

Notes

1. Within the construction sector, however, Israeli workers have been demanding Histadrut and government intervention against the employment of workers from the West Bank and Gaza. In a convention of Israeli construction workers held in June 1980, delegates held that the cheapness of Arab labour created a situation whereby "Israelis who do not hold permanent jobs with construction companies would find themselves in the streets while West Bank and Gaza Strip workers are retained." ("Building Workers Demand End to Cheap Arab Labour," Jerusalem Post, June 17, 1980).
2. The basis of calculation for those figures is as follows: those households listed as having "farm and support" and "farm only" amount together to 48.4% of the total rural household. Within those two categories 41.5% (i.e. 8.7% + 32.8%) or 5,400 households are listed as having no ("0") earners. From this I deduce subsistence on farm income. The paradox of 8% urban families living from farm income can be explained by the fact that many urban localities in the West Bank have garden plots in their periphery. Hebron is an outstanding example.
3. Similarly the work of women and children is not counted as productive labour and therefore, is left out of data on the civilian labour force.
4. In the 1967 census "small villages" in the West Bank had 723 males for every 1000 females present in the 15-44 age category, and 820 males for every 1000 females for "large villages" (CBS, 1967:37, Table 1).
5. The data does not actually clarify whether the land cultivated is owned by the earner or not, but it seems to be an assumption on the part of the tabulators that owner-cultivators are involved.