

Abstract:

This study addresses the internal structure of the city of Nablus in the northern part of the West Bank (Latitude: 32 13 N; longitude: 35 16 E; 35.27 East of the Greenwich line).

It were used the “Factorial Analysis” technique to study the internal structure of the city through employing variables related to the levels of education (illiterate, familiar, primary, lower secondary, secondary, diploma, Bachelor, Higher Diploma, MA, PhD), the profession (legislators, and senior managers, specialists, technicians and associate professionals, clerks, service workers and salesmen in shops and markets, skilled workers in agriculture and fishing, craftsmen and other related occupations, machine operators and assemblers, primary occupations), private households, type of housing unit (villa, house, apartment), and tenure (ownership, tenant- furnished, not furnished, free of charge).

The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics provided the required data on the variables of the study. It is obvious that the results of the analysis have produced six factors

First factor is named people with a first university degree and workers in specialized occupations and interpreted 45.0 % of the variation in the internal structure of the city.

Second factor those with high educational level and profession of Supreme where interpreted 5.5 % of the variance in the internal structure of the city.

The third factor those with low educational level and primary servicesm, this factor explained 2.0 % of the variation in the internal structure of the city.

The fourth factor is named craftsmen and explained 1.6 % of the variation in the internal structure of the city.

Factor five is named Operators of machines were explained 1.1% of the variance in the internal structure of the city.

Factor six is named farmers explained 1.0 % of the variation in the internal structure of the city.

In addition, Census tracts loadings were used on the extracted factors; and were distributed on maps of each factor in order to analyze the extension of the spatial structure of the city.

It became clear that none of the city structure theories apply on the internal structure of the Nablus city. It was also clear that outskirts have begun to turn into something similar to the suburbs inhabited by people with new skills and financially better-off. It is worth highlighting that Israeli settlement expansion, which besieged the city, was not also far away from determining the directions of the city's growth.

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