

Media Release

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

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Supply and Demand in the Labour Market in Israel in April-June 2024 based on a joint analysis of data from Labour Force Survey and Job Vacancy Survey

This press release presents findings from a joint analysis of data from Labour Force Survey and Job Vacancy Survey, in which a comparison was made between the labour supply and the labour demand.

Labour Supply - the number of persons who sought work in the last 12 months.

Including: employed persons looking for another job or a job with a larger number of working hours during the last four weeks, unemployed persons and those who are not in the labour force and sought work during the last 12 months.

Labour Demand - the number of job vacancies.

Supply to demand ratio - the ratio between the job seekers (applicants) and the number of job vacancies.

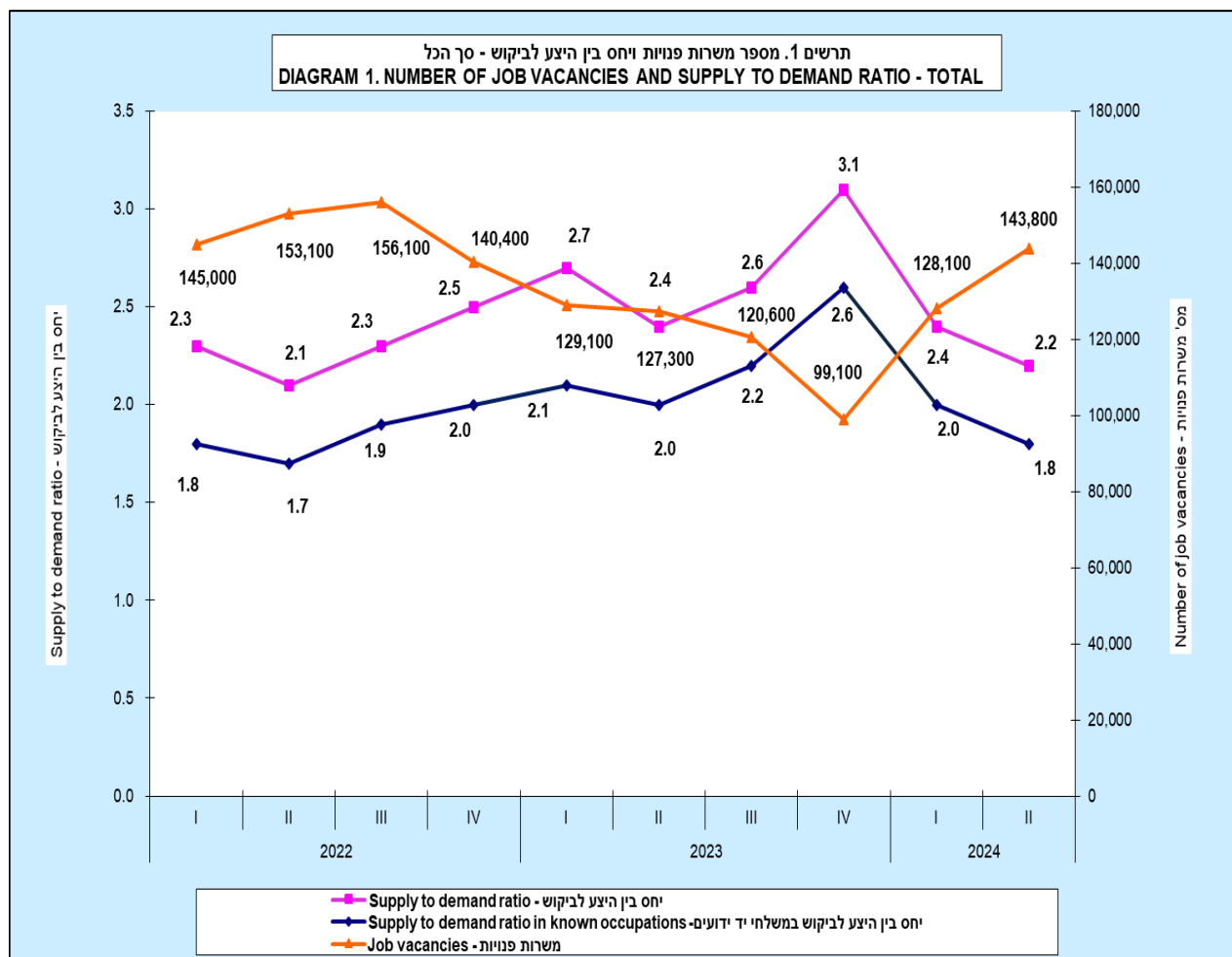
See detailed definitions at the end of this press release.

Written by Merav Pasternac, Director of Labour Sector (tel: 02-6592868), Anna Rakhmilevich, Labour Sector (tel: 02-6592814) and Daniel Roash, Director of Economic Indicators Sector (tel: 02-6592931).
For more details statistics center 02-6592666

In the second quarter of 2024

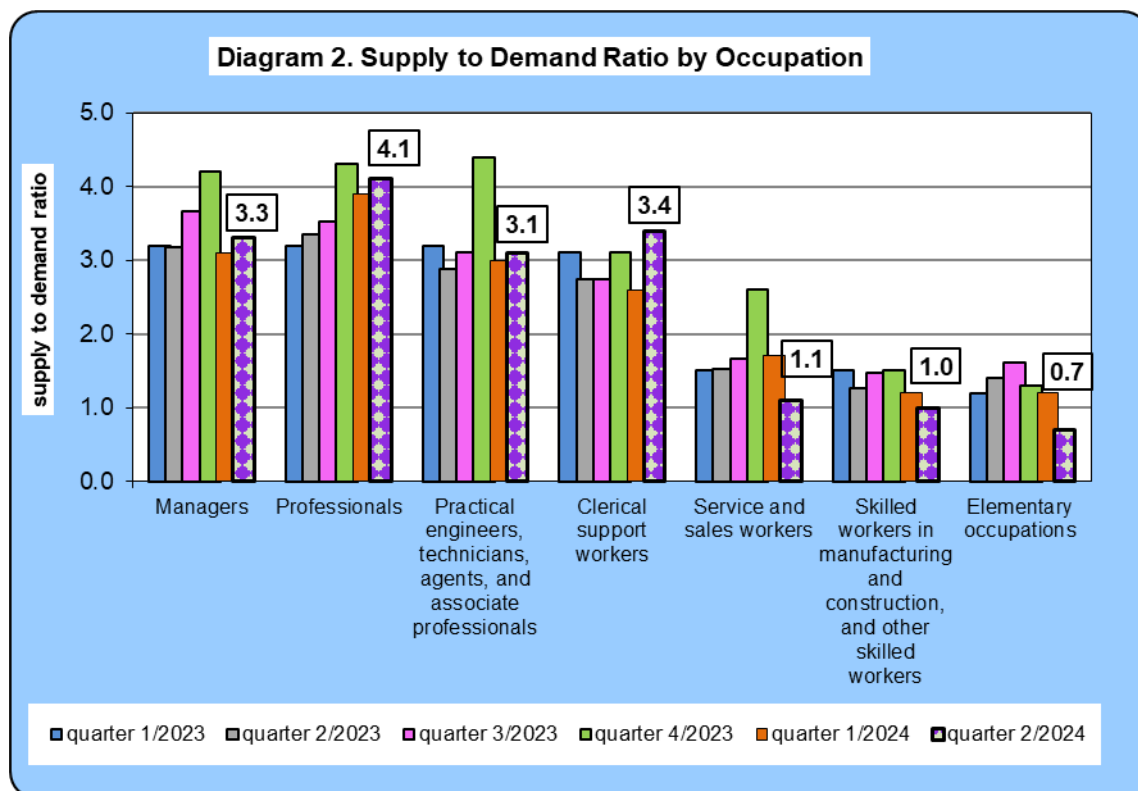
- **The number of job vacancies (average per month), increased to 143,800 (compared with 128,100 job vacancies in the first quarter of 2024).**
- **The supply to demand ratio (the ratio between applicants to work and job vacancies) decreased to 2.2 (compared with 2.4 in the previous quarter).**
- **The supply to demand ratio among known occupations decreased to 1.8 (compared with 2.0 in the previous quarter).**
- **The supply to demand ratio was 0.5 and below (i.e., for each job seeker there were two or more job vacancies) occurred among Cooks, among these occupational groups House builders, Bricklayers and related workers, Stonemasons, stone cutters, splitters and carvers, Concrete placers, concrete finishers and related workers, Building frame and related trades workers, Floor layers and tile setters and Plasterers and among Cleaners and helpers. The supply to demand ratio of more than 5 (i.e., the number of applicants to work was 5 times higher than the number of job vacancies) occurred among General and keyboard clerks.**

In the second quarter of 2024 the number of job vacancies (average per month) increased to 143,800 jobs (compared with 128,100 job vacancies in the first quarter of 2024). The supply to demand ratio in the second quarter of 2024 decreased to 2.2 (compared with 2.4 in the first quarter of 2024). The supply to demand ratio among known occupations in the second quarter of 2024 decreased to 1.8 (compared with 2.0 in the first quarter of 2024). It should be noted that among the job seekers (labour supply) there are 18% of those, whose occupation in which they wish to work is unknown.



Occupations for second quarter of 2024 (April-June)

In the second quarter of 2024 the supply to demand ratio increased compared with the first quarter of 2024 among major groups **Managers, Professionals, Practical engineers, technicians, agents, and associate professionals** and among **Clerical support workers**. The supply to demand ratio decreased compared with the previous quarter among the major groups **Service and sales workers, Skilled workers in manufacturing and construction, and other skilled workers** and among **Elementary occupations**.



Managers

In the second quarter of 2024 the number of job vacancies (average per month) among **Managers** increased to 3,100 jobs (compared 2,200 in the first quarter of 2024). The supply to demand ratio increased to 3.3 (compared with 3.1 in the previous quarter).

תרשים 3. מספר משרות פנויות ויחס בין היצע לביקוש - מנהלים
 DIAGRAM 3. NUMBER OF JOB VACANCIES AND SUPPLY TO DEMAND RATIO - MANAGERS

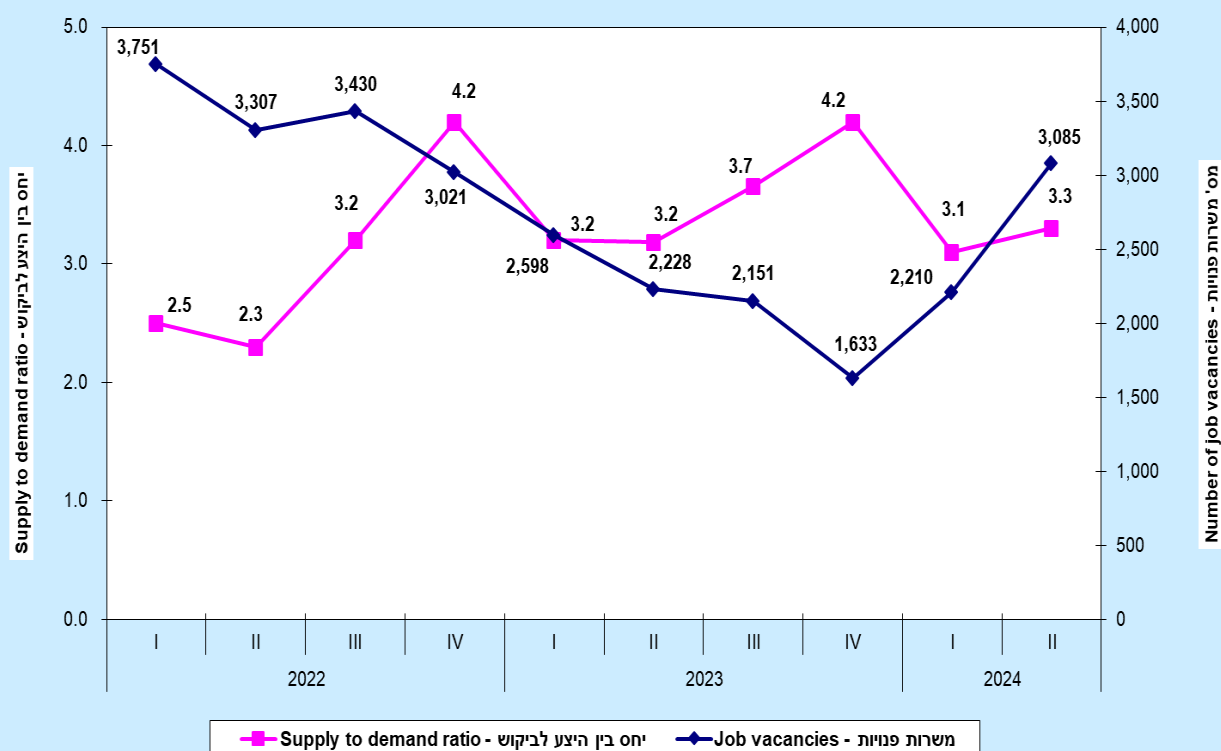
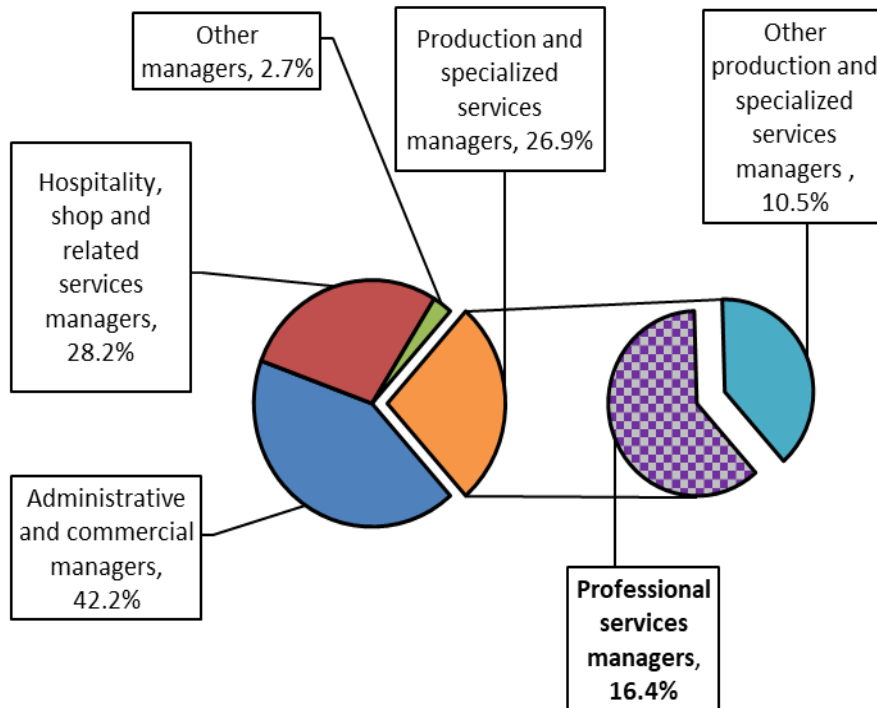


Table A- Supply to demand ratio among Managers

Group code	Group name	Supply to demand ratio Quarter I 2024	Supply to demand ratio Quarter II 2024
12	Administrative and commercial managers	..	2.3
13	Production and specialized services managers	6.3	4.1
134	Professional services managers	..	4.1
14	Hospitality, shop and related services managers	..	3.2

The highest demand of Managers was for **Administrative and commercial managers** (code 12) and accounted for approximately 42% of the demand for Managers. The demand of **Production and specialized services managers** (code 13) was approximately 27% of the demand for Managers. Out of them the highest demand was for **Professional services managers** (code 134).

DIAGRAM 4. JOB VACANCIES AMONG MANAGERS



Professionals

In the second quarter of 2024 the number of job vacancies (average per month) among **Professionals** increased to 21,200 jobs (compared with 19,700 in the first quarter of 2024). The supply to demand ratio increased to 4.1 (compared with 3.9 in the previous quarter).

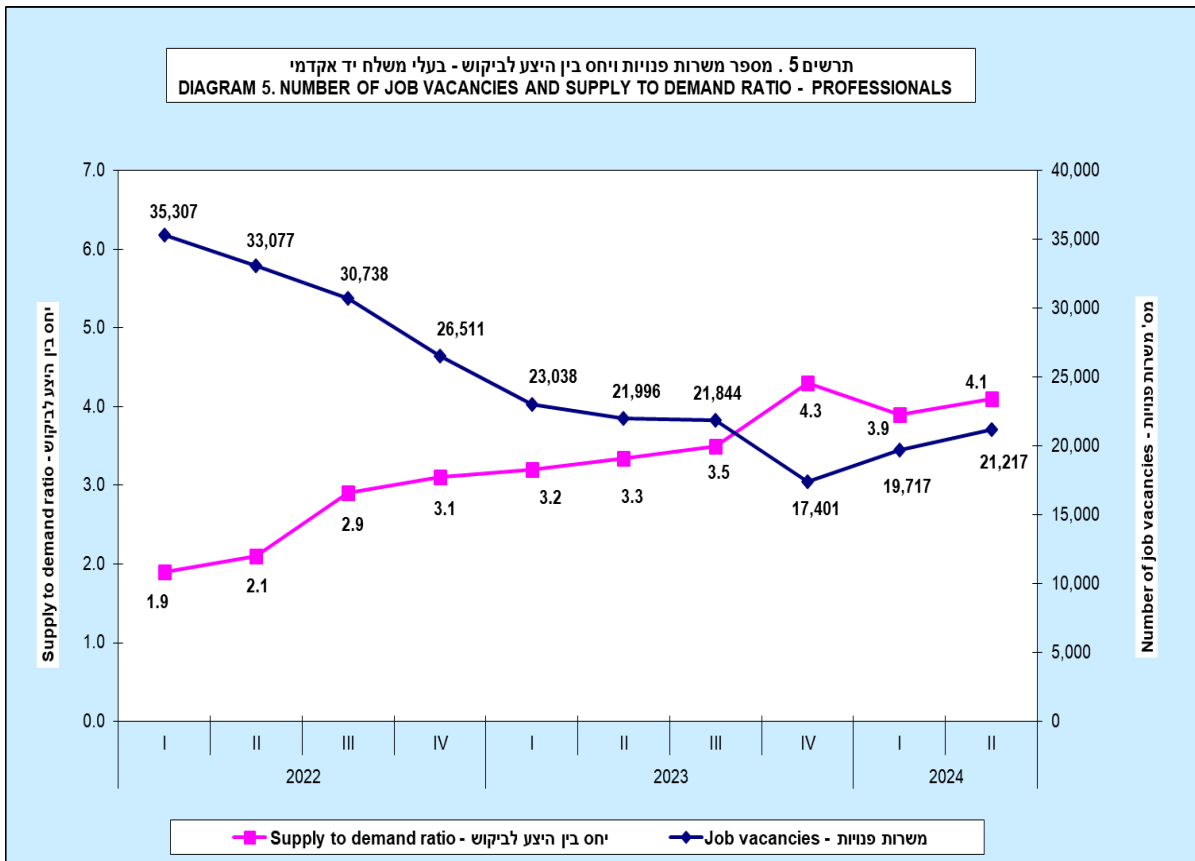
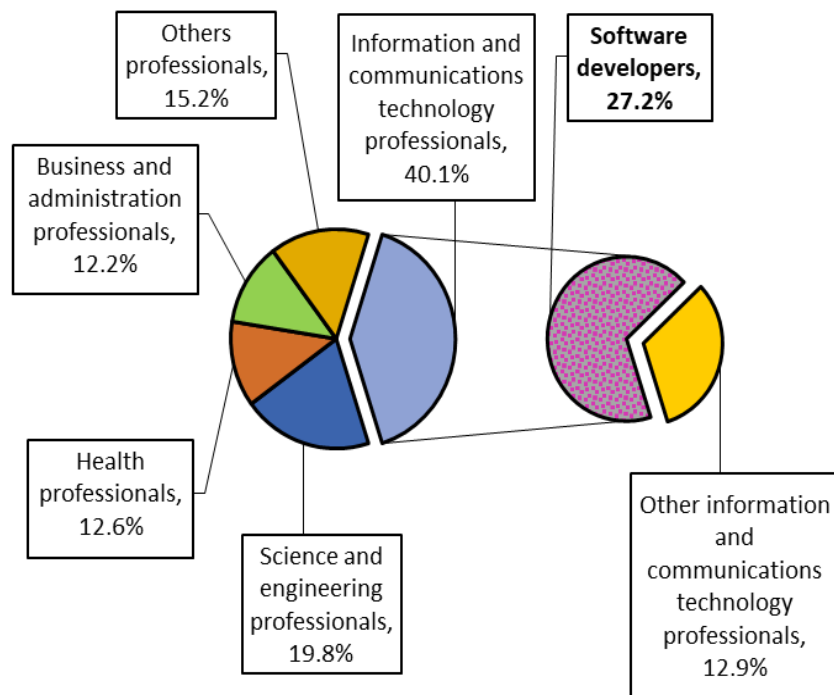


Table B- Supply to demand ratio among Professionals

Group code	Group name	Supply - to - demand ratio Quarter I 2024	Supply - to - demand ratio Quarter II 2024
21	Science and engineering professionals	4.4	3.0
22	Health professionals	2.3	2.3
24	Business and administration professionals	4.3	4.2
25	Information and communications technology professionals	2.3	2.9
2512	Software developers	0.9	1.5

The highest demand of Professionals was for **Information and communications technology professionals** (code 25) and accounted for approximately 40% of the demand for Professionals. Out of the occupational group of Information and communications technology professionals the highest demand was for **Software developers** (code 2512). There is a noticeable demand for **Science and engineering professionals** (code 21) was accounted for approximately 20% of the demand for Professionals.

DIAGRAM 6. JOB VACANCIES AMONG PROFESSIONALS



Practical engineers, technicians, agents and associate professionals

In the second quarter of 2024 the number of job vacancies (average per month) among **Practical engineers, technicians, agents and associate professionals** increased to 11,300 jobs (compared with 10,000 jobs vacancies in the first quarter of 2024). The supply to demand ratio increased to 3.1 (compared with the 3.0 in the previous quarter).

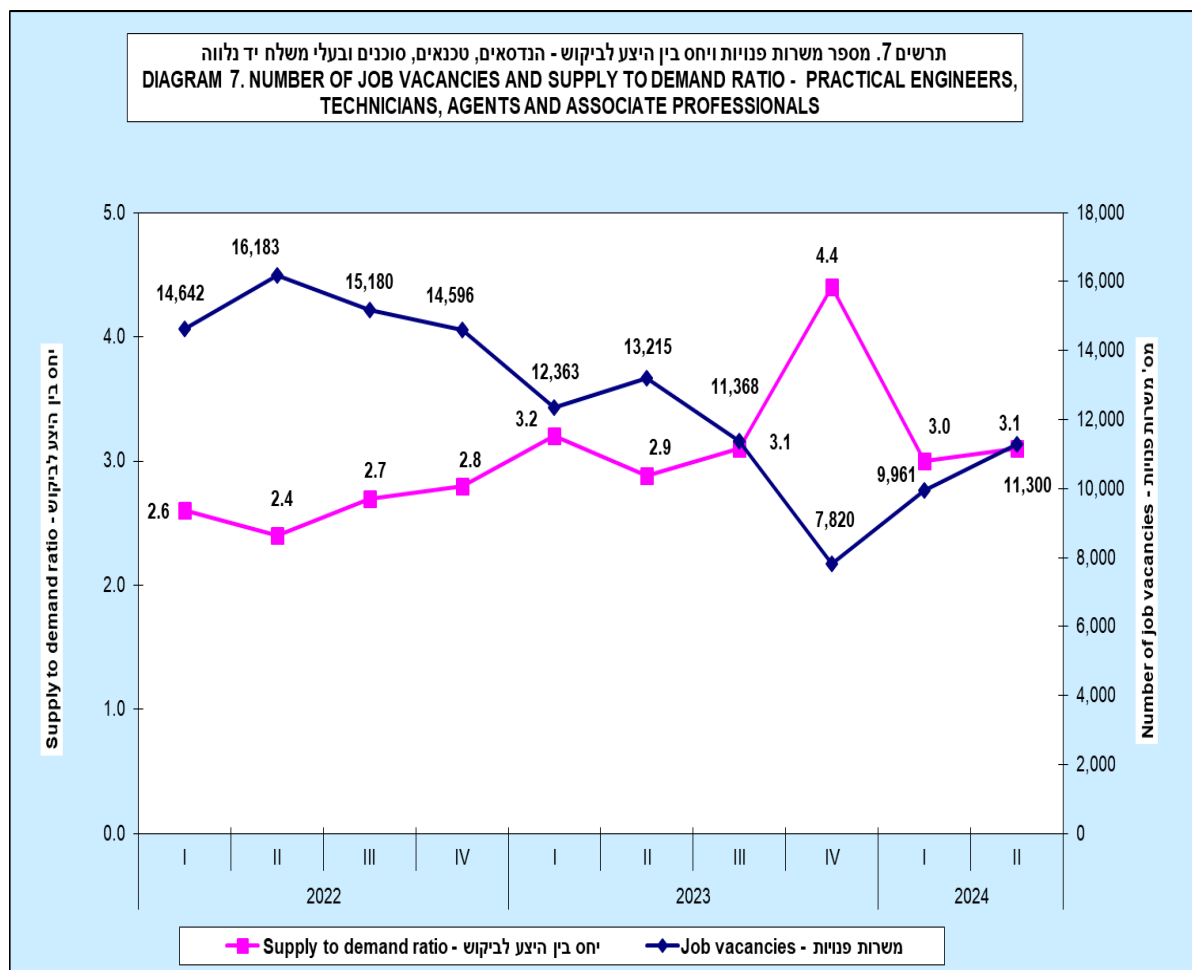
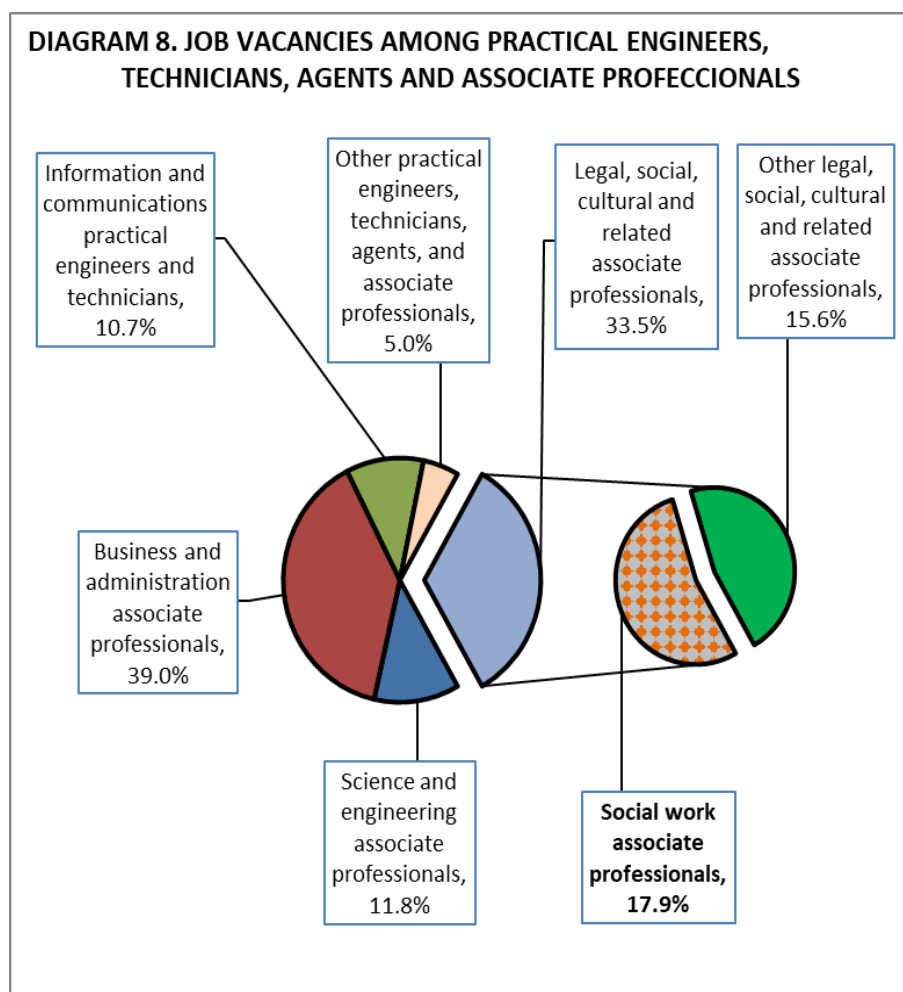


Table C- Supply to demand ratio among Practical engineers, technicians, agents and associate professionals

Group code	Group name	Supply - to - demand ratio Quarter I 2024	Supply - to - demand ratio Quarter II 2024
31	Science and engineering associate professionals	1.6	1.7
33	Business and administration associate professionals	4.0	4.1
34	Legal, social, cultural and related associate professionals	2.8	2.1
3412	Social work associate professionals	1.5	1.4
35	Information and communications practical engineers and technicians	1.3	2.8

The highest demand of Practical engineers, technicians, agents and associate professionals was for **Business and administration associate professionals** (code 33) and accounted for approximately 39% of the demand for Practical engineers, technicians, agents and associate professionals. The demand for **Legal, social, cultural and related associate professionals** (code 34) was accounted for approximately 33% of the demand for Practical engineers, technicians, agents and associate professionals. Out of them, the highest demand was for **Social work associate professionals** (code 3412).



Clerical support workers

In the second quarter of 2024 the number of job vacancies (average per month) among **Clerical support workers** increased to 7,400 jobs (compared with 6,200 jobs in the first quarter of 2024). The supply to demand ratio increased to 3.4 (compared with 2.6 in the previous quarter).

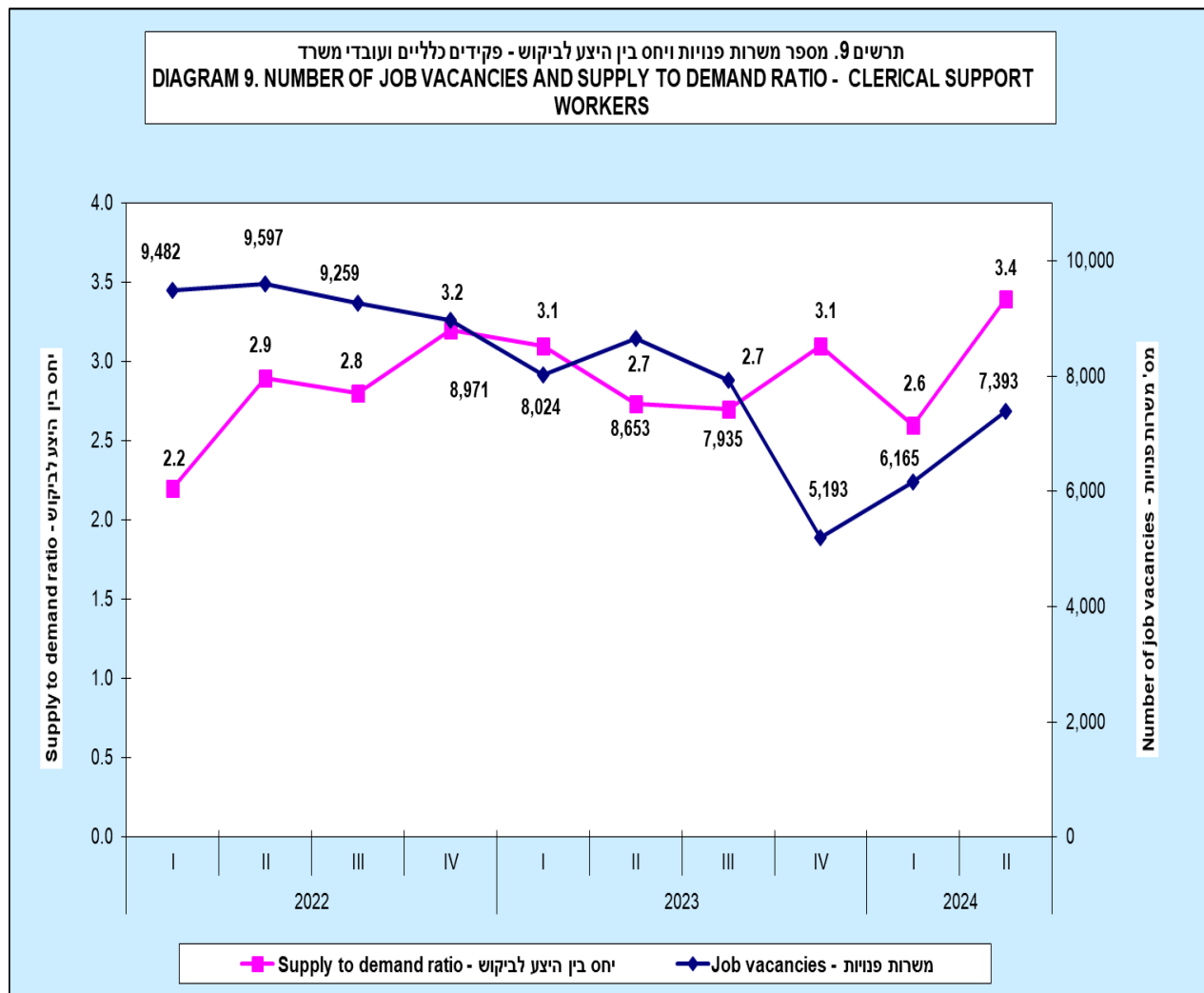
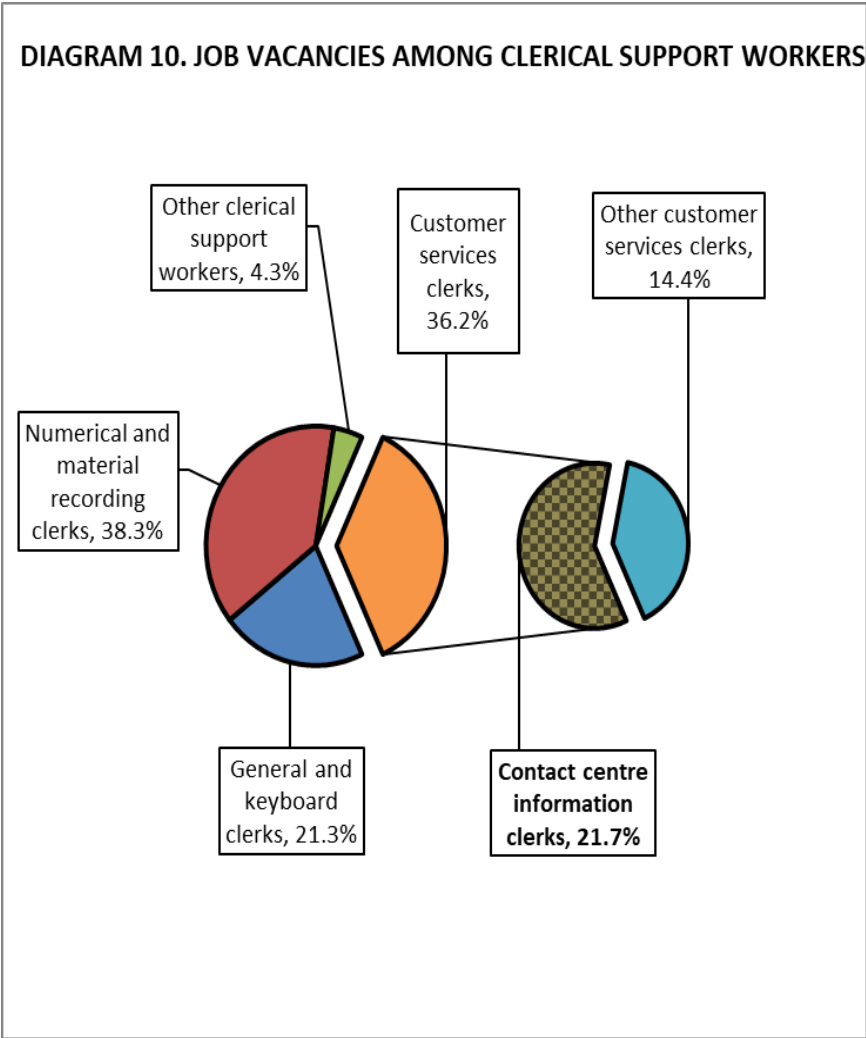


Table D - Supply to demand ratio among Clerical support workers

Group code	Group name	Supply - to - demand ratio Quarter I 2024	Supply - to - demand ratio Quarter II 2024
41	General and keyboard clerks	5.0	5.8
42	Customer services clerks	1.5	2.2
4222	Contact centre information clerks	..	2.2
43	Numerical and material recording clerks	1.8	2.9

The highest demand of Clerical support workers was for **Numerical and material recording clerks** (code 43) and accounted for approximately 38% of the demand for Clerical support workers. The demand for **Customer services clerks** (code 42) accounted for approximately 36% of the demand for Clerical support workers. Out of them, the highest demand was for **Contact centre information clerks** (code 4222).



Service and sales workers

In the second quarter of 2024 the number of job vacancies (average per month) among **Service and sales workers** increased to 41,100 jobs (compared with 36,400 jobs in the first quarter of 2024). The supply to demand ratio decreased to 1.1 (compared with 1.7 in the previous quarter).

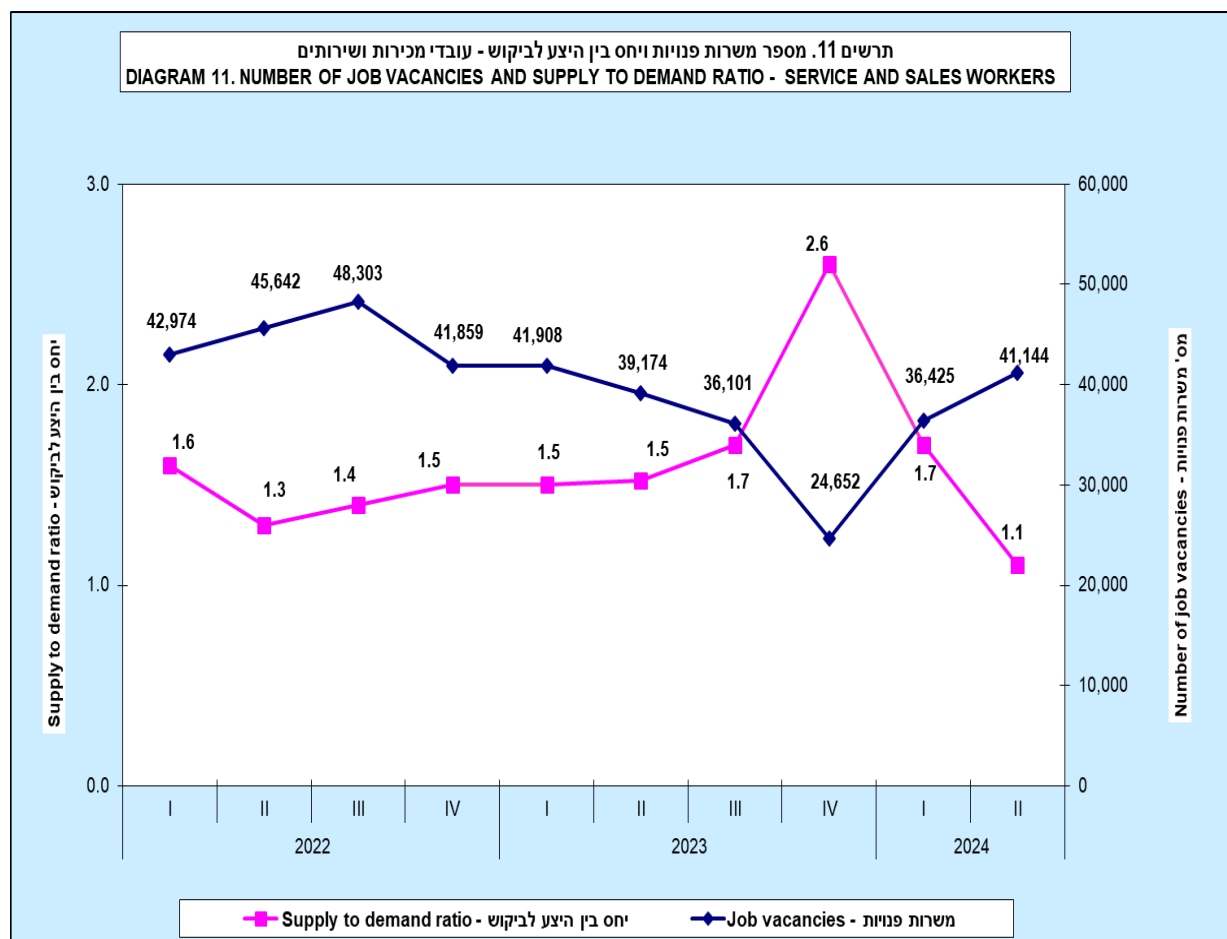
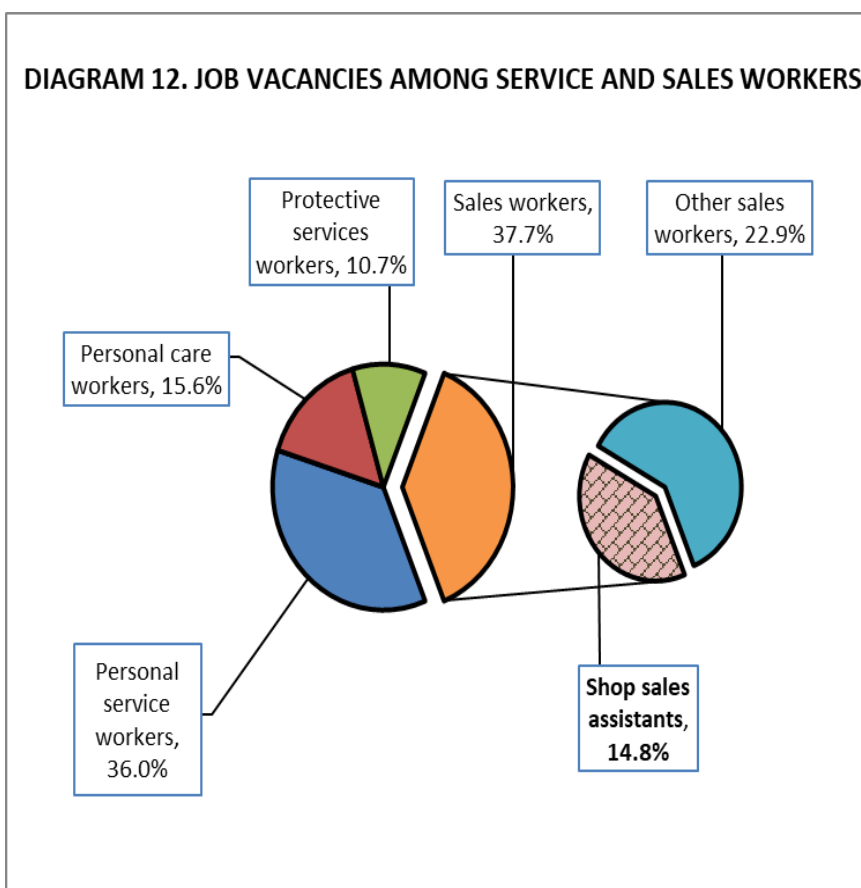


Table E - Supply to demand ratio among Service and sales workers

Group code	Group name	Supply - to - demand ratio Quarter I 2024	Supply - to - demand ratio Quarter II 2024
51	Personal service workers	1.5	1.1
52	Sales workers	1.6	1.1
5223	Shop sales assistants	1.6	1.1
53	Personal care workers	1.9	1.4
54	Protective services workers	1.9	0.9

The supply to demand ratio in occupational group **Protective services workers** was low than 1, i.e. the number of job vacancies in this group surpasses supply.

The highest demand of Service and sales workers was for **Sales workers** (code 52) and accounted for approximately 38% of the demand for Service and sales workers. Out of them, the highest of demand was for **Shop sales assistants** (code 5223). The demand for **Personal service workers** (code 51) which accounted for approximately 36% of the demand for Service and sales workers.



Skilled workers in manufacturing and construction and other skilled workers

In the second quarter of 2024 the number of job vacancies (average per month) among **Skilled workers in manufacturing and construction and other skilled workers** increased to 39,000 jobs (compared with 37,100 jobs in the first quarter of 2024). The supply to demand ratio decreased to 1.0 (compared with 1.2 in the previous quarter).

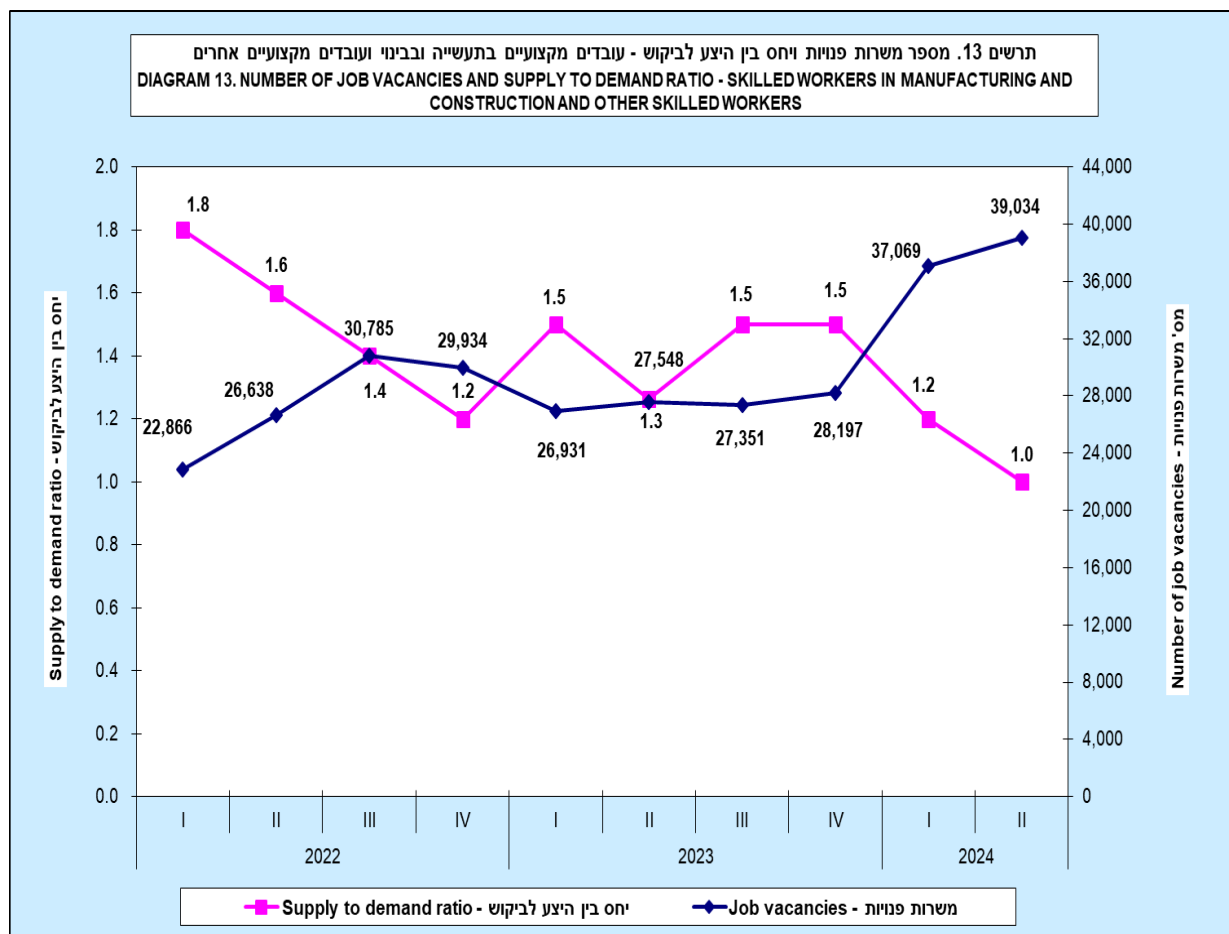


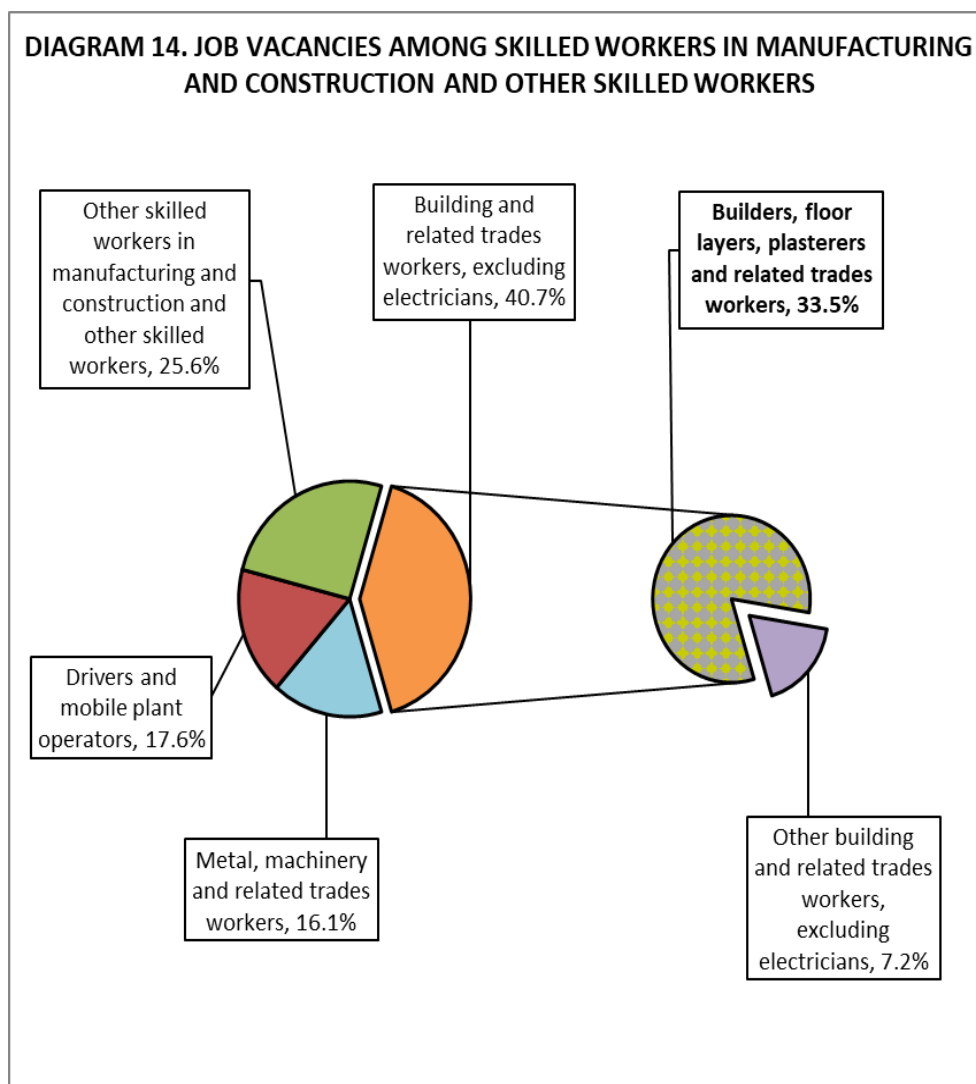
Table F - Supply to demand ratio among Skilled workers in manufacturing and construction and other skilled workers

Group code	Group name	Supply - to - demand ratio Quarter I 2024	Supply - to - demand ratio Quarter II 2024
71	Building and related trades workers, excluding electricians	0.8	0.6
711-712*	Builders, floor layers, plasterers and related trades workers	0.6	0.5
72	Metal, machinery and related trades workers	0.6	0.7
83	Drivers and mobile plant operators	2.5	1.7

The supply to demand ratio in occupational groups **Building and related trades workers, excluding electricians** (code 71), **Builders, floor layers, plasterers and related trades workers** (711-712*) and **Metal, machinery and related trades workers** (code 72) was low than 1, i.e. the number of job vacancies in these groups surpasses supply.

* Includes the following occupations: House builders (7111), Bricklayers and related workers (7112), Stonemasons, stone cutters, splitters and carvers (7113), Concrete placers, concrete finishers and related workers (7114), Building frame and related trades workers n.e.c.(7119), Floor layers and tile setters (7122) and Plasterers (7123).

The highest demand out for Skilled workers in manufacturing and construction and other skilled workers was for **Building and related trades workers, excluding electricians** (code 71) and accounted for approximately 41% of the demand for Skilled workers in manufacturing and construction and other skilled workers. Out of this occupational group the highest demand was for the following occupations: **House builders** (7111), **Bricklayers and related workers** (7112), **Stonemasons, stone cutters, splitters and carvers** (7113), **Concrete placers, concrete finishers and related workers** (7114), **Building frame and related trades workers n.e.c.**(7119), **Floor layers and tile setters** (7122) and **Plasterers** (7123).



Elementary occupations

In the second quarter of 2024 the number of job vacancies (average per month) among **Elementary occupations** increased to 18,900 jobs (compared with 15,600 jobs in the first quarter of 2024). The supply to demand ratio decreased to 0.7 (compared with 1.2 in the previous quarter). The supply to demand ratio in this occupational group was low than 1, i.e. the number of job vacancies in this group surpasses supply.

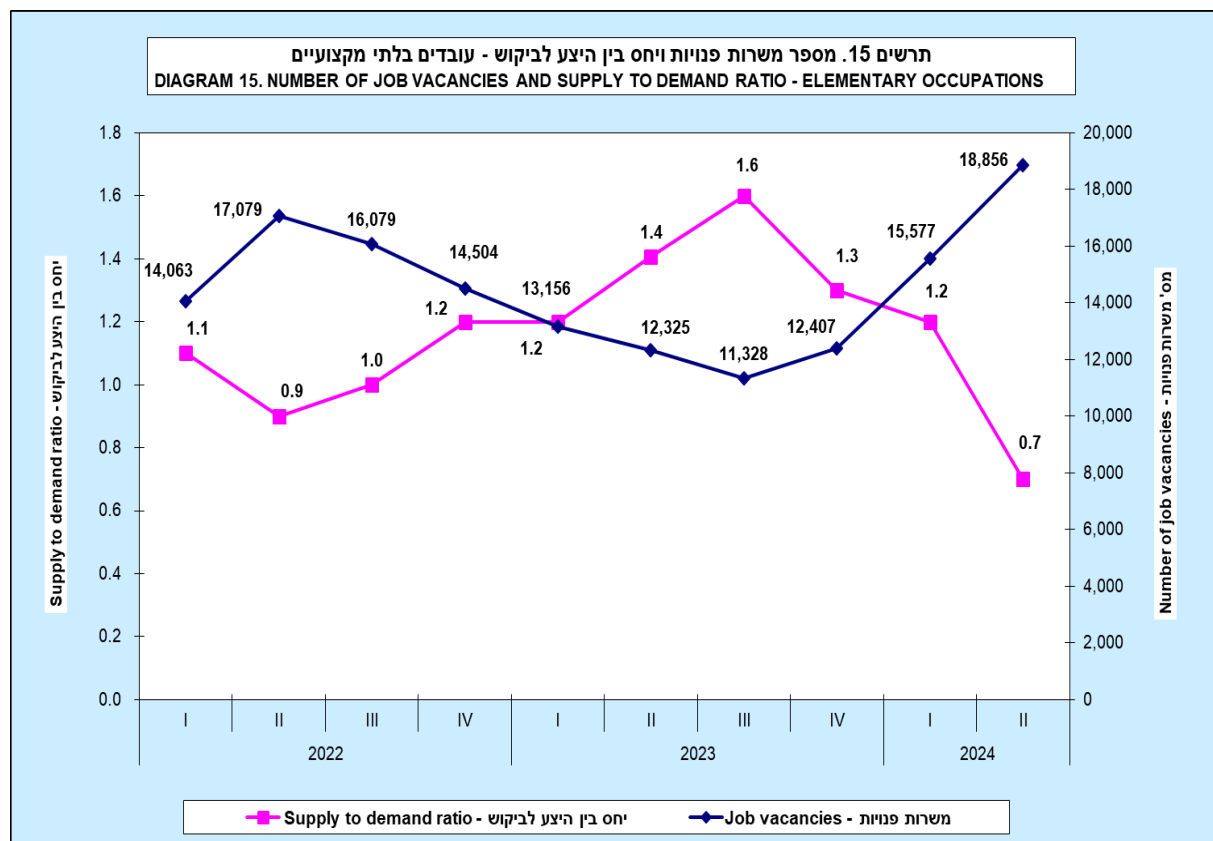
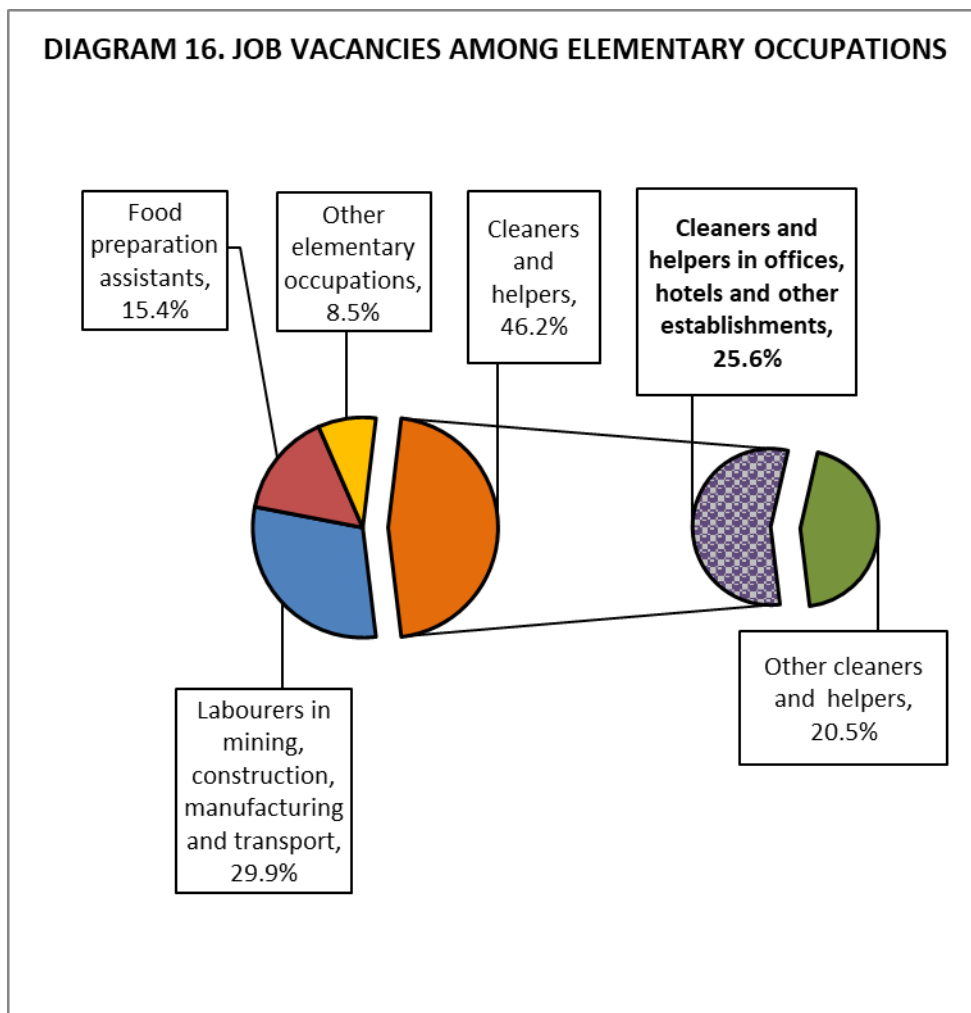


Table H - Supply to demand ratio among Elementary occupations

Group code	Group name	Supply - to - demand ratio Quarter I 2024	Supply - to - demand ratio Quarter II 2024
91	Cleaners and helpers	0.8	0.5
9112	Cleaners and helpers in offices, hotels and other establishments	1.3	1.0
93	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	1.7	0.9
94	Food preparation assistants	1.2	0.7

The highest demand of Elementary occupations was for **Cleaners and helpers** (code 91) and accounted for approximately 46% of the demand for Elementary occupations. Out of this occupational group the highest demand was for **Cleaners and helpers in offices, hotels and other establishments** (code 9112). The demand for **Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport** (code 93) accounted for approximately 30% of the demand for Elementary occupations.



Definitions and Additional Explanations

Definitions

Labour supply - (according to the Labour Force Survey): persons, who sought work during the last 12 months. Including: employed persons looking for another job or a job with a larger number of hours during the last four weeks, unemployed persons, and those, who are not in the labour force, who sought work during the last 12 months.

Labour demand - the number of job vacancies (according to the Job Vacancy Survey).

Supply to demand ratio - a ratio between the persons who sought work (job seekers) to the number of the job vacancies.

To be noted -

- Among the population of persons who are looking for work (labour supply), those with an unknown occupation in which they wish to work accounted for approximately 18% of total supply in the second quarter of 2024.
- There might be an overestimate in the quarterly analysis of labour supply data. Not in all populations, searching for a work is limited to a specific quarter.
- The Job Vacancy Survey population does not include small businesses (less than 5 employee jobs), the Public Sector, the Agriculture industry and other units as described in "Job Vacancy Survey population" below. Therefore, job vacancies data is an underestimate to labour force demand in the Business sector.
- Labour supply estimates relate to the entire economy, whereas the labour demand is estimated only for the Business sector, excluding the populations mentioned above.
- The data is not seasonality adjusted and is not adjusted to festival and trading day factors.
- The quarterly data in this press release are presented for occupations in which there were 10,000 employed persons and over (in the last quarter) according to the Labour Force Survey estimates, and for which the vacancies constituted at least 10% out of all job vacancies at the level of Major Group (one digit) in the last quarter. The annual data are presented for occupations in which there were 5,000 employed persons and over (in the last year) according to the Labour Force Survey estimates, and for which the vacancies constituted at least 5% out of all job vacancies at the level of Major

Group (one digit) in the last year presented in the table according to the Job Vacancy Survey.

- In uncommon occupations (less than 500 job vacancies) there may be fluctuations over time, which will affect the supply to demand ratio.
- The data published in the table cover over 95% of all job vacancies in most Major Groups.
- For more depth, see the Metadata webpage (Definitions and Explanations) on the topic of Labour Force Survey and Job Vacancy Survey ([Labour Force Survey](#) and [Job Vacancies](#))

Adjustments of definitions between Labour Force Survey and Job Vacancy Survey:

In order to perform a suitable comparison between the two surveys, the definition of employed persons and labour supply was adjusted to the population of the Job Vacancy Survey as much as possible (in tables: "adjusted definition"). Below are listed the clauses in which an adjustment of Labour Force Survey population was not possible:

- 1 Data on employed persons and labour supply include those who work or worked in businesses with less than 5 employee jobs, even though these businesses were not included in the demand side.
- 2 Division 72 - 'Scientific research and development' is included entirely in the supply side, even though research and development institutions classified in the Public Sector were not included in the demand side.
- 3 Division 78 - 'Employment activities' is included entirely in the supply side, even though labour recruiting and provision of personnel agencies classified in the Public Sector were not included in the demand side.
- 4 Data analysis did not restrict the age of the employed person, not in the Job Vacancy Survey and not in the Labour Force Survey.