

4. "The main features of the occupational comparison are also reflected in the industrial structure of men's employment. Arabs are under-represented in government, public and commercial services, and in manufacturing industries, and are concentrated in agriculture and in construction.... Here, too, there is some similarity between Arabs and Asia-Africa immigrants, and the more recently the latter have immigrated, the greater the similarity." 11

Table C, in which there is a more detailed segmentation of Israel's labor market by the various citizen groups, points out the persistence of the distinctive features of the Arab occupational structure of employment relative to that of the Jewish labor force. As far as the occupational structure of Jewish employment, the figures in this table reflect not only differential locations of the various Jewish groups in the technical division of labor, but also simultaneously with these consistent internal differentiations, changes with the occupational distribution of each group over time. The year 1970 represents a turning point concerning the latter type of change. For the first time the proportion of the born-in-Israel (Sabra) labor force who are farmers exceeds that among Asia-Africa immigrants (Oriental-Jews).

In the same year, the representation of the Sabra labor force in professional, scientific/technical occupations (24.1 percent) exceeds their representation in the administrative, managerial/executive occupations (21.9 percent), contrary to the reversed feature in the average Jewish occupational structure of employment pointed out by Ben-Porath prior to the war, and persisting in the post-war period as reflected in Column 2.

Another important change is in the representation of Europe-America immigrants versus Sabras in the administrative, managerial/executive occupational category until the war, and all along the nation-building