



# PRESS RELEASE

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## NUMBER OF JOB VACANCIES, JANUARY 2010

The Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) began in May 2009 with a new monthly survey that collects monthly data about job vacancies in the private sector in the Israeli economy. The job vacancy survey was planned and taken out by the CBS in course of the accession process to the OECD, as a part of the main economic indicators serving for diagnosis of current economic developments.

From this month we will begin to publish the ten most popular occupations from the job vacancies of the month. In addition a new quarterly news release will be published regarding frequent job vacancies by economic activity. Segmentation by occupation will allow identifying human resources needs and being able to make decisions regarding professional training. The data has great importance in consolidation policy in technical and professional training that fit the markets needs.

It should be noticed that no seasonal adjustment was carried out on the series as there is not enough data for estimating reliable festival, trading day and seasonal adjustment factors.

### **Survey population**

The survey population includes the businesses in all of the economic activities excluding:

- Small businesses with less than five employees.
- Agriculture (ISIC-Code A).
- Administration (ISIC-Code J) includes public administration and local authorities.
- Pre-primary education institutions (kindergartens and child day-care activities), public primary and secondary education institutions. The population includes higher education institutions (post-secondary and academic institutions).
- Services for households by domestic personal (ISIC-Code N).

Written by Elana Dror

For explanations and clarifications regarding the contents of this Press Release, Please contact the Press Relations Unit, at 02-6527845

## Main findings

The figures of January that open the year 2010 indicate a growth in the number of job vacancies the amount stands close to 40 thousand. The job vacancy ratio increased respectively and is now 1.9%.

The main increases in the number of job vacancies in January as opposed to December were in Wholesale and Retail Trade (2.2 thousand) Accommodation Services and Restaurants Industry (1.0 thousand) and in the Transport, Storage and Communication Industry (0.9 thousand). On the other hand, a continues decrease was seen from the month of November in Manufacturing (0.8 thousand) - see Table 1.

**Table A. Employees, job vacancies, May 2009 - January 2010 (thousands)**

	Total Number of Employees	Total number of job vacancies	Job vacancy ratio (percent)	Change from previous month (percent)
May (1)	2,022.4	38.7	1.9	
June	2,014.9	43.9	2.1	13.6
July	2,007.4	44.0	2.1	0.1
August	2,038.7	42.2	2.0	- 4.2
September	2,025.1	50.0	2.4	18.7
October	2,006.0	44.7	2.2	-10.7
November	2,025.9	40.7	2.0	- 9.0
December (2)	2,049.8	36.2	1.7	- 11.0
January (2)	2,048.8	39.7	1.9	9.6

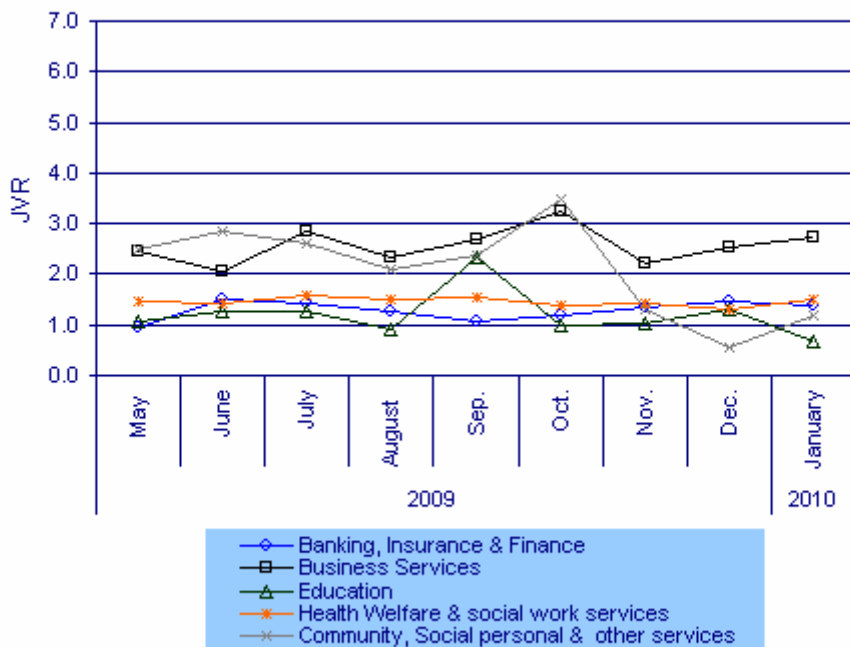
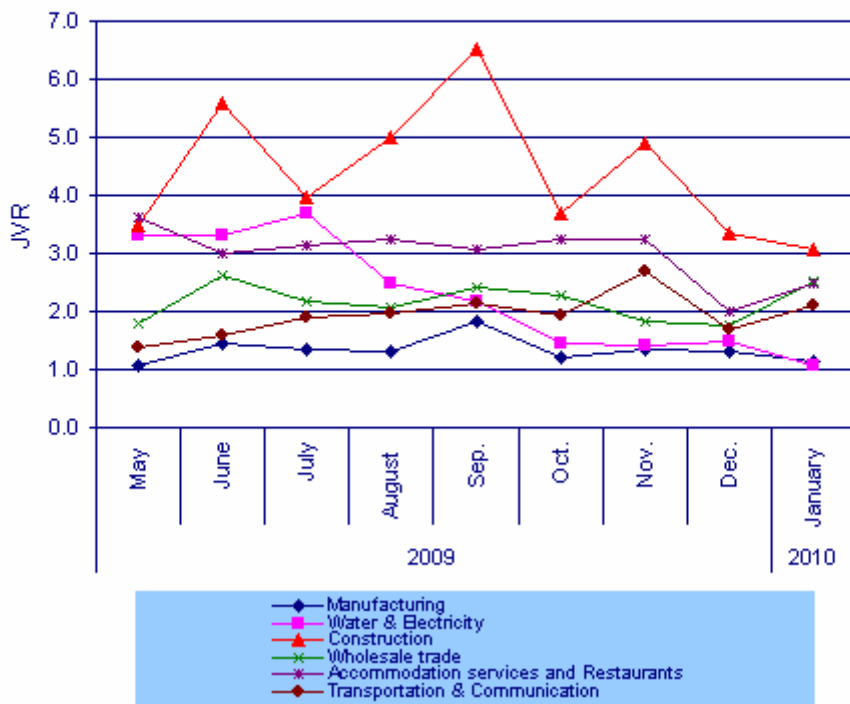
(1) In May, the first month of the job vacancy survey, the response rate was relatively low in comparison to the following months. Therefore it a bias in the estimate of job vacancies in this month is possible.

(2) Early estimate is subject to change in the following months.

**Table B. Number of job vacancies in the ten most popular occupations, January 2010**

		Occupation code	Number of Job vacancies
1	Shop & Department store salespersons	411	2,350
2	Computer technicians and programmers	130	1,990
3	Shop department store salespersons	420	1,920
4	Waiters and bartenders	444	1,560
5	Institution and home-based personal care workers	451	1,390
6	Customer service clerks	361	1,320
7	Computer Engineers	27	1,260
8	Cooks	443	1,020
9	Kitchen workers and cleaners in offices and institutions	911	1,010
10	Office clerks	372	980

**Diagram 1. Job Vacancy Ratio by Economic Industry, May 2009 - January 2010**



### **Definitions**

**Employed person** - worked for at least one hour during the determinant month, at any type of work, for pay, profit or other remuneration (volunteers);

**Job Vacancies** - a job that is not currently occupied or that will be vacant soon, or a new job that has been created and is intended to be filled by workers outside the business, while the business is seeking actively for employees to fill it.

**Job Vacancy Ratio** – the ratio between the number of job vacancies and the complete employment volume, which is the sum of employed and job vacancies.

[Link to Job Vacancies Database](#) (see **English**)

לוח 1- מספר משרות פנויות לפי ענף כלכלי, מאי 2009 - ינואר 2010 (אלפים)

Table 1. Number of job vacancies by Industry, May 2009 - January 2010 (thousands)

שירותים קהילתיים חברתיים אישיים	שירותי בריאות רווחה וסעד	חינוך	שירותים (עסקיים (3)	בנקאות, ביטוח ומוסדות פיננסיים	תחבורה ותקשורת	שירותי אירוח ואוכל	מסחר סיטונאי	בינוי	חשמל ומים	תעשייה	סה"כ	
M	L	K	I	H	G	F	E	D	C	B		ענף סדר
(3)	4.2	(1.4)	8.6	0.8	2	5.1	5.3	(3.6)	0.6	4.1	38.7	מאי (1)
(3.6)	4.1	<1.7>	7.6	1.4	2.2	4.3	7.3	6	0.6	5.1	43.9	יוני
(3)	4.6	(1.6)	10.3	1.3	2.8	4.9	6.3	3.9	0.6	4.7	44	יולי
~	4.4	(1.2)	8.5	1.1	3	4.9	6.2	5.2	0.5	5	42.2	אוגוסט
(2.9)	4.6	2.8	10.1	1	3	4.5	7	7.2	0.4	6.6	50	ספטמבר
3.7	4	1.2	12	1.1	2.9	5	6.6	3.5	0.2	4.3	44.1	אוקטובר
<1.4>	4.2	1.3	7.6	1.2	4.1	4.7	5.5	5.3	0.3	5.1	40.7	נובמבר
0.7	3.9	1.7	9.5	1.3	2.4	2.8	5.2	3.6	0.3	4.7	36.2	דצמבר (2)
<1.4>	4.4	1.0	10.0	1.3	3.3	3.8	7.4	3.0	0.2	4.0	39.7	ינואר (2)

Table 1. Number of job vacancies by Industry, May-December 2009 (thousands)

	Community, Social personal & other services	Health Welfare & social work services	Education	Business Services	Banking, Insurance & Finance	Transportation & Communication	Accommodation services and Restaurants	Wholesale trade	Construction	Water & Electricity	Manufacturing	Total
	M	L	K	I	H	G	F	E	D	C	B	
May (1)	(3.0)	4.2	(1.4)	8.6	0.8	2.0	5.1	5.3	(3.6)	0.6	4.1	38.7
June	(3.6)	4.1	(1.7)	7.6	1.4	2.2	4.3	7.3	6.0	0.6	5.1	43.9
July	3.0	4.6	1.6	10.3	1.3	2.8	4.9	6.3	3.9	0.6	4.7	44.0
August	~	4.4	(1.2)	8.5	1.1	3.0	4.9	6.2	5.2	0.5	5.0	42.2
September	(2.9)	4.6	2.8	10.1	1.0	3.0	4.5	7.0	7.2	0.4	6.6	50.0
October	3.7	4.0	1.2	12.0	1.1	2.9	5.0	6.6	3.5	0.2	4.3	44.7
November (2)	<1.4>	4.2	1.4	7.6	1.2	4.0	4.8	5.5	5.2	0.3	5.2	40.7
December (2)	0.7	3.9	1.7	9.5	1.3	2.4	2.8	5.2	3.6	0.3	4.7	36.2
January (2)	<1.4>	4.4	1.0	10.0	1.3	3.3	3.8	7.4	3.0	0.2	4.0	39.7