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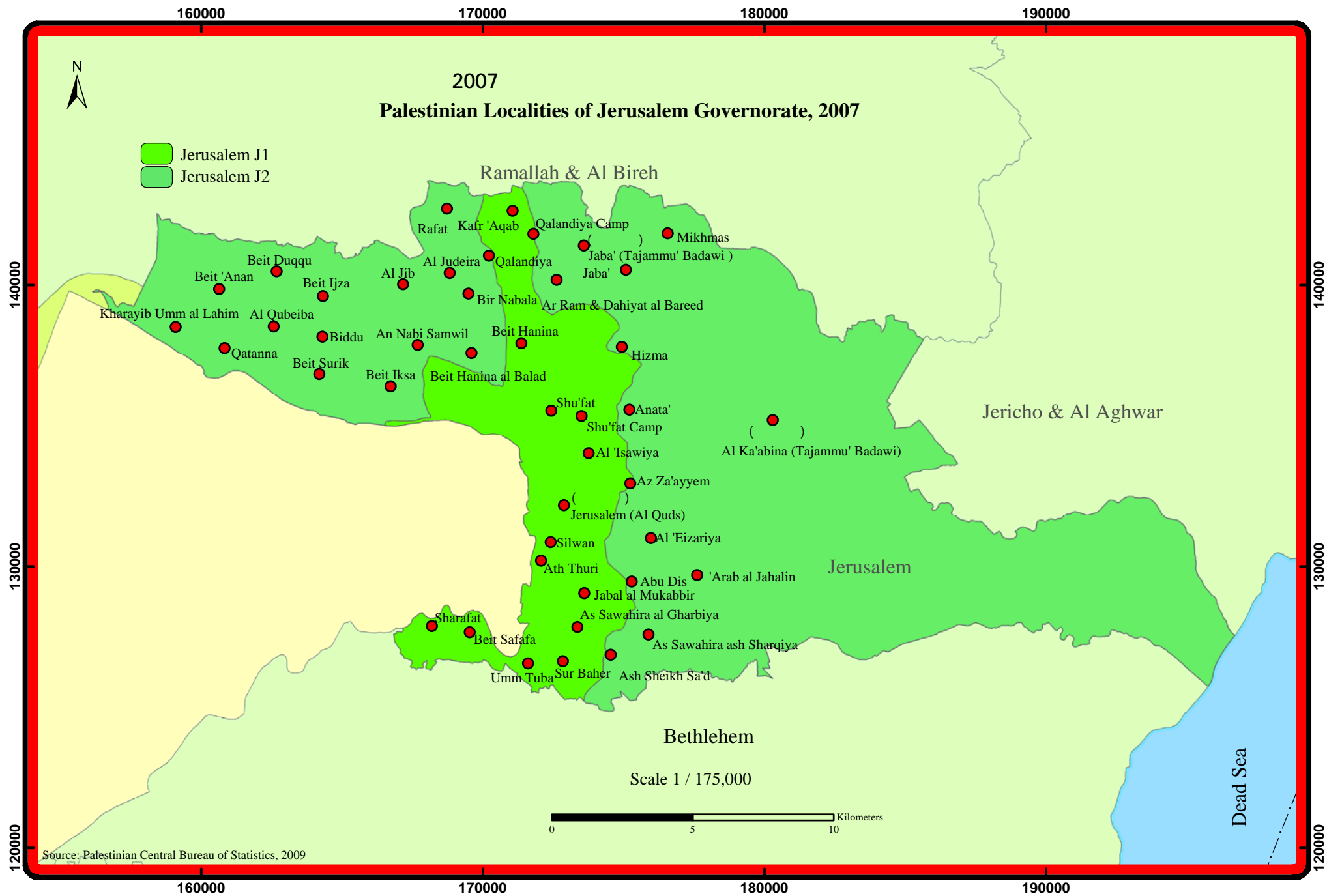
diwan@pcbs.gov.ps :

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











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91		1948	:1-2
106		2010	:1-3
106			:2-3
		2010/2009	
107	(J1)		:3-3
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108	(J2)		:4-3
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159	2007		:1-6
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193		( 15)	:3-8
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194	( 15)	:4-8
	2010-2005	
195	( 15)	:5-8
	2010-2005	
196	-2005	:6-8
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197	2010-2005	:7-8
197	2010-2005	:8-8
198	2010-2005	:9-8
199	2010	:10-8
200	2010-2005	:11-8
201	2010-2005	:12-8
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203	( 15)	:14-8
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<b>217</b>			<b>:3-9</b>
	(J1)	2010	
<b>220</b>			<b>:4-9</b>
	(J2)	2010	
<b>223</b>			<b>:5-9</b>
	(J1)	2010	
<b>225</b>			<b>:6-9</b>
	(J2)	2010	
<b>231</b>			<b>:7-9</b>
	2010-2009 (J1)		
<b>232</b>			<b>:8-9</b>
	2004		
<b>233</b>	(J2)	2010	<b>:9-9</b>
<b>233</b>	(J2)	2010	<b>:10-9</b>
<b>235</b>			<b>:11-9</b>
	2009		
<b>237</b>			<b>:12-9</b>
	2009	(J1)	
<b>238</b>			<b>:13-9</b>
		2009	

<b>240</b>	(J1)		<b>:14-9</b>
		2009	
<b>243</b>			<b>:15-9</b>
		2009	
<b>244</b>			<b>:16-9</b>
	2009	(J1)	
<b>245</b>			<b>:17-9</b>
		2009	
<b>246</b>			<b>:18-9</b>
		2009	(J1)
<b>248</b>			<b>:19-9</b>
	2009		
<b>249</b>			<b>:20-9</b>
	2009	(J1)	
<b>250</b>			<b>:21-9</b>
		2009	
<b>251</b>			<b>:22-9</b>
		2009	(J1)
<b>252</b>			<b>:23-9</b>
	2009		
<b>253</b>			<b>:24-9</b>
		2009	
<b>255</b>	2009-2008		<b>:25-9</b>
<b>256</b>	2009-2008		<b>:26-9</b>

<b>257</b>				<b>:27-9</b>
		2009		
<b>258</b>				<b>:28-9</b>
	2009		(J1)	
<b>259</b>				<b>:29-9</b>
			2009	
<b>260</b>	(J1)			<b>:30-9</b>
			2009	
<b>266</b>				<b>:1-10</b>
			2010-2003	
<b>267</b>	2010-2003			<b>:2-10</b>
<b>267</b>	2010-2003			<b>:3-10</b>
<b>268</b>	2010-2003			<b>:4-10</b>
<b>269</b>	2010-2003			<b>:5-10</b>
<b>270</b>	2010			<b>:6-10</b>
<b>271</b>				<b>:7-10</b>
			2010	
<b>272</b>				<b>:8-10</b>
			2010	
<b>279</b>				<b>:1-11</b>
			2011/2010-2008/2007	
<b>280</b>	-2008/2007			<b>:2-11</b>
			2011/2010	
<b>280</b>				<b>:3-11</b>
			2011/2010-2008/2007	

282		:4-11
	2011/2010-2010/2009	
283		:5-11
	2011/2010-2010/2009	
284		:6-11
	2011/2010	
285		:7-11
	2011/2010 -2010/2009	
286		:8-11
	2010/2009	
288		:9-11
	2010/2009-2009/2008	
288		:10-11
	2011/2010-2010/2009	
289		:11-11
	2007/2006-2004/2003	
291	-2007/2006	:12-11
	2010/2009	
293		:13-11
	2010-2008	
294	( 15)	:14-11
	2010-2007	
302		:1-12
	2010	
302	( 10)	:2-12
	2010	

303		2006-2003	:3-12
315		2010-2006	:1-13
316	2010-2006		:2-13
316	2010-2006		:3-13
317	-2006	2010	:4-13
318		2010	:5-13
319		2010	:6-13
321		2010	:7-13
322	2010		:8-13
331	( 5 )	2010	:1-14
333		2010	:2-14
333		2007	:3-14
340	2010-1967		:1-15
340	توزيع بطاقات الهوية المقدسية المصادرة حسب ذريعة المصادرة، 2001-1997، 2008-2005		:2-15

<b>341</b>		<b>:3-15</b>
	(J1)	
	2008-2007	
<b>341</b>		<b>:4-15</b>
	2008-2007	
<b>342</b>	( 10)	<b>:5-15</b>
	2010	
<b>343</b>	-1988 (J1)	<b>:6-15</b>
	2009	
<b>345</b>	-1967	<b>:7-15</b>
	2010	
<b>345</b>	2010-1967	<b>:8-15</b>
<b>346</b>		<b>:9-15</b>
	2010 -1967	
<b>347</b>		<b>:10-15</b>
	2010-1967	
<b>348</b>	2009	<b>:11-15</b>
<b>349</b>	2009-1999 (J1)	<b>:12-15</b>
<b>350</b>		<b>:13-15</b>
	2009	
<b>351</b>		<b>:14-15</b>
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<b>351</b>		<b>:15-15</b>
	2009	
<b>352</b>		<b>:16-15</b>
	2009	

352		2009	:17-15
353		2009	:18-15
353		2009	:19-15
355	2008		:20-15



105	2010/2009	:1-3
141		:1-5
	2010	
152	2009	:2-5
158		:1-6
	2010	
173		:1-7
	2009	
187	) 2010	:1-8
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188	( 15)	:2-8
	( ) 2010 -2005	
189	) 2010	:3-8
	(	
191		:4-8
	2010	
214	2010-2004	:1-9
229	(J1)	:2-9
	2009 2008	
230	(J1)	:3-9
	2010	
268	2010- 2003	:1-10
300	2009-2007	:1-12
313	2010-2009	:1-13

<b>314</b>			
		2010	<b>:2-13</b>
<b>339</b>	2010-1993		<b>:1-15</b>
<b>346</b>	2010 -1967		<b>:2-15</b>
<b>349</b>		2009-1999 (J1)	<b>:3-15</b>
<b>350</b>		2009	<b>:4-15</b>
<b>353</b>		2009	<b>:5-15</b>

51	" "	- 1996	" "	:1-2
89	1948	-		:2-2
99		-		:1-3
103	1995			:2-3
119				:1-4
		2010		
145	2010			:1-5
171				:1-7
		2009		
329				:1-14
		2010		



**Selected Indicators for Jerusalem Governorate  
and the Palestinian Territory**



**2010**  
**Selected Indicators by Region, 2010**

Indicator	Gaza Strip	Jerusalem Governorate	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
<b>Land</b>					
<b>Land Use</b>					
Area of Agricultural Land, (km <sup>2</sup> )	75.1	13.5	885.2	<b>960.3</b>	( <sup>2</sup> )
Population Density, (Capita/km <sup>2</sup> )	4,206	1,107	444	<b>672</b>	( <sup>2</sup> / )
Percentage of Area of Agricultural Land of Total Area	20.6	3.9	15.7	<b>16.0</b>	
Number of Israeli Settlements <sup>(1)</sup>	-	26	144	<b>144</b>	( <sup>1</sup> )
<b>Agriculture</b>					
Agricultural Holding	20,430	3,053	91,028	<b>111,458</b>	
Plant Holding	14,158	1,848	65,570	<b>79,728</b>	
Animal Holding	3,305	958	10,964	<b>14,269</b>	
Mixed Holding	2,967	247	14,494	<b>17,461</b>	
Number of Cows	9,593	357	28,666	<b>38,259</b>	
Number of Sheeps	60,205	32,404	503,431	<b>563,636</b>	
Number of Goats	13,207	26,625	215,774	<b>228,981</b>	

<sup>(1)</sup>Data Represent 2009

2009

<sup>(1)</sup>

( ) 2010  
Selected Indicators by Region, 2010 (Cont.)

Indicator	Gaza Strip	Jerusalem Governorate	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
<b>Population</b>					
Population	1,535,120	382,041	2,513,283	<b>4,048,403</b>	
Average Growth Rate	3.26	1.84	2.66	<b>2.89</b>	
Total Fertility Rate <sup>(1)</sup>	5.3	4.0	4.1	<b>4.6</b>	(1)
Average Household Size <sup>(1)</sup>	6.5	5.2	5.5	<b>5.8</b>	(1)
<b>Housing</b>					
Average Number of Rooms in Housing Unit	3.7	3.3	3.6	<b>3.6</b>	
Average of Housing Destiny	1.8	1.4	1.5	<b>1.6</b>	
<b>Living Conditions<sup>(2)</sup></b>					(2)
<b>(Jordanian Dinar)</b>					( )
Average Household Consumption	692.8	1,280.4	932.0	<b>850.6</b>	
Average Household Expenditure	662.1	1,186.2	855.0	<b>789.3</b>	
Average Per Capita Consumption	108.3	232.8	160.7	<b>141.3</b>	
Average Per Capita Expenditure	103.5	215.7	147.4	<b>131.1</b>	

\* Fertility data doesn't include those parts of Jerusalem which were annexed by Israel in 1967. .1967

(1) Data Represent 2007 2007 (1)  
(2) Data Represent 2009 2009 (2)



( ) 2010  
Selected Indicators by Region, 2010 (Cont.)

Indicator	Gaza Strip	Jerusalem Governorate	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
<b>Labor Market</b>					
Percent of Labor Force from Total Persons 15 Years and Above	36.4	39.0	43.7	41.1	15
Percent of Women in Labor Force	10.2	8.9	17.2	14.7	
<b>Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Economic Activity</b>					:
Agriculture and Hunting	7.7	2.8	13.3	11.8	
Mining, Quarrying & Manufacturing	4.8	12.9	13.7	11.4	
Construction	3.0	20.4	16.8	13.2	
Commerce Hotels and Restaurants	17.3	24.1	19.9	19.3	
Transportation, Storage & Communication	6.6	11.6	5.7	6.0	
Services & Other Branches	60.6	28.2	30.6	38.3	
Percentage of Workers in Israel and Settlements (From Total Workers)	0.0	42.4	14.2	10.5	( )
Unemployment Rate (ILO)	37.8	11.9	17.2	23.7	(ILO )
Unemployment Rate (Relaxed Definition)	43.7	17.3	23.4	30.0	( )
<b>Reasons of Staying Outside Labor Force: (%)</b>					: (%)
Old\ Illness	8.0	13.6	11.2	10.0	/
House Keeping	47.7	52.6	48.0	47.9	
Study and Training	38.3	29.7	34.5	36.0	
Other	6.0	4.1	6.3	6.1	
<b>Registered Foreign Trade *</b>					*
Exports	112	9,204	518,243	518,355	
Imports	273,200	91,329	3,327,585	3,600,785	

\* Data doesn't include those parts of Jerusalem which were annexed by Israel in 1967.  
(Value in 1000 US \$)

( ) 2010  
Selected Indicators by Region, 2010 (Cont.)

Indicator	Gaza Strip	Jerusalem Governorate	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
<b>Economic Sectors</b>					
Number of Economic Establishments in Operation	31,486	6,826	79,399	110,885	
<b>Tourism</b>					
Number of Hotels	8	29	87	95	
Number of Rooms	340	1,497	4,589	4,929	
Number of Beds	575	3,263	9,968	10,543	
Number of Guests	1,224	263,732	576,159	577,383	
Number of Guest Nights	2,483	524,093	1,283,178	1,285,661	
Percentage of Rooms Occupancy	2.0	66.4	33.4	35.4	
Percentage of Beds Occupancy	1.2	44.0	32.2	33.4	
<b>Education*</b>					*
Number of Schools	676	221	1,971	2,647	
Number of Students of Schools	458,479	65,863	669,872	1,128,351	
Number of Classes of Schools	5,400	2,588	21,612	27,012	
Number of Teachers in Schools	..	3,309	..	..	
Students Rate Per Teacher	..	17.8	..	..	
Students Rate Per Class	36.7	25.4	28.2	31.1	

\* doesn't include schools and kindergartens supervised by Israeli Municipality and Israeli Culture Committee, and data is primary.

\*

( ) 2010  
Selected Indicators by Region, 2010 (Cont.)

Indicator	Gaza Strip	Jerusalem Governorate	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Number of Universities and Colleges	10	3	20	30	
Number of Community College	6	3	14	20	
Illiteracy Rate (15 Years and Above)	4.8	4.3	5.2	5.1	( 15)
<b>Culture &amp; ICT</b>					
Percentage of Households by Availability of ICT Tools:					:
TV Set	96.7	99.2	98.0	97.6	
TV Dish	90.9	94.1	91.6	91.4	
Video Player	7.1	36.4	22.4	17.2	
Israel Mobile	0.9	77.9	34.7	23.2	
Palestinian Mobile	95.7	31.0	79.6	85.1	
Fixed Phone	39.7	53.9	48.5	45.5	
Computer	46.6	64.1	49.9	48.8	
Palestinian Internet Service	32.2	50.0	27.5	29.1	
<b>Health</b>					
Number of Hospitals	..	8	..	..	
Beds in Hospitals	..	649	..	..	
Number of physicians per 1000 of Population	..	1.4	..	..	1000
Number of Nurses per 1000 of Population	..	2.3	..	..	1000





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136 834 970 2010/6/20 – 5/9  
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2008			
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	5,132	:2009	.21
	1,427	3,705	
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## خريطة 2-1: "بلدية" القدس 1996 - مراحل توسيع حدود "البلدية"

Map 2-1: Jerusalem "Municipality" 1996- Expanding Stages of The "Municipality" Borders

### LEGEND

### الاصطلاحات

البلدة القديمة

Old City

حدود البلدية ١٩٣١

1931 Addition

حدود البلدية ١٩٤٩

1949 Addition

حدود البلدية ١٩٦٧

1967 Addition

حدود البلدية ١٩٩٤

1994 Addition

مناطق خاصة

Enclave

جبل سكوبس

Mount Scopus

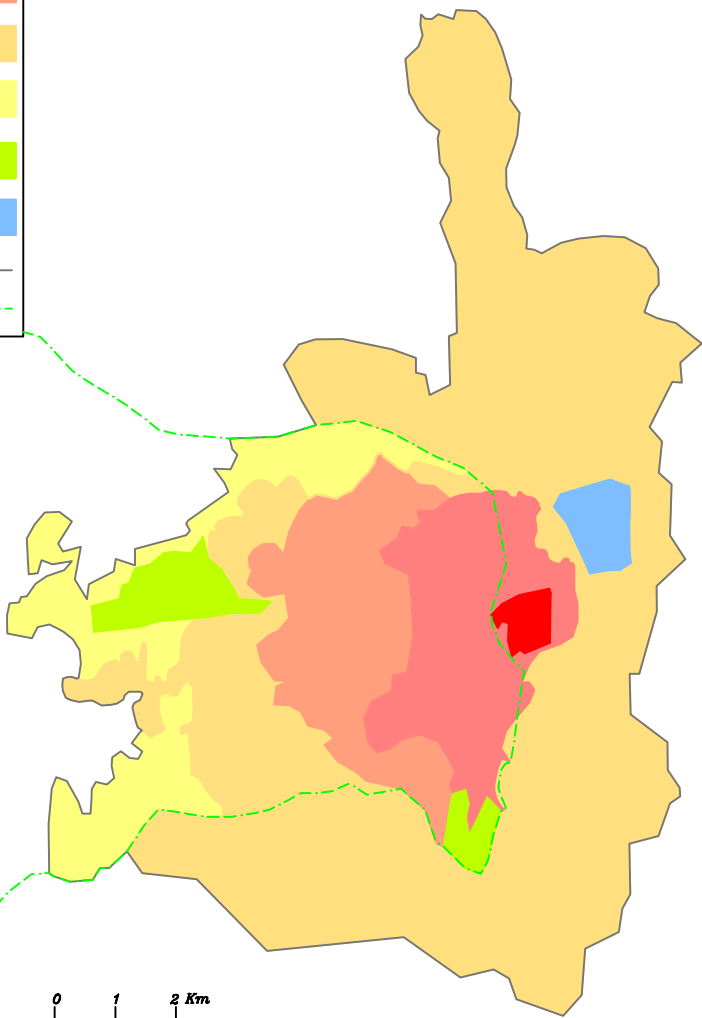
حدود البلدية ١٩٩٤

1994 Municipal

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135	:	.13
	:	.14
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	971-1010
	597
	586
	333-536
	312
	64- 312
	300
( )	164-175
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	20
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	326

	614
( 17)	638
	695-685
	692
	1067
70	1099
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	1187
	1228
	1238
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	1931/12/07
	1935/01/25
	1946/07/22
95	1948/04/08
	1948/04/09
250	1948
	1949/12/16
.1950/01/01	1950
	1964/05/28
	1967/06/05
	1967/06/13
	1967/06/27
	1967/06/28
	1967/08/03

	1968
	1969/04/10
	1969/07/22
	1969/08/12
	1969/08/13
	1969/08/21
	1969
	1976/02/08
	" "
	1980/07/30
	1982/04/11
	1985/05/10
	1987/12/08
	1987
	1989
	1990/10/08





	2000/02/17
	2000/03/23
	2000/05/15
.(	2000/06/07
”	2000/07/11
	2000/07/23
	2000/08/15
	2000/09/29
	2000/12/01
	2001/05/31

	2001/08/02
	2002/05/11
	2002/05/20
730	2002/06
( )	7
2002	2002/10/05
	2002/10/31
	2002/12/23
	2003/08
	2003/08/06
)	
.(	2003/10/23

" "	2003/12/03

16

2004/02/08

2004/02/09

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	1947/11/29	181

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: 1948/04/26 (2- ) 185

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	2008/01/10	105/62
		106/62
		107/62
1907		108/62
		109/62

	2008/01/21	80/62
		81/62
		82/62
		83/62

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11/29

	2008/01/21	84/62
(1980) 478		
	2008/03/04	146/62
	2009/11/20	416/64
	2009/12/03	438/64

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.1967	1967/11/22	242
	1968/04/27	250
	1968/05/02	252
	1968/05/21	253
	1969/07/03	267
	1969/07/03	271
	1971/09/25	298
	1973/10/22	338
12		
(1967) 242		
	1979/03/22	446
	1980	465
	1980/06/30	476
	1980/08/29	478
	1990/10/12	672

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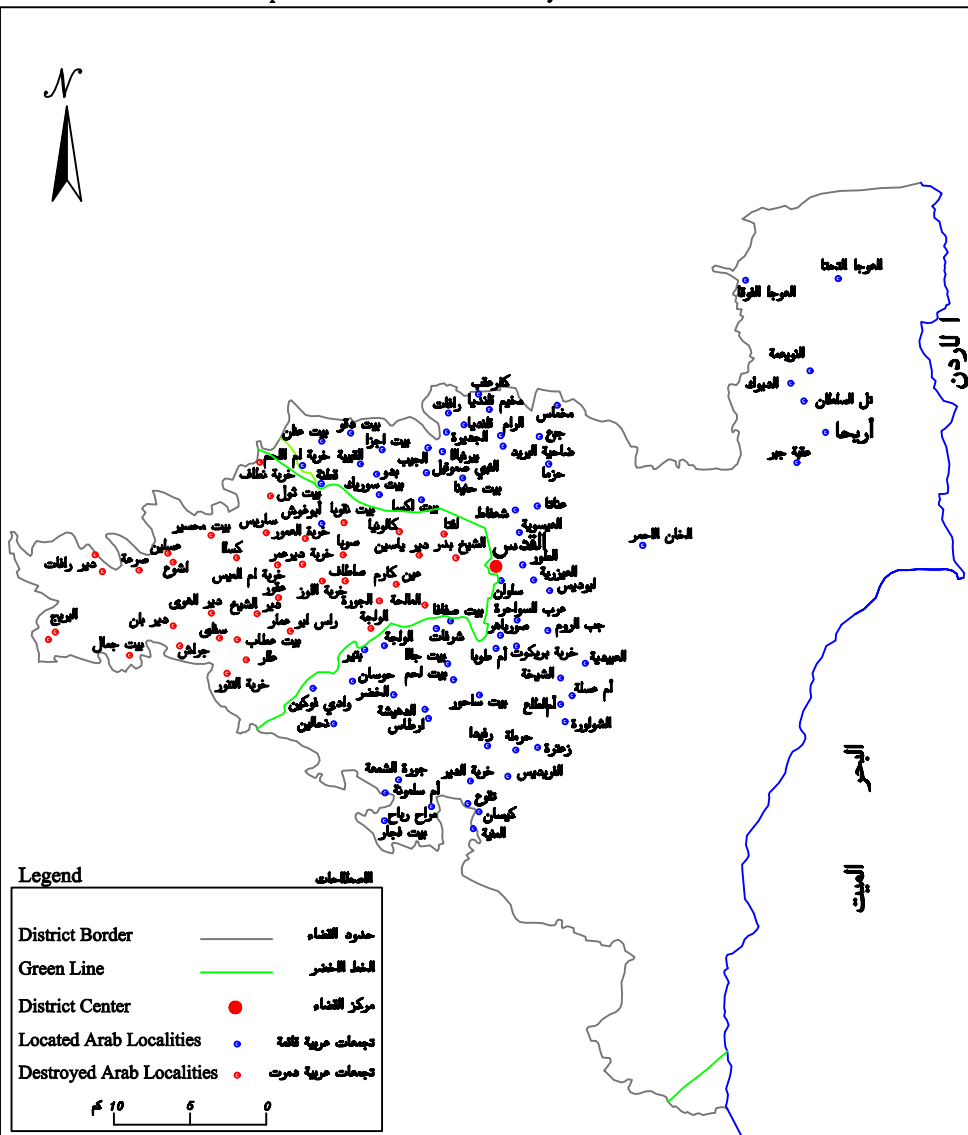
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. (272,735) (98,000)

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### Map 2-2: Jerusalem District- Destroyed Localities in 1948



-

\*

1948

:1-2

**Table 2-1: Depopulated Jerusalem Localities of the Year 1948 by Population and Area\***

Locality	( ) Land Area (Dunum)	Population	Displaced Date	
Lifta	8,743	2,958	1948/01/01	( )
Bayt Naqquba	2,979	278	1948/01/01	
Bayt Thul	4,629	302	1948/01/01	
Qaluniya	4,844	1,056	1948/04/03	
Al Qastal	1,446	104	1948/04/03	
Dayr Yassin	2,857	708	1948/04/09	
Nitaf	1,401	46	1948/04/15	
Saris	10,699	650	1948/04/16	
Jerusalem (Qatamon)	20,790	69,693	1948/04/28	
Bayt Mahsir	16,268	2,784	1948/05/10	
Al Jura	4,158	487	1948/07/11	
Aqqur	5,522	46	1948/07/13	
Khirbat al Lawz	4,502	522	1948/07/13	
Sataf	3,775	626	1948/07/13	
Suba	4,102	719	1948/07/13	
Maliha	6,828	2,250	1948/07/15	
Dayr 'Amr	3,072	12	1948/07/17	
Khirbat Ism Allah	568	23	1948/07/17	
Kasla	8,004	325	1948/07/17	
Artuf	403	406	1948/07/18	
Ayn Karum	15,029	3,689	1948/07/18	
Dayr Rafat	13,242	499	1948/07/18	
Ishwa	5,522	719	1948/07/18	
Islin	2,159	302	1948/07/18	
Sar'a	4,967	394	1948/07/18	
Al Burayj	19,080	835	1948/10/19	

\* The Palestinian Return Center, 1998. The  
Palestinian Nakba – 1948, London.

1948 – 1998

\*

:( ) 1-2

Locality	( ) Land Area (Dunum)	Population	Displaced Date	
Dayr Aban	22,734	2,436	1948/10/19	
Dayr Al Hawa	5,907	70	1948/10/19	
Sufla	2,061	70	1948/10/19	
Bayt 'Itab	8,757	626	1948/10/21	
Bayt Umm Al Mays	1,013	81	1948/10/21	
Dayr Al Sheikh	6,781	255	1948/10/21	
Jarash	3,518	220	1948/10/21	
Ras Abu A'mmar	8,342	719	1948/10/21	
Kirbat Al Tannur	..	..	1948/10/21	
Kirbat Al Umur	4,163	313	1948/10/21	
Al Walaja	17,708	1,914	1948/10/21	
Allar	12,356	510	1948/10/22	
Al Qabu	3,806	302	1948/10/22	
<b>Total</b>	<b>272,735</b>	<b>97,949</b>		

1948 - 1998



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<a href="http://www.btselem.org">http://www.btselem.org</a> :		
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<a href="http://www.arabs48.com">http://www.arabs48.com</a> :	.2010 48	.10
<a href="http://www.maannews.net">http://www.maannews.net</a> :	.2010	.11

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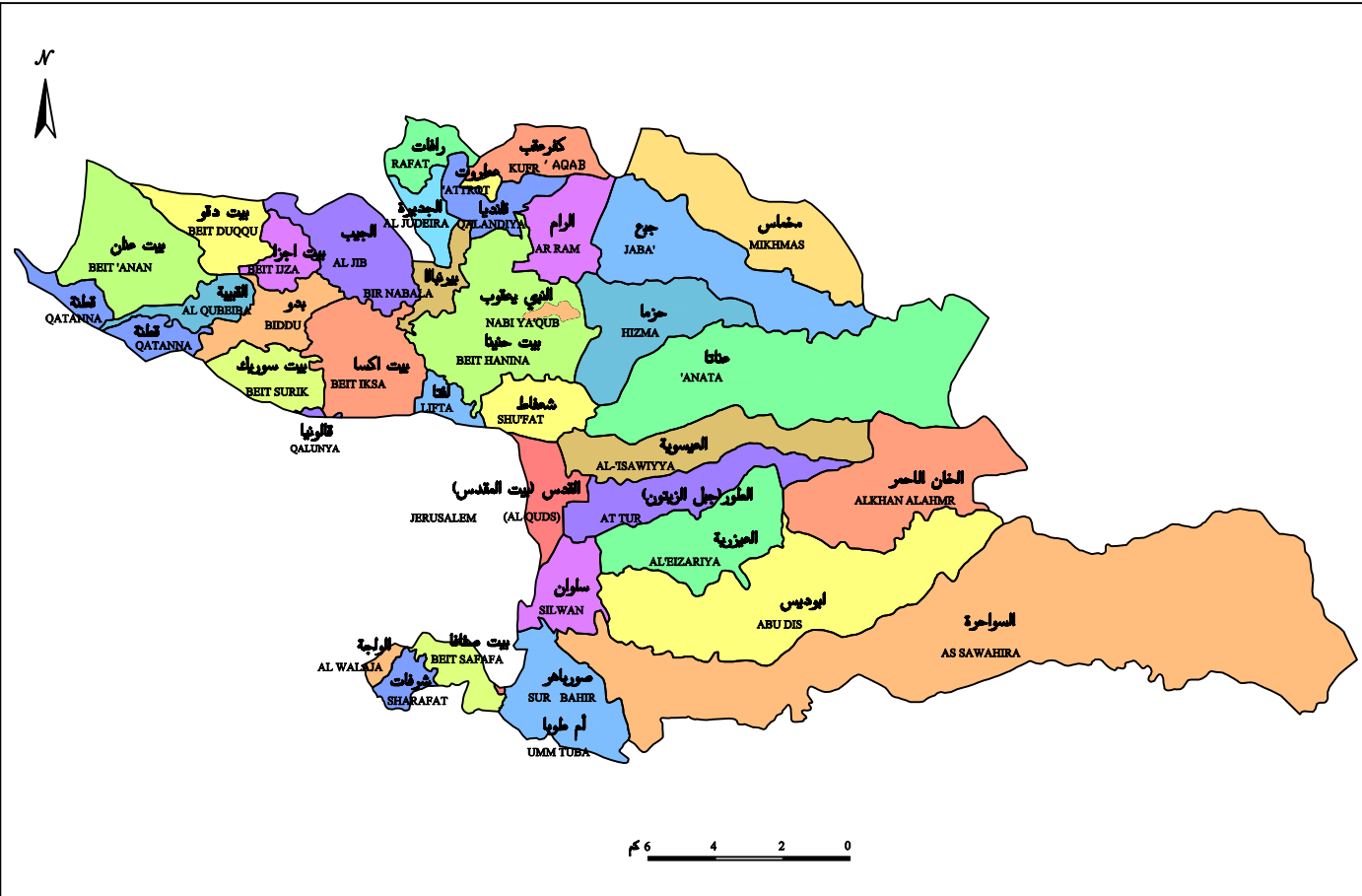
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خريطة 3-1: محافظة القدس - حدود أراضي التجمعات  
Map 3-1: Jerusalem Governorate- Border of Localities Land



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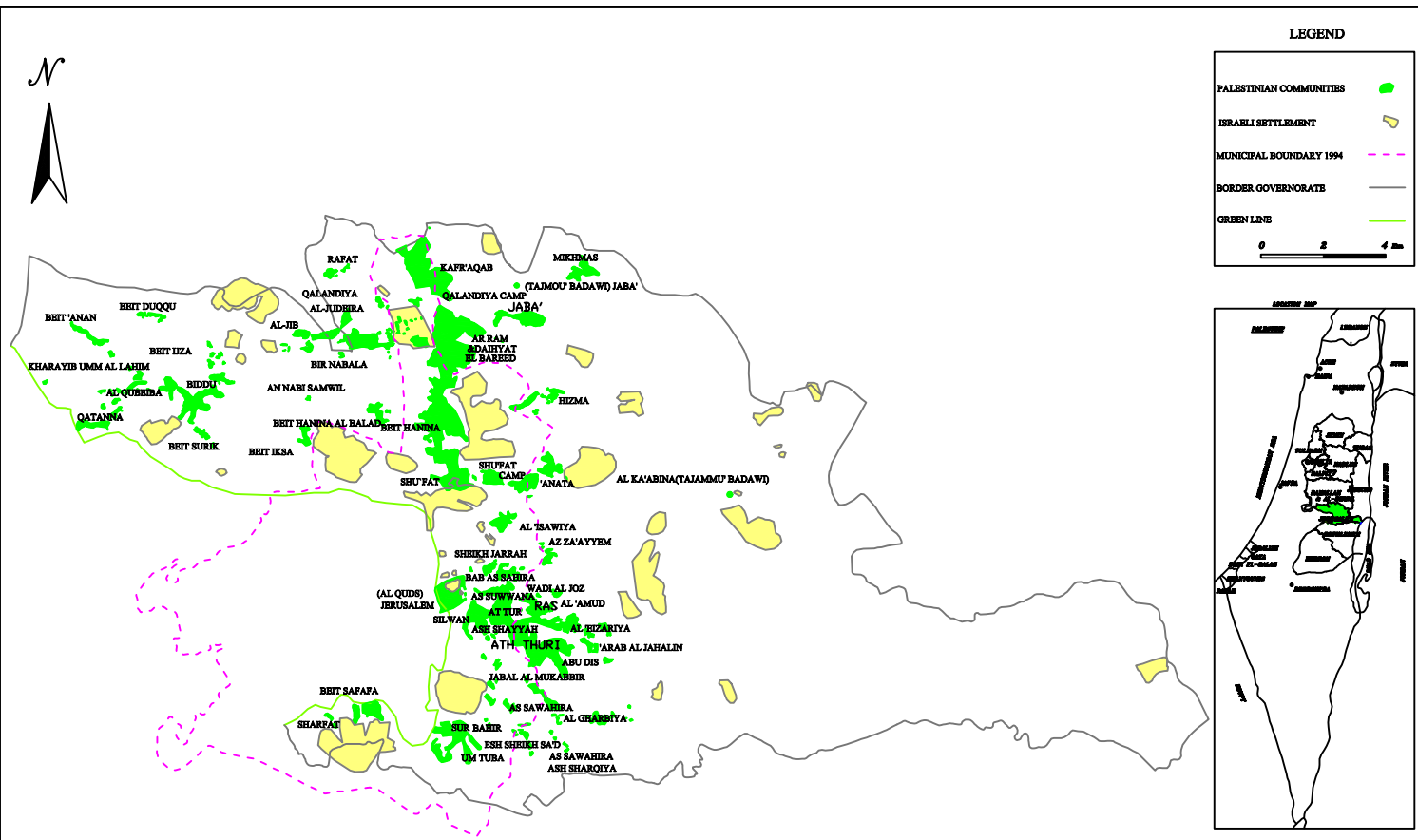
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<sup>2</sup> / 672

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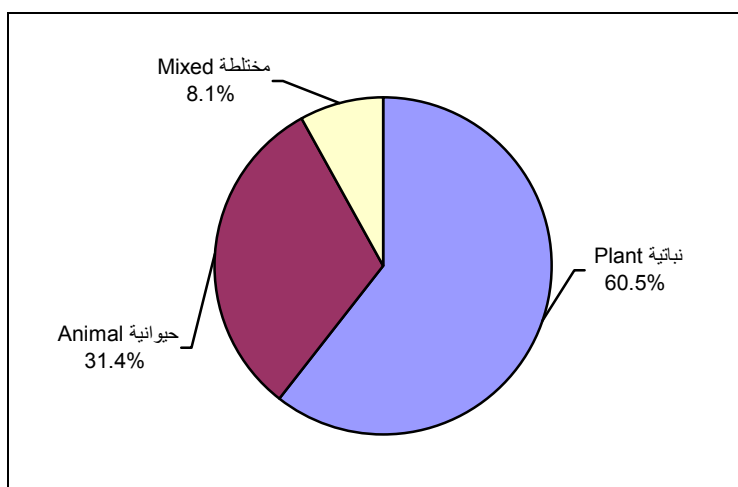
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Figure 3-1: Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Holding in Jerusalem Governorate, 2009\2010



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:1-3

**Table 3-1: Agriculture Indicators in Jerusalem Governorate, 2010**

Area: Dunum

:

Indicator	Time Reference Point	Value	
Number of Agriculture Holdings	2010/2009	3,053	
Number of Plant Holdings	2010/2009	1,848	
Number of Animal Holdings	2010/2009	958	
Number of Mixed Holdings	2010/2009	247	
Cultivated Land Area in the Agricultural Holdings	2010/2009	13,488	
Number of Cows	2010/10/01	357	
Number of Goats	2010/10/01	26,625	
Number of Sheep	2010/10/01	32,404	

:2-3

2010/2009

**Table 3-2: Selected Indicators for Land Use in Jerusalem Governorate and the Palestinian territory By Area and Region, 2009/2010**

Area: (km<sup>2</sup>)

(<sup>2</sup>) :

Indicator	Gaza Strip	Jerusalem Governorate	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Total Area	365	345	5,655	6,020	
Area of Agricultural Land	75.1	13.5	885.2	960.3	
Percentage of Area of Agricultural Land of Total Area (%)	20.6	3.9	15.7	16.0	(%)

2006 (J1) :3-3  
**Table 3-3: Land and Built up Areas of Jerusalem Governorate Area (J1) by Locality, 2006**

Area: Dunum

Locality	** Build Up Land Area**	Land Area	* Total Land Area*	
Shu'fat	2,040	5,275	5,275	
Beit Hanina	2,100	11,014	15,943	
Al 'Isawiya	1,000	3,504	10,400	
A'nata	221	1,209	31,085	
At Tur	570	3,068	8,858	
Silwan	1,572	1,700	1,700	
Ras Al-Amud	506	516	516	
Thuri	298	787	787	
Bab Al-Sahira	684	740	740	
As Suwwana	276	550	550	
Wadi Al - Joz	304	459	459	
Al-Sheikh Jarrah	849	850	850	
Al – Eizariya	30	1,145	11,230	
Abu Deis	324	2,381	15,840	
Jabal al Mukabbir	991	1,622	1,622	
Al – Sawahreh	1,392	2,120	67,219	
Sur Bahir (Umm Tuba)	3,013	8,655	10,137	( )
Beit Safafa	1,388	4,320	4,320	
Sharafat	153	733	733	
Kufr A'qab	613	1,460	5,489	
Al-Ram	74	232	5,730	
Qalandya	454	1,600	2,410	
Qalandya Refugees Camp (Atroot***)	184	931	1,509	(***)
Al-Walja	110	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,146</b>	<b>54,871</b>	<b>203,402</b>	

\*Areas of Palestinian villages according to English survey in 1933

1933

\*

\*\*Source : Arab Studies Society, Mappings and JIS Department, 2006

2006

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\*\*\*Attrot colony was established in 1914 and remained until 1948 (the basin is the name of Settlement)

) 1948

1914

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2006 (J2) :4-3  
**Table 3-4: Land and Built up Areas of Jerusalem Governorate Area (J2) by Locality, 2006**

Area: Dunum :

Locality	** Built Up Land Area **	* Land Area *	
Al Jib	860	8,240	
Al Judeira	470	1,883	
Al-Ram	2,918	5,730	
An Nabi Samwil	7,5	2,154	
Rafat	750	3,767	
Hizma	964	10,239	
Beit 'Anan	845	11,071	
Anata	1,566	31,085	
Mikhmas	762	15,392	
Jaba'	804	13,383	
Beit Duqqu	430	5,488	
Al Qubeiba	400	3,305	
Biddu	1,018	5,441	
Beit Ijza	191	2,503	
Beit Surik	509	7,016	
Qatanna	1,777	9,463	
Qalandiya	98	810	
Qalandiya Camp	473	578	
Bir Nabala	1,322	2,716	
Beit Hanina al Balad	386	5,553	
Al 'Eizariya	2,392	10,085	
Abu Dis	1,716	13,459	
As Sawahira ash Sharqiya	1,130	65,099	
Ash Sheikh Sa'd	700	1,709	
Sur Bahir & Umm Tuba	295	1,482	+
Az Za'ayem	350	366	
Kharayib al Lahim	42	-	( )
Alwalija	615	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,783</b>	<b>238,017</b>	

\*Areas of Palestinian villages according to English survey in 1933

1933

\*

\*\*Source : Arab Studies Society, Mappings and JIS Department, 2006

2006/ 30

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:1-4

**Table 4-1: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Area and Source of Water, 2010**

Source of Water	(J2) Area (J2)	(J1) Area (J1)	Jerusalem Governorate	
Public Network	97.2	100.0	<b>99.0</b>	
Purchase Water Tanks	2.4	-	<b>0.8</b>	
Demotic Water Well	0.3	-	<b>0.1</b>	
Gallons of Mineral Water	0.1	-	<b>0.1</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

( ) (1) :2-4  
2009-2006

**Table 4-2: Quantity of Water Purchased(1) from Israeli Water Company (Mekorot) in the Palestinian territory for Domestic Use by Region, 2006-2009**

Unit: 1000 m<sup>3</sup>/Year

الوحدة: 1000 م<sup>3</sup>/السنة

Region\ Governorate	Year				/
	2009	2008	2007	2006	
<b>Palestinian Territory</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>53,465.9</b>	<b>52,819.2</b>	<b>49,442.2</b>	<b>43,910.0</b>	<sup>(2)</sup>
<b>West Bank</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>48,765.9</b>	<b>48,019.2</b>	<b>44,843.2</b>	<b>39,910.0</b>	<sup>(2)</sup>
Ramallah & Al-Bireh and Jerusalem <sup>(2)</sup>	18,511.3	19,006.0	18,335.0	16,646.2	<sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Gaza strip</b>	<b>4,700.0</b>	<b>4,800.0</b>	<b>4,599.0</b>	<b>4,000.0</b>	

(1) Includes the pumped water from the wells which are located in the Palestinian Territory and controlled by Mekorot. (1)

(2) Data doesn't include those parts of Jerusalem which were annexed by Israel in 1967. (2)

.1967

:3-4

2009

**Table 4-3: Quantity of Water Supply for Domestic Sector and Population and Daily per Capita share in the Palestinian territory by Region, 2009**

Region\ Governorate	( / / ) Daily Allocation Per Capita (liter/capita/day)	2009 Population Mid 2009	( <sup>3</sup> ) Quantity of Water Supply for Domestic Sector (Milion m <sup>3</sup> )	/
<b>Palestinian Territory</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>134.8</b>	<b>3,702,218</b>	<b>182.2</b>	<sup>(1)</sup>
<b>West Bank</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>2,215,402</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<sup>(1)</sup>
Ramallah & Al-Bireh and Jerusalem <sup>(1)</sup>	134.9	434,765	21.4	<sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>176.3</b>	<b>1,486,816</b>	<b>95.7</b>	

(1) Data doesn't include those parts of Jerusalem which were annexed by Israel in 1967. (1)

.1967



2009-2007

:4-4

**Table 4-4: Number of Springs and It's Annual Discharge in the West Bank by Region, 2007-2009**Discharge: 1000 m<sup>3</sup>/Year/ <sup>3</sup> 1000 :

Region\ Governorate	Year						/
	2009		2008		2007		
	Discharge	Number of Springs	Discharge	Number of Springs	Discharge	Number of Springs	
West Bank*	30,630.1	120	25,237.8	117	44,806.4	125	*
Jenin	176.8	7	152.8	5	205.1	7	
Tubas	1,572.3	7	2,458.2	10	4,484.5	10	
Nablus	4,879.8	33	2,382.3	32	8,775.2	35	
Salfit	188.1	5	152.5	5	245.3	5	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh and Jerusalem*	1,875.5	34	2,460.7	31	4,359.2	35	*
Jericho & Al Aghwar	19,492.2	7	17,127.1	7	25,931.9	7	
Bethlehem & Hebron	2,445.4	27	504.2	27	805.2	26	

**Note:**

1. The number and Quantity of Discharged water are for the controlled springs by PWA only.
2. The springs existence is restricted on the governorates mentionad in this table.

\* Data doesn't include those parts of Jerusalem which were annexed by Israel in 1967.

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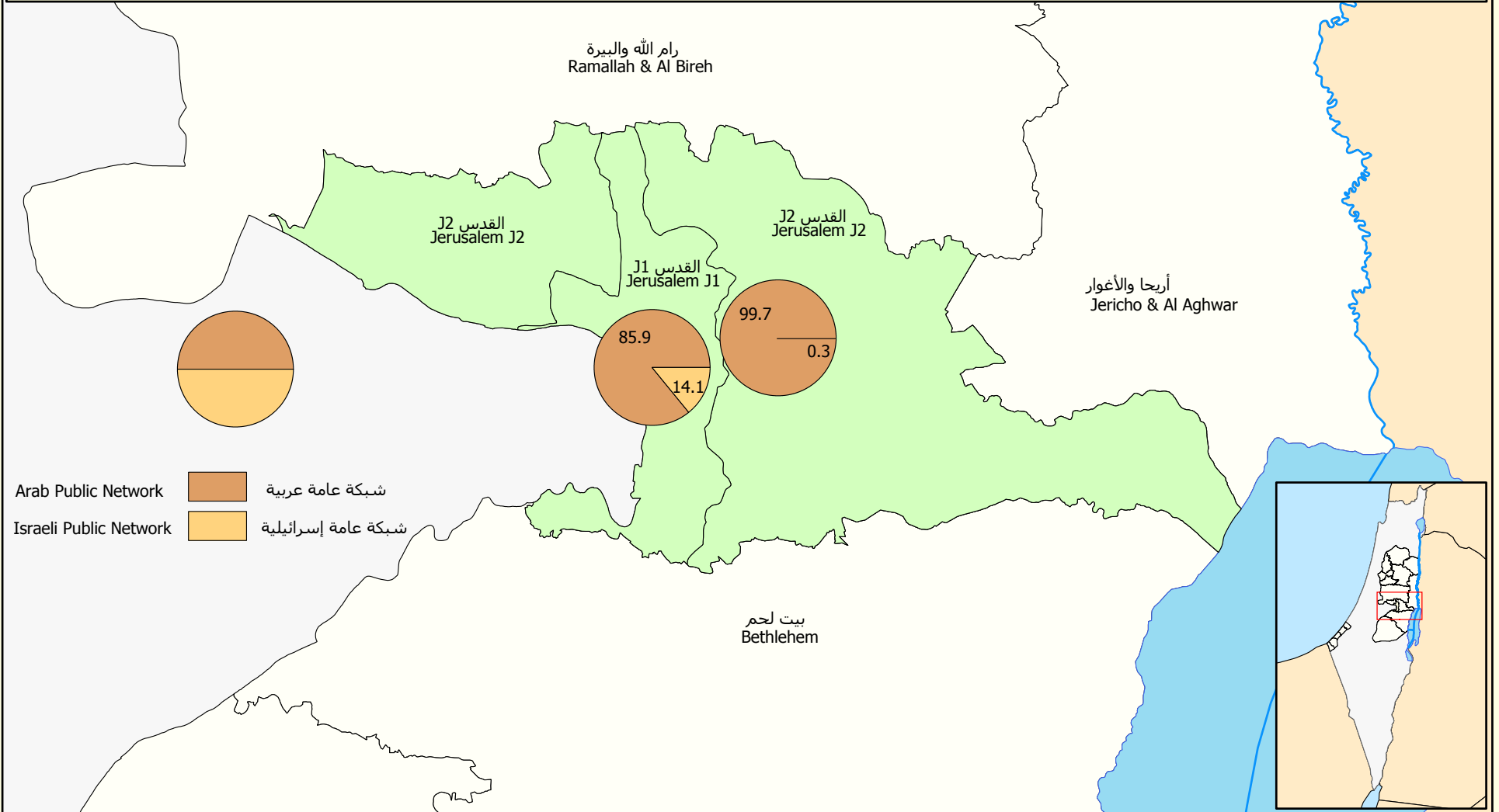
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:2.4

	89,675	2010			
2002		2008	83,006	2009	84,617
				.	62,796
410.2	2010	( . )	422.4		
	2008	( . )	409.2	2009	( . )
		.( . )	295.0	2002	

خريطة 4-1: التوزيع النسبي للأسر الفلسطينية في محافظة القدس حسب المنطقة والاتصال بشبكة الكهرباء، 2010.

Map 4-1: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Area and Connection to Electricity Network, 2010.



-

2010-2008 :5-4  
**Table 4-5: Electricity Energy Consumption in Jerusalem Governorate, 2008-2010**

G.w.h watt.hour

Year	Electricity Consumption	
2008	409.2	2008
2009	410.2	2009
2010	422.4	2010

2010 \* :6-4  
**Table 4-6: Number of Electricity Subscribers\* in Jerusalem Governorate by Locality, 2010**

Locality	Number	
Beit Hanina	6,011	
Shu'fat Camp	3,482	
Shu"fat	3,258	
Al 'Isawiya	2,669	
Sheikh Jarrah	903	
Bab al Sahira	3,826	
At Tur & Al Swwana	6,274	
Jerusalem (Al Quds)	6,428	( )
Silwan	4,895	
Al Thuri	1,794	
As Sawahira Al Gharbiya, Jabal al Mukabbir	3,664	
Beit Safafa	2,195	
Sur Bahir	3,139	
Rafat	277	
Mikhmas	432	
Qalandiya Camp	6,699	
Qalandiya	119	

\* Number of Electricity Subscribers in some Localities included to other Localities.

\*

2010

\*

:( ) 6-4

**Table 4-6 (Cont.): Number of Electricity Subscribers\* in Jerusalem Governorate by Locality, 2010**

Locality	Number	
Beit Duqqu	282	
Jaba'	366	
Al Judeira	387	
Al Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed	8,612	
Beit 'Anan	704	
Al Jib	882	
Bir Nabala	2,530	
Beit Ijza	106	
Al Qubeiba	438	
Biddu	1028	
An Nabi Samwil	40	
Hizma	745	
Beit Hanina al Balad	424	
Qatanna & Kharayib Umm al Lahim	949	
Beit Surik	452	
Beit Iksa	344	
'Anata	3,201	
Al 'Eizariya	5,491	
Abu Dis	3,109	
As Sawahira ash Sharqiya	1,068	
Other Localities**	7,342	**
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,675</b>	

\* Number of Electricity Subscribers in some Localities included to other Localities.

\*

\*\* Other include all other Localities in Jerusalem Governorate

\*\*

**Table 4-7: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate, Energy Used in the Housing Unit and Type of Usage, 2010**

Governorate/ Area and Usage	Total	Main Energy Used in the Housing Unit							/
		No Source	Diesel	Solar Energy	( ) Kerosene	Wood	Electricity	LBG	
<b>Jerusalem</b>									
Cooking	100	0.9	-	-	-	0.5	0.8	97.8	
Baking	100	33.0	-	-	-	4.8	22.3	39.9	
Water Heating	100	1.1	-	43.4	-	0.7	45.8	9.0	
Conditioning	100	28.3	-	-	-	-	69.3	2.4	
Heating	100	4.7	2.5	-	2.9	4.5	67.7	17.7	
Lighting	100	-	-	-	-	-	99.1	0.9	
<b>Area (J1)</b>									(J1)
Cooking	100	0.7	-	-	-	-	1.2	98.1	
Baking	100	19.5	-	-	-	0.3	27.8	52.4	
Water Heating	100	0.9	-	37.8	-	-	58.3	3.0	
Conditioning	100	29.6	-	-	-	-	68.5	1.9	
Heating	100	3.5	2.7	-	2.4	3.0	80.3	8.1	
Lighting	100	-	-	-	-	-	98.6	1.4	
<b>Area (J2)</b>									(J2)
Cooking	100	1.3	-	-	-	1.4	-	97.3	
Baking	100	56.3	-	-	-	12.6	12.8	18.3	
Water Heating	100	1.3	-	52.9	-	1.9	24.4	19.5	
Conditioning	100	26.2	-	-	-	-	70.6	3.2	
Heating	100	6.7	2.0	-	3.7	7.2	46.0	34.4	
Lighting	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	

2010

:8-4

**Table 4-8: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Area and Source of Electricity, 2010**

Source of Electricity	(J2) Area (J2)	(J1) Area (J1)	Jerusalem Governorate	
Arab Public Network	99.7	85.9	<b>90.9</b>	
Israeli Public Network	0.3	14.1	<b>9.1</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

:3.4

44

31

2010

5

3

2010

:9-4

**Table 4-9: Number of Localities in Jerusalem Governorate by Doer, Periodicity and Mean of Solid Waste Collection, 2010**

The Item	No. of Localities	
<b>Doer of solid waste collection</b>		
Local Authority	31	
Special private contractor	2	
Other	8	
No solid waste collection service	3	
<b>Periodicity of Solid waste collection</b>		
Daily	11	
Once a week	10	
More than once a week	20	
<b>Mean of solid waste collection</b>		
Special sewage vehicle	38	
Other	3	

2010

11

10

20



:10-4

2010

**Table 4-10: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Solid Waste Disposal Method From Home and Area, 2010**

<b>Solid Waste Disposal Method From Home</b>	<b>(J2) Area (J2)</b>	<b>(J1) Area (J1)</b>	<b>Jerusalem Governorate</b>	
Garbage Collector	8.2	25.1	<b>18.9</b>	
Disposed in Close Containers	18.5	31.1	<b>26.4</b>	
Disposed in Open Containers	66.3	43.8	<b>52.1</b>	
Disposed Randomly	2.0	-	<b>0.8</b>	
Burned In Home	4.4	-	<b>1.6</b>	
Buried in Pits	0.4	-	<b>0.1</b>	
Other	0.2	-	<b>0.1</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

44

24

20

2010

:11-4

**Table 4-11: Number of Localities in Jerusalem Governorate by Wastewater Disposal Method, 2010**

The Item	No.	
<b>Availability of wastewater network</b>		
Yes	24	
No	20	
<b>Wastewater Alternative Disposal Method*</b>		*
Tight Cesspits & Porous Cesspits	36	
More Than One Method**	8	**

\* The Alternative method used in the localities for the disposal of wastewater in the absence of a sewerage system or sewerage network does not cover 100% of users (residential, commercial, or industrial) in the localities. ( ) %100

\*\* Include Porous Cesspits, Tight Cesspits, Open Channels Network and Open Channels Without Network.

36

(J1) 2010

%50.5

(J1)

%99.5

(J2)

(J2)

%49.0

(J2)

2010

**Table 4-12: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Area and Wastewater Disposal Method, 2010**

<b>Wastewater Disposal Method</b>	<b>(J2) Area (J2)</b>	<b>(J1) Area (J1)</b>	<b>Jerusalem Governorate</b>	
Public Network	50.2	99.5	<b>81.4</b>	
Porous Cesspit	38.8	0.4	<b>14.5</b>	
Tight Cesspit	10.2	-	<b>3.8</b>	
None	0.8	0.1	<b>0.3</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

:5.4

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%40.7 %41.4 %49.3) (

%44.5 %47.0 %57.9) (J2) (J1) (%34.5

%31.9 %34.6) (J1) (%43.6

(J2) (%18.9 %34.3

2010

**Table 4-13: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Area and Environmental Problems Surrounding the Housing Unit, 2010**

Governorate\ Area and Problem	Presence of Environmental Problems					/
	Total	Mostly	Sometimes	Rarely	No	
<b>Jerusalem</b>						
Noise	100	18.9	12.4	18.0	50.7	
Smell	100	10.4	13.6	17.4	58.6	
Dust	100	11.2	11.0	18.5	59.3	
Smoke	100	6.9	11.3	16.3	65.5	
<b>Area (J1)</b>						(J1)
Noise	100	20.8	14.8	22.3	42.1	
Smell	100	8.9	15.7	22.4	53.0	
Dust	100	8.6	13.1	22.8	55.5	
Smoke	100	7.9	15.5	20.2	56.4	
<b>Area (J2)</b>						(J2)
Noise	100	15.7	8.4	10.5	65.4	
Smell	100	12.8	10.1	9.0	68.1	
Dust	100	16.0	7.2	11.1	65.7	
Smoke	100	5.2	4.0	9.7	81.1	

2010

**Table 4-14: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households Exposed to Environmental Problems in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Problem, Source and Area, 2010**

Type and Source of Problem	(J2) Area (J2)	(J1) Area (J1)	Jerusalem Governorate	
<b>Noise</b>				
Traffic	68.3	57.8	<b>60.8</b>	
Airplanes	0.8	1.1	<b>1.0</b>	
Queries and Stone Cutting	6.4	-	<b>1.8</b>	
Construction	7.1	12.0	<b>10.6</b>	
Industrial Activities	4.2	2.8	<b>3.2</b>	
Other	13.2	26.3	<b>22.6</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Smell</b>				
Wastewater	31.9	29.2	<b>30.1</b>	
Dumping Site	39.1	55.7	<b>49.9</b>	
Public W.C	0.8	0.5	<b>0.6</b>	
Transportation	2.2	8.1	<b>6.1</b>	
Agricultural Waste	21.2	3.8	<b>9.9</b>	)
Industrial Activities	3.2	1.4	<b>2.0</b>	(
Other	1.6	1.3	<b>1.4</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Dust</b>				
Unpaved Roads	66.3	36.0	<b>47.6</b>	
Queries and Stone Cutting	8.7	1.1	<b>4.0</b>	
Construction	12.8	50.1	<b>35.8</b>	
Industrial Activities	5.7	6.7	<b>6.3</b>	
Other	6.5	6.1	<b>6.3</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

2010

**Table 4-14 (Cont.): Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households Exposed to Environmental Problems in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Problem, Source and Area, 2010**

Type and Source of Problem	(J2) Area (J2)	(J1) Area (J1)	Jerusalem Governorate	
<b>Smoke</b>				
Industrial Activities	16.0	7.5	9.1	
Waste Burning	64.1	62.1	62.4	
Transportation	5.4	24.3	20.8	
Construction	5.3	5.3	5.3	
Other	9.2	0.8	2.4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

2006

:15-4

**Table 4-15: Road Network Length in the Palestinian territory by Region and Road Type, 2006**

Units: in Kilometers

الوحدات: بالكيلومترات

Region\ Governorate	Total	Road Type				/
		Bypass	Access and Local	Regional	Main	
<b>Palestinian Territory</b>	<b>5,146.9</b>	<b>764.4</b>	<b>3,410.1</b>	<b>437.8</b>	<b>534.6</b>	
<b>West Bank</b>	<b>4,516.4</b>	<b>764.4</b>	<b>2,899.1</b>	<b>380.0</b>	<b>472.9</b>	
Jerusalem	466.0	135.4	268.1	25.5	37.0	
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>630.5</b>	-	<b>511.0</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>61.7</b>	

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237,301      382,041      2010  
 %9.4      (J2)      144,740 (J1)

:1-5

(2010-2001 )

**Table 5-1: Estimated Population in Jerusalem Governorate and the Palestinian territory by Region (Mid Years 2001-2010)**

In Thousands

Year	Gaza Strip	Jerusalem Governorate			West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
		Total	(J2) Area (J2)	(J1) Area (J1)			
2001	1,145.9	337.2	122.2	215.0	1,992.6	3,138.5	2001
2002	1,182.9	341.1	124.5	216.6	2,042.3	3,225.2	2002
2003	1,221.1	345.0	127.7	217.3	2,093.4	3,314.5	2003
2004	1,261.0	349.0	129.3	219.7	2,146.4	3,407.4	2004
2005	1,304.4	353.1	131.8	221.3	2,203.7	3,508.1	2005
2006	1,349.3	357.4	134.4	223.0	2,262.7	3,612.0	2006
2007	1,395.7	361.7	137.0	224.7	2,323.5	3,719.2	2007
2008	1,440.3	368.4	139.6	228.8	2,385.2	3,825.5	2008
2009	1,486.8	375.1	142.1	233.0	2,448.4	3,935.2	2009
2010	1,535.1	382.0	144.7	237.3	2,513.3	4,048.4	2010

:2-5

(2010-2006 )

**Table 5-2: Percent of Population of Jerusalem Governorate from the Population of Palestinian territory at Estimated, (Mid Years 2006-2010)**

Year	Gaza Strip	Jerusalem	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
2006	37.4	9.9	62.6	100	2006
2007	37.5	9.7	62.5	100	2007
2008	37.7	9.6	62.3	100	2008
2009	37.8	9.5	62.2	100	2009
2010	37.9	9.4	62.1	100	2010

2010 -2009

:3-5

**Table 5-3: Estimated Mid Year Population in Jerusalem Governorate by Locality, 2009- 2010**

Locality Name	2010	2009	
<b>Jerusalem Governorate</b>	<b>382,041</b>	<b>375,167</b>	
<b>Area (J1)</b>	<b>237,301</b>	<b>233,031</b>	<b>(J1)</b>
<b>Area (J2)</b>	<b>144,740</b>	<b>142,136</b>	<b>(J2)</b>
Rafat	2,486	2,441	
Mikhmas	1,515	1,488	
Qalandiya Camp	9,247	9,080	
Qalandiya	1,234	1,212	
Beit Duqqu	1,697	1,667	
Jaba'	3,333	3,273	
Al Judeira	2,383	2,340	
Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed	21,317	20,934	
Beit 'Anan	4,167	4,092	
Al Jib	4,419	4,339	
Bir Nabala	5,044	4,953	
Beit Ijza	731	718	
Al Qubeiba	3,321	3,262	
Kharayib Umm al Lahim	380	373	
Biddu	7,118	6,990	
An Nabi Samwil	270	265	
Hizma	6,566	6,448	
Beit Hanina al Balad	1,121	1,101	
Qatanna	6,762	6,640	
Beit Surik	4,070	3,997	
Beit Ikse	1,984	1,949	
'Anata	12,616	12,389	
Al Ka'abina (Tajammu' Badawi)	727	714	( )
Az Za'ayyem	3,562	3,498	
Al 'Eizariya	18,435	18,103	
Abu Dis	11,290	11,086	
'Arab al Jahalin	755	741	
As Sawahira ash Sharqiya	6,073	5,964	
Ash Sheikh Sa'd	2,041	2,004	
Other Localities	75	74	

2010-2007

:4-5

**Table 5-4: Average of Estimated Population Growth Rate in Jerusalem Governorate and the Palestinian territory by Region, 2007-2010**

Region\ Governorate	2010	2009	2008	2007	/
<b>Palestinian Territory</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>2.87</b>	<b>2.86</b>	
<b>West Bank</b>	<b>2.66</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>2.66</b>	
Jerusalem	1.84	1.83	1.84	1.84	
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>3.23</b>	<b>3.20</b>	

2007

:5-5

**Table 5-5: Total Fertility Rate in Jerusalem Governorate and the Palestinian territory by Region, 2007**

Region\ Governorate	Total Fertility Rate	/
<b>Palestinian Territory</b>	<b>4.6</b>	
<b>West Bank</b>	<b>4.1</b>	
Jerusalem*	4.0	*
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>5.3</b>	

\*:Data doesn't include those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel in 1967.

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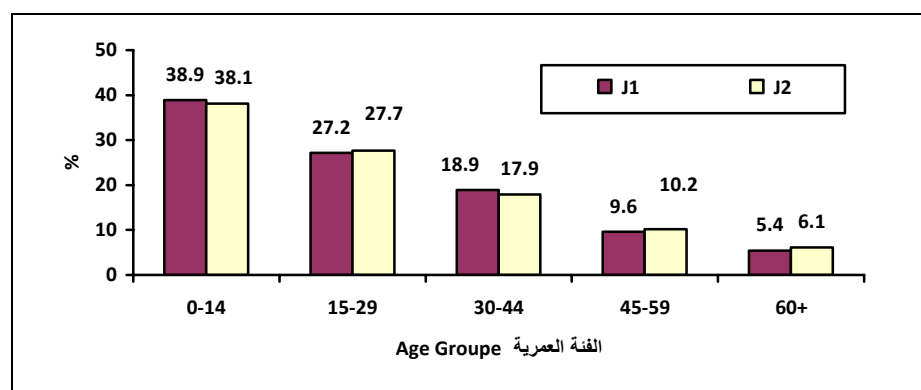
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60 %38.6 2010 15  
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.%5.7

2010 :1-5  
**Figure 5-1: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Population in Jerusalem Governorate by Area and Age Groups, 2010**



2010 :6-5  
**Table 5-6: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Population in Jerusalem Governorate by Area, Sex and Age Groups, 2010**

Age Groups	(J2) Area (J2)			(J1) Area (J1)			Jerusalem Governorate			
	Females	Males	Both Sexes	Females	Males	Both Sexes	Females	Males	Both Sexes	
0-14	37.8	38.3	38.1	38.8	39.1	38.9	38.4	38.8	38.6	14-0
15-29	27.7	28.0	27.7	27.7	26.6	27.2	27.7	27.1	27.4	29-15
30-44	17.8	17.9	17.9	18.8	19.0	18.9	18.4	18.6	18.5	44-30
45-59	10.2	10.2	10.2	9.3	9.9	9.6	9.6	10.0	9.8	59-45
60+	6.5	5.6	6.1	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.9	5.5	5.7	+60
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

(2010 ) :7-5  
**Table 5-7: Estimated Population in the Palestinian territory by Sex and Region, (Mid Year 2010)**

Region\ Governorate	Sex		Both Sexes	/
	Females	Males		
<b>Palestinian Territory</b>	<b>1,993,192</b>	<b>2,055,211</b>	<b>4,048,403</b>	
<b>West Bank</b>	<b>1,237,225</b>	<b>1,276,058</b>	<b>2,513,283</b>	
Jerusalem Governorate	187,706	194,335	<b>382,041</b>	
Area (J1)	116,592	120,709	<b>237,301</b>	(J1)
Area (J2)	71,114	73,626	<b>144,740</b>	(J2)
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>755,967</b>	<b>779,153</b>	<b>1,535,120</b>	

103.5 2010  
 103.1 (J2) (J1)

:8-5  
 2010  
**Table 5-8: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Population in Jerusalem Governorate by Area, Sex and Type of Locality, 2010**

Area and Sex	Type of Locality				
	Total	Camps	Rural	Urban	
<b>Jerusalem Governorate</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>80.7</b>	
Males	<b>100</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>80.6</b>	
Females	<b>100</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>80.8</b>	
<b>Area (J1)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>90.9</b>	(J1)
Males	<b>100</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>90.6</b>	
Females	<b>100</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>91.2</b>	
<b>Area (J2)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>64.0</b>	(J2)
Males	<b>100</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>64.0</b>	
Females	<b>100</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>63.9</b>	

%33.2  
 .(J2) %44.9 (J1) %26.3

2010

**Table 5-9: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Population in Jerusalem Governorate by Area, Sex and Refugee Status, 2010**

Area and Sex	Refugee Status			
	Total	Non-Refugee	Refugee	
<b>Jerusalem Governorate</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>33.2</b>	(J1)
Males	100	66.6	33.4	
Females	100	67.1	32.9	
<b>Area (J1)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>26.3</b>	
Males	100	73.7	26.3	
Females	100	73.7	26.3	
<b>Area (J2)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>44.4</b>	(J2)
Males	100	55.0	45.0	
Females	100	56.3	43.7	

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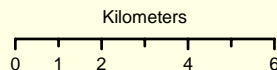
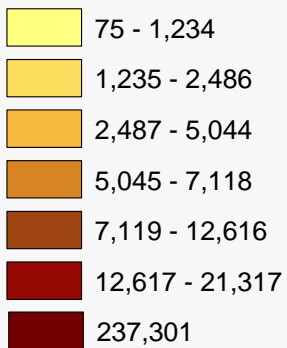
2010

**Table 5-10: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Population in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Locality, Sex and Age Groups, 2010**

Type of Locality and Sex	Total	Age Groups					
		+60	59-45	44-30	29-15	14-0	
<b>Jerusalem Governorate</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>38.6</b>	
Males	100	5.5	10.0	18.6	27.1	38.8	
Females	100	5.9	9.6	18.4	27.7	38.4	
Urban	100	5.8	10.1	18.9	27.6	37.6	
Males	100	5.7	10.4	18.8	27.4	37.7	
Females	100	5.9	9.8	18.9	27.8	37.6	
Rural	100	6.5	9.9	16.9	29.3	37.4	
Males	100	5.6	9.5	18.5	30.4	36.0	
Females	100	7.4	10.3	15.3	28.2	38.8	
Camp	100	3.1	7.1	17.0	22.1	50.7	
Males	100	3.1	7.1	16.3	19.7	53.8	
Females	100	3.1	7.1	17.7	25.0	47.1	

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**خريطة 5-1: عدد السكان المقدّر في منتصف العام لمحافظة القدس حسب التّجمع، 2010.**



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2010

(12)

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2009

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2009

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(19-15)

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2009

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%5.2

2009-2006

**Table 5-11: Registered Marriages in Shariah Courts and Churches in Jerusalem Governorate by Age Groups of Groom and Bride, 2006-2009**

Total				Age Groups of Bride							Age Groups of Groom	
2006	2007	2008	2009	+40	39-35	34-30	29-25	24-20	19-15	14-10		
139	163	150	152	0	0	0	0	8	136	8	19-15	
1,044	1,214	1,184	1,125	0	1	0	12	267	815	30	24-20	
927	1,052	1,066	1,118	1	1	12	95	436	568	5	29-25	
245	322	302	298	2	3	21	79	133	60	0	34-30	
77	83	93	78	0	5	16	25	24	8	0	39-35	
122	111	132	136	26	34	41	26	8	1	0	+40	
			2,907	29	44	90	237	876	1,588	43	2009	Total
			2,927	81	46	94	235	874	1,597	0	2008	
			2,945	28	28	79	243	842	1,663	62	2007	
			2,554	36	33	76	191	675	1,488	55	2006	

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:12-5

2010

**Table 5-12: Percentage Distribution of Palestinians (12 Years and Above) in Jerusalem Governorate by Marital Status, Sex and Area, 2010**

Marital Status and Sex		(J2) Area (J2)	(J1) Area (J1)	Jerusalem Governorate	
Never Married	Males	46.0	41.7	43.3	
	Females	40.5	38.2	39.1	
Legally Married	Males	1.6	1.4	1.5	
	Females	2.1	1.2	1.5	
Married	Males	50.9	53.6	52.6	
	Females	49.6	52.1	51.2	
Divorced	Males	0.6	1.3	1.0	
	Females	1.5	2.4	2.0	
Widowed	Males	0.9	1.7	1.4	
	Females	6.1	5.7	5.9	
Separated	Males	-	0.3	0.2	
	Females	0.2	0.4	0.3	
Total	Males	100	100	100	
	Females	100	100	100	



873	(19-15)	
216		%26.9
		%39.5

2009-2006

Total				Age Groups of Divorcee							Age Groups of Divorces	
2006	2007	2008	2009	+40	39-35	34-30	29-25	24-20	19-15	14-10		
8	9	15	19	0	0	0	1	2	16	0	19-15 24-20 29-25 34-30 39-35 +40	
83	91	116	145	0	0	0	3	43	99	0		
79	103	151	189	0	0	1	19	82	87	0		
45	64	75	85	0	1	11	26	37	10	0		
25	19	31	43	0	7	15	13	6	2	0		
51	47	50	66	28	13	14	6	3	2	0		
			547	28	21	41	68	173	216	0	2009	Total
			438	26	17	34	49	147	165	0	2008	
			333	20	14	29	48	95	125	2	2007	
			291	20	18	35	34	67	117	0	2006	

:14-5

2009-2003

**Table 5-14: Registered Marriages in Shariah Courts and Churches in the Palestinian territory and Selected Governorates, 2003-2009**

Region\ Governorate	Year							/
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	
<b>Palestinian Territory</b>	..	33,774	32,685	28,233	28,876	27,634	26,267	
Nablus	2,714	2,822	2,707	2,194	2,365	2,307	2,060	
<b>Jerusalem</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>2,927</b>	<b>2,945</b>	<b>2,554</b>	<b>2,511</b>	<b>2,435</b>	<b>2,502</b>	
Hebron	4,979	4,921	4,806	4,220	4,022	3,852	3,458	
Gaza	..	5,335	5,097	4,446	4,592	4,582	4,324	

2009-2003

:15-5

**Table 5-15: Registered Divorces in the Palestinian territory and Selected Governorates, 2003-2009**

Region\ Governorate	Year							/
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	
<b>Palestinian Territory</b>	..	4,399	4,043	3,756	4,211	3,961	3,909	
Nablus	470	433	375	302	412	331	346	
<b>Jerusalem</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>374</b>	
Hebron	533	506	429	441	417	433	403	
Gaza	..	625	644	579	701	680	626	

2007

**Table 5-16: Percentage Distribution of Households in Jerusalem Governorate and the Palestinian territory by Type of Household and Region, 2007**

Age Groups	Number of Children Ever Born									
	+8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	8.8	35.2	54.4	19-15
20-24	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	3.9	15.1	30.1	28.0	22.0	24-20
25-29	0.3	0.7	2.9	10.1	20.4	25.9	22.2	9.9	7.8	29-25
30-34	3.4	5.5	12.9	20.5	24.5	16.2	8.6	4.1	4.4	34-30
35-39	12.0	11.7	18.4	21.7	16.9	7.1	4.9	3.3	4.1	39-35
40-44	24.9	13.6	16.1	17.1	10.5	5.2	4.5	3.3	4.7	44-40
45-49	35.7	12.5	15.5	12.8	9.0	4.4	3.2	2.9	3.9	49-45
50-54	45.9	10.6	12.8	10.6	5.8	4.5	2.8	2.1	4.9	54-50
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>	

19.9                      25.4                      2009

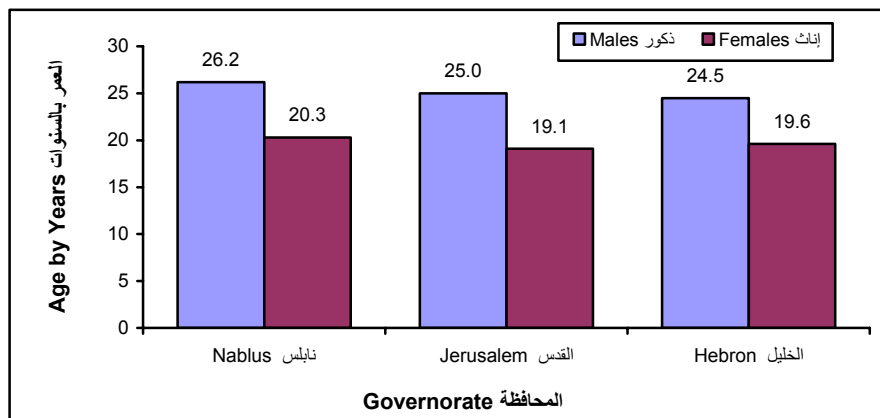
25.0

24.5                      26.2

19.6                      20.3                      19.1

2009                      :2-5

**Figure 5-2: Median Age at the First Legal Marriage by Selected Governorates, 2009**



:5.5

.2010                      4.7

.2010                      %83.1

2010                      :17-5

**Table 5-17: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Household Size, 2010**

Household Size	Value	
1	7.4	1
2	14.7	2
3	13.6	3
4	15.7	4
5+	48.6	+5
<b>Total</b>	100	
<b>Average of Household Size</b>	4.7	

2010

:18-5

**Table 5-18: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Sex of Head of Household and Household Size, 2010**

Household Size	Jerusalem Governorate		
	Females	Males	
1	35.5	3.0	1
2	27.5	12.6	2
3	13.0	13.7	3
4	7.9	17.0	4
5+	16.1	53.7	+5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Average of Household Size</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	

2010

:19-5

**Table 5-19: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Area and Type of Household, 2010**

Type of Household	(J2) Area (J2)	(J1) Area (J1)	Jerusalem Governorate	
One Person Household	3.6	9.7	<b>7.5</b>	
Nuclear Household	86.7	81.1	<b>83.1</b>	
Extended Household	9.7	9.0	<b>9.2</b>	
Composite Household	0.0	0.2	<b>0.2</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

-

-	"12"	.2010	.1
		.2010	.2
.2006		.2010	.3
		.2011	.4
			.2007
-	( )	.2011	.5
.2010		.2011	.6



-



2010

:( )

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1.6

3.7 (J1) 3.2 3.3

2010 3.6 (J2)

1.6 (J2) 1.5 (J1) 1.3 1.4

%99.0 2010

%90.9

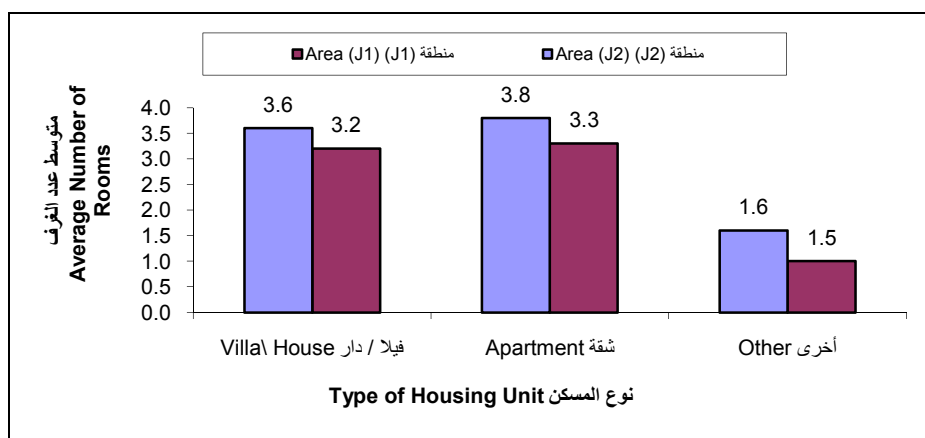
%9.1

%81.4

2010

:1-6

Figure 6-1: Average Number of Rooms in Housing Unit in Jerusalem Governorate by Area and Type of Housing Unit, 2010



44,703	2007	(J1)	
	.	(J2)	23,190

2007 :1-6

**Table 6-1: Number of Palestinian Occupied Housing Units in Jerusalem Governorate by Area, 2007**

Governorate/Area	Number of Housing Units	/
<b>Jerusalem Governorate</b>	<b>67,893</b>	
Area (J1)	44,703	(J1)
Area (J2)	23,190	(J2)

2010

:2-6

**Table 6-2: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Household Size, Type of Housing Unit and Number of Rooms, 2010**

Type of Housing Unit and Number of Rooms	Total	Household Size				
		+7	6-5	4-3	2-1	
<b>Villa\ House</b>						/
1	100	10.1	2.8	65.2	21.9	1
2	100	10.2	22.8	28.5	38.5	2
3	100	16.0	24.5	34.5	25.0	3
4	100	24.5	28.6	37.3	9.6	4
+5	100	49.3	25.3	19.4	6.0	+5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>19.7</b>	
<b>Average Number of Rooms</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	
<b>Apartment</b>						
1	100	4.0	38.8	19.3	37.9	1
2	100	8.2	12.1	33.7	46.0	2
3	100	19.0	24.2	32.3	24.5	3
4	100	30.3	35.6	22.2	11.9	4
+5	100	38.6	40.8	14.1	6.5	+5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>20.5</b>	
<b>Average Number of Rooms</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	
<b>Other*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>72.6</b>	*
<b>Average Number of Rooms</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	
<b>Total</b>						
1	100	3.8	8.7	19.5	68.0	1
2	100	11.1	18.5	30.0	40.4	2
3	100	17.3	24.4	33.4	24.9	3
4	100	26.9	31.6	30.9	10.6	4
+5	100	43.8	33.3	16.7	6.2	+5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>22.0</b>	
<b>Average Number of Rooms</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	

\*Other: Includes Independent Room, Tent, Marginal.

: \*

2010

:3-6

**Table 6-3: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Household Size, Area and Type of Housing Unit, 2010**

Area and Type of Housing Unit	Average Number of Rooms	Total	Household Size				
			+7	6-5	4-3	2-1	
<b>Jerusalem Governorate</b>							
Villa\ House	3.4	100	21.7	25.6	33.0	19.7	/
Apartment	3.5	100	24.1	29.0	26.4	20.5	
Other*	1.1	100	9.8	4.8	12.8	72.6	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>22.0</b>	
<b>Area (J1)</b>							(J1)
Villa\ House	3.2	100	9.3	22.4	42.9	25.4	/
Apartment	3.3	100	19.3	27.7	28.9	24.1	
Other*	1.0	100	1.5	3.2	10.5	84.8	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>27.7</b>	
<b>Area (J2)</b>							(J2)
Villa\ House	3.6	100	39.4	30.4	18.8	11.4	/
Apartment	3.8	100	33.6	31.7	21.5	13.2	
Other*	1.6	100	47.6	12.9	23.4	16.1	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>	

\*Other: Includes Independent, Room, Tent Marginal

: \*

2010

**Table 6-4: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Number of Rooms, Number of Bedrooms, Area and Type of Housing Unit, 2010**

Area and Type of Housing Unit	Number of Bedrooms			Number of Rooms			
	+3	2	1	+3	2	1	
<b>Jerusalem Governorate</b>							
Villa\ House	35.2	49.9	14.9	81.9	17.2	0.9	/
Apartment	32.4	52.8	14.8	87.2	11.7	1.1	
Other*	-	7.3	92.7	1.2	9.2	89.6	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	
<b>Area (J1)</b>							<b>(J1 )</b>
Villa\ House	29.8	53.5	16.7	77.5	21.3	1.2	/
Apartment	26.8	56.4	16.8	83.6	15.2	1.2	
Other*	-	-	100.0	-	0.8	99.2	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	
<b>Area(J2)</b>							<b>(J2)</b>
Villa\ House	42.9	44.7	12.4	88.3	11.3	0.4	/
Apartment	43.8	45.4	10.8	94.6	4.6	0.8	
Other*	-	40.8	59.2	6.8	47.6	45.6	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	

\* : Other Includes Independent Room, Tent, Marginal.

:\*

2010

**Table 6-5: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Area, Building Material of Outer Walls of the House, 2010**

<b>Type of Construction Material</b>	<b>(J2) Area (J2)</b>	<b>(J1) Area (J1)</b>	<b>Jerusalem Governorate</b>	
Stone clean	55.1	27.9	<b>37.9</b>	
Stone and cement	13.1	30.0	<b>23.8</b>	
Reinforced concrete	12.0	4.1	<b>7.0</b>	
Brick concrete	16.1	19.8	<b>18.4</b>	
Coffee mud	0.3	0.9	<b>0.7</b>	
Old stone	2.1	17.3	<b>11.7</b>	
Other	1.3	-	<b>0.5</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

2010

:6-6

**Table 6-6: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Area and Selected Indicators for Housing Unit, 2010**

Selected Indicators	(J2) Area (J2)	(J1) Area (J1)	Jerusalem Governorate	
<b>Type of Housing Unit</b>				
Villa\ House	59.2	49.1	<b>52.8</b>	/
Apartment	39.0	46.1	<b>43.5</b>	
Independent Room	0.5	4.8	<b>3.2</b>	
Other*	1.3	-	<b>0.5</b>	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Tenure of Housing Unit</b>				
Owned	79.3	78.5	<b>78.8</b>	
Rented	11.7	19.1	<b>16.4</b>	
Without Payment	9.0	2.4	<b>4.8</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Accessibility of Housing Unit</b>				
Residential Only	99.5	97.4	<b>98.2</b>	
Multi Usage	0.5	2.6	<b>1.8</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Housing Density</b>				
Less Than 1.00	16.8	24.6	<b>21.7</b>	1.00
1.00-1.99	50.6	56.7	<b>54.5</b>	1.99 - 1.00
2.00-2.99	23.8	14.5	<b>17.9</b>	2.99-2.00
3.00+	8.9	4.2	<b>5.9</b>	+3.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Average Housing Density</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	

\* : Other Includes Independent Room, Tent, Marginal.

:\*



2007

:7-6

**Table 6-7: Number of Palestinian Housing Units in Jerusalem Governorate by Locality, 2007**

Locality	Number of Housing Units	
<b>Jerusalem Governorate</b>	<b>67,893</b>	
<b>Area (J1)</b>	<b>44,703</b>	<b>(J1)</b>
<b>Area (J2)</b>	<b>23,190</b>	<b>(J2)</b>
Rafat	379	
Mikhmas	281	
Qalandiya Camp	1,465	
Jaba' (Tajammu' Badawi)	14	( )
Qalandiya	193	
Beit Duququ	278	
Jaba'	417	
Al Judeira	370	
Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed	3,740	
Beit 'Anan	689	
Al Jib	648	
Bir Nabala	851	
Beit Ijza	108	
Al Qubeiba	497	
Kharayib Umm al Lahim	48	
Biddu	1,043	
An Nabi Samwil	39	
Hizma	926	
Beit Hanina al Balad	163	
Qatanna	964	
Beit Surik	567	
Beit Iksha	326	
'Anata	1,954	
Al Ka'abina (Tajammu'Badawi)	110	( )
Az Za'ayem	627	
Al 'Eizariya	3,088	
Abu Dis	1,997	
Arab Al Jahaleen	91	
As Sawahira ash Sharqiya	970	
Ash Sheikh Sa'd	347	

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		.	
	)-	-	.2009
		-	-(
.	.2010	.2011	.3
		.	-
.2010		.2011	.4
		.	-



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2010/01/14 - 2009/01/15  
2011/01/14 - 2010/01/15

.2010

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2009	2007	2006	2004	2001	
5.55	5.80	6.29	6.23	6.06	/
1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.40	/

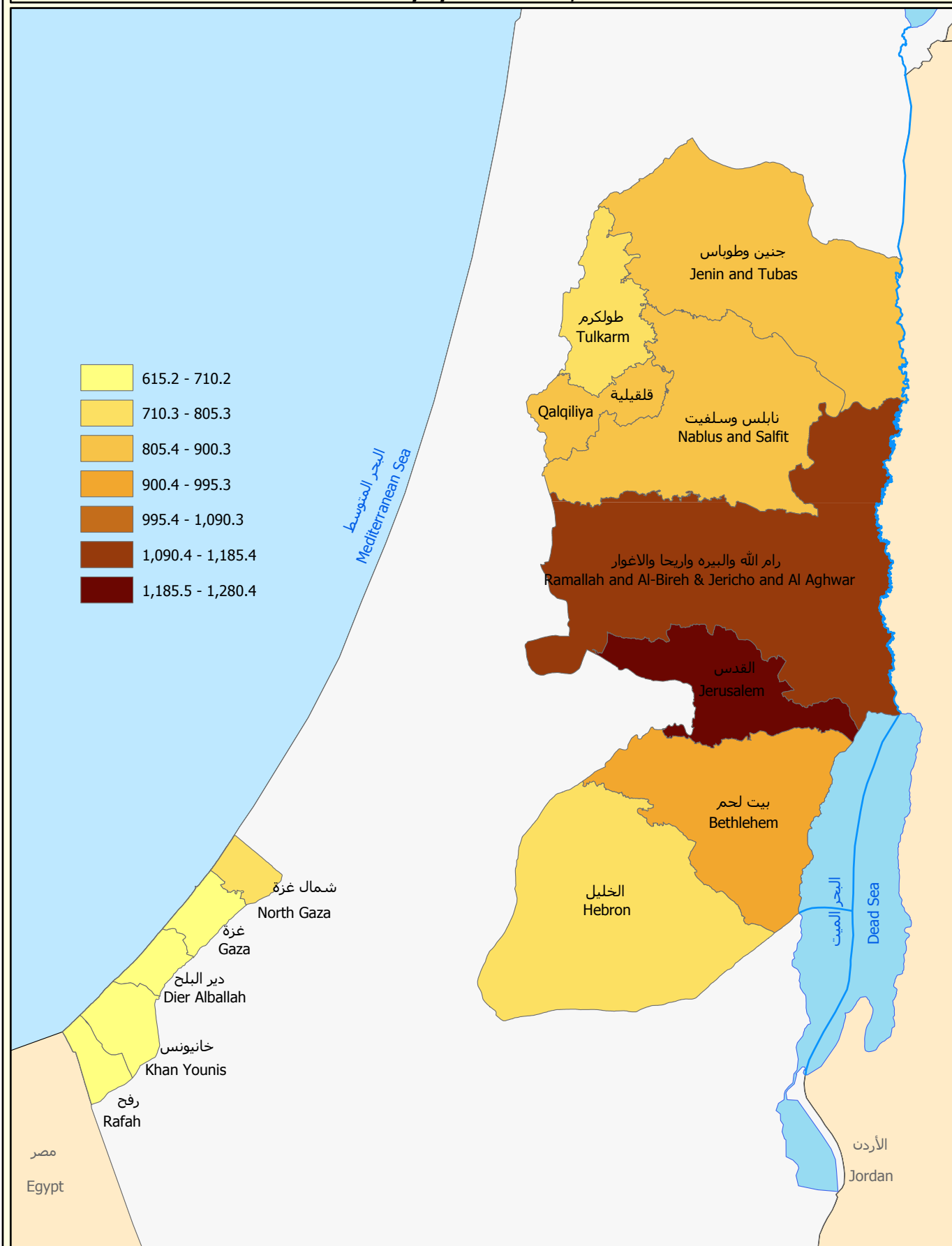
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850.6	2009	1,280.4			
	6.0	6.4	5.8	5.5	
1,186.2			.2009		
			789.3	2009	
		%7.0	2009		%5.9
	%3.5	%2.2		2009	
	%14.5	%18.1			
	%5.3	%3.5			
	%8.7	%11.7	2009		
		2009			
809.3	/		%63.2	2009	
	232.8		2009		
/					
					%63.0

-

خريطة 7-1: متوسط استهلاك الأسرة الشهري بالدينار الأردني في الأراضي الفلسطينية حسب المحافظة، 2009.

Map 7-1: Monthly Average of Household Consumption in (JD) in the Palestinian Territory by Governorate, 2009.



Kilometers  
0 4.5 9 18 27

المصدر: الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء الفلسطيني، 2011

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2011



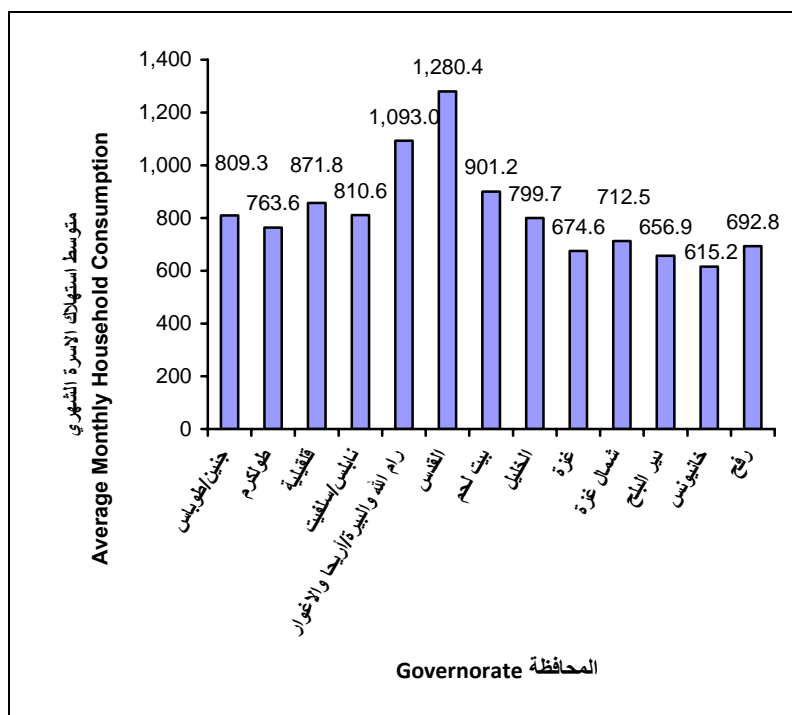
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2009

:1-7

Figure 7-1: Monthly Average of Household Consumption in (JD) in the Palestinian Territory by Governorate, 2009



2009

**Table 7-1: Average Monthly Household Expenditure and Consumption in (JD) in the Palestinian Territory By Commodities, Services Groups and Region, 2009**

Commodities and Services	Gaza	Jerusalem Governorate	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
<b>A-Food cash expenditure</b>	<b>255.5</b>	<b>354.7</b>	<b>299.1</b>	<b>284.3</b>	-
Bread and cereals	39.5	57.9	53.2	<b>48.6</b>	
Meat and poultry	64.1	93.9	76.8	<b>72.5</b>	
Fish and sea products	8.2	8.0	6.1	<b>6.8</b>	
Dairy products and eggs	16.7	36.2	26.5	<b>23.2</b>	
Oils and fats	10.4	10.5	10.3	<b>10.3</b>	
Fruits and nuts	24.2	26.9	23.1	<b>23.5</b>	
Vegetables, legumes and tubers	38.0	39.0	36.9	<b>37.3</b>	
Sugar and confectionery	14.4	17.8	15.5	<b>15.1</b>	
Non-alcoholic beverages	8.8	18.4	14.8	<b>12.8</b>	
Other foods	13.4	19.4	15.0	<b>14.4</b>	
Take away food and meals in restaurant	17.7	26.8	20.9	<b>19.8</b>	/
<b>B-Own produced food in kind</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	-
<b>C-TOTAL FOOD CONSUMPTION(A+B)</b>	<b>258.4</b>	<b>358.4</b>	<b>317.2</b>	<b>297.2</b>	- ( + )
<b>D-Non-food cash expenditure</b>	<b>336.1</b>	<b>735.8</b>	<b>501.5</b>	<b>445.2</b>	-
Clothing and footwear	55.8	69.9	55.0	<b>55.2</b>	
Housing	50.5	139.0	78.4	<b>68.9</b>	
Furniture and utensils	24.6	51.2	33.2	<b>30.3</b>	
Household operations	12.1	17.2	12.4	<b>12.3</b>	
Medical care	47.4	41.6	38.8	<b>41.7</b>	

2009

**Table 7-1 (Cont.): Average Monthly Household Expenditure and Consumption in (JD)  
in the Palestinian Territory By Commodities, Services Groups and Region, 2009**

Commodities and Services	Gaza Strip	Jerusalem Governorate	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Transport	44.3	162.8	106.6	85.4	
communications	20.3	52.0	32.9	28.6	
Education	23.3	25.6	29.4	27.3	
Recreation	11.2	39.4	19.1	16.4	
Personal care	19.4	34.0	21.9	21.0	
Tobacco	12.6	69.7	42.5	32.3	
Alcoholic beverages	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	
Other non-food expenditure	14.6	31.6	30.5	25.1	
Social Protection	0.1	1.6	0.7	0.5	
<b>E-Own produced non-food in kind</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>186.1</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>108.2</b>	-
Other than foods	0.3	0.0	3.2	2.2	
Estimated rent value of the dwelling	98.0	186.1	110.1	105.9	
<b>ON-FOOD F-TOTAL N CONSUMPTION (D+E)</b>	<b>434.4</b>	<b>922.0</b>	<b>614.8</b>	<b>553.4</b>	- ( + )
<b>G-TOTAL CONSUMPTION (C+F)</b>	<b>692.8</b>	<b>1,280.4</b>	<b>932.0</b>	<b>850.6</b>	( + ) -
<i>-Own produced food (B)</i>	3.0	3.7	18.1	12.9	( ) -
<i>-Own produced non-food products in kind (E)</i>	98.3	186.1	113.3	108.2	- ( )
H-Cash Transfer	20.8	40.7	26.2	24.3	-
I-Taxes	0.3	27.1	6.2	4.2	-
J-Non-Consumption Expenditure	49.4	27.8	22.0	31.3	-
<b>TOTAL CASH EXPENDITURE (G-B-E+H+I+J)</b>	<b>662.1</b>	<b>1,186.2</b>	<b>855.0</b>	<b>789.3</b>	- - ) ( + + +

Been using the average family size in particular, these data only, where the average family size used for the Palestinian territories 6.0, and 5.8 in the West Bank and 6.4 in the Gaza Strip, while the family size used for the District of Jerusalem 5.5.

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**Table 7-2: Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure and Consumption in (JD) in Jerusalem Governorate and the Palestinian Territory by Commodities and Services Groups, 2009**

<b>Commodities and Services</b>	<b>Jerusalem Governorate</b>	<b>Palestinian Territory</b>	
<b>Food cash expenditure</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>47.2</b>	
Bread and cereals	10.5	8.1	
Meat and poultry	17.1	12.0	
Fish and sea products	1.5	1.1	
Dairy products and eggs	6.6	3.8	
Oil and fat	1.9	1.7	
Fruits and nuts	4.9	3.9	
Vegetables, legumes and tubers	7.1	6.2	
Sugar and confectionery	3.2	2.5	
Non-alcohol beverages	3.3	2.1	
Other food	3.5	2.4	
Take away food and meals in restaurant	4.9	3.3	/
<b>Own produced food in kind</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	
<b>Total Food Consumption</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>49.4</b>	
<b>D-Non-food cash expenditure</b>	<b>133.8</b>	<b>73.9</b>	
Clothing and footwear	12.7	9.2	
Housing	25.3	11.4	
Furniture and utensils	9.3	5.0	
Household operations	3.1	2.0	
Medical care	7.6	6.9	
Transport	29.6	14.2	
Communications	9.5	4.7	

2009

**Table 7-2 (Cont): Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure and Consumption in (JD) in Jerusalem Governorate and the Palestinian Territory by Commodities and Services Groups, 2009**

Commodities and Services	Jerusalem Governorate	Palestinian Territory	
Education	4.7	4.5	
Recreation	7.2	2.7	
Personal care	6.2	3.5	
Tobacco	12.7	5.4	
Alcohol beverages	0.0	0.0	
Other non-food consumption expenditure	5.8	4.2	
Social Protection	0.3	0.1	
<b>Own produced non-food in kind</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>18.0</b>	
Other than food	0.0	0.4	
Estimated rent value of own dwelling	33.8	17.6	
<b>Total Non-Food Consumption</b>	<b>167.6</b>	<b>91.9</b>	
<b>Total Consumption</b>	<b>232.8</b>	<b>141.3</b>	
-Own produced food (B)	0.7	2.1	( ) -
-Own produced non-food products in kind (E)	33.8	18.0	( ) -
H-Cash Transfer	7.4	4.0	-
I-Taxes	4.9	0.7	-
J-Non-Consumption Expenditure	5.1	5.2	-
<b>TOTAL CASH EXPENDITURE (G-B-E+H+I+J)</b>	<b>215.7</b>	<b>131.1</b>	( + + + - - )

2009

**Table 7-3: Percentage and Average Monthly Household Consumption in (JD)\* in Jerusalem Governorate and the Palestinian Territory by Commodities and Services Groups, 2009**

<b>Commodities and Services</b>	<b>Jerusalem Governorate</b>	<b>Palestinian Territory</b>	
<b>Average Monthly Consumption in Jordanian Dinar</b>	<b>1,280.4</b>	<b>850.6</b>	
Bread and cereals	4.5	5.7	
Meat and poultry	7.3	8.5	
Fish and sea products	0.6	0.8	
Dairy products and eggs	2.8	2.7	
Oil and fat	0.8	1.2	
Fruits and nuts	2.1	2.8	
Vegetables, legumes and tubers	3.0	4.4	
Sugar and confectionery	1.4	1.8	
Non-alcohol beverages	1.4	1.5	
Other food	1.5	1.7	
Take away food and meals in restaurant	2.1	2.3	/
<b>Own produced food in kind</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	
<b>Total Food Consumption</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>34.9</b>	
Clothing and footwear	5.5	6.5	
Housing	10.9	8.1	
Furniture and utensils	4.0	3.6	
Household operations	1.3	1.4	
Medical care	3.3	4.9	
Transport	12.7	10.0	
Communications	4.1	3.4	

2009

**Table 7-3 (Cont.): Percentage and Average Monthly Household Consumption in Jordanian Dinar in Jerusalem Governorate and the Palestinian Territory by Commodities and Services Groups, 2009**

Commodities and Services	Jerusalem Governorate	Palestinian Territory	
Education	2.0	3.2	
Recreation	3.1	1.9	
Personal care	2.7	2.5	
Tobacco	5.4	3.8	
Alcohol beverages	0.0	0.0	
Other non-food consumption expenditure	2.5	2.9	
Social Protection	0.1	0.1	
<b>Own produced non-food in kind</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>12.7</b>	
Other than food	0.0	0.3	
Estimated rent value of own dwelling	14.5	12.5	
<b>Total non-food consumption</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>65.1</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

Been using the average family size in particular, these data only, where the average family size used for the Palestinian territories 6.0, and 5.8 in the West Bank and 6.4 in the Gaza Strip, while the family size used for the Region of Jerusalem 5.5.

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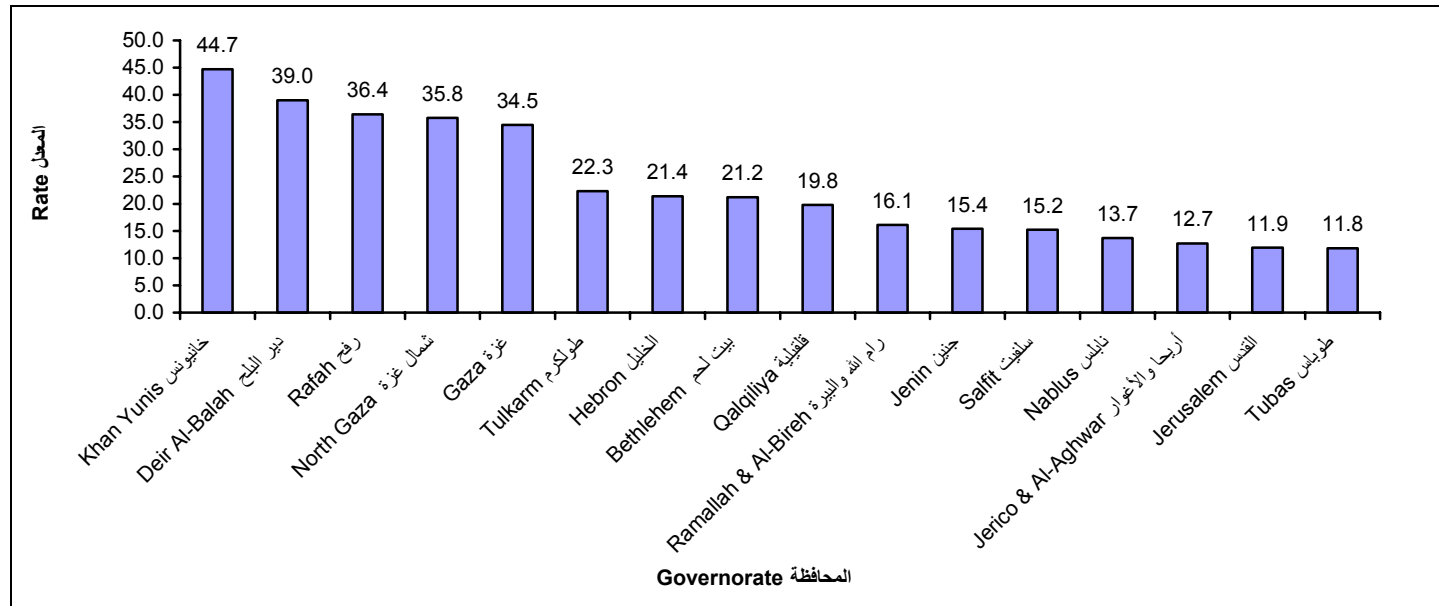
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	(		)	1.8
.2010	%39.0	15		
		%41.1		
.	2009-2005	%40.0	%39.8 %39.2 %38.6 %36.6	
15	%8.9			
		%68.4	2010	
.	2009-2005	%11.4	%12.5 %13.3 %11.2 %7.7	
	(		)	1.1.8
15	%41.5	2010		
%40.2	%47.2	%44.7	.	
			.	
	(		)	2.1.8
	%11.9	15	2010	
.	2009-2005	%11.8	%12.2 %14.4 %13.9 %17.5	
.	%37.8	%17.2	%23.7	
(%44.7)				
	.(%34.5)	(%35.8)	(%36.4)	(%39.0)
(%19.8)	(%21.2)	(%21.4)	(%22.3)	
.	.(%11.8)	(%15.4)	(%16.1)	
		(	)	3.1.8
	%17.3	2010		
.	%43.7	%23.4	%30.0	

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**Figure 8 –1: Unemployment Rate in the Palestinian territory by Governorate, 2010 (ILO Standards)**



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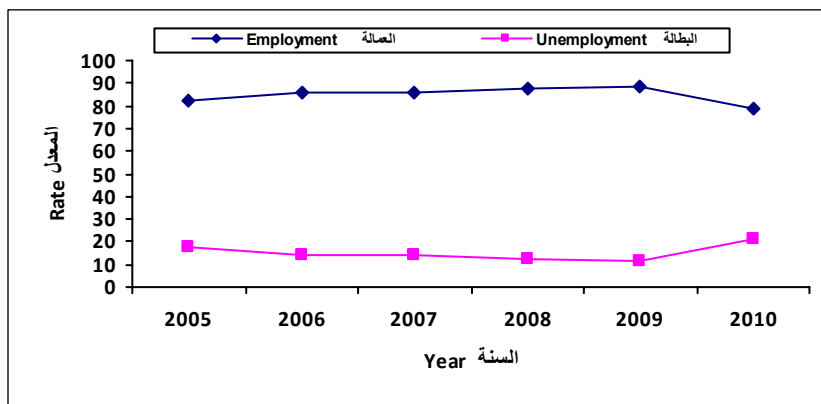
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**Figure 8-2: Employment and Unemployment Rate from Participants in the Labour Force (15 years and above) in Jerusalem Governorate, 2005–2010 (ILO Standards)**



Data for the years 2005-2008 are revised data

2008 - 2005

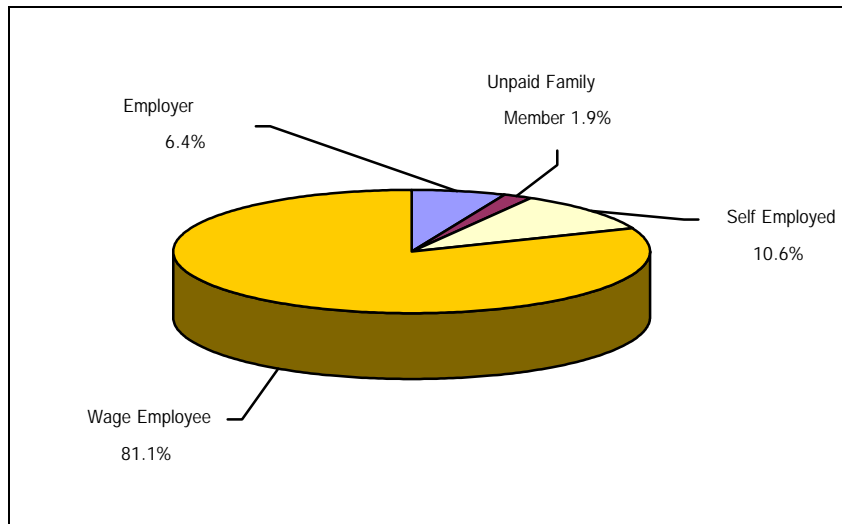


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**Figure 8-3: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons from Jerusalem Governorate by Employment Status, 2010 (ILO Standards)**



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 %12.9      %15.7  
 %6.4      %12.8  
 .%1.1

3.8

2010  
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 .%2.8      %20.4

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%57.6 2010  
%65.6 %67.1 %67.8 %65.9 %61.1 2009 -2005  
%32.2 %34.1 %38.9 2010 %42.4  
.2009 -2005 %34.4 %32.9

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163.6 113.6  
2010  
2009 41.8 40.2  
.2010 35.8  
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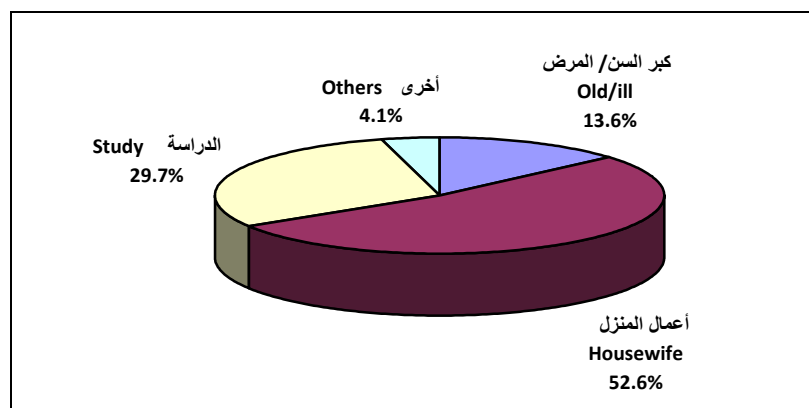
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.( %6.2 %34.5) %13.6  
( %70.9 %0.6) %52.6  
%4.1 ( %22.0 %51.3) %29.7  
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**Figure 8-4: Percentage Distribution of Persons Outside Labor Force from Jerusalem Governorate by Reason, 2010**



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2010-2005

**Table 8-1: Percentage Distribution of Population (15 Years and Above) from Jerusalem Governorate by Labor Force Status, 2005-2010**

Labor Force Status	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
In the Labor Force	39.0	40.0	39.8	39.2	38.6	36.6
Outside Labor Force	61.0	60.0	60.2	60.8	61.4	63.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Full Employment	86.2	83.8	84.4	77.1	81.6	78.8
Underemployment	1.9	4.4	3.4	8.5	4.5	3.7
Unemployment	11.9	11.8	12.2	14.4	13.9	17.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Data for the years 2005-2008 are revised data

2008 - 2005

2010-2005

**Table 8-2: Percentage Distribution of Population (15 Years and Above) from  
Jerusalem Governorate by Labor Force Status and Sex, 2005-2010**

Labor Force Status and Year	Sex			
	Both Sexes	Females	Males	
<b>2005</b>				<b>2005</b>
In the Labor Force	36.2	7.7	64.4	
Outside Labor Force	63.8	92.3	35.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>2006</b>				<b>2006</b>
In the Labor Force	38.6	11.2	65.7	
Outside Labor Force	61.4	88.8	34.3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>2007</b>				<b>2007</b>
In the Labor Force	39.2	13.3	64.9	
Outside Labor Force	60.8	86.7	35.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>2008</b>				<b>2008</b>
In the Labor Force	39.8	12.5	66.9	
Outside Labor Force	60.2	87.5	33.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>2009</b>				<b>2009</b>
In the Labor Force	40.0	11.4	67.6	
Outside Labor Force	60.0	88.6	32.4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>2010</b>				<b>2010</b>
In the Labor Force	39.0	8.9	68.4	
Outside Labor Force	61.0	91.1	31.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

Data for the years 2005-2008 are revised data

2008 - 2005

2010-2005

**Table 8-3: Percentage Distribution of Population (15 Years and Above) from Jerusalem Governorate by Labor Force Status and Age Groups, 2005-2010**

Labor Force Status and Year	Total	Age Groups					
		+55	54-45	44-35	34-25	24-15	
<b>2005</b>							<b>2005</b>
In the Labor Force	36.6	13.8	40.1	48.7	54.2	24.9	
Outside Labor Force	63.4	86.2	59.9	51.3	45.8	75.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>2006</b>							<b>2006</b>
In the Labor Force	38.6	17.6	42.8	49.5	57.8	25.8	
Outside Labor Force	61.4	82.4	57.2	50.5	42.2	74.2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>2007</b>							<b>2007</b>
In the Labor Force	39.2	16.3	44.0	54.8	55.5	26.1	
Outside Labor Force	60.8	83.7	56.0	45.2	44.5	73.9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>2008</b>							<b>2008</b>
In the Labor Force	39.8	13.9	42.1	52.0	58.5	28.0	
Outside Labor Force	60.2	86.1	57.9	48.0	41.5	72.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>2009</b>							<b>2009</b>
In the Labor Force	40.0	14.4	44.6	53.8	56.7	28.3	
Outside Labor Force	60.0	85.6	55.4	46.2	43.3	71.7	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>2010</b>							<b>2010</b>
In the Labor Force	39.0	16.8	45.2	54.2	54.3	26.0	
Outside Labor Force	61.0	83.2	54.8	45.8	45.7	74.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

Data for the years 2005-2008 are revised data

2008 - 2005

2010-2005

**Table 8-4: Percentage Distribution of Population (15 Years and Above) from Jerusalem Governorate by Labor Force Status and Years of Schooling, 2005-2010**

Labor Force Status and Year	Total	Years of Schooling					
		+13	12-10	9-7	6-1	0	
<b>2005</b>							<b>2005</b>
In the Labor Force	<b>36.6</b>	50.7	36.7	38.7	30.1	2.5	
Outside Labor Force	<b>63.4</b>	49.3	63.3	61.3	69.9	97.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>2006</b>							<b>2006</b>
In the Labor Force	<b>38.6</b>	53.7	36.1	40.9	32.1	4.0	
Outside Labor Force	<b>61.4</b>	46.3	63.9	59.1	67.9	96.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>2007</b>							<b>2007</b>
In the Labor Force	<b>39.2</b>	54.3	35.9	41.2	32.5	5.0	
Outside Labor Force	<b>60.8</b>	45.7	64.1	58.8	67.5	95.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>2008</b>							<b>2008</b>
In the Labor Force	<b>39.8</b>	53.0	37.2	43.2	33.2	6.0	
Outside Labor Force	<b>60.2</b>	47.0	62.8	56.8	66.8	94.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>2009</b>							<b>2009</b>
In the Labor Force	<b>40.0</b>	51.4	40.8	39.9	32.4	5.0	
Outside Labor Force	<b>60.0</b>	48.6	59.2	60.1	67.6	95.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>2010</b>							<b>2010</b>
In the Labor Force	<b>39.0</b>	48.1	40.9	38.9	32.1	6.0	
Outside Labor Force	<b>61.0</b>	51.9	59.1	61.1	67.9	94.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

Data for the years 2005-2008 are revised data

2008 - 2005

2010-2005

**Table 8-5: Percentage Distribution of Labor Force of Population (15 Years and Above) from Jerusalem Governorate by Sex and Labor Force Characteristics, 2005-2010**

Labor Force Characteristics and Year	Both Sexes	Sex		
		Females	Males	
<b>2005</b>				<b>2005</b>
Full Employment	78.8	87.6	77.7	
Underemployment	3.7	1.5	4.0	
Unemployment	17.5	10.9	18.3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>2006</b>				<b>2006</b>
Full Employment	81.6	90.6	80.1	
Underemployment	4.5	1.1	5.1	
Unemployment	13.9	8.3	14.8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>2007</b>				<b>2007</b>
Full Employment	77.1	87.0	75.1	
Underemployment	8.5	3.9	9.5	
Unemployment	14.4	9.1	15.4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>2008</b>				<b>2008</b>
Full Employment	84.4	90.2	83.4	
Underemployment	3.4	0.3	3.9	
Unemployment	12.2	9.5	12.7	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>2009</b>				<b>2009</b>
Full Employment	83.8	84.0	83.8	
Underemployment	4.4	2.5	4.7	
Unemployment	11.8	13.5	11.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>2010</b>				<b>2010</b>
Full Employment	86.2	81.9	86.9	
Underemployment	1.9	0.4	2.0	
Unemployment	11.9	17.7	11.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

Data for the years 2005-2008 are revised data

2008 - 2005

2010-2005

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**Table 8-6: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons from Jerusalem Governorate  
by Economic Activity, 2005-2010**

<b>Economic Activity</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>	
Agriculture and Hunting	2.8	1.7	1.5	2.6	3.3	1.6	
Mining, Quarrying & Manufacturing	12.9	13.5	12.9	12.8	14.4	15.8	
Construction	20.4	18.6	16.6	14.0	12.3	13.1	
Commerce, Hotels & Restaurants	24.1	25.5	27.2	27.0	28.1	28.6	
Transportation, Storage & Communication	11.6	9.1	6.2	7.5	9.7	9.8	
Services & Other Branches	28.2	31.6	35.6	36.1	32.2	31.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

Data for the years 2005-2008 are revised data

2008 - 2005



2010-2005

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**Table 8-7: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons from Jerusalem Governorate  
by Occupation, 2005-2010**

Occupation	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	
Legislators, Senior Officials & Managers	6.4	7.1	2.4	3.8	3.9	5.3	
Professionals, Technicians & Clerks	17.3	21.5	24.2	26.3	22.5	19.1	
Service, Shop & Market Workers	12.9	16.0	17.1	16.2	17.5	16.1	
Skilled Agricultural & Fishery Workers	1.1	0.6	0.8	2.2	2.4	0.9	
Craft and Related Trade Workers	15.7	17.2	20.9	18.3	19.7	21.1	
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	12.8	11.9	9.4	12.5	14.4	16.5	
Elementary Occupations	33.8	25.7	25.2	20.7	19.6	21.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

Data for the years 2005-2008 are revised data

2008 - 2005

2010-2005

:8-8

**Table 8-8: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons From Jerusalem  
Governorate by Place of Work, 2005-2010**

Place of Work	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	
Palestinian Territory	57.6	65.6	67.1	67.8	65.9	61.1	
Israel and Settlements	42.4	34.4	32.9	32.2	34.1	38.9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

Data for the years 2005-2008 are revised data

2008 - 2005

2010-2005

:9-8

**Table 8-9: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons from Jerusalem Governorate  
by Employment Status, 2005-2010**

Employment Status	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	
Employer	6.4	8.3	1.9	2.9	4.4	4.9	
Self Employed	10.6	8.4	13.8	17.0	18.6	18.6	
Wage Employee	81.1	80.6	82.5	76.4	71.1	73.5	
Unpaid Family Member	1.9	2.7	1.8	3.7	5.9	3.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	100	

Data for the years 2005-2008 are revised data

2008 - 2005

2010

:10 -8

**Table 8-10: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons from Jerusalem Governorate by Selected Variables, 2010**

Indicator	Both Sexes	Sex		
		Females	Males	
<b>Years of Schooling</b>				
0	0.7	2.2	0.5	0
1-6	10.2	4.4	10.9	6-1
7-9	26.4	10.0	28.4	9-7
10-12	41.9	12.6	45.3	12-10
13+	20.8	70.8	14.9	+13
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Employment Status</b>				
Employer	6.4	-	7.2	
Self Employed	10.6	6.3	11.2	
Wage Employee	81.1	90.3	80.1	
Unpaid Family Member	1.9	3.4	1.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Age Groups</b>				
15 - 24	19.7	13.4	20.5	24 -15
25 - 34	35.6	46.8	34.3	34 - 25
35 - 44	24.5	23.3	24.6	44 - 35
45 - 54	14.6	13.4	14.7	54 - 45
55+	5.6	3.1	5.9	+55
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Place of Work</b>				
Palestinian Territory	57.6	94.0	53.3	
Israel and Settlement	42.4	6.0	46.7	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

2010

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**Table 8-10 (Cont.): Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons from Jerusalem Governorate by Selected Variables, 2010**

Indicator	Both Sexes	Sex		
		Females	Males	
<b>Marital Status</b>				
Never Married	27.2	36.4	26.1	
Married	71.8	61.2	73.1	
Other	1.0	2.4	0.8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Work Days, Work Hours &amp; Average of Daily Wage</b>				
Work Days	23.0	22.5	23.1	
Work Hours	37.8	35.1	38.1	
Average of Daily Wage (NIS)	140.9	100.5	145.4	( )

2010 -2005

:11-8

**Table 8-11: Unemployment Rate in Jerusalem Governorate by Age Groups, 2010-2005**

Age Groups	Year						
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	
15-19	23.2	20.9	28.3	30.5	31.0	44.9	19-15
20-24	22.6	21.5	20.6	22.6	23.9	29.1	24-20
25-29	12.5	12.7	9.3	16.9	13.8	15.6	29-25
30-34	9.7	8.7	11.4	10.1	9.5	11.1	34-30
35-39	7.1	7.9	7.7	7.8	10.0	15.2	39-35
40-44	6.1	8.3	7.8	12.5	9.9	12.2	44-40
45-49	7.4	5.8	8.4	9.4	9.3	9.6	49-45
50+	6.6	6.6	7.0	5.7	5.4	8.4	+50
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>17.5</b>	

Data for the years 2005-2008 are revised data

2008 - 2005

2010 -2005

:12-8

**Table 8-12: Unemployment Rate in Jerusalem Governorate by Years of Schooling,  
2010-2005**

<b>Years of Schooling</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>	
1-6	14.6	13.5	12.3	17.5	16.3	5.3	6-1
7-9	13.2	11.5	15.3	17.2	16.5	24.0	9-7
10-12	10.8	13.6	12.5	15.1	15.0	19.0	12-10
13+	10.8	8.5	8.0	9.4	8.3	19.2	+13
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>9.8</b>	

Data for the years 2005-2008 are revised data

2008 - 2005

2010-2005

**Table 8-13: Average Weekly Work Hours, Monthly Work Days and Daily Wage in NIS  
for Wage Employees Working from Jerusalem Governorate by Place of Work,  
2005-2010**

Place of Work and Year	Median Daily Wage in NIS	Average Daily Wage in NIS	Average Monthly Work Days	Average Weekly Work Hours	
<b>2005</b>					<b>2005</b>
Palestinian Territory	96.2	102.7	24.4	41.6	
Israel & Settlements	134.6	136.2	24.1	45.6	
<b>2006</b>					<b>2006</b>
Palestinian Territory	96.2	105.9	23.8	40.5	
Israel & Settlements	134.6	141.3	24.1	44.8	
<b>2007</b>					<b>2007</b>
Palestinian Territory	96.2	105.6	22.2	41.5	
Israel & Settlements	134.6	135.8	21.7	45.1	
<b>2008</b>					<b>2008</b>
Palestinian Territory	115.4	120.9	23.5	44.7	
Israel & Settlements	146.2	144.1	23.8	45.6	
<b>2009</b>					<b>2009</b>
Palestinian Territory	115.4	125.1	23.2	41.8	
Israel & Settlements	153.8	161.3	23.5	41.0	
<b>2010</b>					<b>2010</b>
Palestinian Territory	100.0	113.6	23.0	40.2	
Israel & Settlements	153.8	163.6	23.1	35.8	

Data for the years 2005-2008 are revised data

2008 - 2005

NIS= New Israeli Shekels

2010 ( 15 ) :14-8  
**Table 8-14: Distribution of Persons Aged (15 Years and Above) from Jerusalem Governorate by Labor Force Status, 2010**

Labor Force Status	Relaxed Definition		ILO Standards		
	(%)	(Number)	(%)	(Number)	
In the Labor Force	41.5	96,200	39.0	90,300	
Outside Labor Force	58.5	135,400	61.0	141,300	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>231,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>231,600</b>	
Employed	82.7	79,500	88.1	79,600	
Unemployed	17.3	16,700	11.9	10,700	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>96,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90,300</b>	

2010-2005

**Table 8-15: Percentage Distribution of Persons Outside Labor Force from Jerusalem Governorate by Reason, 2005-2010**

Reason and Year	Both Sexes	Sex		
		Females	Males	
<b>2005</b>				<b>2005</b>
Old/illness	13.0	3.5	36.9	/
House Keeping	52.7	73.6	-	
Study	28.8	21.5	47.2	
Others	5.5	1.4	15.9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>2006</b>				<b>2006</b>
Old/illness	12.6	4.0	34.6	/
House Keeping	50.0	69.6	0.1	
Study	31.6	24.5	49.9	
Others	5.8	1.9	15.4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>2007</b>				<b>2007</b>
Old/illness	12.5	3.8	33.8	/
House Keeping	49.9	69.9	0.8	
Study	30.7	24.8	45.2	
Others	6.9	1.5	20.2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	



2010-2005

**Table 8-15 (Cont.): Percentage Distribution of Persons Outside Labor Force  
from Jerusalem Governorate by Reason, 2005-2010**

Reason and Year	Both Sexes	Sex		
		Females	Males	
<b>2008</b>				<b>2008</b>
Old / Illness	13.7	4.4	37.9	/
House Keeping	52.1	71.6	1.1	
Study	30.1	22.9	48.9	
Others	4.1	1.1	12.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>2009</b>				<b>2009</b>
Old / Illness	12.8	3.4	37.5	/
House Keeping	52.8	72.2	1.3	
Study	30.7	23.9	48.6	
Others	3.7	0.5	12.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>2010</b>				<b>2010</b>
Old / Illness	13.6	6.2	34.5	/
House Keeping	52.6	70.9	0.6	
Study	29.7	22.0	51.3	
Others	4.1	0.9	13.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

Data for the years 2005-2008 are revised data

2008 - 2005

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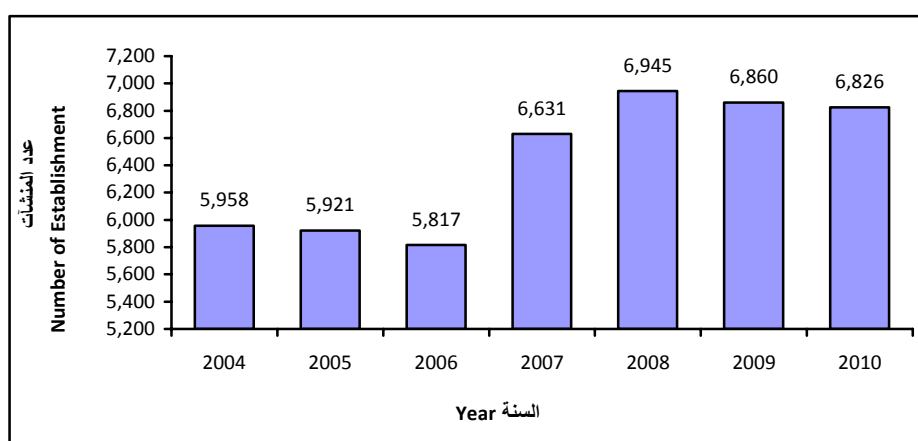
2,639 2010 (J1)

4,187 (J2)

\*2010-2004

:1-9

**Figure 9-1: Number of Economic Establishments in Jerusalem Governorate, 2004-2010\***



\* Data of Jerusalem Governorate (J1) for the year 2010 represent Establishment Census 2004, and it's update until 31/12/2010, whereas (J2) data based on Population Housing and establishment census, 2007, and it's update until 31/12/2010, which explains the peak of numbers in 2007.

2010

(J1)

\*

2004

(J2)

2010/12/31

2007

2010/12/31

.2007

2010

**Table 9-1: Number of Economic Establishments in Operation in the Private Sector, Non Governmental Organization Sector and Government Companies in Jerusalem Governorate and the Palestinian territory by Region and Main Economic Activity, 2010**

ISIC	Economic Activity	Gaza Strip	Jerusalem Governorate	* West Bank*	Palestinian Territory		
A	Agriculture, hunting and forestry (Animal Farming and Poultry)	1,046	150	5,784	<b>6,980</b>	(	)
C	Mining & Quarrying	1	7	274	<b>282</b>		
D	Manufacturing	3,369	925	10,647	<b>14,941</b>		
E	Electricity and Water Supply	250	5	190	<b>445</b>		
F	Construction	194	16	277	<b>487</b>		
G	Wholesale, and Retail and Repairs	18,442	4,007	38,408	<b>60,857</b>		
H	Hotels & Restaurants	1,308	367	3,120	<b>4,795</b>		
I	Transport, Storage & Communications	429	100	601	<b>1,130</b>		
J	Financial Intermediation	252	55	569	<b>876</b>		
K	Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	1,338	254	2,690	<b>4,282</b>		
M	Education	801	143	1,449	<b>2,393</b>		
N	Health & Social Work	1,120	253	2,945	<b>4,318</b>		
O	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	2,936	544	5,619	<b>9,099</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31,486</b>	<b>6,826</b>	<b>72,573</b>	<b>110,885</b>		

\*Data of the West Bank do not include Jerusalem Governorate.

\*

**Table 9-2: Number of Economic Establishments in Operation in the Private Sector, Non Governmental Organization Sector and Government Companies in Jerusalem Governorate by Main Economic Activity, Selected Years**

ISIC	Economic Activity	Year								
		2010	2009	**2007	2006	2005	2004	1997		
A	Agriculture (Animal Farming and Poultry)	150	150	147	174	174	174	131	(	)
C +	Mining & Quarrying*	7	7	7	4	3	3	1,001	*	+
D +	Manufacturing*	925	939	920	702	738	746	:	*	+
E	Electricity and Water Supply*	5	5	5	3	4	4	:	*	
F	Construction	16	20	23	9	12	15	5		
G	Wholesale, Retail Trade & Repairs	4,007	4,012	3,802	3,526	3,557	3,559	2,865		
H	Hotels & Restaurants	367	369	371	322	324	325	265		
I	Transport, Storage & Communications	100	105	120	117	136	137	106		
J	Financial Intermediation	55	55	55	44	44	44	56		
K	Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	254	254	263	215	224	227	222		
M	Education	143	146	141	124	123	133	107		
N	Health & Social Work	253	253	247	216	218	221	184		
O	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	544	545	530	361	364	370	276		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,826</b>	<b>6,860</b>	<b>6,631</b>	<b>5,817</b>	<b>5,921</b>	<b>5,958</b>	<b>5,218</b>		

\*Mining, Manufacturing, and Electricity Data in 1997 was grouped in one Category for data confidentiality, while the other year it was published separately.

1997

\*

\*\*Data of Jerusalem Governorate (J1) for the year 2007 represent 2006

\*\*بيانات محافظة القدس لمنطقة (J1) في عام 2007 تمثل بيانات 2006

2010

(J1)

**Table 9-3: Number of Economic Establishments in Operation in the Private Sector, Non Governmental Organization Sector and Government Companies in Jerusalem Governorate (J1) by Economic Activity and Employment Size, 2010**

ISIC	Economic Activity	Total	Employment Size							
			+100	99-50	49-20	19-10	9-5	4-1		
1	Agriculture (Animal Farming and Poultry)	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	( )	1
14	Other Mining and Quarrying	1	0	0	0	1	0	0		14
15	Manufacture of Food and Beverages	55	0	0	1	5	25	24		15
17	Manufacture of Textiles	3	0	0	0	0	2	1		17
18	Manufacture of Wearing Apparel	21	0	0	0	4	4	13		18
19	Tanning of Leather & Manufacture of Bags	3	0	0	0	0	1	2		19
22	Publishing, Printing and Reproduction	5	0	0	1	0	3	1		22
26	Manufacture of Non-Metallic Products	8	0	0	0	0	5	3		26
27	Manufacture of Basic Metals	1	0	0	0	0	1	0		27
28	Manufacture of Metal Products	26	0	0	0	0	10	16		28
29	Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		29
36	Manufacture of Radio Television Equipment	27	0	0	0	1	12	14		36

2010

(J1)

**Table 9-3 (Cont.): Number of Economic Establishments in Operation in the Private Sector, Non Governmental Organization Sector and Government Companies in Jerusalem Governorate (J1) by Economic Activity and Employment Size, 2010**

ISIC	Economic Activity	Total	Employment Size							
			+100	99-50	49-20	19-10	9-5	4-1		
40	Electricity, Gas and Hot Water Supply	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		40
45	Construction	8	0	0	0	2	2	4		45
50	Sale & Repair of Motor Vehicles	162	0	0	0	1	11	150		50
51	Wholesale Trade & Commission Trade	28	0	0	0	3	4	21		51
52	Retail Trade and Repair of Personal Goods	1,557	0	0	0	5	47	1,505		52
55	Hotels & Restaurants	167	1	1	5	7	13	140		55
60	Transport, Storage and Communications	41	0	1	2	10	20	8		60
63	Supporting and Auxiliary Transport	31	0	0	1	0	11	19		63
64	Post & Telecommunications	2	0	0	0	0	1	1		64
65	Financial Intermediation	11	0	0	0	0	1	10		65
66	Activities for Financial Intermediation	17	0	0	0	0	3	14		66
70	Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	3	0	0	0	0	1	2		70
71	Renting of Machinery without Operator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		71

2010

(J1)

**Table 9-3 (Cont.): Number of Economic Establishments in Operation in the Private Sector, Non Governmental Organization Sector and Government Companies in Jerusalem Governorate (J1) by Economic Activity and Employment Size, 2010**

ISIC	Economic Activity	Total	Employment Size							
			+100	99-50	49-20	19-10	9-5	4-1		
72	Computer & Related Activities	5	0	0	0	0	1	4		72
73	Research & Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		73
74	Other Business Activities	123	0	1	0	2	12	108		74
80	Education	51	0	1	14	16	19	1		80
85	Health & Social Work	112	2	2	9	8	24	67		85
91	Other Community, Social and Personal Services	23	0	0	3	5	11	4		91
92	Recreational, Culture & Sporting Act	22	0	0	0	3	5	14		92
93	Other Service Activities	121	0	0	0	0	6	115		93
	Total	2,639	4	6	36	73	255	2,265		

2010

(J2)

**Table 9-4: Number of Economic Establishments in Operation in the Private Sector, Non Governmental Organization Sector and Government Companies in Jerusalem Governorate (J2) by Economic Activity and Employment Size, 2010**

ISIC	Economic Activity	Total	Employment Size							
			+100	99-50	49-20	19-10	9-5	4-1		
01	Agriculture (Animal Farming and Poultry)	146	0	0	0	1	17	128	)	01
14	Other Mining and Quarrying	6	0	1	0	1	1	3	(	14
15	Manufacture of Food and Beverages	113	0	1	1	4	22	85		15
16	Manufacture of Tobacco Products	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		16
17	Manufacture of Textiles	12	0	0	0	0	0	12		17
18	Manufacture of Wearing Apparel	61	0	0	3	7	14	37		18
19	Tanning of Leather & Manufacture of Bags	8	0	0	0	0	1	7		19
20	Manufacture of Wood and its Products	7	0	0	0	0	1	6		20
21	Manufacture of Paper and its Products	3	0	0	0	1	0	2		21
22	Publishing, Printing and Reproduction	27	0	1	0	4	4	18		22
24	Manufacture of Chemicals and its Products	3	0	0	0	0	1	2		24
25	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic	3	0	0	0	0	1	2		25
26	Manufacture of Non-Metallic Products	80	0	0	3	9	16	52		26
27	Manufacture of basic metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		27
28	Manufacture of Metal Products	244	0	0	0	2	8	234		28



2010

(J2)

**Table 9-4 (Cont.): Number of Economic Establishments in Operation in the Non Governmental Organization Sector, and Government Companies in Jerusalem Governorate (J2) by Economic Activity and Employment Size, 2010**

ISIC	Economic Activity	Total	Employment Size							
			+100	99-50	49-20	19-10	9-5	4-1		
29	Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment	6	0	0	0	1	1	4		29
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		31
33	Manufacture of Medical, Optical Equipment & clocks	4	0	0	0	0	0	4		33
36	Manufacture of Furniture	203	0	0	0	2	12	189		36
40	Electricity, Gas & Hot Water Supply	3	0	0	1	2	0	0		40
41	Collection & distribution of water	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		41
45	Construction	8	1	0	0	1	1	5		45
50	Sale & Repair of Motor Vehicles	375	0	0	0	1	22	352		50
51	Wholesale Trade & Commission Trade	121	0	0	5	7	28	81		51
52	Retail Trade & Repair of Personal Goods	1,764	0	0	1	7	51	1,705		52
55	Hotels & Restaurants	200	0	0	0	1	11	188		55
60	Land Transport	13	0	0	0	1	10	2		60
63	Supporting & Auxiliary Transport	8	0	0	0	0	1	7		63
64	Post & Telecommunications	5	0	0	0	2	1	2		64
65	Financial Intermediation	19	0	0	2	6	2	9		65

2010

(J2)

**Table 9-4 (Cont.): Number of Economic Establishments in Operation in the Non Governmental Organization Sector, and Government Companies in Jerusalem Governorate (J2) by Economic Activity and Employment Size, 2010**

ISIC	Economic Activity	Total	Employment Size							
			+100	99-50	49-20	19-10	9-5	4-1		
66	Insurance & Pension Funding	3	0	0	0	0	1	2		66
67	Activities for Financial Intermediation	5	0	0	0	0	1	4		67
70	Real Estate Activities	5	0	0	0	0	1	4		70
71	Renting of Machinery Without Operator	7	0	0	0	0	1	6		71
72	Research & Development	14	0	0	0	0	0	14		72
74	Other Business Activities	97	0	0	0	0	7	90		74
80	Education	92	0	1	12	14	25	40		80
85	Health & Social Work	141	0	1	3	7	14	116		85
90	Sewage & sanitation & similar activities	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		90
91	Activities of Membership Organizations	70	0	0	2	9	19	40		91
92	Recreational, Culture & Sporting Act	109	0	0	0	2	15	92		92
93	Other Service Activities	198	0	0	0	1	1	196		93
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,187</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>3,743</b>		

2010

(J1)

**Table 9-5: Number of Economic Establishments in Operation in the Private Sector, Non Governmental Organization Sector and Government Companies in Jerusalem Governorate (J1) by Economic Activity and Number of Persons Engaged, 2010**

ISIC	Economic Activity	No. of Persons Engaged			No. of Est.		
		Females	Males	Both Sexes			
01	Agriculture (Animal Farming and Poultry)	0	6	6	4	)	01
14	Other Mining and Quarrying	0	10	10	1	(	14
15	Manufacture of Food and Beverages	8	311	319	55		15
17	Manufacture of Textiles	0	18	18	3		17
18	Manufacture of Wearing Apparel	37	72	109	21		18
19	Tanning of Leather Manufacture of Bags	1	7	8	3		19
22	Publishing, Printing and Reproduction	6	36	42	5		22
26	Manufacture of Non-Metallic Products	3	39	42	8		26
27	Manufacture of Basic Metals	0	5	5	1		27
28	Manufacture of Metal Products	0	115	115	26		28
29	Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment	0	0	0	0		29
36	Manufacture of Furniture	0	135	135	27		36
40	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	40	210	250	1		40
45	Construction	2	47	49	8		45
50	Sale & Repair of Motor Vehicles	5	468	473	162		50
51	Wholesale Trade & Commission Trade	9	106	115	28		51
52	Retail Trade & Repair of Personal Goods	167	2,661	2,828	1,557		52

2010

(J1)

**Table 9-5 (Cont.): Number of Economic Establishments in Operation in the Private Sector, Non Governmental Organization Sector and Government Companies in Jerusalem Governorate (J1) by Economic Activity and Number of Persons Engaged, 2010**

ISIC	Economic Activity	No. of Persons Engaged			No. of Est.	
		Females	Males	Both Sexes		
55	Hotels & Restaurants	84	760	844	167	55
60	Transport, Storage & Communications	3	406	409	41	60
63	Supporting & Auxiliary Transport	40	105	145	31	63
64	Post & Telecommunications	1	9	10	2	64
65	Financial Intermediation	1	16	17	11	65
66	Insurance and Pension Funding	20	30	50	17	66
70	Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	1	11	12	3	70
71	Renting of Machinery Without Operator	0	0	0	0	71
72	Computer & Related Activities	2	13	15	5	72
73	Research & Development	0	0	0	0	73
74	Other Business Activities	143	266	409	123	74
80	Education	558	328	886	51	80
85	Health & Social Work	437	631	1,068	112	85
91	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	97	127	224	23	91
92	Recreational, Culture & Sporting Act	31	72	103	22	92
93	Other Service Activities	96	177	273	121	93
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>7,197</b>	<b>8,989</b>	<b>2,639</b>	

2010

(J2)

**Table 9-6: Number of Economic Establishments in Operation in the Private Sector, Non Governmental Organization Sector and Government Companies in Jerusalem Governorate (J2) by Economic Activity and Number of Persons Engaged, 2010**

ISIC	Economic Activity	No. of Persons Engaged			No. of Est.		
		Females	Males	Both Sexes			
01	Agriculture (Animal Farming and Poultry)	100	255	355	146	(	01
14	Other Mining and Quarrying	0	92	92	6		14
15	Manufacture of Food and Beverages	30	524	554	113		15
16	Manufacture of Tobacco Products	11	126	137	1		16
17	Manufacture of Textiles	0	21	21	12		17
18	Manufacture of Wearing Apparel	178	158	336	61		18
19	Tanning of Leather Manufacture of Bags	1	18	19	8		19
20	Manufacture of Wood and its Products	0	20	20	7		20
21	Manufacture of Paper and its Products	0	23	23	3		21
22	Publishing, Printing and Reproduction	19	164	183	27		22
24	Manufacture of Chemicals & its Products	1	7	8	3		24
25	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic	0	13	13	3		25
26	Manufacture of Non-Metallic Products	5	436	441	80		26
27	Manufacture of basic metals	0	0	0	0		27
28	Manufacture of Metal Products	10	472	482	244		28

2010

(J2)

**Table 9-6 (Cont.): Number of Economic Establishments in Operation in the Private Sector, Non Governmental Organization Sector and Government Companies in Jerusalem Governorate (J2) by Economic Activity and Number of Persons Engaged, 2010**

ISIC	Economic Activity	No. of Persons Engaged			عدد المنشآت	
		Females	Males	Both Sexes	No. of Est.	
29	Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment	1	25	26	6	29
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery	0	2	2	1	31
33	Manufacture of Medical, Optical Equipment & clocks	0	6	6	4	33
36	Manufacture of Furniture	2	461	463	203	36
40	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0	54	54	3	40
41	Collection & distribution of water	0	1	1	1	41
45	Construction	1	149	150	8	45
50	Sale and Repair of Motor Vehicles	11	791	802	375	50
51	Wholesale Trade and Commission Trade	47	547	594	121	51
52	Retail Trade and Repair of Personal Goods	332	2,864	3,196	1,764	52
55	Hotels and Restaurants	32	406	438	200	55
60	Land Transport	0	73	73	13	60
63	Supporting and Auxiliary Transport	3	22	25	8	63
64	Post and Telecommunications	5	36	41	5	64
65	Financial Intermediation	37	126	163	19	65

2010

(J2)

**Table 9-6 (Cont.): Number of Economic Establishments in Operation in the Private Sector, Non Governmental Organization Sector and Government Companies in Jerusalem Governorate (J2) by Economic Activity and Number of Persons Engaged, 2010**

ISIC	Economic Activity	No. of Persons Engaged			عدد المنشآت	No. of Est.	
		Females	Males	Both Sexes			
66	Insurance and Pension Funding	2	10	12	3		66
67	Activities for Financial Intermediation	3	11	14	5		67
70	Real Estate Activities	2	10	12	5		70
71	Renting of Machinery without Operator	0	19	19	7		71
72	Computer & Related Activities	2	22	24	14		72
74	Other Business Activities	38	161	199	97		74
80	Education	590	217	807	92		80
85	Health and Social Work	236	284	520	141		85
90	Sewage & sanitation & similar activities	0	3	3	1		90
91	Other Community, Social and Personal Services	194	185	379	70		91
92	Recreational, Culture and Sporting Act	46	286	332	109		92
93	Other Service Activities	106	173	279	198		93
	Total	2,045	9,273	11,318	4,187		

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(J1)

(J1)

2009 (J1) 350.8 357.7 .2008 :

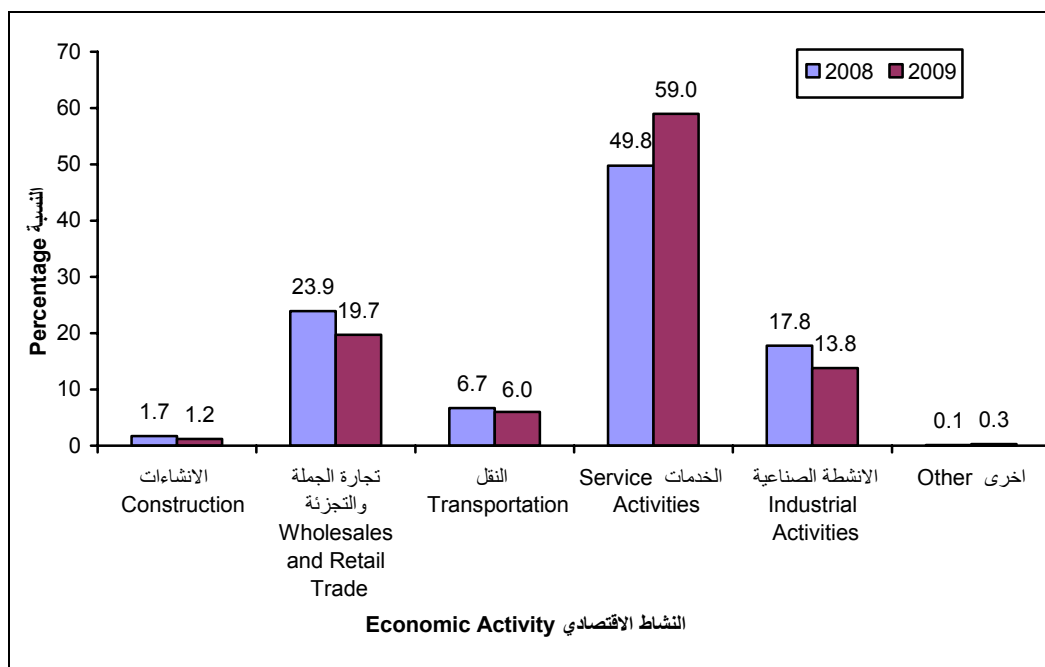
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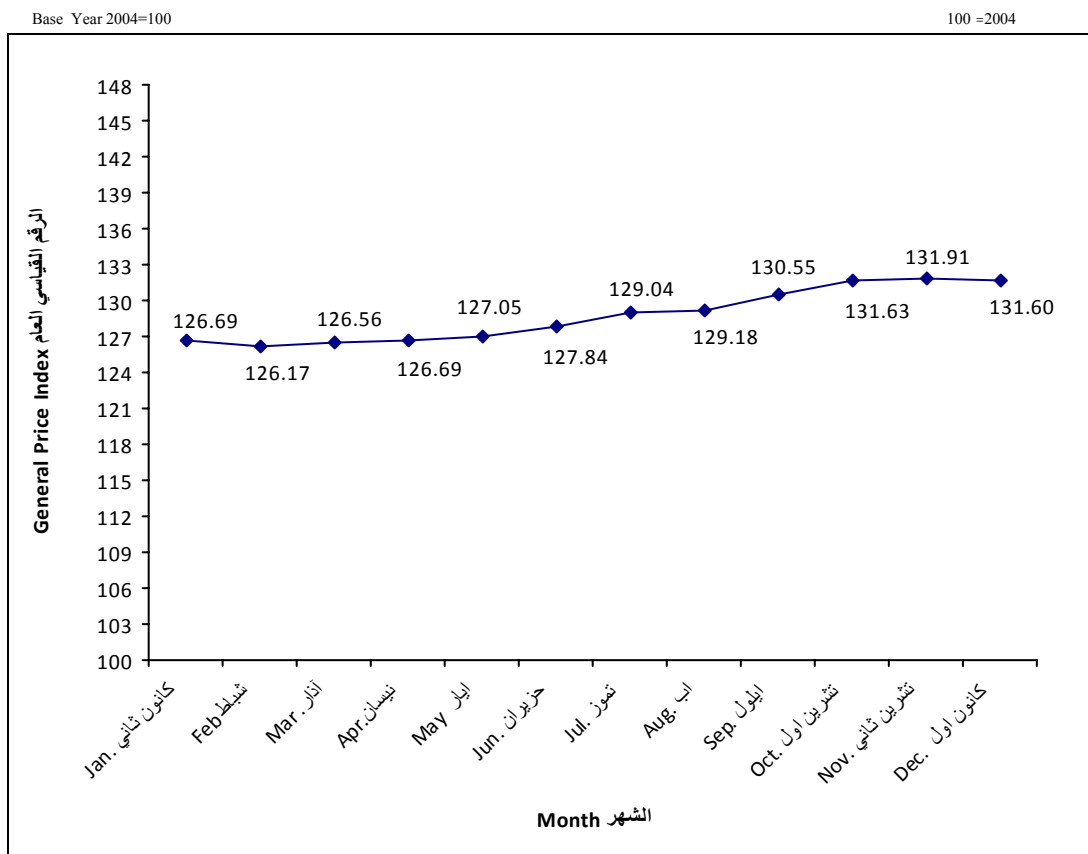
**Figure 9-2: Percentage Contribution of value added in Jerusalem Governorate Area (J1) by Economic Activity 2008, 2009**



:3.9

2009 %5.25 2010 (J1)  
2008 .2008 %3.54 2009  
.2007 %7.12

**2010 (J1) :3-9**  
**Figure 9-3: Consumer Price Index in Jerusalem Governorate Area (J1) by Month, 2010**



2010-2009 (J1)

**Table 9-7: Yearly Consumer Price Index in Numbers and Percent Change by Major Groups in Jerusalem Governorate Area (J1), 2009-2010**

Base Year 2004= 100

100=2004

Major Groups of Expenditure	* % Change*	2010	2009	
Food and soft drinks	5.78	146.80	138.78	
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	18.08	144.66	122.51	
Textiles, clothing and footwear	7.49	115.72	107.65	
Housing	3.20	120.65	116.91	
Furniture, household goods	4.52	108.74	104.05	
Medical care	1.99	124.61	122.18	
Transportation	5.56	127.53	120.81	
Communications	-2.45	103.41	106.01	
Recreational, cultural goods & services	2.73	107.80	104.94	
Education	3.39	112.33	108.65	
Restaurants and cafes	1.86	148.32	145.61	
Miscellaneous goods and services	5.41	113.44	107.61	
<b>All Items of Consumer Price Index</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>128.74</b>	<b>122.32</b>	

\* Change Means Change in Average Prices for a Year  
Compared with the Average Prices for the Previous  
Year.

\*

2004

**Table 9-8: Relative Weights of Various Goods and Services Included in the Consumer Basket in Jerusalem Governorate and the Palestinian territoryby Region, 2004**

<b>Major Groups of Expenditure</b>	<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>Jerusalem Governorate</b>	<b>West Bank</b>	<b>Palestinian Territory</b>	
Food and soft drinks	38.89	32.88	38.82	<b>37.64</b>	
Alcoholic Beverages and tobacco	4.27	4.39	5.07	<b>4.66</b>	
Textiles, clothing and footwear	7.16	6.62	6.96	<b>6.96</b>	
Housing	9.00	11.94	10.72	<b>10.38</b>	
Furniture, household goods	6.41	6.35	6.29	<b>6.31</b>	
Medical care	3.68	3.87	5.26	<b>4.45</b>	
Transportation	8.75	12.38	9.58	<b>9.86</b>	
Communications	3.41	4.27	3.87	<b>3.79</b>	
Recreational, cultural goods & services	6.23	4.58	3.91	<b>4.84</b>	
Education	4.03	3.64	3.19	<b>3.56</b>	
Restaurants and cafes	2.14	2.30	2.14	<b>2.18</b>	
Miscellaneous goods and services	6.04	6.78	4.19	<b>5.37</b>	
<b>All items of Consumer Price Index</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

:4.9

1.4.9

46	57 (J2)	2010
4.6	25.8	30.4
9.0	11	
	1.8	7.2

2010 (J2) :9-9

**Table 9-9: Building Licenses Issued in Jerusalem Governorate Area (J2) for Non-Residential Buildings by Utilization, 2010**

Building Utilization	(² ) Licensed Area (1000m²)		No. of Licenses	
	Existing Areas	New Areas		
Industrial	0.0	0.0	0	
Commercial	0.8	2.8	4	
Educational	1.0	4.2	6	
Health	0.0	0.0	0	
Other	0.0	0.2	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>11</b>	

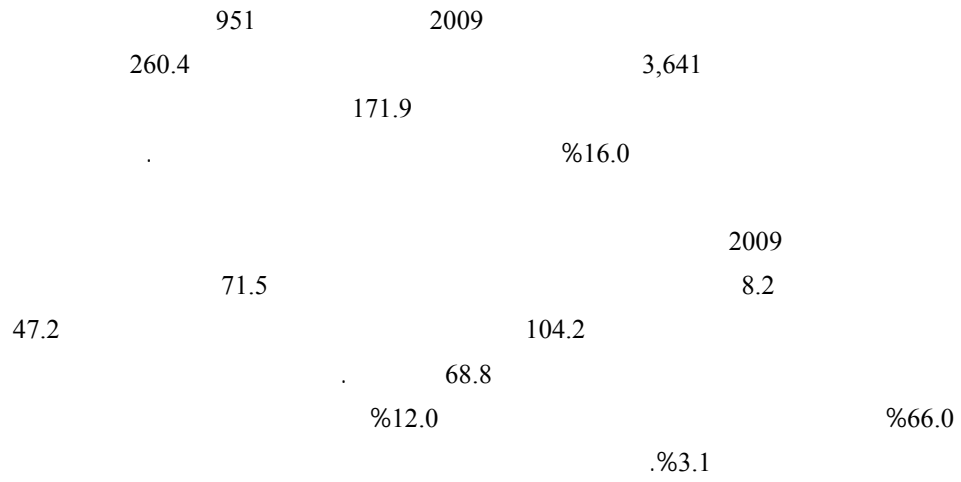
2010 (J2) :10-9

**Table 9-10: Building Licenses Issued in Jerusalem Governorate Area (J2) for Residential Buildings by Status of Licensed Buildings, 2010**

Status of Licensed Building	(² ) Licensed Area (1000m²)		Number of Licenses	
	Existing Areas	New Areas		
Complete Dwellings	4.6	25.8	46	
Extension of Rooms	0.0	0.0	0	
Other Extensions	0.0	0.0	0	
Other	0.0	0.0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>46</b>	

-

**2.4.9**



**2009** **:11-9**  
**Table 9-11: Number of Enterprises, Persons Engaged, and Main Economic Indicators for Industrial Activities in Jerusalem Governorate by Economic Activity, 2009**

(Value in 1000 US \$)

(القيمة بالآلاف دولار امريكي)

ISIC	Economic Activity	G. F. C. F.	Gross Value Added	Intermediate Consumption	Output	Compensation of Employees	Number of Persons Engaged	No. of Ent.		
<b>C</b>	<b>Mining &amp; quarrying</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>346.7</b>	<b>372.9</b>	<b>719.5</b>	<b>345.4</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>14</b>		<b>C</b>
14	Other mining and quarrying	0.0	346.7	372.9	719.5	345.4	57	14		14
<b>D+</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>6,010.1</b>	<b>171,560.6</b>	<b>88,105.1</b>	<b>259,665.8</b>	<b>20,258.9</b>	<b>3,584</b>	<b>937</b>		<b>+D</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>Electricity and Water Supply</b>									<b>E</b>
15+	Manufacture of food and beverages	3,603.1	90,189.1	25,755.4	115,944.5	8,188.5	1,007	168		15+
16	Manufacture of tobacco Products									16
17	Manufacture of textiles	0.0	784.5	694.5	1,478.9	465.5	72	12		17
18	Manufacture of Wearing apparel	43.3	1,843.2	1,490.0	3,333.2	730.9	169	47		18
19+	Tanning of Leather, manufacture of bags	0.0	156.3	67.9	224.2	49.8	14	4		+19
20	Manufacture of wood and its products									20
21	Manufacture of paper and its products	36.2	80.6	204.1	284.7	23.1	6	3		21

2009

11-9 ( ) :

**Table 9-11 (Cont.): Number of Enterprises, Persons Engaged, and Main Economic Indicators for Industrial Activities in Jerusalem Governorate by Economic Activity, 2009**

(Value in 1000 US \$)

(القيمة بالآلاف دولار أمريكي)

ISIC	Economic Activity	G. F. C. F.	Gross Value Added	Intermediate Consumption	Output	Compensation of Employees	Number of Persons Engaged	No. of Ent.	دليل النشاط
22+	Publishing, Printing and reproduction	62.5	2,475.4	2,671.7	5,147.1	1,260.5	182	35	+22
24	Manufacture of chemicals & its prod.								24
26+	Manufacture of non-metallic products	0.0	7,228.6	7,798.7	15,027.3	1,260.1	259	61	+26
27	Manufacture of basic metals								27
28	Manufacture of metal products	1,593.7	25,119.7	9,179.0	34,298.7	3,115.2	1,028	400	28
29+	Manufacture of machinery and equipment	38.1	432.0	280.5	712.5	182.2	24	7	+29
33	Manufacture of medical, optical equip								33
36+	Manufacture of furniture	633.3	43,251.3	39,963.4	83,214.7	4,983.1	823	200	+36
40	Electricity								40
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,010.1</b>	<b>171,907.3</b>	<b>88,478.0</b>	<b>260,385.3</b>	<b>20,604.2</b>	<b>3,641</b>	<b>951</b>	



2009 (J1) :12-9  
**Table 9-12: Number of Enterprises, Persons Engaged, and Main Economic Indicators for Industrial Activities in Jerusalem Governorate Area (J1) by Economic Activity, 2009**

(Value in 1000 US \$)

(القيمة بالآلاف دولار أمريكي)

ISIC	Economic Activity	G. F. C. F.	Gross Value Added	Intermediate Consumption	Output	Compensation of Employees	Number of Persons Engaged	No. of Ent.	دليل النشاط
<b>D+</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>592.8</b>	<b>49,097.7</b>	<b>41258.2</b>	<b>903,55.9</b>	<b>6,583.4</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>+D</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>Electricity and Water supply</b>								<b>E</b>
15	Manufacture of food and beverages	0.0	3,770.5	2,877.5	6,648.0	1,426.7	265	50	15
17	Manufacture of textiles	0.0	143.0	96.6	239.5	83.0	17	3	17
18	Manufacture of Wearing apparel	20.2	1,299.4	428.4	1,727.8	342.5	82	23	18
19	Tanning of Leather, manufacture of bags	0.0	79.0	51.4	130.4	21.5	8	3	19
22	Publishing,Printing and reproduction	0.0	315.1	131.0	446.1	86.1	16	5	22
26+	Manufacture of non-metallic products	0.0	577.9	289.9	867.8	162.9	43	8	+26
27	Manufacture of basic metals								27
28	Manufacture of metal Products	18.4	1,774.2	1,141.9	2,916.1	563.4	119	26	28
36+	Manufacture of furniture	554.2	41,138.4	36,241.6	77,380.0	3,897.4	389	30	+36
40	Electricity								40
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>592.8</b>	<b>49,097.7</b>	<b>41,258.2</b>	<b>90,355.9</b>	<b>6,583.4</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>148</b>	

2009

:13-9

Table 9-13: Selected Ratios for the Industrial Activities in Jerusalem Governorate by Economic Activity, 2009

ISIC	Economic Activity	Depre- ciation to Output (%)	Compens- ation of Employees to Value Added (%)	Value Added to Output (%)	Value Added per Paid Employee in (\$)	Value Added per Person Engaged in (\$)	Output per Paid Employee in (\$)	Output per Person Engaged in (\$)	Compens- ation per Paid Employee in (\$)		
<b>C</b>	<b>Mining &amp; quarrying</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>6081.8</b>	<b>6,082.5</b>	<b>12,623.2</b>	<b>12,622.81</b>	<b>6,059.1</b>		<b>C</b>
<b>14</b>	Other mining and quarrying	1.5	99.6	48.2	6133.3	6,082.5	12,730.0	12,622.81	6,110.4		<b>14</b>
<b>D+</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>70,225.4</b>	<b>47,868.5</b>	<b>106,289.7</b>	<b>72,451.4</b>	<b>8,292.6</b>		<b>+D</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>Electricity and Water supply</b>										<b>E</b>
15+	Manufacture of food and beverages	4.2	9.1	77.8	134209.9	89562.2	172,536.4	115,138.5	12,185.3		<b>+15</b>
16	Manufacture of tobacco products										16
17	Manufacture of textiles	0.0	59.3	53.0	14,155.0	10,895.8	26,685.7	20,540.28	8,398.8		17
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel	1.3	39.7	55.3	16,194.3	10,906.5	29,285.6	19,723.08	6,421.8		18
19+	Tanning of leather; manufacture of bags	1.2	31.9	69.7	26,046.5	11,164.3	37,368.8	16,014.29	8,300.2		+19
20	Manufacture of wood and its products										20
21	Manufacture of paper and its products	3.5	28.6	28.3	26,710.6	13,433.3	94,324.2	47,450	7,638.0		21

2009

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Table 9-13 (Cont.): Selected Ratios for the Industrial Activities in Jerusalem Governorate by Economic Activity, 2009

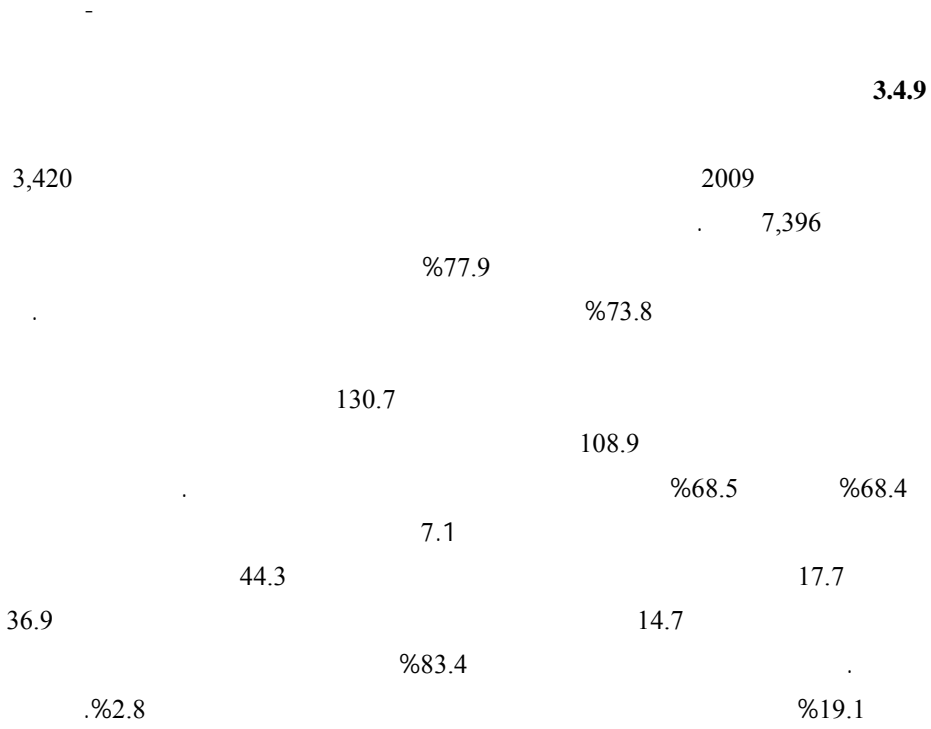
ISIC	Economic Activity	Depreciation to Output (%)	Compensation of Employees to Value Added (%)	Value Added to Output (%)	Value Added per Paid Employee in (\$)	Value Added per Person Engaged in (\$)	Output per Paid Employee in (\$)	Output per Person Engaged in (\$)	Compensation per Paid Employee in (\$)		
+22	Publishing, printing and reproduction	4.5	50.9	48.1	17,808.6	13,601.1	37,029.4	28,280.77	9,068.3	الطباعة والنشر	+22
24	Manufacture of chemicals & its prod.									صنع المواد والمنتجات الكيميائية	24
+26	Manufacture of non-metallic products	0.7	17.4	48.1	45,178.8	27,909.7	93,920.6	58,020.46	7,875.4	صنع منتجات المعادن اللافلزية الأخرى	+26
27	Manufacture of basic metals									صنع الفلزات القاعدية	27
28	Manufacture of metal products	3.5	12.4	73.2	35,659.3	24,435.5	48,689.5	33,364.49	4,422.3	صنع منتجات المعادن عدا الماكينات	28
29	Manufacture of machinery and equip.	3.9	42.2	60.6	21,435.6	18,000.0	35,351.8	29,687.5	9041.4	صنع الآلات والمعدات الأخرى	29
33	Manufacture of medical, optical equip	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0	صنع الأجهزة الطبية	33
36	Manufacture of furniture	2.0	11.5	52.0	76,012.8	52,553.2	146,247.3	101,111.4	8,757.7	صنع الأثاث وصنع منتجات أخرى	36
40	Electricity									إمدادات الكهرباء	40
	<b>Grand Average</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>68,762.9</b>	<b>47,214.3</b>	<b>104,154.1</b>	<b>71,514.8</b>	<b>8,241.7</b>	<b>المتوسط الكلي</b>	

2009 (J1) :14-9  
**Table 9-14: Selected Ratios for the Industrial Activities in Jerusalem Governorate Area (J1) by Economic Activity, 2009**

ISIC	Economic Activity	Depre- ciation to Output (%)	Compens- ation of Employees to Value Added (%)	Value Added to Output (%)	Value Added per Paid Employee in (\$)	Value Added per Person Engaged in (\$)	Output per Paid Employee in (\$)	Output per Person Engaged in (\$)	Compens- ation per Paid Employee in (\$)		
D+	Manufacturing	1.6	13.4	54.3	78,808.6	52,287.2	145,033.6	96,225.6	10,567.3		+D
E	Electricity and Water supply										E
15	Manufacture of food and beverages	1.0	37.8	56.7	27,798.5	14,228.3	49,013.7	25,086.8	10,518.5		15
17	Manufacture of textiles	0.0	58.1	59.7	15,786.0	8,411.7	26,451.2	14,088.2	9,165.6		17
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel	1.3	26.4	75.2	25,166.4	15,846.3	33,462.9	21,070.7	6,632.5		18
19	Tanning of leather manufacture of bags	2.0	27.2	60.6	39,265.7	9,875.0	64,789.3	16,300.0	10,693.2		19
22	Publishing, Printing and reproduction	0.2	27.3	70.6	34,800.0	19,693.7	49,261.0	27,881.3	9,505.1		22

2009 ( J1) : ( ) 14-9  
**Table 9-14 (Cont.): Selected Ratios for the Industrial Activities in Jerusalem Governorate Area (J1) by Economic Activity, 2009**

ISIC	Economic Activity	Depre- ciation to Output (%)	Compens- ation of Employees to Value Added (%)	Value Added to Output (%)	Value Added per Paid Employee in (\$)	Value Added per Person Engaged in (\$)	Output per Paid Employee in (\$)	Output per Person Engaged in (\$)	Compens- ation per Paid Employee in (\$)		
26+	Manufacture of non-metallic products	1.0	28.2	66.6	26,266.7	13,439.5	39,445.3	20,181.4	7,405.9		+26
27	Manufacture of basic metals										27
28	Manufacture of metal products	1.6	31.8	60.8	25,528.4	14,909.2	41,958.3	24,505.0	8,106.7		28
36	Manufacture of furniture	1.7	9.5	53.2	12,6971.2	105,755.0	238,827.9	198,921.1	12,028.9		36
40	Electricity										40
	<b>Grand Average</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>78,820.0</b>	<b>52,287.2</b>	<b>145,054.6</b>	<b>96,225.6</b>	<b>10,568.9</b>		



2009

:15-9

**Table 9-15: Number of Enterprises, Persons Engaged, and Main Economic Indicators for Internal Trade in Jerusalem Governorate by Economic Activity, 2009**

(Value in 1000 US \$)

( )

ISIC	Economic Activity	G. F. C. F.	Gross Value Added	Intermediate Consumption	Output	Compensation of Employees	Number of Persons Engaged	No. of Ent.		
50	Sale & Repair of Motor Vehicles	534.6	24,258.4	5,020.7	29,279.0	5,664.4	1,585	633		50
51	Wholesale Trade & Commission Trade	789.6	10,078.9	1,870.1	11,949.0	1,566.0	351	124		51
52	Retail Trade, Repair of Personal Goods	653.3	74,606.4	14,827.7	89,434.2	13,619.2	5,460	2,663		52
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,977.5</b>	<b>108,943.7</b>	<b>21,718.5</b>	<b>130,662.2</b>	<b>20,849.6</b>	<b>7,396</b>	<b>3,420</b>		

2009 (J1) :16-9  
**Table 9-16: Number of Enterprises, Persons Engaged and Main Economic Indicators for Internal trade in Jerusalem Governorate Area (J1) by Economic Activity, 2009**

(Value in 1000 US \$) ( )

ISIC	Economic Activity	G. F. C. F.	Gross Value Added	Intermediate Consumption	Output	Compensation of Employees	Number of Persons Engaged	No. of Ent.		
50	Sale & Repair of Motor Vehicles	23.5	12,046.5	1,462.9	13,509.3	2,723.3	494	160		50
51	Wholesale Trade & Commission Trade	0.0	1,588.5	227.9	1,816.4	183.5	75	27		51
52	Retail Trade, Repair of Personal Goods	37.2	57,026.1	8,203.0	65,229.1	8,554.7	3,346	1,600		52
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>70,661.1</b>	<b>9,893.8</b>	<b>80,554.8</b>	<b>11,461.5</b>	<b>3,915</b>	<b>1,787</b>		



2009

:17-9

Table 9-17: Selected Ratios for Internal Trade Activities in Jerusalem Governorate by Economic Activity, 2009

ISIC	Economic Activity	Depreciation to Output (%)	Compensation of Employees to Value Added (%)	Value Added to Output (%)	Value Added per Paid Employee in (\$)	Value Added per Person Engaged in (\$)	Output per Paid Employee in (\$)	Output per Person Engaged in (\$)	Annual Compensation per Paid Employee in (\$)		
50	Sale & Repair of Motor Vehicles	2.1	23.4	82.9	27,240.0	15,307.3	32,877.8	18,475.4	6,360.6		50
51	Wholesale Trade & Commission Trade	2.2	15.5	84.3	39,708.1	28,701.0	47,075.9	34,026.4	6,169.7		51
52	Retail Trade, Repair of Personal Goods	3.2	18.3	83.4	41,252.6	13,664.3	49,451.4	16,380.1	7,530.6		52
	<b>Grand Average</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>36,893.9</b>	<b>14,730.4</b>	<b>44,248.9</b>	<b>17,666.9</b>	<b>7,060.8</b>		

2009 (J1) :18-9  
**Table 9-18: Selected Ratios for Internal Trade Activities in Jerusalem Governorate Area (J1) by Economic Activity, 2009**

ISIC	Economic Activity	Depreciation to Output (%)	Compensation of Employees to Value Added (%)	Value Added to Output (%)	Value Added per Paid Employee in (\$)	Value Added per Person Engaged in (\$)	Output per Paid Employee in (\$)	Output per Person Engaged in (\$)	Annual Compensation per Paid Employee in (\$)		
50	Sale & repair of motor vehicles	2.1	22.6	89.2	41,122.1	24,381.6	46,115.8	27,342.4	9,296.2		50
51	Wholesale trade & commission trade	0.4	11.6	87.5	55,617.7	21,280.2	63,597.2	24,333.3	6,424.0		51
52	Retail trade, repair of personal goods	0.8	15.0	87.4	52,830.7	17,043.5	60,430.3	19,495.1	7,925.4		52
	<b>Grand Average</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>50,439.2</b>	<b>18,050.4</b>	<b>57,501.5</b>	<b>20,577.8</b>	<b>8,181.4</b>		

-

				4.4.9
	107	2009		
		13.2		517
	%58.8		9.6	
		%67.3	%71.4	
	%41.2			
		%32.7	%28.6	
10.5				
	25.5		2009	
18.6		34.4		
	25.0			
%41.9		%73.0		
	%3.5			
486	459			
		19.9		
		11.0		
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	%3.3			
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دولاراً 13.8				
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		%39.2		
		%4.3		

2009

:19-9

**Table 9-19: Number of Enterprises, Persons Engaged and Main Economic Indicators for Transport, Storage and Communications in Jerusalem Governorate by Economic Activity, 2009**

(Value in 1000 US \$)

( )

ISIC	Economic Activity	G. F. C. F.	Gross Value Added	Intermediate Consumption	Output	Compensation of Employees	Number of Persons Engaged	No. of Ent.		
60	Land Transport	55.6	6,471.2	2921.3	9,392.5	2,990	369	63		60
63+	Supporting & Auxiliary Transport	0.2	3,134.8	624.3	3,759.1	1,031.5	148	44		+63
64	Post & Telecommunications									64
	<b>Total</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>9,606.0</b>	<b>3,545.6</b>	<b>13,151.6</b>	<b>4,021.5</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>107</b>		

(J1)

:20-9

2009

**Table 9-20: Number of Enterprises, Persons Engaged and Main Economic Indicators for Transport, Storage and Communications in Jerusalem Governorate Area (J1) by Economic Activity, 2009**

(Value in 1000 US \$)

( )

ISIC	Economic Activity	G.F.C.F	Gross Value Added	Intermediate Consumption	Output	Compensation of Employees	No. of Persons Engaged	No. of Ent.		
60	Land Transport	2.3	5,648.4	2,305.2	7,953.7	2,569.7	291	48		60
63+	Supporting & Auxiliary Transport	0.0	3,035.4	598.2	3,633.8	1,006.8	135	39		+63
64	Post & Telecommunications									64
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>8,683.8</b>	<b>2,903.4</b>	<b>11,587.5</b>	<b>3,576.5</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>87</b>		

2009

:21-9

**Table 9-21: Selected Ratios for Transport, Storage and Communications Activities in Jerusalem Governorate by Economic Activity, 2009**

ISIC	Economic Activity	Depreciation to Output (%)	Compensation of Employees to Value Added (%)	Value Added to Output (%)	Value Added per Paid Employee in (\$)	Value Added per Person Engaged in (\$)	Output per Paid Employee in (\$)	Output per Person Engaged in (\$)	Annual Compensation per Paid Employee in (\$)		
60	Land Transport	4.5	46.2	68.9	22,161.6	17,537.1	32,166.1	25,453.9	10,239.7		60
63+	Supporting & Auxiliary Transport	1.0	33.1	83.2	33,752.9	20,640.3	40,580.0	24,815.1	11,156.5		+ 63
64	Post & Telecommunications	0.8	31.3	85.8	37,957.1	29,522.2	44,257.1	34,422.2	11,885.7		64
	<b>Grand Average</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>25,080.9</b>	<b>18,616.3</b>	<b>34,338.4</b>	<b>25,487.6</b>	<b>10,500.0</b>		

2009 (J1) :22-9

**Table 9-22: Selected Ratios for Transport, Storage and Communications Activities in Jerusalem Governorate Area (J1) by Economic Activity, 2009**

ISIC	Economic Activity	Deprecia- tion to Output (%)	Compensat- ion of Employees to Value Added (%)	Value Added to Output (%)	Value Added per Paid Employee in (\$)	Value Added per Person Engaged in (\$)	Output per Paid Employee in (\$)	Output per Person Engaged in (\$)	Annual Compensat- ion per Paid Employee in (\$)		
60	Land Transport	4.0	45.5	71.0	24,451.9	19,410.3	34,431.6	27,332.3	11,124.2		60
63+	Supporting & Auxiliary Transport	1.0	33.3	83.3	35,059.5	21,981.7	42,075.9	26,381.0	11,691.1		+63
64	Post & Telecommunications	0.8	31.3	85.8	37,957.1	29,522.2	44,257.1	34,422.2	11,885.7		64
	<b>Geand Average</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>27,394.0</b>	<b>20,384.7</b>	<b>36,553.3</b>	<b>27,200.5</b>	<b>11,282.6</b>		

**2009** **:23-9**  
**Table 9-23: Number of Vehicles, Persons Engaged and Main Economic Indicators for out Side of Establishment Transport in  
Jerusalem Governorate by Economic Activity, 2009**

(Value in 1000 US \$)

( )

ISIC	Economic Activity	Gross Value Added	Intermediate Consumption	Output	Number of Persons Engaged	Number of Vehicles		
6022	Other non-scheduled passenger transport (Taxi and Private)	10,889.1	8,843.1	19,732.2	471	444	( )	6022
6023	Freight transport by road	96.5	113.3	209.8	15	15		6023
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,985.6</b>	<b>8,956.4</b>	<b>19,942.0</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>459</b>		

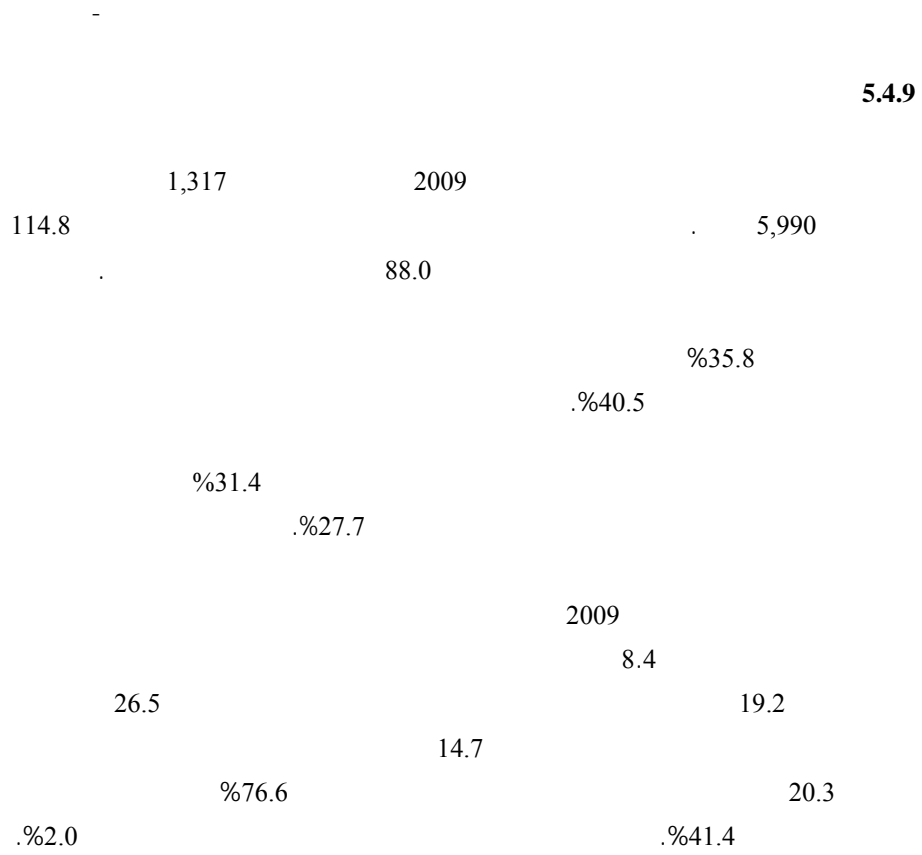


2009

:24-9

Table 9-24: Selected Ratios for out Side of Establishment Transport Activities in Jerusalem Governorate by Economic Activity, 2009

ISIC	Economic Activity	Depreciation to Output (%)	Compensation of Employees to Value Added (%)	Value Added to Output (%)	Value Added per Paid Employee in (\$)	Value Added per Person Engaged in (\$)	Output per Paid Employee in (\$)	Output per Person Engaged in (\$)	Annual Compensation per Paid Employee in (\$)	
6022	Other Non-Scheduled Passenger Transport	4.2	39.5	55.2	35,013.2	23,119.1	63,447.6	41,894.3	13,831.6	6022
6023	Freight Transport by Road	18.1	0.0	46.0	0.0	6,433.3	0.0	13,986.7	0.0	6023
	<b>Grand Average</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>35,323.5</b>	<b>22,604.1</b>	<b>64,122.2</b>	<b>41,032.9</b>	<b>13,831.6</b>	



91.3 2009  
 .2008 %0.4  
 .2008 %2.0 9.2 2009

**2009-2008 :25-9**  
**Table 9-25: Registered Palestinian Import indicators for Jerusalem Governorate, 2008-2009**

(Value in 1000 US \$) ( )

Indicator	2009	2008	
<b>Total Palestinian Imports*</b>	91,329	93,533	*
<b>Imports by mean</b>			
<b>By Land**</b>	89,307	90,666	**
<b>Networks and Pipelines</b>	2,022	2,860	
<b>Total Imports by country</b>			
<b>Israel</b>	83,665	88,900	
<b>European countries</b>	5,785	3,396	
<b>Arab countries</b>	79	91	
<b>American countries</b>	478	755	
<b>Other countries</b>	1,321	391	

\*The data excludes those parts of Jerusalem which were annexed by Israel in 1967.

.1967

\*\* Including direct imports through Israeli airports, ports and post

\*\*\*

2009-2008

:26-9

**Table 9-26: Registered Palestinian Export Indicators for Jerusalem Governorate, 2008-2009**

(Value in 1000 US \$)

( )

Indicator	2009	2008	
<b>Total Palestinian Export</b>	9,204	9,161	
<b>By country</b>			
<b>Israel</b>	7,237	6,162	
<b>Arab countries</b>	1,934	2,999	
<b>Other countries</b>	34	0	
<b>Total Export distribution</b>			
<b>National</b>	7,624	8,556	
<b>RE-Exports</b>	1,580	605	

2009 :27-9

**Table 9-27: Number of Enterprises, Persons Engaged and Main Economic Indicators for Services in Jerusalem Governorate by Economic Activity, 2009**

(Value in 1000 US \$)

( )

ISIC	Economic Activity	G. F. C. F.	Gross Value	Intermediate Consumption	Output	Compensation of Employees	Number of Persons Engaged	No. of Ent.		
H	Hotels & Restaurants	44.4	24,391.8	11,632.4	36,024.1	10,223.2	1,570	287		
K	Real Estate Activities	224.7	5,773.8	3,163.2	8,937.0	1,825.0	719	297		
M	Education	18.3	10,763.6	1,655.0	12,418.6	8,539.7	1,001	77		
N	Health & Social Work	38.2	35,610.8	5,448.7	41,059.4	10,626.4	1,327	225		
O	Other community, Social & Personal Services	78.5	11,409.5	4,915.9	16,325.4	5,196.5	1,373	431		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>404.1</b>	<b>87,949.5</b>	<b>26,815.2</b>	<b>114,764.5</b>	<b>36,410.8</b>	<b>5,990</b>	<b>1,317</b>		

2009 (J1) :28-9  
**Table 9-28: Number of Enterprises, Persons Engaged and Main Economic Indicators for services in Jerusalem Governorate Area (J1) by Economic Activity, 2009**

(Value in 1000 US \$)

ISIC	Economic Activity	G. F. C. F.	Gross Value Added	Intermediate Consumption	Output	Compensation of Employees	Number of Persons Engaged	No. of Ent.		
H	Hotels & Restaurants	18.5	17,236.0	6,184.3	23,420.3	7,937.1	981	174		
K	Real Estate,Renting & Business Activities	26.0	4,930.1	1,587.0	6,517.1	1,530.2	368	150		
M	Education	0.6	8,105.1	1,206.4	9,311.5	6,164.9	520	38		
N	Health & Social Work	1.3	33,239.5	4,603.1	37,842.6	9,416.0	1,021	110		
O	Other community, Social & Personal Services	11.0	7,028.8	1,718.8	8,747.6	3,043.0	554	166		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>70,539.5</b>	<b>15,299.6</b>	<b>85,839.1</b>	<b>28,091.2</b>	<b>3,444</b>	<b>638</b>		

2009

:29-9

Table 9-29: Selected Ratios for Services Activities in Jerusalem Governorate by Economic Activity, 2009

ISIC	Economic Activity	Depreciation to Output (%)	Compensation of Employees to Value Added (%)	Value Added to Output (%)	Value Added per Paid Employee in (\$)	Value Added per Person Engaged in (\$)	Output per Paid Employee in (\$)	Output per Person Engaged in (\$)	Annual Compensation per Paid Employee in (\$)		
H	Hotels & Restaurants	1.8	41.9	67.7	21,118.4	15,536.2	31,189.7	22,945.3	8,851.3		
K	Real Estate Activities	6.0	31.6	64.6	20,330.3	8,030.3	31,468.3	12,429.8	6,426.1		
M	Education	1.9	79.3	86.7	11,511.9	10,752.8	13,281.9	12,406.2	9,133.4		
N	Health & Social Work	1.1	29.8	86.7	31,402.8	26,835.6	36,207.6	30,941.5	9,370.7		
O	Other community, Social & Personal Services	2.5	45.5	69.9	13,696.9	8,309.9	19,598.3	11,890.3	6,238.3		
	<b>Grand Average</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>20,264.9</b>	<b>14,682.7</b>	<b>26,443.5</b>	<b>19,159.4</b>	<b>8,389.6</b>		

2009 (J1) :30-9  
**Table 9-30: Selected Ratios for Services Activities in Jerusalem Governorate Area (J1) by Economic Activity, 2009**

ISIC	Economic Activity	Depreciati-on to Output (%)	Compens-ation of Employees to Value Added (%)	Value Added to Output (%)	Value Added per Paid Employee in (\$)	Value Added per Person Engaged in (\$)	Output per Paid Employee in (\$)	Output per Person Engaged in (\$)	Annual Compens-ation per Paid Employee in (\$)		
H	Hotels & Restaurants	2.0	46.0	73.6	24,483.0	17,569.8	33,267.5	23,873.9	11,274.3		
K	Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	2.4	31.0	75.6	23,702.4	13,397.0	31,332.2	17,709.5	7,356.7		
M	Education	1.7	76.1	87.0	16,018.0	15,586.7	18,402.2	17,906.7	12,183.6		
N	Health & Social Work	1.1	28.3	87.8	36,367.1	32,555.8	41,403.3	37,064.3	10,302.0		
O	Other Community, Social & Personal Serv.	1.8	43.3	80.4	19,100.0	12,687.4	23,770.7	15,789.9	8,269.0		
	<b>Grand Average</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>26,125.8</b>	<b>20,481.9</b>	<b>31,792.3</b>	<b>24,924.2</b>	<b>10,404.1</b>		



-			
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.2010	-	.2011	.5
- 2007		2008	.6
.2009	-	2010	.7
2004		.2010	.8
2007 -		.2010	.9
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2010-2003

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"13"

41 29 2010

3,263 1,497 .2000  
82 508 2010 590

2010-2003 :1-10

**Table 10-1: Number of Furnished Rooms in Operated Hotels in Jerusalem  
Governorate by Availability of Selected Facilities, 2003-2010**

Year	Telephone	Air Condition	Heaters	Refrigerator	T.V	Radio	Private Bathroom	No. of Rooms	* No. of Hotels*	
2003	763	726	834	309	719	515	838	907	20	2003
2004	813	759	914	315	748	515	913	985	23	2004
2005	740	647	802	280	678	453	822	869	18	2005
2006	1,035	1,029	1,058	426	848	598	1,054	1,209	22	2006
2007	880	870	1,150	220	836	451	1,190	1,249	25	2007
2008	905	999	1,135	356	845	400	1,164	1,317	29	2008
2009	1,449	1,397	1,566	957	1,299	949	1,591	1,580	34	2009
2010	1,376	1,383	1,376	1,072	1,252	1,028	1,406	1,497	29	2010

\*Represent the number at the end of the year.

\*

2010-2003

:2-10

**Table 10-2: Number of Hotels in Jerusalem Governorate by Availability of Selected Public Services, 2003-2010**

Year	Others	Room Services	Beauty Salon	Shops	Dry Clean	Copy Printer	Printing	E-mail	Fax	No. of Hotels	
2003	5	11	2	4	10	11	12	14	16	20	2003
2004	6	13	1	4	13	13	14	17	21	23	2004
2005	6	12	1	3	8	10	12	14	16	18	2005
2006	7	17	3	2	11	16	15	17	21	22	2006
2007	12	16	4	5	12	13	14	23	25	25	2007
2008	2	17	4	2	7	20	11	22	26	29	2008
2009	0	21	0	0	16	28	28	33	28	34	2009
2010	0	22	0	1	18	26	26	20	29	29	2010

2010-2003

:3-10

**Table 10-3: Number of Public Utilities Available in Jerusalem Governorate Hotels, Governorate, 2003-2010**

Year	/	No. of Playgrounds Sport	No. of Swimming Pools	No. of Lifts	Parking		Conference Halls		Restaurants		
					/ Capacity/ Car	Number	/ Capacity/ Person	Number	/ Capacity/ Person	Number	
2003		1	1	14	205	10	1,430	24	1,515	17	2003
2004		1	1	15	205	10	1,476	27	1,625	18	2004
2005		1	1	12	175	8	1,375	21	1,475	17	2005
2006		1	1	17	215	12	1,710	82	2,473	24	2006
2007		-	1	12	226	12	1,765	23	2,350	27	2007
2008		2	2	20	264	12	1,735	28	2,615	34	2008
2009		1	1	26	275	16	2,345	42	3,270	30	2009
2010		1	1	25	260	18	2,684	41	3,199	29	2010

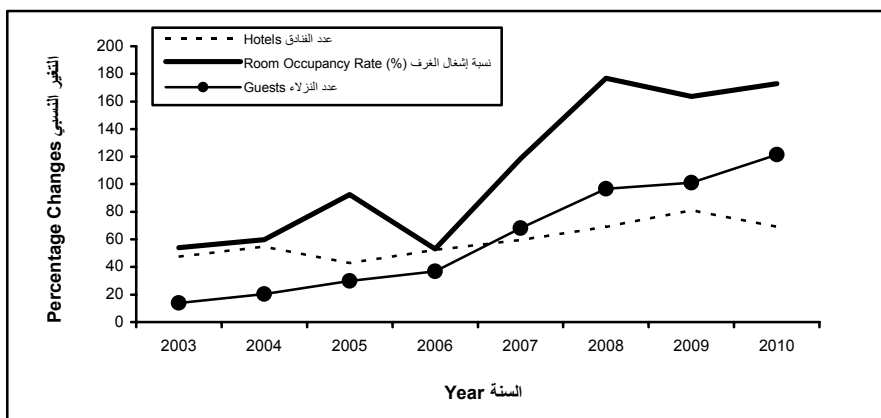
2010- 2003

:1-10

**Figure 10-1: Percentage Changes of Main Hotel Indicators in Jerusalem Governorate During the Period 2003- 2010**

Base Year 1999

1999



2010-2003

:4-10

**Table 10-4: Number of Guests in the Palestinian territoryHotels by Region, 2003-2010**

Year	Gaza Strip	West Bank				Palestinian Territory	
		South	Jerusalem	Middle	North		
2003	4,556	3,427	29,970	20,849	4,010	<b>62,812</b>	2003
2004	10,398	6,934	44,514	33,432	4,906	<b>100,184</b>	2004
2005	7,654	16,740	64,784	37,839	4,891	<b>131,908</b>	2005
2006	2,699	32,716	80,000	31,958	4,428	<b>151,801</b>	2006
2007	1,398	58,398	147,921	103,944	4,205	<b>315,866</b>	2007
2008	1,937	146,718	209,751	82,055	5,672	<b>446,133</b>	2008
2009	785	132,274	219,494	91,493	8,579	<b>452,625</b>	2009
2010	1,224	201,167	263,732	95,600	15,660	<b>577,383</b>	2010



2010-2003

:5-10

**Table 10-5: Main Indicators for Hotel Activities in Jerusalem Governorate, 2003-2010**

Indicator	Year								
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	
Number of Hotels	29	34	29	25	22	18	23	20	
Number of Rooms	1,497	1,580	1,317	1,249	1,209	869	985	907	
Number of Beds	3,263	3,545	2,771	2,831	2,758	1,967	2,362	2,147	
Average of Room Occupancy	993.8	931.5	888.9	568.4	242.8	308	215	184	
Room Occupancy Rate (%)	66.4	62.8	67.9	45.5	20.4	35.5	23.0	20.7	(%)
Average of Bed Occupancy	1,435.9	1,386.1	1,616.4	1,080.1	488.9	513	353	258	
Bed Occupancy Rate (%)	44.0	42.5	53.1	38.1	19.0	26.1	15.0	12.2	(%)
Number of Guests	263,732	219,494	209,751	147,921	80,000	64,784	44,514	29,970	
Number of Guest Nights	524,093	505,939	591,596	394,239	224,633	187,284	128,843	94,227	

2010

:6-10

**Table 10-6: Activities in Jerusalem Governorate Hotels for Selected Indicators by Month, 2010**

Month	Bed Occupancy		Room Occupancy		No. of Guest Nights	No. of Guests	No. of Available Beds	No. of Available Rooms	No. of Hotels	
	% Rate	Average	% Rate	Average						
January	31.4	1,122.0	47.9	775.5	34,784	17,123	3,569	1,618	34	
February	41.3	1,475.0	63.2	1,023.3	41,286	21,820	3,569	1,618	34	
March	41.6	1,328.0	59.6	874.1	41,164	20,655	3,195	1,467	30	
April	38.5	1,231.0	56.5	829.0	36,937	19,157	3,195	1,467	30	
May	41.8	1,388.0	58.9	909.5	43,023	21,961	3,323	1,544	30	
June	47.4	1,516.0	71.6	1,051.1	45,473	23,596	3,195	1,467	30	
July	43.7	1,385.0	68.1	998.4	42,943	20,123	3,170	1,467	30	
August	47.8	1,527.0	71.1	1,042.8	47,332	23,709	3,195	1,467	30	
September	39.7	1,268.0	61.3	898.6	38,033	19,038	3,195	1,467	30	
October	47.4	1,514.0	73.4	1,076.4	46,930	22,630	3,195	1,467	30	
November	53.6	1,712.0	83.2	1,220.2	51,350	25,568	3,195	1,467	30	
December	55.9	1,769.0	84.7	1,230.4	54,838	28,352	3,165	1,452	29	
<b>Annual Average*</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>1,435.9</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>993.8</b>	<b>524,093</b>	<b>263,732</b>	<b>3,263</b>	<b>1,497</b>		*

\* Represents the annual average of indicators except number of guests and number of guest nights which represents the annual total.

\*

2010

:7-10

**Table 10-7: Average Number of Persons Engaged in Jerusalem Governorate Hotels by Year Quarter, Type of Work and Sex, 2010**

Quarter	Total		Operation		Administration		
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
First Quarte	83	525	57	435	26	90	
Second Quarter	84	504	58	422	26	82	
Third Quarte	82	502	56	420	26	82	
Fourth Quarter	80	500	54	409	25	81	
<b>Average</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>84</b>	

2010

:8-10

Table 10-8: Distribution of Guests in Jerusalem Governorate and Palestinian territory Hotels by Nationality and Quarter, 2010

Region/governorate and Quarter	Total	Nationality										No. of Hotels	/
		Australia & New Zealand	Africa	Other European	European Union	Other American Countries	U.S.A & Canada	Asia	Israel	Arab Countries	Palestine		
<b>Palestinian Territory</b>	<b>577,383</b>	<b>4,553</b>	<b>14,126</b>	<b>91,306</b>	<b>215,234</b>	<b>15,367</b>	<b>72,354</b>	<b>62,665</b>	<b>44,003</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>55,456</b>	<b>95</b>	
First quarter	<b>124,205</b>	766	2,919	22,611	46,047	2,652	16,257	14,799	6,175	1,093	10,884	95	
Second quarter	<b>140,318</b>	1,037	3,030	17,628	58,440	4,261	19,492	15,747	6,754	473	13,454	95	
Third quarter	<b>141,833</b>	920	2,862	22,850	49,379	2,278	15,237	15,059	17,172	326	15,748	96	
Fourth quarter	<b>171,035</b>	1,830	5,315	28,217	61,368	6,176	21,368	17,060	13,902	427	15,370	95	
<b>Jerusalem Governorate</b>	<b>263,732</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>8,230</b>	<b>42,758</b>	<b>110,610</b>	<b>6,439</b>	<b>57,204</b>	<b>23,090</b>	<b>13,791</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>	
First quarter	<b>59,598</b>	535	1,837	9,969	24,598	1,278	13,612	5,467	2,302	0	0	30	
Second quarter	<b>64,714</b>	379	2,455	9,072	28,139	1,626	15,109	5,708	2,226	0	0	30	
Third quarter	<b>62,870</b>	355	2,243	11,206	27,701	1,176	12,001	4,598	3,590	0	0	30	
Fourth quarter	<b>76,550</b>	266	1,695	12,511	30,172	2,359	16,482	7,317	5,673	75	0	29	

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## الفصل الحادي عشر

### التعليم





## المقدمة

يحتوي هذا الفصل تعريفاً لقائمة المفاهيم الأساسية المستخدمة في الجداول الإحصائية وملخصاً لأبرز العناصر التربوية في محافظة القدس، وتشمل المؤشرات الرئيسية للتعليم كالمدارس والطلبة والمعلمين والشعب والخدمات والمرافق المتوفرة إضافة إلى مؤشرات التعليم العالي في الجامعات الفلسطينية المقدسية وكليات المجتمع المتوسطة وطلابها وخريجها. بالإضافة لمعدلات معرفة القراءة والكتابة للأفراد 15 سنة فأكثر كذلك التوزيع النسبي حسب الحالة التعليمية.

يستند هذا الفصل في بياناته على مسح التعليم الذي نفذته الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء الفلسطيني بالتعاون مع وزارة التربية والتعليم العالي الفلسطينية في العام الدراسي 1998/1999 والذي أصبح من مسؤولية وزارة التربية والتعليم العالي لاحقاً ويحدث سنوياً، إضافة إلى بيانات السجلات الإدارية من المؤسسات التعليمية المختلفة والتي تشمل الجامعات وكليات المجتمع المتوسطة الفلسطينية في محافظة القدس. كما يحتوي على بيانات الخصائص التعليمية لأفراد المجتمع الفلسطيني في محافظة القدس، وذلك للأعوام 2005-2010 والتي تم اشتقاقها من بيانات مسح القوى العاملة للأعوام المذكورة .

## المفاهيم الأساسية

### الطالب:

كل من يتعلم في أي مؤسسة تعليمية.

### المعلم:

كل من يتولى التعليم في أي مؤسسة تعليمية بإجازة تمنحه إياها وزارة التربية والتعليم أو أي مؤسسة أخرى تستطيع منح مثل هذه الإجازة.

### المدرسة:

كل مؤسسة تعليمية غير رياض الأطفال بغض النظر عن عدد طلبتها وتركيبها الصفي، حيث أن أدنى صف فيها لا يقل عن الصف الأول وأعلى صف لا يزيد عن الصف الثاني عشر.

### المدرسة الحكومية:

كل مؤسسة تعليمية تديرها وزارة التربية والتعليم، أو أي وزارة أو سلطة حكومية.

### مدرسة الوكالة:

كل مؤسسة تعليمية غير حكومية أو خاصة تديرها أو تشرف عليها وكالة الغوث لتشغيل اللاجئين الفلسطينيين.

### المدرسة الخاصة:

كل مؤسسة تعليمية أهلية أو أجنبية غير حكومية مرخصة يؤسسها أو يرأسها أو يديرها أو وينفق عليها فرد أو أفراد أو جمعيات أو هيئات فلسطينية أو أجنبية.

### جنس المدرسة:

تصنف المدرسة حسب جنس الطلبة الذين يدرسون فيها، فإما أن تكون للذكور أو للإناث أو مدرسة مختلطة للذكور والإناث معاً.

### روضة الأطفال:

كل مؤسسة تعليمية تقدم تربية للطفل قبل مرحلة التعليم الأساسي بسنتين على الأكثر، وتحصل على ترخيص مزاولة المهنة من وزارة التربية والتعليم. وتقسم إلى مرحلتين: مرحلة البستان، يكون الأطفال فيها عادة في سن الرابعة ومرحلة التمهيد ويكون الأطفال فيها عادة في سن الخامسة.

### كلية المجتمع المتوسطة:

كل مؤسسة اشتملت على تعليم أي نوع من أنواع المواد التعليمية والمهارات بعد المرحلة الثانوية بحيث تقل مدة الدراسة فيها عن أربع سنوات.

### المرحلة الأساسية:

قاعدة التعليم والأساس الذي تقوم عليه مراحل التعليم الأخرى، ومدتها عشر سنوات.

### المرحلة الثانوية:

المرحلة التي تلي المرحلة الأساسية ومدتها سنتان.

### الشعبة:

مجموعة من الطلبة يضمهم صف واحد أو أكثر ويشتركون في غرفة صفية واحدة في أي مرحلة دراسية معينة.

### الجهة المشرفة:

الجهة المسؤولة عن المدرسة قانونياً وإدارياً، وتشمل الحكومة أو وكالة الغوث أو خاصة، أو سلطة التعليم الإسرائيلية في القدس.

### متفرغ:

الموظف الذي يعمل بدوام كامل.

### غير متفرغ:

الموظف الذي يعمل بدوام جزئي.

### 1.11 المدارس ورياض الأطفال<sup>(1)</sup>

بلغ عدد المدارس في العام الدراسي 2010/2011 في محافظة القدس 221 مدرسة في حين كانت 211، 194، 188 مدرسة للأعوام الدراسية 2008/2007، 2009/2008، 2010/2009 على التوالي وذلك باستثناء المدارس التي تشرف عليها وزارة المعارف والبلدية الإسرائيلية. وتتوزع المدارس ورياض الأطفال حسب الجهة المشرفة في محافظة القدس للأعوام الدراسية الأربعة الأخيرة على النحو الآتي:

**جدول 11-1: المدارس ورياض الأطفال في محافظة القدس حسب الجهة المشرفة، 2011/2010-2008/2007**  
**Table 11-1: Schools and Kindergartens in Jerusalem Governorate by Supervising Authority, 2007/2008-2010/2011**

Supervising Authority	2011/2010	2010/2009	2009/2008	2008/2007	الجهة المشرفة
Government	103	100	96	96	حكومة
UNRWA	17	17	17	17	وكالة الغوث
Private \ Schools	101	94	85	81	خاصة/مدارس
Private \ Kindergartens	..	91	85	85	خاصة/رياض أطفال
<b>Total</b>	<b>*221</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>المجموع</b>

\*Total for 2010/2011 does not include data for Private kindergartens.

\* مجموع 2011/2010 لا يشمل البيانات الخاصة برياض الأطفال.

وبخصوص عدد الطلبة في المدارس للعام الدراسي 2011/2010 في محافظة القدس فقد بلغ 65,863 طالباً وطالبة، منهم 24,016 من الذكور و25,531 من الإناث، بينما كان عدد الطلبة في المدارس 62,274، 63,592، 65,863 طالباً للأعوام الدراسية 2008/2007، 2009/2008، 2010/2009 على التوالي.

<sup>(1)</sup> بيانات هذا القسم لا تشمل المدارس ورياض الأطفال التي تشرف عليها سلطة التعليم التابعة لوزارة المعارف والبلدية الإسرائيلية، وبيانات العام الدراسي 2011/2010 أولية

**جدول 11-2: المدارس ورياض الأطفال في محافظة القدس حسب المرحلة، 2011/2010-2008/2007**  
**Table 11-2: Schools and Kindergartens Students in Jerusalem Governorate by Stage, 2007/2008-2010/2011**

Stage	2011/2010	2010/2009	2009/2008	2008/2007	المرحلة
Kindergarten	..	7,352	7,196	7,312	رياض الأطفال
Basic Stage	58,595	58,349	56,901	56,035	المرحلة الأساسية
Secondary Stage	7,268	6,993	6,691	6,239	المرحلة الثانوية
<b>Total</b>	<b>*65,863</b>	<b>72,694</b>	<b>70,788</b>	<b>69,586</b>	<b>المجموع</b>

\* مجموع 2011/2010 لا يشمل البيانات الخاصة برياض الأطفال. \*Total for 2010/2011 does not include data for Private kindergartens.

تشير بيانات العام الدراسي 2011/2010 إلى أن معدل عدد الطلبة لكل معلم في مدارس محافظة القدس والتي تشرف عليها الحكومة بلغ 18.7 طالباً لكل معلم، في حين بلغ هذا المعدل 24.7 طالباً في المدارس التي تشرف عليها الوكالة و15.9 طالباً في المدارس الخاصة.

**جدول 11-3: معدل عدد الطلبة لكل معلم في المدارس ورياض الأطفال في محافظة القدس حسب الجهة المشرفة، 2011/2010-2008/2007**  
**Table 11-3: Average Number of Students per Teacher in Schools and Kindergartens in Jerusalem Governorate by Supervising Authority, 2007/2008-2010/2011**

Supervising Authority	2011/2010	2010/2009	2009/2008	2008/2007	الجهة المشرفة
Government	18.7	20.2	20.8	21.0	حكومة
UNRWA	24.7	25.9	26.8	26.5	وكالة الغوث
Private / Schools	15.9	18.1	18.2	17.9	خاصة/مدارس
Private / Kindergartens	..	:	22.6	22.1	خاصة/رياض أطفال
<b>Grand Average</b>	<b>*17.8</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>المعدل العام</b>

\* المعدل العام 2011/2010 لا يشمل البيانات الخاصة برياض الأطفال. \* Grand Average for 2010/2011 does not include data for Private kindergartens.

أما عدد الشعب الصفية في المدارس للعام الدراسي 2011/2010 في محافظة القدس فقد بلغت 2,588 شعبة، منها 613 شعبة للذكور، 881 شعبة للإناث، و1,099 شعبة مختلطة، وبالمقابل كان عدد الشعب في المدارس للعام الدراسي 2010/2009 في محافظة القدس 2,497 شعبة منها 733 شعبة للذكور، و989 شعبة للإناث، و775 شعبة مختلطة.

وتفيد البيانات أن معدل الطلبة لكل شعبة في مدارس محافظة القدس التابعة للحكومة للعام الدراسي 2010/2011 بلغ 25.6 طالباً بينما بلغ 32.9 طالباً في مدارس وكالة الغوث، 23.9 طالباً لكل شعبة في المدارس الخاصة.

### 2.11 التعليم العالي - الجامعات وكليات المجتمع المتوسطة

بلغ عدد الطلبة الملتحقين للعام الدراسي 2009/2010 في جامعات محافظة القدس 13,835 طالباً وطالبة، منهم 8,210 ذكراً، و5,625 أنثى. وبلغ عدد طلبة كليات المجتمع المتوسطة في العام نفسه 365 طالباً وطالبة منهم 90 ذكراً و275 أنثى، أما عدد خريجي الجامعات في العام الدراسي 2008/2009 فقد بلغ 1,941 طالباً وطالبة منهم 899 ذكراً و1,042 أنثى. وبلغ عدد خريجي كليات المجتمع المتوسطة في العام نفسه 149 طالباً وطالبة منهم 27 ذكراً و122 أنثى. وبلغ عدد العاملين في التدريس في الجامعات 644 عضو هيئة تدريس للعام 2009/2010 منهم 518 ذكراً و126 أنثى. أما في كليات المجتمع المتوسطة فقد بلغ عدد أعضاء هيئة التدريس 34 عضو هيئة تدريس لنفس العام منهم 27 ذكراً و7 أنثى.

### 3.11 الخصائص التعليمية لسكان محافظة القدس

حسب معطيات العام 2010، بلغت نسبة الأمية للأفراد الذين أعمارهم 15 سنة فأكثر في محافظة القدس 4.3% بواقع 2.3% للذكور و6.3% للإناث، في حين كانت هذه النسبة 4.1% لعام 2009 بواقع 2.2% للذكور و6.0% للإناث.

جدول 11-4: توزيع المدارس ورياض الأطفال في محافظة القدس حسب الجهة المشرفة والجنس، والمنطقة

2011/2010-2010/2009

Table 11-4: Distribution of Schools and Kindergartens in Jerusalem Governorate by Supervising Authority and Sex, 2009/2010-2010/2011

Supervising Authority/Area	2011/2010				2010/2009				الجهة المشرفة/المنطقة
	المجموع Total	مختلطة Co-ed	إناث Females	ذكور Males	المجموع Total	مختلطة Co-ed	إناث Females	ذكور Males	
<b>Jerusalem Governorate</b>									<b>محافظة القدس</b>
Government	103	24	39	40	100	22	38	40	حكومة
UNRWA	17	2	10	5	17	2	10	5	وكالة الغوث
Private/ Schools	101	80	13	8	94	72	14	8	خاصة / مدارس
Private / Kindergartens	..	..	..	..	91	87	3	1	خاصة / رياض أطفال
<b>Total</b>	<b>*221</b>	<b>*106</b>	<b>*62</b>	<b>*53</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>المجموع</b>
<b>Area (J1)</b>									<b>منطقة (J1)</b>
Government	28	6	13	9	28	5	14	9	حكومة
UNRWA	8	1	4	3	8	1	4	3	وكالة الغوث
Private / Schools	54	37	11	6	49	31	12	6	خاصة / مدارس
Private / Kindergartens	..	..	..	..	63	59	3	1	خاصة / رياض أطفال
<b>Total</b>	<b>*90</b>	<b>*44</b>	<b>*28</b>	<b>*18</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>المجموع</b>
<b>Area (J2)</b>									<b>منطقة (J2)</b>
Government	75	18	26	31	72	17	24	31	حكومة
UNRWA	9	1	6	2	9	1	6	2	وكالة الغوث
Private/ Schools	47	43	2	2	45	41	2	2	خاصة / مدارس
Private / Kindergartens	..	..	..	..	28	28	-	-	خاصة / رياض أطفال
<b>Total</b>	<b>*131</b>	<b>*62</b>	<b>*34</b>	<b>*35</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>المجموع</b>

\*Total for 2010/2011 does not include data for Private kindergartens.

\* مجموع 2011/2010 لا يشمل البيانات الخاصة برياض الأطفال.

جدول 11-5: توزيع طلبة المدارس ورياض الأطفال في محافظة القدس حسب الجهة المشرفة والجنس والمنطقة،

2011/2010-2010/2009

**Table 11-5: Distribution of Schools and Kindergartens Students in Jerusalem Governorate by Supervising Authority, Sex and Area 2009/2010-2010/2011**

Supervising Authority/Area	2011/2010			2010/2009			الجهة المشرفة/ المنطقة
	المجموع Total	إناث Females	ذكور Males	المجموع Total	إناث Females	ذكور Males	
<b>Jerusalem Governorate</b>							<b>محافظة القدس</b>
Government	30,238	16,764	13,474	29,760	16,615	13,145	حكومة
UNRWA	7,397	5,309	2,088	8,213	5,890	2,323	وكالة الغوث
Private / Schools	28,228	12,385	15,843	25,619	10,899	14,720	خاصة / مدارس
Private / Kindergartens	..	..	..	7,352	3,630	3,722	خاصة / رياض أطفال
<b>Total</b>	<b>*65,863</b>	<b>*34,458</b>	<b>*31,405</b>	<b>72,694</b>	<b>37,034</b>	<b>33,910</b>	<b>المجموع</b>
<b>Area (J1)</b>							<b>منطقة (J1)</b>
Government	8,949	6,235	2,714	8,939	6,276	2,663	حكومة
UNRWA	2,766	1,860	906	3,400	2,329	1,071	وكالة الغوث
Private / Schools	17,687	8,339	9,348	16,486	7,557	8,929	خاصة / مدارس
Private / Kindergartens	..	..	..	5,112	2,559	2,553	خاصة / رياض أطفال
<b>Total</b>	<b>*29,402</b>	<b>*16,434</b>	<b>*12,968</b>	<b>33,937</b>	<b>18,721</b>	<b>15,216</b>	<b>المجموع</b>
<b>Area (J2)</b>							<b>منطقة (J2)</b>
Government	21,289	10,529	10,760	21,013	10,339	10,482	حكومة
UNRWA	4,631	3,449	1,182	4,733	3,561	1,252	وكالة الغوث
Private / Schools	10,541	4,046	6,495	9,745	3,342	5,791	خاصة / مدارس
Private / Kindergartens	..	..	..	2,240	1,071	1,169	خاصة / رياض أطفال
<b>Total</b>	<b>*36,461</b>	<b>*18,024</b>	<b>*18,437</b>	<b>37,731</b>	<b>18,313</b>	<b>18,694</b>	<b>المجموع</b>

\*Total for 2010/2011 does not include data for Private kindergartens.

\*مجموع 2011/2010 لا يشمل البيانات الخاصة برياض الأطفال.

جدول 11-6: توزيع طلبة المدارس في محافظة القدس حسب الجهة المشرفة والمرحلة والجنس والمنطقة، 2011/2010

Table 11-6: Distribution of Schools Students in Jerusalem Governorate by Supervising Authority, Stage, Sex and 2010/2011

Area,

Supervising Authority/Area	المجموع العام Grand Total			ثانوية Secondary			أساسية Basic			الجهة المشرفة/المنطقة
	المجموع Total	إناث Females	ذكور Males	المجموع Total	إناث Females	ذكور Males	المجموع Total	إناث Females	ذكور Males	
<b>Jerusalem Governorate</b>										<b>محافظة القدس</b>
Government	30,238	16,764	13,474	4,943	3,380	1,563	25,295	13,384	11,911	حكومة
UNRWA	7,397	5,309	20,88	.	.	.	7,397	5,309	2,088	وكالة الغوث
Private	28,228	12,385	15,843	2,325	1,003	1,322	25,903	11382	14,521	خاصة
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,863</b>	<b>34,458</b>	<b>31,405</b>	<b>7,268</b>	<b>4,383</b>	<b>2,885</b>	<b>58,595</b>	<b>30,075</b>	<b>28,520</b>	<b>المجموع</b>
<b>Area (J1)</b>										<b>منطقة (J1)</b>
Government	8,949	6,235	2,714	1,710	1,402	308	7,239	4,833	2,406	حكومة
UNRWA	2,766	1,860	906	.	.	.	2,766	1,860	906	وكالة الغوث
Private	17,687	8,339	9,348	1,690	832	858	15,997	7,507	8,490	خاصة
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,402</b>	<b>16,434</b>	<b>12,968</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>2,234</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>26,002</b>	<b>14,200</b>	<b>11,802</b>	<b>المجموع</b>
<b>Area (J2)</b>										<b>منطقة (J2)</b>
Government	21,289	10,529	10,760	3,233	1,978	1,255	18,056	8,551	9,505	حكومة
UNRWA	4,631	3,449	1,182	.	.	.	4,631	3,449	1,182	وكالة الغوث
Private	10,541	40,46	6,495	635	171	464	9,906	3,875	6,031	خاصة
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,461</b>	<b>18,024</b>	<b>18,437</b>	<b>3,868</b>	<b>2,149</b>	<b>1719</b>	<b>32,593</b>	<b>15,875</b>	<b>16,718</b>	<b>المجموع</b>



جدول 11-7: توزيع الشعب في مدارس محافظة القدس حسب الجهة المشرفة والجنس والمنطقة،

2011/2010 - 2010/2009

Table 11-7: Distribution of Classes in Jerusalem Governorate Schools by Supervising Authority, Sex and Area, 2009/2010-2010/2011

Supervising Authority/Area	2011/2010				2010/2009				الجهة المشرفة/المنطقة
	المجموع Total	مختلطة Co-ed	إناث Females	ذكور Males	المجموع Total	مختلطة Co-ed	إناث Females	ذكور Males	
<b>Jerusalem Governorate</b>									<b>محافظة القدس</b>
Government	1,181	223	523	435	1,159	154	561	444	حكومة
UNRWA	225	22	148	55	233	20	155	58	وكالة الغوث
Private / Schools	1,182	849	210	123	1,105	601	273	231	خاصة / مدارس
Private/ Kindergartens	..	..	..	..	315	292	22	1	خاصة / رياض أطفال
<b>Total</b>	<b>*2,588</b>	<b>*1,099</b>	<b>*881</b>	<b>*613</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>المجموع</b>
<b>Area (J1)</b>									<b>منطقة (J1)</b>
Government	345	69	194	82	342	45	213	84	حكومة
UNRWA	98	4	62	32	102	4	64	34	وكالة الغوث
Private / Schools	712	426	189	97	676	299	218	159	خاصة / مدارس
Private/ Kindergartens	..	..	..	..	217	197	19	1	خاصة / رياض أطفال
<b>Total</b>	<b>*1,155</b>	<b>*499</b>	<b>*445</b>	<b>*211</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>المجموع</b>
<b>Area (J2)</b>									<b>منطقة (J2)</b>
Government	836	154	329	353	817	109	348	360	حكومة
UNRWA	127	18	86	23	131	16	91	24	وكالة الغوث
Private / Schools	470	423	21	26	429	302	55	72	خاصة / مدارس
Private/ Kindergartens	..	..	..	..	98	95	3	-	خاصة / رياض أطفال
<b>Total</b>	<b>*1,433</b>	<b>*595</b>	<b>*436</b>	<b>*402</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>المجموع</b>

\*Total for 2010/2011 does not include data for Private kindergartens.

\* مجموع 2010/2011 لا يشمل البيانات الخاصة برياض الأطفال.

جدول 11-8: توزيع المعلمين في مدارس ورياض الأطفال في محافظة القدس حسب المؤهل والجنس والمنطقة، 2010/2009

Table 11-8: Distribution of Teachers in Schools and Kindergartens in Jerusalem Governorate by Qualification, Sex and Area, 2009/2010

Supervising Authority/Area	المجموع Total			دبلوم عالي واعلى Higher Diploma & Above			بكالوريوس ودبلوم تربية BA/BSc and Education Diploma			بكالوريوس BA/BSc			دبلوم متوسط وما دون Associate Diploma & Below			الجهة المشرفة/المنطقة
	المجموع Total	إناث Females	ذكور Males	المجموع Total	إناث Females	ذكور Males	المجموع Total	إناث Females	ذكور Males	المجموع Total	إناث Females	ذكور Males	المجموع Total	إناث Females	ذكور Males	
<b>Jerusalem Governorate</b>																<b>محافظة القدس</b>
Government	1,480	1,054	426	63	39	24	26	21	5	1,098	798	300	293	196	97	حكومة
UNRWA	308	228	80	24	12	12	83	72	11	133	100	33	68	44	24	وكالة الغوث
Private/Schools	1,521	1,118	403	96	39	57	89	61	28	1,038	781	257	298	237	61	خاصة/مدارس
Private/ Kindergartens	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	خاصة/رياض أطفال
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,309</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>2,269</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>المجموع</b>
<b>Area (J1)</b>																<b>منطقة (J1)</b>
Government	438	383	55	15	12	3	11	10	1	355	311	44	57	50	7	حكومة
UNRWA	131	100	31	8	5	3	67	60	7	32	17	15	24	18	6	وكالة الغوث
Private/Schools	966	703	263	76	33	43	80	56	24	613	453	160	197	161	36	خاصة/مدارس

جدول 11-8 (تابع): توزيع المعلمين في مدارس ورياض الأطفال في محافظة القدس حسب المؤهل والجنس والمنطقة، 2010/2009

Table 11-8 (Cont.): Distribution of Teachers in Schools and Kindergartens in Jerusalem Governorate by Qualification, Sex and Area, 2009/2010

Supervising Authority/Area	المجموع Total			دبلوم عالي واعلى Higher Diploma & Above			بكالوريوس ودبلوم تربية BA/BSc and Education Diploma			بكالوريوس BA/BSc			دبلوم متوسط وما دون Associate Diploma & Below			الجهة المشرفة/ المنطقة
	المجموع Total	إناث Females	ذكور Males	المجموع Total	إناث Females	ذكور Males	المجموع Total	إناث Females	ذكور Males	المجموع Total	إناث Females	ذكور Males	المجموع Total	إناث Females	ذكور Males	
Private/ Kindergartens	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	خاصة/رياض أطفال
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>49</b>	المجموع
<b>Area (J2)</b>																منطقة (J2)
Government	1,042	671	371	48	27	21	15	11	4	743	487	256	236	146	90	حكومة
UNRWA	177	128	49	16	7	9	16	12	4	101	83	18	44	26	18	وكالة الغوث
Private/Schools	555	415	140	20	6	14	9	5	4	425	328	97	101	76	25	خاصة/مدارس
Private/ Kindergartens	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	خاصة/رياض أطفال
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>133</b>	المجموع

جدول 11-9: معدل عدد الطلبة لكل معلم في مدارس ورياض الأطفال في محافظة القدس حسب الجهة المشرفة، 2008/2010/2009-2009/2010/2009/

**Table 11-9: Average Number of Students Per Teacher in Schools and Kindergartens in Jerusalem Governorate by Supervising Authority, 2008/2009-2009/2010**

Supervising Authority	2011/2010			2010/2009			الجهة المشرفة
	المعدل العام General Average	منطقة (J2) Area (J2)	منطقة (J1) Area (J1)	المعدل العام General Average	منطقة (J2) Area (J2)	منطقة (J1) Area (J1)	
Government	18.7	18.6	18.8	20.2	20.7	21.1	حكومة
UNRWA	24.7	27.2	21.3	25.9	28.0	25.4	وكالة الغوث
Private / Schools	15.9	16.1	15.8	18.1	18.0	18.3	خاصة / مدارس
Private / Kindergartens	..	..	..	..	25.7	20.4	خاصة / رياض أطفال
<b>General Average</b>	<b>*17.8</b>	<b>*18.5</b>	<b>*17.0</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>المعدل العام</b>

\* General Average for 2010/2011 does not include data for Private kindergartens.

\* المعدل العام 2010/2011 لا يشمل البيانات الخاصة برياض الأطفال.

جدول 11-10: معدل عدد الطلبة لكل شعبة في محافظة القدس حسب الجهة المشرفة،

2011/2010-2010/2009

**Table 11-10: Average Number of Students Per Class in Jerusalem Governorate by Supervising Authority, 2009/2010-2010/2011**

Supervising Authority	2011/2010			2010/2009			الجهة المشرفة
	المعدل العام General Average	منطقة (J2) Area (J2)	منطقة (J1) Area (J1)	المعدل العام General Average	منطقة (J2) Area (J2)	منطقة (J1) Area (J1)	
Government	25.6	25.5	25.9	25.8	26.0	25.8	حكومة
UNRWA	32.9	36.5	28.2	34.2	37.0	33.3	وكالة الغوث
Private / Schools	23.9	22.4	24.8	24.9	22.4	26.0	خاصة / مدارس
Private / Kindergartens	..	..	..	23.3	22.9	23.6	خاصة / رياض أطفال
<b>General Average</b>	<b>*25.4</b>	<b>*25.4</b>	<b>*25.5</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>المعدل العام</b>

\* General Average for 2010/2011 does not include data for Private kindergartens.

\* المعدل العام 2010/2011 لا يشمل البيانات الخاصة برياض الأطفال.

جدول 11-11: مؤشرات مدارس ورياض أطفال سلطة التعليم الإسرائيلية في محافظة القدس حسب المرحلة،

2007/2006-2004/2003

Table 11-11: Indicators of Israeli Education Authority Schools and Kindergartens in Jerusalem Governorate by Stage, 2003/2004-2006/2007

Indicator	2007/2006	2006/2005	2005/2004	2004/2003	المؤشر
<b>Number of Schools and Kindergartens</b>	..	..	44	44	عدد المدارس ورياض الأطفال
<b>Students:</b>					الطلبة:
Kindergartens	4,355	4,073	3,505	3,228	رياض الأطفال
Primary Schools	28,504	24,537	20,671	23,150	المدارس الابتدائية
Preparatory Schools	12,763	11,724	10,668	10,506	المدارس الإعدادية
Secondary Schools	8,716	7,287	6,542	5,921	المدارس الثانوية
<b>Special Needs Education</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>672</b>	تعليم ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة
Kindergartens	116	126	132	130	رياض الأطفال
Primary Schools	273	271	235	243	المدارس الابتدائية
Post Primary Education	339	319	310	299	التعليم ما بعد الابتدائي
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,066</b>	<b>48,337</b>	<b>42,063</b>	<b>43,477</b>	المجموع
<b>Classes:</b>					الشعب:
Kindergartens	161	148	118	108	رياض الأطفال
Primary Schools	918	757	631	721	المدارس الابتدائية
<b>Post Primary Education</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>535</b>	التعليم ما بعد الابتدائي
Preparatory Schools	..	..	316	319	المدارس الإعدادية
Secondary Schools	..	..	230	216	المدارس الثانوية

جدول 11-11 (تابع): مؤشرات مدارس ورياض أطفال سلطة التعليم الإسرائيلية في محافظة القدس حسب المرحلة،

2007/2006-2004/2003

Table 11-11 (Cont.): Indicators of Israeli Education Authority Schools and Kindergartens in Jerusalem Governorate by Stage, 2003/2004-2006/2007

Indicator	2007/2006	2006/2005	2005/2004	2004/2003	المؤشر
<b>Special Needs Education</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>75</b>	تعليم ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة
Kindergartens	14	14	15	16	رياض الأطفال
Primary Schools	32	30	27	27	المدارس الابتدائية
Post Primary Education	38	35	40	32	التعليم ما بعد الابتدائي
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>1,596</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>1,439</b>	المجموع
<b>Average Students Per Class:</b>					معدل عدد الطلبة لكل شعبة:
Kindergartens	27.0	27.0	29.7	29.9	رياض الأطفال
Primary Schools	31.0	32.0	32.8	32.1	المدارس الابتدائية
<b>Post Primary Education</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>30.7</b>	التعليم ما بعد الابتدائي
Preparatory Schools	..	..	33.8	32.9	المدارس الإعدادية
Secondary Schools	..	..	28.4	27.4	المدارس الثانوية
<b>Special Needs Education</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>9.0</b>	تعليم ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة
Kindergartens	8.0	9.0	9.0	8.1	رياض الأطفال
Primary Schools	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	المدارس الابتدائية
Post Primary Education	9.0	9.0	8.0	9.3	التعليم ما بعد الابتدائي

جدول 11-12: مؤشرات مختارة حول التعليم العالي في محافظة القدس، 2010/2009-2007/2006  
Table 11-12: Selected Indicators of Higher Education Indicators in Jerusalem Governorate, 2006/2007-2009/2010

Indicator	2010/2009	2009/2008	2008/2007	2007/2006	المؤشر
<b>Number of Universities</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	عدد الجامعات
<b>University Students</b>					طلبة الجامعات
Males	8,210	..	5,362	4,737	ذكور
Females	5,625	..	5,594	4,984	إناث
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,835</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>10,956</b>	<b>9,721</b>	المجموع
<b>University Graduates</b>					خريجو الجامعات
Males	..	899	..	809	ذكور
Females	..	1,042	..	870	إناث
<b>Total</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,941</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,679</b>	المجموع
<b>Teaching Staff at Universities*</b>					هيئة التدريس في الجامعات*
Males	518	..	327	364	ذكور
Females	126	..	95	83	إناث
<b>Total</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>447</b>	المجموع
<b>Number of Community Colleges</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	عدد كليات المجتمع المتوسطة

\* Full Time and Part Time.

\* المتفرغون وغير المتفرغين

**جدول 11-12 (تابع): مؤشرات مختارة حول التعليم العالي في محافظة القدس، 2010/2009-2007/2006**  
**Table 11-12 (Cont): Selected Higher Education Indicators in Jerusalem Governorate, 2006/2007- 2009/2010**

Indicator	2010/2009	2009/2008	2008/2007	2007/2006	المؤشر
<b>Community College Students</b>					<b>طلبة كليات المجتمع المتوسطة</b>
Males	90	..	144	88	ذكور
Females	275	..	330	330	إناث
<b>Total</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>المجموع</b>
<b>Community Colleges Graduates</b>					<b>خريجو كليات المجتمع المتوسطة</b>
Males	..	27	..	27	ذكور
Females	..	122	..	135	إناث
<b>Total</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>المجموع</b>
<b>Teaching Staff at Community Colleges*</b>					<b>هيئة التدريس في كليات المجتمع المتوسطة*</b>
Males	27	..	26	23	ذكور
Females	7	..	8	8	إناث
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>المجموع</b>

**Notes:**

**ملاحظات:**

\* Full Time and Part Time.

\* المتفرغون وغير المتفرغين

1. The data of universities include University and the University Colleges
2. Data of scholastic year 2008/2009 not available from the source.

1. بيانات الجامعات تشمل الجامعات والكليات الجامعية
2. بيانات العام الدراسي 2009/2008 غير متوفرة من المصدر



جدول 11-13: معدلات معرفة القراءة والكتابة في محافظة القدس حسب فئات العمر والجنس، 2008 - 2010

Table 11-13: Literacy Rate in Jerusalem Governorate by Age Groups and Sex, 2008-2010

Age Groups and Sex	2010	2009	2008	فئات العمر والجنس
<b>Males</b>				ذكور
15-19	99.2	99.8	99.5	19-15
20-24	99.7	99.4	99.6	24-20
25-34	99.2	100.0	98.8	34-25
35-44	98.7	98.8	99.0	44-35
45+	92.7	91.9	88.9	+45
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>96.9</b>	المجموع
<b>Females</b>				إناث
15-19	100.0	99.8	99.9	19-15
20-24	99.5	100.0	98.2	24-20
25-34	99.6	99.6	99.5	34-25
35-44	97.7	98.8	97.0	44-35
45+	77.5	77.9	75.9	+45
<b>Total</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>93.2</b>	المجموع
<b>Both Sexes</b>				كلا الجنسين
15-19	99.6	99.8	99.7	19-15
20-24	99.6	99.7	98.9	24-20
25-34	99.4	99.8	99.1	34-25
35-44	98.3	98.8	98.0	44-35
45+	84.7	84.7	82.2	+45
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>95.1</b>	المجموع

جدول 11-14: التوزيع النسبي للأفراد (15 سنة فأكثر) في محافظة القدس حسب أعلى مؤهل علمي والجنس، 2008-2010

Table 11-14: Percentage Distribution of Population (15 Years and Above) in Jerusalem Governorate by Highest Education Completed and Sex, 2007-2010

Highest Education Completed and Sex	2010	2009	2008	أعلى مؤهل علمي و الجنس
<b>Males</b>				<b>ذكور</b>
None	6.8	7.9	8.7	لا شيء
Elementary	21.1	19.5	20.4	ابتدائي
Preparatory	44.9	40.9	40.1	إعدادي
Secondary	18.1	19.9	18.3	ثانوي
Associate Diploma	2.7	3.8	4.7	دبلوم متوسط
Bachelor and Above	6.4	8.0	7.8	بكالوريوس فما فوق
<b>Females</b>				<b>إناث</b>
None	13.3	13.5	13.5	لا شيء
Elementary	18.4	17.7	17.1	ابتدائي
Preparatory	37.7	36.7	37.5	إعدادي
Secondary	18.7	19.5	18.4	ثانوي
Associate Diploma	4.6	5.0	5.9	دبلوم متوسط
Bachelor and Above	7.1	7.6	7.6	بكالوريوس فما فوق
<b>Both Sexes</b>				<b>كلا الجنسين</b>
None	10.0	10.6	11.1	لا شيء
Elementary	19.7	18.6	18.8	ابتدائي
Preparatory	41.4	38.9	38.8	إعدادي
Secondary	18.4	19.7	18.3	ثانوي
Associate Diploma	3.7	4.4	5.3	دبلوم متوسط
Bachelor and Above	6.8	7.8	7.7	بكالوريوس فما فوق

## المصادر

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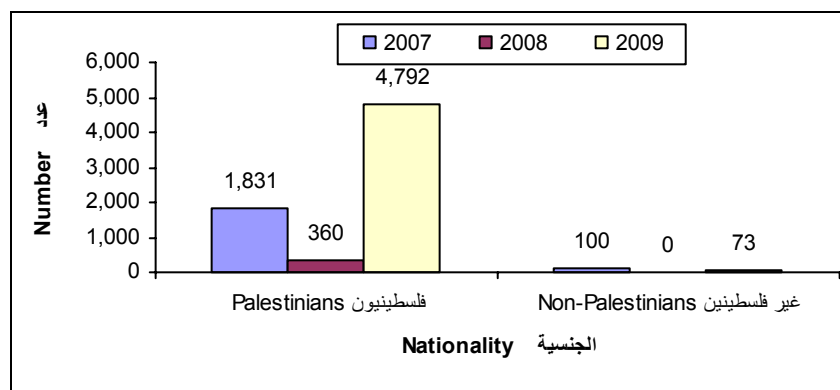
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2009-2007

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**Figure 12-1: Number Visitors to Operational Museums in Jerusalem Governorate by Nationality, 2007- 2009**



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**Table 12- 1: Number of Cultural Institutions in Operation in Jerusalem Governorate the Palestinian Territory by Type and Region, 2010**

Region\ Governorate	Operational Cultural Institutions							/
	Total	Radio and Television Local Stations	Publishing and Distribution Institutions	Public Libraries	Theaters	Museums	Cultural Centers	
<b>Palestinian Territory</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>471</b>	
<b>West Bank</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>350</b>	
Jerusalem	40	-	-	3	3	1	33	
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>121</b>	

2009

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**Table 12- 2: Selected Cultural Indicators for Persons (10 Years and Above) by Sex and Region, 2009**

Indicator	Gaza Strip	Jerusalem Governorate	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
<b>Males</b>					
Newspapers Reading	19,9	43,3	43,5	34,9	
Radio Listening	46.6	41.1	47.0	46.9	
<b>Females</b>					
Newspapers Reading	17,9	46,6	33,8	28,0	
Radio Listening	42.3	56.1	46.0	44.6	
<b>Both Sexes</b>					
Newspapers Reading	18,9	45,0	38,7	31,5	
Radio Listening	44.5	46,5	48,7	45,7	

2006-2003

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**Table 12-3: Operating Mosques, Under-Construction Mosques and Holy Quran Dour (Houses) in Jerusalem Governorate and the Palestinian Territory, 2003-2006**

Indicator	Year				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	
<b>Mosques in Operation</b>					
<b>Palestinian Territory</b>	<b>2,228</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,791</b>	
Jerusalem Governorate	146	146	146	144	
<b>Mosques under Construction</b>					
<b>Palestinian Territory</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>34</b>	
Jerusalem Governorate	-	-	-	-	
<b>Quran Houses</b>					
<b>Palestinian Territory</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>934</b>	
Jerusalem Governorate	70	58	58	35	

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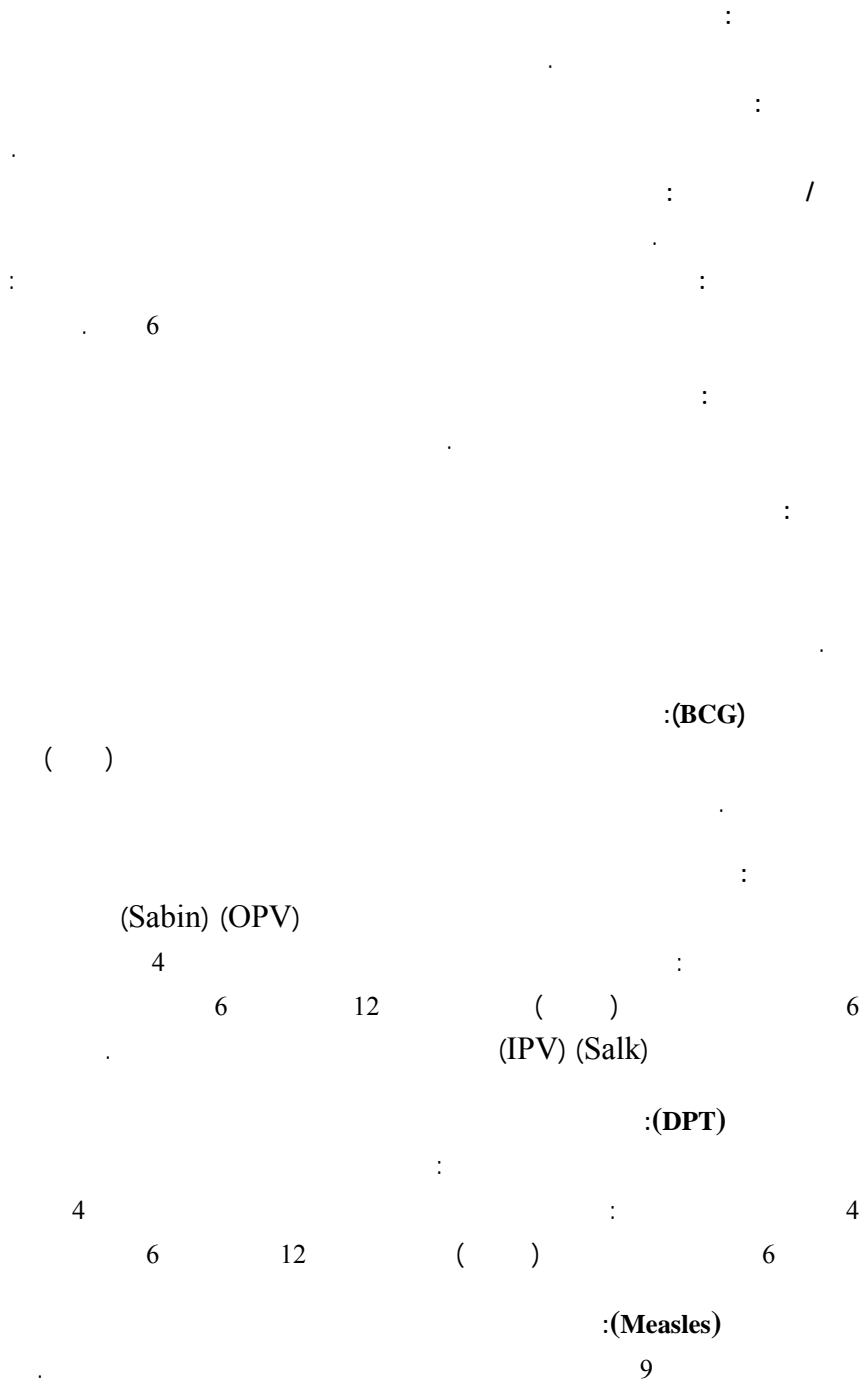
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302		216		168	378
541		86	338	879	.

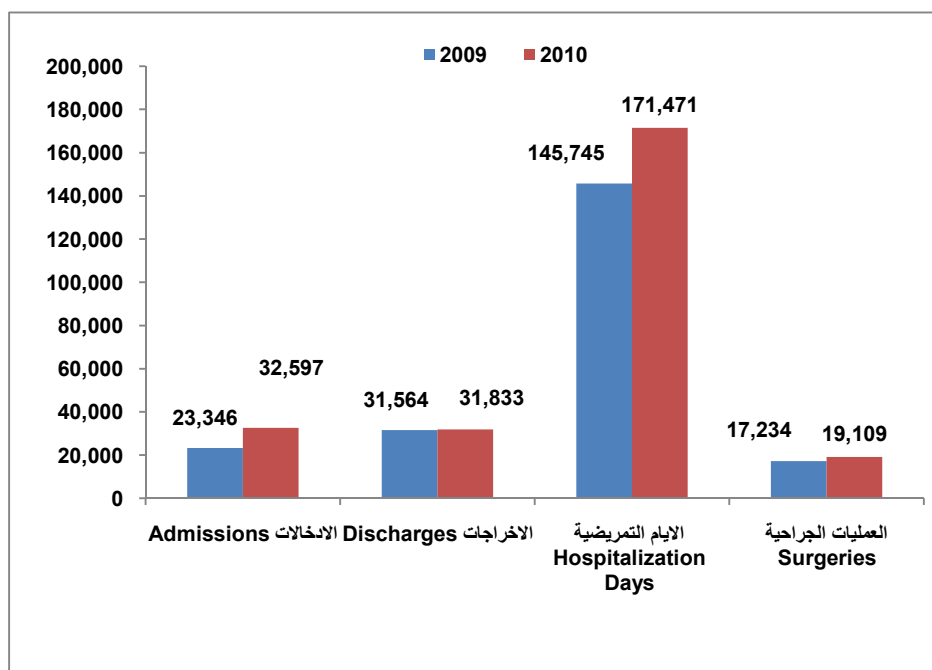
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8	649	سريرا في العام 2010،	8	2009	40	مركزا
				2009.	577	

**3.13**

31,833	2010
.%72.4	171,471
221,985	19,109

2010-2009 :1-13  
**Figure 13-1: Activities in Jerusalem Governorate Hospitals, 2009-2010**



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117 2010  
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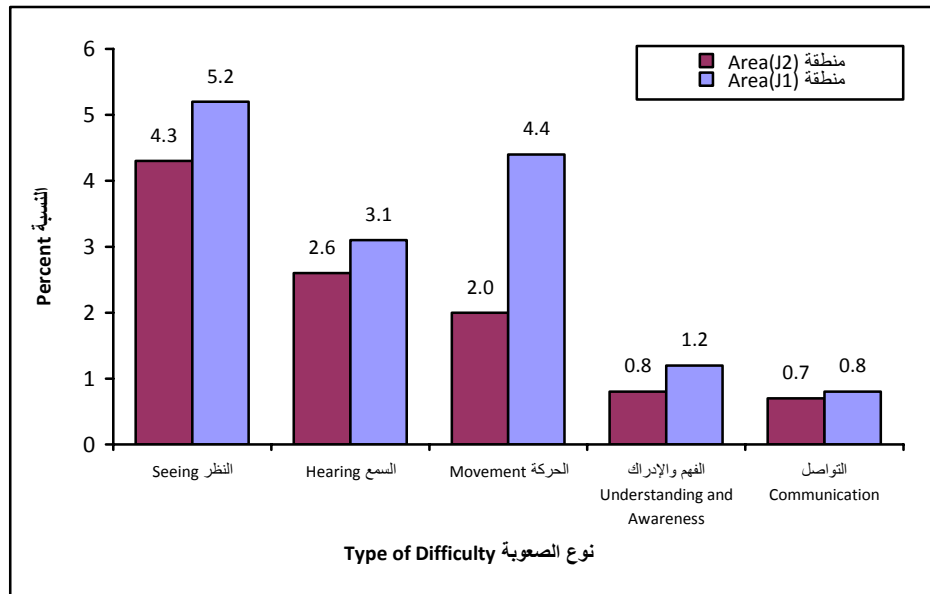
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 .2007 %73.4  
 (J2) %9.8 %98.6 (J1) ( )  
 .(J2) %65.6 %0.4 (J1)  
 %3.5 %4.8  
 %0.8 %1.0 %2.9  
 %54.7 %36.4 %47.8  
 .%25.7

2010

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**Figure 2-13: Percentage of Individuals Who Have Difficulties in Jerusalem Governorate by Area and Type of Difficulty, 2010**



%5.3 %5.4

**6.13**

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 %99.0 J2 J1  
 %98.5 %99.7  
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 %6.7 %7.7 %12.5  
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2006 %96.2  
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 .(49-30) %59.3 41.0% في العام 2006،

**2010-2006 :1-13**  
**Table 13-1: Manpower in Certain Medical Professions in Jerusalem Governorate Hospitals by Profession, 2006 –2010**

Profession	Year					
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	
General Physician	117	100	95	89	94	
Specialist Physician	161	162	132	137	166	
Pharmacist	12	10	8	9	7	
Nurses & Midwives	660	600	560	513	473	
Lab. Tech	50	57	47	36	35	
X-Ray Tech.	23	13	25	22	20	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>795</b>	

2010-2006

:2-13

**Table 13 -2: Number of Beds in Jerusalem Governorate Hospitals, 2006-2010**

Year	Number of Beds	Number of Hospitals	
2006	578	9	2006
2007	547	8	2007
2008	572	8	2008
2009	577	8	2009
2010	649	8	2010

2010-2006

:3-13

**Table 13-3: Activities in Jerusalem Governorate Hospitals by Activity, 2006-2010**

Item	Year					
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	
Admissions	32,597	32,346	29,238	29,266	28,780	
Discharges	31,833	31,564	29,096	29,091	28,738	
Hospitalization Days	171,471	145,745	135,265	136,606	135,432	
Mean of Duration	5.4	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	
Bed Occupancy Rate	72.4	69.2	64.8	68.4	64.2	
Surgeries	19,109	17,234	13,983	15,375	12,670	



2010 -2006 :4-13  
**Table 13-4: Outpatient Clinics in Jerusalem Governorate Hospitals by Clinic,  
2006-2010**

Clinic	Outpatient Clinics	
Emergency	31,335	
Pediatric	8,841	
Gastroenterology	290	
Internal Medicine	11,458	
E.N.T	0	
Cardiology	604	
Physiotherapy	15,587	
Gynecology	23,300	
Neurology	630	
Orthopedic	7,240	
Dermatology	483	
Nephrology & Urology	3,924	
Ophthalmology	41,458	
Maxilofacial	3,324	
Other	73,511	
<b>Total</b>		
<b>2010</b>	<b>221,985</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>2009</b>	<b>189,660</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>2008</b>	<b>193,336</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>2007</b>	<b>197,433</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>2006</b>	<b>212,785</b>	<b>2006</b>

2010

:5-13

**Table 13-5: Percentage of Individuals with Difficulties in Jerusalem Governorate by Area and Type of Difficulty, 2010**

Type of Difficulty	(J2) Area (J2)			(J1) Area (J1)			Jerusalem Governorate			
	Females	Males	Both Sexes	Females	Males	Both Sexes	Females	Males	Both Sexes	
Seeing	4.8	3.7	<b>4.3</b>	4.4	5.9	<b>5.2</b>	4.5	5.1	<b>4.8</b>	
Hearing	2.9	2.4	<b>2.6</b>	3.0	3.2	<b>3.1</b>	3.0	2.9	<b>2.9</b>	
Movement	2.1	1.8	<b>2.0</b>	4.5	4.3	<b>4.4</b>	3.7	3.4	<b>3.5</b>	
Understanding and Awareness	0.8	0.8	<b>0.8</b>	1.0	1.4	<b>1.2</b>	0.9	1.2	<b>1.0</b>	
Communication	0.7	0.8	<b>0.7</b>	0.8	0.8	<b>0.8</b>	0.7	0.8	<b>0.8</b>	

2010

**Table 13-6: Percentage Distribution of Individuals with Difficulties in Jerusalem Governorate by Cause of Difficulty and Area, 2010**

<b>Cause of Difficulty</b>	<b>** Communication**</b>	<b>Understanding and Awareness</b>	<b>Movement</b>	<b>Hearing</b>	<b>Seeing</b>	
<b>Jerusalem Governorate</b>						
<b>Congenital</b>	23.6	19.8	4.8	12.6	6.9	
<b>Conditions related to childbirth</b>	18.2	15.6	6.8	1.9	2.0	
<b>Sick</b>	29.0	29.8	30.0	25.7	47.8	
<b>Physical and psychological abuse</b>	-	2.4	0.2	0.3	-	
<b>Aging</b>	20.3	28.9	46.7	54.7	36.4	
<b>Injury/ Accident*</b>	5.8	3.2	10.9	4.8	4.6	* /
<b>Israeli measures</b>	2.5	-	0.6	-	1.1	
<b>War</b>	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Other</b>	0.6	0.3	-	-	1.2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Area (J1)</b>						(J1)
<b>Congenital</b>	13.9	9.7	4.2	7.2	3.7	
<b>Conditions related to childbirth</b>	25.0	19.7	7.9	2.9	1.1	
<b>Sick</b>	20.0	23.8	21.7	17.6	40.2	
<b>Physical and psychological abuse</b>	-	3.3	-	0.5	-	
<b>Aging</b>	28.7	38.5	55.0	69.9	47.4	
<b>Injury/ Accident*</b>	7.7	4.5	10.6	1.9	4.5	* /
<b>Israeli measures</b>	3.8	-	0.6	-	1.6	
<b>War</b>	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Other</b>	0.9	0.5	-	-	1.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

\* Include Work injury, Traffic accident, Another type of accident.

\*\*High Variance for this Indicator.

(J2)

:( ) 6-13

2010

**Table 13-6 (Cont.): Percentage Distribution of Individuals with Difficulties in Jerusalem Governorate Area(J2) by Cause of Difficulty and Area, 2010**

Cause of Difficulty	** Communication**	Understanding and Awareness	Movement	Hearing	Seeing	
<b>Area (J2)</b>						<b>(J2)</b>
Congenital	42.0	45.6	6.7	22.9	13.3	
Conditions related to childbirth	5.4	5.0	3.1	-	3.8	
Sick	45.9	45.3	58.3	41.4	62.9	
Physical and psychological abuse	-	-	1.1	-	-	
Aging	4.4	4.1	18.5	25.5	14.3	
Injury/Accident*	2.3	-	12.3	10.2	4.8	* /
Israeli measures	-	-	-	-	-	
War	-	-	-	-	-	
Other	-	-	-	-	0.9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

\* Include Work injury, Traffic accident, Another type of accident.

\*

\*\*High Variance for this Indicator.

\*\*

2010

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**Table 13-7: Percentage of Palestinians in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Health Insurance and Selected Background Characteristics, 2010**

Background Characteristics	Without Health Insurance	Health Insurance Type					
		Private	( Copat Holim/Sick Funds )	UNRWA	* Military*	* Governmental*	
<b>Area</b>							
<b>Jerusalem Governorate</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>25.1</b>	
Area J1	0.5	0.6	98.6	22.3	-	0.4	J1
Area J2	13.0	2.4	9.8	42.3	0.3	65.6	J2
<b>Sex</b>							
<b>Both Sexes</b>	5.2	1.3	65.0	29.9	0.1	25.1	
Males	5.6	1.4	64.8	30.6	0.1	25.0	
Females	4.9	1.2	65.1	29.2	0.1	25.2	
<b>Type of Locality</b>							
Urban	4.7	1.1	72.4	23.3	0.1	20.3	
Rural	12.3	2.4	7.4	50.3	0.3	68.8	
Camps	0.4	1.6	73.3	67.7	-	10.3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>25.1</b>	
<b>Refugee Status</b>							
Refugee	0.6	1.4	52.3	89.1	-	35.1	
Non-Refugee	7.5	1.2	71.3	0.5	0.1	20.2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>25.1</b>	

\* Means Palestinian National Authority

\*

2010

**Table 13-8: Percentage of Palestinians in Jerusalem Governorate Who Reported Diagnosed Chronic Diseases and Receiving Treatment by Selected Background Characteristics and Type of Disease, 2010**

Type of Disease	Background Characteristics										
	Refugee Status			Type of Locality				Sex			
	Non-Refugee	Registered Refugee	Total	Camps	Rural	Urban	Total	Females	Males	Both Sexes	
Diabetes	5.5	5.2	5.4	4.2	4.9	5.6	5.4	6.5	4.3	5.4	( )
Hypertension	5.3	5.4	5.3	4.6	3.8	5.6	5.3	6.4	4.2	5.3	
Cardiac Disease	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.6	2.2	
Fat, (Cholesterol)	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.2	0.8	3.6	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.3	
cancer	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	
Ulcer	0.6	1.0	0.7	2.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.7	
Asthma	1.0	0.9	0.9	2.5	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	

2010

**Table 13-8(Cont.): Percentage of Palestinians in Jerusalem Governorate Who Reported Diagnosed Chronic Diseases and Receiving Treatment by Selected Background Characteristics and Type of Disease, 2010**

Type of Disease	Background Characteristics										
	Refugee Status			Type of Locality			Sex				
	Non-Refugee	Registered Refugee	Total	Camps	Rural	Urban	Total	Females	Males	Both Sexes	
Osteoporosis	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	( )
Headache or chronic (Headache)	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.7	
Rheumatism	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.9	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.9	1.4	2.1	
Anemia	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	
Depression	0.5	0.4	0.5	-	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	
Disk (Back Pain)	2.4	2.0	2.2	4.0	0.9	2.3	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.2	
Nephrology	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	
Liver Disease	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	
Thalassemia	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	

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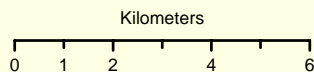
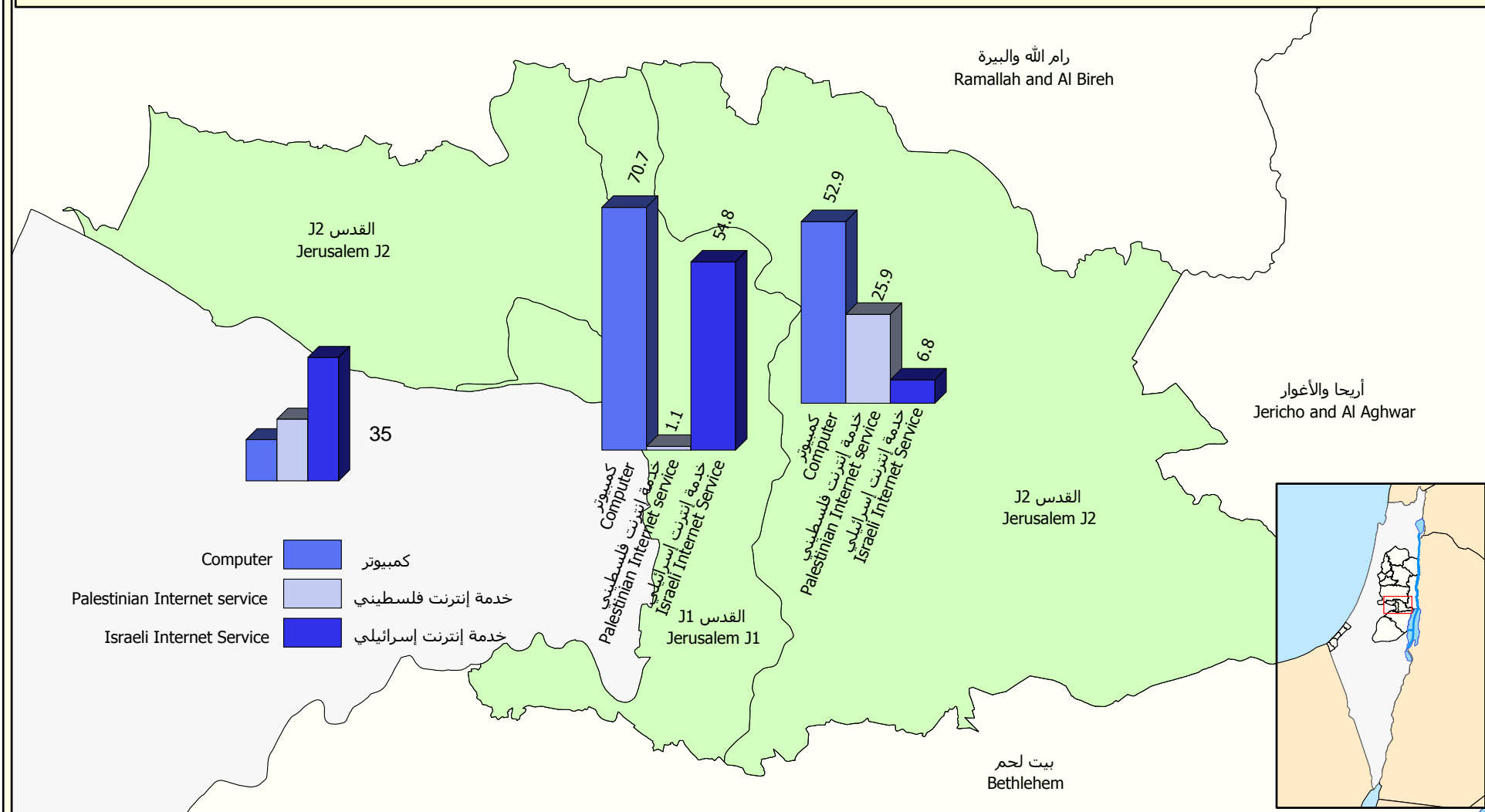
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         %60.8  
         %36.6      2007  
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         %16.0

خريطة 14-1: نسبة الأسر الفلسطينية في محافظة القدس حسب المنطقة وتوفر أدوات تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات، 2010.  
Map 14-1: Percentage of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Area and Availability of (ICT) Tools , 2010.



المصدر: الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء الفلسطيني، 2011  
Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2011



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2010

**Table 14-1: Percentage Distribution of Palestinians (5 Years and Above) in Jerusalem Governorate by Use Some of ICT Tools, Sex and Region, 2010**

<b>Selected Indicators</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Both Sex</b>	
<b>Jerusalem Governorate</b>				
Use Computer	65.3	70.9	<b>68.1</b>	
Use Internet inside house	51.6	49.2	<b>50.3</b>	
Use Internet outside house	15.8	17.2	<b>16.5</b>	
Both	12.3	14.8	<b>13.6</b>	
Don't Use Internet	20.3	18.8	<b>19.6</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
Don't Use Computer	34.7	29.1	<b>31.9</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
Have Palestinian Mobile	10.2	13.1	<b>11.7</b>	
Have Israeli Mobile	42.6	48.2	<b>45.5</b>	
Both	2.1	4.0	<b>3.0</b>	
Don't Have Mobile	45.1	34.7	<b>39.8</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Area (J1)</b>				<b>(J1)</b>
Use Computer	73.0	76.5	<b>74.8</b>	
Use Internet inside house	55.0	52.8	<b>53.8</b>	
Use Internet outside house	12.2	12.0	<b>12.1</b>	
Both	16.3	19.6	<b>18.0</b>	
Don't Use Internet	16.5	15.6	<b>16.1</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
Don't Use Computer	27.0	23.5	<b>25.2</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
Have Palestinian Mobile	1.1	0.5	<b>0.8</b>	
Have Israeli Mobile	60.6	65.8	<b>63.2</b>	
Both	2.1	2.5	<b>2.3</b>	
Don't Have Mobile	36.2	31.2	<b>33.7</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

2010

**Table 14-1 (Cont.): Percentage Distribution of Palestinians (5 Years and Above) in Jerusalem Governorate by Use Some of ICT Tools, Sex and Region, 2010**

<b>Selected Indicators</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Both Sex</b>	
<b>Area (J2)</b>				<b>(J2)</b>
Use Computer	52.6	61.6	57.2	
Use Internet inside house	43.9	41.9	42.8	
Use Internet outside house	24.2	27.7	26.1	
Both	3.0	5.0	4.1	
Don't Use Internet	28.9	25.4	27.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
Don't Use Computer	47.4	38.4	42.8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
Have Palestinian Mobile	25.2	34.1	29.7	
Have Israeli Mobile	13.1	19.0	16.1	
Both	2.0	6.4	4.2	
Don't Have Mobile	59.9	40.5	50.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	



2010

**Table 14-2: Percentage of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Area and Availability of (ICT) Tools, 2010**

Durable Goods	(J2) Area(J2)	(J1) Area (J1)	Jerusalem Governorate	
Television	98.7	99.4	99.2	
Video	21.9	44.9	36.4	
Dish (Satellite)	91.7	95.6	94.1	
Computer	52.9	70.7	64.1	
Telephone Line	44.7	59.3	53.9	
Palestinian Internet service	25.9	1.1	10.2	
Israeli Internet Service	6.8	54.8	37.2	
Israel Mobile	52.9	92.5	77.9	
Palestinian Mobile	72.0	7.3	31.0	
Radio / Recorder	55.1	79.2	70.3	/
DVD	25.0	53.7	43.1	DVD

2007

:3-14

**Table14-3: ICT Access Among Economic Enterprises in Jerusalem Governorate, 2007**

Indicator	Percentage	
Percentage of Enterprises Using Computer	60.8	
Percentage of Enterprises Using Internet	36.6	
Percentage of Enterprises Practiced Electronic transactions	13.1	
Percentage of Enterprises having Website	16.0	
Number of Computers in Enterprises Per 100 Employees	63.1	100
Percentage of Employees Who Are Using Computer	41.2	
Percentage of Employees Who Are Using the Internet	24.5	
Percentage of (IT) Specialist	10.3	

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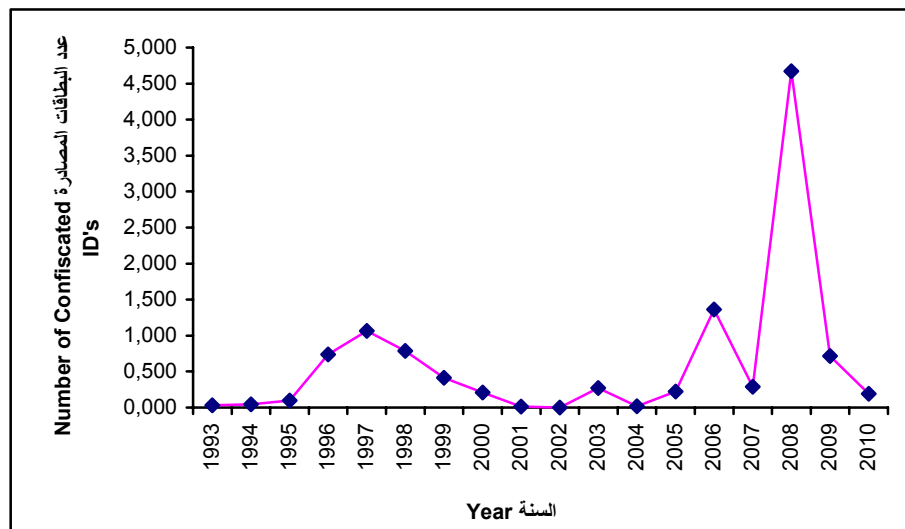
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2010-1993

:1-15

Figure 15-1: Number of Confiscated Jerusalemites' IDs 1967-2010



Note: Data for the year 2002 are not available.

2002

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**2010-1967 :1-15**  
**Table 15-1: Number of Confiscated Jerusalemites ID's, 1967-2010**

Year	Number of Cases	
1967-1976	1,442	1976-1967
1977-1986	1,405	1986-1977
1987-1996	1,061	1996-1987
1997-2006	4,361	2006-1997
2007	289	2007
2008	4,672	2008
2009	717	2009
2010	191	2010
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,138</b>	

\* There is difference about what Published before and that's because of source difference. \*

**2008-2005 2001-1997 :2-15**  
**Table 15-2: Number of Palestinian Detainees from Jerusalem Governorate by Detention Status, 1997-2001, 2005-2008**

Year	Reason of Confiscated		
	Departure to West Bank	Departure Abroad	
1997	68	1,003	1997
1998	170	618	1998
1999	121	290	1999
2000	3	204	2000
2001	0	15	2001
*2005	20	169	*2005
*2006	49	1,081	*2006
*2007	40	217	*2007
2008	38	..	2008

\* Data represent only the documented cases by "Betselem" Israeli Information Center for HumanRights, for years 2005-2007 .2007 2005 \*

816 2008 431 750 2007



404

2008 310 550 2007  
: 289 576

:3-15

2008-2007 (J1)

**Table 15-3: Distribution of Family Reunion Requests, Which Provided for the Spouses and Children in the Offices of the Israeli Interior in Jerusalem Governorate Area (J1) , by Region and the Result of Handling, 2007-2008**

Result of Processing	Region and Year				
	West Bank & Gaza Strip		(J1) Area (J1)		
	2008	2007	2008	2007	
Refused	169	185	252	241	
Agreed	289	310	404	431	
Stopped	63	35	74	47	
Processing	55	20	86	31	
Total	576	550	816	750	

.2008 2007

2008-2007 :4-15

**Table 15-4: Distribution of Applications for Registration of Children in Jerusalem Governorate by Result of Handling, 2007-2008**

Result of Processing	Year		
	2008	2007	
Refused	498	457	
Agreed	1,470	1,347	
Stopped	2	-	
Processing	92	77	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,062</b>	<b>1,881</b>	

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 %0.4 %2.5 %4.5

( 10) :5-15

2010

**Table 15-5: Percentage Distribution of Palestinians (10 Years and Above) in Jerusalem Governorate by Exposure to Arrest by Israeli Troops, their Current Status and Area, 2010**

Exposure to Arrest	(J2) Area (J2)	(J1) Area (J1)	Jerusalem Governorate	
Arrested	6.0	2.9	4.1	
Not Arrested	94.0	97.1	95.9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Current statues for detainee</b>				
Liberated	91.2	94.3	92.6	
Convicted	4.4	4.6	4.5	
Suspended	3.7	1.1	2.5	
Administrative Detainee	0.7	-	0.4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

**2009-1988 (J1) :6-15**  
**Table 15-6: Number of Martyrs in Jerusalem Governorate Area (J1) by Martyrdom Method, 1988-2009**

Year	Martyrdom Method		Number of Martyrs	
	* Other*	Bullets		
1988	5	2	7	1988
1989	7	13	20	1989
1990	10	22	32	1990
1991	1	3	4	1991
1992	4	5	9	1992
1993	2	3	5	1993
1994	0	15	15	1994
1995	2	4	6	1995
1996	3	5	8	1996
1997	0	3	3	1997
1998	2	2	4	1998
1999	1	2	3	1999
2000	0	15	15	2000
2001	5	14	19	2001
2002	2	14	16	2002
2003	0	5	5	2003
2004	2	0	2	2004
2005	1	1	2	2005
2006	0	2	2	2006
2007	0	9	9	2007
2008	0	2	2	2008
2009	0	1	1	2009
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>189</b>	

\* Other includes Torture, intended running over, teargas, or stabbing, prevention to arrive to hospital, explosion, killing with sharp tools, assault and punch, bombing.

The Data of 2000-2009 it may change due to ongoing research. It reflects documented cases only. And the difference between the data in this table and the data which were published in the previous year book because of difference sources.

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2010-1967

:7-15

**Table 15-7: The Main Selected Indicators in Demolished Housing in Jerusalem Governorate by 1967-2010**

Indicator	Number	
Number of Demolished Buildings	958	
Number of Demolished Housing Units	1,501	
The Responsible for Demolished Housing Units		
Israeli Authorities	1,447	
Self	54	
Number of People displaced	7,413	
Number of Child displaced	3,950	

2010-1967

:8-15

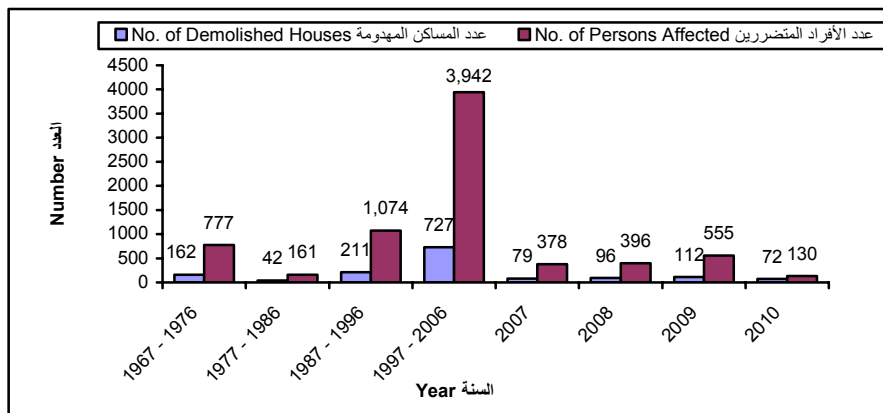
**Table 15-8: Demolished Housing Units in Jerusalem Governorate by Selected Indicators, 1967-2010**

Year	No. of Persons Affected	No. of Demolished Housing Units	
1967 - 1976	777	162	1976 - 1967
1977 - 1986	161	42	1986 - 1977
1987 - 1996	1,074	211	1996 - 1987
1997 - 2006	3,942	727	2006 - 1997
2007	378	79	2007
2008	396	96	2008
2009	555	112	2009
2010	130	72	2010
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,413</b>	<b>1501</b>	

2010 - 1967

:2 - 15

**Figure 15-2: Demolished Housing Units in Jerusalem Governorate by Selected Indicators, 1967-2010**



:9-15

2010 - 1967

**Table 15-9: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households With Confiscated Real Estate in Jerusalem Governorate by Type, Place and Confiscation Reason, 1967- 2010**

Type of Estate	Facility	Housing Unit	Land	
<b>Place of Confiscation</b>				
In Same Locality	49.4	7.8	44.2	
In Other Locality of the Governorate	50.6	59.4	32.8	
In Other Governorate	-	18.9	10.5	
In 1948 Land	-	13.9	12.5	1948
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Reason of Confiscation</b>				
Military and Settlement Setting	100.0	60.4	63.9	
Building the Roads or Services	-	-	19.5	
Construction of the Annexation Wall	-	34.6	16.1	
Other	-	4.9	0.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

2010-1967

**Table 15-10: Selected Indicators of Palestinian Households That Received a Demolition Order in Jerusalem Governorate Since 1967- 2010**

<b>Selected Indicators</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	
<b>Percentage Households Who Received a Demolition Order Since 1967</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1967</b>
<b>Affected Persons</b>		
Males	56.2	
Females	43.8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Affected Persons Less than 18 Years</b>		<b>18</b>
Males	52.2	
Females	47.8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	

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**2009 :11-15**  
**Table 15-11: Number of Settlements and Settlers in the West Bank by Governorate, 2009**

Governorate	Number of Settlers	Number of Settlements	
<b>West Bank</b>	<b>517,774</b>	<b>144</b>	
Jenin	2,157	5	
Tubas	1,340	7	
Tulkarm	2,838	3	
Nablus	11,809	11	
Qalqiliya	29,775	7	
Salfit	31,404	12	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	92,625	24	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	5,598	17	
Jerusalem	267,325	26	
Area (J1)	201,273	16	(J1)
Area (J2)	66,052	10	(J2)
Bethlehem	57,325	13	
Hebron	15,578	19	

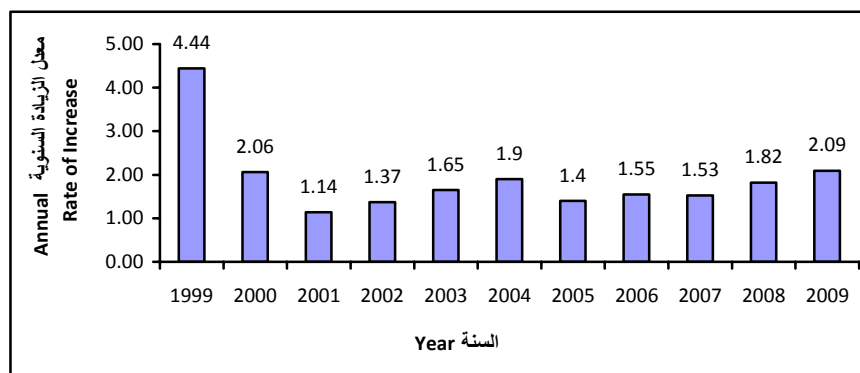
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2009-1999 (J1) :12-15  
**Table 15-12: Number of Settlers in the Settlements in Jerusalem Governorate Area (J1), 1999-2009**

Year	Annual Rate of Increase	Annual Increase	Number of Settlers	
1999	4.44	7,558	170,400	1999
2000	2.06	3,586	173,986	2000
2001	1.14	2,001	175,987	2001
2002	1.37	2,450	178,437	2002
2003	1.65	2,988	181,425	2003
2004	1.90	3,519	184,944	2004
2005	1.40	2,629	187,573	2005
2006	1.55	2,961	190,534	2006
2007	1.53	2,951	193,485	2007
2008	1.82	3,586	197,071	2008
2009	2.09	4,202	201,273	2009

2009-1999 (J1) :3-15  
**Figure 15-3: Annual Rate of Increase of Number of Settlers in the Settlements in Jerusalem Governorate Area (J1), 1999-2009**



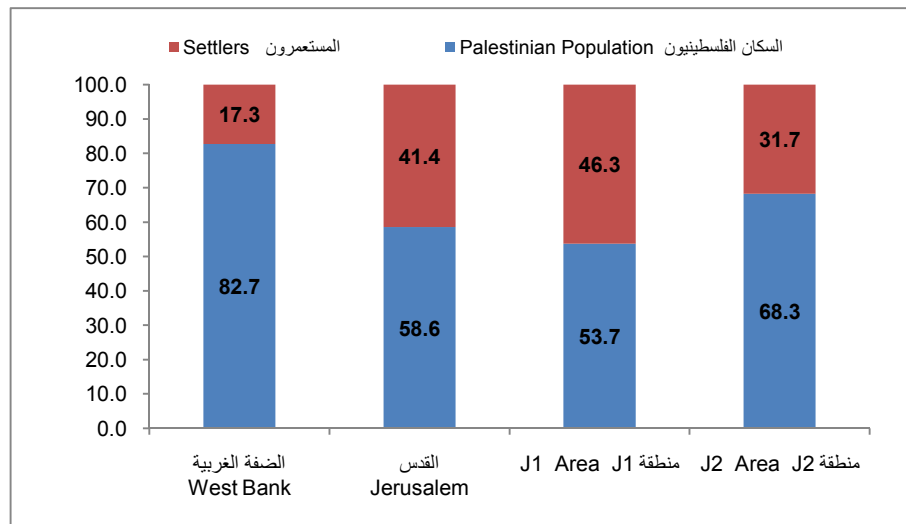
2009

**Table 15-13: Number of Settlers in the Settlements and Palestinian Population in West Bank and Jerusalem Governorate by Area, 2009**

Indecator	(J2) Area (J2)	(J1) Area (J1)	Jerusalem	West Bank	
Number of Settlements	10	16	26	144	
Number of Settlers	66,052	201,273	267,325	517,774	
Number of Palestinian Population	142,136	233,031	378,604	2,480,858	
Percentage of Settlers to Palestinian Population	46.5	86.4	70.6	20.9	

:4-15

2009

**Figure 15-4: Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Population and Settlers whose live in West Bank and Jerusalem Governorate by Area, 2009**

2009

:14-15

**Table 15-14: Number of Settlements and Settlers in Jerusalem Governorate, by Classification and Area, 2009**

Governorate and Area	Total		Classification				
			Settlements Annexed to Israel		Settlements Affiliated the Yesha Council		
	Settlers	Settlements	Settlers	Settlements	Settlers	Settlements	
Jerusalem	267,325	26	201,273	16	66,052	10	
Area (J1)	201,273	16	201,273	16	-	-	(J1)
Area (J2)	66,052	10	-	-	66,052	10	(J2)

2009

:15-15

**Table 15-15: Number of Settlements and Settlers in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Settlement and Area, 2009**

Type of Settlement	(J2) Area (J2)		(J1) Area (J1)		Jerusalem		
	Settlers	Settlements	Settlers	Settlements	Settlers	Settlements	
Urban	62,734	6	201,273	16	<b>264,007</b>	<b>22</b>	
Rural	3,318	4	-	-	<b>3,318</b>	<b>4</b>	
Kibbutz	295	1	-	-	<b>295</b>	<b>1</b>	
Communal Settlements	3,023	3	-	-	<b>3,023</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,052</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>201,273</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>267,325</b>	<b>26</b>	

:16-15

2009

**Table 15-16: Number of Urban Settlements and Settlers in Jerusalem Governorate by Population Group Size and Area, 2009**

Population Group Size	(J2) Area (J2)		(J1) Area (J1)		Jerusalem		
	Settlers	Settlements	Settlers	Settlements	Settlers	Settlements	
Less than 2,000	-	-	1,426	3	1,426	3	2,000
2,000 –5,999	10,300	3	12,779	4	23,079	7	5,999–2,000
6,000 –9,999	6,167	1	14,629	2	20,796	3	9,999–6,000
10,000 –13,999	11,400	1	24,384	2	35,784	3	13,999–10,000
14,000 –17,999	-	-	15,338	1	15,338	1	17,999–14,000
18,000 –21,999	-	-	20,537	1	20,537	1	21,999–18,000
26,000 - 30,000	-	-	26,772	1	26,772	1	30,000–26,000
30,000 and More	34,867	1	85,408	2	120,275	3	30,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,734</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>201,273</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>264,007</b>	<b>22</b>	

:17-15

2009

**Table 15-17: Number of Settlements and Settlers in Jerusalem Governorate by Regional Council and Area, 2009**

Regional Council	(J2) Area (J2)		(J1) Area (J1)		Jerusalem		
	Settlers	Settlements	Settlers	Settlements	Settlers	Settlements	
Matte Binyamin	64,743	8	-	-	64,743	8	
Megilliot	295	1	-	-	295	1	
Gush Ezyon	1,014	1	-	-	1,014	1	
Unknown or Not Applicable	-	-	201,273	16	201,273	16	
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,052</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>201,273</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>267,325</b>	<b>26</b>	

2009

:18-15

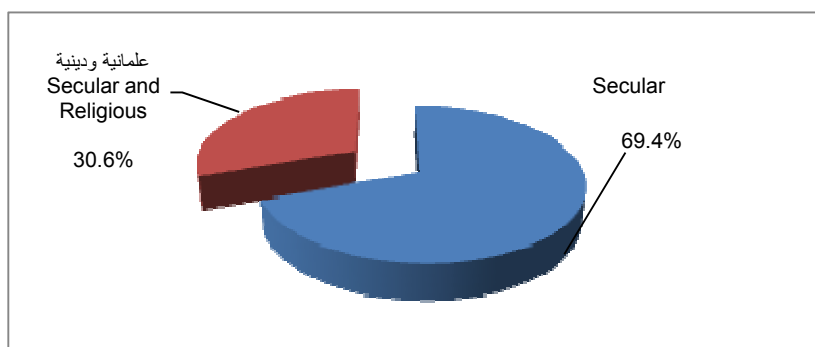
**Table 15-18: Number of Rural Settlements and Settlers in Jerusalem Governorate by Overwhelming Ideology, 2009**

Indicator	Total	Overwhelming Ideology			
		Mixed	Secular	Religious	
Number of Settlements	4	1	3	-	
Number of Settlers	3,318	1,014	2,304	-	

:5-15

2009

**Figure 15-5: Percentage Distribution of Number of Settlers in Rural Settlements in Jerusalem Governorate by Overwhelming Ideology, 2009**



2009

:19-15

**Table 15-19: Number of Rural Settlements in Jerusalem Governorate by Organizational Affiliation and Area, 2009**

Indicator	Total	Organizational Affiliation			
		Amana	Herut	The United Kibbutz Movement	
Number of Settlements	4	2	1	1	
Number of Settlers	3,318	2,009	1,014	295	

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**Table 15-20: Selected Indicators on Expansion and Annexation Wall, 2008**

Indicator	* West Bank*	Jerusalem Governorate	
Number of localities that affected with wall	144	27	
Number of displaced households	940	2,940	
Number of displaced persons	6,241	21,600	
The area of confiscated land (dunum) which the wall built on	40,187	9,104	( )
The area of isolated land (dunum) inside the wall	196,931	77,876	( )
<b>Number of Localities that the Wall and Restrictions affected on Transportation and Passage</b>			
Time Spent to Pass is affected	109	19	
Timing of Passage is affected	105	17	
Need Special Permission	97	19	
Need Special Documents	107	17	

\* Data for the West Bank doesn't include Jerusalem Governorate

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- .2010 .2011 .10
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**Palestinian National Authority  
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics**

**Jerusalem Statistical Yearbook**

**No. "13"**

**June, 2011**

Cover Price US\$ 6

Jerusalem Statistical Yearbook No. "13"

**This document is prepared in accordance with the standard procedures  
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**Suggested Citation:**

**Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2011.** *Jerusalem Statistical  
Yearbook, No. 13.* Ramallah – Palestine.

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## **Acknowledgments**

**The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics expresses its thanks and respect to all who contributed to produce the Jerusalem Statistical Yearbook, No. 13.**

**The funding for producing the Statistical Yearbook was provided by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA), and the Core Funding Group (CFG) for 2011. CFG members include the Representative Office of Norway to the PNA and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).**

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



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## **Preface**

The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics established a special statistical program for Jerusalem due to the special importance of Jerusalem in the field of politics, religion, geography and history, as well as due to pure statistical needs.

The Jerusalem statistical program deals with official data in terms of data collection, classification and processing to produce the Jerusalem statistical yearbook, which covers demographic, social, economic and environmental indicators.

The Jerusalem statistical program is based on data which is derived from its primary and secondary sources in cooperation with number of national institutions in the public and private sectors. The data undergoes thorough reading and evaluation of methodology. This program tries to preserve and present the maximum statistical data on the Jerusalem Governorate and changes occurring over time to use as a statistical monitoring tool in Jerusalem.

PCBS is pleased to present this volume of the statistical yearbook on Jerusalem, despite all obstacles and challenges which hindered the collection of data on Jerusalem, especially during these current difficult conditions we are passing through together with our Palestinian society.

This yearbook indicates the history and geography of Jerusalem and presents different statistics in the field of population, education, health, labor, and living standards, consumer prices, land use, commerce, construction, energy, and tourism sectors.

We hope that this book will be an important reference source of statistical data on our eternal capital city of Jerusalem, and will boost the capacity of Palestinian planners, decision makers and researchers to materialize our Palestinian sovereignty on Jerusalem.

We are looking forward to issue the next volume under a sovereign Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

**June, 2011**

**Ola Awad  
President of PCBS**





## **Note**

**Please note that the statistics presented in this book are derived from various primary and secondary sources which are not fully consistent in reference to time, concepts or methodology. Therefore, it is advisable to take this into consideration while using these statistics.**

**A set of special symbols were used in the tables of this book. The representation of these symbols are:**

- (-) Nil**
- (0) Less than half of the unit**
- (.) Category not applicable**
- (..) Data not available**
- (:) Data not available for publishing**



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## Methodology

The methodology adopted in preparing this book is based on three main determinants, namely: geographic coverage, reference periods, and the variety of data sources used. These determinants should be taken into account when using the statistics included in this book.

### 1. Administrative Borders and Geographic Coverage

For mere statistical purposes, the Jerusalem Governorate was divided into two parts. The first part of (J1) which 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-Gharbiya, Beit Safafa, Sharafat, Sur Bahir, Um Tuba and Kufr A'qab). The second part of (J2) which 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-Bareed, 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 Iksa, A'nata, The Bedouin Community – Al-Khan Al-Ahmar, Az Za'eem, Al-Eizariya, Al-Sawahreh Al-Sharqiyeh, Ash- Sheikh Sa'd, The Bedouin Community -Al-Eizariya and Abu Deis.

According to the current administrative divisions, the Palestinian territory was divided into two geographic regions: the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The West Bank was divided into 11 governorates, namely; Jenin, Tubas, Tulkarm, Qalqiliya, Nablus, Salfit, Ramallah & Al-Bireh, Jerusalem, Jericho and Al Aghwar, Bethlehem, Hebron, while Gaza Strip was divided into 5 governorates, namely; North Gaza, Gaza, Deir Al-Balah, Khan Yunis, and Rafah.

### 2. Reference Period

This book basically presents the statistical data of 2010. But there were some exceptions due to the lack of data for public use, such as the previous year's data, in addition to comparison data for main indicators to show the changes according to timeliness.

### 3. Data Sources

Data produced in this report are based on two main data sources, namely: the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, where data are derived from different surveys and censuses. The second source is the data obtained from administrative records, in addition to selected studies and research publications. Reference has been made to these sources in the text as well as in the tables. Also, reference has been made to more than one source.

Following is an overview of the most prominent PCBS surveys, upon which the preparation of this report is based; it worth noting that in case there are further needs for the sources of previous years, it is advised to refer to this book series:

1. Palestinian Family Health Survey, 2006. This survey was conducted in 2006, based on a two-stage random stratified sample. The sample size was 13,238 households of which 1,342 households were in Jerusalem Governorate.
2. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2011. Database of Health Statistics (2002-2010): Collect data from all primary health centers (Government, non-Government, UNRWA), all secondary health institutions, and from medical pharmacists, nurses, and dentist associations, from administrative of these centers, and institutions.
3. The Education Statistics Surveys, 2003/2004, 2010/2011. Comprehensive surveys in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. These surveys targeted the licensed educational institutions that are supervised by the different supervising authorities (government, UNRWA, and private sector institutions). These surveys excluded schools that are supervised by the Jerusalem Municipality and the Israeli Ministry of Education in Jerusalem.
4. The Labor Force Survey. A household survey regularly carried out since 1995 on a quarterly basis in order to collect data on the basic indicators of the labor market. A multi-stage stratified cluster sample was used in this survey. The sample size in the survey of 2010 was 31,282 households of which 2,819 households were in Jerusalem Governorate.
5. The Palestinian Expenditure and Consumption Survey 2009: Survey was conducted during the period (15 Jan. 2009-14 Jan. 2010) with a random stratified cluster sample. The sample size was 3,848 households.
6. The State of Cultural Institutions Survey 2010: A comprehensive survey of the cultural institutions of the Palestinian territory was conducted between May 9 and June 20, 2010. According to the survey, the number of such institutions is 970, of which 834 in the West Bank and 136 in Gaza Strip, Completed data was collected from 475 institutions in the West Bank and all institutions in Gaza Strip.
7. The Hotels Activities Survey (2003–2010). This survey constituted a comprehensive enumeration of all hotels operating in the Palestinian territory. The findings of this survey indicated that there were in Jerusalem Governorate, 95 hotels in 2010 in the Palestinian territory which 29 hotels were in Jerusalem Governorate.
8. The Industrial Survey 2009. The sample size was 2,925 establishments of which 255 establishments were in Jerusalem Governorate.
9. The Internal Trade Survey 2009. This survey was implemented in the Palestinian Territory. It was based on a single-stage stratified systematic sample. The sample size was 2,429 establishments.
10. The Building Licenses Survey 2010. From administrative records.
11. The Transportation, Storage and Communication Survey 2009. This survey was implemented in the Palestinian Territory for all enterprises in the survey frame. It was based on a comprehensive listing of the establishments of this sector. The frame size was 1,065 establishments.

12. The Transport Survey- Out Side of Establishment 2009. This Survey was implemented in Palestinian Territory by using one stage stratified quota sampling, which was received from 1,878 vehicles in the Palestinian territory.
13. The Services Survey 2009. This survey was implemented in the Palestinian territory. It was based on a single-stage stratified systematic sample. The sample size was 2,267 establishments.
14. The Prices and Price Index Survey (2009 – 2010). This survey was carried out in the Palestinian Territory periodically in order to collect prices of goods and services comprising the consumer basket within twelve levels for aforementioned years, with 2004 as the base year.
15. National Accounts (2008-2009): The Value added for most of economic activities for Jerusalem (J1) were compiled according to the international standards used in compiling national accounts and adhered to the SNA'93 for the years 2008-2009, in order to provide an overview about economic performance for the whole Palestinian territory by providing indicators about production, intermediate consumption in addition to the value added as the difference of both. The economic surveys, administrative records, and other household surveys represent the main sources for compiling those indicators at the same methodology and data sources used in compiling national accounts indicators.
16. The Establishment Census and its update until 31-12-2009: This Census is completed by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) since 1994, 2004 and 2007. The main objective of Establishment Census is listing all establishments in the Palestinian territory, building a new updated establishment register distributed by main economic activity.
17. The Population, Housing and Establishment (PHC-2007) is the second Census conducted by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) since the inception of the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) to power in 1994. The main objective of the PHC-2007 is to update statistical data on the Palestinian population, housing units, economic establishments and agricultural holdings, and to provide small area statistics to the planners and decision makers. PHC-2007 will contribute to realizing a balanced and comprehensive development in all sectors. The PHC-2007 covered all individuals who were in the Palestinian territory on the census reference night (30/11-1/12/2007) regardless of nationality and citizenship.
18. The Local Community Survey, 2010: It was conducted during the second half of year 2010. This survey covered all communities in the Palestinian territory with the purpose of updating the database available on these communities in the various fields in 2010.
19. Household Social Survey of Jerusalem, 2010: It was conducted during the period 08/07/2010-26/09/2010, on two stage stratified cluster sample with two stages; the estimated sample size is 2,075 household for the Jerusalem governorate level, distributed to 1,200 households in (J1) and 857 households in (J2).
20. The impact of the Expansion and Annexation Wall on the Social –Economic Conditions of Palestinian localities which the Wall pass through , June 2008. This

survey is a part of the surveillance system to monitor the impact of the Expansion and Annexation Wall, in particular, and the impact of the Israeli measures on the well being of the Palestinian people, in general. Fieldwork took place during July 2008 and covered 171 localities.

21. Household Culture Survey 2009, the sample size was 5,132 households in the Palestinian Territory of which 3,705 households in the West Bank and 1,427 households in Gaza Strip and 591 households were in Jerusalem Governorate.
22. Agricultural Census 2010: Agricultural Census is a periodic statistical activity that is conducted on a large scale that covers all agricultural holdings in the country and aims at providing quantitative information on the fundamental characteristics of agricultural holdings that is subject to slight changes over time. The moment that is assigned to the census' data is usually the middle of the night. The reference time of the agriculture census was the night of 30/09 - 01/10/2010 on which most of the census' data is based, and the reference night is referred to as the reference day of 01/10/2010. The time reference covers data related to permanent crops, buildings and livestock. Some census' data is attributed to a specific reference period that represents a period of 12 consecutive months (on the morning of 01/10/2009 – till the evening of 30/09/2010). The reference year is the agricultural year of the data that is related to temporary crops, use of agricultural materials and agricultural machinery.
23. Registered Foreign Trade 2008-2009: Most of the world countries depend on the custom declaration in supervising real flow of goods during reference periods. However, and due to the current circumstances of the Palestinian territory, the PCBS depended on clearance invoices (VAT vouchers) for the value added tax in the Ministry of Finance as the primary source for data pertaining to commercial exchange with Israel. It also relied on the Israeli custom declarations with world countries in addition to other sources.  
The collected data is that only available and registered at the official sources, In addition data does not include that part of Jerusalem which was annexed forcefully by Israel following it is occupation of West Bank in 1967.

## Jerusalem Throughout History

### Introduction

Jerusalem and other Arab Palestinian towns have fallen under Israeli military occupation in 1967. Israel is still refusing to end its military occupation of this land, especially of Arab Jerusalem.

Following its occupation of the West Bank of which Jerusalem is an integral part, on June 28, 1967, Israel issued the first illegal administrative order by announcing the annexation of Arab Jerusalem (approximately seven km<sup>2</sup>) and other areas in the western part of the city (the total area of which was around 38 km<sup>2</sup> at that time). This was followed by other illegal procedures including the dissolution of the Palestinian Municipal Council; distribution of Israeli Identity Cards on Palestinian Jerusalemites; nullification of Jordanian laws, courts and banks; imposing Israeli curricula to the Palestinian educational system, and other actions. Such measures were aimed to remove and cleanse any feature of the Arab authority as well as to subject the land and the population to various types of Israeli authority.

In order to create a state of geographic integrity with cities inside Israel, the boundaries of Jerusalem were extended by annexing more land from the occupied West Bank, almost a two-fold extension as compared to the total area of the Jerusalem governorate prior to war of June 1967, based on a rule stressing the annexation of more or less populated land along with complete demolition of any Palestinian communities that may threaten or obstruct the intended geographic integrity, especially on the western side of the governorate. The demolition and complete depopulation of the three Latroun villages (Emwas, Yalu and Beit Nuba) was the ultimate example of the ethnic cleansing measures that Israel took in this respect.

The Israeli illegal measures did not stop at this point, but rather underwent serious acceleration. The Israeli occupation authorities embarked on tightening a settlement belt around Jerusalem as preventive security armor for Jerusalem to be as a first defense line of its borders. This implied the adoption of a more aggressive land confiscation policy by the Israeli government, which targeted thousands of dunums of the Palestinian land under different pretexts. The last process was building up the Expansion and Annexation Wall to the borders of the "Jerusalem Municipality." As that wall was built up on the northern side, many localities of Jerusalem governorate were completely isolated (the land and the population) which prevents administering the population affairs and forces them to migrate outside the borders of the wall area.

A main result of building the wall was the confiscation and separation of 86,980 dunums from the Jerusalem governorate, in addition to 2,940 households displaced and 21,600 persons.

In this way, the Israelis have succeeded in achieving the greatest part of their plans and intentions for long years into the future. Israel managed, illegally, to secure many factors toward making Jerusalem its capital city before declaring this: Geographically, the boundaries of the occupied city were expanded to an extent that allows the absorption of as many settlers as possible. Demographically, less populated Palestinian communities were

annexed while insisting on obstructing any growth of the communities. At the security level, a belt of settlement is achieved and is functioning as a wall surrounded and circled Jerusalem.

Thus, Israel imposed this reality which received complete Palestinian, Arabic and international rejection. Following thirteen years of its military occupation of Jerusalem, namely on July 30, 1980, the Israeli Knesset enacted the Basic Law proposed by the Israeli government, which stipulated that "Unified Jerusalem is the capital city of Israel." This outcome clearly dates from the early days of its occupation of Arab Jerusalem.

From Israel's viewpoint, it succeeded in surrounding Jerusalem and accomplishing its historic project through illegal administrative regulations and measures, which in the end lead to imposing its authority on the Arab City. This includes the annexation and domination of the various aspects of living conditions of the Palestinian people via distortions of realities and creation of new realities on the ground. These endeavors are aimed to legitimize its illegal procedures and exclude Arab Jerusalem from the context of relevant UN and international resolutions.

International resolutions and conventions, at the top of which is the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, completely reject any change in the status of occupied territories. Articles 49 and 53 of the third section of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 prohibits all practices of the Israeli occupation including demolition, evacuation, depopulation, and endangering the security and lives of people.

As for the annexation of East Jerusalem (that part of Jerusalem which was annexed forcefully by Israel following its occupation of the West Bank in 1967) to the Western part of the city in order to form the unified capital of Israel, this was rejected by the whole world except for the Dominican Republic. Except for two small states, no countries moved their Israeli embassies to Jerusalem although the illegal annexation of Jerusalem is now more than thirty years old and although more than twenty years have elapsed since enactment of the Basic Law making Jerusalem the capital of Israel. World states and the UN, including the Security Council and other international agencies and organizations, still deal with Jerusalem as part of the occupied West Bank on which relevant UN resolutions apply (Security Council Resolutions: 242, 252, 253, 254, 267, 298 and General Assembly Resolutions 2253, 2254). These Resolutions stress that international legitimacy considers the annexation of Jerusalem to be illegal, reject the Israeli plans for having Jerusalem as its unified capital and stress the Arab identity of Jerusalem which is deeply rooted in Arab Palestinian history.

Jerusalem is one of the ancient cities yearned for by all nations and civilizations throughout history. Although Jerusalem underwent more than twenty five different attacks and sieges, it survived all attempts to change its identity and vitality. Jerusalem is the cradle of three monotheistic faiths and the holiest city of all. It is the first Qiblah of Islam "Direction to which Moslems turn in prayer", the site from which Prophet Mohammad ascended to heaven, and the site of Christ's resurrection.



Talking about Jerusalem in this chapter “Jerusalem throughout History” is only a brief overview of some historic eras that constitute a small part of the vital history of the city and its people and holy places. The following pages shed light on some of the historical facts that stress the Arab identity of the city and its citizens. Each of the names of Jerusalem has a deeply rooted historic significance. The following historic transitions are an expression of the deep roots existing throughout history. Likewise, UN resolutions stress the historic rights of the Palestinian people in Jerusalem and the inadmissibility of all illegal Israeli measures and laws.

## 1. Names of Jerusalem throughout History

The Capital of Palestine had tens of names that were given either after founders or invaders. A review of such names has historical significance for researchers. These names, mentioned in many documents and manuscripts all over the world, shed light on the conflicts among the various civilizations over Jerusalem; this is evident from the different names given to the city by the Canaanites, Persians, Greek, Roman, and Islamic nations. The Jebusites castle, which is currently known as Jerusalem, was built six thousands years ago. This name has had a unique distinctive echo throughout history as a location, civilization, and name, too.

### Major Names of Jerusalem<sup>1</sup>

1. Jebusites castle: Named after the Jebusites
2. Jebusites: Named after the Jebusites
3. Urshalem: Shalem is a Canaanite Deity meaning peace.
4. Ursalem: Salem is a Canaanite name meaning peace.
5. Saleem: Saleem is a Canaanite name meaning peace.
6. Shaleem: Shaleem is a Canaanite name meaning peace.
7. City of David: Named after Prophet David.
8. City of God
9. Shaleem: Shaleem was mentioned during the time of Christ; the name appears in the Gospel.
10. Uarushalem: Mentioned in the ancient Canaanite writings.
11. Jerusalem: A Latin name derived from the Canaanite name.
12. Ya Bayti: An ancient Egyptian name originated from the Canaanite name, which occurred in the hieroglyphic writings.

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<sup>1</sup>Muhammad Fanush, 1996. *Jerusalem - Civilization and History*. Dr. Ibrahim Alfani, 1997. *Jerusalem Throughout Civilization and Heritage*. Ministry of Information: Ramallah – Palestine, 1997.

13. Aelia Capitolina: The initial name of the Roman Emperor Hadrian in 135 AD who captured Jerusalem at that time.

14. Bayt Al-Maqdis: Holy Jerusalem

15. Al-Quds Al-Shareef: Holy Jerusalem

In addition, Jerusalem had many names such as Efen, City of Rivers, City of Valleys, Yuhestic, Nurmistik, Nur es-Salam, Nur el-Ghasaq, Yara, Keileh, Aryana, Jepsti, Ufel, Milo, Akra, Antokhia, etc.

## 2. Jerusalem - Historic Transitions

Following is an overview of the main historic transitions indicating the main desirable and undesirable events and curves in the history of Jerusalem, most of which are still manifested in this holy spot. This is in fact part of why Jerusalem occupies such a sublime place in the various fields and at the level of homeland and people.

Main Historic Events and Transitions in the History of Jerusalem <sup>2</sup>

Date	Details
3000 BC	Building of Jerusalem (Ursalem) by Jebusites, who were Arab Canaanite.
1417-1362 BC	The era of King Abdkheiba, the Canaanite King of Jerusalem. The name Jerusalem (Ursalem) is mentioned in his letters.
1304-1237 BC	The era of Ramsis II (19 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty) during which the exodus of Prophet Moses and his followers from Egypt took place. Some historians indicated that the era of Ramsis II is dated to 1300-1232 BC.
1200-1150 BC	The immigration of Philistines to the southern coast of Palestine. This part of the Arab-Canaanite land is named Philistina after that Philistine tribe.
1010-971 BC	The era of Prophet / King David.
597 BC	The first military campaign of Nebuchadnezzar.
586 BC	The second military campaign of Nebuchadnezzar. The second capture of Jews to Babel.
536-333 BC	The Persian era.
312 BC	Palestine is conquered and dominated by Ptolemies of Egypt.
312-64 BC	Rule of Seleucids in Syria.
300 BC	The invasion of Ptolemies I of Jerusalem and the transfer of considerable numbers of Jews to Africa.
175-164 BC	Seleucids ruler Antonchius Epiphanon IV conquers Jerusalem and destroys the Temple.
7BC– 476	Roman-Byzantine Rule.
20	Herod allows the return of the Jews and the building of the temple.

<sup>2</sup>Dr. Izzedin Fodeh, 1969. Jerusalem Issue in the International Affairs Sphere. PLO Research Center: Beirut.

Date	Details
29	The Jews attack Jesus Christ and his prophecy.
326	Pilgrimage of Empress Helena, mother of Emperor Constantine, to Jerusalem and the building of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher.
614	Persians conquer Syria and Palestine and destroy the churches of Jerusalem including the Church of the Holy Sepulcher.
638	(17 Higri) Jerusalem conquered by the just Caliph Omar Ibn Al-Khattab.
685 – 695	The reign of Umayyad Caliph Abd Al-Malik Ibn Marwan who built the Dome of the Rock.
692	The Dome of the Rock is built.
1067	The earthquakes that shook Palestine split the Rock, which returned to its normal state later.
1099	Crusaders invaded Palestine. When they conquered Jerusalem, they killed 70,000 of its inhabitants. The city became capital of the Latin Kingdom.
1187	Sultan Salah ed-Din, Yusef Ibn Ayub re-conquered the city; restoration of Dome of the Rock and other Muslim shrines.
1228	King Al-Kamel of Egypt ceded Jerusalem to Frederick II of Germany in return for the Crusaders' withdrawal from Dumyat city.
1238	King Najm ed-Din Ibn Ayub, son of King Al-Kamel of Egypt, regained control over the city and liberated Al-Aqsa Mosque, Dome of the Rock and other Muslim shrines.
1244	Khwarizmians, led by Prince Husam, face crusaders in defense of Jerusalem.
1516	Ottoman army defeats the Mamluk army. Jerusalem and Palestine incorporated under a new Muslim Ottoman rule that lasted for four centuries.
1542	Sultan Sulaiman I, son of Sultan Selim I, rebuilds the city walls, Dome of the Rock, three brass gates, and the northern gate.
1813	Ibrahim Basha, Son of Mohammed Ali of Egypt, enters the city.
1874	Most of the octagonal wooden ceiling of Al- Aqsa mosque was fixed during the reign of Sultan Abdelaziz.
1917	General Allenby, commander of allied forces, conquers the city.
1920	Jerusalem, Capital of Palestine, falls under British mandate.
05/06/1921	The first Palestinian national congress convenes in Jerusalem and sends a delegation to London to express the Palestinian view of the Balfour Declaration.
1929	A massive Palestinian revolution in defense of the Palestinian rights as a reaction to militant and bloody Jewish demonstrations at Al-Buraq "Wailing Wall".
1930	Al-Buraq "Wailing" Wall question; an international committee passed a judgement that Al-Buraq "Wailing" Wall is Muslim property.

Date	Details
07/12/1931	Pan-Islamic Congress held at Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem; defending Jerusalem was at the top of its agenda.
25/01/1935	Inauguration of First Palestinian Scholars Council, headed by Haj Amin Husseni, in Jerusalem.
22/07/1946	Explosion at King David Hotel in Jerusalem carried out by terrorist Zionist groups, Irgun and Stern. The explosion resulted in the killing of 95 persons.
08/04/1948	Abd el-Qader Husseini murdered by Zionist groups in counter-attack at Qastel, Western Suburb of Jerusalem.
09/04/1948	Irgun Zionist gang, led by Menahem Begin, massacres around 250 Palestinians in the village of Deir Yassin.
1948	Israel occupies West Jerusalem.
16/12/1949	West Jerusalem declared illegally as capital of Israel by Israeli Primer David Ben-Gurion as of 1/1/1950.
1950	Jerusalem comes under Jordanian sovereignty.
28/05/1964	First Palestinian National Council convenes in Jerusalem: Adoption of the Palestinian National Charter and the establishment of the Palestine Liberation Organization.
05/06/1967	Old city of Jerusalem occupied by Israel.
13/06/1967	Orthodox Patriarch Theodore announced that Israelis attack Mar Elias Church near Bethlehem. The attack involved destruction of seats and stealing holy icons and items.
27/06/1967	Israeli Knesset issues a decree announcing the annexation of Old / East Jerusalem.
28/06/1967	Israeli extends the borders of Jerusalem by ten fold, confiscating and annexing more land to the Western part of the city, coupled with pertinent administrative measures.
3/08/1967	Clashes spark between the Palestinians and Israeli soldiers in Jerusalem as a result of the latter's invasion of the Haram al-Sharif. (the Nobel Sanctuary)
1968	Israel performed its first military parade and confiscated considerable areas of the holy land inside and outside the walls of the Old City.
10/04/1969	Israeli Daily Newspaper, Ha'aretz, published news that a group of Israelis held a prayer on the day prior to Eid Al-Fitr "Lesser Bairam" at the Haram al-Sharif Compound in commemoration of the Israelis killed in the Compound.
22/07/1969	The Supreme Israeli Rabbi issued a statement calling for the Israelis to hold prayers in the Wailing Wall.
12/08/1969	Three Israelis steal the crown of Virgin Mary.
13/08/1969	Latin Patriarch issues a decree ordering the closure of three churches in Jerusalem due to being sabotaged and robbed by Israelis.

Date	Details
21/08/1969	Burning of Al-Aqsa Mosque and damage by arson, in an attempt to make the holy compound Jewish and erase its main Arabic features.
1969	Israelis embark on excavations around Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem.
08/02/1976	A Zionist court gives Jews the rights of Prayer in the holy Haram al-Sharif Compound, or what they refer to as the Temple Mount.
30/07/1980	The Israeli Knesset reaffirms the 1967 de facto annexation of East Jerusalem and declares the “unified” Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, through a Basic Law known as the Jerusalem Bill.
11/04/1982	Israeli soldier, Harry Goldman, forces his way to the Haram al-Sharif Compound and shoots at Muslim worshippers killing and injuring dozens of victims.
10/05/1985	Closure of al-Hospice Hospital by the Israeli authorities.
08/12/1987	The Palestinian Uprising breaks out in the occupied Palestinian land including Jerusalem.
1987	Aggression against Saint Bolus resulted in the burning of its southern gate in Al-Anbiya’s Street in Jerusalem.
1989	Confiscation of part of Mar Yaohan Monastery adjacent to the Holy Sepulcher Church.
08/10/1990	Israeli border police commit a massacre against Palestinian worshippers in the Haram al-Sharif compound and al-Aqsa Mosque, killing around 30 worshippers and injuring 150.
12/08/1992	Israel announces the establishment of “Greater Jerusalem Forum,” comprised of illegal settlements in Jerusalem’s occupied outskirts – Ma’ale Adumim, Giv’at Ze’ev, Gush Etzion Block, Efrat, Beitar, Kfar Admumim and Adam.
28/03/1993	Israel imposes closure on Jerusalem by erecting military checkpoints and denying Palestinians access to the city.
21/10/1993	Israeli Ministry of Housing issues tenders for building 13,000 housing units in the settlements belonging to Greater Jerusalem Forum.
18/05/1995	Israeli settlers set fire in Al-Gesthemaniyeh Church in Jerusalem.
20/05/1995	Theft of Jesus Christ’s Statue from the Italian Monastery at Al- Shayah neighborhood in Jerusalem.
10/07/1995	Israel closes three Palestinian institutions in Jerusalem including the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics.
10/03/1996	Opening of a new Israeli police headquarters in Arab Jerusalem.
02/08/1996	Israel closes the office of one of Jerusalem’s representatives in the Palestinian Legislative Council.
24/09/1996	Excavations under Al-Aqsa Mosque lead to the opening of Hashmanu’im Tunnel, which kindled a huge uprising in defense of the Mosque: 88 Palestinians were martyred by Israelis and more than 1,600 Palestinians were injured.

Date	Details
17/12/1996	A Palestinian Presidential Decree forms Jerusalem Governorate.
09/1997	Israeli ministries were ordered to intensify their activities in occupied Jerusalem.
12/1997	Israeli police form a special unit for countering Palestinian construction in occupied Jerusalem.
12/1997	Israel opens the file of Al-Maqased Hospital and considers the possibility of revoking its license.
25/01/2000	The Israeli army prevents trucks with construction materials from reaching Al-Aqsa Mosque-preventing renovation work from being undertaken.
08/02/2000	The Israeli authorities confiscate land located between At-Tur and Az-Za'im as part of a plan to open a settlement road connecting Ma'ale Adumim and other settlements surrounding Jerusalem.
12/02/2000	At the conclusion of its conference the General Assembly of the synod for the Catholics in the Holy Land stresses that Jerusalem belongs to three religions and to Palestinians and Israelis and has a unique ideological status in Arab Palestinian Christian thinking.
15/02/2000	The Vatican and the PA sign an agreement on the status of Catholic churches in the city and reject unilateral Israeli measures affecting Jerusalem.
17/02/2000	After three years of research, Prof. Walid Khalidi announces that the land allocated for the US Embassy in Jerusalem is a combination of private Palestinian and Islamic Waqf property.
23/03/2000	Pope John Paul II holds an interfaith conference in Jerusalem, attended by leaders of the three monotheistic religions.
15/05/2000	The Knesset approves the transfer of Abu Dis, Izzariyya and Sawahreh Ash-Sharqiyyeh to full PNA control (postponed implementation).
07/06/2000	The higher Islamic Council issues the 'Jerusalem Pledge' confirming the claim to full Palestinian sovereignty over Jerusalem as the political capital of an independent Palestinian state. The pledge is a continuation of previous vowing not to give up any inch of the Holy City.
11/07/2000	The opening of the Jerusalem File in the context of the Middle East Peace Talks between the Palestinian National Authority and Israel, which lasted for two weeks without achieving any progress.
23/07/2000	Jerusalem Mufti Sheikh Ekrima Sabri issues a fatwa that forbids Palestinian refugees from accepting compensation in place of return to their homes.
15/08/2000	Jerusalem Mufti Ekrima Sabri renews a fatwa banning Palestinian Jerusalemites from becoming Israeli citizens.
29/09/2000	Eight Palestinians were killed while defending Al-Aqsa Mosque and trying to prevent the entry of Ariel Sharon, Head of the Likud Party, from desecrating the holiness of Al-Aqsa Mosque under the cover of three thousand Israeli soldiers and policemen. The event sparked the outbreak of Al-Aqsa Uprising, still ongoing. Thousands of Palestinians were killed

Date	Details
	and injured by the Israelis in the years following.
01/12/2000	The UNGA votes to adopt a resolution calling Israel's imposition of "its laws, jurisdiction and administration" on Jerusalem illegal.
31/05/2001	Death of the Jerusalemite Leader Faisal Abdel Qader Al-Husseini, the member of PLO executive Committee in Charge of Jerusalem file in the PNA, head of the Orient House and member of the Higher Islamic Council. His death was during a visit to Kuwait to participate in a conference under the title of resistance of normalization with Israel.
02/08/2001	Closing the Orient House including several other national Palestinian institutions and headquarters in Jerusalem Governorate.
11/05/2002	The Israel Government approves Interior Ministry suggestion to freeze all family reunifications between Palestinians in Israel and Jerusalem with those in the West Bank to prevent them gaining Israel citizenship.
20/05/2002	Israel decides to construct an Expansion and Annexation Wall of 730 km long with cameras and electronic detection devices east of the Green line and around Jerusalem.
06/2002	Israel started to build up Expansion and Annexation Wall, which divided the West Bank into 7 separated areas.
05/10/2002	Palestinian National Authority published the Law of the Capital for 2002: Jerusalem is the Capital for the Palestinian State and its Main and Lasting Location for three authorities; all legislation or agreement that contradicts this law and or undermines the Palestinian rights in Jerusalem will be invalid.
31/10/2002	Israeli police issues orders which prevent the employees of the Islamic Waqf from entering Al-Aqsa Mosque for six months.
23/12/2002	Israel closes the Social Research Center of the Arab Studies Society headed by Dr. Amin al-Khatib.
08/2003	Two more sections of the Wall, along the eastern border of the Jerusalem Municipality, were approved, covering a total of some thirty kilometers. One section is seventeen kilometers long, extending from the eastern edge of Beit Sahur on the south to the eastern edge of al-'Eizariya on the north. The other section covers a distance of fourteen kilometers, from the southern edge of 'Anata to the Qalandiya checkpoint on the north. The Political-Security Cabinet decided that these sections would not meet. In the area between them – in the middle of which lies the highway from Jerusalem to the Ma'aleh Adumim settlement, and alongside it the town of a-Za'eem, approval has not been given for the construction of a barrier. The building of these sections is not progressing at the same pace: in certain parts, the barrier has been completed for some time, while in others, construction has not yet begun or is in process.
06/08/2003	Israel closed the Arab Graduates Club and extended the closure of the Orient House to include the Chamber Commerce, High Council for Arab Tourism, Arab Studies Society and the Prisoners Club for six months.
23/10/2003	The UN General Assembly condemns Israel for building up the

Date	Details
	Expansion and Annexation wall and all illegal acts in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem.
03/12/2003	The UN General Assembly requested the International Court of Justice to urgently render an advisory opinion on "What are the legal consequences arising from the construction of the Expansion and Annexation wall being built by Israel, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem.
08/02/2004	Settlers supported by the Israeli army seized by force 16 houses from Silwan village, which is close to Al-Aqsa mosque.
09/02/2004	A group of Israeli Settlers destroyed historic marble columns close to the Islamic museum at Al-Aqsa plaza, which date from the early Islamic times.
09/02/2004	Israeli groups threaten to blow up Al-Aqsa mosque in opposition to the "Sharon plan" withdrawal from Gaza.
15/02/2004	The collapse of part of the 100 m long way which leads to "Al-Magharba" gate, one of the main gates of Al-Aqsa, as a result of the Jewish excavations.
23/02/2004	International Court of Justice began consideration of the legitimacy of the Expansion and Annexation Wall which is being built by Israel on Palestinian land.
31/03/2004	Settlers seized two buildings in Silwan quarter close to Al-Aqsa mosque.
30/06/2004	Residents of several villages northwest of Jerusalem, among them Beit Surik, petitioned the High Court of Justice in opposition to the route of the Separation Barrier planned for their area. The Israeli Judges held that thirty of the forty kilometers of the barrier's route involved in the petition (the area between Givat Ze'ev and Maccabim) was illegal and Israel must change the route.
09/07/2004	The International Court of Justice gave its advisory opinion on the question of the legality of the separation barrier being built by Israel. In its conclusion, the court stated that Israel must cease construction of the barrier, dismantle the parts of the barrier that were built inside the West Bank, revoke the orders issued relating to its construction, and compensate the Palestinians who suffered losses as a result of the barrier. The court also called on the international community to refrain from assisting in maintaining the unlawful situation that has arisen following construction of the barrier, and to take legal measures to cease Israel's violations and to ensure enforcement of the Fourth Geneva Convention.
19/08/2004	Through three weeks, presenting a new body of the alleged third temple inside the Knesset.
28/10/2004	Jerusalem municipality finished preparing plans to build a settlement containing 280 units on Abu Dis land.



Date	Details
12/2004	The occupation authority seized the Cliff Hotel and the surrounding area west of Abu Dis.
09/01/2005	The Palestinians of East Jerusalem participated in the Palestinian presidency elections at the post offices in the city and the suburbs, in the same mechanism used in the 1996 Palestinian presidency and Legislative Council elections. This mechanism was criticized by Mr. Jimmy Charter (former president of the US); his criticism was due to the fact that Israel forbids the supervision of the Palestinian Authority during the election. The supervision was restricted to only Israeli employees at the post office centers.
12/02/2005	Displaced residents of Lifta Village lands faced a plan for the complete take-over of its lands and several remaining historical houses for the creation of a new Jewish residential area, a commercial center, hotel and museum.
18/03/2005	The "Maariv" Israeli newspaper revealed the largest handover operation of Palestinian property in the Occupied East Jerusalem to Israeli persons by Nikolos Bneeloss, the financial consultant and the chief assistant of the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate. It consisted of two hotels and 27 shops near Omar Ibn-Khattab Mosque inside the old city of Jerusalem. Previously, the Patriarchate participated in handing over Palestinian property in Abu-Ghneim mountain, Maali Adumim Settlement and at the entrance of Bethlehem.
10/07/2005	Israel Government approved the wall's route in east Jerusalem which separates about 55,000 Jerusalemites from their city and blockades thousands from the West Bank. Israel plans to run a barrier around five Palestinian villages northwest of Jerusalem, and imprison them in an enclave that will separate them from East Jerusalem and neighboring Palestinian villages. The five villages in the enclave are Beit Hanina al-Balad, Bir Nabala, al-Jib, al-Judeira, and Qalandiya. The Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court granted the appeal of residents of Sheikh Sa'ed, in East Jerusalem, opposing the expansion and annexation wall, and cancelled the requisition orders that had been issued to build the wall. The court's appeals committee ruled that the planned route of the wall would cause disproportionate harm to the daily lives of the residents, in part because it separates Sheik Sa'ed from other neighborhoods of East Jerusalem.
25/01/2006	The Palestinians of East Jerusalem participated in the election of Palestinian Legislative Council at the post offices in the city and the suburbs, in a similar mechanism of the Palestinian presidency and Legislative Council elections which took place in 1996.
14/03/2006	Israel starts building a new police station in the Palestinian Territory, in area (J1) between Jerusalem and Ma'ale Adumim settlement, and Israel announced plans to construct 3,500 new housing units in Ma'ale Adumim and two other settlement blocs in the West Bank, and publicized tenders for the construction of 22 housing units in Ma'ale Adumim and is

Date	Details
	preparing to built an 'east door' settlement to link French Hill Settlement with Pisgat Omar settlement.
15/03/2006	The Israeli president asked for excavations under the western wall of Al-Aqsa mosque. In 1967 after the occupation of Al-Aqsa, Israel seized the "Praying Hall" which is one of Al-Aqsa mosque buildings.
16/03/2006	Israeli Police troops invaded the Ambassador Hotel in Jerusalem to prevent a Palestinian conference on elections and the future of Jerusalem.
16/03/2006	Amnesty calls Israel to stop building the settlements and the Annexation and expansion wall, which violates international law.
27/03/2006	Qalandia checkpoint was changed to "Atarot" international borders between Jerusalem and the West Bank, in an aim to isolate the city.
29/03/2006	Jewish settlement association "EL'AD" seized two residential buildings is Silwan and Al-Tur near Al-Aqsa mosque.
18/04/2006	Israel decides to confiscate Jerusalem ID's from the Palestinian Legislative Council member's Minister of Jerusalem Affairs in the tenth Palestinian government.
06/02/2007	Israeli bulldozers destroyed a wooden wall and two rooms close to one of Al-Aqsa gates.
05/03/2007	Lawyer Said Nafaa, Chief of "Charter of well- known patriotism" and Chief of "Department of the organizational national democratic society": revealed that a colonialism project planned since 1967 aims to build 11,000 housing units for religious Jewish settlers close to Qalandia military checkpoint.
07/03/2007	A protest tent was created in Wadi Al-Joz to protest against Israeli digging operations at Al-Magarbah gate; Israeli police attack participants and disperse them by force.
13/03/2007	Israel Antiquities Authority refused any removal of excavations in Shu'fat.
16/03/2007	The UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) issued a report saying that Israel "should be asked to stop immediately" its excavations in the environs of the Al-Aqsa Mosque in the old city of Jerusalem.
21/03/2007	Israeli Knesset (Parliament) will renew the citizenship law for an additional 15 months to prevent Palestinian family unification.
02/04/2007	The Israeli authorities handed out 150 evacuation orders to Palestinian families in As-Salam neighborhood, northeast Jerusalem. If the orders are executed, around 2,000 Palestinian residents will become homeless.
03/04/2007	The Israeli authorities informed the local council of Al-Eizariya (Bethany), a village located east of Jerusalem, that there is an Israeli plan to close the historic road between Jerusalem and Jericho. Palestinians will then not be allowed to use the old road. The plan includes the construction of an alternative road that will pass through the lands of Al-Eizariya to

Date	Details
	Az-Zayem village and then to Anata.
21/04/2007	The Al-Aqsa Association for Protection of Islamic Endowments and Holy Sites revealed on Saturday that some Jewish organisations are manufacturing forged documents aimed to illegally purchase Arab properties in the old city area of Jerusalem.
25/04/2007	The Israeli authorities demolished the house of the high Islamic Council, which was located opposite to the confiscated Mamilla cemetery in West Jerusalem.
10/05/2007	The planning and construction committee in Jerusalem municipality apprised plans to build 20,000 housing units, and recommend building Jewish neighborhoods in east Jerusalem of 500 housing units.
18/05/2007	At the 40 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of occupying East Jerusalem and Al-Aqsa, hundreds of Jerusalemites and 1948 Palestinian people attend the signing of a charter to protect Jerusalem and Al-Aqsa.
19/08/2007	Jerusalem Governor marks the launching of a Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2007 in Jerusalem governorate.
26/09/2007	Dangerous intentions behind a move by Israeli extremists to reopen a synagogue near the Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem's Old City. The synagogue is located near Silsila [Chain] gate, only a hundred meters from the Islamic Dome of the Rock.
03/10/2007	The Israeli Authorities demolished a historical wall close to Hebron Gate in the old city of Jerusalem.
20/01/2008	Israel army bulldozers uprooted trees and destroyed 10 dunums of Al-Aqsa university in Beit Hanina.
29/01/2008	Israel decided to build 200 housing units in Sheikh Jarrah in East Jerusalem.
03/02/2008	Israel decided to demolish a historical and unique mosque in Um Tuba (700 years old).
10/02/2008	The Israeli government decided to speed the implementation of the "ring" road around Jerusalem, which will result in the confiscation of 1,237 dunums of Palestinian land; this would facilitate building 400 housing units near Abu Dis.
18/02/2008	Israel decided to extend the closure of the Palestinian institutions in Jerusalem.
12/03/2008	For the first time since 1967, the Israeli government began the registration of Jewish properties in the old city of Jerusalem.
25/06/2008	The policy of house demolitions in the city of Jerusalem is part of a new strategy relied upon by Israel to displace the indigenous people of this city, for the long-term goals of trying to change the demographic growth of the city in favor of Jews; demolishing Palestinian homes, on the one hand, while undertaking major expansion in Jerusalem at cheap prices to

Date	Details
	attract Jews to live in the city of Jerusalem
19/08/2008	Israel decided in the preparation process of the actual census to include the population of East Jerusalem
12/11/2008	Israel demolished homes in the area of Bustan in the village of Silwan, East Jerusalem
01/02/2009	Condemnation by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization on Sunday, Feb. 1, of the Government of Israel for allowing the establishment of 3,500 new settlement units in Jerusalem, describing the move as a "crime."
02/02/2009	The collapse of the foundation of Jerusalem School of UNRWA 'Agency' in the area of the Maghrabi Gate near Al-Aqsa Mosque because of Israeli excavations.
07/02/2009	Effects of the Israeli excavations of a new tunnel in the Silwan neighborhood in southern Jerusalem, threatens the collapse of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the mosque's adjacent buildings.
23/02/2009	The PLO accuses the occupation of ethnic cleansing against the inhabitants of Jerusalem
24/02/2009	The occupation authorities tighten the closure of the city of Jerusalem through the Israeli barrier dividing the north and east of the city of Jerusalem on the ground; 230 square kilometers will surround and isolate the 420 thousand Palestinians in the Jerusalem governorate from each other and the rest of the West Bank. In addition, the northern part of the West Bank will be separated from the southern part..
24/02/2009	To promote the settlement bloc (Adumim) and to facilitate its future expansion to reach the borders of Jerusalem to the Dead Sea. There is a plan for the construction of a tunnel in the East Sawahreh to link Maale Adumim and the settlements surrounding the settlement of Hahoma through the eastern Ring Road.
05/03/2009	The occupation authorities handed over 55 notifications for the demolition of Palestinian homes in the Shu'fat refugee camp located in the north of Jerusalem.
19/04/2009	The occupation authorities issued more than 30 demolition orders for the citizens of Beit Hanina and Shu'fat, Mount Scopus and Issawiya.

Date	Details
20/07/2009	Media Center for Jerusalem revealed dangerous robbery of stone of the Dome of the Rock. According to a statement of one of the guards of the Dome of the rock, for Media Center for Jerusalem, the theft of the stone was made after crushing the front of the cave below the mosque.
21/07/2009	The Israeli occupation authorities, by order of the Inspector General of Police, Dudi Cohen, closed the headquarters of the "Nidal Centre for the Promotion and Development of Society" in the neighborhood of Jabsheh in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem. This administrative order applies till 11.08.2009 with confirmation of the intention to extend the closure for one year. In addition, the order will be renewed and become permanent.
24/07/2009	Israel plans to build a neighborhood settlement that includes 3500 residential units in addition to commercial centers and tourist attractions, and to create settlement between Jerusalem and "Ma'ale Adumim" to strengthen its hold on Jerusalem, through surrounding it by Settlements.
28/07/2009	The Civic Coalition for Defending the Palestinians' Rights in Jerusalem (CCDPRJ) and the Institute for Palestine Studies (IPS) and the Federation of Associations of Arab completed their preparations to launch the Conference of " Jerusalem History of the Future," planned to be organized over four days in Jerusalem, Bir Zeit University and the city of Nazareth, between 30 July and 4 August next year. The conference is to be launched on the occasion of the passing of 42 years of occupation and a response to the Israeli campaign of escalation against the holy city by demolition and eviction of houses, expansion of settlements, confiscation of land and property, strangulation of the city and obliterate the Palestinian national identity, which as a whole aimed at Judaizing the city and the expulsion of the Palestinians.
04/08/2009	Emergency meeting of the references and religious bodies, political, factional and civil groups in the city of Jerusalem was held in a tent in the Bustan neighborhood. The meeting discussed the recent developments in the neighborhood of Sheikh Jarrah, where the settlers expelled Palestinian families from their homes leaving them without any shelter or a house to live.
04/08/2009	United States simply commented on the ethnic cleansing in Jerusalem as "regrettable."
09/08/2009	More than 20 thousand Palestinian citizens, who are married to Palestinian women from Jerusalem, were threatened of deportation from Jerusalem, according to the center of Jerusalem.
08/09/2009	Of the head of Jerusalem Unit in the Palestinian presidency, lawyer Ahmed Rwaidy, warned from new Israeli scheme to seize Palestinian land in Al-Farouq neighborhood in Mount Almokabber in Jerusalem. The Israeli plan aims to convert dozens of acres to as bushes and forests area.

Date	Details
04/10/2009	The Arab League warned of the dangers of Israeli crimes against the Al Aqsa Mosque and the occupied city of Jerusalem.
25/10/2009	The Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, Amr Moussa, appealed to the UN Security Council, "to intervene immediately to stop the Israeli aggression on Al Aqsa Mosque and hold Israel responsible for escalation of the situation that could result in greater tension and violence in the occupied Palestinian territory and in the entire region."Moussa warned" of the serious repercussions of the raid by the Israeli occupying forces on al-Aqsa mosque. "
26/10/2009	Occupation authorities in Jerusalem, decided to allow Organization of settlements to enter the courtyard of the Temple Mount. "
28/10/2009	The Israeli occupation authorities demolished nine houses inhabited by more than eighty Palestinians, in different areas of the city of Jerusalem under the pretext of no construction permit and disregard for the decisions and orders of the Israeli municipality.
19/11/2009	The launching ceremony of the new neighborhood in the outpost "Nof Zion" located in the neighborhood of Mount Almokabber in the eastern part of Jerusalem.
19/11/2009	The European Union criticized the Israeli government decision to build nine hundred housing units in East Jerusalem. The Swedish Presidency of the Union issued a statement that "the settlement activities and the destruction of homes and expulsion of residents from their homes in East Jerusalem, violates international law".
12/01/2010	In spite of four court orders, the Jerusalem municipality refused to evacuate a building occupied by settlers in Silwan. The municipality accelerated in issuing demolition orders against Palestinian homes built without a license
18/01/2010	Committee for the Defense of the land in Silwan town stated that the landslide, which occurred in the main street in the area of Wadi Hellwah has expanded amid continuing heavy rains in the city. The committee warned of a collapse that could result in the damage of a large and important part of the street, which is not far from the wall of Al Aqsa Mosque. The area is already suffering from cracks and fissures as a result of the continued excavations of the occupation authorities and Jewish societies in the area to build a network of tunnels towards the southern wall of the Aqsa Mosque and under it.
19/01/2010	The Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations, Riyad Mansour, noted that a special group was formed under the name of (troika) that include as members Palestine, Lebanon - the Arab delegate in the Security Council- Morocco - Chairman of the Jerusalem Committee in

Date	Details
	Organization of the Islamic Conference - to coordinate with all members of the Security Council to discuss the details of the situation in Jerusalem".
03/03/2010	Russia tourism company employs "the Dome of the Rock" in its ads as Israeli heritage.
11/03/2010	Reports from "Association of Ir Amim" and data from the Jerusalem Municipality indicate that there are approximately 50 thousand residential units in various stages of planning and licensing to be built in Jerusalem. Also, there are plans to build nearly 30 thousand housing units that are not yet submitted to the planning committees. These units are planned in the Palestinian neighborhoods of Jerusalem.
14/03/2010	The opening of a Jewish synagogue on the name of Alrmbam or "Little Temple" in Jerusalem.
15/03/2010	Opening of the "synagogue desolation" (the largest synagogue inside the Old City and located a few tens of meters from the Al-Aqsa Mosque), which is scheduled to be inaugurated with the participation of Israeli ministers and Knesset members.
1/4/ 2010	In first of the month mentioned force authorities of the army is families of city [ale'yswya] from entering of lands their happening east of the city and profound her area more than 2500 land measure. Their students of blessing is head towards tight for the occurrence from her on statement corroded the entering to lands manage from there.
18/04/2010	Queen Rania launched the initiative in Amman, entitled "My School - Palestine", which aims to rehabilitate, development and maintenance of schools in East Jerusalem.
5/6/2010	The committee avowed constructive planner for builder 1600 unity settlement new in settlement "[raamaat] [shlwmw]" north of Jerusalem. Knew that wide area from the land which [stqaam] on her this settlement unities special ownership for Palestinian citizens.
10/2010	Government of the occupation on builder befriended 238 unity settlement in settlements "[raamwt]", and " [bsgaat] [zy'yf] " in occupied Jerusalem.
11/2010	1300 unity befriended committee of the plan and the builder in municipality the occupation in Jerusalem on builder settlement in the part eastern from settled [bsGaas] [zy'yf] in occupied Jerusalem. Whereas authorities of the occupation resolve constructive 978 unity settlement new in settlement mountain of Abu [Gnym], 320 settlement unity in settlement "[raamwt]".

Date	Details
12/2010	Municipality of the occupation on builder befriended 197 unity settlement new in throwers [shlwmw] (75 one), [wbsGaaf] [zy'yf] (32 one), [wtlbywt] eastern (90 one), and formation all her introduction of plan initiated to her Israeli contractors accomplishes in constructive 220 unity settlement, falls in the frame of what rises in " cover of Jerusalem ".
12/2010	The announcing about confiscated 85 is land measure from lands city of house of longing - north of Jerusalem - for ties of settled [bsGaaf] [zy'yf] and my over Jacob, whereas the Hebrew municipality on block plan befriended settlement in masts brilliant [wslwaan] accomplishes in constructive 180 unity settlement on area around 53 land measure evident live mother [lyswn] and masts of brilliant from lands of the citizens.
30/12/2010	Status stone of the basis for builder was complete 24 unity settlement near the teacher religious Jewish "house ['awrwt]" in mountain of the olive. The new project in house includes ['awrwt] three buildings is formed all from her from nine floors, in addition to project graduated builder increases his square area about 6400 meter.
29/5/2011	Million dollar avowed the Israeli government amount 100 to Judaization of Jerusalem. Came that during her weekly sitting in what tower of Daoud in eastern Jerusalem rises in .[Hy] that the amount raved support and consolidation of projects of the Judaization specialized for especially that related in the side cultural and the holy dates for the city.



### 3. Jerusalem and the International Resolutions

#### A. Resolutions of General Assembly of the United Nations<sup>3</sup>:

No.	Date	Basic Components
181	29/11/1947	Known as the Partition Plan, entitled On the Future of Palestine. Part III of this Resolution on the City of Jerusalem calls for A- <i>Special Regime</i> : The City of Jerusalem shall be established as a <i>corpus separatum</i> under a special international regime; B- <i>The Boundaries of the City</i> shall include the present municipality of Jerusalem plus the surrounding villages and towns; the most eastern of which is Abu Dis; the most southern, Bethlehem; the most western, Ein Karim; and the most northern, Shu'fat.
185– (S–2)	26/04/1948	On Jerusalem and its citizens and the Trusteeship Council: ....to ensure order and peace reign in Jerusalem.
187– (S–2)	06/05/1948	On protecting the citizens of Jerusalem: A Governor of the city shall be appointed by the Trusteeship Council in consultation with the Mandate Authority. The Mandate Authority is required to appoint a Governor accepted by concerned parties prior to 15/5/1948.
303 (4)	09/12/1949	The Trusteeship Council shall be required to devise a system for the protection of holy places inside and outside the city and to complete all preparations for the purpose.
2253(S.S-5)	04/07/1967	Expresses sorrow over the Israeli decision to impose the Israeli law on East Jerusalem; considers it invalid and asks Israel to withdraw it.
Report	12/07/1967	A Report for the UN Secretary General indicating Israel's rejection of resolution 2253.
2254(S.S-5)	14/07/1967	A Report for the UN Secretary General indicating Israel's rejection of resolution 2253.
36/15	28/10/1981	Reaffirms previous resolutions and deems any changes in the status of Jerusalem invalid and contrary to international law, and that such actions constitute an obstacle to achieving just and comprehensive peace.

<sup>3</sup> Arab Thought Forum, 1996. Development Affairs Magazine. Fifth Volume-No. Two and Three. Jerusalem.

No.	Date	Basic Components
55/129	27/02/2001	Emphasizes the need for strengthening the educational system in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for establishment of Al-Quds University, and calls once upon Israel, the Occupying power, to cooperate in the implementation of present resolution and to remove the hindrances that it has put in the way of establishing the university of Jerusalem "Al-Quds".
55/130	28/02/2001	<p>Recalling its relevant resolution Security Council resolutions and the relevant resolutions of the commission on Human rights, this resolution Convinced that Occupation itself represents Violation of human rights, and demands that Israel cooperate with the special Committee in implementing its mandates, about the Israeli practices and measures which</p> <p>Violate the human rights of the Palestinian people and other Arabs in the occupied Palestinian Territories including Jerusalem.</p>
ES –10/8	20/12/2001	Recalling its relevant resolutions, Recalling also relevant Security Council resolutions including resolution 1322, and emphasizing the need for a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East based on Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 and the principle of land for peace.
Report 58/ 473	19/09/2003	<p>Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and other Arabs of the Occupied territories.</p> <p>Expresses grave concern about the situation in the Occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000, as a result of Israeli practice and measures.</p> <p>Requests the Special Committee, pending complete termination of the Israeli occupation to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices, especially Israeli violations of the Geneva Convention relative to the protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949.</p> <p>Welcoming the presentation by the Quartet to</p>

No.	Date	Basic Components
		<p>the parties of the road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and noting its call for a freeze on all settlement activity. Expressing grave concern about the continuation by Israel of settlement activities, including the construction and expansion of the settlements in Jabal Abu-Ghneim and Ras Al-Amud in and around Occupied East Jerusalem. Expressing grave concern also about the construction by Israel of the Wall inside the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and expressing its concern in particular about the route of the Wall in departure from the Armistice Line of 1949.</p>
A/RES/ES-10/14	08/12/2003	<p>Recalling its relevant resolution Security Council resolutions and the relevant resolutions of the commission on Human Rights, in accordance with Article 96, paragraph 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly decided to request the International Court of Justice, pursuant to Article 65 of the Statute of the Court, to urgently render an advisory opinion on "What are the legal consequences arising from the construction of the wall being built by Israel, the occupying power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, as described in the report of the Secretary-General, considering the rules and principles of international law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, and relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions.</p> <p>In 9 July 2004 International Court of Justice produced the advisory opinion, and in 13 July 2004 General Assembly has a copy of a signed advisory opinion.</p>
103/60	16/01/2006	<p>On the report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee,</p> <p>Reaffirms that that Palestinian Refugees are entitled to their property and to the income derived there from, in conformity with the principles of equity and justice,</p> <p>Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the principles of international law uphold the principles that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her property.</p>

No.	Date	Basic Components
60/103	18/01/2006	Requests the Special Committee, pending complete termination of the Israeli Occupation, to Continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, especially Israeli violations of the Geneva Convention relative to the protection of Civilian persons in Time of War, and to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross according to its regulations in order to ensure that the welfare and human rights of the people of the occupied territories are safeguarded. And to continue to investigate the treatment of prisoners and detainees in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and especially condemns all Israeli Settlement activities and the construction of the wall, as well as the excessive and indiscriminate use of force against the civilian population, including extrajudicial executions.
62/80 62/81 62/82 62/83	21/01/2008	The UN General Assembly, Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Recalling the mutual recognition between the government of the State of Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization the representative of the Palestinian people and the agreements concluded between the two sides and the need for full compliance with those agreements, Requests the Division as part of the observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian people on 29 November, to continue to organize under the guidance of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian people, an annual exhibit on Palestinian rights or a cultural event in cooperation with the permanent observer mission of Palestine to the United Nations and encourages Member States to continue to give the widest support and publicity to the observance of the Day of Solidarity.

No.	Date	Basic Components
62/84	21/01/2008	Recalling further the Security Council resolutions relevant to Jerusalem, including resolution 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, in which the Council inter alia, decided not to recognize the "Basic Law" on Jerusalem.
62/105 62/106 62/107 62/108 62/109	10/01/2008	<p>Reaffirms that the Palestinian refugees are entitled to their property and to the income derived there from, in conformity with the principles of equity and Justice.</p> <p>Recalling the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907, the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian persons in time of War of 12 August 1949, and relevant provisions of customary law, including those codified in Additional protocol to the four Geneva Conventions.</p> <p>Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, in this regard, to comply strictly with its obligations under International law.</p> <p>Reiterating its opposition to Settlement activities in the Occupied Palestinian territory including East Jerusalem, and to any activities involving the Confiscation of land, the disruption of the livelihood of protected persons and the de facto annexation of land.</p> <p>Demands that Israel immediately cease the construction of the wall in the Occupied Territory.</p>
62/146	04/03/2008	<p>Reaffirms the Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination including the right to their independent State of Palestine.</p> <p>Stressing the need for respect for and preservation of the territorial unity contiguity and integrity of all the occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem.</p>

No.	Date	Basic Components
64/416	20/11/2009	General Assembly expresses its concern at the exploitation by Israel of the natural resources in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, and affirms that the wall constructed by Israel constitutes a violation of the international law and deprives people of their natural resources, and also calls upon Israel to desist from actions that harm the environment including the dumping of waste of all kinds in the Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem.
64/438	03/12/2009	General Assembly stresses the need to respect and safeguard the unity of the occupied Palestinian land as a whole, including East Jerusalem, and reaffirms the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to have an independent state, Palestine. And urges all States, specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue support the Palestinian people and assist in the realization of their right to self-determination as soon as possible.

**B. Resolutions of the UN Security Council:**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Basic Components</b>
242	22/11/1967	Requests Israel to withdraw its occupation forces to the borders prior to the 1967 War.
250	27/04/1968	Condemning the Israeli preparations for holding a military parade in Jerusalem.
252	02/05/1968	Deeply deplores the holding by Israel of the military parade in Jerusalem.
253	21/05/1968	Urgently calls upon Israel to rescind all illegal measures to change the status of the city.
267	03/07/1969	Urgently calls once more upon Israel to rescind forthwith all illegal measures taken by it in Jerusalem.
271	03/07/1969	Condemns the attempt to burn the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque and the profanation of holy places.
298	25/09/1971	Deplores the failure of Israel to respect the previous resolutions adopted by the United Nations concerning measures and actions by Israel purporting to affect the status of the city of Jerusalem.
338	22/10/1973	Calls upon all parties to the present fighting to cease all firing and terminate all military activity immediately, no later than 12 hours after the moment of the adoption of this decision, in the positions they now occupy; Calls upon all parties concerned to start immediately after the cease-fire the implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967) in all of its parts; decides that, immediately and concurrently with the cease-fire, negotiations shall start between the parties concerned under appropriate auspices aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East.
446	22/03/1979	Deplores the policy and practices of Israel in establishing settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab Territories.
465	1980	Calls upon Israel to dismantle the existing settlements and in particular to cease, on an urgent basis, the establishment, construction, and planning of settlements in the Arab Territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem.
476	30/06/1980	Reaffirms the invalidity of all Israeli measures and actions, which purport to alter the character and status of Jerusalem.

No.	Date	Basic Components
478	29/08/1980	Decides not to recognize the enactment of the “basic law” by Israel on Jerusalem and calls upon states that have established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw them.
672	12/10/1990	Condemns the massacre committed by Israel on 8 October at the Haram al-Sharif and other holy places of Jerusalem; reaffirms the Council’s attitude from Jerusalem as occupied land; and requests the Secretary General to send a mission of inquiry.
1073	30/09/1996	Calls for the immediate cessation and reversal of open an entrance to a tunnel in the vicinity of Al-Aqsa mosque and its consequent results, Expressing its deep concern about the tragic events in Jerusalem and other Palestinian territory which resulted in a high number of deaths and injuries among the Palestinian civilians and Recalling its resolutions on Jerusalem and other relevant Security Council resolutions.
1322	07/10/2000	Deplores the provocation carried out at the Haram al-Sharif in Jerusalem on 28 September 2000, and the subsequent violence there and other Holy Places as well as other areas throughout the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, resulting in over 80 Palestinian deaths and many other casualties; condemns acts of violence, especially the excessive use of force against Palestinians; calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to abide scrupulously by its legal obligations and responsibilities under the Fourth Geneva Convention; reaffirms the need for full respect by all of the Holy Places of the City of Jerusalem; and condemns any behavior to the contrary.
1397	02/03/2002	After Reaffirming its Relevant Resolutions, Calls upon the Israeli and Palestinian Sides and their leaders to cooperate in the implementation of the “Tenet” work plan and “Mitchell” Report recommendations with the aim of resuming negotiations on a political settlement, and decides to remain seized of the matter.



No.	Date	Basic Components
1402	30/03/2002	Expressing its grave concern at the further deterioration of the situation, including the military attack against the head quarters of the president of the Palestinian Authority and calls for the withdrawal of Israel troops from Palestinian cities, including Ramallah.
1403	04/04/2002	Demands the implementation of its resolution 1402 for the year 2002 without delay, concerned at the further deterioration of the situation on the ground.
1435	24/09/2002	After Reaffirming its Relevant Resolutions, Demand also the expeditious withdrawal of the Israeli occupying forces from Palestinian cities towards the return to the positions held prior September 2000, Expresses its full support for the efforts of the Quartet and calls upon the Government of Israel, the Palestinian Authority and all States in the region to cooperate with these efforts and recognizes in this context the continuing importance of the initiative endorsed at the Arab League Beirut Summit and decides to remain seized of the matter.
1515	19/11/2003	After reaffirming its Relevant Resolutions, Security Council endorses the Quartet Performance-based Roadmap to the Permanent Two-State Solution to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict (S/2003/529), and call on the parties to fulfill their obligation under the Roadmap in cooperation with the Quartet and to achieve the vision of two States living side by side in peace and security.
1544	19/05/2004	The Security Council, Reaffirming its Previous resolutions, and reiterating the obligations of Israel, the Occupying Power, to abide scrupulously by its legal obligations and responsibilities under the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the protection Of civilian persons in time of war of 12/August 1949 Calling on Israel to address its security needs within the boundaries of international law. Calls on Israel to respect its obligations under international humanitarian Law, and insists in Particular, on its obligation not to undertake demolition of homes contrary to the Law, And calls on both parties to immediately their obligations under the Road Map, And Decides to remain seized of the matter

No.	Date	Basic Components
1850	22/12/2008	Following the emphasis on the relevant Decisions regarding the rights of the Palestinian people, reaffirms the vision of a region where two democratic states, Israel and Palestine side by side within secure, recognized borders and welcomed the statement issued by the Quartet, the common understanding announced in Annapolis conference, which relates to the implementation of the roadmap performance-based in order to reach a lasting solution to the Israeli and Palestinian conflict on the basis of the existence of two states.
1860	18/01/2009	Following the emphasis on the relevant Decisions regarding the rights of the Palestinian people stresses that the Gaza Strip is an integral part of the land it (Israel) occupied in 1967 and will be part of a Palestinian state, and strengthen the importance of the safety and well-being of all civilians, and expresses its deep concern over the escalation of violence, deterioration of the situation, particularly resulting when losses of heavy civilian casualties, and stress the need to protect the civilian population of Palestinians and Israelis.

**C. Resolutions of UNESCO**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Basic Components</b>
15. C 3/343	10/11/1968	Calls upon Israel to preserve the Holy Places and cultural property and to refrain from any excavations, or transfer of properties or change in the identity of the City of Jerusalem.
20. C/ 6,7	28/11/1978	Recognize the importance of cultural property in Jerusalem and that Jerusalem is part of the occupied territory that should not be exploited; recognize that Israel utilized its military occupation to change the identity of the City, which is contrary to the international conscience; and deplores the failure of Israel to abide by earlier pertinent UN resolutions in this respect.
3,11	08/11/1985	Condemn attacking the Holy Places and note to the International Society for the works that humble the religion and cultural Places.
1, 4, 5	18/09/1986	Executive Committee Resolution (1, 4, 5) calls upon Israel to stop excavations in Jerusalem (under the Al-Haram al-Sharif), which affects the Holy Places.
6,11	16/11/1987	Condemn the aggression on the Holy Places.
26 C/ 3.12	07/11/1991	Requests that the tranquility of the Muslim cemetery located under the East wall of the Old City, threatened by a project to widen and improve a pedestrian street, be respected; Deeply deplores any project to dig a new tunnel under the Muslim quarter next to the Haram al-Sharif, and requests that Israel, the Occupying Power, prohibit the implementation of any such tunnel; strongly deplores the continued subjection of the occupied Holy City to modification, alterations, changes and transformations of the demographic and environmental nature, all of which are doing irreparable damage to the equilibrium of this site, which is also one of the world's most beautiful urban landscapes; deplores the fact that, contrary to historical and archaeological truth, a Jewish religious presentation is given, according to the indications contained in the Director-General's report, of monuments belonging to the Roman, Crusader and Arab heritage of the city of Jerusalem, and more specifically of the underground edifices discovered or exposed to view in the course of the excavation of the tunnel along the west wall of the

No.	Date	Basic Components
		Haram al-Sharif; thanks the director-General for his efforts to ensure the application of UNESCO's decisions and resolutions, and invites him to continue his action to this end as long as the occupation continues.
28 C/ 3.14	15/11/1995	The bedrock affected by the substance used in digging the tunnel has not been examined, as decided at the 145th session of the Executive Board, in order to propose any measures that might be taken to consolidate the rock.
30 C/ 28	16/11/1999	Concerned by the measures that continue to hamper free access by Palestinians to East Jerusalem and the Holy places of the Old City of Jerusalem.
32 C/ 39	17/10/2003	The inscription of the Old City of Jerusalem on the world Heritage list and on the list of World Heritage in Danger and recommendations, resolutions and decisions of UNESCO on the protection of the cultural heritage; Affirming that nothing in the present resolution will in any way affect the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions; From the difficulties [cited by the] executive board on the safeguarding of Jerusalem, Little or no progress has been observed in this regard, it is necessary to safeguard monuments and historic sites in a spiritual.
3.7.1	25/05/2004	Expressing its deep concern at all of the obstacles that seriously undermine the protection and safeguarding of the cultural heritage of Jerusalem.
	06/08/2008	Issued to the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO during its recent decision to allow Canada to the Zionist occupation authorities in Palestine to oversee the gate, and thus allowed the organization and gave international legitimacy to the occupation authorities in order to conduct necessary repairs

#### 4. Laws Enacted by Israel in Jerusalem

Israel tried to impose its attitude on Jerusalem through many policies and procedures (laws) aiming to create new realities that change the legal status of the city in a way that serves the Israeli plans for the Humanization of Jerusalem and enhancement of the Israeli presence in the city. Such Israeli policies and procedures targeted the various aspects of the city and generally took a typical racist pattern. Following is a list of the main laws enacted by the Israeli governments.

Law Title	Date	Basic Components
Law of Entry to Israel	1952	Consider the Palestinian Jerusalemite a permanent resident who does not hold the Israeli identity. According to this law, a Palestinian Jerusalemite may take part in the municipal elections but not to the Knesset, and may lose the right to reside in Jerusalem in one of the following three cases: 1. Acquisition of another nationality. 2. Acquisition of residency rights in another country. 3. Spending seven consecutive years outside Israel.
Law of Public Administration and Order	27/06/1967	Annexation of Jerusalem to Israel.
Rule of Law and Order	28/06/1967	Subjection of Jerusalem to Israeli law
..	29/06/1967	Dissolution of elected Arab Jerusalem Trusteeship Council and dismissal of its Secretary General, Rohi Al-Khatib from his post. Nullification and replacement of all applicable Jordanian laws and orders with Israeli orders.
Law of Safeguarding Holy Places	1967	Ensures access to holy places; refers to the Holy Haram al-Sharif as the Temple Mount and that it is a holy place for Jews not Muslims.
Absentees Property Law	1967	Transfers all property and assets belonging to Palestinians absent during the 1967 census to state property.
Law of Compensation	..	Calla for compensating Arab citizens in return for seizing their property.
Law of Return	..	Israeli Minister of Interior is entitled to withdraw the residency of Palestinian Jerusalemites as Jerusalem constitutes part of Israel.

Law Title	Date	Basic Components
..	27/03/ 1968	Sacredness of the Holy Haram al-Sharif Compound “referred to in that law as Temple Mount” to the Jews is unquestionable and irrevocable, and that the Holy Compound is Jewish property bought by King David from Arnon the Jebusite (Samuel II).
Legal and Administrative Regulation of 1968	23/08/ 1968	Remove the Arabic identity of Jerusalem by imposing Israeli laws on occupational registrations such as registrations of companies, cooperative associations, professionals, craftsmen, lawyers, pharmacists, engineers, etc.
Jews Restoration of their Properties in the Old City	28/08/ 1968	Allow the Israelis to restore their rights to the houses owned or leased to them by the Arabs. The law does not allow the Arabs to restore their property rights but rather to get compensation.
Law of Properties Confiscation	1968	Seize individual property to achieve public interest.
Law of School Supervision	1969	Israeli supervision of all schools including programs and funding as well as licensing of private schools.
Law of Israel Capital	30/07/ 1980	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Jerusalem is the unified and undivided capital of Israel.</li> <li>- Jerusalem is the residence of the heads of the State, Knesset, Government, and Supreme Courts.</li> <li>- Allocate special resources and annual grants for the Jerusalem Municipality.</li> <li>- Give Jerusalem special priorities among the works of the state.</li> </ul>
Jerusalem Development Law	02/07/ 1980	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish an authority council assigned for developing Jerusalem; encouraging initiatives and coordination among ministries; providing advice for the government in the field of Jerusalem development.</li> <li>- A member of the municipal council cannot be a member in the authority council.</li> <li>- A member must be an Israeli national.</li> <li>- All ministers are responsible for enforcing this law.</li> </ul>
Restriction of Activities for 1994	01/01/1995	Outlaw any official activity for the Palestinians in Jerusalem.

Law Title	Date	Basic Components
..	10/12/1997	Prohibiting the PNA and PCBS from conducting the Population, Housing and Establishments Census in East Jerusalem. The Palestinian Jerusalemites were prohibited as well to take part in the activities of the Census.
Law of Nationality and Entry to Israel 2002	31/07/2003	The law prohibits the registration of Jerusalemites' children who were born in the West Bank and Gaza strip, it also prohibits mixed couples to live in Israel or Jerusalem.
Prevent the demolition of houses and construction	13/09/2004	Israeli President announced a plan to structurally identify the uses of the municipality of occupied Jerusalem until 2020; it has been found that the plan allows for the use of the Israeli municipality of 38.8% of the territory of Jerusalem, which is not allowed to be used for setting up projects and public facilities and allocated under the new scheme to use the land for settlement.
Prohibition of work within the city of Jerusalem	2009	Israel's decision to prevent the work of Palestinian institutions in Jerusalem.

#### **5. Confiscated Palestinian Property in Jerusalem Governorate following the 1948.**

It is a difficult task to list the losses of the Palestinian people as a result of the Israeli occupation of Palestine. In Jerusalem, this issue would be the most difficult and complicated. In this respect, we address only the losses in land confiscated from its legal owners in addition to the various aspects of dominating the small proportion that remained in the hands of the original Palestinian owners. As indicated in the following table, we notice that a total of 73,142 dunums of the city was confiscated following the 1948 and 1967 Wars. Furthermore, Israel kept escalating its land confiscation policy on a daily basis, which until the moment of preparing this report is still on going under different pretexts, e.g., military zones, by-pass roads for settlements, and security purposes.

#### **6. Demolished Communities in Jerusalem in 1948**

The most prominent effects of the Israeli occupation are depopulation and land domination. That part of Jerusalem occupied in 1948 was almost completely destroyed in terms of infrastructure and built area. The great majority of the population was uprooted during the war, where part of them sought refuge in the eastern part of the city and others settled in other Palestinian governorates and in Arab and other countries in the world. The number of depopulated Palestinians at that time is estimated at 98,000 persons with property amounting to 272,735 dunums.





## Main Concepts

### Areas in Jerusalem Governorate

#### **Built-up land:**

It's the land under houses, roads, mines and quarries and any other facilities, including their auxiliary spaces, deliberately installed for the pursuit of human activities. Included are also certain types of open land (non-built-up land), which are closely related to those activities, such as waste tips, derelict land in built-up area, junkyards, city parks and gardens, etc. Land occupied by scattered farm buildings, yards and their annexes is excluded. Land under closed villages or similar rural localities are included.

#### **Agricultural holding:**

It is an economic and technical unit of agricultural production under single management comprising all livestock and all land used totally or partially for agriculture production purposes regardless of ownership or legal form. Single management may be exercised by an individual or a household; or jointly by two or more individuals or households; or by a clan or tribe or by a juridical person such as: a corporation, cooperative or government agency. The holding land may be composed of one part or more, and may be located in one or more separate localities in the same governorate provided that the holding parts share one or more production means such as labor, farm buildings, machinery, draught animals .... etc. The following activities are not considered agricultural holdings: Hunting of animals, fishing, rearing of animals, timber cutting of public forest and agricultural services.

#### **Agricultural Holdings include three type as following:**

##### **1. Plant Holding:**

The presence of cultivated or arable land area for any agricultural crops controlled by the holder, and must not be less than one dunum for open cultivated area and (0.5) dunum for protected cultivated area.

##### **2. Animal Holding:**

The presence of animals controlled by the holder who should have any number of cattle or camels, at least 5 heads of sheep or goats or pigs, at least 50 birds of poultry (Layers and broilers), or 50 rabbits or other poultry like turkeys, ducks, fer...etc, or a mixture of them, or at least 3 beehives controlled by the holder.

##### **3. Mixed Holding:**

If the holder subscribes in plant and animal holdings according to the definition of Plant and Animal holding providing that both animal and plant activities share the same production means, such as labor, farm buildings, machinery or draught animals.

**Built-up land in Israeli settlements:**

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.

**Environment and Natural Resources****Solid waste:**

Useless and sometimes hazardous material with low liquid content, solid wastes include municipal garbage, industrial and commercial waste, sewage sludge, wastes resulting from agricultural and animal husbandry operations and other connected activities, demolition wastes and mining residues.

**Dumping Site:**

Site used to dispose of solid wastes without environmental control.

**Waste collection:**

Collection and transportation of waste and dumped to a place of treatment ,or discharged by municipal services or similar institutions, or by public or private corporations, specialized enterprises or general government. Collection of municipal waste may be selective, that is to say, carried out for a specific type of product, or undifferentiated, in other words, covering all kinds of waste at the same time.

**Solid waste disposal:**

Ultimate placement of refuse that is not salvaged or recycled.

**Cesspit:**

A well or a pit is mainly used to store night soil and other refuse and constructed with either tight or porous walls.

**Groundwater:**

Water (fresh or brackish), which is beneath earth surface (usually in aquifers) supplying wells and springs.

**Blind Hole:**

A well or a pit in which night soil and other refuse is stored; constructed with either tight or not porous walls.

**Sewage network:**

System of collectors, pipelines, conduits and pumps to evacuate wastewater (rainwater, domestic and other wastewater) from any of the location places of generation either to municipal sewage treatment plant or to a location place where wastewater is discharged.

**Waste water:**

Used water, typically discharged into the sewage system. It contains matter and bacteria in solution or suspension.

**Main Road:**

Serves for national or inter district traffic.

**Regional Road:**

Branching off from, or lining, main roads.

**Local Road:**

Serves the internal traffic within a locality.

**Access Road:**

Leading from a main or regional road to within a certain locality.

**Vehicle:**

A vehicle running on wheels and intended for use on roads.

**Population**

**Household:**

For the purposes of the Population, Housing and Establishment Census – 1997, the household was defined as one person or a group of persons with or without a family relationship, who live in the same housing unit or part of a housing unit, share meals and make joint provision of food and other essentials of living.

**A one-person household:**

It refers to households comprised of one individual.

**Nuclear household:**

It refers to households comprised of a couple only; a couple and a son or a daughter or more; a male head of a household with a son or a daughter or more. A female head of a household with a son or a daughter or more; no other relatives or non-relatives live with this household.

**Extended Household:**

It refers to a household comprised of one or more nuclear households with one or more relatives yet no other non-relatives live with this household. It might be comprised of two or more related but not married persons. It must be comprised of a head of a household and a minimum of one relative member (other than a spouse or a child). However, it does not include any non-relative members.

**Composite Household:**

It refers to households comprised of one or more nuclear households with one or more relatives related to the head of the household and a minimum of one non-relative member. It might be comprised of two or more unrelated and unmarried

persons. It must be comprised of a head of a household and a minimum of one non-relative member irrespective of the other household members.

**Average of Household Size:**

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

**Live Birth:**

A birth is considered a live birth if the baby born has shouted, cried, or shown any signs and characteristics of life at birth.

**Sex Ratio:**

The number of males per 100 females in a population.

**Dependence Ratio:**

The ratio of the persons defined as economically dependent on those in the ages defined as economically productive; arbitrarily defined as the ratio of the “elderly ages” (those under 15 years of age) to the population in the “working ages” (those 15 – 64 years of age).

**Total Fertility Rate (TFR):**

The average number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or group of women) during her lifetime if she were to pass through her child-bearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

**Growth Rate:**

The rate at which a population is increasing (or decreasing) in a given year due to natural increase and net migration, expressed as a percentage of the base population.

**Median Age:**

The age that divides a population into two numerically equal groups; that is, half the people are younger than this age and half are older.

**Infant Mortality Rate (IMR):**

The number of infants' deaths (less than one year of age) per 1,000 live births during the year.

**Marital Status:**

It refers to the marital status of the person aged 12 years and above in the reference date of the Census. The marriage laws, customs and traditions applicable in the country govern the marital status of the individual. The marital status is classified as follows:

**Never married:**

It applies if the person aged 12 years and above has not been married (according to customs and traditions applicable in the country).

**Legally married:**

It applies if the person aged 12 years and above has an official marriage document (issued by a competent court) but has not been actually married yet according to customs and traditions applicable in the country.

**Married:**

It applies if the persons aged 12 years and above are actually and officially married (according to customs and traditions applicable in the country) irrespective of his, her past marital status as well as of whether the couple were together during the reference date or not.

**Divorced:**

The person aged 12 years and above who previously married and legally divorced but was not married again.

**Widowed:**

The married person aged 12 years whose marriage was split by the death of the spouse and who has not married again.

**Separated:**

The person aged 12 years and above who was married, but his/ her marriage was revoked for some reason without any legal or official registration, and he/ she did not marry again.

**Housing and housing conditions****Housing Unit:**

A building or part of a building constructed for one household only, with one or more independent entrance leading to the public road without passing through another housing unit. The unit might not be constructed for living purposes but is found occupied with a household during the enumeration. Likewise, the unit might not be utilized for habitation or for work purposes or both purposes. Also, it might be closed, vacant or occupied by one or more households during the census.

**Room:**

The housing unit or part of the housing unit surrounded with walls and has a ceiling, provided that its area is not less than 4m<sup>2</sup>. If the area of the glassy balcony equals or surpasses more than 4m<sup>2</sup> and is used for living purposes, it is considered a room. Likewise, the salon or living room is considered a room. The kitchen, bathroom, paths and toilet are not considered rooms. Areas allocated for animals and poultry along with those used for work purposes only, are not considered rooms.

**Average Housing Density (Average number of persons per room):**

It refers to the average number of persons living in the room. This average calculated through dividing the total number of individuals for a certain category by the total number of rooms for that particular category.

**Housing Density (Number of persons per Room):**

It is defined as the number of occupants per room (number of persons who live in the household divided by the total number of occupied rooms of the household). Households, who live in housing units with unknown number of rooms considered in the calculation

**Living Levels****Expenditure:****Includes the following:**

1. Cash spent on purchase of goods and services for living purposes.
2. The value of goods and services payments or part of payments received from the employer.
3. Cash expenditure spent as taxes (non-commercial or non-industrial), gifts, contributions, interests on debts and other non-consumption items.

**Consumption:****Includes the following:**

1. Cash spent on purchase of goods and services for living purposes.
2. The value of goods and services payments or part of payments received from the employer.
3. Own-produced goods and food including consumed quantities during the recording period.
4. Estimated rent value of the dwelling.

**Other non-food consumption expenditure:**

Financial and legal services, advertisement fees, copy services, translation and printing, writing and drawing equipment, tickets for traveling abroad, jewelry, watches, precious stones, etc.

**Labor Force****Work:**

Any activity is for wage or salary, for profit or fees or for payment in kind. One hour or more of such activity constitutes work. Work also includes unpaid activity on a family farm or business.

**Employed:**

All persons 15 years and older who were working at a paid job or business for at least one hour during the reference week, or who did not work, but held a job or owned business from which they were temporarily absent (because of illness,

vacation, temporary stoppage, or any other reason) during the reference week. Employed persons are classified according to employment status as follows:

**Employer:**

A person operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more waged employees.

**Own-account worker (self-employed):**

A person operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees.

**Employee:**

A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wage, salary, commission, tips, piece-rates or pay in kind.

**Unpaid family member:**

A person works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person living in the same household.

**Unemployed (According to the ILO Standards):**

Unemployed persons are those individuals 15 years and over who did not work at all during the reference week, who were not absent from a job and were available for work and actively seeking a job during the reference week. Persons who work in Israel and were absent from work due to closure are considered unemployed, and also those persons never work and not looking for work but waiting to return back to their works in Israel and Settlements.

**Unemployed (According to the Relaxed Definition):**

The number of unemployed persons is calculated under this definition by adding to unemployed persons according to the ILO Standards, those persons outside labor force because they were frustrated.

**Labor force:**

The economically active population (Labor Force) consists of all persons 15 years and above who are either employed or unemployed as defined above at the time of survey.

**Underemployment:**

Underemployment exists when a person's employment is inadequate in relation to alternative employment, account being taken of his/her occupational skills.

**Industry:**

Industry refers to the activity of the establishment in which an employed person worked during the reference period, or last worked if unemployed. This activity is defined in terms of the kind of goods produced or services supplied by the unit in which the person works. Industry activities are classified according to the unified

commodity classification in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which is based on the International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC Rev3).

**Persons outside labor force:**

The population not economically active comprises all persons 15 years and over, who were neither employed nor unemployed accordingly to the definitions above.

**Hours Worked:**

Total number of hours actually worked during the reference period as well as overtime and time spent at the place of work on activities such as preparation of the workplace. Leaves, meal breaks and times spent on travel from home to work and vice versa are excluded from work hours.

**Monthly Work days:**

Number of days at work during the month, excluding weekends, holidays, sick and other paid or unpaid leaves. One hour of work in a given day is considered as one workday.

**Average monthly work days per employee:**

Total monthly workdays of employees whose wages are known divided by the number of employees.

**Economic Sectors**

Definitions of Principal Terms Used According to the System of National Accounts (SNA) 1993:

**Enterprise:**

An enterprise is an economic institutional unit, capable in its own right of owning assets, incurring liabilities and engaging in economic activities and transactions with other entities.

**Establishment:**

An establishment is defined as an enterprise, or part of an enterprise, situated in a single location, and in which only one productive activity (non-ancillary) is taking place or in which the principal activity accounts for most of the value added.

**Sector:**

It is a set of units that share common characteristics. There are five institutional sectors in the system of national accounts: government; non-profit institutions serving households; financial corporations; households; and non-financial corporations.

**Output:**

Output is measured in a given time period as the value of the goods and services produced within an establishment and capable of being delivered to other units even though they may also be used for own account consumption or own account gross fixed capital formation.



**Intermediate consumption:**

Intermediate consumption is the total value of inputs used, consumed or transformed in the production process.

**Gross Value added:**

Value added is a vital production economic concept that refers to the value generated by a unit engaged in productive activity. Gross value added is defined as total output minus intermediate consumption.

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP):**

GDP is an aggregate measurement of production of goods and services taking place in a given time period. There are three ways of estimating GDP: GDP by production, expenditure and income.

**Final consumption:**

All spending by non-productive units belonging to the households sector is defined as final consumption. In addition, the difference between the cost of production and the sales price for non-market activities is also classified as final consumption by the relevant productive units, namely; government and non-profit institutions serving households.

**Gross Fixed Capital Formation:**

Gross fixed capital formation is the total value of producers' net acquisitions of new or existing capital goods (including dwellings of households — in this sense, households are considered producers of housing services) plus major improvements to land and sub-soil assets plus cost of ownership transfer of such assets. Capital goods may be tangible, e.g., Buildings, structures, machinery-and intangible, e.g., Computer software.

**Exports and Imports of Goods and Services:**

Exports and imports of goods and services take place between residents and non-residents, including selling, barter and gifts.

**Compensation of employees:**

It is defined as the total remuneration, including social contributions, in cash or in kind, payable to an employee.

**Output of Profit Organizations:**

It is the value of goods and services produced during a certain period of time as a result of engaging in a productive activity, which can be either main or secondary. This also includes own-account production of fixed assets. Therefore, output = value of output from main activity + value of output from secondary activity + value of own account production of fixed capital formation.

**Output of non-profit Organizations:**

This is defined as the sum of the items of production costs, that is; output = intermediate consumption + compensation of employees + consumption of fixed capital + net taxes on production (taxes - subsidies - custom duties).

**Depreciation:**

It is the value of the assets which can be reproduced and depreciated during the year, depreciation is calculated on the current substitutive value.

**Prices and Indices****Consumer price index:**

Consumer price index is a statistical tool used for measuring changes in prices of purchased goods and services during different temporal intervals.

**Consumer price:**

A price paid by a consumer to gain a necessary commodity or service.

**Consumer basket:**

The categories of classified goods and services to be used by the consumer.

**Transport- Formal sector:**

The sector that covers all enterprises and establishment that worked in transport, storage and communication activities.

**Out Side of Establishment Transport:**

The sector that covers all vehicles that worked in passenger, freight transport activities and vehicles not owned to formal sector establishment.

**Tourism****Hotel:**

It is defined as an accommodation establishment providing overnight lodging for the visitors in a room or unit. It should hold a number of persons exceeding that of an average single family. The establishment must be under one management, and provides different facilities and services to visitors.

**Rooms:**

It refers to the furnished rooms for the use of guests. Such rooms might be single, double, triple, or quadruple. Rooms involving more than four beds were classified under others. As for the suite, it is usually comprised of one bedroom or more, a living room and private toilet facilities. Closed rooms for maintenance or repairs are excluded.

**Beds:**

It refers to beds, which are ready for use during the reference period. A double bed is counted as two single beds.

**Guests:**

They are the visitors staying in the hotels and using their facilities in return for a certain charge. Records of new guests are based on the number of visits regardless whether it is the same person or different.

**Bed Occupancy (Number of Guest Nights):**

Number of beds booked for hotel guests. Such beds are considered as occupied whether they were actually used or not. Guest night unit measures it.

**Room Occupancy:**

Number of booked and paid rooms. Such rooms are considered occupied whether they were actually used or not.

**Education**

**Student/Pupil:**

Anyone attends an educational institution.

**Teacher:**

A person with specialized qualification that is responsible for teaching students at an educational institution.

**School:**

Any educational institution ,excluding kindergartens, and regardless of students' number and grade structure.

**Government School:**

Any educational institution run by MOE or any other ministry or governmental instrumentality.

**UNRWA School:**

Any school run or supervised by UNRWA.

**Private School:**

Any licensed local or foreign non-governmental educational institution.

**School Gender:**

The student body can be boy, girl or co-educational.

**Kindergarten:**

Any educational institution licensed by MOE and offering education to children of four or five years old. Kindergarten consists of the first and second grades.

**Intermediate Community College:**

Any Institution is offering any type of education and training for those who passed the secondary stage of schooling provided that the study period is less than 4 years.

**Basic Stage:**

The first ten scholastic years on which other stages of education depend.

**Secondary stage:**

The scholastic stage consists of two scholastic years following the basic stage, that is grades of 11 and 12 of schooling.

**Class:**

A group of students (pupils) at any educational stage make up one grade or more and share one classroom.

**Supervising Authority:**

The body legally and administratively responsible for running the school. It can be governmental, UNRWA, or private.

**Full-timer:**

An employee working full-time.

**Part-timer:**

An employee working part-time.

**Culture**

**Newspaper:**

Periodic publications intended for the general public and mainly designed to be a primary source of written information on current events connected with public affairs, international questions, politics, etc.

**Museum:**

A non-profit-making, permanent institution in the service of society and of its development, and open to the public, which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates, and exhibits, for purposes of study, education and enjoyment, material evidence of man and his environment.

**Cultural Institution:**

An institution including goods (tools and equipment) using in art, craftware and sport activity. These goods facilitate performance at cultural activities.

## **Health**

### **Hospital:**

A Medical institution offers diagnostic and curative services to all different cases (medical, surgical); also offers medical care to outpatient clinics and emergency room.

### **Beds:**

Available beds in room and hospital halls, which are occupied by patients for at least 24 continuous hours for receiving medical care.

### **Beds Occupancy Rate:**

Hospitalization days of admitted patients as divided by number of beds multiplied by days of the year.

### **Hospitalization Days:**

Total days were beds are occupied by patients, including days of stay for patients who are not discharged, for a year or part of the year.

### **Admissions:**

Patients admitted to hospital for treatment or diagnosis and their stay at hospital for one night or more.

### **Discharges:**

Patients discharged from a hospital after having the diagnostic and curative health care regardless of the discharged case (cured or dead).

### **Mean of Duration:**

Total hospitalization days divided by discharged patients.

### **Outpatient Clinic:**

Medical unit in the hospital that offers medical services (preventive, curative) while the patient does not stay at hospital.

### **Primary Health Care:**

First contact and continuing comprehensive health care, including basic or initial diagnosis and treatment, health, supervision, management of chronic conditions and preventive health services. The provision of primary care does not necessarily require highly sophisticated equipment or specialized resources.

### **Clinic:**

An out-patient facility that is mainly used for diagnosis and treatment.

**NGO:**

Any non-profit, non-governmental agency, governed by law and/or professional or individuals, organized on a national or local basis, whose primary purpose in health-related services.

**Health Insurance:**

Indemnity coverage against financial losses associated with the occurrence or treatment of health problem.

**Family Planning Method:**

It is a method needed for delaying or stopping pregnancy.

**Contraceptive Pill:**

One of the methods that is used by women for delaying or avoiding the upcoming pregnancy by taking a tablet every day.

**Contraceptive Injection:**

A shot that is normally given every 3 or 6 months and is also known as Depo-Provera or Notriterat.

**Diaphragm, Foam, Jelly:**

In this case we have grouped together a large number of female methods that are used in the vagina, including diaphragm, sperm foam, jelly, foaming tablets, etc.

**Condom:**

It is a sheet or covering made to fit over a man's erect penis or inserted into a woman's vagina; it is made of thin latex rubber.

**Female Sterilization:**

Inability of the woman to conceive as a result of a surgical operation; there are several types of sterilization operations women can have, for example, "tubal ligation," or removal of the uterus, or ovaries.

**IUD:**

It is an intrauterine device that is flexible, plastic. It often has copper wire or sleeves on it. It is inserted into the woman's uterus through her vagina.

**Male Sterilization:**

This is a comparatively minor operation done on men for contraceptive purposes.

**Withdrawal:**

It is a traditional family planning method used by couples by ejaculating outside the vagina.

**Breastfeeding:**

The child has received breast milk (direct from the breast or expressed).

**Continue Breastfeeding Rate (CBFR):**

The proportion of children aged (9-12) months who are being breastfeed.

**Immunization:**

Immunization is one of the sharpest tools for cutting into the vicious infections cycle and reducing the severity and frequency of setbacks to the normal development of the child in its formative years.

**Polio Vaccination:**

It is given orally as drops or injection at the same age as DPT.

**DPT Vaccination:**

It is a common vaccine given against three injections diseases (diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus), which is given as a muscle injection at the age of 2, 4 and six months; the booster dose is given at the age of one year.

**Measles Vaccination:**

An injection is given once in life to a child at nine months of age to immunize child against measles.

**MMR:**

An injection is given to a child at 15 months of age in order to immunize the child against measles, mumps, and rubella.

**Nutritional Status:**

It measures and allows us to describe the current status of the child, both in terms of immediate acute factors such as inadequate current intake of food, childhood diseases and diarrhea leading to wasting, as well as accumulated impact of chronic deprivation leading to stunting.

**Malnutrition:**

The term malnutrition is used to cover a multiplicity of disorders, ranging from deficiencies of specific micronutrients, such as vitamins and minerals to gross starvation or (at the other extreme) obesity. This discussion is largely limited to protein and calorie malnutrition, which is manifested primarily by retardation of physical growth in terms of height and weight.

**Weight:**

Measurement of a child's total body mass underside.

**Height:**

Height of the child measured in centimeters as:

1. Recumbent Length: distance from the crown of the head to the sole while the child is measured lying supine (for children less than two years of age).
2. Standing Height: distance from the crown of the head to the sole while the child is measured standing (children more than two years of age).

**Wasting:**

Reflects body weight to height. Its use carries the advantage of requiring no knowledge of age. However it is not a substitute for the other indicators. Low weight for height is called thinness if normal or wasting if pathological and can reflect a recent or chronic condition. Prevalence in non-disaster areas is around 5%. Lack of evidence of wasting in a population does not imply the absence of current nutritional problems.

**Stunting:**

Reflects achieved linear growth and deficits indicate long-term cumulative inadequacies of health or nutrition. Two related terms are used, length and stature. Length is the measurement of recumbent position and is used for children under two years. Standing height refers to stature. For simplification, the term height is used for both measurements. Low height for age, below  $-2$  SD of the NCHS/WHO reference, ranges from 5 to 65% among less developed countries. In low prevalence countries, it is most likely due to normal variation, shortness; in less developed countries it is likely to be due to a pathological process, stunting. A pathological process can be a past event or a long-term continuous process. High height for age or tallness is of little public health significance although in developed countries it might be caused by a rare endocrine disorder.

**Weight-For-Age (Under Weight):**

It is influenced by both height and weight of the child. It reflects the long and short-term health of the individual or population. Lightness and underweight have been used to describe normal and pathological processes. High weight for age is not used to describe obesity.

**Detainees:**

The persons detained in Israeli prisons and detention centers for different temporal periods as a result of defending their homeland and human dignity. Detention takes different forms including house arrest (compulsory stay at home); area closure by military checkpoints on the roads; or arresting people while entering or leaving their homeland at different crossing points, passages, etc.

**Demolished Houses:**

All buildings owned or used by Palestinians for residential purposes and demolished by the Israeli authorities as part of the punishment and racial discrimination policy directed towards the Arab citizen in Palestine and Jerusalem under different pretexts, i.e. un-licensing or punishment for political activity, etc.

**Confiscated Identity Cards:**

This term refers to the (Israeli) identity cards withdrawn from Palestinian Jerusalemites by the Israeli authorities, which implies denying them their right to reside in Jerusalem according to the Israeli laws.



**File of Confiscated ID's:**

Include all persons whose Jerusalemite IDs were confiscated by Israel Authority in the same file (husband, wife, children 16 years and over).

**Causes of Confiscated ID's:**

Includes all problems related to the Palestinian Jerusalemites' residency in Jerusalem by the Israeli laws (National Insurance, Health Insurance, stay abroad, etc.).

**Information Society**

**Information Technology and Communications (ICT):**

It is used to describe the tools and the process to access, retrieve, store, organize manipulate, produce present and exchange information by electronic and other manual automated means.

**Internet:**

A worldwide public computer network. Organizations and persons can connect their computers to this network and exchange information across a country and/or across the world. The Internet provides access to a number of communication services including the World Wide Web and carries email, news, entertainment and data files.

**E-mail:**

It is a mean for exchanging messages, texts and attached files among internet or intranet users.

**Computer Use:**

The basic uses of the computer (during the last twelve months of the reference date) like: opening the computer and files as well as create, copy, paste, and saving files.



## Summary

### Land in the Jerusalem Governorate

#### 1. Geographic data:

- The Jerusalem Governorate lies in the middle of the West Bank at longitude 28 64 15 to the west and 29 63 19 to the east, and through latitude 05 45 12 to the south and 34 37 14 to the north.
- The number of communities in Jerusalem Governorate (according to the administrative divisions of the Population, Housing and Establishments Census of 2007) is 44 communities.

#### 2. Land Use 2009-2010:

(Changeable land use and agricultural data refers to the quantity of rain and the calculation methodology.)

- The total area<sup>1</sup> of the Jerusalem governorate is 345 km<sup>2</sup>.
- Population Density (Capita/ km<sup>2</sup>) is 1,107.
- The area of agricultural land is 13.5 km<sup>2</sup> in year 2009/2010, Which forms 3.9 % from total area.

#### 3. Agriculture (2009/2010):

- Number of agriculture holdings in years 2009/2010 is 3,053. Number of Planted Holdings 1,848, Number of Animal Holdings 958 , Number of Mixed Holdings 247 .

### Environment and Natural Resources:

#### 1. Solid Waste and Wastewater Services (2010):

- Currently, the Palestinian Local Authorities collect solid wastes in 31 localities; other ways (rather than contractors) are used for collecting solid wastes in 1 locality in the Jerusalem governorate, and 2 localities collect solid wastes by special private contractor. No party collects solid wastes in 3 localities.
- 24 localities dispose of sewage through wastewater networks, while 36 localities use Cesspits to dispose their wastewater.

#### 2. Electricity (2010):

- The number of subscribers of electricity supply services in Jerusalem Governorate was 89,675 consumers for 2010, compared with 84,617 consumers for 2009.
- The electricity consumption in Jerusalem Governorate was 422.4 GW.h in 2010 compared with 410.2 GW.h in 2009.

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<sup>1</sup> The area of the Jerusalem Governorate differs from the total area in the tables due to estimation by the different sources.

**Population (2010):****1. Population Distribution and Structure in Jerusalem Governorate:**

- The total population in Jerusalem governorate in mid 2010 totaled to 382,041.
- The population in Jerusalem governorate constitutes about 9.4% of the total population in the Palestinian territory.
- The population in Jerusalem governorate in 2010 was distributed as follows: 237,301 persons in Area (J1) area and 144,740 persons in Area (J2).
- The estimated percentage of individuals aged less than 15 years is 38.6% of the total population in Jerusalem governorate, while those aged more than 60 years were estimated at 5.7% in 2010.

**2. Households in Jerusalem Governorate (2010):**

- The average household size in Jerusalem governorate is 4.7 individuals in 2010 compared to 5.8 individuals in the Palestinian territory .

**3. Marriages and Divorce (2009):**

- The total number of marriage contracts signed in religious (spiritual) courts and churches in Jerusalem governorate was 2,907.
- Divorce cases through religious (spiritual) courts in Jerusalem governorate were 547.

**Housing and Housing Conditions (2010):**

- The average number of rooms per housing Unit in Jerusalem Governorate (J1) was 3.2 rooms compared with 3.7 rooms in (J2).
- Average Number of Rooms in Jerusalem Governorate in regard to villa Hosing Unit in (J1) is 3.2, but in Area (J2) is 3.6 .

**Living levels 2009:****Remarks:**

1. Average household size was derived from the Expenditure and Consumption survey,2009 and was 5.5 individuals in Jerusalem Governorate, 5.8 individuals in West Bank, 6.4 individuals in Gaza Strip, and 6.0 individuals in the Palestinian territory.
2. Currency Exchange rates were as follows:

Exchange	2001	2004	2006	2007	2009
JD / NIS	6.06	6.23	6.29	5.80	5.55
JD / USD	1.40	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41

- The household monthly consumption in Jerusalem governorate was 1,280.4 JDs in 2009. While, the household monthly consumption in the Palestinian territory was 850.6 JDs.
- The individual monthly consumption in Jerusalem governorate in 2009 was 232.8 JDs, while in Jenin\Tubas Governorate it was 63.0% of per capita consumption in the province of Jerusalem.

**Labor Force (2005-2010):**  
(ILO Standards):

- Labor force participation rate for persons aged 15 years and over in Jerusalem governorate was 39.0% in 2010; 68.4% for males and 8.9% for females, whereas it was 36.2%, 38.6%, 39.2%, 39.8% and 40.0% for the years 2005-2009 respectively.
- Labor force participation rate in Jerusalem governorate for the age group 25 – 34 years was 54.3% in 2010, whereas it was 54.2%, 57.8%, 55.5%, 58.5% and 56.7% for the years 2005-2009 respectively for the same age group.
- Full employment rates in Jerusalem governorate were 78.8%, 81.6%, 77.1%, 84.4%, 83.8% and 86.2% for the years 2005– 2010, respectively.
- Underemployment rates in Jerusalem governorate were 3.7%, 4.5%, 8.5%, 3.4%, 4.4% and 1.9% for the years 2005-2010, respectively.
- Unemployment rate in Jerusalem governorate for persons aged 15 years and over was 11.9% in 2010, while the rate was 17.5%, 13.9%, 14.4%, 12.2%, 11.8% and 11.9% for the years 2005-2009, respectively.
- Employed persons in Jerusalem governorate are distributed by employment status for 2010 as follows: 6.4% employers, 10.6% self-employed, 81.1% waged- employees, and 1.9% unpaid family members.
- The population outside the labor force in Jerusalem governorate in 2010 is 61% of which 13.6% is due to old age /illness, 52.6% to house keeping, 29.7% to study, and 4.1% for other reasons.

**(Relaxed Definition):**

- Labor force participation rate for persons aged 15 years and over in Jerusalem governorate was 41.5% in 2010.
- Unemployment rate in Jerusalem governorate for persons aged 15 years and above was 17.3% in 2010.

## Economic Sectors

### Remarks on the tables of the economic sectors:

- Some economic activities were concentrated in some blank tables. They were merged with the activity that follows or precedes it to ensure the confidentiality of individual data.
- The approximation accompanying the computerized data processing resulted in some differences in the values and totals of the same variable.
- Exchange rates to USD of 2007 were as follows:  
US\$ / NIS: **4.1139**  
US\$ / JD: **0.7057**
- Exchange rates to USD of 2008 were as follows:  
US\$ / NIS: **3.9280**  
US\$ / JD: **0.7028**
- Exchange rates to USD of 2009 were as follows:  
US\$ / NIS: **3.9280**  
US\$ / JD: **0.7028**
- The National Accounts data differs from what was published previously due to modification from the resources.

### 1. Economic Establishments (2004-2009):

- The total number of establishments of the year 2010 in Jerusalem governorate were 6,826 establishments compared with 5,958, 5,921, 5,817, 6,631, 6,945 and 6,860 of years 2004-2009, based on data for the year 2004-2009 based on the Population, Housing and Establishment census 1997, Establishment census 2004 and Population, Housing and Establishment census 2007 and its update until 31/12/2010.

### 2. National Accounts (2008-2009):

#### *Area (J1) of Jerusalem Governorate*

- The Gross Value Added at current prices was US\$ 357.7 million for the year 2009 compared with US\$ 350.8 million for 2008.
- The gross output at current prices was US\$ 448.3 million for 2009 compared with US\$ 452.3 million for 2008.
- The gross intermediate consumption was US\$ 90.6 million for 2009 whereas in 2008 it was US\$ 101.5 million.

### 3. Consumer Prices (2010):

- The percentage of change in the consumer price index in Jerusalem governorate was 5.25% for 2010 compared to 2009, 3.54% for 2009 compared to 2008, and 7.12% for 2008 compared to 2007.

### 4. Indicators of the most prominent economic activities:

#### 1- Construction Activities (2010):

*(Buildings in Jerusalem governorate (J2))*

- The number of building licenses issued in 2010 in Jerusalem governorate for residential buildings in (J2) was 57 with an area of 30.4 thousand m<sup>2</sup>.
- The licenses issued for non-residential purposes in Jerusalem governorate (J2) were 11 licenses comprising about 9.0 thousand m<sup>2</sup> new areas and 7.2 thousand m<sup>2</sup> existing areas.

#### 2- Industrial Activities (2009):

- The number of industrial enterprises was 951 enterprises in Jerusalem governorate. The number of persons employed in these enterprises was 3,641 employees.
- The output value to the total number of these enterprises was US\$ 260.4 million.
- The value added of which industrial activities realized was US\$ 171.9 million.

#### 3- Internal Trade Activities (2009):

- The number of enterprises engaged in this sector was 3,420 enterprises in Jerusalem Governorate. The number of persons employed in these enterprises was 7,396 .
- The output value in Jerusalem Governorate was US\$ 130.7 million.
- The value added of which Internal Trade Activities realized, was US\$ 108.9 million.

### 4- Transport, Storage, and Communications Activities

#### A. Formal Transport Activity (2009):

- The number of enterprises engaged in this sector in Jerusalem Governorate was 107 enterprises. The number of persons employed in these enterprises was 517 s.
- The output value in Jerusalem Governorate was US\$ 13.2 million.
- The value added which the Formal Transport Activity realized was US\$ 9.6 million.

#### B. Informal / Transport Activity (2009):

- The number of vehicles engaged in this sector was 459 vehicles in Jerusalem Governorate. The number of persons employed in these vehicles was 486.
- The output value of these vehicles was US\$ 19.9 million.
- The value added of which Informal Transport Activity realized, US\$ 11.0 million.

**5- Services Activities (2009):**

- The number of enterprises engaged in this sector in Jerusalem Governorate was 1,317 enterprises. The number of persons employed in these enterprises was 5,990.
- The output value in Jerusalem Governorate was US\$ 114.8 million.
- The value added of which Services Activities realized was US\$ 88.0 million.

**5. Registered Foreign Trade (2009):**

- The total value of imports of registered goods in Jerusalem governorate in 2009 was US\$ 91,3 million, compare with the value of exports of registered goods US\$ 9,2 million.

**Tourism (2010):**

The results revealed that the total number of hotels in Jerusalem amounted to 41 hotels, including temporary closed hotels. There were 29 operating hotels in December 2010; while the average number of rooms reached 1,497 and the average number of beds reached 3,263 .

- During the year 2010, the total number of guests in hotels in Jerusalem reached 263,732 with an increase of 21.5% compared with the year of 1999, and with an increase of 20.2% compared with the year of 2009.
- The total number of nights were 524,093 nights during the year of 2010, with an decrease of 10.7% compared with the year 1999, and a increase of 3.6% compared with the year of 2009
- The number of workers in the hotels was 590 of whom 508 were males and 82 were females. The number of workers had decreased by 38.4% during the year 2010 compared with the year 1999.
- The percentage of rooms occupancy was 66.4%, which increased by 72.9% during the year 2010 compared with the year 1999, and increased 5.7% compared with the year 2009
- The average length of stay in Jerusalem hotels was 2.0 nights per guest during the year of 2010.

**Education (2010/2011)<sup>2</sup>:****1. Schools and kindergartens in Jerusalem governorate**

- The total number of schools is 221.
- The total number of schools pupils/students is 65,863, of which 24,016 are males, and 25,531 females.

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<sup>2</sup>Data exclude schools that are supervised by the Jerusalem municipality and the Israeli ministry of education, data for the years of 2010-2011 is preliminary.



- Average number of students per teacher in schools by supervising authority: government 18.7, UNRWA 24.7, and private schools 15.9.
- Average number of students per class in schools by supervising authority: government 25.6, UNRWA 32.9, and private schools 23.9

## **2. Higher Education in Jerusalem governorate (2009/2010):**

- The total number of universities and colleges are three universities and three intermediate colleges.
- The total number of university students is 13,835, of which 8,210 are males and 5,625 are females.
- The total number of college students is 365, of which 90 are males and 275 are females.

## **3. Illiteracy (2010):**

- Illiteracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above is 2.3% among males and 6.3% among females.

## **Culture (2010):**

- In the year 2010, there was one operating theater in Jerusalem governorate.
- In 2010, there were 33 licensed operating cultural centers in Jerusalem governorate.
- The total number of Theaters in Jerusalem governorate was Three.

## **Mass Media (2010):**

- 45.0% of individuals aged (10 years and above) in Jerusalem Governorate read newspapers, 46.5% listened to the radio, and 99.2% of households have T.V at home.

## **Health (2006-2010):**

- The total number of hospitals in Jerusalem governorate was 8 hospitals with 649 beds in 2010.
- The total number of discharges from Jerusalem hospitals was 31,833 in 2010.
- The total number of hospitalization days in Jerusalem hospitals was 171,471 in 2010.
- Bed occupancy rate in Jerusalem hospitals was 72.4 % in 2010.
- 22.1% of persons aged 12 years and over practice smoking, 21.8% in J1 and 22.7% in J2 in 2006.

- There were 28.3% of currently married women aged less than 30 years in Jerusalem Governorate currently using modern contraceptive method, compared with 45.9% for currently married women aged 30-49 years in 2006.

**Information Society (2010):**

- The percentage of households with computer in Jerusalem Governorate was 64.1% in 2010.
- 50.0% of households in Jerusalem Governorate have Internet connection compared to 29.1% in the Palestinian territory in 2010.
- The data showed that 68.1% of Individuals (5 years and above) use computer in Jerusalem Governorate in 2010.
- According to the survey data, 36.6% of economic enterprises in Jerusalem Governorate used internet in the year 2007

**Israeli Violations (1967- 2010):**

- The total number of confiscated Jerusalemites' IDs was 14,138 from 1967-2010, of which 191 were in 2010.
- The Israeli authority demolished during 2010 about 72 housing units in Jerusalem governorate
- The total number of constructed settlements in Jerusalem governorate lands was 26 settlements, and 16 of them were annexed by Israel in 2009.
- 16 settlements were located in area (J1) in 2009; the number of settlements does not include small and other settlements branches.
- Number of Settlers in the Settlements in Jerusalem Governorate was 517,774 Settlers.

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