

As far as the replacement/joining question is concerned, this table suggests the likelihood for either trend to be highest in cases where differentiation in occupational location is lowest. That is, among Israeli-born Sabras and Europe-America immigrants, then in the case of Oriental-Jews and Israeli-Arab citizens, but not between the latter, on the one hand, and the former, on the other.

As Table N focused only on the citizen labor force prior and after the 1967 War, basing the analysis on the 1961 classification of occupational and industrial structures of employment, Table B, unlike the former, focuses on the period prior and after the 1973 War, which represents a shift from an economic boom into crisis. The index of differentiation includes also the non-citizen Palestinian segment of Israel's labor force, and is based on the 1972 classification of occupational and industrial structure, hence comes the impossibility of comparing the two indexes, a comparison that otherwise may allow for meaningful generalization regarding transformation in these differentiations over a longer period of time, specifically the effects of the post-1967 period of rapid economic growth with the post-1973 period of economic stagnation and decline. Given these limitations, one has to analyze the 1972-1975 period separately, not in comparison with the previous one.

Despite the differences mentioned above, one feature that seems equally prominent in both tables is the very narrowing down of the gap in the occupational structure of Israeli-Arab citizens compared with that of all Israeli-Jewish groups during wartime. This is to say, the decline in Israeli-Jewish/Arab occupational differentiation, a feature that is not