

occupation. For example, 40% of all workers spent more than two years in their jobs, and 28% for more than three years. Moreover, corresponding to the concentration of Arab workers in construction and industry, we find the largest proportion of workers employed in Tel Aviv and its suburbs (about 50%), (QSAT 1978, viii:2).

How do rural workers figure in those aggregates? Table 7:2 gives us an indication of the weight and distribution of Palestinian workers in Israel originating from villages, compared to those coming from towns and refugee camps.

Table 7:2
West Bank Workers Employed in Israel by Type of Settlement
and Economic Sector, 1978

Sector	Total (000)	Percentages				Total (000)	Cities	Villages	Camp
		Total	From cities	From villages	From camps				
Total (000)	36.8	X	X	X	X	36.8	4.4	28.5	3.9
Percentages	X	100.0	12.1	77.3	10.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	4.1	100.0	(4.7)	83.3	(12.0)	11.4	(4.5)	12.3	(12.8)
Industry	8.7	100.0	(19.5)	70.2	(10.3)	23.6	(38.7)	21.5	(23.1)
Construction	16.7	100.0	(7.2)	82.0	(10.8)	46.0	(27.3)	48.2	(46.2)
Other	7.3	100.0	(18.8)	70.6	(10.6)	19.0	(29.5)	18.0	(17.9)

Sources: Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, QSAT, vol. IX:2, November 1979, Table 17. Figures in brackets refer to projections from small samples.