

Media Release

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[A previous media release on this subject appeared on December 26, 2022](#)

Jerusalem
January 23, 2023
030/2023

Labour Force Survey Data, December 2022

We would like to sincerely thank the thousands of households who responded to this survey and to our dedicated interviewers who ensured the highest quality data collection.

In Chapter A, will be presented detailed data for December 2022 (original series), some of which have already been presented in the media release of [January 16, 2023](#).

In Chapter B, will be presented seasonally adjusted data for December 2022.

In Chapter C, will be present the annual data of 2022.

In Chapter D, will be present the annual data of 2022 for households – economic characteristics.

In Chapter E, will be presented additional details of definitions and explanations ([Definitions and Explanations](#)).

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Chapter A - Original data for December 2022

Original Data

In December 2022 (compared with November 2022, among persons aged 15 and over): ([For monthly data 12/2022](#))

- Participation rate in the labour force – 63.8% (63.2% in the previous month).
- Employment rate (the percentage of employed persons out of the total population) – 61.0% (60.6% in the previous month).
- Unemployment rate – 4.3% (4.1% in the previous month).
- The percentage in labour force of employed persons temporarily absent from work all week due to economic reasons¹ + unemployed persons – 4.5% (same as 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 economic reasons + unemployed persons – 5.1% (same as in the previous month).
- The percentage in labour force of discouraged workers² + 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 economic reasons + unemployed persons – 5.5% (5.4% in the previous month).
- Employment rate excluding persons temporarily absent from work all week due to economic reasons – 60.9% (60.4% in the previous month).
- A file on [Tracking Government Employment Targets](#) can be seen on the CBS website. (Hebrew only)

Number and percentage in labour force	November 2022	December 2022
Unemployed persons	181,100 4.1%	189,300 4.3%
Employed persons temporarily absent from work all week due to economic reasons + unemployed persons	198,900 4.5%	201,300 4.5%
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 economic reasons + unemployed persons	224,000 5.1%	228,300 5.1%
Discouraged workers + 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 economic reasons + unemployed persons	237,500 5.4%	245,900 5.5%

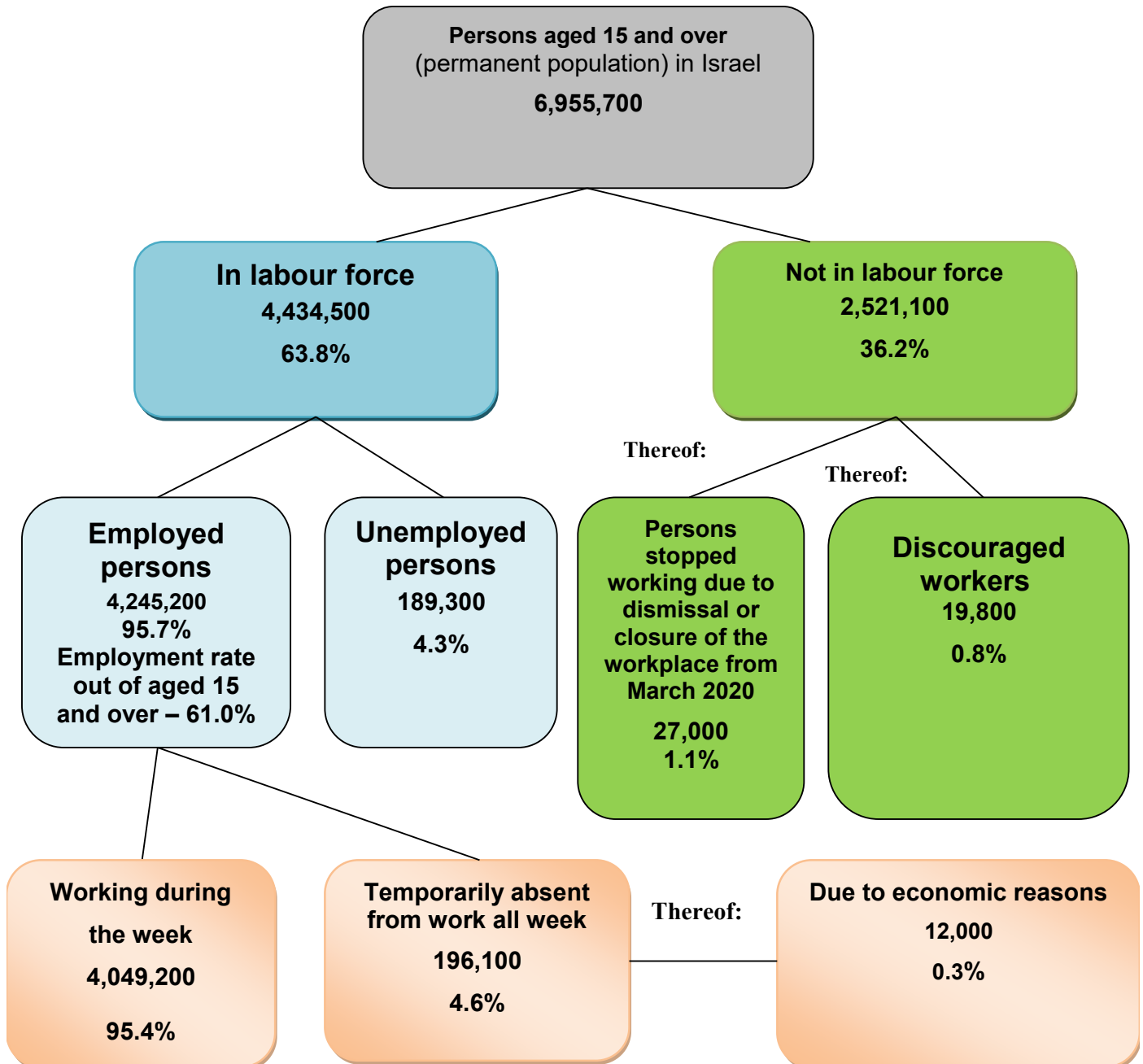
¹ See "chapter E- Definitions and Methodological Explanations ", at the end of this media release.

² See "chapter E- Definitions and Methodological Explanations ", at the end of this media release. People who are both in discouraged workers group and among those who stopped working due to dismissal from March 2020 - are counted here only once.

Labour Force Characteristics in December 2022 (compared with November 2022) ³- Original Data

Persons aged 15 and over

Labour Force Characteristics



³Among Discouraged workers, there are 2.2 thousand people who stopped working due to dismissal from March 2020

TABLE 1.- EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY EXTENT OF WORK IN THE DETERMINANT WEEK (ORIGINAL DATA)

Thousands	November 2022	December 2022	Difference	Percentage of change	Direction of change compared to the previous month
Employed persons - Total	4,208.0	4,245.2	37.3	0.9	↑
Working during the week	4,042.4	4,049.2	6.8	0.2	↑
Worked full time	2,968.7	3,009.8	41.1	1.4	↑
Worked part time	1,073.6	1,039.4	-34.2	-3.2	↓
Temporarily absent from work (all week)	165.6	196.1	30.5	18.4	↑
Thereof: due to economic reasons	17.7	12.0	-5.7	-32.3	↓
Temporarily absent from work (all or part of week)	719.8	478.6	-241.2	-33.5	↓
Thereof: due to economic reasons	34.6	34.9	0.4	1.1	↑
Temporarily absent from work part of week	554.2	282.5	-271.7	-49.0	↓
Thereof: due to economic reasons	16.8	22.9	6.1	36.4	↑

In December 2022, there was an increase in the number of employed persons who **worked full-time** (35 hours or more) in the **determinant week** and there was a decrease in the number of employed persons who **worked part-time** (less than 35 hours) in the **determinant week**, compared with the previous month.

The number of employed persons who were **temporarily absent from work** (all week) has increased and the number of those who were absent due to economic reasons has decreased, compared with the previous month. (Detailed data can be found in Tables 1.4-1.6 and 1.30-1.32 in the "[Labour Force Survey Monthly Data](#)" on the website).

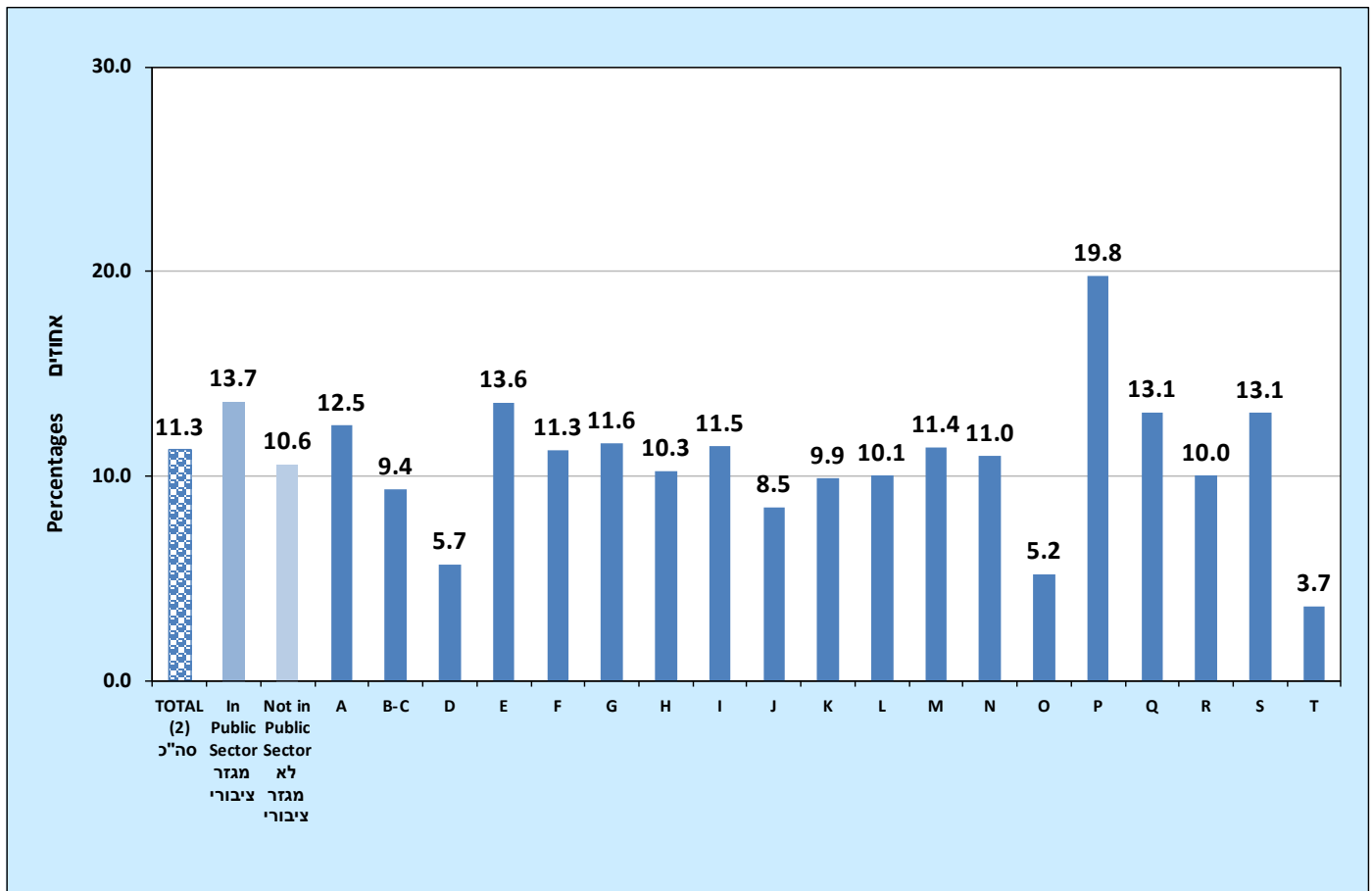
The number of **employed persons excluding temporarily absent from work all week due to economic reasons** increased by 1.0% compared with the previous month (an addition approximately of 43,000 employed). The **employment rate excluding temporarily absent from work all week due to economic reasons** of total persons aged 15 and over rose to 60.9% in December 2022 (60.4% in the previous month).

The unemployment rate in December 2022 rose to 4.3% (4.1% in the previous month). The number of persons **not in the labour force who stopped working due to dismissal or closure of the workplace from March 2020** rose approximately to 27,000 in December 2022 (approximately 25,000 in the previous month). The number of **discouraged workers** in December 2022 rose approximately to 20,000 (approximately 17,000 in the previous month). Additional data can be found in tables 9, 10 and 11 attached to this media release.

Employed persons temporarily absent from work all or part of week by industry and occupation, Original data ([By the new classification of All Economic Activities \(Updated edition\), Technical Publication no. 80](#)) ([By the new Classification of Occupations, Technical Publication no. 81](#))

Table 1 attached to this media release presents the share of employed persons and employees temporarily absent from work all or part of week out of all employed persons or all employees by industry and occupation in February 2020 and December 2021, November and December 2022. Additional data can be found in tables 3, 5 and 7 attached to this media release. The data on employed persons and employees working from home can be found in table 13 attached to this media release.

**DIAGRAM 1. EMPLOYED PERSONS TEMPORARILY ABSENT FROM WORK ALL THE WEEK OR PART OF THE WEEK OF TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY INDUSTRY (1)
(ORIGINAL DATA)**



- (1) Excl. persons living outside localities (Bedouins in the South) or in institutions (permanent samples).
 (2) Incl. employed persons in the industry "Extra-Territorial Organizations and Bodies" (Category U), and employed persons whose industry is not known.

Code	Industry
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
B-C	Manufacturing; Mining and quarrying
D	Electricity supply
E	Water supply, sewerage and waste management
F	Construction
G	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles
H	Transportation, storage, postal and courier activities
I	Accommodation and food service activities
J	Information and communications
K	Financial and insurance activities
L	Real estate activities
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities
N	Administrative and support service activities

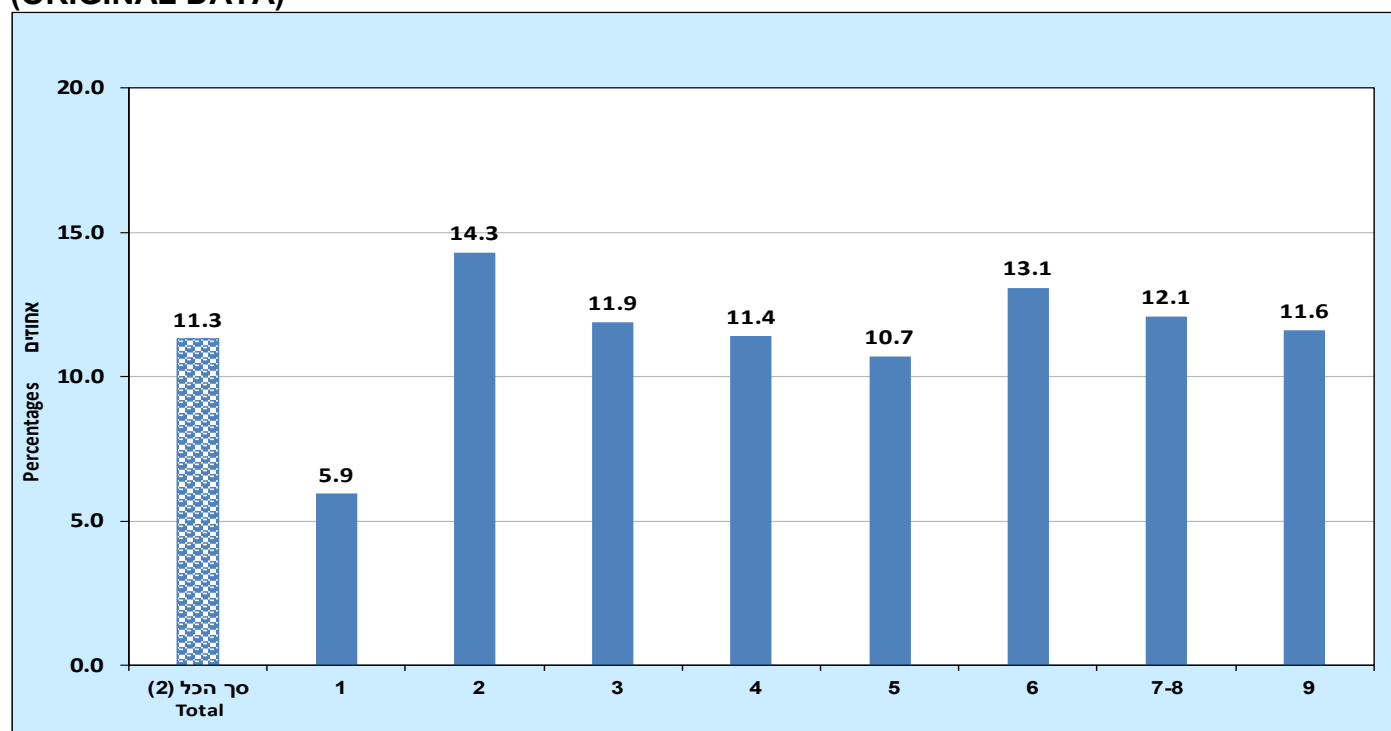
Code	Industry
O	Local, public and defence; administration and social security
P	Education
Q	Human health and social work activities
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation
S	Other service activities
T	Households as employers

The share of employed persons **temporarily absent from work all the week or part of the week** out of total employed persons declined to 11.3% in December 2022 (17.2% in the previous month).

This share is high among **employed persons in the public sector** (by industry definition) compared to **employed persons not in the public sector** (by industry definition) 13.7% and 10.6% respectively, (in the previous month: 15.5%, 18.0% respectively).

The greatest share of employed persons who were **temporarily absent from work all or part of the week**, out of all employed persons was in following industry: **Education** (19.8%).

DIAGRAM 2. EMPLOYED PERSONS TEMPORARILY ABSENT FROM WORK ALL THE WEEK OR PART OF THE WEEK OF TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY OCCUPATION (1) (ORIGINAL DATA)



(1) Excl. persons living outside localities (Bedouins in the South) or in institutions (permanent samples).

(2) Incl. employed persons whose occupation is not known.

Code	Occupation
1	Managers
2	Professionals
3	Practical engineers, technicians, agents, and associate professionals
4	Clerical support workers
5	Service and sales workers
6	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers
7-8	Skilled workers in manufacturing and construction, and other skilled workers
9	Elementary occupations

The greatest share of employed persons who were **temporarily absent from work all or part of the week**, out of all employed persons was in the following occupation: **Professionals** – (14.3%).

The greatest share of employed persons **working from home** out of all employed persons was in following industries: **Information and communications** (59.8%), **Professional, scientific and technical activities** (43.0%) and **Financial and insurance activities** (34.3%).

The greatest share of employed persons **working from home** out of all employed persons was in following occupations: **Professionals** (34.6%), **Managers** (25.4%) and **Practical engineers, technicians, agents, and associate professionals** (22.7%).

Persons absent from work and unemployed persons by Age groups and Sex - Original data

Table 2 attached to this media release presents the share of employed persons temporarily absent from work all or part of week out of all employed persons by Age groups and Sex in February 2020 and December 2021, November and December 2022. Additional data on persons absent from work can be found in tables 4, 6, and 8 attached to this media release.

Table 12 presents unemployment rate by age and sex.

The greatest **unemployment rates** in labour force were in the following age groups: **aged 15-17**–12.2% and **aged 65-69** – 7.0%.

The greatest share of employed persons **temporarily absent from work all or part of week** out of all employed persons was among persons in following age groups: **aged 30-34** – 14.6%, **aged 15-17**– 13.2% and **aged 60-64** -12.9%.

Employees working part time involuntarily - original data. As of 2018, the definition of employees working part time involuntarily⁴ was changed following the transition to a new and expanded questionnaire. The number of **employees working part time involuntarily** declined approximately to 46,000 in December 2022 (approximately 47,000 in the previous month), and their share out of all employed persons reached to 1.1% (same as in the previous month). (Detailed figures can be found in Table 2.9 in the "[Labour Force Survey Monthly Data](#)" on the website).

Employees in the high-tech sector - original data. The number of employees in the **high-tech sector** rose approximately to 451,000 in December 2022 (441,000 in the previous month). The share of employees in the high-tech sector of all employees rose to 12.2% in December 2022 (12.1% in the previous month). (Detailed figures can be found in Table 2.18 in the "[Labour Force Survey Monthly Data](#)" on the website).

⁴ Until 2017: those usually working less than 35 hours per week (including employees, owners of LTD companies), because they sought but did not find full-time or additional work.
As of 2018: those usually working less than 35 hours per week (not including employees, owners of LTD companies), who are interested in working more than 35 hours and actively sought to work more hours in the last four weeks.

Chapter B - Seasonally adjusted data for December 2022

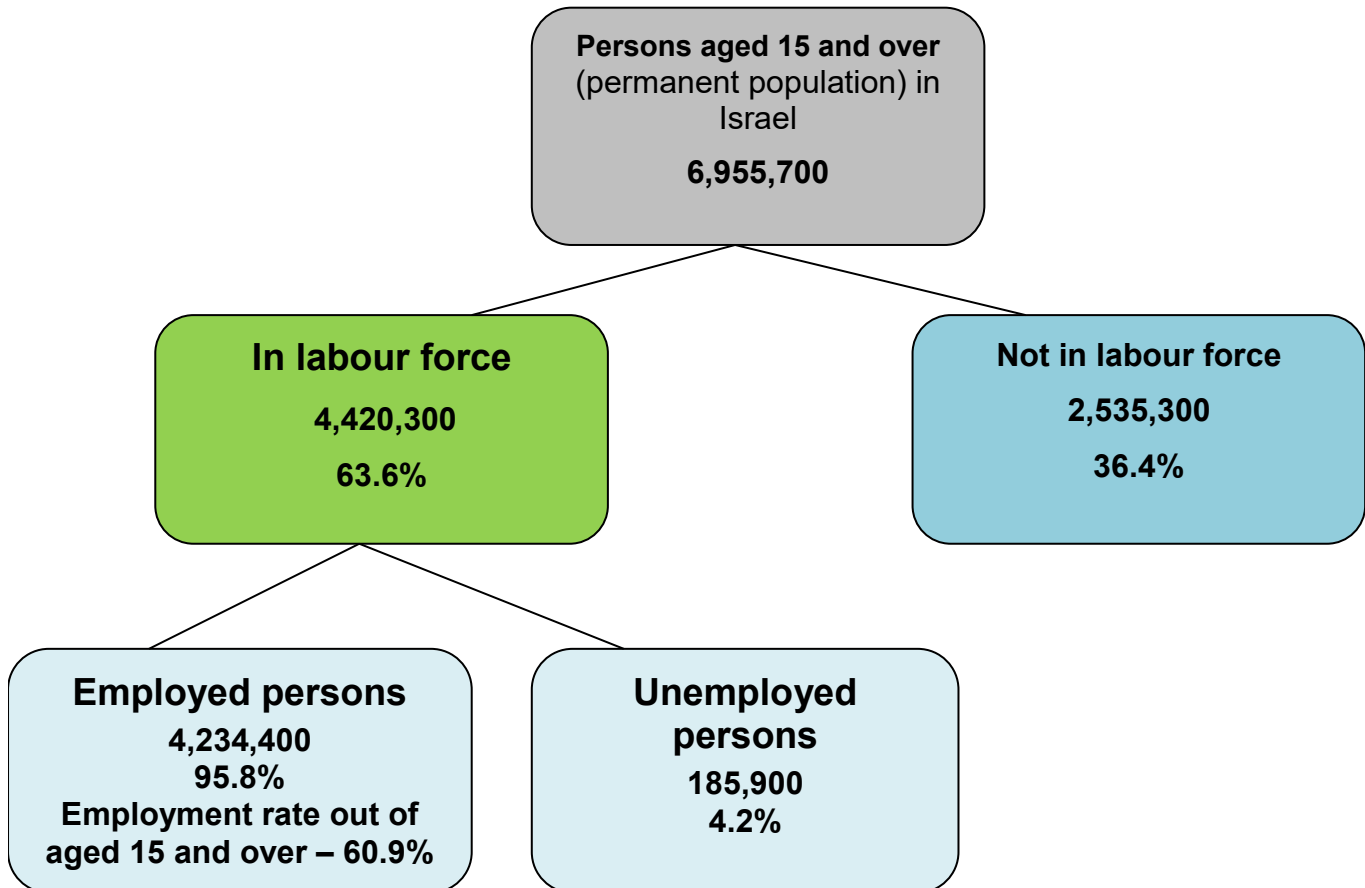
Seasonally Adjusted Data

In December 2022 (compared with November 2022, among persons aged 15 and over): ([For monthly data 12/2022](#))

- Participation rate in the labour force – 63.6% (63.1% in the previous month).
- Employment rate (the percentage of employed persons out of the total population) - 60.9% (60.7% in the previous month).
- Unemployment rate from the labour force – 4.2% (3.9% in the previous month).
- Participation rate in the labour force among persons aged 25-64 – 81.3% (81.2% in the previous month).
- Employment rate among persons aged 25-64 – 78.2% (78.3% in the previous month).
- Unemployment rate among persons aged 25-64 from the labour force – 3.7% (3.5% in the previous month).
- The share of employed persons usually working full time out of total employed persons – 77.5% (77.7% in the previous month).

Labour Force Characteristics in December 2022 (compared with November 2022) - Seasonally Adjusted Data

Persons aged 15 and over



In December 2022, **the number of persons in the labour force** aged 15 and over was 4.420 million. Among them, 4.234 million were **employed** and approximately 186,000 were **unemployed**. Among the employed persons, 2.188 million were **men** (2.173 million in the previous month) and 2.046 million were **women** (2.037 million in the previous month).

The participation rate among persons aged 15 and over **in the labour force** rose to 63.6% (63.1% in the previous month). Among **men** (see diagram 3), rose to 67.2% (66.7% in previous month) and among **women** it rose to 60.1% (59.7% in the previous month).

The unemployment rate among persons aged 15 and over **from the labour force** rose to 4.2% in this month (3.9% in the previous month, see diagram 1). The unemployment rate of **men** (see diagram 2) rose to 4.3% (4.1% in the previous month) and that of **women** rose to 4.1% (3.7% in the previous month).

The employment rate (calculated as the percentage of employed persons out of the entire population) among persons aged 15 and over rose to 60.9% in December 2022 (60.7% in the previous month). The employment rate among **men** (see diagram 4) rose to 64.3% (63.9% in the previous month) and that of **women** rose to 57.6% (57.5% in the previous month).

DIAGRAM 3. - PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN LABOUR FORCE

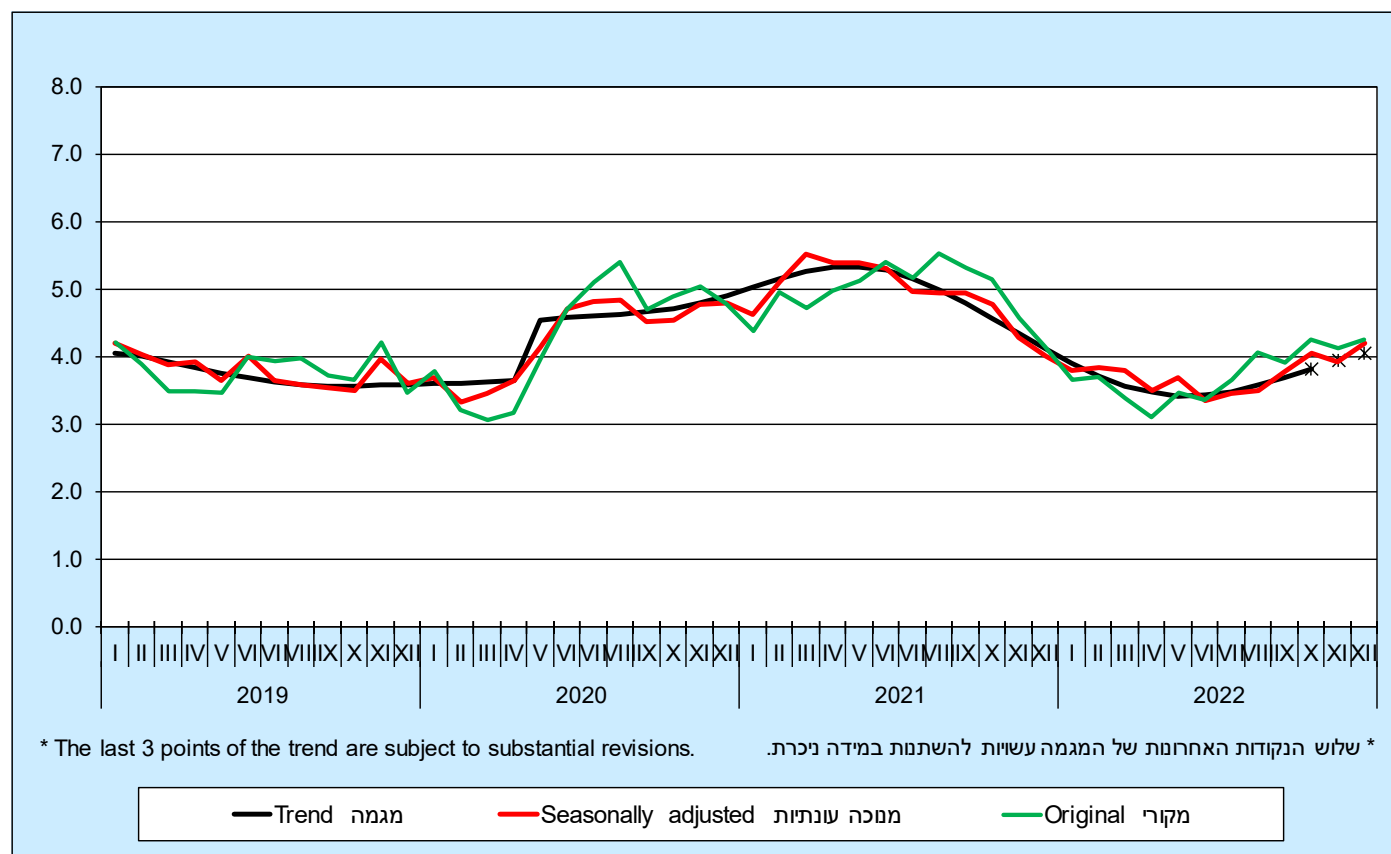


DIAGRAM 4. PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN LABOUR FORCE, BY SEX (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA)

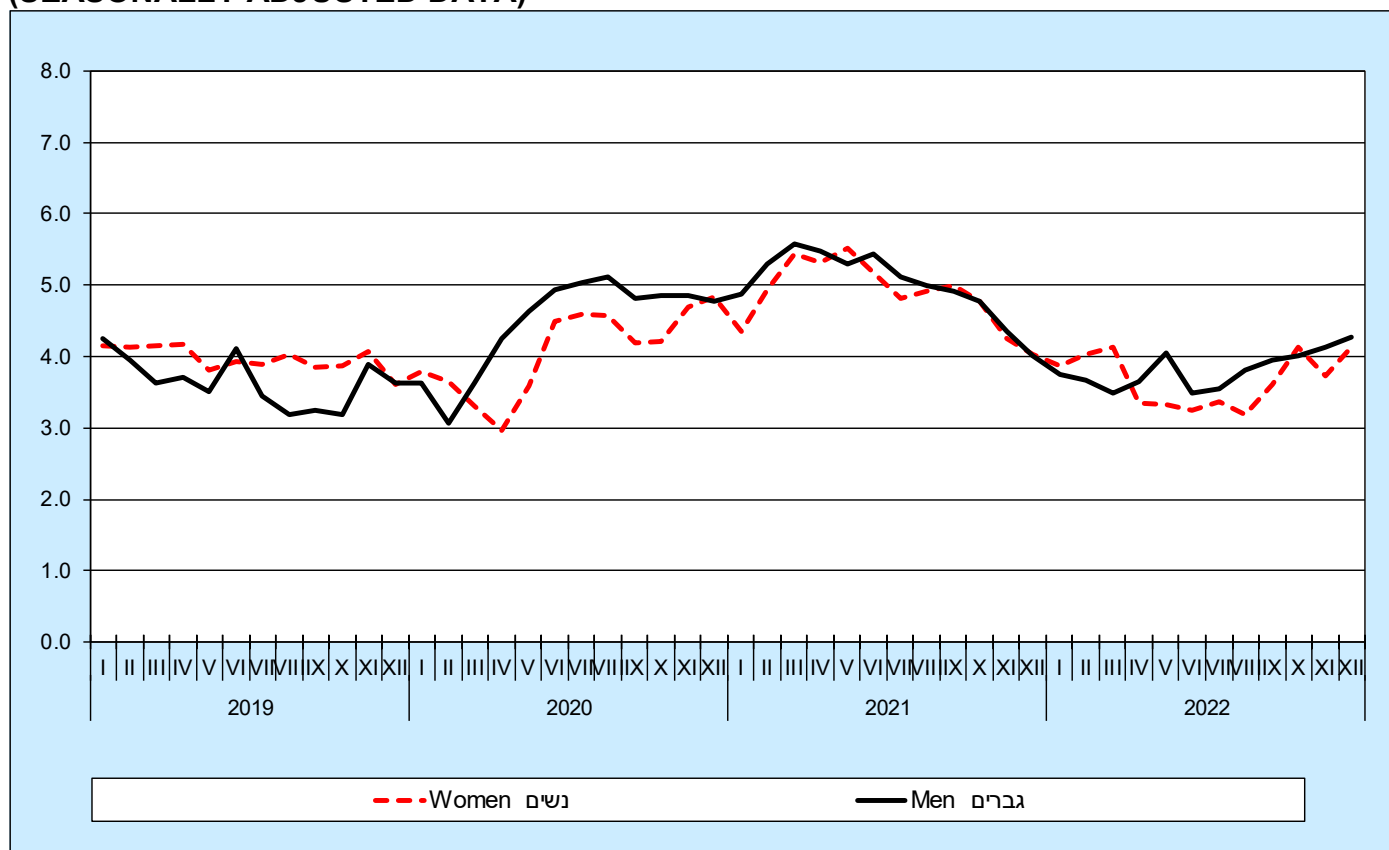


DIAGRAM 5. PERCENTAGE OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE LABOUR FORCE, BY SEX (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA)

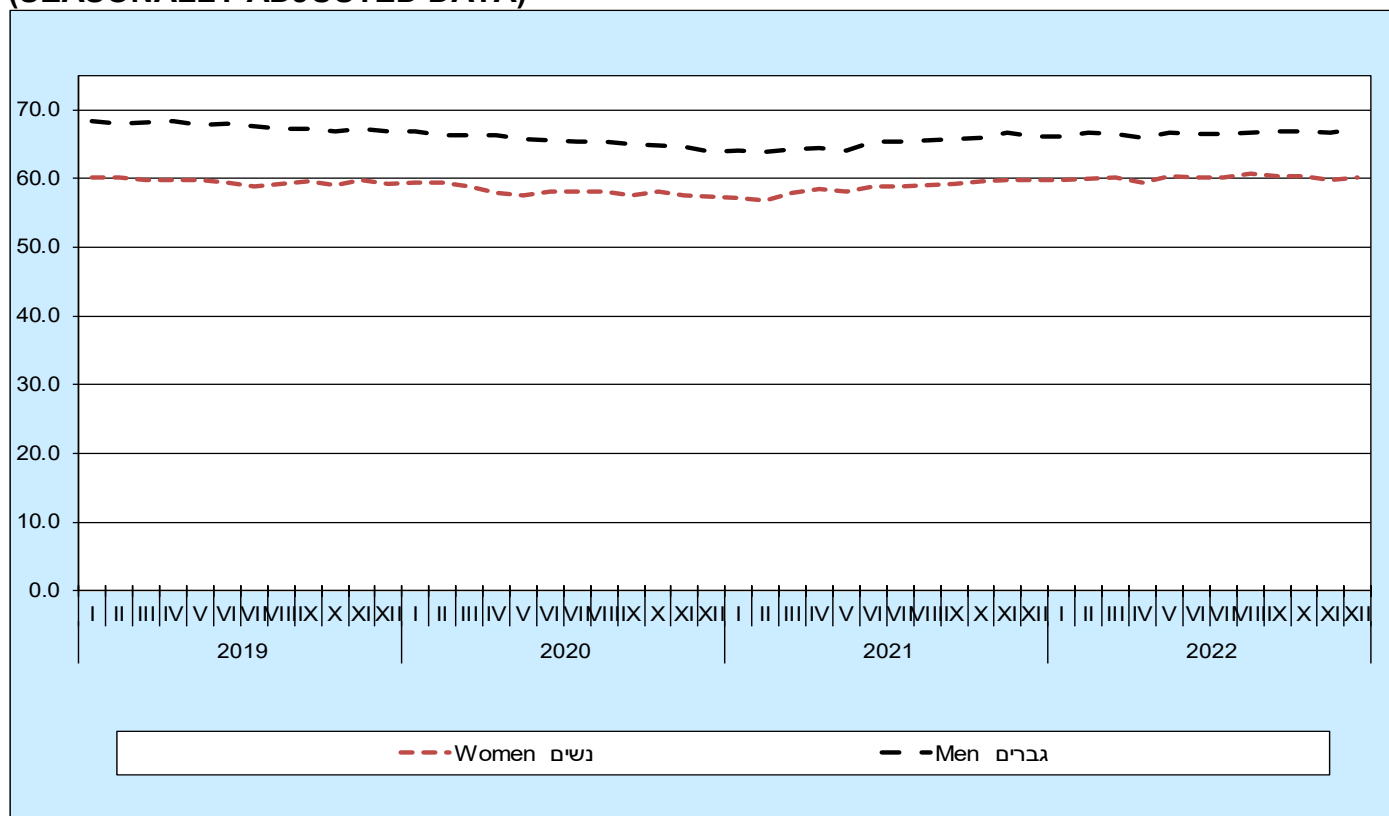


DIAGRAM 6. EMPLOYMENT RATES OF PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER AND AGED 25-64, BY SEX (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA)

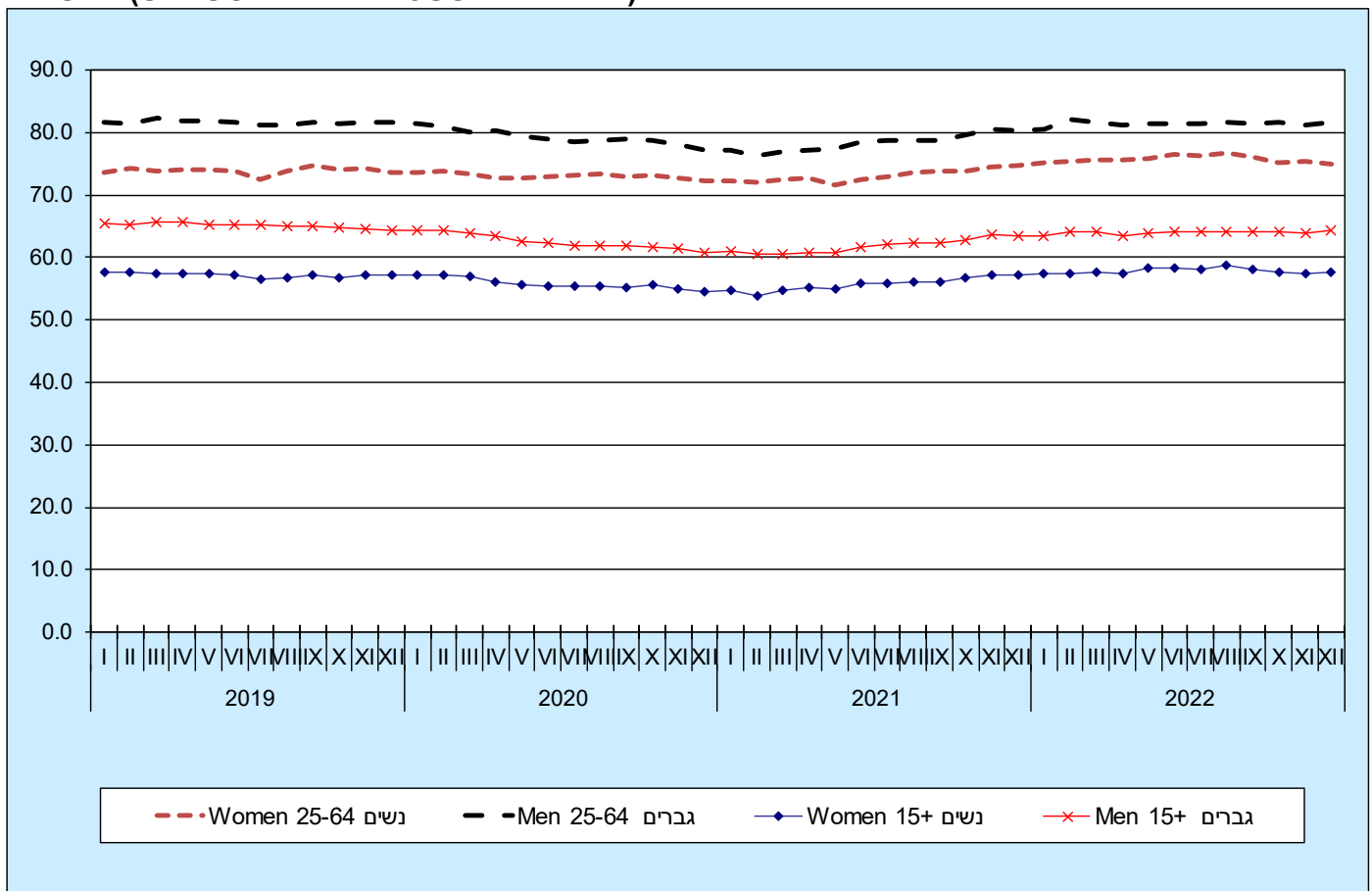


TABLE 2.- EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY EXTENT OF WORK IN THE DETERMINANT WEEK (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA)

Thousands	November 2022	December 2022	Difference	Percentage of change	Direction of change compared to the previous month
Employed persons - Total	4,209.6	4,234.4	24.8	0.6	↑
Worked full time	2,740.4	2,766.8	26.5	1.0	↑
Worked part time	1,161.4	1,157.7	-3.7	-0.3	↓
Temporarily absent from work (all week)	295.4	267.3	-28.1	-9.5	↓
Temporarily absent from work part of week	954.1	576.3	-377.8	-39.6	↓

In December 2022, there was an increase in the number of employed persons who **worked full time** (35 hours and over per week) in the **determinant week** and a decrease in the number of employed persons who **worked part-time** (less than 35 hours) in the **determinant week**, compared with the previous month.

The number of employed persons who were **temporarily absent from work** (all week) has decreased, compared with the previous month.

The average weekly number of work hours per employed person rose to 36.0 hours in December 2022 (35.6 in previous month). **The average weekly number of work hours per employee** rose to 36.0 hours (35.8 in the previous month).

The number of employed persons who **usually worked full time** (35 hours and over per week) increased by 0.4% compared with the previous month. The number of employed persons who **usually worked part time** (less than 35 hours per week) increased by 1.8% compared with the previous month.

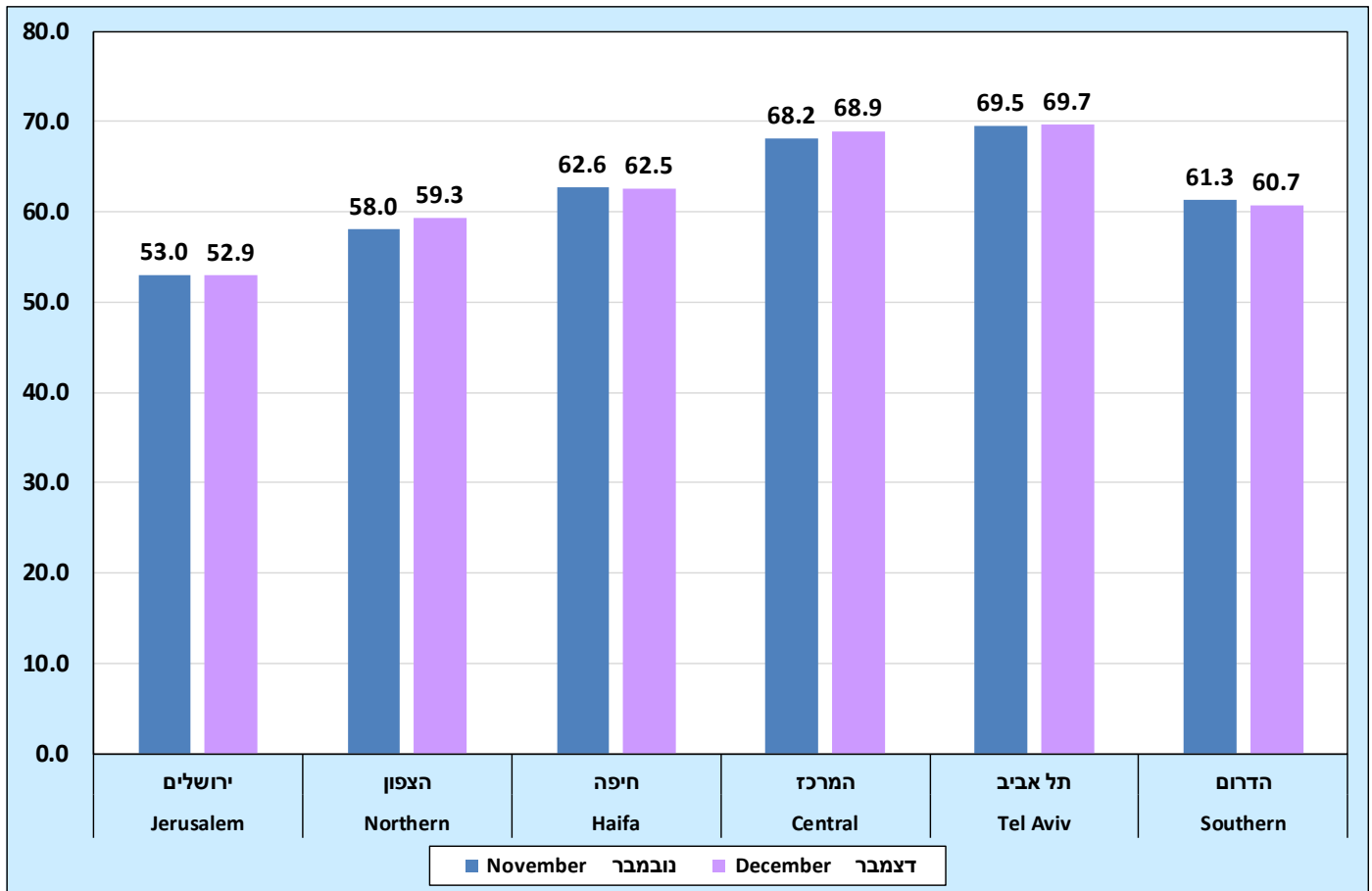
The share of employed persons **usually working full time** out of total employed persons – declined to 77.5% (77.7% in the previous month).

The share of those **usually worked full time** of all employed persons among **men** declined to 86.1% (86.4% in the previous month), and among **women** it declined to 68.3% (68.5% in the previous month). (Detailed figures can be found in Tables 1.24-1.26 in the "[Labour Force Survey Monthly Data](#)" on the website).

Labour Force Characteristics by District of Residence

(Detailed figures can be found in Tables 1.11-1.16 in the "[Labour Force Survey Monthly Data](#)" on the website).

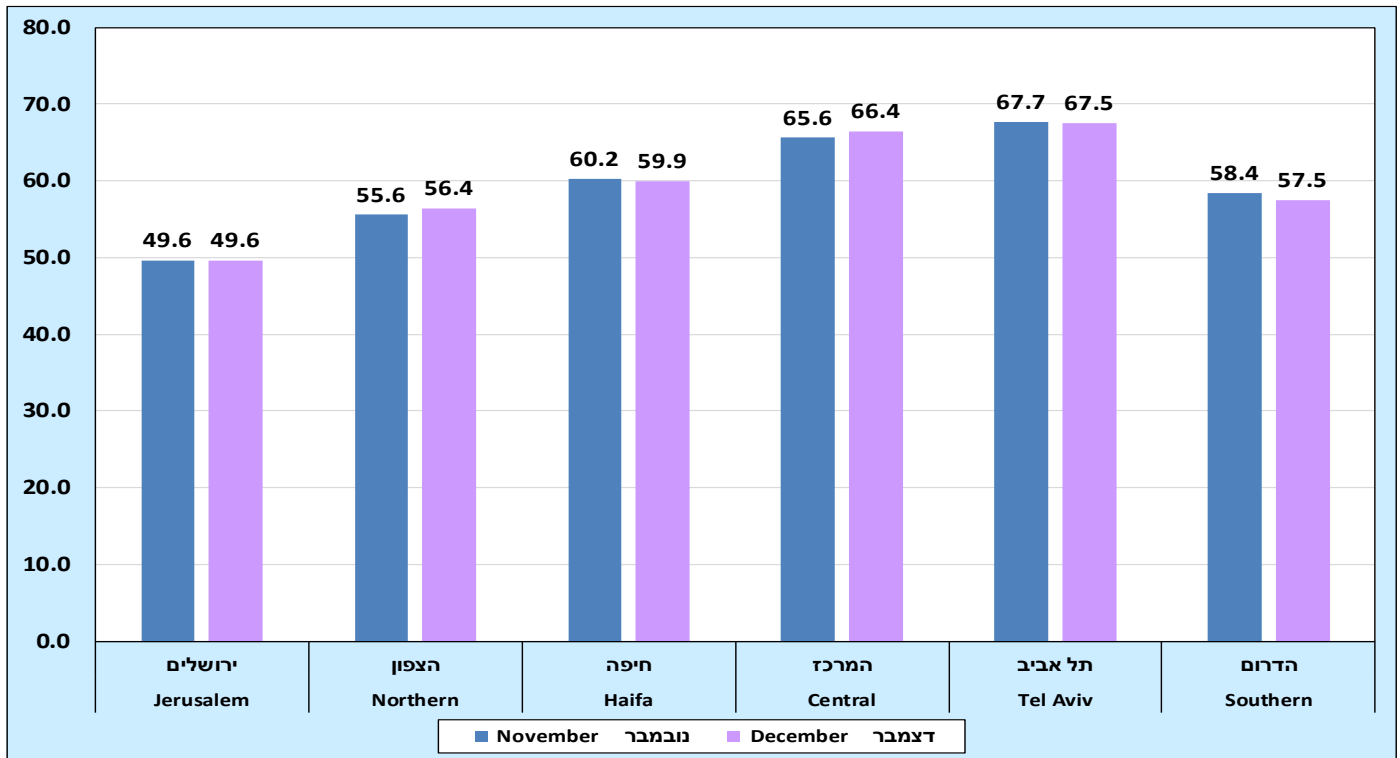
DIAGRAM 7. PERCENTAGE OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA)



In December 2022, the highest **participation rate in the labor force** among those aged 15 and over was in **Tel Aviv district** - 69.7% (69.5% in the previous month)

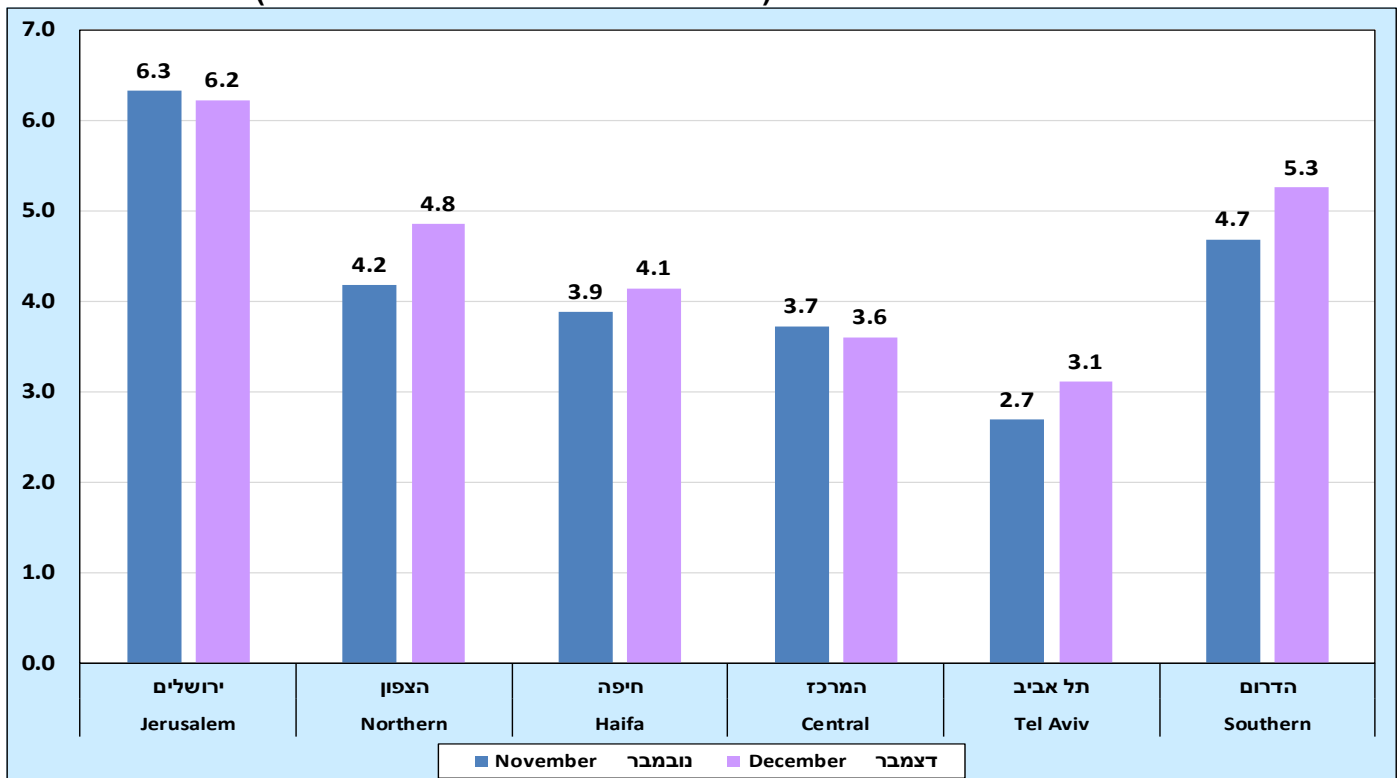
The lowest participation rate was in **Jerusalem district** – 52.9% (53.0% in the previous month).

DIAGRAM 8. - EMPLOYMENT RATE BY DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA)



In December 2022, the highest **employment rate** among those aged 15 and over was in **Tel Aviv district** - 67.5% (67.7% in the previous month). The lowest **employment rate** was in **Jerusalem District** 49.6% (same as in the previous month).

DIAGRAM 9. PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN LABOUR FORCE, BY DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA)



In December 2022, the highest **unemployment rate** among those aged 15 and over was in **Jerusalem district** – 6.2% (6.3% in the previous month).

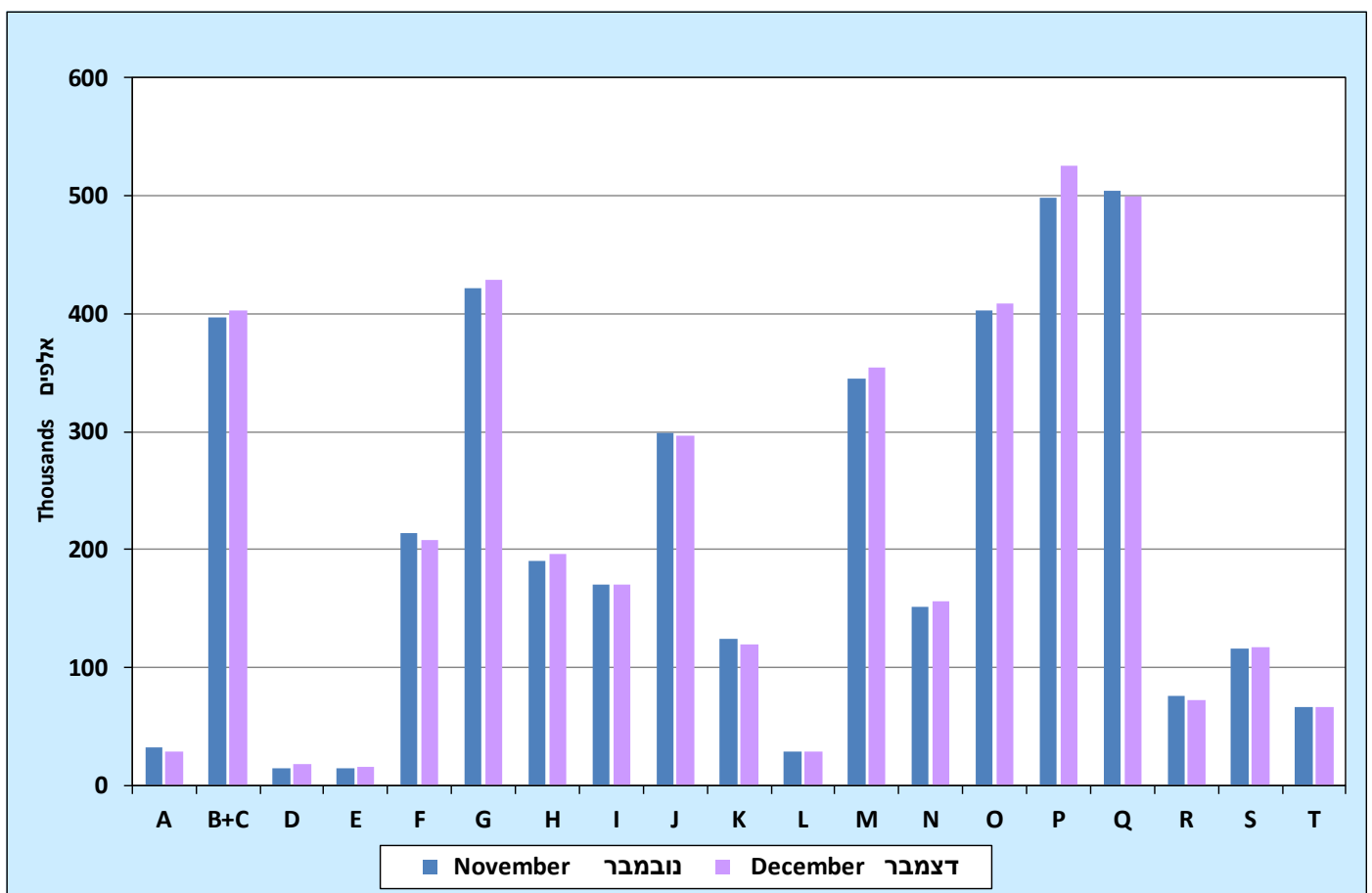
The lowest unemployment rate was in **Tel Aviv district** – 3.1% (2.7% in the previous month).

Employed Persons by Industry ([By the new classification of All Economic Activities \(Updated edition\), Technical Publication no. 80](#))

(Detailed figures can be found in Tables 2.1.2 and 2.5.2 in the "[Labour Force Survey Monthly Data](#)" on the website).

In December 2022 the number of **employed persons** increased approximately by 25,000 compared with the previous month and reached 4.234 million. The number of **employees** in December 2022 rose to 3.680 million (3.655 million in the previous month).

DIAGRAM 10. - EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY INDUSTRY (1) (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA)



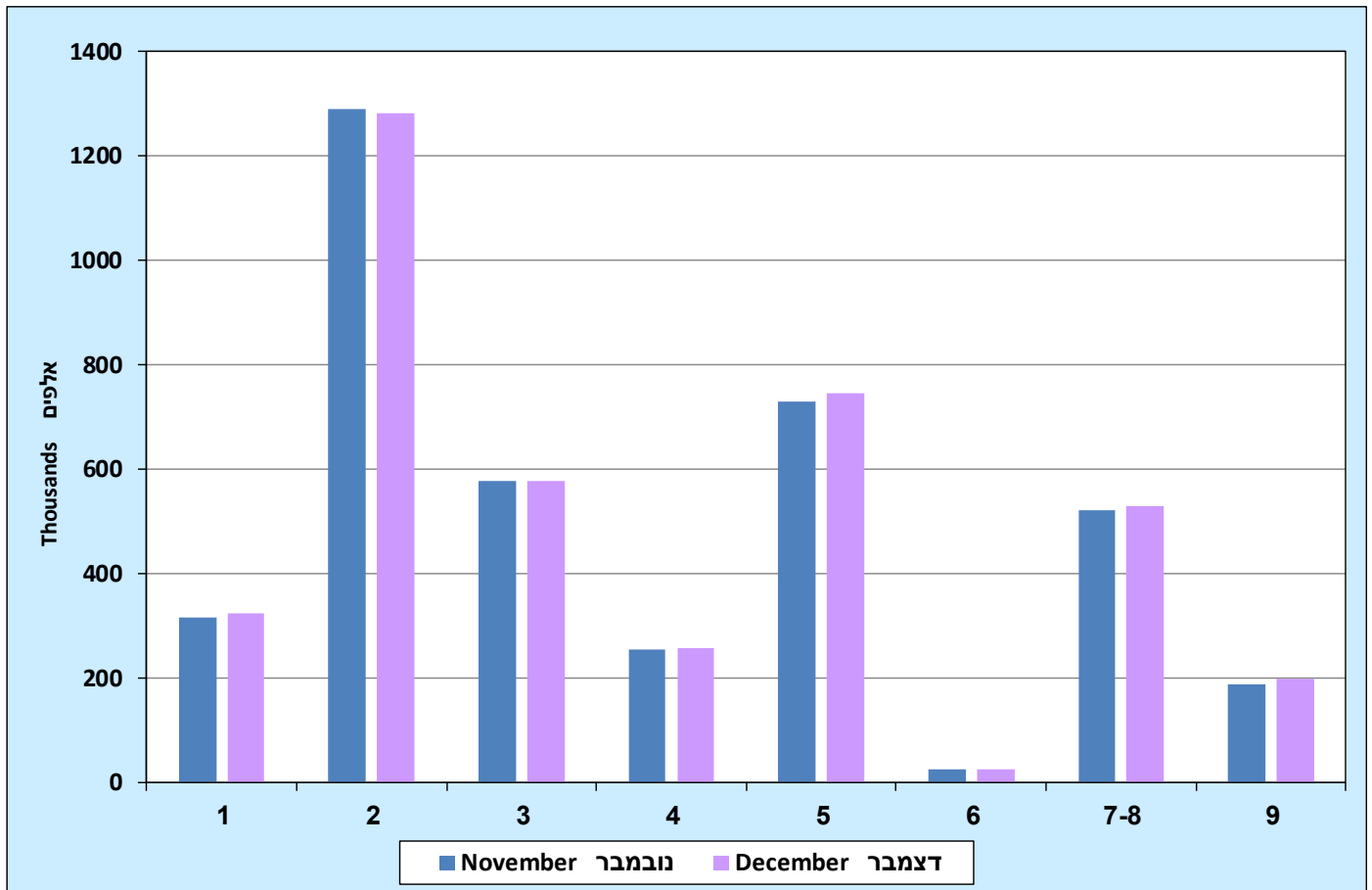
Code	Industry
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
B-C	Manufacturing; Mining and quarrying
D	Electricity supply
E	Water supply, sewerage and waste management
F	Construction
G	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles
H	Transportation, storage, postal and courier activities
I	Accommodation and food service activities
J	Information and communications
K	Financial and insurance activities
L	Real estate activities
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities
N	Administrative and support service activities
O	Local, public and defence administration and social security
P	Education
Q	Human health and social work activities
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation
S	Other service activities
T	Households as employers

Among employed persons, the **greatest increases** were in following industries: **Education** (approximately 27,000 employed persons), in **Professional, scientific and technical activities** (approximately 9,000 employed persons) and in **Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles** (approximately 7,000 employed persons).

The **greatest decreases** were in following industries: **Construction** (approximately 7,000 employed persons), and in **Human health and social work activities** (approximately 5,000 employed persons).

Employed Persons by Occupation ([By the new classification of Occupations, Technical Publication no. 81](#)) (Detailed figures can be found in Tables 2.10.2 and 2.14.2 in the "[Labour Force Survey Monthly Data](#)" on the website).

DIAGRAM 11. - EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY OCCUPATION (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA)



Code	Occupation
1	Managers
2	Professionals
3	Practical engineers, technicians, agents, and associate professionals
4	Clerical support workers
5	Service and sales workers
6	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers
7-8	Skilled workers in manufacturing and construction, and other skilled workers
9	Elementary occupations

Among **employed persons**, the greatest **increase** was among **Service and sales workers** (approximately 17,000 employed persons) and in **Elementary occupations** (approximately 9,000 employed persons)

The greatest **decrease** was among **Professionals** (approximately 7,000 employed persons).

Employees in the high-tech - Seasonally adjusted data. The number of employees in the **high-tech sector** declined in December 2022 approximately to 439,000 (443,000 in the previous month). The share of employees in the high-tech of all employees declined in December 2022 to 11.9% (12.1% in the previous month). (Detailed figures can be found in Tables 2.18 in the "[Labour Force Survey Monthly Data](#)" on the website).

Persons aged 25-64

(Detailed figures can be found in Tables 1.20-1.22 in the "[Labour Force Survey Monthly Data](#)" on the website)

Among persons aged 25-64 **the participation rate in the labour force** rose to 81.3% in December 2022 (81.2% in the previous month). Among **men** the rate rose to 85.0% (84.3% in the previous month) and among **women** the rate declined to 77.7% (78.1% in the previous month).

Among persons aged 25-64 **the unemployment rate from the labour force** rose to 3.7% (3.5% in the previous month). Among **men** the unemployment rate rose to 3.9% (3.7% in the previous month), and among **women** the unemployment rate rose to 3.6% (3.4% in the previous month).

The employment rate among persons aged 25-64 declined to 78.2% (78.3% in the previous month). Among **men** the employment rate rose to 81.7% (81.2% in the previous month) and among **women** the employment rate declined to 74.9% (75.5% in the previous month).

Chapter C - 2022 Average (compared to 2021) - original data

Main labour force characteristics in 2022, compared to 2021

Number and percentage in labour force	2021	2022
Unemployed persons	206,300 5.0%	163,400 3.8%
Employed persons temporarily absent from work all week due to reasons related to the Coronavirus pandemic + unemployed persons	324,300 7.8%	180,000 4.1%
Persons not in the labour force who stopped working due to dismissal or closure of the workplace from March 2020	424,300 R 10.0% R	221,500 5.0%

Number and percentage in labour force	2021	2022
+ employed persons temporarily absent from work all week due to reasons related to the Coronavirus pandemic + unemployed persons		
Persons not in the labour force who stopped working due to dismissal or closure of the workplace from March 2020 + persons not in the labour force who stopped working due to other reasons or not working in past and interest to work now, but did not look for job in last month due to Coronavirus pandemic + employed persons temporarily absent from work all week due to reasons related to the Coronavirus pandemic + unemployed persons	435,800 R 10.2% R	231,900 5.3%

In 2022 (original data, compared with 2021):

Total population

- Unemployment rate among persons aged 15 and over from the labour force – 3.8% (5.0% in previous year).
- Participation rate in the labour force among persons aged 15 and over – 63.3% (61.8% in the previous year).
- Employment rate (the percentage of employed persons out of the total population) among persons aged 15 and over – 60.9% (58.7% in the previous year).
- Unemployment rate among persons aged 25-64 from the labour force – 3.3% (4.6% in the previous year).
- Participation rate in the labour force among persons aged 25-64 – 81.2% (79.4% in the previous year).
- Employment rate among persons aged 25-64 – 78.6% (75.7% in the previous year).
- The share of employees in high-tech sector of all employees – 11.7% (11.1% in the previous year).
- The number of employees who received their salary through an employment agency - 16,200 (16,100 in the previous year).
- Of all districts, the lowest unemployment rate was in the Tel-Aviv district – 2.8%.
- Among localities with 100,000 residents and over, the lowest unemployment rate was in Kfar Sava and Bene Berag- 2.2%

Jews and Arabs

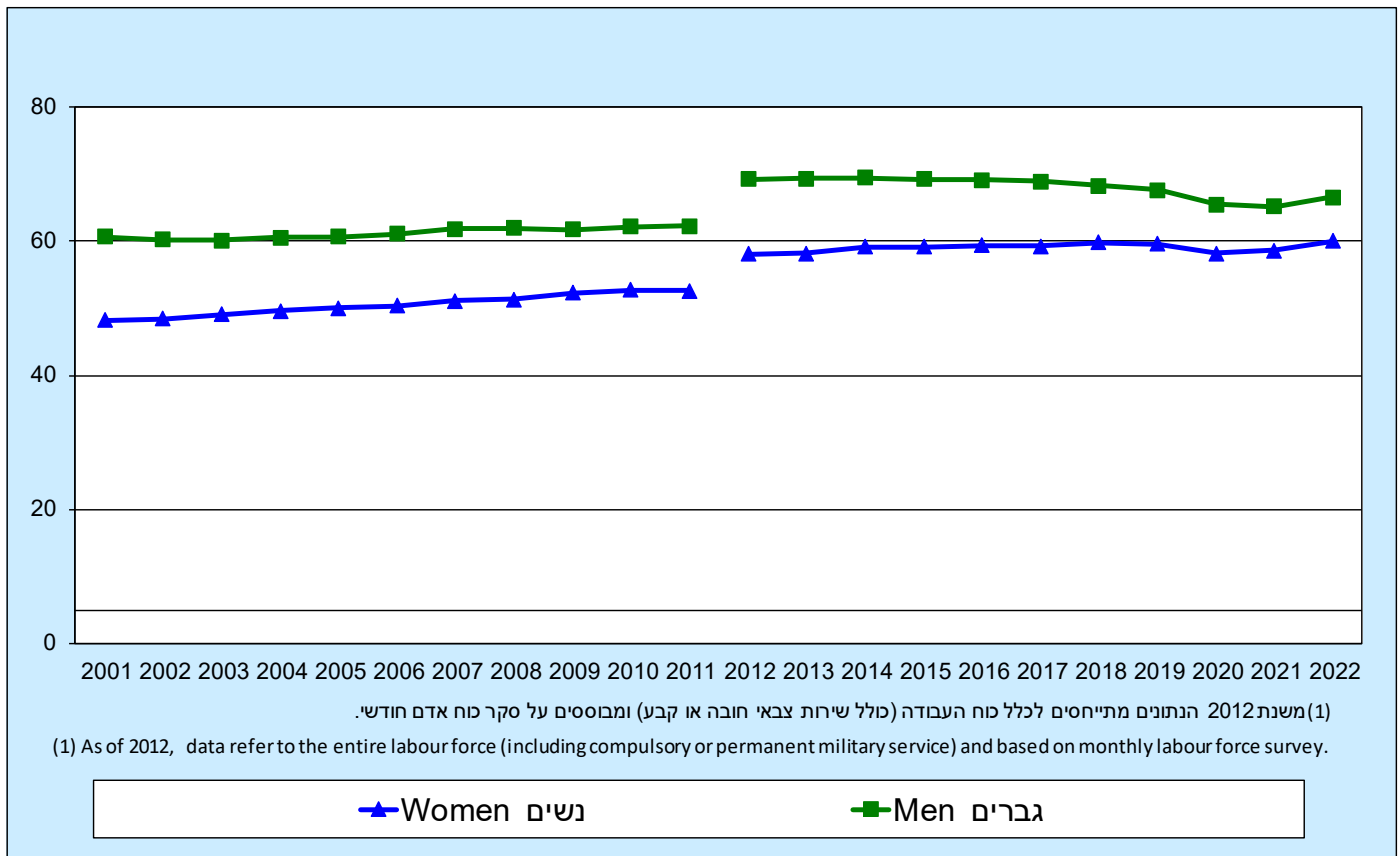
- Unemployment rate among Jews aged 25-64 from the labour force – 3.1% (4.7% in the previous year).
- Unemployment rate among Ultra-Orthodox Jews aged 25-64 from the labour force – 3.7% (5.2% in the previous year).
- Participation rate in the labour force among Jews aged 25-64 – 86.5% (85.6% in the previous year).
- Participation rate in the labour force among Ultra-Orthodox Jews aged 25-64 – 69.1% (67.7% in the previous year).
- Employment rate among Jews aged 25-64 – 83.8% (81.5% in the previous year).
- Employment rate among Ultra-Orthodox Jews aged 25-64 – 66.6% (64.2% in the previous year).
- Unemployment rate among Arabs aged 25-64 from the labour force – 4.2% (4.0% in the previous year).
- Participation rate in the labour force among Arabs aged 25-64 – 59.9% (53.5% in the previous year).
- Employment rate among Arabs aged 25-64 – 57.4% (51.4% in the previous year).

Persons aged 15 and over

In 2022 **the number of persons in the labour force** among persons **aged 15 and over** was 4.350 million. Of these, 4.187 million were **employed** and approximately 163,000 were **unemployed**. Among the employed persons, 2.155 million were **men** (2.042 million in the previous year) and 2.032 million were **women** (1.915 million in the previous year). Among the unemployed persons, 86,000 were **men** (approximately 108,000 in the previous year) and approximately 77,000 were **women** (approximately 98,000 in the previous year).

The employment rate from the labour force among persons aged 15 and over, rose to 63.3% (61.8% in the previous year). The employment rate of **men** (see diagram 12) rose to 66.6% (65.1% in the previous year), and the rate of **women** rose to 60.1% (58.6% in the previous year).

DIAGRAM 12.- PERCENTAGE OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE LABOUR FORCE (1), BY SEX



The unemployment rate from the labour force among persons aged 15 and over, declined to 3.8% in 2022 (5.0% in the previous year). The unemployment rate of **men** declined to 3.9% (5.0% in the previous year), and the unemployment rate of **women** declined to 3.6% (4.9% in the previous year).

The **employment rate** (calculated as the percentage of employed persons out of the entire population) among persons aged 15 and over rose to 60.9% in 2022 (58.7% in the previous year). The employment rate among **men** rose to 64.0% (61.8% in the previous year), and among **women** it rose to 57.9% (55.7% in the previous year).

In 2022 the number of **employed persons** was 4.187 million; out of them 3.651 million were **employees** (3.464 million in the previous year). The **average weekly number of work hours per employed person** rose to 35.8 in 2022 (35.5 in the previous year). It should be noted that, the share of employed persons who **worked 50 hours and over in the determinant week** of all employed persons rose to 13.7% in 2022 (13.4% in the previous year). Among **men**, that share rose to 20.4% (20.0% in the previous year), and among **women** that share rose to 6.6% (6.5% in the previous year). In addition it should be noted that, most of employed persons who **worked 50 hours and over in the determinant week** (approximately 90%) usually work the

same. (Detailed figures can be found in table 2.16 in the annual publication of "[Labour Force Survey](#)" on the website.)

Persons aged 25-64

The participation rate in the labour force among persons aged 25-64 rose to 81.2% in 2022 (79.4% in the previous year). Among **men** the rate rose to 84.3% (82.3% in the previous year), and among **women** the rate rose to 78.2% (76.5% in the previous year).

The unemployment rate from the labour force among persons aged 25-64 declined to 3.3% in 2022 (4.6% in the previous year). Among **men** the rate declined to 3.4% (4.8% in the previous year) and among **women** the rate declined to 3.2% (4.4% in the previous year).

The employment rate (calculated as the percentage of employed persons out of the entire population) among persons aged 25-64 rose to 78.6% (75.7% in the previous year). Among **men** the employment rate rose to 81.5% (78.4% in the previous year) and among **women** the employment rate rose to 75.7% (73.1% in the previous year).

Labour Force Characteristics by Population Groups

Jews aged 15 and over

In 2022 **the number of persons in the labour force** among Jews aged 15 and over was 3.535 million. Of these, 3.412 million were **employed** and approximately 124,000 were **unemployed**. Among the **employed Jews**, 1.696 million were **men** (1.651 million in the previous year) and 1.715 million were **women** (1.639 million in the previous year). Among the **unemployed Jews**, approximately 62,000 were **men** (approximately 87,000 in the previous year) and approximately 62,000 were **women** (87,000 in the previous year).

The participation rate in the labour force among Jews aged 15 and over in 2022 rose to 66.7% (66.3% in the previous year). Among **men** the rate declined to 67.7% (67.8% in the previous year) whereas among **women** the rate rose to 65.8% (64.9% in the previous year).

The unemployment rate from the labour force among Jews aged 15 and over, declined to 3.5% in 2022 (5.0% in the previous year). Both the unemployment rate among **men** and the unemployment rate among **women** declined to 3.5% (5.0% in the previous year).

The employment rate (calculated as the percentage of employed persons out of the entire population) among Jews aged 15 and over rose to 64.4% in 2022 (63.0% in the previous year). The employment rate among **men** rose to 65.3% (64.4% in the previous year), and among **women** it rose to 63.5% (61.6% in the previous year).

Jews aged 25-64

The participation rate in the labour force among Jews aged 25-64 rose to 86.5% in 2022 (85.6% in the previous year). Among **men** the rate rose to 86.2% (85.7% in the previous year), and among **women** the rate rose to 86.8% (85.4% in the previous year).

The participation rate in the labour force among **Ultra-Orthodox Jews** aged 25-64 rose to 69.1% in 2022 (67.7% in the previous year). Among **Ultra-Orthodox men** the rate rose to 55.1% (54.3% in the previous year), and among **Ultra-Orthodox women** the rate rose to 83.4% (81.6% in the previous year).

The unemployment rate from the labour force among Jews aged 25-64 declined to 3.1% in 2022 (4.7% in the previous year). Among **men** the rate declined to 3.2% (4.9% in the previous year) and among **women** the rate declined to 3.1% (4.6% in the previous year).

The unemployment rate from the labour force among **Ultra-Orthodox Jews** aged 25-64 declined to 3.7% in 2022 (5.2% in the previous year). Among **Ultra-Orthodox men** the rate declined to 3.3% (6.5% in the previous year) and among **Ultra-Orthodox women** the rate declined to 4.0% (4.3% in the previous year).

The employment rate (calculated as the percentage of employed persons out of the entire population) among Jews aged 25-64 rose to 83.8% (81.5% in the previous year). Among **men** the employment rate rose to 83.4% (81.6% in the previous year) and among **women** the employment rate rose to 84.1% (81.5% in the previous year).

The employment rate (calculated as the percentage of employed persons out of the entire population) among **Ultra-Orthodox Jews** aged 25-64 rose to 66.6% (64.2% in the previous year). Among **Ultra-Orthodox men** the employment rate rose to 53.3% (50.7% in the previous year) whereas among **Ultra-Orthodox women** the employment rate rose to 80.1% (78.1% in the previous year).

Arabs aged 15 and over

In 2022 **the number of persons in the labour force** among Arabs aged 15 and over was approximately 642,000. Of these, approximately 606,000 were **employed** and approximately 36,000 were **unemployed**. Among the **employed Arabs**, approximately 390,000 were **men** (approximately 334,000 in the previous year) and approximately 216,000 were **women** (approximately 187,000 in the previous year). Among the **unemployed Arabs**, approximately 22,000 were **men** (19,000 in the previous year) and approximately 13,000 were **women** (8,000 in the previous year).

The participation rate in the labour force among Arabs aged 15 and over in 2022 rose to 47.1% (41.4% in the previous year). Among **men** the rate rose to 60.6% (53.2% in the previous year) and among **women** the rate rose to 33.7% (29.6% in the previous year).

The unemployment rate from the labour force among Arabs aged 15 and over, rose to 5.5% in 2022 (4.9% in the previous year). The unemployment rate of **men** rose to 5.4% (5.3% in the previous year), the unemployment rate of **women** rose to 5.8% (4.1% in the previous year).

The employment rate (calculated as the percentage of employed persons out of the entire population) among Arabs aged 15 and over rose to 44.5% in 2022 (39.4% in the previous year). The employment rate among **men** rose to 57.3% (50.4% in the previous year), among **women** it rose to 31.7% (28.3% in the previous year).

Arabs aged 25-64

The participation rate in the labour force among Arabs aged 25-64 rose to 59.9% in 2022 (53.5% in the previous year). Among **men** the rate rose to 76.4% (68.0% in the previous year), among **women** the rate rose to 43.6% (39.0% in the previous year).

The unemployment rate from the labour force among Arabs aged 25-64 rose to 4.2% in 2022 (4.0% in the previous year). Among **men** the rate declined to 4.1% (4.5% in the previous year) whereas among **women** the rate rose to 4.4% (3.1% in the previous year).

The employment rate (calculated as the percentage of employed persons out of the entire population) among Arabs aged 25-64 rose to 57.4% (51.4% in the previous year). Among **men** the employment rate rose to 73.2% (64.9% in the previous year) whereas among **women** the employment rate rose to 41.7% (37.8% in the previous year).

Labour Force Characteristics by District of Residence

(Detailed figures can be found in Tables 1.11-1.16 in the "[Labour Force Survey Monthly Data](#)" on the website).

The unemployment rate from the labour force among persons aged 15 and over declined in all of the districts in 2022 compared with the 2021, and reached 5.6% in the **Jerusalem District** (compared with 6.2%), 4.2% in the **Northern District** (compared with 4.8%), 4.0% in the **Haifa District** (compared with 5.0%), 3.1% in the **Central District** (compared with 4.4%), 2.8% in the **Tel Aviv District** (compared with 4.7%), 4.4% in the **Southern District** (compared with 5.9%). Among **localities with 100,000 residents and over**, the **lowest** unemployment rate in 2022 was in Bene Beraq and Kfar Sava 2.2% and Rehovot 2.6%. The **highest** unemployment rate was in in Jerusalem - 6.1%, in Bet Shemesh - 5.6% and in Ashkelon 4.4%.

The participation rate in the labour force among persons aged 15 and over rose in all of the districts in 2022 compared with 2021, and reached : 52.6% in the **Jerusalem District** (compared with 50.7%), 58.7% in the **Northern District** (compared with 54.6%), 62.8% in the **Haifa District** (compared with 61.6%), 68.6% in the **Central District** (compared with 68.3%), 69.2% in the **Tel Aviv District** (compared with 68.3%), and 60.4% in the **Southern District** (compared with 58.8%). Among **localities with 100,000 residents and over**, the **highest** participation rate was in Tel Aviv-Yaffo – 75.0%, Ramat Gan – 73.7%, Petah Tiqwa 70.3%. The **lowest** participation rate was in Bene Beraq – 48.3%, Jerusalem – 50.4%, Bet Shemesh – 57.9%.

The employment rate (calculated as the percentage of employed persons out of the entire population) among persons aged 15 and over rose in all the districts in 2022 compared with the 2021, and reached: 49.6% in **Jerusalem District** (compared with 47.5%), 56.2% in the **Northern District** (compared with 52.0%), 60.3% in the **Haifa District** (compared with 58.5%), 66.5% in the **Central District** (compared with 65.3%), 67.2% in the **Tel Aviv District** (compared with 65.1%) and 57.7% in the **Southern District** (compared with 55.3%). Among **localities with 100,000 residents and over**, the **highest** employment rate was in Tel Aviv-Yaffo – 72.8%, Ramat Gan – 71.7%, Petah Tiqwa– 68.2%. The **lowest** employment rate was in Bene Beraq - 47.2%, Jerusalem – 47.4%, Bet Shemesh – 54.7%.

Employees in the High-Tech Industries

(Detailed figures can be found in Tables 2.52-2.53 in the annual publication of "[Labour Force Survey](#)" on the website.)

The number of employees in the **high-tech sector** was approximately 427,000 in 2022 (approximately 385,000 in the previous year). In **Manufacturing in the High-Tech Sector**, the number of employees was approximately 114,000. In **Services in the High-Tech Sector**, the number of employees was approximately 313,000. The share of employees in the high-tech sector of all employees rose to 11.7% in 2022 (11.1% in the previous year). The number of **men** employees in high-tech sector was approximately 279,000. The number of **women** employees in the high-tech sector was approximately 148,000. The share of **men** employees in the high-tech sector of all men employees was 15.3%, and the share of **women** employees in the high-tech sector of all women employees was 8.1%.

Employees who receive their salary through an Employment Agency

(Detailed figures can be found in Tables 2.48-2.51 in the annual publication of "[Labour Force Survey](#)" on the website.)

The number of employees who receive their salary through an **employment agency** was 16,200 in 2022. It should be noted that, the number of employees who work through a **sub-contractor** in Security Activities (Group 8010), Combined facilities support activities (Group 811), Cleaning activities (Group 812), and Home-care services (Group 882) reached approximately 158,000 in 2022.

Commuting

The proportion of employed persons who work outside their locality of residence rose to 53.6% in 2022 (53.2% in the previous year). The proportion of men working outside their locality of residence was higher than that of women: 60.1% of employed men worked outside their locality of residence, compared with 46.7% of employed women (in the previous year, the ratios were 59.6% and 46.3% for men and women, respectively).

The rate of commuting was particularly high among residents of the Central District – 65.4% (65.2% in the previous year), where 53.2% of the commuters, worked outside of their district of residence (51.0% in the previous year). In the Judea and Samaria Area, 64.5% of all employed persons worked outside their locality of residence (66.9% in the previous year), and most of the commuters, 83.4%, worked outside their district of residence (84.4% in the previous year).

In the Jerusalem District, the rate of commuting was the lowest - only 23.5% of employed persons worked outside their locality of residence (21.1% in the previous year). Of those commuters, 41.6% worked within their sub-district of residence (47.4% in the previous year).

Employment of single mothers

In 2022, there were 114,500 single mothers in Israel (109,400 in the previous year). 83.1% of all single mothers participated in the labour force (82.7% in the previous year), compared with 79.8% of all mothers (77.9% in the previous year), and compared with 90.2% of all Jewish mothers (88.9% in the previous year). It should be noted that most of the single mothers were Jewish.

Of the single mothers, 51.1% had one child (50.6% in the previous year), and the highest rate of participation in the labour force was among single mothers with one or two children – 86.0% (85.5% in the previous year).

The employment rate of single mothers was higher than that of all mothers – 79.4% compared with 77.4%, respectively (77.0% and 74.6%, respectively, in the previous year), but lower than that of all Jewish mothers – 87.6% (84.9% in the previous year).

The percentage of single mothers who usually work full-time (35 hours or more) of all employed women was 68.8% in 2022, compared with 69.7% among all mothers (72.1% and 71.4%, respectively, in the previous year), and compared with 70.9% among all Jewish mothers (72.2% in the previous year).

Overtime

In 2022, the number of employed persons who worked overtime in the determinant week declined to 73,600 (72,100 in the previous year). The percentage of employed persons who worked overtime of all employed persons declined to 1.8% (1.9% in the previous year). The average weekly number of overtime hours declined to 6.9 (7.0 hours in the previous year).

Discouraged workers

In 2022, there were 13,000 “discouraged workers” in Israel (17,200 in the previous year): of them 60.3% were men (62.8% in the previous year), and 39.7% women (37.2% in the previous year). The share of Jews of all discouraged workers was 58.8% (59.8% in the previous year).

Of the discouraged workers, 38.8% claimed there was "no suitable job in the profession" (36.6% in the previous year). Other common reasons were "no suitable work for wages,

working hours, satisfactory job" (25.3% compared with 28.0% in the previous year), "because of age: too young or too old" (14.7% compared with 9.9% in the previous year).

Chapter D - 2022 Average (compared to 2021) – Economic characteristics of households, original data

- Share of households with employed persons – 79.0% (77.7% in the previous year).
- Share of Jewish households with employed persons – 79.2% (78.5% in the previous year).
- Share of **Ultra-Orthodox** Jewish households with employed persons – 86.5% (85.9% in the previous year).
- Share of Arab households with employed persons – 76.4% (72.1% in the previous year).
- Of all districts, the share of households with employed persons was highest in the Judea and Samaria Area – 88.2%.
- Of all districts, the share of households with employed persons was lowest in the Southern district – 76.2%.
- Among localities with 100,000 residents and over, the share of households with employed persons was highest in Bene Beraq – 85.6%.
- Among localities with 100,000 residents and over, the share of households with employed persons was lowest in Bat Yam – 72.6%.
- Share of households with employed persons among households with children – 94.8% (92.9% in the previous year).
- Share of households with employed persons among households who owned their dwelling – 77.4% (76.8% in the previous year).
- Share of households with employed persons among households who rented their dwelling – 84.9% (82.5% in the previous year).

Households with employed persons

In 2022, there were 2.857 million households in Israel (2.767 million in the previous year). Of these households, 79.0% - 2.258 million - were **households with employed persons** (77.7% in the previous year - 2.149 million).

In 2.325 million households there was **at least one person of working age** (age 15-67 for men and 15-62 for women) (2.257 million in the previous year). In 91.3% of these households,

there was **at least one employed person** (89.7% in the previous year). In approximately 533,000 households, there was **no one of working age**, i.e., there were only people retirement age and older (men aged 67 and over, women aged 62 and over) and children up to age 14 (approximately 510,000 in the previous year).

There were 2.319 million **Jewish households** in 2022 (2.269 million in the previous year), of which 23.0% had **one person** and 27.2% had **two persons** (21.9% and 27.6% in the previous year, respectively). 4.5% had 7 or more persons (same as in the previous year). The percentage of Jewish **households with employed persons** in 2022 was 79.2% (78.5% in the previous year). In 1.837 million households, there was **at least one person of working age** (1.804 million in the previous year) and 93.0% of these households were **households with employed persons** (92.0% in the previous year).

There were approximately 216,000 **Ultra-Orthodox Jewish households** in 2022 (approximately 198,000 in the previous year), of which 4.7% had **one person** and 14.4% had **two persons** (4.3% and 13.5% in the previous year, respectively) and 29.8% had 7 or more persons (31.4% in the previous year). The percentage of Ultra-Orthodox Jewish **households with employed persons** in 2022 was 86.5% (85.9% in the previous year). In approximately 200,000 households, there was **at least one person of working age** (185,000 in the previous year) and 91.0% of these households were **households with employed persons** (89.7% in the previous year).

There were approximately 455,000 **Arab households** in 2022 (approximately 431,000 in the previous year), of which 8.5% had **one person** and 14.2% had **two persons** (8.2% and 12.7% in the previous year, respectively). 10.0% had 7 or more persons (11.3% in the previous year). The percentage of Arab **households with employed persons** in 2022 was 76.4% (72.1% in the previous year). In approximately 414,000 households, there was **at least one person of working age** (approximately 394,000 in the previous year) and 83.6% of these households were **households with employed persons** (78.6% in the previous year).

In 2022, the **Judea and Samaria Area** had the **highest** percentage of **households with employed persons** – 88.2% (same as in the previous year). This percentage in **Central District** was 81.2% (84.4% in the **Ramla Sub-District**) (80.5% and 84.2% in the previous year, respectively). In the **Southern District** there was the **lowest** percentage of households with employed persons – 76.2% (74.5% in the **Beer Sheva Sub-District**) (73.8% and 71.7% in the previous year, respectively). In **Haifa District** also was a relatively low percentage of

households with employed persons – 76.3% (74.1% in the **Haifa Sub-District**) (75.2% and 72.9% in the previous year, respectively).

In 2022, among **localities with 100,000 residents and over**, the **highest** percentage of **households with employed persons** was in Bene Beraq – 85.6%, Bet Shemesh – 84.8%, Tel Aviv – 82.7%. The **lowest** percentage of **households with employed persons** was in Bat Yam – 72.6% and Beer Sheva – 73.3%.

In 2022, there were 1.210 million **households with children** in Israel (1.191 million in the previous year) with 2.949 million children between the ages of 0 and 17 (2.911 million in the previous year).

The percentage of households with **employed persons** was higher in those **with children** than in the households overall – 94.8% compared with 79.0%, respectively (92.9% and 77.7% in the previous year, respectively). Approximately 184,000 children – 6.2% of children up to age 17– lived in households with **no employed persons**: Among Jews, the percentage was 3.4%; among Arabs, 15.4%. Approximately 892,100 children lived in households with **only one employed person**: 32.3% of all children who lived in households with employed persons (approximately 906,000 children, 33.9% in the previous year).

Among **Jews**, 96.6% of the children lived in households with employed persons. Of these children, 72.9% lived in households with two or more employed persons (95.8% and 70.9% in the previous year, respectively). Those living in households with no employed persons constituted 3.4% of the children – approximately 76,000 (4.2% and approximately 91,000 in the previous year).

Among **Arabs**, 84.6% of the children lived in households with employed persons. Of these children, only 49.0% lived in households with two or more employed persons (79.0% and 47.4% in the previous year, respectively). Those living in households with no employed persons constituted 15.4% of the children – approximately 106,000 (21.0% and approximately 144,000 in the previous year).

In 2022, 67.3% of the households in Israel lived in a dwelling they owned, and 28.4% rented their dwelling (approximately 68% and approximately 27% in the previous year, respectively). 92.0% of the renters leased from a private individual (approximately 91% in the previous year). Among **Jews**, 65.0% of the households lived in a dwelling they owned, and 30.5% rented their dwelling (approximately 66% and approximately 29% in the previous year, respectively).

Among Arabs, however, 85.6% lived in their own dwelling, and only 11.5% in a rented one (approximately 84% and approximately 11% in the previous year, respectively).

The percentage of households with employed persons was higher among those that rented than among households who owned their dwelling, 84.9% compared with 77.4%, respectively (82.5% and 76.8% in the previous year, respectively).

Chapter E - 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. Starting from the beginning of 2022, an average of approximately 17,000 persons aged 15 and over a month has been interviewed on an ongoing basis. In December 2022, approximately 16,900 persons aged 15 and over have been interviewed. 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, topic "[Labour Market](#)".

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

1. **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 economic reasons⁵:** Employed persons aged 15 and over who were temporarily absent from work all week due to reduced workload or work stoppage.
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 did not actively seek work during the four weeks preceding the interview and were dismissed from their work from March 2020.

⁵ Same definition as of absent from work due to reasons related to Coronavirus pandemic.

4. **Discouraged workers**⁶: All persons aged 15 and over who were not included in the weekly labour force but were interested in working, and could have started working during the determinant week had they been offered suitable work (“available to work”) and sought work during the 12 months preceding the survey but not over the last four weeks preceding the survey for the following reasons: they believed there are no appropriate jobs for them in their field or in their area of residence in terms of wages, work hours, or interesting work; lack of appropriate experience or training; language difficulties or inappropriate age (too young or too old).

The percentage of the labour force of the three groups together (1-3) or 4 groups together (1-4)⁷ is calculated from the labour force with the addition of the third or fourth group respectively to the labour force.

5. **Employed persons excluding temporarily absent from work all week due to economic reasons**: Employed persons aged 15 and over excluding those who were temporarily absent from work all week due to economic reasons (see definition in paragraph 2 above).
6. **Employment rate excluding temporarily absent from work all week due to economic reasons**: Calculated as percent of employed persons excluding temporarily absent from work all week due to economic reasons of total persons aged 15 and over.
7. **Public sector by industry definition** includes following industries: Manufacture of other transport equipment (30); Electricity supply (35); Water supply (36); Sewerage (37); Postal activities (5310); Local administration (83); Public administration and defence; and social security (84); Pre-primary education institutions (kindergartens) (850); Primary education institutions (851); Secondary education institutions (lower and upper secondary education) (852); Tertiary-Type B (non-academic) education institutions (853); Academic colleges and extensions of foreign institutions of higher education (854); Universities (855); Hospital activities (861); Public clinics (8620); Health offices, family and community health centers, and disease prevention centers (8623); Libraries, archives and museums activities (91);

⁶ As of July 2022 data, the group of non-participants in the labor force who stopped working for other reasons or not working in the past, and interest to work now but did not look for job in the last month because of Coronavirus pandemic, will not be presented. This is due to a small number of cases due to the reduction of the phenomenon in recent months. As of July 2022, data on discouraged workers will be presented.

⁷ People who are both in Discouraged workers group and among those who stopped working due to dismissal from March 2020 - are counted only once.

Community centers (culture, youth and sports centres) (944); Extraterritorial organizations and bodies (99).

8. **High technology sector:** The definition of high technology sector is based on the "[Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities 2011, Technical Publication 80, The Central Bureau of Statistics](#)", as well as on the definitions of OECD and Eurostat (See additional information in publication: "[Development of High-Tech Sector in Israel, 1995-2014](#)"). **Manufacturing in the High-Tech Sector:** Manufacture of pharmaceutical products and homeopathic pharmaceutical preparations (21), Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (26), Manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery (303). **Knowledge-Intensive Services in the High-Tech Sector:** Telecommunications (61), Computer programming, consultancy and related activities (62), Data processing, hosting and related activities; web portals (631), Research and development centers (720), Research and development in engineering and natural sciences (721).

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, topic "[Labour Market](#)".

Data collection:

From mid-March 2020, in-person interviews could not be conducted. Therefore, all interviews as of mid-March were conducted by telephone: 92.0% in December 2022, 91.9% in November 2022, 91.3% in October 2022, 91.3% in September 2022, 91.3% in August 2022, 91.0% in July 2022, 91.4% in June 2022, 91.6% in May 2022, 90.7% in April 2022, 91.0% in March 2022, 97.1% in February 2022, 98.7% in January 2022, 93.9% in December 2021. 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.

The response rate in December 2022 declined to 67.8% (70.5% in the previous month).

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 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.

Corrections were made in the calculation of weighting coefficients in the survey in March and April 2020. Each month, correction factors are calculated for each geographic group separately for those dwellings removed from the sampling frame of new construction. This is done to compensate for the lag in updating these dwellings in the sample of new dwellings. Occasionally, correction factors are required for other groups in the sample when specific problems arise in the enumeration, such as problems interviewing in a specific area. Since the transition to a monthly Labour Force Survey and up to March 2020, this procedure has not been necessary because no problems of this type have arisen. In March 2020, as a result of the coronavirus crisis, the response rate declined in the second half of the month, along with changes in labour force characteristics during that half of the month, and therefore a special correction was calculated. The correction coefficient is designed to balance the distribution of respondents among the data collection weeks. At this stage, the preliminary weighting coefficient for all persons in a household in the current sample is obtained by multiplying the appropriate correction coefficients by the preliminary weighting coefficient from the previous stage. The correction coefficients were calculated also in April 2020.

At the beginning of 2022, tests were performed on seasonally adjusted data series and a trend from Labour Force Survey in order to address exceptional data during the Corona crisis (in 2020 and 2021) and to better estimate the published series.

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 Service⁸ and claimants for unemployment benefits from the National Insurance Institute⁹ can be seen in the Introduction to Chapter 9 "[The Labour Market](#)" in the [Statistical Abstract of Israel](#). 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 "[Labour Force Survey Monthly Data](#)" and in the file on "[Tracking Government Employment Targets](#)" (Hebrew only) on the [Central Bureau of Statistics website](#).

⁸ [On the Employment Service website \(Hebrew only\)](#).

⁹ [On the National Insurance Institute website](#).