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Labour Market and Self – Employment: The Case of Israel

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to analyse the labor market from a theoretical but also applied perspective reflected by the empirical analysis of the variables that influence the choice of economic status, with emphasis on the differences between Arabs and Jews in Israel, so we analysed whether there are differences between minorities and the majority group in terms of characteristics and proportion of self-selection (In the Israeli economy, the Arab population is the minority group, and the Jewish population is the majority).

The paper was conducted using a qualitative and reliable database, namely Israeli census data, to examine the characteristics of the independent population of Israel.

The variables that potentially influence the individual's choice to be independent or employed (such as nationality, sex, age, ownership of a home, marital status, number of children, education, occupation) were taken into account.

The results of research indicate that the effect of belonging to a minority group on choice to be independent is negative. That is, being an Arab in Israel reduces the chance of being independent. Furthermore, men - both Arab men and Jewish men - are more likely to be independent than women, and the chances of the married Arabs and the married Jews are the same but the separated and / or widows Jews have a greater chance of being independent than the Arab Separated and / or widows.

Keywords: labour Market, Self – Employment, labour Demand and Supply, Employment Policy, Flexicurity