

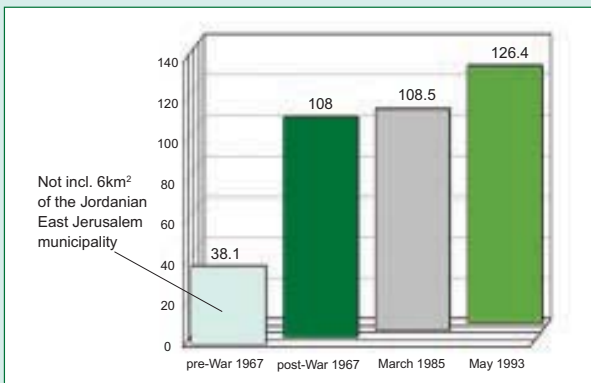


Demographic Features

	Jews	Palestinians	Total
Total Population (2000) - of which settlers in East Jerusalem - of which Haredim - of which Christians	448,800 ca. 180-200,000 ca. 30%	208,700 * 14,100 (2.2% of total pop.)	657,500
Population Growth Rates (%) 1999 - total 1967-2000 - average 1993-2000	1.1 127.0 1.17	4.0 204.2 3.52	2.0 146.9 1.88
Population ratio 1999 Projected population ratio 2010/2020	67.6 65.4 / 62.2	31.7 34.6 / 37.8	
Population by age (1999) in % - median age - 0-14 yrs. - 15-44 yrs. - 45-64 yrs. - 65+ yrs.	24.7 32.1 41.2 16.5 10.2	19.6 (Muslims: 19, Christians: 31.4) 40.8 (Muslims: 42, Christians: 21.6) 45.8 9.9 3.5	23.1 34.7 42.8 14.5 8.0
Internal Migration Balance (1999)	-7,839 (-7.8%)	(-0.2%)	-7,996 (-8.0)

* 5.5% of whom are Christians (Source: Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem, 2000.)

Municipal Area of Jerusalem Since 1967 (in thousand dunums)



(Source: Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem, 2000.)

It is against the background of these demographic trends that the Israeli government has drafted various plans to expand the municipal boundaries, the last of which was publicized in 1998 and focused on the realization of the 'Greater Jerusalem' concept - comprised of 440 km² - via an umbrella municipality of local councils. The plan included the incorporation of the settlements of Givat Ze'ev and Ma'ale Adumim, as well as other areas inside the 'Green Line' and the inclusion of another 30,000 Jews and construction of 142,000 apartments in the Jewish sector in order to consolidate the Jewish majority in Jerusalem. It should be noted in this context that Israel insisted during the Camp David and subsequent talks on an expansion of municipal Jerusalem to include settlements just over the Green Line (e.g., Ma'ale Adumim, Givat Ze'ev).

Palestinian Neighborhoods in Israeli-Annexed East Jerusalem

Neighborhood	Area in dunums	Persons per dunum	Population	Dwellings	Remarks
At-Tur	1,745	10.6	18,457	2,521	Pop. + dwellings incl. Sawaneh
Ath-Thori	1,736	12.3	12,599	2,691	includes Hirbet Beit Sahur
Jabal Mukabber	2,949	4.1	12,190	2,114	incl. Arab As-Sawahreh except area
Al-Issawiyya	2,394	3.9	9,343	1,412	-
Bab Az-Zahrah	823	7.9	6,483	880	includes Nablus Road area
Beit Hanina	5,294	3.8	20,219	3,810	-
Beit Safafa	1,577	3.3	5,144	711	-
Sheikh Jarrah	711	3.6	2,535	566	-
Shu'fat	2,564	10.9	27,750	2,827	incl. Shu'fat Camp (347 dunums) excl. Anatot industrial area
Silwan	537	16.1	8,669	2,196	-
Sur Baher/Im Tuba	5,333	1.9	10,091	1,792	-
Wadi Al-Joz	347	18.8	6,524	906	-
Old City	900	36.6	32,952	5,699	includes Jewish Quarter and 2,306 Jews
Arab As-Sawahreh	2,342	See / included in Jabal Al-Mukabber			incl. Um Leisan
Wadi Hilweh	506	7.8	3,970	93	-
Kufr Aqab	2,441	4.2	10,179	1,551	pop. incl. Atarot Industrial Zone
Ras Al-Amud	1,262	9.0	11,343	2,428	area includes Wadi Qadum
Sharafat	8,939	0.1	904	225	incl. Zuhur, Der Karmizan
Sawaneh	851	4.2			Pop. + dwellings incl. in At-Tur

(Source: (Israeli) Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem, 2000.)



Hussein Fakhri Al-Khalidi

Mayor of Jerusalem, 1934-1936

In 1934, the British issued a new Municipalities Law organizing elections in a ward system, allotting six wards to Jews, four to Muslims and two to Christians; Hussein Fakhri Al-Khalidi became mayor of Jerusalem. In Aug. 1937, he was arrested for membership in the Arab Higher Committee and deported to the Seychelles. The arrest of another six Arab councilors created, for the first time, a Jewish majority in the city council, led by deputy mayor Daniel Auster until 1938.



Dung Gate