Abstract

Unemployment is one of the most challenging tasks the world has ever faced, with 5.39% of the world population is unemployed for 2019 (3.8% of unemployment in Israel), before the Covid-19. Unemployment placements programs may reduce the unemployment length and reduce government expenditures on unemployment. This paper explores one of the Israeli Employment Service program data between 2016-2019, based on 56,000 jobseekers and 82 jobseekers' features (59% men and 41%women from age 18). The main results of this paper are: there is no difference between good placements of the Arabs population (49%) to any other populations (51%) like it was in 2018 (50.5% Arabs placements, 78% Jewish placements), the longer jobseeker stay in the program make his chance to return to labor market lower as he's being, there is some uncommon social-economic characteristic like education (academic degree and matriculation certificate has significantly found to be in amazing success), disability (no-disability is significantly found to be in medium success than other successes), religion (Jews and Muslims has significantly found to be in amazing success), number of kids(no matter how many kids the family/individual have, it's significantly found to be in amazing success than other successes), and others that affects the jobseeker placements and even increasing the number of jobseeker's activities adversely affects his chances of finding a job.