

A comparison with 1967 when there were only 9,500 Arabs and 194,835 Jews employed in this economic branch, we can say that the citizen industrial labor force grew by 31.1 percent, or in absolute terms has increased by 64,265 persons, compared to an increase of 95,762 persons in public and community services. A more detailed analysis of the figures in Table K indicates that the greater penetration into the public and community service as opposed to industry is peculiar to the post 1973 economic crisis and the latter is particularly true in the case of Jews. In the period between 1967 and 1973, the rate of growth in the size of the Jewish industrial labor force was higher than that in the public and community service (30.1 percent as compared to 28.1 percent). The latter is also true in absolute terms, in-between the two wars, 58,765 Jews entered industry, compared to 54,896 who then entered public services.

In the case of Arab citizens, the situation seems reversed. During that same period the Arab industrial labor force grew by 70.5 percent (6,700 additional members), while the size of public and community service grew by 190.6 percent (10,167 additional members).

During Israel's major industrial boom, industry became attractive to Jewish citizens who moved from public and community services and other branches into industry, while Arabs, in turn, moved in larger numbers into public and community services, following the route of Jewish citizens. This pattern of mobility seems to take place simultaneously as the demand for unskilled labor in industry was met by cheaper labor power imported from the occupied territories.

After the October War, the direction of Arab-Jewish labor mobility changes again. Between 1973 and 1975, the size of the Jewish labor force