

Ramle, Hebron, Ramallah, Tulkarm, Nablus, Jenin, Nazareth, Beisan, Tiberias and Safad); (c) that of certain municipalities and local councils, both Arab and Jewish (Petah Tiqva, Lydda, Khan Yunis, Rehovot, Majdal, Bethlehem, Rishon-le-Zion, Hadera, Natanya, Beit Jala, Shafa 'Amr, Affula). The population considered as 'rural' is the settled population of all other localities.

The 'Nomadic' population is that considered as such by the Census of 1931, which enumerated, by special methods, all the Bedouins of the tribes normally resident in the Beersheba sub-district.

4. The population estimates are prepared as far as possible by taking into consideration municipal, local council and other administrative boundaries. Nevertheless, in certain places there is an incomplete correspondence between the areas to which the population figures refer and those to which the land figures refer.

5. The last population census taken in Palestine was that of 1931. Since that year, the population has grown considerably both as a consequence of Jewish immigration and of the high rate of natural increase among all sections of the population. The rapidity of the change in the size of the population and the length of the period elapsed since the census rendered difficult the task of estimating the population. The population estimates published here are the result of a very detailed work conducted by the Department of Statistics, by using all the statistical material available on the subject. They cannot, however, be considered as other than rough estimates which in some instances may ultimately be found to differ even considerably, from the actual figures. The estimates for the whole of Palestine are to be considered as more reliable than those for sub-districts, while the sub-district estimates can, in turn, be considered as more reliable than those of the individual localities.

6. The method of estimating the population figures has been somewhat different from that used in the previous issues of 'Village Statistics' and may be briefly described as follows :

The data have been prepared in three stages: (a) first of all, an estimate of the total number of inhabitants of each religion for the whole of Palestine has been compiled; (b) this total has then been distributed by sub-district, distinguishing between population of each town and rural population of the sub-district 'en bloc'; (c) in the third stage the rural population of each religion in each sub-district has been allocated to each locality.

(a) The estimated *settled* population in the whole of Palestine has been obtained by adding to the *settled* population enu-