

The Israel 2013 Enterprise Surveys Data Set

I. Introduction

1. This document provides additional information on the data collected in Israel between April 2013 and March 2014. The survey was part of the Joint World Bank/European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)/European Investment Bank (EIB) Enterprise Survey, which is an enterprise survey whose objective is to gain an understanding of firms' perception of the environment in which they operate. This has added an important element of dynamics in the study of business environment in transition countries.

The Enterprise Surveys, through interviews with firms in the manufacturing and services sectors, capture business perceptions on the biggest obstacles to enterprise growth, the relative importance of various constraints to increasing employment and productivity, and the effects of a country's business environment on its international competitiveness. They are used to create statistically significant business environment indicators that are comparable across countries. The Enterprise Surveys are also used to build a panel of enterprise data that will make it possible to track changes in the business environment over time and allow, for example, impact assessments of reforms.

The report outlines and describes the sampling design of the data, the data set structure as well as additional information that may be useful when using the data, such as information on non-response cases and the appropriate use of the weights.

II. Sampling Structure

2. The sample for Israel was selected using stratified random sampling, following the methodology explained in the *Sampling Manual*¹. Stratified random sampling² was preferred over simple random sampling for several reasons³:

a. To obtain unbiased estimates for different subdivisions of the population with some known level of precision.

b. To obtain unbiased estimates for the whole population. The whole population, or universe of the study, is the non-agricultural economy. It comprises: all manufacturing sectors according to the group classification of ISIC Revision 3.1: (group D), construction sector (group F), services sector (groups G and H), and transport, storage, and communications sector (group I). Note that this definition excludes the following sectors: financial intermediation (group J), real estate and renting activities (group K, except sub-sector 72, IT, which was added to the population under study), and all public or utilities-sectors.

c. To make sure that the final total sample includes establishments from all different sectors and that it is not concentrated in one or two of industries/sizes/regions.

¹ The complete text can be found at http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/documents/Implementation_note.pdf

² A stratified random sample is one obtained by separating the population elements into non-overlapping groups, called strata, and then selecting a simple random sample from each stratum. (Richard L. Scheaffer; Mendenhall, W.; Lyman, R., "Elementary Survey Sampling", Fifth Edition).

³ Cochran, W., 1977, pp. 89; Lohr, Sharon, 1999, pp. 95

d. To exploit the benefits of stratified sampling where population estimates, in most cases, will be more precise than using a simple random sampling method (i.e., lower standard errors, other things being equal.)

e. Stratification may produce a smaller bound on the error of estimation than would be produced by a simple random sample of the same size. This result is particularly true if measurements within strata are homogeneous.

f. The cost per observation in the survey may be reduced by stratification of the population elements into convenient groupings.

3. Three levels of stratification were used in this country: industry, establishment size, and region. The original sample design with specific information of the industries and regions chosen is described in Appendix E.

4. Industry stratification was designed in the way that follows: the universe was stratified into two manufacturing industries (food manufacturing and other manufacturing), and two service industries (retail, and other services).

5. Size stratification was defined following the standardized definition for the rollout: small (5 to 19 employees), medium (20 to 99 employees), and large (more than 99 employees). For stratification purposes, the number of employees was defined on the basis of reported permanent full-time workers. This seems to be an appropriate definition of the labor force since seasonal/casual/part-time employment is not a common practice, except in the sectors of construction and agriculture.

6. Regional stratification was defined in 5 regions (city and the surrounding business area) throughout Israel. These areas were: Tel Aviv, Haifa + the North, Central, Jerusalem, and the South.

III. Sampling implementation

7. Given the stratified design, sample frames containing a complete and updated list of establishments as well as information on all stratification variables (number of employees, industry, and region) are required to draw the sample. Great efforts were made to obtain the best source for these listings. However, the quality of the sample frames was not optimal and, therefore, some adjustments were needed to correct for the presence of ineligible units. These adjustments are reflected in the weights computation (*see below*).

8. PORI and the Gallup Organization were hired to implement the Israel 2013 enterprise survey.

9. The sample frame used for the survey in Israel was from: Dun and Bradstreet. The database contained the following information

- Coverage;
- Up to datedness;- Availability of detailed stratification variables;
- Contact name(s).

Samples were selected separately by Dun and Bradstreet, following specifications and designs provided by the WBG, based upon universe tabulations from the 2011 estimates from the Israeli Bureau of Statistics.

10. The enumerated establishments were then used as the frame for the selection of a sample with the aim of obtaining interviews at 480 establishments with five or more employees.

11. The quality of the frame was assessed at the onset of the project through visits to a random subset of firms and local contractor knowledge. The sample frame was not immune from the typical problems found in establishment surveys: positive rates of non-eligibility, repetition, non-existent units, etc.

12. Given the impact that non-eligible units included in the sample universe may have on the results, adjustments may be needed when computing the appropriate weights for individual observations. The percentage of confirmed non-eligible units as a proportion of the total number of sampled establishments contacted for the survey was 3.9% (60 out of 1537 establishments)⁴. Breaking down by stratified industries, the following sample targets were achieved (using a2, a4a, and a6a):

Achieved Sample:

Region	Employees	Food & Beverages	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Other Services	Grand Total
Tel Aviv	5-19	14	17	18	19	68
	20-99	11	12	10	3	36
	100+	0	4	3	5	12
	Total	25	33	31	27	116
Haifa + North	5-19	8	11	14	37	70
	20-99	18	11	9	5	43
	100+	4	8	6	7	25
	Total	30	30	29	49	138
Central	5-19	12	5	4	5	26
	20-99	11	3	6	4	24
	100+	5	6	6	8	25
	Total	28	14	16	17	75
Jerusalem	5-19	16	9	14	5	44
	20-99	5	14	14	3	36
	100+	2	10	2	7	21
	Total	23	33	30	15	101
South	5-19	6	4	7	5	22

⁴ Based on out of target contacts and impossible to contact establishments

	20-99	5	6	5	5	21
	100+	0	3	1	6	10
	Total	11	13	13	16	53
Grand Total		117	123	119	124	483

IV. Data Base Structure:

13. The structure of the data base reflects the fact that 3 different versions of the questionnaire were used. The basic questionnaire, the Core Module, includes all common questions asked to all establishments from all sectors. The second expanded variation, the Manufacturing Questionnaire, is built upon the Core Module and adds some specific questions relevant to manufacturing sectors. The third expanded variation, the Retail Questionnaire, is also built upon the Core Module and adds to the core specific questions relevant to retail firms. Each variation of the questionnaire is identified by the index variable, *a0*.

14. All variables are named using, first, the letter of each section and, second, the number of the variable within the section, i.e. *a1* denotes section A, question 1. Variable names preceded by a prefix “MNA” indicate questions specific to the Middle East and North Africa region, therefore, they may not be found in the implementation of the rollout in other countries. All other suffixed variables are global and are present in all country surveys over the world. All variables are numeric with the exception of those variables with an “x” at the end of their names. The suffix “x” denotes that the variable is alpha-numeric.

15. There are 3 establishment identifiers, *idstd* and *id*. The first is a global unique identifier. The second two are country unique identifiers. The variables *a2* (sampling region), *a6a* (sampling establishment’s size), and *a4a* (sampling sector) contain the establishment’s classification into the strata chosen for each country using information from the sample frame. The strata were defined according to the guidelines described above.

16. There are three levels of stratification: industry, size and region. Different combinations of these variables generate the strata cells for each industry/region/size combination. A distinction should be made between the variable *a4a* and *d1a2* (industry expressed as ISIC rev. 3.1 code). The former gives the establishment’s classification into one of the chosen industry-strata, whereas the latter gives the actual establishment’s industry classification (four digit code) in the sample frame.

17. All of the following variables contain information from the sampling frame. They may not coincide with the reality of individual establishments as sample frames may contain inaccurate information. The variables containing the sample frame information are included in the data set for researchers who may want to further investigate statistical features of the survey and the effect of the survey design on their results.

-*a2* is the variable describing sampling regions

-*a6a*: coded using the same standard for small, medium, and large establishments as defined above. The code -9 was used to indicate units for which size was undetermined in the sample frame.

-*a4a*: coded using ISIC Rev 3.1 codes for the chosen industries for stratification. These codes include most manufacturing industries (15 to 37), retail (52), and (45, 50, 51, 55, 60-64, 72) for other services.

18. The surveys were implemented following a 2 stage procedure. Typically first a screener questionnaire is applied over the phone to determine eligibility and to make appointments. Then a face-to-face interview takes place with the Manager/Owner/Director of each establishment. The variables *a4b* and *a6b* contain the industry and size of the establishment from the screener questionnaire. Variables *a8* to *a11* contain additional information and were also collected in the screening phase.

19. Note that there are additional variables for location (*a3x*) and size (*11*, *16* and *18*) that reflect more accurately the reality of each establishment. Advanced users are advised to use these variables for analytical purposes.

20. Variable *a3x* indicates the actual location of the establishment. There may be divergences between the location in the sampling frame and the actual location, as establishments may be listed in one place but the actual physical location is in another place.

21. Variables *11*, *16* and *18* were designed to obtain a more accurate measure of employment accounting for permanent and temporary employment. Special efforts were made to make sure that this information was not missing for most establishments.

22. Variables *a17x* gives interviewer comments, including problems that occurred during an interview and extraordinary circumstances which could influence results. Please note that sometimes this variable is removed due to privacy issues.

V. Universe Estimates

23. Universe estimates for the number of establishments in each cell in Israel were produced for the strict, median and weak eligibility definitions. The estimates were the multiple of the relative eligible proportions.

24. Appendix B shows the overall estimates of the numbers of establishments in Israel based on the sample frame.

25. For some establishments where contact was not successfully completed during the screening process (because the firm has moved and it is not possible to locate the new location, for example), it is not possible to directly determine eligibility. Thus, different assumptions about the eligibility of establishments result in different adjustments to the universe cells and thus different sampling weights.

26. Three sets of assumptions on establishment eligibility are used to construct sample adjustments using the status code information.

27. Strict assumption: eligible establishments are only those for which it was possible to directly determine eligibility. The resulting weights are included in the variable *wstrict*.

$$\textit{Strict eligibility} = (\textit{Sum of the firms with codes 1,2,3,4,\&16}) / \textit{Total}$$

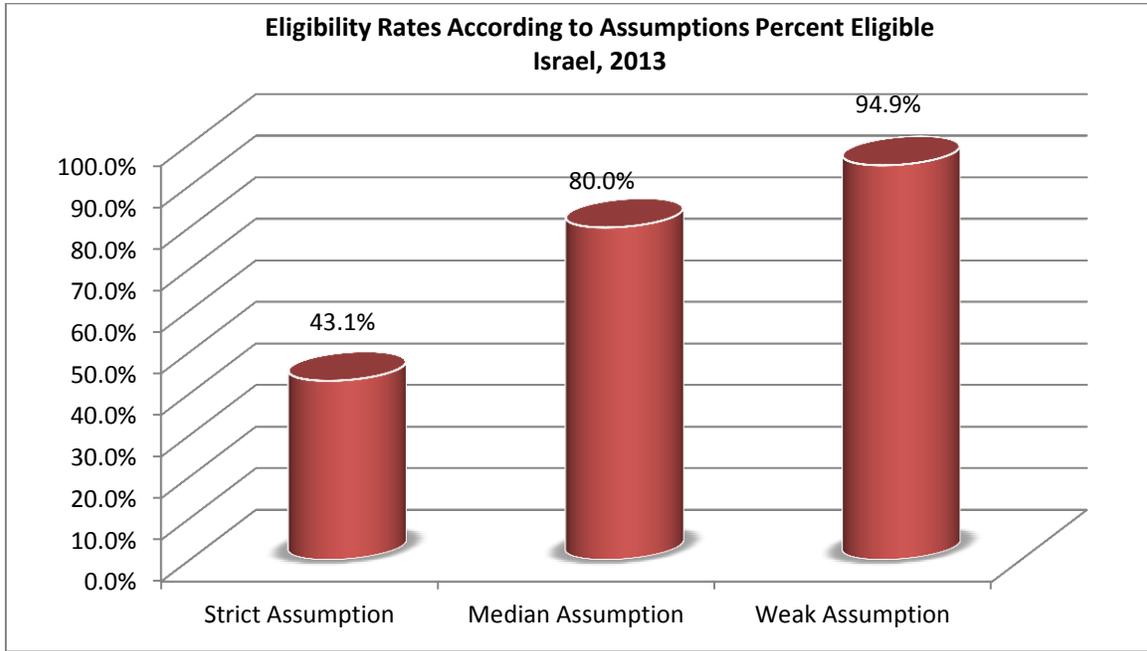
28. Median assumption: eligible establishments are those for which it was possible to directly determine eligibility and those that rejected the screener questionnaire or an answering machine or fax was the only response. The resulting weights are included in the variable *wmedian*.

$$\textit{Median eligibility} = (\textit{Sum of the firms with codes 1,2,3,4,16,10,11, \& 13}) / \textit{Total}$$

29. Weak assumption: in addition to the establishments included in points a and b, all establishments for which it was not possible to contact or that refused the screening questionnaire are assumed eligible. This definition includes as eligible establishments with dead or out of service phone lines, establishments that never answered the phone, and establishments with incorrect addresses for which it was impossible to find a new address. Under the weak assumption only observed non-eligible units are excluded from universe projections. The resulting weights are included in the variable *wweak*.

$$\textit{Weak eligibility} = (\textit{Sum of the firms with codes 1,2,3,4,16,91,92,93,10,11,12,\&13}) / \textit{Total}$$

30. The indicators computed for the Enterprise Survey website use the median weights. The following graph shows the different eligibility rates calculated for firms in the sample frame under each set of assumptions.



31. Universe estimates for the number of establishments in each industry-region-size cell in Israel were produced for the strict, weak and median eligibility definitions. Appendix D shows the universe estimates of the numbers of registered establishments that fit the criteria of the Enterprise Surveys.

32. Once an accurate estimate of the universe cell projection was made, weights for the probability of selection were computed using the number of completed interviews for each cell.

VI. Weights

33. Since the sampling design was stratified and employed differential sampling, individual observations should be properly weighted when making inferences about the population. Under stratified random sampling, unweighted estimates are biased unless sample sizes are proportional to the size of each stratum. With stratification the probability of selection of each unit is, in general, not the same. Consequently, individual observations must be weighted by the inverse of their probability of selection (probability weights or *pw* in Stata).⁵

34. Special care was given to the correct computation of the weights. It was imperative to accurately adjust the totals within each region/industry/size stratum to account for the presence of ineligible units (the firm discontinued businesses or was unattainable, education or government establishments, establishments with less than 5 employees, no reply after having called in different days of the week and in different

⁵ This is equivalent to the weighted average of the estimates for each stratum, with weights equal to the population shares of each stratum.

business hours, no tone on the phone line, answering machine, or fax line⁶, wrong address or moved away and could not get the new references). The information required for the adjustment was collected in the first stage of the implementation: the screening process. Using this information, each stratum cell of the universe was scaled down by the observed proportion of ineligible units within the cell. Once an accurate estimate of the universe cell (projections) was available, weights were computed using the number of completed interviews.

35. Appendix C shows the cell weights for registered establishments in Israel.

VII. Appropriate use of the weights

36. Under stratified random sampling weights should be used when making inferences about the population. Any estimate or indicator that aims at describing some feature of the population should take into account that individual observations may not represent equal shares of the population.

37. However, there is some discussion as to the use of weights in regressions (see Deaton, 1997, pp.67; Lohr, 1999, chapter 11, Cochran, 1953, pp.150). There is not a strong large sample econometric argument in favor of using weighted estimation for a common population coefficient if the underlying model varies per stratum (stratum-specific coefficient): both simple OLS and weighted OLS are inconsistent under regular conditions. However, weighted OLS has the advantage of providing an estimate that is independent of the sample design. This latter point may be quite relevant for the Enterprise Surveys as in most cases the objective is not only to obtain model-unbiased estimates but also design-unbiased estimates (see also Cochran, 1977, pp 200 who favors the used of weighted OLS for a common population coefficient.)⁷

38. From a more general approach, if the regressions are descriptive of the population then weights should be used. The estimated model can be thought of as the relationship that would be expected if the whole population were observed.⁸ If the models are developed as structural relationships or behavioral models that may vary for different parts of the population, then, there is no reason to use weights.

VIII. Non-response

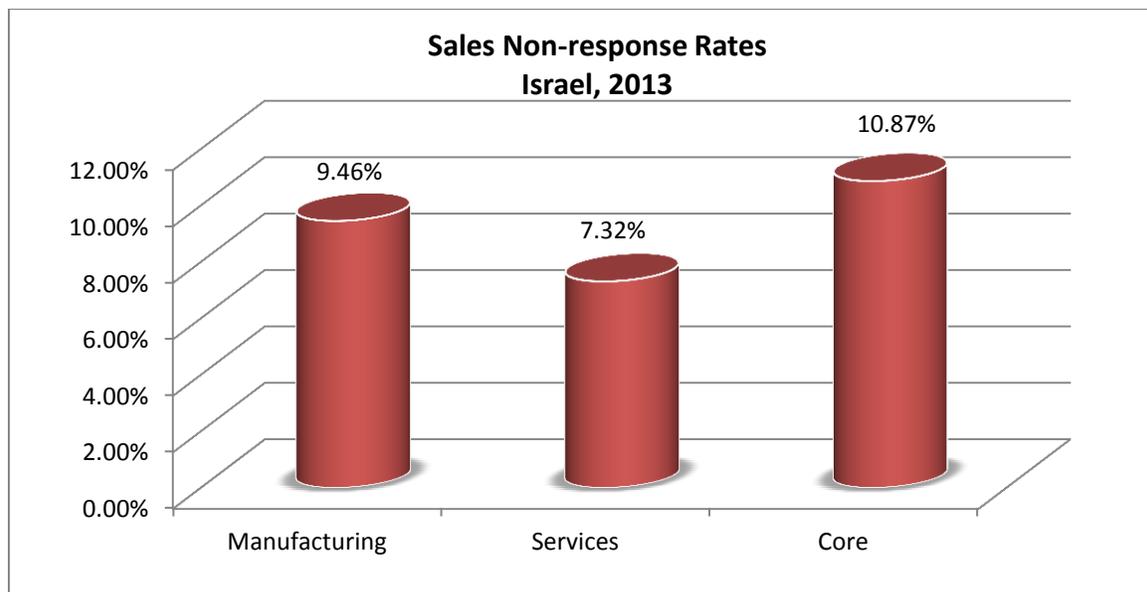
39. Survey non-response must be differentiated from item non-response. The former refers to refusals to participate in the survey altogether whereas the latter refers to the refusals to answer some specific questions. Enterprise Surveys suffer from both problems and different strategies were used to address these issues.

⁶ For the surveys that implemented a screener over the phone.

⁷ Note that weighted OLS in Stata using the command `regress` with the option of weights will estimate wrong standard errors. Using the Stata survey specific commands `svy` will provide appropriate standard errors.

⁸ The use of weights in most model-assisted estimations using survey data is strongly recommended by the statisticians specialized on survey methodology of the JPSM of the University of Michigan and the University of Maryland.

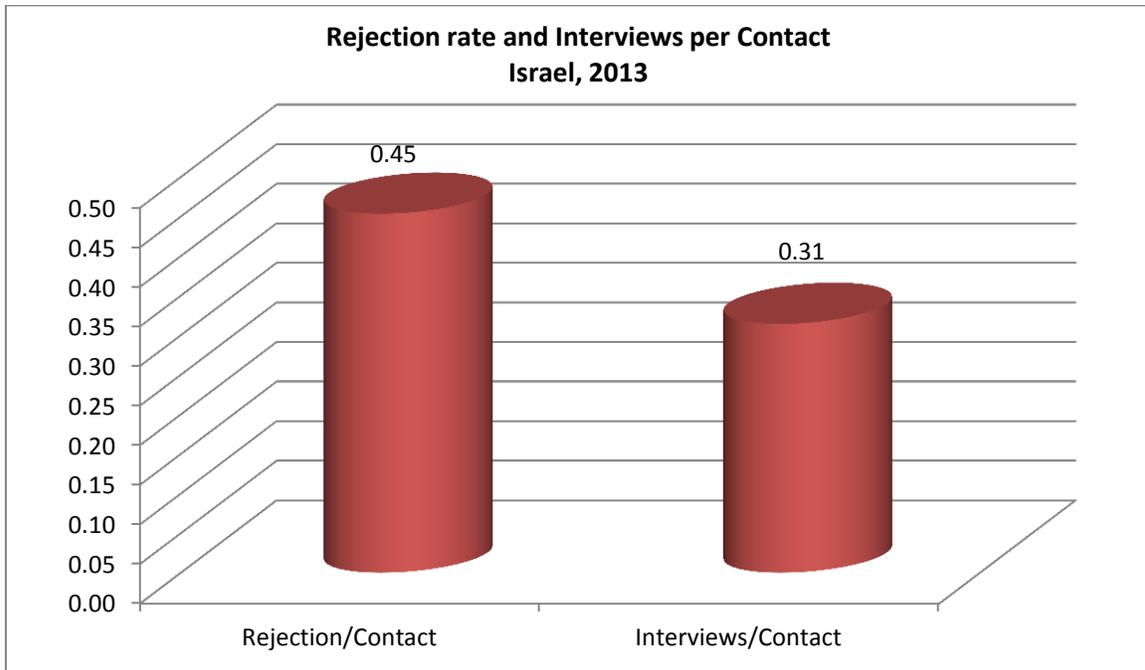
40. Item non-response was addressed by two strategies:
- a- For sensitive questions that may generate negative reactions from the respondent, such as corruption or tax evasion, enumerators were instructed to collect the refusal to respond as a different option from don't know (-8).
 - b- Establishments with incomplete information were re-contacted in order to complete this information, whenever necessary. However, there were clear cases of low response. The following graph shows non-response rates for the sales variable, *d2*, by sector. Please, note that the coding utilized in this dataset does not allow us to differentiate between “Don't know” and “refuse to answer”, thus the non-response in the chart below reflects both categories (DKs and NAs).



41. Survey non-response was addressed by maximizing efforts to contact establishments that were initially selected for interview. Attempts were made to contact the establishment for interview at different times/days of the week before a replacement establishment (with similar strata characteristics) was suggested for interview. Survey non-response did occur but substitutions were made in order to potentially achieve strata-specific goals. Further research is needed on survey non-response in the Enterprise Surveys regarding potential introduction of bias.

42. As the following graph shows, the number of realized interviews per contacted establishment was 0.31.⁹ This number is the result of two factors: explicit refusals to participate in the survey, as reflected by the rate of rejection (which includes rejections of the screener and the main survey) and the quality of the sample frame, as represented by the presence of ineligible units. The number of rejections per contact was 0.45.

⁹ The estimate is based on the total number of firms contacted including ineligible establishments.



43. Details on the rejection rate, eligibility rate, and item non-response are available at the strata level. This report summarizes these numbers to alert researchers of these issues when using the data and when making inferences. Item non-response, selection bias, and faulty sampling frames are not unique to Israel. All Enterprise Surveys suffer from these shortcomings, but in very few cases they have been made explicit.

References:

Cochran, William G., *Sampling Techniques*, 1977.

Deaton, Angus, *The Analysis of Household Surveys*, 1998.

Levy, Paul S. and Stanley Lemeshow, *Sampling of Populations: Methods and Applications*, 1999.

Lohr, Sharon L. *Sampling: Design and Techniques*, 1999.

Scheaffer, Richard L.; Mendenhall, W.; Lyman, R., Elementary Survey Sampling, Fifth Edition, 1996.

Appendix A

Status Codes:

Eligibles	1. Eligible establishment (Correct name and address)	592
	2. Eligible establishment (Different name but same address - the new firm/establishment bought the original firm/establishment)	4
	3. Eligible establishment (Different name but same address - the firm/establishment changed its name)	21
	4. Eligible establishment (Wrong address - the firm/establishment has changed address and the address could be found)	45
Ineligible	5. The establishment has less than 5 permanent full time employees	45
	616 The firm discontinued businesses - (Establishment went bankrupt)	3
	618 The firm discontinued businesses - (Original establishment disappeared and is now a different firm)	1
	619 The firm discontinued businesses - (Establishment was bought out by another firm)	2
	620 The firm discontinued businesses - (It was impossible to determine for what reason)	3
	621 The firm discontinued businesses - (Other: SPECIFY in COMMENTS)	1
	7. Not a business: private household	1
	8. Ineligible activity: education, agriculture, finances, governments...	4
Unobtainable	91. No reply (<i>after having called in different days of the week and in different business hours</i>)	211
	92. Line out of order	1
	93. No tone	2
	94. Phone number does not exist	0
	10. Answering machine	8
	11. Fax line - data line	0
	12. Wrong address/ moved away and could not get the new references	16
	121. Wrong address/wrong name moved away and could not get the new references	0
	13. Refuses to answer the screener	559
14. In process (<i>the establishment is being called/ is being contacted - previous to ask the screener</i>)	0	
Out of target	151. Out of target - outside the covered regions, firm moved abroad	8
	152. Out of target - firm moved abroad	1
	153. Out of target - Not registered with SAT	9
Total	1537	

Response Outcomes Total:

Sample Target	480
1. Complete, non-eligible for innovation	244
6. Completed, eligible but refused to answer innovation	9
2. Incomplete interviews	0
4. Eligible in process	0
3. Refusals	138
5. Complete interviews with innovation (Total)	230
7. Quota is met	41
Ineligible	60
Unobtainable	238
Out of Target	18
(Screener) In Process	0
Refusal to the Screener	559
Total	1537

Appendix B

Universe Estimates, Israel:

Source: Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics, 2011

Region	Employees	Food & Beverages	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Other Services	Grand Total
Tel Aviv	5-19	99	1188	1841	4692	7820
	20-99	62	326	340	1673	2401
	100+	13	76	68	289	446
	Total	174	1590	2248	6655	10667
Haifa + North	5-19	243	1089	1494	6565	9391
	20-99	122	591	242	1465	2420
	100+	45	179	22	101	347
	Total	410	1859	1759	8130	12158
Central	5-19	169	948	1745	4936	7798
	20-99	104	496	416	1626	2642
	100+	29	149	83	262	523
	Total	302	1593	2245	6823	10963
Jerusalem	5-19	73	243	565	1924	2805
	20-99	31	85	111	588	815
	100+	8	24	12	50	94
	Total	112	352	688	2562	3714
South	5-19	86	383	598	2407	3474
	20-99	45	236	133	715	1129
	100+	13	64	13	102	192
	Total	144	683	744	3224	4795
Grand Total		1142	6077	7684	27394	42297

Appendix C

Strict Cell Weights Israel – Fresh

Region	Employees	Food & Beverages	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Other Services
Tel Aviv	5-19	3.1	30.0	37.5	104.5
	20-99	2.1	9.9	10.5	199.7
	100+		6.4	6.6	19.3
Haifa + North	5-19	18.9	60.9	56.1	107.8
	20-99	3.6	28.0	12.0	150.5
	100+	5.5	10.9	1.5	6.9
Central	5-19	6.7	89.9	176.7	461.7
	20-99	3.8	66.3	23.8	160.8
	100+	2.2	9.3	4.4	12.1
Jerusalem	5-19	2.4	14.3	18.3	201.1
	20-99	2.8	2.7	3.0	86.7
	100+	1.9	1.0	2.3	2.9
South	5-19	6.2	41.2	31.4	204.6
	20-99	3.3	14.3	8.3	51.4
	100+		7.2	3.8	5.7

Median Cell Weights Israel – Fresh

Region	Employees	Food & Beverages	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Other Services
Tel Aviv	5-19	5.4	52.8	77.7	200.4
	20-99	4.2	20.0	25.2	441.5
	100+		15.9	19.0	51.8
Haifa + North	5-19	24.1	77.9	84.4	149.8
	20-99	5.2	41.2	20.7	241.3
	100+	9.8	19.4	3.2	13.4
Central	5-19	11.1	147.7	341.7	825.5
	20-99	7.2	125.7	53.0	331.7
	100+	5.0	21.4	12.0	30.2
Jerusalem	5-19	3.5	20.4	30.7	312.5
	20-99	4.6	4.5	5.9	155.3
	100+	3.8	2.0	5.5	6.4
South	5-19	11.2	74.4	66.7	401.4
	20-99	6.9	29.8	20.3	116.3
	100+		18.3	11.2	15.6

Weak Cell Weights Israel – Fresh

Region	Employees	Food & Beverages	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Other Services
Tel Aviv	5-19	6.3	63.8	89.8	222.6
	20-99	5.4	27.0	32.6	548.1
	100+		18.9	21.7	56.7
Haifa + North	5-19	27.5	92.4	95.8	163.5
	20-99	6.7	54.7	26.3	294.4
	100+	11.1	22.7	3.6	14.5
Central	5-19	12.8	177.4	392.8	912.2
	20-99	9.4	168.6	68.1	409.5
	100+	5.7	25.3	13.6	33.0
Jerusalem	5-19	4.0	24.3	34.9	341.7
	20-99	5.9	6.0	7.5	189.8
	100+	4.3	2.4	6.1	6.9
South	5-19	12.9	88.9	76.4	441.6
	20-99	8.8	39.8	25.9	143.0
	100+		21.6	12.7	17.0

Appendix D

Strict Universe Estimates Israel – Fresh

Region	Employees	Food & Beverages	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Other Services	Grand Total
Tel Aviv	5-19	43	510	675	1986	3213
	20-99	23	118	105	599	845
	100+	0	26	20	96	142
	Total	65	654	800	2681	4200
Haifa + North	5-19	151	670	786	3988	5595
	20-99	64	308	108	753	1232
	100+	22	87	9	48	166
	Total	237	1065	903	4789	6994
Central	5-19	81	449	707	2308	3545
	20-99	42	199	143	643	1027
	100+	11	56	27	97	190
	Total	134	704	876	3048	4761
Jerusalem	5-19	39	129	256	1006	1429
	20-99	14	38	43	260	355
	100+	4	10	5	21	39
	Total	57	177	303	1286	1823
South	5-19	37	165	220	1023	1445
	20-99	17	86	41	257	401
	100+	0	22	4	34	60
	Total	54	273	265	1314	1906
Grand Total		547	2872	3147	13119	19684

Median Universe Estimates Israel – Fresh

Region	Employees	Food & Beverages	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Other Services	Grand Total
Tel Aviv	5-19	75	898	1399	3807	6180
	20-99	46	240	252	1325	1863
	100+	0	63	57	259	379
	Total	122	1202	1708	5391	8423
Haifa + North	5-19	193	856	1181	5541	7772
	20-99	94	453	187	1207	1941
	100+	39	155	19	94	308
	Total	326	1465	1387	6842	10021
Central	5-19	133	739	1367	4127	6366
	20-99	80	377	318	1327	2101
	100+	25	128	72	242	467
	Total	238	1244	1756	5696	8934
Jerusalem	5-19	56	184	430	1562	2232
	20-99	23	63	82	466	634
	100+	8	20	11	45	83
	Total	86	267	523	2073	2949
South	5-19	67	298	467	2007	2839
	20-99	34	179	101	582	896
	100+	0	55	11	94	160
	Total	102	531	580	2683	3896
Grand Total		874	4709	5955	22684	34222

Weak Universe Estimates Israel – Fresh

Region	Employees	Food & Beverages	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Other Services	Grand Total
Tel Aviv	5-19	88	1084	1617	4230	7019
	20-99	60	324	326	1644	2354
	100+	0	76	65	284	424
	Total	148	1484	2008	6157	9797
Haifa + North	5-19	220	1016	1342	6051	8629
	20-99	121	601	237	1472	2431
	100+	44	182	22	101	349
	Total	385	1799	1600	7624	11409
Central	5-19	154	887	1571	4561	7173
	20-99	103	506	408	1638	2655
	100+	29	152	81	264	526
	Total	285	1545	2061	6463	10354
Jerusalem	5-19	64	218	489	1709	2480
	20-99	30	83	105	569	787
	100+	9	24	12	48	93
	Total	102	325	606	2326	3359
South	5-19	78	356	535	2208	3176
	20-99	44	239	130	715	1128
	100+	0	65	13	102	179
	Total	122	659	677	3025	4483
Grand Total		1042	5813	6952	25596	39402

Appendix E

Original Sample Design, Israel:

Region	Employees	Food & Beverages	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Other Services	Grand Total
Tel Aviv	5-19	6	14	20	18	58
	20-99	13	10	9	5	37
	100+	10	5	5	5	25
	Total	29	29	34	28	120
Haifa + North	5-19	5	10	13	37	65
	20-99	11	11	6	5	33
	100+	7	5	5	5	22
	Total	23	26	24	47	120
Central	5-19	5	5	5	5	20
	20-99	5	5	5	5	20
	100+	5	5	5	5	20
	Total	15	15	15	15	60
Jerusalem	5-19	12	9	11	5	37
	20-99	18	15	12	5	50
	100+	8	11	9	5	33
	Total	38	35	32	15	120
South	5-19	5	5	5	5	20
	20-99	5	5	5	5	20
	100+	5	5	5	5	20
	Total	15	15	15	15	60
Grand Total		120	120	120	120	480