

occupation, in one of the other two occupations. However, their numbers were insignificant and do not alter the occupational distribution; they totaled 1,906 earners or 1.9 percent of those engaged in “ordinary cultivation” and only 1.6 percent of all earners in pasture and agriculture.

The census also contained an enumeration of citrus growers. They totaled 2,186 or 1.8 percent of all earners in pasture and agriculture. There were also those involved in other cash crops including “fruit, flower, vegetable, vine, etc.” However, growers and pickers were grouped together. Together they totaled 8,242 or 7 percent of all earners. The remaining 7 percent of all earners in pasture and agriculture were primarily engaged in the “raising of farm stock.”

For our analysis, the Johnson-Crosbie Report provides complementary information to the 1931 Census.<sup>20</sup> The report dealt with villages primarily involved in extensive cereal cultivation, and excluded those cultivating mainly cash crops. However, all villages and most villagers did grow fruit trees and other cash crops. The extent, variety, and marketable surplus of those crops differed substantially between villages and villagers. Table XXIV of the report breaks down the families according to the size of the holding and the extent to which it provided a living with or without the need to work outside. Of the 23,573 families, 5,477 or 23 percent were able to “live exclusively on their holding.” In terms of size of holding, these families were composed of two subgroups: (a) Those who owned over two *feddans* (i.e., over 240 *dunums*) numbered 3,873 families or 16 percent

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<sup>20</sup>See Table 3.6.