



## Chapter VII - Employment

### 1. Labor Force Surveys

In 2012 significant changes were made to the CBS' labor force survey, which serves as the basis of all the tables in this chapter. The main changes were: a shift in format, from a quarterly to monthly survey; a substantial increase in the monthly sample surveyed; an expansion of the geographical distribution surveyed; and use of advanced statistical methods. In addition, definitions of characteristics of the labor force were updated and the survey was expanded from the civilian sector only to encompass the entire labor force, including compulsory and permanent military service.

The transition to a monthly survey and the updated definitions of the labor force caused a significant change to the format of the statistical set, causing variance in the employment indices compared to those in place previously. Thus, it is not possible to compare the data from 2012 with those of previous years.

For additional information concerning the labor force survey and the changes that were implemented, see: CBS, Labor Force Surveys, [Transition to a monthly labor force survey – Questions and answers](#) (Int.).

Population - Survey population including the permanent population of the State of Israel, aged 15 and over.

Civilian labor force - Persons aged 15 and over, who were "employed" or "unemployed" during the "determinant week", according to the definitions given below:

Employed - Persons who worked during the determinant week at any job for at least one hour, for pay, profit or any other remuneration; family members who worked unpaid in a family business; persons in institutions who worked for 15 hours or more per week; and persons who were temporarily absent from their usual work.

Unemployed - Persons who did not work at all during the determining week but actively sought work during the preceding four weeks, and were available for work during the determinant week had suitable work been offered ('availability to work').

Not in civilian labor force - Persons aged 15 and over who were neither employed nor unemployed during the determining week. This group includes housewives, school pupils, volunteers, persons unable to work, pensioners, etc., who did not work even one hour during the determinant week. It also includes persons in institutions who worked for less than 15 hours during the determinant week.

Determinant week - The week ending on the Saturday preceding the interviewer's visit to the household.



Prime working age group – Persons 25-64 years of age. In the current publication, a change was made in the prime working age group. In previous yearbooks, the prime working age group was defined as 25-54 years of age.

Economic branch - Is defined as the branch to which the employing establishment or institution belongs.

The data are according to economic branch, in line with the standard classification of economic activities from 2011. For details, see: [Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities 2011](#), Technical Publication No. 80, CBS, 2012.

Occupation - Refers to the work carried out by the employed person at his work place, regardless of any trade he learned.

The data are according to Occupation, in line with the the Standardized Classification of Occupations from 2011. For details see: [Standardized Classification of Occupations, 2011](#), CBS, 2014.

Highest diploma received - The highest diploma that a person received from a school or other educational setting that grants official diplomas (not including certificates for completion of courses, in-service training, etc.).

Type of last school - The type of school the person last attended, even if he did not graduate.

High school – Including academic school, trade school, agricultural school or yeshiva high school (a yeshiva is an orthodox school focusing on religious texts).

Yeshiva – A tertiary institution for the study of Torah and a range of other religious subjects, including "yeshiva gedola," "yeshiva gevoha" and pre-military yeshiva, not including high-school yeshivas.

School and kindergarten teachers' college - A teacher training college (for school and kindergarten) that does not culminate in a degree.

Post-secondary school – offering certificate courses (not academic degrees), including 13th- and 14th-grade studies in technological studies.

Religious identification – as of 2014, a question about the household's religious lifestyle was added to the Labor Force Survey. Religious identification of a Jewish household is defined individually as one of the following options: secular, traditional, observant, very observant, ultra orthodox or mixed.

Religious identification of an Arab household is defined individually as one of the following options: secular, traditional, observant, very observant or mixed. The data in table VII/5 are based on this definition taken from the CBS's Labor Force Survey.

## 2. List of Sources for the Tables

Tables VII/1-16, 19: Adaptations based on data compiled by the CBS, Labor Force Data



Table VII/17: Central Bureau of Statistics, *Households - Economic Characteristics, Labour Force Characteristics and Housing Density, Based on Labour Force Surveys*, for relevant years

Table VII/18: Central Bureau of Statistics, *Chapter 12, Statistical Abstract of Israel*, for relevant years