



population, while Nablus had the largest area and Tulkarm was of the highest population density.

Table (II - 15)

Population, area, and population by district
(September 1967)

District	Population		Area (km ²)	Density (per km)
	Number	Percentage		
Total	805.6	100.0	5,572.0	144.6
Jenin	107.7	13.4	571.7	188.3
Tulkarm	121.0	15.0	332.0	363.4
Nablus	128.0	15.8	1,587.4	80.6
Ramallah	114.0	14.2	770.3	148.0
Jericho	11.3	1.4	338.1	33.4
Jerusalem	106.0	13.2	351.1	301.9
Bethlehem	77.0	9.5	565.2	136.2
Hebron	140.6	17.5	1,056.2	133.1

Source: IDF Census, *op cit*, p IX.

Considering the scarcity of cultivable land (around 200,000 hectares) and irrigation water (less than 90 million cubic meters per year) the population density in the West Bank is quite high. This adds an important constraint to the potential role of agriculture in economic development and dictates policies which are sensitive to peculiar socio-political needs, sometimes, as we shall see later, at the expense of purely economic criteria.

Types of settlement

In terms of size of settlement, the West Bank population is predominantly rural, since 70 percent of it inhabit villages of