

Table W. Size of the Israeli Proletariat Using Poulantzas' Criteria

1972 - 1974			
Year	Proletariat Arab Employees	Proletariat Jewish Employees	All Citizen Proletariat Employees
1972	64.5% (46,440)	37% (265,000)	39.6% (311,440)
1973	61% (48,739)	35.4% (261,000)	37.8% (309,739)
1974	63.9% (50,098)	33.5% (250,000)	36.3% (300,098)

Source: Computed from Table 48 (with 36 major and sub-occupational categories) in CBS, Labour Force Survey, 1974, Jerusalem, 1976, Special Series No. , p. 109. Absolute total employees and Jewish employees total from Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1975.

Definition: Proletariat refers to employees who perform simultaneously productive, manual, non-supervisory labor categories. Concretely, these include: agricultural workers in packing houses and farm laborers; metal processors, tinsmiths, and workers in finished metal products; assemblers, fitters, and repairers of machinery and transport vehicles; electricians, producers and assemblers of electronic equipment; precision instrument workers; skilled workers in food, beverages and tobacco processing; woodworkers, carpenters and related workers; weavers, spinners, knitters, and finishers of textiles; tailors and sewers; shoemakers and other leather workers; printing workers; miners, quarrymen, and workers on heavy mechanical equipment; drivers; longshoremen and freight handlers; unskilled workers in rubber, plastic, food and beverages industry, and unskilled workers in industry and building.