

industrial structure of Israel-Arab and Jewish employed citizens (Table N), we notice: first, greater segregation between Israeli-Jews and Israeli-Arabs in the industrial than the occupational structure of employment. The same finding applies also in earlier years (1958-1963), as in Ben-Porath's study of the Arab labor force in Israel. In the latter, this feature applies even in the case of Arab versus Oriental-Jews.¹⁶ We can perhaps attribute the lower differentiation in the Israeli-Arab versus Jewish occupational structure of employment, at least in part, to a rather higher segregation experienced systematically in the past (probably for security considerations) in the industrial structure of Arab employment. There are more industries than occupational categories that do exclude Arabs (the diamond industry is one example, and military-related production is most likely to be so). The concentration of Arab workers in few specific industries (such as construction) increases their specialization in related labor categories, resulting in the upgrading of their occupational structure of employment. Due to some industrial segregation, they gain skill in those areas of production, thus they become more highly represented in skilled labor categories, as demonstrated earlier by Table A.

Another factor that contributes to the relative upgrading of their occupational structure of employment, that is, the narrowing of the index of differentiation in that realm, is the residential segregation of the Arab citizen labor force; a subject more elaborately discussed in the context of Israel's economic structure. This is particularly true in relation to the social service delivery system, specifically education, health,