

16. Ben-Porath, op.cit., p. 34. Refer to Table 2-14.

(a) Since 1963 Labor Force Surveys do not provide data necessary for computing the index of differentiation in the industrial structure of Oriental-Jews and citizen Palestinian-Arabs, which would otherwise be of special significance for our analysis of the post-1967 War period and whether the militarization of the economy tends to increase or decrease differentiation in this particular case.

(b) Although both use occupational and industrial categories of the 1961 classification, we cannot compare Ben-Porath's Table 2-14 with ours because he restricted his analysis to employed men, excluding women, and also to mobile, i.e., commuter Arab labor only, excluding those employed in their place of residence. He did so in order to reduce biases of agricultural employment of women and low rates of participation in the labor course.

In order to be able to compare ours with his index, it will be necessary to apply the same adjustments to our analysis. This, in turn, will be unrealistic, in light of objective changes such as the increased mobilization of women into the labor force, the dramatic decline in the traditional agricultural employment, and the penetration of Jewish industrial capital into Arab residential villages--so the distinction between the sexes, and between mobile and non-mobile labor is no longer valid in the post-1967 era.

17. Most of the service labor force is probably employed by UNWRA (United Nations Work and Relief Association), associated with its bureaucracy.
18. Refer to Footnote      in Chapter
19. We must remember that the figure 18 percent in Table FF, as the portion of the Israeli-Arab male labor force employed in construction, refers to the recession period. In 1966 it was 22.1 percent and in 1965, the peak of the construction boom, it reached 24.2 percent. Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, No. 2, 1969, p. 259.
20. Jamil Hilal, The West Bank: Its Economic and Social Structure (1948-1974), P.L.O. Research Center, Palestine Books No. 60, Beirut, 1975 (Arabic).