

Palestinian national groups under such critical security conditions.

Political status relative to the State of Israel seems to be the most crucial factor in determining the range of differentiation between occupational as well as industrial structures of employment of Arab and Jewish segments of Israel's labor force, the effect of which being even greater in the case of occupational as compared with industrial distributions. The latter is evident in the higher figures in Column D3-4 than those in Column C. The citizenship of the State (regardless of its ranking position as first, second, or third class) seems to make quite a difference regarding the location of Arabs in the technical division of labor. This is illustrated in the fact that the index of differentiation in the occupational structures of citizen versus non-citizen Palestinian-Arabs (Column D2-3) does almost double that of differentiation in the occupational structures of citizen Palestinian-Arabs versus Israeli-Jews (Column D2-4). It is also greater than differentiation in the case of all Palestinian-Arabs versus all Israeli-Jews in general (Column D1-4).

In sum, greater occupational differentiation exists between citizen versus non-citizen Palestinian-Arab workers in Israel than between citizen Palestinian-Arabs and any Israeli-Jewish population group. The same role is likely to be applicable in the industrial structure (although data were not available to specify by Jewish ethnic group), with segregation being, however, greater in the occupational, than in the industrial, structure. The latter makes much sense in light of the fact that around 70 percent of the non-citizen workers from occupied territories fall in unskilled labor category in the very bottom of Israel's occupation structure, as we have