

of employment; thus, it tells us nothing about either the concrete or the social forms of labor to which different population groups have more or less access. In other words, this index of differentiation does not identify specific locations in the technical and/or social division of labor within which segregation or desegregation for/against particular segments of the labor force prevails.

It is a more appropriate tool for assessing levels of discriminatory distribution of different segments of the labor force within the structure of employment in general. This provides us with some relevant hints that are likely to shed some light on differential class locations and guide us somehow in identifying the latter. Finally, a strong point in this analysis is the attention given to the relation between the occupational and industrial structure of employment. The latter is the focus of the following analysis.

### III. The Industrial Structure of Employment

#### A. The 1967 Base Year

The industrial structure refers here to the proportional distribution of the employed labor force among the various branches of the economy. For an accurate estimation of the transformations that have occurred in the industrial structure of employment of the labor force employed in Israel during the post-1967 decade, it helps to know how it was in the beginning of that very period. The figures in Table FF respond, in part, to this need, presenting the men's industrial structure of employment in