

LABOUR FORCE

PART I

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

CHAPTER I. - MAIN FINDINGS

GENERAL

Presented below are the preliminary data concerning the characteristics of the population's labour force and the occupational and branch composition of the employed. These data were collected in the administered areas during Stage B of the Census of Population and Housing - September 1967. This stage of the census is based on the investigation of a representative sample comprising 20 per cent of the population. The inquiry into this subject concentrated mainly on the employment of the present population "after the war" (during the week preceding the census) as compared with the employment situation "before the war" (prior to June 1967). The data in this publication were assembled for each of the regions: Judaea and Samaria, the Gaza Strip and North Sinai; and for each population group: (a) residents or refugee camps and those living outside the camps, refugees and non-refugees.

It should be mentioned that:

- (a) living inside refugee camps is a small group of residents that are not refugees according to the definition^(a);
- (b) among those residing outside the camps is a group of about 5 per cent from households in Judaea and Samaria and 3 per cent from households in the Gaza Strip and North Sinai the type of population is not known.

Since the data of Stage B of the census are based on a sample, sampling errors are inevitable. Explanation as to the sampling errors and the system used to aid the reader in evaluating the statistical meaning of the data are given in chapter B. Other errors, from which no census is free, are response errors, errors made by the enumerator, errors in coding, etc. For details of these types of errors see publication No. 1, of this publications series.

(a) A refugee was defined according to the location of the head of the household in 1948. See chapter on definitions below.

For particulars on the organization of the census and enumeration system, see publications 1 and 2 of the 1967 census publication.

JUDAEA AND SAMARIA

1. General

1.1 Population at Working Age

Residing in Judaea and Samaria at the time of the census (September, 1967) was a population of 603,400 (according to Stage "B" (a), which is 119,200 households. 141,000 men of this population were of working age (15 years of age and over) as were 164,000 women. Analysis of their employment relates mainly to the male population (as far as tabulations by sex were received). Because of the difficulty in determining female employment in agricultural countries (where work on the farm is considered by the women to be a household chore and therefore is not reported as "work") the rates of female employment were low and will not be reflected in this publication.

1.2 Employment Before the War

(b) Of the 141,000 men of working age in September 1967, some 84,500 worked before the war of June 1967 (representing about 60 per cent of the men in working-age). If to this is added approximately 7,000 work-seekers (5 per cent of the labour force - a rate equivalent to that found by the Jordanian census of 1961), a gross estimate of about 97,500 will be reached for the potential civilian labour force. This is 65 per cent of the entire population of men at working age (as compared with approximately 75 per cent^(a) reached by the Jordanian census of 1961, which included Eastern Jerusalem).

- (a) The data of Stage "B" were inflated according to the mature population (15+ years of age) as stated in publication No. 2. Thus the discrepancy in overall population between Stages A and B of the census.
- (b) Approximately 3,000 men, about whom it was not known whether they had worked before the war, were divided proportionately between the employed and the unemployed.
- (c) Data on the number of employed according to the Jordanian census of 1961 included the army in the labour force. Thus, if approximately 15,000 army personnel are deducted, a 68 per cent rate of participation in the civilian labour force will be attained, which is similar to that recorded by the Israeli census.

Age. The division of men who worked before the war according to age is as follows:

TABLE A.- MEN AGED 15+ WHO WORKED BEFORE THE WAR, BY AGE

Age	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
TOTAL	40,488	23,707	21,999	15,740	15,591	20,474
Worked before the war	16,700	20,630	19,046	12,581	9,505	6,057
% of men who worked	41.2	87.0	86.6	79.9	61.0	29.6

Education

The percentage of men with nine or more years of study who worked before the war was lower than that of working men with less education. For example: 58 per cent of the men with no education (0 years of study) worked before the war in comparison to 42 per cent of men who worked from among the group that had completed nine or more years of study. A combination of the variables - age and education reveals that the 15-24 age-group comprises 65 per cent of the 9+ years of study group. This means that the low percentage of men that were found to have worked before the war in the 9+ years of study group is explained by the young age-composition of the group.

TABLE B.- MEN AGED 15+ WHO WORKED BEFORE THE WAR, BY YEARS OF STUDY

Years of Study	0	1-4	5-8	9+
TOTAL	51,448	23,087	37,941	27,451
Worked before the war	29,754	17,846	26,390	11,626
% of men who worked	57.8	77.3	69.6	42.4

1.3 Employment After the War

Some 51,900 of the men of working age stated that they had been working after the war and that another 7,000 maintained jobs from which they were absent^(a), so that the total number of "employed" was 58,900 men (constituting 41.8 per cent of the men of working age).

Of the 81,900 men who were unemployed after the war (from September), 7,100 sought work during the week prior to the census, 27,200 stated that they had not sought work because "it wasn't worthwhile - there is no work" (18,000 of these had worked before the war), 16,400 were pupils, 5,900 lived of their property, and 20,500 were dependants, pensioners, elderly, or sick.

1.4 Comparison of Pre- and Post-war Employment

1.4.1 The number of employed after the war was 30 per cent (25,600 men) lower than the equivalent number before the war. In evaluating the number of employed after the war, the following factors must be taken into consideration:

A. The data relate to September 1967 and therefore, (1) the discrepancy in employment before and after the war could be influenced by the seasonal slack in agricultural employment in September, (2) the schools had not yet re-opened, and part of the teaching staff most likely stated that they were unemployed or did not belong to the labour force.

B. The volume of public works, commerce, and industry has increased since September and it is, therefore, justifiable to assume that the unemployment rate tended to diminish after that month.

1.4.2 About 58 per cent of the males employed before the war continued working in September^(b). The distribution according to education shows a continuous increase in the percentage of workers after the war from among those employed before the war, corresponding to the increase in

(a) A person was defined as being absent from work if he neither worked nor sought work during the week prior to the census because he expected to return to a former place of work.

(b) Included herein are only those that were actually working during the week preceding the census; excluded are the males who were absent from work during the week prior to the census and those that were employed after the war but unemployed previously.

education level up to the education-group with 8 years of study. The percentage of those continuing to work among the males belonging to the education-group with 9+ years of study declined somewhat. This group includes academicians, and it may be assumed that a small percentage of them has continued working after the war.

TABLE C.- PERCENTAGE OF MEN WHO WORKED AFTER THE WAR FROM AMONG THOSE WHO WORKED BEFORE THE WAR, BY YEARS OF STUDY

Years of study	Total	0	1-4	5-8	9+
Percentage of men who worked after the war from among those who worked before it	58.0	53.6	56.4	63.1	59.6

1.5 Composition of the Men who Worked Before and After the War, by Occupation

About 34 per cent of those working before the war were farmers, fishermen, and the like. Construction workers constituted 19 per cent, artisans and other industrial workers - 15 per cent and merchants, agents, and salesmen - 14 per cent. Each of the remaining occupations accounted for 4-6 per cent of those who had worked before the war. A comparison of the distribution of occupations preceding and following the war points to a marked decrease in most occupations except merchants and service-workers as is shown in the following table:

TABLE D.- MEN WHO WORKED BEFORE AND AFTER THE WAR, BY OCCUPATION

	Total	Professional workers	Managerial and clerical workers	Traders, agents and salesmen	Farmers, fishermen and related workers	Transport and communications workers	Construction workers	Craftsmen, industrial and related workers	Services workers
Before war	51,897	1,939	2,281	7,626	17,301	2,328	6,797	6,582	4,215
After war	82,658	4,067	3,717	8,988	27,517	3,965	14,837	12,099	5,251
% of decrease	37.2	52.3	15.2	15.2	37.1	41.3	54.2	45.6	19.7

TABLE E.- DISTRIBUTION OF MEN, BY OCCUPATION BEFORE THE WAR, ACCORDING TO THE 1967 POPULATION CENSUS AND THE 1961 JORDANIAN CENSUS

Occupation	Total	Professional technical and related workers	Managerial and clerical workers	Traders and agents	Farmers, fishermen and related workers	Transport and communications workers	Quarry and mine workers, craftsmen, construction and industrial workers	Services, sport and entertainment workers
1961 Jordanian census	100.0	3.9	4.1	8.3	38.3	4.8	34.8	5.8
1967 Census	100.0	5.1	4.6	11.2	34.2	4.9	33.5	6.5

The distribution of occupations in Judaea and Samaria in 1961 according to the Jordanian census resembles the distribution of occupations before the war found in the 1967 population census - see Table E.

1.6 Pre- and Post-war Composition of Employed, by Economic Branch

Some 35 per cent of the males working prior to the war were employed in agriculture, 16 per cent in industry and services, 13 per cent in commerce, 7 per cent in transportation and 1 per cent in electricity, water, and sanitary services.

This composition remained almost unchanged after the war (see table 4). The average number of work-days per worker per week (males and females) after the war was reported to be 5.3. The distribution of the average number of days per worker in each economic branch is shown in Table F.

1.7 Status at Work After the War

Employees numbered 22,900 after the war, constituting 46 percent of all those employed (21 per cent were employed on a monthly basis, 5 per cent on a weekly basis, and 20 per cent on a daily basis). About 45 per cent of those working were self-employed.

1.8 Male Employees and Wages Before the War

The number of pre-war employees who reported their income reached 41,400. Their average monthly wage was 24.7 Dinars. The highest average monthly wage was registered in the services-branch - 30.4 dinars, the lowest - in the agricultural branch - 18.0 Dinars (see Table G).

2. Type of Population

According to Stage B of the census, about 58,100 people constituting 11,000 households resided in the refugee camps. Another 63,500 refugees (or 12,000 households) were found to be living outside the camps together with 453,300 people (89,600 households) not defined as refugees.

TABLE F.- AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS PER WORKER PER WEEK, BY ECONOMIC BRANCH (Men and Women)

Economic Branch	Total	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Industry and crafts-manship	Construction and public works	Electricity, water and sanitary services	Commerce, banking and insurance	Transport, freight storage and communication	Public Services
Average no. of days per worker	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.9	5.9	5.5	6.0

TABLE G.- AVERAGE WAGE OF MALE EMPLOYEES, BY ECONOMIC BRANCH BEFORE THE WAR

Economic Branch	Total	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Quarries, mines and industry	Construction and public works	Electricity, water and sanitation	Commerce, banking and insurance	Transport, storage and communication	Services
Average monthly wage in Dinars	24.7	18.0	23.8	23.3	20.2	27.0	26.4	30.4

2.1 Employment Before and After the War

About 13,000 of the total number of men in the refugee camps were at working age. 7,800, or 57 per cent, had worked before the war and 4,800 were working following the war, who, together with an additional 600 men temporarily absent from work brought the entire number of those who worked after the war to 5,400 or 40 per cent of the men at working age.

The refugee population living outside the camps included 15,200 men, 8,900 (59 per cent) of whom had been working before the war. 5,500 were found to have worked after the war plus 800 temporarily absent from work bringing the total employed to 6,300 or 41 per cent of men at work age. The population not defined as refugees included 105,400 males of working age, of whom 62,200 (59 per cent) had been employed before the war. 39,200 were actually found to be working after the war, plus another 5,200 men who were temporarily absent from work, bringing the total number of employed after the war to 44,400 (42 per cent). The rate of decrease in employment registered after the war for the refugees was similar to that registered for the non-refugees (36 per cent - 38 per cent).

2.2 Composition of Refugees and Non-Refugees, by Economic Branch

Comparison of the employed by economic branch between refugees and non-refugees before the war with the distribution by branches after the war does not reveal any important changes (see table 4). It must be mentioned that the percentage of those employed in services and commerce rose after the war for all types of population. For example: in the refugee camps 19 per cent (1,400) were employed in services before the war, 26 per cent (1,100) after it. In other branches there was a decline in the percentage of workers.

THE GAZA STRIP AND NORTH SINAI

1. General

1.1 Population at Working Age

At the time of the census (Stage B), the population of the Gaza Strip and North Sinai was 394,000, which is equivalent to 66,800 households. About 84,400 men and 106,000 women of this population were at working age.

1.2 Employment Before the War

Of the 84,400 men at working age, about 46,000^(a), (55 per cent) were working before the war.

Age: The distribution of men working before the war according to age groups is shown in the following table:

TABLE H.- MEN (aged 15+) WHO WORKED BEFORE THE WAR, BY AGE

Age	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-44	55-64	65+
TOTAL	26,568	14,115	14,461	8,958	7,426	9,365
Worked before the war	7,884	12,231	12,298	6,858	4,042	2,160
% of men who worked	29.7	86.7	85.1	76.6	54.4	23.1

Education

The percentage of men with nine or more years of study prior to the war was smaller than the percentage of those with less education who worked before the war. For example: about 59 per cent of the males with no education (0 years of study) were employed as compared with an employment rate of 42 per cent among those with nine or more years of study.

A combination of the age and education variables shows that 62 per cent of the men with 9+ years of study are 15-24 years of age, the corollary being that the low percentage of working men belonging to this education group is explained by its young-age composition.

(a) Some 1,600 men of whom it was not known whether they worked before the war, were divided proportionately between the employed and the unemployed.

TABLE I.- MEN (Aged 15+) WHO WORKED BEFORE THE WAR
BY NUMBER OF YEARS OF STUDY

Years of Study	0	1-4	5-8	9+
TOTAL	33,134	9,633	16,929	23,930
Worked prior to war	19,572	7,454	11,665	8,347
% of men who worked	59.1	77.4	68.9	34.9

1.3 Post-War Employment

About 26,900 of the men at working age stated that they were working after the war, and an additional 3,500 retained a place of work from which they were temporarily absent. The overall number of employed was, therefore, 30,400 men (which constitutes 36 per cent of all men of working age).

Out of the 57,500 unemployed men after the war: 7,200 were seeking work, 17,000 stated that they had not done so because "it is not worthwhile there is no work" (10,000 of them were employed prior to the war), 12,500 were pupils, 1,200 lived off their property and the remaining 12,000 were dependants, old-aged and sick, etc.

1.4 Comparison of Pre- and Post-War Employment

1.4.1 The number of men employed after the war was approximately one-third (about 16,200) less than the pre-war level.

1.4.2 About 54 per cent of those employed prior to the war were also working in September. For distribution by education of men who continued to work after the war, see Table J.

TABLE J.- PERCENTAGE OF MEN WHO WORKED BEFORE AND AFTER WAR,
BY NUMBER OF YEARS OF STUDY

Years of Study	Total	0	1-4	5-8	9+
Percentage of men who worked after the war out of those who worked prior to war	53.8	52.2	56.5	53.3	56.1

1.5 Composition of Men Who Worked Before and After the War According to Occupation

Farmers fishermen, and those with related occupations comprised 23 per cent of the working males prior to the war, craftsmen and other industrial workers - 18 per cent, merchants and salesmen - 15 per cent, those employed in service occupations - 14 per cent, construction workers - 10 per cent. Professional, administrative and clerical workers, transport and communication workers comprised 6-7 per cent of the working males. A comparison of the distribution of occupations prior to and following the war is given in Table K.

1.6 Composition of Workers by Economic Branch

About 27 per cent of the men working before the war were employed in services, 24 per cent in agriculture, 16 per cent in commerce, and 14 per cent in industry, crafts and quarries. An additional 9 per cent were employed in construction, with sanitation, water, and electricity accounting for only 1 per cent. The composition of employed after the war underwent no significant changes - see table 12.

The number of average work days per worker per week (males and females) was 5.4 after the war. For distribution of average number of work-days per worker in each economic branch, see table 14.

1.7 Status at Work After the War

There were some 14,300 employees after the war, constituting 56 per cent of employed persons (32 per cent were monthly employees, 6 percent weekly wage earners, and 18 per cent - daily wage-earners).

1.8 Employees and Wages Before the War

The number of employees who declared their income prior to the war was 27,800. Their average monthly wage amounted to 24.4 Egyptian pounds (equivalent to 146 Israel pounds at the exchange rate of IL. 6 to 1 Egyptian pound). The highest average monthly wage rate was registered in the services branch (E.L. 29.6) and the lowest - in agriculture (E.L. 18.5), see Table L.

2. Type of Population

The refugee camps accommodated 180,000 inhabitants (30,200 households). About 58,300 (9,700 households) refugees lived outside the camps, as did 142,700 (24,200 households) non-refugees.

2.1 Employment Preceding and Following the War

From the total refugee-camp population some 35,700 were men at working age. 18,000 (50 per cent) had worked before the war, 10,300 after the war, and another 1,300 were temporarily absent from work (together - 33 per cent). The refugee population residing outside the camps included 13,400 men of working age, 7,500 (56 per cent) of whom had worked prior to the war, 4,500 worked after the war with an additional 600 temporarily absent from work (38 per cent). Among the non-refugees there were 32,500 men at working age, of whom 18,700 (58 per cent) had worked before the war, 11,200 worked after the war and 1,500 were temporarily absent from work (together - 39 per cent).

2.2 Composition of Refugees and Non-Refugees, by Economic Branch

A comparison of the distribution of economic branches among the refugees and non-refugees prior to and following the war reveals no significant differences - see table 12. The percentage of those employed in services increased after the war in all categories of the population, a change that was registered also in Judaea and Samaria.

COMPARISON WITH NON-JEWISH ISRAELI POPULATION

Among the non-Jews in Israel, there were, in 1966, about 80,800 men of working age (14+) (figure taken from the 1966 Labour Force Survey - yearly averages), of whom 58,100 (72 per cent) were employed.

TABLE K.- MEN, WHO WORKED BEFORE AND AFTER THE WAR, BY OCCUPATION

Occupation	Total	Professional workers	Managerial and clerical workers	Merchants, agents and salesmen	Farmers, fishermen and related workers	Transport, and communications workers	Construction workers	Industrial crafts-men	Services workers
After war	45,689	2,638	3,308	6,743	9,949	3,163	4,370	7,767	6,228
Before war	26,881	1,755	1,598	4,799	5,813	1,538	1,671	3,706	3,906
Percentage of decrease	41.2	33.5	51.7	28.8	41.6	51.4	61.8	52.3	37.3

XVIII

TABLE L.- AVERAGE WAGE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY ECONOMIC BRANCH BEFORE THE WAR

Economic Branch	Total	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mines, quarries and industry	Construction and public works	Electricity, water and sanitation	Commerce, banking and insurance	Transport, storage and communication	Services
Average monthly wage in E.I.	24.4	18.5	22.3	24.2	19.8	24.2	24.7	29.6

Table M. illustrates the composition of those employed, by economic branch, for Israeli non-Jews as compared to Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip and North Sinai.

CHAPTER B - DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

I. Demographic Characteristics

Type of Population

In the sample processings, households and individuals were divided into four groups according to the settlement of residence of the household head prior to the 1948 war, as follows:

Outside refugee camps:

- "non-refugees" - households whose heads lived outside Israel territory before the 1948 war;
- "refugees" - households whose heads lived in Israel territory before the 1948 war;
- "not-known" - place of residence of household heads before the 1948 war is not known, or cannot be classified, or where the household head was born after that war.

Inside refugee camps: households living inside refugee camps, the majority of whom originate from Israel territory.

On processing, all persons belonging to a household were classified into the same type of population as the head of the household.

Years of Study

The object of the question put to the enumerated person was to ascertain the overall number of years spent by him in study at the various schools he had attended, and not to find out what class level he had reached. In cases where the enumerated person stated that he had attended the same class for two years, both years were recorded.

Age. The enumerator's directives stated that the age should be defined according to the last day of the enumerated person and that special attention should be paid to determining those belonging to age group zero. Notwithstanding this, it is known that the Arab population, especially the elderly, tend to be inexact when stating age.

II. Employment

"Worked" - includes full or part-time work for wages, profit or any other form of remuneration; work of the self-employed or work in the family business including: household member (wife, child) employed in agricultural work a few hours a week; apprentices, apprenticeship in courses against payment, and pupils' work in agricultural or vocational schools.

"Worked after the war" - the work undertaken during the week ending the last Friday before enumeration.

"Sought work" - includes those persons who actively sought work; tried to establish a business, or applied in person or in writing to firms or friends with the intention of securing employment.

"Why did he not seek work?" - the enumerated persons who were unemployed after the war and answered that they had not sought work were questioned as to the "reason" for refraining from doing so. The answers received were classified according to the following criteria:

1. The enumerated person has a place of work from which he was absent during the last week, and expects to return to it.
2. "There is no use in looking for work as there is none to be found" - people who did not seek work due to the market situation because they think they cannot find work. (Many of these were employed before the war).
3. Was engaged in household chores.
4. Studied.
5. Lived off his property - does not seek work because he possesses property off which he lives.
6. Is dependant, sick, old, or a pensioner.
7. Other - includes the enumerated whose "reason" for not seeking work could not be classified under the above criteria.

TABLE M.- EMPLOYED MEN, BY ECONOMIC BRANCH - IN ISRAEL, JUDEAA AND SAMARIA, THE GAZA STRIP AND NORTH SINAI

	Total	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mines, industry and crafts-manship	Construction and public works	Electricity, water and sanitary services	Commerce, banking and insurance	Transport, freight, storage and communication	Services
Non-Jews (a) in Israel - 1966 Labour Force Survey	100.0	36.3	16.3	22.1	(0.9)	(7.4)	(6.7)	10.3
Judeaa and Samaria - Pre-War 1967 Survey	100.0	34.6	15.1	15.6	(0.9)	(12.3)	6.8	14.7
Gaza Strip and North Sinai - Pre-War 1967 Survey	100.0	23.9	13.9	9.2	(1.3)	16.3	8.5	26.9

(a) Figures relating to non-Jews employed in Israel, by economic branch, include also those absent.

"Worked before the war" - any work performed before the war (June 1967).

Average number of man-days worked per worker - total number of man-days worked at all places of work during the week preceding the census, divided by the number of workers.

Economic branch - description of main activity of establishment, business, institution, or employer for whom the enumerated person worked.

Occupation - main type of work in which the enumerated person was engaged at his place of employment.

Status at work - status of the enumerated at his place of employment.

Employee - a person employed by another in an establishment, business or in agriculture, etc. on a wage - or any other basis:

Employee (monthly) - a person who received his wages monthly under a monthly-wage agreement:

Weekly wage-earner - a person who receives a weekly wage:

Daily wage-earner - a person who receives a daily wage, including hourly-wage workers:

Self-employed - a person who works in his own business without employing others for wages or any other form of remuneration.

A self-employed person is also one who:

1. is a partner in a business not employing others;
2. employs others without remuneration (family members who receive no payment);
3. is an agriculturalist who cultivates his own or leased lands, either unassisted or with the help of members of his family (working without payment).

Employer - a person who employs others for wages or any other form of remuneration, or is a partner in a business employing others (a person employing domestic help or others without payment is not considered an employer).

Average wage - total wage divided by the number of wage-earners whose wage is known.

III. Limitations of the Results

This publication (fourth in the series) presents data on the Labour Force characteristics of the adult (15+) population, the occupational and branch composition of the employed, and the average wages of the wage earners. These data were accumulated in the course of the Census of Population and Housing 1967 conducted in the territories administered by the I.D.F. The census procedures and its organization were outlined in publication No. 1 in this series. Details relating to the sampling method (Stage B) and the estimates drawn from the sample can be found in publication No. 2.

Limitations of the Data

As in any statistical processing, the results of this census are also subject to a number of limitations:

- a. Response errors and errors in processing - these errors result from inaccurate replies as described above, from errors in recording, coding, punching or processing including imputations for defective answers. It should be noted that a part of these errors tend to cancel each other in the totals.
- b. Errors resulting from the sampling:

Biases due to the fact that, firstly, the household sample and the households actually investigated and processed were not fully identical because of defects in enumerating the sample and, secondly, because the population included in the "supplementary registration"^(a) was not investigated by the questions of Stage B. When processing and inflating the data, the sample characteristics for each stratum were imputed also for the population of the "supplementary registration" by means of a proportional estimate; this, however, led to certain minor biases, for instance, regarding estimates of households and total population (of 15+ years of age).

(a) See publication No. 1 of the series of the Census of Population - 1967, pp. 26-27.

Sampling Errors

The estimates suffer also from errors that result from the fact that the survey was based on a sample and not on a complete census of all households. As the sample included some 20,000 households in Judaea and Samaria and about 11,000 in the Gaza Strip and North Sinai, the sampling errors are very small for estimates referring to large groups (e.g. total population) and to common occurrences. On the other hand, as the estimates refer to smaller geographical groups (e.g. individual settlements) or to rarer occurrences, the effect of the sampling errors increases.

Rough estimates were made in order to caution the reader in respect of estimates for which the sampling error might be grave.

The criteria for publication are:

Persons

1. Data relating to over 750 persons or percentages based on denominators of this size. Here the sampling error is estimated as less than 30 per cent and no special notation was used for these figures. (It should be noted, however, that these figures may also be affected by other errors noted above).
2. Data relating to 250-750 persons or percentages based on a denominator of this size. These figures were put in parantheses to indicate that they are subject to high sampling error.
3. The remaining data were put in double parantheses to indicate that they are subject to a very high sampling error.

Confidence Intervals

Let P be the percentage of households with a given characteristic, p the estimated percentage according to the sample, and N the estimated total on which the percentage was calculated. The following table shows the bounds within which P may be found with a probability of 95 per cent, the "95 per cent confidence interval for P ". The estimate was computed by employing a formula in which we used rough estimates (fairly arbitrary) as intra-group correlation factors.

Average Weekly Man-days Worked per Worker

In computing the averages, the number of days put in by the workers in the course of a week was divided by the number of workers. When more than 350 workers were registered in the box, the average was given without any special marking. Averages computed for 120-350 workers were put in parantheses to indicate that they are subject to a high sampling error, while those computed for less than 120 workers were put in double parantheses to indicate that they are subject to a very high sampling error.

Average Monthly Wage per Worker

In this computation the monthly wages total was divided by the number of wage earners.

CONFIDENCE INTERVAL OF 95 PERCENT FOR VARIOUS VALUES OF \hat{P} AND \hat{N}

\hat{N} Estimate of the total population (households)	\hat{P} Estimates of percentage						
	1%	2%	5%	10%	20%	30%	More than 30%
1,000	0.2-18.1	8.3-21.2	0.8-26.1	1.6-33.4	3.9-45.9	6.9-53.1	$\hat{P} \pm 23.9$
2,000	0.2-11.1	0.3-12.8	0.8-17.6	1.9-24.7	7.6-37.0	13.7-46.3	$\hat{P} \pm 16.9$
5,000	0.2-5.5	0.3-7.1	1.2-11.5	4.3-18.0	12.0-29.7	20.0-40.0	$\hat{P} \pm 10.4$
10,000	0.2-3.7	0.4-5.2	2.1-9.3	5.7-15.4	15.0-28.8	22.7-37.3	$\hat{P} \pm 7.6$
20,000	0.2-2.6	0.7-3.9	2.8-7.8	6.9-13.7	15.8-24.7	24.8-35.2	$\hat{P} \pm 5.4$
50,000	0.4-1.9	1.1-3.2	3.5-6.6	8.0-12.2	17.3-22.8	26.7-33.3	$\hat{P} \pm 3.4$
100,000	0.5-1.5	1.4-2.7	4.0-6.2	8.5-11.6	18.2-22.0	27.7-32.3	$\hat{P} \pm 2.4$

Examples for the use of a table of confidence interval:

- a. If $\hat{N} = 5,000$, $\hat{P} = 5$, we obtain that the census proportion is within the confidence limits of 95% between 1.2% to 11.5%.
- b. For a \hat{P} larger than 40%, for example $\hat{P} = 40\%$, $\hat{N} = 5,000$, half the width of the confidence interval is 10.4% and thereof the proportion of the population is in the confidence of 95% between 40.0 - 29.6% to 40.0 + 10.4 = 50.4%.

מסלה היד לפני המלחה	מתוך למחרת			מסך הכל	מסלה היד לפני המלחה
	לא פלטים	לא פלטים	לא פלטים		
כל השבירים	23.1	24.9	26.8	23.5	24.5
	22.9	24.7	26.4	23.5	24.4
	(54.7)	40.6	49.0	(38.1)	41.5
	(29.0)	32.6	36.2	(28.6)	31.9
	((35.7))	22.4	((18.5))	((16.7))	19.5
	(12.4)	16.6	17.4	19.9	18.2
	(23.5)	25.3	(28.7)	(24.9)	25.7
	14.0	26.1	18.5	25.2	24.2
	(25.8)	19.8	23.2	23.5	22.0
	((15.0))	23.4	26.4	21.6	22.8
((14.6))	16.5	(22.8)	(14.3)	15.9	
(27.8)	26.8	32.2	(23.8)	26.6	

לוח 17.- השכר הממוצע לשכיר בחודש (בליירות מצריות), לפי משלה היד לפני המלחה, סוג האוכלוסייה והמין

מסלה היד לפני המלחה

כל השבירים

ג ב ר י מ

בעלי מקצועות חופשיים, מדעיים וטכניים

מנהלים ופקידים

סוחרים, סוכנים וזבנים

חקלאים, דייגים ובעלי מקצועות רומים

עובדים במחנקה ובקשר

עובדים בגנייה, במחנכים ובמכרות

בעלי מלאכה ועובדים אחרים במחנקה

עובדי שירותים

לא ידוע

ג ש י מ