

America immigrant Jews. The figures indicate a distinctive occupational structure of employment for each group. This is especially prominent in the case of the Oriental-Jews (Column 4), who tend to be located mid-way between the Arab and the rest of the Jewish citizens. This position was determined before, and persisted even after, the 1967-War. A comparison between the differential location in the present and previous technical division of labor will enlighten our understanding of prospective trends.

For this matter, we try to compare Ben-Porath's findings, based on Labor Force Surveys and the 1961 Census of Population and Housing, with the figures presented in Table C. This comparison is methodologically appropriate, since both periods represent the beginning of an economic boom. Also, because until 1972, L.F.S. were based on the 1961 classification of occupational categories.

According to Yoram Ben-Porath, the 1963 occupational structure of employment highlights the four following features:

1. "The percentage of farmers is much higher among Arabs than among Jews. The percentage of farmers among the Asia-Africa immigrants is higher than among all Jews but lower than among the Arabs. The percentage of members of the professions, administrative workers, clerks, merchants and service workers is higher among Jews than among Arabs.
2. "The percentage of workers in manufacturing, construction and crafts is approximately the same for Arabs and Jews; however, in 1961, only one-tenth of Jews in this group were unskilled laborers, while for Arabs, the proportion was about one-third...The percentage of manual workers among Asia-Africa immigrants is higher than among total Jews, but lower than among Arabs.
3. "There are fewer Jews in technical and professional than in managerial, administrative and clerical occupations; among the non-Jews the order is reversed. New immigrants from Asia show the same pattern as all Jews in this respect. And it is of some significance that Arabs and Asia-Africa Jews differ.