

productivity.⁷⁵ His calculations show an increase of productivity in both economies and an annual growth rate of 6.5 percent and 13.2 percent for the Arab and Jewish economies for the period 1922-1947, respectively.

The structure of employment and output are then calculated and discussed. The sector distribution of labor and output points to substantial differences that, in Metzer's view, are "consistent with, and serves an integral component of, the socioeconomic profile, developmentally distinguishing between the two communities within a generally dualistic context."⁷⁶

In terms of agriculture, there was growth in both economies, but the rate of growth in Jewish agriculture was double that of Arab agriculture. As for agriculture's share of employment, there was both a relative and absolute decline for Jewish agriculture. For Arab agriculture, Metzer's calculations show an absolute increase and a relative decline in its share of employment. The latter, according to Metzer, reflected "primarily the secular (albeit mild) exit from farming, as discussed earlier."⁷⁷ His earlier discussion in explaining this exit revolved around the "pull" effects of higher urban wages, "capital market dualism," and population pressure. I already discussed the issue of preference of peasants for exiting from agriculture earlier and will expand on it in the chapter on differentiation.

⁷⁵Ibid., 138-9.

⁷⁶Ibid., 141.

⁷⁷Ibid., 143.