

force in a particular time or how the distribution of the latter changes over time. It rather measures the ups and down, or stability, of demand for each (Arab and/or Jewish) labor category during a specific period of time. Refer for this analysis to Table J-2, computed from the absolute as distinguished from the proportionate distribution (as in Table J) of each labor force in positions within the technical division of labor, i.e., by the various occupational categories.

The most prominent feature reflected in the comparison of change in the Arab versus Jewish occupational structure of employment is that of the change rate being considerably higher in the Arab than in the Jewish occupational structure. This is true in both directions, expansion as well as decline. Higher rates of expansion in the Arab employment structure become more striking and apply invariably to all occupations, especially services during the post-1967 economic boom, as do also the rates of decline during the pre-1967 recession.⁶ This feature can be correctly interpreted as an expression of instability in the Arab structure of employment. The Arab citizens of Israel do not control the sources of their own employment, even their control over their traditional agriculture was too shaken by land expropriation, price control and water-use policies, resulting in their increasing vulnerability and dependence. The latter, in turn (along with political vulnerability) subjugate the Arab labor force to the ups and downs of the economy at large and force it to respond more extremely to crises and booms.

The second most prominent feature, comparing the two periods, is the