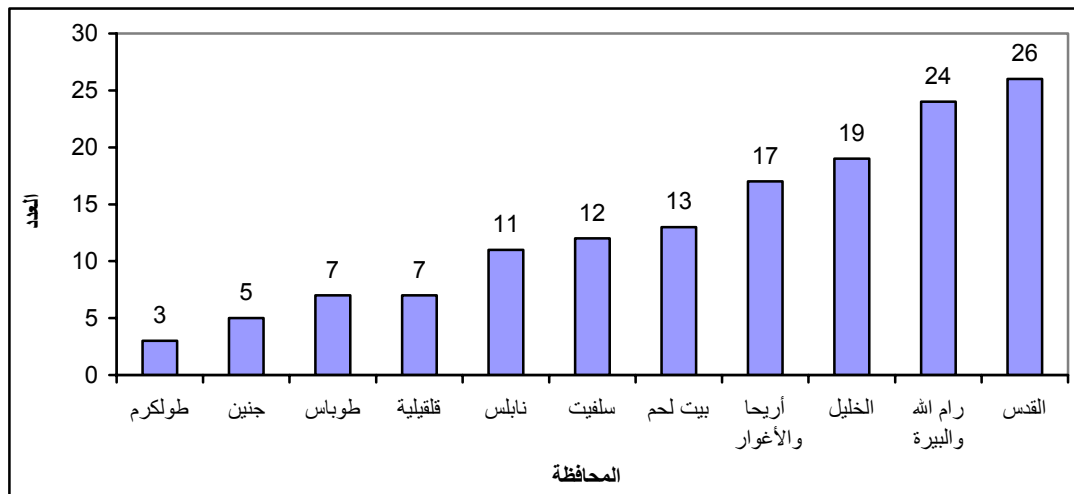
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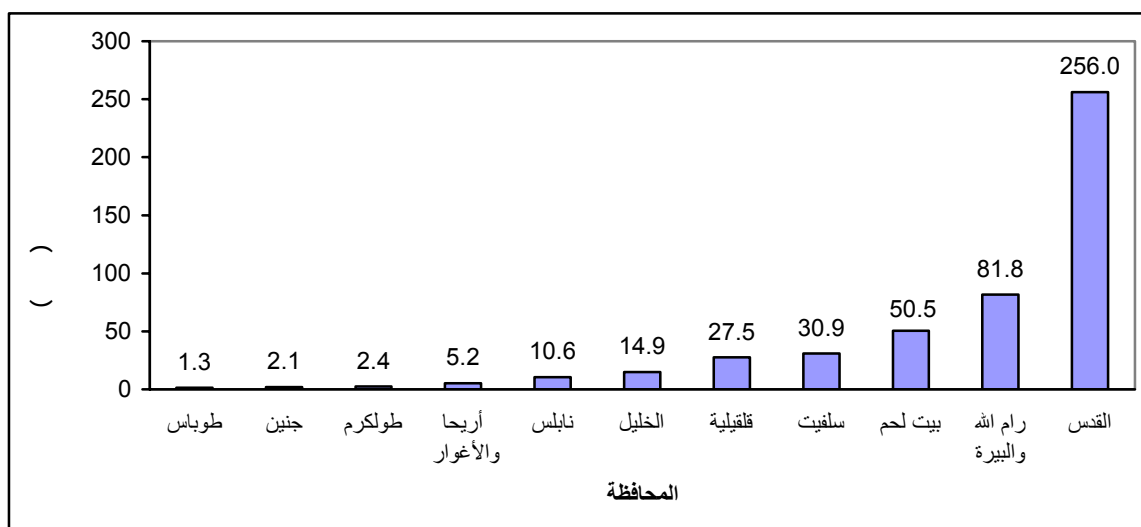
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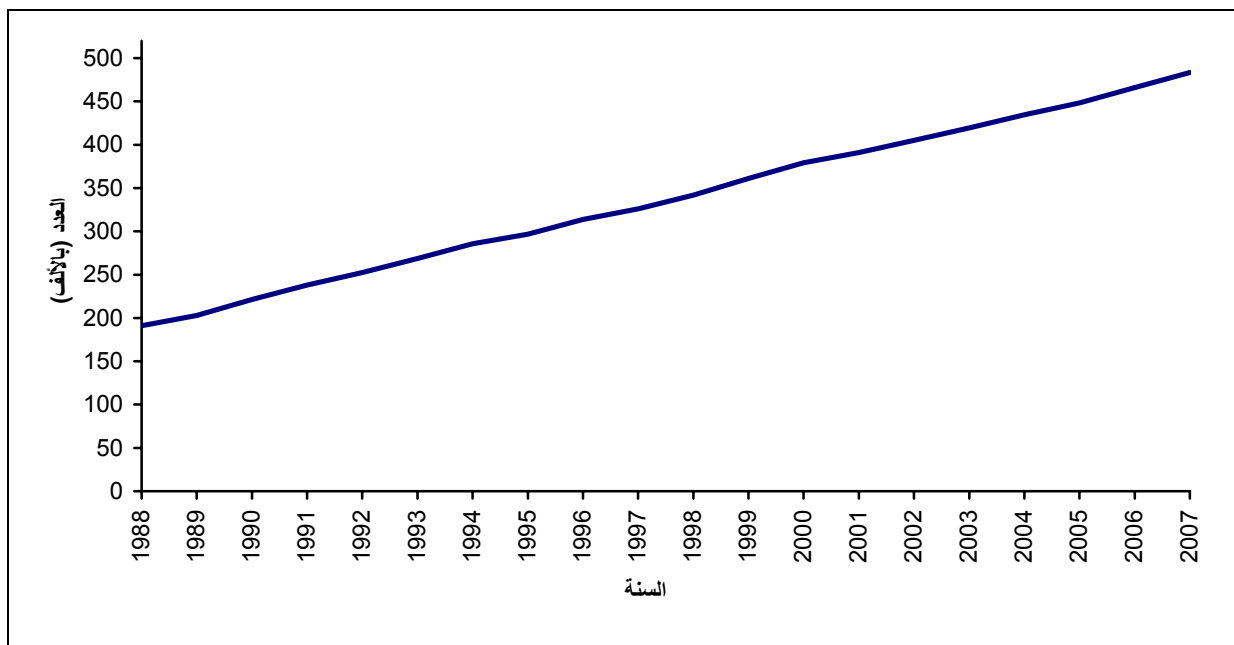
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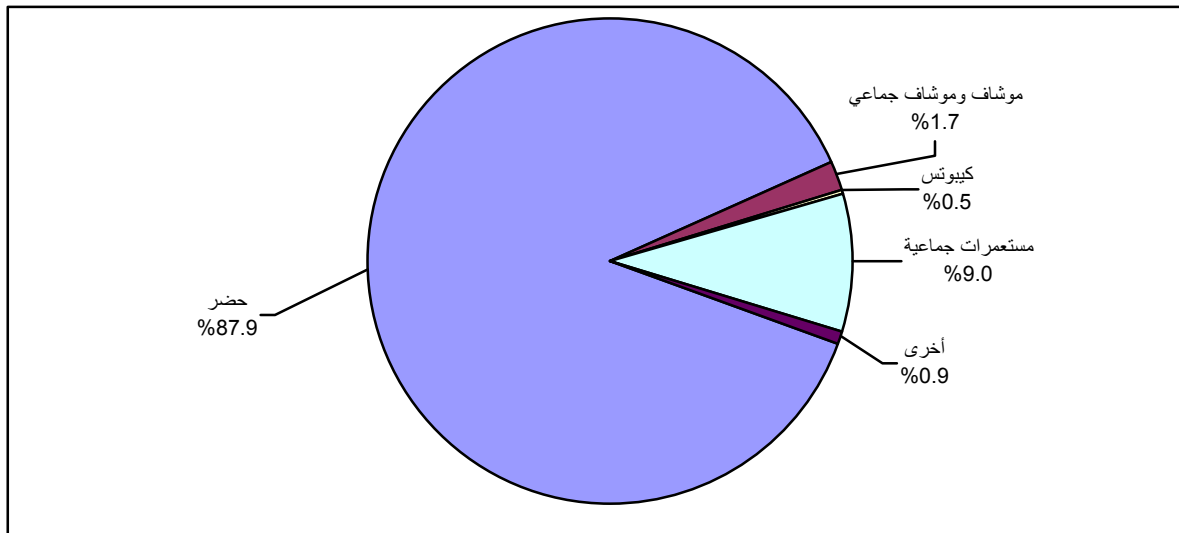


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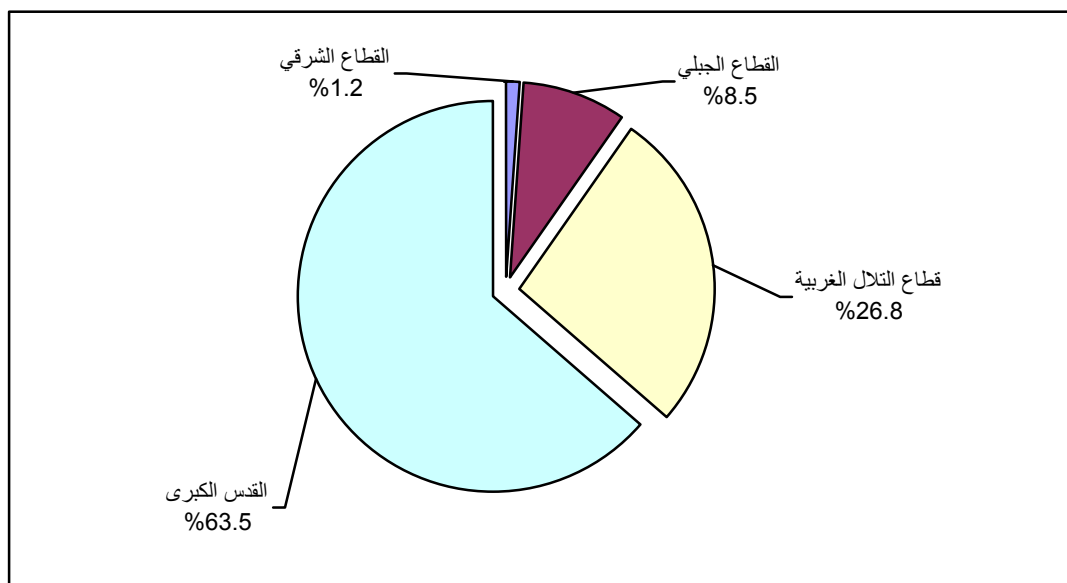
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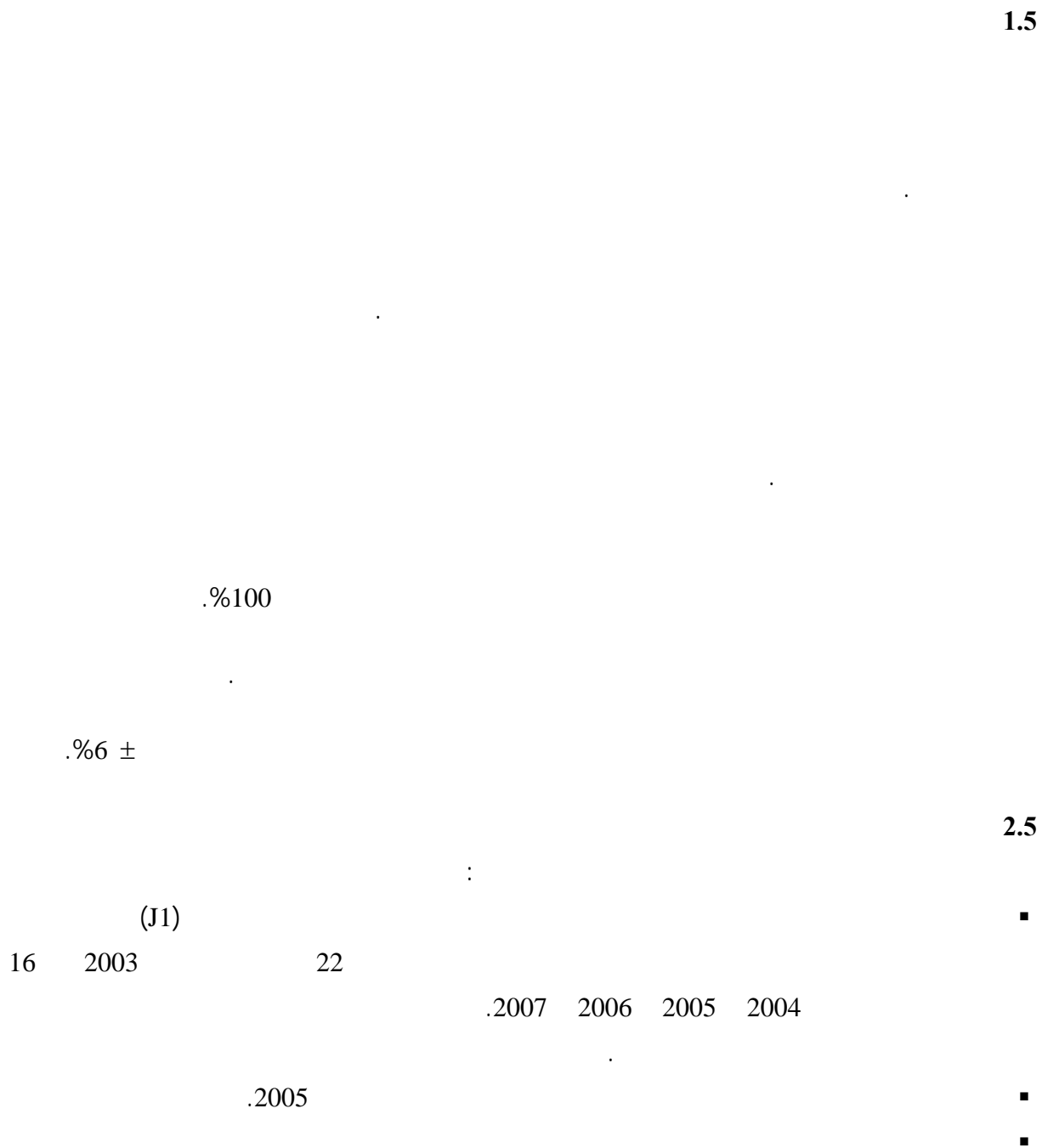
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Tables

Table 1:Selected Indicators about Occupation Sites in the West Bank

Indicator	Value	
Number of Occupation Sites, 2007:		:2007
Settlements	144	
Outposts inside Settlements Boundaries	96	
Outposts outside Settlements Boundaries	109	
Others	43	
Military Bases	48	
Total	440	
Percentage Area Beyond the Reach of Palestinians (% Of the West Bank Total Area), 2007	38.3	2007 (%)
Area of Built-Up Land (1000 m²), 2006:		:2006 (² 1000)
Civil or Semi Military Occupation Sites	188,068	
Military Bases	47,141	
Total	235,209	
Annexation and Expansion Wall, 2007:		:2007
Length of Completed Part (km)	420	()
Total Length (km)	701	()
Percentage of Settlers Inside the Wall (% of the Total Settlers Population)	88	%)
Number of Settlers Compared with Total Jewish Population 1972, 2007:		:2007 1972
Number of Settlers in the West Bank, 1972	12,403	1972
Number of Settlers in the West Bank, 2007	483,453	2007
Number of Jewish in Historical Palestine and other Arab Occupied Land, 1972	2,752,700	1972
Number of Jewish in Historical Palestine and other Arab Occupied Land, 2007	5,474,192	2007

Sources: Applied Research Institute-Jerusalem (ARIJ), 2008. .2008 () :
 Unpublished Data. Bethlehem-Palestine;
 United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). July 2007. The Humanitarian Impact on Palestinians of Israeli Settlements and Infrastructure in the West Bank; .2007
 PLO Negotiations Affairs Department, July 2008. Barrier to Peace: .2008 ()
 Assessment of Israel's Barrier Route. Ramallah-Palestine;
 Foundation for Middle East Peace, May-June 2007. Report on Israeli Settlement .2007 -
 in the Occupied Territories, Vol. 17, No. 3, Washington D.C; .3 17
 Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, 2007. Statistical Abstract of .2007
 Israel 2007 (No. 58). Jerusalem. .(58) 2007

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Table 2: Number of Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Classification, 2007

Governorate	Total	Classification		
		Settlements Annexed to Israel	Settlements Affiliated the Yesha Council	
West Bank	144	21	123	
Remaining West Bank	128	5	123	
Jenin	5	-	5	
Tubas	7	-	7	
Tulkarm	3	-	3	
Nablus	11	-	11	
Qalqiliya	7	-	7	
Salfit	12	-	12	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	24	4	20	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	17	-	17	
Jerusalem	26	16	10	
Area J1	16	16	-	J1
Area J2	10	-	10	J2
Bethlehem	13	-	13	
Hebron	19	1	18	

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008.
 Israeli Colonizing and Land Grab Database
 (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine.

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Table 3: Number of Settlers in the Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Classification, 2007

Governorate	Total	Classification		
		Settlements Annexed to Israel	Settlements Affiliated the Yesha Council	
West Bank	483,453	208,255	275,198	
Remaining West Bank	288,758	13,560	275,198	
Jenin	2,061	-	2,061	
Tubas	1,319	-	1,319	
Tulkarm	2,436	-	2,436	
Nablus	10,595	-	10,595	
Qalqiliya	27,512	-	27,512	
Salfit	30,947	-	30,947	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	81,851	13,171	68,680	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	5,283	-	5,283	
Jerusalem	256,037	194,695	61,342	
Area J1	194,695	194,695	-	J1
Area J2	61,342	-	61,342	J2
Bethlehem	50,507	-	50,507	
Hebron	14,905	389	14,516	

Sources: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008.

Israeli Colonizing and Land Grab Database (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine;

Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Population of Localities with over 1000 Residents, as 31/12/2007 (Provisional Data). Jerusalem;

The Jerusalem Institute for Israeli Studies, 2007. 2006/2005 Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2005/2006 (No. 22). Jerusalem.

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Table 4: Number of Settlers in the Settlements and Palestinian Population in the West Bank, by Governorate, 2007

Governorate	2007/12/01 Palestinian Population 01/12/2007	2007 Number of Settlers End of 2007	
West Bank	2,345,107	483,453	
Jenin	256,212	2,061	
Tubas	48,771	1,319	
Tulkarm	158,213	2,436	
Nablus	321,493	10,595	
Qalqiliya	91,046	27,512	
Salfit	59,464	30,947	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	278,018	81,851	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	41,724	5,283	
Jerusalem	362,521	256,037	
Bethlehem	176,515	50,507	
Hebron	551,130	14,905	

Sources: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Israeli Colonizing and Land Grab Database (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine; Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. The Population, Housing, and Establishment Census-2007, Press Conference on the Preliminary Finding, (Population, Building, Housing Units and Establishments) . Ramallah- Palestine; Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Population of Localities with over 1000 Residents, as 31/12/2007 (Provisional Data). Jerusalem; The Jerusalem Institute for Israeli Studies, 2007. Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2005/2006 (No. 22). Jerusalem.

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Table 5: Number of Settlements in the West Bank, by Year of Establishment, 1967- 2007

Year of Establishment	Number of Settlements	
Total	144	
1967	1	1967
1968	5	1968
1969	5	1969
1970	4	1970
1971	4	1971
1972	4	1972
1973	3	1973
1974	1	1974
1975	6	1975
1976	1	1976
1977	16	1977
1978	9	1978
1979	5	1979
1980	10	1980
1981	13	1981
1982	11	1982
1983	13	1983
1984	12	1984
1985	3	1985
1986	3	1986
1987	1	1987
1989	4	1989
1990	4	1990
1991	1	1991
1996	2	1996
1997	1	1997
1998	1	1998
1999-2007	-	2007 - 1999
Unknown	1	

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008.
 2008. Israeli Colonizing and Land Grab Database
 (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine.

Table 6: Number of Settlers in the Settlements in the West Bank, by Year and Region, 1986-2007

Year	West Bank	Region		
		(J1) Jerusalem (Area J1)	Remaining West Bank	
1986	60,766	1986
1987	67,483	1987
1988	190,953	117,550	73,403	1988
1989	202,885	123,061	79,824	1989
1990	221,348	132,460	88,888	1990
1991	238,060	137,331	100,729	1991
1992	252,545	140,872	111,673	1992
1993	268,756	146,436	122,320	1993
1994	285,791	152,219	133,572	1994
1995	296,959	156,724	140,235	1995
1996	313,658	159,684	153,974	1996
1997	326,053	158,929	167,124	1997
1998	341,929	162,842	179,087	1998
1999	361,150	170,400	190,750	1999
2000	379,099	173,986	205,113	2000
2001	391,049	175,987	215,062	2001
2002	405,149	178,437	226,712	2002
2003	419,402	181,425	237,977	2003
2004(R)	(R)434,368	(R)184,944	249,424	(R)2004
2005(R)	(R)448,489	(R)187,573	(R)260,916	(R)2005
2006(R)	(R)466,005	(R)190,758	(R)275,247	(R)2006
2007	483,453	194,695	288,758	2007

Sources: Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel. Jerusalem, Various Years;

The Jerusalem Institute for Israeli Studies, Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem. Jerusalem, Various Years.

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Table 7: Number of Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Period of Establishment, 2007

Governorate	Total	Period of Establishment									
		Unknown	1998-1995	1994-1991	1990-1987	1986-1983	1982-1979	1978-1975	1974-1971	1970-1967	
West Bank	144	1	4	1	9	31	39	32	12	15	
Jenin	5	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	
Tubas	7	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	1	
Tulkarm	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	
Nablus	11	-	-	-	-	6	1	2	2	-	
Qalqiliya	7	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	-	-	
Salfit	12	-	-	1	-	3	5	3	-	-	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	24	-	3	-	1	4	8	7	-	1	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	17	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	4	3	
Jerusalem	26	1	1	-	2	6	2	3	4	7	
Bethlehem	13	-	-	-	1	1	4	4	1	2	
Hebron	19	-	-	-	3	6	7	2	-	1	

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Israeli Colonizing and Land Grab Database (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine.

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Table 8: Number of Settlers in the Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Period of Establishment, 2007

Governorate	Total	Period of Establishment									
		Unknown	1998-1995	1994-1991	1990-1987	1986-1983	1982-1979	1978-1975	1974-1971	1970-1967	
West Bank	483,453	5,212	50,775	1,013	53,355	90,837	46,702	97,674	63,989	73,896	
Jenin	2,061	-	-	-	-	176	1,735	150	-	-	
Tubas	1,319	-	-	-	-	-	184	618	160	357	
Tulkarm	2,436	-	-	-	1,300	-	1,136	-	-	-	
Nablus	10,595	-	-	-	0	6,090	1,300	2,945	260	-	
Qalqiliya	27,512	-	-	-	1,100	9,900	6,712	9,800	-	-	
Salfit	30,947	-	-	1,013	-	2,030	7,550	20,354	-	-	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	81,851	-	42,100	-	2,300	14,056	10,244	11,951	-	1,200	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	5,283	-	-	-	-	-	482	2,295	795	1,711	
Jerusalem	256,037	5,212	8,675	-	15,218	55,773	3,700	45,312	59,474	62,673	
Bethlehem	50,507	-	-	-	31,900	-	10,906	3,446	3,300	955	
Hebron	14,905	-	-	-	1,537	2,812	2,753	803	-	7,000	

Sources: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Israeli Colonizing and Land Grab Database (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine;

Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Population of Localities with over 1000 Residents, as 31/12/2007 (Provisional Data). Jerusalem;

The Jerusalem Institute for Israeli Studies, 2007. Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2005/2006 (No. 22). Jerusalem.

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Table 9: Number of Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Type of Settlement, 2007

Governorate	Total	Type of Settlement							
		Rural						Urban	
		Total	Others	Communal Settlements	Kibbutz	Collective Moshav	Moshav		
West Bank	144	99	10	54	9	9	17	45	
Remaining West Bank	128	99	10	54	9	9	17	29	
Jenin	5	5	-	4	-	1	-	-	
Tubas	7	7	2	1	-	1	3	-	
Tulkarm	3	3	-	2	-	-	1	-	
Nablus	11	9	-	7	-	-	2	2	
Qalqiliya	7	2	1	1	-	-	-	5	
Salfit	12	9	2	7	-	-	-	3	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	24	15	1	10	-	2	2	9	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	17	17	2	1	4	1	9	-	
Jerusalem	26	4	-	3	1	-	-	22	
Area J1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	J1
Area J2	10	4	-	3	1	-	-	6	J2
Bethlehem	13	10	1	6	3	-	-	3	
Hebron	19	18	1	12	1	4	-	1	

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Israeli Colonizing and Land Grab Database (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine.

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Table 10: Number of Settlers in the Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Type of Settlement, 2007

Governorate	Total	Type of Settlement							
		Rural						Urban	
		Total	Others	Communal Settlements	Kibbutz	Collective Moshav	Moshav		
West Bank	483,453	58,728	4,353	43,820	2,275	4,816	3,464	424,725	
Remaining West Bank	288,758	58,728	4,353	43,820	2,275	4,816	3,464	230,030	
Jenin	2,061	2,061	-	1,911	-	150	-	-	
Tubas	1,319	1,319	-	184	-	501	634	-	
Tulkarm	2,436	2,436	-	1,993	-	-	443	-	
Nablus	10,595	5,795	-	5,535	-	-	260	4,800	
Qalqiliya	27,512	1,712	1,100	612	-	-	-	25,800	
Salfit	30,947	8,547	1,018	7,529	-	-	-	22,400	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	81,851	13,221	654	9,326	-	2,600	641	68,630	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	5,283	5,283	1,400	1,700	510	187	1,486	-	
Jerusalem	256,037	3,142	-	2,857	285	-	-	252,895	
Area J1	194,695	-	-	-	-	-	-	194,695	J1
Area J2	61,342	3,142	-	2,857	285	-	-	58,200	J2
Bethlehem	50,507	7,307	-	6,197	1,110	-	-	43,200	
Hebron	14,905	7,905	181	5,976	370	1,378	-	7,000	

Sources: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Israeli Colonizing and Land Grab Database (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine;

Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Population of Localities with over 1000 Residents, as 31/12/2007 (Provisional Data). Jerusalem;

The Jerusalem Institute for Israeli Studies, 2007. Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2005/2006 (No. 22). Jerusalem.

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Table 11: Number of Urban Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Population Group Size, 2007

Governorate ⁽¹⁾	Total	Population Group Size								⁽¹⁾
		30,000 30,000 and More	-26,000 29,999	-18,000 21,999	-14,000 17,999	-10,000 13,999	-6,000 9,999	-2,000 5,999	2,000 Less than 2,000	
West Bank	45	5	1	1	2	3	8	21	4	
Remaining West Bank	29	3	-	-	1	2	5	18	-	
Nablus	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Qalqiliya	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	
Salfit	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	9	1	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	
Jerusalem	22	3	1	1	1	2	3	7	4	
Area J1	16	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	J1
Area J2	6	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	J2
Bethlehem	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
Hebron	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	

⁽¹⁾ The urban settlements existence is restricted on the governorates mentioned in this table.

⁽¹⁾

Sources: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Israeli Colonizing and Land Grab Database (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine;

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Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Population of Localities with over 1000 Residents, as 31/12/2007 (Provisional Data). Jerusalem;

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The Jerusalem Institute for Israeli Studies, 2007. Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2005/2006 (No. 22). Jerusalem.

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Table 12: Number of Settlers in the Urban Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Population Group Size, 2007

Governorate ⁽¹⁾	Total	Population Group Size								⁽¹⁾
		30,000 30,000 and More	-26,000 29,999	-18,000 21,999	-14,000 17,999	-10,000 13,999	-6,000 9,999	-2,000 5,999	2,000 Less than 2,000	
West Bank	424,725	186,072	27,156	20,033	31,818	33,130	56,048	67,571	2,897	
Remaining West Bank	230,030	102,700	-	-	16,600	21,130	33,500	56,100	-	
Nablus	4,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,800	-	
Qalqiliya	25,800	-	-	-	-	-	18,500	7,300	-	
Salfit	22,400	-	-	-	16,600	-	-	5,800	-	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	68,630	37,800	-	-	-	10,230	-	20,600	-	
Jerusalem	252,895	116,372	27,156	20,033	15,218	22,900	22,548	25,771	2,897	
Area J1	194,695	83,372	27,156	20,033	15,218	12,000	22,548	11,471	2,897	J1
Area J2	58,200	33,000	-	-	-	10,900	-	14,300	-	J2
Bethlehem	43,200	31,900	-	-	-	-	8,000	3,300	-	
Hebron	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	

⁽¹⁾ The urban settlements existence is restricted on the governorates mentioned in this table.

⁽¹⁾

Sources: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Israeli Colonizing and Land Grab Database (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine;

Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Population of Localities with over 1000 Residents, as 31/12/2007 (Provisional Data). Jerusalem;

The Jerusalem Institute for Israeli Studies, 2007. Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2005/2006 (No. 22). Jerusalem.

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Table 13: Number of Rural Settlements in the West Bank, by Type of Settlement and Population Group Size, 2007

Type of Settlement	Total	Population Group Size							
		1,999 - 1,700	1,699 - 1,400	1,399 - 1,100	1,099 - 800	799 - 500	499 - 200	200 Less than 200	
Total	99	2	7	11	8	18	27	26	
Moshav	17	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	
Collective Moshav	9	-	1	1	-	1	3	3	
Kibbutz	9	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	
Communal Settlements	54	2	5	9	8	14	13	3	
Others	10	-	1	1	-	2	1	5	

Sources: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Israeli Colonizing and Land Grab Database (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine;

Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Population of Localities with over 1000 Residents, as 31/12/2007 (Provisional Data). Jerusalem.

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Table 14: Number of Settlers in the Rural Settlements in the West Bank, by Type of Settlement and Population Group Size, 2007

Type of Settlement	Total	Population Group Size							
		1,999 - 1,700	1,699 - 1,400	1,399 - 1,100	1,099 - 800	799 - 500	499 - 200	200 Less than 200	
Total	58,728	3,400	10,496	13,300	7,099	11,995	9,277	3,161	
Moshav	3,464	-	-	-	-	-	2,162	1,302	
Collective Moshav	4,816	-	1,400	1,200	-	501	1,206	509	
Kibbutz	2,275	-	-	-	-	531	1,079	665	
Communal Settlements	43,820	3,400	7,696	11,000	7,099	9,655	4,466	504	
Others	4,353	-	1,400	1,100	-	1,308	364	181	

Sources: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Israeli Colonizing and Land Grab Database (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine;

Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Population of Localities with over 1000 Residents, as 31/12/2007 (Provisional Data). Jerusalem.

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Table 15: Number of Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Regional Council, 2007

Governorate	Total	Regional Council							
		Unknown or Not Applicable	() Har Hebron (Mount Hebron)	Gush Ezyon	Megilliot	Matte Binyamin	() Arvot Ha Yarden (Jordan Valley)	Shomeron	
West Bank	144	25	14	16	5	31	19	34	
Remaining West Bank	128	9	14	16	5	31	19	34	
Jenin	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Tubas	7	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	
Tulkarm	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Nablus	11	-	-	-	-	3	2	6	
Qalqiliya	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
Salfit	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	24	4	-	-	-	19	-	1	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	17	1	-	-	3	1	12	-	
Jerusalem	26	16	-	1	1	8	-	-	
Area J1	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	J1
Area J2	10	-	-	1	1	8	-	-	J2
Bethlehem	13	1	-	11	1	-	-	-	
Hebron	19	1	14	4	-	-	-	-	

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Israeli Colonizing and Land Grab Database (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine.

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Table 16: Number of Settlers in the Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Regional Council, 2007

Governorate	Total	Regional Council							
		Unknown or Not Applicable	() Har Hevron (Mount Hebron)	Gush Ezyon	Megilliot	Matte Binyamin	() Arvot Ha Yarden (Jordan Valley)	Shomeron	
West Bank	483,453	208,255	12,328	53,406	892	132,369	4,710	71,493	
Remaining West Bank	288,758	13,560	12,328	53,406	892	132,369	4,710	71,493	
Jenin	2,061	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,061	
Tubas	1,319	-	-	-	-	-	1,319	-	
Tulkarm	2,436	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,436	
Nablus	10,595	-	-	-	-	5,398	260	4,937	
Qalqiliya	27,512	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,512	
Salfit	30,947	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,947	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	81,851	13,171	-	-	-	65,080	-	3,600	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	5,283	-	-	-	452	1,700	3,131	-	
Jerusalem	256,037	194,695	-	866	285	60,191	-	-	
Area J1	194,695	194,695	-	-	-	-	-	-	J1
Area J2	61,342	-	-	866	285	60,191	-	-	J2
Bethlehem	50,507	-	-	50,352	155	-	-	-	
Hebron	14,905	389	12,328	2,188	-	-	-	-	

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Israeli Colonizing and Land Grab Database (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine.

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Table 17: Number of Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Geographical Dispersion, 2007

Governorate	Total	Geographical Dispersion				
		Greater Jerusalem	The Western Hills Strip	Mountain Strip	The Eastern Strip	
West Bank	144	37	48	31	28	
Remaining West Bank	128	21	48	31	28	
Jenin	5	-	5	-	-	
Tubas	7	-	-	-	7	
Tulkarm	3	-	3	-	-	
Nablus	11	-	1	8	2	
Qalqiliya	7	-	6	1	-	
Salfit	12	-	11	1	-	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	24	1	17	6	-	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	17	1	-	-	16	
Jerusalem	26	25	-	-	1	
Area J1	16	16	-	-	-	J1
Area J2	10	9	-	-	1	J2
Bethlehem	13	8	-	3	2	
Hebron	19	2	5	12	-	

Sources: The Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories (B'TSELEM), 2002. Land Grab-Israel's Settlement Policy in the West Bank. Jerusalem;

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Israeli Colonizing and Land Grab Database (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine.

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Table 18: Number of Settlers in the Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Geographical Dispersion, 2007

Governorate	Total	Geographical Dispersion				
		Greater Jerusalem	The Western Hills Strip	Mountain Strip	The Eastern Strip	
West Bank	483,453	307,239	129,595	41,017	5,602	
Remaining West Bank	288,758	112,544	129,595	41,017	5,602	
Jenin	2,061	-	2,061	-	-	
Tubas	1,319	-	-	-	1,319	
Tulkarm	2,436	-	2,436	-	-	
Nablus	10,595	-	1,300	9,035	260	
Qalqiliya	27,512	-	24,112	3,400	-	
Salfit	30,947	-	30,193	754	-	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	81,851	873	68,179	12,799	-	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	5,283	1,700	-	-	3,583	
Jerusalem	256,037	255,752	-	-	285	
Area J1	194,695	194,695	-	-	-	J1
Area J2	61,342	61,057	-	-	285	J2
Bethlehem	50,507	47,746	-	2,606	155	
Hebron	14,905	1,168	1,314	12,423	-	

Sources: The Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories (B'TSELEM), 2002. Land Grab-Israel's Settlement Policy in the West Bank. Jerusalem;

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Israeli Colonizing and Land Grab Database (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine.

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Table 19: Number of Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Average Altitude (Meter), 2007

Governorate	Total	Average Altitude (Meter) ()								
		Unknown	999 - 800	799 - 600	599 - 400	399 - 200	199 - 0	1- - 200-	200- Less than -200	
West Bank	144	12	25	32	18	27	10	8	12	
Remaining West Bank	128	4	21	28	18	27	10	8	12	
Jenin	5	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	
Tubas	7	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	
Tulkarm	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	
Nablus	11	-	1	7	-	2	-	1	-	
Qalqiliya	7	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	-	
Salfit	12	-	-	1	6	5	-	-	-	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	24	3	3	5	5	7	1	-	-	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	17	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	9	
Jerusalem	26	8	6	7	3	1	-	-	1	
Area J1	16	8	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	J1
Area J2	10	-	2	3	3	1	-	-	1	J2
Bethlehem	13	-	8	2	1	-	-	-	2	
Hebron	19	1	7	10	1	-	-	-	-	

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Israeli Colonizing and Land Grab Database (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine.

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Table 20: Number of Settlers in the Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Average Altitude (Meter), 2007

Governorate	Total	Average Altitude (Meter) ()								
		Unknown	999 - 800	799 - 600	599 - 400	399 - 200	199 - 0	1- - 200-	200- Less than -200	
West Bank	483,453	97,705	139,216	112,023	67,806	47,682	15,661	1,663	1,697	
Remaining West Bank	288,758	42,281	77,183	34,785	67,806	47,682	15,661	1,663	1,697	
Jenin	2,061	-	-	-	551	1,510	-	-	-	
Tubas	1,319	-	-	-	-	-	461	858	-	
Tulkarm	2,436	-	-	-	-	2,436	-	-	-	
Nablus	10,595	-	1,300	8,290	-	863	-	142	-	
Qalqiliya	27,512	-	-	-	3,400	13,112	11,000	-	-	
Salfit	30,947	-	-	754	22,543	7,650	-	-	-	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	81,851	42,100	9,400	4,586	5,317	17,948	2,500	-	-	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	5,283	-	-	-	-	1,663	1,700	663	1,257	
Jerusalem	256,037	55,424	70,333	92,838	34,657	2,500	-	-	285	
Area J1	194,695	55,424	62,033	77,238	-	-	-	-	-	J1
Area J2	61,342	-	8,300	15,600	34,657	2,500	-	-	285	J2
Bethlehem	50,507	-	47,746	1,775	831	-	-	-	155	
Hebron	14,905	181	10,437	3,780	507	-	-	-	-	

Sources: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Israeli Colonizing and Land Grab Database (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine;

Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Population of Localities with over 1000 Residents, as 31/12/2007 (Provisional Data). Jerusalem;

The Jerusalem Institute for Israeli Studies, 2007. Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2005/2006 (No. 22). Jerusalem.

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Table 21: Number of Rural Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Overwhelming Ideology, 2007

Governorate	Total	Overwhelming Ideology				
		Unknown	Mixed	Secular	Religious	
West Bank	99	17	8	36	38	
Jenin	5	1	-	4	-	
Tubas	7	2	-	2	3	
Tulkarm	3	-	-	1	2	
Nablus	9	-	-	3	6	
Qalqiliya	2	-	2	-	-	
Salfit	9	5	-	-	4	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	15	3	2	2	8	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	17	2	1	13	1	
Jerusalem	4	-	1	3	-	
Bethlehem	10	2	2	2	4	
Hebron	18	2	-	6	10	

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Israeli Colonizing and Land Grab Database
(Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine.

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Table 22: Number of Settlers in the Rural Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Overwhelming Ideology, 2007

Governorate	Total	Overwhelming Ideology				
		Unknown	Mixed	Secular	Religious	
West Bank	58,728	7,167	7,736	10,496	33,329	
Jenin	2,061	855	-	1,206	-	
Tubas	1,319	-	-	277	1,042	
Tulkarm	2,436	-	-	443	1,993	
Nablus	5,795	-	-	404	5,391	
Qalqiliya	1,712	-	1,712	-	-	
Salfit	8,547	4,480	-	-	4,067	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	13,221	867	1,527	1,476	9,351	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	5,283	187	1,400	1,996	1,700	
Jerusalem	3,142	-	866	2,276	-	
Bethlehem	7,307	375	2,231	546	4,155	
Hebron	7,905	403	-	1,872	5,630	

Sources: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Israeli Colonizing and Land Grab Database (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine;

Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Population of Localities with over 1000 Residents, as 31/12/2007 (Provisional Data). Jerusalem.

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Table 23: Number of Rural Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Organizational Affiliation, 2007

Governorate	Total	Organizational Affiliation												
		Not Appli- cable	Un- known	HaMerkas Hakhaqlai	Amana	Haihud HaHaqla'i	Herut	Po'ale Agudat Yisrael	HaOved HaZiy- yoni	The United Kibbutz Movement	HaKib- butz HaDati	HaP'oel HaMiz- rahi	Moshavim Movement	
West Bank	99	10	3	1	36	6	12	4	3	7	3	8	6	
Jenin	5	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Tubas	7	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Tulkarm	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nablus	9	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Qalqiliya	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Salfit	9	2	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	15	1	-	-	8	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	17	2	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	5	-	-	5	
Jerusalem	4	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Bethlehem	10	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	-	
Hebron	18	1	-	-	12	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Israeli Colonizing and Land Grab Database (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine.

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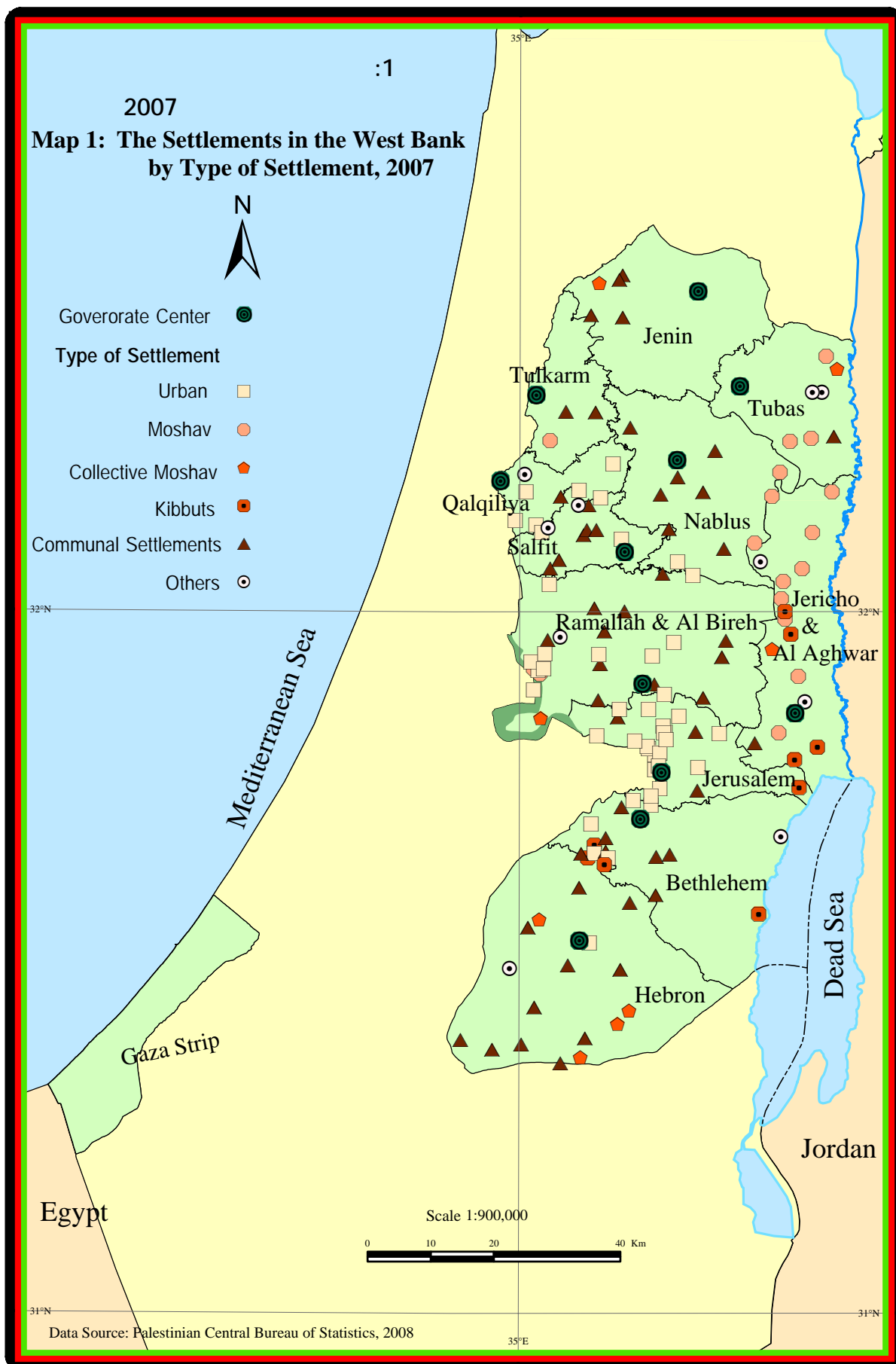
Table 24: Number of Settlers in the Rural Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Organizational Affiliation, 2007

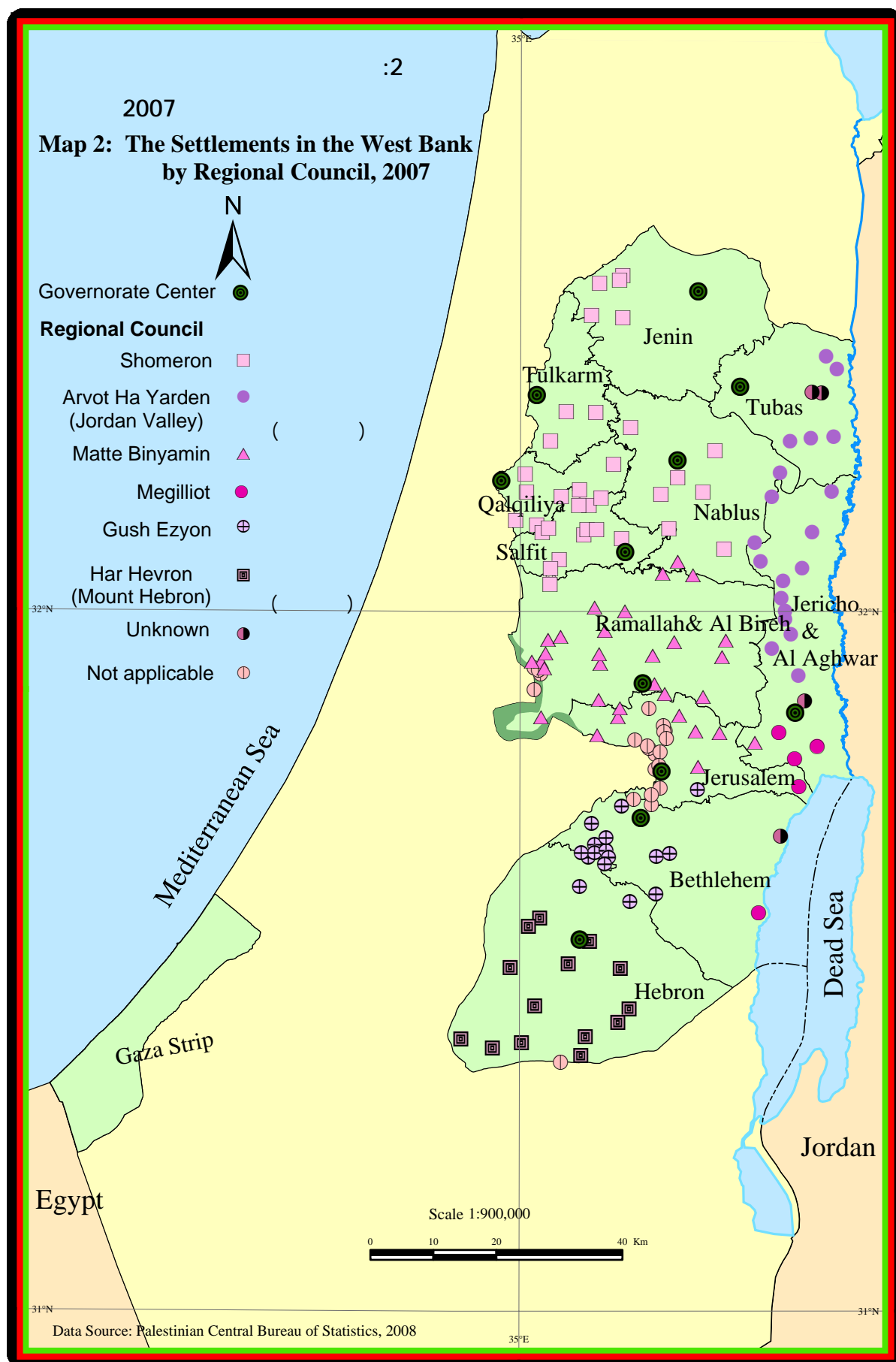
Governorate	Total	Organizational Affiliation												
		Not Appli- cable	Un- known	HaMerkas Hakhaqlai	Amana	Haihud HaHaqla'i	Herut	Po'ale Agudat Yisrael	HaOved HaZiy- yoni	The United Kibbutz Movement	HaKib- butz HaDati	HaP'oe'l HaMiz- rahi	Moshavim Movement	
West Bank	58,728	4,353	1,588	855	29,296	1,278	6,862	3,048	685	1,137	1,325	7,276	1,025	
Jenin	2,061	-	-	855	329	-	727	-	150	-	-	-	-	
Tubas	1,319	-	184	-	-	277	-	-	-	-	-	858	-	
Tulkarm	2,436	-	-	-	1,993	-	443	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nablus	5,795	-	-	-	5,535	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Qalqiliya	1,712	1,100	-	-	-	-	612	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Salfit	8,547	1,018	1,013	-	1,100	-	2,996	-	-	-	-	2,420	-	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	13,221	654	-	-	8,501	599	-	2,826	411	-	-	-	230	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	5,283	1,400	-	-	1,700	142	425	-	124	697	-	-	795	
Jerusalem	3,142	-	-	-	1,991	-	866	-	-	285	-	-	-	
Bethlehem	7,307	-	391	-	2,231	-	375	-	-	155	955	3,200	-	
Hebron	7,905	181	-	-	5,916	-	418	222	-	-	370	798	-	

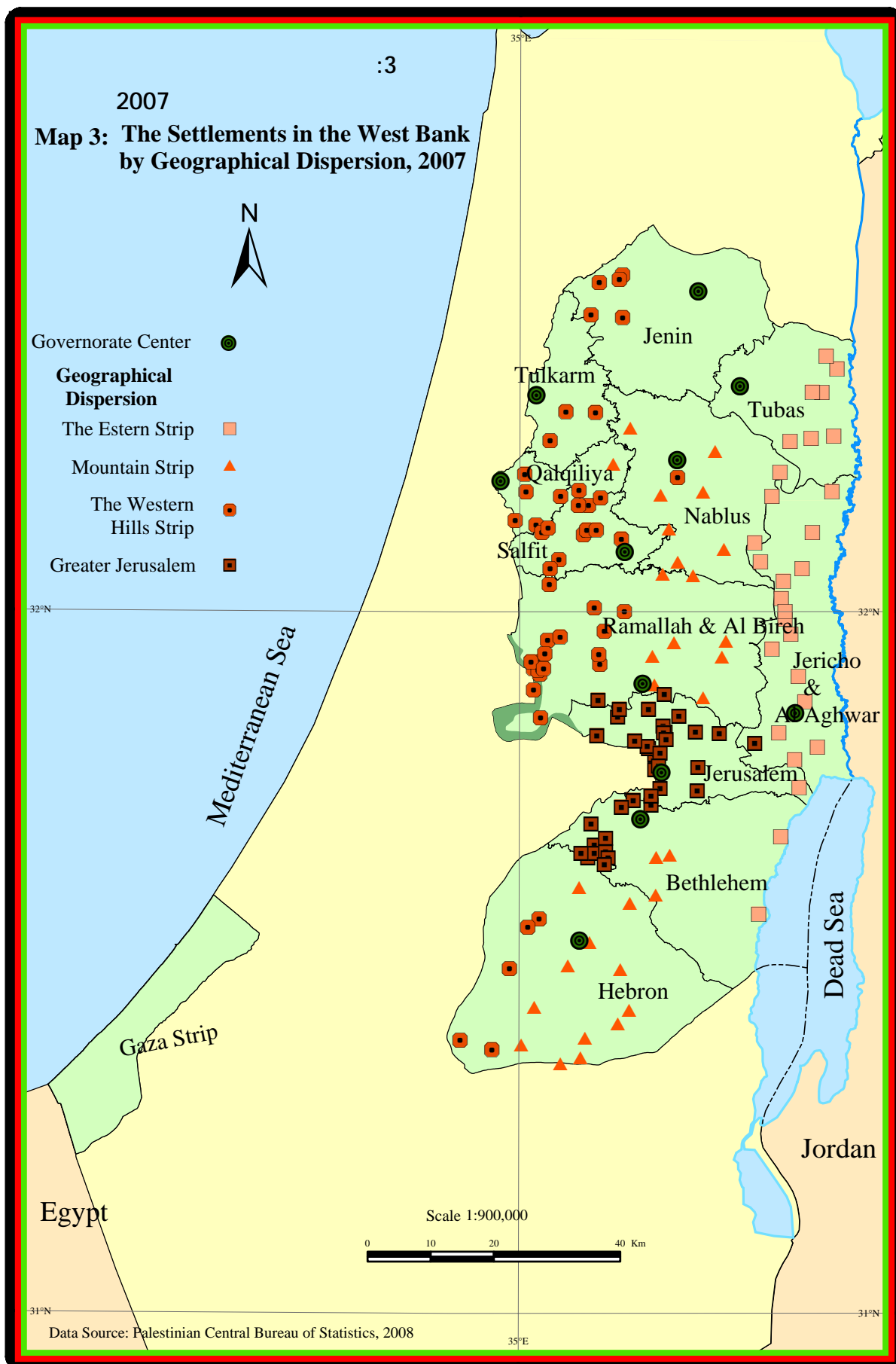
Sources: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Israeli Colonizing and Land Grab Database (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine;

Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Population of Localities with over 1000 Residents, as 31/12/2007 (Provisional Data). Jerusalem.

Maps

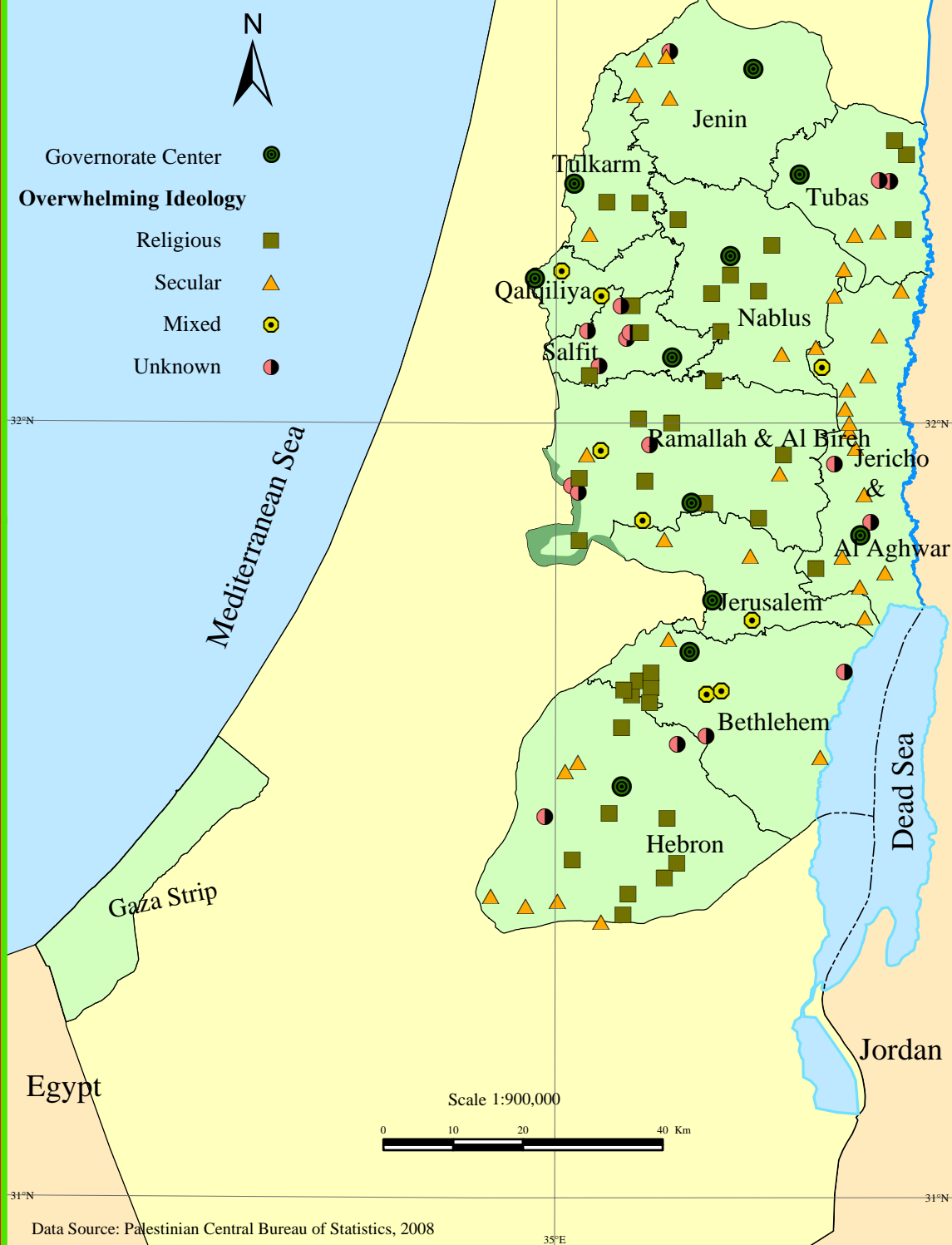






4: المستعمرات الريفية في الضفة الغربية
حسب الأيديولوجيا السائدة، 2007

Map 4: The Rural Settlements in the West Bank by Overwhelming Ideology, 2007





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

**Israeli Settlements in the Palestinian Territory
Annual Statistical Report 2007**

August, 2008

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On this occasion, the PCBS extends special thanks to the members of the Core Funding Group (CFG), who contributed to funding this report for their support.

Important Remarks

Data at the end of year, unless otherwise stated.

The Statistics presented in this report are derived from various sources, which are not fully consistent. Therefore it's advisable to take this in consideration while using these statistics.

For the purpose of correlating area with population, a number of settlements of Jerusalem –J1– were joined together in this report, and as a result the number of settlements was reduced from 22 settlements in the year 2003 to 16 settlements in the years 2004 - 2007. It should be emphasized that this decrease does not point in any way to reduction in settling in that area.

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- **Overall Supervision**

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PCBS President

Preface

The Israeli settlements activities in the Palestinian Territory constitute the most dangerous threats of the Israeli occupation, that hamper the establishment of a national Palestinian livable state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. By the guidance of the Israeli government, the majority of the Israeli organizations and institutions are working on the implementation of an organized program that aims to the expansion of settlements in the Palestinian Territories. Indeed, the settlements network and it's accompanied changes in the demographical and topographical aspects is considered an obstacle to achieve a just and fair solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict in it's Palestinian track.

The Israeli-Jewish settlements movement doesn't only affect the political and security stability in the Palestinian Territory; but, it destroys the social, economic, and environmental balance of the Palestinian society and Palestinian land. This movement retards the development of the Palestinian society, pollutes the Palestinian environment, plays a significant role in controlling, destroying and cantonizing the Palestinian society and Territory. Moreover, using the Israeli settlements as military bases to launch there continued war, incursions and hostilities against the Palestinian people. The effects of building Israeli settlements on Palestinian land have been devastating to Palestinian localities, which pay heavy price for the expansion of such settlements, and for the daily assaults of Israeli settlers which are seen and heard by Israeli soldiers without taking any action to halt such assaults.

We have continued to publish the annual series of this report which represents the main developments in the Israeli settlement activities in the Palestinian Territory, we focus on representing a quantitative description to a number of main indicators related to settlements and settlers.

This report contains statistical data about the population, social, economic, and geographic indicators of the Israeli Settlements standing on the West Bank. This report presents statistical information about the number of settlers and settling levels and nature, in addition to the geographical spread, ruling ideology and other related subjects.

PCBS hopes that the main findings of this report will contribute to building a general frame about the situation of the Israeli settlements in the West Bank, in addition to providing reliable and useful statistics for Palestinian planners and decision-makers.

August, 2008

Luay Shabaneh, Ph.D
President

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Executive Summary

Occupation Sites

According to 2007 data, the number of occupation sites in the West Bank totaled 440, of them 144 were Settlements, 96 were Outposts inside Settlement boundaries, 109 were Outposts outside Settlement boundaries, 43 were Occupation Sites classified as Other Occupation Sites, and 48 were Military Bases.

According to Settlement distribution, the data shows that, the most of them were in Jerusalem Governorate (26 settlements) and 16 of them were annexed by Israel. The percentage area beyond the reach of Palestinians was 38.3% of the West Bank total area. The area of built-up land in different occupation sites reached 235,209 thousand square meters.

The Settlers Population

Data indicate that the number of settlers in the West Bank at the end of 2007 reached 483,453 settlers including 288,758 in Remaining West Bank.

Data shows that most of settlers live in Jerusalem Governorate (256,037 Settlers) 194,695 of them in (J1), then Ramallah & Al-Bireh Governorate (81,851 Settlers), then Bethlehem Governorate (50,507 Settlers), then Salfit Governorate (30,947 Settlers). While the minimum number of settlers found in Tubas Governorates of (1,319 Settlers).

Phases of Settlements Building

Stage One, 1967-1976: Settlement building was established selectively, within a colonization policy based on quality, not quantity; settlements in this stage were concentrated in Jerusalem and the Jordan Valley, inspired by the Allon Plan

Stage Two, 1977-1984: During this stage there was an growing influential settlement movement for building and expanding settlements horizontally, the most important plans/projects during this stage could be summarized as follows: Sharon's Plan, Matityahu Drobls Plan and Gush Emunim Plan.

Stage Three, 1985-1990: At this stage colonialism re-accelerated - in terms of quantity - to the pace of the first stage.

Stage Four, 1991-2007: During this stage, the pace of settlement expansions sharply decreased. There was no building of new settlements in the years 1992-1995 and 1999-2007, for the first time since the Israeli occupation of Palestinian Territories began, due to the peace process and international pressure on Israel to freeze colonialism, and due to the absence of political stability in Israel during that stage.

The Israeli Occupation Authorities resorted to expand existing settlements during this period in order to compensate for the lack of new settlements, both through increasing population and establishment of new “neighborhoods” within the existing settlements. In addition, beginning with the establishment of the Annexation and Expansion Wall in June 2002, which was designed as a result of internal negotiations between the Israeli government and settler leaders, 88% of settlers were now inside the Annexation and Expansion Wall.

In the same period settlers established new outposts; the total of outposts reached was 205 by the year 2007.

Overall, the number of settlements increased between 1967 and 2007 from 1 settlement in 1967 to 144 in 2007.

Settlers in the Palestinian Territory increased their numbers by about 39 times during the period 1972-2007. In comparison, the Jews in Historical Palestine area and in other Arab Occupied Territory increased their number by 2 times during the same period.

The Nature of Settling in the Palestinian Territory

In 2007, the number of urban settlements reached 45 in West Bank, 22 of them in Jerusalem Governorate, settlers of this type of settlements represent 87.9% of the total settlers in the West Bank, settlers of this type concentrated in Jerusalem Governorate, then Qalqiliya Governorate, then Bethlehem Governorate, then Ramallah & Al-Bireh Governorate, then Salfit Governorate. There are no urban settlements in Jenin, Tubas, Tulkarm, and Jericho & Al-Aghwar Governorates.

Overwhelming Ideology

Rural Settlement were classified according to the Overwhelming Ideology as: Religious, Secular, Mixed settlements

The settlers' population of rural settlements is distributed among 99 settlements, including 38 religious settlements with a population of 33,329 settlers, 36 secular settlements with a population of 10,496 settlers, and 8 mixed settlements with a population of 7,736 settlers. There are no available data with respect to religious ideology of the remaining settlements.

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

During the ongoing years of occupation, the Israeli Authorities employed their gigantic potentials to change the facts on the ground through the establishment and expansion of the Israeli Settlements. Israeli measures continued in war and peace times, within a two fold strategy of building of an Israeli society on the occupied land and destroying of the Palestinian society through separation of the Palestinian communities and formation of cantons.

The preparation and dissemination of documented and updated statistics related to Israeli settlements on West Bank is extremely needed as a major tool for the decision– makers.

PCBS has undertaken the provision of statistical data regarding Israeli settlements in the West Bank, in terms of the demographic features of the settlements in question. The collected data is a reference material for analytical studies dealing with the future prospects of the settlements' communities, and a step for developing a comprehensive database with respect to the settlements issue, and eventually it will be an information tool in the hands of all those who are concerned, including strategic planners, decision-makers and researchers.

1.2 Report Aims

The main objective of this report is to provide statistical data on the following indicators:

- The number and area of the settlements.
- The settlers population in the settlements.

1.3 Report Structure

This report is divided into five chapters; the first chapter contains the introduction, aims and report structure. The second chapter contains the concepts and definitions in this report. The third chapter defines the main findings of the report. The fourth chapter explains the methodology of collecting and tabulated. The fifth chapter handles data quality through spreading the main notes on the data and estimations of the data sources of this report.

Chapter Two

Concepts and Definitions

A Settlement

A settlement, which is considered by the Israeli occupation as legal settlement and meets locality conditions. The Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics defines a locality as follows:

An inhabited place according to the following criteria:

1. Mainly has 20 or more inhabitants.
2. Self-ruled.
3. Not included in the formal borders of another locality.
4. Formally recognized.

In addition to the settlements and Jewish neighborhoods; located in Jerusalem (J1).

Outpost

Civil or semi military building, which is not recognized by Israeli authority. However, the recognition would come later at the politically correct moment. Henceforth, an outpost may become a settlement or a military base.

Occupation Site

Includes settlements, outposts, military settlements, semi-military settlements, agricultural settlements, Israeli industrial areas and Israeli military bases.

Yesha Council

It refers to A council that represents settlers in the Remaining West Bank. Yesha is also the representing body of a number of regional councils.

Regional Council

It's an administrative authority representing a number of settlements.

Built –Up land in the Occupation Site

It refers to all areas of human activity within a settlement including built- up areas, service facilities, public parks, squares, and roads. It excludes any land that is planned for construction according to the master plan of the occupation site or confiscated land to be annexed later to the occupation site.

Urban Settlement

It's a settlement has 2000 or more inhabitants, beside those settlements located inside Jerusalem area (J1), which classified as urban settlements regardless the number of population.

Rural Settlement

It's a settlement has less than 2,000 inhabitants, also includes agricultural localities. Excluding settlements located inside Jerusalem area (J1), which classified as urban settlements regardless the number of population.

Moshav

It refers to a rural settlement organized as a cooperative association, which has the right to agricultural farmland (as defined by the Israel Lands Administration). These settlements consist of family units, each of which is an independent economic entity. Part of the

production and economic administration of the moshav is handled by the cooperative association, and the residents determine the degree of cooperation.

Collective Moshav

It refers to a collective rural settlement where production and marketing are cooperative and consumption is private.

Kibbutz

It refers to a collective rural settlement with cooperative production, marketing, and consumption.

Institutional Settlement

It refers to an institution, which has the characteristics of a settlement but is not within the administrative boundaries of another settlement.

Communal Settlement

It refers to a settlement organized as a cooperative association, which has no right to farmland and its members determine the extents of its cooperative activities concerning production, consumption, municipal, and social activities.

Other Rural Settlement

It's a settlement has less than 2,000 inhabitants and not found in any type of the settlements above.

Geographical Dispersion

This classification divides the West Bank into four areas (strips): the mountain strip, the western hills strip, and greater Jerusalem strip.

Each area includes settlements that share certain similarities in terms of topography, proximity to Palestinian communities and main roads, economic infrastructure, the composition of the population, distance from the Green Line, and the like.

The Eastern Strip: includes the Jordan Valley area and the shores of the Dead Sea (outside the Green Line), as well as the eastern slopes of the mountain range that bisects the entire West Bank from north to south.

The Mountain Strip: the area on or adjacent to the peaks of the mountain range. This area is also known as the watershed line or the mountain-peak area.

The Western Hills Strip: includes the western slopes of the mountain range, and extends to the Green Line to the west.

Greater Jerusalem Strip: this area extends across a wide radius around West Jerusalem. Although in purely geographical terms this area lies mainly in the Mountain Strip, it has unique characteristics that demand separate attention.

Average altitude (Meters)

The average height of land above the level of the Sea (meter) in relation to main population center.

Jerusalem (J1)

Includes that part of Jerusalem, which was annexed forcefully by Israel following its occupation of the West Bank in 1967. This part includes the following localities: (Beit Hanina, Shu'fat Refugees Camp, Shu'fat, Al' Isawiya, Sheikh Jarrah, Wadi Al - Joz, Bab Al-Sahira, As Suwwana, At -Tur, Jerusalem "Al - Quds", Ash - Shayyah, Ras Al-Amud, Silwan, Ath – Thuri, Jabal Al – Mukabbir, As – Sawahira Al – Gharbiya, Beit Safafa, Sharafat, Sur Bahir, and Um Tuba, Kufr A'qab).

Jerusalem (J2)

Includes the remaining parts of the governorate, namely: Rafat, Mikhmas, Qalandya Refugees Camp, the Bedouin Community - Jaba', Qalandya, Beit Duqqu, Jaba', Al – Judeira, Beit Anan, Al-Ram, Dahiat Al-Pareed, Al Al – Jib, Bir Nabala, Beit Ijza, Al – Qubeiba, Khirbet Um Al – Lahem, Biddu, An – Nabi Samu'eil, Hezma, Beit Hanina Al Tehta, Qatanna, Beit Surik, Beit Ikse, A'nata, The Bedouin Community – Al – Khan Al – Ahmar, Az Za'eem, Al – Sawahreh Al – Sharqiyeh, Ash – Sheikh Sa'd, The Bedouin Communities . Al – Eizariya, Abu Deis

Remaining West Bank

Includes the West Bank except that part of Jerusalem which was forcefully Annexed by Israel following its occupation of the West Bank in 1967, i.e. excluding J1 area in Jerusalem governorate.

A set of special symbols was used in the tables of this report

- (-): Nil
- (..): Data not available
- (R): Revised Figures

Chapter Three

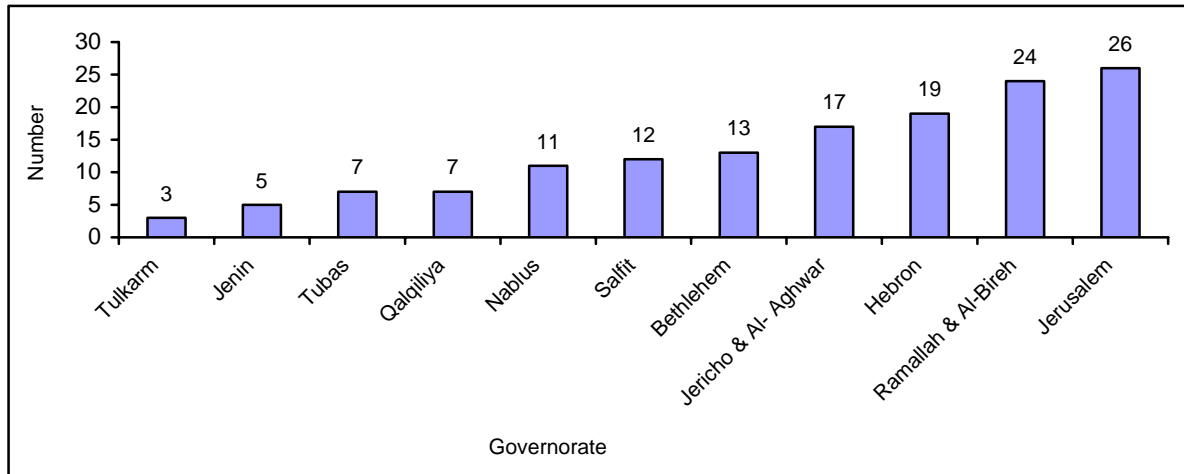
Main Findings

3.1 Occupation Sites

According to 2007 data, the number of occupation sites in the West Bank totaled 440, of them 144 were Settlements, 96 were Outposts inside Settlement boundaries, 109 were Outposts outside Settlement boundaries, 43 were Occupation Sites classified as Other Occupation Sites, and 48 were Military Bases.

According to Settlement distribution, the data shows that, the most of them were in Jerusalem Governorate (26 settlements) and 16 of them were annexed by Israel. The percentage area beyond the reach of Palestinians was 38.3% of the West Bank total area. The area of built-up land in different occupation sites reached 235,209 thousand square meters.

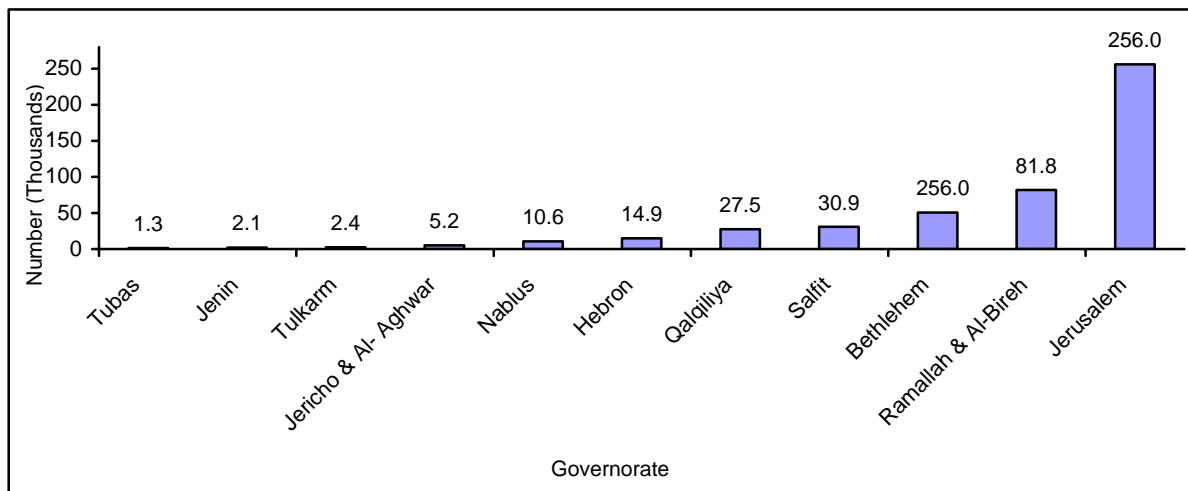
Figure 1: Number of Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate, 2007



3.2 The Settlers Population

Data indicate that the number of settlers in the West Bank in 2007 reached 483,453 settlers, including 194,695 in Jerusalem Governorate (J1).

Figure 2: Number of Settlers in the Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate, 2007



3.3 Phases of Settlements Building

By monitoring the trend of establishing settlements during the years of occupation, a division into several stages can be observed :

Stage One, 1967-1976: Settlement building was established selectively, within a colonization policy based on quality, not quantity; settlements in this stage were concentrated in Jerusalem and the Jordan Valley, inspired by the Allon Plan

Stage Two, 1977-1984: During this stage there was an growing influential settlement movement for building and expanding settlements horizontally. The most important plans/ projects during this stage could be summarized as follows:

- Sharon's Plan: This plan includes the establishment of settlement blocs in the West Bank longitudinally (from north to south).
- Matityahu Drobles Plan: This plan aimed to resettle 120,000 settlers by building 50 settlements in strategic locations in the Palestinian Territories.
- Gush Emunim Plan: This plan aimed to concentrate settlements n the heights near Palestinian localities.

Stage Three, 1985-1990: At this stage colonialism re-accelerated - in terms of quantity - to the pace of the first stage.

Stage Four, 1991-2007: During this stage, the pace of settlement expansions sharply decreased. There was no building of new settlements in the years 1992-1995 and 1999-2007, for the first time since the Israeli occupation of Palestinian Territories began, due to the peace process and international pressure on Israel to freeze colonialism, and due to the absence of political stability in Israel during that stage.

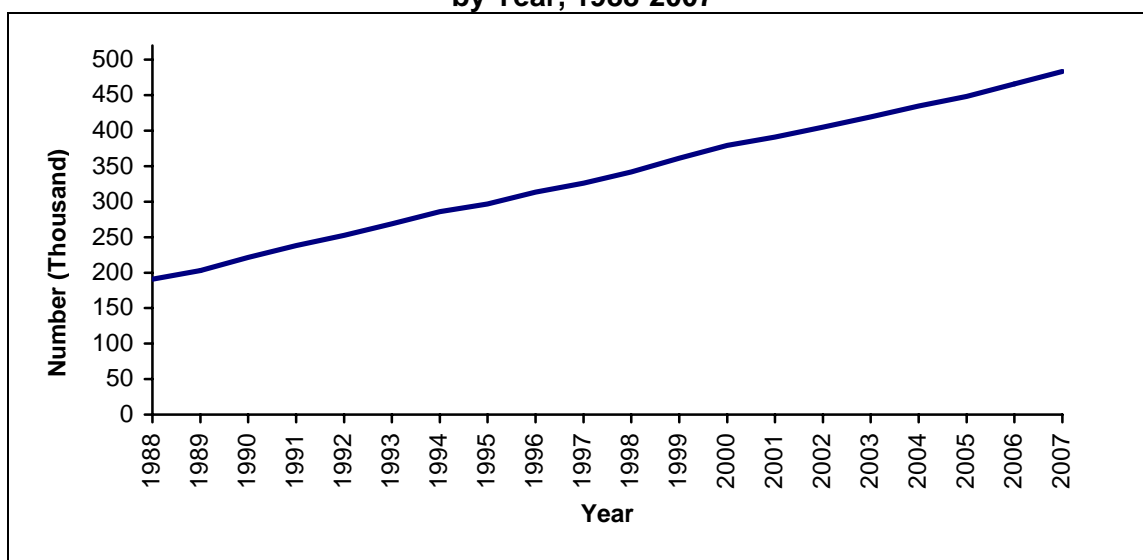
The Israeli Occupation Authorities resorted to expand existing settlements during this period in order to compensate for the lack of new settlements, both through increasing population and establishment of new “neighborhoods” within the existing settlements. In addition, beginning with the establishment of the Annexation and Expansion Wall in June 2002, which was designed as a result of internal negotiations between the Israeli government and settler leaders, 88% of settlers were now inside the Annexation and Expansion Wall.

In the same period settlers established new outposts; the total of outposts reached was 205 by the year 2007.

Overall, the number of settlements increased between 1967 and 2007 from 1 settlement in 1967 to 144 in 2007.

Settlers in the Palestinian Territory increased their numbers by about 39 times during the period 1972-2007. In comparison, the Jews in Historical Palestine area and in other Arab Occupied Territory increased their number by 2 times during the same period.

Figure 3: Number of Settlers in the Settlements in the West Bank by Year, 1988-2007

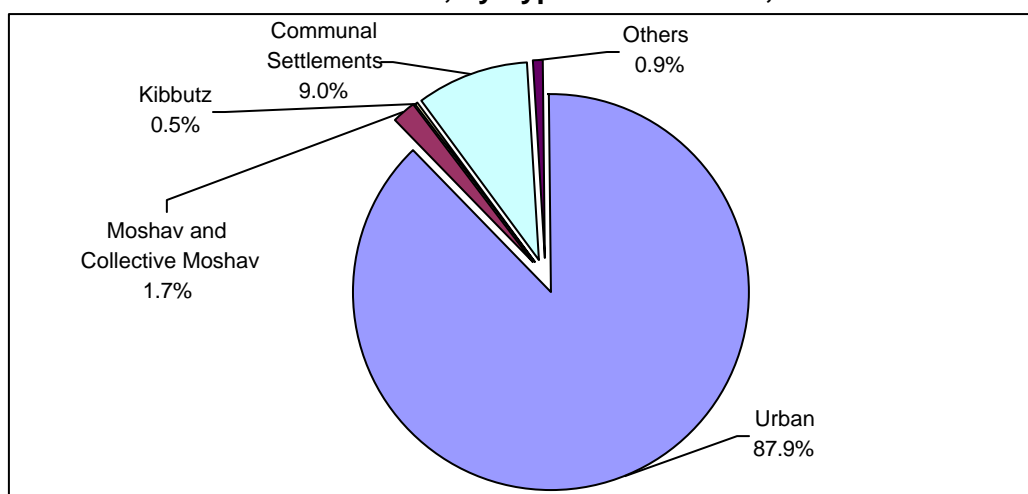


3.4 The Nature of Settling in the West Bank

In 2007, the number of urban settlements reached 45 in West Bank, 22 of them in Jerusalem Governorate. Settlers of this type of settlements represent 87.9% of total settlers in the West Bank. Settlers of this type concentrated in Jerusalem Governorate (98.8% of the total settlers in the Governorate), followed by in the Qalqiliya Governorate (93.8% of the total settlers in the Governorate), then in the Bethlehem Governorate (85.5% of the total settlers in the Governorate), then in the Ramallah & Al-Bireh Governorate (83.8% of the total settlers in the Governorate), then in the Salfit Governorate (72.4% of the total settlers in the Governorate). There are no urban settlements in Jenin, Tubas, Tulkarm, and Jericho & Al-Aghwar Governorates.

In 2007 the data pointed out that there were 99 rural settlements in the West Bank, 54 Settlements of them were classified as Communal Settlements with a population of 43,820 Settlers, followed by Moshav settlements (17 Settlements with a population of 3,464 Settlers).

Figure 4: Percentage of Settlers Population in the Settlements in the West Bank, by Type of Settlement, 2007



3.5 Regional Councils

The regional councils are administrative authorities encompassing a number of settlements. Such councils are represented by Yesha, which is a high council representing the settlers in the “Remaining West Bank”. However, Yesha does not represent J1 or the other settlements Annexed by Israel.

The following data are for the end of 2007: There are 6 regional councils in the Remaining West Bank:

- Shomeron: The number of settlements represented by this regional council totaled 34 with a population of 71,493 settlers;
- Arvot Ha’ Yardin (the Jordan Valley): The number of settlements represented by this regional council totaled 19 with a population of 4,710 settlers;
- Matte Binyamin: This council represents 31 settlements with a population of 132,369 settlers;
- Megilliot: The number of settlements represented by this regional council totaled 5 with a population of 892 settlers;
- Gosh Ezyon: This council represents 16 settlements with a population of 53,406 settlers;
- Har Hevron (Mount Hebron): This council represents 14 settlements with a population of 12,328 settlers;

3.6 Geographical Dispersion

Eastern Strip

This strip, at the end of 2007, includes 28 settlements with a population of 5,602 settlers representing 1.2% of the whole settlers in the Palestinian Territory.

Mountain Strip

This strip, at the end of 2007, includes 31 settlements with a population of 41,017 settlers representing 8.5% of the whole settlers in the Palestinian Territory.

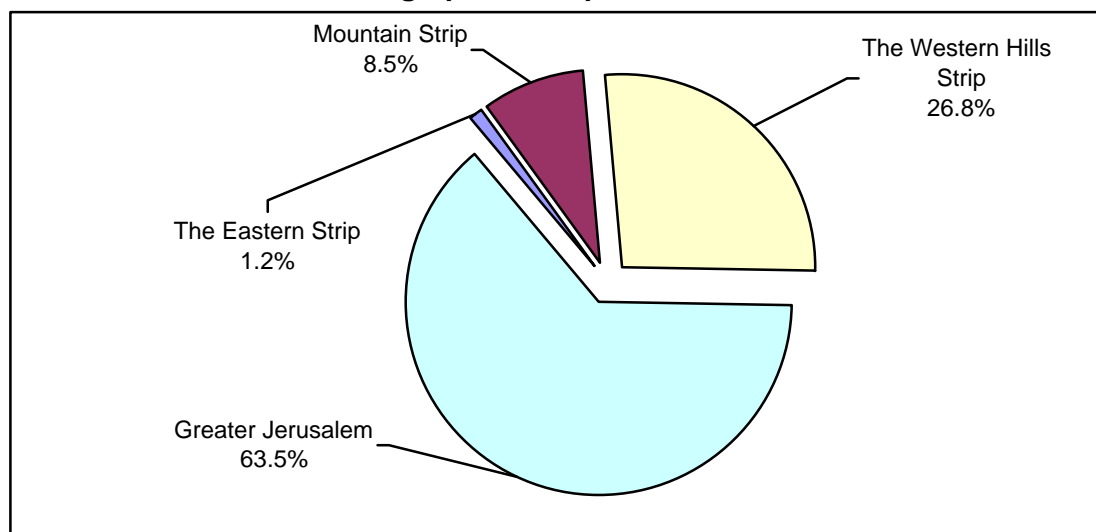
Western Hills Strip

This strip, at the end of 2007, includes 48 settlements with a population of 129,595 settlers representing 26.8% of the whole settlers in the Palestinian Territory.

Greater Jerusalem Strip

This strip, at the end of 2007, includes 37 settlements with a population of 307,239 settlers representing 63.5% of the whole settlers in the Palestinian Territory.

Figure 5: Percentage of Settlers Population in the Settlements in the West Bank, by Geographical Dispersion, 2007



3.7 Overwhelming Ideology

The data in this section are at the end of 2007.

The settlers' population of rural settlements is distributed among 99 settlements, including 38 religious settlements with a population of 33,329 settlers, 36 secular settlements with a population of 10,496 settlers, and 8 mixed settlements with a population of 7,736 settlers. There are no available data with respect to religious ideology of the remaining settlements.

3.8 Organizational Affiliation

This division applies to rural settlements. The majority of settlers living in rural settlements are affiliated with Amana Movement 36 settlements with 29,296 settlers which represent 49.9% of the total settlers live in rural settlements in the West Bank.

Chapter Four

Methodology

This section presents the methodology used in data collection from the different sources: Applied Research Institute-Jerusalem (ARIJ), Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics, The Jerusalem Institute for Israeli Studies, The Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories - B'TSELEM.

4.1 Comprehensive

Data of Israeli settlements include all the areas classified by the Official Authority as West Bank, including settlements in J1, and no-man's-land in Ramallah & Al-Bireh Governorate.

Data on Israeli Settlements in the Palestinian Territory Report was prepared depending on the data about occupation sites extracted from the database, which was created to supply data about Israeli settlements in the Palestinian Territory.

4.2 Data Sources

Israeli Settlements database

Since 2002, PCBS has created and developed a database including all the Israeli settlements in the Palestinian Territory, depending on various data sources, such as the Palestinian Ministry of Planning, in addition to other Palestinian sources and Israeli sources.

This database formed the overall framework for the list of Israeli settlements and associated indicators.

Applied Research Institute-Jerusalem (ARIJ)

Area of occupation sites, and outposts were based on data of Applied Research Institute.

It should be noted that the data source of Applied Research Institute data is the orthophoto and field research.

Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics

ICBS represents the main source of data on annual population of Israeli settlements and the establishment date of settlements, the type of settlements, Regional Council and institutional affiliations.

It should be noted that this data source represented the Israeli settlements located in the Remaining West Bank only. There is no data on statements in the Jerusalem area (J1).

The Jerusalem Institute for Israeli Studies

Jerusalem Institute for Israeli Studies represents the main source of data for the settler population of the settlements located in the Jerusalem area (J1).

4.3 Data Processing

The Israeli settlements database contains many fields necessary for the preparation of tables; this database needs to be updated annually, and tables extracted based on the updated results, as follows:

1. Updating the database of previous years with regard to the population of each settlement, and the classification of new fields within the category of Revised.
2. Linking the population of each settlement with a population of attribution and the settlements for which data are available; usually such data is Temporary data.
3. With regard to settlements that do not have a population of attribution (often those with less than 1000 people), there is a population estimate based on the latest data available, using assumption for the constant growth rate for the last two years for each settlement.
4. Re-examining the population of each settlement to change the classification depending on the number of people in attribution, for example, settlements with a population over 2000 classification can be changed from rural to urban, and all fields related to this classification will be changed.
5. After updating the database, a comprehensive audit was done to examine the reasonableness and consistency of the figures compared with previous data
6. Matching the results in the database with the results in the original sources and within the same geographic area of comparable data.
7. Extraction tables and auditing.

Chapter Five

Data Quality

This section provides the most important points that concern the statistical quality for the data used as sources for this report, “Israeli Settlements in the Palestinian Territory.” This depends on the data about occupation sites which was extracted from the database created to supply data about Israeli settlements in the Palestinian Territory, in addition to special technical notes which should be taken into consideration.

5.1 Accuracy of the Data

Area and the number of occupation sites

The data of area and number of occupation sites depend on data from the Applied Research Institute, in the comprehensive database for all of the West Bank.

The data on the occupation sites (Civil or Semi Military Occupation Sites) could not be distributed by Governorate because of differences between their classification and that adopted as the Palestinian official classification.

Number of Population

The number of settlers for the settlements which do not have data about population was estimated based on the assumption of constant annual growth rate of the latest two years according to available data.

Although this estimate is the most accurate, a lack of data is noted from some settlements due to an unexpected surge of settlement, so that the rate of annual growth for some reached 100%.

Naturally, the estimates at the level of governorates are more precise, and will minimize the effect of the anomalous values.

Regarding the general estimates at the level of the West Bank, accuracy of the data was improved to reflect the margin of $\pm 6\%$.

5.2 Technical Notes

- For the purpose of correlating area with population, a number of settlements in Jerusalem-J1 were joined together in this report. As a result the number of settlements was reduced from 22 settlements in the year 2003 to 16 settlements in years 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007. It should be emphasized that this decrease does not point in any way to reduction in settlement in that area.
- Data do not include Gaza Strip Settlements, because of the Israeli withdrawal from Gaza Strip in 2005.
- There is a lack of inclusiveness of some data from all sources.
- Data derived from the Israel Central Bureau of Statistics publications does not include that part of Jerusalem that was Annexed by Israel in 1967, in addition to settlements that were Annexed by Israel from Ramallah and al-Bireh or Hebron Governorates.
- The statistics presented in this report are derived from various sources, which are not fully consistent. Therefore it is advisable to take this into consideration when using these statistics.

- The population data of settlements with less than 1000 settlers and the population of settlements in JI area are not available for the year 2007. This data was estimated through calculating the growth ratio of these settlements for the years 2005, 2006, assuming that it equals the growth ratio through the years 2006, 2007.

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