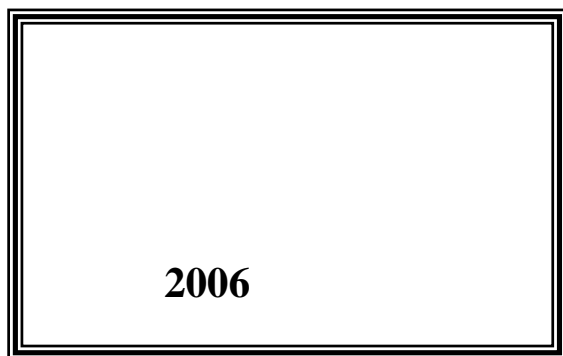


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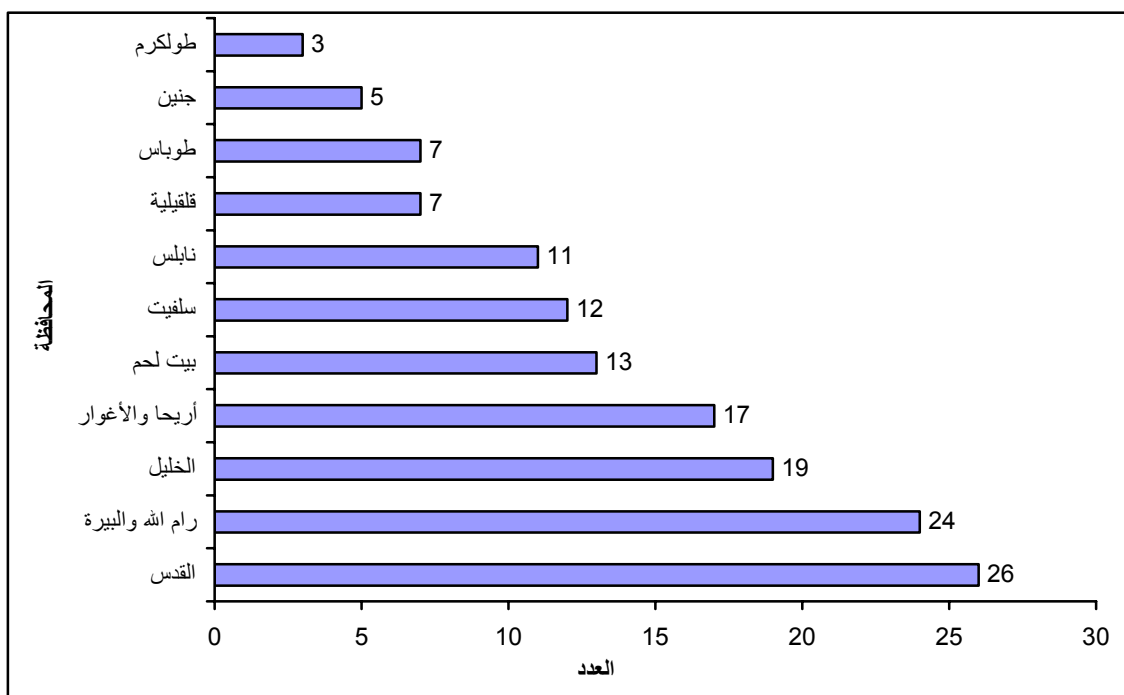
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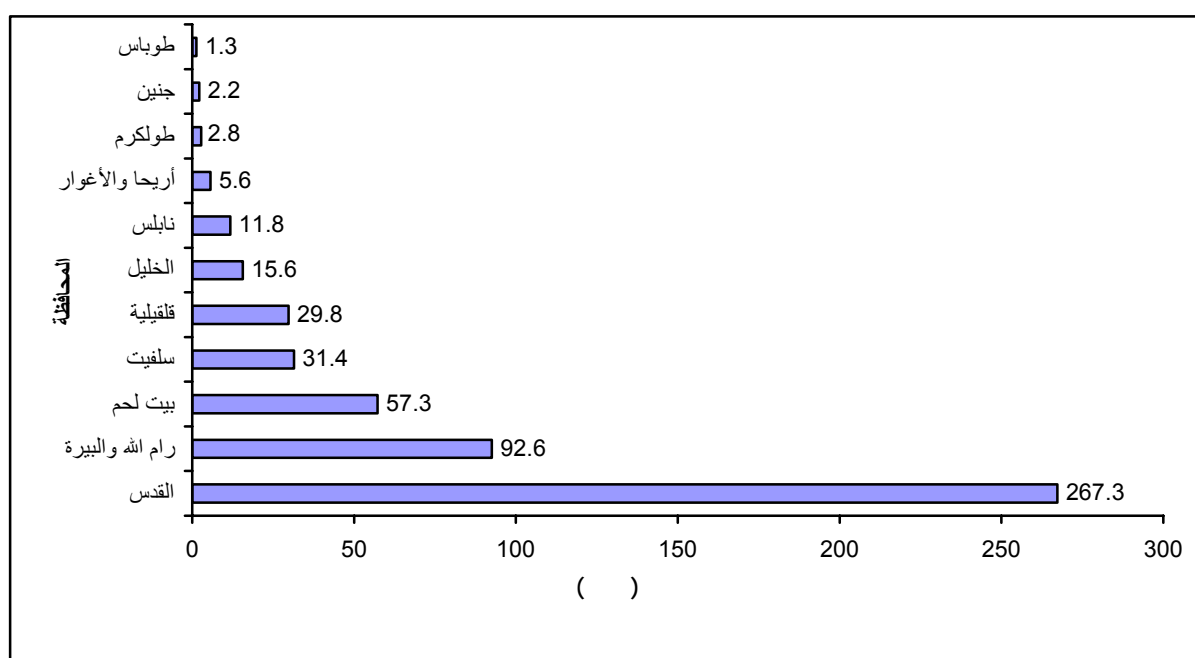


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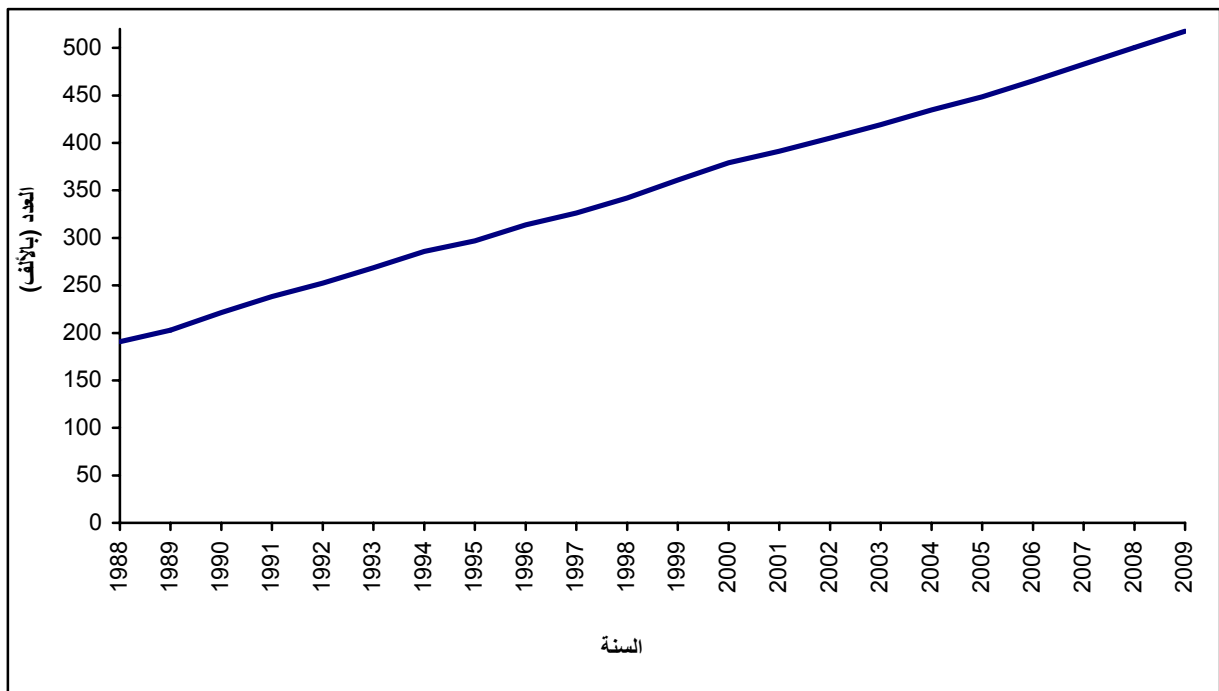
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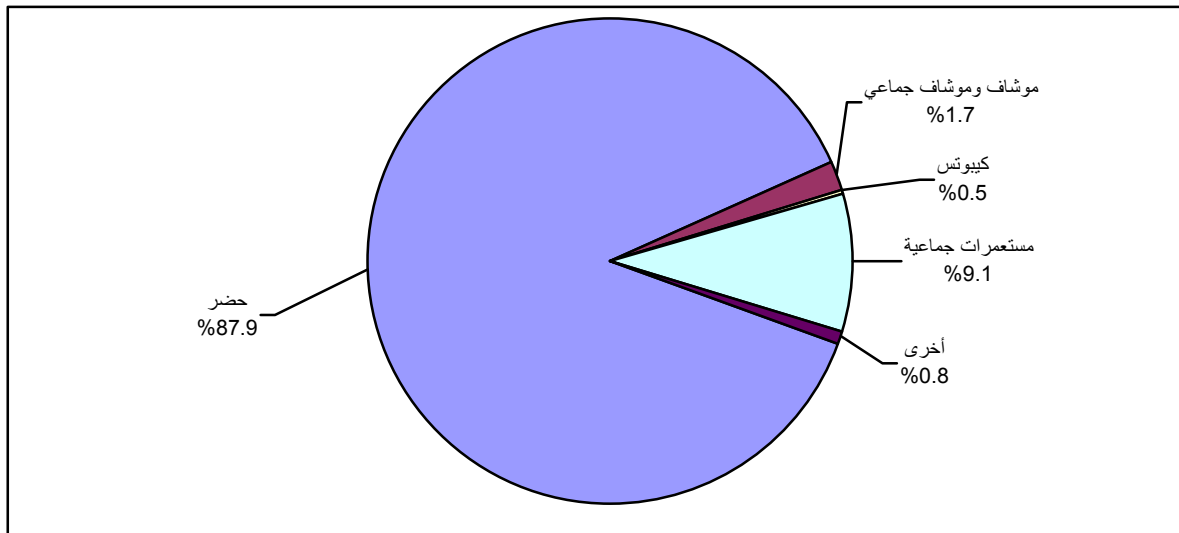


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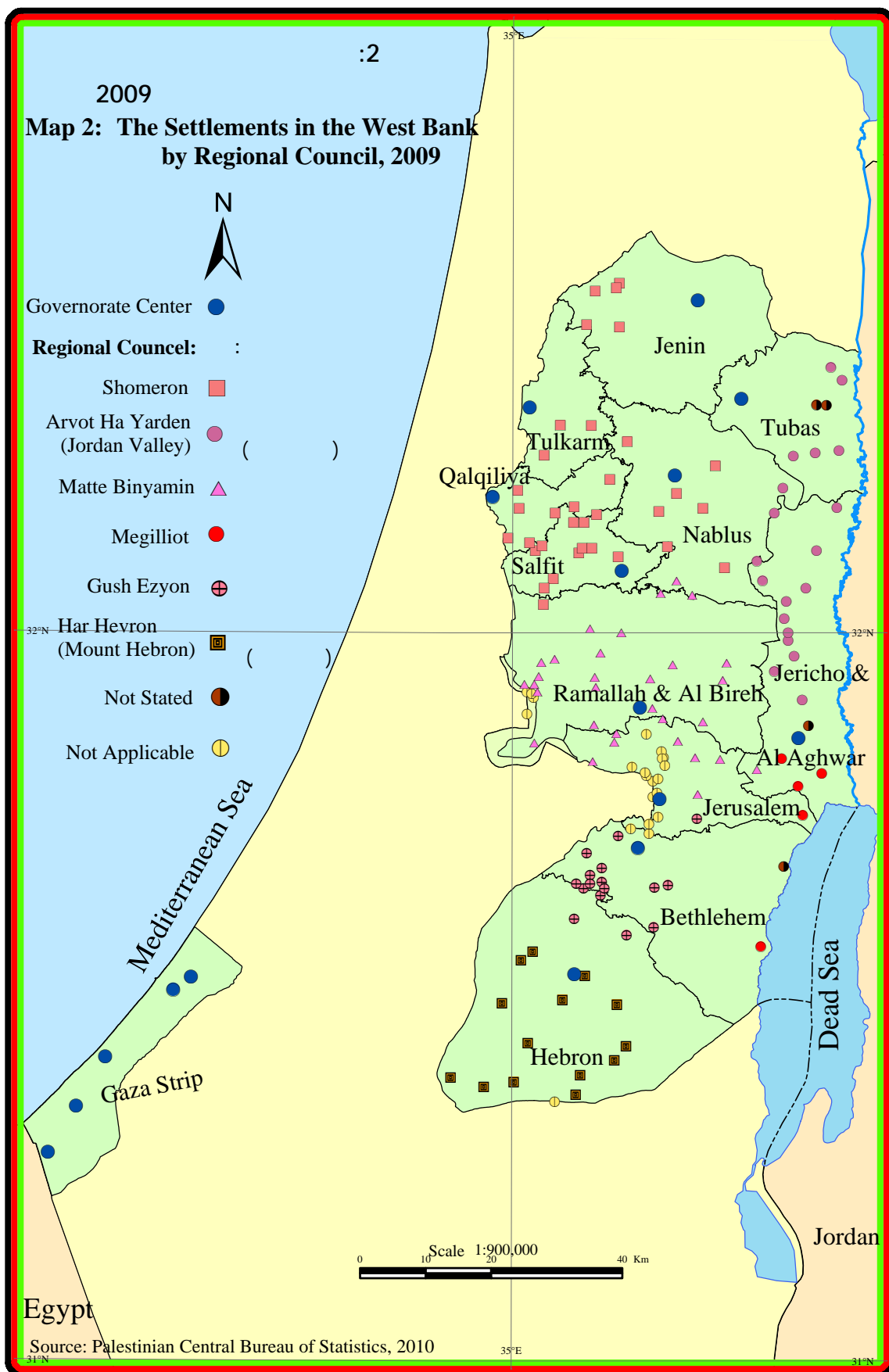
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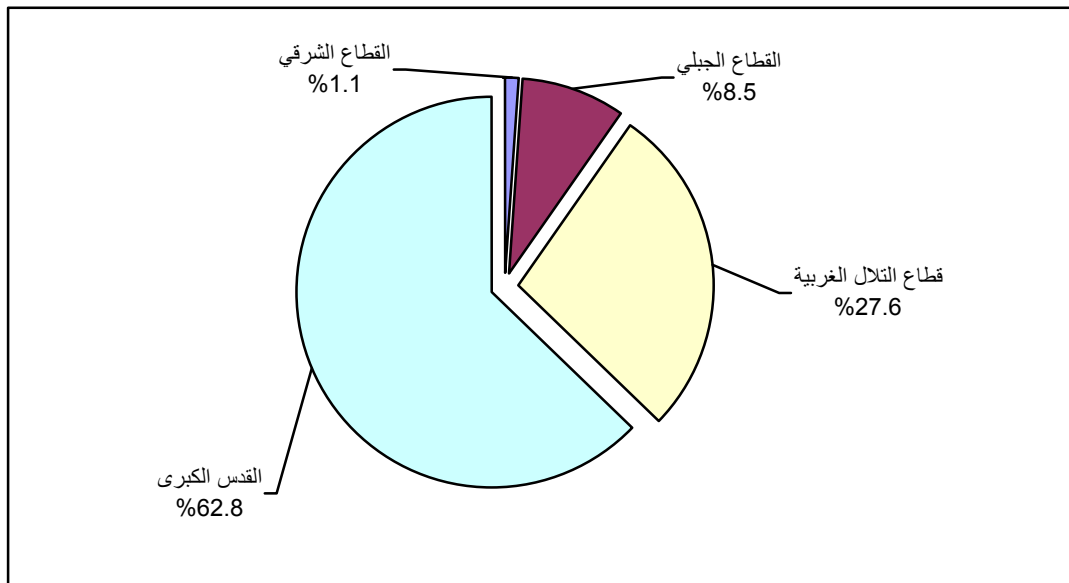
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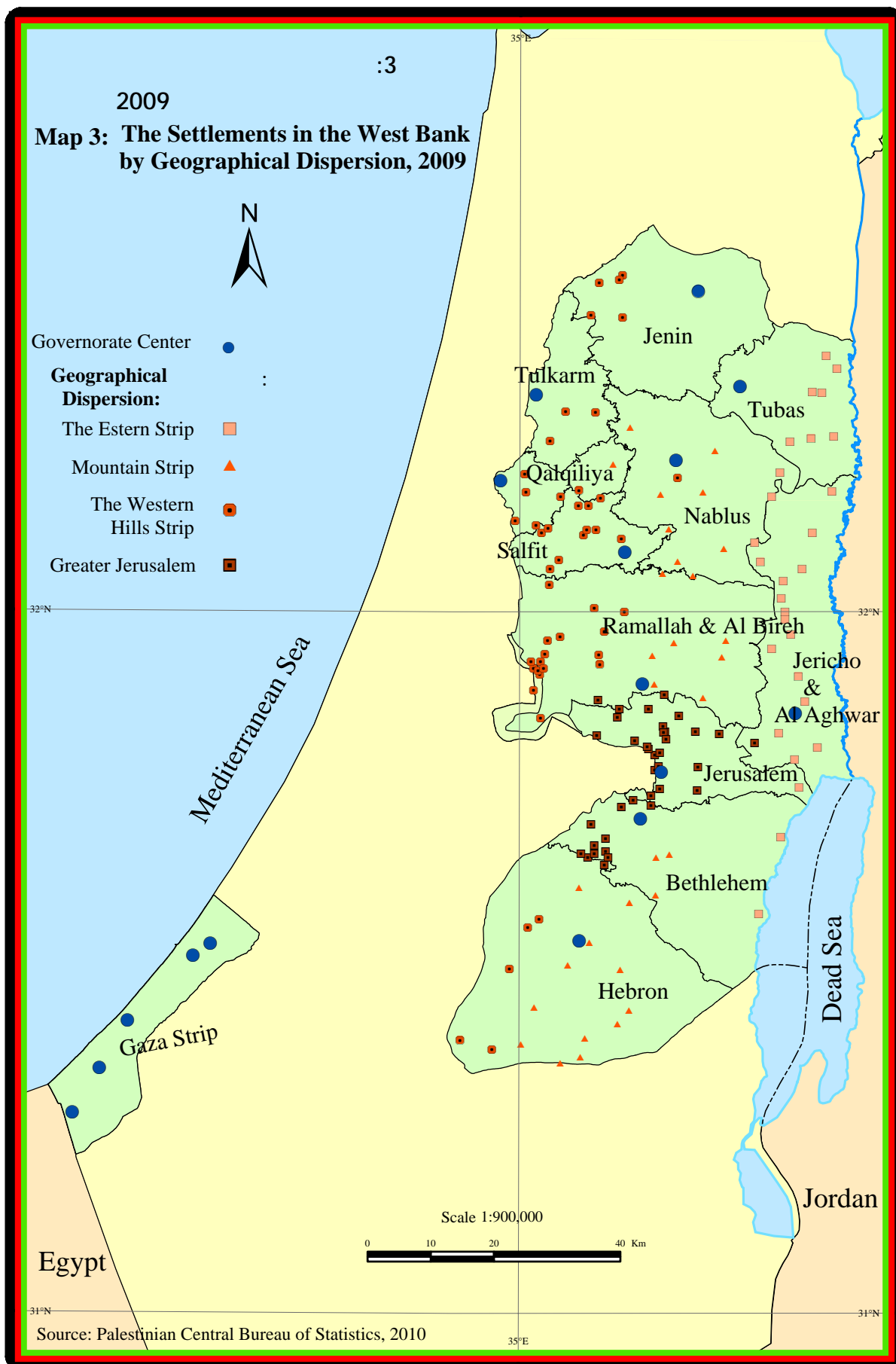
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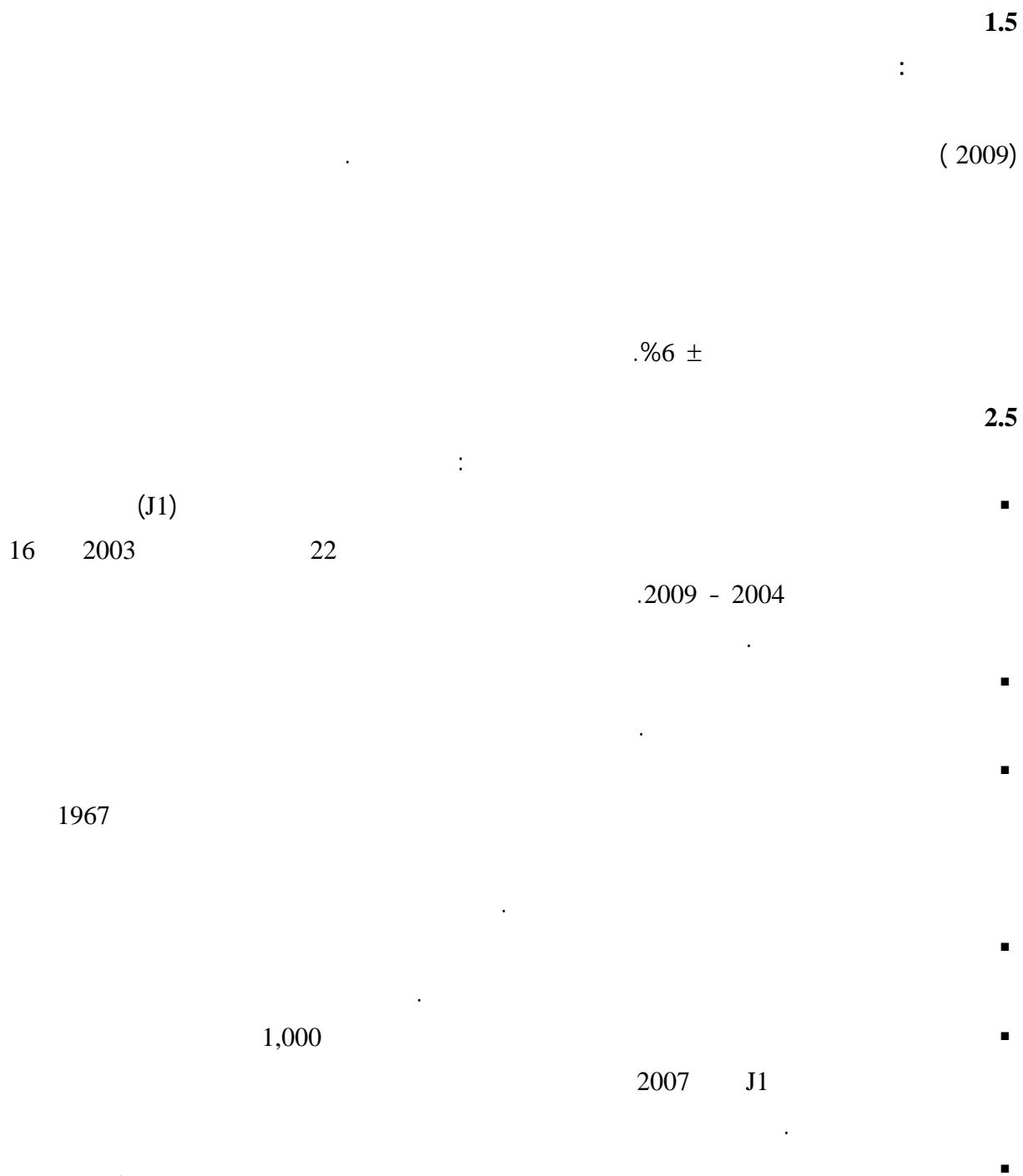
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Tables

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Table 1: Number of Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Classification, 2009

Governorate	Total	Classification		
		Settlements Annexed to Israel	Settlements Affiliated the Yesha Council	
West Bank	144	21	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, Israeli
Settlements and Land Grab Database 2009
(Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine.

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Table 2: Number of Settlers in the Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Classification, 2009

Governorate	Total	Classification		
		Settlements Annexed to Israel	Settlements Affiliated the Yesha Council	
West Bank	517,774	214,799	302,975	
Jenin	2,157	-	2,157	
Tubas	1,340	-	1,340	
Tulkarm	2,838	-	2,838	
Nablus	11,809	-	11,809	
Qalqiliya	29,775	-	29,775	
Salfit	31,404	-	31,404	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	92,625	13,168	79,457	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	5,598	-	5,598	
Jerusalem	267,325	201,273	66,052	
Area J1	201,273	201,273	-	J1
Area J2	66,052	-	66,052	J2
Bethlehem	57,325	-	57,325	
Hebron	15,578	358	15,220	

Sources: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Israeli Settlements and Land Grab Database 2009 (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine, Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, 2010. Population of Localities with over 2000 Residents, as 30/09/2009 (Provisional Data). Jerusalem,

The Jerusalem Institute for Israeli Studies, 2010. 2010/2009 Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2009/2010 (No. 24). Jerusalem.

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Table 3: Number of Settlers in the Settlements and Palestinian Population in the West Bank, by Governorate, 2009

Governorate	Percentage of Settlers to Palestinian Population	Number of Palestinian Population	Number of Settlers	
West Bank	20.9	2,480,858	517,774	
Jenin	0.8	270,514	2,157	
Tubas	2.5	53,857	1,340	
Tulkarm	1.7	164,229	2,838	
Nablus	3.5	336,253	11,809	
Qalqiliya	31	96,197	29,775	
Salfit	50.3	62,431	31,404	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	31.2	296,963	92,625	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	12.5	44,808	5,598	
Jerusalem	70.6	378,604	267,325	
Bethlehem	30.8	186,342	57,325	
Hebron	2.6	590,660	15,578	

Sources: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Israeli Settlements and Land Grab Database 2009 (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine, . () 2009
 Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2010. Revised estimated population based on the result of Population, Housing, and Establishment Census-2007. Ramallah- Palestine, .2010
 Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, 2010. Population of Localities with over 2000 Residents, as 30/09/2009 (Provisional Data). Jerusalem, . () 2009/09/30 2000

The Jerusalem Institute for Israeli Studies, 2010. Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2009/2010 (No. 24). Jerusalem. .2010
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Table 4: Number of Settlements in the West Bank, by Year of Establishment, 1967- 2009

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
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Unknown	1	

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Israeli Settlements and Land Grab Database 2009 (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine.

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Table 5: Number of Settlers in the Settlements in the West Bank, by Year and Region, 1986-2009

Year	West Bank	Region		
		(J1) Jerusalem (Area J1)	* 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	434,368	184,944	249,424	2004
2005	448,489	187,573	260,916	2005
2006	465,419	190,534	274,885	2006
2007(R)	(R)482,211	(R)193,485	(R) 288,726	(R)2007
2008(R)	(R)499,283	(R)197,071	(R)302,212	(R)2008
2009	517,774	201,273	316,501	2009

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.

* doesn't include that part of Jerusalem which was forcefully Annexed by Israel following its occupation of the West Bank in 1967.

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Table 6: Number of Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Period of Establishment, 2009

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, Israeli Settlements and Land Grab Database
 2009 (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine.

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Table 7: Number of Settlers in the Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Period of Establishment, 2009

Governorate	Total	Period of Establishment									
		Unknown	1998-1995	1994-1991	1990-1987	1986-1983	1982-1979	1978-1975	1974-1971	1970-1967	
West Bank	517,774	4,917	62,853	1,223	59,147	95,067	49,172	103,063	64,462	77,870	
Jenin	2,157	-	-	-	-	144	1,865	148	-	-	
Tubas	1,340	-	-	-	-	-	237	594	162	347	
Tulkarm	2,838	-	-	-	1,525	-	1,313	-	-	-	
Nablus	11,809	-	-	-	-	6,909	1,300	3,336	264	-	
Qalqiliya	29,775	-	-	-	1,100	10,933	7,642	10,100	-	-	
Salfit	31,404	-	-	1,223	-	2,243	7,039	20,899	-	-	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	92,625	-	50,600	-	2,733	14,073	10,680	12,811	-	1,728	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	5,598	-	-	-	-	-	501	2,499	868	1,730	
Jerusalem	267,325	4,917	12,253	-	15,338	57,806	4,033	47,693	59,735	65,550	
Bethlehem	57,325	-	-	-	36,967	-	11,594	4,149	3,433	1,182	
Hebron	15,578	-	-	-	1,484	2,959	2,968	834	-	7,333	

Sources: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Israeli Settlements and Land Grab Database 2009 (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine,

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Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, 2010. Population of Localities with over 2000 Residents, as 30/09/2009 (Provisional Data). Jerusalem,

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The Jerusalem Institute for Israeli Studies, 2010. Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2009/2010 (No. 24). Jerusalem.

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Table 8: Number of Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Type of Settlement, 2009

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	
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, Israeli Settlements and Land Grab Database 2009 (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine.

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Table 9: Number of Settlers in the Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Type of Settlement, 2009

Governorate	Total	Type of Settlement							
		Rural						Urban	
		Total	Others	Communal Settlements	Kibbutz	Collective Moshav	Moshav		
West Bank	517,774	62,821	4,373	46,898	2,593	5,470	3,487	454,953	
Jenin	2,157	2,157	-	2,009	-	148	-	-	
Tubas	1,340	1,340	-	237	-	479	624	-	
Tulkarm	2,838	2,838	-	2,405	-	-	433	-	
Nablus	11,809	6,443	-	6,179	-	-	264	5,366	
Qalqiliya	29,775	1,742	1,100	642	-	-	-	28,033	
Salfit	31,404	8,471	983	7,488	-	-	-	22,933	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	92,625	14,077	676	9,587	-	3,128	686	78,548	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	5,598	5,598	1,400	1,919	579	220	1,480	-	
Jerusalem	267,325	3,318	-	3,023	295	-	-	264,007	
Area J1	201,273	-	-	-	-	-	-	201,273	J1
Area J2	66,052	3,318	-	3,023	295	-	-	62,734	J2
Bethlehem	57,325	8,592	-	7,278	1,314	-	-	48,733	
Hebron	15,578	8,245	214	6,131	405	1,495	-	7,333	

Sources: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Israeli Settlements and Land Grab Database 2009 (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine,

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Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, 2010. Population of Localities with over 2000 Residents, as 30/09/2009 (Provisional Data). Jerusalem,

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The Jerusalem Institute for Israeli Studies, 2010. Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2009/2010 (No. 24). Jerusalem.

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Table 10: Number of Urban Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Population Group Size, 2009

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	4	8	21	3	
Nablus	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Qalqiliya	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	
Salfit	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	9	1	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	
Jerusalem	22	3	1	1	1	3	3	7	3	
Area J1	16	2	1	1	1	2	2	4	3	J1
Area J2	6	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	J2
Bethlehem	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
Hebron	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	

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

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Sources: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Israeli Settlements and Land Grab Database 2009 (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine,

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Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, 2010. Population of Localities with over 2000 Residents, as 30/09/2009 (Provisional Data). Jerusalem,

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The Jerusalem Institute for Israeli Studies, 2010. Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2009/2010 (No. 24). Jerusalem.

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Table 11: Number of Settlers in the Urban Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Population Group Size, 2009

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	454,953	203,209	26,772	20,537	32,138	45,833	56,762	68,276	1,426	
Nablus	5,366	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,366	-	
Qalqiliya	28,033	-	-	-	-	-	20,300	7,733	-	
Salfit	22,933	-	-	-	16,800	-	-	6,133	-	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	78,548	45,967	-	-	-	10,049	-	22,532	-	
Jerusalem	264,007	120,275	26,772	20,537	15,338	35,784	20,796	23,079	1,426	
Area J1	201,273	85,408	26,772	20,537	15,338	24,384	14,629	12,779	1,426	J1
Area J2	62,734	34,867	-	-	-	11,400	6,167	10,300	-	J2
Bethlehem	48,733	36,967	-	-	-	-	8,333	3,433	-	
Hebron	7,333	-	-	-	-	-	7,333	-	-	

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

⁽¹⁾

Sources: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Israeli Settlements and Land Grab Database 2009 (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine,

Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, 2010. Population of Localities with over 2000 Residents, as 30/09/2009 (Provisional Data). Jerusalem,

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The Jerusalem Institute for Israeli Studies, 2010. Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2009/2010 (No. 24). Jerusalem.

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Table 12: Number of Rural Settlements in the West Bank, by Type of Settlement and Population Group Size, 2009

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	5	7	8	16	10	28	25	
Moshav	17	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	
Collective Moshav	9	1	1	-	-	1	4	2	
Kibbutz	9	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	
Communal Settlements	54	4	5	7	16	6	11	5	
Others	10	-	1	1	-	2	2	4	

Sources: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Israeli Settlements and Land Grab () 2009 :
Database 2009 (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine,

Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, 2010. Population of Localities with over 2000 2000 .2010
Residents, as 30/09/2009 (Provisional Data). Jerusalem.

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Table 13: Number of Settlers in the Rural Settlements in the West Bank, by Type of Settlement and Population Group Size, 2009

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	62,821	9,385	10,402	9,754	14,210	6,402	9,759	2,909	
Moshav	3,487	-	-	-	-	-	2,239	1,248	
Collective Moshav	5,470	1,728	1,400	-	-	525	1,479	338	
Kibbutz	2,593	-	-	-	-	762	1,354	477	
Communal Settlements	46,898	7,657	7,602	8,654	14,210	3,783	4,146	846	
Others	4,373	-	1,400	1,100	-	1,332	541	-	

Sources: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Israeli Settlements and Land Grab Database .() 2009 :
 2009 (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine, -

Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, 2010. Population of Localities with over 2000 Residents, as 2000 .2010
 30/09/2009 (Provisional Data). Jerusalem. .() 2009/09/30

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Table 14: Number of Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Regional Council, 2009

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	
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	-	-	-	-	

Sources: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Israeli Settlements and Land Grab Database 2009 (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine.

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Table 15: Number of Settlers in the Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Regional Council, 2009

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	517,774	214,799	12,968	60,459	946	148,199	4,764	75,639	
Jenin	2,157	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,157	
Tubas	1,340	-	-	-	-	-	1,340	-	
Tulkarm	2,838	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,838	
Nablus	11,809	-	-	-	-	6,013	264	5,532	
Qalqiliya	29,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,775	
Salfit	31,404	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,404	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	92,625	13,168	-	-	-	75,524	-	3,933	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	5,598	-	-	-	519	1,919	3,160	-	
Jerusalem	267,325	201,273	-	1,014	295	64,743	-	-	
Area J1	201,273	201,273	-	-	-	-	-	-	J1
Area J2	66,052	-	-	1,014	295	64,743	-	-	J2
Bethlehem	57,325	-	-	57,193	132	-	-	-	
Hebron	15,578	358	12,968	2,252	-	-	-	-	

Sources: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Israeli Settlements and Land Grab Database 2009 (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine.

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Table 16: Number of Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Geographical Dispersion, 2009

Governorate	Total	Geographical Dispersion				
		Greater Jerusalem	The Western Hills Strip	Mountain Strip	The Eastern Strip	
West Bank	144	37	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,

Sources: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Israeli Settlements and Land Grab Database 2009 (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine.

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Table 17: Number of Settlers in the Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Geographical Dispersion, 2009

Governorate	Total	Geographical Dispersion				
		Greater Jerusalem	The Western Hills Strip	Mountain Strip	The Eastern Strip	
West Bank	517,774	325,246	142,781	44,037	5,710	
Jenin	2,157	-	2,157	-	-	
Tubas	1,340	-	-	-	1,340	
Tulkarm	2,838	-	2,838	-	-	
Nablus	11,809	-	1,525	10,020	264	
Qalqiliya	29,775	-	26,275	3,500	-	
Salfit	31,404	-	30,538	866	-	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	92,625	885	78,090	13,650	-	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	5,598	1,919	-	-	3,679	
Jerusalem	267,325	267,030	-	-	295	
Area J1	201,273	201,273	-	-	-	J1
Area J2	66,052	65,757	-	-	295	J2
Bethlehem	57,325	54,227	-	2,966	132	
Hebron	15,578	1,185	1,358	13,035	-	

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,

Sources: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Israeli Settlements and Land Grab Database 2009 (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine.

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Table 18: Number of Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Average Altitude (Meter), 2009

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	
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	-	-	-	-	

Sources: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Israeli Settlements and Land Grab Database 2009 (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine.

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Table 19: Number of Settlers in the Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Average Altitude (Meter), 2009

Governorate	Total	Average Altitude (Meter) ()								
		Unknown	999 - 800	799 - 600	599 - 400	399 - 200	199 - 0	1 - - 200-	200- Less than -200	
West Bank	517,774	108,078	148,946	118,840	70,924	50,461	17,199	1,642	1,684	
Jenin	2,157	-	-	-	567	1,590	-	-	-	
Tubas	1,340	-	-	-	-	-	514	826	-	
Tulkarm	2,838	-	-	-	-	2,838	-	-	-	
Nablus	11,809	-	1,525	9,117	-	1,017	-	150	-	
Qalqiliya	29,775	-	-	-	3,500	14,242	12,033	-	-	
Salfit	31,404	-	-	866	23,038	7,500	-	-	-	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	92,625	50,600	10,000	4,888	5,719	18,685	2,733	-	-	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	5,598	-	-	-	-	1,756	1,919	666	1,257	
Jerusalem	267,325	57,264	72,275	97,968	36,690	2,833	-	-	295	
Area J1	201,273	57,264	62,608	81,401	-	-	-	-	-	J1
Area J2	66,052	-	9,667	16,567	36,690	2,833	-	-	295	J2
Bethlehem	57,325	-	54,227	2,032	934	-	-	-	132	
Hebron	15,578	214	10,919	3,969	476	-	-	-	-	

Sources: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Israeli Settlements and Land Grab Database 2009 (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine,

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Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, 2010. Population of Localities with over 2000 Residents, as 30/09/2009 (Provisional Data). Jerusalem,

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The Jerusalem Institute for Israeli Studies, 2010. Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2009/2010 (No. 24). Jerusalem.

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Table 20: Number of Rural Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Overwhelming Ideology, 2009

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	

Sources: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Israeli Settlements and Land Grab Database) 2009
 2009 (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine.

2009

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Table 21: Number of Settlers in the Rural Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Overwhelming Ideology, 2009

Governorate	Total	Overwhelming Ideology				
		Unknown	Mixed	Secular	Religious	
West Bank	62,821	6,476	8,275	10,576	37,494	
Jenin	2,157	947	-	1,210	-	
Tubas	1,340	-	-	277	1,063	
Tulkarm	2,838	-	-	433	2,405	
Nablus	6,443	-	-	400	6,043	
Qalqiliya	1,742	-	1,742	-	-	
Salfit	8,471	3,623	-	-	4,848	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	14,077	877	1,561	1,518	10,121	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	5,598	220	1,400	2,059	1,919	
Jerusalem	3,318	-	1,014	2,304	-	
Bethlehem	8,592	408	2,558	527	5,099	
Hebron	8,245	401	-	1,848	5,996	

Sources: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Israeli Settlements and Land Grab Database 2009 (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine,

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Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, 2010. Population of Localities with over 2000 Residents, as 30/09/2009 (Provisional Data). Jerusalem.

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Table 22: Number of Rural Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Organizational Affiliation, 2009

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, Israeli Settlements and Land Grab () 2009 :
Database 2009 (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine.

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Table 23: Number of Settlers in the Rural Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate and Organizational Affiliation, 2009

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	62,821	4,373	1,855	947	31,598	1,296	6,352	3,506	708	1,226	1,587	8,405	968	
Jenin	2,157	-	-	947	351	-	711	-	148	-	-	-	-	
Tubas	1,340	-	237	-	-	277	-	-	-	-	-	826	-	
Tulkarm	2,838	-	-	-	2,405	-	433	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nablus	6,443	-	-	-	6,179	264	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Qalqiliya	1,742	1,100	-	-	-	-	642	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Salfit	8,471	983	1,223	-	1,331	-	2,152	-	-	-	-	2,782	-	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	14,077	676	-	-	8,767	629	-	3,319	450	-	-	-	236	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	5,598	1,400	-	-	1,919	126	512	-	110	799	-	-	732	
Jerusalem	3,318	-	-	-	2,009	-	1,014	-	-	295	-	-	-	
Bethlehem	8,592	-	395	-	2,558	-	408	-	-	132	1,182	3,917	-	
Hebron	8,245	214	-	-	6,079	-	480	187	-	-	405	880	-	

Sources: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Israeli Settlements and Land Grab Database 2009 (Unpublished Data). Ramallah- Palestine,

Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, 2010. Population of Localities with over 2000 Residents, as 30/09/2009 (Provisional Data). Jerusalem.

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

**Israeli Settlements in the Palestinian Territory
Annual Statistical Report 2009**

August, 2010

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Moreover, PCBS very much appreciates the distinctive efforts of the Core Funding Group (CFG) for their valuable contribution to funding the project.

Important Remarks

Data at the end of year 2009, 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 2004-2009. It should be emphasized that this decrease does not indicate in any way a reduction in settling in that area.

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Preface

Israeli settlement activities in the Palestinian Territory constitute the most serious danger of the Israeli occupation that hampers the establishment of a viable national Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Guided by the Israeli government, the majority of Israeli organizations and institutions are working on the implementation of an organized program that aims to expand the settlements in the Palestinian Territory. Indeed, the settlements network and the accompanied changes in the demographical and topographical aspects are the main obstacle to establish a Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip with geographical continuity.

The Israeli settlement movement does not only affect the political and security stability in the Palestinian Territory. It also destroys the social, economic, and environmental balance of the Palestinian society and the 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, the Israeli settlements are used as military bases to launch their 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 a 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 activities.

We have continued to publish annual reports in this series which represents the main developments in Israeli settlement activities in the Palestinian Territory. We have focused on presenting quantitative descriptions of a number of main indicators related to settlements and settlers.

This report contains statistical data about the population and geographic indicators of the Israeli settlements in the West Bank. This report presents statistical information about the number of settlers and levels and nature of settling, 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, 2010

**Ola Awad
Acting President of PCBS**

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Executive Summary

According to 2009 data, the number of settlements in the West Bank totaled 144, the most of them were in Jerusalem Governorate (26 Settlements) 16 of them were Annexed by Israel.

Data indicate that the number of settlers in the West Bank at the end of 2009 reached 517,774 settlers including.

Data shows that most of settlers live in Jerusalem Governorate (267,325 Settlers) 201,273 of them in (J1), then Ramallah & Al-Bireh Governorate (92,625 Settlers), then Bethlehem Governorate (57,325 Settlers), then Salfit Governorate (31,404 Settlers). While the minimum number of settlers found in Tubas Governorates of (1,340 Settlers).

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, 1991-2009: During this stage, the pace of settlement expansions sharply decreased. There was no building of new settlements in the years 1992-1995 and 1999-2009, 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 2009.

Overall, the number of settlements increased between 1967 and 2009 from 1 settlement in 1967 to 144 in 2009.

Settlers in the Palestinian Territory increased their numbers by more than 40 times during the period 1972-2009. In comparison.

In 2009, 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 Ramallah & Al-

Bireh Governorate, then Bethlehem Governorate, then Qalqiliya Governorate then Salfit Governorate. There are no urban settlements in Jenin, Tubas, Tulkarm, and Jericho & Al-Aghwar Governorates.

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 37,494 settlers, 36 secular settlements with a population of 10,576 settlers, and 8 mixed settlements with a population of 8,275 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 all means to change the facts on the ground through the establishment and expansion of the Israeli settlements. Israeli measures continued during war and peace times, within a two-fold strategy of building an Israeli society on the occupied land and of destroying 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 in the Palestinian Territory is extremely needed as a major tool for the decision-makers. It should be noted that the data in this report do not include the Gaza Strip because there is no Settlements due to the Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza Strip in 2005.

1.2 Report Aims

The main objective of this report is to provide statistical data on the number and area of the settlements and the population in these settlements.

PCBS provides statistical data about Israeli settlements in the West Bank in terms of the demographic features of the settlements in question. The collected data is referential 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; eventually it will be an information tool in the hands of all those concerned, including strategic planners, decision-makers and researchers.

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 presents the main findings of the report. The fourth chapter explains the methodology of the collection and tabulation of data. The fifth chapter presents insights about data quality and assessment of data sources.

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. Accordingly, 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 the council that represents settlers in the West Bank except that part of Jerusalem which was forcefully Annexed by Israel following its occupation of the West Bank in 1967. 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 structural plan of the occupation site or confiscated land to be annexed later to the occupation site.

Urban Settlement:

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

Rural Settlement:

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

Moshav:

It refers to the 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 extent of its cooperative activities concerning production, consumption, municipal, and social activities.

Other Rural Settlement:

It's a settlement that 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 other similarities.

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 divides 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 Jerusalem governorate, namely: Rafat, Mikhmas, Qalandya Refugee Camp, the Bedouin Community-Jaba', Qalandya, Beit Duqqu, Jaba', Al-Judeira, Beit Anan, Al-Ram, Dahiat Al-Bareed, Al-Jib, Bir Nabala, Beit Ijza, Al-Qubeiba, Khirbet Um Al-Lahem, Biddu, An-Nabi Samu'eil, Hizma, Beit Hanina Al Tehta, Qatanna, Beit Surik, Beit Iksa, 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 Dis.

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

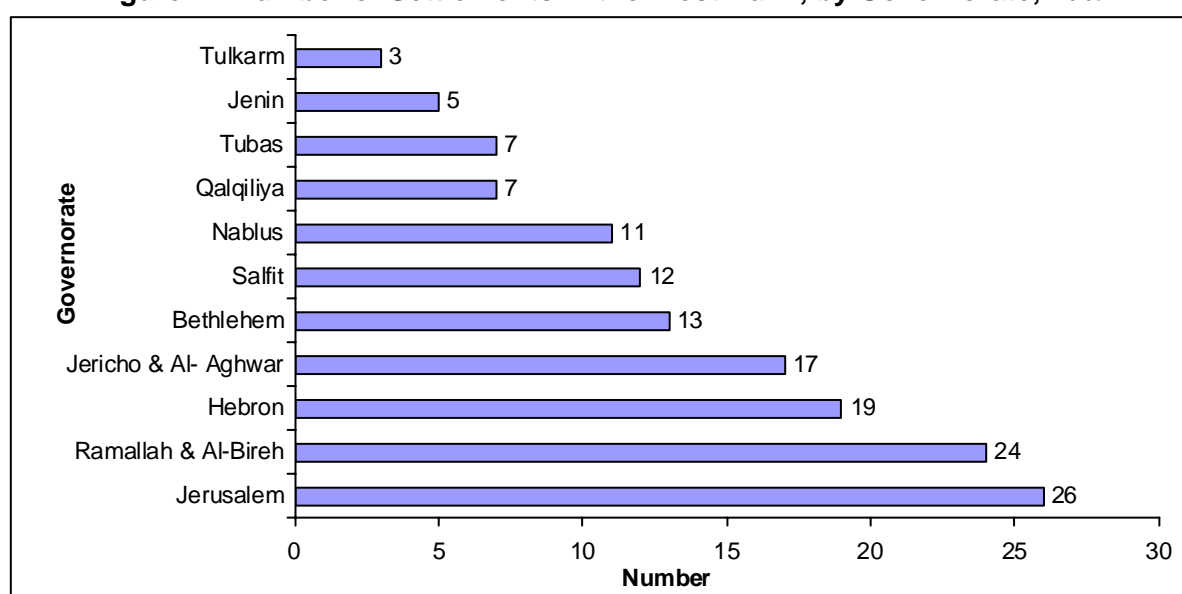
- (-): Nil
- (..): Data not available
- (R): Revised Figures

Main Findings

3.1 Settlements

According to 2006 data, the number of settlements in the West Bank totaled 144, the majority of which in Jerusalem Governorate (26 settlements) and 16 of them were annexed by Israel.

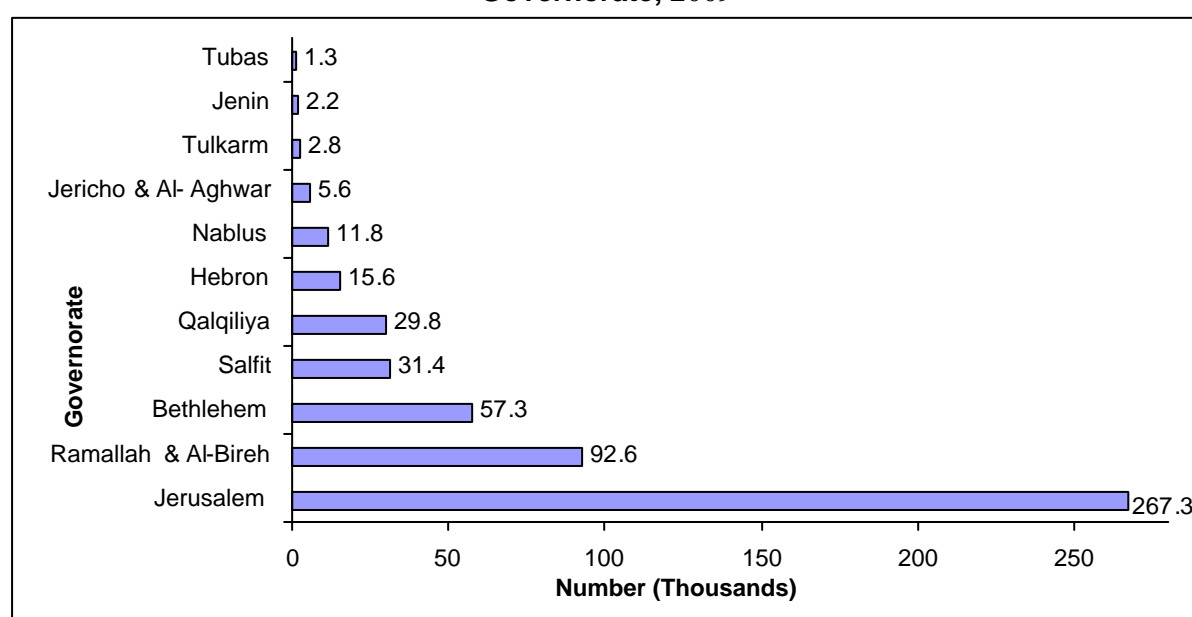
Figure 1: Number of Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate, 2009



3.2 The Settlers Population

Data indicate that the number of settlers in the West Bank in 2009 reached 517,774 settlers, including 201,273 in Jerusalem Governorate (J1).

Figure 2: Number of Settlers in the Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate, 2009



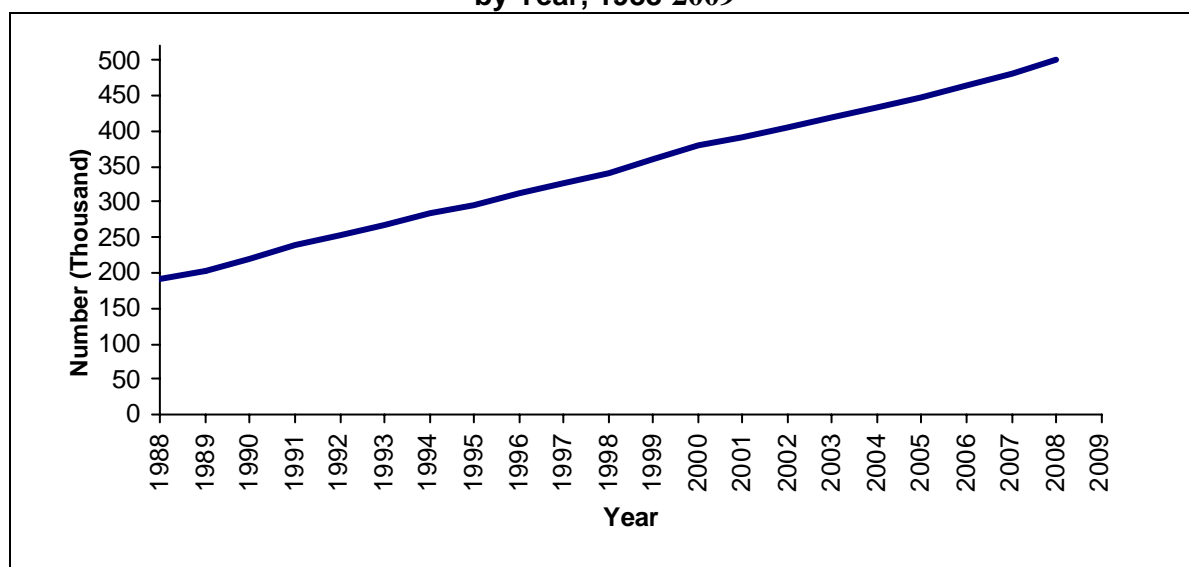
The Israeli Occupation Authorities resorted to expand existing settlements during this period in order to compensate for the lack of new settlements, both through increasing population and establishing new “neighborhoods” within the existing settlements. In addition, beginning with the establishment 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 that reached 205 by the year 2009.

Overall, the number of settlements increased between 1967 and 2009 from 1 settlement in 1967 to 144 in 2009.

Settlers in the Palestinian Territory increased by more than 40 times during the period 1972-2009.

Figure 3: Number of Settlers in the Settlements in the West Bank by Year, 1988-2009



3.3 The Nature of Settling in the West Bank

In 2009, the number of urban settlements reached 45 in West Bank, where 22 of them in Jerusalem Governorate. Settlers of this type of settlement represent 87.9% of total settlers in the West Bank. Settlers of this type are concentrated in Jerusalem Governorate (98.8% of the total settlers in the Governorate), followed by the Qalqiliya Governorate (94.1% of the total settlers in the Governorate), then the Bethlehem Governorate (85.0% of the total settlers in the Governorate), then the Ramallah & Al-Bireh Governorate (84.8% of the total settlers in the Governorate), then the Salfit Governorate (73.0% of the total settlers in the Governorate). There are no urban settlements in Jenin, Tubas, Tulkarm, and Jericho & Al-Aghwar Governorates.

In 2009, the data pointed out that there were 99 rural settlements in the West Bank, where 54 of them were classified as communal settlements with a population of 46,898 settlers, followed by moshav settlements (17 settlements with a population of 3,487 settlers).

3.4 Geographical Dispersion

Eastern Strip:

This strip, at the end of 2009, includes 28 settlements with a population of 5,710 settlers representing 1.1% of all settlers in the West Bank.

Mountain Strip:

This strip, at the end of 2009, includes 31 settlements with a population of 44,037 settlers representing 8.5% of all settlers in the West Bank.

Western Hills Strip:

This strip, at the end of 2009, includes 48 settlements with a population of 142,781 settlers representing 27.6% of all settlers in the West Bank.

Greater Jerusalem Strip:

This strip, at the end of 2009, includes 37 settlements with a population of 325,246 settlers representing 62.8% of all settlers 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 Coverage

Data of Israeli settlements include all the areas classified by the Palestinian Official sources as West Bank, including settlements in J1, and no-man's-land in Ramallah & Al-Bireh Governorate, closed military areas along the green line in the West Bank .

Data on Israeli Settlements in the Palestinian Territory Report was prepared based 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. The database has been continuously updated especially using various data sources, such as the Palestinian Ministry of Planning, and number of Palestinian sources and Israeli sources, in addition to the estimates based on statistical assumptions.

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 West Bank only. There is no data on settlements 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 is updated annually, and statistical tables were extracted based on the updated data. Updating the database of previous years with regard to the population of each settlement, and the classification of new fields as either updated or revised of revised.

1. Linking the population of each settlement with a population of attribution and the settlements for which data are available; usually data is updated yearly by Israeli statistics.
2. With regard to settlements that total population is not available for the reference period (often those with less than 1000 people), a population estimate was calculated based on the latest data available, using an assumption for the constant annual growth rate for the last two years for each settlement.

3. Re-examining the population of each settlement to change the classification depending on the number of people in the reference year, for example, for settlements with a population over 2000, classification can be changed from rural to urban, and all fields related to this classification will be changed.
4. After updating the database, a comprehensive editing and comparison were done to examine the logic and consistency of the figures compared with previous data
5. Matching the results in the database with the results in the original sources and within the same geographic area of comparable data.
6. Extraction tables and verification of results.

Chapter Five

Data Quality

This section provides evaluation regarding the data quality of the sources used for this report, “Israeli Settlements in the Palestinian Territory.” The data quality depends on the data about occupation sites which was extracted from the database , in addition to special technical notes which should be taken into contained.

5.1 Accuracy of the Data

Area and the number of occupation sites:

The population estimate for each area area and the 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 the available classification and that adopted as the Palestinian official classification.

Number of Population:

The number of settlers for the settlements where there is lack of detailed data about the population was estimated based on constant annual growth rate of the latest two years according to available data.

Due to the abnormal dimension of population growth and the sources of this growth can not respond to hypotheses that include demographical exceptions, particularly the flow of immigration or political trends that lead to discrepancies in population .

However, the general estimates at the level of the West Bank are statistically accurate and reflect a margin error 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 2004-2009. It should be emphasized that this decrease does not point in any way to actual reduction in the number of settlement in that area.
- Data does not include Gaza Strip settlements because of the Israeli withdrawal from Gaza Strip in 2005.
- There is a lack of coverage of some data from all sources.
- Data derived from the publications of the Israel Central Bureau of Statistics 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 note 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 using the assumptions that have been mentioned before, which depend on the rate of growth .

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