

The Kibbutz Movement

Facts and Figures

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Introduction:

This is a yearly publication based on the data published by the Central Bureau of Statistics (C.B.S.) of the State of Israel, departments of the Kibbutz Movement and other Kibbutz Movement or related institutions, such as the Association of Kibbutz Industries and the Agricultural Center.

There is no uniformity in the definitions by the various institutions. The difference is not merely a technical one of definition: it relates to different situations: The Movement's data relate only to kibbutz members and their families, while the C.B.S. data reflect the whole community living in the locality; that is why we publish these data separately.

The booklet comprises regular sections dealing with the population, education, work and occupations, industry, agriculture, members of kibbutzim and the development of changes on kibbutz. In addition to these sections, every year we add a chapter dealing with a specific aspect of the kibbutz. This year the additional section deals with judicial verdicts concerning the kibbutz.

Here we present the list of contents, the abstract, and some tables from each section as an example. The complete Hebrew text is available from: Yad Tabenkin, Post Ramat Efal, 52960, Israel.

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Abstract

Contrary to the tendency evident among the majority of the Jewish population to settle in the center of the country and concentrate in a limited number of urban areas, 80% of the kibbutz population are living in the northern and southern parts of the country and only a minority lives in the central area. The commitment of kibbutz members to implement the Zionist policy of determining the borders of the country by means of agricultural settlement – even before the establishment of the state when the government launched its policy of dispersing the Jewish population – led to the deliberate establishment of kibbutzim in the periphery, as rural settlements.

Population: The proportion of the kibbutz population within Israeli society declined from 6.5% in the 1948 census to 3.3% in 1972. The years 1970-1985 were a period of accelerated growth of the kibbutz population. In the mid-eighties, following upon the economic crisis that befell the kibbutzim – as it did a large section of the whole productive sector – the growth of the kibbutz population came to a halt. Unlike during the previous period, from 1985 to 1993 the population only grew slightly, and even this limited growth was mostly due to thousands of new immigrants, coming to the kibbutzim on a temporary basis within the framework of the program “First home in the homeland”. At the end of the year 2003 the kibbutz population numbered 116,200, living in 266 kibbutzim, and it constituted 2.1% of the total Jewish population in the country.

Apart from the decade of economic growth from the mid-seventies to the mid-eighties of the 20th century, most of the time the balance of migration into and out of the kibbutzim has been negative. During the period following the establishment of most of the kibbutzim, the main source of population growth was the second generation. During the recent decade the rate of natural population growth has declined, resulting in the decrease of the number of young children on kibbutzim. This demographic trend has intensified in the course of time and is causing the depletion of the young active groups within the kibbutz population.

In recent years the kibbutz population has undergone a process of aging. In the year 2003 the median age (with half of the population above it and half below) reached 29.5, compared to 25.8 in 1989; however it is still lower than the median age of the Jewish population in Israel, which is 30.3. Besides being affected by the tendency to postpone marriage and have fewer children, typical of western countries, the aging of the kibbutz population has been accelerated by the fact that many young people are leaving the kibbutzim.

The level of education of the kibbutz population is relatively high and there are hardly any members lacking basic schooling. Most of the kibbutz-born have completed secondary school, but owing to the fact that for many years the kibbutz movements were opposed to formal studies, the kibbutz is

lagging behind in the number of members who have acquired Academic education, and particularly advanced degrees.

Occupational structure: Long-term trends within the kibbutz economy point to an expansion in industrial production at the expense of agriculture and to a decline in the proportion of internal service jobs, or rather turning personal services into “businesses” (selling them also to people outside the kibbutz, for instance taking children from outside into the kibbutz children’s houses). This trend reflects the efforts to cope with the economic crisis by increasing the rate of people working in productive branches and expanding profitable occupations, evident in the growth of auxiliary branches.

A comparison of the data regarding the occupational structure of the kibbutz population and that of the Jewish population in Israel as a whole reveals a situation detrimental to the kibbutz population, both with regard to the exploitation of the existing human capital and in the provision of opportunities for interesting and challenging work for the members. The variety of possibilities available to them is limited, compared to those in urban centers. This situation is exacerbated by the higher level of education now acquired by kibbutz members. The combination of these two factors has increased the number of members working outside the kibbutz.

Kibbutz industry constitutes an important component of Israeli industry, in sales, the number of employees and particularly in the amount of export. It is concentrated in three main branches: plastics, metals and food. The plastics branch constitutes an important component on all parameters, in particular in its share in export. The orientation to export by the food industry and by smaller branches, such as printing and the manufacture of furniture, is also noteworthy. While industry in Israel (and in the world in general) is becoming capital intensive – in particular human capital intensive – the data point to an opposite trend in the kibbutz industry, which tends to be labor intensive. This is connected to its concentration on plastics, metal and food production, accounting for 70% of its sales, compared to 40% of Israeli industry as a whole.

In 2003, the overall amount of kibbutz industrial sales reached 23 billion NIS. The activity of plants in the kibbutzim increased by 8.9% compared to 2002, when it totaled 19.3 billion NIS. The total export of the kibbutz industry in dollars fell by 1.4%, but the real devaluation of the shekel and the strengthening of the euro vis à vis the dollar led to an increase of 8.5% in the real value of export and a rise in its profitability. The number of employees in kibbutz industry fell in the year 2002 by 2.2%, following on a similar drop in 2001. The year 2002 was the first of many years during which the percentage of hired workers fell to 68%. The combined profit and loss of the kibbutz plants points to a considerable improvement on all parameters.

Agriculture: The data for the year 2003 displayed the same long-term trends typical of Israeli agriculture for over a decade: decline in the prices of agricultural produce, in relation both to the costs of output to the producer and to the cost of purchased inputs, which led to the decline of the real value of

agricultural produce. During most of the years, the increase in the amount of agricultural produce to some extent reduced the effect of the real decline in prices, but did not suffice to balance the steep rise in the cost of purchased inputs and in the wages of the hired workers. The decline in the profitability of agriculture brought about a restructuring of the branch by means of enlargement of the economic units (by including plots whose owners had abandoned agriculture), which increased dependence on hired labor.

The decline in the kibbutz population, following upon the economic crisis, is only partly an internal kibbutz phenomenon. It has also been affected by the general trend in population redistribution, worldwide and in Israel in particular. The proportion of the rural population within the Jewish population is consistently declining. This is part of a general process of migration from rural to urban areas, but in the kibbutzim the process has been speeded up by the crisis they are undergoing. Besides the quantitative change, a change has also occurred in the fabric of the rural sector. A notable manifestation of this trend is the appearance and rapid growth of 'community settlements', and to a lesser extent the 'extensions' of kibbutzim and moshavim (private neighborhoods built adjacent to cooperative societies).

In the 2002 survey, the form of the report on changes in kibbutzim has been altered. The fact that a significant number of kibbutzim have introduced differential pay calls for a separate report. From then the division between movements is not reported, since differential pay is considered a more significant factor to be taken into account.

Yad Tabenkin, April 2005

Table A 1

***Distribution of the Kibbutz Movement Population and its Communities
(31-12-2003)***

District	Sub-district	Population		Kibbutzim	
North		57,300		129	
	Safad		12,400		29
	Kineret		8,900		21
	Izrael		24,500		48
	Akko		9,300		21
	Golan		2,200		10
Haifa	Haifa	11,600	3,000	23	5
	Hedera		8,500		18
Center	Sharon	18,200	7,600	32	13
	Petah Tikva		3,300		8
	Ramle		3,800		6
	Rehovot		3,500		5
Tel Aviv		300		1	
Jerusalem		3,200		8	
South	Ashkelon	23,800	9,900	64	26
	Beer Sheva		13,600		38
West Bank and Gaza		1,800		9	
Total		116,200		266	

Table A 3

Changes in Israel population in the years 1952 - 2003

Year	Kibbutz population	Jewish rural population	Jewish population	General population
1952	69,089	330,704	1,450,217	1,629,400
1961	77,153	251,800	1,932,400	2,179,500
1972	89,700	263,800	2,686,700	3,147,700
1983	115,500	329,100	3,350,000	4,037,600
1994	124,600	423,100	4,441,100	5,471,500
1995	118,900	424,000	4,522,300	5,612,300
1996	116,800	430,100	4,616,100	5,757,900
1997	116,500	435,300	4,701,600	5,900,000
1998	115,500	437,900	4,785,100	6,041,400
1999	115,700	455,300	4,872,800	6,209,100
2000	115,300	459,900	4,955,400	6,369,300
2001	115,500	466,800	5,281,300	6,508,800
2002	115,600	476,000	5,367,200	6,631,100
2003	116,200	491,500	5,446,800	6,784,400

Table A 4

**Percentage of the Kibbutz Population within the Israeli Population
In the years 1952 - 2003**

Year	Percentage in Jewish rural population	Percentage in Jewish Population	Percentage in general population
1952	20.9	4.7	4.2
1961	25.9	3.8	3.5
1972	33.9	3.3	2.8
1983	35.1	3.4	2.8
1994	29.4	2.9	2.3
1995	28.0	2.6	2.1
1996	27.1	2.5	2.0
1997	26.7	2.4	1.9
1998	26.4	2.4	1.9
1999	25.4	2.3	1.9
2000	25.1	2.3	1.8
2001	24.7	2.2	1.7
2002	24.2	2.1	1.7
2003	23.6	2.1	1.7

Table A 8

**Age structure (yearly average) in kibbutzim
1989-2002 (in percentages)**

Age	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2002	2003
0-4	10.1	9.1	8.3	7.4	8.0	7.7	7.2	7.0	6.9
5-14	19.3	19.2	19.0	18.3	18.5	18.1	16.8	16.4	16.0
15-24	19.5	19.9	19.8	20.0	19.2	19.4	19.6	19.4	19.1
25-34	13.6	13.4	13.9	14.3	11.6	11.6	12.1	12.6	13.2
35-44	14.2	13.9	12.9	11.7	12.4	11.9	11.1	10.8	10.6
45-54	7.9	8.7	9.9	10.9	12.3	12.7	12.7	12.4	12.0
55-64	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.7	7.5	8.6	9.1	9.6
65-74	5.3	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.6
75+	4.6	5.3	5.3	5.6	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.5
Total	125,400	127,300	127,100	124,300	119,000	117,400	115,400	115,500	115,900
Median*	25.8	26.3	26.9	27.3	28.6	28.9	29.3	29.5	29.7
Median**	29.9	28.5	29.0	29.2	29.6	29.7	30.0	30.2	30.3

* Median age in kibbutz population

** Median age in Jewish population

Table B 3

Years of schooling (age 15 and over) according to gender, on kibbutz and in the Jewish population (2002)

Years of schooling	On kibbutz		In the Jewish population	
	numbers	percentages	numbers	percentages
Total				
4-0	-	-	142,600	3.7
8-5	2,700	3.1	284,800	7.4
10-9	6,400	7.2	382,900	9.9
12-11	36,300	41.1	1,408,400	36.6
15-13	24,400	27.6	881,300	22.9
+16	17,500	19.8	727,100	18.9
Total	88,400	100.0	3,848,800	100.0
Men				
4-0	-	-	48,200	2.6
8-5	1,100	2.5	131,800	7.1
10-9	3,600	8.3	200,400	10.8
12-11	19,000	43.7	693,200	37.3
15-13	11,600	26.7	411,000	22.1
+16	7,600	17.5	362,100	19.5
Total: Men	43,500	100.0	1,856,600	100.0
Women				
4-0	-	-	94,300	4.7
8-5	1,600	3.6	153,000	7.7
10-9	2,800	6.2	182,500	9.2
12-11	17,300	38.5	715,200	35.9
15-13	12,800	28.5	470,300	23.6
+16	9,900	22.0	365,100	18.3
Total: Women	44,900	100.0	1,992,200	100.0

Table C 1

***Civilian labor force in the kibbutz population (age 15 and over)
in the years 1992-2002***

	1992	1995	1997	1999	2000	2002
Aged 15 and over	92,300	91,400	90,400	88,300	85,300	88,400
Men	46,900	45,900	45,200	43,700	41,900	43,500
Women	45,400	45,500	45,200	44,600	43,400	44,900
In civilian labor force	77,700	76,700	77,100	73,300	68,300	69,800
Men	39,300	37,600	37,600	35,600	33,500	34,200
Women	38,400	39,100	39,500	37,700	34,800	35,500
Worked on kibbutz	67,900	64,900	62,400	57,600	52,700	50,200
Men	34,000	30,900	30,400	28,300	26,200	24,900
Women	33,900	34,000	32,000	29,300	26,500	25,300
Worked outside the kibbutz	9,700	11,800	14,200	14,800	15,200	17,000
Men	5,200	6,700	7,000	7,000	7,200	7,700
Women	4,500	5,100	7,200	7,800	8,000	9,200
Worked in the kibbutz business*	86,800	90,500	97,000	92,700	86,700	89,700
Men	45,800	47,600	51,100	49,100	46,300	49,100
Women	41,000	42,900	45,900	43,600	40,400	40,600

* Includes hired workers

Table C 4

Occupational structure on kibbutz according to economic activity and gender in the year 2002

Economic Activity	Men		Women	
	Numbers	Percents	Numbers	Percents
Agriculture	9,400	28.8	1,100	3.2
Manufacturing	10,000	30.7	6,200	18.0
Electricity and water supply	-	-	-	-
Construction	1,300	4.0	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade	2,500	7.7	4,100	11.9
Accommodation services	1,000	3.1	3,100	9.0
Transport, storage and comm.	1,100	3.4	1,300	3.8
Banking, insurance & finance	-	-	-	-
Business activities	3,300	10.1	3,600	10.4
Public administration	-	-	-	-
Education	900	2.8	6,800	19.7
Health, welfare & social work	-	-	5,600	16.2
Community & personal services	1,000	3.1	1,900	5.5
Private household services	-	-	-	-
Total (including unknown)	32,600	100.0	34,500	100.0

Table C 7

**Occupational structure on kibbutz according to type of work
(1995 – 2002) (in percentages)**

Occupational category	1995	1997	1999	2000	2001	2002
Academic and scientific	7.1	8.9	9.9	9.3	10.6	7.6
Other professional, technical	11.7	14.0	11.7	15.5	16.8	13.9
Management	5.2	6.5	8.3	11.3	8.9	8.8
Clerical and all office work	13.9	13.7	15.3	15.8	14.5	14.2
Sales, marketing, services	18.0	17.1	14.0	14.3	14.9	18.2
Skilled work in agriculture	13.2	11.9	10.6	10.6	9.7	11.2
Skilled work in manufacturing	21.2	18.8	19.8	14.4	14.8	17.3
Unskilled work	9.3	8.9	9.8	8.5	9.8	8.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table C 9

**Occupational structure on kibbutz and in the Jewish population
in the year 2002**

Occupational category	On kibbutz		In the Jewish population	
	Numbers	Percents	Numbers	percents
Academic and scientific	5,100	7.6	279,200	14.2
Other professional, technical	9,300	13.9	315,300	16.0
Management	5,900	8.8	156,800	8.0
Clerical and all office work	9,500	14.2	360,800	18.3
Sales, marketing services	12,200	18.2	364,100	18.5
Skilled work in agriculture	7,500	11.2	28,600	1.5
Skilled work in manufacturing	11,600	17.3	301,100	15.3
Unskilled work	5,600	8.3	139,200	7.1
Total (including unknown)	67,100	100.0	1,969,000	100.0

Table C 13

**Workers in the kibbutz economy according to branches
In the years 1995 – 2002 (in percentages)**

Economic activity	1995	1997	1999	2000	2001	2002
Agriculture	16.3	13.9	14.2	14.0	12.3	13.3
Manufacturing	32.9	34.0	33.8	32.6	34.5	32.7
Electricity and water supply	-	0.2	-	-	-	-
Construction	3.1	3.0	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.7
Wholesale and retail trade	4.5	6.2	7.5	7.0	7.5	9.5
Accommodation services	7.5	6.1	6.3	7.4	6.2	6.4
Transport and communications	2.9	2.3	1.7	1.4	1.5	2.1
Banking, insurance & finances	0.1	0.2	0.4	-	-	-
Business activities	6.7	6.4	8.2	7.7	7.2	8.2
Public administration	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.9
Education	12.0	11.2	10.9	11.2	11.5	10.0
Health & welfare	7.5	8.5	7.0	8.5	8.5	7.5
Community services	4.3	6.1	5.5	5.4	5.4	3.5
Household services	0.5	0.4	0.4	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table C 14

**Workers in the kibbutz economy according to branches
In the year 2002**

Economic activities	Men		Women		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Agriculture	9,100	20.0	1,500	3.6	10,700	12.3
Manufacturing	20,300	44.7	9,700	23.3	20,100	34.5
Electricity and water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	2,000	4.4	-	-	2,000	2.3
Wholesale and retail trade	2,800	6.2	3,700	8.9	6,500	7.5
Accommodation services	2,400	5.3	3,100	7.4	5,400	6.2
Transport and communications	-	-	-	-	1,300	1.5
Banking, insurance & finances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business activities	2,800	6.2	3,600	8.6	6,300	7.2
Public administration	1,100	2.4	-	-	1,700	1.9
Education	1,000	2.2	9,000	21.6	10,000	11.5
Health & welfare	1,100	2.4	6,300	15.1	7,400	8.5
Community services	1,700	3.7	3,000	7.2	4,700	5.4
Household services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (including unknown)	45,400	100.0	41,700	100.0	87,100	100.0

Table D 1

Kibbutz Industry 2003 – data according to economic activity

Economic activity	Total sales*	Exports**	Investments	No. of workers	Number of plants
Plastics and rubber	7,794	5,067	360	9,208	78
Metal and machines	3,462	1,285	208	3,323	31
Food products	2,606	1,331	100	5,047	59
Quarries and building materials	1,089	744	75	1,436	19
Textiles etc.	1,094	126	34	1,423	19
Electricity & electronics	988	464	31	2,038	27
Printing, paper and cardboard	858	134	25	1,083	16
Wood and furniture	533	230	22	1,025	17
Pharmaceutics and chemicals	483	331	43	833	9
Optics and glass	178	4	6	717	12
Arts, crafts, decoration	158	119	2	259	12
Industrial services	131	16	2	544	15
Total of kibbutz plants	19,373	9,850	907	26,934	314
Regional plants ***	3,820		127	5,075	
Total kibbutz industry	23,193	9,850	1,034	32,009	

* in millions of new shekels (including export)

** in millions of dollars

*** corporations comprising a number of plants

Table D 13

***Kibbutz Industry as a percentage of Total Israeli Industry
in the years 1988-2003***

Year	Total sales	Exports	Investments	No. of workers
1988	6.9	10.2	8.4	5.9
1989	6.5	9.0	5.4	5.8
1990	6.7	8.9	5.3	5.9
1991	6.8	8.8	4.9	5.8
1992	6.7	8.3	7.2	5.9
1993	6.5	7.3	5.7	6.1
1994	6.4	7.6	5.4	6.2
1995	6.7	8.5	5.6	6.6
1996	6.6	8.2	3.9	6.8
1997	6.5	8.0	3.8	6.6
1998	6.7	7.7	3.9	6.9
1999	6.8	7.4	3.8	7.0
2000	6.0	6.1	3.9	7.3
2001	6.8	6.8	4.3	7.8
2002	7.6	7.5	5.9	7.8
2003	8.4	9.3	6.3	7.9

Table E 1

**Israel agriculture in 2002 according to type of locality
(in thousands of dunams)**

	Kibbutzim*	Moshavim	Other**	Non Jewish	Total
Field crops	1,077.9	569.7	124.7	285.2	2,057.6
Vegetables	254.0	232.8	60.5	52.0	599.3
Citrus fruit	43.5	87.5	52.0	0.8	183.7
Other plantations	144.3	194.7	125.0	194.7	658.7
Total	1,519.7	1,084.7	362.2	532.7	3,499.3

Table E 2

**Cultivated areas in 2002 according to type of locality
(in percentages)**

	Kibbutzim*	Moshavim	Other**	Non Jewish	Total
Field crops	70.9	52.5	34.4	53.5	58.8
Vegetables	16.7	21.5	16.7	9.7	17.1
Citrus fruit	2.8	8.1	14.3	0.2	5.2
Other plantations	9.5	17.9	34.5	36.5	18.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table E 3

**Cultivated areas in 2002 according to type of locality
(in percentages according to crop)**

	Kibbutzim*	Moshavim	Other**	Non Jewish	Total
Field crops	52.4	27.7	6.0	13.8	100.0
Vegetables	42.4	38.8	10.1	8.6	100.0
Citrus fruit	23.6	47.6	28.3	0.4	100.0
Other plantations	21.9	29.5	18.9	29.5	100.0
Total	43.4	31.0	10.4	15.2	100.0

* Including collective moshavim

** Private and institutional

Table E 7

***Employed in agriculture in the years 1960 – 2002
(yearly average) (in thousands)***

Year	Kibbutz members	Moshavim and self employed	Hired workers from Israel	Foreign hired workers	Total employed
1960	21.0	53.9	46.2	-	121.1
1970	15.5	43.0	26.3	5.0	89.8
1980	19.9	38.3	18.9	10.6	87.7
1990	17.5	26.1	18.1	9.2	70.9
2000	9.5	17.0	21.4	24.3	72.2
2001	7.1	14.4	21.6	22.5	65.6
2002	8.1	13.6	23.2	25.7	70.6

Table G 1

**Permanent Population in Kibbutz Movement
In the years 1997 - 2003**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Members	54,593	53,844	53,394	52,523	51,900	51,475	50,537
Candidates	1,713	1,662	1,478	1,371	1,166	1,168	1,284
Members and candidates	56,306	55,506	54,872	53,894	53,066	52,643	51,821
Young kibbutz-born (not members)	8,324	8,631	8,398	7,968	9,792	10,249	10,310
Kibbutz-born soldiers	4,214	4,122	4,226	4,188	3,898	3,695	3,893
Other adults	506	507	442	619	606	639	852
Total of adults	69,350	68,766	67,938	66,669	67,362	67,226	66,876
Kibbutz children	30,335	29,127	27,702	26,854	25,853	24,576	22,989
Parents of members	1,220	1,171	1,073	981	914	860	822
Total of permanent population	100,905	99,064	96,713	94,504	94,129	92,662	90,687

Table G 2

**Permanent Population in Kibbutz Movement
In the years 1997 - 2003 (in percentages)**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Members	54.1	54.4	55.2	55.6	55.1	55.6	55.7
Candidates	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4
Members and candidates	55.8	56.0	56.7	57.0	56.4	56.8	57.1
Young kibbutz-born (not members)	8.2	8.7	8.7	8.4	10.4	11.1	11.4
Kibbutz-born soldiers	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.3
Other adults	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9
Total of adults	68.7	69.4	70.2	70.5	71.6	72.5	73.7
Kibbutz children	30.1	29.4	28.6	28.4	27.5	26.5	25.3
Parents of members	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Total of permanent population	100.0						

Table G 4

**Permanent Population in Kibbutz Movement by age
In the years 1997 - 2003 (in percentages)**

Year	0-18	19-22	23-30	31-40	41-60	61-70	71+	Total
1998	29.6	9.0	8.3	11.4	25.5	6.7	9.3	100.0
2000	28.0	9.1	8.2	10.9	26.5	7.4	9.7	100.0
2002	26.4	9.2	8.5	10.6	27.1	8.0	10.1	100.0
2003	25.0	8.5	10.3	10.2	26.8	8.8	10.2	100.0

Table H 1

**Permanent population in the Religious Kibbutz Movement
In the years 1980 - 2003**

Year	Members and Candidates	Kibbutz children
1980	2,990	2,536
1990	3,640	3,188
1991	3,615	3,181
1992	3,663	3,177
1993	3,700	3,129
1994	3,737	3,091
1995	3,782	3,027
1996	3,704	2,909
1997	3,406	2,747
1998	3,353	2,647
1999	3,692	2,567
2000	3,362	2,494
2001	3,739	2,553
2002	3,840	2,784
2003	2,683	2,379

Table I 2

Population of Israel according to type of localities (in percentages)

	1961	1972	1983	1995	2000	2003
Urban localities	84.2	88.6	89.6	90.9	91.5	91.5
+200,000	33.8	28.5	24.3	21.6	23.3	22.8
Jerusalem	7.7	10.0	10.6	10.7	10.3	10.3
Tel Aviv - Jaffa	17.7	11.6	8.1	6.2	5.6	5.4
Haifa	8.4	7.0	5.6	4.6	4.2	4.0
100,000 - 199,999	-	6.9	20.3	23.3	19.5	20.5
50,000 - 99,999	6.6	15.1	8.6	10.7	10.5	8.9
20,000 - 49,999	21.6	15.9	17.3	17.1	19.9	20.5
10,000 - 19,999	8.0	11.1	8.7	8.4	8.3	9.0
2,000 - 9,999	14.2	11.0	10.4	9.8	9.9	9.3
Rural localities	15.6	11.4	10.4	9.1	8.5	8.5
Moshavim	5.5	4.0	3.5	2.9	3.0	
Collective moshavim	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	3.3
Kibbutzim	3.5	2.8	2.9	2.1	1.8	1.7
Institutions	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Community villages	-	-	0.2	1.0	1.1	1.2
Others	4.6	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.2	1.2
Places without formal status	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table I 3

**Rural Population of Israel according to type of localities
(in percentages)**

	1961	1972	1983	1995	2000	2003
Moshavim	35.3	34.9	33.4	32.4	35.2	39.1
Collective moshavim	1.2	1.5	2.2	2.6	3.1	*
Kibbutzim	22.6	25.0	27.4	23.3	21.4	20.2
Institutions	1.8	2.6	3.2	2.4	2.2	2.2
Community villages	-	-	1.9	10.8	13.4	13.9
Others	29.5	22.8	22.5	18.4	14.0	14.1
Places without formal status	9.7	13.2	9.5	10.1	10.7	10.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* included in moshavim

Table J 1

Kibbutzim by Remuneration System

Remuneration System	Hakibbutz Haartzi Movement	Religious Kibbutz Movement	United Kibbutz Movement (Takam)	Total	%
Traditional kibbutz	42	11	63	116	44%
Combined system	9	1	21	31	12%
Differential reward	31	4	82	117	44%
Total	82	16	166	264	100%

Table J 10

**Changes in provision of services by Remuneration System
(percentages that carried out)**

	Traditional %	Combined %	Differential %	Total %	Total Kibbutzim
Closure of Dining Room					
At Breakfast	25	71	77	54%	96
At Dinner	61	88	84	73%	136
At Sabbatical Dinner	12	12	61	32%	59
At All	5	19	47	24%	45
Personal payment for services					
Meals	63	100	100	81%	150
Energy	71	95	100	86%	159
High Studies	9	24	87	43%	80
Laundry	24	65	100	61%	112