

less than 10,000 each and only 30 percent live in urban settlements, (see Table II-16). Refugees in camps constitute 8.5 percent of total population and 32 percent of them are classified as urban because of their proximity to major towns. Nomads and other settlers amount to 1.2 percent of the overall population.

Table (II - 16)

Population by type of settlement\*

	West Bank	East Jerusalem	Total	Percentage
Total	596,637	65,857	664,494	100.0
Urban settlement-total	155,235	44,369	199,604	30.1
Refugee camps-urban	19,217	-	19,217	2.9
Refugee camps-nonurban	37,221	-	37,221	5.6
Large villages	41,697	5,701	47,398	7.1
Small villages	337,531	15,787	353,318	53.1
Nomads	1,888	-	1,888	.3
Living outside settlements	5,848	-	5,848	0.9

\* Settlements were classified urban if numbered 10,000 or more, large villages if numbered 5,000 - 10,000, and small villages if containing 50 - 5000 inhabitants.

Source: IDF West Bank Census, op cit, p X.  
IDF East Jerusalem Census, op cit, p XVII.

The excessively small size of settlements is illustrated in Table (II - 17) which shows that in the fall of 1967 there were only ten large villages of 5000 - 10,000 inhabitants and only three of them had a population exceeding 15,000, namely, Jerusalem (44,000), Nablus (41,800), and Hebron (38,300). Sizes of towns will have changed since 1967 but probably not noticeably so due to the modest increase in population figures. No estimates of population in individual settlements have been made since the IDF Census of September 1967.

Table (II - 17)

Number and types of settlements, by district

	Villages			Refugee camps
	Towns	Large	Small	
Jerin	-	2	53	1
Tulkarm	-	1	41	2
Nablus	1	1	95	6
Ramallah	1	1	70	2
Jerusalem	1	-	36	2
Jericho	-	1	3	4
Bethlehem	1	2	25	2
Hebron	1	2	65	2
Total	5	10	388	21

Source: IDF Census, op cit, pp 60-117

The unusually large number of nuclear rural communities in the West Bank entails important guidelines relevant to socio-economic development. While it points to the crucial significance of mobilizing abundant rural human resources, it illustrates on the other hand the need for efforts to be expanded in disseminating public utilities and basic infrastructures over a large number of scattered communities. The urgency of this effort stems from the rapid mobility and migration of village dwellers to urban communities in search for better standards of living - a process which has been enhanced by the thrust of rural communities towards college education. Evidently, the migration of the educated rural elite has precipitated serious demographic and economic constraints on the patterns and pace of rural development. Among the most important objectives set forth in this study is the curtailment of