הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה
Central Bureau of Statistics
دائرة الإحصاء المركزية

State of Israel

Media Release

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024/2026

Supply and Demand in the Labour Market in Israel in July-September 2025 based on a joint analysis of data from Labour Force Survey and Job Vacancy Survey[1]

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.

[1] Due to an error in the estimates of persons aged 15 and over in the Labor Force Survey for the September 2024 – January 2025, all data for the third quarter of 2024 were recalculated. Cells that were updated compared with a previous publication in the tables and text are marked with an R.

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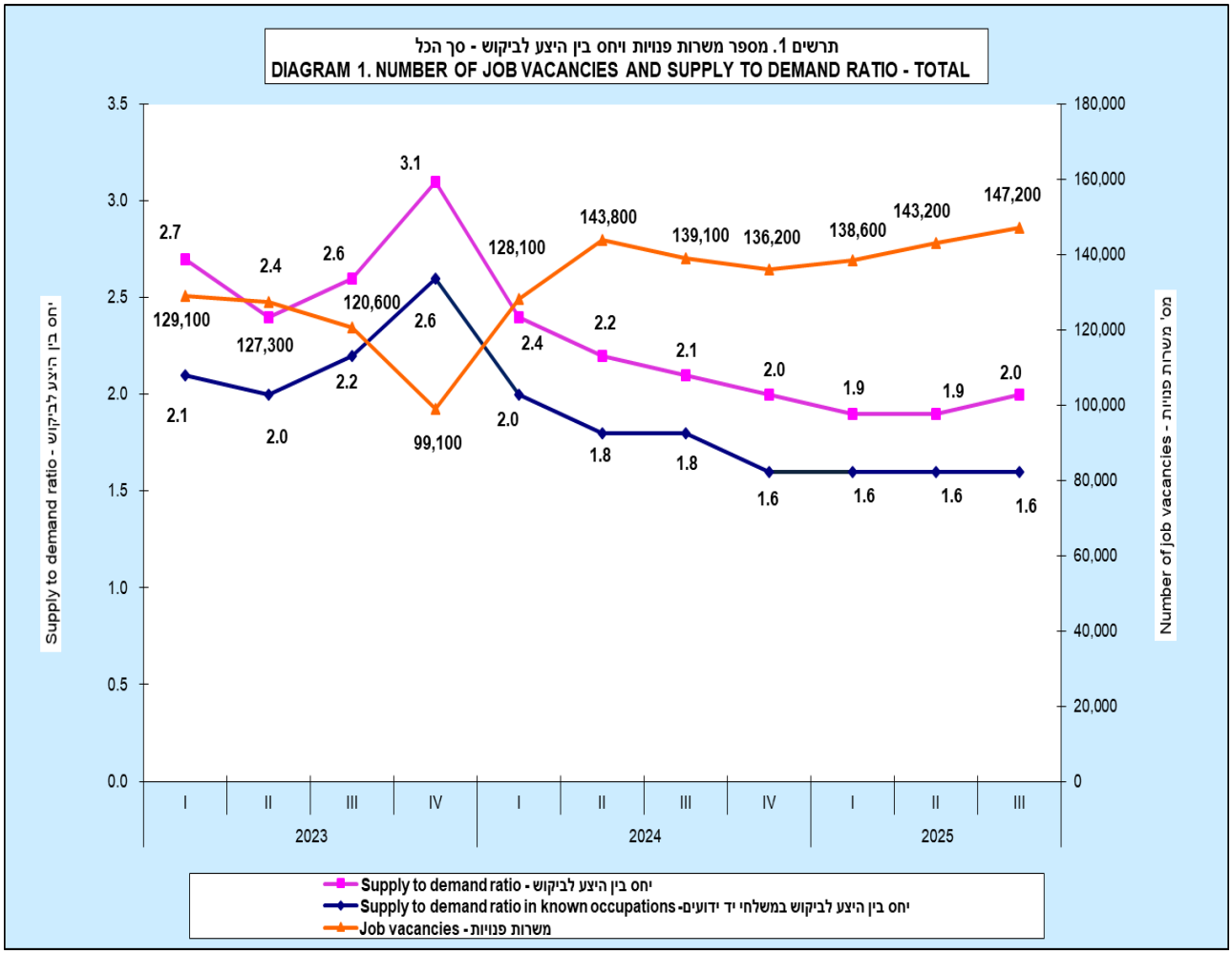
For more details statistics center 02-6592666

In the third quarter of 2025

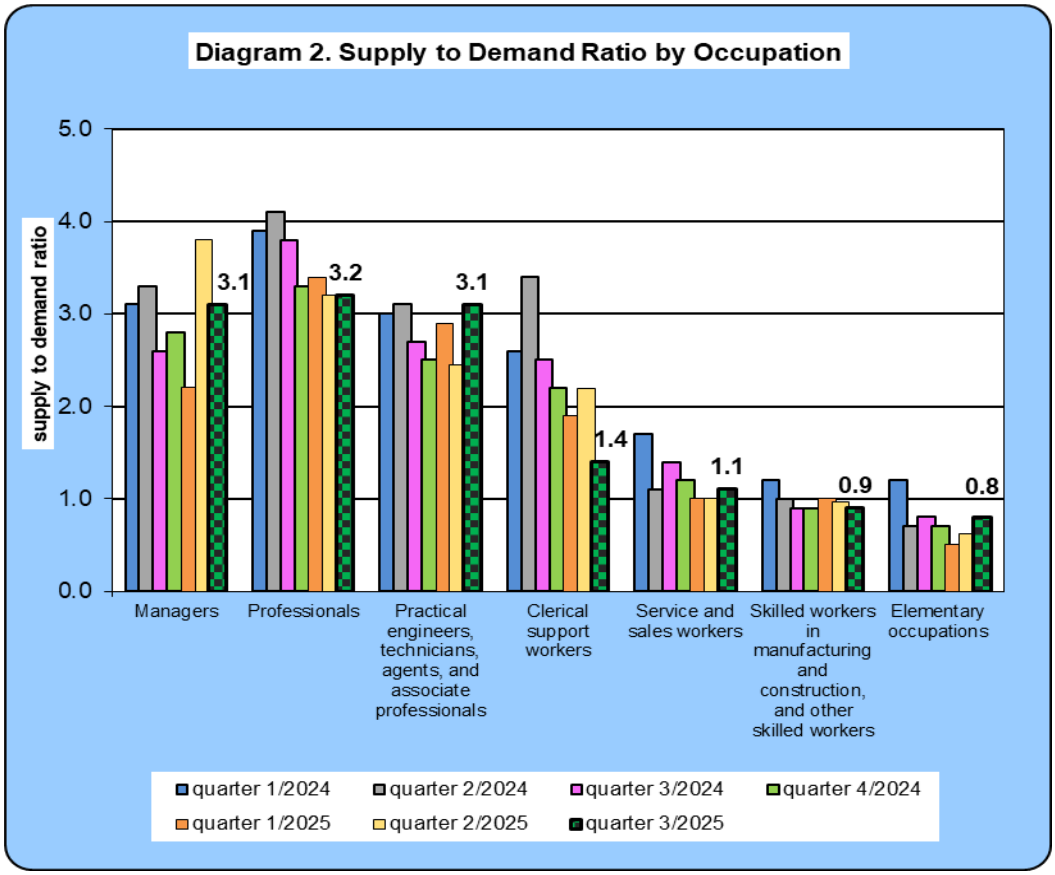
- **The number of job vacancies (average per month), increased to 147,200 (compared with 143,200 job vacancies in the second quarter of 2025).**
- **The supply to demand ratio (the ratio between applicants to work and job vacancies) increased to 2.0 (compared with 1.9 in the previous quarter).**
- **The supply to demand ratio among known occupations was 1.6 (unchanged compared with the previous quarter).**
- **The supply to demand ratio was less than 0.5 (i.e., for each job seeker there were more than two job vacancies) occurred among Cooks and among Cleaners and helpers.**
- **The supply to demand ratio was more than 4 (i.e., for each job vacancy there were more than four job seekers) occurred among Production and specialized services managers and among Business and administration associate professionals.**

In the third quarter of 2025 the number of job vacancies (average per month) increased to 147,200 jobs (compared with 143,200 job vacancies in the second quarter of 2025). The supply to demand ratio in the third quarter of 2025 increased to 2.0 (compared with 1.9 in the second quarter of 2025). The supply to demand ratio among known occupations in the third quarter of 2025 was 1.6 (unchanged compared with the first and the second quarters of 2025). It should be noted that among the job seekers (labour supply) there are 20% of those, whose occupation in which they wish to work is unknown.



Occupations for third quarter of 2025 (July-September)

In the third quarter of 2025 the supply to demand ratio increased compared with the second quarter of 2025 among major groups **Practical engineers, technicians, agents, and associate professionals, Service and sales workers** and **Elementary occupations.** The supply to demand ratio decreased compared with the second quarter of 2025 among major groups **Managers, Clerical support workers** and **Skilled workers in manufacturing and construction, and other skilled workers**. The supply to demand ratio unchanged compared with second quarter of 2025 among major group **Professionals**.



Managers

In the third quarter of 2025 the number of job vacancies (average per month) among **Managers** increased to 3,400 jobs (compared 3,000 in the second quarter of 2025). The supply to demand ratio decreased to 3.1 (compared with 3.8 in the previous quarter).

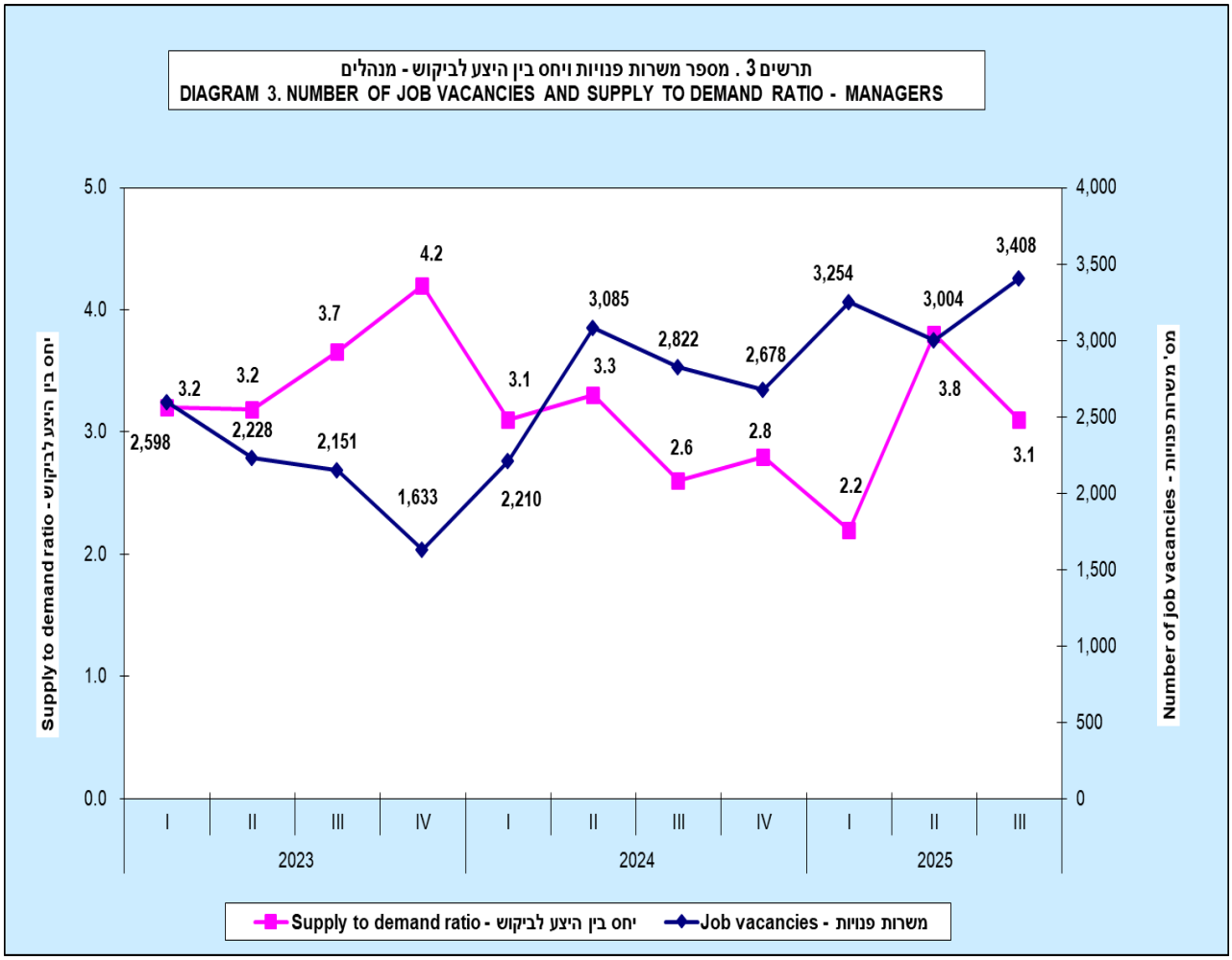
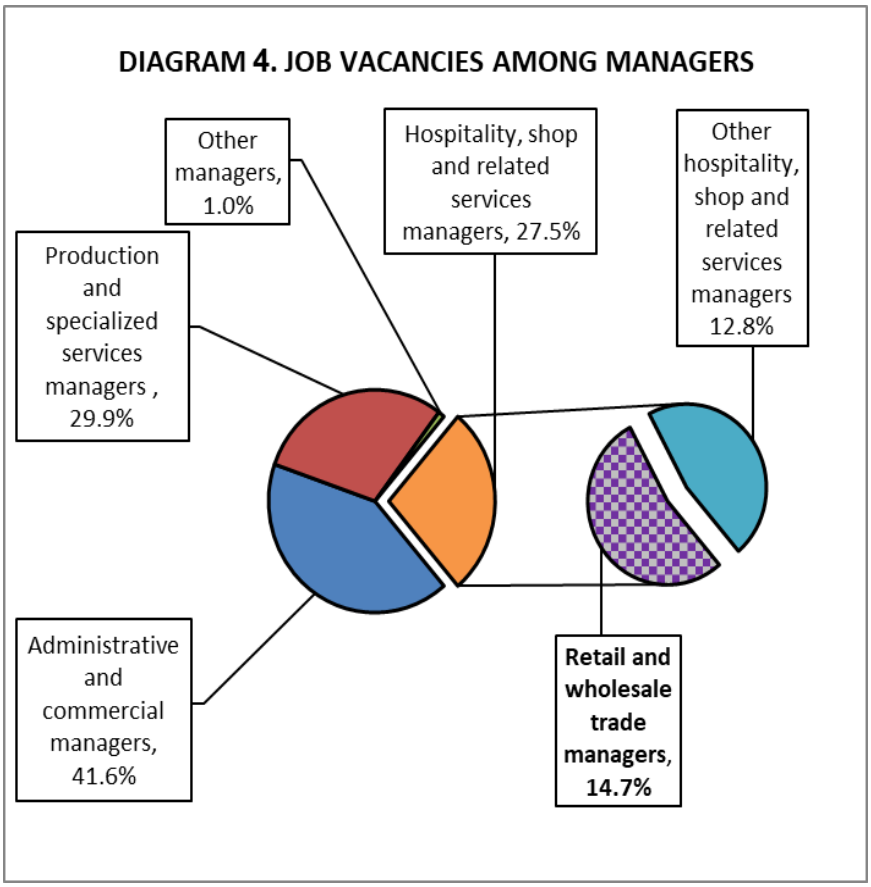


Table A- Supply to demand ratio among Managers

Group code	Group name	Supply to demand ratio Quarter II 2025	Supply to demand ratio Quarter III 2025
12	Administrative and commercial managers	2.5	..
13	Production and specialized services managers	7.7	5.0
14	Hospitality, shop and related services managers	..	2.5

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 for **Hospitality, shop and related services managers** (code 14) was approximately 28%

of the demand for Managers. Out of them the highest demand was for **Retail and wholesale trade managers** (code 1420).



Professionals

In the third quarter of 2025 the number of job vacancies (average per month) among **Professionals** increased to 25,100 jobs (compared with 22,200 in the second quarter of 2025). The supply to demand ratio was 3.2 (unchanged compared with the previous quarter).

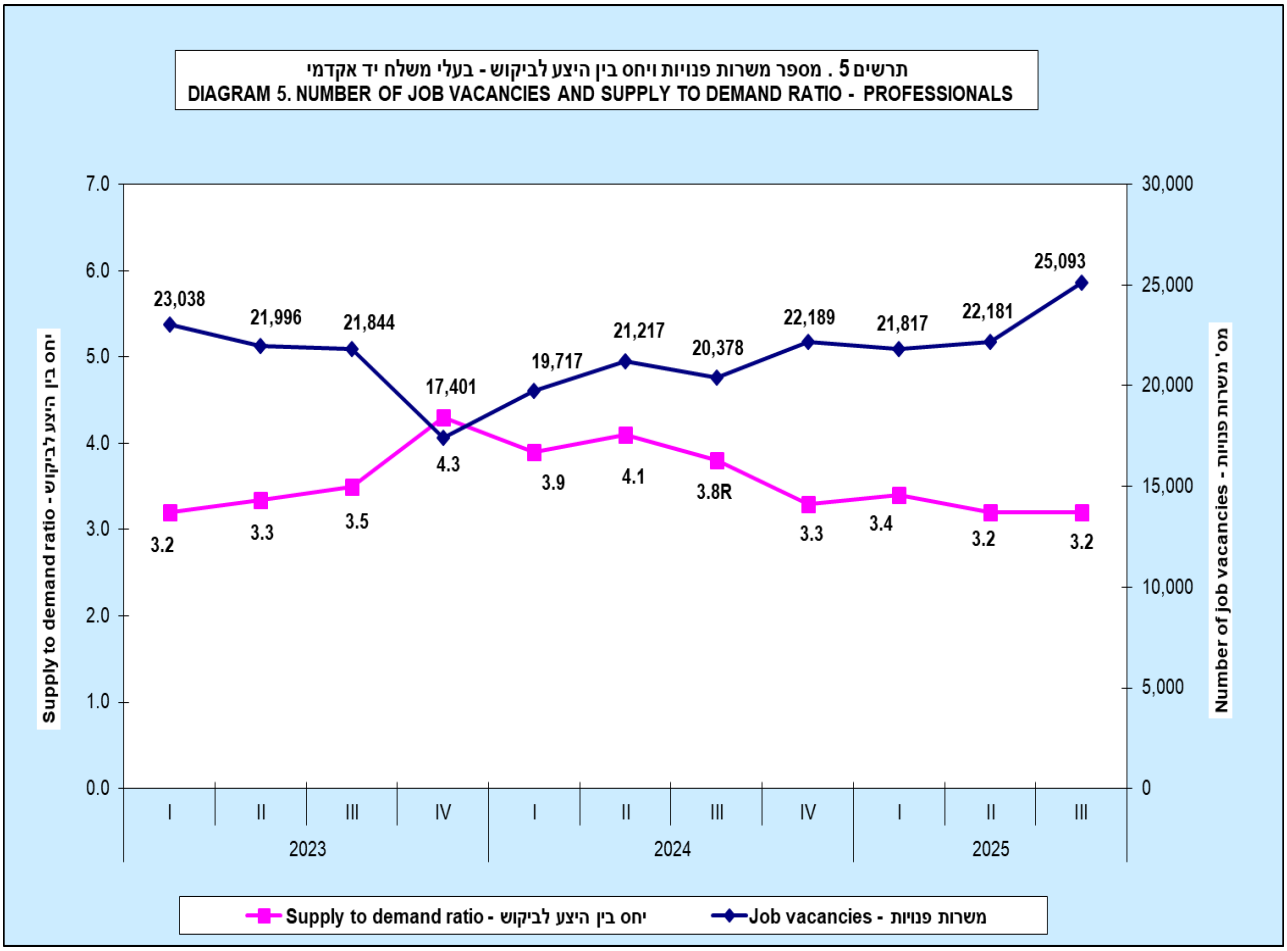
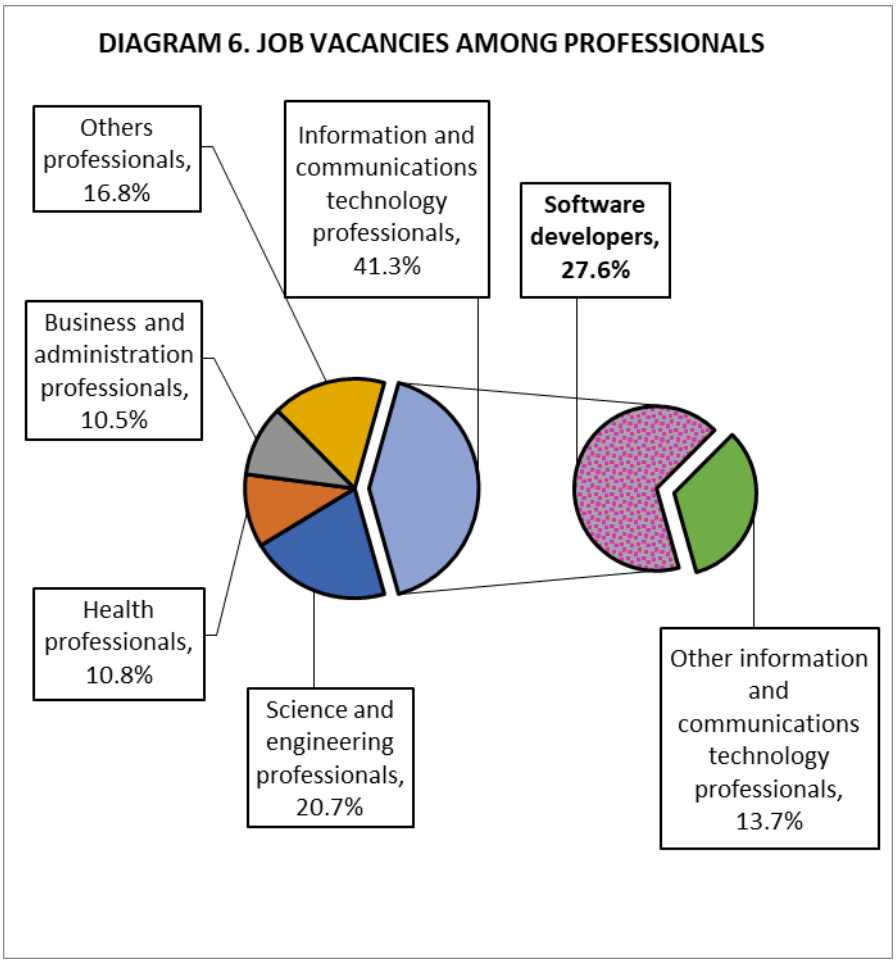


Table B- Supply to demand ratio among Professionals

Group code	Group name	Supply to demand ratio Quarter II 2025	Supply to demand ratio Quarter III 2025
21	Science and engineering professionals	2.5	2.4
22	Health professionals	2.2	3.2
24	Business and administration professionals	4.8	3.2
25	Information and communications technology professionals	1.9	1.7
2512	Software developers	1.3	1.1

The highest demand of Professionals was for **Information and communications technology professionals** (code 25) and accounted for approximately 41% of the demand for Professionals. Out of them the highest demand was for **Software developers** (code 2512). There is a significant demand for **Science and engineering professionals** (code 21) which accounted for approximately 21% of the demand for Professionals.



Practical engineers, technicians, agents and associate professionals

In the third quarter of 2025 the number of job vacancies (average per month) among **Practical engineers, technicians, agents and associate professionals** decreased to 12,500 jobs (compared with 12,900 jobs vacancies in the second quarter of 2025). The supply to demand ratio increased to 3.1 (compared with the 2.4 in the previous quarter).

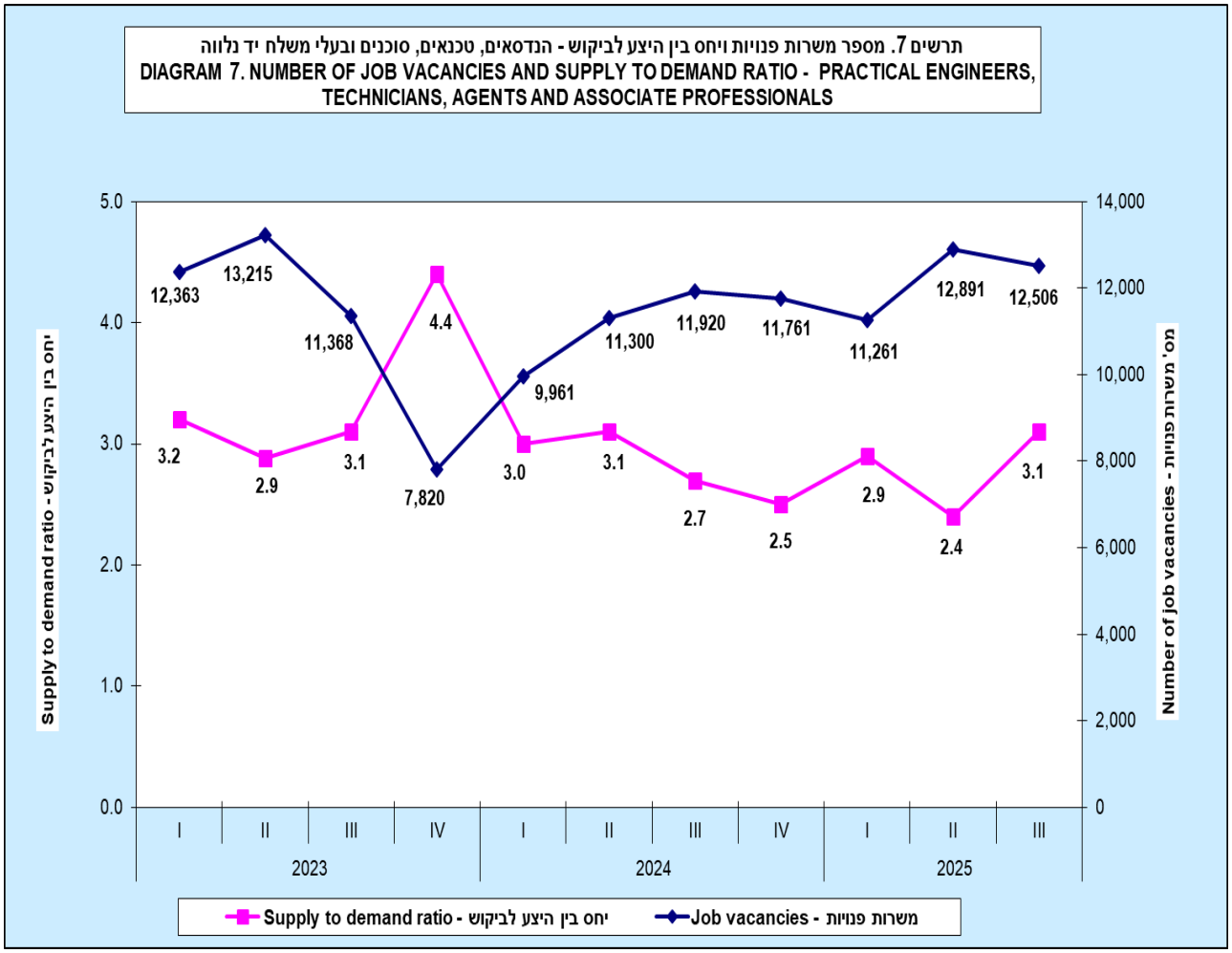
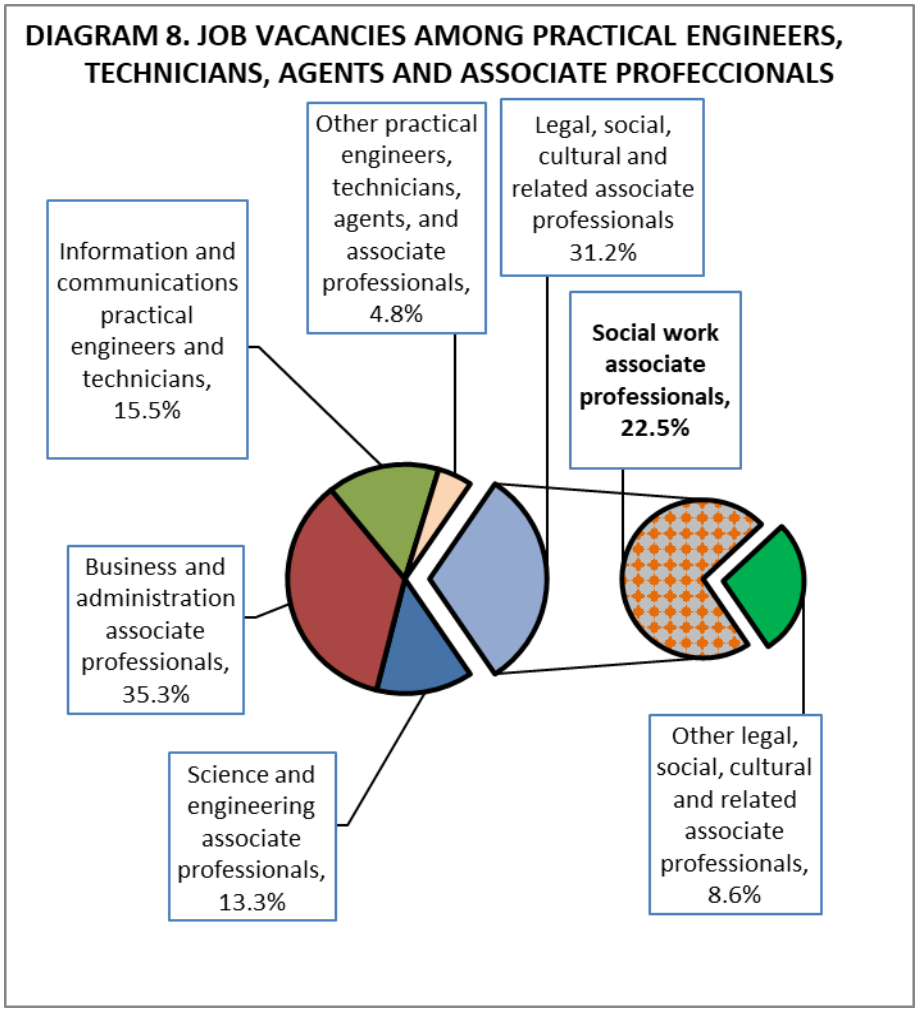


Table C- Supply to demand ratio among Practical engineers, technicians, agents and associate professionals

Group code	Group name	Supply to demand ratio Quarter II 2025	Supply to demand ratio Quarter III 2025
31	Science and engineering associate professionals	1.1	1.6
33	Business and administration associate professionals	3.4	4.2
34	Legal, social, cultural and related associate professionals	2.0	3.2
3412	Social work associate professionals	1.1	1.6
35	Information and communications practical engineers and technicians	1.8	1.6

The highest demand of Practical engineers, technicians, agents and associate professionals was for **Business and administration associate professionals** (code 33) and accounted for approximately 35% of the demand for Practical engineers, technicians, agents and associate professionals. There is a significant demand for **Legal, social, cultural and related associate professionals** (code 34) was accounted for approximately 31% 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 third quarter of 2025 the number of job vacancies (average per month) among **Clerical support workers** increased to 10,400 jobs (compared with 8,400 jobs in the second quarter of 2025). The supply to demand ratio decreased to 1.4 (compared with 2.2 in the previous quarter).

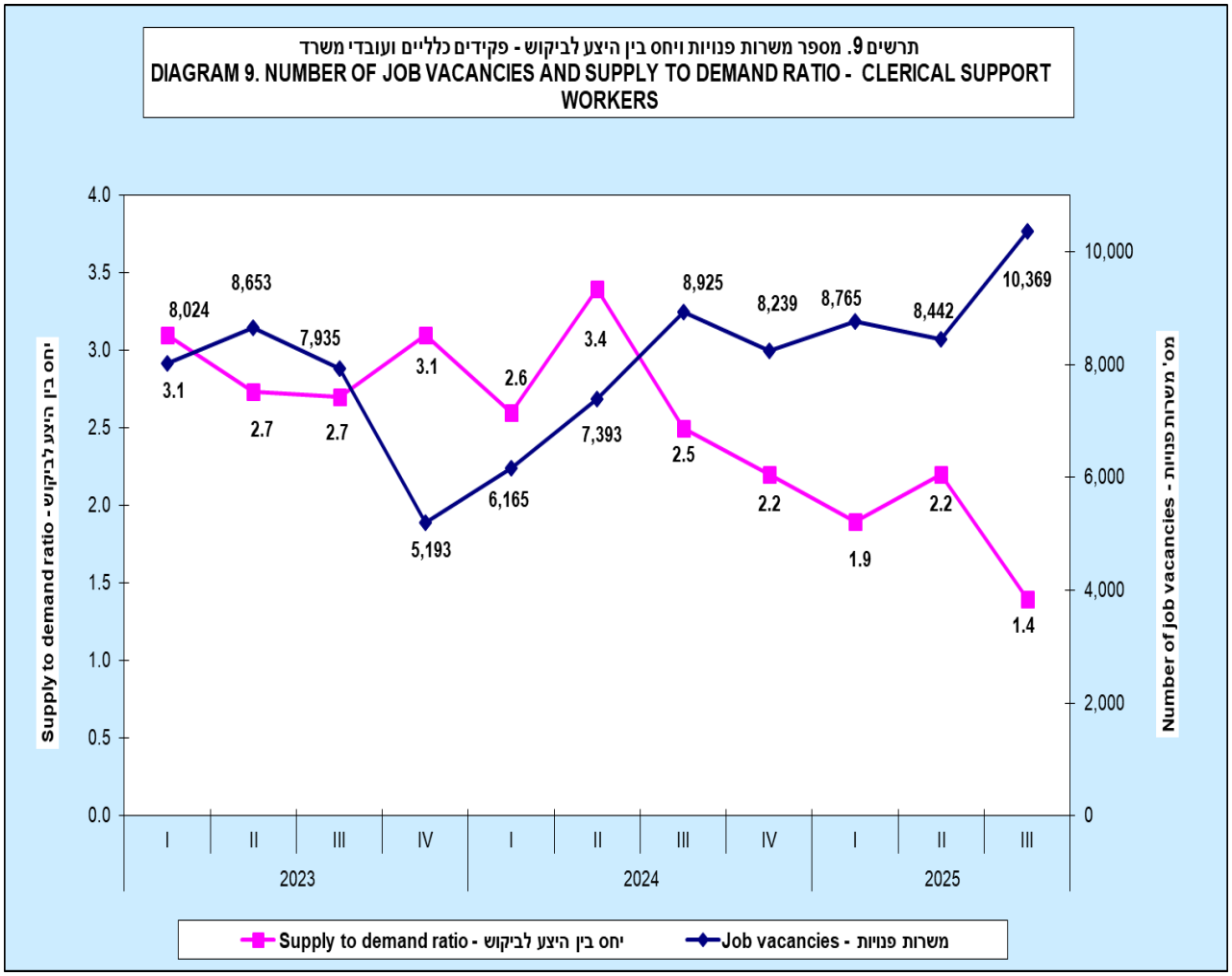
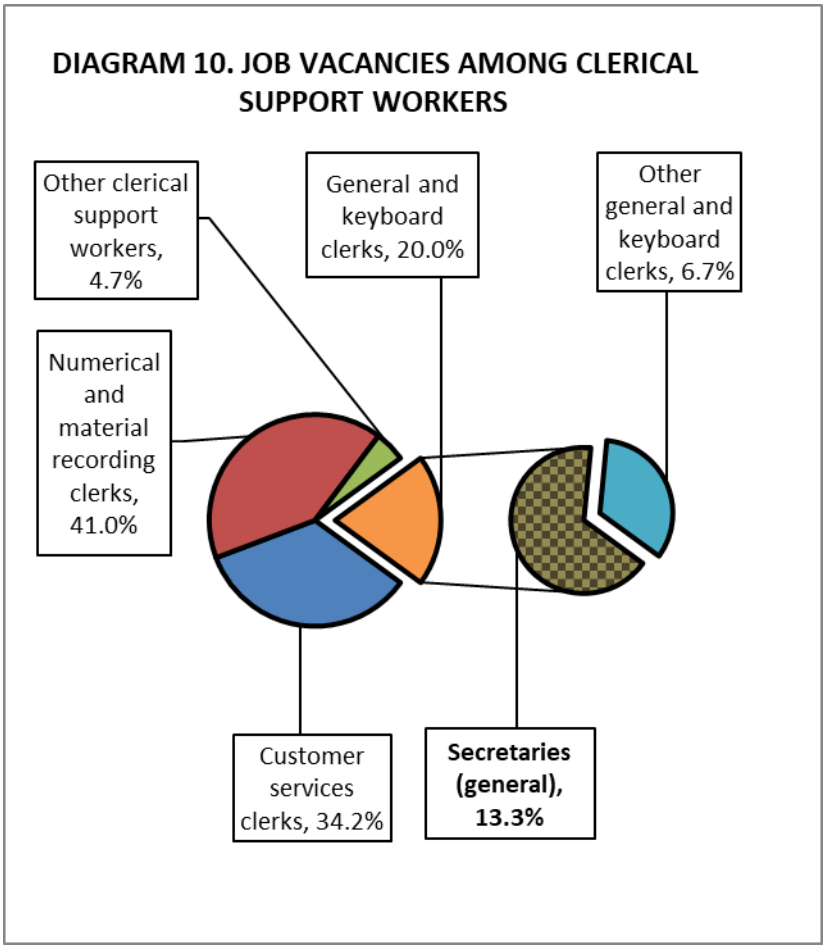


Table D - Supply to demand ratio among Clerical support workers

Group code	Group name	Supply to demand ratio Quarter II 2025	Supply to demand ratio Quarter III 2025
41	General and keyboard clerks	4.7	2.9
4120	Secretaries (general)	3.2	2.6
42	Customer services clerks	1.6	1.1
43	Numerical and material recording clerks	1.1	0.8

The supply to demand ratio in the groups **Numerical and material recording clerks** (code 43) was low than 1, i.e. the number of job vacancies surpasses the number of persons who sought work in these occupations.

The highest demand of Clerical support workers was for **Numerical and material recording clerks** (code 43) - 41% and for **Customer services** (code 42) – approximately for 34% of the demand for Clerical support workers. The demand for **General and keyboard clerks** (code 41) accounted for 20% of the demand for Clerical support workers. Out of them, the highest demand was for **Secretaries (general)** (code 4120).



Service and sales workers

In the third quarter of 2025 the number of job vacancies (average per month) among **Service and sales workers** increased to 42,100 jobs (compared with 41,800 jobs in the second quarter of 2025). The supply to demand ratio increased to 1.1 (compared with 1.0 in the previous quarter).

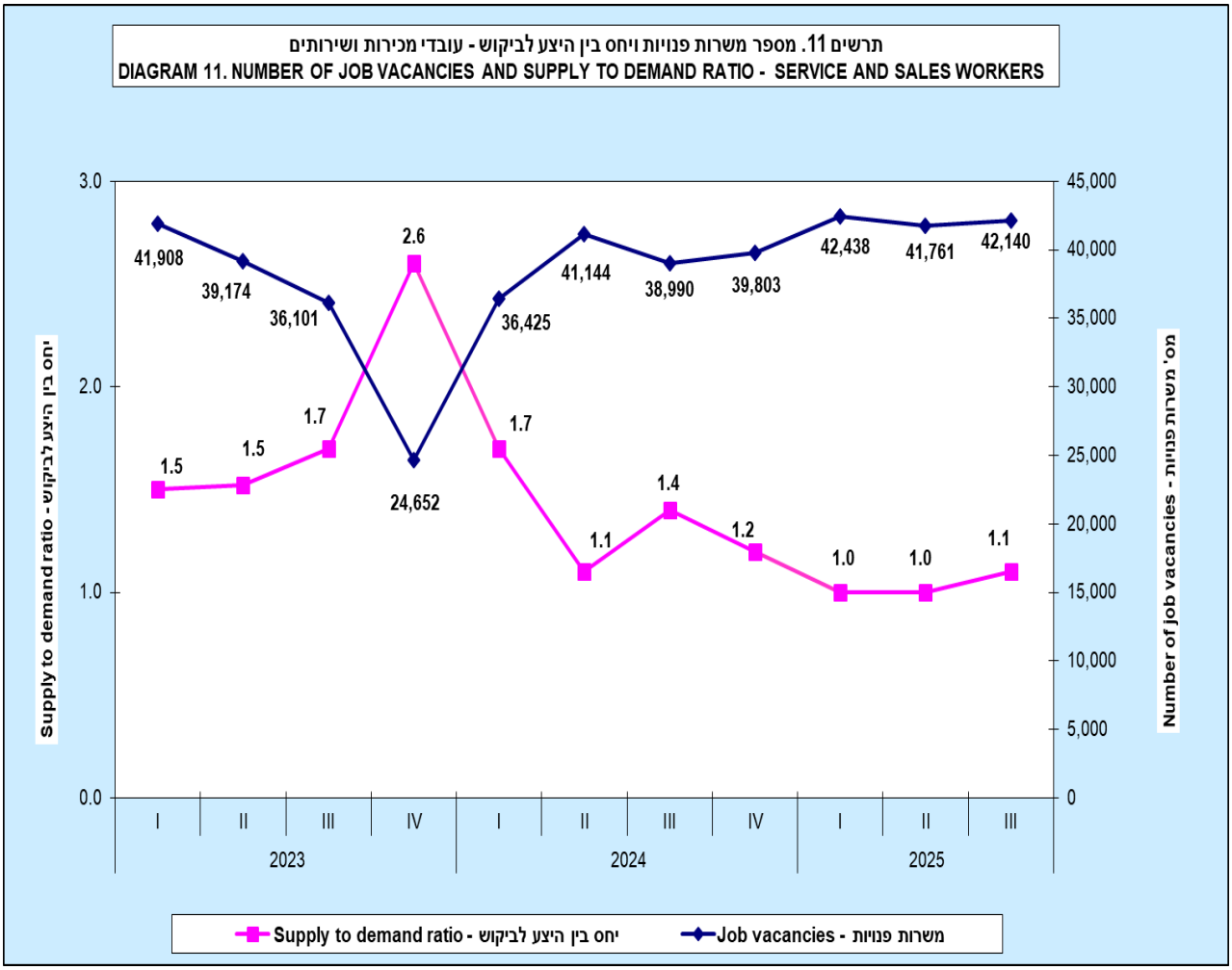
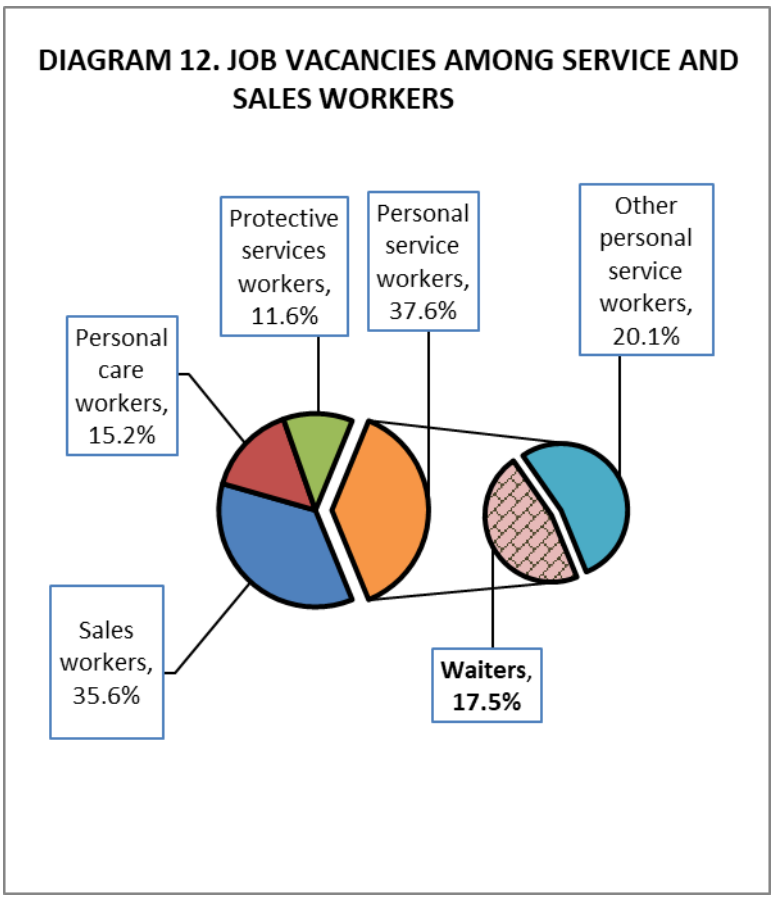


Table E - Supply to demand ratio among Service and sales workers

Group code	Group name	Supply to demand ratio Quarter II 2025	Supply to demand ratio Quarter III 2025
51	Personal service workers	0.9	0.9
5131	Waiters	0.8	0.9
52	Sales workers	0.9	1.2
53	Personal care workers	1.8	1.6
54	Protective services workers	0.7	1.3

The supply to demand ratio in the groups **Personal service workers** (code 51) and **Waiters** (code 5131) was low than 1, i.e. the number of job vacancies surpasses the number of persons who sought work in these occupations.

The highest demand of Service and sales workers was for **Personal service workers** (code 51) and accounted for approximately 38% of the demand for Service and sales workers. Out of them about half of the demand was for **Waiters** (code 5131). There is a noticeable demand for **Sales workers** (code 52) which was accounted for approximately 36% of the demand for Service and sales workers.



Skilled workers in manufacturing and construction and other skilled workers

In the third quarter of 2025 the number of job vacancies (average per month) among **Skilled workers in manufacturing and construction and other skilled workers** decreased to 33,300 jobs (compared with 35,600 jobs in the second quarter of 2025). The supply to demand ratio decreased to 0.9 (compared with 1.0 in the previous quarter). The supply to demand ratio was low than 1 in this major group, i.e. the number of job vacancies surpasses the number of persons who sought work in occupations of this major group.

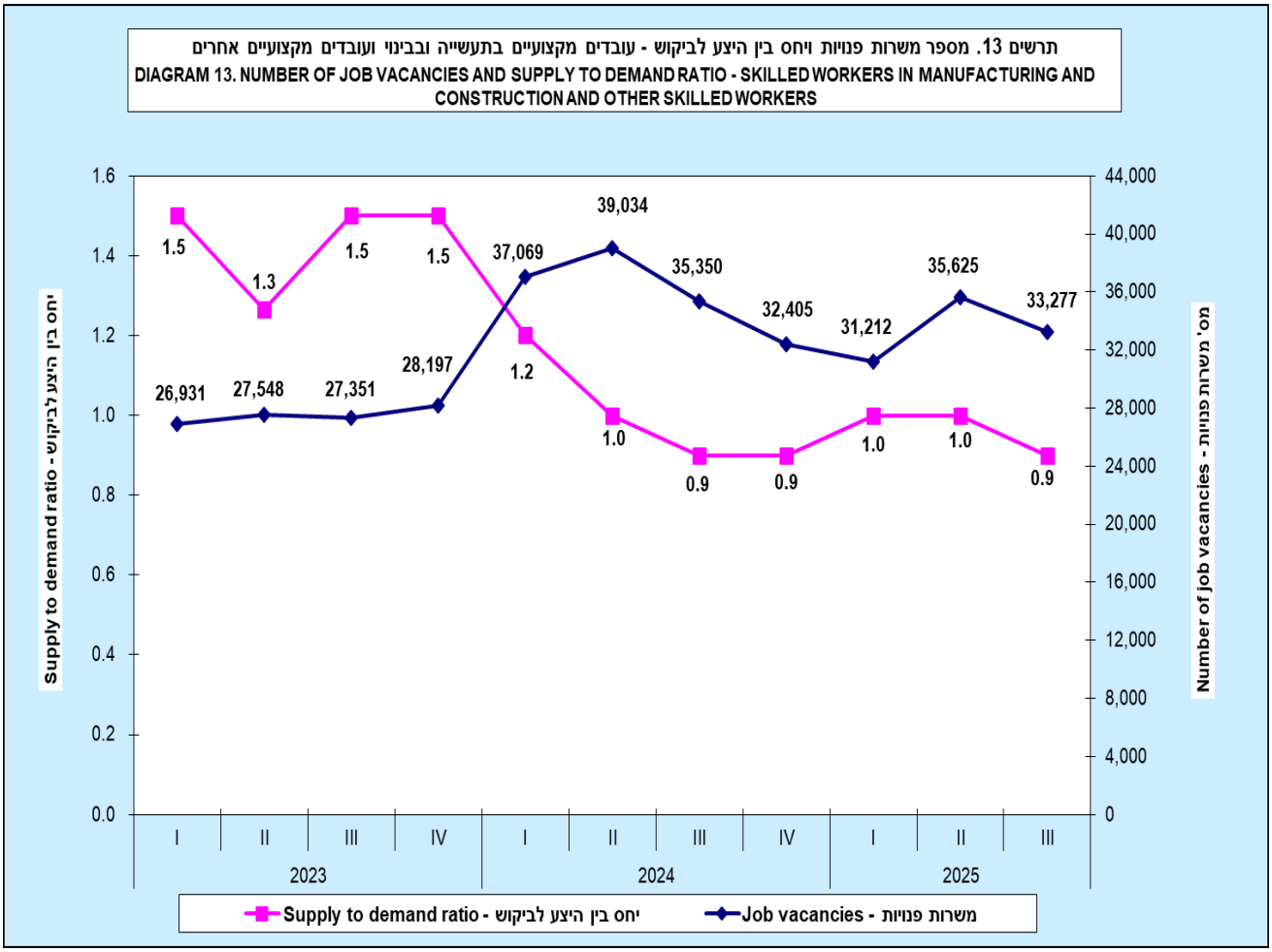


Table F - Supply to demand ratio among Skilled workers in manufacturing and construction and other skilled workers

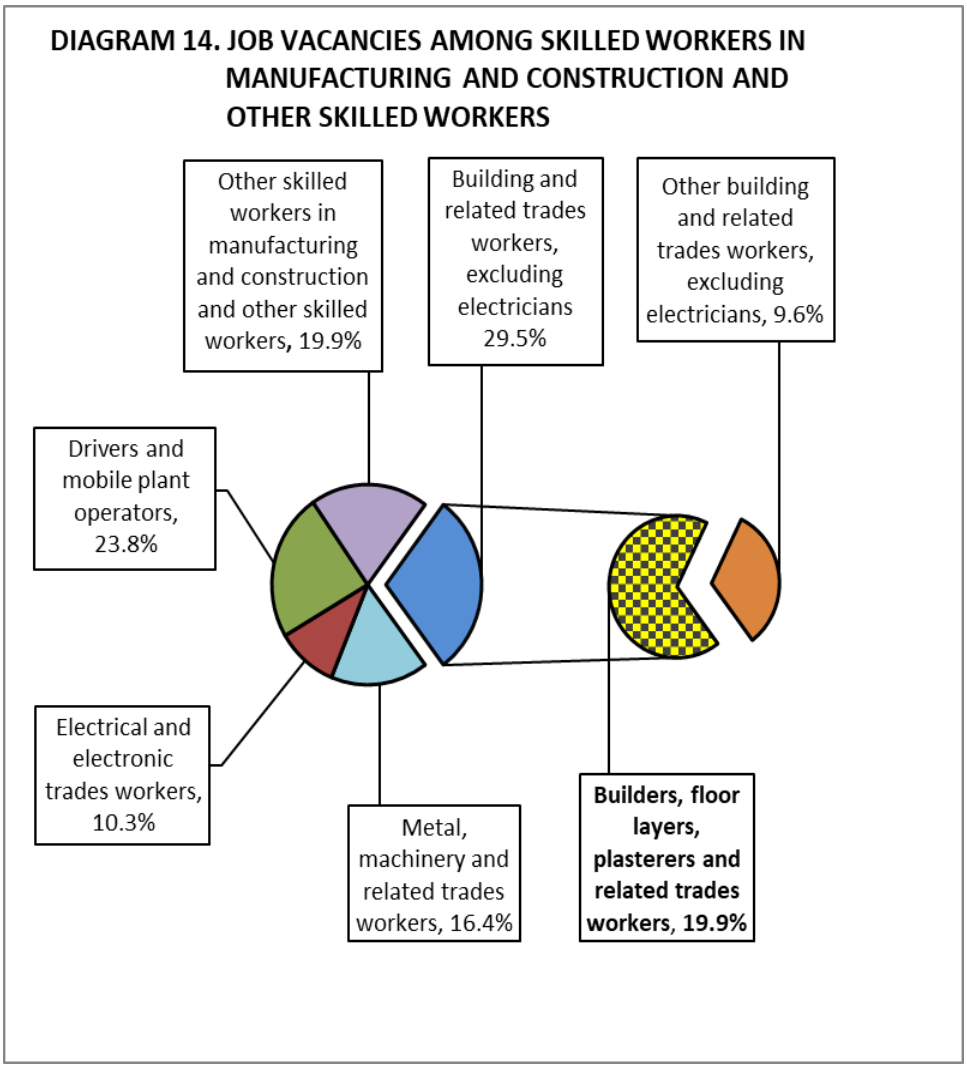
Group code	Group name	Supply to demand ratio Quarter II 2025	Supply to demand ratio Quarter III 2025
71	Building and related trades workers, excluding electricians	0.7	0.7
711-712*	Builders, floor layers, plasterers and related trades workers	0.7	0.8
72	Metal, machinery and related trades workers	0.9	0.8
74	Electrical and electronic trades workers	0.7	0.9
83	Drivers and mobile plant operators	1.4	1.5

* 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 30% 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** (code 7111), **Bricklayers and related workers** (code 7112), **Stonemasons, stone cutters, splitters and carvers** (code 7113), **Concrete placers, concrete finishers and related workers** (code 7114), **Building frame and related trades workers n.e.c.** (code 7119), **Floor layers and tile setters** (code 7122) and **Plasterers** (code 7123). There is a significant demand for **Drivers and mobile plant operators** (code 83) which accounted for approximately 24% of the demand for Skilled workers in manufacturing and construction and other skilled workers.

DIAGRAM 14. JOB VACANCIES AMONG SKILLED WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER SKILLED WORKERS



Elementary occupations

In the third quarter of 2025 the number of job vacancies (average per month) among **Elementary occupations** decreased to 17,700 jobs (compared with 18,000 jobs in the second quarter of 2025). The supply to demand ratio increased to 0.8 (compared with 0.6 in the previous quarter). The supply to demand ratio was low than 1 in this major group, i.e. the number of job vacancies surpasses the number of persons who sought work in occupations of this major group.

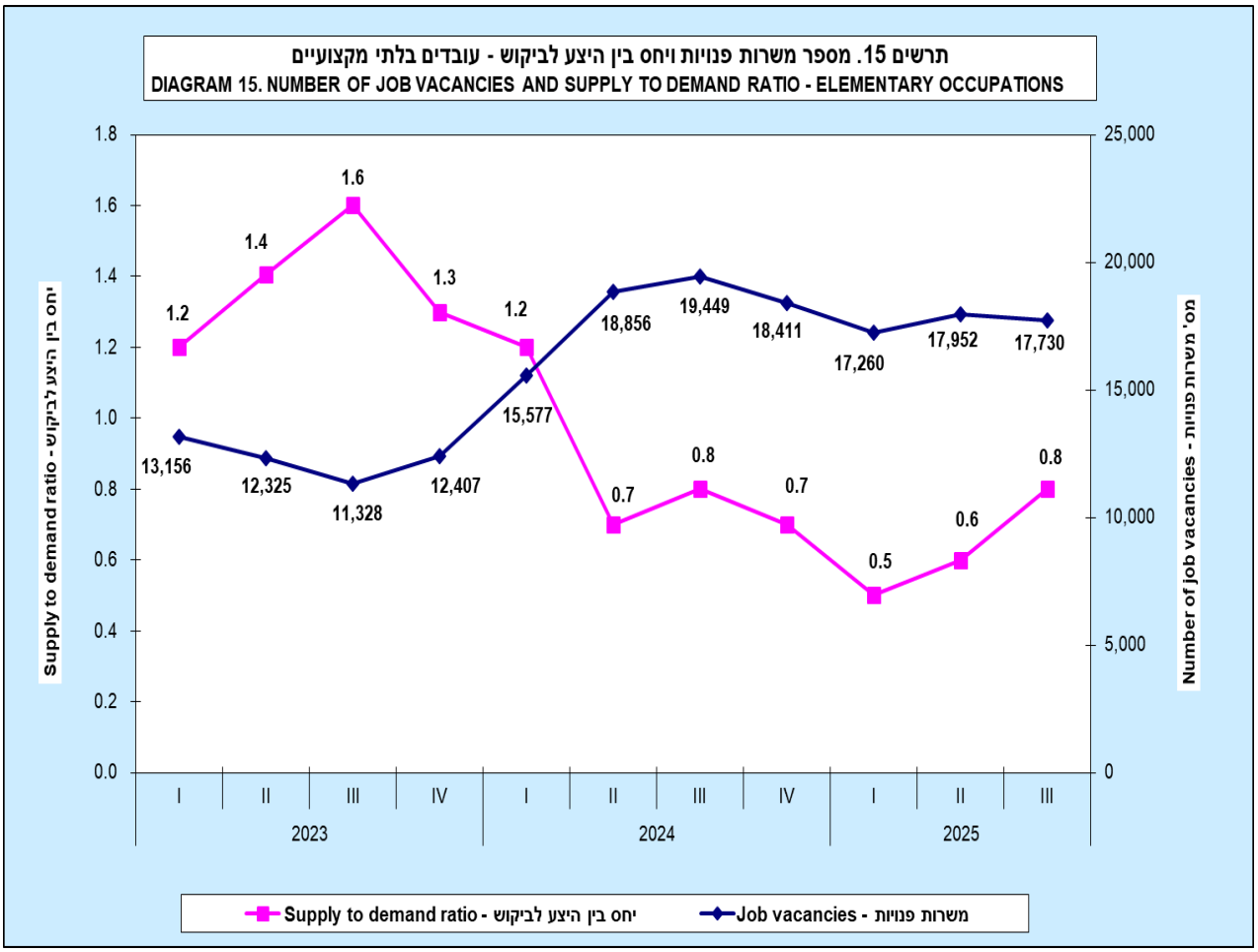
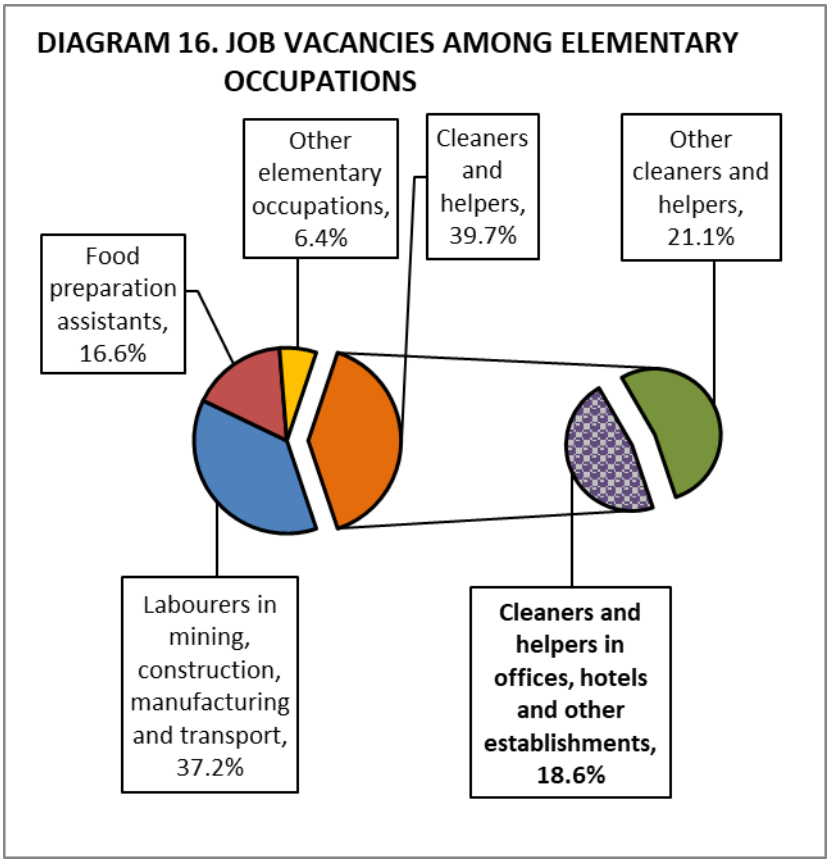


Table H - Supply to demand ratio among Elementary occupations

Group code	Group name	Supply to demand ratio Quarter II 2025	Supply to demand ratio Quarter III 2025
91	Cleaners and helpers	0.6	0.4
9112	Cleaners and helpers in offices, hotels and other establishments	1.0	0.8
93	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	0.5	0.9
94	Food preparation assistants	..	1.3

The highest demand of Elementary occupations was for **Cleaners and helpers** (code 91) and accounted for approximately 40% of the demand for Elementary occupations. From this group, about half of the demand was for **Cleaners and helpers in offices, hotels and other establishments** (code 9112). There is a significant demand for **Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport** (code 93) which accounted for approximately 37% 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 20% of total supply in the third quarter of 2025.
- 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.