

clerics, teachers, or bureaucrats in the civil service of the Jordanian government (Aranki, 1980:inter.). The present employment of emigrants abroad reflects a considerably more sophisticated social composition. In 1974, households with at least one emigrant claimed that 28.1 percent of their relatives (53 households) were salaried employees, 24.1 percent (45 households) were wage workers, 11.2 percent (21 cases) were merchants and shopkeepers, and 7.4 percent (14 cases) were professionals (doctors, lawyers, engineers). About one-third of the total households (29.2 percent) claimed their emigrant relative to be a university student (Natufa Household Survey, 1974:84--hereafter NHS).

Table 9:2

Areas of Emigration from Natufa, 1974

MAIN AREA OF EMIGRATION	Households With at Least:*					
	One Emigrant		Two Emigrants		3 or More Emigrants	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
East Bank	53	24.5	49	31.4	25	26.3
Arab World	94	43.5	51	32.6	27	28.4
US/Australia	64	29.6	48	30.8	37	38.9
Other and Unknown	5	2.4	8	5.2	6	6.4
TOTALS	216	100.0	156	100.0	95	100.0

Source: Author's Natufa Household Survey, NHS, 1974:84 (N=305).

*Immediate kin only

Besides the change in the social composition of migrants, the post-1967 migration wave had significant demographic consequences for the village. It modified the age-sex imbalance inherent in the earlier migrations which