

in their homes, 52 percent had internal toilets, 24 percent had television sets, 36 percent refrigerators, 12 percent washing machines, 49 percent sewing machines, and 6 percent had private cars (NHS, 1974:116-118; 122-125).

If we take the changes in the occupational distribution as indicators of shifts in the social class map then several important trends emerge. Natufa has been transformed over the last 100 years from a village of small and medium-sized peasant holdings to a community of resident and commuting workers and a sizeable stratum of salaried clerks and professionals. Village social structure has undergone a considerable degree of proletarianization engulfing half the labour force, but also general upward mobility. In the process, a substantial degree of income polarization occurred.

Table 9:9  
Income Differentials in Natufa, 1974

Annual Income (Dinars)	No. of Households	% of Households
Less than 500 J.D.	107	42.6
500 - 750 J.D.	63	24.6
750 - 1,000 J.D.	35	13.7
1,000 - 1,500 J.D.	31	12.1
More than 1,500 J.D.	18	7.0
Unknown	49	-

Source: NHS, 1974:32; valid cases 256; N = 305.