

State of Israel

Media Release

info@cbs.gov.il; www.cbs.gov.il Fax: 02-6521340

A previous media release on this subject appeared on March 7, 2022

Jerusalem March 21, 2022 097/2022

Labour Force Survey Data, Second Half of February and February¹ 2022

Methodological definitions and explanations can be seen at the end of this Media Release.

Original Data

In February 2022 (compared with January 2022, among persons aged 15 and over):

- Unemployment rate from the labour force 3.7% (same as in the previous month)
- The percentage in labour force of employed persons temporarily absent from work all week due to reasons related to the Coronavirus pandemic + unemployed persons – 4.2% (4.4% in the previous month)
- The percentage in labour force of persons not in the labour force who stopped working due to dismissal or closure of the workplace from March 2020 + employed persons temporarily absent from work all week due to reasons related to the Coronavirus pandemic + unemployed persons – 5.4% (5.6% in the previous month)
- Employment rate excluding persons temporarily absent from work all week due to reasons related to the Coronavirus pandemic 60.6% (60.2% in the previous month)
- Note that the Labour Force Survey definitions as well as the reference period of the data differ from other sources of information such as the Employment Service and the National Insurance Institute. For additional information, <u>see page 9</u>.

Number and percentage in labour force	January	February
	2022	2022
Unemployed persons	157,200	159,800
	3.7%	3.7%
Employed persons temporarily absent from work all week due to	187,700	182,400
reasons related to the Coronavirus pandemic + unemployed persons	4.4%	4.2%
Persons not in the labour force who stopped working due to dismissal	244,000	237,300
or closure of the workplace from March 2020 + employed persons	5.6%	5.4%
temporarily absent from work all week due to reasons related to the		
Coronavirus pandemic + unemployed persons		

¹ Detailed data for February 2022 will be published on March 28, 2022.

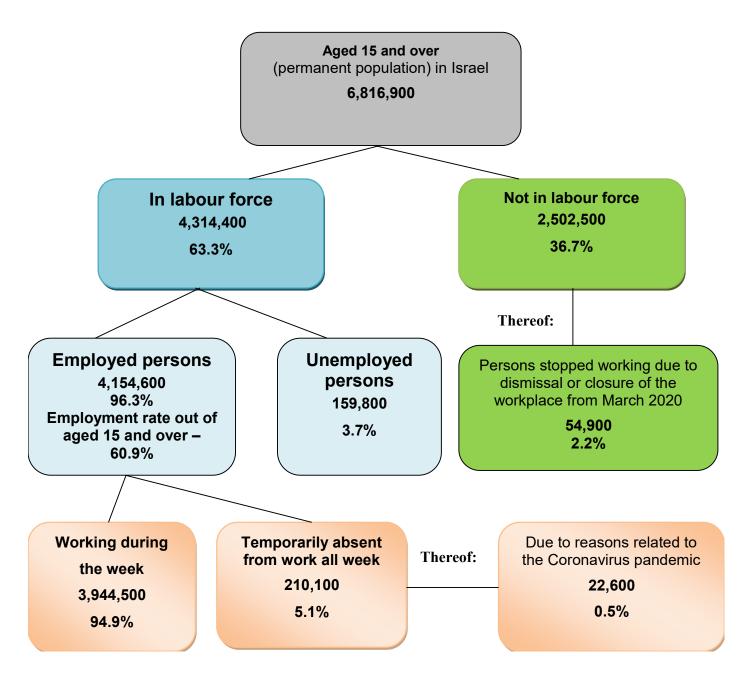
Written by Merav Pasternak, Director of Labour Sector, Tel. 02-6592868 For explanations and clarifications, please also contact the Statistics Information Center, Tel. 02-6592666

In the second half of February 2022 (compared with the first half of February 2022, among persons aged 15 and over):

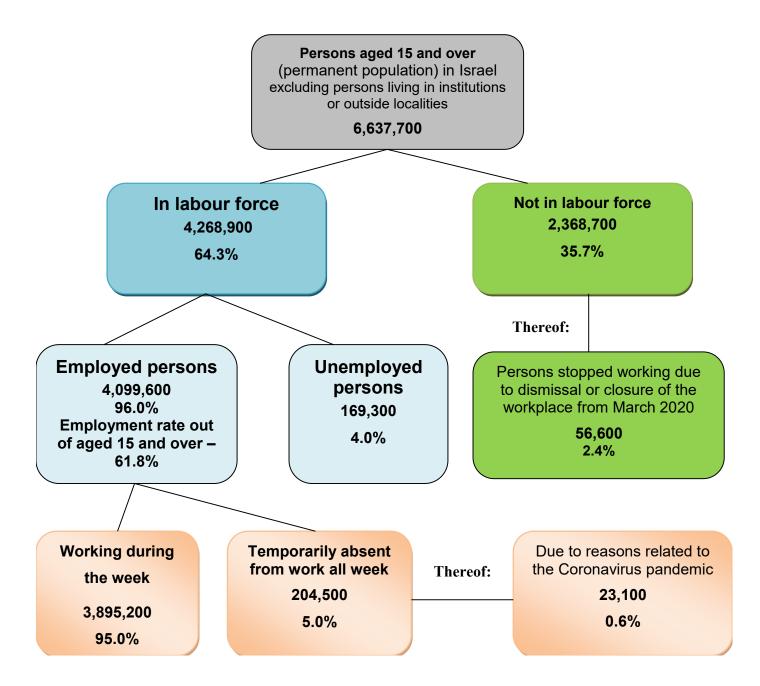
- Unemployment rate from the labour force 4.0% (3.8% in the first half of February 2022)
- The percentage in labour force of employed persons temporarily absent from work all week due to reasons related to the Coronavirus pandemic + unemployed persons - 4.5% (4.3% in the first half of February 2022)
- The percentage in labour force of persons not in the labour force who stopped working due to dismissal or closure of the workplace from March 2020 + employed persons temporarily absent from work all week due to reasons related to the Coronavirus pandemic + unemployed persons – 5.8% (5.5% in the first half of February 2022)
- Employment rate excluding persons temporarily absent from work all week due to reasons related to the Coronavirus pandemic – 61.4% (61.9% in the first half of February 2022)

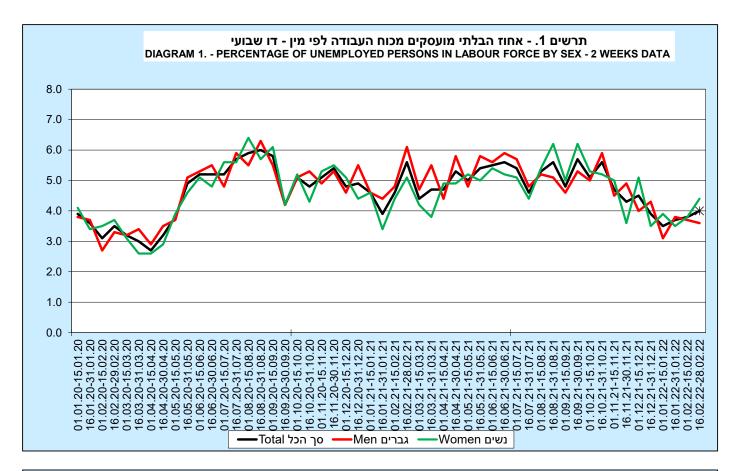
Number and percentage in labour force	First half of	Second half	First half	Second half
	January	of January	of	of February
	2022	2022	February	2022
			2022	
Unemployed persons	148,300	155,400	161,600	169,300
	3.5%	3.7%	3.8%	4.0%
Employed persons temporarily absent	186,400	177,900	186,600	192,300
from work all week due to reasons	4.4%	4.2%	4.3%	4.5%
related to the Coronavirus pandemic +				
unemployed persons				
Persons not in the labour force who	249,600	236,500	240,800	248,900
stopped working due to dismissal or	5.8%	5.5%	5.5%	5.8%
closure of the workplace from March				
2020 + employed persons temporarily				
absent from work all week due to				
reasons related to the Coronavirus				
pandemic + unemployed persons				

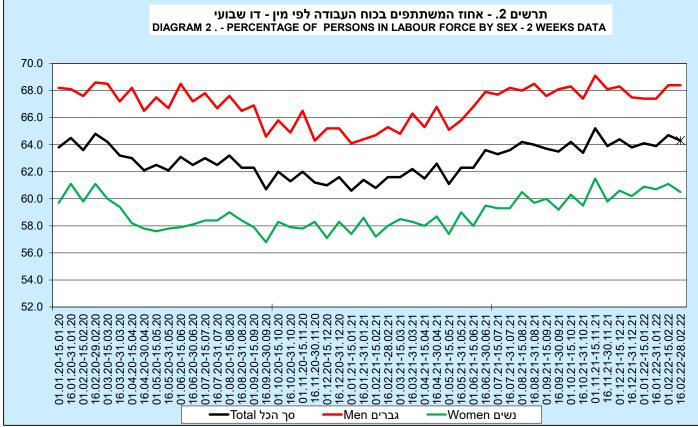
Labour Force Characteristics in February 2022 - Original Data Persons aged 15 and over



Labour Force Characteristics in Second Half of February 2022 - Original Data Persons aged 15 and over

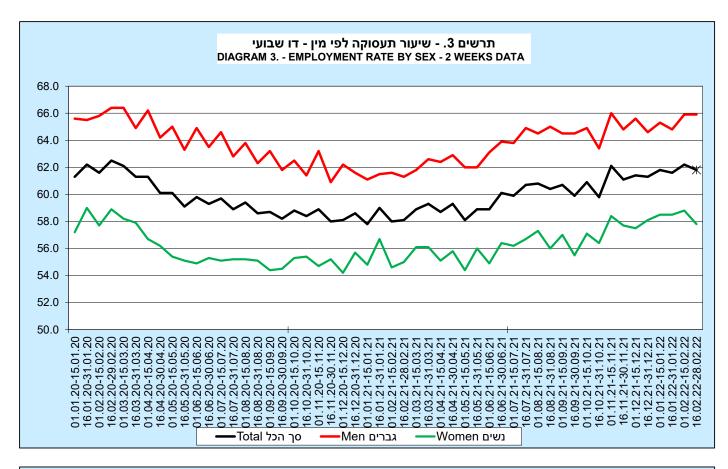


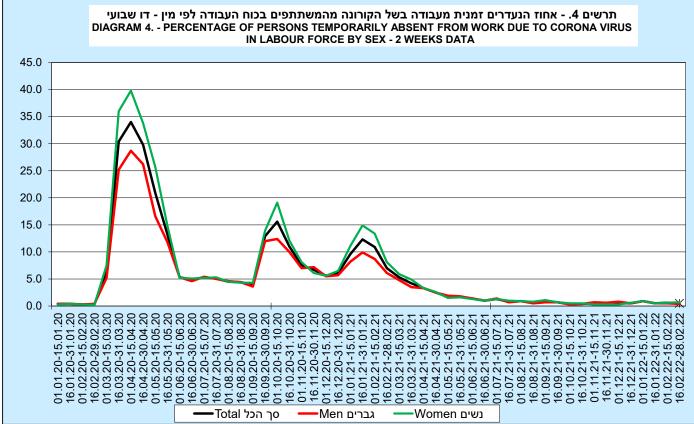




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Definitions and Methodological Explanations

The Labour Force Survey is the main source of information regarding the labour force in Israel, and is conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics on an ongoing basis. In the second half of February 2022, approximately 8,400 persons aged 15 and over have been interviewed on an ongoing basis. In February 2022, approximately 17,800 persons aged 15 and over have been interviewed on an ongoing basis. The survey population includes the permanent population of Israel, as well as tourists and temporary residents living in Israel continuously for more than one year. The survey follows the development of the labour force in Israel, its size and characteristics, the extent of unemployment, etc.

Detailed definitions of labour force characteristics can be found on the internet site at "<u>Topics:</u> <u>Labour market</u>".

The definitions of groups relevant to this Media Release are as follows:

- Unemployed persons: Persons aged 15 and over who did not work at all during the determinant week (even for one hour) and do not have work from which they were absent the entire determinant week, who actively sought work during the four weeks preceding the interview and were available to work during the determinant week.
- 2. Employed persons temporarily absent from work due to reasons related to the Coronavirus pandemic: Employed persons aged 15 and over who were temporarily absent from work all week due to reduced workload, work stoppage and those who indicated in the response "Other" that they were absent due to the Coronavirus pandemic. This includes employees who are on unpaid leave, if their return to the same employer is guaranteed, and excludes persons in isolation who are considered absent from work due to illness.
- 3. Non-participants in the labour force who stopped working due to dismissal or closure of the workplace from March 2020: Persons aged 15 and over who did not work in the determinant week, and do not have work from which they were absent the entire determinant week and had not actively sought work during the four weeks preceding the interview and were dismissed from their work from March 2020.

The percentage of the labour force of the three groups together is calculated from the labour force with the addition of the third group to the labour force.

4. Employed persons excluding temporarily absent from work all week due to reasons related to the Coronavirus pandemic: Employed persons aged 15 and over excluding

those who were temporarily absent from work all week due to reasons related to the Coronavirus pandemic (see definition in paragraph 2 above).

 Employment rate excluding temporarily absent from work all week due to reasons related to the Coronavirus pandemic: Calculated as percent of employed persons excluding temporarily absent from work all week due to reasons related to the Coronavirus pandemic of total persons aged 15 and over.

The coronavirus crisis has affected work processes in the Labour Force Survey. The following is a breakdown of the problems and descriptions of how to handle them methodologically. A detailed methodology of the survey can be found on the internet site at "<u>Topics: Labour</u> <u>market</u>".

Data collection:

From mid-March 2020, in-person interviews could not be conducted. Therefore, all interviews as of mid-March 2020 were conducted by telephone. From June 2021, in-person interviews were conducted again. As of mid-December 2021 all interviews are conducted again by telephone. From March 2022, in-person interviews were conducted again.

Data processing:

According to the survey definitions (which correspond to international definitions of the International Labour Organization), the majority of employees who were put on vacation without pay beginning from March 2020 are considered to be employed persons temporarily absent from work. Therefore, the impact of the coronavirus crisis on labour force characteristics is mainly reflected in the following three data series: Employed persons temporarily absent from work all week, Employed persons absent from work part of week, and Employed persons who worked full time during the determinant week.

Bi-weekly estimates are based on current samples only. In order to obtain bi-weekly estimates, weighting coefficients were calculated for all respondents over a two-week period. Weighting coefficients were calculated for approximately 400 cells that were defined by geographic, sex and age groups and were obtained by dividing the size of the survey population in the cell by the number of respondents in it. Additionally, the calculation method of the bi-weekly estimates differs from the calculation method of the monthly estimates in that it also does not rely on the labour force characteristics reported in the previous month. Therefore, inconsistencies may be created in some estimates between the bi-weekly series of estimates and the monthly estimate.

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Type of
differenceIn monthly dataIn bi-weekly dataSampleBased on current and regular
samplesBased on current sample onlyMethod of1. Calibration for external population1.Calibration for external population

estimates according to about 400

2.Ratio between population size and

3. No labour force characteristics are

About 10,000 persons aged 15 and

On average one week in two weeks

number of respondents in each cell

used from previous enumeration of

weighting cells

the same individual

over in two weeks

The main differences between the monthly data and the bi-weekly data are as follows:

estimates according to about 700

2. Combined method - for each

same weighting factor

individual in the household the

3. Use of labour force characteristics

About 20,000 persons aged 15 and

On average one week per month

from previous enumeration of the

weighting cells

same individual

over a month

calculating weighting

coefficients

Sample size

Significance of

the estimates

Finally, there are other bodies that publish data related to labour market statistics (not in the framework of the Labour Force Survey). Detailed definitions for jobseekers in the Employment Service² and claimants for unemployment benefits from the National Insurance Institute³ can be seen in the Introduction to Chapter 9 <u>"The Labour Market" in the Statistical Abstract of Israel</u>. The differences between the data of the various bodies and the data of the CBS are mainly due to significant differences in definitions. The definitions in these bodies are operative for the fulfillment of their functions, while the CBS data are based on definitions of official statistics, in accordance with the function of the CBS. In light of this and to remove all doubt, talks are currently being held between all the bodies regarding the various data, so there will be full coordination and transparency in the data.

* Additional data on this subject are published in the "<u>Labour Force Survey Monthly Data</u>" on <u>the Central Bureau of Statistics website</u>

² On the Employment Service website (Hebrew only).

³ On the National Insurance Institute website.