

# ISRAEL

## IN FIGURES

2006

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# INTRODUCTION

The Central Bureau of Statistics [CBS] is pleased to present the public with the booklet "Israel in Figures", which covers a broad range of topics related to Israeli demography, society, and economy.

The booklet provides a brief summary of data on Israel. In this limited format, many topics could not be covered.

The data presented here are updated to 2005, unless otherwise stated. Some of the figures are rounded.

For more comprehensive information about the country, including detailed definitions and explanations related to a broad range of topics, please refer to the Statistical Abstract of Israel No. 57, 2006 and the CBS website ([www.cbs.gov.il](http://www.cbs.gov.il)) and other CBS publications that deal specifically with the topic in question.

Jerusalem 2006

Prof. Shlomo Yitzhaki



The Government Statistician

## ABOUT THE CBS

**The CBS** is an independent unit affiliated with the Prime Minister's Office, and operates in accordance with Statistical Order (new version) 1972.

**The goal of the CBS** is to provide policymakers and the public with accurate, current statistical information on developments and activities in the State of Israel. The CBS provides data to international organizations with whom Israel maintains contractual and other agreements.

**The clientele of the CBS** include the Knesset, the government, local authorities, research institutions, businesses, and the general public.

**The work of the CBS** is based on recognition of the need for reliability, and the importance of maintaining the privacy of individuals. The CBS makes decisions based on professional considerations.

The CBS collects, processes, and publishes thousands of statistical series which describe demographic and social developments (e.g., related to population, education, labour and wages, standard of living, consumption, etc.). The economic areas dealt with by the CBS focus on developments in various industries and changes in national accounts, trade and commodities, the country's international balance of payments, balance of energy, etc.

The CBS strictly maintains international standards accepted in most parts of the world – an approach that facilitates comparison of data published in different countries.

**The vision of the CBS** is to create a database and develop tools to provide rapid, reliable responses to queries related to every area in which it produces information.

# THE STATE OF ISRAEL



*Prickly sage*

**Declaration of Independence:** 14 May 1948

**Flag:** The colours blue and white were chosen according to the colours of the 'Tallit' – the Jewish prayer shawl. The Star of David appearing in the center of the flag has been a Jewish symbol for hundreds of years.

**State emblem:** The official emblem of the State of Israel is the Menorah – a candelabrum, whose shape is derived from the sage plant (Moria). In certain species of the plant, the leaves branch out in a way that resembles the candelabrum that stood in the Holy Temple in ancient Jerusalem. The Menora appearing in the state emblem is similar to the one carved on the Arch of Titus in Rome. It is flanked by two olive branches that symbolize Israel's longing for peace.

**Official languages:** Hebrew, Arabic.

**Currency:** The Israeli currency is the New Israeli Sheqel (NIS), which is divided into 100 agorot (as of January 1986).

**Capital:** Jerusalem.

**The Proclamation of Independence** (selected excerpts):

"...The State of Israel will be open for Jewish immigration and for the Ingathering of the Exiles; it will foster the development of the country for the benefit of all its inhabitants; it will be based on freedom, justice and peace as envisaged by the prophets of Israel; it will ensure complete equality of social and political rights to all its inhabitants irrespective of religion, race or sex; it will guarantee freedom of religion, conscience, language, education and culture; it will safeguard the Holy Places of all religions... We extend our hand to all neighbouring states and their peoples in an offer of peace and good neighbourliness, and appeal to them to establish bonds of cooperation and mutual help with the sovereign Jewish people settled in its own land..."

**Governing system:** democratic - parliamentary.

**Legislative branch** is the Knesset. The Knesset is the parliament of the State of Israel. It is located in Jerusalem, and has 120 members. The present Knesset is the 17th in number, and the elections for this Knesset were held on 28 March 2006.

The Knesset has parliamentary sovereignty, and enacts legislation on every issue.

**Executive branch** includes the government and government ministries.

**The judiciary** includes the system of courts: the Supreme Court, the District Court, Magistrates Court, Court for Local Affairs, Religious Court, Traffic Court, Labour Court, Juvenile Court, etc.

**President:** The first President: Dr. Chaim Weizmann, was sworn into office on 16 February 1949. The President is elected by the Knesset every seven years, and his main duties are representational. The incumbent President: Moshe Katzav, was sworn into office on 1 August 2000.

**The Prime Minister:** The first Prime Minister was David Ben-Gurion. The first government was established on 8 March 1949. The incumbent Prime Minister: Ehud Olmert, has been in office since 4 May 2006.

**Local authorities:** Municipalities, local councils, and regional councils. These authorities have governmental and administrative powers in their areas of jurisdiction, and are responsible for provision of services to their constituencies.

**Location:** The State of Israel is located on the southwest tip of the Asian continent, on the eastern basin of the Mediterranean Sea. The State of Israel lies at a latitude between 29° and the 33° north of the Equator.

**Area of the country:** 22,072 sq. km. (including East Jerusalem as of 1967 and the Golan Heights as of 1982).

**Land area:** 21,643 sq. km.

**Area of lakes:** 429 km. (Sea of Galilee – 164 sq. km., the Dead Sea-265 sq. km.)

**Land border:** Total length of border: 857 km.

**Coastline:** Length of Mediterranean Sea Coast 194 km.  
Length of Red Sea Coast about 12 km.

### Area, Population and Population Density, by District, 2005

| District     | Area (sq. km.)              | Population <sup>(1)</sup> | Population Density (persons per sq. km.) |
|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Total</b> | <b>22,072<sup>(2)</sup></b> | <b>6,990,700</b>          | <b>305.2</b>                             |
|              | 100.0%                      | 100.0%                    |  |
| Jerusalem    | 3.0%                        | 12.2%                     | 1,304                                    |
| Northern     | 20.7%                       | 17.0%                     | 265                                      |
| Haifa        | 4.0%                        | 12.3%                     | 991                                      |
| Central      | 6.0%                        | 23.6%                     | 1,275                                    |
| Tel Aviv     | 0.8%                        | 17.0%                     | 6,918                                    |
| Southern     | 65.5%                       | 14.3%                     | 71                                       |

<sup>(1)</sup> 3.5% of the total population lives in Jewish localities in the Judea and Samaria area.

<sup>(2)</sup> Incl. area of lakes.

**Lowest point:** The Dead Sea, 418 m. below sea level.

**Highest point:** Mount Hermon, 2,224 m.

**The only river in Israel:** The Jordan River, approximately 250 km.

**Main streams:** Alexander, Besor, Hadera, Yarqon, Qishon, and Soreq.

### Natural resources:

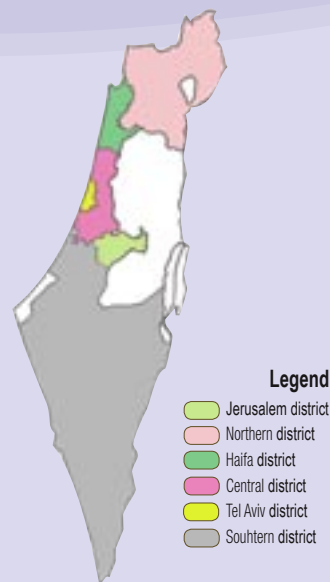
Raw materials for construction of buildings and roads: gravel and stone, sand, kurkar, clay, limestone, gypsum, and tuff.

Raw materials for manufacturing: potash, bromine, magnesium, salt, phosphates, sand, clay, and limestone.

Energy sources: natural gas, oil shales.



### The State of Israel, by District



Source : GIS-CBS

### Large cities (over 100,000 residents), (end of 2005):

|                 | Number of residents |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| Jerusalem       | 719,900             |
| Tel Aviv-Yafo   | 378,900             |
| Haifa           | 267,000             |
| Rishon LeZiyyon | 219,500             |
| Ashdod          | 200,600             |
| Be'er Sheva     | 185,100             |
| Petah Tiqwa     | 179,400             |
| Netanya         | 171,400             |
| Holon           | 166,200             |
| Bene Beraq      | 145,100             |
| Bat Yam         | 129,700             |
| Ramat Gan       | 128,400             |
| Ashqelon        | 106,600             |
| Rehovot         | 103,000             |

# KEY FIGURES

| Population   |           |
|--|-----------|
|  | 2005      |
| Population-Total (end of year)                     | 6,990,700 |
| Males  | 3,453,700 |
| Females  | 3,537,000 |
| Selected age groups                                |           |
| 0-14   | 28.3%     |
| 65+  | 9.9%      |
| Annual population growth                           | 1.8%      |
| Thereof: natural increase                          | 86.5%     |
| Urban population                                   | 91.7%     |
| Population density: (persons per km <sup>2</sup> ) | 305.2     |

| Households                |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|
|                           | 2005      |
| No. of households -Total  | 1,968,300 |
| Average size of household | 3.35      |
| One-person households     | 16.9%     |

| Families               |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
|                        | 2005      |
| Number of families     | 1,648,800 |
| Average size of family | 3.71      |

| Vital Statistics                                   |         |
|--|---------|
|  | 2005    |
| Crude marriage rate (2004)                         | 5.9     |
| Median marriage age (1st marriage) - grooms (2004) | 27.1    |
| Median marriage age (1st marriage) - brides (2004) | 24.0    |
| Live births  | 143,913 |
| Crude birth rate                                   | 20.8    |
| Total fertility rate                               | 2.84    |
| Deaths   | 38,887  |
| Crude mortality rate                               | 5.6     |
| Infant mortality rate                              | 4.3     |
| Life expectancy - males                            | 78.3    |
| Life expectancy - females                          | 82.3    |

| Education   |           |
|---|-----------|
|   | 2005/2006 |
| Pupils - Total  | 2,109,463 |
| Total   | 100.0%    |
| Kindergartens   | 19.2%     |
| Primary education   | 38.1%     |
| Post-primary (intermediate and secondary)                         | 28.7%     |
| Non-academic post-secondary institutions                          | 2.6%      |
| Non-university higher education institutions                      | 3.9%      |
| Universities  | 5.8%      |
| Other institutions  | 1.7%      |
| Teaching staff - total <sup>1</sup>                               | 126,538   |
| Pre-primary education (kindergarten teachers in formal education) | 11,517    |
| Primary education   | 64,821    |
| Intermediate schools  | 24,535    |
| Secondary schools   | 39,098    |

<sup>1</sup> A teacher who teaches at more than one level is counted separately at each level, but only once in the total.

| Health Services                              |            |
|--|------------|
|  | 2005       |
| Beds in hospitals                            | 42,632     |
| Thereof: Beds for general care               | 14,607     |
| Beds per 1,000 residents                     | 6.1        |
| Thereof: Percentage of beds for general care | 2.1        |
| Hospitalization days                         | 13,631,600 |
| Thereof: General hospitalization days        | 5,064,800  |
| Hospitalization days per 1,000 residents     | 1,965      |
| Thereof: Rate of general hospitalization     | 730        |
| Doctors (up to age 65)                       | 25,058     |
| Doctors (up to age 65) per 1,000 residents   | 3.58       |

| Law and Public Order        |         |
|-----------------------------|---------|
|                             | 2005    |
| Judges                      |         |
| Supreme Court               | 12      |
| District Courts             | 121     |
| Magistrates' Courts         | 357     |
| Labour Tribunals            | 54      |
| Judges in Rabbinical Courts | 92      |
| Licensed lawyers            | 33,432  |
| Israel Police               | 27,546  |
| Prison service              | 5,502   |
| Files opened by the police  | 492,733 |

| Labour and Wages                        |           |
|---|-----------|
|   | 2005      |
| Population aged 15+ - Total             | 4,963,400 |
| Civilian labour force                   | 2,740,100 |
| Civilian labour force out of aged 15+   | 55.2%     |
| Males                                   | 60.7%     |
| Females                                 | 50.0%     |
| Employed out of civilian labour force   | 91.0%     |
| Unemployed out of civilian labour force | 9.0%      |
| Average wage per employee job (NIS)     | 7,324     |

| Recipients of Pensions and Allowances from the National Insurance Institute |           |
|---|-----------|
|   | 2005      |
| Old age and survivors   | 724,249   |
| Maternity grant   | 142,890   |
| Maternity allowance   | 77,025    |
| Child allowance   | 2,260,642 |
| Income support benefits   | 140,683   |
| Unemployment benefits   | 58,830    |

| Standard of Living  |        |
|---|--------|
|   | 2005   |
| Total monthly consumption expenditure per household (NIS)               | 10,816 |
| Total   | 100.0% |
| Food  | 16.3%  |
| Housing   | 21.9%  |
| Dwelling and household maintenance                                      | 10.4%  |
| Furniture and household equipment                                       | 3.9%   |
| Clothing and footwear   | 3.6%   |
| Health  | 5.1%   |
| Education, culture and entertainment                                    | 13.5%  |
| Transport and communications  | 20.4%  |
| Miscellaneous goods and services  | 4.9%   |
| Gross monthly money income per household (NIS)                          | 11,680 |
| Total   | 100.0% |
| From work   | 76.6%  |
| From capital  | 3.3%   |
| From pension and provident funds  | 7.0%   |
| From allowances and assistance  | 13.1%  |
| Ownership of durable goods per household (percentage of all households) |        |
| Air conditioner   | 67.7%  |
| Clothes dryer   | 36.0%  |
| Internet connection   | 48.9%  |
| Dishwasher  | 32.5%  |
| Freezer   | 18.4%  |
| Two cars or more  | 15.2%  |

| National Economy  |        |
|---|--------|
|   | 2005   |
| Gross Domestic Product (percentage of change compared with previous year)                           | 5.2    |
| Gross Domestic Product - in international prices - (purchasing power parities PPP) - billions of \$ | 180.5  |
| Gross Domestic Product per capita - in international prices - (purchasing power parities PPP) \$    | 26,050 |
| Fixed capital formation (% of GDP)  | 16.8   |
| Government consumption (% of GDP)   | 26.9   |
| Government liabilities (% of GDP)   | 95.0   |

| Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade          |         |
|--|---------|
|  | 2005    |
| Current account (% of GDP)                     | 2.9     |
| Excl. direct defence imports (% of GDP)        | 4.6     |
| Israel's foreign liabilities (millions of \$)  | 150,725 |
| Israel's foreign assets (millions of \$)       | 120,766 |
| Imports of goods and services (millions of \$) | 57,525  |
| Exports of goods and services (millions of \$) | 57,874  |

| Energy  |            |
|---|------------|
|   | 2005       |
| Total final consumption of energy (tons of oil equivalent)      | 13,151,100 |
| Final consumption of electricity (tons of oil equivalent)       | 3,778,900  |
| Thereof: household consumption of electricity (millions of KWH) | 13,720     |

| Prices  |  |
|---|--|
|   | 2005<br>(% change compared with previous year) |
| Consumer Price Index                          | 2.4  |
| Price Index of Inputs in Residential Building | 5.9  |
| Wholesale Price Index of Manufacturing Output | 5.2  |

| Construction   |           |
|--|-----------|
|  | 2005      |
| Area of building completed (sq. m.)                  | 7,672,000 |
| Area of building begun (sq. m.)                      | 6,875,000 |
| No. of dwellings - building completed                | 32,416    |
| No. of dwellings - building begun                    | 30,609    |
| Construction and widening of roads - completed (km.) | 433       |
| Construction and widening of roads - begun (km.)     | 534       |

| Agriculture                                 |       |
|---|-------|
|   | 2005  |
| Agricultural area (thousands of dunams)     | 3,922 |
| Total agricultural output (Billions of NIS) | 19.0  |

| Manufacturing  |  |
|--|--|
|  | 2005<br>(% change compared with previous year) |
| Index of Manufacturing Production - total (excl. diamonds) | 3.7  |
| Mining and quarrying                                       | 2.1  |
| Food, beverages and tobacco                                | 0.5  |
| Textiles and wearing apparel                               | 0.8  |
| Leather and leather products                               | 0.2  |
| Wood and wood products, and furniture                      | 0.9  |
| Paper and paper products                                   | 4.5  |
| Printing and publishing                                    | 2.2  |
| Rubber and plastic   | 9.5  |
| Chemicals and petroleum                                    | 4.6  |
| Non-metallic mineral products                              | 4.7  |
| Basic metal  | 2.3  |
| Metal products   | 4.6  |
| Machinery  | - 1.0  |
| Electrical and electronic equipment                        | 4.6  |
| Transport equipment  | 4.2  |
| Miscellaneous  | 5.1  |

| Transport                                    |            |
|--|------------|
|  | 2005       |
| Licensed drivers                             | 3,116,437  |
| Kilometers traveled - millions of kilometers | 41,729     |
| Private cars                                 | 1,626,000  |
| Trucks and commercial vehicles               | 351,136    |
| Buses  | 11,779     |
| Trains: passengers                           | 26,767,000 |
| Freight (tons)                               | 7,476,600  |
| Air transport: passengers                    | 8,586,000  |
| Planes landed                                | 29,230     |
| Sea transport: freight (tons)                | 49,858,000 |

| Road Accidents  |        |
|---|--------|
| Road accidents with casualties (excl. Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Area) | 16,987 |
| Casualties in road accidents (excl. Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Area)   | 35,473 |
| Thereof: killed (excl. Judea, Samaria, and the Gaza Area)               | 448    |

| Post and Communications   |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|
|                           | 2005        |
| Total mail items          | 775,000,000 |
| Parcels                   | 1,556,000   |
| Direct subscribers' lines | 2,857,000   |
| Public telephones         | 13,913      |

| Tourism and Tourist Hotels                                 |            |
|--|------------|
|  | 2005       |
| Departures of Israelis                                     | 3,687,400  |
| Tourist arrivals   | 1,902,700  |
| Tourist hotels   | 334        |
| Rooms in tourist hotels                                    | 46,716     |
| Person-nights in tourist hotels                            | 19,087,000 |
| Tourist person-nights as a percentage of all person-nights | 35.5%      |
| Room occupancy   | 57.3%      |

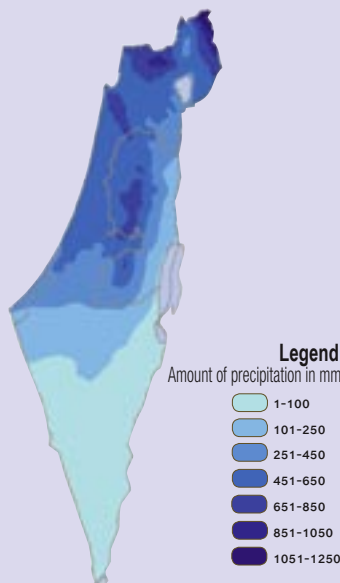


Detail from the Knesset menorah  
sculptor - Benno Elkan



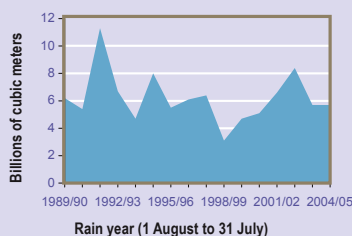
# CLIMATE

## Amount of Precipitation in mm. Multi-Annual Average 1961-1990



Source of data: The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, based on data from the Meteorological Service.

## Volume of Precipitation



**Volume of precipitation:** The total amount of rain that fell during every rain year in the area of the State of Israel (excluding Judea, Samaria and the Gaza area) (billions of cubic meters). A substantial portion of the precipitation evaporates or flows into the sea, and only a small amount reaches the ground water and upper aquifers.

Source: The Meteorological Service

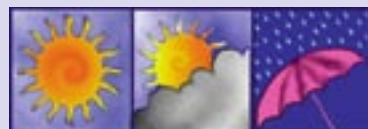
Source: The Meteorological Service

Israel is on a "climatic crossroad", which is a transitional area between a temperate and arid climate. The southern and eastern areas of Israel are characterized by an arid climate, while the other areas are characterized by a Mediterranean climate. Due to this climatic formation, there is high variability in the amount of precipitation from year to year, and in the different areas of the country.

## Multi-annual averages 1981-2000

| Temperatures C° |   |         |         |         |                                       |           |
|-----------------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Station         | Monthly average min/max daily temperature |         |         |         | No. of days per year with temperature |           |
|                 | January                                   |         | July    |         |                                       |           |
|                 | Minimum                                   | Maximum | Minimum | Maximum | Above 30°                             | Below 10° |
| Jerusalem       | 6.4                                       | 11.8    | 19.4    | 29.0    | 44                                    | 116       |
| Tel Aviv        | 9.6                                       | 17.5    | 23.0    | 29.4    | 41                                    | 52        |
| Haifa           | 8.9                                       | 17.0    | 23.0    | 31.1    | 87                                    | 67        |
| Zefat           | 4.5                                       | 9.4     | 18.8    | 29.8    | 51                                    | 146       |
| Beer-Sheva      | 7.5                                       | 16.7    | 20.5    | 32.7    | 126                                   | 102       |
| Elat            | 9.6                                       | 20.8    | 25.9    | 39.9    | 202                                   | 44        |

| Precipitation: Multi - annual averages 1971-2000 |                    |  |
|--|--------------------|--|
|  | Precipitation (mm) | No. of rain-days per year (with more than 1 mm. per day) |
| Jerusalem  | 554                | 45   |
| Tel Aviv   | 530                | 45   |
| Haifa  | 538                | 50   |
| Zefat  | 682                | 58   |
| Be'er Sheva                                      | 204                | 27   |
| Elat   | 29                 | 5  |



*The greatest amount of rain in the 2004/05 rain-year was recorded at Newe Ativ - 873 mm.*

*The least amount of rain in the 2004/05 rain-year was recorded in Elat - 6 mm.*

## Did you know?

The highest temperature ever recorded in Israel was 54° C. This temperature was recorded in Tirat Zvi on 21 June 1942.

The lowest temperature ever recorded in Israel was -13.7° C. This temperature was recorded in the Bet Netofa Valley on 7 February 1950.



# ENVIRONMENT



Environment deals with the interactions among humans, flora, fauna, and their physical surroundings.

Intensive human intervention on earth has changed environmental conditions and caused environmental hazards such as: air pollution, water and ground pollution, and accumulation of toxic waste.

Air pollution is a process in which matter generated by human activity and natural sources penetrates the atmosphere in hazardous

concentration. The main sources of air pollution are: fuel combustion from motor vehicles and industries, industrial processes such as production of cement and landfills that emit gases produced by the decomposition of organic matter. These sources cause greenhouse gases to be emitted, which lead to global warming and to climate changes.

Israel faces difficult challenges related to the amount and quality of drinking water and water that is available for use in agriculture and industry. There are various indices for testing water quality, including concentrations of nitrates, turbidity, and salinity (chlorides). In Israel, the permitted standard of chlorides in drinking water is 600 mg. per liter. By contrast, the standard permitted by the World Health Organization is only 250 mg. per liter.

Hazardous waste is a by-product of chemical/industrial processes and of agricultural or commercial activity, etc.. Exposure to hazardous waste can cause severe damage and even pose a potential threat to human, animal, and plant life.

Exposure to hazardous waste entails immediate as well as long-term hazard as a result of toxic accumulation in fauna, flora, and ground water.

Following the reduction of living space for various species of plants and animals as a result of human



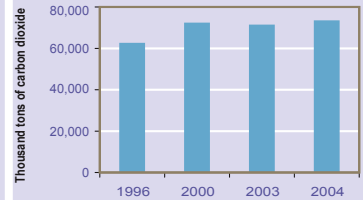
activity, many species are in danger of extinction to a greater or lesser degree.

Among amphibians and mammals, a large percentage of species are in high and critical risk of extinction due to a reduction of living space, as well as to excessive use and pollution of surface water.

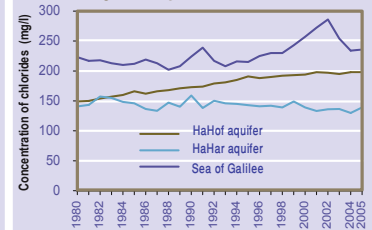
## Did you know?

In 2004, about 4 million tons of domestic and commercial solid waste were collected.

**Emission of greenhouse gases (in units equivalent to carbon dioxide)**

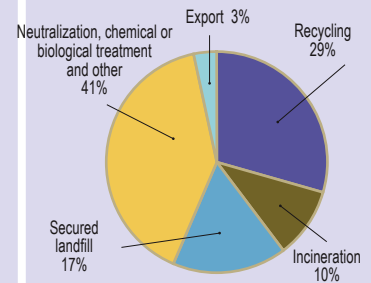


**Average Salinity in the Water Sources**



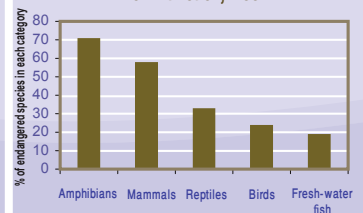
Source: The Hydrological Service and the Laboratory for Research on the Sea of Galilee

**Methods for Treatment of Hazardous Waste 2004**



Source: Ministry of the Environment

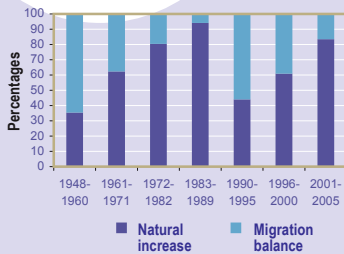
**Vertebrates at high or critical risk of Extinction, 2002**



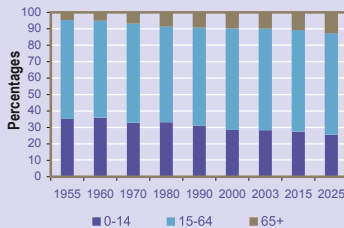
Source: The Nature and Parks Authority

# POPULATION

Sources of population growth



Population and Population Projections, by Age



On 31 December 2005, the population of Israel numbered about 7.0 million inhabitants. The population of Israel comprises the following groups:

## Jews and Others 80.3%

Total 100.0%  
Jews 94.7%  
Non-Arab Christians 0.5%  
Not classified by religion 4.8%

## Arabs 19.7%

Total 100.0%  
Moslems 82.8%  
Christians 8.6%  
Druze 8.4%



The population data are based on the last Census of Population and Housing (1995), and on records of vital statistics in the Population Register (births, deaths, changes of address, marriages, divorces, etc).

Population growth derives from natural increase (births less deaths) and the migration balance (immigration less emigration).

The share of immigration in population growth has changed over the years. The large waves of immigration were between 1948 and 1951 (about 688,000 immigrants), and in the 1990s (about one million immigrants).

## Population of Israel, 2005 (End of Year)

|  | Total     | Jews and Others |               | Arabs     |
|--|-----------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|
|  |           | Total           | Thereof: Jews |           |
| Population - Total   | 6,990,700 | 5,613,600       | 5,313,800     | 1,377,100 |
| Males  | 3,453,700 | 2,753,200       | 2,613,000     | 700,500   |
| Females  | 3,537,000 | 2,860,400       | 2,700,800     | 676,600   |
| Percent of population growth   | 1.8       | 1.5             | 1.5           | 2.7       |
| Percent of population aged 0-18  | 34.9      | 31.6            | 31.8          | 48.5      |
| Percent of population aged 19-64                                       | 55.2      | 56.9            | 56.4          | 48.2      |
| Percent of population aged 65+   | 9.9       | 11.5            | 11.8          | 3.3       |
| Percent of urban population (localities with 2,000 residents and more) | 91.7      | 91.2            | 90.9          | 93.9      |
| Percent of population:   | 100.0     | 100.0           | 100.0         | 100.0     |
| Jerusalem district   | 12.2      | 10.6            | 11.0          | 18.4      |
| Northern district  | 17.0      | 10.0            | 9.8           | 45.2      |
| Haifa district   | 12.3      | 11.7            | 11.5          | 14.5      |
| Central district   | 23.6      | 27.0            | 27.4          | 9.7       |
| Tel Aviv district  | 17.0      | 20.9            | 21.0          | 1.2       |
| Southern district  | 14.3      | 15.2            | 14.7          | 10.9      |
| Judea and Samaria area (Jewish localities)                             | 3.5       | 4.4             | 4.5           | 0.0       |

## Did you know?

41% of all Jews in the world live in Israel.

About one-tenth of the Israeli population (about 693,000 persons) are 65 or older. 57% of them are women.

# VITAL STATISTICS

Vital statistics include births, deaths, marriages, and divorces. The data are obtained from forms that the various authorities are required by law to fill out for the purpose of updating the Population Register (notification of live birth, notification of death, marriage certificate, or divorce certificate).



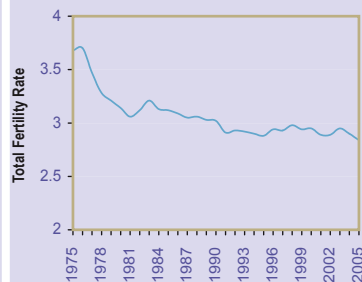
## Live Births, Deaths, Life Expectancy, Marriages and Divorces

|   | Total   | Jews and Others |               | Arabs (1) |
|---|---------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|
|   |         | Total           | Thereof: Jews |           |
| Live births (in 2005)   | 143,913 | 105,112         | 100,657       | 38,801    |
| Crude birth rate (births per 1,000 persons in the average population)                             | 20.8    | 18.9            | 19.1          | 28.6      |
| Total fertility rate (average number of children a woman is expected to bear during her lifetime) | 2.84    | 2.60            | 2.69          | 3.72      |
| Deaths (in 2005)  | 38,887  | 35,043          | 33,914        | 3,844     |
| Crude mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 persons in the average population)                         | 5.6     | 6.3             | 6.4           | 2.8       |
| Infant mortality rate<br>(infant mortality per 1,000 live births)                                 | 4.3     | 3.1             | 3.1           | 7.7       |
| Life Expectancy at Birth (in 2005)  |         |                 |               |           |
| Females   | 82.3    | 82.7            | 82.6          | 78.7      |
| Males   | 78.3    | 78.8            | 79.1          | 75.0      |
| Couples who married (in 2004)   | 39,855  | ..              | 29,969        | 8,395     |
| Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 persons in the average population)                       | 5.9     | ..              | 5.8           | 7.7       |
| Median age at first marriage  |         |                 |               |           |
| Females   | 24.0    | ..              | 25.1          | 20.5      |
| Males   | 27.1    | ..              | 27.4          | 25.9      |
| Couples who divorced (in 2004)  | 11,181  | ..              | 9,955         | 1,112     |
| Crude divorce rate (divorces per 1,000 persons in the average population)                         | 1.6     | ..              | 1.9           | 1.0       |

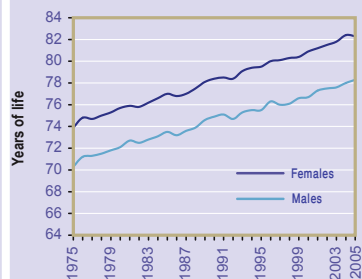
.. Unknown data

(1) The data on marriage and divorce relate to Moslems only.

Total Fertility Rate



Life Expectancy at Birth, by Sex



# HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

*Did you know?*

A **household** is defined as a group of persons living in one dwelling, who have a common expense budget for food. A household usually comprises a family, but may also comprise only one person or include persons who have no family relationship.

A **family** is defined as two persons or more who share the same household and are usually related to one another as husband and wife, as an unmarried couple, or as a parent and child. The most common type of family is a couple with children (64.0%).

Today, the structure of families and households is more diverse than in the past, as a result of changing demographic, social, and economic trends in society.

The structure of the family and household is influenced by a variety of factors, some of which are presented below:

In recent years, more young people have been delaying marriage. Some live alone or with a roommate and others cohabit with their partners.

Age at marriage and age at birth of first child have risen, as have divorce rates. Consequently, there has been an increase in the number of single-parent families.

Increased life expectancy led to a rise in the proportion of elderly persons in the population, many of whom live alone.

Additionally, the population of immigrants from the Former Soviet Union consists of a relatively high percentage of single-parent families.

About 8% of all children up to age 17 live with a single parent, and about 7% of all children in that age group live with their mother.

## Households, by Type of Household, 2005

|                                |         |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Total (thousands)              | 1,968.3 |
| Total (percentages)            | 100.0   |
| Family households              | 81.6    |
| One family                     | 76.6    |
| One family with others         | 2.9     |
| Two or more families           | 2.0     |
| Non-family households          | 18.4    |
| Thereof: One-person households | 16.9    |

## Families, by Type of Family, 2005

|                                      |         |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Total (thousands)                    | 1,648.8 |
| Total (percentages)                  | 100.0   |
| Thereof:                             |         |
| Couple without children              | 23.2    |
| Couple with children                 | 63.7    |
| The youngest child aged: up to 17    | 50.5    |
| The youngest child aged: 18 and over | 13.2    |
| Single parent                        | 12.2    |
| The youngest child aged: up to 17    | 5.9     |
| The youngest child aged: 18 and over | 6.3     |



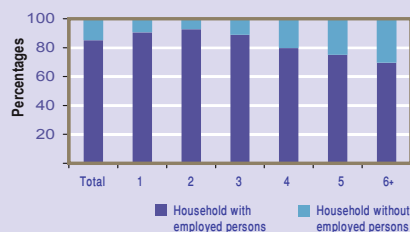
The number of households in 2005 was 1,968,300.

74% of the households had at least one employed person.

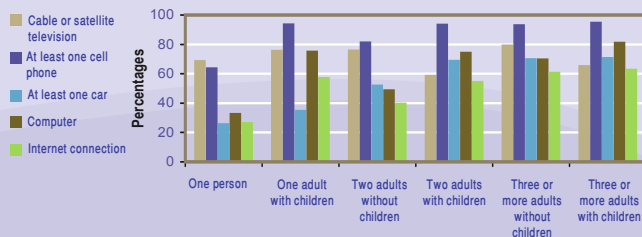
1,639,200 households had at least one person of working age – between 15 and 60 (women) or 65 (men). Of those households, 86% are households with employed persons. In 77% of the single-parent households (with children aged 0-17) there was at least one employed person.

Source of the data: Labour Force Survey

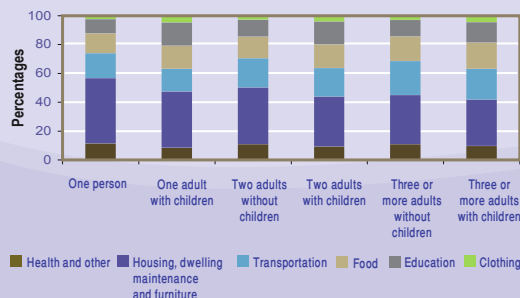
## Households with Children, by Labour Force Characteristics of Household Members and Number of Children in the Household, 2005



## Ownership of Durable Goods, by Type of Household, 2005



## Monthly Consumption Expenditure, by Type of Household, 2005



Source of the data: Household Expenditure Survey.

# WELFARE

Welfare reflects a feeling based on one's situation, activities, and living conditions in various areas of life. Welfare is measured by various indicators in the overall population and among various population groups.

The Social Survey examines the welfare of persons aged 20 and over. It includes questions on various areas of life such as employment, security, social involvement, level of religiosity, health, education, family relationships, financial situation, leisure, and housing.

For each of the areas, the items in the questionnaire relate to the individual's general situation, behavior, feelings, and perceptions.

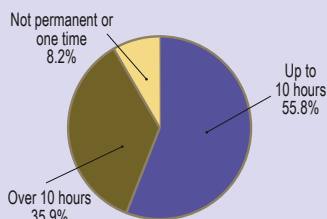
The combination of topics reflects the general sense of welfare among the population aged 20 and over in Israel.

*Did you know?*

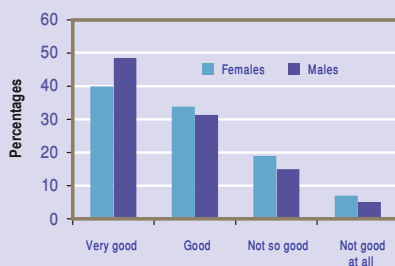
16% of all employed persons are very apprehensive about losing their jobs.

48% of all persons aged 20 and over went on vacation (for at least one night) over the past year.

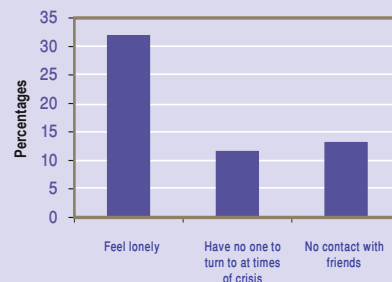
**Volunteer Activity during the Three Months Preceding the Interview, by Number of Hours, 2004**



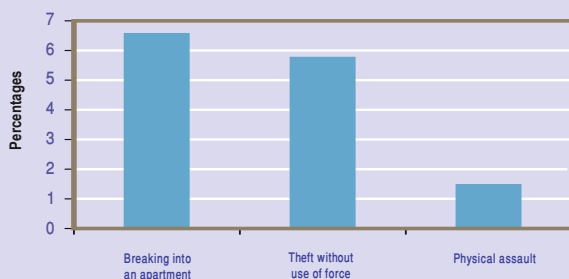
**Self Assessment of Health, 2004**



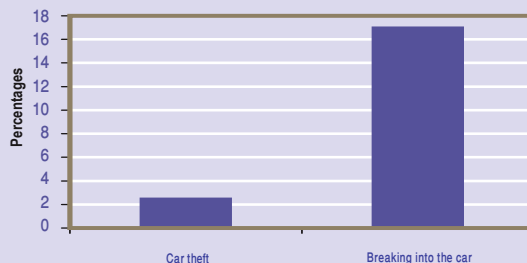
**Sense of loneliness, 2004**



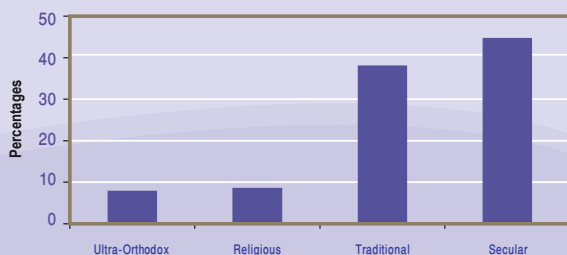
**Victims of Crime, by Type of Offence during the 12 months preceding the interview, 2004**



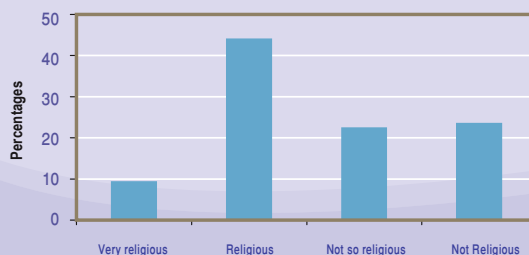
**Persons Aged 20 and Over whose Cars Were Broken into or Stolen, during the 12 months preceding the interview, 2004**



**Self-Definition of Religiosity among Jews, 2004**



**Self-Definition of Religiosity among Arabs, 2004**



# EDUCATION



The compulsory education law requires school attendance, and gives every child in the country the right to receive free education for 11 years – from kindergarten until 10th grade. In Israel, the educational level of the population has reflected the impact of the education system on students, as well as the educational characteristics of the various waves of immigration.

## YEARS OF SCHOOLING, PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER (%), 2005

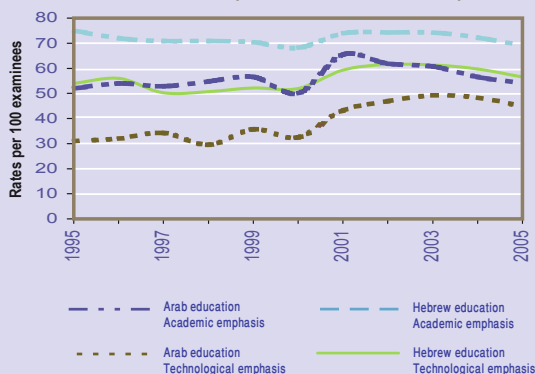
| Years of Schooling | Aged 15 and over | Women        | Men          |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>100.0</b>     | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> |
| 0-4                | 4.3              | 5.5          | 3.0          |
| 5-12               | 54.3             | 52.4         | 56.5         |
| 13-15              | 22.2             | 23.3         | 21.0         |
| 16+                | 19.1             | 18.8         | 19.5         |

## PUPILS AND TEACHING STAFF IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM, 2005/06

|  | Pupils           | Teaching staff |
|--|------------------|----------------|
| <b>Total <sup>(1)</sup></b>                          | <b>1,815,314</b> | <b>126,538</b> |
| Pre-primary education (teachers in formal education) | 405,000          | 11,517         |
| Primary education                                    | 803,772          | 64,821         |
| Intermediate education                               | 255,425          | 24,535         |
| Secondary education                                  | 351,117          | 39,098         |

<sup>(1)</sup>A teacher who teaches at more than one level is counted separately at each level, but only once in the total.

## ENTITLED TO A MATRICULATION CERTIFICATE, BY TYPE OF EXAMINATION (HEBREW AND ARAB EDUCATION)



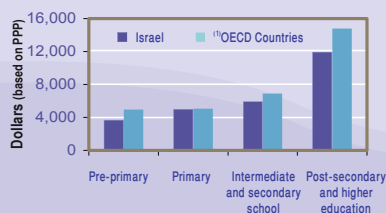
## RECIPIENTS OF DEGREES FROM INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION 2004/05

|                                |               |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>Universities – Total</b>    | <b>30,779</b> |
| Total                          | 100.0%        |
| First degree                   | 57.9%         |
| Second degree                  | 34.8%         |
| Third degree                   | 3.9%          |
| Diploma                        | 3.4%          |
| <b>Colleges – Total</b>        | <b>17,574</b> |
| Total                          | 100.0%        |
| First degree                   | 95.4%         |
| Second degree                  | 2.9%          |
| <b>Open University – Total</b> | <b>1,990</b>  |
| Total                          | 100.0%        |
| First degree                   | 93.4%         |
| Second degree                  | 5.1%          |
| Diploma                        | 1.5%          |

## Did you know?

The percentage of pupils in ultra-Orthodox primary schools increased from approximately 11% in 1995/96 to approximately 26% in 2005/06

## NATIONAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION PER PUPIL, BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 2003



<sup>1</sup> Countries that are members of the organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development

# HEALTH

*Did you know?*

The first sick fund in Israel was established by the Histadrut in 1912.

In January 1995 the State Health Insurance Law took effect. On the basis of this law, the state is responsible for insuring the health of all residents within a basket of health services. The law mandates a uniform basket of services that the sick funds are obligated to provide to their clients, as well as a basket of medications that every resident of Israel is entitled to receive. The law enables everyone, including elderly and chronically ill persons, to transfer membership between the sick funds.

Citizens of Israel pay a progressive health tax to the National Insurance Institute, according to income. Responsibility for provision of services is divided among the sick funds and the Ministry of Health.

**Health services include:** public clinics and preventive medicine, hospitals and research, dental care, private physicians and government administration.

**The national expenditure on health** in 2005 was about NIS 47 billion. The expenditure was divided according to the following sectors:

- 34% sick funds
- 51% private hospitals and households (Including all general hospitals in the economy).
- 8% government, local authorities, the National Insurance Institute and national institutions
- 7% private non-profit institutions

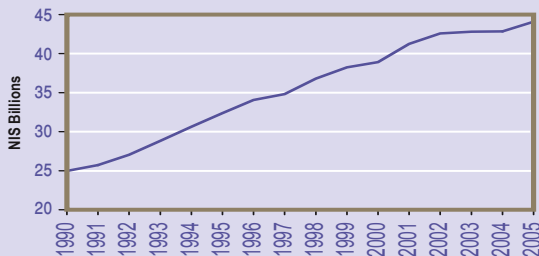
**The rate of hospitalization days** in general care declined by 28% from the mid-1970s to 2005, whereas the rate of hospitalization days in long-term care and rehabilitation increased by a factor of 2.5 during that period.

**The main causes of death** in 2003 were malignant neoplasms (25% of all deaths), heart disease (20%), cerebrovascular disease (6%), deaths due to external causes (not related to disease) (6%).

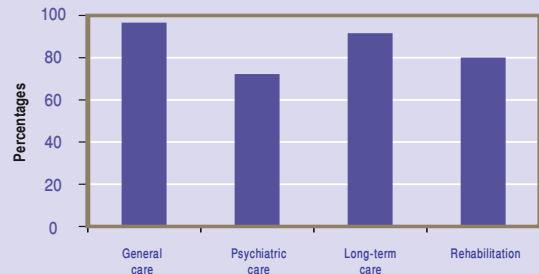
**AIDS cases:** At the end of 2005, 384 AIDS patients lived in Israel.

**Persons diagnosed with HIV:** by the end of 2005, 3,627 HIV carriers were identified in Israel.

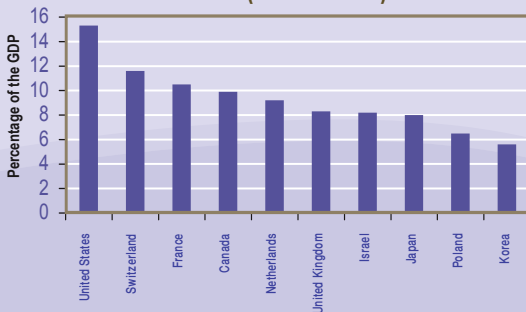
**National Expenditure on Health  
in 2000 Prices**



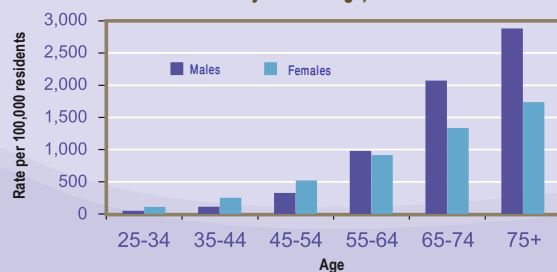
**Bed Occupancy in Hospitals,  
by Type of Bed, 2005**



**National Expenditure on Health – International Comparison,  
2004 (Provisional Data)**



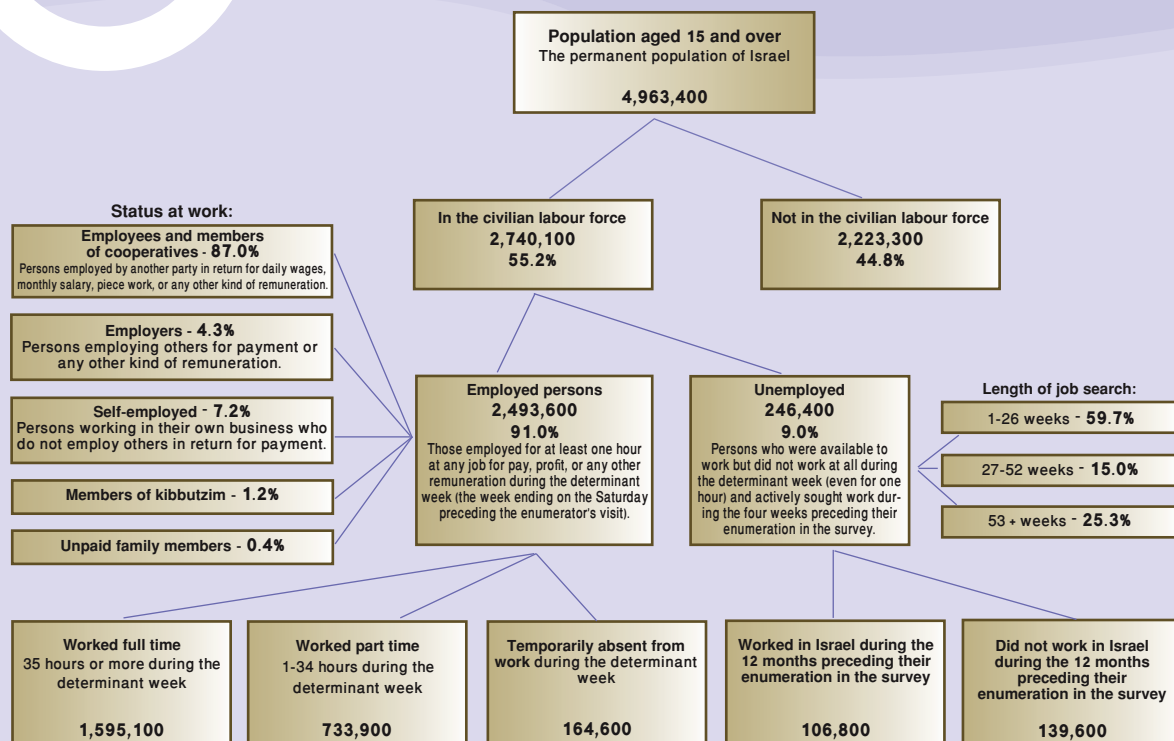
**New Cases of Malignant Neoplasms,  
by Sex and Age, 2004**





# LABOUR

The main source of information on the labour force in Israel is the continuing Labour Force Survey, conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics. The survey follows the development of the labour force in Israel, its size and characteristics, extent of unemployment, etc.  
Data refer to 2005.

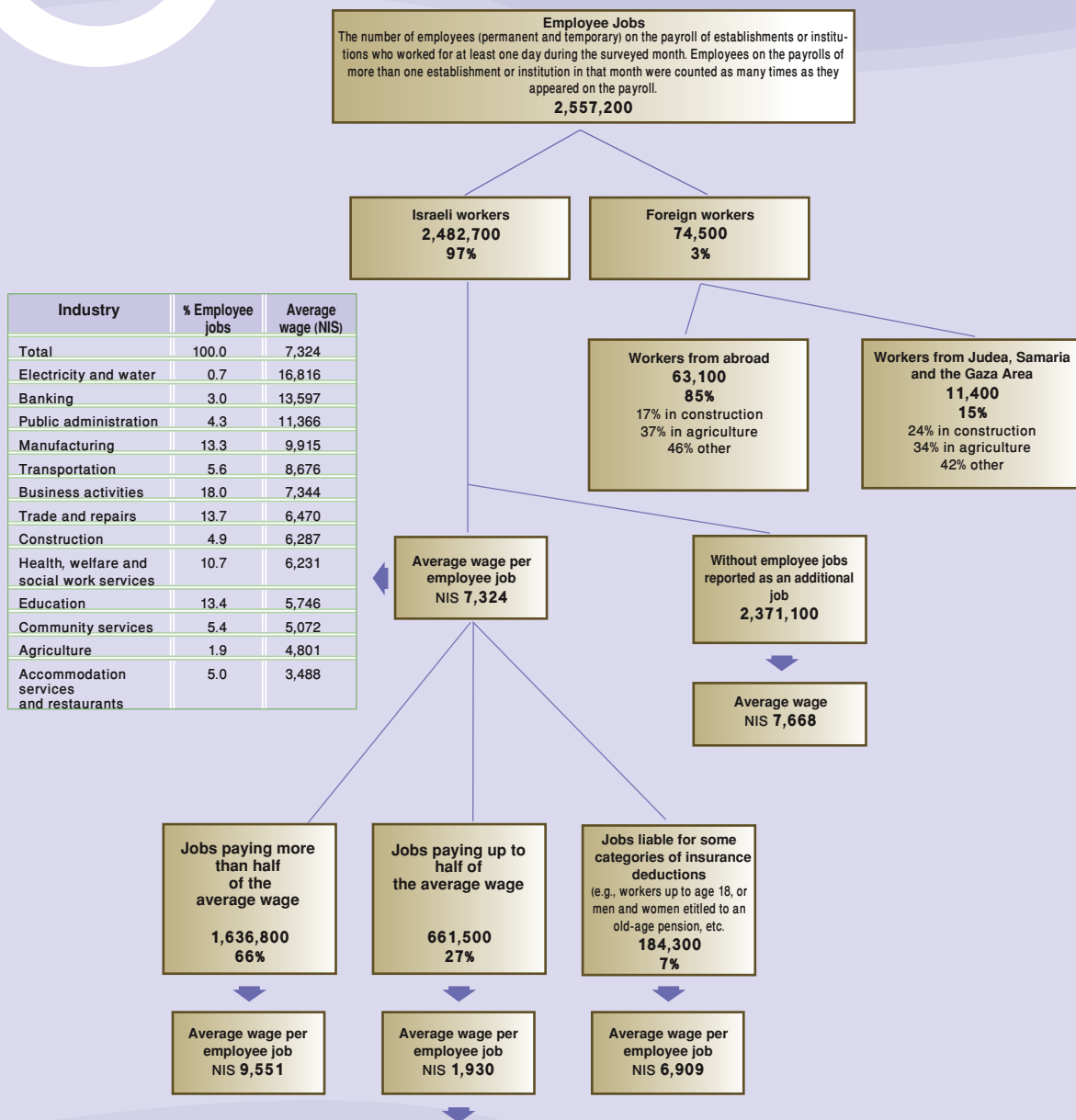


| Occupation                                | Employed persons – Total | Usually employed part time        | Women |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|
|   |                          | Percent of total employed persons |       |
| Total <sup>(1)</sup>                      | 2,493,600                | 24.8                              | 46.3  |
| Academic professionals                    | 349,700                  | 25.1                              | 48.5  |
| Associate professionals and technicians   | 375,500                  | 37.3                              | 58.4  |
| Managers                                  | 142,600                  | 5.1                               | 25.9  |
| Clerical workers                          | 402,300                  | 22.5                              | 74.5  |
| Agents, sales workers and service workers | 505,300                  | 33.9                              | 55.2  |
| Skilled workers                           | 449,300                  | 8.5                               | 10.8  |
| Unskilled workers                         | 206,000                  | 36.1                              | 43.2  |

<sup>1</sup> Incl. unknown.

# WAGES

Indices of wages and employment – administrative data obtained every month, based primarily on reports of employers to the National Insurance Institute as well as other administrative sources such as Malam Systems Ltd. or the Israel Local Authorities Data Processing Center.  
Data refer to 2005.



The industries that usually have a high number of part-time workers according to the data of labour force surveys are:

**Education** - 26% of the employee jobs paying up to half of the average wage and the average wage was NIS 2,128.  
28% of the employees in education usually work part time.

**Accommodation services and restaurants** - 48% of the employee jobs paying up to half of the average wage, and the average wage was NIS 1,615.  
35% of the employees in this industry usually work part time.

**Business activities** - 35% of the employee jobs paying up to half of the average wage, and the average wage was NIS 1,715.  
18% of the employees in this industry usually work part time.

# THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

National accounts provide a comprehensive and detailed description of the country's economic activity, the relationships among various economic entities, and Israel's economic relations with foreign countries.

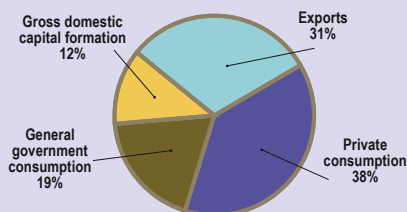
The main indicator of these accounts is the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which reflects the net value of goods and services produced by economic units functioning in Israel.

This value is equal to the sum of private and general government consumption expenditure and gross domestic capital formation (private and general government) plus net export (exports less imports) of goods and services.

## Data on the Economy, 2005

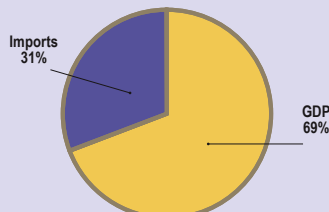
|  |     |             |
|--|-----|-------------|
| Gross Domestic Product (in current prices)               | NIS | 582 billion |
| Percent of growth in the GDP compared with previous year |     | 5.2%        |
| Gross Domestic Product per capita                        | NIS | 84,000      |
| Private consumption expenditure                          | NIS | 321 billion |
| General government consumption expenditure               | NIS | 157 billion |
| Gross domestic capital formation                         | NIS | 103 billion |
| Capital formation in economic industries                 | NIS | 72 billion  |
| Residential building                                     | NIS | 26 billion  |
| Export of goods and services                             | NIS | 260 billion |
| Import of goods and services                             | NIS | 258 billion |

Composition of uses, 2005



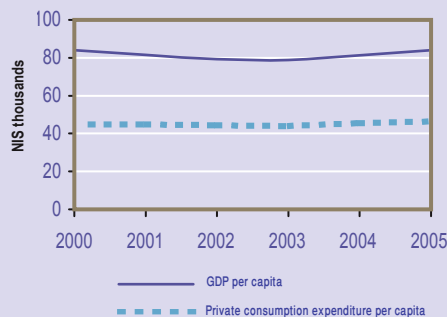
Total uses – NIS 840 billion

Composition of resources, 2005

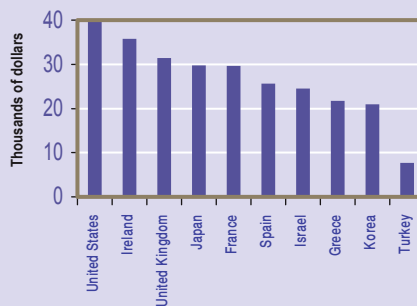


Total sources – NIS 840 billion

GDP per capita and private consumption expenditure per capita, at 2005 prices



GDP per capita in international prices (PPP - Purchasing Power Parities), 2004



National Saving by Sector, as a Percentage of the National Disposable Income



# GENERAL GOVERNMENT

The general government includes the government, the National Insurance Institute, local authorities, national institutions (the Jewish Agency for Israel, the World Zionist Organization, the Jewish National Fund, and the United Israel Fund), as well as non-profit institutions whose main expenditures are financed by the government.

General government consumption is equal to the value of its intermediate consumption of goods and services, compensation of employees, taxes on production, and consumption of fixed capital.

In 2005, general government consumption amounted to approximately NIS 157 billion, which comprised about 27% of the GDP.

About half of the general government consumption expenditure (about 13% of the GDP) is allocated for wages.

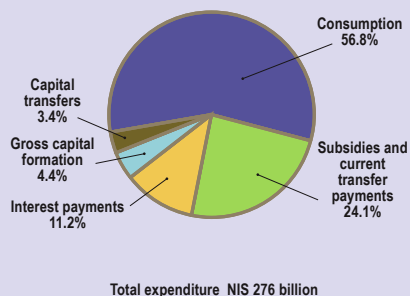
In addition, the general government expenditure includes transfer payments, interest payments, and fixed capital formation. General government expenditure amounted to approximately NIS 276 billion in 2005 (about 47% of the GDP).

The general government income includes: revenue from taxes, revenue from property, transfer payments from abroad, and transfer payments from the private sector.

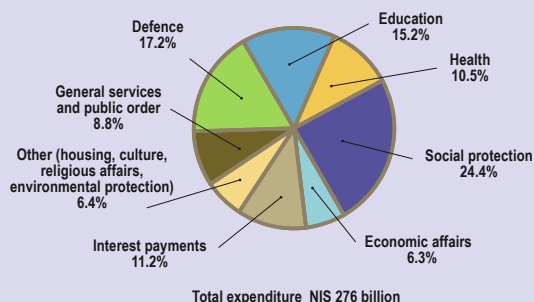
Receipts from taxes include: income tax; revenue from National Insurance payments; taxes on wages; fees, levies, and fines; Value Added Tax; taxes on imports; other indirect taxes; and capital taxes.

The total general government expenditure less total income equals the total deficit of the general government, which reached 2.9% of the GDP in 2005.

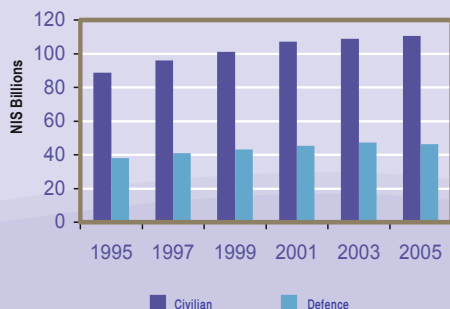
**General Government Expenditure, by type, 2005**



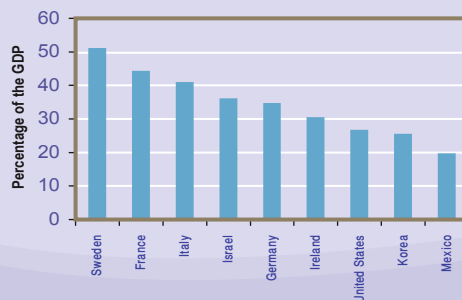
**General Government Expenditures, by Function, 2005**



**General Government consumption Expenditure, in 2005 Prices**



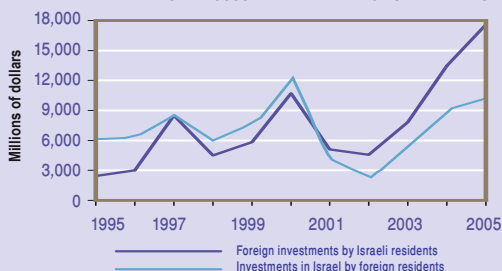
**Tax Burden – International Comparison, 2005**



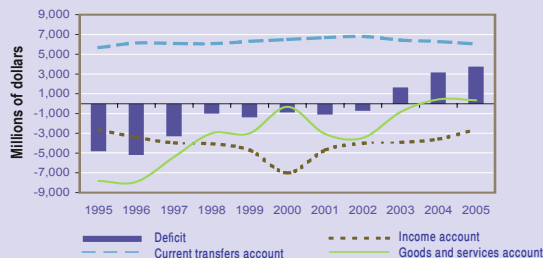
# BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND FOREIGN TRADE

Israel's balance of payments is a record of all economic transactions carried out between the Israeli economy and the rest of the world. The current account of the balance of payments presents payments connected with trade in goods and services, transfers, and income from work and property. The financial account presents foreign investments by Israeli residents, as well as investments in Israel by foreign residents.

### THE FINANCIAL ACCOUNT IN THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS



### DEFICIT/SURPLUS IN THE CURRENT ACCOUNT



## BALANCE OF PAYMENT DATA

### GOODS AND SERVICES, 2005

| Exports  |                     | Imports  |                     |
|--|---------------------|--|---------------------|
|  | Billions of dollars |  | Billions of dollars |
| Goods - Total  | 40.0                | Goods - Total  | 44.0                |
|  |                     | Thereof:   |                     |
|  |                     | Defence imports  | 2.2                 |
| Thereof: Export of goods to the Palestinian Authority    | 2.1                 | Import of goods from the Palestinian Authority             | 0.3                 |
| Services - Total   | 18.0                | Services - Total   | 14.0                |
| Thereof: Export of services to the Palestinian Authority | 0.3                 | Thereof: Import of services from the Palestinian Authority | 0.1                 |

## FOREIGN TRADE

| Exports of Selected Commodities<br>(excluding exports to the Palestinian Authority) 2005 |                  |
|--|------------------|
|  | % of all exports |
| Diamonds   | 37.4             |
| Electrical apparatus for line telephony  | 5.0              |
| Pharmaceutical products  | 4.3              |
| Industrial fatty acids   | 2.9              |
| Electronic integrated circuits   | 2.5              |
| Aircraft parts   | 2.1              |
| Implements and tools for measuring or testing  | 1.6              |
| Mineral or chemical fertilizers  | 1.5              |
| X-ray apparatus  | 1.4              |
| Tools and equipment for medical sciences   | 1.4              |

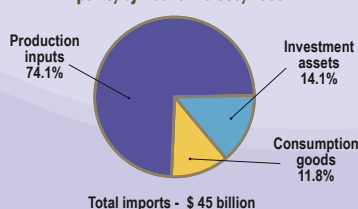
| Imports of Selected Commodities<br>(excluding imports from the Palestinian Authority and excluding Direct Defense Imports) 2005 |                  |
|---|------------------|
|   | % of all imports |
| Diamonds  | 21.5             |
| Crude oils  | 8.7              |
| Petroleum oils  | 4.2              |
| Passenger vehicles  | 3.6              |
| Computers   | 2.3              |
| Electronic integrated circuits  | 2.1              |
| Coal  | 1.9              |
| Pharmaceutical products   | 1.5              |
| Radio and telephony equipment   | 1.4              |
| Machinery and electrical equipment (incl. independent functions)  | 1.4              |

### Imports and Exports of Commodities, by Continent, 2005



excl. trade with the Palestinian Authority,  
and excl. direct defense imports

### Imports, by Economic Use, 2005



excl. trade with the Palestinian Authority,  
and excl. direct defense imports

# CONSTRUCTION, ELECTRICITY AND WATER



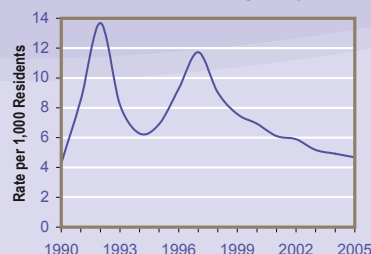
The construction industry includes building and civil engineering works. **Building** refers to civilian building in Israel, including building in Jewish localities in Judea, Samaria, and the Gaza area.

**Civil engineering works** refers to construction of roads, widening and reconstruction of roads, installation of water pipes, installation of drainage pipes (for concentration and disposal of sewage water), canalization (for concentration and disposal of rainwater), and other work.

Unlike other industries, the building industry is characterized by sharp fluctuations in the volume of activity. The industry is sensitive to change in overall business activity, and fluctuations in building tend to cause fluctuations in the overall economy.

In 2005, the gross domestic capital formation in building amounted to NIS 47.3 billion – 55% of that sum was allocated to residential building, 25% to non-residential building, and 20% to civil engineering projects.

Construction of Dwellings Completed



## Area of construction

Construction completed - 7,672,000 sq. m.

Construction begun - 6,875,000 sq. m.

## Dwellings

Construction completed - 32,416

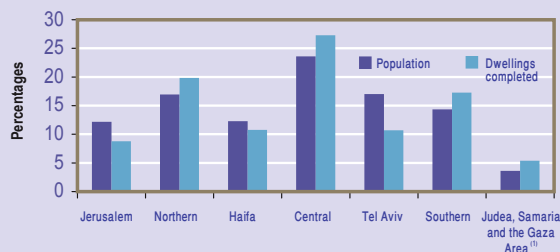
Construction begun - 30,609

## Widening roads and construction of new roads

Completed - 433 km.

Begun - 534 km.

Dwellings Completed, Compared with Population Growth, by District, 2005



<sup>1)</sup> Data reflect changes following the evacuation of Israeli localities (Jewish localities) in the Gaza area and in northern Samaria under the disengagement plan law 2005.

## Electricity Supply, 2005

|                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Total                 | 44,016 million KWH |
| Household consumption | 13,720 million KWH |
| Trade                 | 13,083 million KWH |
| Manufacturing         | 11,610 million KWH |
| Water pumping         | 2,707 million KWH  |
| Agriculture           | 1,699 million KWH  |
| Bulk                  | 1,196 million KWH  |

Source: Israel Electric Corporation Ltd. and manufacturing establishments with thermal power stations of 300 KWH and over.

## Water Consumption by Purpose, 2004

|              |                            |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| Agricultural | 1,129 million cubic meters |
| Domestic     | 712 million cubic meters   |
| Industrial   | 113 million cubic meters   |

## Water Production (Millions of Cubic Meters), 2004

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Total   | 2,128 |
| Mekorot Water Co. - Total                         | 1,457 |
| Wells   | 507   |
| National Water Carrier                            | 527   |
| Surface water                                     | 226   |
| Effluents and Dan Area Wastewater Treatment Works | 197   |
| Other producers - Total                           | 671   |
| Wells   | 320   |
| Surface water                                     | 223   |
| Effluents   | 128   |

Source: The Water Commission

# MANUFACTURING, COMMERCE AND SERVICES



Over the years, the Israeli economy has developed from a small, closed economy to a relatively large, developed economy that uses modern methods and advanced technologies for manufacturing.

Manufacturing in Israel has evolved from small establishments that engaged primarily in processing of agricultural products and clothing, to high technology production.

The Central Bureau of Statistics collects monthly data from a sample of about 2,200 manufacturing establishments. The data are used to prepare current manufacturing indices, which serve as indicators of the development of manufacturing in particular and of the economy in general.

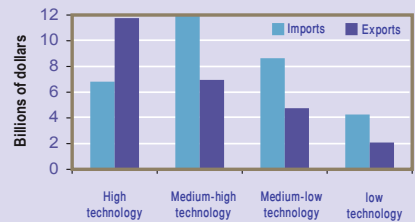
In 2005, the Gross Domestic Product of manufacturing amounted to NIS 75 billion (excluding diamonds) and GDP per work-hour per employee job amounted to about NIS 108.

The manufacturing export was NIS 114 billion (41% of the total revenue in manufacturing), and is based mainly on high-tech products.

## Establishments, Jobs and Revenue in Manufacturing, by Technological Intensity, 2005

| Technological Intensity  | Establishments | Jobs    | Revenue (NIS Billions) |
|--|----------------|---------|------------------------|
| Total - absolute numbers   | 12,088         | 333,400 | 279                    |
| Percentages  | 100.0          | 100.0   | 100.0                  |
| High-tech (electronics, aircraft, and pharmaceuticals)   | 4.6            | 24.6    | 27.6                   |
| Medium-high tech (chemicals excl. pharmaceuticals, machinery, electrical equipment, and transport equipment excl. aircraft)    | 9.2            | 13.7    | 25.4                   |
| Medium-low tech (Mining and quarrying, rubber and plastic, basic metals, and metal products)                                   | 35.7           | 24.7    | 20.1                   |
| Low technology (Food products, beverages, textiles, wearing apparel, leather products, paper, printing, wood and its products) | 50.5           | 37.0    | 26.9                   |

## Manufacturing Exports and Imports (Gross) by Technological Intensity, 2005 (excluding diamonds)



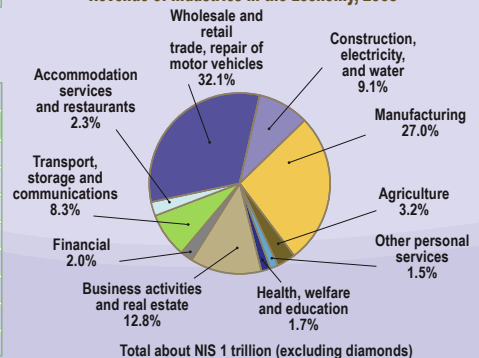
## Establishments and Jobs, by Sector, 2005

| Sector                          | Establishments   |             | Jobs             |             |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
|                                 | Absolute numbers | Percentages | Absolute numbers | Percentages |
| Total                           | 12,088           | 100.0       | 333,400          | 100.0       |
| Private                         | 11,835           | 97.9        | 281,400          | 84.4        |
| Kibbutz and cooperative society | 238              | 2.0         | 26,800           | 8.0         |
| Public                          | 14               | 0.1         | 25,200           | 7.6         |

## Establishments and Jobs, by District, 2005

| District  | Establishments   |             | Employed Persons |             |
|-----------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
|           | Absolute numbers | Percentages | Absolute numbers | Percentages |
| Total     | 12,088           | 100.0       | 333,400          | 100.0       |
| Thereof:  |                  |             |                  |             |
| Jerusalem | 1,115            | 9.2         | 21,000           | 6.3         |
| Northern  | 1,587            | 13.1        | 57,000           | 17.1        |
| Haifa     | 1,238            | 10.2        | 45,500           | 13.6        |
| Central   | 3,240            | 26.8        | 94,900           | 28.5        |
| Tel Aviv  | 3,557            | 29.4        | 75,700           | 22.7        |
| Southern  | 1,185            | 9.8         | 34,900           | 10.5        |

## Revenue of Industries in the Economy, 2005





# SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

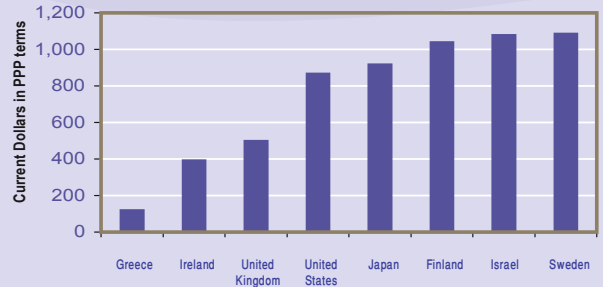
## Research and Development (R&D)

Modern economies rely on research and technology, including advanced technology for communications and dissemination of information.

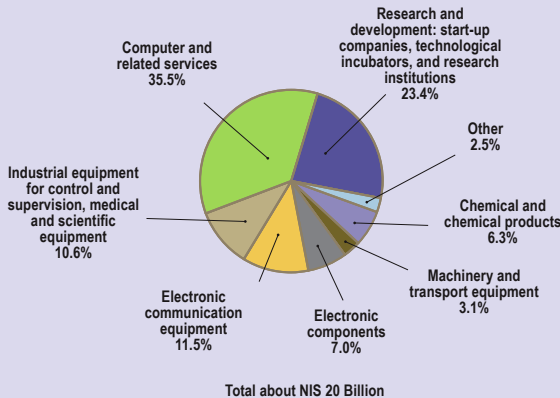
The value of investment in research and development in Israel as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the highest in the world.

An increasing share of industries use advanced technologies in the production process, and manufacturing exports consist primarily of commodities that were produced using these technologies. Additionally, industries that use advanced technologies to provide information and communication technology services have developed rapidly in recent years.

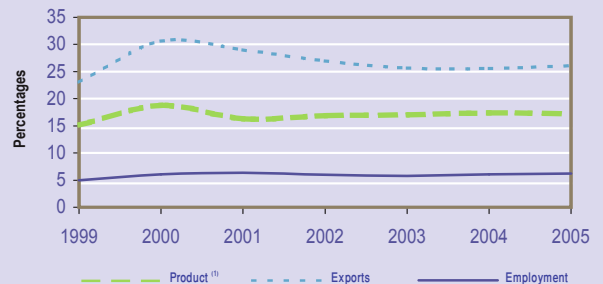
**National Expenditure on Research and Development Per Capita - International Comparison, 2004**



**Expenditures for business research and development 2004**



**Share of ICT Industries, out of the Total Economy**



<sup>1</sup>out of the total business sector

## Information and Communications Technologies (ICT)

Information and Communications Technologies are among the fastest growing industries in the past decade. These industries include manufacturers of hardware, as well as companies that deal with software, broadcasting, and display of information. ICT is characterized by high productivity (in 2005, jobs in those industries, which comprise 8% of all jobs in the business sector, produced 17% of the product in that sector). ICT industries conduct extensive research and development activities, and a considerable share of the output in ICT is allocated to export.

Israel occupies a leading position in various information technology indicators in comparison to many countries that are members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

*Did you know?*

In 2005, 26% of all exports were from Information and Communications Technologies (ICT).

# TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS



Transport, storage, and communications includes: land transport, sea transport, air transport, transportation services, storage, parking lots and freight terminals, postal and courier services, and communication.

In 2005 there are about 17,600 km. of urban, non-urban, and access roads in Israel. About 2.1 million Israeli civilian vehicles traveled approximately 42,000 million kilometers.

77% of the vehicles (1.6 million) are private cars; 351 thousand (16.8%) are trucks and commercial vehicles, 11,800 vehicles are buses (0.6%), and the remaining 118 thousand vehicles (5.6%) are minibuses, taxis, special service vehicles, and motorcycles.

About 3 million licenced drivers drove these vehicles, and caused about 17,000 road accidents with casualties (excluding accidents with casualties that occurred in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Area). About 35,000 persons were injured in those accidents. Of those, 448 persons were killed, bringing the total number of deaths in road accidents (excluding Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Area) to 23,860 since the establishment of the State.

*Did you know?*

The number of railway passengers is more than five times greater today than it was a decade ago.

## Number of Vehicles per 1,000 Residents, 2003

|         |     |         |     |
|---------|-----|---------|-----|
| USA     | 783 | France  | 596 |
| Austria | 668 | Canada  | 577 |
| Greece  | 664 | Belgium | 563 |
| Germany | 647 | Israel  | 294 |

Source: International Road Federation

## Accidents with Casualties, by Type of Accident, 2005

|                             |        |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Total - Absolute numbers    | 16,987 |
|                             | 100.0% |
| Front-to-side collision     | 51.3%  |
| Hitting a pedestrian        | 15.7%  |
| Front-to-rear end collision | 10.5%  |
| Other collision             | 6.8%   |
| Sideswipe                   | 5.8%   |
| Head-on collision           | 4.2%   |
| Overturning                 | 2.7%   |
| Running off road, skidding  | 1.8%   |
| Other                       | 1.2%   |

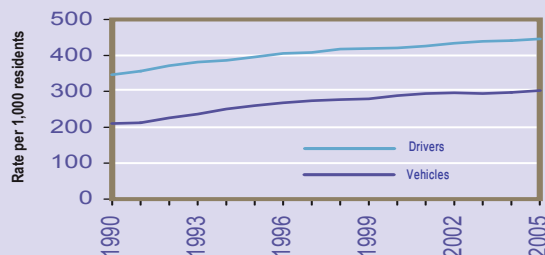
## Railways (2005)

Passengers – 26,767,000  
Freight – 7,476,600 tons

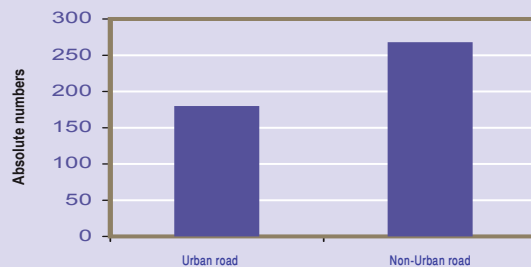
## Ships (2005)

Ships sailing - 5,720  
Passengers - 298,000  
Freight - 49,858 thousand tons

## Vehicles and Drivers



## Killed in Road Accidents, 2005



## Aircraft (International) (2005)

Aircraft landings - 29,230  
Passengers - 8,586,000  
Thereof: In Israeli aircraft - 4,405,200  
Freight - 313,366 tons  
Thereof: in Israeli aircraft - 202,845 tons

## Post and Communications (2005)

Total mail – 775 million items  
1,556,000 parcels  
13,913 public telephones  
41% of all households are connected to the Internet  
84% of all households have at least one cellphone

# TOURISM



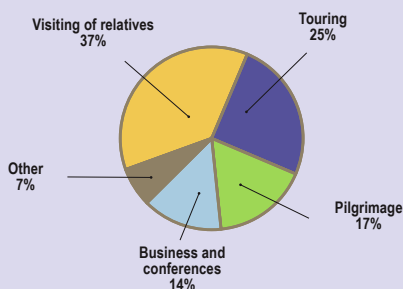
Foreign and domestic tourism have considerable economic, social, and political significance. The development of tourism can be attributed to a number of causes, such as: increased disposable income, increased paid vacation in workplaces, reduction of prices for transportation, increased leisure hours, and changes in habits for spending leisure time.

There are three main types of tourism:

Inbound tourism, Israelis travelling abroad, and domestic tourism.

The number of tourist arrivals to Israel and departures of Israelis abroad is a sensitive barometer of Israel's economic and security situation. In 2005, about 1,900,000 tourists arrived in Israel, and about 3,700,000 Israelis travelled abroad.

**Tourists by main purpose of visit, 2005**

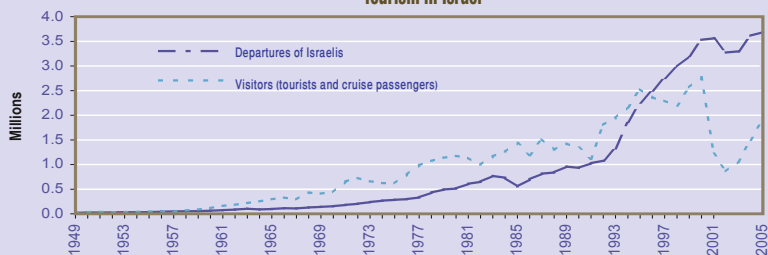


## ACCOMMODATION SERVICES, 2005

| Accommodation services                               | Person-nights in all accommodation services | 23,679,600 |
|--|---|------------|
|  |   | 100.0%     |
|  | Tourist hotels                              | 80.6%      |
|  | Other hotels                                | 5.4%       |
|  | Rural tourism                               | 9.2%       |
|  | Youth hostels                               | 3.6%       |
|  | Field schools                               | 1.2%       |
| <b>Total person-nights in accommodation services</b> |   |            |
|  |   | 100.0%     |
|  | Israeli person-nights                       | 68%        |
|  | Tourist person-nights                       | 32%        |

| Tourist hotels | Hotels   | 334        |
|----------------|--|------------|
|                | Rooms  | 46,716     |
|                | Person-nights in tourist hotels                            | 19,087,000 |
|                | Tourist person-nights as a percentage of all person-nights | 35.5%      |
|                | Room occupancy   | 57.3%      |

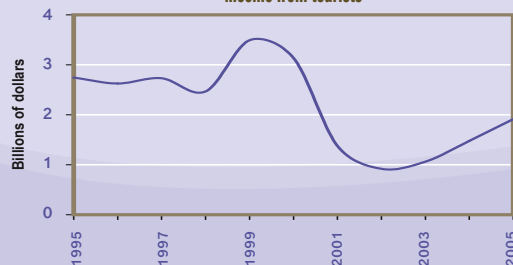
## Tourism in Israel



*Did you know?*

In 2005 there were 532 departures per 1,000 residents of Israel.

## income from tourists



# AGRICULTURE

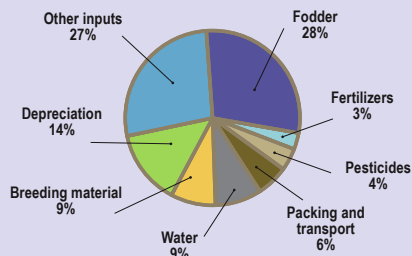
Agriculture includes: Plant crops, afforestation, gardening, livestock and livestock products. The agriculture industry has undergone many changes over the years. Israeli agriculture is developing in terms of the quantity and quality of produce, as well as in terms of diversification and growth in plant crops and livestock breeding. There has also been a considerable improvement in methods of cultivation: irrigation, greenhouses, and mechanical equipment for processing and harvesting of crops.



## Area for Agriculture (Thousand dunams), 2005

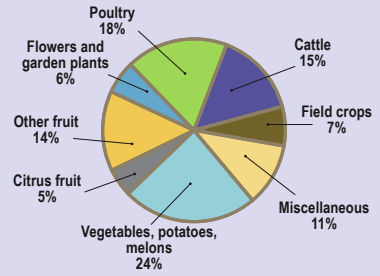
|                                  |       |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Total                            | 3,951 |
| Thereof:                         |       |
| Field crops                      | 1,561 |
| Vegetables, potatoes, and melons | 650   |
| Plantations                      | 549   |
| Citrus fruit                     | 165   |

## Input (Resources Invested) 2005



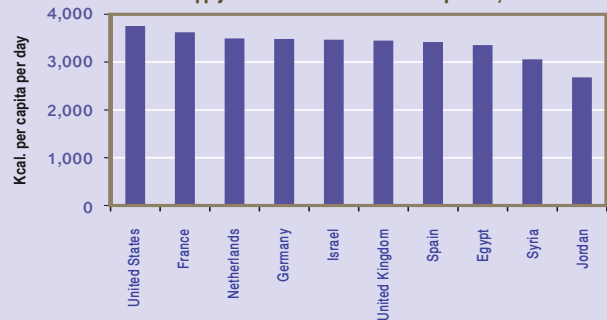
Total input - NIS 12.7 billion

## Output (Final products) 2005

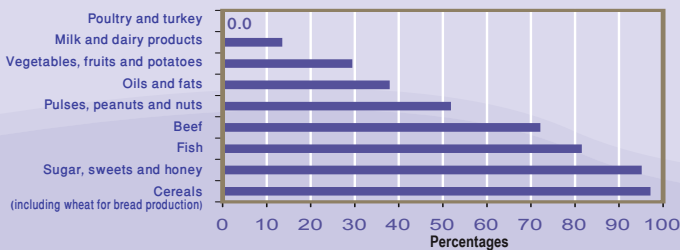


Total output - NIS 19 billion

## Supply of calories - international comparison, 2003



## Import dependency ratio of Israel by main products 2005



## Did you know?

Planted forests in Israel comprise 5% of the land area in the country. In 2005, the forest area (under the care of the Jewish National Fund) spanned 997,000 dunams.



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Tel Aviv-Yafo: 86 Menachem Begin Rd. (Petah Tiqwa Rd.),  
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Prepared by: Orit Penso

Consultation: Yael Nathan

With the participation of (by alphabetical order):  
Arie Aharon, Shoshi Einhorn, Miri Ben-Tolila,  
Simcha Bar-Eliezer, Helen Brusilovsky,  
Nava Brenner, Norma Gurovich, Yosi Gidanian,  
Vered Granit, Nurit Dobrin, Amir Davidson,  
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George Kun, Shifra Kopfstein, Bilha Rosenberg,  
Ayala Roitman, Naama Rotem,  
Dr. Arkady Shnaider.

Translation: Miriam Schneiderman

Figures: Natasha Reznik

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