

MANUFACTURING INDICES

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PREFACE

This publication presents data on Manufacturing in Israel according to several variables: employee jobs, establishments, labour cost and wages, revenue from local sales and export, Manufacturing production indices, technological intensity, etc.

Manufacturing indices are estimates of changes in Manufacturing – a sector that is of considerable importance. In 2008, approximately 16% of all employed persons in the economy worked in Manufacturing; those industries constituted approximately 18% of the net domestic product, and they produced approximately 97% of all export goods (excluding diamonds).

In this publication, the data on Manufacturing industries are classified by technological intensity. In that way, it is possible to learn about the differences between the respective technological intensity groups and their contribution to Manufacturing.

This publication provides information regarding the development of Manufacturing in Israel, which will be useful for various factors in the economy, such as: national institutions, economic research institutions, government ministries, and the general public.

These data are used each month in preparing the Manufacturing indices that appear in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics and the CBS database.

The Manufacturing indices are monthly indices which predate the annual data collected in the Manufacturing survey, and are based on monthly information collected from Manufacturing establishments as well as on administrative sources. The data collected in the Manufacturing survey include the following information on Manufacturing establishments: jobs, revenue, output, product, input, inventory, sales cost, expenditures, assets and liabilities, etc. The sources of Manufacturing survey data are annual financial reports and administrative sources. The results of that survey are presented in the publication *Manufacturing Survey 2006*, special Publication No. 1387.

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INTRODUCTION

1. General

The Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) collects monthly data from a sample of approximately 2,200 Manufacturing establishments. These data are used to prepare the current Manufacturing indices, which are an indicator of the development in Manufacturing and in the economy in general.

This publication presents Manufacturing indices for 2008. The indices were calculated on the basis of data collected from the sample that was replaced in 2004, according to the base 2004=100.0.

Manufacturing indices are calculated each month, and include the following indices:

- (1) Manufacturing production indices;
- (2) Employment indices (jobs, employee jobs, work hours);
- (3) Revenue indices (for the domestic market and for export);
- (4) Labour cost indices (wages, supplementary expenditures);
- (5) Derived indices (cost and wages per paid work hour, wages per employee job, revenue per job, etc.).

Because the methods of computing Manufacturing indices differ from those used to compute all other indices, they are listed in separate sections.

Tables 1-9 present data on employee jobs in Manufacturing, as well as data on labour cost and revenue according to industry, sector, and size of the establishment.

Tables 10-11 present data on export-intensive establishments – Manufacturing establishments whose exports constitute over 50% of the value of their sales, and establishments whose exports amount to over NIS 10 million a year and comprise over 25% of their sales.

Table 12 presents indices of Manufacturing revenue at constant prices, and thus enables calculation of the real change in Manufacturing revenue.

Table 13 presents indices of Manufacturing production, employee jobs, and actual work hours, according to aggregated groups.

Table 14 presents data on mobility of workers in Manufacturing, which reflect changes in workers absorbed and workers discharged in Manufacturing in 2008, compared to 2007.

Tables 15-19 present data on employment and revenue, by technological intensity.

Publication of the Indices

As noted, all the indices as of January 2004 are published according to the base 2004=100.0. To calculate seasonally adjusted and trend data, and for the convenience of users, the series of Manufacturing indices as of 1990 were also calculated according to the base 2004=100.0. The calculation was made by dividing indices prior to 2004 by the mean of the indices for 2004, according to the base 1994=100.0. The indices by industries (from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*) are posted monthly on the CBS website (www.cbs.gov.il) in the section on

“Manufacturing”. Additionally, a press release on Manufacturing indices is posted monthly on the CBS website.

A preliminary estimate is calculated and published approximately one month and 20 days after the surveyed month, based on data from approximately 65% of all establishments in the sample and including most of the large establishments. A second estimate, based on data from approximately 80% of the sample establishments, is published two months and 20 days after the surveyed month. One month later, when additional data are obtained, adjusted indices are published; and one month after that (four months and 20 days after the surveyed month), a final index is published based on data from approximately 95% of all sample establishments.

2. Main Findings

2.1 Production and Revenue

In 2008, the level of Manufacturing production in Manufacturing establishments with at least one employee job (excluding the diamond industry) was 7.4% higher (at constant prices) than in 2007, following increments of 4.5% in 2007, 9.8% in 2006, 3.7% in 2005, and 7.0% in 2004, and continuous declines of 0.4% in 2003, 1.9% in 2002, and 4.9% in 2001.

Manufacturing revenue amounted to NIS 359 billion in 2008, compared with NIS 336 billion in 2007 (a nominal rise of 6.8%). Sales to the domestic market constituted 59% of Manufacturing revenue, and 41% of the export sales.

Revenue at constant prices increased by 2.9% in 2008, compared with 2007.

The Manufacturing production index, which aims to reflect the changes in the value added of Manufacturing, is calculated by weighting the indices of the indicators for which the changes are similar to the changes in value added. These indices include output of products, work hours invested in production, and revenue at Constant prices.

The index of Manufacturing revenue at constant prices is computed as follows: The index of revenue at current prices is divided by a combined index made up of indices of wholesale prices of Manufacturing output for the domestic market and export price indices.

The difference in the development of the production index and the development of the revenue index at constant prices in 2008 compared with 2007 can be attributed to the fact that the Manufacturing production index is weighted by the changes in value added, as mentioned above, and the index of revenue is weighted by the distribution of revenue. Those weights are different. Although revenue is an indicator in the index of Manufacturing production, it is not the only indicator.

For example, in Mining of Minerals and Quarrying of Stone and Sand, the revenue index in constant prices increased by 40% in 2008, whereas the production index in that division increased by only 0.6%. In that division, sales were more from inventory than from domestic production. By contrast, in the divisions Extraction of Crude Petroleum and Natural gas, Refined Petroleum and Petroleum Products, and Chemicals and Chemical Products, revenue in constant prices increased by 10% whereas the production index increased by 33%.

In 2008, the level of exports as a percentage of revenue in corporations under foreign ownership and government corporations was – 65% and 60%, respectively (see definitions below).

Establishments whose sales reached NIS 100 million and over in 2008 constituted 4.4% of all Manufacturing establishments, and employed 52% of all workers in Manufacturing. The sales of these establishments amounted to 78% of the total revenue in Manufacturing. In the Electronic Communications Equipment division, the sales of 31% of all establishments amounted to NIS 100 million and over (94% of the total revenue in this division), and 87% of all jobs in the division were in those establishments.

2.2 Inventory

At the end of 2008, the value of Manufacturing inventory was 5% higher than the inventory recorded at the end of 2007. The data were calculated in constant prices of December 2000. The increase is due to growth in the inventory of: Chemicals, Plastics and Rubber; Metal and Machinery; Electric, Electronic, and Transport; Food, Beverages and Tobacco; and in Building Inputs.

The share of the product inventory in 2006¹ reached 47% of total inventory in Manufacturing, corresponding to 7% of the total revenue.

The average material inventory in 2005 was 15.6% of the purchase of materials in Manufacturing. Differences were found between divisions, in accordance with production processes. Thus, for example, in the beverage division, the material inventory amounted to 28% of the purchases of materials, whereas in the meat and poultry processing industries, the material inventory amounted to 7% of the purchases of materials.

In most industries, the material inventory corresponded to an average of 1.5 months of consumption. The food industry keeps a one-month material inventory, and the metal industries keep a material inventory for nearly two months.

Table A.- Manufacturing Inventory Indices

31.12.2008

Base: 100.0 = X-XII 2000

At constant prices

Industry (division)	Total	Materials	Products		
			Total	In process	Finished
Total	97.1	105.3	89.2	98.0	83.3
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	115.0	125.7	102.7	109.4	100.8
Textiles, Clothing and Leather	85.1	102.3	70.2	66.4	71.7
Building Inputs	76.1	89.0	57.9	61.6	56.6
Chemicals, Plastics and Rubber	117.8	137.5	102.4	154.1	88.4
Metal and Machinery	101.8	145.5	65.8	62.2	69.7
Electric, Electronic and Transport	90.9	78.5	103.0	106.4	98.4
Paper, Furniture, Printing, Jewellery and Miscellaneous Industries	73.4	87.3	53.6	62.9	51.7

¹ See: Central Bureau of Statistics, *Manufacturing Survey 2006*, Special Publication No. 1387, Jerusalem, 2010.

Table B.- Manufacturing Inventory Indices
31.12.2007
Base: 100.0 = X-XII 2000

At Constant Prices

Industry (division)	Total	Materials	Products		
			Total	In process	Finished
Total	92.2	100.2	84.4	83.5	85.0
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	112.5	129.2	93.5	73.4	99.3
Textiles, Clothing and Leather	92.4	117.3	70.9	69.9	71.3
Building Inputs	74.9	83.7	59.9	62.4	58.7
Chemicals, Plastics and Rubber Industries	97.8	110.3	88.1	96.9	85.7
Metal and Machinery	97.7	137.1	65.1	51.1	80.2
Electric, Electronic and Transport	87.3	79.4	95.1	97.8	91.3
Paper, Furniture, Printing, Jewellery and Miscellaneous Industries	79.4	80.9	77.4	64.7	80.0

2.3 Employment and Wages

The number of jobs in Manufacturing in 2008 was estimated at an average of 365,000 per month (see the definition of jobs in "Definitions and Explanations" Section 5.1), compared to 359,000 jobs in 2007 (an increase of 2%). 17,800 of the workers in Manufacturing in 2008 (5.0%) were hired through employment agencies. Regarding the number of actual work hours, there was a decline of 0.1%, so that the product per work hour increased by 7.5% in 2008 compared with 2007.

In 2008, 70.0% of the jobs in Manufacturing were in the private sector – under Israeli ownership, 8.4% were in cooperatives, 7.0% were in government corporations, 11.5% were in the private sector – under foreign ownership, and 3.0% were in the households sector.

The cost per work hour in Manufacturing amounted to NIS 69 in 2008, compared with NIS 67 in 2007. The highest cost was recorded in establishments with 300 jobs and above – NIS 91 per paid work hour per employee job; and the lowest cost – NIS 33 – was recorded in establishments with 1-4 jobs.

The share of supplementary expenses for wages in 2008 was 18.7%. The highest average annual wages per employee job were recorded in the following divisions: Electronic Communications Equipment (NIS 234,000), Industrial Equipment for Control and Supervision, Medical and Scientific Equipment (NIS 217,000), Mining and Quarrying (NIS 215,000), and Transport Equipment (NIS 175,000), whereas the overall average in Manufacturing was NIS 131,000. The lowest average annual wage was recorded in Wearing Apparel, Leather and Leather Products, and in Jewellery and Gift Items, Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Articles (NIS 61,000-77,000 per year).

As in previous years, in 2008 government corporations paid the highest annual wages per employee job – NIS 229,000, compared to NIS 107,000 in cooperatives, and NIS 120,000 in private corporations. This was also a result of differences in the distribution and centralization in the establishments of the different sectors.

2.4 Export-Intensive Establishments¹

In 2008, 90% of the Manufacturing export was carried out by 822 export-intensive establishments, which constituted 7.0% of all Manufacturing establishments. They employed 40% of the workers in Manufacturing, and their revenue was 46% of the total revenue of Manufacturing.

The cost per paid work-hour in export-intensive establishments was 33% higher than the average in Manufacturing, and amounted to a total of NIS 92. The revenue per job in these establishments was 15% higher than the corresponding revenue in all Manufacturing establishments.

The average number of jobs per establishment in the export-intensive establishments was 179, compared to an average of 31 jobs per establishment in all Manufacturing. Of the export-intensive establishments, 75% were private – under Israeli ownership and households sector, 15% were private – under foreign ownership, 10% were cooperatives, and less than 1% was government corporations.

2.5 Mobility of Workers

The increase in employment in 2008 was a result of expanded employment in some establishments, and the opening of new establishments.

Analysis of worker mobility by establishments reveals that in existing establishments where the number of jobs increased, 21,000 jobs were added in Manufacturing (6% of all jobs in Manufacturing) in 2008. By contrast, in existing establishments where employment declined, 14,000 jobs were eliminated. Moreover, new establishments added 17,000 jobs to Manufacturing, whereas establishments that closed during the year eliminated approximately 16,000 jobs.

Analysis of worker mobility by size groups (number of jobs per establishment) revealed that the increase in employment was greater in establishments with 50-99 jobs (6.4%, compared to 2.4% in all establishments). In establishments with 20-49 jobs, employment declined by 0.9%.

Table 14 presents data on the rate of mobility in employment, which is the ratio of absorbed and discharged workers to the total number of workers. The highest mobility rate – 35% – was recorded in small establishments in which there were up to 19 jobs.

Data on mobility of workers exclude workers hired through employment agencies.

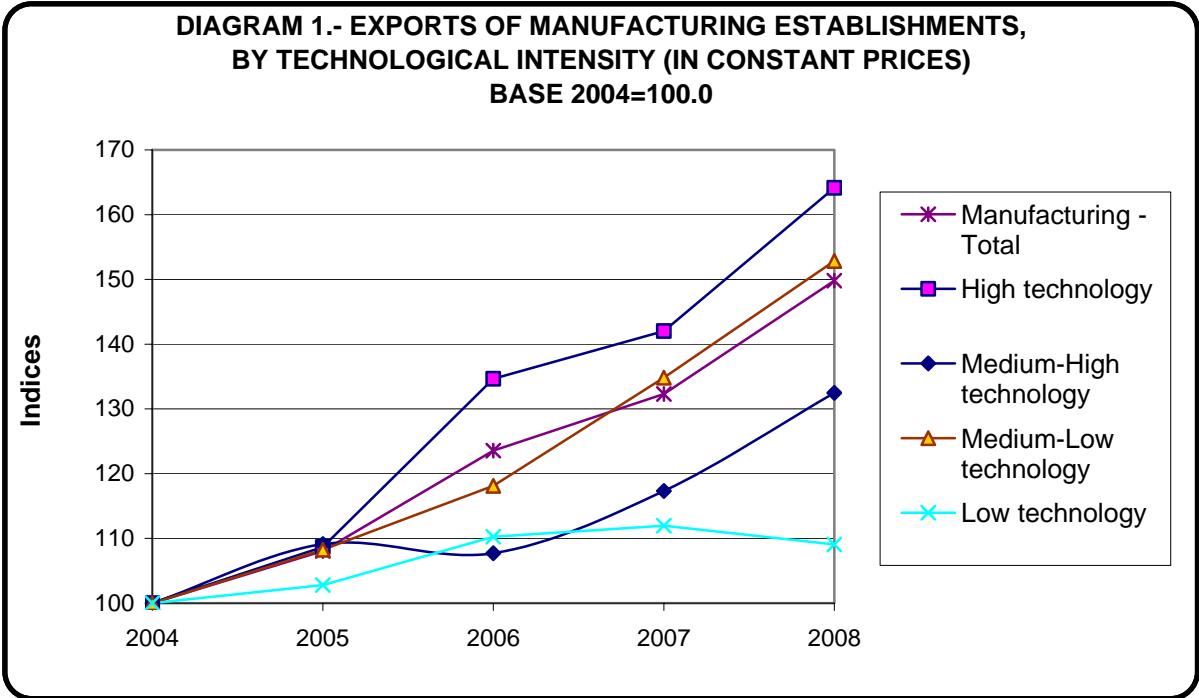
¹ Export-intensive establishments are establishments whose exports constitute over 50% of the value of their sales, and those whose exports amount to over NIS 10 million a year and comprise over 25% of their sales.

2.6 Technological Intensity

In accordance with the classification recommended by the OECD, the Manufacturing industries were divided into four groups, by technological intensity:

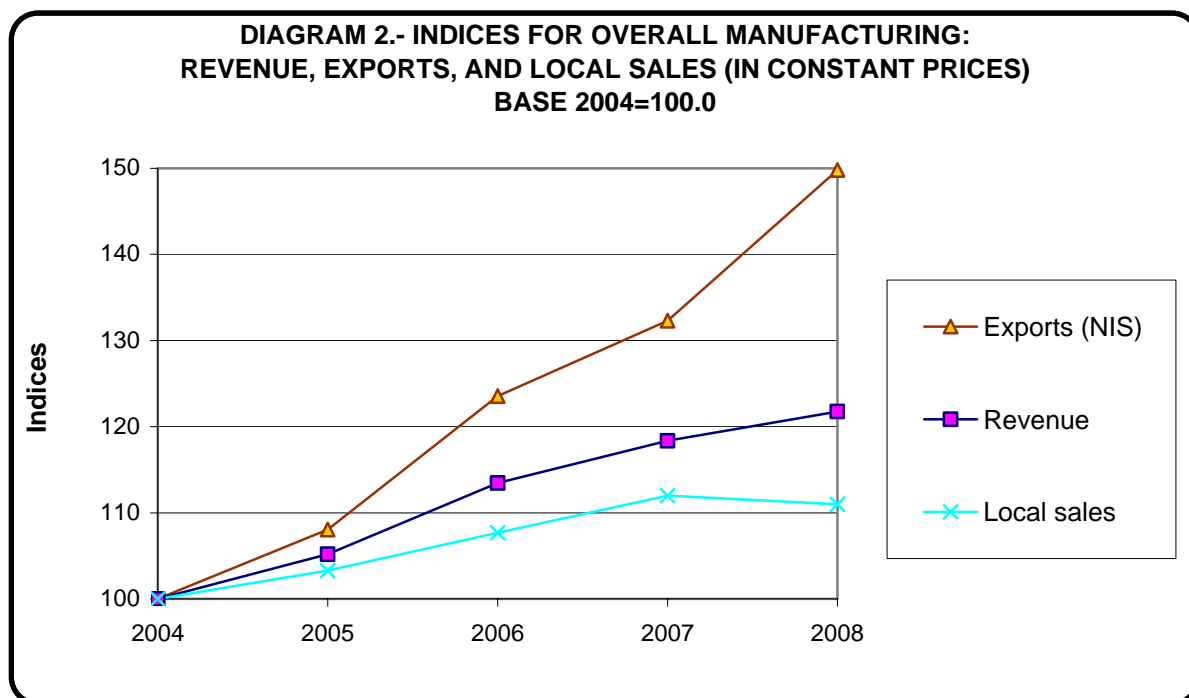
- a. **High technology** includes the following industries: Electronic Communications Equipment; Office Machinery; Pharmaceuticals; Industrial Equipment for Control and Supervision; Electronic Components; and Aircraft.
- b. **Medium-high technology** includes the following industries: Chemicals and Chemical Products and Refined Petroleum (excluding pharmaceuticals); Machinery and Equipment; Electric Motors and Electric Distribution Apparatus; Motor Vehicles and Transport Equipment.
- c. **Medium-low technology** includes the following industries: Mining of Minerals and Quarrying of Stone and Sand; Rubber and Plastics; Non-Metallic Mineral Products; Non-Ferrous and Precious Metals; Metal Products; Ships and Boats; Jewellery and Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Articles; and Manufacturing n.e.c.
- d. **Low technology** includes the following industries: Textiles; Wearing Apparel (excl. knitting); Footwear, Leather and Leather Products; Food Products; Beverages and Tobacco Products; Paper and Printing; Wood and its Products; and Furniture.

High-technology industries are characterized by their substantial contribution to Manufacturing exports. In 2008, half of the Manufacturing exports derived from establishments classified as high-technology industries. All four of the technological intensity groups recorded an increase in imports between 2004 and 2008. However, the most substantial increase was found in the high-technology industries, which had the highest rates of Manufacturing exports in the economy.



In 2008, the amount of high-technology exports was twice as high as medium-high technology exports, three times as high as medium-low technology exports, and seven times as high as low-technology exports.

The **domestic** revenue in 2008 amounted to NIS 213 billion – and 38% of it derived from low-technology industries. The growth rate of domestic revenue between 2004 and 2008 was lower than the growth rate of exports.



The **Manufacturing production index** increased by 7.4% in 2008. The highest rate of growth in the index was found in high-technology industries, whereas in medium-high and medium-low technology industries, the growth rate was lower than in total Manufacturing. In low-technology industries, there was even a decline in the Manufacturing production index in 2008, as shown in Table C.

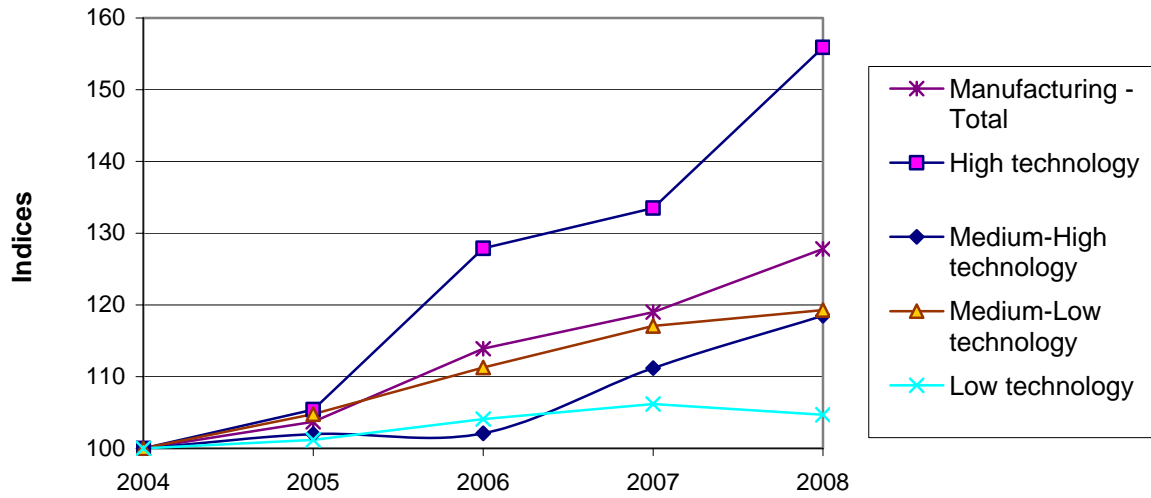
Based on the annual average, the highest level of growth in Manufacturing production between 2004 and 2008 was found in high-technology industries, whereas the lowest level of growth was found in low-technology industries. During that period, high-technology industries contributed 67% to the growth in the Manufacturing production index.

Table C.- Annual Change in the Production Index, by Technological Intensity

Percentages

	1995-2000	2001-2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004-2008
Manufacturing - Total	4.2	-1.1	6.8	3.7	9.8	4.5	7.4	6.3
High technology	11.9	-1.3	15.1	5.4	21.3	4.4	16.8	11.7
Medium-high technology	2.2	-0.1	0.3	2.0	0.1	8.9	6.6	4.3
Medium-low technology	1.1	0.5	3.4	4.8	6.2	5.2	1.9	4.5
Low technology	0.0	-2.7	2.2	1.2	2.9	2.0	-1.4	1.2

**DIAGRAM 3.- MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION INDICES,
BY TECHNOLOGICAL INTENSITY
BASE 2004=100.0**



In 2008, 27% of the **jobs** in Manufacturing were recorded in high-technology industries; and 34% of the jobs in Manufacturing were recorded in low-technology industries, which are labour-intensive. A decline in the number of jobs in Manufacturing establishments between 2001 and 2003 was followed by an increase in the number of jobs as of 2004 – mainly in high technology industries.

**DIAGRAM 4.- JOBS IN MANUFACTURING,
BY TECHNOLOGICAL INTENSITY
BASE 2004=100.0**

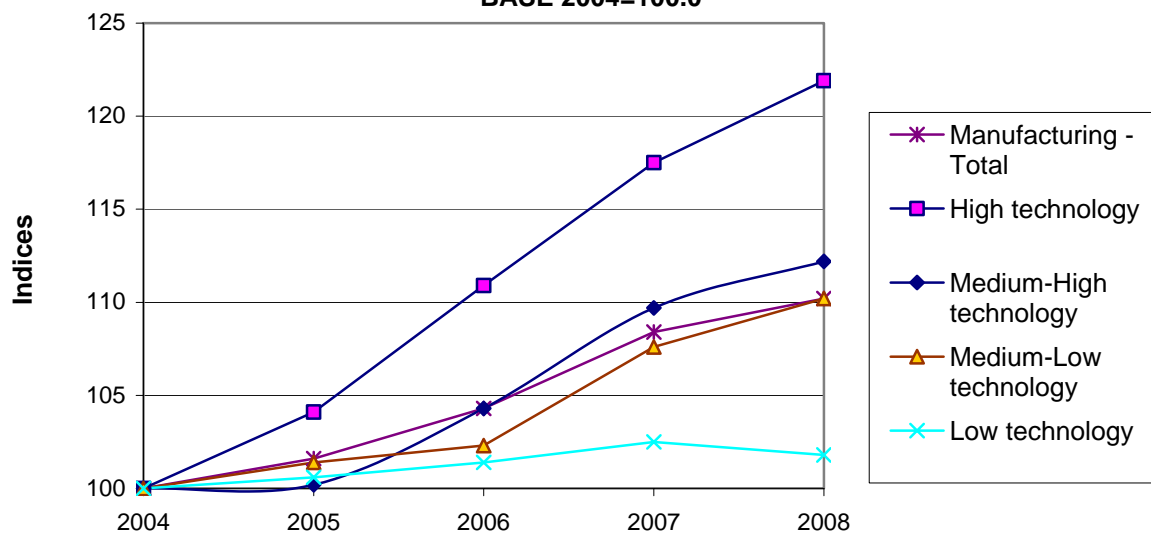


Table D.- Percentage of Change in Manufacturing Production, in Employee Jobs and Wages per Employee Job, by Technological Intensity (Each Year Compared to the Previous Year)¹

1996-2008

	Manufacturing – total			High Technology			Medium-High Technology			Medium-Low Technology			Low Technology		
	Pro-duction	Emplo- yee jobs	Wages per emplo- yee job ²	Pro-duction	Emplo- yee jobs	Wages per emplo- yee job ²	Pro-duction	Emplo- yee jobs	Wages per emplo- yee job ²	Pro-duction	Emplo- yee jobs	Wages per emplo- yee job ²	Pro-duction	Emplo- yee jobs	Wages per emplo- yee job ²
1996	5.4	1.6	2.6	12.0	3.4	5.6	2.4	0.9	1.1	6.8	4.9	0.0	0.0	-1.1	2.8
1997	1.7	-1.1	4.5	7.3	4.5	2.7	-2.2	-2.3	2.8	-0.2	-0.4	4.5	0.0	-3.5	4.3
1998	2.9	-0.9	3.5	8.9	4.6	4.3	5.8	-1.0	1.1	-1.9	-2.1	2.1	-0.3	-2.7	-0.4
1999	1.4	-1.5	4.3	6.5	2.2	5.4	-0.8	-1.6	0.5	-2.2	-3.9	1.1	0.3	-1.7	2.1
2000	9.9	1.4	7.0	25.6	7.4	9.8	5.9	0.8	5.8	3.2	0.0	4.2	-0.1	-0.9	5.2
2001	-4.9	-2.9	4.2	-7.4	0.1	2.7	-4.9	-2.8	3.0	-2.3	-2.7	2.9	-4.0	-4.9	2.8
2002	-1.9	-4.0	-4.1	-4.6	-5.6	-4.9	1.4	-3.4	-7.5	1.0	-2.3	-4.6	-2.2	-4.5	-1.8
2003	-0.3	-2.5	1.8	2.1	-1.8	-1.2	-1.7	-4.2	3.8	-0.1	-1.1	1.3	-3.3	-3.3	5.4
2004	6.8	1.1	2.8	15.1	4.5	1.5	0.3	-2.1	2.1	3.4	0.0	3.0	2.2	0.7	2.9
2005	3.7	1.6	2.8	5.4	4.1	2.6	2.0	0.2	4.1	4.8	1.8	0.4	1.2	0.5	2.4
2006	9.8	3.2	2.5	21.3	6.5	1.7	0.1	4.4	0.6	6.2	1.8	3.9	2.9	1.2	1.4
2007	4.5	3.9	3.5	4.4	6.1	2.9	8.9	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.5	2.4	2.0	1.1	2.4
2008	7.4	2.0	-3.7	16.8	3.8	-7.6	6.6	2.2	-4.1	1.9	2.7	-0.7	-1.4	-0.5	-1.1
2008 compared to 1995	56.2	1.8	36.1	183.5	46.9	27.2	25.5	-3.9	19.2	28.2	3.8	21.8	-2.9	-18.1	32.0

¹ The changes were calculated out of the chained series based on 2004.

² In constant prices.

3. Methodology

3.1 Survey Population

The survey population includes all establishments that meet two criteria:

Industrial characteristics – Establishments belonging to Manufacturing industries, as defined in the *Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities 1993*¹, excluding the diamond industry. In the diamond industry, manufacturing activities are combined with commercial activities, and there is no way to obtain reliable data on the aspect of the industry that involves Manufacturing (i.e., polishing diamonds).

Economic characteristics – Establishments with at least one employee job in the business sector, and kibbutz establishments that produce commodities for sale on the market. This population excludes establishments of self-employed proprietors with no employee jobs, non-profit establishments, and auxiliary manufacturing units of kibbutzim that only serve the

¹ See: Central Bureau of Statistics, *Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities 1993, Second Edition*, Technical Publication no. 63, Jerusalem 2003.

kibbutz and do not sell their products on the open market (e.g., sewing and metal workshops).

3.2 Sampling Frame

To derive the sample, it was necessary to obtain a list of all of the establishments belonging to the population of the Manufacturing indices survey (as defined above – henceforth, “the frame”).

The frame was constructed on the basis of the business register in the CBS. The registry is based mainly on combined information from two files:

- (a) The VAT file of dealers;
- (b) The employers file of the National Insurance Institute.

Kibbutz establishments that operated on a profit-making basis but did not hire employees were treated specially.

Businesses in the register were classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities 1993, second edition*.

From the business register, the establishments that met the criteria described in the “Survey Population” section above were chosen for the frame of Manufacturing indices. Israeli-owned units that operate outside of the country were not included in the frame. For every establishment in the frame, the revenue and number of jobs were determined in order to establish the sampling size. In cases of establishments that submit reports to VAT as partnership, and for whom consolidated VAT reports are maintained, the revenue of each establishment in the partnership was calculated relative to its size in the partnership.

3.3 Sample

3.3.1 Sampling Method

In the current sample, which was extracted in 2004, the following changes were introduced in the sampling method.

- (a) Size groups for each sampling unit were determined by the revenue and not by the number of jobs, as was the case in previous samples. This change was introduced because it was found that revenue is a more efficient estimate of number of jobs than number of jobs is of revenue, and because revenue data are the main indicator for measuring Manufacturing production. It should be emphasized that when units are divided into size strata, the number of jobs is also taken into account.
- (b) The sampling method used in previous years was changed from a sample based on probability proportional to size to a sample based on size strata. This change in the sampling method was introduced in order to deal more effectively with the dynamic trends in business over time. According to the previous method, the size of a unit was determined on the basis of the number of jobs, and sampling was proportional to this size in the industry, which is aggregated by size groups. The larger the unit, the greater the sampling probability, to the point of certain sampling. However, in the present sampling method, the size of a unit is determined on the basis of total annual revenue. Every unit in an industry is categorized into a size stratum on the basis of its size, which is

determined by the total annual revenue. In every stratum, a simple random sample is drawn with uniform probability.

In planning the sample, the main goal was to obtain effective estimates of variables such as revenue, jobs, and labour cost. Therefore, the larger the establishment, the greater the probability of being included in the sample. However, when the total number of establishments is estimated, the sample tends to be less effective than in other estimates.

Estimates by district also tend to be subject to high sampling errors, because they were not taken into account at the time that the sample was planned and drawn. Therefore, caution should be exercised in comparing data for different years by district and number of establishments.

3.3.2 Base Sample

When the base sample was being planned, the sampling frame included all of the businesses that were active in 2003 in industries that fit the definition of the survey. The division of units in an industry into size strata was carried out by an algorithm that determines the boundaries of the size strata, and allocates a sample size to each stratum. This is done while maintaining the relative sampling error values of the division variable. In the Manufacturing Indices Survey, the division variable is the total annual revenue of the sampling unit. In each size stratum, businesses are sampled with equal probability, according to the allocation of the sample and the number of businesses in the stratum. The top sampling stratum in each industry was the “take-all” stratum of businesses, and the units belonging to those strata were “take-all” units with a sampling probability of “1”. Other size strata are referred to as “take-some” strata.

The sampling probability of business i in size stratum h is:

$$\pi_{hi} = \frac{n_h}{N_h}, \quad h = 1, \dots, L-1$$

where N_h and n_h are the number of businesses in size stratum h in the frame and in the sample, respectively, and L is the number of size strata. In stratum L , the stratum of “take-all” establishments, $\pi_{Li}=1$ for every i .

For every sampling unit in the frame, a Permanent Random Number (PRN) was assigned, for use throughout its activity period. This number was intended to maintain the long-term continuity of the sample, as far as possible.

3.3.3 Sample of Newborn Business Units and the Process of Renewal

To keep the sample updated and prevent under-coverage of new businesses, a supplementary sample of new businesses is drawn every two months. For that purpose, a frame of newborn business units, which is referred to as an “update”, is compiled every two months. The units in this frame are categorized into strata by industry according to the distribution boundaries established in the base sample, and a simple random sample without replacement is drawn.

The sampling procedure for business updates is “cumulative sampling”, where the number of units in the sample of newborn businesses depends, *inter alia*, on the sample size accumulated up to the previous update, as well as on the cumulative sample needed for the

present update. In this method, the variation in the sample size of the stratum over and above the previous additions to the sample is minimal.

The sample is updated by removing establishments that have closed and adding new establishments that have opened. In addition, the sample is renewed once a year in order to improve the quality of the survey estimates. This process of renewing the sample aims to account for the changes that take place in the establishment, both in terms of the average number of employee jobs and in terms of the annual revenue compared with the original date on which they were sampled.

The frame of establishments is re-examined every year in order to obtain an appropriate representation of establishments for the sample. In that process, the size of an establishment at the original time of sampling is compared to its size at the time that the sample is renewed. Establishments that have grown substantially are sampled again with a higher probability. As a result of that process, the sample of establishments is increased.

3.3.4 Inflation Factor

Inflation factor of a sampling unit is the inverse of the probability that the unit will be included in the sample, and expresses the number of establishments that it represents in the sample (the inflation factor of a “take-all” establishment is 1).

The inflation factor for size stratum h in an industry is:

$$W_h = \frac{N_h}{n_h} \quad h = 1, \dots, L$$

Manufacturing estimates are derived by multiplying data for all of the establishments by the weight of each establishment, and then summing them up at the level of groups, industries, and total Manufacturing.

4. Methods of Calculation

4.1 Base

The base for calculating Manufacturing indices in the new sample was 2004=100.0 (mean). The total data for establishments in the new sample over the 12 months of 2004, inflated by the inflation factor, constitute the base for calculating the indices.

During the course of the year, revisions are made in the base, due to the need to update historical data in a way that the indices will not be influenced by the revisions. As a result, the data for the previous year are revised according to the ratio of indices multiplied by absolute data for the current year. Because the revisions for the previous year have been introduced at the level of divisions, there may be a lack of correspondence between the sums for total Manufacturing obtained according to the various types of categories (e.g., technological intensity).

Following adjustments in the base during the course of the year, the absolute data for revenue, jobs, labour cost, and other variables presented in this publication are the most recent.

To calculate the absolute data for previous years, it is necessary to relate to absolute data for 2008, and to the indices that are relevant to this publication. For example: In this publication,

the estimated number of employee jobs in Manufacturing in 2008 was 339,600, compared with about 333,000 in 2007 (Table 1). Those data replace the estimate of 327,900 employee jobs in Manufacturing in 2007, which was published in Manufacturing Indices 2007 – Annual Summaries, Special Publication No. 1364. The index of employee jobs in Manufacturing increased by about 2% between 2007 and 2008 (Table 13).

4.2 Indices of Revenue, Employment and Labour Cost

The indices of revenue, employment, and labour cost at the level of groups, industries, and overall Manufacturing are calculated as the ratio of the data on establishments after inflation in the current period, to base data. The derived indices are calculated as the ratio of the indices. Thus, the index of paid work hour labour cost is calculated as the index of the total labour cost divided by the paid-work-hour index.

Additionally, revenue and labour cost indices are also calculated in constant prices. Measures relating to labour cost indices are divided by the Consumer Price Index, whereas the index of revenue in constant prices is calculated by dividing the index of revenue in current prices by the combined index of wholesale Manufacturing product prices and export prices.

4.3 Indicators, Weights, and Method of Calculating the Manufacturing Production Index

Manufacturing Production Index

The aim of the Manufacturing production index is to reflect monthly changes in the volume of production, which is the added value of Manufacturing in each Manufacturing industry.

In practical terms, there is no way to obtain monthly reports on changes in the added value for computation of the index. Therefore, other indicators and variables are used, for which the changes are similar to those of the added value. For example: production of commodities, work-hours invested in production, and revenue at constant prices, or a combination of indicators. Indices are calculated for the indicators (the changes in the indicators versus the base period) within the group. The indices of the indicators for each group are weighted by the weights of the indicators, to obtain a production index for the group. Indices for the industry and for total Manufacturing are weighted according to the added value of the groups in the industry and total Manufacturing.

Indicators

In the new system, the indicators and their weights for calculating the Manufacturing production index every month were updated. The number of groups and their weights by type of indicator are presented in table E below.

Table E.- Number of Groups and their Weight, by Type of Indicator

Type of indicator	New Sample		Old Sample	
	No. of groups	Weights of Manufacturing production index	No. of groups	Weights of Manufacturing production index
Total	121	100.00	121	100.00
Commodities ¹	10	6.26	15	9.95
Commodities ¹ + revenue ²	17	15.14	19	13.33
Revenue ² + work hours	48	40.62	48	45.90
Revenue ²	43	32.10	36	28.90
Commodities ¹ + work hours + revenue ²	3	5.88	3	1.92

¹ Amounts of production.

² Revenue in constant prices.

Manufacturing Production Weights

When the indices were changed to the new base 2004=100.0, the weights used to calculate Manufacturing indices were updated (the previous sample of the production index was calculated according to the 1994 weights).

The weight of each group is the total added value in 2004, which was calculated as the difference between the estimated outputs and estimated inputs during that year. The base for calculating these estimates was the summaries of inputs and outputs for Manufacturing industries in 2002 at 1995 prices, which include imputation for establishments with 1-4 jobs. Two types of adjustments were made to these data:

- (a) Inputs and outputs for 2004 were adjusted in 1995 prices, according to the Manufacturing production index and on the assumption that the input-output ratios remained stable.
- (b) The estimates of inputs and outputs for 2004 were adjusted in current prices, according to input-output price indices for 2004 in 1995 prices. More specifically: indices of production prices in every group were calculated as a weighted index of domestic sales (wholesale price index of Manufacturing output) and the index of export prices. The price indices of inputs were calculated as a weighted index of inputs from imports and inputs from domestic production (according to the weight of inputs in the input-output table, 1995). Afterwards, the added value for 2004 was calculated as the difference between output and input. This added value will be referred to henceforth as "extrapolated added value for 2004".

The summary of data for employee jobs in the new sample reveals that the figures for total Manufacturing in the previous sample were about 2.9% higher than those in the new sample. At the level of groups, the differentials were even greater.

Therefore, the weights obtained according to the above list were adjusted according to the proportion of change in the number of employee jobs in each group in the new sample versus the previous sample, and the same proportion in total Manufacturing.

Table F presents the new weights for the calculation of the Manufacturing production index, by industry, for 2004.

Table F.- Added Value Weights for Manufacturing Industries and Manufacturing Production Index Weights by Industry (Division)

Percentages

Code	Industry (division)	Added Value Weights 2004		Manufacturing Production Index Weights, 2004
		2002 Survey data	Extrapolation data for 2004	
	Manufacturing – Total	100.0	100.0	100.00
13	Mining of minerals, and quarrying of stone & sand	2.7	2.8	2.64
14-15	Food products	10.1	11.8	11.94
16	Beverages and tobacco products	1.9	1.7	1.70
17	Textiles	3.2	3.0	2.77
18	Wearing apparel (excl. knitted)	1.2	0.9	0.81
19	Footwear, leather and leather products	0.3	0.3	0.21
20	Wood and wood products (excl. furniture)	0.7	0.6	0.55
21	Paper and paper products	2.1	2.2	2.28
22	Publishing and printing	4.8	4.8	4.86
11, 23-24	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas, refined petroleum and its products, and chemicals, chemical products	12.7	15.5	15.43
25	Plastic and rubber products	5.1	5.3	5.65
26	Non-metallic mineral products	2.9	2.8	2.78
27	Basic metal	1.4	1.6	1.64
28	Metal products	10.6	11.5	10.05
29	Machinery and equipment	3.4	2.1	2.49
31	Electric motors and electric distribution apparatus	1.8	1.8	2.00
32	Electronic components	5.8	5.2	5.15
33	Electronic communication equipment	5.9	4.6	4.64
34	Industrial equipment for control and supervision, medical and scientific equipment	13.6	12.4	12.67
35	Transport equipment	5.7	5.6	5.86
36	Furniture	2.6	2.3	2.30
38	Jewellery, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' articles	0.6	0.4	0.45
39	Manufacturing n.e.c.	0.9	0.9	1.14

Formula for Calculating the Production Index for Groups

To calculate the production index for group I_k

$$I_k = \sum W_{kj} \times I_{kj}$$

Where k = group;

j = indicator number;

I_{kj} = index of indicator j in group k ;

W_{kj} = weight of indicator j in group k ;

Where:

$$\sum_j W_{kj} = 1$$

Formulas for Calculation of the Production Index for an Industry and for Total Manufacturing

The industry index, which is the sum of the groups – mainly industries in Manufacturing – is the weighting of indices for groups by the weights of the industries, which add up to 1. More specifically:

(1) Calculation of the production index for industry I_r

$$I_r = \sum_k W_{rk} \times I_k$$

where W_{rk} - the group weight in an industry

$$\sum_k W_{rk} = 1$$

(2) Calculation of the production index for total Manufacturing I_T

where W_k is the weight of the group and $\sum W_k = 1$

$$I_T = \sum W_k \times I_k = \sum W_r \times I_r$$

where W_r is the weight of an industry in total Manufacturing

$$\sum W_r = 1$$

5. Definitions and Explanations

5.1 Definitions

Jobs (formerly: employed persons): Employee jobs, owners and unpaid family members, kibbutz members, workers employed through employment agencies (in monthly estimates, jobs are calculated excluding workers employed through employment agencies).

Employee jobs (formerly: employees): All workers on the employee payroll, including members of co-operative societies, as well as workers from Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Area. Unsalaries kibbutz members employed in a kibbutz establishment are considered to be owners. Self-employed persons engaging in piecework for the establishment are not included.

For an explanation on employed persons, employees/jobs, and employee jobs, see: The Central Bureau of Statistics, *Statistical Abstract of Israel 2009*, no. 60, in the Introduction to Chapter 12 - "Labour and Wages", p. 510.

Actual work hours: include overtime hours and do not include paid absence hours (such as sick days, vacations, etc.), or work hours of proprietors and their family members.

Wages (formerly: wages and salaries): All payments on which income tax is due (before deduction of taxes) appearing in employee payrolls, including: basic salary, and the following increments: cost of living, professional, seniority, and family allowances (excluding employees' children allowance) and travel allowance, premiums, incentive pays and overtime payment, absence (e.g., vacation, sickness, religious holidays), convalescence, professional literature and "13th-month" salary, as well as car allowance (including imputation for a vehicle owned by the employer and used by the employee), telephone, clothing, per diem expenses (on which only income tax is due), and payments in kind (e.g., meals, holiday gifts, and housing), as well as one time payment, shift work, on-call pay, bonuses, proficiency allowance and retirement grants.

Labour cost Includes, in addition to wages, supplementary expenses for wages and other cost components such as the employer's portion in payments to national insurance, training funds, pension funds, severance pay by the establishment, transport of workers, upkeep of cafeteria, worker training expenses, etc. These data, after "smoothing" the non-recurrent payments (see Section 5.2), serve for calculating the index of all payments related to engaging workers – the labour cost index. (See detailed definition in the paragraph "Definitions of Wages, Compensation and Labour Cost" in Chapter 14 – National Accounts – *Statistical Abstract of Israel 2009*, No. 60).

Paid hourly labour cost index – calculated as the ratio of the total labour cost index to the paid-work-hours index for all employees, standardized according to number of work days per month.

Wages per paid-work-hour per employee job index – is obtained by dividing the wages index of employees (except non-recurrent payments and back pay for previous periods) by the paid-work-hours index (actual paid work hours and paid hours of absence), standardized according to number of work days per month.

Revenue (sales value) at current prices, includes: the value of sales to the local market, sales for export, income from work (including repairs), and income from products manufactured by the establishment for its own use; taxes, such as purchase tax, excise duty, and value added tax. Subsidies and export incentives are not included.

Manufacturing industries by technological intensity¹:

High technology includes the following industries: Electronic Communications Equipment; Office Machinery; Pharmaceuticals; Industrial Equipment for Control and Supervision; Electronic Components; and Aircraft.

Medium-high technology includes the following industries: Chemicals and Chemical Products and Refined Petroleum (excluding pharmaceuticals); Machinery and Equipment; Electric Motors and Electric Distribution Apparatus; Motor Vehicles and Transport Equipment.

Medium-low technology includes the following industries: Mining of Minerals and Quarrying of Stone and Sand; Rubber and Plastics; Non-Metallic Mineral Products; Non-Ferrous and Precious Metals; Metal Products; Ships and Boats; Jewellery and Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Articles; and Manufacturing n.e.c.

Low technology includes the following industries: Textiles; Wearing Apparel (excl. knitting); Footwear, Leather and Leather Products; Food Products; Beverages and Tobacco Products; Paper and Printing; Wood and its Products; and Furniture.

Sector:

The division of Manufacturing into sectors makes it possible to include institutions with similar economic behaviour and goals in the same category. An institution is an economic unit that can have assets, take on obligations, engage in economic activity, and conduct transactions with other economic units. In order to aggregate the institutional units into sectors, it is necessary to classify each unit separately. The classification of each institutional unit into sectors is determined according to control of shares in the company. These accounts presented by sector provide information on the distribution of revenue in Manufacturing, the distribution of employment, etc.

According to the recommendations of the System of National Accounts 1993, Manufacturing establishments are divided into the following sub-sectors:

- Non-financial sector

Thereof:

- Private – under Israeli ownership – private establishments.
- Private – under foreign ownership – establishments under foreign ownership - includes establishments with at least 50% of their stock under foreign ownership.
- Government corporations – includes establishments with at least 50% of their stock under government ownership.
- Cooperatives – cooperative establishments

- **Household sector** – includes businesses that are owned by households and not incorporated as corporations.

5.2 Explanations of the Data Used for the Estimates

Collection – The data used to prepare the indices are gathered from Manufacturing establishments. The data on establishments with up to 10 employee jobs are received from

¹ See: Central Bureau of Statistics, *Standard Classification of All Economic Activities 1993*, Second Edition, Technical Publication No. 63, Jerusalem, 2003.

administrative sources: data on jobs and wages are received from the National Insurance Institute, and the revenue data – from the Value Added Tax system.

Imputation – Data that were not received while calculating the indices were imputed according to the changes in the recorded data.

The “smoothing” system of non-recurrent payments – Usually, non-recurrent payments and back pay relate to a period of a few months. Since it is impossible to receive from the establishments an accurate data of these payments according to the months they relate to, and since there are serious fluctuations concerning the sum of the non-recurrent payments, it was decided to include in the moving average wages for each month the non-recurrent payments and back pay of the last four months (the reported month and the preceding three months). For some of these establishments, the data received referred to payments which are divided backwards, throughout the entire year.

TABLES

(PRINTED IN HEBREW ORDER – FROM RIGHT TO LEFT)

Special Symbols

-	=	no cases
n.e.c.	=	not elsewhere classified
R	=	revised data
*	=	provisional data

TABLE 1.- JOBS, BY INDUSTRY (DIVISION)

לוח 1.- משרות, לפי ענף כלכלי ראשי

Monthly average

ממוצע חודשי

Code	Industry (division)	משרות שכיר של עובדים המועסקים באמצעות חברות כוח אדם (אלפים)		בעלים וחברי קיבוץ (אלפים)		משרות שכיר (אלפים)		משרות - סך הכל (אלפים)		ענף כלכלי ראשי	סמל
		Employee jobs of workers employed through employment agencies (thousands)		Proprietors and kibbutz members (thousands)		Employee jobs (thousands)		Jobs - total (thousands)			
		*2008	R2007	*2008	R2007	*2008	R2007	*2008	R2007		
B	TOTAL	17.8	18.4	7.4	8.1	339.6	333.0	364.8	358.8	סך הכל	B
13	Mining of minerals, and quarrying of stone & sand	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	כריית חול ומחצבים וחציבת אבן	13
14-15	Food products	4.7	5.1	0.8	1.0	46.8	46.8	52.3	52.6	מוצרי מזון	15-14
16	Beverages and tobacco products	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.9	6.5	7.1	6.8	משקאות ומוצרי טבק	16
17	Textiles	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	9.1	10.0	9.6	10.6	טקסטיל	17
18	Wearing apparel (excl. knitted)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	5.8	6.4	6.3	7.0	מוצרי הלבשה (פרט לסרוגים)	18
19	Footwear, leather and leather products	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	נעליים, עור ומוצרי	19
20	Wood and wood products (excl. furniture)	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.3	עץ ומוצרי (פרט לרהיטים)	20
21	Paper and paper products	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	9.4	9.0	10.1	9.7	נייר ומוצרי	21
22	Publishing and printing	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	20.7	20.6	21.2	21.1	הוצאה לאור ודפוס	22
11, 23-24	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas, refined petroleum and its products and chemicals and chemical products	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.1	27.6	26.9	29.3	28.5	הפקת נפט גולמי וגז טבעי, זיקוק נפט ומוצרי וכימיקלים ומוצריהם	11, 23-24
25	Plastic and rubber products	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.3	20.8	20.3	23.8	23.3	מוצרי פלסטיק וגומי	25
26	Non-metallic mineral products	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	9.0	9.3	9.7	10.0	מוצרים מינרליים אל-מתכתיים	26
27	Basic metal	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	6.1	5.9	6.4	6.3	מתכת בסיסית	27
28	Metal products	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	37.6	35.6	40.1	38.1	מוצרי מתכת	28
29	Machinery and equipment	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	18.6	18.2	20.1	19.6	מכונות וציוד	29
31	Electric motors and electric distribution apparatus	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	8.5	8.1	8.9	8.5	מנועים חשמליים ואביזרים לחלוקת חשמל	31
32	Electronic components	2.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	17.5	17.7	20.1	20.3	רכיבים אלקטרוניים	32
33	Electronic communication equipment	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	16.1	16.5	17.2	17.6	ציוד תקשורת אלקטרוני	33
34	Industrial equipment for control and supervision, medical and scientific equipment	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	33.4	31.5	34.3	32.4	ציוד תעשייתי לבקרה ולפיקוח, ציוד רפואי ומדעי	34
35	Transport equipment	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	20.2	18.6	20.7	19.1	כלי הובלה	35
36	Furniture	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.0	8.6	8.3	9.8	9.5	רהיטים	36
38	Jewellery, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' articles	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.7	תכשיטים, חפצי חן וצורפות	38
39	Manufacturing n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	מוצרים לנמ"א	39

TABLE 2.- ESTABLISHMENTS, EMPLOYEE JOBS AND ACTUAL WORK HOURS,
BY INDUSTRY (DIVISION)

לוח 2.- מפעלים, משרות שכיר ושעות עבודה למעשה,
לפי ענף כלכלי ראשי

Code	Industry (division)	שעות עבודה למעשה לחודש למשרת שכיר		שעות עבודה למעשה - סך הכל (אלפים)		משרות שכיר (אלפים) ממוצע חודשי		מפעלים	ענף כלכלי ראשי	סמל
		Actual work hours per employee job		Actual work hours - total (thousands)		Employee jobs (thousands) Monthly average				
		*2008	R2007	*2008	R2007	*2008	R2007	*2008		
B	TOTAL	171	175	697,280	697,672	339.6	333.0	11,706	סך הכל	B
13	Mining of minerals, and quarrying of stone & sand	169	167	6,947	6,740	3.4	3.4	54	כריית חול ומחצבים וחציבת אבן	13
14-15	Food products	163	168	91,532	94,139	46.8	46.8	1,504	מוצרי מזון	15-14
16	Beverages and tobacco products	183	184	15,166	14,451	6.9	6.5	66	משקאות ומוצרי טבק	16
17	Textiles	175	176	19,158	21,244	9.1	10.0	257	טקסטיל	17
18	Wearing apparel (excl. knitted)	150	168	10,438	12,896	5.8	6.4	581	מוצרי הלבשה (פרט לסרוגים)	18
19	Footwear, leather and leather products	155	157	2,918	2,936	1.6	1.6	143	נעליים, עור ומוצרי עור	19
20	Wood and wood products (excl. furniture)	163	175	7,800	8,101	4.0	3.9	482	עץ ומוצרי עץ (פרט לרהיטים)	20
21	Paper and paper products	177	188	19,929	20,382	9.4	9.0	308	נייר ומוצרי נייר	21
22	Publishing and printing	162	170	40,106	41,969	20.7	20.6	1,331	הוצאה לאור ודפוס	22
11, 23-24	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas, refined petroleum and its products and chemicals and chemical products								הפקת נפט גולמי וגז טבעי, זיקוק נפט ומוצרי וכימיקלים ומוצריהם	11, 23-24
25	Plastic and rubber products	172	178	56,894	57,347	27.6	26.9	321	מוצרי פלסטיק וגומי	25
26	Non-metallic mineral products	176	181	19,103	20,290	9.0	9.3	494	מוצרים מינרליים אל-מתכתיים	26
27	Basic metal	181	183	13,124	13,020	6.1	5.9	124	מתכת בסיסית	27
28	Metal products	172	176	77,368	75,166	37.6	35.6	2,161	מוצרי מתכת	28
29	Machinery and equipment	177	176	39,516	38,253	18.6	18.2	417	מכונות וציוד	29
31	Electric motors and electric distribution apparatus	176	179	18,015	17,268	8.5	8.1	246	מנועים חשמליים ואביזרים לחלוקת חשמל	31
32	Electronic components	168	160	35,245	34,000	17.5	17.7	80	רכיבים אלקטרוניים	32
33	Electronic communication equipment	185	192	35,760	38,075	16.1	16.5	70	ציוד תקשורת אלקטרוני	33
34	Industrial equipment for control and supervision, medical and scientific equipment	178	181	71,451	68,584	33.4	31.5	246	ציוד תעשייתי לבקרה ולפיקוח, ציוד רפואי ומדעי	34
35	Transport equipment	172	166	41,624	37,072	20.2	18.6	184	כלי הובלה	35
36	Furniture	170	176	17,586	17,475	8.6	8.3	1,338	רהיטים	36
38	Jewellery, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' articles	161	163	6,303	6,900	3.3	3.5	325	תכשיטים, חפצי חן וצורפות	38
39	Manufacturing n.e.c.	166	177	8,970	9,377	4.5	4.4	325	מוצרים לנמ"א	39

TABLE 3.- LABOUR COST AND WAGES, BY INDUSTRY (DIVISION)

לוח 3.- עלות עבודה ושכר, לפי ענף כלכלי ראשי

Code	Industry (division)	שכר שנתי למשרת שכיר - (אלפי ש"ח) Annual wages per employee job (NIS thousand)		שכר - סך הכל (מיליוני ש"ח) ⁽³⁾ Wages - total (NIS million) ⁽³⁾		הוצאות נלוות לשכר כאחוז מהשכר ⁽²⁾ Supplementary expenditures for wages as per- centage of wages ⁽²⁾		עלות שעת עבודה בתשלום (ש"ח) ⁽¹⁾ Cost of paid work hour (NIS) ⁽¹⁾		עלות עבודה - סך הכל (מיליוני ש"ח) ⁽¹⁾ Labour cost - total (NIS million) ⁽¹⁾		ענף כלכלי ראשי	סמל
		*2008	R2007	*2008	R2007	*2008	R2007	*2008	R2007	*2008	R2007		
		B	TOTAL	131	130	44,408	43,308	18.7	18.6	69	67		
13	Mining of minerals, and quarrying of stone & sand	215	195	736	656	34.7	36.6	128	120	992	909	כריית חול ומחצבים וחציבת אבן	13
14-15	Food products	82	80	3,856	3,738	15.1	16.1	45	43	4,438	4,323	מוצרי מזון	15-14
16	Beverages and tobacco products	137	128	942	836	15.5	16.0	66	62	1,088	969	משקאות ומוצרי טבק	16
17	Textiles	96	92	870	926	15.3	15.6	49	47	1,003	1,068	טקסטיל	17
18	Wearing apparel (excl. knitted)	61	60	357	383	10.6	10.9	36	32	395	425	מוצרי הלבשה (פרט לסרוגים)	18
19	Footwear, leather and leather products	72	69	113	108	11.8	12.6	40	39	127	123	נעליים, עור ומוצרי	19
20	Wood and wood products (excl. furniture)	89	85	355	327	12.9	13.0	45	43	401	369	עץ ומוצרי (פרט לרהיטים)	20
21	Paper and paper products	107	109	1,006	987	16.4	17.2	54	53	1,170	1,156	נייר ומוצרי	21
22	Publishing and printing	100	97	2,074	2,002	13.5	13.3	56	52	2,354	2,271	הוצאה לאור ודפוס	22
11, 23-24	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas, refined petroleum and its products and chemicals and chemical products	161	159	4,451	4,267	21.9	21.0	86	83	5,428	5,211	הפקת נפט גולמי וגז טבעי, זיקוק נפט ומוצרי וכימיקלים ומוצריהם	24-23, 11
25	Plastic and rubber products	103	99	2,147	2,015	15.5	15.4	55	52	2,479	2,315	מוצרי פלסטיק וגומי	25
26	Non-metallic mineral products	123	118	1,114	1,103	15.5	15.7	63	59	1,286	1,266	מוצרים מינרליים אל-מתכתיים	26
27	Basic metal	111	106	671	625	18.4	18.3	56	54	794	756	מתכת בסיסית	27
28	Metal products	103	101	3,872	3,607	14.9	15.0	53	51	4,450	4,116	מוצרי מתכת	28
29	Machinery and equipment	140	138	2,617	2,512	19.5	19.4	73	72	3,127	2,986	מכונות וציוד	29
31	Electric motors and electric distribution apparatus	118	122	1,010	983	15.8	16.0	60	61	1,169	1,143	מנועים חשמליים ואביזרים לחלוקת חשמל	31
32	Electronic components	126	153	2,214	2,703	16.1	16.5	66	69	2,572	2,574	רכיבים אלקטרוניים	32
33	Electronic communication equipment	234	236	3,776	3,898	21.4	20.6	117	113	4,583	4,666	ציוד תקשורת אלקטרוני	33
34	Industrial equipment for control and supervision, medical and scientific equipment	217	221	7,267	6,970	22.3	21.4	111	110	8,891	8,443	ציוד תעשייתי לבקרה ולפיקוח, ציוד רפואי ומדעי	34
35	Transport equipment	175	176	3,529	3,279	22.6	22.9	90	94	4,327	4,016	כלי הובלה	35
36	Furniture	89	90	766	747	15.7	14.3	46	46	887	859	רהיטים	36
38	Jewellery, goldsmiths' & silversmiths' articles	77	73	252	259	12.7	12.3	42	40	283	291	תכשיטים, חפצי חן וצורפות	38
39	Manufacturing n.e.c.	92	85	413	377	14.6	15.2	48	42	473	432	מוצרים לנמ"א	39

(1) Including wages, non-recurrent payments and backpay for previous periods, other supplementary labour expenditures and additional labour cost components

(2) Including additional labour cost components.

(3) Including wages, non-recurrent payments and backpay for previous periods

(1) כולל שכר, תשלומים חד-פעמיים, הפרשי שכר לתקופות קודמות, הוצאות עבודה נלוות ומרכיבי עלות עבודה נוספים.

(2) כולל מרכיבי עלות עבודה נוספים.

(3) כולל שכר, תשלומים חד-פעמיים והפרשי שכר לתקופה קודמת.

TABLE 4.- REVENUE FROM LOCAL SALES AND EXPORTS,
BY INDUSTRY (GROUP)

לוח 4.- פדיון ממכירות מקומיות ומיצוא,
לפי ענף כלכלי (ענף משנה)

*2008

Industry (group)	פדיון למשרה (אלפי ש"ח) Revenue per job (NIS thousand)	אחוז יצוא מהפדיון Percentage of exports out of revenue	מזה: Thereof:		פדיון (מיליוני ש"ח) Revenue (NIS million)	ענף כלכלי (ענף משנה)	סמל Code
			יצוא (מיליוני ש"ח) Exports (NIS million)	מכירות מקומיות (מיליוני ש"ח) Local sales (NIS million)			
GRAND TOTAL	985	40.7	146,102	213,200	359,302	סך כולל	B
Mining of minerals, and quarrying of stone & sand - total	2,802	76.5	7,593	2,329	9,923	כריית חול ומחצבים וחציבת אבן - סך הכל	13
Quarrying of stone and sand	1,112	0.2	3	1,349	1,352	חציבת אבן וכריית חול	130
Mining of minerals, extraction of salts and other	3,685	88.6	7,591	981	8,571	כריית מחצבים, מלחים ואחרים	138,131
Food products - total	956	5.4	2,722	47,239	49,961	מוצרי מזון - סך הכל	15-14
Processing of meat and poultry	1,029	2.0	195	9,634	9,829	עיבוד בשר ועופות	140
Processing of fruit, vegetables and fish	866	28.1	1,362	3,494	4,856	עיבוד פירות, ירקות ודגים	142,141
Edible oils, margarine and oil products	1,477	4.8	134	2,683	2,818	שמני מאכל, מרגרינה ומוצרי שמן	143
Dairy products and ice cream	1,993	0.7	67	9,831	9,898	מוצרי חלב וגלידה	144
Grain-mill products	4,215	2.6	215	7,949	8,164	טחינת תבואה וגריסתה	145
Bakeries, matzos and pastry products	470	2.9	219	7,456	7,675	מאפיות, מצות ומוצרי בצק	149-146
Chocolate and confectionery	850	4.2	63	1,426	1,489	שוקולד וממתקים	151
Prepared food	327	14.1	235	1,429	1,664	מזון מוכן	152
Food products n.e.c.	696	6.5	230	3,337	3,567	מוצרי מזון לנמ"א	158
Beverages and tobacco products - total	1,053	1.7	131	7,352	7,483	משקאות ומוצרי טבק - סך הכל	16
Alcoholic beverages, beer and tobacco products	1,469	3.8	122	3,125	3,247	משקאות חריפים, בירה ומוצרי טבק	163,161,160
Soft drinks	865	0.2	8	4,227	4,236	משקאות קלים	162
Textiles - total	645	68.2	4,230	1,974	6,204	טקסטיל - סך הכל	17
Spinning, winding and interweaving of yarns	400	34.2	54	105	159	טווייה, סלילה ושזירה של חוטים	170
Weaving of fabrics, terry towels and carpets	1,018	81.0	1,561	366	1,927	אריגת בדים, מגבות ושטיחים	176,172,171
Finishing of textiles	696	44.3	169	212	381	גימור טקסטילים	173
Bedclothes and other textile products	573	54.7	1,045	864	1,909	כלי מיטה ומוצרי טקסטיל אחרים	175,174
Knitted fabrics and wearing apparel	530	76.7	1,401	426	1,827	בדים ומוצרי הלבשה סרוגים	178,177

TABLE 4.- (Cont'd)

Industry (group)	פדיון למשרה (אלפי ש"ח) Revenue per job (NIS thousand)	אחוז יצוא מהפדיון Percentage of exports out of revenue	*2008		פדיון (מיליוני ש"ח) Revenue (NIS million)	ענף כלכלי (ענף משנה)	סמל Code
			מזה:				
			Thereof:	מכירות מקומיות (מיליוני ש"ח) Exports (NIS million)			
Wearing apparel (excl. knitted) - total	304	13.8	265	1,651	1,916	מוצרי הלבשה (פרט לסרוגים) - סך הכל	18
Outerwear products	288	3.3	49	1,407	1,455	הלבשה עליונה ומתפרות בגדים	180
Swim suits, underwear and wearing apparel n.e.c.	368	46.9	217	245	461	בגדי ים, הלבשה תחתונה והלבשה לנמ"א	188,182,181
Textiles and wearing apparel (excl. knitted) - total	510	55.4	4,495	3,625	8,120	טקסטיל והלבשה (פרט לסרוגים) - סך הכל	18-17
Footwear, leather and leather products - total	371	28.3	178	450	628	נעליים, עור ומוצרי - סך הכל	19
Tanneries	501	31.6	14	31	45	בורסקאות	190
Footwear and footwear articles of leather and its substitutes	375	32.9	160	325	485	נעליים וחלקיהן מעור ומתחליפיו	191
Products of leather and leather substitutes n.e.c.	318	4.2	4	94	98	מוצרי עור ותחליפיו לנמ"א	192
Wood and wood products (excl. furniture) - total	566	0.6	14	2,473	2,487	עץ ומוצרי (פרט לרהיטים) - סך הכל	20
Sawmills and manufacture of plywood	979	0.7	6	910	917	מנסרות עץ וייצור לבידים	201,200
Builders' carpentry and wood products n.e.c.	454	0.5	8	1,563	1,570	מוצרי נגרות לבניין ומוצרי נגרות לנמ"א	202
Paper and paper products - total	776	10.2	795	7,011	7,806	נייר ומוצרי - סך הכל	21
Basic manufacture of paper and cardboard	706	23.6	294	951	1,245	תעשייה בסיסית של נייר וקרטון	210
Paper and cardboard products	790	7.6	501	6,060	6,561	מוצרי נייר וקרטון	211
Publishing and printing - total	445	3.7	353	9,074	9,427	הוצאה לאור ודפוס - סך הכל	22
Publishing of books and pamphlets	441	4.4	61	1,335	1,396	הוצאה לאור של ספרים וחבורות	220
Publishing of periodicals and publishing n.e.c.	426	2.3	88	3,733	3,821	הוצאה לאור של כתבי עת והוצאה לאור לנמ"א	221
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	465	4.9	204	4,006	4,210	דפוס והעתקת חומר תקשורתי מוקלט	223,222
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas, refined petroleum and its products and chemicals and chemical products - total	3,311	46.9	45,433	51,462	96,895	הפקת נפט גולמי וגז טבעי, זיקוק נפט ומוצרי וכימיקלים ומוצריהם - סך הכל	24-23, 11
Refined petroleum & petrochemicals	17,312	26.1	13,316	37,684	51,000	זיקוק נפט ופטרוכימיה	242,230
Industrial chemicals and gases	1,934	58.9	3,536	2,462	5,998	כימיקלים וגזים תעשייתיים	240
Fertilizers, pesticides & disinfectants	3,187	83.5	7,700	1,517	9,217	דשנים, חומרי הדברה וחיטוי צבעים, סיבים עשויים ומוצרים	243,241
Paints, man-made fibres and chemical products n.e.c.	1,256	33.7	1,687	3,312	4,998	כימיים לנמ"א	248,247,244
Pharmaceutical products	2,165	83.8	18,537	3,591	22,128	תעשיית תרופות	245
Soap, detergents and cosmetics	580	18.5	657	2,895	3,553	סבון, חומרי ניקוי ותמרוקים	246

TABLE 4.- (Cont'd)

Industry (group)	*2008					פדיון (מיליוני ש"ח)	ענף כלכלי (ענף משנה)	סמל Code
	פדיון למשרה (אלפי ש"ח)	אחוז יבוא מהפדיון	Thereof:		מכירות מקומיות ש"ח (מיליוני ש"ח)			
			יצוא (מיליוני ש"ח)	מכירות מקומיות ש"ח (מיליוני ש"ח)				
Revenue per job (NIS thousand)	Percentage of exports out of revenue	Exports (NIS million)	Local sales (NIS million)	Revenue (NIS million)				
Plastic and rubber products - total	718	43.9	7,516	9,592	17,109	מוצרי פלסטיק וגומי - סך הכל	25	
Plastic boards and pipes	1,004	44.0	982	1,250	2,232	לוחות וצינורות מפלסטיק	250	
Plastic sleeves and sheets	895	48.7	1,879	1,976	3,855	שרוולים ויריעות מפלסטיק	251	
Plastic containers, products for domestic uses and armoured plastic products	699	38.2	1,336	2,163	3,499	מכלים, מוצרים מפלסטיק לבית ומוצרי פלסטיק משורייני	254-252	
Plastic products for technical uses	538	52.5	2,151	1,949	4,100	מוצרים מפלסטיק לשימושים טכניים	255	
Plastic products n.e.c.	731	16.9	358	1,758	2,116	מוצרים מפלסטיק לנמ"א	256	
Rubber products, tyres and tubes	737	62.1	812	495	1,307	מוצרי גומי, צמיגים ואבובים	258,257	
Non-metallic mineral products - total	1,002	11.0	1,067	8,622	9,689	מוצרים מינרליים אל-מתכתיים - סך הכל	26	
Glass, ceramic tiles and other ceramic products	736	22.6	496	1,701	2,197	זכוכית, אריחים ומוצרי קרמיקה אחרים	262-260	
Cement & plaster, and their articles	1,295	0.1	6	5,835	5,841	מלט וגבס ומוצריהם	264,263	
Cutting of stone and manufacture of non-metallic minerals products n.e.c.	761	34.2	565	1,086	1,651	חיתוך אבן וייצור מוצרים מינרליים אל-מתכתיים לנמ"א	268,265	
Basic metal - total	1,293	16.8	1,388	6,868	8,256	מתכת בסיסית - סך הכל	27	
Manufacture of basic iron and steel	2,056	1.5	59	3,799	3,858	תעשייה בסיסית של ברזל ופלדה	270	
Manufacture of non-ferrous metals	1,149	33.7	679	1,335	2,014	תעשיית מתכות אל-ברזליות	271	
Iron & steel foundries, non-ferrous metals and manufacture of pipes	865	27.2	649	1,734	2,383	יציקת ברזל, פלדה ומתכות אל-ברזליות, וייצור צינורות	274-272	
Metal products - total	547	27.0	5,925	15,987	21,913	מוצרי מתכת - סך הכל	28	
Structural metal products	640	14.0	722	4,454	5,176	מוצרי מתכת לבינוי	280	
Metal processing (metal workshops)	393	4.3	193	4,280	4,472	עיבוד מתכות (מסגרות)	281	
Metal coating	496	16.4	269	1,372	1,642	ציפוי מתכות	282	
Cutlery, cutting tools, plumbing fixtures, tin & wire products, and metal products n.e.c.	614	44.6	4,741	5,882	10,623	סכ"ם, כלי חיתוך, אביזרי מים, מוצרי פח ותיל, ומוצרי מתכת לנמ"א	288-283	
Machinery and equipment - total	797	54.6	8,761	7,283	16,044	מכונות וציוד - סך הכל	29	
General purpose machinery and equipment	766	46.1	4,157	4,851	9,009	מכונות וציוד כללי	290	
Agricultural, industrial and construction equipment	890	81.6	3,843	867	4,709	מכונות לחקלאות, לתעשייה ולבנייה	293-291	
Domestic appliances	757	32.7	760	1,565	2,325	מכשירים לשימוש ביתי	294	
Electric motors and electric distribution apparatus - total	717	30.8	1,970	4,436	6,406	מנועים חשמליים ואביזרים לחלוקת חשמל - סך הכל	31	
Electric motors	661	34.5	557	1,059	1,616	מנועים חשמליים	310	
Electric distribution apparatus	691	21.0	504	1,901	2,405	אביזרים לחלוקת חשמל	311	
Insulated wires & cables, and batteries	793	38.1	909	1,476	2,385	חוטים וכבלים מבודדים, ומצברים	313-312	

TABLE 4.- (Cont'd)

לוח 4.- (המשך)

Industry (group)	פדיון למשרה (אלפי ש"ח) Revenue per job (NIS thousand)	אחוז יצוא מהפדיון Percentage of exports out of revenue	*2008		פדיון (מיליוני ש"ח) Revenue (NIS million)	ענף כלכלי (ענף משנה)	סמל Code
			Thereof:				
			יצוא (מיליוני ש"ח) Exports (NIS million)	מזר:מכירות מקומיות (מיליוני ש"ח) Local sales (NIS million)			
Electronic components - total	524	63.8	6,702	3,808	10,510	רכיבים אלקטרוניים - סך הכל	32
Electronic components and semiconductors	524	63.8	6,702	3,808	10,510	רכיבים אלקטרוניים וסמיקונדקטורים	321,320
Electronic communication equipment - total	1,036	79.2	14,084	3,692	17,776	ציוד תקשורת אלקטרוני - סך הכל	33
Telecommunication equipment	1,056	76.7	11,760	3,582	15,342	ציוד טלקומוניקציה	330
Data-communication and domestic electronic equipment	923	95.5	2,324	110	2,434	ציוד לתקשורת מחשבים וציוד אלקטרוני לשימוש ביתי	332,331
Industrial equipment for control and supervision, medical and scientific equipment - total	991	65.1	22,150	11,872	34,022	ציוד תעשייתי לבקרה ולפיקוח, ציוד רפואי ומדעי - סך הכל	34
Industrial equipment for control and supervision	790	81.4	4,921	1,127	6,049	ציוד תעשייתי לבקרה ולפיקוח	340
Medical and surgical equipment	1,512	81.2	4,144	962	5,106	מכשור רפואי וכירורגי	341
Instruments for measuring and navigating	1,024	59.0	11,699	8,140	19,839	מכשירים למדידה ולניווט	342
Optical instruments and photographic equipment	771	45.8	1,386	1,642	3,028	מכשירים אופטיים וציוד צילום	343
Electronic components and industrial equipment for control and supervision, medical and scientific equipment - total	819	64.8	28,852	15,679	44,532	רכיבים אלקטרוניים, ציוד תעשייתי לבקרה ולפיקוח, ציוד רפואי ומדעי - סך הכל	34,32
Transport equipment - total	790	71.4	11,676	4,686	16,362	כלי הובלה - סך הכל	35
Motor vehicles, bodies and parts for motor vehicles	963	64.5	2,705	1,490	4,194	כלי רכב מנועיים, מרכבים וחלקי חילוף	352-350
Building of ships, aircraft and other transport equipment n.e.c.	744	73.7	8,971	3,196	12,168	בניית כלי שיט, טיס וציוד הובלה אחר לנמ"א	358,355,353
Furniture - total	453	27.9	1,238	3,206	4,444	רהיטים - סך הכל	36
Manufacture of furniture	349	3.2	83	2,547	2,630	רהיטים	360
Metal and plastic furniture	795	63.7	1,155	659	1,814	רהיטי מתכת ופולסטיק	362,361
Jewellery, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' articles - total	487	69.0	1,154	518	1,673	תכשיטים, חפצי חן וצורפות - סך הכל	38
Goldsmiths' articles	679	77.7	773	222	995	צורפות בזהב	380
Silversmiths' articles	362	56.1	212	166	378	צורפות בכסף	381
Gift items	324	56.5	169	130	299	ייצור חפצי חן	382
Manufacturing n.e.c. - total	491	31.9	755	1,614	2,370	מוצרים לנמ"א - סך הכל	39
Musical instruments, sporting goods and products n.e.c.	385	5.6	32	541	573	ייצור כלי נגינה, צורכי ספורט ומוצרים לנמ"א	398,391,390
Toys & games, and office supplies	369	22.9	72	244	316	משחקים וצעצועים וכלי משרד	395,392
Medical equipment, including disposable equipment	598	44.0	651	829	1,480	ציוד רפואי, כולל ציוד מתכלה	394,393

(number of jobs in establishment)							(מספר משרות במפעל)
1 - 4	3.0	10.2	3.4	12.5	44.1	5,160	4 - 1
5 - 19	10.4	35.4	10.0	36.4	32.6	3,813	19 - 5
20 - 49	12.7	43.1	12.2	44.5	12.2	1,433	49 - 20
50 - 99	13.2	44.7	12.9	47.0	5.6	654	99 - 50
100 - 299	22.5	76.5	23.3	85.1	4.1	480	299 - 100
300+	38.2	129.7	38.2	139.2	1.4	165	+300