

## B. DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. **Survey population:** the population of the Labour Force Surveys covers the permanent (*de jure*) population of Israel aged 15 and over, including the residents of Jewish localities in Judea, Samaria, the Gaza Area and the Golan Heights. It also includes potential immigrants and permanent residents living abroad for less than one year at the time of the survey. Tourists and temporary residents are not included, unless they have been living in Israel for more than one year, continuously.

As of 1968, the survey population also includes residents of East Jerusalem; and, as of 1982 it also includes the Druze residents of the Golan sub-District.

2. **Household population:** the estimates and tables refer to all households, except for those in kibbutzim, institutions, student dormitories and households outside localities (Bedouin in the South, and others).
3. **Household:** one person living alone or a group of persons living together in a dwelling on a permanent basis, most days of the week, and who have a joint budget for food. A household may be composed of one person or more, as well as of persons who are not relatives.
4. **Size of household:** determined by the number of persons included in the household, according to the above definition.

**Average number of persons per household** – calculated by dividing the total number of persons in all households by the number of households.

5. **Relationship to the household representative:** a variable that defines the relationship between the various persons in a household and the “household representative” (see below). This relationship may be a form of kinship (e.g., spouse or brother), or other relationship (not a relative).

**Household representative** – the person appearing first on the list of persons belonging to the household, and the person to whom the rest of the household members relate.

6. **Type of household:** determined according to the relationship to the “household representative” which the interviewee reported, and additional demographic variables (e.g., marital status, sex and age). For a detailed description of the variable and the method used to determine it, see: *Typology of Households and families in Israel 1999*, Technical Publication No. 73, Jerusalem, 2002.

The type of household includes family households and non-family households:

**Non-family household** – is a household with one person only or a group of persons who are not relatives.

**Family household** – is a household with at least one “family”. Family households are divided into three types:

- A family household that includes one nuclear family
- A family household that includes one nuclear family and “others”
- A family household that includes two or more nuclear families

**Others** are persons living in a household with a family that is not their nuclear family.

For types of families, see definitions of “Family” and “Type of family” below.

7. **Number of generations in a household:** a relationship of spouse, or siblings, or siblings-in-law, to the household representative are considered one generation; a relationship of parent, son/daughter, in-laws of spouse, or child’s spouse are considered two generations; a relationship of grandfather/grandmother or grandchild are considered three generations, etc.

When there is more than one type of the above relationships in a household, the determining number of generations is the highest number of generations that can be identified.

8. **Children up to age 17 in the household:** includes all children up to the age of 17 (inclusive) in the household.

**Note:** according to the weighting method used in Labour Force Surveys in the years related to in this publication (2001-2002), children born in Israel to immigrants of 1990 and after were included in the weighting strata of those who are “not immigrants”. Therefore, the numbers obtained for households with children, families with children and immigrants’ children – among immigrants of 1990 and after in general, and specifically immigrants from the former USSR – were under-estimated. In fact, the estimates are higher than those appearing in this publication.

See: Central Bureau of Statistics, *Labour Force Surveys 2002*, Current Statistics 9/2003, Jerusalem, 2003.

9. **Family:** a nuclear family of two or more persons, who share a household, and are related to each other as husband and wife, parent and child or an unmarried couple. The definition also includes other relations: grandfather and/or grandmother and grandchild (without the child’s parents), or siblings (without spouses or children of their own). A household can include more than one family.
10. **Size of family:** determined by the number of persons included in the family, according to the above definition.

**Average persons per family** – calculated by dividing the total number of persons in all families, by the number of families.

11. **Type of family:** determined by the relationships of the various persons in the family, based on their relationship to the household representative. For a detailed description of the variable and the method used to determine it, see Technical Publication mentioned above, paragraph 6. A family can be of various types: a couple, a couple with children, a lone parent with children,<sup>1</sup> or “other”. Families with children are also classified by the age of the youngest child in the family, according to the age groups “up to 17”, “18-24” and “25 and over”. The “Other” type of family includes families of siblings who live together without their parents, with no spouses or children; as well as families of grandparents who live with their grandchildren aged 15 and over, without their parents.
12. **Children in families:** all those living in a household with at least one parent, without a spouse or children of their own in the household, including those aged 15 and over who live in a household with a grandfather and/or grandmother, without their parents. Children can be of all ages, unless otherwise stated.
13. **Cohabitation:** joint residence in the same household of a couple that are not married to each other. The survey did not pose an explicit question regarding cohabitation. A man and a woman who relate to each other as a couple in the question regarding relationships, and are not married to each other, are identified as a cohabiting couple. The term “**unmarried couples**” is identical to the term “cohabiting couples”.
14. **Religion/Population group:** the head of the household is the only household member who is questioned regarding his religion. The head of the household’s religion is registered as the religion of all members of the household. The classification by religion includes: Jews, Moslems, Christian, Druze and Other Religions (Other Religions includes Without Religion and Religion Unknown).

The category of “Other Religions” includes all those who replied that they are not Jewish. As of 2001, this group has been divided into two population groups:

“**Arabs**” a. live in Arab localities (non-Jewish localities); or  
b. live in Jewish or mixed localities, were born in Israel or arrived in Israel before 1990.

“**Others**” live in Jewish or mixed localities, and arrived in Israel in 1990 or later.

As of 2001, Arabs are presented separately.

The data for the population group “Others” are included in the total households; however, because of their low frequency, they are mostly not presented separately.

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<sup>1</sup> Including families in which the parent is married but the spouse is not present in the household, or does not belong to the survey population (in 2002 – approximately 2% of all lone-parent families with children of all ages, and approximately 5% of lone-parent families with children up to age 17).

**15. Type of locality:** localities are divided into two main groups, according to their size (number of residents):

a. **Urban localities**, which include 2,000 residents and more, and are classified into sub-groups according to their size.

b. **Rural localities**, which include less than 2,000 residents.

As of 1998, localities are classified according to their estimated population in the 1995 Census of Population and Housing.

The type of locality according to which the data are classified, is the permanent type of locality.

For further details, see: Central Bureau of Statistics, *List of Localities, Their Population and Codes, 31 XII 1999*, Technical Publication No. 71, Jerusalem, 2001.

**16. Development localities:** included are localities specified in the regulations that were updated throughout the years according to the Severance Pay Law of 1963. Following are the 25 development localities included in the processing of the Labour Force Surveys:

*Development localities in the North:* Bet She'an, Hazor HaGelilit, Tiberias, Yoqne'am Illit, Karmi'el, Migdal HaEmeq, Ma'alot-Tarshiha, Nazerat Illit, Akko, Afula, Zefat, Qiryat Shemona, Shelomi.

*Development localities in the South:* Ofaqim, Elat, Bet Shemesh, Dimona, Yavne, Yeroham, Mizpe Ramon, Netivot, Arad, Qiryat Gat, Qiryat Mal'akhi, Sederot.

For further details, see Technical Publication No. 71 mentioned above, Para. 15.

**17. District and sub-District:** the districts and sub-Districts are defined as specified in Technical Publication No. 71 mentioned above, Para. 15.

**18. Origin:** the origin is recorded only for Jews. For those born abroad, their country/continent of birth was recorded. For those born in Israel, the father's country/continent of birth was recorded.

**19. Years of schooling:** the number of years the interviewee had regular studies in a school, not including independent study or attending irregular courses. Only complete years of schooling are counted. For persons studying at the time of the interview, that year is also counted.

**20. The highest degree (certificate):** the highest degree a person received during their studies in school, or in a study framework that awards formal degrees (not including certificates on completing a course, or certificates on completing supplementary studies, etc.).

**21. Annual civilian labour force characteristics:**

- a. Worked during the last 12 months – all those aged 15 and over who worked in the country at least one day in the last 12 months preceding the survey.
- b. Did not work during the last 12 months – all those aged 15 and over who did not work even one day in the last 12 months preceding the survey.

**22. Occupation:** all activities and tasks performed by the interviewee at his place of work, regardless of what he or she studied if the work is not in that field.

As of 1995, interviewees are classified according to the 1994 classification of occupations, which is based on the classification of the International Labour Office (ILO): *International Standard Classification of Occupations: ISCO-88*, Geneva, 1990.

For a detailed explanation of the classification of occupations, see: Central Bureau of Statistics, *Standard Classification of Occupations 1994*, Technical Publication No. 64, Jerusalem, 1994.

For additional definitions and explanations, see the following publications of the Central Bureau of Statistics:

1. *Typology of Households and families in Israel 1999*, Technical Publication No. 73, Jerusalem, 2002.
2. *Labour Force Surveys 2002*, Special Publication 1218, Jerusalem, 2004.
3. *Households – Economic Characteristics and Housing Density 1998-2001, based on Labour Force Surveys*, Special Publication 1209, Jerusalem, 2003.