



הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה  
Central Bureau of Statistics  
دائرة الإحصاء المركزية

# Israel in Figures

Selected Data

From the Statistical Abstract of Israel

# 2017





הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה  
Central Bureau of Statistics  
دائرة الإحصاء المركزية

# Israel in Figures

Selected Data

From the Statistical Abstract of Israel

# 2017



הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה  
Central Bureau of Statistics  
دائرة الإحصاء المركزية

---

Israel in Figures Selected Data From the Statistical Abstract of Israel	<b>2017</b>
---	-------------

---

Any references to the masculine gender also  
include the feminine.

Copyright © 2018 The State of Israel

Graphic design and Production: Scorpio 88 Group

This booklet presents selected data from the **Statistical Abstract of Israel 2017**.

The data relate to 28 topics in accordance with the topics of the Statistical Abstract, which include numerous indices that reflect the current situation of Israel with regard to society, the economy, the environment, and infrastructure.

The Statistical Abstract and its products (tables, diagrams, and maps) are published on the Central Bureau of Statistics website ([www.cbs.gov.il](http://www.cbs.gov.il)).

The website also includes statistical data on various topics, which the Central Bureau of Statistics collects and processes for the public at large and for decision-makers.

### List of topics

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Geography                                  | 15. Business                                |
| 2. Population                                 | 16. Manufacturing                           |
| 3. Health                                     | 17. Science, technology, and communications |
| 4. Education                                  | 18. Tourism and accommodation services      |
| 5. Culture, entertainment, and sport          | 19. Transport and road safety               |
| 6. Welfare                                    | 20. Construction, housing, and real estate  |
| 7. Standard of living                         | 21. Agriculture                             |
| 8. Crime and justice                          | 22. Environment                             |
| 9. Labour market                              | 23. Water and sewage                        |
| 10. Price indices                             | 24. Energy                                  |
| 11. National accounts                         | 25. General government sector               |
| 12. International accounts                    | 26. Local authorities                       |
| 13. Imports and exports of goods and services | 27. Elections and the Knesset               |
| 14. Finance and capital                       | 28. Public attitudes                        |





The geographic data include information about the area of the State of Israel and about the main geographical divisions of the country (districts, sub-districts, and natural regions), as well as information about other divisions that provide a basis for examining the spatial dimensions of Israel. In addition, the data include information on land use (e.g., agricultural area, built-up area), as well as information on the climate (precipitation and temperatures).

The data are obtained from various government ministries, as well as from spatial analyses conducted by the Geographic Information System (GIS) at the Central Bureau of Statistics.

### Selected Data, 2016

#### Area

State of Israel area

**22,072 km<sup>2</sup>**

Land area

**98.0%**

Area of lakes  
Sea of Galilee  
and the Dead Sea

**2.0%**

#### Land Use (2013)

Built-up area

**5.6%**

Agricultural area

**20.0%**

Woodland and parks

**7.3%**

Bare land, rocks, shrubs,  
and excavated land

**64.7%**

Water

**2.4%**

#### Precipitation

Precipitation volume  
in rain year 2015/2016

**5.74 billion m<sup>3</sup>**

Multi-annual average

**6.11 billion m<sup>3</sup>**

Largest amount  
of precipitation –  
Newe Ativ

**760 mm**

Smallest amount  
of precipitation – Elat

**16 mm**

#### Temperatures

Highest absolute  
maximum temperature

**46.6°C**

Paran (8 June 2016)

Lowest absolute  
minimum temperature

**-11.4°C**

Merom Golan  
(28 January 2016)

## 2

## POPULATION

The population of Israel is constantly growing, and its demographic characteristics are changing. Data on the population are necessary, in order for government institutions to provide appropriate long-term and short-term responses to the needs of the population, including urban planning and formulation of social and economic policies.

The data below relate to the demographic characteristics of the population of Israel: population growth and its sources; the geographic distribution of the population and population density; population projections; immigration to Israel and international migration. In addition, data are presented on the structure of households and families, as well as on the main components of change in the family (fertility, marriage, divorce).

The data are based on the last Population and Housing Census (2008), as well as on records of the movements of residents in the Population Register that were recorded after the Census (births, deaths, immigrants, address changes, marriages, divorces, etc.).

## Selected Data, 2016

**Population**  
**Population of Israel**  
 (end of year)

8,628,600

 Jews  
 74.7%

 Arabs  
 20.8%

 Others  
 4.5%

 Population growth rate  
 2.0%

**Immigration to Israel and  
 International Migration**
**Immigration to Israel**Immigrants since the  
establishment of the state

3.2 million

Immigrants in 2016

26,000

**Migration of Israelis abroad**  
 (2015)

Departed from Israel

16,700

Returned to Israel

8,500

**Work permit holders  
 from abroad**

Entered Israel

52,600

Departed from Israel

46,100

**Family****Marriage and divorce** (2015)

Couples who married

53,579

Couples who divorced

14,487

**Live births and fertility**

Live newborns

181,405

**Terminations of pregnancy**  
 (2014)
Applications to committees for  
termination of pregnancy

18,646

**Households and families**

Households

2,470,200

Average number of persons  
per household

3.3

Nuclear families

2,020,900

The World Health Organization (WHO) defined health as "a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." Accordingly, health is one of the major components of a person's quality of life.

According to the State Health Insurance Law, the state is responsible for insuring the health of all residents within a basket of health services.

Data on health include the following information: national expenditure on health; life expectancy; mortality and morbidity; self-assessed health; use of health services; risk factors and health behavior; physical resources and health infrastructures; and employed persons in the health professions.

The data are obtained from the Population and Immigration Authority, from the Ministry of Health (surveys and administrative files), from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys, and from other sources.

#### Selected Data, 2016

##### National Expenditure on Health



7.4% of the GDP

##### Life Expectancy

Men

80.7



Women

84.2



##### Infant Mortality

Rate per 1,000 live births

3.1

##### Causes of Death (2015)

About one-quarter  
(25.1%)

of the deaths were caused by  
malignant neoplasms (cancer)

and 14.4%  
were caused by heart disease



##### Self-Assessed Health

83.7%

of all persons aged 20  
and over reported that their  
health is very good or good

##### Smoking

19.6%

of all persons aged 21  
and over smoked at least  
one cigarette a day



##### Obesity

16.6%

of all persons aged 21  
and over were obese



##### Physical Activity

29.5%

of all persons aged 21  
and over engaged in  
physical activity



##### General Care Beds

Rate per 1,000 residents

1.8



##### Employed Physicians

Rate per 1,000 residents

3.3



##### Employed Nurses

Rate per 1,000 residents

4.8



## 4

## EDUCATION

Education is a process of learning, in which a person acquires knowledge, professional expertise, skills, values, and attitudes. Education enables people to realize their abilities, so that the state can improve its human capital and maximize its human potential.

The data on education include the following: expenditure on education; the educational system (students and teaching staff); higher education and vocational training. In addition, data are presented on special topics in education.

The data are obtained from the Ministry of Education, as well as from institutions of higher education, the Ministry of Economy and Industry, from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys, and from other sources.

## Selected Data, 2016

**National Expenditure on Education**

NIS 94.8 billion  
(7.8% of the GDP)

**The Educational System****Schools**

Students  
1.714 million

Primary education  
1.001 million

Secondary education  
712,900

Teaching staff  
148,100

**Day care centers and municipal and public kindergartens**

Children aged 2–6  
532,000

Teaching staff in pre-primary education  
16,800

**Dropping out of the educational system**

13,600  
students in grades 7–12 dropped out of the educational system and did not enroll in an alternative educational framework

**Matriculation examinees**

74.7%  
of the examinees were entitled to a matriculation certificate

**Higher Education and Vocational Training**

Students in universities, academic colleges, and academic colleges of education  
268,200

Thereof:  
197,400 first degree students  
58,300 second degree students  
11,000 third degree students

Students at the Open University  
46,200

Thereof:  
42,700 first degree students  
2,900 second degree students

**Recipients of degrees from all institutions of higher education**

76,000

Thereof:

First degrees  
50,800

Second degrees  
22,600

Third degrees  
1,600

Students in short-cycle tertiary education (non-academic)  
62,600

Students in vocational training courses supervised by the Ministry of Economy and Industry (2015)  
47,000

Culture, entertainment and sport reflect various aspects of leisure activity in a society.

The data include information on the following aspects of this topic: the national expenditure on culture, entertainment and sport; consumption of cultural services and cultural products (television, movie theaters, museums, books, etc.); students in cultural fields; the number of active athletes; and medals awarded to Israeli athletes.

The data are obtained from the Ministry of Culture and Sport, from the Movie Theater Association, from cinematheques, from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys, and from other sources.

### Selected Data, 2016

#### National Expenditure on Culture, Entertainment and Sport

4.5% of the GDP



#### Students in Cultural Fields

17.1%  
of all students at universities

45.8%  
of all students at academic  
colleges of education

#### Publishers and Titles (2015)

Publishers 1,095

Titles 7,646



#### Newspapers (2015)

Households that purchased  
daily newspapers

9.8%

#### Museums (2015)

Museums 153

Visits to museums 6.7 million

#### Use of Computers and Internet (persons aged 20 and over)

Used a computer

72.2%

Used the Internet

79.7%

#### Subscriptions to Cable or Satellite Television (2015)

Households that have subscriptions  
to cable or satellite television

60.3%



#### Movies

Tickets sold at movie theaters

17.5 million

Movie theaters 56

Screens 389

Seats 60,653

#### Active Athletes

104,732

#### Medals

Olympic, non-Olympic,  
and Paralympic  
(disabled persons)

175

European  
championship

109

World  
championship

66

Medals in Olympic  
and Paralympic games

5



## 6 WELFARE

Welfare services are services provided by the government, local authorities, public organizations, or third sector organizations to disadvantaged populations, populations defined as needing intervention, and populations at risk. Welfare is one of the indicators for measuring the status of Israeli society.

Data on welfare include information about general government expenditure on welfare, as well as information about recipients of social services from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Services (registered persons and persons defined as needing intervention at social service departments), and information about persons with disabilities (e.g., physical, mental, or cognitive-developmental).

The data are obtained from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Services, from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys, and from other sources.

### Selected Data, 2016

#### General Government Expenditure on Welfare

About  
NIS **130.7** billion  
(**27.3%** of the total  
expenditure)



#### Recipients of Social Services

Registered at social service  
departments

About **1.3** million

Rate of registered persons

About **153** per 1,000 persons

Persons needing intervention

About **924,000**

Rate of persons  
needing intervention

About **107** per 1,000 persons

Rate among Jews and Others

About **94** per 1,000 persons

Rate among Arabs

About **153** per 1,000 persons

The highest rate of social service  
recipients was in the lowest  
socio-economic clusters (1–2)

About **222** registered persons

and about **139** persons  
needing intervention  
per 1,000 persons

#### Persons With Disabilities

Persons defined  
as having severe  
functional disabilities

**14.0%**

of all persons aged 20  
and over



Of all persons with  
disabilities registered  
at social service  
departments,

**14.1%**

have cognitive-  
developmental  
disabilities

Rate among  
Jews and Others

About **3**  
per 1,000 persons

Rate among Arabs

About **7**  
per 1,000 persons

Standard of living reflects the economic well-being of individuals, and is based on one's income, expenditures, and capital.

Data on standard of living include information about household income from various sources (work, allowances and subsidies, capital, pension, and provident funds), as well as information about household expenditures on goods and services, ownership of durable goods, and housing.

The data are obtained from the Household Expenditure Survey conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics. The survey is conducted annually, and provides detailed data on the income and expenditures of households in Israel. The survey serves as a basis for determining weights for the consumption basket of the Consumer Price Index and for measuring poverty in Israel.

### Selected Data, 2015

#### Household Income

**Gross** monthly money income

NIS 18,671

**Net** monthly money income

NIS 15,427



#### Housing

67.6%

of the households lived in owned dwellings

39.9%

of the home owners paid a mortgage

#### Household Expenditures

Monthly money expenditure

NIS 12,323

Total monthly consumption expenditure (including housing services)

NIS 15,407

24.7%

of the total expenditure was for housing



20.1%

of the total expenditure was for transportation and communications

16.3%

of the total expenditure was for food

#### Ownership of Durable Goods

96.9%

of the households had a mobile phone

80.3%

of the households had a computer

#### Income of Employees

The income of a female employee was

68.3%

of the income of a male employee



Security is a basic human need that drives society to develop mechanisms for monitoring, control, and punishment, which aim to protect individuals in a society as well as society at large. Crime and delinquency are the main factors that undermine security, as reflected in crimes against the person (bodily harm, harm to dignity, and harm to personal safety) or crimes against property.

Data on this topic include the following information: general government expenditure on public order; personnel responsible for maintaining public order; criminal incidents reported to the police; persons charged in criminal trials and convicted persons; and data on victims of crime and sense of personal security.

The data are obtained from the Israel Police, from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys, and from other sources.

### Selected Data, 2016

#### General Government Expenditure on Public Order

4.0%

of the total expenditure



#### Personnel Responsible for Maintaining Public Order



Lawyers

Rate per 100,000 residents

727.3

Entire police force

Rate per 100,000 residents

353.3

#### Criminal Investigation Files Opened by the Police

329,800

Thereof:

Crimes against property

44.1%

Crimes against public order

35.1%

Crimes against the person

18.0%

Crimes against morality

9.7%

#### Murder Cases (2013)

Rate per 100,000 residents  
(age standardized)

1.8 cases

#### Persons Charged in Criminal Trials

(2015)

41,400

#### Convicted Persons

(2015)

86.5%



#### Victims of Crime (Crime Victimization Survey)

11.8%

of all persons aged 20  
and over

#### Sense of Personal Security (Crime Victimization Survey)

Feel safe walking alone  
in the neighbourhood  
after dark

85.4%

of all persons aged 20  
and over

## 9

## LABOUR MARKET

The presentation of data on the labour market includes data on the characteristics of the labour force as well as data on wages per employee job.

The main measures of the labour market are participation in the labour force, unemployed persons, the employment rate, supply and demand in the labour market, employee jobs in the Israeli economy, and average wages per employee job in all economic industries. Regular examination of these measures allows for analysis of trends and for planning of policies on employment.

The data on the characteristics of the labour force are obtained from the Labour Force Survey conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics among persons aged 15 and over. The data on average monthly wages per employee job are based mainly on employers' reports to the National Insurance Institute.

## Selected Data, 2016

**Participants in the Labour Force (aged 15 and over)**

3.925 million

Thereof: Employed persons

1.972 million  
men1.765 million  
women**Unemployed Persons in the Labour Force**

4.8%

**Employment Rate**  
(percentage of employed persons,  
of those aged 15 and over)

61.1%

65.9%  
men56.4%  
women

Employment rate among Arabs

42.5%

**Largest Number of Employed Persons****By industry:**

Education

About 456,000

Wholesale and retail trade  
and repair of motor vehicles

About 430,000

**By occupation:**

Professionals

About 940,000

Service and sales workers

About 681,000

**Average Weekly Work-Hours per Employed Person**

36.3

**Employee Jobs of Israeli Workers**

3.494 million

(94.7% of all  
employee jobs)**Average Monthly Wages per Employee Job**

Israeli workers

NIS 9,799

Workers from abroad

NIS 5,739

**Israeli Workers With Pension Insurance**

(2015)

77.1%

## 10 PRICE INDICES

Price indices measure changes in the cost of purchasing a basket of goods and services, or the changes in the revenue obtained for a basket of goods and services. The basket is fixed, so that the changes in indices reflect the changes in prices only. The baskets are updated periodically in accordance with international recommendations.

The price indices include the Consumer Price Index as well as producer price indices.

The basket of goods and services measured by the Consumer Price Index represents the composition of household expenditures.

The producer price indices measure changes in the prices of goods and services that producers sell or purchase. They include price indices of outputs (the manufacturing producer price index for the domestic market; the manufacturing, mining, and quarrying producer price index for exports; and price indices for service industries). They also include price indices of inputs (the price index of input in residential building; the price index of input in construction of commercial buildings and offices; the price index of inputs in road construction and bridging; the price index of input in agriculture; and the price index of input in buses).

The data are obtained from price surveys conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

### Selected Data, 2016

#### Consumer Price Index

In recent years, there has been a downward trend in the annual percentage of change in the consumer price index.

In 2016, the Consumer Price Index decreased by **0.2%**

#### Producer Price Indices

##### Outputs

The manufacturing producer price index for the domestic market increased by **0.8%**

Excluding fuels, the index increased by **0.2%**

##### Inputs

The price index of input in **residential building** increased by **1.5%**

The price index of input in **agriculture** increased by **1.1%**

The price index of input in **buses for the general population** increased by **2.3%**



# 11 NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

National Accounts provide a comprehensive and detailed record of the complex economic activities taking place within an economy, and of the interaction between the different economic agents and groups of agents that takes place on markets or elsewhere. The System of National Accounts (SNA) is a standard, integrated set of macro-economic accounts, including current accounts, balance sheets, and tables based on internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules (SNA 2008). The system is used to follow up on developments in the economy, as well as for macro-economic analyses, planning, and projections and for international comparisons.

The data on national accounts include the following: the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the most frequently quoted indicator of economic performance; the composition of national income and saving; and changes in the prices of product and uses. In addition, the national balance sheet and satellite accounts for national accounts are presented.

The data are based on Central Bureau of Statistics surveys as well as on administrative files and various reports.

## Selected Data, 2016

### Net National Disposable Income

NIS 1,083.6 billion

### Net National Saving

NIS 138.8 billion

(12.8% of the total net national disposable income)

### Rate of Compensation for Employed Persons, Out of the Net Product

57.0%

### Net Product per Work-Hour

increased by 1.3% on the average between 1995 and 2016

### National Wealth

(the difference between assets and liabilities of the economy) (2015)

NIS 2,778.4 billion

### Average Financial Assets per Household (2015)

NIS 1.1 million

### National Expenditure (2015)

On health – 7.2% of the GDP

On education – 6.6% of the GDP

On research and development – 4.3% of the GDP



	NIS Billions (at current prices)	2016 Vs. 2015 Percentage of quantitative change (at constant prices)	1995–2016 Average percentage of quantitative change
GDP	1,220.3	4.0	3.8
GDP per capita (NIS thousands)	142.8	1.9	1.7
Gross national income	1,205.6	3.6	3.9
Private consumption expenditure	672.2	6.1	4.2
Private consumption expenditure per capita (NIS thousands)	78.7	4.0	2.1
General government final consumption expenditure	272.7	3.9	2.6
Gross capital formation	250.0	8.1	2.9
Exports of goods and services	369.4	2.5	5.0
Total uses of resources	1,564.2	5.2	3.9
Imports of goods and services	343.9	9.4	4.2
GDP of the business sector	905.8	4.3	4.2

The process of globalization in the international economy is reflected in cooperation among money markets throughout the world, and in movement of money between countries. It is also reflected in increased international trade in goods and services, in the marked improvement in communications and transport, and in the increased scope of transactions between residents of Israel and foreign residents.

Israel's participation in the international economy is an important indicator of its economic capacities. Therefore it is very important to present the balance of payments which specifies the transactions between residents of Israel and foreign residents by types of transactions (e.g., international trade in goods and services or financial transactions). It is also important to examine the value of the portfolio of external assets and liabilities of the Israeli economy as well as the external debt (gross and net), which serve as an indicator of the country's economic resilience and the extent of its dependence on foreign economies.

The data on international accounts include information on the balance of payments, as well as information on the external assets and liabilities of Israeli residents, and information on economic activities of Israeli multi-national companies.

The data are obtained from the Bank of Israel, as well as from a variety of reports and administrative files and from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys.

### Selected Data, 2016

Current Account	External Assets and Liabilities of the Israeli Economy	Activities of Multi-national Companies (Globalization) (2013)
Surplus in the balance of payments current account		Multi-national Israeli parent companies ("OUT" companies)
<b>12.0 billion dollars</b> (3.8% of the GDP)	External assets of Israelis	Output
	<b>378.7 billion dollars</b>	<b>91.3 billion dollars</b>
<b>Financial Account</b>	External liabilities position	Expenditure on R&D
Investments of Israelis abroad	<b>269.8 billion dollars</b>	<b>4.0 billion dollars</b>
<b>26.1 billion dollars</b>	Net international investment position	Multi-national Israeli subsidiary companies ("IN" companies)
Thereof: Direct investments	<b>109.0 billion dollars</b>	Workers
<b>13.1 billion dollars</b>	Foreign direct investment position in Israel	<b>231,200</b>
Foreign investments in Israel	<b>107.3 billion dollars</b>	Output
<b>17.9 billion dollars</b>	Gross external debt	<b>49.4 billion dollars</b>
Thereof: Direct investments	<b>87.7 billion dollars</b>	Expenditure on R&D
<b>11.9 billion dollars</b>	Negative net external debt	<b>6.7 billion dollars</b>
	<b>133.7 billion dollars</b>	



Data on imports and exports relate to international trade in goods and services between Israelis and residents of other countries. The changes in these data reflect the changes that have taken place over the years in the structure and needs of the Israeli economy, as well as processes of globalization and changes throughout the world.

The data include information about the balance of trade in goods and services, information about their import and export value, and information about the price indices of imports and exports of goods. In addition, the data are broken down by types of goods and services, by industry, and by partner country.

The data are obtained from the Tax Authority and from surveys conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

### Selected Data, 2016

#### Balance of Trade in Goods and Services

Total imports of goods  
and services

**89.6**  
billion dollars



Total exports of goods  
and services

**96.2**  
billion dollars

Trade surplus  
**6.6**  
billion dollars

#### Value of Imports and Exports of Goods and Services

Total exports of goods

**60.6**  
billion dollars

Thereof:

Exports of Agriculture,  
forestry, and fishing

**1.2**  
billion dollars

Exports of Manufacturing

**56.2**  
billion dollars

Other exports

**3.0**  
billion dollars

Total imports of goods

**65.8**  
billion dollars

Thereof:

Imports of consumer goods

**13.3**  
billion dollars

Imports of raw materials

**40.2**  
billion dollars

Imports of  
investment goods

**12.2**  
billion dollars

Total exports of services

**40.0**  
billion dollars

Total imports of services

**26.0**  
billion dollars

The banking system plays a central role in the Israeli economy. The public deposits most of its financial savings in banks, and the banks use this money, among other things, to provide credit needed by businesses and households.

Data on the financial market include assets and liabilities of the public (individuals and corporations) as well as assets of the banking corporations. These data are highly important for portraying the economic situation of Israel. The assets and liabilities of the public are presented on the basis of linkage (unlinked, linked to the Consumer Price Index, linked or traded in foreign currency), as well as on the basis of holding period (short-term, medium-term, or long-term) and type (deposits, bonds, shares, savings schemes, etc.).

The data on the capital market consolidate market values and indices of tradable securities on the stock exchange. The multi-year data on the stock exchange provide an overall portrayal of the development of the capital market in Israel over the years.

The data are obtained from the Bank of Israel and from the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

#### Selected Data, 2016

##### Financial Market

Total financial assets  
held by the public

About NIS **3,549** billion

Over the years, there has been  
a downward trend in the  
percentage of index-linked assets,  
out of the total financial assets  
held by the public

from **65.0%** in 1990  
to **29.1%** in 2016

Total credit to the public provided  
by commercial banks

About NIS **1,448** billion

Output of banking corporations

About NIS **39** billion



##### Capital Market

Total capital raised on the Tel Aviv  
Stock Exchange

About NIS **91** billion

Market value of bonds registered  
on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange,  
excluding *Makam* securities  
(treasury bills)

About NIS **798** billion

Market value of shares and  
convertible securities registered on  
the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

About NIS **810** billion





# 15 BUSINESS

Data on the population of businesses include financial estimates and demographic data, as well as various indices that provide a basis for characterizing the structure of the Israeli economy and the activity of industries in the economy.

The data include the following topics: active businesses in the economy; the annual revenue of industries in the economy and chain stores; credit card purchases of private consumers; financial data on businesses based on the Survey of Industries; and trends in businesses.

The data are obtained from business surveys conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics, and from administrative sources.

## Selected Data, 2016

### Active Businesses

Active businesses in the business and non-business sectors

About  
565,500



Business births

About  
51,400  
(9.1% of all active businesses)

Business deaths (2014)

The highest percentage of business deaths was in Accommodation and food services activities

12.7%

### Revenue

Total revenue of dealers in the economy (excluding diamonds)

About  
NIS 1,838 billion

### Credit Card Purchases of Private Consumers

Food and beverages

17.0%

Industrial goods

19.3%

Services

21.7%

Other goods and services

42.0%

### The Production Account (2014)

Jobs in the business sector

About  
2,837,000

Gross value added

About  
NIS 593 billion

Compensation for jobs

About  
NIS 349 billion

### Balance Sheet Account (2014)

Total assets in industries

About  
NIS 2,403 billion

(a 5.0% increase compared to 2013)



Manufacturing is a major component in the development of the Israeli economy, and improves the capacity of the business sector to cope under conditions of international competition. Manufacturing creates an infrastructure for new work places, increases the gross value added, and offers appropriate solutions to the special needs of the Israeli economy.

Data are produced through Central Bureau of Statistics surveys: the **annual** Survey of Manufacturing, which is based on financial reports, contains data on establishments, jobs, compensation for jobs, gross value added, gross output of manufacturing industries, and other data; the **monthly** Manufacturing Indices Survey includes the index of industrial production, work-hours per job, and the index of jobs. The distribution of data on manufacturing is presented by technological intensity.

### Selected Data, 2016

#### Manufacturing, by Technological Intensity (2014)

About **21,000**  
manufacturing  
establishments

About **357,000**  
jobs in Manufacturing  
(**9.3%** of all jobs  
in the business sector)

**26.1%**  
of the jobs are in  
high technology

**18.1%**  
of the jobs are in  
medium-high technology

**22.5%**  
of the jobs are in  
medium-low technology

**33.3%**  
of the jobs are in  
low technology

Compensation for jobs  
About NIS **68** billion

Gross output  
About NIS **353** billion

Gross value added  
About NIS **112** billion

Total assets of  
manufacturing  
establishments  
About NIS **537** billion



#### Manufacturing Indices, by Technological Intensity

Index of industrial  
production  
declined by **0.4%**

Work-hours per job in  
Manufacturing  
(monthly average)  
About **162**

Average labour cost per  
work-hour in Manufacturing  
**NIS 86**

Labour cost per work-hour  
in high-technology  
**51.2%** higher  
than average

Labour cost per work-hour  
in low technology  
**32.6%** lower  
than average

A country's economic growth is largely dependent on the ability to generate scientific and technological improvements, and to assimilate them in processes of production as well as in new goods and services. These improvements are created through innovative scientific and technological activities which turn abstract ideas into durable goods and services, and they constitute the main source of economic growth as well as increased quality of life and life expectancy.

The data include a range of information on the following topics: scientific and technological activity in the Israeli economy; production in Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) and high-tech; and use of ICT.

The data are obtained from various administrative sources, and from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys.

### Selected Data, 2016

#### National Expenditure on Civilian R&D

National expenditure on civilian R&D

**NIS 51.9 billion**

National expenditure on civilian R&D as a percentage of the GDP (2015)

**4.3%**

(more than other OECD countries)

Expenditure on civilian R&D in the business sector (2015)

**85.1%**

of the total expenditure

Expenditure on business R&D financed from abroad (2015)

**57.5%**

of the total expenditure

Separately budgeted research (2014/15)

**NIS 2.2 billion**

(a **7.0%** increase compared with the previous year)

#### High-Tech

Gross value added in high-tech industries (2014)

**NIS 121.2 billion**

**(20.4%** of the total gross value added in the business sector)

Employees in high-tech

**About 297,000**

**(9.1%** of all employees in the economy)

Average monthly wages per employee job in high-tech

**NIS 21,100**

(a **12.6%** increase in 2013–2016)



#### Information and Communications Technologies (ICT)

ICT – Gross value added (at 2011 prices)

**NIS 76.0 billion**

**(10.8%** of total GDP in the business sector)

Exports of ICT industries

**NIS 65.5 billion**  
(at 2011 prices)

**(18.9%** of all exports of goods and services in the economy)

#### Use of ICT Technologies

Used internet

**79.7%**

of all persons aged 20 and over

Expenditure of households on communications (2015)

**About NIS 644**

per month on the average

The tourism industry in Israel has considerable economic, social, and political significance. It affects many industries in the economy, and is influenced by political and economic processes in Israel and throughout the world. The number of tourist arrivals in Israel and departures of Israelis abroad is a sensitive barometer of Israel's economic and security situation. The contribution of the tourism industry is based primarily on accommodation and transport services. In Israel, as in the rest of the world, there has been an upward trend in tourism, which can be attributed to a number of causes such as increased disposable income, reduction of prices for transport, and increased leisure time.

The data on tourism and accommodation services include the following: the economic contribution of the tourism industry; incoming and outbound tourism; domestic tourism; accommodation services; and tourist attractions.

The data are obtained from the Population and Immigration Authority, the Israel Hotels Association, and Central Bureau of Statistics surveys.

### Selected Data, 2016

#### The Economic Contribution of Tourism

Total tourism consumption in the Israeli economy

**NIS 43.6 billion** –

Expenditures of tourists from abroad in Israel

**NIS 20.9 billion**

Expenditures of Israelis on trips in Israel and abroad

**NIS 22.8 billion**

#### Incoming Tourism

Arrivals of tourists and day visitors

**3.1 million**

**87.2%** by air

**10.4%** by land

**2.4%** by sea



Average duration of stay of a tourist in Israel

**7.9 days**

#### Outbound Tourism

Departures of Israelis abroad

**6.8 million**

**92.6%** by air

**6.5%** by land

**0.8%** by sea



#### Domestic Tourism



Trips of Israelis in Israel which included overnight lodging in accommodation services

**7.9 million**

Average expenditure per person for a trip (2015)

Without lodging **NIS 115.0**

With lodging **NIS 797.1**

Person-nights of Israelis in tourist hotels

**13.6 million**

About half – in Elat

#### Accommodation Services

Tourist hotels

**388**

Therein:

**51,400 rooms**

**(80.5%** of all accommodation rooms)

#### Tourist Hotels

Room occupancy

**62.4%**

Revenue

**NIS 10.1 billion**

Profit

**NIS 1.8 billion**

#### Tourist Attractions

(2014)

Income

(museums, nature sites, etc.)

**NIS 2.0 billion**

# 19 TRANSPORT AND ROAD SAFETY

The data on transport provide a basis for monitoring the situation of transport in Israel, and facilitate planning of transport services. In addition, they provide a basis for formulating road safety policies. The data on transport include: land, water, and air transport; motor vehicles; persons licenced to drive; vehicle kilometers travelled; and the volume of traffic on the roads. The data on road safety provide a basis for monitoring road safety in the population and factors that affect it. In addition, they provide a basis for planning road safety and formulating policies in this area. The data on road safety include updated and historical data on road accidents (time of accident, type of accident, type of road, and place of accident), as well as data on casualties in accidents, vehicles involved in accidents, and drivers of the vehicles.

The data on transport are obtained from the Ministry of Transport, from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys, and from other sources.

The main source of data on road accidents is the Israel Police. Other sources are the Ministry of Transport (the vehicle registry and the registry of drivers), the Gertner Institute (data on hospitalized casualties), etc.

## Selected Data, 2016

### Land Transport

#### Buses

Revenue of bus services  
NIS 3.5 billion

Employee jobs  
16,835



#### Railways

59.5 million passengers  
Revenue of railway services  
NIS 1.1 billion

Employee jobs  
3,296

#### Water Transport

Passed through commercial  
ports in Israel

190,000 passengers  
Israel merchant fleet  
33 ships

36,311,000 tons  
of freight were unloaded  
20,738,000 tons  
of freight were loaded

### Air Transport



Passed through Israeli  
international airports

17.4 million  
passengers

Israel aircraft fleet

55 passenger aircraft  
4 freight aircraft



#### Motor Vehicles

3.2 million, thereof:

84.2% private cars

9.9% trucks

4.0% motorcycles

#### Licensed to Drive

4.1 million

Rate per 1,000 residents  
About 477

### Vehicle Kilometers Travelled

Length of roads in Israel  
19,400 km

Average kilometers travelled  
by private cars per year  
16,300 km

### Road Accidents With Casualties\*



12,015 accidents

65.9% of the accidents  
occurred during the day

24.5% of the accidents  
involved hitting a pedestrian

#### Casualties in road accidents\*

335 killed

1,845 seriously injured

Killed in road accidents  
1949–2016

27,512

\* R.A., excluding the Judea and Samaria Area.

The construction industry is characterized by sharp fluctuations in volume of activity. This industry is sensitive to change in overall business activity, and the fluctuations tend to influence the entire economy. Activities in the industry include residential construction, non-residential construction, and civil engineering works.

Construction, housing, and real estate data include information on capital formation in the construction industry, residential construction begun and completed, new dwellings sold, average dwelling price, and average rent.

The data are obtained from local planning and construction committees, the Ministry of Construction and Housing, contractors, Central Bureau of Statistics surveys, and other sources.

### Selected Data, 2016

#### Capital Formation in the Construction Industry

Gross capital formation  
in Construction

NIS 127.7 billion

In residential construction  
64.4%

In non-residential construction  
21.5%

In civil engineering works  
14.1%



**Dwellings,  
Construction Begun**  
53,400

With a residential  
construction area of  
9.4 million sq m

**New Dwellings Sold**  
29,900

**Dwellings,  
Construction Completed**  
45,800

With a residential  
construction area of  
8.5 million sq m

Average building construction time  
21.2 months

#### Prices of Dwellings Index

The index increased by 7.5%  
in 2016 compared to 2015



Agriculture includes a variety of activities that aim to produce food, fodder, lint, and other products through cultivation of plants and animals and their products. In Israel and throughout the world, there have been far-reaching changes as a result of the transition from traditional agriculture to intensive agriculture. The new agriculture makes extensive use of agricultural inputs such as land areas, fertilizers and pesticides, and engages in large-scale breeding of livestock.

The data are presented in three main categories: financial/economic data on agricultural outputs, inputs, and the value of agricultural products; physical data on agricultural area and agricultural products; and data on the dietary value of food products.

The data are obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, from agricultural organizations, and from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys.

### Selected Data, 2016

#### Agricultural Output

About NIS 30 billion



Plant crops  
59%



Animals and  
animal products  
41%

#### Agricultural Input

About NIS 19 billion

Fodder	32%
Depreciation	12%
Water	10%
Fuel, lubricants, and electricity	10%
Chicks, seeds, and seedlings	9%
Pesticides, fertilizers, and manure	8%
Packing materials and hired transport	6%
Other	13%

#### Domestic Product in Agriculture

Gross domestic product

About NIS 13 billion

Net domestic product

About NIS 11 billion

#### Agricultural Area

About 3 million dunams

Field crops

1.3 million dunams

Vegetables

775,000 dunams  
(estimated)

Fruit

784,000 dunams

Citrus

188,000 dunams

-----

Planted forest area

1.1 million dunams

#### Agricultural Products Main plant crops

##### Vegetables

(thousands of tons)

Potatoes 598

Tomatoes 386

Carrots 283

Peppers 169

##### Fruit

(thousands of tons)

Bananas 136

Avocados 102

Apples 100

Table grapes 66

#### Main animal products

Cows' milk

1.5 billion liters

Table eggs

2.1 billion units

Broilers

536,000 tons

Turkeys

99,000 tons

#### Food Balance Sheet (2015)

Caloric value per capita of food available for human consumption

3,666 kilo calories (Kcal)



Technological and industrial development has led to economic growth and prosperity. However, it has also led to increased pollution and exploitation of raw materials and natural resources, which have had a detrimental effect on the environment. Around the world, experts have begun to examine the environmental effects and how to handle them. In Israel as well, it is now clear that environmental damage must be studied and dealt with. Reliable and continuous data regarding the influence of human activity on the environment are necessary for efficient treatment of the damage.

The environmental data include information on the costs to the economy of preventing or minimizing damage to the environment, on the quantities of emissions to the environment (air pollutants, greenhouse gases, and waste), and on activities to reduce them (recycling).

The data are obtained from the Ministry for Environmental Protection, from reports of the local authorities, and from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys.

### Selected Data, 2016

#### Expenditure on Environmental Protection



Public sector (2015)

**NIS 13.3 billion**

Manufacturing and Electricity industries (2014)

**NIS 3.0 billion**

#### Greenhouse Gas Emissions to the Environment (2015)

CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent

**80.2 million tons**

Emissions per capita

**9.6 tons**

#### Air Pollutant Emissions to the Environment

Carbon monoxide (CO)

**134,500 tons**

Sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)

**103,900 tons**

Nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)

**151,300 tons**

Suspended particulate matter (SPM)

**9,730 tons**

#### Waste and Recycling



Waste in the local authorities

**5.3 million tons**

Recycled thereof:

**1.1 million tons**

Waste per day per capita

**1.7 kg**



Industrial waste (2014)

**3.4 million tons**

Recycled thereof:

**2.6 million tons**

## 23 WATER AND SEWAGE

Israel is located in a region that lacks natural water sources. Therefore, it must manage its water economy in order to meet the country's human and environmental needs. Water usage produces sewage, which requires controlled treatment. Israel handles its water shortage by, among other methods, re-use of treated sewage (effluents) and desalination of sea water.

The information on water and sewage includes the types of water and their various sources, the quantity and quality of the water, as well as the various water uses. In addition, data are presented on raw sewage in treatment plants.

The data are obtained from the Israel Meteorological Service, the Water Authority, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry for Environmental Protection.

### Selected Data, 2016

#### Water Sources

Precipitation volume

**5.74 billion m<sup>3</sup>**



Desalination of sea water

**543 million m<sup>3</sup>**

Dead Sea level

**-430.93**

in December

A decrease of

**1.24 meters**

compared to the  
previous year



#### Water Quality

##### Drinking water



Tests for the presence of faecal  
coliforms showed exceedances in

**0.6%** of the cases

Average salinity  
in the Sea of Galilee

**287 mg/l**

#### Water Consumption (2015)

Total consumption

**2.05 billion m<sup>3</sup>**

Household and industrial use

**43.6%**



Agricultural use

**54.6%**



Restored to the environment

**1.8%**



Average urban water  
consumption per capita

**71.7 m<sup>3</sup>**

#### Raw Sewage

Raw sewage  
in treatment plants

**493 million m<sup>3</sup>**



Reclaimed sewage  
(effluents) (2015)

**476 million m<sup>3</sup>**



## 24 ENERGY

Energy is a basic input in the economy's various industries, both directly and indirectly. Thus, a developed energy economy is a vital foundation for nations' economies and development. In the past, Israel's energy economy was based mainly on import of energy sources for production of petroleum products and electricity. However, in recent years the share of local natural gas in the energy supply has been growing. Production of energy from renewable sources and the entry of new producers into the electricity production industry have been changing the energy economy in recent years.

The data depict Israel's energy economy: the energy balance (energy sources and their uses), quantities of energy by source, and energy prices.

The data are obtained from the Ministry of Energy and from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys.

### Selected Data, 2015

#### Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES)

22,608,000 t.o.e.

#### Total Final Consumption of Energy

14,830,000 t.o.e.

Thereof:

Petroleum products 57.0%

Electricity 32.0%

Natural gas 8.4%

Renewable energy 2.3%

#### Total final consumption of energy per capita

1.77 t.o.e.

Thereof:

Petroleum products

1.01 t.o.e.

Electricity

0.57 t.o.e.

Natural gas

0.15 t.o.e.

#### Petroleum Products Sources

16,107,000 t.o.e.

From local refining  
(based on import of crude oil)

88.7%

From direct import

11.3%

#### Uses

(excluding  
intermediate consumption)

15,863,000 t.o.e.

For final consumption

53.3%

For export

39.4%

For international marine  
and aviation bunkers

7.3%

#### Total final consumption of petroleum products in transport

Gasoline, 95 octane

3.764 billion liters

Diesel

3.030 billion liters

#### Electricity (2016)

Electricity production

67.210 billion kwh  
(5,780,000 t.o.e.)

Total final consumption  
of electricity

56.965 billion kwh  
(4,899,000 t.o.e.)



Israel's general government sector includes the government ministries, the National Insurance Institute, local authorities, national institutions, as well as non-profit institutions whose main expenditures are financed by the government.

The general government sector is of great importance in the areas of economic regulation and production of services for individual and collective consumption.

The data include information on expenditures and revenue of the general government sector and on the government debt.

The data are obtained from the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Defense, the National Insurance Institute, local authorities, financial reports of public non-profit institutions and of the national institutions, etc.

### Selected Data, 2016

#### General Government Expenditures

NIS 478.6 billion  
(39.2% of the GDP)

Thereof:

NIS 272.7 billion  
for general government final  
consumption expenditure

#### General Government Revenue

NIS 456.2 billion  
(37.4% of the GDP)

Thereof:

83.7%  
from tax revenue

#### General Government Overall Deficit

NIS 22.4 billion  
(1.8% of the GDP)

#### Government Debt

NIS 740.8 billion

#### Debt-Product Ratio

60.7% of the GDP



Local authorities administer the local affairs of a locality or group of localities. The local authorities are divided according to their municipal status into municipalities, local councils, and regional councils (a regional council includes several forms of localities, such as moshavim, kibbutzim, and rural localities).

The local authority provides its residents with municipal services in many areas, as prescribed by the law.

Data on the local authorities includes information on their distribution by municipal status, population growth, characterization by socio-economic level of the population, index of peripherality, municipal services (education, welfare, water, sanitation), and budget.

The data are obtained from the National Insurance Institute, the Ministry of the Interior, the Water Authority, etc.

The data from the various sources are combined and presented in the annual publication "Local Authorities in Israel" of the Central Bureau of Statistics.

### Selected Data, 2015



#### Local Authorities

255

**74.2%** of the population lived within municipalities

**14.9%** of the population lived within the local councils

**10.1%** of the population lived within the regional councils

**0.8%** of the population lived in localities with no municipal status



#### Education

Entitled to a matriculation certificate, out of all 12th-graders

Nationwide **62.7%**

Municipalities **60.1%**

Local councils **66.3%**

Regional councils **74.8%**



#### Sanitation

Waste per day per capita

Nationwide **1.7 kg**

Municipalities **1.7 kg**

Local councils **1.4 kg**

Regional councils **2.1 kg**



#### Budget

Receipts (municipal tax, fees, etc.) **NIS 70.4 billion**

Payments **NIS 70.1 billion**

Governance in Israel is based on separation between three authorities: the legislative, the executive, and the judicial branches. The Knesset – the Israeli Parliament – is the legislative branch, having exclusive authority in the country to enact laws. The Knesset also has a formative legislative function: the establishment of a constitution for the State of Israel.

The Knesset, which is the supervisory arm of the government, has several quasi-judicial roles, as well as selection of the president and the State Comptroller. The Knesset has 120 members and is located in Jerusalem.

The data include information on elections for the Knesset and its work: legislation, proposal of bills, and presentation of parliamentary questions. In addition, the data are compared to those for previous Knesset sessions.

The data are obtained from the Central Elections Committee for the Knesset and the Knesset archives.

#### Selected Data, 2016

##### Elections to the 20th Knesset (as of March 17, 2015)

Eligible voters  
5.88 million



Voter turnout  
4.25 million



Percentage voting  
72.3%



##### Work of the 20th Knesset (March 31, 2015–Feb. 21, 2017)

Laws passed  
266



Bills proposed  
6,016



Parliamentary questions  
presented  
2,906



Public opinion data provide information about the population's attitudes and positions regarding a variety of areas such as health, housing conditions and area of residence, employment, economic situation, feelings, and volunteerism.

Public opinion data are obtained from the Social Survey, which is carried out every year on a new sample of Israel's adult population (aged 20 and over). The Social Survey, which provides information about the living conditions and welfare of the population, has two main parts: a core, permanent questionnaire containing questions that are asked each year, and a varying module devoted to one or two new topics each year, which are investigated in detail.

In the 2016 survey, the topic of working conditions was investigated in detail, including various aspects of workers' welfare and rights in the workplace: environmental conditions, characteristics of the work, work schedule, as well as the workers' attitudes on subjects such as health and safety at work, personal welfare, and work-life balance.

### Selected Data, 2016 (persons aged 20 and over)

#### General Attitudes

**88.3%**

are satisfied with their lives

**59.8%**

are satisfied with  
their economic situation

**83.0%**

are satisfied in general with  
their area of residence

**53.3%**

are satisfied with the  
cleanliness in their area of  
residence

**21.0%**

always or frequently  
feel stressed

**6.3%**

frequently feel lonely

**33.9%**

have difficulty covering  
their monthly expenses

#### Attitudes of Workers Toward Their Working Conditions

**87.1%**

are satisfied with their work

**58.8%**

are satisfied with their  
income from work



**19.8%**

are interested in  
changing their work

**20.8%**

of all workers are bothered  
by the time it takes to travel  
to work, as well as

**51.7%**

of those using  
public transport

**20.2%**

feel their work endangers  
their health or their safety

**46.4%**

frequently or sometimes  
feel emotional pressure  
at work

**41.3%**

are unsatisfied  
with work-life balance



### **The Central Bureau of Statistics**

Website: [www.cbs.gov.il](http://www.cbs.gov.il)

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

Facebook page: "Israel Central Bureau of Statistics"

### **Information Unit phones:**

Jerusalem: 972-2-6592666

Tel Aviv-Yafo: 972-3-5681933

Authors: Lilach Biton and Amit Yagur-Kroll

Editor: Ma'ayan Arussi | Translators: Miriam Schneiderman and Dr. Aliza Berger

February 2018



Israel in Figures Selected Data From the Statistical Abstract of Israel **2017**

