

by women and children, and income from animal husbandry and carpet weaving. If anything, these items are likely to further decrease the gap between the lower income groups and the higher ones since the small size of the average plot in the lowest group (6.9 dunums) tends to encourage higher wage labour participation.

Table 12:8

Income Groups in Zbeidat: By Per Capita Income, Average Household Income, and Average Cultivated Area 1979/1980

Per Capita Income (Dollars)	Number of Joint Households	Average # Members/ Household	Average Household Income	Average Cultivated Area	Percent of Joint Households
1,000-2,500	5	10.6	\$15,161	31.7	17.3
700-999	6	14.7	11,074	31.2	20.7
500-699	8	12.4	7,409	21.4	27.6
300-499	8	12.3	4,387	20.3	27.4
200-299	2	19.0	4,704	6.9	7.0
748 (average)	29 (total)	<u>Zbeidat Average</u> 13.0 (average)	8,547 (average)	22.3 (average)	100.0 (total)

Source: Author's Zbeidat Household Survey (1980).

Second, there is a definite relationship between the average area cultivated and the income group. This is not self-evident since the (total) average area cultivated includes a combination of owned, share-cropped and rented land. Since the owned area is fixed, the two variables which determine the farmer's ability to rent/sharecrop are the excess number of household members beyond those needed for work in the possessed land, and the surplus money he can invest in sharecropping/rentals. It is this latter point which may explain the correlation between income and (total) average cultivated area.