

for lacking that condition that the latter can be neither trusted nor can be coercively subjugated to such a role.

This point will become even more clearly evident in the following indices of differentiation of Israeli occupational and industrial structure of employment over time.

D. Index of Differentiation in the Israeli-Jewish and Palestinian-Arab

Structures of Employment:

Technically, the Index of Differentiation is  $O_{ij} = 1/2 \sum [P_{ig} - P_{jg}] \times 100$  where  $P_{ig}$  is the proportion of persons in group i employed in occupation (or industry) g, and  $P_{jg}$  is the proportion of persons in group j employed in occupation g. In other words, it is half of the sum of the absolute horizontal differences between any pair of columns (in the occupational or industrial structure of employment) divided by 100. The index ranges from 0 (when distribution is identical) to 1.

As we apply it in Table N and Table B, the index demonstrates relative differentiation in the employment structure of any two population groups, over time, and comparative pairs of population groups. In this context the significance of this tool lies in reflecting a range of relative segregation/desegregation or discrimination equalization trends and amounts, in terms of access to the various locations in the technical division of labor in general but not to a specific location (occupational or industrial) in particular. Put differently, this index measures inequality of ethnic/national distribution in the occupational and industrial structure of employment.

Comparing the index of differentiation in the occupational versus