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LABOUR AND WAGES

LABOUR FORCE SURVEYS

(Tables 12.1-12.33)

DEFINITIONS

Civilian labour force: Persons aged 15 and over who were "employed" or "unemployed" in the "determinant week" according to the definitions given below.

- a. **Employed persons:** Those employed for at least one hour at any job, for pay, profit, or other remuneration, during the determinant week; all workers in kibbutzim; family members who worked without pay 15 hours or more per week; persons staying in institutions who worked 15 hours a week or more.

See the explanation of "Employed Persons, Employees / Jobs, Employee Jobs" at the end of the Introduction.

The "employed persons" group consists of three sub-groups:

1. **Full-time workers:** All persons who worked 35 hours or more during the determinant week. Included are all hours during which the worker actually worked, including overtime - paid or unpaid, and waiting hours (for example, the hours spent by a taxi driver or porter in line for work, etc.) and hours of preparation related to work, even if not performed at the work place, (e.g., correction and preparation of assignments, rehearsals, etc.).
2. **Part-time workers:** All persons who worked from one to 34 hours during the determinant week.
3. **Temporarily absent from work** throughout the determinant week due to illness, vacation, army reserve duty, decline in the extent of work, labour dispute, temporary work stoppage (up to 30 days), or other reasons.

The definition includes all persons who were absent from work for less than one month. Those who were absent from work for one month to a year are only included if they are formally affiliated with a workplace, i.e., if they are ensured of work with same employer after the period of absence. (Those who were absent from work for

over a year are not included in this definition.)

Note: Employed persons who usually worked full time/part time - the distinction is made according to the workers' usual number of work hours (not in the determinant week).

- b. **Unemployed:** Persons who did not work at all during the determinant week (even for a single hour), and actively sought work during the four weeks preceding their enumeration in the survey by registering at the Labour Exchanges of the Employment Service, by personal or written application to an employer or by other ways, and would have been available to start work during the determinant week had suitable work been offered ("availability for work"). Includes those who were promised employment within 30 days.

The "unemployed" group consists of two sub-groups:

- Those who worked in Israel during the 12 months preceding their enumeration in the survey;
- Those who did not work in Israel during the 12 months preceding their enumeration in the survey.

Not in civilian labour force: All persons aged 15 and over who were neither "employed" nor "unemployed" in the determinant week. This group includes students, persons employed in unpaid voluntary work, persons who cared for children/ in the household and did not work even one hour outside of the household, persons unable to work, persons living on an allowance, pension, income not from work, etc., who did not work even one hour during the determinant week, as well as soldiers in compulsory military service or in the permanent army. Also included are family members who worked without pay for less than 15 hours a week and persons staying in institutions who worked for less than 15 hours during the determinant week.

Determinant week: The week ending on the Saturday preceding the enumerator's visit.

Industry: The industry of the establishment or institution employing a particular person. Persons employed in kibbutzim were classified according to the industry in which they worked.

As of 1995, data presented for industry were classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (1993)*. This classification replaces the *Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (1970)*.

Detailed explanations on the changes in the classifications of industries appear in *The Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities 1993*, Technical Series No. 63, Central Bureau of Statistics, 1993.

As of 2003, data are presented according to the *Standard Classification of All Economic Activities 1993 - Second Edition, 2003*. In addition, it was found necessary to adjust some coding rules, especially in the case of establishments that engage in more than one activity. As a result, data were recoded (for a detailed explanation, see the section "Changes in Industries" in Special Publication No. 1265, *Labour Force Surveys 2004*).

High technology industries: The definition of high technology industries is based on the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, 1993" Second Edition, Technical Publication 63, The Central Bureau of Statistics, as well as on the definitions of OECD and Eurostat.

High technology industries:

Code	Name of Industry
Manufacturing in the High-Tech Sector (High-Tech Industry)	
245	Pharmaceutical products for human and veterinary uses
30	Office and accounting machinery and computers
32	Electronic components
33	Electronic communication equipment
34	Industrial equipment for control and supervision, medical and scientific equipment
355	Aircraft
Services in the High-Tech Sector (Knowledge-Intensive High-Tech Services)	
66	Telecommunications
72	Computer and related services
730	Research and development in natural sciences

Occupation: Work carried out by a person at his work place, regardless of any trade he learned if he does not practice it.

As of 1995, the data are presented by occupation according to the Standard Classification of Occupations (1994), which replaces the Standard Classification of Occupations (1972).

Detailed explanations of the occupational classifications appear in *The Standard Classification of Occupations 1994*, Technical Series No. 64, Central Bureau of Statistics, 1994.

Status at work: Classification by status at work distinguishes among the following groups of employed persons:

Employees: Persons employed by another party in return for daily wages, monthly salary, piece-work or any other kind of remuneration.

Employers: Persons employing other persons for payment or any other kind of remuneration, or business partners employing others or a farm owner employing paid farm hands.

Self-employed: Persons working in their own business or farm, who do not employ others in return for payment or for other remuneration.

Members of cooperatives: Members of cooperatives or cooperative societies who share financial profits in addition to their wages, including members of collective moshavim.

Members of kibbutzim: Members of kibbutzim working on a kibbutz without pay (if they receive wages from the kibbutz or are employed outside of the kibbutz, they are considered as employees). Including: members, candidates for membership, relatives of members who live in kibbutzim on a permanent basis and training groups.

Unpaid family members: persons who worked 15 hours or more in the determinant week in a family business, without payment or other compensation.

Head of household: see definition in the Introduction to Chapter 5 – *Households*, in the paragraph Economic and Housing Characteristics.

Religion and population group: The head of the household is the only household member

who is asked about religion. The head of the household's religion is registered as the religion of all household members. The classification according to religion includes: Jews, Moslems, Christians, Druze, and other religions (other religions also includes no religion or religion unknown).

The classification according to population group includes: Jews, Arabs, and Others.

The category "Other Religions" includes all those who replied that they are not Jews. Until the beginning of the 1990s, "Other Religions" mainly included Arabs. Following the major wave of immigration in the 1990s, the population group "Others" was added to this category (see below). As of 2002, this group has been divided into two population groups:

- "Arabs": a. live in non-Jewish localities, or b. live in Jewish or mixed localities, and were born in Israel or arrived in Israel before 1990.
- "Others": live in Jewish or mixed localities, and arrived in Israel in 1990 and after.

Highest diploma (degree) received: (as of 2000): The highest diploma a person received from schools or educational institutions that grant official diplomas (not including certificates for completion of courses, certificates for completion of in-service training, etc.).

Type of locality: The type of locality that serves as a basis for classifying data from the Labour Force Survey is the permanent type of locality (see Introduction to Chapter 2 - *Population*, the paragraph on Geographical Distribution of the Population). From 1999 to 2002, localities were classified according to the population estimates of the 1995 Census of Population and Housing.

As of 2002, localities have been classified by type of locality as determined according to population estimates at the end of 2001. As of 2007, the classification is based on estimates of population size at the end of 2005.

Development localities - the localities specified in the regularly updated regulations based on the "1963 Severance Pay Law."

District and sub-district: See explanation in the Introduction to Chapter 2 - *Population*.

Metropolitan Area: See definition in Chapter 2 - *Population*.

Levels of Commuting to Work

Commuter: A person employed outside of his/her locality of residence

- Employed in the sub-district of residence

- Employed outside of the sub-district of residence but within the district of residence
- Employed outside of the district of residence, in one locality
- Employed outside of the district of residence, in two or more localities.

Non-commuter: A person employed in his/her locality of residence.

SOURCES

The Central Bureau of Statistics has conducted Labour Force Surveys since 1954.

The **survey population** includes the permanent (de jure) population of Israel aged 15 and over.

The survey population **includes:** Permanent residents living in Israel; permanent residents living abroad for a period of less than one year; new immigrants and potential immigrants – from the moment of their arrival in Israel; tourists, volunteers or temporary residents living in Israel continuously for more than a year; as of 1968, includes the residents of East Jerusalem; as of 1972, includes the Israeli residents of the Golan sub-district; as of 1982, includes the residents of the Golan sub-district in the Northern District; from 1972 to 2005, includes the residents of Israeli localities in the Judea and Samaria Area and the Gaza Area; as of 2006, includes the residents of Israeli localities in the Judea and Samaria Area.

The survey population **does not include:** Permanent residents living abroad continuously for one year or more; tourists, volunteers or temporary residents living in Israel for a year or less; foreign diplomats and UN people.

The frame: Two types of frames were used to draw the samples: (a) a frame of localities; and (b) a frame within localities. In urban localities and in some rural localities, the frames were the lists of dwellings used for housing in the municipal tax file. In other localities (except kibbutzim) and in immigrant absorption centres, lists of households were sampled. In kibbutzim, the frame was the list of persons aged 15 and over, and in student dormitories - dwelling units.

The sample was drawn in two stages. First, localities were sampled, and afterwards dwellings were sampled. All households living permanently in each dwelling were surveyed four times: twice in consecutive quarter-years,

followed by a break of two quarters and once again in two consecutive quarters. In 2011, the survey data were based on about 26,000 persons per quarter on the average. The enumeration of households was carried out every week during all three months of the survey.

METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION, PROCESSING AND ESTIMATION

Since 1999, there has been a gradual transition toward computerized data collection. In the first and fourth interviews, data are collected in face-to-face interviews using paper questionnaires. As of December 2006, data are collected using lap-top computers (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing - CAPI). In the second and third interviews, data are collected using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) with personal computers from the CBS office in Jerusalem. As of 1999, the population estimates in the Labour Force Surveys are based on the findings of the 1995 Census of Population and Housing and in addition a new weighting method has been implemented in 1999. The data for 1998 were prepared also according to the "new" method to allow comparisons with 1999 data. These data should not be compared with 1998 data that were prepared prior to the change and were published in Statistical Abstract No. 50, 1999.

In the new estimation method used in the 1999 survey to derive estimates for the entire survey population, weights are given to each household, each household member having the same weight. The weight for the household constitutes the number of households and the number of persons in the survey population represented by the household. This is in contrast to the previous estimation method used until 1999, in which different persons in a given household received different weights, independent of the household composition. Thus, within the same household, the weights were not uniform.

Eventually, complete compatibility is reached between the distribution of the "weighted" persons and the current demographic estimates based on the 1995 Census of Population and Housing for the various weighting groups defined.

The weighting groups were determined **independent of religion** (except for the

division into Jewish localities and Arab localities). For most of the geographical groups, 10 age groups were defined for each sex. These groups are more detailed than the weighting groups used up to 1999.

In 2002, a number of changes were made in the definition of the weighting groups.

One of the characteristics for determining to which relevant weighting group someone belongs was year of immigration. In the past, a distinction was made between "new immigrants" (up to two years in the country) and others, among those who immigrated from 1990 and after. Today, immigrants up to four years in the country are in a separate weighting group. The rest of the immigrants were grouped according to the geographical distribution of their locality of residence.

Furthermore, a number of changes were made to additional weighting groups.

The data for 2001 were also processed according to the revised weighting method to allow for comparisons with 2002 data.

For detailed explanations, see *Labour Force Surveys 2002*, Special Publication No. 1218.

As of 2010, the population estimates have been revised on the basis of data from the 2008 Population Census. In addition, the definitions of civilian labour force characteristics have been updated.

The data for 2009 were revised in order to enable comparisons with the data for 2010 (for an additional explanation, see *Labour Force Surveys 2010*, Special Publication No. 1460, Chapter "Changes in Labour Force Survey 2009).

The annual estimates presented in this publication are arithmetical averages of the four quarterly estimates.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

Since the data are estimated for the overall population and calculated on the basis of a sample survey, they are subject to two types of errors:

1. Sampling errors
2. Non-sampling errors

Sampling errors can be estimated on the basis of survey data, whereas non-sampling errors are difficult to evaluate.

The following is a table of approximate sampling errors for absolute numbers.

**EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES,
BASED ON REPORTS TO THE
NATIONAL INSURANCE
INSTITUTE AND OTHER
ADMINISTRATIVE SOURCES**
(Tables 12.34-12.42)

χ Estimate	σ_x Sampling error
1,000	320
2,000	453
3,000	554
4,000	640
5,000	716
6,000	784
7,000	847
8,000	905
9,000	960
10,000	1,012
20,000	1,429
30,000	1,749
40,000	2,017
50,000	2,253
60,000	2,466
70,000	2,661
80,000	2,842
90,000	3,011
100,000	3,171
200,000	4,441
300,000	5,384
400,000	6,154
500,000	6,809
600,000	7,379
700,000	7,884
800,000	8,335
900,000	8,740
1,000,000	9,106
1,200,000	9,737
1,400,000	10,253
1,600,000	10,671
1,800,000	11,002
2,000,000	11,255
2,200,000	11,433
2,400,000	11,541
2,600,000	11,580
2,800,000	11,552
3,000,000	11,455
3,200,000	11,289

DEFINITIONS

The investigation unit is an "establishment" with at least one employee. An establishment is also defined as a department of a firm for which the National Insurance Institute administers a separate accounting file.

Employee jobs: Number of jobs of workers (permanent and temporary) who worked for at least one day during the surveyed month (or were temporarily on paid leave due to illness, vacation, army reserve duty, etc.) appearing on the payrolls of establishments or institutions. Jobs on the payrolls of more than one establishment or institution in that month were counted as many times as they appeared on the payrolls; so that the data actually refer to the number of jobs for which wages were paid that month, and does not refer to the extent of the worker's job.

Employee jobs of foreign workers: The number of jobs of workers from abroad, as well as jobs of workers from the Palestinian Authority and workers from southern Lebanon (up to May 2000).

1. Employee jobs of workers from abroad: The number of jobs of workers from abroad (permanent and temporary), as reported on Form 612 to the National Insurance Institute. The data also include jobs of workers from the Palestinian Authority, who are reported on Form 612 by employers who belong to the East Jerusalem branch of the NII. The data do not include jobs of caregivers employed by households, who are reported by their employers as domestic help. The National Insurance Institute does not check the legal status of those workers.

2. Employee jobs of workers from the Palestinian Authority: The reports to the Central Bureau of Statistics are received from the payments department of the Employment Service.

As of 2008, in addition to these reports, the National Insurance Institute provides reports on employee jobs of workers from the

In order to warn the reader of data of low reliability, estimates based on a population of less than 2,000 are enclosed in parenthesis. This number corresponds approximately to a relative sampling error (the sampling error divided by the estimate) **above 20%**.

Detailed explanations of the sampling method and frame, enumeration, topics investigated, estimation method, reliability of estimates, definitions and instructions for obtaining estimates of sampling errors and their use, appear in *Labour Force Surveys 2010*, Special Publication, No. 1460.

Palestinian Authority who are employed in Israeli localities in the Judea and Samaria Area.

See the explanation on Employed Persons, Employees/Jobs, Employee Jobs, at the end of the Introduction.

Gross monthly wages: Gross payments for all employee jobs in a month, including basic wages, cost-of-living allowances, seniority payments, back-pay, advance payments, overtime, premiums, various benefits, grants, and supplements (current or non-recurring) such as: on-call, shift, 13th-month salary, transportation, vacation pay, education and proficiency allowances, car allowance, etc. The gross wages do not include other labour expenses and sums paid by the employer to funds such as pension funds, insurance for employees, employers' tax, etc.

Average monthly wages per employee job: Gross monthly wages divided by the number of employee jobs in that month it follows from the definition of employee jobs, that the average monthly wages per employee job are lower than the average monthly wages per employee.

The index of total wages at constant prices: The index of total wages at current prices divided by the consumer price index of the respective month. Annual estimates, quarterly estimates and the like are the arithmetic mean of monthly indices at constant prices.

The index of average monthly wages per employee job at constant prices: The index of total wages at constant prices divided by the index of employee jobs.

SECTORS:

Employment and wage statistics by sector are based on a sample of employment and wage indices. Each investigation unit in the sample was classified into the appropriate sector, according to the classification in the Business Register.

There are five meta-sectors:

Non-financial corporations: Non-financial corporations and quasi-corporations whose principal activity is the production of non-financial goods and/or non-financial services.

Financial corporations: Corporations that are principally engaged in financial intermediation and/or in auxiliary financial activities. Financial intermediation includes acquisition of financial assets and incurring financial liabilities. These corporations are mainly banks, pension funds, provident funds, and insurance companies.

Government sector: The government sector consists of legal entities with legislative, judicial, or executive authority over other institutional units in a given geographical area. All of these units are non-market institutions, and their output is intended for private as well as for collective consumption.

Households: Individuals or groups of individuals who function as consumers or entrepreneurs that produce market goods as well as financial and non-financial services (market producers).

Non-profit institutions that serve households: Non-profit institutions that exist as separate entities and are not market producers.

EMPLOYEE JOBS OF GOVERNMENT WORKERS AND OF WORKERS IN LOCAL AUTHORITIES:

Net wages: Gross monthly wages minus deductions to the National Insurance Institute (including state health insurance as of January 1995) and income tax.

Work unit: Several work quotas combined into a full-time job, according to the grading by which wages are paid, e.g. three employee jobs, each working a one-third job, are counted as three employee jobs, but as one work unit (Table 12.42).

The investigated population includes all employee jobs in the Israeli economy that are reported to the National Insurance Institute on Form 102. It also includes employee jobs of cooperative members, civilian employees in the defence establishment and workers from the Palestinian Authority. The population also includes employee jobs of workers from abroad who are reported to the National Insurance Institute on Form 612. The population does not include employee jobs of kibbutz members working in their own kibbutz or in establishments owned by the kibbutz, employers who are not employees who work in their own establishments, students attending vocational and agricultural schools, apprentices in vocational training institutions, or domestic help.

METHODS OF COMPUTATION AND ESTIMATION

Jobs of Israeli workers: The series has been conducted and published since 1961. The sample used as a basis for the current data is replaced periodically. The latest sample was replaced in 2005, and the new base is 2004.

Jobs of workers from abroad: The series has been conducted and published since 1994. In 1994, the data were based on a census of all employers who reported jobs of workers from abroad. As of 1995, the current data are based on a sample. The latest sample was replaced in 2005.

The frame: The sampling frame was the business register of the Central Bureau of Statistics, which is based on administrative sources, the employers' file of the National Insurance Institute, and the file of dealers held by the Value Added Tax (VAT) authorities. The sampling frame of employee jobs of Israeli workers included all businesses with at least one job in 2004. The sampling frame of employee jobs of workers from abroad included all businesses with at least one job for a worker from abroad in 2004.

The sample: The sample of employee jobs of Israeli workers included 12,700 active establishments, covering 60% of all employee jobs. The sample of employee jobs of workers from abroad included 2,370 active establishments covering about 78% of all employee jobs.

Sampling method: The sample of employment and wages indices is a one-stage stratified sample. The sampling strata are defined according to two variables – industry, and size of the establishment. The probability of being selected is equal for all establishments in a given stratum. The sample size is a direct function of the desired level of accuracy, which determines the boundaries of the size groups in each industry and the size of the sample in each stratum.

The samples are updated by eliminating establishments that ceased operation and adding a sample of newly opened establishments. In addition, the frame of establishments is revised each year in order to improve the quality of estimates from the sample. The annual revision is conducted for all of the establishments in the frame, and relates to all of the dynamic components of their units, which are expressed primarily by substantial changes in the number of employee jobs compared with the number of jobs when the units were sampled.

The final estimates (monthly and annual) of each year are computed after this updating of the sample.

SOURCES

Statistics on employment and wages are based mainly on monthly processing of

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employers' reports on employee jobs and wages (according to the law) to the National Insurance Institute on forms 102 (for employee jobs of Israeli workers) and 612 (for employee jobs of workers from abroad), as well as partly on other administrative sources. The data on employee jobs of workers from the Palestinian Authority are obtained from the payments department of the Employment Service, and from the National Insurance Institute. The data on employee jobs of civil servants and workers in local authorities are based on processing of the wage files received from Malam Systems Ltd. and from the Israel Local Authorities Data Processing Centre Ltd. Etc.

Computation of the current base: The new base is the average of 2004 = 100.0. This enables comparison of total figures with previous years using chained indices only. Comparisons of data prior to 2004 with data from 2005 are made by changing the index on the base 2004 = 100.0 to one comparable with the index 2001 = 100.0. This is done by multiplying the index of each variable by its average index for 2004, (based on 2001), and dividing it by 100.

Computing the estimates: Preliminary estimates of employee jobs and of average wages per employee job are published approximately two months after the end of the month for which wages were paid. The estimates are processed and published several times, each time at a higher level of reliability.

As of 2001, these estimates have been produced at a higher quality, as well as the following additional estimates:

1. Separate processing has been performed for each reported population, due to the considerable differences between populations. i.e., the population of employee jobs of Israeli workers was separated from the foreign workers population, and the data for each of the populations is processed in a separate system.
2. Back-pay is attributed to the month in which it was actually paid. In the past it was not always possible to credit back-pay to the month in which it was actually paid.
3. All of the local and regional councils are definitely included in the sample (each one only represents itself). Until 2001, only some of the local and regional councils were included in the sample.

4. The economic activities of local and regional councils are classified according to the appropriate industries. Until 2001, all of the economic activities of the local and regional councils were classified in a single economic industry - Administration of Local Authorities (Industry 780).

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES ACCORDING TO THE TAX AUTHORITY FILE

(Table 12.43)

DEFINITIONS

Income tax authority file, employee jobs:

This file was produced by the Central Bureau of Statistics based on employers' reports to the tax authority on Form 126.

Form 126: A report submitted to the tax authority, with information on the yearly salary that the employer paid to each employee, and the taxes that were deducted from that salary.

Employers' social contributions: Social contributions paid by the employer, such as: contributions to pension plans, provident funds, study funds, etc. Does not include imputed contributions to budgetary pension schemes.

Pension contributions: Employers' contributions for employees' pension allowance, provident fund, and loss of earnings insurance.

Pension plan: Payments by employed persons to a pension fund, allowances, provident funds, etc. Not including payments to pension funds as self-employed persons.

Average net wages per employee job: Total average gross wages per employee job after deducting compulsory payments by workers for income tax, National Insurance, and state health insurance.

SOURCE OF THE DATA

Data were received from a database in which the income tax authority files on employee jobs were paired with the sample of employment and wage indices. The investigated population included all of the employers who were included in the sample of employment and wage indices, and who only had employee jobs of Israeli workers. The data on these employers were matched with corresponding data from the income tax authority files at the level of employee jobs.

INCOME SURVEY

(Tables 12.44-12.45)

These tables include data on income from wages and salary. For explanations on the Income Survey, see Introduction to Chapter 5 - *Households*.

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT

(Tables 12.46-12.47)

DEFINITIONS

Labour exchanges for work-seekers aged 18 and above. As of 1983, female work-seekers who applied to labour exchanges for domestic help have been included in labour exchanges for adults.

Work seeker: A person who registers at the labour exchange at least once a month to seek employment.

Work seekers claiming income support: Persons not entitled to unemployment insurance (because the qualifying period has not been completed or because all rights have been used), who applied during the past month to the labour exchange to seek employment or to obtain documents required by the Income Support Law enacted on 1 January 1982.

SOURCES

Data on unemployment are received from the Records and Statistics Section of the Employment Service and the Employment Center for Academic Professionals.

CLAIMS FOR PAYMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Data are obtained monthly from the National Insurance Institute.

"Claims for payment of unemployment benefits" are submitted to the National Insurance Institute during the previous month for entitlement to unemployment. These claims include:

- a. Claims submitted by unemployed persons who received verification of unemployment from the labour service, indicating the number of days for which they claim unemployment that month.
- b. Participants in vocational training courses who receive an unemployment insurance supplement according to the law of unemployment insurance.

First claim: The claim first submitted by the unemployed person within one year of the determinant date (the first day of the month during which unemployment began). If the claimant worked three months or more and then became unemployed again, a new claim must be submitted.

Continuing claim: A claim for additional payment; submitted after the first claim, until the end of the eligibility period. In 2003, the Unemployment Insurance Law was amended. As a result, the eligibility criteria for receipt of unemployment allowance were changed with respect to the qualifying period, days of eligibility, and amount of payment.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

(Table 12.48)

DEFINITIONS

Strikes and lockouts: Temporary work-stoppage by a group of employees (or employers), resulting from a labour dispute related to employee-employer relations.

Strikers and locked-out persons: Persons participating in a strike, where a striker or a locked-out person striking more than once is counted according to the number of strikes they participated in.

Lost work-days: Work-days on which employees directly involved in the strike did not work. In the case of a strike shorter than a full work-day, the lost work days were

calculated on the basis of the total work hours lost divided by 8.

From 1972 on, strikes in which less than 10 work days were lost were excluded from total strikes.

Slow-downs: Temporary interference with normal work process, due to labour disputes related to employer-worker relations.

Number of participants in slow-downs: The number of workers involved in slow-downs. A person involved in a slow-down more than once is counted according to the number of times he participated in slow-downs.

Information on slow-downs has been collected since 1972.

SOURCES

As of 1971, data have been compiled by the Labour Relations Division of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in collaboration with the Institute for Economic and Social Research of the Histadrut HaOvdim Haklalit HaHadasha (The New General Federation of Workers), with the advisory cooperation of the Central Bureau of Statistics. This cooperation was discontinued in 1980.

As of 1997, the data is compiled and processed only by the Labour Relations Division of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, EMPLOYEES/JOBS, EMPLOYEE JOBS

Definitions and Explanations

1. Estimates of employment: persons or jobs.

Household surveys: The estimates of employment relate to persons engaged in economic activity.

Source of the data: The household interview.

The household surveys conducted by the CBS are: Labour Force Surveys, Household Expenditure Surveys, the Social Survey, and the Census of Population and Housing.

Business surveys: The estimates of employment relate to jobs for pay.

Source of the data: Reports of employers or administrative reports (employee jobs reported to the National Insurance Institute).

Persons (Household surveys)	Jobs (Business surveys)
Employed persons	Jobs
Employees	Employee jobs
Non-employees	Non-employee jobs

2. As of 2005, there has been a change in the terms used for the business surveys: "jobs" and "employee jobs" are used instead of "employed persons" and "employees". The change in terminology has no effect on the data.
3. Persons holding more than one job with different employers will be counted once in household surveys, but in the business surveys they will be counted once for each job held.
4. Data from these two sources differ from each other due to variations in the definitions and variations in coverage, in sources of information, in methods of data collection, and in estimation procedures, as well as to variability in samples and response errors.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

- 78 Labour Force Surveys: Changes in the Methodology, Definitions and Questionnaire 1954-2003 (internet only)
- 79 The Conversion Key from the 1994 Standard Classification of Occupations to the ISCO-88 Classification

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS

- 943 Labour Force among Persons Aged 55 and Over in Israel, 1986-1992
- 1000 Income of Employees (Individuals), 1992-1993
- 1146 Women in Israeli Labour Force 1987-1997
- 1346 Alternative Definitions of Labour Force (Based on Labour Force Surveys) 2001-2007
- 1380 Youth Aged 15-17: Studies and Work 1980-2007

- 1389 Development of the High-Tech Sector in Israel in the Years 1995-2007
- 1460 Labour Force Surveys, 2010 (Internet only)
- 1461 Households - Economic Characteristics and Housing Density 2010, according to Labour Force Surveys (Internet only)
- 1479 Income Survey 2010

CURRENT BRIEFINGS IN STATISTICS

- 17, 1996 Conversion Keys to the New Classification of Economic Branches (1993) and Occupations (1994) in Labour Force Surveys in Israel
- 1, 1997 Revision of the Sample of Wages and Employment Indices 1995, and the New Classification of Economic Branches

JUBILEE PUBLICATIONS (on the occasion of Israel's 50th year)
Labour and wages (no. 10 in the series)