



ISRAEL IN FIGURES 2012

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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.

The data presented here are updated to 2011, 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. 63, 2012* and to the CBS website (www.cbs.gov.il), and to other CBS products that deal specifically with the topic in question.



Prof. Shlomo Yitzhaki
The Government Statistician

Jerusalem 2012



ABOUT THE CBS

The **CBS** was established several months after the establishment of the State of Israel, and is an independent unit affiliated with the Prime Minister's Office.

The CBS was established as a direct continuation of the activities of the statistics departments of the British Mandate government, and the activities of the Jewish Agency for Israel, which operated during the Mandate period.

The Central Bureau of Statistics is headed by the Government Statistician, who is also the director of the CBS and works together with the Public Advisory Council for Statistics.

The CBS operates according to the Statistics Ordinance (new version) 1972. The Statistics Ordinance delineates the functions of the CBS, its mode of operation, the obligation of the public to provide information to the CBS, the obligation of the CBS to keep the information confidential, and the obligation of the CBS to publish the results of its work.

The mission of the CBS is to provide updated, high quality and independent statistical information to a wide variety of users in Israel and abroad.

The target audience of the CBS includes the Knesset, the government, local authorities, international organizations, research institutions, businesses, the media, students, and the general public.

Principles Guiding the Work of the CBS

- Acts by legal authority to collect and disseminate official data on the society and economy of Israel.
- Is sovereign and independent.
- Leads the national statistical system.
- Provides information that addresses the needs of a wide variety of users.
- Seeks to broaden the use of statistical data.
- Produces statistical information while scrupulously ensuring its high quality.
- Works towards continuously improving the quality of data and the processes of data production.
- Works towards the enrichment of the organization's human capital, and towards the continuous improvement of its organizational and technological infrastructure.
- Works towards reducing the public's response burden, and achieving the cooperation of data providers.
- Adheres to the principles of protecting the confidentiality of the data collected.

THE STATE OF ISRAEL



Declaration of Independence: 14 May 1948.

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.



Prickly sage

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 city: 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.

The legislative branch is the Knesset, which is the parliament of the State of Israel. It is located in Jerusalem, and has 120 members. The present Knesset is the 18th in number, and the elections for this Knesset were held on 10 February 2009.

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

The 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 President is elected by the Knesset every seven years, and his main duties are representational.

The first President: Dr. Chaim Weizmann, sworn into office on 16 February 1949.

The incumbent President: Shimon Peres, sworn into office on 13 June 2007.

The Prime Minister:

The first Prime Minister was David Ben-Gurion. The first government was established on 8 March 1949.

The incumbent Prime Minister: Binyamin Netanyahu, has been in office since 31 March 2009.

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.

THE STATE OF ISRAEL (CONTINUED)

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

Land area: 21,643 sq. km.

Area of lakes: 429 sq. 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.

Lowest point: The Dead Sea - 424 m. below sea level.

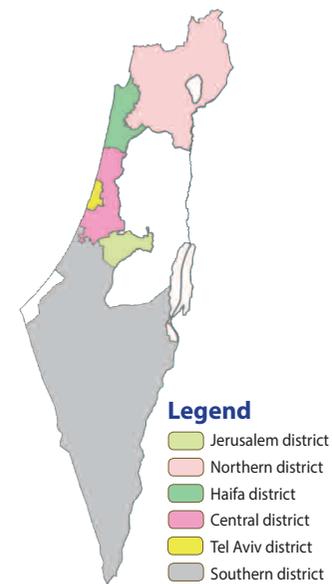
Highest point: Mount Hermon - 2,224 m.

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

Main streams: Alexander, Besor, Hadera, Yarqon, Sa'ar, 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



Area, Population and Population Density, by District End of 2011

District	Area (sq. km.)	Population(1)	Population density (persons per sq. km. of land)
Total	21,643(2)	7,836,600	347.0(3)
	100.0%	100.0%	
Jerusalem	3.0%	12.4%	1,483.7
Northern	20.7%	16.6%	291.6
Haifa	4.0%	11.8%	1,070.7
Central	6.0%	24.2%	1,463.8
Tel Aviv	0.8%	16.5%	7,522.2
Southern	65.5%	14.3%	79.1

(1) 4.2% of the total population lives in Israeli localities in the Judea and Samaria Area.

(2) Not including area of lakes.

(3) Excl. Judea and Samaria Area.

Urban Localities (100,000 residents and more), End of 2011

	Name of locality	Number of residents
1	Jerusalem	804,400
2	Tel Aviv-Yafo	404,800
3	Haifa	270,300
4	Rishon LeZiyyon	232,400
5	Ashdod	212,300
6	Petah Tiqwa	210,400
7	Be'er Sheva	196,300
8	Netanya	189,700
9	Holon	182,600
10	Bene Beraq	163,300
11	Ramat Gan	148,000
12	Bat Yam	128,200
13	Rehovot	118,100
14	Ashqelon	117,400

KEY FIGURES

2011, unless otherwise stated

Population	
Population - Total (end of year)	7,836,600
Males	3,874,800
Females	3,961,800
Selected age groups	
0-14	28.2%
65+	10.3%
Percentage of annual population growth	1.8%
Percentage of natural increase out of the total	88.7%
Urban population	91.4%

Vital Statistics	
Crude marriage rate (2010)	6.3
Median marriage age (1st marriage) - grooms (2010)	27.3
Median marriage age (1st marriage) - brides (2010)	24.3
Live births	166,296
Crude birth rate	21.4
Total fertility rate	3.00
Deaths	40,819
Crude mortality rate	5.3
Infant mortality rate	3.5
Life expectancy – males	80.0
Life expectancy – females	83.6

Households	
No. of households	2,204,100
Average no. of persons per household	3.35
One-person households	17.7%

Families	
Number of families	1,834,800
Average no. of persons per household	3.73

Standard of Living	
2010	
Total monthly consumption expenditure per household (NIS)	13,496
Total	100.0%
Food	16.4%
Housing	25.0%
Dwelling and household maintenance	9.6%
Furniture and household equipment	3.7%
Clothing and footwear	3.2%
Health	5.0%
Education, culture and entertainment	12.7%
Transport and communications	19.8%
Miscellaneous goods and services	4.6%
Gross monthly money income per household (NIS)	14,385
Total	100.0%
From work	77.1%
From capital	3.5%
From pension and provident funds	6.3%
From allowances and assistance	13.1%
Ownership of durable goods per household	Percentage of all households
Air conditioner	78.7%
Clothes dryer	36.1%
Computer	76.6%
Internet connection	68.1%
Dishwasher	34.3%
Freezer	21.5%
Two cars or more	19.2%

Health	
Beds in hospitals	43,102
Thereof: Beds for general care	14,771
Beds per 1,000 residents	5.5
Thereof: Percentage of beds for general care	1.9
Hospitalization days	14,788,200
Thereof: General hospitalization days	5,247,300
Hospitalization days per 1,000 residents	1,904
Thereof: Rate of general hospitalization	675.7
Physicians (up to age 65) ⁽¹⁾	26,064
Physicians (up to age 65) per 1,000 residents ⁽¹⁾	3.33

(1) Licensed physicians (even those not practicing medicine).

Recipients of Pensions and Allowances from the National Insurance Institute	
Old age and survivors	780,107
Maternity grant	163,402
Maternity allowance	105,740
Child allowance	2,519,101
Income support benefits (families)	105,292
Unemployment benefits	57,354

Education	
Students – total	2,412,740
Total	100.0%
Pre-primary education	20.8%
Primary education	37.4%
Secondary education (lower and upper)	26.2%
Schools for apprentices under the supervision of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labor	0.6%
Non-academic post-secondary institutions	2.7%
Academic colleges	4.0%
Colleges of education	1.2%
Universities	5.2%
The Open University	1.9%
Teaching staff – total⁽¹⁾	139,312
Pre-primary education (kindergarten teachers in formal education)	12,866
Primary education	71,786
Lower secondary education	29,695
Upper secondary education	41,431

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

Culture	
Commercial movie theaters (incl. cinematheques)	49
Tickets sold	12,462,537
2010	
Visits to museums	4,713,644
Thereof:	
Jerusalem District	1,563,286
Haifa District	899,122
Tel Aviv District	1,175,248
Books and booklets published	5,261

KEY FIGURES (CONTINUED)

2011, unless otherwise stated

Law and Public Order	
Judges in the Supreme Court	13
Judges in district courts	163
Judges in magistrates' courts	395
Judges in labour tribunals	59
Judges in Rabbinical courts	95

Licensed lawyers	49,021
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Israel police	27,128
Prison wardens	9,179
Files opened by the police	364,730

Labour and Wages	
Population aged 15+ - Total	5,584,900
Civilian labour force	3,204,200
Civilian labour force, out of total aged 15+	57.4%
Males	62.3%
Females	52.6%
Employed persons out of total aged 15+	54.2%
Unemployed persons out of total civilian labour force	5.6%
Average wage per employee job (NIS)	8,741

Prices	
	(% change compared with previous year)
Consumer Price Index	2.2
Price Index of Inputs in Residential Building	3.8
Wholesale Price Index of Manufacturing Output	6.9

National Economy	
Gross Domestic Product (percentage of change compared with previous year)	4.6
Gross Domestic Product - in international prices - (Purchasing Power Parities - PPP) - billions of \$	216.8
Gross Domestic Product per capita - in international prices - (Purchasing Power Parities - PPP) - \$	27,927
Fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	18.7
Government consumption (% of GDP)	24.2
Government liabilities (% of GDP)	72.6

Balance of Payments	
Current account (% of GDP)	0.8%
Current account excl. direct defence imports (% of GDP)	1.7%
Israel's external liabilities (millions of \$)	223,264
Israel's external assets (millions of \$)	257,321
Imports of goods and services (millions of \$)	92,209
Exports of goods and services (millions of \$)	91,013

Agriculture	
Agricultural area (thousand dunams)	2,892
Total agricultural output (NIS billion)	28.4

Manufacturing	
	(% change compared with previous year)
Index of Manufacturing Production - total (excl. diamonds)	2.0
Mining and quarrying	-7.3
Food, beverages and tobacco	3.5
Textiles and wearing apparel	-4.0
Leather and leather products	-8.4
Wood and wood products, and furniture	4.5
Paper and paper products	-0.2
Printing and publishing	-2.6
Rubber and plastic	6.5
Chemical and petroleum products	-3.9
Non-metallic mineral products	3.9
Basic metal	6.1
Metal products	11.1
Machinery	4.4
Electrical and electronic equipment	3.0
Transport equipment	6.1
Miscellaneous	-4.3

Energy	
2010	
Total final consumption of energy (tons of oil equivalent)	13,481,600
Final consumption of electricity (tons of oil equivalent)	4,269,800

Construction	
Area of building completed (sq. m.)	8,857,000
Area of building begun (sq. m.)	11,215,000
No. of dwellings - building completed	34,152
No. of dwellings - building begun	45,009
Construction and widening of roads - completed (km.) (2010)	385
Construction and widening of roads - begun (km.) (2010)	299

Tourism and Tourist Hotels	
Departures of Israelis	4,387,200
Returns of Israelis	4,373,300
Visitor arrivals	3,362,000
Tourist hotels	338
Rooms in tourist hotels	47,578
Person-nights in tourist hotels	21,860,100
Tourist person-nights as a percentage of all person-nights	45.5%
Room occupancy	65.9%

Transport	
Licensed to drive	3,630,769
Kilometers traveled - millions of kilometers a year	50,693
Private vehicles	2,164,385
Trucks and commercial vehicles	347,980
Buses	15,382
Railway: Passengers	35,930,000
Freight (tons)	6,229,300
Air transport: passengers	12,343,000
Planes landed	42,745
Road Accidents⁽¹⁾	
Road accidents with casualties	14,127
Casualties in road accidents	27,141
Thereof: killed	341

(1) Excl. the Judea and Samaria Area.

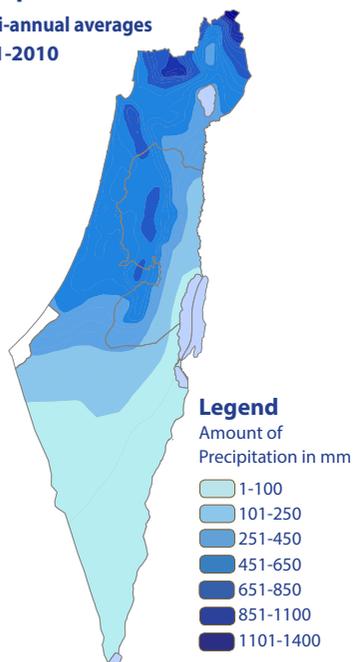
Communications	
Land lines	3,336,000
Public telephones	12,500

Environment	
Solid household and commercial waste (millions of tons)	8.4
Emissions of greenhouse gases (millions of tons, in CO ₂ equivalent) (2010)	76.4
Average salinity in Coastal Aquifer (mg cl/l)	223
Average salinity in the Sea of Galilee (mg cl/l)	273

CLIMATE

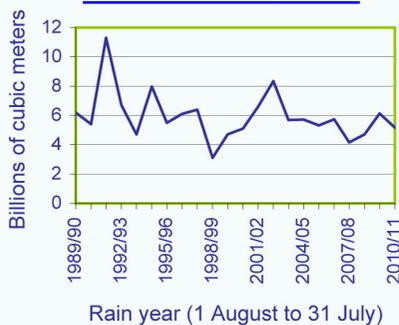
Precipitation

Multi-annual averages
1981-2010



Source: 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) in 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.



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.

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.

The source of data on the climate of Israel is the Meteorological Service.

Precipitation				
Station	Multi-annual average 1981-2010		2010-2011	
	Precipitation (mm)	No. of rain-days per year (with more than 1 mm. per day)	Precipitation (mm)	No. of rain-days per year (with more than 1 mm. per day)
Jerusalem (Center)	537	43	325	39
Tel Aviv (Kiryat Shaul)	583	45	492	40
Haifa (Port)	539	48	612	50
Zefat (Har Kena'an)	671	55	754	57
Be'er Sheva (Negev Institute)	195	27	152	19
Elat	22	4	12	5

The greatest amount of rain in the 2010/11 rain-year was recorded at Beit Jann - 1,246 mm. The least amount of rain in the 2010/11 rain-year was recorded in Elat - 11 mm.

Temperatures (°C) Multi-annual average						
Station	1995 – 2009				1981-2000	
	Monthly average min/max daily temperature				No. of days per year with temperature	
	January		July			
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Above 30°	Below 10°
Jerusalem (Center)	6.9	12.8	20.2	30.0	44	116
Tel Aviv (Western coast)	10.2	17.6	24.2	29.9	41	52
Haifa (Technion)	9.5	15.5	22.6	28.5	87	67
Zefat (Har Kena'an)	5.1	10.2	19.9	30.7	51	146
Beer-Sheva (Negev Institute)	7.1	17.7	21.3	34.7	126	102
Elat	10.4	21.3	27.3	40.4	202	44

The highest temperature recorded in 2011: 46.3 °C in Gilgal (30.7.2011)

The lowest temperature recorded in 2011: -6.7°C in Merom Golan (7.12.2011)

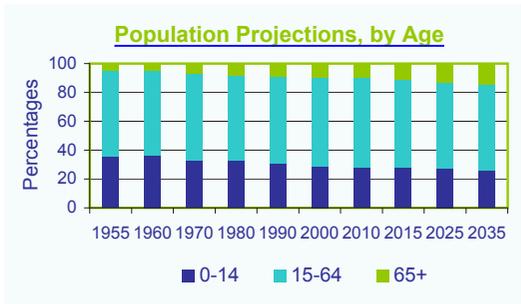
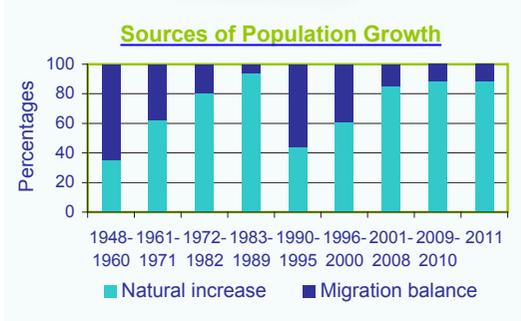
POPULATION

Did you know?
 43% of all Jews in the world live in Israel.
 About one-tenth of the Israeli population (about 804,500 persons) are 65 and older. 57% of them are women.

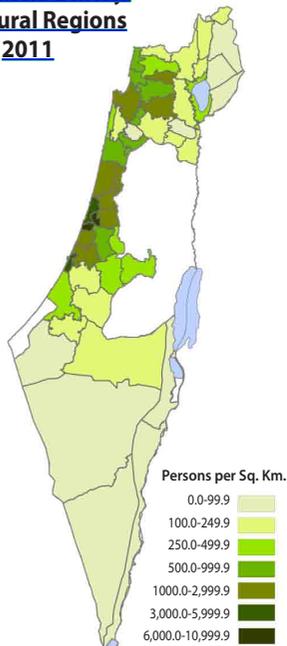
On 31 December 2011, the population of Israel numbered about 7.8 million inhabitants. The population of Israel comprises the following groups:

Jews and others	79.4%
Total	100.0%
Jews	94.9%
Non-Arab Christians	0.5%
Not classified by religion	4.6%
Arabs	20.6%
Total	100.0%
Moslems	84.1%
Arab-Christians	7.8%
Druze	8.1%

The population data are based on the last population Census (2008), 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 from 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 Density, by Natural Regions 2011



Population of Israel, End of 2011

	Total	Jews and others		Arabs
		Total	Thereof: Jews	
Population - Total¹	7,836,600	6,225,700	5,907,500	1,610,900
Males	3,874,800	3,061,200	2,914,200	813,600
Females	3,961,800	3,164,600	2,993,300	797,300
Percentage of annual population growth	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.4
Percentage of population aged 0-18	34.4	31.7	32.1	44.8
Percentage of population aged 19-64	55.3	56.4	55.8	51.2
Percentage of population aged 65+	10.3	11.9	12.1	4.0
Percentage of urban population (localities with 2,000 residents and more)	91.4	90.6	90.3	94.8
Percentage of population:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jerusalem District	12.4	10.7	11.0	18.8
Northern District	16.6	9.8	9.7	43.1
Haifa District	11.8	11.1	10.9	14.5
Central District	24.2	27.9	28.2	9.7
Tel Aviv District	16.5	20.5	20.5	1.1
Southern District	14.3	14.7	14.3	12.8

(1) 4.2% of the total population resides in Israeli localities in the Judea and Samaria Area.

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 2011)	166,296	126,550	121,520	39,746
Crude birth rate (births per 1,000 persons in the average population)	21.4	20.5	20.8	25.0
Total fertility rate (average number of children a woman is expected to bear during her lifetime)	3.00	2.90	2.98	3.30

Deaths (in 2011)	40,819	36,462	35,118	4,357
Crude mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 persons in the average population)	5.3	5.9	6.0	2.7
Infant mortality rate (infant mortality per 1,000 live births)	3.5	2.6	2.6	6.1

Life expectancy at birth (in 2011)				
Males	80.0	80.5	80.7	76.5
Females	83.6	83.9	83.9	80.9

Couples who married (in 2010)	47,855	..	35,887	10,220
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 persons in the average population)	6.3	..	6.2	7.8
Median marriage age (1st marriage)				
Males	27.3	..	27.6	25.8
Females	24.3	..	25.5	20.6

Couples who divorced (in 2010)	13,042	..	10,466	1,658
Crude divorce rate (divorces per 1,000 persons in the average population)	1.7	..	1.8	1.3

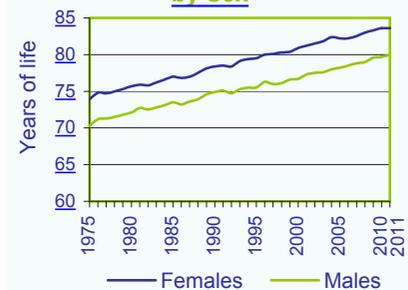
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(1) The data on marriage and divorce relate to Moslems only.

Total Fertility Rate



Life Expectancy at Birth, by Sex



IMMIGRATION



Did you know?

About 40% of all immigrants in 1948-2011 were born in the former USSR.

IMMIGRATION TO ISRAEL

From the establishment of the State of Israel to the end of 2011, about 3.1 million immigrants arrived in Israel. Of those, one-third were born in Asia-Africa, and two-thirds were born in Europe-America (incl. Oceania).

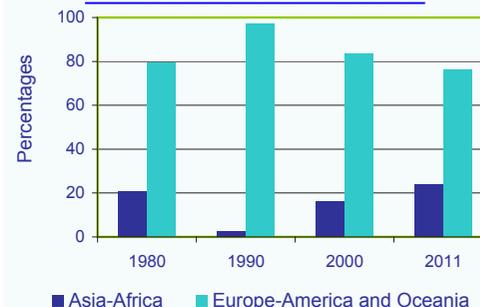
Over half the immigrants from Europe-America were born in the former USSR.

In 2011, about 16,900 immigrants arrived in Israel (about half of them aged 15-44). In 2011, about 52% of the immigrants were women.

Immigrants, by Country of Birth 1948-2011

Country of birth	
Total - absolute numbers	3,092,000
- percentages	100.0%
Thereof:	
Former USSR	39.3
Romania	9.0
Morocco	8.8
Poland	5.6
Iraq	4.2
United States	3.1
Ethiopia	2.9
Iran	2.5
Turkey	2.0

Immigrants, by Year of Immigration and Last Continent of Residence



ISRAELIS WHO STAYED ABROAD CONTINUOUSLY FOR A YEAR OR MORE

In 2010, about 15,600 Israelis went abroad and stayed there continuously for over a year. Of those, about 8,600 were born abroad.

In 2010, about 10,200 Israelis returned from abroad after a continuous stay of over a year.

The migration balance of Israelis who departed and returned in 2010 was negative, and amounted to about 5,400 Israelis.

The migration balance rate of Israelis is about 0.7 Israelis per 1,000 residents (the lowest rate in 30 years).

WORK MIGRATION

In 2011, 32,700 foreign workers with a work visa entered Israel, and 32,400 left the country.

Most of the foreign workers arrived from Thailand, the former USSR, and the Philippines.

The data were obtained from the file of arrivals and departures at the Ministry of Interior.

Arrivals and Departures of Persons with a Work Visa, by Selected Countries of Citizenship

	Arrived		Departed	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
Absolute numbers	32,300	32,700	29,500	32,400
Thereof:				
Percentages				
Thailand	23.5	30.0	26.1	24.7
Philippines	18.0	16.5	19.3	20.1
Former USSR	17.6	17.7	16.6	16.7
India	9.6	9.2	7.1	7.1
China	5.0	4.0	7.5	7.1
Nepal	4.6	5.5	5.8	6.8
Sri Lanka	6.5	5.5	3.4	4.9

HOUSEHOLDS & FAMILIES



Did you know?
About 8% of children up to age 17 live with a single parent.

Household: One person or a group of persons living together in one dwelling on a permanent basis most of the week, who have a common expense budget for food. A household may include persons who are not a family.

Family household: A household that contains at least one family.

Non-family household: Includes one person only or a group of persons who are not a family.

Family: 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 (63%). Today, the structure of households and families is more diverse than in the past, as a result of changing demographic, social, and economic trends in society.

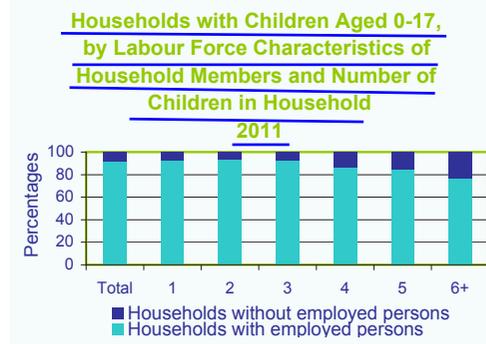
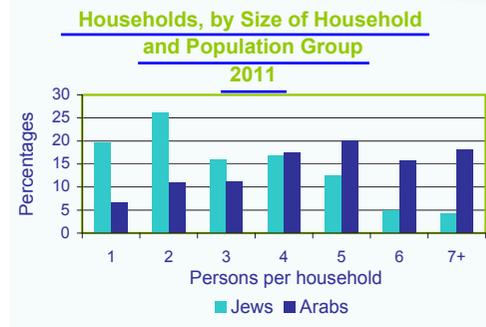
The structure of the households and families is influenced by a variety of factors, some of which are presented below:

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 has 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 USSR consists of a relatively high percentage of single-parent families.



Households, by Type of Household, 2011

Total	2,204,100
Total - percentages	100.0
Family households	80.8
One family	75.8
One family with others	2.9
Two or more families	2.2
Non-family households	19.2
Thereof: One-person households	17.7

Families, by Type of Family, 2011

Total	1,834,800
Total - percentages	100.0
Thereof:	
Couple without children	23.9
Couple with children	63.0
Youngest child aged: up to 17	49.3
Youngest child aged: 18+	13.8
Single parent	12.3
Youngest child aged: up to 17	5.8
Youngest child aged: 18+	6.4

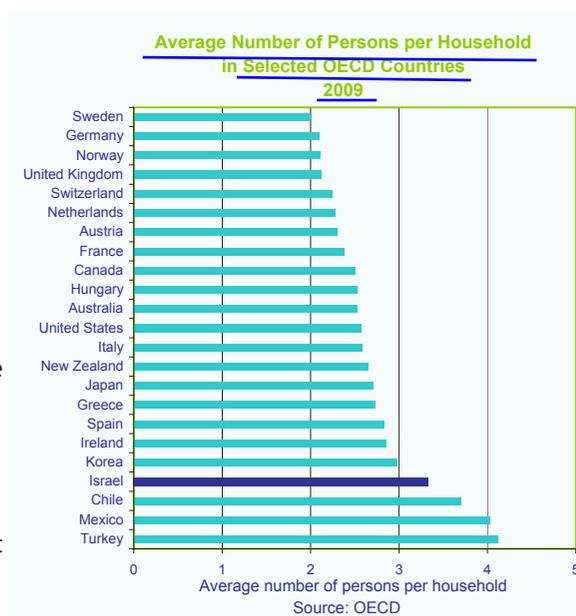
The number of households in 2011 was 2,204,100, and the average household size was 3.35 persons.

77% of the households had at least one employed person.

1,854,200 households had at least one person of working age – between 15 and retirement age. Of those households, 89% were households with employed persons.

In 78.3% 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 & FAMILIES (CONTINUED)

STANDARD OF LIVING

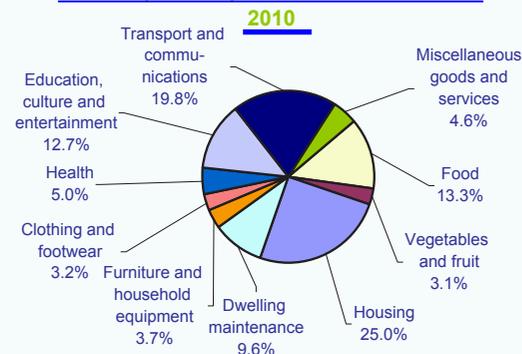
Standard of living is measured on the basis of two current household surveys conducted among the overall population of Israel: the Household Expenditure Survey, and the Income Survey.

The Household Expenditure Survey measures the total expenditures of households on goods and services, ownership of durable goods, ownership of dwellings, and total income.

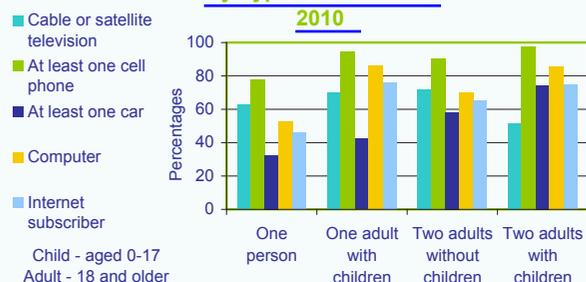
In the Income Survey, which combines data on income from the Household Expenditure Survey, the income of households is measured out of all sources of income: work, allowances, subsidies, pension, and capital.

The Household Expenditure Survey is the basis for determining the weights of the consumption basket of the Consumer Price Index, and the Income Survey is the basis for measuring poverty in Israel. These surveys are a boundless source of information that can be used in formulating social and economic policies in Israel as well as in academic and business sector research.

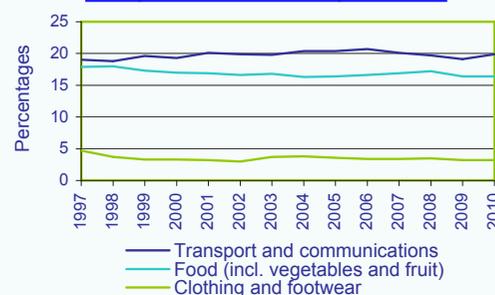
Consumption Expenditure of Households



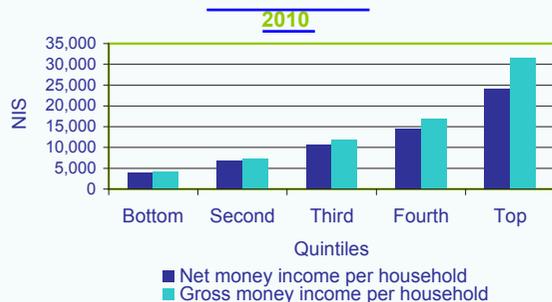
Ownership of Durable Goods, by Type of Household



The Share of Selected Consumption Groups in Household Expenditures



Monthly Income in Quintiles of Households, by Net Money Income per Standard Person



Housing Conditions, by Quintiles of Net Income Per Standard Person, 2010

	Quintiles					
	Total	Top	Fourth	Third	Second	Bottom
Living in owned dwellings						
Percent living in owned dwelling	69.2	83.2	79.8	69.5	65.6	48.1
No. of residential rooms in dwelling	4.1	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.6
Average no. of persons in household	3.6	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.8	5.4
Living in rented dwellings						
Percent living in rented dwelling	25.7	13.5	15.7	25.3	29.7	44.2
No. of residential rooms in dwelling	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.0
Average no. of persons in household	2.7	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.6	3.1



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.

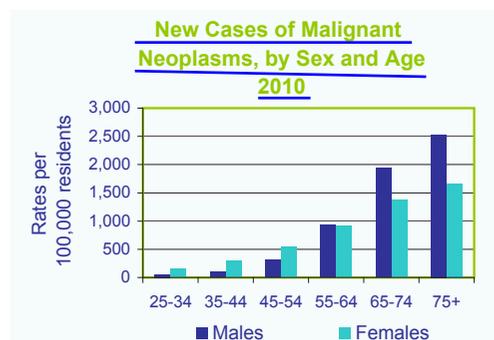
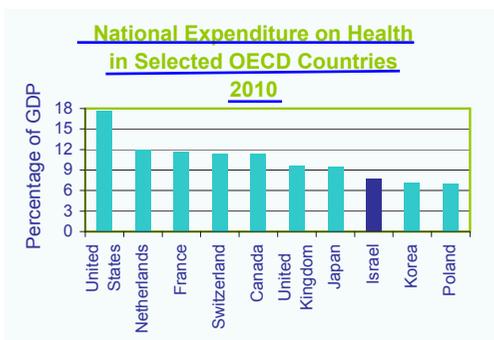
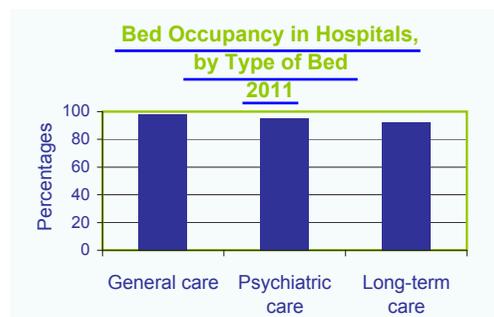
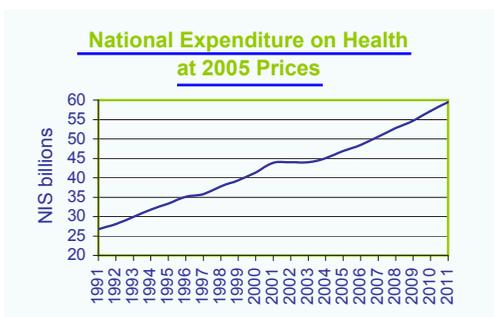
The national expenditure on health in 2011 was about NIS 67.4 billion.

The expenditure was divided according to the following sectors:

- 33.5% sick funds
- 55.1% private hospitals and households (including all general hospitals in the economy)
- 6.3% government, local authorities, the National Insurance Institute and national institutions
- 5.1% private non-profit institutions.

The rate of hospitalization days in general care declined by 35% from the mid-1970s to 2011. In psychiatric care, the rate of hospitalization days declined by 82%, and in long-term care and rehabilitation, the rate of hospitalization days increased by a factor of 2.7 during that period.

- **The main causes of death** in 2010 were malignant neoplasms (26% of all deaths), heart diseases (16%), Diabetes mellitus (6%), cerebrovascular disease (6%), and deaths due to external causes (not related to disease) (5%).
- From the mid-1970s to 2010, the age-standardized mortality rates from ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease dropped by over 80%, and from malignant neoplasms by approximately 20%.
- **AIDS cases:** At the end of 2011, 521 AIDS patients lived in Israel.
- **Persons diagnosed with HIV:** By the end of 2011, 5,658 HIV carriers were identified in Israel.



SOCIETY



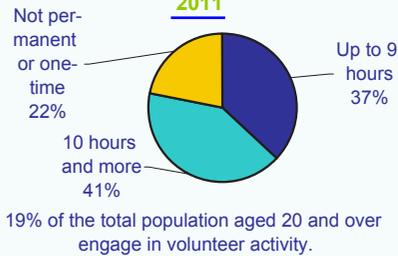
Did you know?
 49% of the persons aged 20 and over indicated that their native language is Hebrew;
 18% indicated that their native language is Arabic,
 and 15% indicated that their native language is Russian.

The Social Survey is a current annual survey, which has been conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics since 2002. The purpose of the survey is to provide up-to-date information on various aspects relating to the de-jure population of Israel, and on the living conditions of that population. The Survey is based on a sample of persons aged 20 and over.

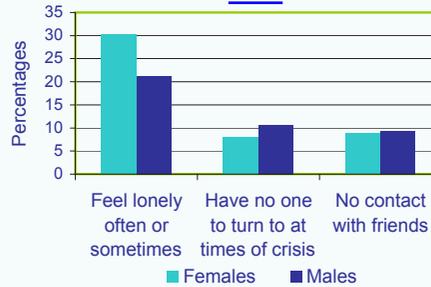
The survey questionnaire consists of two parts: The first part is the permanent core, which contains questions on various aspects of life such as health, housing, employment, education, financial situation, use of computers, religion and religiosity, family relationships, leisure, etc.

The second part of the survey is a variable module, which focuses on comprehensive examination of one or two topics. In 2010, the survey dealt with health and way of life, and with use of computers and Internet.

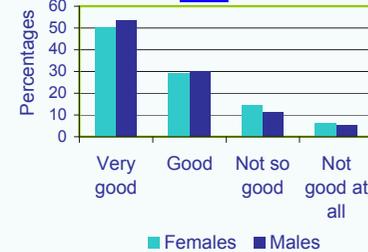
Volunteer Activity during the 12 Months Preceding the Interview, by Number of Hours a Month 2011



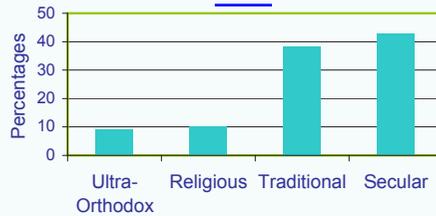
Sense of Loneliness, by Sex 2011



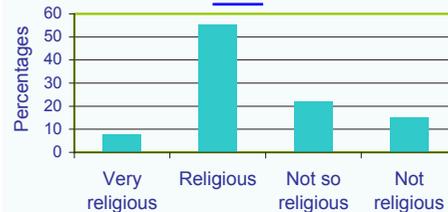
Self Assessment of Health 2011



Self-Definition of Religiosity among Jews 2011



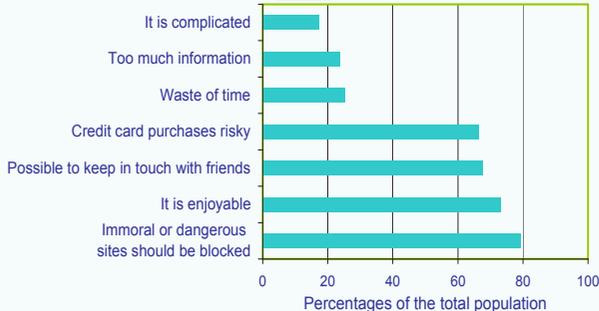
Self-Definition of Religiosity among Arabs 2011



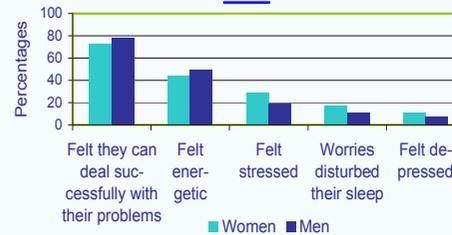
The topic **Health and Way of Life** relates to various aspects of health behavior, such as: self-assessed health, difficulty with daily functioning, eating habits, weight and diet, cigarette smoking, physical activity, sleep, exposure to the sun, medical examinations, and health insurance.

The topic **Use of Computers and Internet** relates to various aspects of computer and Internet use: the purpose of computer use, level of proficiency in information technology, attitudes toward children's use of computers and Internet, and attitudes toward the use of Internet.

Attitudes toward Use of Internet 2010

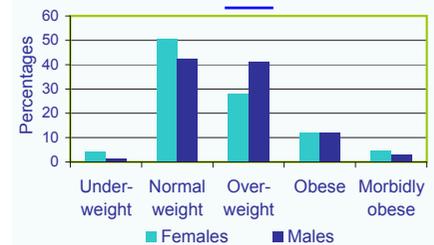


Persons Aged 20 and Over, by Self-Assessment of their Emotional State(1) 2010



(1) Frequently during the past 12 months.

Body Mass Index (BMI) and Sex 2010



WELFARE

WELFARE SERVICES

The Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Services provides most of the services to its target populations through social service departments (welfare bureaus).

Registered at a department of social services:

Anyone registered at social services, whether or not they have been defined as needing those services (clients and non-client family members).

In 2011, about 1,326,110 persons (comprising about 519,849 families) were registered at a social services department.

The rate of applications for social services was 169.2 per 1,000 persons in the population.

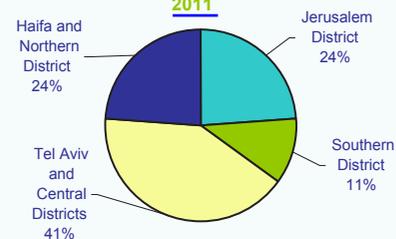
Placed in therapeutic settings: Persons placed by the Ministry of Social Affairs in out-of-home therapeutic settings, which are recognized and financed by the Ministry. Those individuals are referred by the "Care Planning Committee" in accordance with quotas allocated by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Source of the data: Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Services

Registered at Social Service Departments, 2011

	Registered at social services departments	Rate of applications per 1,000 persons
Absolute numbers	1,326,110	
Total	100.0%	169.2
Sex		
Men	46.0%	157.4
Women	54.0%	180.8
Population group		
Jews and others	71.3%	151.8
Thereof: Jews	68.0%	152.5
Arabs	27.3%	225.0
Marital status		
Married	34.2%	145.3
Never married	48.7%	162.0
Divorced	7.7%	241.0
Widowed	9.3%	409.0

Children aged 1-18 in Out-of-Home Therapeutic Placement, Financed by the Ministry of Social Affairs, by District(1)



(1) District by administrative distribution of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

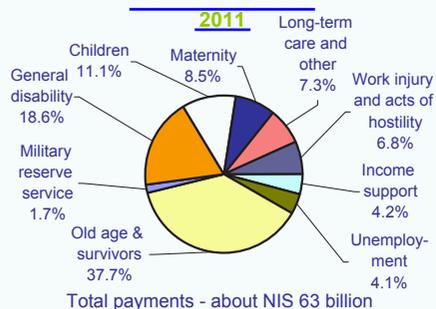
The total number of children aged 1-18 in out-of-home therapeutic placement was 8,033.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

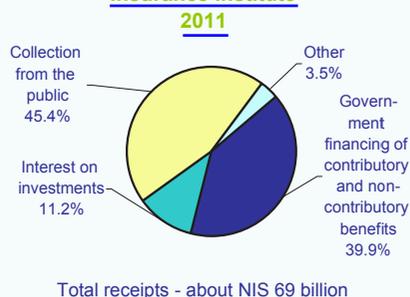
In 2011, the number of persons insured by National Insurance Institute was 3,284,000 (annual average). Of those, 2,695,000 were employees, and 280,000 were self-employed.

The total insurance fees collected by the National Insurance Institute amounted to about NIS 69 billion, and the total pension payments amounted to about NIS 63 billion.

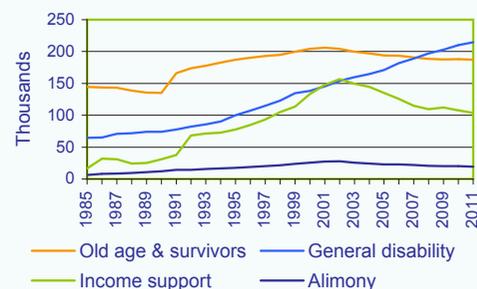
Benefit Payments of the National Insurance Institute



Receipts of the National Insurance Institute



Recipients of Income Maintenance Benefits



EDUCATION



Did you know?
The percentage of students in ultra-Orthodox primary schools increased from approximately 11% in 1995/96 to approximately 28% in 2009/10.

The data on education are presented by level of education. The levels of education are: pre-primary education, primary education, secondary education (lower secondary and upper secondary), tertiary – type B education, and higher education.

The educational system includes official education, and education that is recognized but not official. According to the State Education Law 1953, the educational system is divided according to types of supervision: State, State-Religious, and Other (which applies mainly to ultra-Orthodox education).

Students and Teaching Staff in the Educational System, 2010/11

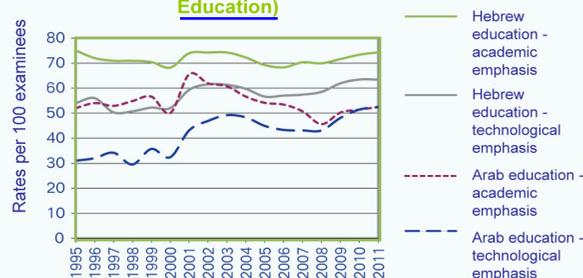
	Students	Teaching staff
Total (1)	2,035,002	139,312
Pre-primary education (teachers in formal education)	501,389	12,866
Primary education	901,630	71,786
Lower secondary education	263,736	29,695
Upper secondary education	368,247	41,431

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

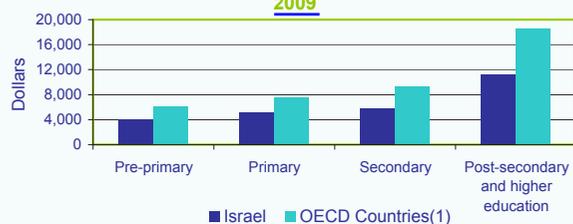
Persons Aged 15 and Over, by Years of Schooling (%) 2011

Years of Schooling	Aged 15 and over - total	Women	Men
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	3.4	4.5	2.3
5-12	52.3	49.9	54.6
13-15	22.7	23.7	21.6
16+	21.7	21.9	21.5

Entitled to a Matriculation Certificate, by Examination Profile (Hebrew and Arab Education)



National Expenditure on Education per Pupil, at International Prices and in Terms of PPP (Purchasing Power Parities) 2009



(1) Countries that are members of the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development.

Recipients of Degrees from Institutions of Higher Education, 2010/11

Universities – Total	33,999
Total	100.0%
First degree	55.5%
Second degree	38.0%
Third degree	4.5%
Diploma	2.0%
The Open University – Total	3,643
Total	100.0%
First degree	84.6%
Second degree	13.2%
Diploma	2.2%

Colleges - Total	27,105
Total	100.0%
Academic colleges – Total	21,327
Total	78.7%
First degree	83.0%
Second degree	17.0%
Colleges of education – Total	5,778
Total	21.3%
First degree	89.7%
Second degree	10.3%

CULTURE, ENTERTAINMENT & SPORT



Did you know?

In 2011, about 240 full-length films were screened in movie theaters in Israel.
In 2010, about 5,260 books and booklets were published in Israel.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE ON CULTURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND SPORT

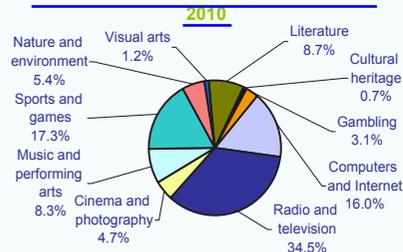
The national expenditure on culture, entertainment and sport includes the value of goods and services supplied by the general government, the business sector, and non-profit institutions.

The **services** include: musical performances, theater, museums, sports and games, radio and television, movie theaters, community centers, gambling (the national lottery and "Sport-Toto"), use of the Internet, etc.

The **goods** include: television sets, video, personal computers, books, and the purchase of entertainment and sports products.

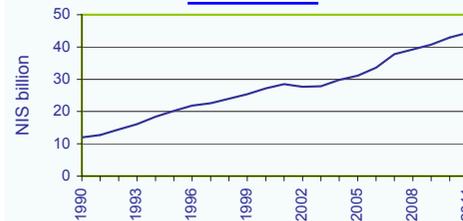
The **national expenditure** on culture, entertainment and sport in 2011 was about NIS 43.6 billion, which are about 5% of the Gross Domestic Product. Households financed 82% of the total expenditure, and in comparison with 2010 the national expenditure on culture, entertainment and sport increased by 3.4% in constant prices. The current per capita expenditure on culture, entertainment and sport in constant prices amounted to NIS 5,440 in 2011, compared with NIS 4,000 in 2000.

Monthly Expenditure on Culture, Entertainment and Sport per Household



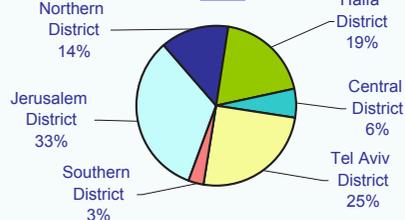
The monthly expenditure on culture, entertainment and sport amounted to NIS 686 per household.

National Expenditure on Culture, Entertainment and Sport, at 2005 Prices



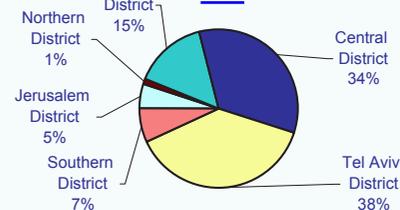
CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Visits to Museums, by District



About 4.7 million visits to museums in 2010 (50 museums).

Tickets Sold at Movie Theaters, by District



About 12.5 million tickets were sold at movie theaters in 2011.

Source: The Israel Movie Theater Association

STUDENTS IN CULTURAL FIELDS AND SPORT

In the 2009/2010 academic year, about 8,950 students in universities studied cultural fields such as: languages, literature, arts and crafts and applied art, and architecture. The share of students studying these fields out of all students in universities was about 7.2%. About 6,150 students in academic colleges studied cultural fields. Of those, 62% were women.

In colleges of education, about 1,490 students were enrolled in the physical education track, and 1,540 students were enrolled in the field of art.

The percentages of students enrolled in these fields out of all students at colleges of education were 5.2% and 5.4%, respectively.

PUBLIC ORDER

The government expenditure on public order was about 4.1% of the total expenditure in 2010, compared with 3.4% in 2000.

The expenditure includes maintenance of internal order, law courts, police, fire protection, prisons, rehabilitation of criminals, etc.

There were 630 **judges** serving in Israeli courts in 2011.

There were 49,021 **lawyers** in Israel in 2011.

Of those, 2,779 were newly authorized to practice law.

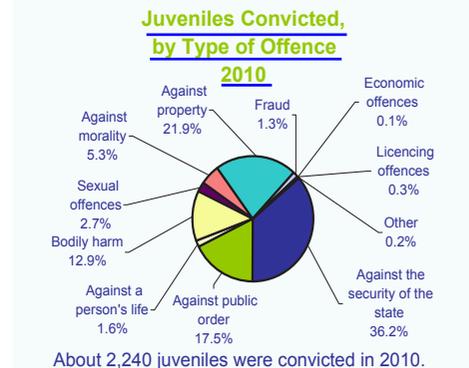
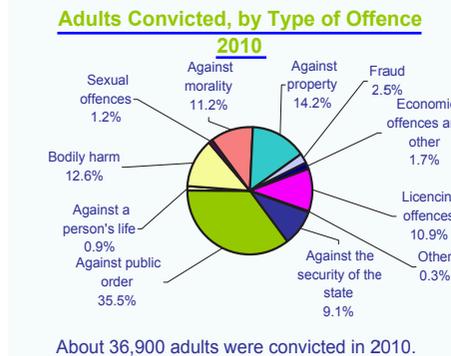
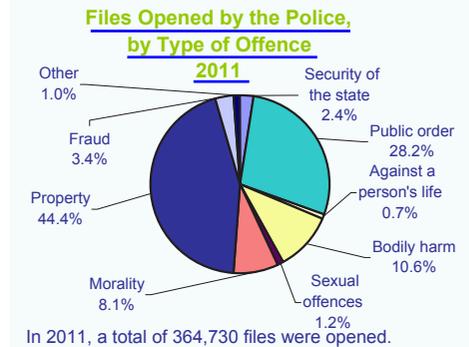
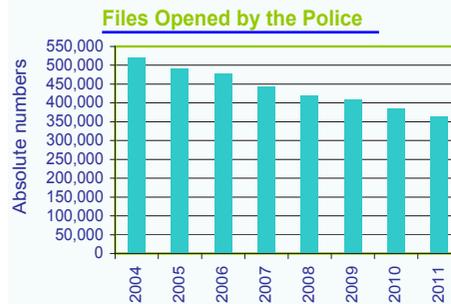
In 1960, there were 2,303 lawyers in Israel.

There were 27,128 **police officers** in 2011. The proportion of police officers was about 356 per 100,000 persons in the population.

There are 9,179 **prison wardens** in Israel. Their proportion was about 120 per 100,000 persons in the population.

The criminal statistics are based on crimes reported to the Israel police, and the data on victims of criminal activities are derived from the Social Survey.

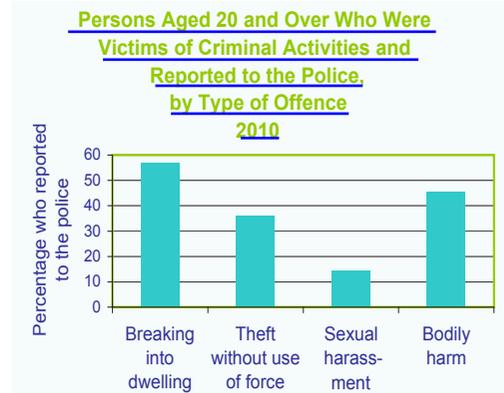
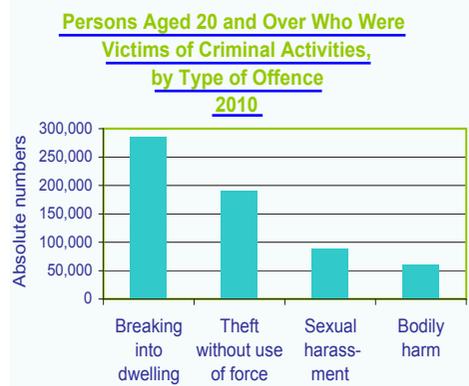
In 2011, 364,730 investigation files were opened by the Israel police. The proportion of investigation files per 1,000 persons aged 15 and over was about 65.



VICTIMS OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

The Social Survey examined the extent of criminal victimization among persons aged 20 and over.

The survey questionnaire examined whether or not the victims had reported the incident to the police.



LABOUR

Did you know?
Israel ranks highest in the world in the number employed persons in the field of high-tech out of all employed persons. In 2010, 12% of all men aged 15-74 were employed in high-tech.

The Labour Force Survey is a major survey conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics among households in Israel since 1954.

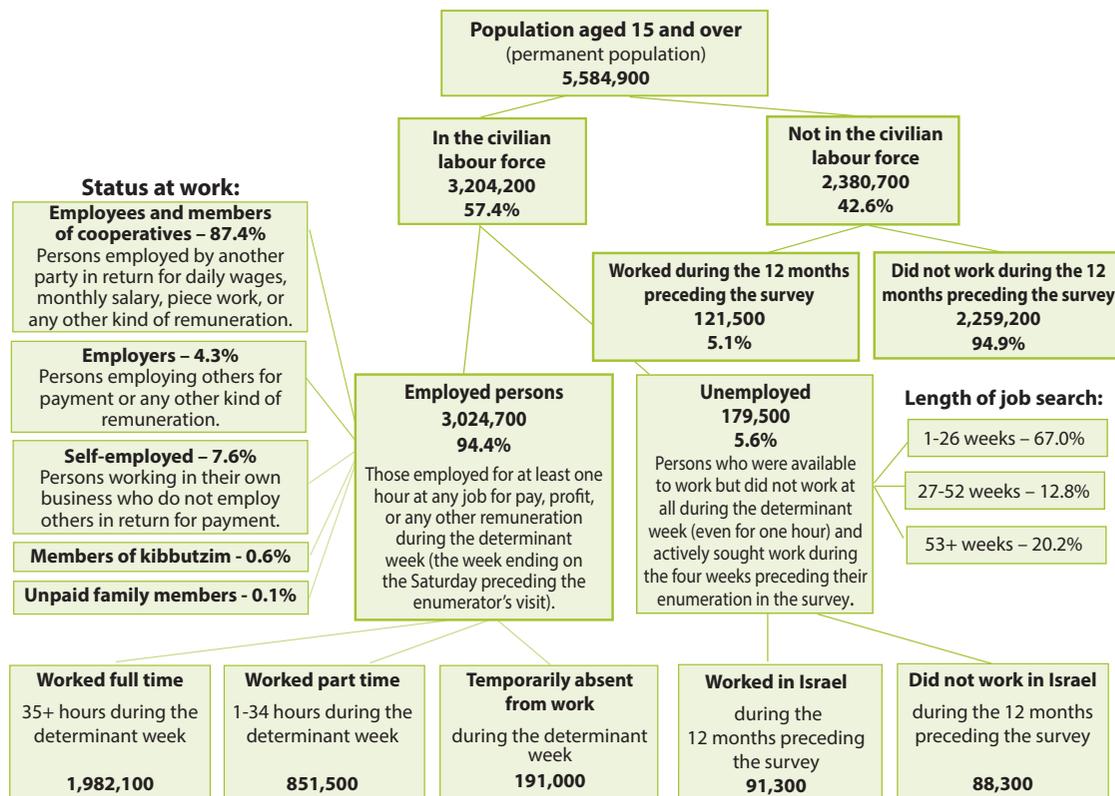
The survey follows the development of the labour force in Israel, its size and characteristics, as well as the extent of unemployment, etc.

The survey interviews, about 22,000 persons aged 15 and over every three months. The survey population includes permanent residents living in Israel, as well as tourists and temporary residents living in Israel continuously for more than a year.

The survey data provide information on the characteristics of the civilian labour force, including data on age, years of schooling, and last type of school attended, as well as data on immigrants of 1990 and after. In addition, the survey is a tool for collection of statistical data on housing conditions, employment mobility, and many other topics.

The data refer to 2011.

POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

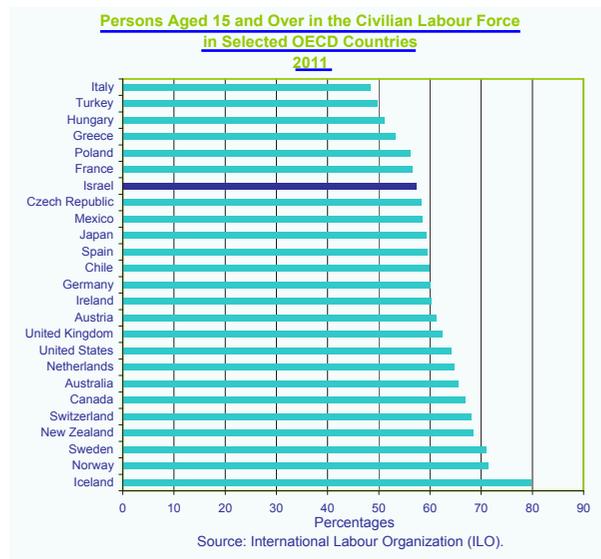


Employed Persons, by Occupation

Occupation	Employed persons – Total	Usually employed ⁽¹⁾	Women
		part time	
Percentage of total employed persons			
Total⁽²⁾	3,024,700	22.6	47.0
Academic professionals	446,200	21.9	47.5
Associate professionals and technicians	475,200	31.6	57.9
Managers	211,900	5.0	34.3
Clerical workers	477,000	21.1	75.7
Agents, sales workers and service workers	613,400	31.6	56.0
Skilled workers	522,600	8.6	8.4
Unskilled workers	221,600	34.4	42.7

(1) Excl. the population living outside of localities (Bedouins in the South and others) and residents of institutions (permanent samples).

(2) Including unknown.

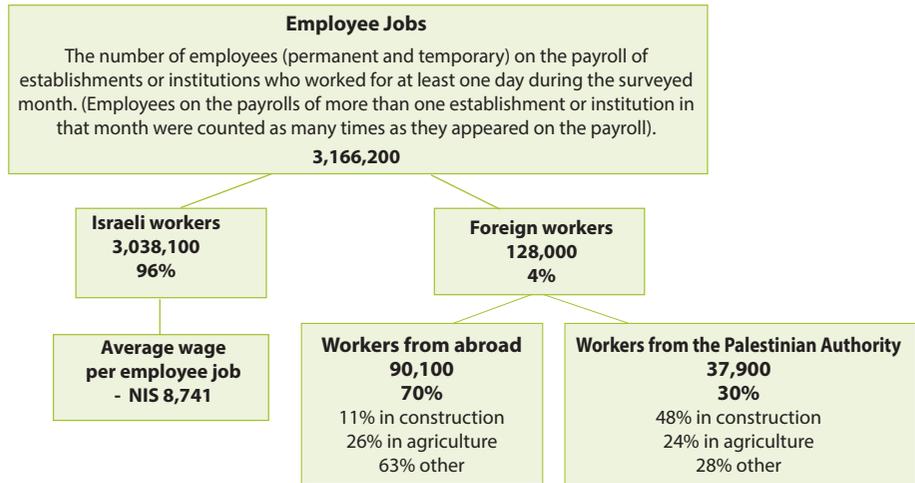


WAGES

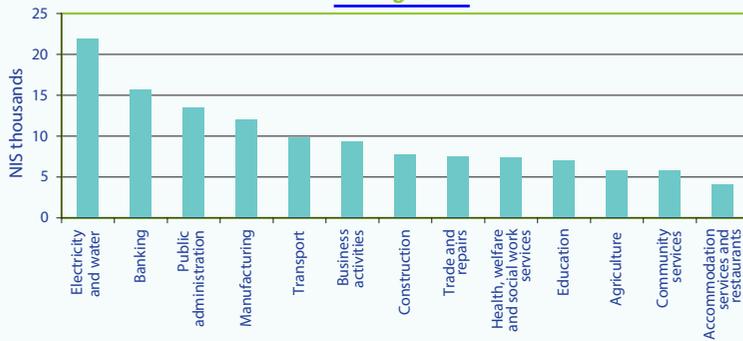
Data on wages in all industries are collected from two main sources: wage indices and income surveys. The data refer to 2011.

Wage indices are 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. The reports are obtained every month, and provide data on average wages per employee job.

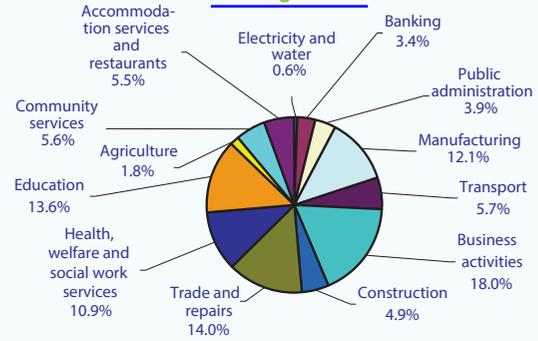
EMPLOYEE JOBS OF ISRAELI WORKERS AND FOREIGN WORKERS



Average Wages per Employee Job for Israeli Workers, by Industry
Average 2011



Percentage of Employee Jobs, by Industry
Average 2011



INCOME SURVEYS

combine data on income from the Labour Force Survey with data on income from the Household Expenditure Survey. These surveys include data on **average income from wages and salaries per employee**. The data are collected regularly from the overall population of households in Israel.

Gross Money Income of Employees from Wages and Salaries, by Occupation and Sex



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 expenditure 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 2011, general government consumption expenditure amounted to approximately NIS 211 billion, which comprised about 24% of the GDP.

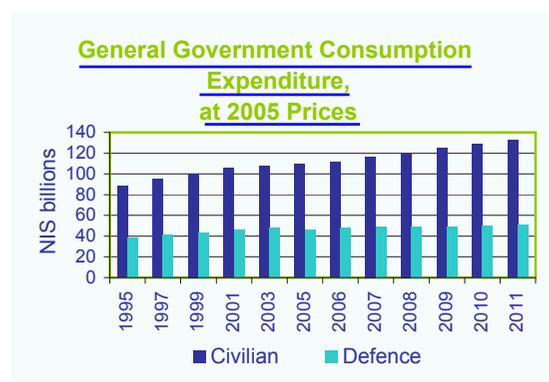
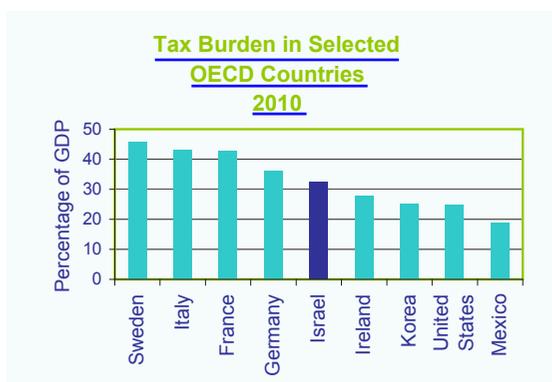
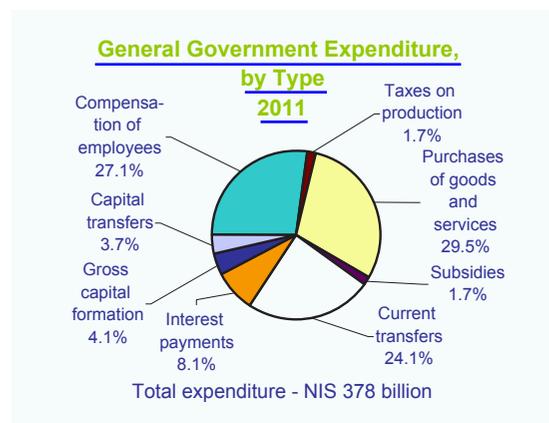
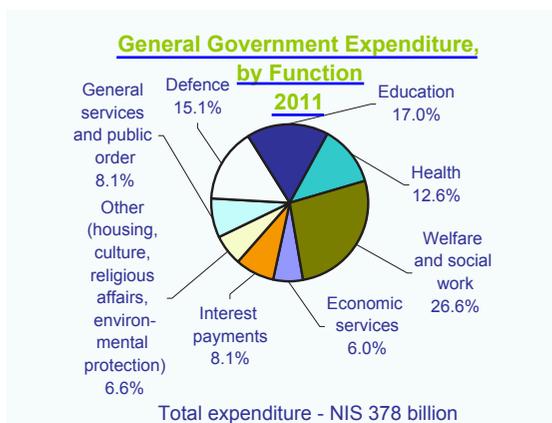
About half of the general government consumption expenditure (about 11.8% of the GDP) is allocated for wages.

The general government expenditure includes: compensation of employees, taxes on production, purchases of goods and services, subsidies, current transfers, interest payments, fixed capital formation, and capital transfers. That year, the general government expenditure amounted to approximately NIS 378 billion (about 43.4% of the GDP).

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

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

The total general government expenditure less total revenue equals the total deficit/surplus of the general government. In 2011 there was a deficit in the general account of the government sector which amounted to 3.34% of the GDP.



NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

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.

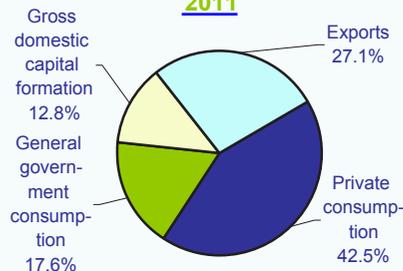
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 2011

NIS billions, unless otherwise stated

Gross Domestic Product (in current prices)	872
Percent of growth in the GDP compared with previous year	4.6%
Gross Domestic Product per capita	112,298 NIS
Private consumption expenditure	511
General government consumption expenditure	211
Gross domestic capital formation	154
Capital formation in economic industries	112
Residential building	51
Export of goods and services	325
Import of goods and services	330
Total use of resources	1,201

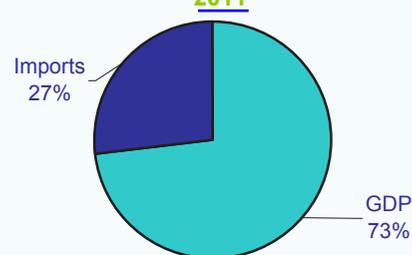
Composition of Uses

2011



Composition of Resources

2011

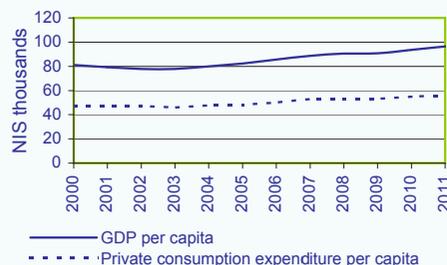


GDP per Capita in International Prices in Selected OECD Countries (PPP - Purchasing Power Parities)

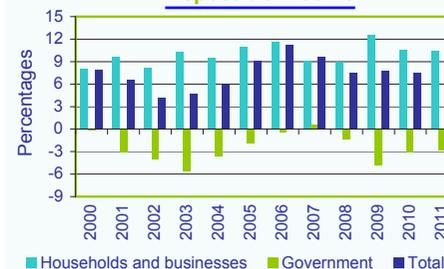
2010



GDP per Capita and Private Consumption Expenditure per Capita, at 2005 Prices



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



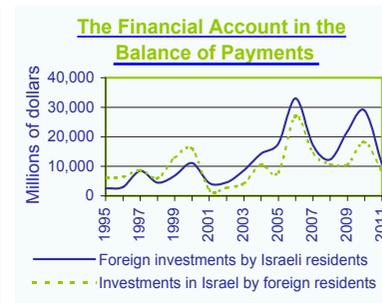
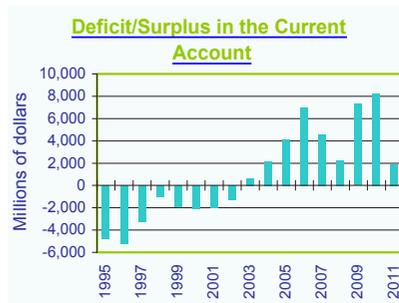
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS & FOREIGN TRADE

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

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 summarizes trade in goods and services, current transfers, and income from work and property. The surplus in the current account amounted to about 2 billion dollars in 2011. Thus, the surplus in the current account diminished in comparison with 2010, which derived primarily from a decline in the account of goods and services.

The financial account presents foreign investments by Israeli residents, as well as investments in Israel by foreign residents.



BALANCE OF PAYMENT DATA – GOODS AND SERVICES, 2011

Imports	
	Billions of dollars
Goods – Total	72.0
Thereof:	
Defence imports	2.3
Import of goods from the Palestinian Authority	0.6
Services – Total	20.2
Thereof: Import of services from the Palestinian Authority	0.2

Exports	
	Billions of dollars
Goods – Total	64.2
Thereof:	
Export of goods to the Palestinian Authority	3.6
Services – Total	26.8
Thereof: Export of services to the Palestinian Authority	0.4

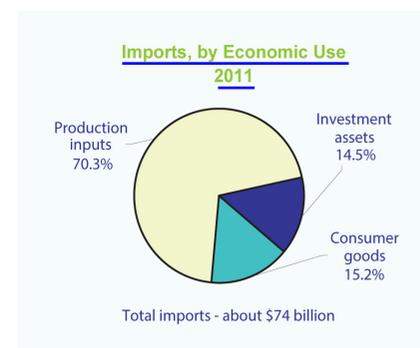
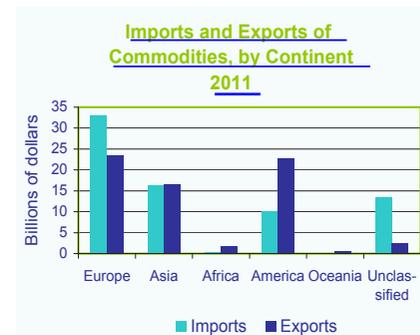
FOREIGN TRADE

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY SELECTED COMMODITIES

Excluding exports/imports to/from the Palestinian Authority, and excluding direct defence imports

IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES (excluding imports from the Palestinian Authority and excluding direct defence imports) 2011	
	% of all imports
Diamonds	14.6
Crude oils	11.8
Passenger vehicles	4.6
Petroleum oils	4.1
Electrical apparatus for line telephony	2.5
Machinery and ready-made tools	2.2
Coal	2.1
Electronic integrated circuits	1.9
Computers	1.8
Pharmaceutical products	1.8

EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES (excluding exports from the Palestinian Authority) 2011	
	% of all exports
Diamonds	30.5
Pharmaceutical products	10.1
Chemical products and preparations	5.0
Electrical apparatus for line telephony	3.2
Mineral or chemical fertilizers	2.7
Aircraft parts	2.6
Electronic integrated circuits	2.6
Implements and tools for measuring or examination	1.8
Tools and equipment for medical sciences	1.6
Printed circuits	1.6



AGRICULTURE

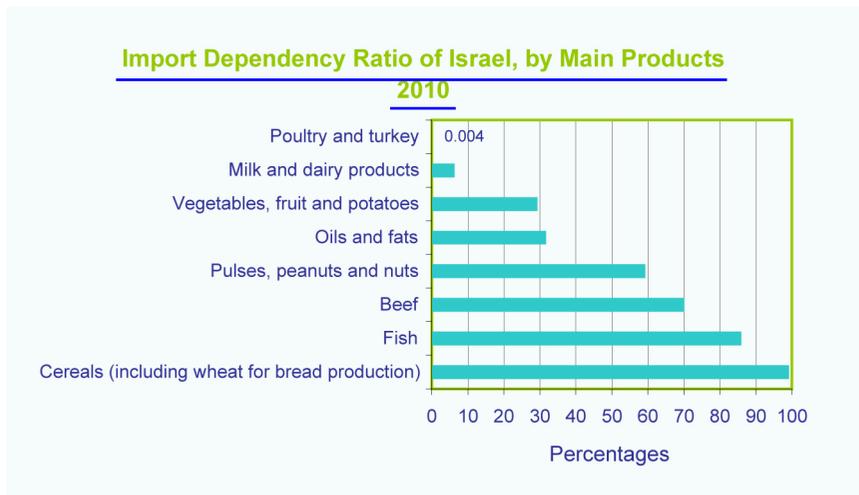
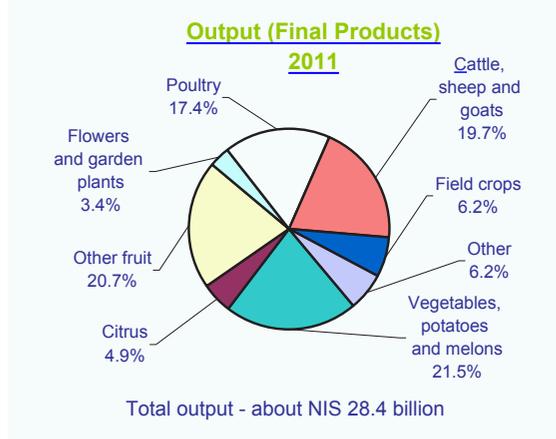
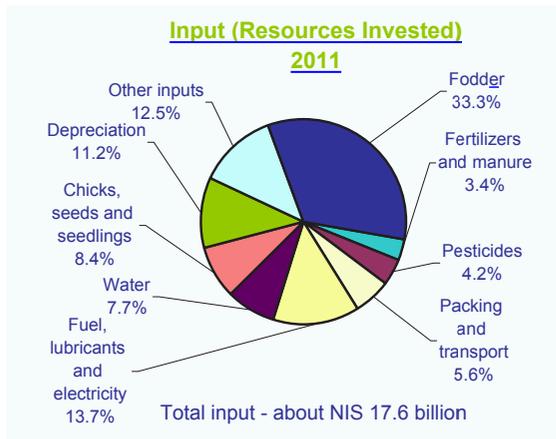


Did you know?
 Planted forests comprise 4.4% of the land area in Israel.
 In 2011, the forest area (under the care of the Jewish National Fund) spanned 1,058,000 dunams.

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.



Agricultural Crop Areas (Thousand Dunams), 2011

Total	2,892
Thereof:	
Field crops	1,340
Vegetables, potatoes and melons	717
Other plantations	631
Citrus	182

Employment in agriculture, 2010: There were about 48,000 employed persons in agriculture in 2010. Of those, about 31,000 were employees (based on the Labour Force Survey).

The number of employee jobs of foreign workers from the Palestinian Authority was 8,300.

The number of employee jobs of workers from abroad was 22,000 (according to employers' reports to the National Insurance Institute).

MANUFACTURING, COMMERCE & 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.

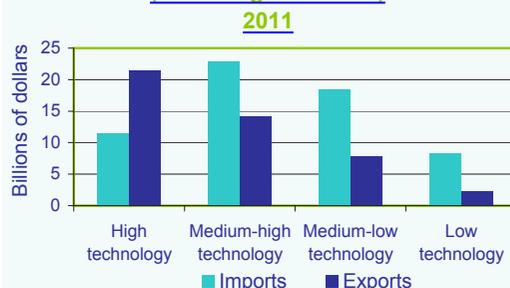
Manufacturing in Israel has evolved from small establishments that engaged primarily in processing of agricultural products and clothing, to high technology production.

The Central Bureau of Statistics collects monthly data from a sample of about 2,300 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 2011, the Gross Domestic Product of manufacturing amounted to NIS 101 billion (excluding diamonds) and product per work-hour per employee job amounted to about NIS 134.

Manufacturing export was NIS 157 billion (41% of the total revenue in manufacturing), and is based mainly on high-tech products.

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

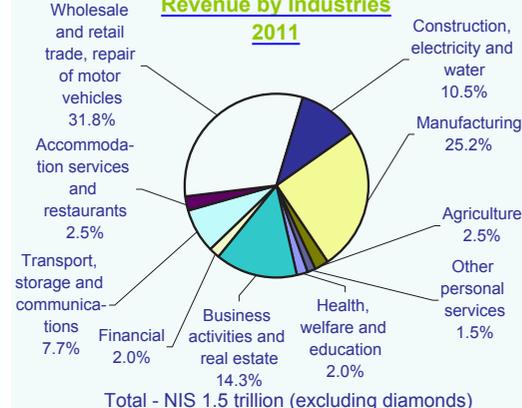


Establishments, Jobs and Revenue in Manufacturing, by Technological Intensity, 2011

Technological Intensity	Establishments	Jobs	Revenue (NIS Billions)
Total - Absolute numbers	11,130	364,982⁽¹⁾	388
- Percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0
High-tech (electronics, aircraft, and pharmaceuticals)	3.9	26.9	27.1
Medium-high tech (chemicals excl. pharmaceuticals, machinery, electrical equipment, and transport equipment excl. aircraft)	9.3	15.0	28.8
Medium-low tech (Mining and quarrying, rubber and plastic, basic metals, and metal products)	36.6	25.3	19.5
Low technology (Food products, beverages, textiles, wearing apparel, leather products, paper, printing, wood and its products)	50.2	32.7	24.6

(1) Including jobs of workers hired through employment agencies.

Revenue by Industries 2011



Establishments and Jobs, by District, 2011

District	Establishments		Jobs	
	Absolute numbers	Percentages	Absolute numbers	Percentages
Total	11,130	100.0	364,982	100.0
Thereof:				
Jerusalem	838	7.5	17,656	4.8
Northern	1,652	14.8	69,708	19.1
Haifa	1,286	11.6	50,870	13.9
Central	2,948	26.5	100,243	27.5
Tel Aviv	2,834	25.5	67,791	18.6
Southern	1,322	11.9	52,817	14.5

CONSTRUCTION, ELECTRICITY & WATER

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry includes building and civil engineering works.

Building refers to civilian building in Israel, including building in Israeli localities in the Judea and Samaria 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 (e.g., building sea ports and airports, building bridges, and preparation of agricultural land).

Unlike other industries, the construction 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 2011 the gross domestic capital formation in building amounted to NIS 68.8 billion – 61% of that sum was allocated to residential building, 22% to non-residential building, and 17% to civil engineering projects.

Area of construction (2011)

Construction completed - 8,857,000 sq. m.

Construction begun - 11,215,000 sq. m.

Dwellings (2011)

Construction completed - 34,152

Construction begun - 45,009

Widening of roads and construction of new roads (2010)

Completed - 385 km.

Begun - 299 km.

Employment in Construction in 2010: About 157,000 persons were employed in Construction. Of those, about 123,000 were employees (according to the Labour Force Survey). There were about 16,000 employee jobs of foreign workers from the Palestinian Authority, and about 10,000 employee jobs of foreign workers from abroad (according to employers' reports to the National Insurance Institute).

ELECTRICITY & WATER

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY, 2011

Millions of KWH

Total	53,069
Household consumption	15,909
Trade	17,202
Manufacturing	10,987
Water pumping	3,015
Agriculture	1,731
Bulk	4,225

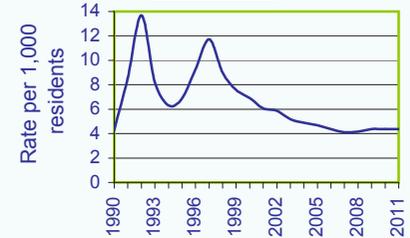
Source: Israel Electric Corporation Ltd., and private producers of electricity.

WATER CONSUMPTION BY PURPOSE, 2010

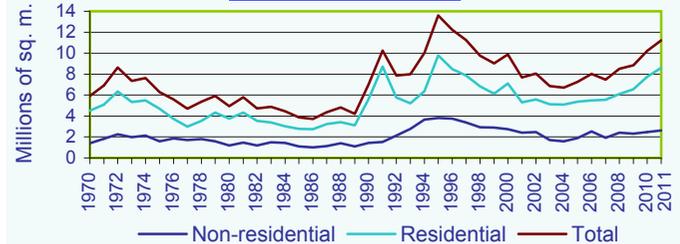
Million cubic meters

Agricultural	1,100
Domestic and public	689
Industrial	130

Construction of Dwellings Completed



Area of Construction Begun - Residential and Non-Residential



WATER PRODUCTION 2010

Million cubic meters

Total	2,020
Mekorot Water Co. - Total	1,102
Wells	544
Hamovil water carrier	167
Upper water	160
Effluents and Dan Region Reclamation Project	231
Other producers - Total	918
Wells	292
Upper water	177
Effluents	185
Desalination of sea water	264

Source: The Water Authority.

TOURISM



Did you know?

In 2011, 2.4 million Israelis travelled abroad (some of them departed more than once, so that the total number of departures was 4.4 million). Israelis travelling abroad comprised about one-third of the total population of Israel.

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.

Three main types of tourism can be distinguished: Incoming tourism, Israelis travelling abroad, and domestic tourism.

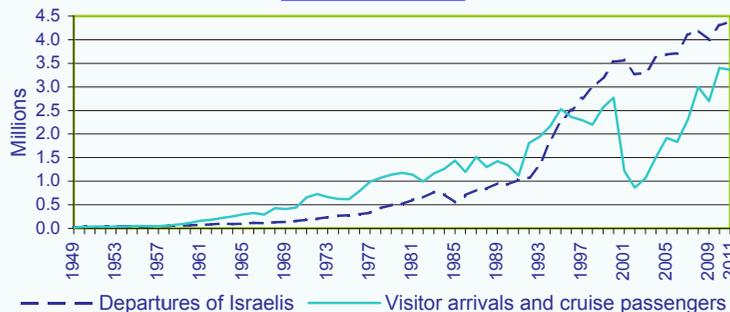
The number of tourist arrivals to Israel and departures of Israelis abroad is a sensitive barometer of Israel's economic and security situation. In 2011, there were 3,362,000 visitor arrivals to Israel, and 4,387,200 departures of Israelis abroad.

ACCOMMODATION SERVICES, 2011

Tourist Hotels	
Hotels	338
Rooms	47,578
Person-nights in tourist hotels	21,860,100
Tourist person-nights as a percentage of all person-nights	45.5%
Room occupancy	65.9%

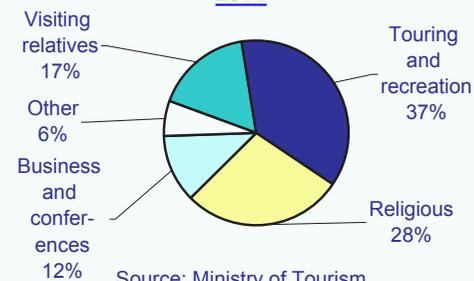
Person-nights in all accommodation services:	27,255,200
	100.0%
Tourist hotels	80.2%
Other hotels	6.6%
Rural tourism	8.6%
Youth hostels	3.2%
Field schools	1.4%
	100.0%
Israeli person-nights	58.2%
Tourist person-nights	41.8%

Tourism in Israel

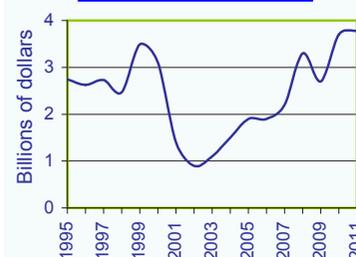


Tourists, by Main Purpose of Visit

2011



Income from Tourists





TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

Did you know?
 The number of persons killed in road accidents in 2011 decreased by 3.1% compared with 2010.
 The number of persons killed was the lowest in 45 years (excluding 2009).

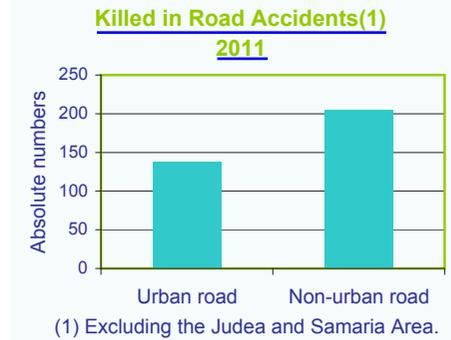
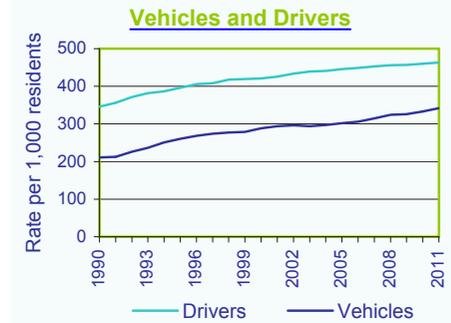
Transport, storage, and communications includes: land transport, sea transport, air transport, transportation services, storage, parking lots and freight terminals, postal and courier services, and communication.

In 2011, there were about 18,566 km. of urban, non-urban, and access roads in Israel. About 2.7 million Israeli civilian vehicles traveled approximately 51 billion kilometers.

About 81% of the vehicles (2.2 million) are private vehicles; 348,000 (13.0%) are trucks (incl. commercial vehicles), 15,400 vehicles are buses (0.6%), and the remaining 155,000 vehicles (5.9%) are minibuses, taxis, special service vehicles, and motorcycles.

About 3.6 million licenced drivers drove these vehicles, and caused about 14,100 road accidents with casualties (not including road accidents with casualties in the Judea and Samaria Area). About 27,100 persons were injured in those accidents. Of those, 341 persons were killed. In the Judea and Samaria Area, there were 615 accidents in 2011, with about 1,500 persons injured and 41 persons killed.

The total number of fatalities in road accidents since the establishment of the State of Israel (excluding the Judea and Samaria Area) amounted to 26,036



Road Accidents with Casualties⁽¹⁾, by Type of Accident, 2011

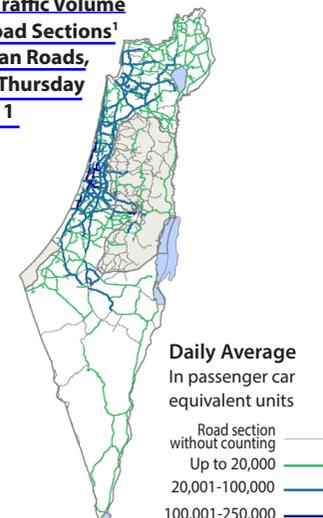
Total – Absolute numbers	14,127
	100.0%
Collision with moving vehicle	65.0%
Hitting a pedestrian	19.2%
Collision with a fixed object	5.5%
Skidding	3.7%
Overturning	2.6%
Other	1.9%
Collision with parked vehicle	0.9%
Running off road	0.9%
Injury to passenger in vehicle	0.3%

Motor Vehicles per 1,000 Residents, 2009

United States	828
France	654
Austria	651
Switzerland	647
Sweden	559
Israel	326

Source: International Road Federation

Average Daily Traffic Volume on Selected Road Sections¹ of Non-Urban Roads, Sunday to Thursday 2011



(1) Regarding road sections without data for 2011, the last known data were taken.

(1) Investigated by the Israel police (excl. the Judea and Samaria Area).

Railways (2011)

Passengers – 35,930,000
 Freight – 6,229,300 tons

Ships (2011)

Ships sailing – 6,421
 Passengers – 460,000

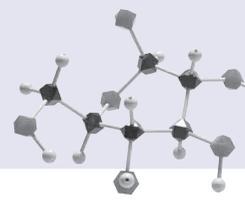
Aircraft (International) (2011)

Aircraft landings – 42,745
 Passengers – 12,343,000
 Thereof: In Israeli aircraft – 4,940,700
 Freight – 287,762 tons

Communications (2010)

68.1% of all households are connected to the Internet.
 92.1% of all households have at least one cellphone.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY



Did you know?

In 2011, 27% of all exports were from Information and Communications Technologies (ICT)

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D)

Technological improvements allow for the production of more advanced products, and are essentially the main generator of growth in modern economies. These changes are set in motion by the process of research and development, in which ideas are turned into durable goods.

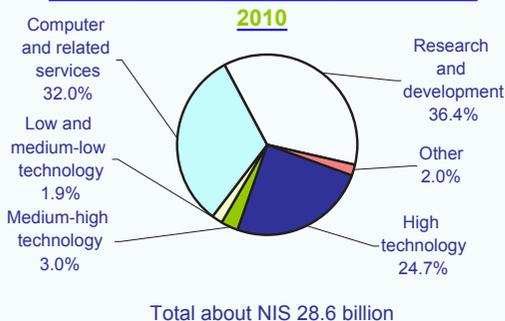
Israel leads the world in research and development endeavors, as reflected in the ratio of national expenditure on R&D to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

In Israel, the share of the business sector in the national expenditure on civilian R&D is among the highest in the world. In the business sector, R&D is conducted mainly in high technology industries and in the Computer and Related Services Division, as well as in the Research and Development Division.

National Expenditure on Civilian Research and Development per Capita in Selected OECD Countries - Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) 2010



Research and Development Expenditures in the Business Sector, by Industry and by Technological Intensity 2010



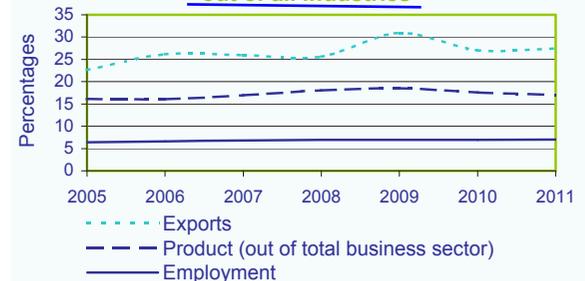
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES (ICT)

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 2011, jobs in those industries, which comprise 8.8 % of all jobs in the business sector, yielded 17.0% 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).

Share of Information and Communications Technologies (ICT), out of all Industries



ENVIRONMENT



Did you know?

In 2011, about 4.8 million tons of domestic and commercial solid waste were collected. Between 2006 and 2011, the amount of recycled construction waste increased from 250 thousand tons to 2.7 million tons.

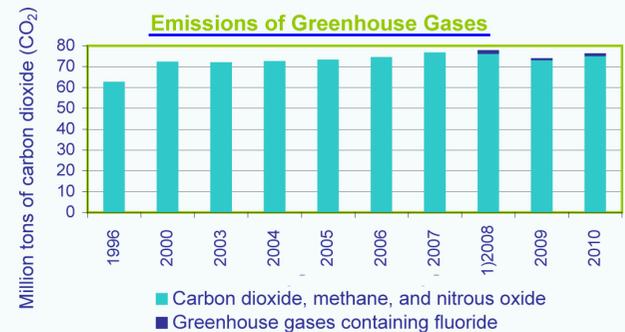
Environment is affected by the interactions among humans, flora, fauna, and their physical surroundings. Intensive human intervention on earth has changed environmental conditions and caused environmental hazards such as: air pollution, water and ground pollution, damage to biodiversity, and accumulation of toxic waste.

Air pollution is a process in which matter generated by human activity and natural sources penetrates the atmosphere in concentrations that are hazardous to humans and the environment. The main sources of air pollution are: fuel combustion from motor vehicles and industries, and industrial processes such as production of cement and landfills that emit gases produced by the decomposition of organic matter. These sources, among others, cause greenhouse gases to be emitted, which lead to global warming and climate changes.

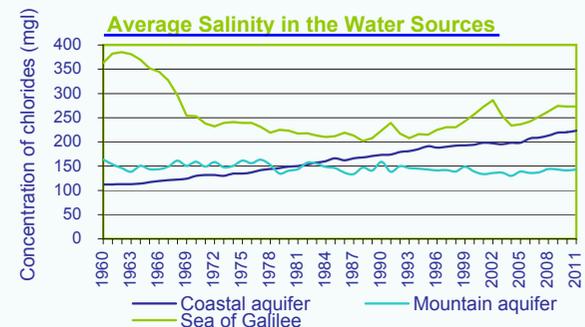
Israel faces difficult challenges related to the **amount and quality of water** that is suitable and available for use in agriculture, industry and households. There are various indices for testing water quality, including concentrations of nitrates, turbidity, and salinity (chlorides). In Israel, the 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.

The main water sources in Israel are the Coastal Aquifer, the Mountain Aquifer, and the Sea of Galilee.

Recycling is a process of removing material from the waste flow and using it as raw material or to create new products. This process diminishes the use of natural resources and contributes to saving energy and reducing pollution.



(1) Since 2008, also includes greenhouse gases containing fluoride.



Source: The Hydrological Service and the Kinneret Limnological Laboratory.



STATISTICAL INFORMATION AND PRODUCTS



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