

They were also low compared to wages received by Jewish workers performing similar jobs.

According to the survey: 570 workers or 57 per cent of all male bread-winners were earning less than 2750 mils per month; 245 or 24.5 per cent less than 4250 mils; 120 or 12 per cent less than 6000 mils; 45 less than 10,000; 15 less than 12,000 and 5 workers only earned less than 15,000 mils per month. -The five workers with the highest income bracket were described as exceptionally high skilled workers who had been in their jobs for 20 years or over-.

Living costs in the town of Jaffa were very high. According to government estimates the cost of consumer goods for an average family for 1936 was 5,059 mils a month. If rent, clothing and other necessary expenses (i.e., transportation, medical care..etc.) were to be included, the family expenditures per month would rise to a total of 11,500 mils, an average cost far below the reach of the majority of workers. Rent, in particular was excessively high. The majority of workers were unable to afford a decent home. They lived under zinc or wooden roofed shelters, on which they also had to pay high rent, estimated at P.L.3-5 per year. Even the more prosperous amongst them, the survey added, had to rent stone shacks in the outskirts of Jaffa for P.L.5-10 a year.

In most families, the survey further revealed, one bread-winner was insufficient. Women and children were also forced to sell their labour power to supplement the family income. Women and children were employed in the private service sector as house servants. Highly exploited in these jobs, the women were reportedly paid 1000-2000 mils a month while the children earned 250-1000 mils per month.