

abroad would create new consumption patterns, new life-styles, etc., which would weaken his direct involvement with cultivation. The empirical data that we have on this subject is far from conclusive, but after more than a decade of occupation some trends have begun to appear. Table 7:3 indicates correlations between the length of employment in Israel, the field of employment, and the extent of cultivation of family land.

Table 7:3

West Bank Workers in Israel who are Heads of Households, According to the Cultivation of Land and Seniority of Work in Israel, 1977

	Cultivation of Land			Percentages			
	Total	Land cultivated	Land not cultivated	Total (000)	Total	Land cultivated	Land not cultivated
<u>Total</u>	20.7	6.2	14.5	20.7	X	X	X
		(thousands)					
<u>Present Economic Branch</u>		(percentages)					
Total	100.0	100.9	100.0	X	100.0	30.0	70.0
Agriculture	(9.2)	(14.3)	(7.0)	(1.9)	100.0	(46.8)	(53.2)
Industry	22.7	(19.1)	24.4	4.7	100.0	(25.1)	74.9
Construction	48.0	50.6	46.7	9.9	100.0	31.7	68.3
Other	20.1	16.0	21.9	4.1	100.0	(23.9)	76.1
<u>Seniority in Work</u>							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.7	100.0	30.0	70.0
0 - 2	(3.9)	(4.9)	(3.5)	(0.8)	100.0	(37.6)	(62.4)
3 - 4	22.5	(25.4)	21.3	4.6	100.0	33.6	66.2
4+	73.6	69.7	75.2	15.1	100.0	28.4	71.6

Source: Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, QSAT, vol. VIII:2, page 113, Table 8.