



הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה  
Central Bureau of Statistics  
دائرة الإحصاء المركزية



מדינת ישראל  
STATE OF ISRAEL

# ISRAEL IN FIGURES 2016

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# INTRODUCTION

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

The booklet provides a brief summary of data on Israel. The data presented here are updated to 2015, 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 CBS website ([www.cbs.gov.il](http://www.cbs.gov.il)), and to other CBS products that deal specifically with the topic in question.

My sincere thanks to all of the CBS staff who contributed to this booklet.



Prof. Danny Pfeffermann  
The National Statistician

Jerusalem 2017



## 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 National Statistician, who is also the director of the CBS.

The professional and scientific work of the CBS is supported by 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.

### **The 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 (the Parliament of the State of Israel). It is located in Jerusalem, and has 120 members. The present Knesset is the 20th in number, and the elections for this Knesset were held on 17 March 2015.

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 Knesset elects the President 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: Reuven "Rubi" Rivlin, the tenth president of Israel, sworn into office on 24 July 2014.

**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)

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <b>Location:</b>                 | 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.   |
| <b>Area:</b>                     | 22,072 sq. km. (as of 1967 including East Jerusalem and as of 1982 including the Golan Heights ).   |
| <b>Land area:</b>                | 21,643 sq. km.  |
| <b>Area of lakes:</b>            | 429 sq. km. (Sea of Galilee – 164 sq. km., the Dead Sea - 265 sq. km.)  |
| <b>Land border:</b>              | Total length of border: 857 km.   |
| <b>Coastline:</b>                | Length of Mediterranean Sea Coast 194 km.<br>Length of Red Sea Coast about 12 km.   |
| <b>Lowest point:</b>             | The Dead Sea - 429 m. below sea level.  |
| <b>Highest point:</b>            | Mount Hermon - 2,224 m.   |
| <b>The only river in Israel:</b> | The Jordan River, approximately 250 km.   |
| <b>Main streams:</b>             | Alexander, Habesor, Hayarqon, Haqishon, Hadera, Kziv, Lakhish, Shiqma, Soreq, and Tanninim.   |
| <b>Natural resources:</b>        | <b>Raw materials for construction</b> of buildings and roads: gravel and stone, sand, kurkar, clay, limestone, gypsum, and tuff.<br><b>Raw materials for manufacturing:</b> potash, bromine, magnesium, salt, phosphates, sand, clay, and limestone.<br><b>Energy sources:</b> natural gas, oil shales. |

State of Israel, by District



Urban Localities (100,000 residents and more), End of 2015

Area, Population and Population Density, by District, End of 2015

| District  | Area (sq. km.)        | Population <sup>(1)</sup> | Population density (persons per sq. km. of land) <sup>(2)</sup> |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Total     | 21,643 <sup>(3)</sup> | 8,463,400                 | 373.2   |
| Jerusalem | 3.0%                  | 12.5%                     | 1,620.3   |
| Northern  | 20.7%                 | 16.3%                     | 308.6   |
| Haifa     | 4.0%                  | 11.6%                     | 1,133.2   |
| Central   | 6.0%                  | 24.5%                     | 1,600.8   |
| Tel Aviv  | 0.8%                  | 16.2%                     | 7,957.9   |
| Southern  | 65.5%                 | 14.4%                     | 85.8  |

|    | Name of locality | Number of residents |
|----|------------------|---------------------|
| 1  | Jerusalem        | 865,700             |
| 2  | Tel Aviv-Yafo    | 432,900             |
| 3  | Haifa            | 278,900             |
| 4  | Rishon LeZiyyon  | 244,000             |
| 5  | Petah Tiqwa      | 231,000             |
| 6  | Ashdod           | 220,200             |
| 7  | Netanya          | 207,900             |
| 8  | Be'er Sheva      | 203,600             |
| 9  | Holon            | 188,800             |
| 10 | Bene Beraq       | 182,800             |
| 11 | Ramat Gan        | 152,600             |
| 12 | Rehovot          | 132,700             |
| 13 | Ashqelon         | 130,700             |
| 14 | Bat Yam          | 128,900             |
| 15 | Bet Shemesh      | 103,900             |

(1) 4.6% of the total population lives in Israeli localities in the Judea and Samaria Area.

(2) Excluding Israeli localities in the Judea and Samaria Area.

(3) Not including area of lakes.

# KEY FIGURES

2015, unless otherwise stated

| Population                                      |           |
|---|-----------|
| Population - Total (end of year)                | 8,463,400 |
| Males   | 4,195,200 |
| Females   | 4,268,200 |
| Selected age groups                             |           |
| 0-14  | 28.3%     |
| 65+   | 11.1%     |
| Percentage of annual population growth          | 2.0%      |
| Percentage of natural increase out of the total | 80.2%     |
| Urban population                                | 91.2%     |

| Vital Statistics                                   |         |
|--|---------|
| Crude marriage rate (2014)                         | 6.2     |
| Median marriage age (1st marriage) - grooms (2014) | 27.3    |
| Median marriage age (1st marriage) - brides (2014) | 24.5    |
| Live births  | 178,723 |
| Crude birth rate                                   | 21.3    |
| Total fertility rate                               | 3.09    |
| Deaths   | 44,457  |
| Crude mortality rate                               | 5.3     |
| Infant mortality rate                              | 3.1     |
| Life expectancy - males                            | 80.1    |
| Life expectancy - females                          | 84.1    |

| Households                           |           |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| No. of households                    | 2,411,700 |
| Average no. of persons per household | 3.32      |
| One-person households                | 18.2%     |

| Families                          |           |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Number of families                | 1,958,100 |
| Average no. of persons per family | 3.72      |

| Standard of Living   |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 2014   |                                     |
| <b>Total monthly consumption expenditure per household (NIS)</b> | 15,053                              |
| Total  | 100.0%                              |
| Food   | 16.2%                               |
| Housing  | 24.5%                               |
| Dwelling and household maintenance                               | 9.6%                                |
| Furniture and household equipment                                | 3.9%                                |
| Clothing and footwear  | 3.3%                                |
| Health   | 5.9%                                |
| Education, culture and entertainment                             | 12.1%                               |
| Transport and communications                                     | 19.8%                               |
| Miscellaneous goods and services                                 | 4.7%                                |
| <b>Gross monthly money income per household (NIS)</b>            | <b>18,329</b>                       |
| Total  | 100.0%                              |
| From work  | 77.4%                               |
| From capital   | 4.3%                                |
| From pension and provident funds                                 | 7.1%                                |
| From allowances and assistance                                   | 11.1%                               |
| <b>Ownership of durable goods per household</b>                  | <b>Percentage of all households</b> |
| Air conditioner  | 86.6%                               |
| Clothes dryer  | 40.9%                               |
| Computer   | 81.3%                               |
| Internet subscription  | 72.1%                               |
| Dishwasher   | 39.5%                               |
| Freezer  | 22.4%                               |
| Two cars or more   | 23.9%                               |

| Health   |            |
|--|------------|
| Beds in hospitals  | 44,715     |
| Thereof: Beds for general care                               | 15,487     |
| Beds per 1,000 residents                                     | 5.3        |
| Thereof: Percentage of beds for general care                 | 1.8        |
| Hospitalization days   | 15,228,300 |
| Thereof: General hospitalization days                        | 5,274,500  |
| Hospitalization days per 1,000 residents                     | 1,817      |
| Thereof: Rate of general hospitalization                     | 629        |
| Physicians (up to age 65) <sup>(1)</sup>                     | 26,029     |
| Physicians (up to age 65) per 1,000 residents <sup>(1)</sup> | 3.08       |

| Education   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| <b>Students - total</b>   | <b>2,580,206</b> |
| Total   | 100.0%           |
| Pre-primary education <sup>(1)</sup>  | 20.0%            |
| Primary education   | 38.2%            |
| Secondary education (lower and upper)   | 26.8%            |
| Schools for apprentices under the supervision of the Ministry of Economy and Industry | 0.5%             |
| Non-academic post-secondary institutions  | 2.4%             |
| Academic colleges   | 3.8%             |
| Colleges of education   | 1.4%             |
| Universities  | 5.1%             |
| The Open University   | 1.8%             |
| <b>Teaching staff - total<sup>(2)</sup></b>   | <b>160,565</b>   |
| Pre-primary education (kindergarten teachers in formal education) <sup>(1)</sup>      | 16,404           |
| Primary education   | 79,514           |
| Lower secondary education   | 33,492           |
| Upper secondary education   | 46,492           |

(1) Children in institutions supervised by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Economy and Industry.

(2) 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) | 50         |
| Tickets sold                                    | 16,125,081 |
| 2014  |            |
| Visits to museums                               | 6,702,125  |
| Thereof:  |            |
| Jerusalem District                              | 2,331,733  |
| Tel Aviv District                               | 1,906,860  |
| Haifa District                                  | 862,581    |
| Books and booklets published                    | 8,867      |

| Crime and Justice             |     |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Judges in the Supreme Court   | 15  |
| Judges in district courts     | 193 |
| Judges in magistrates' courts | 428 |
| Judges in labour tribunals    | 63  |
| Judges in Rabbinical courts   | 97  |

|                  |        |
|------------------|--------|
| Licensed lawyers | 60,132 |
|------------------|--------|

|                                    |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Israel police (list of employees)  | 28,624  |
| Prison wardens (list of employees) | 8,810   |
| Files opened by the police         | 341,778 |

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

# KEY FIGURES (CONTINUED)

2015, unless otherwise stated

| Labour and Wages                             |           |
|--|-----------|
| Population aged 15+ - Total                  | 6,000,100 |
| Labour force                                 | 3,845,700 |
| Labour force, out of total aged 15+          | 64.1%     |
| Males  | 69.3%     |
| Females                                      | 59.1%     |
| Employed persons out of total aged 15+       | 60.7%     |
| Unemployed persons out of total Labour force | 5.3%      |
| Average wage per employee job (NIS)          | 9,576     |

| Prices  |  |
|---|--|
|   | (% change compared with previous year) |
| Consumer Price Index                          | -1.0                                   |
| Price Index of Inputs in Residential Building | 0.9                                    |
| Price Index of Manufacturing Output           | -7.1                                   |

| National Accounts   |       |
|---|-------|
| Gross Domestic Product (percentage of change compared with previous year)   | 2.5   |
| Gross Domestic Product - in international prices - (Purchasing Power Parities - PPP) - billions of \$             | 300.3 |
| Gross Domestic Product per capita - in international prices - (Purchasing Power Parities - PPP) - thousands of \$ | 35.8  |
| Fixed capital formation (% of GDP)  | 19.1  |
| Government consumption (% of GDP)   | 22.3  |
| Government liabilities (% of GDP)   | 62.6  |

| International Accounts                                  |         |
|---|---------|
| Current account (% of GDP)                              | 4.6     |
| Current account excl. direct defence imports (% of GDP) | 5.6     |
| Israel's external liabilities (millions of \$)          | 284,869 |
| Israel's external assets (millions of \$)               | 353,410 |
| Imports of goods and services (millions of \$)          | 82,970  |
| Exports of goods and services (millions of \$)          | 91,976  |

| Agriculture                             |       |
|---|-------|
| Agricultural area (thousand dunams)     | 3,060 |
| Total agricultural output (NIS billion) | 29.5  |

| Manufacturing; Mining and Quarrying                         |  |
|---|--|
|   | (% change compared with previous year) |
| <b>Manufacturing; Mining and quarrying - grand total</b>    | <b>2.3</b>                             |
| <b>Mining and quarrying - total</b>                         | <b>-0.1</b>                            |
| <b>Manufacturing - total</b>                                | <b>2.5</b>                             |
| Food products   | 1.4                                    |
| Beverages and tobacco products                              | 2.3                                    |
| Textiles  | 0.5                                    |
| Wearing apparel   | -1.2                                   |
| Manufacture and processing of leather and related products  | 4.9                                    |
| Weed, cork and straw products, except furniture             | 6.2                                    |
| Paper and paper products                                    | 13.0                                   |
| Printing and reproduction of recorded media                 | -1.0                                   |
| Refined petroleum products, chemicals and chemical products | 1.7                                    |
| Pharmaceutical products, including homeopathic preparations | 19.0                                   |
| Rubber and plastics products                                | -0.4                                   |
| Other non-metallic mineral products                         | 5.1                                    |
| Basic metals  | -0.6                                   |
| Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment   | 1.0                                    |
| Computers, electronic and optical products                  | -5.5                                   |
| Electrical equipment  | 3.3                                    |
| Machinery and equipment n.e.c.                              | 1.6                                    |
| Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers                  | -4.5                                   |
| Other transport equipment                                   | 8.1                                    |
| Furniture   | 4.7                                    |
| Other manufacturing   | -0.7                                   |
| Repair and installation of machinery and equipment          | 1.2                                    |

| Construction  |            |
|---|------------|
| Area of building completed (sq. m.)                         | 11,550,000 |
| Area of building begun (sq. m.)                             | 12,230,000 |
| No. of dwellings - building completed                       | 43,670     |
| No. of dwellings - building begun                           | 50,330     |
| Construction and widening of roads - completed (km.) (2014) | 556        |
| Construction and widening of roads - begun (km.) (2014)     | 463        |

| Tourism and Tourist Hotels                                 |            |
|--|------------|
| Departures of Israelis                                     | 5,891,100  |
| Returns of Israelis  | 5,852,200  |
| Visitor arrivals   | 3,108,600  |
| Tourist hotels   | 374        |
| Rooms in tourist hotels                                    | 50,607     |
| Person-nights in tourist hotels                            | 21,686,200 |
| Tourist person-nights as a percentage of all person-nights | 38%        |
| Room occupancy   | 61%        |

| Transport   |            |
|---|------------|
| Licensed to drive                                   | 4,019,565  |
| Kilometers traveled - millions of kilometers a year | 54,820     |
| Private vehicles                                    | 2,583,175  |
| Trucks and commercial vehicles                      | 322,561    |
| Buses   | 18,788     |
| Railway: Passengers                                 | 52,811,238 |
| Freight (tons)                                      | 7,501,048  |
| Air transport: passengers                           | 15,717,300 |
| Movement of Aircrafts                               | 106,237    |
| <b>Road Accidents<sup>(1)</sup></b>                 |            |
| Road accidents with casualties                      | 12,122     |
| Casualties in road accidents                        | 22,164     |
| Thereof: killed                                     | 322        |

(1) Excluding the Judea and Samaria Area.

| Communications (2014)                     |       |
|---|-------|
| Households with internet subscription     | 72.1% |
| Households with at least one mobile phone | 96.1% |

| Energy   |        |
|--|--------|
| Final consumption of electricity (Million Kilowatt Hour) | 55,143 |

| Environment  |     |
|--|-----|
| Solid household and commercial waste (millions of tons)                                | 5.1 |
| Emissions of greenhouse gases (millions of tons, in CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent) (2014) | 76  |
| Average salinity in Coastal Aquifer (mg cl/l)  | 227 |
| Average salinity in the Sea of Galilee (mg cl/l)                                       | 271 |
| Recycling of solid waste in local authorities  | 20% |

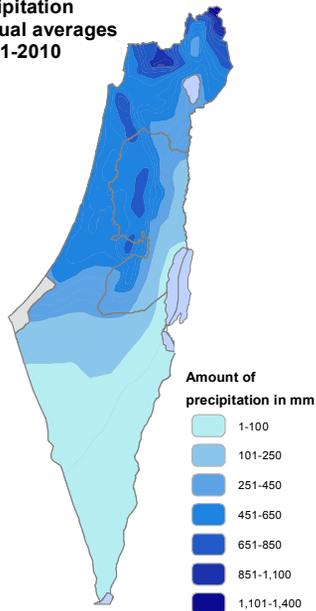
# CLIMATE



## Did you know?

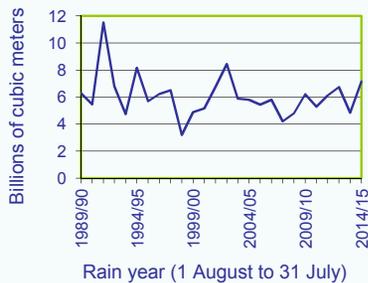
The highest temperature ever recorded in Israel was 54°C. This temperature was recorded in Tirat Zvi on 21 June 1942. The lowest temperature ever recorded in Israel was -14.2°C. This temperature was recorded in Merom Golan on 10 January 2015.

**Precipitation**  
Multi-annual averages  
1981-2010



The map includes information on the Judea and Samaria Area as well.  
Source of data layer: Israel 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.

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) |  | 2014/2015 rain-year |  |
|                               | 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   | 649                 | 43   |
| Tel Aviv (Kiryat Shaul)       | 583                              | 45   | 663                 | 47   |
| Haifa (Port)                  | 539                              | 48   | 725                 | 53   |
| Zefat (Har Kena'an)           | 671                              | 55   | 695                 | 59   |
| Be'er Sheva (Negev Institute) | 195                              | 27   | 249                 | 27   |
| Elat                          | 22                               | 4  | 9                   | 3  |

The largest amount of rain in the 2014/15 rain-year was recorded at Bet Jann - 1,018 mm.

The smallest amount of rain in the 2014/15 rain-year was recorded in Elat - 9 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 2015: 49.3°C in Gilgal (2 August 2015).

The lowest temperature recorded in 2015: -14.2°C in Merom Golan (10 January 2015).

# POPULATION

**Did you know?**  
 44% of all Jews in the world live in Israel. About 11% of the Israeli population (about 938,900 persons) are 65 and older. 56% of them are women.

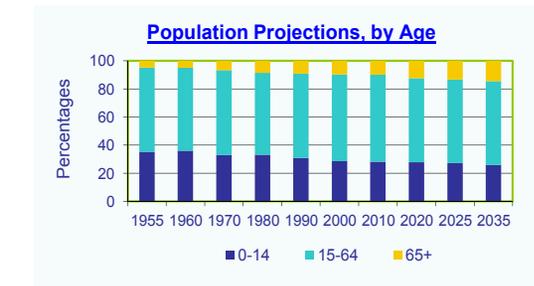
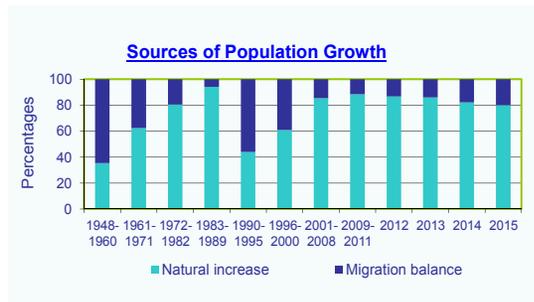
On 31 December 2015, the population of Israel numbered about 8.5 million inhabitants. The population of Israel comprises the following groups:

|                            |              |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Jews and others</b>     | <b>79.2%</b> |
| Total                      | 100.0%       |
| Jews                       | 94.5%        |
| Non-Arab Christians        | 0.5%         |
| Not classified by religion | 5.0%         |

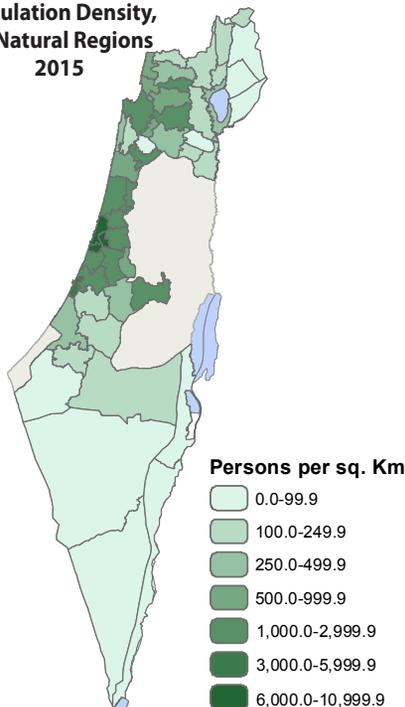
|                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| <b>Arabs</b>    | <b>20.8%</b> |
| Total           | 100.0%       |
| Moslems         | 84.7%        |
| Arab-Christians | 7.4%         |
| Druze           | 7.8%         |

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 2015**



**Population of Israel, End of 2015**

|   | Total            | Jews and others  |                  | Arabs            |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|   |                  | Total            | Thereof: Jews    |                  |
| <b>Population - Total<sup>(1)</sup></b> | <b>8,463,400</b> | <b>6,705,600</b> | <b>6,334,500</b> | <b>1,757,800</b> |
| Males                                   | 4,195,200        | 3,306,400        | 3,136,600        | 888,800          |
| Females                                 | 4,268,200        | 3,399,200        | 3,198,000        | 869,000          |
| Percentage of annual population growth  | 2.0              | 2.0              | 1.9              | 2.2              |

|   |      |      |      |      |
|---|------|------|------|------|
| Percentage of population aged 0-18  | 34.6 | 32.4 | 32.9 | 42.9 |
| Percentage of population aged 19-64                                       | 54.3 | 54.8 | 54.1 | 52.7 |
| Percentage of population aged 65+   | 11.1 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 4.4  |
| Percentage of urban population (localities with 2,000 residents and more) | 91.2 | 90.3 | 90.0 | 94.5 |

| Percentage of population: |      |      |      |      |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Jerusalem District        | 12.5 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 19.1 |
| Northern District         | 16.3 | 9.5  | 9.4  | 42.1 |
| Haifa District            | 11.6 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 14.3 |
| Central District          | 24.5 | 28.4 | 28.7 | 9.6  |
| Tel Aviv District         | 16.2 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 1.1  |
| Southern District         | 14.4 | 14.6 | 14.1 | 13.7 |

(1) 4.6% 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 <sup>(1)</sup> |
|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|
|  |                | Total           | Thereof: Jews  |                      |
| <b>Live births (in 2015)</b>   | <b>178,723</b> | <b>137,707</b>  | <b>132,220</b> | <b>41,016</b>        |
| Crude birth rate<br>(births per 1,000 persons in the average population)                             | 21.3           | 20.7            | 21.1           | 23.6                 |
| Total fertility rate<br>(average number of children a woman is expected to bear during her lifetime) | 3.09           | 3.04            | 3.13           | 3.13                 |

| <b>Deaths (in 2015)</b>  | <b>44,457</b> | <b>39,365</b> | <b>37,793</b> | <b>5,092</b> |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Crude mortality rate<br>(deaths per 1,000 persons in the average population) | 5.3           | 5.9           | 6.0           | 2.9          |
| Infant mortality rate<br>(infant mortality per 1,000 live births)            | 3.1           | 2.1           | 2.1           | 6.4          |

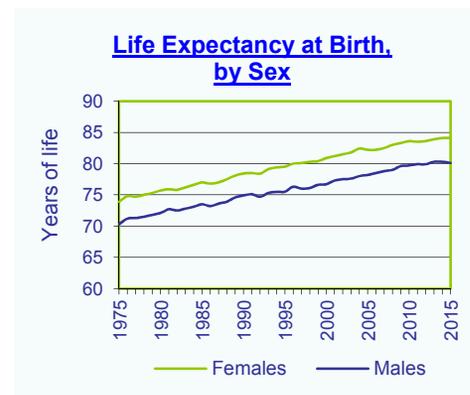
| <b>Life expectancy at birth (in 2015)</b> |      |      |      |      |
|---|------|------|------|------|
| Males                                     | 80.1 | 80.7 | 80.9 | 76.9 |
| Females                                   | 84.1 | 84.5 | 84.5 | 81.1 |

| <b>Couples who married (in 2014)</b>   | <b>50,797</b> | <b>..</b> | <b>36,900</b> | <b>11,878</b> |
|--|---------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| Crude marriage rate<br>(marriages per 1,000 persons in the average population) | 6.2           | ..        | 6.0           | 8.3           |
| Median marriage age (1st marriage)   |               |           |               |               |
| Males  | 27.3          | ..        | 27.7          | 25.9          |
| Females  | 24.5          | ..        | 25.7          | 21.3          |

| <b>Couples who divorced (in 2014)</b>  | <b>14,430</b> | <b>..</b> | <b>11,435</b> | <b>2,101</b> |
|--|---------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| Crude divorce rate<br>(divorces per 1,000 persons in the average population) | 1.8           | ..        | 1.9           | 1.5          |

.. Unknown data.

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



# IMMIGRATION



**Did you know?**  
About 40% of all immigrants in 1948-2015 were born in the former USSR.

## IMMIGRATION TO ISRAEL

From the establishment of the State of Israel to the end of 2015, about 3.2 million immigrants arrived in Israel. Of those, one-third were born in Asia-Africa, and two-thirds were born in Europe-America (incl. Oceania).

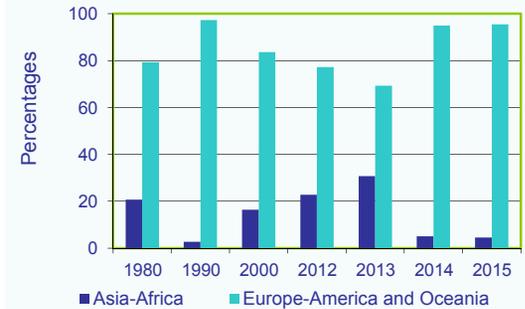
About 57% of the immigrants from Europe-America were born in the former USSR.

In 2015, about 27,900 immigrants arrived in Israel (approximately 47% were aged 15-44). In 2015, about 52% of the immigrants were women.

### Immigrants, by Country of Birth 1948-2015

| Country of birth                |                  |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>Total - absolute numbers</b> | <b>3,177,644</b> |
| - percentages                   | 100.0%           |
| Thereof:                        |                  |
| Former USSR                     | 39.6             |
| Romania                         | 8.7              |
| Morocco                         | 8.6              |
| Poland                          | 5.5              |
| Iraq                            | 4.1              |
| United States                   | 3.2              |
| Ethiopia                        | 2.8              |
| Iran                            | 2.4              |
| Turkey                          | 2.0              |

### Immigrants, by Year of Immigration and Last Continent of Residence



## ISRAELIS WHO STAYED ABROAD CONTINUOUSLY FOR A YEAR OR MORE

In 2014, about 15,700 Israelis went abroad and stayed there continuously for over a year. Of those, about 8,300 were born abroad.

In 2014, about 8,900 Israelis returned from abroad after a continuous stay of over a year.

The migration balance of Israelis who departed and returned in 2014 was negative, and amounted to about 6,800 Israelis.

The migration balance rate of Israelis was about 0.8 Israelis per 1,000 residents.

## WORK MIGRATION

In 2015, 42,600 foreign workers with a work visa entered Israel, and 38,200 left the country.

Most of the foreign workers arrived from Thailand, Moldova, Romania, Ukraine, the Philippines and India.

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 |        |
|-------------------------|---------|--------|----------|--------|
|                         | 2014    | 2015   | 2014     | 2015   |
| <b>Absolute numbers</b> | 38,200  | 42,605 | 34,300   | 38,600 |
| Thereof:                |         |        |          |        |
| <b>Percentages</b>      |         |        |          |        |
| Thailand                | 19.4    | 16.0   | 19.8     | 18.4   |
| Philippines             | 14.9    | 15.7   | 16.3     | 14.8   |
| Former USSR             | 19.4    | 21.8   | 17.2     | 19.2   |
| India                   | 13.1    | 12.9   | 9.6      | 10.1   |
| China                   | 6.3     | 6.1    | 7.9      | 6.7    |
| Nepal                   | 3.4     | 2.6    | 5.0      | 4.1    |
| Sri Lanka               | 6.0     | 5.4    | 5.5      | 5.2    |

# 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 (about 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.

The number of households in 2015 was 2,411,700, and the average household size was 3.32 persons.

79% of the households had at least one employed person.

2,016,000 households had at least one person of working age – between age 15 and retirement age. Of those households, 91% were households with employed persons.

In 84.8% 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, by Type of Household, 2015

|                                |                  |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>Total</b>                   | <b>2,411,700</b> |
| Total - percentages            | 100.0            |
| <b>Family households</b>       | <b>79.9</b>      |
| One family                     | 75.2             |
| One family with others         | 2.4              |
| Two or more families           | 2.3              |
| <b>Non-family households</b>   | <b>20.1</b>      |
| Thereof: One-person households | 18.2             |

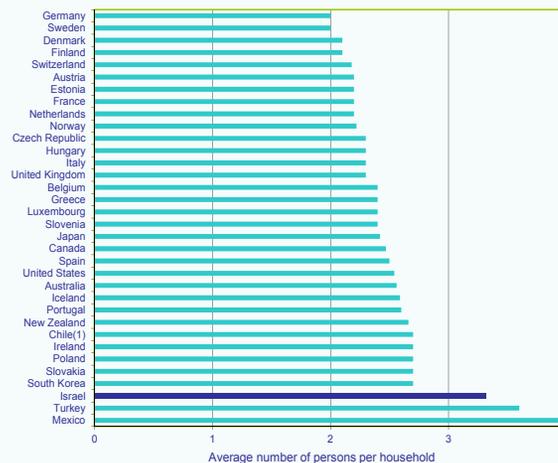
## Families, by Type of Family, 2015

|                               |                  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>1,985,100</b> |
| Total - percentages           | 100.0            |
| Thereof:                      |                  |
| Couple without children       | 24.1             |
| Couple with children          | 62.9             |
| Youngest child aged: up to 17 | 49.0             |
| Youngest child aged: 18+      | 13.9             |
| Single parent                 | 12.3             |
| Youngest child aged: up to 17 | 5.9              |
| Youngest child aged: 18+      | 6.4              |

## Households with Children Aged 0-17, by Labour Force Characteristics of Household Members and Number of Children in Household 2015



## Average Number of Persons per Household in Selected OECD\* Countries 2014



\* Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.  
(1) Data for 2009.  
Source: Eurostat.

# HOUSEHOLDS & FAMILIES (CONTINUED)

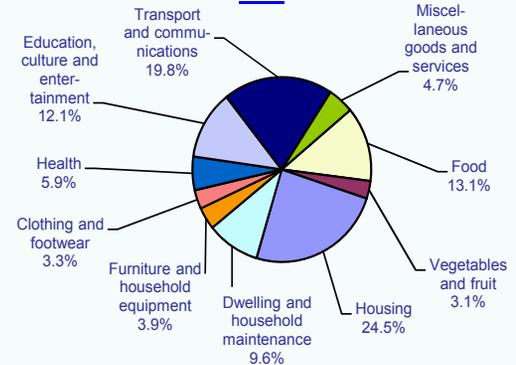
## STANDARD OF LIVING

Standard of living is measured on the basis of the current Household Expenditure Survey, conducted among the overall population of Israel.

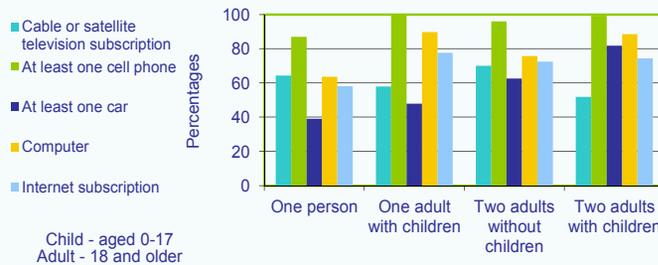
The Household Expenditure Survey measures the total expenditures of households on goods and services, ownership of durable goods, ownership of dwellings, and total income. The income of households is measured out of all sources of income: work, allowances, subsidies, pension, and capital.

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

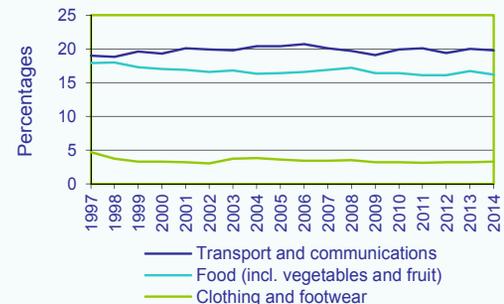
**Consumption Expenditure of Households 2014**



**Ownership of Durable Goods, by Type of Household 2014**



**The Share of Selected Consumption Groups in Household Expenditures**



**Monthly Income in Quintiles of Households, by Net Money Income per Standard Person 2014**



**Housing Conditions, by Quintiles of Net Income Per Standard Person, 2014**

|                                      | Quintiles |      |        |       |        |        |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
|                                      | Total     | Top  | Fourth | Third | Second | Bottom |
| <b>Living in owned dwellings</b>     |           |      |        |       |        |        |
| Percent living in owned dwelling     | 67.3      | 82.3 | 75.8   | 70.6  | 63.5   | 44.1   |
| No. of residential rooms in dwelling | 4.2       | 4.8  | 4.5    | 4.1   | 3.8    | 3.4    |
| Average no. of persons in household  | 3.5       | 2.8  | 3.3    | 3.4   | 3.8    | 5.1    |
| <b>Living in rented dwellings</b>    |           |      |        |       |        |        |
| Percent living in rented dwelling    | 27.4      | 14.6 | 19.2   | 24.8  | 30.3   | 48.2   |
| No. of residential rooms in dwelling | 3.1       | 3.3  | 3.2    | 3.2   | 3.1    | 2.9    |
| Average no. of persons in household  | 2.6       | 2.0  | 2.4    | 2.6   | 2.6    | 2.9    |



**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 providing health insurance to all residents which includes a uniform basket of health services that the sick funds are obligated to provide to their clients. In addition, the law mandates 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 2015 was about NIS 87.4 billion, by operating sector:

- 32.3% sick funds
- 57.5% market producers (including all general hospitals in the economy)
- 5.7% government, local authorities, the National Insurance Institute and national institutions
- 4.5% private non-profit institutions.

**The rate of hospitalization days** in general care declined by 39% from the mid-1970s to 2013. In psychiatric care, the rate of hospitalization days declined by 83%, and in long-term care and rehabilitation, the rate of hospitalization days increased by a factor of 2.6 during that period.

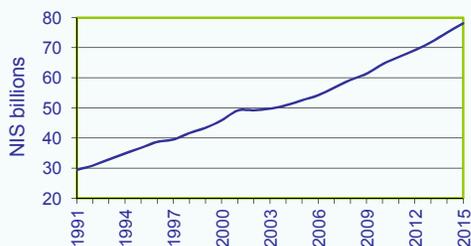
**The main causes of death** in 2014 were malignant neoplasms (25.9% of all deaths), heart diseases (14.9%), cerebrovascular disease (5.6%), Diabetes mellitus (5.6%), respiratory infections (5.6%), and deaths due to external causes (not related to disease) (4.2%).

From the mid-1970s to 2013, the age-standardized mortality rates from heart disease and cerebrovascular disease dropped by 80%, and from malignant neoplasms by approximately 17%.

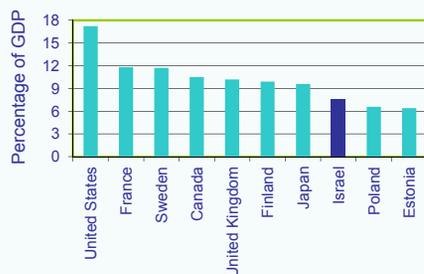
**AIDS cases:** At the end of 2015, 615 AIDS patients lived in Israel.

**Persons diagnosed with HIV:** By the end of 2015, 7,279 HIV carriers were identified in Israel.

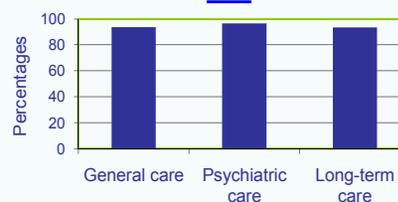
**National Expenditure on Health at 2010 Prices**



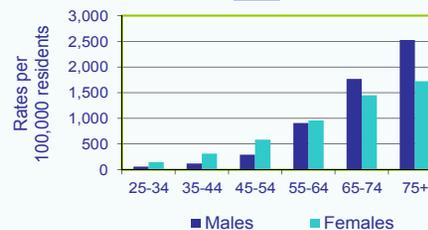
**National Expenditure on Health in Selected OECD Countries 2014**



**Bed Occupancy in Hospitals, by Type of Bed 2015**



**New Cases of Malignant Neoplasms, by Sex and Age 2013**

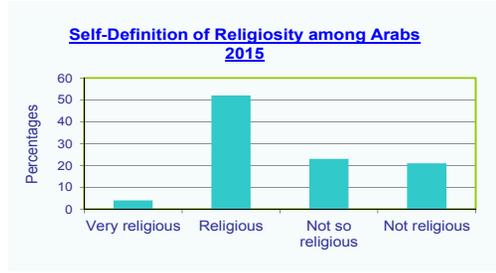
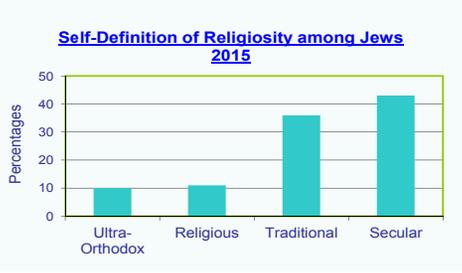
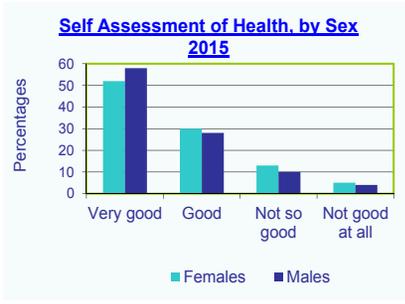
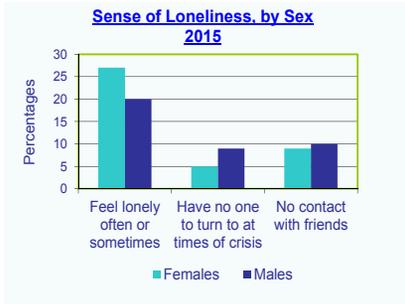
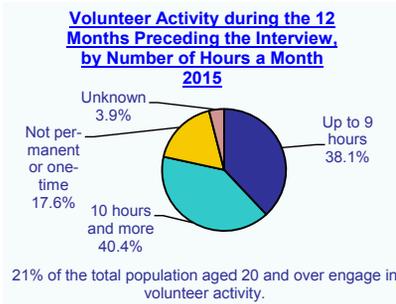




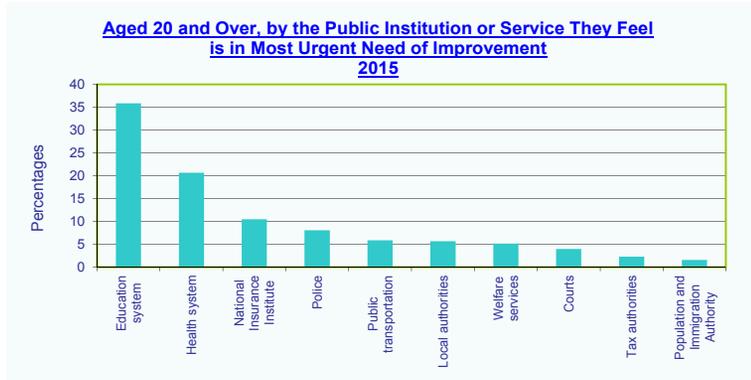
**Did you know?**  
In 2015, 31% of the population felt they are discriminated against due to gender, age, ethnicity, or religion.

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 each year on a comprehensive examination of one or two topics. In 2015, the following topics were examined: attitudes toward government services, and civil involvement. Specifically, the survey examined public satisfaction with the functioning of government services – health services, the education system, local authorities, public transportation, and other services. In addition, the survey examined different types of citizen involvement, the extent to which citizens trust public institutions, and the extent to which they feel they are discriminated against.



# 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).

Information on persons registered at a department of social services relates to anyone who is registered, whether or not they have been defined as needing those services (clients and non-client family members).

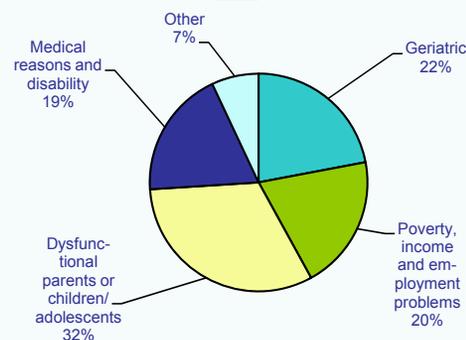
**Need of intervention** refers to the reason why the individual applied to the social service department.

In 2015, 1,309,235 persons were registered at social service departments. The rate of persons registered at these departments was 154.7 per 1,000 in the population.

In that year, there were 914,578 individuals with a defined need of intervention (registered with a personal need); they comprised 69.9% of all persons registered.

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

**Type of Main Need for Individuals with Defined Need of Intervention 2015**



## Registered at Social Service Departments, 2015

|  | Registered at social services departments | Percentage of total population (end of 2015) | Rate of registered per 1,000 persons |
|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Absolute numbers</b>                  | 1,309,235                                 |  |                                      |
| Total                                    | 100.0%                                    | 100.0%                                       | 154.7                                |
| <b>Sex</b>                               |   |  |                                      |
| Men                                      | 45.7%                                     | 49.6%  | 142.7                                |
| Women                                    | 54.3%                                     | 50.4%  | 166.4                                |
| <b>Population group</b>                  |   |  |                                      |
| Jews and others                          | 70.1%                                     | 79.2%  | 136.9                                |
| Thereof: Jews                            | 66.8%                                     | 74.8%  | 138.0                                |
| Arabs                                    | 29.5%                                     | 20.8%  | 219.4                                |
| <b>Marital status (aged 15 and over)</b> |   |  |                                      |
| Married                                  | 46.5%                                     | 55.2%  | 133.3                                |
| Never married                            | 29.3%                                     | 32.1%  | 145.0                                |
| Divorced                                 | 10.7%                                     | 7.8%   | 216.0                                |
| Widowed                                  | 13.5%                                     | 4.9%   | 437.6                                |

# EDUCATION



## Did you know?

In 2014/15, 61,400 students were enrolled in short-cycle tertiary education. Most of them studied in courses for practical engineers and technicians (60%), and 31% were enrolled in teacher training programs.

The data are presented by level of education: pre-primary education, primary education, secondary education (lower secondary and upper secondary), short-cycle tertiary 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, 2014/15

|  | Students  | Teaching staff |
|--|-----------|----------------|
| <b>Total<sup>(1)</sup></b>   | 2,193,432 | 160,565        |
| Pre-primary education (kindergarten teachers in formal education) <sup>(2)</sup> | 516,691   | 16,404         |
| Primary education  | 985,110   | 79,514         |
| Lower secondary education  | 280,728   | 33,492         |
| Upper secondary education  | 410,903   | 46,492         |

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

(2) Children in institutions supervised by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Economy and Industry.

## Persons Aged 15 and Over, by Years of Schooling (%), 2015

| Years of Schooling | Aged 15 and over - total | Women | Men   |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>100.0</b>             | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 0-4                | 2.8                      | 3.7   | 1.9   |
| 5-8                | 5.7                      | 5.7   | 5.6   |
| 9-10               | 9.4                      | 8.4   | 10.4  |
| 11-12              | 33.8                     | 32.5  | 35.2  |
| 13-15              | 22.4                     | 23.8  | 20.9  |
| 16+                | 26.0                     | 26.0  | 26.0  |

## 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) 2013



## Recipients of Degrees from Institutions of Higher Education, 2014/15

| Universities <sup>(1)</sup> - Total | 40,873 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Total                               | 100.0% |
| First degree                        | 57.8%  |
| Second degree                       | 35.9%  |
| Third degree                        | 4.0%   |
| Diploma                             | 2.3%   |

(1) Including Open University. In 2013/14, Ariel University was added.

| Colleges - Total                     | 32,674        |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Total                                | 100.0%        |
| <b>Academic colleges - Total</b>     | <b>24,585</b> |
| Total                                | <b>75.2%</b>  |
| First degree                         | 80.8%         |
| Second degree                        | 19.2%         |
| <b>Colleges of education - Total</b> | <b>8,089</b>  |
| Total                                | <b>24.8%</b>  |
| First degree                         | 77.2%         |
| Second degree                        | 22.8%         |

# CULTURE, ENTERTAINMENT & SPORT



## Did you know?

In 2015, 302 full-length films were screened in movie theaters in Israel.  
In 2014, 8,867 books and booklets were published in Israel.

## NATIONAL EXPENDITURE ON CULTURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND SPORT

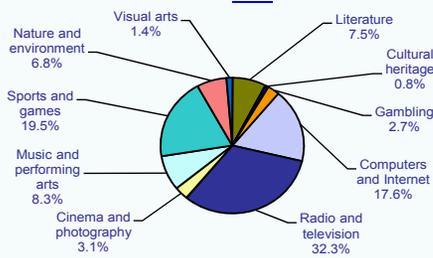
The national expenditure on culture, entertainment and sport includes the value of goods and services supplied by the general government, the business sector, and non-profit institutions.

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, cameras, personal computers, books, and the purchase of entertainment and sports products.

The **national expenditure** on culture, entertainment and sport in 2015 was about NIS 53.4 billion, which are 4.6% of the Gross Domestic Product. Households financed 85.8% of the total expenditure. The current per capita expenditure on culture, entertainment and sport in constant prices amounted to NIS 6,114 in 2015, compared with NIS 3,985 in 2000.

**Monthly Expenditure on Culture, Entertainment and Sports per Household 2014**



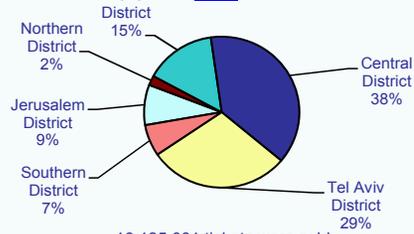
The monthly expenditure on culture, entertainment and sport amounted to NIS 637 per household.

**National Expenditure on Culture, Entertainment and Sports, at 2010 Prices**



## CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

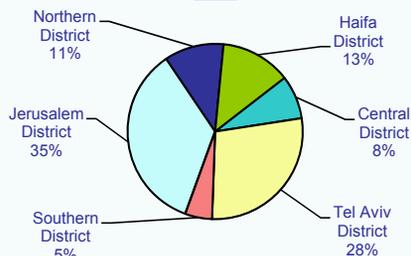
**Tickets Sold at Movie Theaters, by District 2015**



16,125,081 tickets were sold at movie theaters in 2015.

Source: The Movie Theater Association and the cinematheques in Israel.

**Visits to Museums, by District 2014**



About 6.7 million visits to museums in 2014. Excluding Yad Vashem (recognised museum) and two unrecognised museums.

## STUDENTS IN CULTURAL FIELDS

In the 2014/15 academic year, the most commonly studied subjects in the field of culture were as follows: in universities – General Studies in the Humanities (4,940 students), in academic colleges – Communications (3,249 students), in colleges of education – Bible (2,970 students), and in short-cycle non-academic tertiary education – Architectural Design (4,739 students).

# CRIME AND JUSTICE

The **general government expenditure** on public order was about 3.9% of the total expenditure in 2014, 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 669 **judges** serving in Israeli courts in 2015.

There were 60,132 **lawyers** in Israel in 2015.

Of those, 3,252 were newly authorized to practice law.

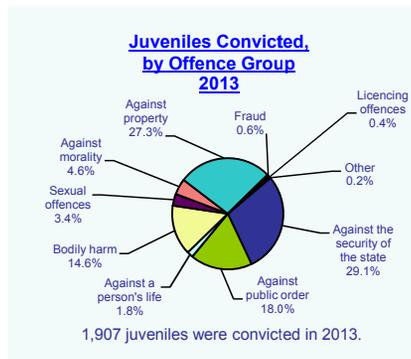
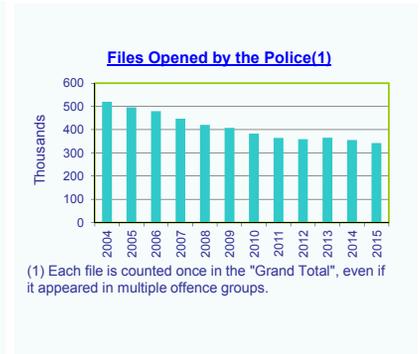
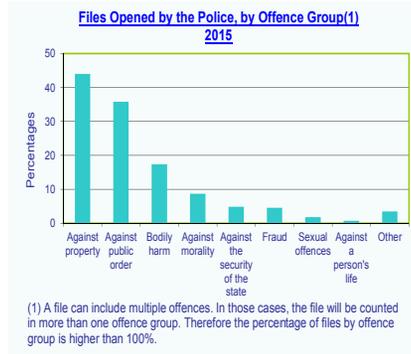
In 1960, there were 2,303 lawyers in Israel.

There were 28,624 **police officers** in the Israel Police Force list of employees in 2015. The proportion of police officers was about 342 per 100,000 persons in the population.

There were 8,810 **prison wardens** in the Prison Service list of employees. Their proportion was about 147 per 100,000 persons in the population.

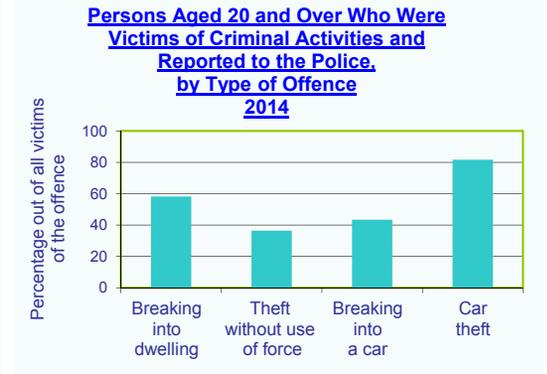
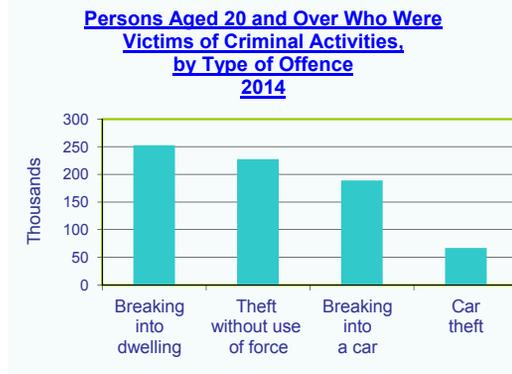
The criminal statistics are based on crimes reported to the Israel police, and the data on victims of criminal activities are derived from the Social Survey.

In 2015, 341,778 investigation files were opened by the Israel police. The proportion of investigation files per 1,000 persons in population was about 41.



## VICTIMS OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY (Social Survey 2014)

Persons aged 20 and over who were victims of crime, and those who reported the crime to the police.



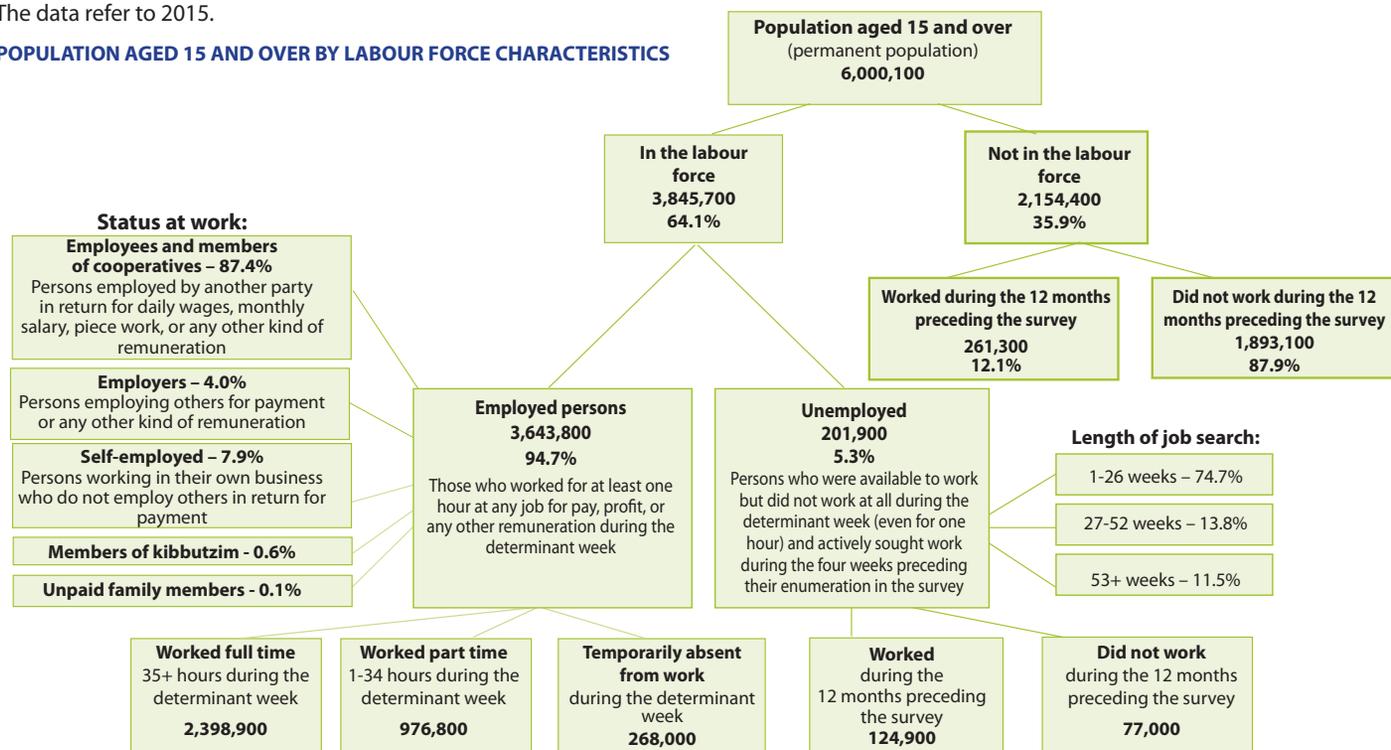
# LABOUR

## 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 2014, about 10% 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. On the average, about 21,500 persons aged 15 and over are interviewed in the survey every month. 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 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 2015.

## POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS



## Employed Persons, by Occupation

| Occupation   | Employed persons – Total | Usually employed <sup>(1)</sup> part time | Women |
|--|--------------------------|---|-------|
|  |                          | Percentage of total employed persons      |       |
| <b>Total<sup>(2)</sup></b>   | 3,643,800                | 22.4                                      | 47.1  |
| Professionals  | 374,300                  | 5.3                                       | 32.2  |
| Academic professionals   | 910,400                  | 26.4                                      | 57.5  |
| Practical engineers, technicians, agents and associate professionals | 475,600                  | 20.6                                      | 55.0  |
| Clerical support workers   | 254,800                  | 24.8                                      | 71.4  |
| Service and sales workers  | 675,000                  | 36.6                                      | 61.3  |
| Skilled workers  | 516,700                  | 11.1                                      | 8.8   |
| Elementary occupations   | 219,900                  | 33.5                                      | 42.7  |

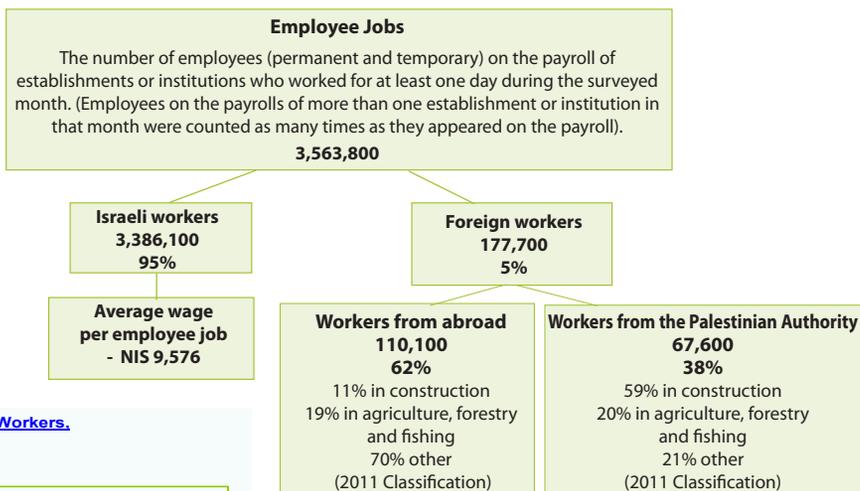
(1) Excl. the population living outside of localities (Bedouins in the South and others) and residents of institutions (permanent samples). (2) Including unknown.

# WAGES

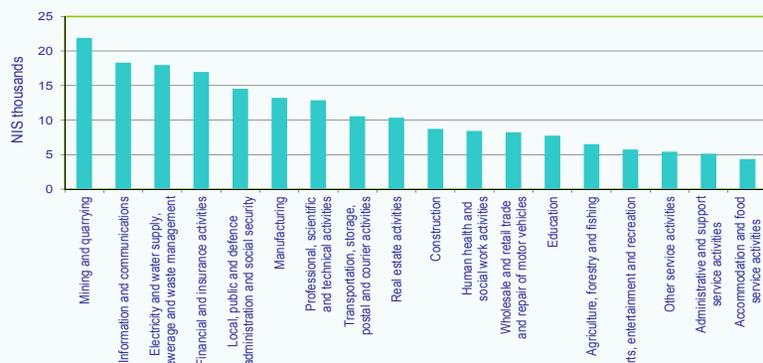
Data on wages in all industries are collected from two main sources: wage indices and income surveys. The data refer to 2015.

**Wage indices** are based primarily on reports of employers to the National Insurance Institute as well as on 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 (2011 Classification) Average 2015**



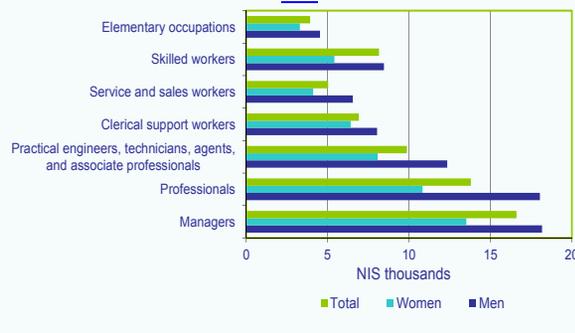
**Percentage of Employee Jobs, by Industry (2011 Classification), 2015 Average**

| Industry  | %    |
|---|------|
| Total   | 100  |
| Education   | 13.9 |
| Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles                             | 13.7 |
| Human health and social work activities   | 11.4 |
| Manufacturing   | 10.2 |
| Administration and support service activities                                       | 8.5  |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities                                   | 6.6  |
| Accommodation and food service activities   | 6.5  |
| Construction  | 5.1  |
| Information and communication   | 4.9  |
| Local administration, public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 3.9  |
| Transportation and storage, postal and courier activities                           | 3.8  |
| Financial and insurance activities  | 3.2  |
| Other service activities  | 3.1  |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation  | 2.0  |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing   | 1.4  |
| Electricity and water supply, sewerage and waste management                         | 0.9  |
| Real estate activities  | 0.8  |
| Mining and quarrying  | 0.1  |

## Money Income, by Occupation and Sex

The data are from the Household Expenditure Survey. Among other things, the survey provides data on the **average income from wages and salaries per employee**. Data are collected from all the households in Israel on an ongoing basis.

**Gross Money Income of Employees from Wages and Salaries, by Occupation and Sex 2014**

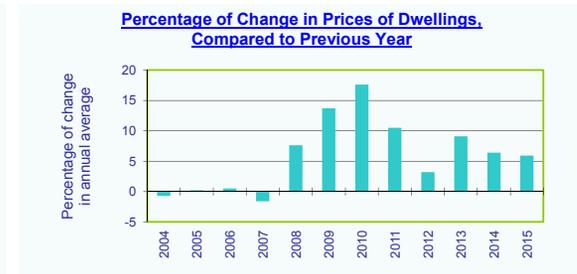
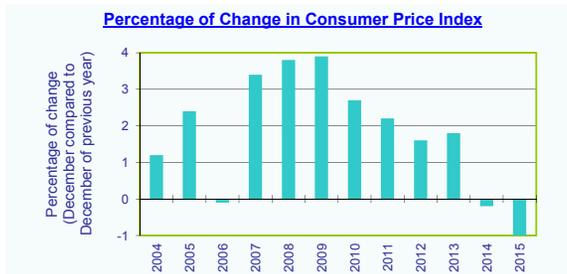
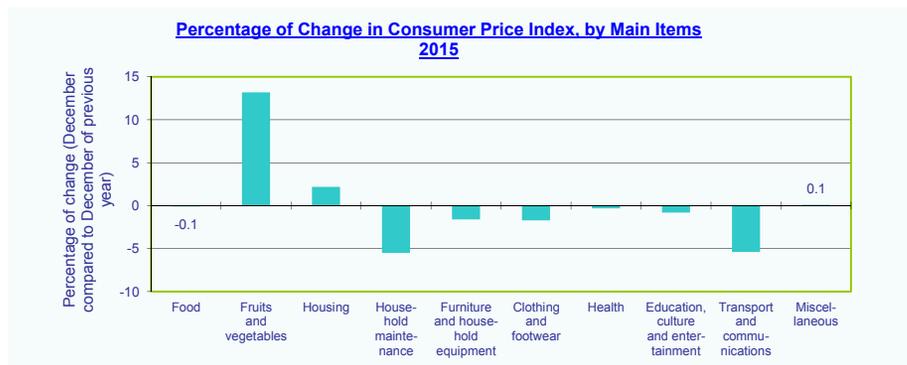


# PRICES

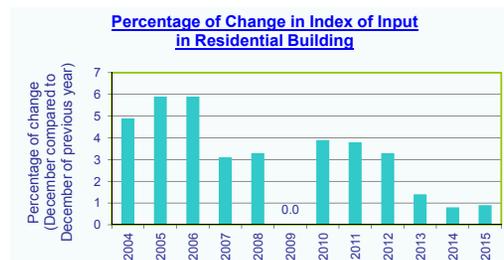
**The Consumer Price Index** measures the monthly change in the cost of a fixed basket of goods and services among households over a base period, which is updated bi-annually. The purpose of the index is to ascertain that the change is only due to a change in prices as reflected during the period of measurement.

The index relates to the average level of prices for that month. Prices are collected each day of the month, and the index is published on the 15th of the subsequent month (two weeks after completing the process of collecting prices). That is, the index actually reflects the level of prices of the previous month.

The index has many uses, such as linkage for loans, mortgages, bonds, alimony payments, contracts, and financial agreements. The index serves as an indicator for inflation, and as an important tool for determining economic policy. The index can be used to turn a series of monetary data in current terms into a series of data in real terms. Furthermore, the index can be used to analyze the trends of prices in various markets.



The CBS also measures changes in prices over time of **various other indices**, such as the Price Index of Inputs in Residential Building, the Price Index of Inputs in Construction of Commercial Buildings and Offices, the Price Index of Inputs in Road Construction and Bridging, the Price Index of Output and Input in Agriculture, the Price Index of Input in Buses, the Price Index of Manufacturing Output, and the Price Index for Mining and Quarrying. Once each quarter, the Price Index of Exports in Manufacturing and the Price Index of Service Industries are published as well.



# 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 minus sales, compensation of employees, taxes on production, and consumption of fixed capital.

In 2015, general government consumption expenditure amounted to approximately NIS 260 billion, which comprised about 22% of the GDP. About 45% of the general government consumption expenditure is allocated for wages.

The general government expenditure includes: compensation of employees, taxes on production, purchase of goods and services, transfers in-kind, subsidies, current transfers, interest payments, gross fixed capital formation, and other capital expenditures.

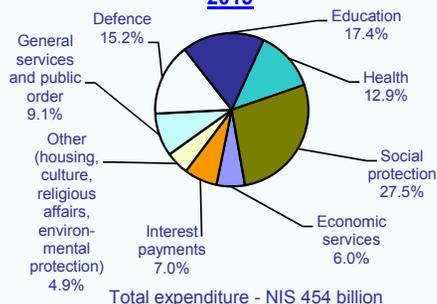
That year, the general government expenditure amounted to approximately NIS 454 billion (39% of the GDP).

The general government income, which amounted to approximately NIS 436 billion, includes: revenue from taxes, revenue from property, transfer payments from abroad, transfer payments from the private sector, and sales.

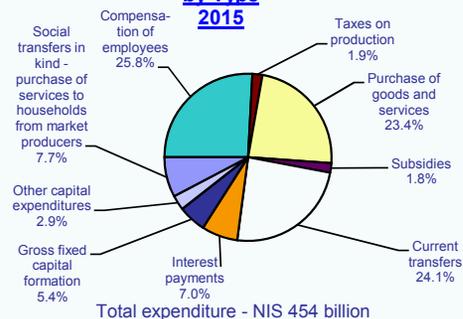
Receipts from taxes include: income tax; revenue from National Insurance payments; taxes on wages; fees, levies, fines, and various other current taxes; Value Added Tax; taxes on imports; and other indirect taxes.

The total general government expenditure less total revenue equals the total deficit/surplus of the general government. In 2015 there was a deficit in the general account of the government sector which amounted to 1.55% of the GDP.

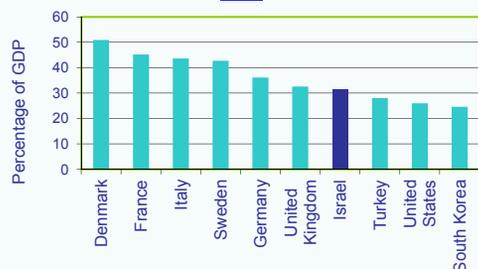
**General Government Expenditure, by Function 2015**



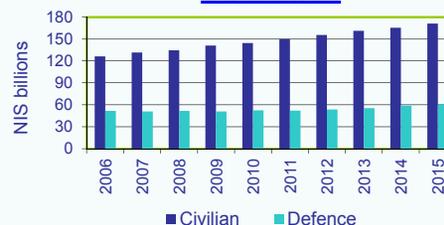
**General Government Expenditure, by Type 2015**



**Tax Burden in Selected OECD Countries 2014**



**General Government Consumption Expenditure, at 2010 Prices**



# 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.

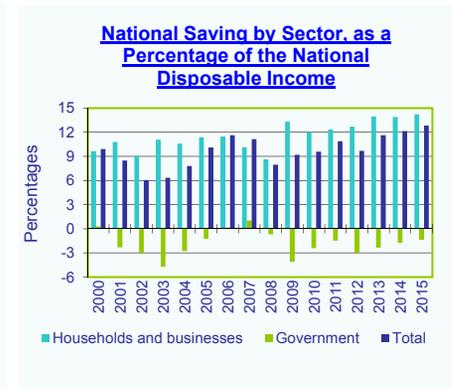
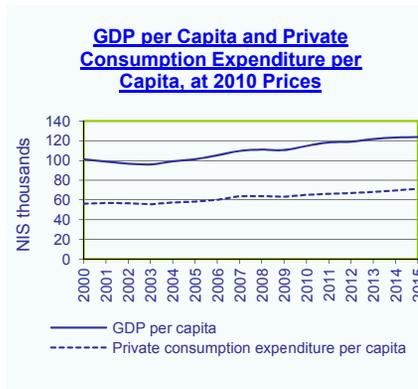
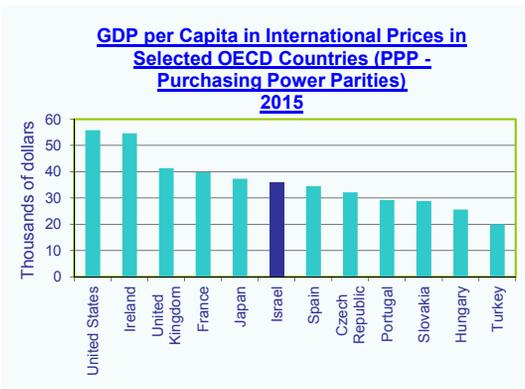
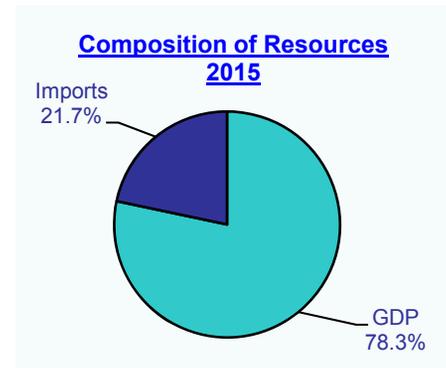
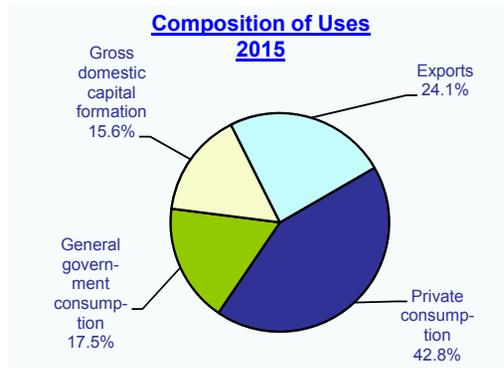
The main indicator of these accounts is the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) – the net value of goods and services produced by economic units functioning in Israel.

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 exports (exports less imports) of goods and services.

## NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 2015

NIS billions, unless otherwise stated

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Gross Domestic Product (in current prices)               | 1,164 |
| Percent of growth in the GDP compared with previous year | 2.5%  |
| Gross Domestic Product per capita (NIS thousands)        | 138.9 |
| Private consumption expenditure                          | 637   |
| General government consumption expenditure               | 260   |
| Gross domestic capital formation                         | 232   |
| Capital formation in economic industries                 | 146   |
| Residential building                                     | 77    |
| Exports of goods and services                            | 358   |
| Imports of goods and services                            | 322   |
| Total use of resources                                   | 1,486 |



# INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTS, IMPORTS & EXPORTS

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Israel's balance of payments is a record of all economic transactions carried out between Israel and the rest of the world.

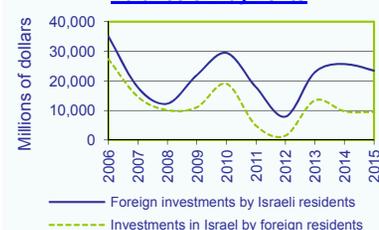
The current account of the balance of payments summarizes trade in goods and services, current transfers, and income from work and property. The surplus in the current account amounted to about 13.7 billion dollars in 2015.

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

**Deficit/Surplus in the Current Account**



**The Financial Account in the Balance of Payments**



## BALANCE OF PAYMENT DATA – GOODS AND SERVICES, 2015

| Imports   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
|   | Billions of dollars |
| <b>Goods – Total</b>  | <b>59.7</b>         |
| Thereof:  |                     |
| Defence imports   | 2.9                 |
| Imports of goods from the Palestinian Authority             | 0.9                 |
| <b>Services – Total</b>                                     | <b>23.3</b>         |
| Thereof: Imports of services from the Palestinian Authority | 0.4                 |

| Exports   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
|   | Billions of dollars |
| <b>Goods – Total</b>                                      | <b>56.3</b>         |
| Thereof:  |                     |
| Exports of goods to the Palestinian Authority             | 3.4                 |
| <b>Services – Total</b>                                   | <b>35.7</b>         |
| Thereof: Exports of services to the Palestinian Authority | 0.5                 |

## IMPORTS & EXPORTS

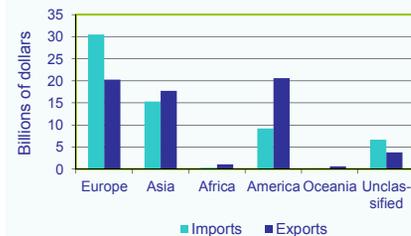
### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY SELECTED COMMODITIES

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

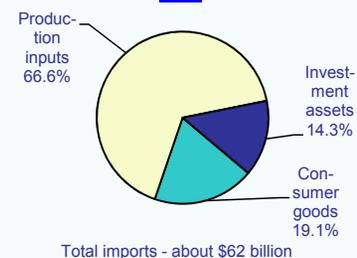
| IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES<br>(excluding imports from the Palestinian Authority and excluding direct defense imports), 2015 |                  |
|--|------------------|
|  | % of all imports |
| Diamonds   | 11.1             |
| Crude oils   | 7.3              |
| Passenger vehicles   | 5.0              |
| Electronic integrated circuits   | 4.1              |
| Petroleum oils   | 2.9              |
| Electrical apparatus for line telephony  | 2.7              |
| Pharmaceutical products  | 2.1              |
| Computers  | 2.1              |
| Vehicles for transporting good   | 1.2              |
| Coal   | 1.2              |

| EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES<br>(excluding exports to the Palestinian Authority), 2015 |                  |
|---|------------------|
|   | % of all exports |
| Diamonds  | 27.5             |
| Pharmaceutical products   | 9.9              |
| Electronic integrated circuits  | 8.7              |
| Aircraft parts  | 3.9              |
| Chemical products and preparations  | 3.3              |
| Electrical apparatus for line telephony   | 2.5              |
| Tools and equipment for medical sciences  | 2.3              |
| Pesticides and herbicides   | 1.6              |
| Mineral or chemical fertilizers   | 1.5              |
| Printing, copying and fax machines  | 1.3              |

**Imports and Exports of Commodities, by Continent 2015**



**Imports, by Economic Use 2015**



Total imports - about \$62 billion

# AGRICULTURE

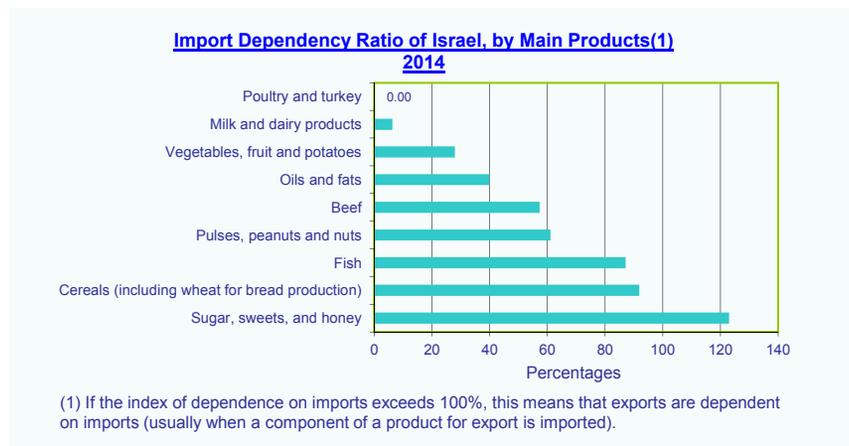
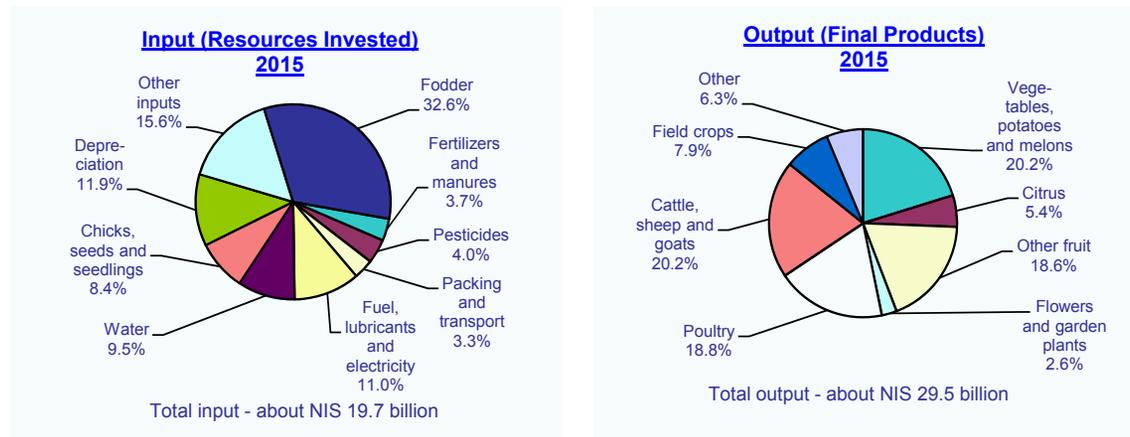


**Did you know?**  
 Planted forests comprise 5.2% of the land area in Israel.  
 In 2015, the forest area (under the care of the Jewish National Fund) spanned 1,154,000 dunams.

Agriculture includes: Crops, afforestation, gardening, livestock and livestock products.

There have been many changes in the agriculture industry 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), 2015**

| Total                           | 3,060 |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Thereof:                        |       |
| Field crops                     | 1,273 |
| Vegetables, potatoes and melons | 799   |
| Other plantations               | 778   |
| Citrus                          | 189   |

**Employment in agriculture, 2015:** There were about 37,700 employed persons in agriculture. Of those, about 22,100 were employees (based on the Labour Force Survey).

**The number of employee jobs of foreign workers from the Palestinian Authority** was 13,200.

**The number of employee jobs of workers from abroad** was 20,600 (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 engage 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 2,600 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 2015, the Gross Domestic Product of Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying amounted to NIS 123 billion (excluding diamonds) and product per work-hour per employee job amounted to NIS 157.

Manufacturing export was NIS 172 billion (42% of the total revenue in manufacturing), and was based mainly on high-tech products.

**Manufacturing Exports and Imports (Gross), by Technological Intensity (excluding diamonds) (2011 Classification) 2015**



## Establishments, Jobs and Revenue in Manufacturing (Excluding Mining and Quarrying), by Technological Intensity, 2015

| Technological Intensity         | Establishments | Jobs                          | Revenue (NIS Billions) |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Total - Absolute numbers</b> | <b>12,805</b>  | <sup>(1)</sup> <b>362,139</b> | <b>395</b>             |
| - Percentages                   | 100.0          | 100.0                         | 100.0                  |
| High-technology                 | 4.5            | 26.8                          | 32.1                   |
| Medium-high technology          | 11.5           | 16.7                          | 16.3                   |
| Medium-low technology           | 33.3           | 25.0                          | 26.4                   |
| Low technology                  | 50.7           | 31.5                          | 25.2                   |

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

## Establishments and Jobs in Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying, by District, 2015

| District     | Establishments   |             | Jobs             |             |
|--------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
|              | Absolute numbers | Percentages | Absolute numbers | Percentages |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>12,942</b>    |             | <b>367,603</b>   |             |
| Thereof:     |                  |             |                  |             |
| Jerusalem    | 1,219            | 9.4         | 19,019           | 5.2         |
| Northern     | 2,686            | 20.8        | 76,724           | 20.9        |
| Haifa        | 1,496            | 11.6        | 53,914           | 14.7        |
| Central      | 3,197            | 24.7        | 94,115           | 25.6        |
| Tel Aviv     | 2,995            | 23.1        | 59,301           | 16.1        |
| Southern     | 1,044            | 8.1         | 56,771           | 15.4        |

| Industry  | %    |
|---|------|
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing                         | 2.3  |
| Manufacturing, mining and quarrying                       | 22.7 |
| Electricity, water supply, sewerage, and waste management | 2.9  |
| Construction  | 10.4 |
| Wholesale and retail trade                                | 29.4 |
| Transportation and storage, postal and courier activities | 4.8  |
| Accommodation and food service activities                 | 2.8  |
| Information and communication                             | 6.6  |
| Financial and insurance activities                        | 1.6  |
| Real estate activities                                    | 3.0  |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities         | 6.4  |
| Administration and support service activities             | 3.9  |
| Education   | 0.4  |
| Human health and social work activities                   | 1.7  |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation; other services        | 1.1  |

# 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 2015 the gross domestic capital formation in building amounted to NIS 122.6 billion – 63% of that sum was allocated for residential building, 22% for non-residential building, and 15% for civil engineering projects.

### Area of construction (2015)

Construction completed - 11,550,000 sq. m.

Construction begun - 12,230,000 sq. m.

### Dwellings (2015)

Construction completed - 43,670

Construction begun - 50,330

### Widening of roads and construction of new roads (2014)

Completed - 556 km.

Begun - 463 km.

**Employment in Construction in 2015:** About 181,200 persons were employed in Construction. Of those, about 141,600 were employees (according to the Labour Force Survey). There were about 39,800 employee jobs of foreign workers from the Palestinian Authority, and about 11,600 employee jobs of foreign workers from abroad (according to employers' reports to the National Insurance Institute).

## ELECTRICITY & WATER

### ELECTRICITY SUPPLY, 2015

Millions of KWH

| Total                       | 60,340 |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Households                  | 17,606 |
| Trade                       | 17,381 |
| Manufacturing               | 14,210 |
| Water supply and other uses | 5,945  |
| Export                      | 5,197  |

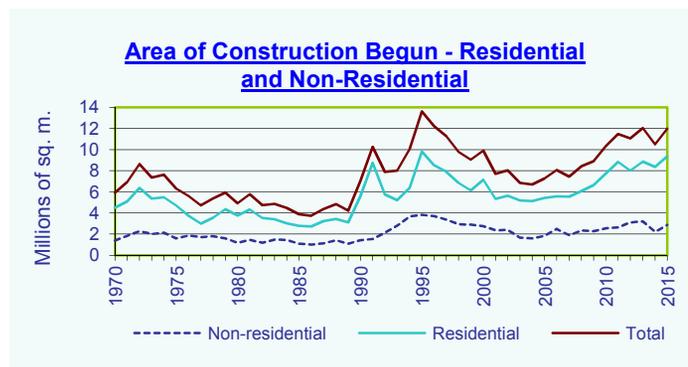
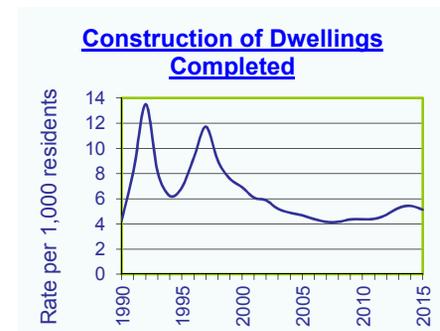
Source: Israel Electric Corporation Ltd., and private producers of electricity.

### WATER PRODUCTION, 2014

Million cubic meters

|                                  |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Total</b>                     | <b>2,085</b> |
| <b>Mekorot Water Co. - Total</b> | <b>693</b>   |
| Wells                            | 464          |
| Hamovil water carrier            | 125          |
| Upper water                      | 104          |
| <b>Other producers - Total</b>   | <b>1,031</b> |
| Wells                            | 337          |
| Upper water                      | 241          |
| Effluents                        | 453          |
| Desalination of sea water        | 361          |

Source: The Water Authority.



### WATER CONSUMPTION BY PURPOSE, 2014

Million cubic meters

|                     |       |
|---------------------|-------|
| Agricultural        | 1,122 |
| Domestic and public | 754   |
| Industrial          | 117   |

# TOURISM AND HOTELS



## Did you know?

In 2015, 3.1 million Israelis travelled abroad (some of them departed more than once, so that the total number of departures was 5.9 million). Israelis travelling abroad comprise 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.

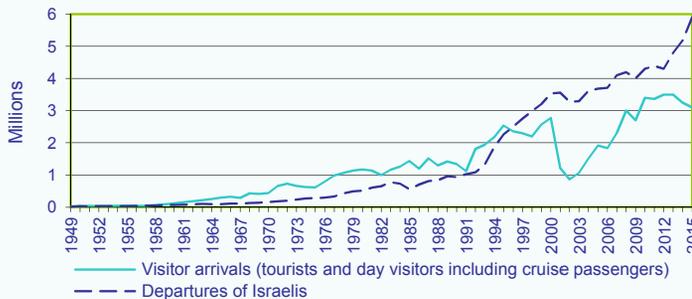
The number of tourist arrivals to Israel and departures of Israelis abroad is a sensitive barometer of Israel's economic and security situation. In 2015, there were 3,108,600 visitor arrivals to Israel, and 5,891,100 departures of Israelis abroad.

## ACCOMMODATION SERVICES, 2015

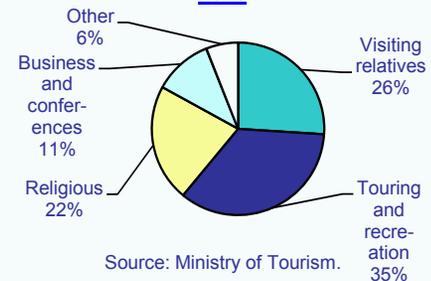
| Tourist Hotels   |            |
|--|------------|
| <b>Hotels</b>  | <b>374</b> |
| Rooms  | 50,607     |
| Person-nights in tourist hotels                            | 21,686,200 |
| Tourist person-nights as a percentage of all person-nights | 38%        |
| Room occupancy   | 61%        |

| Person-nights in all accommodation services | 27,038,800 |
|---|------------|
|   | 100.0%     |
| Tourist hotels                              | 80.2%      |
| Other hotels                                | 7.5%       |
| Rural tourism                               | 7.5%       |
| Youth hostels                               | 3.6%       |
| Field schools                               | 1.2%       |
|   | 100.0%     |
| Israeli person-nights                       | 63.1%      |
| Tourist person-nights                       | 36.9%      |

## Visitor Arrivals and Departures of Israelis



## Tourists, by Main Purpose of Visit 2015



## Income from Tourists



# TRANSPORT



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

In 2015, there were about 19,224 km. of urban, non-urban, and access roads in Israel. About 3.1 million Israeli civilian vehicles traveled approximately 54,820 million kilometers on those roads. About 84% of the vehicles (2.6 million) were private vehicles; 323,000 (10.4%) were trucks (incl. commercial vehicles), 18,788 vehicles were buses (0.6%), and the remaining 167,000 vehicles (5.4%) were minibuses, taxis, special service vehicles, and motorcycles.

About 4.0 million licenced drivers drove these vehicles, and caused about 12,122 road accidents with casualties (not including road accidents with casualties in the Judea and Samaria Area). About 22,164 persons were injured in those accidents. Of those, 322 persons were killed. In the Judea and Samaria Area, there were 631 accidents in 2015, with about 1,563 persons injured and 34 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 27,177.

## Road Accidents with Casualties,<sup>(1)</sup> by Type of Accident, 2015

| Total – Absolute numbers       | 12,122 |
|--------------------------------|--------|
|                                | 100.0% |
| Collision with moving vehicle  | 63.5%  |
| Hitting a pedestrian           | 23.3%  |
| Collision with a fixed object  | 4.3%   |
| Skidding                       | 2.4%   |
| Overturning                    | 2.7%   |
| Other                          | 1.6%   |
| Collision with parked vehicle  | 1.0%   |
| Running off road               | 0.7%   |
| Injury to passenger in vehicle | 0.5%   |

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

## Motor Vehicles per 1,000 Residents, 2014

|             |     |
|-------------|-----|
| Italy       | 849 |
| Austria     | 751 |
| Switzerland | 729 |
| Spain       | 710 |
| Sweden      | 614 |
| Israel      | 357 |

Source: International Road Traffic and Accident Database (IRTAD).

## Railways (2015)

Passengers – 52,811,238

Freight – 7,501,048 tons

## Ships (2015)

Ships that arrived at the port – 5,893

Passengers – 210,352

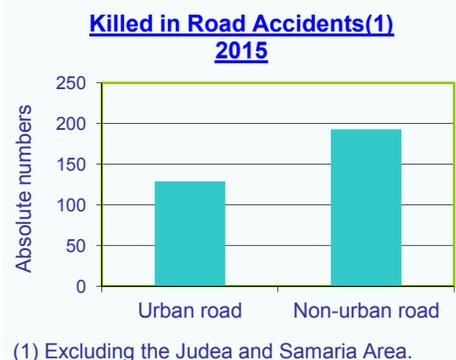
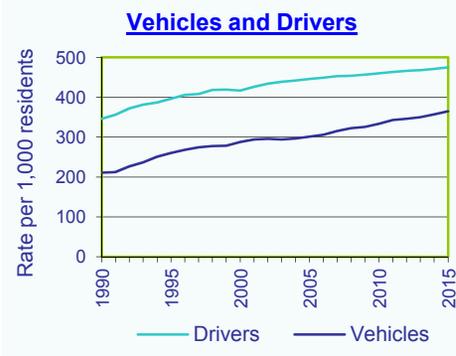
## Aircraft (International) (2015)

Movement of Aircrafts – 106,237

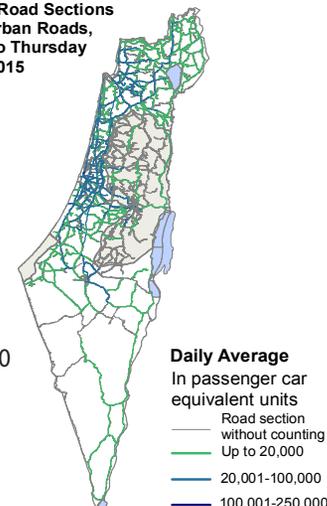
Passengers – 15,717,300

Thereof: In Israeli aircraft – 5,928,500

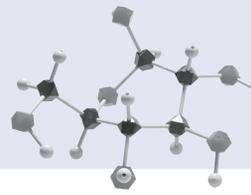
Freight – 275,226 tons



Average Daily Traffic Volume on Selected Road Sections of Non-Urban Roads, Sunday to Thursday 2015



# SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

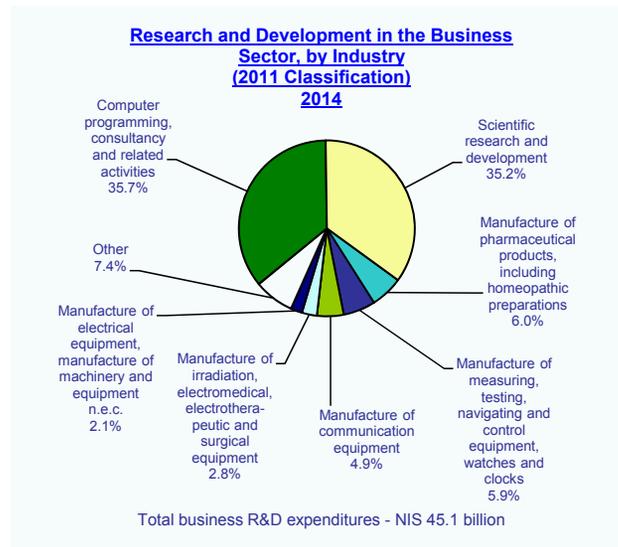
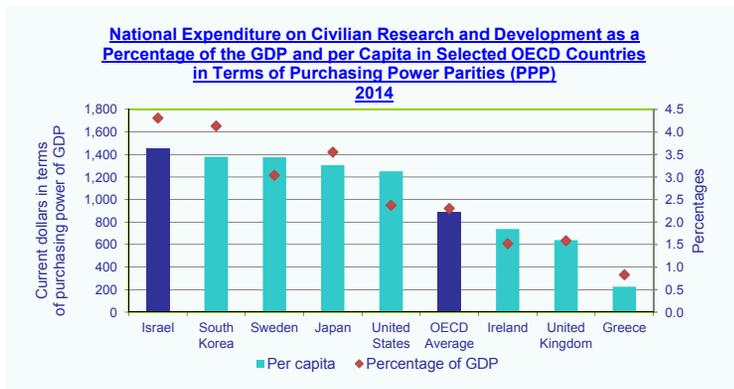


**Did you know?**  
In 2015, 19.2% of all exports were from Information and Communications Technologies (ICT).

## 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 goods. Israel is a leader among the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member countries 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 OECD member countries and is conducted mainly in high technology industries and in the Computer and Related Services Division, as well as in the Research and Development Division.



## INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES (ICT)

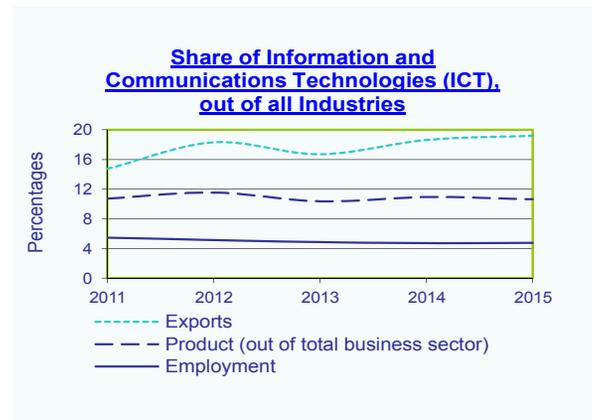
Information and Communications Technologies are among the fastest growing industries in the past decade.

These industries include divisions of manufacturing, services and wholesale trade, whose activities focus on products for processing, broadcasting, and displaying information using electronic communications technology.

ICT is characterized by high productivity (in 2015, jobs in those industries, which comprise 6.3% of all jobs in the business sector, yielded 10.6% of the product in that sector).

ICT involves intensive research and development activities, and much of the ICT output is channeled toward exports.

Israel occupies a leading position in various information technology indicators in comparison to many countries that are members of the OECD.



# ENVIRONMENT



**Did you know?**  
In 2015, about 5.1 million tons of domestic and commercial solid waste were collected.

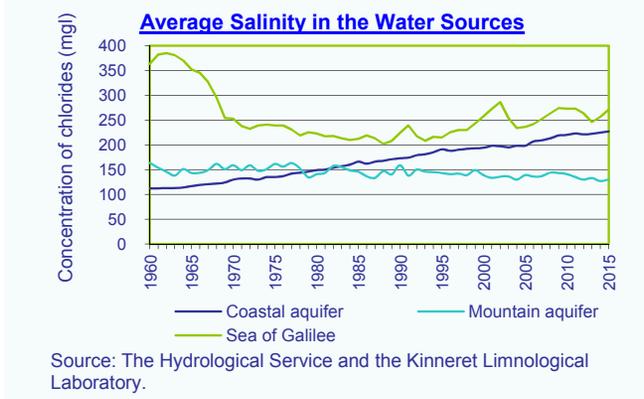
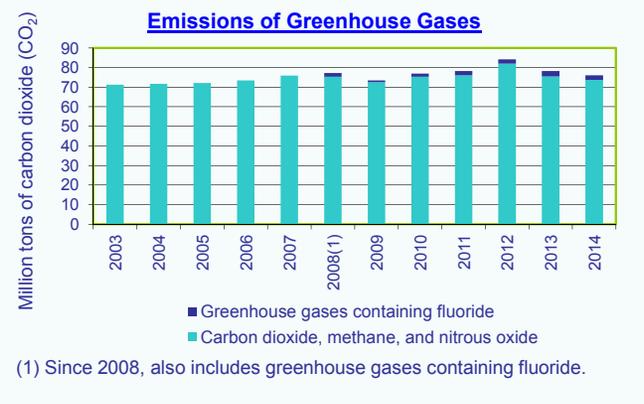
Environment is affected by the interactions among humans, flora, fauna, and their physical surroundings. Intensive human intervention on earth has changed environmental conditions and caused environmental hazards such as: air pollution, water and ground pollution, damage to biodiversity, and accumulation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



# OBTAINING STATISTICAL INFORMATION AND PURCHASING PUBLICATIONS



Statistical information, publications, and tailor-made statistical analyses can be obtained by phone, fax or e-mail from the Statistical Information Center (Information Units), Sunday–Thursday from 9:00 to 16:00. The offices are open to the public from 9:00 to 13:00.



## Information Units

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P.O.B. 57207, Tel Aviv 6157101  
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The Central Bureau of Statistics library in Jerusalem is open to the public:

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The research rooms at the CBS offices in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv-Yafo, and Haifa are available to researchers in accordance with the regulations. Visits are by appointment only.



## Contact Information for Persons in CBS Survey Samples

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**Telephone:** 1-800-232-233 from 8:00 to 16:00  
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(in the Jerusalem area)



**CBS website:** [www.cbs.gov.il](http://www.cbs.gov.il)



**E-mail:** [info@cbs.gov.il](mailto:info@cbs.gov.il)

**Editing:** Keren Yaffe

## With the participation of (in alphabetical order):

Roi Abudi, Michal Abouganem, Miri Alon, Yosef Andreas, Dvorit Angel-Ze'evi, Yonatan Bar-On, Boaz Ben Aharon, Miri Ben Tulila, Dudi Ben-Naim, Tuly Berlyanchik, Galina Braverman, Nava Brenner, Helen Brusilovsky, Revital Cohen, Nurit Dobrin, Lior Dopaz, Michal Eliav, Carole Feldmann, Batsheva Fishman, Gilat Galimidi, Tania Glaz, Vered Granit, Tova Humphris, Tilda Khait, Evyatar Kirchberg, Tehila Klein, Gershon Kun, Shlomo Nahir, Yael Nuriel, Liat Rachavi-Italiano, Naama Rotem, Chani Shamir, Marina Sheppes, Roman Zilberschlag, Orit Yalon-Shuqrun, Dr. Moshe Yanai, Gil Yasur, Galia Yohay, Nava Ziv-Shaul.

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**Translation:** Miriam Schneiderman

**Diagrams:** Emanuel Blanco

**Maps:** Oren Raz

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