

employed in industry declines by 1 percent and grows in public and community services by 11 percent, while in the meantime, the size of the Arab labor force in industry grows by 12 percent compared to only 1 percent in public and community services.

As demonstrated in Table U by the rate of change in the size of the Arab versus the Jewish labor force in each economic branch, in light of the latter's rate of expansion or decline we notice the following patterns of labor mobility:

- (a) In industry the pattern is that of Arabs replacing Jews in a declining economic branch (declining in terms of the size of the size of the labor force employed in that branch).
- (b) In agriculture and construction, both Arabs and Jews jointly moving-off declining economic branches.
- (c) In commerce, however, Jews are replacing Arabs in a declining economic branch.
- (d) In personal services, Arabs are replacing Jews in an expanding economic branch.
- (e) In transport and communication, finance and business services, as well as public and community services, Arabs and Jews are joining expanding economic branches.

In interpreting these replacement/joining trends, we must keep in mind three important points: first, the relatively small size of Arabs versus Jews in the total citizen labor force, as well as in the various economic branches. The latter makes a real difference in such interpretation. In 1975, for example, the citizen Arab labor force formed only 9.7 percent of the total citizen labor force in the country. The 17,000