

METHODS:

As of 2012 the format of the Labour Force Survey changed from a quarterly survey to a monthly survey.

Panels and their Mode of Investigation

The sample drawn each year is divided into four mutually exclusive groups, known as panels. The panels are introduced into the survey investigation in four consecutive quarters, one panel in each period. Each panel is investigated for a number of periods, sometimes with a break between the investigations. Since the new survey is monthly, the annual sample is divided into twelve panels. The difference between the different rotation methods of panels is in the percentage of overlap between consecutive months, between parallel months of consecutive quarters, or between parallel months of consecutive years.

Therefore, the investigative format of panels has an impact on sampling errors of the various estimates. Generally, it can be said that the larger the overlap of the panels between two periods of time, the smaller the sampling error of the estimates of change between periods (for example, change in the number of unemployed persons between month t and month $t-1$), in comparison with exclusive samples of the same size. Regarding estimates on the quarterly or annual level – the larger the overlap between the months, the greater the sampling error of the quarterly or annual estimate, in comparison to that estimate if it were based on exclusive samples of the same size.

The monthly rotational structure of panels, known as 4-8-4, is appropriate for determining priorities for estimates of change of different periods. The Labour Force Survey in the USA uses this structure as well. In the rotational structure, eight investigations are performed for each panel, in the following way: Investigation in the introduction month and the three following months (investigations 1-4), a break of eight months and four more consecutive investigations in the following months (investigations 5-8), in months parallel to the first months of investigation.

As can be seen in Table C, each month is composed of eight panels, two of which were not investigated in the previous month (one of them is returning from a rest of eight months and one is new), and the rest were investigated. Each quarter includes twelve exclusive panels, of those, four were investigated only once, four were investigated twice, and the rest were investigated three times. Each year includes twenty-seven exclusive panels in total, of those, eighteen are investigated four times consecutively, and the rest are investigated less. The introductory month to the survey and the exit month from the survey are separated by sixteen months for each panel, and therefore, no panel will be investigated eight times during one year. For each two consecutive months, there are six common panels and two exclusive ones,

one of them old and the second one new. For each two parallel months, separated by a quarter, there are two common panels and six exclusive ones. For each two parallel months of consecutive years there are four common panels and four exclusive panels.

Table C. Example of Investigation of Panels in the 4-8-4 Structure

First Month of Investigation and Year	Month of Investigation																											
	2016			2017												2018												
	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
10-2015	5	6	7	8																								
11-2015		5	6	7	8																							
12-2015			5	6	7	8																						
1-2016				5	6	7	8																					
2-2016					5	6	7	8																				
3-2016						5	6	7	8																			
4-2016							5	6	7	8																		
5-2016								5	6	7	8																	
6-2016									5	6	7	8																
7-2016	4									5	6	7	8															
8-2016	3	4									5	6	7	8														
9-2016	2	3	4									5	6	7	8													
10-2016	1	2	3	4									5	6	7	8												
11-2016		1	2	3	4									5	6	7	8											
12-2016			1	2	3	4									5	6	7	8										
1-2017				1	2	3	4									5	6	7	8									
2-2017					1	2	3	4									5	6	7	8								
3-2017						1	2	3	4									5	6	7	8							
4-2017							1	2	3	4									5	6	7	8						
5-2017								1	2	3	4									5	6	7	8					
6-2017									1	2	3	4									5	6	7	8				
7-2017										1	2	3	4									5	6	7	8			
8-2017											1	2	3	4									5	6	7	8		
9-2017												1	2	3	4									5	6	7	8	
10-2017													1	2	3	4									5	6	7	
11-2017														1	2	3	4									5	6	
12-2017															1	2	3	4									5	
1-2018																1	2	3	4									
2-2018																	1	2	3	4								
3-2018																		1	2	3	4							
4-2018																			1	2	3	4						
5-2018																				1	2	3	4					
6-2018																					1	2	3	4				
7-2018																						1	2	3	4			
8-2018																							1	2	3	4		
9-2018																									1	2	3	4
10-2018																										1	2	3
11-2018																											1	2
12-2018																												1

Sampling

Most of the survey population is covered by current samples generally drawn once a year. A small part of the population whose characteristics do not change over time is covered by permanent samples taken from the 2008 Census.

Current Samples

Sampling Fraction

The survey is planned so that in each panel a sample of approximately 1,500 dwellings should be obtained. At the stage of planning the yearly sample, the sampling fraction, expressing the relationship between the planned sample size and the population size of that year, is determined. The sampling fraction is the same for all population groups, but can change between sampling years. The size of the obtained sample is a little more than 0.7% of the household population.

The Main Sampling Method

Most of the final sampling units are dwellings, which are sampled in a two-stage method. In the first stage, localities are sampled, with probability proportional to size. In the second stage, dwellings are sampled in the sampled localities, so that the final sampling probability of the dwelling is equivalent to the sampling fraction of that year. The sampled dwellings are placed in sampling “portions” of approximately eight to nine dwellings and each portion is allocated to a panel, and assigned a fixed determinant week.

First stage - sampling of localities

The sample of localities in the survey is taken from a list of localities (the locality sampling frame), and the localities are placed in three main groups, according to their size:

- a. Very large localities are included in the entire sample year (with certainty) in all twelve panels. This group includes less than 40 localities, however, approximately 70% of the survey population are concentrated in them.
- b. Medium sized and large urban localities are included in the entire sample year (with certainty) in one panel, two, three, four, six or nine panels, but not in all the panels. The larger the locality is, the larger the number of panels that are in it. Annually, close to 100 localities of this type are sampled, and their population comprises approximately 20% of the survey population.
- c. Small localities, urban and rural, are called probability localities in the sample format. These localities are divided into homogeneous groups, called sampling strata, similar to the geographical groupings used for determining the weights of the survey (see detailed geographic groupings in Table E, "Estimation Method", below) and according to other characteristics. The localities are arranged in each stratum according to various characteristics and a systematic random sample is drawn, the probability of each locality to be sampled being proportional to its size. Thus, these localities are known as “probability localities”. The sample in each locality is usually placed in one panel. Each year a sample of localities is taken, dependent on the previous year’s sample, to

ensure that as many different localities as possible are included in the samples of two adjacent years, which are sometimes investigated in the same months more than once. Altogether, each year approximately 200 “probability” localities are sampled out of approximately 1,100 localities in the frame.

Stage two – sampling within the sampled localities

In every locality that is sampled, a sample of residential dwellings is taken, although sometimes (mostly in non-urban localities) households or other units are sampled. The sampling is done as follows:

a. Sampling from municipal tax files – each year, a sample of dwellings is taken from the frame obtained from the Dwelling and Buildings Register of the CBS, for approximately 180 of the larger localities. This Register is constructed from the municipal tax files of localities. In every file, on each record (property) there are means of identification (number in the locality, address and name of resident), type of property (such as the use for which the property is designated – residential or other). Records of non-residential property are deleted from the file, so that the sampling frame includes only residential dwellings. The records in the file undergo a procedure of coding the addresses and anchoring them, so that by the end of the procedure the statistical area (the locality's internal geographic division) of each record is known as well. This division is usually for localities with approximately 15,000 residents or more. The dwellings are then arranged geographically, in which the statistical area is usually the main geographical characteristic. After sorting the records, a systematic random sample is taken. In other words, a random beginning is chosen, which determines the first dwelling sampled, and the rest of the dwellings in the sample are determined by fixed jumps. By this method, a random sample of dwellings spread over all the locality and all the statistical area of the locality is obtained.

b. Sampling from lists of households – Most of the villages, moshavim, and some of the urban localities, are not yet in the Dwelling and Building Register and therefore a sample is taken from lists of households or dwellings. A systematic random sample is taken near to the time of investigation from a list of households or dwellings obtained from the secretariats of the localities.

c. Sampling from lists of persons – it is usually difficult to obtain a list of households in kibbutzim. Therefore for those kibbutzim sampled in the survey, a list of persons aged 18 and over residing permanently in the kibbutz is obtained close to the time of the first interview. A systematic random sample of persons is chosen from this list. A sampled person who is a head of household (in accordance with definitions laid down in advance) is interviewed together with the other members of the family. A person who is sampled but is not a head of household is not included in the sample (unless one of the other sampled persons is the head of their household).

Special Samples

A small part of the current sample is not drawn by the main sampling method described above, but instead by other methods, depending on the sampling frame and various other constraints.

a. Samples in student hostels and immigrant absorption centers – Neither persons nor households in student hostels and immigration absorption centers are covered by the Dwelling and Building Register. In order to include these populations in the current Labour Force Surveys, special sampling frames of dwelling units in student hostels (in the seven large universities) and immigrant absorption centers are compiled. A one-stage sample of dwelling units is taken from these frames once a year and is allocated evenly to the panels of the sample year.

b. New buildings – The investigation of the main sample of the Labour Force Surveys in urban localities may extend up to two and a half years from the time the sample was taken. Since the original sample of dwellings does not represent the population that moved into dwellings of which the construction was completed after the sampling, these dwellings have to be represented by a supplementary sample. Thus, each quarter, an additional sample is taken from special sampling frames of new dwellings in the urban localities for each panel whose investigation has not yet finished. In rural localities, no supplementary sample is taken since the first interview is held close to the time of taking the sample and the fourth interview is completed after about a year and a quarter after the sample was taken.

Changeover or Multiple Households in the Sample Unit

It should be mentioned that because the sample unit is a dwelling, the household residing there at the time of the interview is investigated. Thus, in the case of a changeover of residents, the new household is interviewed. The same principle applies when the sampling is from a list of households – the interviewer returns to the same address. In the case of more than one household in the sampled dwelling, all the households, including all persons aged 15 and over, are interviewed.

Allocation of the current sample over time

Because one of the main goals of the Labour Force Survey is to measure changes in the characteristics of the labour force over time, a number of steps are taken to minimize the variation in the sample over time.

Each year, localities are allocated to panels so that an optimal balance is achieved with regard to the sample size and characteristics of the localities in each panel. In very large localities, which are surveyed in every panel, each panel contains a uniform number of interview quotas (portions). Each panel is distributed over about one-fourth of the locality, in order to reduce the distances that interviewers have to cover between the dwellings in their interview portions. However, the eight panels surveyed each month are distributed evenly in all parts of the locality.

The interviewers' portions in the current sample are allocated among 12 panels, so that balanced samples were obtained with respect to the following:

- The number of portions in each panel.
- The number of portions according to locality groups (for example, kibbutzim, moshavim, Arab localities).

- The number of portions in localities where there are 12 portions a year or more.

Furthermore, the week of interviewing is designated within the month for each portion, so that a balanced sample will be obtained over the four weeks of the month.

Size of the current monthly sample

In each month, there are about eight panels with about 1,500 dwellings each, so a total of about 12,000 dwellings are included each month. In these dwellings, between 9,000 and 9,500 households are expected to be interviewed.

Permanent Samples from the 2008 Population Census

Because of the difficulty of interviewing certain sections of the survey population on a regular basis, "permanent" samples were taken from a sampling frame comprising records from the socio-economic sample used in the 2008 Population Census. These samples participate in the survey estimates, by means of data collected in the Census, and do not change between censuses.

The permanent samples are:

Institutions not investigated currently in the survey

Other institutions besides the types of institutions mentioned in the section "special samples", such as dormitories at educational institutions and homes for the elderly, are not covered in the current samples of the survey. These institutions are included in the current estimates through socio-economic data collected in the 2008 Population Census. The census data are sample data. A total of about 23,500 persons aged 15 and over were included in the permanent sample of institutions in the Census, which represent about 175,000 persons aged 15 and over in the population.

Persons living outside of localities in the south district

Households belonging to Bedouin tribes in the South are also covered in the socio-economic data of the 2008 Population Census. These data are also sample data, and include about 2,900 persons aged 15 and over who represent a population of about 11,000 households with about 22,500 persons aged 15 and over.

The Interview and Questionnaire

Interviews were conducted by approximately 90 interviewers from the Central Bureau of Statistics (about 45 field interviewers, and about 45 telephone interviewers), who receive ongoing training and supervision. Each field interviewer receives a weekly quota of 8-9 dwellings to cover.

Telephone interviewers use a general list of dwellings, which are divided according to the week of the interview without allocating interview quotas to each interviewer. In 4th quarter of 2018, interviews were conducted in 75.8% of the households that were intended to be investigated in the survey (compared with 71.3% in 3rd quarter of 2018). The calculated percentage of interviewed households excluded cases that were not intended to be investigated, such as unoccupied dwellings, non-residential dwellings, and households that were not in the survey population. These

cases are considered “zero” cases, 7.7% of the gross sample in 4th quarter of 2018 (compared with 7.1% in the previous quarter) (see Table D).

In residential dwellings, the interviews were conducted with one of the adult household members, who provided information about all of the members of the household (in dwellings with more than one household, each household was investigated). For households where nobody was home on the first visit, interviewers usually make two subsequent visits. For each visit in which no household member is interviewed, the interviewer indicates the reason in a “non-investigation” questionnaire.

In addition to “zero” cases, non-investigation can be due to absence of household members, refusal to respond, or other reasons such as difficulty with communication or inability to locate the dwelling. Households that are not investigated for these reasons are considered “non-response” cases (24.2% of the net sample in 4th quarter of 2018, compared with 28.7% in the previous month).

The final reason for non-investigation (including reasons for "zero" cases) is determined according to data provided by the interviewers in the data collection process and is determined after data processing and editing. With regard to "zero" cases, the interviewers also rely on information obtained from neighbors of the household members. With regard to cases of non-investigation because of “non-response”, the information is mainly obtained from the household members themselves.

Data are collected in face-to-face interviews, using the Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) method in Stage A. In the other stages, data were collected in telephone interviews using the Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) method. In 4th quarter of 2018, out of all the dwellings surveyed, 87.5% of the interviews were conducted by telephone (compared with 88.2% in the previous quarter).

For each dwelling, one questionnaire was completed with information pertaining to all the households and to each member aged 15 and over.

The questionnaire for individuals. In January 2018 the questionnaire for persons aged 15 and over was updated. The updated questionnaire includes questions on: work in the determinant week, number of jobs held by an employed person, number of work hours usually worked and hours actually worked in the determinant week, number of work hours less than usual and number of overtime hours in the determinant week, number of work hours usually worked and hours actually worked in the determinant week at an employed person's main job (for those who have more than one job), whether an employed person is interested in working more hours than they usually work and whether they have they sought additional hours (for those who usually work less than 35 hours a week), reasons for part-time work, reasons for absence from work (during the entire determinant week or part of it), place of work, geographical mobility of all employed persons

and the length of time it takes employed persons to get to their place of work, industry and occupation, and status at work. Questions were added about mode of employment, type of employment contract, number of days a week usually worked and actually worked in the determinant week, and whether they worked on the previous weekend. For employed persons information was collected on the year the current job was begun and those who began working in the previous two years were asked about how they found their job and how long it took them to find their job. All employed persons were asked whether they were interested in changing jobs. If yes, they were asked their reasons, had they sought other work and how they sought other work. In addition, information is obtained on activities of unemployed persons such as seeking work, mode and length of time of search, search for full-time or part-time work, reasons for unemployment, whether the individual ever worked in Israel and when. For employed persons, the amount of time worked during the year and reasons for working only part of the year are also investigated. Those persons not in the labour force were asked if and when they worked in Israel and those who worked in the two years preceding the interview were asked about their most recent job (similarly to employed persons). Those persons not in the labour force and who had not worked in the previous two years were asked why they did not work. Information was also gathered on those discouraged from seeking work including reasons for not seeking work in the last month, length of time spent seeking work in the last year, whether they sought work through the Employment Bureau and whether they were seeking full-time or part-time work. Apart from details about work, demographic information is also collected: age, sex, marital status, country of birth, length of time in Israel, level of education (number of years of schooling, type of school last attended, and highest diploma received. Information on whether one studied in a Yeshiva, what type of Yeshiva, and number of years of study in a post-secondary Yeshiva is collected for Jewish men). Note that a response option "Pre-academic preparatory program" was added to the question on type of school last attended.

The household questionnaire includes information on the number of persons in the household, the number of rooms in the dwelling, the number of children in the household, number of hours of work of paid domestic help, ownership of the dwelling and who the dwelling is rented from, religious way of life of the people living in the dwelling, and people with disabilities living in the dwelling and types of disabilities.

Table D.- Sample Size (Dwellings/Households) – Excluding Permanent Samples

Month and year		Gross sample (dwellings)			Intended sample of households to be interviewed			
		Total	Zero cases	Belong to population	Total	Interviewed	Not interviewed (non-response)	
							Total	Thereof: refused
2017 average	Absolute numbers	12,206	863	11,343	11,482	8,778	2,704	579
	Percentages	100.0	7.1	92.9	100.0	76.4	23.6	5.0
2018 average	Absolute numbers	12,237	804	11,432	11,552	8,489	3,063	547
	Percentages	100.0	6.6	93.4	100.0	73.5	26.5	4.7
December 2017	Absolute numbers	12,142	840	11,302	11,407	8,969	2,438	576
	Percentages	100.0	6.9	93.1	100.0	78.6	21.4	5.0
January 2018	Absolute numbers	12,204	850	11,354	11,478	8,757	2,721	596
	Percentages	100.0	7.0	93.0	100.0	76.3	23.7	5.2
February 2018	Absolute numbers	12,241	787	11,454	11,569	8,445	3,124	533
	Percentages	100.0	6.4	93.6	100.0	73.0	27.0	4.6
March 2018	Absolute numbers	12,265	776	11,489	11,609	8,266	3,343	511
	Percentages	100.0	6.3	93.7	100.0	71.2	28.8	4.4
April 2018	Absolute numbers	12,243	830	11,413	11,547	8,942	2,605	583
	Percentages	100.0	6.8	93.2	100.0	77.4	22.6	5.0
May 2018	Absolute numbers	12,258	812	11,446	11,579	9,054	2,525	576
	Percentages	100.0	6.6	93.4	100.0	78.2	21.8	5.0
June 2018	Absolute numbers	12,236	846	11,390	11,526	8,995	2,531	587
	Percentages	100.0	6.9	93.1	100.0	78.0	22.0	5.1
July 2018	Absolute numbers	12,252	905	11,347	11,488	8,893	2,595	561
	Percentages	100.0	7.4	92.6	100.0	77.4	22.6	4.9
August 2018	Absolute numbers	12,195	884	11,311	11,413	7,813	3,600	524
	Percentages	100.0	7.2	92.8	100.0	68.5	31.5	4.6
September 2018	Absolute numbers	12,128	810	11,318	11,398	7,753	3,645	501
	Percentages	100.0	6.7	93.3	100.0	68.0	32.0	4.4
October 2018	Absolute numbers	12,124	938	11,186	11,275	8,583	2,692	542
	Percentages	100.0	7.7	92.3	100.0	76.1	23.9	4.8
November 2018	Absolute numbers	12,096	952	11,144	11,235	8,565	2,670	518
	Percentages	100.0	7.9	92.1	100.0	76.2	23.8	4.6
December 2018	Absolute numbers	12,168	904	11,264	11,385	8,548	2,837	545
	Percentages	100.0	7.4	92.6	100.0	75.1	24.9	4.8

The Estimation Method

General

In the monthly Labour Force Survey, it was decided to introduce an innovative estimation method. This method was proposed by Fuller and Rao (2001), and is known as Regression Composite Estimation. The estimator obtained through this method is referred to as a "composite estimator". The advantage of the new method over the method used in quarterly Labour Force surveys lies in the utilization of information from the previous month in the estimates of the current month. The estimator obtained through this method is usually more efficient. That is, the sampling error of composite estimators for a sample of the same size is usually lower than that of the estimators used in quarterly surveys for certain parameters that defined as meaningful.

Calibration of the Survey Estimates

In composite estimates, data on the individuals and households surveyed in a given month are calibrated in terms of the total known population by cross-sections of a geographic area, sex, and age group (in the same way that calibration was done in the quarterly Labour Force Survey, see Table E). In addition, the data are calibrated on the basis of estimates of labour force data estimates from the previous month. That is, whereas the estimator used until now was calculated only on the basis of current information (at time "t") and did not utilize existing information from the past about the individuals interviewed in the survey, the composite estimator also uses relevant information from the past. For example, if an individual was employed in the previous month, there is a very good chance that the individual will continue to be employed in the current month. This estimation method has been used in labour force surveys in Canada and Australia.

Besides the attempt to reduce the sampling error obtained in the monthly estimators, an attempt is also made to reduce the sampling errors of estimated changes between different periods for labour force parameters. In fact the new sampling method also allows for flexibility in the effectiveness that one seeks to attribute to estimates of change between two periods (e.g., month "t" versus month "t-1"), in comparison with the efficiency attributed to monthly estimators. In general, improvement in one estimator is usually at the expense of improvement in another estimator. To alleviate this problem, a new parameter has been defined, which controls the importance attributed to information based on changes from one month to another. The higher the parameter, the more emphasis is placed on improving the change estimates.

A review of the new method in the professional literature and in simulations conducted at the Central Bureau of Statistics indicates that composite estimators of levels and change are substantially more effective. Regarding the variables that were included in the calibration process, the improvement in the effectiveness of level estimates for unemployed persons ranged from 5% to 10%, and the improvement in the effectiveness of level estimates for employed persons was 20% and more. In addition, an improvement was found in the effectiveness of monthly change estimates. However, with regard to the variables that were not included in the calibration process,

when there was a correlation between those variables and the variables included in the calibration there was usually improvement; and when there was no correlation between the variables, the improvement was expected to be negligible or no improvement was expected at all.

Table E.-The New Weighting Groups in the Labour Force Survey (Age * Sex * Locality Groups)

Weighting coefficients are separately calculated for men and women

Geographic distribution			Age groups								
Group no.	Geographic region	Locality groups	0-14 (1)	15-17	18-21	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-66	67+
<i>Jewish and mixed urban localities</i>											
1	Jerusalem District	City of Jerusalem	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
2		Rest of Jerusalem District	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
3	Northern District	Zefat, Kinneret, Golan Sub-Districts	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
4		Yizre'el Sub-District	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
5		Akko Sub-District	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
6	Haifa District	City of Haifa	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
7		Rest of Haifa S.D.	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
8		Hadera S.D.	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
9	Central District	Sharon S.D.	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
10		Petah Tiqwa S.D.	Petah Tiqwa	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
11			Kefar Sava, Ra'anana	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
12			Rest of Petah Tiqwa S.D.	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
13		Ramla S.D.	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
14		Rehovot S.D.	Rishon LeZiyyon	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
15			Rest of Rehovot S.D.	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
16	Tel Aviv District	Tel Aviv S.D.	Tel Aviv-Yafo	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
17			Rest of Tel Aviv S.D.	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
18		Ramat Gan S.D.	Bene Beraq	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
19			Rest of Ramat Gan S.D.	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
20		Holon S.D.	Bat Yam	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
21			Rest of Holon S.D.	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
22	Southern District	Ashdod	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	
23		City of Ashqelon	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	
24		Rest of Ashqelon S.D.	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	
25		Be'er Sheva	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	
26		Rest of Be'er Sheva S.D.	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	
27	Judea and Samaria	All localities	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	
<i>Moshavim and kibbutzim</i>											
28	All districts	Moshavim	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
29		Kibbutzim	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
<i>Arab localities</i>											
30	Jerusalem District	East Jerusalem	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
31	Northern District	Nazareth	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
32		Rest of Northern District	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
33	Haifa District	All localities	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
34	Central District (2)	All localities	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
35	Southern District	All permanent localities	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
36		Bedouin tribes	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V

(1) The 0-14 age group includes both sexes

(2) Including urban Arab localities in the Jerusalem District.